

عنوان مقاله:

In Silico Analysis Of MiRNA-150 And Its Related Targets In Breast Cancer

محل انتشار:

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خلاصه مقاله:

Background: Breast cancer is the most common cause of cancer death among women worldwide. miRNAs are the large subgroup of non-coding RNAs with 18-25 nucleotides inhibiting the expression of target genes by means of binding to their 3'UTR. They can also have tumor suppressor or oncogenic role in cell cycle pathways. Recently, relations between breast cancer risks and some SNPs are located in miRNA seeds or 3'UTR of their target, in some populations have been shown. Aberration in signal transduction pathway of Znf350 family in human tumors is a common phenomenon. Znf350 as an oncogene and also tumor suppressor gene is a member of Znf350 family. miRWalk2 database was used to identify the has-miR-150 predicted target genes. In next step, DAVID database were used to investigate the function and the related signaling pathways of obtained has-miR-150 target genes. In silico investigation of SNPs in the 3'UTR of Znf350 genes showed that rs2278414 could alter the binding properties of has-miR-150. Due to binding information of rs2278414 to has-miR-150 based on G, the binding activity of this microRNA (asoncomiR) undergoes respectively; this SNP could act as a good-prognostic factor. It also appeared that predicted target genes of our microRNA are related to the most probably cancer pathways such as ERBB SIGNALING PATHWAY and PATHWAYS IN CANCER. Bioinformatically rs2278414 could have association with breast cancer, especially with prognosis of patients. Since has-miR-150 binds to rs2278414 within ZNF350 and based on in silico information this microRNA involves in cancer pathways, it is predicted that the regulation of ZNF350 by hsa-miR-150 influences the development of breast cancer.

کلمات کلیدی:

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

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