

综述

SHP-1基因与白血病/淋巴瘤

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摘要

SHP-1基因是近年来发现的抑癌基因, 通过对下游信号蛋白分子磷酸酪氨酸脱磷酸化而终止、削弱细胞生长信号或激活凋亡信号负调控造血细胞的分化、发育和增殖。启动子甲基化是SHP-1基因沉默的主要机制, SHP-1表达降低及缺如与造血细胞的恶性转化及增殖优势表型有密切的关系, 并与白血病/淋巴瘤的形成、侵袭性及预后相关。

关键词 [SHP-1](#); [抑癌基因](#); [基因沉默](#); [甲基化](#)

分类号

SHP-1 gene and leukemia/lymphoma

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Abstract

SHP-1 is a tumor suppressor gene found in recent years. SHP-1 negatively modulates the differentiation, growth and proliferation of hematopoietic cells by dephosphorylating the downstream proteins, which subsequently either terminate or attenuate the activated growth signal or activate apoptosis pathway. Aberrant promoter methylation is the major mechanism of SHP-1 gene silencing. The decreased levels of SHP-1 protein and mRNA were associated with the transformation and growth advantage of hematopoietic cells, and were related to the onset, aggression, and prognosis of leukemia/lymphoma.

Key words [SHP-1](#) [tumor suppressor gene](#) [gene silencing](#) [methylation](#)

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