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Exosomes in virus-associated cancer

Jin'en Wu, Jing Yang, Juntao Ding, Xiaola Guo, Xing-Quan Zhu, Yadong Zheng



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Abstract

Exosomes are phospholipid bilayer membrane-enclosed vesicles in a size from 30 to 150 nm, carrying a variety of active components, such as proteins, mRNA and miRNAs, and are involved in intercellular communication. Exosomes are released by almost all living cells and detected in various biological fluids. Viruses especially oncogenic viruses have been reported to influence the formation of virus-associated cancer through reshaping the tumor microenvironment via exosomes. In this review, a role of exosomes released by oncogenic virus-infected cells in promoting or inhibiting cancer formation is outlined. Moreover, the prospects and challenges of exosome applications in cancer therapies are critically discussed.

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