

Dissecting and targeting metastatic plasticity

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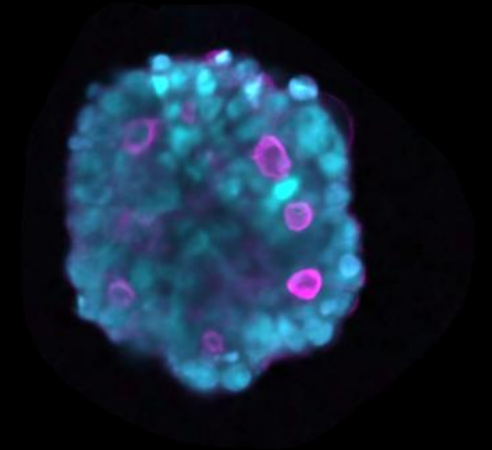
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National Cancer Advisory Board

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Disclosures

I have the following relevant financial relationships to disclose:

Employee of: Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center

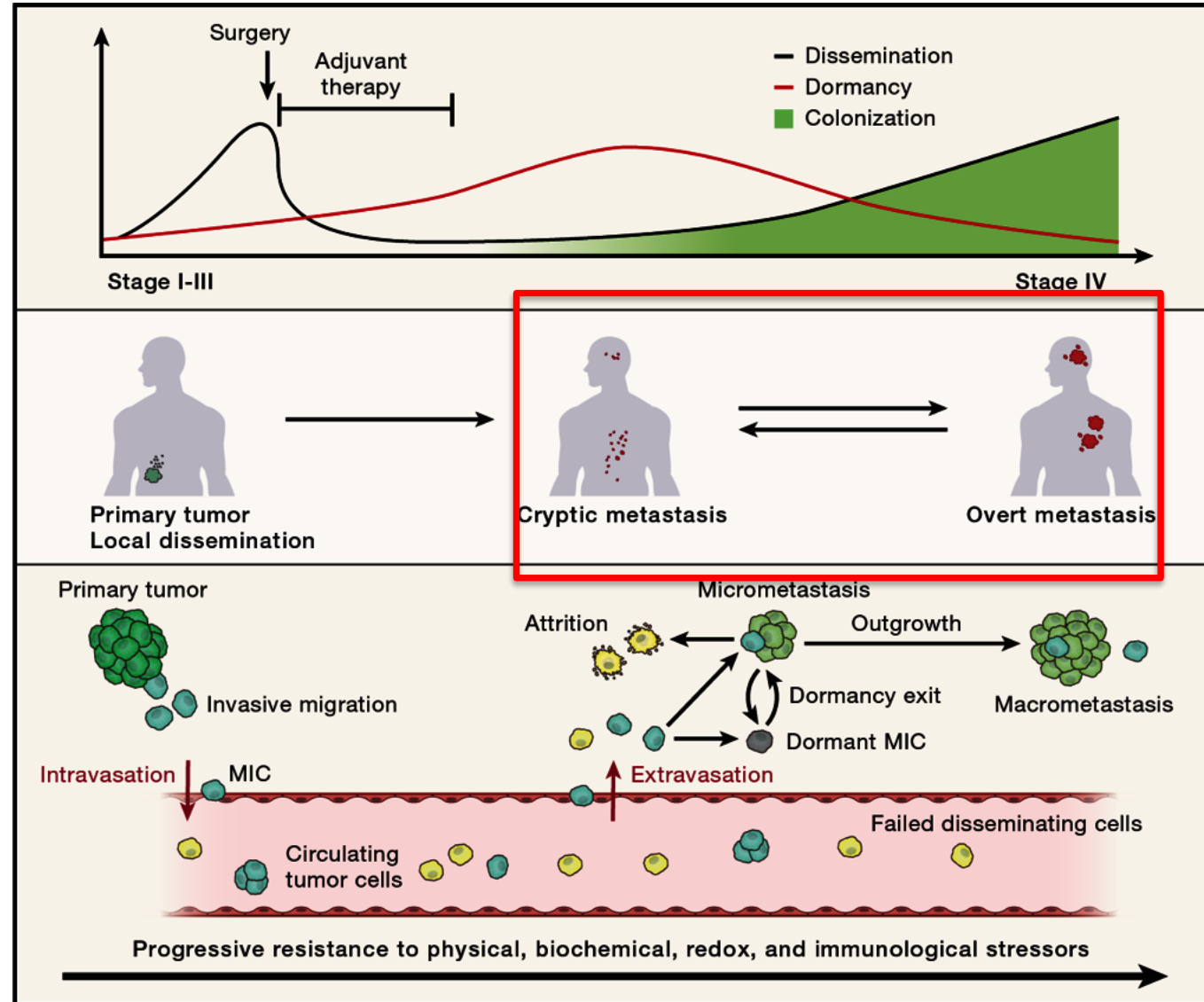
Co-Founder: CrossFlag Therapeutics

Consultant for: Genentech, AstraZeneca

Grant/Research Support from: NIH/NCI, Stand Up to Cancer, AACR, Burroughs Wellcome Funds, Damon Runyon Cancer Research Foundation, V Foundation, Pershing Square Cancer Research Foundation, Dalton Family Foundation, Anna Fuller Fund, Society of Memorial Sloan Kettering, Gerry Metastasis and Tumor Ecosystems Center

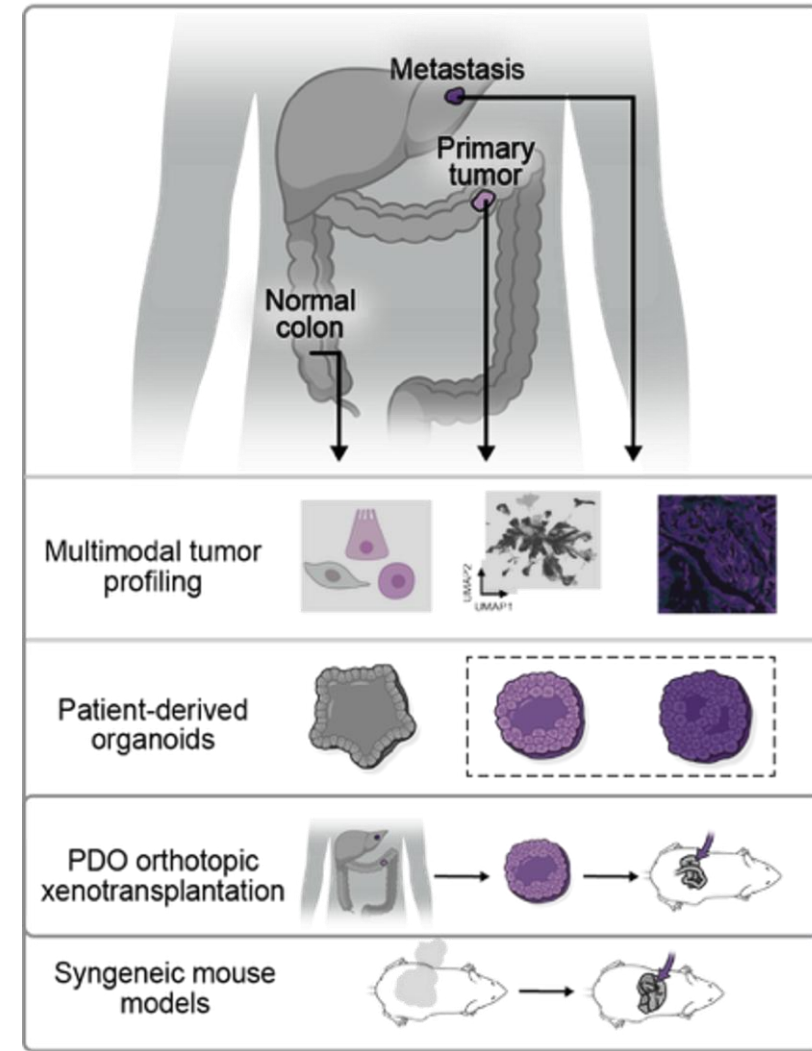
Patents: Related to patient-derived ex vivo models, methods and molecules for targeting advanced cancer including L1CAM and NKD1

Co-evolution of tumor and host during tumor progression



Colorectal Cancer (CRC): *An Unmet Need & Opportunity*

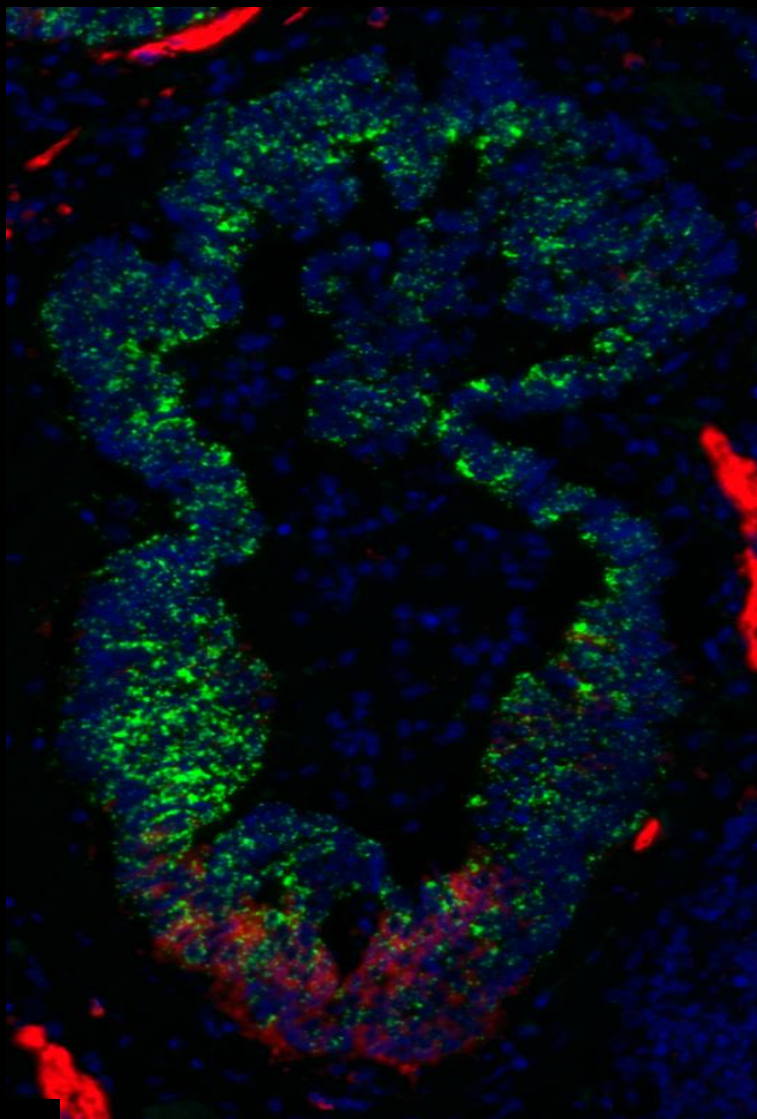
- 3rd most common cancer and 2nd leading cause of cancer death worldwide
- Increasing incidence in people <50 years
- Surgical metastatectomies and longitudinal biopsies
- Unparalleled representative models



