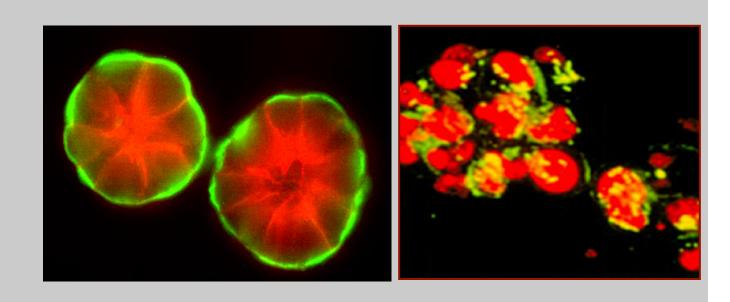
The Importance of Extracellular Matrix (ECM) And Microenvironment in Tissue-Specificity and Breast Cancer

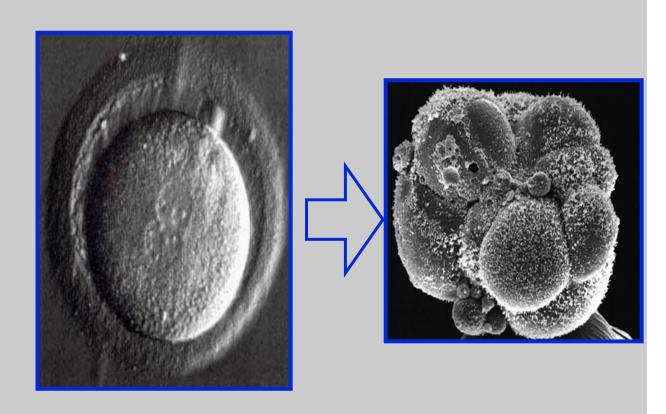
Mina J. Bissell Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, UC Berkeley

Part I: Half the secret of the cell is outside the cell is inside the cell!

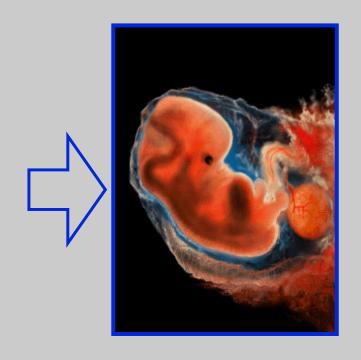




When your mom and dad met



When your mom and dad met







Have a guess: How many cells in her body?!

A huge question:

How do 10 -70 trillion cells, each with the same genetic information, coordinate to make you, YOU ??!

An 'oncogene' is a gene that could cause cancer (Watch Mike Bishop's lecture on oncogenes in these series).

The first oncogenic virus was isolated by Rous in 1911(called RSV)

It is a chicken virus and forms ugly tumors when injected into the wing.



RSV expression in the embryo

No tumors!

Dolberg and Bissell, Nature, 1984
Dolberg et al, Science, 1985
Siewke et al.Science, 1990
Stoker et al, JCB, 1990,,
Siewke and Bissell, Critical Reviews in
Carcinogenesis. 1994

Thus context (i.e. the microenvironment) determines what even a potent oncogene can do.

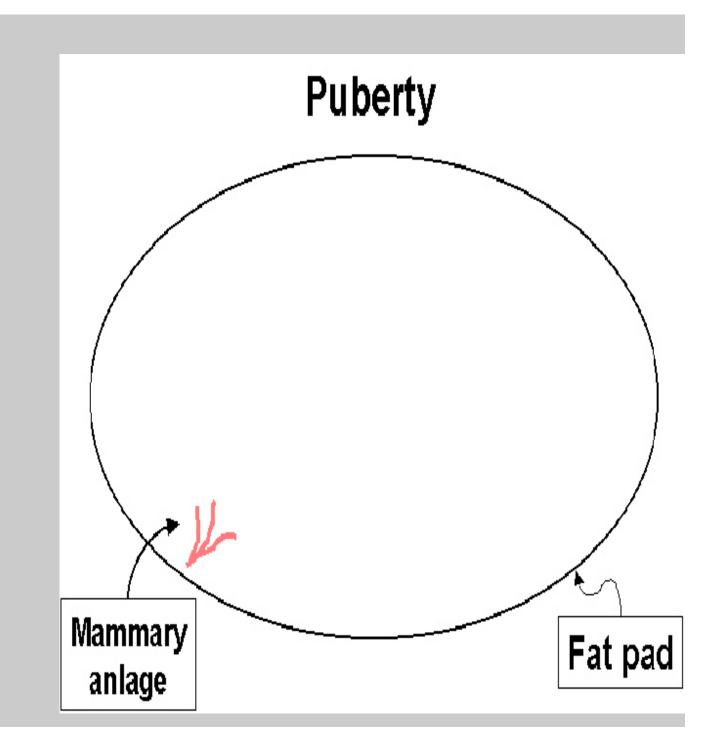
But what is context made of??
Does it signal??

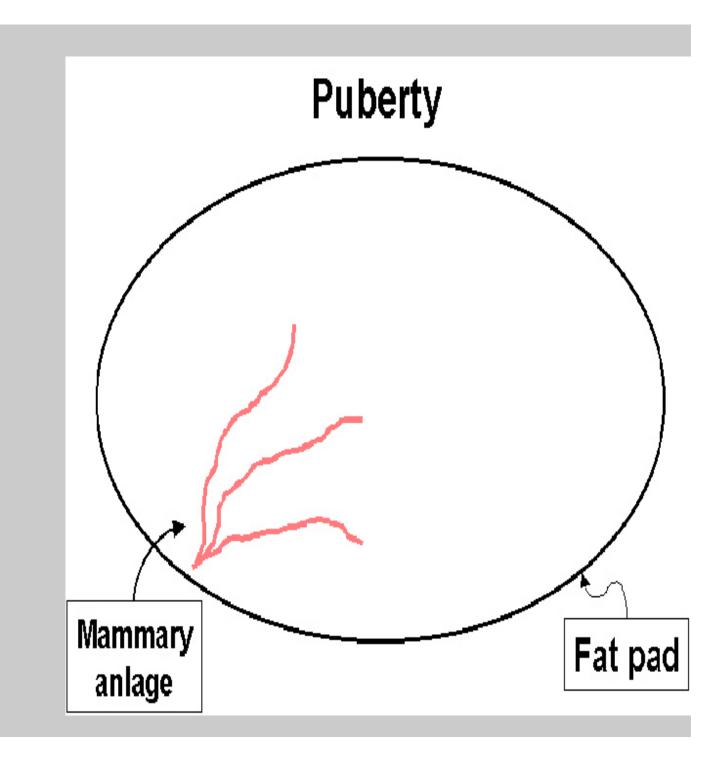
Questions

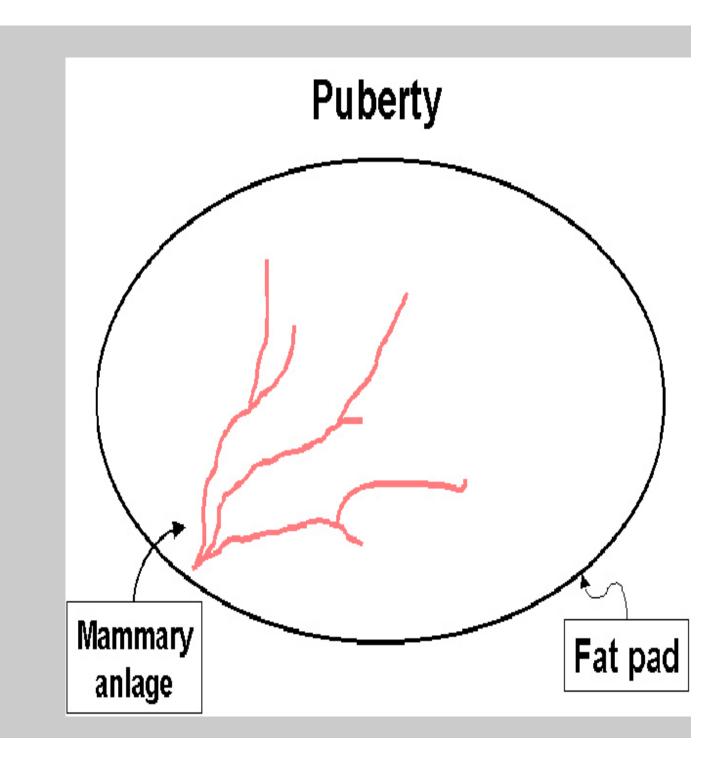
- 1. How is tissue specificity maintained?
- 2. How does one study the problem in mammals, humans?
- 3. How is the program lost in cancer and aging?
- 4. How can one use the information for therapy?

