INTRODUCTION

Melanoma, ~~is~~ an aggressive skin cancer and a lethal melanocytic neoplasm, ~~with increasing~~exhibits an increase in the annual ~~number~~ incidence of cases ~~(faster than~~that exceeds that observed in ~~any~~ other solid ~~tumors tumor)~~ [1,2]. Despite ~~of~~ accounting for ~~about~~ approximately 1% of all skin cancer cases, invasive melanoma is responsible for ~~the vast majority of~~most skin cancer-related deaths ~~death~~ [3]. In this context, both tissue samples and cellular models have been used to identify ~~patterns of genic~~ gene expression patterns and biological pathways relevant to oncogenesis, ~~aimed~~ aiming to provide insights for personalized therapeutic interventions and address distinct outcomes of melanoma development [4–6]. ~~Despite~~ Although the analysis of tissue samples plays a vital role in oncology research, it does not allow the reliable detection of secreted proteins or those released into the ~~extracelular~~extracellular environment.

Furthermore, the contribution of ~~the~~ neighboring cells (i.e., stromal cells, such as neutrophils, macrophages, and fibroblasts) is ~~also~~ of paramount importance for ~~a number of~~various biological signaling events related ~~with~~to oncogenesis, such as tumor invasion and migration. The host stromal environment consists of cellular and molecular ~~structure~~structures, including fibroblasts, endothelial cells, extracellular matrix (ECM), and vasculature. These components are required for connective tissue architecture and homeostasis. ~~By secreting bioactive molecules such as growth factors and proteases, stromal~~ Stromal cells are often recruited by tumoral cells to participate in ~~the~~ oncogenesis through the secretion of bioactive molecules, such as growth factors and proteases, ~~which~~ eventually ~~leads~~ leading to tumor progression and dissemination. The imbalance of cellular homeostasis during oncogenesis, ~~together~~ along with the high heterogeneity of tumor-associated stromal cells ~~associated with tumor,~~ ~~have~~has a marked effect on the repertoire of ~~the~~ proteins secreted by malignant cells (the secretome). Hence, ~~the study of~~ studying the secretomes ~~from~~of tumoral and stromal cells, such as cancer-associated fibroblasts (CAFs), provides insights for understanding the cross-talk between cells within the tumor microenvironment, as well as the key effectors ~~for~~involved in the establishment of the pre-metastatic niche in distant tumor sites [7–9].

Commented [CSS1]: Olá! Seu texto foi editado quanto à gramática, ortografia e pontuação; clareza, concisão, coesão, coerência e compreensão geral; linguagem e estilo científicos, estrutura de frases e escolha de palavras.
Revise-o atentamente, particularmente quanto a alguma alteração no sentido original. Qualquer dúvida, não hesite em nos contatar.

Commented [CSS2]: O significado dessa frase está um pouco obscuro. Você quis dizer que o aumento anual de casos de melanoma é mais rápido do que outros tumores sólidos?

Commented [CSS3]: Certifique-se de que essa edição manteve o sentido original.

Commented [CSS4]: As vírgulas introdutórias separam a parte introdutória de uma frase da mensagem principal, dando assim contexto para a mensagem que virá. Uma vírgula introdutória é necessária aqui.

Commented [CSS5]: As abreviações e os acrônimos geralmente são definidos na primeira vez em que são usados no resumo e novamente no texto principal, e depois são usados no restante do manuscrito. Considere a possibilidade de aderir a essa convenção.

Commented [CSS6]: O uso de pronomes como **this**, **these**, **that** e **those** sem um qualificador claro pode criar frases ambíguas. Ainda que, em alguns casos, a referência seja óbvia, você facilita a interpretação se qualificar o pronome claramente.