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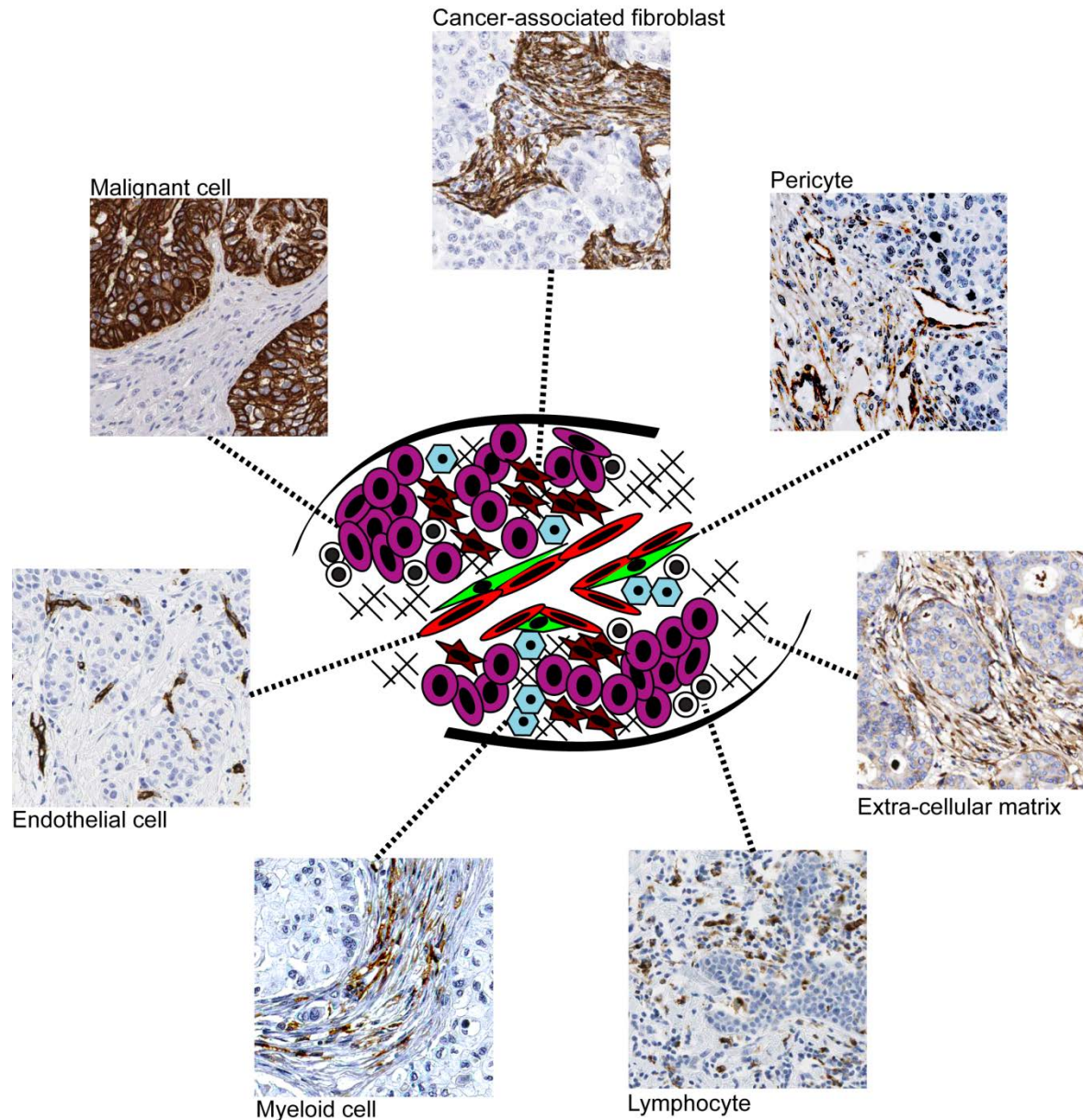
Microenvironmental control of tumor dissemination and response to therapy

KRISTIAN PIETRAS

GROSSKOPF PROFESSOR OF MOLECULAR MEDICINE

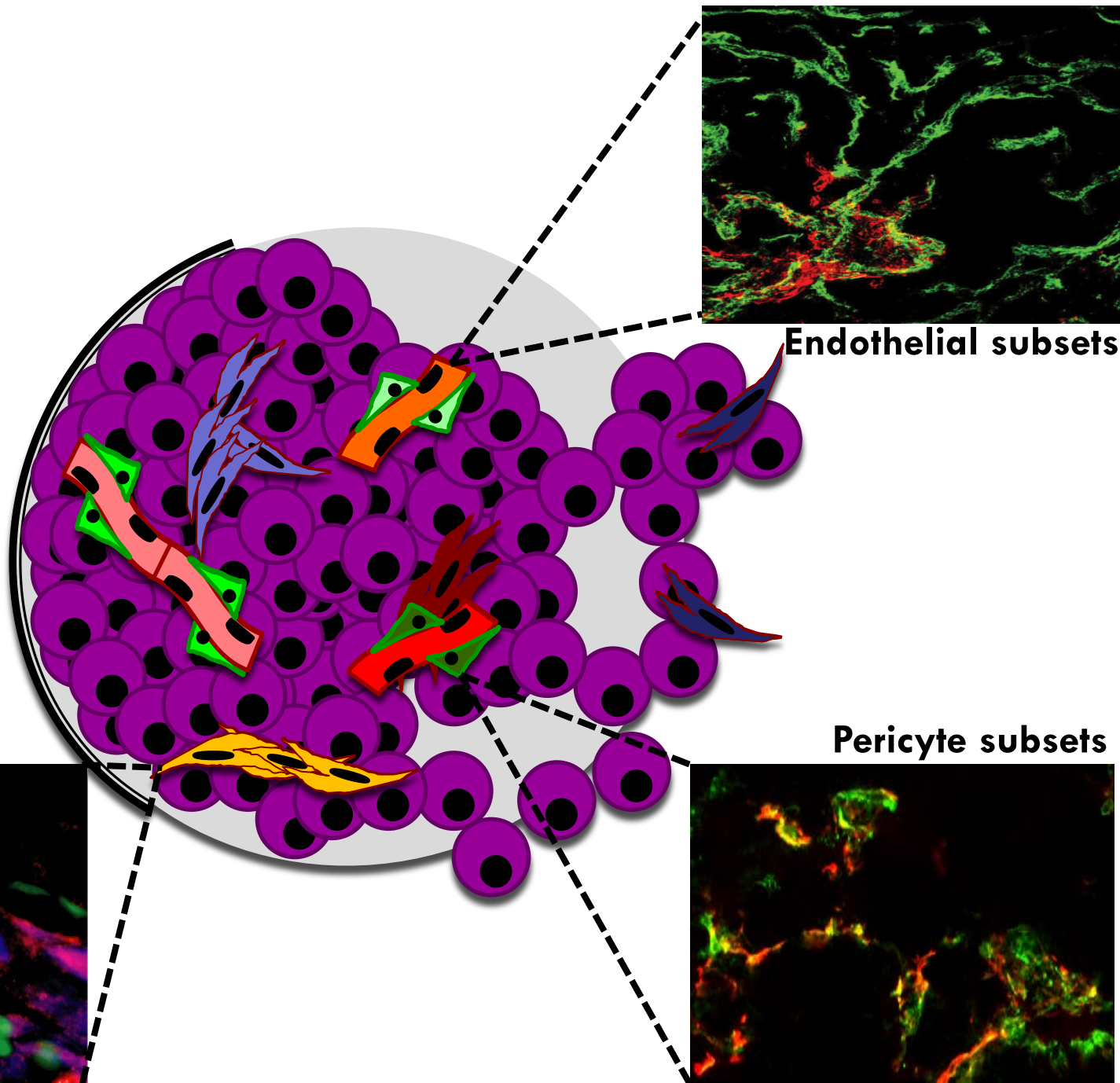


The tumor as a communicating organ



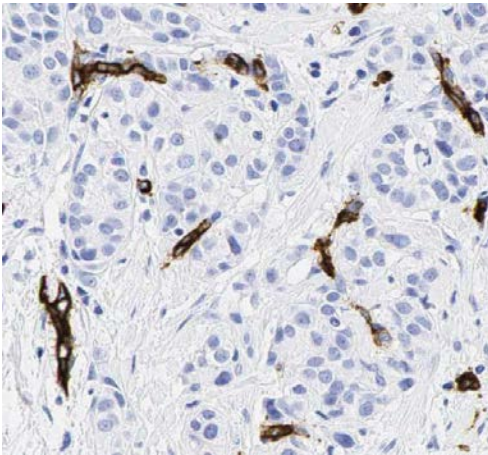
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**A refined
tumor
taxonomy**

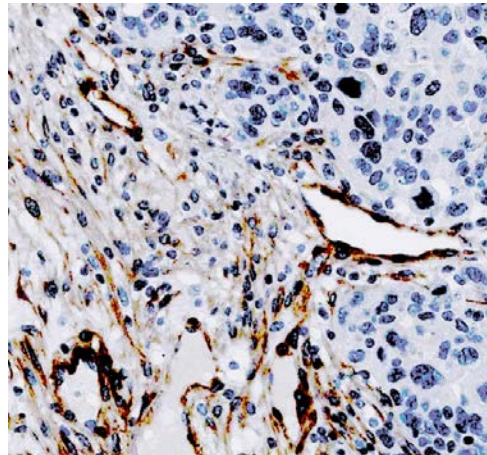


Our focus

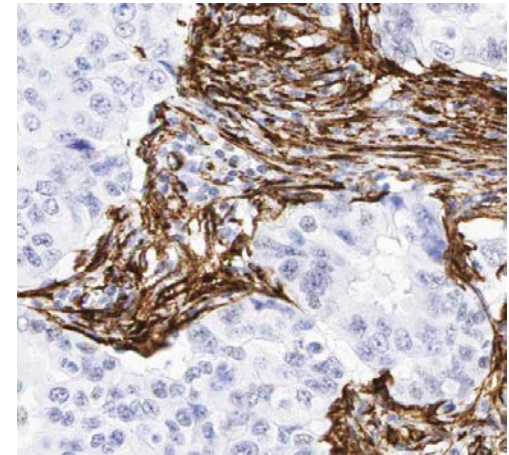
Breast cancer



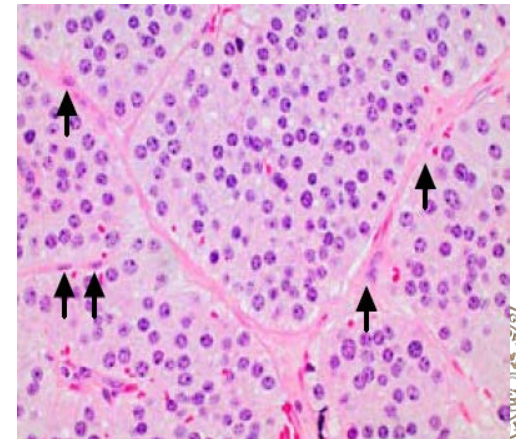
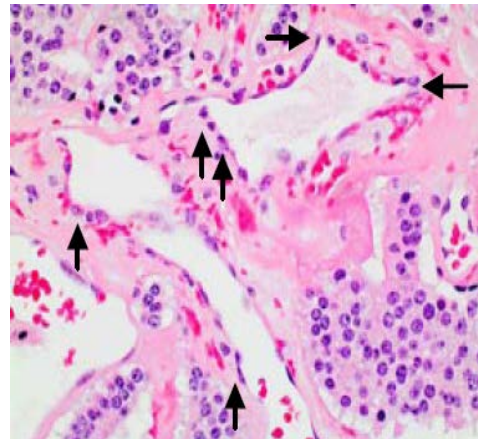
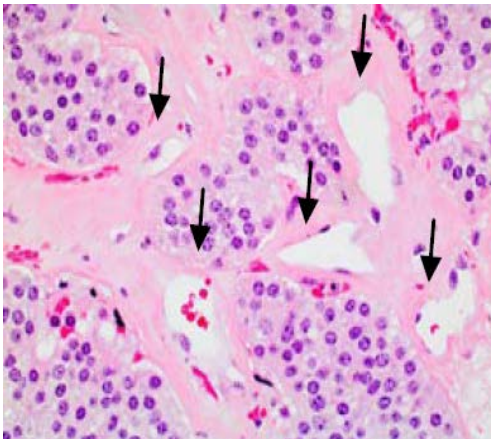
Endothelial cells



