

Cellular Signaling and Cancer Plasticity Group - CPG



Dr. Karel Souček

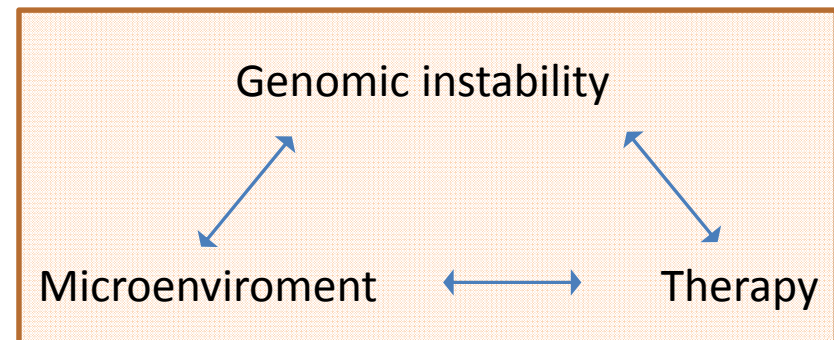
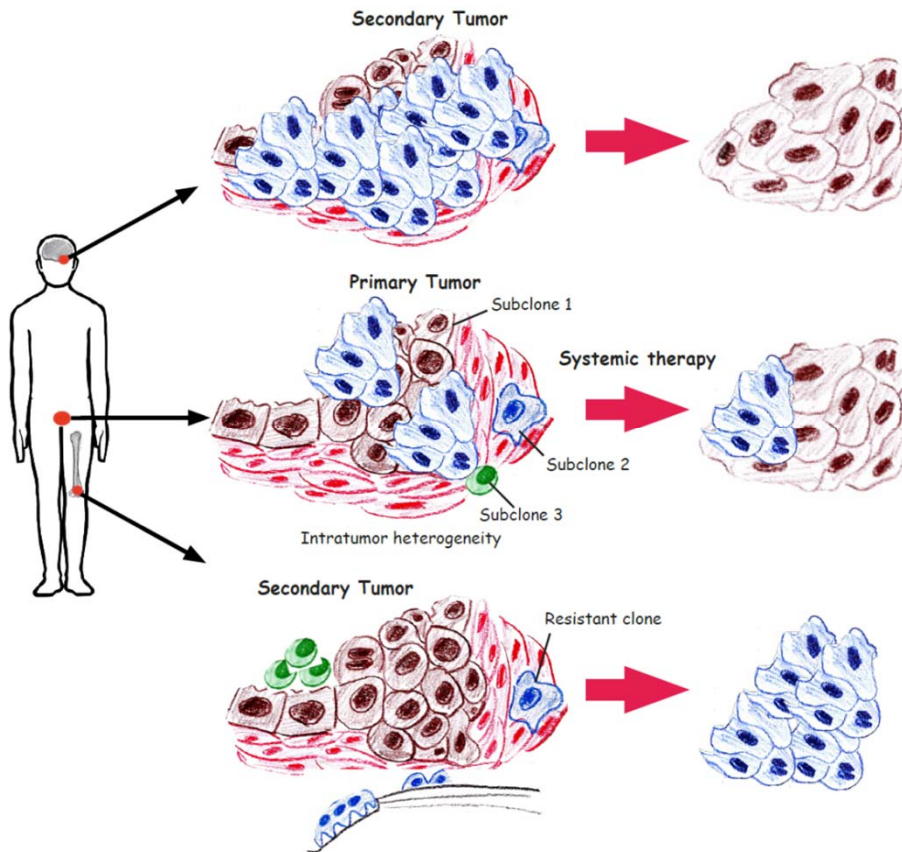
ksoucek@ibp.cz

Department of Cytokinetics
Institute of Biophysics AS CR
Kralovopolska 135
612 65 Brno , Czech Republic
Tel: + 420 541 517 166

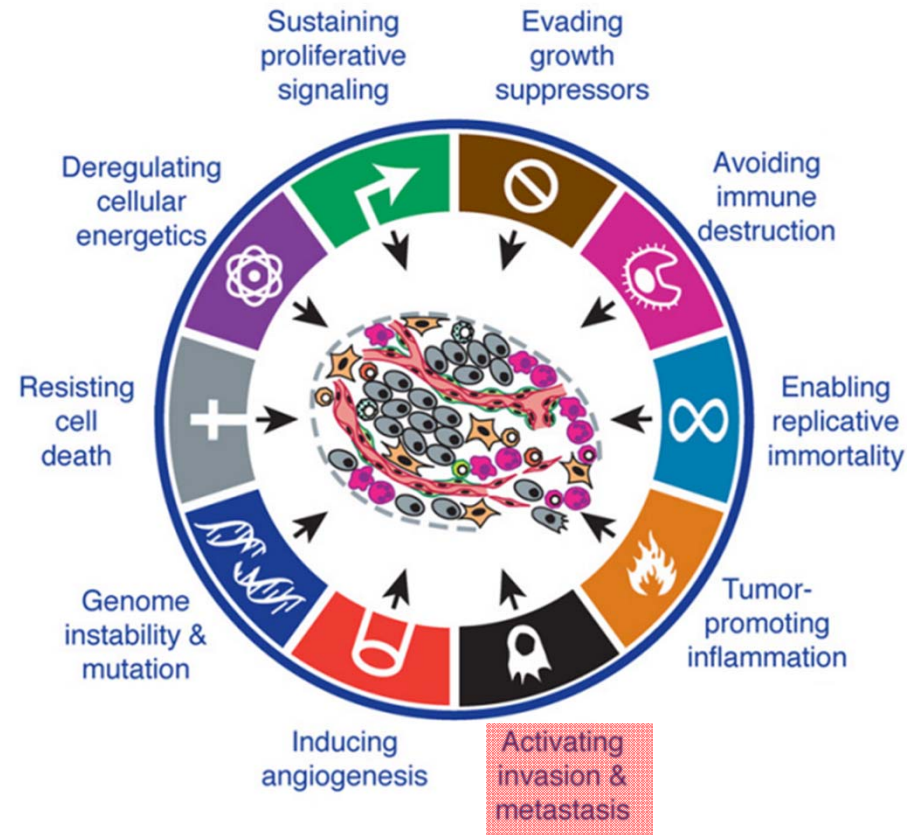
St. Anne's University Hospital Brno
International Clinical Research Center
Pekařská 53
656 91 Brno, Czech Republic
Tel: + 420 543 181 111

Plasticity of cancer cells

- Cancer is heterogeneous and not single cell disease.
- Complex and dynamic, NOT static “ecosystem”.
- Diversity inside tumors is clinical problem limiting the efficacy of targeted therapies and compromising treatment outcomes.

