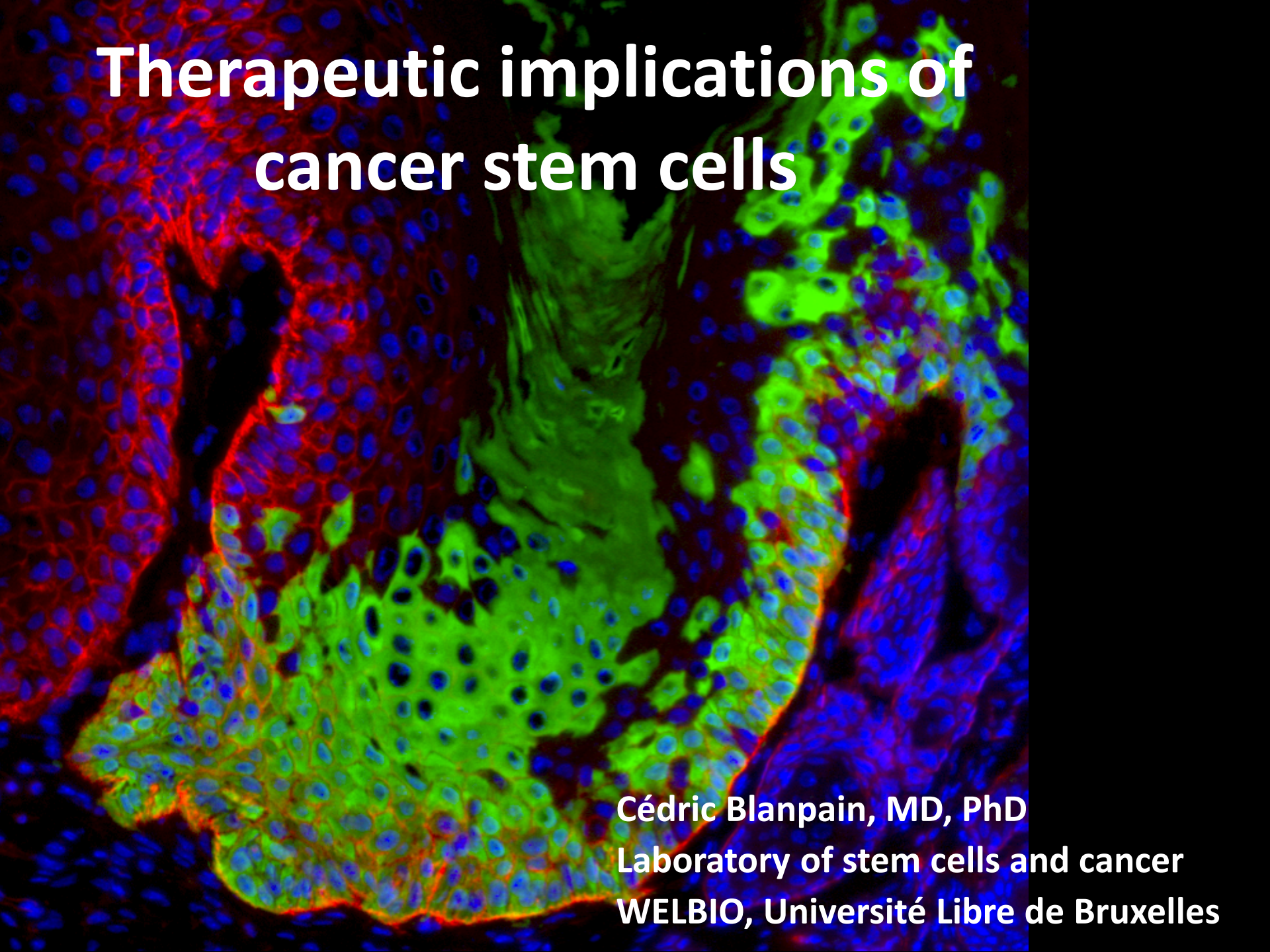
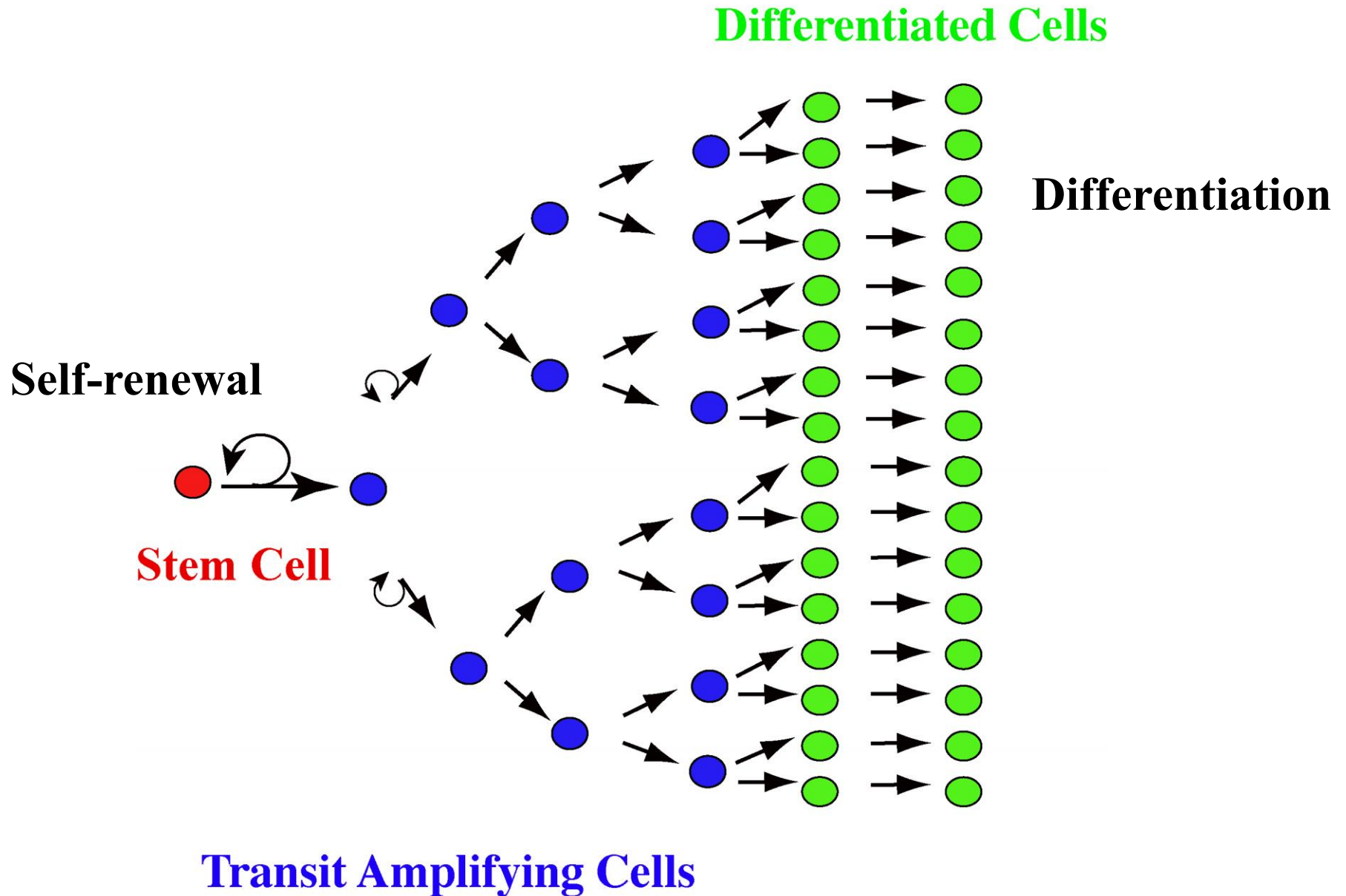


Therapeutic implications of cancer stem cells

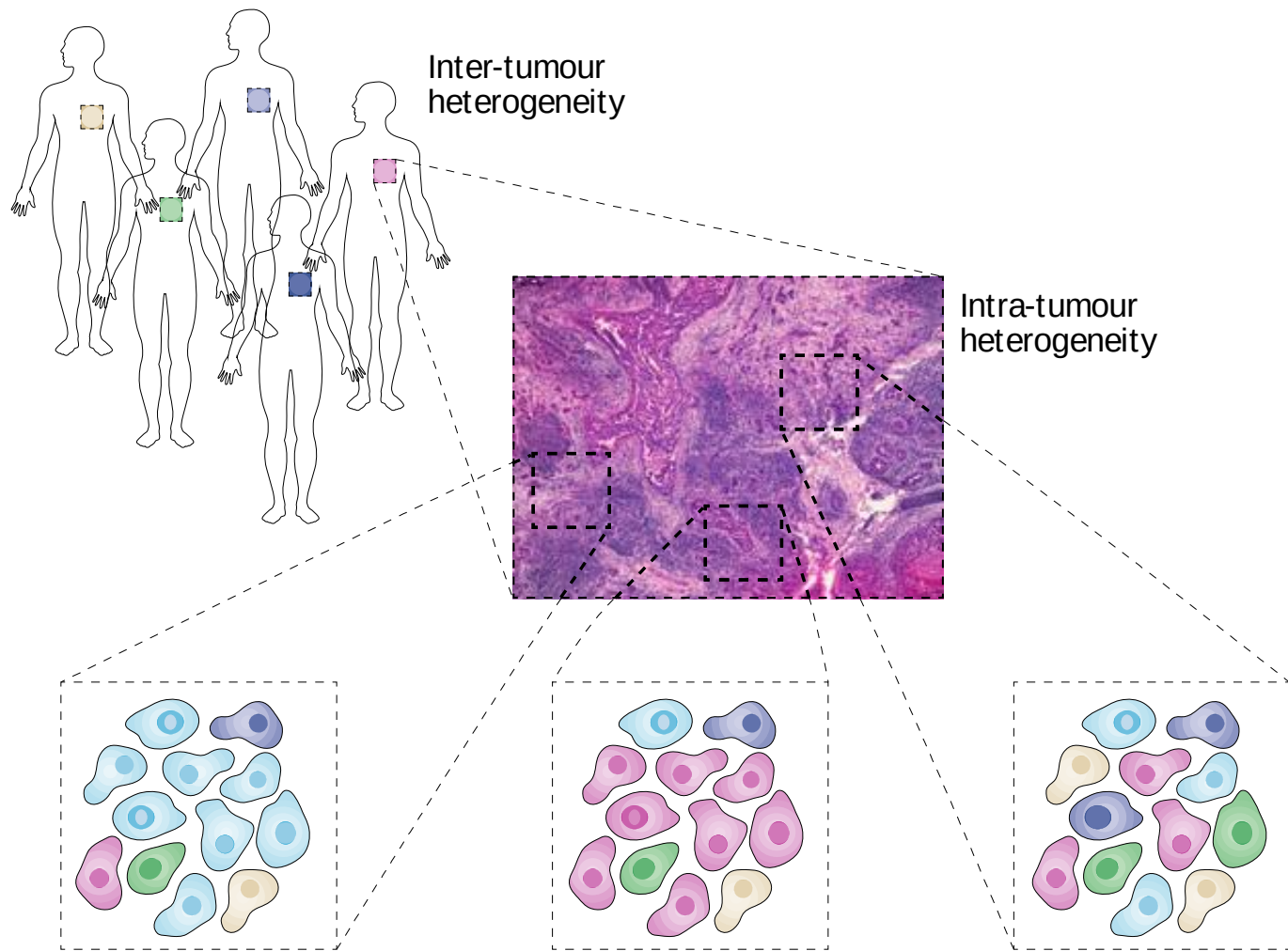
A fluorescence microscopy image of a tissue section. The image shows a dense population of cells. Nuclei are stained blue with DAPI. The stroma or extracellular matrix is stained red. A specific subset of cells, likely cancer stem cells, is stained green, showing a distinct pattern of localization within the tissue structure.

Cédric Blanpain, MD, PhD
Laboratory of stem cells and cancer
WELBIO, Université Libre de Bruxelles

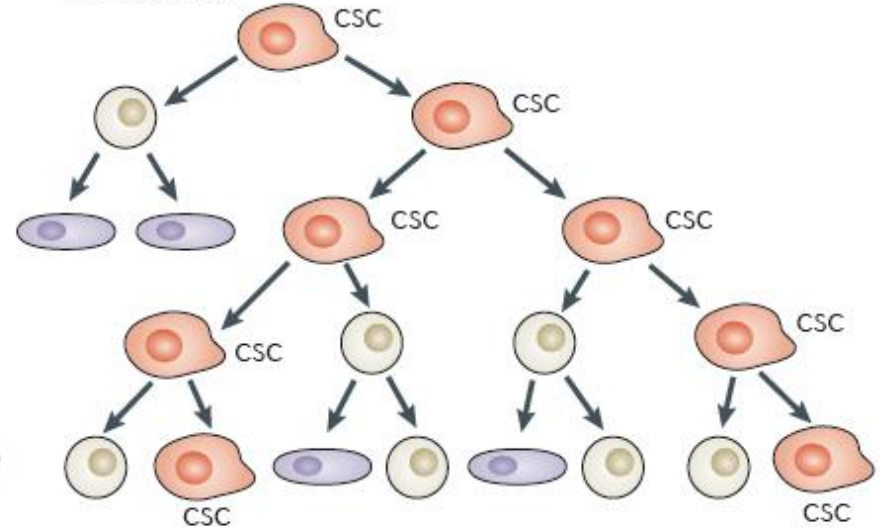
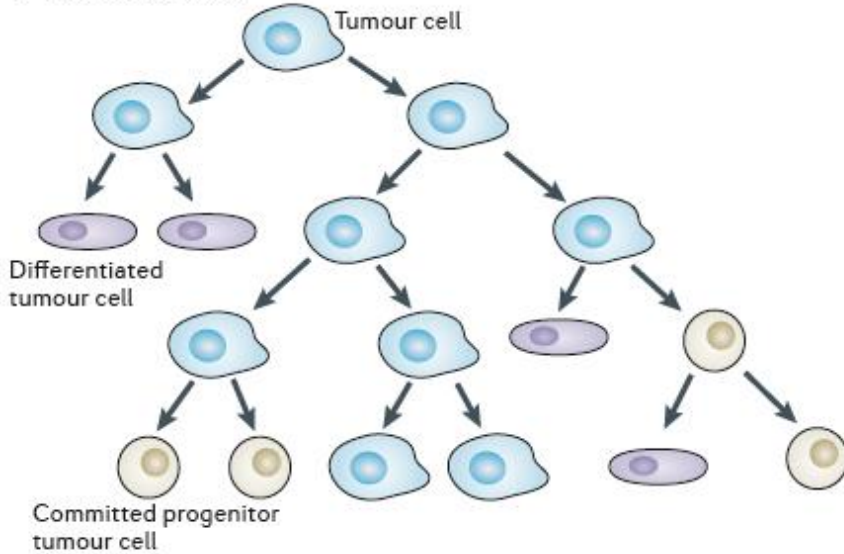
Stem cell properties



Tumor heterogeneity



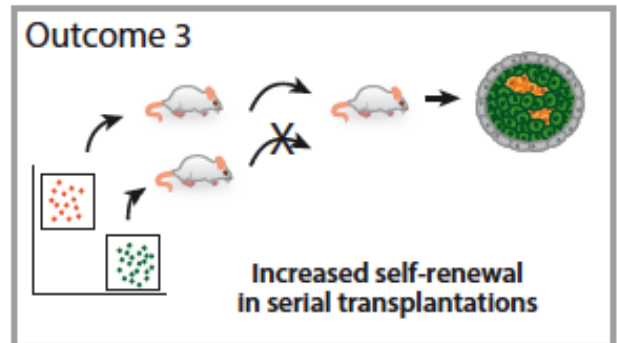
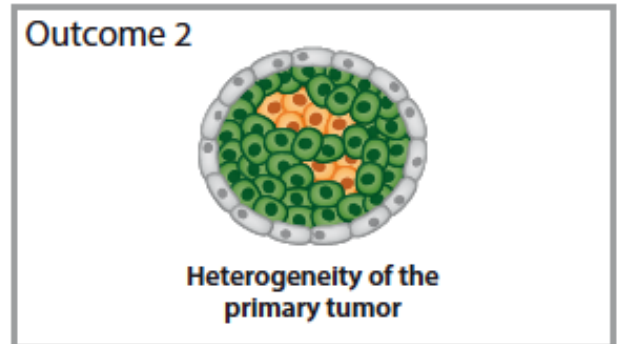
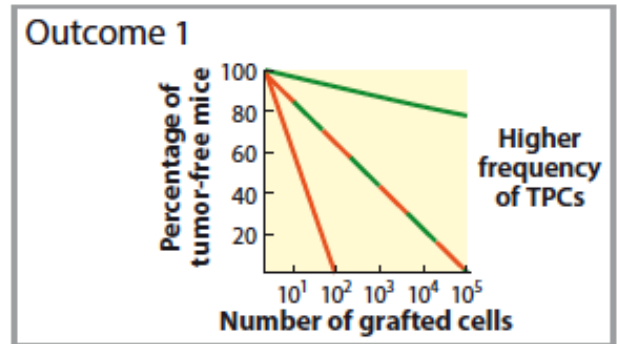
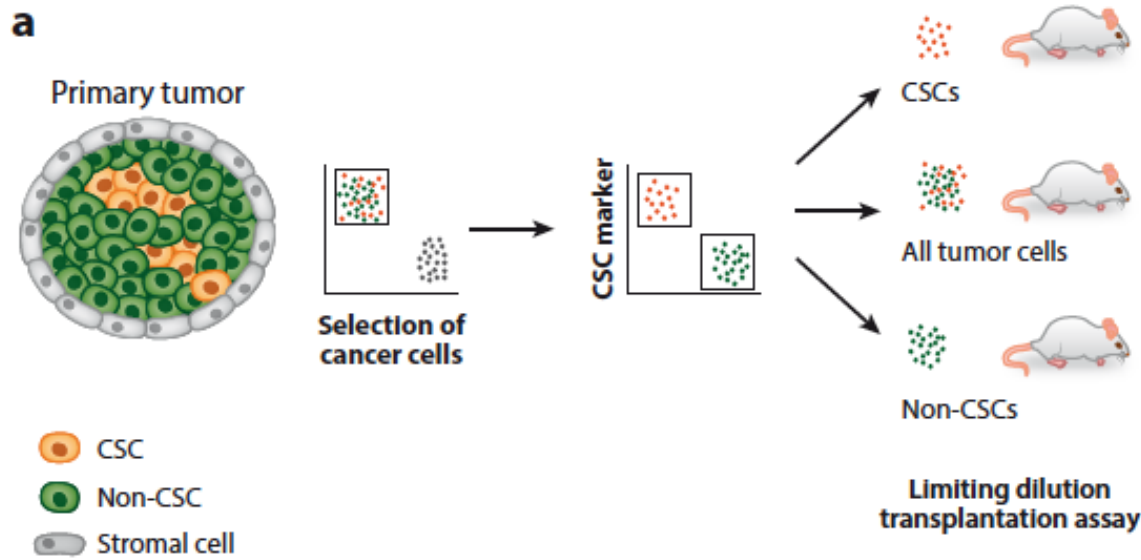
Stochastic cancer evolution versus cancer stem cells?



Cancer stem cells

- Defining cancer stem cell by transplantation assays to and its limitation
- Studying cancer stem cells within their native environment and defining their clonal dynamic by lineage tracing experiments
- Uncovering the essential role and plasticity of cancer stem cell by lineage ablation

Assessing cancer stem cell potential by transplantation assays



A cell initiating human acute myeloid leukaemia after transplantation into SCID mice

Tsvee Lapidot, John E. Dick et al. **Nature** 367, 645-648 1994

Limiting dilution analysis showed that the frequency of these leukaemia-initiating cells in the peripheral blood of AML patients was **one engraftment unit in 250,000 cells**. We fractionated AML cells on the basis of cell-surface-marker expression and found that the leukaemia-initiating cells that could engraft SCID mice to produce **large numbers of colony-forming progenitors** were **CD34⁺CD38⁻**; however, the **CD34⁺CD38⁺** and **CD34⁻** fractions contained no cells with these properties.

