

Current Topics in Prostate Cancer Research

RPN532 (Tang, Dean G.; Pharmacol & Therap)/04/06/2017

Paper for students:

Ku SY et al., Rb1 and Trp53 cooperate to suppress prostate cancer lineage plasticity, metastasis, and antiandrogen resistance. Science 355: 78-83, 2017.

Points to discuss:

- *Why do current treatments (ADT) fail – Cellular heterogeneity?**
- *Prostate cancer genetics: AR & beyond**
- *Normal cell lineage: stem cells & their progeny**
- *Cancer cell plasticity: Genetic, epigenetic, & treatment-induced**

Prostate Cancer Treatments

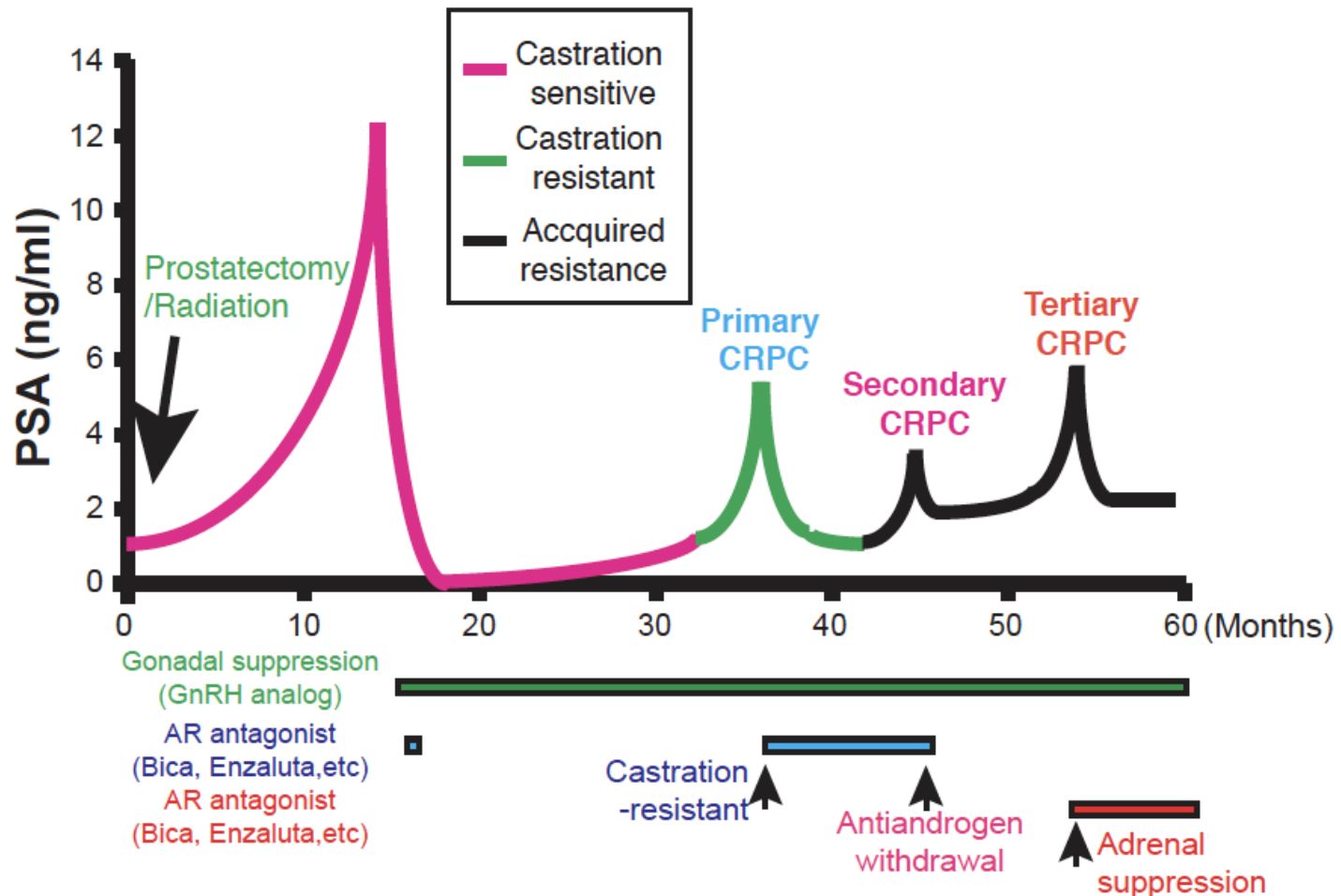
Charles Huggins ¹⁹⁴¹ → Castration (Lupron [leuprolide acetate]/Casodex [bicalutamide])

- 2004** — ^{Taxotere (docetaxel)} → Advanced metastatic patients who no longer respond to castration
- 2010** — ^{Cabazitaxel (Jevtana)} → For tumors that have stopped responding to docetaxel
- 2010** — ^{Sipuleucel-T (Provenge)} → Vaccine (for advanced/met patients who no longer respond to castr)
- 2012** — → Zytiga (abiraterone acetate) + Xtandi (enzalutamide)
- 2013** — ^{Radium 223 (Xofigo)} → Metastases that have spread to the bone

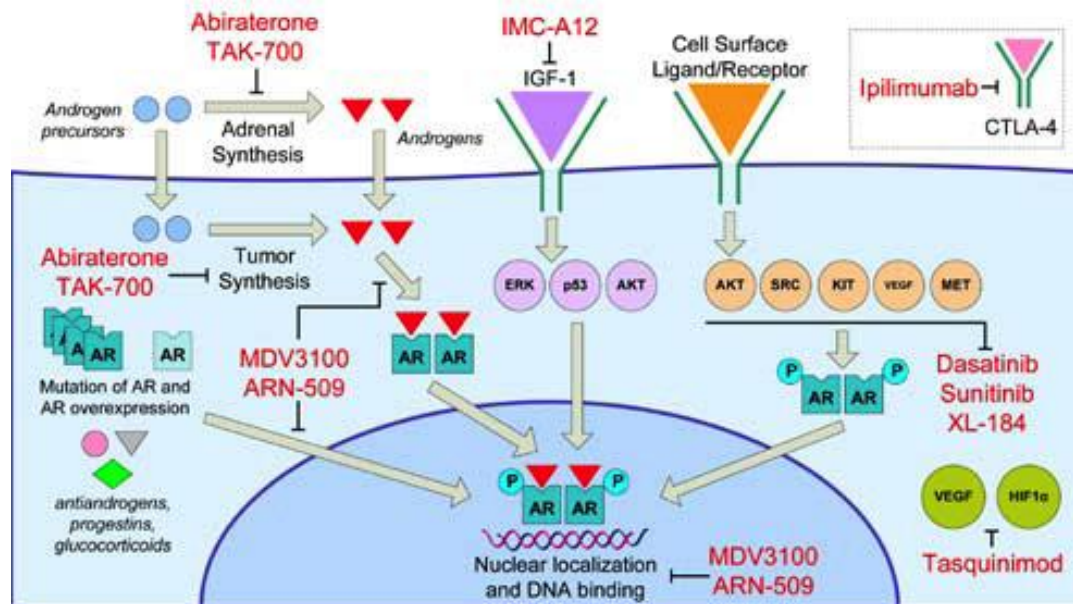
Patient survival:

	Docetaxel	3.3 months (vs. mitoxantrone)
	Cabazitaxel	2.4 months (vs. mitoxantrone)
	Sipuleucel-T	4.1 months (vs. placebo)
	Abiraterone	3.9 months (vs. placebo)
	Enzalutamide	4.8 months (vs. placebo)
	Radium-223	2.8 months (vs. placebo)
	Ipilimumab	No (vs. placebo after radiotherapy; toxic – more patients died)
	Prostvac	PROSPECT Phase III trial (PSA-targeted IT)/second half of
2017	ARN-509	SPARTAN & ATLAS trials??(2019)

Clinical treatment of PCa patients by chemical castration and anti-AR drugs (anti-androgens)



