

Origins for breast cancer development in association with epithelial-mesenchymal transitions (EMTs) and essential signaling pathways

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One of the most common forms of cancer found around the world happens to be breast cancer. Speculation of migratory carcinoma generation has been identified with developmental processes such as epithelial-mesenchymal transitions (EMTs) as seen in embryonic growth. This study investigated the origins of breast cancer development in association with EMTs and signaling pathways. As recent academic journals and research pertaining to this topic were released, collective data and findings were compiled into this review for further analysis in regards to the development of breast cancer diagnosis. Despite current methods used for preliminary breast cancer scanning, increased research in relation to signaling pathways along with its connection to metastatic cell generation could be further explored. As future research and experimentation in relation to breast cancer detection and treatment progresses, EMT-associated splicing events during replication could be relevant to early cancer diagnosis.