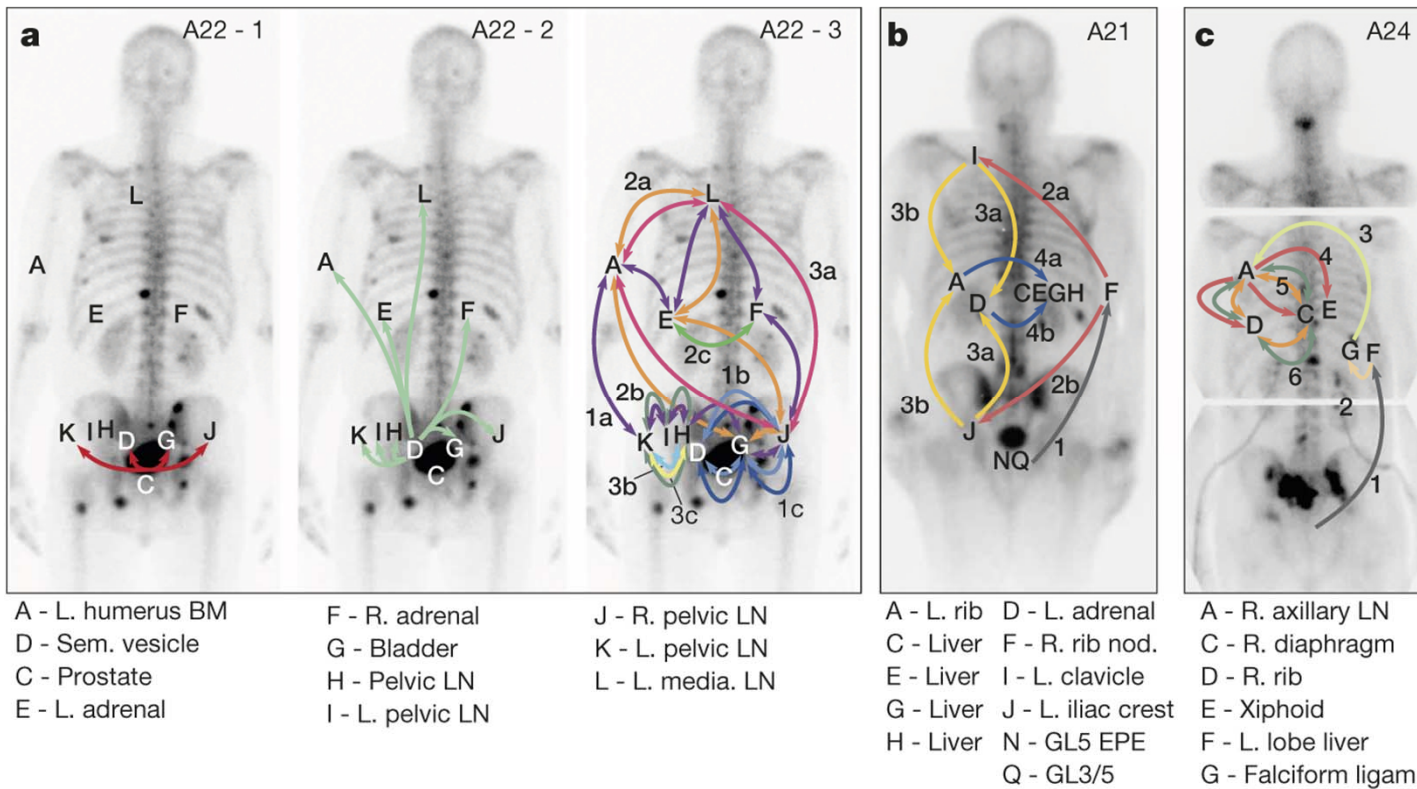


Hallmarks of cancer



- 90% of cancer related deaths are due to metastasis
- What kind of cells drives metastasis?

Metastasis-to-metastasis seeding occurs either by a linear or by a branching pattern of spread.



G Gudem *et al. Nature*, E1-E5 (2015) doi:10.1038/nature14347

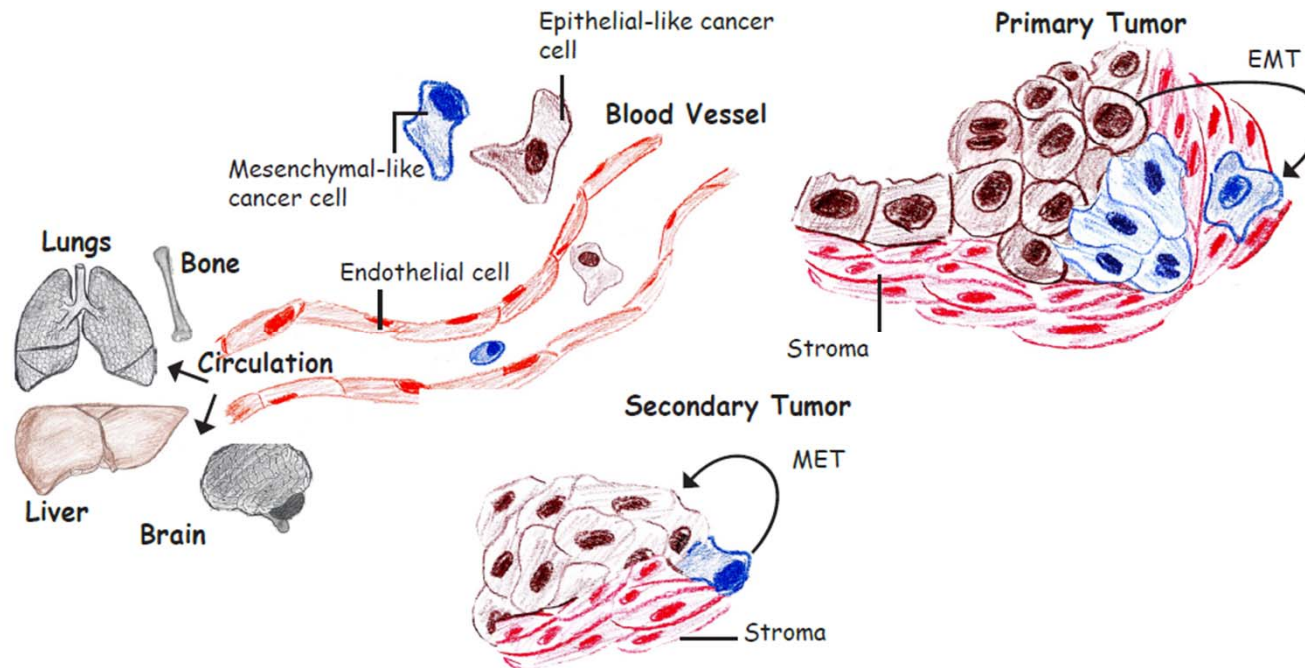
Hallmarks of metastasis-initiating cells

Characterized by evolutionary advantageous traits that may originate in primary tumor and continue to evolve during dissemination & colonization:

- **cellular plasticity**
- metabolic reprogramming
- ability to enter/exit dormancy
- immune evasion
- co-option of other tumor and stromal cells

Epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition (EMT)

