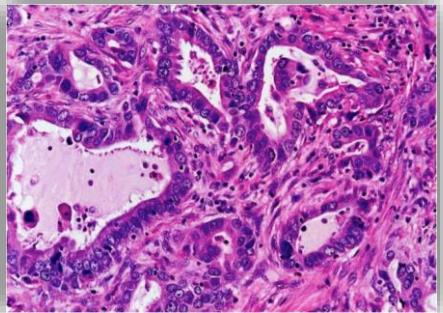


Deconstructing pancreas cancer

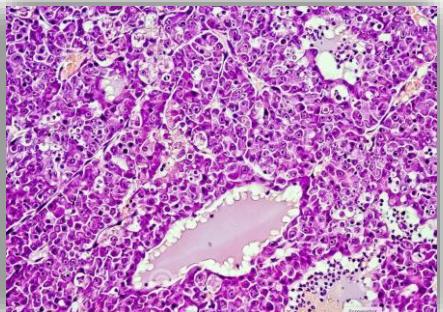
Gerard Evan

Francis Crick Institute
Cambridge PC UK Academy

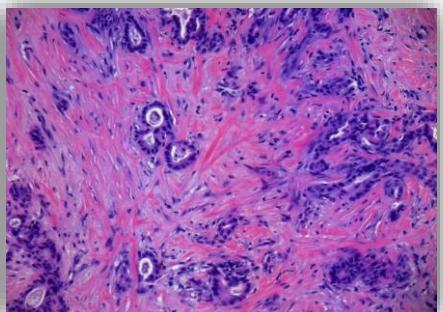
Where do the signature phenotypes of solid tumours come from?



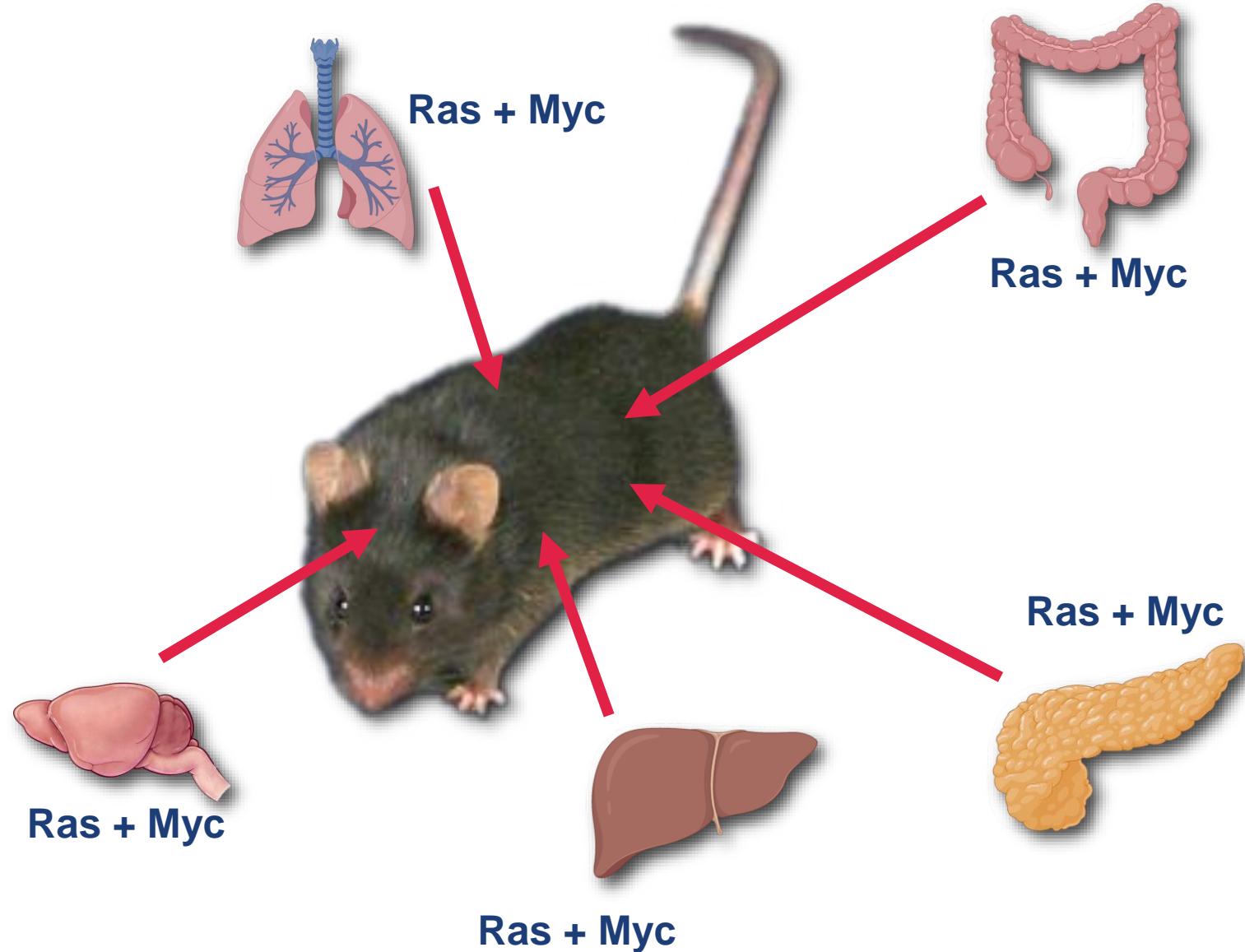
Pancreas
PDAC



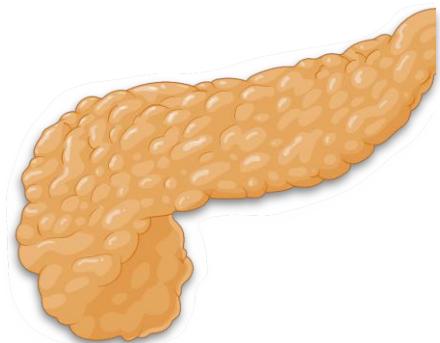
Liver
HCC



Lung
LUAD

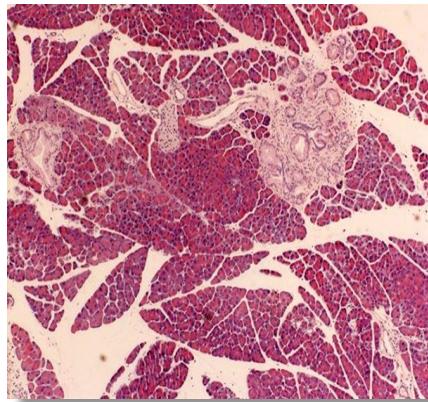


Cancer phenotypes are tissue, not oncogene, specific



pdx1 or p48-CRE

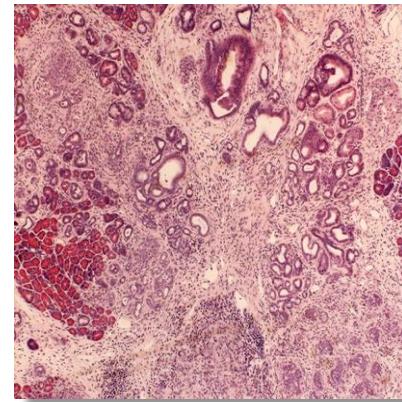
KRas^{G12D} alone



PanIN

+ Myc (3 wk)

