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# A novel experimental model to understand cholangiocarcinogenesis

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AMMF

THE CHOLANGIOCARCINOMA CHARITY

## 1. Introduction

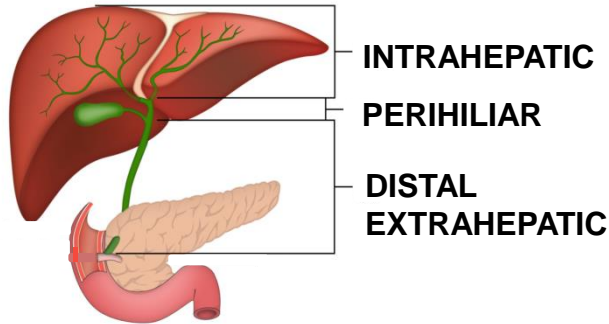
## 2. Models of cholangiocarcinogenesis

### *2.1. Deletion of JNK1/2 in NEMO mice*

## 3. Therapies against CCA

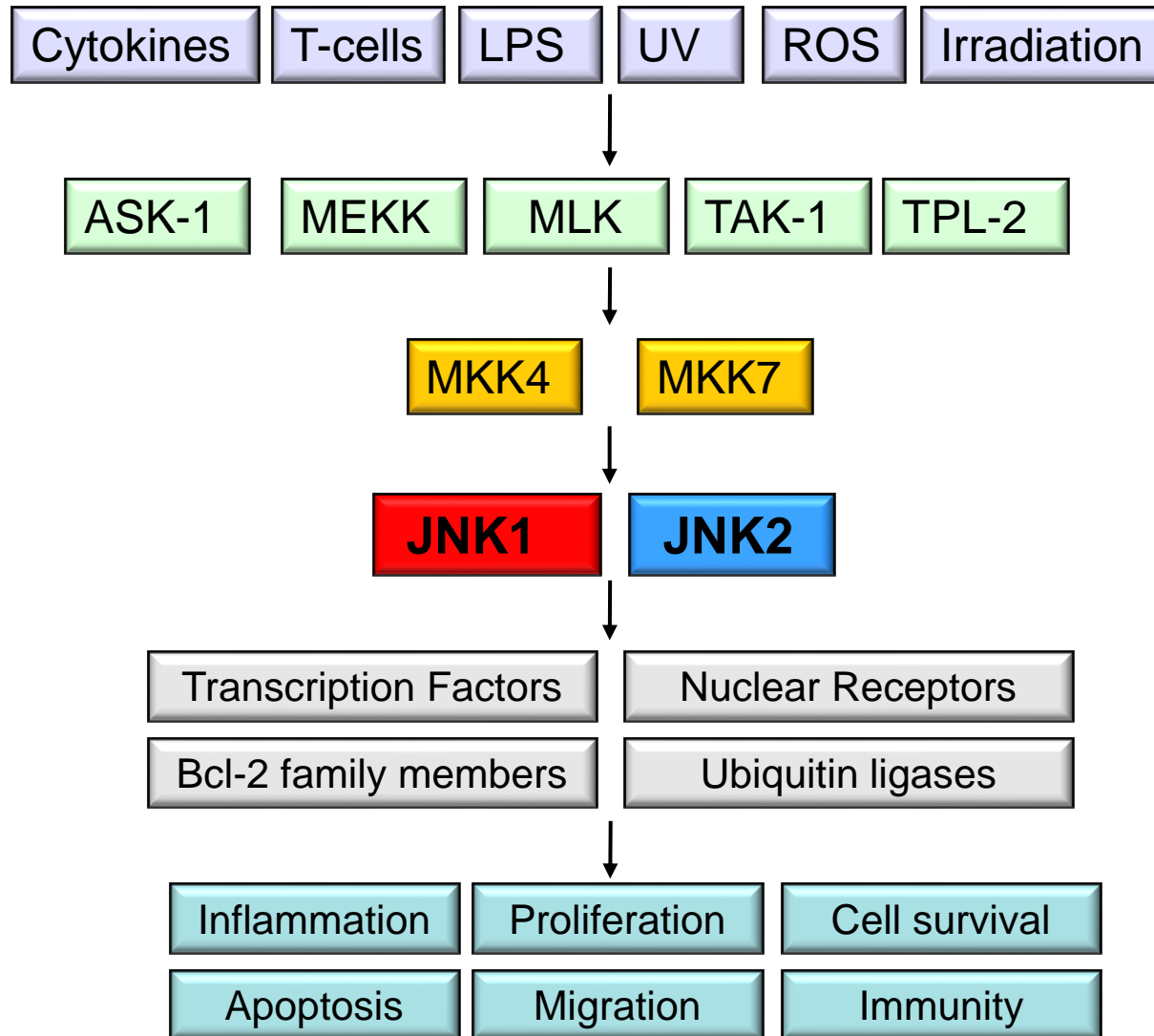
### *3.1. The use of CM272 in CCA*

# Facts about Cholangiocarcinoma



- Highly heterogeneous: important inter- and intratumour variability
  - Incidence increasing
  - Late diagnosis → poor prognosis → high mortality
  - Current therapeutic strategies:
