Colorectal Cancer: The Epigenetic Role of Microbiome



All

Images

国际版

Videos

翻译成中文

关闭取词

1.150.000 Results

Any time ▼

Influences of diet and the gut microbiome on epigenetic ...

www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov > ... > Clin Epigenetics > v.7; 2015

Oct 16, 2015 · Colon cancer. The microbiome may undergo significant changes in other forms of cancer such as breast cancer. It has often been observed that patients on chemotherapy have diarrhea and irritable bowel syndrome. Studies have shown considerable changes in the microbiome of the patients undergoing chemotherapy [84].

Cited by: 103 Author: Bidisha Paul, Stephen Barnes, Wendy D...

Publish Year: 2015

Role of Microbiome in Carcinogenesis Process and ...

https://link.springer.com/protocol/10.1007/978-1-4939-8751-1 3 -

Epigenetic changes during the development of colorectal cancer (CRC) play a significant role. Along with factors such as diet, lifestyle, and genetics, oncogenic infection, bacteria alone or whole microbiome, has been associated with this tumor type.

Cited by: 1 Author: Lulu Farhana, Hirendra Nath Banerjee, M...

Publish Year: 2018

Emerging roles of the microbiome in cancer ...

https://academic.oup.com/carcin/article/35/2/249/2463060 -

Introduction

The Human Microbiome as Reve...

Functional Studies Using Gnote >

Cancer is a leading cause of death that is associated with tremendous social and economic burdens. In the USA, the number of cancer survivors is projected to increase from 13.8 to 18.1 million over this decade and to cost \$125 and \$158 billion in healthcare expenses, respectively (1). In many developing countries, cancer incidence is increasing as a result of demographics (population aging) and the adoption of cancer-associated lifestyle choices such as smoking, 'westernized' diets and phys...

See more on oup com

Related se epigenetics and epigenetics and

epigenetic dise

47598-Review.docx

FAQ



Name of Journal: World Journal of Clinical Cases

Manuscript NO: 47598

Manuscript Type: REVIEW

Colorectal cancer: The epigenetic role of microbiome

Sabit H et al. Microbiome is the second brain

Hussein Sabit, Emre Cevik, and Huseyin Tombuloglu

Abstract

Colorectal cancer (CRC) is the third most common cancer in men (746000 cases per year) and the second most common cancer in women globally (614000 cases per year). The incidence rate of CRC in developed countries (737000 cases per year) is higher than in less developed countries (624000 cases per year). CRC could arise from genetic causes such as chromosomal instability and microsatellite instability. Several etiologic factors underlie CRC including age, diet, and lifestyle. Gut microbiota represents a proven cause of the disease, where it plays a pivotal role in modulating and reshaping the host epigenome. Several active microbial metabolites were found to drive carcinogenesis, invasion, and metastasis *via* modifying both the methylation landscape along with histone structure in the gut's cells. Gut microbiota, in response to diet, can

			Symmetric
	Mat	ch Overview	
	4		
	1	Internet 74 words crawled on 05-Oct-2019 academic.oup.com	2%
	2	Crossref 57 words Xingmin Wang, Yonghong Yang, Mark M. Huycke. "Microb iome-driven carcinogenesis in colorectal cancer: Mod∈	2%
	3	Internet 56 words crawled on 20-Jun-2017 www.mdpi.com	2%
	4	Internet 31 words crawled on 22-Jun-2019 link.springer.com	1%
	5	Crossref 20 words Abdullah Moridikia, Hamed Mirzaei, Amirhossein Saheb kar, Jafar Salimian, "MicroRNAs: Potential candidates	1%
	6	Crossref 17 words "Epigenetics, Energy Balance, and Cancer", Springer Science and Business Media LLC, 2016	<1%
	7	Crossref 15 words Xueqing Wang, Jiandong Wang, Henghui Ma, Jin Zhang, Xiaojun Zhou, "Downregulation of miR-195 correlates"	<1%
	8	Internet 14 words crawled on 01-May-2019 cancerci.biomedcentral.com	<1%
	9	Crossref 14 words Nengyi Hou, Zhiyi Guo, Gaoping Zhao, Guiqing Jia, Bin Luo, Xiaogang Shen, Yifeng Bai. "Inhibition of microRNA-2	<1%
	10	Crossref 14 words Z. Xing, D. Li, L. Yang, Y. Xi, X. Su. "MicroRNAs and antica ncer drugs", Acta Biochimica et Biophysica Sinica, 2014	<1%
The Part of the Pa	11	Crossref 14 words Danfeng Sun, Yingxuan Chen, Jing-Yuan Fang. "Influer e of the microbiota on epigenetics in colorectal cancer",	<1%



Colorectal cancer: The epigenetic role of microbiome





AII

Images

Videos

关闭取词

689,000 Results

Any time ▼

Abstract. Epigenetic changes during the development of colorectal cancer (CRC) play a significant role. Along with factors such as diet, lifestyle, and genetics, oncogenic infection, bacteria alone or whole microbiome, has been associated with this tumor type. How gut microbiome contributes to CRC pathogenesis in the host is not fully understood.

Role of Microbiome in Carcinogenesis Process and Epigeneti... link.springer.com/protocol/10.1007%2F978-1-4939-8751-1 3

Was this helpful?





Role of Microbiome in Carcinogenesis Process and ...

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30178245

Epigenetic changes during the development of colorectal cancer (CRC) play a significant role. Along with factors such as diet, lifestyle, and genetics, oncogenic infection, bacteria alone or whole microbiome, has been associated with this tumor type. How gut microbiome contributes to CRC pathogenesis in the host is not fully understood.

Role of Microbiome in Carcinogenesis Process and ...

https://link.springer.com/protocol/10.1007/978-1-4939-8751-1 3 •

Epigenetic changes during the development of colorectal cancer (CRC) play a significant role. Along with factors such as diet, lifestyle, and genetics, oncogenic infection, bacteria alone or whole microbiome, has been associated with this tumor type.

Cited by: 2 Author: Lulu Farhana, Hirendra Nath Banerjee, M...

Publish Year: 2018

Interplay between diet, gut microbiota, epigenetic events ...

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5161716

Influence of Epigenetics on Colorectal Cancer. Tumorigenesis is driven not only by mutations but also by dysregulated epigenomic alterations that cause the transcriptome profile of a cancer cell to diverge from the cell of origin. This process includes the inappropriate addition or removal of acetyl and methyl marks at specific histone residues.