To model mammals, we turned to using the mammary gland as an experimental "organism".

It is an organism within an organism.



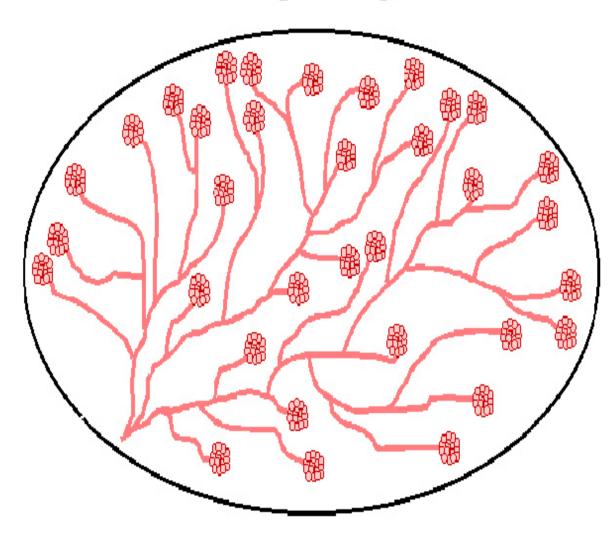




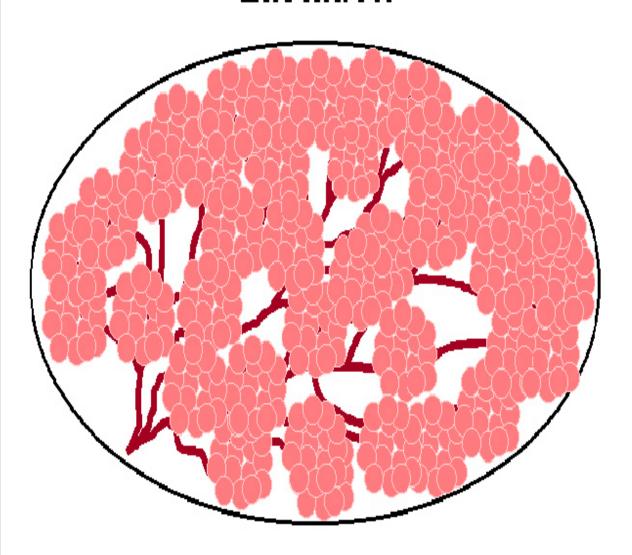
Puberty

Puberty

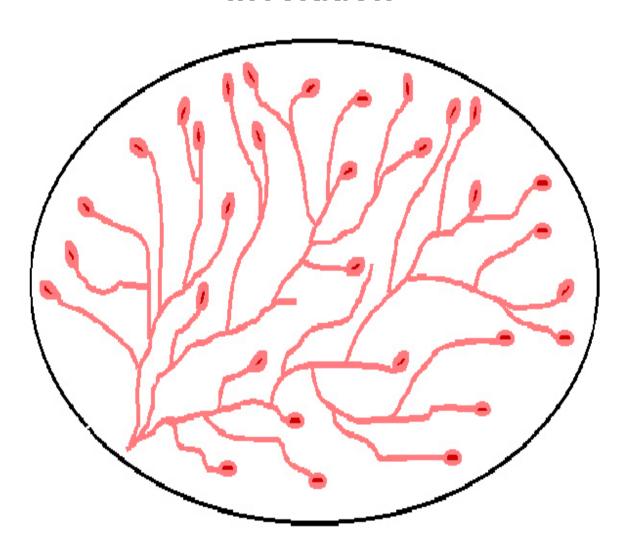
Pregnancy



Lactation

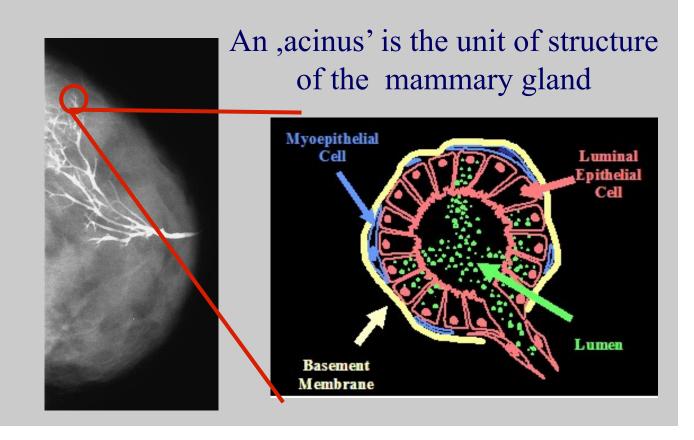


Involution

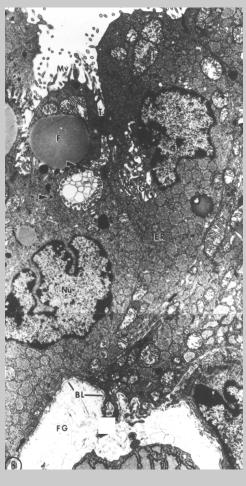


Structure of the mammary gland:

Basementmembrane, myoepithelialcells, Luminal cells, 'Lumen'

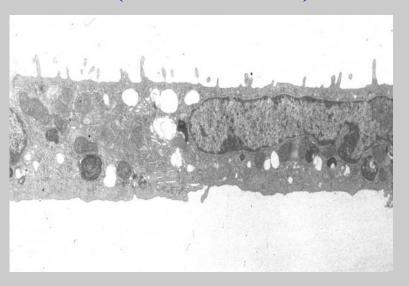


Structural Organization of Mammary Epithelial Cells



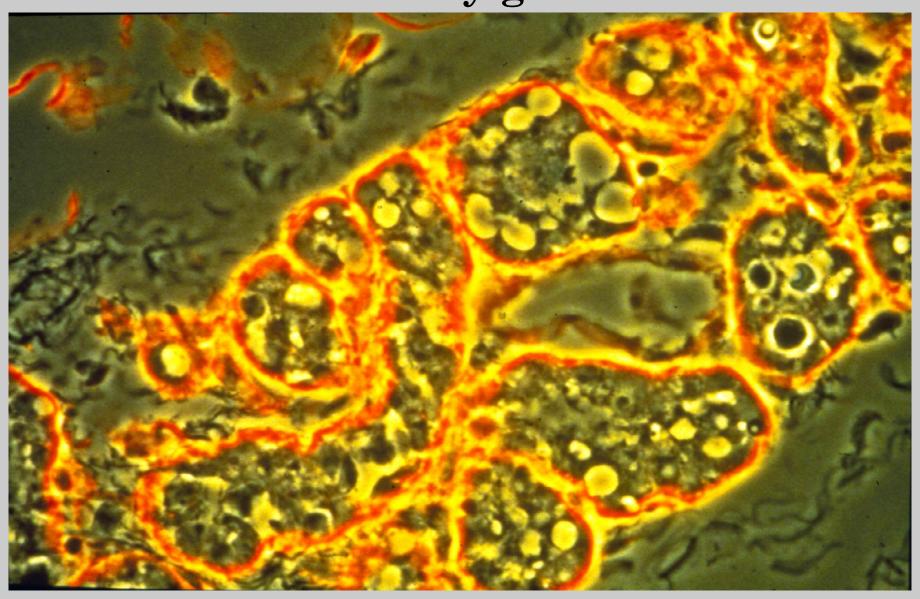
In vivo

(Joanne Emerman)



