


CANCER ATTRACTORS & PHENOTYPE PLASTICITY IN NON-DARWINIAN SOMATIC EVOLUTION OF DRUG RESISTANCE

Translating Cancer Data and Models to Clinical Practice
IPAM, UCLA
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 Institute for Systems Biology, Seattle, WA

INTRODUCTION

The problem of tumor resistance / recurrence

Drug-sensitive L1210 Leukemia

△ Control
● Treatment CPP

recurrence
latency

CPP 150 mg/kg (qtd)

5 mice

Hallmarks of cancer
Hanahan & Weinberg, 2011

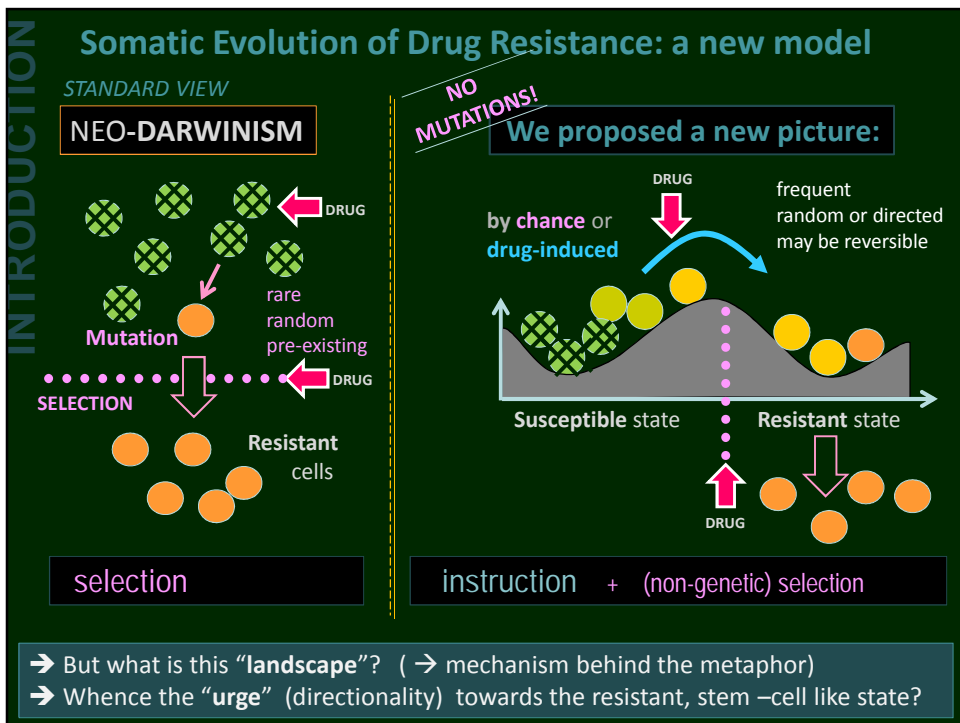
- Sustaining proliferative signaling
- Evading growth suppressors
- Avoiding immune destruction
- Enabling replicative immortality
- Tumor-promoting inflammation
- Activating invasion & metastasis
- Inducing angiogenesis
- Genome instability & mutation
- Restricting cell death
- Deregulating cellular energetics
- Disrupting cellular energetics

???

→ Why do tumors come back – often in a more malignant form?

INTRODUCTION

How can **non-specific perturbations** (cytotoxic drugs, irradiation, toxins) **invariably** produce the **highly sophisticated** phenotype (= resistant, stem cell-like) of recurrent tumors?

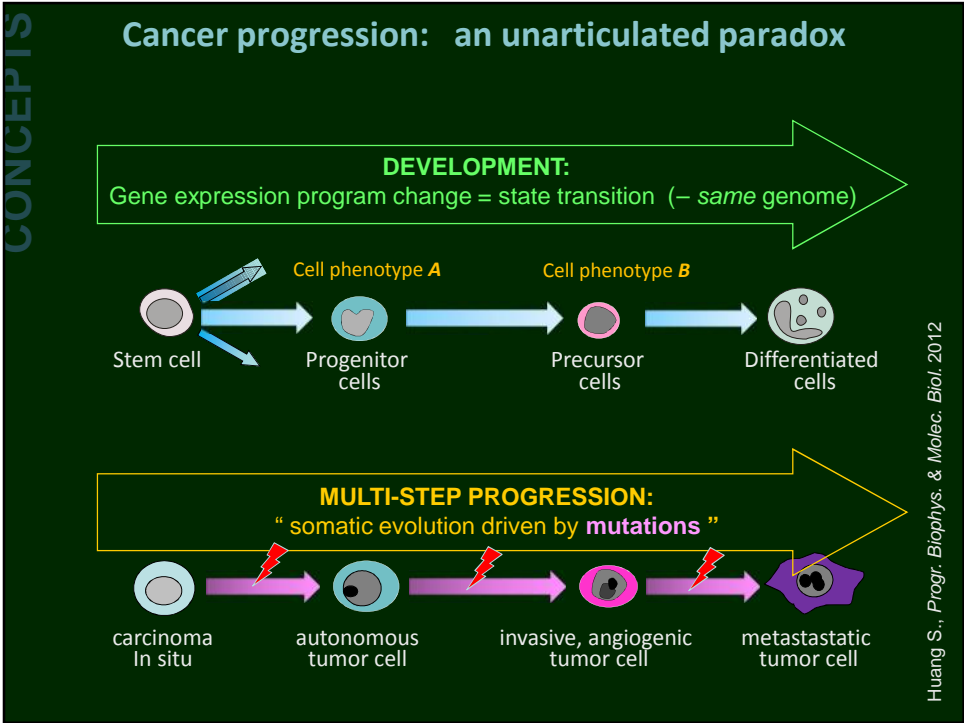


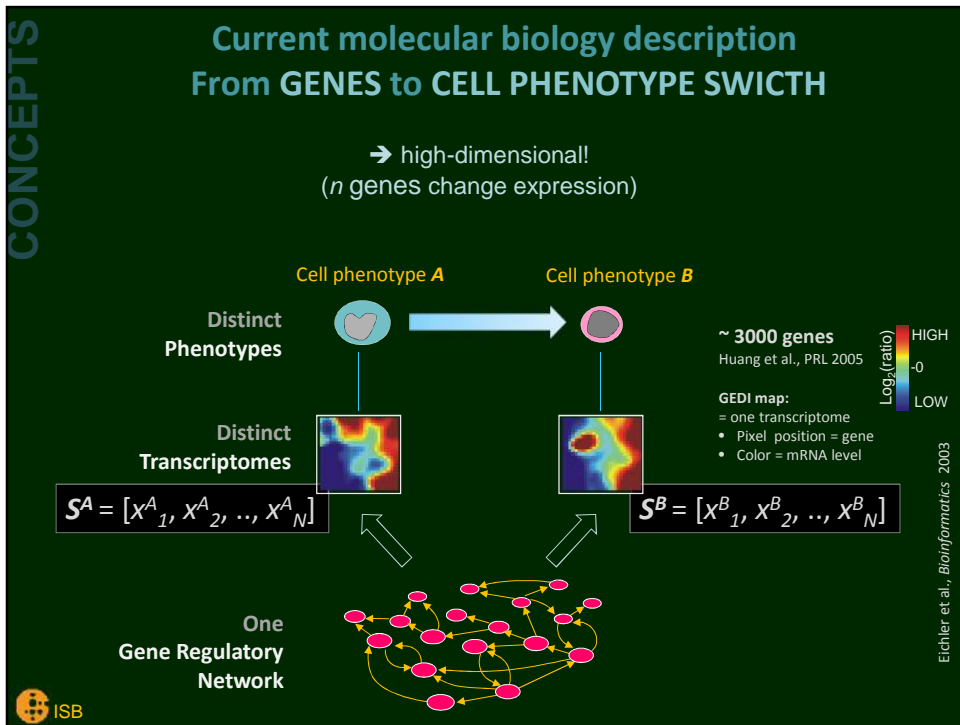
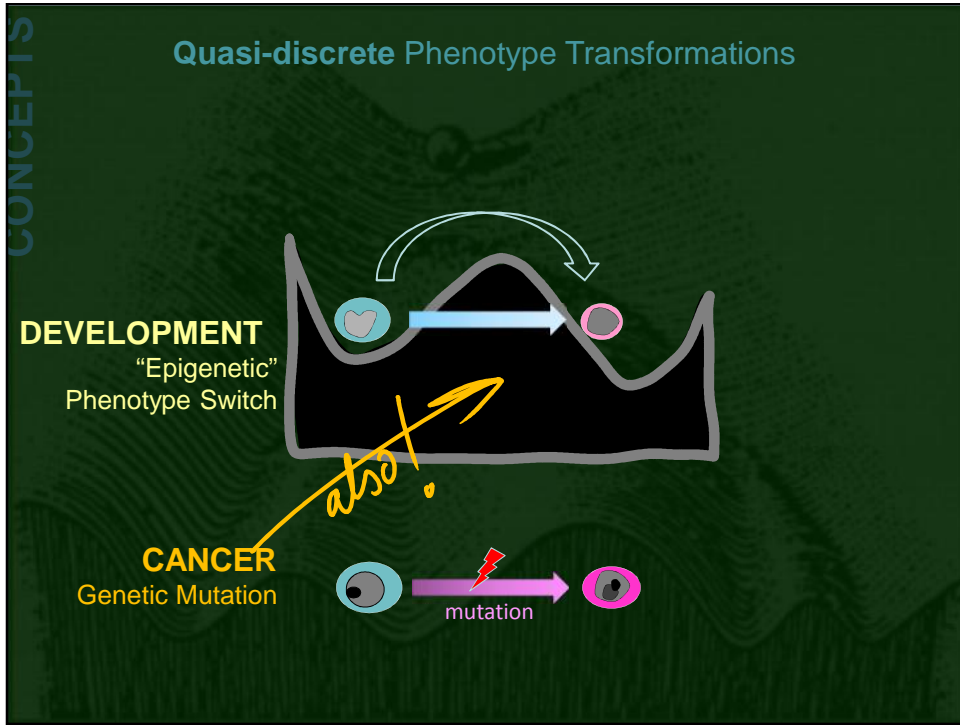
TALK OUTLINE

