

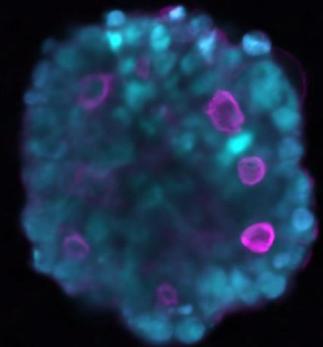
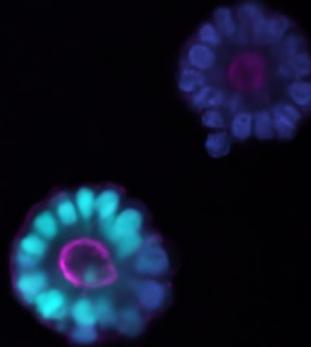


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Colon Cancer and Metastasis

GSK Cancer Biology Course
Gerstner Sloan Kettering Graduate School
March 25, 2026

Disclosures

I have the following relevant financial relationships to disclose:

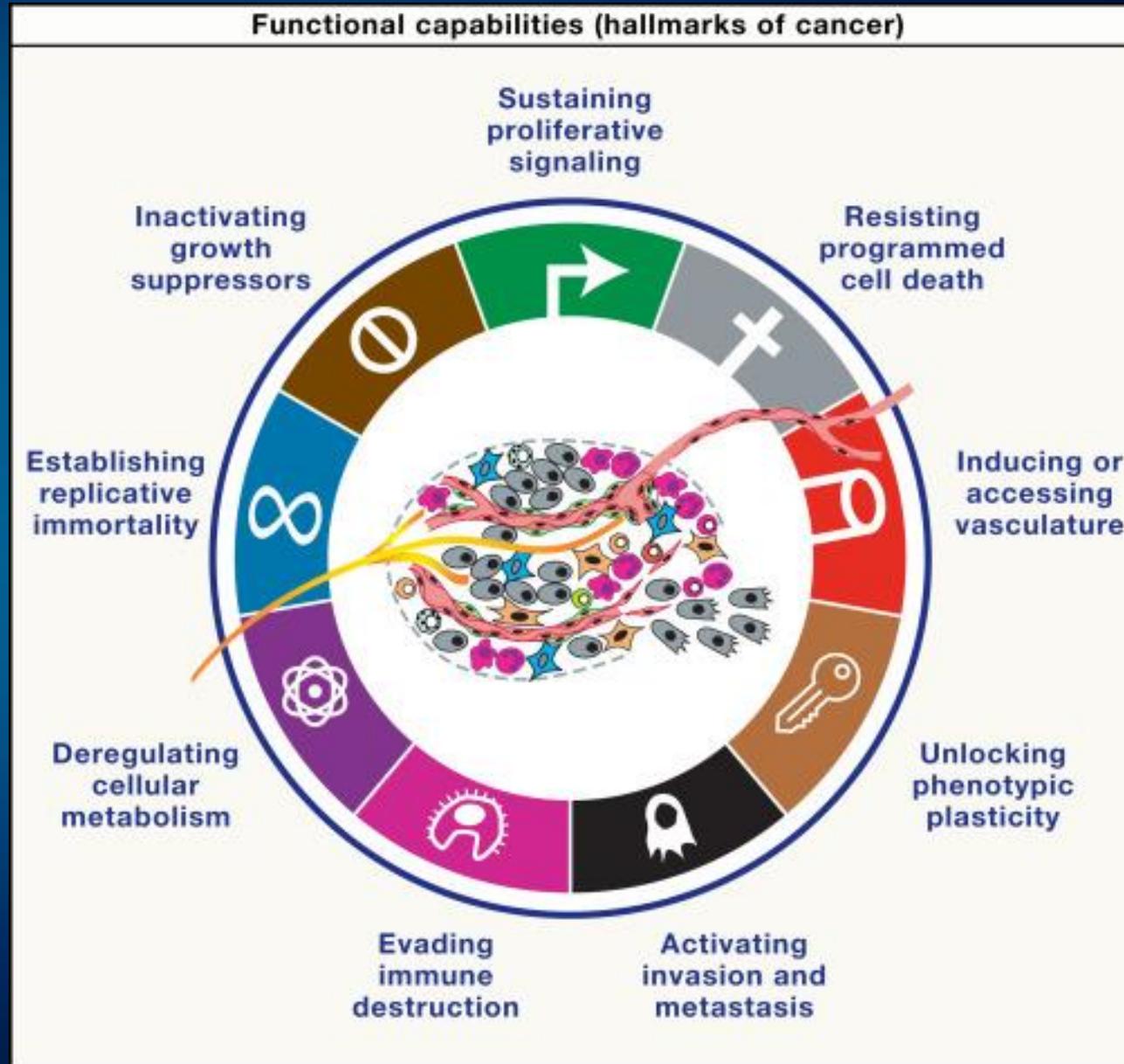
Employee of: Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center

Consultant for: Seres Therapeutics

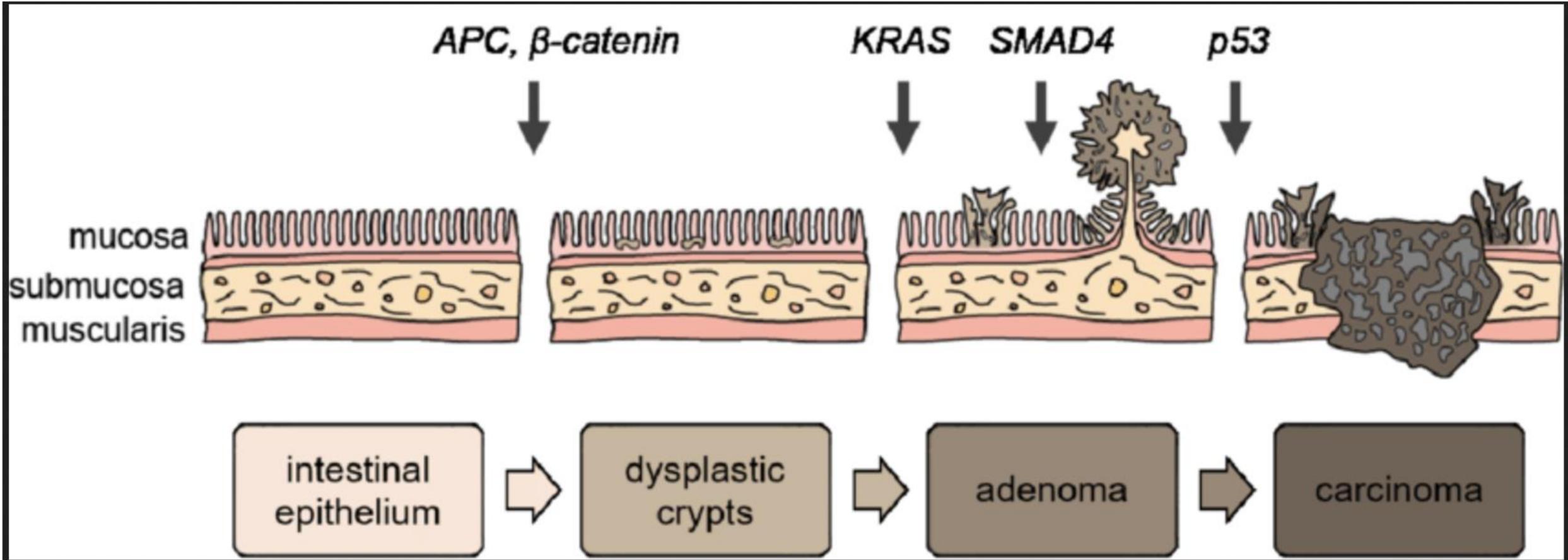
Grant/Research Support from: NIH/NCI, Stand Up to Cancer, AACR, Burroughs Wellcome Funds, Damon Runyon Cancer Research Foundation, Pershing Square Cancer Research Foundation, Dalton Family Foundation, Anna Fuller Fund, Society of Memorial Sloan Kettering, Gerry Metastasis and Tumor Ecosystems Center

Patents: Related to patient-derived ex vivo models and molecules for targeting tumor regenerative states

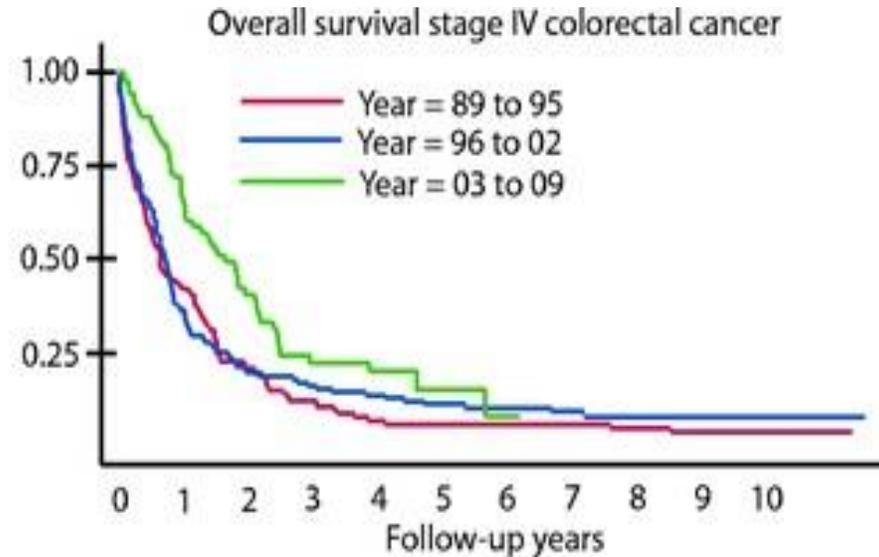
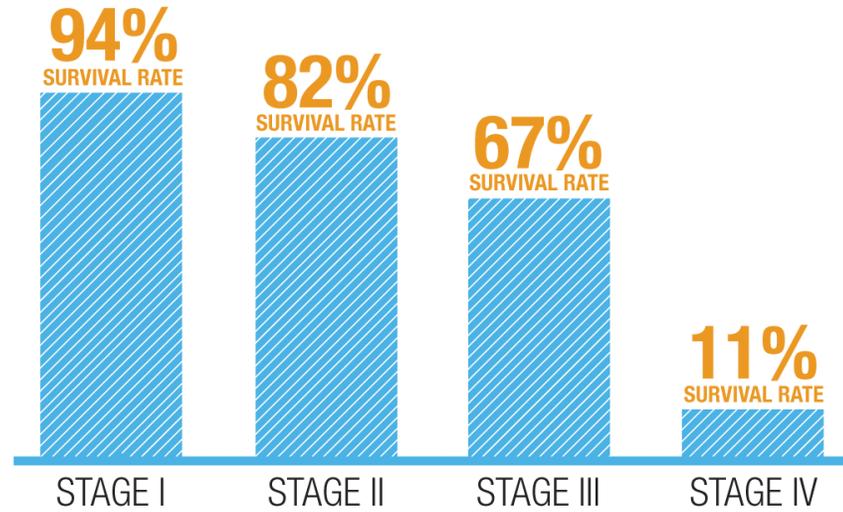
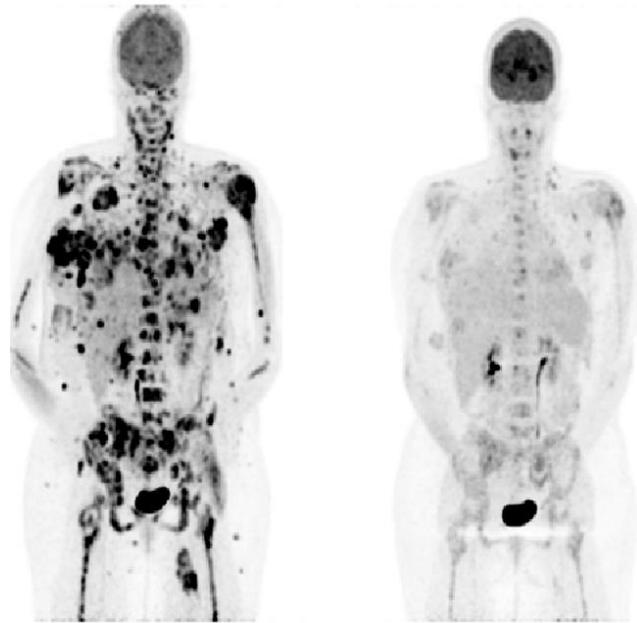
Hallmarks of Cancer