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ARTICLES

Human acute myeloid leukemia is organized as a hierarchy
that originates from a primitive hematopoietic cell

DOMINIQUE BONNET & JOHN E. DICK

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Prospective identification of tumorigenic breast cancer cells

Muhammad Al-Hajj*, Max S. Wicha*, Adalberto Benito-Hernandez†, Sean J. Morrison**§, and Michael F. Clarke**¶

Departments of *Internal Medicine and †Pathology, Comprehensive Cancer Center, ‡Department of Developmental Biology, and §Howard Hughes Medical Institute, University of Michigan Medical School, Ann Arbor, MI 48109

Communicated by Jack E. Dixon, University of Michigan Medical School, Ann Arbor, MI, January 16, 2003 (received for review December 18, 2002)

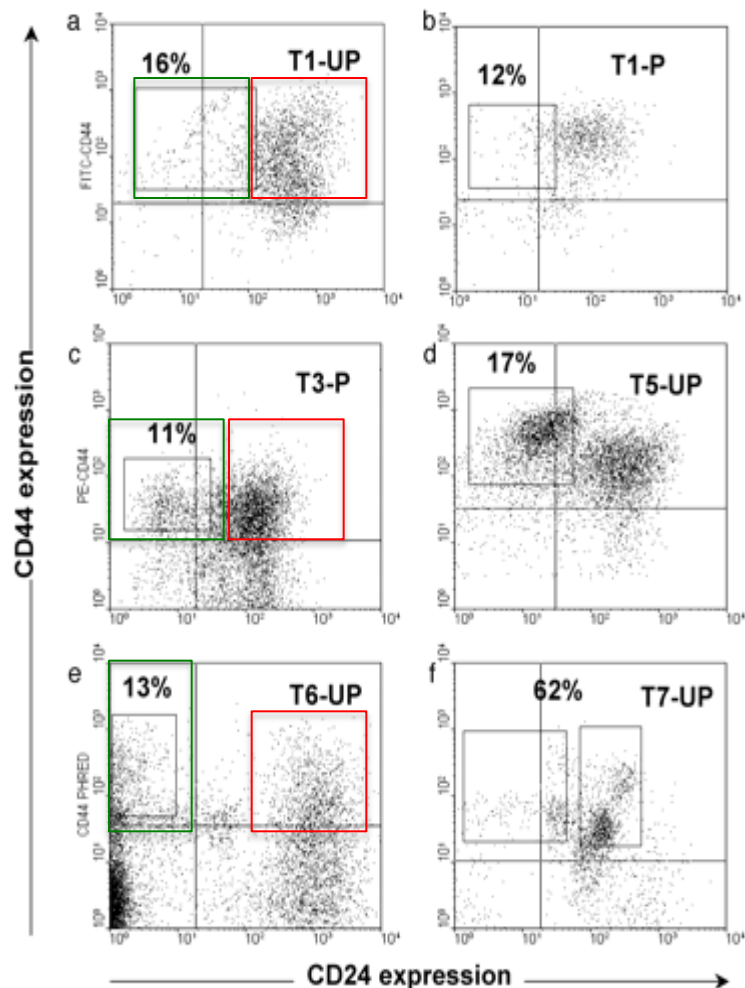


Table 2. Tumor formation ability of sorted cells

	Tumors/injections		
	8×10^5	5×10^5	2×10^5
Passaged T1			
CD44 ⁻	0/2	0/2	—
CD44 ⁺	2/2	2/2	—
B38.1 ⁻	0/2	0/2	—
B38.1 ⁺	2/2	2/2	—
CD24 ⁺	—	—	1/6
CD24 ⁻	—	—	6/6
Passaged T2			
CD44 ⁻	0/2	0/2	—
CD44 ⁺	2/2	2/2	—
B38.1 ⁻	0/2	0/2	—
B38.1 ⁺	2/2	2/2	—
CD24 ⁺	—	—	1/6
CD24 ⁻	—	—	6/6

The Epithelial-Mesenchymal Transition Generates Cells with Properties of Stem Cells

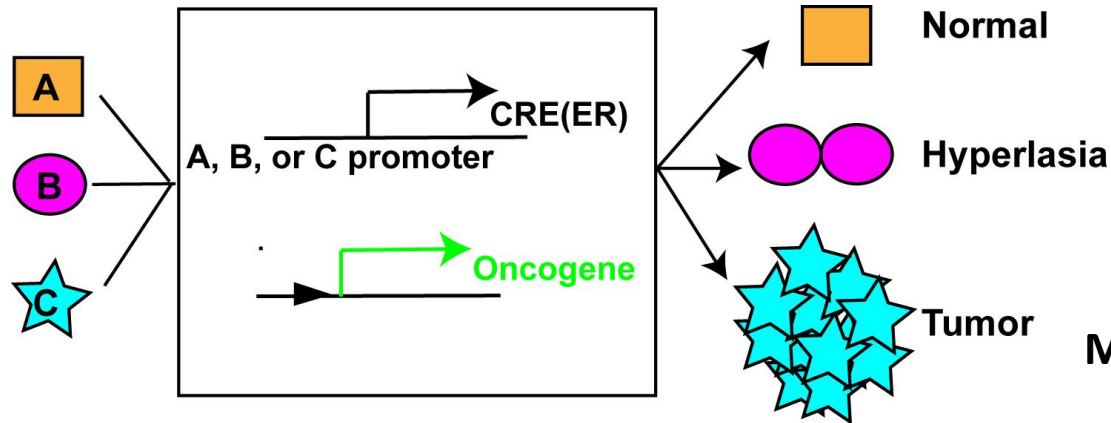
Sendurai A. Mani,^{1,3,10,*} Wenjun Guo,^{1,10} Mai-Jing Liao,^{1,10} Elinor Ng. Eaton,¹ Ayyakkannu Ayyanan,⁴ Alicia Y. Zhou,^{1,2} Mary Brooks,¹ Ferenc Reinhard,¹ Cheng Cheng Zhang,¹ Michail Shipitsin,^{5,6} Lauren L. Campbell,^{5,7} Kornelia Polyak,^{5,6,7} Cathrin Briskin,⁴ Jing Yang,⁸ and Robert A. Weinberg^{1,2,9,*}

Cell 133, 704–715, May 16, 2008 ©2008 Elsevier Inc.

Table 2. Tumor Incidence of Transformed HMLEs Induced to Undergo EMT by Ectopic Expression of Snail or Twist and Then Injected into Host Mice in Limiting Dilutions

Cells Injected	Tumors Incidence/Number of Injections			
	1×10^6	1×10^5	1×10^4	1×10^3
HMLE-Vector-Ras	2/6	3/9	0/9	0/9
HMLE-Snail-Ras	6/6	9/9	9/9	6/9
HMLE-Twist-Ras	6/6	9/9	9/9	7/9

Do tumor heterogeneity in skin SCCs arise from the cancer cell of origin?

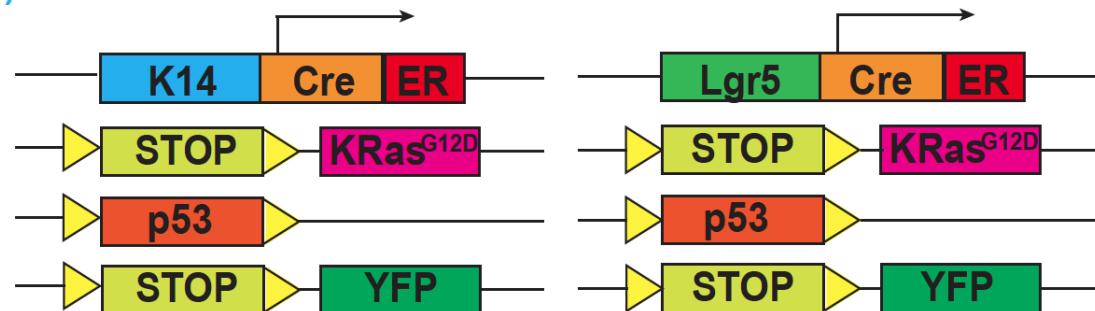
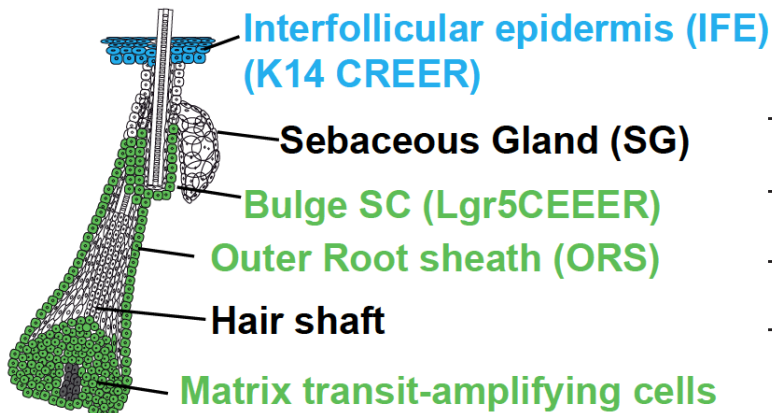


Mathilde Latil, PhD

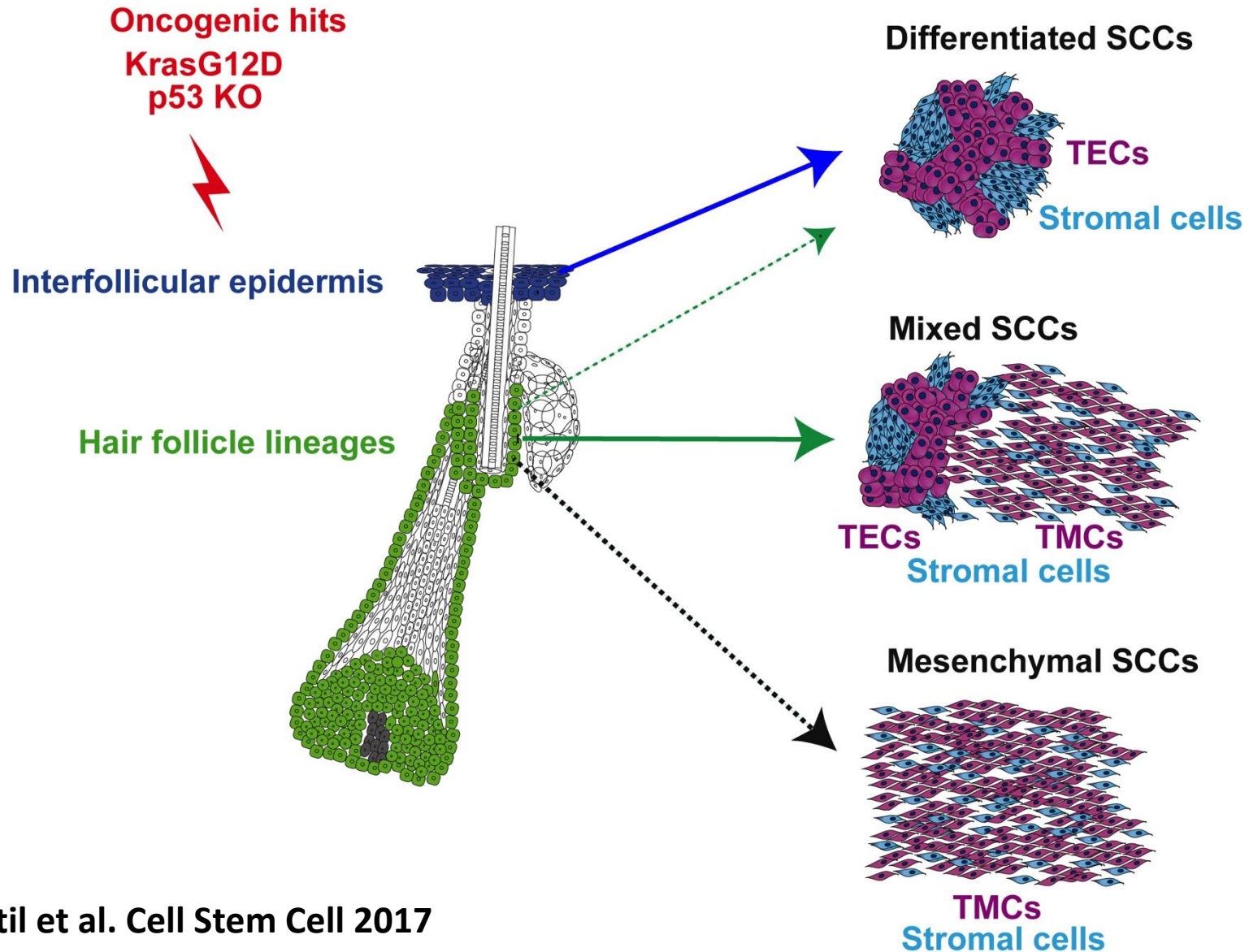


Dany Nassar, PhD

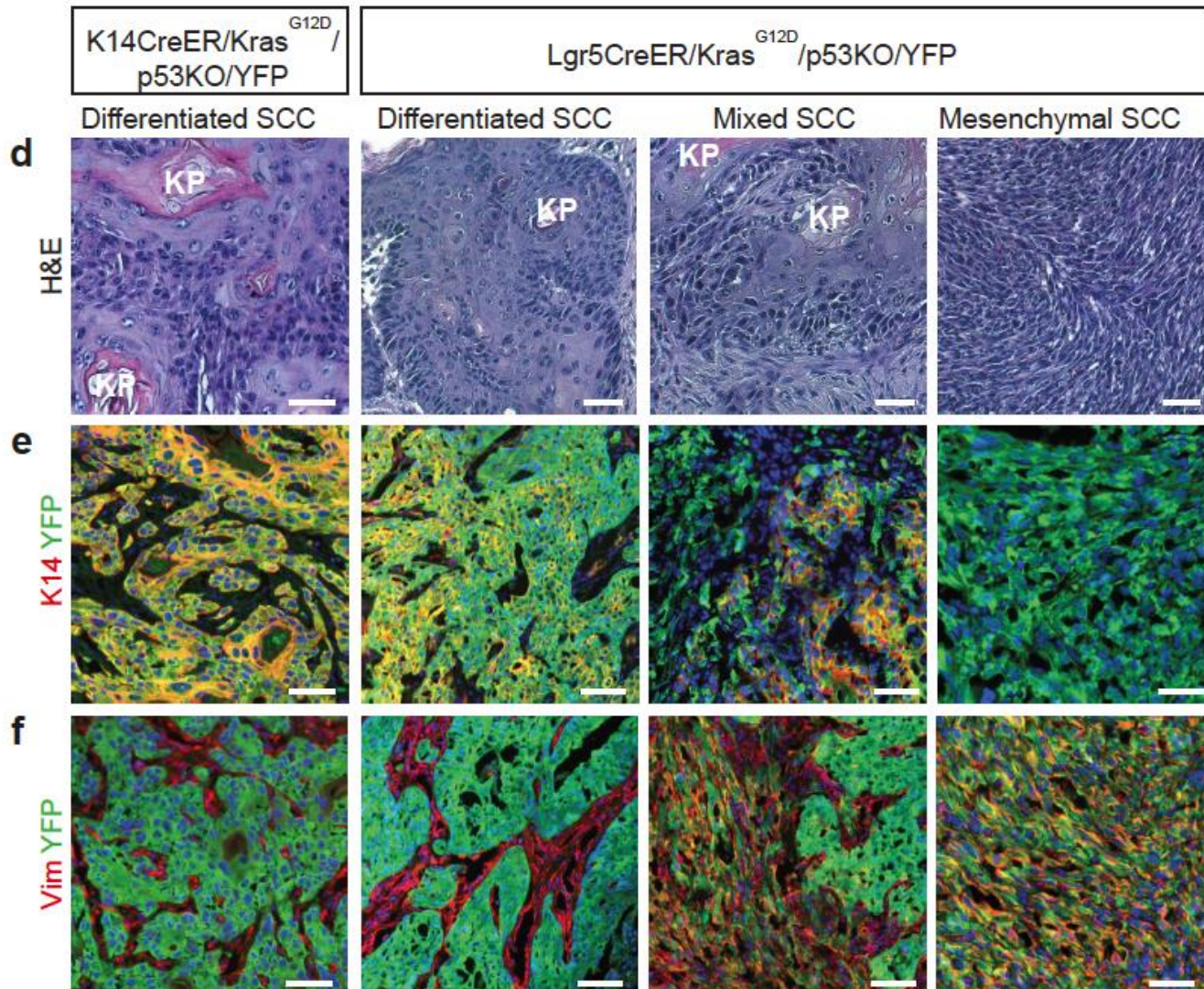
Tumor A = Tumor B?



The cellular origin of skin SCC controls EMT related tumour heterogeneity



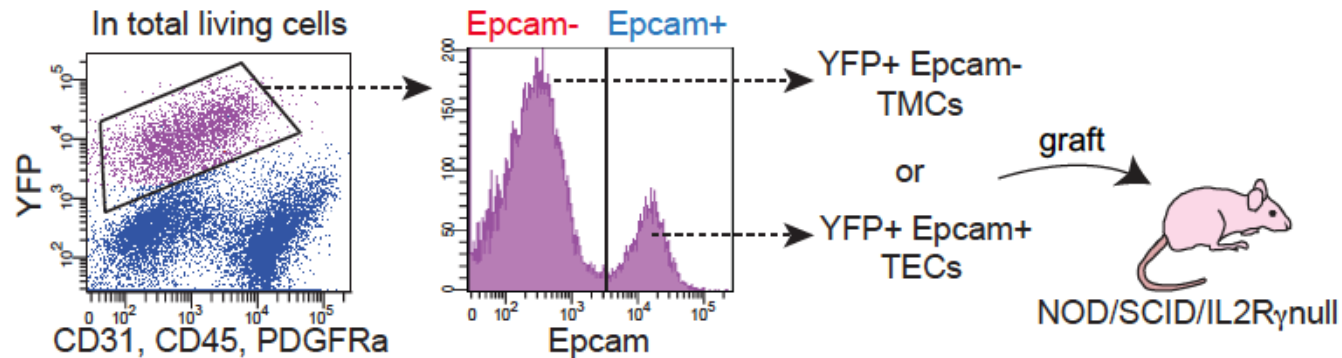
IFE and hair follicle stem cells give rise to distinct tumor phenotypes upon KRasG12D/p53KO



