It has been almost two decades, since the existence of leukemic stem cells (LSCs) were first demonstrated in acute myeloid leukemia (AML) using xenogenic transplant models.[1-2] Although LSCs were the first type of cancer stem cell (CSC) to be described experimentally, CSCs have been identified in a variety of malignancies and extensive efforts have been made to understand and characterize specific biomarkers associated with the various types of cancers.[3] However, it still remains unclear whether these transformed cells arise as a result of the normal cells undergoing a malignant change or whether they are the differentiated malignant cells that have re-acquired stem-like characteristics.[4] Irrespective of the conundrum regarding the origin of the LSCs, studies have highlighted that there exists remarkable heterogeneity to the LSC compartment at both the cellular and molecular level.[5] Such intratumoral heterogeneity has been associated with the failure of many chemotherapeutic agents and progress to a refractory state, also known as the state of secondary resistance.[6] Furthermore acquired quiescence has offered the CSCs to evade being killed by conventional chemotherapy and radiotherapy, leading to cancer relapse and metastasis.[4]

Cancer immune surveillance is considered to be an important host protection process to inhibit carcinogenesis and to maintain cellular homeostasis. It has been shown that deregulation of the tightly controlled immune response may result in immune escape of CSCs, and there has been a growing interest in understanding the mechanisms that regulate the immune modulatory properties of the CSCs in order to develop more effective therapy that can eradicate these quiescent cells. Some of the signs of immune tolerance projected by CSCs include downregulation of positive co-stimulatory molecules, higher expression of negative co-stimulatory molecules, and secretion of soluble factors that induce regulatory T cells, such that they inhibit the productive activation of effector T cells.[7]

Other than the intrinsic factors such as the signaling pathways and the very recently stated micro RNA (miR-126) that drives quiescence and self-renewal within the LSCs,[9] extrinsic factors such as the tumour microenvironment also plays a central role in the progression of cancer. The microenvironment has been implicated as a source of chemoresistance and disease relapse. Recent advances strongly indicate that the leukemic cells target the microenvironment to create an environment that is more suitable for the progression of cancer.[10] In fact quiescence has been described as a survival strategy adopted by CSCs to resist harsh environmental conditions and cytotoxic insults.[10]

Thus, cancer stem cells are the “unscathed successors” that progressively deteriorate the condition of the patient. Their inherent quiescent “status quo” along with the complex interplay of several factors (as those discussed above) contribute towards sustaining and propagating the malignant disease. Eradicating CSCs, the root of cancer origin and recurrence, has therefore been thought as a promising approach to improve cancer survival or even to cure cancer patients.[11] Nevertheless, a major challenge thwarting the eradication of CSCs is that their identification and isolation has been hampered due to the non-specificity of their cell surface biomarkers[3] and also by the fact that the commonly used fluorescent markers are not stable, and hence do not allow tracking over an extended period of time.[12]

A study conducted by Gardane et al.[13] published in this issue demonstrates that low concentrations of
Curcumin sensitize the quiescent leukemic cells (QLCs) towards more effective killing by the anti mitotic drug, 5-fluorouracil. Curcumin pushes the QLCs into the cell cycle, thereby sensitizing them through the induction of proliferative responses. Similar observations have been reported by other studies wherein it has been implicated that the induction of cell cycle entry of the QLCs enhances apoptosis and elimination of human primary AML cells in vivo.\textsuperscript{[14,15]} Such studies underscore the essential role of cell cycle regulation in LSC function.

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