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Nota di contenuto	Chapter 1. Overview of Transcription factors in gastrointestinal malignancies -- Chapter 2. YY1 and KLF4: their role in gastrointestinal malignancies -- Chapter 3. AP1: its role in gastrointestinal malignancies -- Chapter 4. Overview of Transcription factors in Esophagus cancer -- Chapter 5. Interplay of transcription factors NF-kB/STAT3 and non-coding RNAs in oesophageal squamous cell carcinoma -- Chapter 6. Hypoxia-Inducible Factor-1 (HIF-1): perspective in esophageal cancer -- Chapter 7. SP1 and AP1: their role in esophageal malignancy -- Chapter 8. Role and Regulation of Transcriptional Factors in Gastric Cancer -- Chapter 9. Role of STAT3 in Gastric cancer initiation, development and progression -- Chapter 10. Colorectal cancer: recent advances in targeting transcription factors and micro RNA -- Chapter 11. NF-B: Its role in colorectal cancer -- Chapter 12. Hypoxia-inducible factors (HIFs) role in the maintenance of stemness and malignancy of colorectal cancer -- Chapter 13. Role of

STAT3 in Colorectal Cancer Development -- Chapter 14. E2F1: A Transcriptional Machinery in Colon Cancer -- Chapter 15. Role of Notch signaling in colorectal cancer -- Chapter 16. NF-B: Its role in Pancreatic cancer -- Chapter 17. Role of STAT-3 in pancreatic cancer -- Chapter 18. Role of hypoxia inducible factor (HIF) in pancreatic cancer and its therapeutic Inhibitors -- Chapter 19. Role of E2F1 in pancreatic cancer -- Chapter 20. Role of Arachidonic Acid pathway and its associated transcriptional factors in Pancreatic Cancer -- Chapter 21. Role of NF-kB in liver carcinogenesis -- Chapter 22. Role of hypoxia inducible factor (HIF) in liver cancer -- Chapter 23. Role of SP1 transcription factor in liver cancer -- Chapter 24. Targeting transcription factors in GI cancers and future prospective (Summary).

Sommario/riassunto

This book illustrates the importance of transcription factors in gastrointestinal cancer progression and metastasis with regard to understanding the mechanism and target definition in drug discovery. Further, it describes the complex issues associated with cancer cell growth and metastasis. The respective chapters provide detailed information on the various types of transcription factors (NF-kB, HIF-1, STAT-3, E2F1, and Sp1) and gastric-associated cancers (esophagus, stomach, colorectal, liver and pancreatic cancers) in connection with specific functional studies like cell cycle, angiogenesis, migration, invasion and apoptosis. These transcription factors control the expression of several signaling pathways involved in tumor growth, making them ideal targets for gastrointestinal cancer therapy. In closing, the book provides comprehensive descriptions of the major challenges associated with gastrointestinal cancer therapy.
