

# Angiogenesis Pathways to Progress?

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## Disclosures for Kathy D Miller, MD

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#### Irrational exuberance

- Therapy "resistant to resistance"
  - Endothelial cells are 'normal'
- Xenograft models with widespread activity
- BUT
  - Early clinical results 'disappointing'
  - If tumors grow, there must be resistance

# Resistance mechanisms observed in the clinic

None observed

#### Potential mechanisms of resistance

- Heterogeneity in
  - Endothelial cells are 'normal'
  - Tumor cells
  - Host
- Tumor microenvironment
- Compensatory response
- Growth independent of angiogenesis
- Pharmacokinetics

## Endothelial heterogeneity

- Lessons from embryology
  - Brain and testes endothelia express mdr
- Lessons from the lab
  - CXC receptor expression in 'normal' endothelia differs based on source
  - Tumor-associated versus non-malignant endothelia
    - Nearly ½ of 170 transcripts differentially expressed
    - Expression similar but not identical between primary and metastatic sites

## Tumor heterogeneity

- Genetic instability
- Variable sensitivity to hypoxia and hypoglycemia
  - Cyclic hypoxia common
  - Tumor cells farther from vessels may be relatively resistant to hypoxia

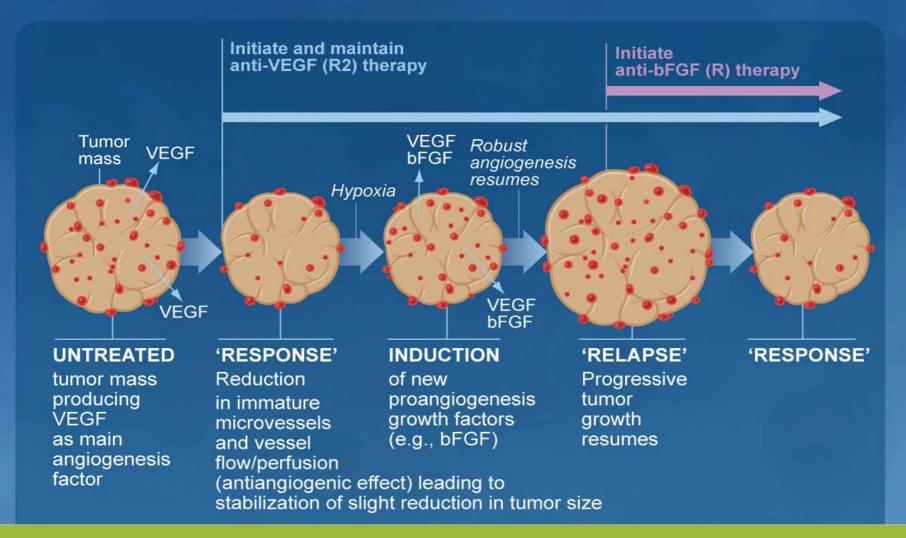
#### Host differences

- Up to 10-fold difference in response in corneal micropocket assay among different mouse strains
- VEGF-2578C/A and -1154G/A polymorphisms associated with increased survival with paclitaxel + bevacizumab therapy
  - VEGF-634G/C and -1498C/T protective from HTN

#### Tumor microenvironment

- Growth and angiogenesis differ in animal model based on site of implantation
- Local production of pro-angiogenic factors induces anti-apoptotic pathways in endothelial cells (ECs)
- Pericyte coverage differs
- Stroma as factor reservoir
- Impact on drug delivery

