Pancreatic Cancer Stem Cells May Define Tumor Stromacharacteristics and Recurrence Patterns in Pancreatic Ductal Adenocarcinoma

Gokce Askan

Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center

Ibrahim Halil Sahin

Emory Healthcare

Joanne F. Chou

Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center

Aslihan Yavas

Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center

Marinela Capanu

Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center

Christine A. Iacobuzio-Donahue

Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center

Olca Basturk

Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center

Eileen M O'Reilly (✉ oreillye@mskcc.org)

Winthrop Rockefeller Chair in Medical Oncology Section Head,
Hepatopancreaticobiliary/Neuroendocrine Cancers. Co-Director, Medical, David M. Rubenstein Center for
Pancreatic Cancer Attending Physician, Member, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center Professor of
Medicine, Weill Cornell Medical College Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center 300 East 66th street,
office 1021, New York, NY 10065 <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8076-9199>

Research article

Keywords: Pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma, pancreatic cancer, cancer stem cells, tumor stroma, sonic hedgehog, desmoplasia, tumor microenvironment, CD44, ESA, recurrence pattern

Posted Date: August 18th, 2020

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-49165/v1>

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Version of Record: A version of this preprint was published at BMC Cancer on April 9th, 2021. See the published version at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12885-021-08123-w>.

Abstract

Background

Herein, we investigate the relationship between pancreatic stem cell markers (PCSC markers), CD44, and epithelial-specific antigen (ESA), tumor stroma, and the impact on recurrence outcomes in pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma (PDAC) patients.

Methods

PDAC patients who underwent surgical resection between 01/2012 -06/2014 were identified. CD44 and ESA expression was assessed by immunohistochemistry. Stroma was classified as loose, moderate density, and dense based on fibroblast content. Overall survival (OS) and relapse-free survival (RFS) were estimated using the Kaplan-Meier method and compared between subgroups by log-rank test. The association between PCSC markers and stroma type was assessed by Fisher's exact test.

Results

N = 93 PDAC patients were identified. The number of PDAC patients with dense, moderate density, and loose stroma was 11 (12%), 51 (54%), and 31 (33%) respectively. PDAC with CD44⁺/ESA⁻ had highest rate of loose stroma (63%) followed by PDAC CD44⁺/ESA⁺ (50%), PDAC CD44⁻/ESA⁺ (35%), CD44⁻/ESA⁻ (9%) (p = 0.0033). No local recurrence was observed in patients with dense stroma and 9 had distant recurrence. The highest rate of cumulative local recurrence observed in patients with loose stroma. No statistically significant difference in RFS and OS were observed among subgroups (P = 0.089).

Conclusions

These data indicate PCSCs may have an important role in stroma differentiation in PDAC. Although not reaching statistical significance, we observed more local recurrences in patients with loose stroma, and no local recurrence was seen in patients with dense stroma suggesting tumor stroma may influence the recurrence pattern in PDAC patients.

Background And Materials

Pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma (PDAC) is a highly aggressive cancer and there are significant unmet therapeutic needs in the management of this malignancy. PDAC accounts for 3% of all new cancers and is the 4th leading cause of cancer-related death in men and women in the United States (US) [1]. A future projection suggests that if the mortality rate of PDAC continues in the current direction, it will be the second leading cause of cancer-related death in the US by 2030.[2] At the current time, key therapies for

metastatic PDAC are cytotoxic-based approaches, including FOLFIRINOX (5-fluorouracil, leucovorin, irinotecan, and oxaliplatin)[3] and gemcitabine and nab-paclitaxel [4], and both regimens improve survival compared to single-agent gemcitabine; however median survivals remain less than a year.[3]

With progress in the understanding of the molecular underpinnings of cancer biology and development, targeted therapies and immunotherapy have led to dramatic improvements in survival outcomes of selected solid tumors.[5] However, unfortunately, these approaches including immunotherapy have achieved limited success in the management of PDAC due in part to its distinct molecular behavior.[6, 7] For example, immune checkpoint inhibitors have been shown to be effective in patients with mismatch repair deficient (MMR-D) PDAC[8], which accounts for about one percent of PDAC cases.[9, 10] Recently, a phase III trial of olaparib, a poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) inhibitor, reported improvement in progression-free survival (PFS) in *BRCA*-mutant metastatic PDAC patients when administered as maintenance therapy following platinum-based treatment, compared to placebo.[11] Notably, *BRCA* gene mutations are also relatively uncommon and seen in about ~ 5–7% of unselected PDAC patients [12–14] making PARP inhibitors, a promising therapeutic strategy, applicable to a minority of patients with metastatic PDAC.

