

CHAPTER VII

Conclusion

Allelotyping study is the most rapid method of surveying loss of heterozygosity (LOH) of genomic regions in every arms of every chromosomes. The chromosomal arms may possibly contain the important tumour suppressor genes which involved in the development of cancer.

The results of the allelotyping reported here represent the first human genomic screen for LOH in the nasopharyngeal cancer. The analysis revealed frequent LOH on 9 chromosomal arms : 1p, 23%, 3p, 65.20%, 6p, 27.30%, 9p, 77%, 11q, 36.40%, 13q, 38%, 14q, 37%, 17p, 22% and 20q, 30%. These observations demonstrate that at least 9 tumour suppressor genes are involved in the tumour development.