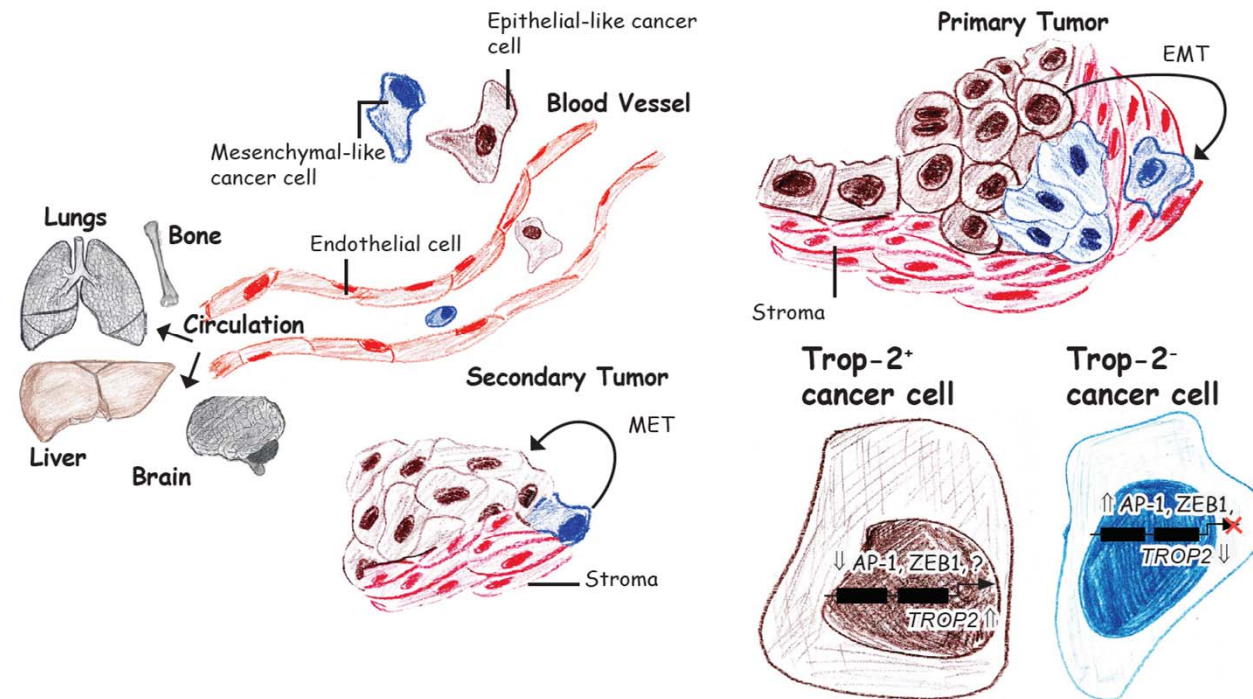
- Reversible acquisition of migratory and invasive properties by epithelial cells
- Role in embryonic development, fibrosis, cancer
- Creates cells with **stem-like cells** characteristics
- Both mesenchymal and epithelial phenotypes are required for efficient meta



Questions

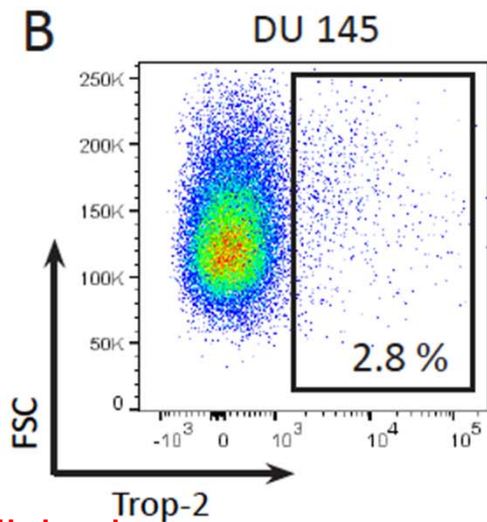
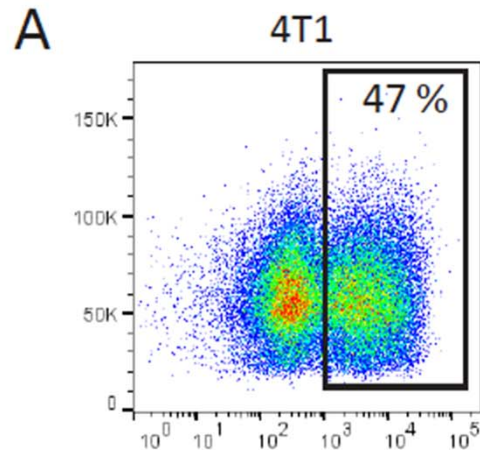
- What is a role of EMT in prostate and breast cancer progression?
 - Trop-2 associates with epithelial phenotype of breast and prostate cancer cells
 - EMT & metastatic signature of selected BCa subpopulations
- What is a role of cancer plasticity and heterogeneity in therapy resistance?
 - Synthetic lethality as a concept for treatment drug resistant cancer

Trop-2 associates with an epithelial phenotype in breast and prostate cancer cells



Trop-2 marks epithelial subpopulation of BCa and PCa cell lines

Hypothesis: EMT is accompanied by changes in CSC-like signature



unpublished

Trop-2

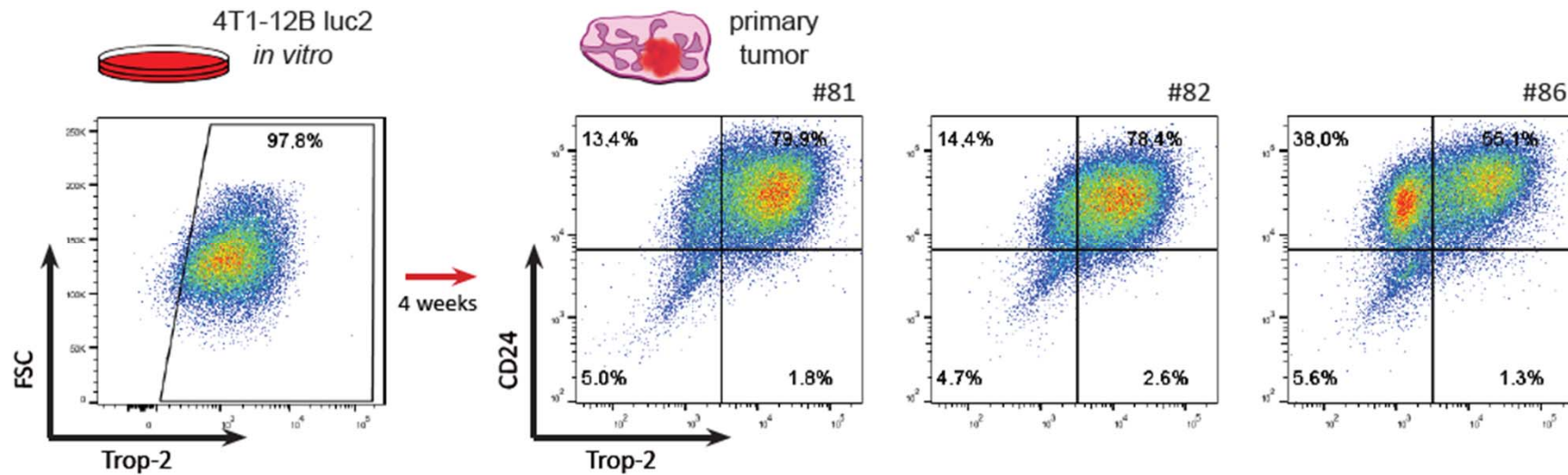
- cell surface glycoprotein
- marks stem cells and progenitors
- role in stemness and multipotency maintenance mostly unknown, e.g. in prostate activates basal cell program
- in some tissues, expression is epigenetically silenced in differentiated adult cells
- described as oncogene and metastasis inductor

EpCAM vs. Trop-2

- both are commonly (over)expressed in adenoCa
- both are processed via RIP
- 67 % similarity
- 46 % promoter seq identity => quite unrelated
- EpCAM is known to be downregulated during EMT; but what about Trop-2?
- EpCAM KO has lethal phenotype

