# Article information:

JmjC-KDMs KDM3A and KDM6B modulate radioresistance under hypoxic conditions in esophageal squamous cell carcinoma - PubMed
<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33318475/>

# Article summary:

1. Esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (ESCC) is a type of esophageal cancer with a poor prognosis.

2. Hypoxia, a common feature of advanced ESCC, is involved in resistance to radiotherapy (RT).

3. Jumonji C domain histone lysine demethylases (JmjC-KDMs) may play a role in ESCC radioresistance acquisition and could be targeted to improve patient outcome.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article “JmjC-KDMs KDM3A and KDM6B modulate radioresistance under hypoxic conditions in esophageal squamous cell carcinoma” provides an overview of the potential role of JmjC-KDMs in ESCC radioresistance acquisition. The authors present evidence from both in vitro and in vivo experiments that suggest that targeting KDM3A may be beneficial for improving patient outcomes.

The article is generally well written and presents the evidence clearly and concisely. The authors provide detailed descriptions of their methods, which allows readers to assess the reliability of their results. Furthermore, the authors acknowledge potential limitations such as the lack of clinical data to support their findings, which adds to the trustworthiness of the article.

However, there are some points that should be considered when assessing the trustworthiness and reliability of this article. Firstly, it is not clear whether other factors such as genetic mutations or epigenetic modifications may also contribute to ESCC radioresistance acquisition. Secondly, while the authors have provided evidence from both in vitro and in vivo experiments, they do not discuss any potential risks associated with targeting KDM3A or any other JmjC-KDMs for therapeutic purposes. Finally, while the authors have discussed possible mechanisms by which KDM3A may modulate radioresistance under hypoxic conditions, they do not explore any counterarguments or alternative explanations for their findings.

In conclusion, this article provides an overview of how JmjC-KDMs may modulate ESCC radioresistance under hypoxic conditions; however, further research is needed to fully understand its implications for therapeutic interventions and its potential risks before it can be used clinically.

# Topics for further research:

* Genetic mutations and ESCC radioresistance
* Epigenetic modifications and ESCC radioresistance
* Therapeutic interventions targeting KDM3A
* Potential risks of targeting KDM3A
* Alternative explanations for KDM3A modulating radioresistance
* Clinical implications of targeting JmjC-KDMs

# Report location:

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