

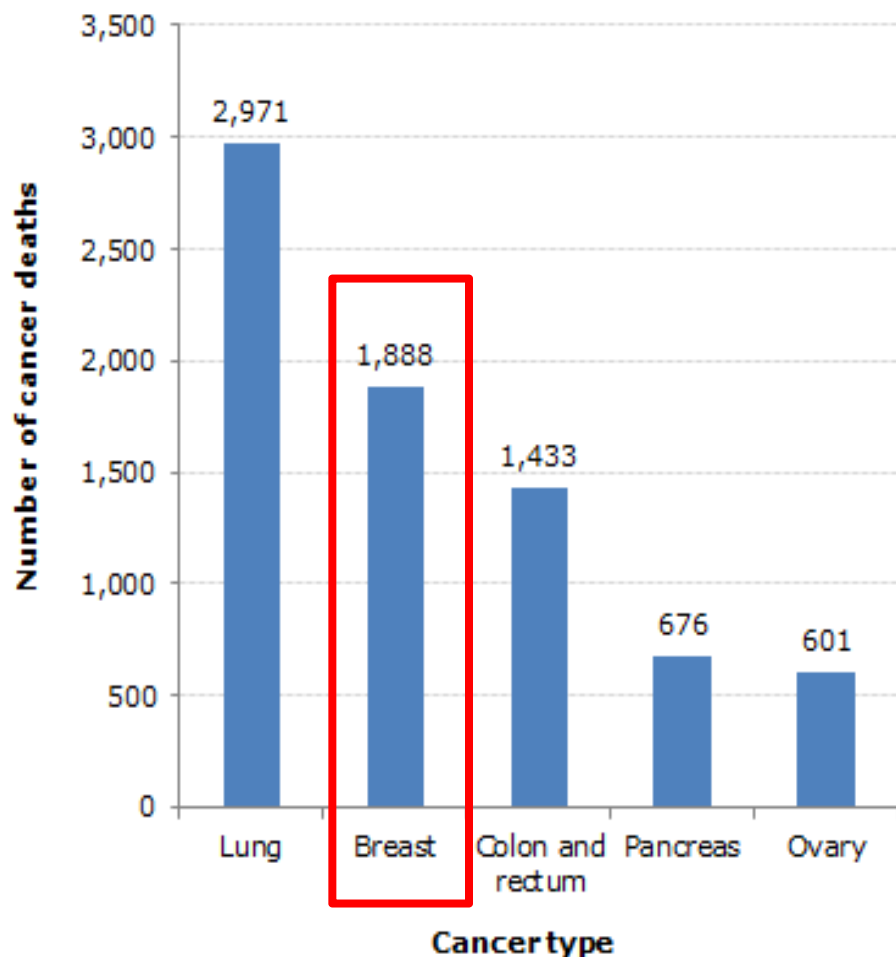


Use specific response toward environment as a selective marker for therapy in breast cancer cells.

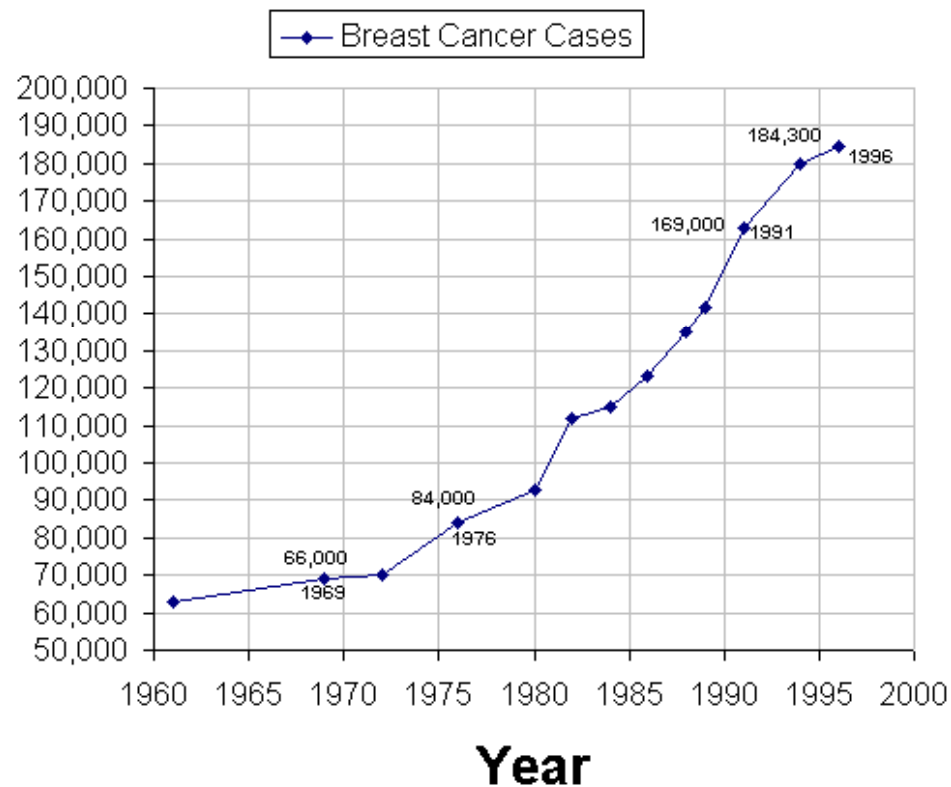
Hsiu-Ni Kung

Anatomy and Cell Biology, Medical school,
National Taiwan University

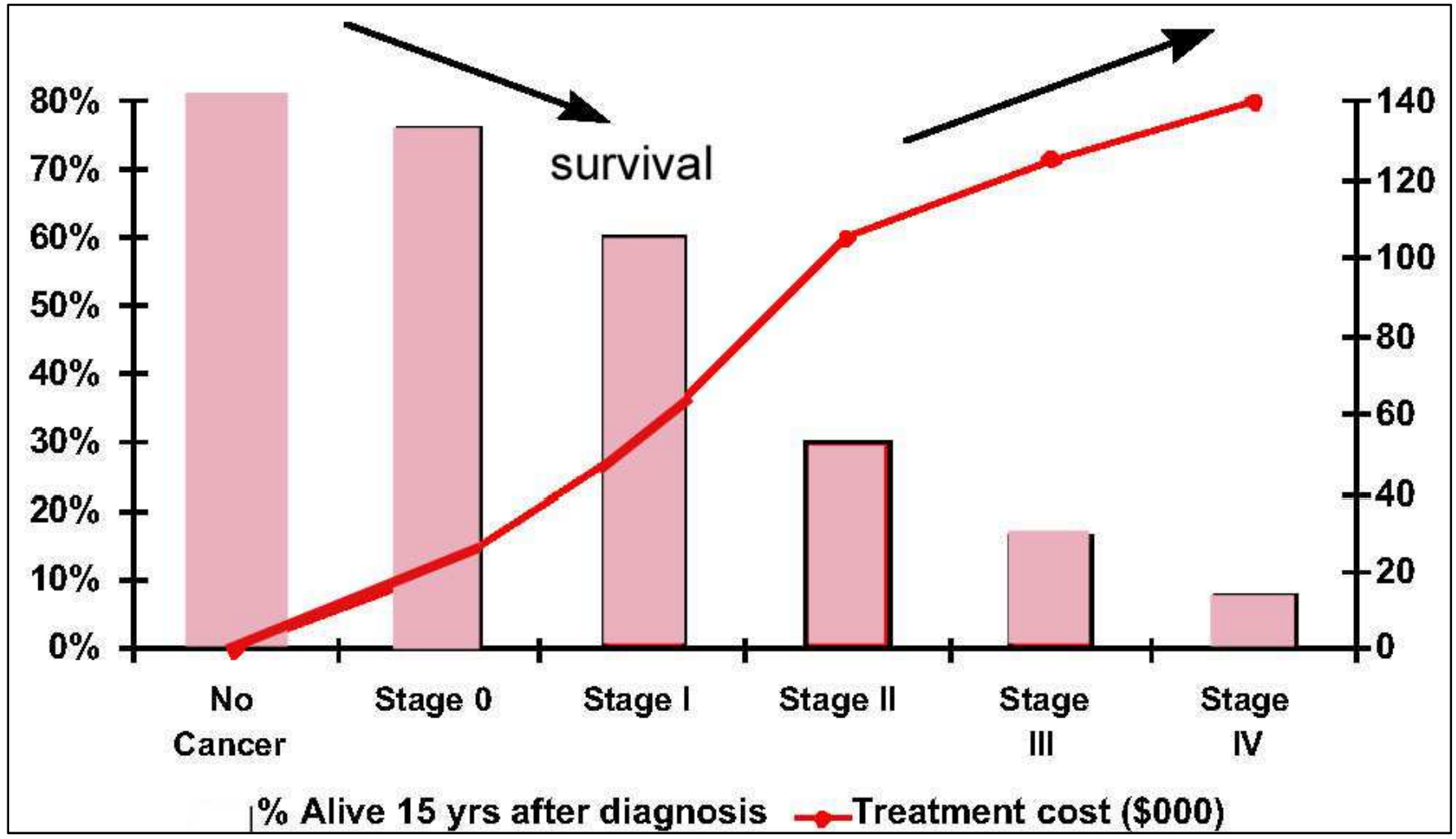
Most common cancer deaths for females, Ontario, 2008



Breast Cancer Cases



Source: Cancer Care Ontario (Ontario Cancer Registry, 2011)

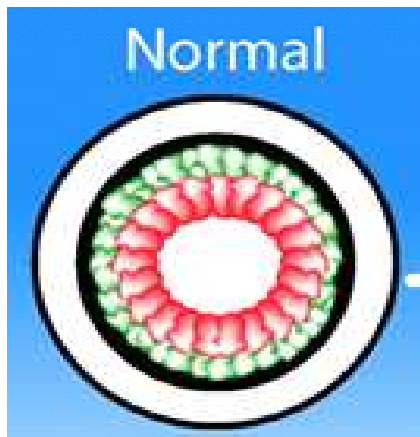
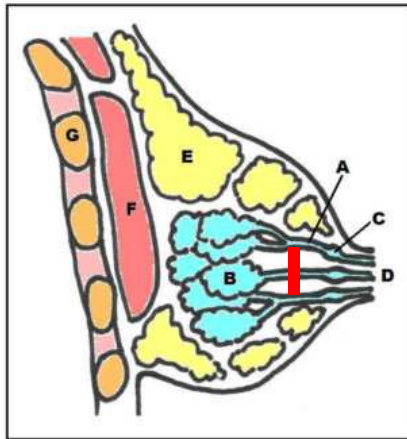


Metastatic Breast Cancer Survival Rates

<http://cancercarepliss.blogspot.tw/2011/07/metastatic-breast-cancer-survival-rates.html>



