

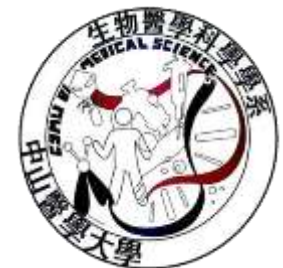
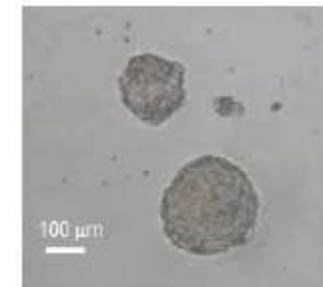
# Anti-cancer stem cell drug discovery by tumorsphere platform

張文璋 教授

中山醫學大學

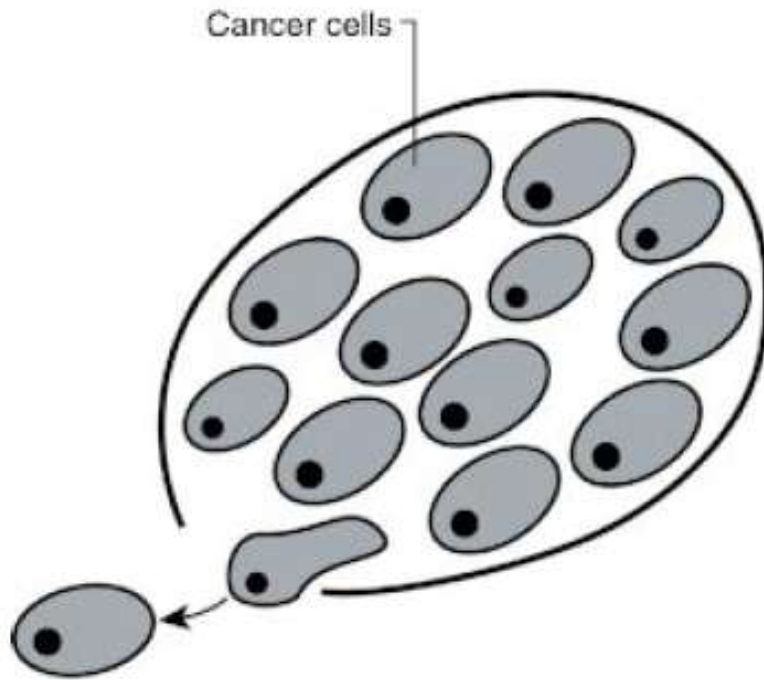
生物醫學科學系

[changww@csmu.edu.tw](mailto:changww@csmu.edu.tw)

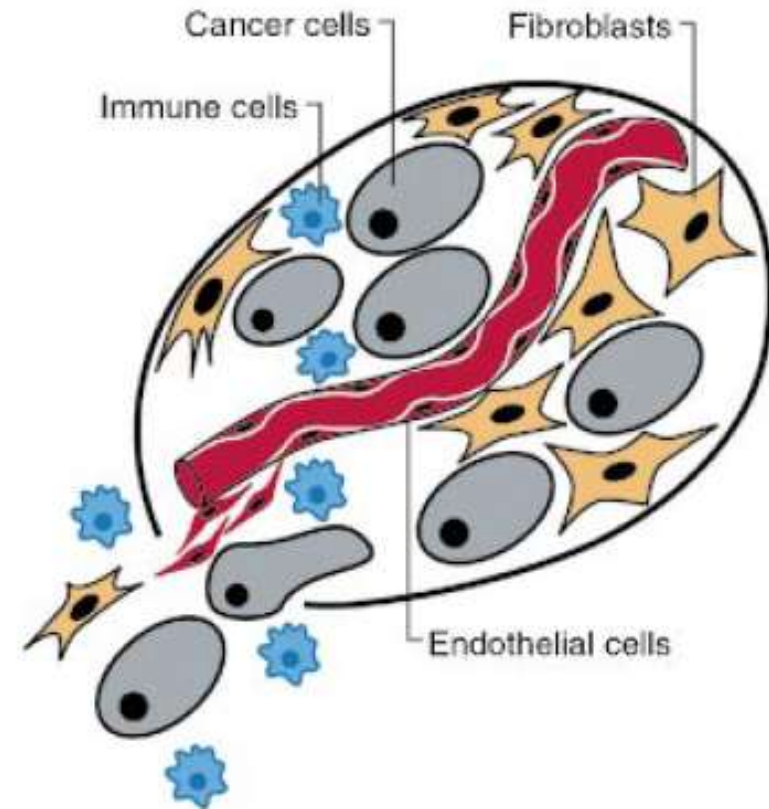


# 癌症可視為一個複雜性的組織

## The Reductionist View



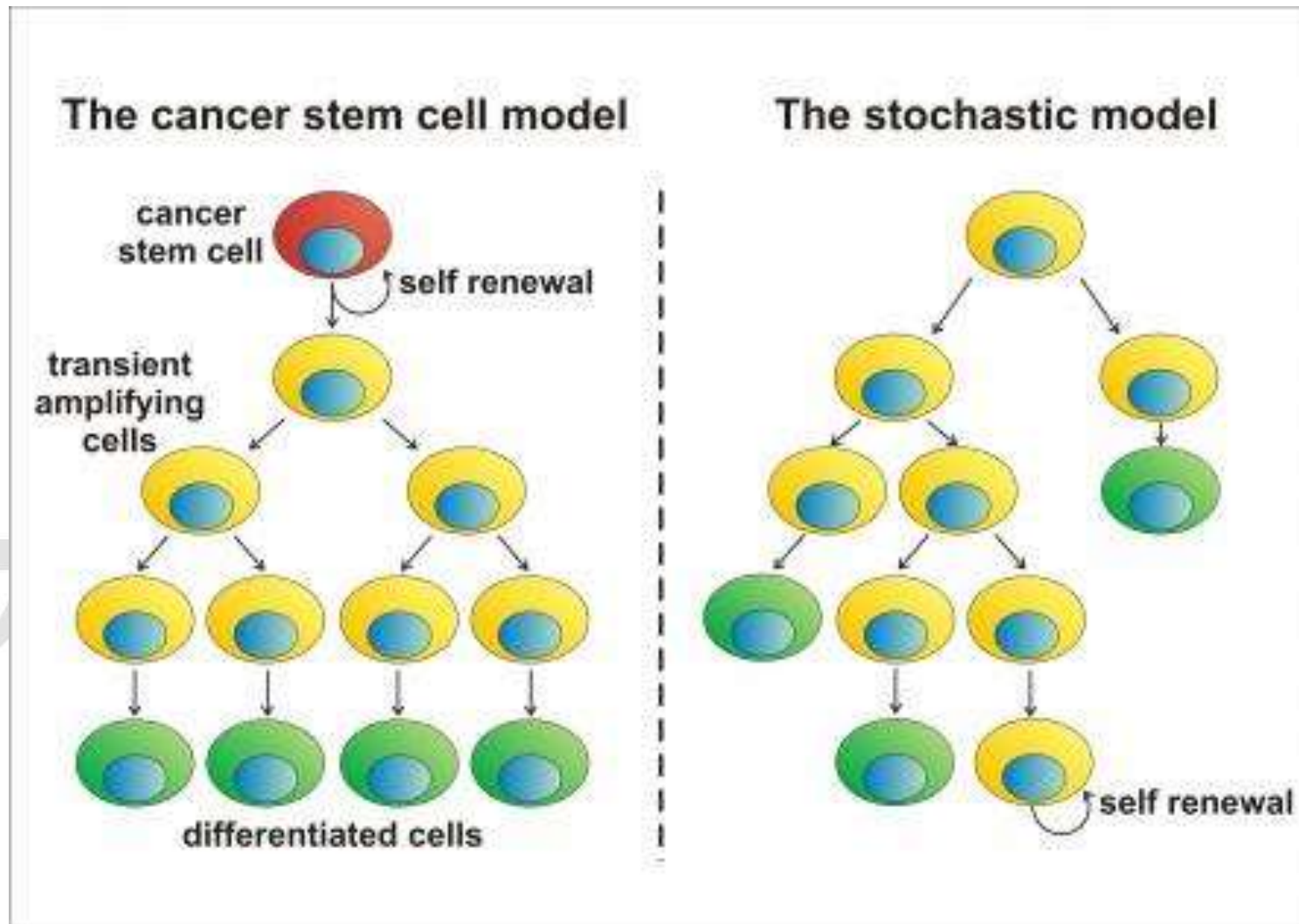
## A Heterotypic Cell Biology



# 癌症異質性發展模式假說

癌症幹細胞模式

克隆演化模式



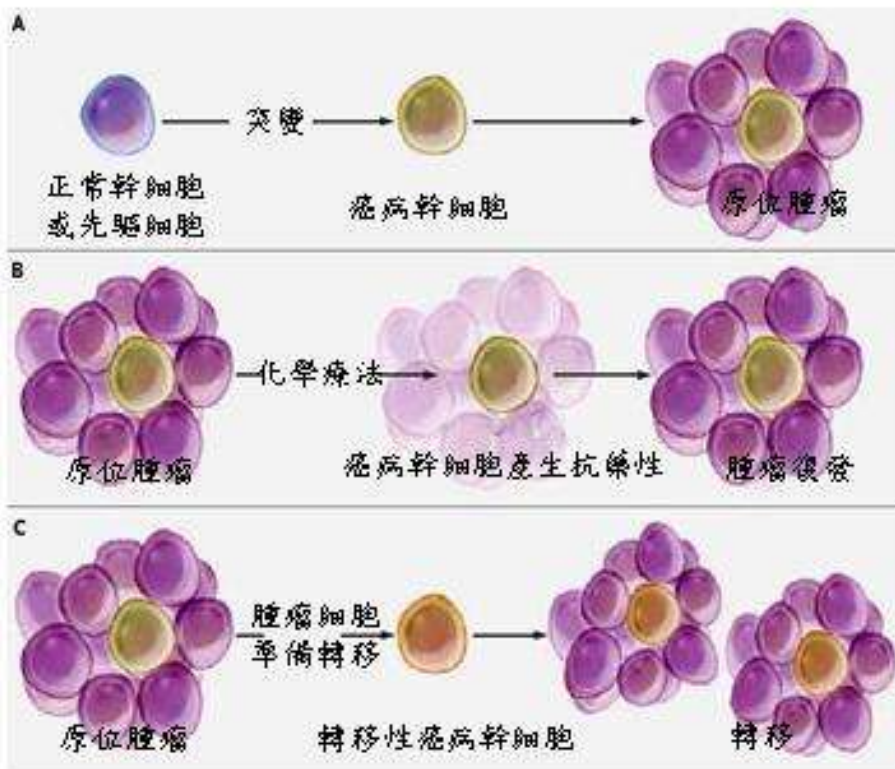
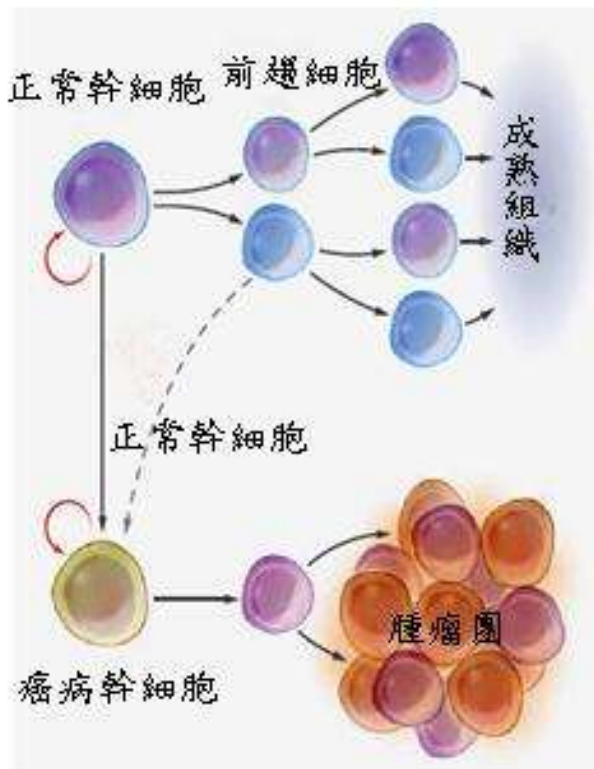


## 癌症幹細胞已在多種癌症中被發現

Tumour type	CSC marker	Tumour cells expressing CSC marker, %	Minimal number of cells expressing CSC markers for tumour formation	Injected in Matrigel	Transplantation site	Strain	Refs
Breast	CD44 <sup>+</sup> /CD24 <sup>-low</sup>	11–35	200	+	Mammary fat pad	NOD-SCID	19
Breast	CD44 <sup>+</sup> /CD24 <sup>-</sup>	ND	2 × 10 <sup>3</sup>	–	Mammary fat pad	NOD-SCID	77
Breast	ALDH1 <sup>+</sup>	3–10	500	+*	Mammary fat pad	NOD-SCID	33
Brain	CD133 <sup>+</sup> (GBM)	19–29	100	–	Brain	NOD-SCID	20
	CD133 <sup>+</sup> (MB)	6–21	100	–	Brain	NOD-SCID	20
Brain	CD133 <sup>+</sup>	2–3	500	–	Brain	nu/nu	24
Colon	CD133 <sup>+</sup>	1.8–25	200	+	Kidney capsule	NOD-SCID	26
Colon	CD133 <sup>+</sup>	0.7–6	3 × 10 <sup>3</sup>	–	Subcutaneous	SCID	27
Colon	EpCAM <sup>hi</sup> /CD44 <sup>+</sup>	0.03–38	200	+	Subcutaneous	NOD-SCID	32
Head and neck	CD44 <sup>+</sup>	0.1–42	5 × 10 <sup>3</sup>	+	Subcutaneous	Rag2/γ <sup>-</sup> -DKO, NOD-SCID	117
Pancreas	CD44 <sup>+</sup> /CD24 <sup>+</sup> /ESA <sup>+</sup>	0.2–0.8	100	+	Pancreas	NOD-SCID	65
Pancreas	CD133 <sup>+</sup>	1–3	500	–	Pancreas	NMRI-nu/nu	28
Lung	CD133 <sup>+</sup>	0.32–22	10 <sup>4</sup>	–	Subcutaneous	SCID	42
Liver	CD90 <sup>+</sup>	0.03–6	5 × 10 <sup>3</sup>	–	Liver	SCID/Beige	53
Melanoma	ABC5 <sup>+</sup>	1.6–20	10 <sup>6</sup>	–	Subcutaneous	NOD-SCID	35
Mesenchymal	Side population (Hoechst dye)	0.07–10	100	–	Subcutaneous	NOD-SCID	118

\*Also injected with fibroblasts. ALDH, aldehyde dehydrogenase; CSC, cancer stem cell; EpCAM, epithelial cell adhesion molecule; ESA, epithelial specific antigen; GBM, glioblastoma multiforme; MB, medulloblastoma, ND, not determined; NOD-SCID, non-obese diabetic-severe combined immunodeficient; Rag2/γ<sup>-</sup>-DKO, Rag 2 common cytokine receptor γ-chain double knockout.

