

Keywords: Hallmark of cancer; ovarian cancer; Sp1; Transcription factor

Introduction

These characteristic Sp1 traits and their fascinating biological function-related information are yet unclear [1]. Therefore, we briefly discuss the function, traits, and proteins connected to the Sp1 family of transcription factors do serve as "hallmarks of cancer" in this study [2]. We also examine the evidence that suggests Sp1 is significantly overexpressing the genes that contribute to the development of ovarian cancer [3]. As a result, we draw the conclusion that the best way to lower the incidence of ovarian cancer would be to promote Sp1, which is one of the greatest diagnostic tools for early ovarian cancer detection cancer [4]. One of the most fatal gynaecological diseases is ovarian cancer, especially in older women [5]. In terms of prevalence, ovarian cancer is the sixth most frequent cancer worldwide and the seventh most common cause of cancer mortality in women. For women who are diagnosed with advanced ovarian cancer, the overall 5-year survival rate is just the prognosis for ovarian cancer is the worst of all gynaecological cancers [6]. The malignant characteristics of ovarian cancer include invasion of the local stroma, distant metastases, treatment resistance, and angiogenesis [7]. Numerous studies have shown that Sp1 and/or other transcription factors overexpressed or activated numerous genes in ovarian cancer cells, leading to the growth of tumours [8].

Discussion

translational modifications also involve phosphorylation, acetylation, and glycosylation.

Acknowledgement

None

Conflict of Interest

None

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