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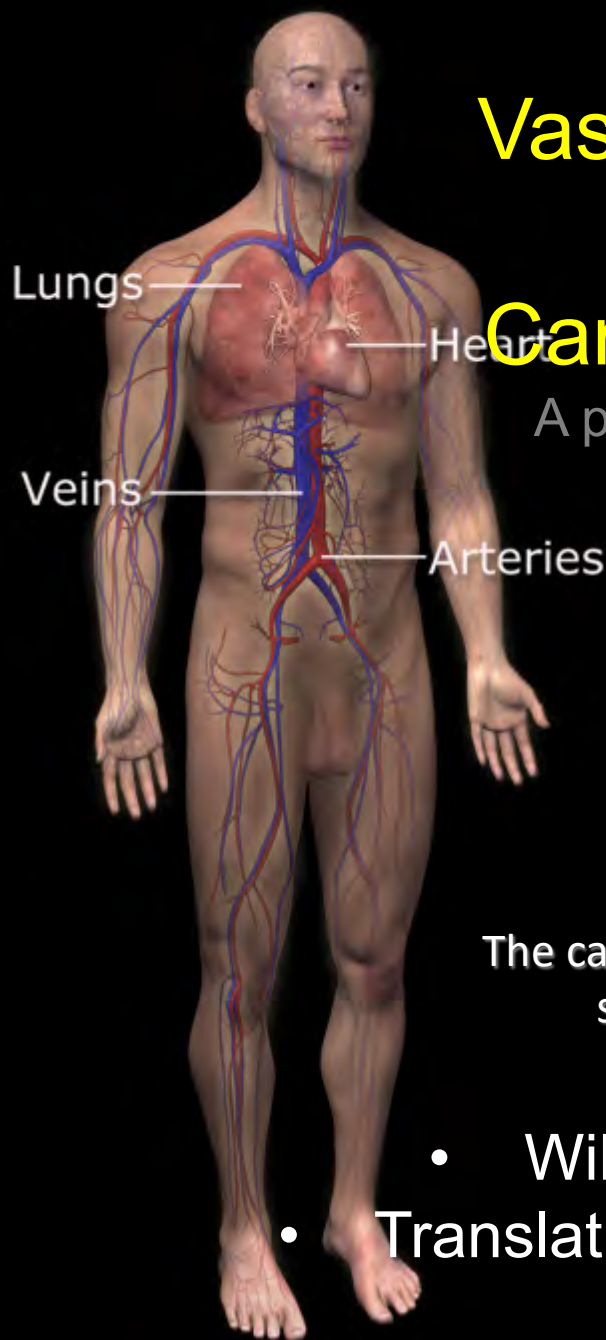


Thank You!

1983-1989
1986-1990
1988-1991
1988-1991
1988-1994
1990-1997
1990-1996
1990-1995
1991-1996
1992-1994
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1994-1999
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1996-2002

Vascular Growth Factors in Cancer and Cardiovascular Diseases

A personal translational perspective

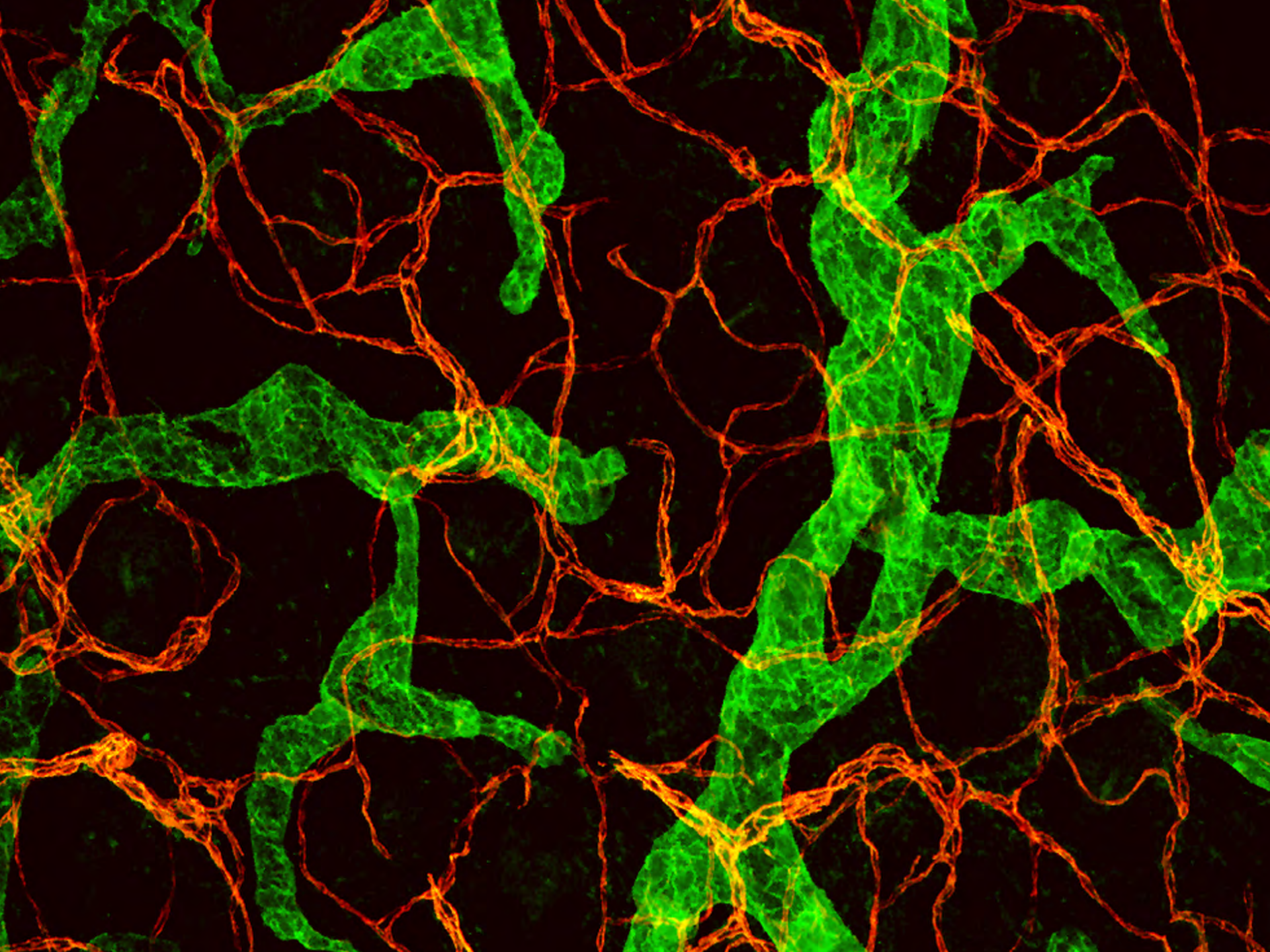


The cardiovascular system

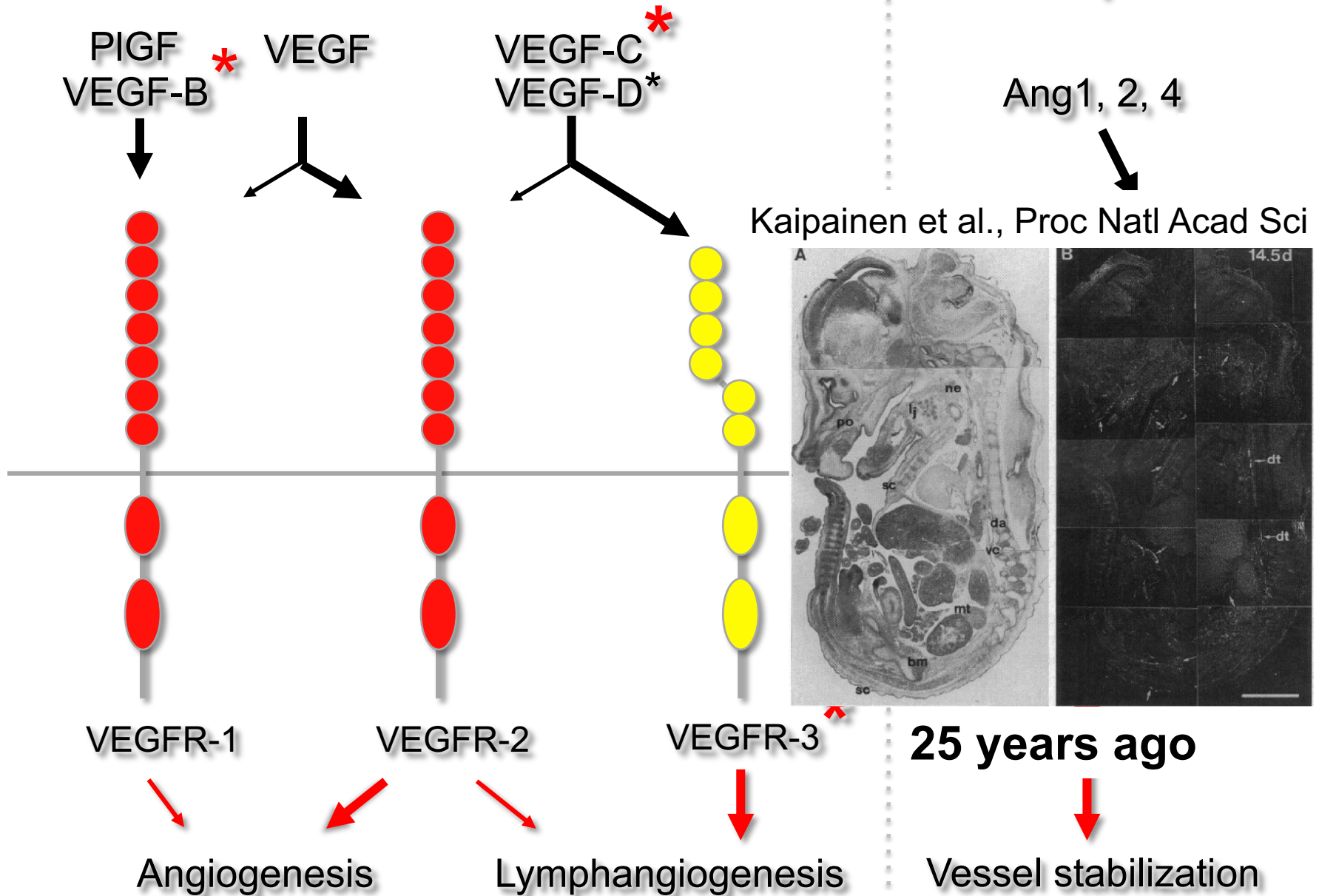


The lymphatic "immuno"vascular system

- Wihuri Research Institute (wri.fi)
- Translational Cancer Biology Program, UH

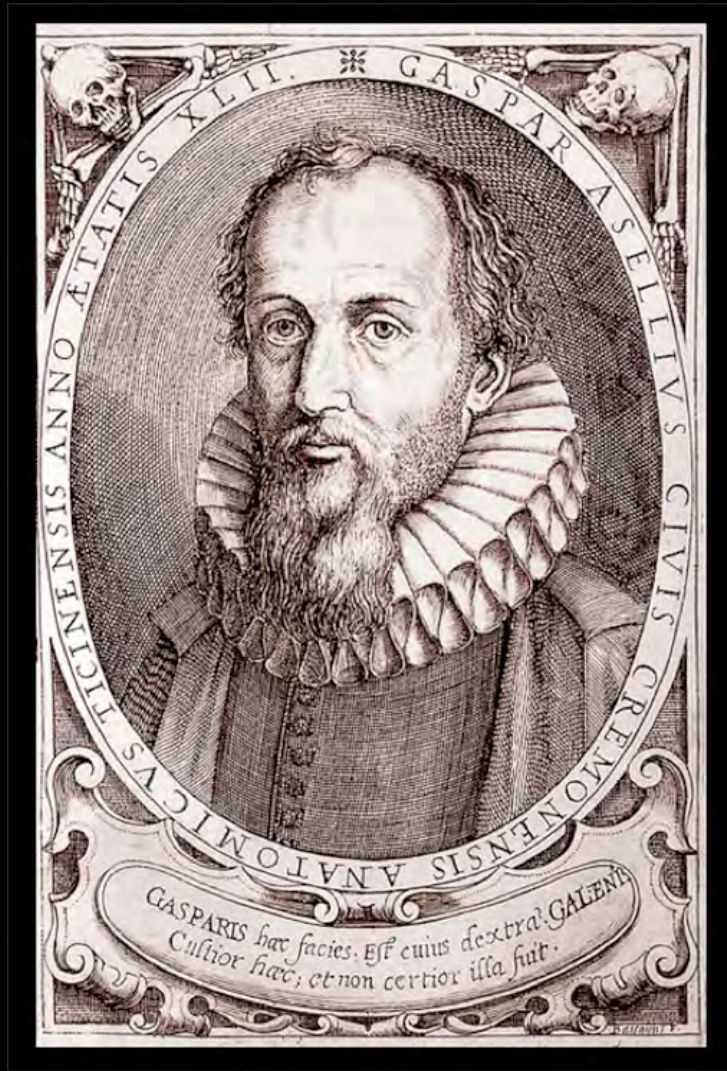


Endothelial Growth Factors and Receptors



Gaspare Aselli (1581 – 1626)

Anatomist and Surgeon

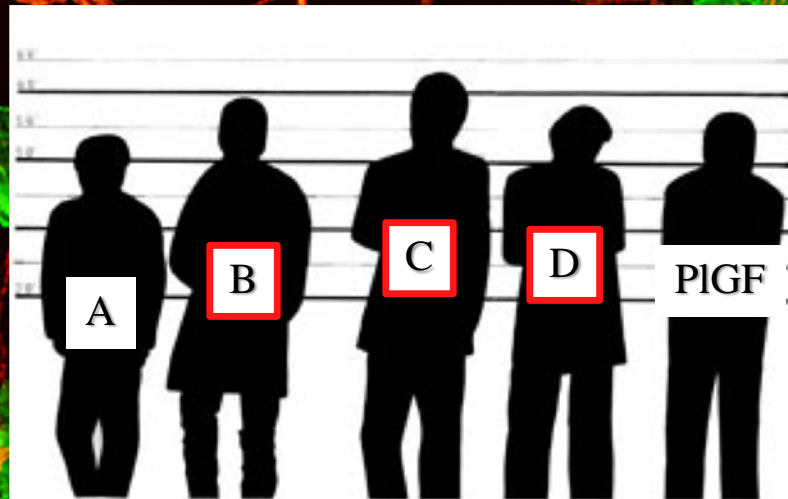


- (Re-)Discovered lymphatics in dogs 1622 in Milan
- Chylous vessels
- *Venae albae* were already known to Hippocrates and Aristoteles
- *Ductus lactei* were described by physicians of the 'Alexandrian School'

The VEGF Family



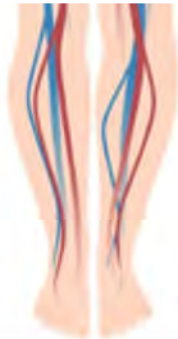
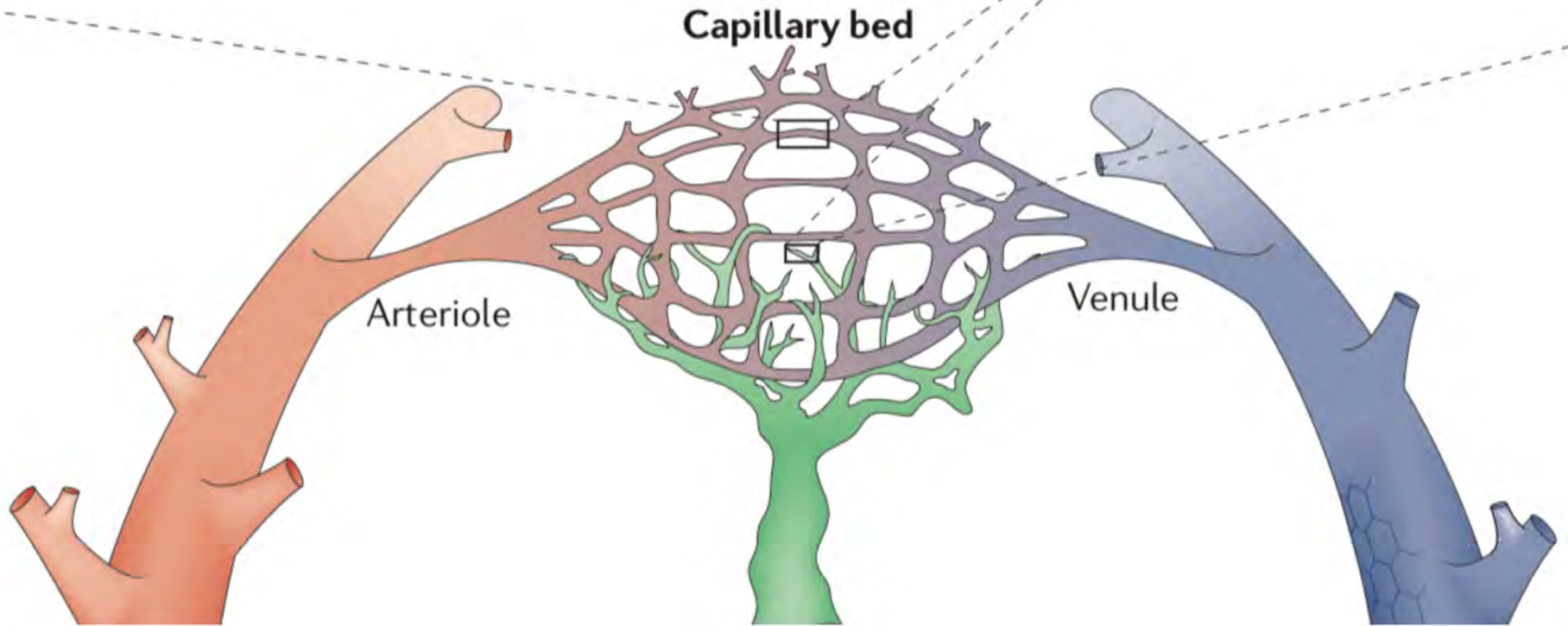
The VEGF Family The Next Generation of Therapeutics?