Pericytes

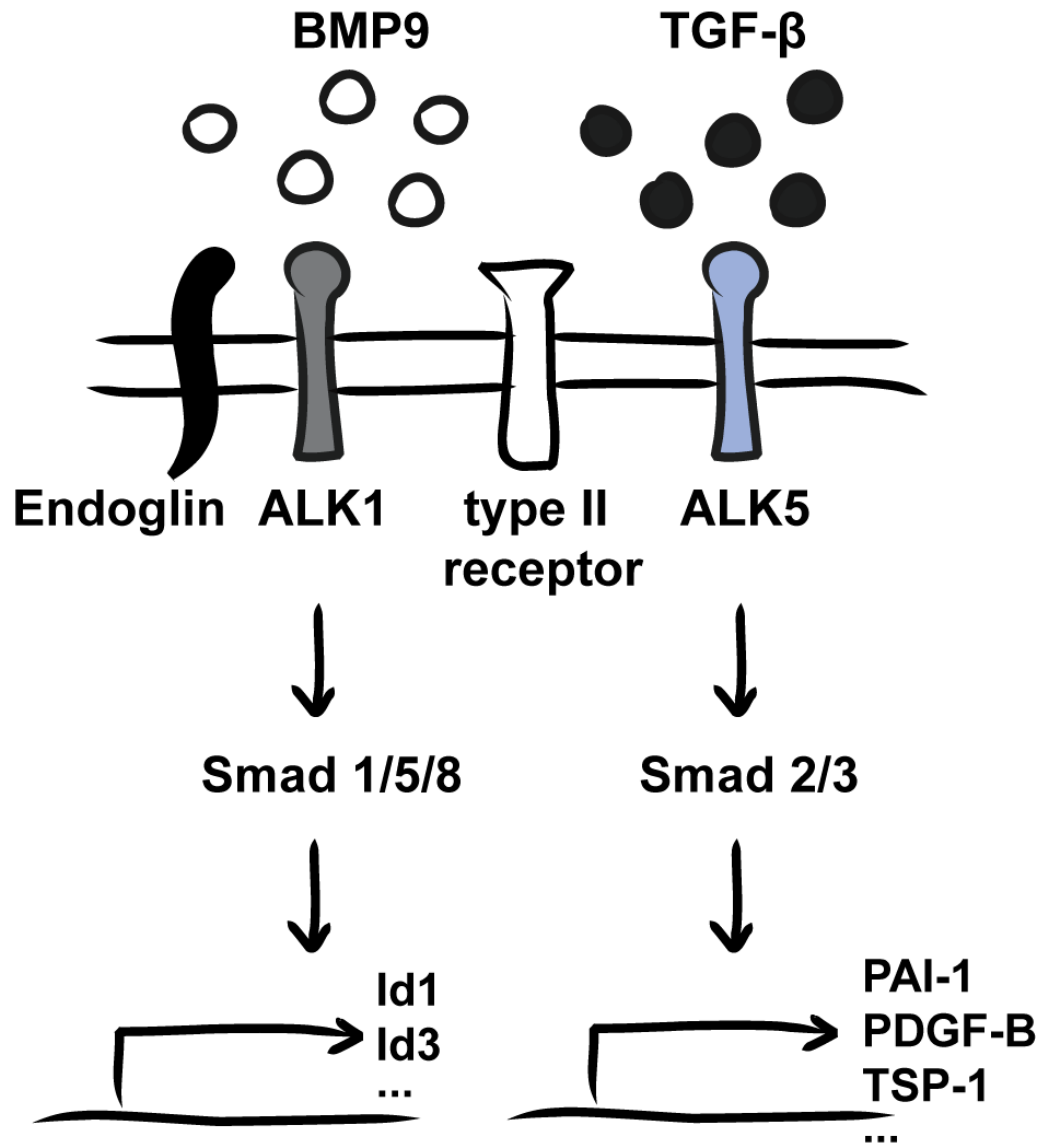


**Cancer-associated
fibroblasts**

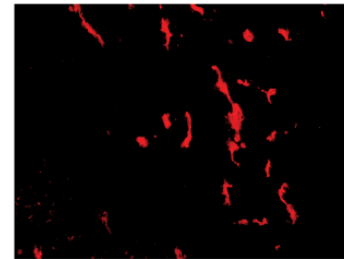
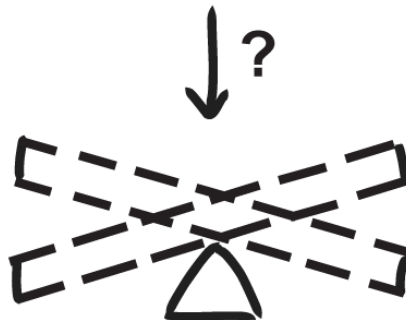
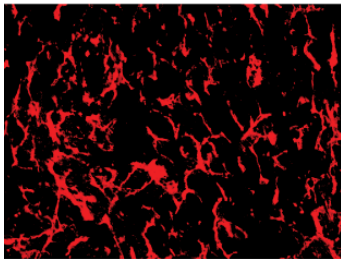
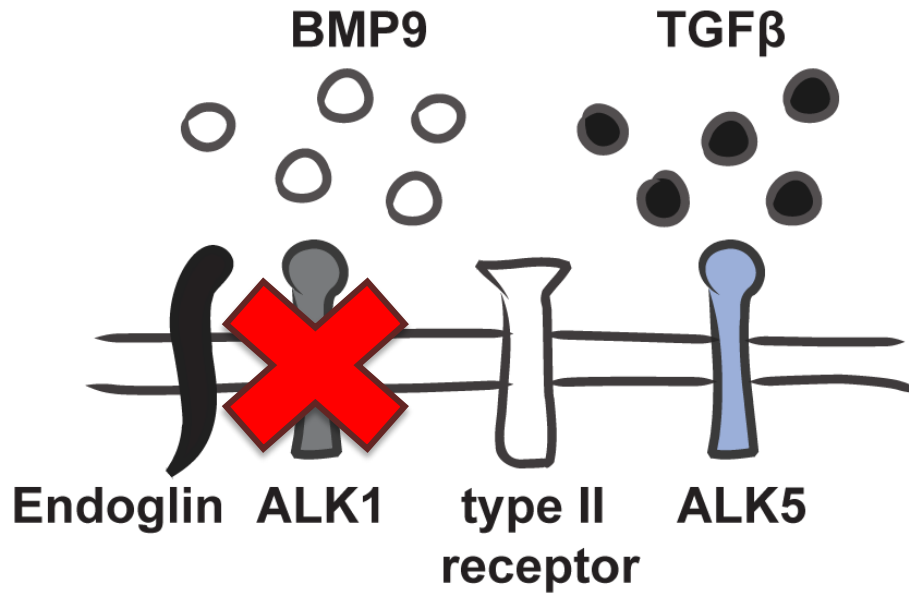


Pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors

Simplified TGF- β family signaling in endothelial cells

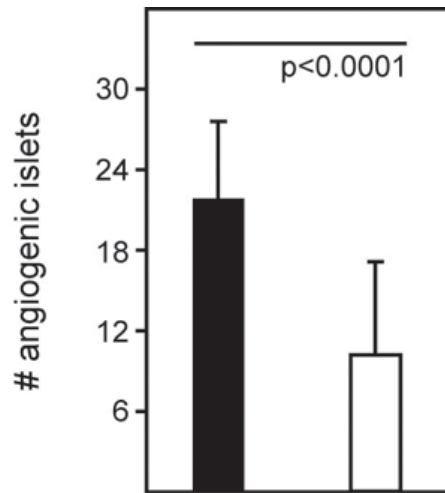


Simplified TGF- β family signaling in endothelial cells

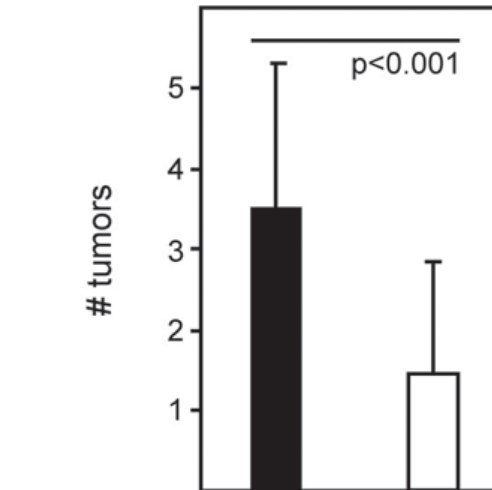


Genetically impaired ALK1 signaling retards tumor progression in RIP1-Tag2 mice

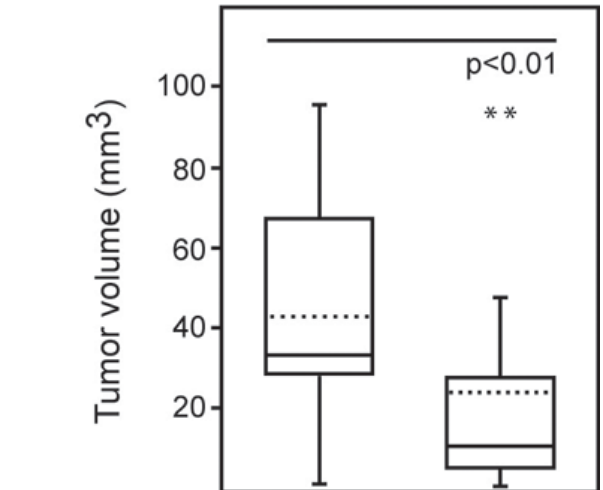
Angiogenic switch



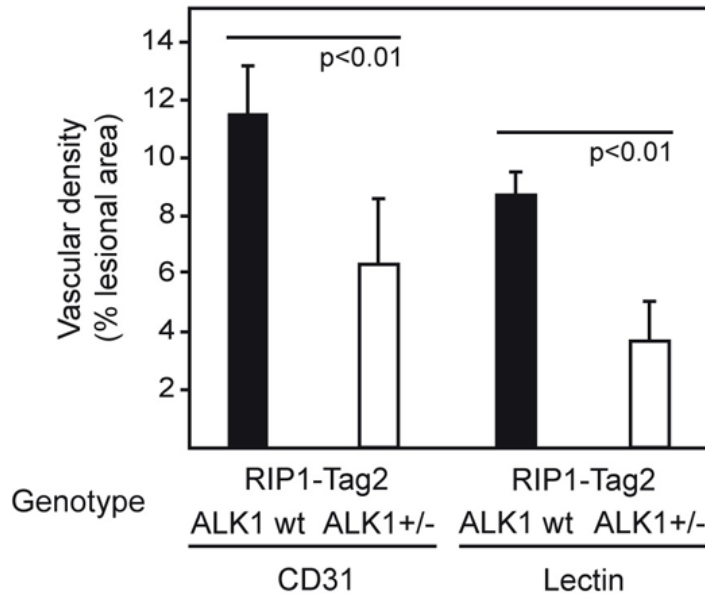
Tumor formation



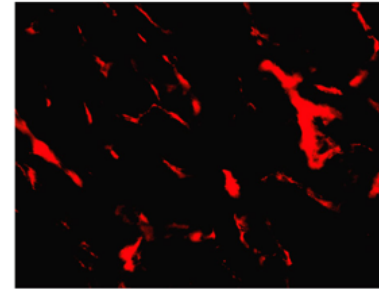
Tumor size



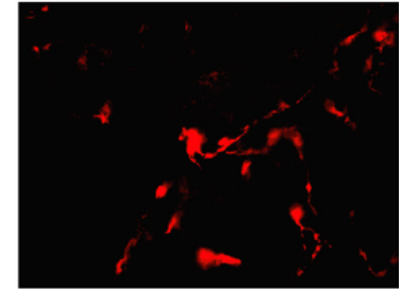
Genetically impaired ALK1 signaling hampers tumor angiogenesis



CD31

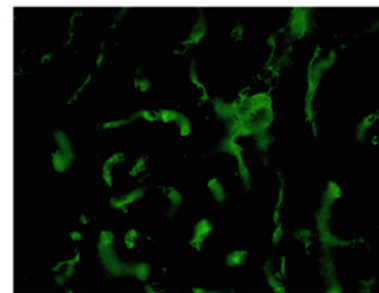


RIP1-Tag2
ALK1 wt

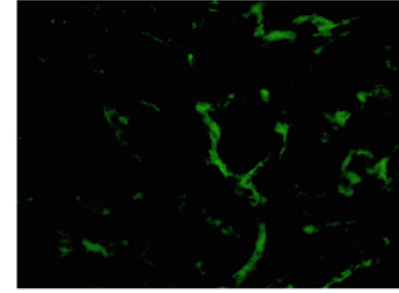


RIP1-Tag2
ALK1 +/-

FITC-Lectin



RIP1-Tag2
ALK1 wt

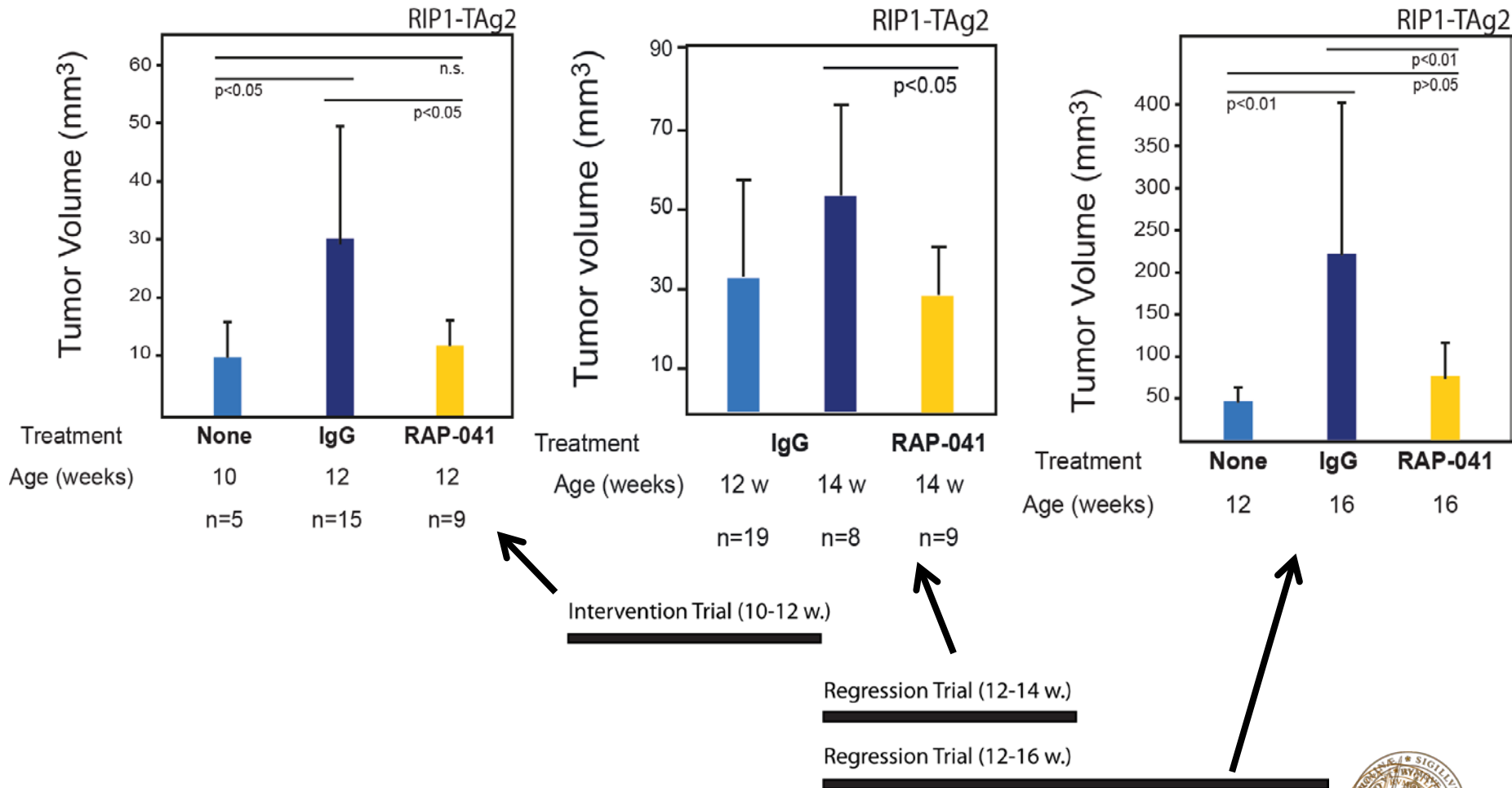


RIP1-Tag2
ALK1 +/-



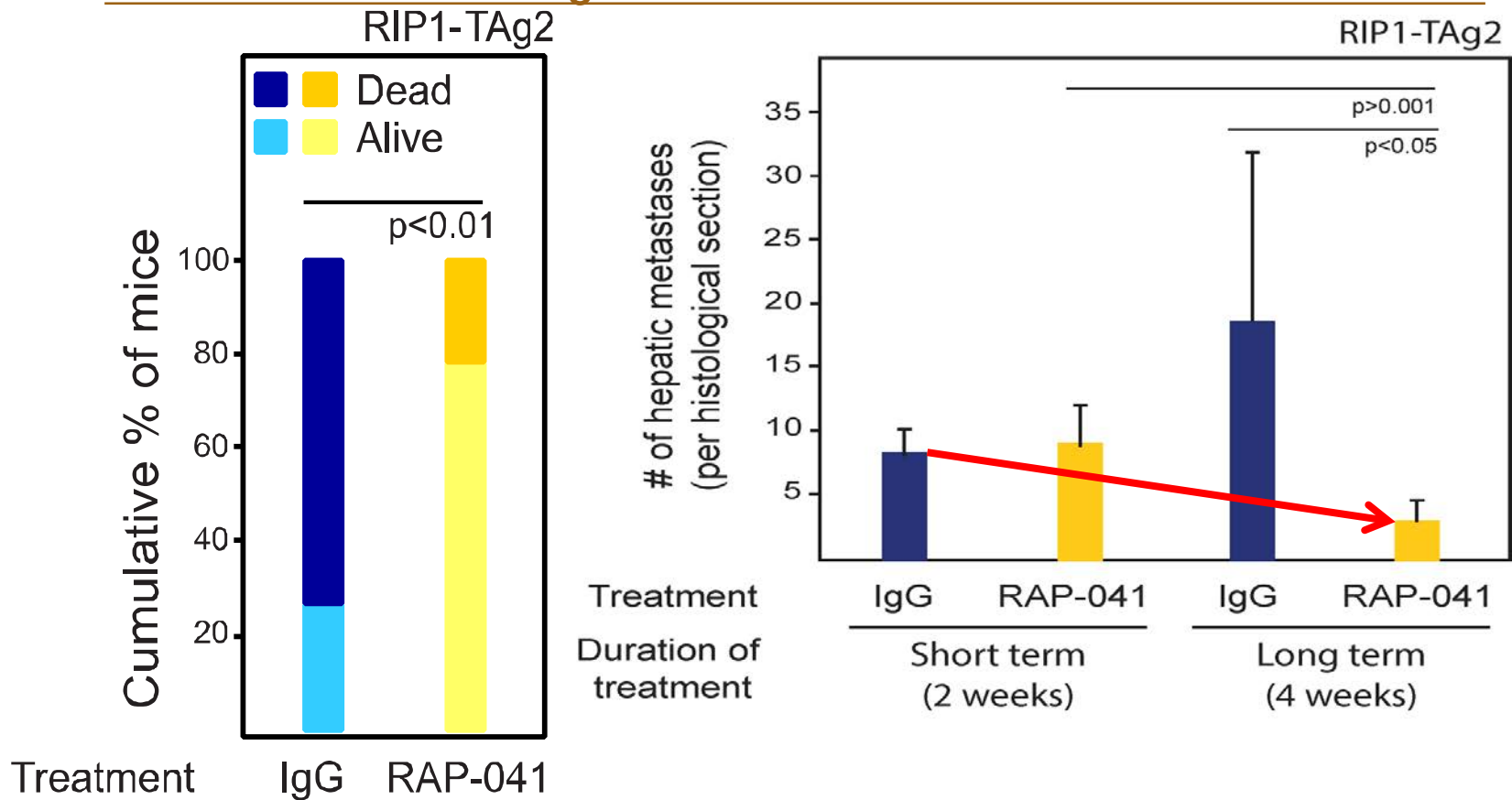
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Therapeutic trials in RIP1-Tag2 mice

