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Effects of propofol on cancer development and chemotherapy: potential mechanisms

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Abstract

Propofol (2, 6-diisopropylphenol) is the commonly used intravenous sedative-hypnotic agent. Accumulating evidence shows that propofol affects cancer development by direct and indirect ways. In this review, we will provide an overview of the effects of propofol on cancer development and chemotherapy, with a special focus on the underlying molecular mechanisms involved. Propofol regulates both microRNAs (miRNAs) and long non-coding RNAs (lncRNAs), and serves as a regulator of different signaling pathways including hypoxia-inducible factor-1 α (HIF-1 α), mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK), nuclear Download English Version:

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