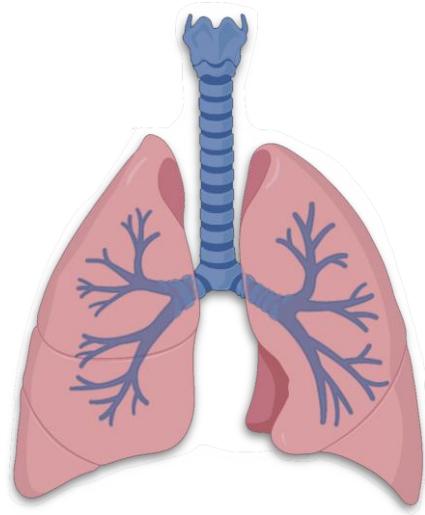
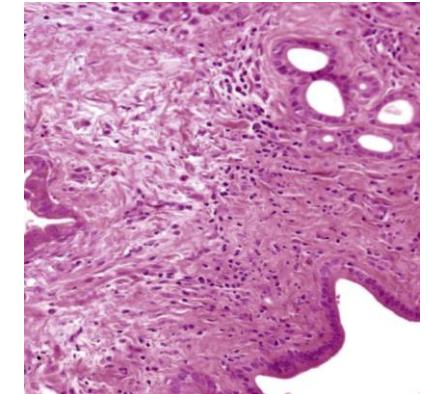
**KRas^{G12D}
+ Myc**



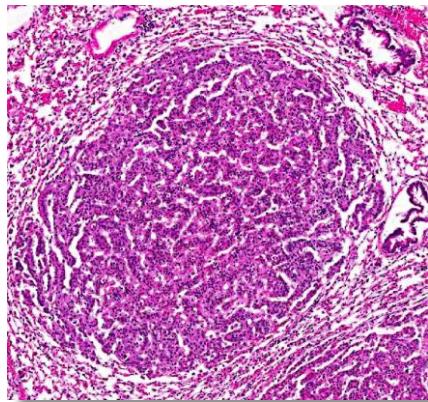
PDAC

Proliferative
Invasive
Desmoplastic
Inflammatory
+Macrophage
+Neutrophils
Immune cold
Hypoxic
Avascular

Human PDAC

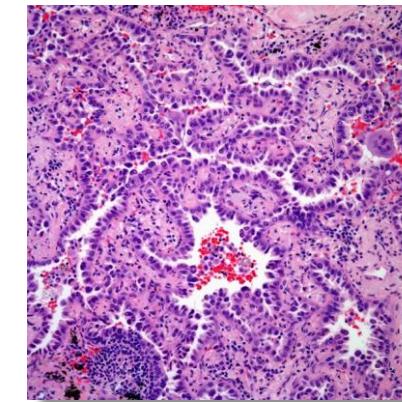


AdenoV-CRE



Adenoma

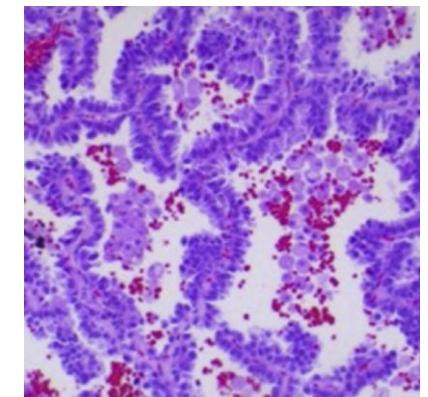
+ Myc (3 wk)



