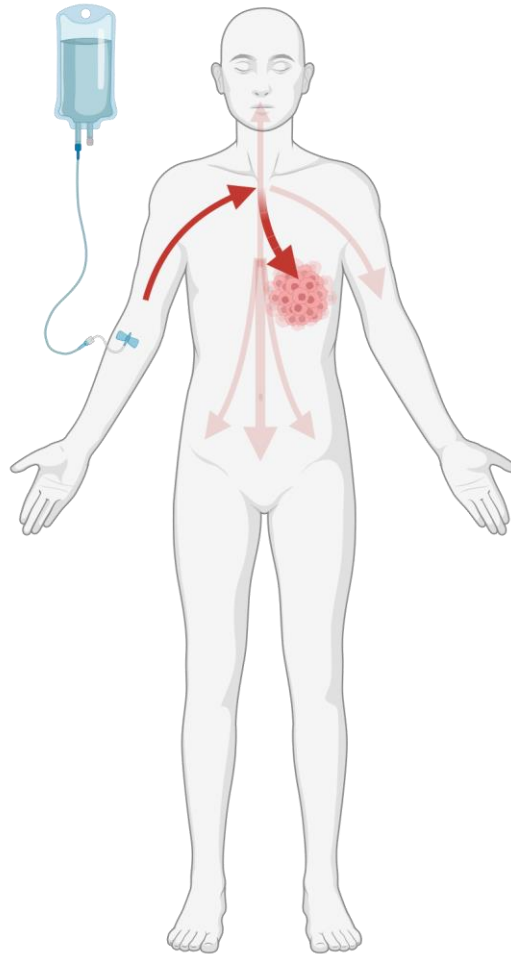


Tumor Microenvironment is a Key Driver for Drug Delivery and Efficacy in HER2+ Breast Cancer

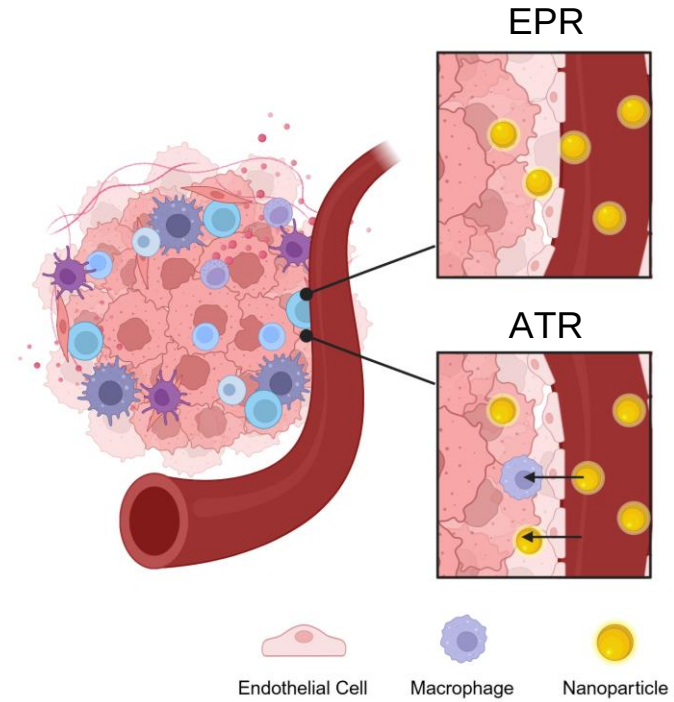
Rahaf Mihyar

Challenges of nanomedicine clinical translation

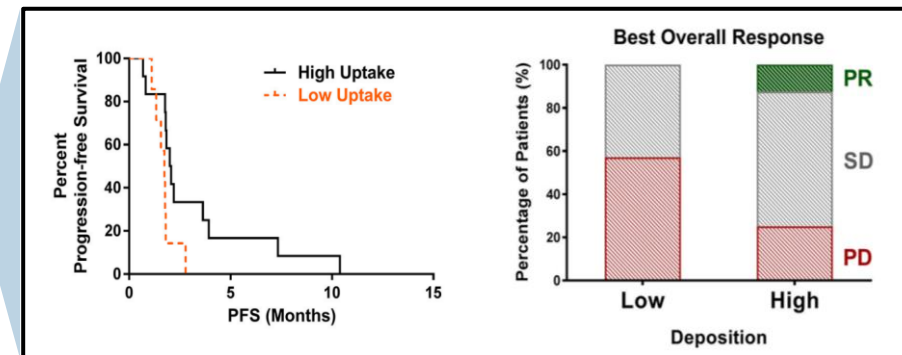
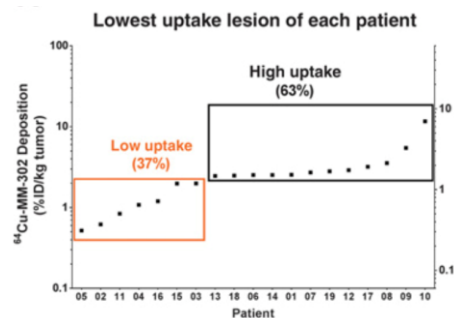
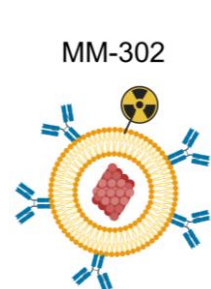
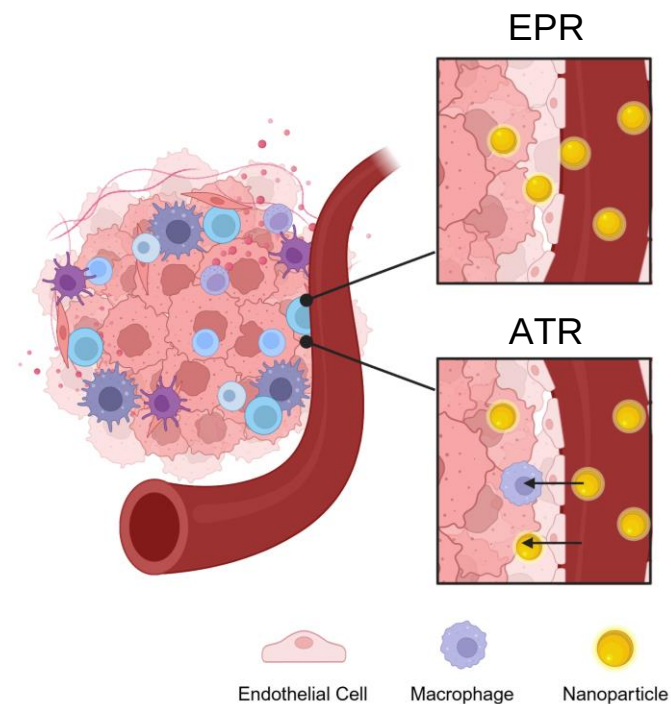
Chemotherapy



Interpatient variability in accumulation and retention is a key challenge



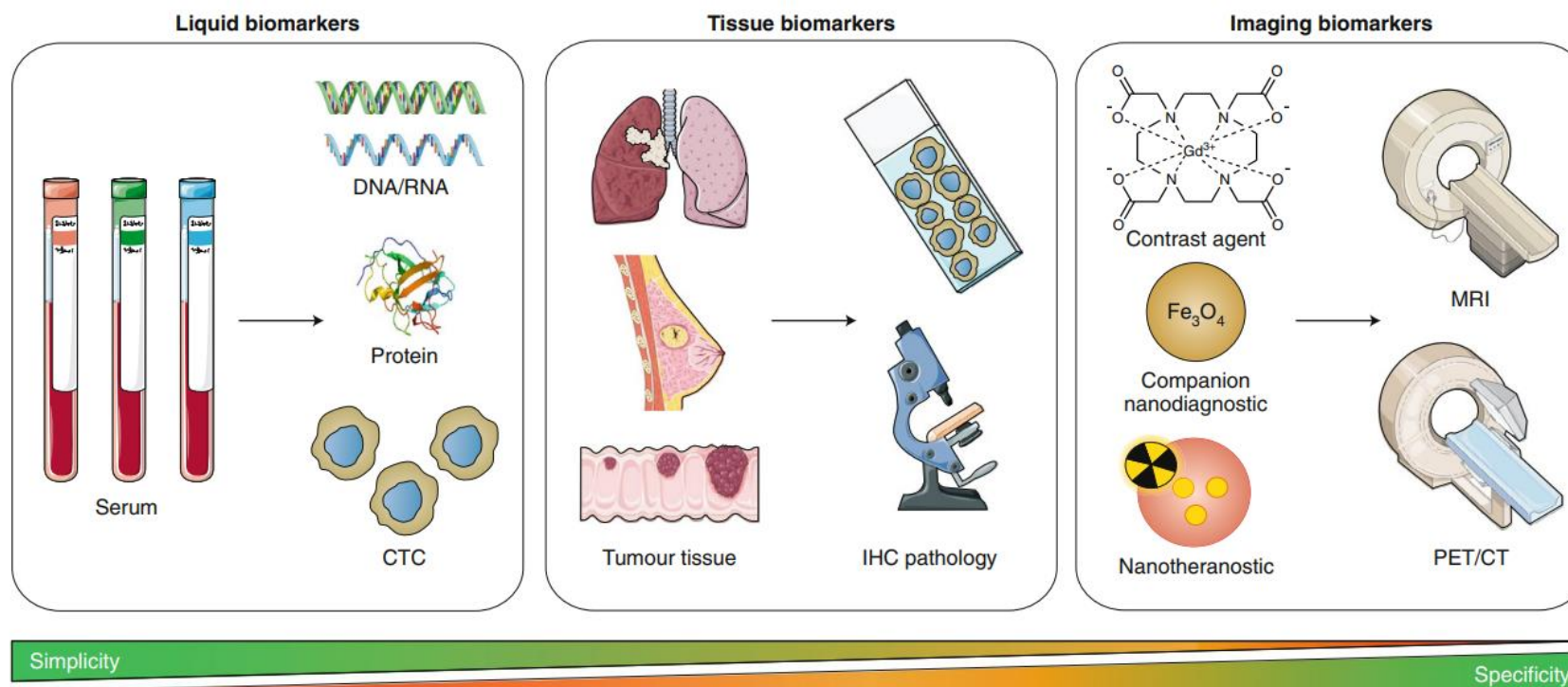
Interpatient variability in accumulation and retention is a key challenge



Lee, H. et al. , *Clin. Cancer Research*, 2017, 23 (15), 4190-4202.

