University of Massachusetts Medical School

eScholarship@UMMS

UMass Center for Clinical and Translational Science Research Retreat

2016 UMass Center for Clinical and Translational Science Research Retreat

May 20th, 12:30 PM

Developing anti-GDF6 therapeutics for treatment of advanced melanoma

Alec Gramann University of Massachusetts Medical School

Et al.

Let us know how access to this document benefits you.

Follow this and additional works at: https://escholarship.umassmed.edu/cts_retreat

🔮 Part of the Cancer Biology Commons, Neoplasms Commons, and the Therapeutics Commons

Gramann A, Venkatesan A, Monir E, Wisheart D, Wang Y, Ceol CJ. (2016). Developing anti-GDF6 therapeutics for treatment of advanced melanoma. UMass Center for Clinical and Translational Science Research Retreat. Retrieved from https://escholarship.umassmed.edu/cts_retreat/2016/posters/27

Creative Commons License

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 3.0 License. This material is brought to you by eScholarship@UMMS. It has been accepted for inclusion in UMass Center for Clinical and Translational Science Research Retreat by an authorized administrator of eScholarship@UMMS. For more information, please contact Lisa.Palmer@umassmed.edu.

UMass CCTS Research Retreat

Poster Abstract Submission

Developing anti-GDF6 therapeutics for treatment of advanced melanoma

Alec Gramann¹, Arvind Venkatesan¹, Monir Ejemel², Danielle Wisheart², Yang Wang, MD, PhD^{2#}, Craig Ceol, PhD^{1#}

¹Program of Molecular Medicine, University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester, Massachusetts, USA

²MassBiologics, University of Massachusetts Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, USA

[#]co-corresponding authors

Melanoma, the leading cause of skin cancer death in the U.S., is increasing in incidence. Targeted therapies have been approved for treatment of advanced melanoma, but few patients experience extended survival benefit. In order to combat poor outcomes, new therapeutic targets are needed. Using cross-species oncogenomic analyses, our lab has identified a novel melanoma driver. Growth differentiation factor 6 (GDF6), a secreted bone morphogenetic protein (BMP) ligand that is amplified and overexpressed in human melanomas. Functional analyses show GDF6 acts via the BMP-SMAD1 pathway as a pro-survival factor in melanomas. Inhibiting GDF6 or the BMP pathway using shRNAs or the small molecule inhibitor, DMH1, induces melanoma cell death thereby abrogating melanoma growth in mouse xenografts. These results suggest GDF6 is an optimal target melanoma therapy. In order to better understand the dynamics of GDF6 signaling in melanoma cells, we are currently investigating the effect of exogenous GDF6 on cells with inhibited GDF6 expression to determine the required concentration to activate SMAD1 signaling and rescue viability. As GDF6 is a secreted ligand, we proposed developing antibodies to block the GDF6 interaction at its receptor, thereby inhibiting signaling. In collaboration with MassBiologics, we have generated a panel of monoclonal antibodies targeting GDF6. To identify antibodies capable of blocking GDF6 activity, we have devised a series of assays to eliminate antibodies from the panel. First, candidates are screened for affinity to GDF6. Second, candidates are screened for ability to block interaction between GDF6 and its receptor. Third, candidates are evaluated for ability to inhibit downstream signaling via SMAD1 pathway. After selection of final candidates, we will use a xenograft model to determine ability to inhibit melanoma growth in vivo. Currently, we have identified antibodies that are able to recognize GDF6 via western blot, and are proceeding to screen these antibodies for anti-GDF6 activity.

Name: Alec Gramann e-mail: alec.gramann@umassmed.edu Phone: 774-455-3655