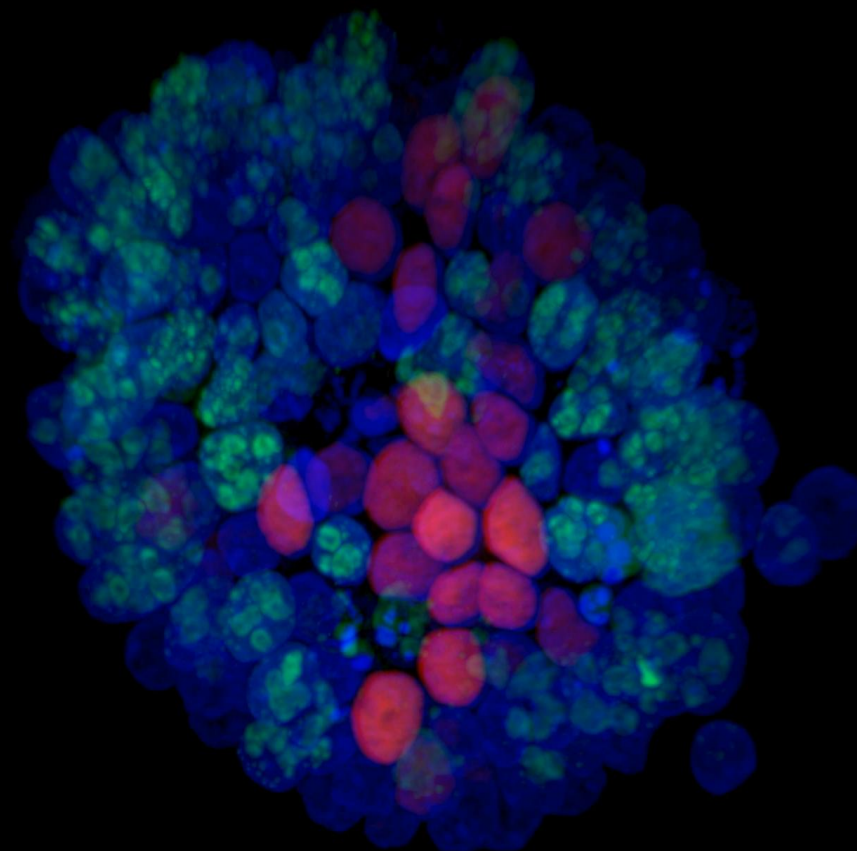
Patient colorectal cancer tissue

LGR5+ Cancer Stem Cells

L1CAM+ Metastasis Initiating Cells



Patient-derived colorectal cancer organoid

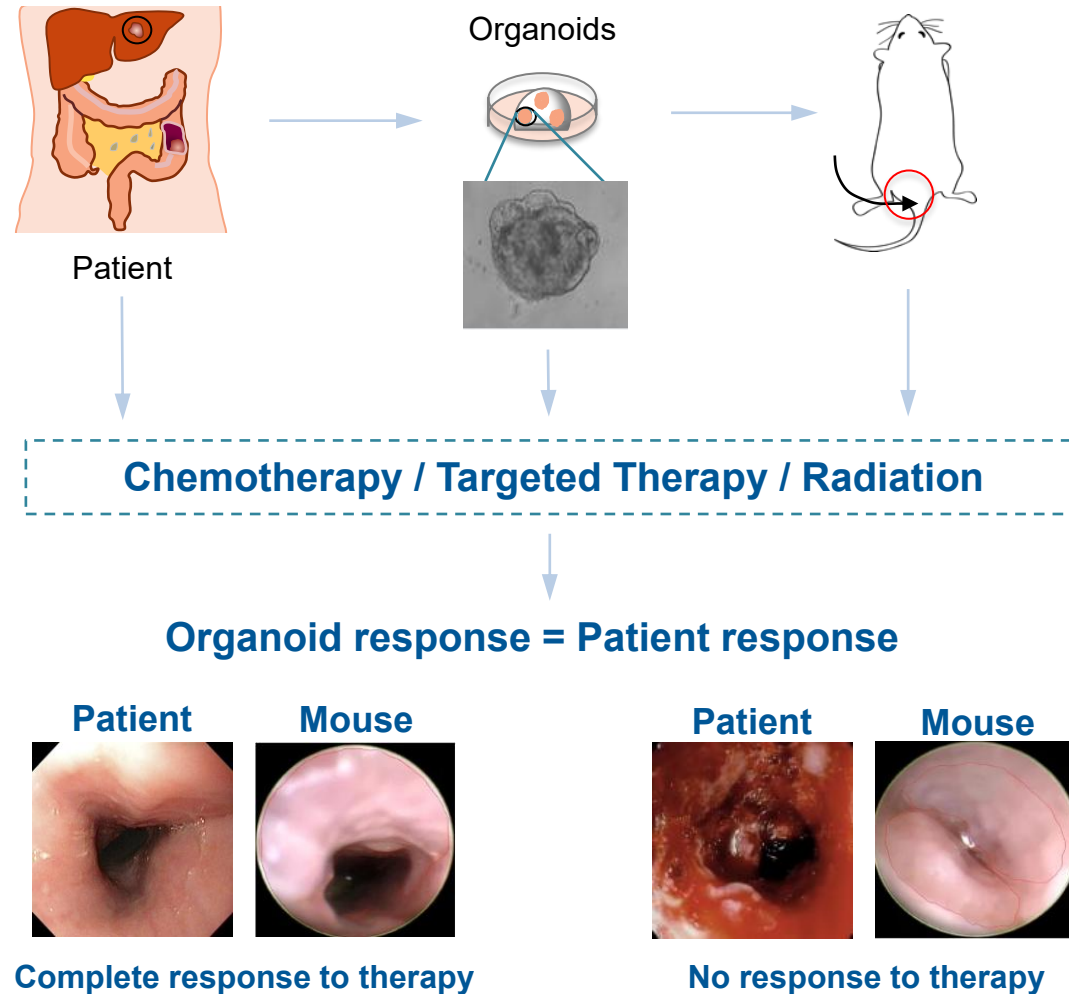
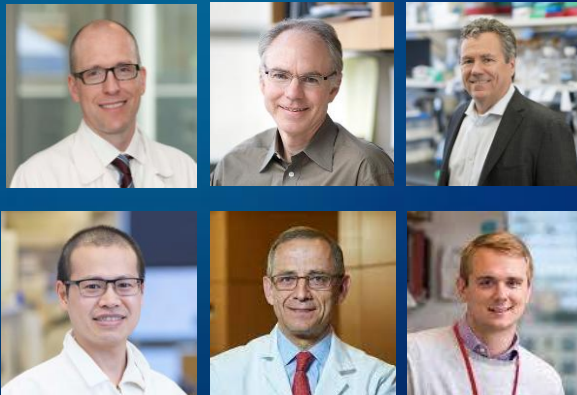


Ganesh *et al.*,
Nature Cancer, 2020

Organoids capture intra- and inter-patient heterogeneity and plasticity

Organoids capture patient specific phenotypic states and treatment responses

MSKCC Rectal Biobank Project



Ganesh et al, *Nature Medicine*, 2019

Progressive plasticity from canonical intestinal to non-canonical states during CRC metastasis



Dana Pe'er



Andrew Moorman

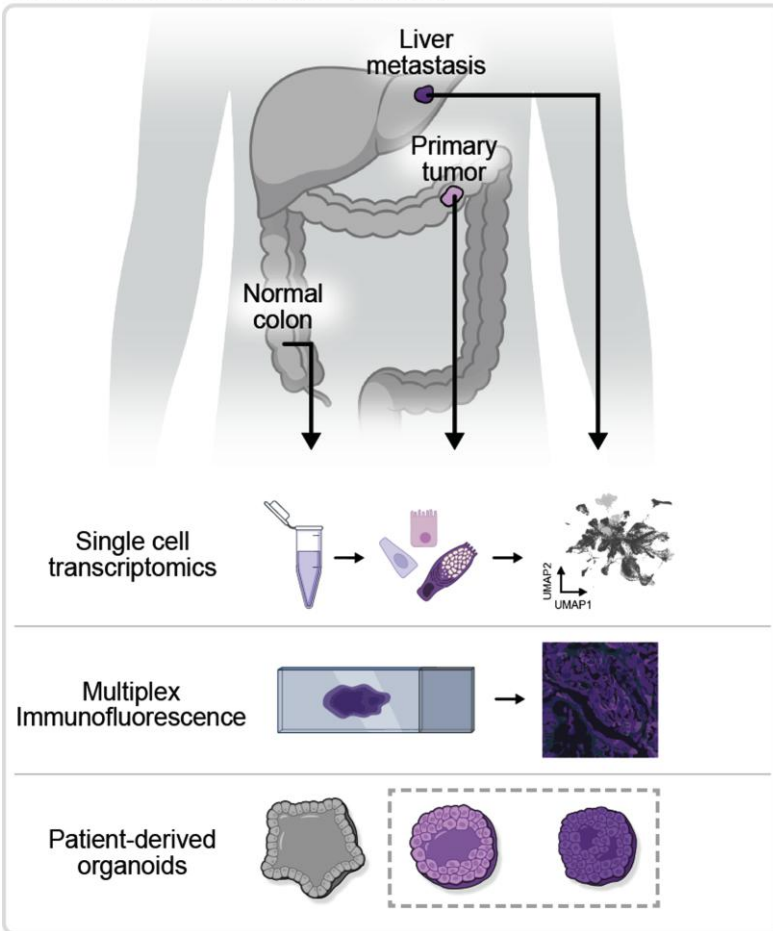


Elizabeth Benitez



Francesco Cambuli

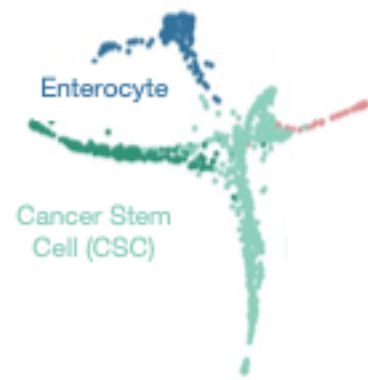
Synchronous surgical resection of metastatic colorectal cancer



