

Bioluminescent pancreatic cancer mouse models from genetically characterized primary cells: a platform for drug discovery and toward personalized treatment in pancreatic cancer



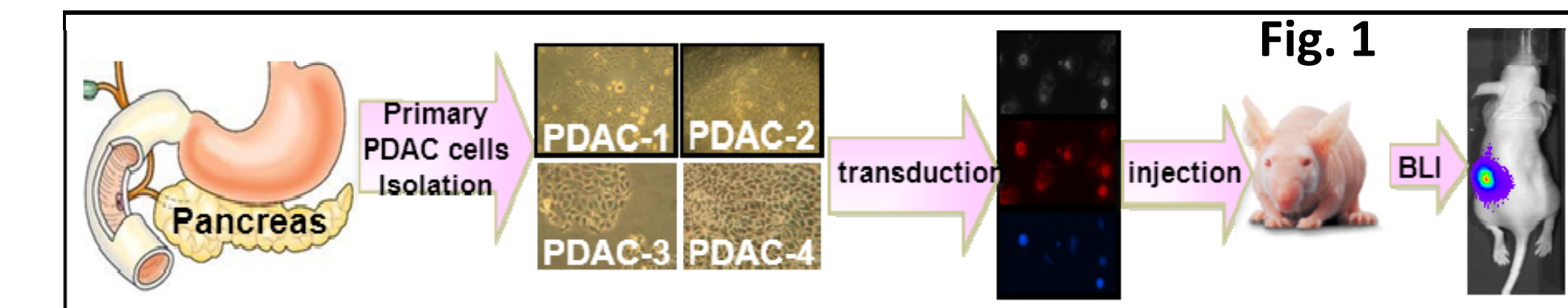
