

CANCER GROWTH: LOCAL AND GLOBAL INFLUENCES

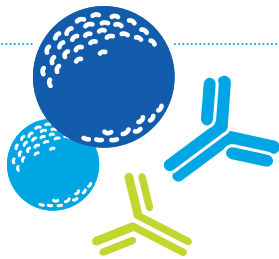
Solid tumors are much more complex than an isolated mass of proliferating cancer cells because cancer initiation, development, and progression are strongly influenced by interactions among cancer cells and numerous factors in their environment. Among the components of the tumor microenvironment are normal parts of the tissue in which the cancer is growing, systemic factors that transiently percolate through the tissue, and cells that are actively recruited to the tissue.

Cancer cells can stimulate the growth of **blood and lymphatic vessel networks**, which supply the cancer cells with the nutrients and oxygen required for rapid growth and survival, and provide a route for cancer cell escape to distant sites (metastasis).



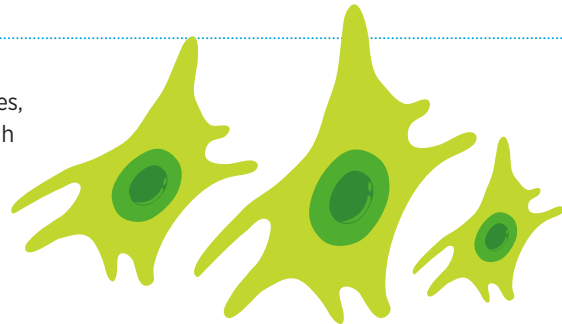
The **matrix** of proteins that surrounds the cancer cells can influence cancer formation, metastasis, and other processes.

Systemic factors in the circulation, such as hormones and nutrients, influence the development and growth of cancer.



The **immune system** can identify and eliminate cancer cells, although in many cases this system is suppressed, permitting the formation and progression of a tumor. However, in some situations of chronic inflammation, the immune system can promote cancer development and progression.

Other tissue-specific **tumor-associated cells**, such as pericytes, fibroblasts, and astrocytes, can support tumor growth through various mechanisms including stimulating tumor growth, triggering formation of new blood vessels, and enhancing survival of cancer cells.



Adapted from (36)

American Association for Cancer Research (AACR) Cancer Progress Report 2018