

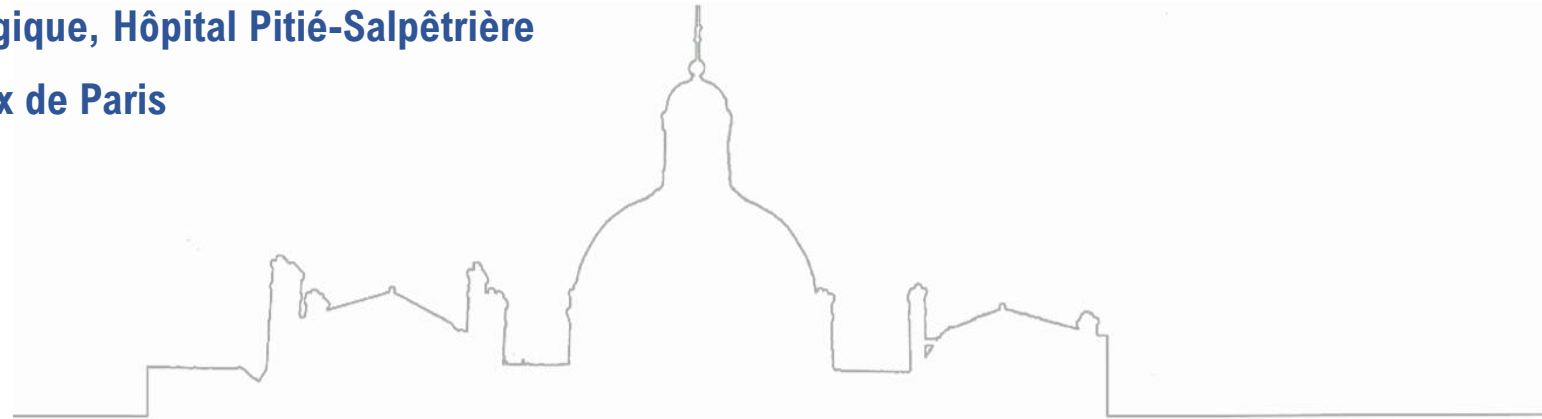
# LIENS PHYSIOPATHOLOGIQUES ENTRE THROMBOSE & CANCER

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Assistance Publique Hôpitaux de Paris

Sorbonne Université



# Association Cancer & Thrombose

## Etude de population (1997-2017)

- 499 092 patients avec diagnostic de cancer
- 1 497 276 témoins sans cancer

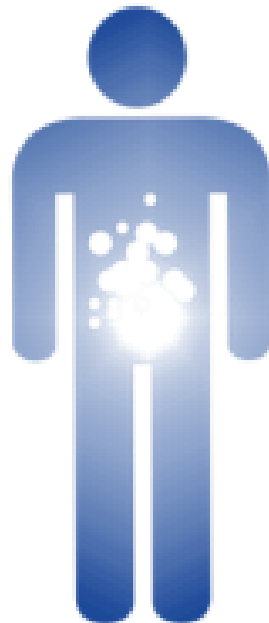
- Incidence cumulée de MTEV à 12 mois : 3% vs 0.6%
- Hazard ratio : 8.5 (95% CI 8.2-8.8)



Risque de MTEV  
X 8.5



Thrombose et



RESEARCH ARTICLE | NOVEMBER 10, 2020

## Venous thromboembolism in cancer patients: a population-based cohort study

Frits I. Mulder, Erzsébet Horváth-Puhó, Nick van Es, Hanneke van Laarhoven, Lars Pedersen, Florian Moik, Cihan Ay, Harry R Buller, Henrik Toft Sørensen

### Facteurs de Risque de MTEV

#### Type de Cancer

Cancer du pancréas, de l'ovaire, du poumon, tumeurs cérébrales, lymphomes

#### Stade du Cancer

Stades avancé et métastatiques

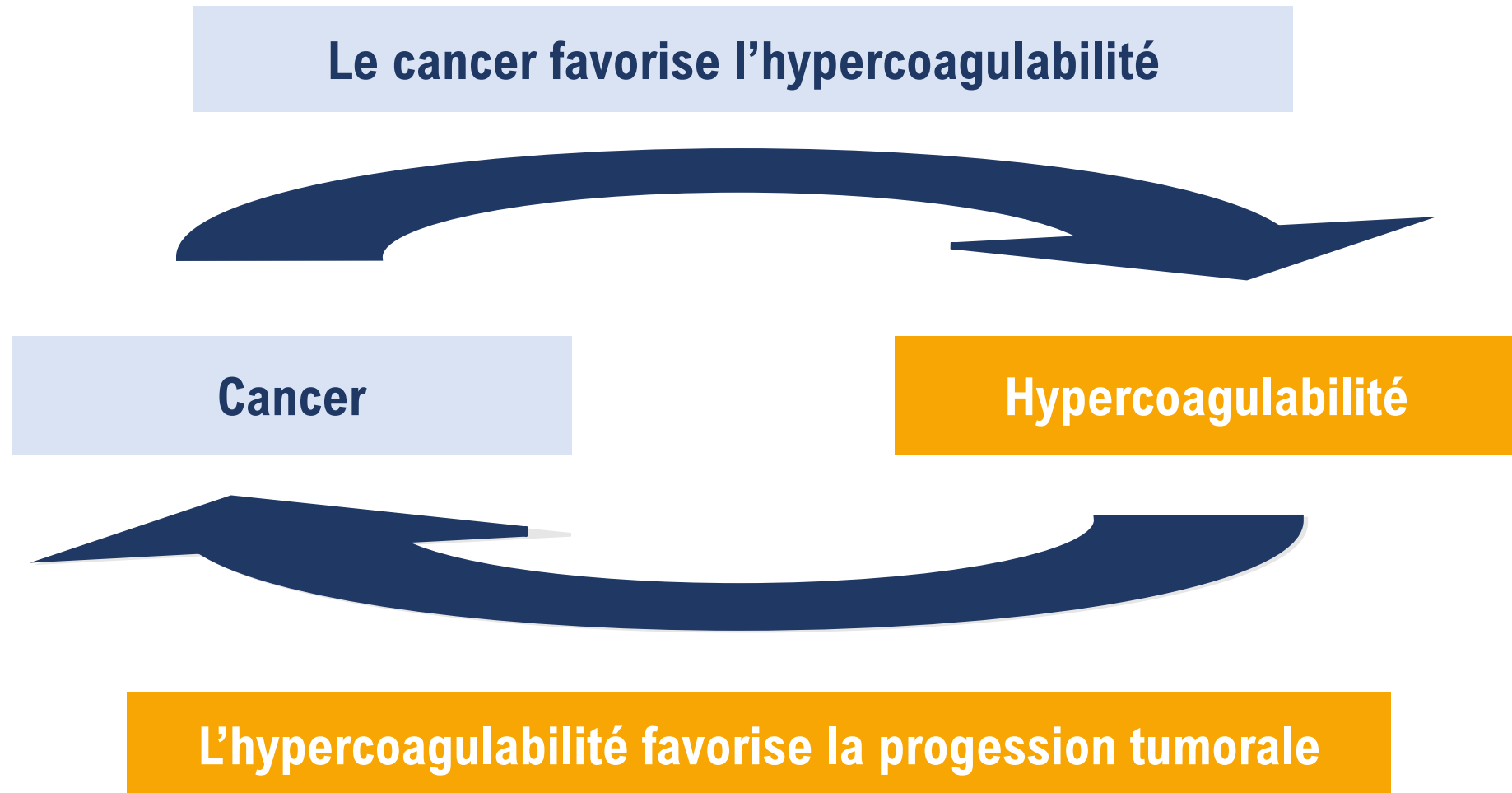
#### Délai après le diagnostic

3 mois suivant le diagnostic

#### Traitements

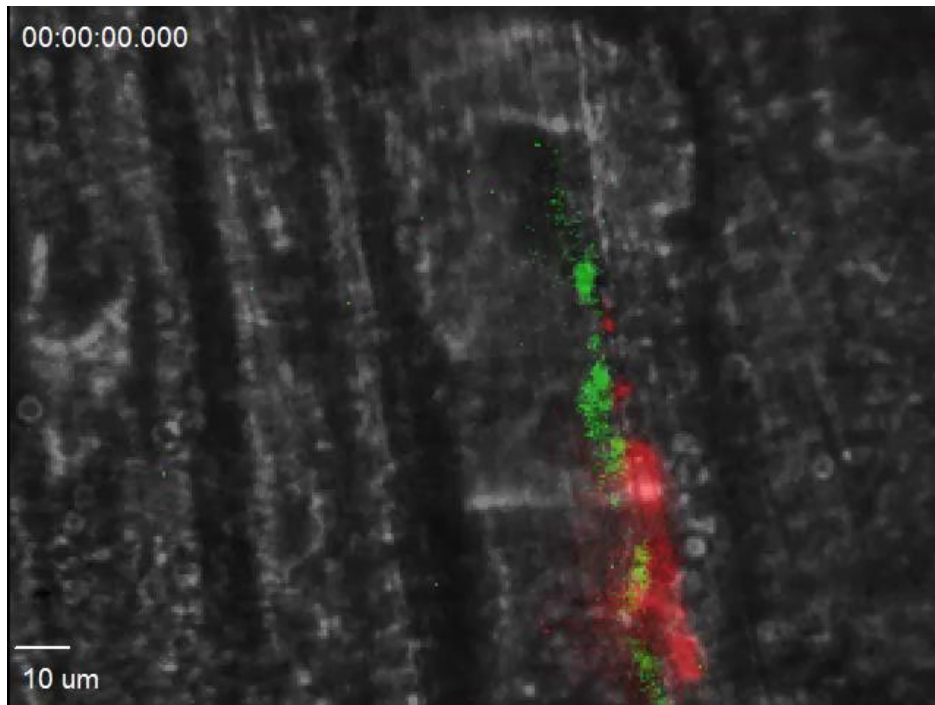
Chimiothérapie, chirurgie, radiothérapie, thérapies ciblées

