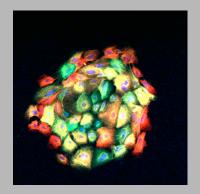
NCAB Discussion of Cancer Stem Cell Theory September 15, 2009

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Cancer Stem Cell Theory

- Measures the heterogeneity of cellular populations within tumors
 - Tumor initiation
 - Self-renewal
 - Marker expression
- Tumor initiating populations
 - Express markers of progenitors
 - Produce heterogeneous tumors

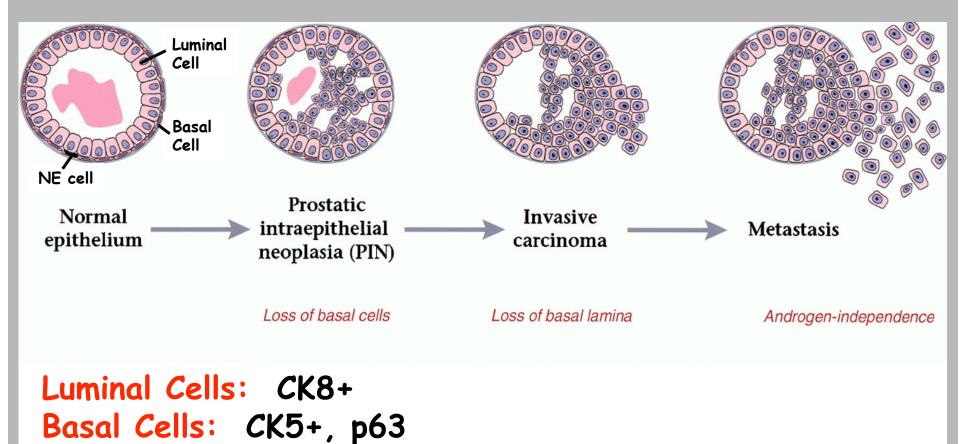
Clarifications re CSC Theory

- Does not make assumptions about the frequency of tumor initiating cells
- Does not make assumptions about the cell of origin
- Does not discount the possibility of plasticity: non-CSC may convert to CSC's

The Value of Investigating Tumor Heterogeneity

- Defining the cell of origin will lead to better early detection markers
- Treatments must target all populations
- Cancer stem cells and metastasis initiating cells share several properties

Prostate Cancer Progression



Neuroendocrine Cells: synaptophysin+, β -3 tubulin

Prostate Stem Cell Properties

- Resistant to castration
- Cofractionate with basal cells using surface markers
- Give rise to luminal, basal, and NE cells

Properties of PC Metastasis

- Poorly differentiated CK8+ carcinomas
- Heterogeneity among metastases within a single patient
 - Variable neuroendocrine differentiation
 - Variable and rogen receptor expression
- A large percentage of castrate-resistant prostate cancers express mutated AR, suggesting evolution from an AR+ cell

Questions Being Addressed

- Mechanistic effect of specific common gene mutations on prostate progenitor populations
- Cellular origins of castrate-resistant
 PC and physiological role of AR
- Does castrate-resistant PC arise from an androgen-independent progenitor cell ?

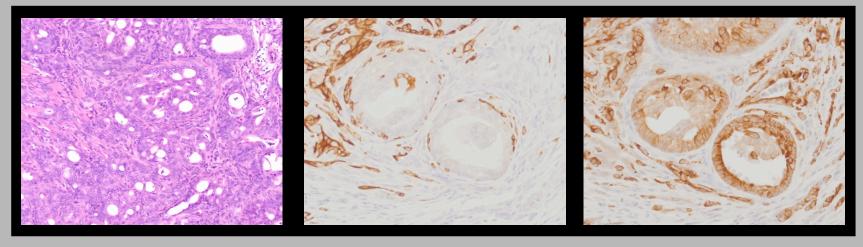
Modeling PC in the mouse: (PbCre+) PTEN^{fl/fl}, P53^{fl/fl}, Luc⁺

•The PTEN pathway is frequently altered in human PC

•Development of invasive and disseminated adenocarcinoma, but not clinically-apparent metastatic tumors

•Death from urinary outflow obstruction at ~ 6 mos.

