

Mechanisms and consequences of pancreatic cancer stromal evolution

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Pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma (PDAC) features *causally linked* KRAS activation and a prominent desmoplastic stroma

Mutated in 90-99% PDAC



Sherman & Beatty, Annu Rev Pathol, 2023

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CAFs are heterogeneous, including distinct pro- and antitumorigenic subsets which act via immune modulation



KRAS-transformed pancreatic epithelium drives immune suppression via multiple mechanisms



Abrego, Sanford-Crane et al., *Cancer Discovery*, 2022

Genetic inhibition of the GOT2-PPAR δ axis: *Increased DC, T cell infiltration; antitumor T cell fxn *Induction of PD-L1 throughout the TME



Adapted from Halbrook, Lyssiotis, Pasca di Magliano, & Maitra, Cell, 2023

Key question and future directions

- What are the cellular hierarchies driving immune suppression in pancreatic cancer?
- What are the *targetable* cues, if any, that promote spatial restriction of T cells from the PDAC core?
- KRAS inhibitors are here. How will these inhibitors change the abundance and spatial distribution of immune cells in human PDAC, as well as their phenotypes? Combination therapies??
- To what extent are the spatial and cellular hallmarks of immune suppression reflected across anatomic sites in the setting of metastatic disease? Are there conserved mechanisms that may unleash antitumor immunity against both primary tumors and distant metastases upon inhibition/perturbation?