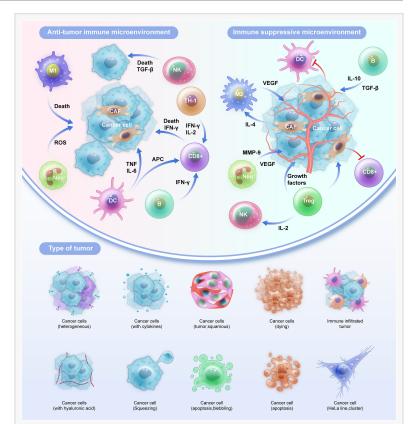


Unveiling the Role of Tumor-Infiltrating Immune Cells in Endometrial Carcinoma

SHANNON, CLARE, IRELAND, March 10, 2025 /EINPresswire.com/ -- A new review article published in Genes & Diseases sheds light on the complex molecular mechanisms through which tumorinfiltrating immune cells regulate endometrial carcinoma (EC). As one of the most prevalent gynecological cancers, EC continues to challenge researchers and clinicians due to its dynamic interaction with the immune microenvironment. This comprehensive review presents crucial insights into how immune cells influence tumor progression and how immune evasion strategies enable cancer cells to thrive.

The tumor microenvironment in EC consists of various immune cell populations, including T cells, B cells, macrophages, natural killer cells, and dendritic cells, each playing distinct roles in either controlling or promoting tumor growth. A major focus of the review is on immune checkpoint pathways, such as PD-



Endometrial carcinoma involves an intricate interplay between tumor-infiltrating immune cells, comprising a multifaceted microenvironment where opposing forces can either enhance or suppress tumor progression.

1/PD-L1, which tumors exploit to suppress the immune response. These pathways create an immunosuppressive environment, preventing the body's natural defense mechanisms from eliminating cancer cells.

Additionally, the review discusses the role of cytokines, chemokines, and signaling pathways in shaping the immune landscape of EC. Key immune players like macrophages and regulatory T cells contribute to immune suppression, further complicating treatment efforts. The review highlights the clinical implications of understanding these molecular interactions, emphasizing how immunotherapies can be tailored to counteract immune evasion tactics and improve

patient outcomes.

By dissecting the intricate immunetumor interactions, the study underscores the importance of personalized medicine in treating EC. It calls for further research into biomarkers that can predict response to immunotherapies and strategies to overcome resistance to checkpoint inhibitors. The findings provide a strong foundation for future advancements in targeted cancer therapies.

This review offers a comprehensive understanding of how immune regulation impacts tumor progression. As research continues to evolve, these insights pave the way for innovative treatment strategies, ultimately improving outcomes for patients battling endometrial carcinoma.

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Genes & Diseases publishes rigorously peer-reviewed and high quality original articles and authoritative reviews that focus on the molecular bases of human diseases. Emphasis is placed on hypothesis-driven, mechanistic studies relevant to pathogenesis and/or experimental therapeutics of

Risk factors

PD-L1

PD-L1

Age Diabetes Endometrial cancer

Cancer cell

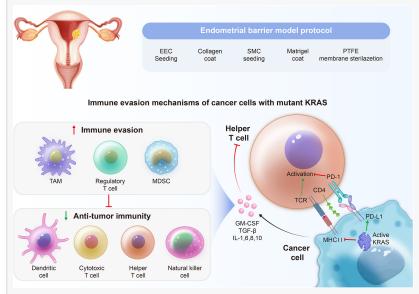
PD-L1

Agravation

TAM-M2

PD-L2

Endometrial carcinoma (EC) development, immune microenvironment, and approved treatments.



Endometrial carcinoma (EC) cells strategically employ immune checkpoint pathways, with a notable focus on the programmed death-1 (PD-1)/programmed death-ligand 1 (PD-L1) axis.

human diseases. The journal has worldwide authorship, and a broad scope in basic and translational biomedical research of molecular biology, molecular genetics, and cell biology, including but not limited to cell proliferation and apoptosis, signal transduction, stem cell biology, developmental biology, gene regulation and epigenetics, cancer biology, immunity and infection, neuroscience, disease-specific animal models, gene and cell-based therapies, and regenerative medicine.

Scopus CiteScore: 7.3 Impact Factor: 6.9

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