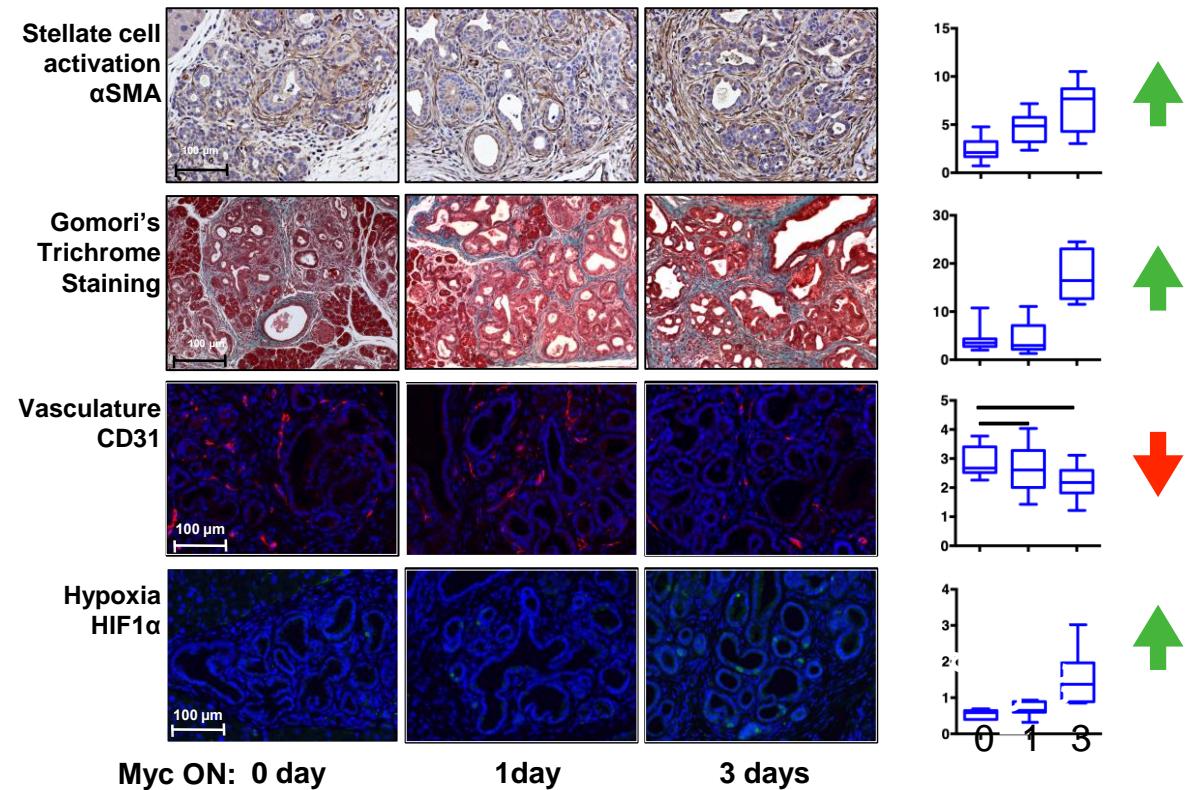
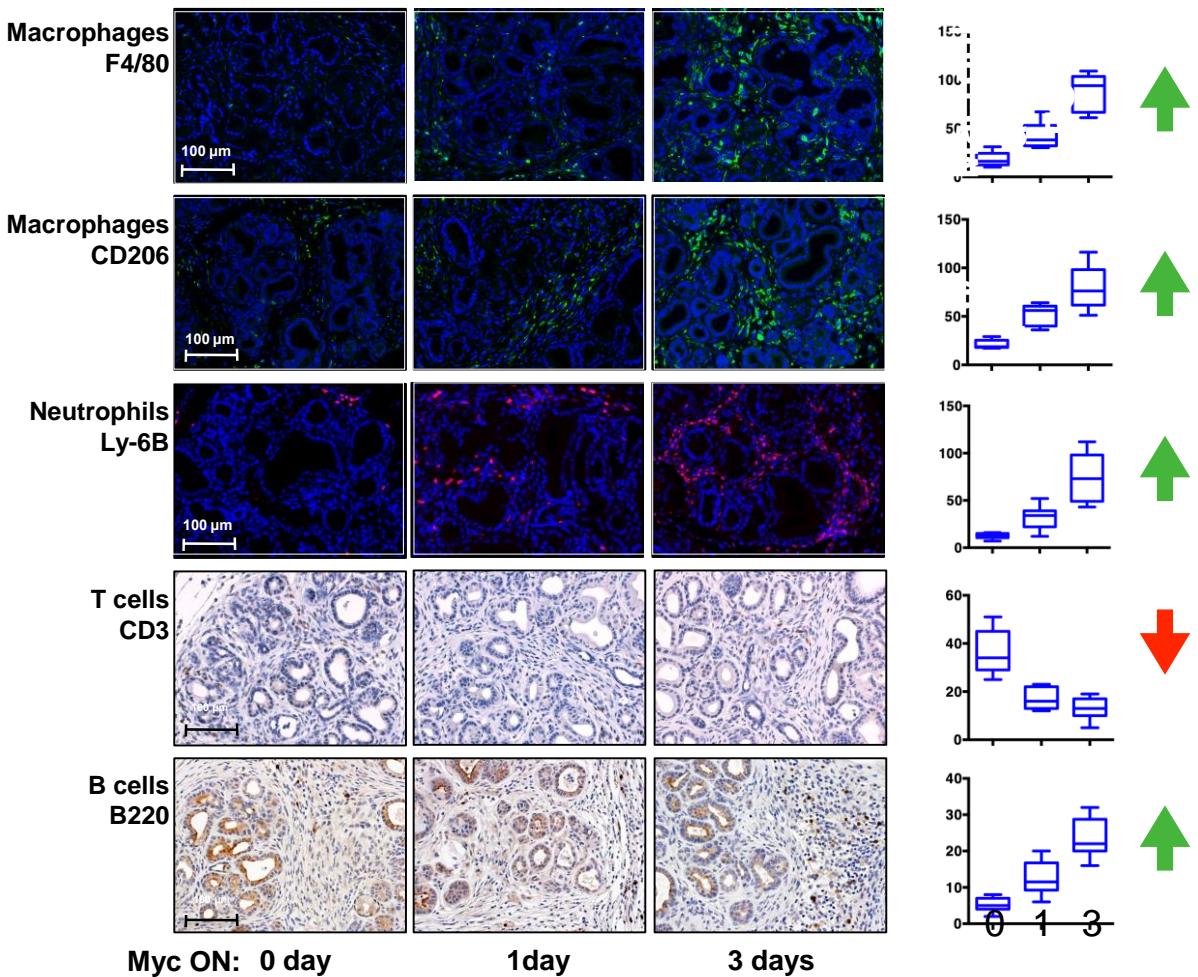
LUAD

Proliferative
Invasive
No desmoplasia
Inflammatory
+Macrophages
Immune cold
Normoxic
Highly angiogenic

Human LUAD



Myc activation *in the epithelial compartment* of KRas^{G12D}-driven PanIN triggers *immediate* transition to adenocarcinoma



