

3e Rencontre Patients de l'Association A.R.T.U.R - Jeudi 2 Avril 2009
Theatre du Rond Point. Champs Elysees. Paris

Vers un traitement personnalise du cancer du rein?



**Evaluation des rythmes biologiques de la relation hôte-tumeur:
validation de cibles cliniques, génomiques et pharmaco-thérapeutiques**

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***" Le savant n'est pas l'homme
qui fournit les vraies réponses,
c'est celui qui pose les vraies questions."***

Claude Levi Strauss

Le Cancer n'est pas seulement une maladie d'un tissu ou de cellules.

C'est aussi une maladie de l'hôte (le patient), interactive et évolutive (localisée, récidivante, ou métastatique).

Si souvent le diagnostic de cancer s'arrête au niveau du diagnostic pathologique,

- La maladie ne s'arrête ni le jour ou la nuit, ni les samedis dimanches et jours feries...**

- Un individu sain ou un patient atteint de cancer possèdent une horloge biologique et la tumeur crée ses propres rythmes!**

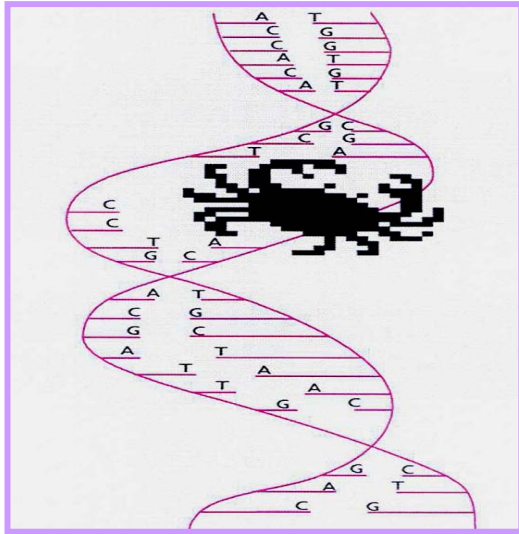
.....Il est donc temps de reconsidérer la temporalité clinique, génomique et pharmacologique de la relation hôte-tumeur

Que signifie traitement personnalisée du cancer en 2009?

- Pourquoi personnaliser ?**
- Qui (genetique ?)**
- Quand ?**
- Comment ?**
- Criteres de vulnerabilite epigenomique (vie sociale de 24h)**
-



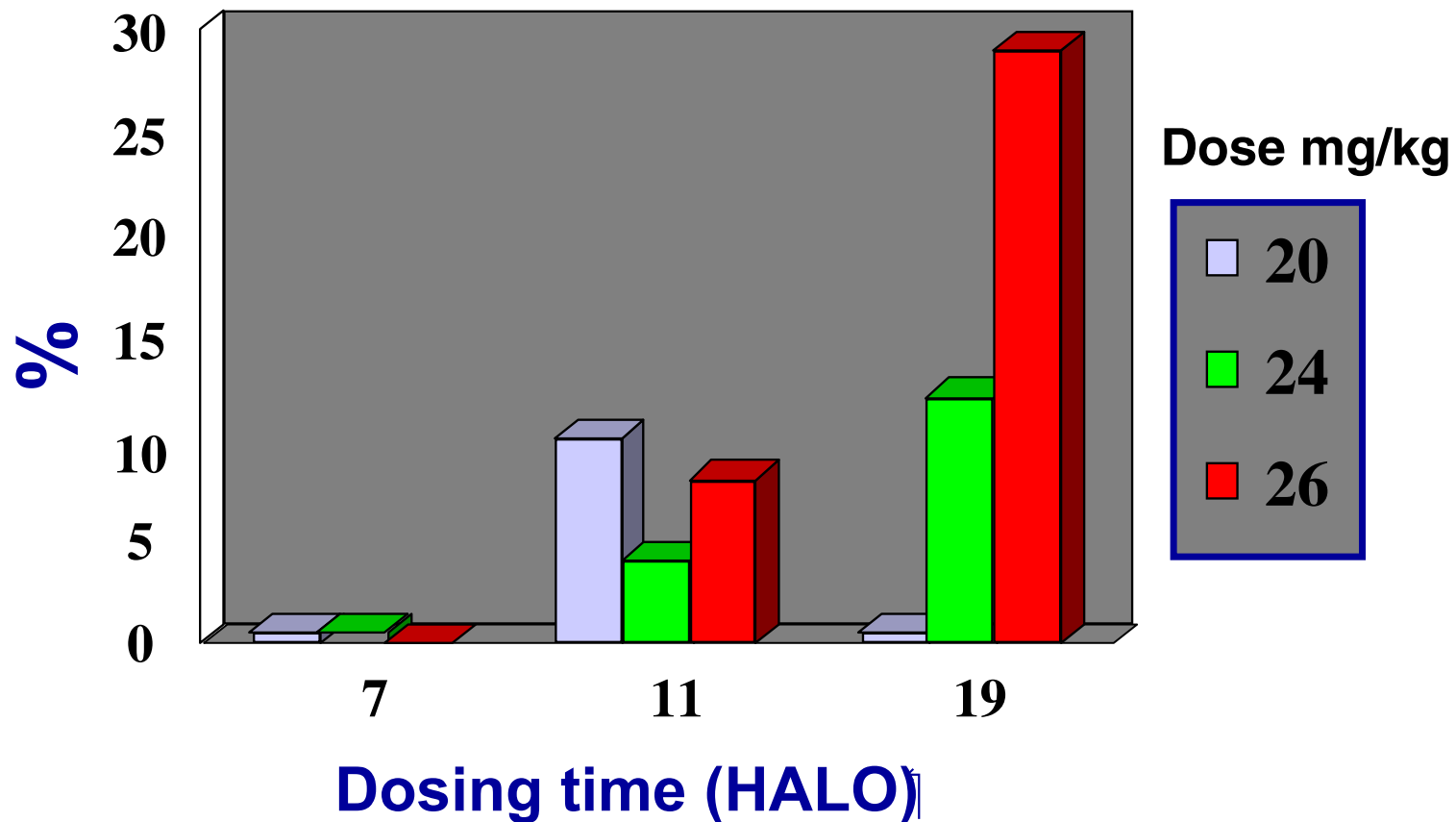
“RENAL CANCER CLOCK-MEDICINE”



*FROM GENOME CLOCK-NETWORK
TO
TIMED and MAPPED
GENDER INDIVIDUALIZED CHRONOTHERAPIES*

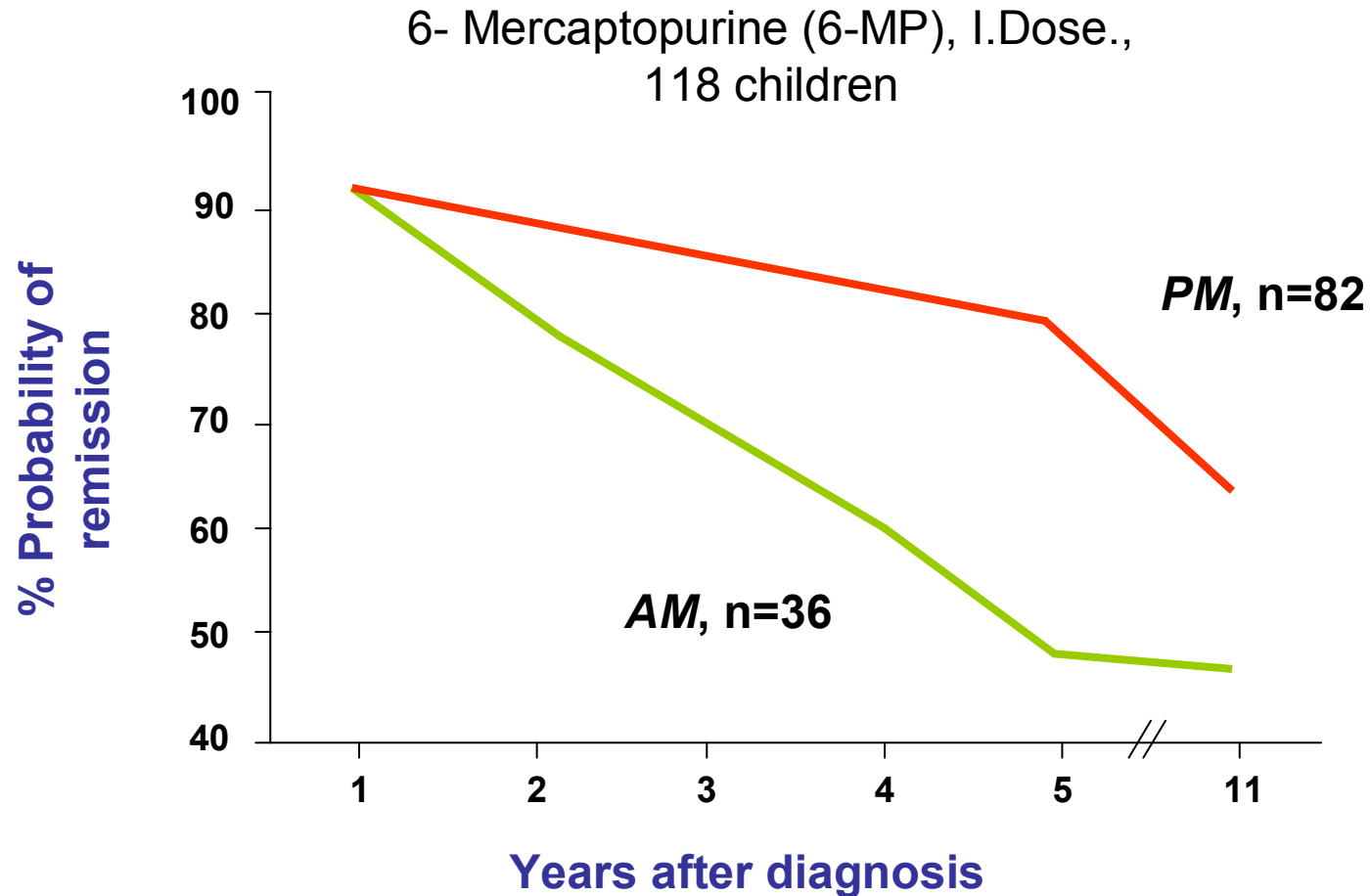
**Cure rate of weekly Vinorelbine in B6D2F1 mice
with P388 Leukemia
depending on dosing time**

Cure rate



Pediatric Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia

Effect of Drug Timing (AM / PM)



Rivard et al. : Lancet ii : 1264 - 1266, 1985

Rivard et al : Chronobiol. Int. 10 : 201 - 204, 1993

Souris



[5-FU]

DPD

AGT

AGT

DPD

[5-FU]

Repos

Activité

% phase S
(moelle osseuse)

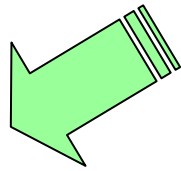
Homme

Couplage entre cycle activité-repos et mécanismes chronopharmacologiques

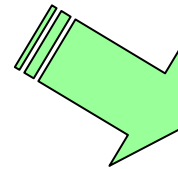
Personnaliser le traitement du cancer du rein:

**Une place pour valider
les parametres
cliniques, genomiques et therapeutiques
de l' Horloge Biologique
dans la relation Hote-tumeur**

