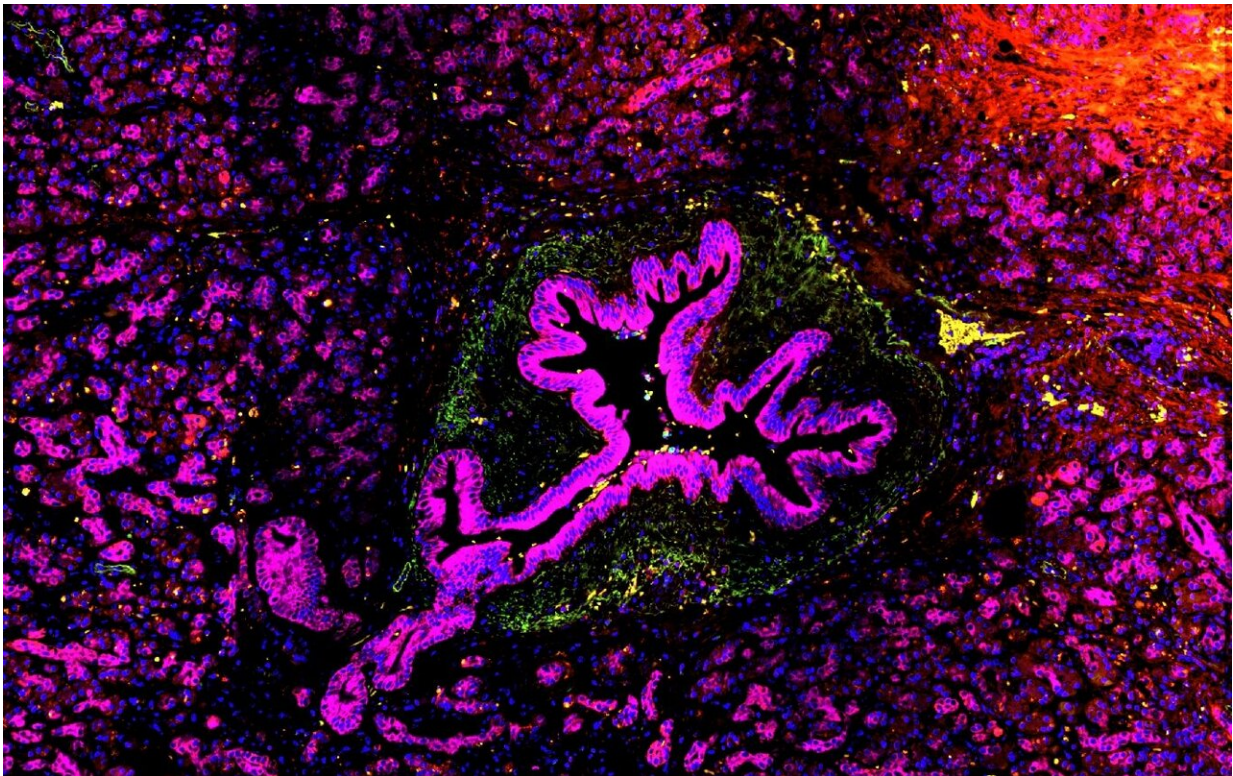


New insights on how inflammatory molecule contributes to skin and pancreatic cancers

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Pancreatic cells can become cancerous (magenta) when an inflammatory molecule called IL-33 activates signals within the pancreatic cells that promote their abnormal growth, investigators at Massachusetts General Hospital have found. The research, which is published in *The EMBO Journal*, could lead to new strategies to prevent certain cancers. Credit: Jong Ho Park, PhD

Chronic inflammation drives the development of various cancers,

including those of the skin, colon and pancreas. Investigators at Massachusetts General Hospital (MGH) who previously demonstrated high expression levels of an immune molecule called interleukin-33 (IL-33) during cancer-promoting inflammation have now uncovered the details behind the molecule's effects. The research, which is published in *The EMBO Journal*, could lead to new strategies to prevent certain cancers.

When epithelial cells that line the surfaces of the body are stressed or injured, they release IL-33 to alarm the [immune system](#), leading to a robust inflammatory response. In addition to being secreted from cells, IL-33 also acts within a cell's nucleus, where it may affect the expression of genes. A team led by Shawn Demehri, MD, Ph.D., director of the High Risk Skin Cancer Clinics and Center for Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the Skin at the Mass General Cancer Center, conducted experiments in [epithelial cells](#) of the skin and pancreas, as well as in mice, to determine whether IL-33's actions in the nucleus may contribute to cancer.

The researchers found that activating nuclear IL-33 in chronic inflammatory conditions of the skin and pancreas modifies a [signaling pathway](#) (called SMAD) within cells to stimulate abnormal cell growth and division, ultimately resulting in cancer. Therefore, inhibiting the expression and/or function of IL-33 within the nucleus of cancer-prone cells may help prevent cancers associated with inflammation.

"Our research has led to the discovery of a new mechanism by which immune factors can cause cancer development, and our findings point to a novel target for [cancer prevention](#) in [chronic inflammation](#)," says Demehri, who is also associate professor of dermatology at Harvard Medical School.

More information: Jong Ho Park et al, Nuclear IL-33/SMAD

signaling axis promotes cancer development in chronic inflammation,
The EMBO Journal (2021). [DOI: 10.15252/emboj.2020106151](https://doi.org/10.15252/emboj.2020106151)

Provided by Massachusetts General Hospital

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