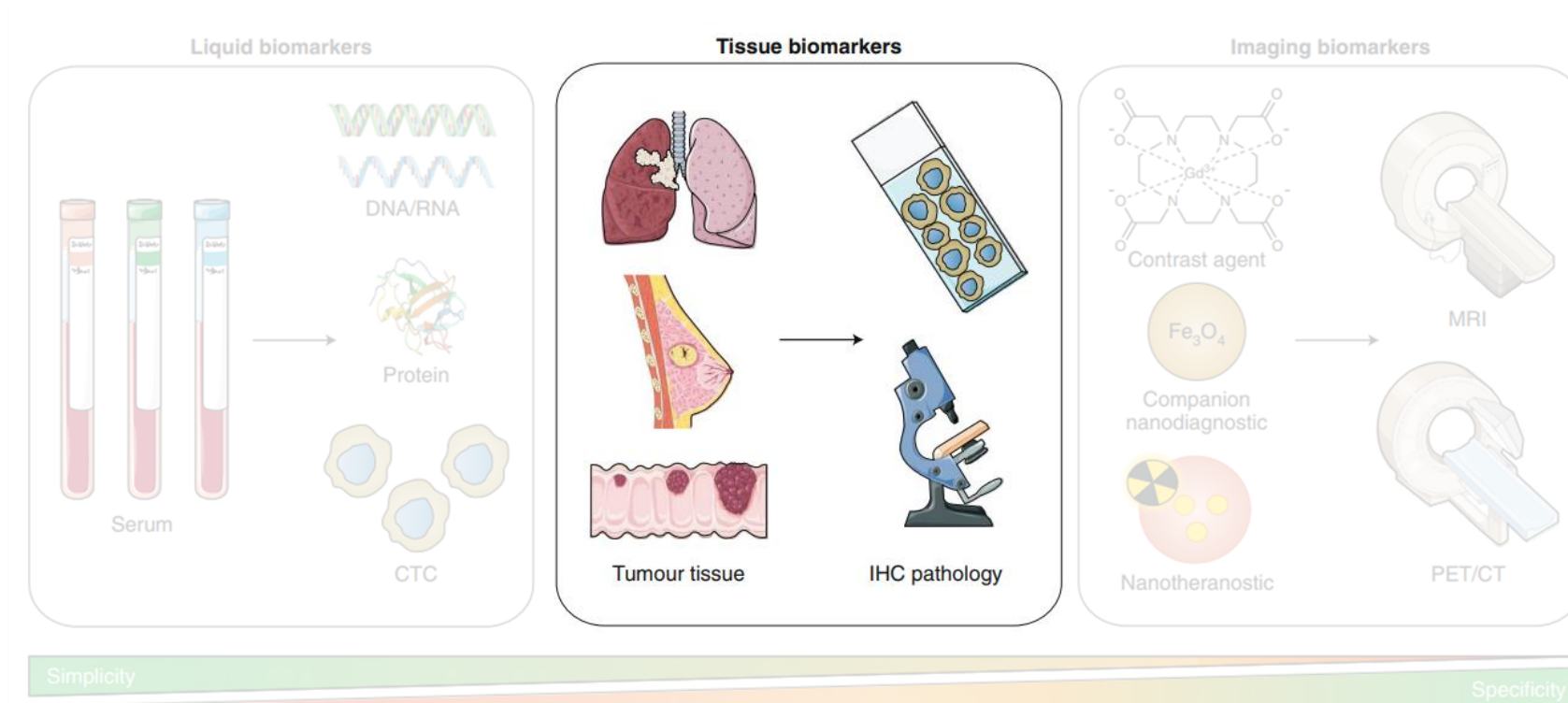
→ Need for patient stratification!

Cancer nanomedicine patient stratification



van der Meel, R., Sulheim, E., Shi, Y. et al. *Nat. Nanotechnol.*, 2019, 14, 1007-1017.

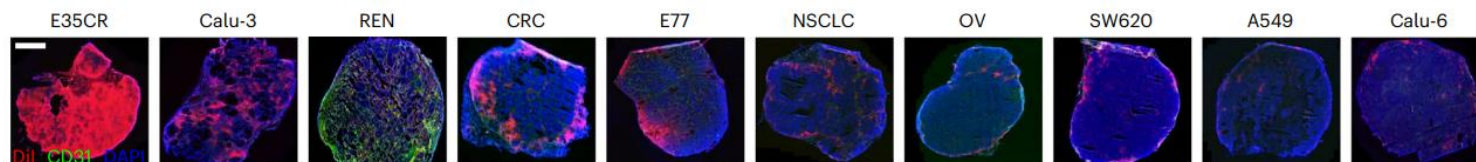
Tissue biomarkers for cancer nanomedicine patient stratification



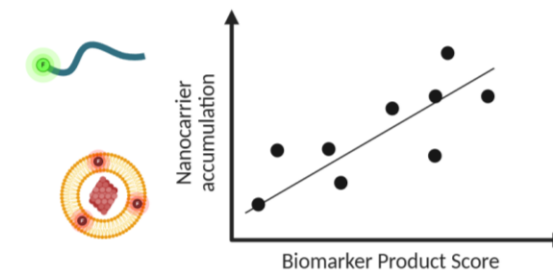
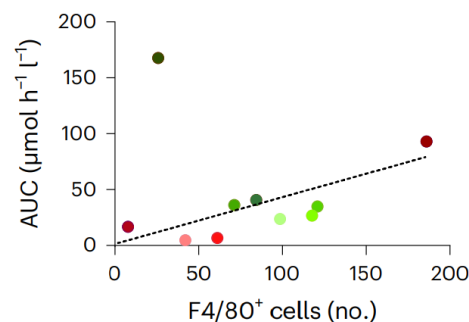
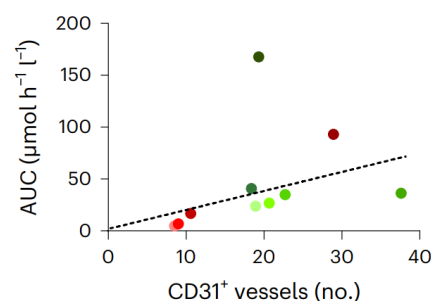
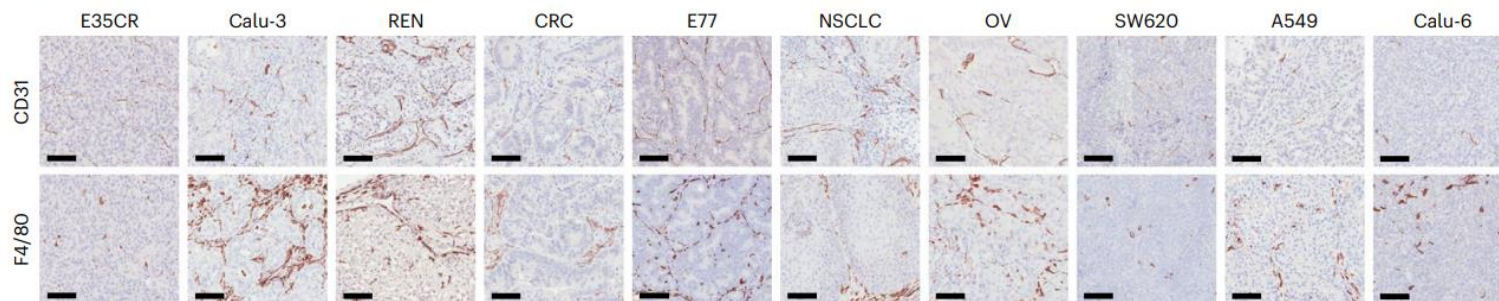
van der Meel, R., Sulheim, E., Shi, Y. et al. *Nat. Nanotechnol.*, 2019, 14, 1007-1017.

