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Contact: Jeremy Moore

jeremy.moore@aacr.org

267-646-0557

American Association for Cancer Research

Metformin may prevent lung cancer in smokers

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Metformin, a mainstay of treatment for patients with type 2 diabetes,

may soon play a role in lung cancer prevention if early laboratory research presented here at

the AACR 101st Annual Meeting 2010 is confirmed in clinical trials.

Metformin decreases levels of insulin-like growth factor-1 (IGF-1) and circulating insulin, which

is important in patients with type 2 diabetes. However, emerging research suggests metformin

may inhibit tumor growth as well.

"This well tolerated, FDA-approved diabetes drug was able to prevent tobacco-carcinogen

induced lung tumors," said Phillip A. Dennis, M.D., Ph.D., senior investigator in the medical

oncology branch of the National Cancer Institute.

For the current study, Dennis and colleagues treated mice with metformin for 13 weeks

following exposure to a nicotine-derived nitrosamine (NNK), which is the most prevalent

carcinogen in tobacco and a known promoter of lung tumorigenesis.

When given orally, metformin was well tolerated and reduced tumor burden by 40 percent to 50

percent. Dennis said levels of metformin reached in mice are readily achievable in humans.

Dennis and colleagues further evaluated the effects of metformin on a series of biomarkers for

lung tumorigenesis and found that it inhibited mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR), which

promotes lung tumor growth, by decreasing levels of circulating insulin and IGF-1. This effect

was even more profound when metformin was administered to mice by injection, which reduced

lung tumor burden by 72 percent.

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