Vogelstein adenoma:carcinoma sequence



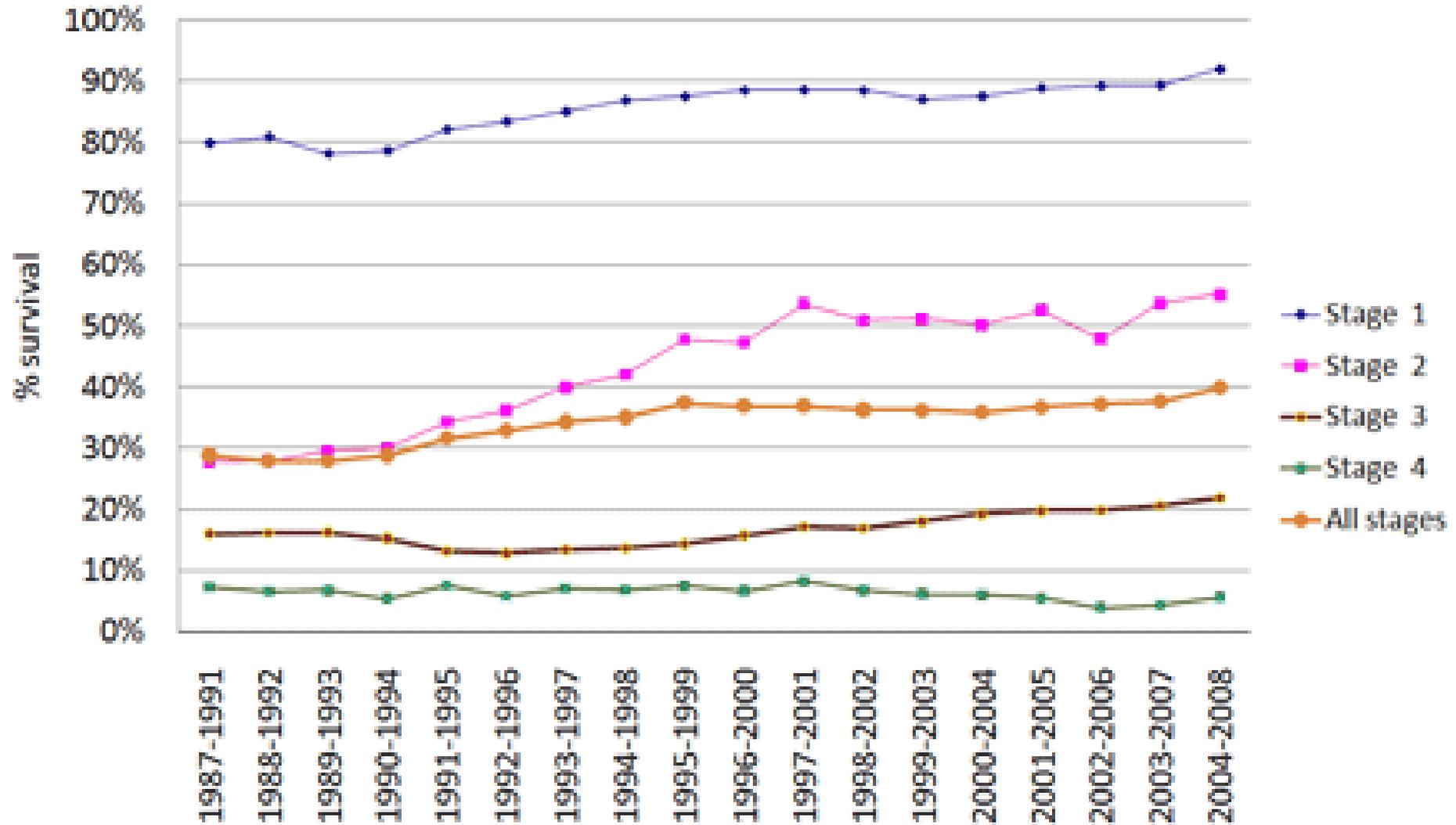
Metastasis causes >90% of cancer death



Metastasis

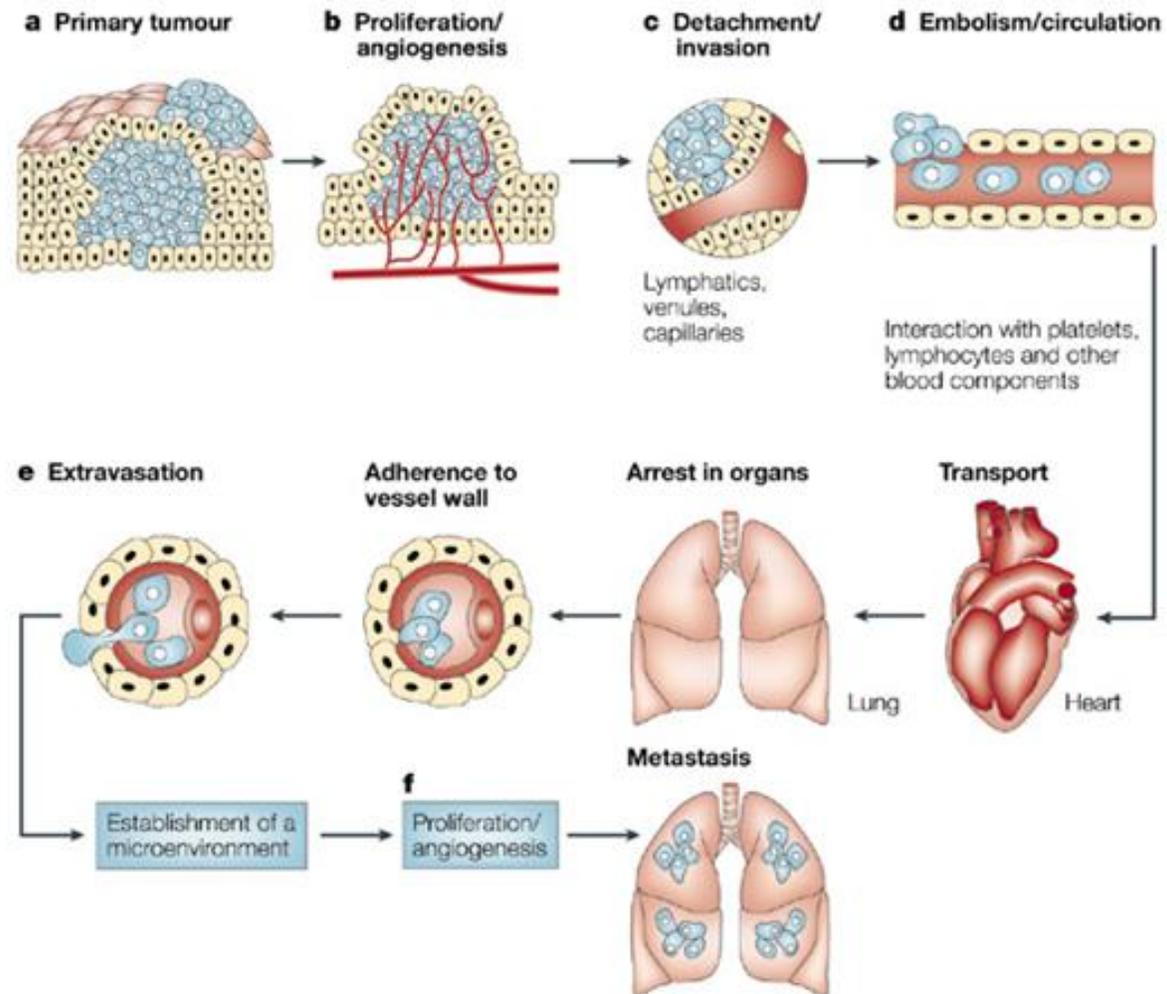
- “Meta” = Other “Stasis” = Place
- The development of secondary malignant growths at a distance from a primary site of cancer.

So how do we pharmacologically target cancer: **Metastasis causes 90% of cancer death**

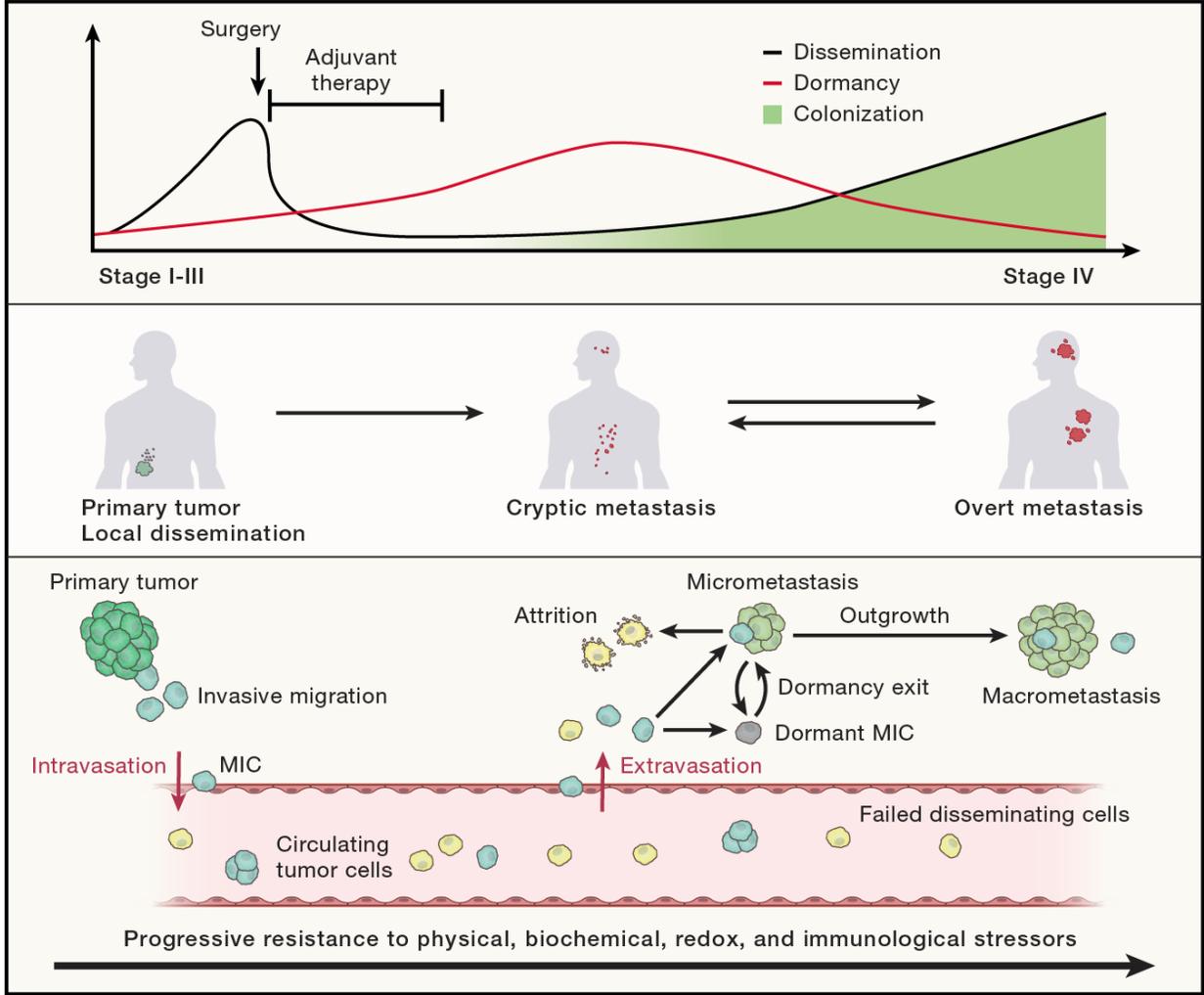


Source: SEER-Medicare

The metastatic cascade

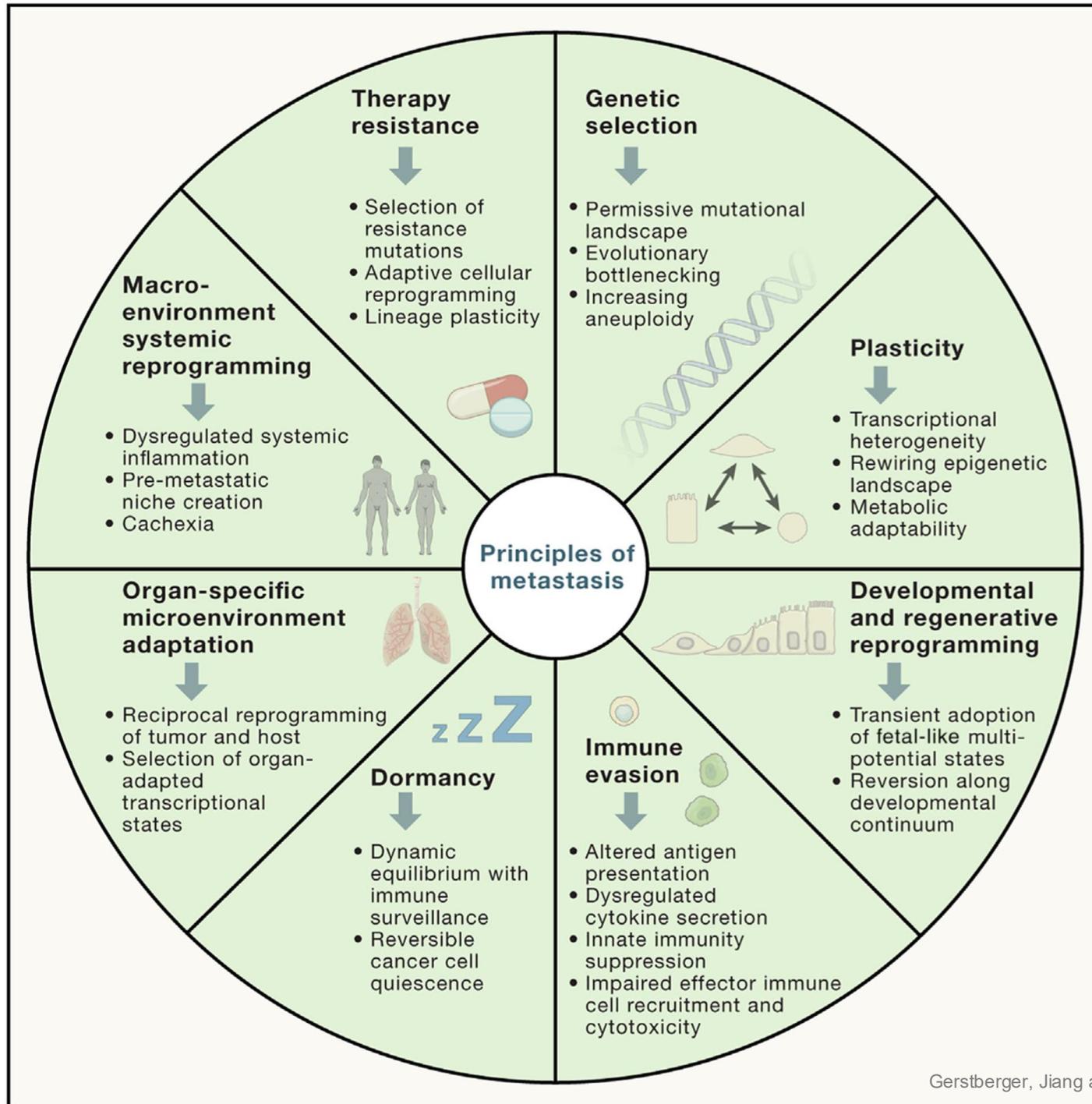


Metastasis involves co-evolution of the tumor and host



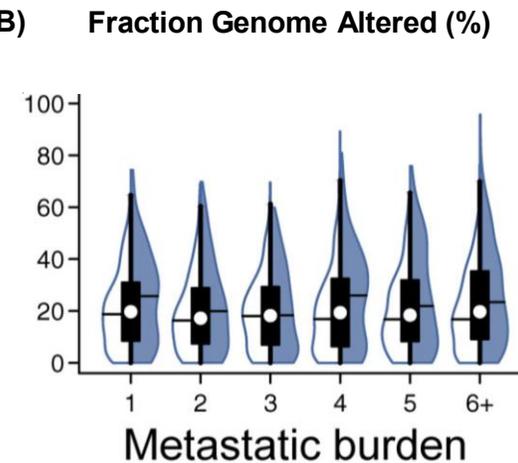
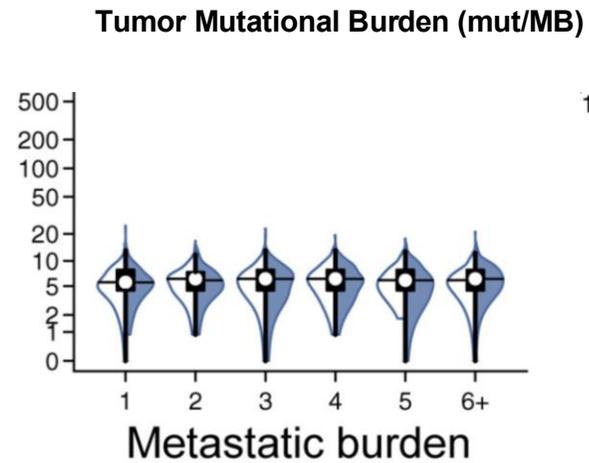
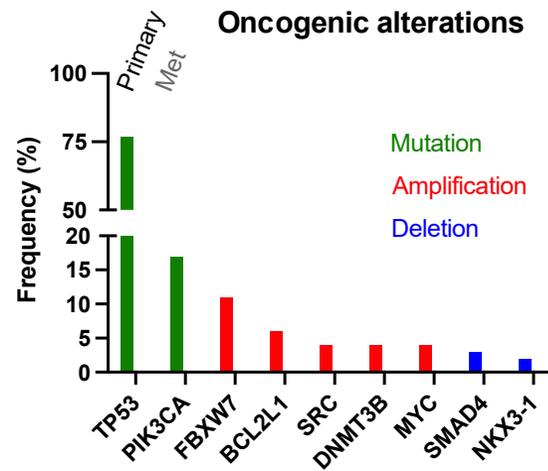
Gerstberger, Jiang and Ganesh, *Cell*, 2023

The goal of most cancer drugs is to target metastasis, not primary tumors



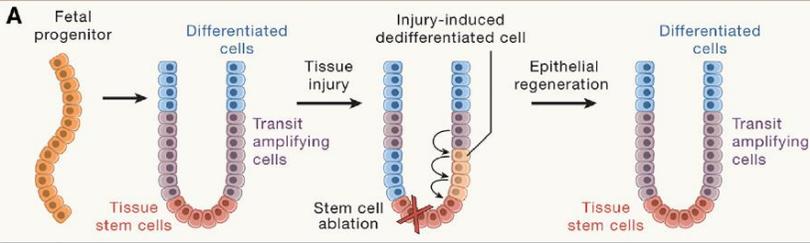
Genetic alterations do not explain the emergence of metastasis

