Journal of Oncology Research and Treatments

Walter, J Oncol Res Treat 2022, 7:1

Commentary Open Access

Single-Cell Transcriptomic Profiling of Esophageal Squamous Cell Carcinoma: Dynamic Tumorigenic Trajectories and Transitional Signatures of Oncogenic Evolution

Karl Walter*

Department of Medecine, University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany

***Corresponding author:** Karl Walter, Department of Medicine, University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany, E-mail: Walterkarl@babylon.edu

Received: 03-Jan-2022, Manuscript No. AOT-22-43664; **Editor assigned:** 05-Jan-2022, PreQc No. AOT-22-43664(PQ); **Reviewed:** 19-Jan-2022, QC No. AOT-22-43664; **Revised:** 24-Jan-2022, Manuscript No. AOT-22-43664(R); **Published:** 31-Jan-2022, DOI: 10.4172/aot.1000175.

Citation: Walter K (2022) Single-Cell Transcriptomic Profiling of Esophageal Squamous Cell Carcinoma: Dynamic Tumorigenic Trajectories and Transitional Signatures of Oncogenic Evolution. J Oncol Res Treat 7: 175.

Description

Esophageal cancer is the ninth most prevalent malignancy and the sixth leading cause of cancer mortality. Esophageal squamous cell carcinoma is one of the most common kinds of Esophageal Cancer (ESCC). According to epidemiological data, China accounts for more than half of all ESCC cases worldwide. The prognosis for ESCC is generally poor, and the mortality rate of individuals with ESCC is significantly high, due to a lack of diagnostic markers for early detection and successful treatment. ESCC begins with inflammation and develops through hyperplasia, dysplasia, carcinoma in situ, and finally invasive carcinoma; however, the molecular mechanism of ESCC initiation and progression is unknown, which limits progress in ESCC prevention, early diagnosis, and therapeutic treatment.

Exploring the process of ESCC initiation and identifying relevant diagnostic indicators is therefore critical for early ESCC diagnosis and treatment. Although whole-exome/genome sequencing has identified many genomic variations important for ESCC the transformation and development of normal esophageal epithelial tissue into precancerous lesions through successive mutations and into invasive carcinoma, respectively, have yet to be elucidated because all previous studies have been cross-sectional in nature. Furthermore, somatic mutations are common in esophageal tissues, demonstrating that these changes are insufficient to generate esophageal epithelial cell malignancy. Other mechanisms, including as changes in the microenvironment, are also crucial in the beginning and progression of ESCC. As a result, it's critical to understand the dynamic transcriptomic changes in the tumour microenvironment during ESCC carcinogenesis.

A method recently has been single-cell transcriptomic profiling, a new technology that may be used to examine cellular components and understand cell state transition in tissues.

Exploring the processes of ESCC initiation necessitates capturing tumorigenic lesions that occur repeatedly in the same patient; however, such a study is not practical, hence well-established animal models of 4-nitroquinoline 1-oxide (4NQO)-induced ESCC would be used instead.

The process of ESCC initiation can be clarified utilizing single-cell RNA sequencing by detecting 4NQO-induced ESCC tumour development at various phases of malignant transformation. The researcher in previous studies effectively produced a mouse model in which ESCC initiation was simulated and a developmental atlas for ESCC was constructed using single-cell transcriptomic profiling in a recent.

Using single-cell transcriptomic profiling, investigated the functional and expression alterations in esophageal epithelial cells migrating from normal to ESCC. The cells were taken from a mouse model of ESCC caused by 4NQO. A total of 1756 mouse esophagus epithelial cells were studied, which were divided into six subtypes. A single-cell diffusion map of these cells revealed distinct variances during their passage through all clinical stages, as well as significant modifications as cells progressed towards hyperplasia and aggressive cancer. The distribution of marker genes such ALDH3A1, ATF3, S100a8, ITGA6, and MMP14 varied depending on the stage of the disease. The sudden overexpression of S100a8 in cells during the hyperplasia stage suggested that the esophageal tissues underwent a major immunological shift.

T cell status during ESCC start was also investigated, with CD8+ T cells and CD4+ T cells separated into seven clusters each. During 4NQO-induced ESCC carcinogenesis, T cells were found to have diminished anti-tumor activities and increased inflammatory responses. The interactions between inflammatory immune cells and malignant epithelial cells increased, according to interaction analyses. These exposures imply that the inflammatory microenvironment may promote esophageal epithelial cell malignancy. Finally, we confirmed that similar changes occur in human ESCC tissues by validating the gene expression profiles in human ESCC specimens.

The single-cell transcriptomic profiling of distinct cell types at various pathogenic phases during 4NQO-induced ESCC carcinogenesis is described in this short communication.

We created an atlas of the malignant transformation of epithelial cells exposed to 4NQO based on these exposures. At different stages of carcinogenesis, the transition landscapes of immune cells and fibroblasts in tissue microenvironments were also depicted. This exposure will aid in understanding of the onset and progression of ESCC, as well as establish the groundwork for the development of molecular markers for early detection and precise treatment options for ESCC; nevertheless, there are numerous limitations to this short communication. To begin, single-cell transcriptomic profiling was performed on esophageal tissues collected from mice with 4NQO-induced ESCC. Although this animal model can imitate the onset and course of human ESCC, the results acquired from this mouse model cannot be directly applicable to humans.

Second, due to the limited size of mouse esophageal epithelial tissues, the datasets for early esophageal lesions in this investigation were based on a small number of esophageal epithelial cells, which may have resulted in lower transcriptomic accuracy. Future research should concentrate on improving experimental methodologies, such as

removing the complete esophagus epithelial layer. Third, the fates of epithelial cells and esophageal microenvironment transitions generated by 4NQO were discovered; however, the underlying molecular pathways were not investigated. Despite these constraints, the transition status and transcriptomic changes of several cell types in the esophagus during the development of ESCC were identified.