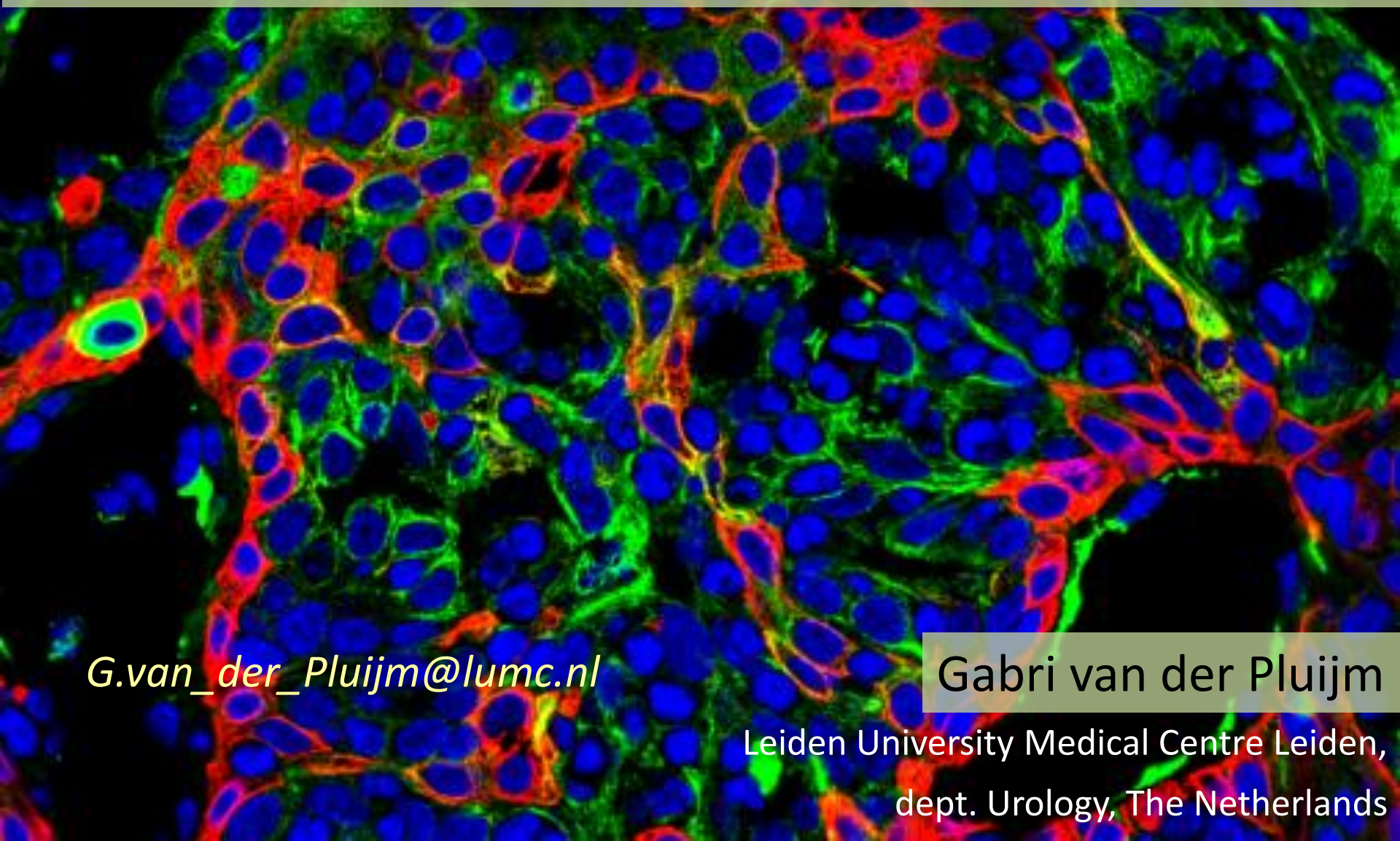




'Near-patient' models for the assessment of tumor aggressiveness & therapy response



G.van_der_Pluijm@lumc.nl

Gabri van der Pluijm

Leiden University Medical Centre Leiden,
dept. Urology, The Netherlands

Outline



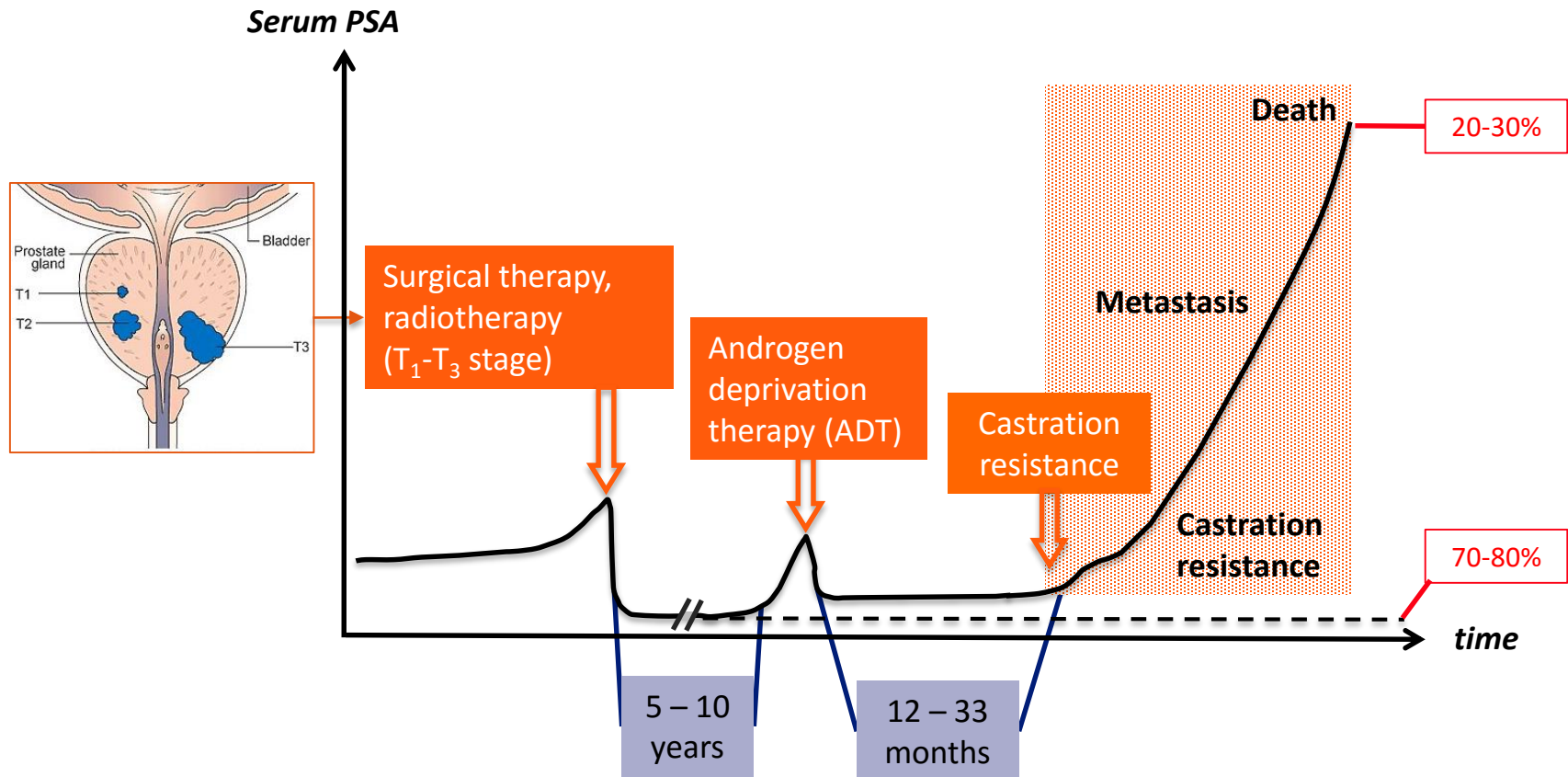
- Clinical problem of urological cancers
- ‘Near-patient’ disease models

Tumor progression (functional studies)

Development of novel therapy

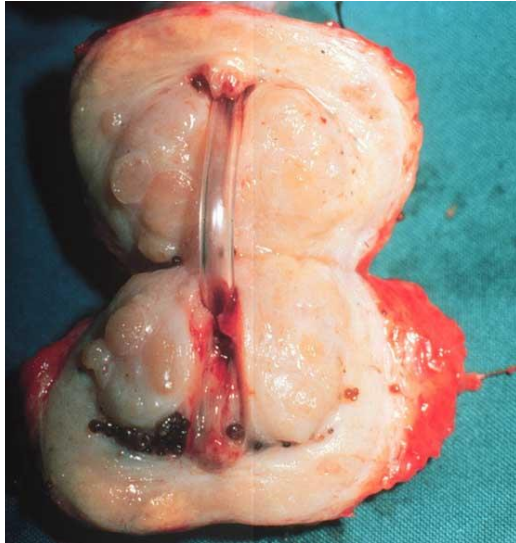
Clinical Problem of Prostate Cancer

- most frequent cancer in men
- second leading cause of cancer death in males
- after prostatectomy or radiotherapy of the primary tumor, a subset of T1-T3 “organ confined” cancers progress towards incurable metastasis



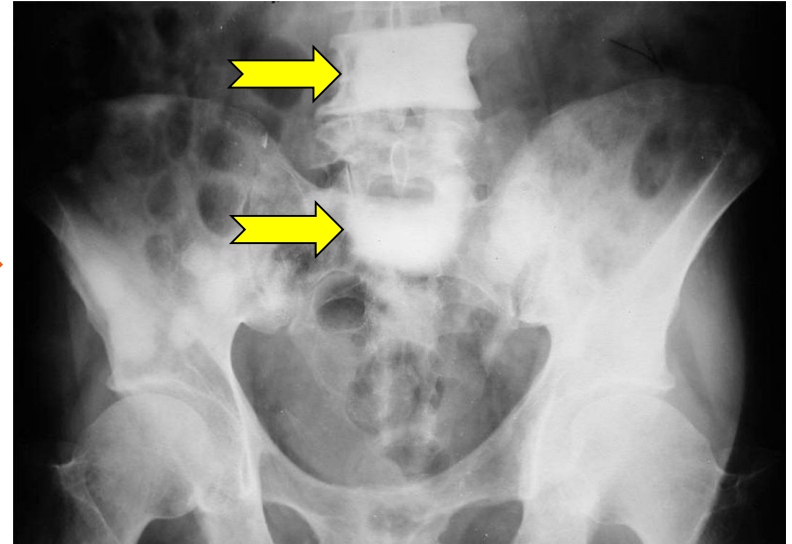
The problem!

