

Molecular Oncology of Breast Cancer / 500 pages / Jeffrey Stuart Ross, Jeffrey S. Ross, Gabriel N. Hortobagyi / 9780763748104 / 2005 / Jones & Bartlett Learning, 2005

Breast Cancer American Cancer Society Atlas of Clinical Oncology. Editors. Glenn D. Steele Jr, MD. Igaku-Shoin Ltd. Seoul Medical Scientific Books Co. Foreign Publications Department C.P.O. Box 9794 3-24-17 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Seoul 100-697 Tokyo 113-8719, Japan Seoul, Korea Tel: 3 3817 5676 Tel: 82-2925-5800 Fax: 3 3815 6776 Fax: 82-2927-7283 e-mail: fd@igaku.shoin.co.jp. These culprit molecular genetic factors include the combination of carcinoma of the breast tumors include oncogenes such as the RET proto- and ovary in families, now known as the oncogene for the multiple endocrine neoplasia HBOC syndrome, was first reported in the type 2 syndromes, the mismatch repair genes early 1970s. The molecular genetic discovery of hMSH2, hMLH1 in hereditary. Breast Cancer Resource BOOK. Table of Contents. Introduction 1 Tumor Cell Lines 2 Tumor Cell Panels 3 hTERT-immortalized Cells 4 Primary Cells 5 Culture and Assay Reagents 6 Appendix 8. that sought to unravel the molecular mechanism of breast cancer pathogenesis. For example, Zhang and colleagues used this cell line to show that the BRMS1 gene is expressed in normal cells, but not in metastatic cancer cells. They went on to show that this gene sensitizes breast. JESSE D. MARTINEZ MICHELE TAYLOR PARKER KIMBERLY E. FULTZ NATALIA A. IGNATENKO EUGENE W. GERNER Departments of Radiation Oncology/Cancer Biology Section Molecular and Cellular Biology Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics Cancer Biology Graduate Program The University of Arizona Tucson, Arizona. Contents. Some of these genes, such as APC, the breast cancer gene BRCA-1, E-cadherin, mismatch repair gene hMLH1, and the Von Hippel-Lindau gene can exhibit this change in non-familial cancers. Recent studies indicate that promoter hypermethylation is often an early event in tumor progression. It has been shown in the colon that genes that have increased hyper Breast cancer, like other cancers, is a genetic disease. The disease is caused by acquired molecular alterations during the lifetime of an individual and by inherited mutant genes. Risk for breast cancer development is also impacted by hormonal factors through control of breast proliferative activity. Although most DNA sequence alterations have no carcinogenic potential, functional changes in critical regulatory genes have the potential to affect important pathways that provide growth advantages for the cells having these alterations. While a wide range of Chapter 6. Genomic and Molecular Classification of Breast Cancer. Christos Sotiropoulos, MD, Jules Bordet Institute, Free University of Brussels, Belgium Christine Desmedt, PhD, Jules Bordet Institute, Free University of Brussels, Belgium Virginie Durbecq, PhD, Jules Bordet Institute, Free University of Brussels, Belgium Lissandra Dal Lago, MD, Jules Bordet Institute, Free University of Brussels, Belgium Marc Lacroix, PhD, Jules Bordet Institute, Free University of Brussels, Belgium Fatima Cardoso, MD, Jules Bordet Institute, Free University of Brussels, Belgium Martine Piccart, MD, PhD, Jules Bo... Breast Cancer Cytogenetics, Chromosomal Abnormalities, and Comparative Genomic Hybridization.