# Hémostase & Thrombose : une relation bidirectionnelle

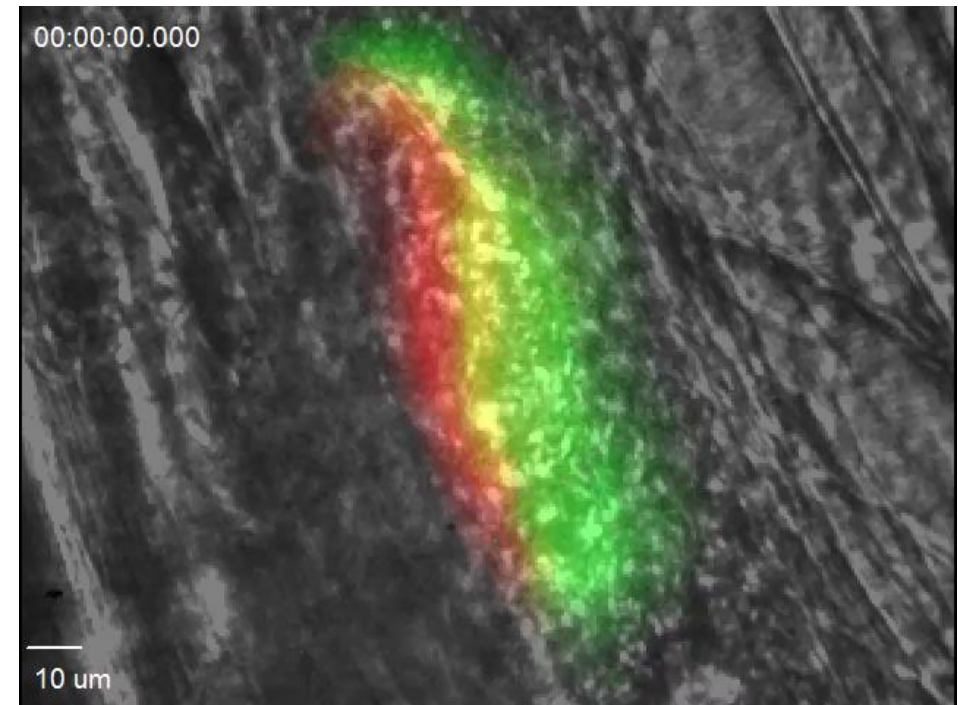


# Cancer et Phénotype prothrombotique

Modèle murin WT

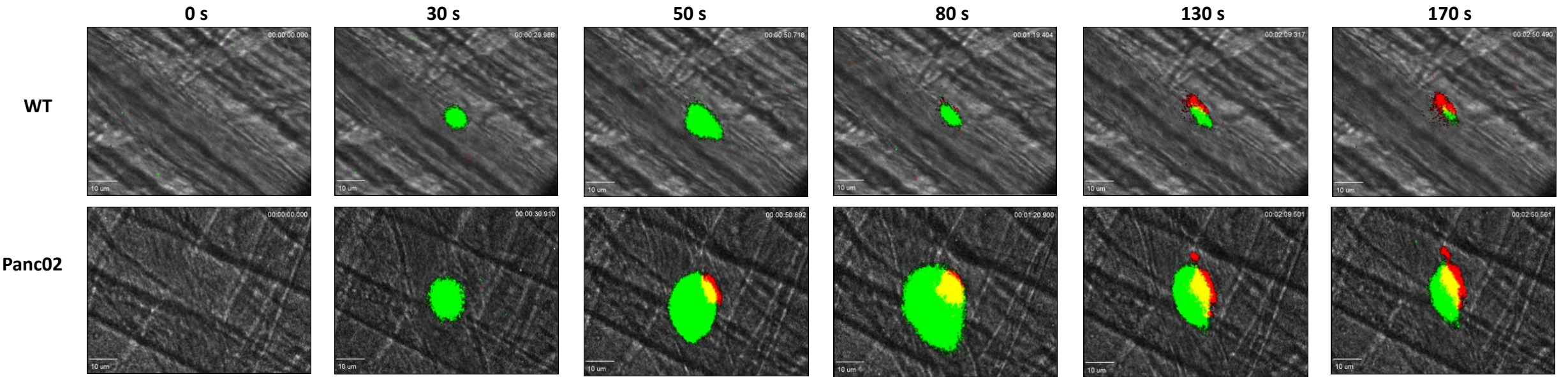


Modèle murin ectopique de cancer du pancréas

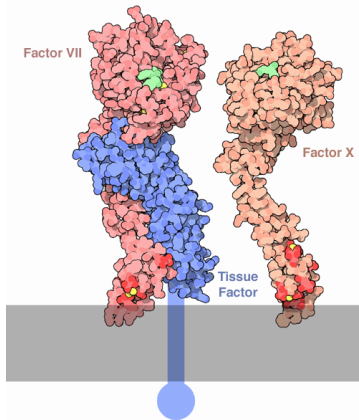


# Cancer et Phénotype prothrombotique

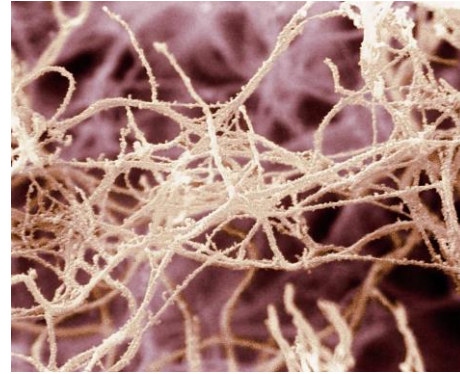
## Modèle murin ectopique de cancer du pancréas