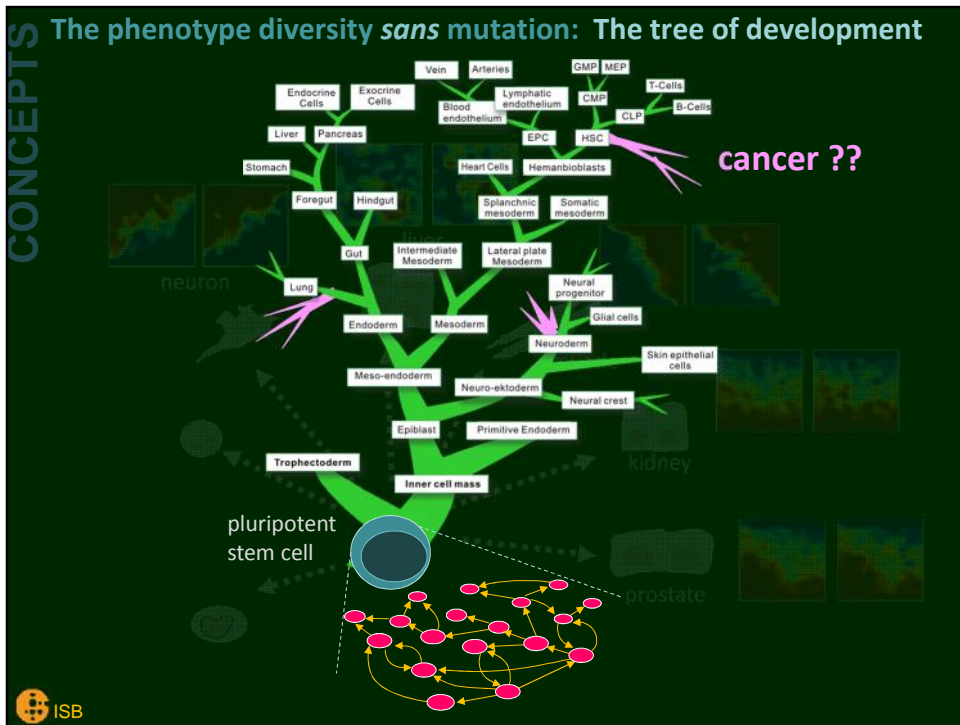
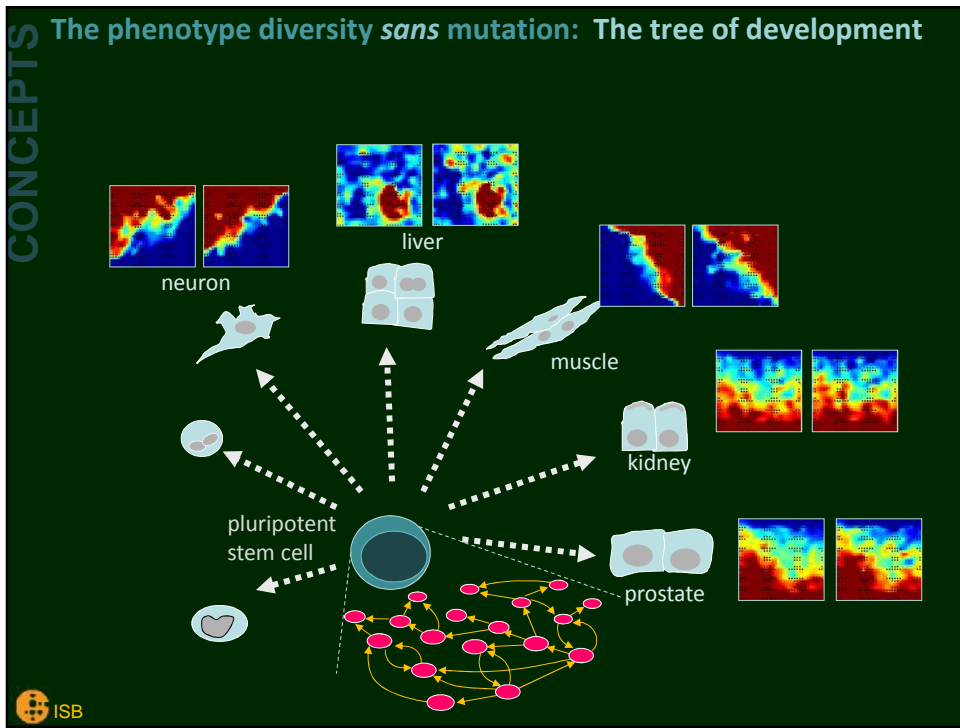
Theoretical concepts
 Gene networks and the Epigenetic Landscape,
 Cancer as attractors