The PDAC microenvironment, which is a focus of interest for the development of therapeutic agents, carries very sophisticated biologic features.[15] Stromal desmoplasia is a complex connective tissue reaction leading to dense stroma and hypoxic tumor microenvironment. Clinical and preclinical studies have suggested that desmoplasia in the PDAC microenvironment is driven mainly by the sonic hedgehog pathway (SHH)[16] which led to a series of clinical trials targeting this pathway. Unfortunately, studies of SHH inhibitors have not shown benefit and notably, one of the SHH inhibitors led to detrimental outcomes in PDAC patients.[17, 18] These disappointing findings have resulted in significant loss of interest in SHH inhibitors and most recently, other stroma modifying agents including PEGPH20, a pegylated version of hyaluronidase, was investigated in metastatic PDAC patients. The combination of this agent with FOLFIRINOX and gemcitabine nab-paclitaxel chemotherapies did not result in any survival benefit and led to detrimental outcomes in patients who received PEGPH20 with concurrent FOLFIRINOX, [19–21].

Pancreatic cancer stem cells (PCSC) are enriched with SHH signaling which is one of the signaling pathways that induces of desmoplastic reaction in PDAC. Notably, a preclinical study identified a 46-fold increase in SHH signaling in PCSC as compared to normal pancreatic epithelial cells.[22] However, the dual interaction between tumor stroma and PCSC has not been well-investigated and it is unclear if PCSC may have a role in defining the composition of tumor stroma and disease behavior. In this study, we investigated the relationship between the PDAC stem cells and tumor stroma and evaluated the site of first recurrence pattern by stroma characteristics in PDAC patients who underwent surgical resection. We also examined the potential impact of stroma type and PCSC on survival outcomes in our cohort.

Method

With the approval of the Institutional Review Board, PDAC patients who underwent surgical resection at Memorial Sloan Kettering (MSK) between 01/2012-06/2014 were identified by the query of the institutional cancer database (Fig. 1). All available tissue blocks with PDAC diagnosis regardless of recurrence status were retrieved from the Department of Pathology. All slides in each case were re-reviewed by a pathologist (GA) for confirmation of the diagnosis and for selection of the best representative tumor block on which to perform immunohistochemistry. Patients whose tumor had predominant fibrosis with low tumor cellularity due to neoadjuvant therapy were excluded from the study. The American Joint Committee on Cancer pancreatic cancer staging 8th edition was used for TNM staging of patients. Available medical records were reviewed to obtain clinical, imaging, and pathological data, including information on age, gender, stage of disease, grade of tumor, vascular and perineural invasion, type of surgery, radiological findings for site of first recurrence pattern, and follow-up and survival status. The first recurrence site (metastatic vs local) was used to define the recurrence pattern in our study.

Statistical Analysis

The characteristics of our cohort are reported using frequency and percentages for categorical variables including clinical and pathological covariates. Mean and standard deviation were used in continuous variables. A composite stem cell marker (C+/E+, C+/E-, C-/E+, and C-/E-) was derived using CD44 and ESA biomarkers. The association between stem cell markers and stroma type was assessed by Fisher's exact test.

Overall survival (OS) and relapse-free survival (RFS) were defined as time from diagnosis to death and time from diagnosis to the first recurrence respectively. Patients alive at the time of analysis in 02/2019 were censored. OS and RFS were estimated using the Kaplan-Meier method and compared by the log-rank test. A Cox proportional hazards model was used to evaluate the association between stroma types and stem cell markers on outcomes. The model was further adjusted with nodal status as it is one of the known confounders in this disease.

Cumulative incidences of any, local and distant recurrences were estimated using competing risks methods and compared between stroma types using Gray's test. All statistical analyses were performed using SAS Version 9.3 (SAS Institute, INC., Cary, NC, USA) or R version 3.5.1 (R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria) using the 'cmprsk' package. All *p*-values were two-sided. *P*-values of < 0.05 were considered to indicate statistical significance.

