

Table 1. Ganglioside GM3 related with cancers

Tumor type	Mode of changing GM3 cell content	Effect on tumor	References
KB and A431 human epidermoid carcinoma cells	Exogenous addition	Suppression of proliferation	[8]
Human glioblastoma cells	The same	The same	[9]
Rat 9L gliosarcoma cells challenged into mice	The same	Increase in symptom-free survival of mice	[9]
Primary brain tumors Ependymomas Combined gliomas Astrocytomas Oligodendrogliomas Gangliogliomas	The same	Suppression of proliferation	[10,11]
Human urinary bladder cancer cells T24 and KK-47	The same	Decrease the invasive potential	[12]
The SCC12 human epidermoid carcinoma cells	Increase in GM3 degradation by transfecting with cDNA of neuraminidase Neu3	Activation the EGFR-induced proliferation	[13]
The same	Increase in GM3 content by inhibition of higher ganglioside synthesis by treatment with antisense oligodeoxy nucleotides	Activation the urokinase-caused proliferation	[13]
Meningeal gliomatosis of rats	Intrathecal addition	Increase in animals' lifespan	[11]
Cells of urinary bladder cancer	Treatment of the cells with PPPP, exogenous addition	Decrease the cell mobility, invasiveness, metastasizing	[14]