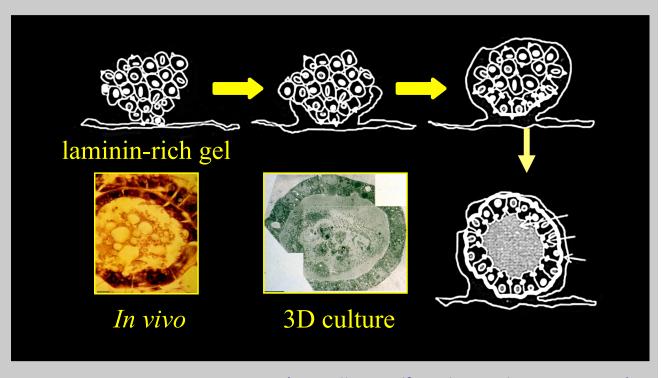
"in vitro": on tissue culture plastic

Laminin 111(red) staining in mouse mammary gland



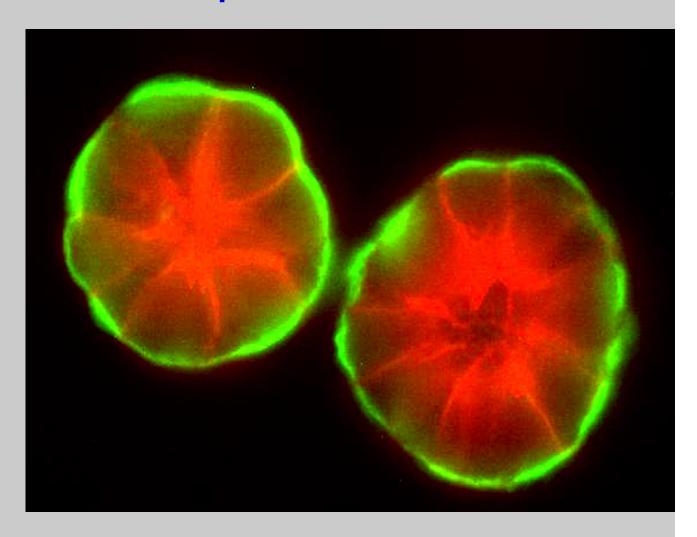
Formation of 'acini' in laminin-rich ECM

Even the sizes of the acini in 3D are similar to those in vivo

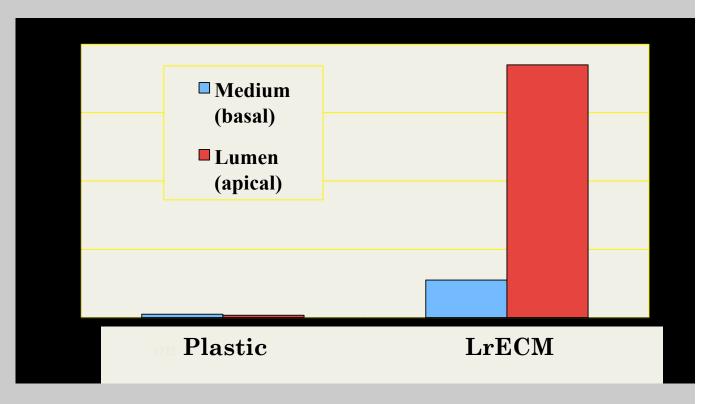


(Barcellos-Hoff et al., Development, 1989)

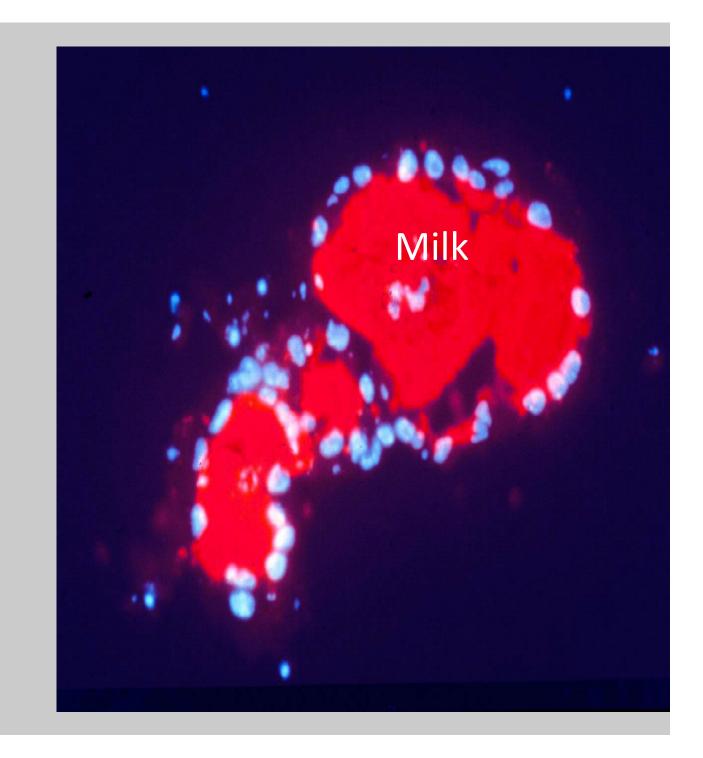
Beautiful mammary gland units reproduced in 3D!