Immunohistochemistry

Using a standard avidin-biotin-peroxidase method, representative formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue sections of each case was immunolabeled with the cancer stem cell markers; CD44 and epithelial-specific antigen (ESA). Only membranous staining was regarded as expression (Fig. 2). Antibody expression was categorized into 5 groups according to the percentage of positive tumor cells: 0, none; 1, 1–10%; 2, 11–

50%; 3, 51–80%; 4, 81–100%. Staining intensity was scored as 0, none; 1, weak; 2, moderate; 3, strong. The total scores (0–12) were averaged and the score was considered positive when average score > median. Stroma was classified as loose, moderate density and dense based on fibroblast content using Hematoxylin and Eosin (H&E) stain[23, 24] (Fig. 3).

Results

A total of 196 PDAC patients who underwent surgical resection of their primary tumor at MSK were identified between 01/2012- 06/2014. Among these, 103 patients were excluded due to lack of available tissue block (Fig. 1). Ninety-three patients were included in the final analysis. The clinicopathological features are summarized in Table 1. Most patients were male (65%) and presented with a pancreatic head tumor (82%). Notably, 97% of the cohort had T3 disease and 71/93 (76%) had lymph node metastasis with N1 or N2 disease. Five patients in our cohort received neoadjuvant chemotherapy. More than half of the tumors (53/93) were either moderate to poorly differentiated or poorly differentiated. Of the 93 tumors analyzed for stroma type, 31 (33%) had loose stroma, 51 (55%) had moderate density stroma and 11 (12%) had dense stroma (Fig. 2). The frequency of tumors with CD44⁺/ESA⁺, CD44⁺/ESA⁻, CD44⁻/ESA⁺, CD44⁻/ESA⁻ were 16/93 (17%), 19/93 (20%), 36/93 (39%), and 22/93 (24%) respectively (Table 1).

Table 1
Clinicopathological Featurese of Cohort (N= 93)

Gender	N (%)
Female	33 (35)
Male	60 (65)
Tumor Grade	
Well or moderatetly differentiated	40 (43)
Moderate to poor	25 (27)
Poor	28 (30)
Stage at Diagnosis	
pT1	1 (1)
pT2	2 (2)
pT3	90 (97)
Tumor Location	
Head	76 (82)
Body	8 (8)
Tail	9 (10)
Lymphovascular Invasion	
Present	78 (84)
Absent	15 (16)
Perineural Invasion	
Present	88 (95)
Absent	5 (5)
Lymph Node Status	
No lymph nodes (N0)	22 (24)
N1	35 (38)
N2	36 (38)
Margin status	
Positive	23 (25)
Negative	70 (75)

Gender	N (%)
History of neoadjuvant therapy	
Yes	6 (6)
No	87 (94)
History of adjuvant therapy	
Yes	77 (88)
No	11 (12)
Cancer Stem Cell Markers	
CD44 ⁺ /ESA ⁺	16 (17)
CD44 ⁺ /ESA ⁻	19 (20)
CD44 ⁻ /ESA ⁺	36 (39)
CD44 ⁻ /ESA ⁻	22 (24)
* The American Joint Committee on Cancer pancreatic cancer staging 8th edition was used for TNM staging. T1: tumor ≤ 2 cm, T2: tumor 2–4 cm, T3:tumor > 4 cm, T4 > tumor extends into nearby major blood vessels; N1:1–3 regional lymph nodes, N2:>4 regional lymph nodes	

The relationship between tumor stroma type and clinical characteristics is summarized in Table 2. The T stage of disease, which may impact the recurrence pattern particularly local recurrence[25], was similar across subgroups and the frequency of T3 disease in loose, moderate density and dense stroma tumors was 97%, 96%, and 100% respectively. Lymph node metastasis (N1 + N2) was observed in 65%, 82%, 81% of the patients with loose, moderate density, and dense stroma respectively. PDAC patients with a loose stroma pattern had more moderate to poor or high-grade tumors (71%; 22/31) as compared to PDAC patients with moderate density (53%; 27/51) or dense stroma (36%; 4/11). The tumor stroma was also examined by the expression status of cancer stem cell markers, CD44 and ESA. The relationship between tumor stroma and expression of cancer stem cell markers is summarized in Table 3. We observed significantly different stroma type among subgroups determined by the expression of cancer stem cell markers ($p = 0.0033$). For example, the percentage of loose stroma was 63% (12/19) in CD44⁺/ESA⁻ tumors, and 9% (2/22) in CD44⁻/ESA⁻ tumors. Notably, the highest rate of dense stroma was observed in CD44⁻/ESA⁺ patients (16%; 6/36).