Stage: T1-3

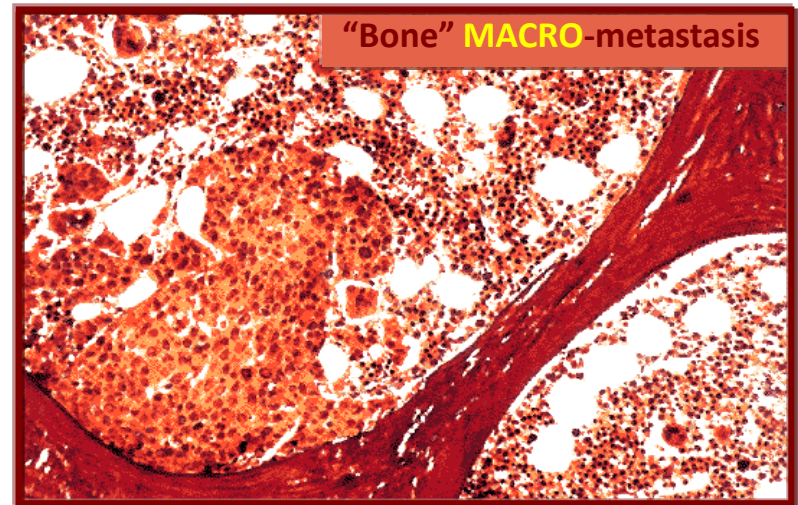


20-30%

Bone metastases



Bone marrow **MICRO**-metastasis



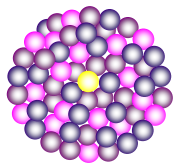
"Bone" **MACRO**-metastasis

Mechanism(s) ? Novel Therapy?

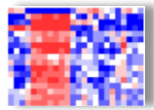


Cancer Cells

Clinical Problem
Lethal Metastasis (MRD)
Therapy Resistance
Intra-Tumor Heterogeneity



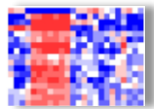
Molecular Profiling



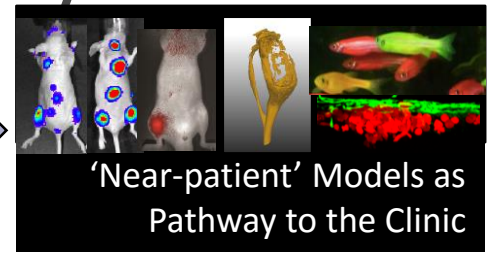
Supportive Stroma

- Primary tumor
- Metastasis

Molecular Profiling



Functional Studies



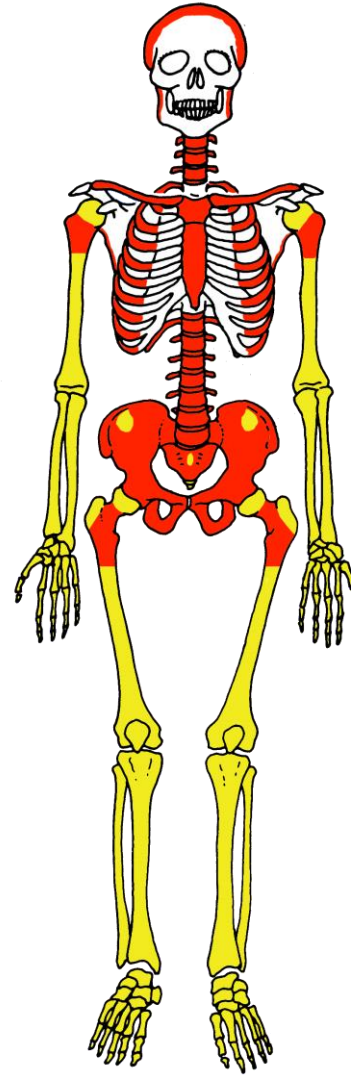
BioMedical Imaging
-Novel Imaging Agents
-Improved Detection of MRD
-Companion diagnostics

→ Novel Therapy
→ Drug Respositioning
Nanodrug Delivery

'Anatomical' osteotropisms



Bone Metastases



Red marrow distribution

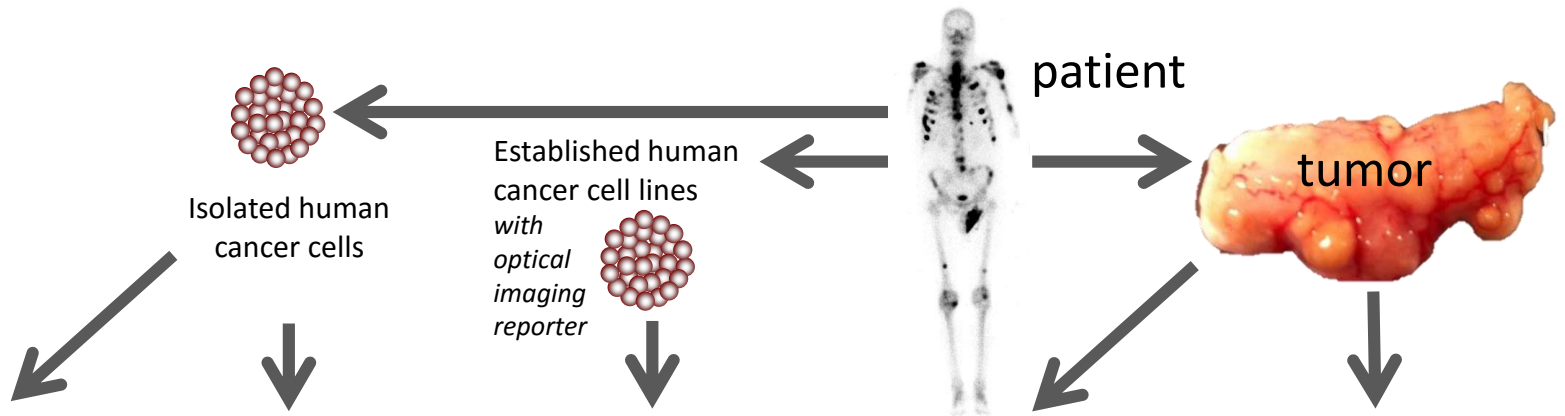
Major Aim

- 1) better identify newly diagnosed cancer patients with ostensible localized disease that are at risk of disease progression.
- 2) select novel, effective inhibitors of perturbed, key pathways and predict an individualised therapy response in patients (personalised medicine).



'Near-patient' prostate cancer models for the assessment of disease prognosis and therapy response. (Period 2015-2021)

'Near-patient' models

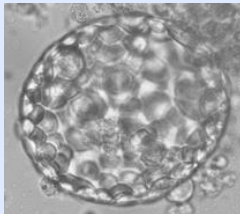


IN VIVO



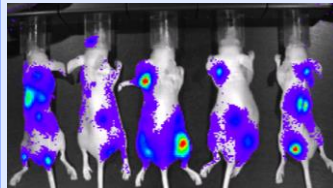
Zebrafish

IN VITRO



**2D Cultures
Spheroid/Organoid**

IN VIVO



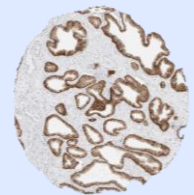
**Xenografting in
immunodeficient
mice**

IN VIVO



**Patient-derived
Xenografting
(PDX)**

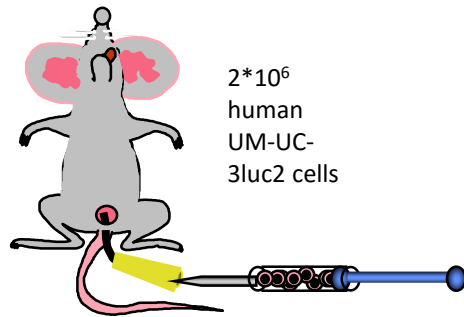
EX VIVO



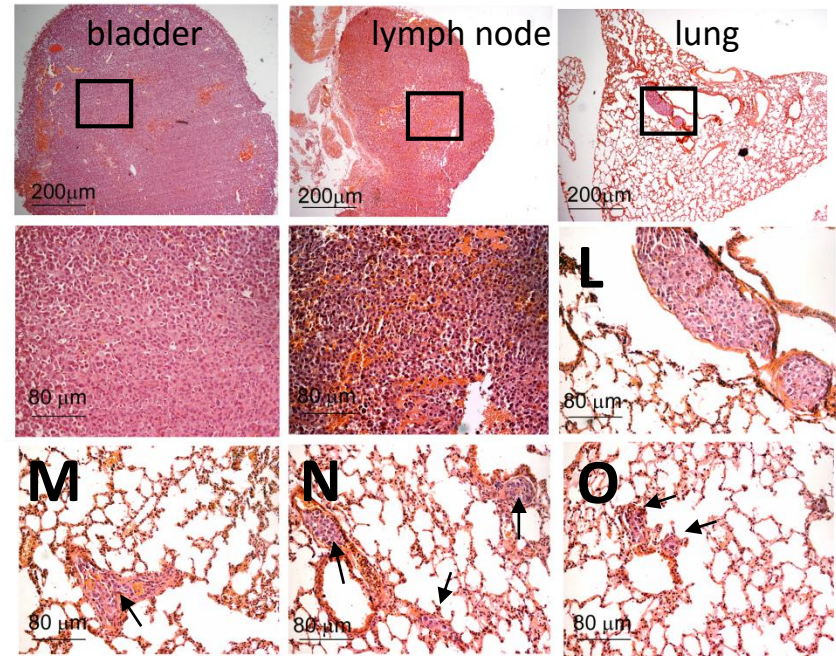
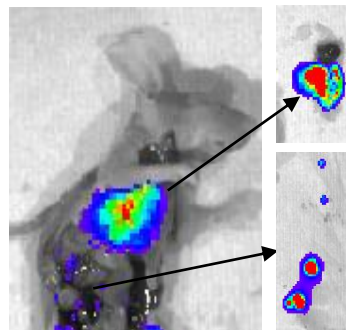
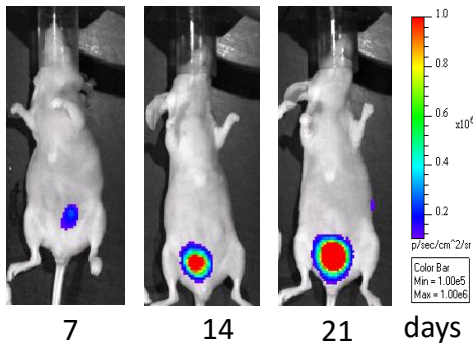
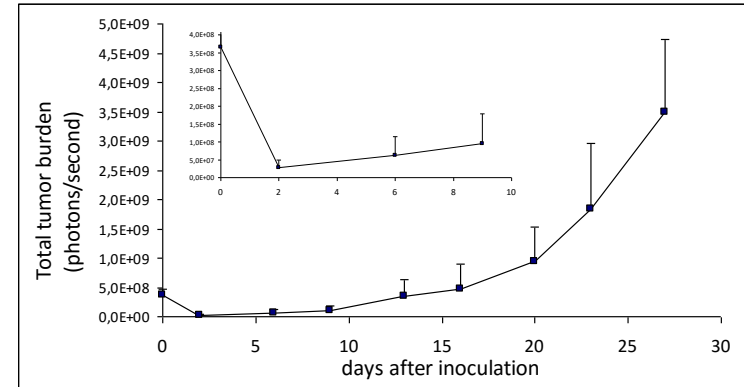
**Tumor Slice
cultures**