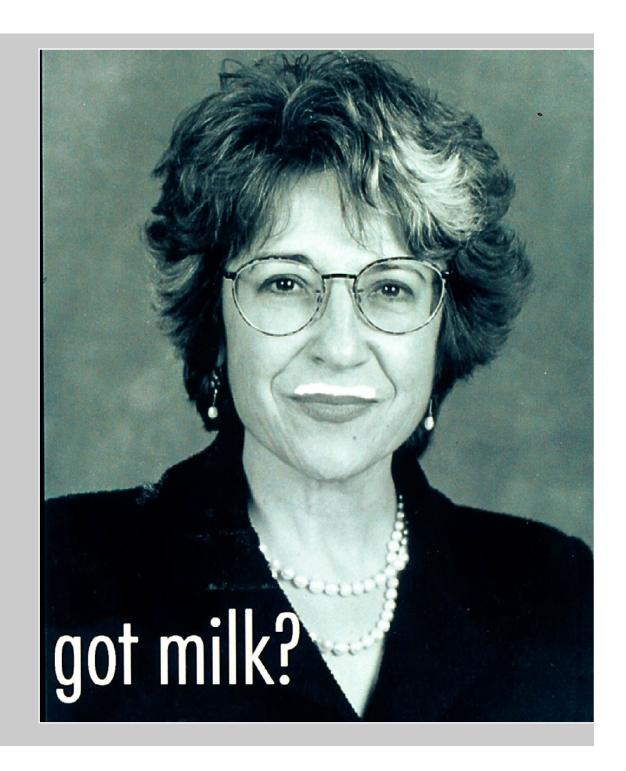


Milk protein/μg DNA on plastic and LrECM gels

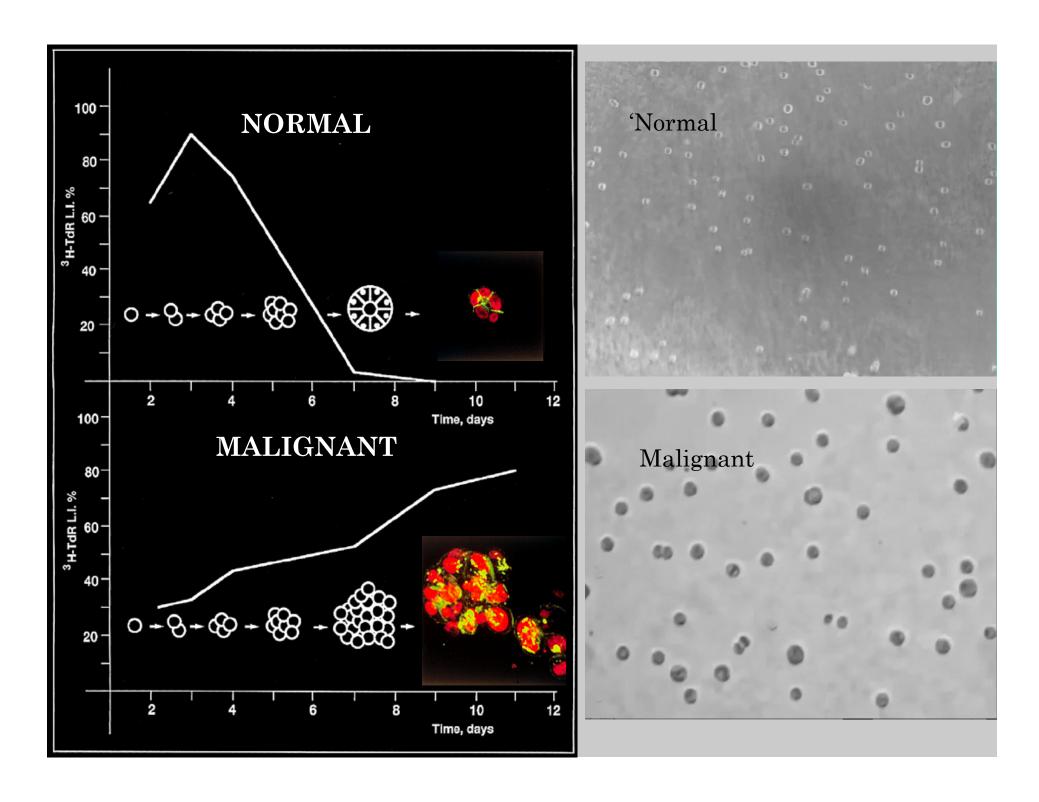


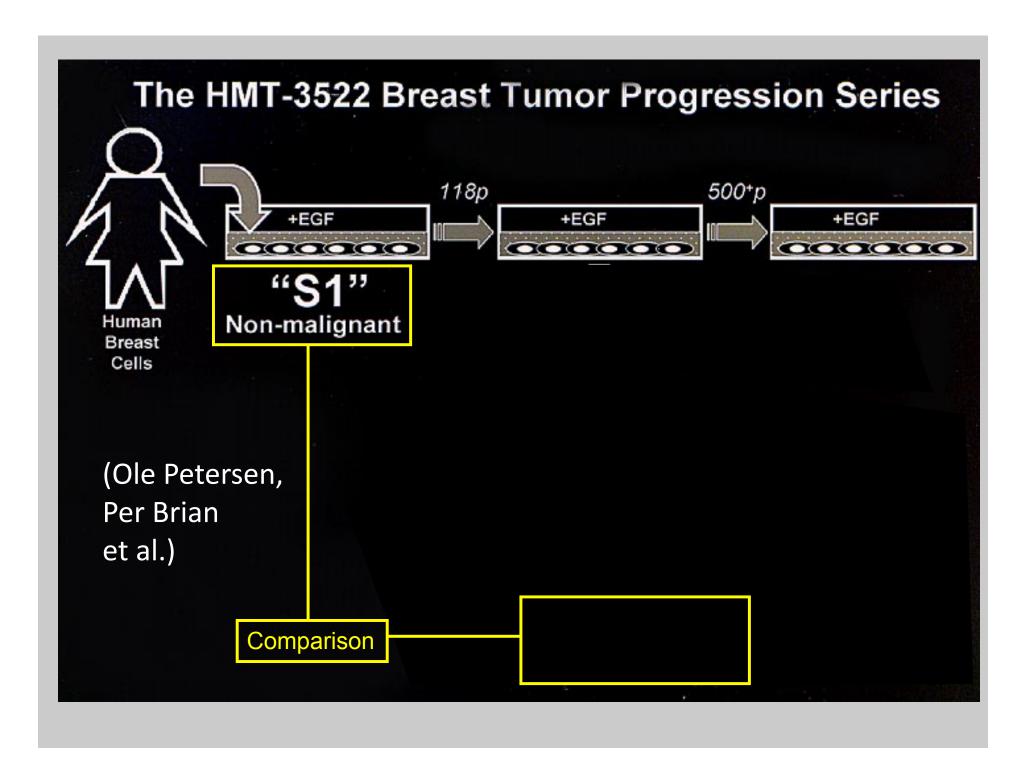
(Lee et al. JCB, 1984)





Given that 'normal' cells remember how to look in 3D, could tissue structure also be a message for tumor cells?

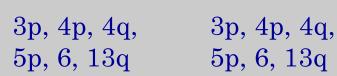




1p, 6

1p, 6

3q, 7p, 9p, 9q, 10p, 9p, 9q, 10p, 16q, 17q, 16q, 17p, 17q, 18q, 19p, 20 q, 18q, 19p, 20 q, 21q,







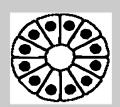


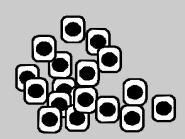


8q, 9p, 8q, 9p, 16q,

18q, 20q 18q, 20q

(+EGF)





3q, 6, 7p, 7q,

21q, 22q

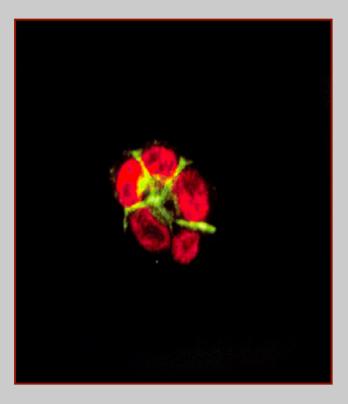
If tissue structure is the message, we can hypothesize:

- 1. Tumor cells with abnormal genomes should be capable of becoming phenotypically normal if the structure is restored.
- 2. Destruction of tissue structure by itself could be a carcinogenic event.

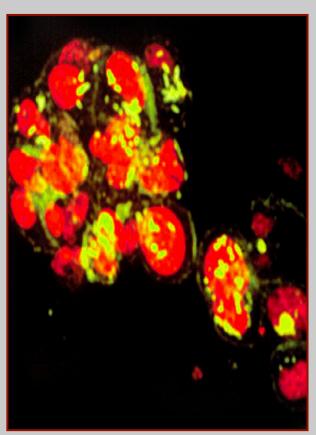
3D assays

"Normal"

Malignant



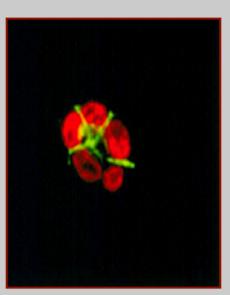




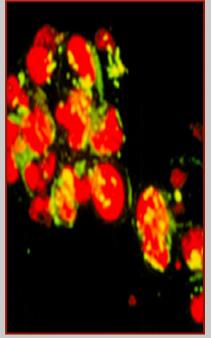
(Petersen..Bissell, PNAS, 1992)

Malignant cells can be reverted biochemically

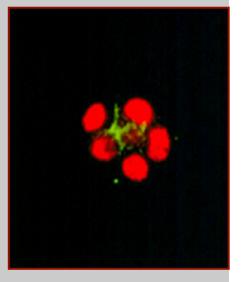
"Normal"



