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Hallmarks of Cancer: The Next Generation

De	Hanahan, D (Hanahan, Douglas) [1], [2]; Weinberg, RA (Weinberg, Robert A.) [3], [4]
Fuente	CELL Ver impacto de la revista Volumen: 144 Número: 5 Página: 646-674 DOI: 10.1016/j.cell.2011.02.013
Publicado	MAR 4 2011
Indexado	2011-03-04
Tipo de documento	Review
Resumen	The hallmarks of cancer comprise six biological capabilities acquired during the multistep development of human tumors. The hallmarks constitute an organizing principle for rationalizing the complexities of neoplastic disease. They include sustaining proliferative signaling, evading growth suppressors, resisting cell death, enabling replicative immortality, inducing angiogenesis, and activating invasion and metastasis. Underlying these hallmark traits are genome instability, which generates the genetic diversity that expedites their acquisition, and inflammation, which fosters multiple hallmark functions. Conceptual progress in the last decade has added two emerging hallmarks of potential generality to this list—reprogramming of energy metabolism and evading immune destruction. In addition to cancer cells, tumors exhibit another dimension of complexity: they contain a repertoire of recruited, ostensibly normal cells that contribute to the acquisition of hallmark traits by creating the “tumor microenvironment.” Recognition of the widespread applicability of these concepts will increasingly affect the development of new means to treat human cancer.
Palabras clave	KeyWords Plus: EPITHELIAL-MESENCHYMAL TRANSITION; DNA-DAMAGE RESPONSE; DOUBLE-EDGED-SWORD; STEM-CELLS; TGF-BETA; TUMOR PROGRESSION; TELOMERE LENGTH; ENDOGENOUS INHIBITORS; LINKING INFLAMMATION; CELLULAR SENESCENCE
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Categorías/Clasificación	Áreas de investigación: Biochemistry & Molecular Biology; Cell Biology Citation Topics: 1 Clinical & Life Sciences > 1.6 Immunology > 1.6.214 Checkpoint Inhibition Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible: 03 Good Health and Well-being
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