De-activating Myc triggers rapid PDAC regression



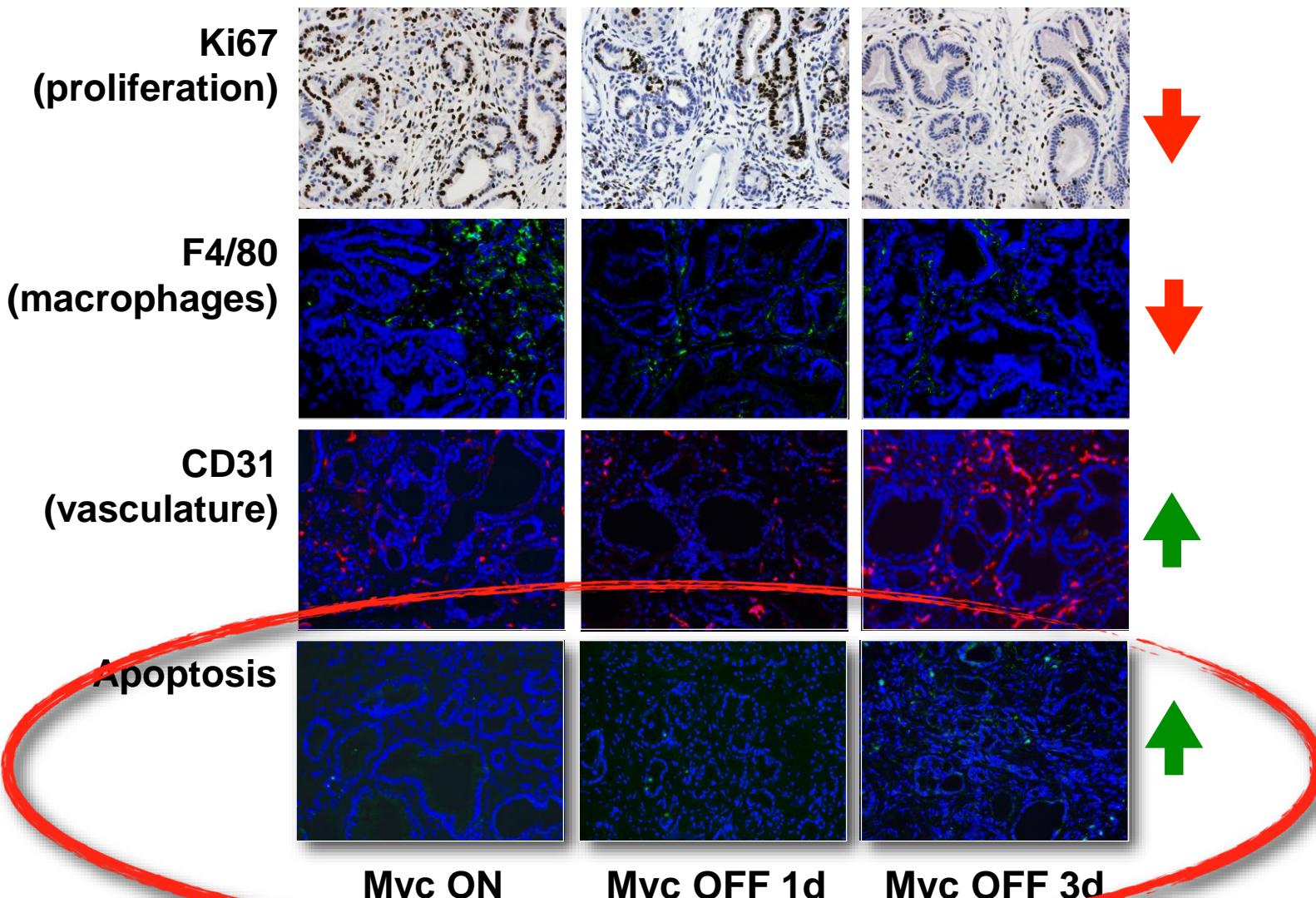
Myc ON
4 weeks



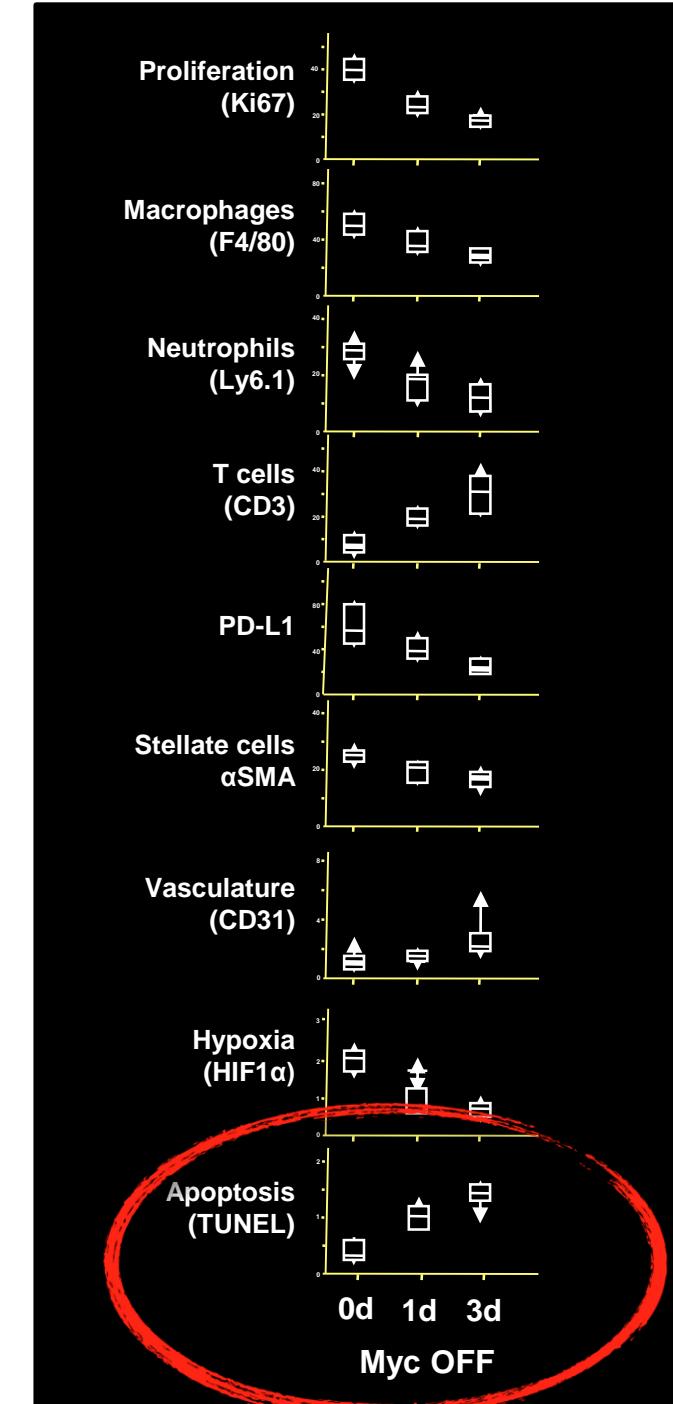
Myc ON 4 weeks
Then Off 4 weeks

Pancreas

