

EG-VEGF Receptor, the PROKR2, is a target for the treatment of gestational choriocarcinoma: in vitro and in vivo studies

Traboulsi.W, Brouillet. S, Slim. R, Aboussaouira.T, Feige.JJ, Benharouga.M, [Alfaidy.N](#)

INSERM U1036, CEA Grenoble, Université Grenoble Alpes

Paper recently published in
Clin Cancer Res. 2017

Gestational trophoblastic diseases

Partial Hydatidiform Moles (PHM)



0,5-1%

(Noal et al. 2010).

Benign forms

Complete Hydatidiform Moles (CHM)

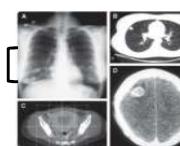
2-6%

(Noal et al. 2010).

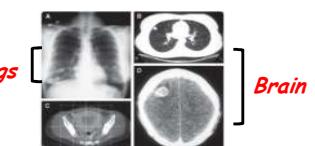
Choriocarcinoma

(Ozalp & Oge, 2013)

Lungs



Brain



Neither the mechanism of Choriocarcinoma development, nor the factors that contribute to its rapid progression are known ?

EG-VEGF:
Endocrine Gland -derived Vascular
Endothelial Growth Factor

Expressed in endocrine glands (ovaries,

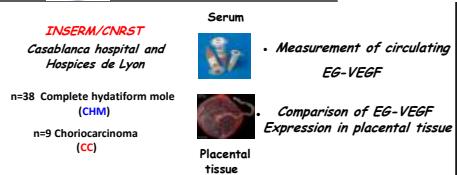
testis, adrenals & placenta)

Associated to multiple reproductive cancers



EG-VEGF acts via
two GPCR
receptors:
PROKR1 et
PROKR2

Clinical Study



In vitro Study

Characterization of the role of EG-VEGF in choriocarcinoma cell line, JEG3



Using 2D and 3D culture systems

- EG-VEGF effect On JEG3:**
- proliferation,
 - migration
 - invasion
 - spreading

In vivo study

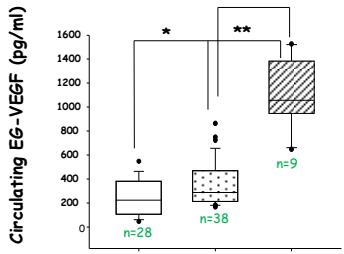
Development of a new animal model of choriocarcinoma

CHO-SCID Mice

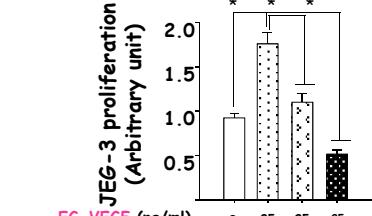
Test of the therapeutic potential of PROKR1 and PROKR2 antagonists



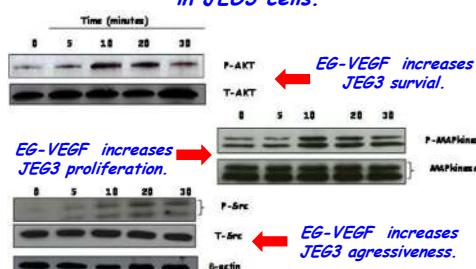
EG-VEGF levels in CHM and CC



EG-VEGF effect on the proliferation of JEG3 cells.



EG-VEGF effect on tumor signaling pathways in JEG3 cells.



Spreading ratio (Arbitrary unit)

EG-VEGF

CTL R1-Atg R2-Atg

EG-VEGF R1-Atg R2-Atg