

# Angiogenesis and Neoplasia

Patricia A. D'Amore

Schepens Eye Research Institute and  
Harvard Medical School

October 31, 2005

# Cross-section of retinal capillary

pericyte

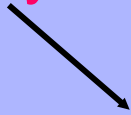
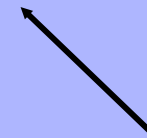


Image removed for copyright reasons.

Source: Henkind, P. "The retinal vascular system of the domestic cat." Exp. Eye Res. 5 (1966): 10-20.

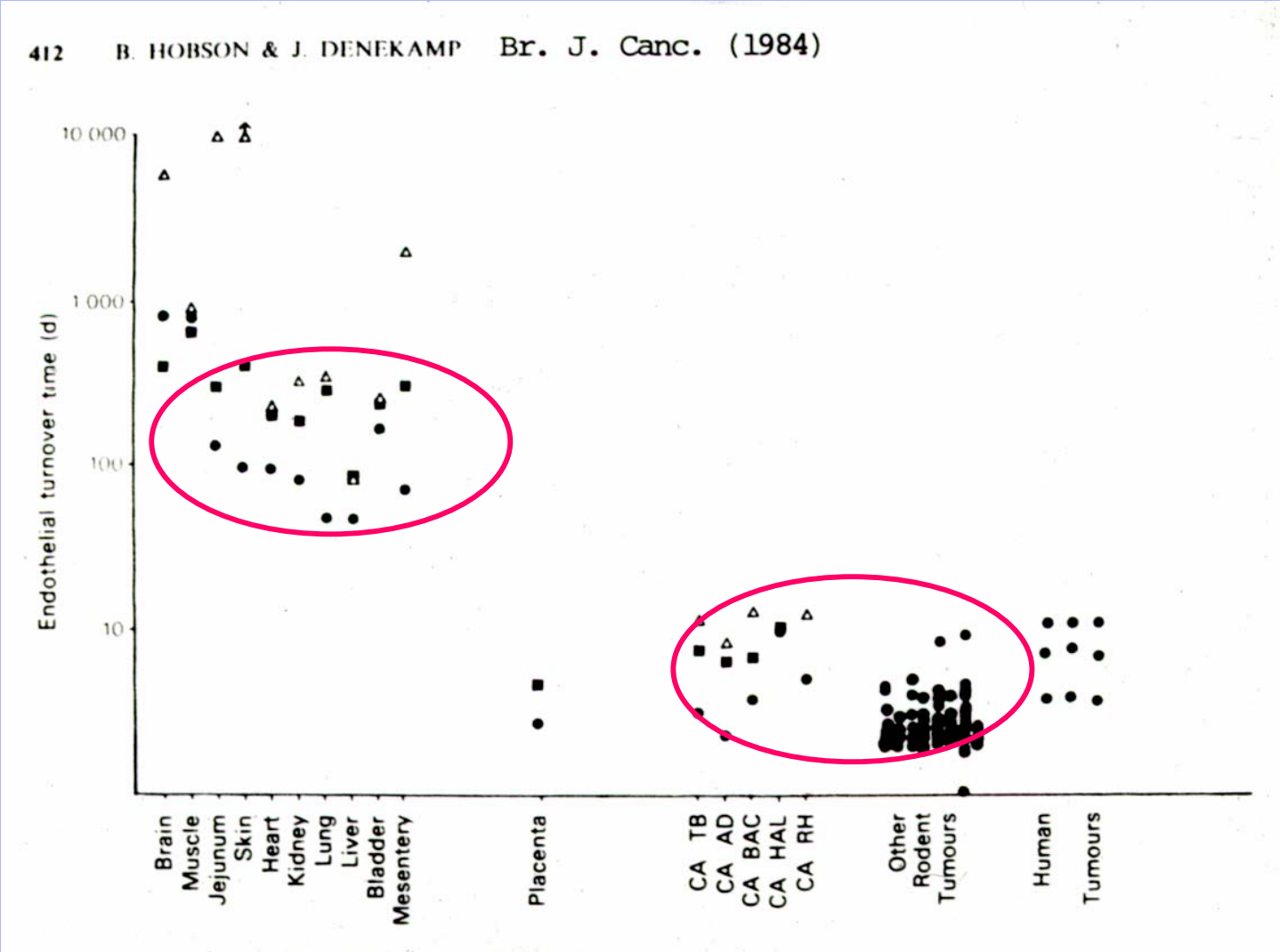


endothelial cell

# scanning electron micrograph of capillary

Image removed for copyright reasons.

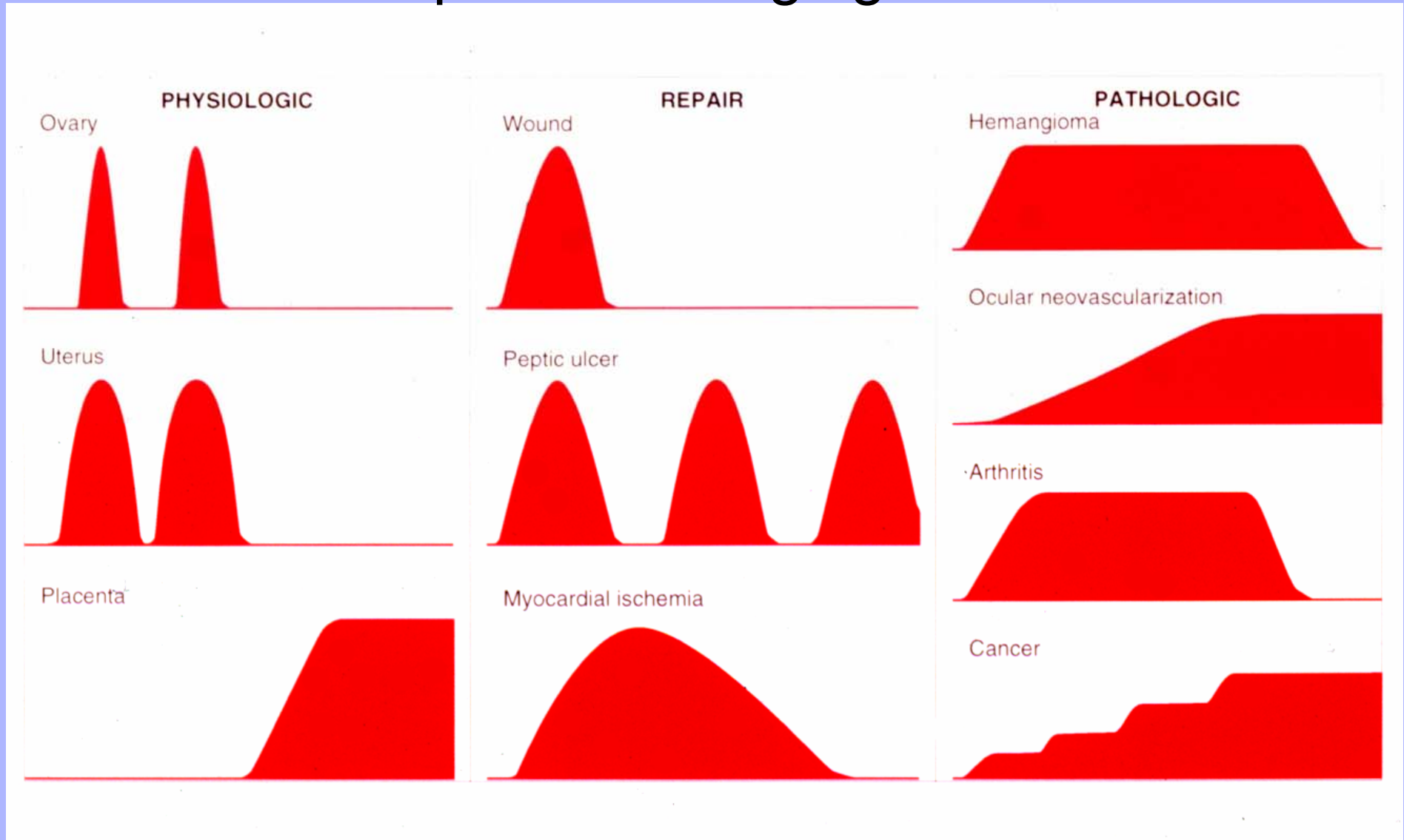
# comparison of endothelial turnover in various microvascular beds



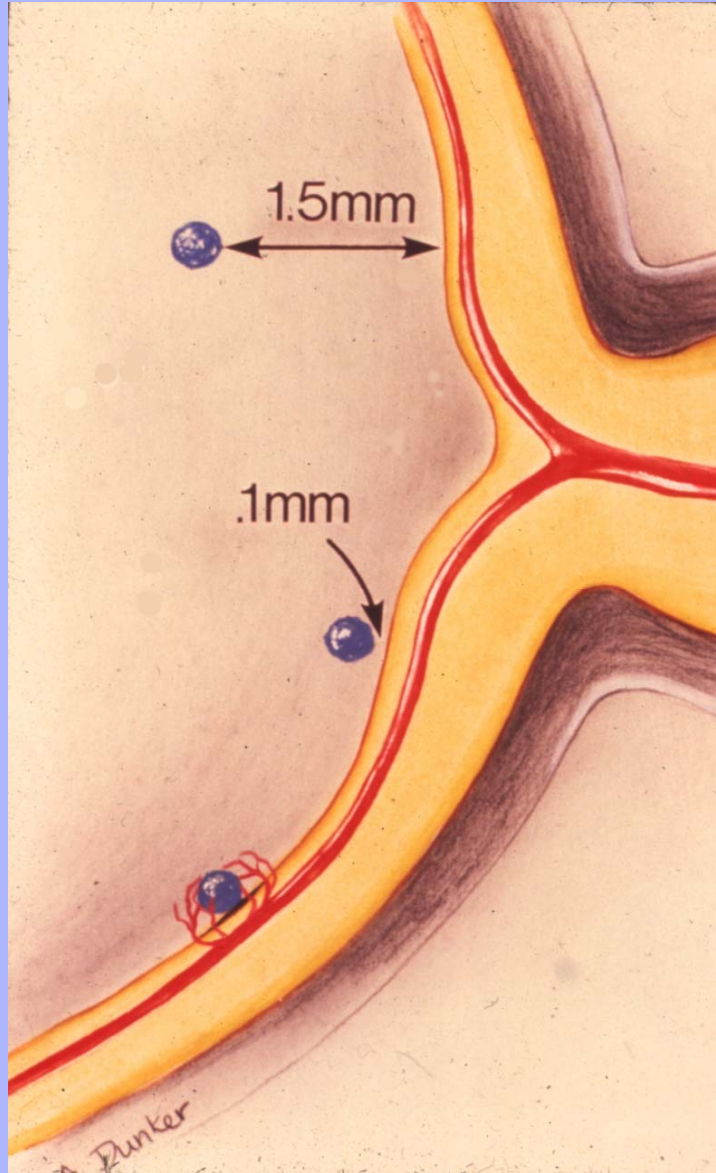
normal tissues

tumors

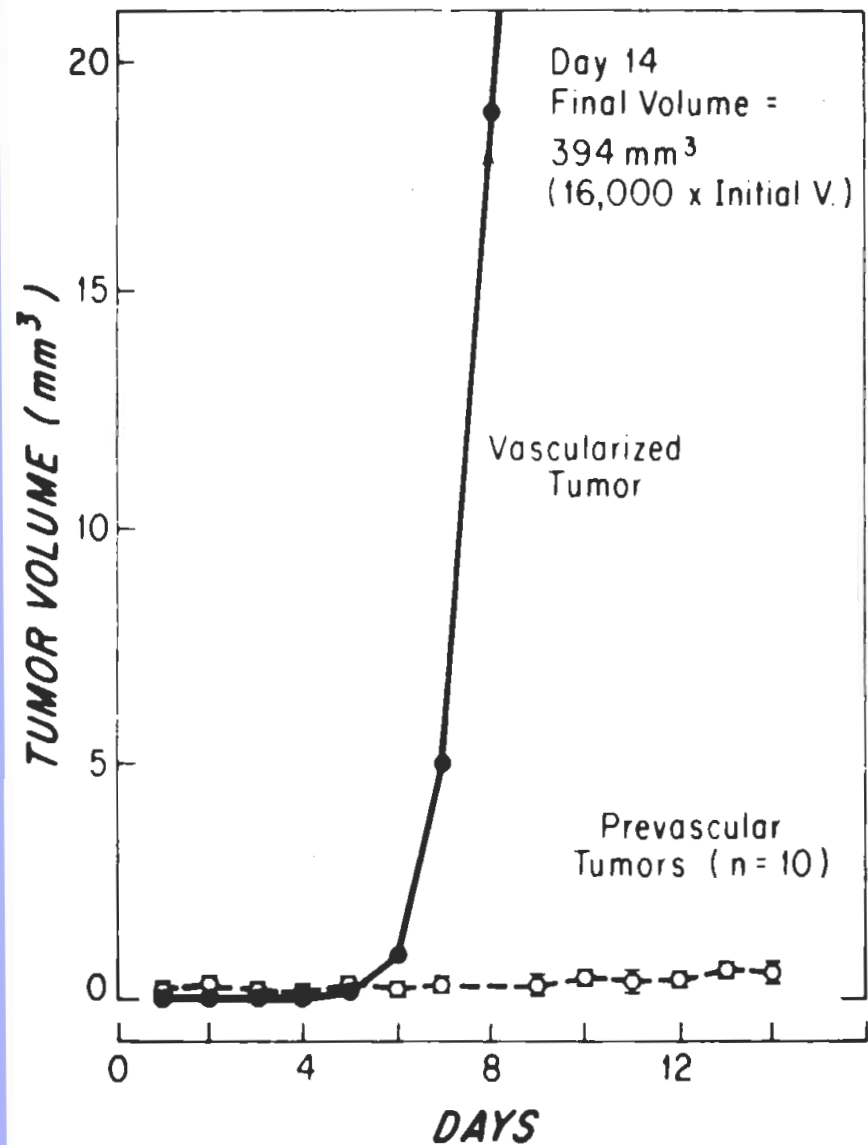
# Circumstances and time frame of postnatal angiogenesis



