Abstract

&DQFHU FHOO OLQHV DUH SLYRWDO PRGHOV LQ FDQFHU UHVHDUFK IDFLOLWDW
and resistance mechanisms. This article explores the history and development of cancer cell lines, emphasizing their
UROH LQ GUXJ GLVFRYHU\ DQG PHFKDQLVWLF VWXGLHV :KLOH WKH\ R‡HU VLJQL
FRVW H‡HFWLYHQHVV FDQFHU FHOO OLQHV DOVR KDYH OLPLWDWLRQV LQFOXGL
representation. Future directions, including the use of organoids and patient-derived xenografts, aim to enhance the
translational relevance of these models. Overall, cancer cell lines remain crucial in advancing our understanding of
FDQFHU DQG GHYHORSLQJ H‡HFWLYH WKHUDSHXWLF VWUDWHJLHV

Introduction

Cancer is a complex and heterogeneous disease that poses signi cant challenges in diagnosis, treatment, and prevention. As one of the leading causes of death worldwide, the need for innovative research strategies to unravel its underlying mechanisms and improve therapeutic outcomes is more pressing than ever. Cancer cell lines, which are immortalized cells derived from human tumors, have emerged as essential tools in this endeavor.

First established in the early 1950s, cancer cell lines provide a reproducible and manipulable system for studying various aspects of tumor biology. ey enable researchers to explore cellular processes, genetic alterations, and signaling pathways that drive cancer progression. Moreover, cancer cell lines serve as a critical platform for drug discovery, allowing for high-throughput screening of potential therapeutics and the evaluation of drug responses [1].

Despite their widespread use, cancer cell lines are not without limitations. Issues such as genetic dri over time, di erences in behavior compared to primary tumors, and a lack of interaction with the tumor microenvironment can a ect the applicability of ndings to clinical scenarios. As research progresses, there is a growing emphasis on re ning these models to enhance their relevance and predictive power. is article aims to provide a comprehensive overview of cancer cell lines, discussing their development, applications in cancer research, advantages, limitations, and future directions. By understanding the role of cancer cell lines in the broader context of cancer research, we can better leverage their potential to advance therapeutic strategies and improve patient outcomes [2].

Cancer cell lines remain a cornerstone of cancer research, signi cantly contributing to our understanding of cancer biology and the development of new therapies. eir establishment has facilitated countless discoveries, providing a platform for investigating the complexities of tumor growth, metastasis, and drug responses. However, the limitations inherent in these models must be acknowledged and addressed to ensure that research translates e ectively to clinical settings.

Ongoing innovations in cancer modeling are promising avenues for enhancing the relevance of cancer cell lines. e development of three-dimensional cultures and organoids, for instance, allows researchers to create more physiologically relevant environments that closely mimic the in vivo conditions of tumors. ese advanced models can better replicate cell-cell interactions, nutrient gradients, and the in uence of the tumor microenvironment, providing deeper insights into cancer progression and treatment responses [3].

Corresponding author: Jian Yang, Department of Cancer, University of Queensland, Australia, E-mail: Yang.jian@gmail.com

ndings into successful clinical outcomes, ultimately bene ting patients worldwide [5].

Discussion

 e utilization of cancer cell lines in research has profoundly impacted our understanding of cancer biology and the development of therapeutic strategies. However, as we re ect on their role, it is essential to critically evaluate both their contributions and the challenges they present. Cancer cell lines have been instrumental in advancing our knowledge of tumor biology. ey provide a controlled environment for researchers to investigate the mechanisms of cancer initiation, progression, and metastasis. e ability to manipulate these cell lines-through genetic engineering or pharmacological intervention-has enabled the exploration of speci c pathways that contribute to malignancy. For example, studies using cell lines have elucidated key