Vascular systems

The Circulatory System

The Lymphatic System

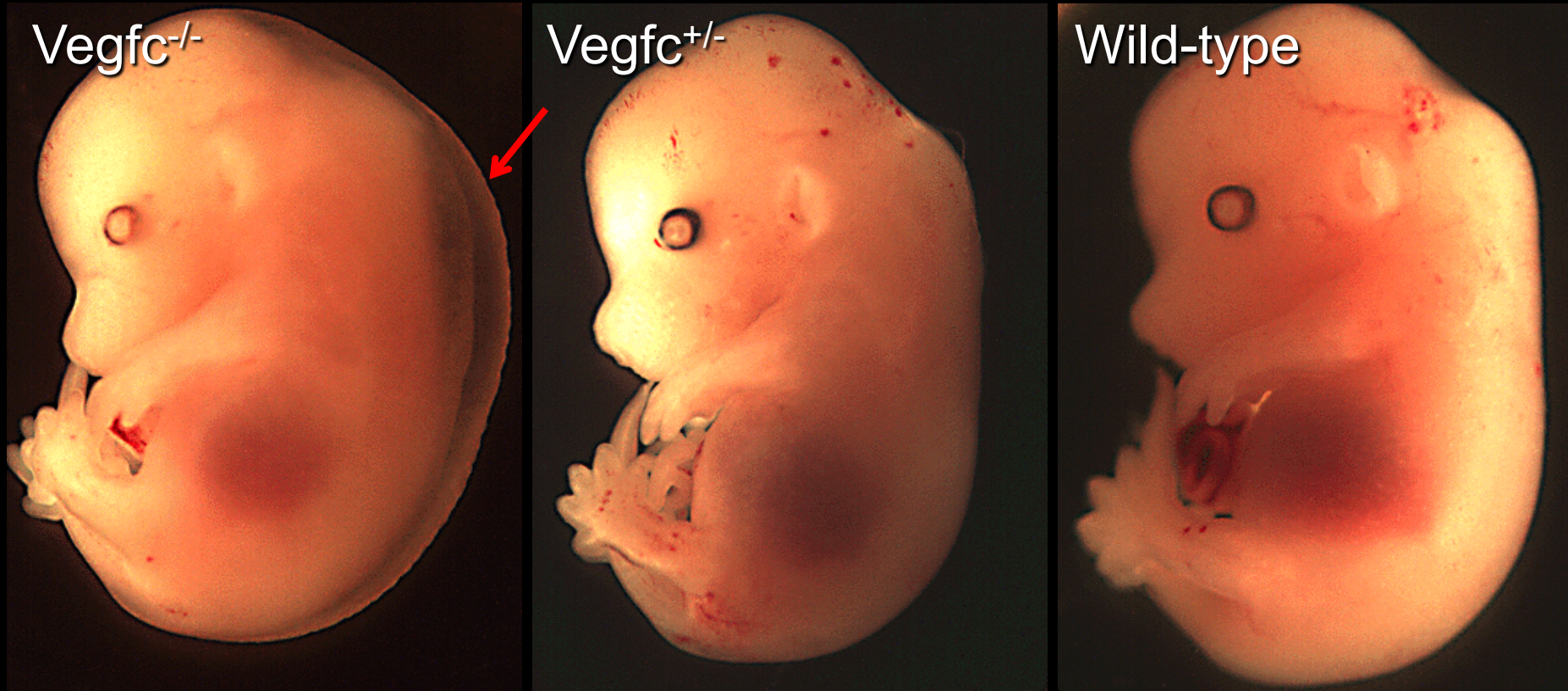


-Central pump
-Closed circuit



-No central pump
-One-way conduit

VEGF-C is required for development of the lymphatic vascular system

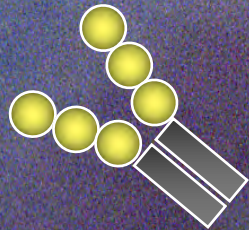


Kärkkäinen et al. Nature Immunology, 2004

Lymphatic vessels in the gut

Transgenic

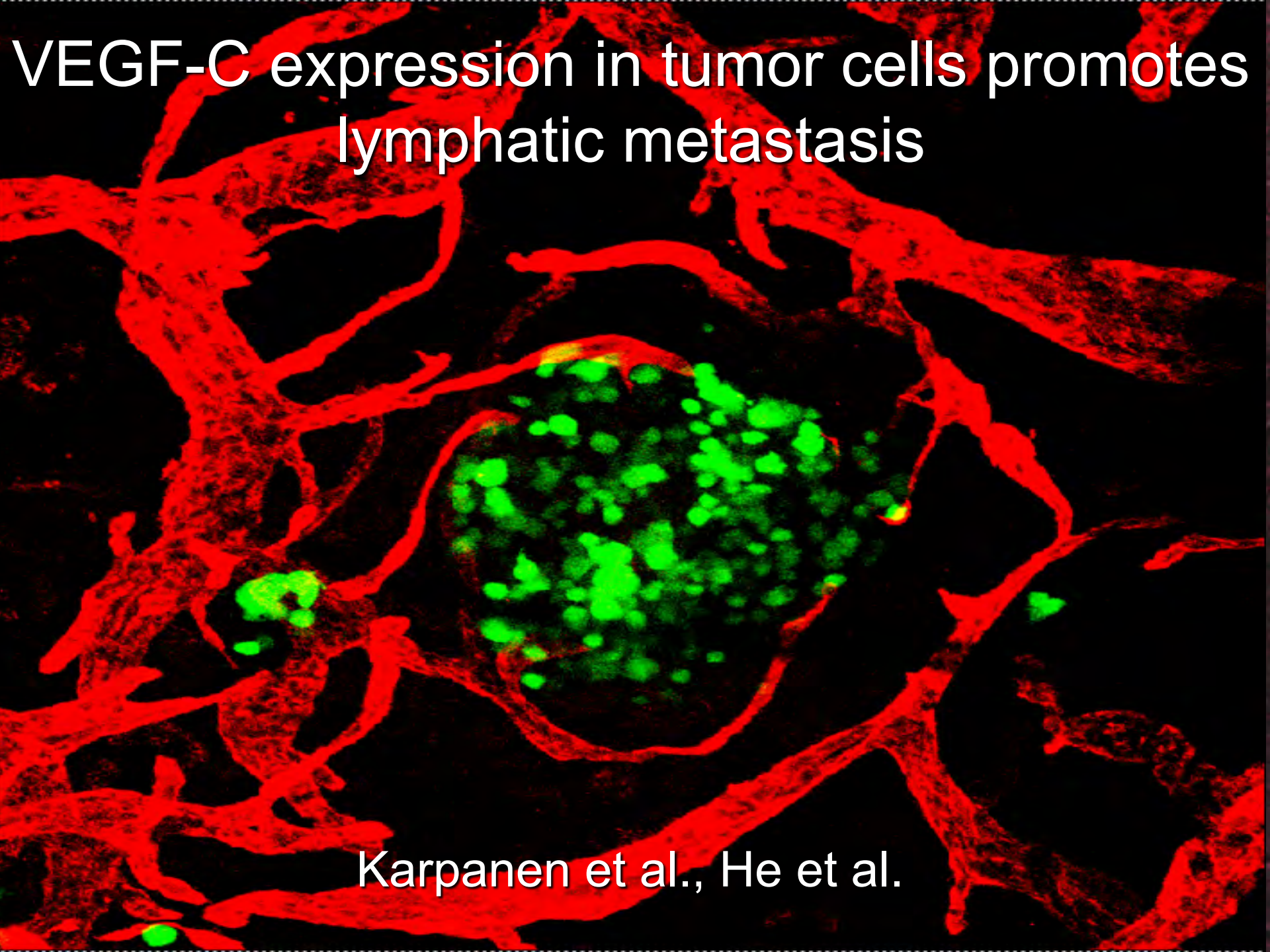
VEGFR-3-Ig



Control

Makinen et al., Nature Medicine

VEGF-C expression in tumor cells promotes lymphatic metastasis



Karpanen et al., He et al.



Angiogenesis

~~VEGF~~

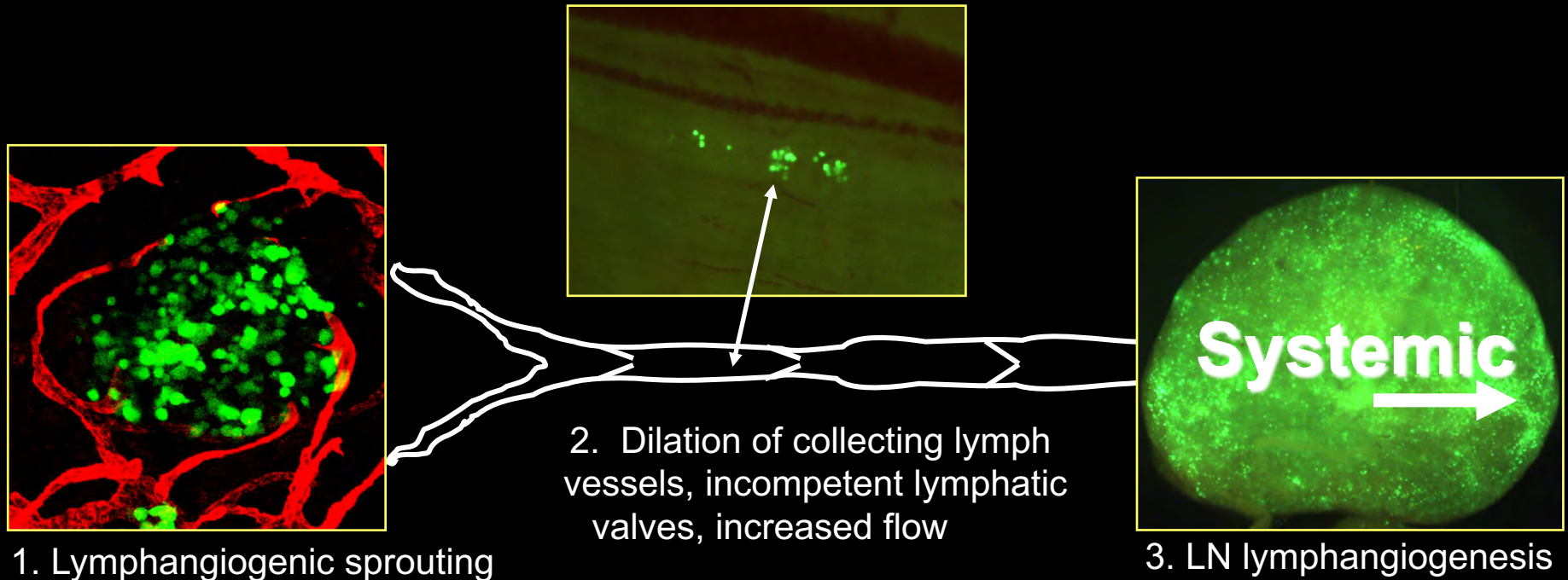
VEGF-C/D

Lymphangiogenesis

A 3D medical illustration of a tumor, likely a brain tumor, showing a complex network of blood vessels. The tumor is a central, irregular mass with a textured, yellowish-brown surface. It is surrounded by a dense network of blue and red vessels, representing the tumor's vascular supply. The background is dark, with some translucent, greyish structures that could be other parts of the brain or surrounding tissue. The overall scene is illuminated from the top, creating highlights on the tumor and vessels.

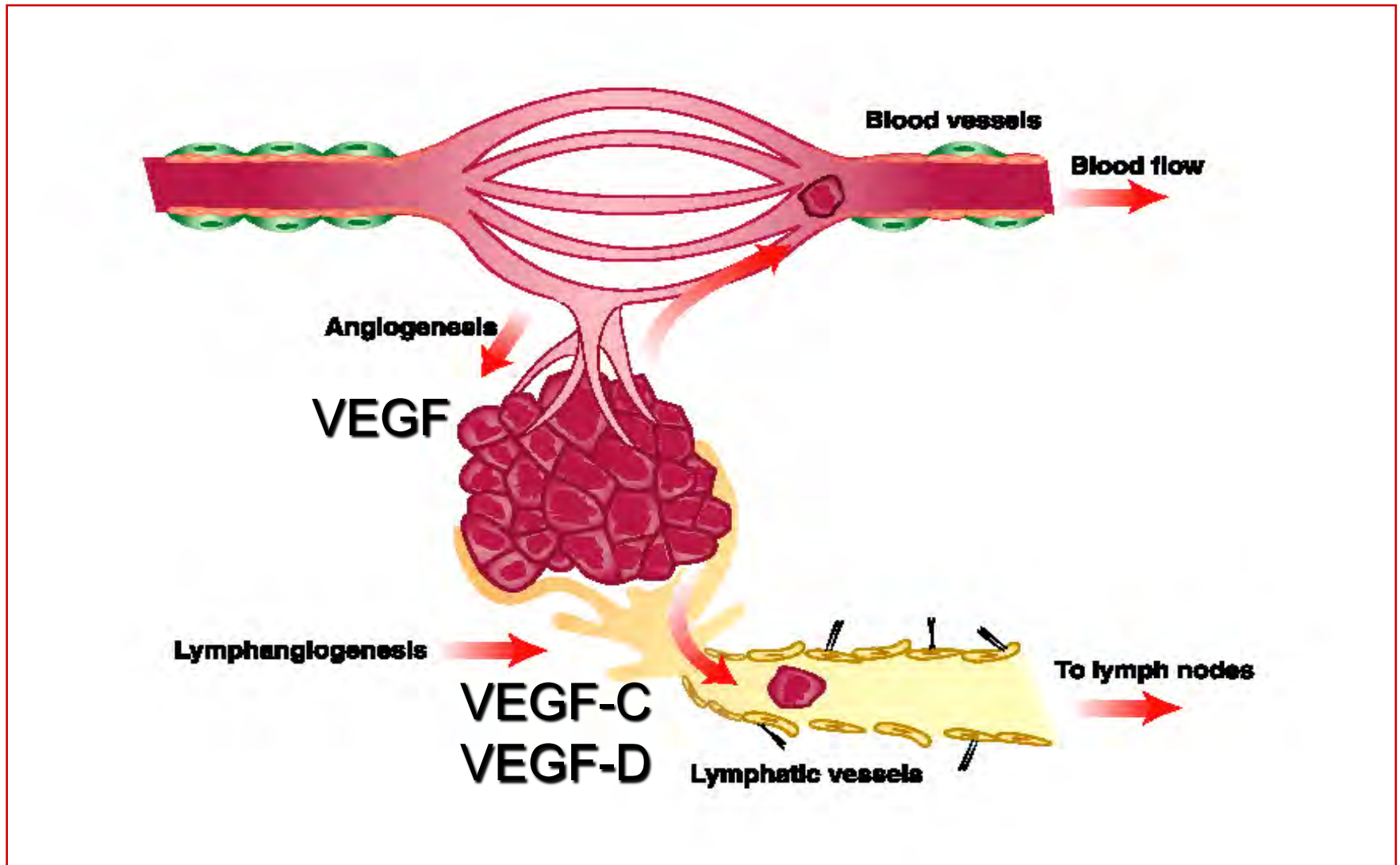
VEGF-C/D
Metastasis

Mechanisms of VEGF-C/D induced lymphatic metastasis

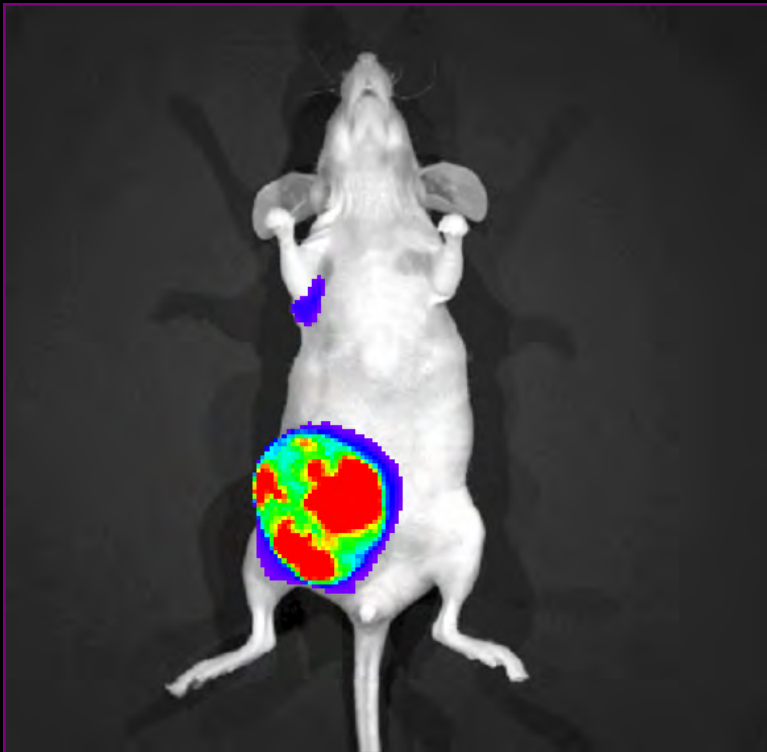


⇒ Blocking of VEGF-C/VEGFR-3 signalling effective for prevention of early steps of the metastatic process

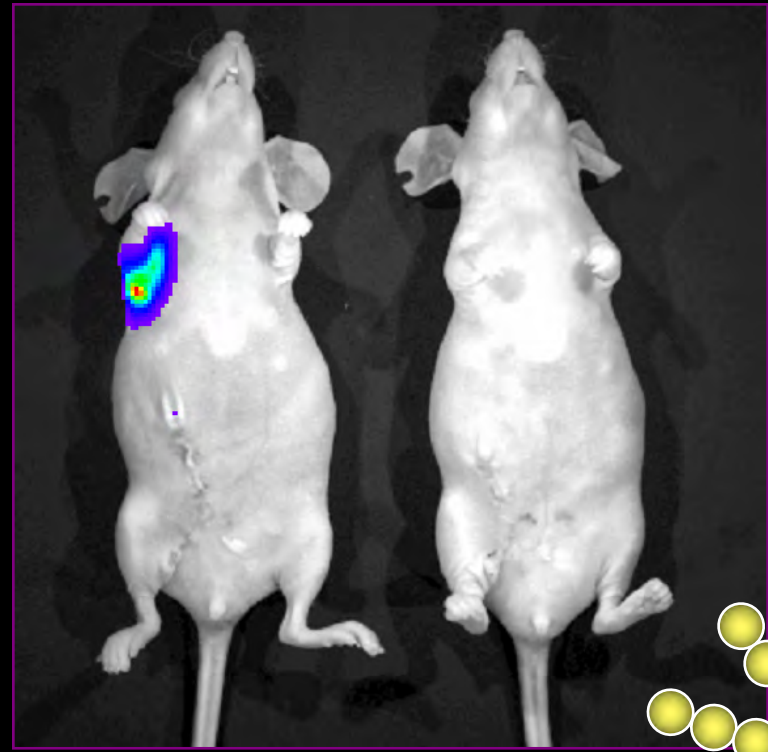
Metastasis via blood or lymphatic vessels



Imaging of luciferase-expressing tumors and lymph node metastasis

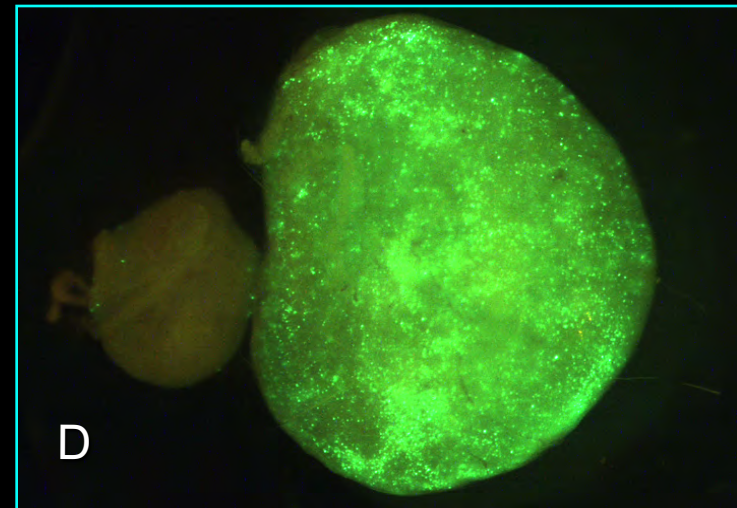
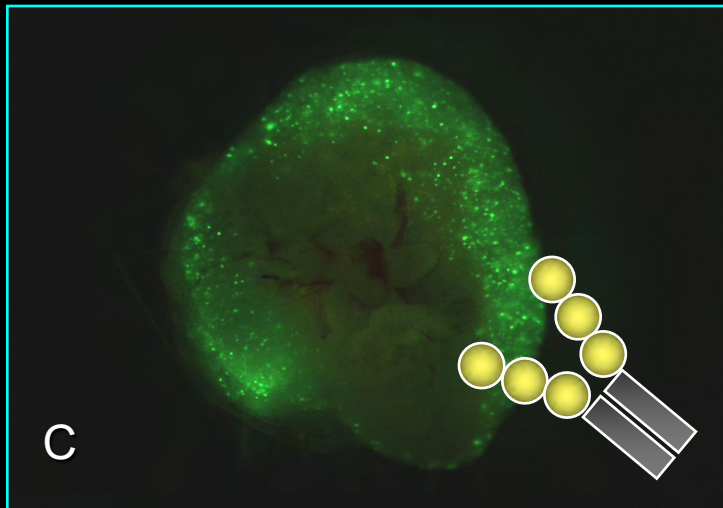
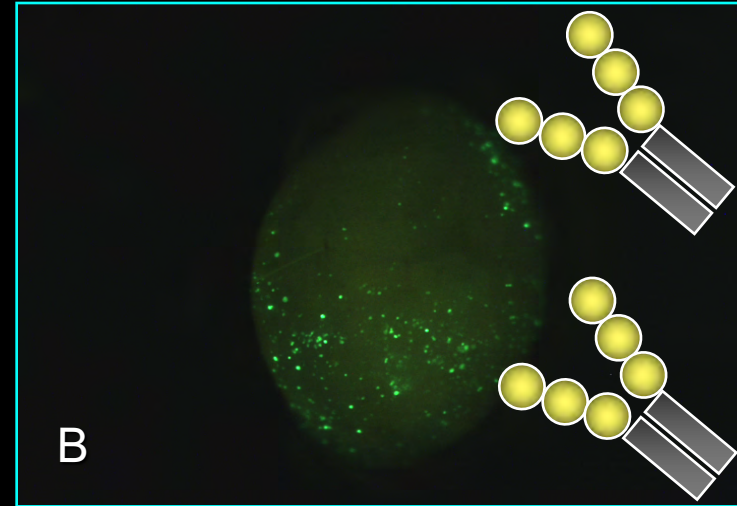
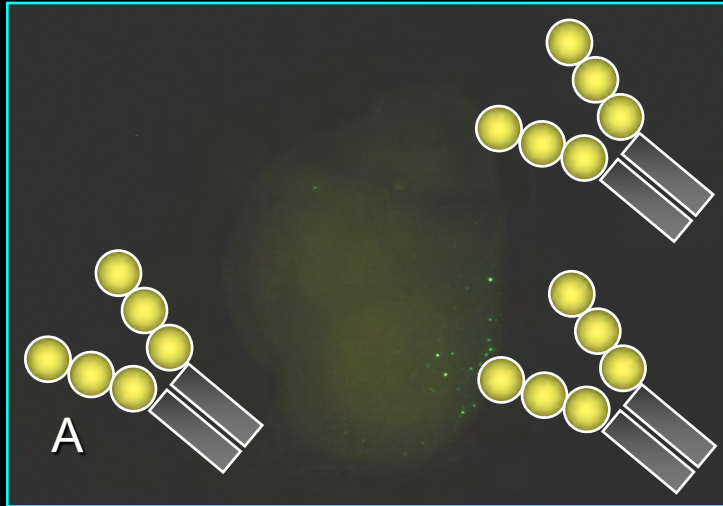


