

nf kb

In tumor cells, NF- κ B is active (for example, in 41% of [Nasopharyngeal carcinoma](#)^[59]) either due to mutations in genes encoding the NF- κ B transcription factors themselves or in genes that control NF- κ B activity (such as I κ B genes); in addition, some tumor cells secrete factors that cause NF- κ B to become active. Blocking NF- κ B can cause tumor cells to stop proliferating, to die, or to become more sensitive to the action of anti-tumor agents. Thus, NF- κ B is the subject of much active research among pharmaceutical companies as a target for anti-cancer therapy.^[60]