

Breast cancer breakthrough: Some tumors can stop their own spread

August 27 2018



Three-dimensional culture of human breast cancer cells, with DNA stained blue and a protein in the cell surface membrane stained green. Image created in 2014 by Tom Misteli, Ph.D., and Karen Meaburn, Ph.D. at the NIH IRP.

Certain types of breast tumors can send signals that freeze the growth of their own secondary cancers, according to a major new study co-led by Australia's Garvan Institute of Medical Research.

The findings, uncovered in mice and patient tumours, are published in *Nature Cell Biology* today. They reveal a previously unseen 'ecosystem' in advanced breast cancer, in which the primary breast tumour emits signals that halt the growth of secondary tumours elsewhere in the body.

The spread of cancer beyond the original tumour—known as metastasis—is the most deadly aspect of most cancers. Once a breast cancer has spread to other parts of the body, treatments are far less effective and a patient's prognosis worsens sharply. In Australia, 8 women die from breast cancer every single day¹.

"This new research has yielded that rare thing," says Dr. Christine Chaffer (Garvan), "- a clue from the cancer itself about new possibilities to fight its spread. Our goal is to work out how we can mimic this 'freezing' of secondary cancers, so that one day we might influence all breast cancers to keep their secondary tumours in check."

The researchers found that, in mice, primary breast tumours can influence 'breakaway cells' that have left the primary tumour to establish new tumours throughout the body. The primary tumour sends its message via the immune system, through an 'inflammatory response' provoked by the tumour. Immune cells spread through the body, locating the sites where breakaway cells have settled in preparation for the launch of new secondary tumours. Once the immune cells locate the breakaway cells, remarkably they are able to 'freeze' them—halting tumour growth.

"When these breakaway cells are settling, before they have established a new tumour, they are particularly vulnerable," explains Dr. Chaffer, "because they are in an intermediate state, and their identity isn't very

solid. It's at this point that the immune system can intervene."

"When breakaway cells are forced to remain in the transition state, they don't grow very well," remarks Dr. Sandra McAllister (Brigham and Women's Hospital and Harvard Medical School, Boston), who co-led the research with Dr. Chaffer, "and their ability to form a new tumour is severely compromised. So, remarkably, by activating the immune response, the primary tumour essentially shuts down its own spread."

Crucially, there is indirect evidence that the same process may also be happening in people. The team found that, in a group of 215 breast cancer patients at high risk for developing metastasis, patients with high levels of the same type of immune response had better overall survival compared to those with low levels.

Dr. Chaffer and her lab are now devising how this discovery might be applicable in the clinic.

"When you have a primary tumour, there are untold numbers of breakaway cells that will travel throughout the body—but not all of them will form tumours," she says. "By some estimates less than 0.02% of breakaway cells will form secondary tumours²⁻⁴ - so we have a real opportunity to bring this number down to zero."

They have already discovered some of the signals the immune cells are sending to keep metastasis at bay. But they are casting a wide net, and looking at this process from many angles.

"We want to understand exactly what the tumour is releasing to activate this immune response, and how immune cells are targeting the secondary sites," concludes Dr. Chaffer. "In principle, all of these steps present therapeutic opportunities that could be used to stop a cancer from developing any further."

The researchers hope to use the new information to find ways to suppress the spread of cancer in all breast tumours. In addition, they hope to apply their findings beyond breast cancer, to determine if similar processes may be exploited to suppress spread in other tumour types.

More information: Zafira Castaño et al, IL-1 β inflammatory response driven by primary breast cancer prevents metastasis-initiating cell colonization, *Nature Cell Biology* (2018). [DOI: 10.1038/s41556-018-0173-5](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41556-018-0173-5)

1. National Breast Cancer Foundation www.nbcf.org.au
2. Luzzi, K.J. et al. Multistep nature of metastatic inefficiency: dormancy of solitary cells after successful extravasation and limited survival of early micrometastases. *The American journal of pathology* 153, 865- 873 (1998).
3. Cameron, M.D. et al. Temporal progression of metastasis in lung: cell survival, dormancy, and location dependence of metastatic inefficiency. *Cancer research* 60, 2541-2546 (2000).
4. Chambers, A.F., Groom, A.C. & MacDonald, I.C. Dissemination and growth of cancer cells in metastatic sites. *Nat Rev Cancer* 2, 563-572 (2002).

Provided by Garvan Institute of Medical Research

Citation: Breast cancer breakthrough: Some tumors can stop their own spread (2018, August 27) retrieved 4 May 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2018-08-metastatic-breast-cancer.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.