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Glucose-derived AGEs promote migration and invasion of colorectal

cancer by up-regulating Sp1 expression

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Abstract

It is well established that the risk of colorectal cancer (CRC) is significantly increased in diabetic patients. As one of main forms of the advanced glycation end products (AGEs) that accumulate in vivo, glucose-derived AGEs play an important role in the pathogenesis of diabetic complications and may contribute to CRC progression. However, to date, both the contribution of glucose-derived AGEs to the course of CRC and the underlying mechanism are unclear. In the present study, the concentration of glucose-derived AGEs in the serum and tumor tissue of patients with CRC increased. A clinical data analysis demonstrated that the expression of the receptor for AGEs (RAGE), Specificity Protein 1 (Sp1), and matrix metallopeptidase -2 (MMP2) was significantly higher in cancerous tissues compared with non-tumor

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