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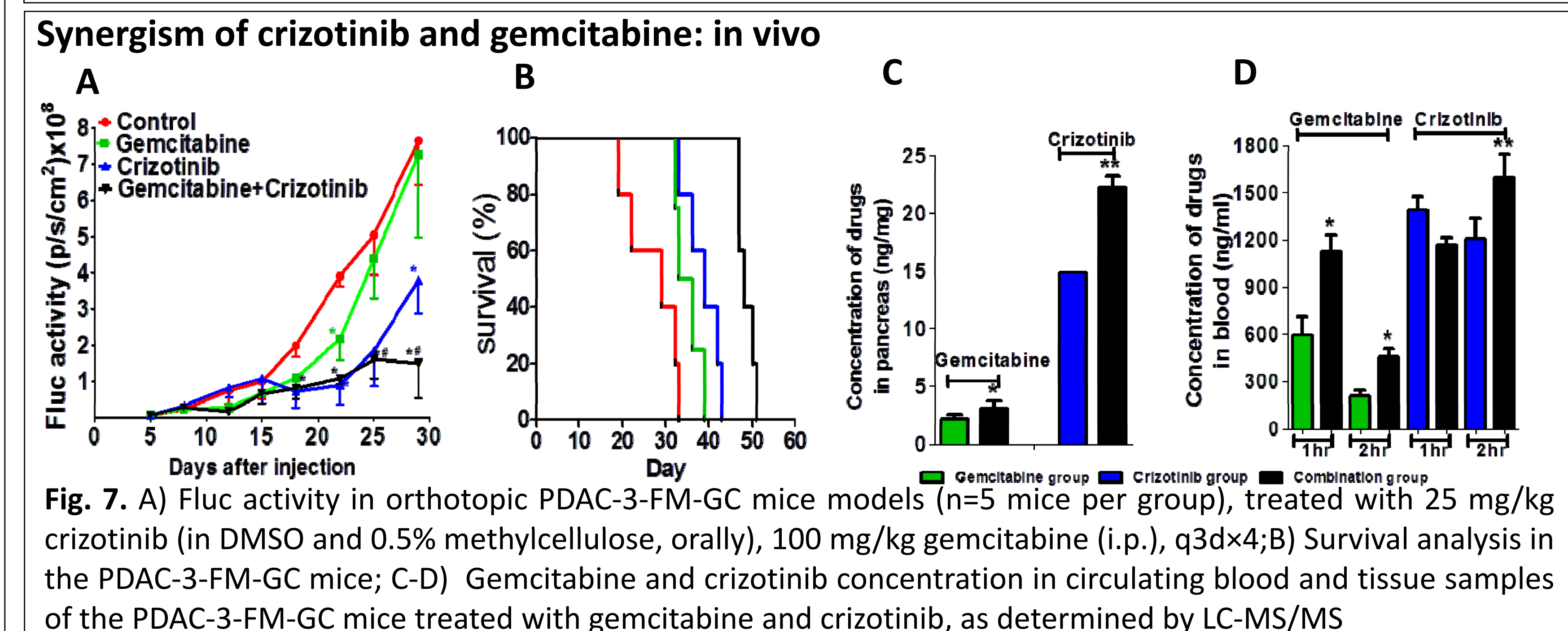
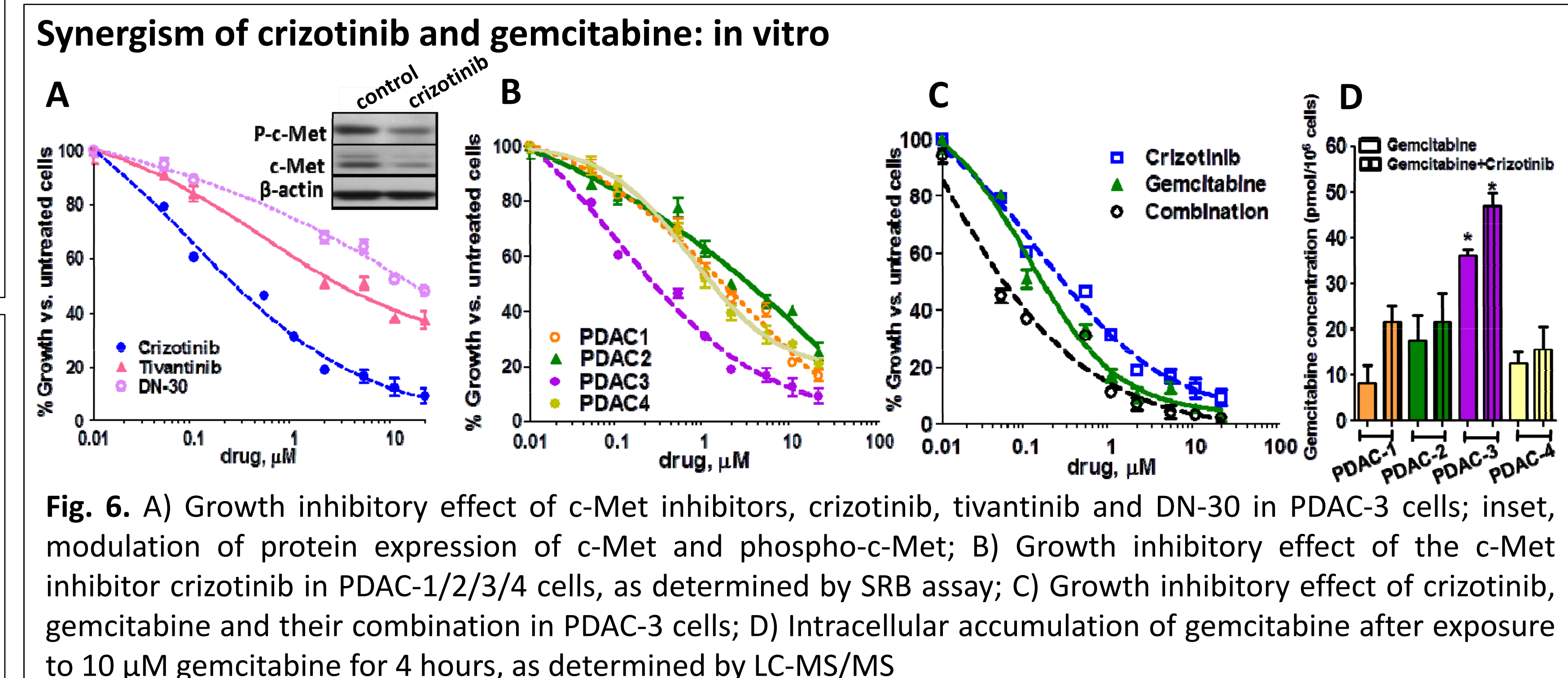
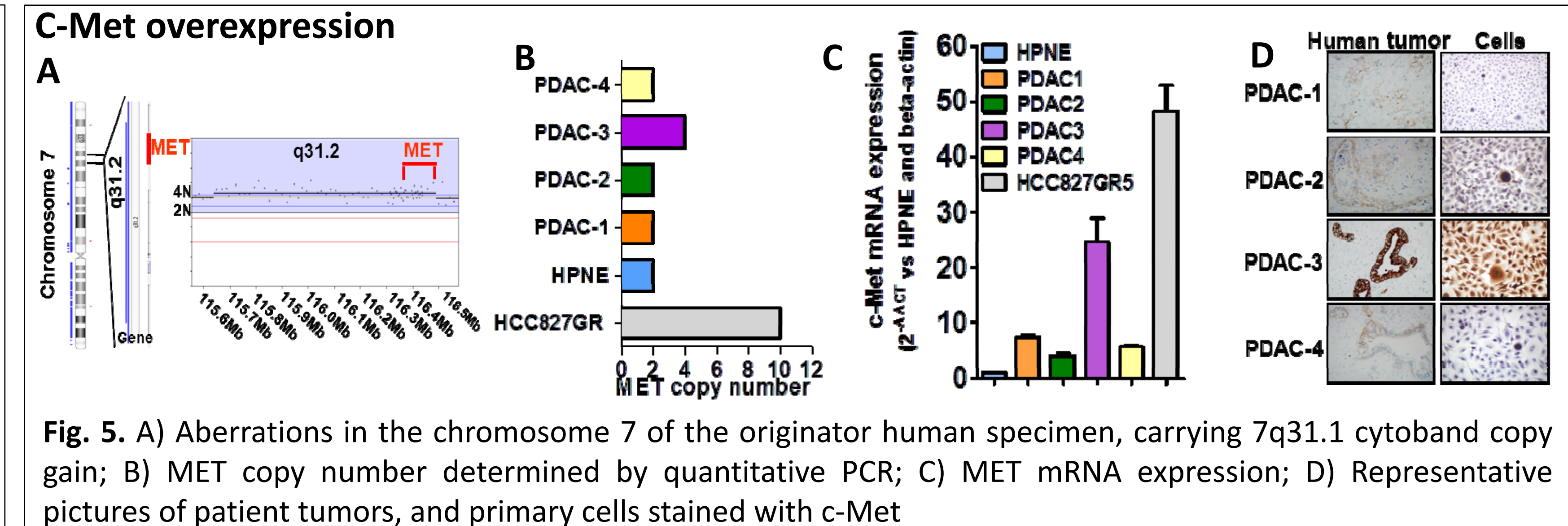
