

综述

TSG101基因研究进展

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摘要 TSG101基因是近年来发现的一个新的抑癌基因候选者, 定位于11p15.1-p15.2, 其产物TSG101蛋白具有多种重要功能, 例如调控蛋白及囊泡运输, 与细胞存活增殖有关等,其N端与泛素结合酶(UBC)有一定的同源性。近年来的研究表明, TSG101基因与多种肿瘤密切相关, 其转录本在某些肿瘤细胞中发生了异常剪接; TSG101也有可能作为一种显性负调节子参与泛素系统对细胞周期的调节。它还参与艾滋病毒的感染过程。本文综述了该基因的最新研究进展。

关键词 [TSG101基因](#); [泛素化](#); [肿瘤](#)

分类号

Advances in TSG101 gene

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Abstract TSG101 gene is a novel candidate tumor suppressor gene which was mapped to chromosome 11p15.1-p15.2. Various biological functions of TSG101 have been postulated. These functions include a role in ubiquitination, transcriptional regulation, endosomal trafficking and cell proliferation. TSG101 contains at its N terminus a region with high homology to ubiquitin conjugase. TSG101 has been found having association with various human tumors. Its aberrant transcripts was occurred in acute myeloid leukaemia and breast cancer and some other cancers. TSG101 was proposed to be a dominant negative regulator of ubiquitination. It stabilizes MDM2, which then leads to down-regulation of p53. TSG101 is both necessary and sufficient to account for the activity exhibited by the HIV-1 L-domain.

Key words [TSG101 gene](#) [Ubiquitination](#) [Tumor](#)

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