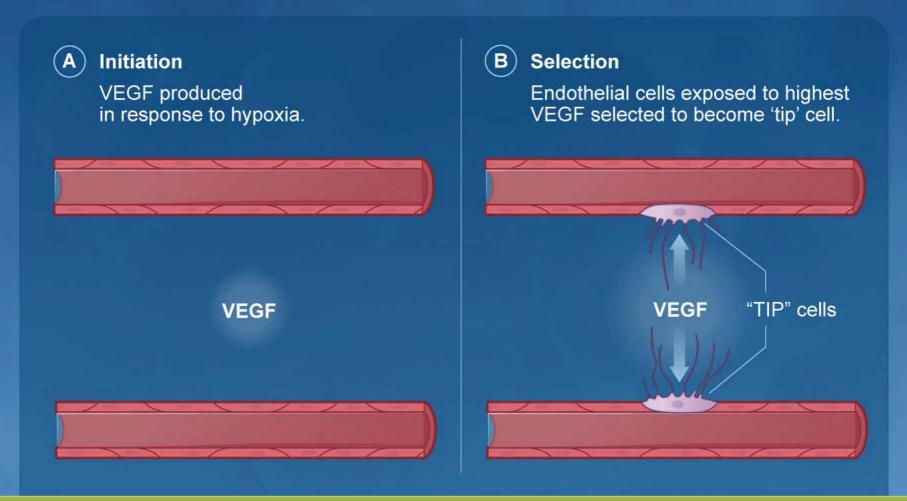
#### Compensatory response



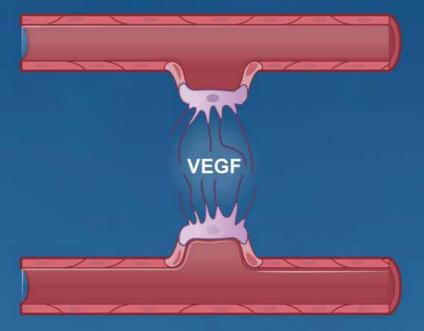
Reprinted from Cancer Cell 2005;8(4):269-71. Kerbel RS et al. Therapeutic implications of intrinsic or induced angiogenic growth factor redundancy in tumors revealed. Copyright 2005, with permission from Elsevier.

## Growth independent of 'classical' angiogenesis

- Vascular mimicry
- Vessel cooption
- Intussusception
- Vasculogenesis

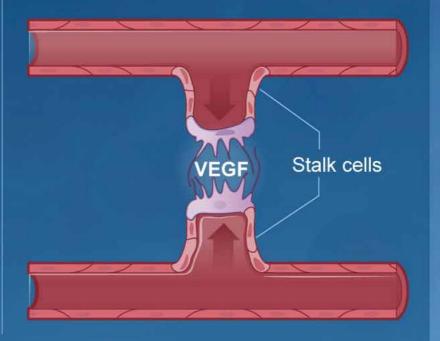


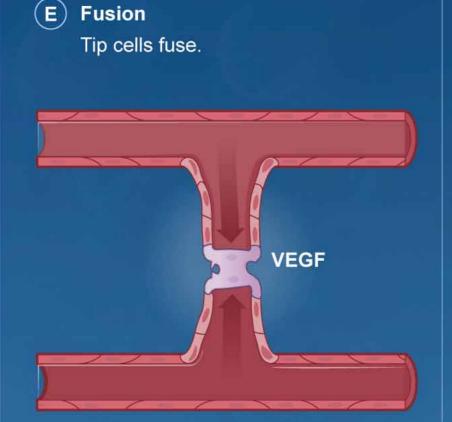
C Tip-cell navigation
Tip filopodia invade surrounding tissue.

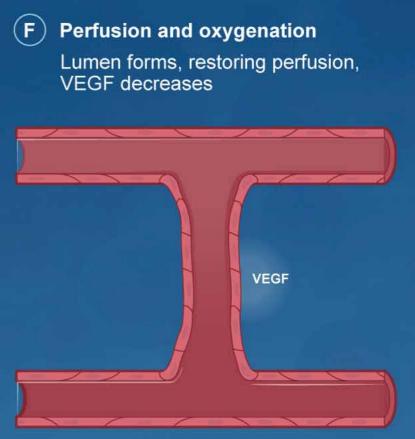


D Stalk elongation

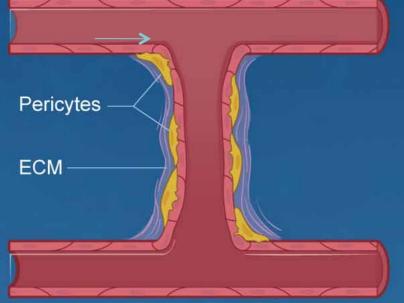
Endothelial cell stalk cells proliferate, elongating the sprout.