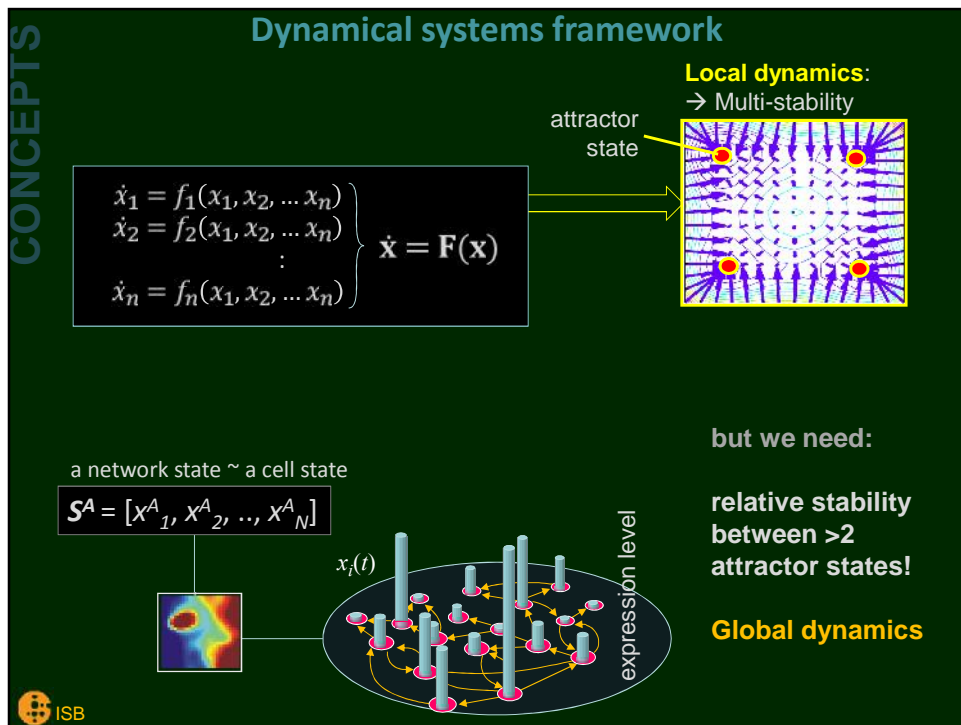
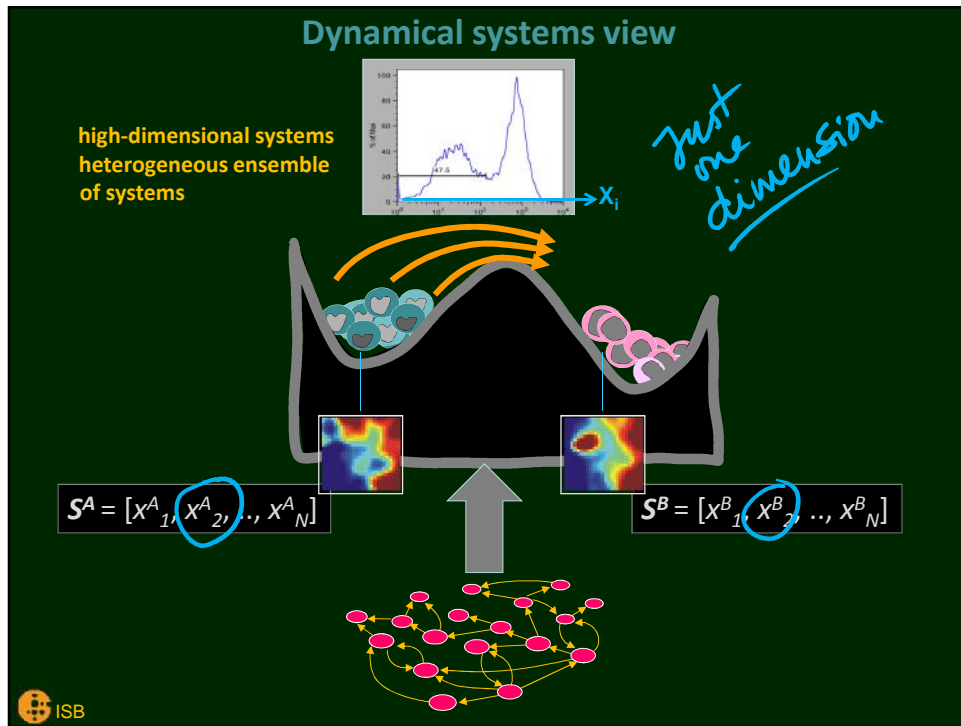
Experiments: *to give a feel of state transitions*
 High-dimensional attractors,
 Non-genetic heterogeneity,
 State transitions

Application to Cancer
 Resistance development:
 Non-Darwinian dynamics









CONCEPTS

Dynamical systems framework

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = f_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \\ \dot{x}_2 = f_2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \\ \vdots \\ \dot{x}_n = f_n(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \end{cases} \dot{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x})$$

Quasi-potential

a network state ~ a cell state

$$\mathbf{S}^A = [x^A_1, x^A_2, \dots, x^A_N]$$

Local dynamics:
→ Multi-stability

attractor state

relative stability between >2 attractor states!

Global dynamics

ISB

CONCEPTS

From gene regulatory network to quasi-potential landscape

A fully specified gene regulatory network

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x})$$

unique mapping

There is **no** function $U(x)$ that satisfies $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}) = -\nabla U(\mathbf{x})$

→ Decompose vector field:
 $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}) = -\nabla U(\mathbf{x}) + \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{x})$

1 such that $(\nabla U(x), \mathbf{G}(x)) = 0$

2 $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}) = -\nabla U(\mathbf{x}) + \mathbf{F}_{curr}(\mathbf{x})$

steady-state probability distribution (measurable)
 $U = -\ln(P_{ss})$
(J. Wang)

state space \mathbf{x}

1 $P(A \rightarrow B) = e^{-2\Delta U_{AB}/\epsilon^2}$ ϵ : magnitude of noise

"Cond. probability for $A \rightarrow B$ "

2 $U_{AB} = V_{AB} = \frac{1}{2} \min \left\{ \int_{t_A}^{t_B} \|\dot{\mathbf{x}} - \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x})\|^2 dt \right\}$ Wentzell-Freidlin quasi-potential

with E. Aurell (Zhou J, et al., J Royal Soc Interface, 2012)

CONCEPTS

Meaning of the Quasi-potential landscape

A fully specified gene regulatory network

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x})$$

unique mapping

= network state
= cell state

REMEMBER FOR LATER

Change in **specification of the network** (incl. mutation, ... etc) \rightarrow change in **shape (=topography)** of the landscape

Transient **perturbations** of expression variables \rightarrow **attractor transition**

Cell population

$U = -\ln(P_{ss})$

FACSORT

CONCEPTS

Waddington's "Epigenetic Landscape"

Waddington 1957

Modern quasi-potential landscape

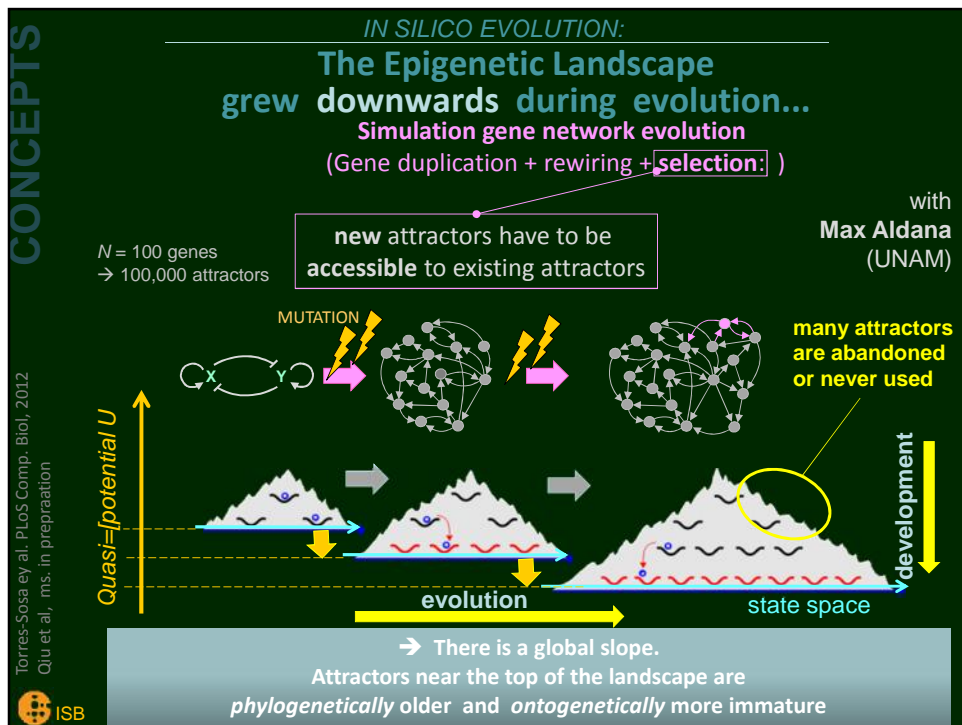
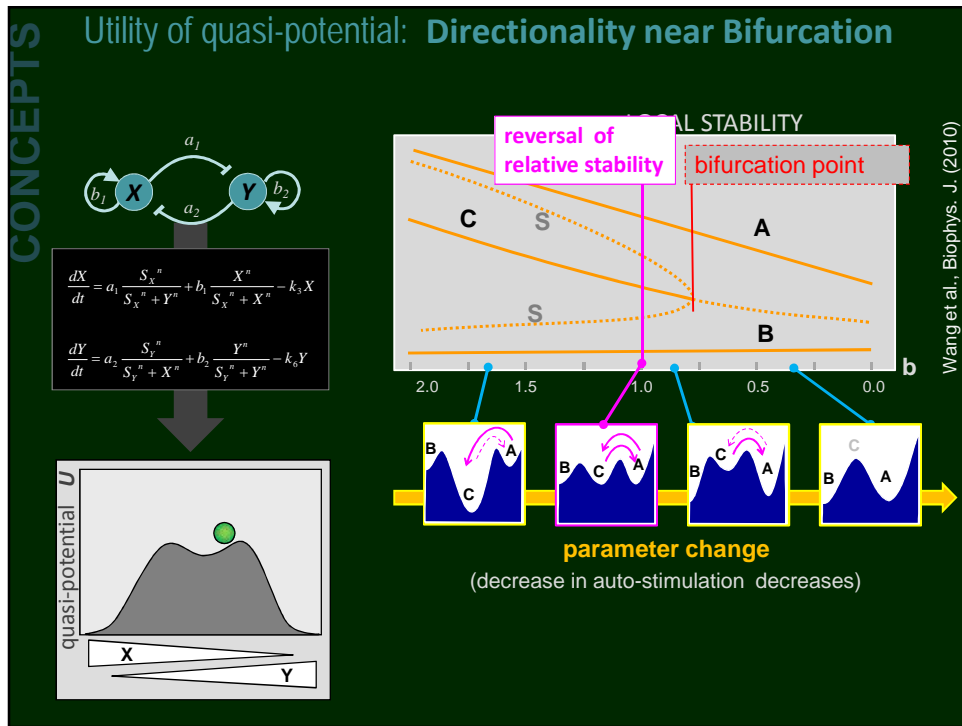
based on notion of network dynamics (but: often still equally metaphoric)