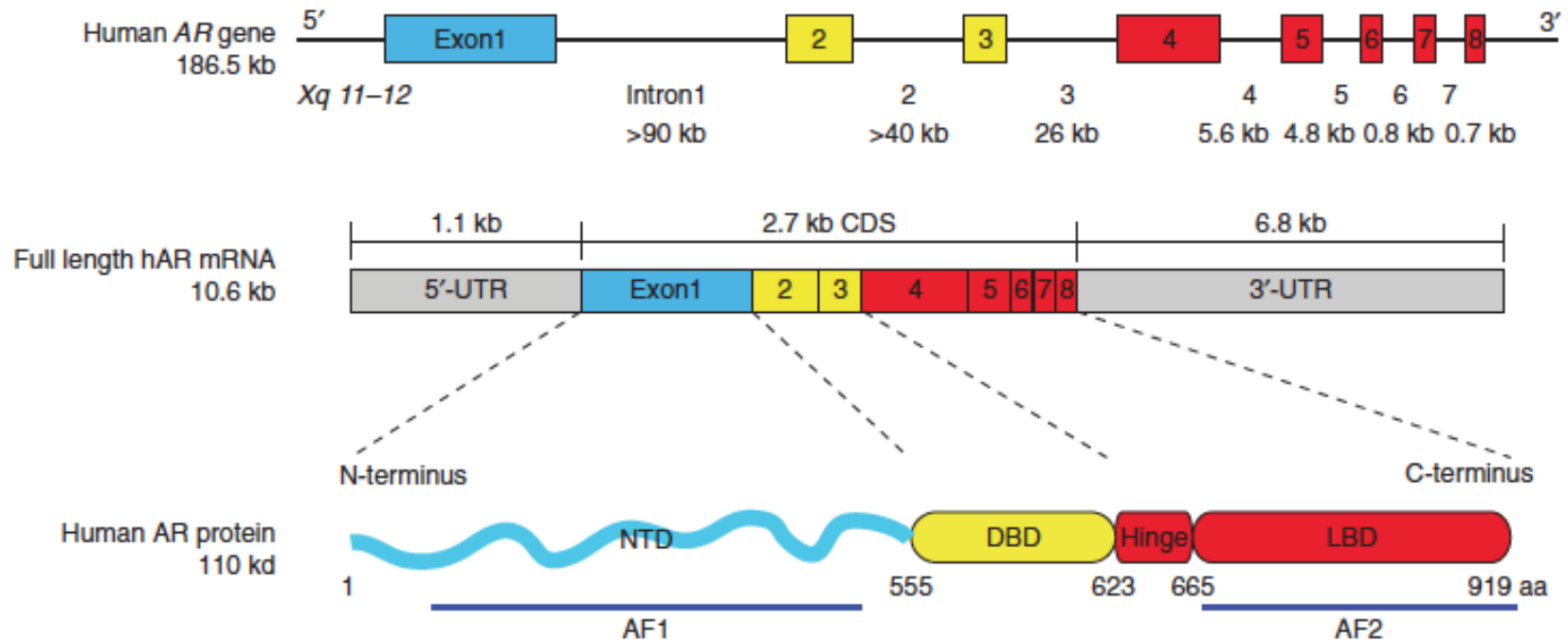
New anti-PCa drug development



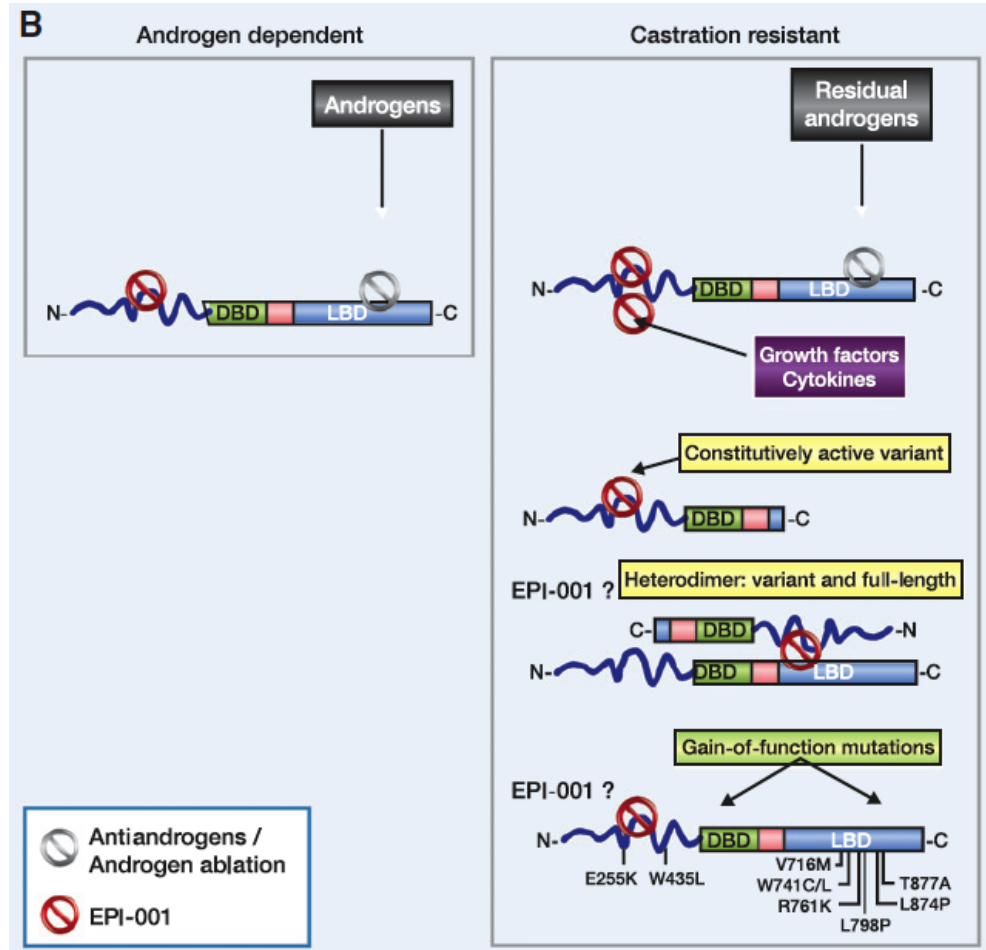
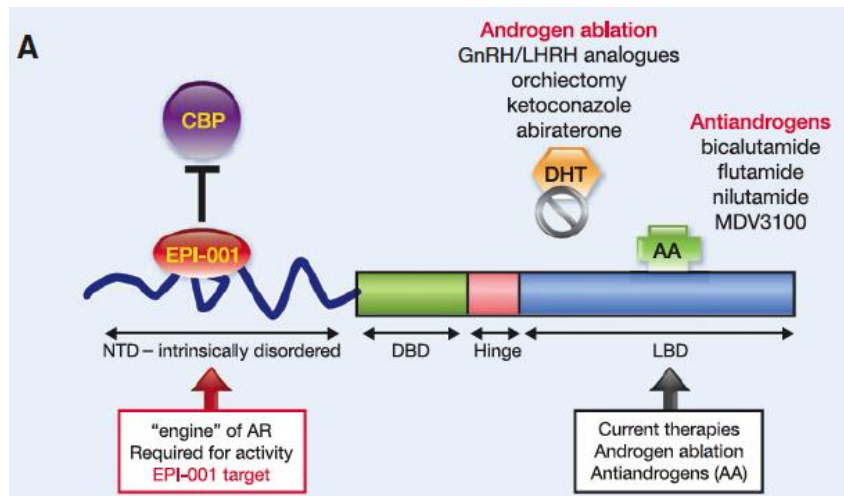
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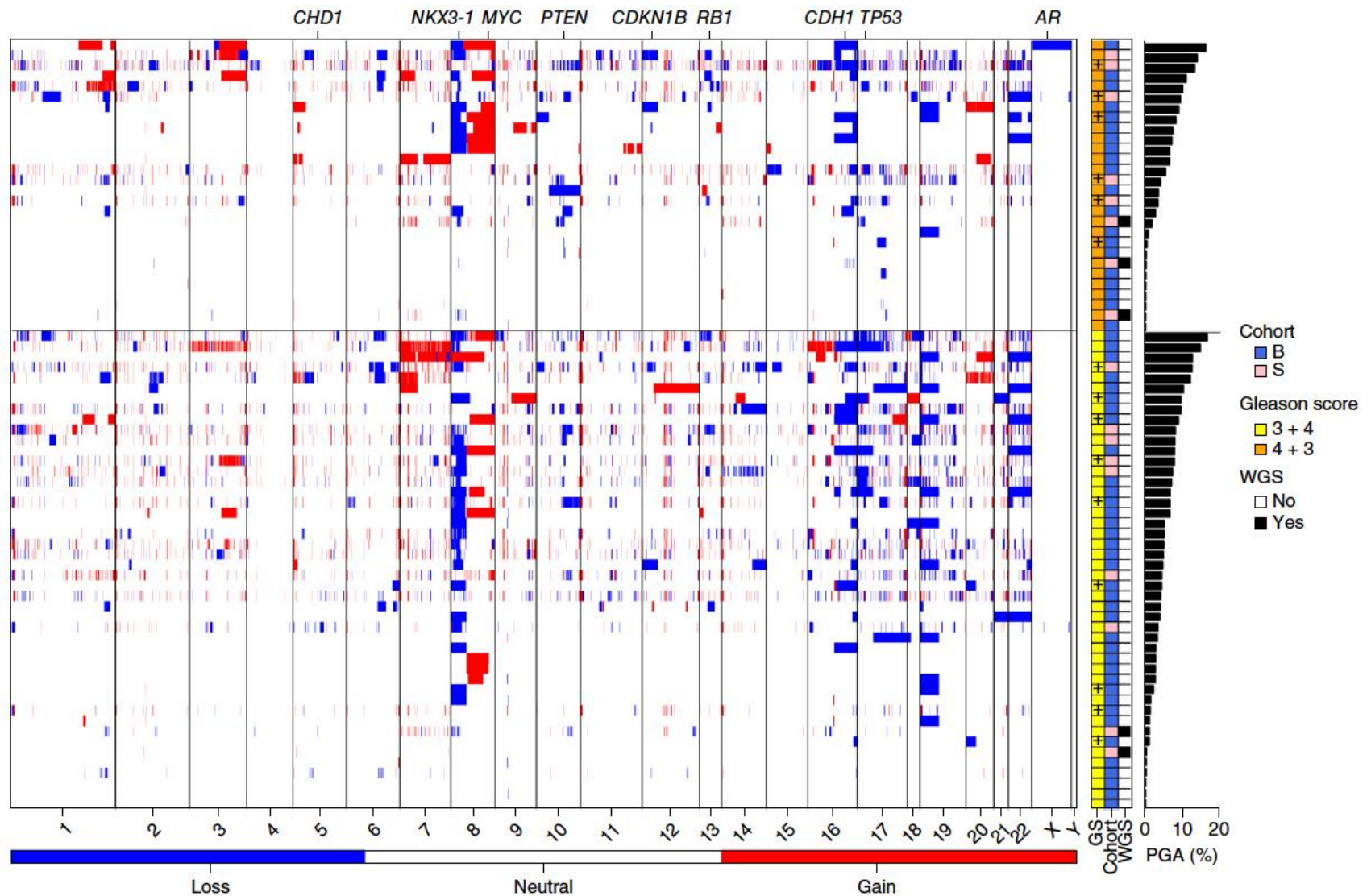
AR gene, mRNA, and protein