    - Surgical resection
    - Chemotherapy → high CCA chemoresistance
- 
- Numerous *in vivo* and *in vitro* models, as well as research with human samples, are helping to elucidate the main pathways implicated in CCA formation.
  - As yet, however, **none** of these studies **recapitulate the human disease** and thus translation into improved patient outcome has not been achieved.
  - The pathophysiology of CCA remains poorly understood. Therefore, there is an **urgent need for new models** to improve management of this insidious and devastating disease.

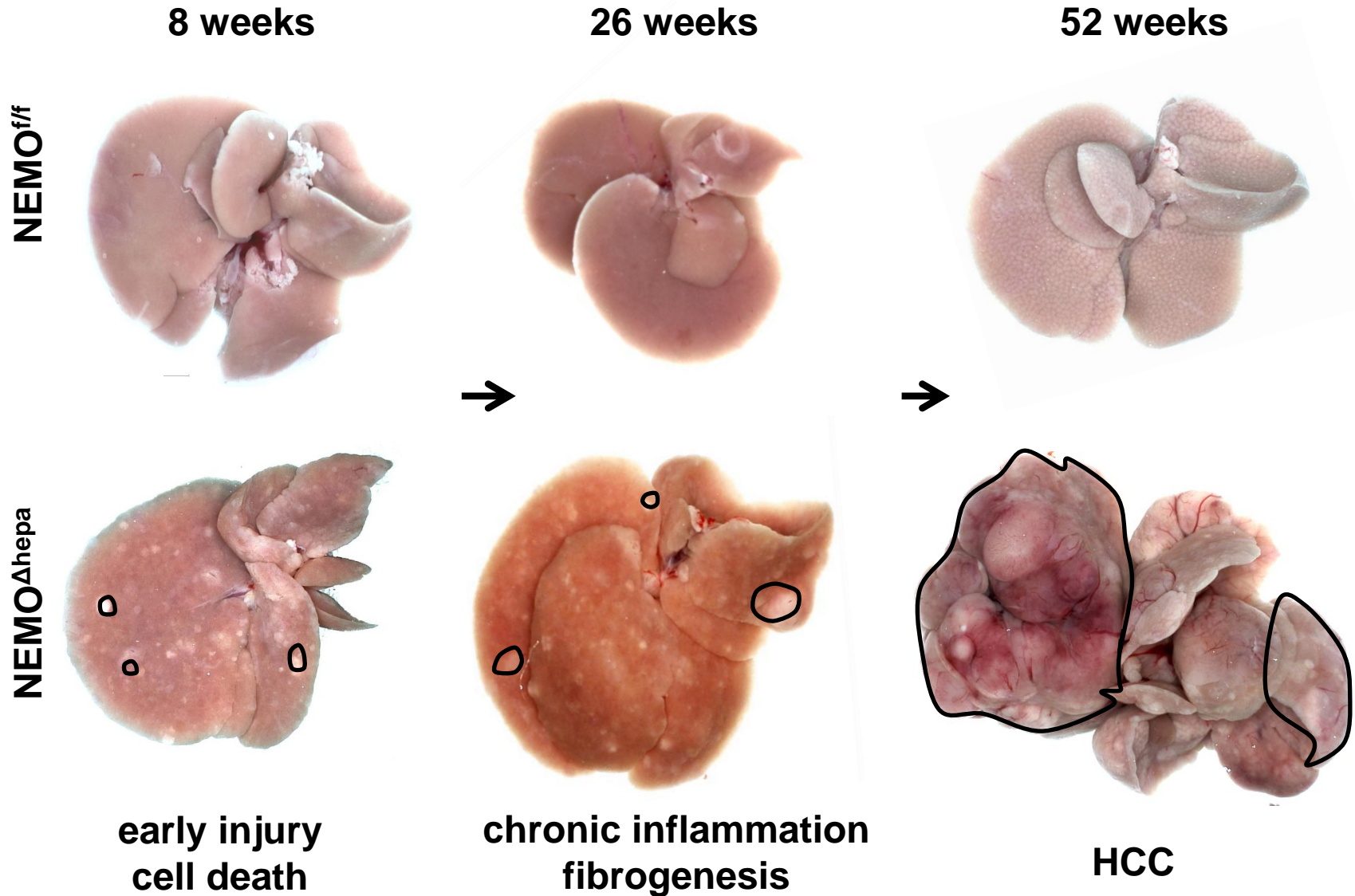
# The mitogen-activated protein kinases (MAPK)



