

11th International Conference on CANCER STEM CELLS AND ONCOLOGY RESEARCH

June 11-13, 2018 | Dublin, Ireland

Seong-Jin Kim, J Med Oncl Ther 2018, Volume 3

TGF-β SIGNALING IS A NOVEL THERAPEUTIC TARGET FOR TREATING METASTATIC CANCERS ACQUIRED BY EMT AND CANCER STEMNESS

BIOGRAPHY

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GF-β is a multifunctional cytokine involved in diverse cellular functions, including cell growth and immune responses. TGF-ß signaling has emerged as a key architect of the microenvironment in poor-prognosis cancers. Disseminated tumor cells show a strong dependency on a TGF-B-activated stromal during the establishment and subsequent expansion of metastasis. TGF-B also has a positive role on the cancer stem cell (CSC) population promoting or sustaining stemness of the pool of CSCs in diverse types of malignancy. Since TGF-B signaling is dysregulation most of human cancers, thus affecting the overall progression to malignancy, TGF-ß signaling has been considered a potentially novel therapeutic target for treating resistance acquired by emptying the TGF-β signaling pathway, TGF-ß receptor I kinase inhibitors have shown promise in blocking the TGF-\beta-mediated tumor progression and metastasis and enhancing antitumor immunity in nonclinical animal models. Vactosertib, a TGF-B receptor I kinase inhibitor, has shown significant preclinical antitumor efficacy in a range of in vivo metastatic and orthotopic xenograft models and has completed phase 1 clinical trials in USA. Recent molecular classification of gastrointestinal cancer has identified a poor-prognosis transcriptional subtype associated with mesenchymal traits and genes upregulated by TGF-B in stromal cells are robust predictors of cancer recurrence and metastasis. This observation warrants the development of anti-TGF-B therapies for the treatment of poor-prognosis cancers with TGF-β response signature.