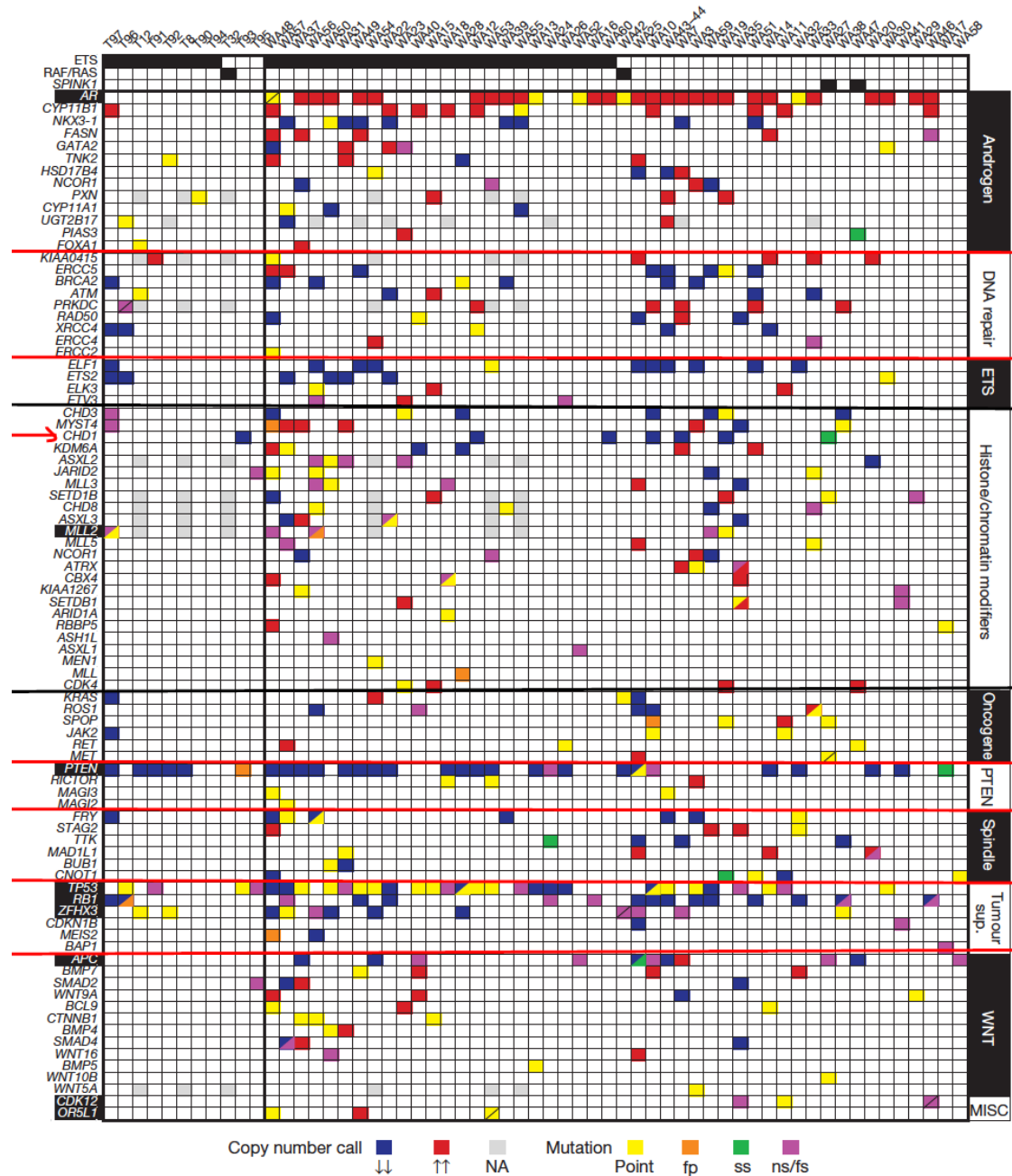
AR and drug targets



Genomic heterogeneity within localized, multifocal prostate cancer

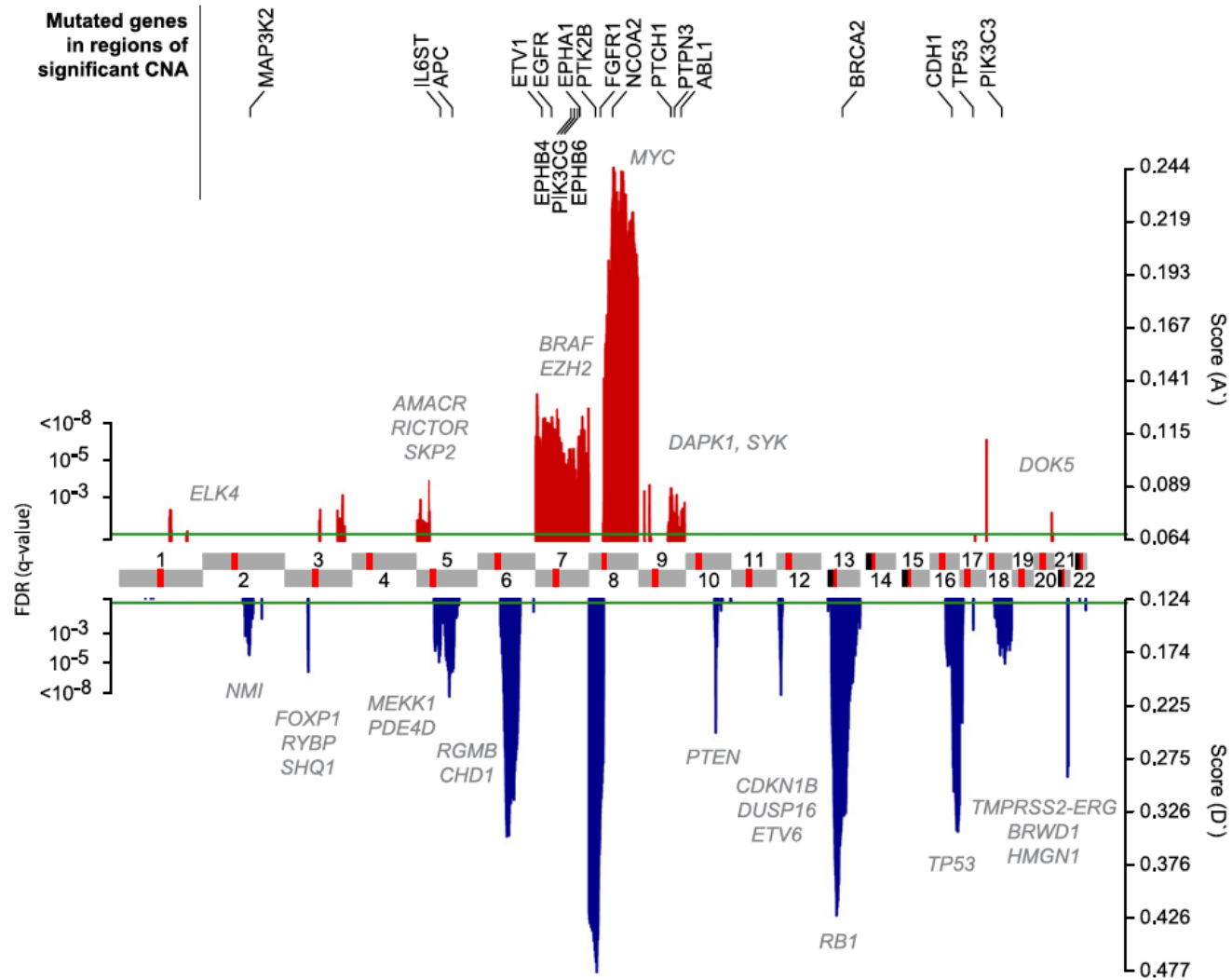


Mutational landscape of lethal metastatic CRPC

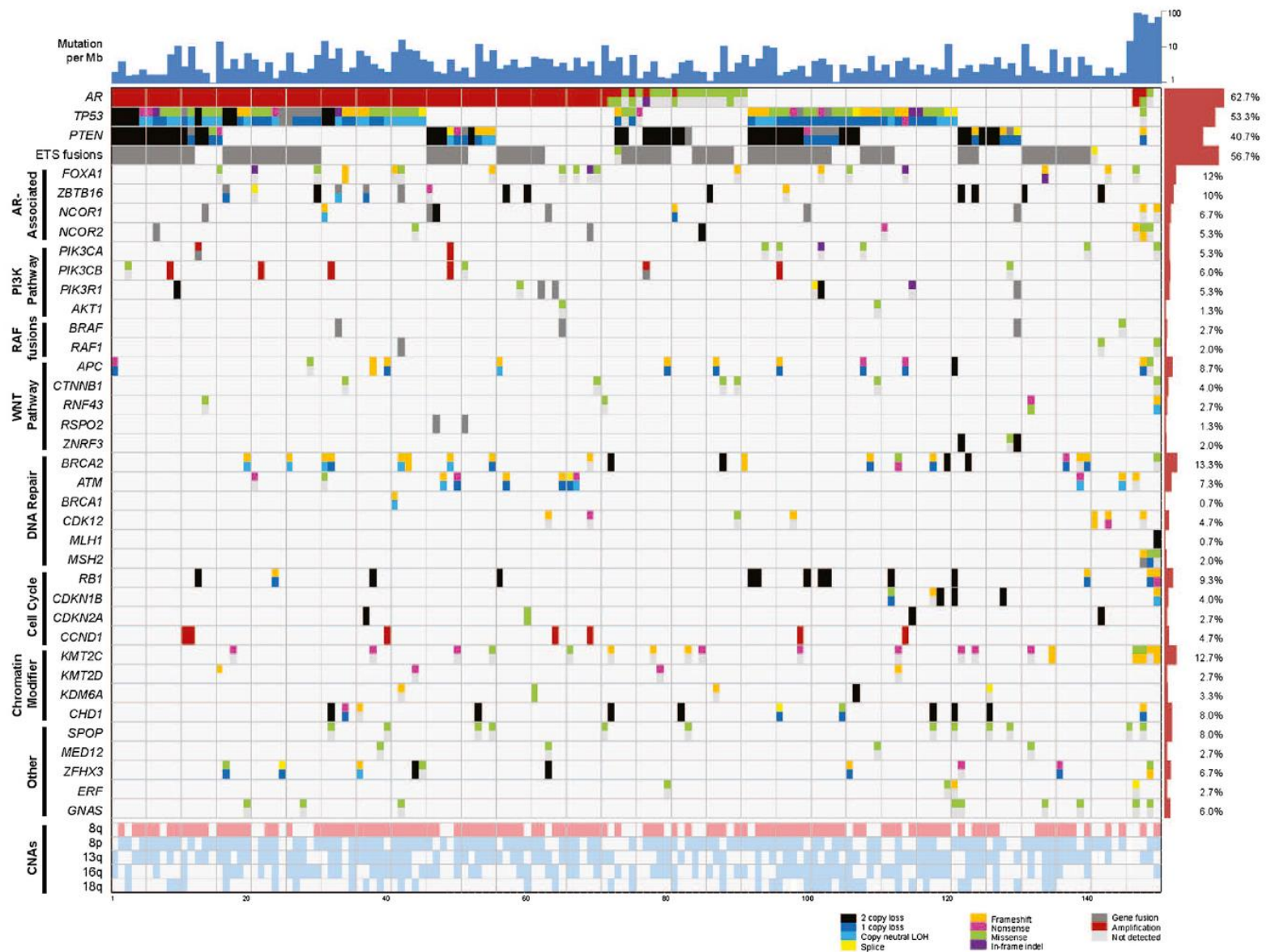


Grasso CS et al.,
Nature 2012

A global view of advanced PCa genome











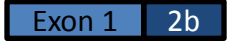


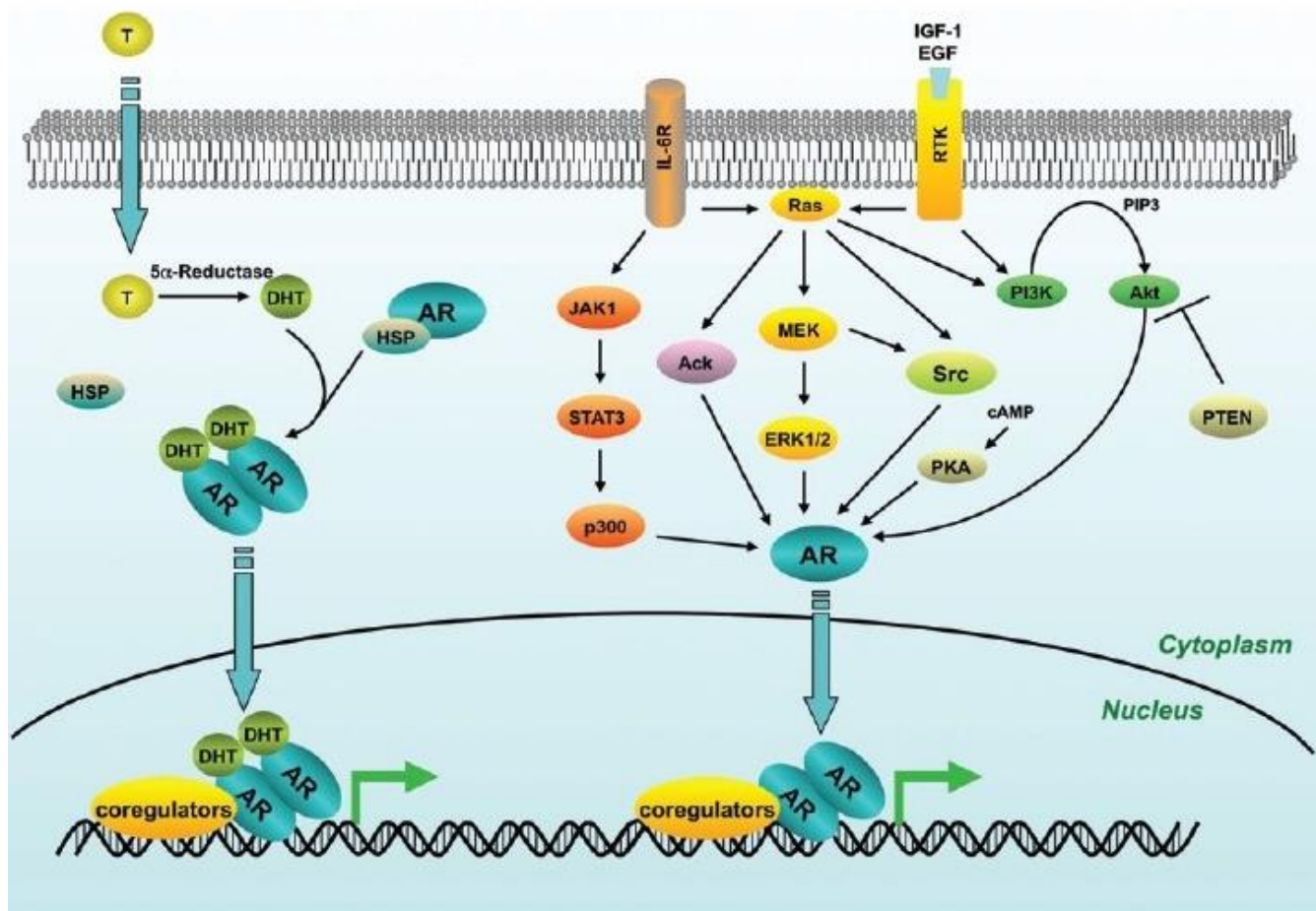
Integrative Clinical Genomics of mCRPC



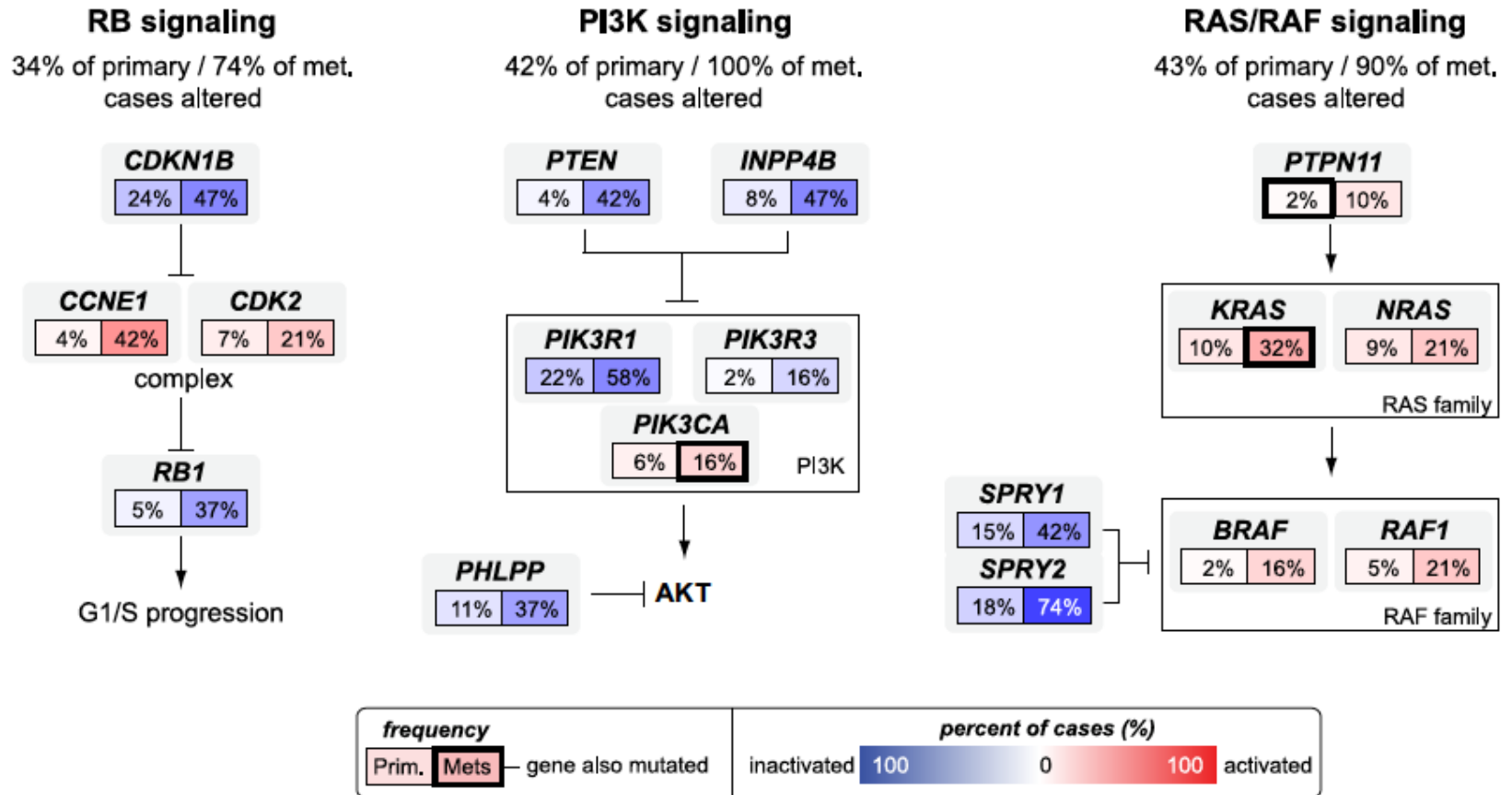
AR splice variants

AR Pre-mRNA 

Variants found in PCa	Domain excluded	Domain-disrupted	Protein MW
AR23 		DBD	106kDa
AR-V14 			85kDa
AR-V13 		LBD	85kDa
AR-V12 	LBD		84kDa
AR ^{v567es} 	LBD	LBD	80kDa
AR-V7 	HD to LBD		80kDa
AR-V9 	HD to LBD		80kDa
AR-V5 	HD to LBD		80kDa
AR-V1 	HD to LBD		80kda
AR-V3 	ZF2 to LBD		75kDa
AR ^{Ex1/2b} 	ZF1 to LBD		75kDa