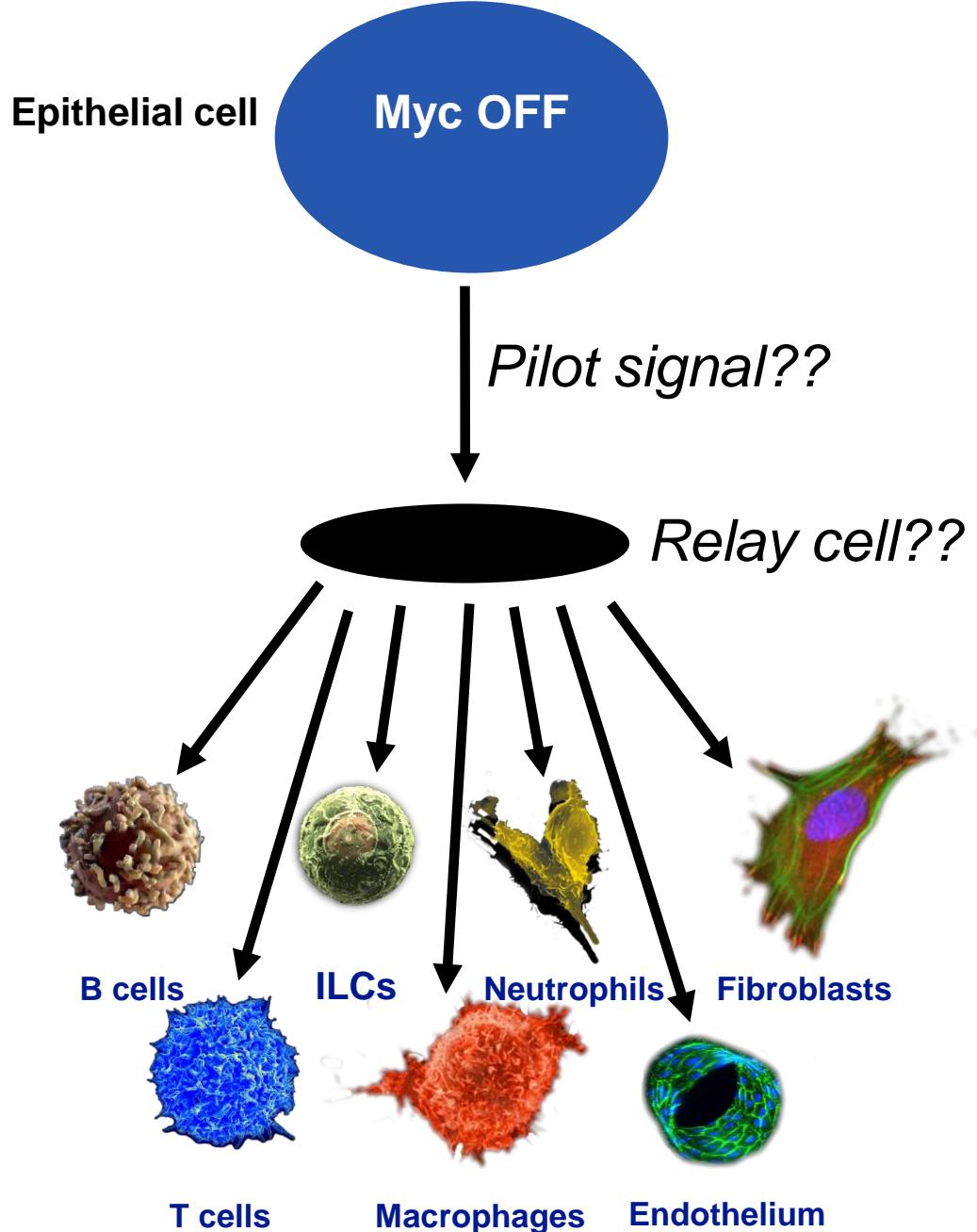
Myc de-activation in PDAC triggers immediate onset of tumour regression



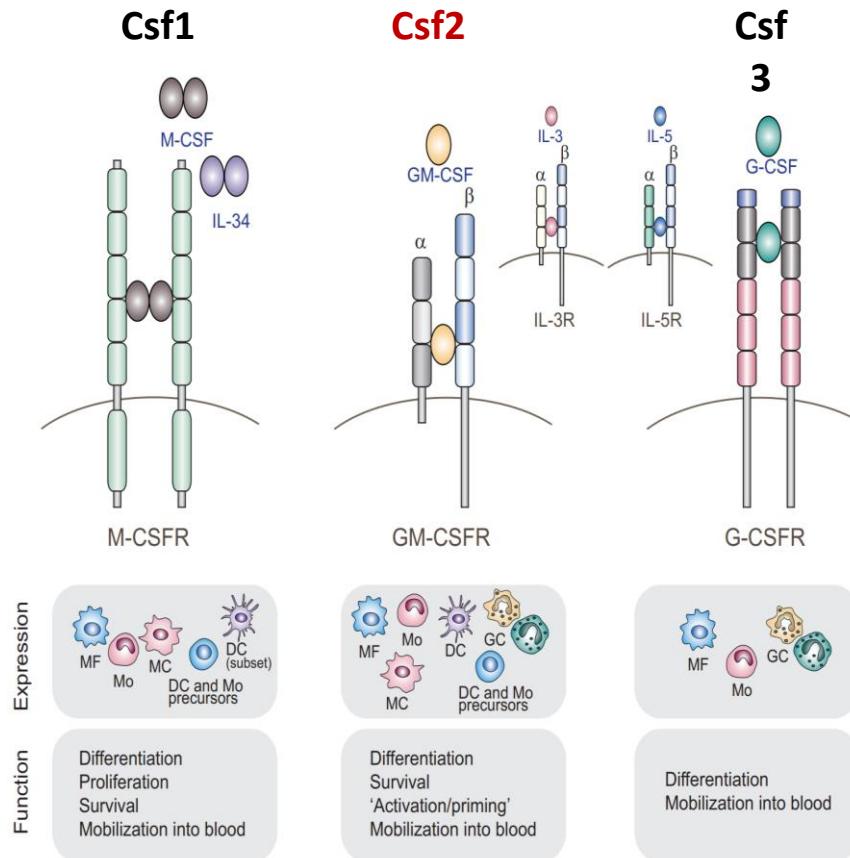
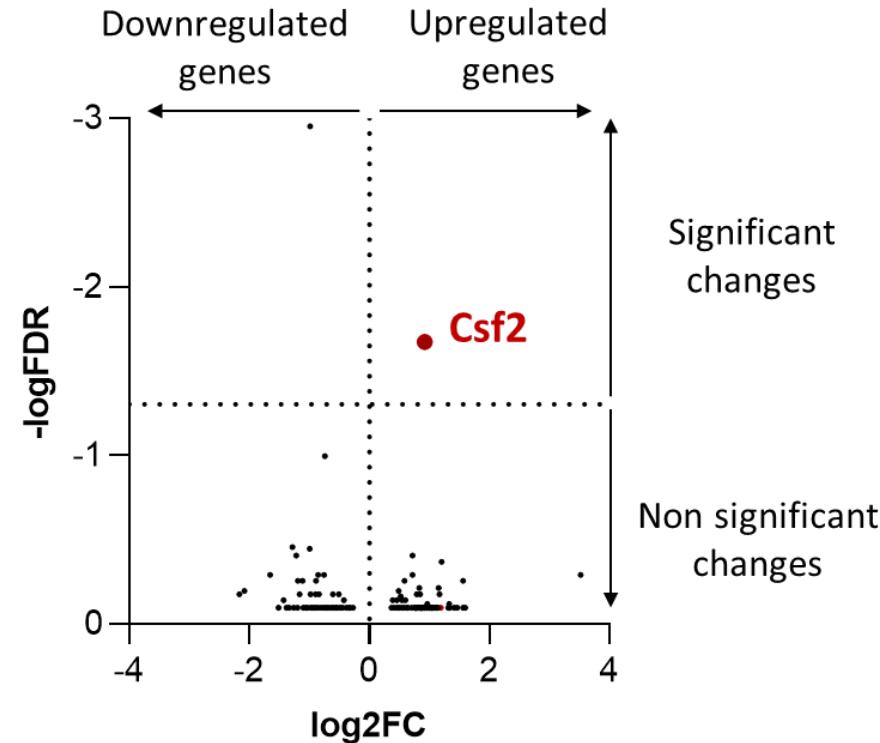
Nicole Sodir