tumor growth is angiogenesis-dependent



# TUMOR GROWTH IN THE ANTERIOR CHAMBER OF THE RABBIT EYE



# Role of Angiogenesis in Breast Cancer Progression



Normal Duct

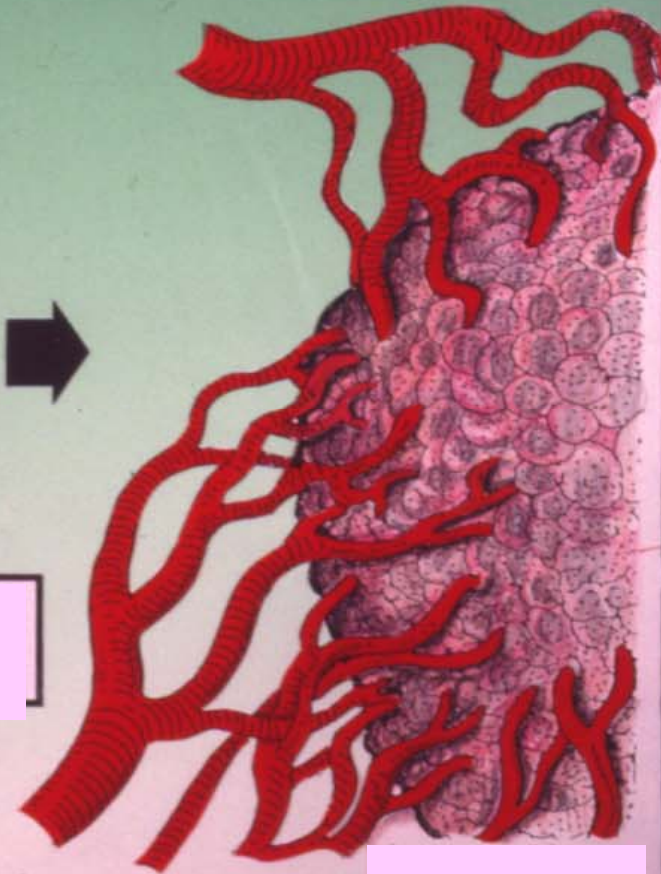


*In situ* Cancer



ANGIOGENESIS

Angiogenic switch



Invasive Cancer



# vessel density in normal vs invasive breast tissue

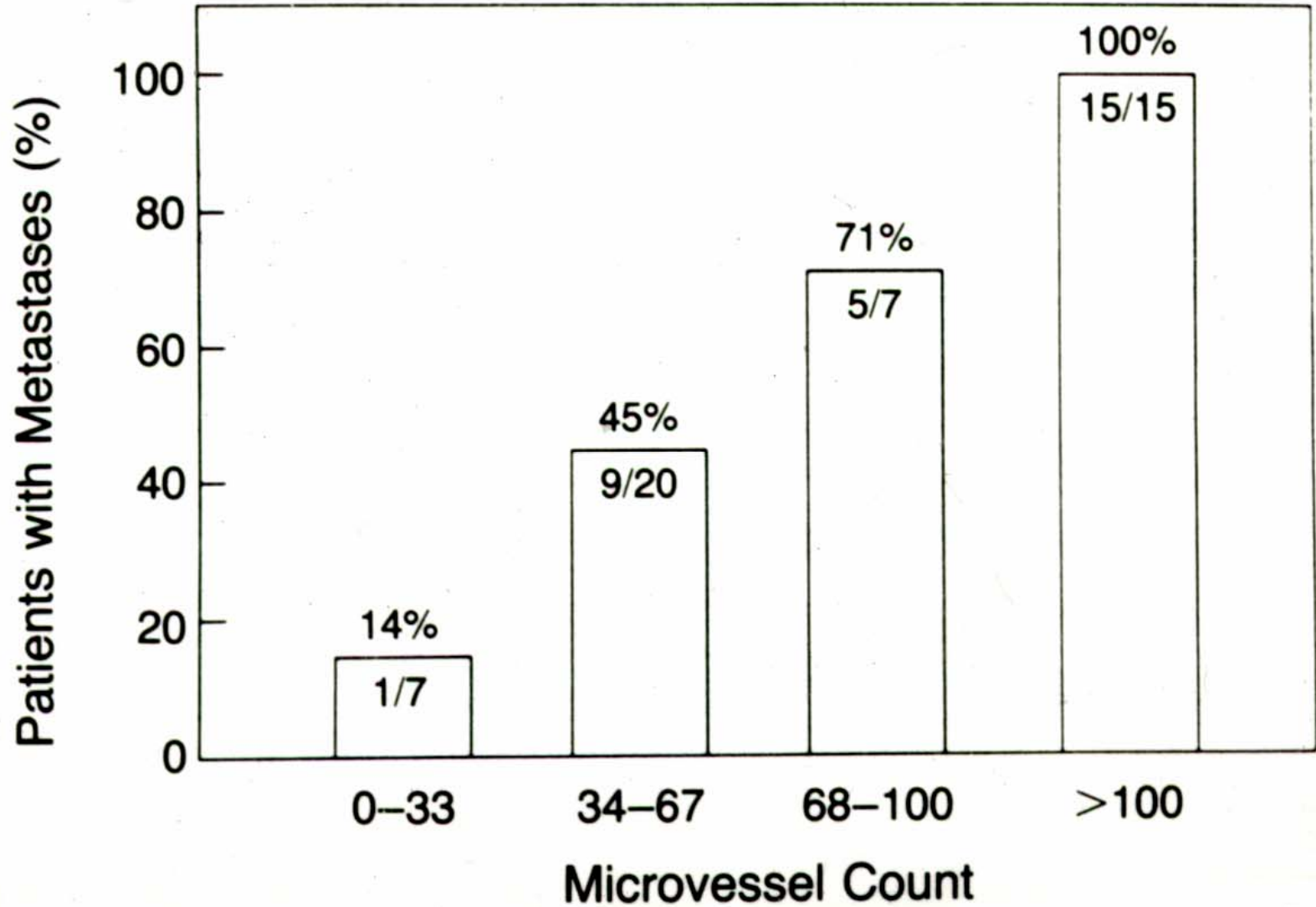
Image removed for copyright reasons.  
Normal vessel density.

Image removed for copyright reasons.  
Higher vessel density.

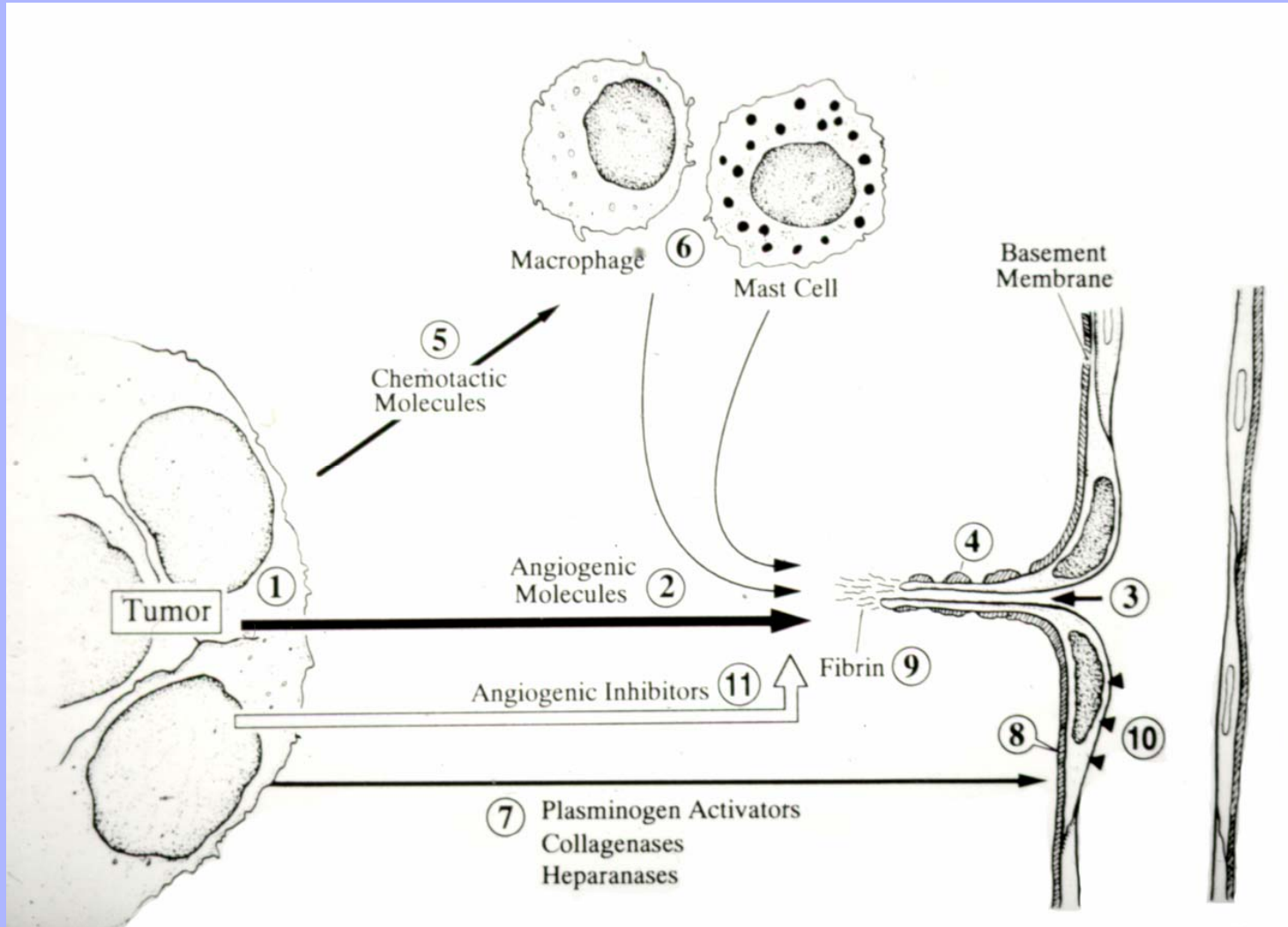
normal

invasive carcinoma

# microvascular density vs metastasis



# anti-angiogenic therapy: points of attack



# Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor/ Vascular Permeability Factor

- Secreted 40-46 kd homodimer
- Three forms: 120, 164, and 188 amino acids produced by alternative splicing
- Produced by epithelial cells, tumor cells, smooth muscle cells and macrophages
- Specific endothelial cell mitogen
- Angiogenic factor
- Increases vascular permeability
- Regulated by hypoxia

# Role of VEGF in Vasculogenesis

Abnormal blood vessel development and lethality in embryos lacking a single VEGF allele.

Carmeliet *et al.*, Nature 380:430-435, 1996

Heterozygous embryonic lethality induced by targeted inactivation of the VEGF gene.

Ferrara *et al.*, Nature 380:439-442, 1996

Exogenous vascular endothelial growth factor induces malformed and hyperfused vessels during embryonic neovascularization.

Drake and Little, PNAS 92: 7657-7661, 1996

# VEGF and endothelial cells in glioblastoma

VEGF

vWF

Images removed for copyright reasons.

VEGF

vWF

# VEGF mRNA in palisade cells of tumors

Image removed for copyright reasons.