Genomic Circadian Time Structure



Altered



Maintained

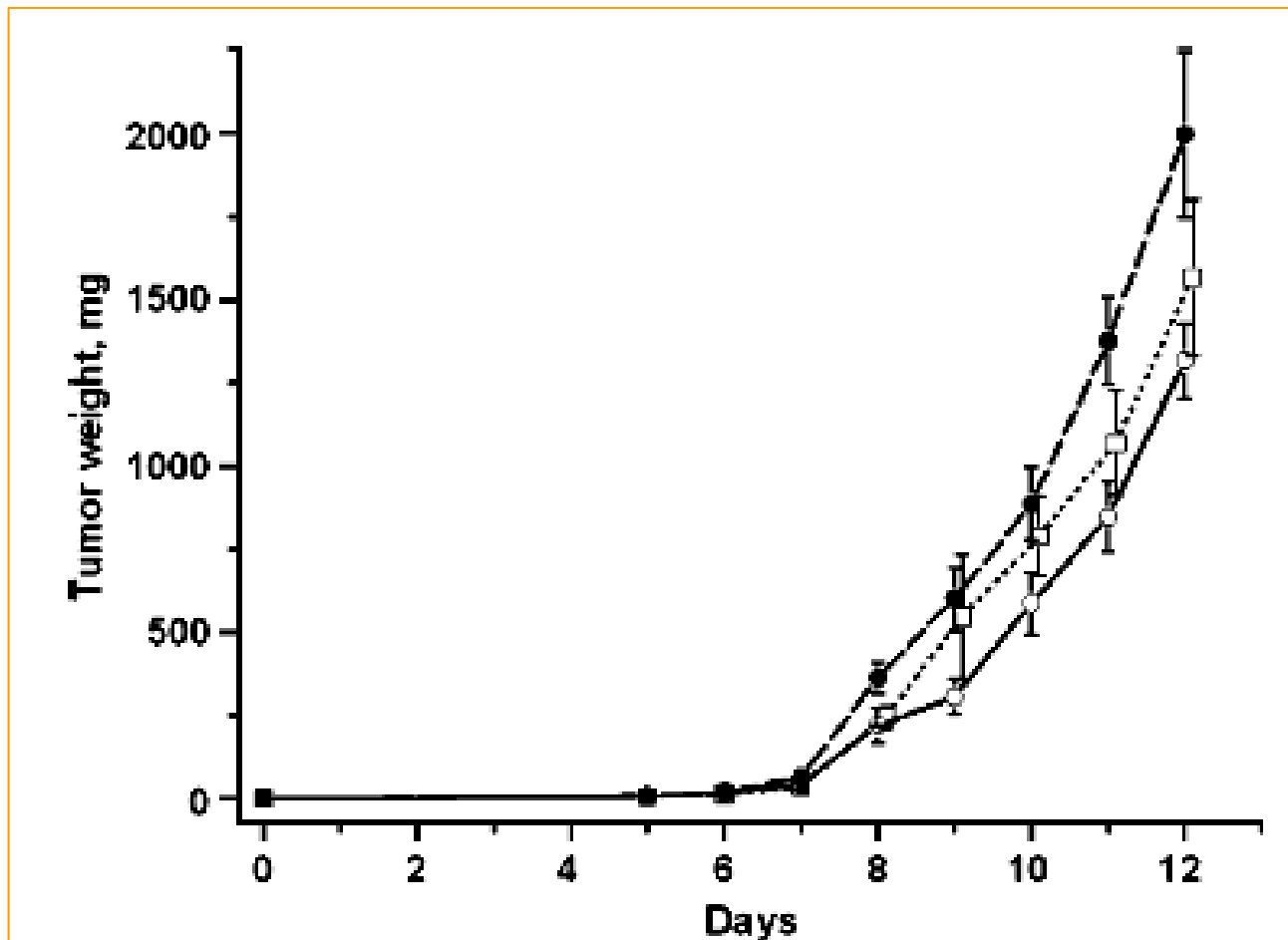
RUNS

**1- The cancer drug pharmacogenomic
Disposition & metabolism**

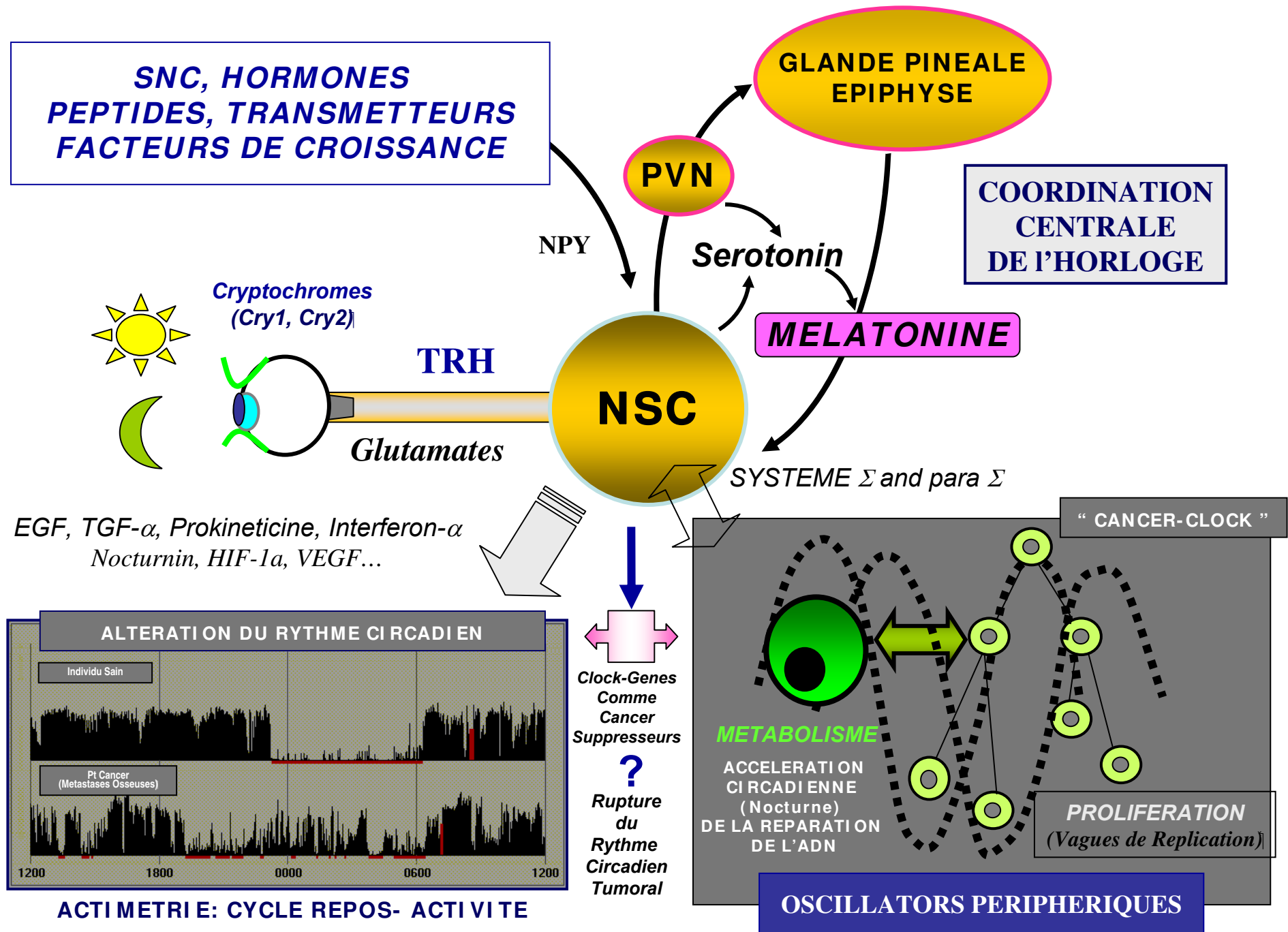
2- The host delivery schedules

Perturbations de l'horloge circadienne et croissance tumorale

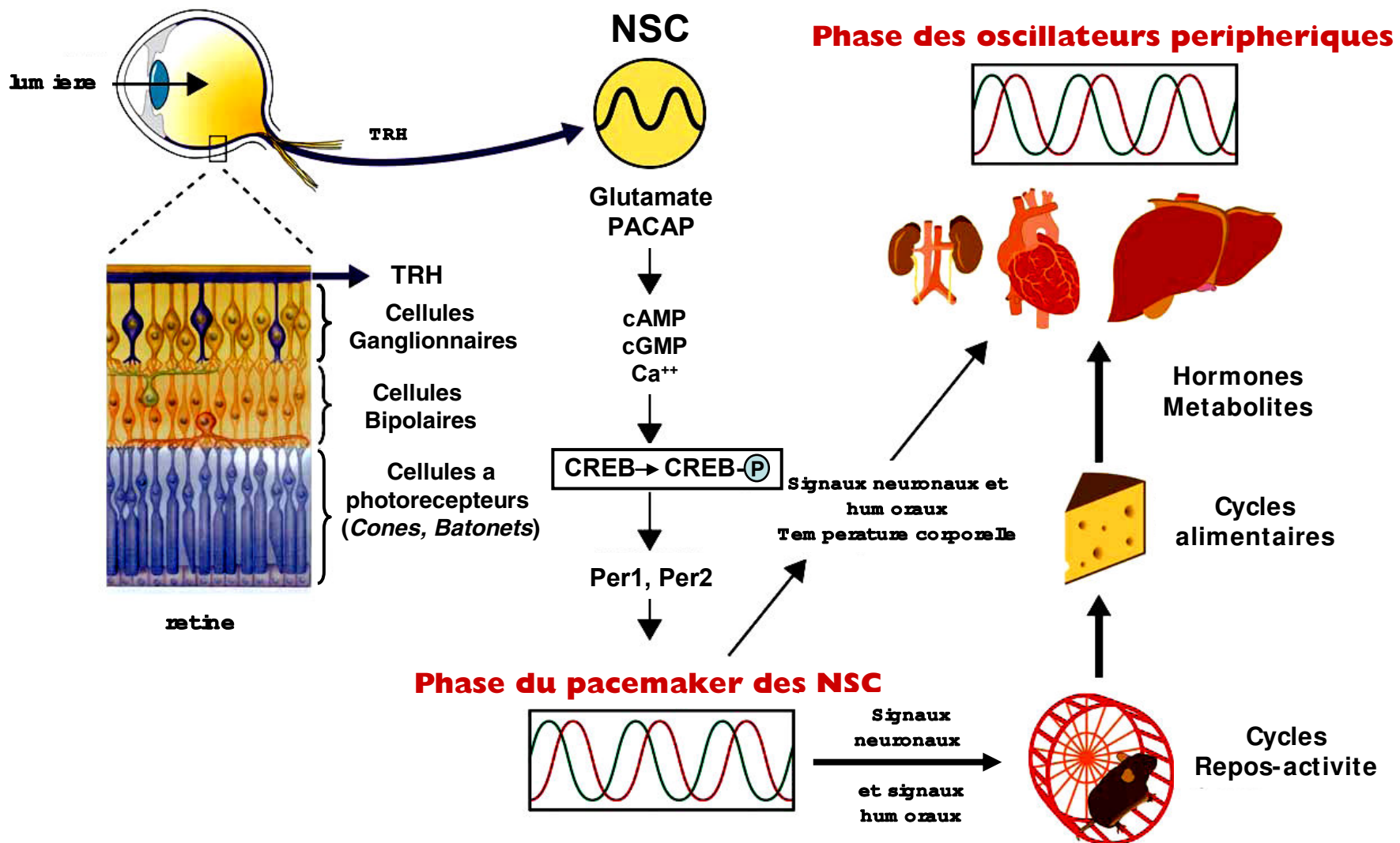
Observation : une perturbation du rythme circadien par DHC (décalage horaire chronique) stimule la prolifération tumorale



(d'après Filipinski et al., JNCI 2005)

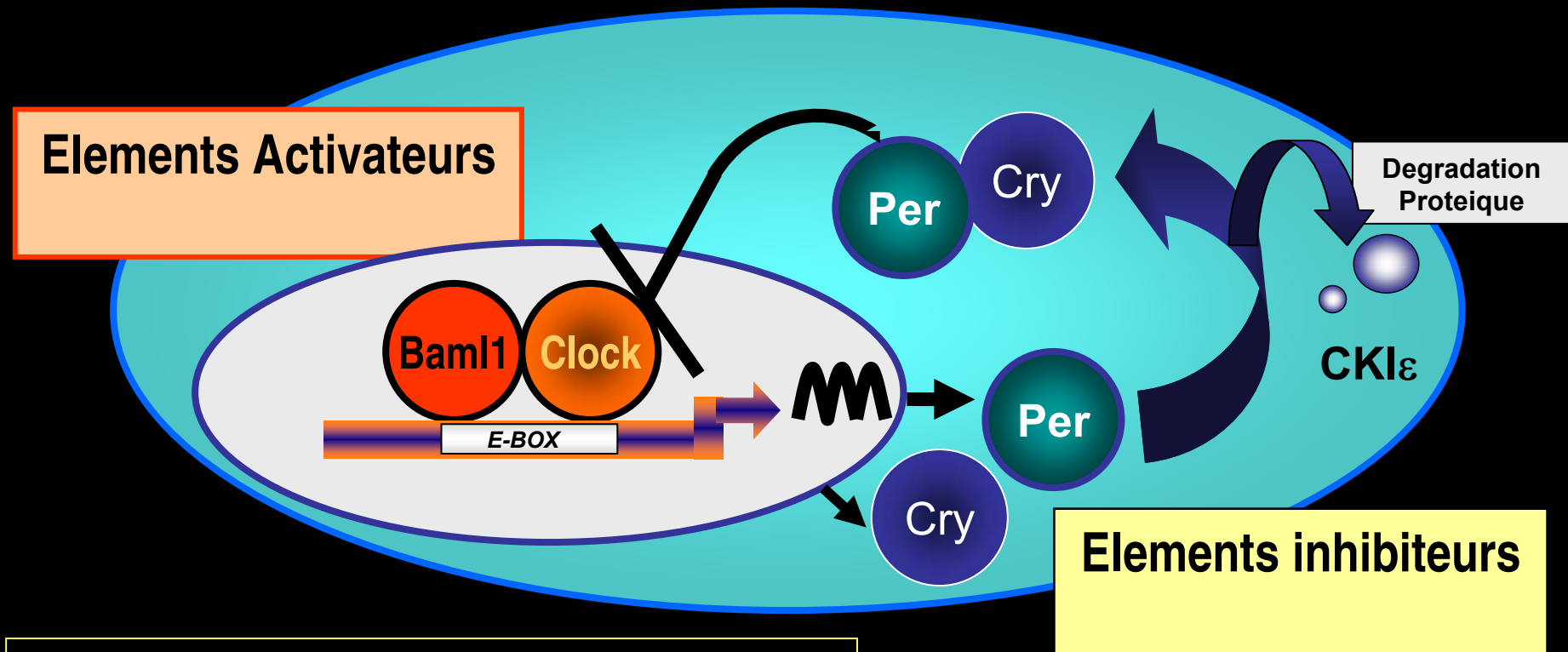


Synchronisation de l'horloge centrale et des horloges peripheriques.



Le pacemaker central de l'horloge biologique dans les NSC est synchronisé par les cycles de lumière et d'obscurité générés par la photopériode. Ceci synchronise par la suite les oscillateurs périphériques à partir des rythmes comportementaux de la vie sociale (comme le cycle repos-activité engendrant les cycles circadiens d'alimentation). Les signaux de transmission chimique neuronaux et hormonaux associés avec les rythmes de nutrition ou de starvation et la nature précise de ces signaux est en cours d'identification.

Coordination moléculaire de l'horloge circadienne



Genes d'horloge

*Per1, Per2, Per3, Cry1, Cry2, Tim, Ror
Baml1, Clock, CKI ϵ , Rev-erb α , Dec1, Dec2*

Genes controlles par l'horloge
 $\simeq$ 10% du genome humain

Suppression
Tumorale ?