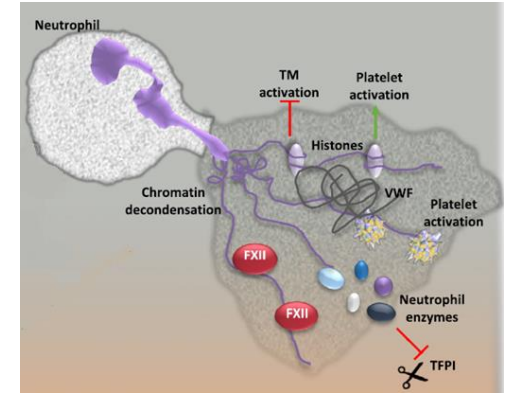
# Les Principaux Acteurs



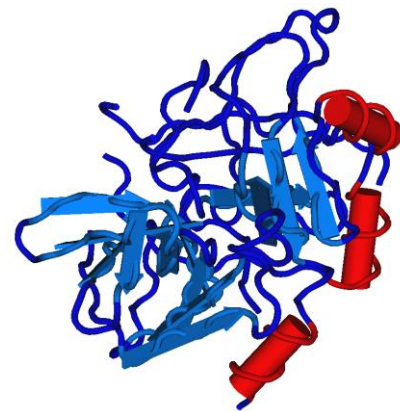
Facteur Tissulaire



Fibrine



NETs

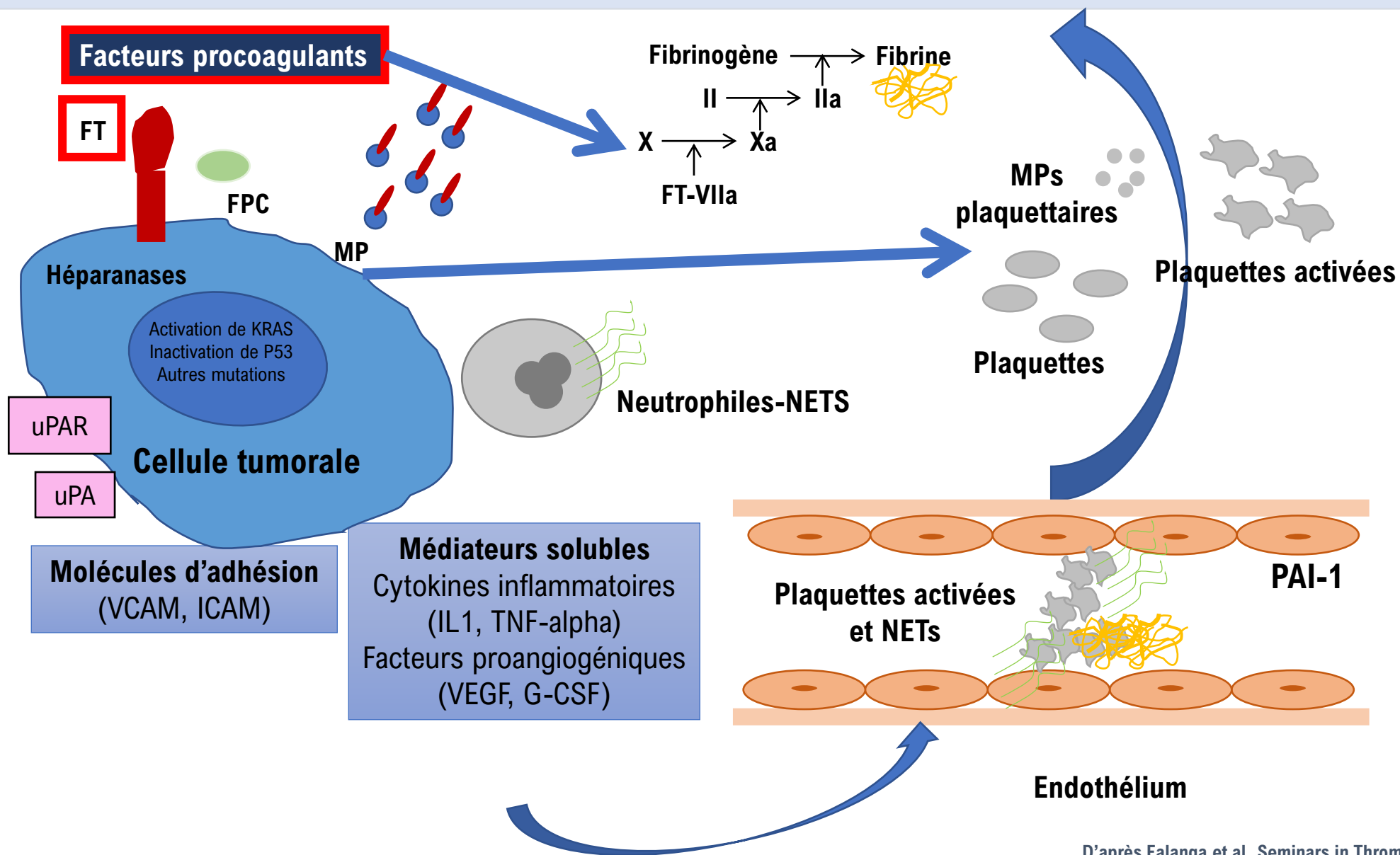


Thrombine

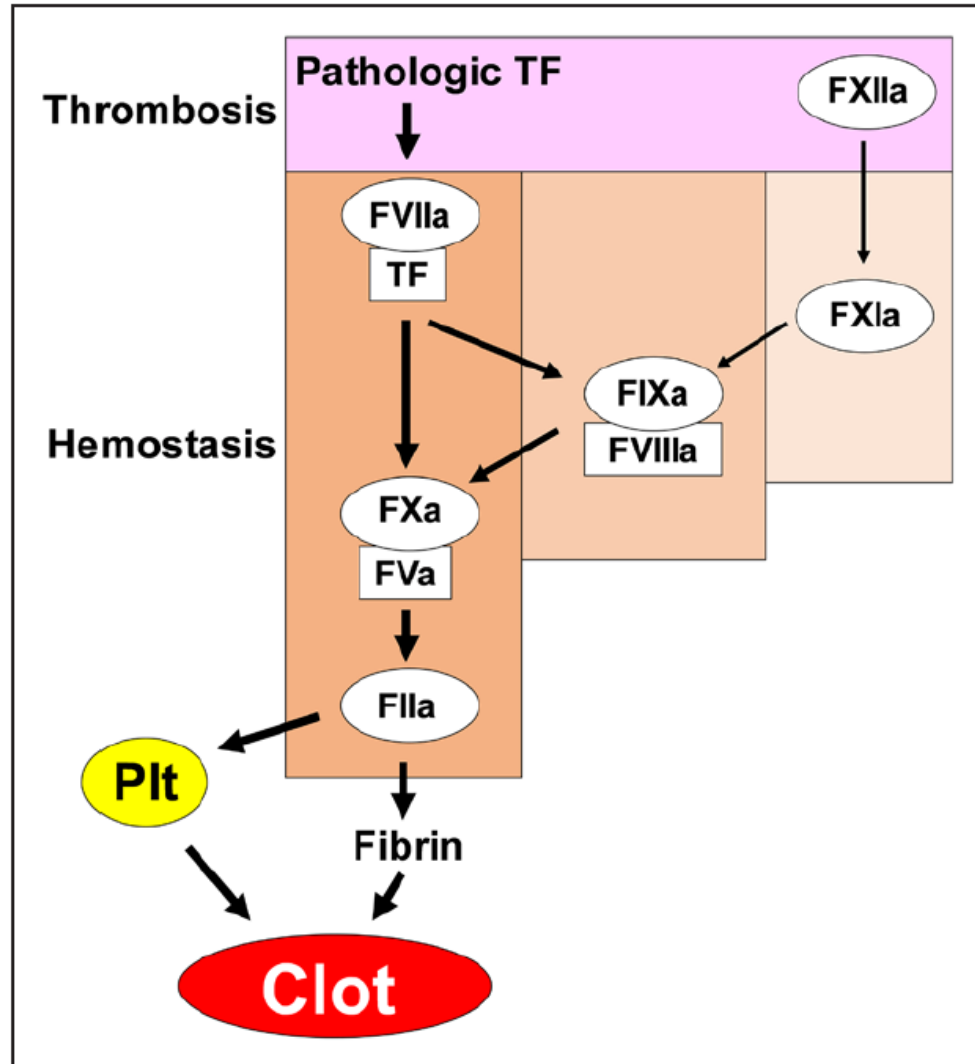


Plaquettes

# Les Mécanismes à l'origine de l'Hypercoagulabilité



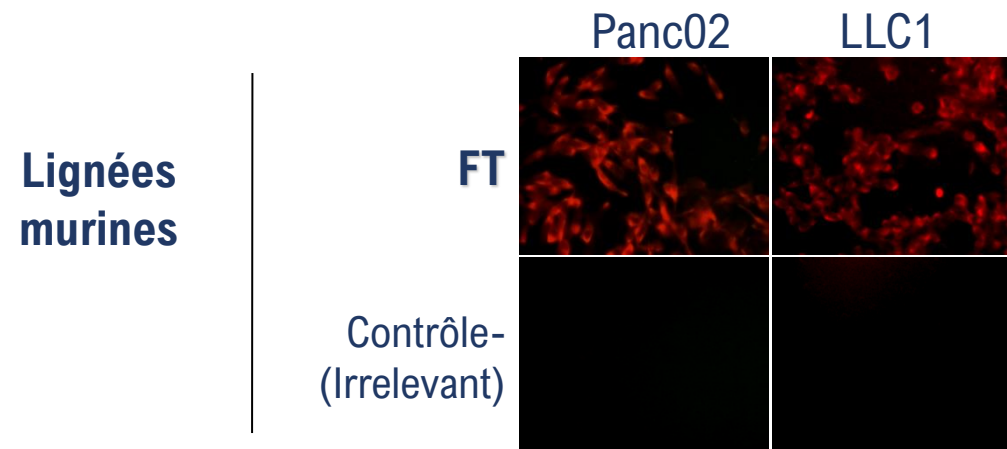
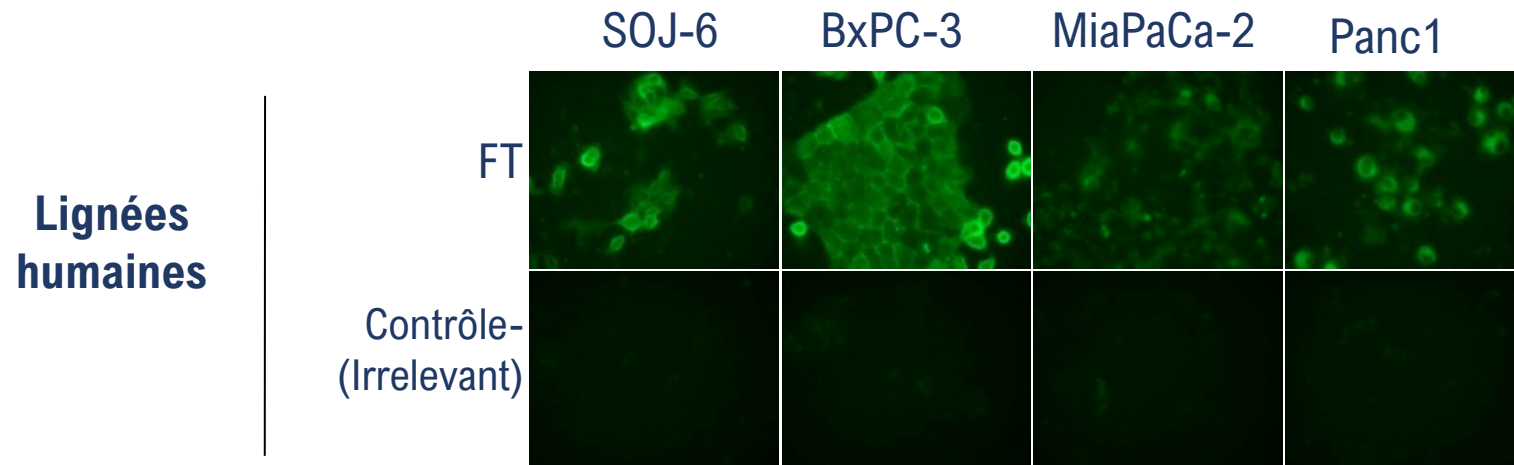
# Rôle central du facteur tissulaire



- Glycoprotéine transmembranaire
- Expression constitutive : épiderme, muqueuses, fibroblastes, cellules musculaires... **cellules tumorales**
- Expression inductible : monocytes, cellules endothéliales ( via IL1/ NF- $\kappa$ B)
- Présent à la surface cellulaire sous forme « encryptée » jusqu'à ce qu'une lésion de la membrane survienne et permette son activation
- Principal activateur de la coagulation



# Expression constitutive de facteur tissulaire par les cellules tumorales



**Différentes lignées cellulaires pancréatiques, pulmonaires, humaines et murines expriment du facteur tissulaire à leur surface**

# Régulation de l'expression du facteur tissulaire par les cellules tumorales

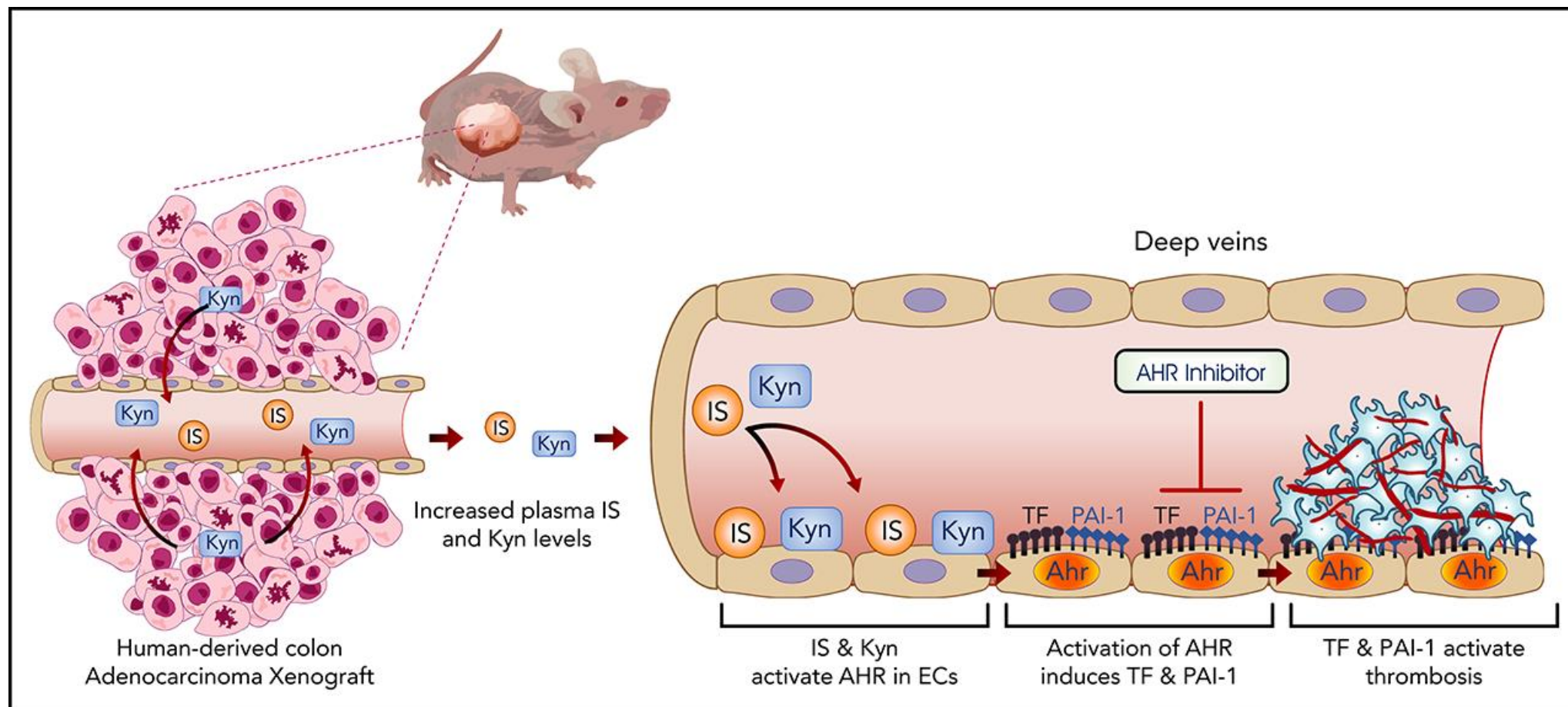
Le niveau d'expression du FT par les cellules cancéreuses est lié à l'activation d'oncogènes ou l'inactivation de gènes suppresseurs de tumeurs

Genetic Influence	Consequence of Deregulation	References
<b>Oncogenes</b>		
K-ras	Upregulation of TF in human CRC cells	(37)
H-ras	Downregulation of TFPI 2	(44)
H-ras	Upregulation of uPA	(45, 46)
H-ras	Downregulation of uPA in invasive cells	(47)
H-ras	Upregulation of mucins	(48)
src	Upregulation of TF	(49)
EGFR	Upregulation of TF	(50)
EGFRvIII	Upregulation of TF	Milsom, Yu, Magnus & Rak (unpublished)
EGFRvIII	Increase in vesiculation (may contribute to release of procoagulant activity)	(51)
HER-2	Increase in TF expression	Yu & Rak (unpublished)
HER-2	Upregulation of mucins	(48)
Unknown	Ectopic expression of in cancer FVII	(52)
Unknown	Ectopic expression of thrombin-like protein	(53)
PML-RARa	TF-dependent coagulopathy	(54)
c-MET	Deregulation of PAI-1 and COX-2	(55)
<b>Tumor Suppressors</b>		
P53	Upregulation of TF in human CRC cells	(37)
P53	Increase in release TF containing microvesicles into the circulation	(37)
PTEN	Upregulation of TF	(56)

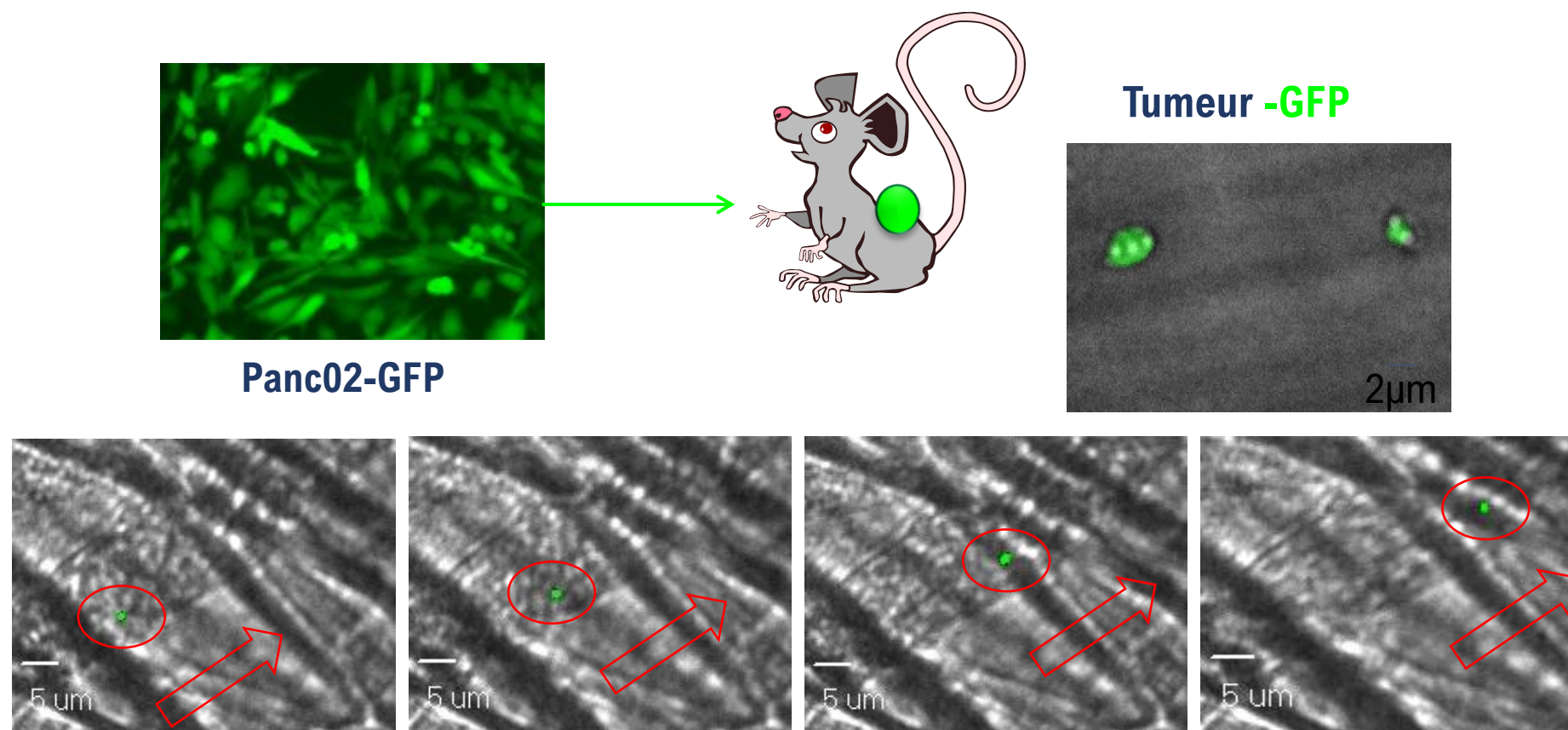
TF: tissue factor; PAI -1: plasminogen activator inhibitor type 1; COX 2: cyclooxygenase; CRC: colorectal carcinoma; TFPI 2: tissue factor pathway inhibitor; FVII: coagulation factor VII; uPA: urokinase plasminogen activator.

