# Article information:

Di-methylation of CD147-K234 Promotes the Progression of NSCLC by Enhancing Lactate Export - PubMed  
<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33406400/>

# Article summary:

1. CD147 is a tumor-associated glycoprotein that regulates cell metabolism, and its di-methylation to CD147-K234me2 by lysine methyltransferase 5A (KMT5A) has been detected in 16 non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) tissues.

2. Overexpression of CD147-K234me2 and KMT5A enhances glycolysis and lactate export in NSCLC cells.

3. High CD147-K234me2 expression is significantly related to cancer progression and overall survival, and has prognostic significance in individuals with NSCLC, especially for those in the early stages.

# 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 provides a detailed overview of the role of CD147 di-methylation in promoting the progression of non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). The authors present evidence from both clinical studies and laboratory experiments to support their claims, which makes the article reliable and trustworthy. However, there are some potential biases that should be noted. For example, the study only focuses on NSCLC, so it is unclear if the findings can be applied to other types of cancers. Additionally, while the authors provide evidence from clinical studies to support their claims, they do not explore any potential counterarguments or alternative explanations for their findings. Furthermore, while the authors discuss possible risks associated with high levels of CD147-K234me2 expression, they do not provide any evidence or data to back up these claims. Finally, while the article does present both sides of the argument equally, it does not explore any unexplored counterarguments or missing points of consideration that could potentially weaken their conclusions.

# Topics for further research:

* CD147-K234me2 expression in other cancers
* Alternative explanations for CD147-K234me2 expression in NSCLC
* Potential risks associated with high levels of CD147-K234me2 expression
* Unexplored counterarguments to CD147-K234me2 expression in NSCLC
* Missing points of consideration for CD147-K234me2 expression in NSCLC
* Clinical studies on CD147-K234me2 expression in NSCLC

# Report location:

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