Mathematical equivalency
Molecular basis

We can roughly estimate the landscape topography

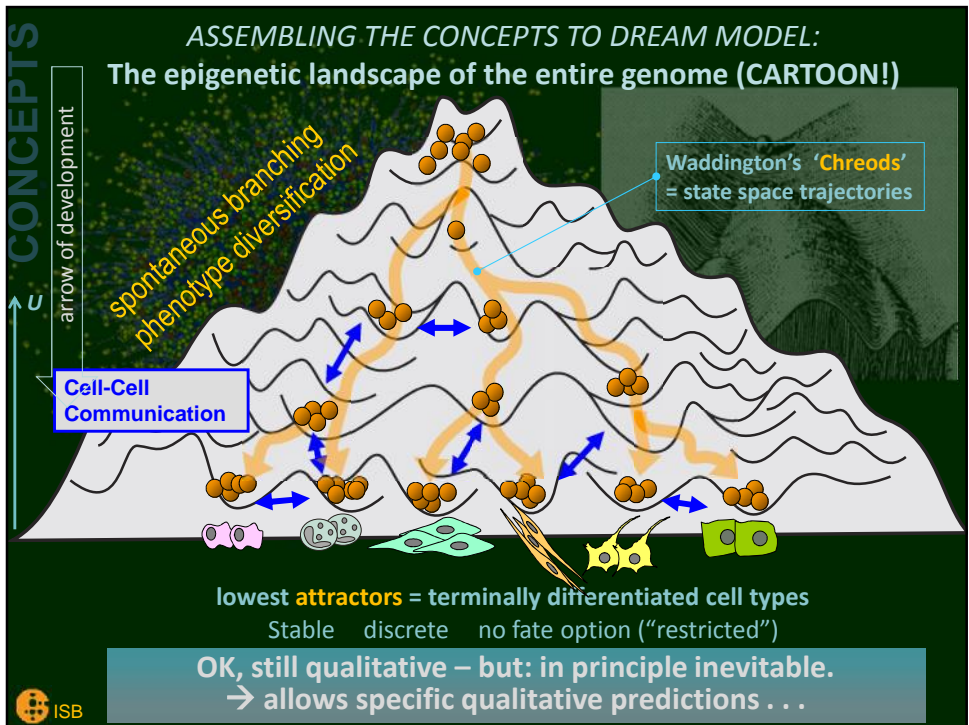
Similar ideas ("Biological cell state as attractor")

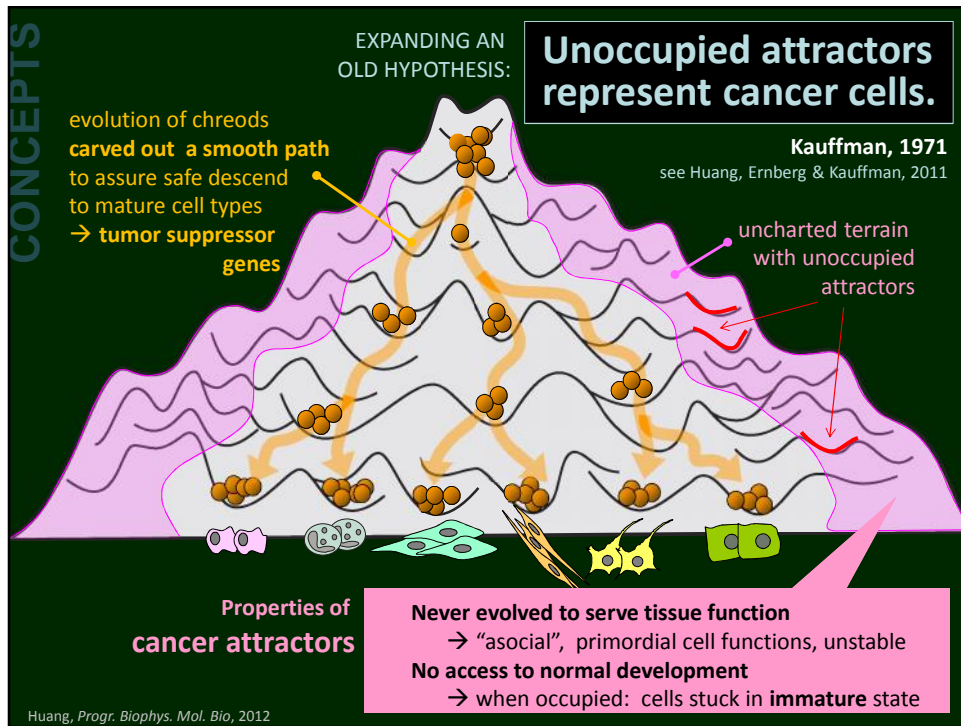
- 1940 **Waddington** ('valleys' in landscape)
- 1949 **Delbrück** (bistability)
- 1961 **Jacob & Monod** (gene circuits)
- 1969 **Kauffman** (networks)



CONCEPTS

The Cancer Attractor Hypothesis



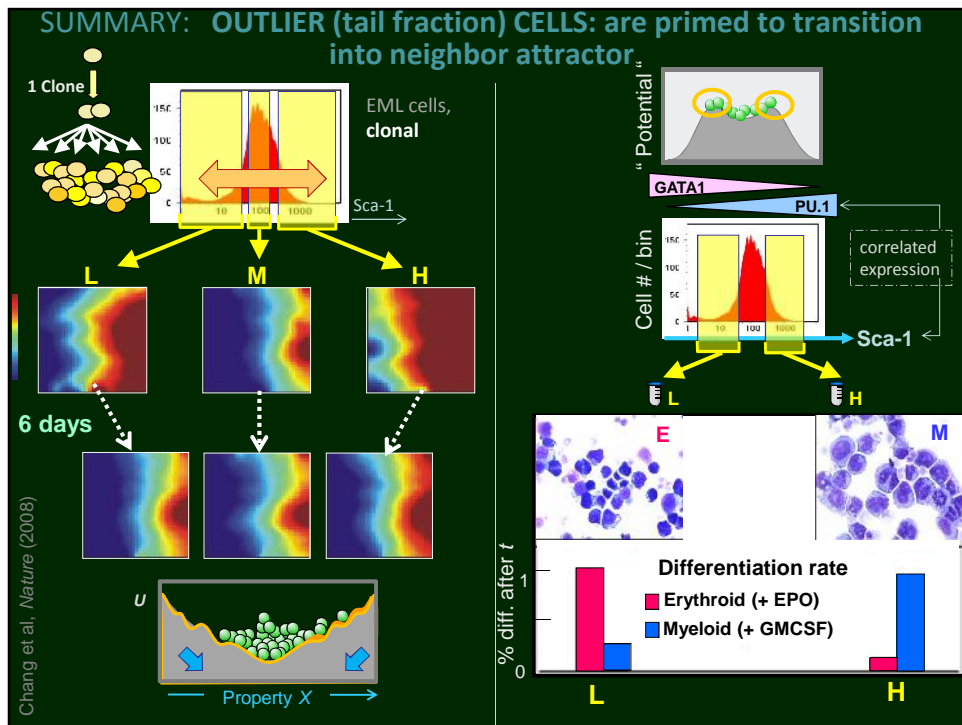
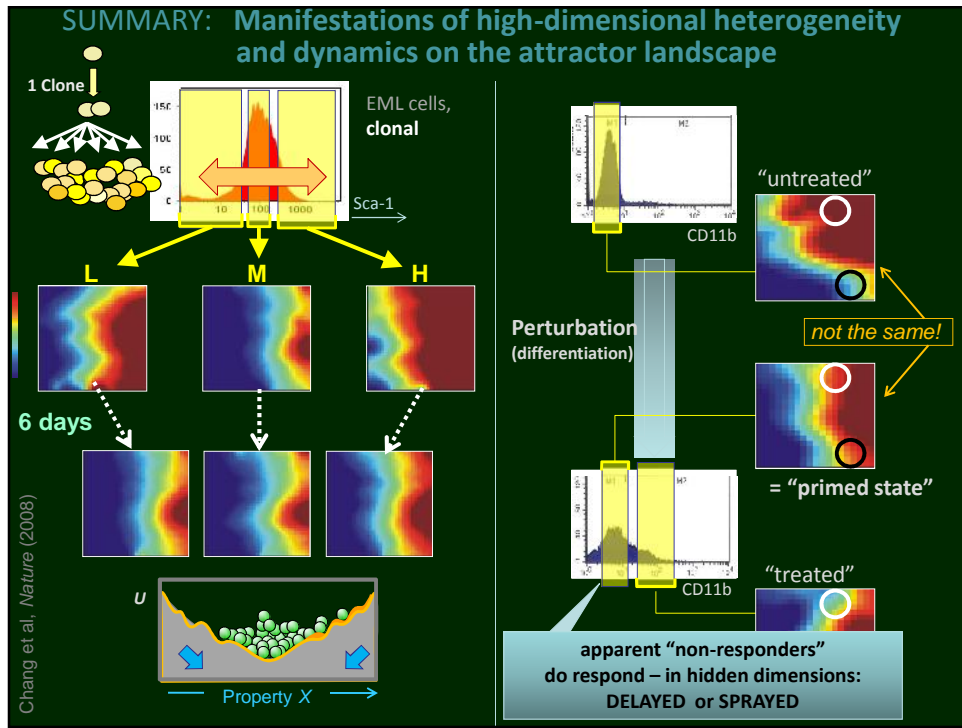


