# Article information:

Identification of NOVA family proteins as novel β-catenin RNA-binding proteins that promote epithelial-mesenchymal transition - PMC  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7549617/>

# Article summary:

1. The NOVA protein family consists of two paralogs, NOVA1 and NOVA2, which are RNA-binding proteins involved in processes such as alternative splicing and transport of some target mRNAs.

2. This study identified both NOVA1 and NOVA2 as novel β-catenin RNA-binding proteins that positively regulate β-catenin expression by enhancing β-catenin mRNA stability.

3. The results suggest that NOVA proteins are potential therapeutic targets in breast cancer, as they promote epithelial-mesenchymal transition via β-catenin.

# 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 “Identification of NOVA family proteins as novel β-catenin RNA-binding proteins that promote epithelial-mesenchymal transition” is a well written and comprehensive piece of research on the role of the NOVA protein family in carcinogenesis. The authors have provided evidence to support their claims, including western blot analysis, quantitative real time PCR, and RNA immunoprecipitation assays. Furthermore, the authors have discussed the implications of their findings for cancer therapy and highlighted potential therapeutic targets for breast cancer treatment.

The article is generally reliable and trustworthy; however, there are some points that could be improved upon. For example, the authors do not discuss any possible risks associated with targeting the NOVA protein family for cancer therapy or any potential side effects that may arise from such treatments. Additionally, while the authors provide evidence to support their claims regarding the role of NOVA proteins in promoting EMT via β-catenin, they do not explore any counterarguments or present any opposing views on this topic. Furthermore, while the authors discuss how Wnt/β-catenin signalling has been suggested to be related to EMT due to its requirement for β-catenin, they do not provide any evidence to support this claim or discuss other pathways that may also be involved in EMT regulation.

In conclusion, this article provides a comprehensive overview of the role of the NOVA protein family in carcinogenesis and highlights potential therapeutic targets for breast cancer treatment; however, there are some areas where further exploration is needed in order to fully understand its implications for cancer therapy.

# Topics for further research:

* Risks associated with targeting NOVA proteins for cancer therapy
* Side effects of targeting NOVA proteins for cancer therapy
* Counterarguments to NOVA proteins promoting EMT
* Alternative pathways involved in EMT regulation
* Evidence for Wnt/β-catenin signalling in EMT
* Implications of NOVA proteins for cancer therapy

# Report location:

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