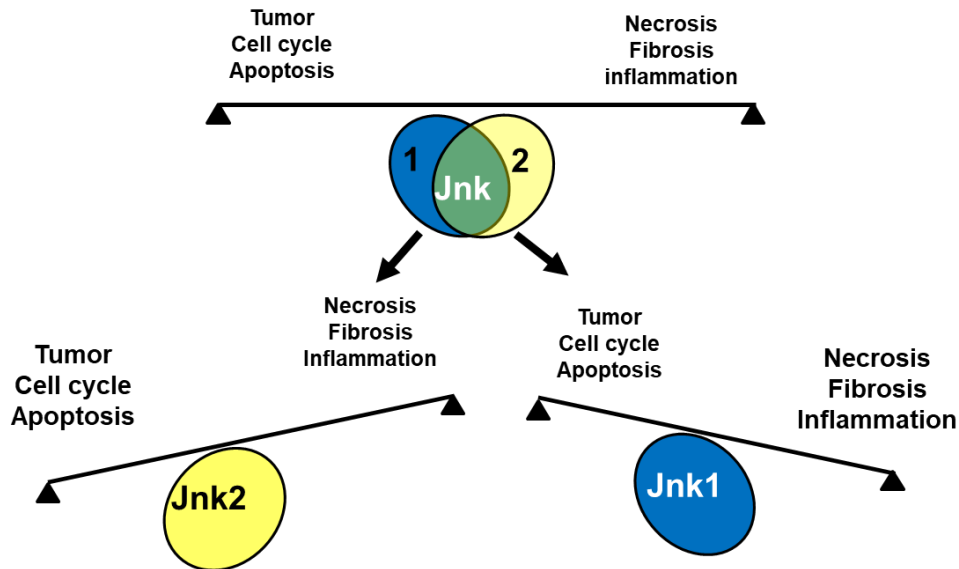
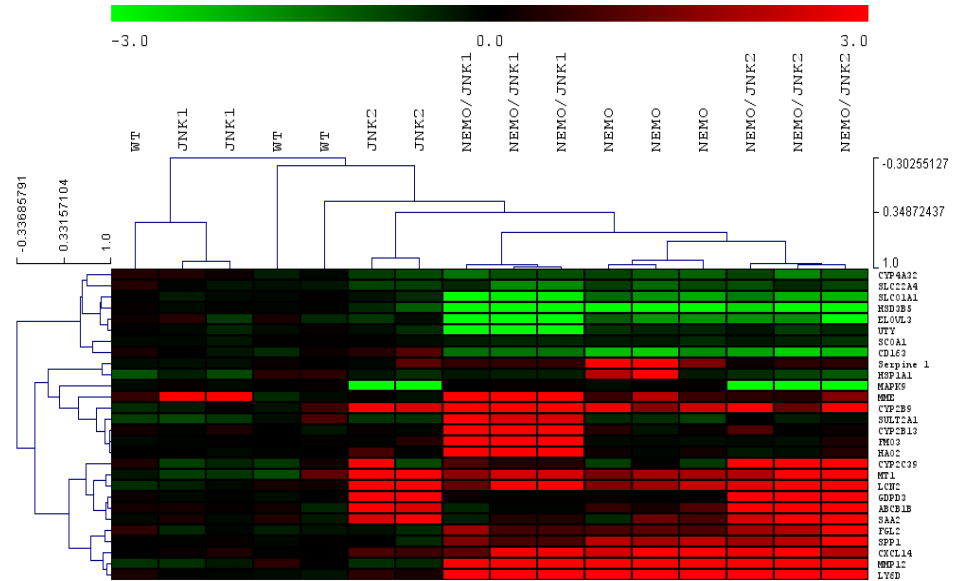
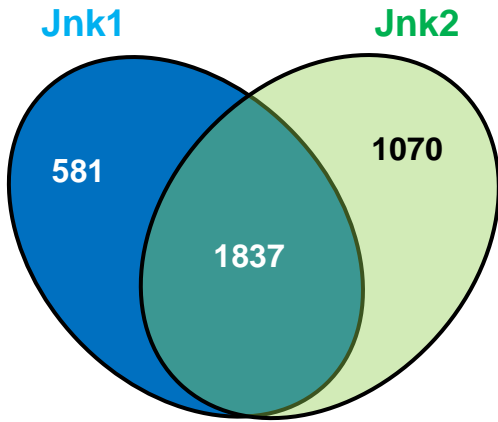
- The c-Jun N-terminal kinases (JNK) are an evolutionarily conserved mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) which, plays an important role in converting extracellular stimuli into a wide range of cellular responses, including **inflammatory** response, **stress** response, **differentiation**, and **survival**.
- Importantly, JNK has **lineage determinant functions** in liver parenchymal cells.
- In tumorigenesis, JNK can have an **anti- or pro-oncogenic** functions.
- Recently, it was reported that **JNK modulates CCA progression** by impeding JNK-mediating biliary proliferation.
- Altogether, these data indicate that JNK modulation would be of **therapeutic benefit** in CCA patients.

