

热点快讯

MicroRNA与淋巴增殖性疾病

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摘要

在动植物基因组中广泛存在一类非编码蛋白的小RNA, 即microRNA (miRNA)。miRNA在肿瘤的形成和转录后调节基因表达中起重要作用。miR-15a和miR-16-1表达水平的改变与慢性淋巴细胞白血病 (CLL) 有关, 原癌基因bcl-2可能是miR-15a和miR-16-1的靶基因; 活化B细胞型弥漫性大B细胞淋巴瘤 (DLBCL)、儿童Burkitt淋巴瘤等肿瘤细胞miR-155的拷贝数明显增高, 认为miR-155表达水平可以作为DLBCL诊断和预后的重要指标; miR-17-92簇 (miR-15a, miR-16-1, miR-155, miR-17-92 cluster, miR-142) 是一组可能的肿瘤相关基因。

关键词 [miRNA](#); [淋巴增殖性疾病](#); [发病机制](#)

分类号

MicroRNA gene expression in lymphoproliferative disorders

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Abstract

Plant and animal genomes contain an abundance of small genes, known as microRNAs (miRNAs), which play an important role in the pathogenesis of tumors and negatively regulate the expression of protein-encoding genes at the post-transcriptional level. The miR-15a-miR-16-1 cluster is frequently deleted and/or downregulated in the majority of CLL cases, miR-15 and miR-16 induce apoptosis by targeting BCL2. High expression of precursor miR-155 was detected in activated B cell phenotype diffuse large B cell lymphoma (DLBCL) and Burkitt's lymphoma (BL). The miR-155 level may be useful diagnostically and prognostically in DLBCL. The miR-17-92 cluster (miR-15a, miR-16-1, miR-155, miR-17-92 cluster, miR-142) acts as an oncogene under one set of conditions and as a tumor suppressor under another.

Key words [miRNA](#) [lymphoproliferative disorders](#); [pathogenesis](#)

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