Colorectal cancer

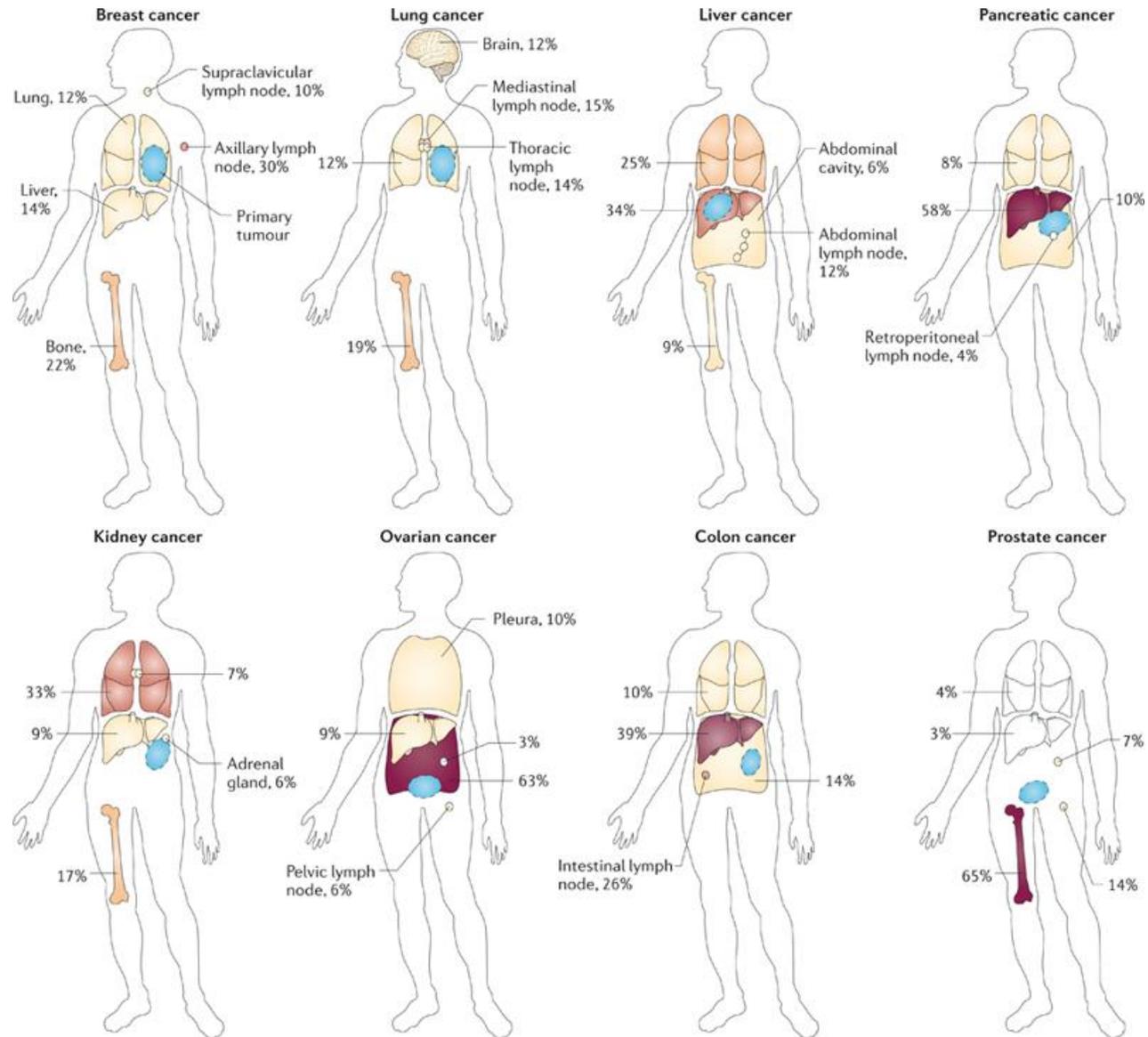


Yaeger R., et al., *Cancer Cell* 2018
Nguyen, Fong, et al., *Cell* 2021

Co-option of developmental and regenerative programs during metastasis



Patterns of metastatic dissemination



What determines organ-tropism of metastasis?

Mechanistic theory: determined by the pattern of blood flow. *James Ewing 1929*

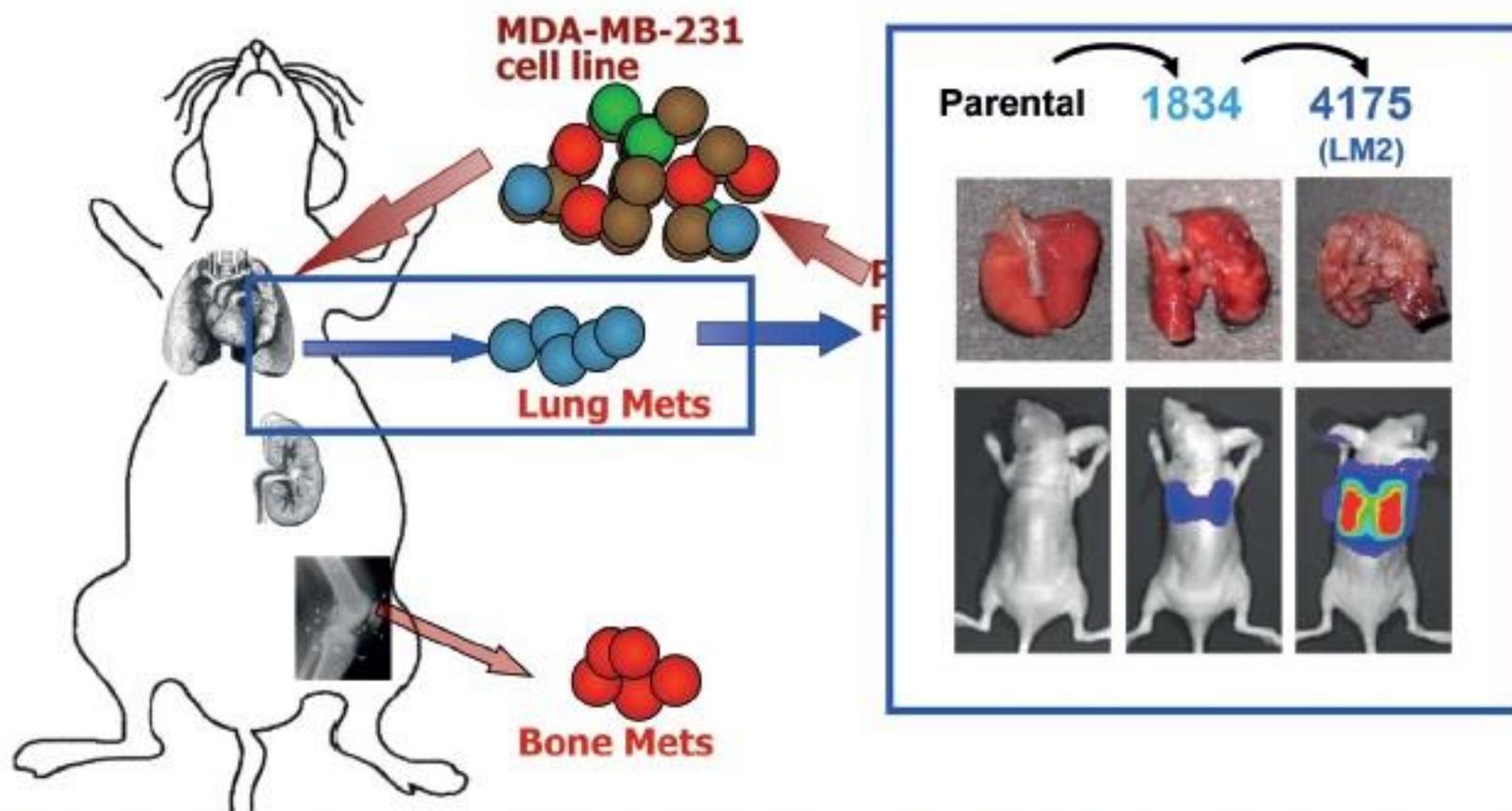


What determines organ-tropism of metastasis?

“Seed and soil” theory: the provision of a fertile environment in which compatible tumor cells could grow. *Stephen Paget 1889*

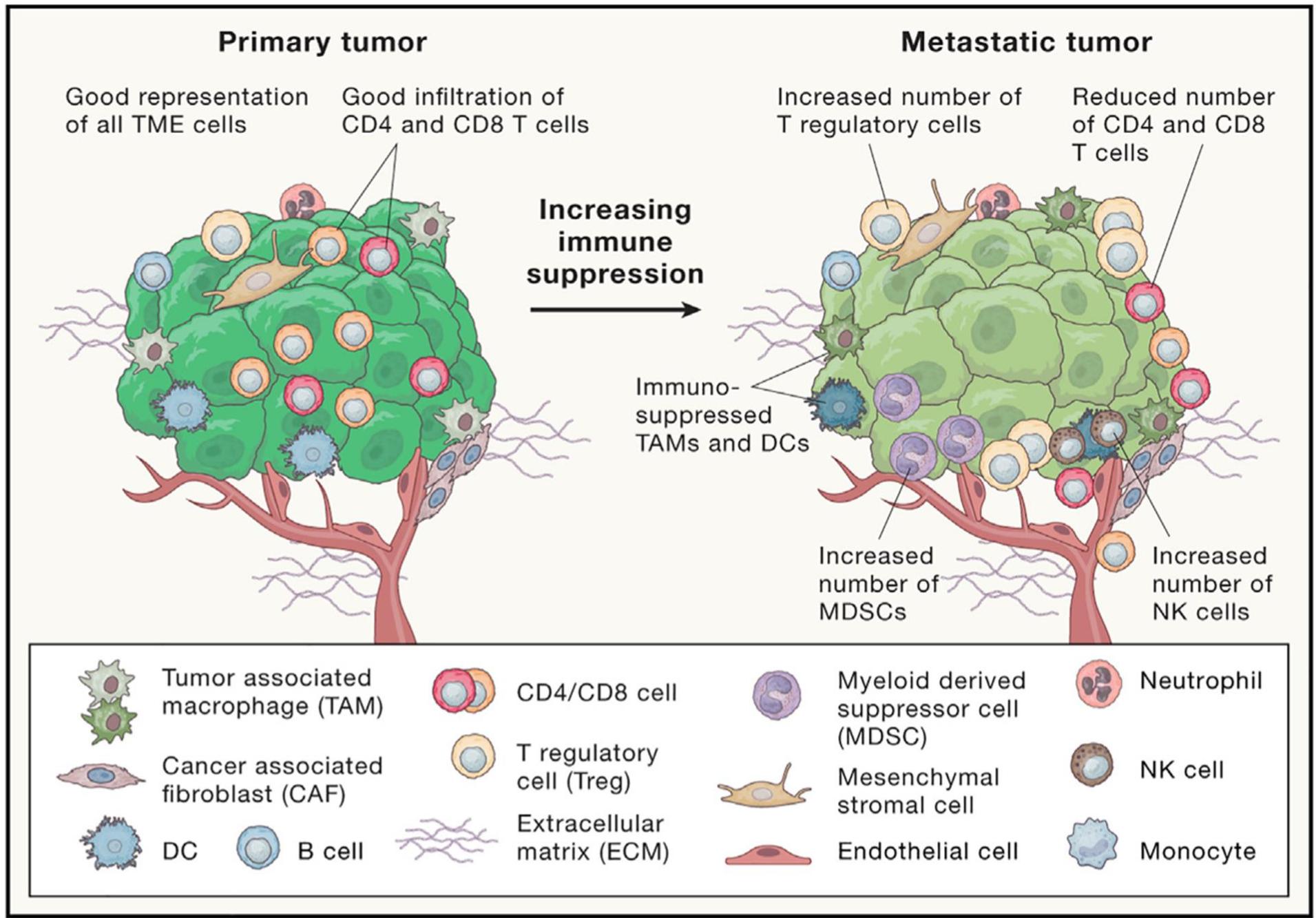
- 1950s-1970s injection of tumor cells into circulation of animals
 - Vast majority of injected cells died
 - The number of metastases was proportional to the number of tumor cells injected
 - The rate of tumor cell trapping in the microvasculature of different organs, and the survival and outgrowth of trapped cells varied.
 - Metastasis is largely clonal
- 1973 Isiah J. Fidler *Nature New Biology* **242**, 148–149
- 2000s Joan Massague
 - Selection of multiple metastatic lines with different organ tropism

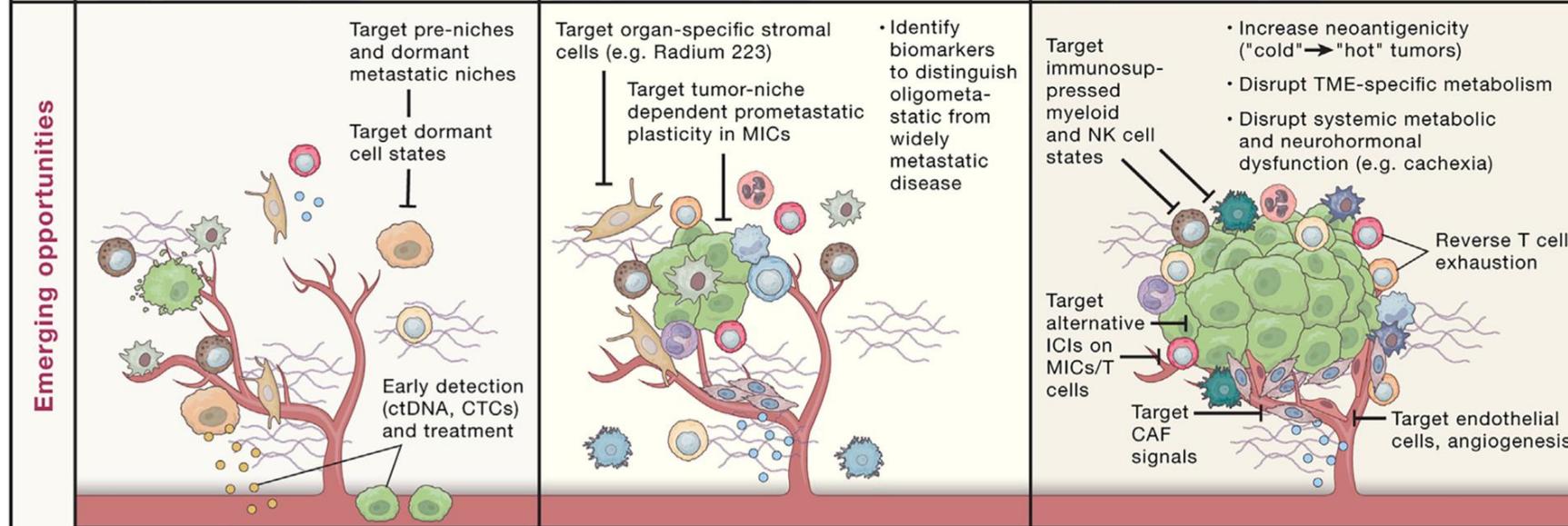
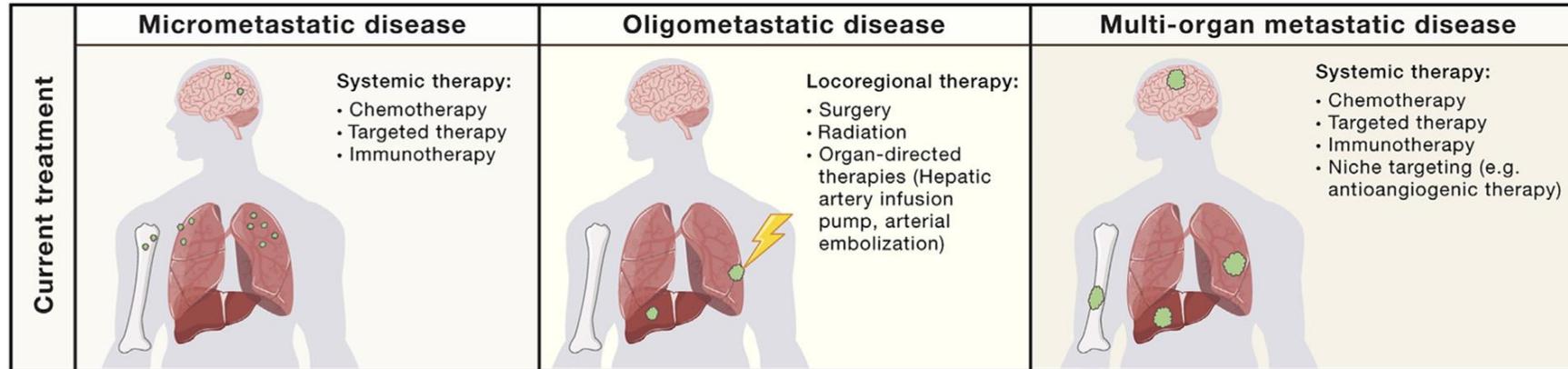
IN VIVO SELECTION TO IDENTIFY METASTASIS MEDIATORS