Epithelial
features

Mesenchymal
features

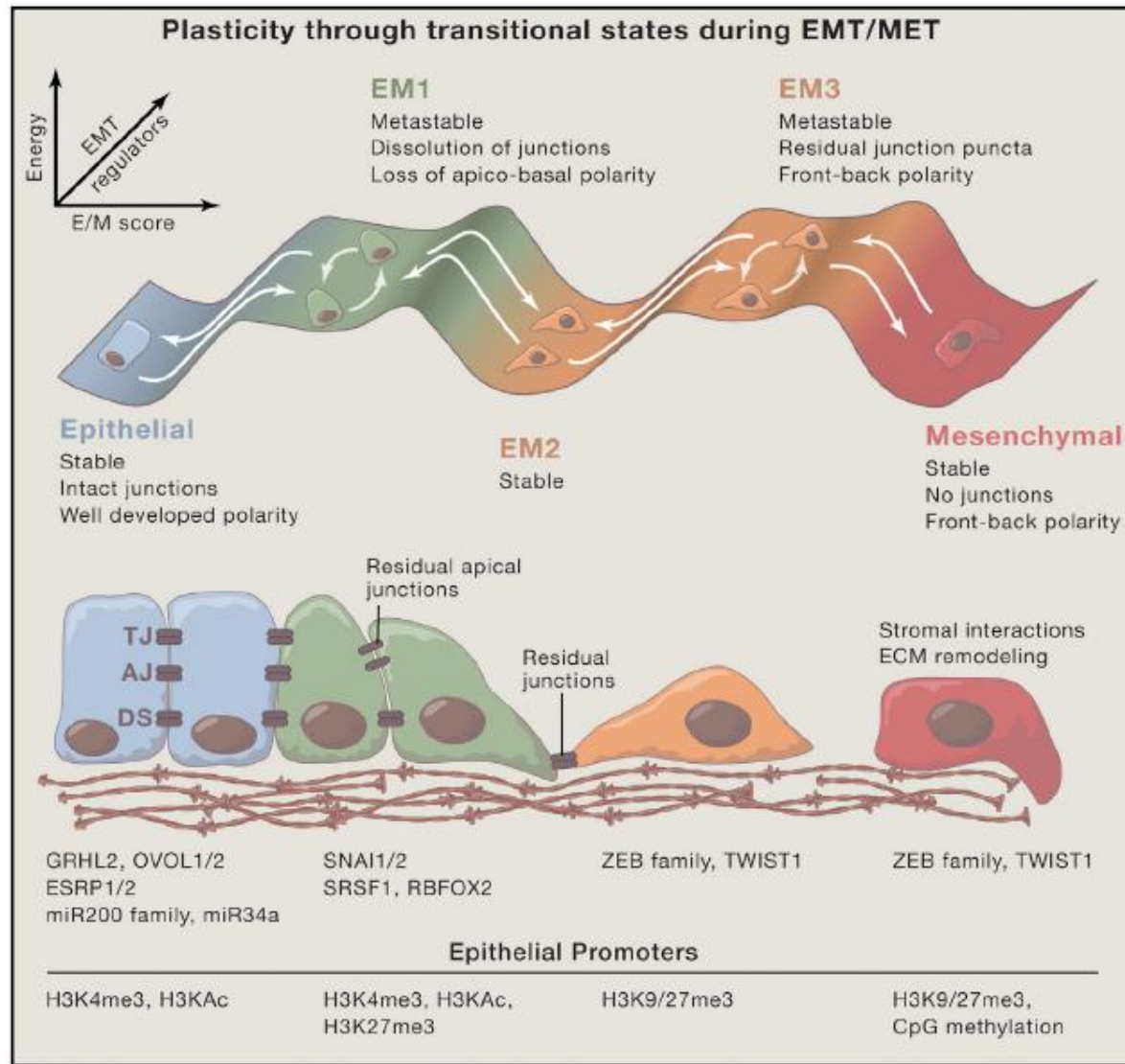
Increased tumor propagation during EMT



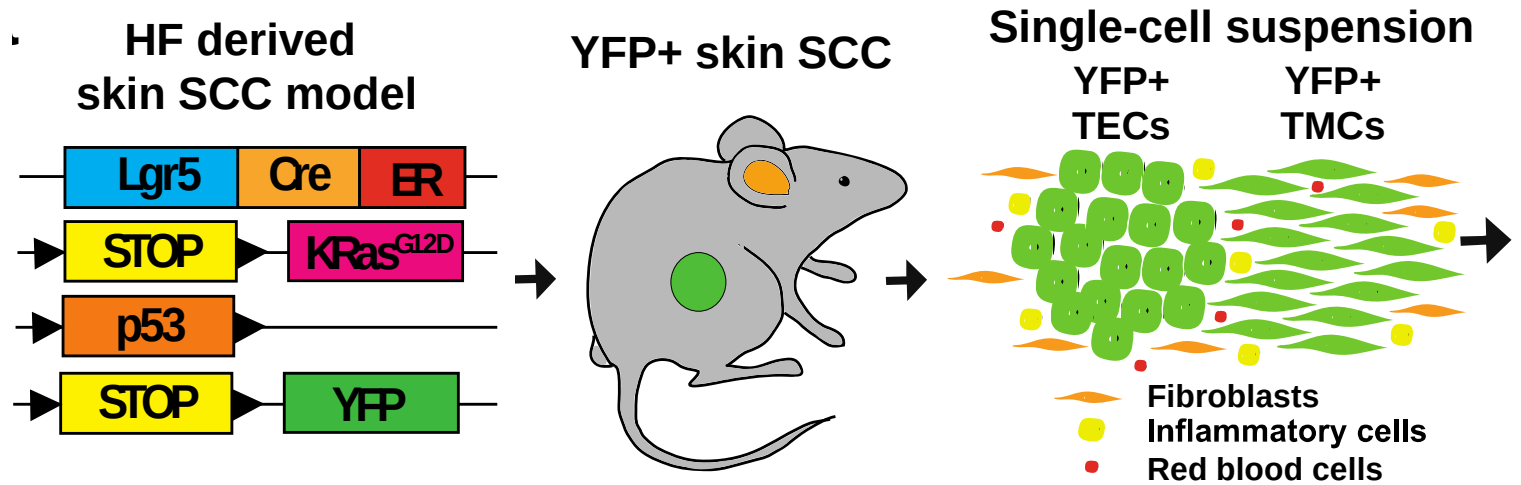
	K14CreER/Kras ^{G12D} /p53KO/YFP	Lgr5CreER/Kras ^{G12D} /p53KO/YFP		
Number of grafted cells	YFP+ Epcam+	YFP+ Epcam+	YFP+ Epcam-	YFP+ Total
1000	28/33 (n=11)	31/36 (n=12)	29/30 (n=10)	22/24 (n=8)
100	19/30 (n=10)	6/21 (n=7)	20/24 (n=8)	9/12 (n=4)
10	5/24 (n=8)	4/21 (n=7)	12/15 (n=5)	3/18 (n=6)
TPC frequency	1/271 (1/413-1/177)	1/407 (1/600-1/276)	1/71 (1/113-1/44)	1/220 (1/404-1/120)

$p=0,106$
 $p=2,23 \cdot 10^{-10}$
 $p=3,86 \cdot 10^{-7}$

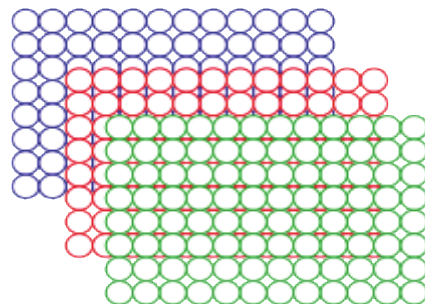
Does EMT occur through distinct transitional states ?



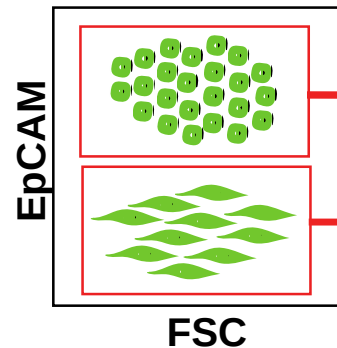
Identification of the tumor transition states occurring during EMT in vivo



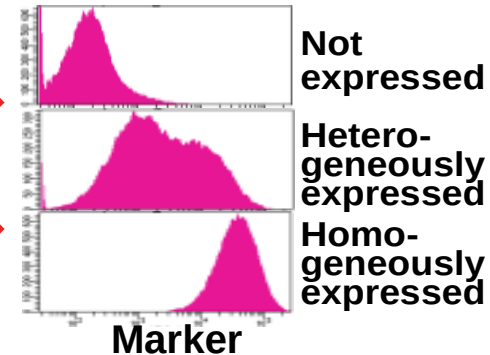
Screening 176 cell surface markers



FACS analysis
YFP+Ep+ and YFP+Ep-
tumor cells

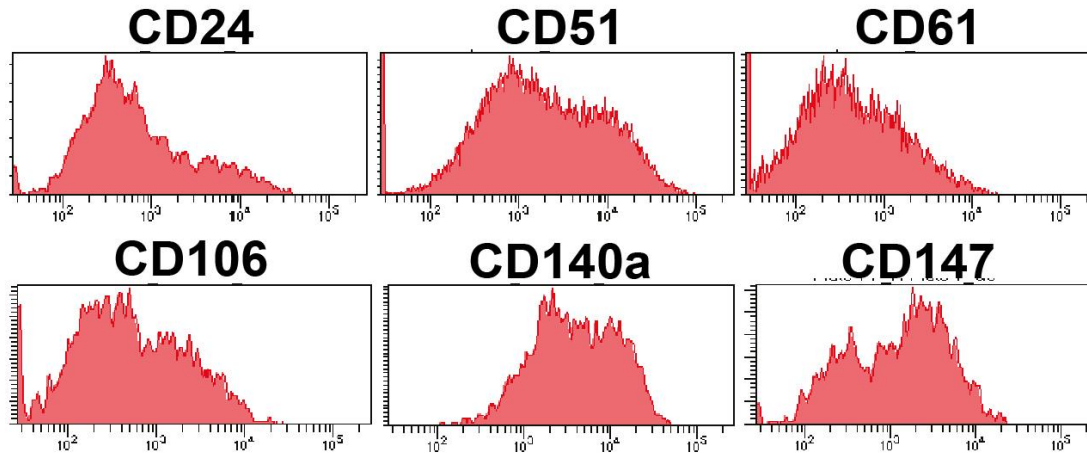


Analysis of marker expression

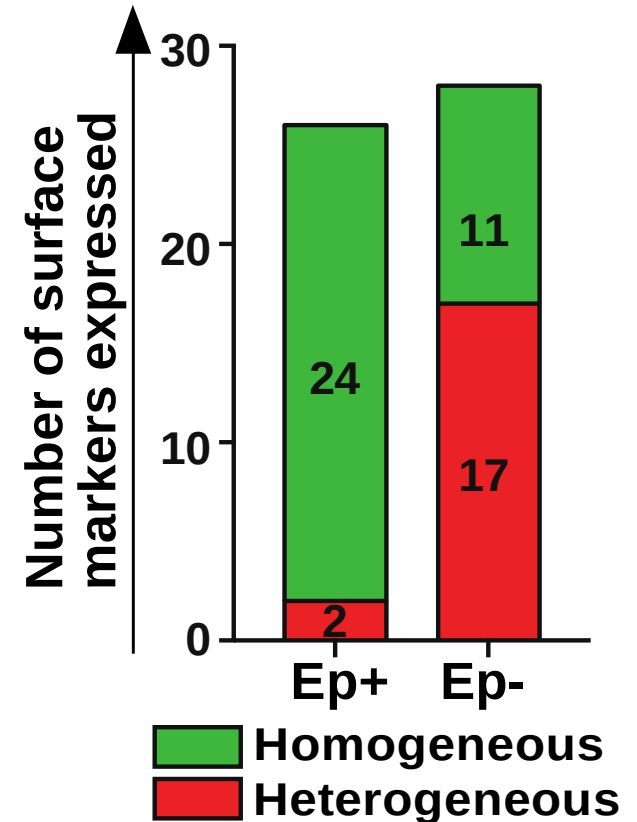
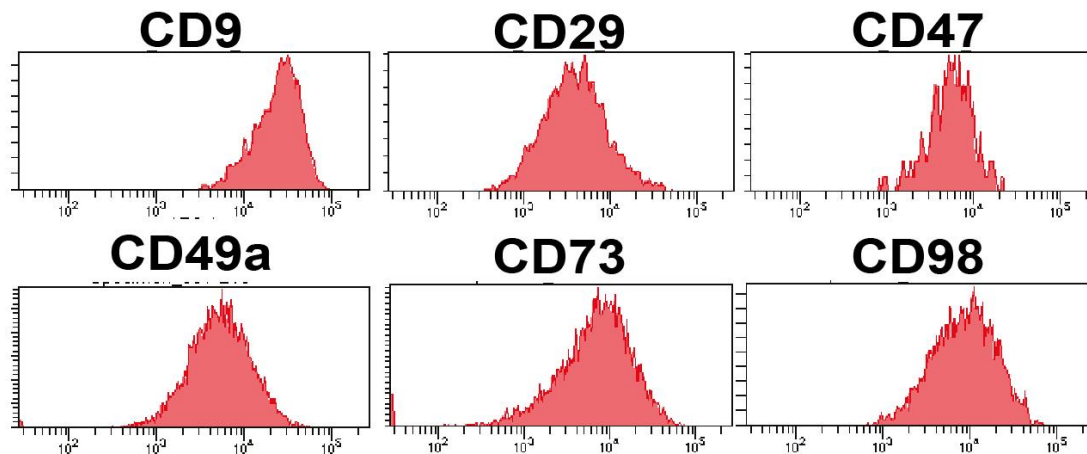


Identification of cell surface markers heterogeneously expressed during EMT in vivo

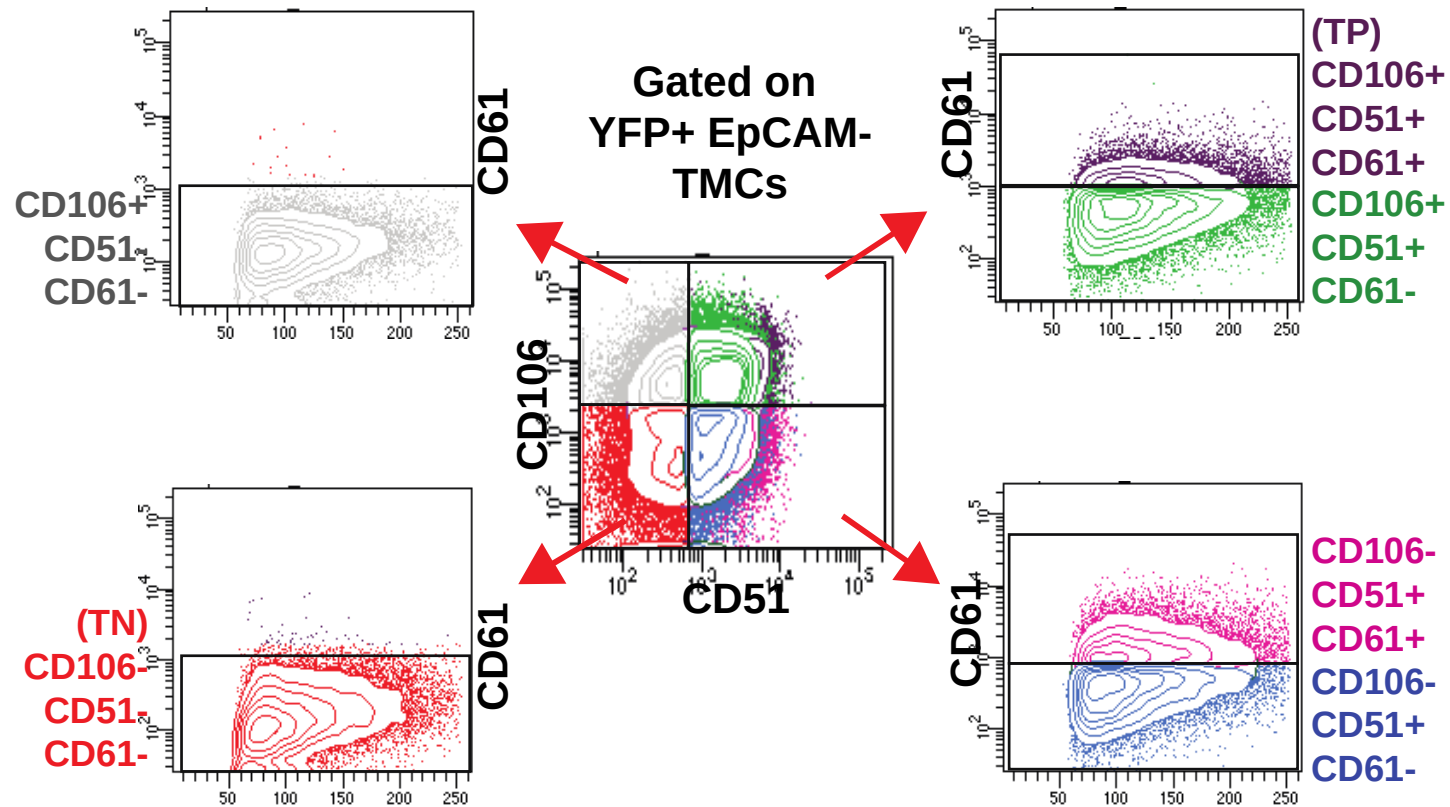
Heterogeneously expressed markers



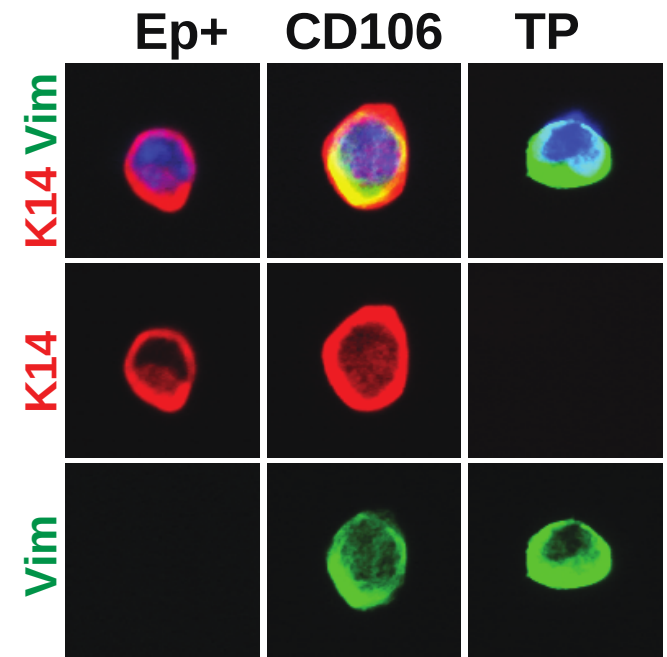
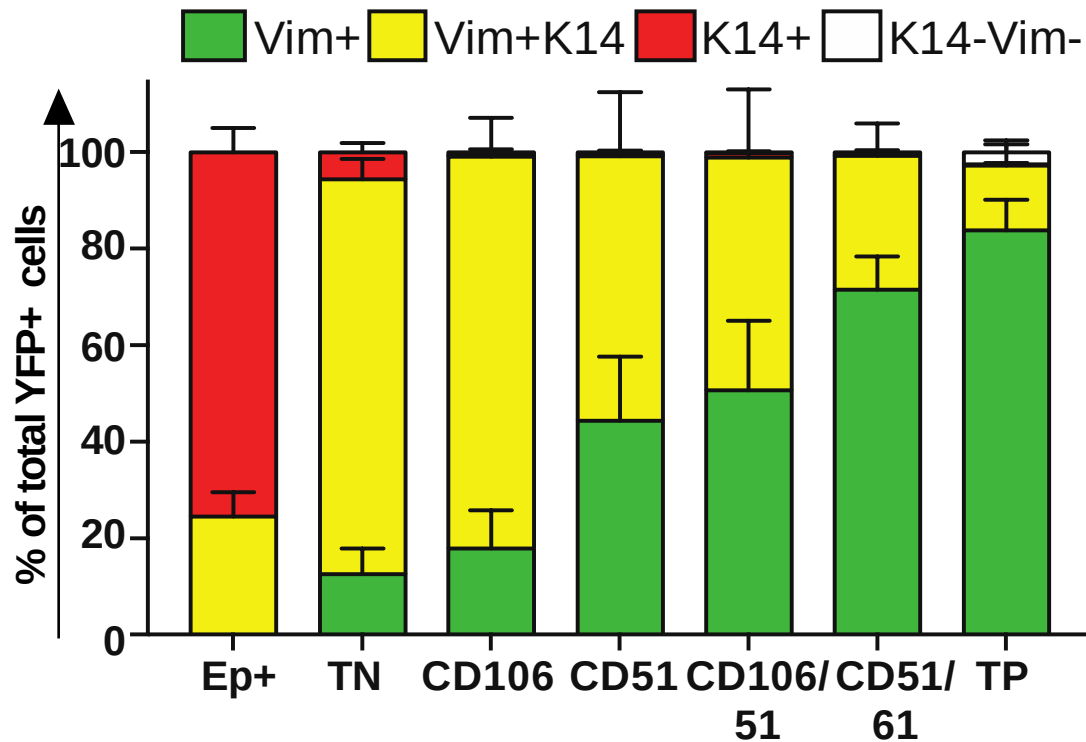
Homogeneously expressed markers



Identification of the tumor transition states occurring during EMT in vivo



Uncovering the order of transition during EMT



EMT transition states present similar TPC capacity but exhibit different plasticity