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  - 3.1. *The use of CM272 in CCA*

# Our first observation with the NEMO mice: A model of hepatocarcinogenesis (HCC)



# Differential effects of Jnk1 and Jnk2 on the progression of liver disease





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## 2. Models of cholangiocarcinogenesis

### *2.1. Deletion of JNK1/2 in NEMO mice*

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### *3.1. The use of CM272 in CCA*

**Direct interaction between DNMT1 and G9a coordinates DNA and histone methylation during replication.**

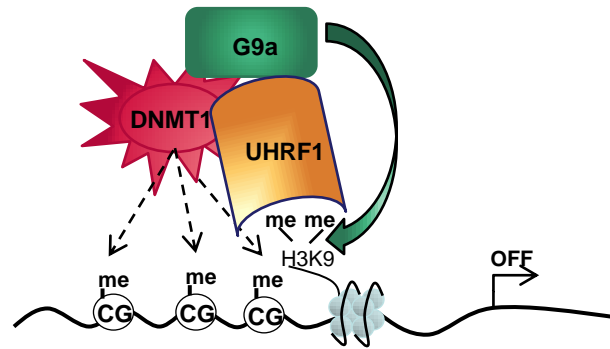
Estève et al, *Genes Dev.* 2006

**Aberrant DNA methylation profile in cholangiocarcinoma.**

Huang L. et al,  
*World J Gastrointest Pathophysiol.*  
2010

**Global Alterations of DNA Methylation in Cholangiocarcinoma Target the Wnt Signaling Pathway.**

Goeppert B. et al, *Hepatology*, 2013



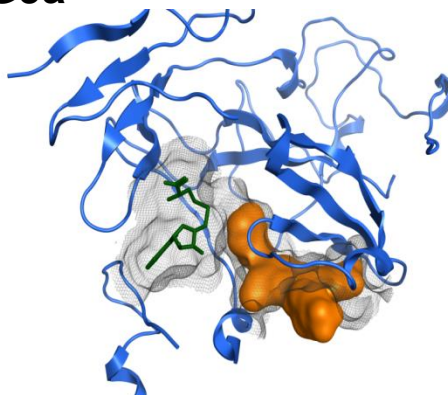
**The histone methyltransferase G9a: a new therapeutic target in biliary tract cancer.**

