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## Editorial Note for Translational Biomedicine **Mahmoud M\***

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### Editorial Note

Translational Biomedicine (IPTB) is an international open access, peer-reviewed academic journal publishing scholarly research articles, case reports, comprehensive/mini reviews and short communications from basic sciences to clinical sciences at a bimonthly frequency. The Translational Biomedicine issue being vast, deep and multidisciplinary in nature, an abstract perspective of the current and trending research and scholarly activities becomes important for effective transformation into health and research collaborations. The Journal aims to cater into the original science-based research that gains the momentum of communication between the scientific discovery and health improvement. This editorial compiles down the scientific breakthrough in the Translational Oncology domain published by the journal and reflects their overall impact and relevance for evaluating new treatment paradigms for Cancer.

Giuseppe Di Bella et al. [1] studied Over-Expression of GH/GHR in Breast Cancer and Oncosuppressor Role of Somatostatin as a Physiological Inhibitor with the reports emphasizing increased expression of the mitogenic GH (Growth Hormone)/IGF1 (Insulin-Like Growth Factor) axis in tumor tissues compared to healthy tissues, with a directly proportional dose-dependent relationship between GH/IGF1, proliferative index and invasive ability in numerous types of tumors. The authors evaluated the levels of GH and GHR in 39 cases of breast cancer, divided according to different risk levels on the basis of immunohistochemical and histological tests with nuclear grade. The scientific evidence provides the rationale for using somatostatin/ octreotide in combined oncotherapy. The intention of authors contributed in improving the prognosis in the specific case of breast cancer, which still represents, throughout the world, the leading cause of death in women.

Yang Wang et al. [2] reported Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) and which accounts for more than 80% of the total lung cancer.

### References

- 1 Bella GD, Scanferlato R, Colori B (2018) Over-Expression of GH/GHR in Breast Cancer and Oncosuppressor Role of Somatostatin as a Physiological Inhibitor. *Transl Biomed* 9: 1-10.
- 2 Wang Y, Liang H, Zhang C, Zou M, Zou B, et al. (2019) TRIM22 Abated

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The gemcitabine-based chemotherapy is the first-line therapeutic approach for the NSCLC treatment but it still remains poor among the NSCLC patients. The role of TRIM22 was significantly upregulated in GEM-resistant lung adenocarcinoma cell line A549 which is negatively transcriptional regulated by FOXO3. Additionally, TRIM22 promoted GEM-induced pro-survival autophagy to protected NSCLC cells from apoptosis.

Hemeda R et al. [3] correlated Obesity with the increase in the risk of breast cancer mortality by taking into consideration about the higher levels of aromatase enzyme activity. The usage of Adjuvant Aromatase inhibitors in postmenopausal women with early breast cancer led to significant reduction in serum estradiol levels; thus crafting it an effective treatment.

Research investigations in the scholarly articles bridge the laboratory and clinical settings including risk assessment, cellular and molecular characterization, prevention, detection, diagnosis and treatment of human cancers with the overall goal of improving the clinical care of oncology patients.

the Antitumor Effect of Gemcitabine in Non-small Cell Lung Cancer via Autophagy Induction. *Transl Biomed* 10: 1-10.

- 3 Hemeda R, Sarhan A, Sawy WE, Aidaros M, Gharib A, et al. (2019) Effect of Obesity on Treatment Outcome in Postmenopausal Women with Breast Cancer under Adjuvant Aromatase Inhibitors. *Transl Biomed* 10: 11-20.