# Induction de l'expression du Facteur Tissulaire par les Cellules endothéliales

Metabolites in a mouse cancer model enhance venous thrombogenicity through the aryl hydrocarbon receptor–tissue factor axis



# Contact du facteur tissulaire avec le courant sanguin

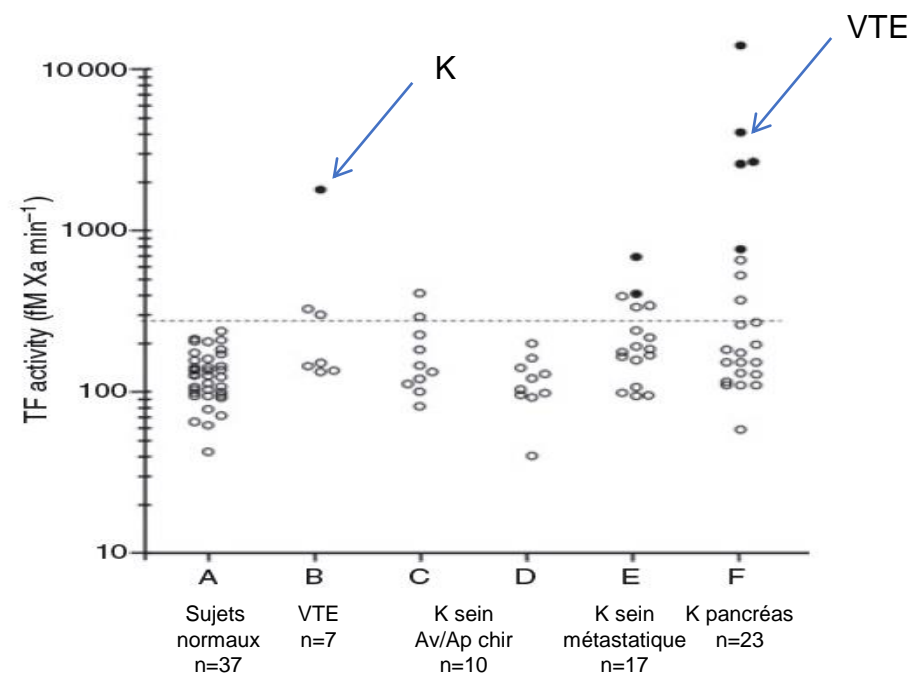


**La tumeur libère des vésicules de taille correspondant à celle des microparticules dans la circulation sanguine**

# Microparticules FT+ : Biomarqueur de risque?

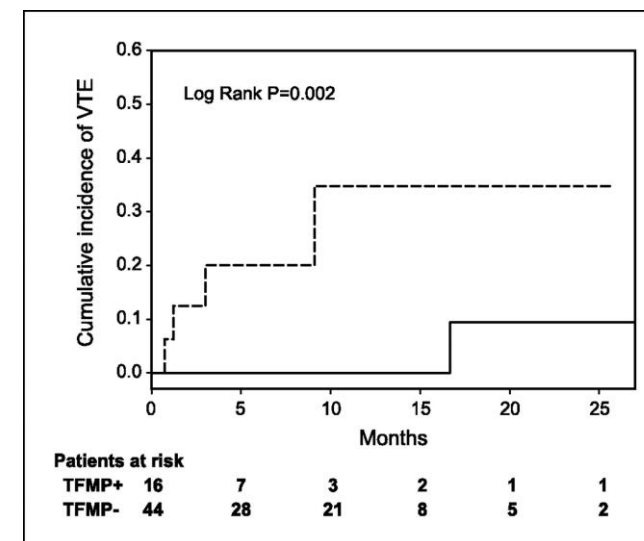
## Microparticle-associated tissue factor activity: a link between cancer and thrombosis?

M. E. T. TESSELAAR,\* F. P. H. T. M. ROMIJN,† I. K. VAN DER LINDEN,‡ F. A. PRINS,§ R. M. BERTINA‡ and S. OSANTO\*



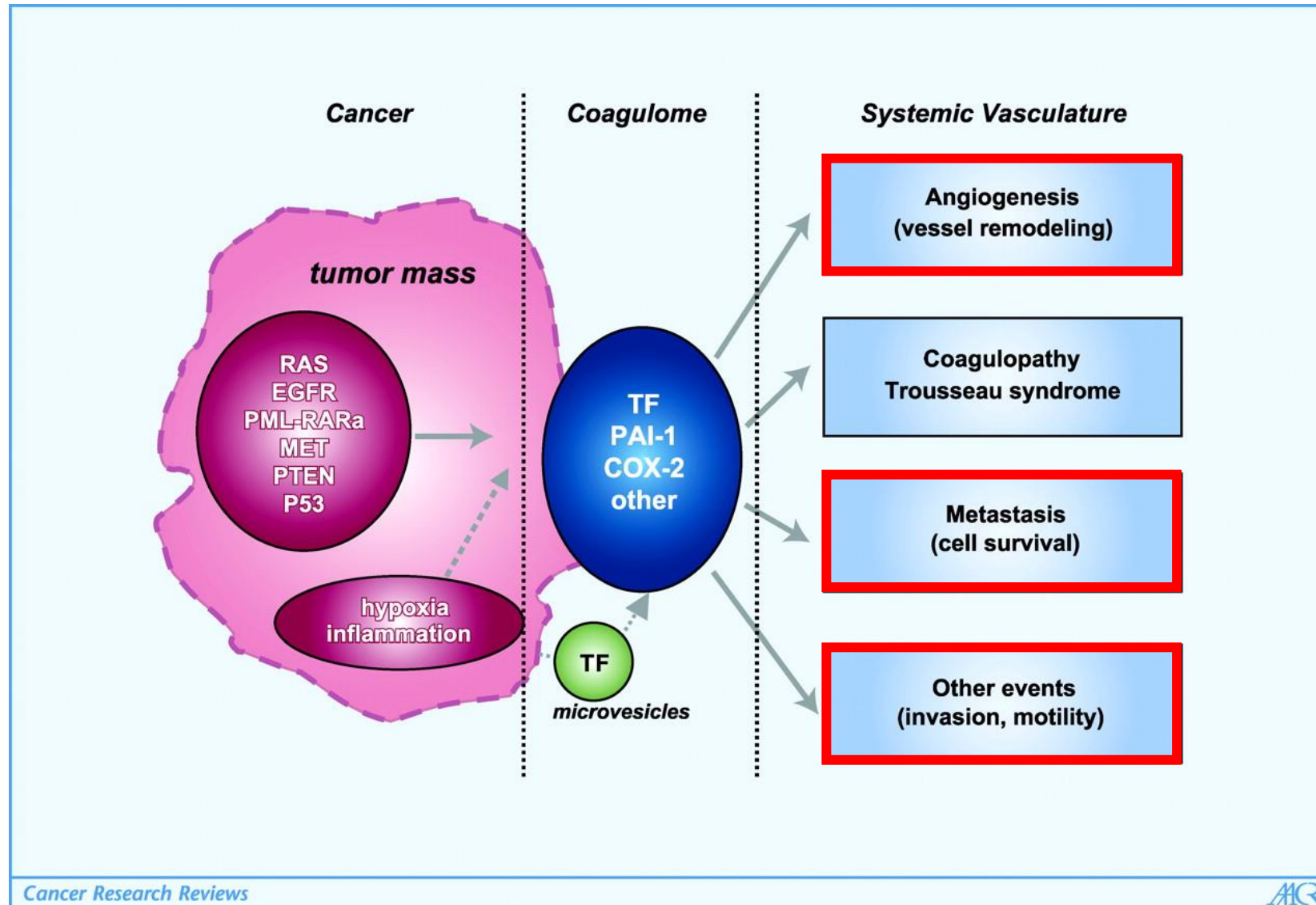
## Tumor-Derived Tissue Factor-Bearing Microparticles Are Associated With Venous Thromboembolic Events in Malignancy

Jeffrey I. Zwicker,<sup>1</sup> Howard A. Liebman,<sup>3</sup> Donna Neuberg,<sup>2</sup> Romaric Lacroix,<sup>1</sup> Kenneth A. Bauer,<sup>1</sup> Barbara C. Furie,<sup>1</sup> and Bruce Furie<sup>1</sup>