# 癌病幹細胞理論



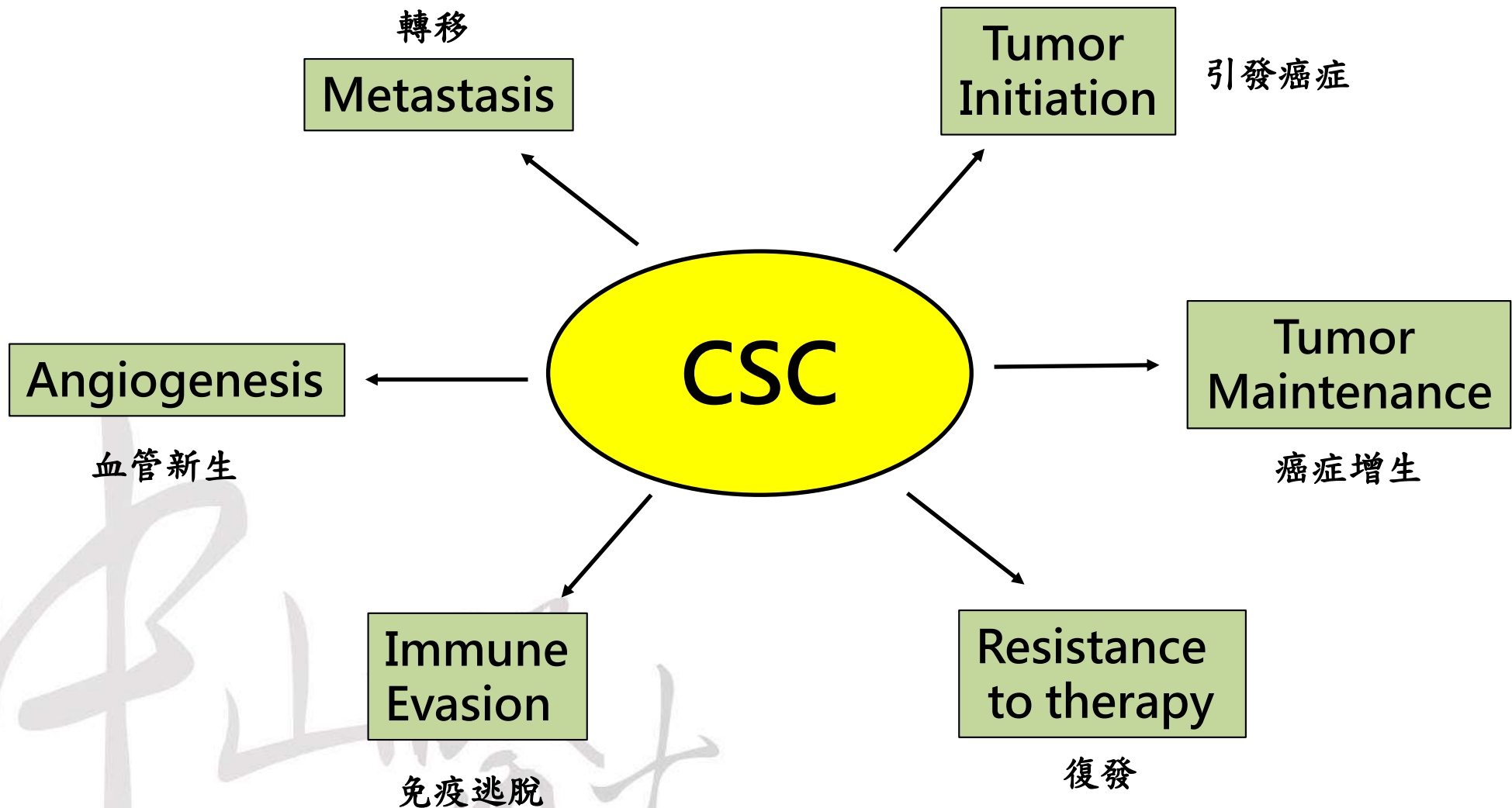
新英格蘭醫學期刊

*N Engl J Med* 2006;355:1253-61.

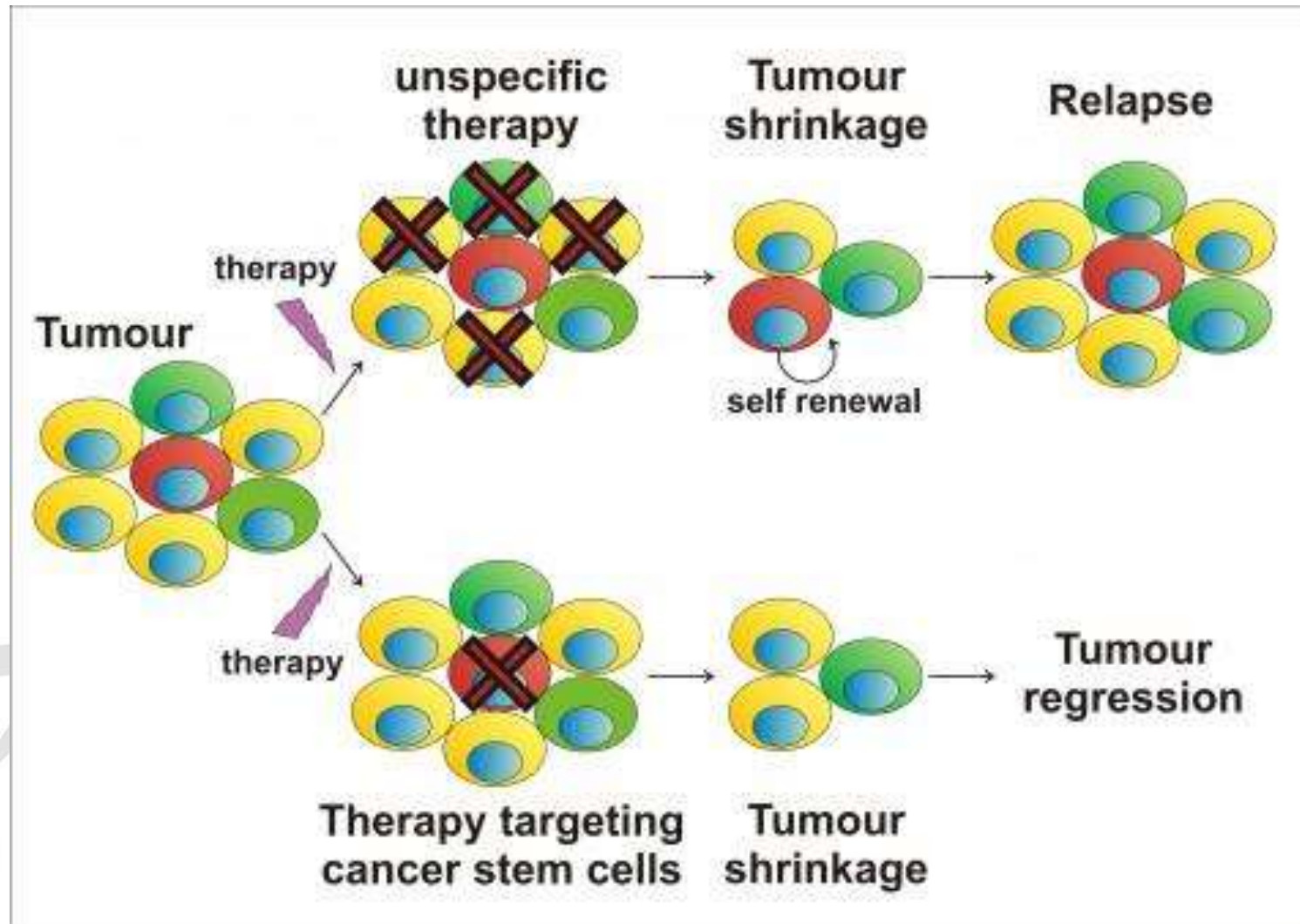
[http://www.vghtpe.gov.tw/cnews\\_detail.jsp?newsid=2496](http://www.vghtpe.gov.tw/cnews_detail.jsp?newsid=2496)

