

Impaired recruitment of bone-marrow- derived endothelial and hematopoietic precursor cells blocks tumor angiogenesis and growth

**Antonello De Bari
Mériadec Morrier
Yves Paychère**

Cancer Biology II

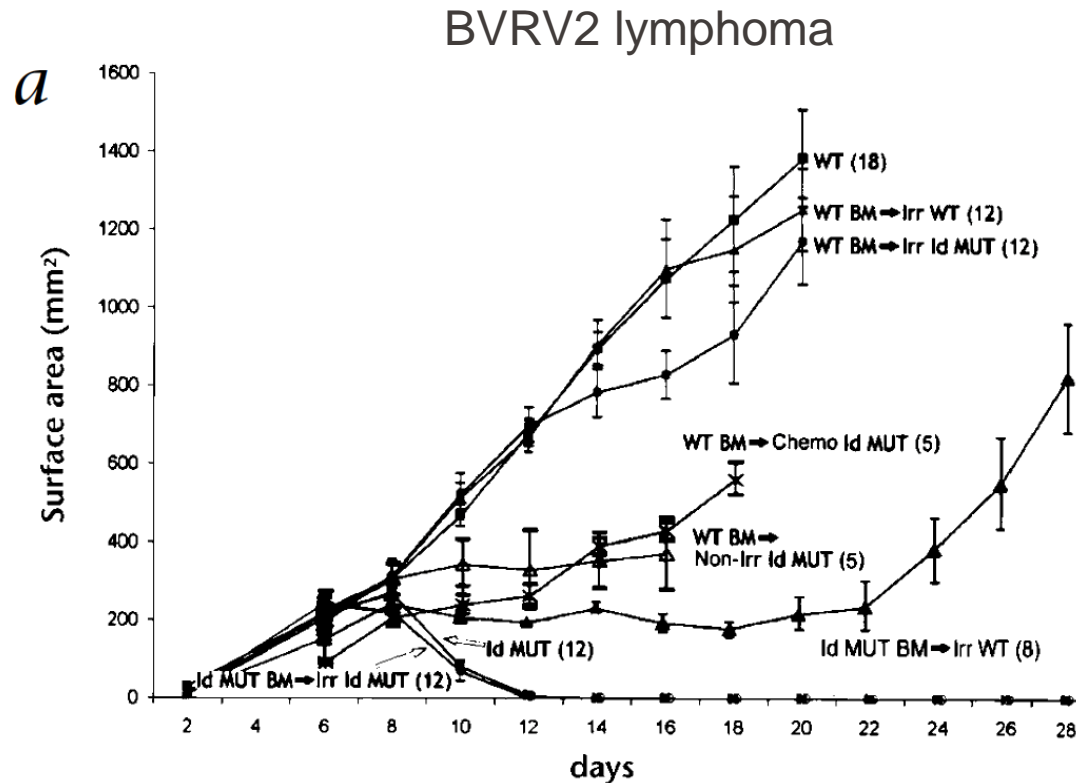
Introduction and Methods

Mouse models: Id mutant, rosa-26

- Id1+/- Id3-/- double-mutant mouse embryos display vascular malformations
- Adult mice with reduced Id gene dosages cannot support neo-angiogenesis when challenged with tumor
- Rosa-26 mice express the β -gal transgene in all tissues
 - Used as WT bone marrow (BM) donor
- Von Willebrand factor (vWF) is an endothelial cell marker up-regulated by angiogenesis factors

