

Research Thesis

The Central Role of Diet in the Regulation of TP53 and Consequential Oncogenic Processes

Abundant research demonstrates that TP53 is not only related to cellular apoptosis, but responsible and essential to regulate DNA repair, and is the key to many unconventional cell pathways, from healthy telomere to mitochondrial fusion/ fission or metabolism, to the PPP pathway and neo-glucogenesis.

TP53 maybe be fully damage after only 3 days of exposure to elevated blood sugar levels, nutrient deficiencies, and consequent metabolic and physiologic alteration. It is known that TP53 mutation and/or alteration are related and found in about half of all cancer cases, either in first prognosis or recurrences and metastasis.

The Role of Saturated Fats in Neoplastic Formation and Recurrences

A diet rich in saturated fat is linked with higher risks to develop cancer, and after the first prognosis increases the risks of recurrences and metastasis. Other variables such as a high caloric intake, imbalance between omega6 & Omega3 ratio, low grade inflammation, and cell membrane damages to its form and structure, create a microenvironment favorable to cancer development at any stages.

New research found that a cancer cell can easily switch its diet from glucose to saturated fat, using fats as nutrients and protective frame.

My conclusions, supported by personal clinical experiences, are that several cancers are favored by an incorrect daily diet and lifestyle. It is therefore possible that many cancers are metabolic at first, before inevitably becoming genetics.