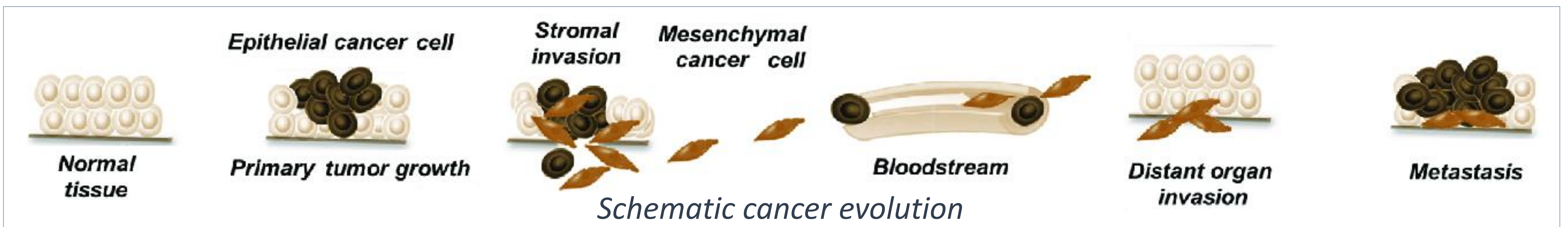


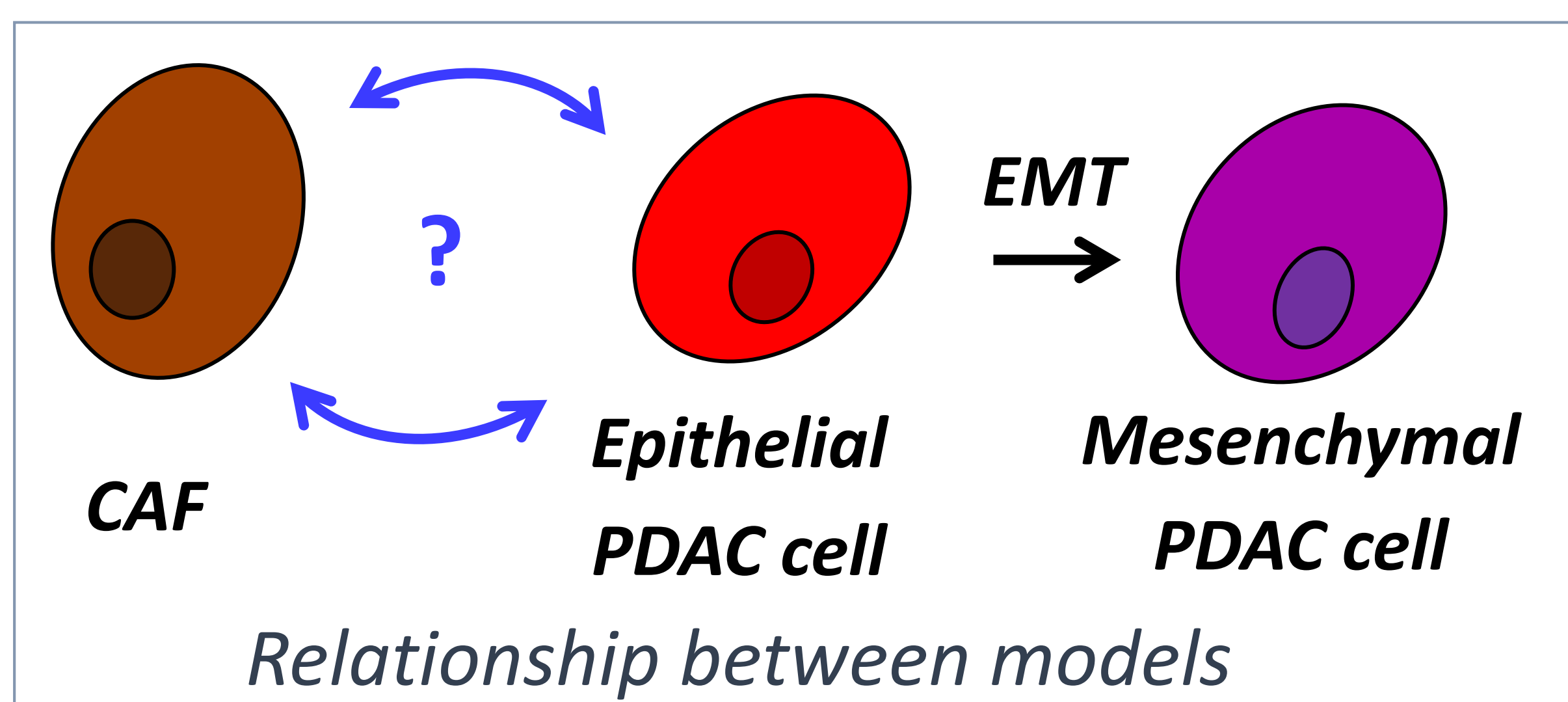
PANCREAS CANCER MODELING: A METABOLIC APPROACH