TALK OUTLINE

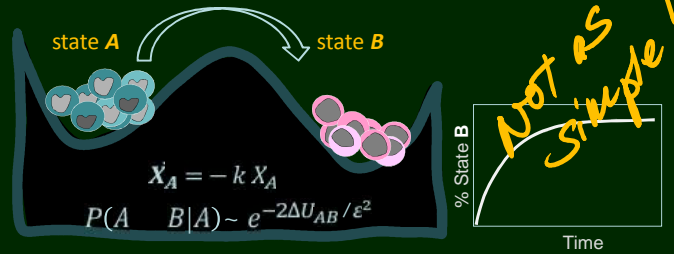
✓ **Theoretical concepts**
Gene networks and Epigenetic landscape,
Cancer as attractors

Experiments: to give a feel of state transitions
High-dimensional attractors,
Non-genetic heterogeneity,
State transitions

Application to Cancer
Non-genetic dynamics
Drug screening: The Perturbation space
Resistance development: Non-Darwinian



Theory predicts many non-intuitive properties for state transitions



Rugged landscape: **fractionated** response to perturbation

Bifurcation → “**rebellious**” cells

Heterogenization → Heterotypic cell-cell interactions

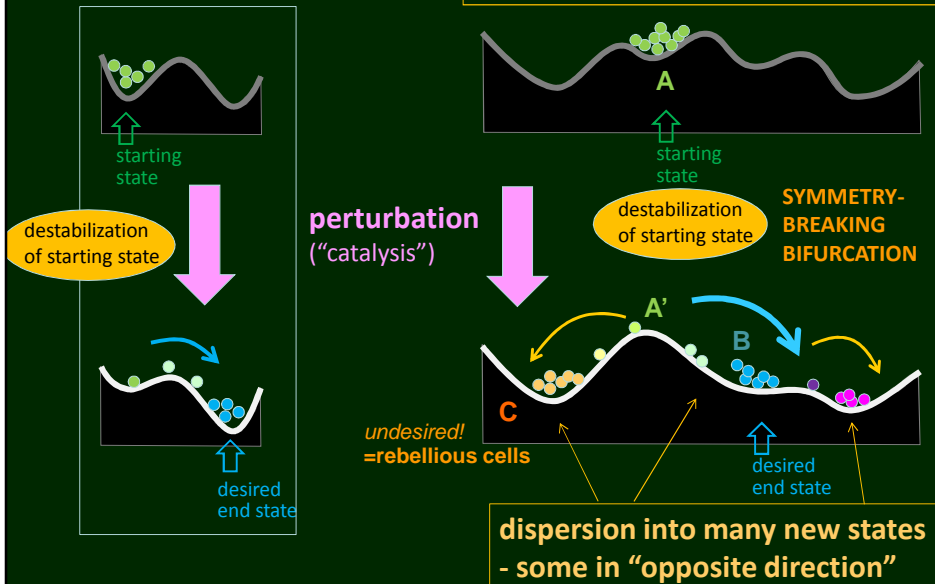
Differential growth rates → complex population dynamics

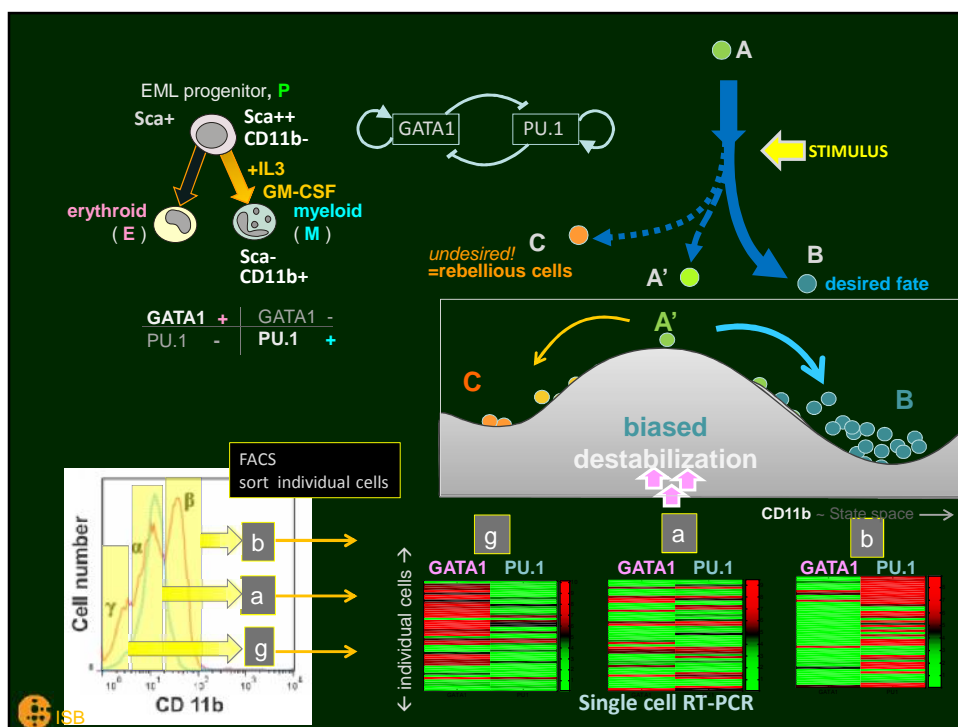
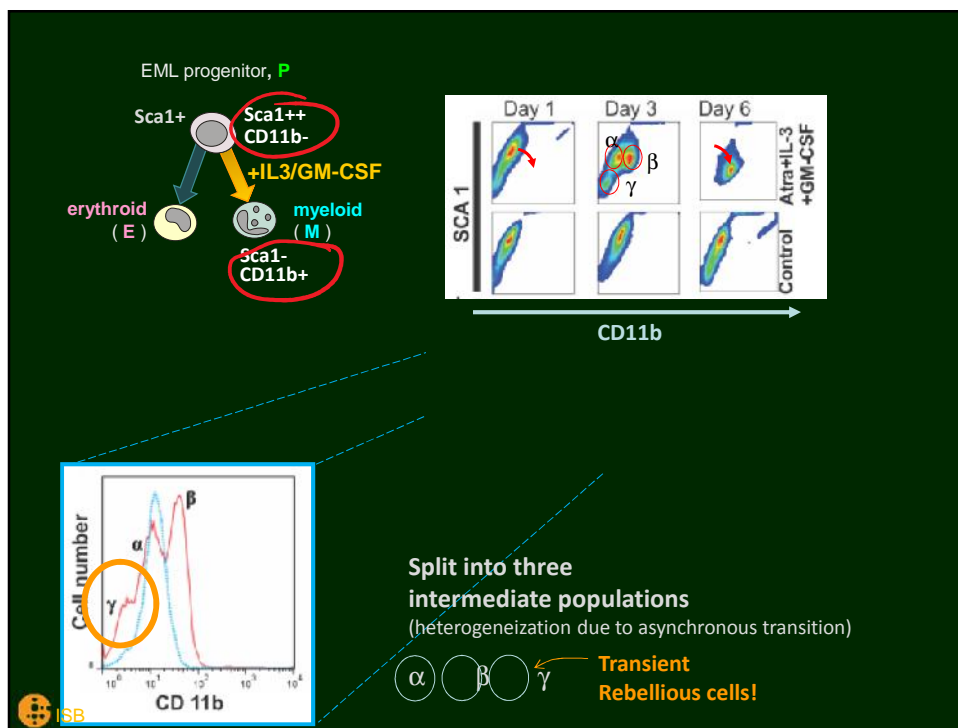
...