VEGF mRNA



# VEGFR2 mRNA in tumors but not normal brain capillaries

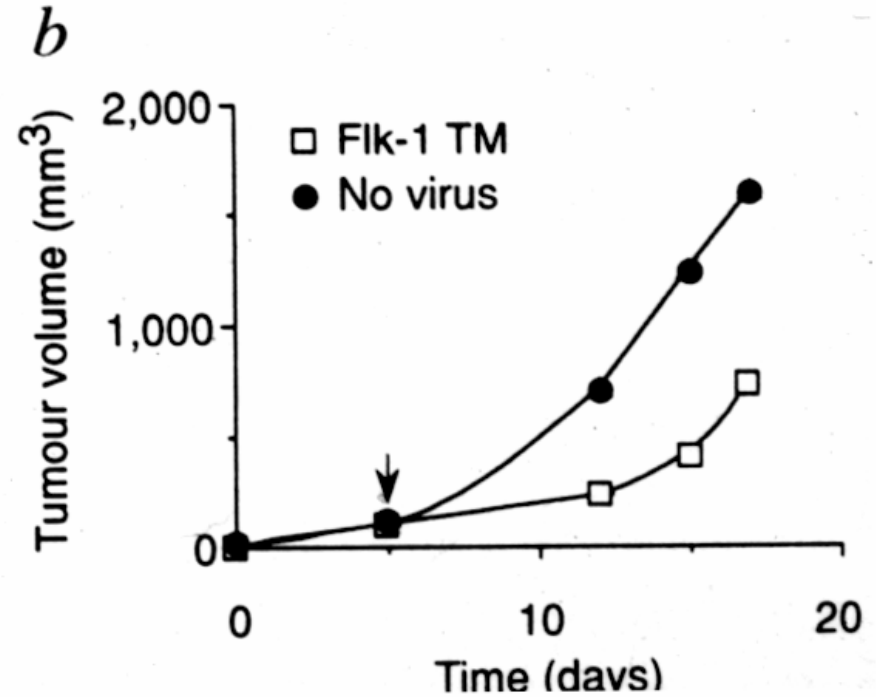
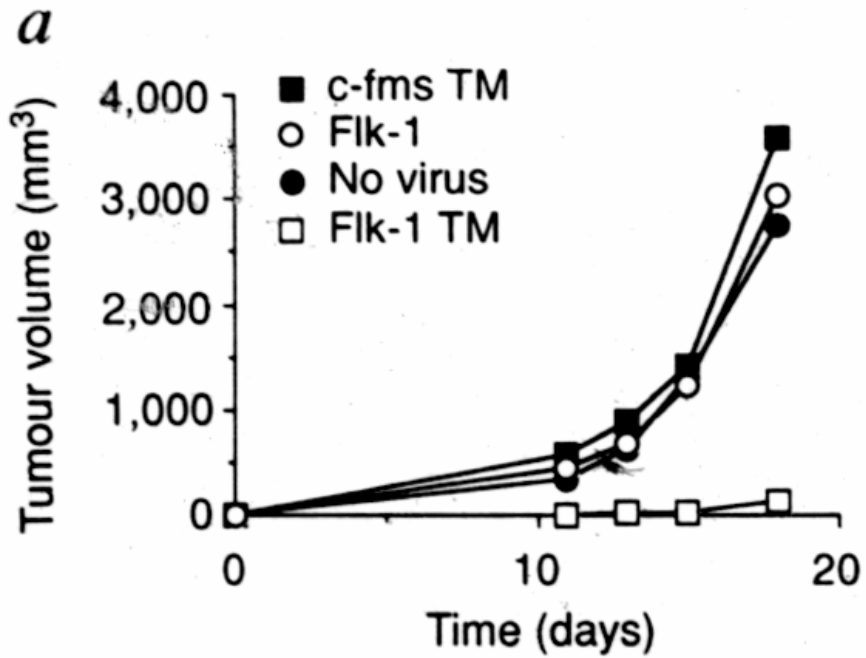
Image removed for copyright reasons.

Normal brain

Glioblastoma



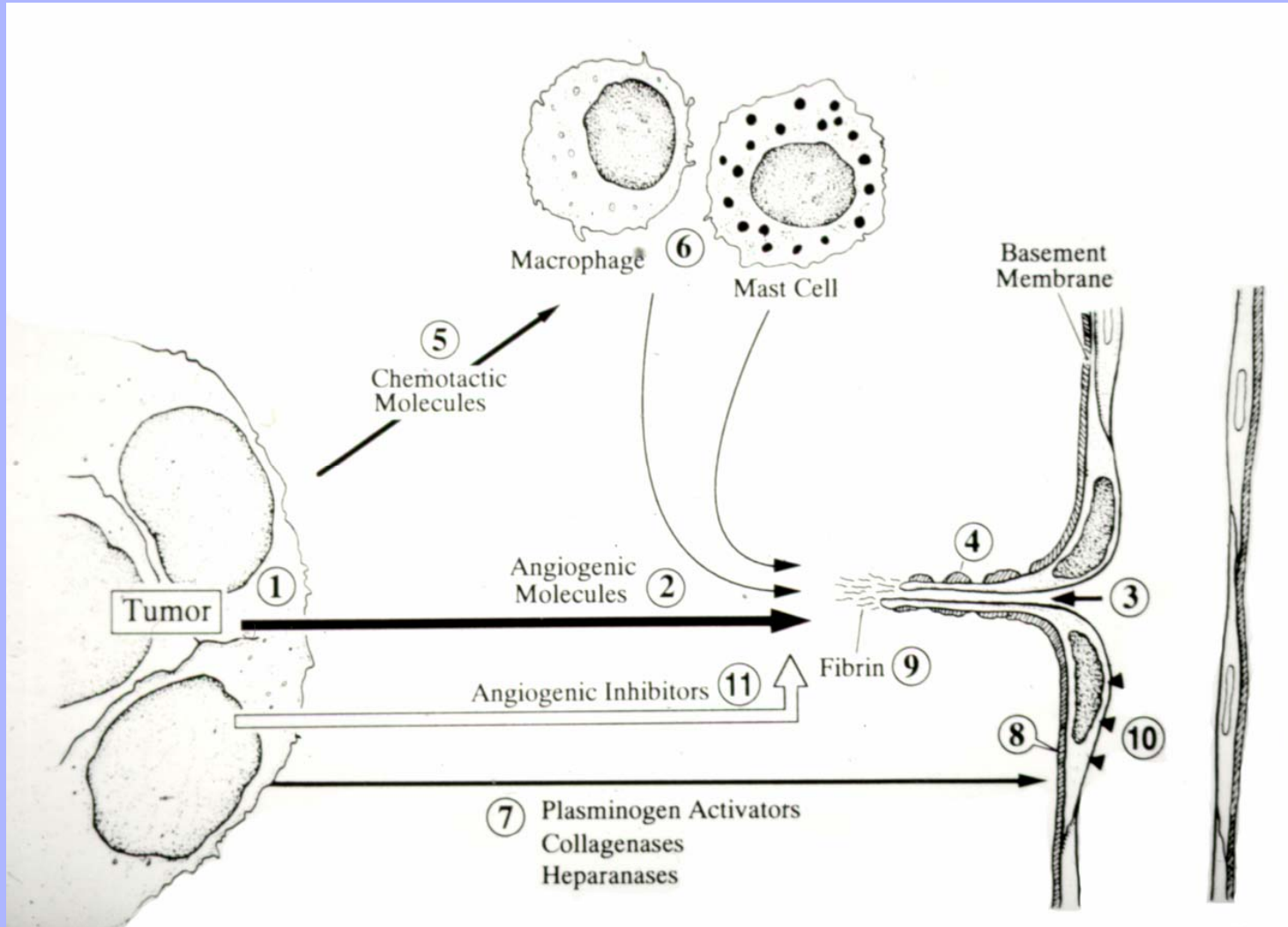
# effect of blocking VEGFR2 signaling on tumor growth



## anti-VEGF approaches in clinical trials

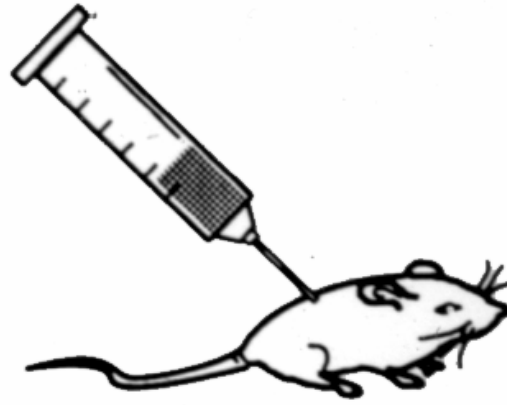
- Anti-VEGF monoclonal antibodies
- VEGF-trap (soluble receptor + Fc)
- Aptamers
- VEGFR2 tyrosine kinase inhibitors

# anti-angiogenic therapy: points of attack



# effect of primary tumor on lung metastasis

Tumor Implant  
(Day 0 )



Tumor Resection  
(Day 15 )

Tumor Intact

Tumor Removed



Lung Metastases  
At Autopsy (Day 15 )

≤ 5 mets/mouse

> 40-50 mets/mouse

# lung metastases in the presence and absence of primary tumor

Primary  
Tumor:

Present

Images removed for copyright reasons.

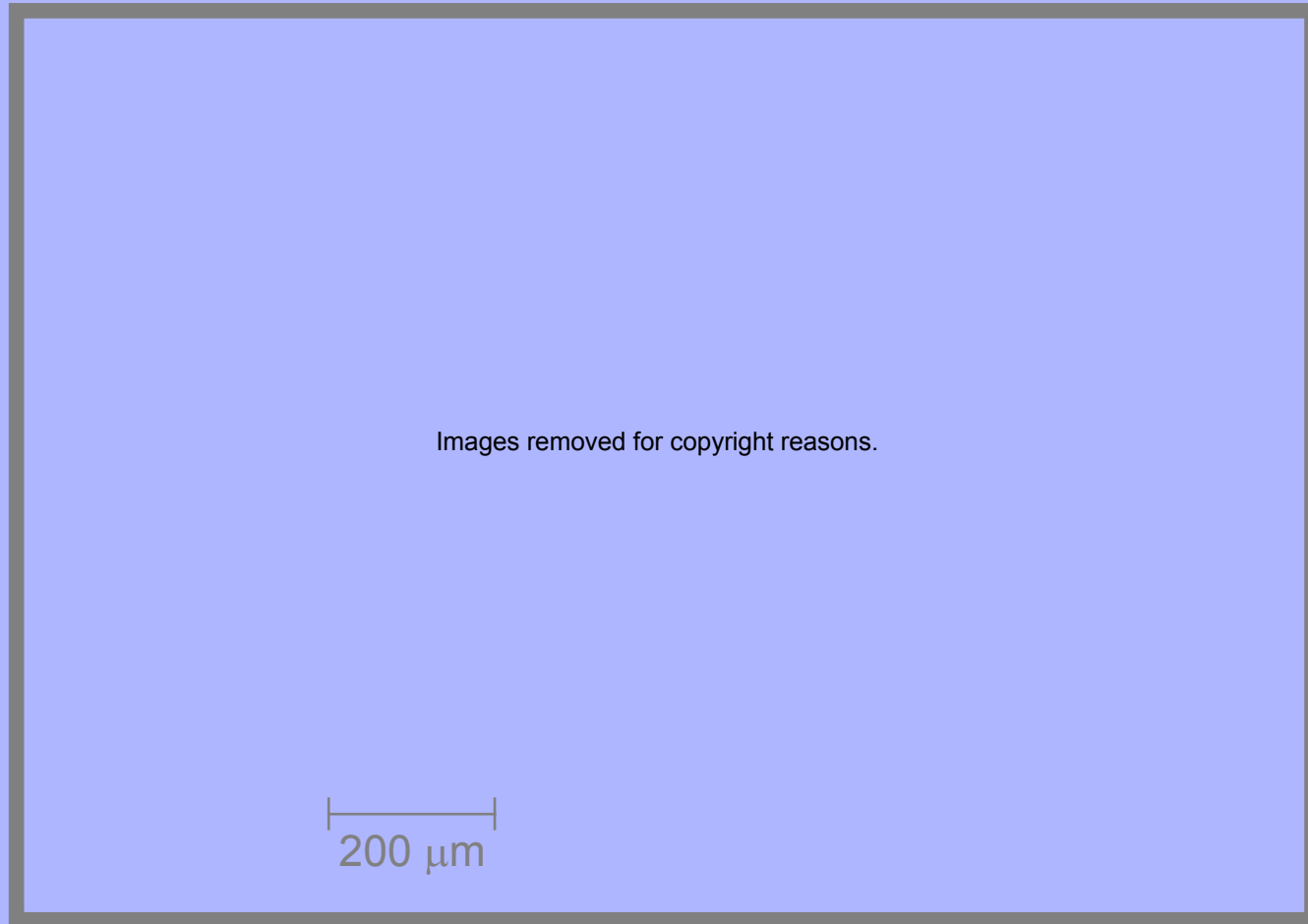
Absent

1 cm

# histology of mouse lung metastases

Dormant

Growing (Angiogenic)