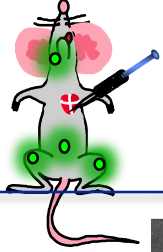
Bladder cancer orthotopic *in vivo* xenograft model

Preclinical model using bioluminescent imaging of orthotopically inoculated UM-UC-3luc2 cells



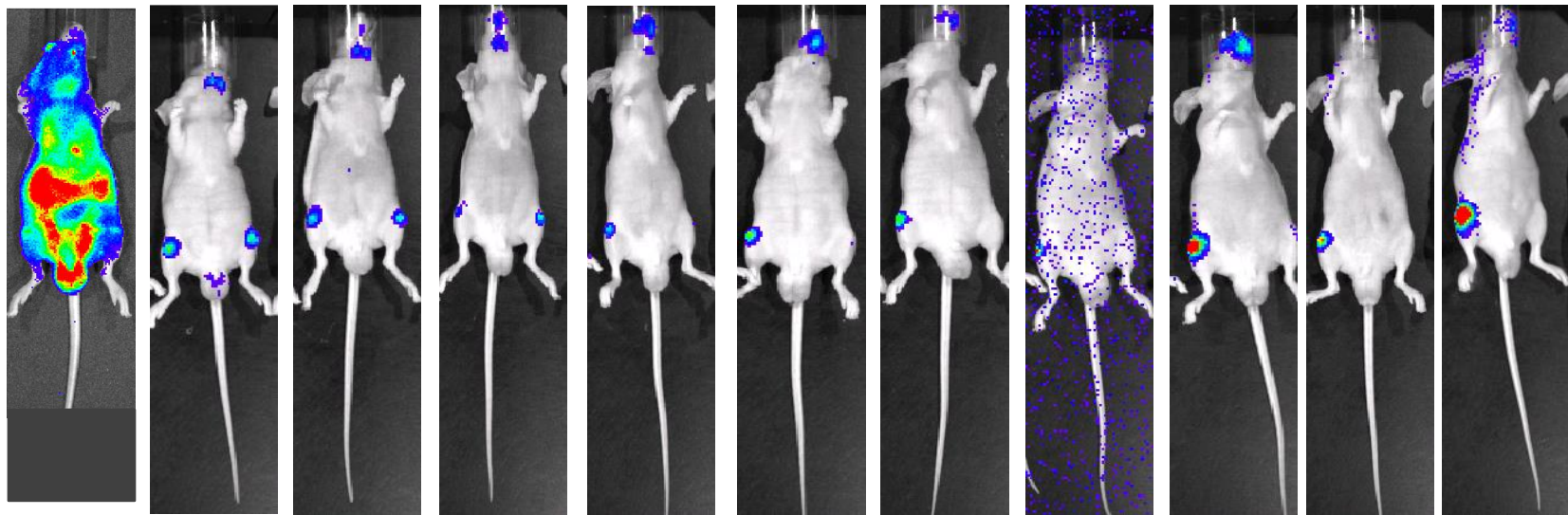
Nude BalbC mouse



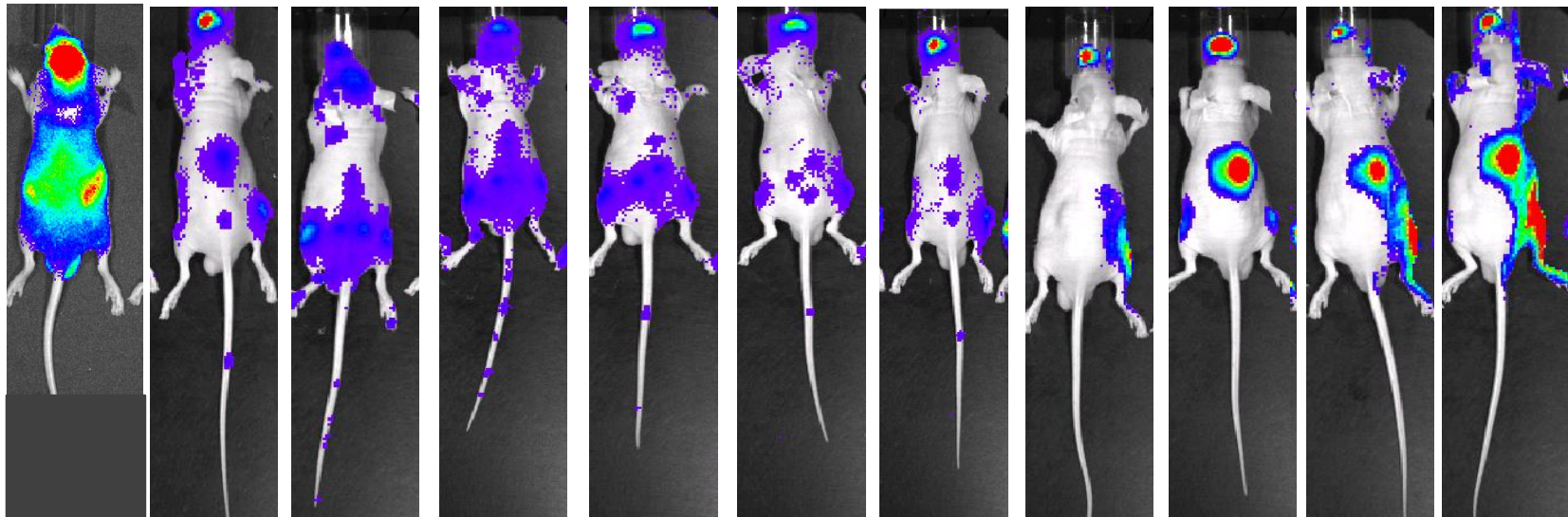


Kinetics of Bone Metastasis (PC-3M-Pro4luc2)

ventral



dorsal



0

1

2

7

10

14

17

21

24

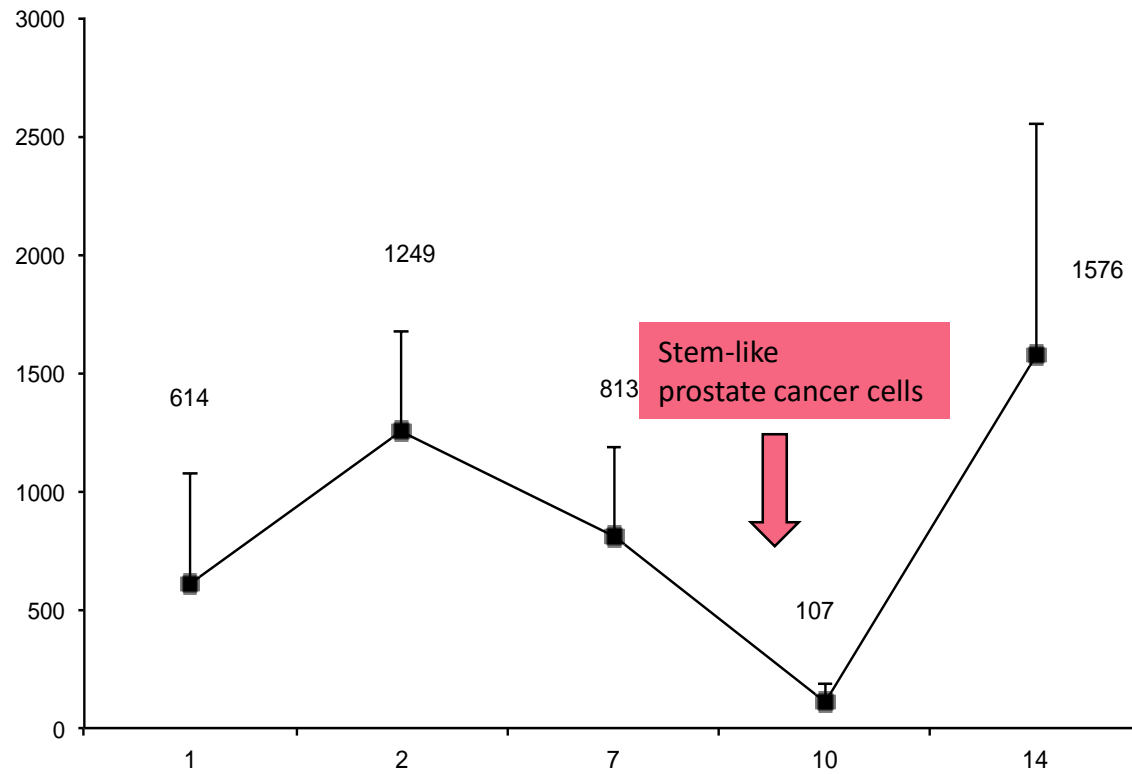
28

31

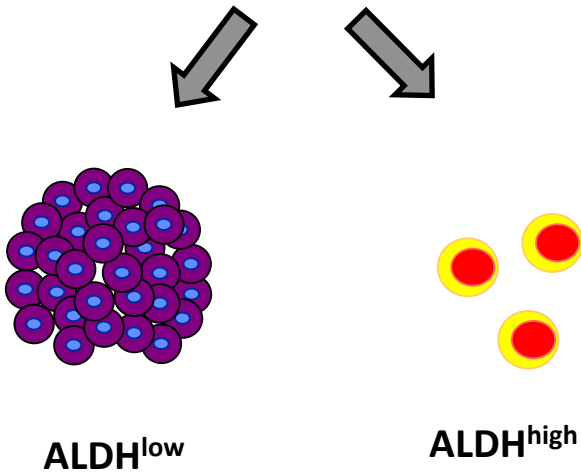
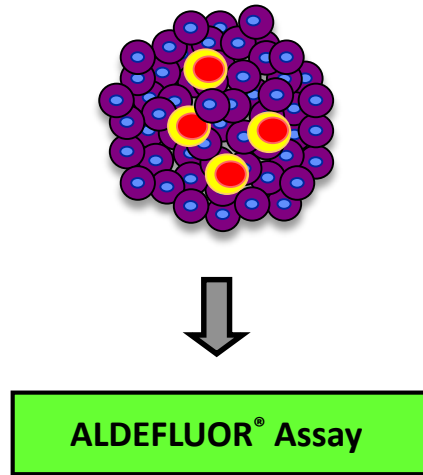


Seed & Soil in real time

Cell Number in Tibial Bone Metastasis



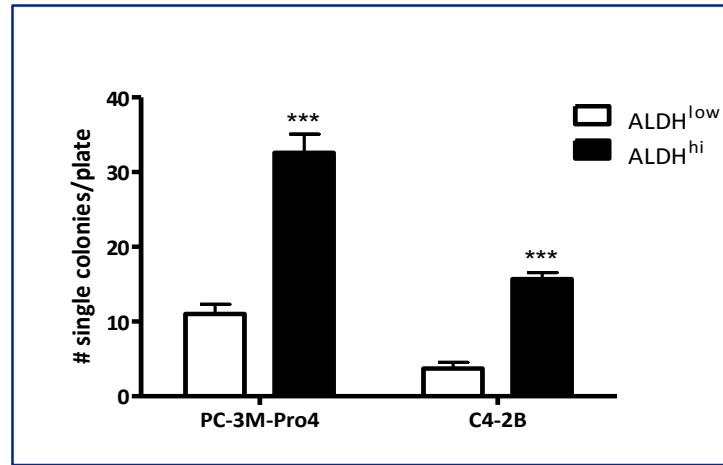
ALDH^{high} subpopulation & cancer stem/progenitors



