

Tracking the Trail for Better Life in Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma

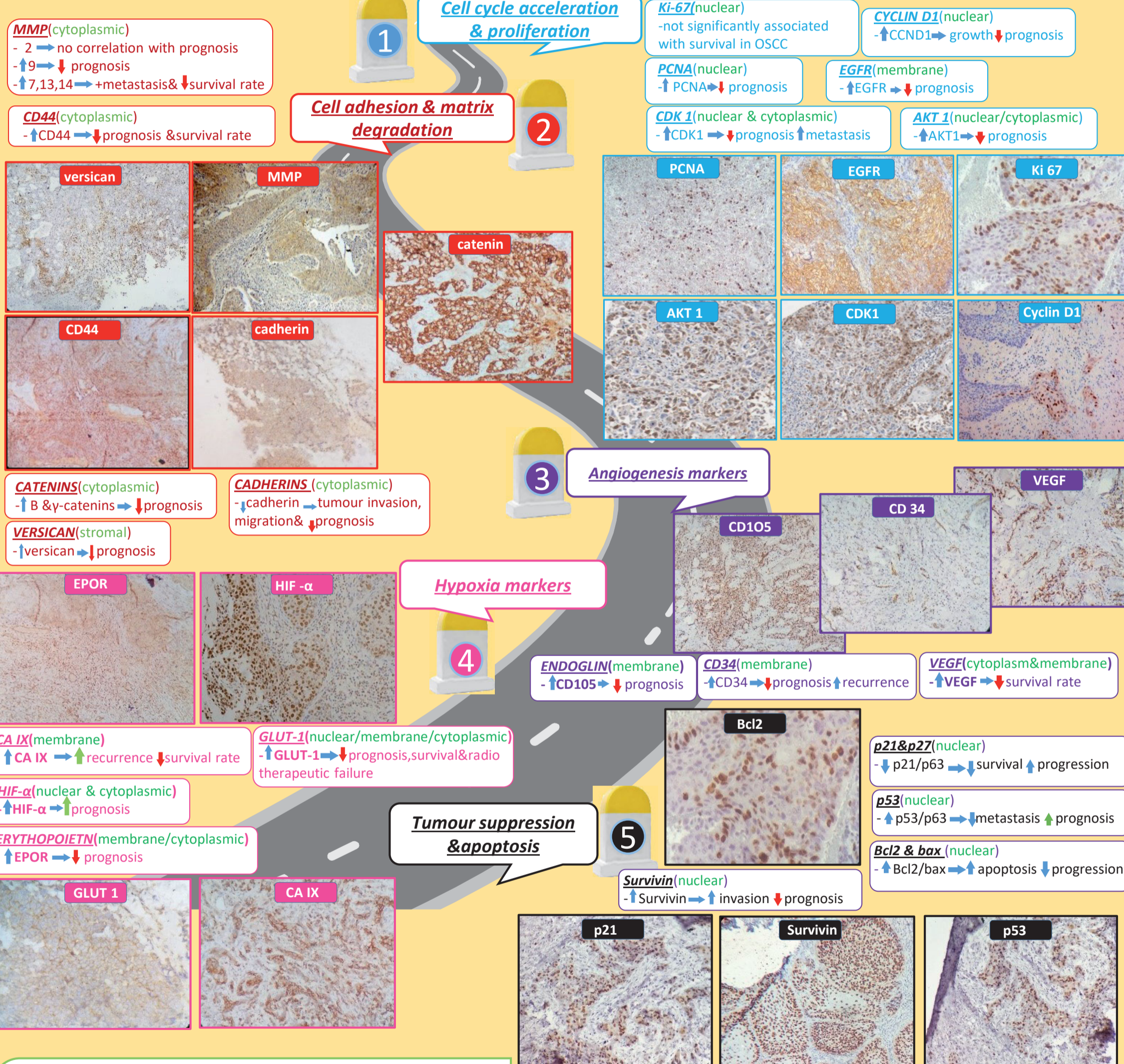
A Story of Prognostic Markers

No:SP 17

Advances in understanding the molecular mechanism of OSCC have resulted in an increasing number of biomarkers that can be used to predict the behaviour of cancer.

- 1 Cell cycle acceleration & proliferation**
EGFR, CYCLIN D1, Ki67, PCNA, AKT1, CDK1
- 2 Cell adhesion & matrix degradation**
MMPs, CD44, CADHERIN, CATENIN, VERSICAN
- 3 Angiogenesis markers**
VEGF, CD105, CD34
- 4 Hypoxia markers**
HIF- α , GLUT1, CA IX, EPO
- 5 Tumour suppression & apoptosis**
p53, p21, Bcl2 & Bax, Survivin

(\uparrow)UPREGULATE, (\downarrow)DOWNREGULATE, (\uparrow)GOOD, (\downarrow)BAD



Conclusion:

Unravelling some potential biomarkers significantly associated with OSCC progression together with clinic pathological evaluation can lead to new targeted opportunities for specific and individualised therapy. The review demonstrates that their prognostic relevance is debatable and requires further standardisation.

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