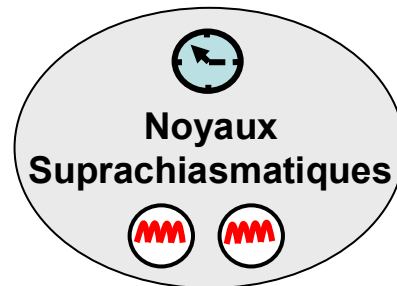
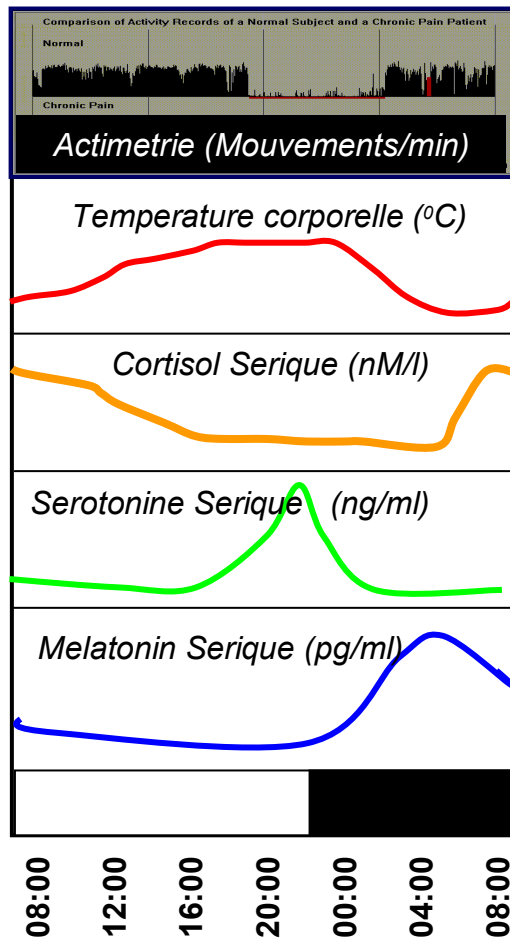
FONCTIONS BIOLOGIQUES

- Cycles de Repos/Activite
- Rythmes Metaboliques
- Rythme de Division Cellulaire
- Rythme de reparation de l'ADN
- Rythme d'apoptose

Synchroniseurs externes

Cycle jour-nuit
Heure des repas
Habitudes socio-professionnelles

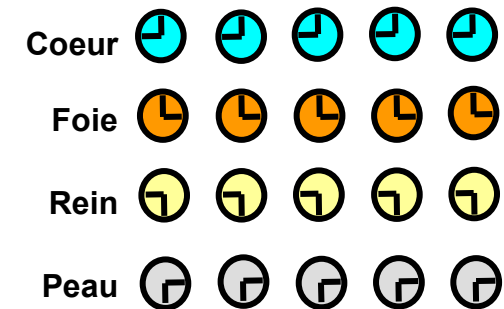
Physiologie Circadienne



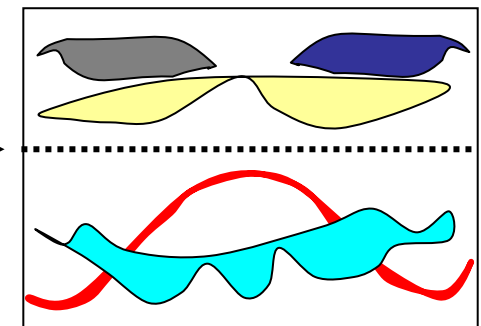
Systèmes
Sympathique / Parasympathique

Hormones
et
Cytokines

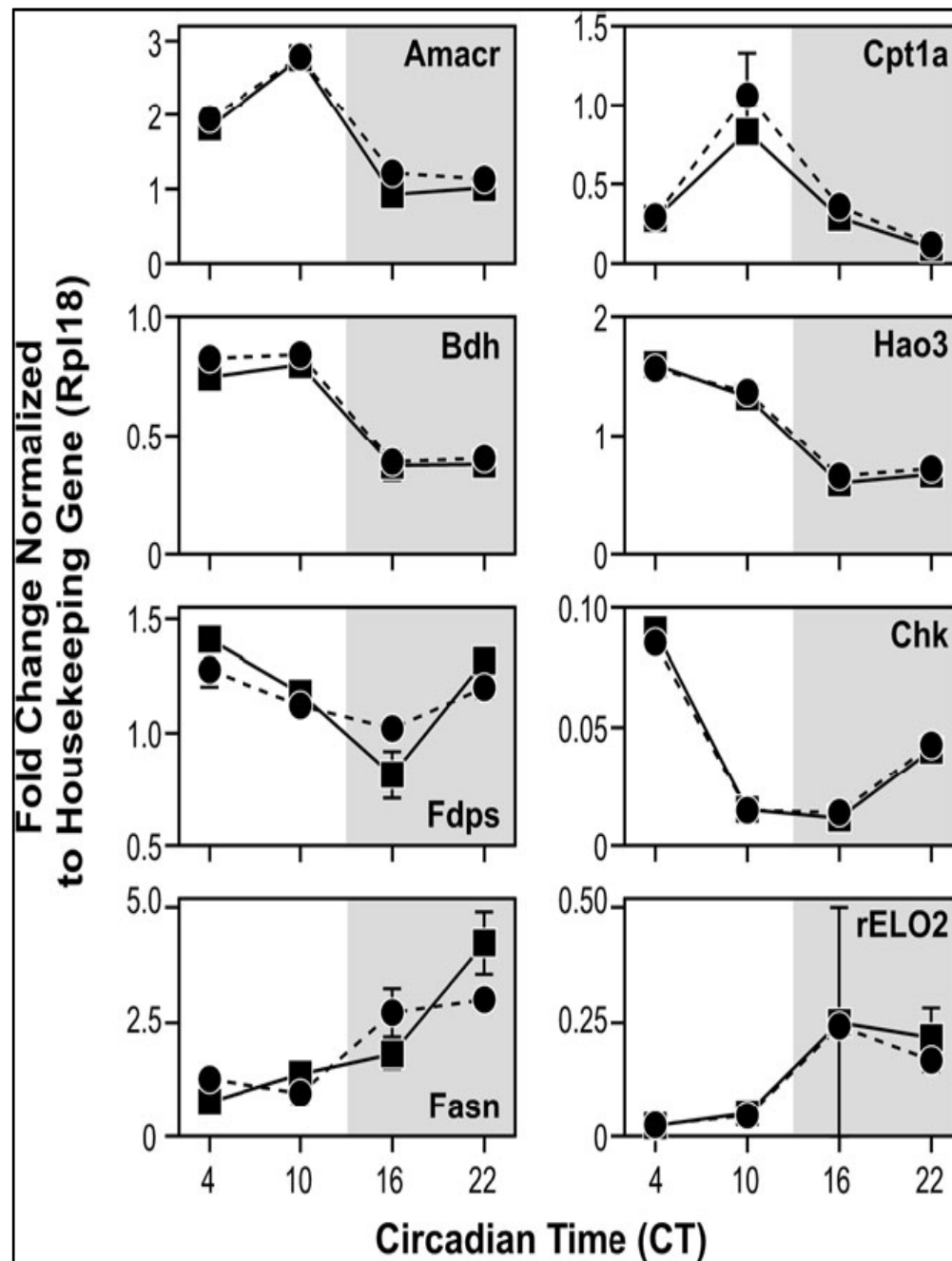
*Tissus périphériques
Horloges moléculaires*



*Transcriptome Circadien
Timesome
(specificité protéomique
et domaines tissulaires)*

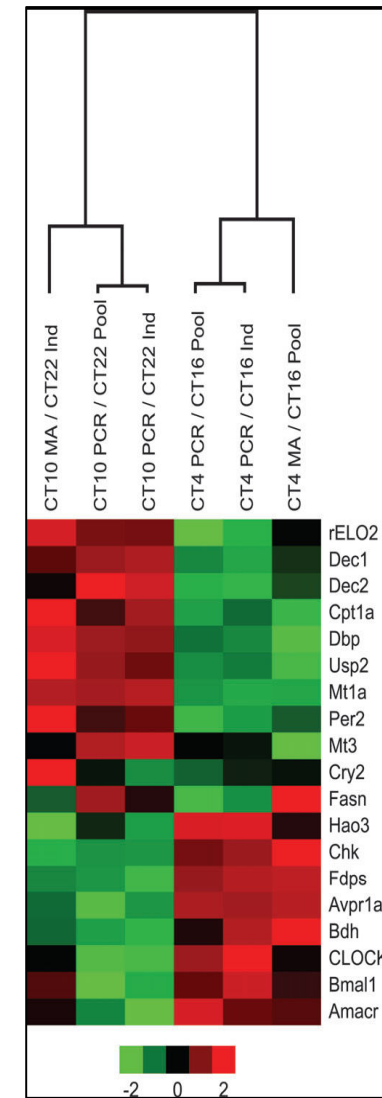


Temps (24 heures)

