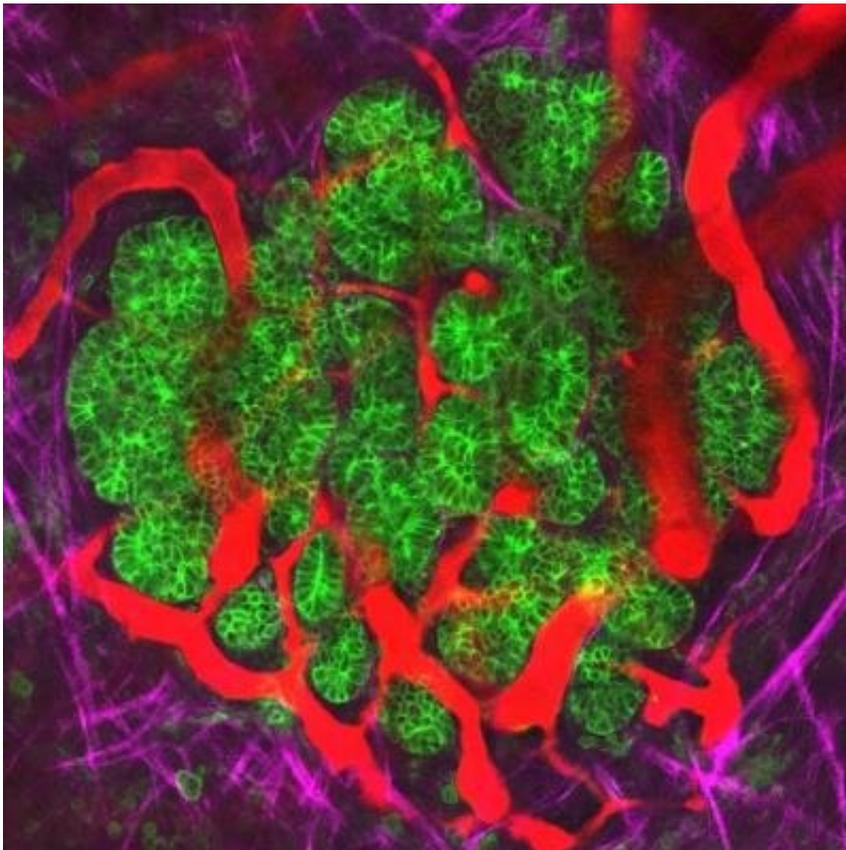


# Key to targeting the spread of pancreatic cancer

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A pancreatic tumour consists of not just one type of cell - cancer cells (green) are interwoven with blood vessels (red) and matrix fibers (purple). Credit: Max Nobis

An international team of researchers has revealed how aggressive pancreatic cancer cells change their environment to enable easy passage

to other parts of the body (or metastasis) - the main cause of pancreatic cancer related death.

The researchers discovered that some [pancreatic](#) tumours produce more of a molecule called 'perlecan' to remodel the environment around them, which helps [cancer](#) cells spread more easily to other parts of the body, and also protects them against chemotherapy. In a [mouse model](#), the researchers showed that lowering the levels of perlecan revealed a reduction in the spread of pancreatic cancer and improved response to chemotherapy.

Led by Associate Professor Paul Timpson, Head of the Invasion and Metastasis Laboratory, and Dr. Thomas Cox, Leader of the Matrix and Metastasis Group, at the Garvan Institute of Medical Research, the research may provide a promising new path to more effective treatment options for individuals with pancreatic and other cancers.

The findings are published in the journal *Nature Communications*.

"Pancreatic cancer is very aggressive, and by the time most cases are diagnosed, the [tumour](#) is often inoperable," says Associate Professor Timpson. "What we've discovered in this study is a two-pronged approach for treating pancreatic cancer that we believe will improve the efficiency of chemotherapy and may help reduce tumour progression and spread."

## **Pancreatic cancer remodels its environment**

Pancreatic cancer is one of the most lethal forms of cancer, with a five-year survival of ~9% in Australia. In its early stages, pancreatic cancers often show no obvious signs or symptoms and by the time a cancer is diagnosed, it has often begun to spread outside the pancreas.

The Garvan-led team investigated why some pancreatic cancers spread, while others appear to stay in one place. In their study, the researchers took an unconventional path—they compared the tissue around [tumour cells](#) in both metastatic (spreading) and non-metastatic (non-spreading) pancreatic cancers. This tissue—known as the 'matrix' - acts like a glue that holds different cells in an organ or in a tumour together.

Using mouse models, the team extracted fibroblasts—cells that produce most of the matrix—from spreading and non-spreading pancreatic tumours. By mixing these different fibroblasts with cancer cells, the researchers found that remarkably, cancer cells from a non-spreading tumour began to spread when mixed with fibroblasts from a spreading tumour.

"Our results suggest that some pancreatic cancer cells can 'educate' the fibroblasts in and around the tumour. This lets the fibroblasts remodel the matrix and interact with other, less aggressive cancer cells in a way that supports the cancer cells' ability to spread," says first author Dr. Claire Vennin.

"This means that in a growing tumour, even a small number of aggressive metastatic cells—a few bad apples—can help increase the spread of other, less aggressive cancer cells."

## **A spotlight on the tumour matrix**

To investigate how to stop pancreatic cancer cells from remodelling the matrix around them, the team took an even closer look at the fibroblasts.

Using state-of-the-art mass spectrometry techniques, the researchers discovered several molecules that the fibroblasts from metastatic tumours produced at significantly higher levels than the fibroblasts from non-metastatic tumours.

"What we discovered is a previously unknown set of matrix molecules that aggressive pancreatic cancer cells use to shape the tissue around them, in order to both protect them from chemotherapy and enable easier escape around the body," explains Dr. Cox.

Using gene-editing techniques, the researchers reduced the levels of one of the molecules called perlecan in mouse models of aggressive metastatic pancreatic cancer. Through advanced live imaging techniques, the researchers tracked individual cancer cells and revealed that lowering the levels of perlecan not only reduced the spread of cancer cells, but that tumours also responded better to chemotherapy.

## **An untapped resource**

"We believe that there would be important benefit in targeting the fibroblasts of a tumour in combination with targeting the cancer [cells](#) themselves with chemotherapy," says Dr. Vennin. "If we can specifically target the aggressive fibroblasts in patients harbouring precise genetic changes, we can make them more susceptible to our currently approved treatments, which would significantly change how we treat this aggressive cancer."

The researchers say that targeting perlecan, or other matrix molecules that help remodel the tissue of metastatic tumours, may be effective for not just [pancreatic cancer](#), but also prostate and breast cancers.

"Most cancer therapies today aim to target [cancer cells](#) themselves. The environment of tumours is a potential untapped resource for cancer therapy and one which we intend to explore further," says Associate Professor Timpson.

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Provided by Garvan Institute of Medical Research

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