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Introduction

Cancer metastasis is the largest cause of cancer-related mortality, and the processes that cause cancer metastasis are unknown e blood and lymphatic vasculatures are both necessary for distal metastasis to occur. e vasculature serves a variety of roles, including speeding tumour growth, maintaining the tumour microenvironment, delivering growth and invasive signals, supporting metastasis, and producing cancer-related systemic illness. VEGF is one of the most important angiogenic factors in tumours, and it plays a role in tumour growth, progression, and metastasis.

As a result, VEGF and its receptor-mediated signalling pathways have emerged as one of the most important therapeutic targets for cancer treatment. Anti-VEGF-based antiangiogenic medicines are now commonly utilised in the clinic to treat a variety of cancers in humans. Despite over two decades of clinical experience with AADs, little is known about their in uence on cancer metastasis and systemic illness.

Subjective heading

Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) represents a family of structurally and functionally related protein molecules, which include VEGFA, VEGFB, VEGFC, VEGFD, and placental growth factor (PlGF) e biologically active forms of these factors are constituted as homodimers or heterodimers that bind structurally and functionally related tyrosine kinase (TK) receptors expressed on the cell surface, including VEGFR1, VEGFR2, and VEGFR3 Upon receptor activation by their respective ligands, the targeted cells elicit cascade signaling events, embroiling phosphotidylinositol-3 kinase (PI3K), mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK), cytoplasmic tyrosine kinase Src, and phospholipase C gamma (PLCγ) pathways.

Discussion

While VEGFA-binding VEGFR1 and VEGFR2 are mainly expressed in blood vessel endothelial cells (ECs), VEGFR3 is mainly expressed in lymphatic endothelial cells (LECs), de ning its binding ligands VEGFC and VEGFD as lymphangiogenic factors Consequently, VEGFA shows that these two factors do not seem to stimulate angiogenesis, but are rather involved in vascular remodeling. e biological inert features of the VEGFB and PlGF also support the fact that VEGFR1 serves as a decoy receptor, opposing the VEGFR2 function. us, the balance of expression levels and activation of thesereceptors collectively control vascular homeostasis, growth, regression, survival, and remodeling

A bulk of experimental evidence from animal and human tumors demonstrates that VEGF is highly expressed in growing tumor tissues

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VEGF and an anti-VEGFR2 neutralizing antibody blocks 2–3 ligands that bind to this common receptor. Syphilis is an infection caused by Treponema pallidum. Usually, *T.* pallidum is transmitted through sexual intercourse. In addition, syphilis greatly increases the risk of infection and transmission of acquired immune de ciency syndrome. In recent years, the global incidence of syphilis has increased because of the ability of *T.* pallidum to evade host immune defenses and spread from the initial site of infection to other organs and tissues. Hence, it is also termed a “stealth pathogen. How *T.* pallidum overcomes the immune response and damages tissue is incompletely understood. Explaining the pathogenesis and immune mechanism of action of *T.* pallidum has become a key link to controlling syphilis.

VEGFA indirectly recruits MDSCs into premetastatic sites via macrophage-derived CXCL1. ese data suggest that VEGF signaling is involved in directing premetastatic niche formation and preparing for CTC entry.

By the arrival of the tumor cells, various cell compartments are recruited for the outgrowth of disseminated tumor cells (DTCs) and many pro-metastatic signals ultimately activate stemness, survival, mechanical, regeneration, and in ammatory pathways. VEGF is one of the key signals for successful colonization and overt. Using a chick embryo model in which anti-human VEGF antibody does not a ect chick embryo angiogenesis, metastatic colonization is demonstrated as tumor-derived VEGF-. e critical role of VEGF has also been demonstrated in a vascularized organoid in vitro model designed for investigating metastatic colonization. Apparently, the role of VEGF during colonization is similar to that of primary tumors, with the potential to induce a suppressive immune microenvironment and possibly act directly on DTCs, in addition to strongly inducing angiogenesis for tumor growth. Interestingly, VEGF in distal organs may have extra roles that are di erent from those in the primary tumor. For example, other than educating the ECs in distal organs , induced VEGF expression in breast cancer cells promotes metastatic colonization and increases desmoplasia, which facilitates colonization. Host cell-derived VEGF also contributes to DTC colonization. Another report shows that, $S100A4^{+}$ stromal broblasts express VEGF for creating the angiogenic microenvironment for metastatic, demonstrating a crucial role for local broblasts in providing the soil for metastatic colonization.

Similar to primary tumor growth, the growth of metastatic nodules is also dependent on angiogenesis. In the absence of neovascularization, distal metastases remain microscopic tiny sizes, which may consist of a few hundred cells. It is likely that dormant metastases lack their ability to switch to an angiogenic phenotype, which is essential for metastatic growth. Interestingly, malignant cells in dormant metastases may undergo active proliferation, which is balanced by cellular apoptosis]. Continuous proliferation of tumor cells in dormant metastases increases the possibility of genetic alterations that switch on angiogenesis. In this context, VEGF levels are elevated in KRAS and p53-mutated cancer cells and serve as a key mediator for angiogenesis in metastases. Along with expansion of metastatic masses, VEGF levels are further elevated owing to tumor hypoxia, in ammation, acidosis, and in ltration of stromal cells. us, systemic delivery of AADs that target VEGF has profound impact on the suppression of metastatic tumor growth.