Malignant

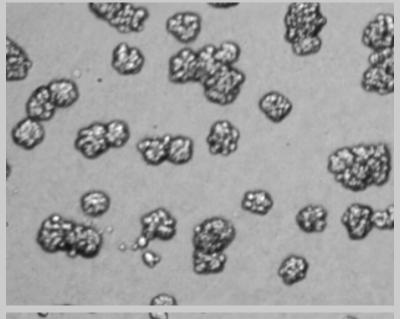


"Reverted"

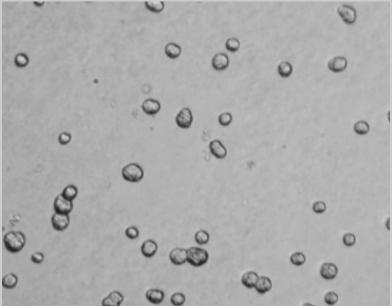


(Weaver et al., JCB, 1997)

EVERY tumor cell gets REVERTED



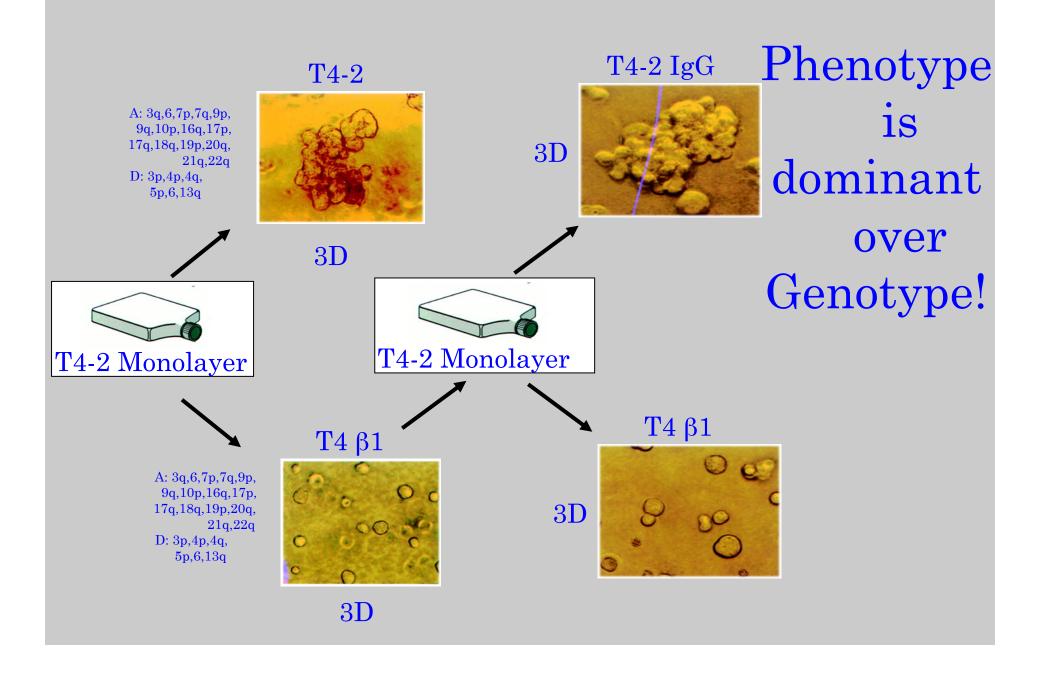
Malignant



"Reverted"

These look exactly like non-malignant cells.

Reversion is reversible



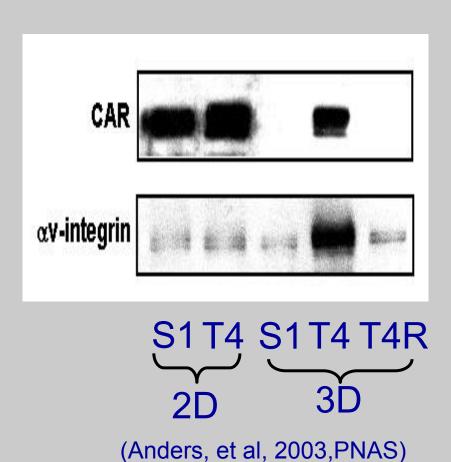
Growth and malignant behavior are regulated at the level of tissue organization.

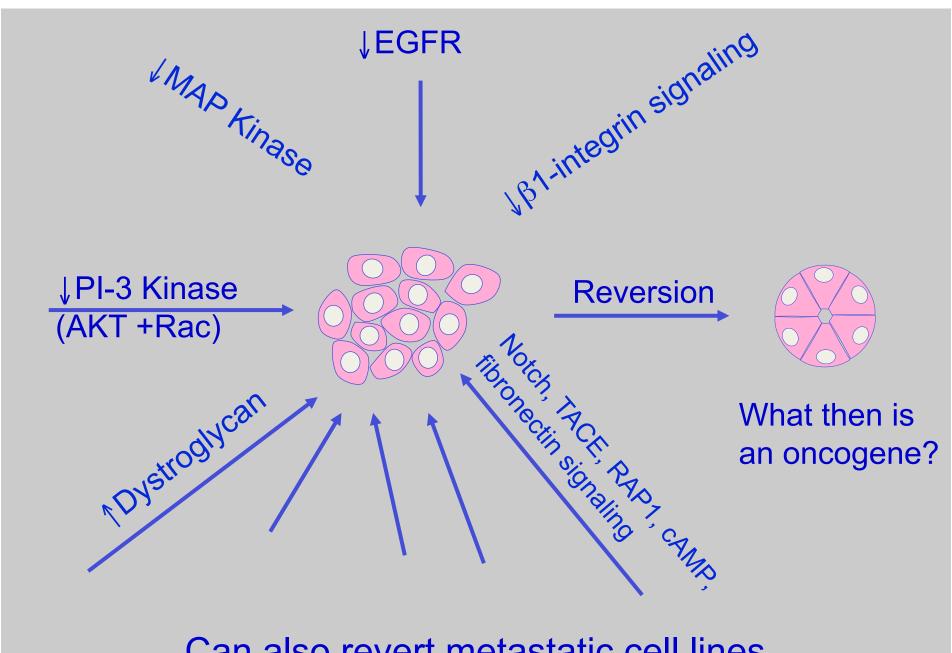
Tissue organization is dependent on the Extracellular Matrix (ECM)

(Bissell et al. J.Theoretical Biol. 1982)

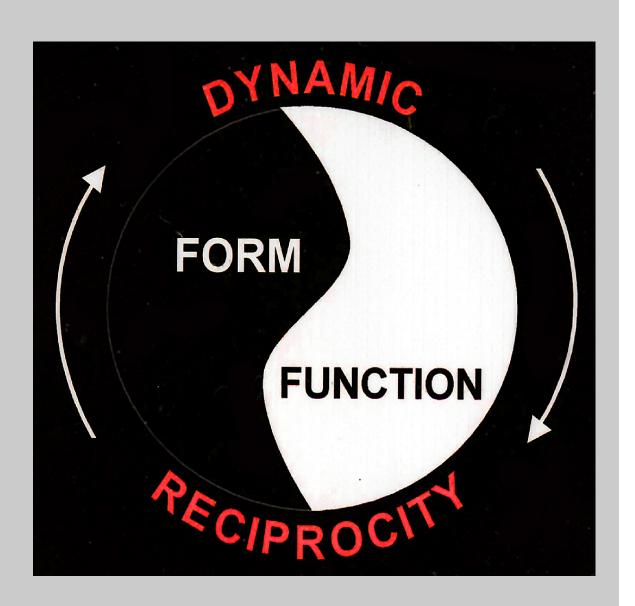
More than 200 publication and reviews from our laboratory on different aspects of these statement since 1995. Please Google us if still skeptical!