Tumor features as tumor targeting biomarkers

Nanoparticle accumulation



TME features



Blood vessels



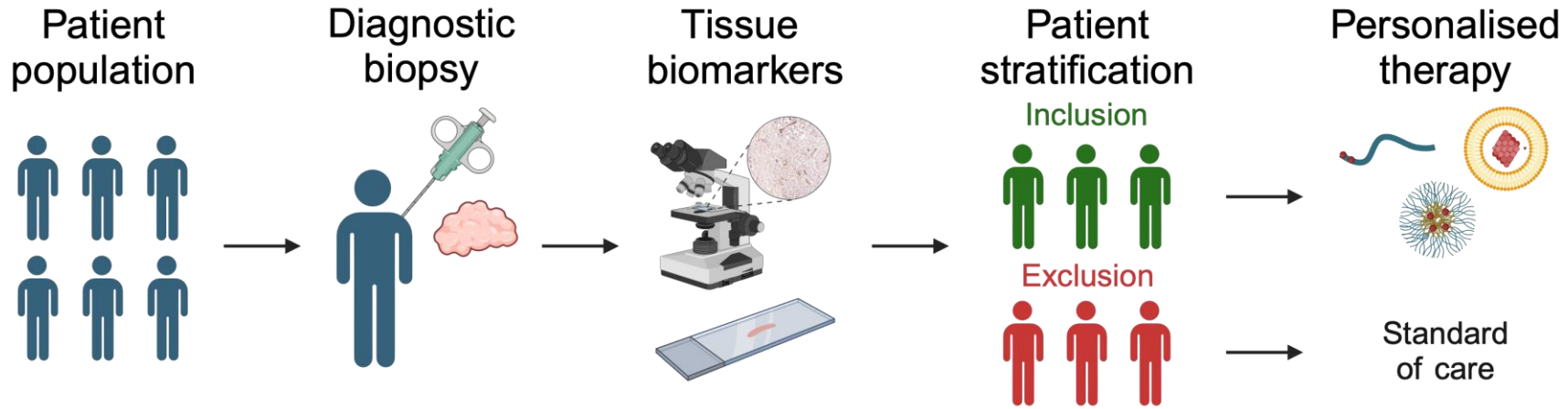
Macrophages

Predicting therapy response



May, J.N., Moss, J.I., ..., Lammers, T., *Nat. Biomed. Eng.*, 2024.

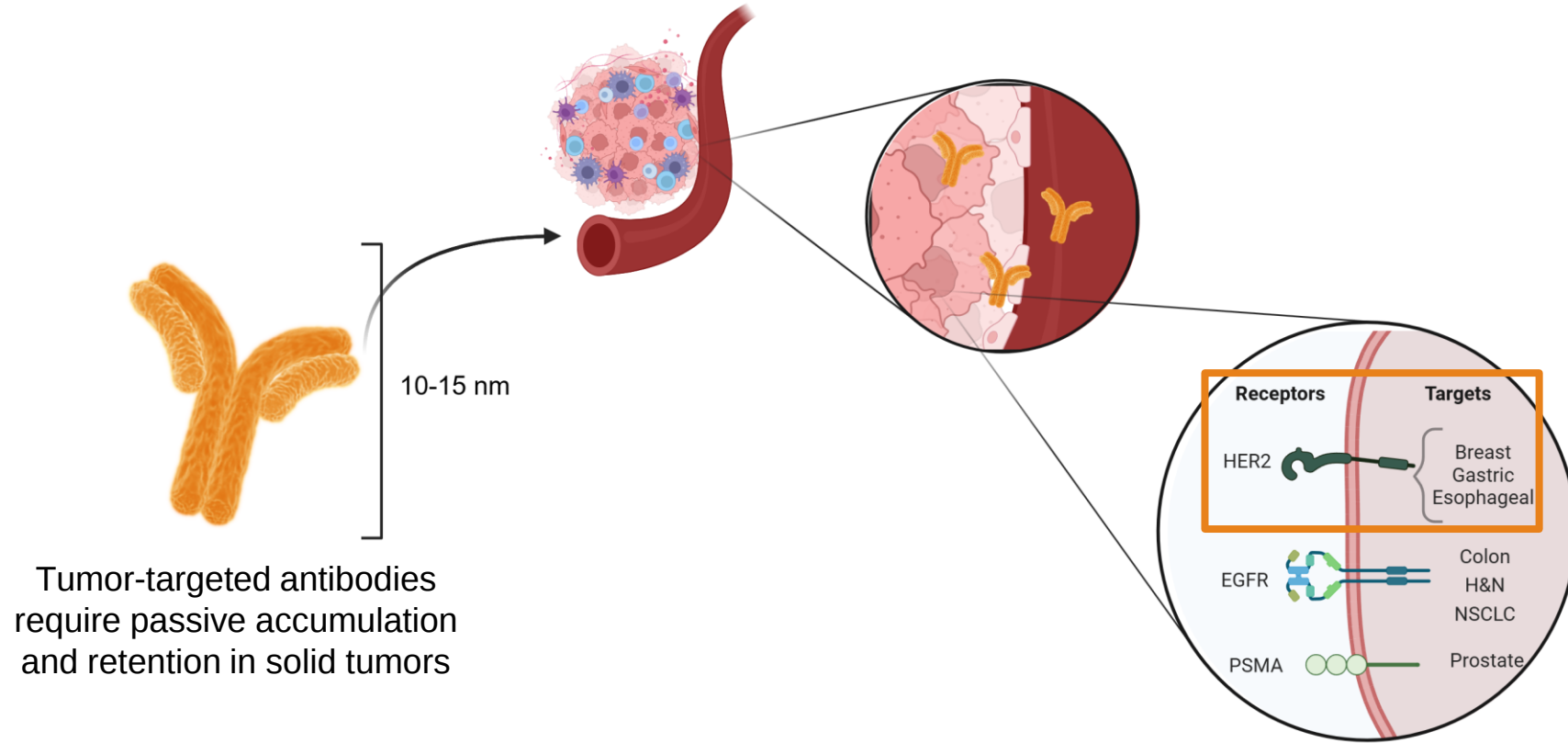
Towards personalised cancer nanotherapy in clinical practice



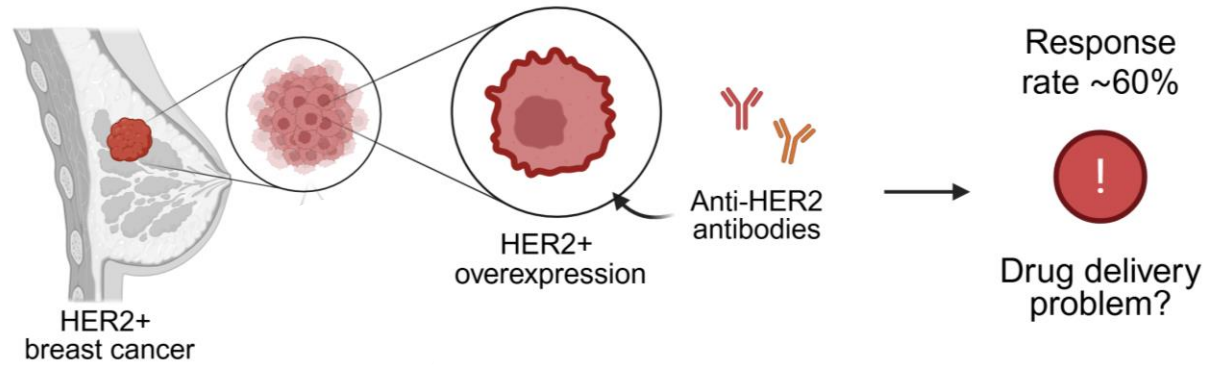
Limitations:

- Nanomedicine are mostly used in advanced/metastatic cancers
 - Not as a first-line

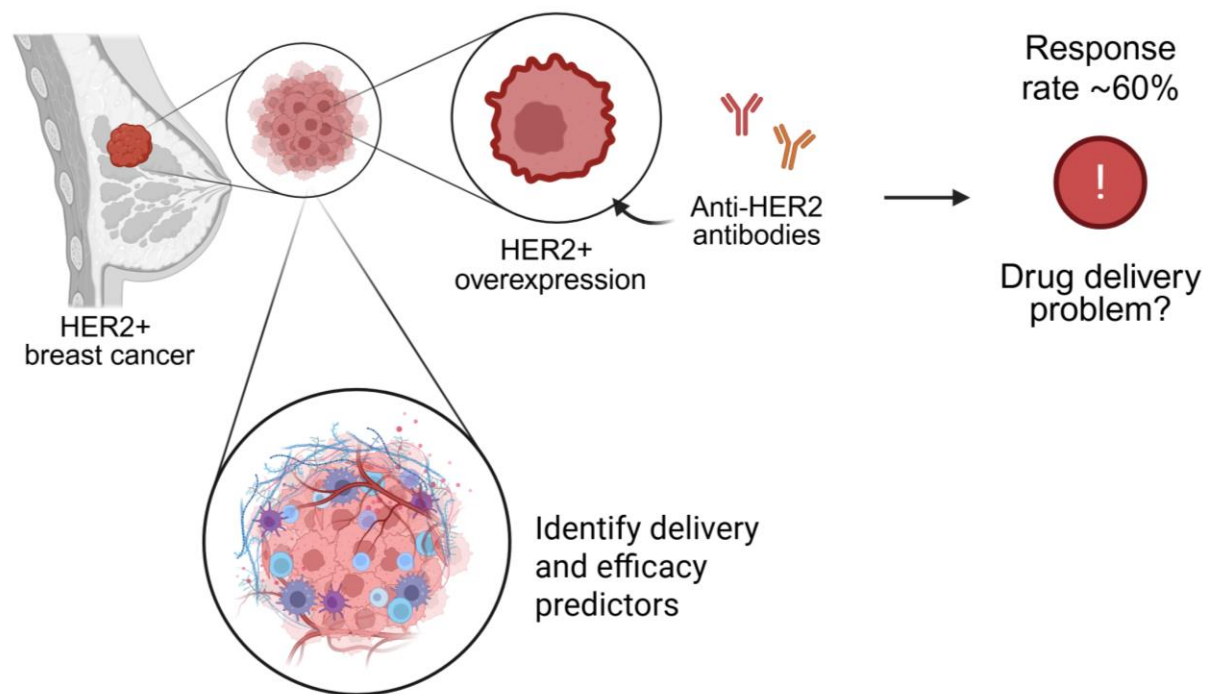
Towards personalised cancer HER2-targeted therapy in clinical practice