Mayr C. et al, *Hum Pathol*, 2018

# CM-272, a dual reversible inhibitor of G9a and DNMT1

- First-in-class **dual** and **reversible** inhibitors targeting **G9a** & **DNMTs**.
- Substrate competitive (H3 and DNA).
- Not S-adenosylmethionine (SAME) competitive.
- Over 200 compounds synthesized/screened for optimal G9a and DNMT inhibition.

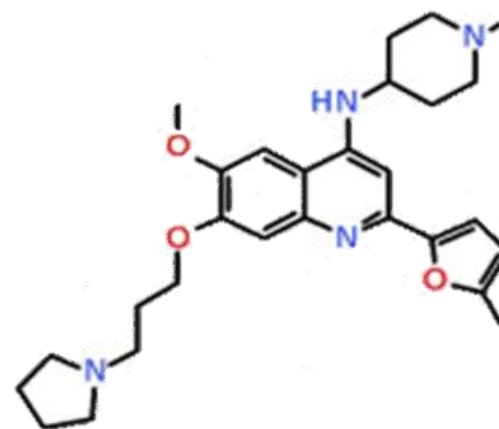
**G9a**



**DNMT1**



Plausible binding modes, proposed by docking studies, using known crystal structures (3RJW.pdb for G9a and 4DA4.pdb for DNMT1) for CM-272



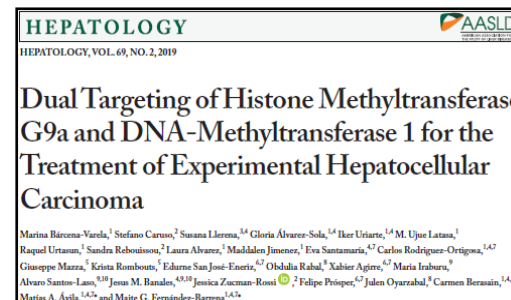
San Jose-Eneriz E. *et al.*  
*Nat. Commun.*, 2017

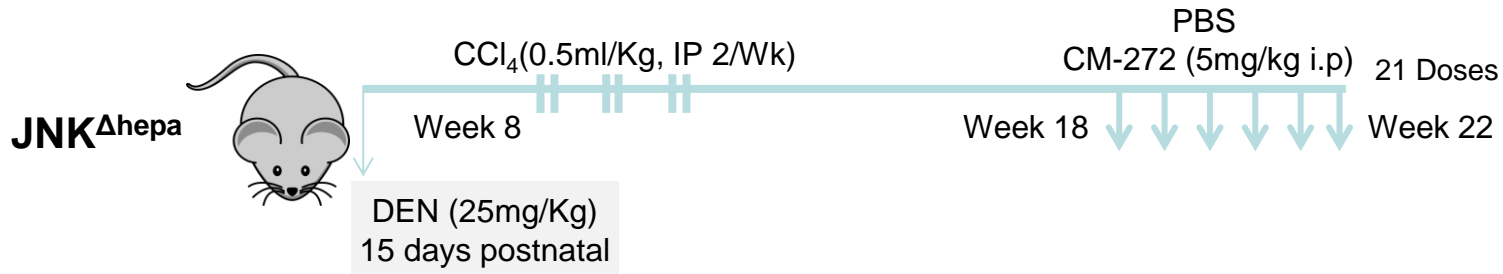
4-aminoquinolines

G9a, IC<sub>50</sub> (nM): 8

Lead compound **CM-272**

DNMT1, IC<sub>50</sub> (nM): 382





JNK<sup>Δhepa</sup> mice treated with **DEN/CCl<sub>4</sub>** develop **intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma**

Treatment with **CM-272** for 3 weeks ameliorated intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma formation *in vivo*