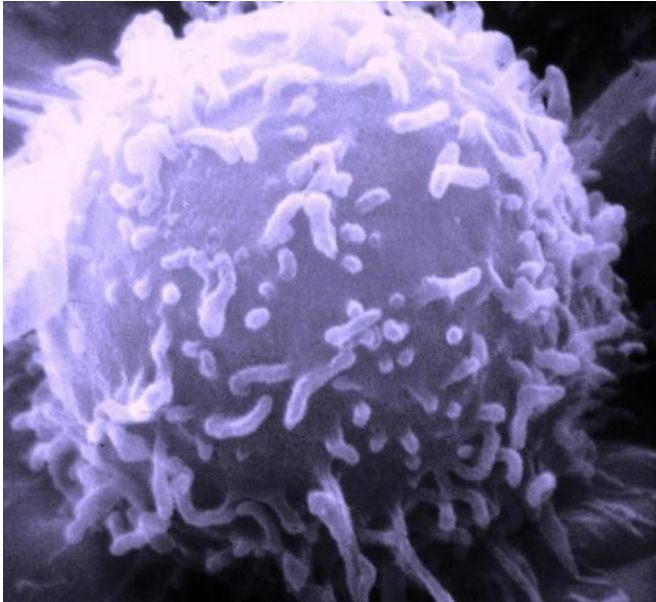


# How targeting metabolism can defeat cancer stem cells

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Electron microscopic image of a single human lymphocyte. Credit: Dr. Triche National Cancer Institute

Researchers at the University of Michigan Rogel Cancer Center are unraveling a crucial thread that explains why cancer so often becomes resistant to treatment.

In a breakthrough finding in 2003, Max S. Wicha, M.D., and colleagues discovered that a small number of [cells](#) within a tumor—the cancer [stem cells](#)—were responsible for fueling the growth and spread of cancer. Kill the stem cells, and you could master the cancer.

But cancer is like a game of whack-a-mole. Strike it down in one place and it pops back up in another.

Now, researchers have found that cancer stem cells exist in more than one state and are very plastic, meaning they can change form, sliding back and forth between a dormant state and a

rapidly growing state. This plasticity is responsible for cancer's two key characteristics: multiplying and spreading.

"When we use targeted therapies, they often only work for a certain period of time, and then the cancer becomes resistant. A lot of that resistance is from the [cancer stem cells](#). They change form to evade the targeted therapy," says Wicha, Madeline and Sidney Forbes Professor of Oncology and director of the Forbes Institute for Cancer Discovery at the Rogel Cancer Center.

"This tells us we're going to need multiple stem cell therapies to attack multiple forms of stem cells," he says.

It turns out the cell [metabolism](#) controls this change, suggesting a possible way in to attack the stem cells.

Cells get energy through mitochondria, which depends on oxygen, and through sugar, or glucose. Cancer stem cells pull energy both ways. In the dormant state, it uses glucose; in the proliferative state it depends on oxygen.

So researchers attacked the metabolism in both ways. They used a drug currently used to treat arthritis that's known to block mitochondria, and they manipulated glucose to block that path. They tested this in mice with breast cancer and found they were able to knock out the stem cells. Results are published in *Cell Metabolism*.

"Rather than just try to use toxic chemicals to kill a cell, we use the metabolism of the cell itself to kill the [cancer](#)," Wicha says.

Researchers are also understanding that the immune system is regulated by metabolism, suggesting the possibility of combining anti-[stem cell therapies](#) with immunotherapies.

Researchers hope to bring this concept to the clinic in the next few years.

**More information:** *Cell Metabolism*, [DOI: 10.1016/j.cmet.2018.06.006](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cmet.2018.06.006)

Provided by University of Michigan

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