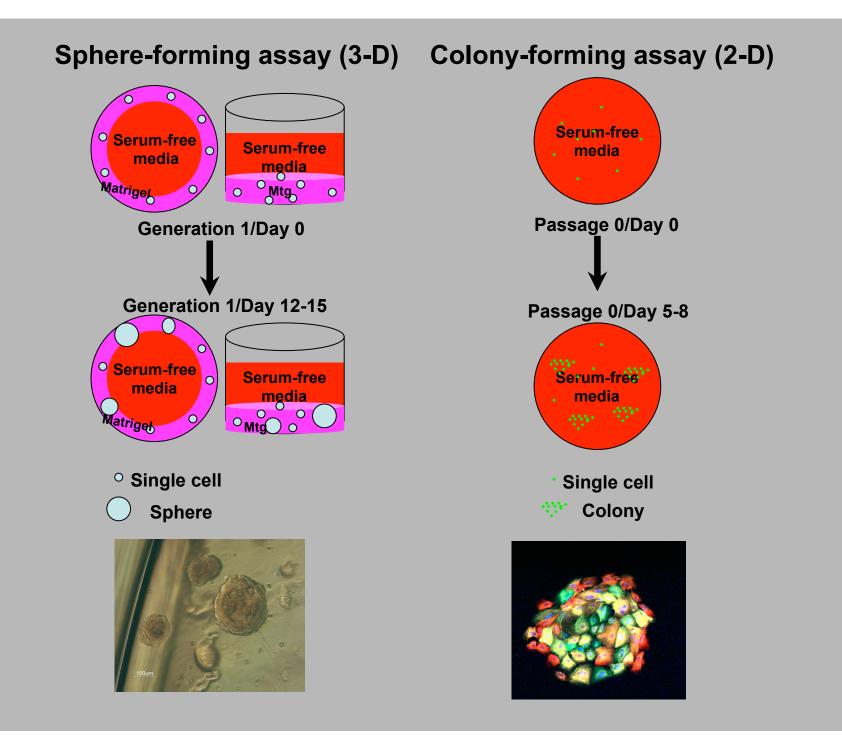
•Proliferation of multiple epithelial cell types (basal, intermediate, and luminal)



СК5

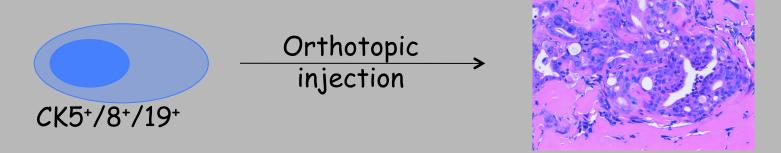
CK8

H&E



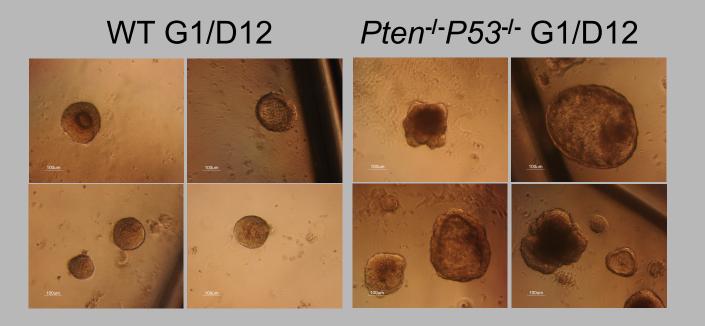
Prostate progenitors are tumor initiating cells