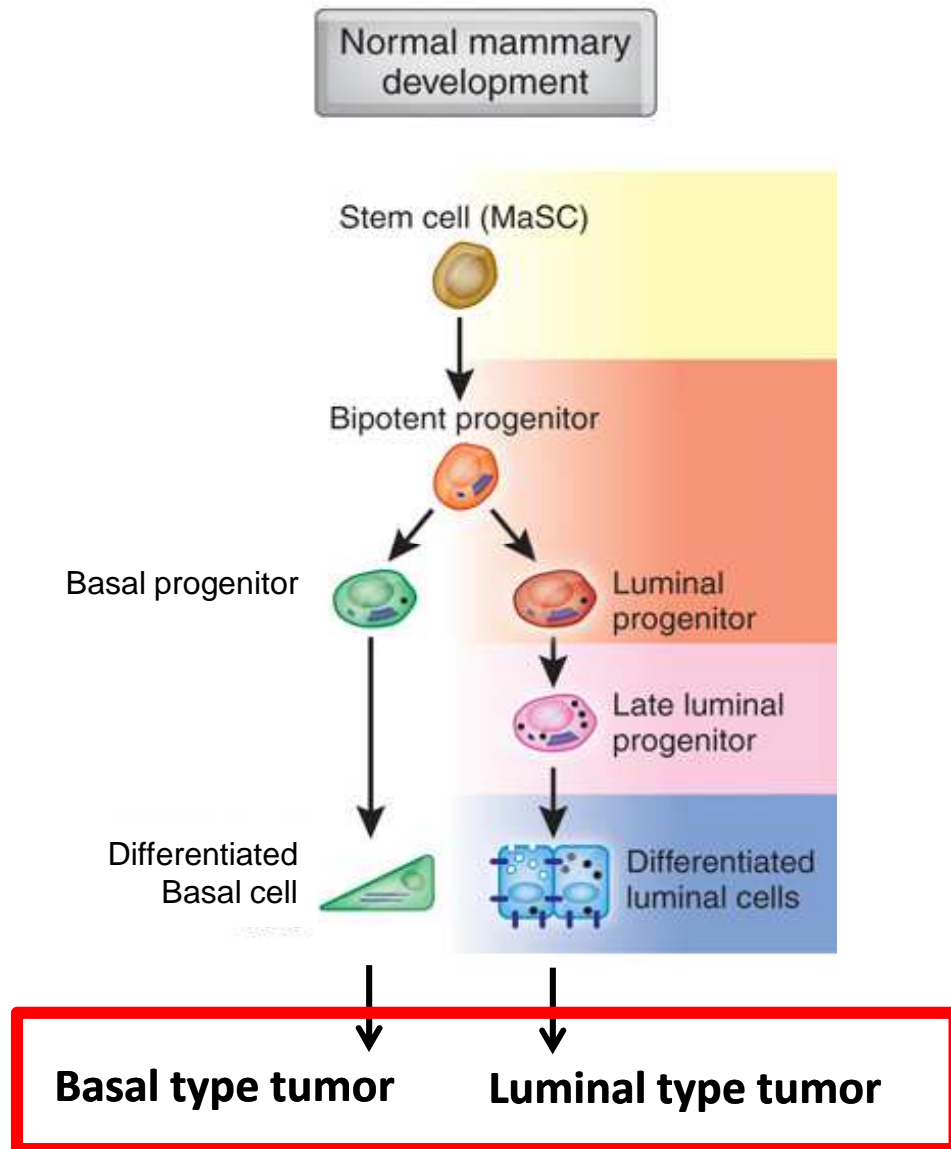
Breast tumor lineage



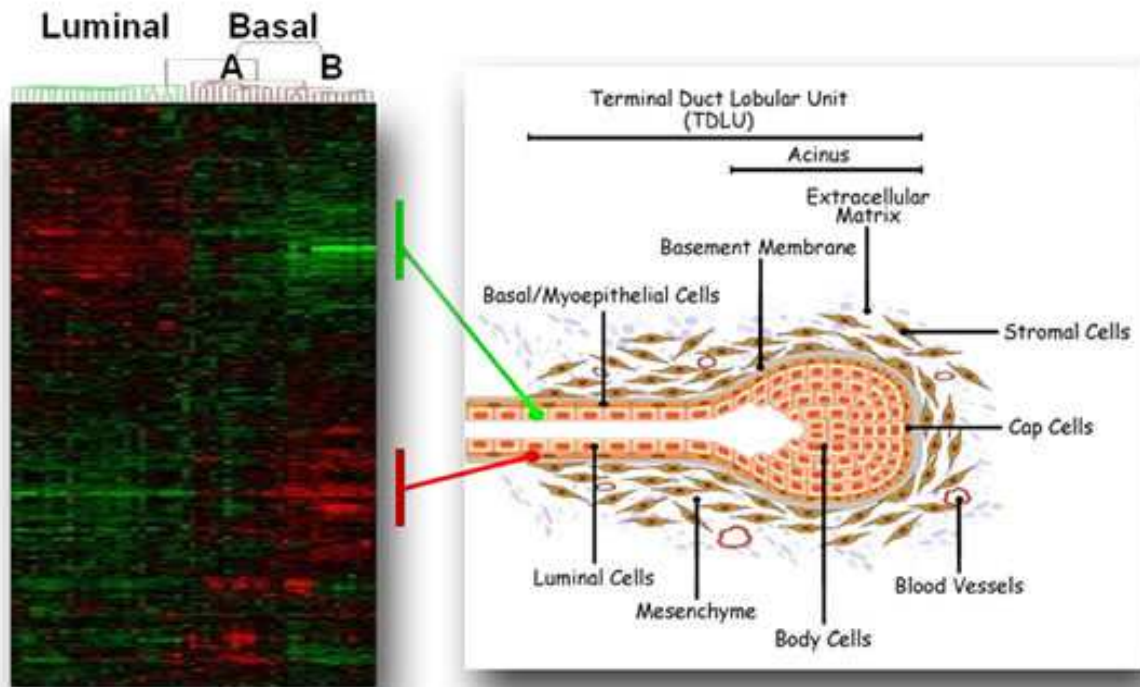
Basement membrane

Basal cells

Luminal cells

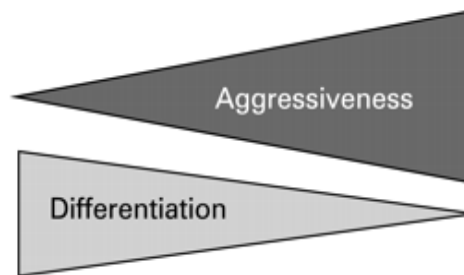


(Aleix Prat and Charles M Perou, Nature review, 2009)



ER α _{high}, PR_{high}, FOXA1_{high}
GATA-3_{high}

Luminal type tumor

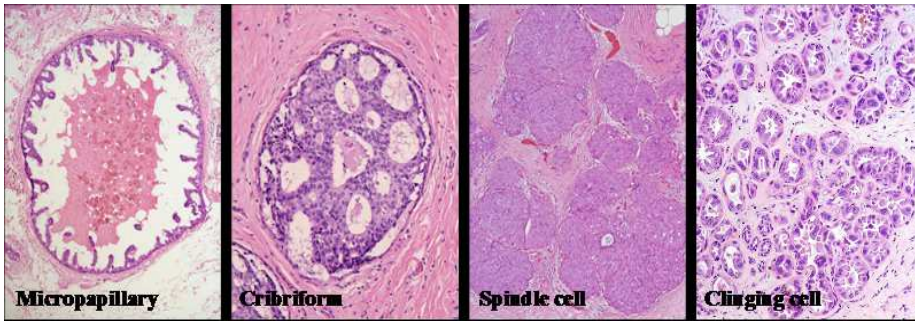


EGFR, c-Met
 ER α _{medium-low}, PR \pm ,
FOXA1_{low}, GATA-3_{low}
 HER2 \pm

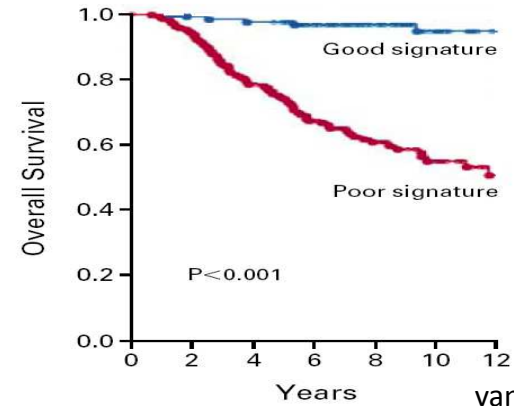
Basal type tumor

(Badve and Nakshatri, J Clin Pathol, 2009)

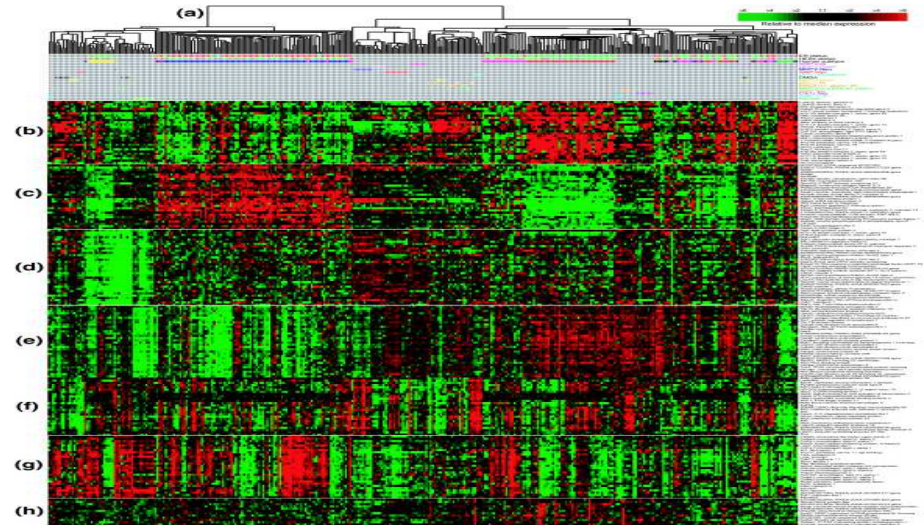
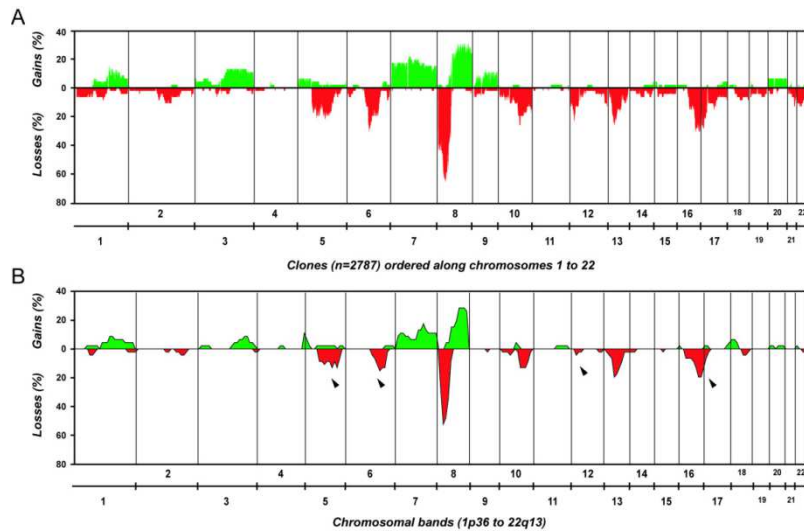
The Heterogeneity among Human Breast Cancers



