

Gynecological Cancer/Tumor microenvironment

Guest Editor(s)



Qiongle Peng, PhD

Blood Transfusion Department, Affiliated Hospital of Jiangsu University,
China

Interests: Breast Cancer; Tumor Microenvironment; Cancer Statistical
Analysis; Cancer-Associated Fibroblasts(Cafs)

Email: pengxiaoman@ujs.edu.cn

Dear Colleagues,

Gynecological malignant tumors, including not only cervical carcinoma, ovarian carcinoma, endometrial carcinoma of uterus, fallopian tubal adenomatoid tumor, but also breast cancer, seriously harm women's physical and mental health, and impose a serious social and economic burden. According to "Global Cancer Statistics 2020" published by Hyuna Sung et al in CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians, female breast cancer has overtaken lung cancer as the most common cancer in the world. With the continuous development of tumor microenvironment theory and the gradual deepening of related research, we have a new understanding of the occurrence, development, invasion, and metastasis of tumors. The occurrence of cancer is not just caused by tumor cells themselves, and it is closely related to the microenvironment of tumor cells. The tumor microenvironment was the internal environment in which tumors occur and develop. The so-called tumor microenvironment referred to a complex comprehensive system composed of various components affecting tumor genesis, growth, invasion, and metastasis, which is different from the microenvironment formed by normal cells and their surrounding tissues. It was mainly composed of tumor cells themselves, stromal cells, micro-vessels, lymphatic micro-vessels, tissue fluid, numerous cytokines, and a small number of infiltrating cells. Stromal cells include fibroblasts, immune and inflammatory cells, adipocytes, glial cells, smooth muscle cells, and some vascular cells. On the one hand, these stromal cells can be induced by tumor cells and produce a large number of growth factors, cellular chemokines, and stromal degradation enzymes around them, which were conducive to the proliferation and invasion of tumor cells. On the other hand, in the process of distant metastasis of tumor cells, these stromal cells were easy to form a special microenvironment suitable for the growth of tumor cells at the site of distant metastasis, which provides suitable soil for the survival and proliferation of tumor cells, thus promoting the distant metastasis of tumor cells. Therefore, the tumor microenvironment has been confirmed to play an important role in the occurrence, genesis, invasion, and metastasis of many kinds of tumors. Tumor microenvironment stromal cells and their production factors may be new targets for future antitumor drug design.

The theme of this special issue is concentrated on the understanding of the Gynecological Tumor microenvironment. It is not restricted to tissue, cell or molecular and genetic levels, it can be their clinical surveillance indicators, cross talk, signal pathway, and prediction analysis etc. Articles could be accepted by many forms, such as review, research paper, case report, short communications and etc.

Key Words: Gynecological Cancer; Tumor Microenvironment; Cancer Statistical Prediction Analysis; Tumor Surveillance Indicators

Submission Deadline: 30 January 2023

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