LNM35 tumor and metastasis

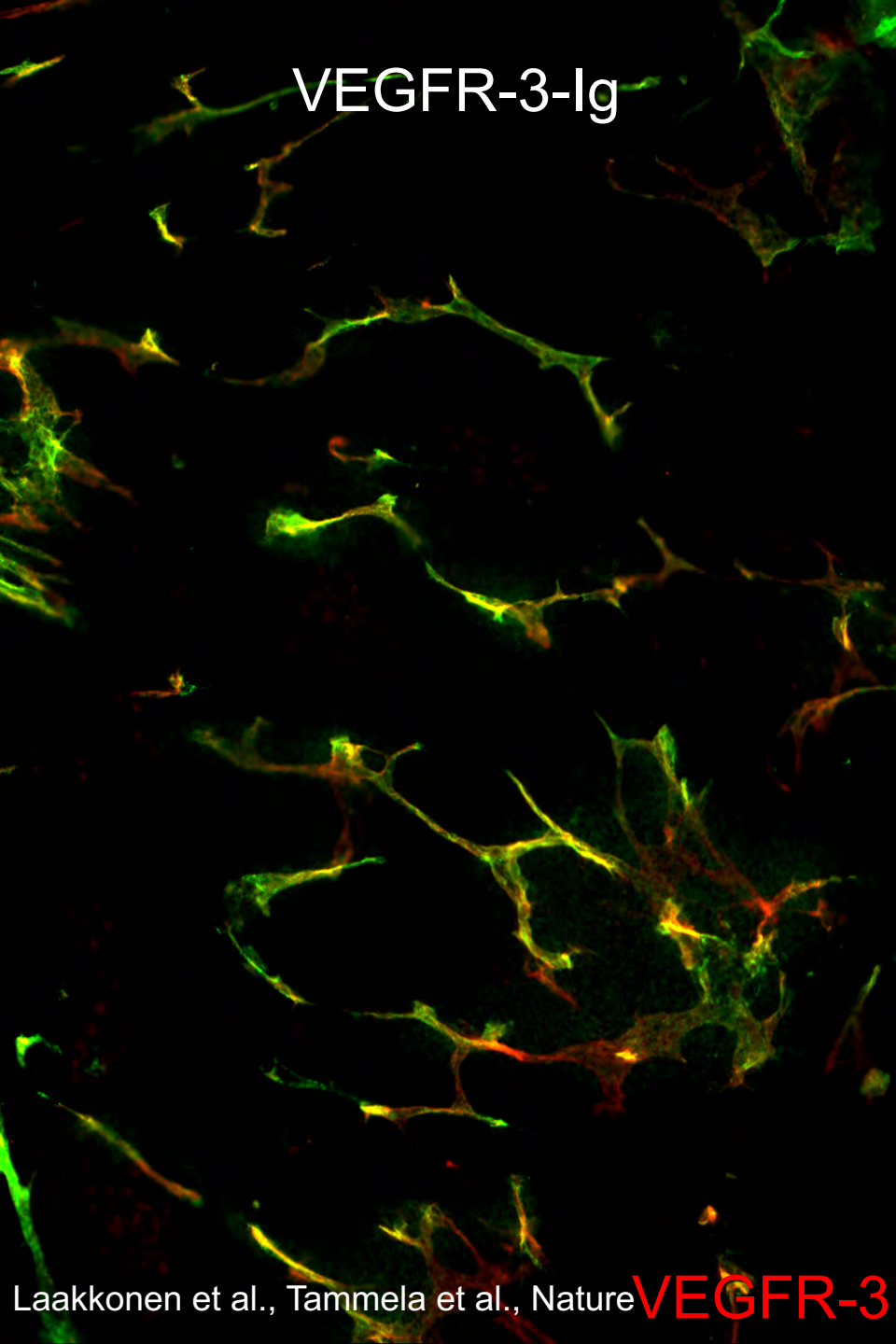


Control VEGFR-3-Ig treated

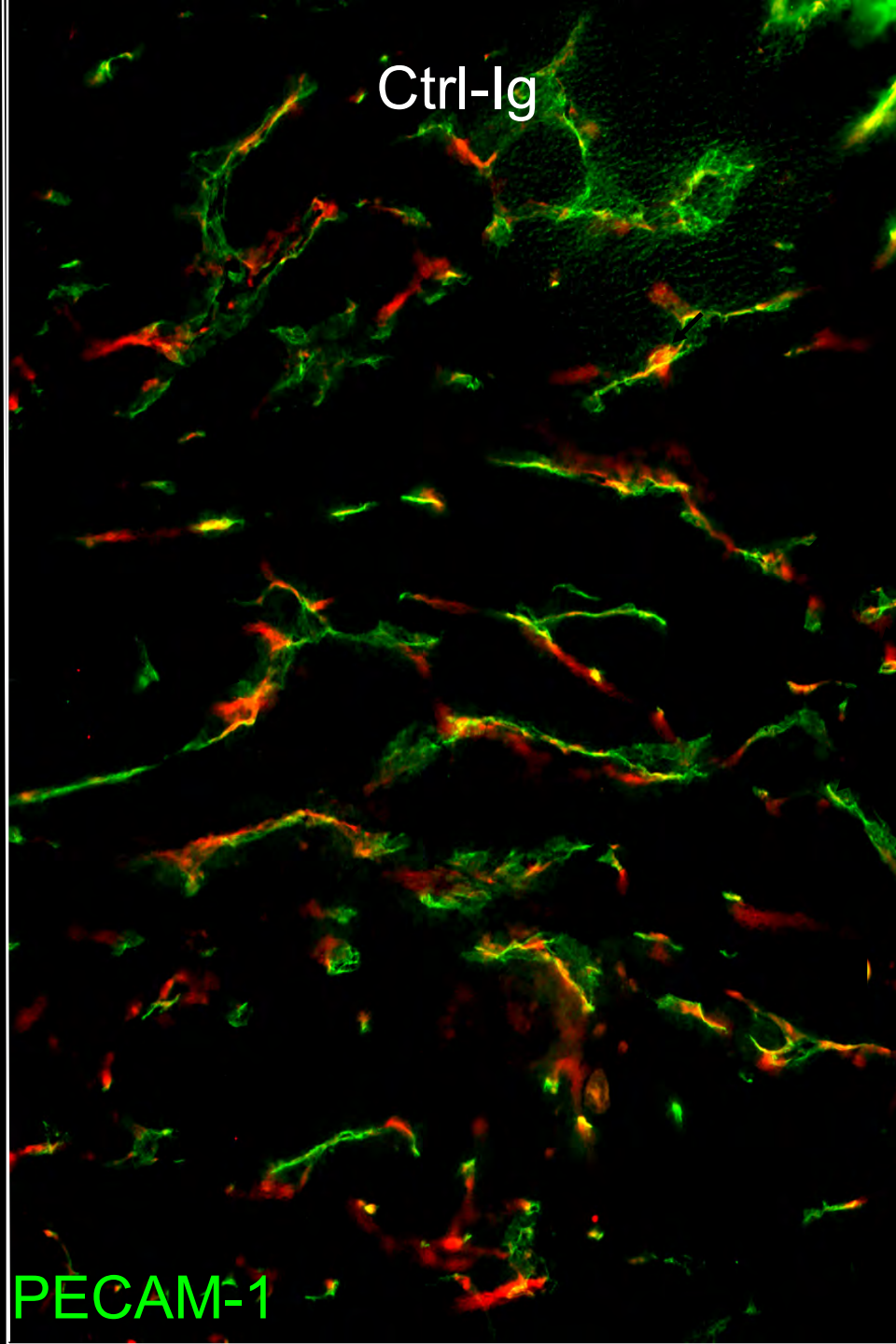
Titration of VEGFR-3-Ig and lymph node metastasis



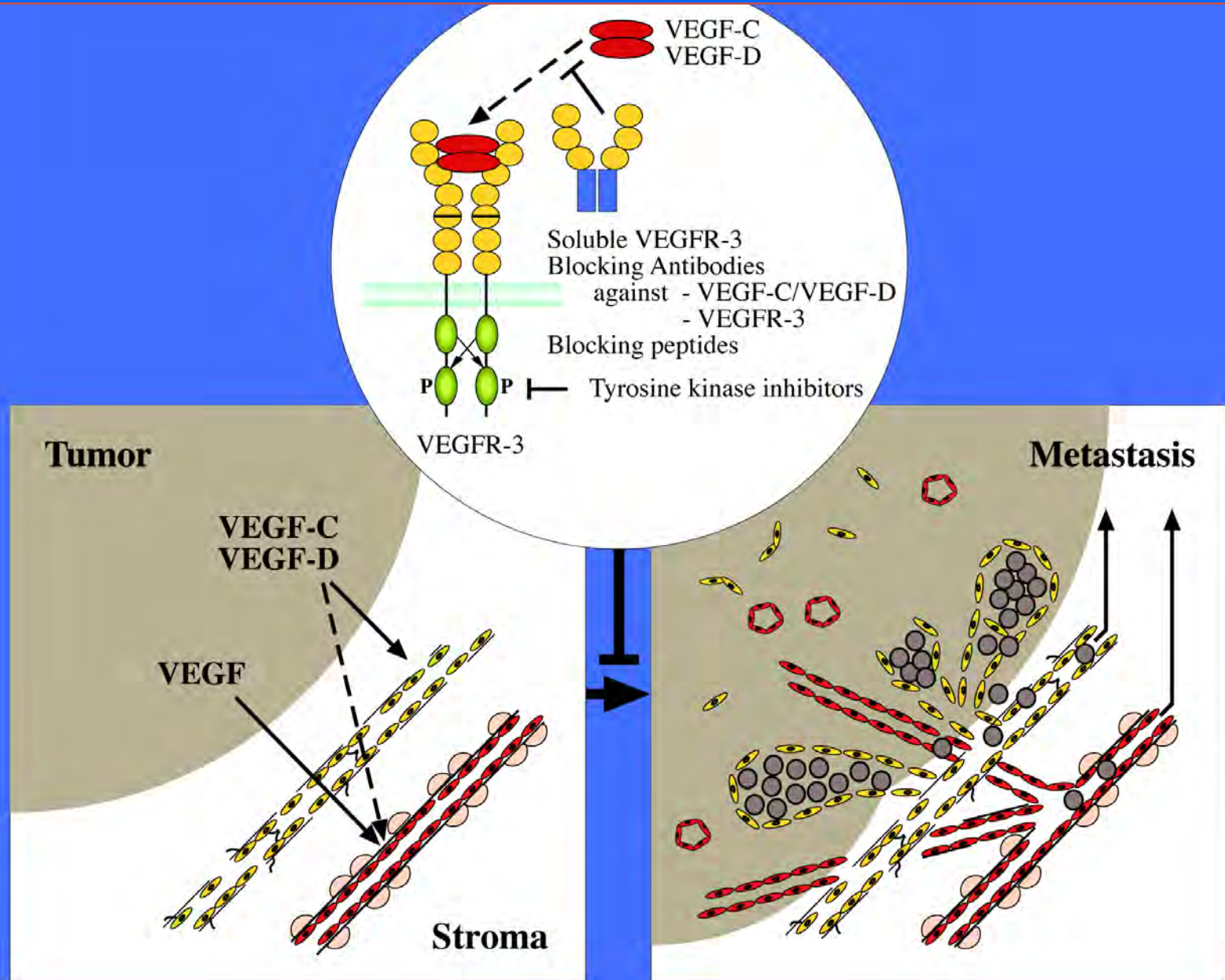
VEGFR-3-Ig



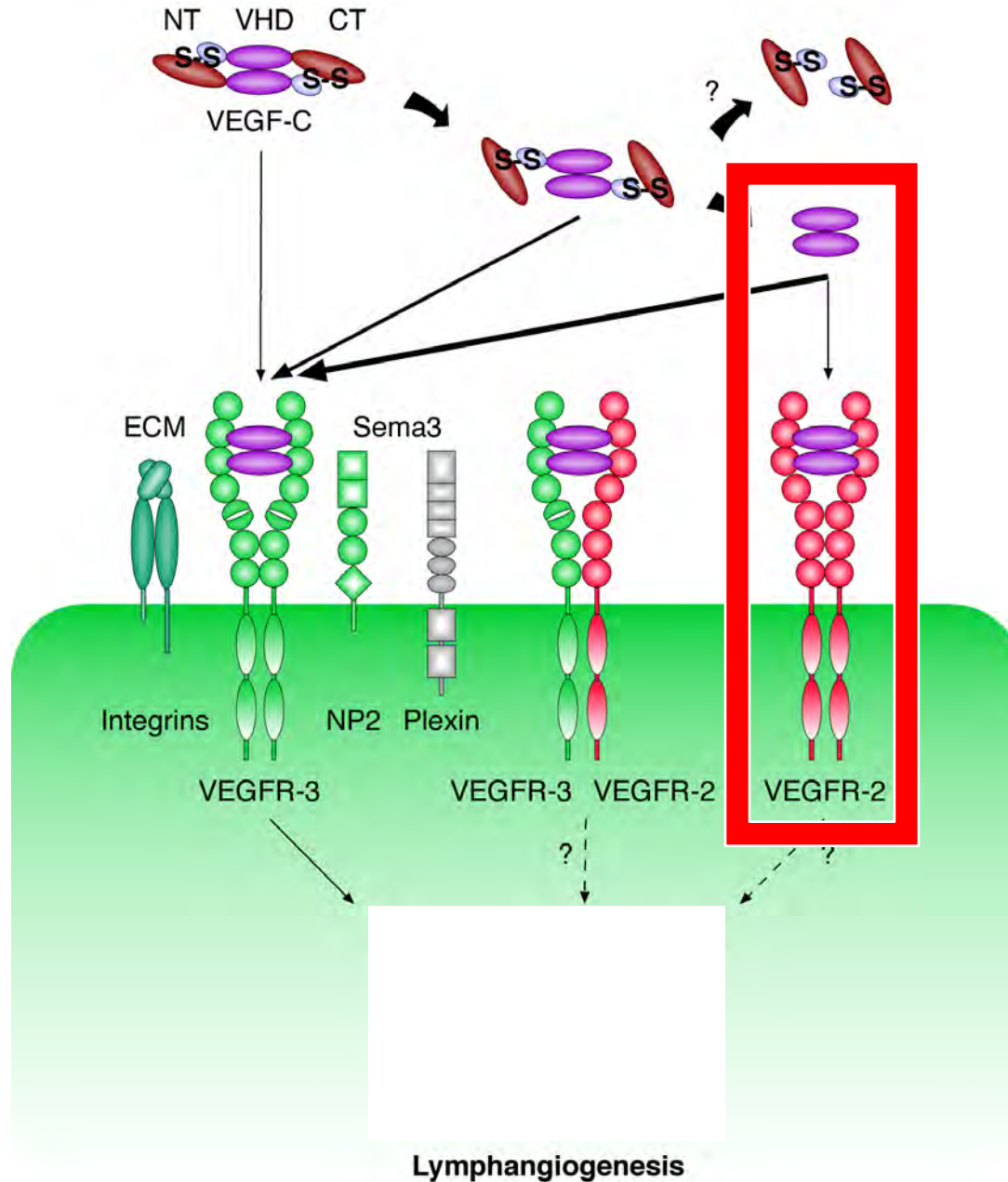
Ctrl-Ig



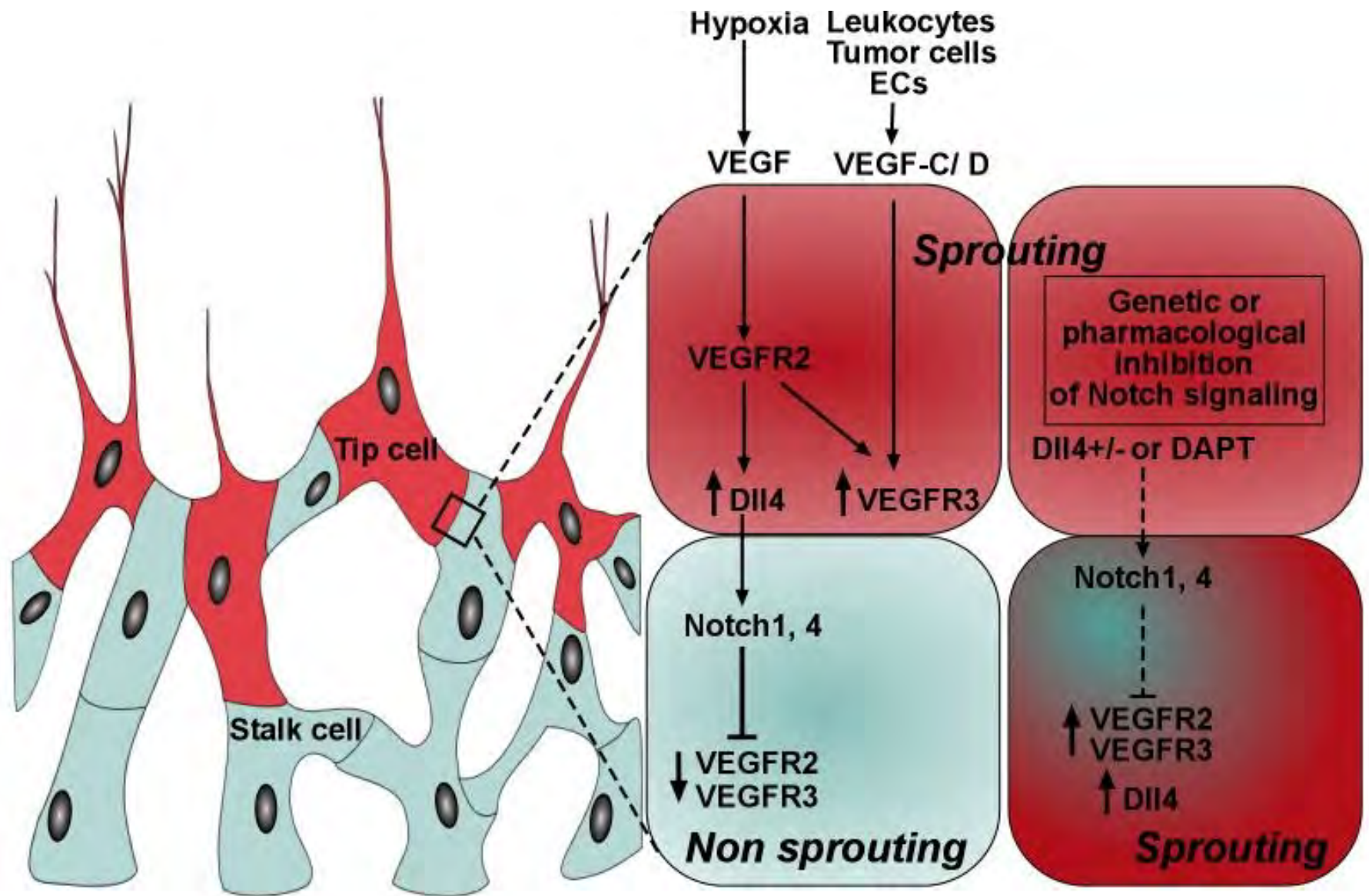
Tumor Lymphangiogenesis and its Inhibition