Expression of receptors involved in adenovirus infection: Regulated *only* in 3D



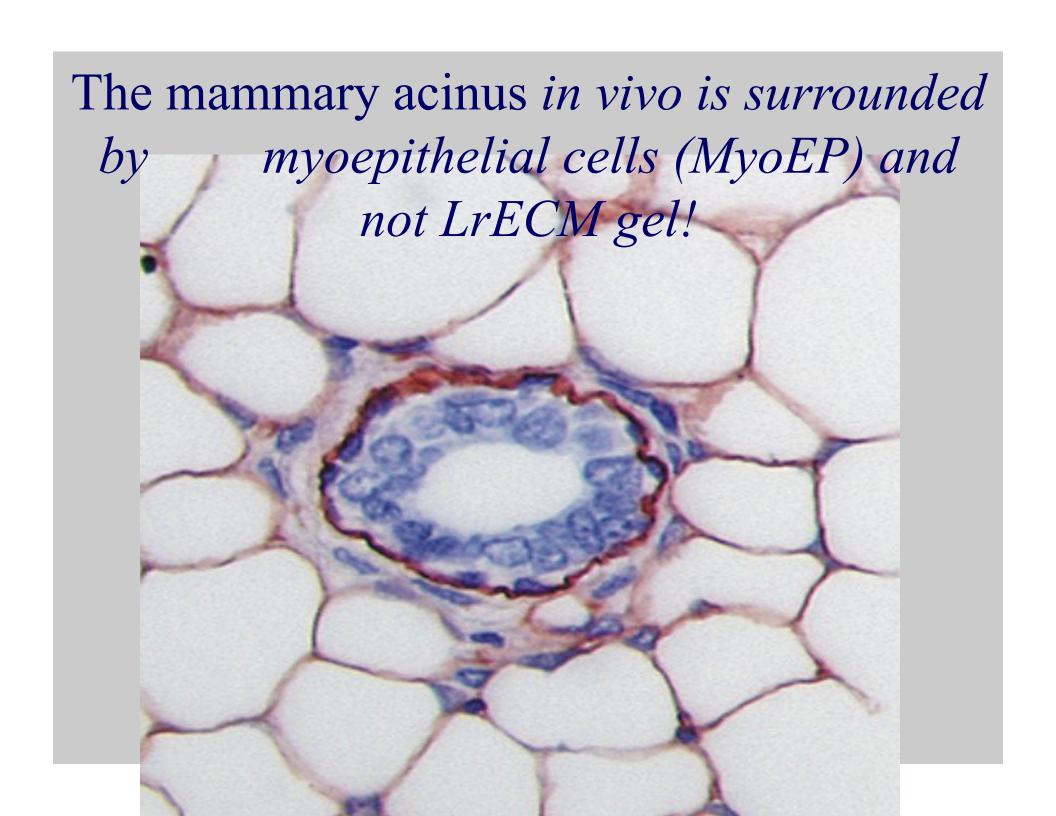


Can also revert metastatic cell lines, but need two inhibitors together



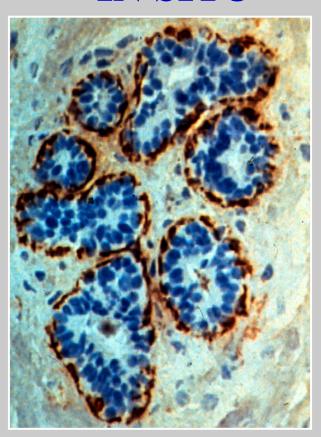
But what gives the signal to the mammary gland in vivo to tell it to be polar and functional?

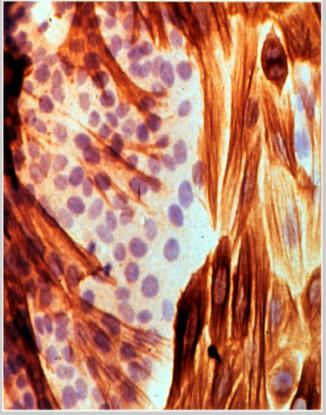
What substitutes for laminin-rich gels??



What is the role of myoepithelial cells in vivo?

(Brown highlights Myoeps)
IN SITU IN CULTURE





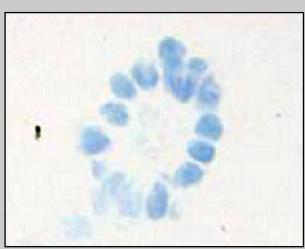
Luminal Epithelial Cells (LEP) in:

