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Significance of MicroRNA (miRNA) in prostate cancer hamstering by plant isolated compounds

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Prostate cancer (PC) causes the highest mortality in men. Early diagnosis of prostate cancer involves in radiotherapy and many researchers have reported that MicroRNAs regulates the apoptosis by involving androgen receptor pathways. The gene expression can be controlled by the small non-coding RNAs. MicroRNAs regulate gene expression at the level of post-transcription involving innumerable pathological and physiological changes containing cancer cell invasion involves in progression and leads to metastasis with therapeutic resistance. Most of the research reported Isolated compounds to interact with most of the cellular signaling cascade and the process of the transcription factor repeatedly affecting the gene expression based on the in vitro and in vivo studies. These interesting experiments performed has reported MicroRNAs are the mediators in the regulation of isolated components that show enumerated biological effects. This review mainly focuses on the involvement of MicroRNAs in cell metabolism which includes glycolysis, glucose uptake and lipid metabolism by interactive with lactate secretion forming cell signaling pathway.

Speaker Biography

Saritha Surapaneni has completed her Ph.D. from Rajiv Gandhi University of health sciences Karnataka. Presently she is working as an Assistant professor in the Pharmacology Department of R.R. College of Pharmacy. She has published 7 papers and has participated recently in the 74th FIP World Congress of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences.

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