VEGF-C can also stimulate blood vessel growth

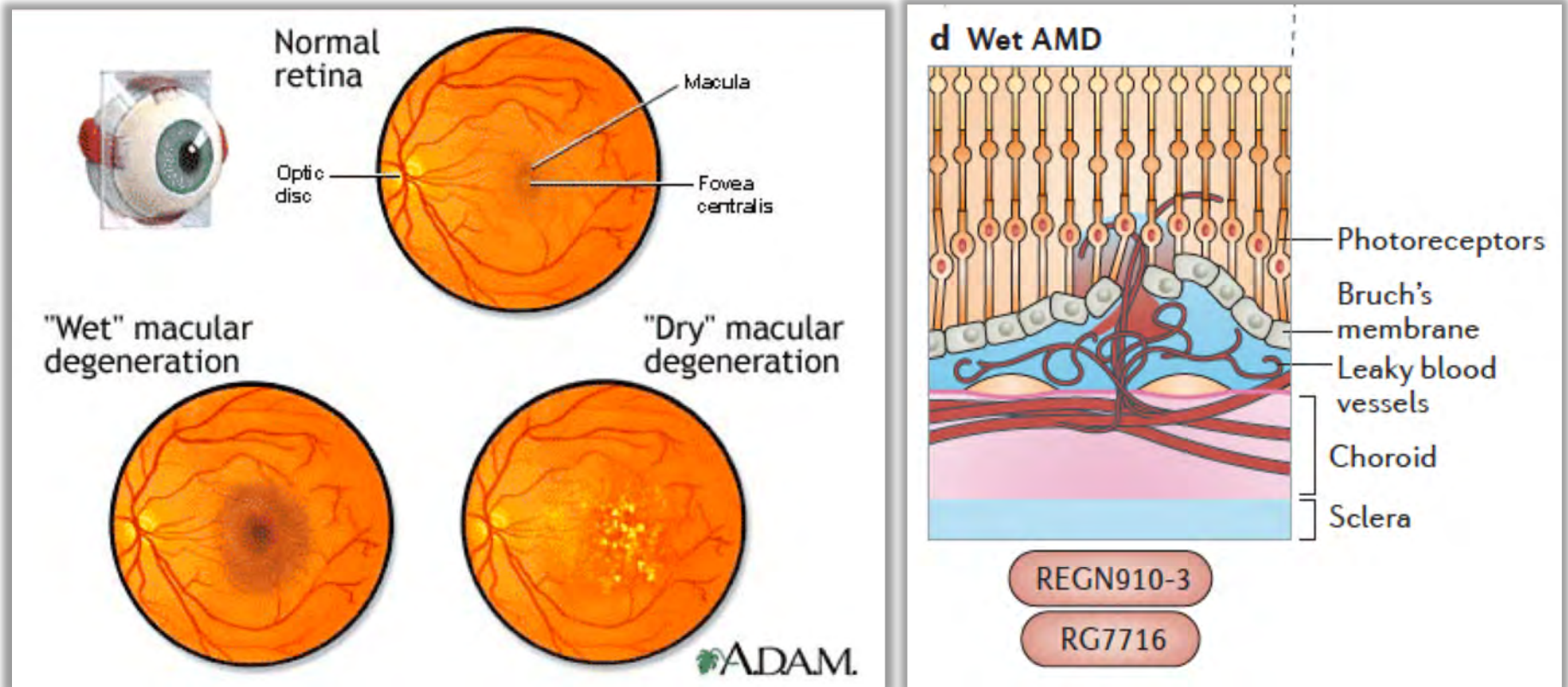


VEGF-C/VEGFR3 also functions in blood vessels



VEGF-C/D trap

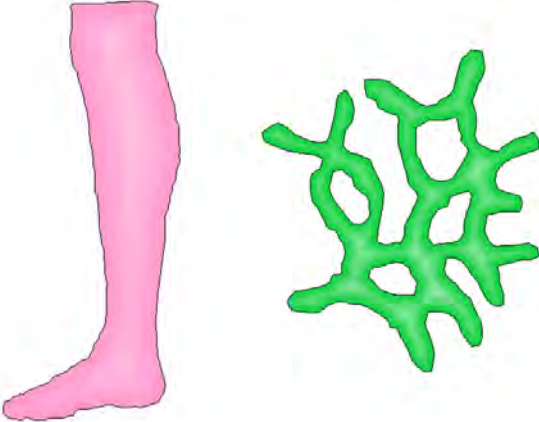
In phase 2b clinical trial with anti-VEGF (Lucentis®) in wet **age-related macular degeneration (wAMD)**.



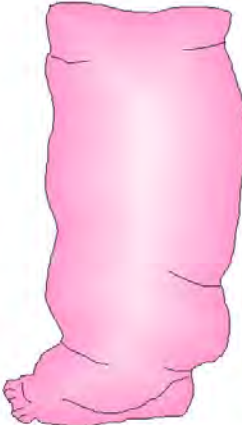
Now also in phase 2b in diabetic macular edema (DME)

Failure of lymphatic vessel function in lymphedema

Normal lymphatic vasculature



Primary Lymphedema

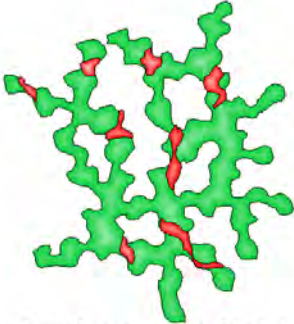


Lymphatic vascular hypoplasia or aplasia

VEGFR-3 mutations



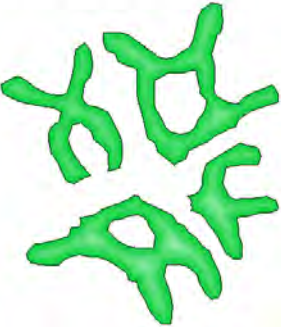
Lymphedema distichiasis



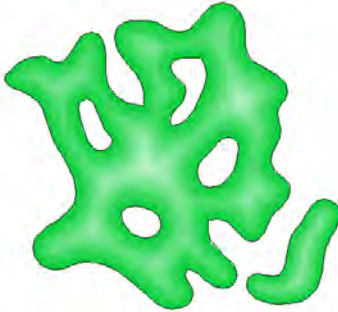
Lymphedema-distichiasis:
- Abnormal wall structure
- Lack of valves

FoxC2 mutations

Secondary Lymphedema



Injury or surgery



Infection

Fluid pressure - extravasation

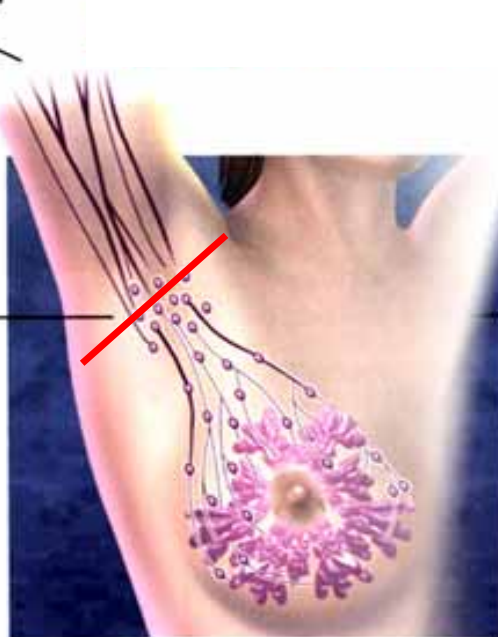


Drainage



Arm swollen

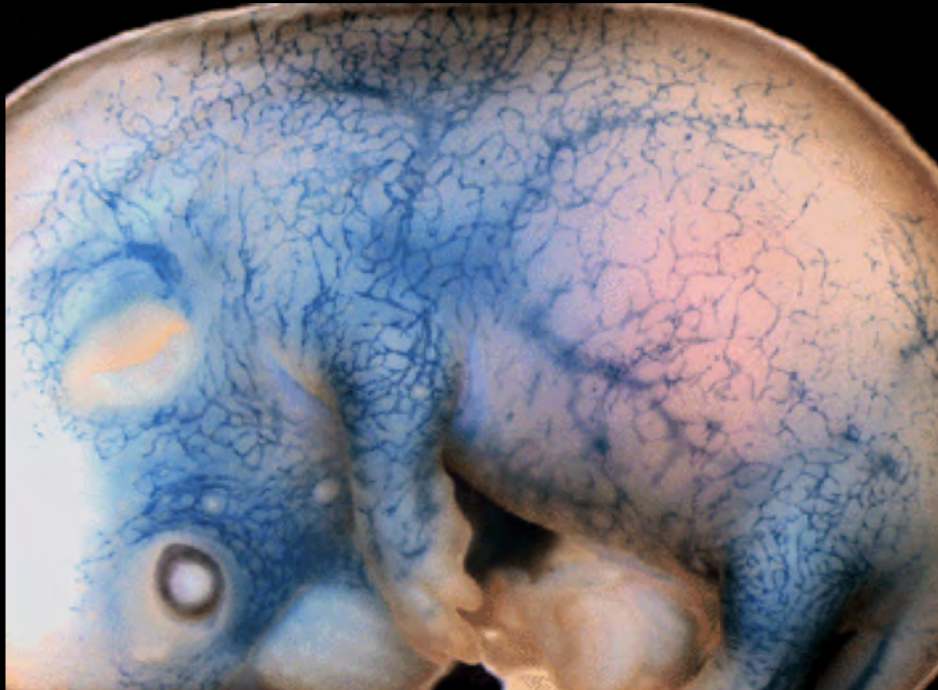
Lymph drainage blocked by scarred ducts



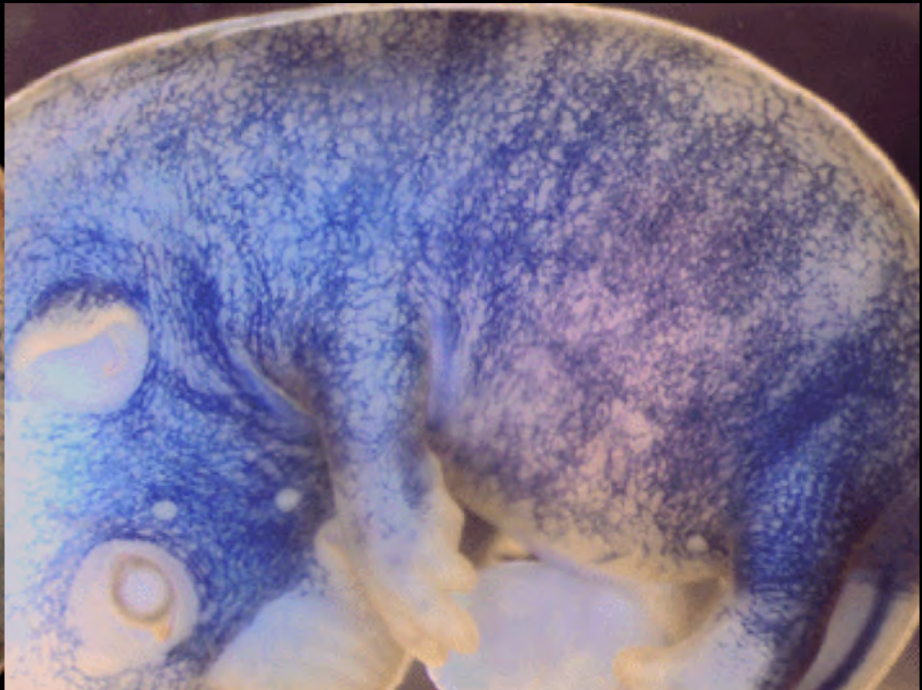
Lymphedema

Lymphatic hyperplasia in VEGF-C transgenic mice

Wild-type

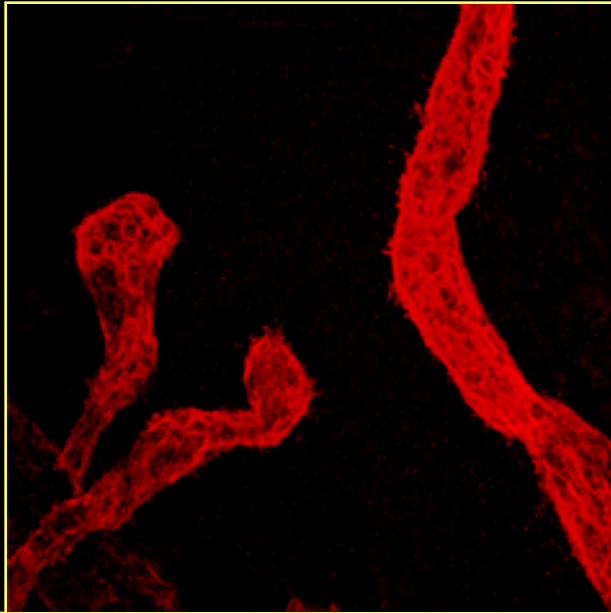


K14-VEGF-C

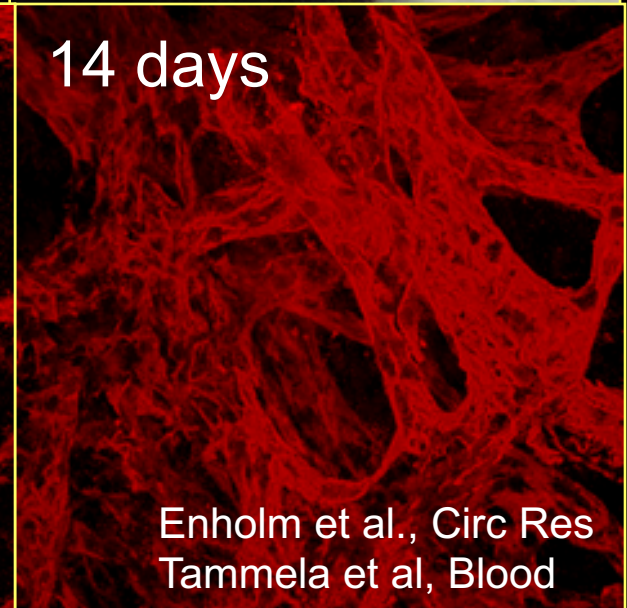
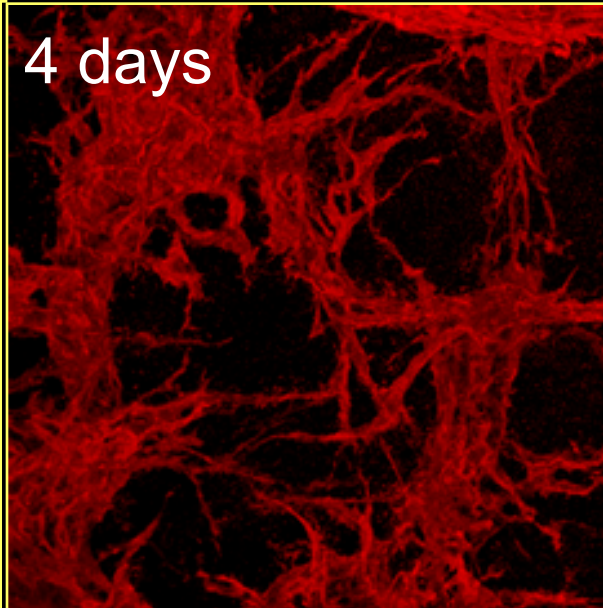
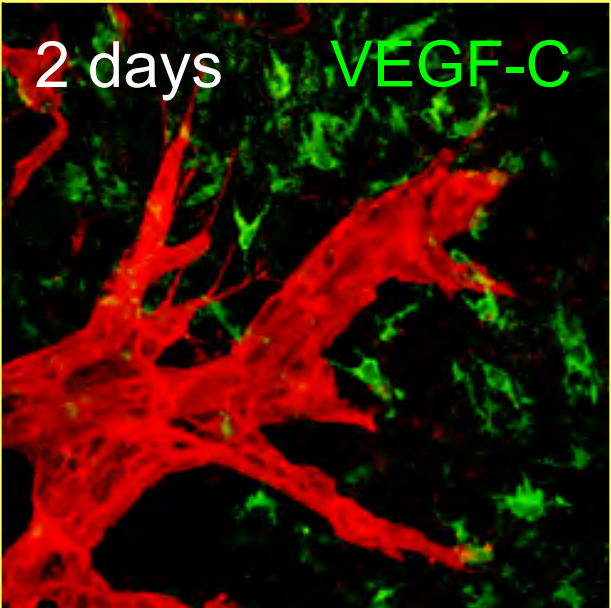
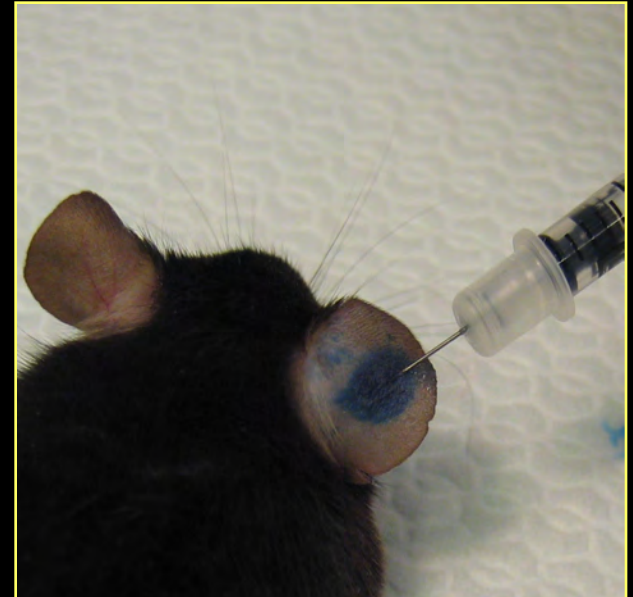


Jeltsch et al., Science, Saaristo et al., J Exp. Med.

