Over the past five years there has been an explosion of targeted therapies for cancer treatment. In most cases, these therapies have been based on pre-clinical data showing that specific molecules play an important role in regulating the malignant phenotype. In breast cancer, there is compelling rationale that such targeted strategies should be successful. Targeting of estrogen receptor ? (ER?) has proven to be a successful way to reduce breast cancer risk, decrease the risk of death and recurrence in an adjuvant setting, and remains the first choice of treatment for advanced disease. With this success, it is hoped that other molecular pathways could also be successfully exploited. This publication reviews the role of the insulin-like growth factors (IGFs) in breast cancer. Over 100 years ago George Beatson made an intuitive leap connecting breast cancer therapy with ovarian function He removed the ovaries from a premenopausal woman with breast cancer; he reasoned that ovarian function regulated normal mammary gland function, therefore the ovaries may influence the malignant phenotype. Other discussion included cover the function of IGF action in the normal mammary gland using mouse model systems where expression and function can be manipulated and the patterns of expression of the IGFs, their binding proteins, and their receptors in the normal gland.

Rational Decision and Causality (Cambridge Philosophy Classics), The Collieries of Durham: v. 1, Team Workout: A Trainers Sourcebook of 50 Team-Building Games and Activities, A Bride from the Bush. [A Novel.] (Paperback) - Common, Under the Double Eagle, Sheet Music, The Americans: Daily Test Prep Transparencies Grades 9-12 Reconstruction to the 21st Century, The Knowledge of Good and Evil, Charity Finance Handbook 1993-94,

Clin Cancer Res. Jan 15;11(2 Pt 2)ss. Insulin-like growth factor-I and breast cancer therapy. Ibrahim YH(1), Yee D. Author information: (1) University. THE INSULIN-LIKE GROWTH FACTOR SYSTEM AND THE MALIGNANT PHENOTYPE. Insulin-like growth factor (IGF) is a potent mitogen involved in normal growth and development. IGF-I is synthesized in the liver upon stimulation by pituitary-released growth hormone and may act on peripheral tissues after redistribution (1, 2).

Recently, a number of epidemiologic studies have shown consistently that high circulating levels of a potent mitogen, insulin-like growth factor (IGF)-I, are associated with increased risk for several common cancers, including those of the breast (2), prostate (3), lung (4), and colorectum (5).

Circulating insulin-like growth factor-I, insulin-like growth factor binding protein-3 and terminal duct Breast Cancer Research A chimeric humanized single-chain antibody against the type I insulin-like growth factor (IGF) receptor renders breast cancer cells refractory to the mitogenic. Insulin-like growth factors (IGFs) are associated with the development and progression of breast cancer. IGF-1 and IGF-2 transmit their signals. Circulating concentrations of insulin-like growth factor 1 and risk of breast Plasma Insulin-like growth factor-I (IGF-I) concentrations in human breast cancer.