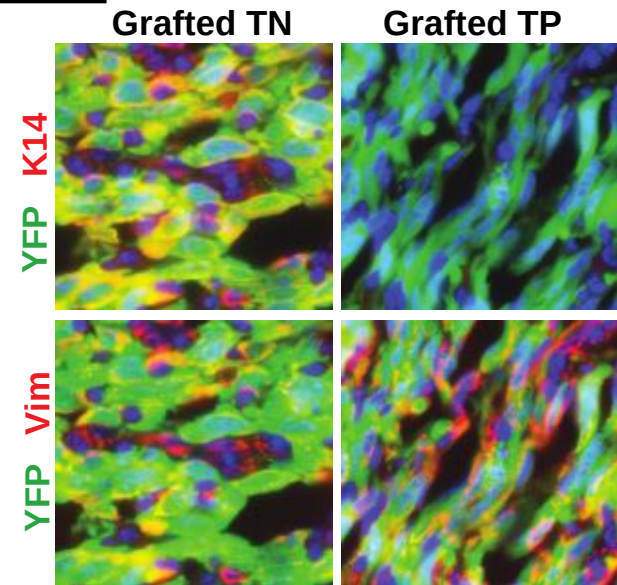
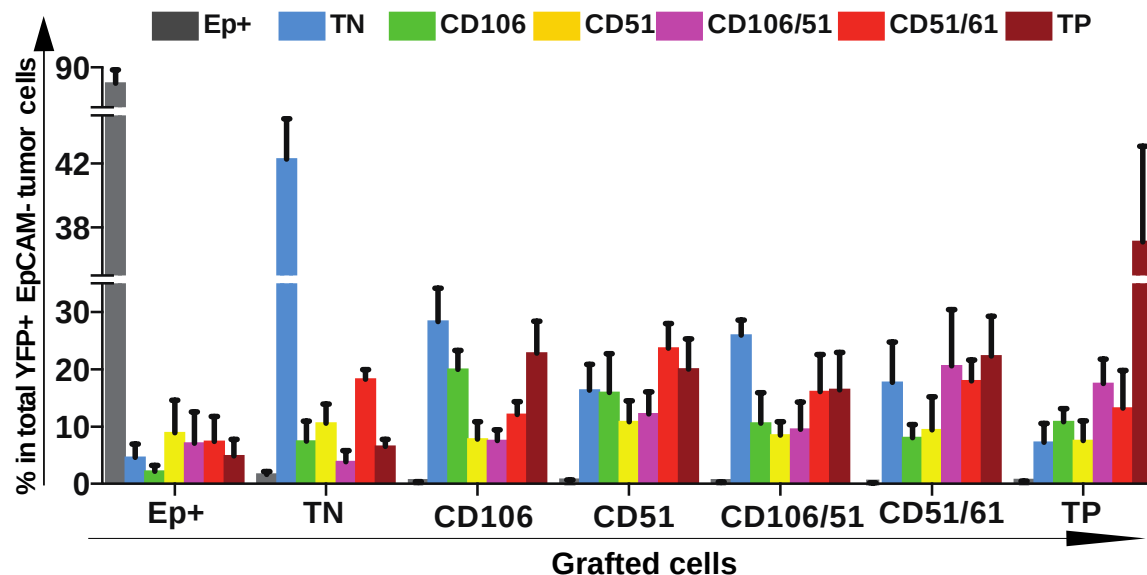
Number of grafted cells	Ep+	Ep-	TN	CD106	CD51	CD106/51	CD51/61	TP
1000	7/9 (n=3)	10/12 (n=3)	9/12 (n=2)	15/17 (n=2)	12/15 (n=3)	6/6 (n=2)	14/18 (n=3)	10/12 (n=2)
100	1/9 (n=3)	15/18 (n=4)	23/24 (n=4)	17/24 (n=4)	3/3 (n=3)	13/18 (n=3)	19/24 (n=3)	13/17 (n=4)
10	1/9 (n=3)	18/24 (n=3)	7/30 (n=4)	21/46 (n=4)	14/19 (n=3)	6/18 (n=3)	14/30 (n=3)	12/21 (n=3)
TPC frequency	1/614 (1/1266-1/297)	1/93 (1/159-1/54)	1/146 (1/246-1/86)	1/99 (1/156-1/63)	1/130 (1/246-1/68)	1/59 (1/99-1/35)	1/168 (1/285-1/99)	1/124 (1/226-1/69)

$p = 0.004-3.35e-08$

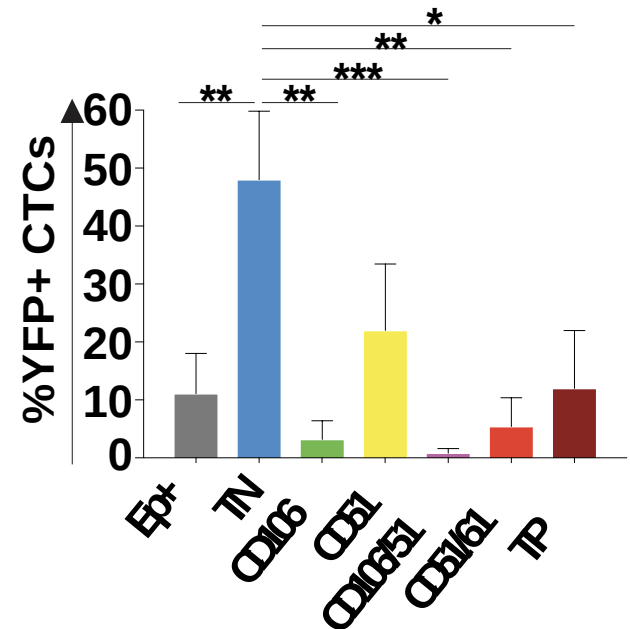
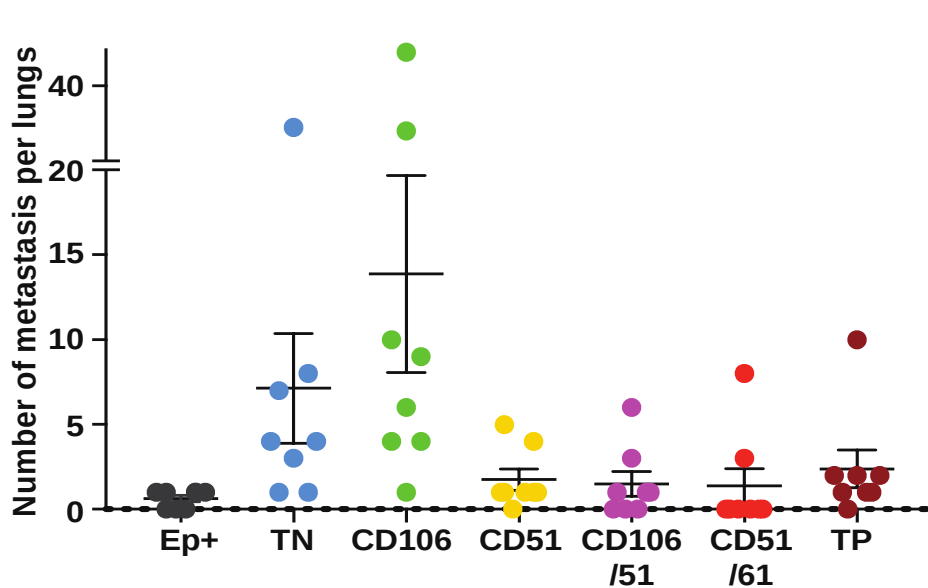
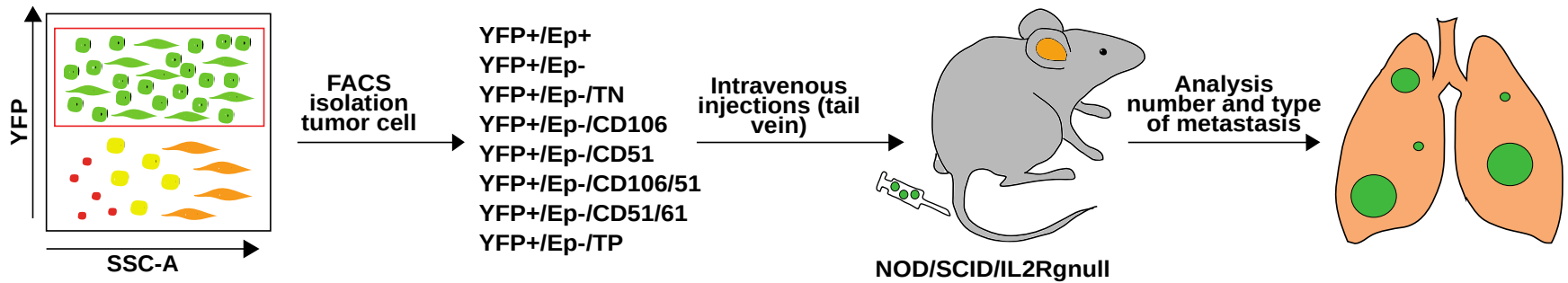
$p=0.0049$

$p=0.001$

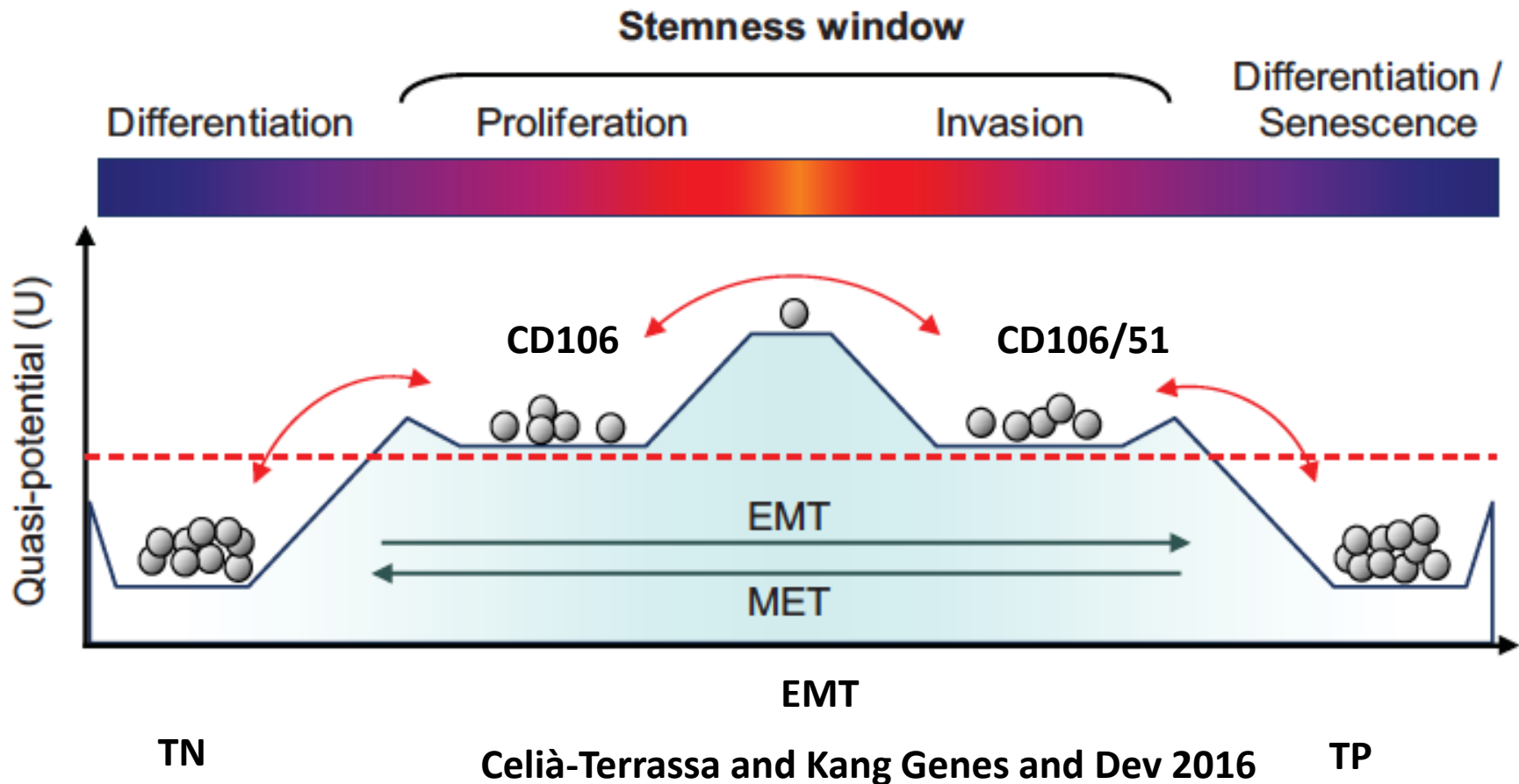
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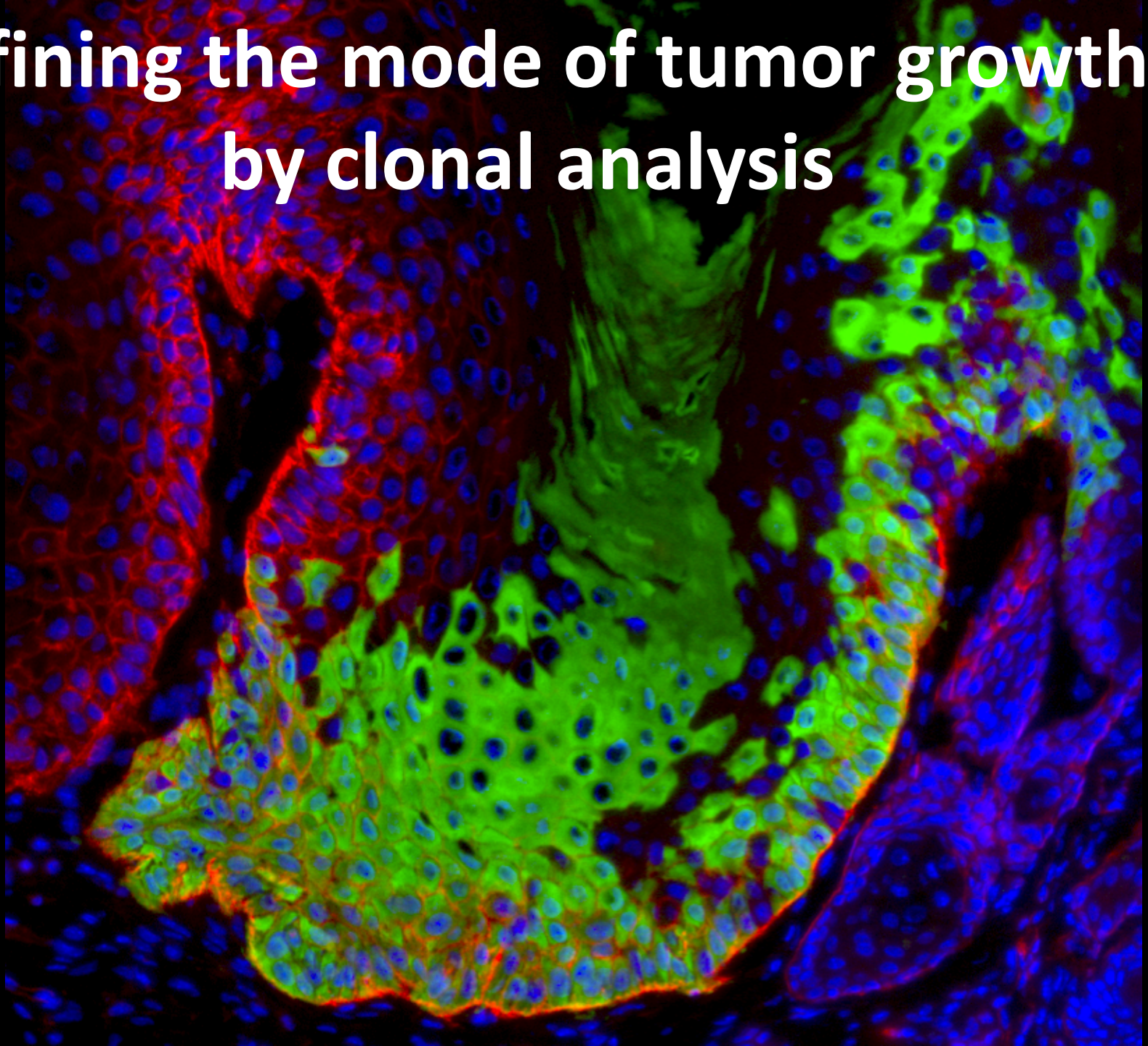
Different EMT transition states present different metastatic potential



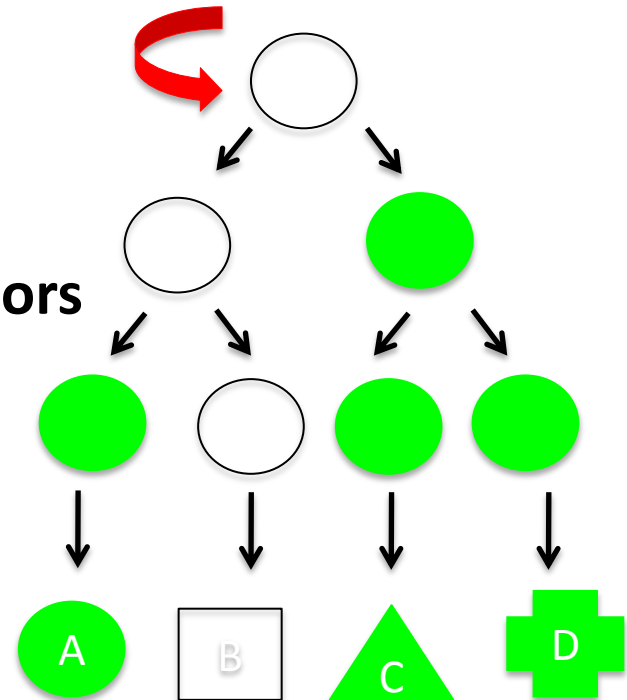
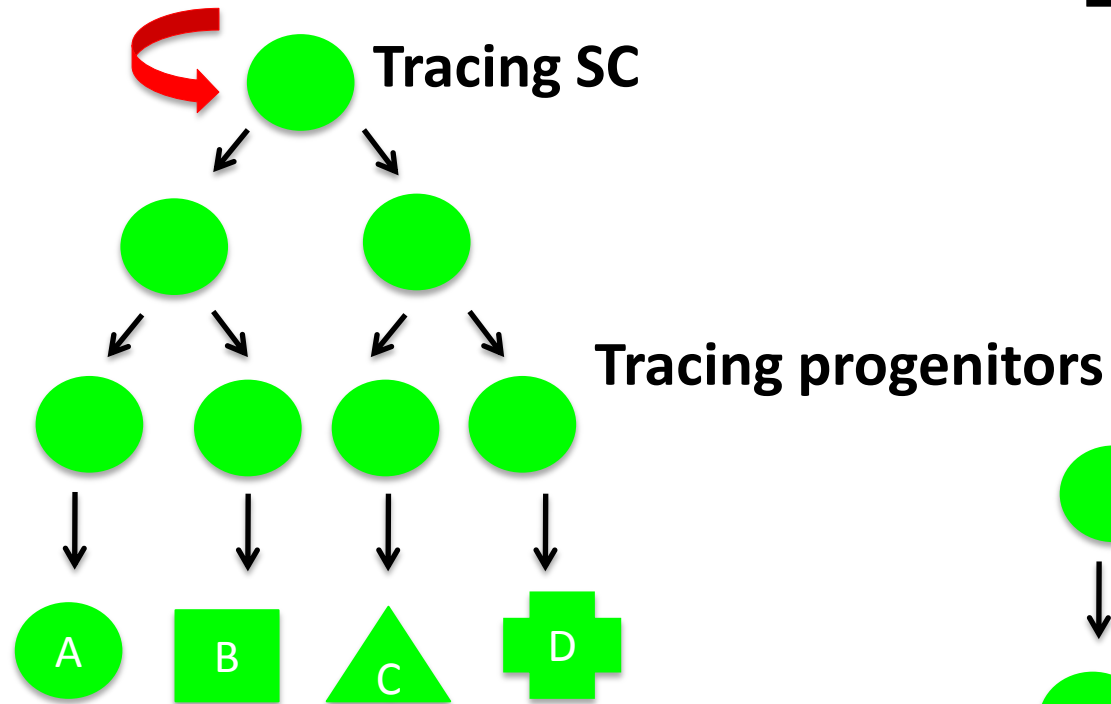
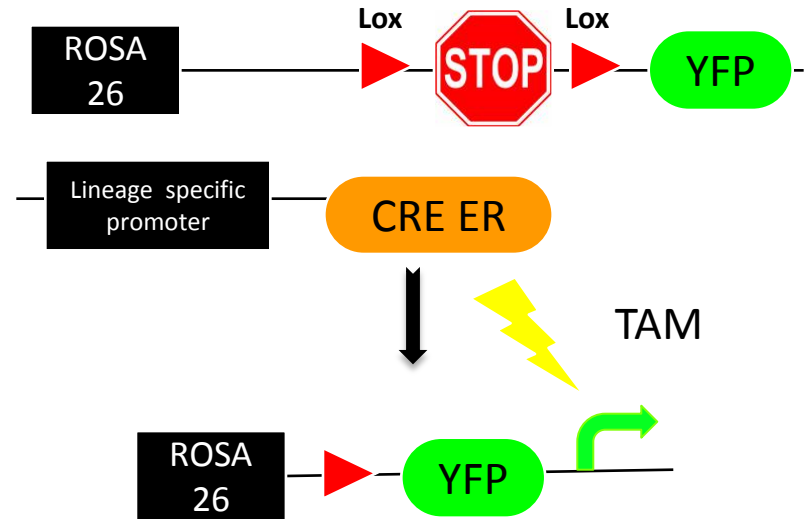
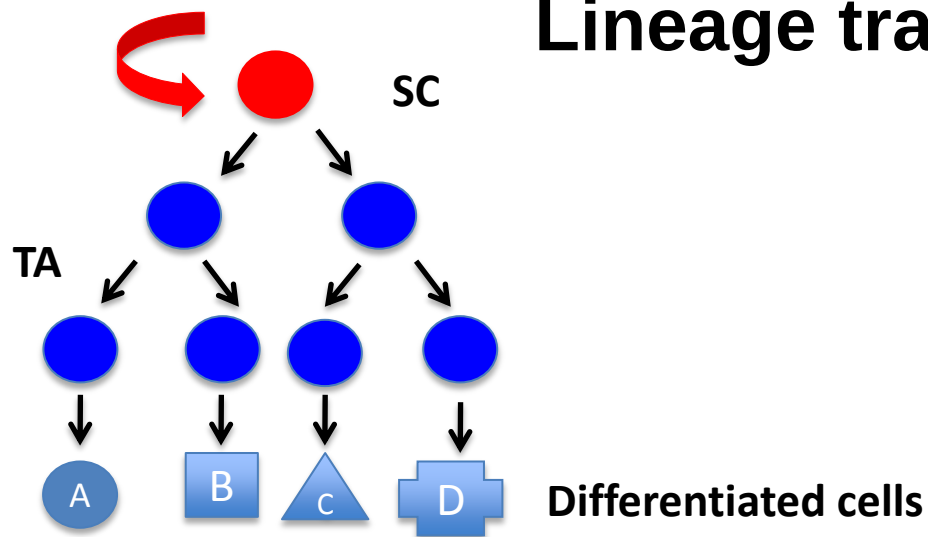
Transition through the different EMT states