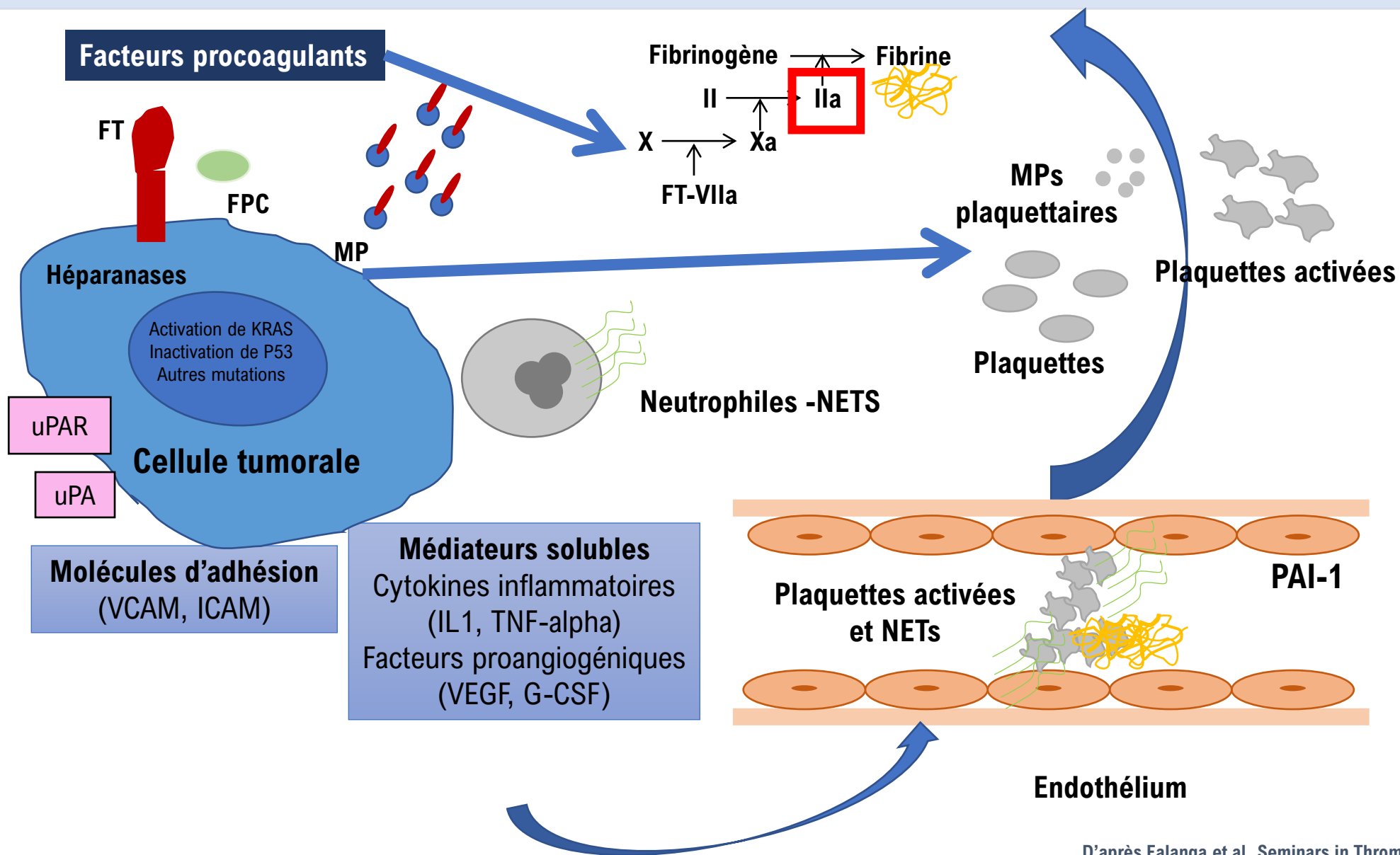


**n=60 Patients avec cancer sans thrombose au moment du dosage des MPs**

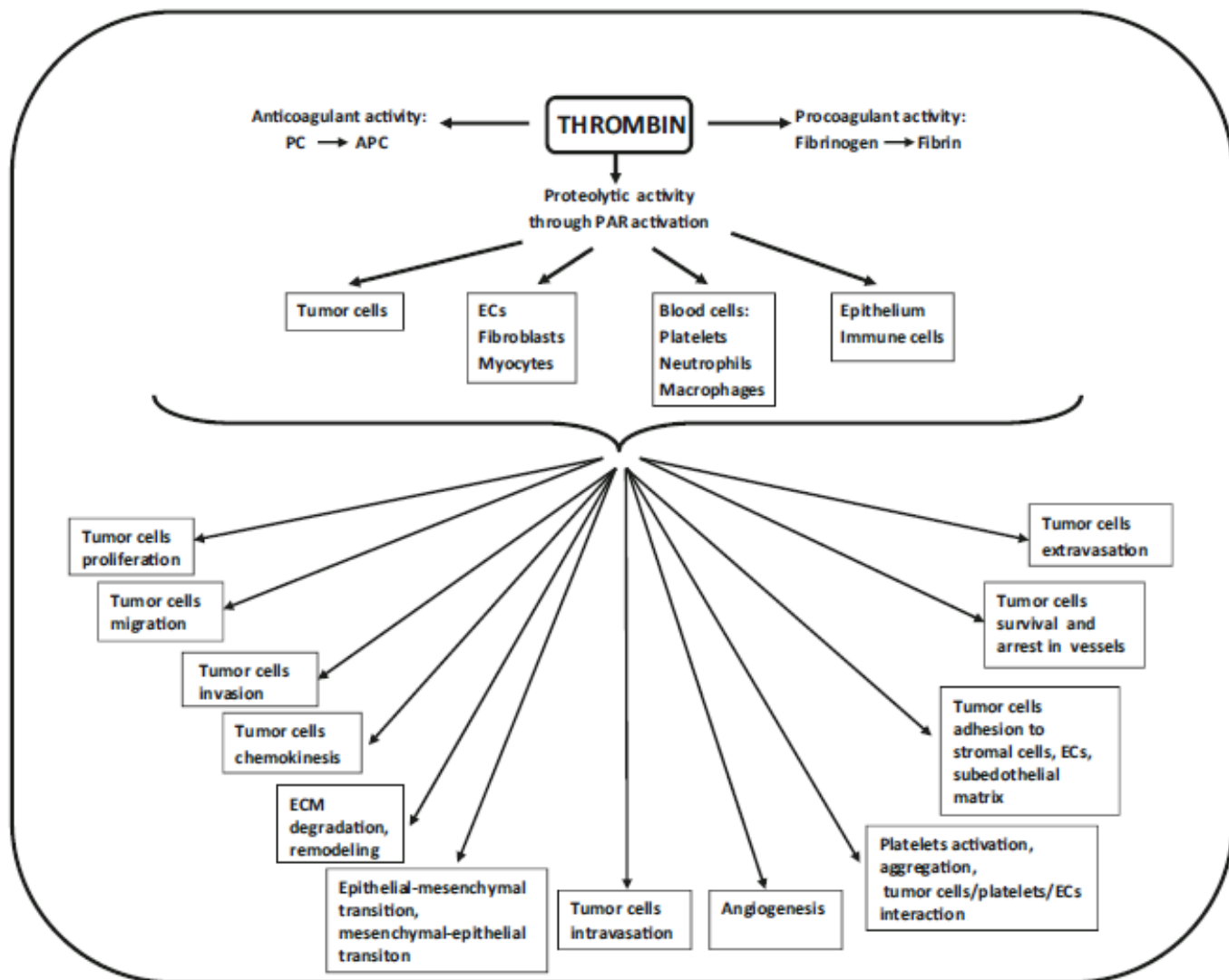
# Interrelationships between oncogenic events, state of the coagulome, and angiogenesis



# Les Mécanismes à l'origine de l'Hypercoagulabilité



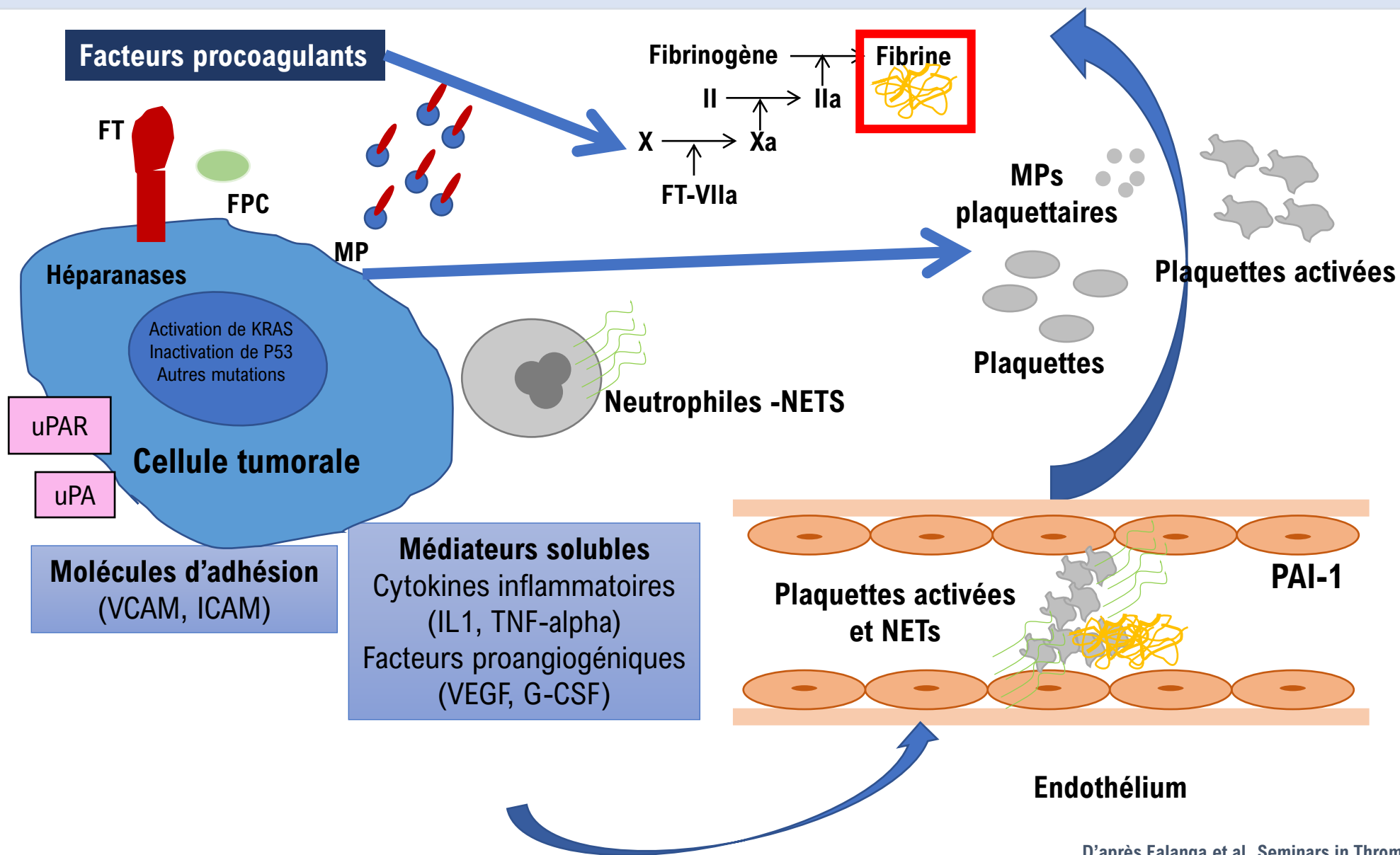
# La Thrombine, au-delà de son rôle pivot dans la coagulation...



**Induction de signaux intracellulaires au niveau de nombreux systèmes qui favorisent l'angiogénèse, la croissance tumorale et le processus métastatique**

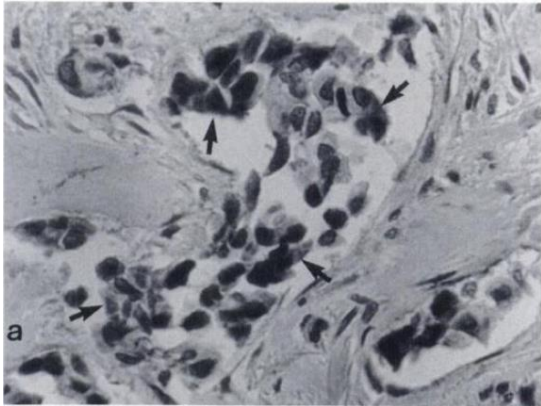


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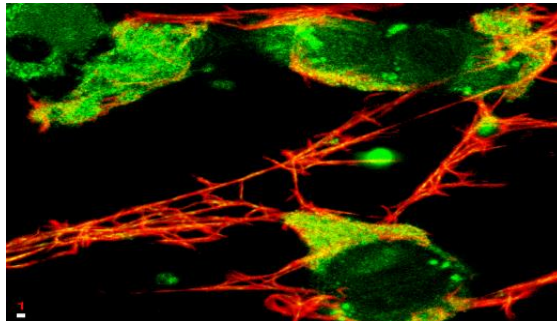


# Fibrinogène/Fibrine

Présence de fibrine au niveau des tissus cancéreux



Les cellules tumorales ont la capacité de se lier directement au Fg et à la fibrine



Costantini V et al. Cancer Res 1991

Fibrinogen is an important determinant of the metastatic potential of circulating tumor cells

Joseph S. Palumbo, Keith W. Kombrinck, Angela F. Drew, Timothy S. Grimes, John H. Kiser, Jay L. Degen, and Thomas H. Bugge

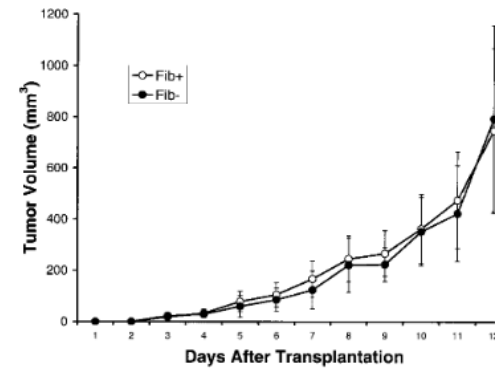
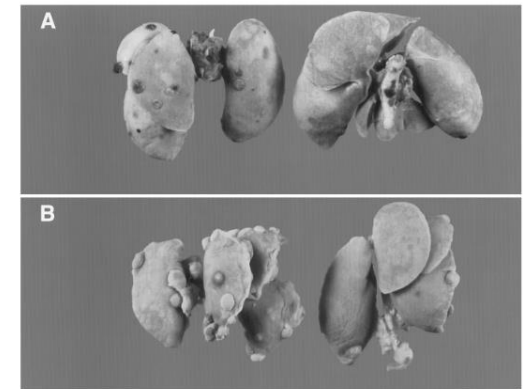


Figure 1. Fibrin(ogen) deficiency does not reduce the growth rate of subcutaneously transplanted LLC. A single cell suspension of  $5 \times 10^5$  LLC cells was injected subcutaneously into the dorsal, midscapular skin of Fib<sup>-</sup> (n = 16) and control (n = 19) mice. The individual tumor volumes were measured daily by calipers. The data presented are mean values and SDs for each time point. No significant difference was noted in tumor growth between Fib<sup>-</sup> and control mice ( $P > .6$ , random coefficient mixed model).



