PRINT: ISSN 0972-3757 ONLINE: ISSN 2456-6330
International Journal of
HUMAN GENETICS

Full text open access online (Since 2001)
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PRINT: ISSN 0972-3757 ONLINE: ISSN 2456-6330
Int J Hum Genet, 26(1): 46-58 (2026)
DOI: 10.31901/24566330.2026/26.01.927

SETD1B Inhibits the Progression of Diffuse Large B Cell Lymphomas Via Regulating RAB 17

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KEYWORDS Apoptosis. DLBCL. Cancer. Histone Methylation. SET Domain Containing 1B

ABSTRACT The purpose of this study is to explore the role of SET domain containing 1B (SETD1B) in diffuse large B cell lymphomas (DLBCL). Gene expression is analysed by quantitative reverse transcription PCR and Western blot. Cell behaviours are analysed by cell counting kit-8, 5-Ethynyl-2'-deoxyuridine, terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase dUTP risk end labelling, and flow cytometry assays. The interaction between SETD1B and RAB family member 17 (RAB17) is analysed by co-immunoprecipitation and chromatin immunoprecipitation assays. The researchers found that SETD1B expression is downregulated in DLBCL. Overexpression SETD1B promotes the apoptosis of DLBCL cells. Moreover, SETD1B promotes the H3K4me3 methylation and upregulation of RAB17. However, RAB17 knockdown promotes the survival of DLBCL cells. In summary, SETD1B exerts anti-tumour function in DLBCL. SETD1B drive the apoptosis of DLBCL via mediating histone methylation of RAB17.