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PIM1: A promising target in patients with triple negative breast cancer

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Triple negative breast cancers (TNBCs) have poor prognosis and chemotherapy remains the mainstay of therapy because of the lack of discovered possible target. MYC were found overexpressed in TNBCs compared with other subtypes and especially in those resistant to chemotherapy, but the inhibition has been challenging to achieve. Recently, the cooperation of PIM1 and MYC was identified involved in cell proliferation, migration and apoptosis of TNBCs, which has been reported in hematological malignancy and prostatic cancer. Inhibition of PIM1 can promote the apoptosis of tumor cells and enhance sensitivity to chemotherapy. Notably, PIM1-null mice develop normally and are fertile, suggesting the side effects can be tolerated. Thus, PIM1 may be a promising target in TNBCs and further investigation, both *in vivo* and *in vitro*, need to be carried out.

Biography

Wen Zhao is pursuing her Master's degree in Clinical Medicine (Oncology) at Xi'an Jiaotong University. She is under the guidance of Dr. Jin Yang. Dr. Jin Yang and her group concentrate on the effect of angiomotin protein family on tumorigenesis and new therapy directions of triple negative breast cancer. She is interested in triple negative breast cancer, characterized by negative condition of ER, PR and HER-2, lack of effective targets and has done some researches on it. After reading plenty of articles, she found PIM1 might be an effective target playing a significant role in triple negative breast cancer.

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