GAS8

This gene includes 11 exons spanning 25 kb and maps to a region of chromosome 16 that is sometimes deleted in breast and prostrate cancer. The second intron contains an apparently intronless gene, C16orf3, that is transcribed in the opposite orientation. This gene is a putative tumor suppressor gene. Several transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2013]

GeneCards Summary for GAS8 Gene

GAS8 (Growth Arrest Specific 8) is a Protein Coding gene. Diseases associated with GAS8 include Ciliary Dyskinesia, Primary, 33 and Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia. Among its related pathways are ERK Signaling and Signaling by GPCR. Gene Ontology (GO) annotations related to this gene include Rab GTPase binding.

The lncRNA GAS8 antisense RNA 1 (GAS8-AS1, also known as C16orf3) is located in the second intron of GAS8 and has been reported to be both abnormally expressed in several diseases and closely correlated with many clinical characteristics. GAS8-AS1 has been shown to affect many biological functions, including cell proliferation, migration, invasiveness, and autophagy using several signaling pathways. In this review, we have summarized current studies on GAS8-AS1 roles in disease and discuss its potential clinical utility. GAS8-AS1 may be a promising biomarker for both diagnoses and prognoses, and a novel target for many disease therapies [1].

1)
Li G, Zhang T, Huang K, Zhu Y, Xu K, Gu J, Huang S, Gu C, Zhan R, Shen J. Long noncoding RNA GAS8-AS1: A novel biomarker in human diseases. Biomed Pharmacother. 2021 Apr 7;139:111572. doi: 10.1016/j.biopha.2021.111572. Epub ahead of print. PMID: 33838502.