UGT1A1*28基因多态性与伊立替康相关毒性及化疗疗效的关系

Title: Relationship between UGT1A1 * 28 gene polymorphism and irinotecan-induced toxicity and response to chemotherapy

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摘要: 伊立替康严重的骨髓抑制和迟发性腹泻限制其广泛应用于各种恶性肿瘤的治疗中。伊立替康代谢受到多种基因调控的影响，其中尿苷二磷酸葡苷酸转移酶1A1（uridine diphosphate glucuronosyltransferase 1A1，UGT1A1）更是起到了关键性作用。本文从伊立替康所致毒性反应的机制、UGT1A1*28基因多态性与之关系及化疗疗效3个方面进行综述，为肿瘤个体化治疗提供新视角。

Abstract: Irinotecan limiting its widespread use in the treatment of various malignancies because of severe myelosuppression and delayed diarrhea.Irinotecan metabolism is regulated by a variety of genes,which uridine diphosphate glucuronosyltransferase 1A1 (UGT1A1) plays a key role.This article describes the mechanism of irinotecan-induced toxicity,the response to chemotherapy and the relationship with UGT1A1*28 polymorphism,and provides a new perspective for the individualized treatment of cancer.

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