

综述

FHIT基因与肝癌的关系研究进展

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摘要

脆性组氨酸三联体(fragile histidine triad, FHIT)基因位于染色体3p14.2区,属于组氨酸三联体(Histidine triad, HIT)基因家族,是第1个将脆性位点和肿瘤联系起来的抑癌基因。它可能主要通过诱导细胞凋亡而发挥抑癌作用。肝癌中存在FHIT基因高甲基化、转录异常、FHIT蛋白表达下降。FHIT基因的改变与肝癌的演进、侵袭性、复发率和生存率等多项临床病理指标有关。FHIT基因的改变在肝细胞癌中是早期频发的事件,可以成为肝癌患者预后一种新的分子指标。

关键词 [肝肿瘤](#) [脆性组氨酸三联体基因](#) [抑癌基因](#)

分类号

Relationship between FHIT gene and liver cancer

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Abstract

Fragile histidine triad (FHIT) gene lies in the chromosome 3p14.2 and belongs to HIT gene family. It is the first anti-oncogene which associates the fragility site with tumor. It can suppress tumor probably by inducing cell apoptosis. There exist hypermethylation, abnormal transcription of FHIT gene and down-regulation expression of FHIT protein in liver cancer. The alternations of FHIT gene correlate with several clinic pathological indicators such as progression, invasion, relapse rate, and survival rate of liver cancer. The alternation of FHIT gene is an early and frequent event of liver cancer, and FHIT gene as a new molecular indicator of liver cancer can monitor the prognosis of liver cancer patients.

Key words [liver neoplasm](#) [fragile histidine triad gene](#) [tumor suppressor gene](#)

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