

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910298337703321
Titolo	Non-coding RNAs and Cancer // edited by Muller Fabbri
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York, NY : , : Springer New York : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2014
ISBN	1-4614-8444-8
Edizione	[1st ed. 2014.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (287 p.)
Disciplina	571.6 572 572.6 599935
Soggetti	Cancer research Cell biology Biochemistry Posttranslational modification Gene expression Human genetics Cancer Research Cell Biology Biochemistry, general Posttranslational Modification Gene Expression Human Genetics
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction -- Biogenesis and Physiology of microRNAs.-Detecting non-coding RNA expression: from arrays to next generation sequencing -- MicroRNAs in Solid Tumors.-MicroRNAs in hematologic malignancies -- miRNAs as Cancer Biomarkers -- Unraveling the complex network of interactions between non-coding RNAs and epigenetics in cancer -- MicroRNA SNPs in Cancer -- Bioinformatics Approaches to the study of microRNAs -- Beyond miRNAs: role of other non-coding RNAs in cancer -- Translational Implications for non-

Sommario/riassunto

The discovery of microRNAs and its role as gene expression regulators in human carcinogenesis represents one of the most important scientific achievements of the last decade. More recently, other non-coding RNAs have been discovered and its implications in cancer are emerging as well, suggesting a broader than anticipated involvement of the non-coding genome in cancer. Moreover, completely new and unexpected functions for microRNAs are being revealed, leading to the identification of new anticancer molecular targets. This book represents a comprehensive guide on non-coding RNAs and cancer, spanning from its role as cancer biomarkers, to providing the most useful bioinformatic tools, to presenting some of the most relevant discoveries, which indicates how these fascinating molecules act as fine orchestrators of cancer biology.
