Objectives: The network including Hippo signaling controls growth, proliferation, differentiation and apoptosis of the cell and tissue which also plays crucial role in organ size control in mammals and drosophila. In this network, tumor suppressor kinases include MST and LATS while YAP and TAZ exist as oncoproteins. Above all YAP is associated with the development of early embryo and the regeneration of the skin wound as well as abnormal growth of cancers in case of over-expression. However, there have been no reports on the effect of down-regulation of YAP in oral cancer cells. And further, research is needed to evaluate the role of YAP in oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) cells. In the current study, we investigated the effects of YAP down-regulation on in vitro proliferation and migration of OSCC cells.

Methods: We screened 13 OSCC cell lines expression of YAP mRNA and protein were confirmed by PCR and western blot analysis. Among them 2 OSCC cell lines (HSC2, KOSCC11), YAP was expressed high levels comparing with other OSCC cell lines. HSC2 and KOSCC11 cell lines were transfected with sh.RNA compared to sh.RNA Control-transfected cells. Also we performed single cell cloning for cell line's clonal isolation. We checked that down-regulation of YAP. And in vitro cell proliferation and migration assays were used to investigate the effect of YAP down-regulation on cell proliferation and migration.

Findings: The YAP down-regulated OSCC cells grew significantly slower than the sh.RNA Control transfected cells ($p<0.05$). Additionally, migration of sh.HSC2 and sh.KOSCC11 cells decreased significantly compared with sh. Con cells. ($p<0.05$)

Conclusions: These results suggest that down-regulation of YAP induces anti-proliferative and anti-migratory effects in OSCC, and YAP may be a useful target molecule for the treatment of OSCC.

OVEREXPRESSION OF TWIST AND REDUCED E-CADHERIN EXPRESSION ARE ASSOCIATED WITH POOR BIOLOGICAL BEHAVIOR IN LOWER LIP SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA: AN IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL STUDY.

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Objectives: This study aimed to evaluate the immunoexpression of Twist and E-Cadherin in 59 lower lip squamous cell carcinomas (LLSCC) and to verify their relationship with clinical and histopathological parameters (tumor size, regional lymph node metastasis, clinical stage, outcome, recurrence and tumor histological grade. Possible correlations between these two proteins were also evaluated.

Findings: Higher expression of E-Cadherin was observed in LLSCCs classified in early clinical stages (stage I) ($p < 0.05$) and in cases with disease-free survival after 5 years of follow-up ($p < 0.05$). Overexpression of Twist was found in lesions classified in advanced stages (II, III and IV), with recurrence and high grade of malignancy ($p<0.05$). Significant positive correlation between nuclear immunoexpression of Twist and cytoplasmic E-Cadherin expression ($p = 0.046$) was also found. In turn, there was a significant negative correlation between cytoplasmic expression of Twist and membrane expression of E-Cadherin ($p = 0.028$).

Conclusion: The results of this study suggest the potential involvement of Twist and E-Cadherin proteins in the modulation of events related to tumor progression and the poor prognosis of LLSCC.

MAMMARY ANALOG SECRETORY CARCINOMA OF SALIVARY GLANDS:A CASE REPORT..

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Objective: Mammary analog secretory carcinoma (MASC), is a distinctive low-grade malignant salivary cancer. Microscopically, most cases of MASC consist of a circumscribed mass divided by thin fibrous septa into lobules composed of microcystic, tubular, and solid structures. Due to the scarcity of reported cases, however, little information exists regarding this lesion in the salivary gland. Here, we report a case of MASC occurring in the parotid gland.

Clinical Presentation: Our patient is a 28-yer-old male who presented with a $3.0 \times 2.5 \times 2.0$cm in the right parotid gland, referred slowly growing, painless approximately one year duration. The tumor is rubbery, with a white-tan to gray cut surface. On the cut surface of the mass, many small cystic spaces may be seen, containing yellow to whitish fluid. The borders of the tumor is circumscribed but not encapsulated.

Conclusion: Most cases of MASCs were diagnosed as AciCC or adenocarcinoma not otherwise specified. Many MASC were found to harbor an ETV6-NTRK3 fusion gene because of a t(12;15) (p13,q25) translocation, a finding identical to secretory carcinoma of the breast. The most recent version of the World Health Organization (WHO) Classification of Head and Neck Tumours utilizes the terminology of "secretory carcinoma" for consistency. In addition to the case report, we review the past and current cases enrolled of MASC. Awareness of such a clinical presentation is important for the clinician.

RESEARCH ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN O-GLCNAC AND ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA.

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Objectives: Research on the relationship between O-GlcNAc and oral squamous cell carcinoma by the tissue and cells.

Findings: There were significant difference of O-GlcNAc and OGT between normal mucosa and oral squamous cell carci-noma ($p<0.05$). The expression of O-GlcNAc and OGT increased with the higher grade of the carcinoma. The expression of OGA was inconsistent with O-GlcNAc and OGT. TG could activated the expression of O-GlcNAc and OGT, DON could inhibited the expression of O-GlcNAc and OGT, in addition, DON could inhibited the proliferation of TCA8113 cells and the expression of PCNA.

Conclusions: O-GlcNAc could activate the oral squamous cell carcinoma. Inhibitor DON could depress the proliferation of TCA8113.