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Pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma, (PDAC), is the most common pancreatic cancer type. It has a high lethality with a survival rate of 5%. In the tumor, Epithelial PDAC cells are surrounded by cancer associated fibroblast (CAF) that confers a limited nutrient and oxygen resources. To survive to this poor intake, epithelial PDAC cells have adapted their metabolism. It is also known that some of those cells can undergo epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT), become mesenchymal cancer cells and invade distant organs to form malignant metastases.

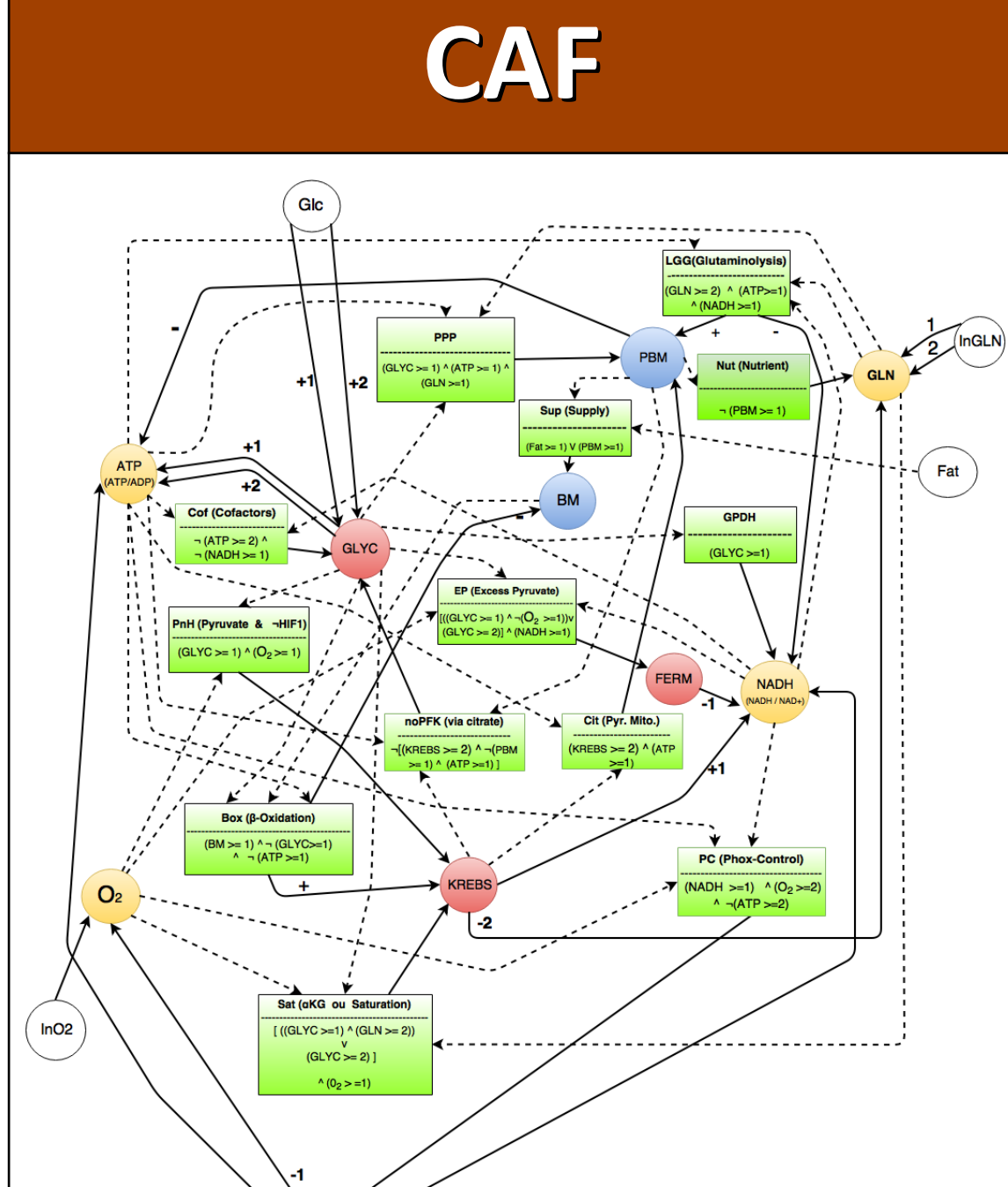
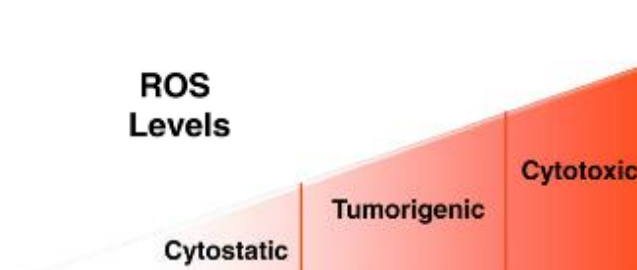
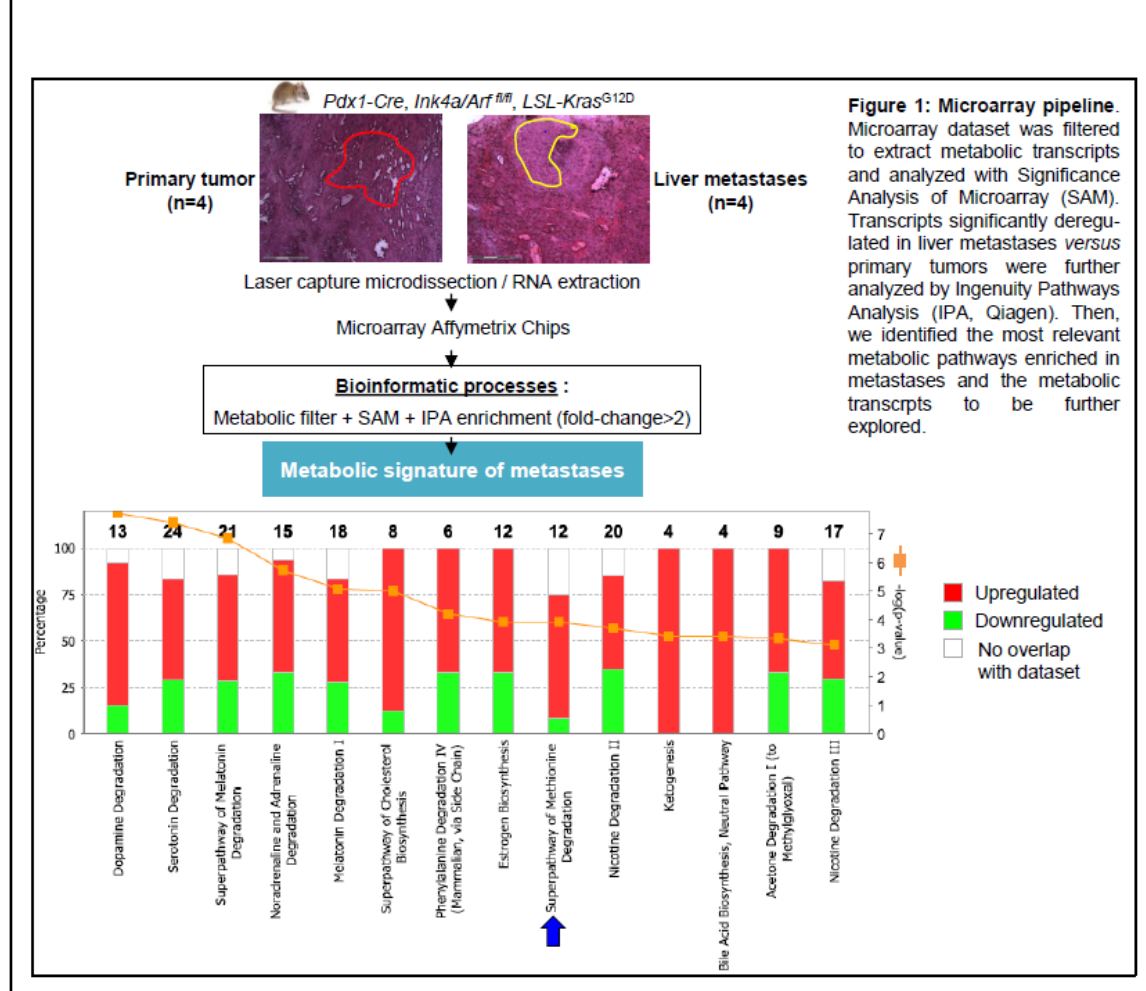