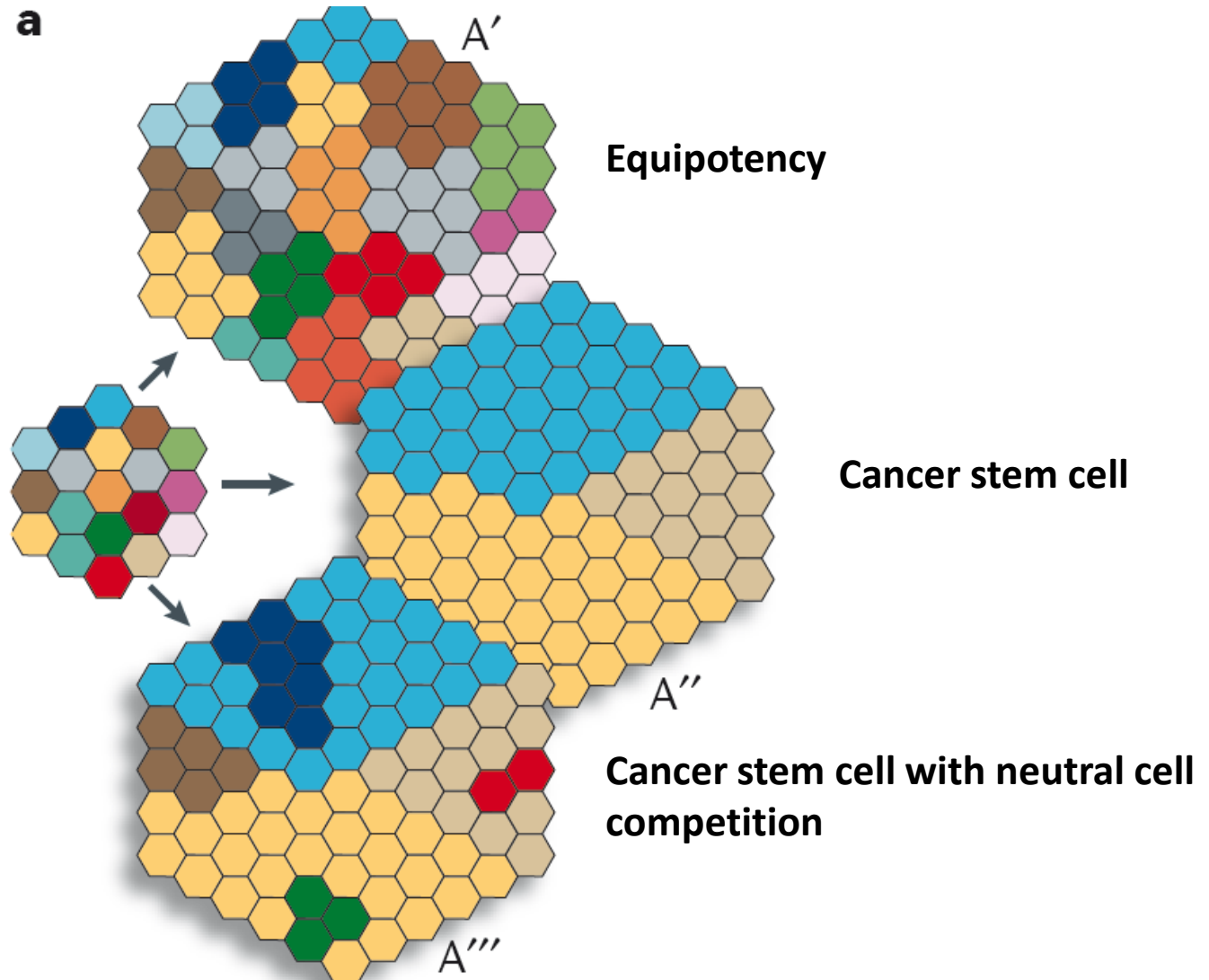
Defining the mode of tumor growth by clonal analysis



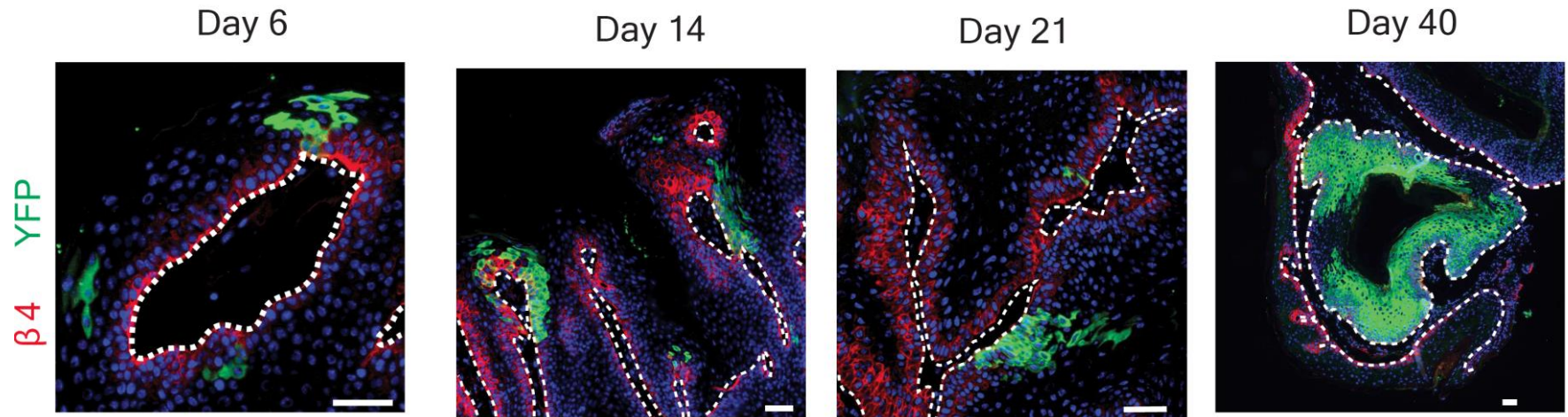
Lineage tracing SC and their progeny



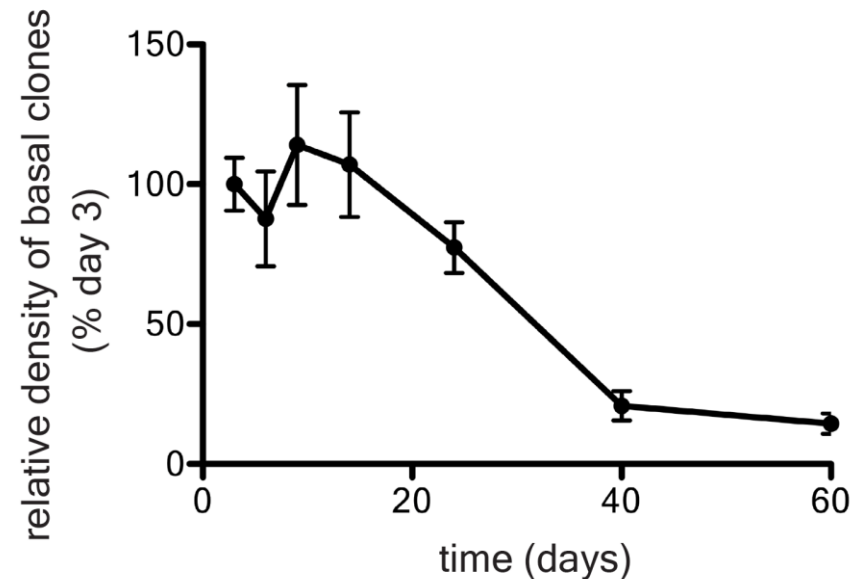
Clonal tracing to define the mode of tumor growth



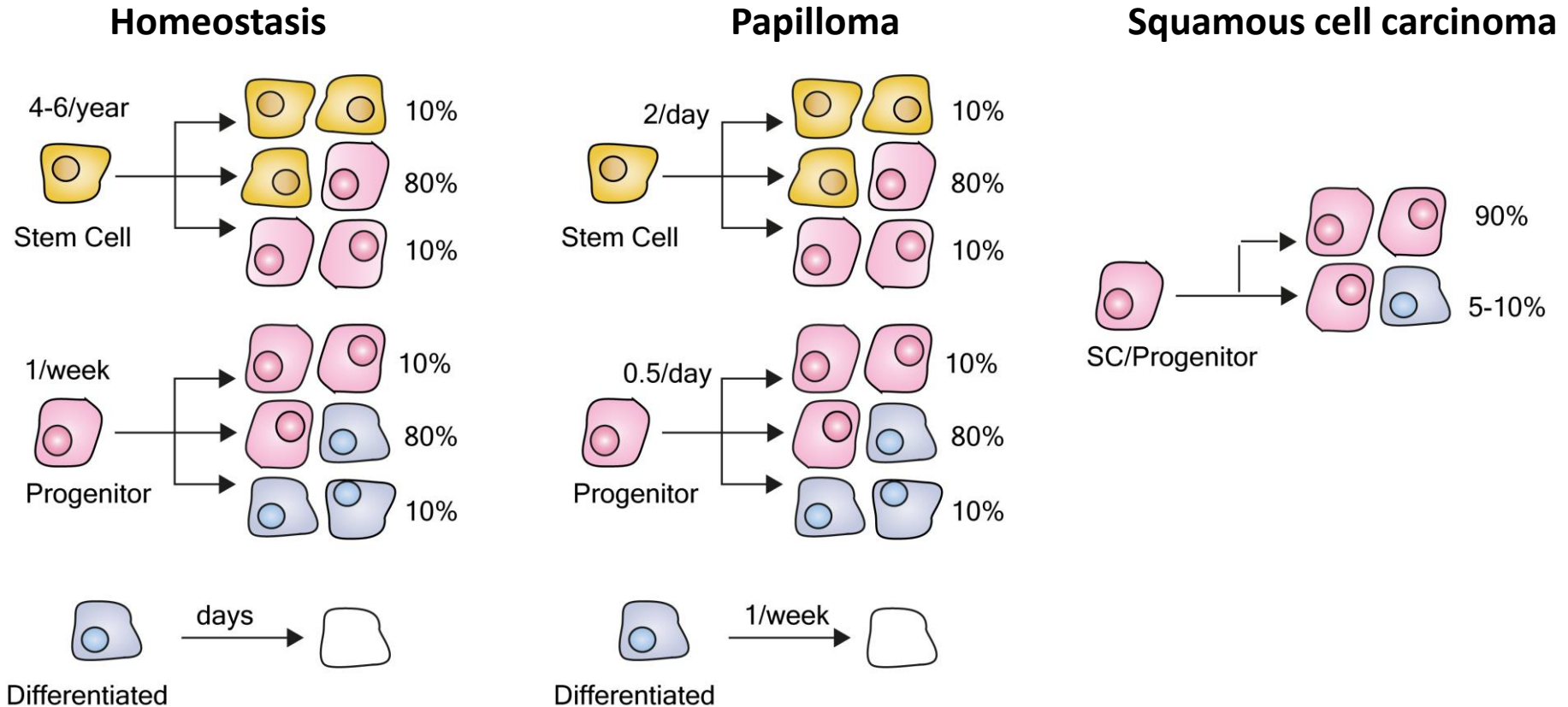
Most tumor clones disappear over time together with the emergence of dominant clones



Gregory Driessens, PhD



Changes in the proliferation dynamics during skin tumor progression



Driessens et al. Nature 2012

Mascr  et al. Nature 2012

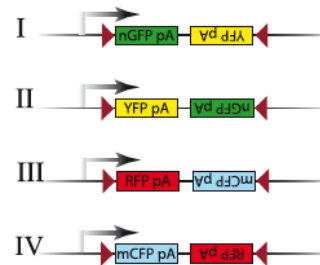
Lineage Tracing Reveals Lgr5⁺ Stem Cell Activity in Mouse Intestinal Adenomas

Arnout G. Schepers,^{*} Hugo J. Snippert,^{*†} Daniel E. Stange, Maaïke van den Born
Johan H. van Es, Marc van de Wetering, Hans Clevers[‡]

10 AUGUST 2012 VOL 337 SCIENCE

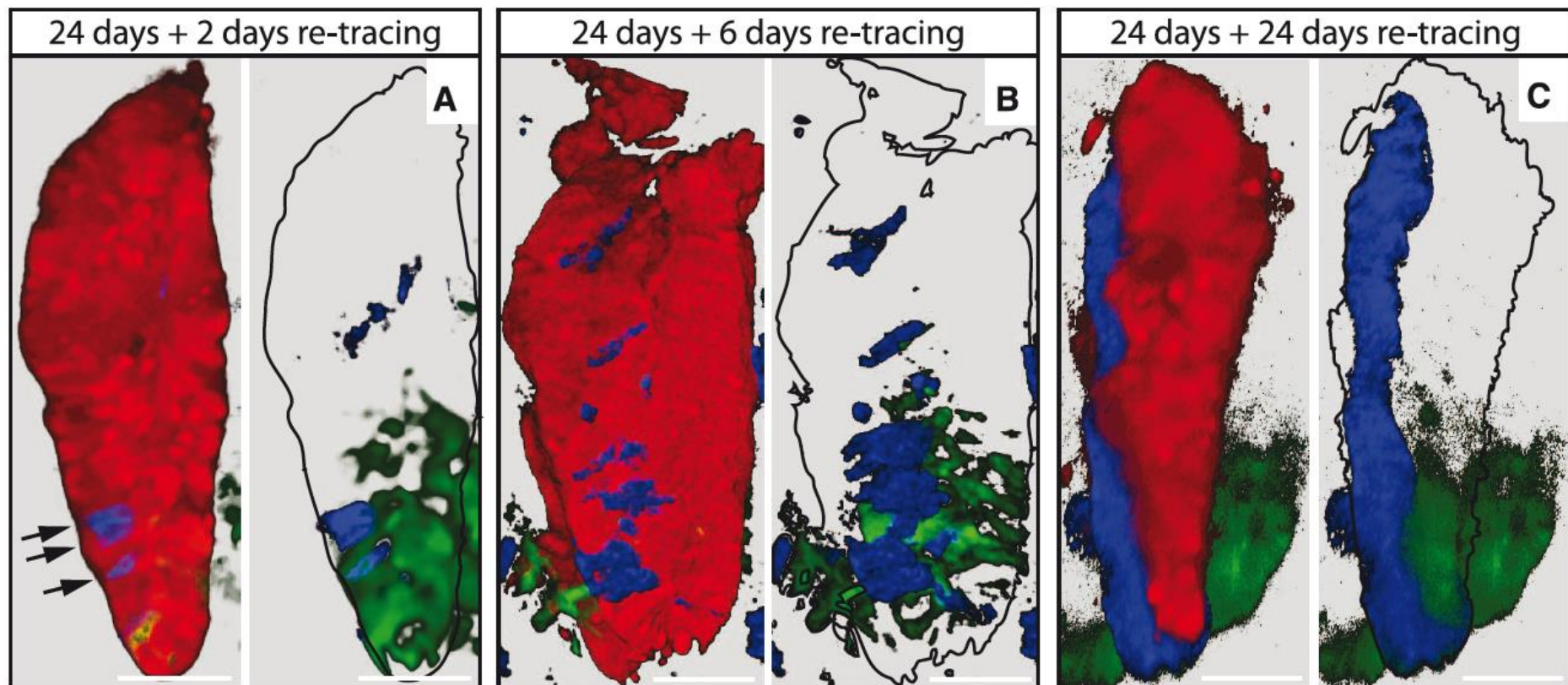
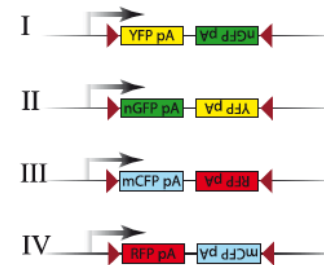
Transient Cre recombination

'Tracing'



Color conversion

'Re-tracing'

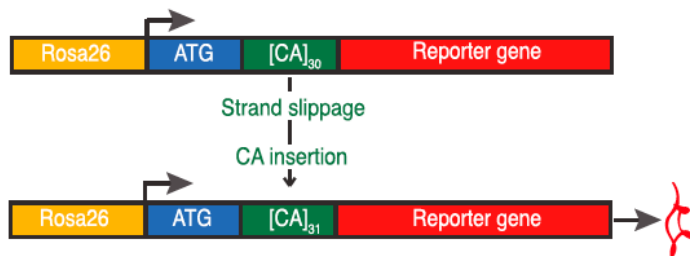


Continuous Clonal Labeling Reveals Small Numbers of Functional Stem Cells in Intestinal Crypts and Adenomas

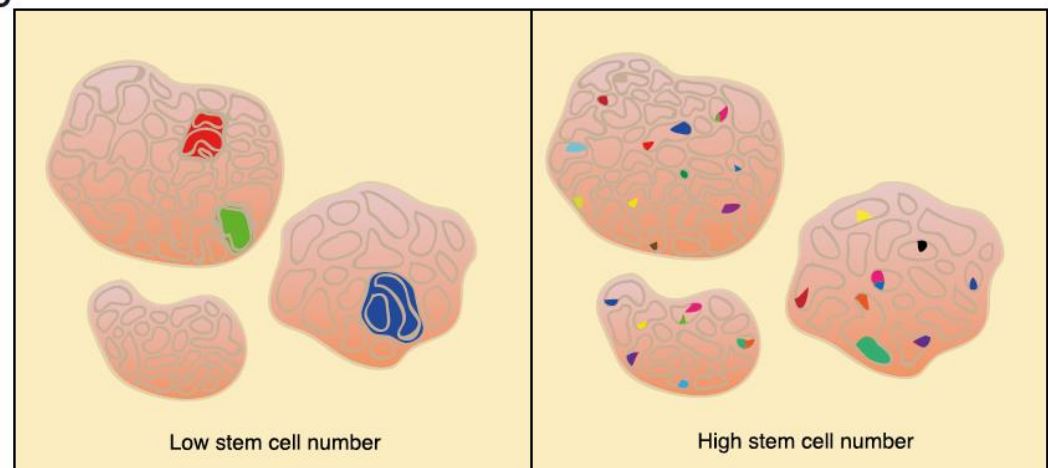
Sarah Kozar,^{1,3} Edward Morrissey,^{1,3} Anna M. Nicholson,¹ Maartje van der Heijden,^{1,2} Heather I. Zecchini,¹ Richard Kemp,¹ Simon Tavaré,¹ Louis Vermeulen,^{1,2} and Douglas J. Winton^{1,*}