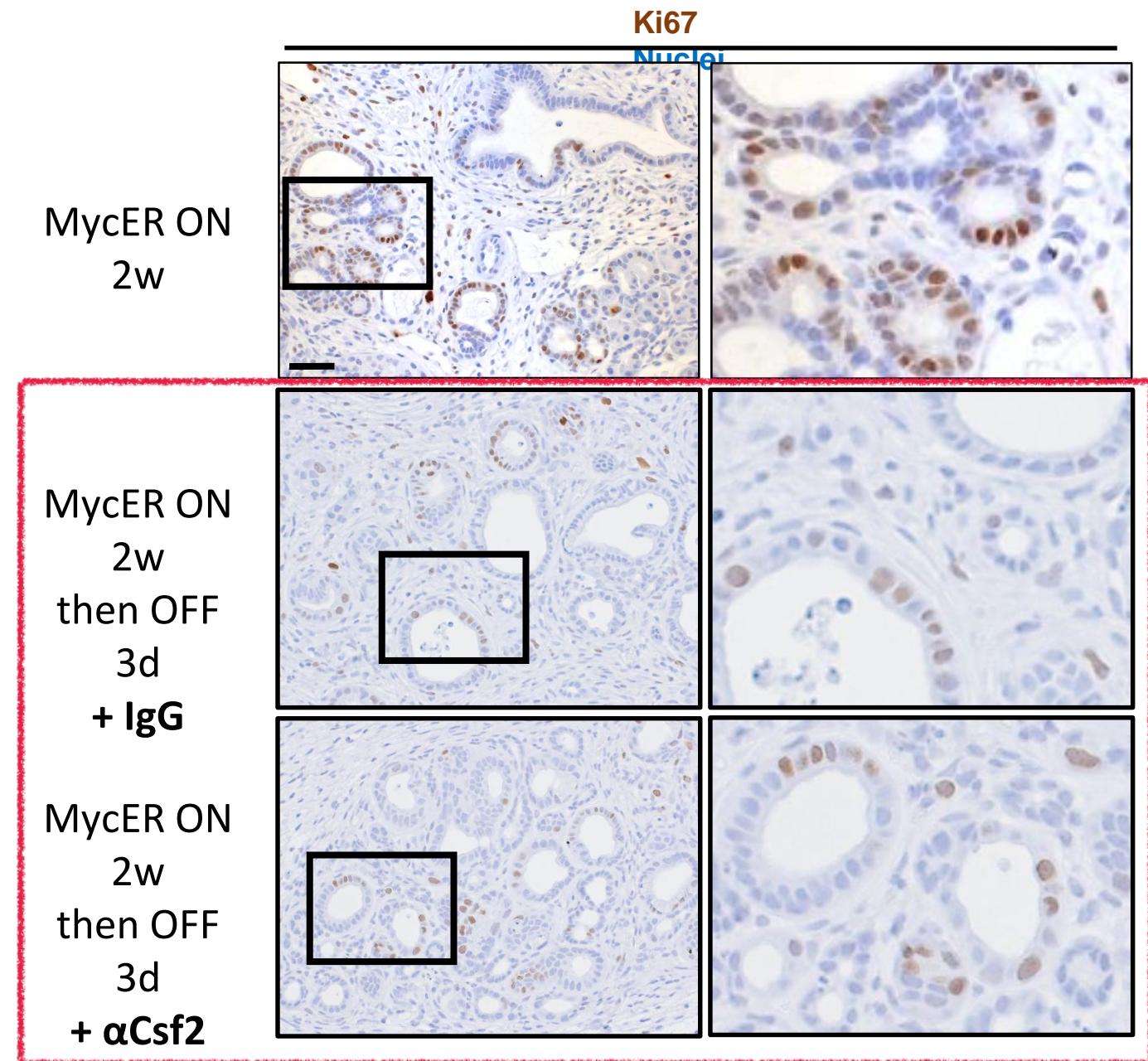
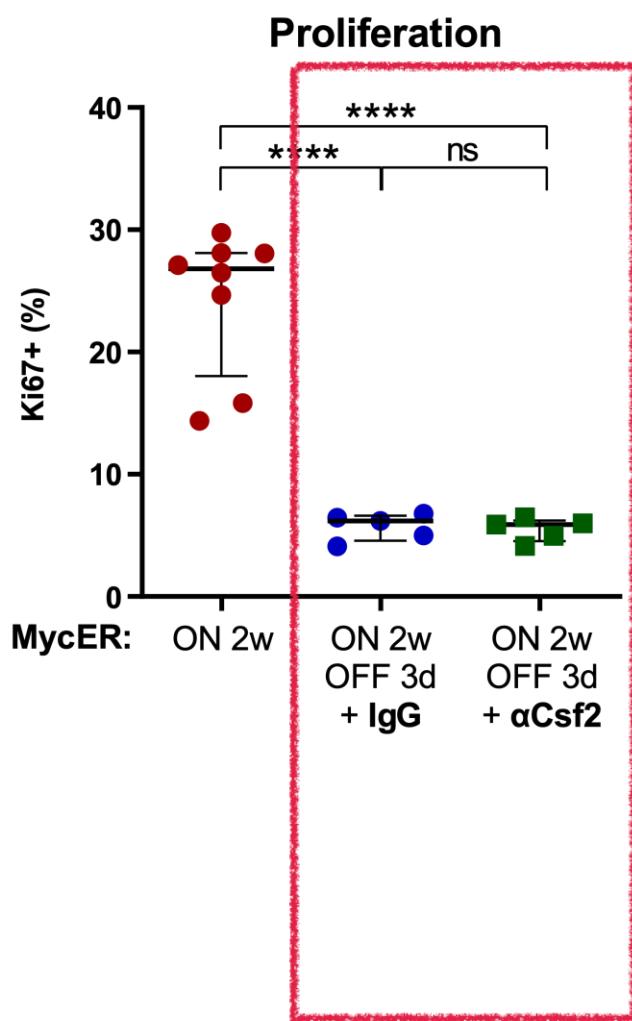
PDAC