3 MODELS + COMMUNICATIONS



- Metabolism shifts between CAF, epithelial and mesenchymal PDAC cells
- Limitation on observability
→ **1 model to each cell type**
- Connection between Epithelial PDAC and CAF cells which promotes EMT transition
→ **hypothesis on communications between cells**

METHODOLOGY

CAF	Epithelial PDAC cell	Coupling cells	Mesen. PDAC cell
 <p>Energetic metabolism regulatory network*</p> <p>*R.Khooheram, G.Bernot, J-Y Trosset In advances in Systems and Synthetic biology</p>	<p>Existing model enrichment :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interest in Ros marker of cancer - Kras mutation causes cancer behaviour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Knowledge only on cell supernatants - Need to make assumption about messenger direction and nature 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Add the best representative pathways  <p>Microarray pipeline: relevant transcripts expression in mesenchymal PDAC cells</p>
<p>Modeling methodology</p> <p>Constant dialog between biologists and modelers + New bioinformatics data on mouse and human metabolic signatures and signaling molecules</p> <p>Biological information all along the project</p> <p>Identified metabolic signatures of mouse metastatic PDAC</p> <p>Biological knowledge at molecular level and literature</p> <p>Generic mathematical model of energy metabolism and biomass production</p> <p>epithelial PDAC specialisation of the model</p> <p>Mesenchymal PDAC specialisation of the model</p> <p>CAF specialization of the model</p> <p>coupling of epiPDAC+CAF in pancreas using known metabolic mediators</p> <p>coupling of Mesen. PDAC + CAF in pancreas using known metabolic mediators</p> <p>coupling of metastatic PDAC+CAF in liver using known metabolic mediators</p> <p>comparison</p>			

DIFFICULTIES

- Non-regression tests of known temporal properties are mandatory when modifying regulatory graph (huge number of imbricated feedback loops)
- Develop a methodology to extract as much information as possible from the comparison of two close models (Epithelial PDAC cell and mesenchymal PDAC cell)

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