國 立 中 央 大 學

統 計 研 究 所

學 術 演 講

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）上午11：00 ～ 12：00**

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.

◎敬請張貼

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