

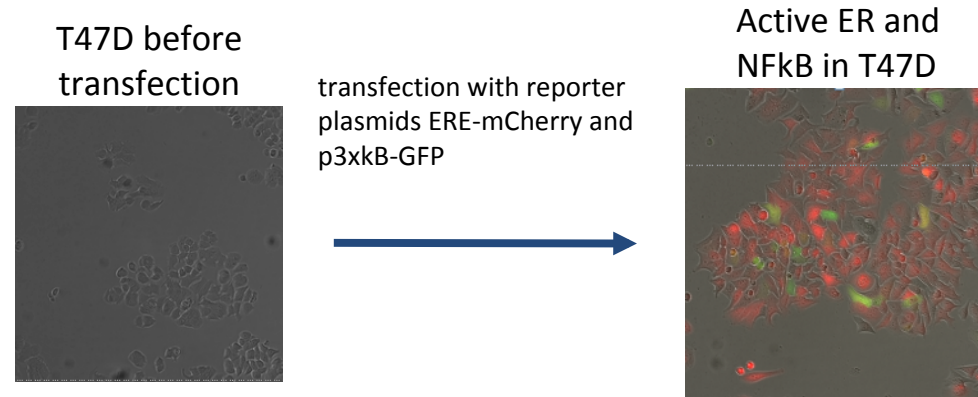
**The Expression of ERE and NFkB  
&  
The Characterization of Stem Cell  
Properties in ER+ Breast Cancer Cell  
Lines.**