Results

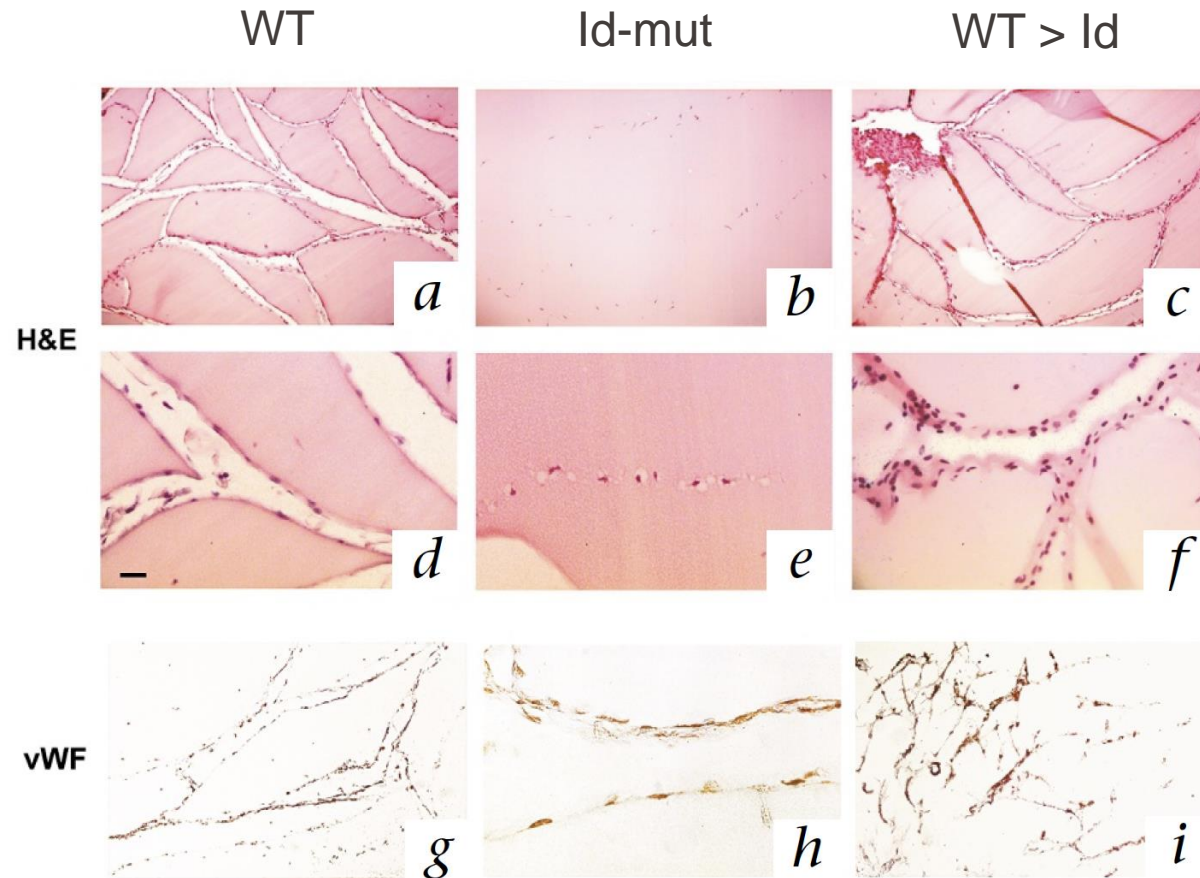
Transplantation of BM restores Id-mutant angiogenic defects



Irradiation and engraftment. 4 weeks later, tumor challenge:

- WT BM transplantation allows tumor growth
- BM-derived precursor cells are required for tumor growth (early stages at least)
- The tumor growth is not likely to be due to vascular alterations caused by the irradiation

Transplantation of BM restores Id-mutant angiogenic defects



- VEGF-loaded Matrigel plug assay

	WT	Id-mut	WT > Id
Vascular channel formation	Yes	No	Yes

- Numerous vWF+ sprouting vessels (g, i)

