

Oral cancer is the leader of cancers throughout the world, and there is a desperate need of its early detection, especially for prolonged abusers of tobacco. tTumuorigenesis has been seen to be a result of a multistep process involving two 2 or more genetic alterations that ultimately leading to a transformed malignant phenotype of cancerous cells. For a long time, cancer has been known to be a disease caused by arterations in the genetic blueprint of cells. For many years, Lit is has been strongly accepted that because of differentiation and proliferation, an imbalance in molecular signaling programs for differentiation differentiation and proliferation can cause cancer. It is also known that distinct genetic expression programs are turned on or off during development, growth, and differentiation.

In the past decade, it has become apparent that epigenetic alterations also underlie the etymology of cancer. Epigenetic mechanisms are mechanisms that result in the heritable alteration of gene expression profiles which that is not caused by an altered primary DNA sequence. The main epigenetic control falls in the chemical modification of DNA and histones. Epigenetic events like the aberrant methylation of gene promoter regions is are associated with gene function loss lost. This changed DNA indicates a heritable state and seemsed to be tightly be linked to the formation of transcriptionally repressive chromatin.

