

Special Issue

How Ubiquitin and Ubiquitination Affect Cancer Progression

Message from the Guest Editor

Ubiquitination is crucial in regulating protein stability and function, significantly affecting cancer development and progression. Ubiquitination can occur in various forms, each leading to different outcomes. Dysregulation in the ubiquitin system can lead to the accumulation of oncogenic proteins or the loss of tumor suppressors, driving tumorigenesis. Mutations and alterations in components of the ubiquitination machinery, such as E3 ubiquitin ligases and deubiquitinating enzymes, are commonly found in cancers. The PROTAC (proteolysis-targeting chimeras) approach has emerged as a promising strategy to utilize ubiquitination for cancer therapy. This method enables the selective removal of oncogenic proteins, offering a novel therapeutic avenue to combat cancer progression. Understanding these mechanisms is vital for developing new treatments targeting ubiquitin-related pathways, ultimately enhancing the effectiveness of cancer therapies. The aim of this Special Issue is to consolidate current knowledge on ubiquitin and ubiquitination in cancer, highlight recent advancements, and explore future research and therapy development directions.

Guest Editor

Prof. Dr. Anna A. Sablina

1. VIB-KU Leuven Center for Cancer Biology, VIB, Gent, Belgium
2. Department of Oncology, KU Leuven, Leuven, Belgium

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Cancers
Editorial Office
MDPI, Grosspeteranlage 5
4052 Basel, Switzerland
Tel: +41 61 683 77 34
cancers@mdpi.com

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About the Journal

Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Cancers (ISSN 2072-6694) is an international, online journal addressing both clinical and basic science issues related to cancer research. The journal will continue its open access format, which will certainly evolve to ensure that the journal takes full advantage of the rapidly changing world of information and knowledge dissemination. It publishes high-quality clinical, translational, and basic science research on cancer prevention, initiation, progression, and treatment, as well as other related topics, particularly to capture the most seminal studies in the rapidly growing area of immunology, immunotherapy, and tumor microenvironment.

Editor-in-Chief

Prof. Dr. Samuel C. Mok

Department of Gynecologic Oncology and Reproductive Medicine, The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX 77030, USA

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