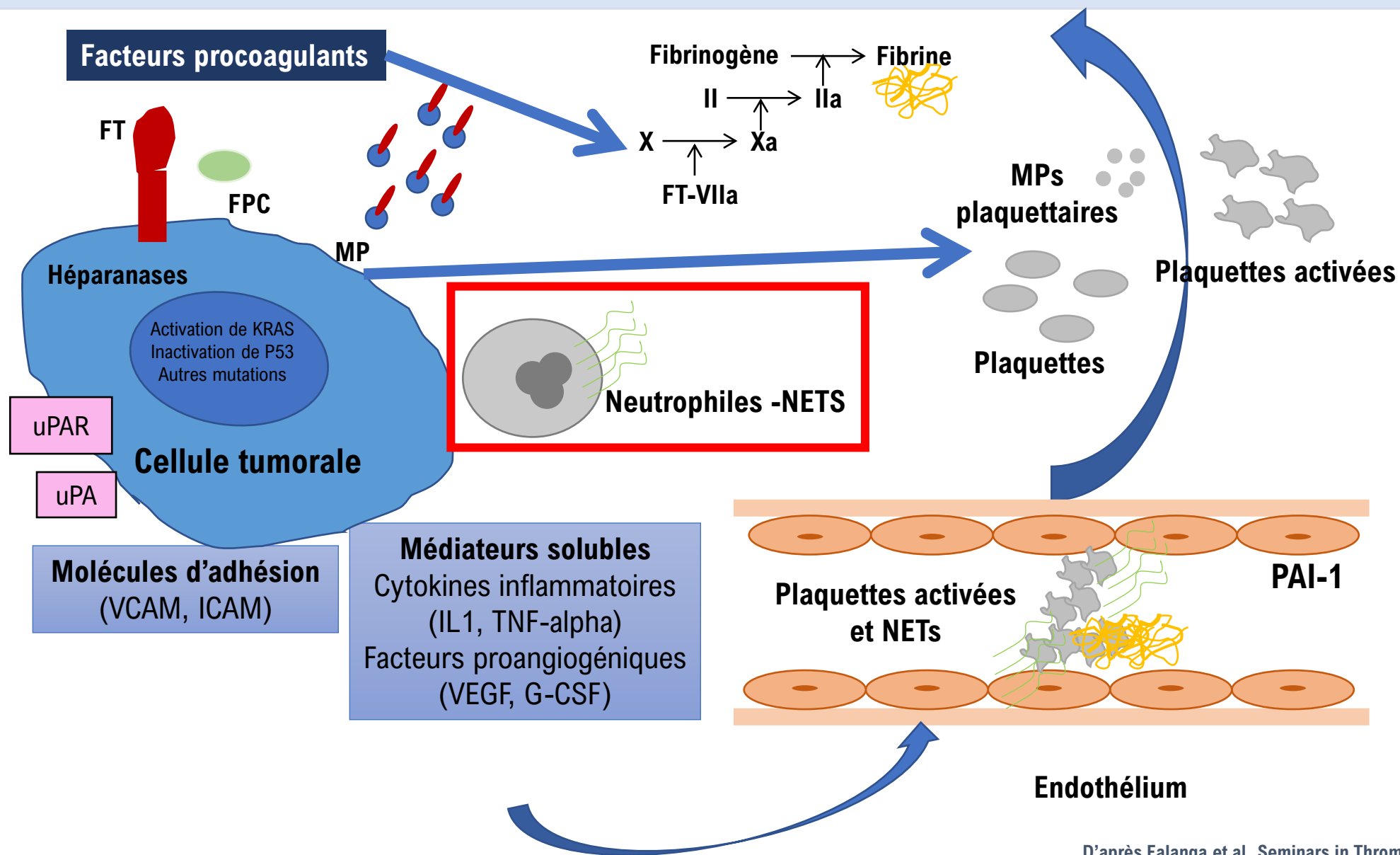
Fib +

Fib -

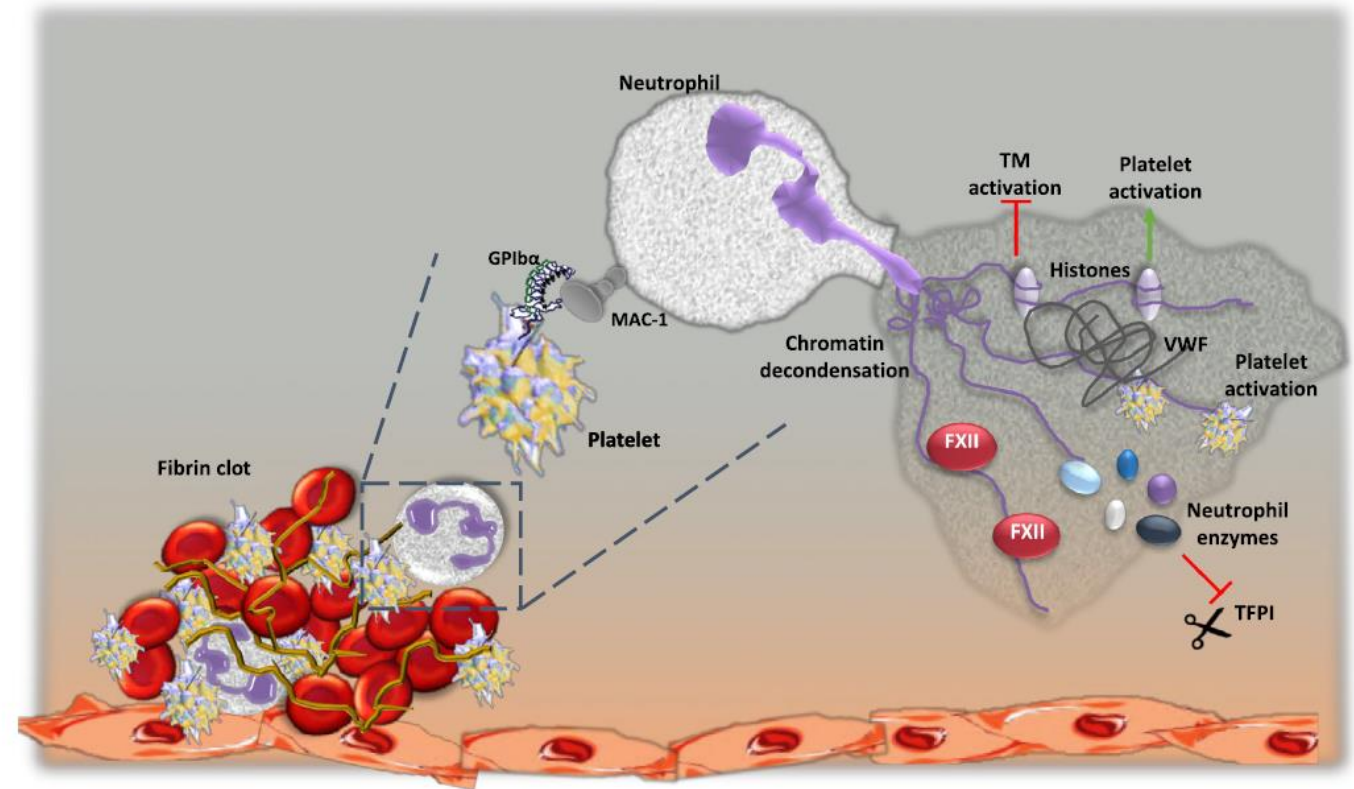
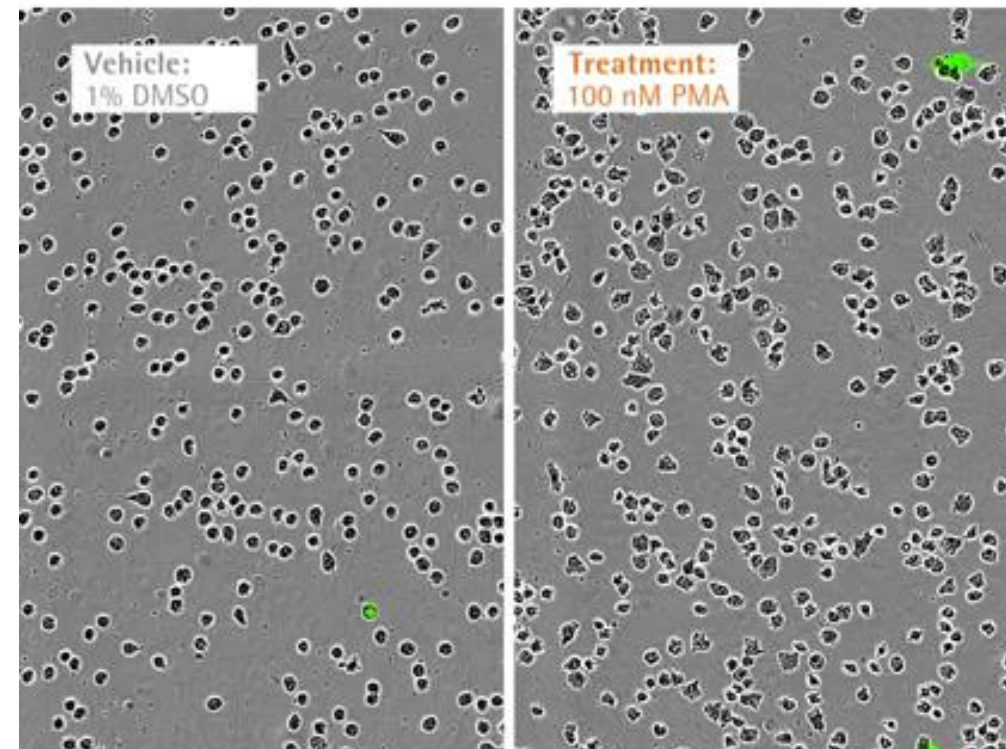
Lewis lung carcinoma and B16-BL6 melanoma mice models

Palumbo et al. Blood 2000;96:3302-09

# Les Mécanismes à l'origine de l'Hypercoagulabilité



# NETs, Cancer et Thrombose

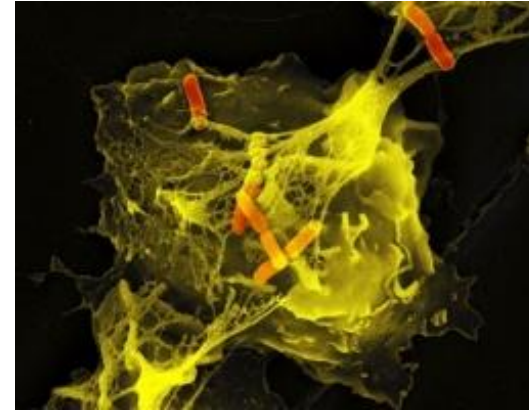


# NETs, Cancer et Thrombose

## Cancers predispose neutrophils to release extracellular DNA traps that contribute to cancer-associated thrombosis

Mélanie Demers<sup>a,b,c</sup>, Daniela S. Krause<sup>d,e</sup>, Daphne Schatzberg<sup>a,b</sup>, Kimberly Martinod<sup>a,b,f</sup>, Jaymie R. Voorhees<sup>a,b</sup>, Tobias A. Fuchs<sup>a,b,c</sup>, David T. Scadden<sup>d</sup>, and Denisa D. Wagner<sup>a,b,c,1</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Immune Disease Institute, Boston, MA 02115; <sup>b</sup>Program in Cellular and Molecular Medicine, Boston Children's Hospital, Boston, MA 02115; <sup>c</sup>Department of Pediatrics, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA 02115; <sup>d</sup>Department of Pathology and <sup>e</sup>Center for Regenerative Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA 02114; and <sup>f</sup>Graduate Program in Immunology, Division of Medical Sciences, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA 02115



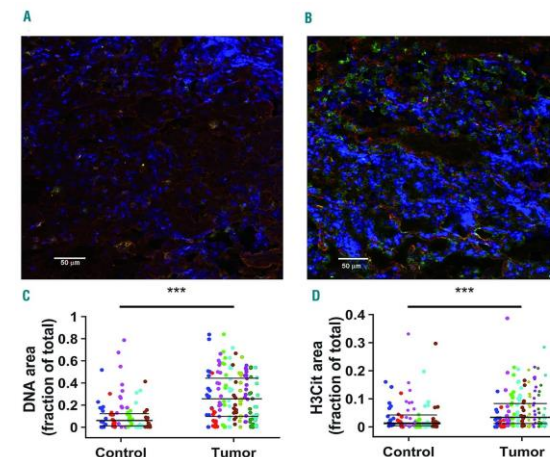
Demers et al. PNAS 2012 Aug 7;109(32):13076-81..