Utsa Bhattacharyya

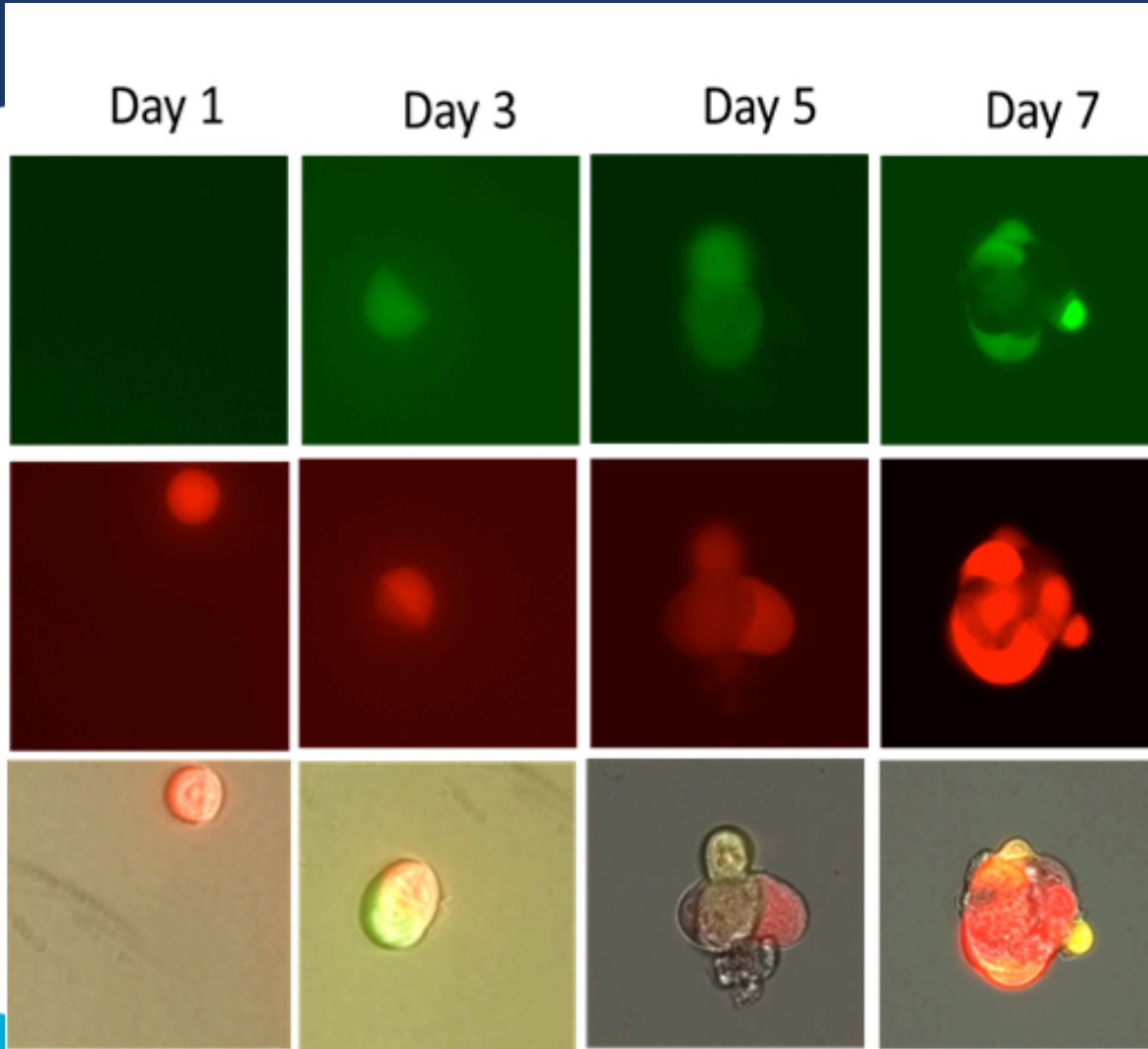
# Background

- ER+ breast cancer
- Drug treatments resistance
- Stem cells
- NFkB/ER activity

# Procedure

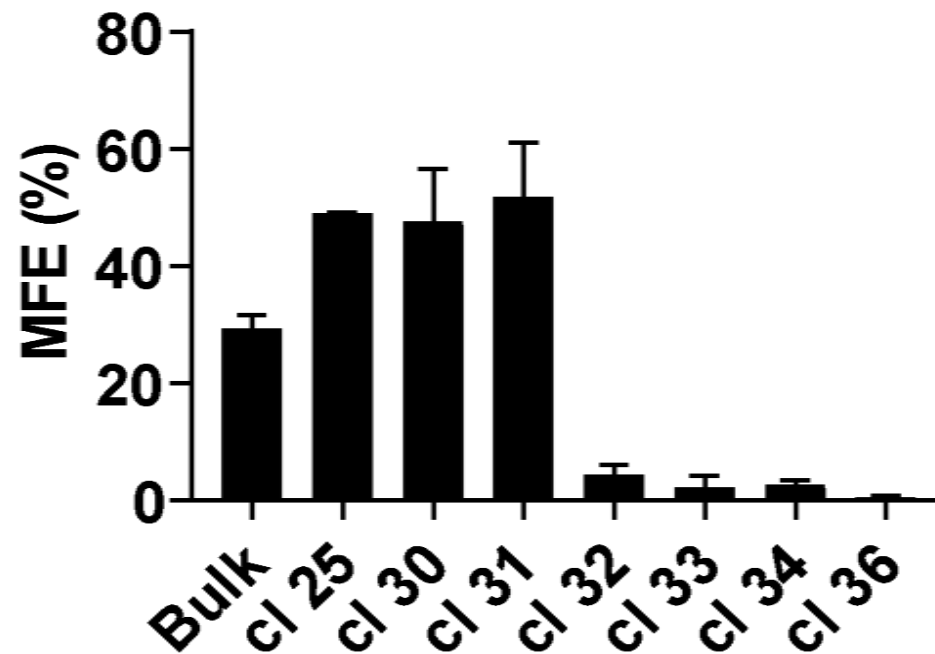


- **Cloning:** Cells were seeded 1 cell per well and grown. Each colony was given a number.
- **Mammosphere:** a cluster of breast cancer cells greater than 50 $\mu$ m in diameter
- **Aim:**
  - Analyze mammosphere forming efficiency (MFE)
    - $(\text{number of mammospheres on day 12} * 100) / (\text{total cells in a well on day 0})$
  - Analyze ER/NFkB activity in ER+ BC cell line clones
  - Identify representative clone of bulk population