1. Cell clones established from tumors and expressing markers of progenitor cells give rise to adenocarcinoma



2. Single cell suspensions made from protospheres give rise to prostate carcinoma

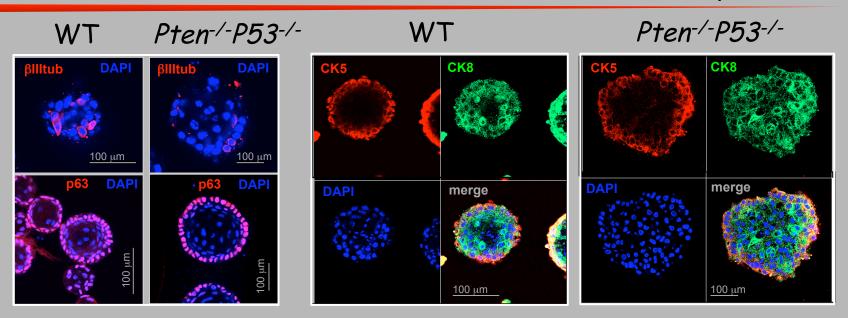
Protosphere Morphologies



Pten-I-P53-I- protospheres relative to wt are

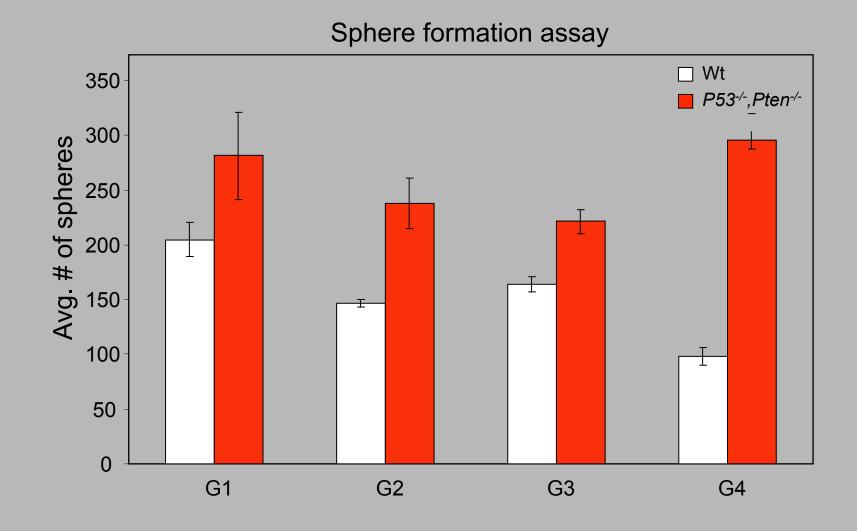
- 3X larger in diameter
- Contain 50% more cells

Differentiation Potential in Transformed spheres

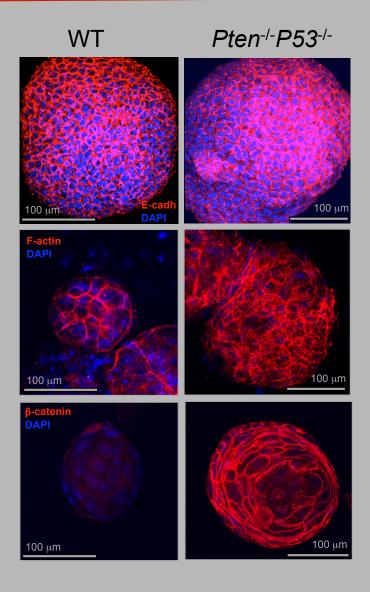


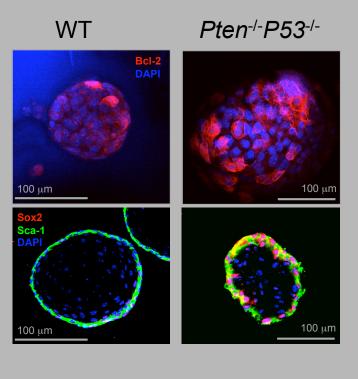
- Sphere-forming cells are rare (~1%)
- •Spheres contain multipotent progenitors that produce basal, intermediate (CK5⁺/CK8⁺), and neuroendocrine cells
- Spheres have a defined architecture
- Basal cells form the outermost layer
- •Pten-/-,P53-/- progenitors produce more CK8+ cells

Transformed Progenitors Show Increased Self-Renewal



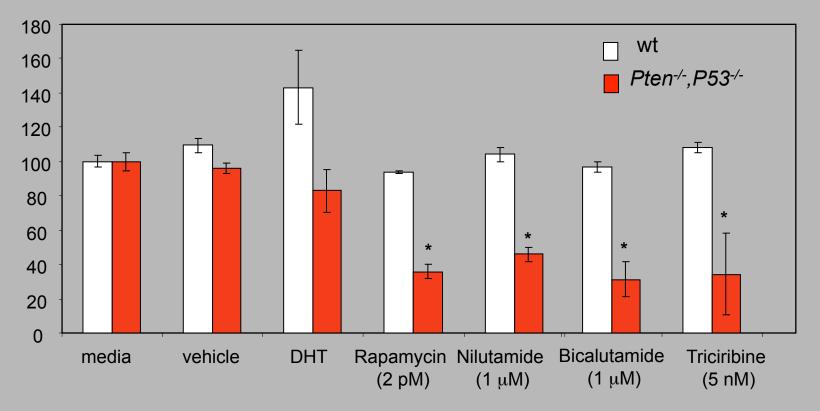
In situ Assays of Differentiation and Signal Transduction Markers





Transformed Progenitors Are Differentially Inhibited by Drugs

Colony formation (% of ctrl)



Conclusions

- PTEN-/-;P53-/- prostate progenitors demonstrate perturbations of self renewal and differentiation
- These progenitors express altered drug sensitivity- i.e. AKT "addiction" and acquired AR dependence

Implications

- Establishing the relationship of specific gene mutations to CSC function is important for improved mechanistic understanding of cancer progression and treatment
- Therapeutic screening methodologies that target unique CSC signaling properties should be developed



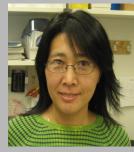




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