Optimizing systemic therapies of metastatic and recurrent triple-negative breast cancer using next generation 3D models

Project Description

Project duration:	Joint PhD Program – Between The University of Queensland and Indian Institute of Technology Delhi.
	4 years
	The Academy joint PhD research projects are well defined and developed by a collaborative team of researchers at UQ and IITD. Selected PhD students working on a project will be supervised by a joint supervision team of UQ and IITD academics.
Description:	Triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) is an aggressive subtype of breast cancer and is characterized by a lack of estrogen, progesterone and human epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) expression. TNBC is more likely to recur than the other two subtypes and one of the primary challenges to treat TNBC is its intra-tumoral heterogeneity (ITH). Recent evidences have shown that these micro- environmental differences led ITH creates hurdles for effective therapy response. In this project, we discuss the evidence of intratumoral heterogeneity and its impact on the disease progression including sensitivity to different treatment options particularly chemotherapy and immunotherapies (PD1/PDL1 based). In this project, we aim to evaluate this Intra-tumoral heterogeneity of TNBC through next-generation patient-derived 3D tumour organoid and explant models, which can effectively expedite preclinical responses towards immune-antibody-directed therapies.
	Aims and Methodology:
	Aim 1. Characterization of genomic, transcriptional, and metabolic signatures identifying intra-tumoral heterogeneity in TNBC patient samples: By examining the spatiotemporal heterogeneity in TNBC, we hope to identify novel targets and biomarkers for personalized therapy. This will be a prospective study where we will collect tumor samples from TNBC patients undergoing biopsy or surgery. The samples will be compartmentalized into vascular-rich and hypoxic niches based on the classical marker gene expression. The genomic, transcriptional, and metabolic profiles of these samples will be analyzed using next-generation sequencing of DNA and RNA (Stereoseq) and LC/MS and metabolomics techniques
	Aim 2. Next-generation organoids that accurately replicate the intratumoral heterogeneity observed in TNBC tumors can be used to evaluate the response of different tumor subpopulations to therapy

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