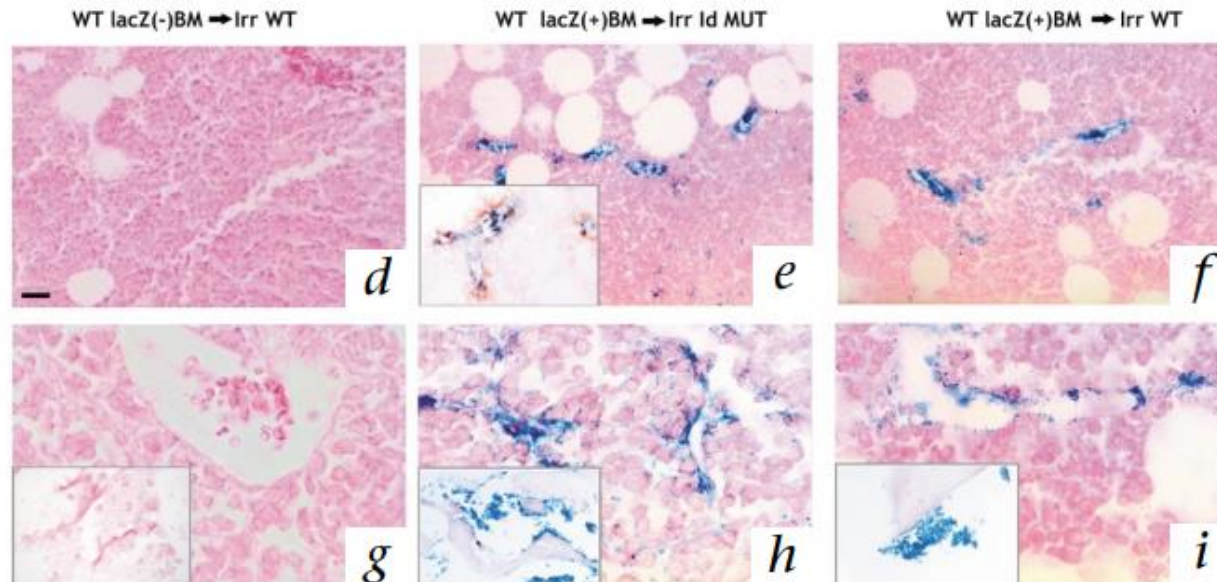
"These data demonstrate that wild-type BM contributes to the restoration of vascular channels in Id-mutant host mice in a non-tumor setting"

Id3 expression



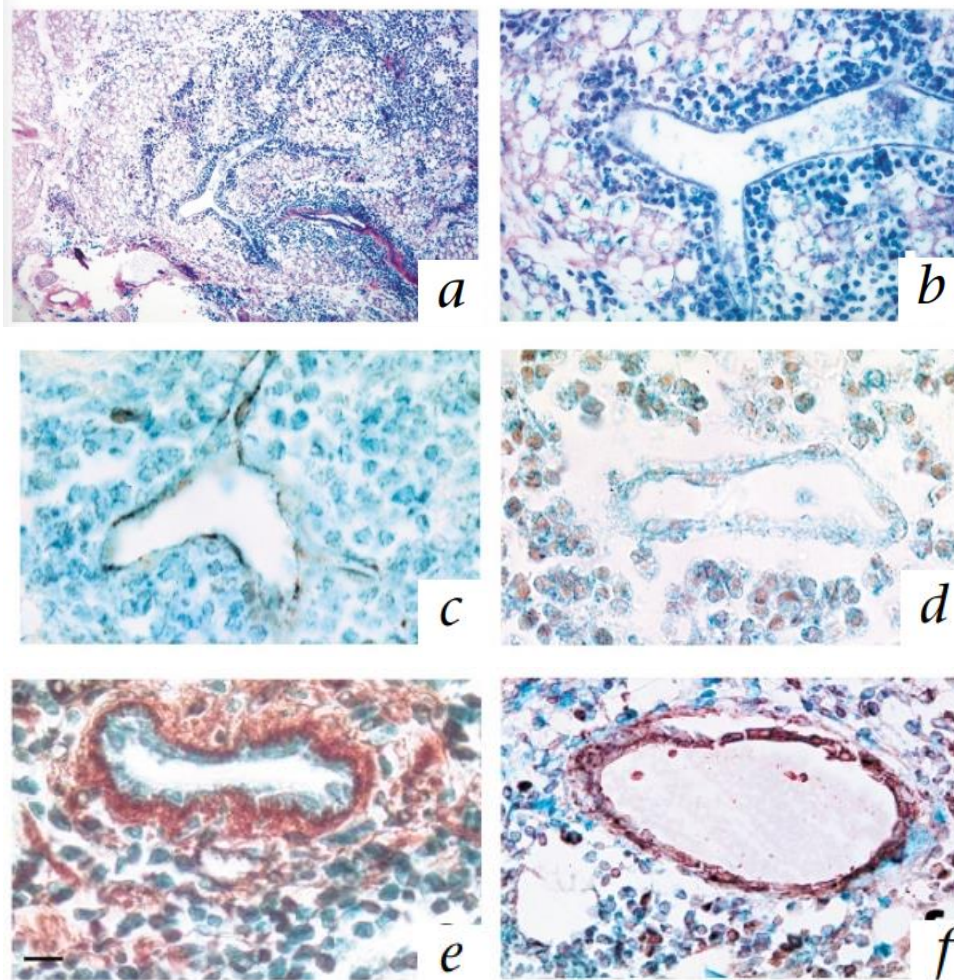
- ID3 detected by RNA in situ (a) and colocalize with vWF (c)

