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Dealing with runaway metastatic disease

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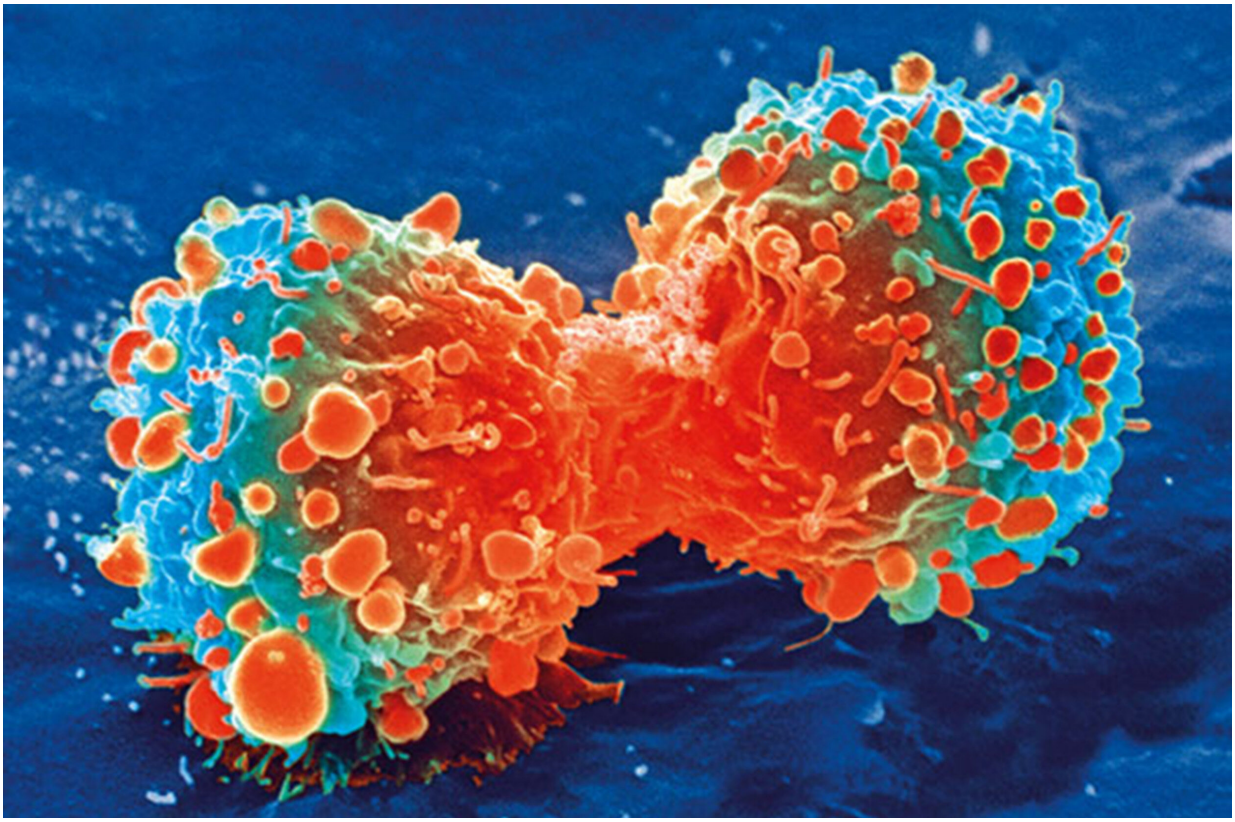

Cancer cell during cell division. Credit: National Institutes of Health

A new editorial paper titled "How to deal with runaway metastatic disease?" has been published in *Oncotarget*.

In this new editorial, Justine Paris and Guilhem Bousquet from Université Paris Cité, Université Sorbonne Paris Nord, and APHP,

Hôpital Avicenne, Oncologie médical, discuss how their research team have shown that PROM2 is a predictive biomarker of distant metastases and shorter survival among patients with stage III melanomas.

More recently, in a large preclinical study using cancer cell lines and various mouse models of human melanomas, the researchers also demonstrated that the runaway metastatic process is closely linked to PROM2 overexpression, through the increase of epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition (EMT) marker expression and ferroptosis resistance.

"We report two critical findings: (i) these findings, initially observed in melanoma, have also been confirmed in renal and breast cancers; (ii) we successfully implemented an original in vivo model of metastatic runaway in order to mimic what occurs in patients," state the researchers.

More information: Justine Paris et al, How to deal with runaway metastatic disease?, *Oncotarget* (2024). DOI: 10.18632/oncotarget.28609