

# Researchers shed light on importance of ecological cellular interactions in targeted therapy resistance in lung cancer

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New Cleveland Clinic research, led by Dr. Jacob Scott, has uncovered key information about cellular interaction between tumor cells and normal tissue, providing better understanding of how therapeutic resistance develops. Credit: Cleveland Clinic

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"In the study of drug resistance, researchers often try to understand the fitness of cells that have specific mutations in the presence of a drug in a laboratory setting," explained Jacob Scott, M.D., D.Phil., radiation oncologist and head of Cleveland Clinic's Theory Division in the Lerner Research Institute Department of Translational Hematology and Oncology Research. "But the reality is more complex, because [tumor cells](#) don't exist in a vacuum; instead, they co-exist in a complex, heterogeneous mixture of other tumor cells and normal tissues—an interacting ecology."

With approximately 90% of cancer deaths attributed to treatment-resistant disease, these cellular interactions, also known as "evolutionary games," have high stakes.

In their latest study published DATE in *Science Advances*, Dr. Scott and his collaborators used an [assay they previously developed](#) to directly measure those interactions in a simplified tumor environment consisting of drug-resistant non-small cell lung [cancer cells](#) and drug-sensitive precursor (ancestor) cells.

Cells resistant to the metastatic non-small cell lung cancer treatment [gefitinib](#) were derived from existing lung cancer cells by continual treatment with gefitinib over six months, and grown in an *in vitro* co-culture experiment with their sensitive ancestors. Cellular growth dynamics were assessed with and without gefitinib.

"We cultured the two groups of cells together in different starting fractions and we measured how their growth changed depending on how much of each group was mixed together," explained Jeff Maltas, Ph.D.,

a postdoctoral researcher at Cleveland Clinic and co-lead author on the study.

The researchers found that the fitness of the resistant type of cell changes drastically depending on the composition of the mixture. Experiments revealed that the resistant population was outcompeted by the ancestral line at all studied population frequencies in the absence of therapy, pointing to complete competitive exclusion of the resistant population and a cost of resistance. When gefitinib was added, there was a complete reversal of this effect, and the resistant clone was able to outcompete the sensitive ancestor.

This changing growth dynamics between treatment-resistant and treatment-sensitive cells could not be detected by standard assays available to date and suggests a novel mechanism by which resistant cells persist in the absence of treatment.

"This paper highlights the need to understand and directly measure those ecological interactions that come from being around other cell types," Dr. Scott said. "That's something we're doing here that's fundamentally different."

Dr. Scott notes that although these latest findings cannot be directly extrapolated to [clinical scenarios](#), they do raise important questions with potentially significant implications on [clinical research](#) and trial design. In broader terms, could patients benefit from taking a break from medication to allow the maintenance of a critical treatment-sensitive population of tumor cells? And, could treatment regimens consisting of on-treatment and off-treatment periods allow for better control of cancer cell growth and, in the long term, prolong the lives of patients?

"One of the most exciting parts of this paper is the opportunity for clinical advances that it highlights," Dr. Scott said. The design and

testing of dynamic treatment regimens that could keep cancer [cells](#) "in check" over the long term may be the next translational application of these important findings.

**More information:** Nathan Farrokhian et al, Measuring competitive exclusion in non–small cell lung cancer, *Science Advances* (2022). [DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.abm7212](#).

[www.science.org/doi/10.1126/sciadv.abm7212](https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/sciadv.abm7212)

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