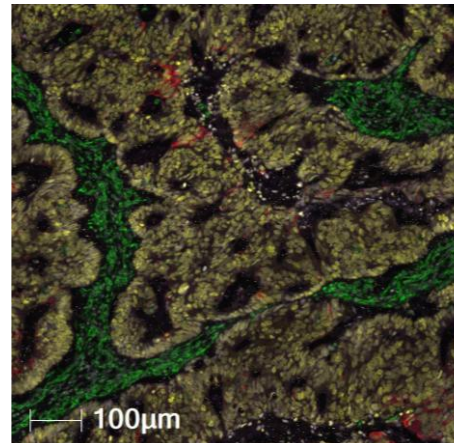
176 datasets from 31 patients

Primary CRC

Canonical



Treatable



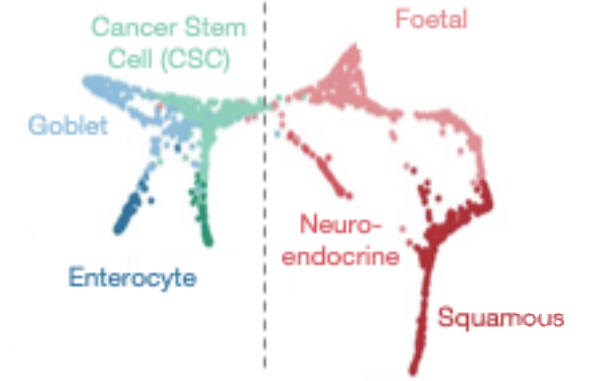
Canonical cell states

Metastasis
Chemotherapy

CRC Liver Metastasis

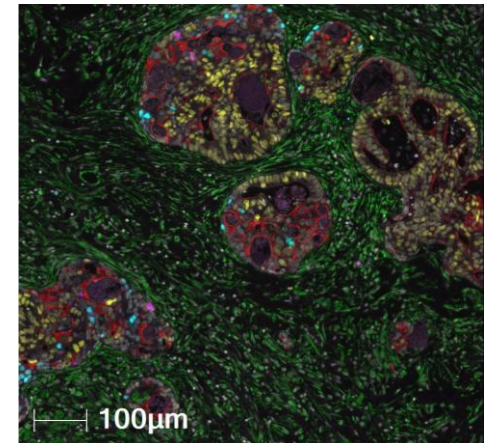
Canonical

Non-canonical



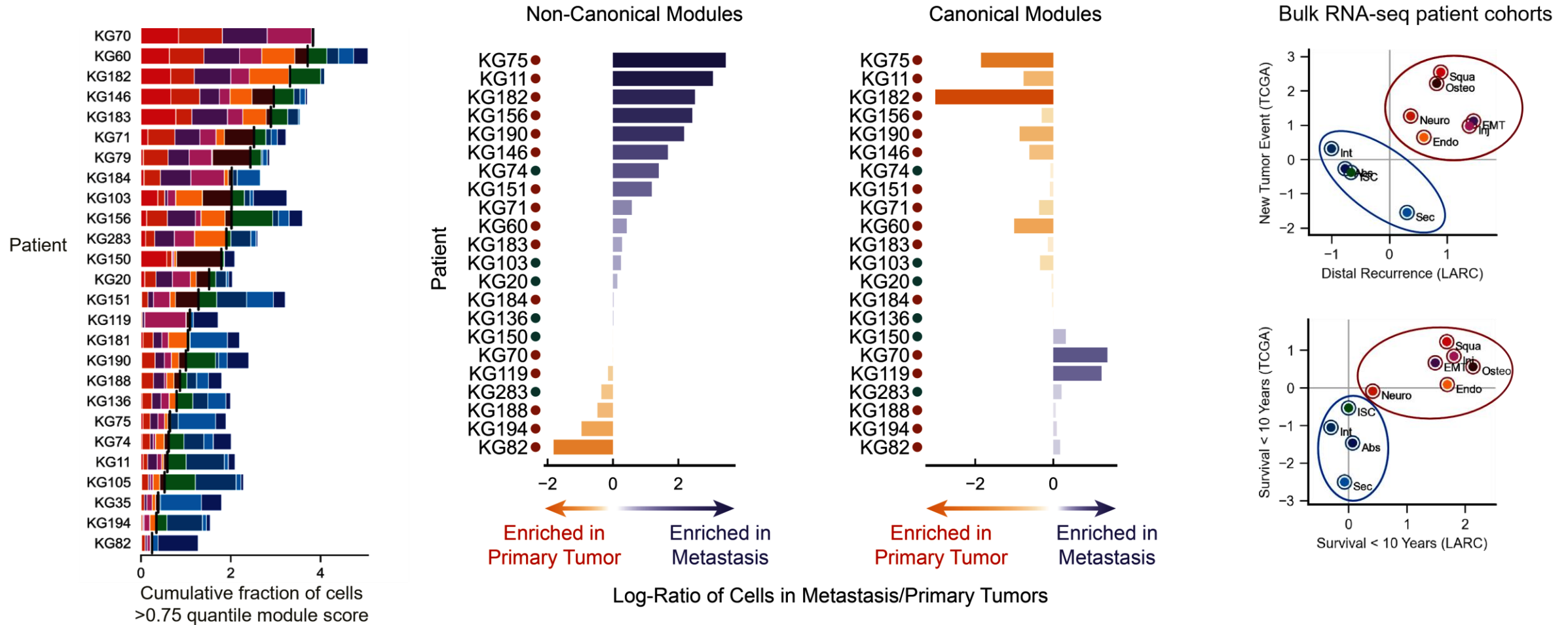
Treatable

Untreatable



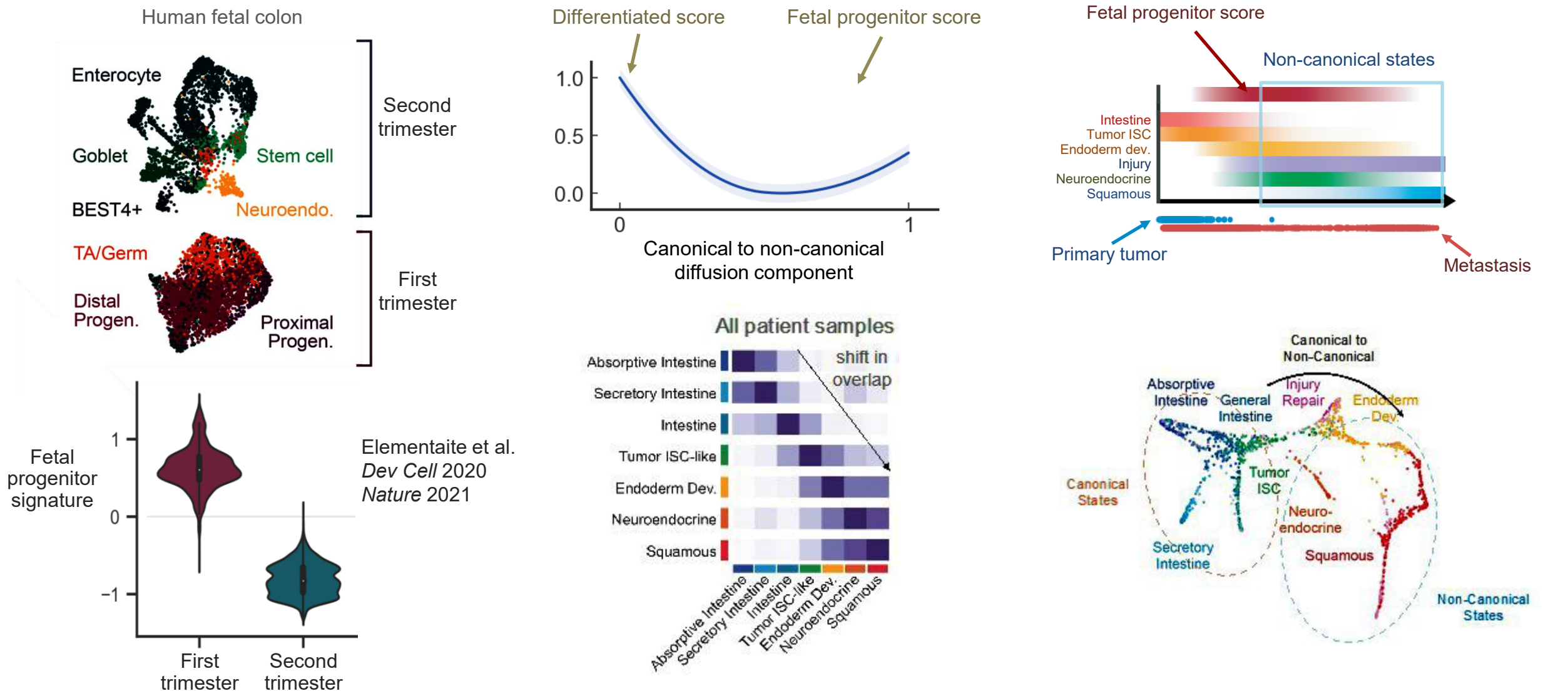
Canonical and non-canonical cell states

CRC tumors exhibit a canonical to non-canonical axis



- Matched tumors show that metastatic progression shifts cell fates to non-canonical
- Non-canonical states are pervasive across patients and correlate with worse outcomes

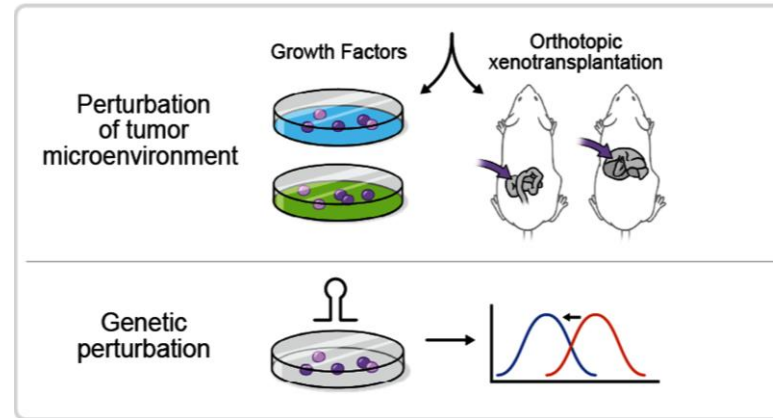
Tumors progress via a conserved fetal progenitor intermediate state



- Cancer cells display conserved, sequential cell-state transitions during progression
- Non-canonical states are pervasive across patients and correlate with worse outcomes

Is transdifferentiation due to cell autonomous or microenvironmental factors?

Organoid perturbations

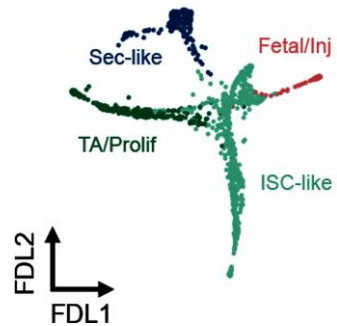


Primary and met organoids retain distinct differentiation potential *ex vivo*

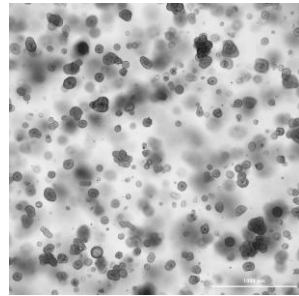
Patient KG146

Human Intestinal Stem Cell Media

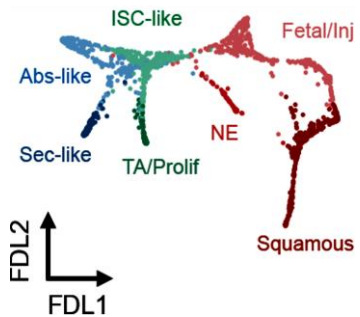
Patient Primary Tumor
scRNAseq



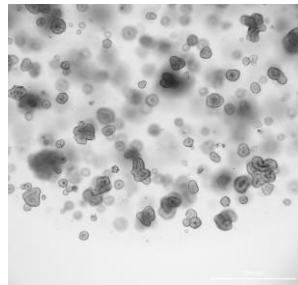
Primary Tumor Organoids



Patient Metastasis
scRNAseq

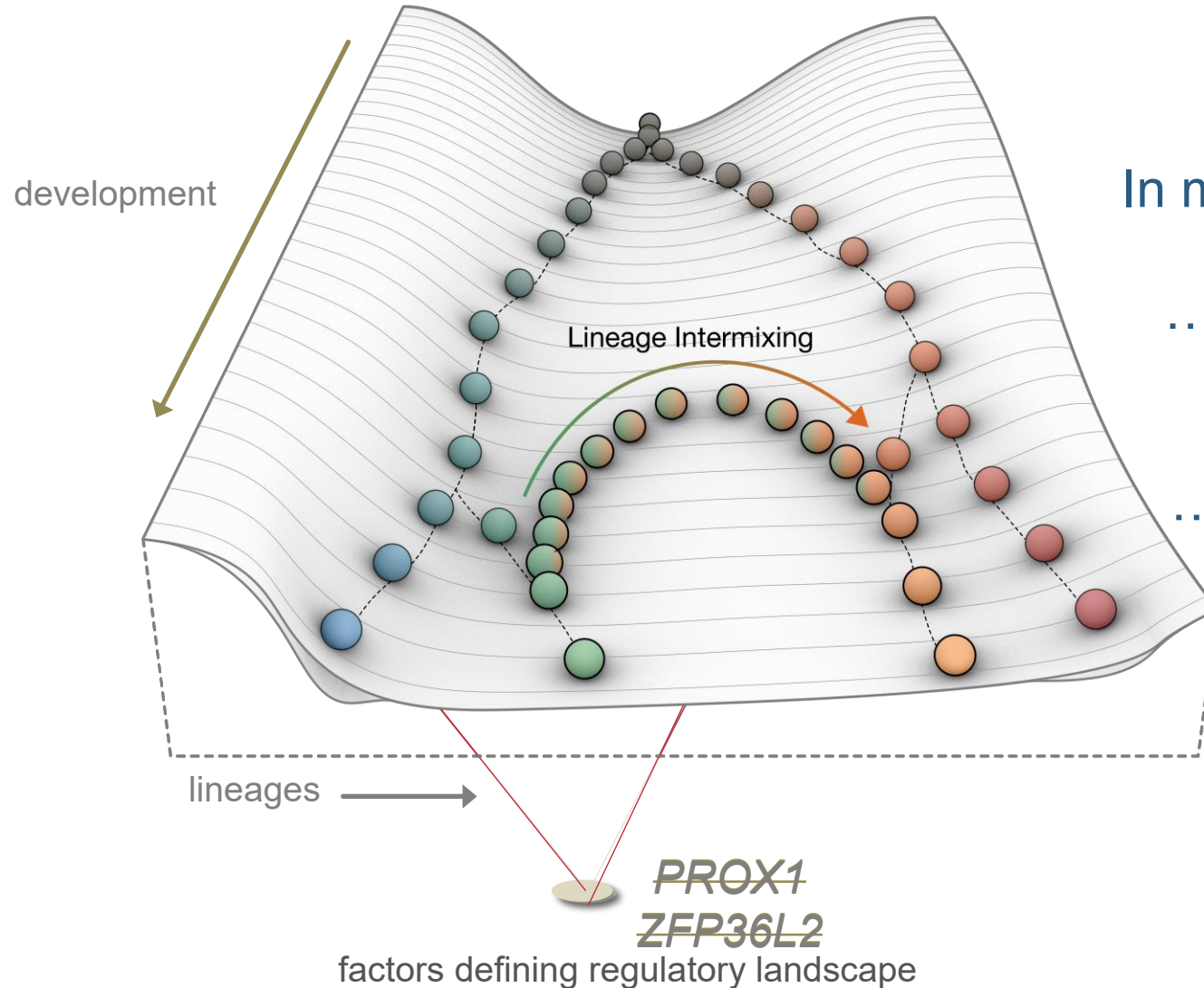


Metastasis Organoids



Metastatic cancer cells have increased cell autonomous plasticity.
Microenvironmental cues drive differentiation down distinct trajectories