Dynamics of Trop-2 expression *in vivo* & *in vitro*

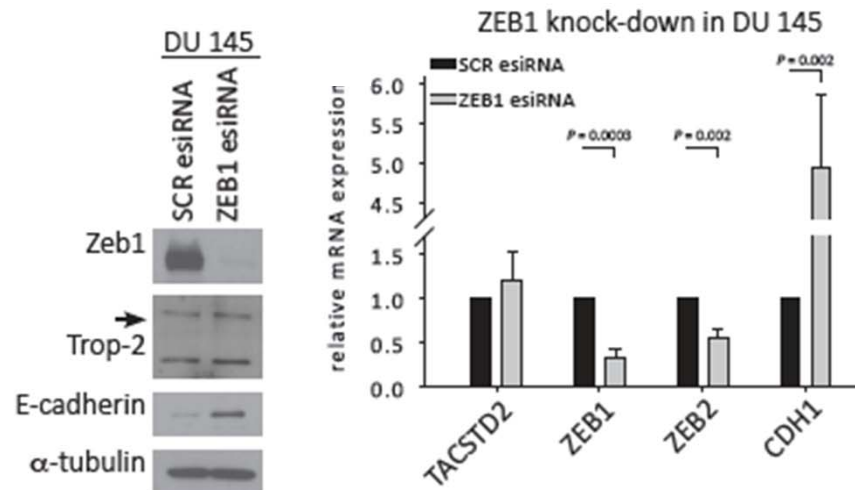
Hypothesis: Trop-2 is dynamically regulated and reflects epithelial state of cells



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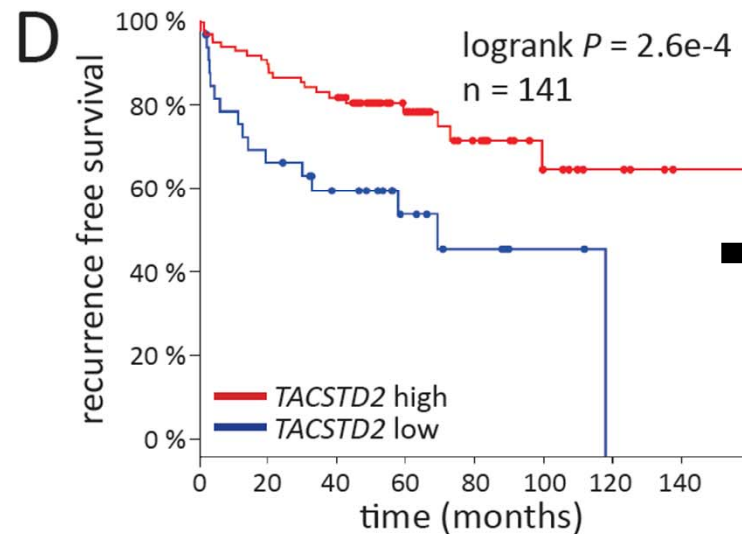
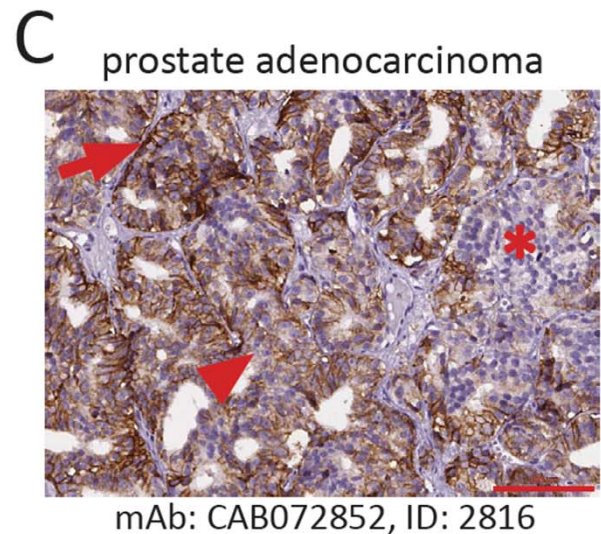
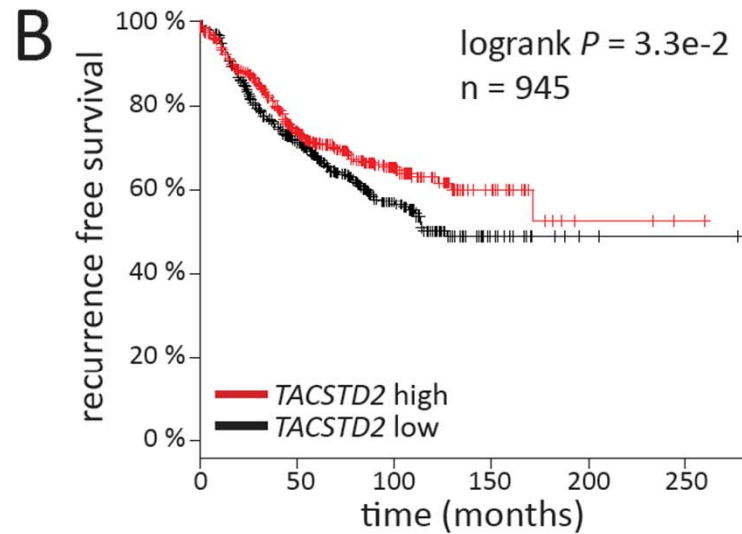
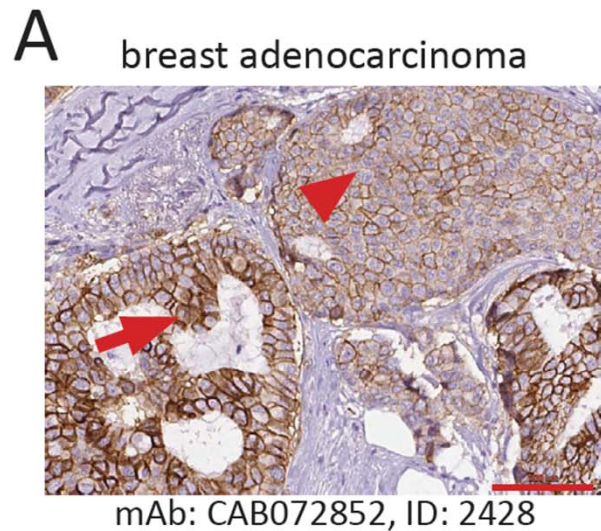
Regulation of Trop-2 expression by epigenetic and EMT machinery

Hypothesis: ZEB1 & DNA methylation regulate Trop-2



unpublished

Intratumoral heterogeneity of membrane Trop-2 expression



→ better prognosis associated with epithelial phenotype

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Summary

- Trop-2 associates with epithelial phenotype of breast and prostate cancer cells
- commonly accepted view of Trop-2 as oncogene is too simplistic

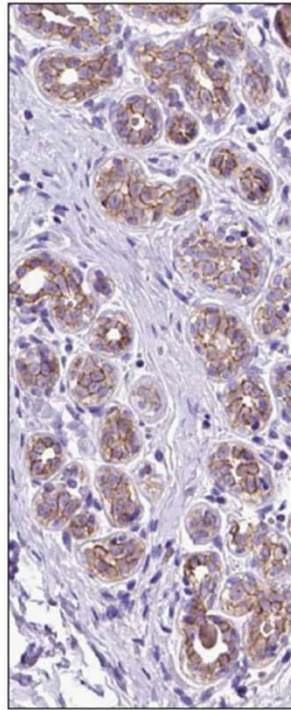
Future plans

- To uncover molecular mechanisms by which Trop-2 contributes to cancer progression
 - ZEB1 ChIP
 - methylation status of human Trop-2 promoter
 - single cell qPCR in CTCs