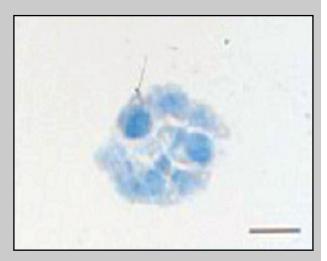
Lr-BM

Collagen-I



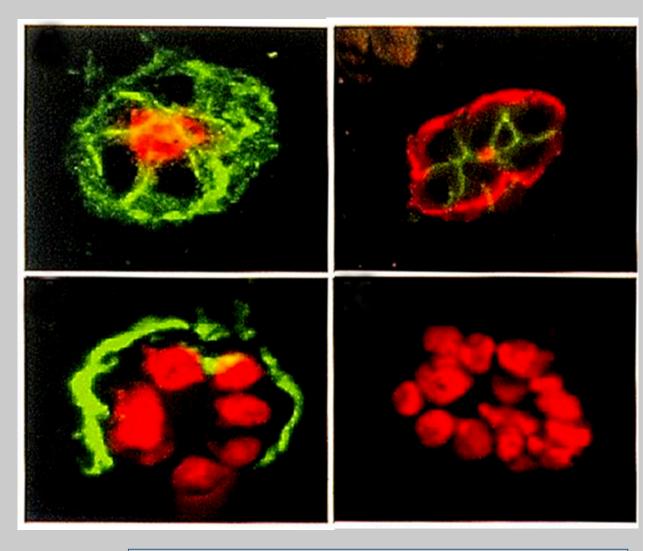






LEP in rBM

LEP in Col I

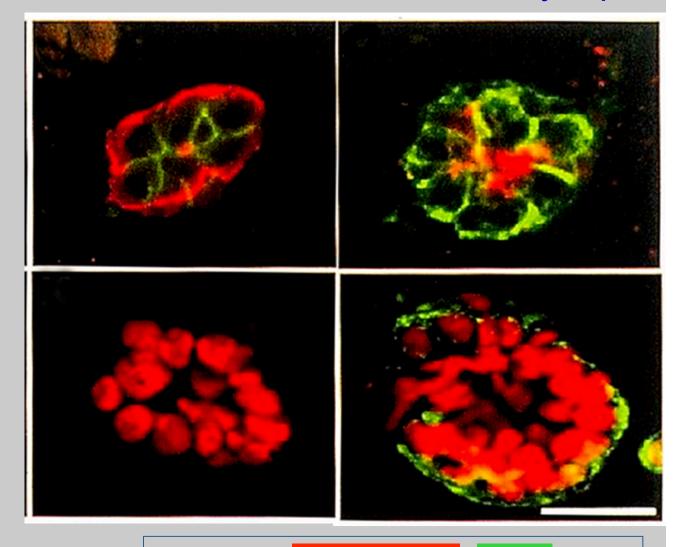


Top row: Sialomucin ESA

Bottom row: Nuclei Collagen IV

LEP in Col I

LEP & Myoep

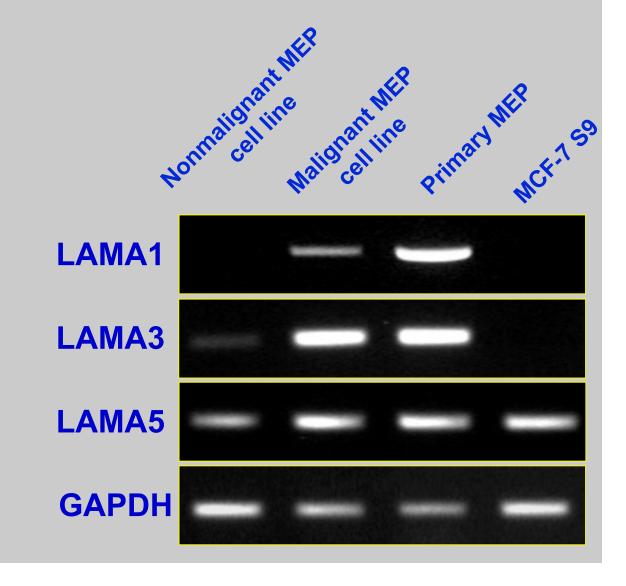


Top row: Sialomucin

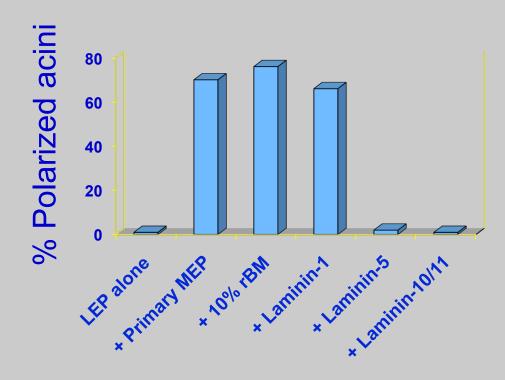
ESA

Bottom row: Nuclei Collagen IV

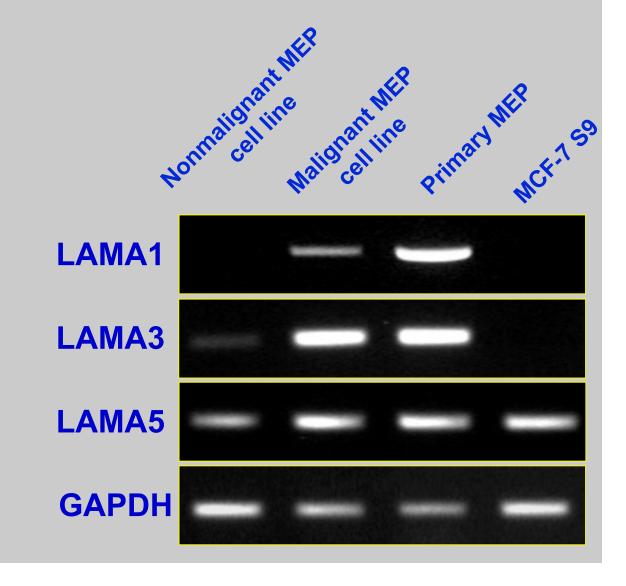
Cancer-derived MEP do not express laminin-A1



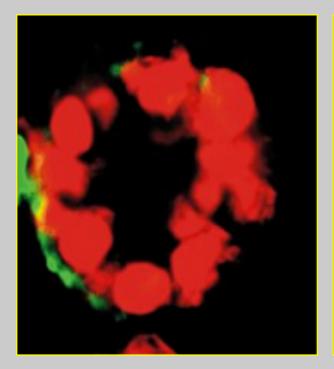
Only laminin-I (Ln-1) can substitute for myoepithelial cells for reversing polarity in collagen gels

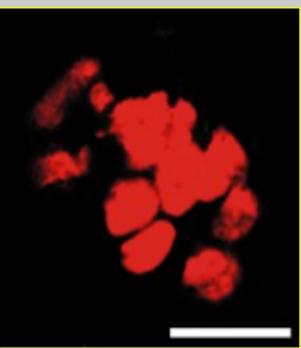


Cancer-derived MEP do not express laminin-A1



Cancer dervied myoepithelial cells can't re-organize

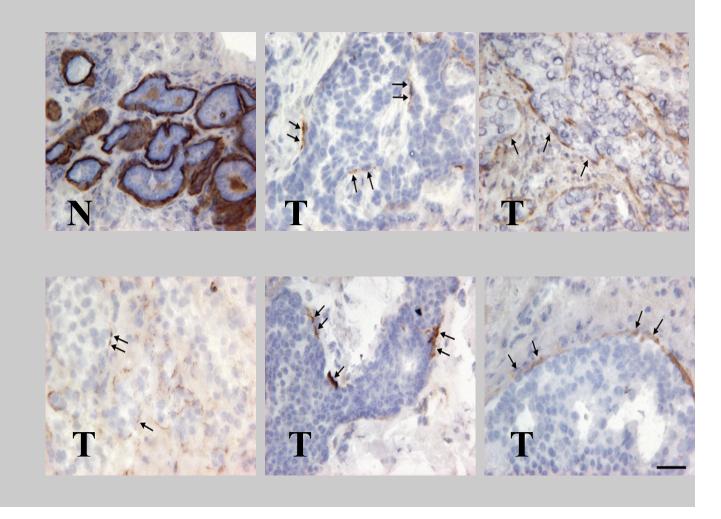




β4-integrin
nuclear stain

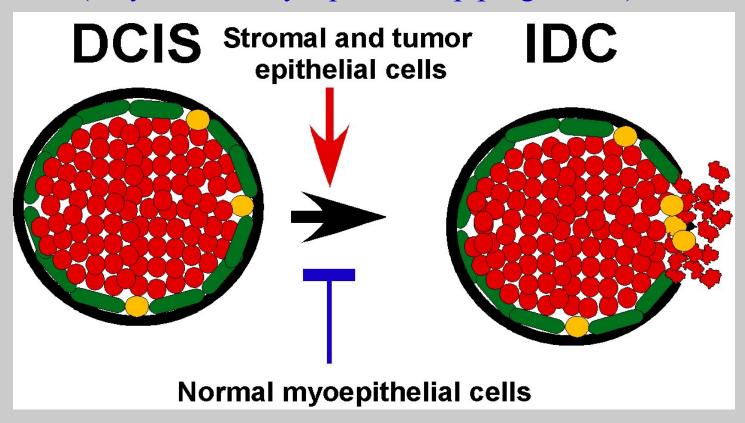
(Gudjonsson, et al. J.Cell Sci, 2002)

Laminin-A1 is reduced in human breast cancer



In situ to invasive carcinoma progression

(only normal myoeps can stop progression)

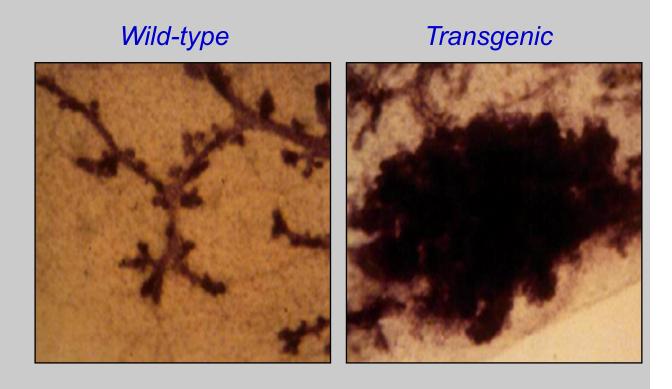


(Hu...Polyak, Cancer Cell, 2008.)