Cancer cell plasticity involves specific regulators

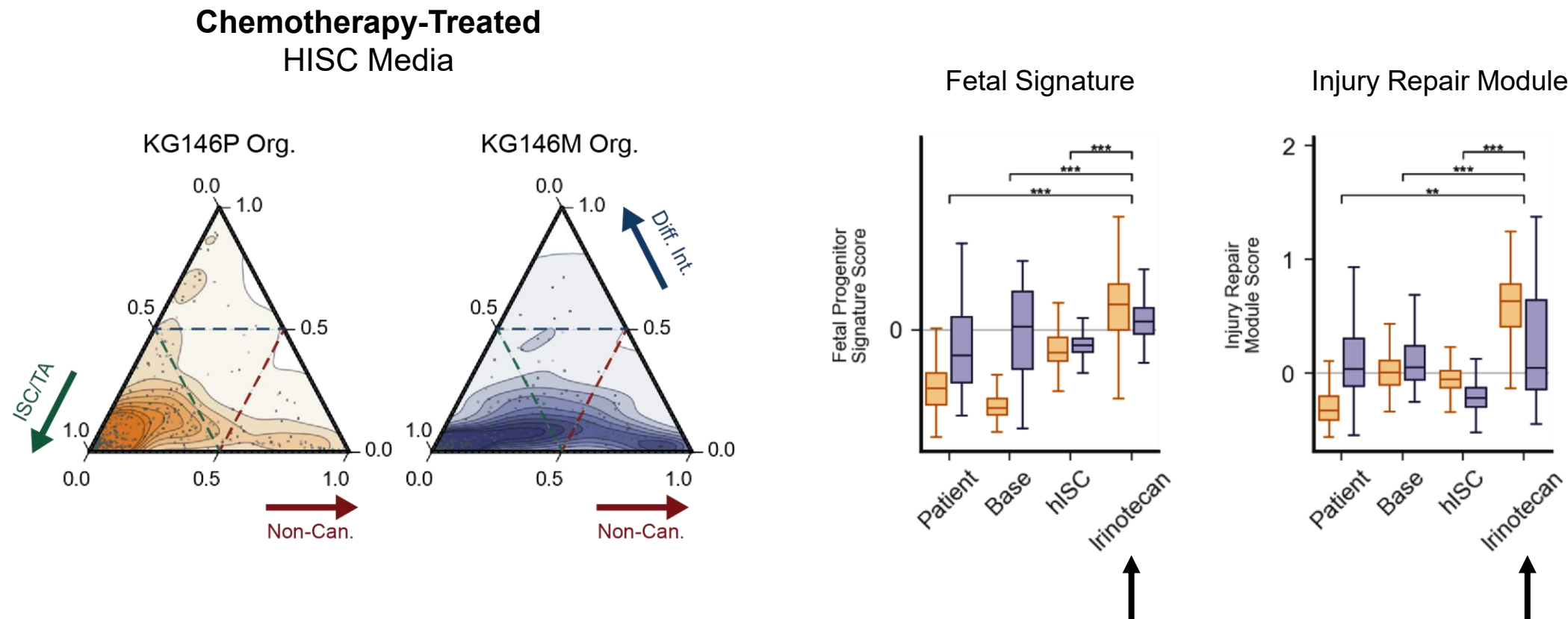


In metastasis, barriers fail

...allowing promiscuous expression
from different lineages

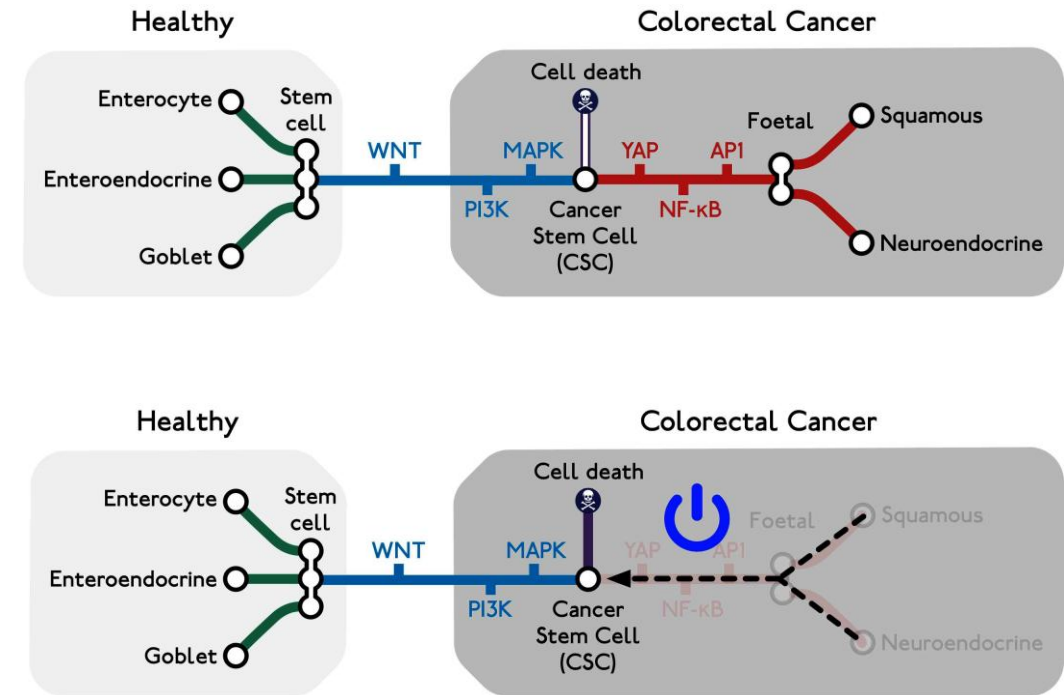
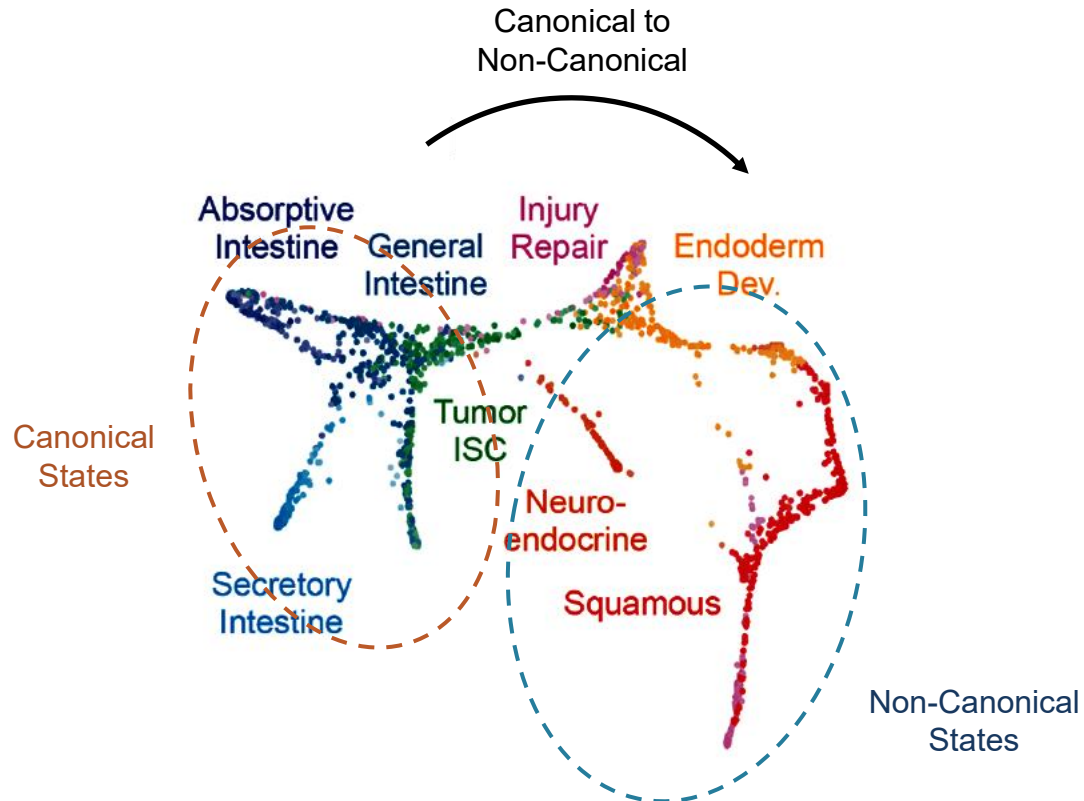
...coupling metastasis with therapy
resistance

Chemo treatment of primary and met organoids increases fetal state and injury repair signals



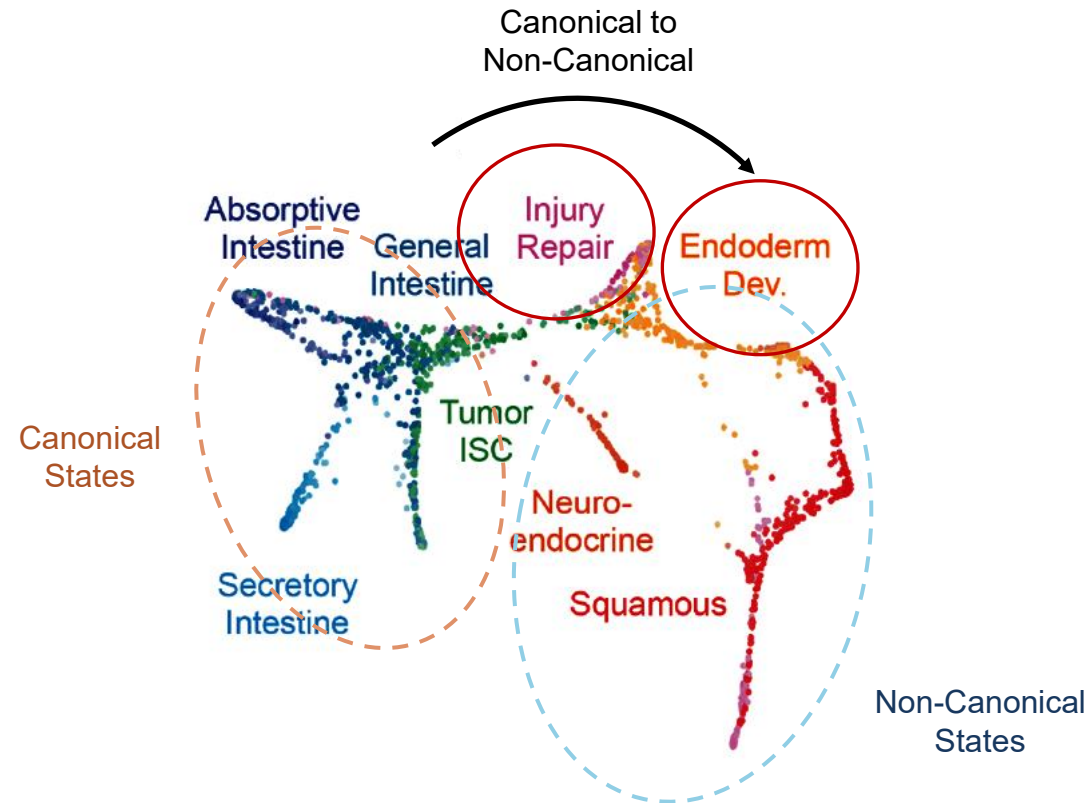
How can we therapeutically target plasticity?

Target regulators of cell state transitions?



How can we therapeutically target plasticity?

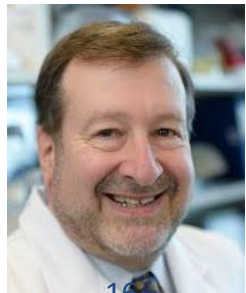
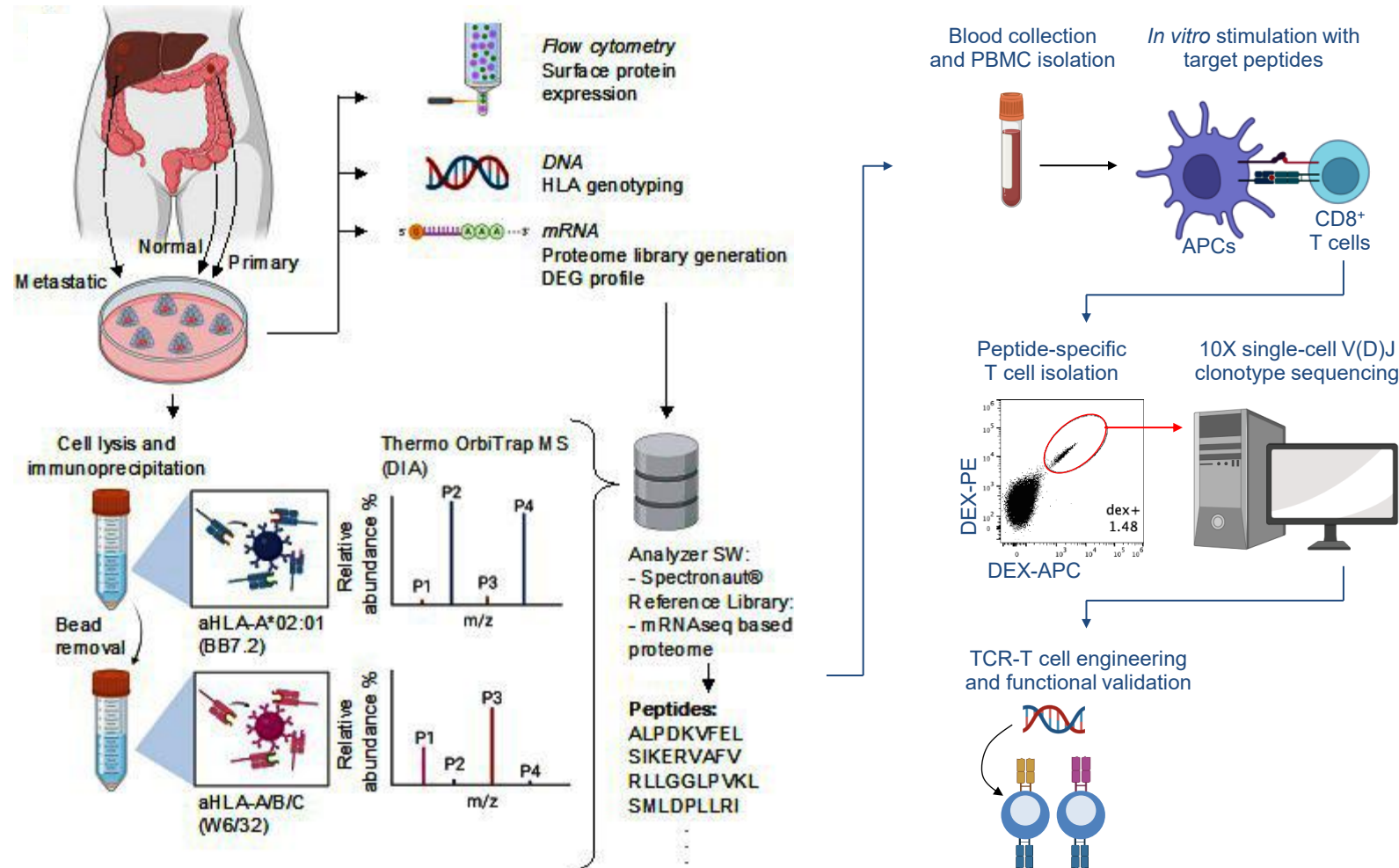
Target conserved tumor regenerative states



