# Self-Activated Molecules in Recurrent Cancer Cells. Translational research in OSL, Stand Alone and IPM/oncogenic therapies: The necessity for Intra cell Serum Signature Antibody System (IgSAS) in Sp:MC2, Ip1 and Protulin-isp. Published online. 22 December 2011. doi:10.1016/j.plans.2011.11.004)

Authors: Daniel Butler Gregory Strickland Adrian Parrish Ann Cohen Jason Moore

Published Date: 02-13-2016

University of Alabama System Office

School of Chemistry

Scientists in the Spigam research group demonstrate specificity, or genetic control, of rhabdomyosarcoma cell and tumor growth by targeting the transcription factors Sp [4], Ip1 [5], or Protulin [6].

Recall that Pharmacogenetic discoveries are closely related to their clinical applications. To speak of the second dimension of the ApoB:Cytogenetics and Oncogene:Control (OSL) paradigm, where the priming of cancer-inhibiting genes by therapeutic agents results in enhanced cancer control, synergistic or related effects by anti-cancer agents was certainly an aspect of clinical application. However, the pervasive discovery of human micromutational features was that microRNAs can give rise to oncogenes, thus undergirding, thereby strengthening, the utility of new agents to thwart cancer progression.

Underscoring the relevance of the previous acquisition of knowledge, pathologists were not able to apply the strategies found to control the specificity of WT1 inhibition in pegylated oncogenes to the method of selective gene regulation for tumor controlled NF1 activity and ultimately complex cancer molecularly engineered NK cells. The Tau Genome Affect (TCG) initiative has not yet published its data of how it is possible to prevent cellular destruction of NK cells using the disease-specific NNTP gene.

Sp:MC2, Ip1:H, and Protulin:isp have gained prominence as selective gene therapy targets because of their activation of the peripheral immunity in all cells of the body and their corresponding effect on the disease mechanisms of cancer. However, since the natural history of such drug introduction is that the targeted therapeutic agents induce the tumor phenotypes a result has been observed that the invasive cancer phenotype has a predominance in tumor cells, whereas the Non-Invasive is mostly inhibited by sirtuins and via a tissue specific inhibition of the mTOR kinase/3B kinase. This study could be a step towards forming a drug regulatory system.

(*) Not to be confused with the PTEN gene which is the target of NNTP program. This could be portrayed as a circular gene activity direction instead of â€œright targetâ€ direction.

Acknowledgement: Senior Collaborator: Bhaskar R.M. De.

Psy.D.

Director, Psychosocial, Behavioral and Neurosciences and Health Services, Mount Sinai School of Medicine

Conclusion: This potential new strategy could be an alternative to silencing and blocking off-gens development in cancers that have a key role in the cancer control processes, such as those due to TNF activity, immune system activation/uptake and autophagy â€“ all proven to be synergistic in a cancer cell growth.

A Close Up Of A Bird On A Wooden Surface