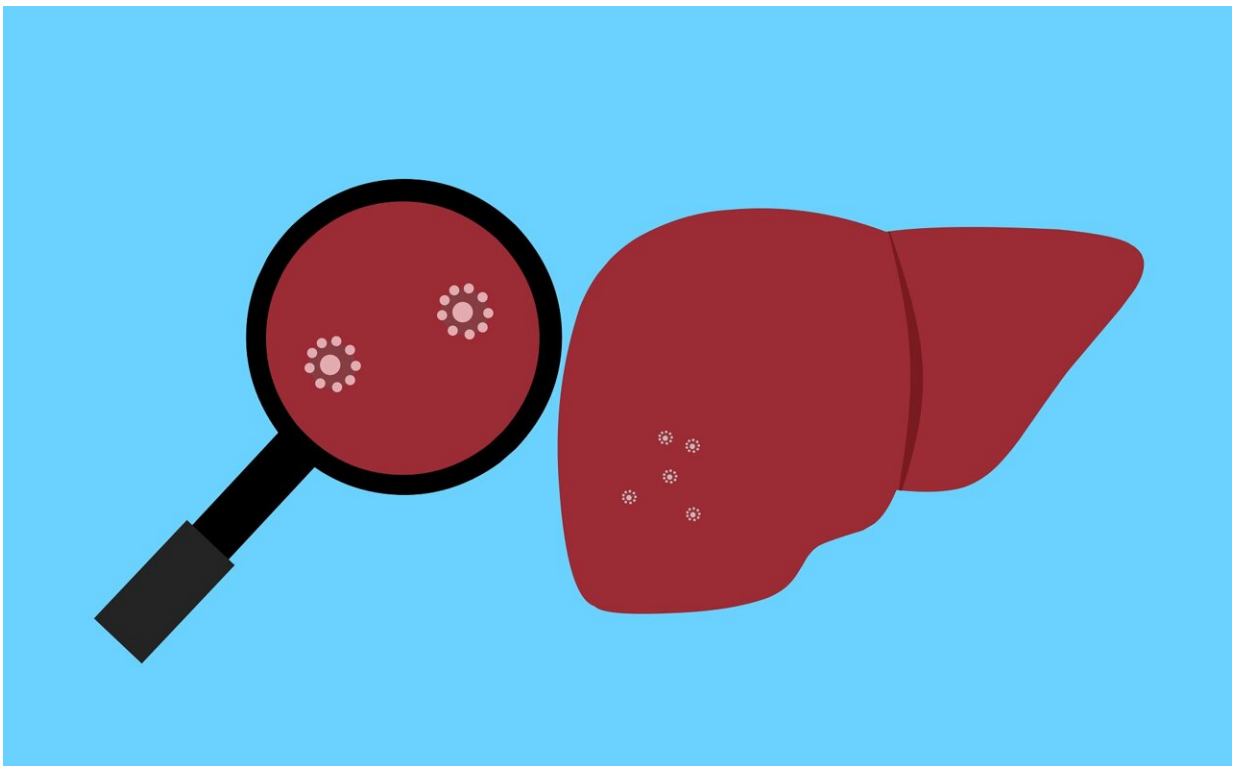


Researchers restore function in a gene that can suppress liver cancer and enhance immunotherapy

February 9 2022



Credit: Pixabay/CC0 Public Domain

A team of researchers from Massachusetts General Hospital (MGH) and

Brigham and Women's Hospital (BWH) has reprogrammed the tumor microenvironment of liver cancer by using mRNA nanoparticles. This technology, similar to the one used in COVID-19 vaccines, restored the function of the *p53* master regulator gene, a tumor suppressor mutated in not just liver but also other types of cancer. When used in combination with immune checkpoint blockade (ICB), the *p53* mRNA nanoparticle approach not only induced suppression of tumor growth but also significantly increased antitumor immune responses in hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) laboratory models. The results of the study were published in *Nature Communications*.

"The reprogramming of the cellular and molecular components of the tumor microenvironment could be a transformative approach for treating HCC and other cancers," says co-senior author Jinjun Shi, Ph.D., with the Center for Nanomedicine at BWH, who developed the platform with MGH liver cancer biologist and co-senior author Dan G. Duda, DMD, Ph.D. "By using this new approach, we're targeting specific pathways in [tumor cells](#) with mRNA nanoparticles. These tiny particles provide the cells with the instructions to build proteins, which, in the case of HCC, delayed tumor growth and rendered the tumor more responsive to treatment with immunotherapy."

HCC is the most prevalent form of liver cancer, characterized by a high mortality rate and dismal prognosis for patients. Immune checkpoint blockers, a revolutionary new class of drugs that enable the body's immune system to recognize and attack cancer cells, have shown efficacy in treating HCC, but most patients do not benefit. To overcome this resistance, multiple strategies are being developed to improve ICBs by combining them with other existing therapies, such as anti-VEGF drugs and radiotherapy. However, even these approaches are expected to benefit only a small number of patients, creating an urgent need for new combination therapies.

Encouraged by the success of mRNA in COVID-19 vaccines, Shi decided to apply the technology (with certain modifications) to targeting cancer cells. He teamed up with Duda, whose MGH lab had already created sophisticated animal models to analyze the microenvironment of liver tumors in response to immunotherapy. They developed and optimized an mRNA nanoparticle strategy to restore loss of function of *p53*, a tumor suppressor gene whose function is lost in more than one-third of HCC cases. In doing so, they uncovered evidence that *p53* regulates the tumor microenvironment by modulating the interaction of cancer cells with immune cells as part of ICB therapy.

"In our previous work we had developed nanoparticles to target CXCR4—a chemokine receptor expressed by liver [cancer](#) cells—and selectively co-deliver drugs such as kinase inhibitors," explains Duda. "We've now adapted this platform to use CXCR4 as a kind of ZIP code to selectively target the tumor with nanoparticles encapsulating therapeutic mRNAs. When we combined this nanomedicine with anti-programmed death receptor 1 (PD-1) antibodies, a standard immunotherapy for HCC patients, it induced global reprogramming of the tumor microenvironment and [tumor](#) response by restoring *p53* expression."

The next step for the team is to transfer their research from animal models to patients in a clinical trial. "Scientists have struggled for decades to find an effective way to target the [tumor suppressor](#) pathways," emphasizes Shi. "Our proof-of-concept study is an exciting development that clearly shows that *p53* mRNA nanoparticles in combination with ICB not only works, but also could make a big difference by reversing immunosuppression in HCC and potentially other cancers."

Shi is an associate professor of Anesthesia at Harvard Medical School (HMS). Duda is associate professor of Radiation Oncology at HMS and

director of translational research in GI radiation oncology at MGH. Yuling Xiao, Ph.D., and Jiang Chen, MD, Ph.D., are the lead authors of the study and postdoctoral fellows at HMS.

More information: Combining p53 mRNA nanotherapy with immune checkpoint blockade reprograms the immune microenvironment for effective cancer therapy, *Nature Communications* (2022). [DOI: 10.1038/s41467-022-28279-8](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-022-28279-8)

Provided by Massachusetts General Hospital

Citation: Researchers restore function in a gene that can suppress liver cancer and enhance immunotherapy (2022, February 9) retrieved 5 May 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2022-02-function-gene-suppress-liver-cancer.html>

<p>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.</p>
--