Lymphangiogenesis



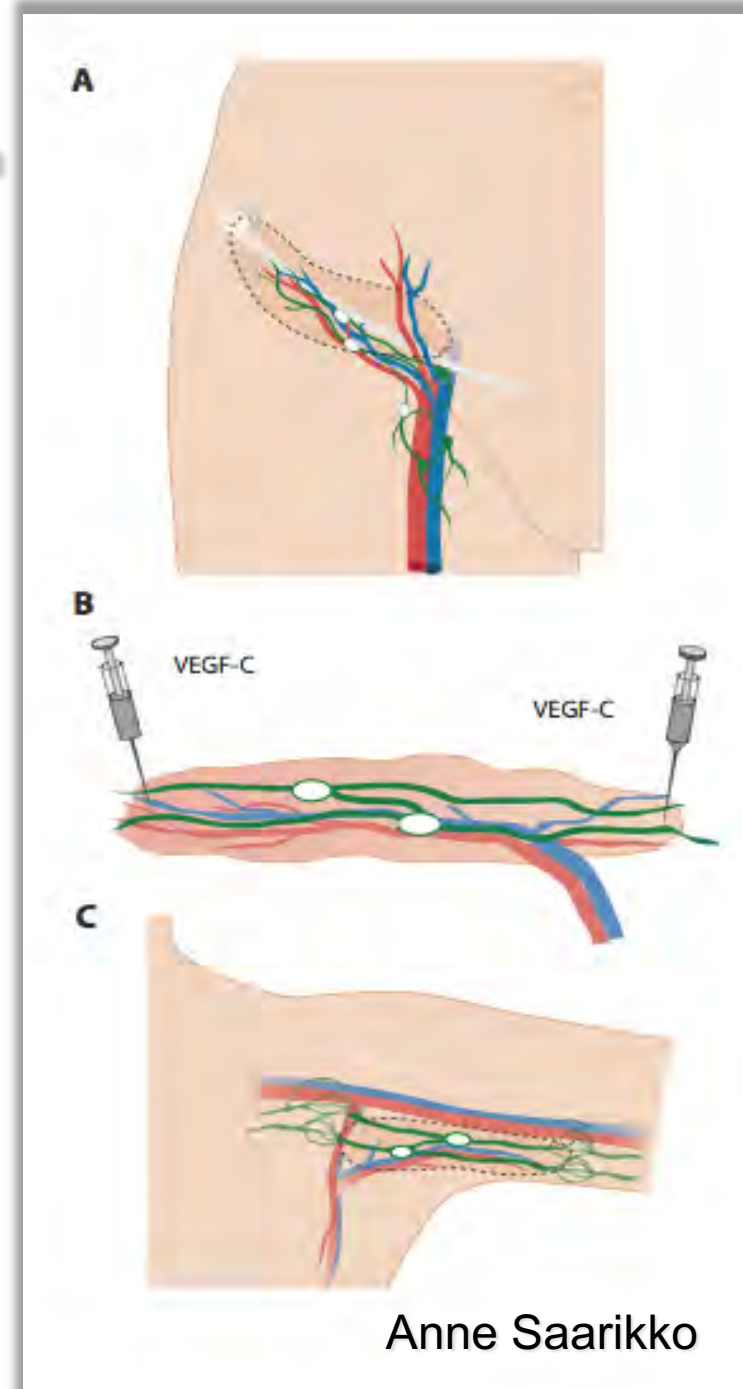
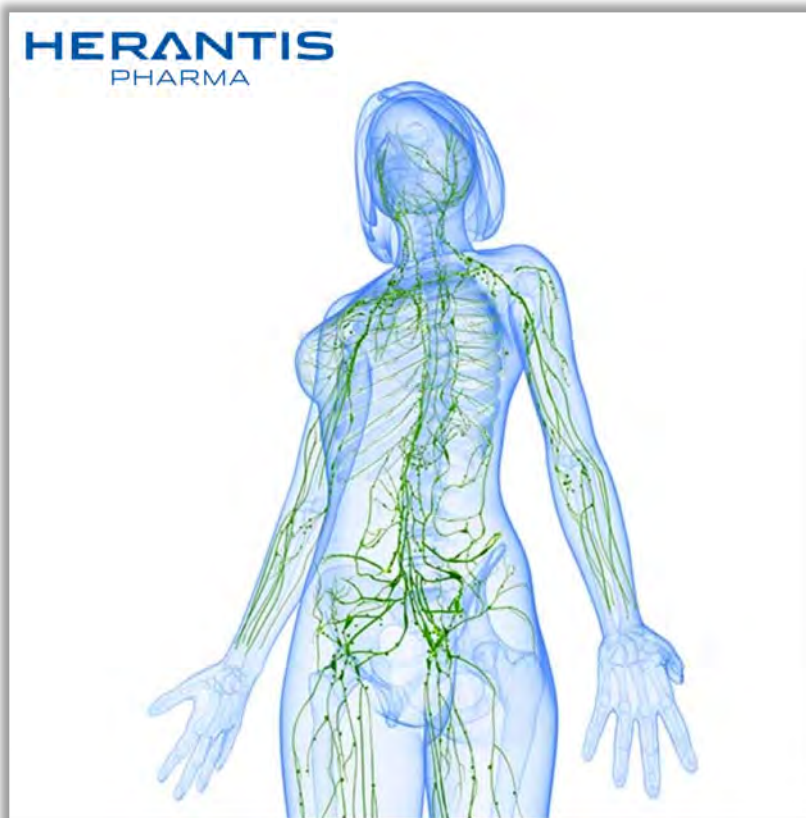
induced by
VEGF-C



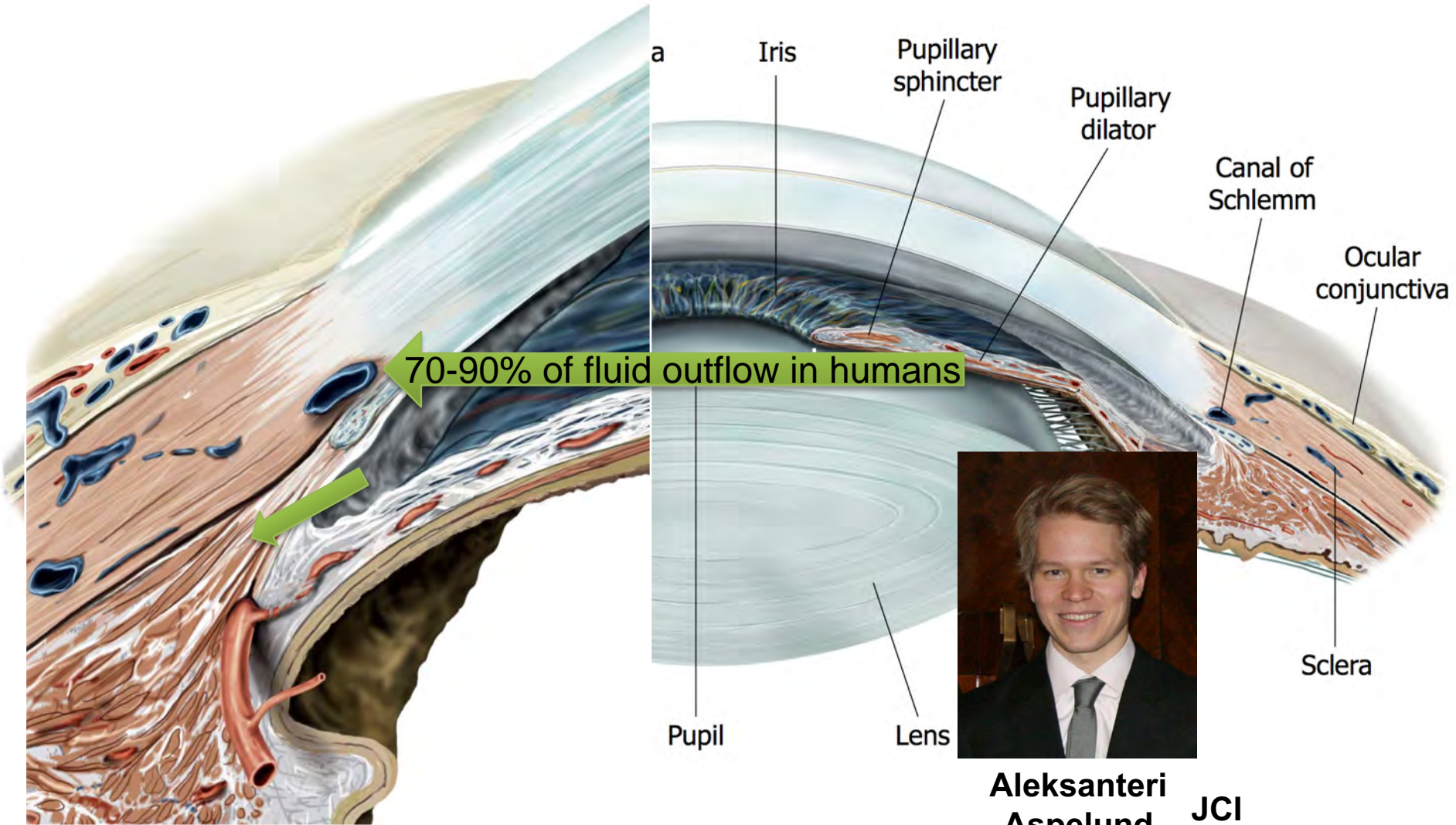
Enholm et al., Circ Res
Tammela et al, Blood

Clinical study on Lymphactin

- Breast cancer associated secondary lymphedema
- Recruitment started in May 2016
- 1. Primary endpoint: safety and tolerability of Lymfactin®
- Preliminary efficacy of the treatment
- Now in phase 2 clinical trial

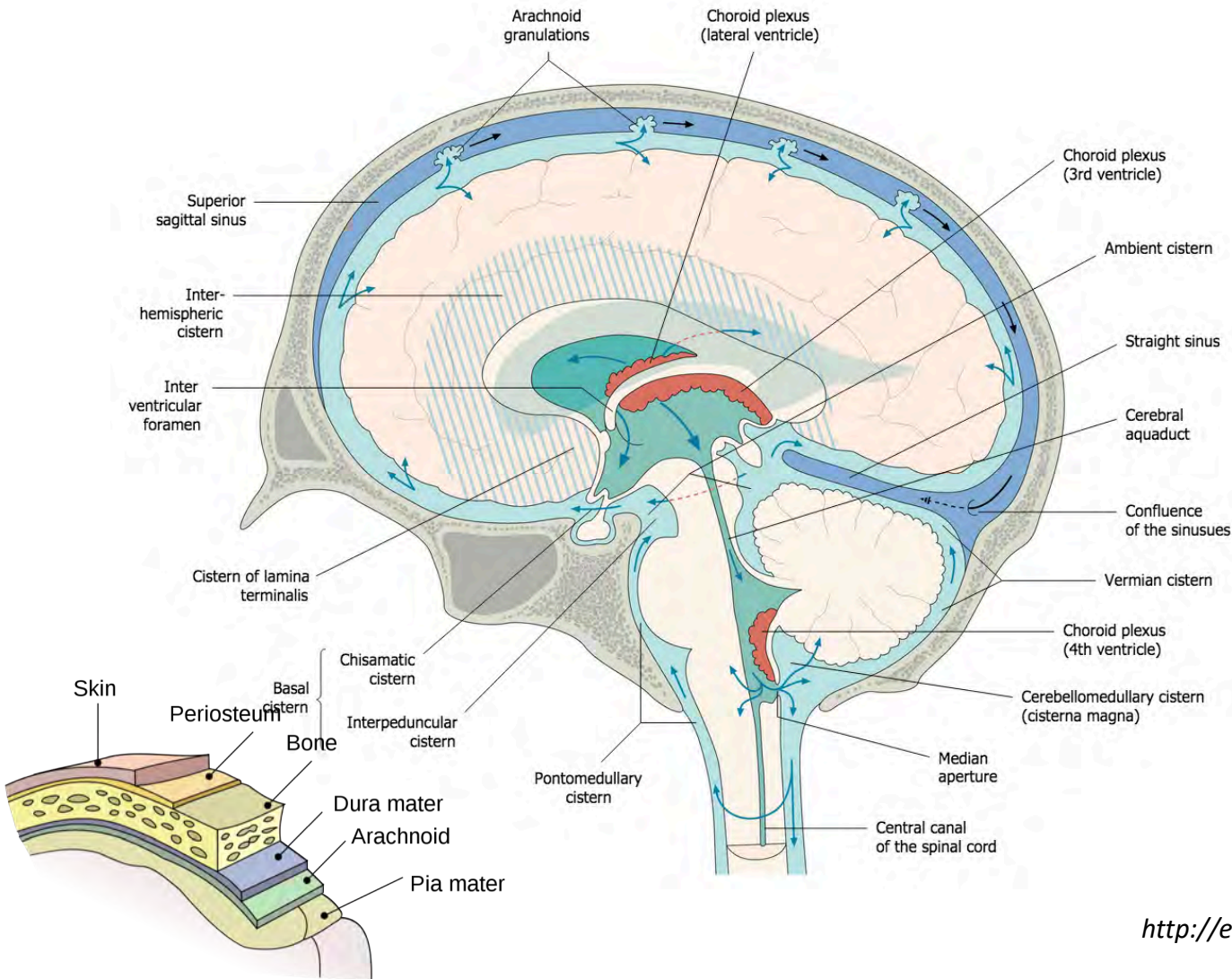


VEGF-C stimulates growth of the Canal of Schlemm, reducing intraocular pressure



Aleksanteri Aspelund JCI

Cerebrospinal fluid flow

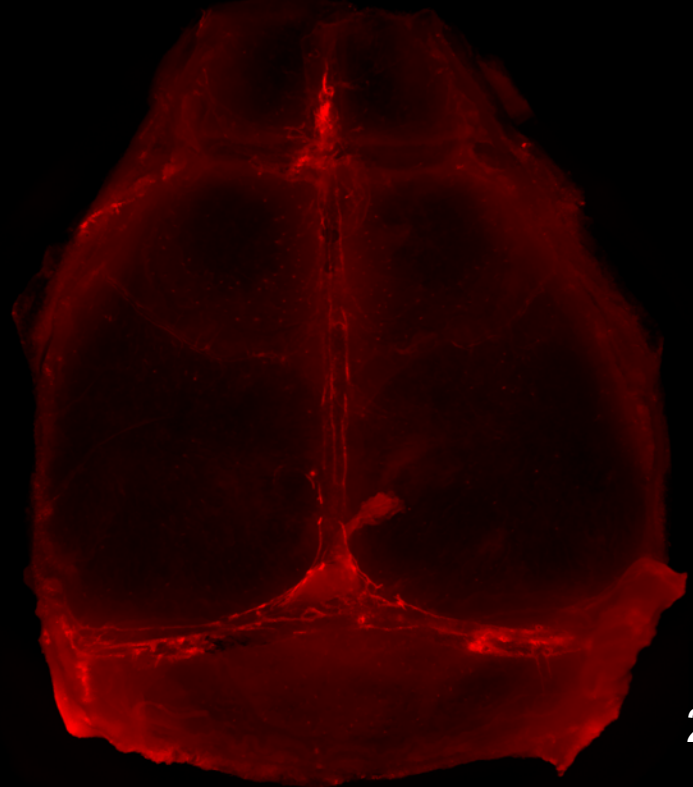
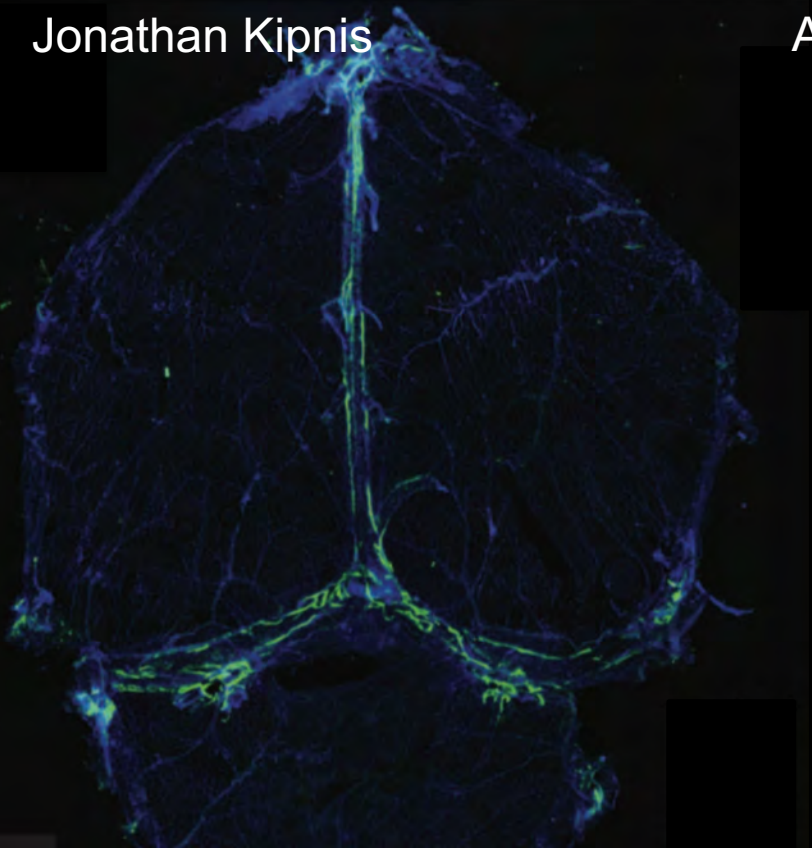




Jonathan Kipnis



Aleksanteri Aspelund Salli Antila

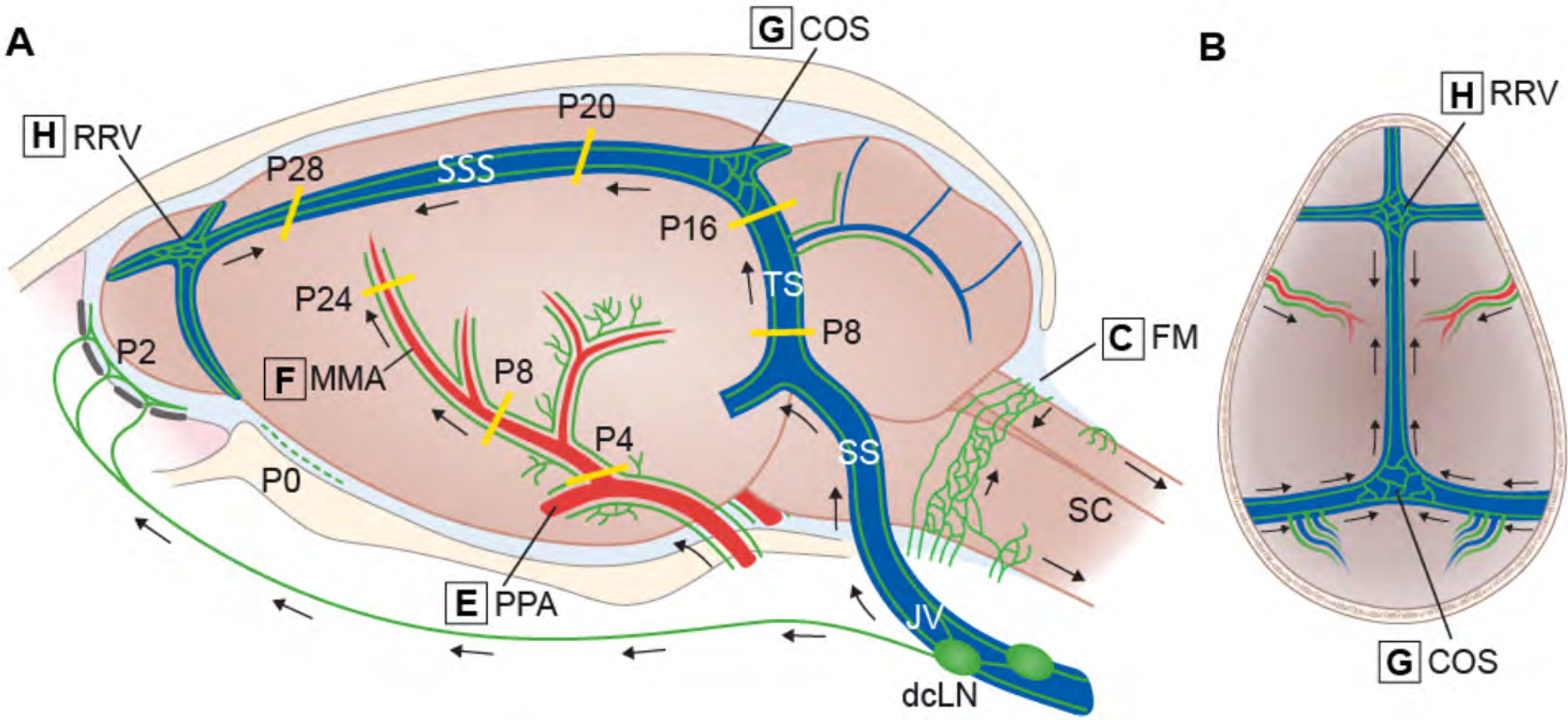


2015

Salli Antila, Sinem Karaman, Harri Nurmi, Mikko Airavaara, Merja Voutilainen, Thomas Mathivet, Dmitri Chilov, Zhilin Li, Tapani Koppinen, Jun-Hee Park, Shentong Fang, Aleksanteri Aspelund, Mart Saarma, Anne Eichmann, Jean-Léon Thomas, and Kari Alitalo

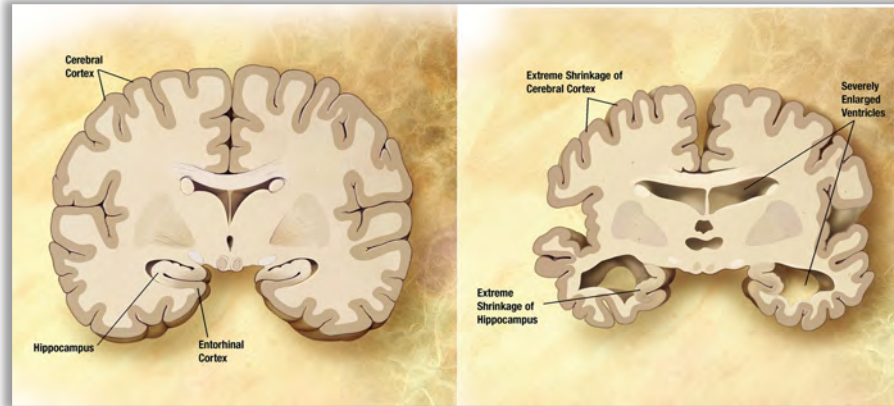
Development and plasticity of meningeal lymphatic vessels

J. Exp. Med. December 2017 Vol. 214 No. 12 3645–3667

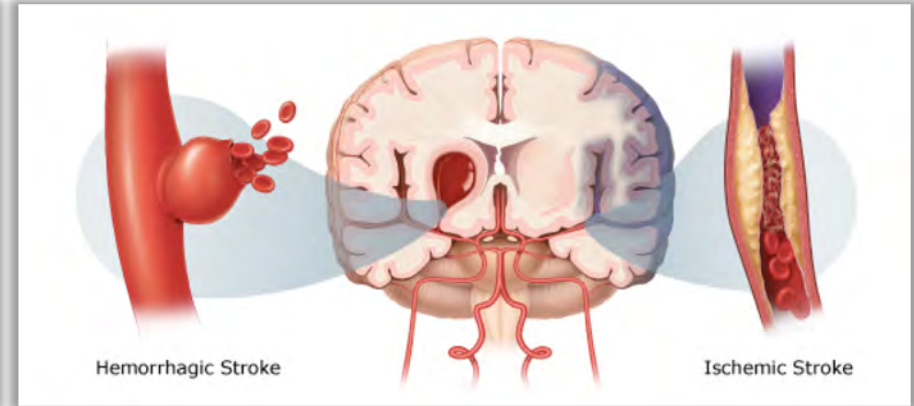


Are lymphatic vessels involved in neuropathology?