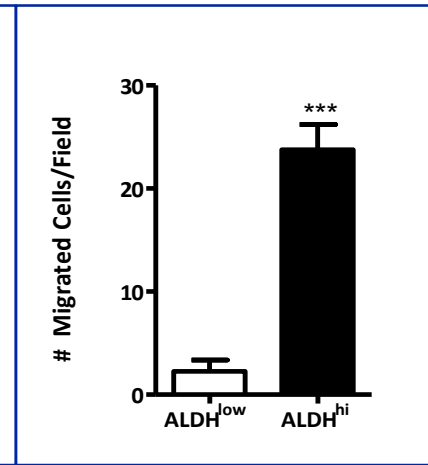
Differentiated
Epithelial Phenotype

Mesenchymal Phenotype
Stem/progenitor cells
($\alpha 2^{\text{hi}}$, CD44^{hi} , $\alpha \text{v}^{\text{hi}}$, CK5^+)

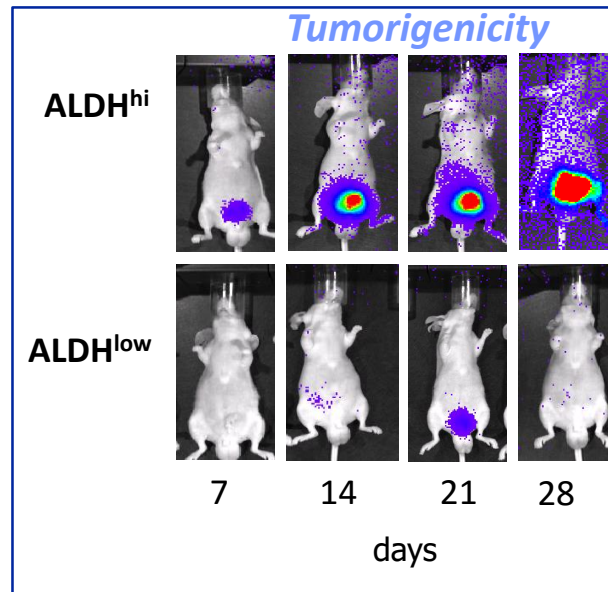
Clonogenicity



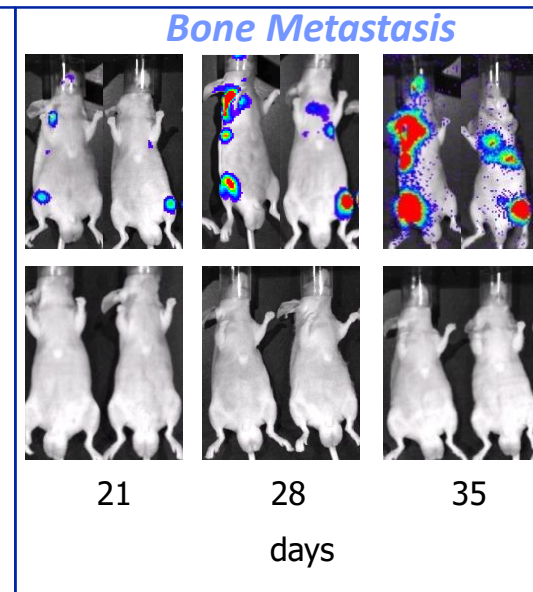
Migration



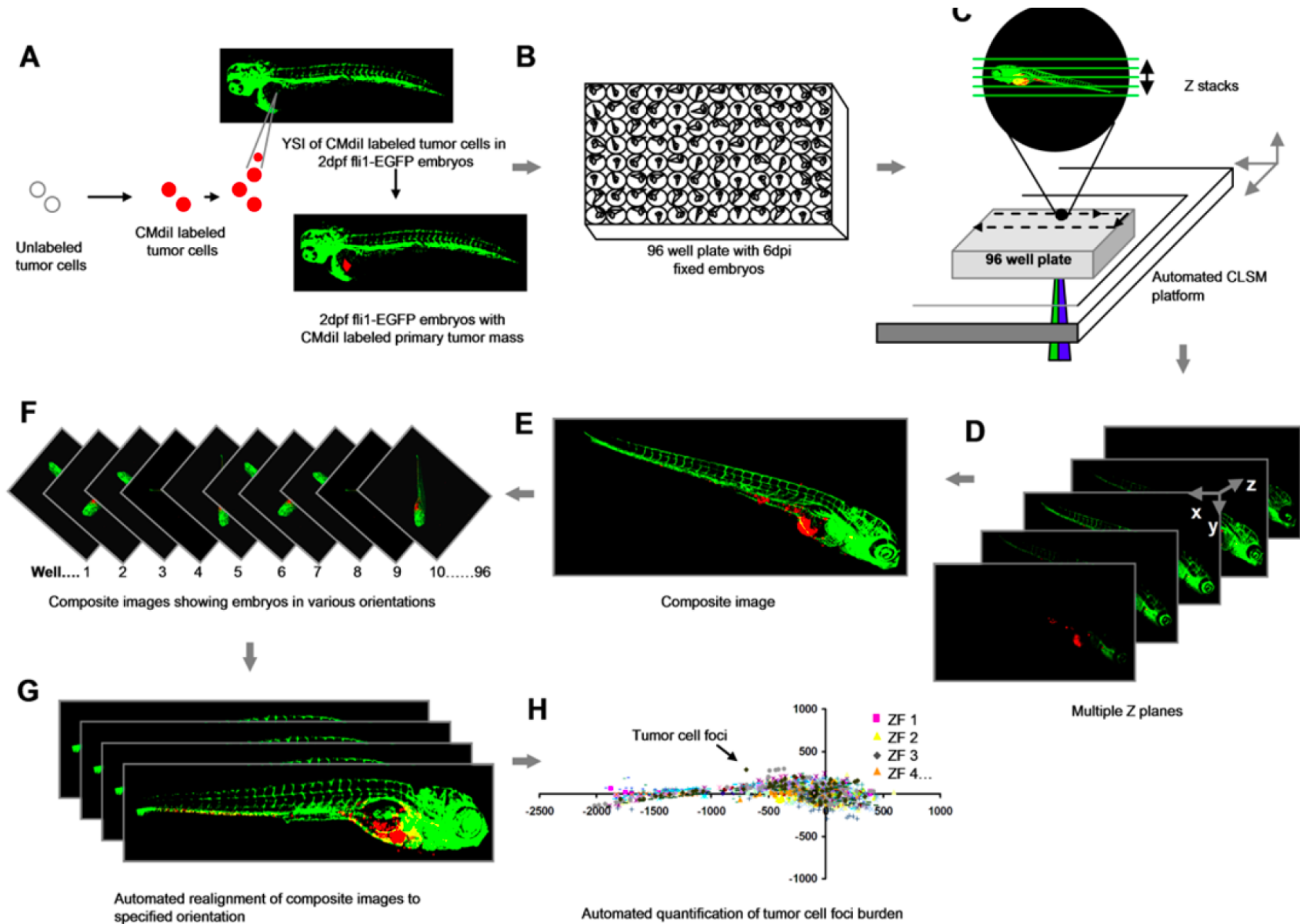
Tumorigenicity



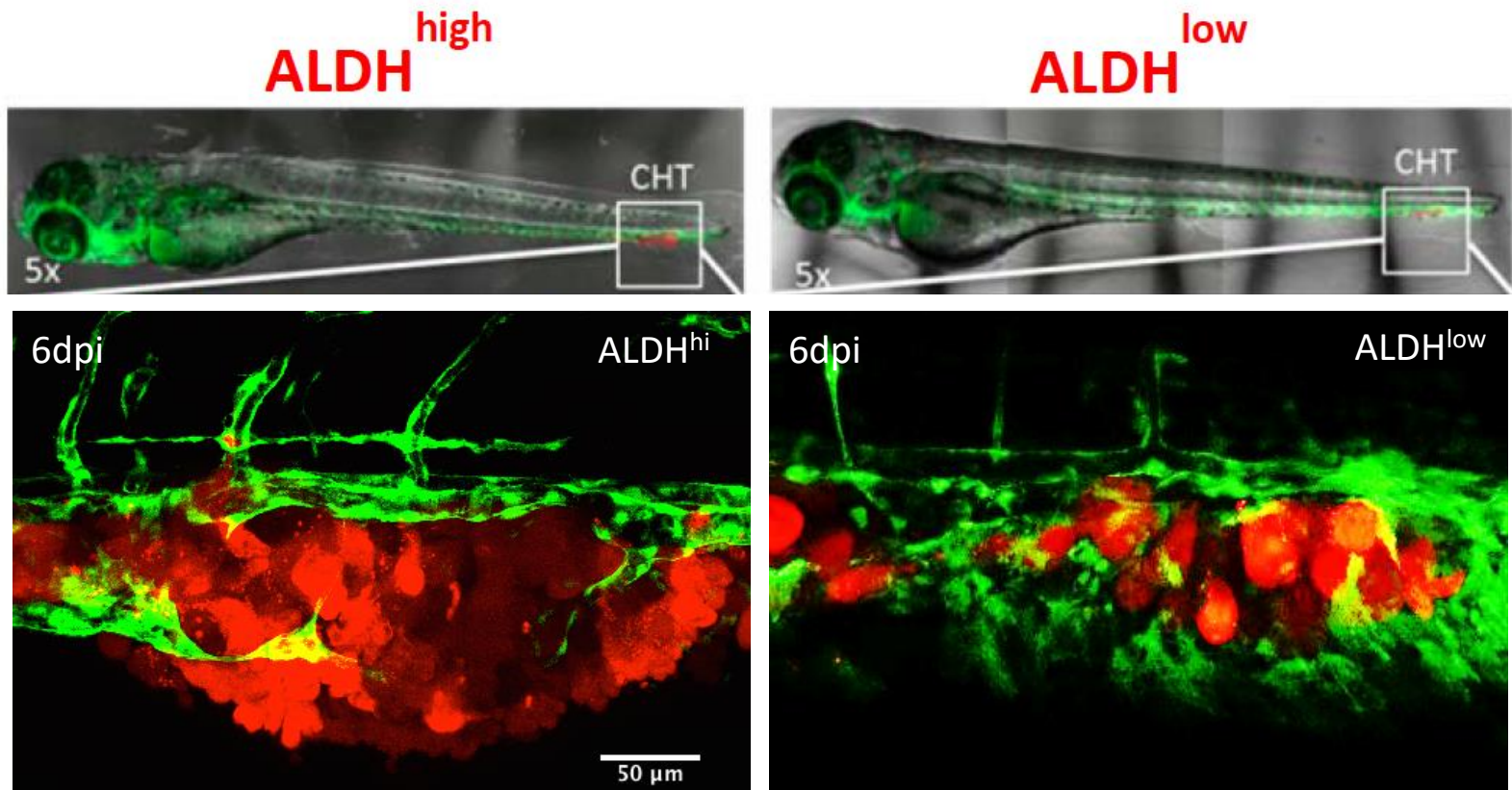
Bone Metastasis



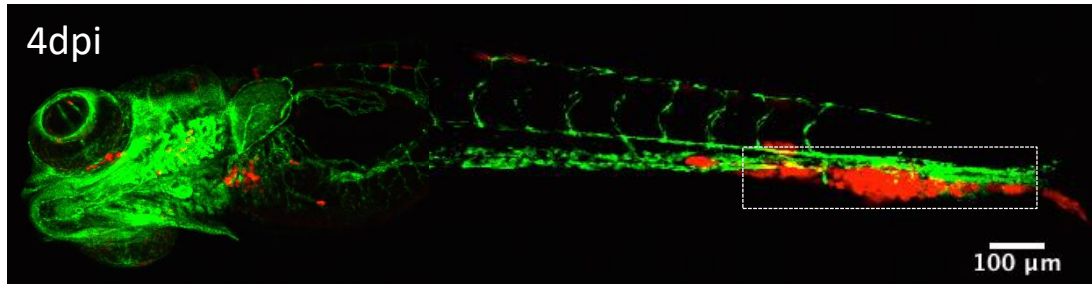
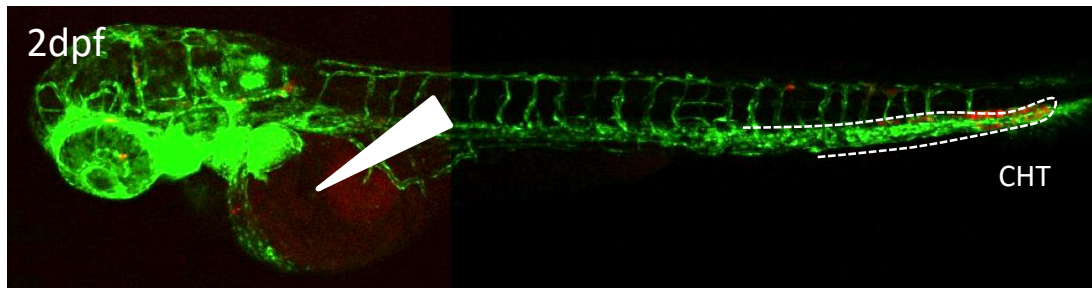
Strategy for quantification of tumor dissemination in zebrafish



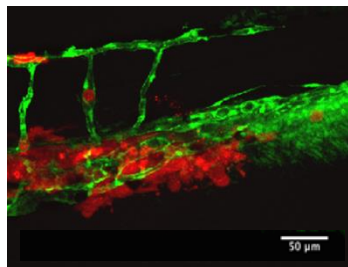
Prostate Cancer Stem-like Cells are identified as Metastasis-initiating Cells in the Zebrafish Model



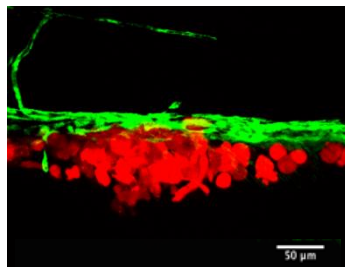
human cancer xenograft model for studying metastatic onset