1. Does Loss or aberration of ECM have a functional significance?

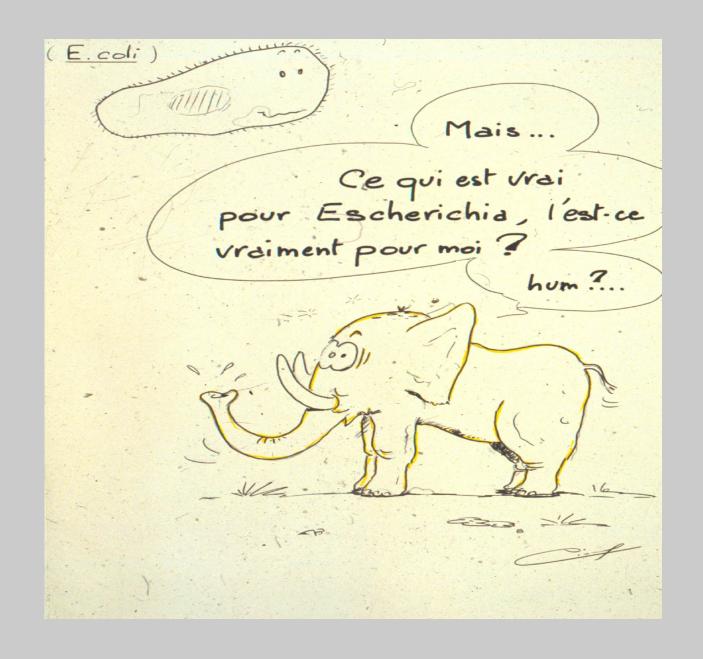
2. If so, can it lead to tumor formation?

MMP-3 mice develop mammary tumors as they age

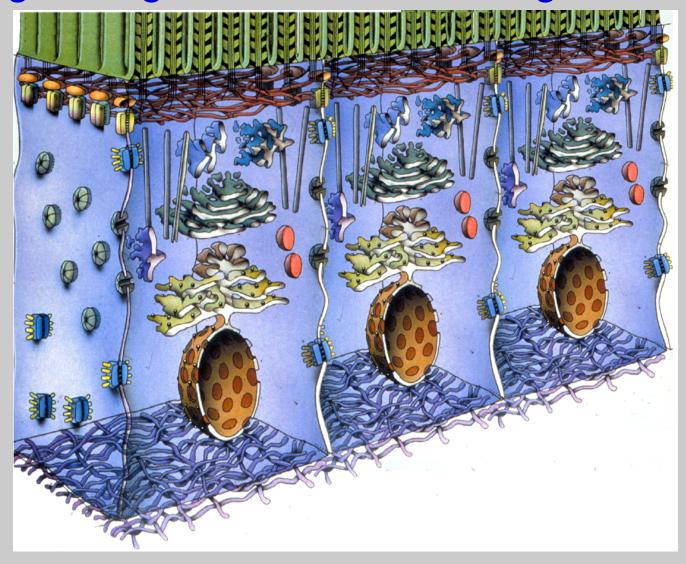


Does MMP 3 select already mutated cells, or does it, by itself, causes genomic instability?

(JCB, 2004)



When two higher organism cells come together...



The result is logarithmically different

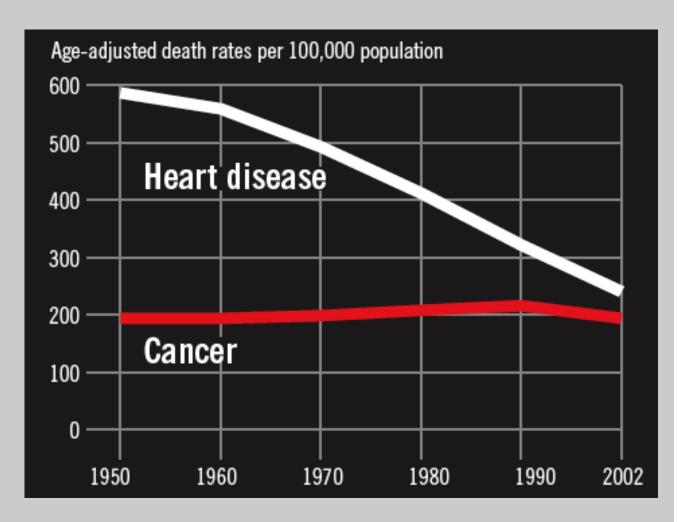
Invasion into the fat pad: A clue to metastasis?







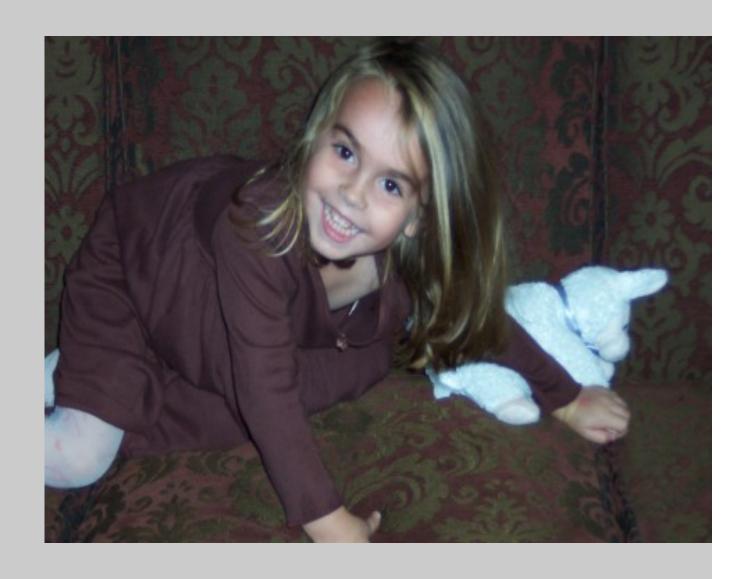
New Yorker



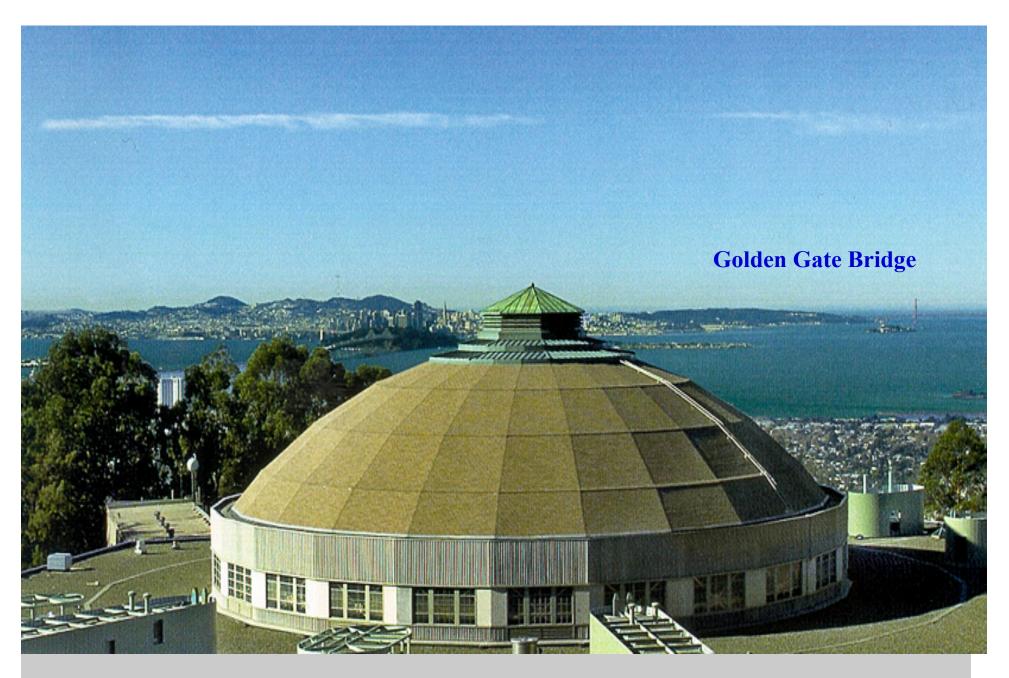
(Clifton Leaf, Fortune Magazine, 2004)



In memory
of Sonia
Maria
Mueller,
1968- 2003



Chloe, when she was five



Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory
The Advanced Light Source

Bissell Lab





The Human Acinus!

Bissell Lab, In Spring, of 2009