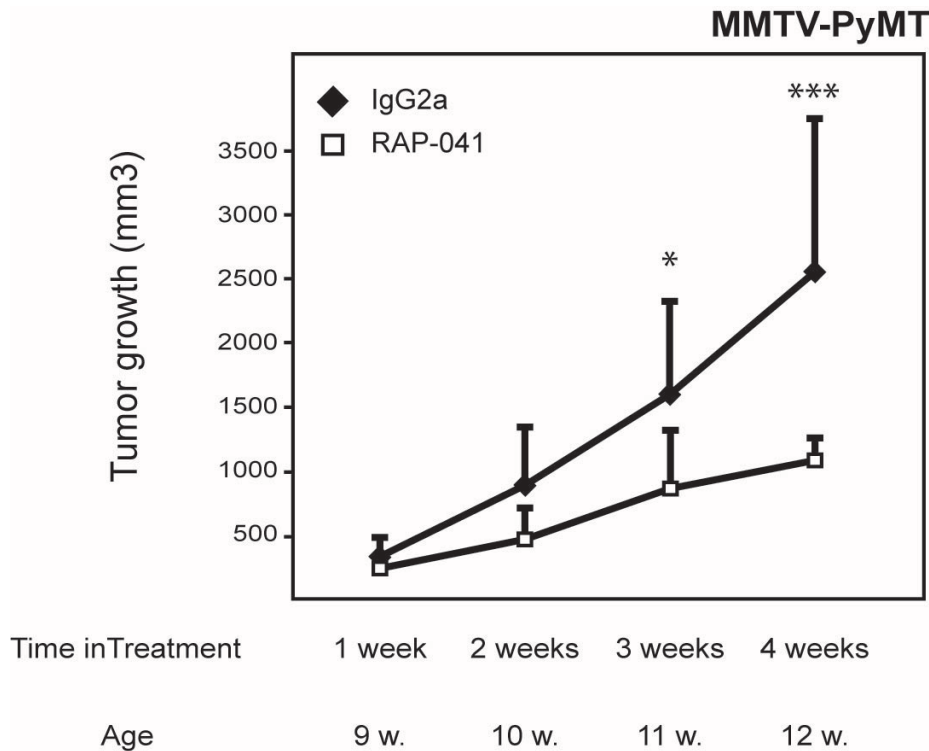


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Prolonged treatment with an ALK1 inhibitor causes regression of metastatic lesions

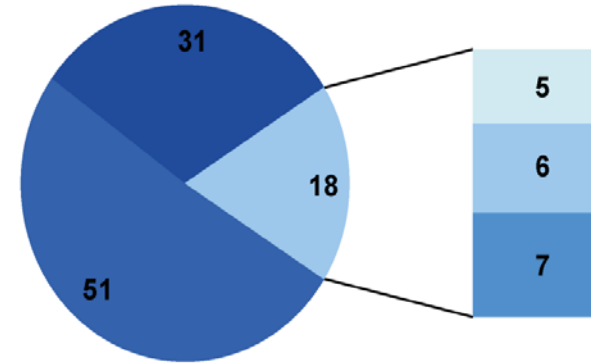


ALK1 inhibition delays the progression of mammary carcinomas



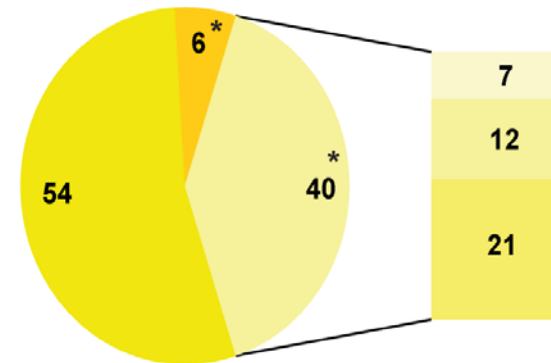
IgG

Normal Hyperplasia Adenoma Early carcinoma Late carcinoma



RAP-041

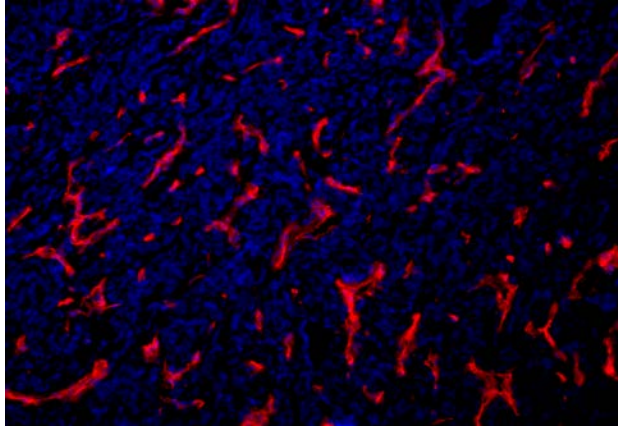
Normal Hyperplasia Adenoma Early carcinoma Late carcinoma



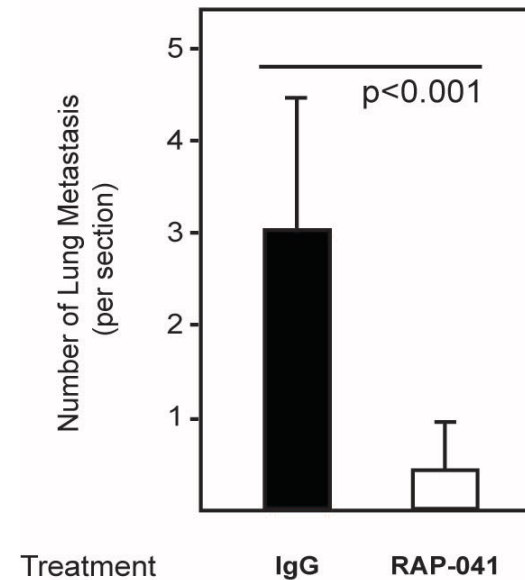
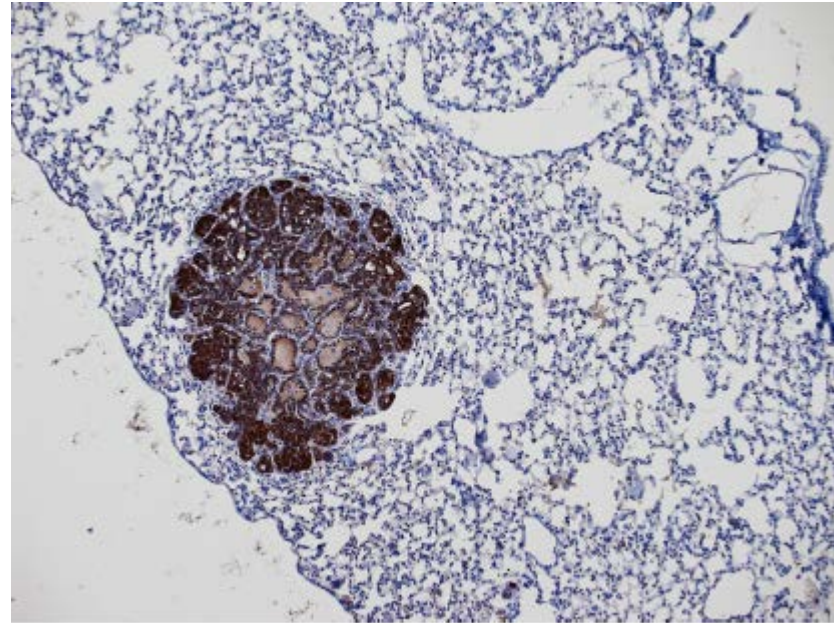
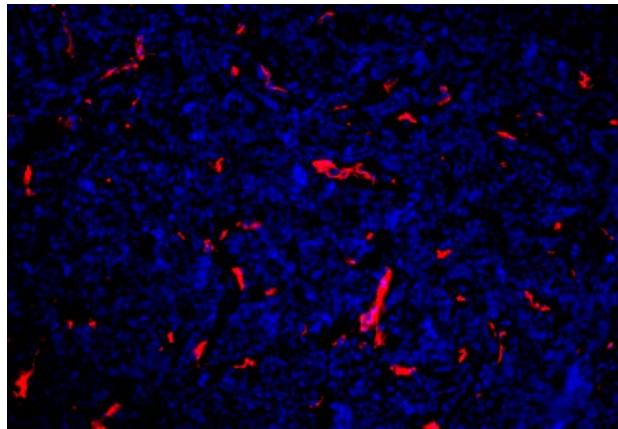
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ALK1 inhibition reduces angiogenesis and metastatic spread of mammary carcinomas