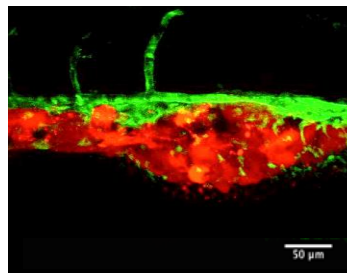
MDA-MB-231/B1



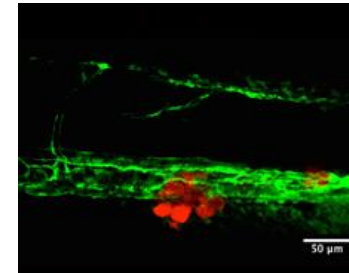
UMUC-3



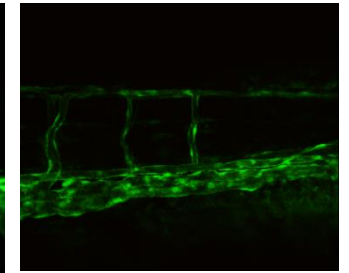
PC-3M-Pro4



Prostate cancer



Bladder cancer



invasive cancers

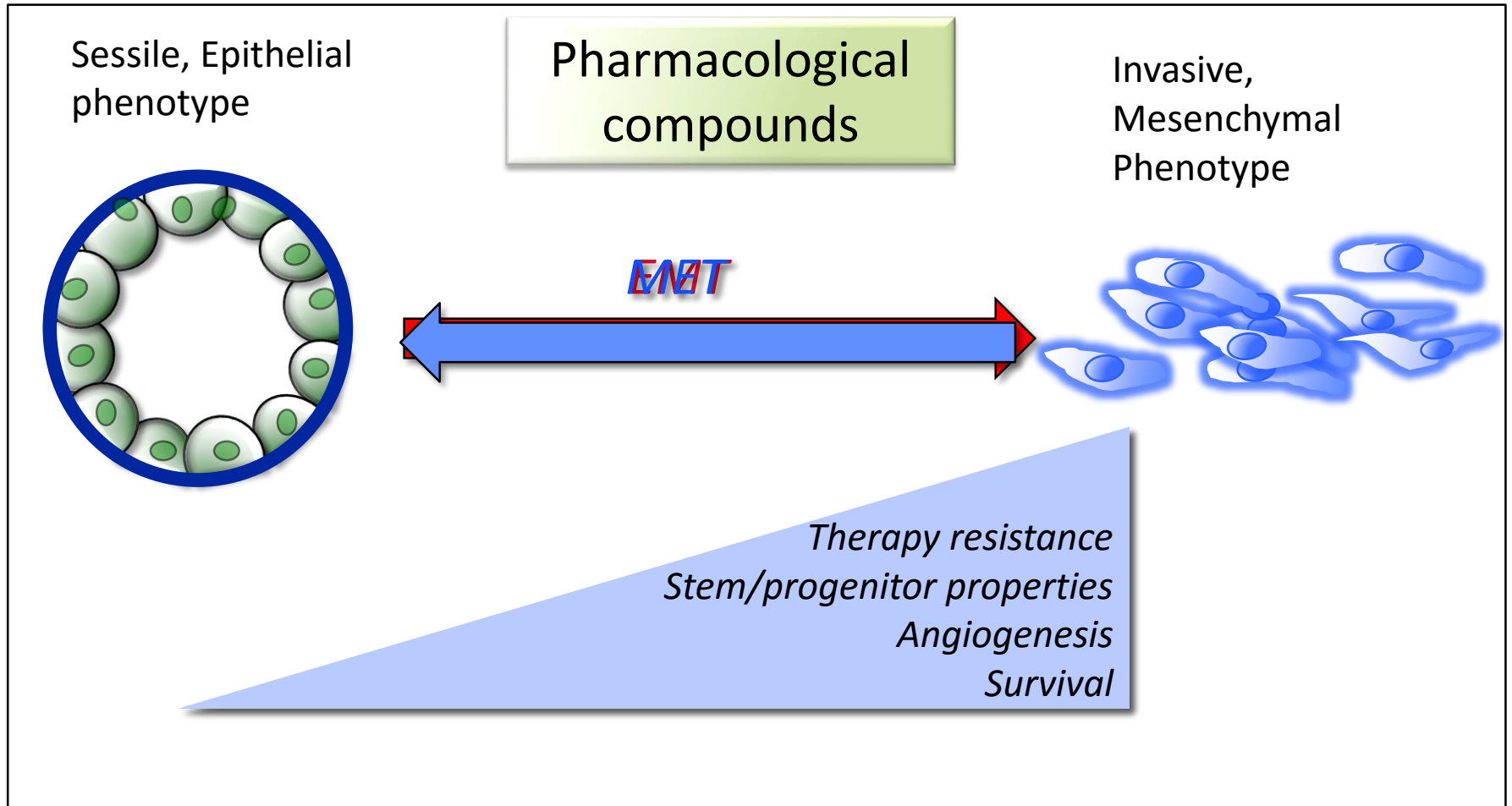
less aggressive cancers

Development of Novel Therapy for Urological Malignancies



- Drug discovery & development
- Drug repositioning/repurposing
- Nanodrug delivery
- Targeting chemotherapy resistance
- Companion diagnostics

Oncological Epithelial Plasticity



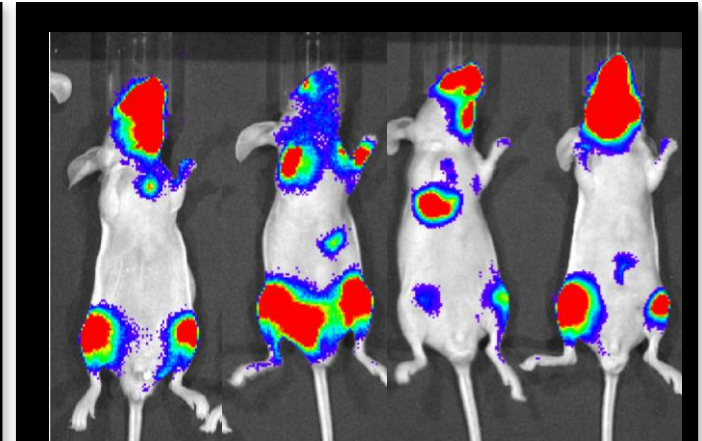
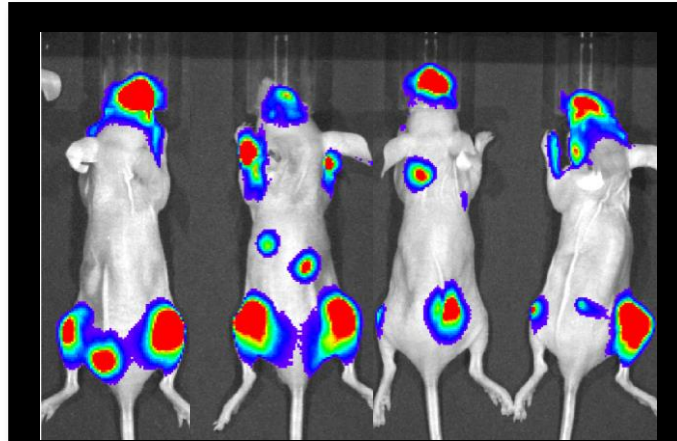
OCD155 inhibits Bone Metastasis in Prostate Cancer

(PC-3M-Pro4 luciferase expressing, day 35)

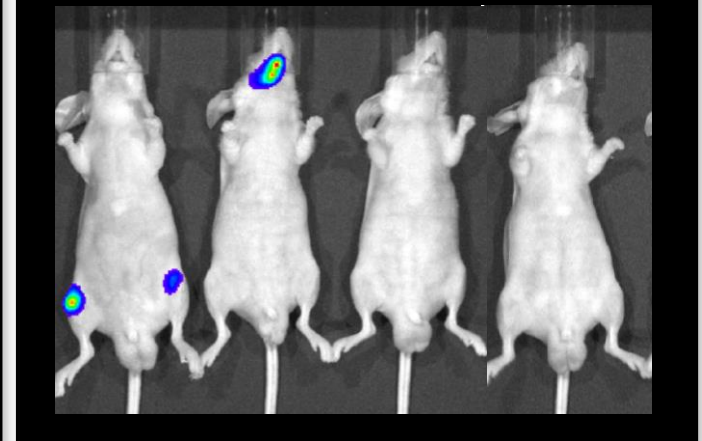
dorsal

ventral

Vehicle



OCD155
(5mg/kg/d)