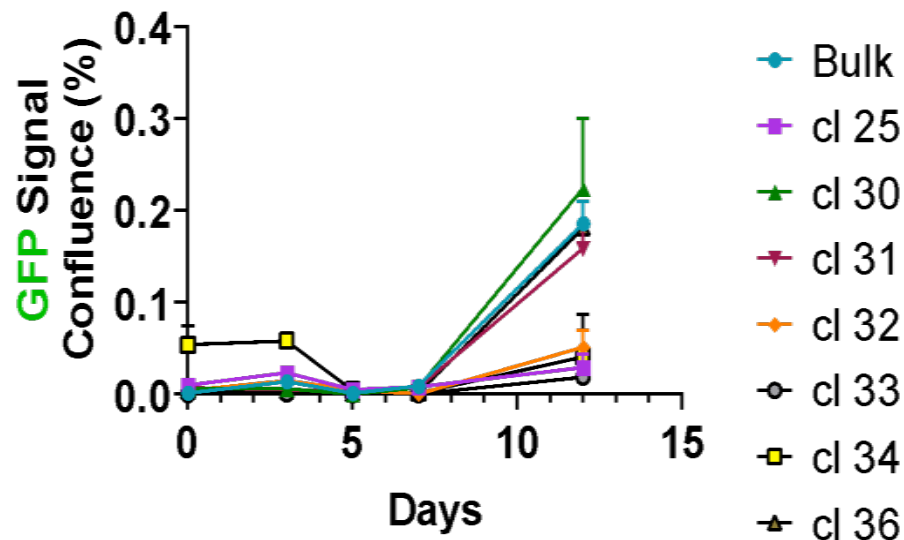
# Mammosphere Forming Efficiency

MFE% 50um

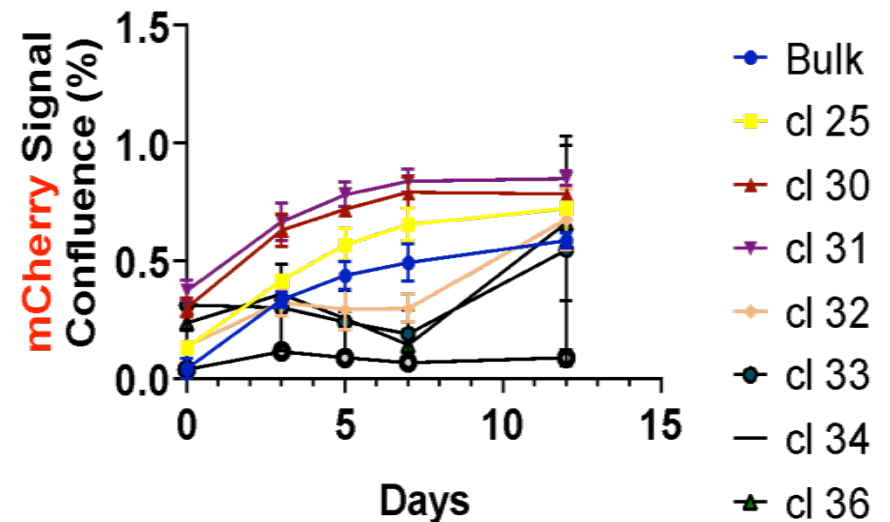


# Mammosphere Assay

T47D Dual Reporter Clones  
MS Assay



T47D Dual Reporter Clones  
MS Assay



# Conclusions

- Only three clone cell lines can form mammospheres.
- NFkB activity is similar to bulk in clone 30 and clone 31
- ER activity is higher in clones 25, 30, 31 than bulk
- Higher MFE in three clones can be a result of high activity of ER.
- Therefore, clones 30 and 31 are the best representatives of the bulk.

# References

1. Farzaneh, S., Zarghi, A., (2016). Estrogen Receptor Ligands: A Review. *Sci Pharm*. doi: 10.3390/scipharm84030409
2. Jeorany, T.K., Hina, M., Neeraj, K., Sejong, B., Shailesh, S. (2019) CC chemokines are differentially expressed in Breast Cancer and are associated with disparity in overall survival. *Scientific Reports*. doi: 10.1038/s41598-019-40514-9
3. Patel, H.K., Bihan, T. (2018). Selective estrogen receptor modulators (SERMs) and selective estrogen receptor degraders (SERDs) in cancer treatment. *Pharmacology & Therapeutics*, vol. 186, 1-24. doi: 10.1016/j.pharmthera.2017.12.012
4. Xia et al. (2018). Role of the NFkB-signaling pathway in cancer. *Dove Medical Press*. doi: 10.2147/OTT.S161109
5. Sin, W. C., & Lim, C. L. (2017). Breast cancer stem cells—from origins to targeted therapy. *Stem Cell Investigation*, 4(12), 96–96. doi: 10.21037/sci.2017.11.03
6. Yasar, P., Ayaz, G., User, S. D., Gupur, G., & Muyan, M. (2016, December). Molecular mechanism of estrogen–estrogen receptor signaling.



# References (cont.)

Martinkovich, S., Shah, D., Planey, S.L., Arnott, J.A. (2014) Selective estrogen receptor modulators: tissue specificity and clinical utility. *Clin Interv Aging*. doi: 10.2147/CIA.S66690

Sin, W. C., & Lim, C. L. (2017). Breast cancer stem cells—from origins to targeted therapy. *Stem Cell Investigation*, 4(12), 96–96. doi: 10.21037/sci.2017.11.03

Yasar, P., Ayaz, G., User, S. D., Gupur, G., & Muyan, M. (2016, December). Molecular mechanism of estrogen–estrogen receptor signaling. Retrieved from <https://www.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/rmb2.12006>

Björnström Linda, & Sjöberg Maria. (2005). Mechanisms of Estrogen Receptor Signaling: Convergence of Genomic and Nongenomic Actions on Target Genes. *Molecular Endocrinology*, 19(4), 833–842. doi: 10.1210/me.2004-0486

Houtman, J., Jacqueline. (2006). Breast Cancer, Tamoxifen & Beyond: Estrogen and Estrogen Receptors. *Breakthroughs in Bioscience*.

Lombardo, Y., Giorgio, A. D., Coombes, C. R., Stebbing, J., & Castellano, L. (2015). Mammosphere Formation Assay from Human Breast Cancer Tissues and Cell Lines. *Journal of Visualized Experiments*, (97). doi: 10.3791/52671



# Thank you!

A big thank you to Dr. Frasor and the whole lab at UIC  
for supporting me.