The canonical bi-potential framework

Don't forget: **Complex landscape** – We have **more** than just two potential wells






TALK OUTLINE

✓ **Theoretical concepts**
Gene networks and Epigenetic landscape,
Cancer as attractors

✓ **Experiments: to give a feel of state transitions**
High-dimensional attractors,
Non-genetic heterogeneity,
State transitions: *Rebellious cells*

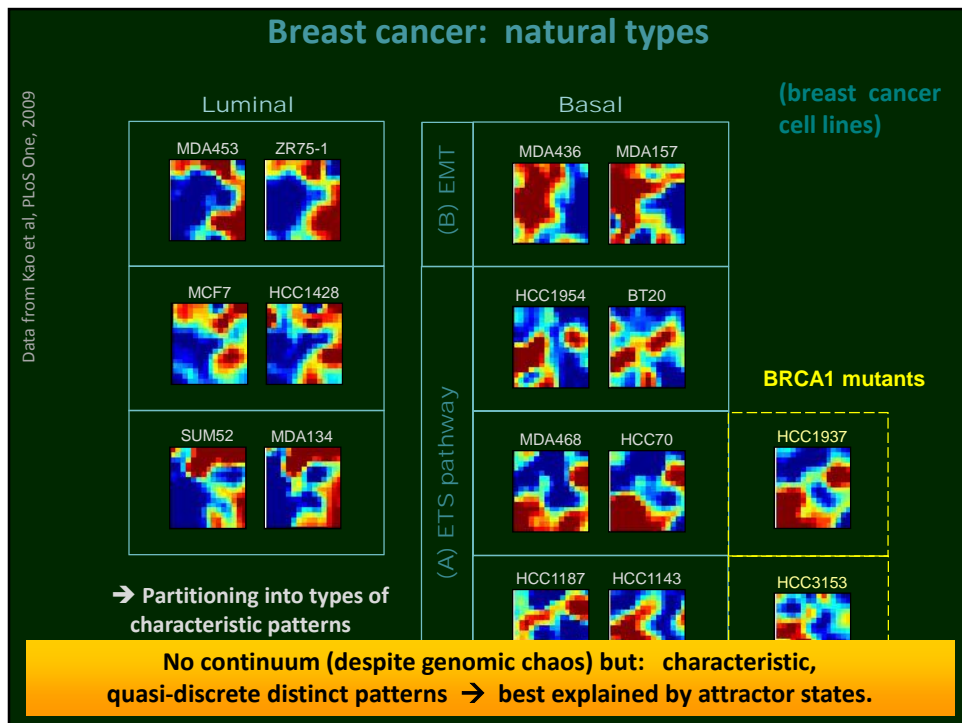
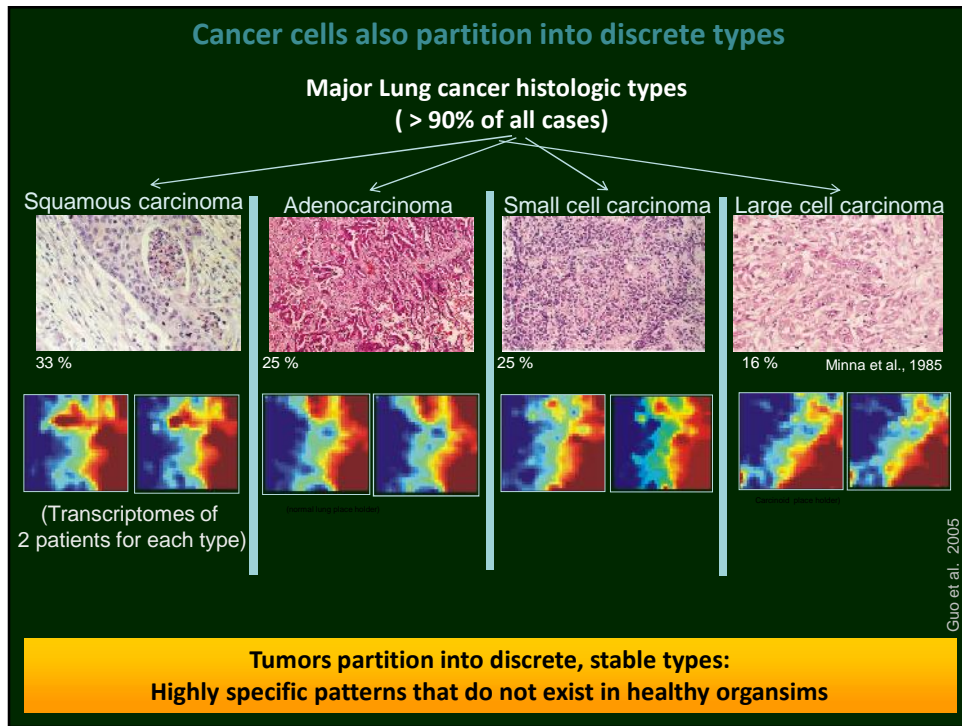
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Mutation or chronic perturbation can allow cells to enter an the unoccupied attractors

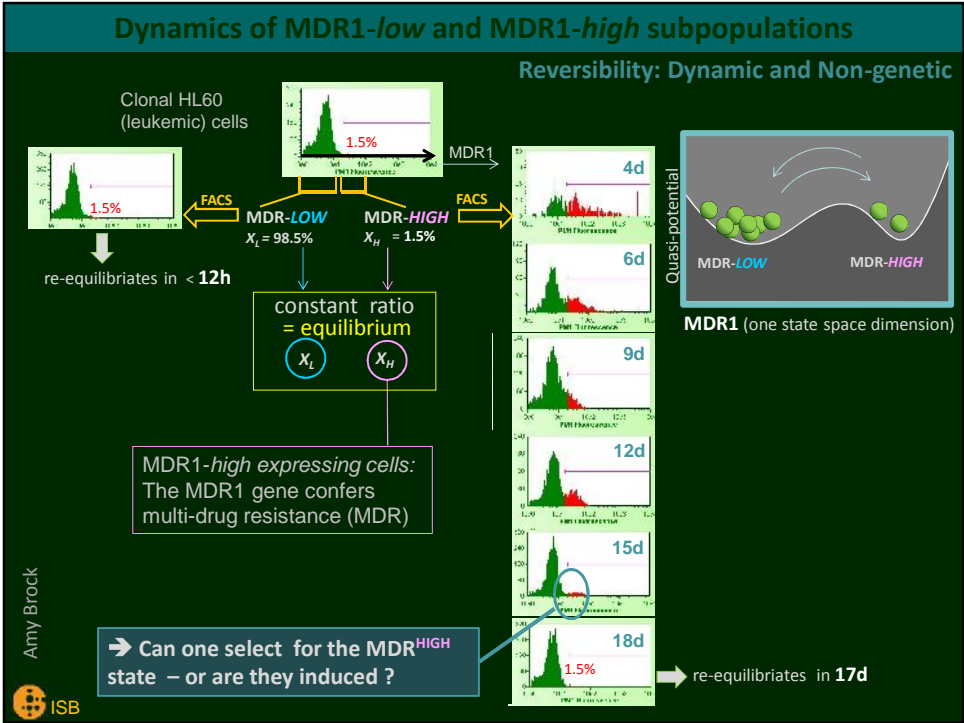


MODEL

- unites **genetic** and **non-genetic** causes of cancer
- explains **multiple discrete substates** in clonal cancer populations



DRUG RESISTANCE DEVELOPMENT



REMEMBER:

NEO-DARWINISM

by chance or drug-induced

DRUG

Mutation

Resistant cells

selection

A new, more accurate picture:

frequent random or directed may be reversible

Susceptible state

Resistant state

instruction or (non-genetic) selection

→ Why would chemotherapy - or any other cytotoxic cell stress - cause a stem-like resistant state?

