

# Drug is promising against pancreatic and breast cancers

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ProAgiro, a drug developed by Georgia State University biology professor Zhi-Ren Liu and his team, is effective at treating pancreatic cancer and prolonging survival in mice, according to a study published in the journal *Cellular and Molecular Gastroenterology and Hepatology*.

A second study, published in the *Journal of Experimental Medicine*, shows the drug is also effective against [triple-negative breast cancer](#), a fast-growing and hard-to-treat type of breast cancer that carries a poor prognosis.

ProAgiro, created from a human protein, targets the cell surface receptor integrin  $\alpha_5\beta_1$ , which is expressed on cancer-associated fibroblasts. Fibroblasts are cells that generate collagen and other fibrous molecules and can be mobilized into service by a tumor, creating a thick, physical barrier known as the stroma, which protects the cancer and helps it grow. The drug works by inducing apoptosis, or programmed cell death, in cancer-associated fibroblasts that express integrin  $\alpha_5\beta_1$ .

The dense fibrotic stroma is what makes

[pancreatic cancer](#), which has a five-year survival rate of just eight percent, so lethal and difficult to treat. Among triple-negative breast cancer patients, research shows denser stroma is associated with poorer survival and high recurrence rates.

"All solid tumors use cancer-associated fibroblasts, but in pancreatic cancer and triple-negative breast cancer, the stroma is so dense there's often no way for conventional drugs to penetrate it and effectively treat the cancer," said Liu.

The stroma also helps the tumor hide from your body's immune system. Immunotherapy, a type of treatment that uses your immune system to fight cancer, is less effective against tumors protected by a dense stroma that is rich in cancer-associated fibroblasts.

Cancer-associated fibroblasts promote angiogenesis, or the development of new blood vessels. Angiogenesis plays an important role in the spread of cancer because [solid tumors](#) need a blood supply to grow. In both studies, Liu and his team show ProAgiro has a profound effect on tumor vasculature. In the case of pancreatic cancer, it reopened blood vessels that had collapsed due to high extravascular stress caused by the dense stroma. In the case of triple-negative breast cancer, the drug's anti-angiogenic activity reduced irregular, leaky angiogenic tumor vessels. In both cases, ProAgiro allowed drugs to effectively reach the cancer.

Liu's drug is unique in that it targets only cancer-associated fibroblasts—a subclass of the cells that is actively engaged in supporting cancer—rather than inactive fibroblasts. This reduces side effects of the drug and increases its effectiveness.

"When you have a wound, for example, normal fibroblasts will secrete fibers to limit the damage and promote healing," said Liu. "The [tumor](#) region is basically a wound that won't heal. Quiescent

fibroblasts may play a role in preventing cancer from spreading. You don't want to kill the good guys, only the bad guys."

ProAgio is licensed to ProDa BioTech, a pharmaceutical research company founded by Liu. In 2018, ProDa BioTech received \$2 million from the National Cancer Institute to fund toxicology and pharmacokinetic studies that are required before moving the [drug](#) to early-stage [clinical trials](#). Those studies have been completed and the company has submitted an Investigational New Drug (IND) Application, a request for authorization from the Food and Drug Administration to administer ProAgio to human subjects.

Once the IND is granted, Liu says the immediate next step is to begin clinical trials. The first trial, to determine patient tolerability and recommended phase II dose, will begin in early 2021 at the National Institute of Health Clinical Center in Bethesda, Md., and will be led by Christine Alewine, M.D., an oncologist at the National Cancer Institute. In late 2021, Emory University is set to begin a multi-site trial among breast cancer and pancreatic [cancer](#) patients.

**More information:** Malvika Sharma et al, Simultaneously targeting cancer-associated fibroblasts and angiogenic vessel as a treatment for TNBC, *J Exp Med* [DOI: 10.1084/jem.20200712](https://doi.org/10.1084/jem.20200712)

Provided by Georgia State University

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