βgal



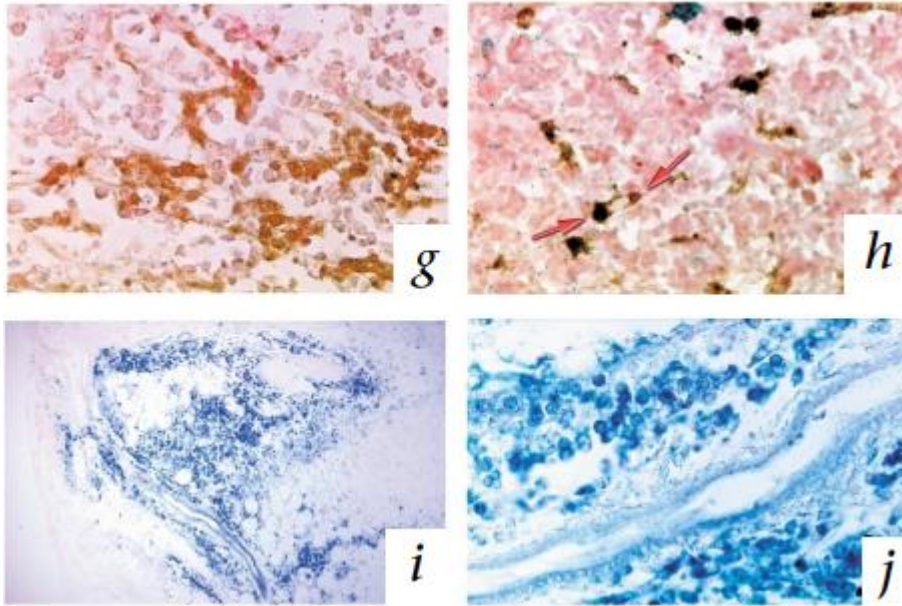
- LacZ+ vessels with vWF (e)
- Even in WT mice, BM-derived cells are incorporated into tumor vasculature

Transplantation of VEGF-mobilized cells into lethally irradiated Id-mutant mice rescue hematopoiesis

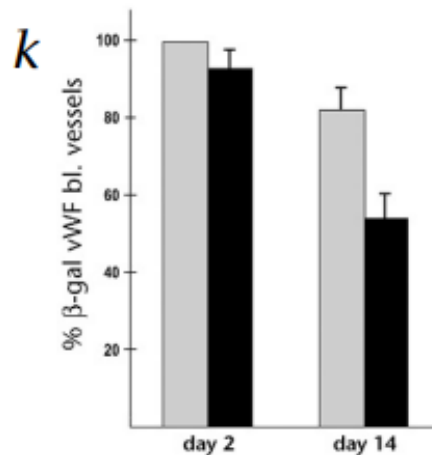


- transplantation of VEGF-mobilized LacZ⁺ cells and tumor implantation
- LacZ⁺ cells detected in blood vessels
- vWF⁺ LacZ⁺ vessels (C) surrounded by VEGFR1⁺ LacZ⁺ mononuclear cells (d)
- The VEGFR1⁺ cells are of myeloid origin (MOMA⁺) (e)
- the cells in the lumen are of endothelial origin (VE-cadherin⁺) (f)