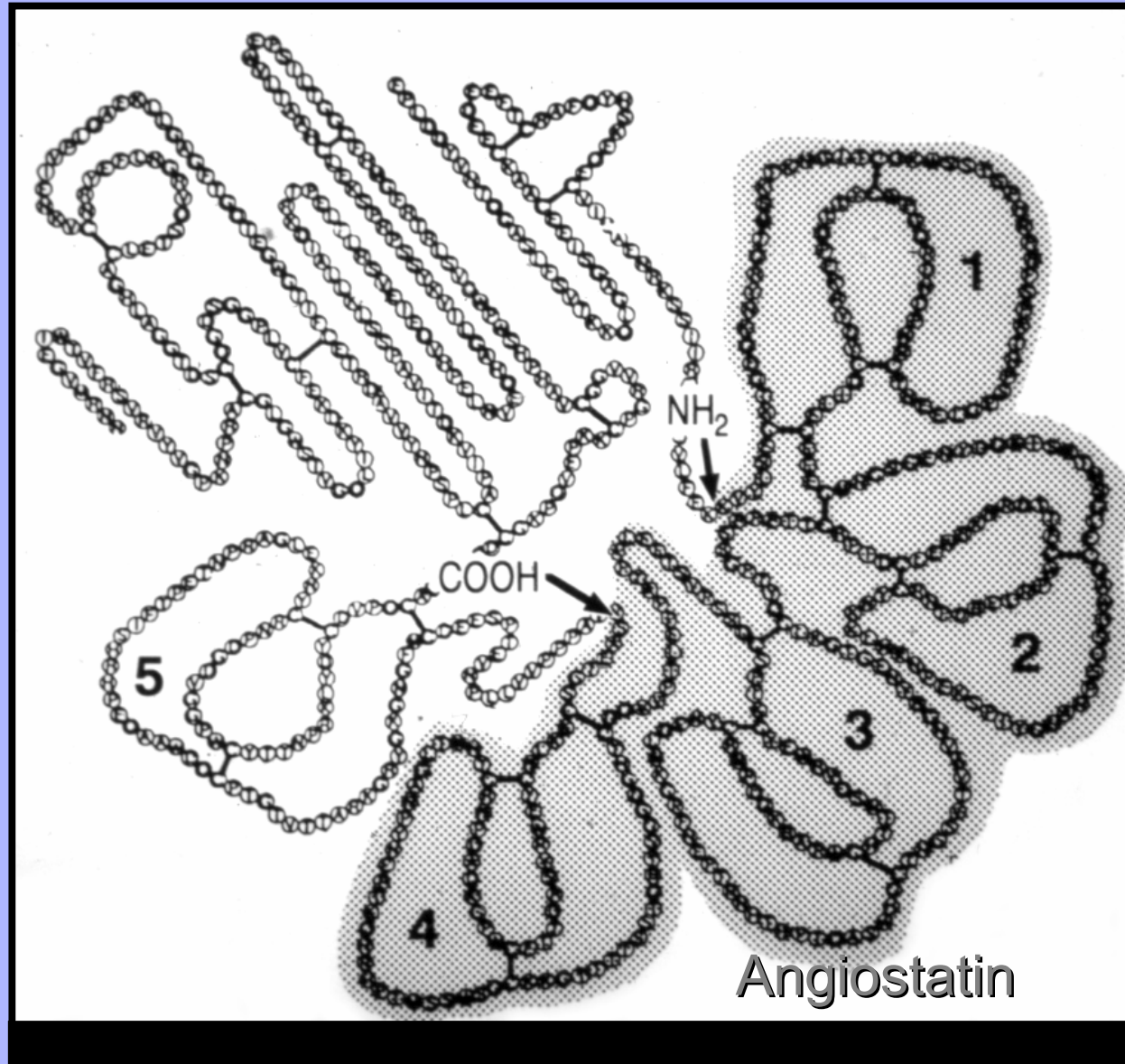
Primary tumor  
present

5 days after removal of  
primary tumor

# Angiogenesis Inhibition

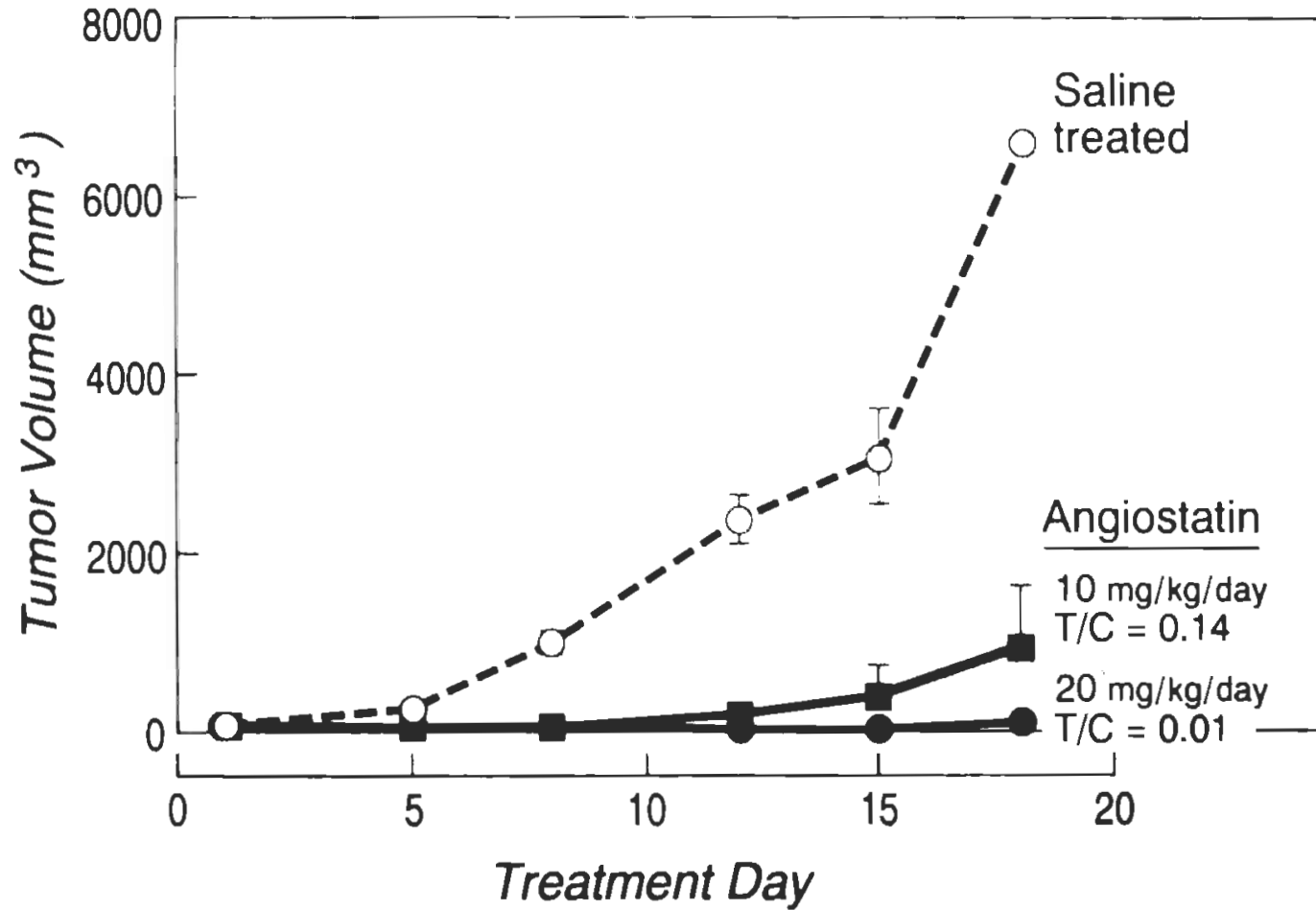
<i>Maximum Diameter</i>	Dormant micro-metastases (150 - 200 $\mu\text{m}$ )	Growing macro-metastases (1000 - >5000 $\mu\text{m}$ )
Proliferation Rate (BrdU)	40%	40%
Angiogenesis (Factor VIII)	0 or $\pm$	++++
Apoptosis Rate (TUNEL)	7%	2%

# Plasminogen

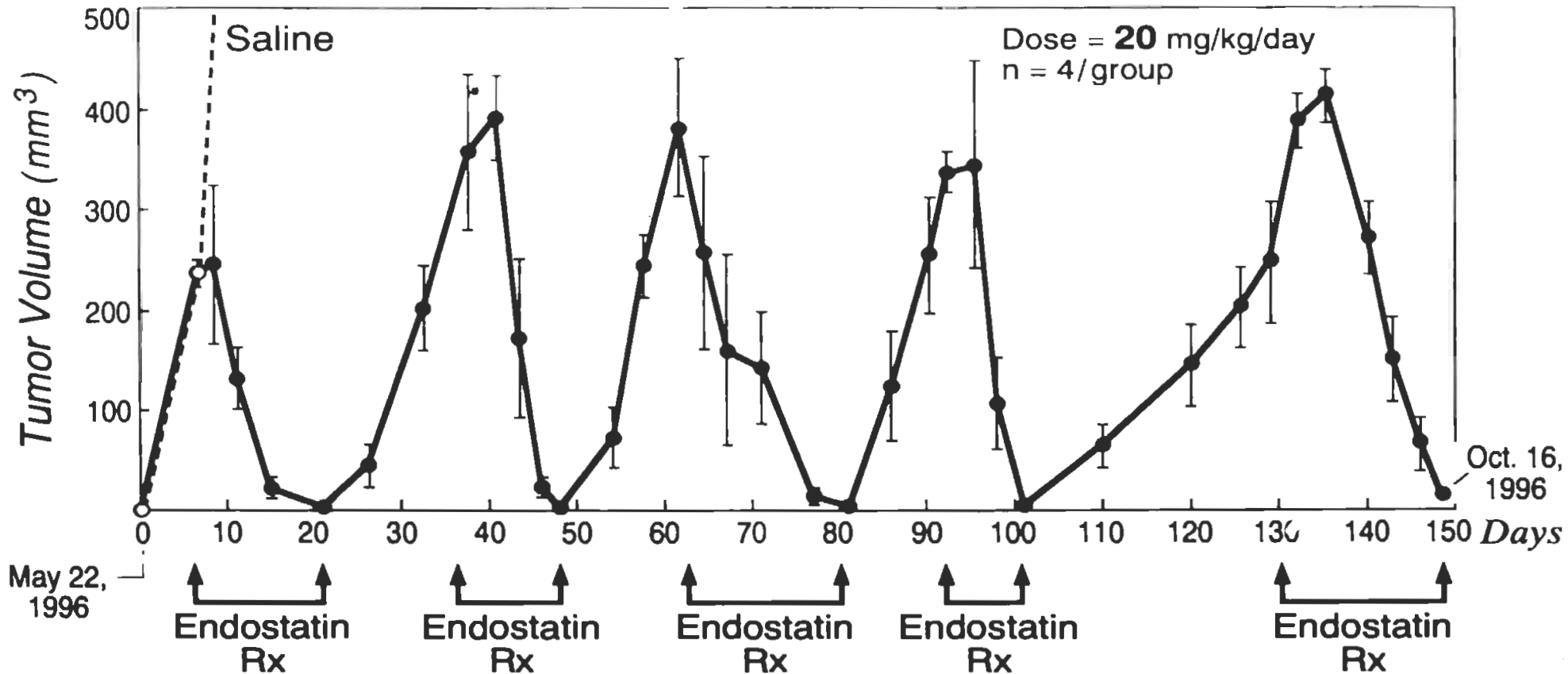




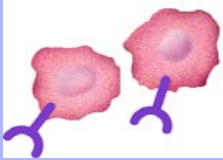
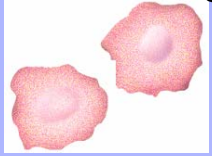
# Treatment of Lewis Lung Carcinoma with Recombinant Mouse Angiostatin (*E. coli*)



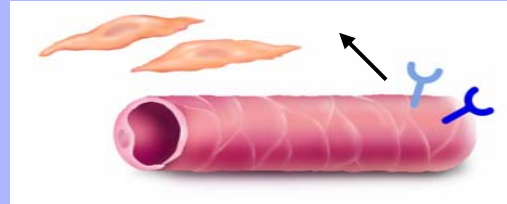
## Cycled Dormancy Therapy of Lewis Lung Carcinoma with Recombinant Mouse Endostatin (*E. coli*)



# Vasculogenesis



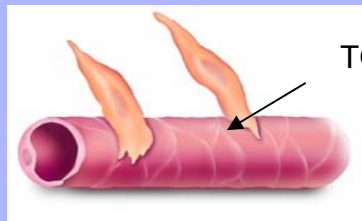
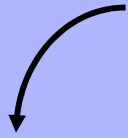
VEGF120  
VEGF164  
VEGF188



**immature vessel**



regression



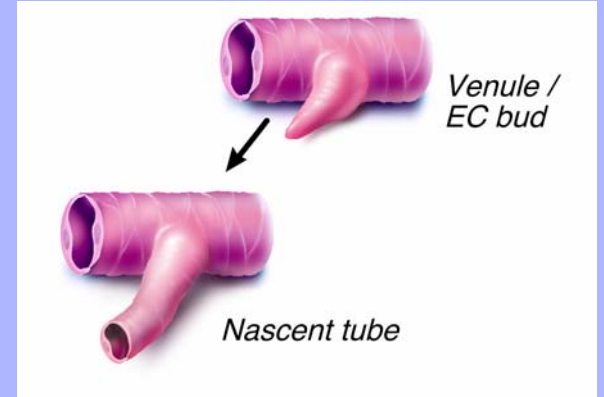
TGFB



**mature vessel**

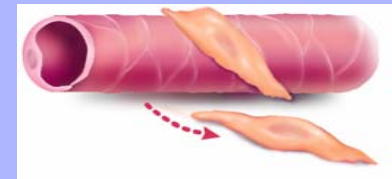
- pericyte differentiation
- endothelial growth inhibition and differentiation
- basement membrane production

