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In vitro evaluation of ruxolitinib to target JAK/STAT pathway in a microenvironment that mimics ovarian cancer

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Potential drug repurposing of ruxolitinib to inhibit the JAK/STAT pathway for the treatment of patients with epithelial ovarian cancer

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Abstract

Aim

This review aimed to describe the potential for therapeutic targeting of the JAK/STAT signaling pathway by repurposing the clinically-approved JAK inhibitor ruxolitinib in the patients with epithelial ovarian cancer (OC) setting.



Ovarian Cancer (OC)



(U.S. Data, CDC; Holland, K. 2014. http://www.healthline.com/health/cancer/ovarian-cancer-facts-statistics-infographic#1)

- OC was the 9th most commonly registered cancer for females, and 5th leading cause of cancer death in NZ women in 2021
- Recurrent OC remains a major challenge since there is >80% patient mortality within 5 years

(www.health.govt.nz/publication/new-cancer-registrations-2019; Ahmed et al. Cells 2020, 9, 719; doi:10.3390/cells9030719)

Key signaling pathways involved in the progression of ovarian cancer and potential targets for anticancer therapy



Rybak et al. 2014. DOI: 10.18632/oncotarget.2953

Role of JAK2/STAT3 Pathway in Ovarian Carcinogenesis

- Constitutive Activation of STAT3 is frequently detected in OC → tumour proliferation, survival, invasion and angiogenesis, suppress antitumour immune response, support tumour –promoting inflammation
- STAT3 is activated by Janus family kinases (JAK) via cytokine receptors, growth factor receptors, and non-growth factor receptor tyrosine kinases
- Direct therapeutic targeting of STAT3 is challenging → lack of drug-targetable intrinsic catalytic activity of the protein, bioavailability
- Targeting JAK \rightarrow clinically relevant, and plausible approach
- Repurposing Ruxolitinib (ruxo, JAK1/2 inhibitor) → potential therapeutic effects in OC
- Ascites fluid \rightarrow hallmark of late-stage OC \rightarrow Tumour Microenvironment (TME)



Ovarian Stroma cells Female, age 60 Ovary, normal tissue **STAT3 staining: low Intensity: weak** Quantity: 75%-25%

Loc: nuclear

(www.proteinatlas.org)



Ovarian Cancer Female, age 54 Ovary, cystadenocarcinoma, serous **STAT3 staining: high Intensity: strong** Quantity: >75% Loc: cytoplasmic/membranous, nuclear

Why ruxolitinib?

- FDA-approved for MF \rightarrow potential to repurpose in OC setting
- effectively inhibit the pSTAT3 in OVCAR8, SKOV3, and MDAH2774 cells, reduced cell viability with IC₅₀ value in the range of 10 to 17 mM.
- synergistically increased antitumor activity of cisplatin, carboplatin, paclitaxel, doxorubicin, and topotecan. The IC₅₀ of these anticancer agents decreased two- to threefolds in the presence of ruxolitinib.
- reduced the tumor burden of OVCAR8 in a peritoneal ovarian cancer mouse model



Previous works on JAKi in OC

Cancer Biology and Signal Transduction

Molecular Cancer Therapeutics

Targeted Blockade of JAK/STAT3 Signaling Inhibits Ovarian Carcinoma Growth

doi: 10.1158/1535-7163.MCT-14-0800

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Research gaps:1. Conducted in 3D culture models?2. Ascitic fluid?



Fei Chen, Wei-Wei Wang, Jian-Jun Zhu & You-Yi Liu

Hypotheses :

- 1.Inhibition of JAK2/STAT3 by ruxolitinib effectively reduce OC cell viability
- 2. Malignant ascitic fluid attenuates the effectiveness of ruxolitinib treatment in 2D and 3D cell culture models
 3. The 3D culture model of OC cells compromise ruxolitinib treatment in reducing OC cell viability

Methods



- Cell metabolism, proliferation, apoptosis → Alamar blue, CyQuant NF, Annexin V
- Phosphorylation levels → JAK/STAT assoc proteins in OV90 → Human phospho-kinase array proteomic profiler (R&D Systems, ARY003B)
- Pathway enrichment analysis → IMPaLA (Integrated Molecular Pathway Level Analysis) → biomolecular justification → potential pathway to target in combo with ruxo

The effects of ruxo and ascitic fluid on OC cells viability and apoptosis



Human phospho-kinase proteomic array profile



OV90 cluster



Validation of OV90 proteins of interest using Western analysis



Conclusion

- Ruxolitinib has limited activity in 3D culture, and ascitic fluid further attenuated its efficacy.
- Phospho-kinase proteomic array and the pathway enrichment analysis showed alternative activated compensatory pathway due to ruxo and ascitic fluid treatment → biomolecular justification for the potential use of combination targeted therapy
- The importance of 3D cell culture and the TME in drug sensitivity assays

THANK YOU!

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