

CHARACTERIZATION OF TUMOR INITIATING **CELLS IN ESOPHAGEAL SQUAMOUS CELL** CARCINOMA



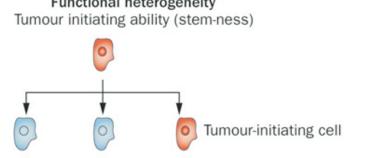
Isabela Gonzaga¹, Haonne Abboud¹, Tatiana Simão², André Mencalha³, Luis Felipe Ribeiro Pinto^{1,2}, <u>Sheila Coelho Soares Lima¹</u> ¹ Molecular Carcinogenesis Program, Brazilian National Cancer Institute (INCA) ² Laboratory of Toxicology and Molecular Biology, Department of Biochemistry, State University of Rio de Janeiro (UERJ) ³ Department of Biophysics, State University of Rio de Janeiro (UERJ)

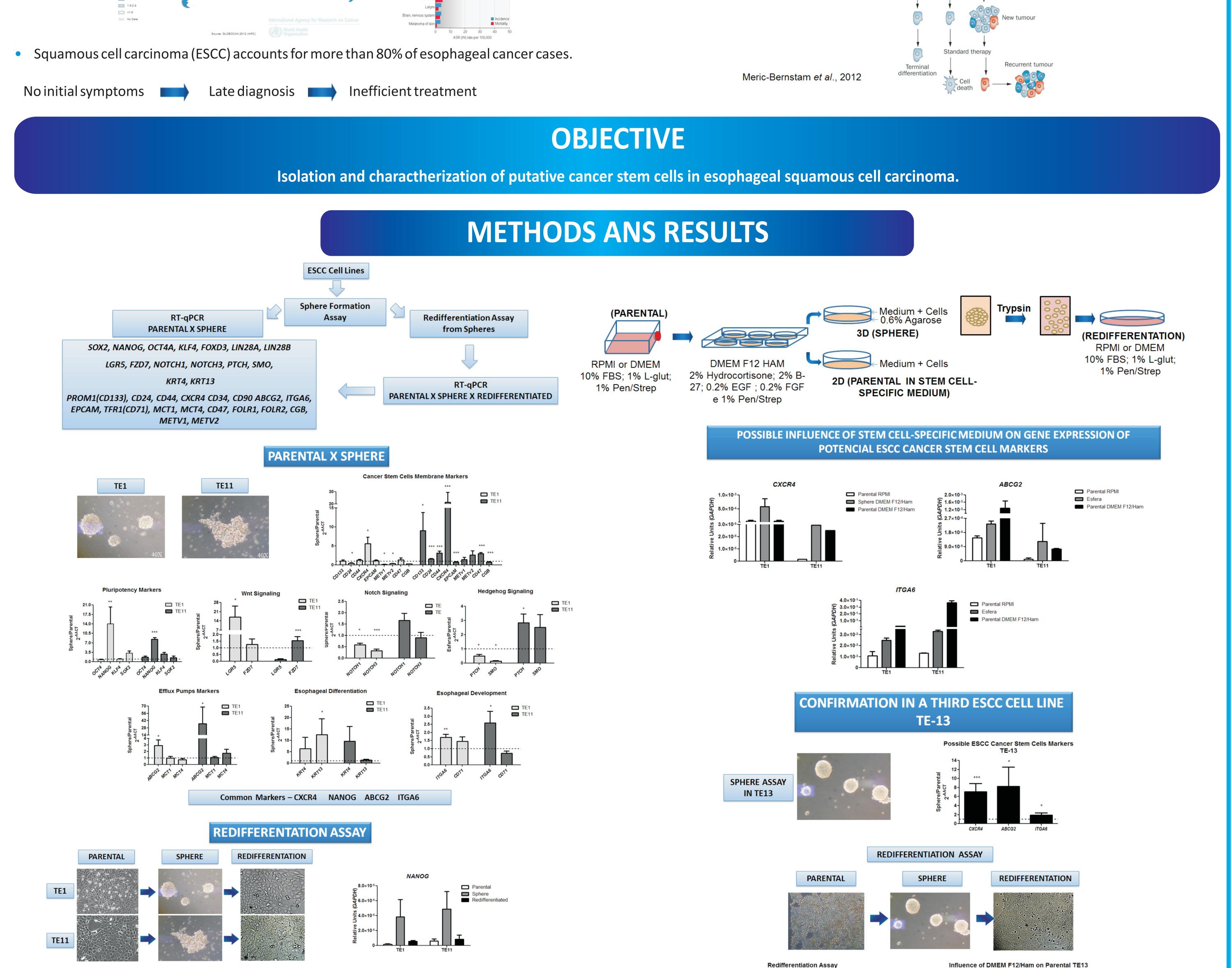
INTRODUCTION

Esophageal cancer is one of the most incident and lethal cancers in the world.

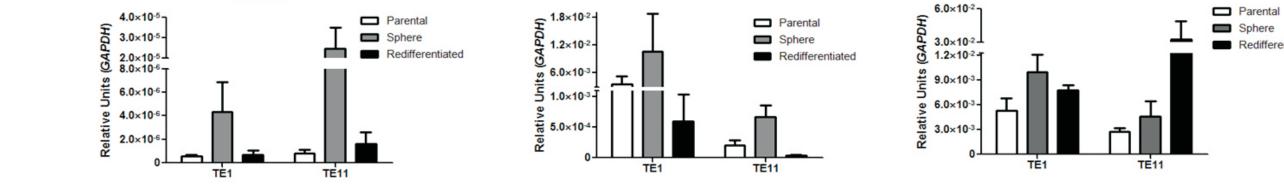


- Urgency for better understanding of the molecular mechanisms of ESCC development.
- Cancer Stem Cells Hypothesis can elucidate tumor heterogeneity and tumor recurrence after traditional therapy.





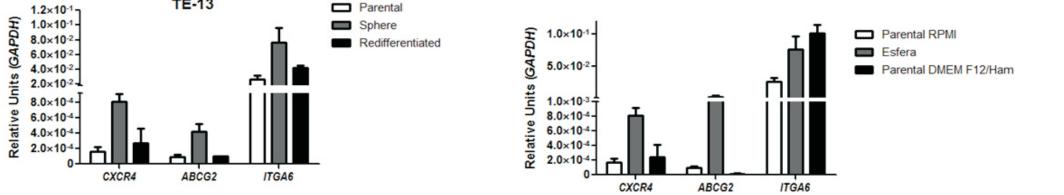
Parental



CONCLUSION

ABCG2

ITGA6





Our data show that CXCR4 and ABCG2 could be possible markers for CSCs in ESCC and must be tested for CSC's population enrichment in xenografic NOD-SCID mouse tumorigenesis assay.

GLOBOCAN. Cancer incidence and mortality worldwide. (http://wwwdep.iarc.fr) (2012); INCA. Instituto Nacional de Câncer. (http://www.inca.gov.br), 2014; Magee JA, Piskounova E, Morrison SJ. Cancer stem cells: Impact, heterogeneity, and uncertainty. Cancer Cell. 20;21(3):283-96 (2012); Meric-Bernstam F, Mills GB. Overcoming implementation challenges of personalized cancer therapy. Nat Rev Clin Oncol. 9(9) (2012)

PERSPECTIVES

Validation of protein expression by flow cytometry;

CXCR4

- Cell Sorting, followed by tumorigenic assay in NOD/SCID mice;
- Global molecular characterization of ESCC cancer stem cells by methylome analysis and functional assays.

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Projeto Gráfico: Serviço de Edição e Informação Técnico-Científica / INCA

Ministério da Saúde

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