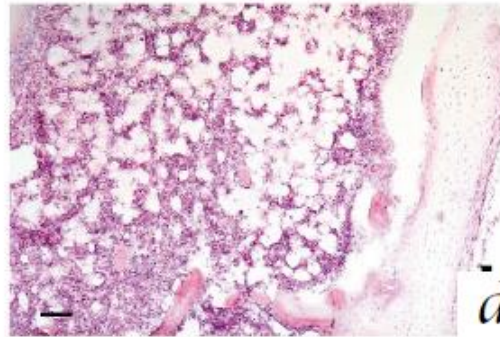
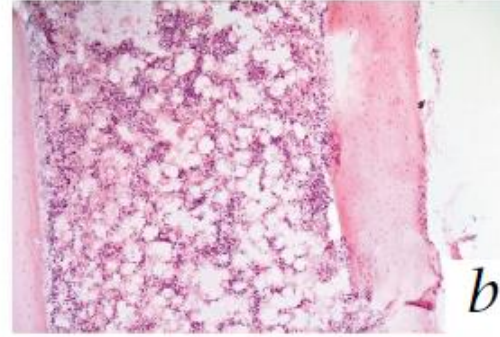
Tumor type influence



- ID mutant micro-transplanted with wt BM → wt cells incorporated into tumor vessels (β-gal stained in brown) (g and h)
- Same results if we change the tumor type (B6RV2 to LLC) (i,j)
- The tumor type influence the persistence of BM-derived precursors in tumor angiogenesis

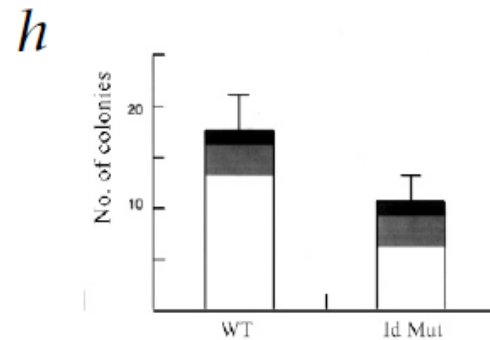
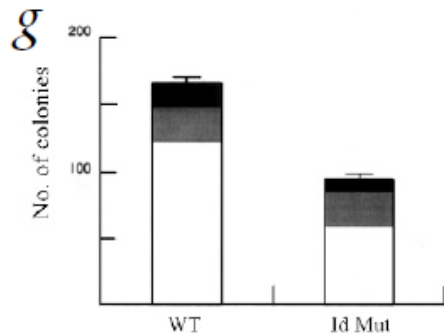
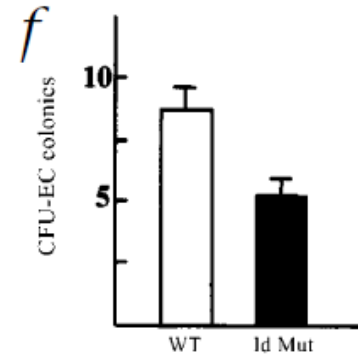
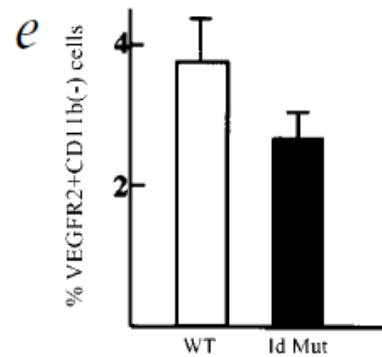


VEGF induces ID3 expression in the BM



- WT mice were infected with AdVEGF or control virus
- VEGF induced ID3 expression (shown in c and d)