Differential fitness of the two subpopulations

MDR1-LOW MDR1-HIGH

no drug

Cell number (log-scale)

Days after sorting

+ vincristine

Cell number (x10⁶)

Days after sorting

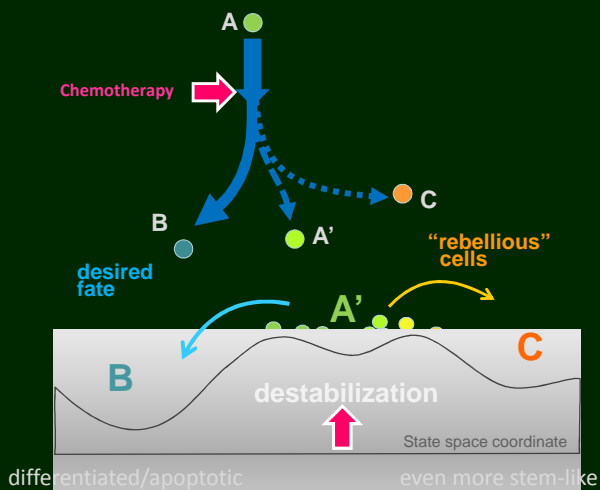
→ Does this suffice for selection ???

SPECULATION - MORE COMPLEX MODEL

Can chemotherapy also trigger “rebellious cells”? → even more malignant

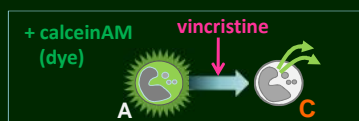
Inevitable consequence of change in parameters that promote transition into the benign attractor:

→ also access to more malignant (stem-cell like) state

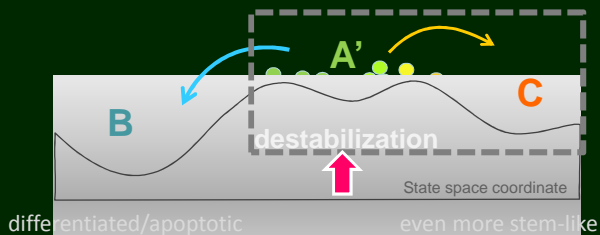
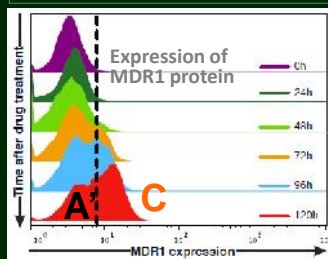
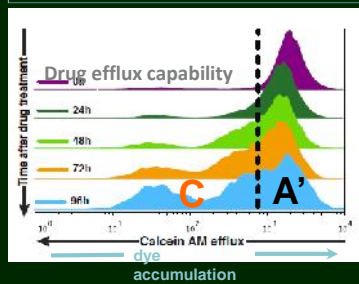
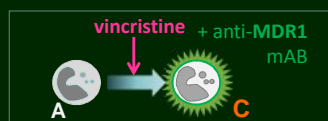


Rapid appearance of Multi-drug-Resistance (MDR) + cells after vincristine

Pisco et al., Nature Comm. 2014



to visualize resistant cells



MDR1 expression after chemotherapy: instruction vs. selection?

Darwinian Selection
(fast selection of a non-genetic stable alternative state)

or

Lamarckian Instruction ?
(induction of "rebel" cells by therapy stress)

or both

Brock et al. (2009) Nat Rev Genet
see also: Charlebois et al (2011) Phys. Rev. Lett

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A simple quantitative model

The drug modulates:

- transition rate constant k → **INSTRUCTION** ("LAMARCKIAN" mechanism)
- effective growth rate g → **SELECTION** (Non-genetic "DARWINIAN" mechanism)

Pisco et al., Nature Comm. 2014

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Modeling: Growth and phenotype switch kinetics

$\dot{X}_L = X_L (g_L - k_L) + k_H X_H$
 $\dot{X}_H = X_H (g_H - k_H) + k_L X_L$

effective growth rate:	X_L	X_H
control	0.50 /d	~ 0.10 /d
vincristin	0.25 /d*	0.37 /d*

*Initial growth rate first day

Unlimited exponential growth of both subpopulations

$(X_L / X_H)_{\text{steady state}} = 50$ is invariant & stable

Presence of MDR+ cells after 24h: $x_H \sim 40\%$

0h

12h

24h

36h

no drug

The only "proof" of cell-individual adaption (instruction):

→ Single-cell longitudinal monitoring of phenotype change

→ instruction not selection

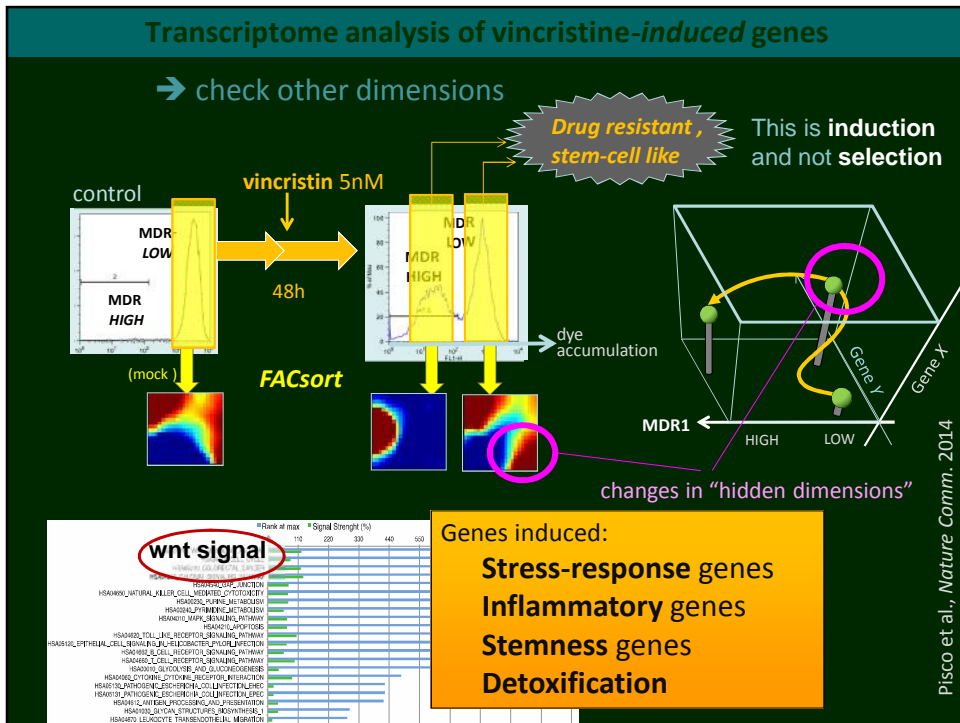
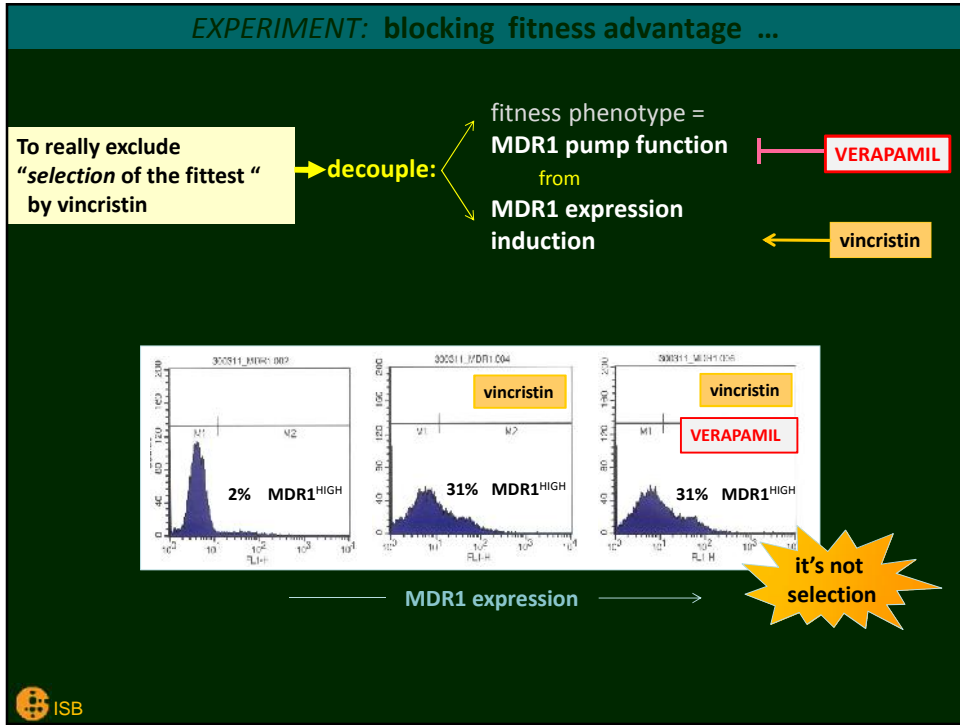
0h

