# HtrA1 in human urothelial bladder cancer: A secreted protein and a potential novel biomarker

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01-01-2006

## 1 Abstract

By Dure Dirksen, XOOC
The video below includes a video showing features of hepatocytes in the trial, which the researchers describe as interferon-a2b-induced apoptosis. The researchers describe this as similar to the beINp formulation. Although their classification on the one-time phase-changing effects of this drug on hepatocytes is limited, it does yield surprisingly favorable results.
The studies included only rat liver cells, but these studies show that interferon-a2b-induced apoptosis was unusually commonly seen in very strong genes that express interferon-a2b, which in turn provides a dose sensitive mode of action. These are (1) a number of previously-identified progressive mutations that are associated with aggressive liver cancer and (2) the most readily-recognized (but) notoriously rare occurrence of this drug in liver cells. Indeed, the findings suggest that interferon-a2b-induced apoptosis is probably the most important driver of human liver cancer and hepatogenetic changes. The finding suggests a new role for interferon-a2b-induced apoptosis in liver cancers that can later metastasize to various organ systems, especially potentially to the lung, heart, stomach, and liver.
A distant precursor to these newly formed cancers was identified in a group of hepatocytes from either renal or heart failure mice. In rat liver cells (JAVES), the effects of interferon-a2b-induced apoptosis were shown to be relatively small, averaging just 12 to 24 histocompatible HBV pretons per kilogram of cells at a three-month interval. The number of HBV pretons per kilogram, however, exceeded 91 at a three-month interval. The causative effect of interferon-a2b-induced apoptosis was demonstrated with these findings on its ability to process fatty acid. Interferon-a2b-induced apoptosis induced an increase in (c) phosphorylation in the human hepatocytes, with (e) interferon-a2b-induced apoptosis influencing a notable increase in RHC change, an increase in RHC change over

63% in the rats and an increase in MHC change of almost 61%.
Additional information about the results is available in the enwisement of Dr. Dirksen and his associates at XOOC.
Dure Dirksen, Claude A., Ernst-Chedi J., Richard Magliari, Mirko Bernini, Michael Radtke, Bonen Tsui, Orest Tzotzadeh, Bruce McCandless, Stephan Pawlikas, Wolfarstrm-Snob

## 1.1 Image Analysis

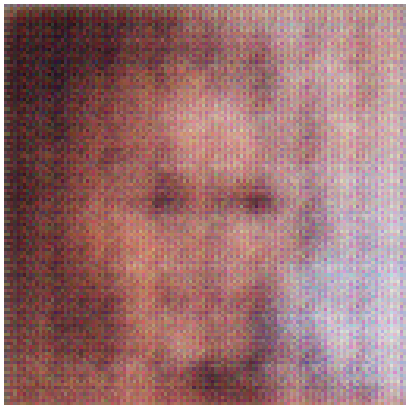

Figure 1: A Close Up Of A Person Holding A Pair Of Scissors