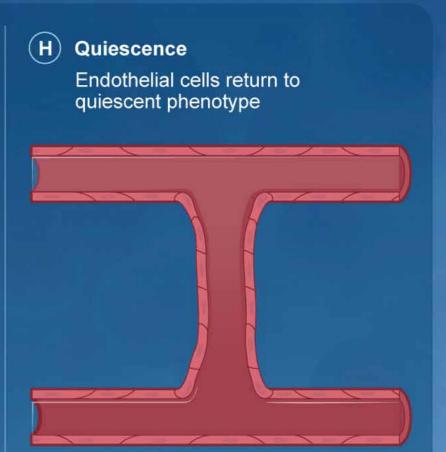




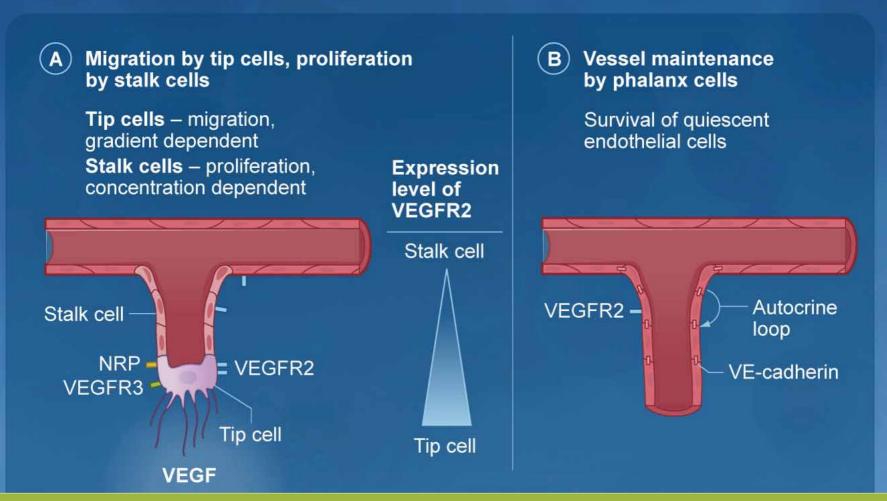


G Maturation and stabilization
Pericytes recruited,
extracellular matrix (ECM) deposited





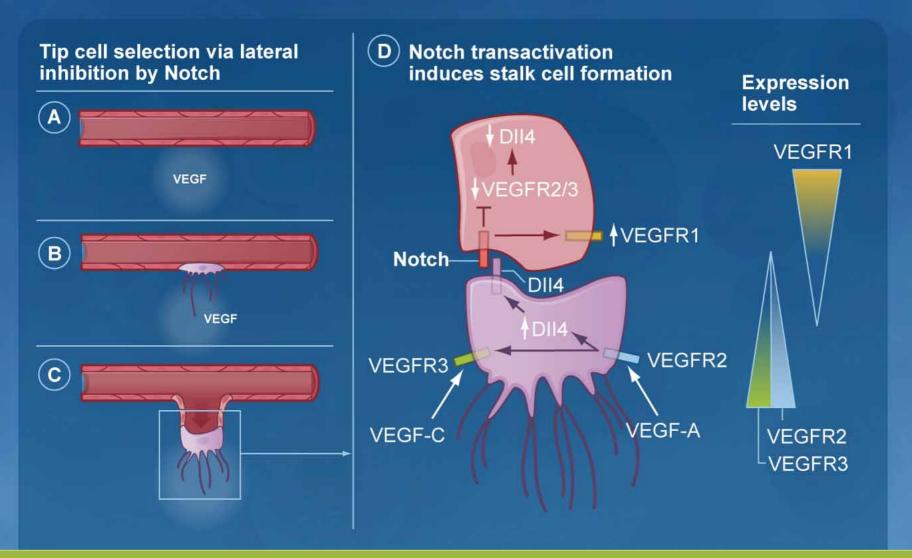
#### Differential effects of VEGF



#### **VEGF** Inhibition

- Therapeutic effect based on tip and stalk cells
  - Inhibition of tip cell migration
  - Decreased stalk proliferation
  - Apoptosis of ECs without pericyte coverage
  - Impact on marrow derived progenitor release post-chemo
- Toxicity based on quiescent ECs?

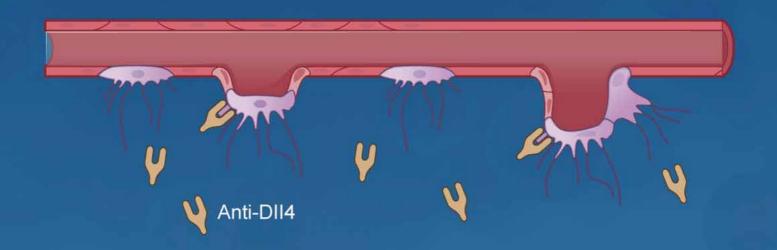
## Sprouts, not sheets - role of notch



## Sprouts, not sheets - role of notch

E Anti-DII4 causes non-productive angiogenesis by inducing excess tip cells

Increased vessel density is not always bad!



#### Conclusions

- Early enthusiasm has given way to clinical reality ....resistance continues
- Way forward continues to lie in increased knowledge of fundamental biology