

Review of: "Is creeping abandon of human cancer defences evolutionarily favoured?"

Rong Yuan¹

¹ Southern Illinois University System

Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

“Chimpanzees, as the extant species most closely related to humans (and with particularly matching cancer genes), have a very low cancer risk , and hence the weakness of human cancer defence (which is supported by reduced apoptotic function compared to chimpanzee and macaque cells) is likely to have resulted from the specific development of *homo sapiens* (see also a study on oncogene development since the chimpanzee/human last common ancestor)”. The authors may want to provide a comparison of the cancer risks between chimpanzees and *homo sapiens*. It will help the readers understand the point that the authors brought up. Indeed, this is also one of the most important evidence that supports the hypothesis raised by the authors. However, according to the reference that the author provided, it says “any conclusions must remain speculative until there is a systematic survey of the entire population demographics of captive chimpanzees and other ‘great apes’ from all facilities that have routinely performed complete necropsies”.