Drug Repurposing/Repositioning

Safety profile and clinical properties are well studied and understood,

Considerably reduction of failure in later stages of clinical development

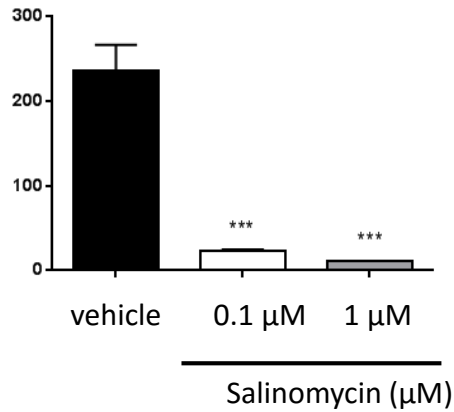
Antibiotic (Salinomycin)

Anti-depressant (Penfluoridol)

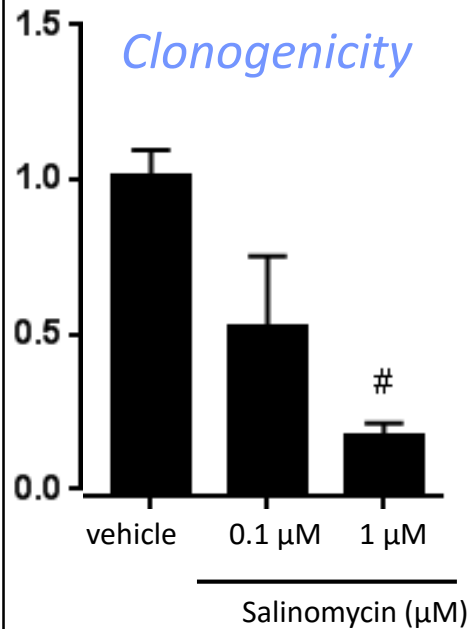
Anti-tumorigenic & anti-metastatic properties of salinomycin

In vitro

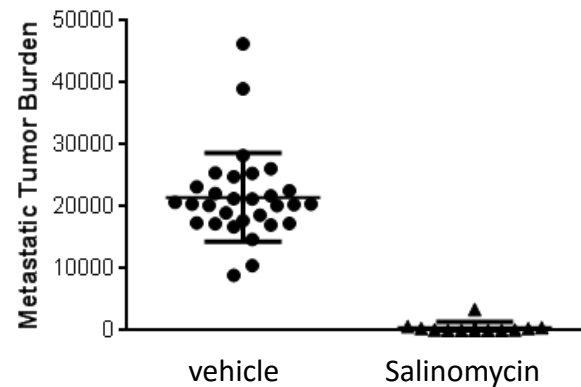
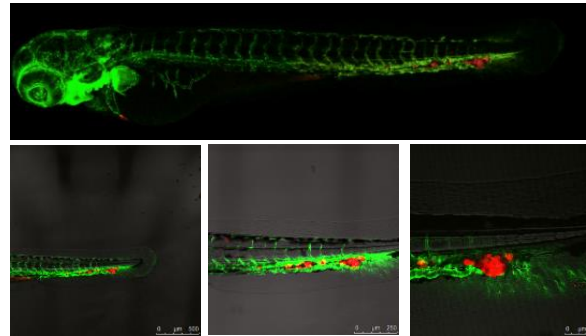
Migration



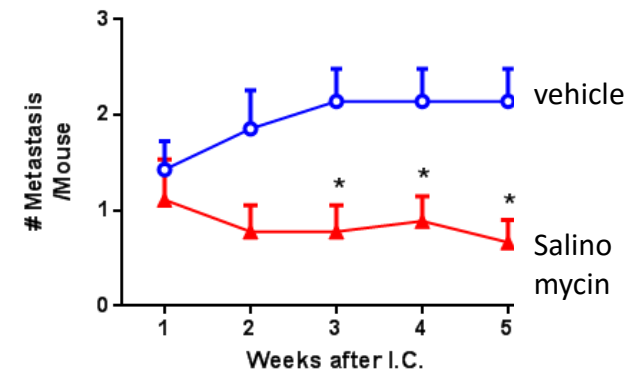
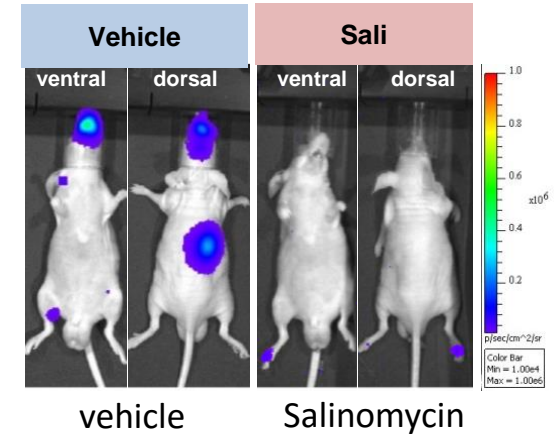
Clonogenicity



Zebrafish model



Preclinical mouse model

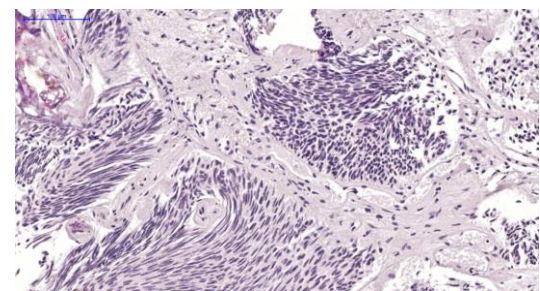
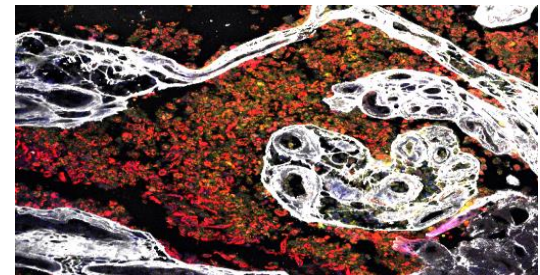
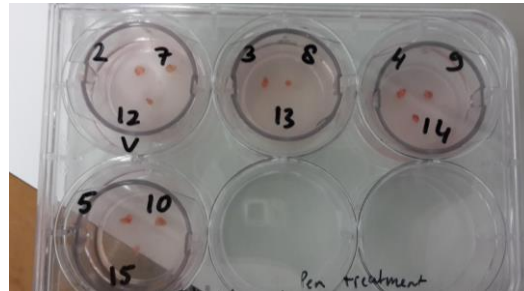
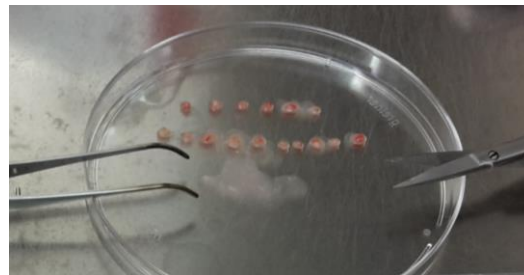
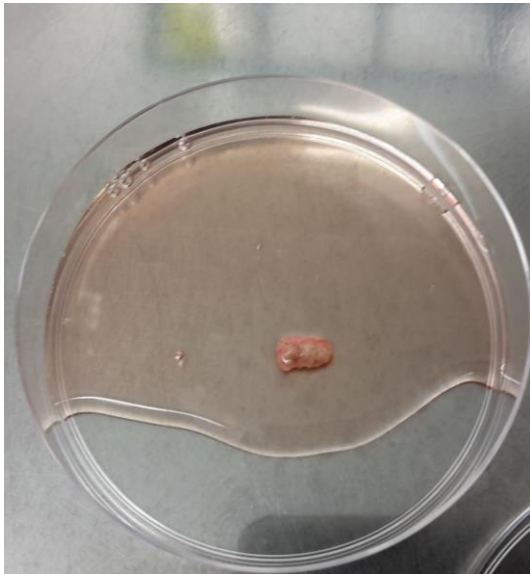


patient-tumor slices cultured *ex vivo*

Patient-derived
Tumor material

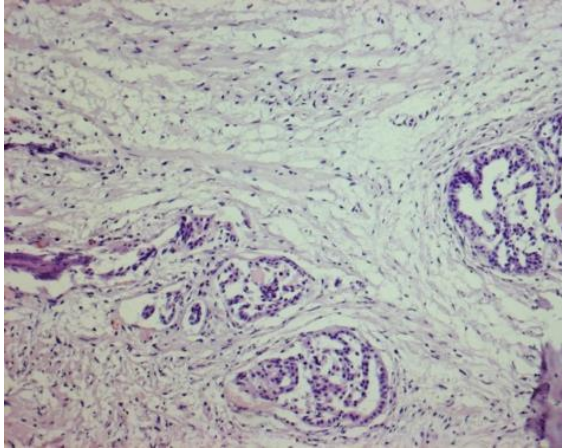
Treat tumor pieces
with compound

Fix, embed, cut,
stain & analyze,

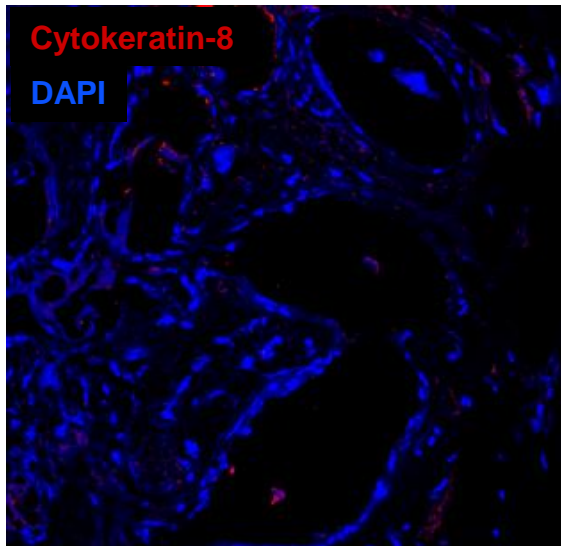
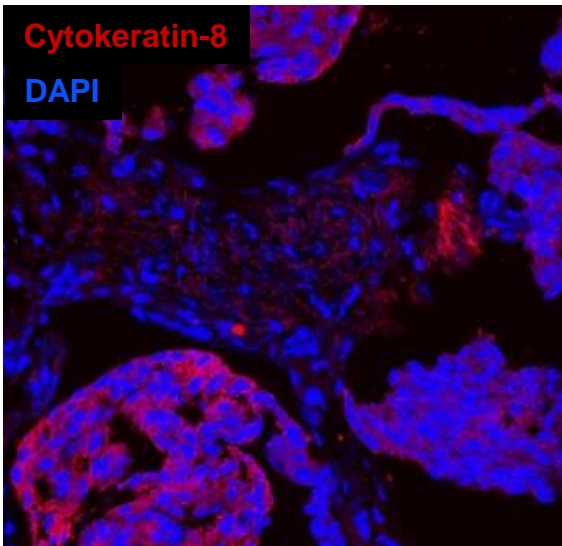
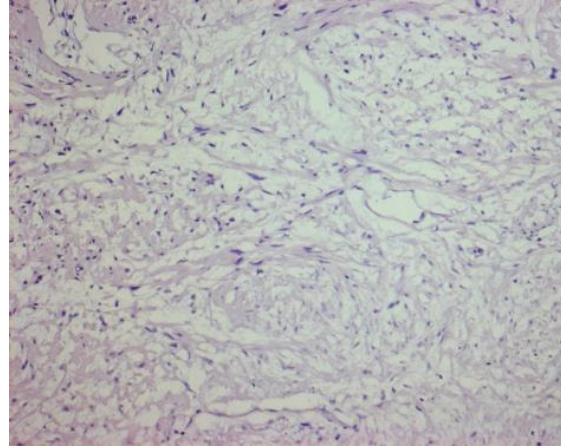


