

Antiangiogenic therapy can cause malignancy in kidney cancers

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Credit: IDIBELL-Bellvitge Biomedical Research Institute

Angiogenesis is the process by which tumors create new blood vessels that will provide them the nutrients to continue growing. Antiangiogenic drugs specifically block this process. This type of therapy usually has good short-term results, reducing tumor growth. However, several studies suggest that these treatments increase the invasiveness of tumors, and promote more aggressive behavior, inducing a poor prognosis. Studies with animal models have attempted to decipher the molecular mechanisms involved in this discrepancy, but many questions remain unclear.

The team of Dr. Oriol Casanovas from the Bellvitge DOI: 10.15252/emmm.201911889 Biomedical Research Institute (IDIBELL) and the Catalan Institute of Oncology (ICO) has investigated the consequences of antiangiogenic treatment on the invasiveness and metastasis of kidney cancer to identify biomarkers that determine the aggressiveness of these tumors.

In the study published today in the journal EMBO Molecular Medicine, the Casanovas team in collaboration with clinicians from the Hospital de Bellvitge, the Hospital de la Vall d'Hebron, and the VHIO, shows that antiangiogenic drugs, in some cases, increase the aggressiveness of tumors, while in others it is not affected. "These results confirm the heterogeneous effects of antiangiogenic treatments, and how these can profoundly affect the natural progression of tumors and induce malignancy," explains Dr. Casanovas.

Once it had been confirmed the heterogeneity of the response, it was necessary to identify the molecular signals that determine it, and therefore, that would identify the patients who would benefit from the treatment. The study has used various bioinformatics tools for genetic and molecular analyses that have pointed to the involvement of a cell signaling pathway, specifically the ALDH1A3 gene, in the divergent response to antiangiogenic therapy.

Dr. Casanovas points out that "in this study, we have identified a new biomarker capable of predicting whether a patient may benefit from antiangiogenic treatment," and adds, "these findings may open the door to new targets and therapeutic strategies to suppress the malignancy of these treatments. "

More information: Lidia Moserle et al, Kidney cancer PDOXs reveal patient?specific pro?malignant effects of antiangiogenics and its molecular traits, EMBO Molecular Medicine (2020).

Provided by IDIBELL-Bellvitge Biomedical Research Institute



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