Different seeds can have different affinities for different sites in the body, as has been shown by studies that bred mice to have particular sub-clones of metastatic colonies that are either lung specific or bone specific

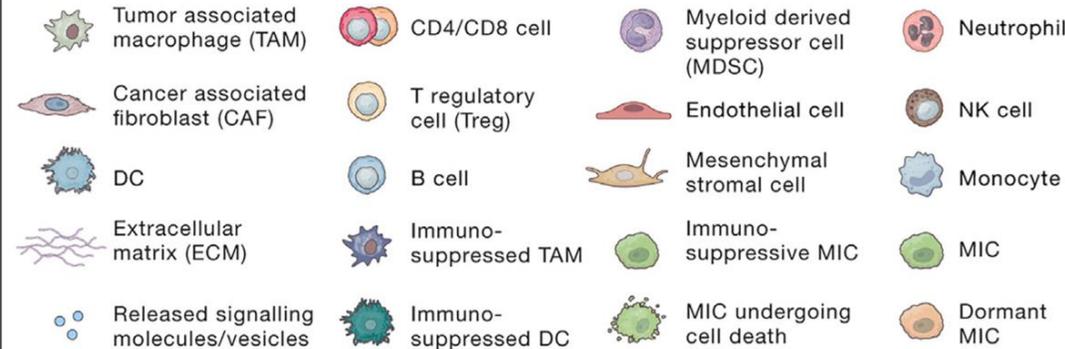
Source: IJ Fidler. (1973) *Nature* 242:148–149, reprinted with permission from Macmillan Publishers Ltd; Y Kang et al. (2003) *Cancer Cell* 3:537–549, reprinted with permission from Elsevier; AJ Minn et al (2005) *Nature* 436, 518–524, reprinted with permission from Macmillan Publishers Ltd



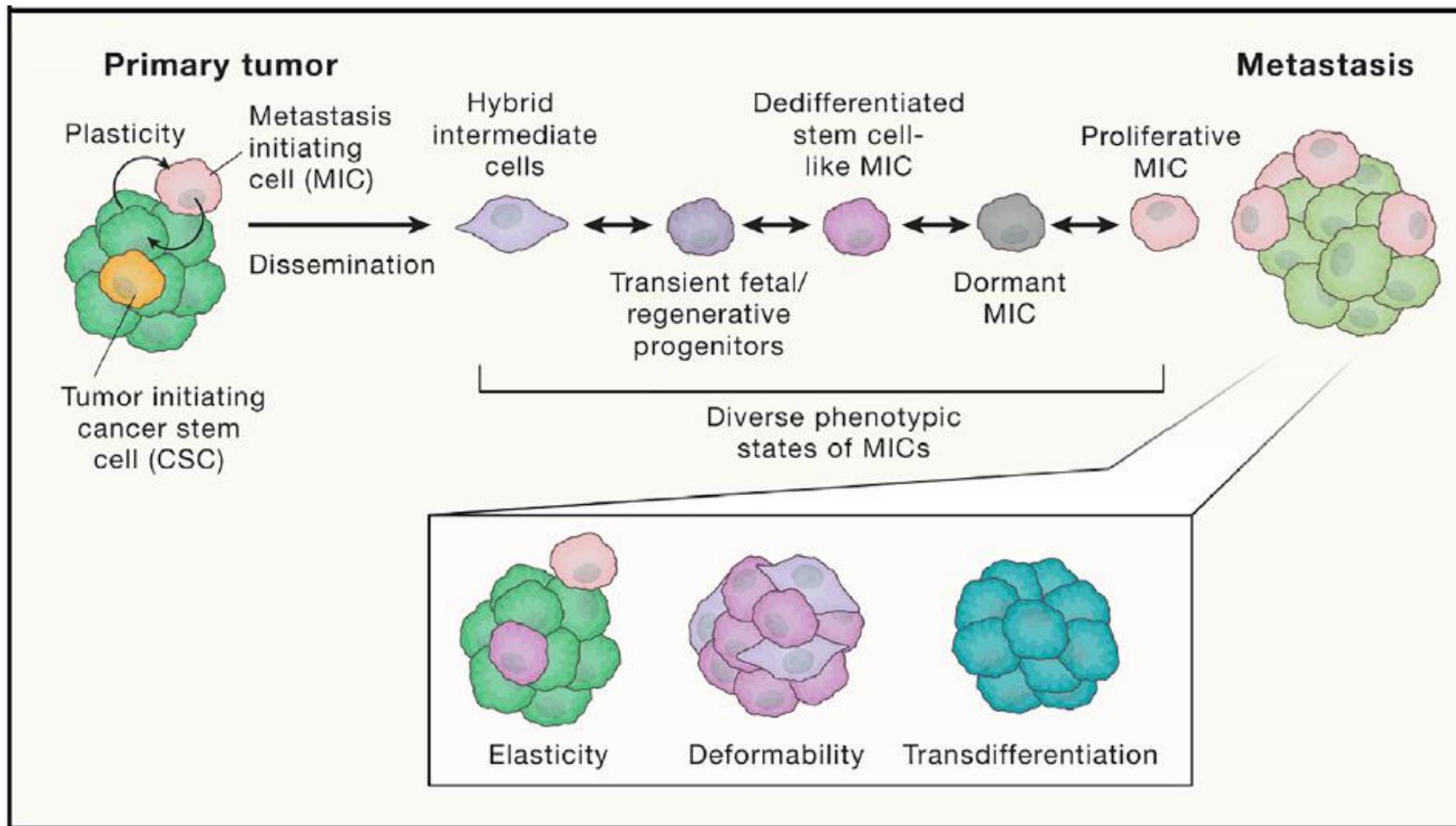


All metastatic stages:

- Limit dynamic plasticity of MICs (e.g. at the epigenetic level with chromatin remodeling inhibitors, DNA hypomethylating agents)
- Anticipate and target lineage plasticity
- Enforce terminal differentiation of regenerative progenitors
- Development of state-specific immunotherapies



Plasticity is the overarching hallmark of metastasis

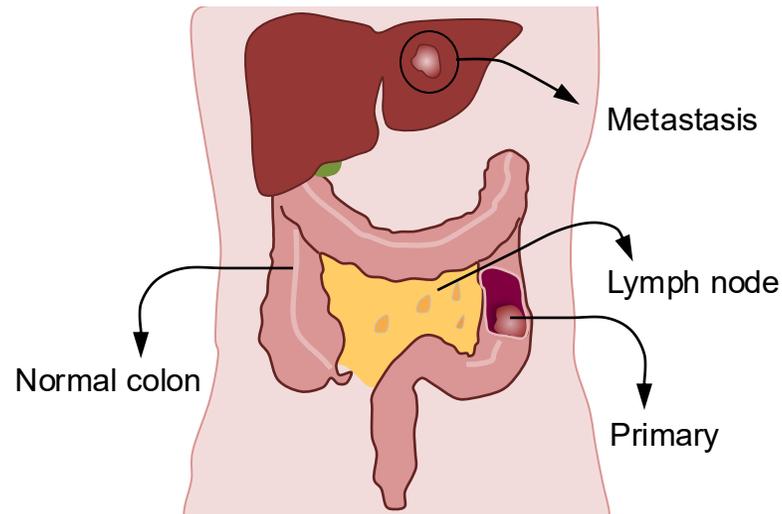


Models for studying cancer: pros and cons

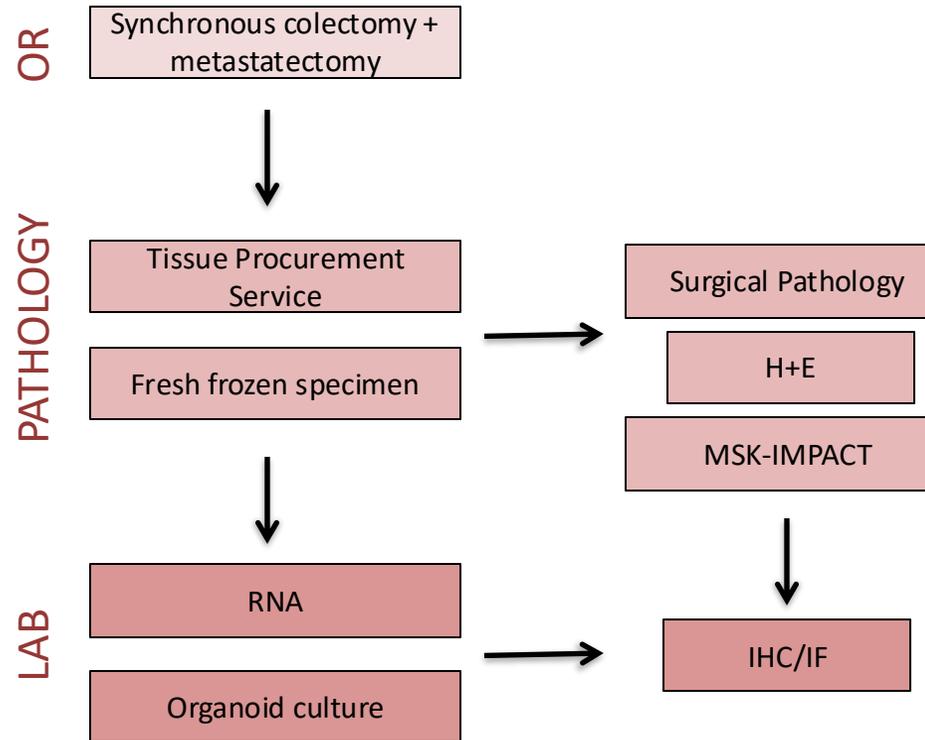
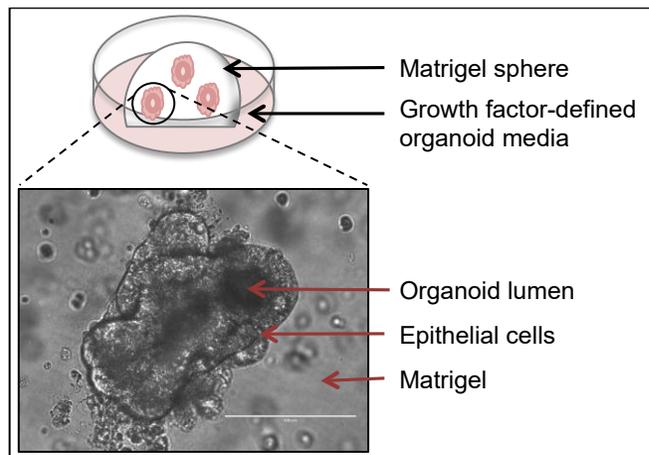
- Clinical samples
- Tissue culture
- GEMMs
- Xenograft mouse models
- NAMs
 - Patient-derived organoids
 - Bioengineered systems
 - AI models



MSK IRB#14-244: Generating Colorectal Cancer Organoid Cultures to Study Cancer Dissemination and Metastasis.



Metastatic CRC

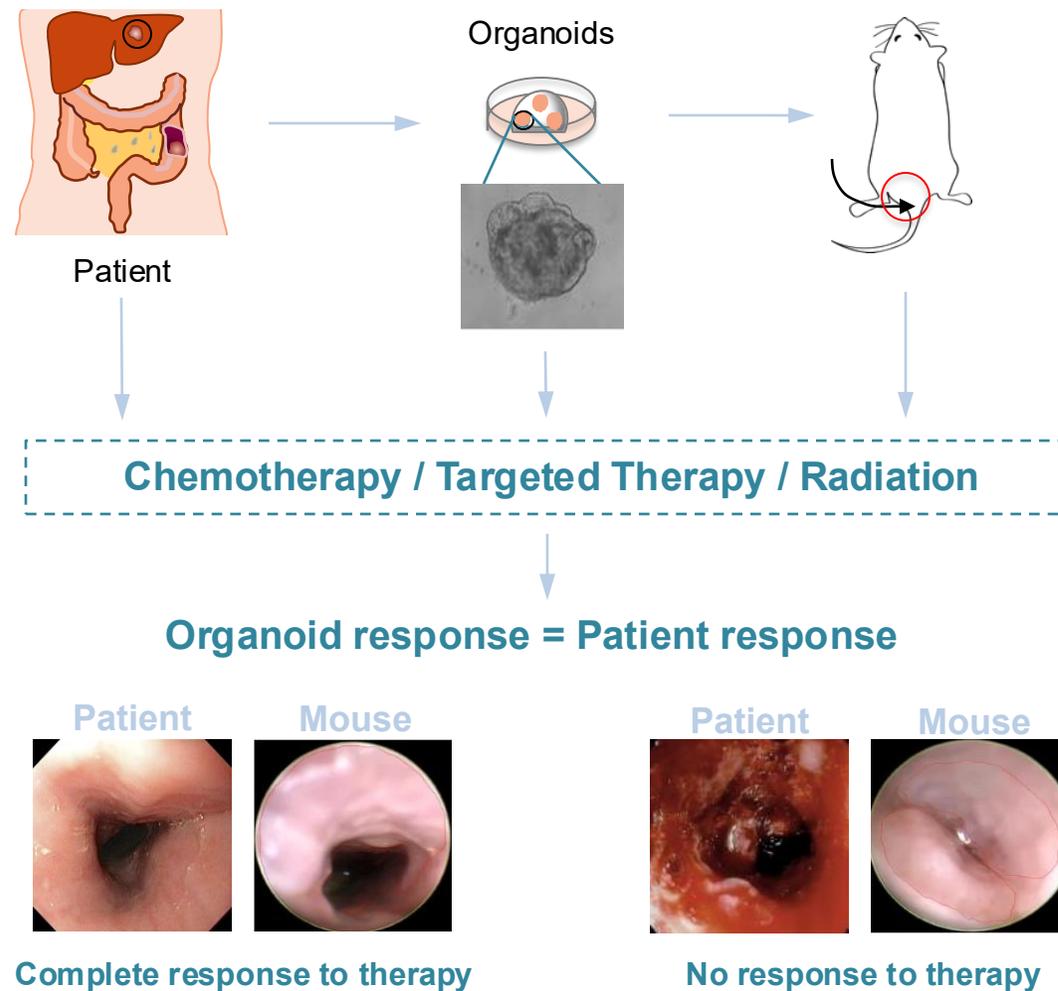


Patient-derived organoid advantages:

