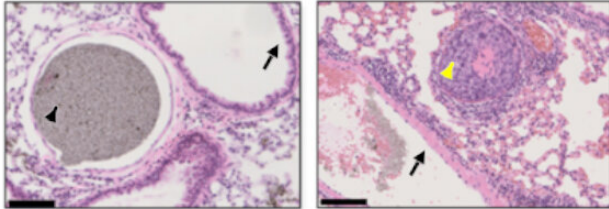


Inadequacies in current early-stage lung cancer treatment revealed

27 November 2019



Hematoxylin and eosin stained lung metastatic lesions after micro CT analysis. Left: Normal lung structure. Lung arterioles filled with contrast agent. Right: Metastatic lesion in the lung arterioles. Scale bar: 100 μ m; Black arrowhead: contrast agent; black arrow: terminal bronchus; yellow arrowhead: tumor. Credit: Tohoku University

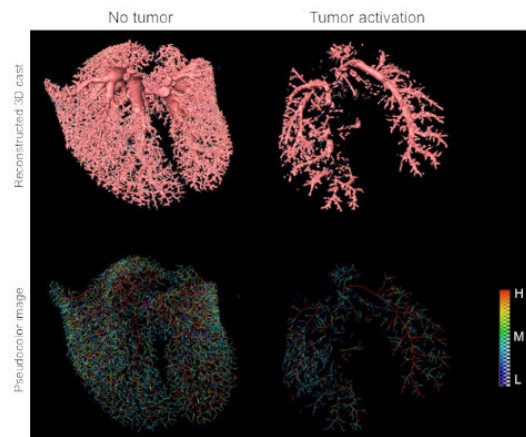
Researchers from Tohoku University and Tohoku University Hospital have revealed why some existing cancer treatments are ineffective in tackling the early-stages of lung cancer. A team led by Professor Tetsuya Kodama investigated the ability of anti-cancer agents to affect early-stage lung metastatic tumors.

The team developed a mouse model of [lung](#) metastasis that can produce lesions (less than 100 μ m), which current clinical imaging had been unable to detect. Micro X-ray CT and histopathology were used to analyze the lungs. The [small arteries](#) were shown to be obstructed by [tumor cells](#), which significantly reduces the total vessel length, volume, and number of vessel branches in the lung. The compromised arteries prevent anti-cancer agents with low-molecular weights from being sufficiently administered to a tumor.

Past animal experiments have shown that the enhanced permeability and retention (EPR) effect occurs when new tumor blood vessels are formed.

This then enables the extravasation of certain size molecules (100-200 nm) to accumulate in tumors, more so than normal tissue. Experiments undertaken by Professor Kodama's team indicate that [fluorescent dye](#) encapsulated liposome (diameter 145 nm) are not present around lesions at the early stage of [tumor](#) development. This means that high-molecular weight anti-cancer agents also cannot be considered an effective hematogenous drug delivery method for the treatment of lung cancer at the early stage.

Surgery followed by a course of chemotherapy has been the mainstream treatment for early-stage lung cancer for some time. However, based on this research, Professor Kodama suggests that "these findings indicate the need for new drug delivery methods to replace conventional systemic chemotherapy and the development of new therapies for lung cancer."



Reconstructed image of pulmonary blood vessels. Upper: Reconstructed lung 3D images. Below: Pseudo-color images of pulmonary blood vessels. The color of the blood vessel represents the thickness of the blood vessel and is displayed with a color gradation from blue (thin, L) to red (thick, H). When lung metastatic lesions are activated, pulmonary arterioles are occluded with tumor cells. Credit: Tohoku University

More information: Ariunbuyan Sukhbaatar et al.
Analysis of tumor vascularization in a mouse model
of metastatic lung cancer, *Scientific Reports* (2019).
[DOI: 10.1038/s41598-019-52144-2](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-019-52144-2)

Provided by Tohoku University

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