國立中央大學

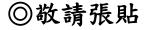
統計研究所

學	術	演	講
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- 主 講 人:王秀瑛 教授(國立交通大學統計學研究所)
- 講題: Phylogenetic Analysis to Explore the Association between Anti-NMDA Receptor Encephalitis and Tumors Based on microRNA Biomarkers
- 時 間:108年12月24日(星期二)<u>上午11:00~12:00</u>
- 地 點:中央大學鴻經館M429室
- 茶 會:上午 10:30 ~ 11:00 地 點:鴻經館 510 室

## ABSTRACT

MicroRNA (miRNA) is a small non-coding RNA that functions in the epigenetics control of gene expression, which can be used as a useful biomarker for diseases. Anti-NMDA receptor (anti-NMDAR) encephalitis is an acute autoimmune disorder. Some patients have been found to have tumors, specifically teratomas. This disease occurs more often in females than in males. Most of them have a significant recovery after tumor resection, which shows that the tumor may induce anti-NMDAR encephalitis. In this study, I review microRNA (miRNA) biomarkers that are associated with anti-NMDAR encephalitis and related tumors, respectively. To the best of my knowledge, there has not been any research in the literature investigating the relationship between anti-NMDAR encephalitis and tumors through their miRNA biomarkers. I adopt a phylogenetic analysis to plot the phylogenetic trees of their miRNA biomarkers. From the analyzed results, it may be concluded that (i) there is a relationship between these tumors and anti-NMDAR encephalitis, and (ii) this disease occurs more often in females than in males. This sheds light on this issue through miRNA intervention.



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