

## Abstract

Esophagus cancer has the sixth rank in terms of incidence and the ninth rank in terms of mortality among cancers. About 500 thousand people have suffered from Esophagus cancer around the world last year. Almost 70% of the cancers are treated by basic surgical treatment but identifying cases with high probability of recursion is a major problem in clinical management of disease. At the present, the stage of lymph node is the most exact prediction of disease recursion. In Iran, unlike the other countries, the women suffer from the cancer more and unfortunately, the interior statistics represent that patients in the country of medical treatments have one of the lowest cancers and their 5 years survival is less than 10 percent. The presence of p16<sup>INK4a</sup> was considered for the first time when testing changes in compounds of cycline-CDK complexes in transformed cells by the virus SV40. The research aims to evaluate the p16 gene expression in patients suffering from Esophagus cancer to achieve medical purposes. The present research was performed using the technique Real-time PCR and the statistical software spss<sub>v17</sub>. Statistical findings didn't show significant increase in expressing p16 gene in cancerous tissues of Esophagus than witness samples.

**Keywords:** Esophagus cancer, p16 gene, Real-time PCR, gene expression.



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