Yi-Hsuan Hsiao, et al., J. cancer, 2010



van de Vijver 2002

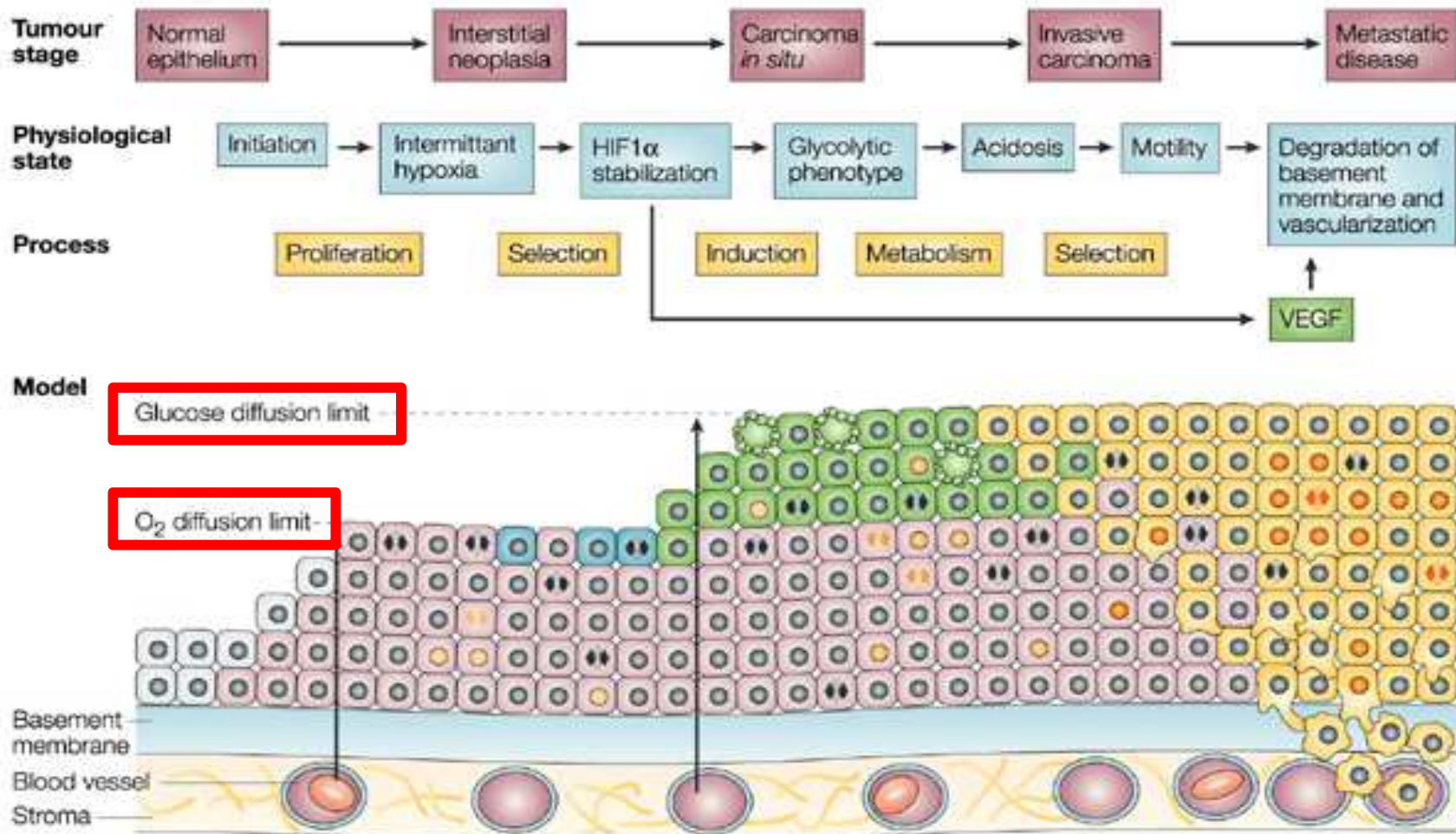


Jason I Herschkowitz, et al., Genomw biology. 2010

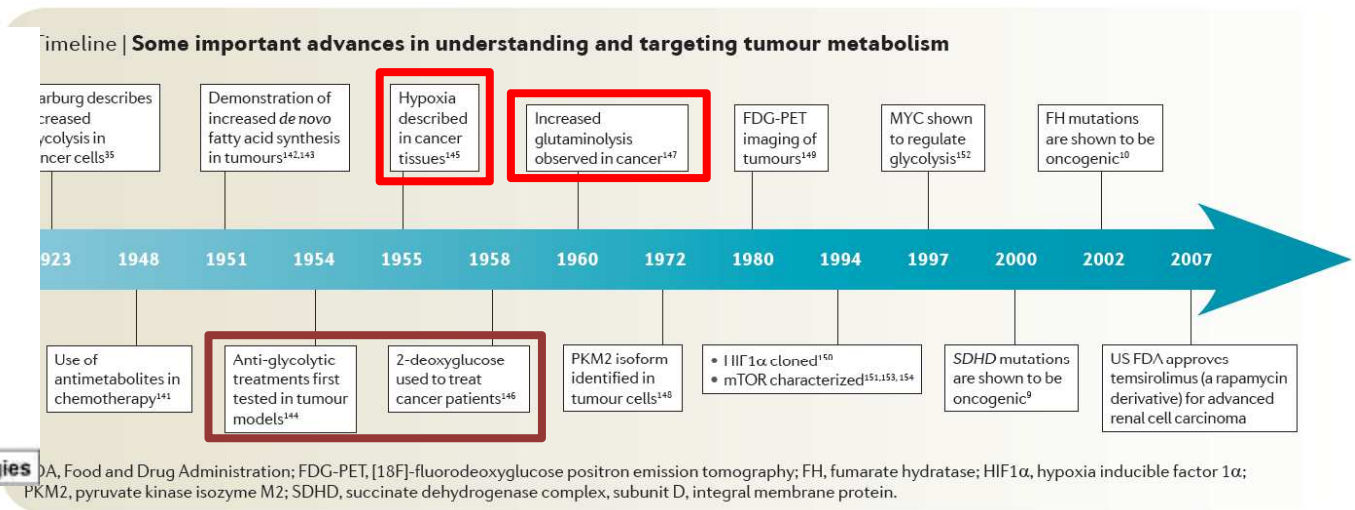
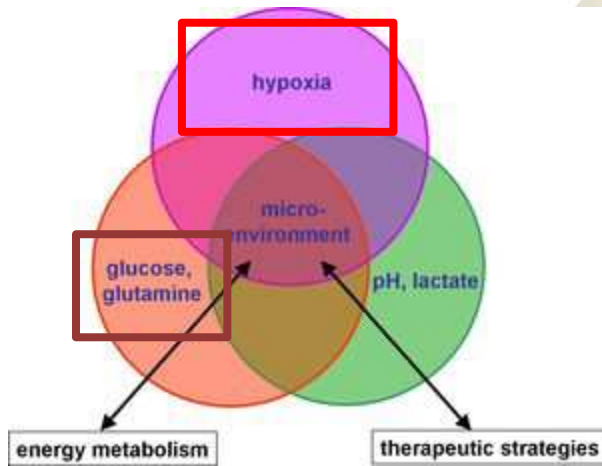
Genetic characteristics

Non-genetic characteristics : environmental change (stress)

Microenvironmental stresses impact tumor phenotypes (short term) and exert selection pressure (long-term)



Microenvironments



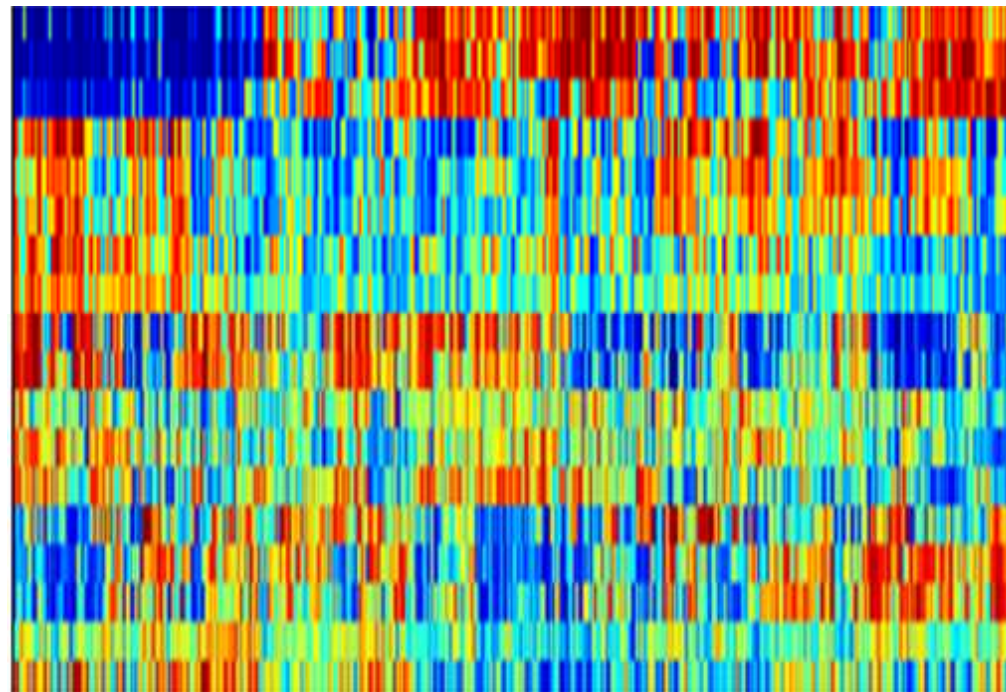
1. Hypoxia & heterogeneity

2. Glutamine requirement

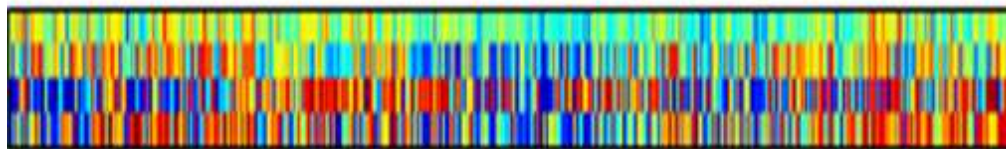
1. Hypoxia & heterogeneity

The integration of the non-genetic stress signatures with oncogenic signaling pathways

1143 Breast Tumors

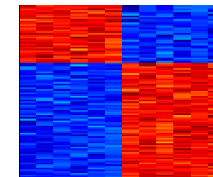


ER
PR
p53
 β Catenin
E2F1
PI3k
Myc
Ras
IFN α
IFN γ
Akt
p63
Src
HER2
EGFR
TGF β
STAT3
TNF α

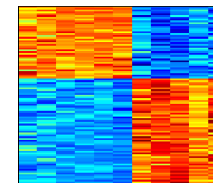


Acidosis
Gluc. Dep.
LacAcid
Hypoxia

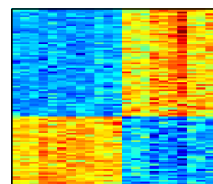
Acidosis



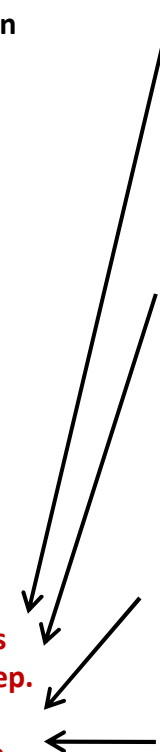
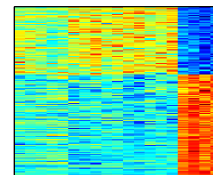
Glucose Deprived