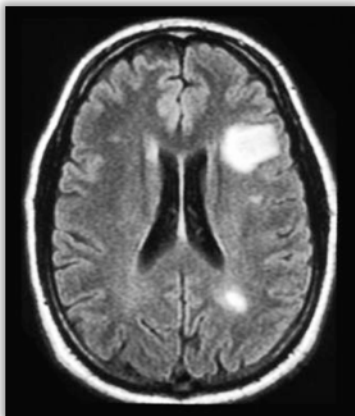
Alzheimer's disease



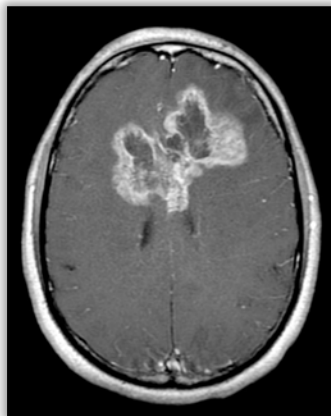
Stroke



Multiple sclerosis



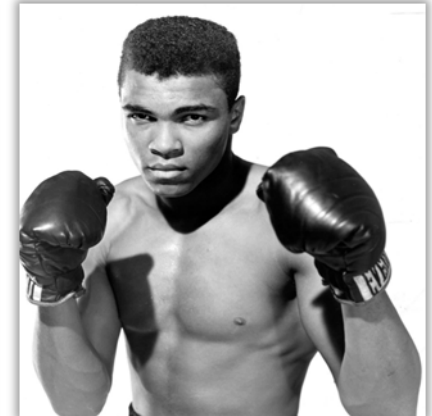
Glioblastoma



Migraine



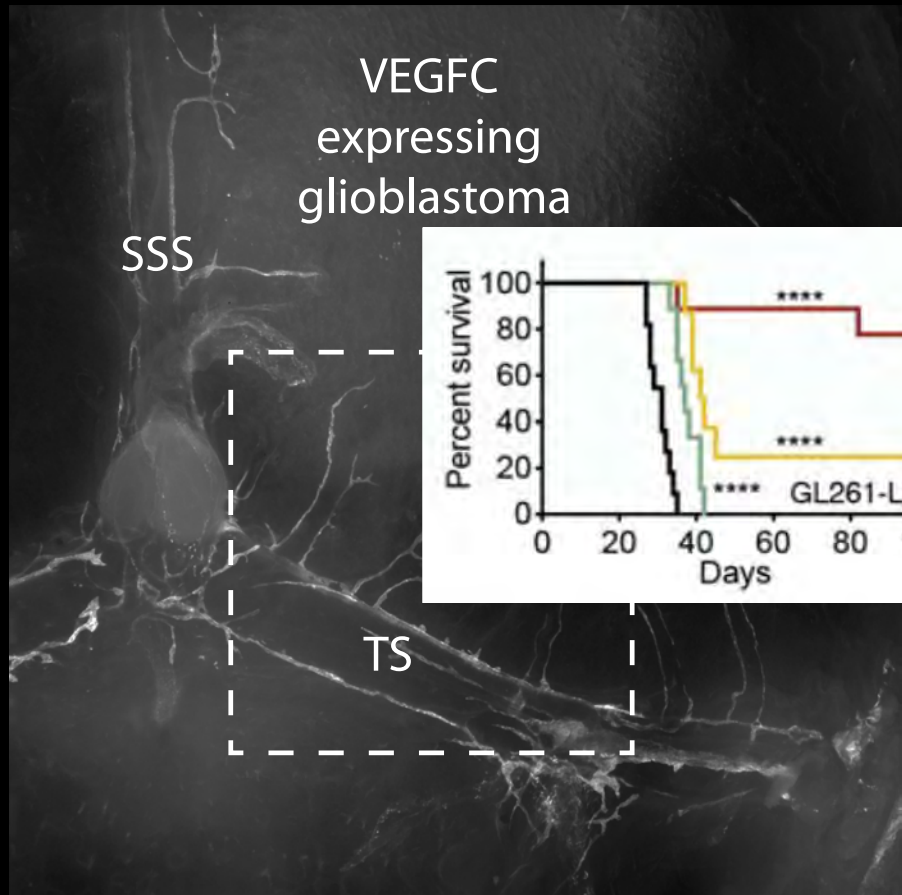
Traumatic brain injury



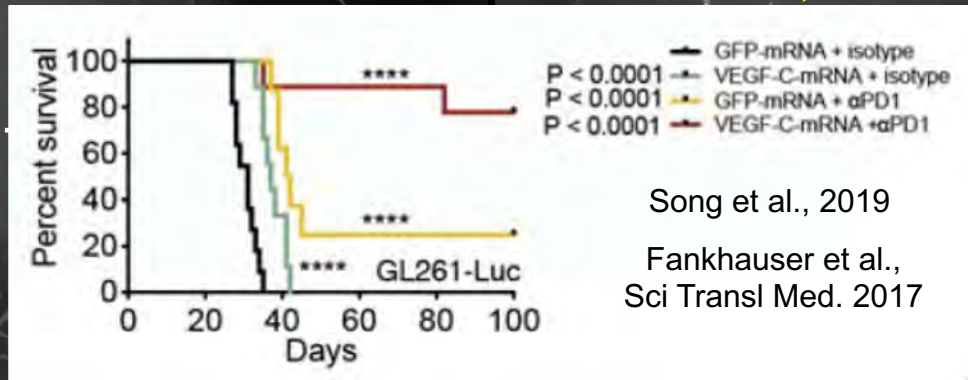
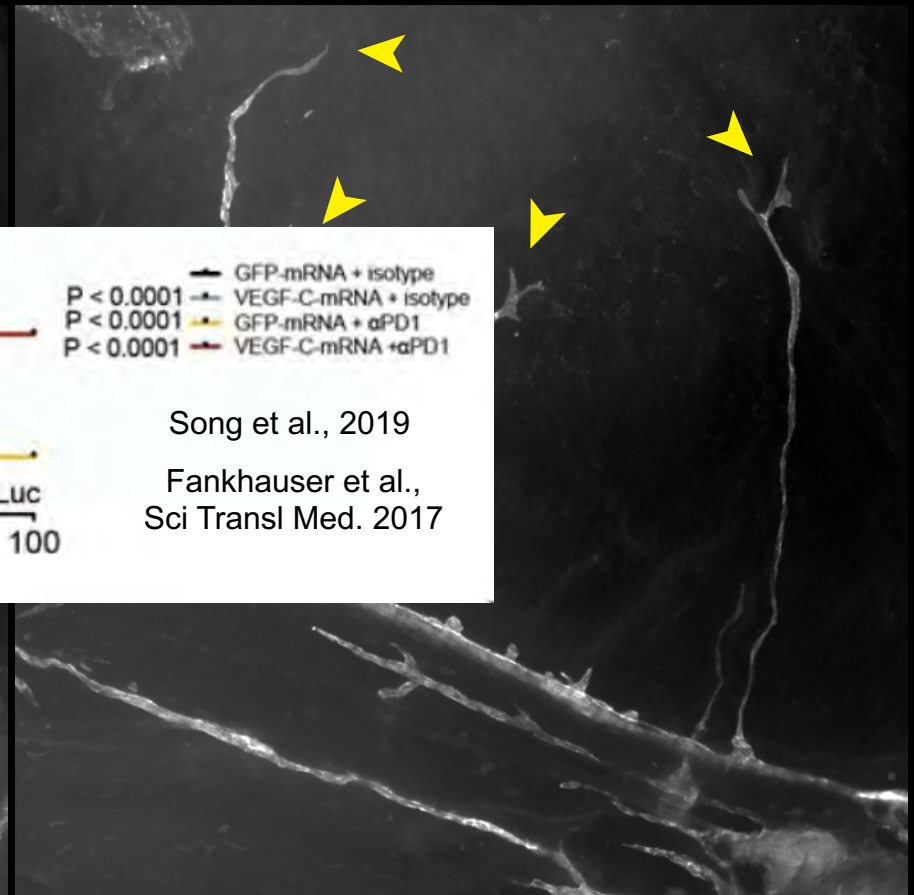
...Parkinson's, Lewy body disease, primary intracranial hypertension, prion-like proteinopathies...

Lymphangiogenesis to boost immunotherapy in brain tumors?

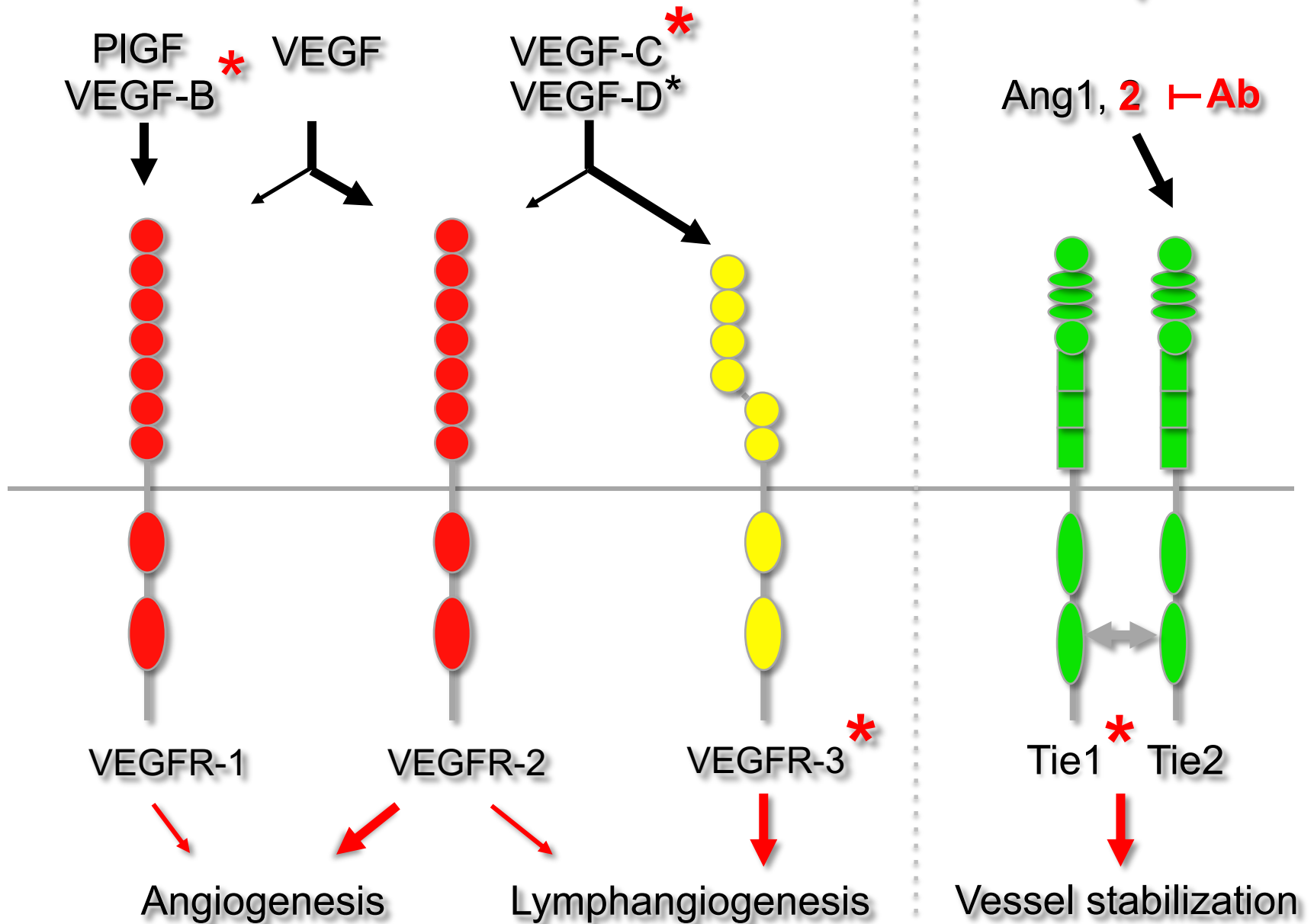
A



B

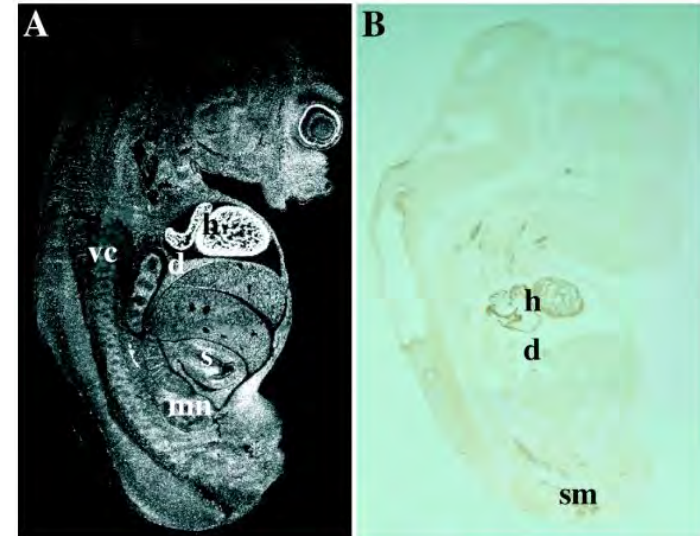
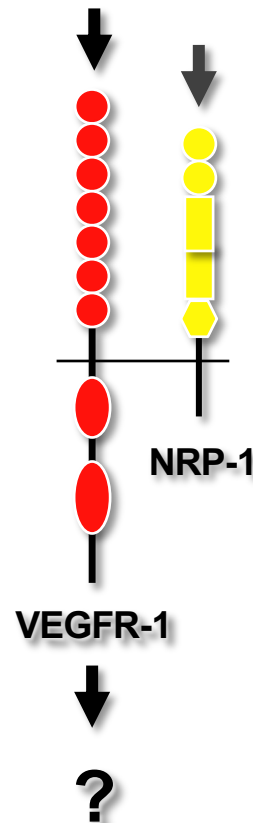


Endothelial Growth Factors and Receptors

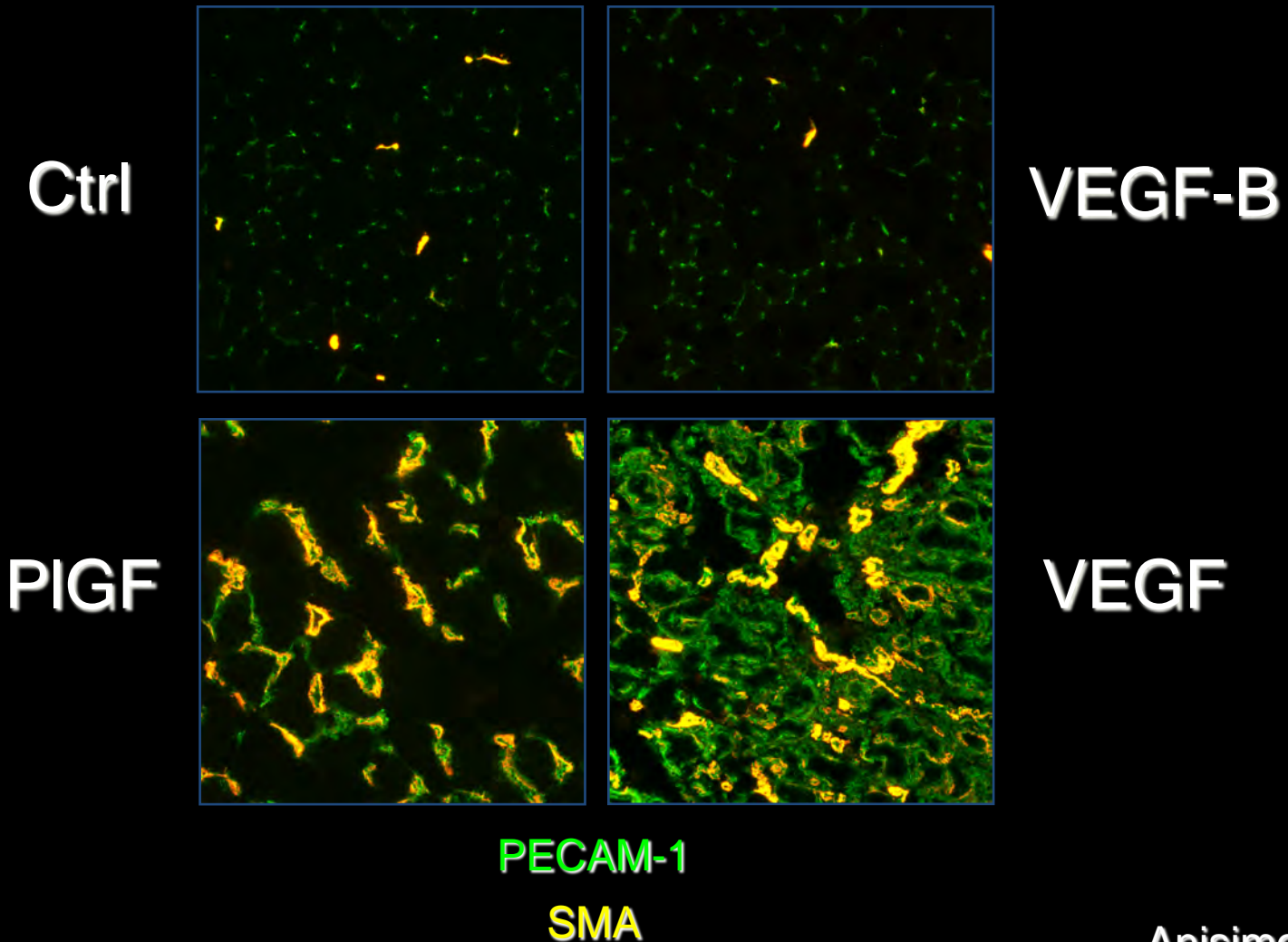


Vascular endothelial growth factor B

Olofsson B, Pajusola K*,
Kaipainen A, von Euler G, Joukov
V, Saksela O, Orpana A,
Pettersson RF,
Alitalo K*, Eriksson U*
Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 93:
2576-81, 1996*

