



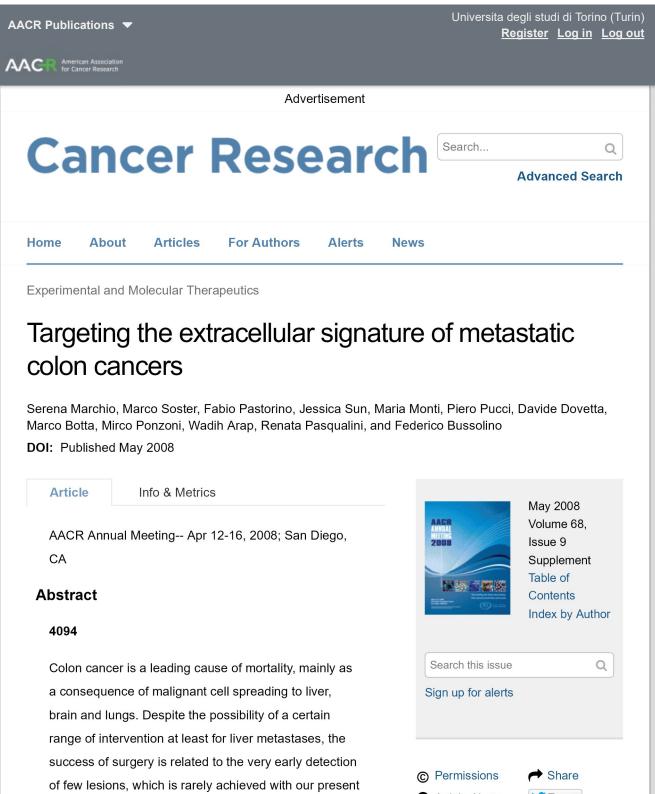
# AperTO - Archivio Istituzionale Open Access dell'Università di Torino

# Targeting the extracellular signature of metastatic colon cancers

This is the author's manuscript	
Original Citation:	
Availability:	
This version is available http://hdl.handle.net/2318/1695411	since 2019-03-25T14:38:22Z
Terms of use:	
Open Access	
Anyone can freely access the full text of works made available as "Open Access". Works made available under a Creative Commons license can be used according to the terms and conditions of said license. Use of all other works requires consent of the right holder (author or publisher) if not exempted from copyright	

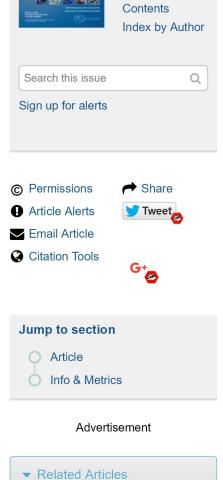
(Article begins on next page)

protection by the applicable law.



Epithelial and endothelial cells in metastatic sites express peculiar proteins, to accomplish for their survival in the host environment. Investigating the complex of these characteristics (the "extracellular signature of metastasis") is pivotal to understand the molecular mechanisms leading to metastases. This extracellular signature is dependent both on the intrinsic properties of tumor cells and on the tissue microenvironment. Consequently, the search for metastasis-specific players has to be conducted with selective processing of tumor tissues. We set up a

knowledge.



#### Advertisement

protocol for the isolation of heterogeneous cell populations by tissue fractionation of liver metastasis biopsies from colon cancer patients immediately after surgical removal. We screened these tissues with phage-displayed peptide libraries, obtaining more than 200 single peptides binding to liver metastasis cells, 7 of which were further validated.

We next followed two mirror approaches. From the ligand side, we investigated homologies between the 7 metastasis-validated peptides and known human extracellular proteins. This first part of the metastatic signature revealed several proteins potentially involved in tumor progression, angiogenesis and metastasis, among which angiopoietins, cadherins, heregulins, integrins and matrix proteins. From the receptor side, we set up pull-down and proteomics experiments, in which we fished potential receptors with one of the selected peptides. This second part of the metastatic signature revealed two potential players, E-cadherin and  $\alpha$ 6 integrin, possibly interacting in a molecular complex.

We propose one of more of these ligand/receptor pairs be involved in tumor angiogenesis and/or, more specifically, in the process of liver metastatization. On verification of the molecular mechanism(s), we are presently developing innovative diagnostic (imaging with nanopartilcles) and therapeutic (targeted liposomes) approaches.

## Footnotes

 99th AACR Annual Meeting-- Apr 12-16, 2008; San Diego, CA

American Association for Cancer Research

## Previous

### ▲ Back to top

### No related articles found.

Google Scholar

- Cited By...
- More in this TOC Section

Home Alerts Feedback **Articles** Online First Current Issue Past Issues

Info for Authors Subscribers Advertisers About Cancer Research AACR American Association for Cancer Research

About the Journal Editorial Board