# Angiogenesis



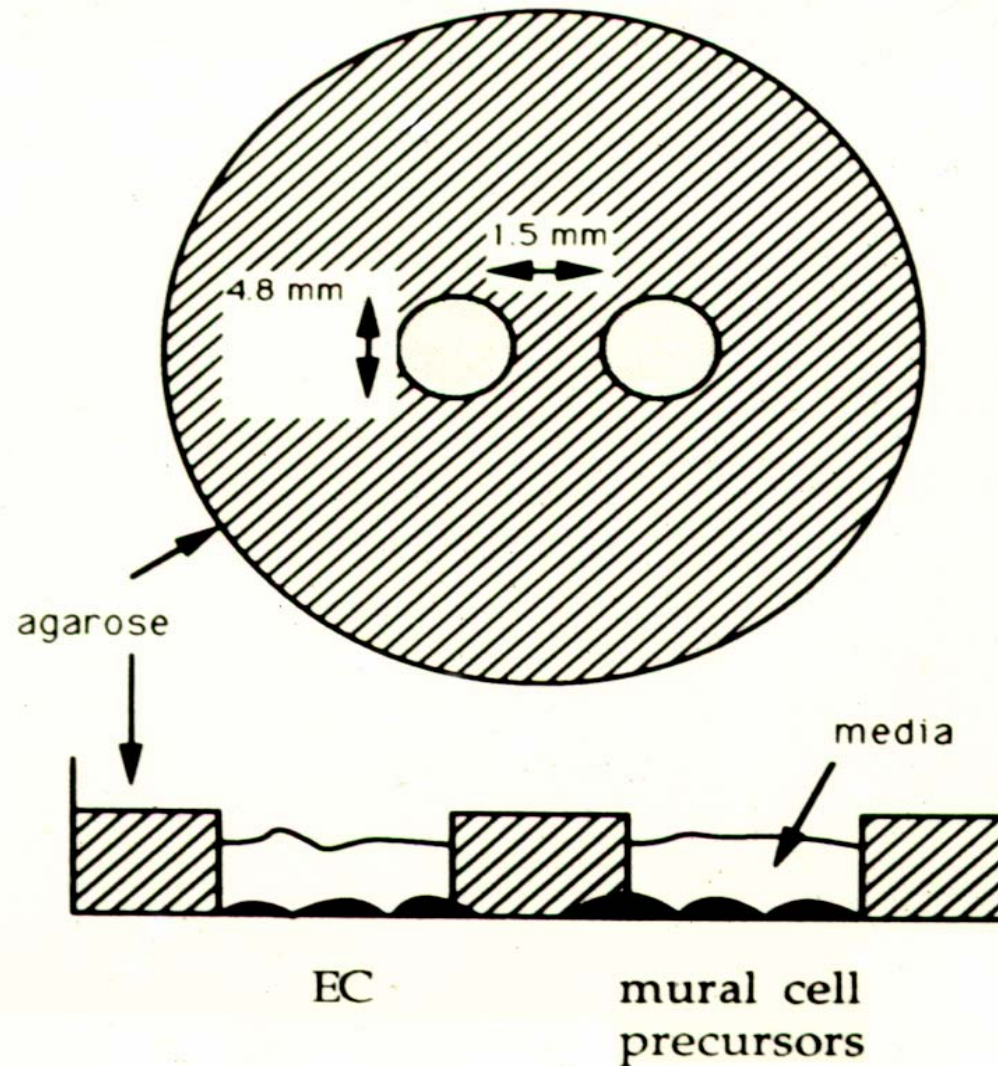
- mesenchymal migration and proliferation

# Neovascularization



Inflammation, neoplasia, injury

# Investigation of the Effects of Endothelial Cells on Mesenchymal Cell Migration

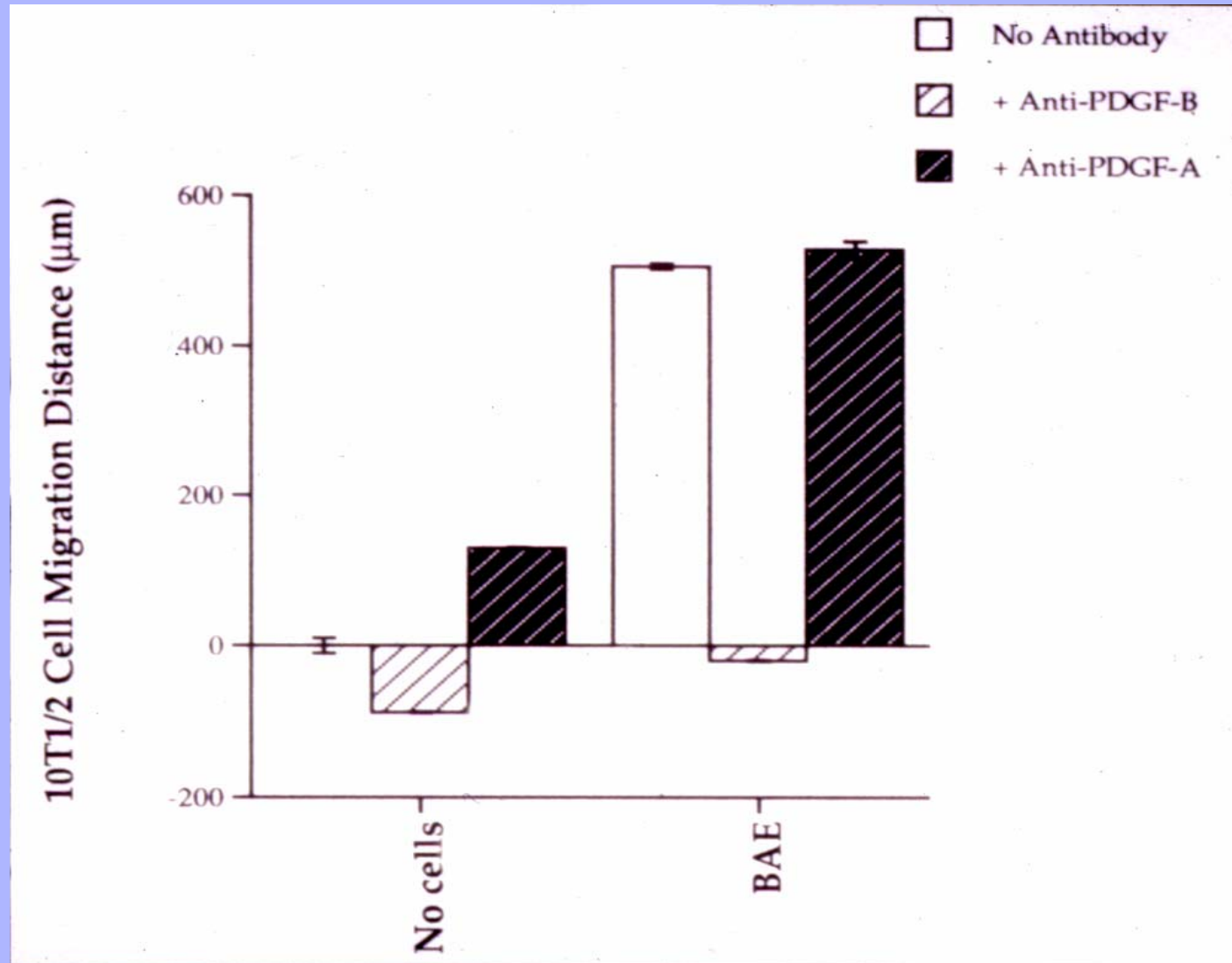


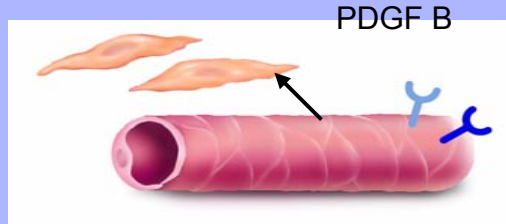
# Endothelial Cells Induce the Directed Migration of Mesenchymal Cells



Images removed for copyright reasons.

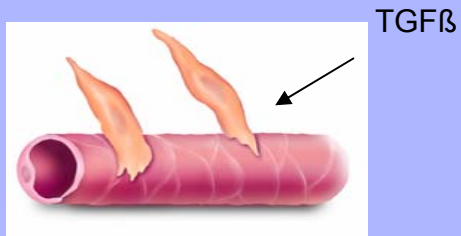
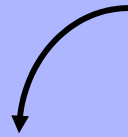
# Endothelial Cells Induce Mesenchymal Migration via Secretion of PDGF BB





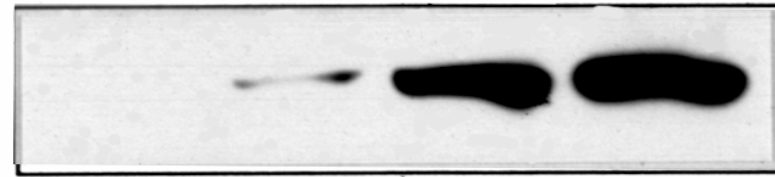
- *mesenchymal migration and proliferation*

**immature vessel**



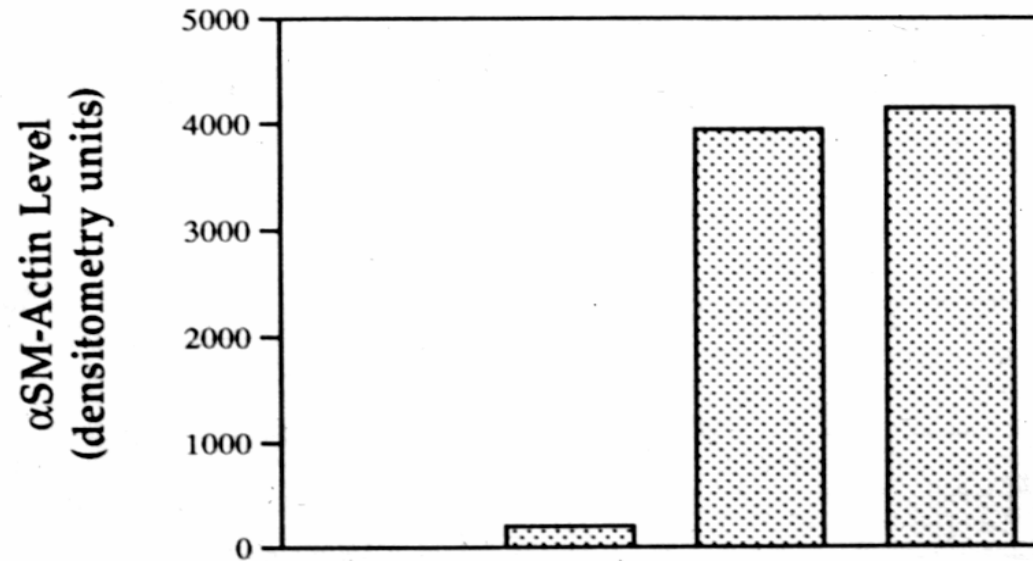
- *pericyte differentiation*
- *endothelial growth inhibition and differentiation*
- *basement membrane production*

# Endothelial Cell-Mesenchymal Coculture Induces Mesenchymal Differentiation to SMC/Pericytes



$\alpha$ SM-Actin

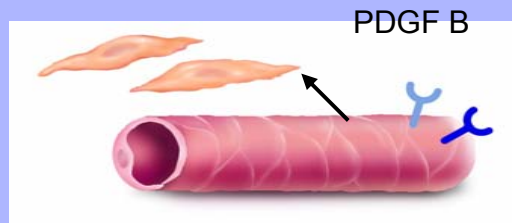
BAE  
10T1/2  
BAE-10T1/2  
Coculture  
BASMC







regression



- *mesenchymal migration and proliferation*

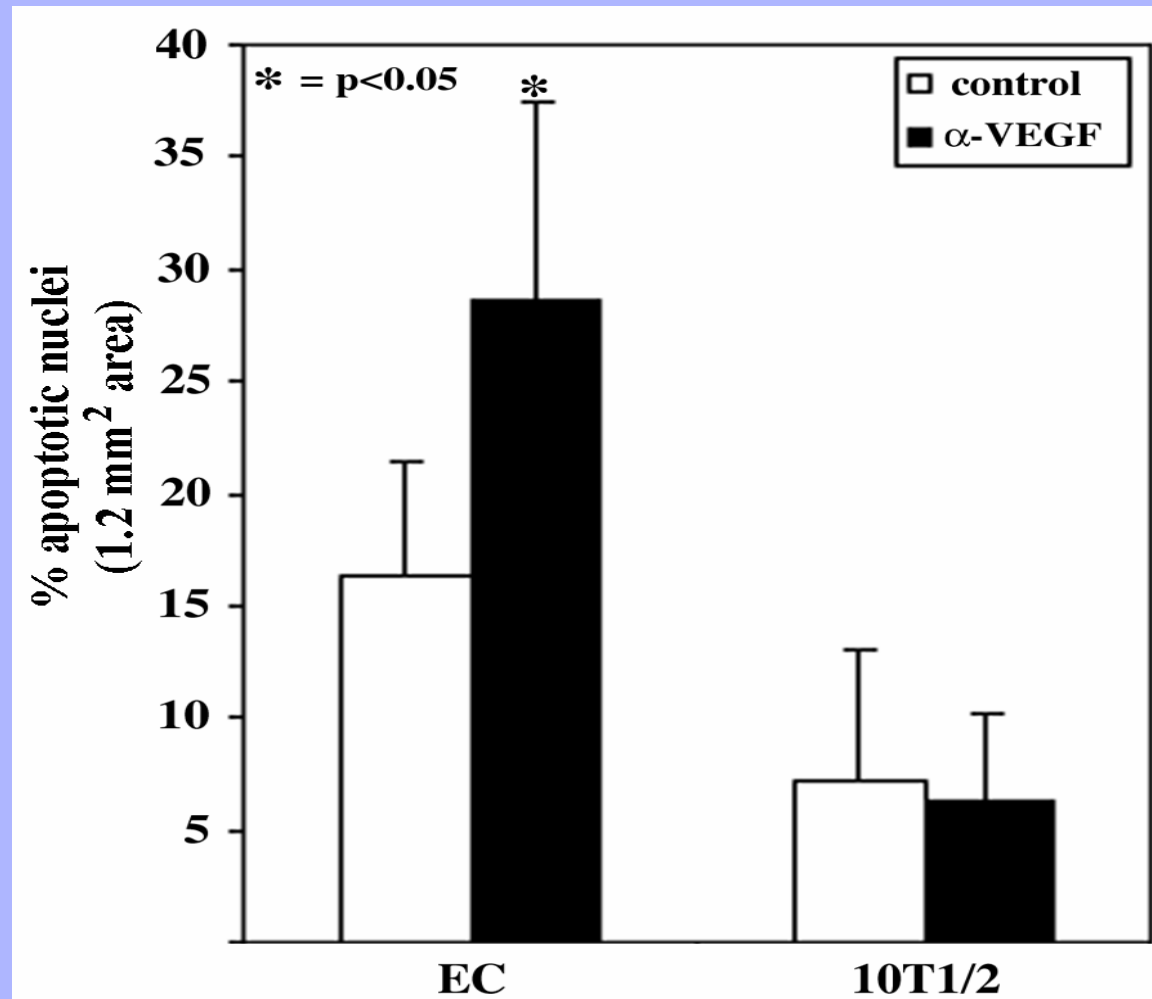
**immature vessel**



**mature, stable vessel**

Does VEGF act as a survival factor for retinal vascular endothelial cells?

