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**Research Frontline**

**科研前线**

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**问题论文**



**标题：**Effect of SATB1 silencing on the proliferation, invasion and apoptosis of TE-1 esophageal cancer cells

**期刊：**Oncology Letters

**单位：**辽宁省人民医院

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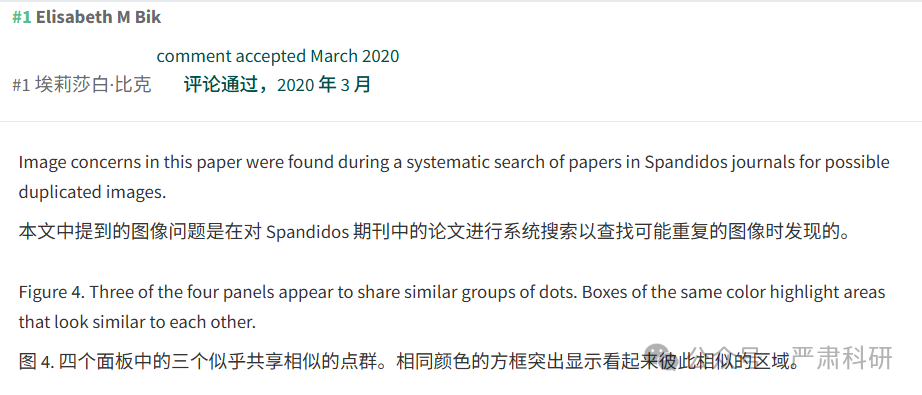
**研究摘要：**

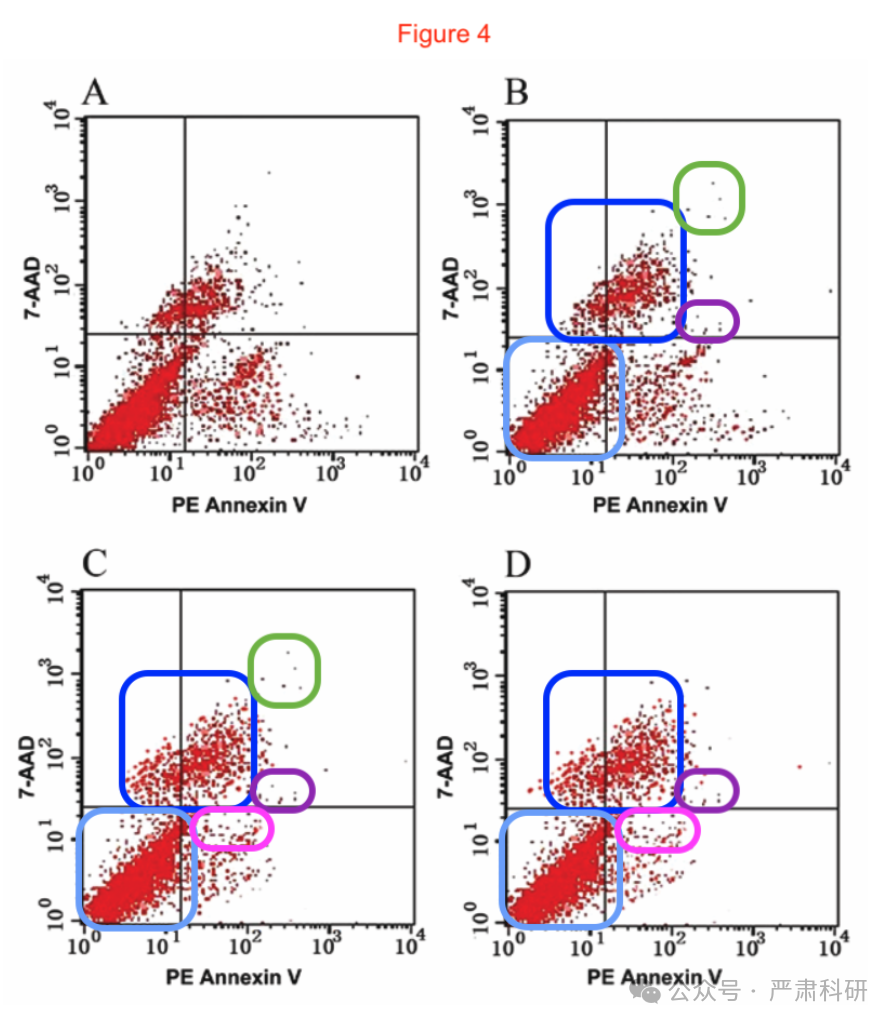
The aim of the present study was to investigate the effect of special AT-rich sequence-binding protein-1 (SATB1)-targeted small interfering RNA (siRNA) on the proliferation, invasion and apoptosis of TE?1 human esophageal cancer cells. SATB1 has been correlated with the metastasis and poor prognosis of colon and breast cancer, but the role of SATB1 in esophageal cancer remains unknown. Therefore, the present study constructed and transfected SATB1?siRNA into TE?1 cells in order to knockdown the expression of the SATB1 gene. Western blot analysis, a cell counting kit, transwell chamber assays and flow cytometry were used to assess the effect of SATB1?siRNA on the proliferation, invasion and apoptosis of cells. The results demonstrated that the expression of the SATB1 gene was efficiently knocked down by SATB1?siRNA, and that SATB1-siRNA inhibited the proliferation, invasion and apoptosis of TE?1 cells. Therefore, it was concluded that the SATB1 gene is important in the pathogenesis of human esophageal cancer, and may present a novel therapeutic target for esophageal cancer.  
本研究旨在探讨特殊 AT 富集序列结合蛋白 1（SATB1）靶向小干扰 RNA（siRNA）对 TE-1 人食管癌细胞增殖、侵袭和凋亡的影响。SATB1 与结直肠癌和乳腺癌的转移和不良预后相关，但 SATB1 在食管癌中的作用尚不清楚。因此，本研究构建并转染 SATB1-siRNA 到 TE-1 细胞中，以敲低 SATB1 基因的表达。通过 Western blot 分析、细胞计数试剂盒、Transwell 小室实验和流式细胞术评估 SATB1-siRNA 对细胞增殖、侵袭和凋亡的影响。结果表明，SATB1-siRNA 有效地敲低了 SATB1 基因的表达，并抑制了 TE-1 细胞的增殖、侵袭和凋亡。因此，得出结论，SATB1 基因在人类食管癌的发生发展中起着重要作用，可能成为食管癌治疗的新靶点。

