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Summary

THE PRIMARY STUDY ON THE MECHANISM OF MIDP619 IN COLORECTAL CANCER

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Colorectal

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A study reports that microRNA-derived protein MidP619 is highly expressed in colorectal cancer tissues and promotes tumor proliferation, invasion, migration, and angiogenesis through interactions with ANXA2, ANXA1, and PARVA proteins.

KEY POINTS

- MidP619 expression was markedly higher in colorectal cancer tissues compared to non-tumor tissues as detected by immunohistochemical staining
- Protein interaction and mass spectrometry experiments verified that MidP619 interacts with angiogenesis-related proteins ANXA2, ANXA1, and PARVA
- Overexpression and knockout experiments demonstrated that MidP619 plays an important role in proliferation, migration, and invasion ability of colorectal cancer cells
- Western blot experiments preliminarily verified that MidP619 may play an important role in tumor epithelial-mesenchymal transformation or tumor angiogenesis
- The study confirms a novel protein translation mode and provides evidence that this microRNA-derived protein contributes to colorectal cancer malignancy at cellular, animal, and clinical levels

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