and Hh targets was observed in the tumors. Interestingly, a gender disparity in the development of BCC versus SCC. We hypothesize the mechanism of tumorigenesis is not fundamentally different but rather is influenced by a predisposing genetic condition or iatrogenic exposure (prolonged immunosuppression, radiation therapy) that negatively impact BCC development.

**Knockdown of IGF2BP1 reduces the tumorigenicity of basal cell carcinoma**

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Basal cell carcinoma (BCC) and squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) are distinct entities characterized by different clinical outcomes and therapeutic approaches. Recent studies have identified IGF2BP1 as a critical regulator of cell proliferation and survival. Knockdown of IGF2BP1 in BCC cells significantly reduced tumor growth in vivo, indicating its potential as a therapeutic target.

**Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase is a promising predictor of immunotherapy response for Merkel cell carcinoma**

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Merkel cell carcinoma (MCC) is a highly aggressive malignancy with limited treatment options. Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) is a key enzyme in the pentose phosphate pathway and is known to be upregulated in MCC. Our study found that G6PD expression was significantly higher in MCC samples compared to normal skin, suggesting its potential as a biomarker for immunotherapy response.

**Parallels between wound healing and cancer: An avenue to cancer therapeutics**

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The wound healing process and cancer share several similarities, such as chronic inflammation, stem cell activation, and genetic mutations. Understanding these parallels can provide new avenues for cancer therapeutics. Our study identified key signaling pathways that are activated in both wound repair and tumor progression, suggesting potential targets for cancer treatment.

**Loss of DLX3 tumor suppressor function is associated with poor prognosis in human SCCs**

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DLX3 is a tumor suppressor gene that is frequently silenced in skin cancer. Our study found that loss of DLX3 expression is associated with poor prognosis in human squamous cell carcinomas (SCCs), suggesting its potential as a biomarker for patient outcome and a target for therapeutic intervention.