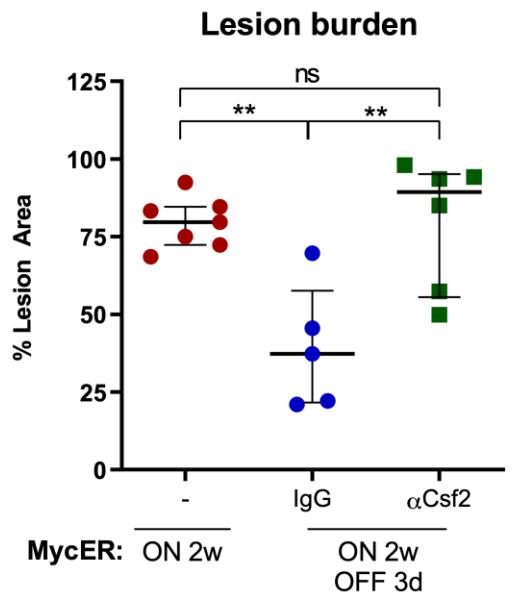
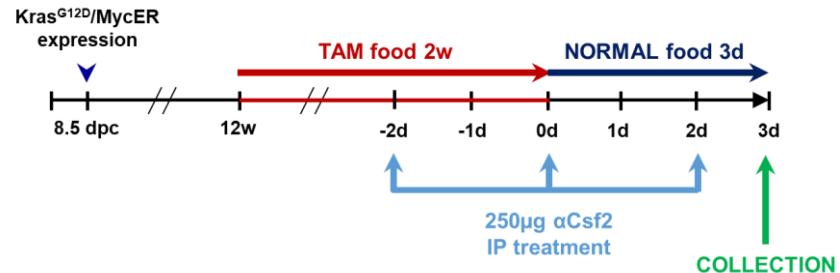
Myc de-activation drives CSF2 expression in MycER+ PDAC cells



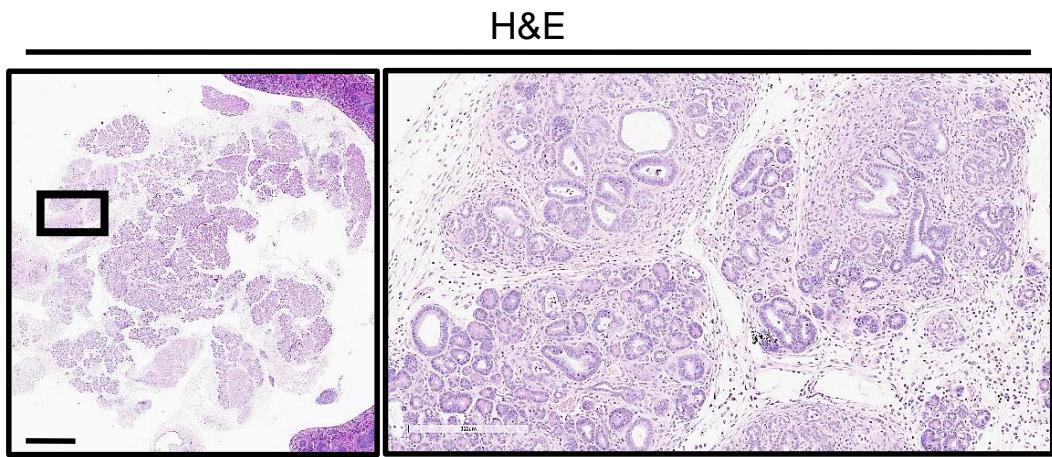
GM-CSF blocking does not impair proliferation decrease during pancreatic tumour regression



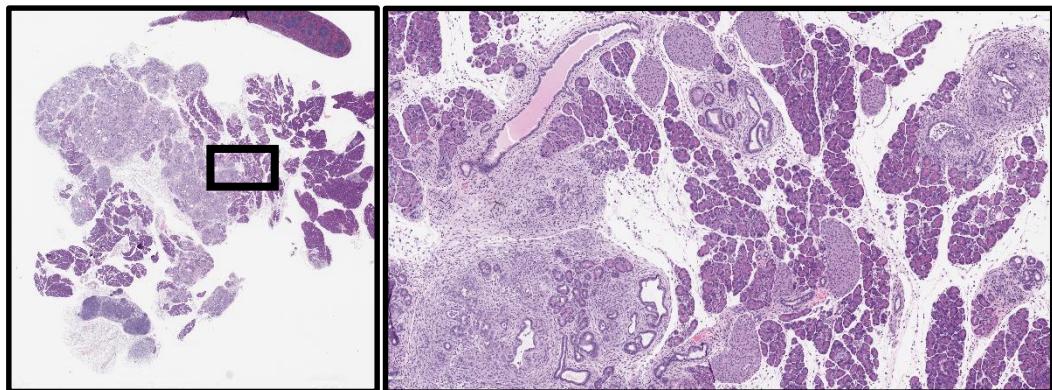
GM-CSF blockade impairs Myc OFF-dependent regression



