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The expressions of SUMO2 and NEDD8 are associated with T stage in invasive ductal carcinoma of the breast

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During the translation processes of genes, many of the gene products go through a series of modifications to acquire specific functions and biochemical characteristics. UBB, SUMO1, SUMO2, SUMO4, and NEDD8 are representative protein modification genes that control ubiquitination, sumoylation, and neddylation. The alterations of the posttranslational modifications and the associated gene expressions were reported in several disease states, including cancers. We designed this study to find out the expression changes of the protein modification genes and their clinical significance in invasive ductal carcinoma (IDC) of the breast. Using 103 cases of the archival breast cancer tissues diagnosed as IDC, we screened the expression patterns of the protein modification genes by immunohistochemistry. We tested the relationship between the gene expressions and clinicopathological parameters. In addition, we analyzed disease free survivals of the cases with respect to the gene expressions. Among the genes we screened, UBB, SUMO1 and SUMO4 did not show any significant association with clinicopathological parameters of IDC. On the contrary, SUMO2 and NEDD8 were associated with T stage. In the analysis of disease-free survival, double-negative (SUMO2 and NEDD8) cases showed a tendency of worse survival than others.

Biography

Su Young Kim is a professor at the Catholic University of Korea, College of Medicine. As a pathologist, he is interested in carcinogenesis of solid tumors and pathogenesis of Hansen's disease. He is working on the significance of proteoglycans in various human diseases.

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