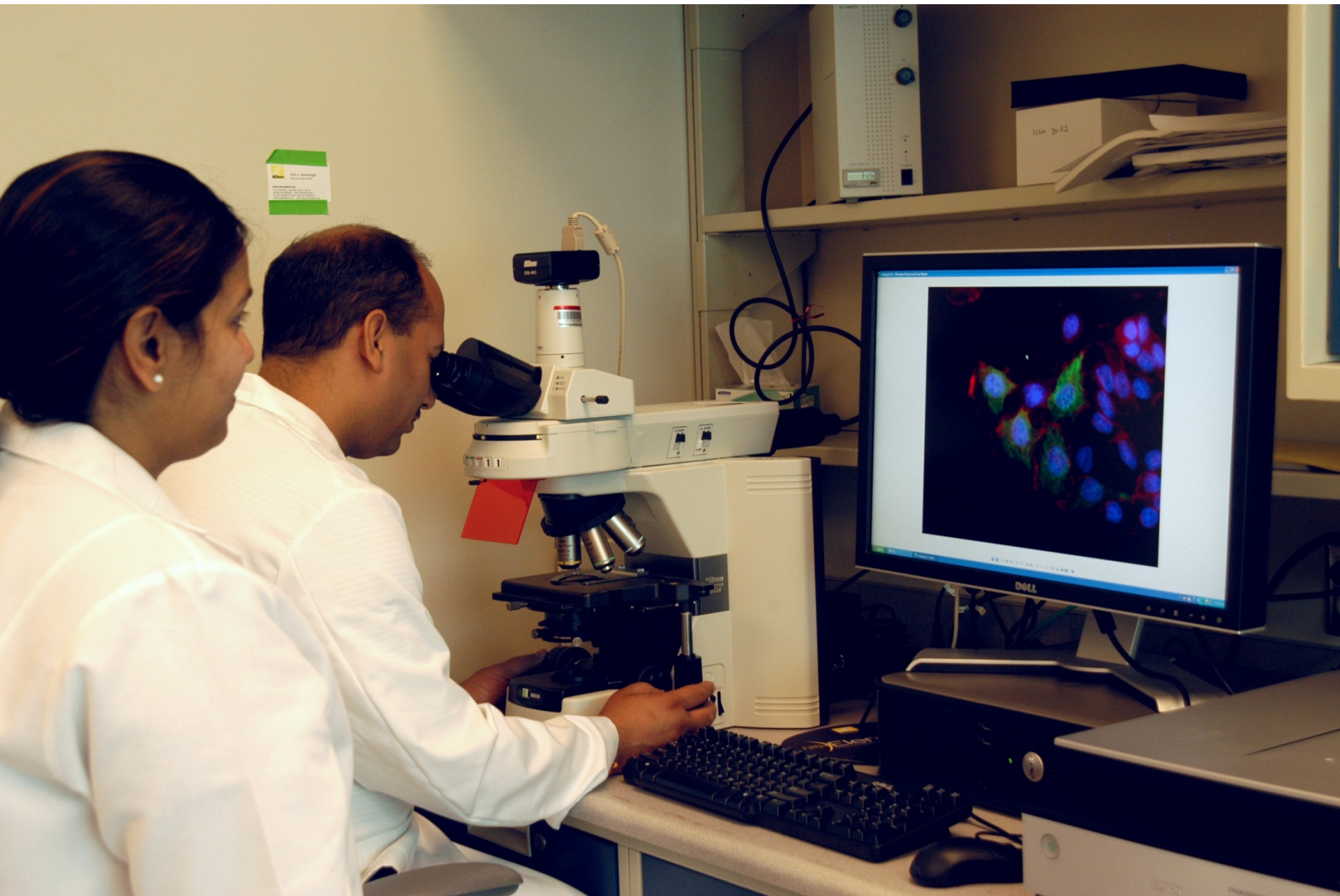












ABSTRACT

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Head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC) is the sixth most frequent cancer worldwide and five-year survival rate (>50%) is among the lowest of the major cancers. Treatment of advanced head and neck cancer is a challenge.

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these and other chemopreventive agents (chemoprevention) is the most recent frequent cancer cause. Chemoprevention is the use of drugs to prevent cancer. It is among the lowest of the three cancer prevention strategies. Chemoprevention is the use of drugs to prevent cancer. It is among the lowest of the three cancer prevention strategies. Chemoprevention is the use of drugs to prevent cancer. It is among the lowest of the three cancer prevention strategies.

METHODOLOGY

Project Lead Lines: JH-002-TM, CAL2, JH-002-AB, JH-002-BC, JH-002-TB, JH-002-TC, JH-002-AT and CAL2-GH6

Normal Investigations: n/a, n/a, n/a and n/a

Investigation of abnormal investigation: P24 and P25: Further investigation was specific to aircraft and was limited to limited specific engine wear as opposed to engine wear. P24 investigation in accordance with manufacturer's maintenance. Normalization was performed with the R24 and CAL2 (Japan) (Australia).

Investigation of abnormal investigation in a head and neck cancer cell line: CAL2 cells were analyzed in the following investigations of cancer. Over a 5 month period, cells that grew in 24h incubation were investigated in CAL2-GH6. They were analyzed in 24h incubation with light microscopy.

RESULTS

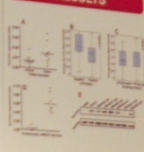


Figure 1. Survival expression is upregulated in HNSCC cell lines and patient's primary tumor samples.

RESULTS

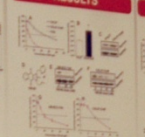


Figure 2. Surface expression is upregulated in cisplatin resistant cells and TGF β inhibits surface expression in a dose dependent manner.

RESULTS



• TWSS significantly re-

SUMMARY

- Survival expression is significantly higher in tumor samples and cell lines from HNSCC patients, as compared to normal tissues.
- Survival levels were significantly higher in smokers (HPV+) vs HPV- vs patients that normally require therapy to cisplatin treatment.
- Survival expression is strongly elevated in cisplatin resistance HNSCC cell line (CAL27) and treatment with TW150 significantly down-regulated survival expression in a dose-dependent manner.
- TW150 significantly reversed cisplatin resistance in head and neck cancer cells by rapidly decreasing cytoplasmic survival levels.
- TW150 inhibited tumor growth in a dose-dependent manner.
- TW150 significantly enhanced the therapeutic efficacy of cisplatin in cisplatin resistant head and neck cancers in a SCG mouse model.

CONCLUSIONS

Our *in vitro* and pre-clinical *in vivo* results demonstrate that TW15 could be a useful adjuvant for the treatment of head and neck cancer, particularly for the patients that are resistant to cisplatin. Our study provides a scientific rationale to evaluate TW15 either as a single agent or in combination with currently used treatment regimens in clinical trials.

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