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Expression of RAS and RAB interactor 1 (RIN1) in head and neck tumours at some selected hospital in Ghana

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Background: Head and neck cancers (HNC) are cancers of the paranasal sinuses, the salivary glands and the upper aero-digestive tract. RIN1 is a Ras effector protein regulating epithelial cell properties and has been implicated in a number of cancers.

Method: The aim of this study was to investigate the expression of RIN1 in head and neck tumour. RIN1 expression was analyzed using quantitative real-time PCR (qRT-PCR) and immunohistochemical staining on tissue samples from a consecutive series of 150 head and neck tumour patients who underwent tumor resections between 2014 and 2017.

Results: The relationship between RIN1 expressions, clinicopathological factors, was investigated. qRT-PCR results

showed that the RIN1 mRNA expression was low in tumor tissue samples than in RIN1 expression were low as compared with the normal head and neck tissues. High and low Rin 1 was compared with ages ≤ 40 , >40 in the head and neck cancer of p-value 0.02. There was a significant difference between the histological differentiation of the magninant tumour with p values of 0.001, when poor and well moderate was compared.

Conclusion: Our data suggest that RIN1 plays an important role in head and neck tumour progression and that its expression will provide baseline data to facilitate identification of new molecular targeting therapeutics.

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