IgG2α

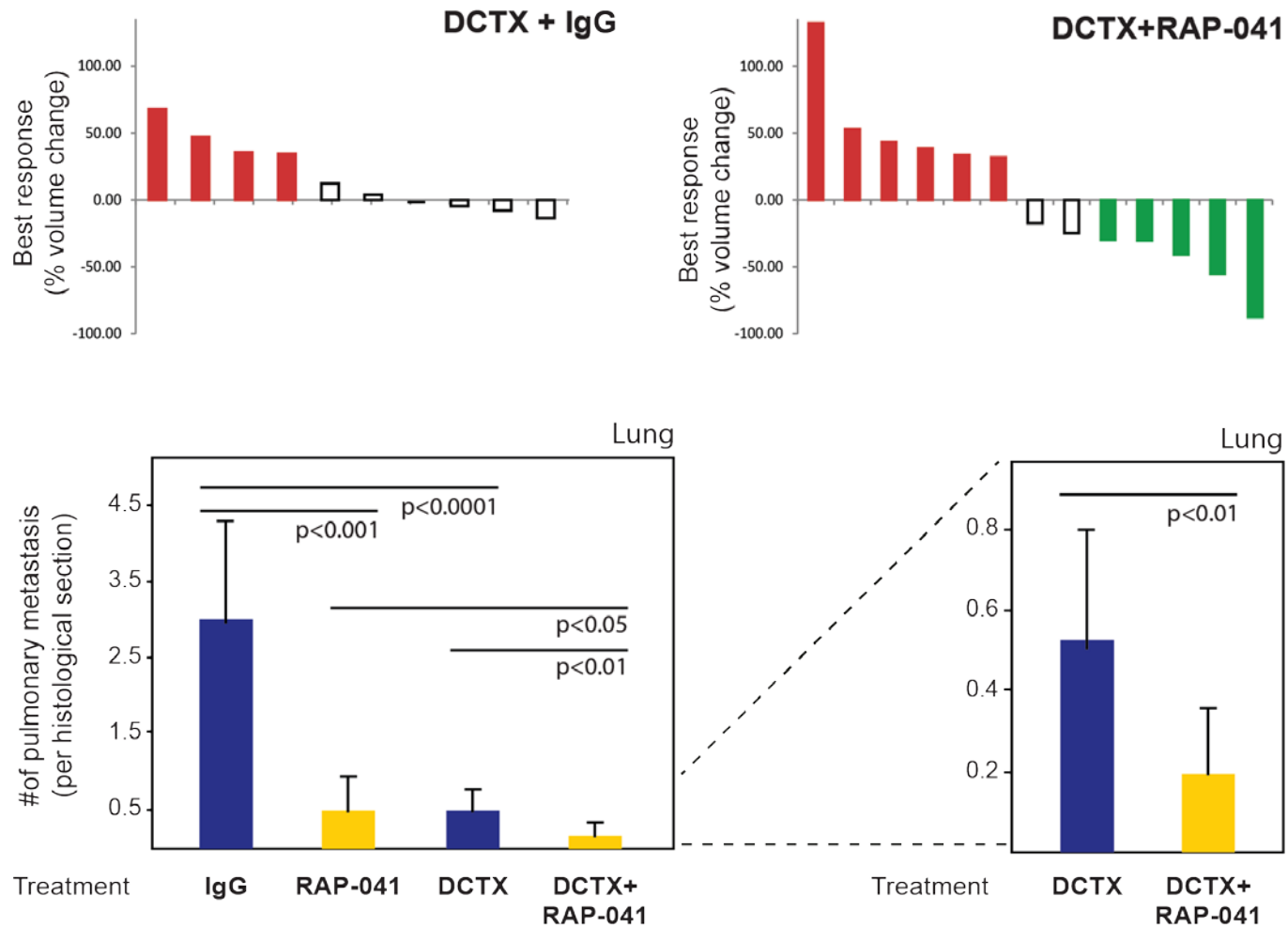


RAP-041

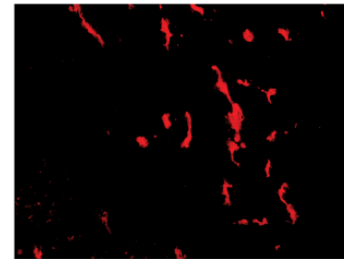
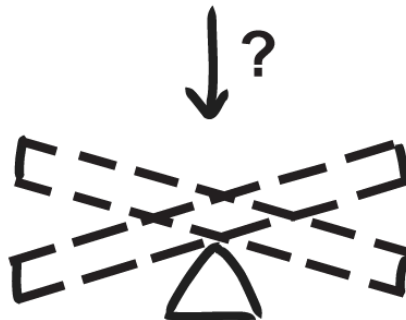
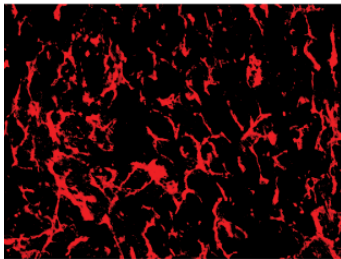
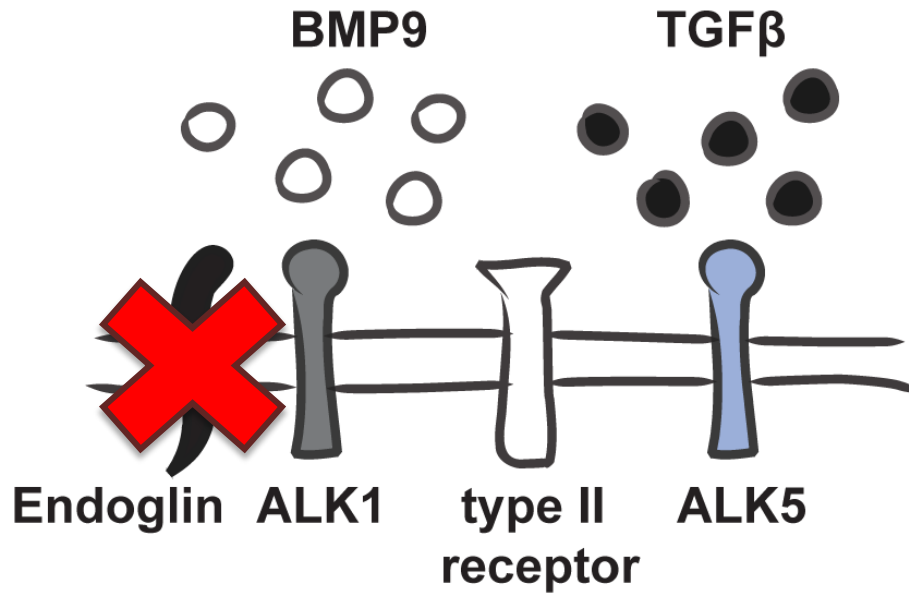


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ALK1 inhibition combined with chemotherapy effectively reduces angiogenesis and metastatic spread of mammary carcinomas

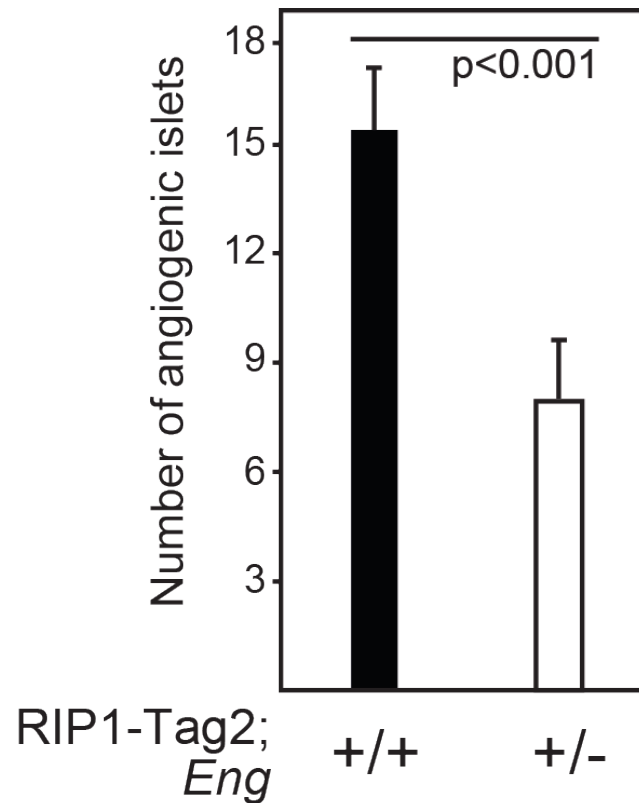


TGF- β family signaling in endothelial cells revealed

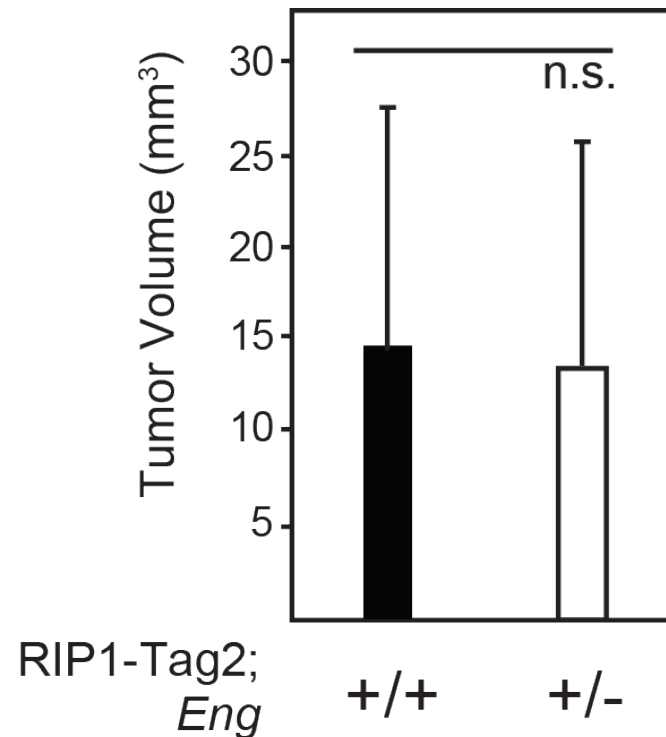


Delayed angiogenic switching in endoglin deficient mice is rescued at later stages

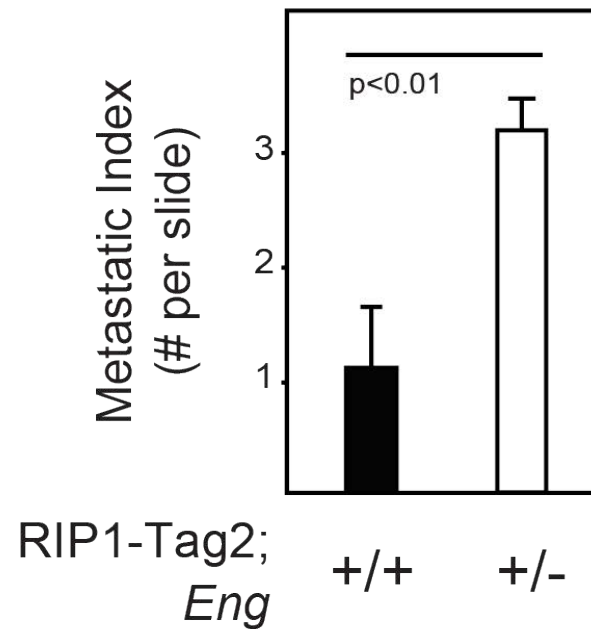
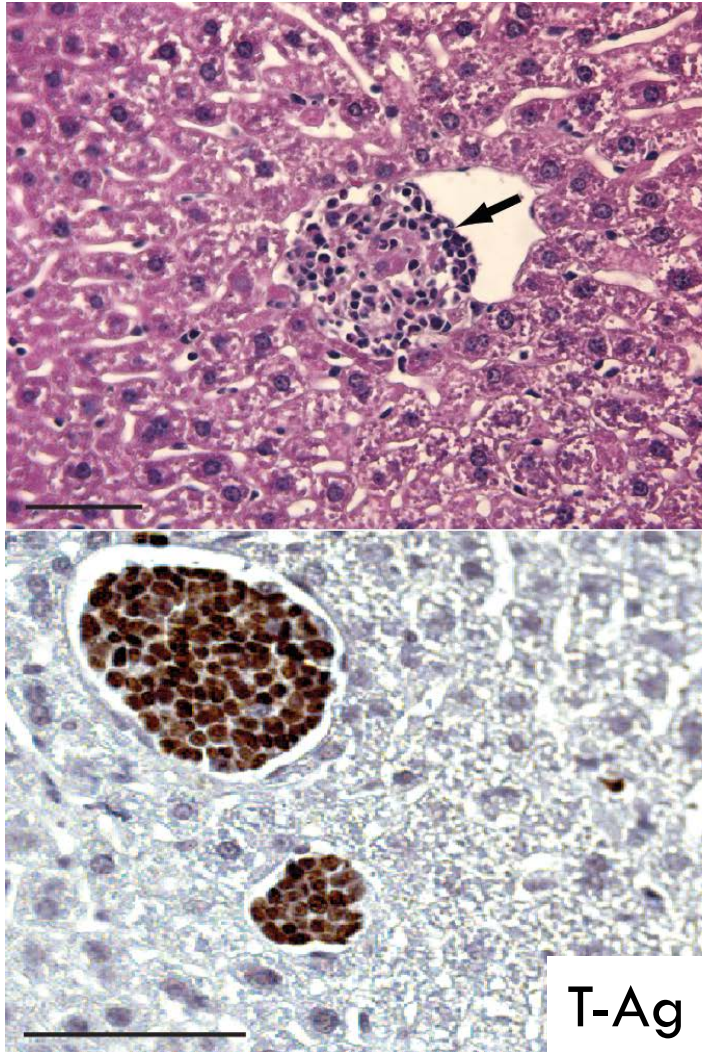
Angiogenic islets @ 9 weeks



Tumors @ 12 weeks



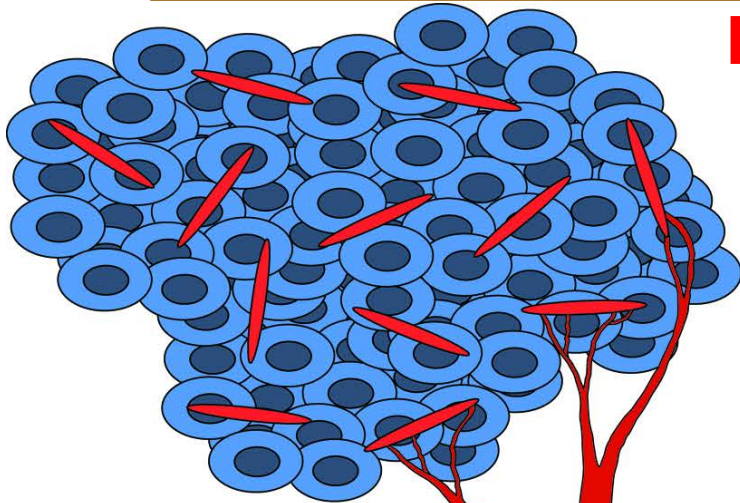
Endoglin-deficient mice present with an increased number of metastatic lesions



Why more metastases in endoglin-deficient mice?