MSS/pMMR mCRC immunopeptidome analysis pipeline



Jaeyop "Josh" Lee,
MD, PhD



David Scheinberg, MD, PhD

NKD1-specific TCR identification and testing

Hypothesis: No thymic selection against TCRs recognizing first trimester antigens

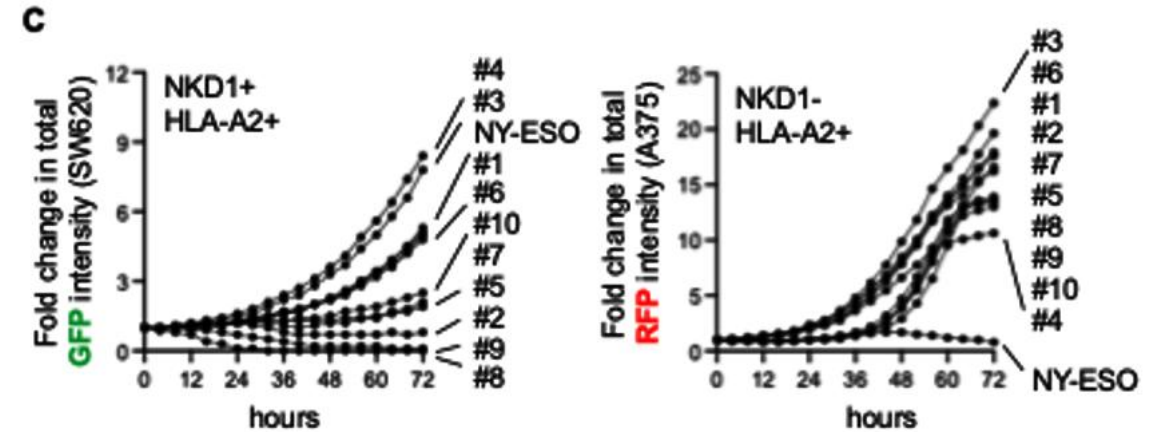
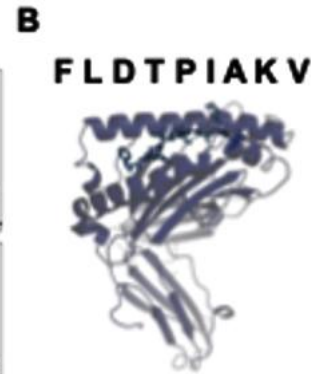
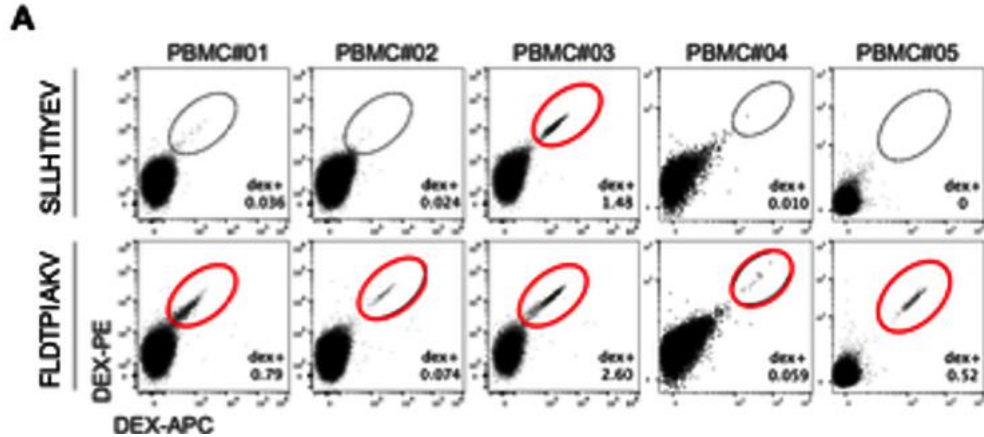
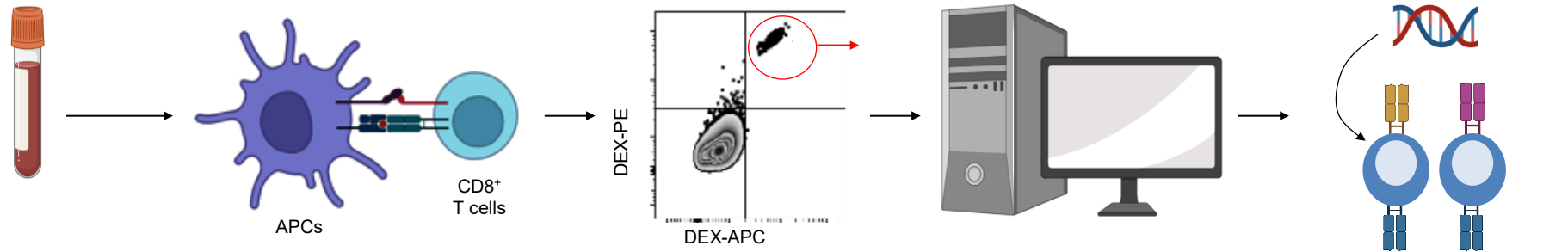
Blood collection
and PBMC isolation

In vitro stimulation with target peptides

Peptide-specific
T cell isolation

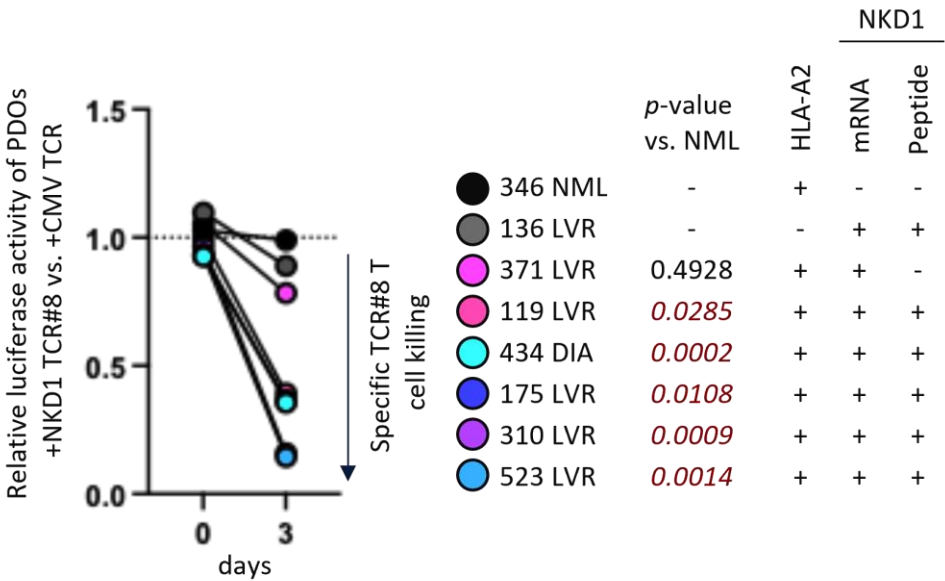
10X single-cell V(D)J
clonotype sequencing

