Otto Warburg first described the preference of glycolysis and lactate fermentation rather than oxidative phosphorylation for energy production in cancer cells, which is also known as the “Warburg Effect”. He further proposed that “Warburg Effect” is the cause of cancer, which is later rejected by the discoveries of oncogenes and tumor suppressor genes. However, recent reports on the mutation/dysregulation of metabolic enzymes (e.g. isocitrate dehydrogenase [IDH], pyruvate kinase M2 [PKM2]) and subsequent of metabolic changes make scientists reconsider “Warburg Effect”. To identify small-molecule inhibitors/activators of these metabolic enzymes becomes a hot topic in drug discovery.

In this special issue, we are going to invite front-line researchers and authors to submit original research and review articles that explore Warburg Effect, metabolic enzymes in cancer. Potential topics include, but are not limited to:

- Cancer metabolism
- Metabolic enzymes
- Mitochondria in cancer
- Onco-metabolite
- Glycolysis

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Editors in Chief

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