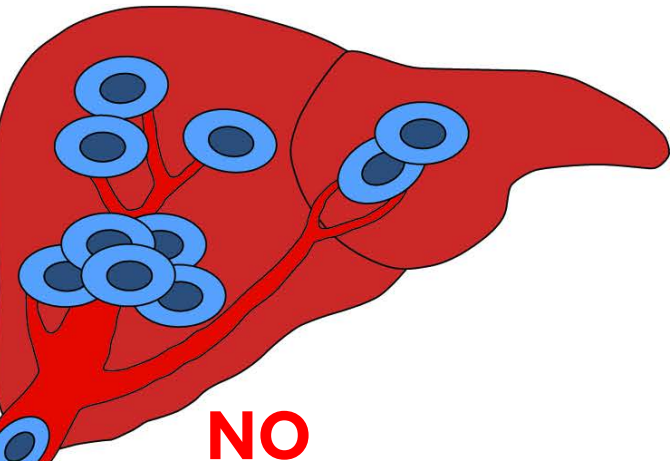
Tumor cells more locally invasive?

NO



Tumor cells colonize more efficiently?

NO



NO

Liver ECs more permissive of extravasation of tumor cells?

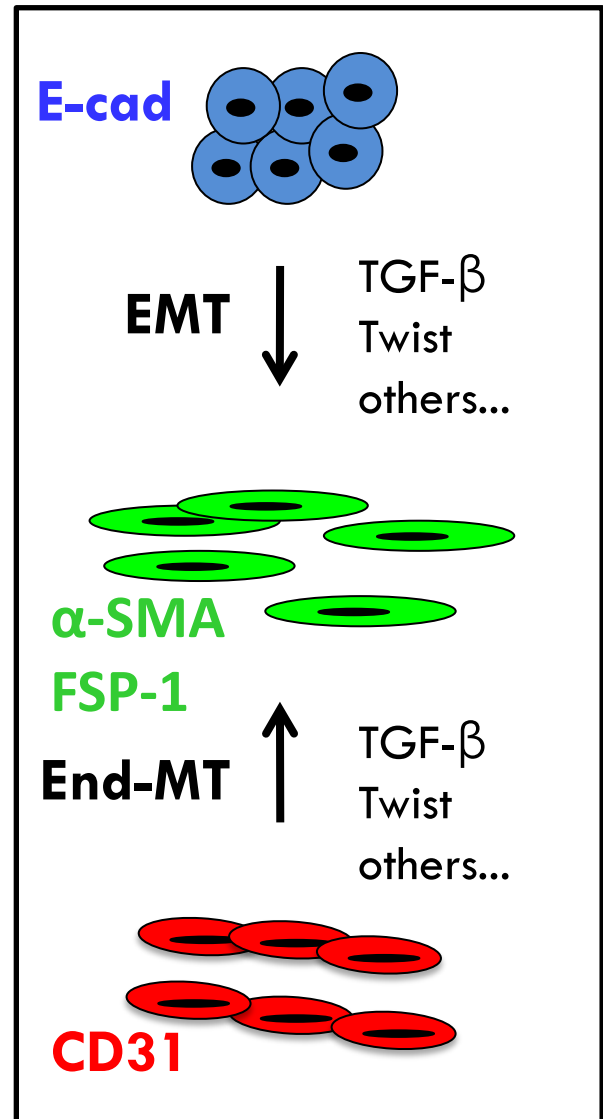
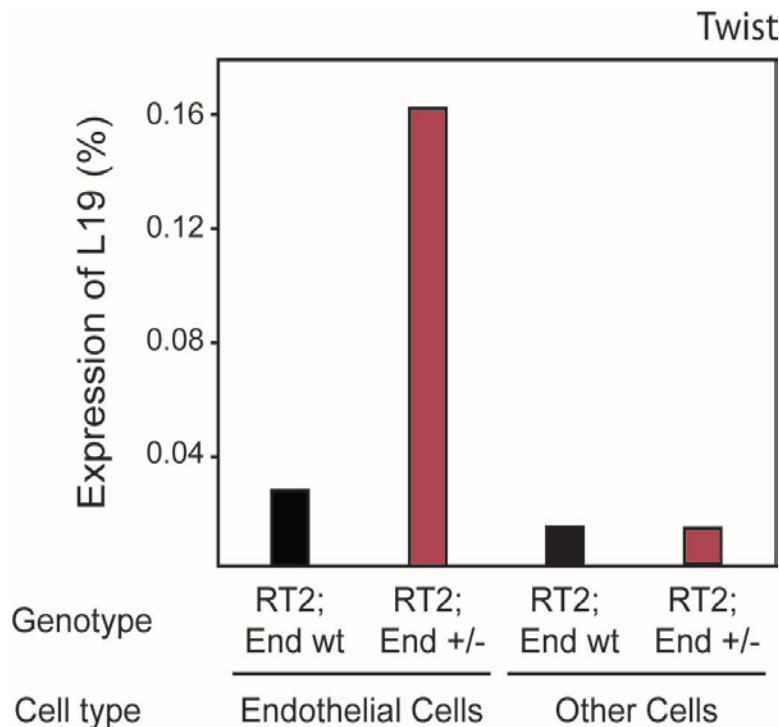
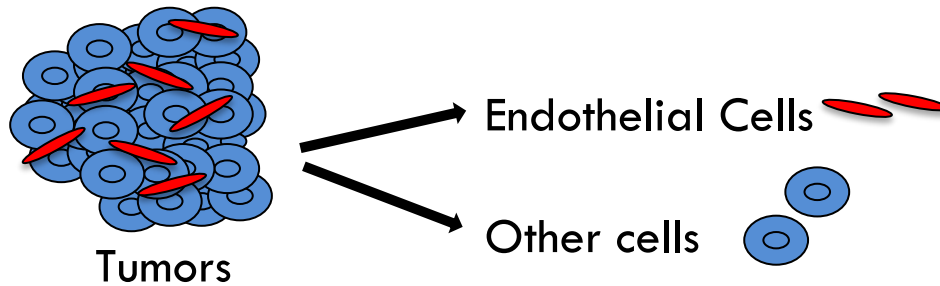
YES

Tumor ECs more permissive of intravasation of tumor cells?

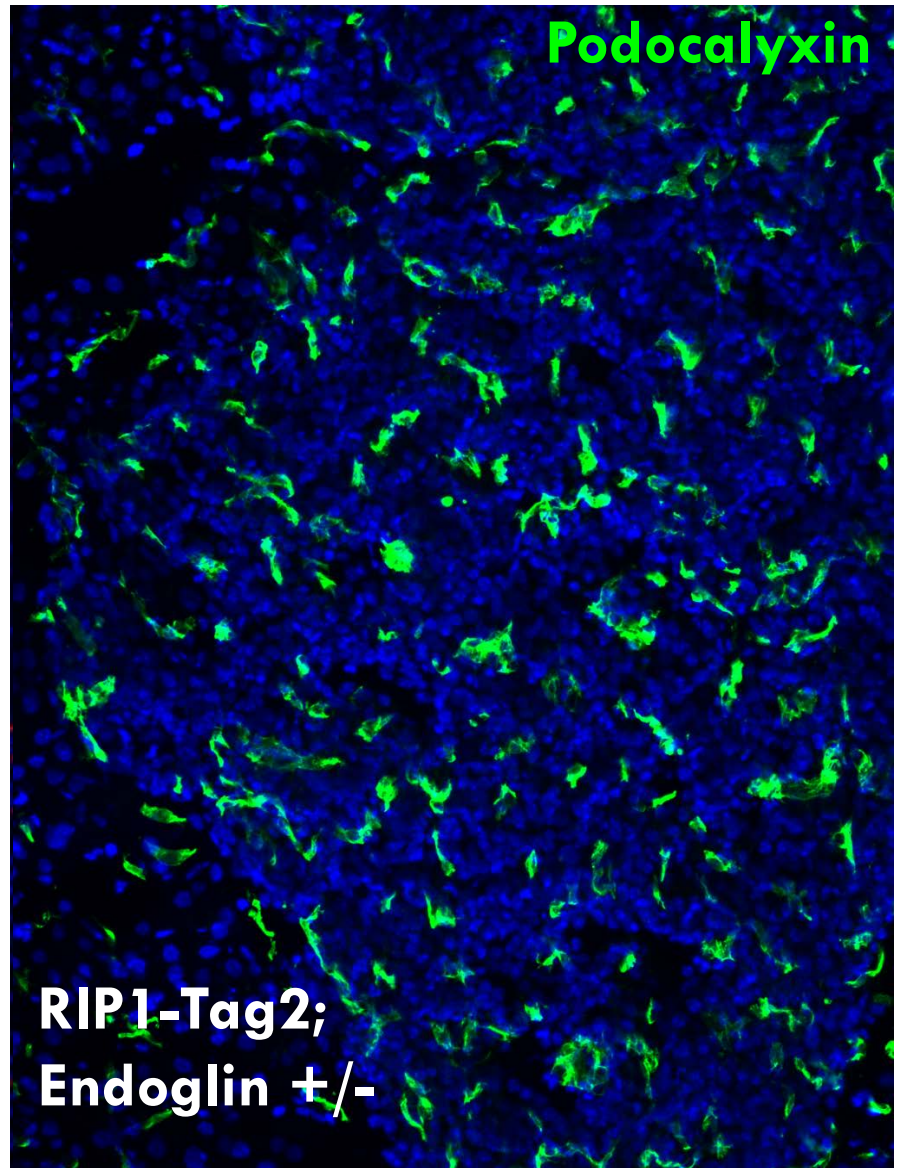
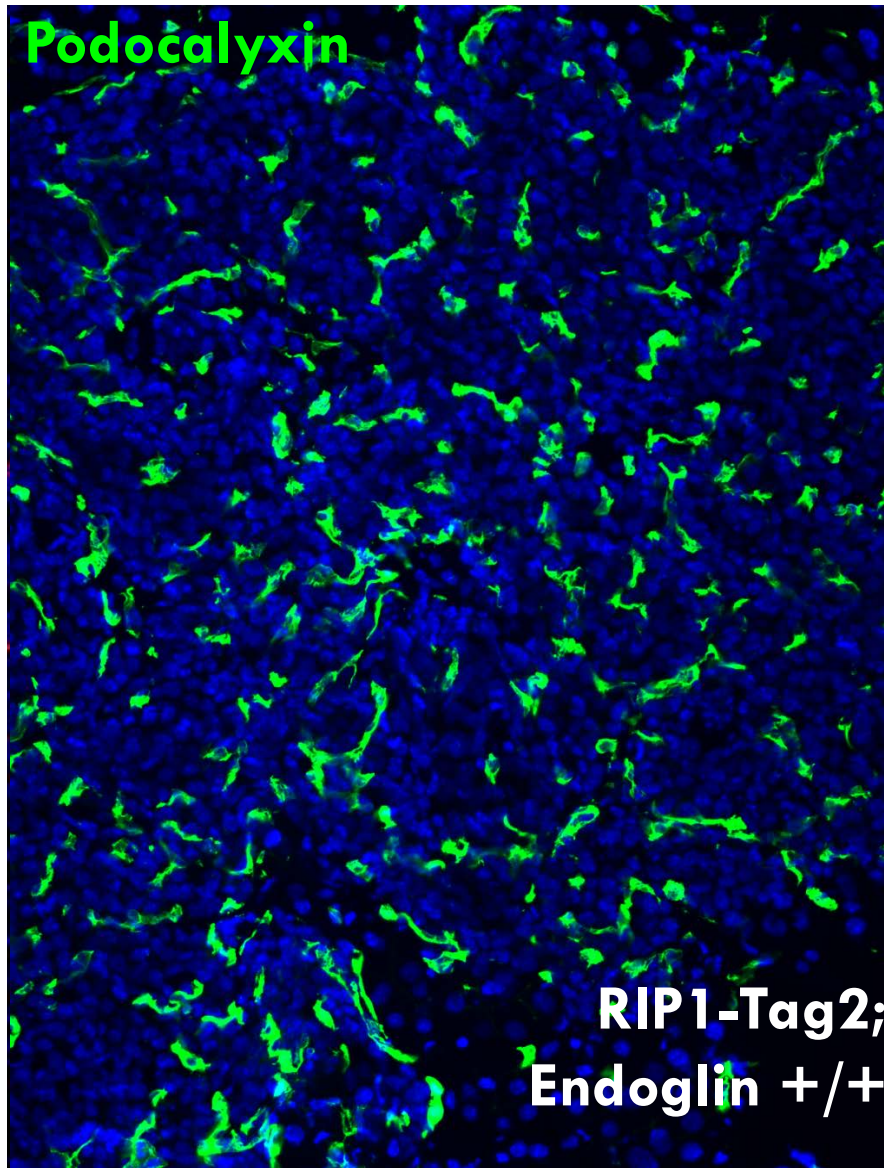