Cell Stem Cell 13, 626–633, November 7, 2013

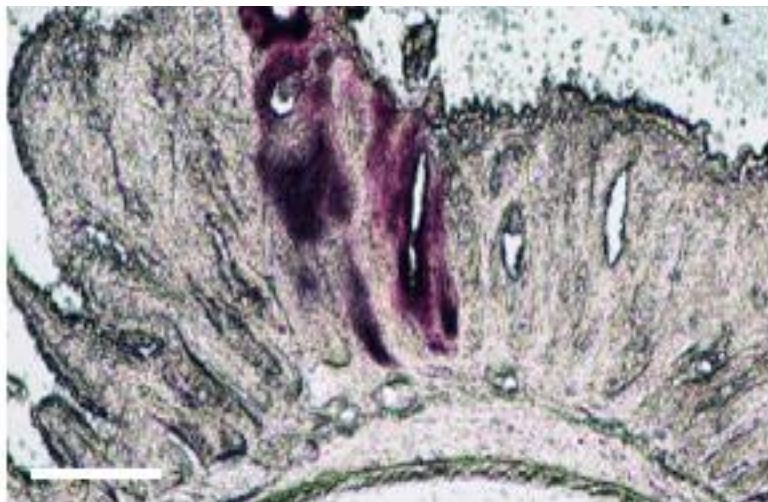
B



C



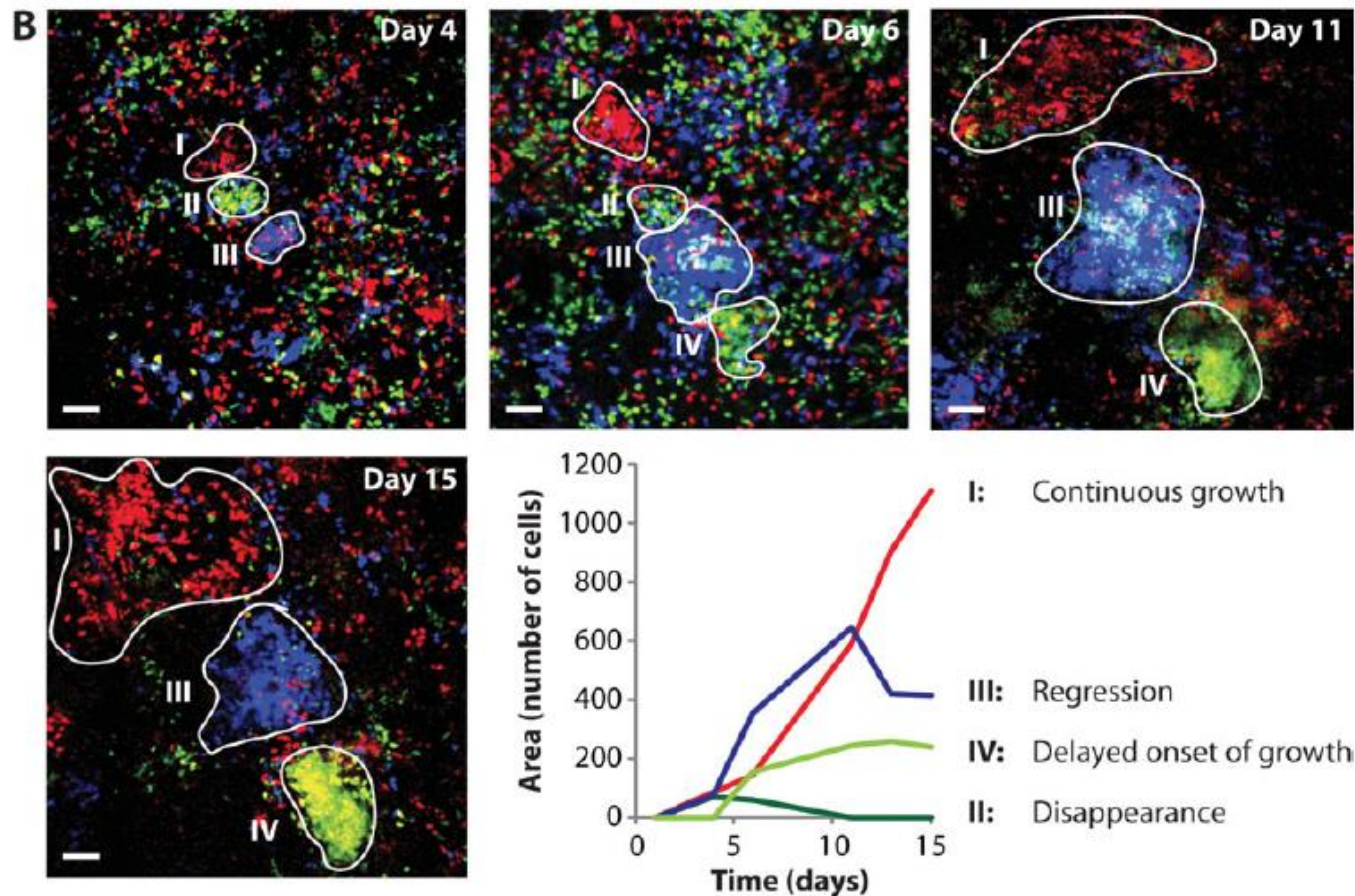
N_{gland} (Figure 3A). These data confirm the hypothesis that clones observed in adenomas are the result of a small number of stem cells per gland (Figure 3C).



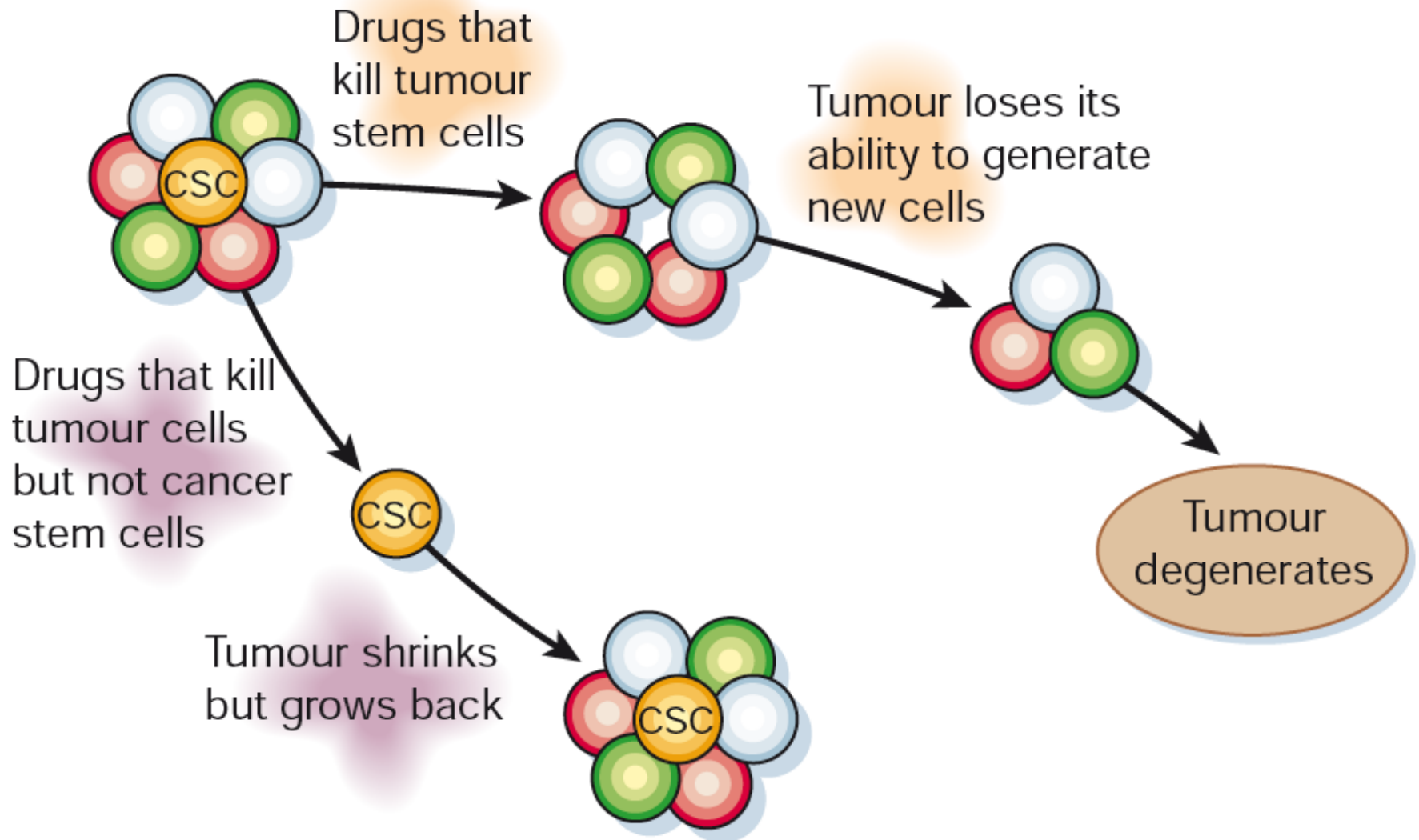
Brief Report: Intravital Imaging of Cancer Stem Cell Plasticity in Mammary Tumors

ANOEK ZOMER, SASKIA INGE JOHANNA ELLENBROEK, LAILA RITSMA, EVELYNE BEERLING, NIENKE VRISEKOOP, JACCO VAN RHEENEN

STEM CELLS 2013;31:602–606

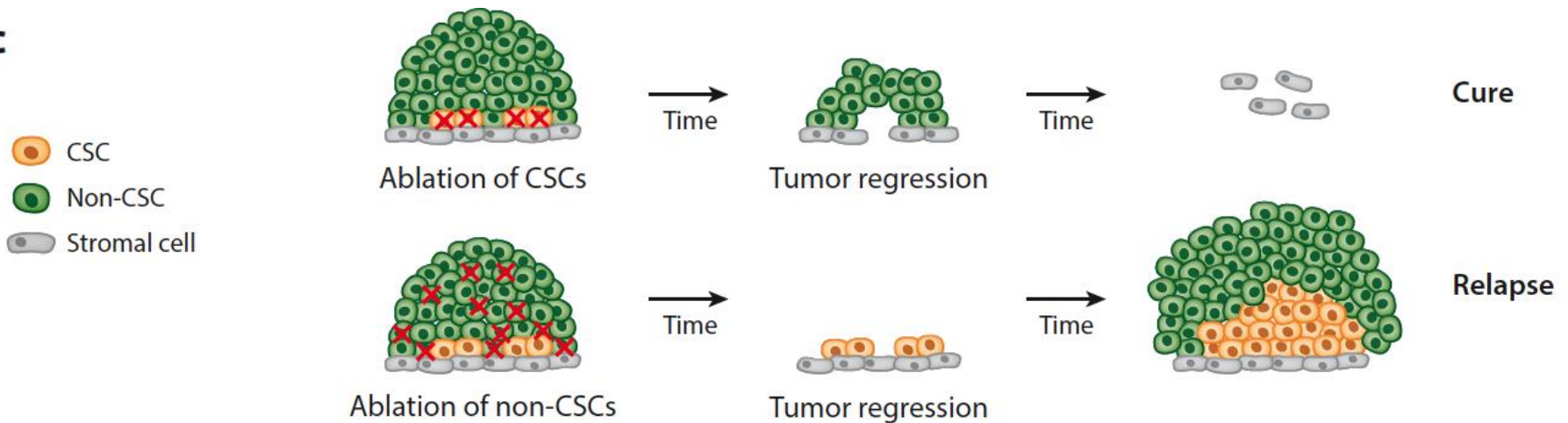


Cancer stem cells: implications for therapy



Unraveling the role of cancer stem cell by lineage ablation experiments

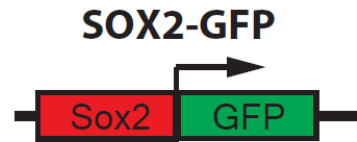
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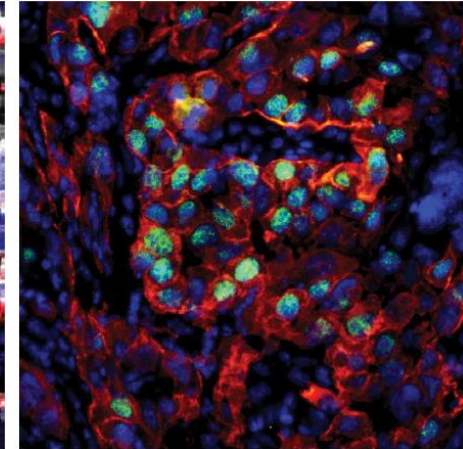
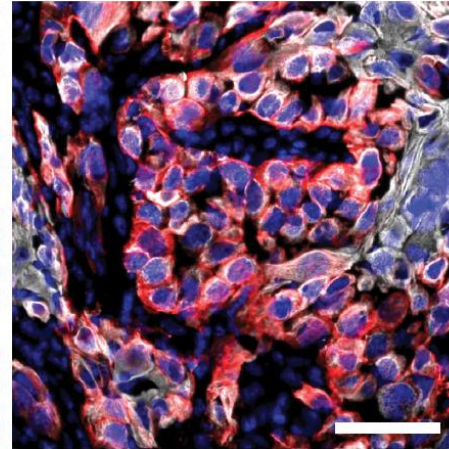
Sox2-GFP expressing cells are greatly enriched in tumor propagating cells in skin cancers



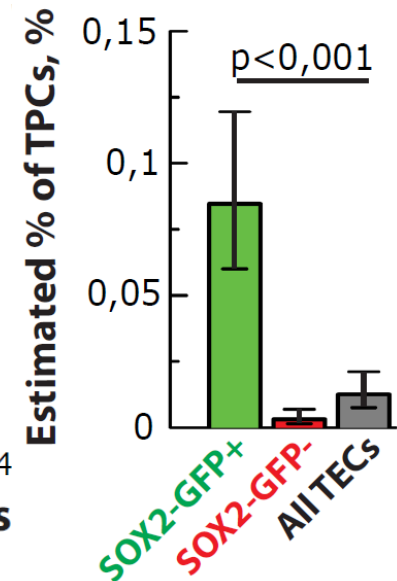
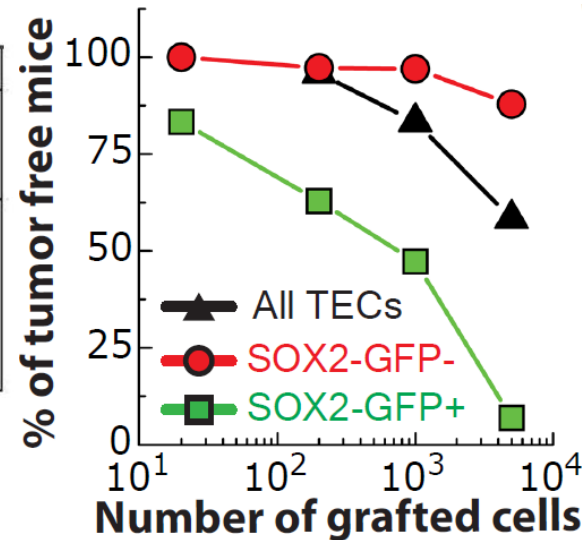
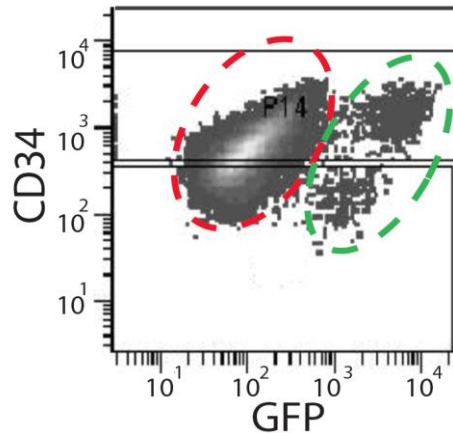
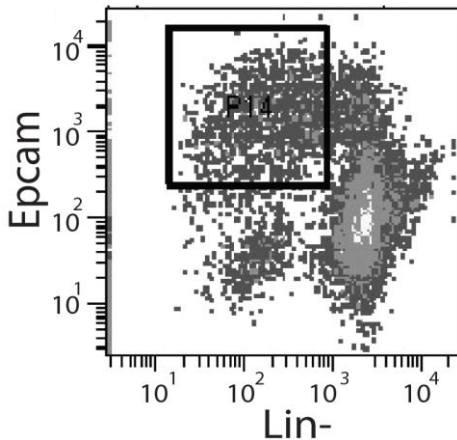
Soufiane Boumhadi



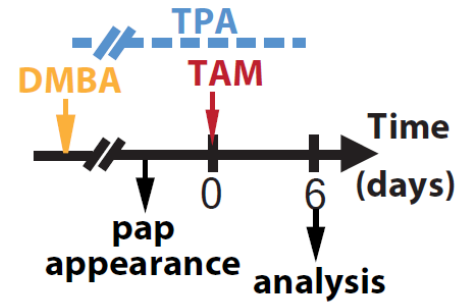
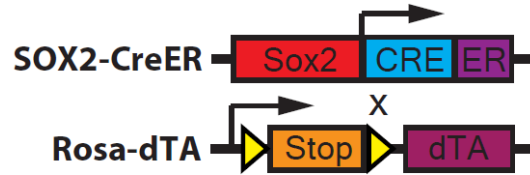
K14
SOX2-GFP
CD34