Patient-derived prostate cancer slices cultured ex vivo

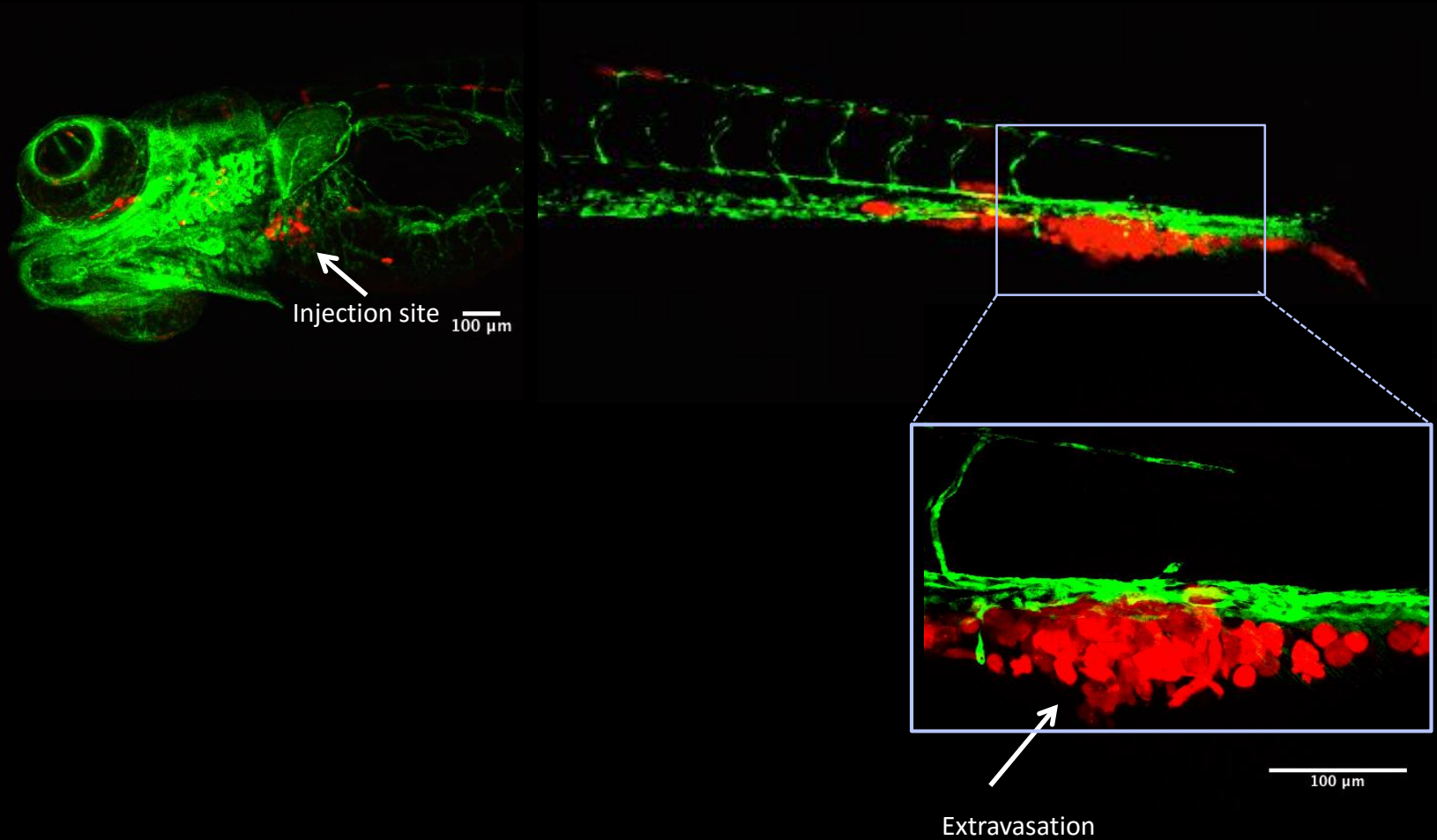
Vehicle



Salinomycin(10 μ M)



Dissemination and metastasis of bladder cancer cells

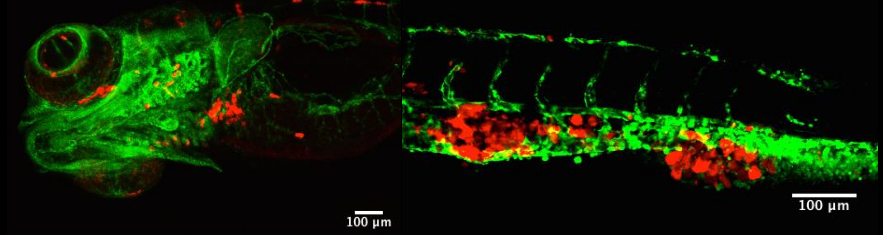
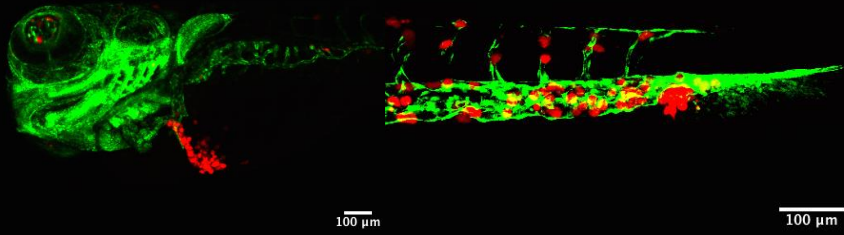