Intratumoral heterogeneity and plasticity of cancer cells

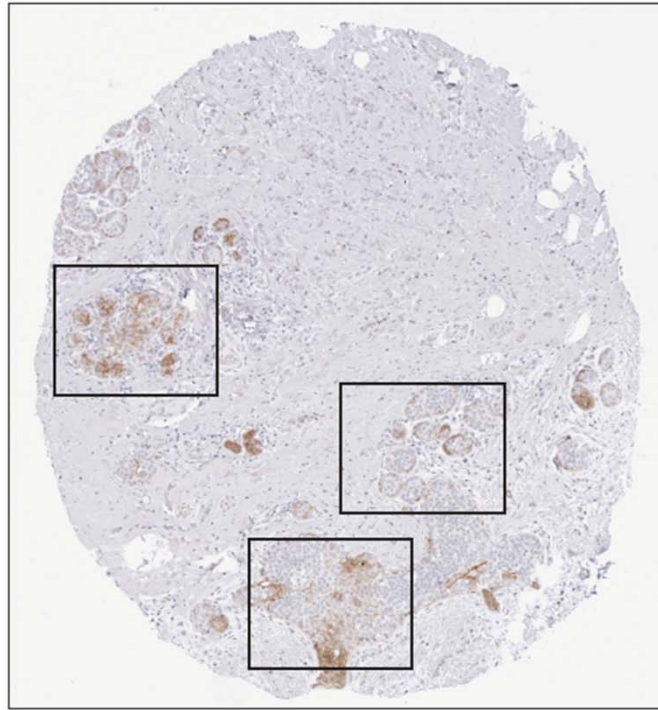
E-Cadherin

mammary gland

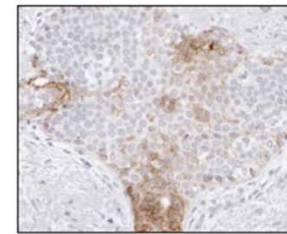
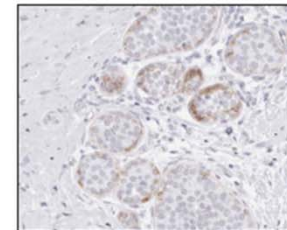
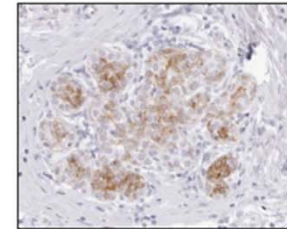


ID: 2104, 43 years

breast cancer



ID: 2898, 41 years



EMT is commonly accepted source of plasticity, characterized by e.g. Cadherin-switch and often accompanied by activation of stem-like transcriptional programs

Motivation

TNBC is:

- Estrogen receptor (ER)-negative
- Progesteron (PR)-negative
- HER2 negative
- 15-20% BCa
- Often in younger women, BRCA1 gene mutation
- Tends to be more aggressive, recur early and spread to other parts of body, poor prognosis
- treatment: surgery, radiation, chemotherapy (platinum-based, taxanes) = no targeted therapy available

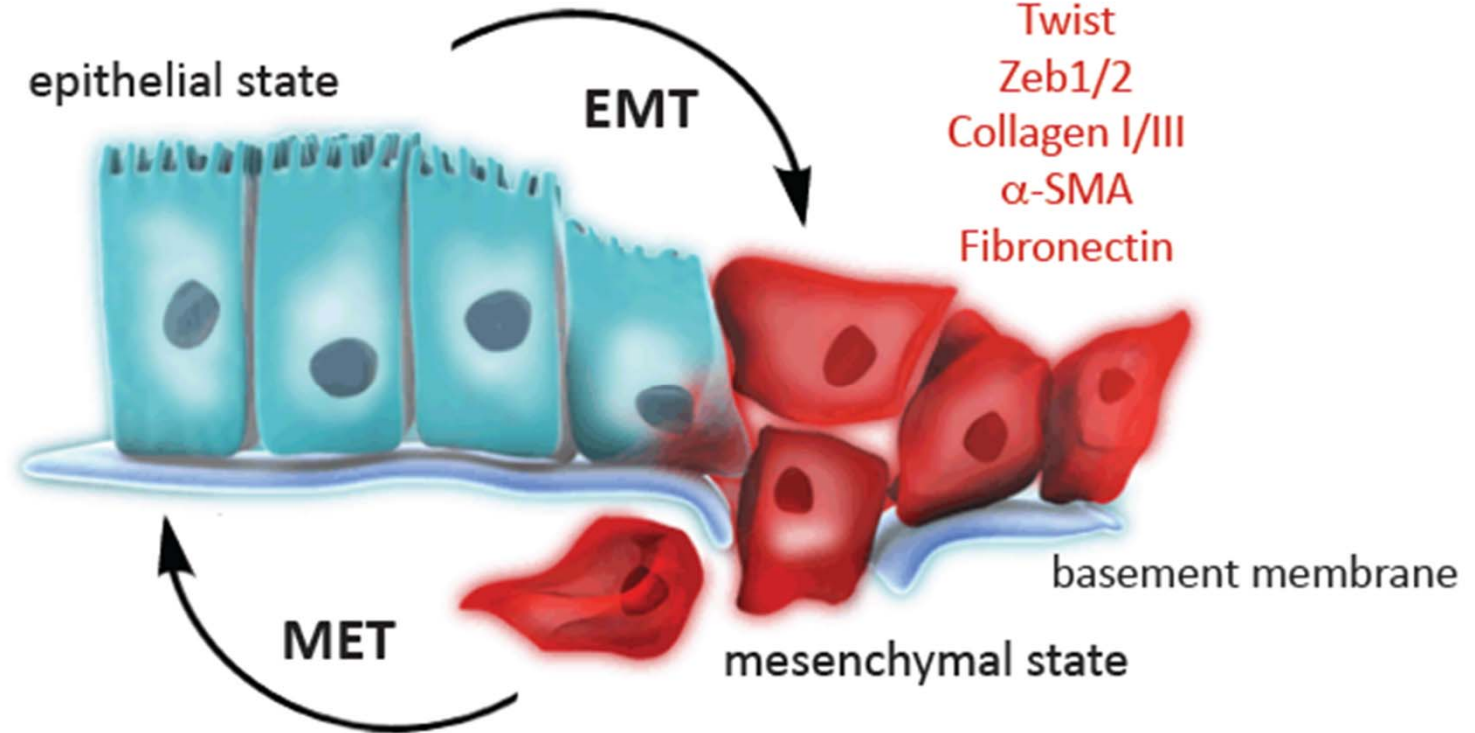
Proteins associated with distinct cancer cell phenotypes