# Effect of VEGF neutralization on EC survival in cocultures in vitro

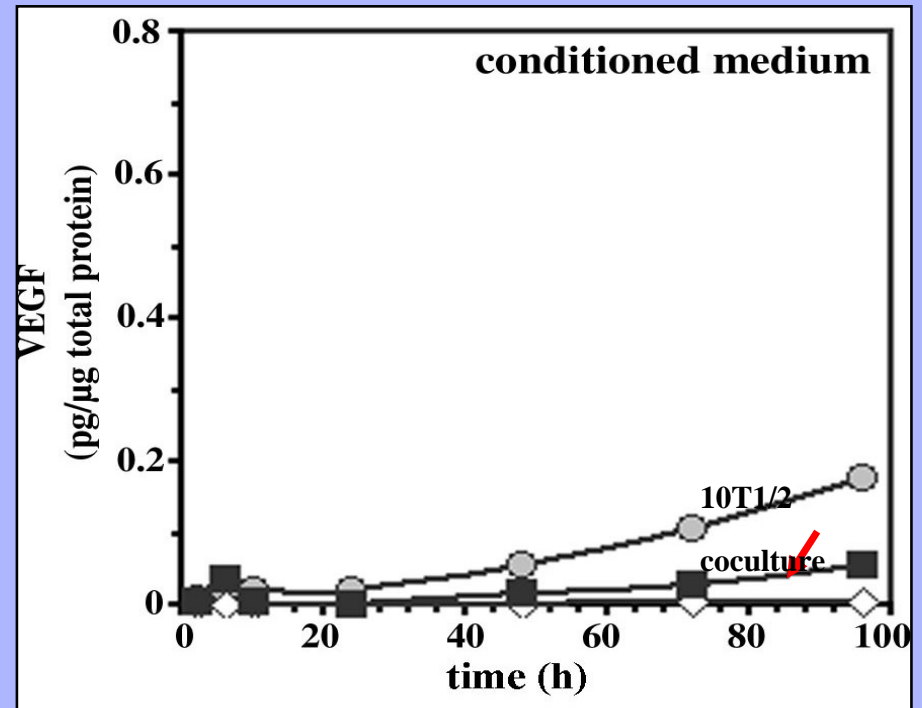
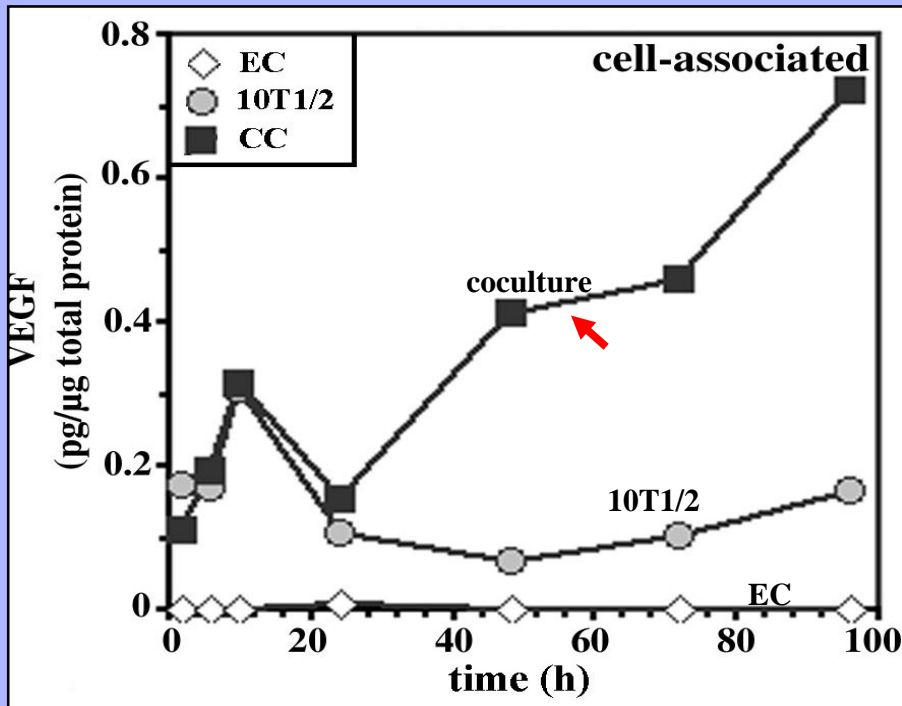


# Hypothesis

Retinal endothelial cell survival and function is mediated by pericyte production of VEGF.

Is differentiation of mesenchymal cells to pericytes associated with induction of VEGF production?

# EC-10T1/2 cell coculture lead to increased VEGF production

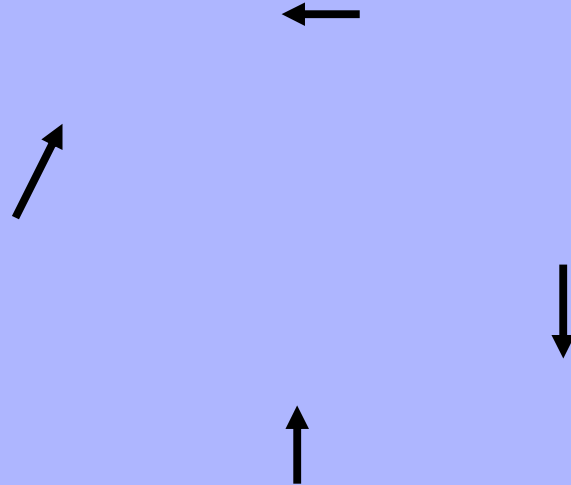


# Summary of Coculture Studies

- EC-10T1/2 cell coculture leads to increased VEGF synthesis (and differentiation to pericytes)
- Most of the VEGF remains cell associated
- The pericytes are the major source of the VEGF
- Induction of VEGF synthesis is due to TGF $\beta$  activation

# VEGF localization in pericytes in retinal flat mounts of P10 VEGF-LacZ mice

Image removed for copyright reasons.



# VEGF-LacZ Localization in Retinal Pericytes

**PE-CAM**

**NG2**

**$\beta$ -gal**

Image removed for copyright reasons.

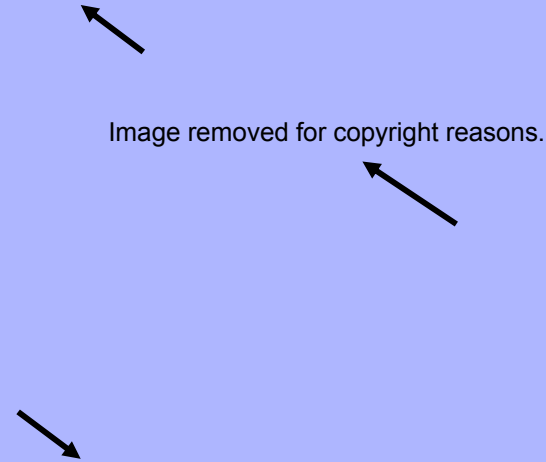


# VEGF-LacZ Localization to Retinal Pericytes in Trypsin Digests

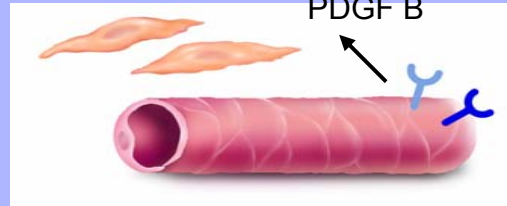
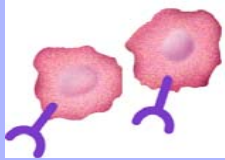
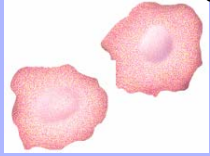
**NG2**  
**β-gal**

Image removed for copyright reasons.

# Pericytes in the Adult Retinal Vasculature Express VEGF



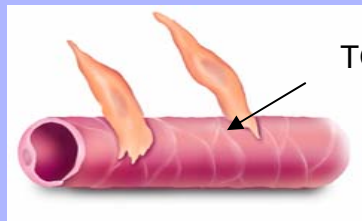
# Vasculogenesis



**immature vessel**

.....

regression



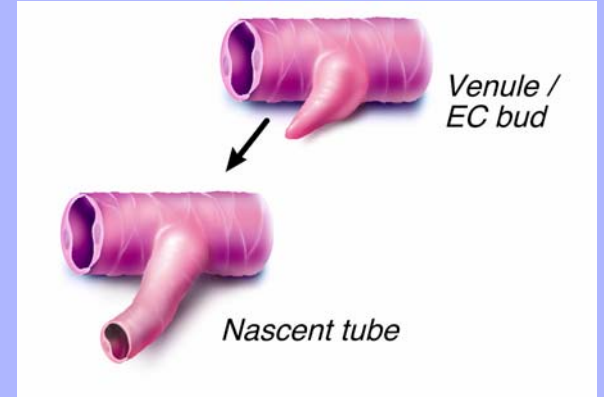
TGFB



**mature vessel**

- pericyte differentiation
- endothelial growth inhibition and differentiation
- basement membrane production

# Angiogenesis



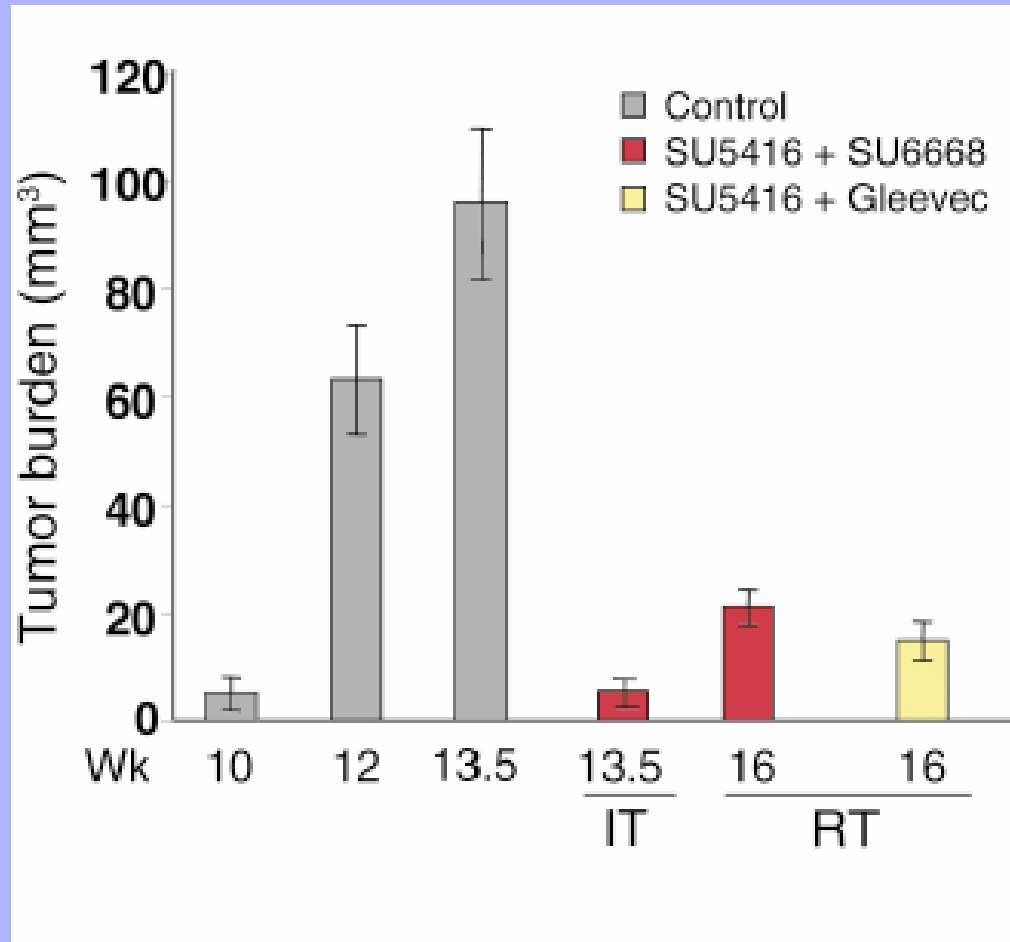
- mesenchymal migration and proliferation

# pericyte abnormalities in tumor vessels

Images removed for copyright reasons.

