# Article information:

Periostin promotes ovarian cancer metastasis by enhancing M2 macrophages and cancer-associated fibroblasts via integrin-mediated NF-κB and TGF-β2 signaling - PMC
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9784270/>

# Article summary:

1. Periostin (POSTN) is a matrix protein that has been found to be elevated in highly invasive ovarian cancer cells.

2. POSTN enhances integrin/ERK/NF-κB signaling through an autocrine effect on cancer cells to produce macrophage attracting and mobilizing cytokines, resulting in increased chemotaxis of THP-1 monocytes and their polarization to M2 macrophages in vitro.

3. Expression of POSTN was positively correlated with advanced-stage diseases and poor overall survival of patients.

# Article rating:

Appears well balanced: The article presents the information in a reliable and balanced way, without biases and prejudices. The claims made in the article are well supported and, where applicable, all sides of the argument are given opportunity to present their point of view. The article appears trustworthy and reliable.

# Article analysis:

The article “Periostin promotes ovarian cancer metastasis by enhancing M2 macrophages and cancer-associated fibroblasts via integrin-mediated NF-κB and TGF-β2 signaling” is a well written, comprehensive study that provides evidence for the role of periostin in promoting ovarian cancer metastasis. The authors have used a variety of methods such as microarray analysis, bioinformatics analysis, anchorage independent assay, Western blot, RNA interference, confocal analysis, neutralizing antibody treatment, chemotaxis assays, flow cytometry and cytokine array analyses to analyze the effects of POSTN on tumor promotion and explore the underlying mechanism. In addition, they have also analyzed correlations between POSTN expression levels and clinical characteristics using Oncomine databases as well as patient cohorts from China Medical University Hospital. Furthermore, they have also studied the in vivo effect of POSTN on metastasis using a mouse xenograft model.

The article appears to be reliable and trustworthy as it provides detailed information about the methods used for data collection and analysis as well as results obtained from each experiment conducted. The authors have also provided sufficient evidence for their claims made throughout the article which makes it credible. Moreover, they have discussed potential limitations of their study such as lack of specific biomarker for targeted therapy which further adds to its trustworthiness.

In conclusion, this article is reliable and trustworthy due to its comprehensive approach towards understanding the role of periostin in promoting ovarian cancer metastasis along with providing sufficient evidence for its claims made throughout the article.

# Topics for further research:

* Periostin and ovarian cancer
* Metastasis and periostin
* NF-κB and TGF-β2 signaling
* Integrin-mediated pathways
* Periostin and biomarkers
* Periostin and mouse xenograft models

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/beba63849e8c86f550d266d2410c2d22>