original text[1] in black, interlinear edits in red

Cell extrinsic and intrinsic factors contribute to breast
Breast cancer progression occurs at both cell-extrinsic and
cancer progression. Outside the cell, an increase in the
cell-intrinsic levels. At the extrinsic level, breast
stiffness, density, and alignment of collagen fibrils is
cancer cells migrate along the tracks that form in mature
observed during breast cancer progression [cit]. Mature
collagen fibers when collagen fibrils increase in
collagen fibers provide tracks along which breast cancer
stiffness, density, and alignment [cit]. At the cell-
cells migrate. Meanwhile, cell-intrinsic epithelial-to-
intrinsic level, metastasis and general cancer progression
mesenchymal transition (EMT) is associated with cancer
compound when epithelial cells lose cell-cell adhesion and
progression and metastasis [cit]. During EMT, epithelial
adopt a migration phenotype in a process known as
cells undergo changes in gene expression resulting in loss
epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition (EMT) [cit]. The
of cell-cell adhesions and adoption of a migration
induction of EMT during cancer development is currently

[1] Luo CY, Natividad RJ, Lalli ML, Asthagiri AR (2020) Multivariate relationships among nucleus and Golgi properties during fibrillar migration are robust to and unchanged by epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition. PLoS ONE 15(9): e0239188. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0239188. **I do of course make changes to the text.**

phenotype. An array of mechanisms, including upregulation attributable to such mechanisms as upregulation of soluble of soluble TGFβ, is implicated in inducing EMT during TGFβ, but a clear mechanistic delineation of EMT and cancer development [cit]. Understanding how EMT affects also a detailed explanation for EMT influence on fibrillar fibrillar migration will provide insights into the etiology migration will help identify the etiology of breast cancer, of breast cancer and help identify potential therapeutic select potential therapeutic targets, and ultimately limit targets.
breast cancer progression.