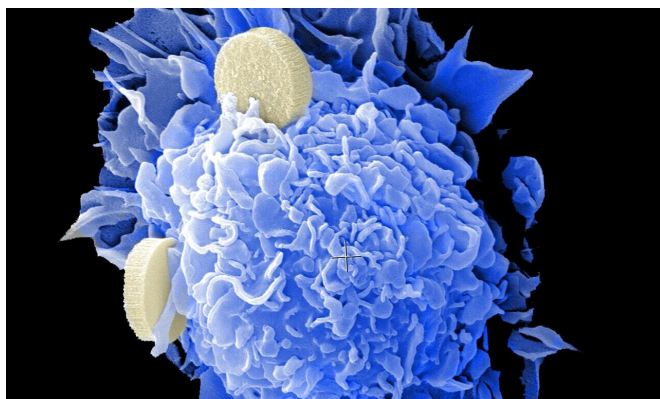


New therapeutic target pinpointed for stomach cancer

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WEHI researchers have identified a key molecular regulator involved in the progression and spread of stomach cancer, suggesting a potential new approach to treat this devastating disease.

The team discovered that removing the inflammatory signaling protein TNF in a laboratory model prevented early stage [stomach](#) cancers from progressing to a more severe stage that, in humans, is much harder to treat. This discovery suggests that stomach cancers may respond to medicines that inhibit TNF. Of note, drugs that inhibit TNF have already shown success in the clinic for certain other diseases, particularly rheumatoid arthritis.

The research, published in the journal *Gastroenterology*, was led by Dr. Lorraine O'Reilly, Dr. Tracy Putoczki, Professor Andreas Strasser, Dr. Jun Ting Low and Dr. Michael Christie, who is also a clinical pathologist at The Royal Melbourne Hospital.

Pinpointing the culprits

More than one million people around the

world—including more than 2000 Australians—are diagnosed with [stomach cancer](#) each year. This [cancer](#) is often detected late, at hard-to-treat stages, with fewer than one-third of Australians with stomach cancer surviving for five years after their diagnosis.

Understanding which factors are important for stomach cancer to develop and progress to invasive stages could lead to much-needed better treatments. To do this, the research team used a laboratory model of stomach cancer that they had developed, Dr. O'Reilly said.

"Human stomach cancer can be caused by prolonged inflammation and our model of stomach cancer, that is driven by the absence of the protein NF-KB1, accurately reflects the sequential changes seen in human stomach cancer as it progresses from an early, inflammatory stage.

"We discovered that invasive stomach cancers contain high levels of various factors involved in inflammation, including four soluble proteins called cytokines.

"By removing each of the four cytokines that were elevated in our model, we could assess how important each one was. This revealed that the [cytokine](#) TNF was required for the progression of stomach cancer," she said.

Potential new therapies

The discovery that TNF is a critical driver of stomach cancer development raised the possibility of this cytokine being a potential therapeutic target, Dr. Putoczki said.

"Many therapies have shown great promise in treating inflammatory diseases by targeting specific cytokines," she said. "Excitingly, there are already medicines in clinical use that block TNF, most notably for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis.

"Our research suggests these therapies could be an effective and safe way to prevent the progression of stomach cancer to more severe, invasive forms. This is an area we are looking at in more detail."

More information: Jun T. Low et al. Loss of NFKB1 Results in Expression of Tumor Necrosis Factor and Activation of Signal Transducer and Activator of Transcription 1 to Promote Gastric Tumorigenesis in Mice, *Gastroenterology* (2020).
[DOI: 10.1053/j.gastro.2020.06.039](https://doi.org/10.1053/j.gastro.2020.06.039)

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