- High efficiency of generation (>80% CRC)
- Genetically tractable
- Transplantable into orthotopic sites in mice
- Retain metastatic tropisms
- Heterogeneity and plasticity

Organoids capture patient specific phenotypic states and treatment responses

MSKCC Rectal Biobank Project



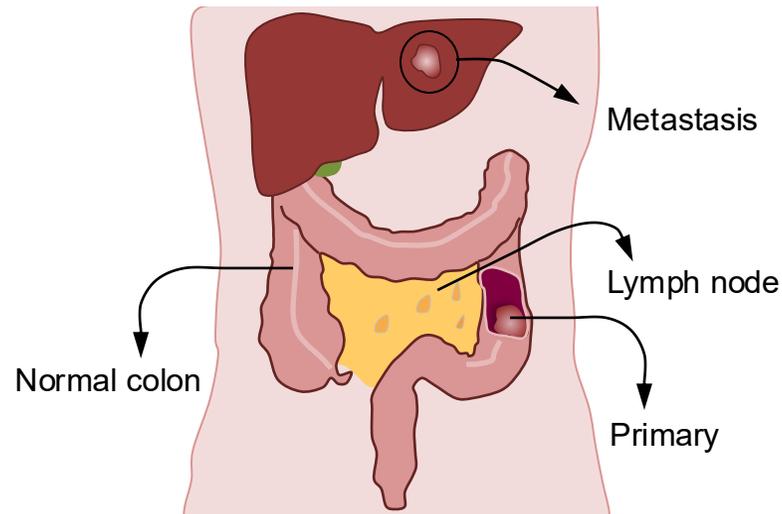
Ganesh et al, *Nature Medicine*, 2019



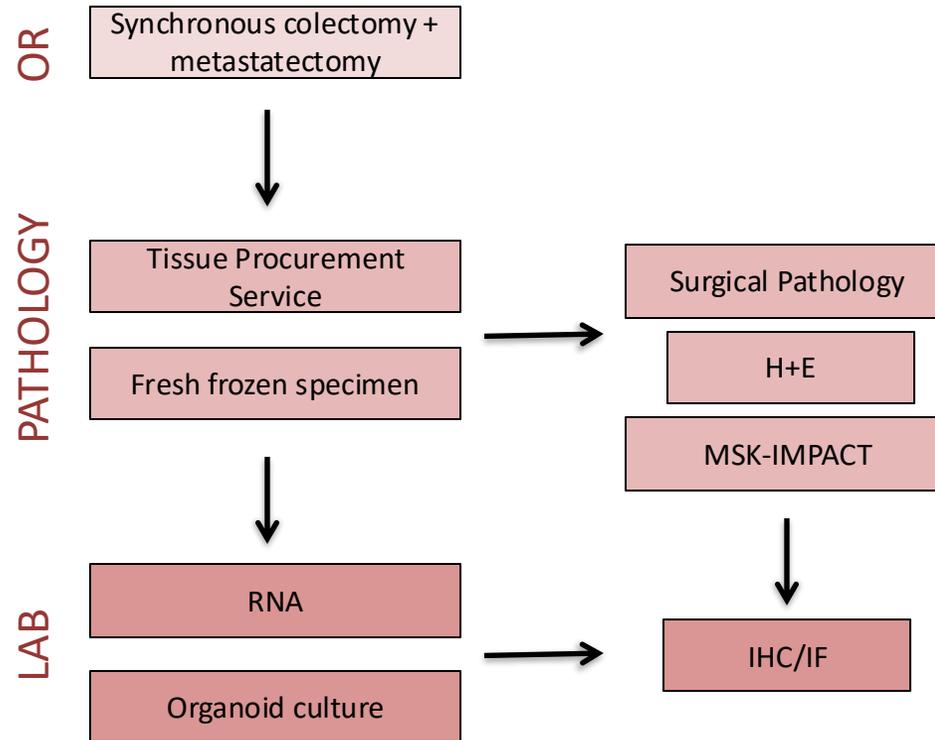
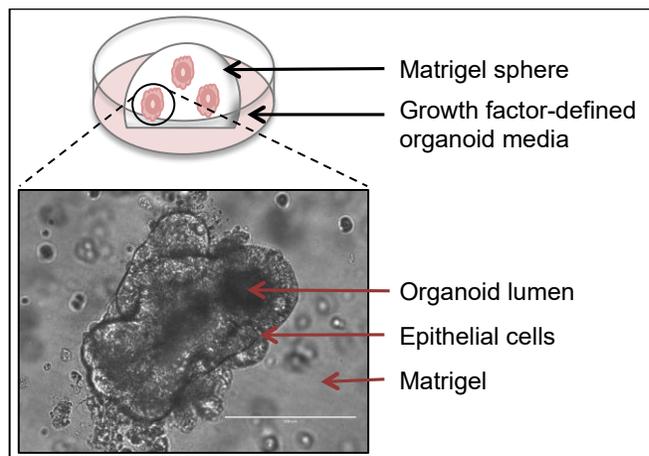
Can we use organoids to understand how cancers evolve during metastasis?



MSK IRB#14-244: Generating Colorectal Cancer Organoid Cultures to Study Cancer Dissemination and Metastasis.



Metastatic CRC



Patient-derived organoid advantages:

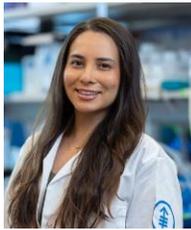
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Dana Pe'er



Andrew Moorman



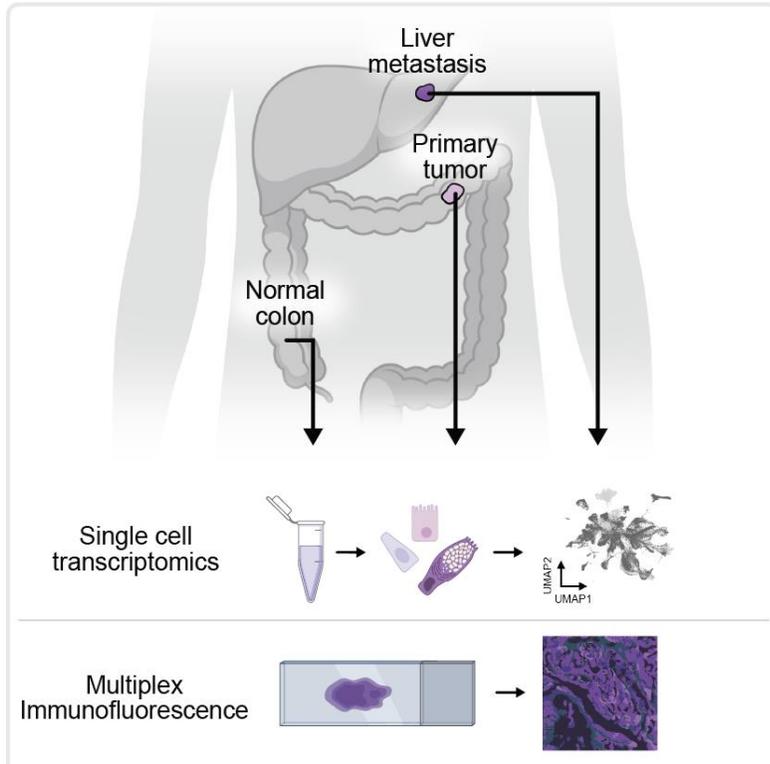
Elizabeth Benitez



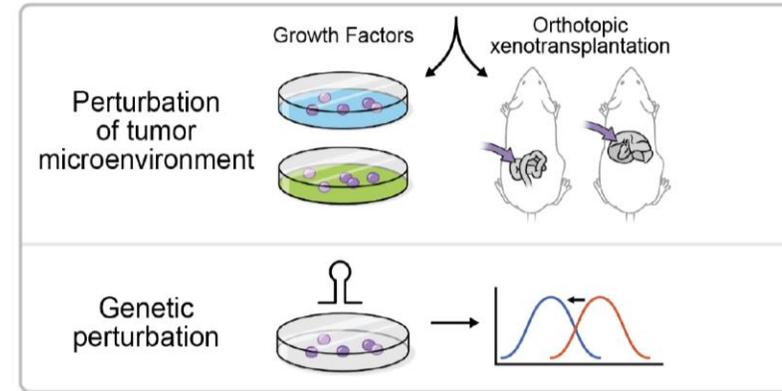
Francesco Cambuli

Patient-derived biospecimen platform to dissect transitions to metastatic state

Synchronous resection of metastatic colon cancer



Organoid perturbations



- How do tumors transition to metastasis?
- What are the shared metastatic mechanisms across patient tumors?

176 datasets: 31 patients, 9 untreated, 22 5FU chemotherapy treated, 6 metachronous metastases

Progressive plasticity from canonical intestinal to non-canonical states during CRC metastasis



Dana Pe'er



Andrew Moorman

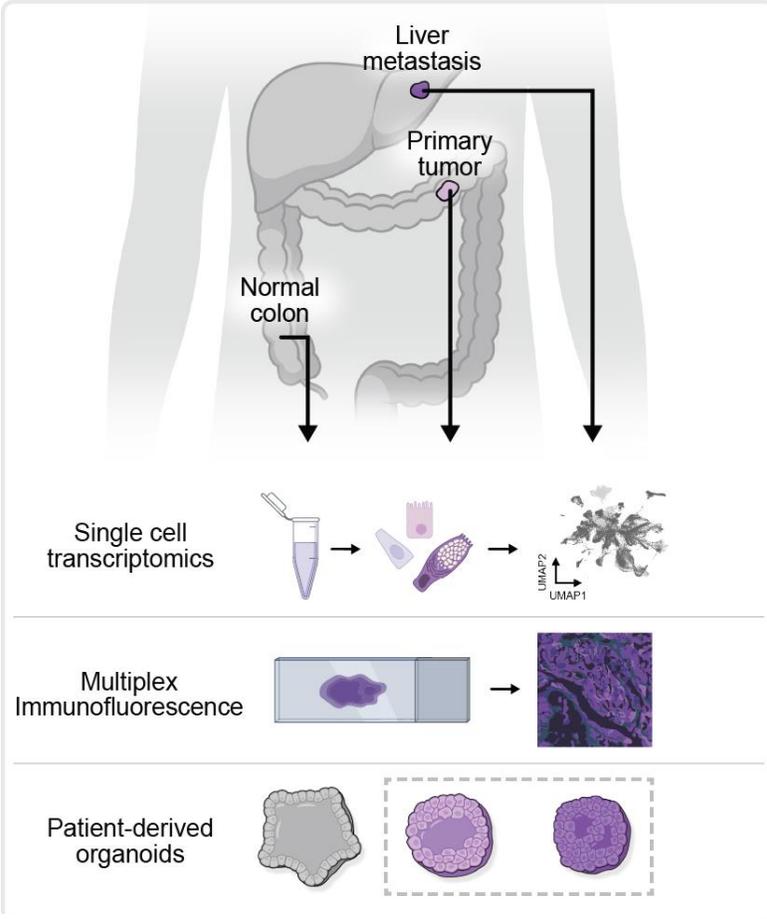


Elizabeth Benitez



Francesco Cambuli

Synchronous surgical resection of metastatic colorectal cancer

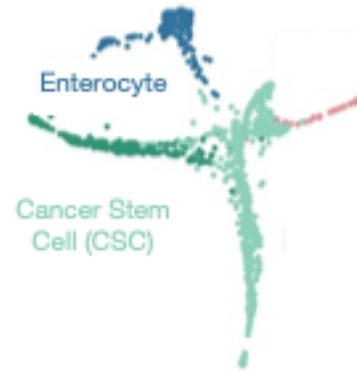


176 datasets from 31 patients

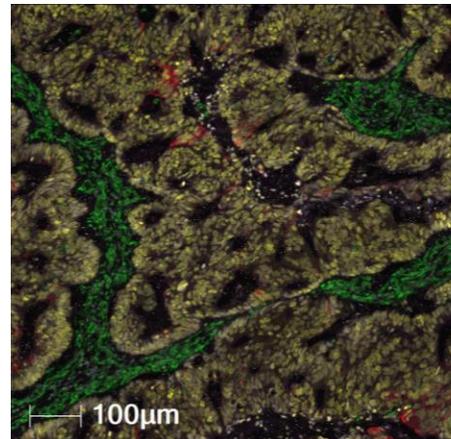
Moorman, Benitez, Cambuli, et al., *Nature*, 2025