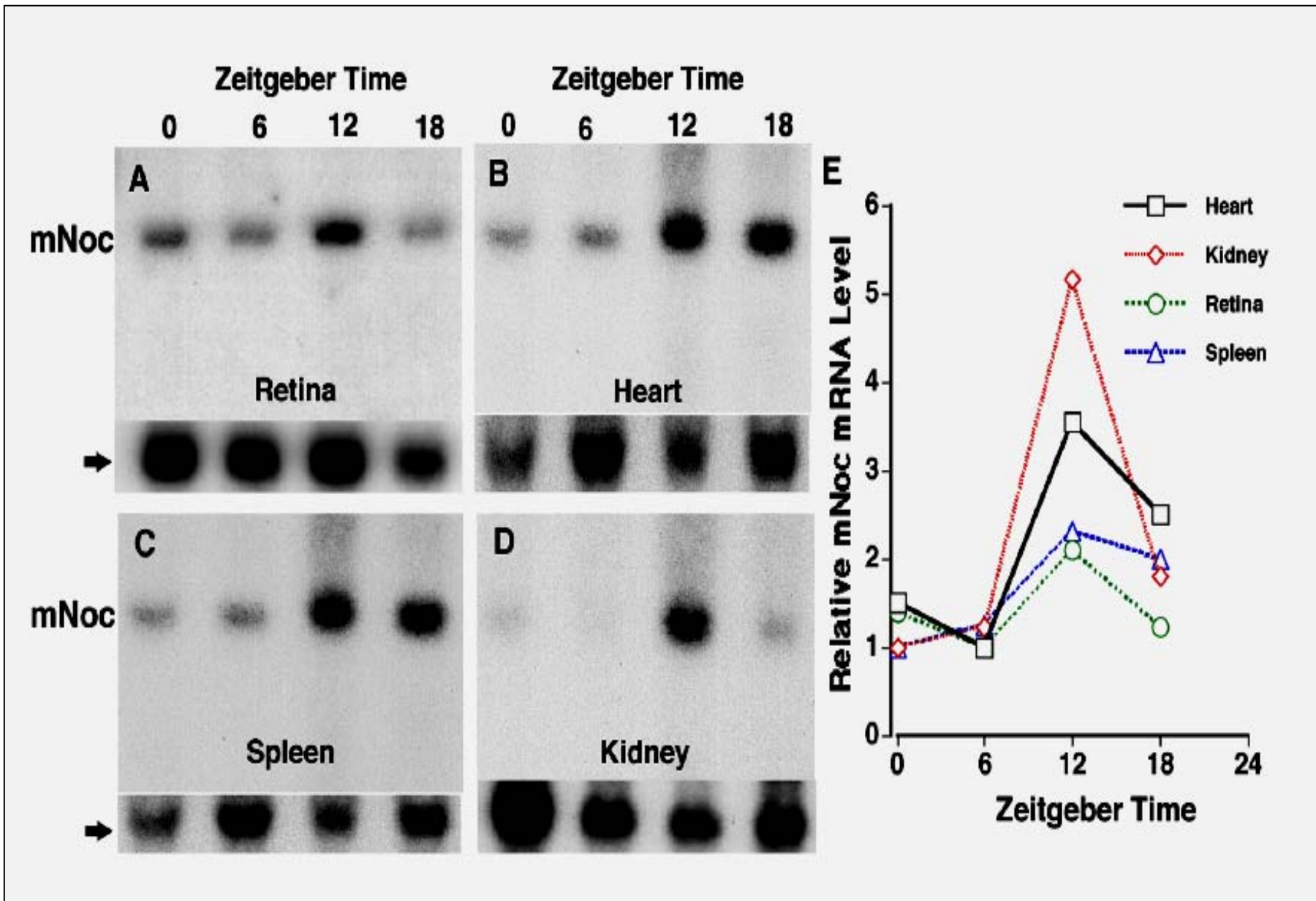


Variation circadienne des Gènes de maison

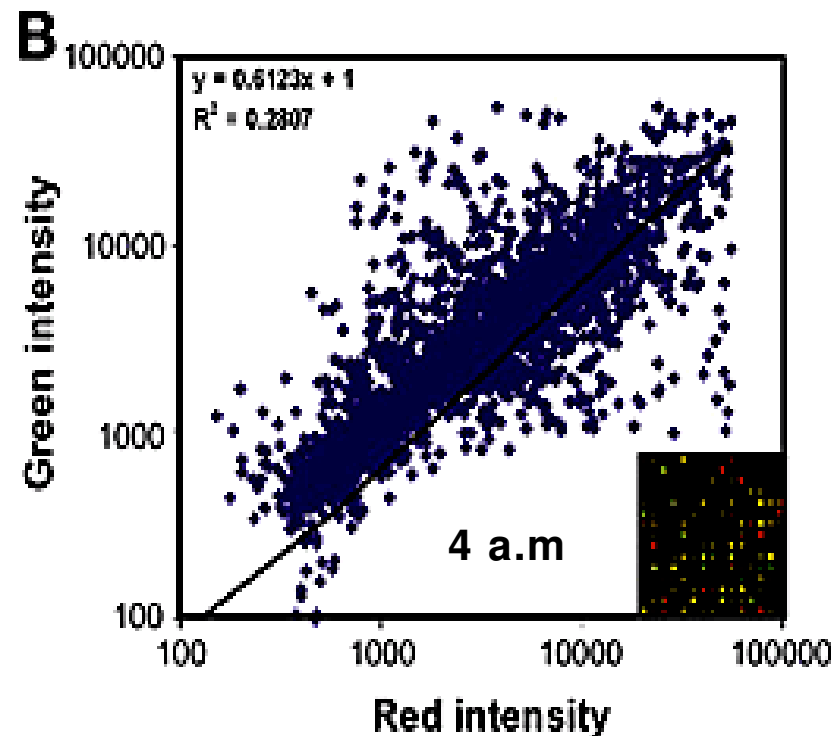
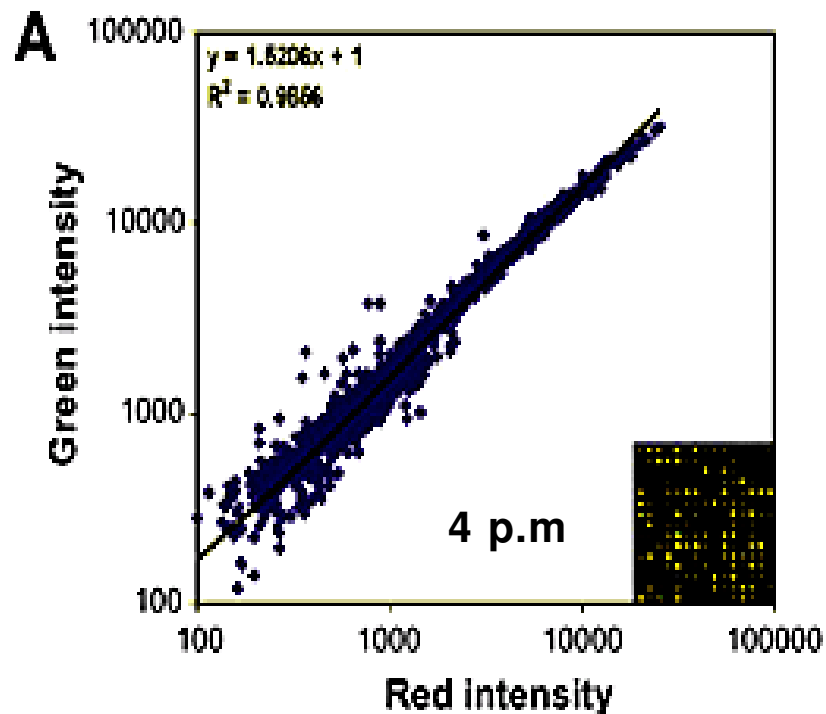
(expression génomique circadienne chez des rats Fisher)



Nocturnin dans les Tissus Peripheriques



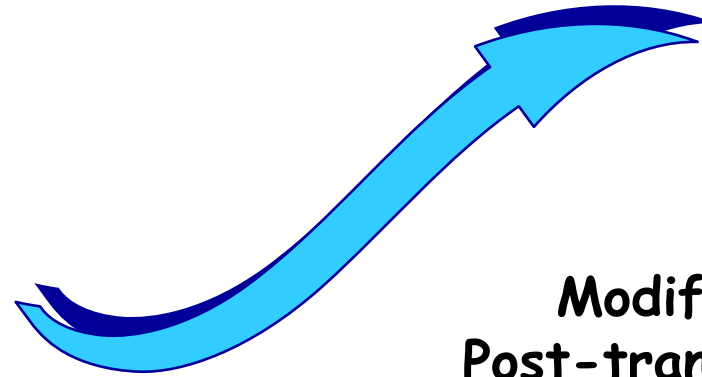
Genomique Fonctionelle Temporelle: Expression circadienne de transcripts de genes (mRNA array)



Genome

~ 25'000 genes
humains (avec
polymorphismes)

alternative promoter usage
alternative splicing
mRNA editing
etc.



Proteome

~ 1'000'000
proteines humaines

Modifications
Post-translationnelles
(PTMs)

Transcriptome

~ 100'000 transcripts humains

Complexite accrue avec:

- Signatures genomiques selon le genre
- Expression circadienne des genes

LE CONCEPT DE TIMESOME:

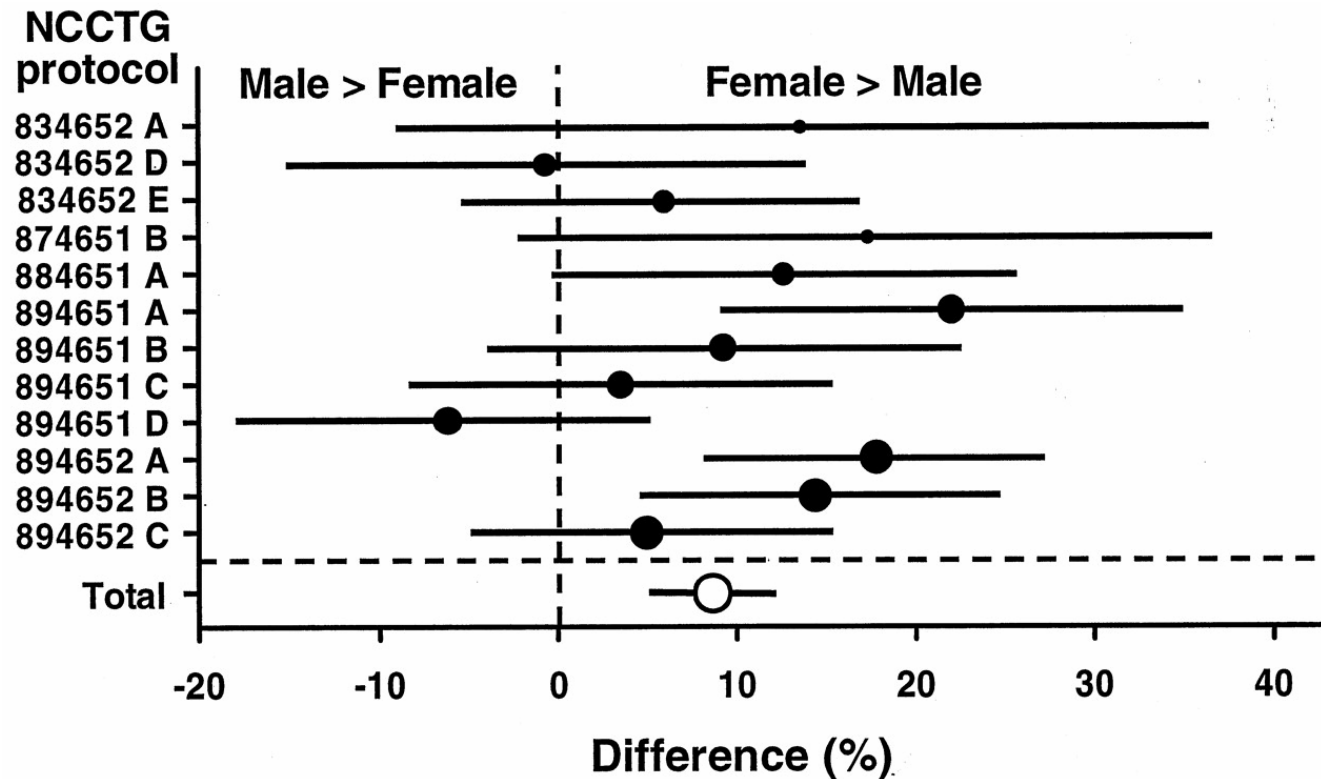
(Interactome male et femelle du temps biologique humain)

**Il est temps maintenant, de commencer à
revoir le Genome Humain
non comme un maillage ou un calque,
mais comme une
dynamique oscillatoire circadienne à 3 dimensions
de protéines à structures mouvantes (3-DP),
produits de gènes gardiens
de la temporalité biologique,
à partir de laquelle
se dessinent des signatures
selon le genre male ou femelle
desquels émergent la vie humaine.**

(Dr Haim J. Bendayan. 2005. Berlin. 1st World Congress Gender Medicine)

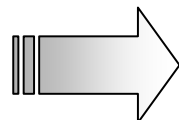
5FU Gender Toxicity (overall)

Meta-analysis review from 5FU based Treatment of Colon Cancer [NCCTG protocols]



**BASIS OF CLINICAL CANCER GENDER
CHRONONO-PHARMACOGENOMICS**

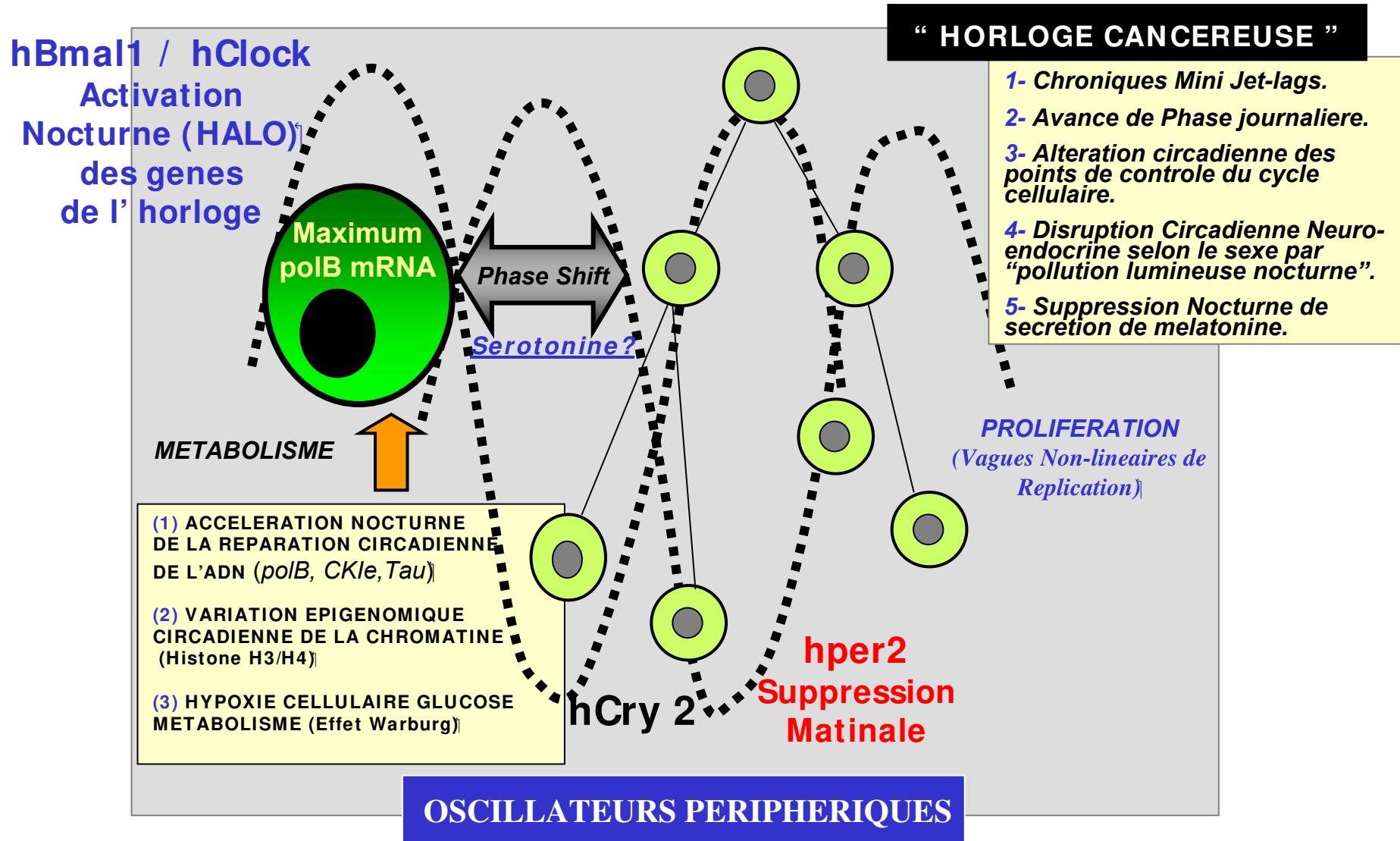
- Known circadian pattern of 5-FU
- Known circadian of 5-FU related enzymes (mRNA DPD expression)