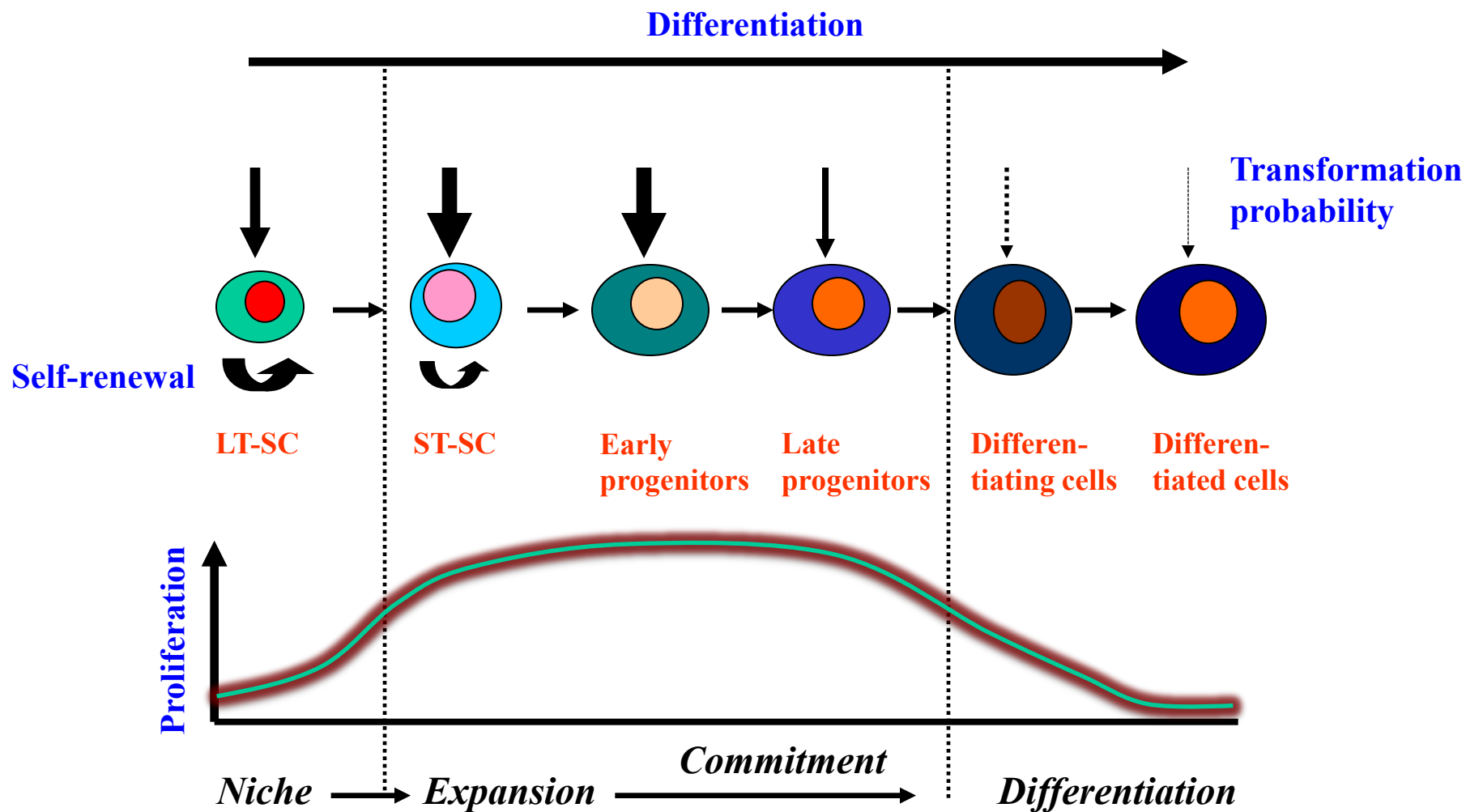
A global view of advanced PCa genome



Points to discuss:

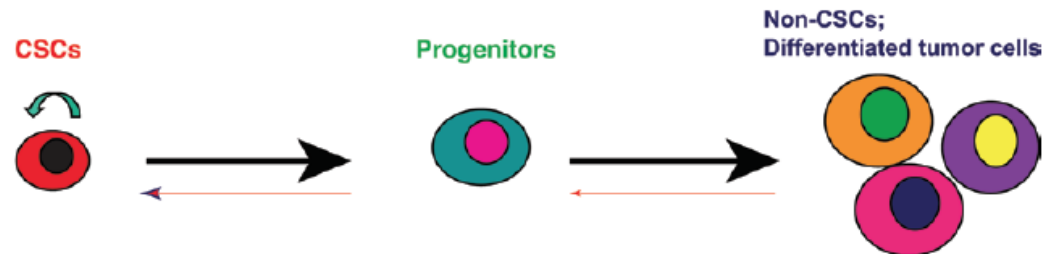
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Cell lineage development: Self-renewal, proliferation, & differentiation

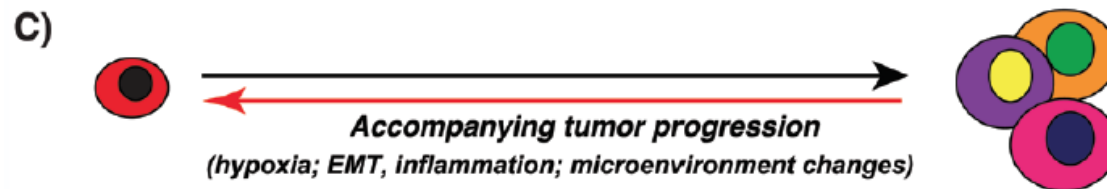


Phenotypic and developmental plasticity in CSCs and their progeny

A) Early stages of tumor development Under 'normal' conditions



B) 'Intrinsic' plasticities in undifferentiated tumor cells and CSCs



Developmental potential

Totipotent
Zygote

Pluripotent
ICM/ES cells, EG cells,
EC cells, mGS cells
iPS cells

Multipotent
Adult stem cells
(partially
reprogrammed cells?)

Unipotent
Differentiated cell
types

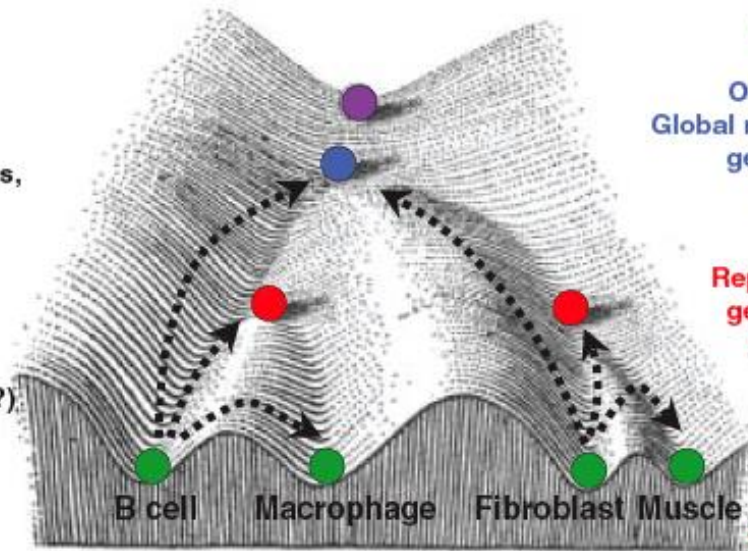
Epigenetic status

Global DNA demethylation

Only active X chromosomes;
Global repression of differentiation
genes by Polycomb proteins;
Promoter hypomethylation

X inactivation;
Repression of lineage-specific
genes by Polycomb proteins;
Promoter hypermethylation

X inactivation;
Derepression of
Polycomb silenced
lineage genes;
Promoter hypermethylation

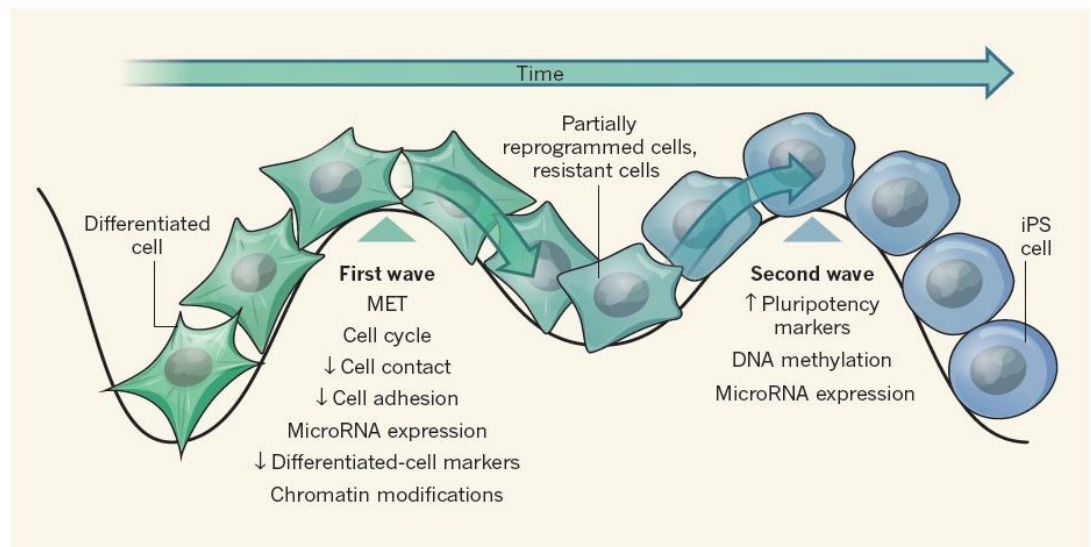


Early phase: c-Myc the driving force

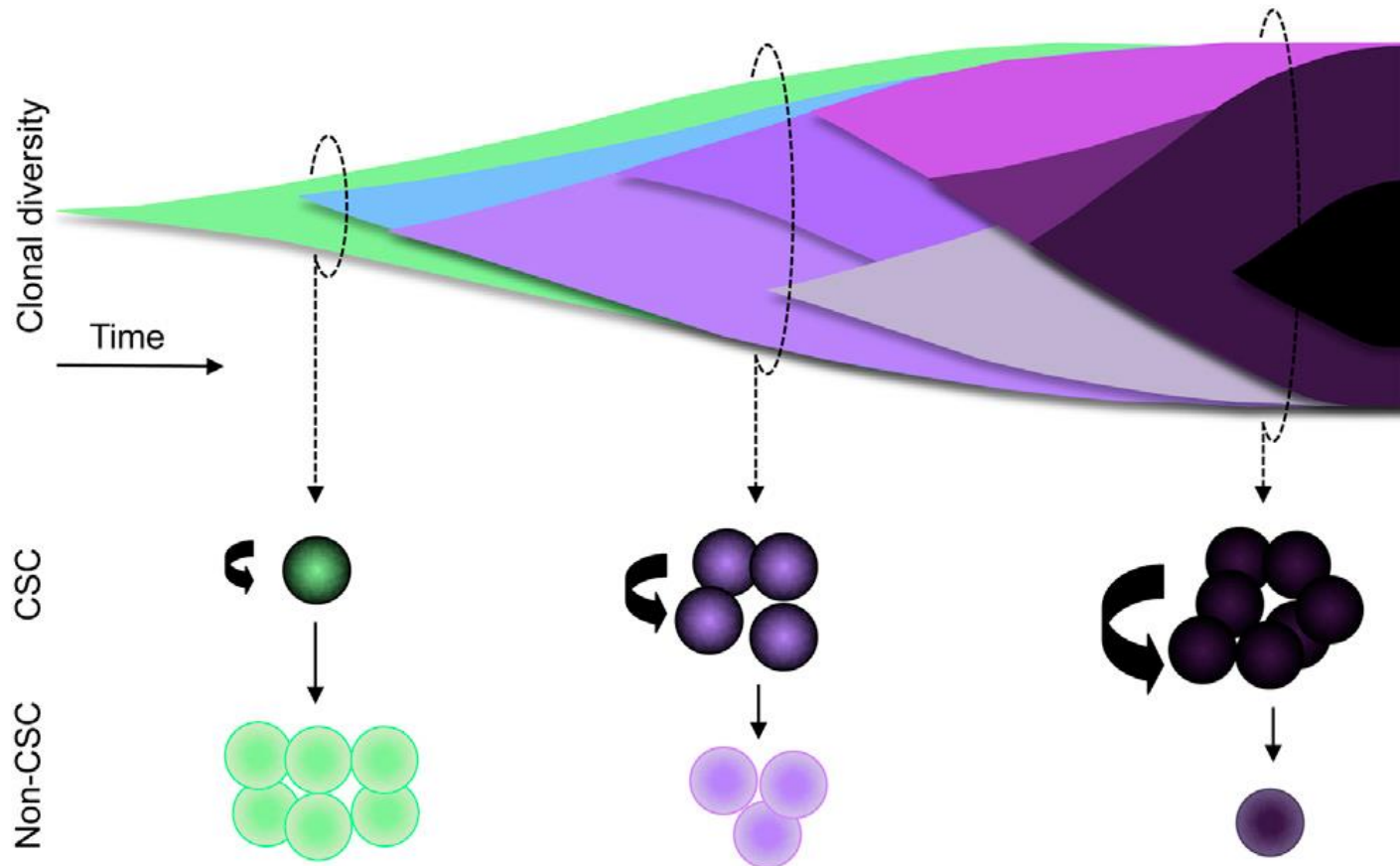
Intermediate phases: Oct-4 & Sox2

Late (&early) phase: Klf4

Sancho-Martinez I & Izpisua Belmonte JC
Nature 493: 310-311, 2013.