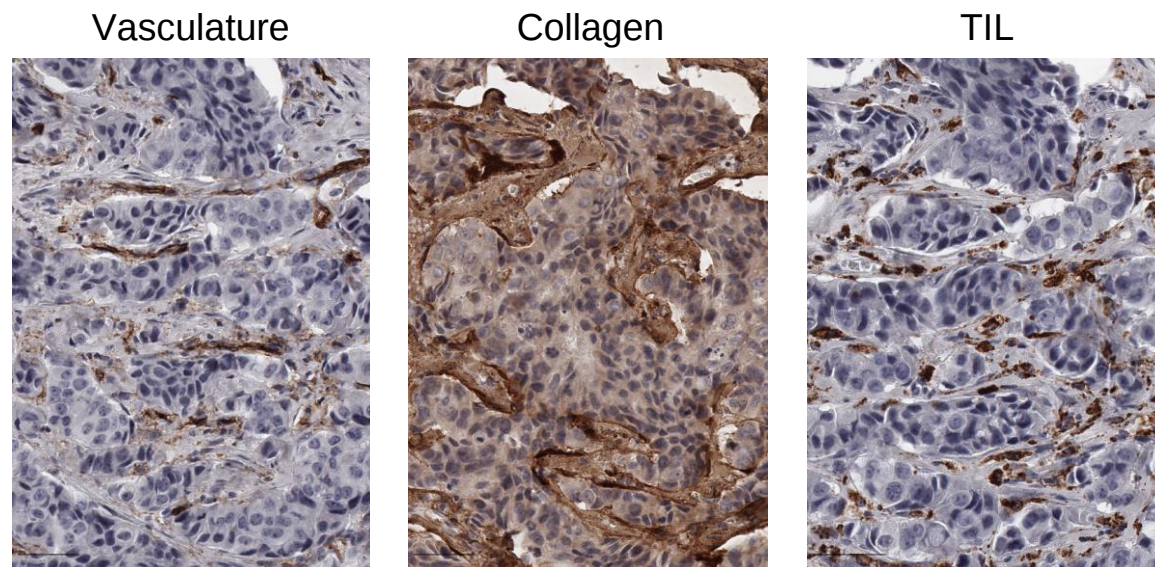
Towards personalised cancer HER2-targeted therapy in clinical practice



