عنوان مقاله:

Fer 1 Like protein 4 (FER1L4) Long None Coding RNA and RB1 ceRNA network expression analysis in breast cancer tissues and adjacent non-cancerous tissues of Iranian Turkish breast cancer patients

محل انتشار:

چهاردهمین کنگره بین المللی سرطان پستان (سال: 1397)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 1

نویسندگان:

Zeinab Shaghaghi Torkdari - *Associate Professor, Department of Genetics, Animal biology Group, Faculty of Natural Sciences, University of Tabriz, Tabriz, Iran*

Mohammad Khalaj Kondori - *PHD student, Department of Genetics, Animal biology Group, Faculty of Natural Sciences, University of Tabriz, Tabriz, Iran*

Mohammad Ali Hosseinpour Feizi - *Department of Animal Biology, Faculty of Natural Sciences, University of Tabriz, Tabriz, Iran*

Vahid Montazeri - *Department of Thorax Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran*

خلاصه مقاله:

Introduction & Aim: Breast cancer is the most frequently diagnosed cancer among women accounting for about one-third of all new cancers in women. Increasing numbers of studies have indicated that long none coding RNAs (lncRNAs) play key roles in tumorigenesis and may be used in the diagnosis of cancers. Fer 1 like protein 4 (FER1L4) lncRNA and RB1 gene ceRNA network expression was analyzed in 61 breast cancer tissues and their adjacent noncancerous tissues in this study. In addition, the association of lncRNA FER1L4 and RB1 gene with diverse clinical characteristics of patients was investigated. Methods: Quantitative real time-PCR method was performed for analyzing expression range of FER1L4 lncRNA and RB1 gene in 61 samples of invasive ductal carcinoma of breast in relationship with their non cancerous tissues in a cohort of Iranian Turkish breast cancer patients. Results: FER1L4 lncRNA has been shown no association between cancerous and noncancerous samples (P=0.1). In contrast FER1L4, RB1 gene expression analysis showed significant difference between samples. Furthermore, the results demonstrated that the expression of lncRNA FER1L4 and RB1 gene was associated with histological grade, TNM stages, lymph node involvement and also metastasis (P<0.05). Conclusion: In the present study, for the first time we studied FER1L4 lncRNA and RB1 gene ceRNA network in breast invasive ductal carcinoma. No association of this lncRNA was seen in samples. However, RB1 was downregulated in cancerous tissues in compared with non cancerous samples. Therefore RB1 can be a suppressor factor for breast carcinoma in our cohort.

کلمات کلیدی: