The Emerging Role of Interleukin 1β (IL-1β) in Cancer Cachexia

Barry J. Laird,1,6 Donald McMillan,2 Richard J. E. Skipworth,3 Marie T. Fallon,1 D. Robert Paval,5 Iain McNeish,4 and Iain J. Gallagher5

Received December 4, 2020; accepted January 27, 2021

Abstract—Treatment of cancer cachexia remains an unmet need. The host-tumour interface and the resulting sequestration of the pro-inflammatory cytokine IL-1β is critical in cachexia development. Neuroinflammation mediated via IL-1β through the hypothalamic pituitary axis results in increased muscle proteolysis and adipose lipolysis, thus creating a prolonged stress-like environment with loss of appetite and increased resting energy expenditure. Recent trials using a monoclonal antibody targeting IL-1β, canakinumab, have shown a potential role in lung cancer; however, a potential role of targeting IL-1β to treat cachexia in patients with lung cancer is unclear, yet the underlying pathophysiology provides a sound rationale that this may be a viable therapeutic approach.

KEY WORDS: Inflammation; Cachexia; Interleukin-1 beta.

INTRODUCTION

Conservative estimates suggest cancer cachexia is attributable to over half of the cancer deaths worldwide [1]. Yet despite its prevalence, adverse impact on quality of life [2], and efficacy of anti-cancer therapy [3], there remains no standard of care and no licenced therapy [4]. To date, there has been a failure to progress the research agenda in cancer cachexia and recently tested novel therapies studies have failed to meet trial endpoints and thus regulatory approval [5, 6].

The starting point for much of the work in the last decade has been the international consensus publication of 2011 [7]. In this, cancer cachexia was defined as “a multifactorial syndrome defined by an ongoing loss of skeletal muscle mass (with or without loss of fat mass) that cannot be fully reversed by conventional nutritional support and leads to progressive functional impairment. The pathophysiology is characterised by a negative protein and energy balance driven by a variable combination of reduced food intake and abnormal metabolism.” This definition acknowledged the role of the systemic inflammatory response in cachexia and this has been supported in the intervening years by work showing the importance of systemic inflammatory responses in the progressive nutritional and functional decline of patients with cancer; indeed, the systemic inflammatory response can be regarded as a central tenet of
INFLAMMATION AND CANCER CACHEXIA

The cancer-associated systemic inflammatory response is recognized to be mediated by a network of inflammatory cytokines, eicosanoids, and other factors as part of the tumour-host response. In patients with advanced cancer, pro-inflammatory cytokines predominate leading to an upregulation of Interleukin 1 (IL-1) and increased downstream production of IL-6 [27–31]. Therefore, downregulation of IL-1 is a logical therapeutic target for moderation of the systemic inflammatory response. Indeed, IL-1 inhibitors are established in the treatment of inflammatory joint disease.

Role of IL-1 in Cachexia

In cachexia, the IL-1 pathway is overactive and contributes to cachexia via several mechanisms [32]. It influences tryptophan secretion resulting in increased concentrations and subsequently excess hypothalamic derived serotonin, causing satiety, and appetite suppression [33]. Whilst the actions of these cells normally represent an acute physiological response to stress, they are exacerbated by cancer where an inflammatory environment causes prolonged stress, resulting in overstimulation causing muscle wasting [9]. The impact of IL-1 on this mechanism has been demonstrated by pre-clinical models in which IL-1 triggered the release of α-melanocyte stimulating hormone (α-MSH) from pro-opiomelanocortin (POMC) neurones. Then, α-MSH stimulates Melanocortin-4 (MC4-R) neureones to induce appetite suppression [34]. Furthermore, IL-1 exhibits an inhibitory effect on Neuropeptide Y (NPY) neurones which also physiologically inhibits MC4-R neurones [35, 36].

Studies have also shown that IL-1 stimulates hypothalamic neurones which release corticotrophin-releasing hormone (CRH) [37]. This causes secretion of adrenocorticotropic hormone and cortisol, which may in turn mediate the catabolic effects of cachexia. This link between IL-1, the hypothalamic pituitary axis (HPA) and muscle wasting was explored further by in a study by Braun et al. where inflammation was induced in mouse models via intracerebroventricular injections of IL-1 [38]. The mice exhibited an increase in muscle-specific E3 ubiquitin ligases, a key requirement for the catabolism of muscle. The same result was then also achieved when inflammation was induced peripherally with LPS. Interestingly however, this study showed that muscle catabolism was ameliorated in mice which had undergone an adrenalectomy. Such results infer that activation of the HPA axis is central to the catabolic effects of IL-1.

Two IL-1 genes, IL1A and IL1B, encode IL-1α and IL-1β and binding of either IL-1α or IL-1β to the IL-1R1 receptor. Although similarities exist between IL-1α and β, clear differences are also present with the latter having a greater pro-inflammatory effect, influencing carcinogenesis and invasiveness of cells [39]. The potential role of IL-1α has been recently reviewed [40].

Role of IL-1β in Cancer

IL-1β is produced in response to inflammation by monocytes, macrophages, and neutrophils and induces production of stimulation of IL-6 [41]. IL-1β is released from macrophages and along with its potent inflammatory effect it has been widely established that IL-1β production is upregulated in ovarian, lung, and GI cancers and in general these cancers are associated with bad prognoses [42]. IL-1β gene is located on chromosome 2q14 within a 360-kb region and it has been shown that key polymorphisms, IL-1beta +3954, are a risk factor for the development of cachexia in patients with gastrointestinal cancers [42]. This finding has been supported by other work demonstrating the central role of IL-1β in cachexia [43–46].
Role of IL-1β in Cachexia

IL-1β also plays a role in cachexia development through the CNS. Stimulated via peripheral inflammation, central inflammation (specifically the hypothalamus) results in release of multiple inflammatory factors and alteration in neural mechanisms that result in proteolysis and lipolysis. Further, this HPA-mediated abnormal regulation causes muscle breakdown with the resulting supply of amino acid precursors for superfluous hepatic gluconeogenesis. The resulting dysregulation of POMC and AGRP [47], both of which control lean muscle proteolysis and adipose lipolysis, and MC4-R which regulates appetite and energy expenditure [48] causes muscle wasting [9]. IL-1β has been demonstrated as being a critical factor in this process and thus a key player in the loss of lean mass, appetite, and inflammatory upregulation, seen in cancer cachexia [38, 43–46].

Targeting IL-1β in Cancer

It follows that as the pathophysiological mechanisms of cancer cachexia are mediated by IL-1β, targeting this is a logical approach. Canakinumab is a human monoclonal antibody to IL-1β with a half-life of 26 days. Binding directly to circulating IL-1β, it neutralizes activity between IL-1β and its receptor, making it well suited to a therapeutic role. Although this role has been established for over a decade in rheumatological indications and other immunological diseases, it has recently been shown to efficacious in prevention of cardiac disease, in comparison to placebo (CANTOS trial) [49]. Of particular relevance was a subsequent analysis of the CANTOS cohort where the incidence of lung malignancy was noted to be reduced in those patients taking higher doses (150 mg or 300 mg) of canakinumab [50]. This finding is perhaps not surprising as the clear role of the inflammatory response in the development of lung cancer is well established. It therefore follows that attenuation of this targeting the potent pro-inflammatory mediator IL-1β via canakinumab may yield benefit. Ridker and co-workers also observed that the beneficial effect was most likely in those with raised CRP. Again, this observation echoes recent work by Dolan and co-workers highlighting the role of CRP in influencing outcomes in clinical trials of anti-cancer therapies [14, 51].

The role of Canakinumab in the inflammatory process in malignant disease is being examined; however, the pathophysiological mechanisms are plausible. Currently, the CANOPY suite of clinical trials in lung cancer is underway and findings awaited with interest. However, the potential role of canakinumab in the prevention or treatment of cancer cachexia is unclear. Survival endpoints are predominant in current trials and whilst quality of life and other patient reported outcomes are examined, key endpoints focussing on cancer cachexia are not within the remit of the current trials.

Potential Role of Targeting IL-1β in Cancer Cachexia

Several studies further support the potential role of canakinumab in the treatment of cancer cachexia. Djamil and colleagues demonstrated that patients with cancer-related anorexia had significantly higher levels of IL-1β than comparators and that this was correlated with severity of anorexia [52]. In patients with pancreatic cancer, Fogelman and co-workers showed that IL-1β levels were predictive of development of cancer cachexia and was superior in this regard to other cytokines [53]. Another prospective study demonstrated the superiority of IL-1β over IL-6 in terms of correlation with the clinical phenotype of the cachexia syndrome [46].

Other work has echoed these findings further substantiating the clear influence of IL-1β in cancer cachexia genesis [54, 55].

CONCLUSION

IL-1β represents a cytokine involved in the pathophysiology of cancer, with direct targeting a viable avenue to treat cancer cachexia as well as tumour load per se. Work to date highlights the key role of IL-1β in the central mechanisms of cancer cachexia supported by emerging clinical trials. Yet to fully explore this, trials are needed which include patients at risk of cancer cachexia and that use endpoints sensitive enough to examine the multiple clinical sequelae of cancer cachexia. Further, cancer cachexia is a complex phenomenon and targeting IL-1β in isolation may be insufficient but combined with a background standard of cachexia care, it may have its most optimal effect. Canakinumab has been shown to have excellent tolerability in multiple completed and ongoing clinical trials, as well as real world experience [56]. The next logical step is to undertake exploratory trials examining canakinumab with robust cachexia endpoints as key outcomes. Such trials are eagerly awaited.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

None.
Availability of Data and Material. Not applicable.

Code Availability. Not applicable.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

BL conceived the idea and led the manuscript writing. DM, RS, MF, RP, IM, and IG all contributed equally to the manuscript.

FUNDING

No funding support was received for this work.

DECLARATIONS

Ethics Approval. Not applicable.

Consent to Participate. Not applicable.

Consent for Publication. Approved by all authors.

Conflict of Interest. The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

Open Access This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article’s Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article’s Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/.

REFERENCES

1. Organization WH. Cancer fact sheet. 2017 [Available from: http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs297/en.

2. Daly, L., R. Dolan, D. Power, E. Ni Bhuaachalla, W. Sim, M. Fallon, et al. 2019. The relationship between the BMI-adjusted weight loss grading system and quality of life in patients with incurable cancer. Journal of Cachexia, Sarcopenia and Muscle.

3. Ross, P.J., S. Ashley, A. Norton, K. Priest, J.S. Waters, T. Eisen, I.E. Smith, and M.E.R. O’Brien. 2004. Do patients with weight loss have a worse outcome when undergoing chemotherapy for lung cancers? British Journal of Cancer 90 (10): 1905–1911.

4. Laird, B., and M. Fallon. 2017. Treating cancer cachexia: An evolving landscape. Annals of Oncology 28 (9): 2055–2065.

5. Temel, J.S., A.P. Abernethy, D.C. Currow, J. Friend, E.M. Duus, Y. Yan, and K.C. Fearon. 2016. Anamorelin in patients with non-small-cell lung cancer and cachexia (ROMANA 1 and ROMANA 2): Results from two randomised, double-blind, phase 3 trials. The Lancet Oncology 17 (4): 519–531.

6. Crawford, J., J.T. Dalton, M.L. Hancock, M.A. Johnston, and M.S. Steiner. 2014. Enobosarm, a selective androgen receptor modulator (SARM) increases Lean body mass (LBM) in advanced non-small cell lung cancer patients in two pivotal international phase 3 trials. J Cachexia Sarcopenia Muscle 5: 35.

7. Fearon, K., F. Strasser, S.D. Anker, I. Bosaeus, E. Bruera, R.L. Fainsinger, A. Jatoi, C. Lozprinzi, N. MacDonald, G. Mantovani, M. Davis, M. Muscaritoli, F. Ottery, L. Radbruch, P. Ravasco, D. Walsh, A. Wilcock, S. Kaasa, and V.E. Baracos. 2011. Definition and classification of cancer cachexia: An international consensus. The Lancet Oncology 12 (5): 489–495.

8. Arends, J., V. Baracos, H. Berti, F. Bozzetti, P.C. Calder, N.E.P. Deutz, N. Erickson, A. Laviano, M.P. Lisanti, D.N. Lobo, D.C. McMillan, M. Muscaritoli, J. Ockeng, M. Pirlich, F. Strasser, M. de van der Schueren, A. van Gossum, P. Vaupel, and A. Weimann. 2017. ESPEN expert group recommendations for action against cancer-related malnutrition. Clinical Nutrition 36 (5): 1187–1196.

9. Baracos, V.E., L. Martin, M. Kroc, D.C. Guttridge, and K.C.H. Fearon. 2018. Cancer-associated cachexia. Nature Reviews. Disease Primers 4: 17105.

10. Diakos, C.I., K.A. Charles, D.C. McMillan, and S.J. Clarke. 2014. Cancer-related inflammation and treatment effectiveness. The Lancet Oncology 15 (11): e493–e503.

11. Cederholm, T., R. Barazzoni, P. Austin, P. Ballmer, G. Biolo, S.C. Bischoff, C. Compher, I. Correia, T. Higashiguchi, M. Holst, G.L. Jensen, A. Malone, M. Muscaritoli, I. Nyulasi, M. Pirlich, E. Rothenberg, K. Schindler, S.M. Schneider, M.A.E. de ve. Schueren, C. Sieber, L. Valentini, J.C. Yu, A. van Gossum, P. Vaupel, and A. Weimann. 2017. ESPEN guidelines on definitions and terminology of clinical nutrition. Clinical Nutrition 36 (1): 49–64.

12. Cederholm, T., G.L. Jensen, M. Correia, M.C. Gonzalez, R. Fukushima, T. Higashiguchi, et al. 2019. GLIM criteria for the diagnosis of malnutrition – a consensus report from the global clinical nutrition community. Journal of Cachexia, Sarcopenia and Muscle 10 (1): 207–217.

13. Solheim TS, Laird BJA, Balstad TR, Stene GB, Bye A, Johns N, et al. A randomized phase II feasibility trial of a multimodal intervention for the management of cachexia in lung and pancreatic cancer. J Cachexia Sarcopenia Muscle. 2017.

14. Dolan, R., B. Laird, P.G. Horgan, and D.C. McMillan. 2018. The prognostic value of the systemic inflammatory response in randomised clinical trials in cancer: A systematic review. Critical Reviews in Oncology/Hematology 132: 130–137.

15. MacDonald N. Cancer cachexia and targeting chronic inflammation: a unified approach to cancer treatment and palliative/supportive care. J Support Oncol. 2007;5(4):157–62; discussion 64–6, 83.
16. Staal-van den Brekel, A.J., M.A. Dentener, A.M. Schols, W.A. Buurman, and E.F. Wouters. 1995. Increased resting energy expenditure and weight loss are related to a systemic inflammatory response in lung cancer patients. *Journal of Clinical Oncology* 13 (10): 2600–2605.

17. McMillan, D.C. 2009. Systemic inflammation, nutritional status and survival in patients with cancer. *Current Opinion in Clinical Nutrition and Metabolic Care* 12 (3): 223–226.

18. Laird, B.J., M. Fallon, M.J. Hjermstad, S. Tuck, S. Kaasa, P. Klepstad, et al. 2016. Quality of life in patients with advanced cancer: Differential association with performance status and systemic inflammatory response. *Journal of Clinical Oncology* 34 (23): 2769–2775.

19. Simmons, C.P., F. Koinis, M.T. Fallon, K.C. Fearon, J. Bowden, T.S. Solheim, B.H. Gronberg, D.C. McMillan, I. Gioulbasanis, and B.J. Laird. 2015. Prognosis in advanced lung cancer—a prospective study examining key clinicopathological factors. *Lung Cancer* 88 (3): 304–309.

20. O’Gorman, P., D.C. McMillan, and C.S. McArdis. 1999. Longitudinal study of weight, appetite, performance status, and inflammation in advanced gastrointestinal cancer. *Nutrition and Cancer* 35 (2): 127–129.

21. Deans, D.A., B.H. Tan, S.J. Wigmore, J.A. Ross, A.C. de Beaux, S. Paterson-Brown, et al. 2009. The influence of systemic inflammation, dietary intake and stage of disease on rate of weight loss in patients with gastro-oesophageal cancer. *British Journal of Cancer* 100 (1): 63–69.

22. Vagnildhaug, O.M., D. Blum, A. Wilcock, P. Fayers, F. Strasser, V.E. Baracos, M.J. Hjermsstad, S. Kaasa, B. Laird, T.S. Solheim, and for the European Palliative Care Cancer Symptom study group. 2017. The applicability of a weight loss grading system in cancer cachexia: A longitudinal analysis. *Journal of Cachexia, Sarcopenia and Muscle* 8 (5): 789–797.

23. Magne OM, Blum D, Wilcock A, Fayers P, Strasser F, Baracos V, et al. The applicability of a weight loss grading system in cancer cachexia: a longitudinal analysis. *Journal of Cachexia, Sarcopenia and Muscle*. 2017;In press.

24. Laird, B.J., D.C. McMillan, P. Fayers, K. Fearon, S. Kaasa, M.T. Fallon, et al. 2013. The systemic inflammatory response and its relationship to pain and other symptoms in advanced cancer. *Oncologist* 18 (9): 1050–1055.

25. Simmons CPL, McMillan DC, Tuck S, Graham C, McKeown A, Bennett ML, et al. Comparison of validated prognostic factors in patients with advanced cancer: a prospective cohort study. *Under consideration* 2019.

26. Laird, B.J., S. Kaasa, D.C. McMillan, M.T. Fallon, M.J. Hjermsstad, P. Fayers, et al. 2013. Prognostic factors in patients with advanced cancer: A comparison of clinicopathological factors and the development of an inflammation-based prognostic system. *Clinical Cancer Research* 19 (2): 127–139.

27. Londhe, P., and D.C. Guttridge. 2015. Inflammation induced loss of skeletal muscle. *Bone*. 80: 131–142.

28. Dinarello, C.A., A. Simon, and J.W. van der Meer. 2012. Treating inflammation by blocking interleukin-1 in a broad spectrum of diseases. *Nature Reviews. Drug Discovery* 11 (8): 633–652.

29. Zhang, W., N. Borchering, and R. Kolb. 2020. IL-1 signaling in tumor microenvironment. *Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology* 1240: 1–23.

30. Mantovani, A., I. Barajan, and C. Garlanda. 2018. IL-1 and IL-1 regulatory pathways in cancer progression and therapy. *Immunological Reviews* 281 (1): 57–61.

31. Dolan, R., B. Laird, P. Klepstad, S. Kaasa, P. Horgan, O. Paulsen, et al. 2019. An exploratory study examining the relationship between performance status and systemic inflammation frameworks and cytokine profiles in patients with advanced cancer. *Medicine* 97 (37): e17019.

32. Yeh, S.S., and M.W. Schuster. 1999. Geriatric cachexia: The role of cytokines. *The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition* 70 (2): 183–197.

33. Laviano, A., M.M. Meguid, Z.J. Yang, J.R. Gleason, C. Cangiano, and Fanelli F. Rossi. 1996. Cracking the riddle of cancer anorexia. *Nutrition* 12 (10): 706–710.

34. Scarlett, J.M., E.E. Jobst, P.J. Enriori, D.D. Bowe, A.K. Batra, W.F. Grant, M.A. Cowley, and D.L. Marks. 2007. Regulation of central melanocortin signaling by interleukin-1 beta. *Endocrinology*. 148 (9): 4217–4225.

35. Scarlett, J.M., X. Zhu, P.J. Enriori, D.D. Bowe, A.K. Batra, P.R. Levassuer, W.F. Grant, M.M. Meguid, M.A. Cowley, and D.L. Marks. 2008. Regulation of agouti-related protein messenger ribonucleic acid transcription and peptide secretion by acute and chronic inflammation. *Endocrinology*. 149 (10): 4837–4845.

36. Marks, D.L., A.A. Butler, R. Turner, G. Brookhart, and R.D. Cone. 2003. Differential role of melanocortin receptor subtypes in cachexia. *Endocrinology*. 144 (4): 1513–1523.

37. Ericsson, A., K.J. Kovacs, and P.E. Sawchenko. 1994. A functional anatomical analysis of central pathways subserving the effects of interleukin-1 on stress-related neuroendocrine neurons. *The Journal of Neuroscience* 14 (2): 897–913.

38. Braun, T.P., X. Zhu, M. Szumowski, G.D. Scott, A.J. Grossberg, P.R. Levassuer, K. Graham, S. Khan, S. Damaraju, W.F. Colmers, V.E. Baracos, and D.L. Marks. 2011. Central nervous system inflammation induces muscle atrophy via activation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis. *The Journal of Experimental Medicine* 208 (12): 2449–2463.

39. Krelia, Y., E. Voronov, S. Dotan, M. Elkebets, E. Reich, M. Fogel, M. Huszar, Y. Iwakura, S. Segal, C.A. Dinarello, and R.N. Apte. 2007. Interleukin-1beta-driven inflammation promotes the development and invasiveness of chemical carcinogen-induced tumors. *Cancer Research* 67 (3): 1062–1071.

40. McDonald, J.J., D.C. McMillan, and B.J. Laird. 2018. Targeting IL-1alpha in cancer cachexia: A narrative review. *Current Opinion in Supportive and Palliative Care* 12: 453–459.

41. Dinarello, C.A. 2014. An expanding role for interleukin-1 blockade from gout to cancer. *Molecular Medicine* 20 (Suppl 1): S43–S58.

42. Zhang, D., H. Zheng, Y. Zhou, X. Tang, B. Yu, and J. Li. 2007. Association of IL-1beta gene polymorphism with cachexia from locally advanced gastric cancer. *BMC Cancer* 7: 45.

43. Fearon, K.C., and A.G. Moses. 2002. Cancer cachexia. *International Journal of Cardiology* 85 (1): 73–81.

44. Tisdale, M.J. 2004. Cancer cachexia. *Langenbeck's Archives of Surgery* 389 (4): 299–305.

45. Acharya, S., K.J. Ladner, L.L. Nelsen, J. Damrauer, P.J. Reiser, S. Swoap, and D.C. Guttridge. 2004. Cancer cachexia is regulated by selective targeting of skeletal muscle gene products. *The Journal of Clinical Investigation* 114 (3): 370–378.

46. Scheede-Bergdahl, C., H.L. Watt, B. Trutschmigg, R.D. Kilgour, A. Haggarty, E. Lucar, and A. Vigano. 2012. Is IL-6 the best pro-inflammatory biomarker of clinical outcomes of cancer cachexia? *Clinical Nutrition* 31 (1): 85–88.

47. Grossberg, A.J., J.M. Scarlett, X. Zhu, D.D. Bowe, A.K. Batra, T.P. Braun, and D.L. Marks. 2010. Arcuate nucleus proopiomelanocortin neurons mediate the acute anorectic actions of leukemia inhibitory factor via gp130. *Endocrinology*. 151 (2): 606–616.
48. Marks, D.L., N. Ling, and R.D. Cone. 2001. Role of the central melanocortin system in cachexia. *Cancer Research* 61 (4): 1432–1438.
49. Ridker, P.M., B.M. Everett, T. Thuren, J.G. MacFadyen, W.H. Chang, C. Ballantyne, et al. 2017. Antiinflammatory therapy with canakinumab for atherosclerotic disease. *The New England Journal of Medicine* 377 (12): 1119–1131.
50. Ridker, P.M., J.G. MacFadyen, T. Thuren, B.M. Everett, P. Libby, R.J. Glynn, et al. 2017. Effect of interleukin-1beta inhibition with canakinumab on incident lung cancer in patients with atherosclerosis: Exploratory results from a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. *Lancet*. 390 (10105): 1833–1842.
51. Dolan, R.D., S.T. McSorley, P.G. Horgan, B. Laird, and D.C. McMillan. 2017. The role of the systemic inflammatory response in predicting outcomes in patients with advanced inoperable cancer: Systematic review and meta-analysis. *Critical Reviews in Oncology/Hematology* 116: 134–146.
52. Wahid, I. 2017. The role of neuropeptide y in cancer-associated anorexia and its correlation with interleukin-1 beta. *Annals of Oncology* 28: X158.
53. Fogelman, D.R., J. Morris, L. Xiao, M. Hassan, S. Vadhan, M. Overman, S. Javle, R. Shroff, G. Varadhachary, R. Wolff, L. Vence, A. Maitra, C. Cleeand, and X.S. Wang. 2017. A predictive model of inflammatory markers and patient-reported symptoms for cachexia in newly diagnosed pancreatic cancer patients. *Supportive Care in Cancer* 25 (6): 1809–1817.
54. de Mates-Neto, E.M., I.D. Lima, W.O. de Pereira, R.G. Figueredo, D.M. Riccardi, K. Radloff, et al. 2015. Systemic inflammation in cachexia - is tumor cytokine expression profile the culprit? *Frontiers in Immunology* 6: 629.
55. Jager-Wittenaar, H., P.U. Dijkstra, G. Dijkstra, J. Bijzet, J.A. Langendijk, B. van der Laan, et al. 2017. High prevalence of cachexia in newly diagnosed head and neck cancer patients: An exploratory study. *Nutrition*. 35: 114–118.
56. Sota, J., A. Vitale, A. Insalaco, P. Striso, G. Lopalco, G. Emmi, et al. 2018. Safety profile of the interleukin-1 inhibitors anakinra and canakinumab in real-life clinical practice: A nationwide multicenter retrospective observational study. *Clinical Rheumatology* 37 (8): 2233–2240.