Primary CRC

Canonical



Treatable

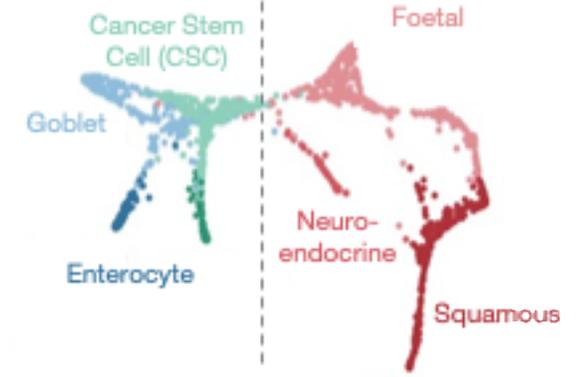


Canonical cell states

CRC Liver Metastasis

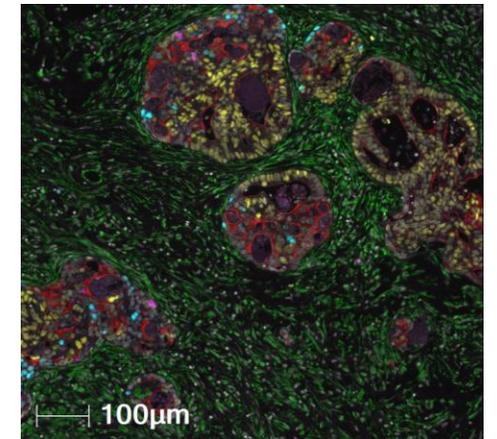
Canonical

Non-canonical



Treatable

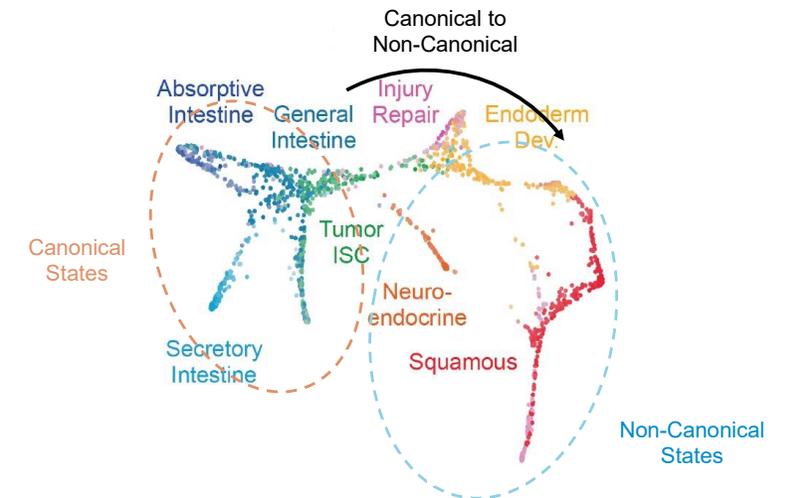
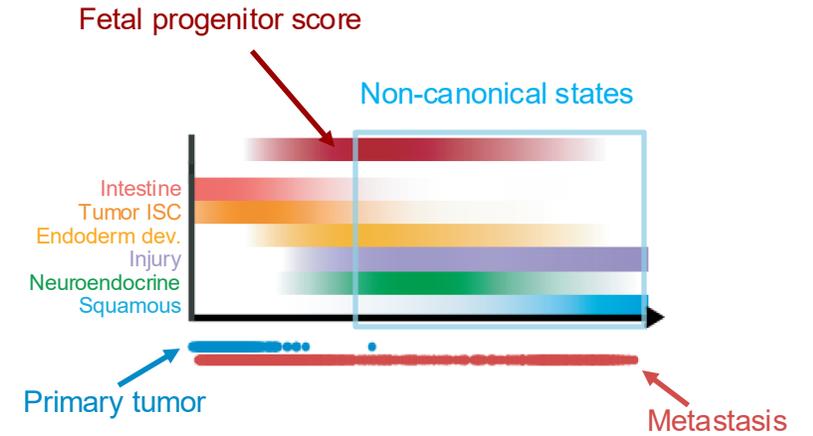
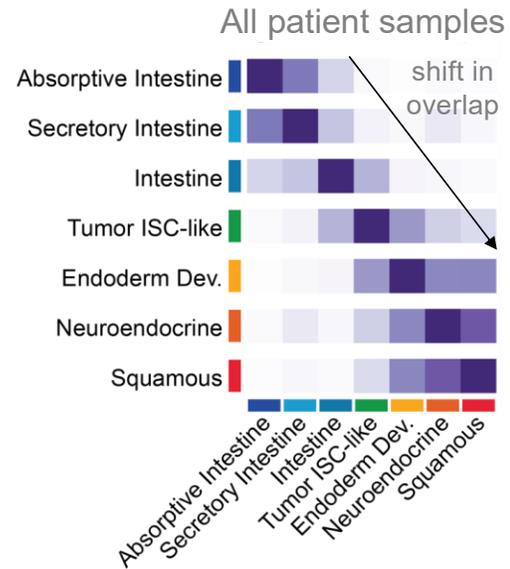
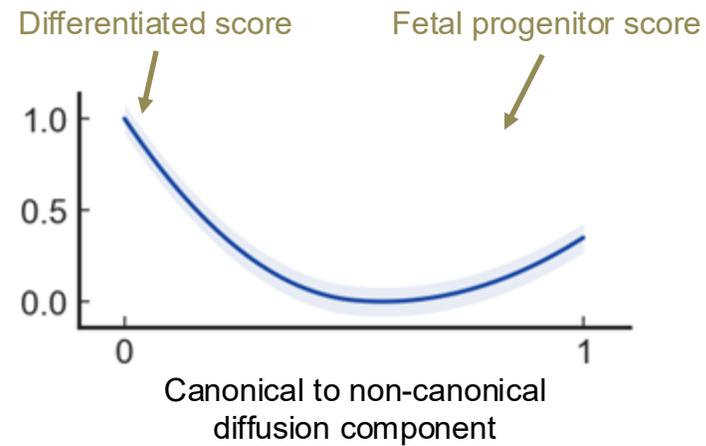
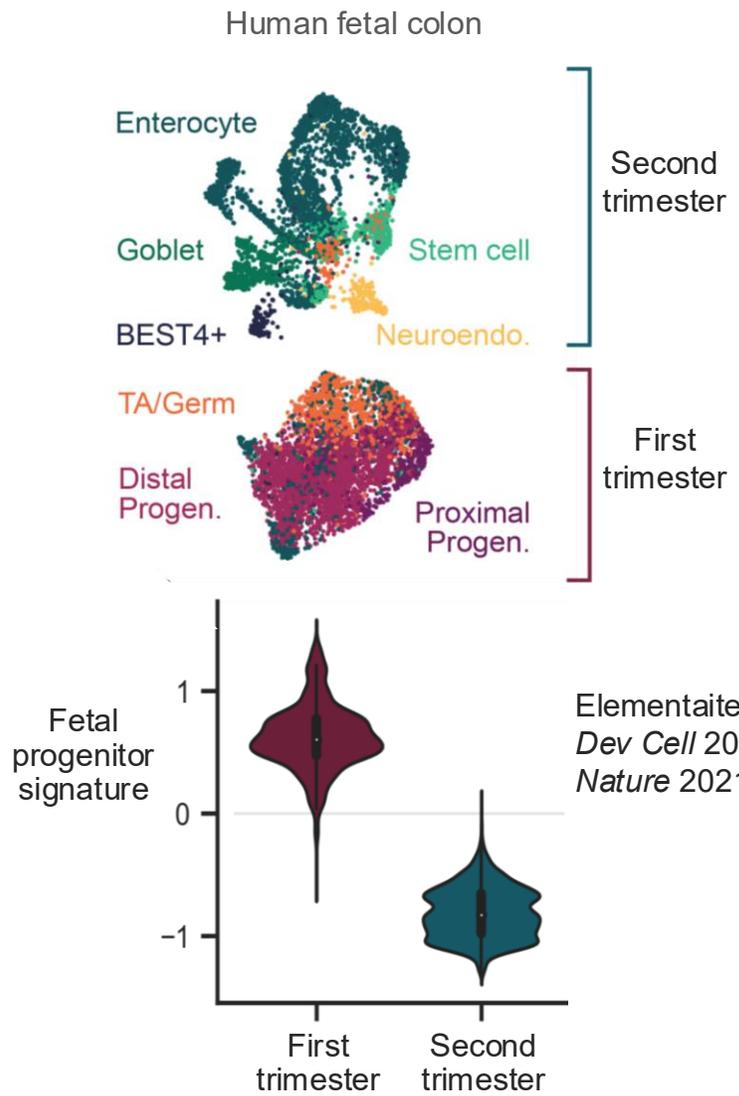
Untreatable



Canonical and non-canonical cell states

Metastasis
→
Chemotherapy

Tumors progress via a conserved fetal progenitor intermediate state



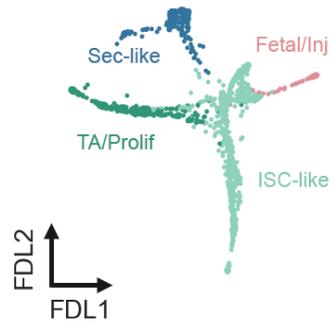
- Cancer cells display **conserved, sequential cell-state transitions** during progression
- **Non-canonical states** are pervasive across patients and correlate with worse outcomes

Primary and met organoids retain distinct differentiation potential *ex vivo*

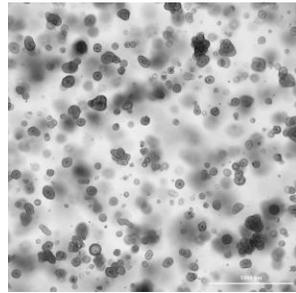
Patient KG146

Human Intestinal Stem Cell Media

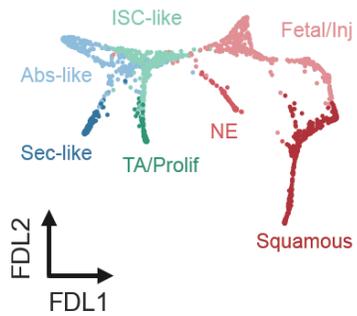
Patient Primary Tumor
scRNAseq



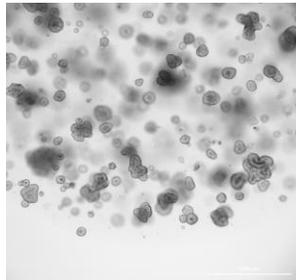
Primary Tumor Organoids



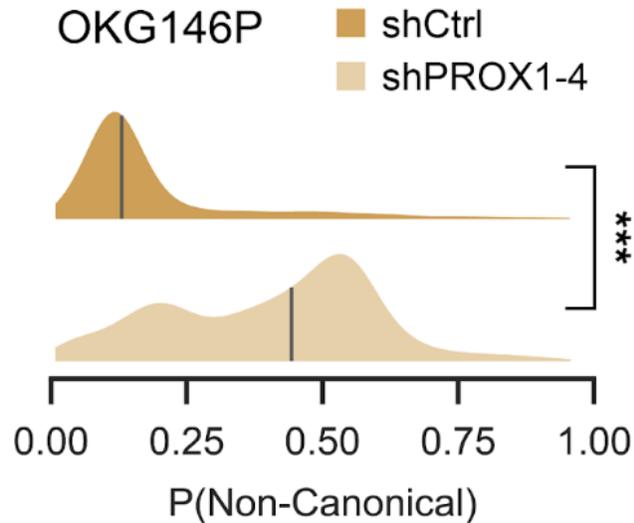
Patient Metastasis
scRNAseq



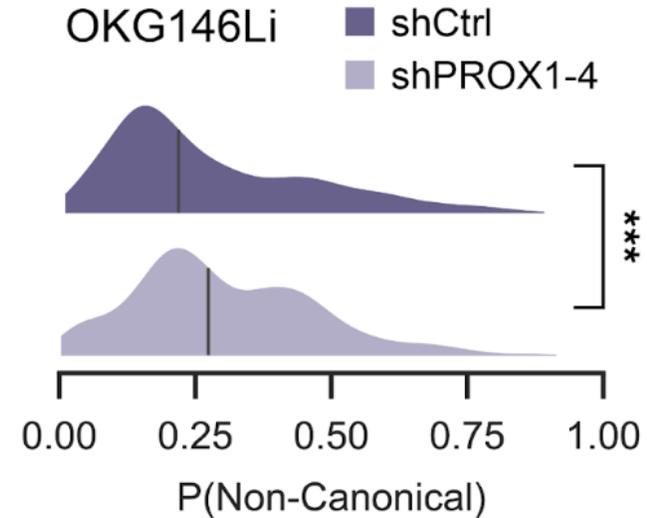
Metastasis Organoids



PROX1 inhibits non-canonical transition in primary CRC



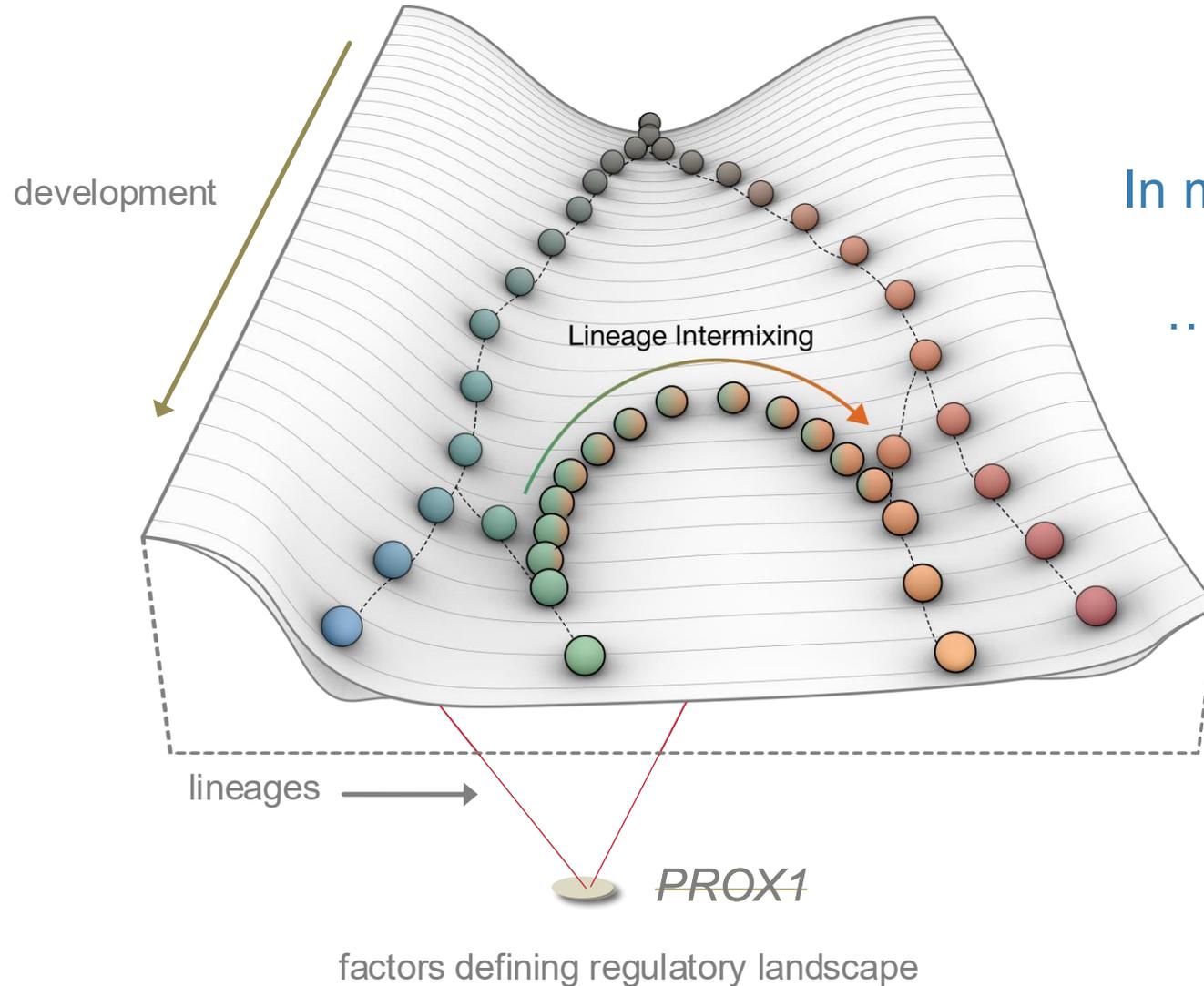
In **primary** organoids, *PROX1* knockdown releases inhibition and **induces non-canonical states**



In **metastasis** organoids, *PROX1* knockdown has **little impact** on transdifferentiated state

PROX1 dependency is weak in mets

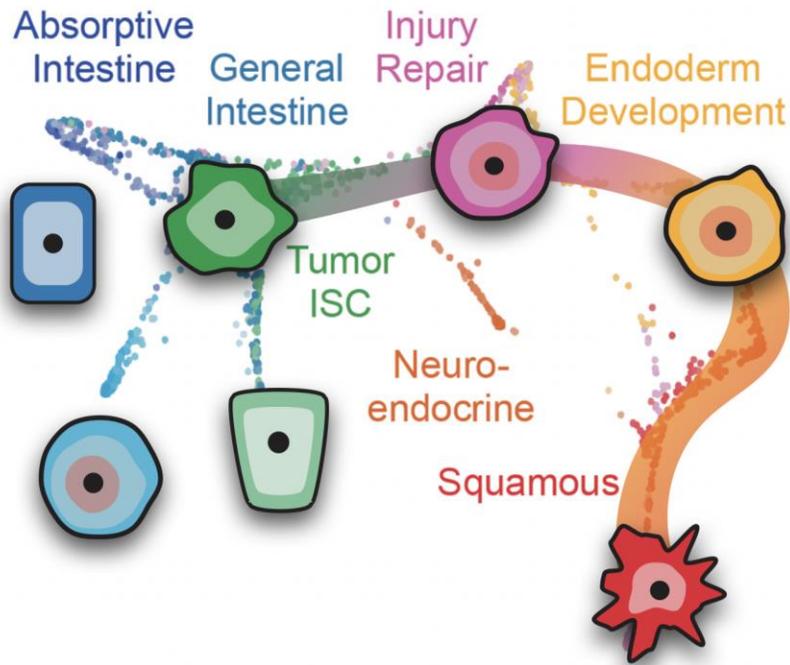
Cancer cell plasticity involves specific regulators



