

Tackling tumour scar tissue could be key to treating pancreatic cancer

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Axial CT image with i.v. contrast. Macrocystic adenocarcinoma of the pancreatic head. Credit: public domain

The first study in the world to take a detailed look at scar tissue in human pancreatic cancer has revealed a range of different scar tissue types that could help clinicians predict which patients will respond best

to particular treatments.

The research, led by Queen Mary University of London, The Institute of Cancer Research, London, Beaujon University Hospital (INSERM), Paris, and Barts Health NHS Trust, could lead to tailor-made treatments, including immunotherapies, which target the powerful [scar](#) tissue wall that protects the [cancer](#) and makes it such a difficult disease to treat.

Co-lead researcher Professor Hemant Kocher from Queen Mary University of London and Barts Health NHS Trust, said: "We are excited to uncover new potential targets for treatment of [patients](#) with [pancreatic cancer](#). Scar tissue is a huge barrier in treating pancreatic cancer, where it can form up to 90 per cent of the tumour volume, but it is still so poorly understood.

"Our ongoing mission is to fully understand how the scar tissue influences cancer behaviour so that we can develop more effective treatments for patients with this disease, where sadly very few are successful."

Each year around 9,800 people in the UK are diagnosed with pancreatic cancer. Scar tissue is a particular problem in the disease, where it forms the largest proportion of tumour volume out of any type of cancer.

The intense scar tissue forms a protective wall around the cancer, hampering treatments including chemotherapy, immunotherapy or radiotherapy. This contributes to it being a particularly aggressive disease, with the lowest survival rate of all cancers – fewer than five per cent of patients survive for five years or more.

By looking at pancreatic cancer samples from 16 patients in the UK, Germany and Australia, and 50 surgically resected tumours from France, the study, published in the *Journal of Pathology*, now shows that there

are at least four different types of scar tissue, and each may influence the cancer in a different manner.

Co-lead researcher Dr. Anguraj Sadanandam, Team Leader in Systems and Precision Cancer Medicine at the Institute of Cancer Research, London, said: "We used complex computational analysis to look at the dense scar tissue that makes pancreatic cancer so difficult to treat.

"Identifying the four types of scar tissue in our new study will help us better understand how scar tissue and tumour cells interact in pancreatic cancer, and offers new insights into how to tackle this devastating disease.

"Our work could help pave the way for new personalised medicines, so that in future, people with pancreatic cancer could be offered those treatments most likely to work for them."

There are early indications that one of the four types of scar tissue may be particularly attractive to [immune cells](#) – the cells that fight infections – so future work may look into whether patients with this scar [tissue](#) type could potentially benefit from immunotherapy.

Finding which type of [scar tissue](#) is predominant in a patient may indicate to clinicians which patients will do well with [treatment](#) and which will not. The work paves the way for researchers to develop new treatments which are tailor-made for a particular patient.

More information: Cindy Neuzillet et al. Inter- and intra-tumoral heterogeneity in cancer-associated fibroblasts of human pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma, *The Journal of Pathology* (2018). [DOI: 10.1002/path.5224](#)

Provided by Queen Mary, University of London

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