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Utilizing an AOP-based approach in the development of a hormonally responsive organotypic breast model

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ER activation stimulates breast cancer progression

- ~75% of breast cancer cases express estrogen receptor α (ER)
- ER ligand binding is promiscuous
- Highlights a need for a hormonally responsive organotypic breast model that can identify estrogenic compounds that increase breast cancer risk



Utilizing AOPs to build in vitro models: a 2 part approach

- We have developed the ERmediated breast cancer
 AOP to facilitate model development
- We use the AOP to identify:
 - ER-driven readouts that lead to breast cancer
 - Cell types critical in disease progression



Part I: Develop ER-driven readouts on a molecular, cellular and tissue level

AOP-Based Readouts on a Molecular, Cellular and Tissue level



- Current Approach: Evaluates one response on a molecular or cellular level
- Multiplexed Approach: Evaluates ER-driven responses on a molecular, cellular and tissue level
- Goal: Identify chemicals that increase breast cancer risk through ER-dependent mechanisms as well as ERindependent mechanisms

Part II: Integrate cellular components critical to chemical response

The mammary microenvironment is complex: cancer progression involves many cell types



Reconstructing the mammary duct in vitro:

what cell types are critical to predicting chemical response?



MCF7 cells 4.5 mg/ml collagen I

MCF7 cells 4.5 mg/ml collagen I HMF-621-tert (fibroblasts)



MCF7 cells 4.5 mg/ml collagen I ADMSC (pre-adipocytes)

- Current Approach: Evaluates chemicals on the cancer cell alone
- **Coculture Approach:** Evaluates chemicals on the cancer cell along with supportive cell types, because chemical toxicants could:
 - Alter stromal cell function
 - Disrupt stromal-epithelial interactions
 - Undergo stromal mediated metabolism
- Goal: Evaluate the need of stromal cells in ER+ breast cancer screening platforms

Are fibroblasts important when evaluating xenoestrogens?



- Fibroblasts regulate ER expression in breast epithelial cells^{1,2}
- Is this significant when evaluating environmental chemicals?
 - Do fibroblasts modulate response to xenobiotics on a molecular, cellular and tissue level?

Molecular

ER transactivation is increased when fibroblasts are included in the matrix



Cellular

Fibroblasts increase total epithelial cell number, but have no effect on proliferation



* = vs. respective vehicle (p < 0.05)
‡ = vs. respective monoculture (p < 0.05)</pre>

Cellular

In the presence of stromal cells, epithelial cell viability is increased and apoptosis is decreased



M. Morgan et al., in prep

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‡ = vs. respective monoculture (p < 0.05)</pre>

Ductal hyperplasia is more prominent and seen at sooner time points in coculture



Nuclei

Ductal hyperplasia is more prominent and seen at sooner time points in coculture

3 day E2 exposure alone 100 um cultured with fibroblasts

Breast duct

Breast duct

10 day E2 exposure

Tissue

Summary: Fibroblasts modulate epithelial response to ER ligands



- When fibroblasts are included in the matrix surrounding the breast duct, we found:
 - Molecular level: an increase in base ERE activity, maximal response, and a two-fold reduction in EC50
 - Cellular level: an increase in total cell number and duct viability, and a decrease in apoptosis
 - Tissue level: an increase in estrogen-induced hyperplasia

Are pre-adipocytes important when evaluating xenoestrogens?



- In the breast, pre-adipocytes produce the enzyme aromatase^{1,2}
- > Aromatase metabolizes $T \rightarrow E2$
- Is this significant when evaluating environmental chemicals?
 - Do pre-adipocytes modulate response to xenobiotics on a molecular, cellular and tissue level?

Testosterone induces ER activation when pre-^{Molecular} adipocytes are included in matrix



Future directions

- While stromal cells influence epithelial cell behavior and estrogenic response, are they <u>needed</u> when evaluating xenoestrogens?
 - ✓ Complexity v. simplicity
- Highlights a need to conduct some preliminary screens to evaluate relevance of our complex system
 - ✓ How do our hits match the hits of validated *in vitro/in vivo* assays?

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