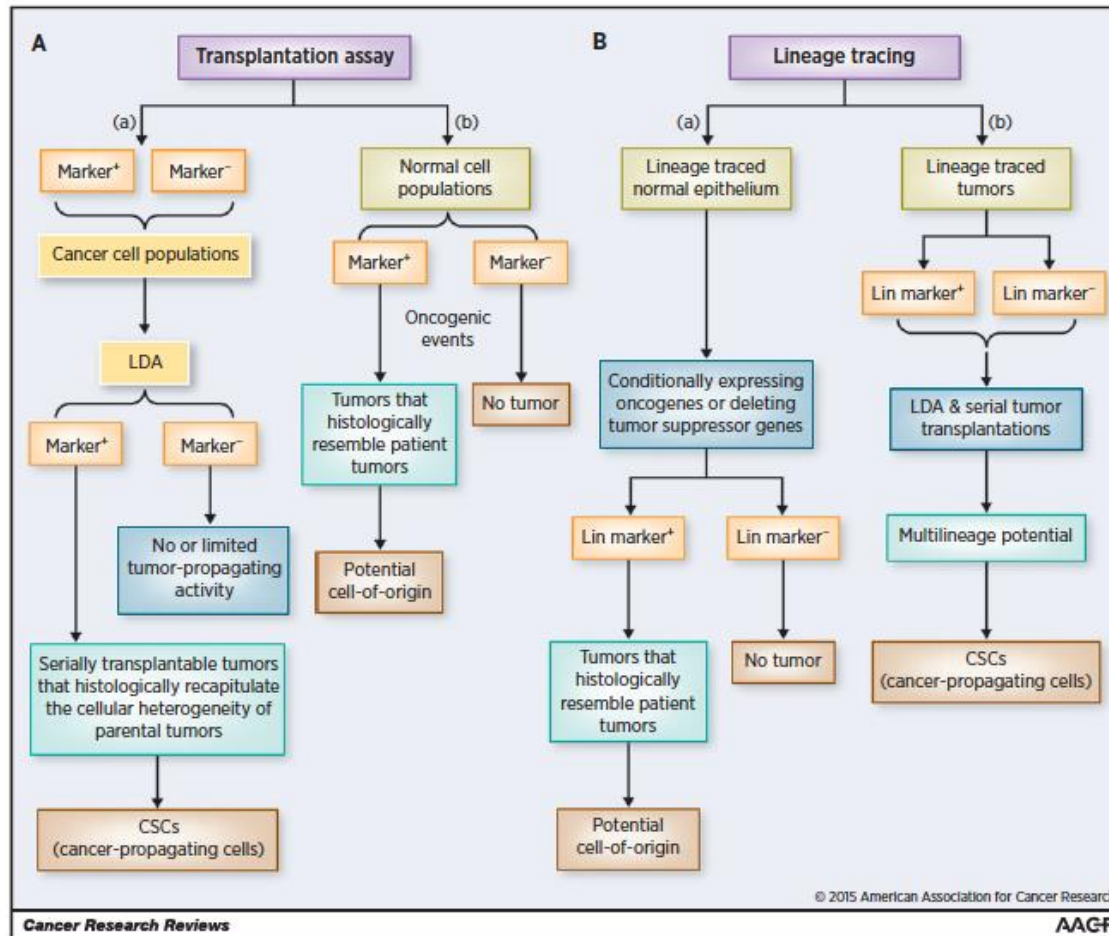
Cell-of-origin vs. CSCs



Kreso A & Dick JE. *Cell Stem Cell*, 2014

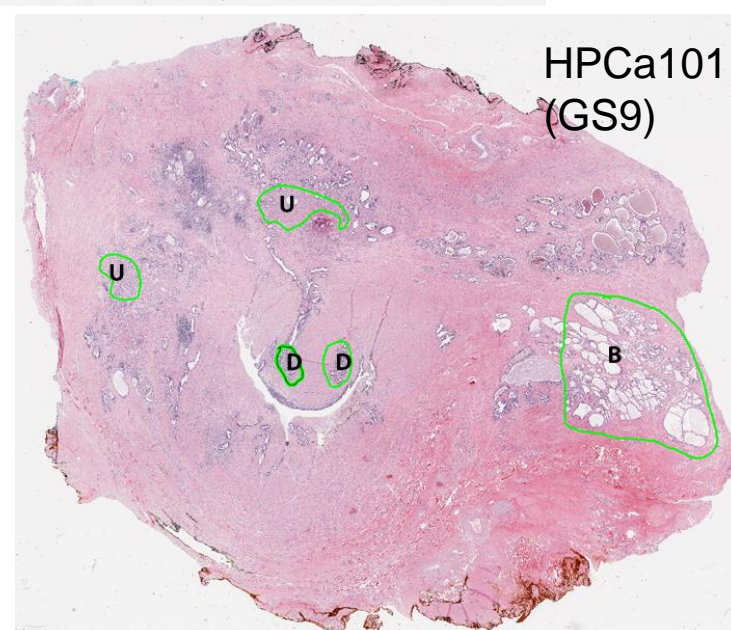
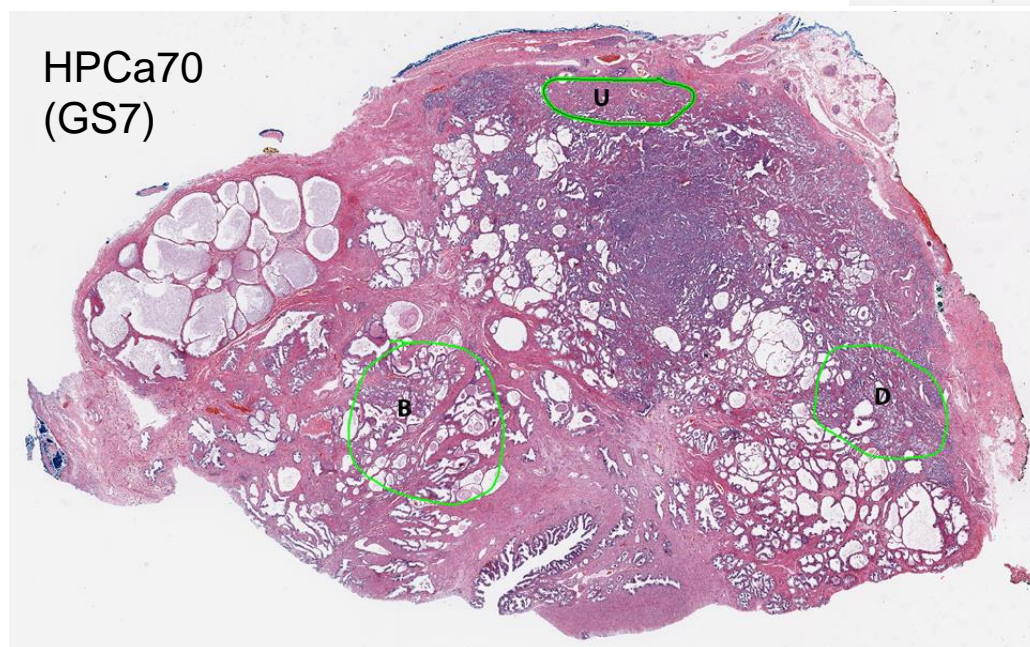
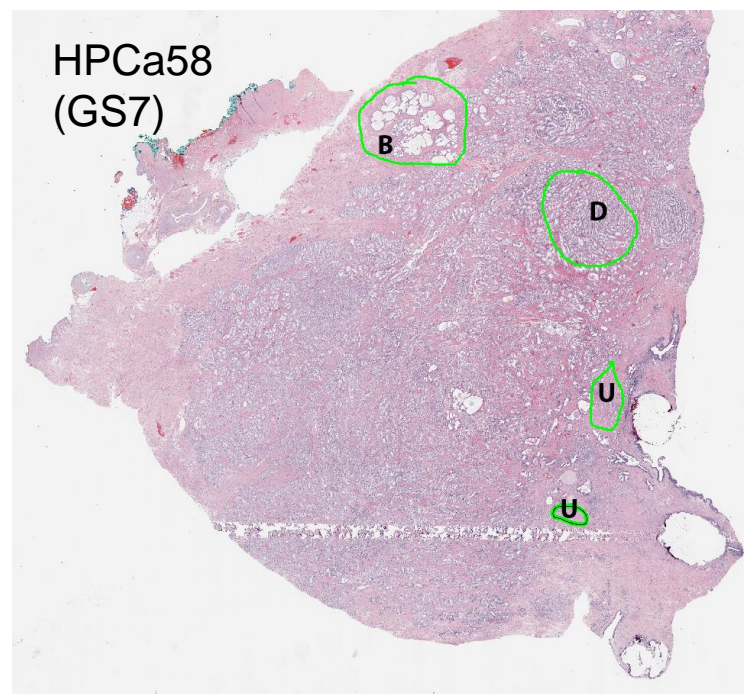
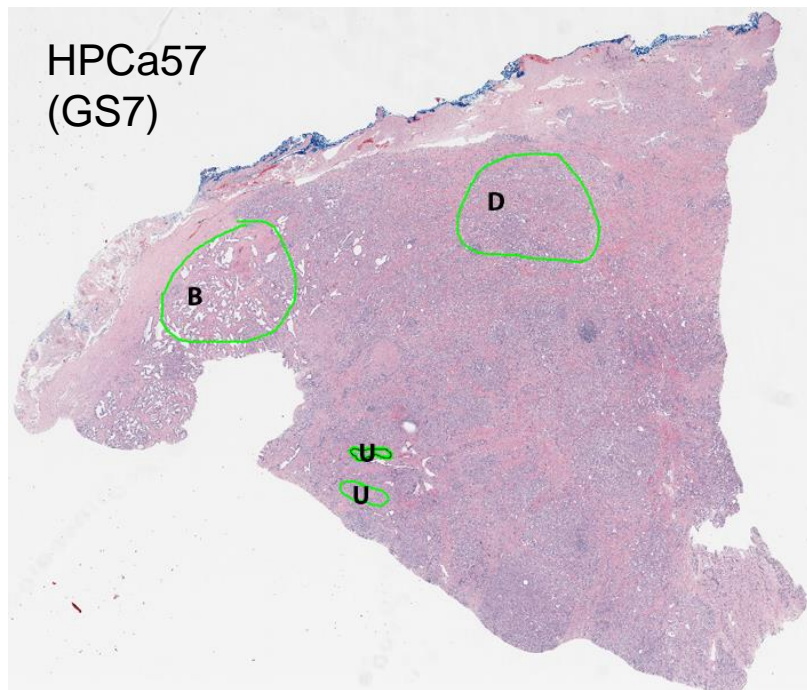
Rycaj K & Tang DG. *Cancer Res*, 2015

Functional Assays of Cancer Cell of Origin

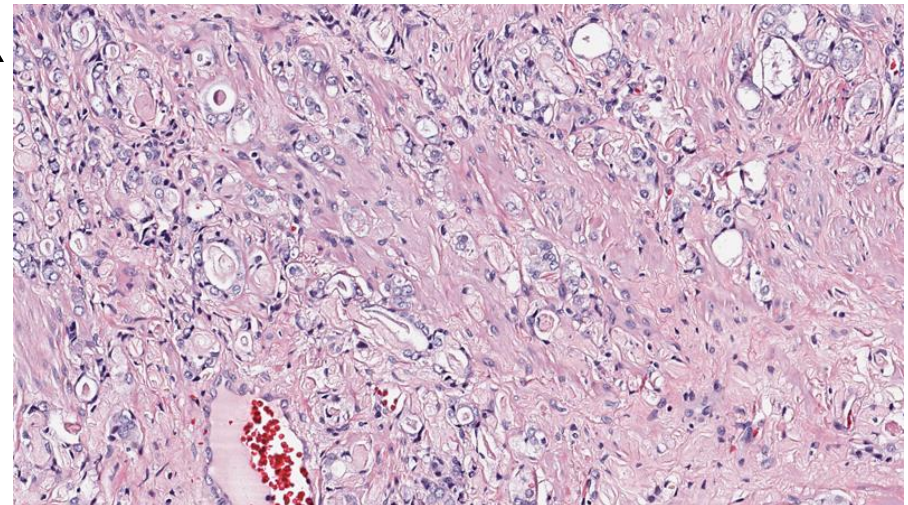
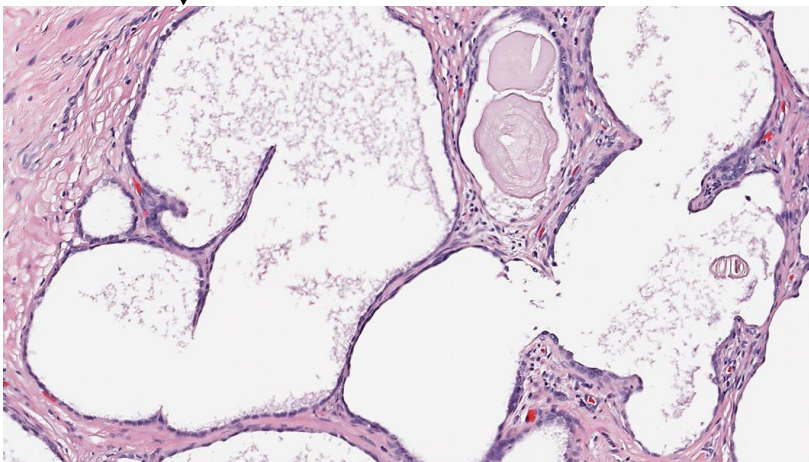
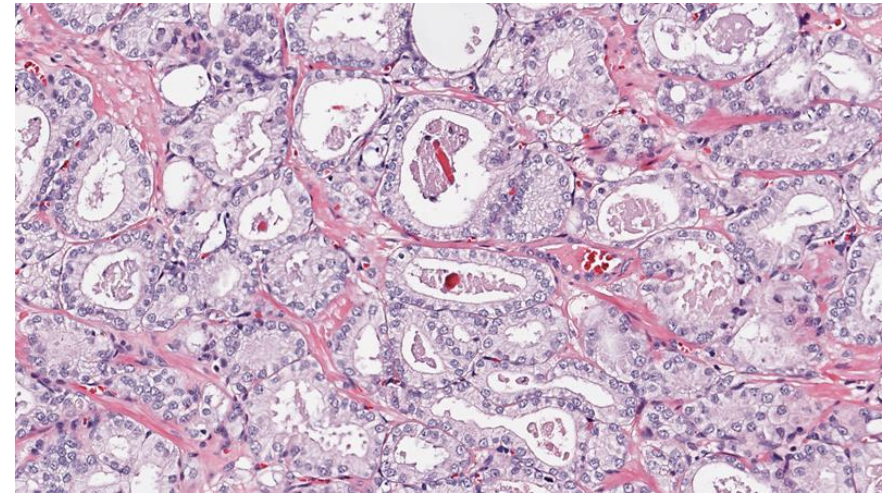
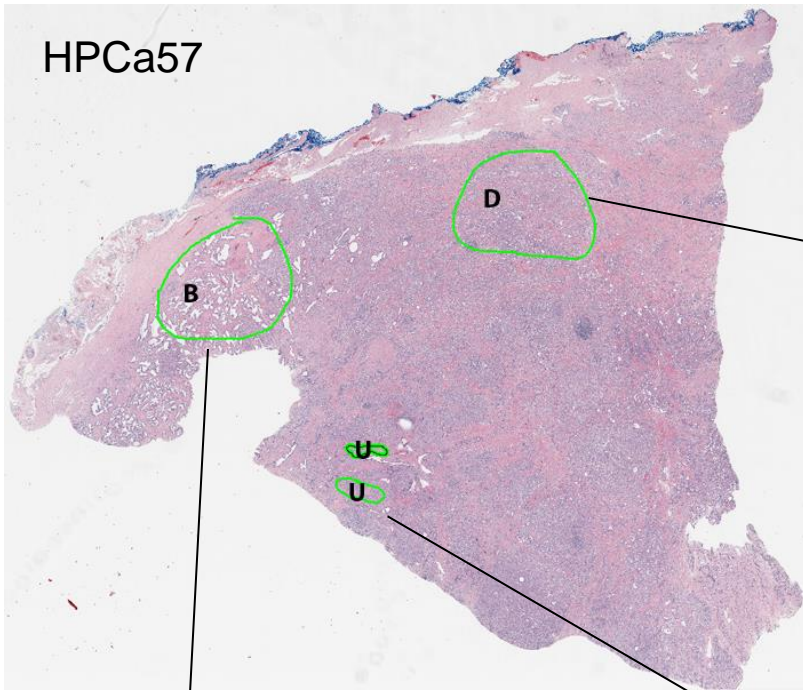