Towards personalised cancer HER2-targeted therapy in clinical practice

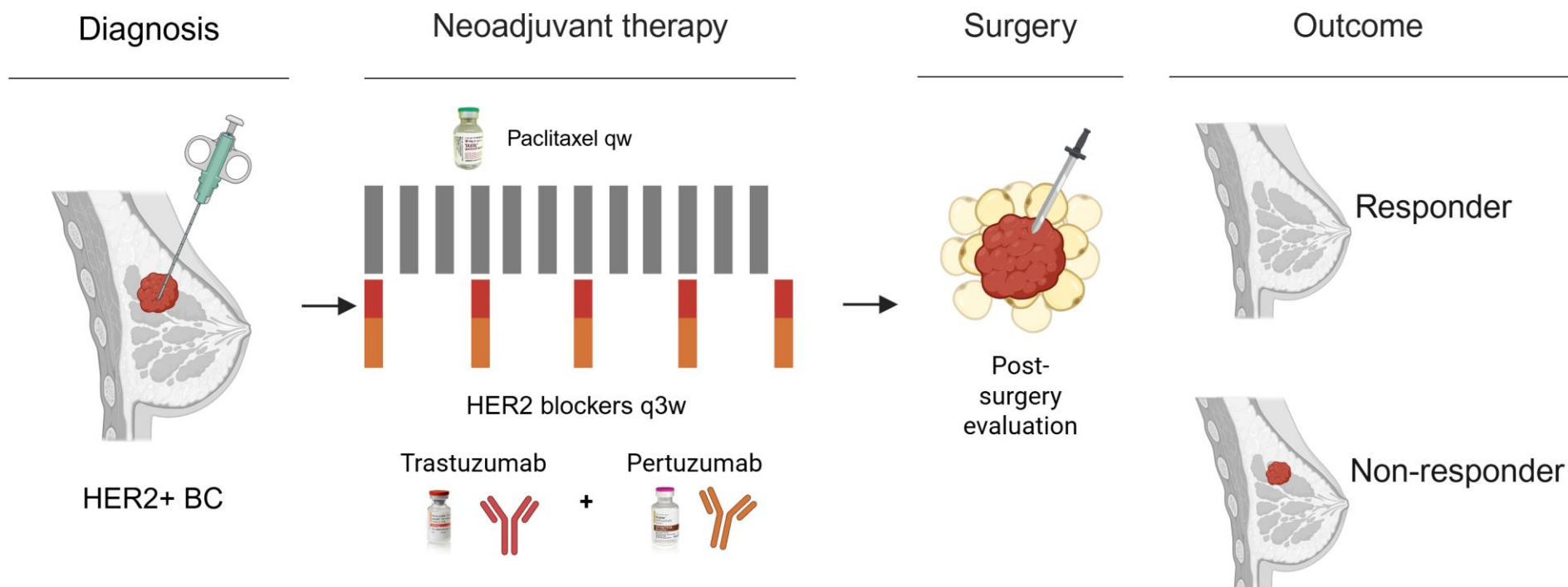


Predictive Tissue Biomarkers



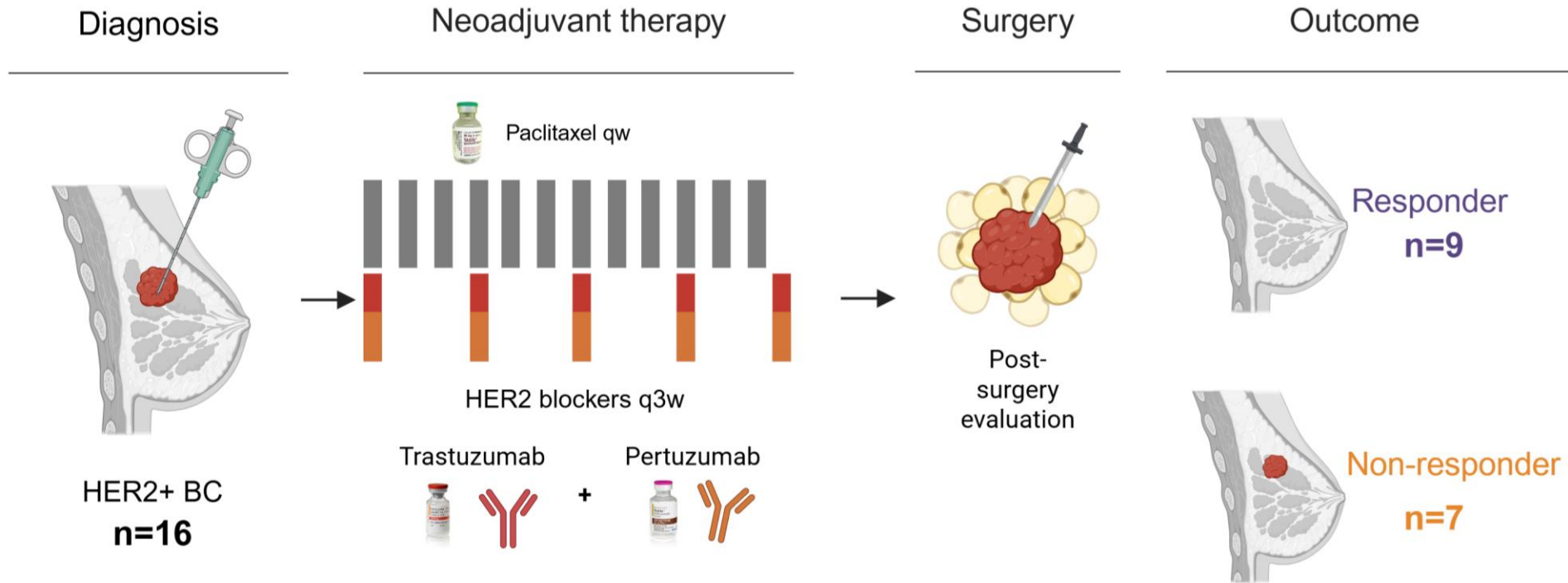
TIL: tumor infiltrating lymphocytes

HER2Nano clinical study setup



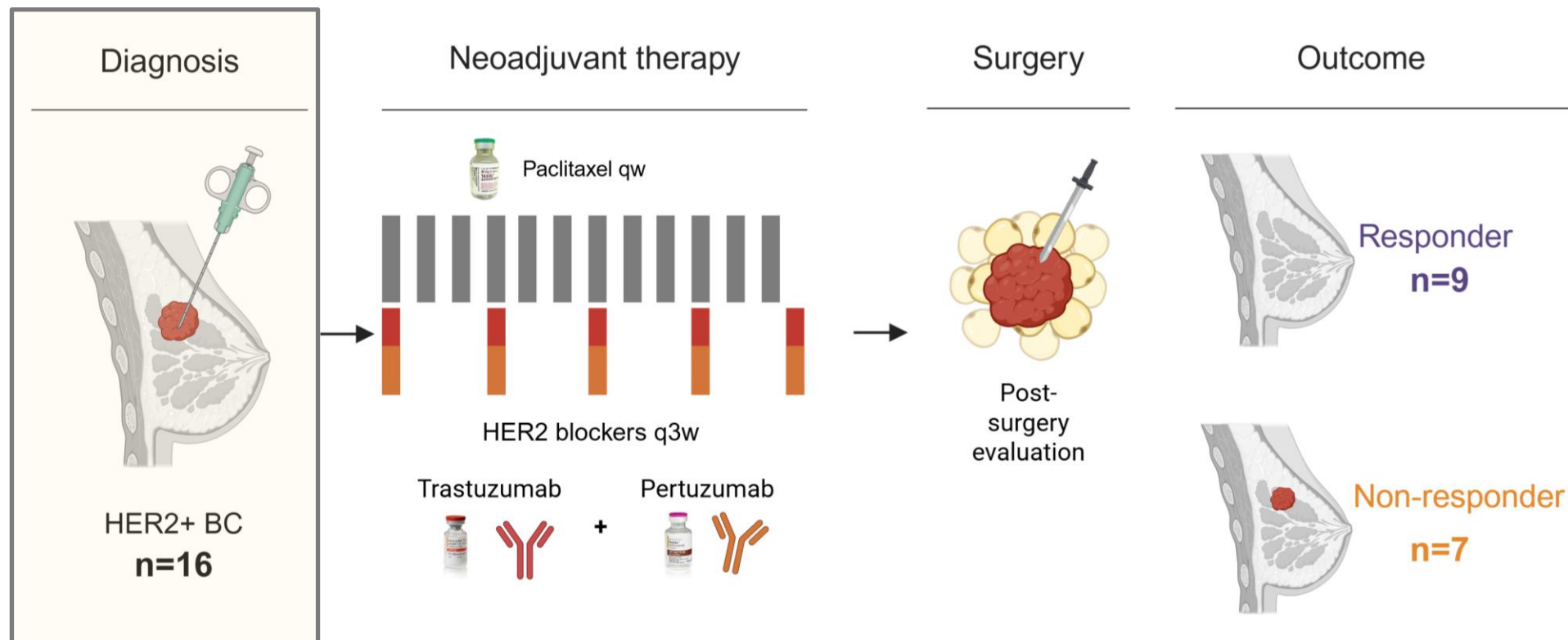
Responders: patients who achieved pathological complete response (pCR)

HER2Nano clinical study setup



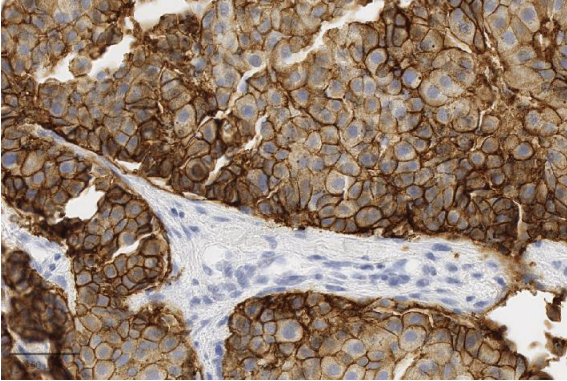
Responders: patients who achieved pathological complete response (pCR)

HER2Nano clinical study setup

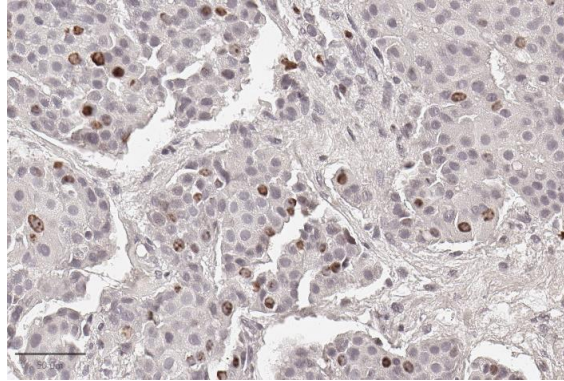


Responders: patients who achieved pathological complete response (pCR)

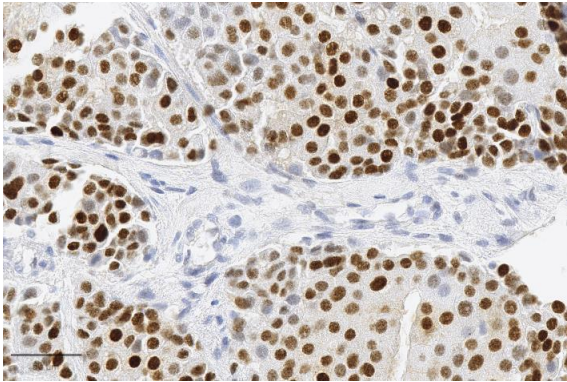
HER2



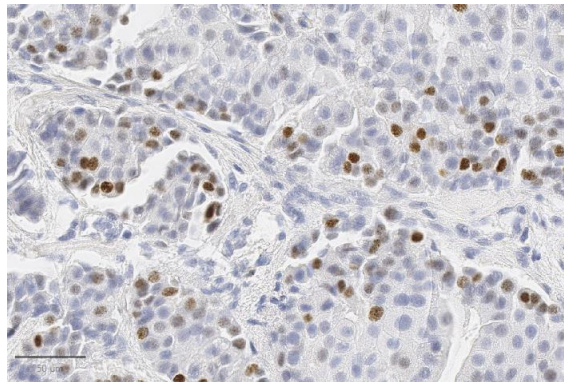
Ki67



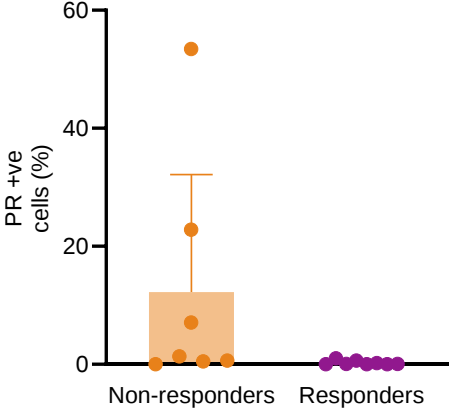
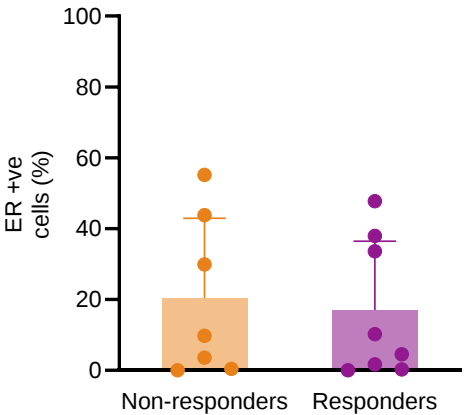
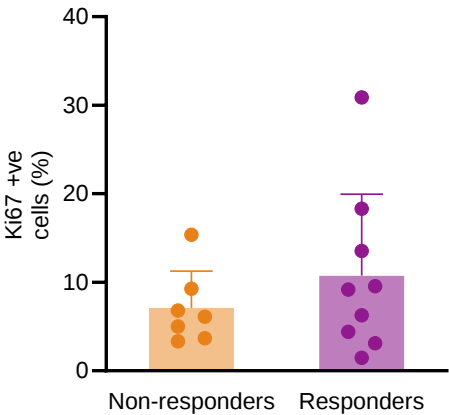
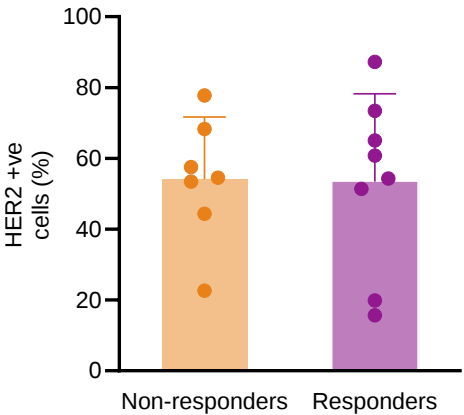
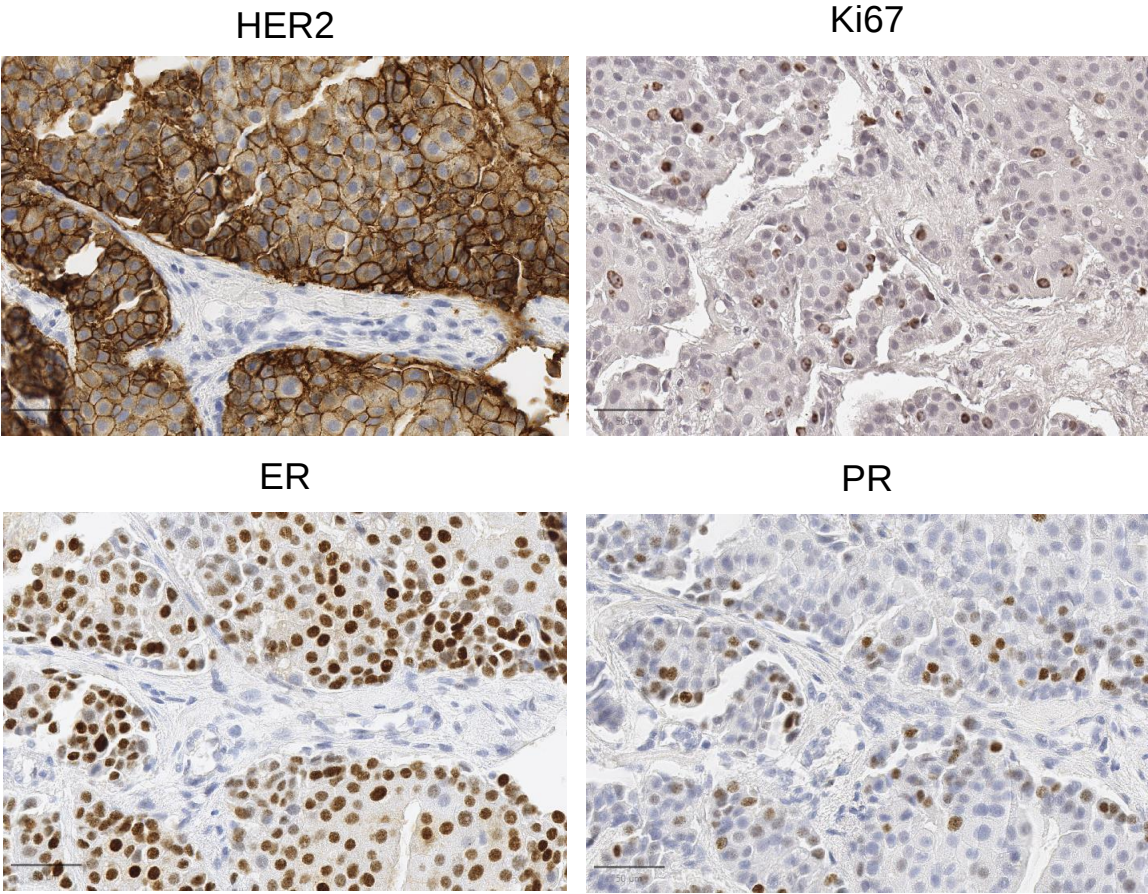
ER