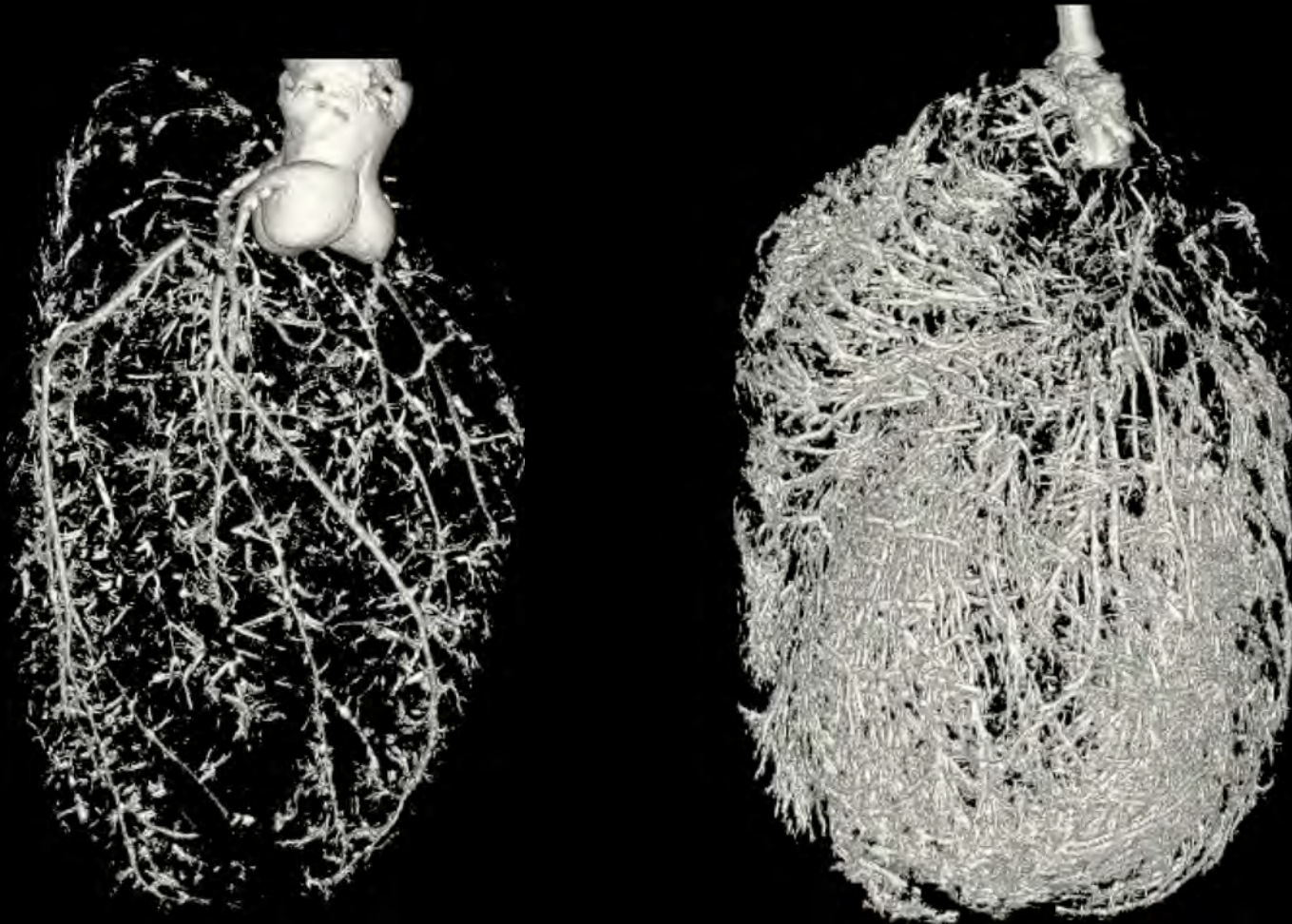


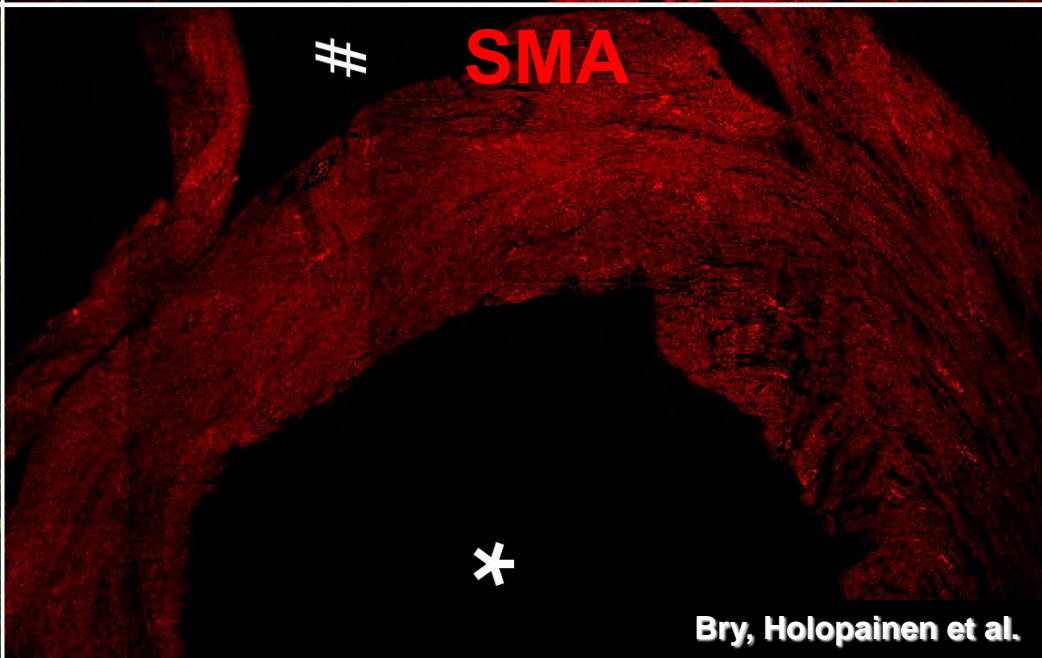
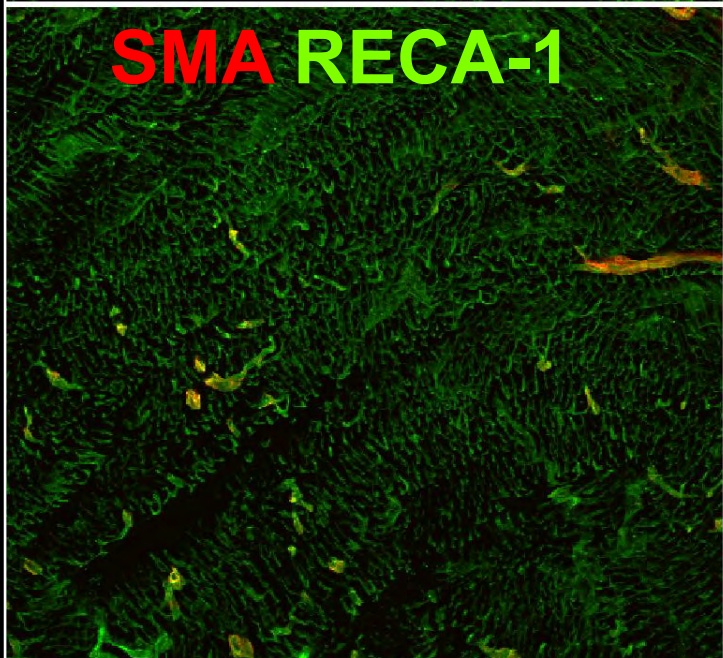
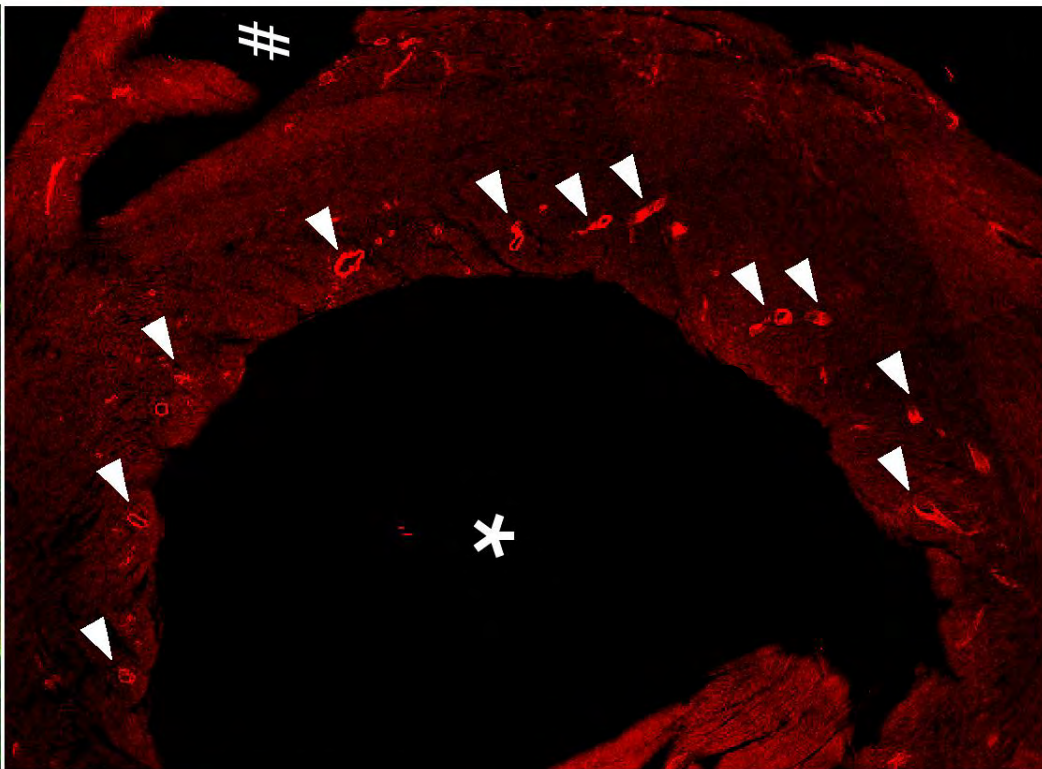
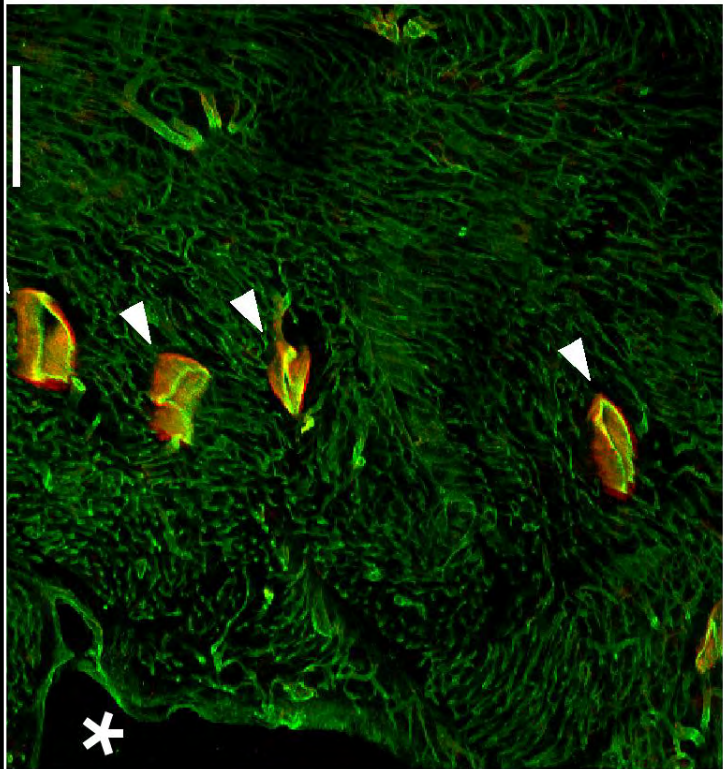
Blood vessels after AAV-mediated gene delivery to skeletal muscle