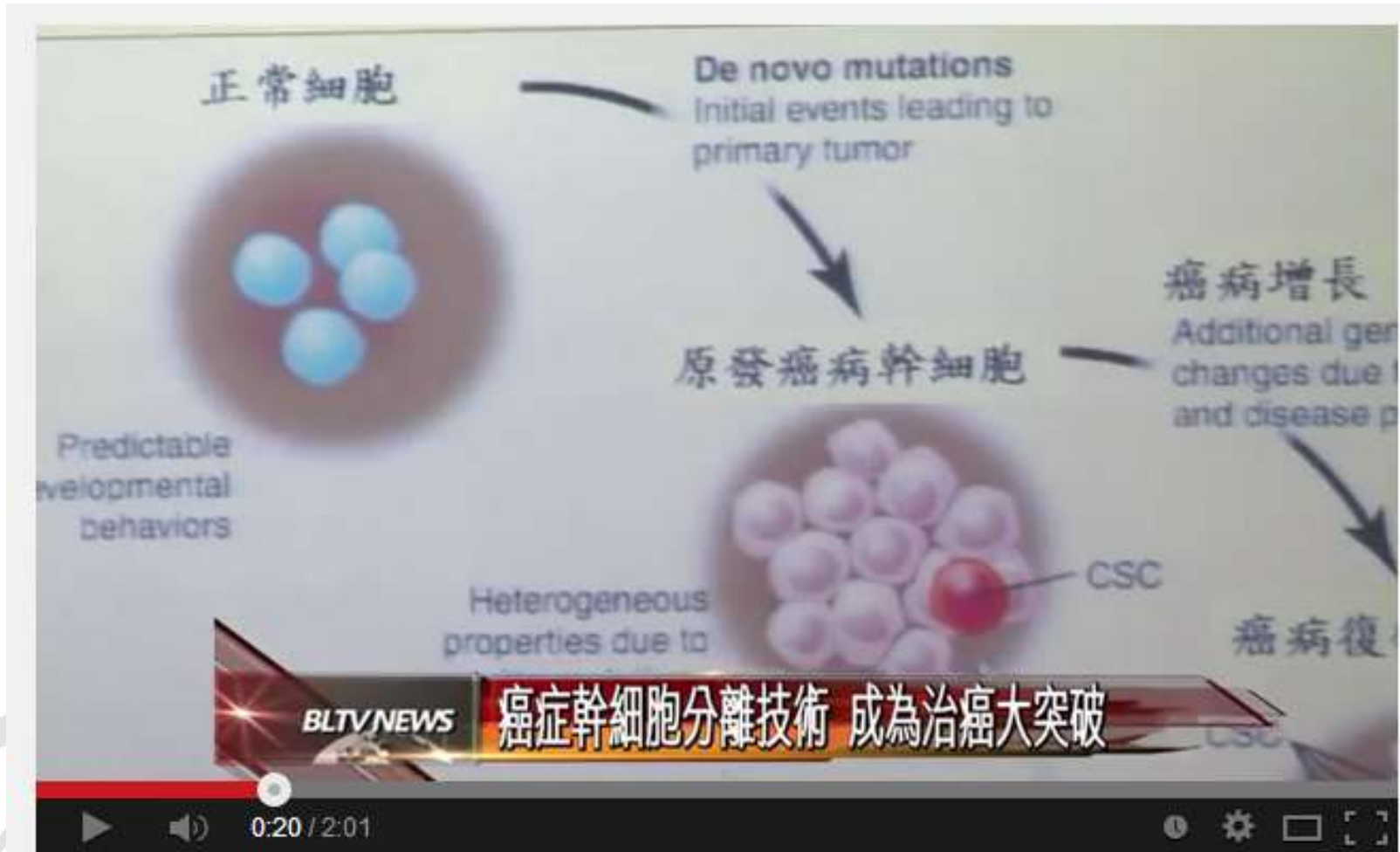


## 癌症幹細胞在癌症中的角色



# 癌症幹細胞在未來癌症治療藥物發展的重要性

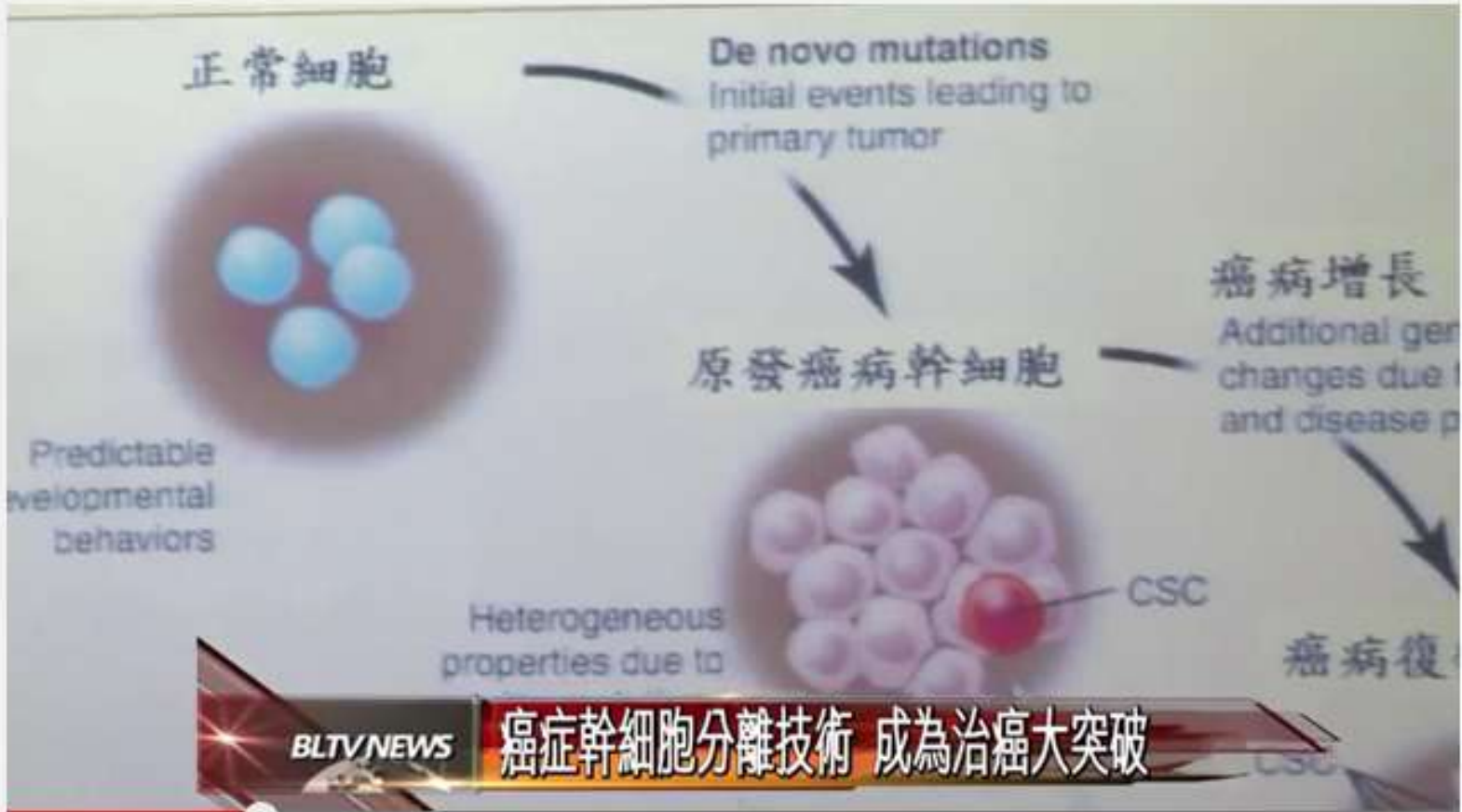




20120424 癌症幹細胞分離技術 成為治癌大突破

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lyNVc3lp4h0>





The diagram illustrates the progression of cancer. It starts with '正常細胞' (Normal cells) shown as a cluster of blue spheres, with the text 'Predictable developmental behaviors' below them. An arrow labeled 'De novo mutations Initial events leading to primary tumor' points to '原發癌病幹細胞' (Primary cancer stem cells), depicted as a cluster of pink spheres with one red sphere labeled 'CSC'. Below this is the text 'Heterogeneous properties due to'. A second arrow labeled '癌病增長 Additional genetic changes due to and disease progression' points to '癌病復發' (Cancer recurrence), also showing a cluster of pink spheres with a red 'CSC'.

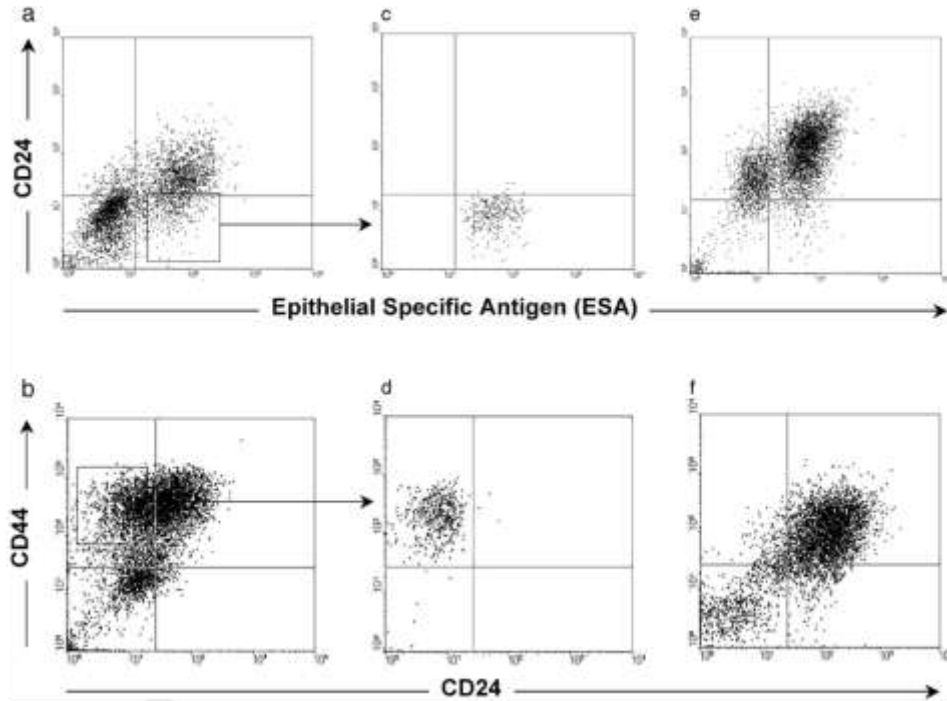
BLTV NEWS 癌症幹細胞分離技術 成為治癌大突破

0:20 / 2:01

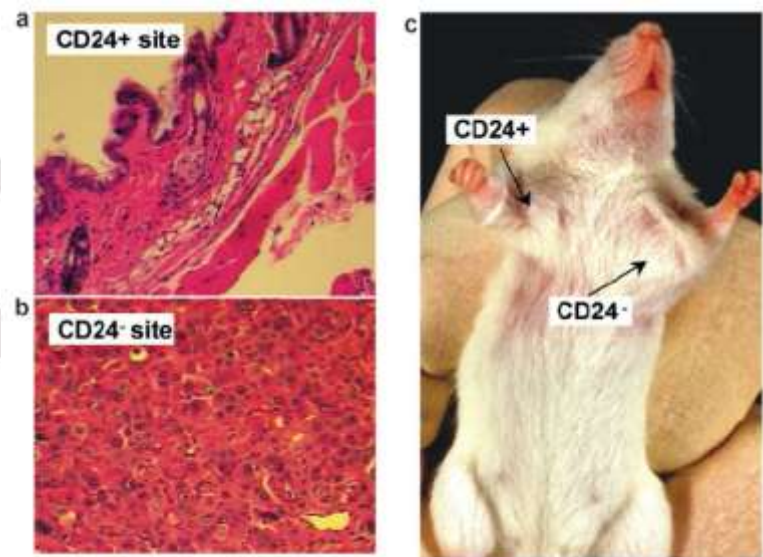
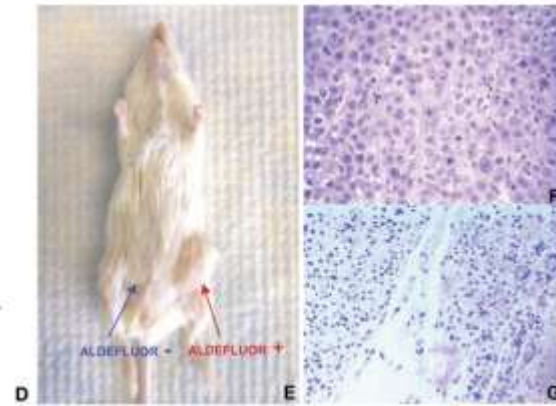
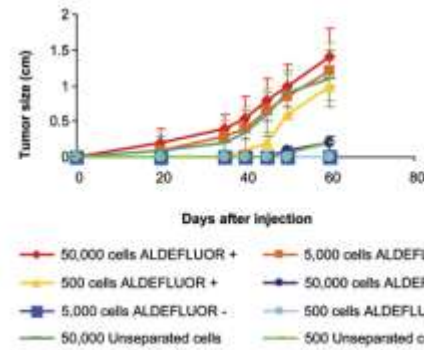
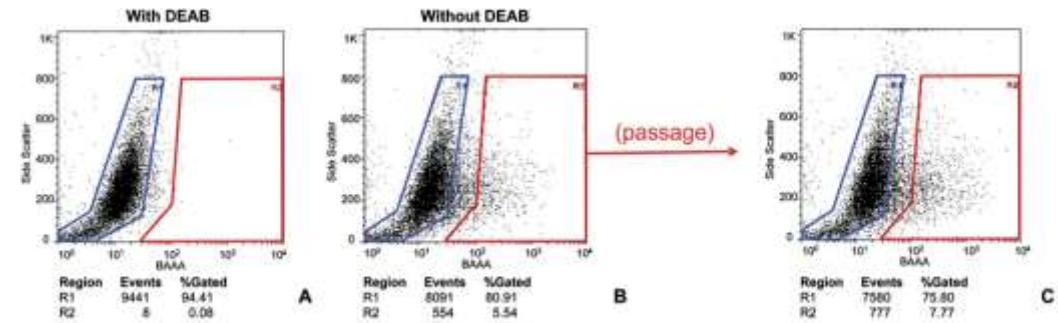
20120424 癌症幹細胞分離技術 成為治癌大突破

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lyNVc3lp4h0>

# Breast cancer stem cells

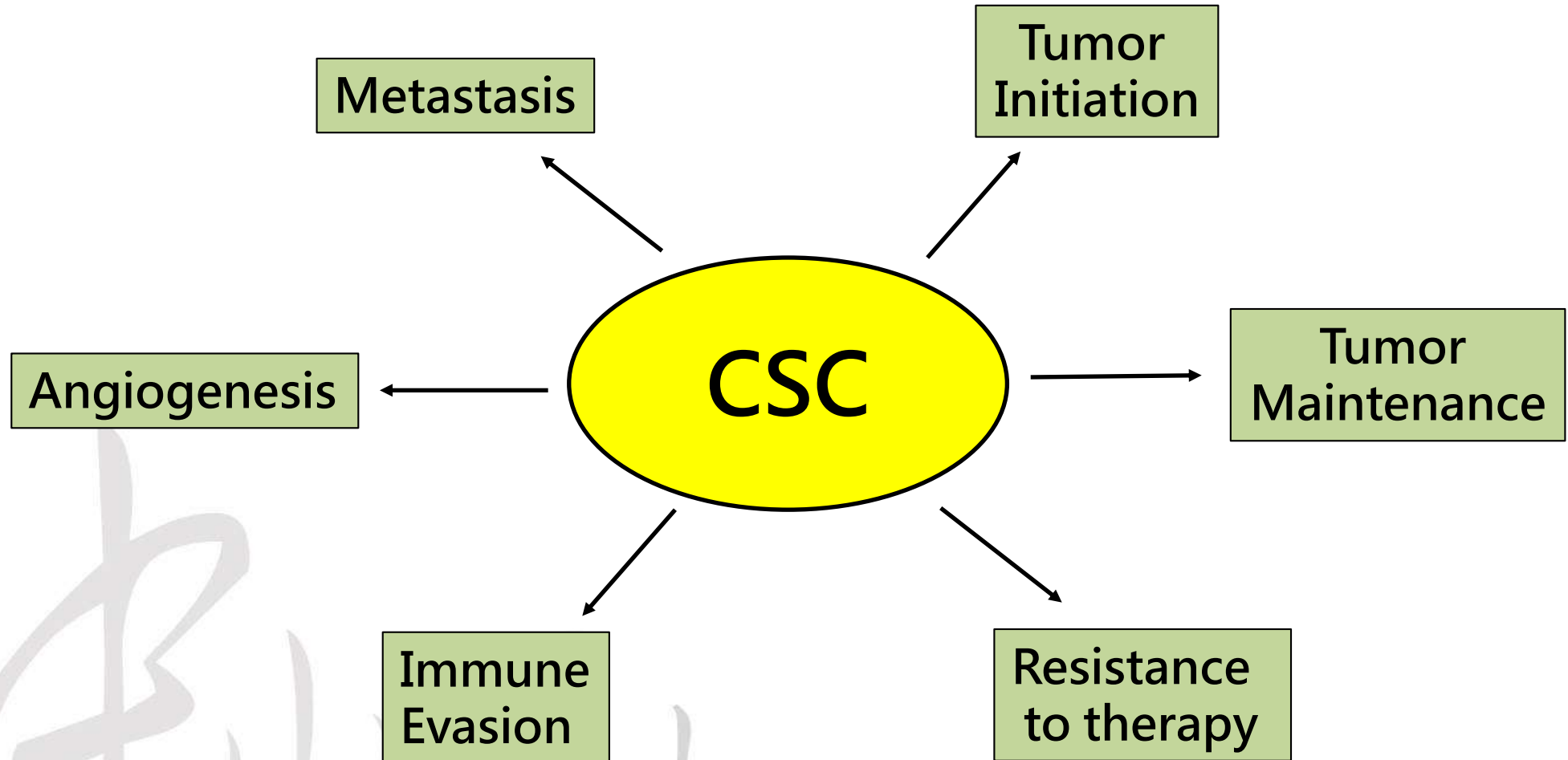


Muhammad Al-Hajj et al. PNAS 2003;100:3983-3988



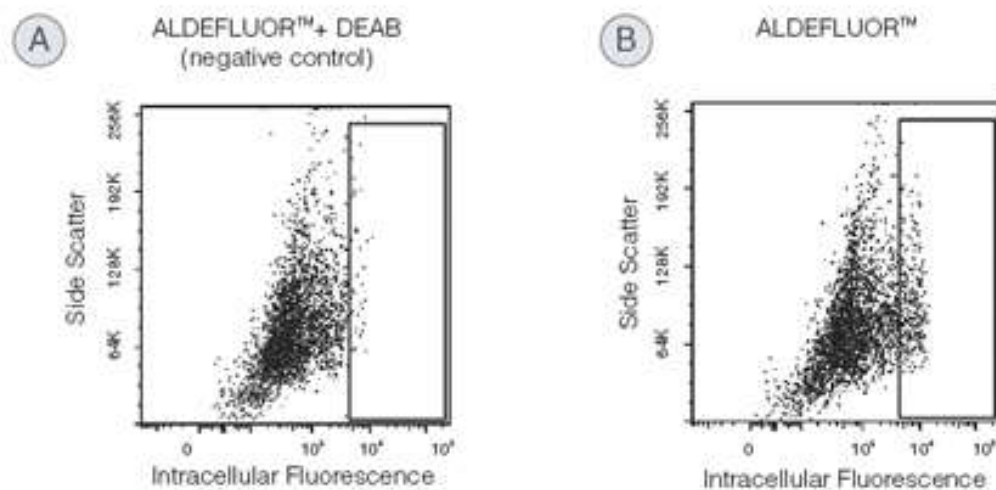
*Cell Stem Cell 1, 555–567, November 2007*