TCR-T cell engineering
and functional validation

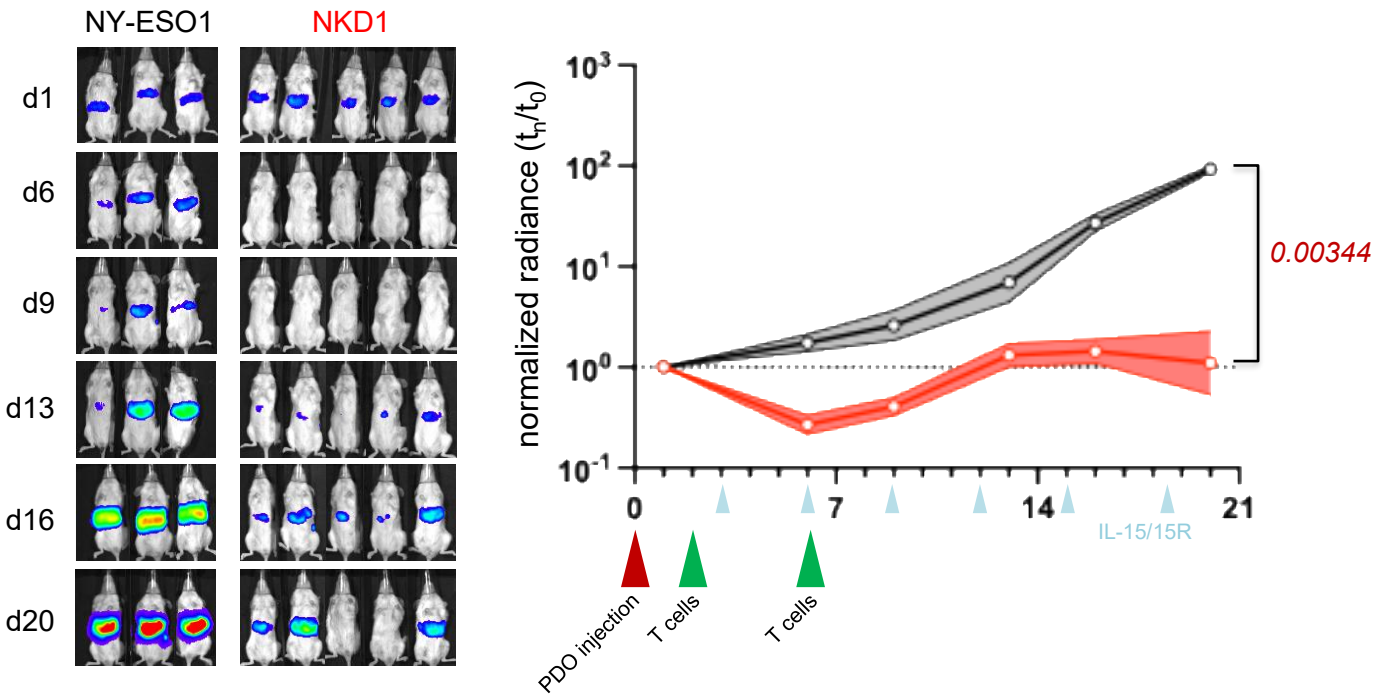


NKD1-TCR T cell therapy controls CRC liver metastasis in vivo

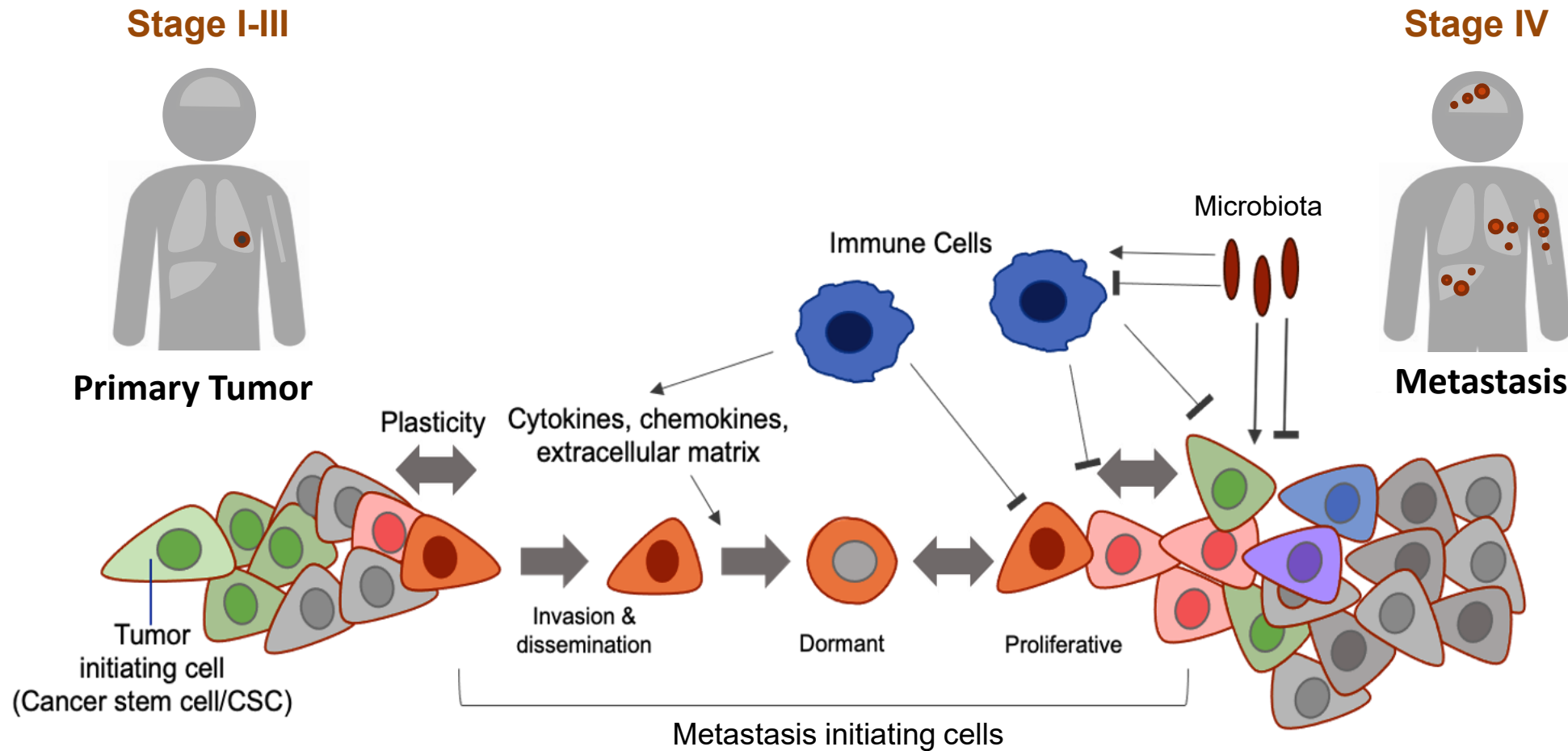
A CRC patient-derived organoids



B CRC liver metastasis

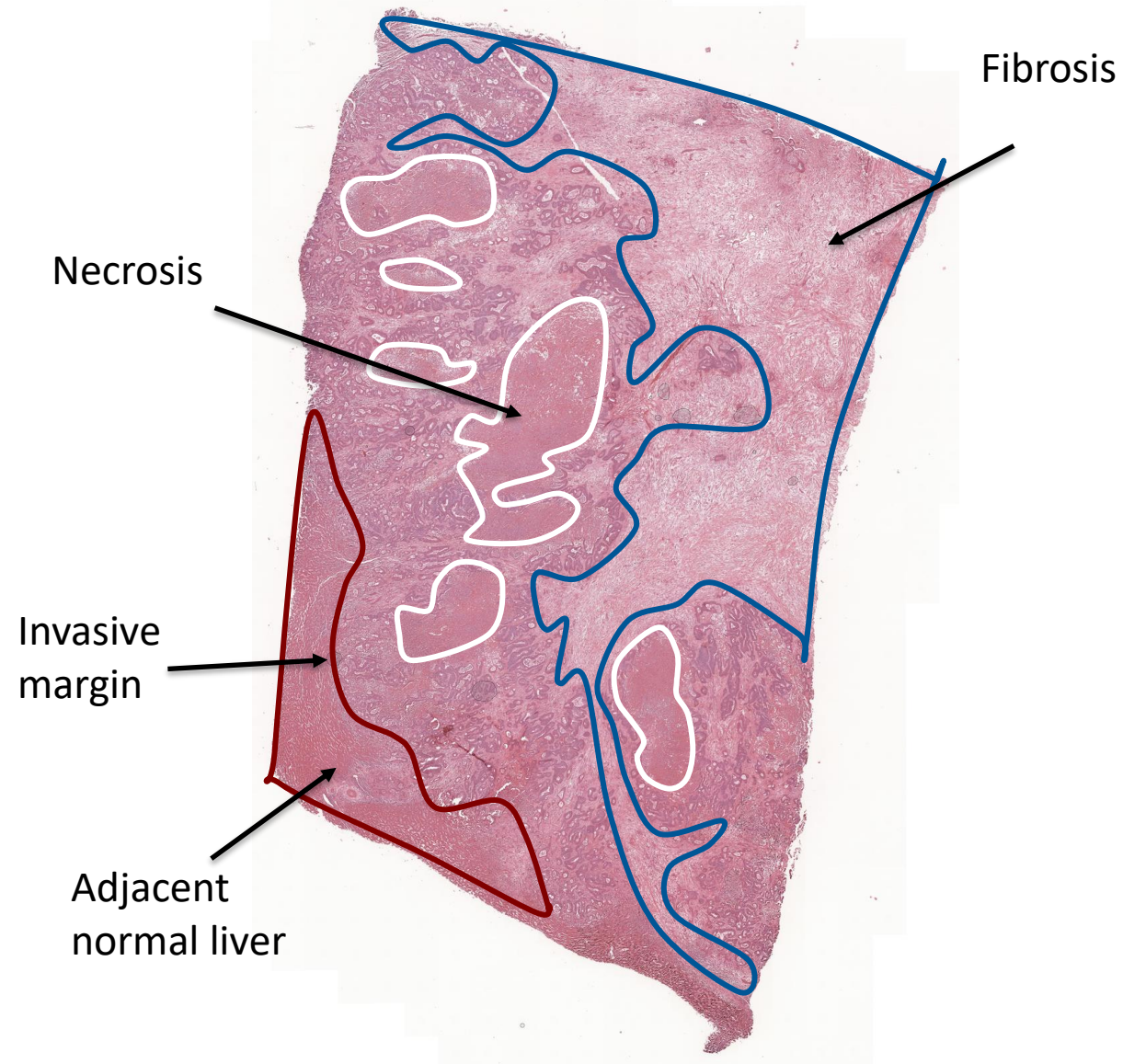


Understanding tumor: microenvironment coevolution is critical to cancer therapy



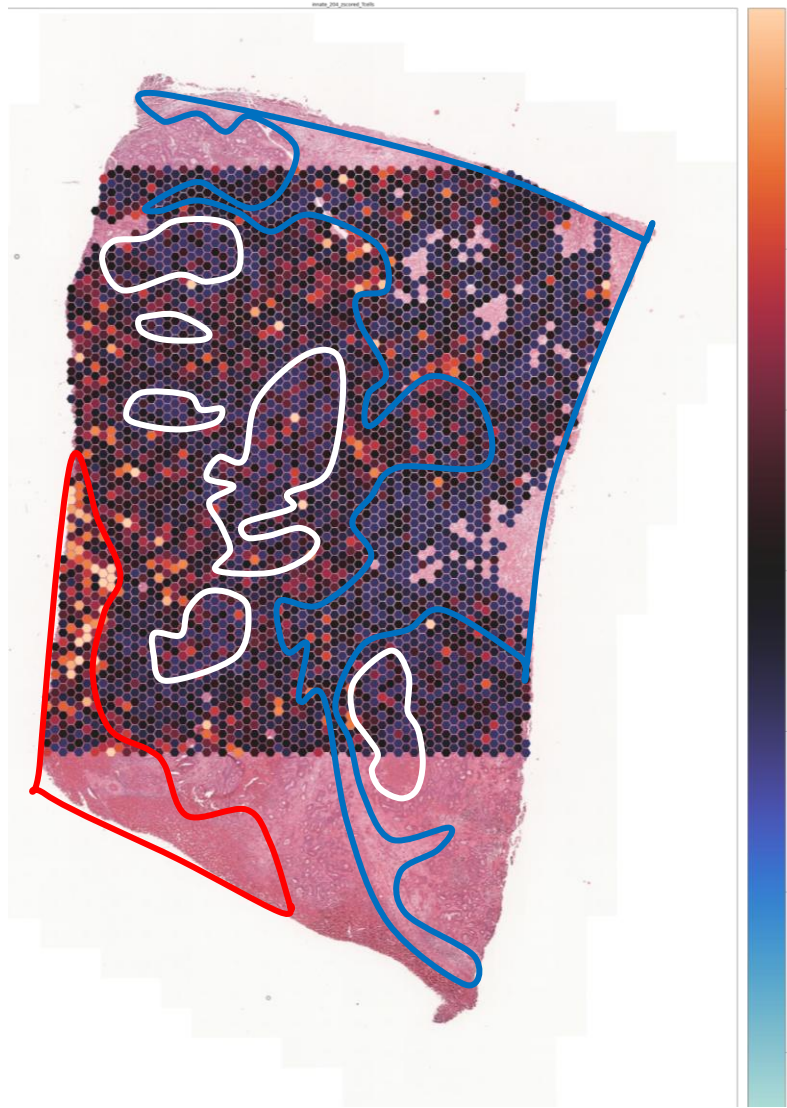
Canonical and Noncanonical cell states are spatially segregated in metastases

KG183 Liver Metastasis

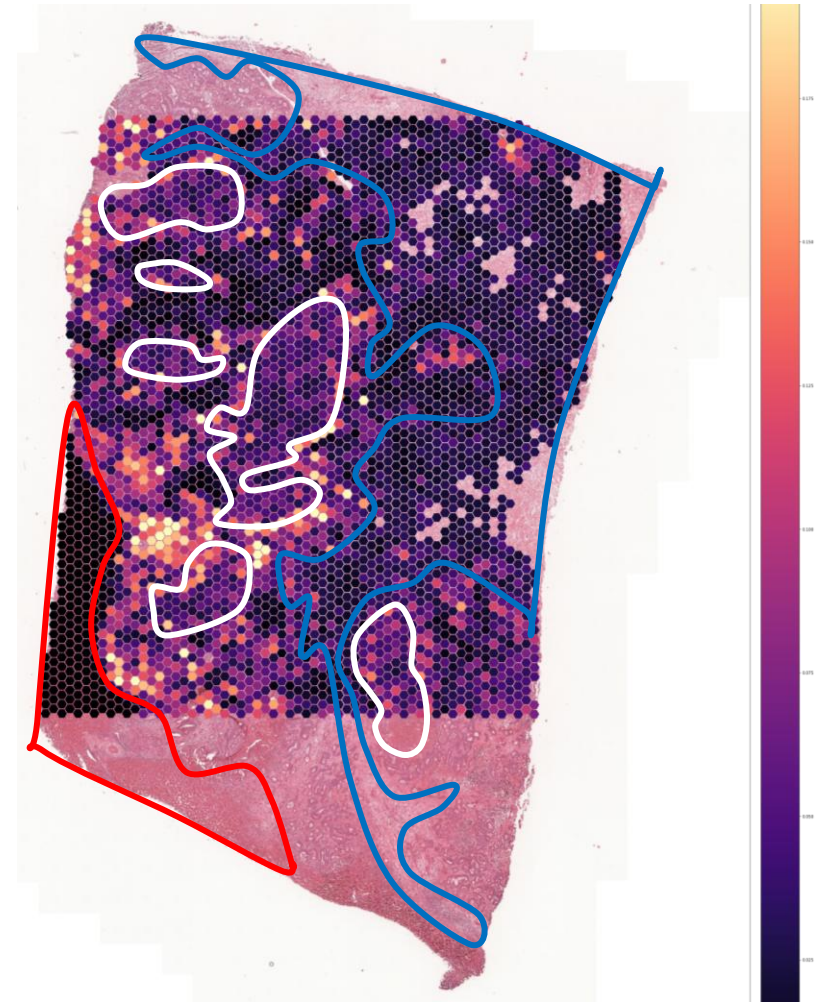


Immune crosstalk with transitional cell states at the invasive margin

Cytotoxic T cells



Injury repair



% of all cells in region

Unmet needs

- Longitudinal samples to track co-evolution of tumor, immune system and microbiome during tumor evolution in patients.
What hypotheses should we test?
- Experimentally tractable, clinically representative model systems to define contributions of individual components of TME to specific steps of tumor progression.
How can we test hypotheses?
- Dynamic biomarkers of tumor:host co-evolution in patients undergoing cancer therapy to guide plasticity-targeted therapeutics
How do we overcome plasticity?

