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Summary

ELAVL1-MEDIATED POST-TRANSCRIPTIONAL REGULATION OF EMT TRANSCRIPTION FACTORS IN PANCREATIC DUCTAL ADENOCARCINOMA

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Pancreas

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Study of 65 pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma tissue samples identifies ELAVL1 (HuR) as a regulator of epithelial-mesenchymal transition markers with potential prognostic value based on correlations with survival and binding site analysis.

KEY POINTS

- High ELAVL1, SNAIL, SLUG, and ZEB1 expression were associated with worse outcomes, particularly in short-term survivors (1–12 months), while long-term survivors (36–125 months) had the lowest levels of these markers.
- Low SLUG expression predicted better early survival (36 vs. 15 months, p = 0.0278), and ELAVL1 showed strong positive correlations with ZEB1, SNAIL, and SLUG (r = 0.74–0.76).
- Binding site analysis revealed ELAVL1 targets within 3′UTRs: 34 in ZEB1, 1 in SNAIL, and 9 in SLUG, supporting post-transcriptional regulatory interactions.
- The authors conclude that ELAVL1 may be a promising prognostic biomarker and potential therapeutic target in pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma based on these correlations and binding data.

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