Special Issue

The Correlation between Gut Microbiota and Cancers

Message from the Guest Editor

The gut microbiota (GM) is one of the most complex and dense microbial ecosystems and is recognized for its pivotal role in human health. It affects a number of physiological processes, such as metabolism, vitamin synthesis, barrier homeostasis, defense against pathogens, immune system development and maturation, and hematopoiesis through intestinal and extraintestinal actions, thereby making it a vital organ. Disturbances in the dynamic interactions among GM populations, a phenomenon called dysbiosis, have been linked to several human diseases affecting the gut and various other organ systems. Tumorigenesis is one of the most investigated pathologies associated with the GM. This connection has been observed not only with gastrointestinal cancers but also in tumors affecting different organ systems within the body. Therefore, we are pleased to invite you to this Special Issue, which aims to focus on the impact of GM in cancer prevention and tumorigenesis, or examine the development of new anti-cancer therapeutic options, in order to fully understand the role of GM as an effective strategy against cancer that is not limited to the gastrointestinal tract.

Guest Editor

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About the Journal

Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Journal of Personalized Medicine is one of the few journals that covers the diverse areas involved in the field, including research at basic, translational, and clinical levels. It focuses on "omics"-level studies that seek to define the basis of interindividual variation in susceptibility for a disease, its prognosis or definition of clinical

subsets, and response to therapy (pharmacogenomics). We are also interested in systems biology as it relates to interindividual variation, and research on new methodologies, informatics, and biostatistics, in the aforementioned areas.

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