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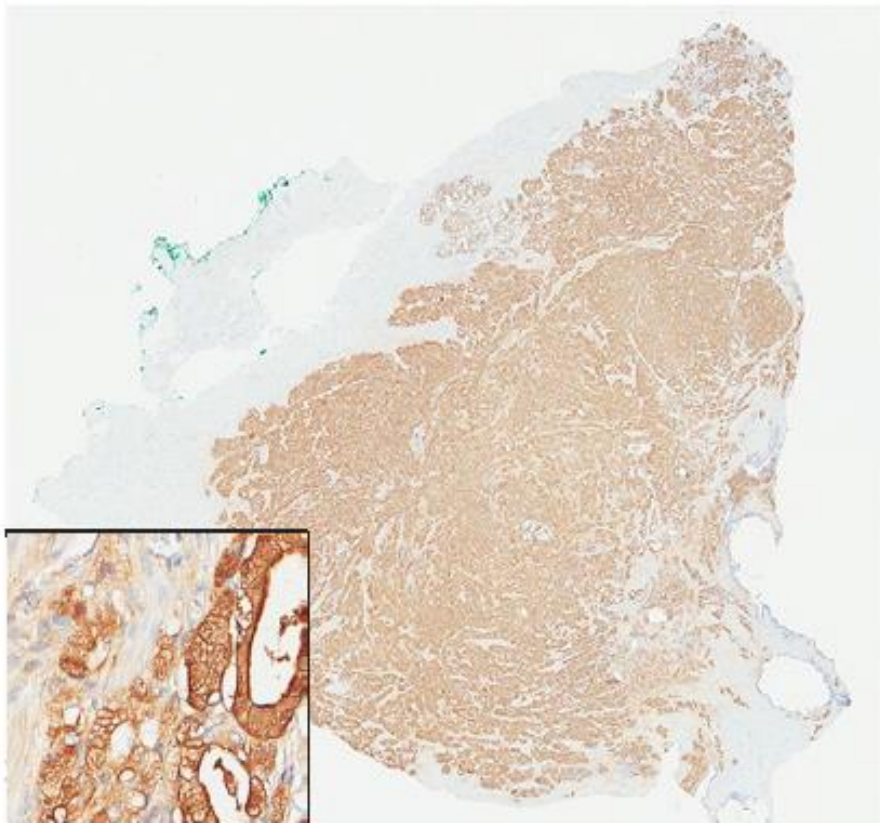


HPCa57

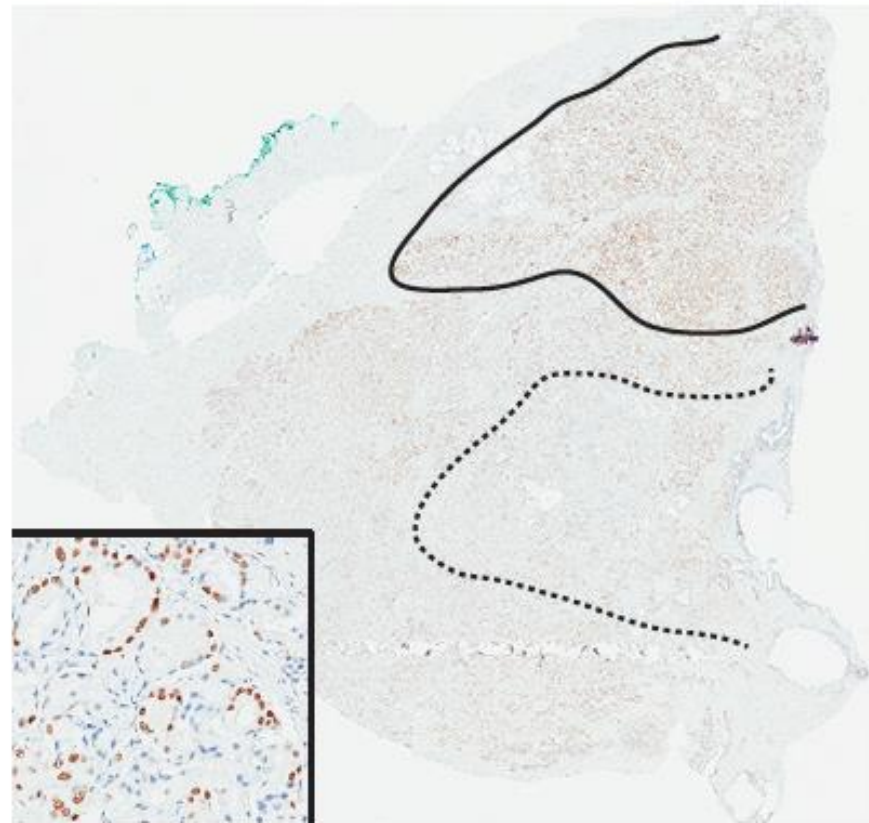


HPCa57 (GS7)

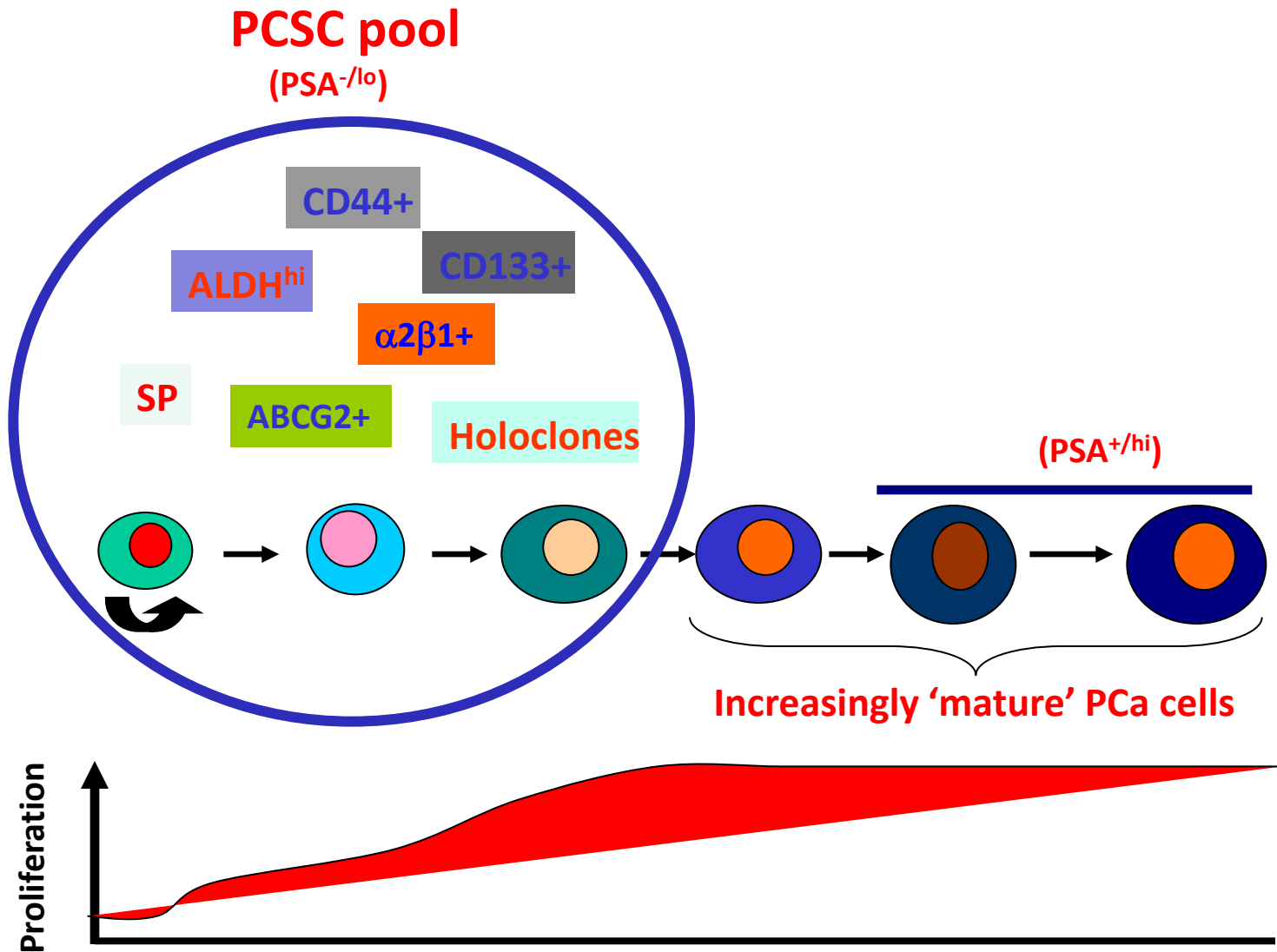
PSA



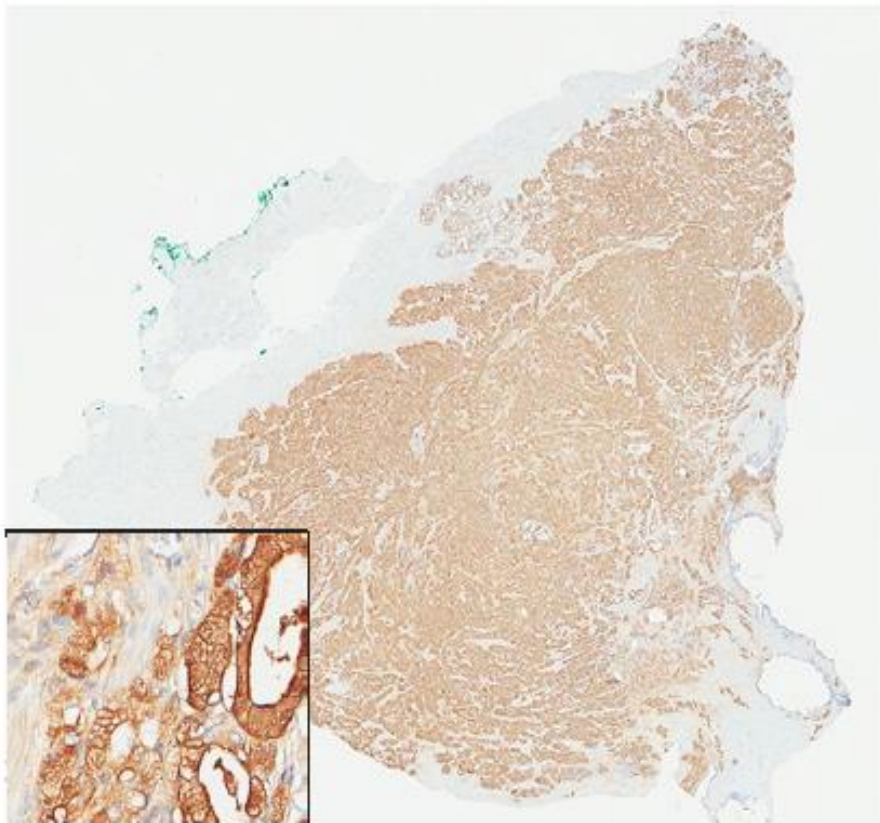
AR



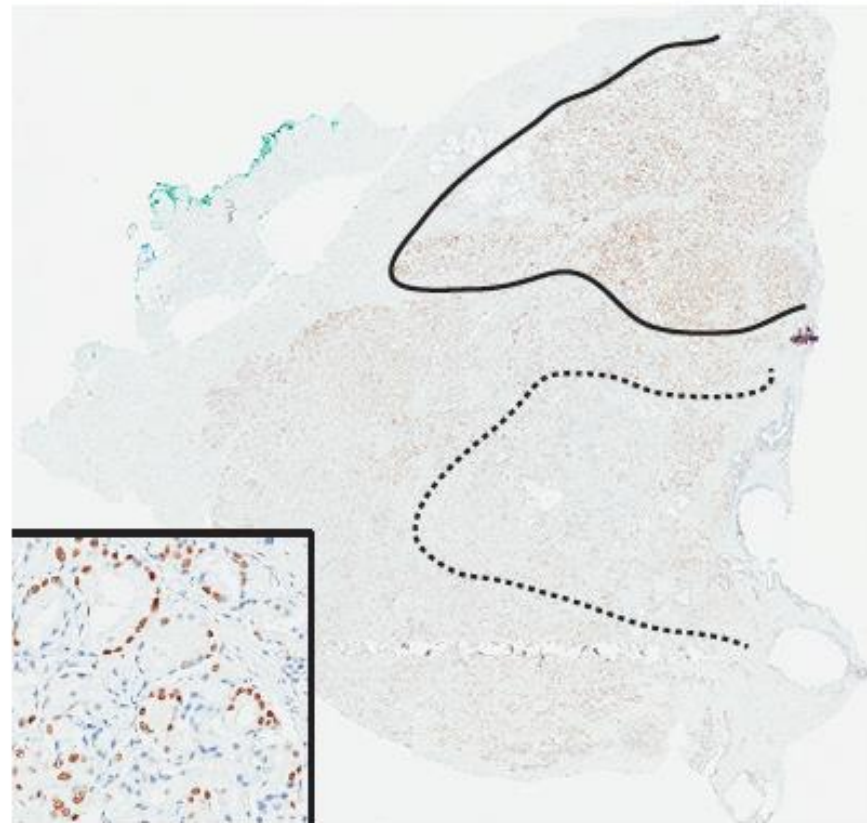
Phenotypic & Tumorigenic Heterogeneity of Human PCa cells



