

Organ	Normal Cell Type	Cancer-Related Cell Type	Origin Pattern	Morphological Features	Notes
Prostate	Luminal epithelial cells	Prostate adenocarcinoma cells	Direct transformation	—	Main origin of prostate cancer
Prostate	Basal epithelial cells	Rare basal cell carcinoma cells	Direct transformation	—	Uncommon cancer type
Prostate	Neuroendocrine cells	Neuroendocrine prostate cancer cells	Direct transformation	—	Aggressive, often therapy-resistant form
Stomach	Mucous epithelial cells	Signet ring cancer cells	Direct transformation	—	Signet ring cells arise from mucous epithelial cells
Stomach	Chief cells	Possible metaplasia precursor cells	Indirect via SPEM (spasmolytic polypeptide-expressing metaplasia)	—	Involved in spasmolytic polypeptide-expressing metaplasia (SPEM)
Stomach	Parietal cells	Atrophy-related intestinal-type cancer pathway	Indirect via atrophy	—	Parietal cell loss linked to precancerous changes
Stomach	G cells	Indirectly promote ECL tumor growth	Indirect hormonal	—	Gastrin secretion can drive carcinoid tumor development
Stomach	ECL (enterochromaffin-like) cells	Gastric carcinoid tumor cells	Direct transformation	—	Gastrin-dependent origin of carcinoid tumors
Stomach	Mucous epithelial cells, Chief cells, Parietal cells	Intestinal-type adenocarcinoma cells	Metaplasia involving mucous epithelial cells, chief cells, and	Well-differentiated glandular structures, resembles	Arises mainly from intestinal metaplasia

Organ	Normal Cell Type	Cancer-Related Cell Type	Origin Pattern	Morphological Features	Notes
			parietal cell atrophy	intestinal adenocarcinoma	involving these cell types
Stomach	Mucous epithelial cells, Parietal cells, Chief cells, Endocrine cells (ECL, G cells)	Diffuse-type adenocarcinoma cells	Transformation involving mucous epithelial cells, parietal cells, chief cells, and endocrine cells	Poorly cohesive cells, loss of glandular architecture	Includes signet ring subtype, infiltrative growth pattern