



Novel Targets for the Pathogenesis of Pancreatic Cancer

Guest Editor:

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Message from the Guest Editor

Pancreatic cancer is a lethal malignancy with limited therapeutic options for long-term survival. It is the fourth leading cause of cancer-related death and represents 7% of all cancers. Pancreatic cancer develops through non-invasive epithelial proliferation of pancreatic ducts and mutation of driver genes KRAS, CDKN2A, TP53, and SMAD4. Surgical resection and adjuvant chemotherapy with gemcitabine are only an option in the later stages of the disease. Combination therapy or polytherapy, which uses two or more therapeutic agents to treat cancer patients, is more popular. This type of therapy targets key pathways in a synergistic or additive manner compared to the monotherapy approach. It is, however, important to use FDA-approved repurposed pharmaceutical agents in this combination therapy, which may be beneficial for patients in terms of financial burden. This Special Issue focuses on exploring the therapeutic and potential targets in pancreatic cancer. We invite articles related to all aspects of pancreatic cancer pathogenesis and treatment. There are no specifications or limitations on the type of studies used in pancreatic cancer.