See: Fig. 4 (f, g, h) in Morikawa S, Baluk P, Kaidoh T, Haskell A, Jain RK, McDonald DM.  
"Abnormalities in pericytes on blood vessels and endothelial sprouts in tumors." *Am J Pathol*  
**160** (2002): 985-1000.

# effect of blocking VEGF and PDGF on vessel growth



# effect of blocking VEGF and PDGF on vessel morphology

Lectin = vessels

Desmin = pericytes

Images removed for copyright reasons.

See: Fig. 5 (g, h, i, j, k, l) in Bergers G, Song S, Meyer-Morse N, Bergsland E, Hanahan D. "Benefits of targeting both pericytes and endothelial cells in the tumor vasculature with kinase inhibitors." *J Clin Invest* **111** (2003): 1277-80.

Lectin = vessels

apoptosis

Lectin = vessels

Desmin = pericytes

# VEGF isoform gene structure



**VEGF 120**

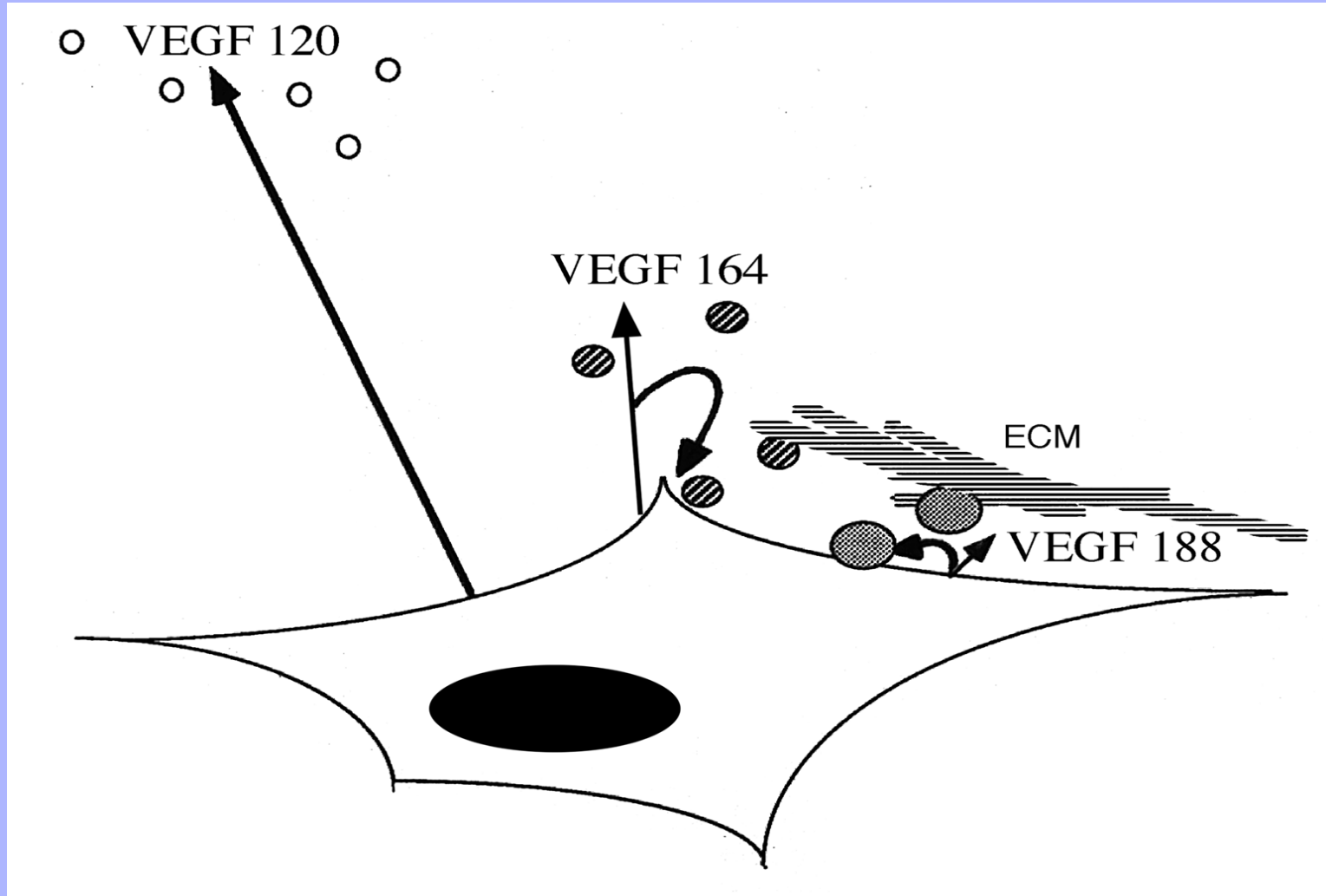


**VEGF 164**



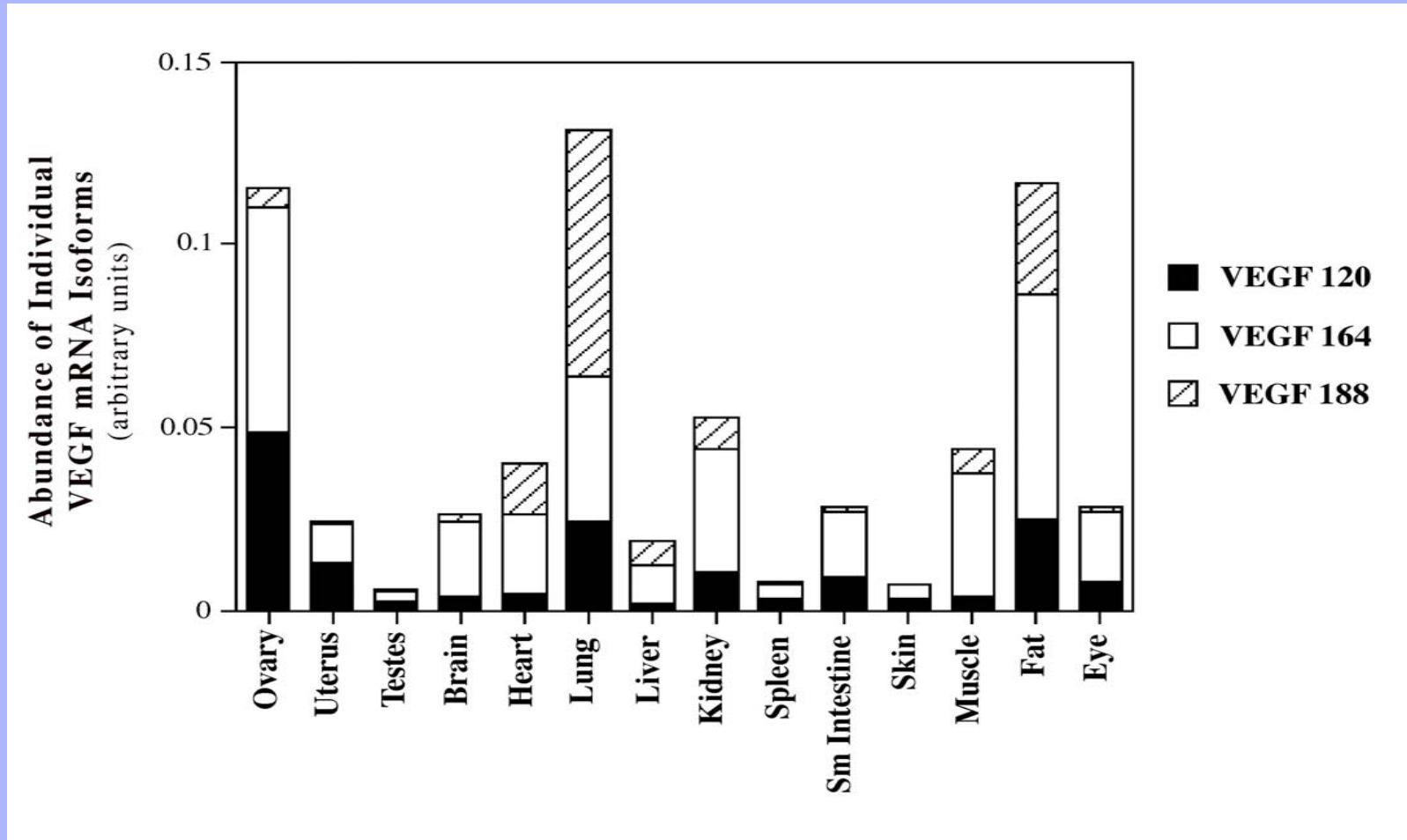
**VEGF 188**

# Differential Localization of Mouse VEGF Isoforms





# VEGF Isoform Distribution in Adult Mouse Tissues



# VEGF mRNA Expression in P0.5 Mouse Lung

Images removed for copyright reasons.

# Lung Structure of P0.5 wt and VEGF120 Mice

Images removed for copyright reasons.

**wt**

**VEGF120/120**

# VEGF expression in the kidney

$\beta$ -gal, PECAM

Images removed for copyright reasons.

# VEGF expression in the choroid plexus of the brain

$\beta$ -gal

$\beta$ -gal, PECAM

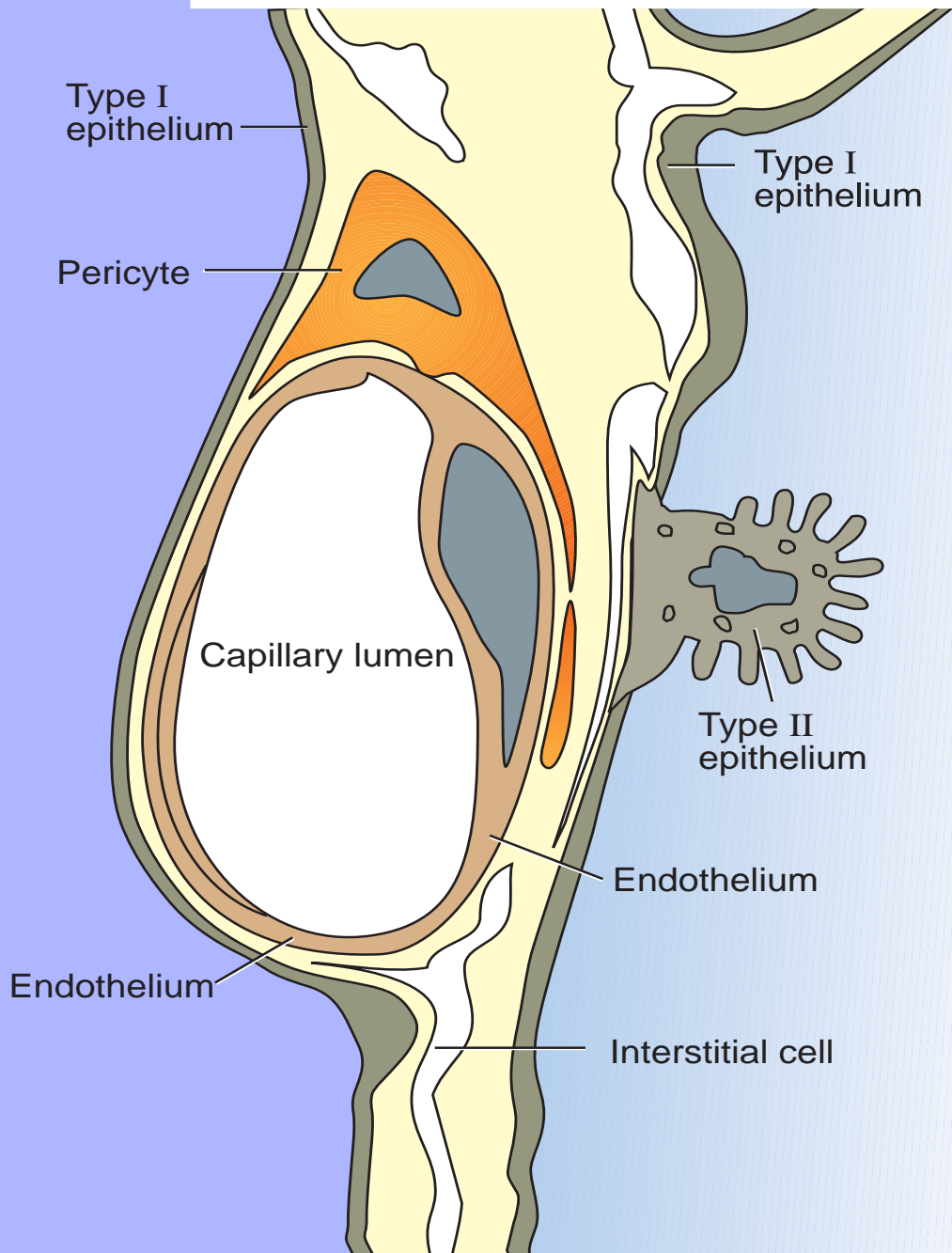
Images removed for copyright reasons.

# VEGF expression in the choroid

Images removed for copyright reasons.