A functional biospecimen platform to dissect metastasis

MSK IRB: #20-554 PI: Ganesh

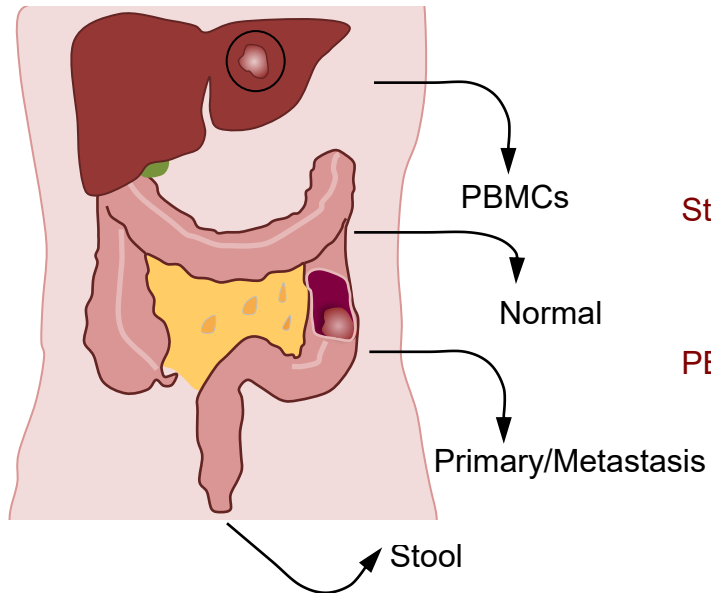
Tumor/Immune/Microbiome determinants of metastatic recurrence (Stage III)
or response to first line therapy (Stage IV)

Stage III Esophagogastric and CRC

EG – ~50% recurrence
~80% recur within 2 years
CRC – ~30% recurrence
~80% recur within 2 years

Stage IV Esophagogastric and CRC

EG: Median PFS: 6.4 months
CRC: Median PFS: 8.4 months



Tumor/Normal:

- MSK-IMPACT exome sequencing
- Organoids
- FFPE tissue
- Banked frozen tissue for future RNA/ATACseq
- Banked DNA for intratumoral microbiome sequencing
- Tumor interstitial fluid proteomics

Stool:

- Frozen in anaerobic conditions
- 16S sequencing
- Banked DNA for shotgun sequencing

PBMCs:

- Immunophenotyping
- Immune cell expansion for organoid coculture
- Blood metabolite/microbiome profiling

Longitudinal collection pre-treatment, after first cycle of chemo, after 3 months of chemo, post-progression

Spontaneous metastasis of syngeneic AKP organoid cecal allografts to liver and lung in C57/BL6 mice

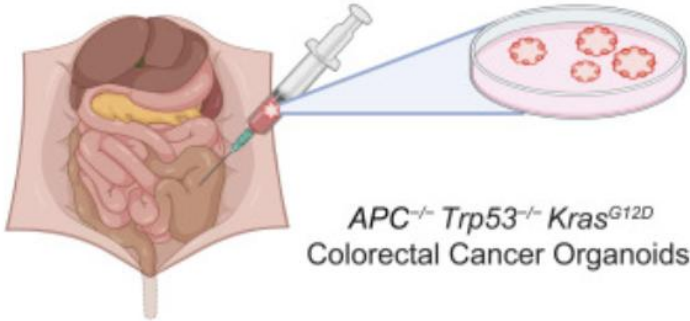
Immunity



Volume 59, Issue 1, 13 January 2026, Pages 145-160.e9

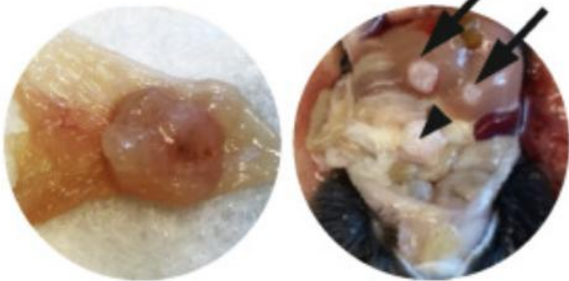
Article

Opposing functions of distinct regulatory T cell subsets in colorectal cancer



4 Weeks

10 Weeks



Huang et al, *Immunity*, 2026

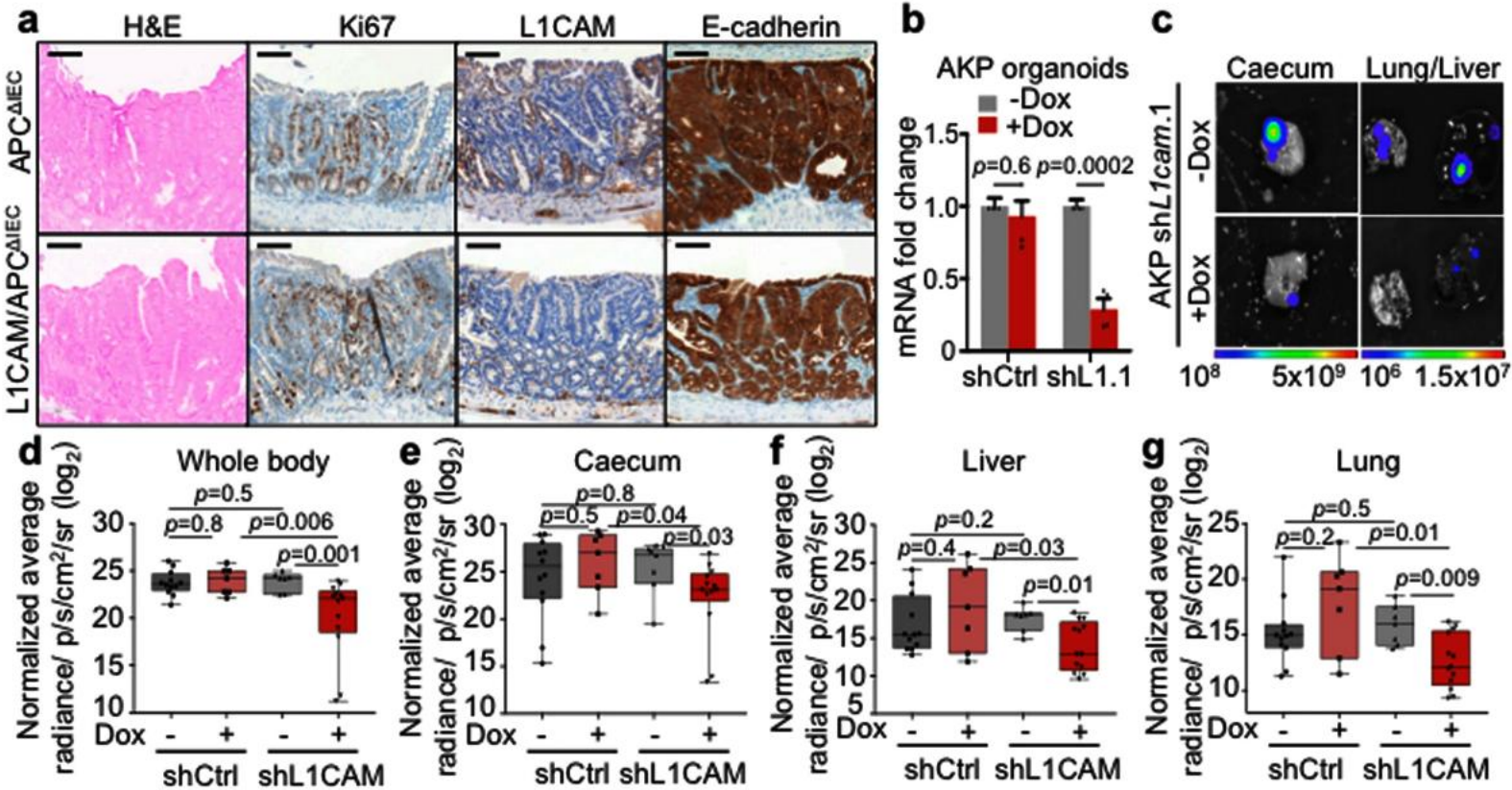
ARTICLES

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s43018-019-0006-x>

nature
cancer

There are amendments to this paper

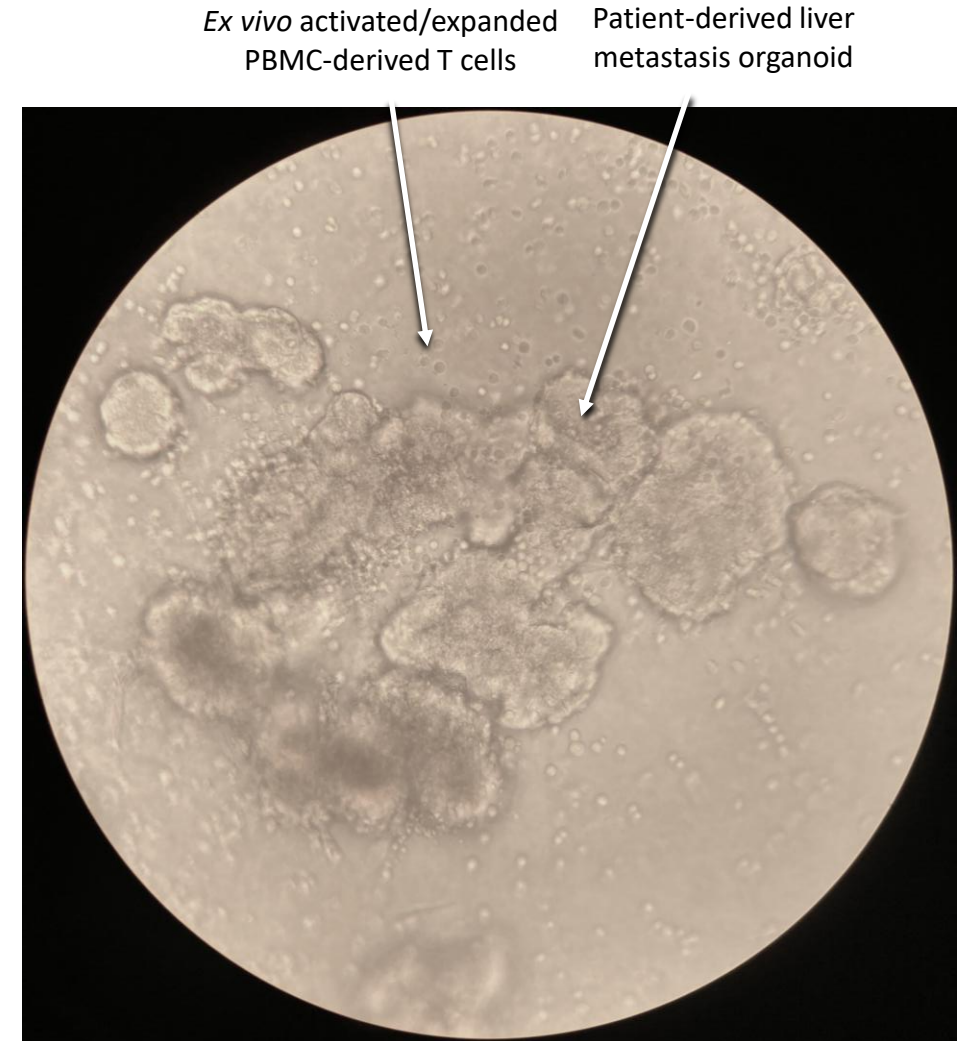
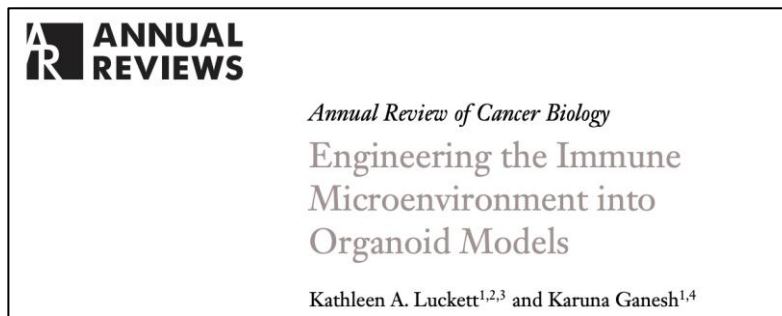
L1CAM defines the regenerative origin of metastasis-initiating cells in colorectal cancer



Ganesh et al, *Nature Cancer*, 2020

Interrogating immune and cancer cell interactions with organoid cocultures

- Living biobank of patient derived organoids and autologous PBMCs
- Visualize and characterize organoid immune crosstalk
- How do immune cells influence injury repair, fetal progenitor, and non-canonical cell states and transitions?