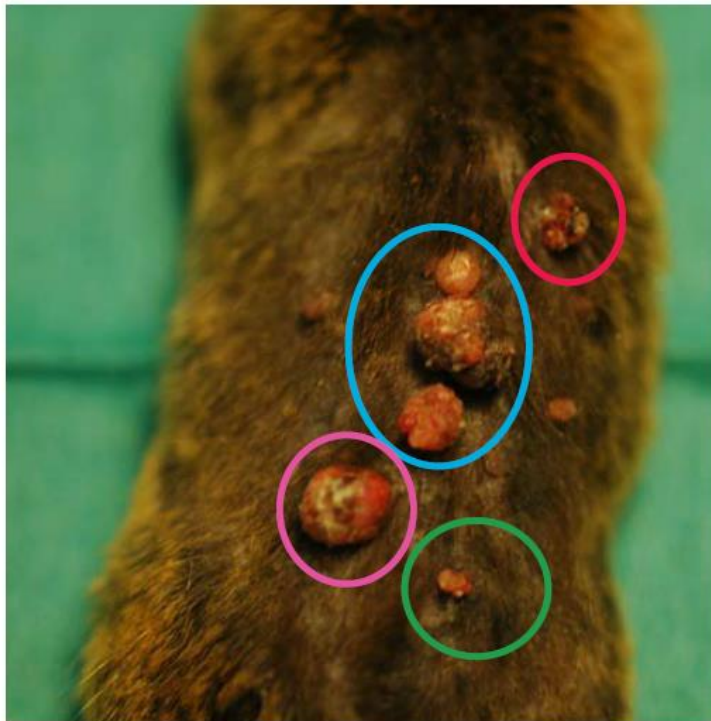
Primitive SCC



Lineage ablation of Sox2 expressing cells leads to tumor regression



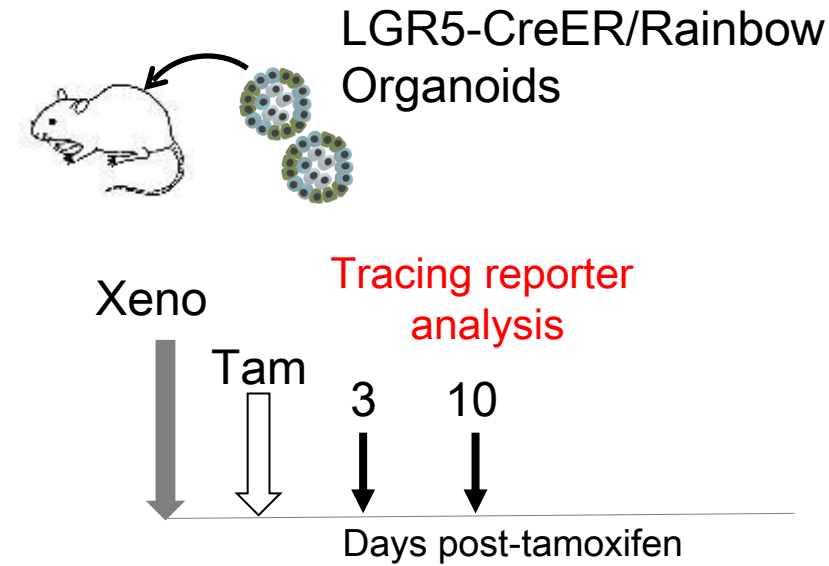
Before TAM



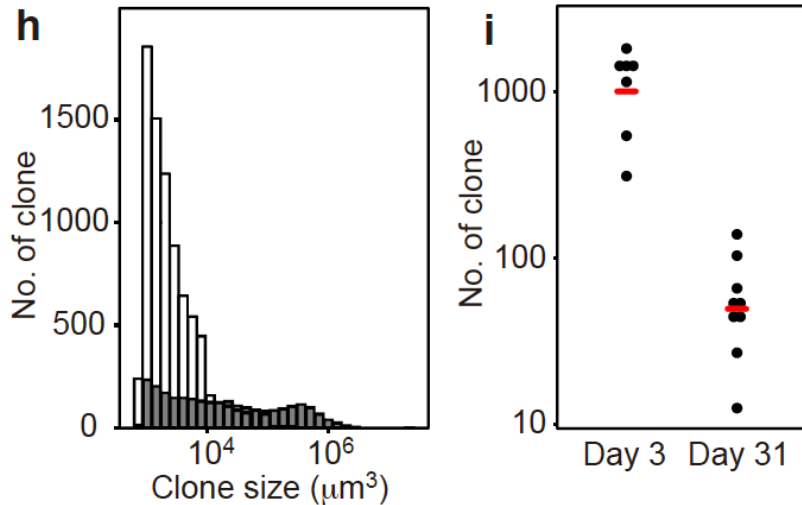
TAM 1 week



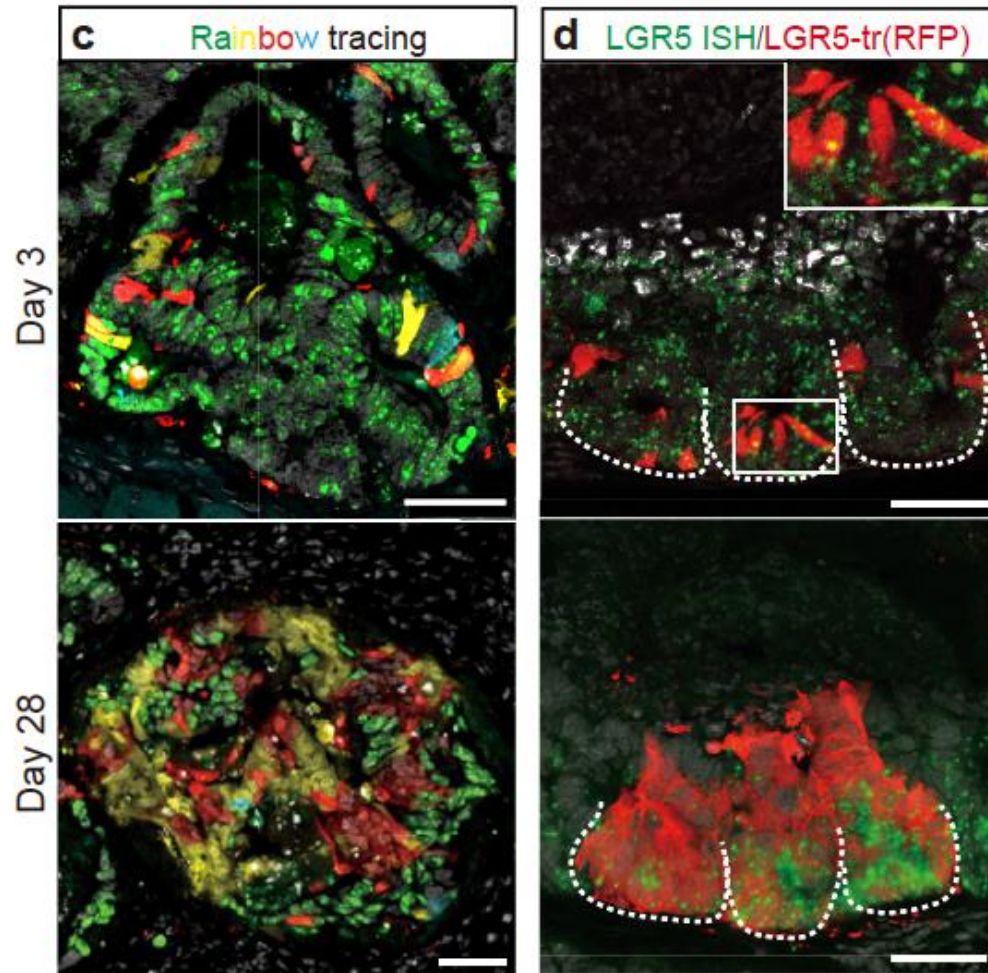
LGR5⁺ marks CSCs in human CRCs



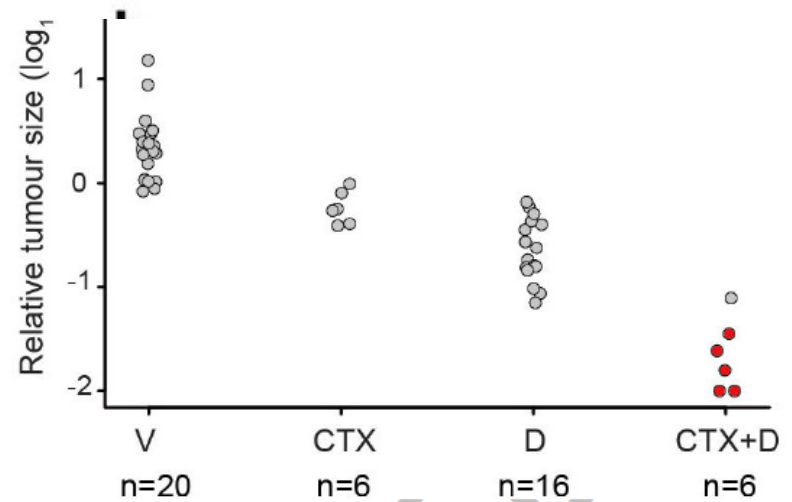
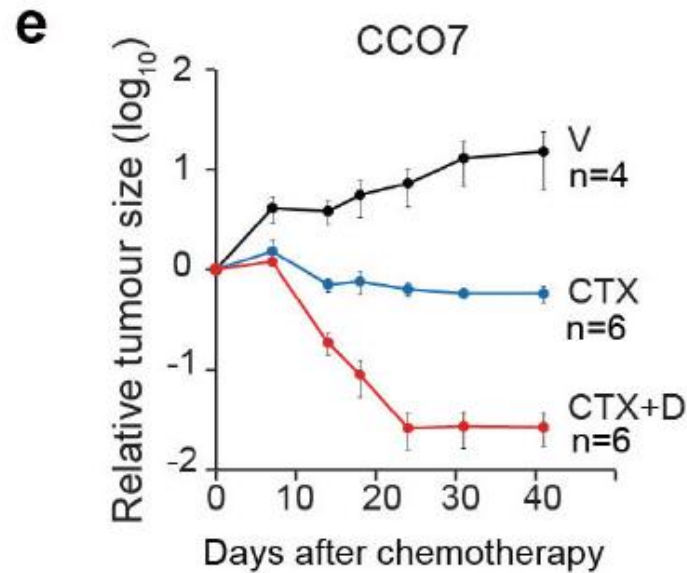
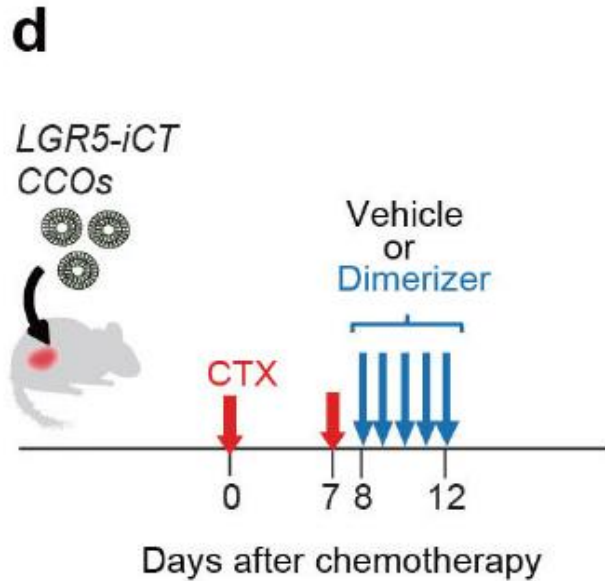
RFP: Tracing reporter



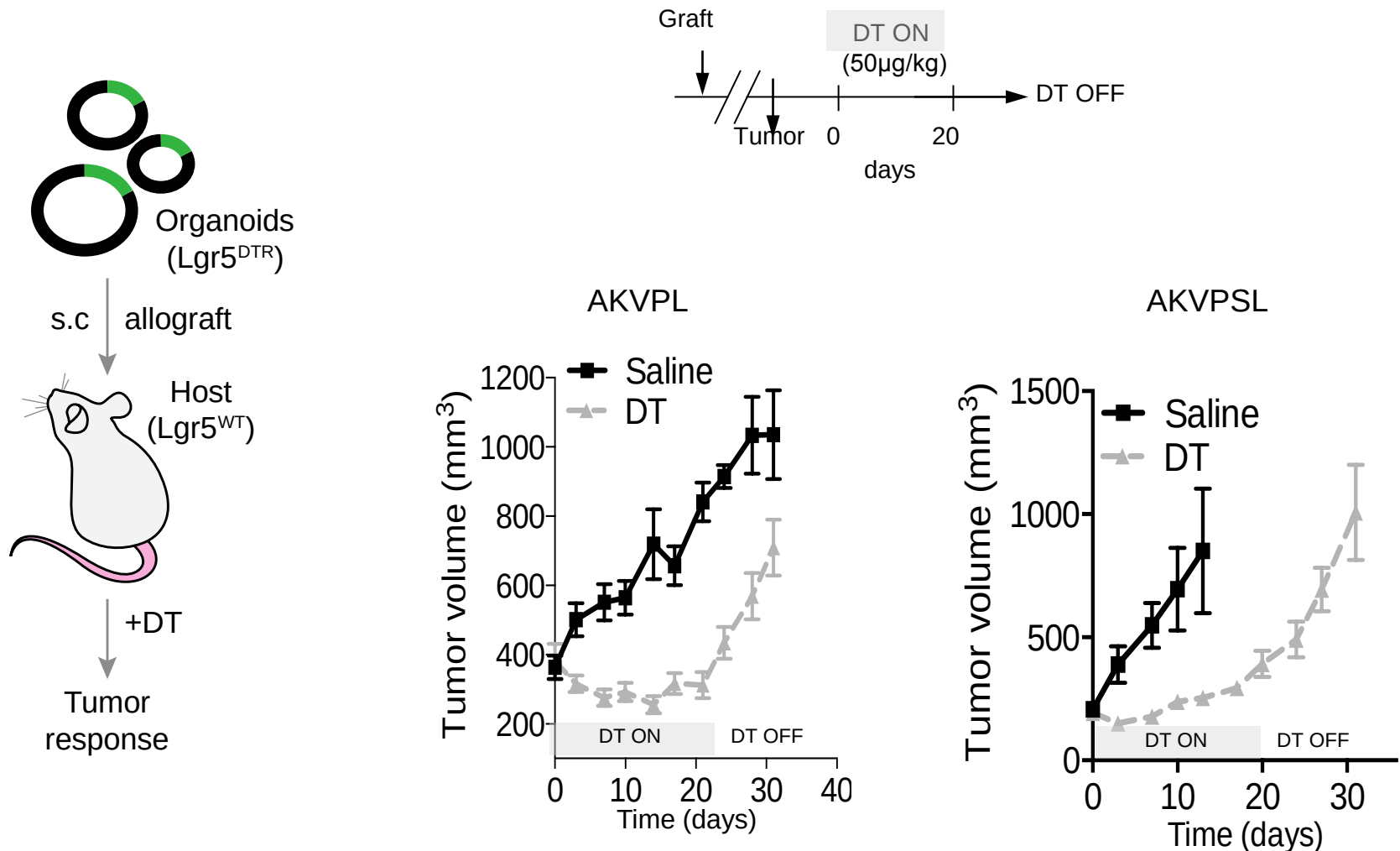
Shimokawa Nature 2017



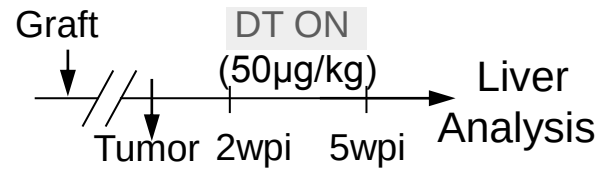
Synergy between LGR5⁺ CSC Targeting and conventional chemotherapy



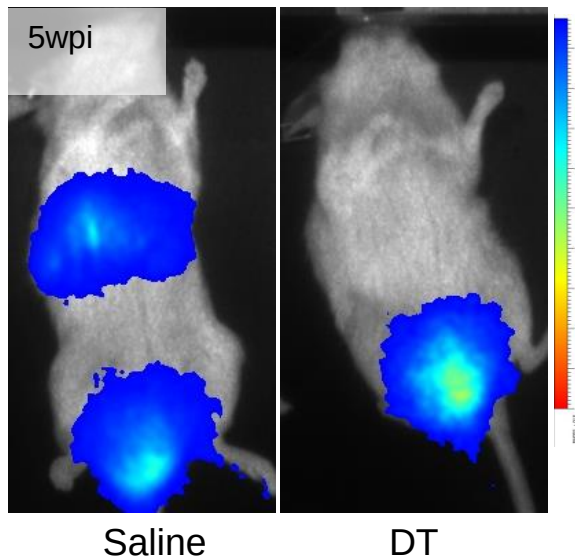
LGR5+ cells depletion decreases tumor growth



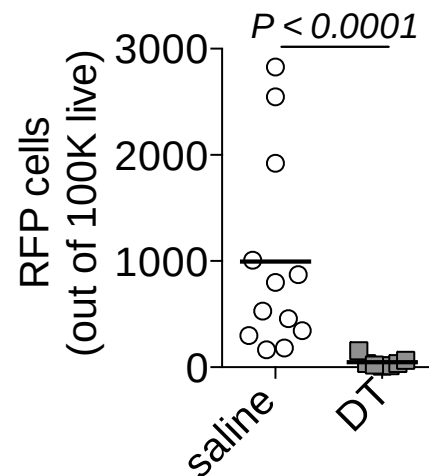
Lgr5+ cells are critical for metastasis formation



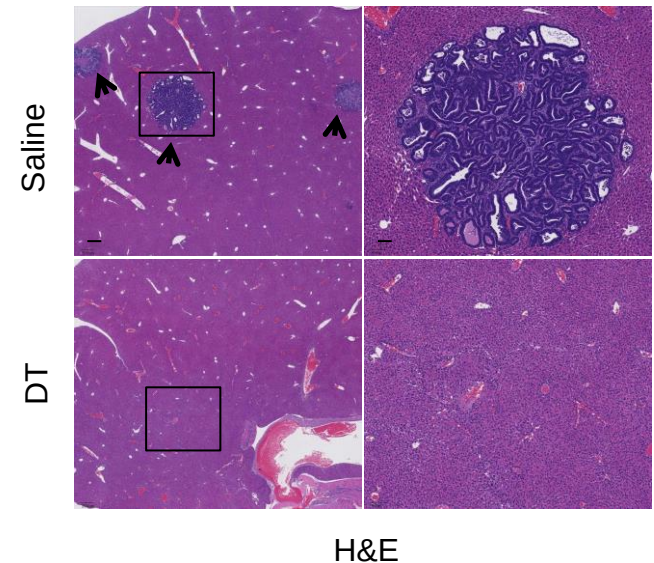
BLI



FACS



Histology



BCC current treatments



BCC is the most common diagnosed human cancer

1) Physical removal of the BCC

(surgical excision, Mohs micrographic sugery or cryosurgery)

2)Topical medications

-Imiquimod

-5'-Fluorouracil (chemotherapy)

3)Oral medication (HH inhibitors)

-Vismodegib

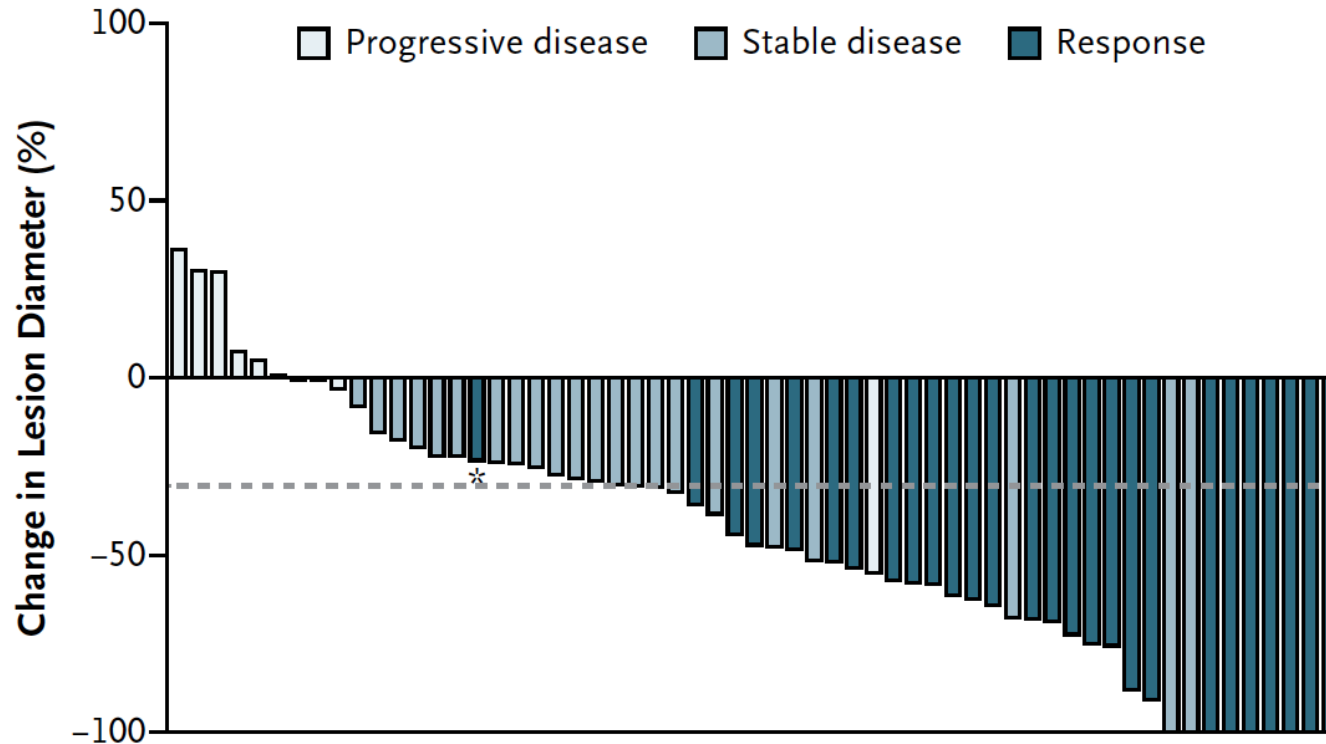
Metastatic or

-Sonidegib

locally advanced BCC

Resistance to vismodegib therapy in patients

B Locally Advanced Basal-Cell Carcinoma

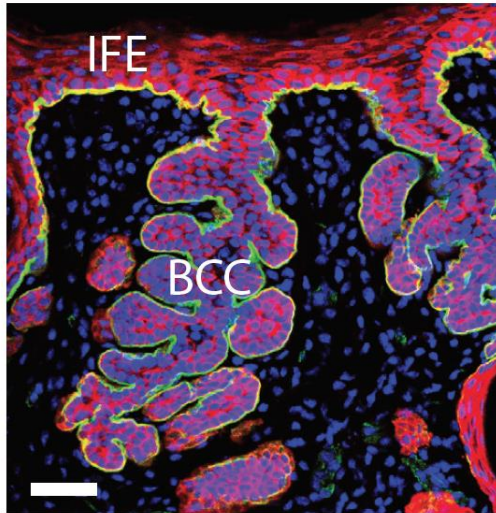


Sekulic A, et al., NEJM, 2012

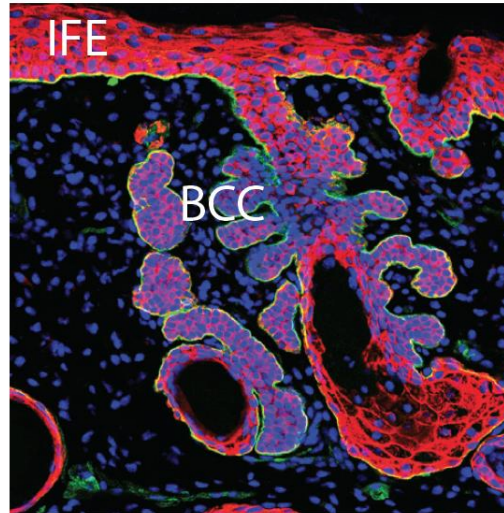
Sekulic A, et al., BMC Cancer, 2017

Development of tumor resistant lesions during vismodegib treatment in the Ptch1KO model