**50μm**





Type I  
epithelium

Type I  
epithelium

Pericyte

Capillary lumen

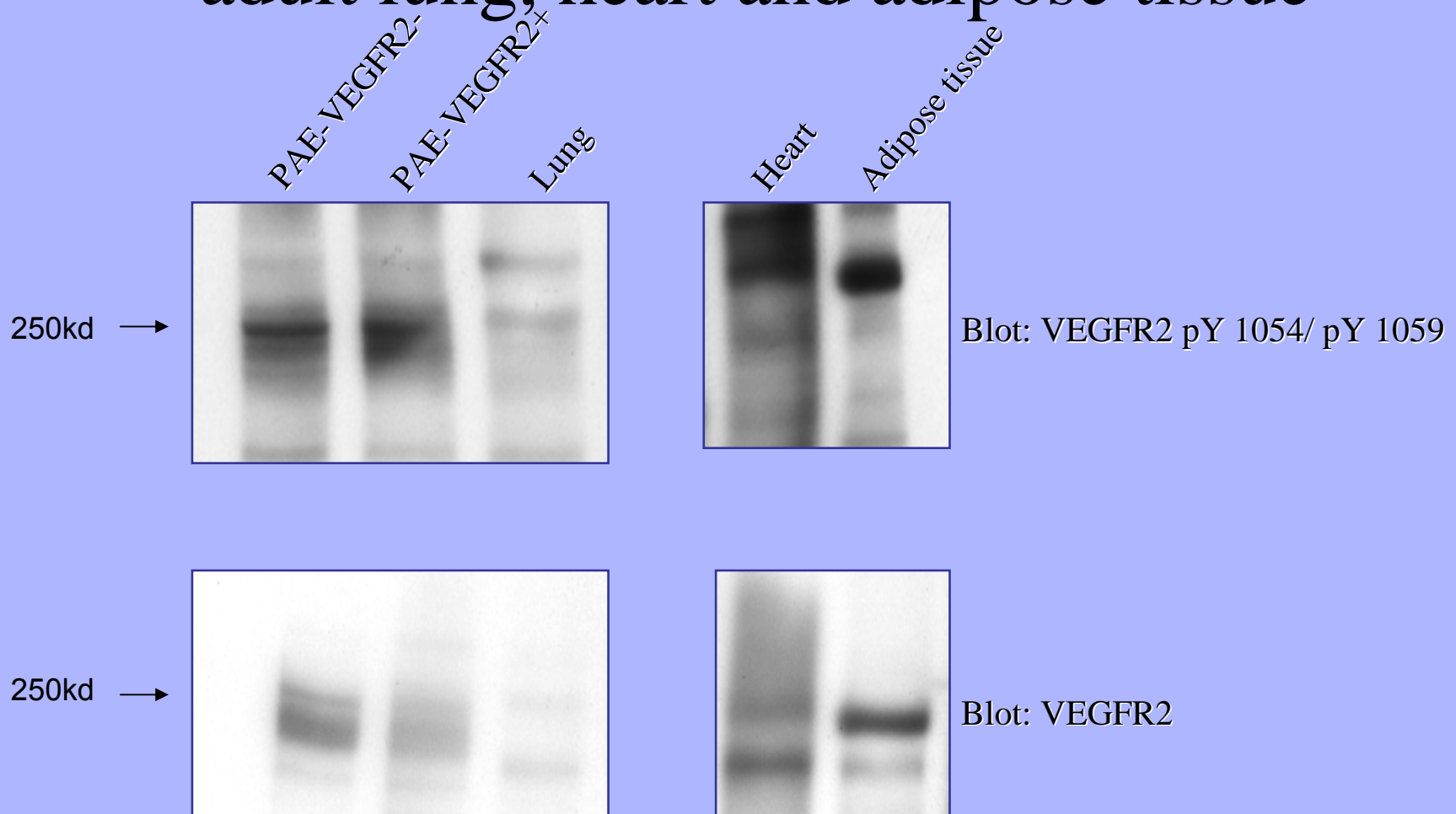
Type II  
epithelium

Endothelium

Endothelium

Interstitial cell

# VEGFR2 is constitutively activated in the adult lung, heart and adipose tissue





# Effect of VEGF inhibition in the lung

Images removed for copyright reasons.

See: Fig. 1 (a, b) and 4 (a, b) in Kasahara Y, Tuder RM, Taraseviciene-Stewart L, Le Cras TD, Abman S, Hirth PK, Waltenberger J, Voelkel NF. "Inhibition of VEGF receptors causes lung cell apoptosis and emphysema." *J Clin Invest* **106** (2000): 1311-1319.

Caspase3

# Effect of VEGF inhibition on tracheal vessels

Images removed for copyright reasons.

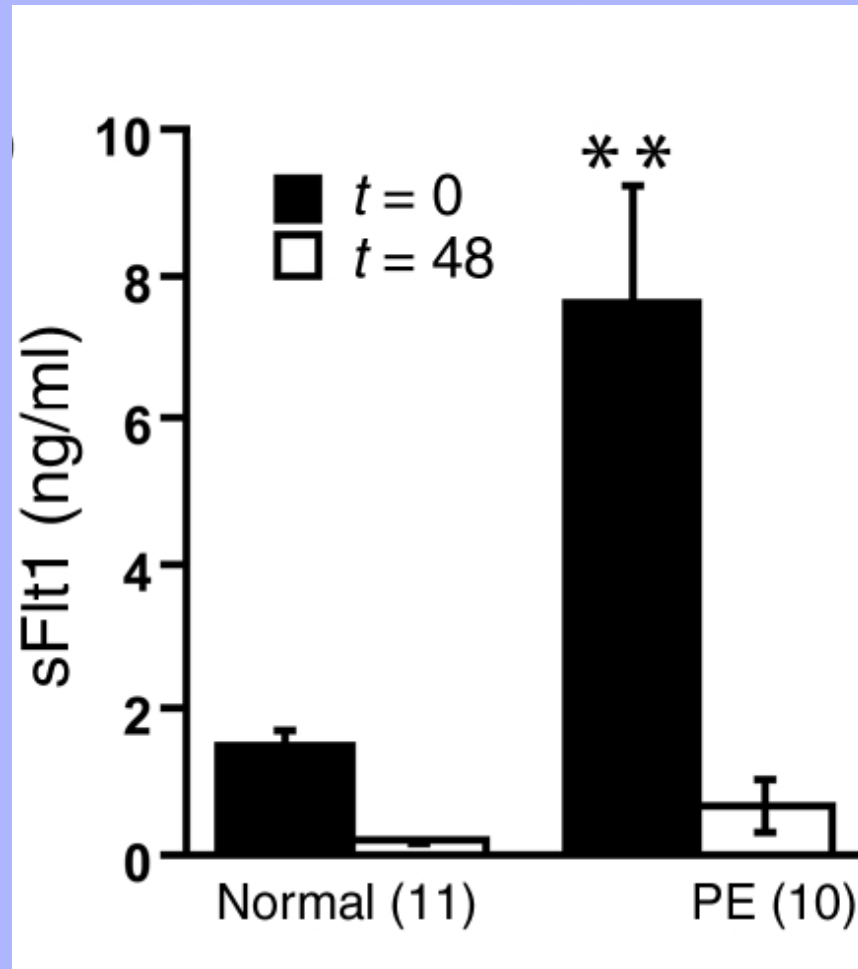
See: Fig. 1 in Inai T, Mancuso M, Hashizume H, Baffert F, Haskell A, Baluk P, Hu-Lowe DD, Shalinsky DR, Thurston G, Yancopoulos GD, McDonald DM. "Inhibition of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) signaling in cancer causes loss of endothelial fenestrations, regression of tumor vessels, and appearance of basement membrane ghosts." *Am J Pathol* **165** (2004): 35-52.

Control

AG013736 : 2 days

10days

# Serum levels of VEGF-A and sFlt-1 in preeclamptic patients

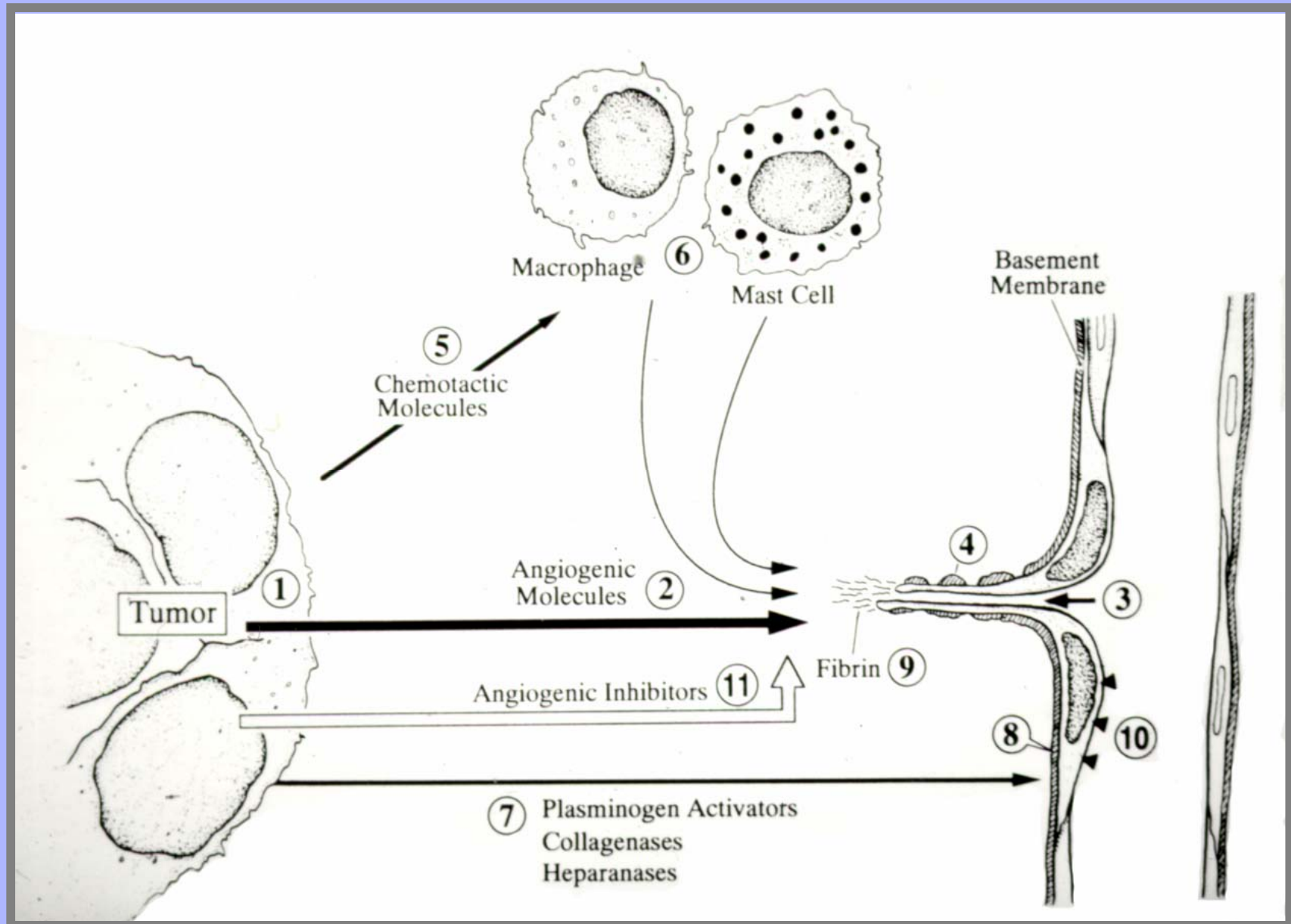


# Effect of VEGF inhibition in the kidney

Images removed for copyright reasons.

See: Fig. 6 (a) in Maynard SE, Min JY, Merchan J, Lim KH, Li J, Mondal S, Libermann TA, Morgan JP, Sellke FW, Stillman IE, Epstein FH, Sukhatme VP, Karumanchi SA. "Excess placental soluble fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (sFlt1) may contribute to endothelial dysfunction, hypertension, and proteinuria in preeclampsia." *J Clin Invest* **111** (2003): 649-658.

# Antiangiogenic Therapy: Points of Attack



# Anti-Angiogenic Therapies in Clinical Trial

- Metalloproteinase inhibitors (Merimastat)
- Anti-VEGF
- Anti-VEGFR2
- Interferon alpha
- Interleukin 12
- Squalamine (cartilage-derived)
- Thalidomide
- TNP-470
- Anti-integrins
- Various cryptic fragments (e.g.angiostatin and endostatin)

## TUMOR- STARVING DRUG CLEARS TRIALS

Author(s): Raja Mishra, Globe Staff Date: June 2, 2003 Page: A1  
Section: National/Foreign CHICAGO –

For the first time, a cancer treatment based on the groundbreaking work of Harvard's Dr. Judah Folkman has cleared clinical trials and is expected to be widely available soon to US patients.

The drug, called Avastin, extended the life spans of test colon cancer patients, shrank tumors in some cases, and overall delayed relapses, without the one rous side effects characteristic of many cancer treatments, according to a study of the drug's efficacy, presented here yesterday at the American Society of Clinical Oncology conference. While it could take months for the Food and Drug Administration to approve Avastin, pending review of the data, specialists predicted colon cancer patients around the country would have access to the drug sometime next year. ....