

Abstract

This work is focused on cytokines in the interactions between senescent and myeloid cells and their role in disease initiation and development, including cancer. Senescent cells, which are characterized by stable cell cycle arrest and phenotypic changes, secrete a wide range of cytokines that constitute the senescence-associated secretory phenotype (SASP). These factors attract myeloid cells, which in turn secrete their own cytokines that influence senescence and inflammation. The interactions between these cells are important for understanding the mechanisms of age-related diseases such as cancer, and for developing new therapeutic strategies aimed at improving these diseases outcomes.