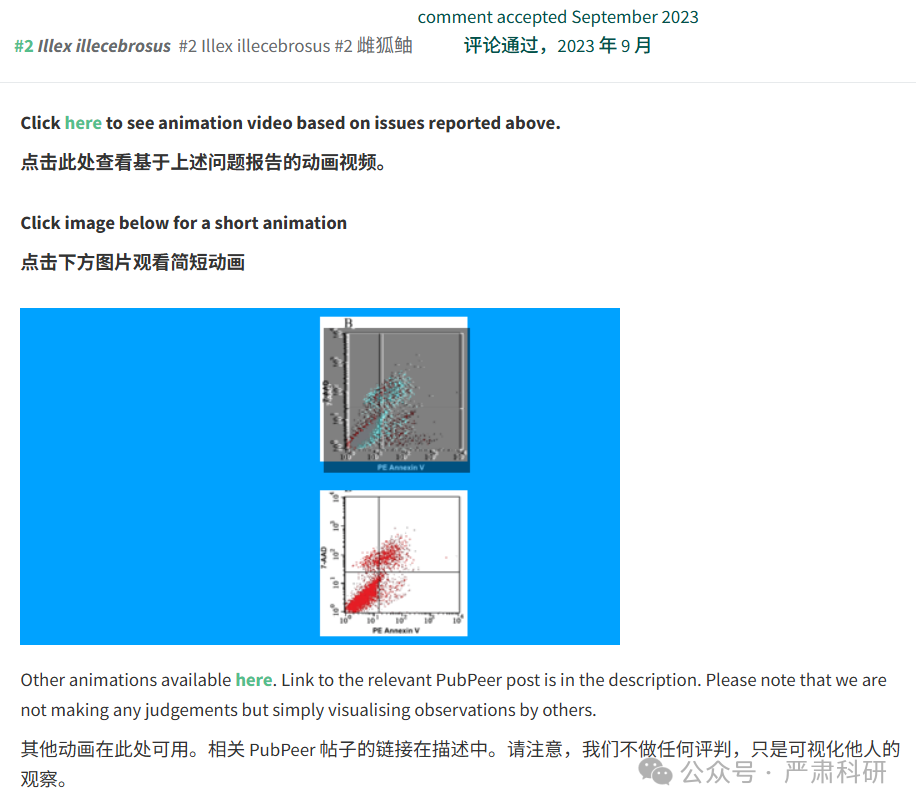
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**具体说明**









**参考信息  
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