Lactic Acidosis

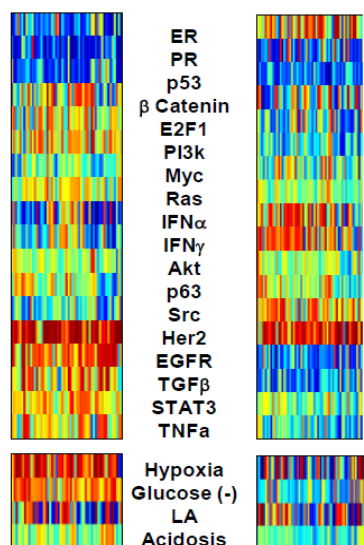


Hypoxia

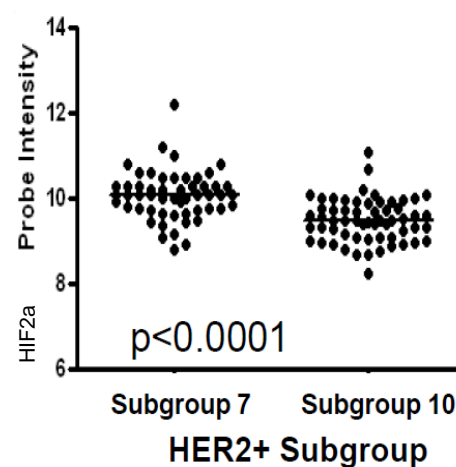
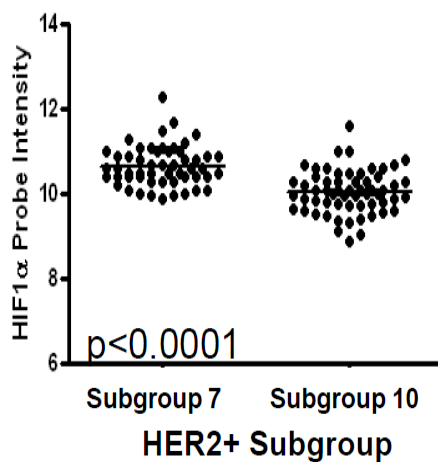
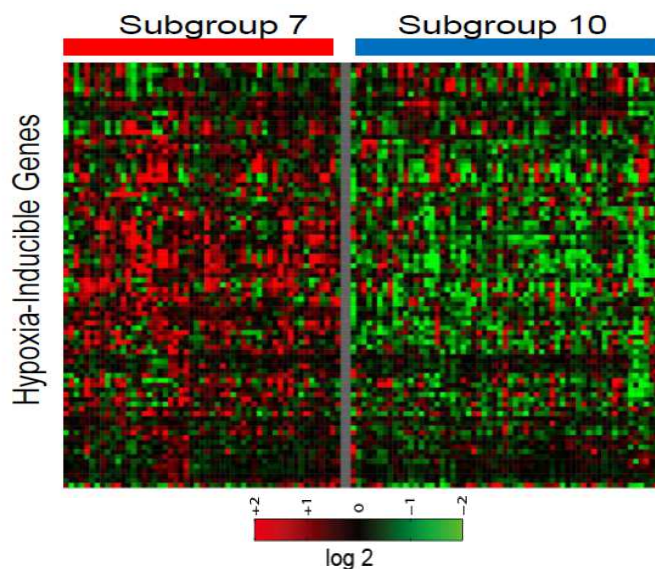
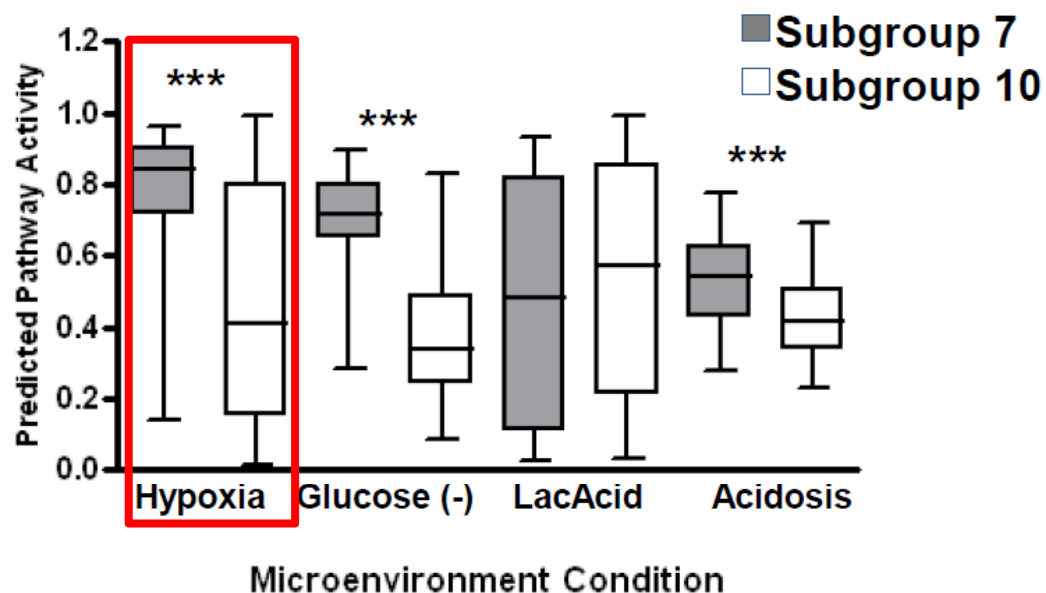


1. Hypoxia & heterogeneity

Hypoxia pathway is higher in subgroup 7.

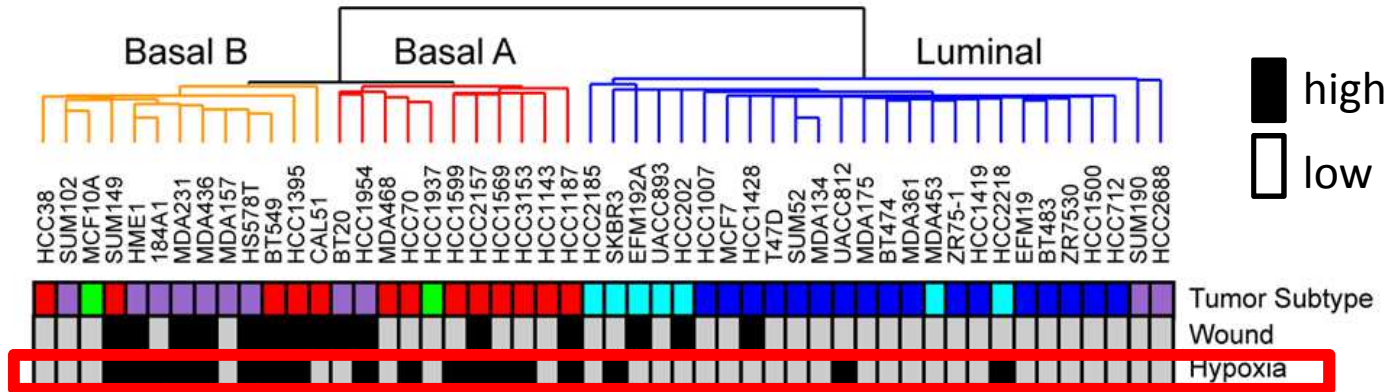


7 10
HER2+ Subgroups

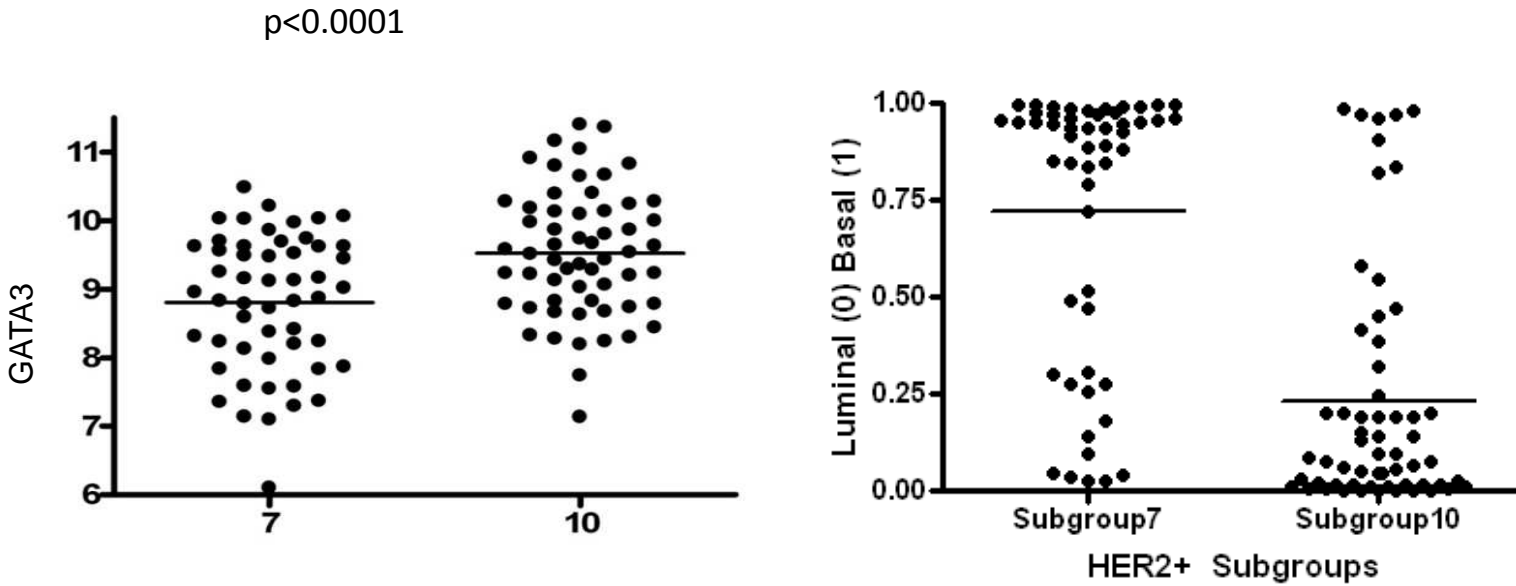


1. Hypoxia & heterogeneity

Subgroup 10 has higher expression of luminal regulator genes.