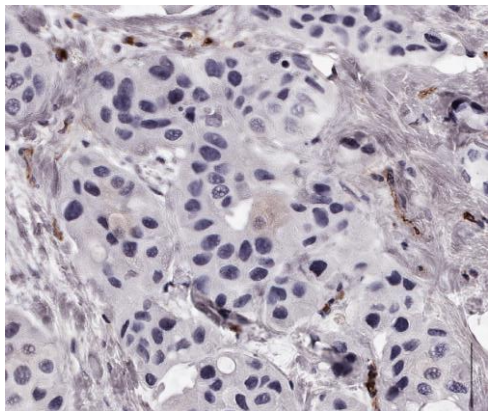
PR



No significant association between cellular biomarkers (HER2, ER, PR and Ki67) and response

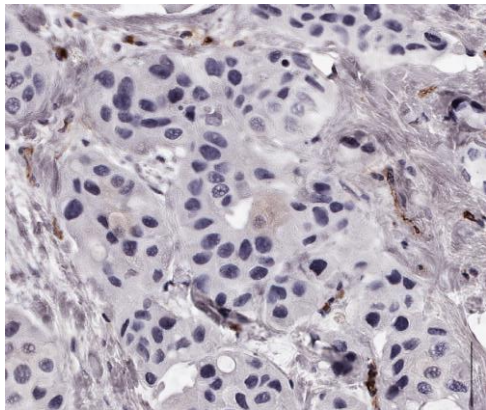


Non-responders

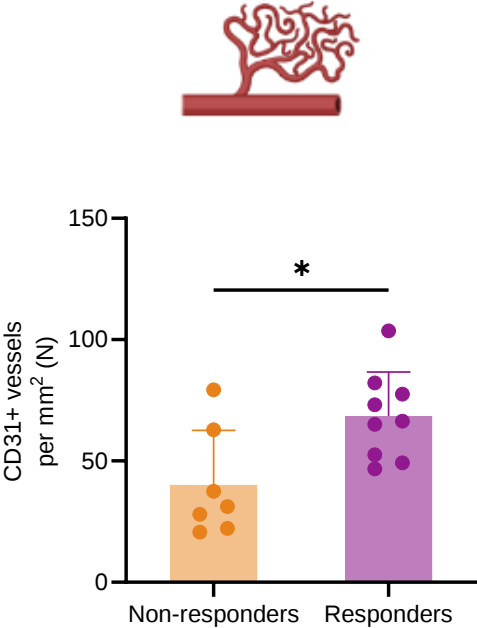
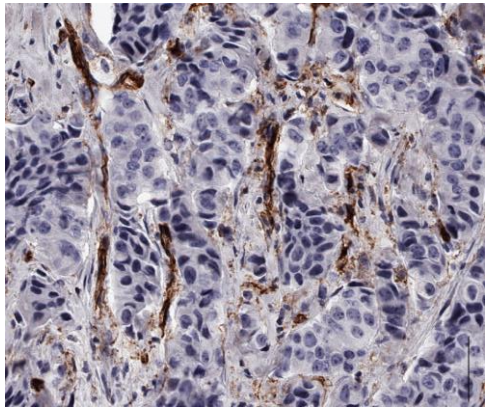


Number of CD31+ blood vessels was significantly higher in responders

Non-responders

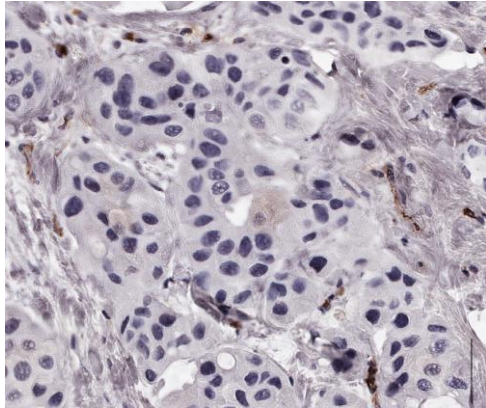


Responders

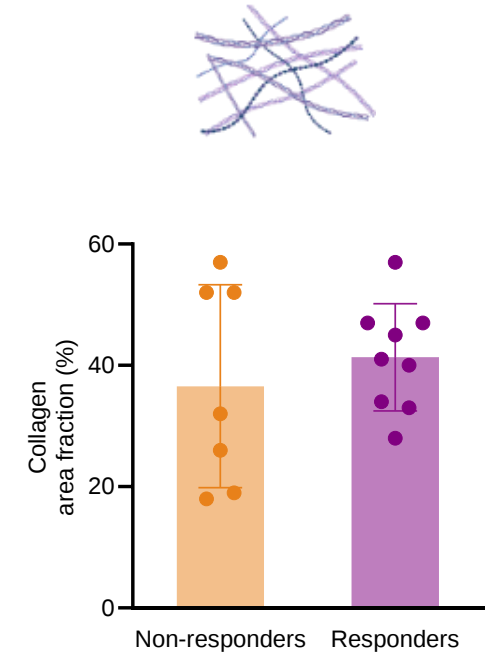
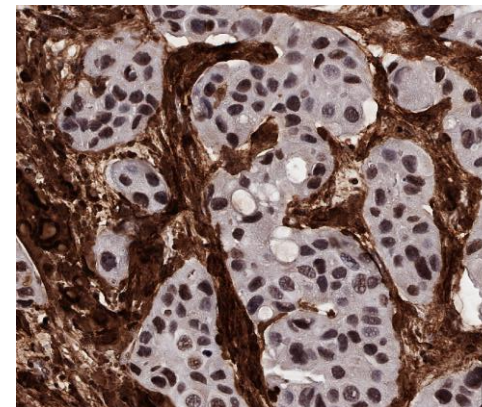
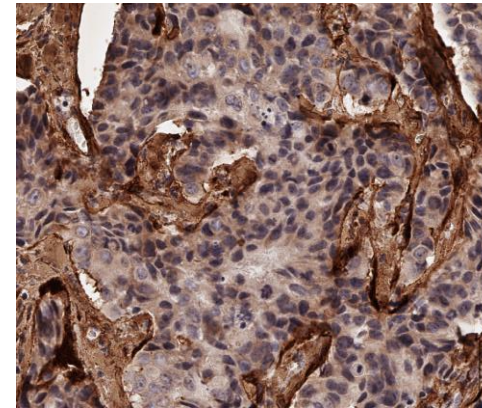
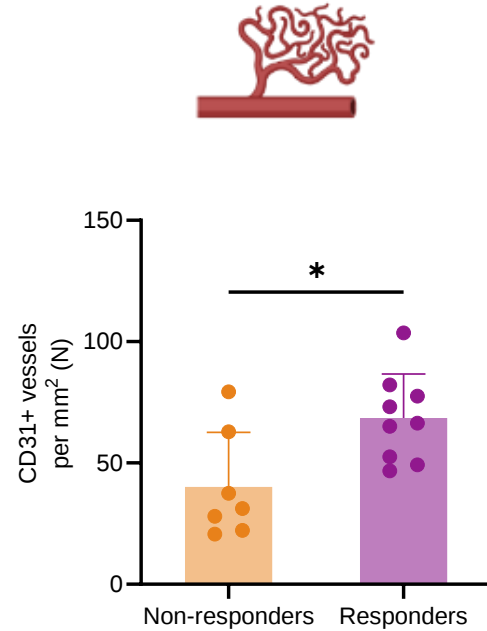
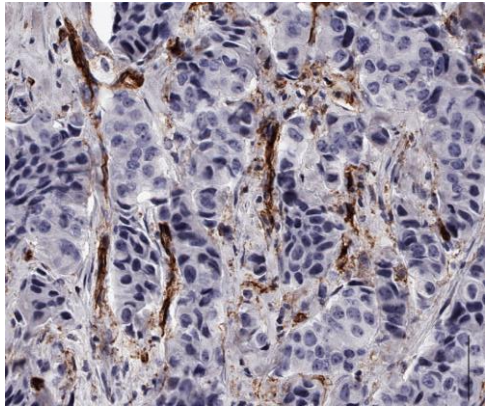