# Impact of CSC in cancer biology

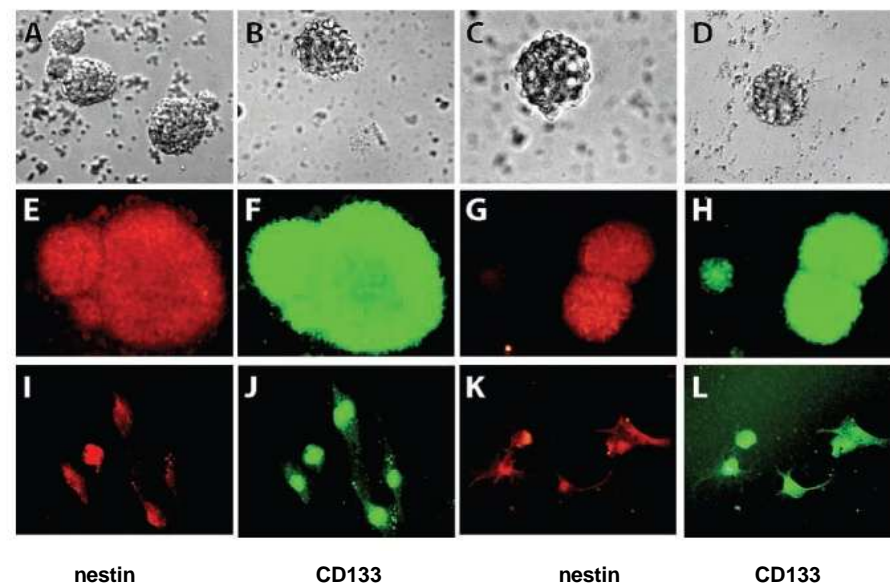


## 如何分析癌症幹細胞(量或活性)

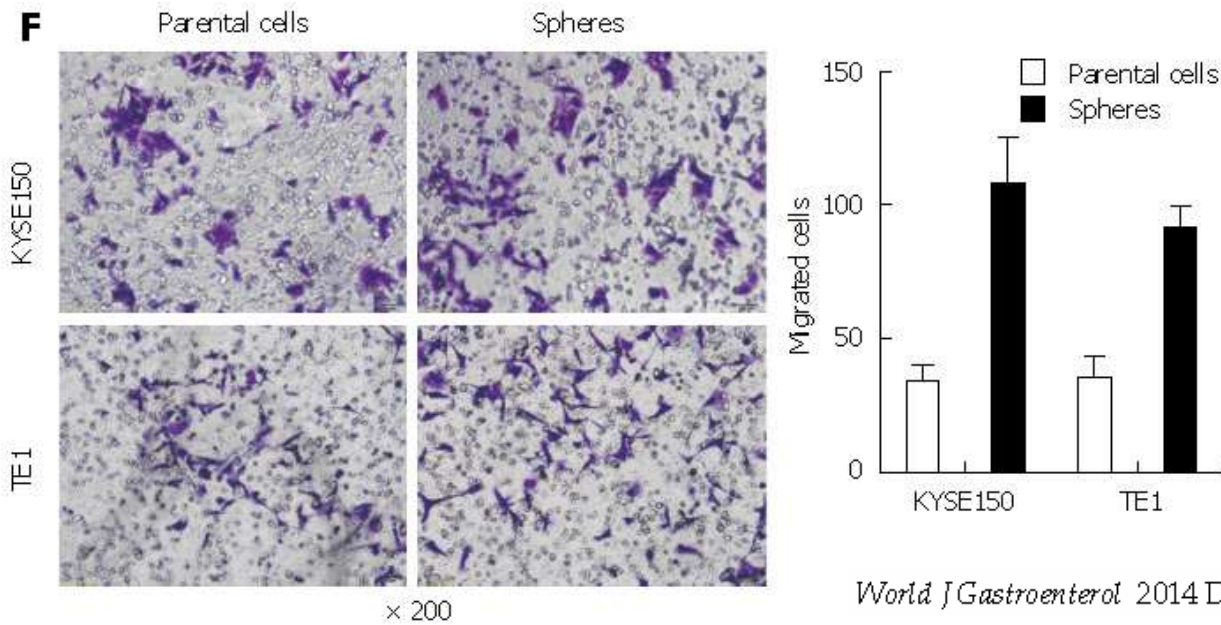
### 1. 螢光分子標記(ALDEFLUOR assay)



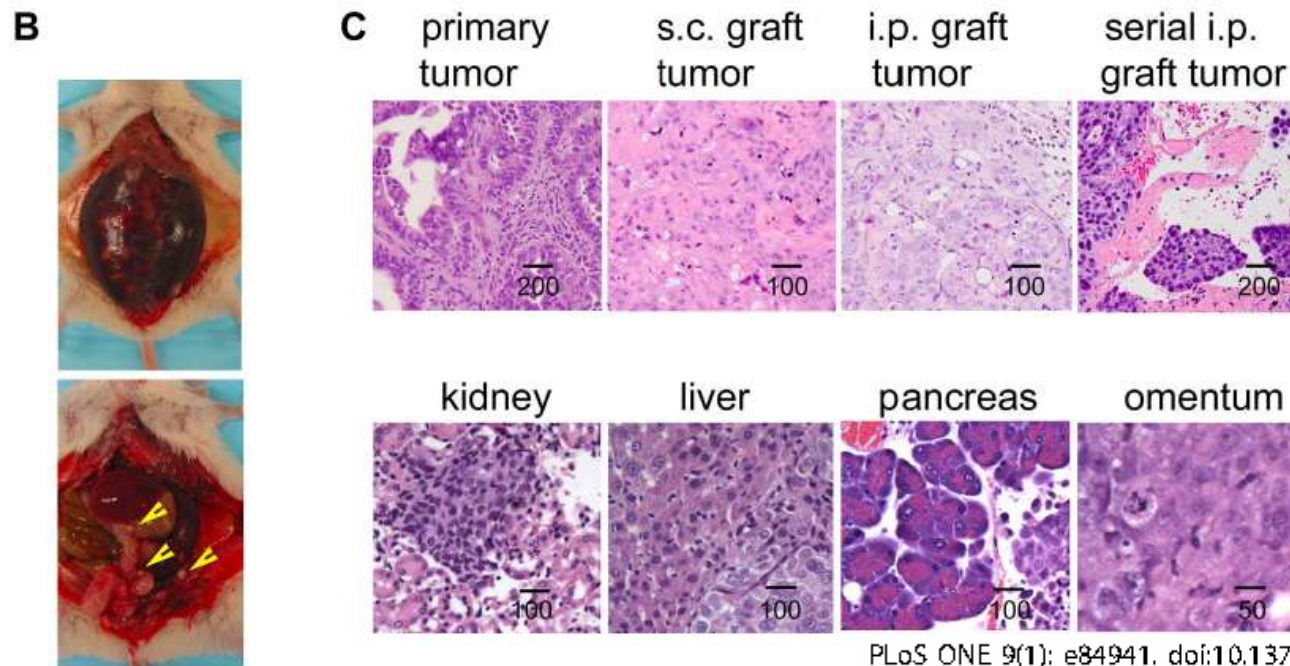
### 2. 癌症球體 (spheroid)



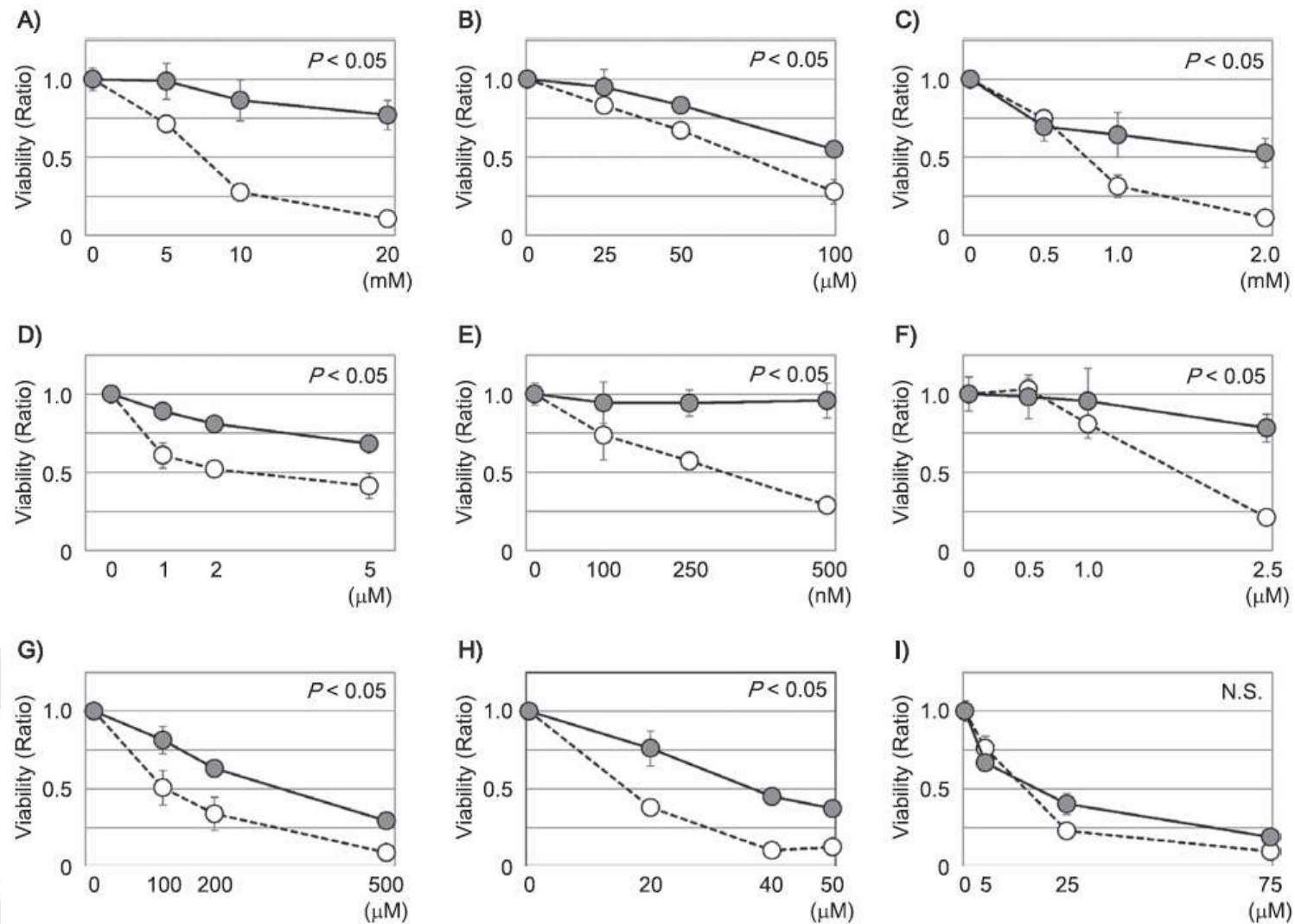
## 癌症球體較二維培養之癌細胞具侵襲性(轉移)



*World J Gastroenterol* 2014 December 28; 20(48): 18296-18305



## 癌症球體較二維培養之癌細胞具抗藥性

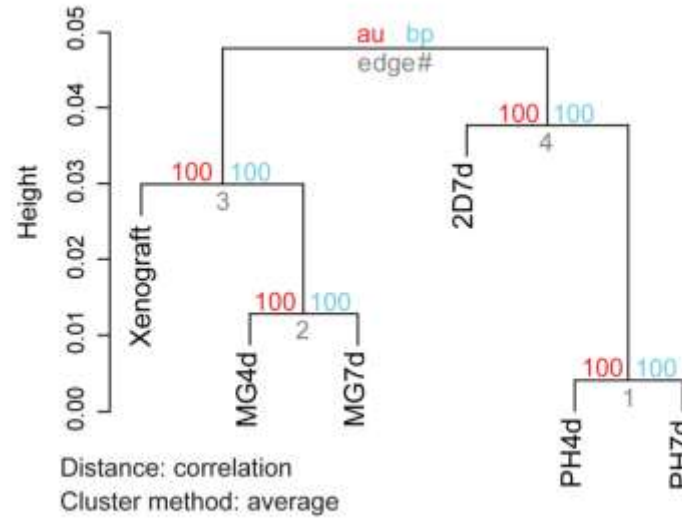


**Figure 6** Susceptibility of SK-HEP-1 derivative cells to anti-cancer drugs. Cells were subjected to an MTS assay to evaluate the viability of SK-HEP-1 (open circles) and SK-sphere (closed circles) cells in the presence of anti-cancer drugs (A, 5-FU; B, cisplatin; C, carboplatin; D, doxorubicin; E, docetaxel; F, SAHA; G, irinotecan; H, sunitinib; and I, sorafenib). Except for sorafenib, SK-sphere cells showed higher viability in the presence of the tested anti-cancer drugs. P values were calculated with repeated-measures ANCOVA.