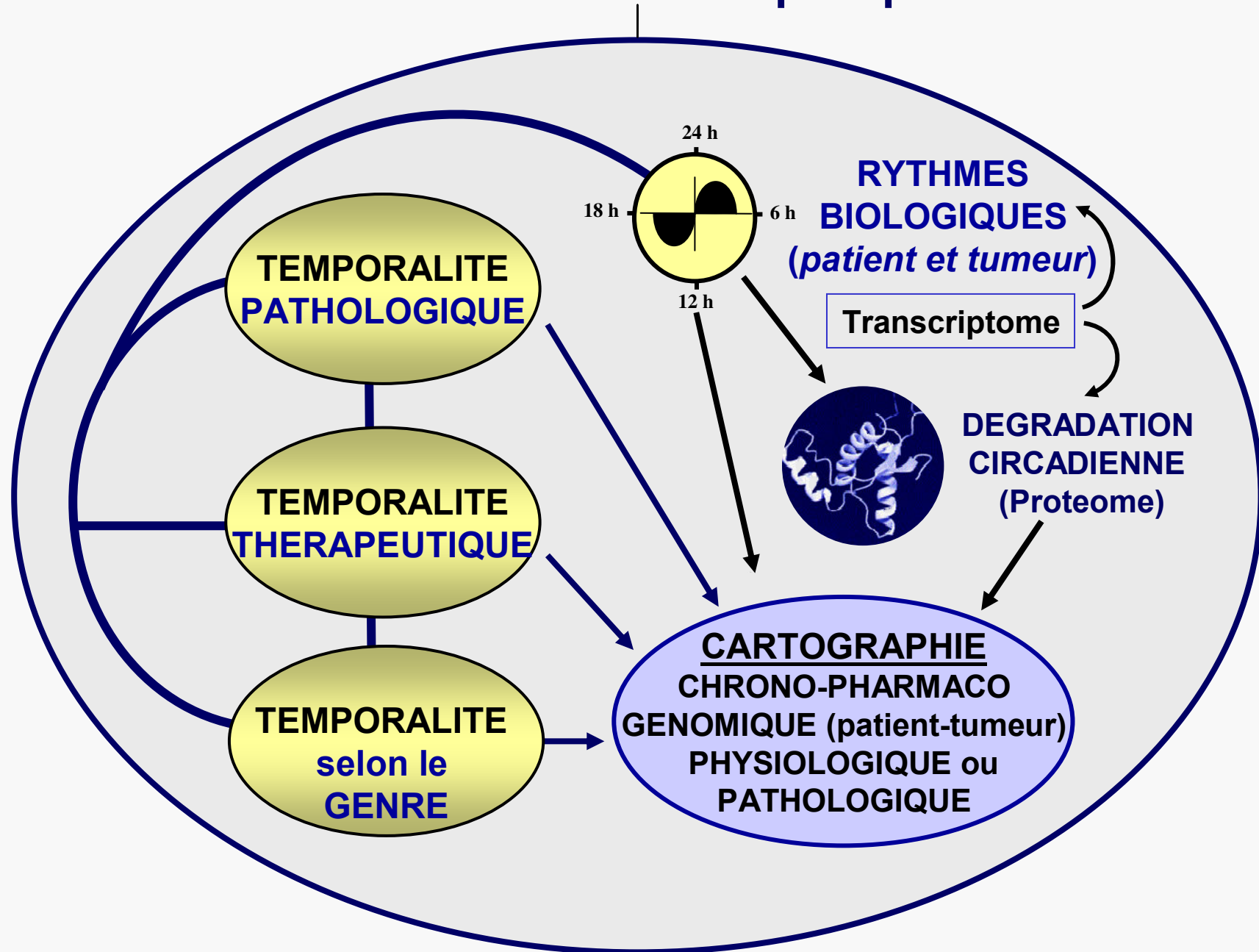
Gender "Clock-Medicine" in Clinical Oncology

Nouvelle Hypothese en Carcinogenese Renale Humaine:

Proliferation tumorale par reduction temporelle épigenomique du rythme circadien



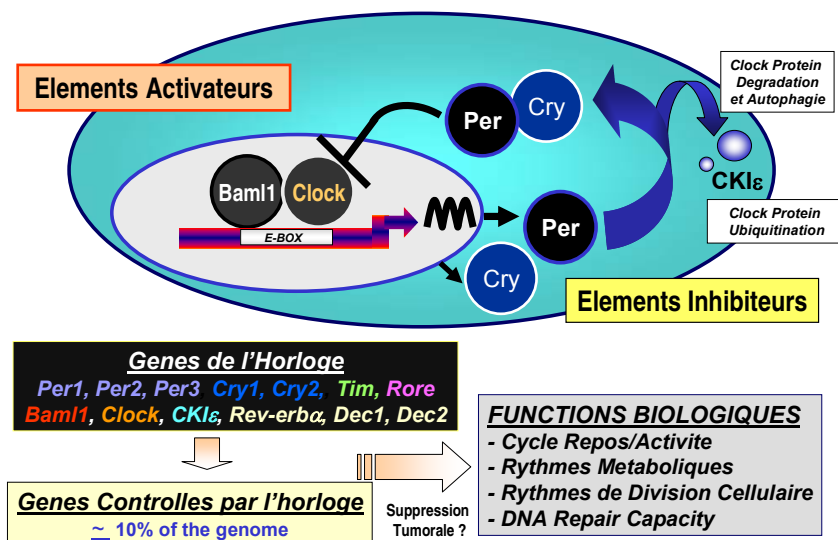
“Cancer Clock-Medecine” et thérapies personnalisées ?



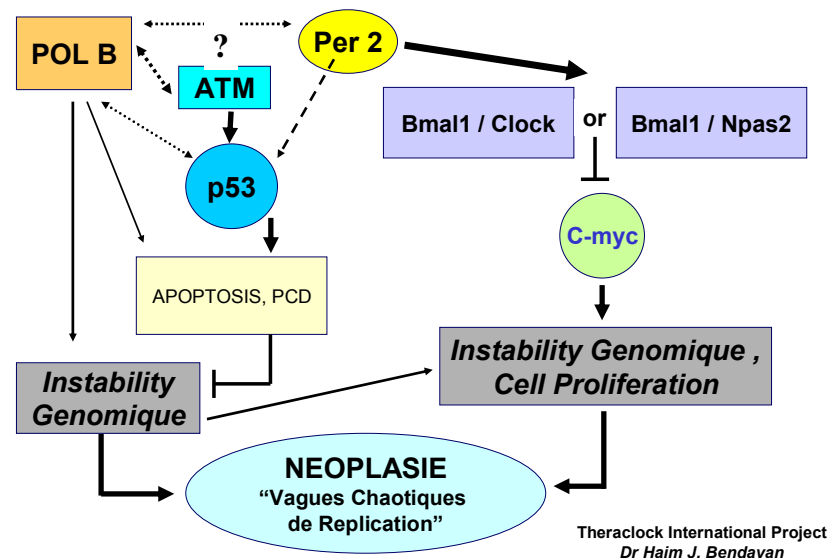
HORLOGE MOLECULAIRE COMME VALIDATION DE CIBLE EN CARCINOGENESE ET POUR LE TRAITEMENT DU CANCER RENAL

Organisation Moléculaire de l'Horloge Biologique

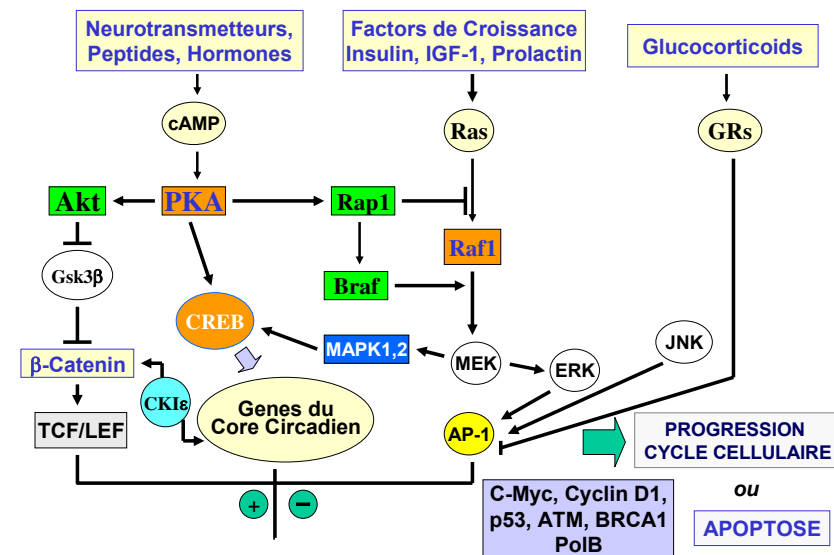
Boucles de Translation/ Transcription (Feed-back)



CHRONO-MUTATEURS MOLECULAIRES



Déterminants Pharmacogénomiques de Chrono-Carcinogenèse



Rythmes Circadiens et Traitement du cancer

Prediction Potentielle Rythmes Genomique des Cibles

(Profils circadiens et cinétiques de RNA messagers. "fit curve")

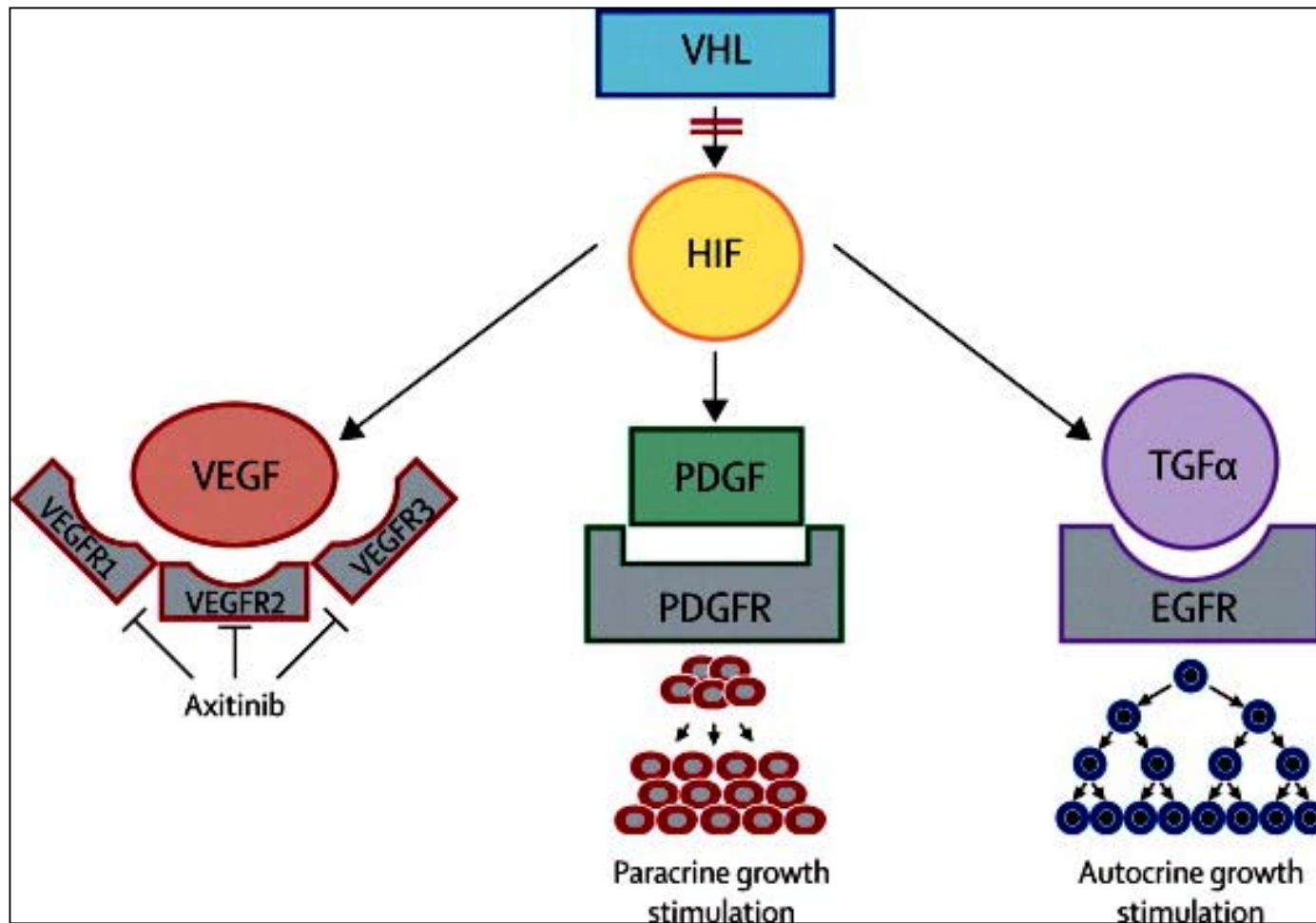
- DPD, TK, TS
- GSH
- Erb-2, IGF-1/2, VEGF, TGF β , EGF, mTOR, HIF1 α
- Cell cycle –related cyclins, (P53, BCL-2, BAX)
- Réparation de l'ADN (POLB, XPG, AGT, ATM, BRCA1)

