

# **The Effect of Retinoic Acid on Cellular Adhesion and Proliferation in Human K562 Cells**

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Retinoids are essential for many life processes, including cellular adhesion, proliferation, and immune function. Retinoic acid (RA) is a ligand for nuclear receptors involved in regulating immune function by impacting cellular adhesion and proliferation. In our study, proliferation and cellular adhesion assays were performed with K562 cells treated with troglitazone, RA, or troglitazone and RA. Cellular adhesion assays were conducted on fibronectin and FN-120 (a chymotryptic fragment of fibronectin). Our data suggests that cells treated with RA have increased adhesion to both substrates. Additionally, cells treated with RA and troglitazone have decreased proliferation compared to cells treated with RA alone.