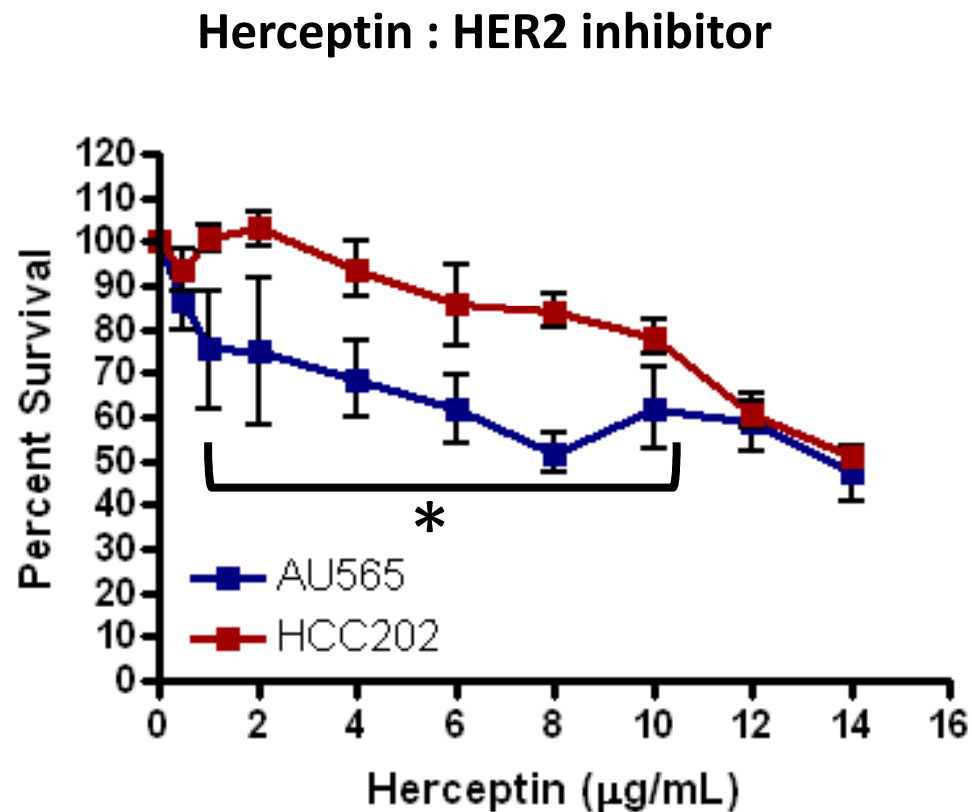


(Jessica Kao, et al., 2009, Plos One)



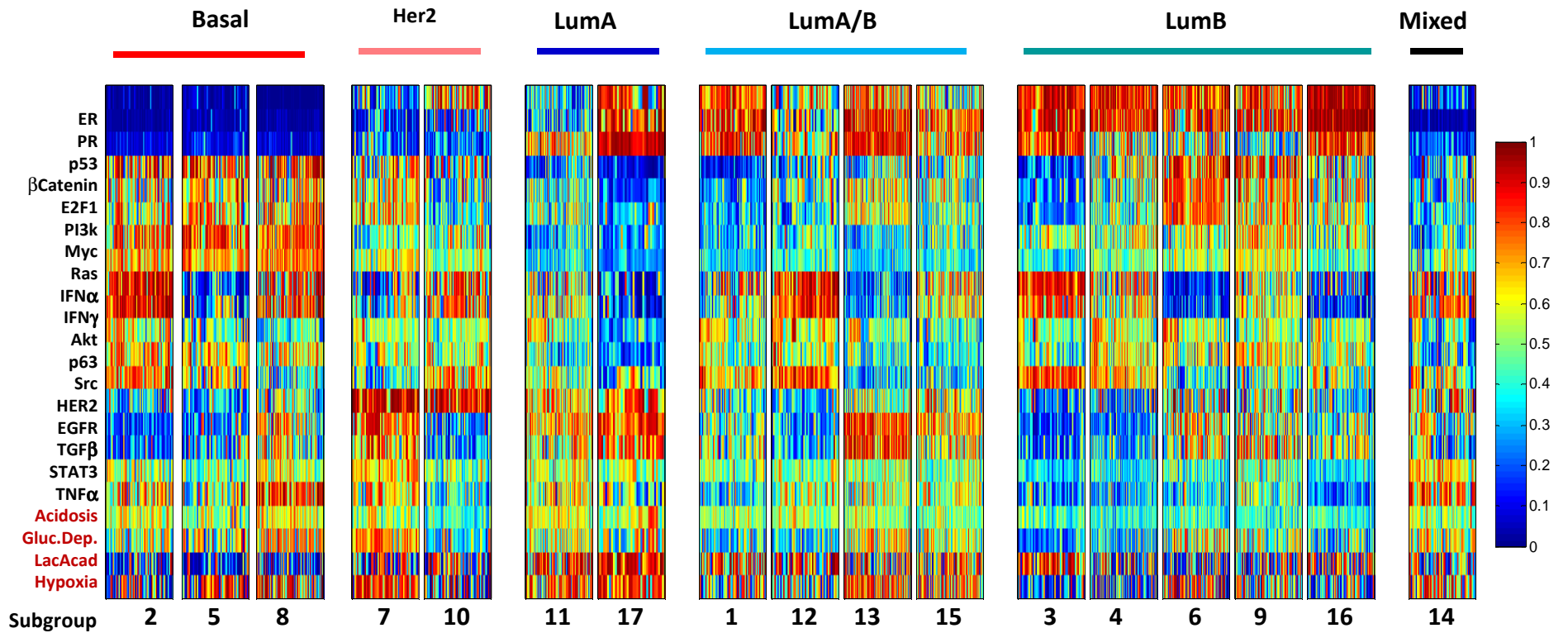
1. Hypoxia & heterogeneity

Different response to HER2 inhibitor treatment in **AU565 (subgroup7)** and **HCC202 (subgroup10)** .

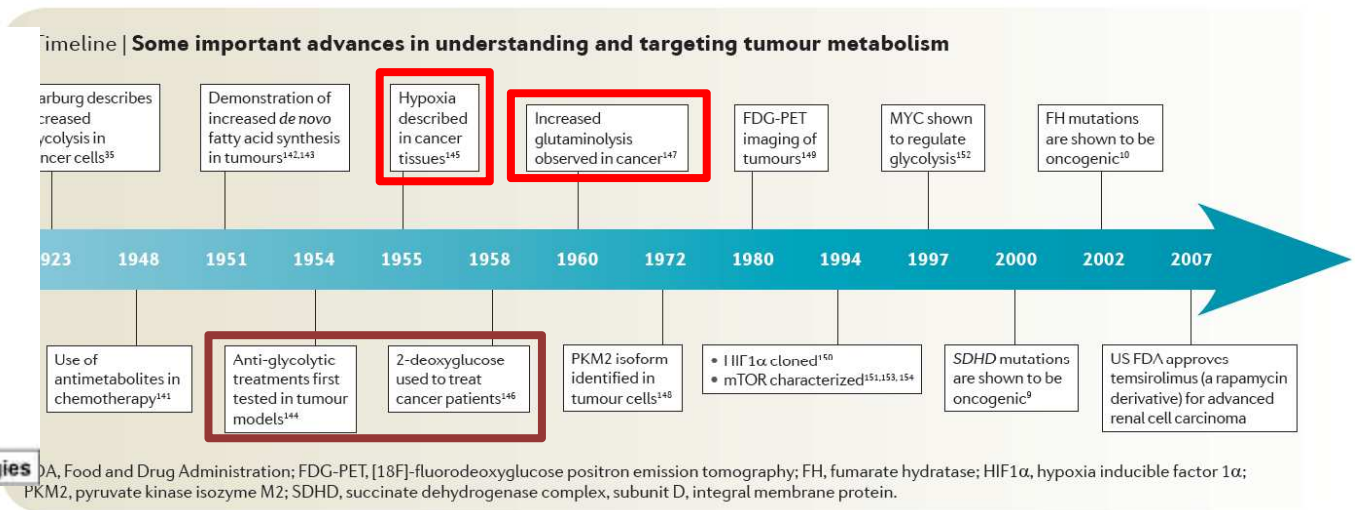
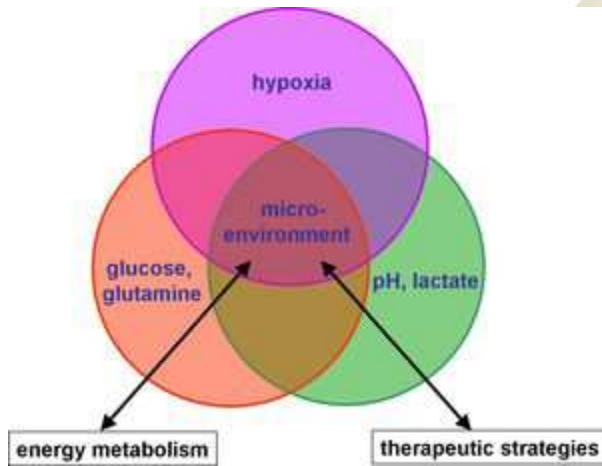


(Michael L Gatza et al., 2011, breast cancer research)

1. Hypoxia & heterogeneity



Microenvironments

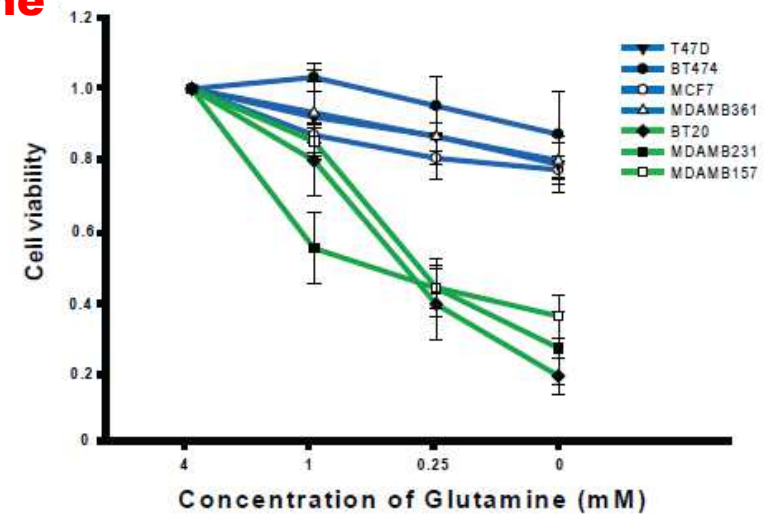
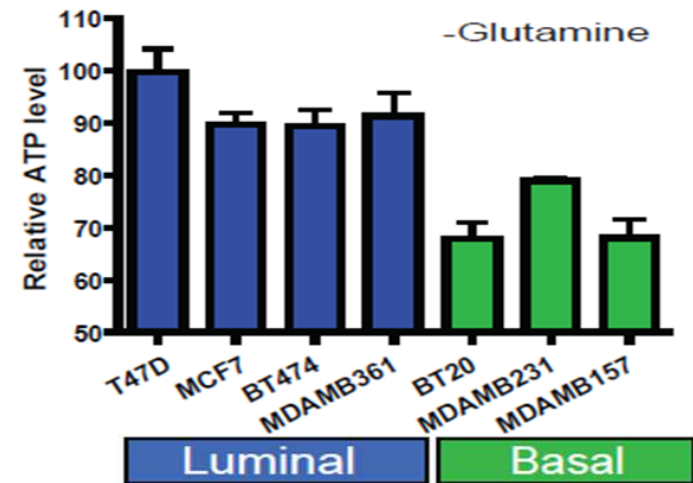
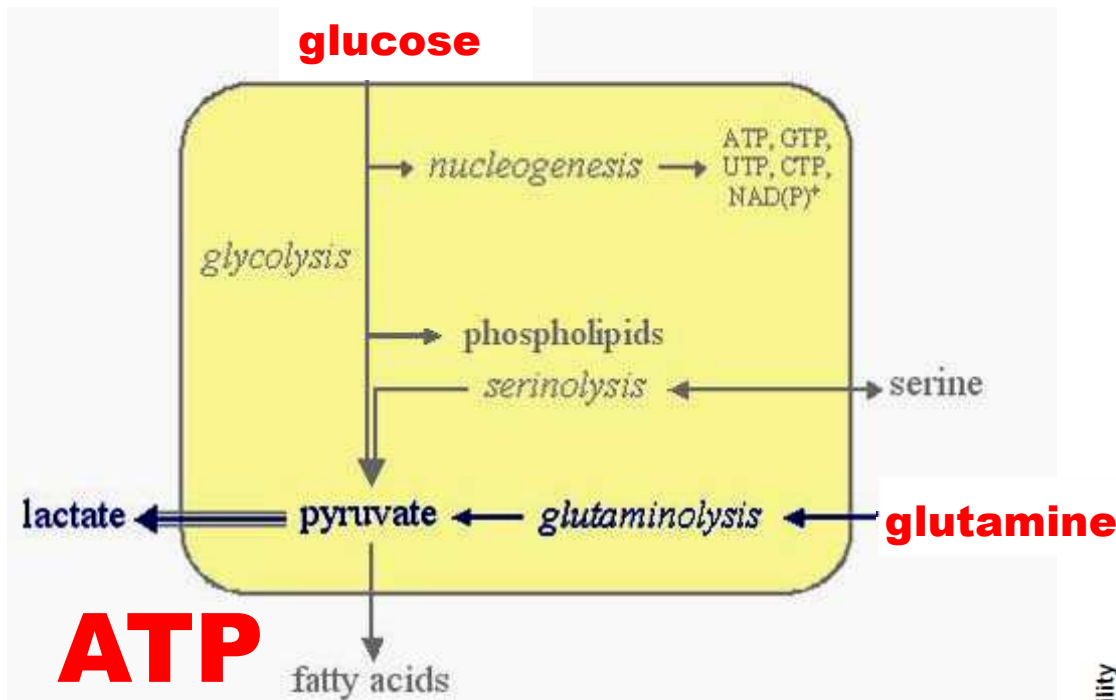