CHONOTHERAPY BASEE SUR
DES PROTOCOLES CIRCA DIENS PHARMACOGENOMIQUES

Dr Haim J. Bendayan – TheraClock International Project

traitement personnalisée du cancer du rein

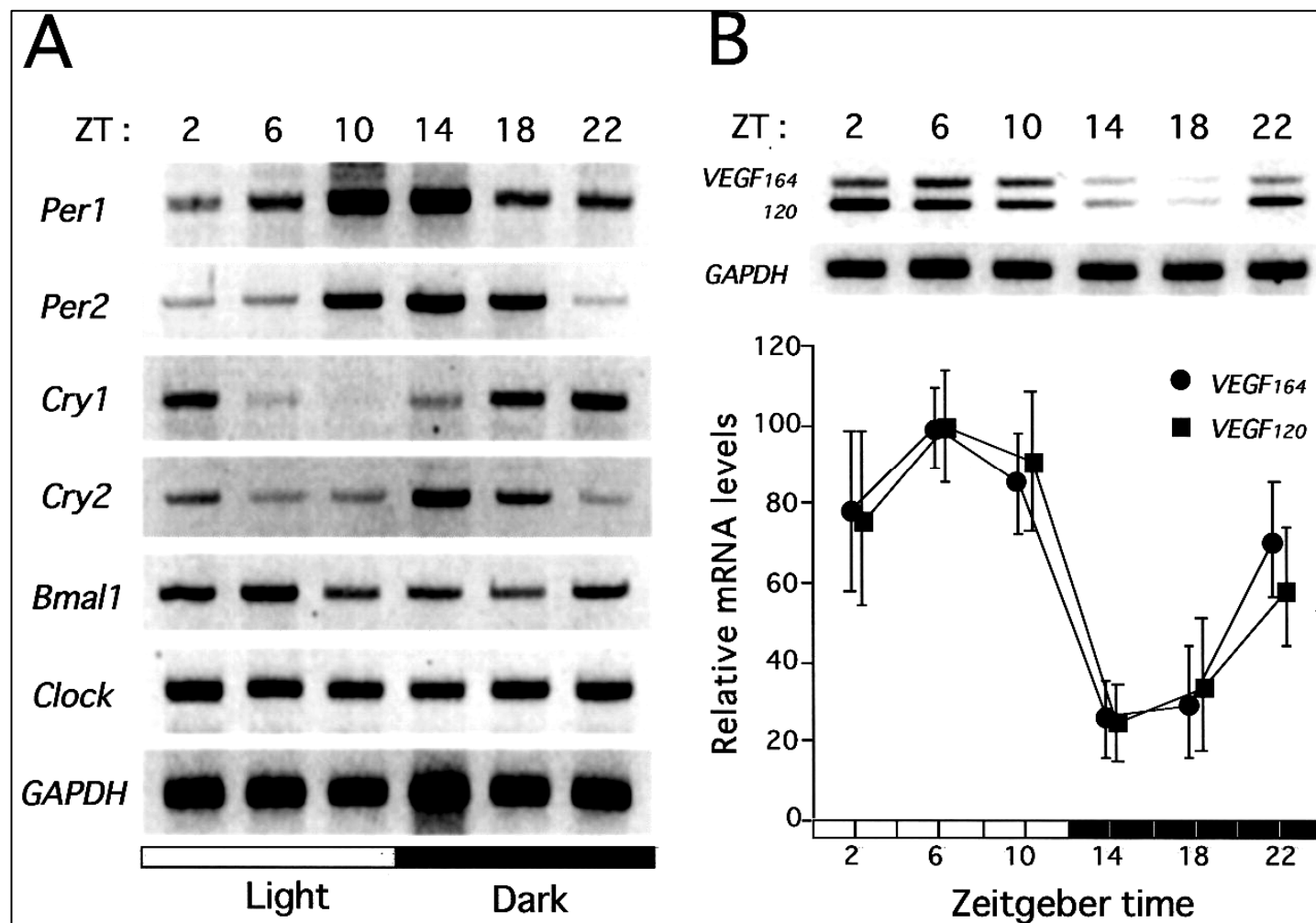
VEGF



Targeting VEGF receptors in clear-cell kidney cancer

The VHL protein targets the transcription factor, HIF, for ubiquitin-mediated degradation. In clear-cell kidney cancer, mutation of *VHL* leads to increased HIF, which results in increased transcription of a number of HIF target genes, including *VEGF*, *PDGF*, *TGFα*. Axitinib targets a part of the VHL/HIF pathway and is directed at inhibiting the VEGF receptors 1, 2 and 3. *Modified from Sosman and co-workers.*

Circadian expression of clock genes and *VEGF* in implanted tumor cells.



A. representative electrophoretic image of RT-PCR products of clock genes in tumor masses. GAPDH mRNA was used as an internal control for transcripts whose expression was constant throughout the day. The *horizontal bar* at the *bottom* indicates light and dark cycles.

B. temporal profiles of mRNA expression of VEGF164 and VEGF120 in tumor masses. For plots of RNA, the mean peak values for VEGF164 and VEGF120 are set at 100. Each point represents the mean $\pm$ SE (*bars*; $n = 4-6$). The mRNA levels for both VEGF164 and VEGF120 exhibit significant circadian variations ($P < 0.01$, respectively; ANOVA). The *upper panel* shows a representative electrophoretic image of RT-PCR products of the *VEGF* gene. The *horizontal bar* at the *bottom* indicates light and dark cycles.

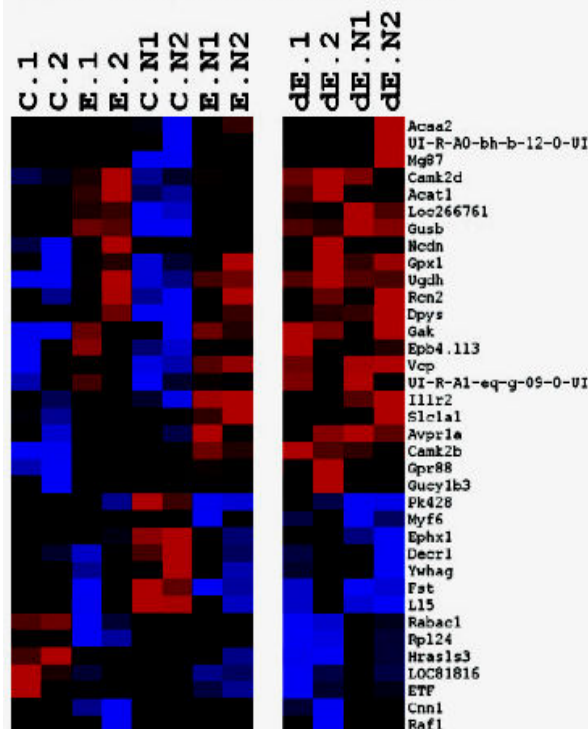
Vers un traitement personnalisée du cancer du rein

EGFR

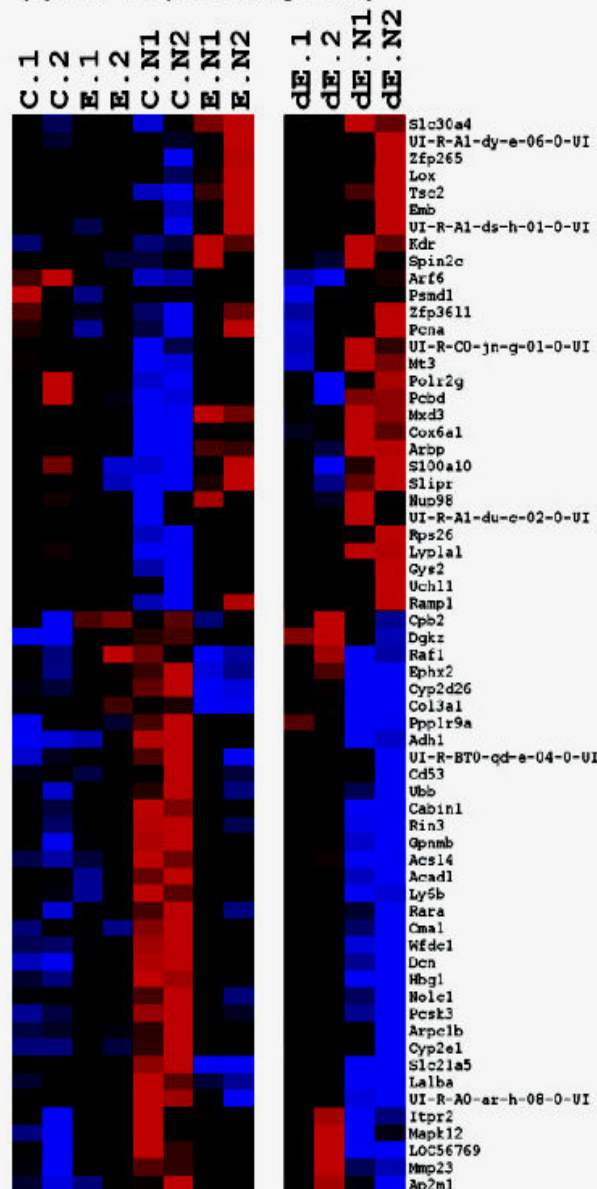
(a) CT response only



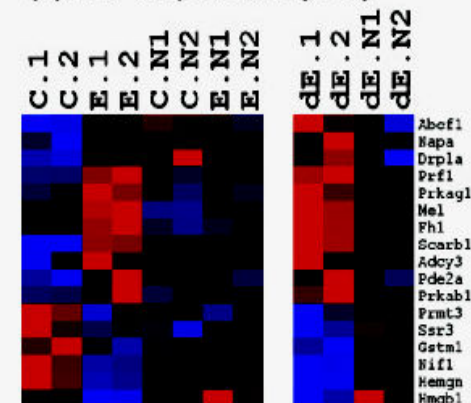
(b) CT-independent EGF response



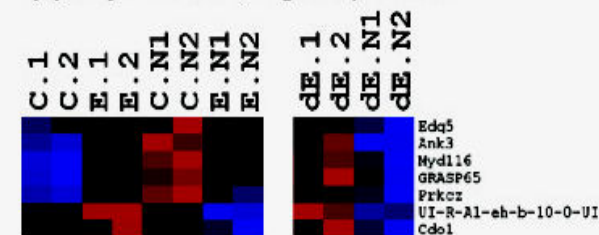
(c) EGF response, night only



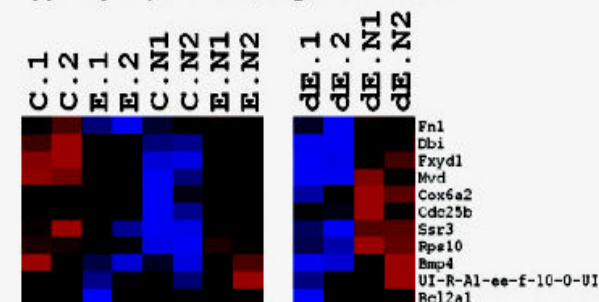
(d) EGF response, day only



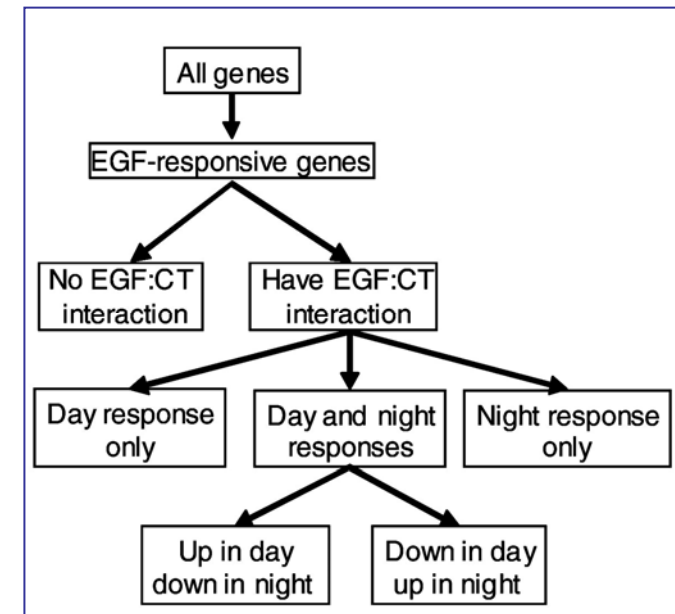
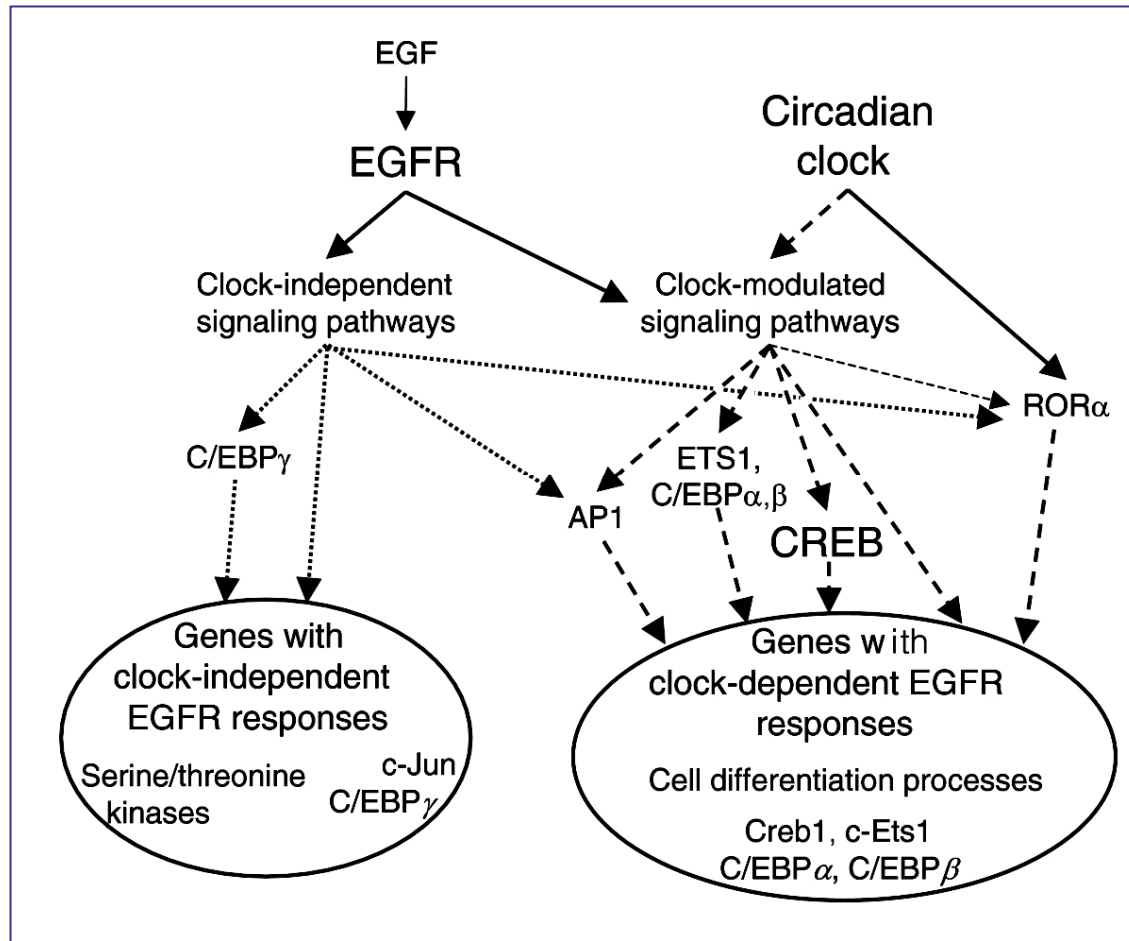
(e) Day induction, night repression