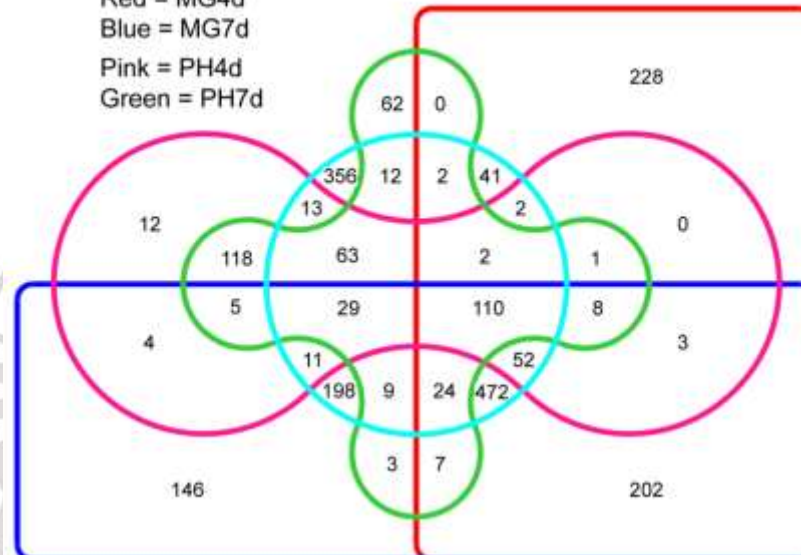
## 癌症球體內基因表現與異體腫瘤相近

A Cluster dendrogram with AU/BP values (%)



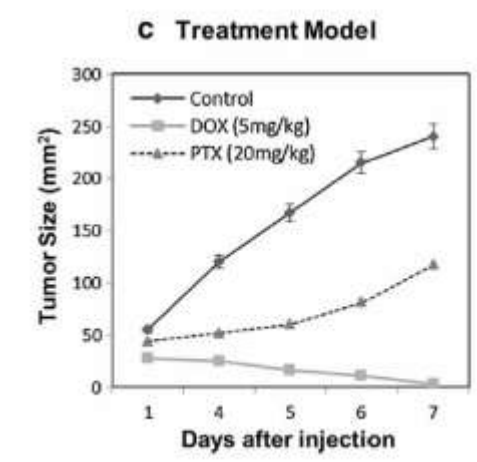
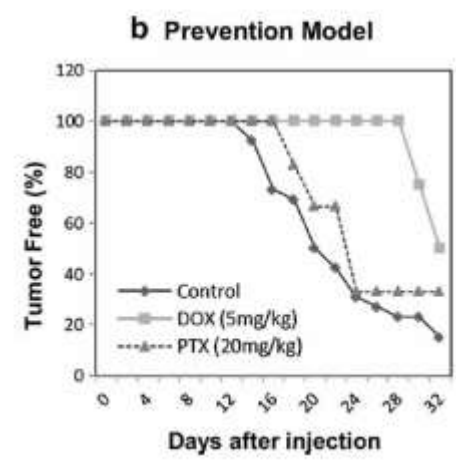
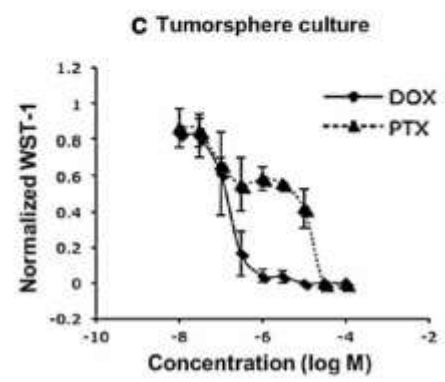
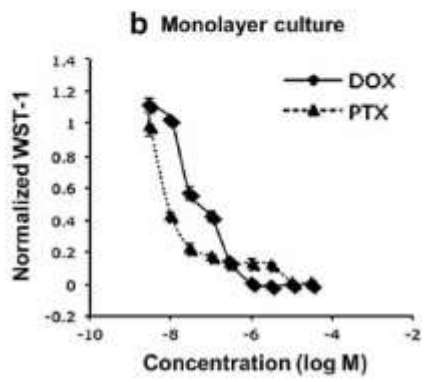
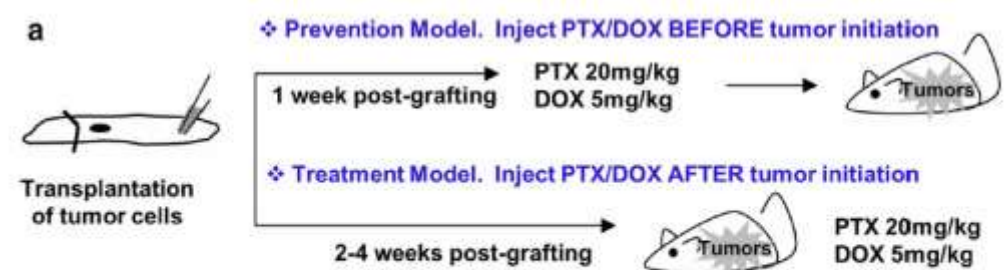
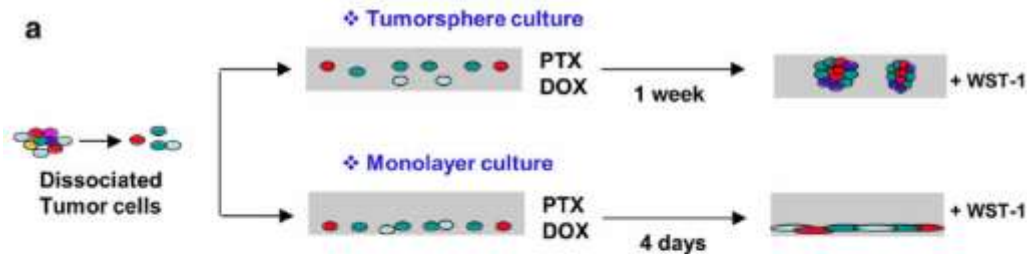
B

Cyan = xenograft  
Red = MG4d  
Blue = MG7d  
Pink = PH4d  
Green = PH7d



PLoS ONE 8(10):  
e77232.  
doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0077232

# 癌症藥物篩選：癌症球體 V.S. 二維平面培養



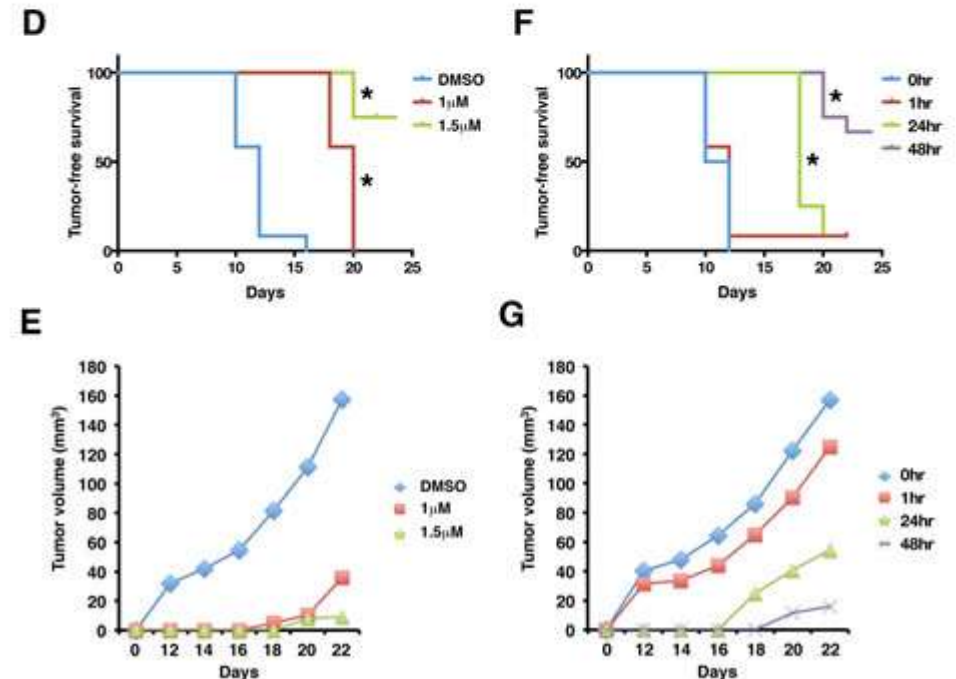
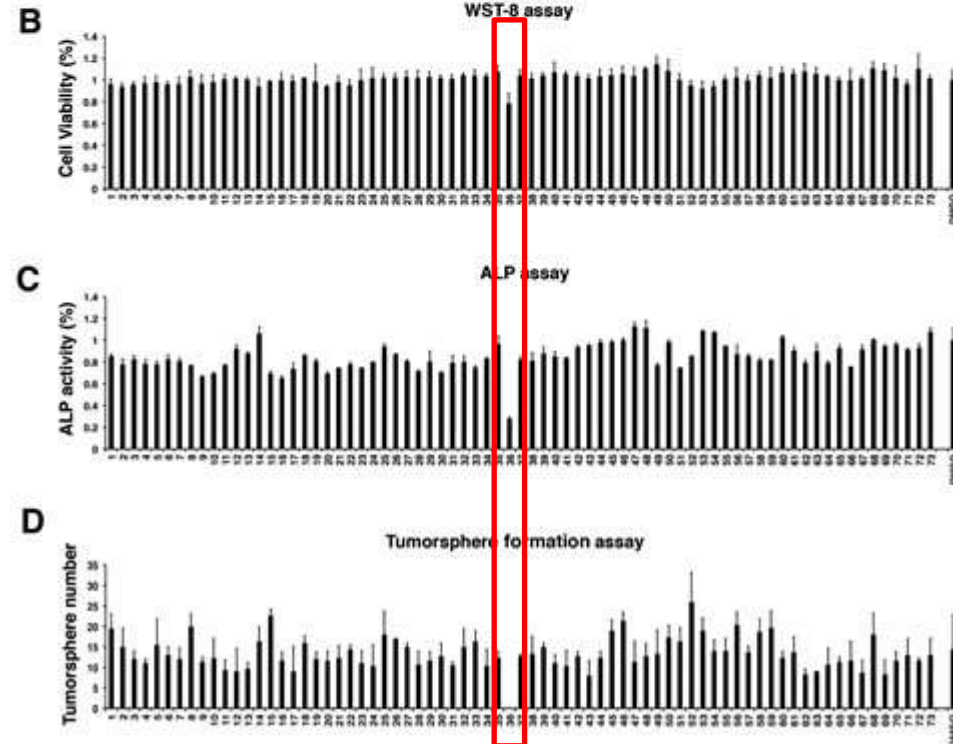
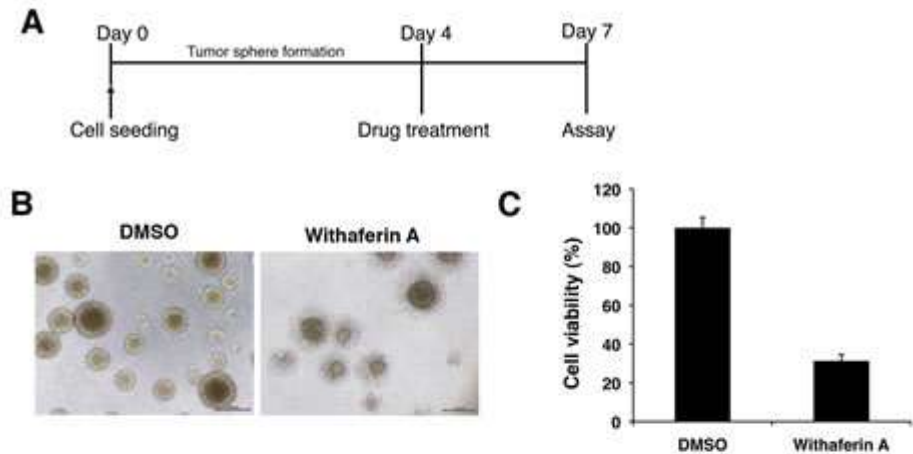
Biotechnol Lett (2014) 36:481–488  
 DOI 10.1007/s10529-013-1393-1