1. Hypoxia & heterogeneity

2. Glutamine requirement

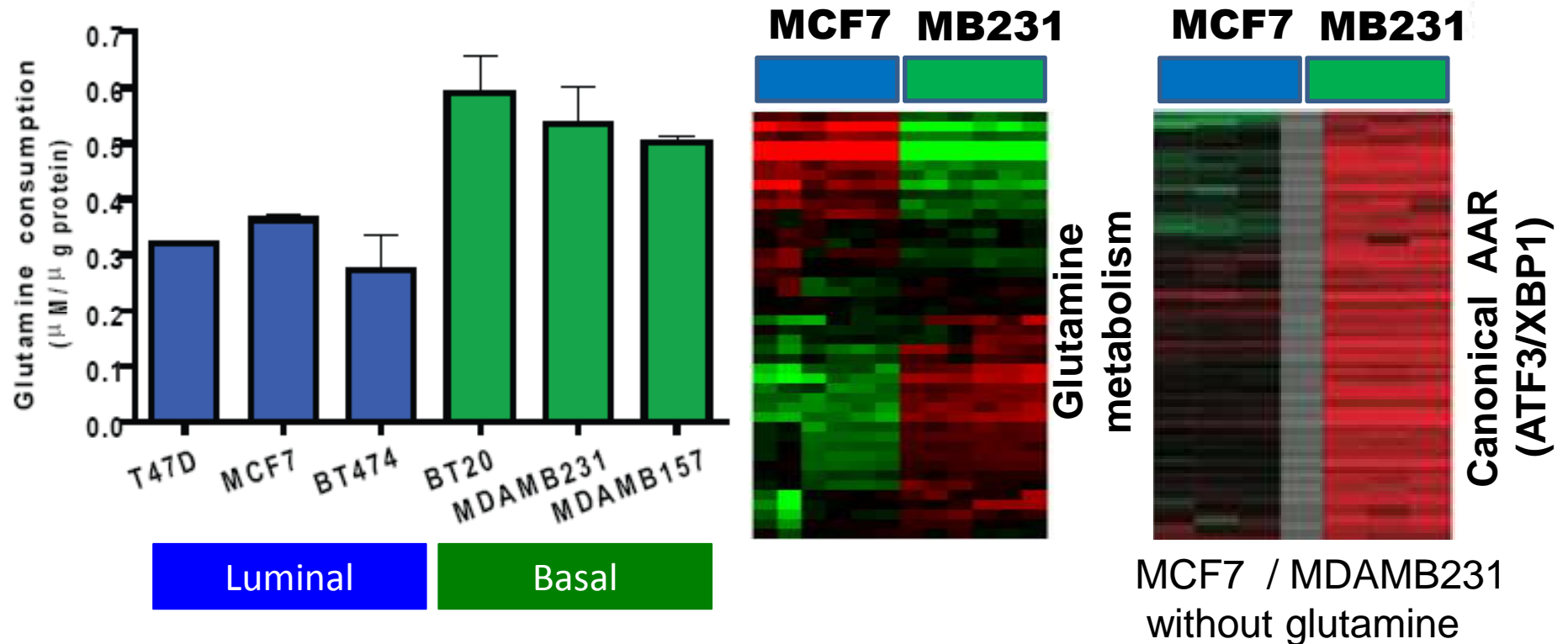
2. Glutamine requirement

Basal cells use more glutamine as the energy source.



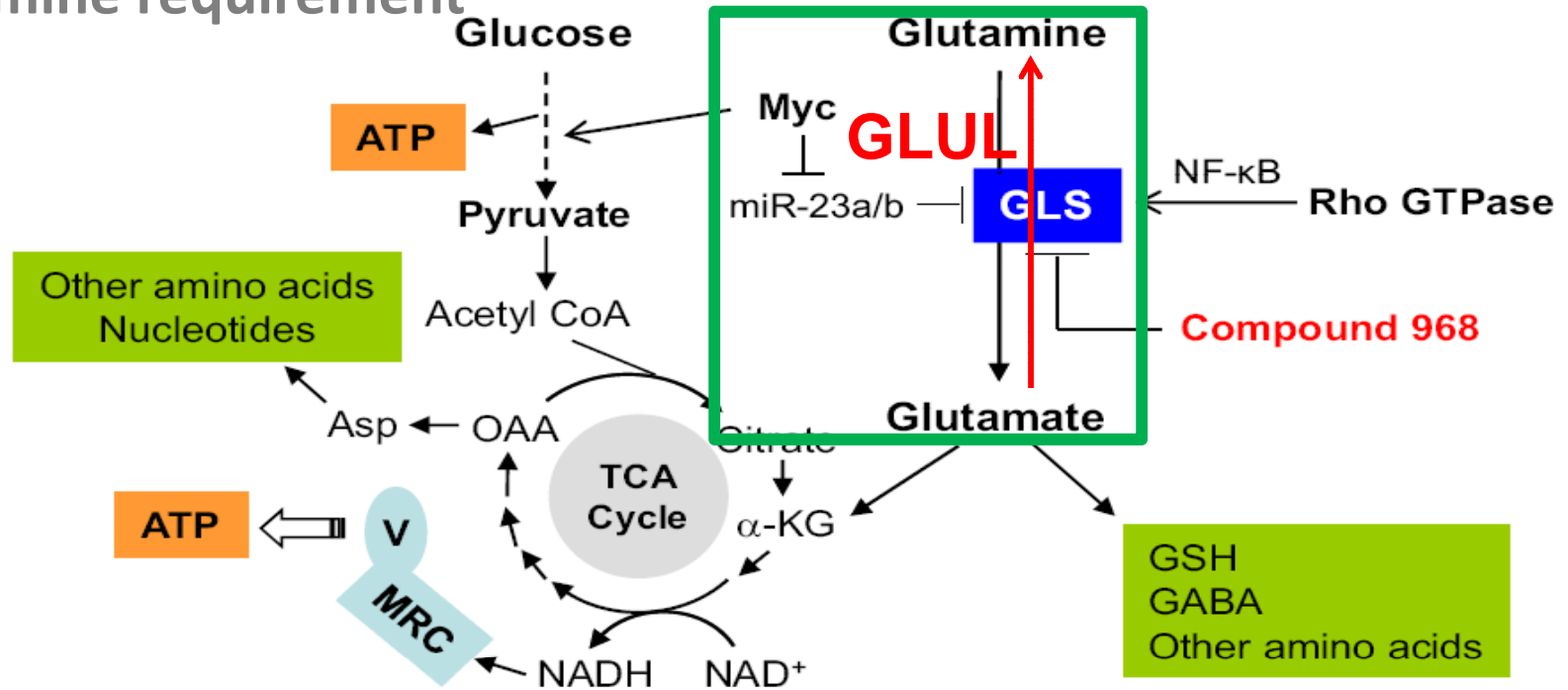
2. Glutamine requirement

Basal breast cells consume more glutamine, and exhibit canonical AAR response during glutamine deprivation



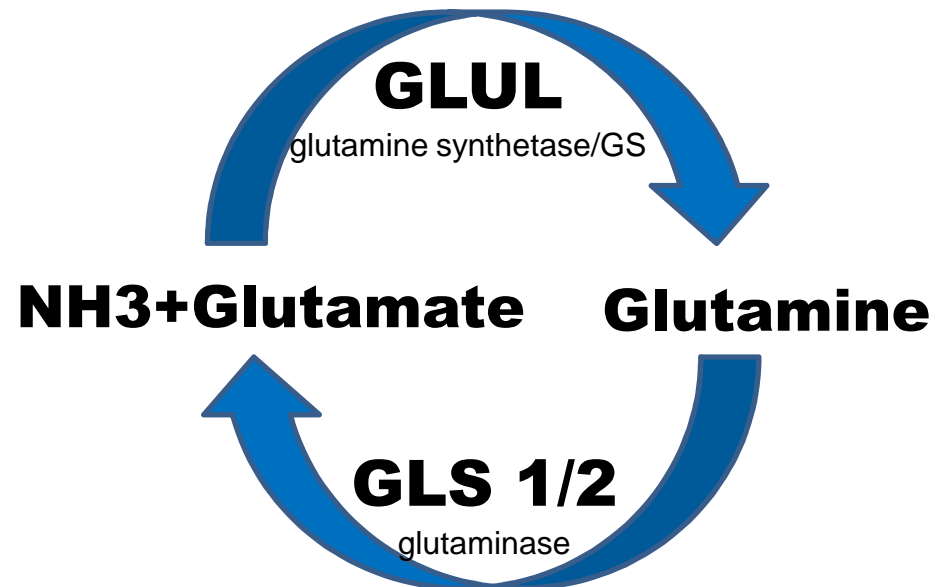
What are the genetic determinants of glutamine addiction vs. independence ?

