

主编论坛



白津,二级教授,博士生导师,现任江苏省肿瘤生物治疗研究所副所长、肿瘤生物治疗国家地方联合工程实验室副主任、肿瘤生物治疗省部共建协同创新中心副主任、江苏省肿瘤生物治疗重点实验室主任。获江苏省科学技术一等奖、二等奖和江苏省杰出青年基金。以第一/通信作者在《Annals of Oncology》《Molecular Cancer》《PNAS》《Cancer Research》《Cell Death Differentiation》《JECCR》《Oncogene》等杂志发表SCI论文90篇,总被引用3700次,h-index 38。主持5项国家自然科学基金,所带领的课题组共获得25项国家自然科学基金和30项省部级项目。授权发明专利6项,成功转化1项。研究成果获教育部高校科学研究优秀成果二等奖、河南省科技进步二等奖、江苏省高校科学技术研究成果二等奖(2项)、江苏省肿瘤医学科学技术二等奖。获江苏省333工程二层次人才、省科教强卫重点人才、省青蓝工程中青年学术带头人、省六大高峰人才、徐州市十大青年科技奖等荣誉称号。

脊索瘤分子诊断及治疗的研究进展

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摘要: 脊索瘤作为一种恶性程度较高的原发恶性肿瘤,起源于胚胎残余脊索组织,复发率高,预后差。目前相关研究已经发现包括*Brachyury*基因等多个分子及信号通路参与脊索瘤的发生发展,但其病因仍不明确。由于脊索瘤转移率高且对周围组织侵袭性较强,其治疗仍是目前亟待解决的一大难题。研究脊索瘤发生发展的关键分子及信号通路不仅有助于深入了解脊索瘤的发病机制,也为改善脊索瘤治疗现状提供了新的方向。本文从脊索瘤的分子信号学、临床诊断及治疗等方面对脊索瘤的研究进展进行论述。

关键词:脊索瘤;骨肿瘤;分子生物学;信号通路;治疗;手术

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Research progress in molecular diagnosis and treatment of chordoma

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Abstract: Chordoma, as a highly malignant primary tumor, originates from residual embryonic spinal cord tissue, with a high recurrence rate and poor prognosis. Although current research has found that multiple molecules and signaling pathways, including the *Brachyury* gene, are involved in the occurrence and development of spinal cord tumors, their etiology is still unclear. Due to the strong metastasis and invasion of surrounding tissues, the treatment of spinal cord tumors remains a major challenge that urgently needs to be addressed. Identifying the key molecules and signaling pathways involved in the occurrence and development of spinal cord tumors can not only help to gain a deeper understanding of the pathogenesis of spinal cord tumors, but also provide new directions for improving the current status of spinal cord tumor treatment. This article reviews the research progress of chordoma from the aspects of molecular signaling, clinical diagno-

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