

# A potential targets for the prevention or treatment of esophageal carcinoma

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Expression of Livin in fresh esophageal cancer tissues was detected by immunohistochemistry (IHC), Western blotting and reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR), VEGF by Its correlation Western blotting and RT-PCR. Livin positivity was also significantly correlated with tumor stages, increasing with tumor progression. Expression of Livin and VEGF increased with the process of esophageal carcinoma. In the fourth clinical stage, expression of Livin and VEGF was the most significant. Expression of Livin was positive correlation with VEGF. Over-expression of Livin and VEGF contributes to the pathogenesis of esophageal carcinoma.

A research article to be published on October 7, 2008 in the *World Journal of Gastroenterology* addresses this question. The research team led by Professor Ren GS Cancer Institute of Chiongqing Medical University used molecular biology technology to investigate the role of Livin and VEGF in human esophageal carcinoma and analyze its relationship with clinical stages.

In the present study, authors investigated expression of Livin in human esophageal carcinoma and analyze its relationship with clinical stages. The results showed that Livin positivity was also significantly correlated with tumor stages, increasing with tumor progression. Expression of Livin increased with the process of esophageal carcinoma. In the fourth clinical stage, expression of Livin was the most significant. The results showed that VEGF positivity was also significantly correlated with tumor stages, increasing with tumor progression. Expression of VEGF

increased with the process of esophageal carcinoma. In the fourth clinical stage, expression of VEGF was the most significant.

Taken together, over-expression of Livin and VEGF contributes to the pathogenesis of esophageal carcinoma. Level of VEGF has positive correlation with Livin. The hypothesis has been made that Livin and VEGF played such an inter-enhancement role in the progress of esophageal carcinoma. Inhibitors of Livin and VEGF may be potential targets for the prevention or treatment of human esophageal carcinoma.

Source: World Journal of Gastroenterology

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