



# Pharmacoproteomic Identifies Kinase Pathways in Hepatocellular Carcinoma That Drive

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## Short Communication

### Introduction

Pharmacoproteomic analysis of HCC cells reveals kinase pathways that drive the EMT state. The EMT state is characterized by the loss of epithelial markers and the gain of mesenchymal markers. Kinase pathways are involved in the regulation of the EMT state. The identification of kinase pathways that drive the EMT state in HCC cells is important for the development of targeted therapies. The present study identifies kinase pathways that drive the EMT state in HCC cells using pharmacoproteomic analysis. The results show that the EMT state in HCC cells is driven by a wide range of kinase pathways. The identification of these pathways is important for the development of targeted therapies.

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### Description

#### The EMT State of HCC Cells Has a Wide Range of Effects on Kinase Inhibitor Responses

The EMT state of HCC cells has a wide range of effects on kinase inhibitor responses. Kinase inhibitors are used to target specific kinase pathways. The EMT state in HCC cells is characterized by the loss of epithelial markers and the gain of mesenchymal markers. Kinase pathways are involved in the regulation of the EMT state. The identification of kinase pathways that drive the EMT state in HCC cells is important for the development of targeted therapies. The present study identifies kinase pathways that drive the EMT state in HCC cells using pharmacoproteomic analysis. The results show that the EMT state in HCC cells is driven by a wide range of kinase pathways. The identification of these pathways is important for the development of targeted therapies.

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