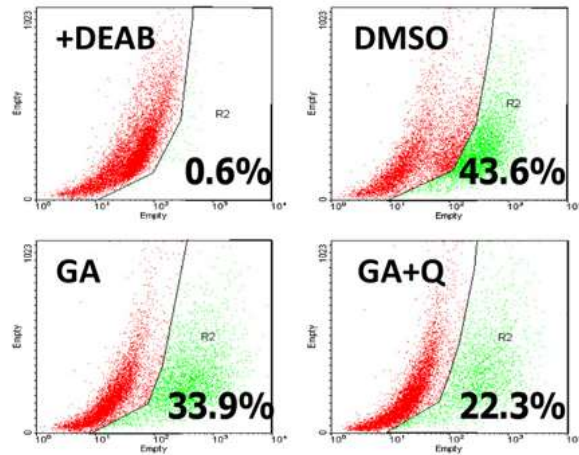
A

1	Hyperoside	26	Bilobalide	51	Cryptochlorogenic acid
2	Isoquercitrin	27	Ginkgolide A	52	Neochlorogenic acid
3	Tectoridin	28	Ginkgolide B	53	Isochlorogenic acid A
4	Tectorigenin	29	Ginkgolide C	54	Isochlorogenic acid C
5	6-Hydroxygenistein 6,7-diglucoside	30	Licoricesaponin G2	55	Pedalitin 6-glucoside
6	Tectorigenin 7-o-xylosylglucoside	31	Licoricesaponin H2	56	Simmondsin
7	Daidzin	32	Glycyrrhizinic acid	57	Plantaginin
8	Daidzein	33	Soyasaponin I	58	Calicosin 7-glucoside
9	Glycitin	34	Soyasaponin V	59	Hesperidin
10	Glycitein	35	Withanone	60	PteruptorinA
11	Genistin	36	Withaferin A	61	Luteolin 7-glucoside
12	Genistein	37	Pteropodine	62	Quercetin 3-arabinoside
13	Neohesperadin	38	Isopteropodine	63	Rhein
14	Luteolin	39	Mitraphylline	64	Sweetlamarin
15	(+)-Catechin	40	Speciophylline	65	Deacyl ginnemic acid
16	(-)-Epicatechin	41	Uncarine F	66	Isohamnetin-3-O-glucoside
17	(-)-Epigallocatechin	42	Rhynchophylline	67	Isohamnetin-3-O-rutinoside
18	Quercetin 4'-glucoside	43	Geniposide	68	Quercetin
19	Quercetin 3,4'-diglucoside	44	Arctiin	69	c-Viniferin
20	rutin dihydrate	45	Chlorogenic acid	70	trans-Resveratrol
21	3,5,7,3',4'-Pentamethoxyflavone	46	Caffeic acid	71	Theogallin
22	5,7,4'-Trimethoxyflavone	47	6-Gingerol	72	Glabridin
23	5,7-Dimethoxyflavone	48	8-Gingerol	73	Riquiritigenin
24	3,5,7-Trimethoxyflavone	49	10-Gingerol		
25	3,5,7,4'-tetramethoxyflavone	50	6-Shogaol		

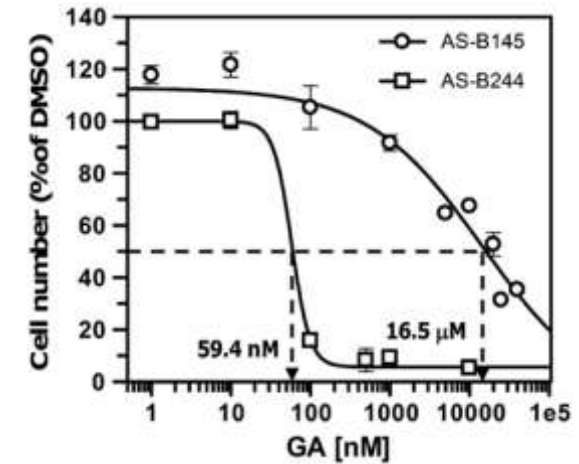


# 癌症幹細胞之藥物篩選

候選物對癌細胞株之細胞毒性試驗  
(口腔癌、乳癌)

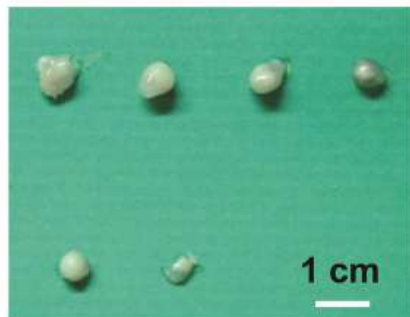


選擇無明顯細胞毒性之濃度  
(低於可抑制50%細胞增生之濃度)



螢光分子標記分析  
(流式細胞儀)

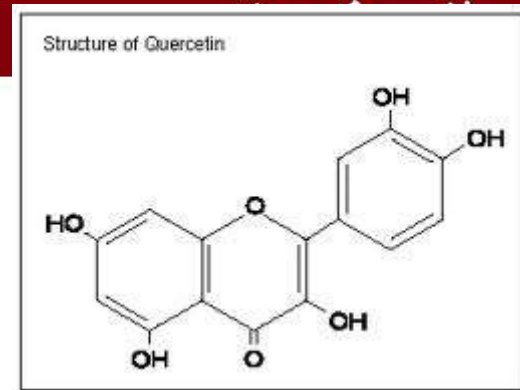
癌症球體計數  
(懸浮性培養)



活體抗癌生長試驗  
(小鼠異體腫瘤模式)



# 槲皮素 (Quercetin) 之抗癌症幹細胞效果



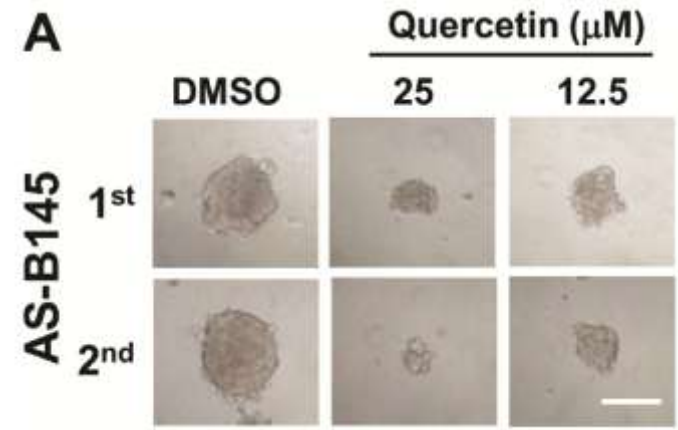
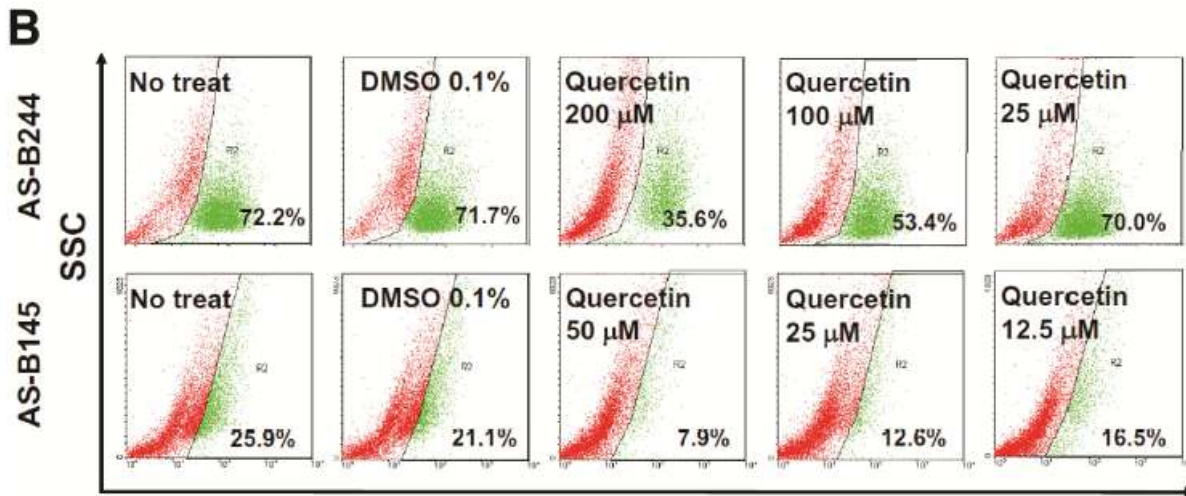
Wei et al. *Breast Cancer Research* 2011, **13**:R101  
<http://breast-cancer-research.com/content/13/5/R101>



**RESEARCH ARTICLE** **Open Access**

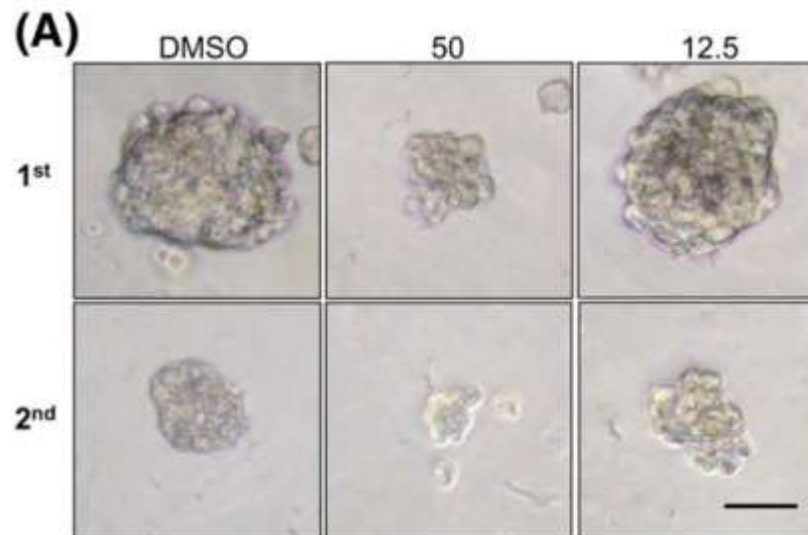
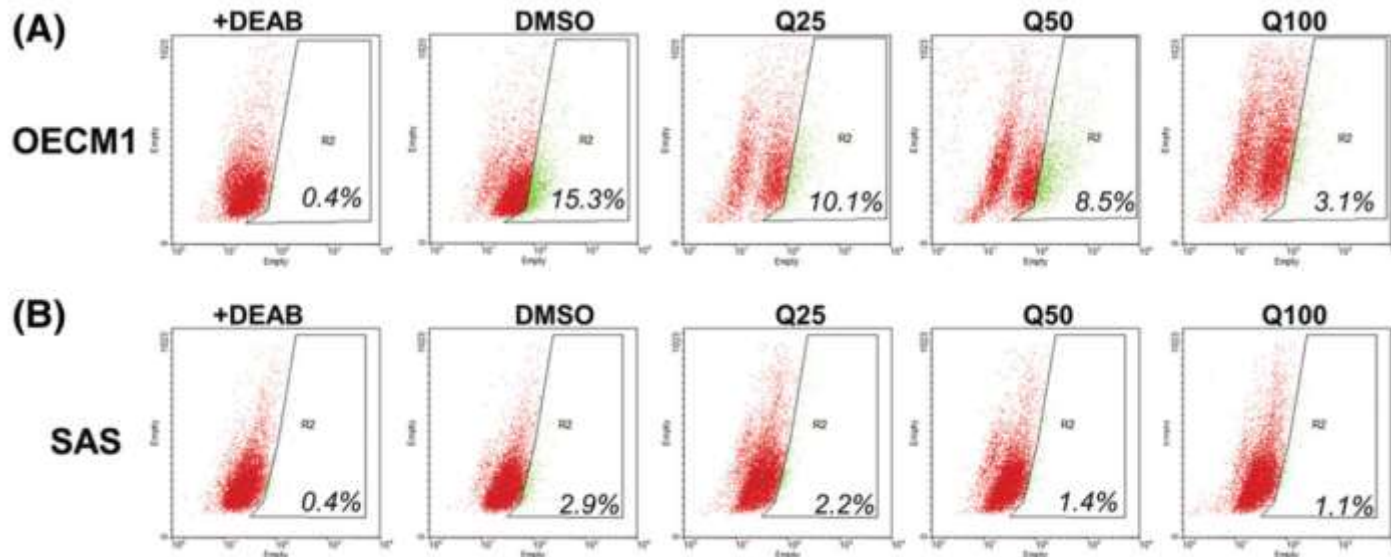
## Hsp27 participates in the maintenance of breast cancer stem cells through regulation of epithelial-mesenchymal transition and nuclear factor- $\kappa$ B

Li Wei<sup>1,2</sup>, Tsung-Ta Liu<sup>3</sup>, Hsiu-Huan Wang<sup>4</sup>, Hui-Mei Hong<sup>4,5</sup>, Alice L Yu<sup>6</sup>, Hsiang-Pu Feng<sup>4</sup> and Wen-Wei Chang<sup>4,5\*</sup>



## Quercetin in elimination of tumor initiating stem-like and mesenchymal transformation property in head and neck cancer

Wen-Wei Chang, PhD,<sup>1,2</sup> Fang-Wei Hu, DDS, PhD,<sup>3,4\*</sup> Cheng-Chia Yu, PhD,<sup>2,4,5\*</sup> Hsiu-Huan Wang, BS,<sup>1</sup> Hsiang-Pu Feng, BS,<sup>1</sup> Chih Lan, BS,<sup>1</sup> Lo-Lin Tsai, DDS, PhD,<sup>3,4</sup> Yu-Chao Chang, DDS, PhD<sup>3,4\*</sup>



## 牛樟芝三萜類萃取物 Methyl Antcinate A 之抗乳癌幹細胞效果

*Molecules* **2013**, *18*, 2539-2548; doi:10.3390/molecules18032539

OPEN ACCESS

*molecules*

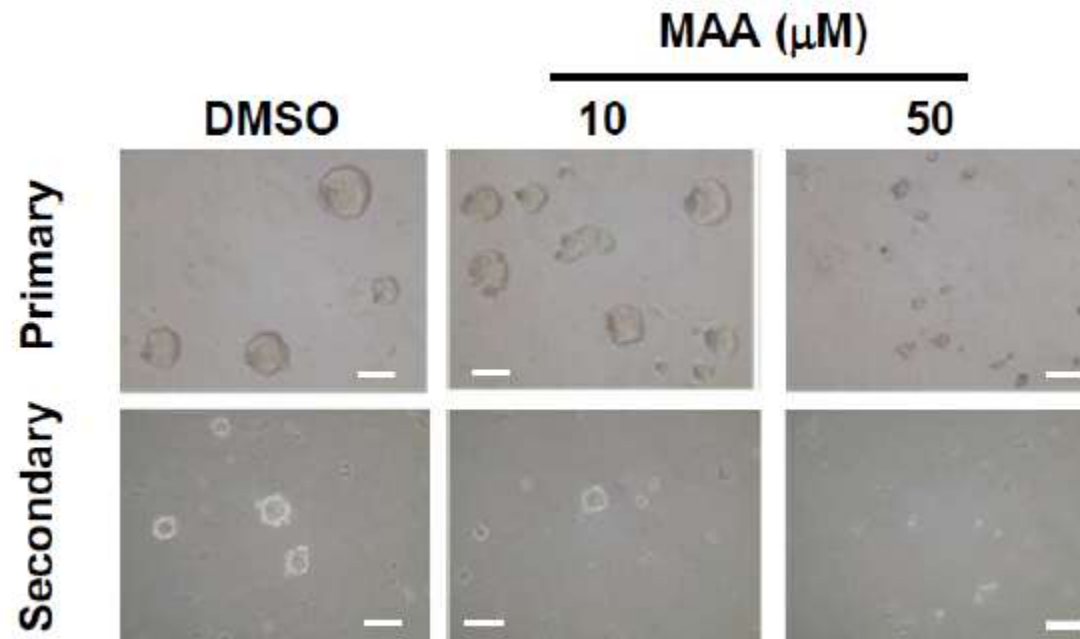
ISSN 1420-3049

www.mdpi.com/journal/molecules

Article

### Methyl Antcinate A Suppresses the Population of Cancer Stem-Like Cells in MCF7 Human Breast Cancer Cell Line

Chih-Yu Peng<sup>1,2</sup>, Pin-Chung Fong<sup>3</sup>, Cheng-Chia Yu<sup>1,2,4</sup>, Wan-Chi Tsai<sup>5,6</sup>, Yew-Min Tzeng<sup>7</sup>  
and Wen-Wei Chang<sup>3,8,\*</sup>