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Twist is selectively upregulated in tumor endothelial cells from endoglin-deficient mice

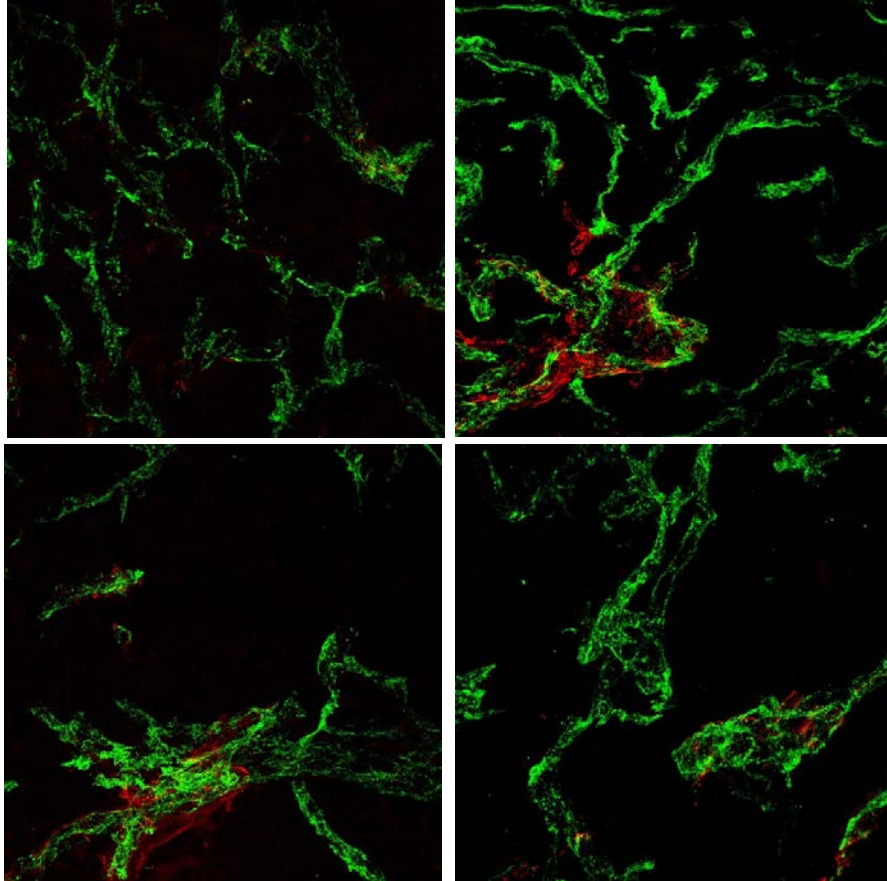


Endoglin-deficient endothelial cells gain mesenchymal markers

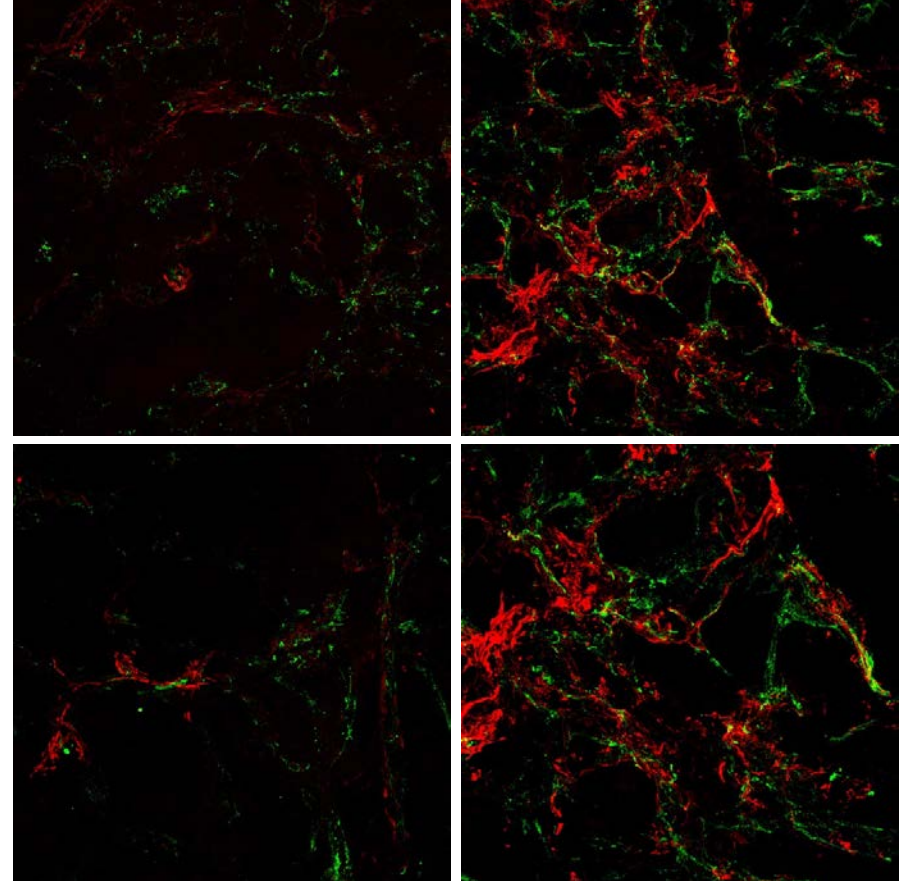


Endoglin-deficient endothelial cells gain mesenchymal markers

RIP1-Tag2; endoglin +/+



RIP1-Tag2; endoglin +/-

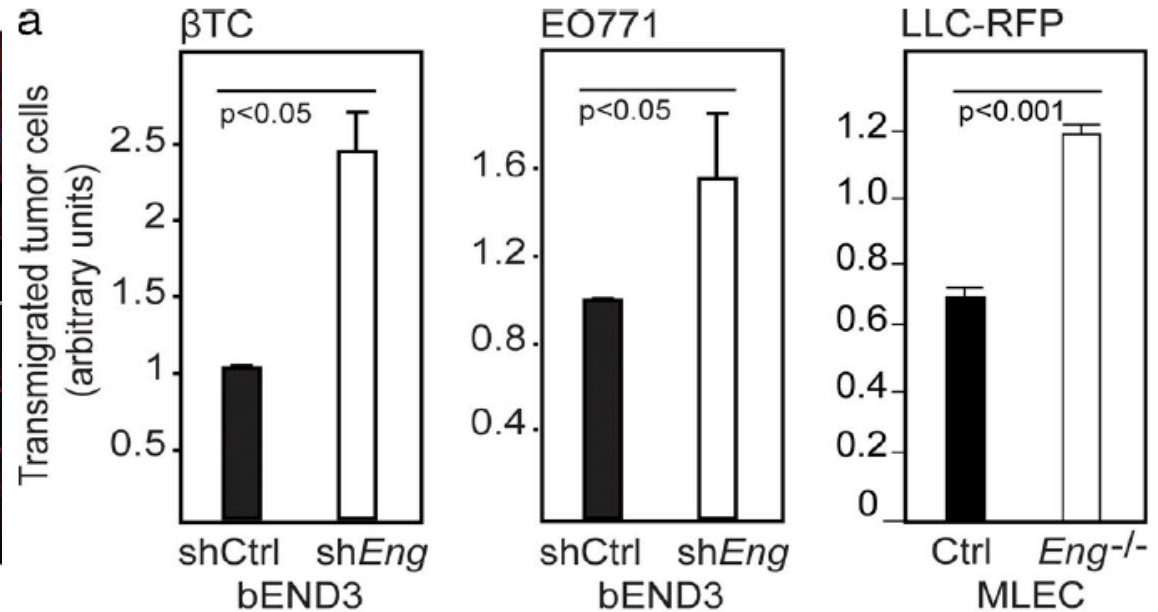
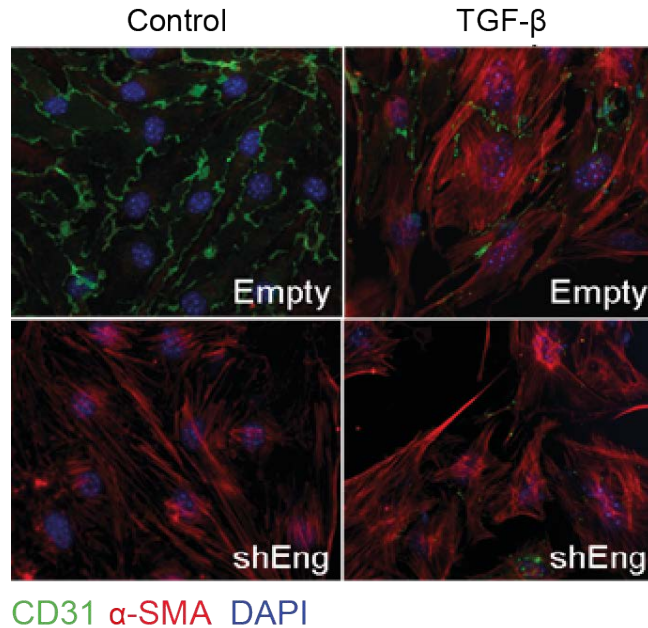