In metastasis, barriers fail

...allowing promiscuous expression
from different lineages

Plasticity in colorectal metastasis



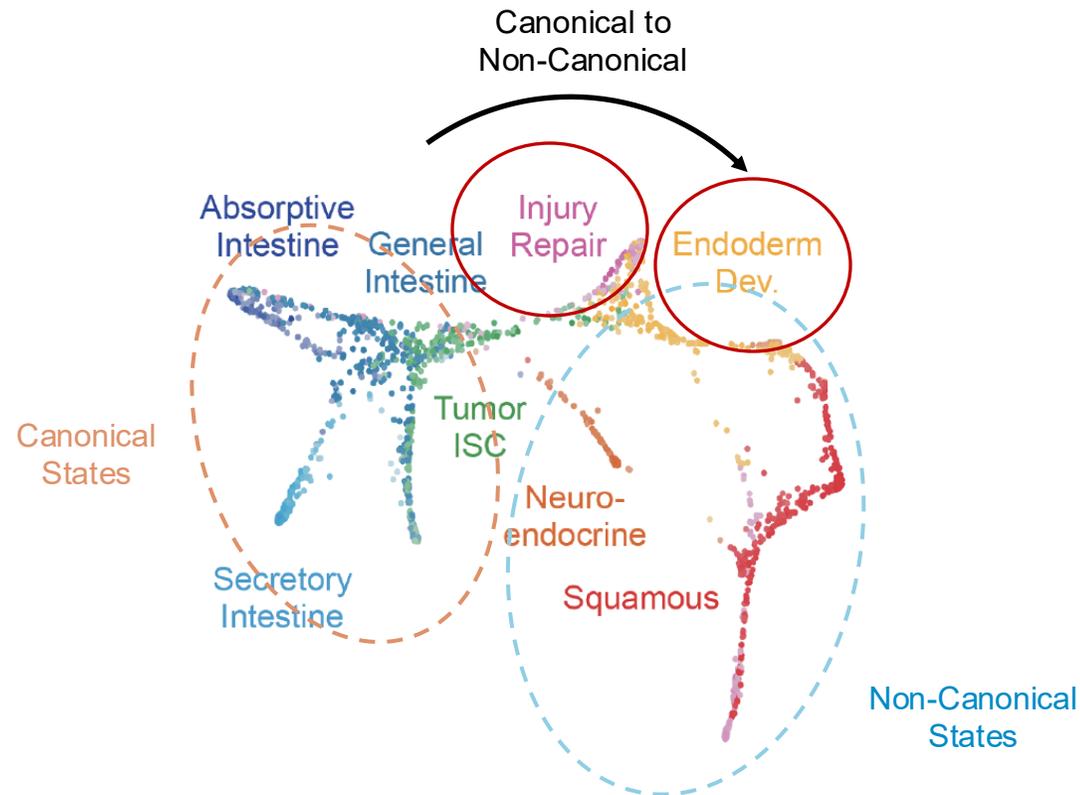
- Metastatic cells display **greater plasticity**, allowing them to adapt to different tissue environments
- **Epithelial injury** via metastasis or therapy promotes entry into **non-canonical states**
- CRC cells display **conserved, sequential cell state transitions** during tumor progression
- ***PROX1*** buffers plasticity in primary tumor contexts

These mechanisms are observed across multiple patients

How can we therapeutically target plasticity?

Target regulators of cell state transitions?

Target conserved tumor regenerative states

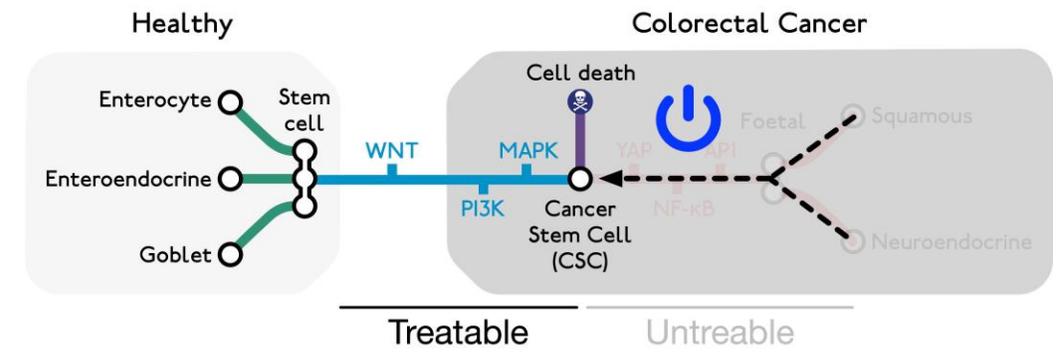
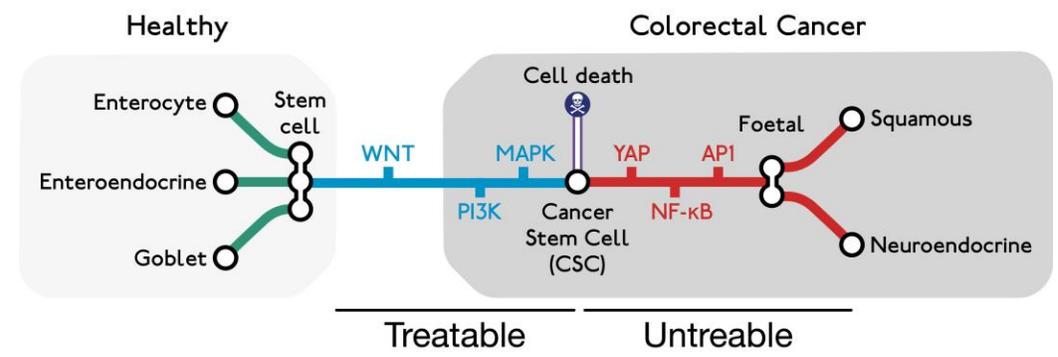
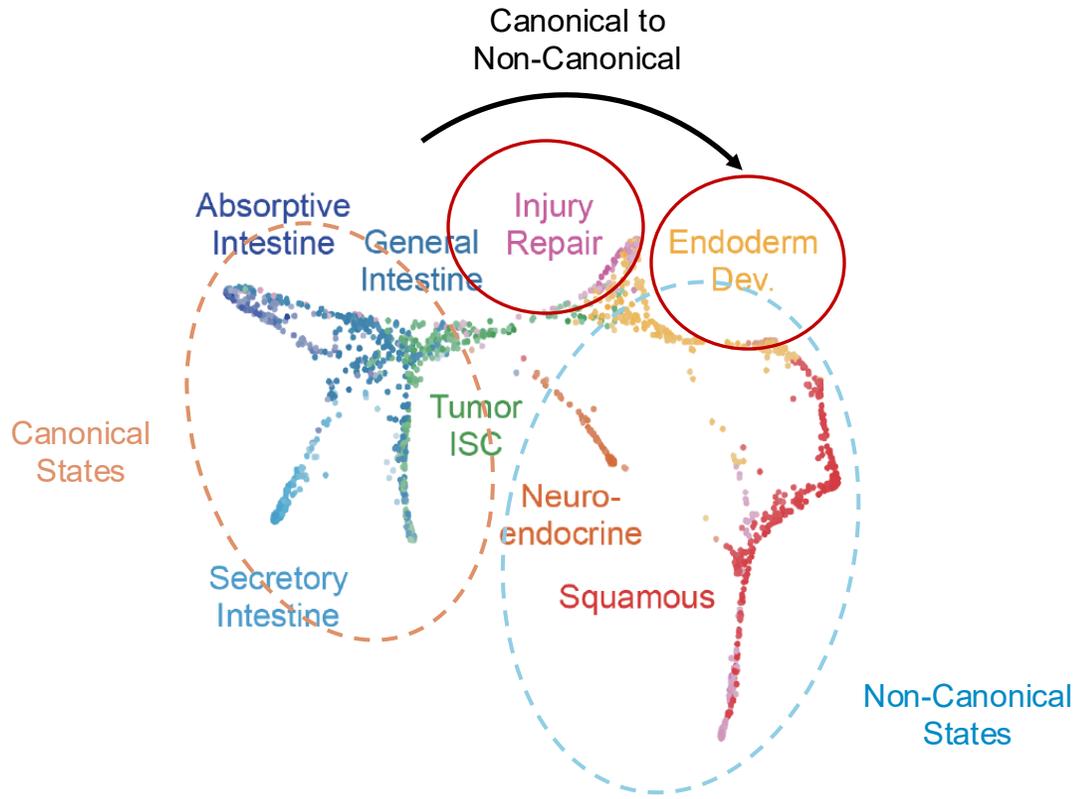


Challenges: heterogeneity, fetal-state specific targets are largely not at the cell surface



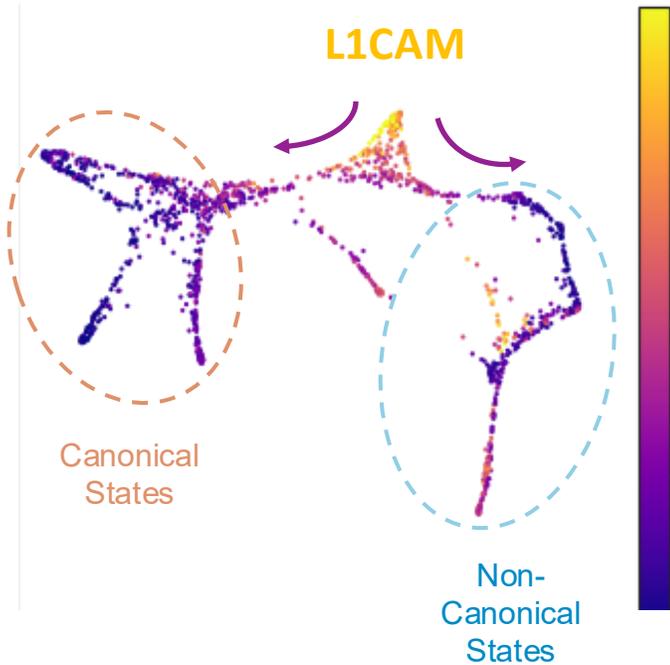
How can we therapeutically target plasticity?

Target regulators of cell state transitions?

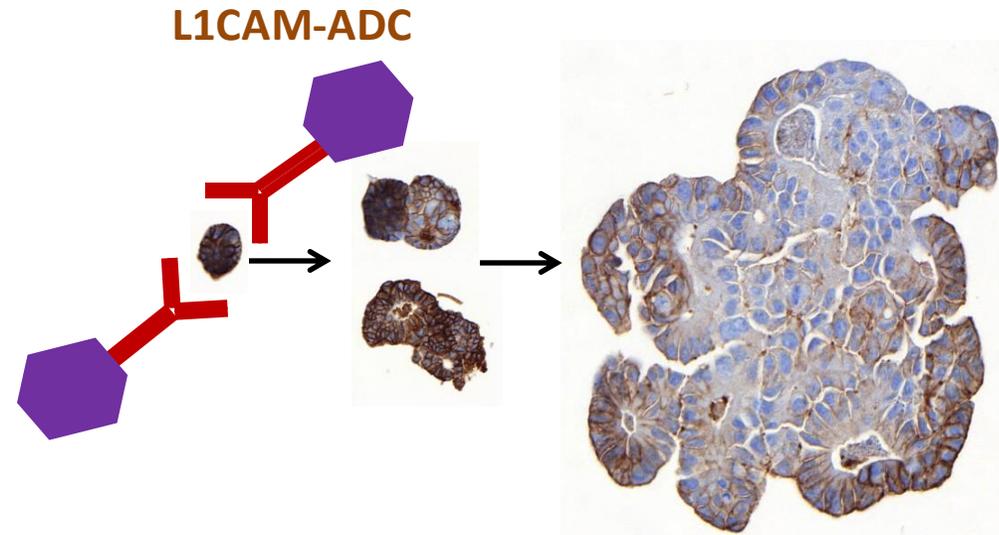


Targeting tumor regenerative transitional states

L1CAM marks a conserved tumor regenerative intermediate state



Patient metastatic tumor
single cell RNA sequencing



Patient-derived metastasis organoid

Could therapeutic targeting of L1CAM could block metastasis and cancer regrowth after therapy?