2. Glutamine requirement



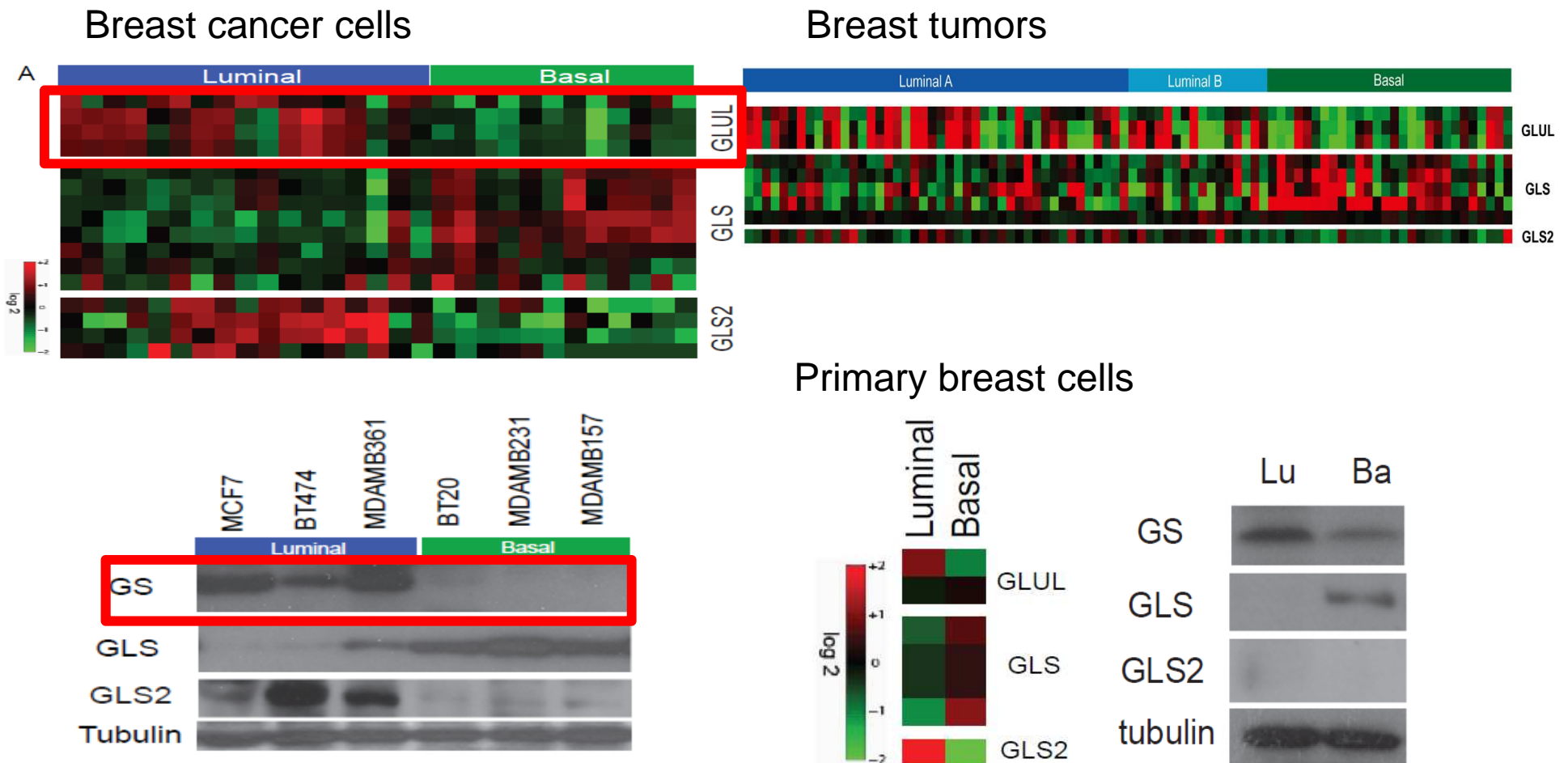
GLUL
(Glutamine synthetase, GS)

GLS1- Liver
GLS2- Kidney
(Glutaminase)



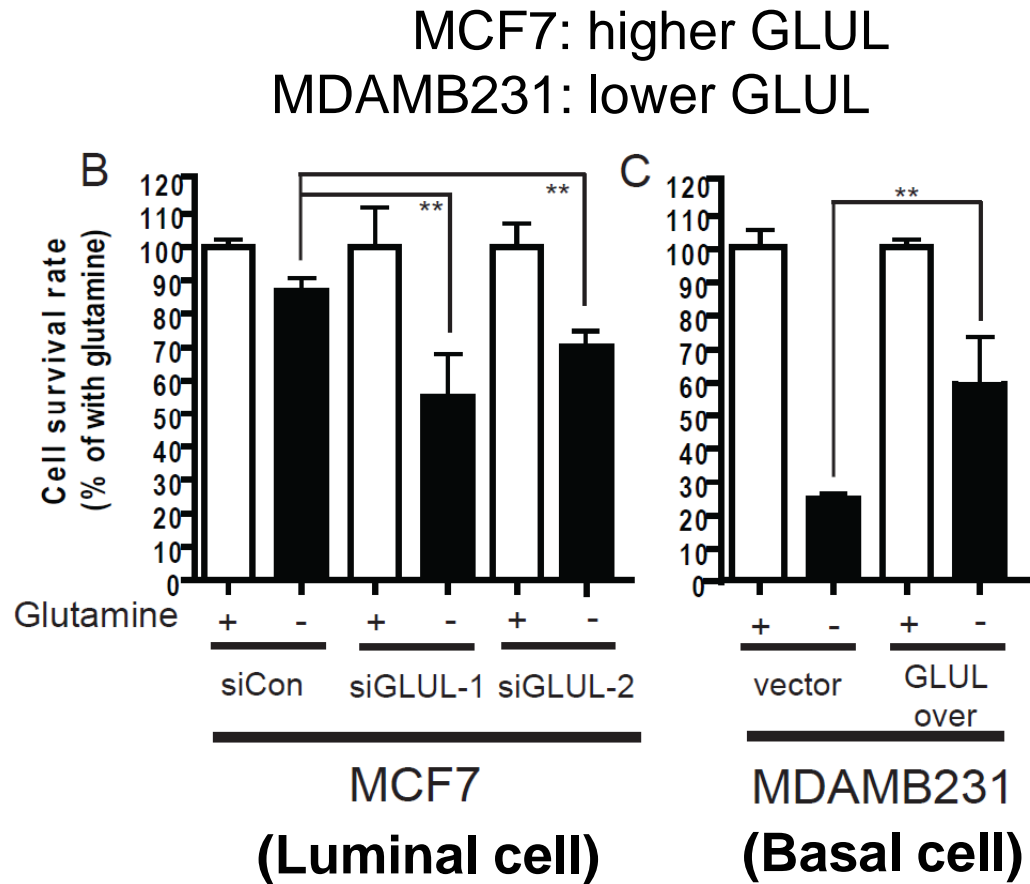
2. Glutamine requirement

Luminal-specific expression of GLUL and higher intracellular glutamine synthetase level



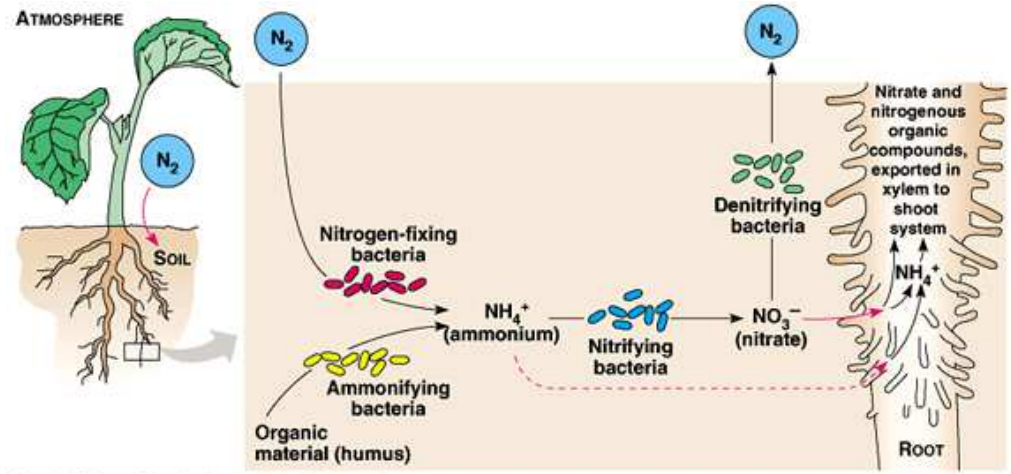
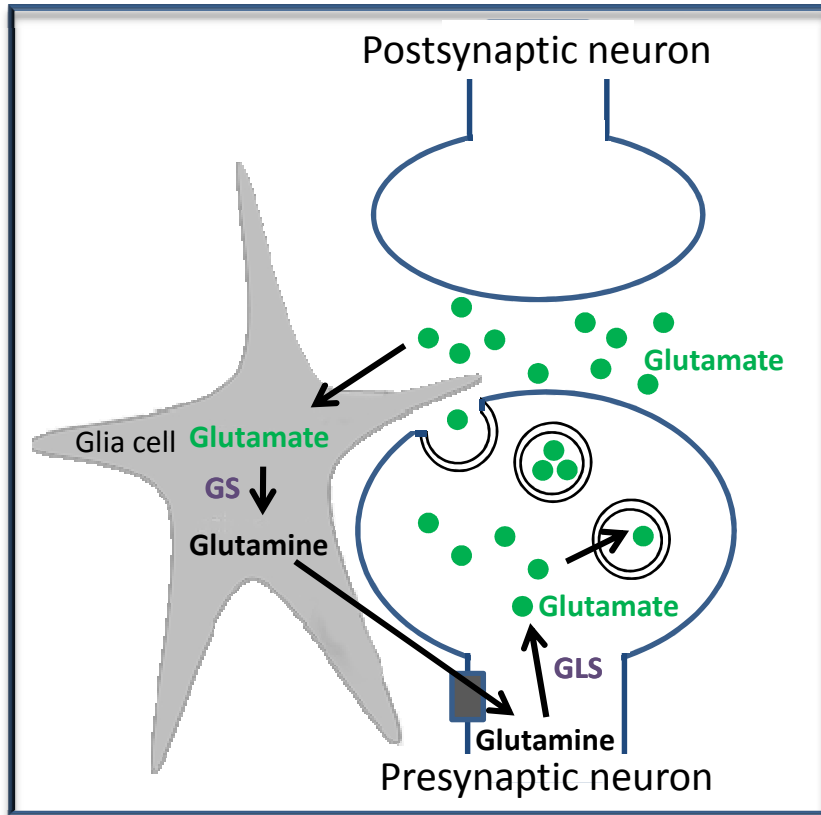
2. Glutamine requirement

High level of GLUL confer resistance of glutamine deprivation.