non-BCSC
CD24⁺CD44^{low}

E-cadherin
Claudins
Occludins
ZO-1
Desmoplakin
Cytokeratins
EpCAM

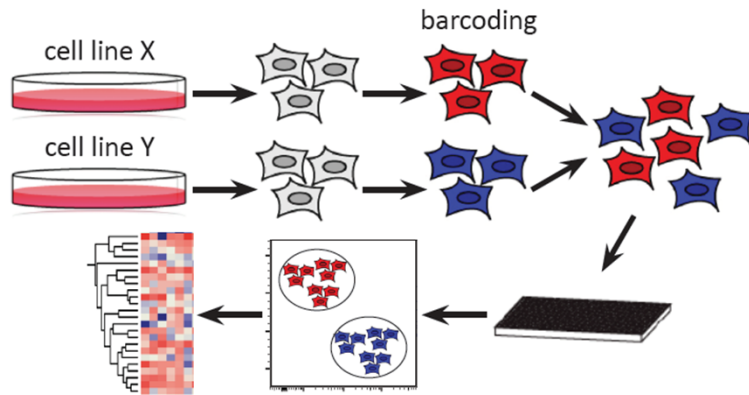
BCSC
CD24⁻CD44^{high}

Vimentin
Snail
Slug
Twist
Zeb1/2
Collagen I/III
 α -SMA
Fibronectin



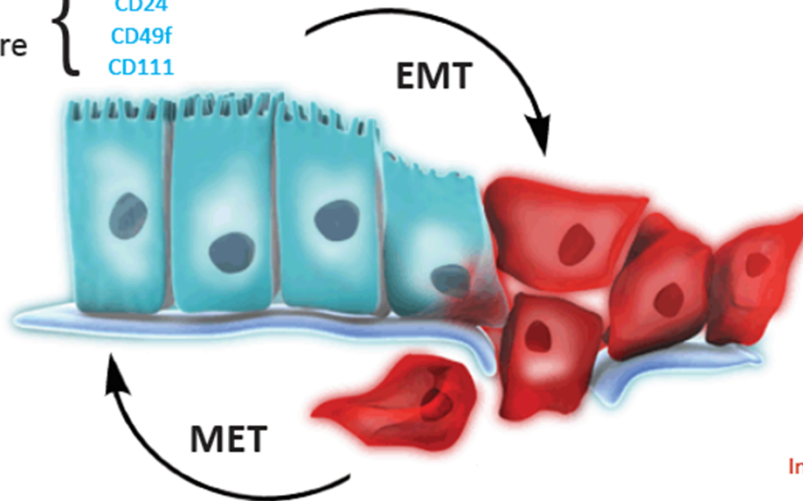
Surface antigens associated with distinct cancer cell phenotypes

Hypothesis: EMT-ed cells have specific surface pattern



Surface marker	Gene	CAFTD03 x BPH-1	HMLE-EMT x HMLE	MCF10A-V12 x MCF10A
		[fold change]		
CD9	<i>CD9</i>	-1,661	-5,651	-1,427
CD24	<i>CD24</i>	-6,272	-5,881	-1,537
CD29	<i>ITGB1</i>	2,402	1,330	1,563
CD44	<i>CD44</i>	2,594	26,202	16,926
CD49c	<i>ITGA3</i>	1,722	1,671	2,154
CD49f	<i>ITGA6</i>	-1,507	-2,087	-1,426
CD97	<i>CD97</i>	1,454	2,060	1,659
CD111	<i>PVRL1</i>	-2,398	-2,015	-1,427
CD112	<i>PVRL2</i>	1,455	1,363	2,445
Integrin $\beta 5$	<i>ITGB5</i>	2,837	3,358	3,110

epithelial surface signature {
 CD9
 CD24
 CD49f
 CD111

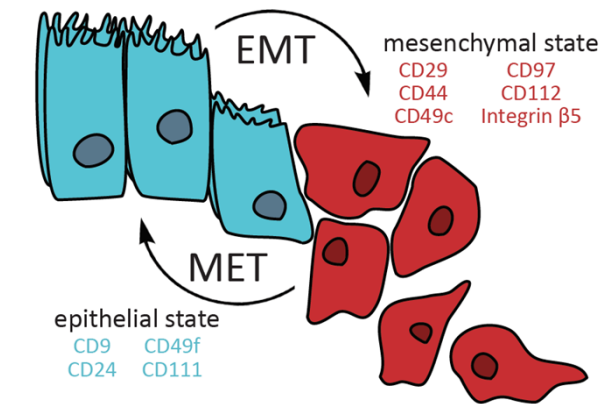


mesenchymal surface signature {
 CD29
 CD44
 CD49c
 CD97
 CD112
 Integrin $\beta 5$

next step:
 11-colour FACS protocol
 for patient samples

unpublished

Predicted 10-molecule surface signature that associates with plasticity of epithelial cells.



SHORT COMMUNICATION

BJC

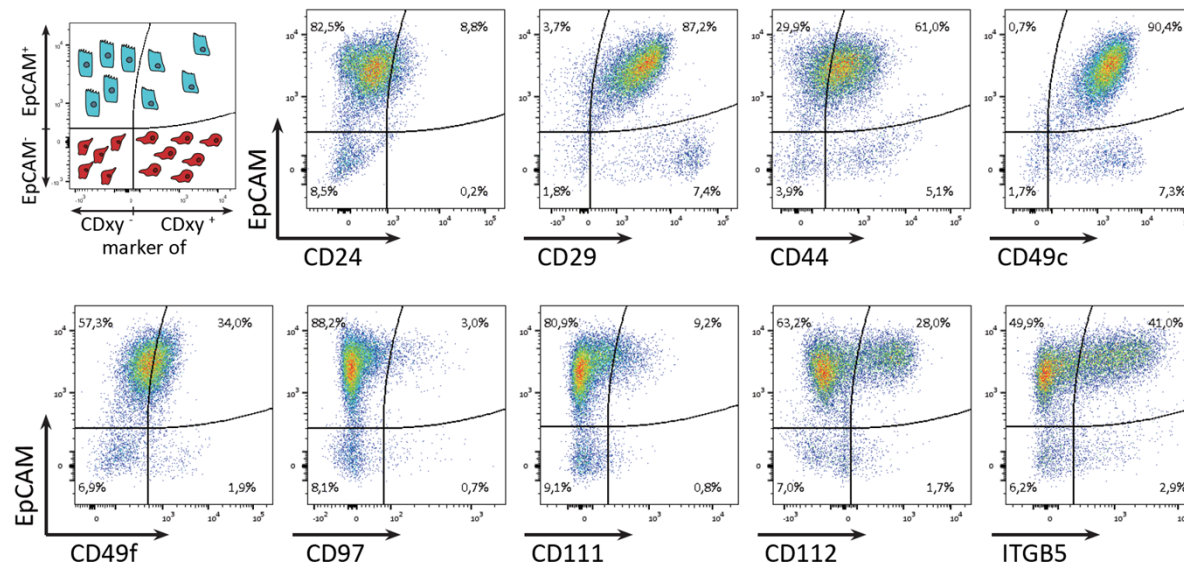
British Journal of Cancer (2018), 1–7 | doi: 10.1038/bjc.2017.497

Keywords: breast cancer; epithelial-mesenchymal plasticity; intratumoural heterogeneity; CD9