Different cell populations between wild type and ID mutants



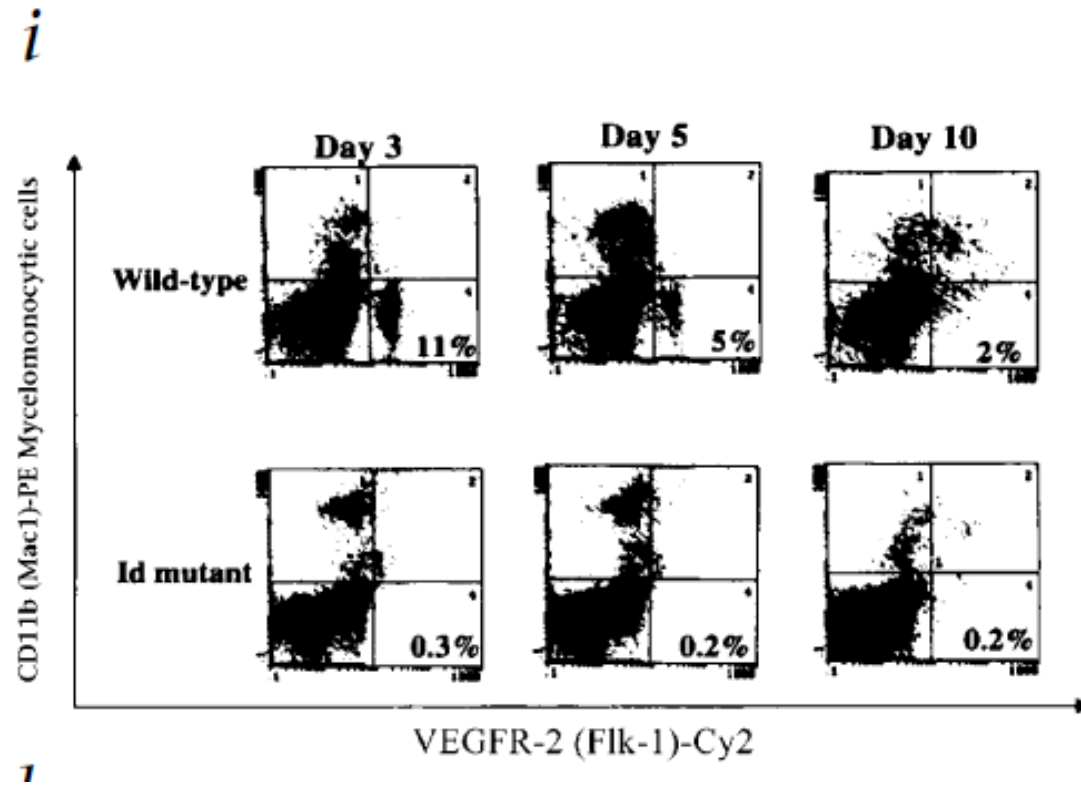
- Less VEGFR2(+) CD11(-) in ID mutant BM

- Less BM (g) and splenic (h) hematopoietic progenitors

- But hypothesis :

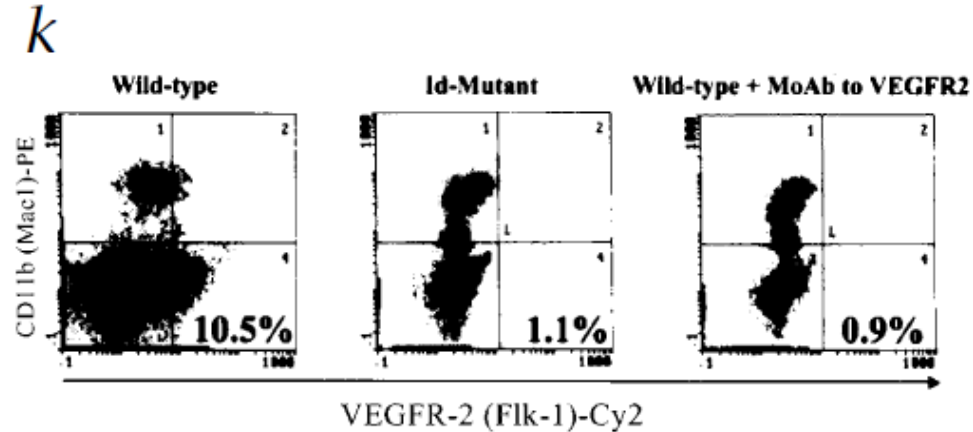
Their impaired recruitment is more likely to be responsible for tumor resistance in Id-mutant mice than the absolute decrease in the number of the BM precursors.