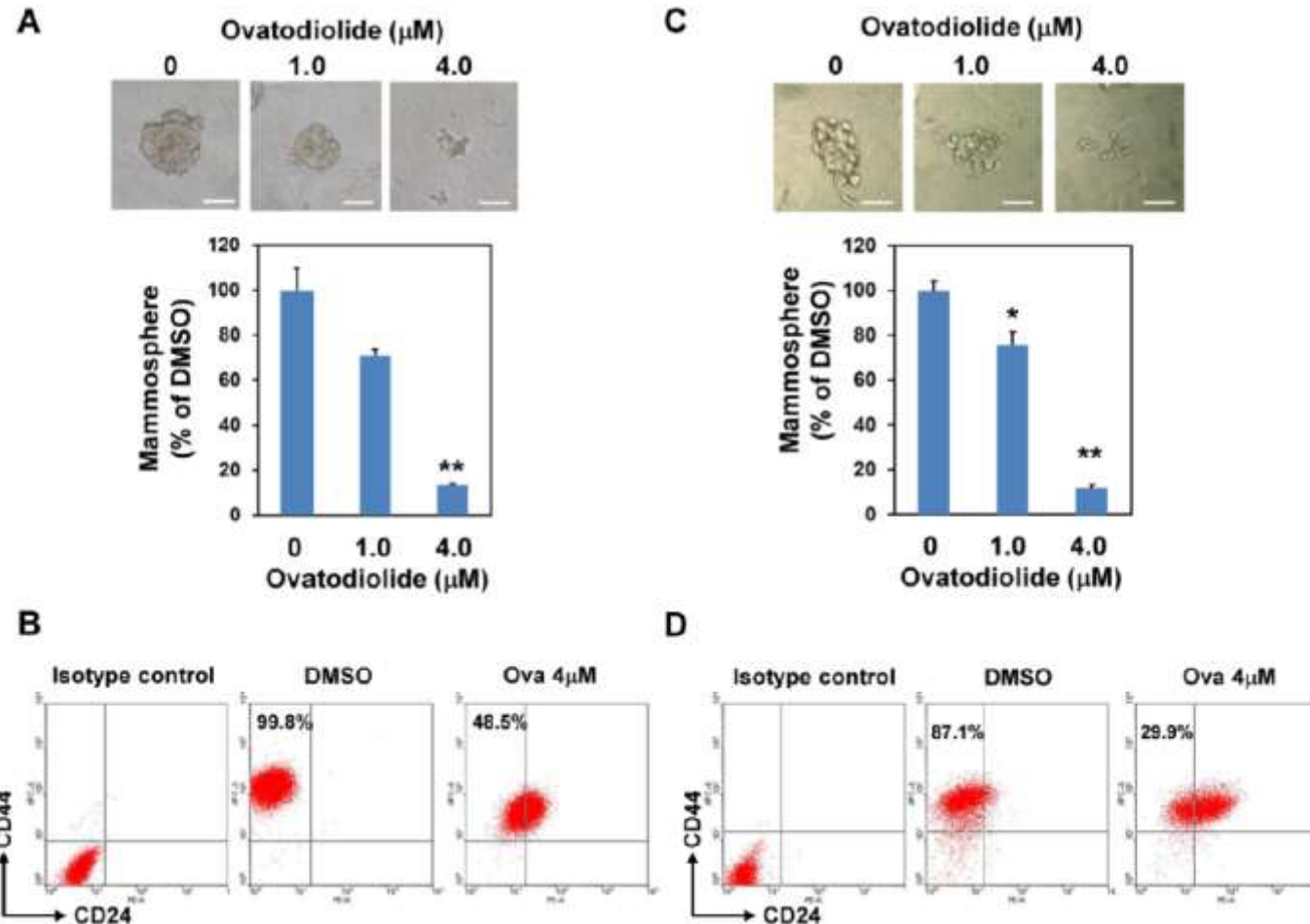


## 魚針草內酯Ovatodiolide 之抗乳癌幹細胞效果



Article

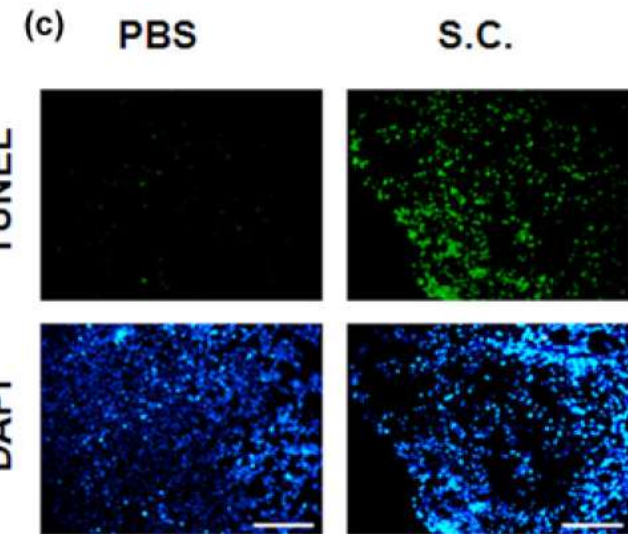
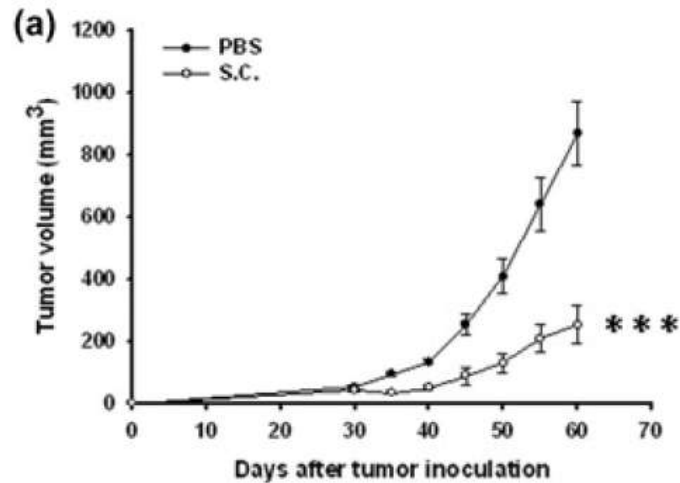
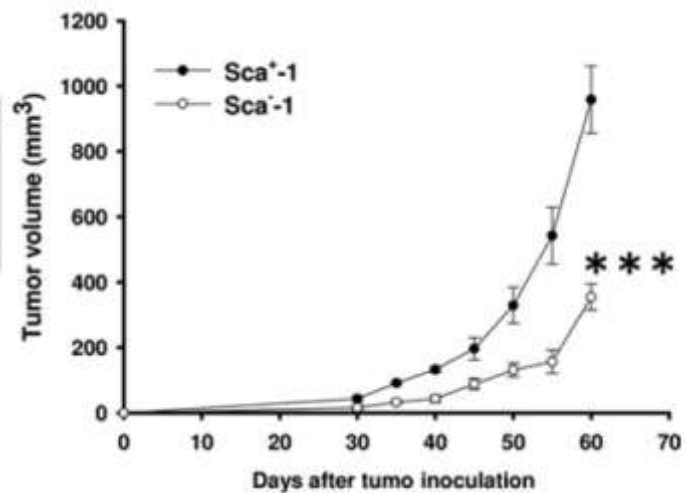
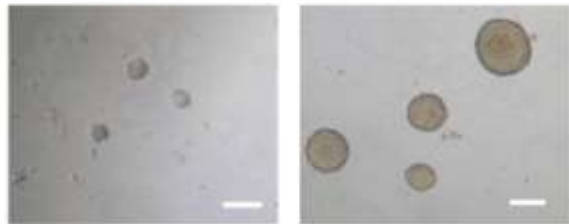
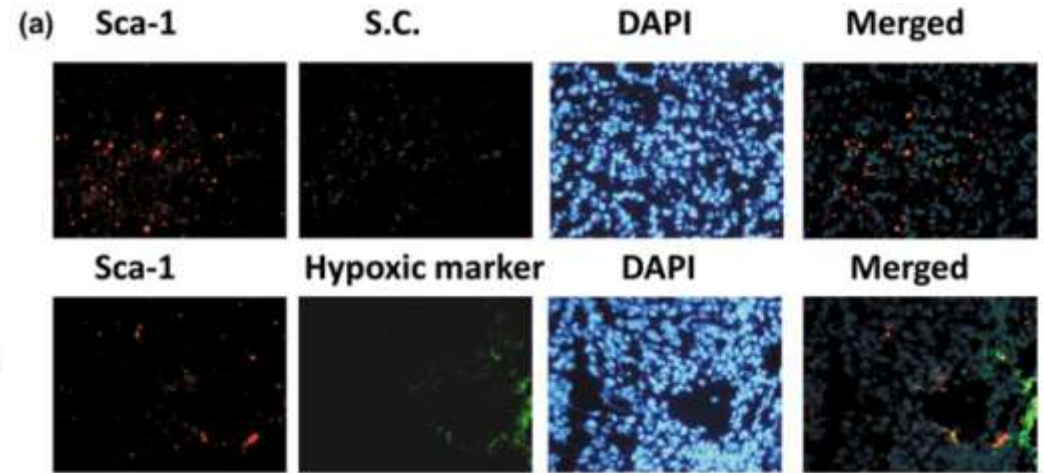
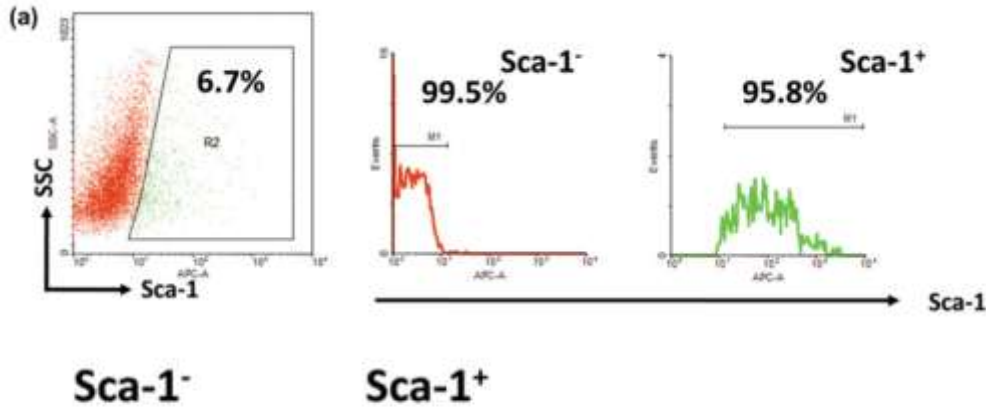
### Ovatodiolide Inhibits Breast Cancer Stem/Progenitor Cells through SMURF2-Mediated Downregulation of Hsp27



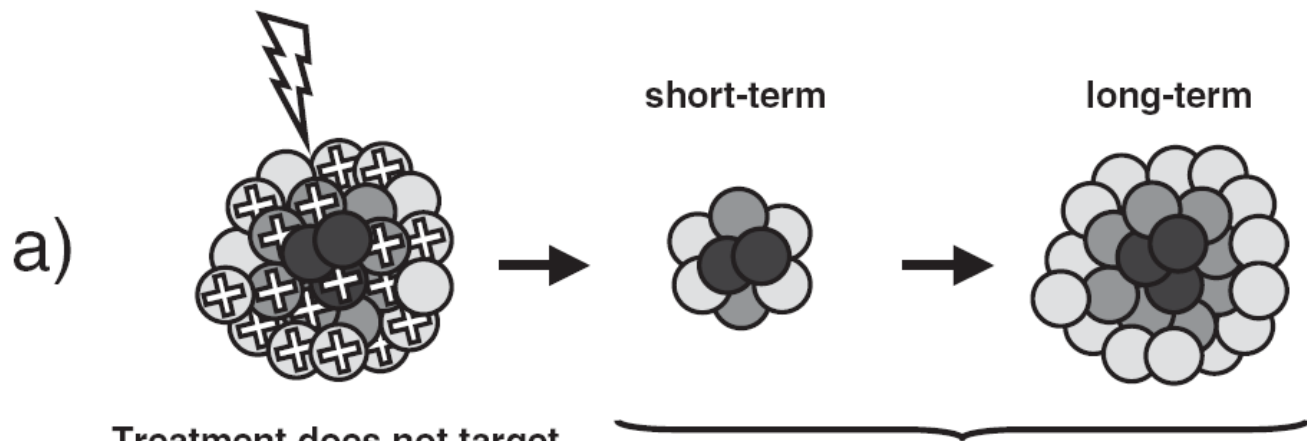
# Tracking of mouse breast cancer stem-like cells with *Salmonella*