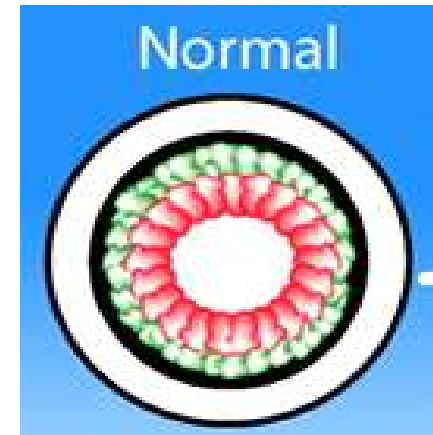


2. Glutamine requirement

Glutamine symbiosis



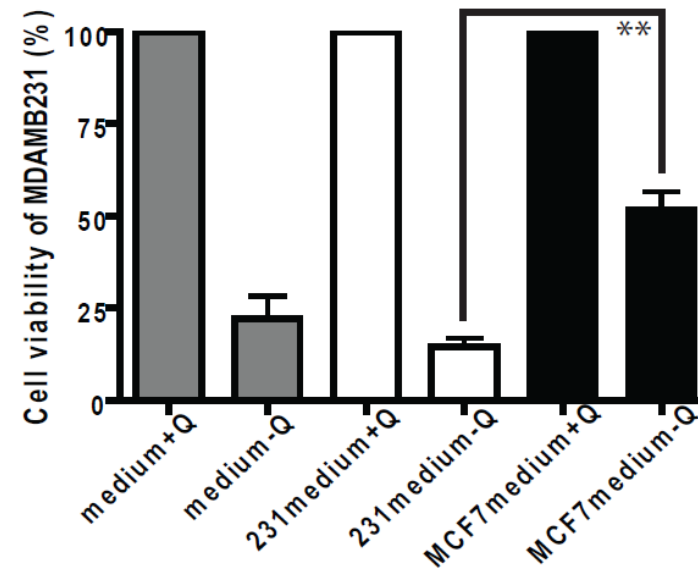
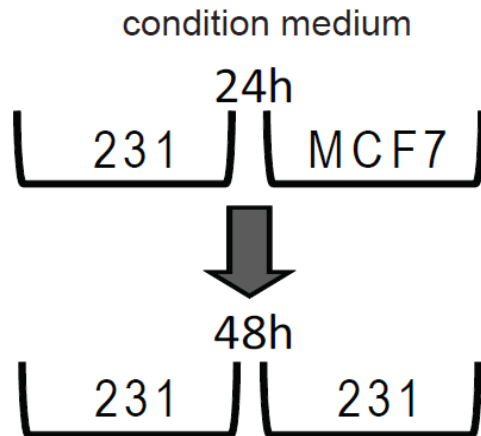
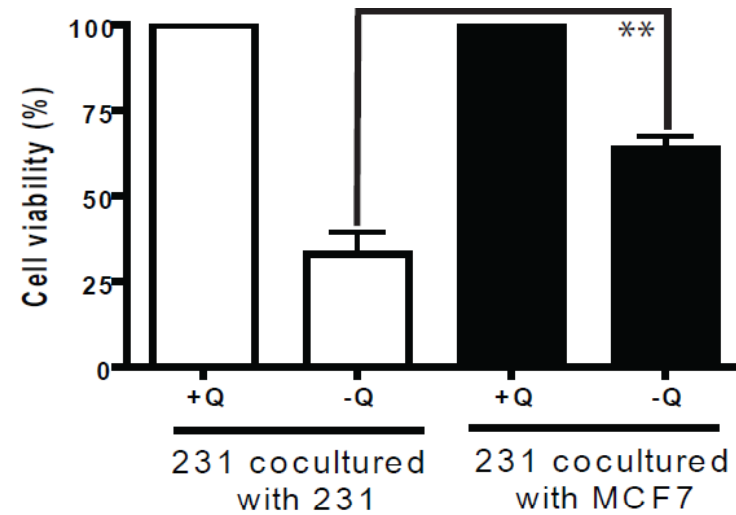
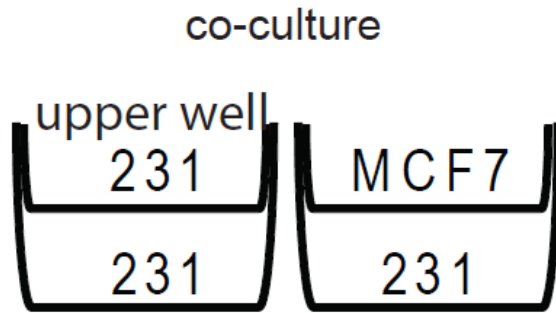
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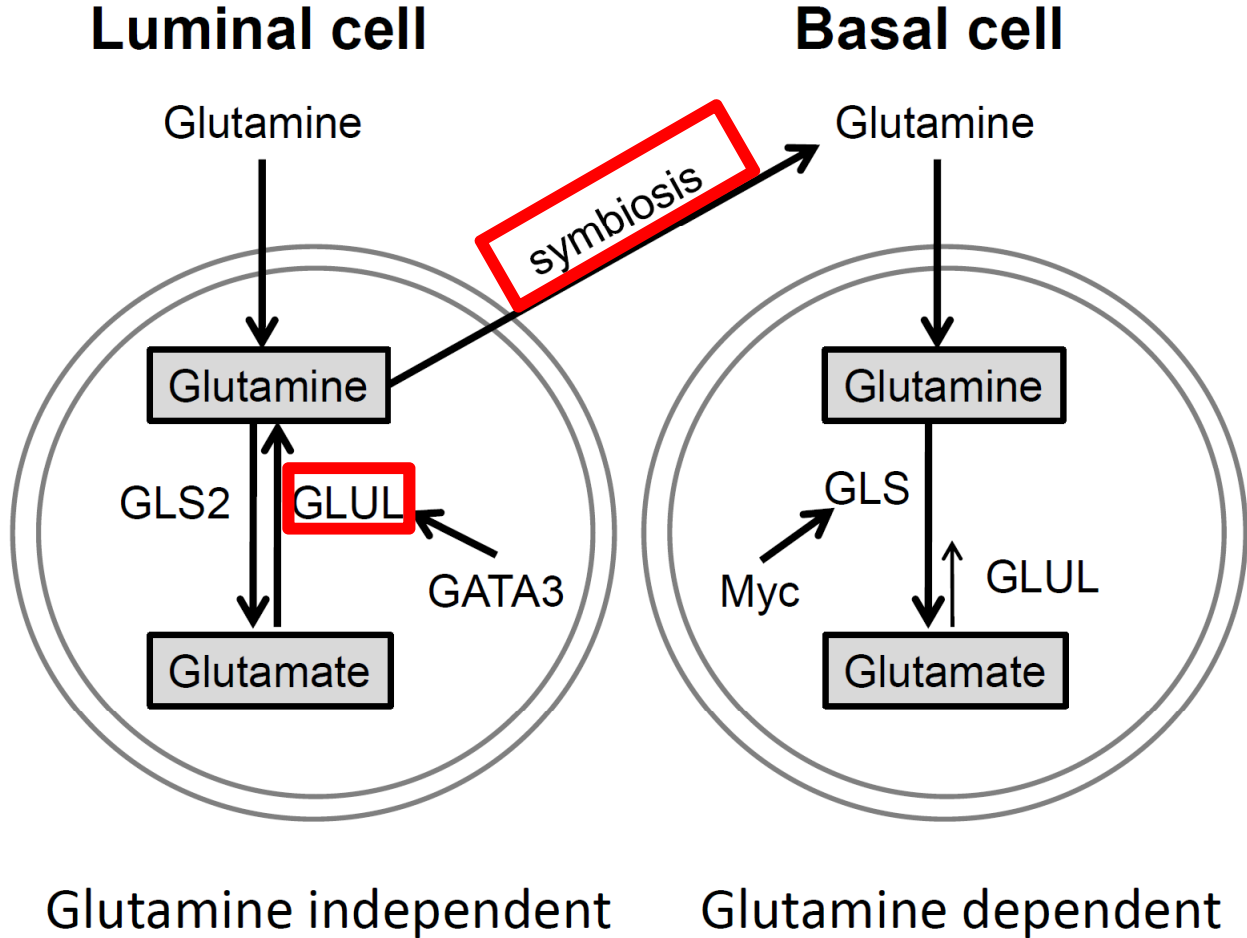
Glutamine symbiosis

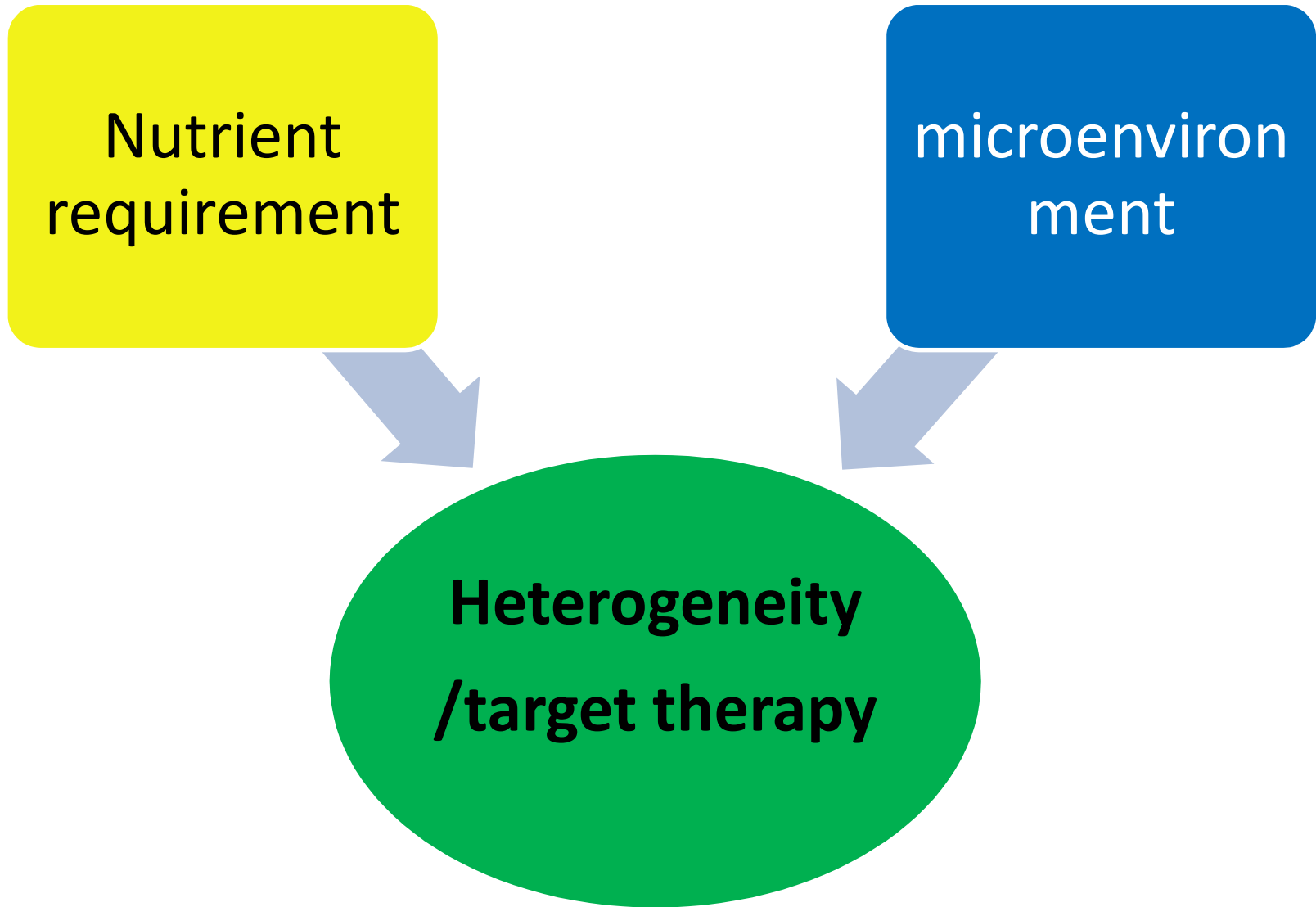
2. Glutamine requirement

Luminal and basal cells have Glutamine symbiosis



2. Glutamine requirement



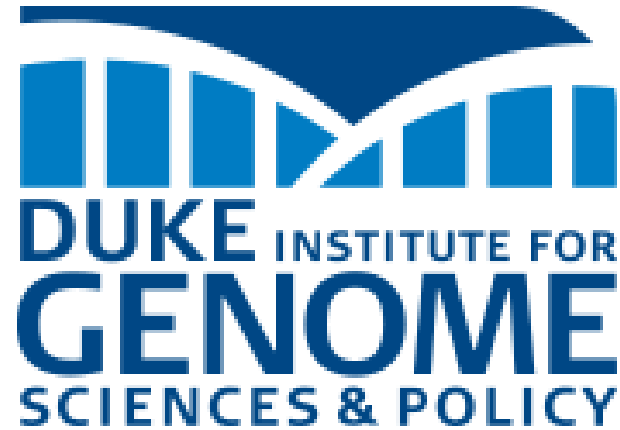




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