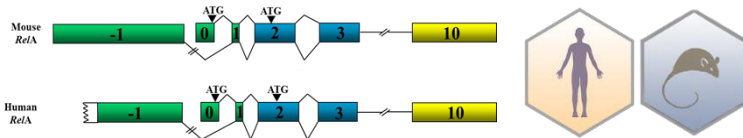


A new alternative p65 isoform, subunit of NF-κB complex, that bind dexamethasone and control the inflammation response.

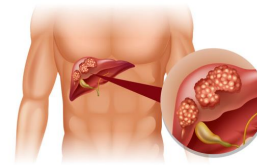
Dott. Francesco Di Blasi

Attività: C) Ambiente, Immunità, Cancro.

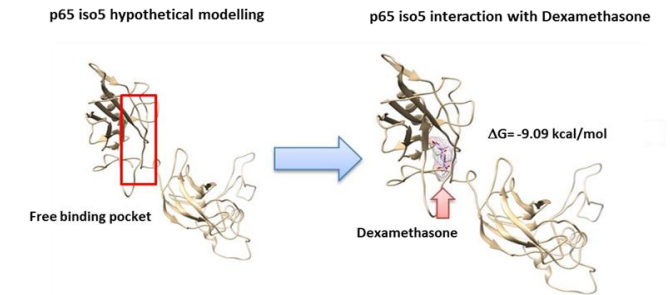
A new alternative splicing form of p65, that is functionally distinct from the known isoforms of p65 and is present both in mouse and in human.



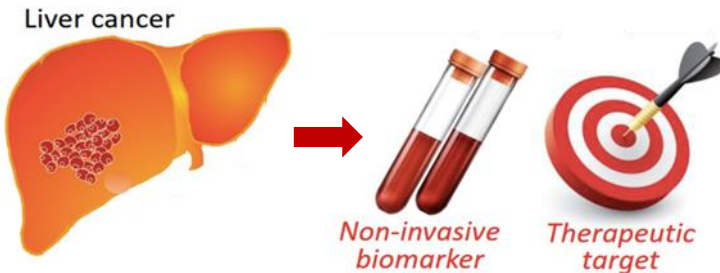
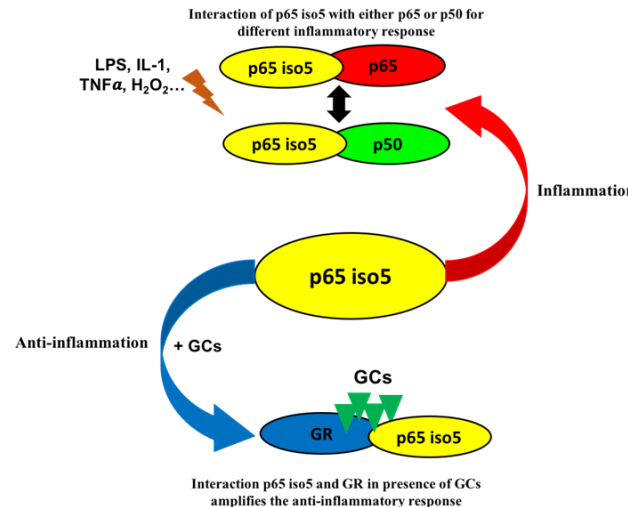
Is expressed in the liver of patients with hepatic cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma, but not in healthy samples.



It is able to bind the corticosteroid hormone dexamethasone amplifying the effect of the glucocorticoid receptor.

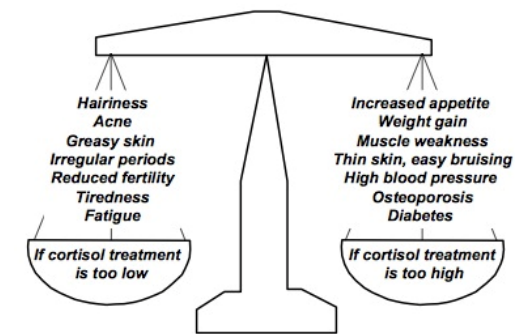


Could be a new therapeutic target to control inflammation and related diseases.



Predictive biomarker for inflammatory-related liver diseases.

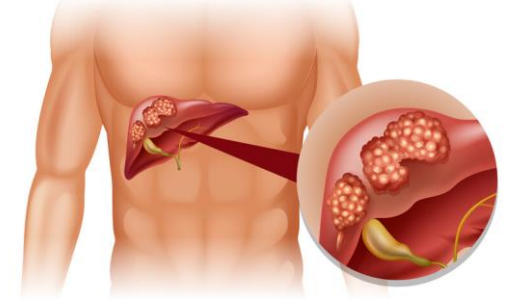
Steroid treatment
 - the balance of benefits and side effects



p65 iso5, could be used in association to corticosteroids drugs to reduce their adverse effects on patients who suffers from chronic inflammatory disease.

A new alternative p65 isoform, subunit of NF- κ B complex, that bind dexamethasone and control the inflammation response.

Today it is possible to say that there is no single marker for all forms of cancer. For example, for liver cancer, it was found a correlation with the alpha-fetoprotein (AFP), which alone, however, is not very sensitive and cannot be used for the early diagnosis or prevention. Based on these evidences, **p65 iso5** could be used as a predictive marker of hepatocellular carcinoma.



Unlike p65, the new isoform **p65 iso5** is able to double dexamethasone-induced gene transcription. Currently glucocorticoids are the most widely used drugs for the treatment of inflammatory diseases, which affect a large amount of the worldwide population. Their use is compromised by the appearance of numerous side effects. **p65 iso5**, could be used in association to corticosteroids drugs to reduce their adverse effects on patients who suffers from chronic inflammatory disease.