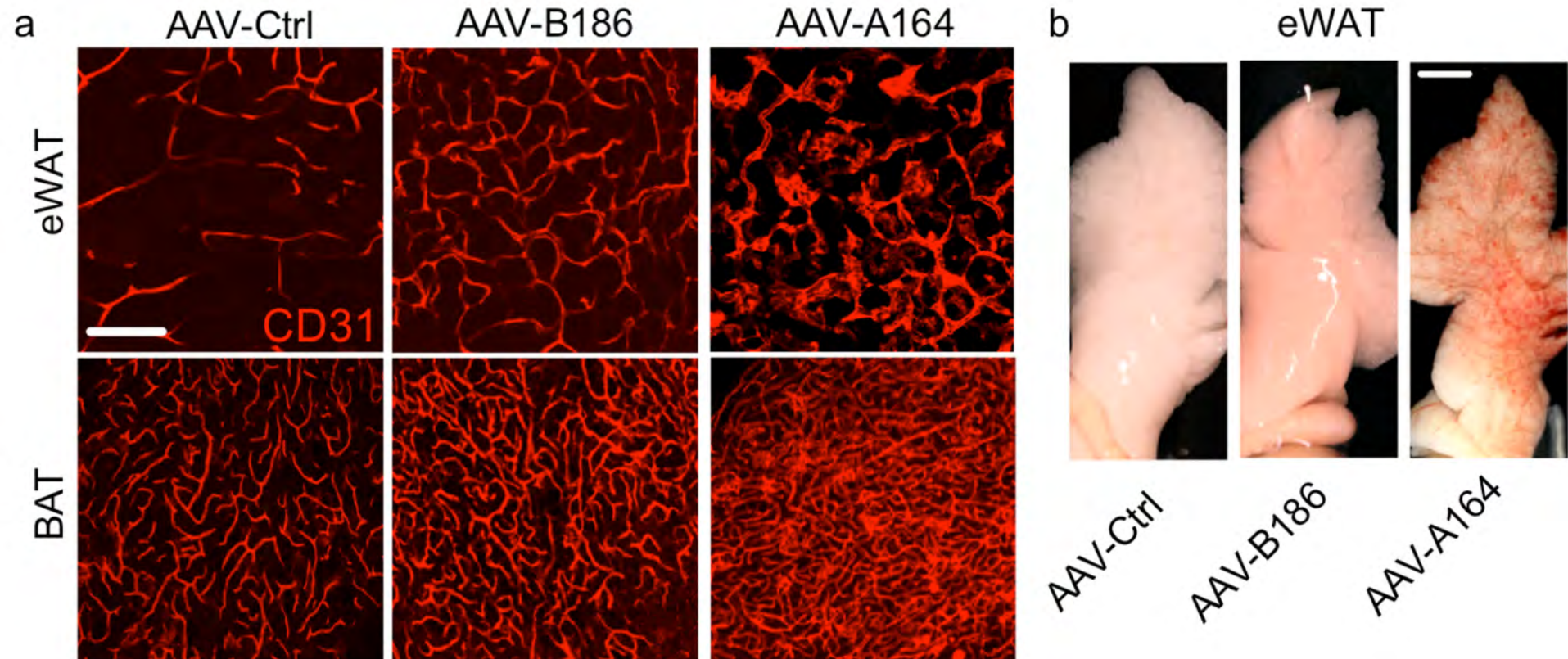
VEGF-B WT and TG hearts

μ CT imaging of the arterial phase

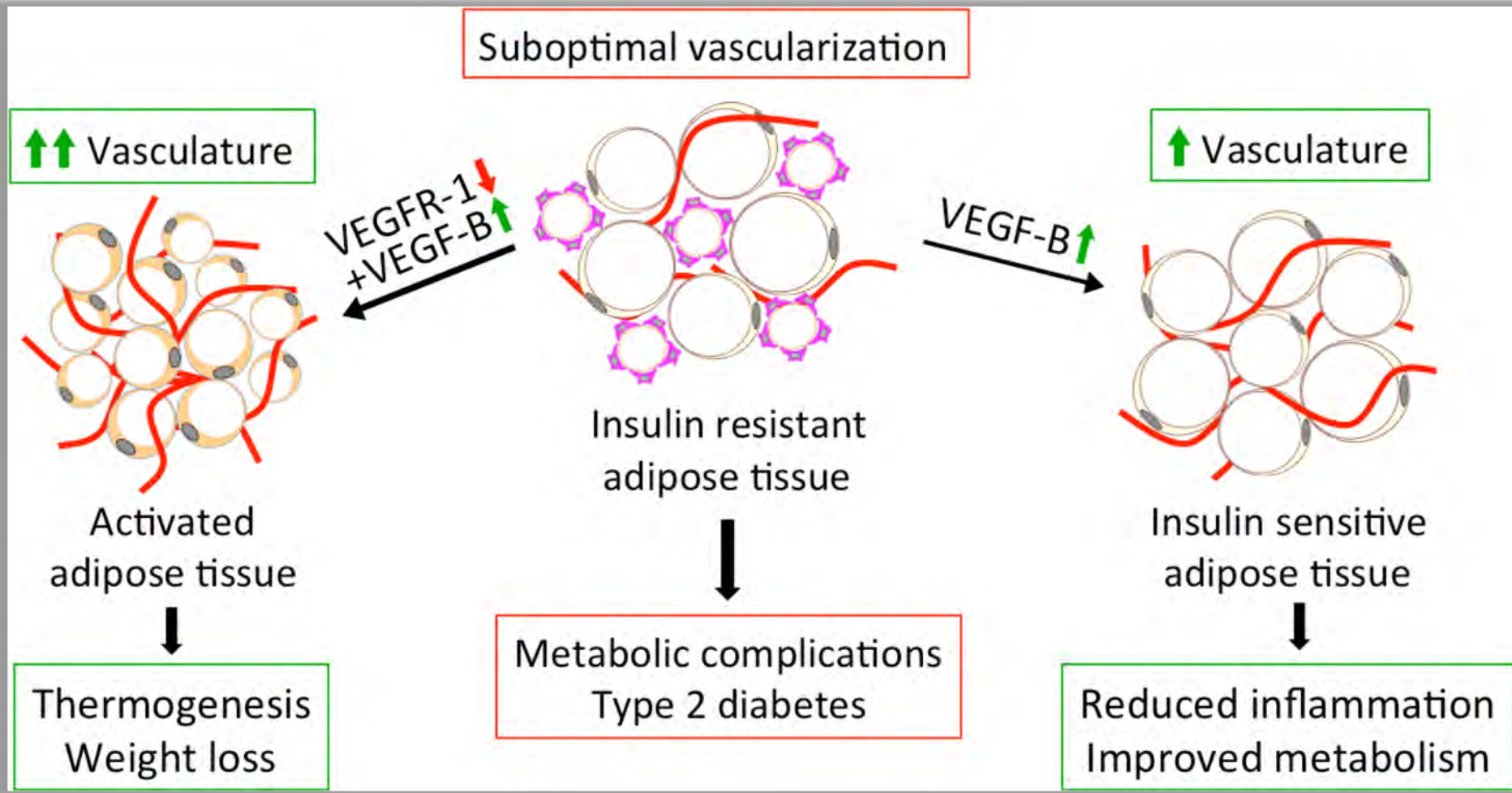




VEGF-B increases “healthy” vessels in white and brown adipose tissue

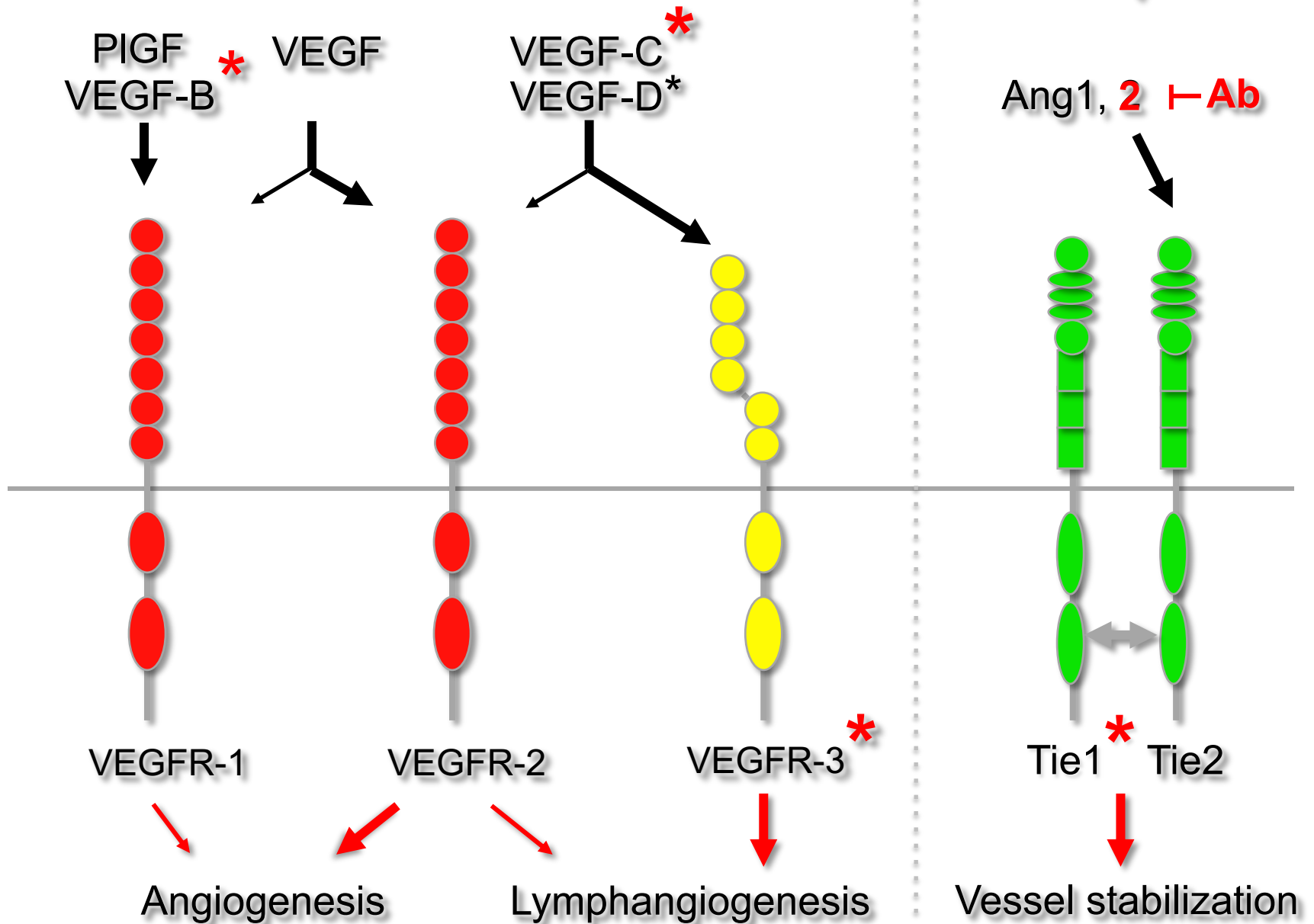


Therapeutic angiogenesis in adipose tissue?



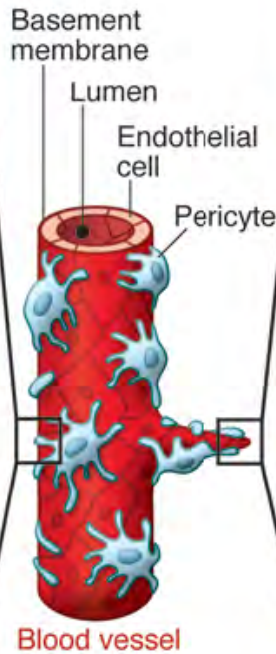
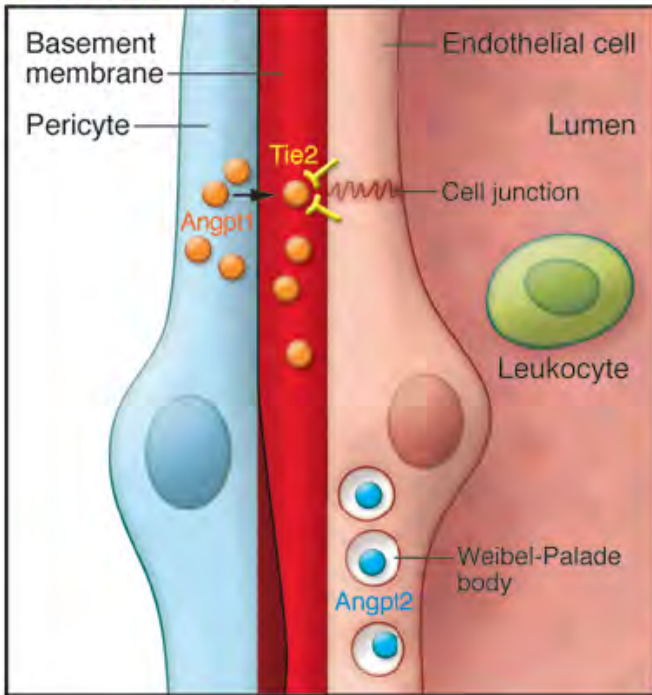
Robciuc et al., Cell metabolism

Endothelial Growth Factors and Receptors

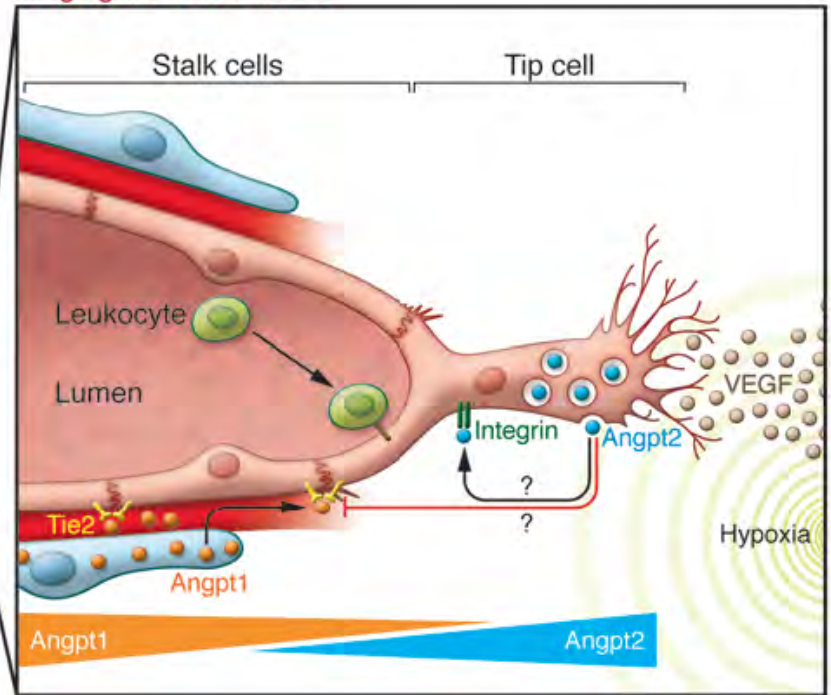


The angiopoietin-Tie system

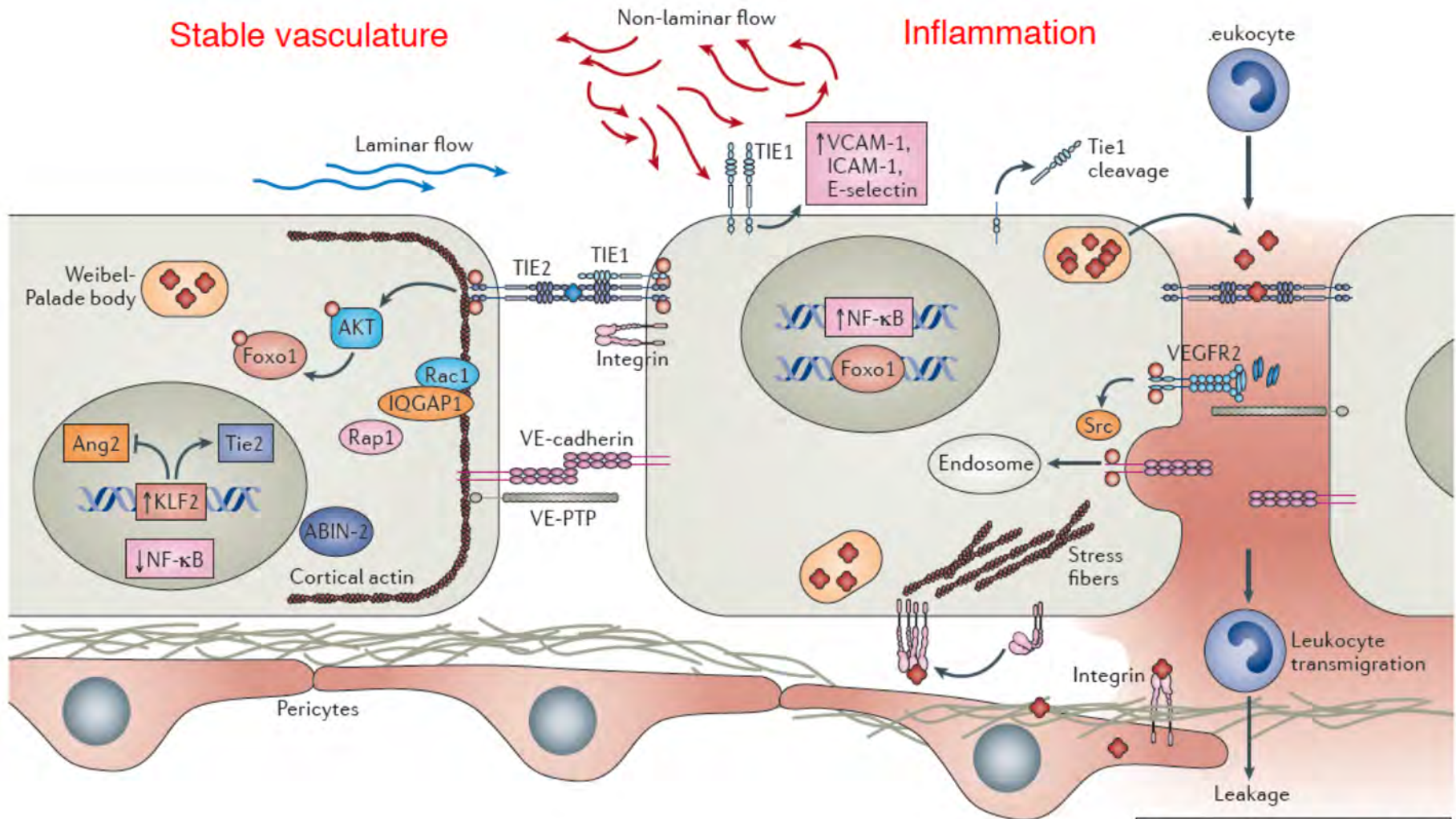
Stable blood vessel



Angiogenic blood vessel



Ang-Tie system provides a molecular switch in inflammation

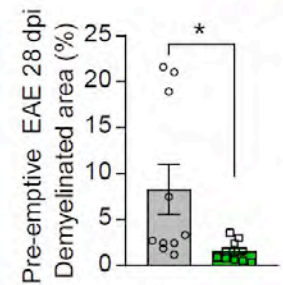
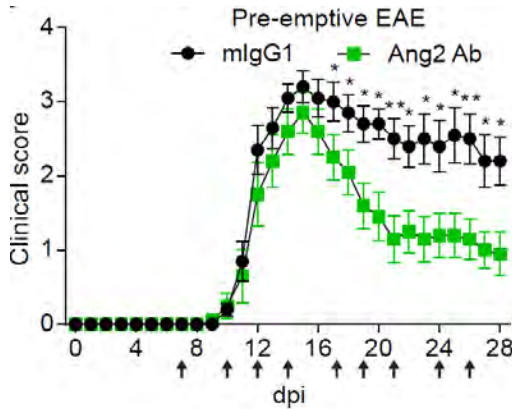
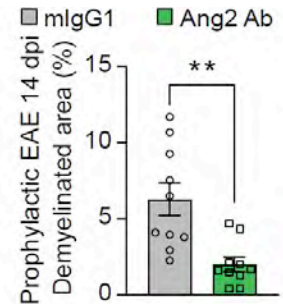
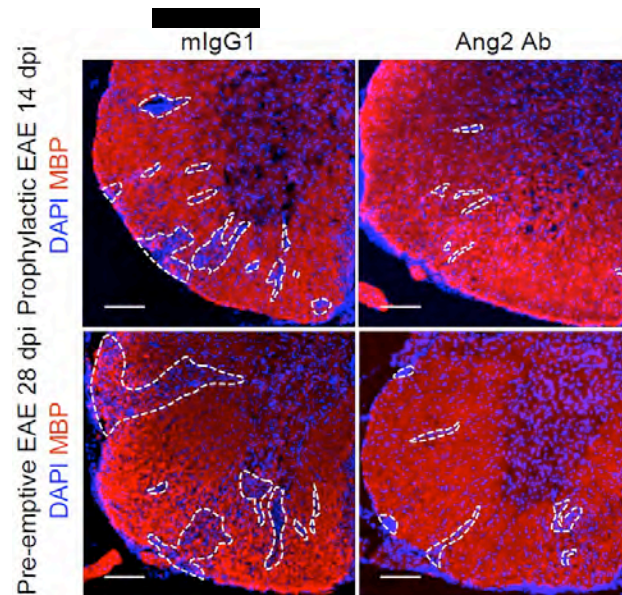
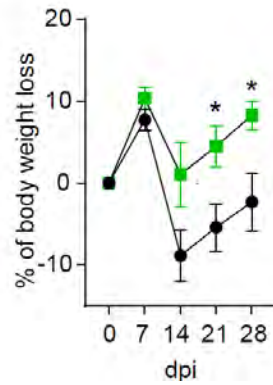
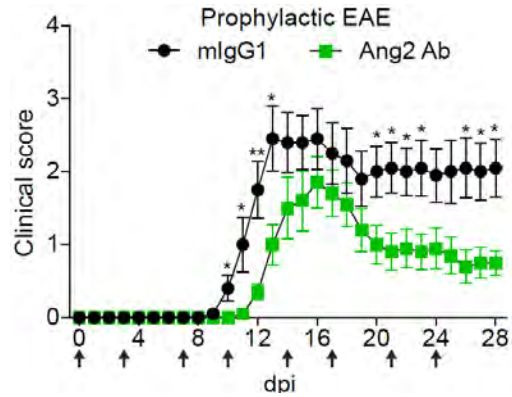


Korhonen et al., *J. Clin. Invest.*, 2016

Kim et al., *J. Clin. Invest.*, 2016

Saharinen, Eklund and Alitalo, *Nature Reviews Drug Discovery*, 2017

Ang2 blockade ameliorates neuroinflammation



Tumor
angiogenesis

Lymphatic
metastasis

Lymphedema

Cardiac
ischemia,
atrophy



Retinal
disease,
intraocular
pressure

Radiation
therapy

Fluid
leakage/sepsis

Neurovascular
disease

Acknowledgements

Riikka Kivelä, Markus Räsänen, Karthik Amudala Hemanthakumar
Salli Antila, Andrey Anisimov, Harri Nurmi, Marius Robciuc, Shentong Fang,
Sinem Karaman, Veli-Matti Leppänen, Emilia Korhonen, Zhilin Li

Michael Jeltsch (Helsinki), Pipsa Saharinen (Helsinki)

Seppo Ylä-Herttuala (Kuopio)

Risto Kerkelä, Lauri Eklund (Oulu)

Lena Claesson-Welsh (Uppsala)

Christer Betsholtz (Uppsala/Stockholm)

Taija Makinen (Uppsala)

Steven Proulx and Michael Detmar (Zurich)

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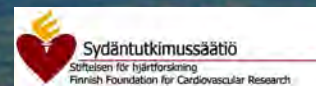
Anne Eichmann (New Haven)

Michael Detmar (Zurich)

Donald McDonald (San Francisco)

Ralf Adams (Munster)





Thanks again!





Nature medicine
“Notable advances 2015”

nature
medicine

■ Neuroscience

Brain drain

The central nervous system was thought to be devoid of a classic lymphatic system, a network of vessels that moves immune cells throughout the body and aids in the clearance of excess fluid, macromolecules and waste. Two studies have overturned this assumption by identifying lymphatic vessels underneath the skulls of mice.

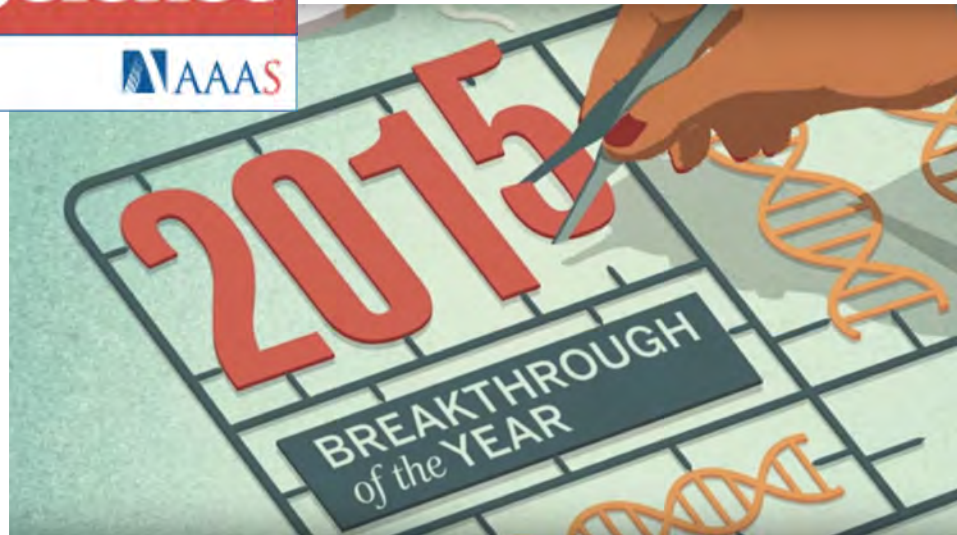
One group of researchers from the University of Virginia (*Nature* 523, 337–341, 2015) found vessels in the meninges—a layer of tissue between the skull and the brain—that express markers that are specifically associated with lymphatic vessels. These vessels can transport a fluorescent dye injected into the ventricles of the brain to the deep cervical lymph nodes (dCLNs). Removal of a dCLN resulted in the accumulation of T cells in these vessels, whereas ligation of the vessel adjacent to a dCLN increased the diameter of these vessels, suggesting that these lymphatic vessels are involved in the drainage of cerebrospinal fluid and the exit of immune cells from the brain.

An independent group from the University of Helsinki (*J. Exp. Med.* 212, 991–999, 2015) revealed these lymphatic vessels using reporter mice that expressed markers of lymphatic vessels. The team found that clearance of fluorescently labeled macromolecules is impaired in transgenic mice lacking these lymphatic vessels. Whether these vessels contribute to immune cell surveillance and disorders of the central nervous system awaits further investigation.

“Brain lymphatics”

Science

“Breakthrough of the year”



Lymphatic vessels: The brain's well-hidden secret

A. Louveau *et al.*, “[Structural and functional features of central nervous system lymphatic vessels](#),” *Nature* 523, 337 (1 June 2015).

A. Aspelund *et al.*, “[A dural lymphatic vascular system that drains brain interstitial fluid and macromolecules](#),” *Journal of Experimental Medicine* 212, 991 (15 June 2015).