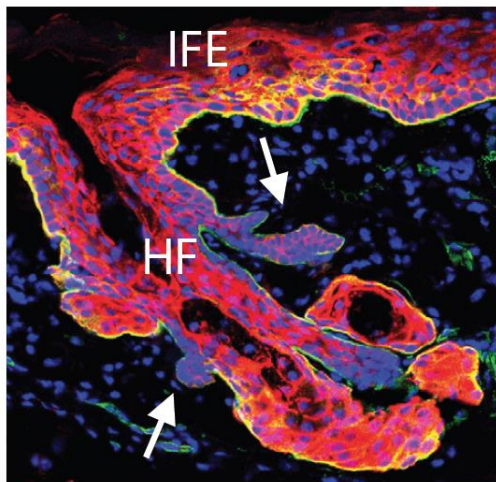
Untreated



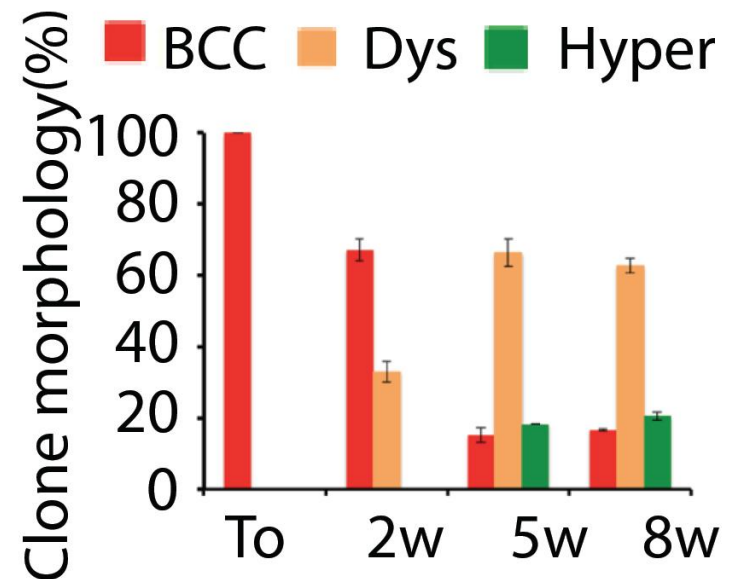
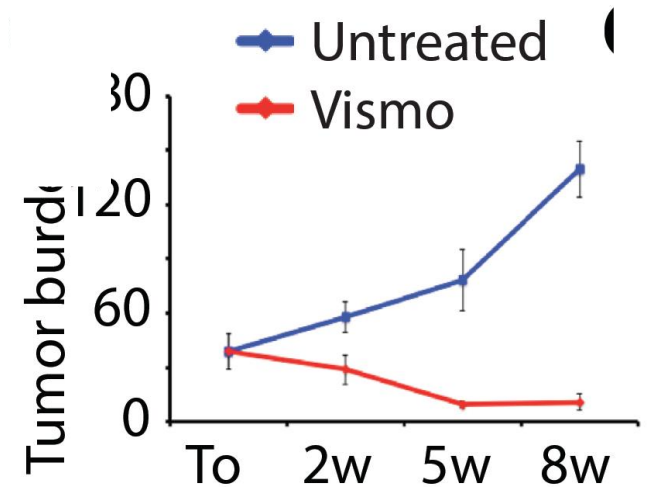
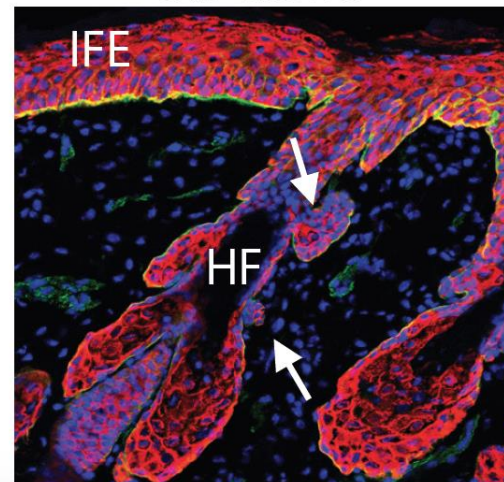
2w Vismo



5w Vismo

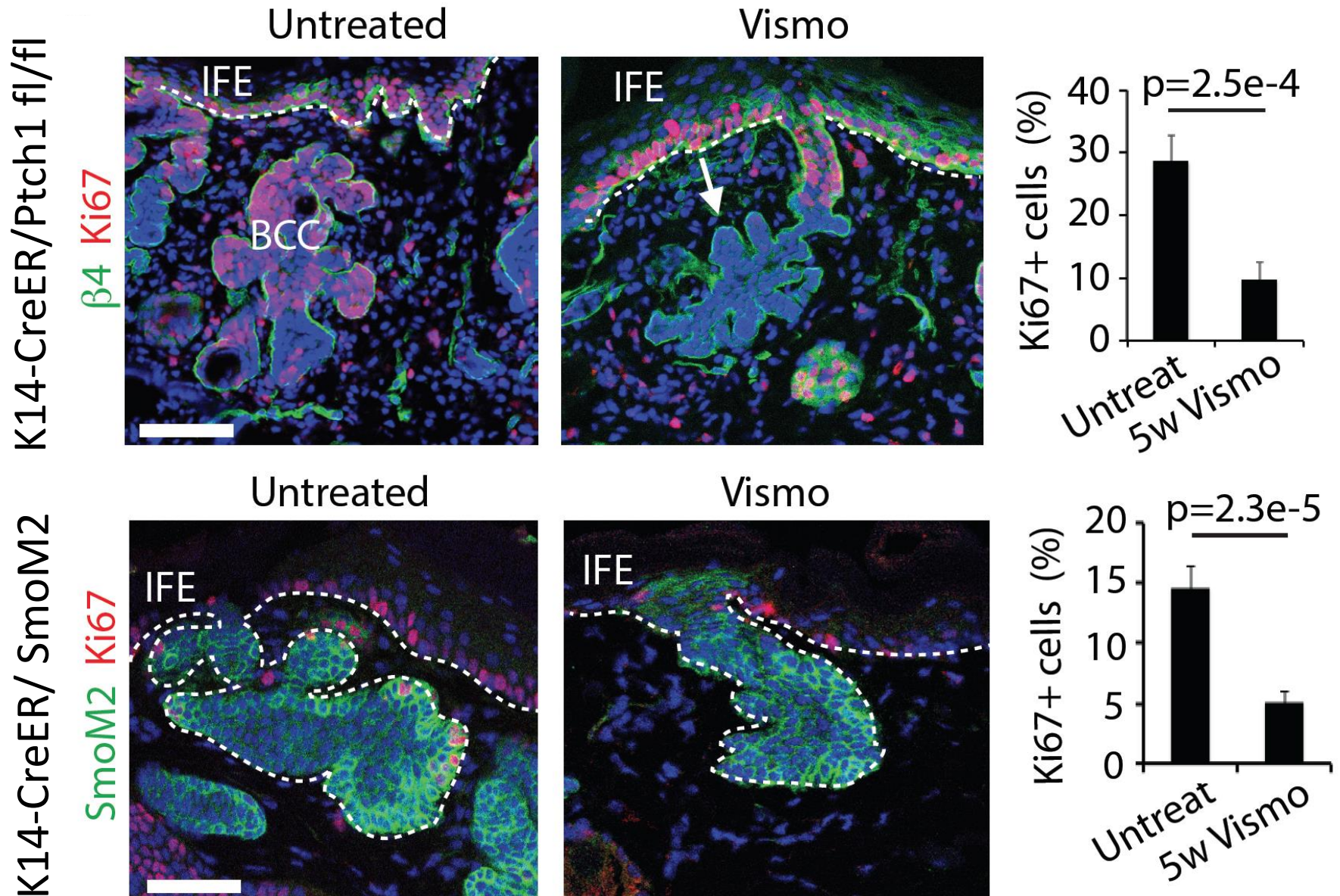


8w Vismo



K14 β4

Vismodegib-resistant tumor cells are slow-cycling



Wnt signaling pathway remains active in vismodegib-resistant lesions

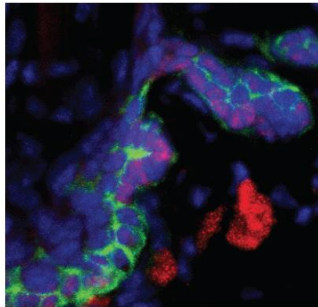
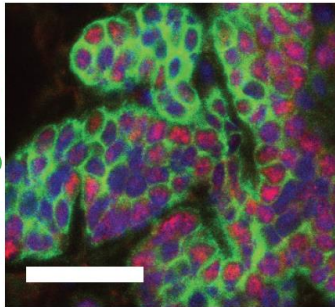
Mouse models

BCC patients

K14-CreER/Ptch1^{fl/fl}

Untreated

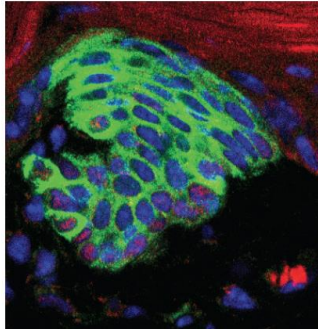
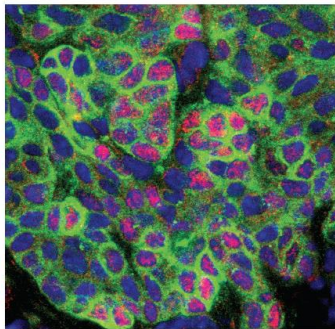
Vismo



K14-CreER/SmoM2

Untreated

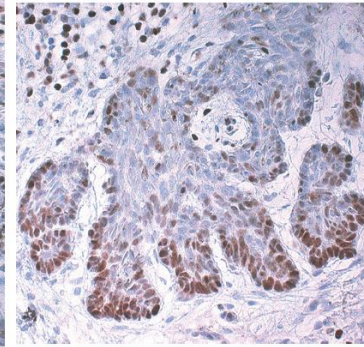
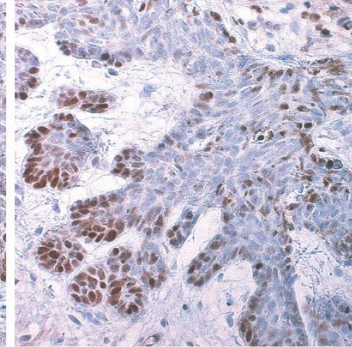
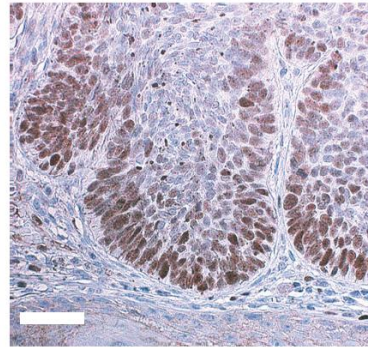
Vismo



Before Treatment

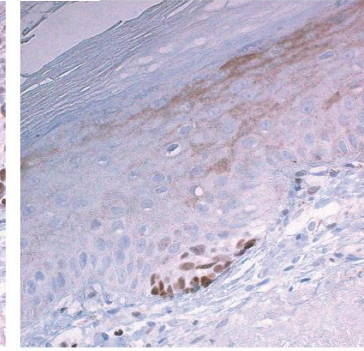
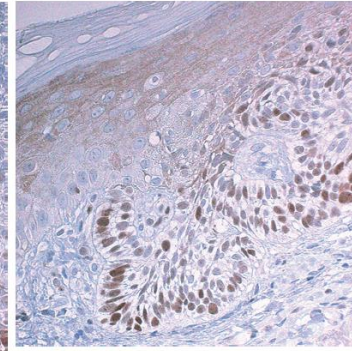
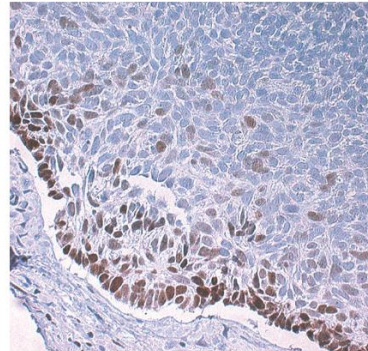
After Vismo

Patient 1



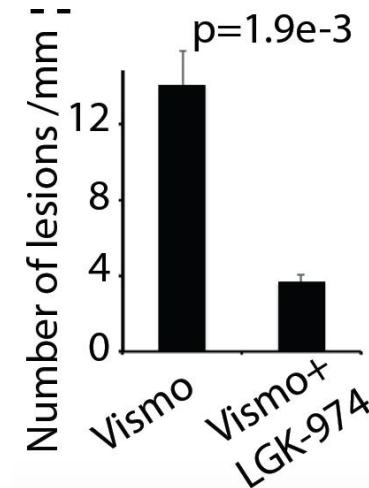
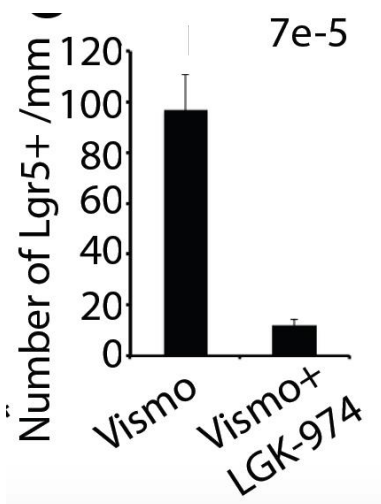
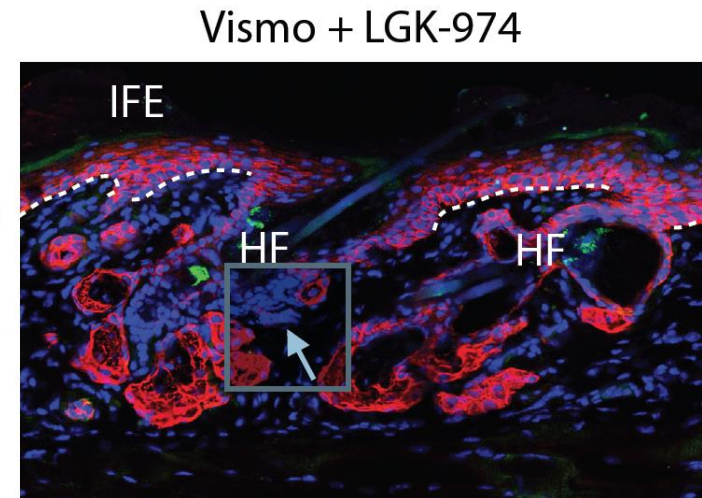
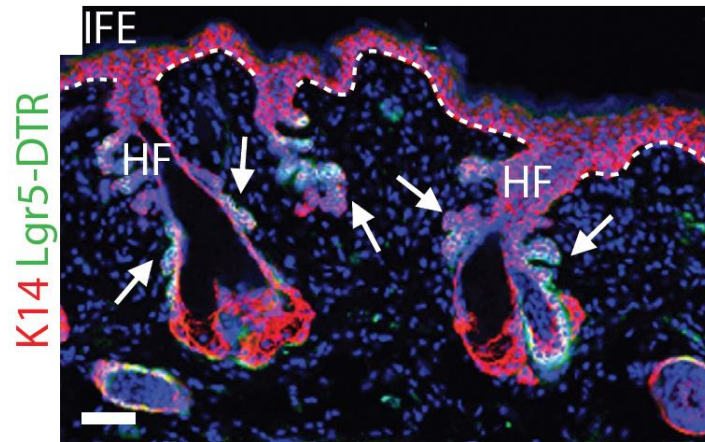
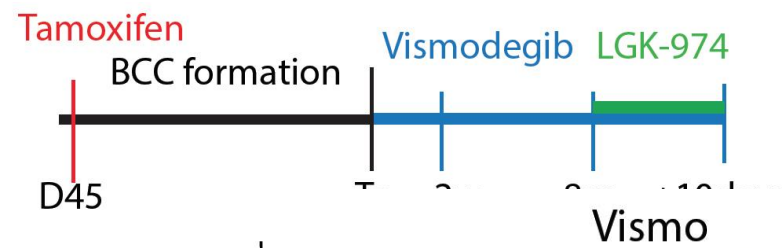
Lef1

Patient 2

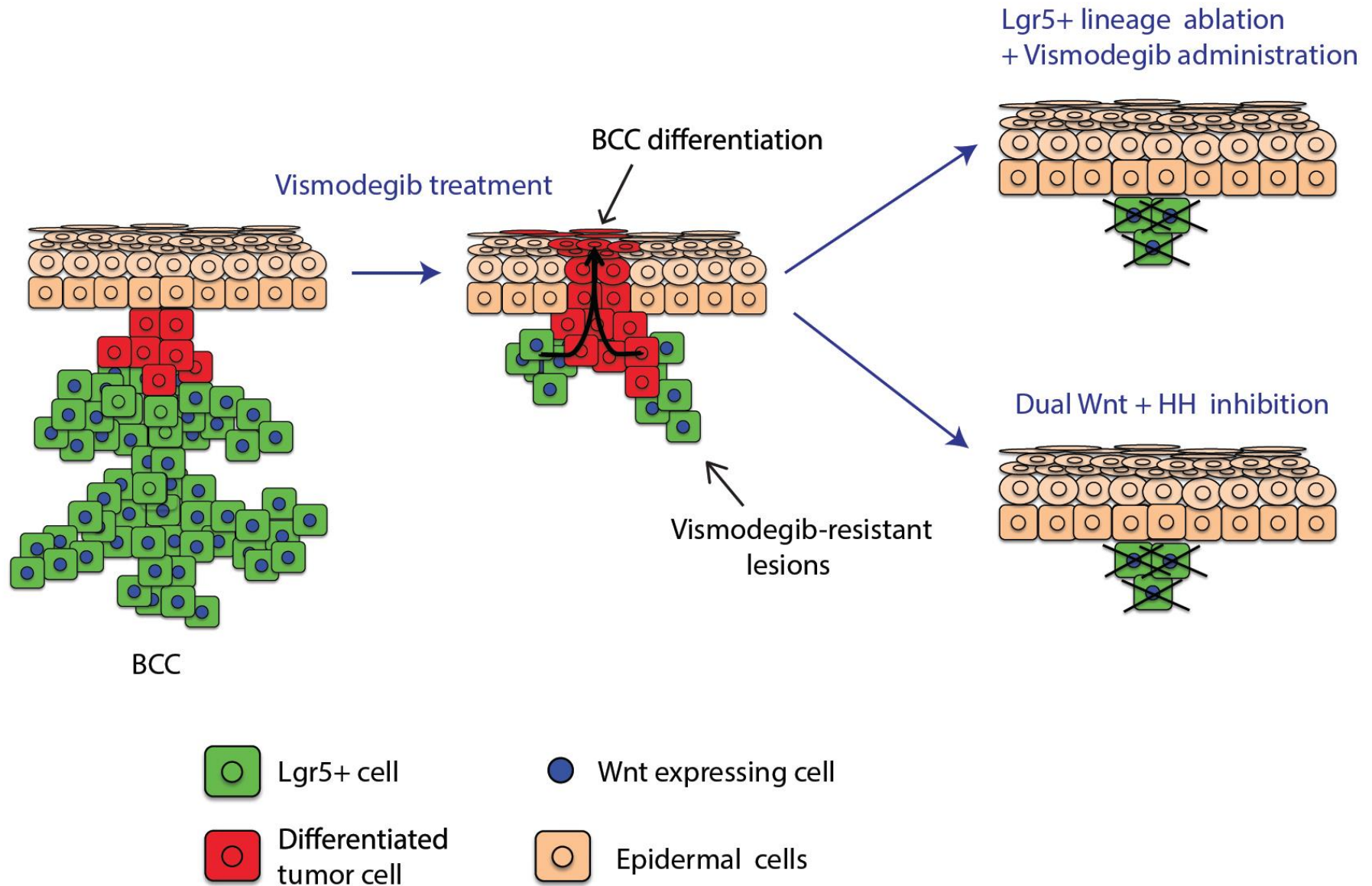


Lef1

Synergy between Wnt and Smo inhibition



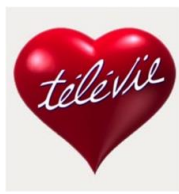
Overcoming the resistance to HH inhibitor in BCC



ULB



fnrs
LA LIBERTÉ DE CHERCHER



FONDATION
BETTENCOURT
SCHUELLER