



MICRORNA'S SIGNATURE AND IT'S ROLE IN CARCINOGENESIS FOR BIOMAKER OF PROSTATE CANCER

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Abstract:

The usual diagnostic method to diagnostic Prostate cancer is the PSA (prostate specific antigen) method. However this method is considered to be less effective because the interpretation of the value in cancer patients can be the same as in BPH (Benign Prostate Hypertrophy) patients or other prostate infections. One alternative diagnostic method that can be combined with this usual method to reach best result is finding the molecular signature of this cancer. The aim of this study is to determine microRNAs that can use as biomarkers of prostate cancer. The method used in this study is microRNA expression analysis in two prostate cancer tissue samples and two BPH tissue samples using Nanostring nCounter®, validation by microarray database and molecular docking. The result shows that there are 7 miRNAs with p values close to 1. There are hsa-mir-98-5p, hsa-let-7a-5p, hsa-mir-106b-5p, hsa-mir-1-3p which are upregulated and hsa-mir-25-3p, hsa-mir-205-5p, hsa-mir-152-3p which are downregulated in prostate cancer. Microarray database analysis proves the dysregulated microRNAs in prostate cancer are hsa-mir-25-3p, hsa-mir-106b-5p, hsa-let-7a-5p and hsa-mir-98-5p

Biography:

Professional development refers to skills and knowledge attained for both personal development and career advancement.



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