## Neutrophils and neutrophil extracellular traps enhance venous thrombosis in mice bearing human pancreatic tumors

Yohei Hisada,<sup>1</sup> Steven P. Grover,<sup>1</sup> Anaum Maqsood,<sup>1</sup> Reaves Houston,<sup>1</sup> Cihan Ay,<sup>2</sup> Denis F. Noubouossie,<sup>1</sup> Brian C. Cooley,<sup>3</sup> Håkan Wallén,<sup>4</sup> Nigel S. Key,<sup>1</sup> Charlotte Thålin,<sup>5</sup> Ádám Z. Farkas,<sup>6</sup> Veronika J. Farkas,<sup>6</sup> Kiril Tenekedjiev,<sup>7,8</sup> Krasimir Kolev<sup>6</sup> and Nigel Mackman<sup>1</sup>

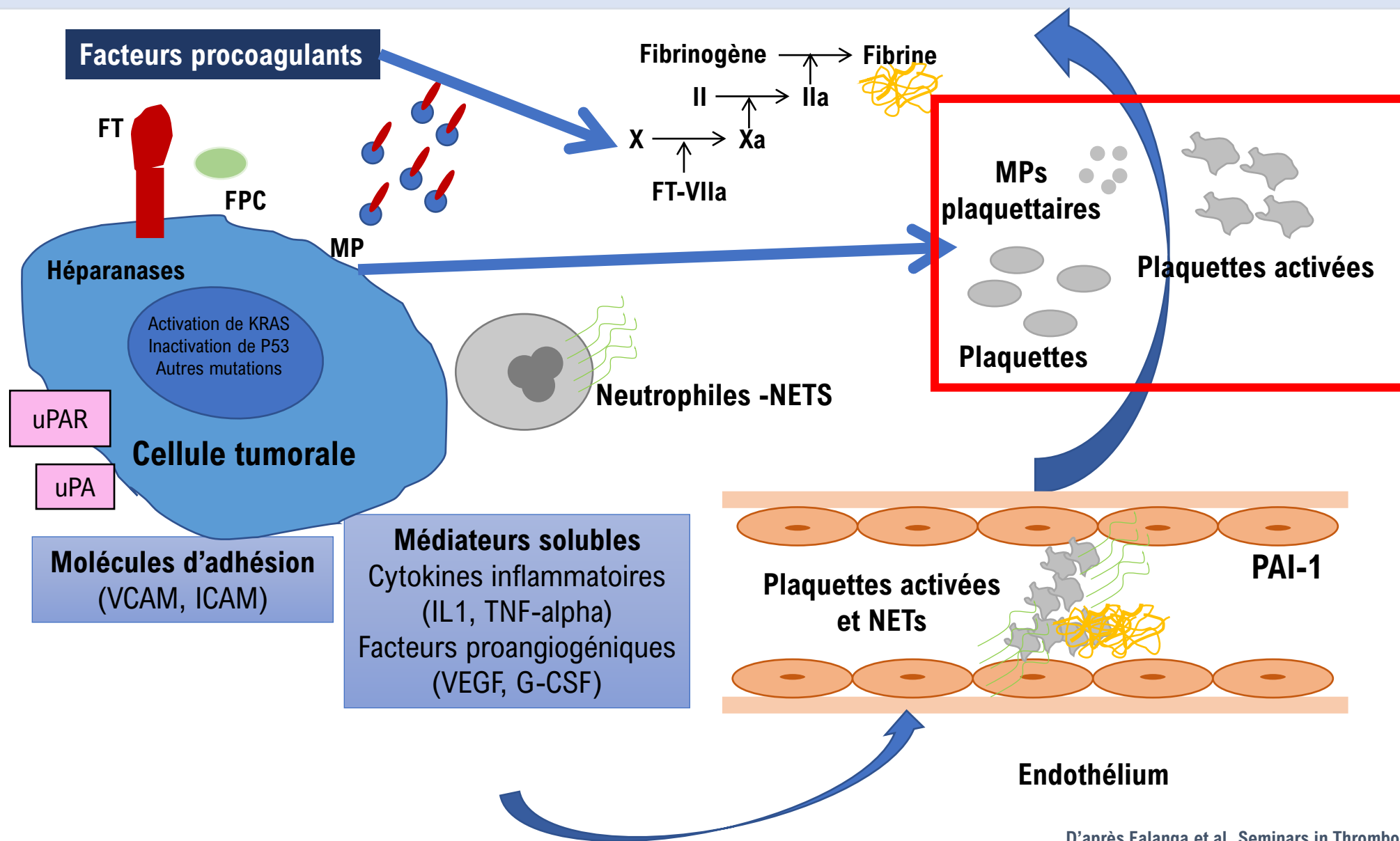
Nude mice bearing human pancreatic tumors (BxPc-3)

IVC stasis model of thrombosis.



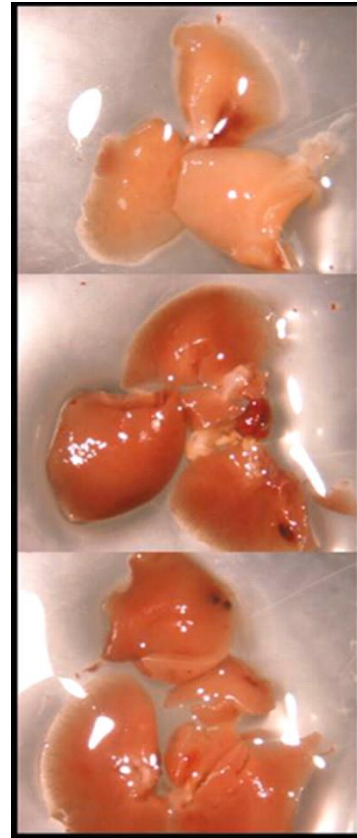
Hisada et al. Haematologica. 2020 Jan;105(1):218-225.

# Les Mécanismes à l'origine de l'Hypercoagulabilité

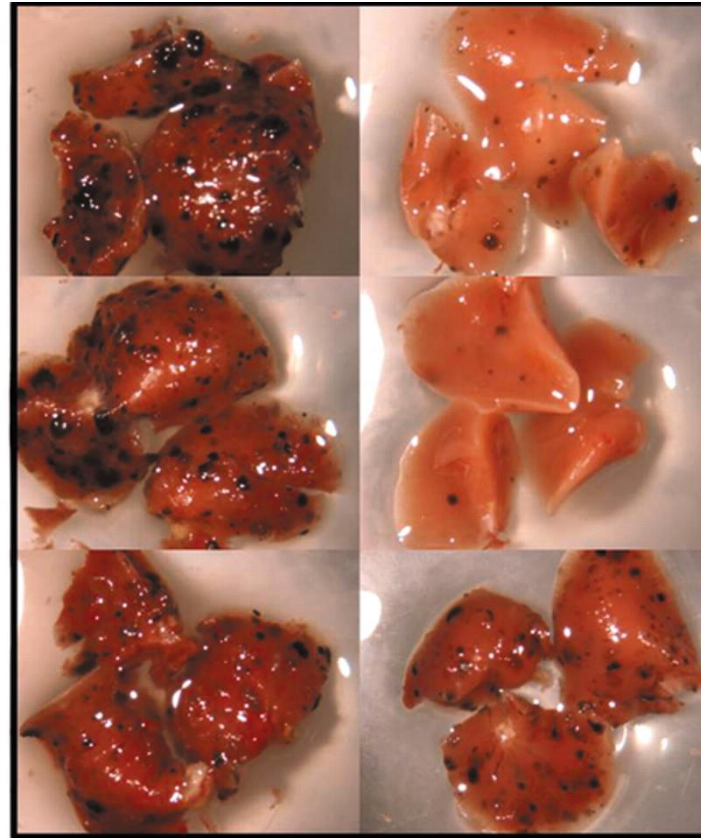


# Les Plaquettes

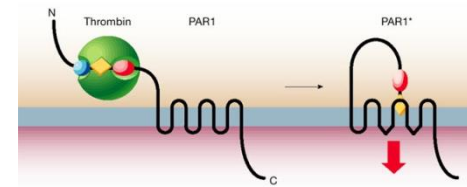
Dans des modèles murins, les souris qui n'expriment pas les récepteurs PAR1 développent moins de métastases pulmonaires



*Nf-E2* -/-



*Nf-E2* +/+



# Les Plaquettes

- Différentes études in vitro ont montré que des cellules cancéreuses pouvaient agréger des plaquettes (TCIPA)

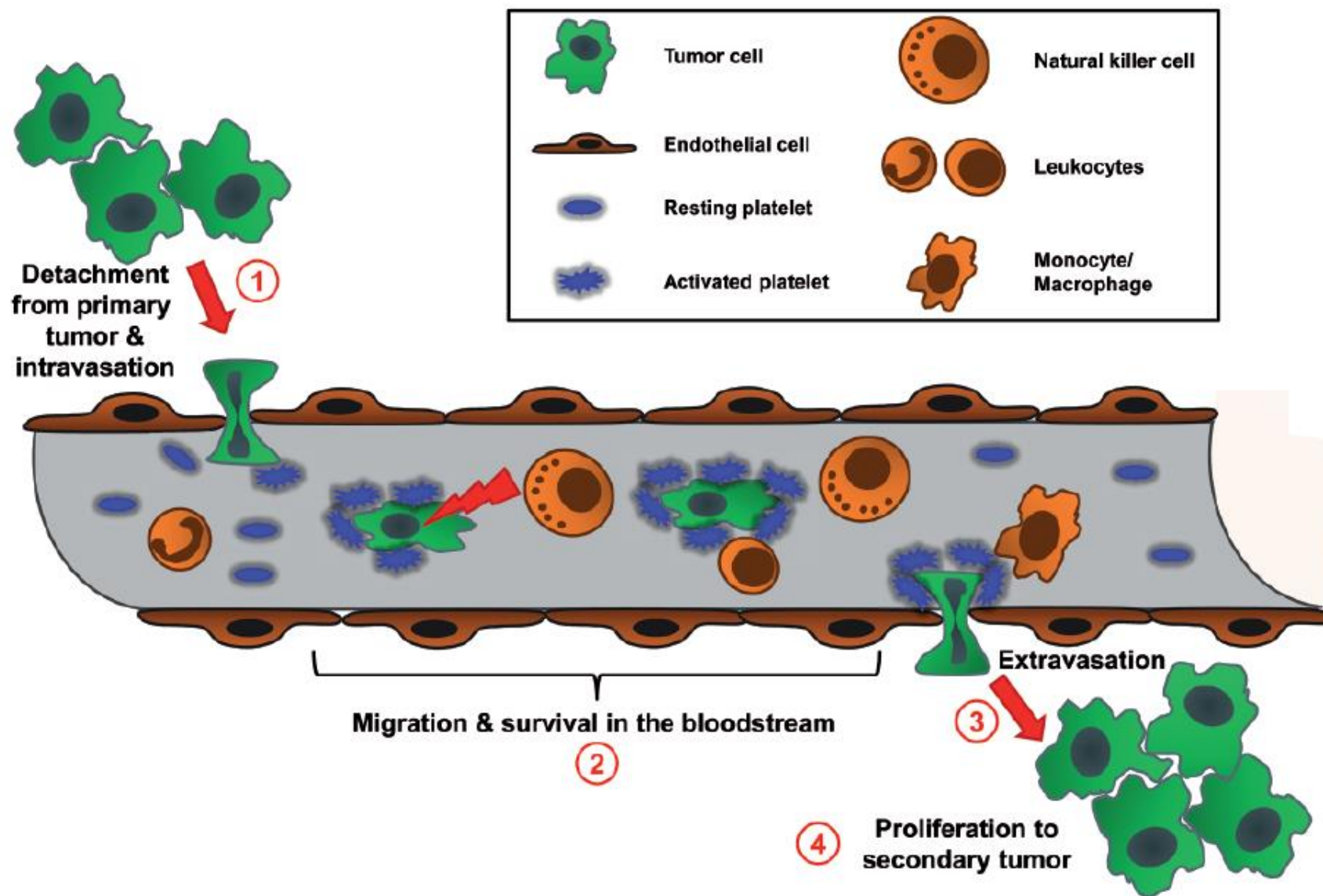
Medina 2006; Alonso-Escolano 2004; Jurasz 2001; Heinmoller 1995

- Il a été observé que ces agrégations plaquettaires pouvaient être dépendantes de l'action de :