Wen-Wei Chang<sup>1,2</sup>, Yu-Diao Kuan<sup>3</sup>, Man-Chin Chen<sup>4</sup>, Song-Tao Lin<sup>4</sup> and Che-Hsin Lee<sup>3,4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Biomedical Sciences, College of Medical Science and Technology; <sup>2</sup>Department of Medical Research, Chung Shan Medical University Hospital, Taichung 40401; <sup>3</sup>Department of Microbiology; <sup>4</sup>Graduate Institute of Basic Medical Science, School of Medicine, China Medical University, 91 Hsueh-Shih Road, Taichung 40402, Taiwan  
Corresponding author: Dr Che-Hsin Lee. Email: chlee@mail.cmu.edu.tw



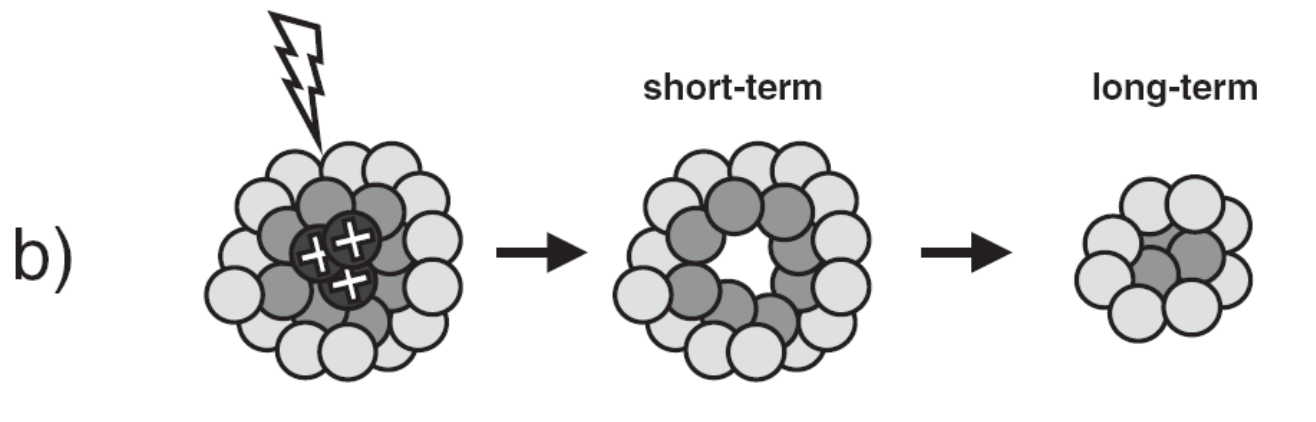
# Therapeutic potential of targeting CSCs



Treatment does not target  
"cancer stem cells"

Tumor is reduced in size, but eventually  
relapses driven by "cancer stem cells"

斬草不除根  
春風吹又生

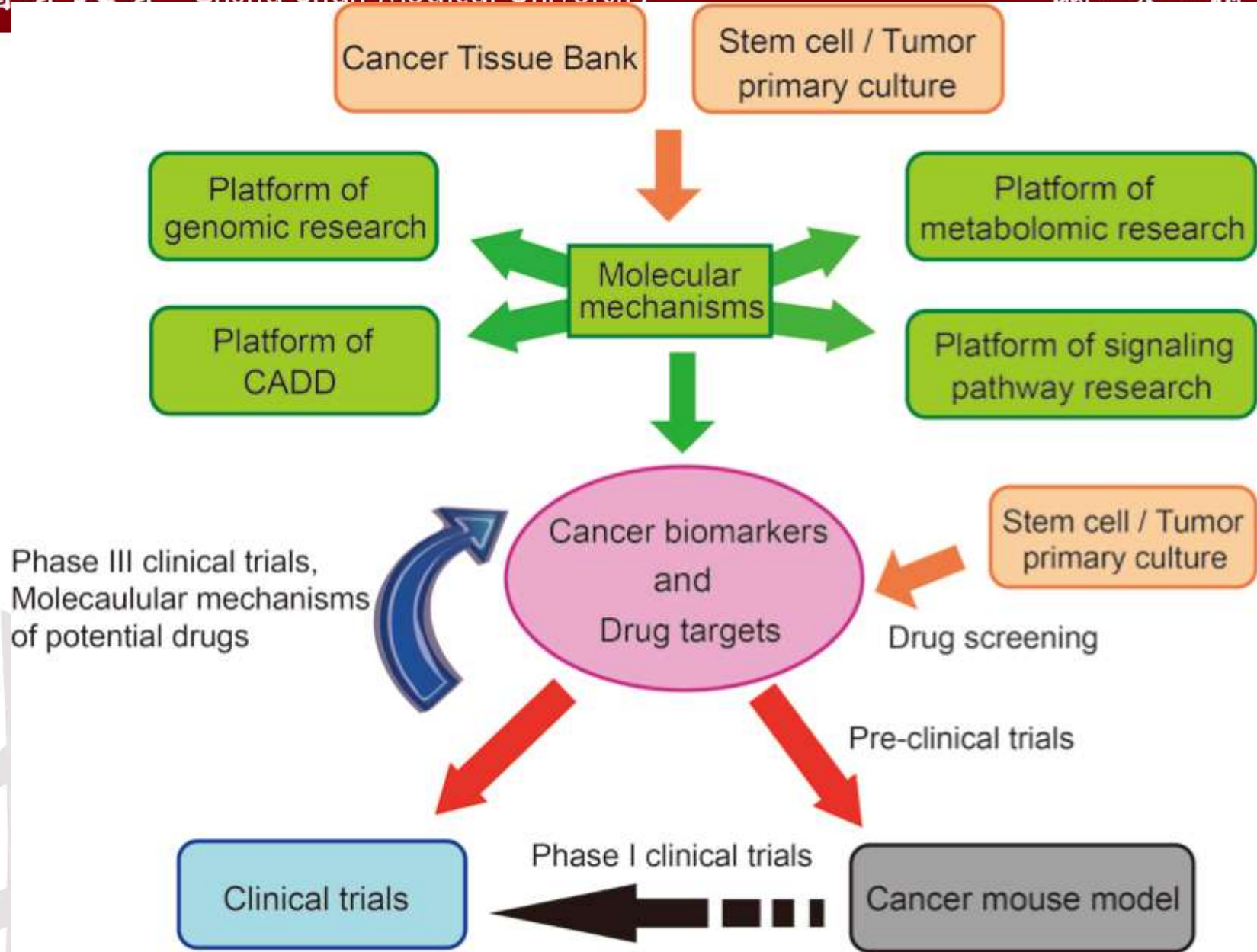


Treatment specifically targets  
"cancer stem cells"

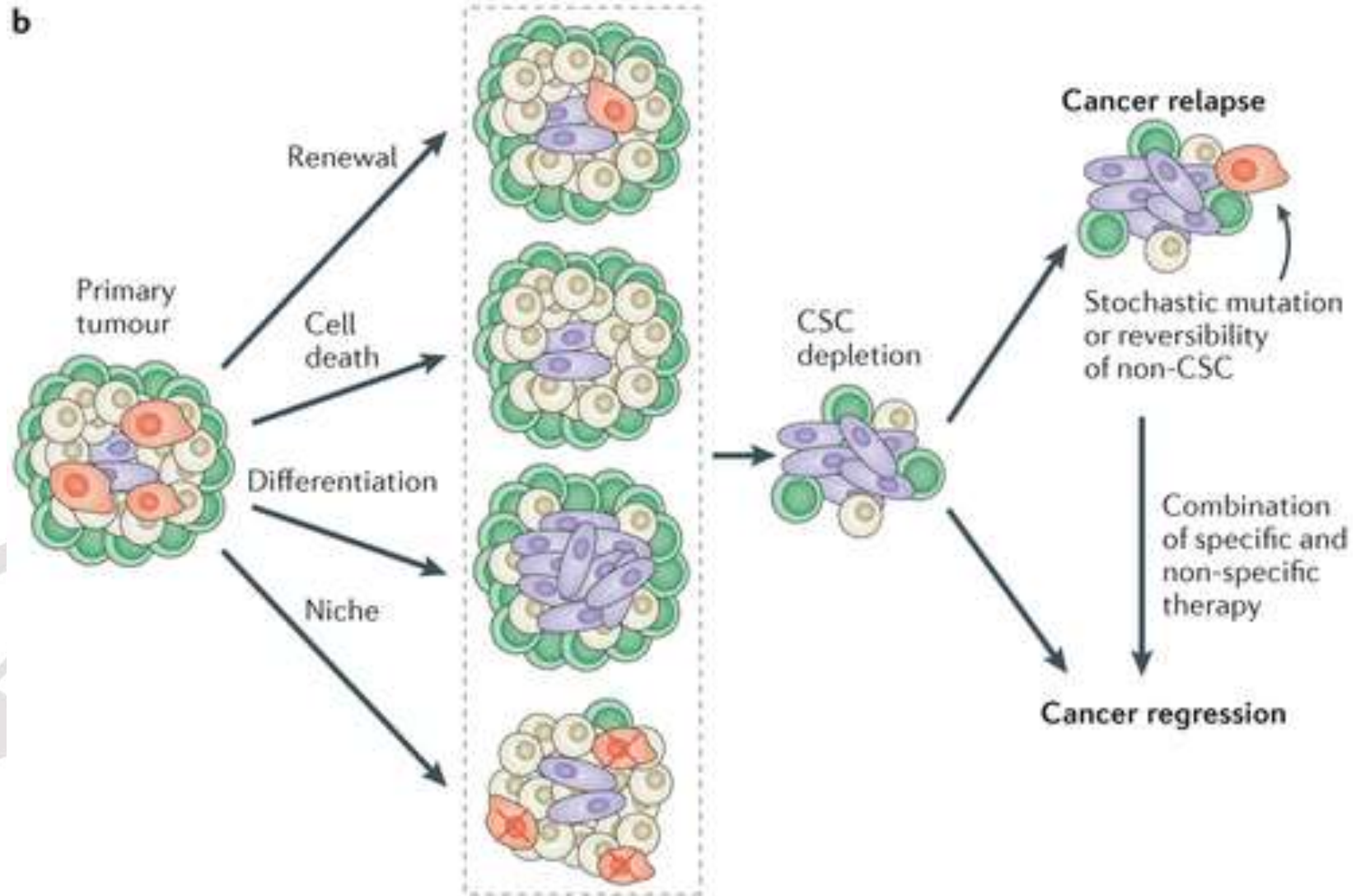
Tumor progressively exhausts  
its growth potential

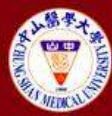
擒賊先擒王





# Combination therapy may be the best choice in next generation cancer therapy





## 癌症球體分析用於癌症藥物臨床試驗

Table 2: Application of tumorsphere assay in clinical trials<sup>1</sup>

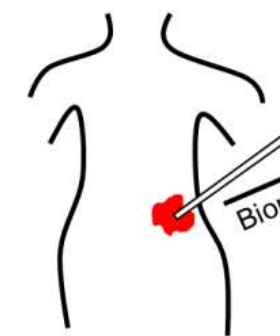
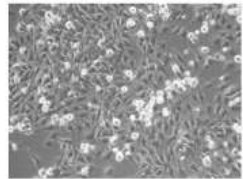
Tumor type	Status	Main application	ClinicalTrials.gov identifier
Recurrent Glioblastoma	No specified	Tertiary outcome measures	NCT02133183
Lung cancer Colorectal Cancer Breast Cancer	Phase II	Generation of orthotopic xenograft models that recapitulate the parental tumor behavior	NCT01483001
Prostate Carcinoma	No specified	Primary outcome measures	NCT02425800
Recurrent High-Grade Glioma	No specified	Secondary outcome measures	NCT02101905
Esophageal Squamous Cell Carcinoma	Phase II	Efficacy examination in pre-clinical evaluation	NCT02423811

<sup>1</sup> The information of listed clinical trials were obtained from the website of ClinicalTrials.gov.

# Tumorsphere as an effective *in vitro* platform for screening anti-cancer stem cell drugs

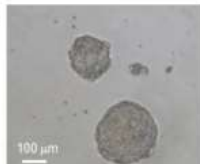
Che-Hsin Lee<sup>1,2</sup>, Cheng-Chia Yu<sup>3,4,5</sup>, Bing-Yen Wang<sup>6,7,8</sup> and Wen-Wei Chang<sup>9,10</sup>

Cancer cell lines



Cancer patients

1° Tumorsphere cultivation



Enzymatic dissociation

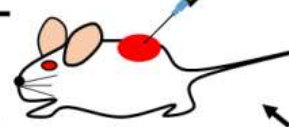
Collection  
Enzymatic  
Dissociation

CSCs

Establishment  
Of Xenograft  
Mouse model

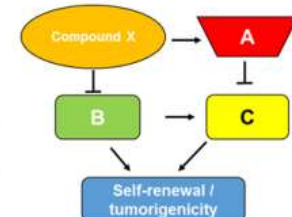
Clinical evaluations

In vivo  
Anti-tumorigenicity  
examination



Novel  
Targeting  
compounds

Molecular  
mechanisms  
Examination



2° Tumorsphere  
plating

Addition of  
testing  
compounds

Lysate  
preparation

CSC  
Specific antigen  
Discovery



T cells

Results  
read-out





## Acknowledgements

Grant support  
MOST

Alice L. Yu 陳鈴津  
(CGMH, Taiwan)

王修洹 (碩士班)  
謝鴻鈞 (碩士班)  
張庭瑜 (碩士班)  
張毓尹 (大學部)  
馮香菩 (大學部)  
吳育庭 (大學部)  
郁 芸 (大學部)  
張哲熒 (大學部)



感謝聆聽，敬請指教

中山醫大