Number of CD31+ blood vessels was significantly higher in responders

Non-responders



Responders

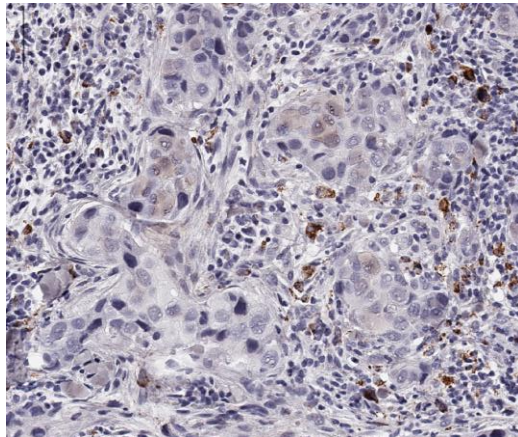
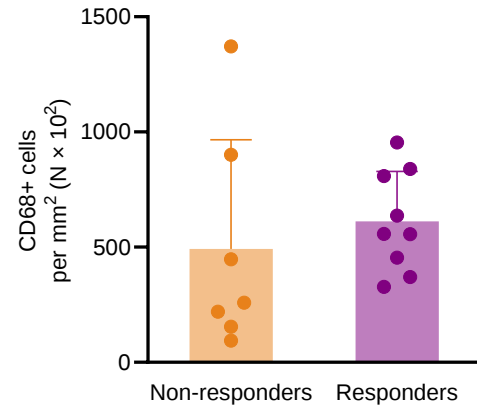


→ High vascularization is a key driver for efficacy

The presence of immune cells prior therapy could potentiate HER2-related immune responses



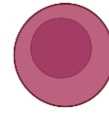
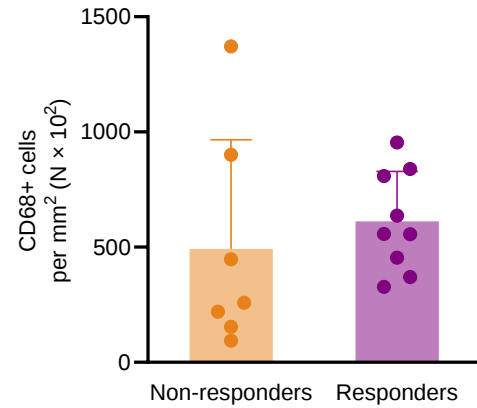
Macrophages



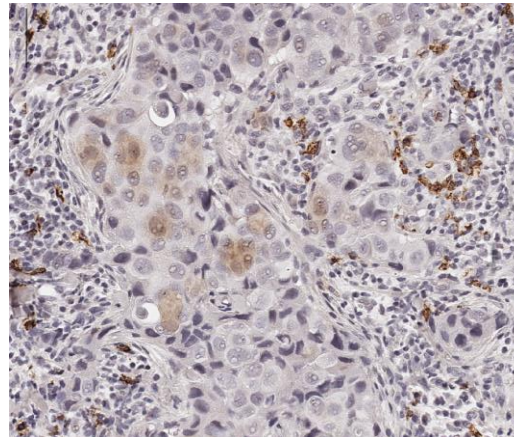
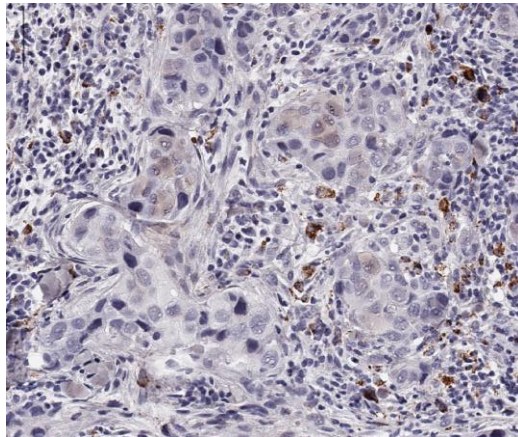
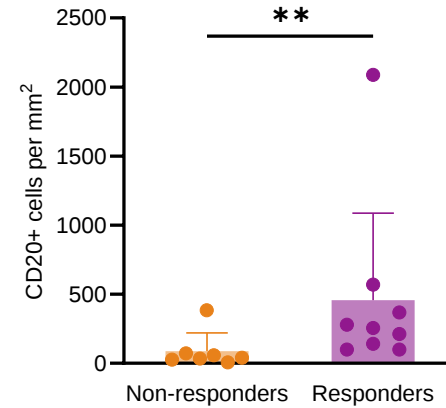
The presence of immune cells prior therapy could potentiate HER2-related immune responses



Macrophages



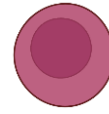
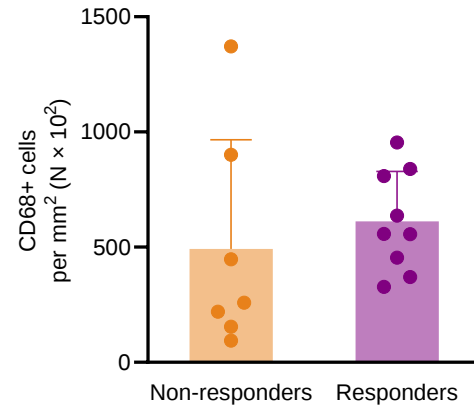
B cells



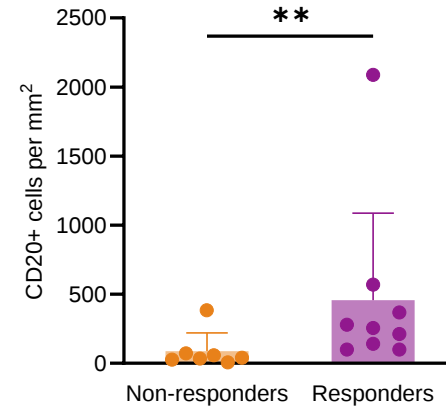
The presence of immune cells prior therapy could potentiate HER2-related immune responses



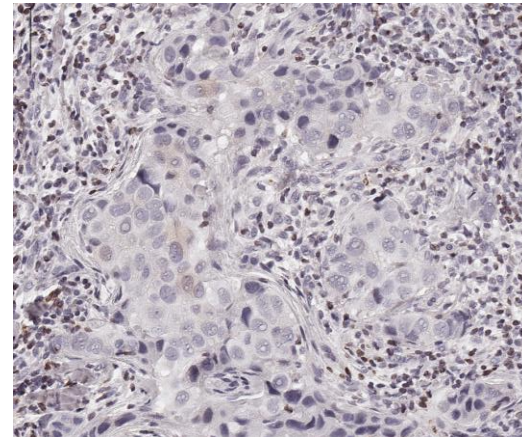
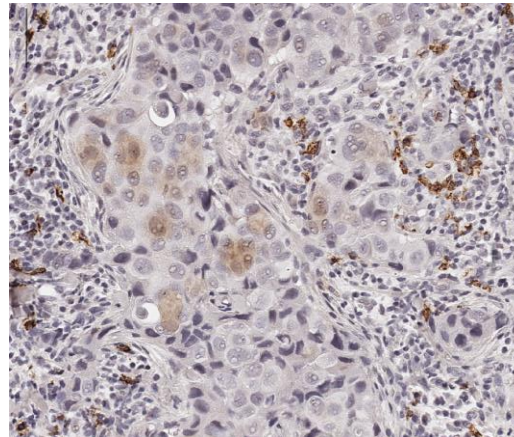
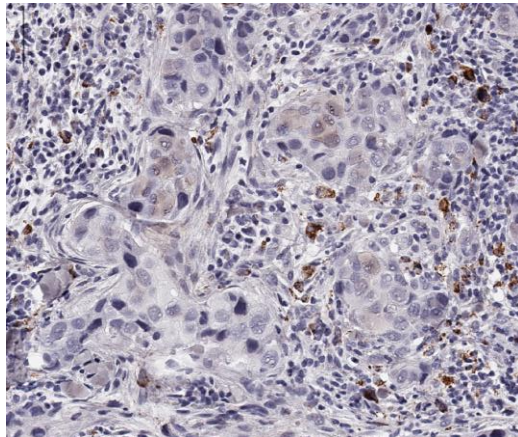
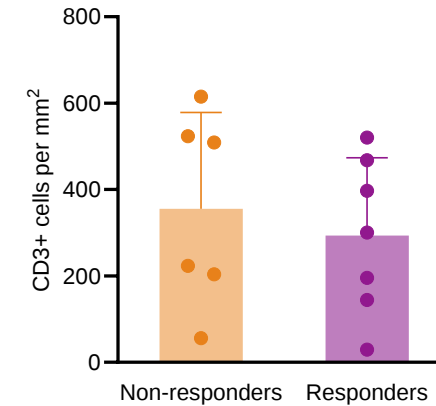
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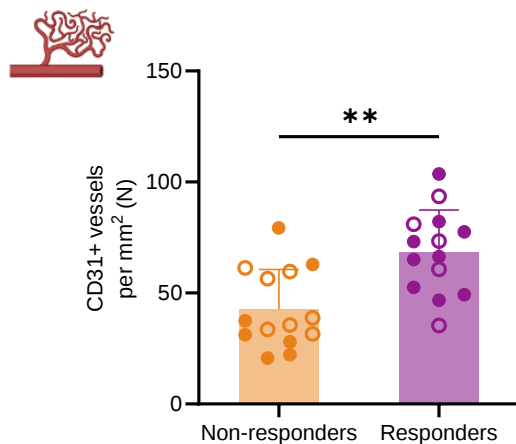
B cells