(f) Day repression, night induction

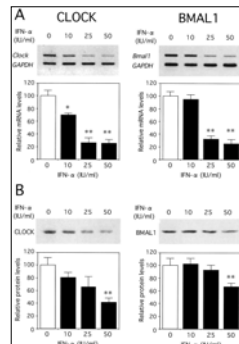


CIRCADIAN SIGNALLING PAHWAYS: A CASE FOR EGF

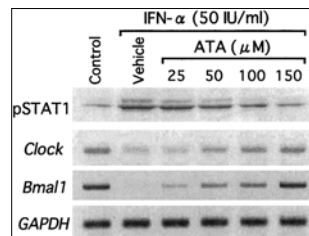


Interferon and Clock-controlled Genes: Circadian Expression

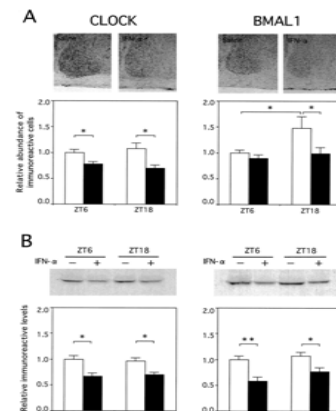
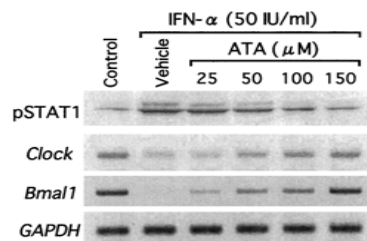
Modulation of the Vasculature Clock?



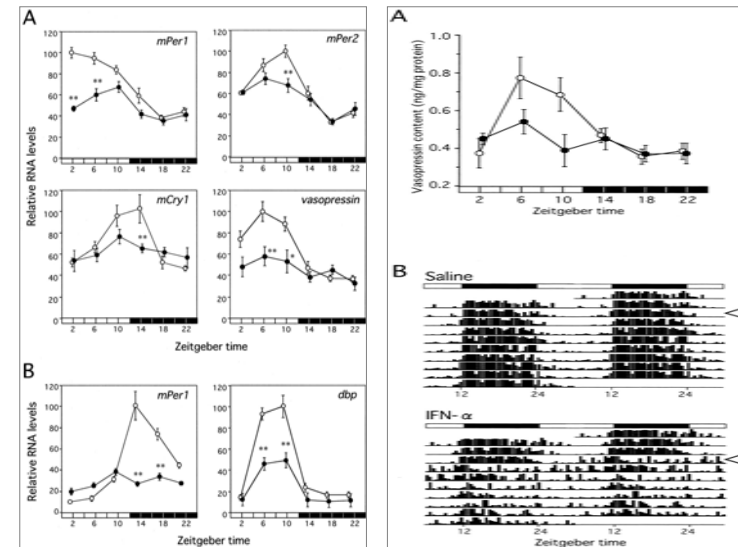
Interferon-α: Circadian expression on Clock-genes



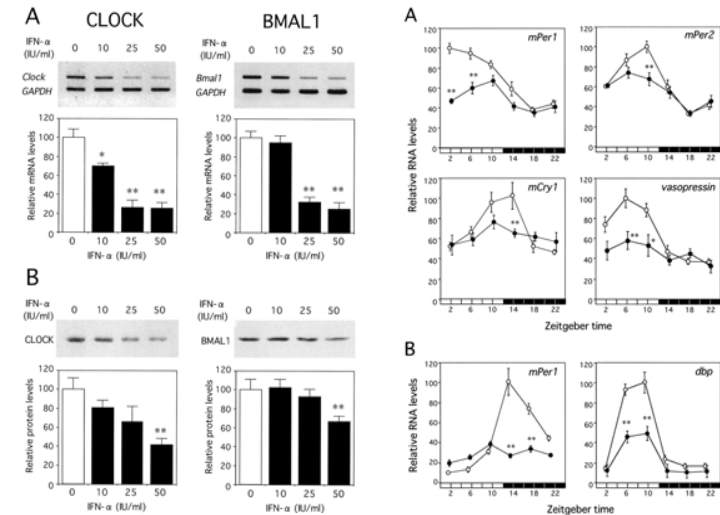
Interferon-α modulation: Circadian pattern on Clock-Genes



Vasopressin and Interferon-α: Effect on Clock-genes and Behavior



Clock-Genes Modulation: IFN-α and Vasopressin Pattern



Cancer Renal: IL-2 Chronomodulee

SSRI and Interleukin-2 (IL-2)



Regression complete de
metastase hépatique
d'un cancer du rein

traite par

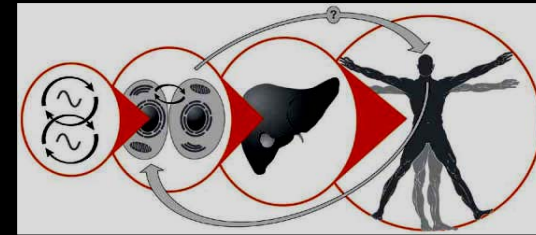
chronomodulation d'IL-2
+ SSRI

7 ans de survie sans
récidive

**traitement personnalise
du cancer du rein....2010?**

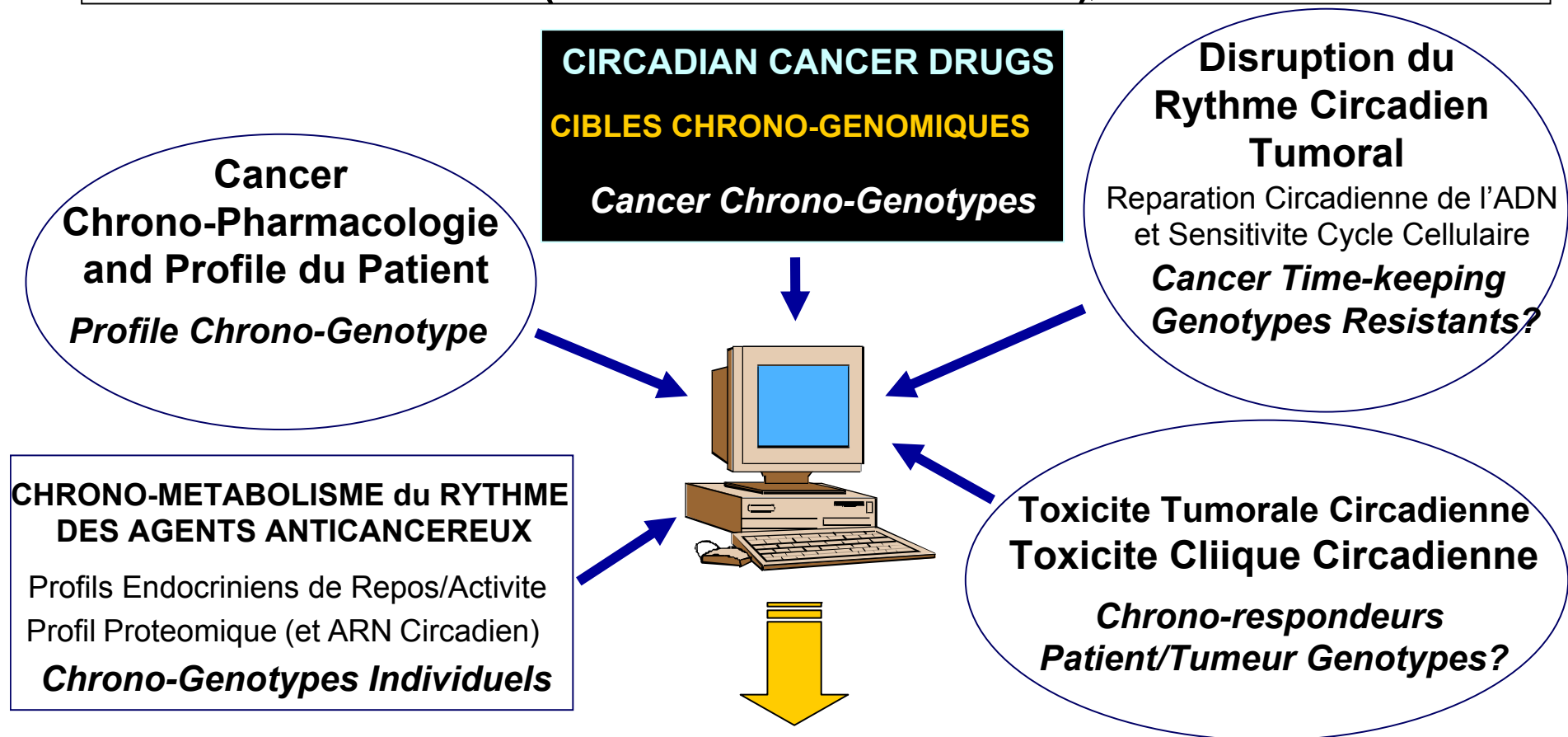
**Biologie de systemes ?
Biologie des fonctions ?
Bioinformatique ?
Genomique fonctionnelle ?
Proteomique ?**

Timekeeping for Systems Biology



- ➔ The circadian system in higher organisms and humans temporally orchestrates fall and rise rhythmic changes in a vast number of genes and gene products in different organs.
- ➔ Complex interactions between these components, both within and among cells, ultimately lead to rhythmic behavior and physiology.
- ➔ Identifying the plethora of circadian targets and mapping their interactions with one another is therefore essential to comprehend the molecular mechanisms of circadian regulation.
- ➔ The emergence of new technology for unbiased identification of biomolecules and for mapping interactions at the genome-wide scale is offering powerful tools to decipher the regulatory networks underpinning circadian rhythms.
- ➔ Potential application of these genome-wide approaches in the study of circadian rhythms.

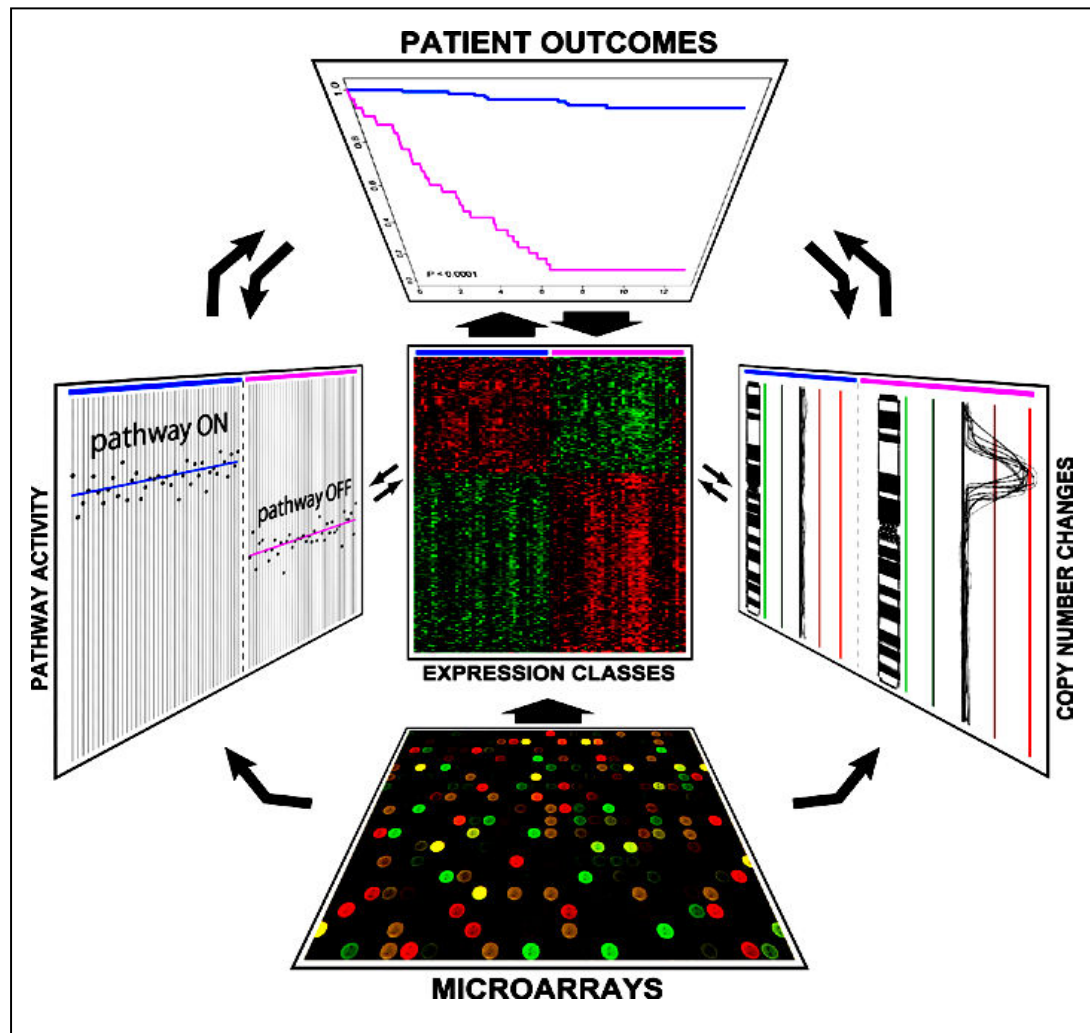
CARTOGRAPHIE ET TEMPORALITE POUR UN TRAITEMENT CHRONO-PHARMACOGENOMIQUE DU CANCER DU REIN (Hôte-tumeur interactions)