VEGF fails to recruit VEGFR2+ CD11- CEPs in ID mutants



- WT and mutant mice were infected with AdVEGF
- Induced apparition of VEGFR2+ Cd11- cells among PBMC in WT but not in ID mutant
- Colony forming assay shows that these were CEPs rather than mature ECs

Same results when inoculating B6RV2 cells and precisions on the role of VEGFR2

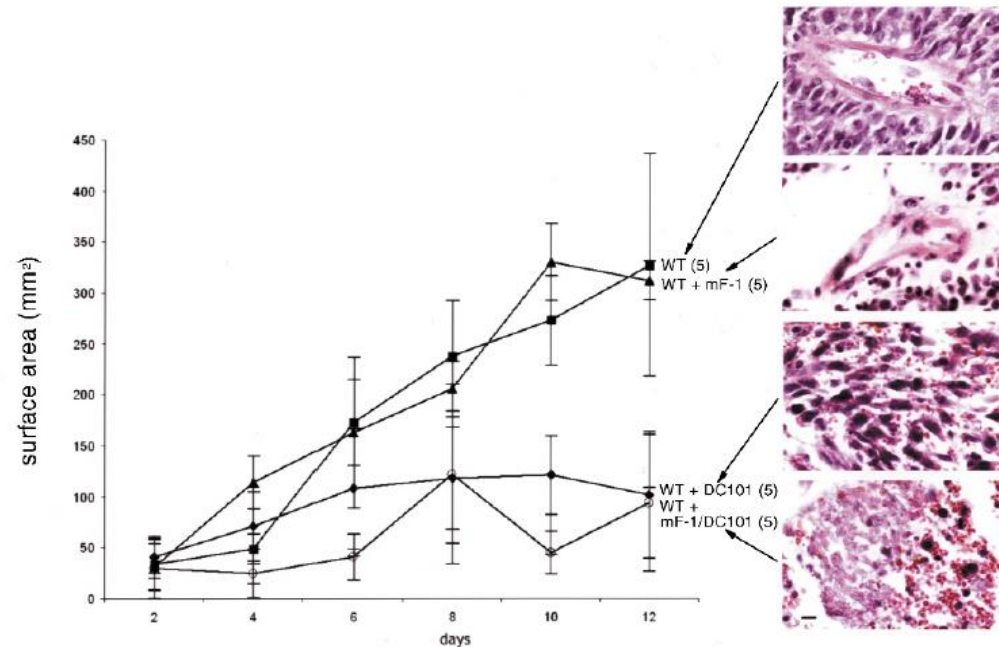


- WT and mutant mice were inoculated with B6RV2 cells
- VEGFR2 helps but is not necessary in this process (cf. third condition)

- VEGFR1+CD11b+ are only modestly fewer in ID mutants but failed to expand to VEGF in long-term BM cultures

Inhibiting VEGFR signaling blocks tumor growth

→ Final hypothesis: Both VEGFR2+ CEPs and VEGFR1+ myeloid precursors would be needed in early angiogenesis ?



- Tumoric (LLC/B6RV2) mice treated with anti-VEGFR1 (mF-1) or anti VEGFR2 (DC101) or both antibodies

Conclusion: "Collectively, these data suggest that inhibition of both VEGFR1 and VEGFR2 signaling blocks early phases of tumor growth by blocking the recruitment of VEGF-responsive BM precursors."

**Thank You for your
attention**