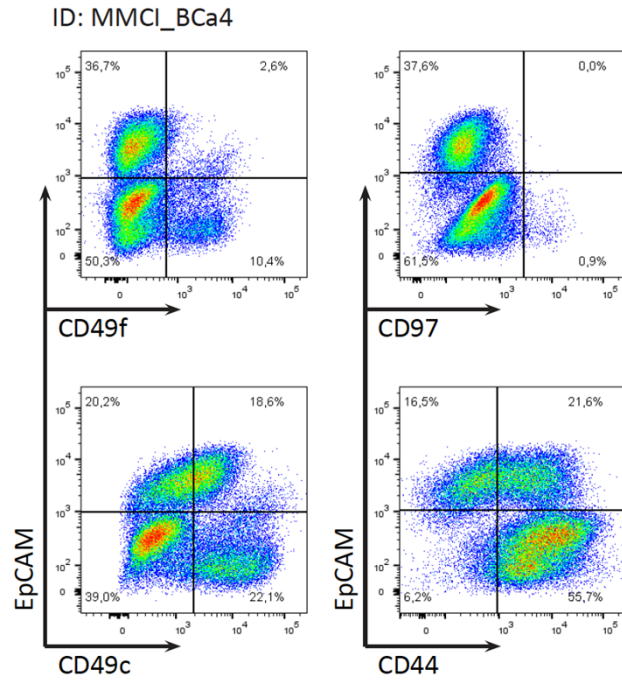
Plasticity and intratumoural heterogeneity of cell surface antigen expression in breast cancer

Ján Remšík^{1,2,3}, Radek Fedr^{1,2}, Jiří Navrátil⁴, Lucia Binó¹, Eva Slabáková¹, Pavel Fabian⁵, Marek Svoboda⁴ and Karel Souček^{*,1,2}

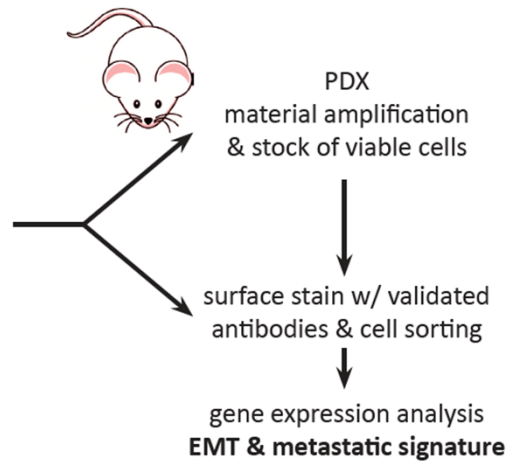
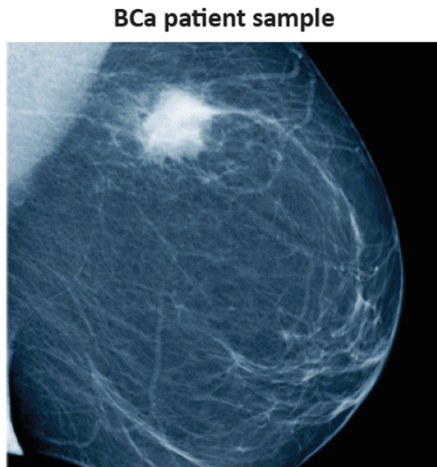
¹Institute of Biophysics of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Královopolská 135, Brno 612 65, Czech Republic; ²Center of Biomolecular and Cellular Engineering, International Clinical Research Center, St. Anne's University Hospital Brno, Pekařská 53, Brno 656 91, Czech Republic; ³Department of Experimental Biology, Faculty of Science, Masaryk University, Kamenice 5, Brno 625 00, Czech Republic; ⁴Department of Comprehensive Cancer Care, Masaryk Memorial Cancer Institute, Žlutý kopec 7, Brno 656 53, Czech Republic and ⁵Department of Oncological Pathology, Masaryk Memorial Cancer Institute, Žlutý kopec 7, Brno 656 53, Czech Republic



