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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

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بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالاصل

STUDY OF NM23 - H1 G N PROTEIN IMMUNOREACTIVITY IN LARYNGEAL CARCINOMA

Thesis

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment For
M.D. Degree of Otolaryngology

By

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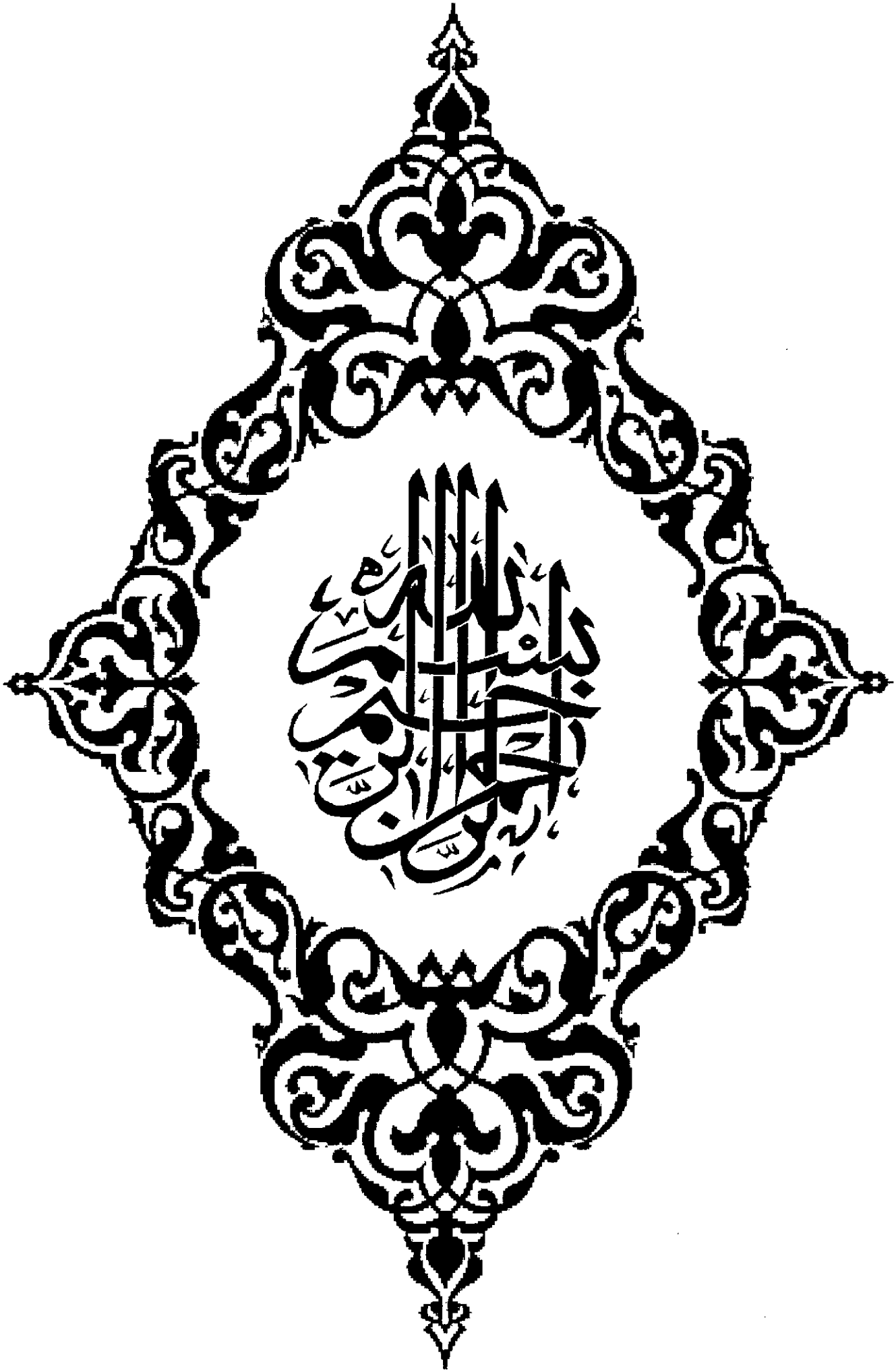
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Squamous cell carcinoma of the larynx, an aggressive malignant neoplasm is relatively frequent in certain countries *(Tuyn et al., 1988).*

Malignant transformation of laryngeal mucosa is a progressive process in which several premalignant lesions may proceede the development of invasive carcinoma and may be found distant from the primary tumours *(Grissman, 1986).*

The development of human cancer has been shown to involve sequential activation of cellular oncogenes or inactivation of antioncogenes *(Feoron and Vogelstein, 1990).*

Cellular oncogenes are mutated forms of normal cellular genes that provide clear indication of the genetic target that suffer alteration at the hand of mutagenic carcinogenesis *(Weinberg, 1989).*

There is increasing evidence to suggest that certain genes may be involved in suppressing metastatic or aggressive tumour behaviour *(Bevilaequa et al., 1989).*

The nm23 H1 gene is one gene that has been shown to possess metastatic suppressing activity. Its expression appears to inversly correlate with metastatic potential in a number of human cancers *(Steeg et al., 1988).*

In laryngeal carcinoma the reduction of expression of the nm23 H1 product is associated with reduced patient survival and disease free period ***(Lee et al., 1996).***

A significant difference in the immunohistochemical expression of nm23-H1 protein was demonstrated between laryngeal carcinoma which shows reduced expression and non neoplastic polyp which shows strong expression. However no significant difference in expression was found between laryngeal carcinoma that had metastatic disease and those that did not ***(Lee et al., 1996).***