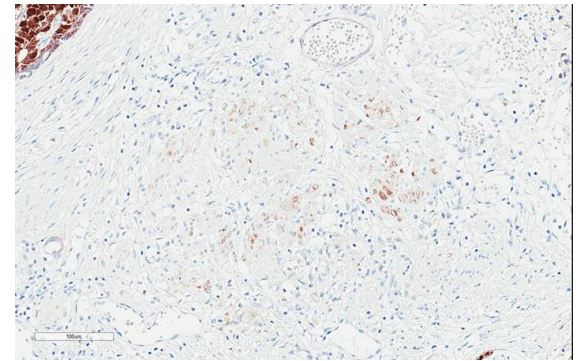
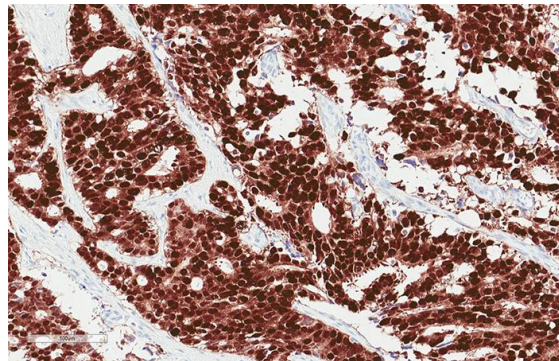
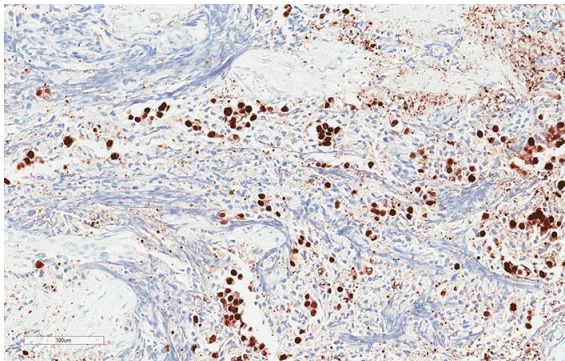
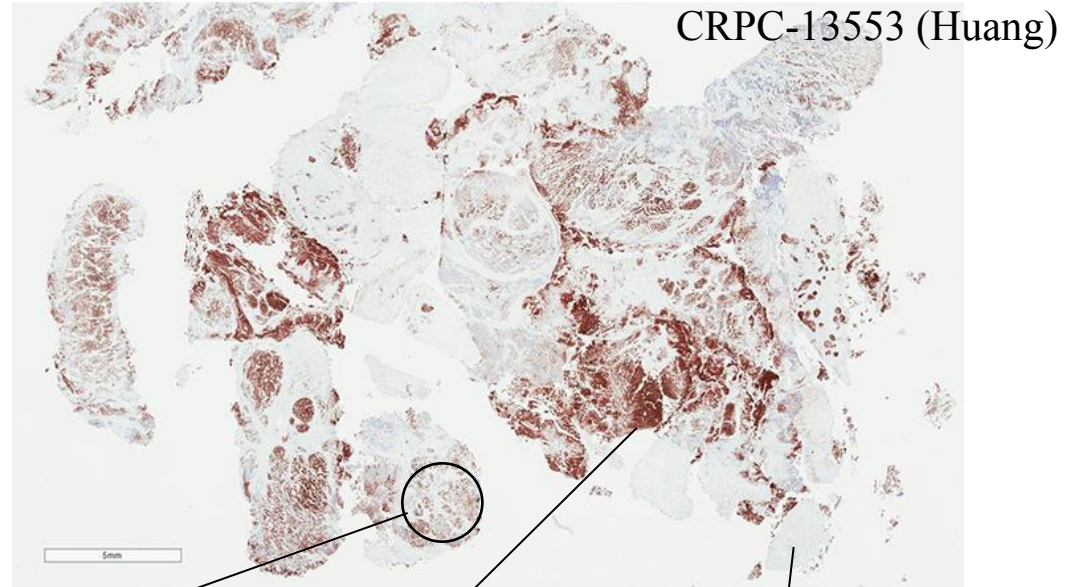
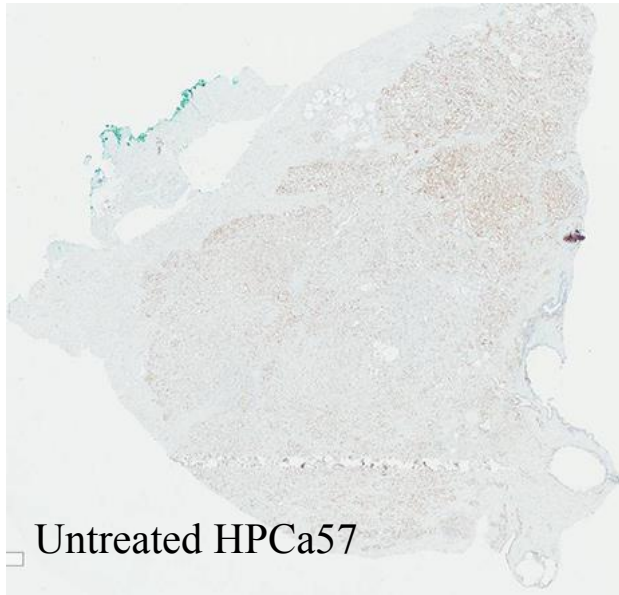
PSA



AR



Heterogeneity of AR Expression in Untreated PCa & CRPC



Four CRPC models exhibit distinct AR heterogeneity

A

LNCaP, VCaP, LAPC4, LAPC9
tumors grown in intact male mice
(AD tumors)

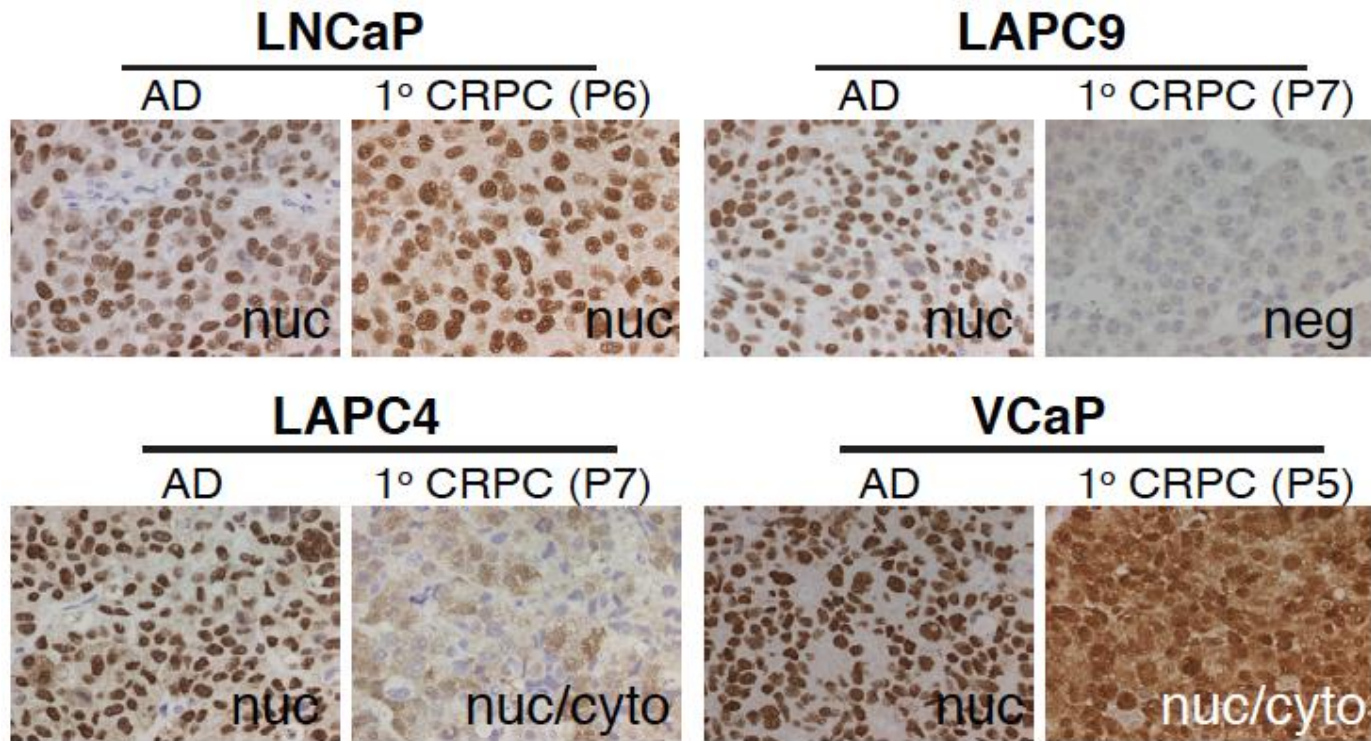
Serially passaged
in castrated mice

**Primary (1°)
CRPC**

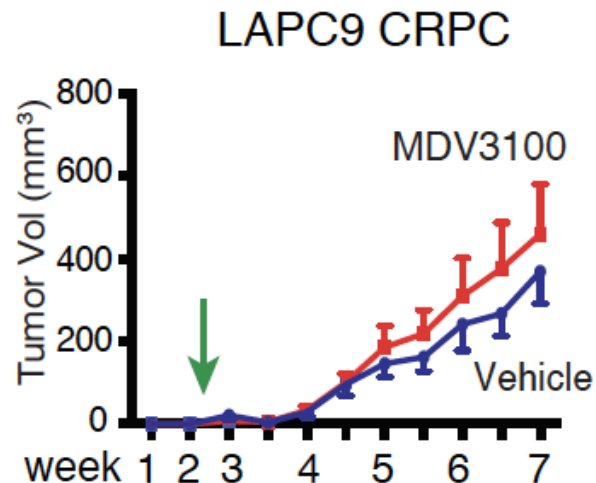
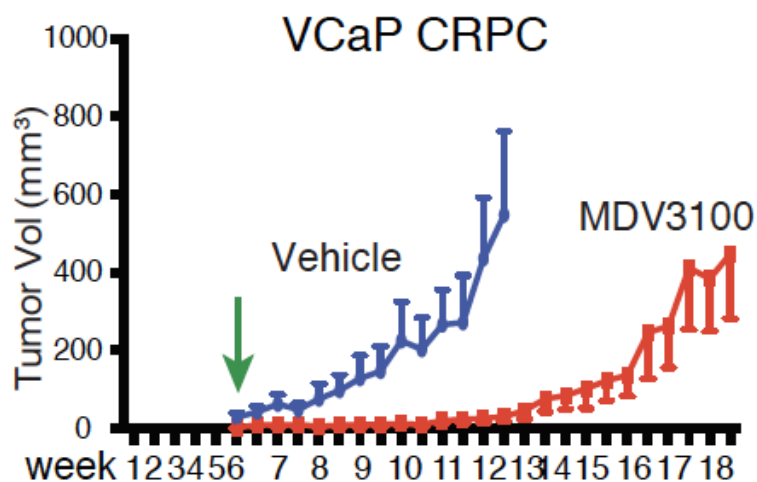
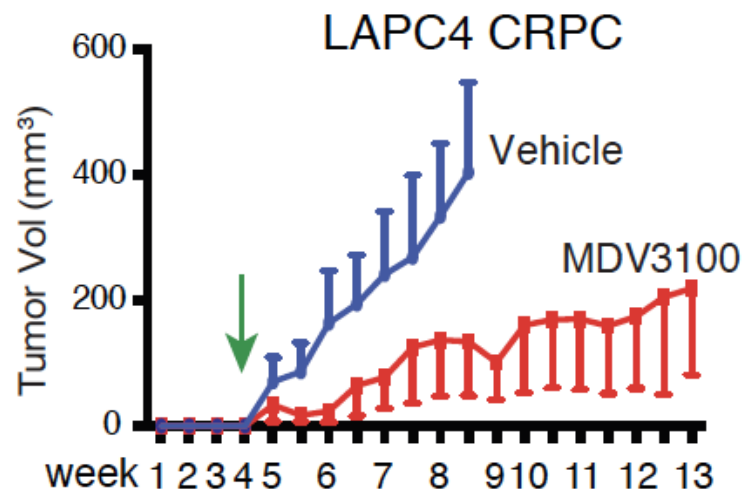
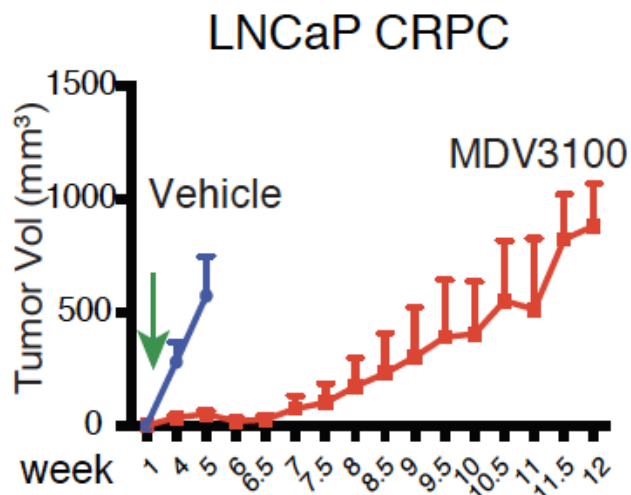
Enzalutamide Tx
in castrated mice