Heterogeneity examples

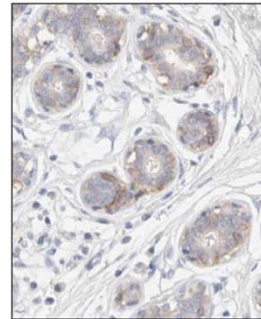


Experimental strategy



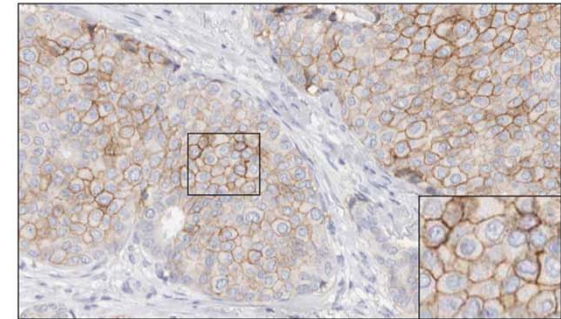
EpCAM

normal mammary gland



ID: 2773, 23 years

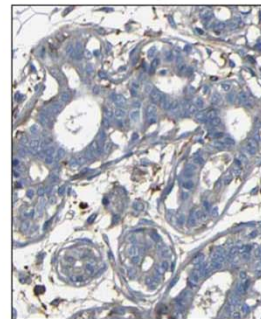
breast cancer



ID: 2428, 75 years

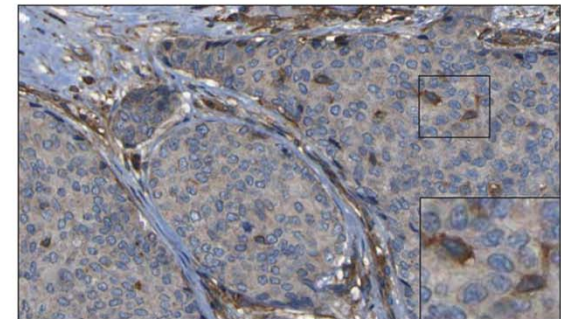
CD97

normal mammary gland



ID: 3544, 45 years

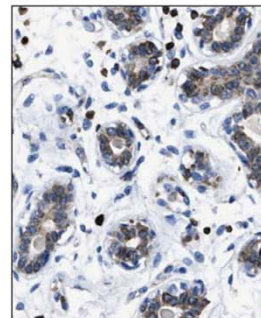
breast cancer



ID: 2428, 75 years

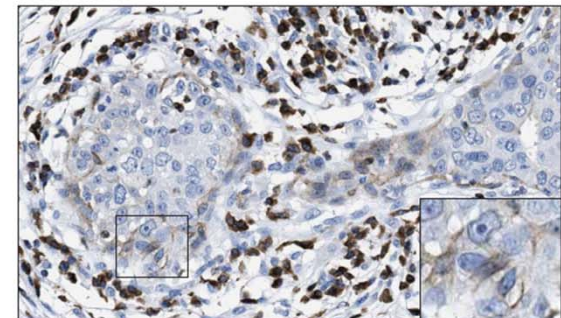
CD49c

normal mammary gland



ID: 3544, 45 years

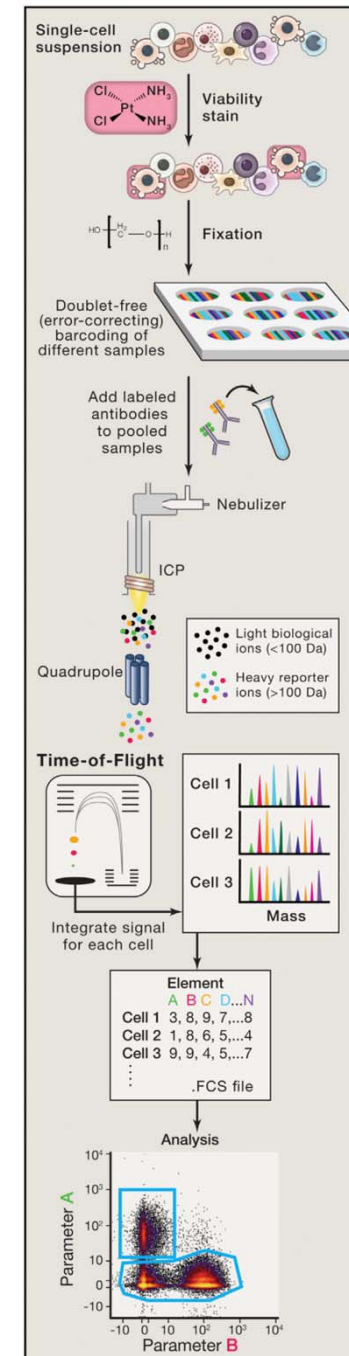
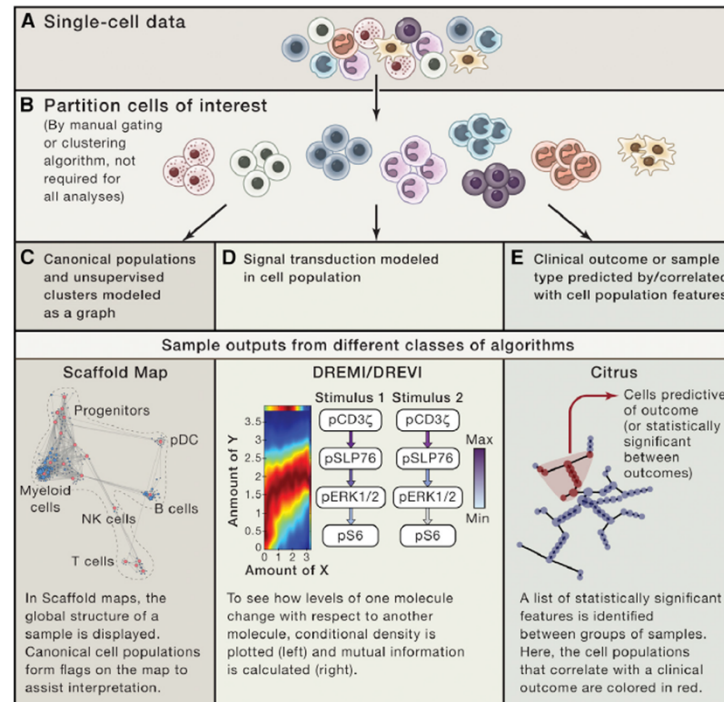
breast cancer



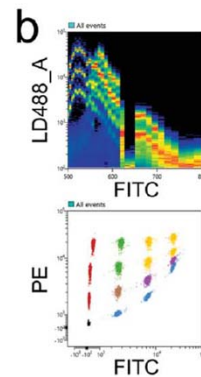
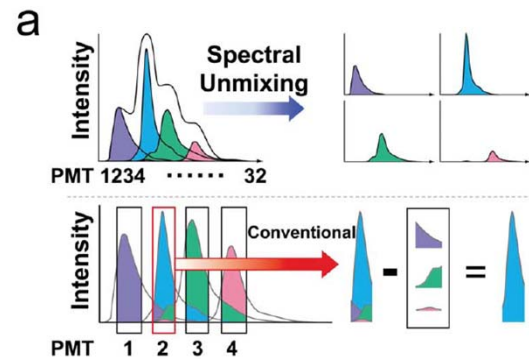
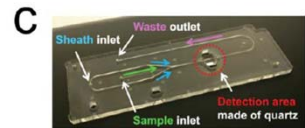
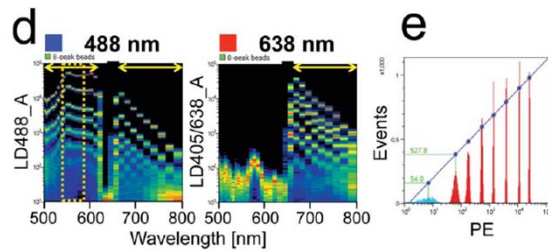
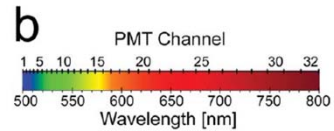
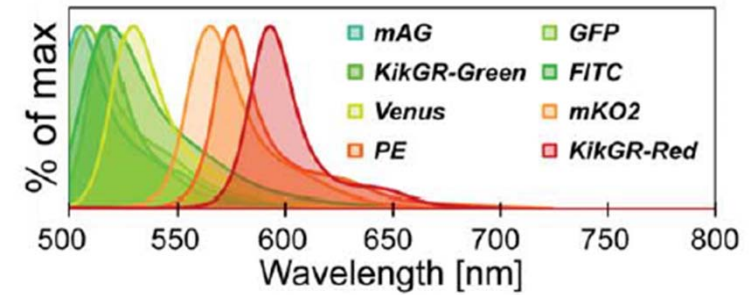
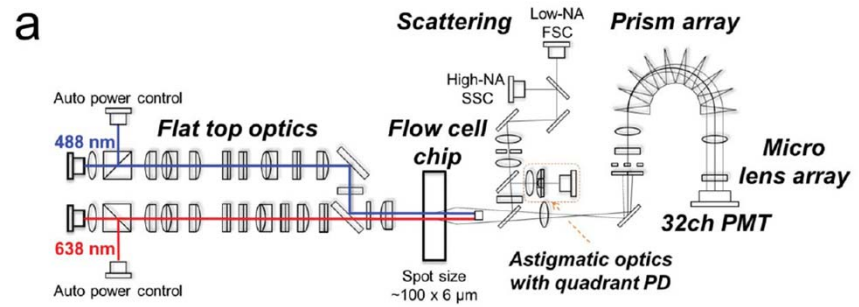
ID: 2392, 27 years

Mass cytometry

- measurement of over 40 simultaneous cellular parameters at single-cell resolution



Alternative ... spectral FCM



Summary

- epithelial and stromal compartment of breast cancer tissue is composed of extremely heterogeneous mixture of cells

Future plans

- To identify cell surface signature which reflects cancer cell plasticity and mirrors enrichment in metastasis-initiating genes in patients.
 - sample collection (actually various subpopulations from 3 patients sorted), processing and analysis
 - *in vitro* and *in vivo* tests for relevant markers (analysis of selected signaling pathways, migration, invasion)

Outlook

- Small-molecule drugs and synthetic lethality
- Plasticity of cancer cells and new targets for cancer therapy
- Modulation of tissue microenvironment, cell metabolism and drug efficiency

Team

- Lucia Binó, Ximena Muresan, Miroslav Huličiak
- Stanislav Drápela, Vojtěch Dvořák, Šárka Šimečková
- Radek Fedr
- Department of Cytokinetics, Institute of Biophysics AS

Cooperation

- Petr Beneš, Lucia Knopfová, Stjepan Uldrijan, Aleš Hampl, Petr Vaňhara, Josef Jaroš, Milan Ešner, Kamil Paruch, Lumír Krejčí, Jiří Damborský - **Masaryk University**
- Jan Bouchal, Gvantsa Kharaisvili - **UJP Olomouc**
- Jiří Kohoutek - **Veterinary Research Institute, Brno**
- Zoran Culig laboratory - **Medical University Innsbruck**
- Gabri Van der Pluijm - **Leiden University Medical Centre**
- Wytske van Weerden – **Erasmus University, NL**
- Michael Andäng, **Karolinska Institutet**
- Giuseppe Valachi, **University of Ferrara**