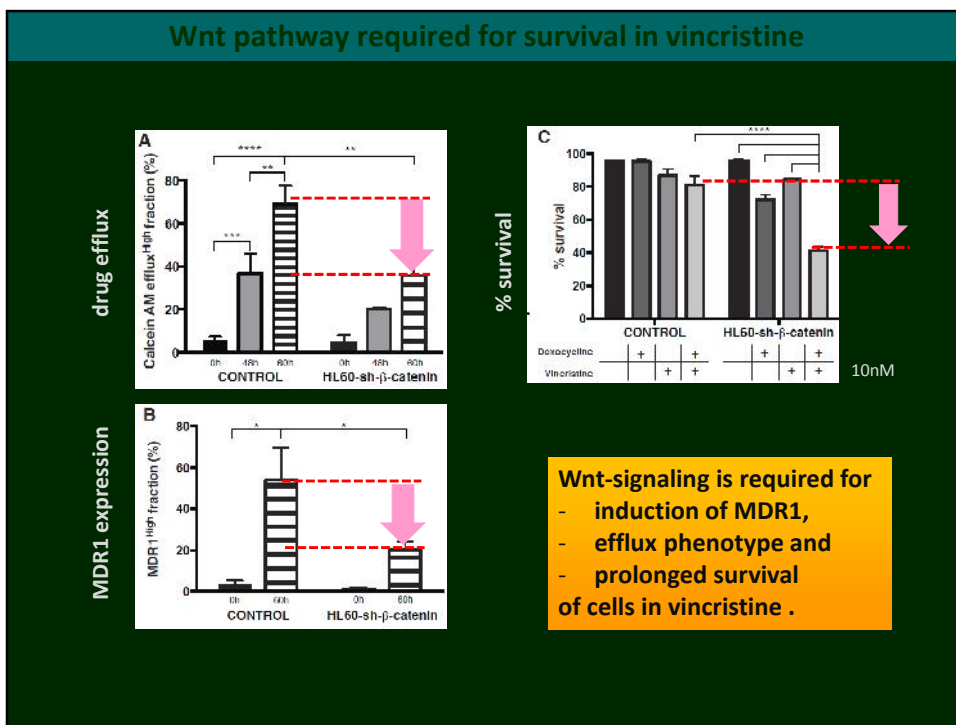
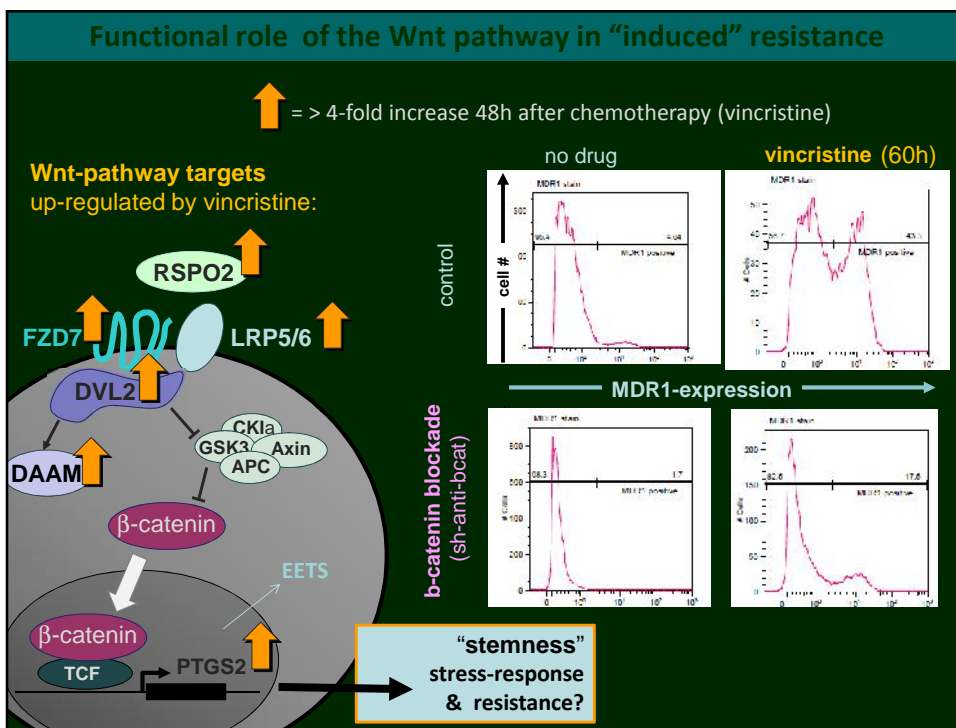
12h

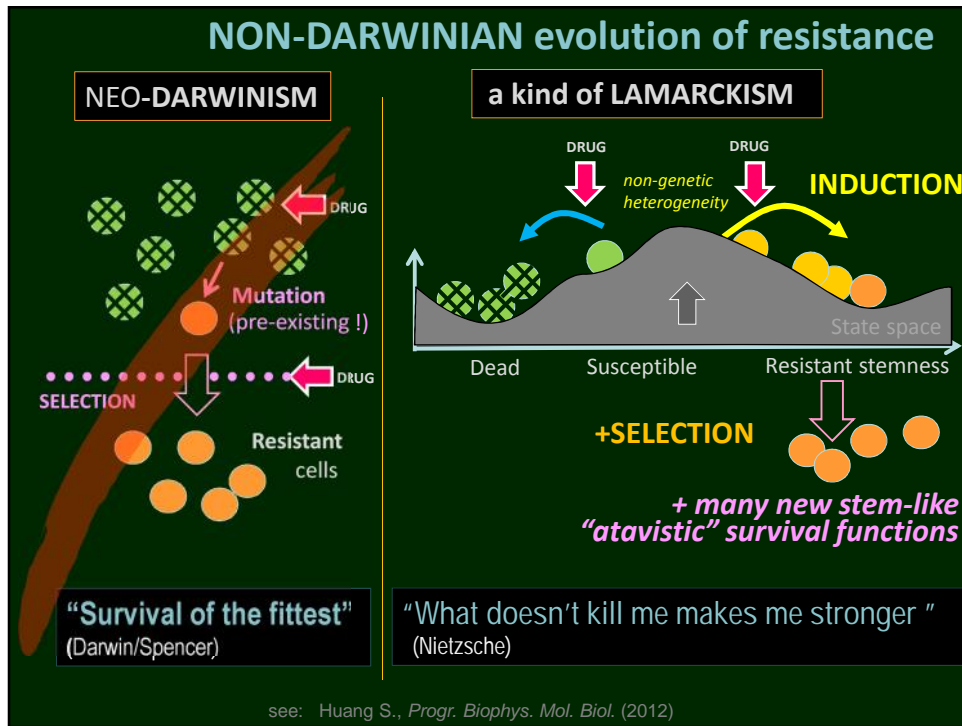
24h

36h

+ vincristine







BROAD LESSONS

➔ Why do tumors come back – often in a more malignant form?

Cancer is not (just) a “genetic disease” !

There is an inherent limitation to killing cancer cells.
*– partial destruction is not partial success ...
 but can be worse in the long term.*

It is not all “mutation + selection” !
– there is enormous non-genetic plasticity of phenotype

thank you

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Further Reading

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- Chang, H. H., Hemberg, M., Barahona, M., Ingber, D. E. & Huang, S. Transcriptome-wide noise controls lineage choice in mammalian progenitor cells. *Nature* **453**, 544-547, (2008). PMID: **18497826**.