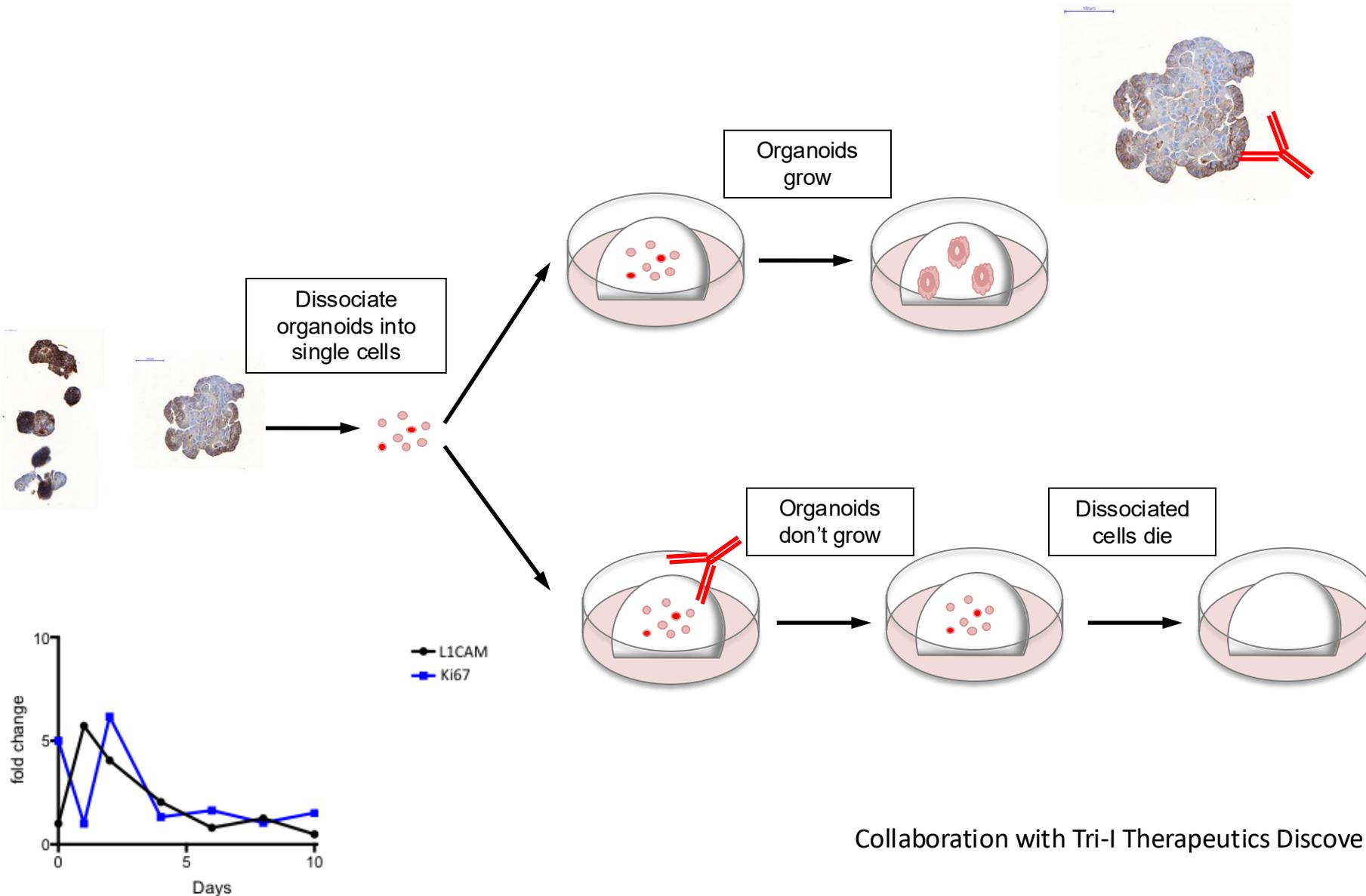
Ganesh et al. *Nature Cancer*, 2020

Chatila et al.. *Nature Medicine*, 2022

Moorman, Benitez, Cambuli et al., *Nature*, 2024

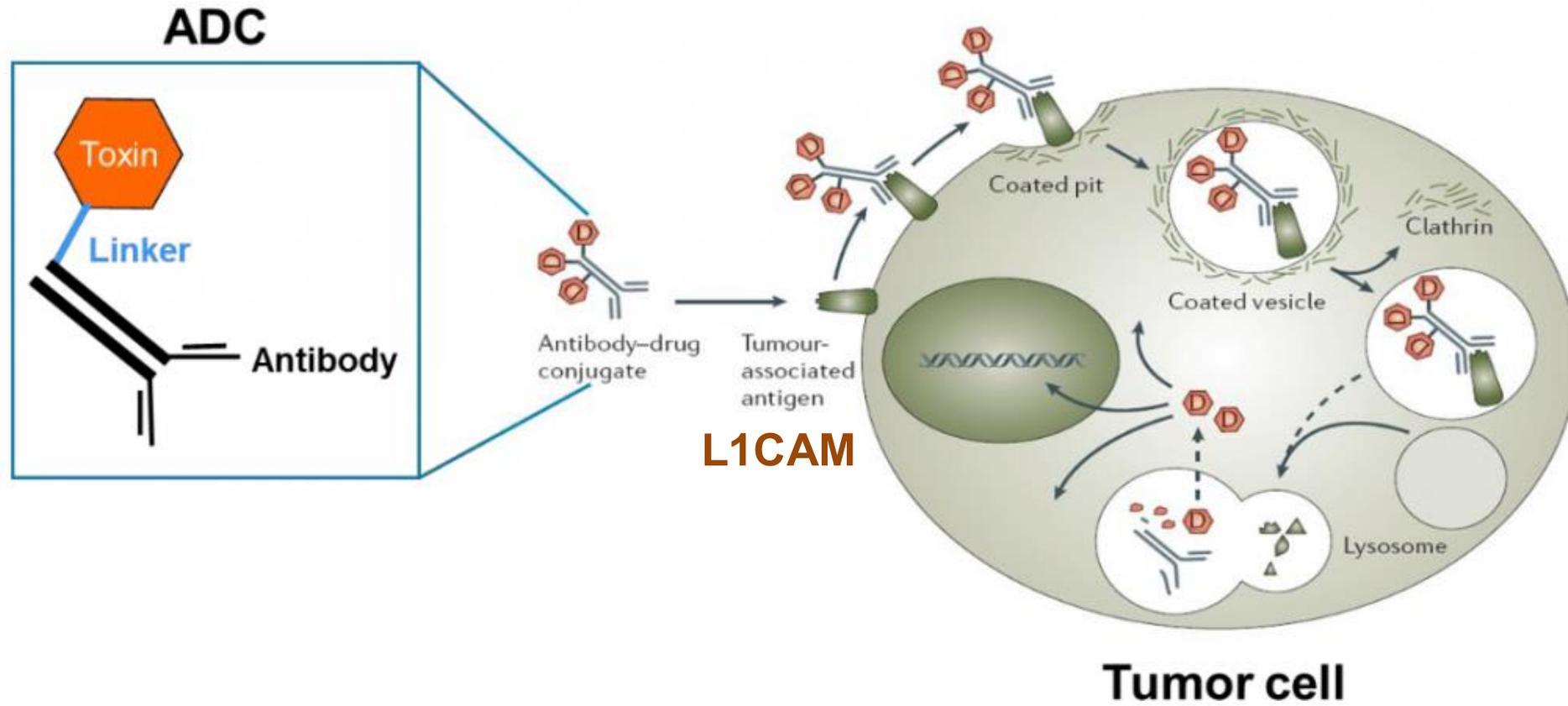
Park et al., *Molecular Cancer Therapeutics*, 2026

Using patient-derived organoids to find L1CAM inhibitors: Collaboration with Tri-I Therapeutics Discovery Institute

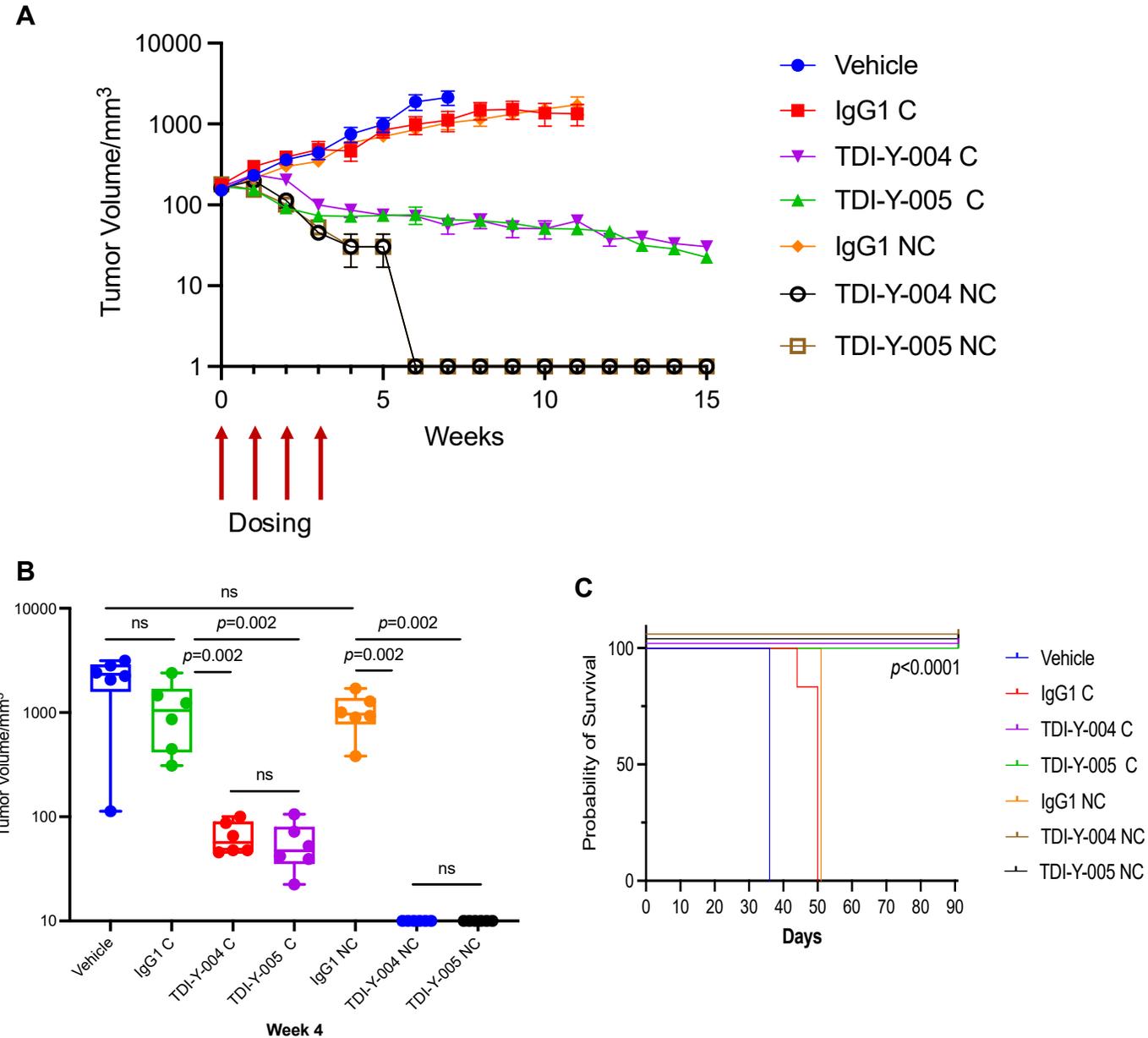


Collaboration with Tri-I Therapeutics Discovery Institute

Technology: L1CAM-targeting antibody-drug conjugates (ADC)

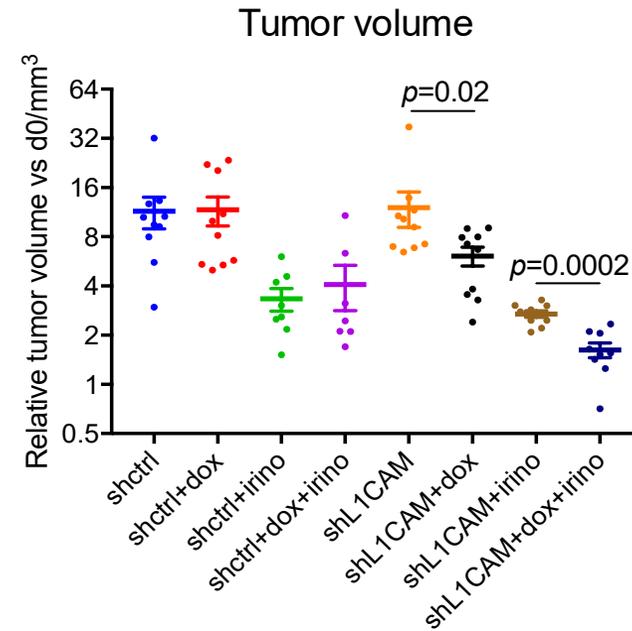
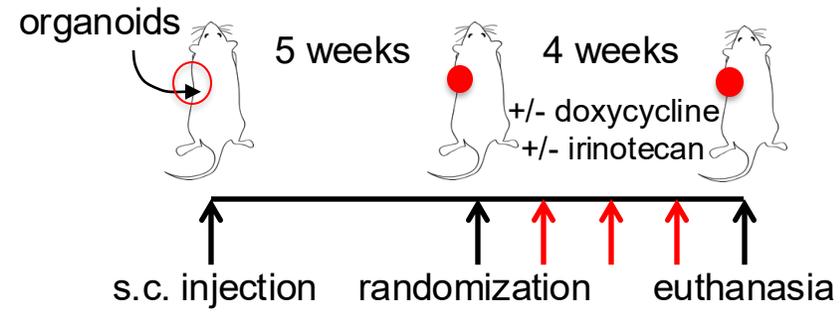
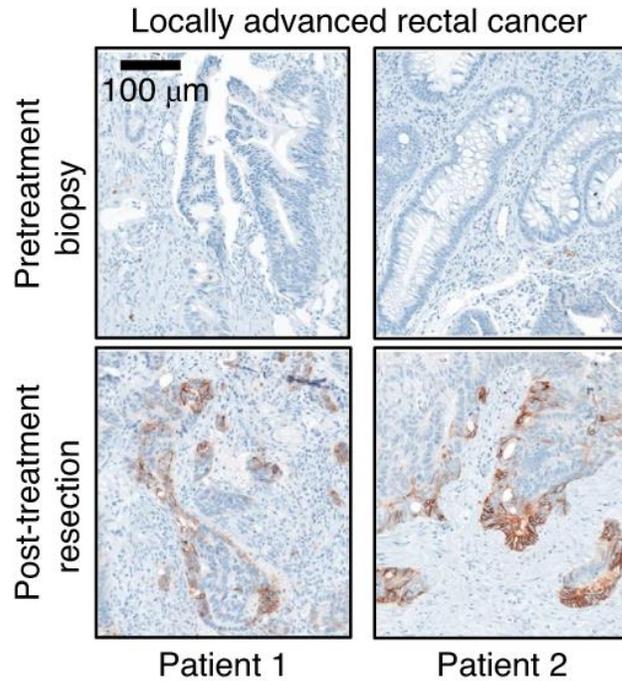


L1CAM-targeting ADCs abrogate tumor growth *in vivo*



Clinical trial paradigm:

Physician's choice first line therapy + L1CAM ADC



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GI Pathology

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Canan Firat
Nil Urganci

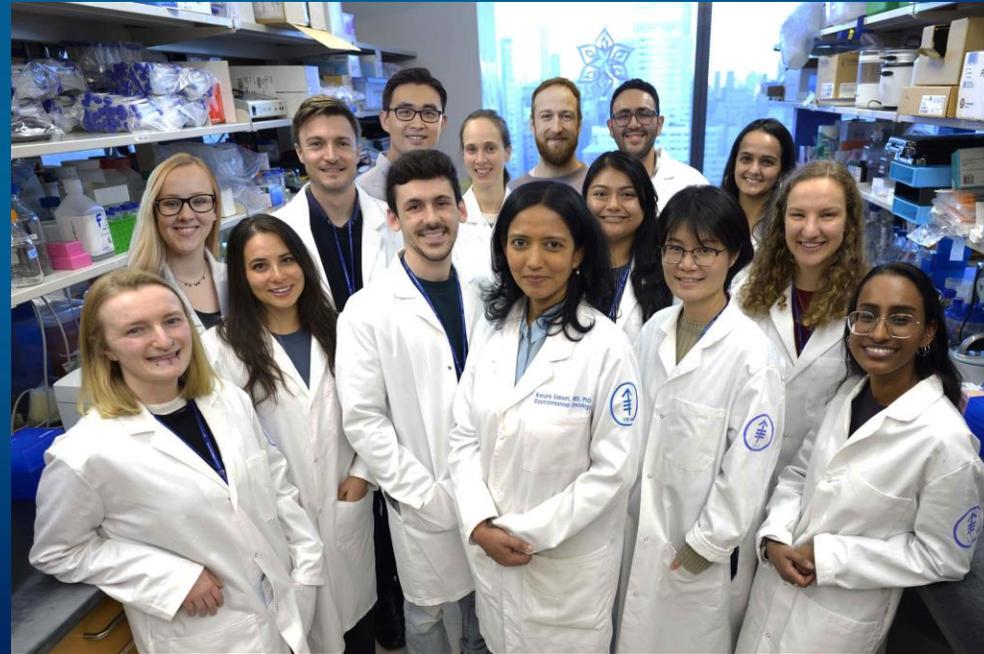
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David Scheinberg

HPB and CRC DMT

Julio Garcia-Aguilar
Michael D'Angelica
Martin Weiser
Rona Yaeger

Our patients and their families



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P50CA257881 - 04W1

Trainees:

K99CA297011 (Lee); K00CA264439 (Cowley);
F30CA288018 (Lockett); F30CA298663 (Benitez)
K12CA184746 (Gerstberger);
HHMI Gilliam/NSF GRFP (Mahmoud)
Institutional T32s

Burroughs Wellcome Career Awards for Medical Scientists
Damon Runyon Clinical Investigator Award
AACR NextGen Grant for Transformative Cancer Research
Pershing Square Sohn Prize
SU2C Convergence 3.1416
V foundation Translational Grant
Dalton Family Foundation
Therapeutics Discovery Fund
Josie Robertson Foundation
Gerry Metastasis and Tumor Ecosystems Center
Society of MSK
Experimental Therapeutics Fund
Anna Fuller Fund
Starr Cancer Consortium
US:Israel Binational Science Foundation
Cycle for Survival
Stuart Early Onset Cancer Fund
Conquer Cancer Foundation of ASCO
Experimental Immuno-oncology Center
Tow Developmental Oncology Fund



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