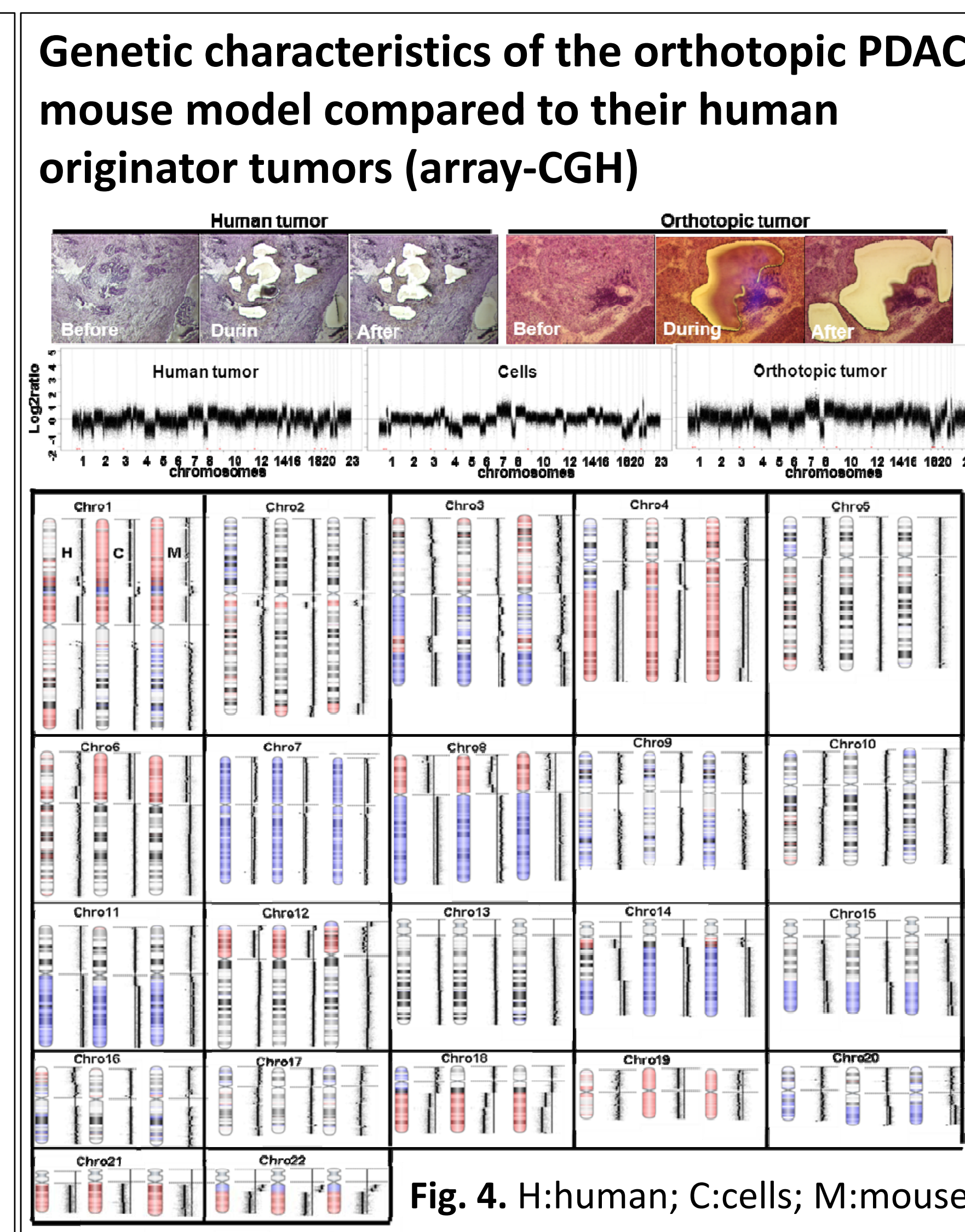
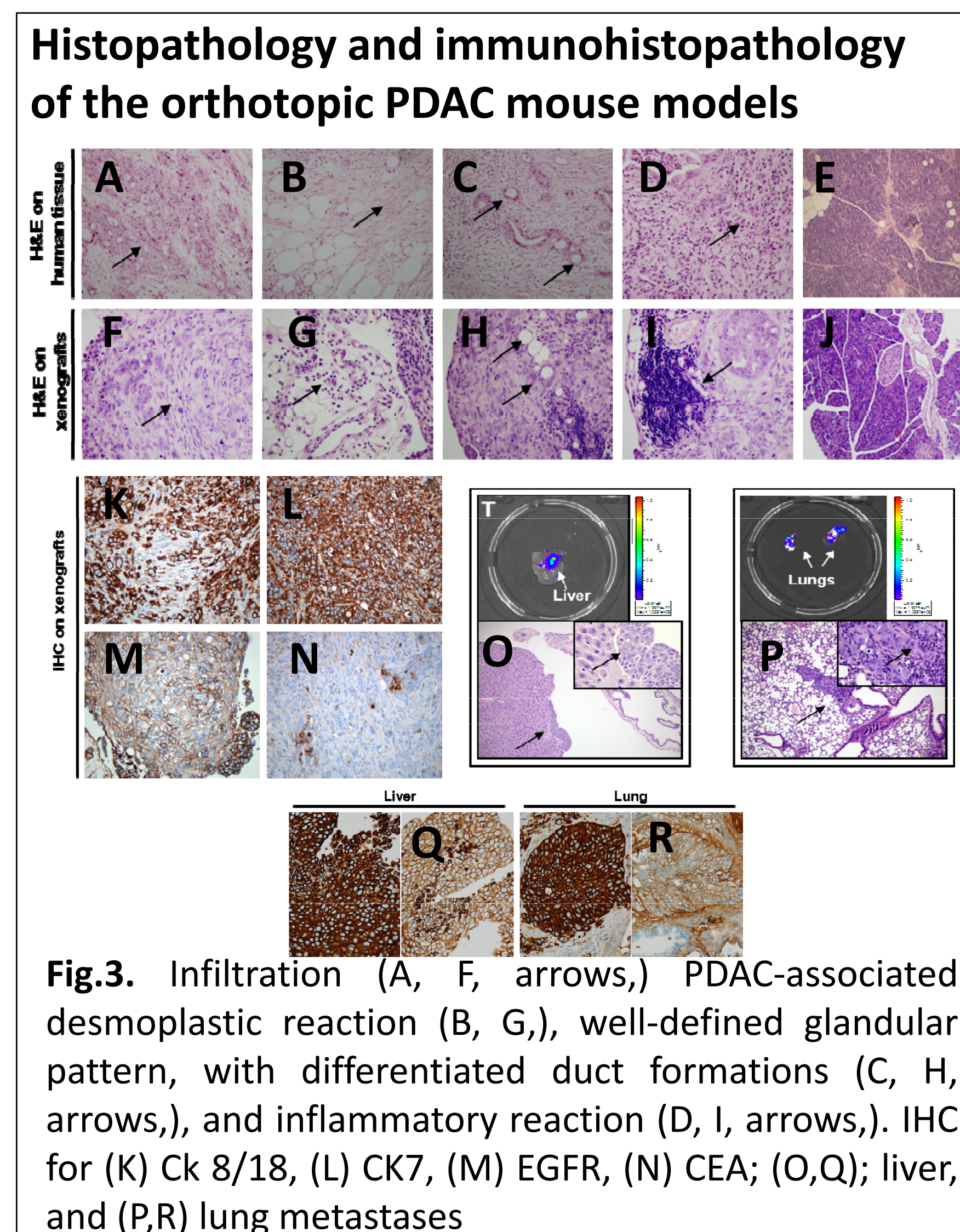
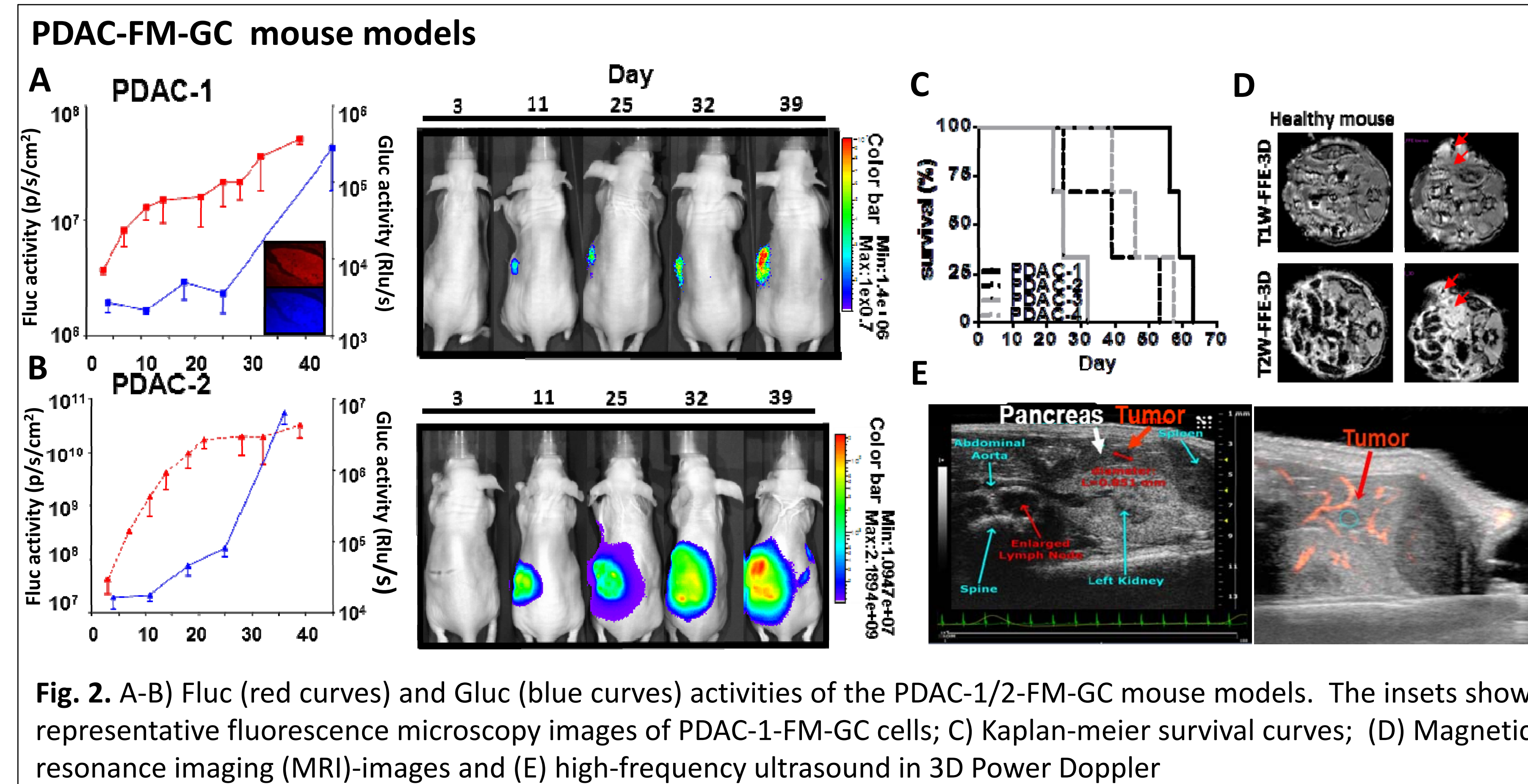
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- To develop orthotopic mouse models (Fig.1) from primary pancreatic tumor cells and optimize bioluminescent imaging
- To test new targeted drugs in vitro and in vivo



PRELIMINARY RESULTS



CONCLUSIONS & FUTURE STUDIES

- Our orthotopic PDAC imaging models showed genetic, histopathological and metastatic features similar to their originator tumors
- One of our models identified c-Met as a potential therapeutic target

- Crizotinib and gemcitabine were synergistic in vitro and in vivo
- Crizotinib increased blood, tumor cell and tissue concentrations of gemcitabine
- These models provide a platform to test the efficacy of targeted innovative anticancer drugs