**Secondary (2°)
CRPC**

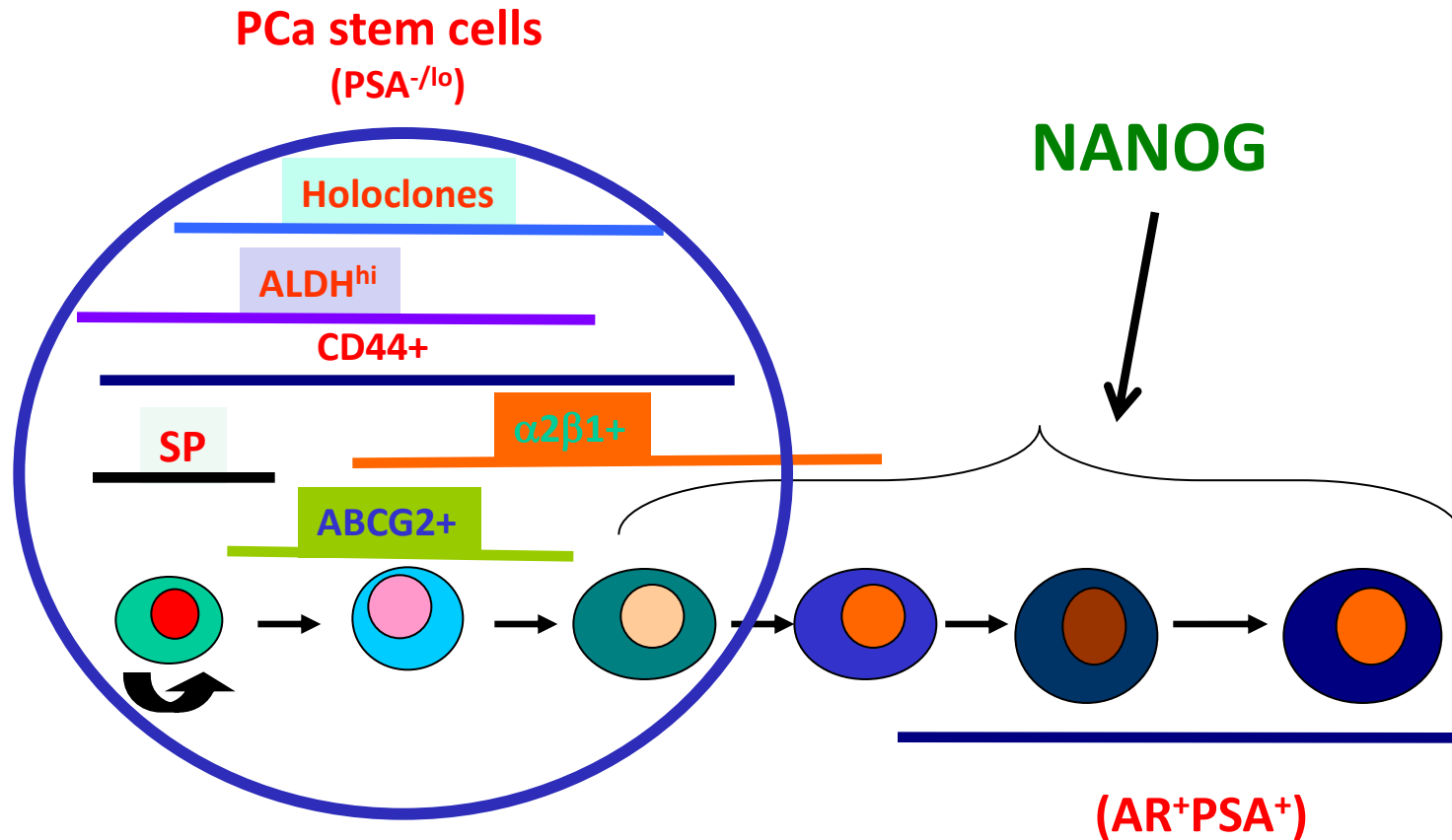
B



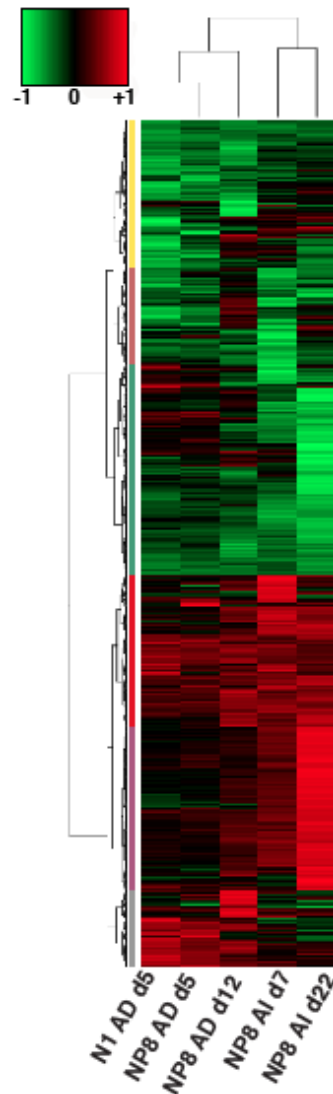
Four CRPCs respond differently to Enzalutamide



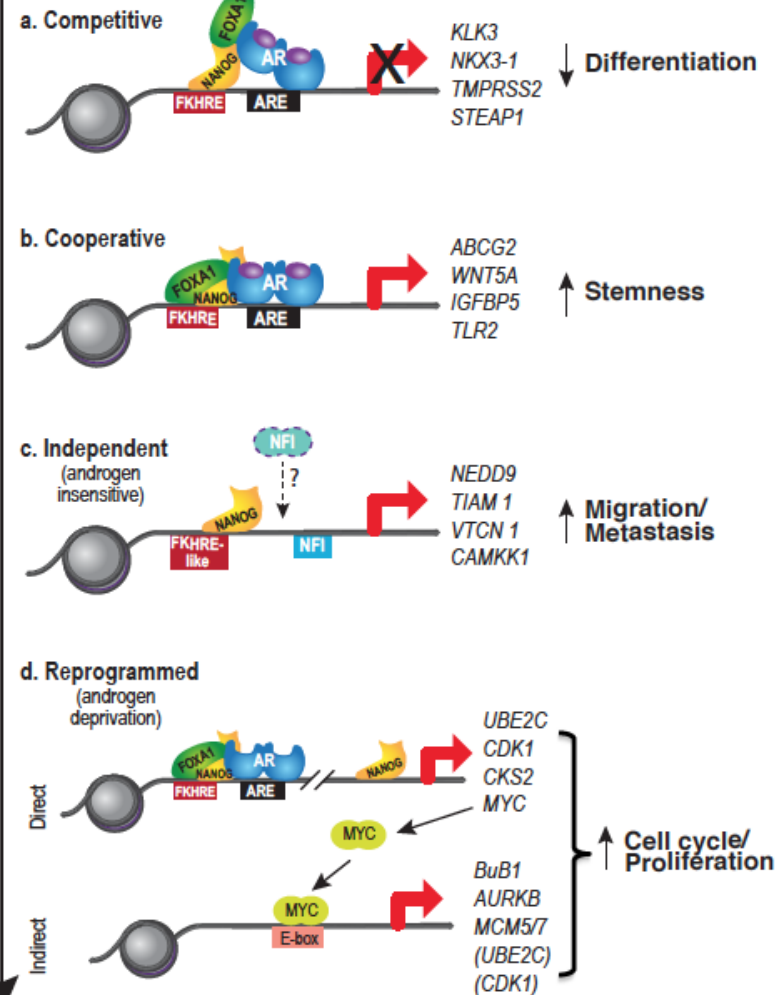
Prostate cancer cell plasticity: Reprogramming by NANOG



NANOG reprograms PSA⁺ PCa cells to PSA^{-/lo}, stem-like CRPC cells by dynamically repressing and engaging AR/FOXA1 signaling axis

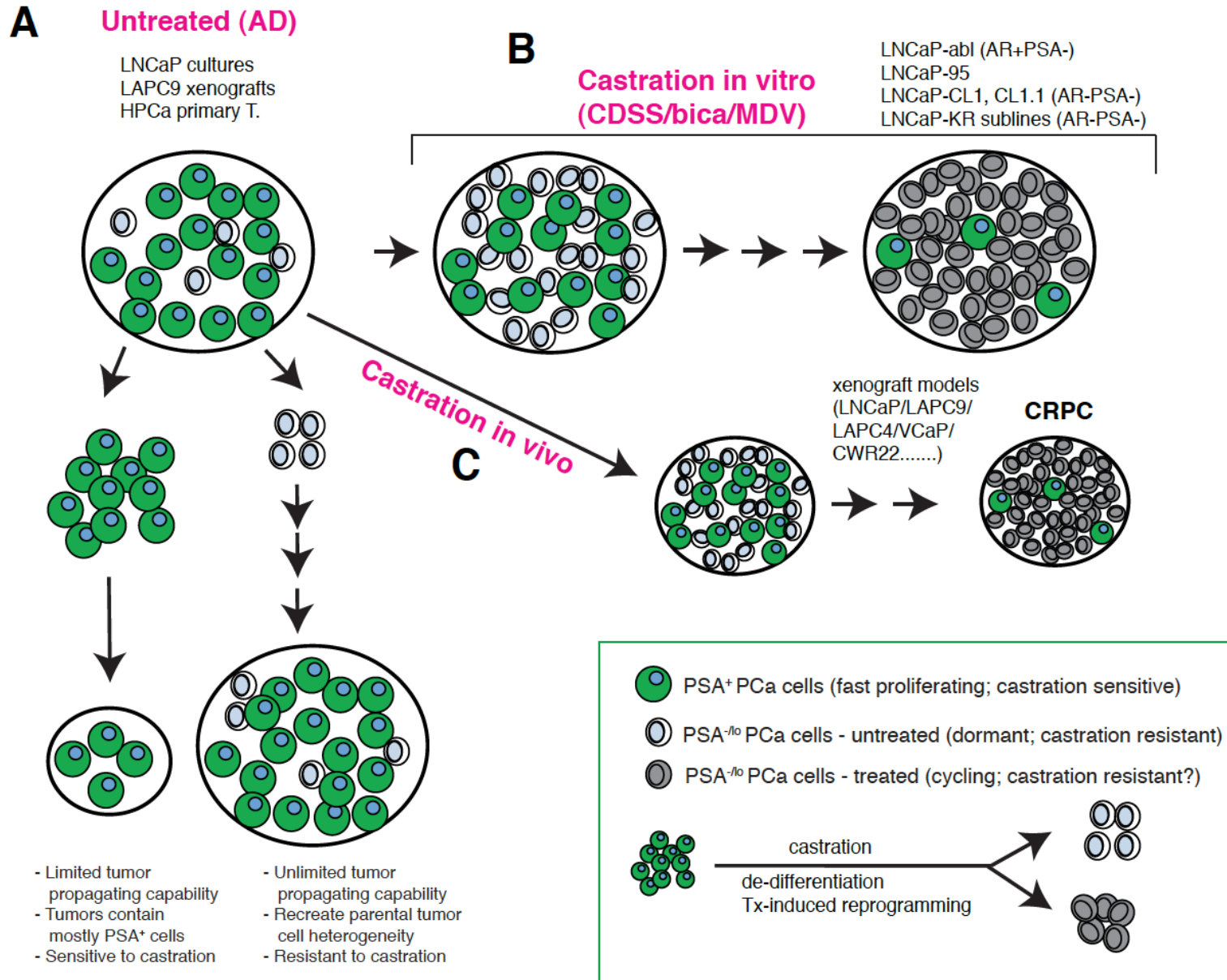


AD PCa



CRPC

Understanding & Targeting Undifferentiated PCSCs



Combinatorial therapies targeting both AR⁺ bulk AND PCSCs to prevent cancer cell plasticity