T cells

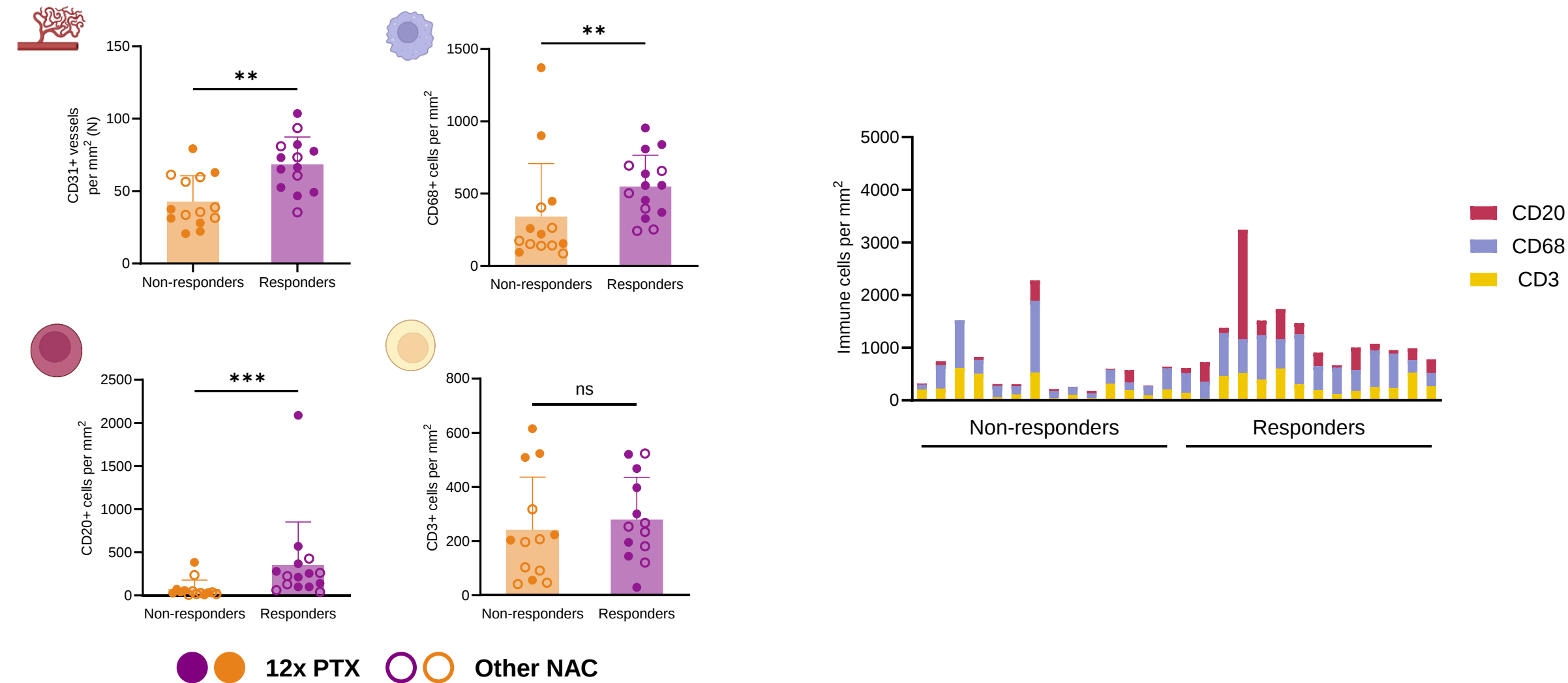


What about other NAC regimens?



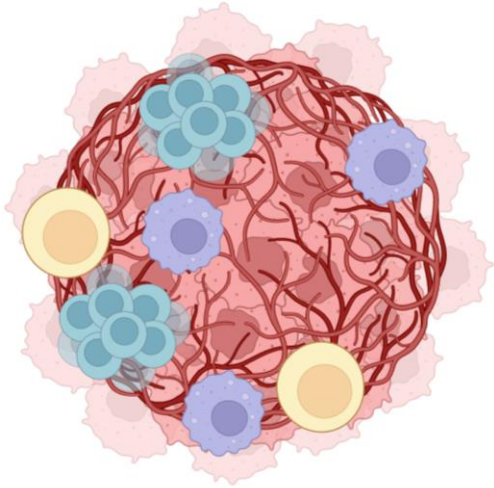
●● 12x PTX ○○ Other NAC

Pre-existing infiltration of tumors by B cells and macrophages is a key driver for HER2-targeted therapies

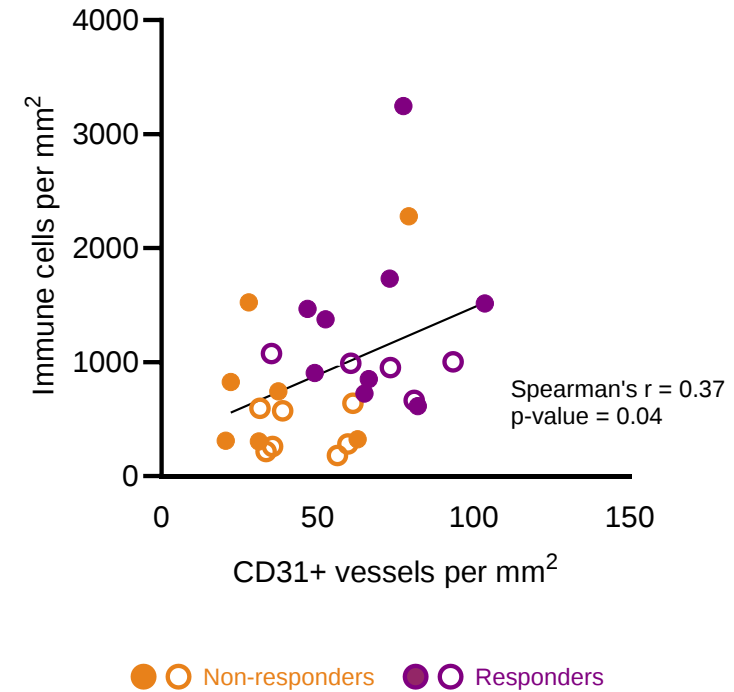
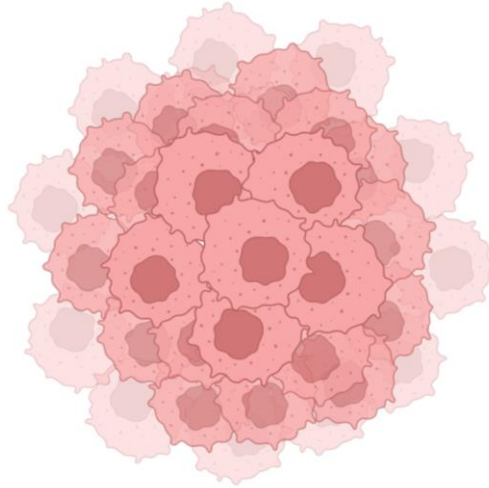


Responders often have well-vascularized tumors, promoting lymphocyte infiltration and therapy delivery

Responders



Non-responders

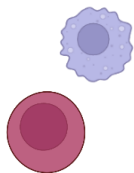




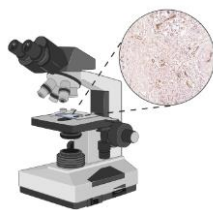
Regardless of HER2 expression level, HER2-blockers such as monoclonal antibodies have variable responses between patients



HER2-targeted therapy efficacy is dependent on TME features such as blood vessels that enable efficient delivery.



Highly vascularized tumors tend to have elevated levels of tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes (TILs), which can enhance anti-tumor immune responses when treated with HER2-targeted therapies



By highlighting this interplay between drug delivery, immune engagement and TME features, we pave the way for patient stratification for tumor-targeted antibodies and nanomedicines.

Acknowledgments



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