# Article information:

Distinct contributions of partial and full EMT to breast cancer malignancy - PubMed
<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34847378/>

# Article summary:

1. Epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) is a reversible process of cell de-differentiation where cancer cells transit between various stages of an EMT continuum, including epithelial, partial EMT, and mesenchymal cell states.

2. Using Tamoxifen-inducible dual recombinase lineage tracing systems combined with live imaging and 5-cell RNA sequencing, researchers tracked cancer cells undergoing partial or full EMT in the MMTV-PyMT mouse model of metastatic breast cancer.

3. Cells undergoing partial EMT contribute to lung metastasis and chemoresistance, whereas full EMT cells mostly retain a mesenchymal phenotype and fail to colonize the lungs. However, full EMT cancer cells are enriched in recurrent tumors upon chemotherapy.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article is generally reliable and trustworthy as it provides evidence for its claims through experiments conducted on the MMTV-PyMT mouse model of metastatic breast cancer using Tamoxifen-inducible dual recombinase lineage tracing systems combined with live imaging and 5-cell RNA sequencing. The authors also provide detailed explanations for their findings which further adds to the credibility of the article.

However, there are some potential biases that should be noted such as the fact that only one type of mouse model was used in this study which may limit its generalizability to other types of cancers or species. Additionally, while the authors do mention possible risks associated with their findings, they do not explore them in detail which could have provided more insight into how these findings can be applied in clinical settings. Furthermore, while the authors provide evidence for their claims, they do not explore any counterarguments or present both sides equally which could have added more depth to their analysis.

# Topics for further research:

* Metastatic Breast Cancer Treatment
* Tamoxifen-Inducible Dual Recombinase Lineage Tracing Systems
* Live Imaging and 5-Cell RNA Sequencing
* Clinical Applications of Metastatic Breast Cancer Research
* Potential Risks of Metastatic Breast Cancer Treatment
* Counterarguments to Metastatic Breast Cancer Research Findings

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/7d35c5323a84b72f932c32bfa5586fa0>