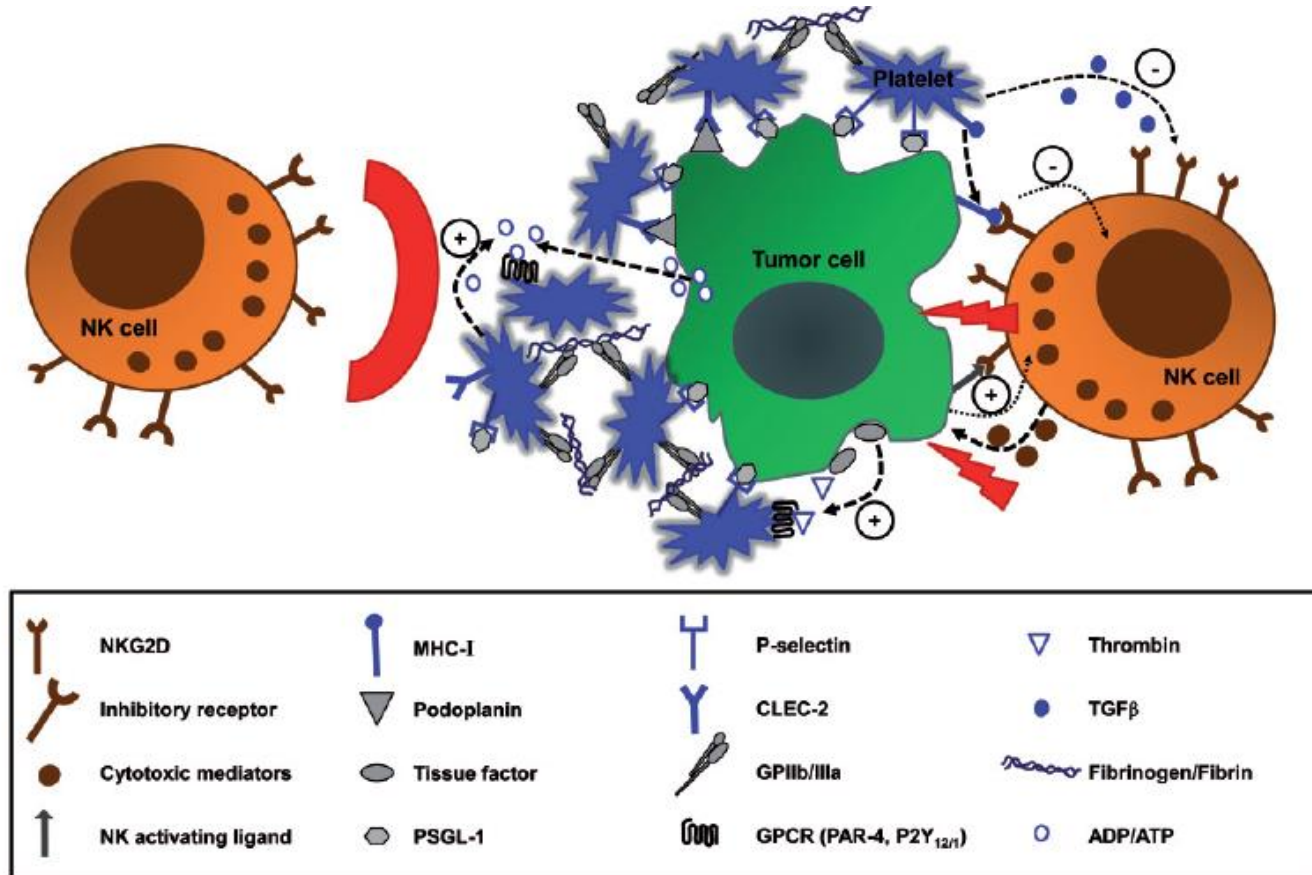
- ✓ **Thromboxane A2** Honn et al. 1982
- ✓ **MMP-1** Jurasz et al. 2001
- ✓ **MMP-2** Alonso-Escolano et al. 2004
- ✓ **ADP** Camez et al. 1986; Alonso-Escolano et al. 2004



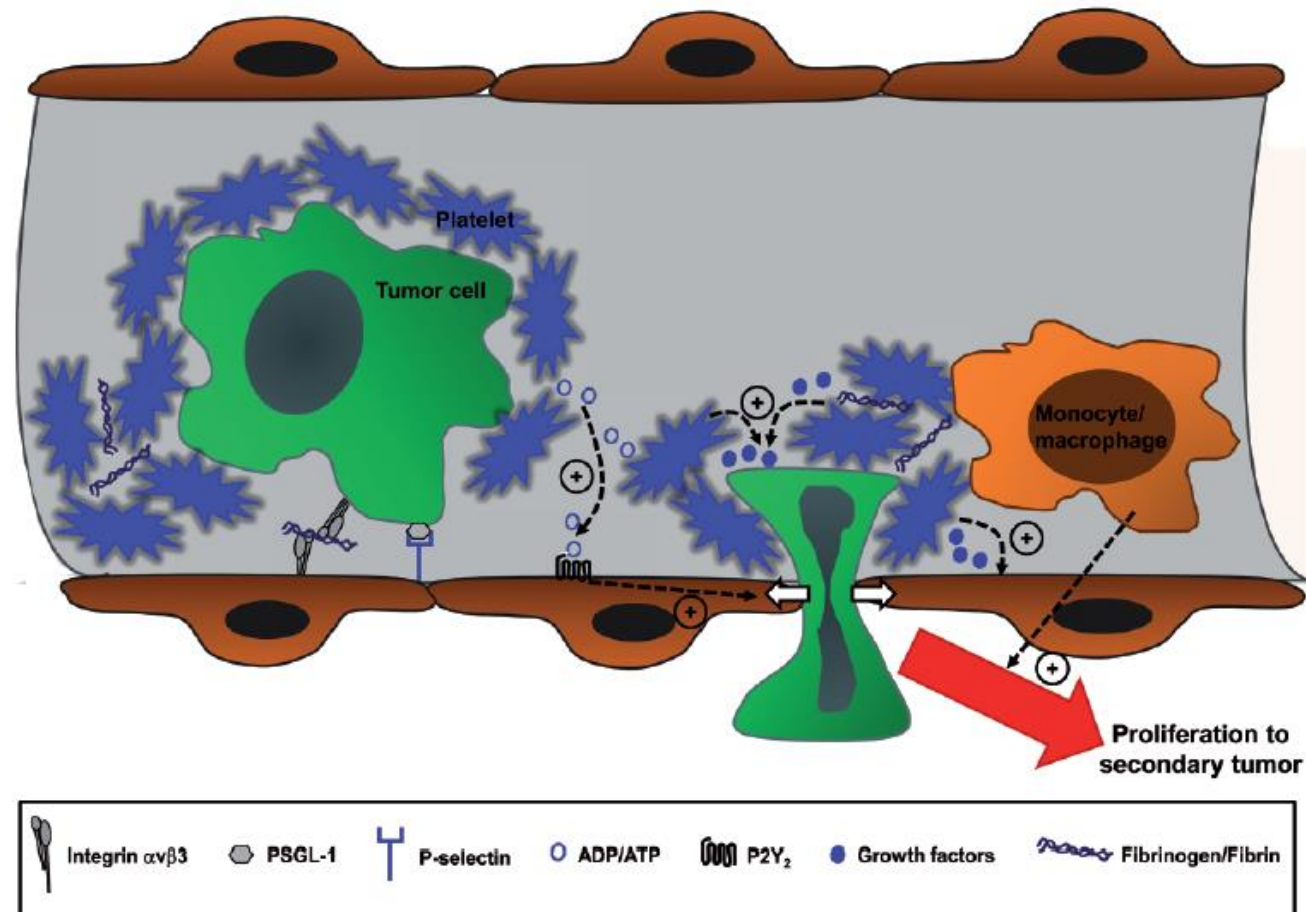
# Plaquettes et Progression tumorale



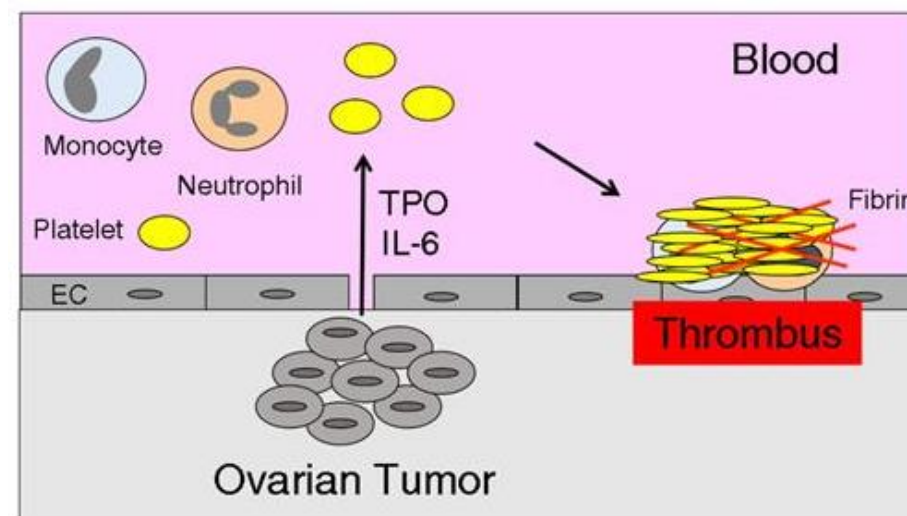
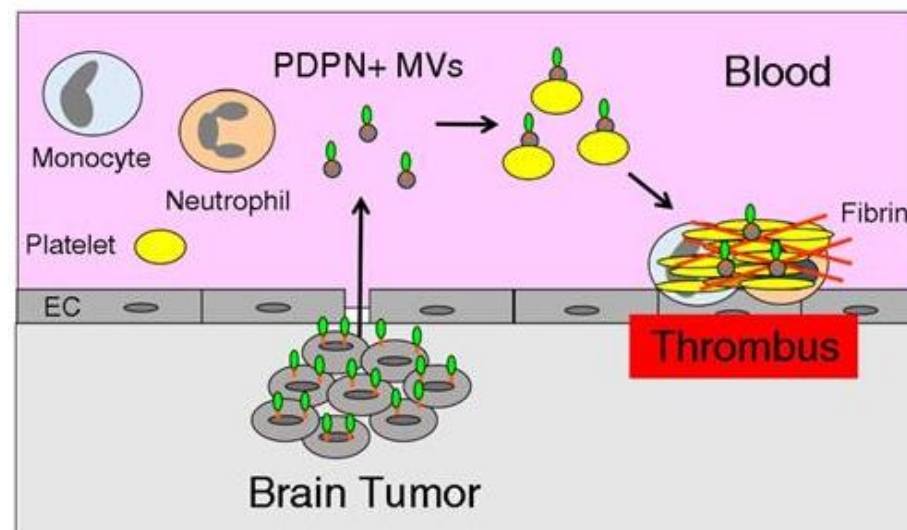
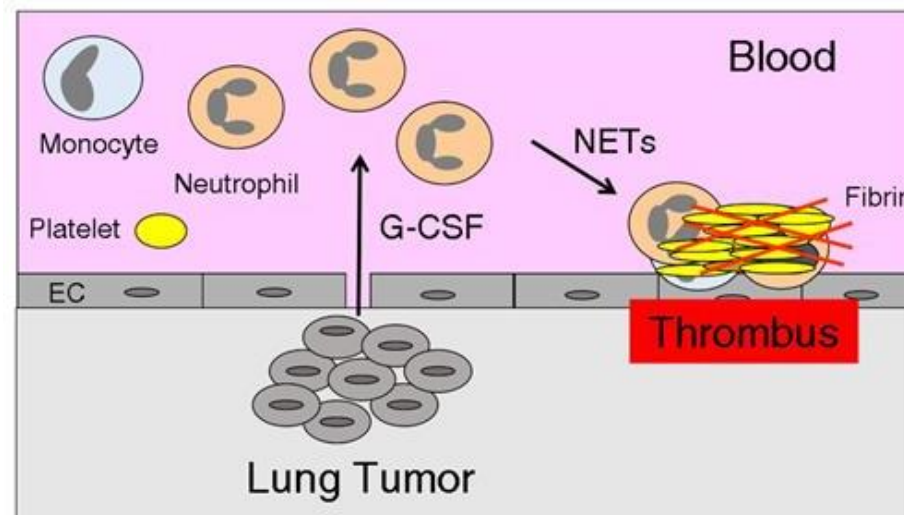
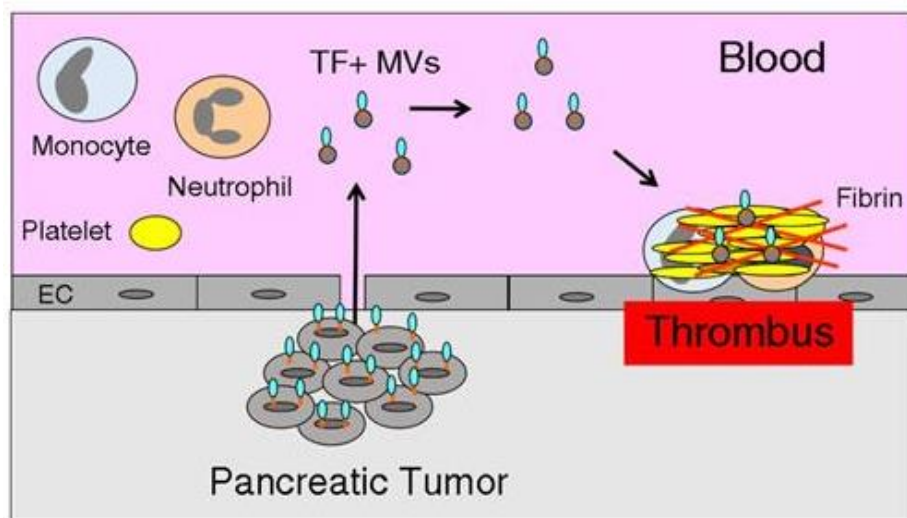
# Les plaquettes protègent les cellules Tumorales des Cellules Natural Killer



# Effet “prolifératif” et “proangiogénique” des plaquettes au cours du cancer



# Cancer et Thrombose : Différents Mécanismes physiopathologiques





**Vasily Kandinsky**

**(Moscou 1866- Neuilly-sur-Seine 1944)**

***Plusieurs cercles, 1926***