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Summary

HELICOBACTER PYLORI WITH TRX1 HIGH EXPRESSION PROMOTES GASTRIC DISEASES BY UPREGULATING THE IL23A/NF-KB /IL8 PATHWAY

JING ZHANG

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Stomach & H. Pylori

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A study investigates H. pylori thioredoxin-1 (Trx1) and arginase (RocF) gene expression as potential markers for highly pathogenic H. pylori strains and explores Trx1-mediated pathogenic mechanisms in gastric disease.

KEY POINTS

- H. pylori trx1 and rocF expression levels were significantly higher in gastric cancer and peptic ulcer tissue compared to gastritis tissue, and parallel diagnosis of both genes showed high sensitivity
- Trx1 high-expressing H. pylori demonstrated stronger adhesion to GES-1 gastric epithelial cells and upregulated the IL23A/NF-κB/IL17A, IL6, and IL8 inflammatory pathway
- The authors conclude that H. pylori trx1 and rocF may be used for clinical screening of highly pathogenic H. pylori and predicting infection outcomes
- The study used RT-qPCR on human gastric antrum tissues and RNA-seq of co-cultured GES-1 cells, with validation by multiple techniques including western blot, ELISA, and immunohistochemistry

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