Genre, Timing et Doses

TRAITEMENT TEMPORALISE CIBLE, INDIVIDUALISE

RENAL CANCER SYSTEMS BIOLOGY IN REAL TIME: NEW SOLUTIONS FOR THERAPY



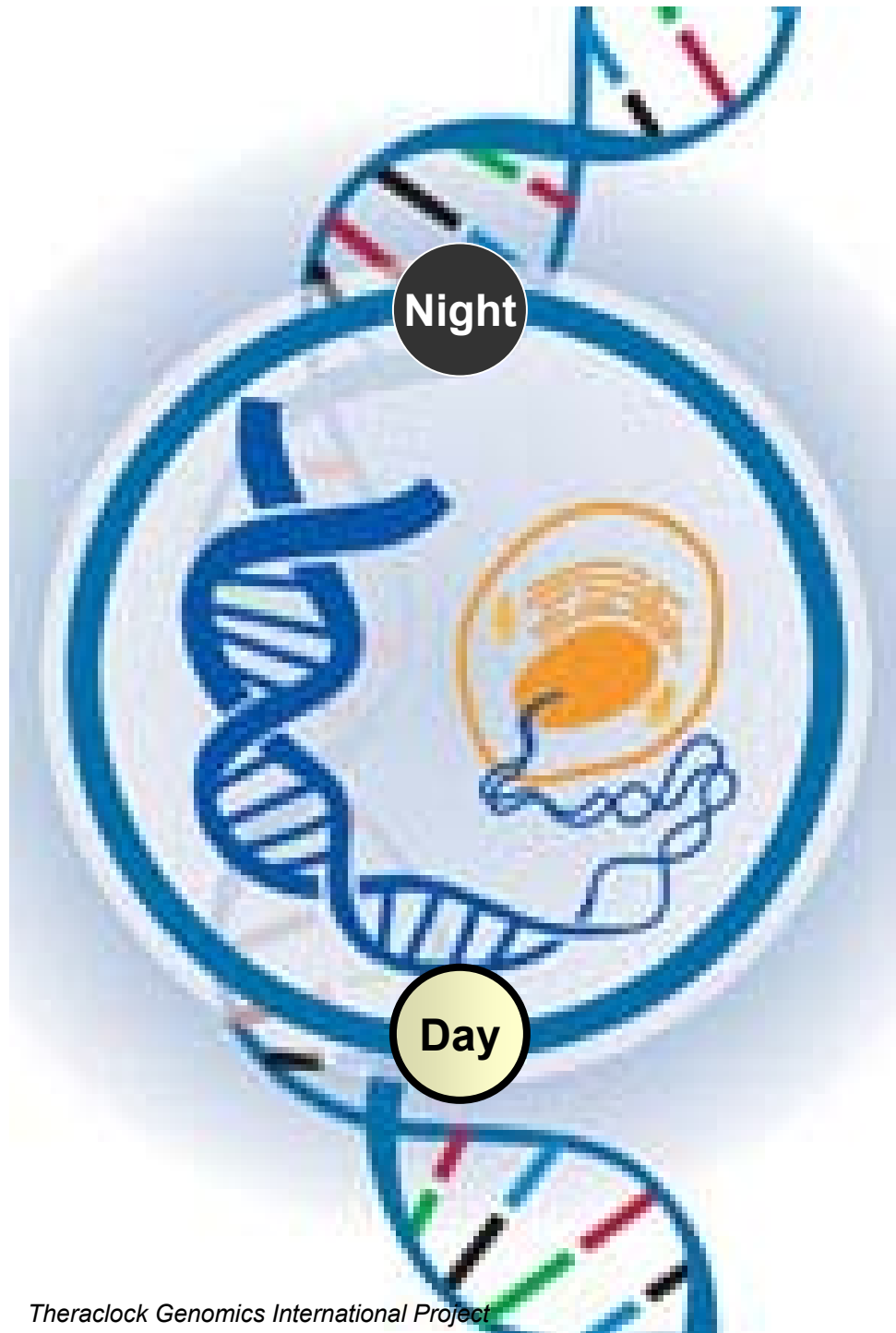
PARAMETERS:

- Relation Hôte (patient)/ Tumeur
(rein, sites metastatiques..)
- Signatures molec selon le genre
- Rythmes circadiens genomiques:
 - . Du patient (WGA, Monocytes)
 - . De biopsies
- Variations saisonnieres
- Alterations epigenomiques
- Vie Societale de 24h
(Luminosite, Alimentation, Environnement)

Bio-informatique ↔ *Modeles Mathematiques*

SIGNAUX INTEGRATIFS DU PATIENT ET DE LA TUMEUR

**Genomic
Cancer
Timesome
Database**



CHRONO-PHARMACOGENOMICS

Genre et Genome du Temps Biologique Humain

Pour définir

le meilleur traitement
a son meilleur temps

Pour traiter votre tumeur

Et adapter

les doses appropriées selon
la connaissance

*De votre profile personnel,
votre sexe
et les signatures moléculaires
tumoraales associees*

(PaT-ID-Clock)

***“Research is to see
what everybody else has seen***

and

***to think
what nobody else has thought.”***

— ALBERT SZENT-GYÖRGYI

Progress demands that the inestimable
"force" of inertia be underestimated.

Thinking "new" thoughts:

- impossible for most,
- difficult for all,
- frightening for many

...and... irresistible for a few.

...dangerous in Science...

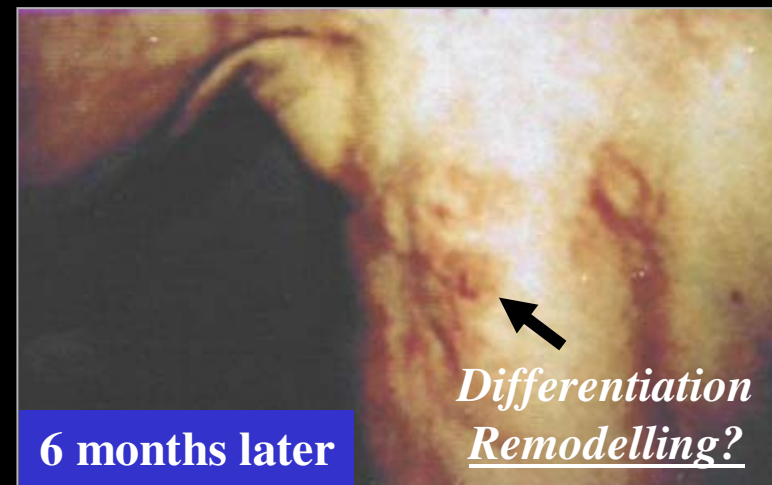
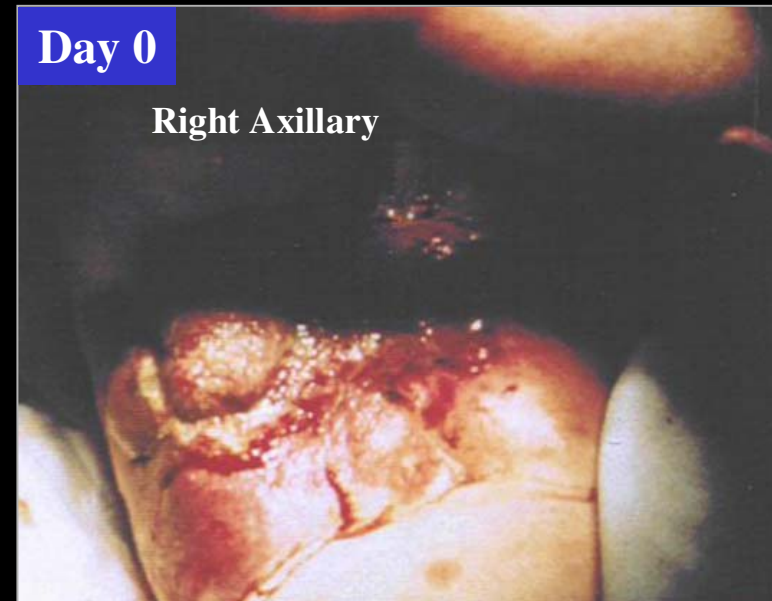
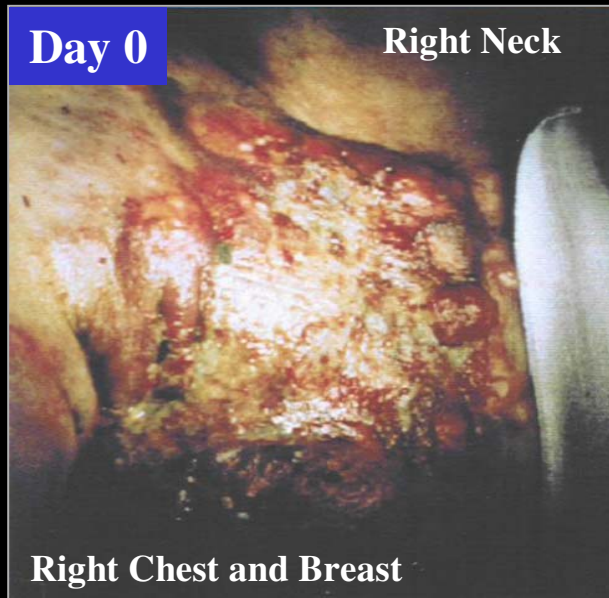
...deadly in Medicine...

**“ The Voyage of Discovery
Does Not Consist In
Seeking New Landscapes
But
In Having New Eyes “**

Dr Haim J. Bendayan (1995)

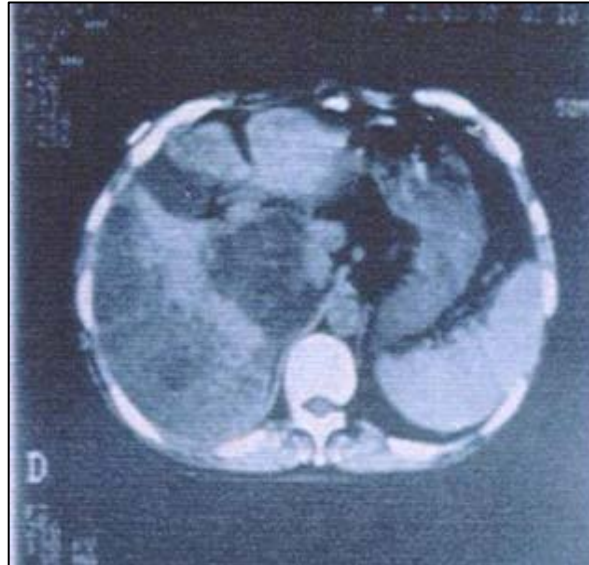
TRIP CONCEPT: Chronotherapy for Advanced Breast Cancer

Chrono-Endocrine Modulation of Kinetic DNA Repair Inhibition (polB) and Chrono-Pharmacogenomic Enhancement of Low-dose (CMF) Drug Uptake

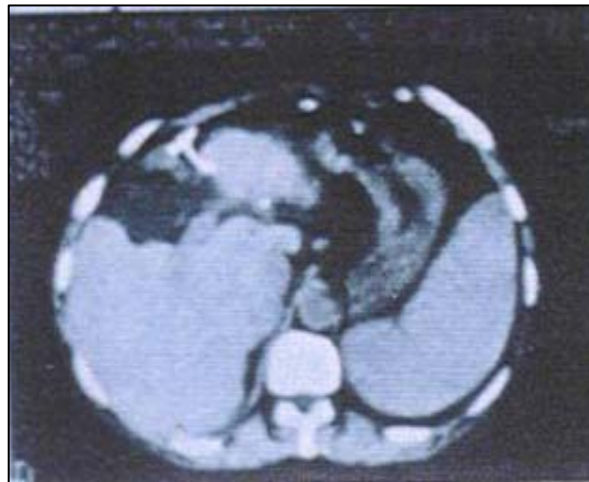
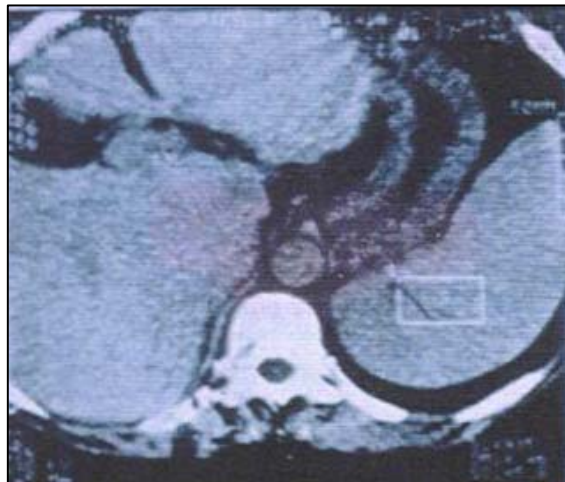


TRIP CONCEPT: Hepatic Intra-Arterial Chronotherapy of Liver Metastasis

**Circadian endocrine kinetic Inhibition of DNA Repair (PoIB)
and Pharmacogenomic enhancement of low-doses FuDr (IA) + MTX (IV)**



**Before Treatment
(Intra-arterial Hepatic Artery
Catheter Insertion)**



**After
Surgical Removal of
Hepatic Intra-arterial
Artery Catheter**

**Differentiation/
Tissue Remodelling?**