PECAM-1 α -SMA

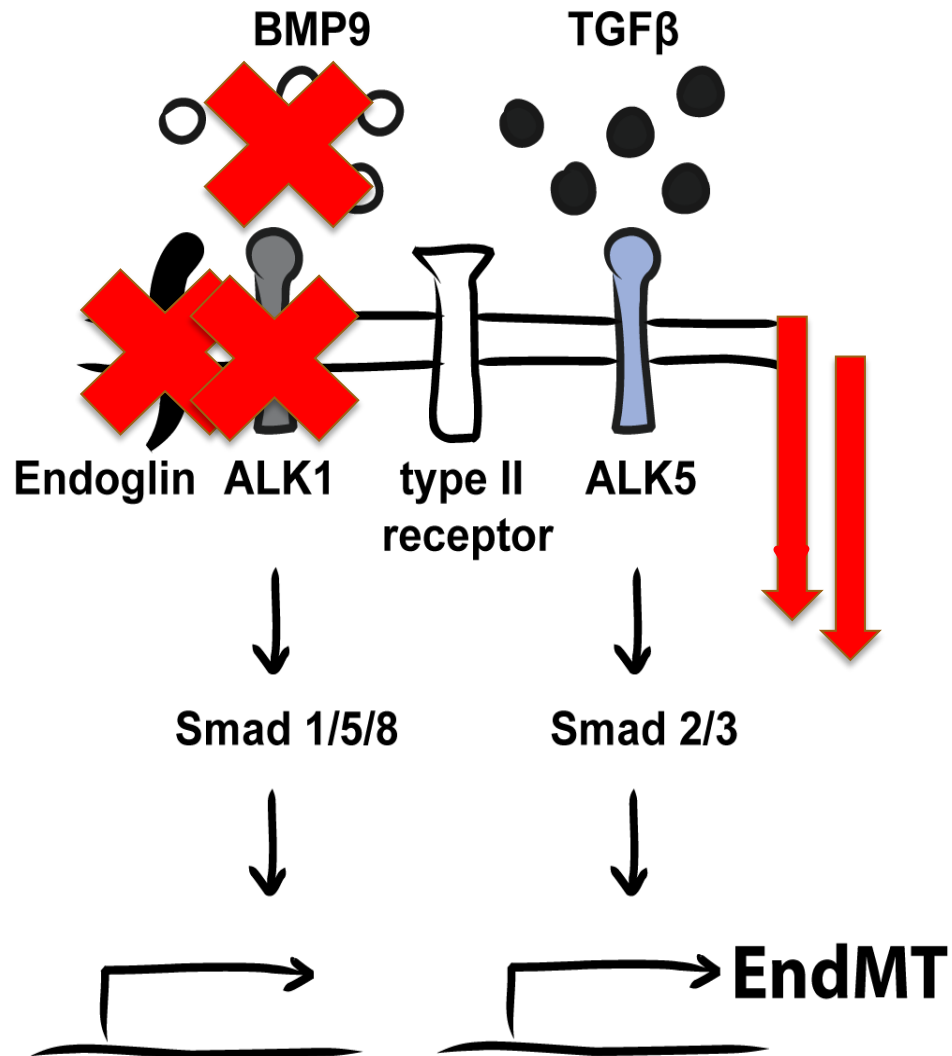


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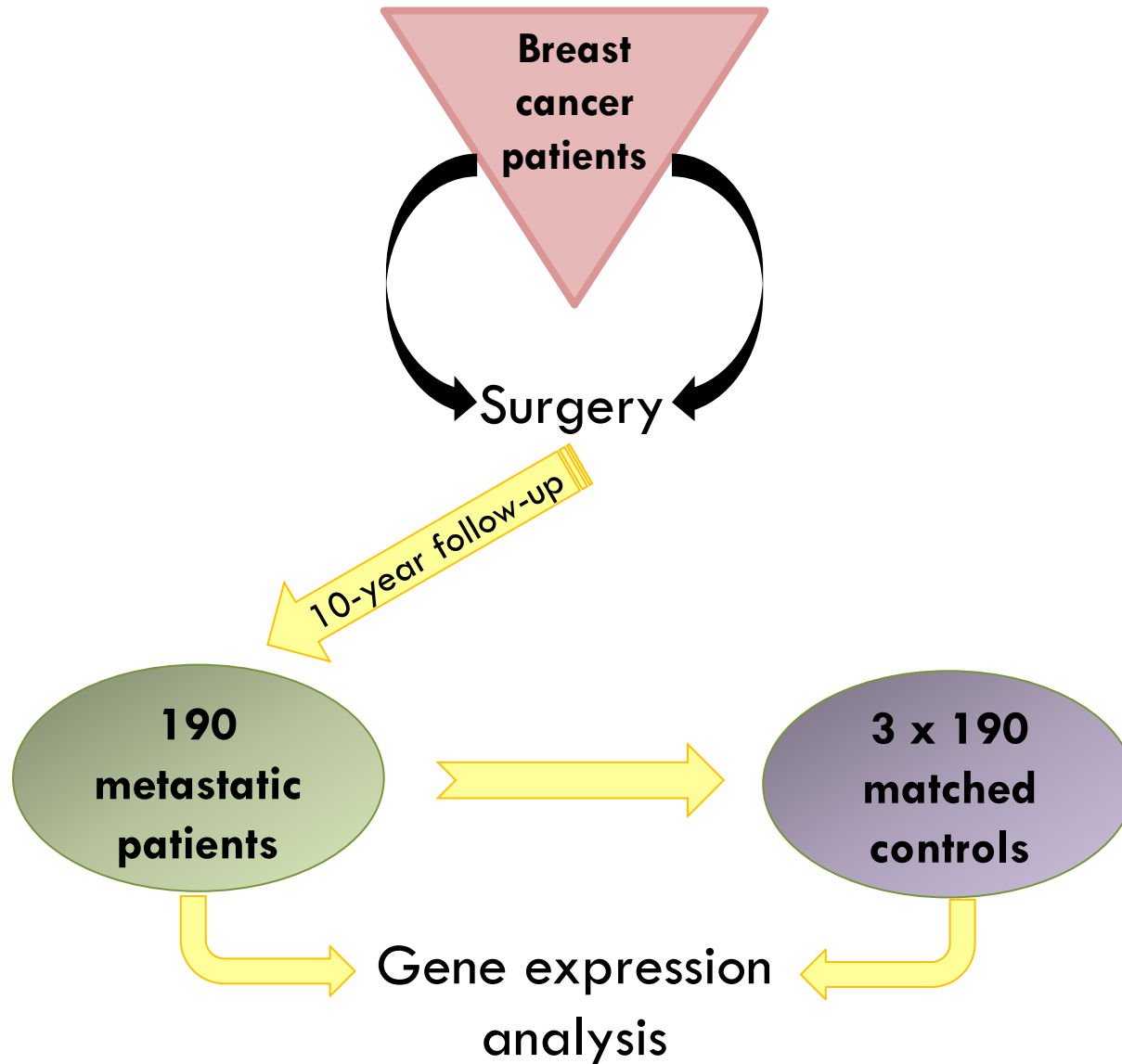
TGF- β induced EndMT weakens the endothelial barrier to tumor cell transmigration



Our model



A nested case-control study to assess risk factors for metastatic disease in breast cancer



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Variable*	n	Univariate models			Multivariable model A			Multivariable model B		
		HR†	95% CI	P	HR†	95% CI	P	HR†	95% CI	P

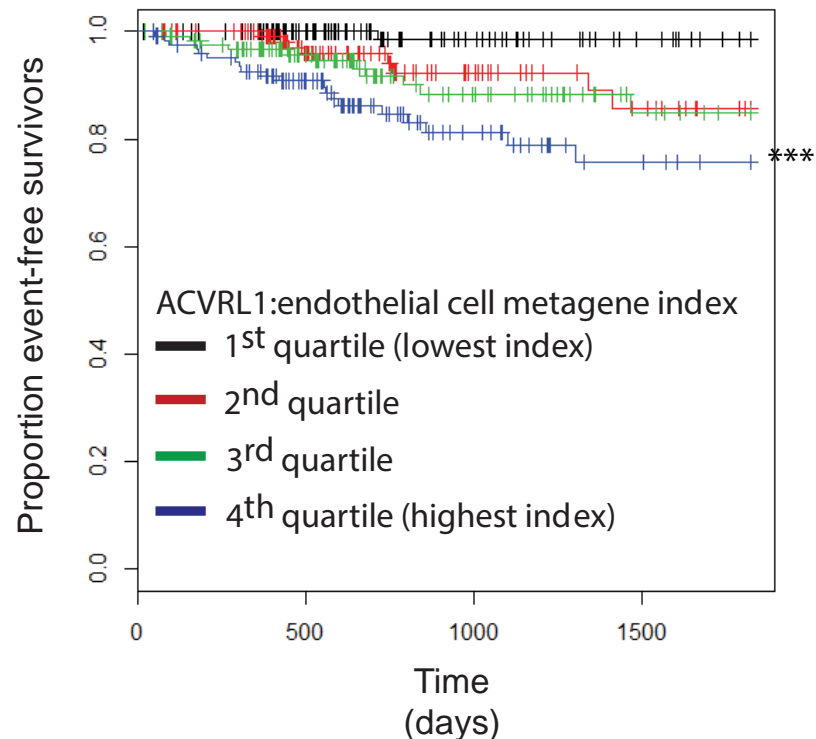
Population-based nested case-control study of prognostic factors for metastatic relapse of breast cancer

Lymph node status				< .001			.046			.052
Negative	304	1 (ref.)			1 (ref.)			1 (ref.)		
Positive	442	2.52	1.69 to 3.77		1.77	1.13 to 2.78		1.73	1.11 to 2.70	
Unknown	22	1.11	0.36 to 3.41		1.44	0.36 to 5.73		1.44	0.38 to 5.50	
Tumor size, mm				.008			.023			.048
≤ 20	354	1 (ref.)			1 (ref.)			1 (ref.)		
> 20	398	1.73	1.22 to 2.44		1.76	1.18 to 2.63		1.65	1.11 to 2.46	
Unknown	16	0.98	0.27 to 3.59		1.15	0.23 to 5.84		1.16	0.24 to 5.48	
HER2 status				< .001			.004			< .001
Negative	519	1 (ref.)			1 (ref.)			1 (ref.)		
Positive	145	2.60	1.74 to 3.88		2.10	1.31 to 3.36		2.37	1.49 to 3.76	
Unknown	104	0.75	0.44 to 1.31		0.80	0.44 to 1.48		0.83	0.46 to 1.52	

Prognostic significance of ALK1 expression in human breast cancer

TCGA, event-free survival, multi-variate analysis

Parameter	Hazard ratio	95% CI	p-value
<i>ACVRL1</i>	2.35	1.34-4.09	0.0027
Endothelial index (CD31, CD34, CDH5)	0.46	0.28-0.74	0.0017



Acknowledgements

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Ravi Kumar

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