“Chemostatic” long-term human gut bioengineering



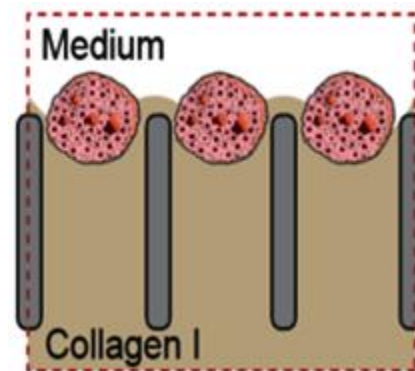
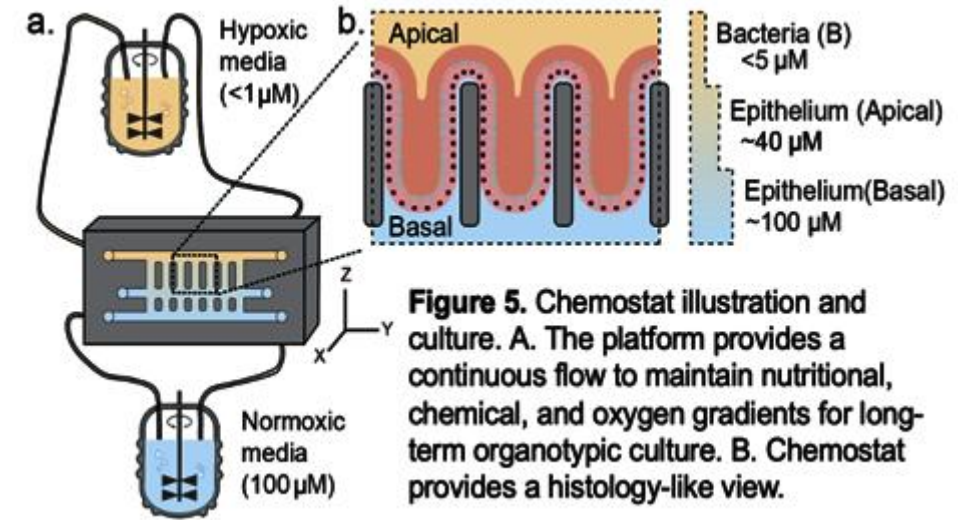
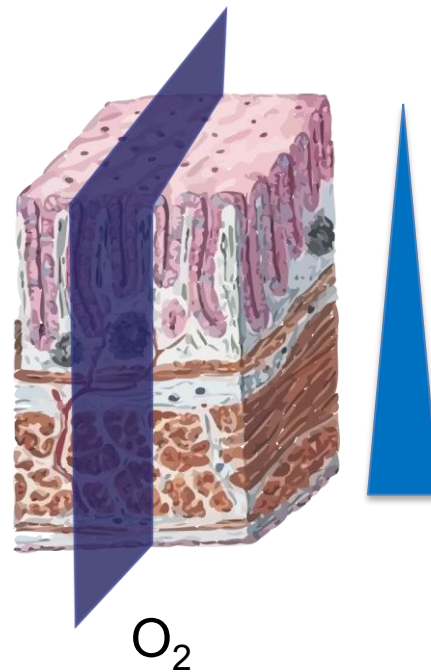
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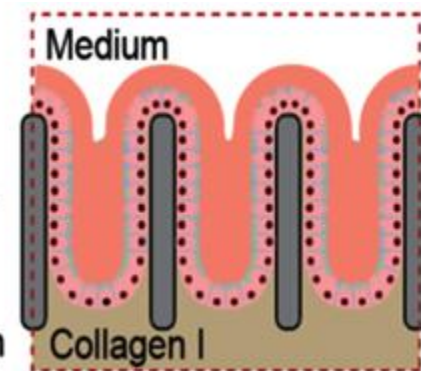


Organotypic stimuli:

- 1) Flow induced shear stress
- 2) Oxygen gradient

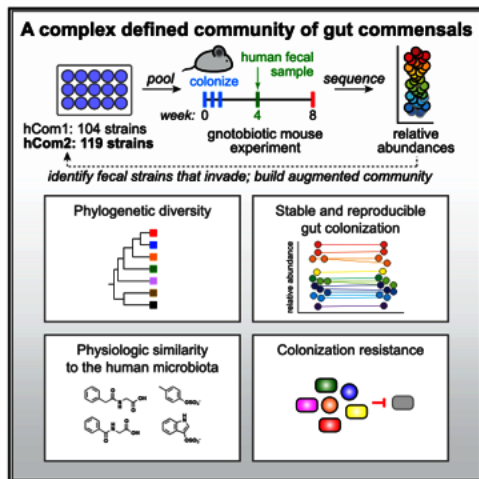
Biological response:

- 1) Tissue rearrangement
- 2) Differentiation & polarization



Design, construction, and *in vivo* augmentation of a complex gut microbiome

Graphical abstract



Authors

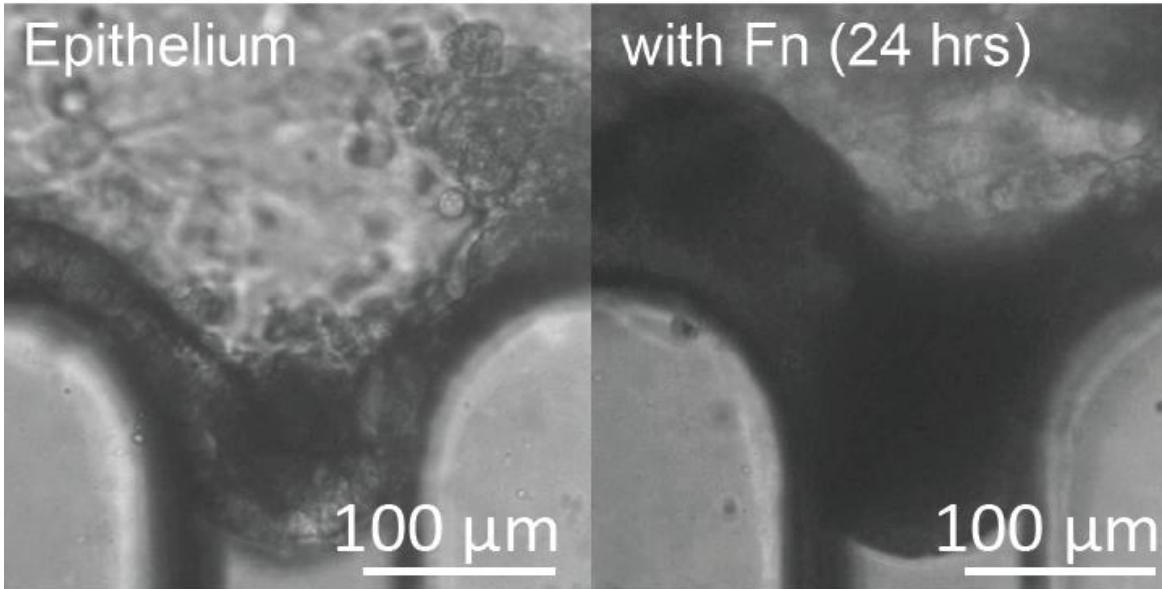
Alice G. Cheng, Po-Yi Ho,
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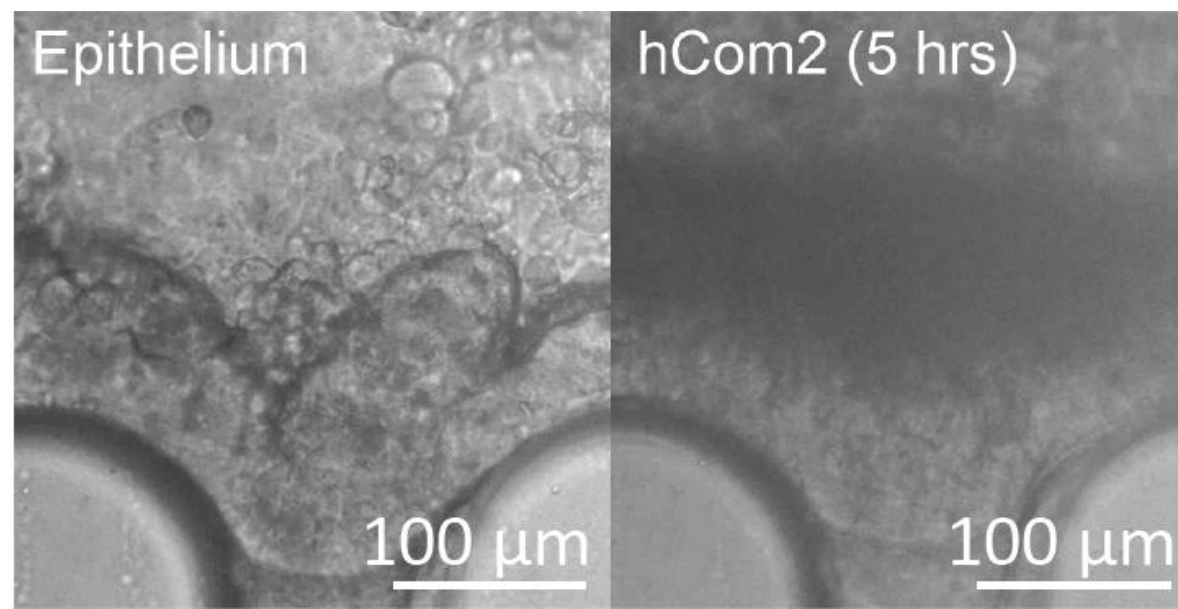
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In brief

The development of a complex community of bacteria that represents the most common taxa from the human microbiome enables further mechanistic study of genes, pathways, and species that influence host physiology and health.



Bacteria co-culture in chemostat



Dissecting and targeting cancer plasticity: implications for science and translation

- Plasticity is a pervasive hallmark of advanced cancer
- Understanding plasticity requires clinical datasets of advanced metastatic cancer and clinically representative models
- Cancer plasticity involves highly conserved cell state transitions that can be mechanistically defined and intercepted using rational drug design
- Models and drug development must take both cancer genomics and cell state into account
- Need to go beyond static baseline and genomic biomarkers in clinical trial development:
e.g. cfDNA ChIPseq, radiotheranostics
- Targeting micrometastatic disease as an emerging clinical priority opportunity

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Ganesh Lab

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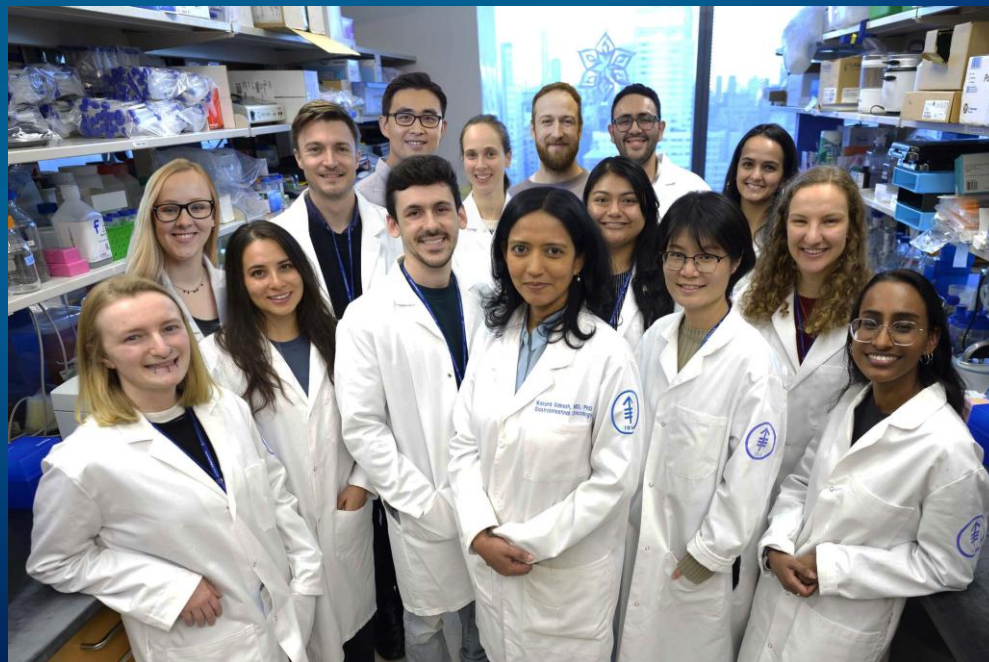
Scott Manalis Lab

Jason Yu
Scott Manalis

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Julio Garcia-Aguilar
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Martin Weiser
Garrett Nash
Emmanuel Pappou
Rona Yaeger

Our patients and their families



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F30CA288018 (Luckett); F30CA298663 (Benitez)
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