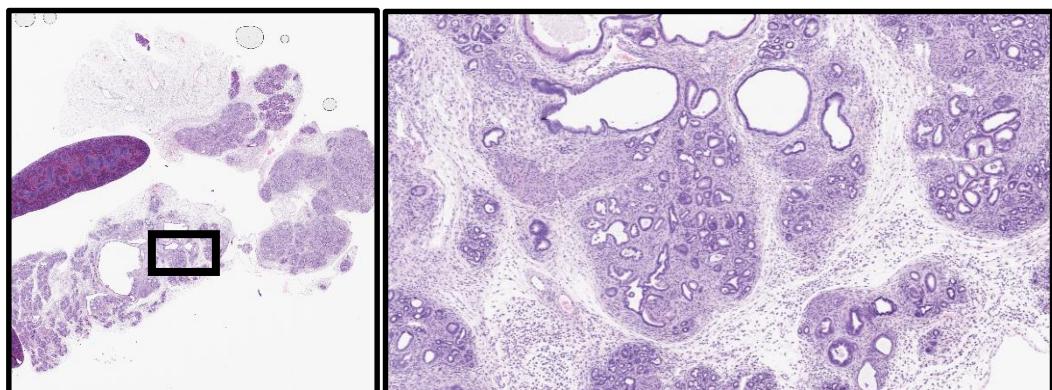
MycER ON
2w



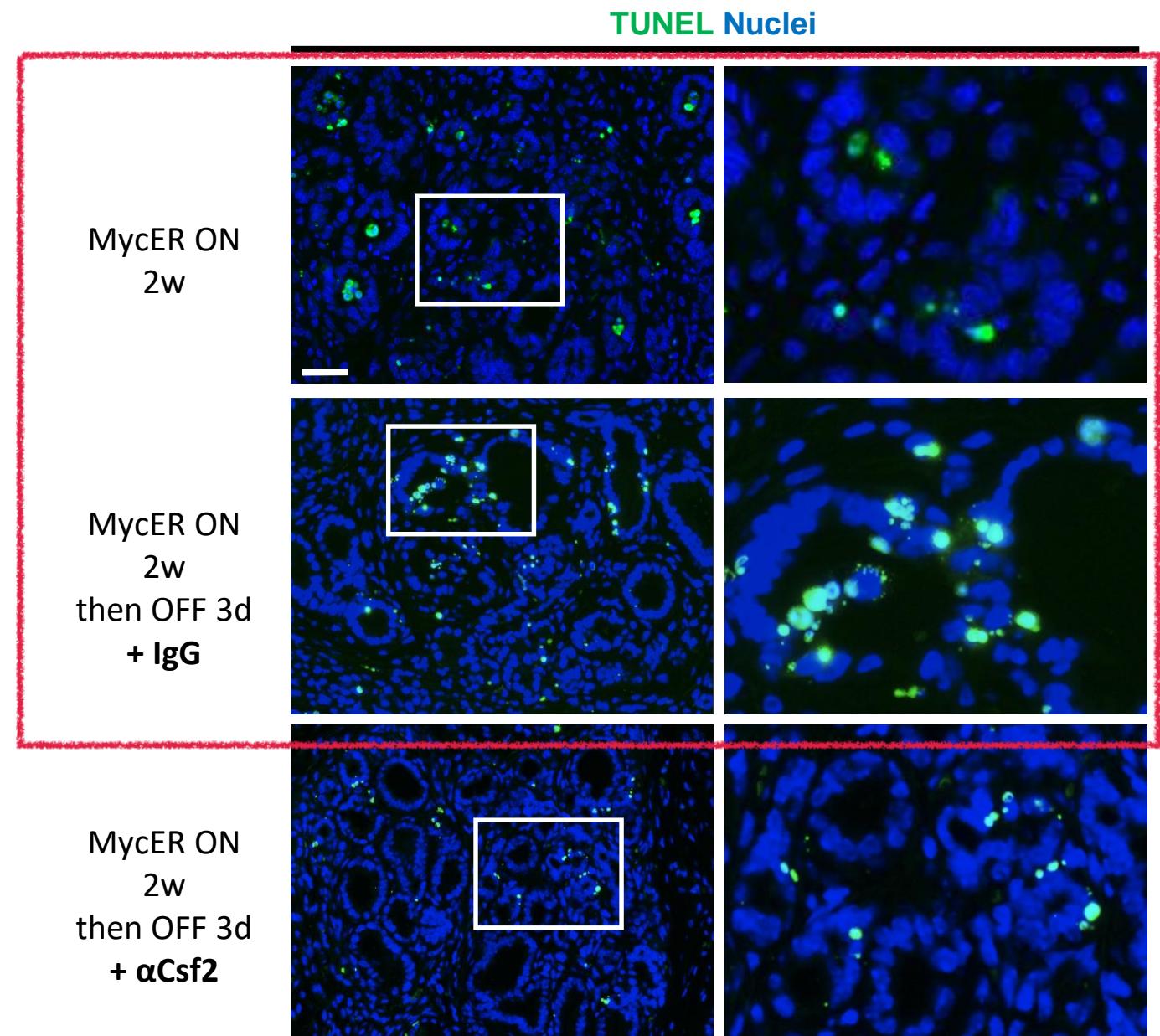
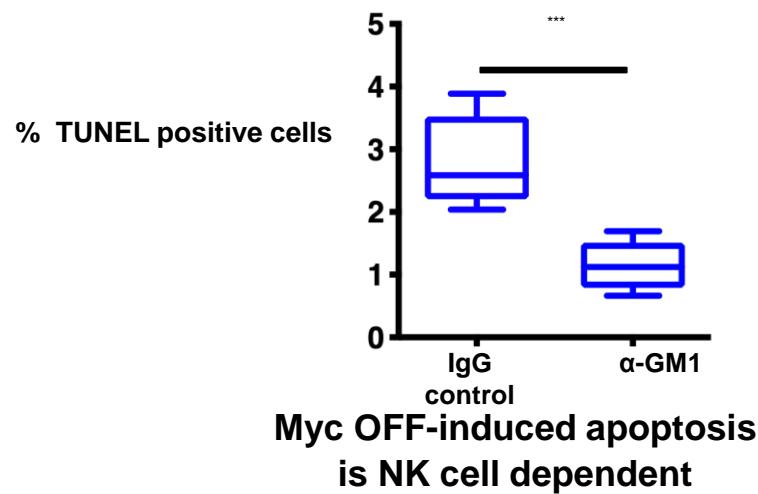
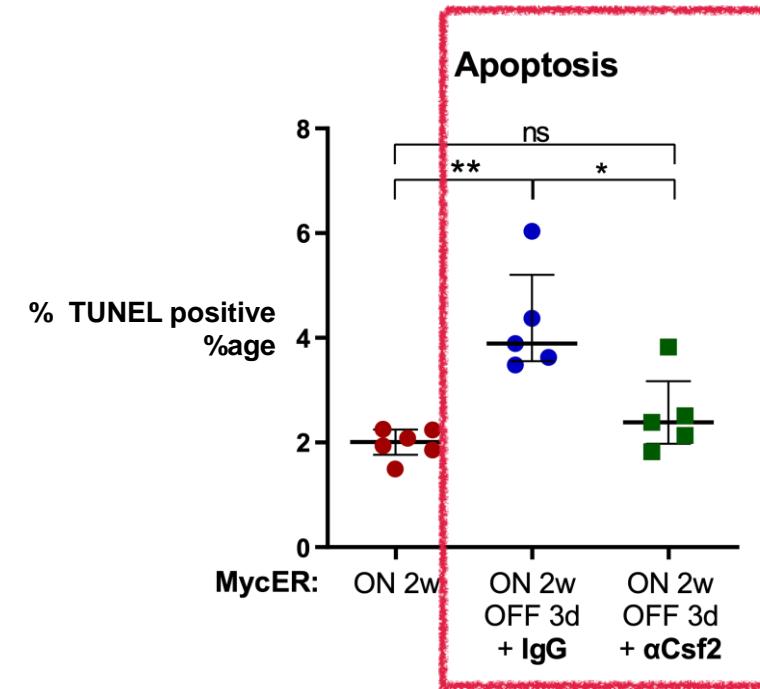
MycER ON
2w
then OFF 3d
+ IgG



MycER ON
2w
then OFF 3d
+ α Csf2



GM-CSF blocking impairs apoptosis during pancreatic tumour regression



PDAC

