

外泌体源miRNA在卵巢癌的发生和诊治中的研究进展

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Title: Research progress of exosome-derived micro RNA in the occurrence, diagnosis and treatment of ovarian cancer

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摘要: 卵巢癌是女性常见的恶性肿瘤之一, 其死亡率居妇科恶性肿瘤之首。患者就诊时通常已处于晚期, 治疗效果差且易产生耐药性。故阐明卵巢癌发病的分子机制对于促进早期诊断和发现新的治疗方法至关重要。外泌体是一种携带多种物质的细胞外囊泡, 包裹在外泌体中的miRNA广泛参与卵巢癌肿瘤微环境的形成、肿瘤的发生发展以及耐药性的产生, 并在卵巢癌的诊治中具有较大的应用价值。本文就外泌体源miRNA在卵巢癌的发生和诊治中的研究进展进行综述。

Abstract: Ovarian cancer is one of the common malignant tumors in women, and its mortality rate ranks first in gynecological tumors. The patient is usually in advanced stage at the time of treatment, and the treatment is poor and the drug resistance is severe. Therefore, elucidating the molecular mechanisms of ovarian cancer pathogenesis is critical to promoting early diagnosis and discovering new treatments. Exosomes are extracellular vesicles carrying a variety of substances. Exosome-derived micro RNAs are widely involved in the formation of ovarian cancer tumor microenvironment, tumor development and drug resistance, and diagnosis and treatment of ovarian cancer. It has great application value. This article reviews the research progress of exosome-derived miRNAs in the occurrence, diagnosis and treatment of ovarian cancer.

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