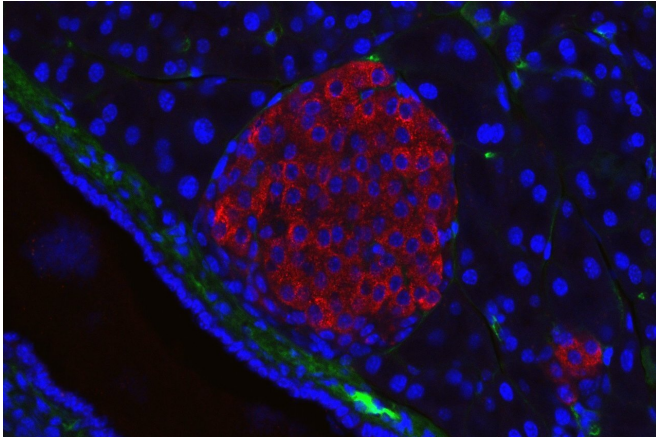


Mechanisms of metastasis in particularly aggressive subtype of pancreatic cancer

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A pancreatic islet from a mouse in a typical position, close to a blood vessel; insulin in red, nuclei in blue. Credit: Generated in the Solimena lab, Paul Langerhans Institute Dresden

A study led by MedUni Vienna (Institute of Cancer Research and Comprehensive Cancer Center Vienna) sheds light on the mechanisms that lead to extremely aggressive metastasis in a particular type of pancreatic cancer, the basal subtype of ductal adenocarcinoma. The results contribute to a better understanding of the disease. The study has recently been published in the leading journal *Gut*.

The most prevalent form of [pancreatic](#) cancer, pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma (PDAC) is usually divided into two subtypes, a classical subtype and a basal subtype. The latter is highly aggressive and tends towards early metastasis. One of the distinguishing features between the two subtypes is that the classical subtype exhibits the [protein](#) GATA6. This is no longer present in the basal subtype, while the protein DeltaNp63 can be detected in this type.

The study team led by Paola Martinelli found that the switchover of the [cancer](#) cells from the

classical to the basal type occurs in two stages: First, GATA6 is lost, but this is not yet sufficient for the expression of DeltaNp63. Only after the concomitant loss of two additional proteins, transcription factors HNF1A and HNF4A, does DeltaNp63 emerge and the tumor switch to the aggressive form.

Martinelli says, "This suggests that reinstating the classical subtype could serve to reduce metastasis. Moreover, the tumor would once again be easier for the [immune system](#) to detect, since GATA6 not only hinders the ability of tumors to adapt to their surroundings but also blocks the mechanisms that hide tumors from the immune system."

More information: Bernhard Kloesch et al, A GATA6-centred gene regulatory network involving HNFs and ΔNp63 controls plasticity and immune escape in pancreatic cancer, *Gut* (2021). [DOI: 10.1136/gutjnl-2020-321397](https://doi.org/10.1136/gutjnl-2020-321397)

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