Treatment with **salinomycin** of bladder cancer cells

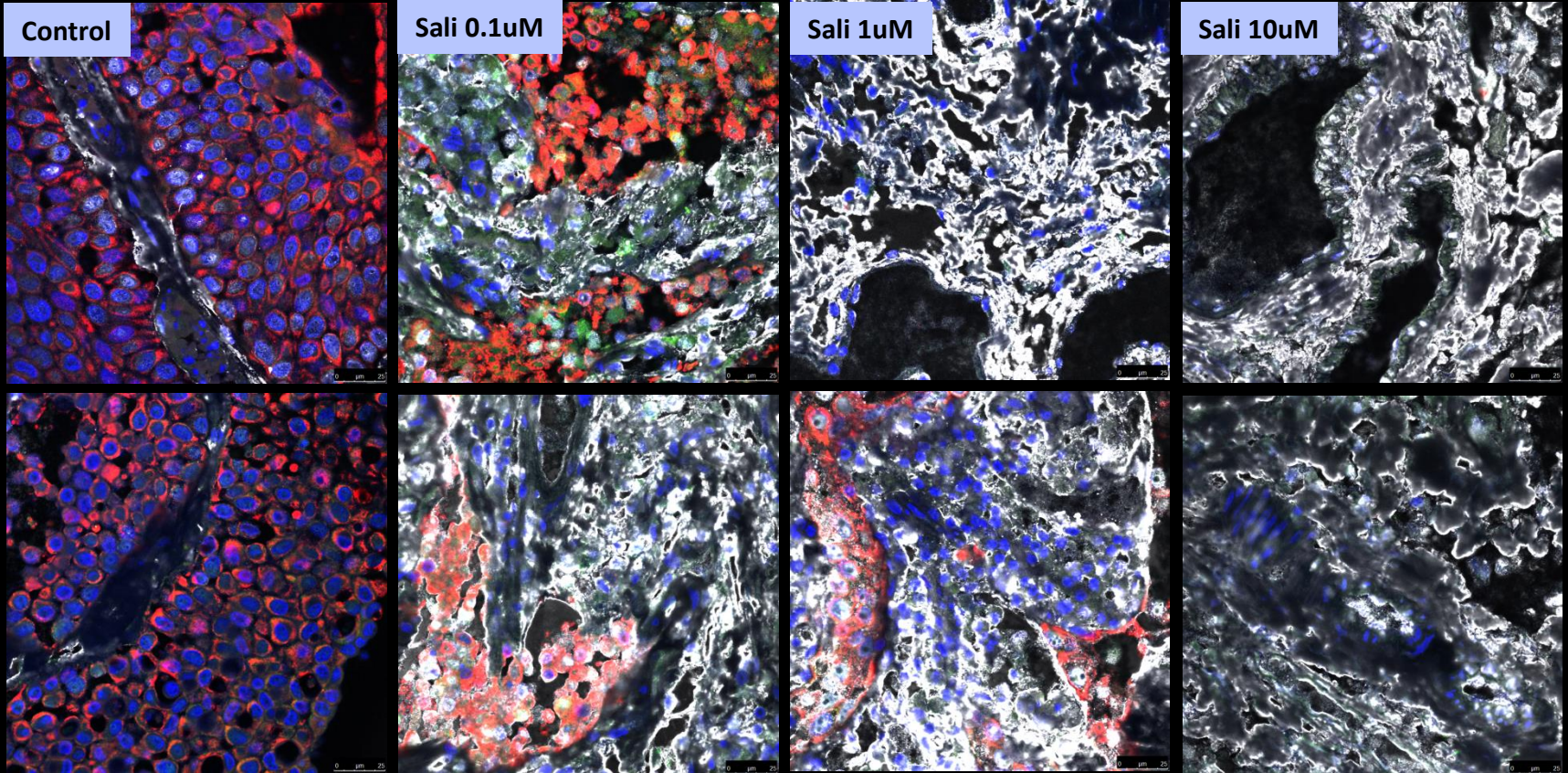
2 dpi

4 dpi

Vehicle



Salinomycin in *ex vivo* cultured tumor slices from urothelial carcinoma



Pancytokeratin

DAPI

PCNA

Collagen

Cationic Amphiphilic Drugs

Review

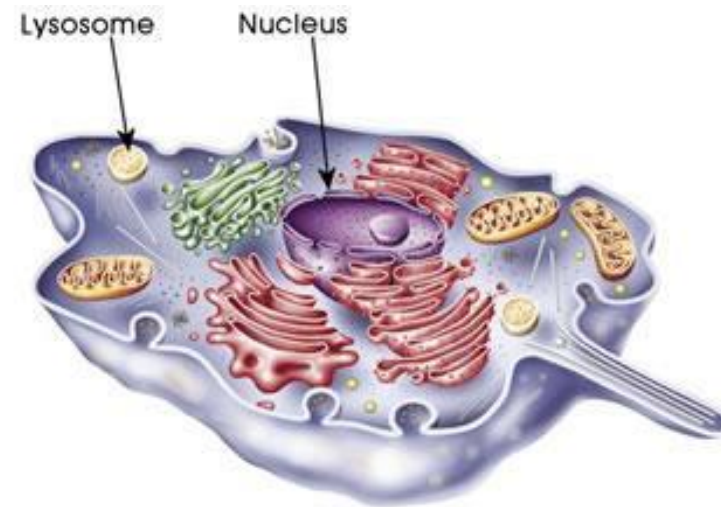
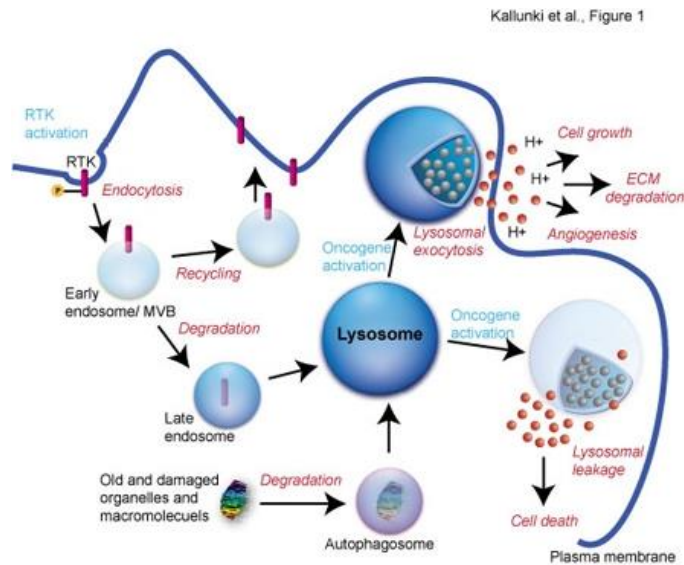
Cancer incidence in patients with schizophrenia and their first-degree relatives – a meta-analysis

Catts VS, Catts SV, O'Toole BI, Frost ADJ. Cancer incidence in patients with schizophrenia and their first-degree relatives – a meta-analysis.

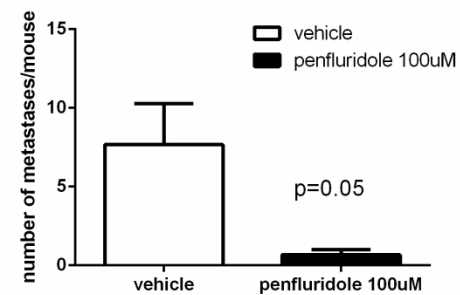
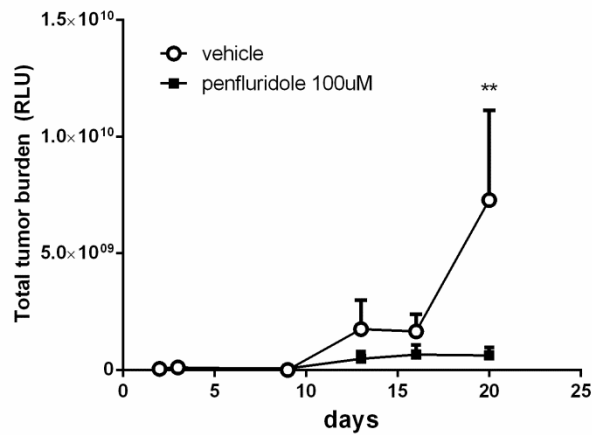
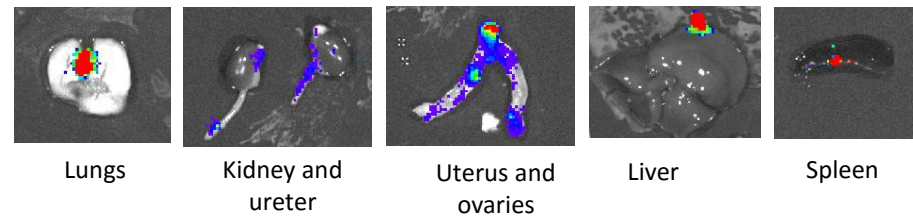
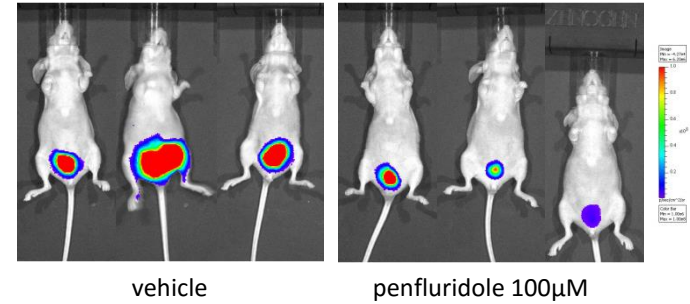
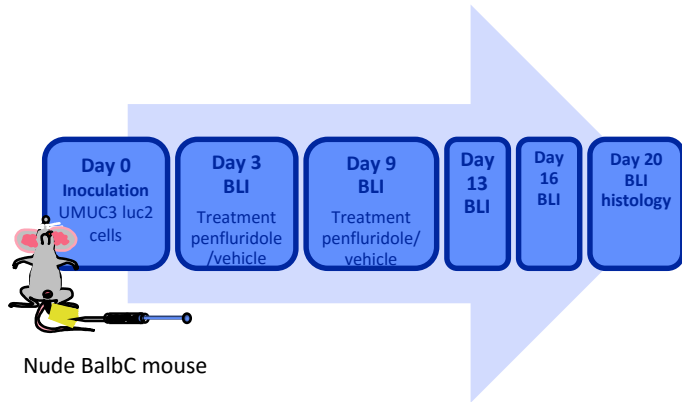
V. S. Catts¹, S. V. Catts^{1,2}, B. I. O'Toole³, A. D. J. Frost²
¹School of Medicine, The University of Queensland, St

Acta Psychiatr Scand. 2008 May;117(5):323-36.

- Lower incidence of cancer in schizophrenia patients
- Cationic Amphiphilic Drugs (CADs) often used as anti-depressants/psychotics
Known to induce lysosomal cell-death

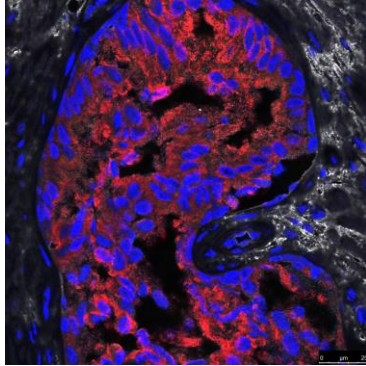


Bladder cancer orthotopic *in vivo* xenograft model

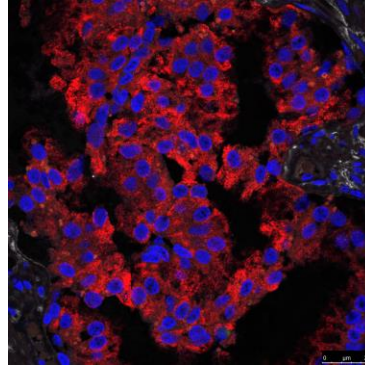


High grade papillary urothelial cell carcinoma with invasion in stroma. (Non muscle invasive)

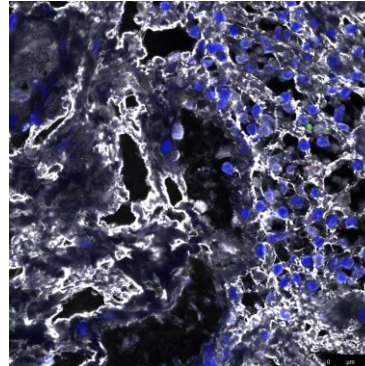
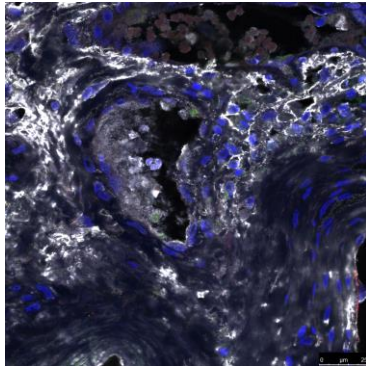
Day 3



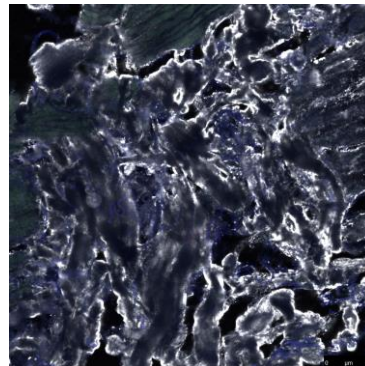
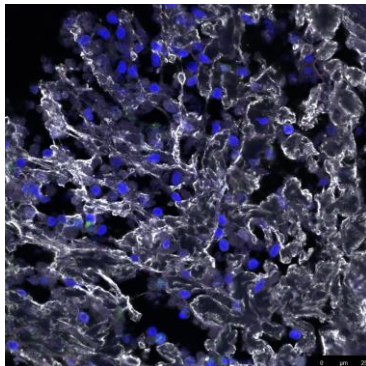
Day 7



vehicle



10uM penfluridol



50uM penfluridol

Pancytokeratin
DAPI
Collagen

Summary & Conclusions

- Each disease model has specific intrinsic limitations
 - lack of functioning immune system (PDX, xenografting)
 - lack of cellular and extracellular stroma (cell cultures, organoids)
 - species differences (mice, zebrafish..)
 - etc.
- ‘weaknesses’ can be exploited for the study of mechanisms of tumor progression & the identification of novel therapeutic targets !
- Clinical validation of preclinical findings in human tissues facilitates clinical translation



Acknowledgements

LUMC dept. Urology

Geertje van der Horst
Marjan van de Merbel
Jeroen Buijs
Eugenio Zoni
Jan Kroon
Federico La Manna
Maaïke van der Mark
Rob Bevers
Rob Pelger

IRST-Meldola, Italy

Laura Mercatali
Toni Ibrahim

EMC, Rotterdam, The Netherlands

Dept. of Pathology

Ellen Zwarthoff

Dept. Urology

Wytske van Weerden
Chris Bangma

Radboud MC

Dept. Exp. Urology

Onno van Hooij
Tilly Aalders
Jack Schalken

Univ. of Utrecht Dept. Pharmaceuticals

Gert Storm
Bart Metselaar

Univ. of Berne Dept. Urology Switzerland

Janine Hensel
Marianna de Julio
George Thalmann
Marco Cecchini

IBL, Leiden, The Netherlands

Institute of Biology

Lanpeng Chen
Ewa Snaar-Jagalska