Table 2
Relationship between Tumor Stroma and Clinical Features

	Loose stroma N (%)	Moderate stroma N (%)	Dense stroma N (%)
History of neoadjuvant therapy			
Yes	2 (6)	4 (8)	-
No	29 (94)	47 (92)	11 (100)
History of adjuvant chemotherapy			
Yes	24 (89)	42 (84)	11 (100)
No	3 (11)	8 (16)	-
History of adjuvant radiotherapy			
Yes	3 (11)	12 (24)	4 (36)
No	25 (89)	38 (76)	7 (64)
Lymphovascular invasion			
Present	23 (74)	44 (86)	11 (100)
Absent	8 (26)	7 (14)	-
Perineural invasion			
Present	28 (90)	50 (98)	10 (91)
Absent	3 (10)	1 (2)	1 (9)
Margin status			
Positive	8 (26)	12 (24)	3 (27)
Negative	23 (74)	39 (76)	8 (73)
Stage			
pT1	1 (3)	-	-
pT2	0	2 (4)	-
pT3	30 (97)	49 (96)	11 (100)
Node Status			
N0	11 (35)	9 (18)	2 (18)
N1	11 (35)	19 (37)	5 (45)
N2	9 (30)	23 (45)	4 (36)

	Loose stroma	Moderate stroma	Dense stroma
	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)
Grade			
Well or moderately differentiated	9 (29)	24(47)	7 (64)
Moderate to poor, poorly differentiated	22 (71)	27 (53)	4 (36)
Cumulative distant metastasis by site	14 (45)	33 (65)	9 (82)
-Lung	-	5 (15)	4 (44)
-Liver	9 (64)	18 (55)	4 (44)
-Lung + liver	4 (29)	4 (12)	-
-Other	1 (7)	6 (18)	1 (12)

Table 3
Relationship Between Tumor Stroma and CD44 and ESA Expression

Stroma	CD44+/ESA- N (%)	CD44-/ESA+ N (%)	CD44+/ESA+ N (%)	CD44-/ESA- N (%)	
Loose	12(63)	9 (25)	8 (50)	2 (9)	P = 0.0033
Moderate	5 (26)	21 (58)	7 (44)	18 (82)	
Dense	2 (11)	6 (17)	1 (6)	2 (9)	

The median follow-up among surviving patients from surgery was 20 months. At the time of analysis, we observed 68 recurrences. Cumulative incidence at 1-year and 3-year post-surgery were 39% [95%CI: 30%-49%] and 66.3% [95%CI: 55%-75%], respectively. Local recurrence was observed in 12 patients but none among patients with dense stroma, however, the difference in the cumulative incidence of local recurrence did not translate into statistical significance ($p = 0.203$) (Fig. 4). Cumulative incidences of local recurrence at 1 and 3 years were 7% [95%CI: 1%-19%] and 18% [95%CI: 6%-35%], respectively for loose stroma subtype ($n = 31$). Cumulative incidence of distant recurrence at 1-year and 3-year post-surgery was 34% [95%CI: 24%-44%] and 56% [95%CI: 45%-66%], respectively. We did not observe a significant difference between stroma types and time to distant recurrence ($p = 0.278$) [Figure4]. Patients with loose stroma had a significantly shorter median OS as compared to patients with dense stroma with a median OS estimate of 16.1 [95%CI: 12.4–32.8] vs 48.5 [95%CI: 16.0-NR] months ($p = 0.025$) (Fig. 5). However, this significance became borderline after adjustment for nodal status of disease (HR = 1.66; 95% CI 0.97–2.82; $p = 0.061$). The median OS for patients with CD44+/ESA+ and CD44-/ESA- tumors were lower as compared to patients with CD44+/ESA- and CD44-/ESA+ tumors ($p = 0.052$) and following adjustment related to nodal status of disease the significance was $p = 0.089$ (Table 4).

Table 4
Association Between Tumor Stromal Types and Recurrence Pattern

Stroma type	n (%)	Local Recurrence n (%)	1 Year (95% CI)	3 Year (95% CI)	p value	Distant Recurrence n (%)	1 Year (95% CI)	3 Year (95% CI)	p value
Loose	31 (33)	6 (19)	6.6 (1.1, 19.2)	17.9 (6.1, 34.6)	0.203	14 (45)	27.0 (12.5, 43.9)	45.6 (26.0, 63.3)	0.278
Moderate	51 (55)	6 (12)	5.9 (1.5, 14.8)	7.8 (2.5, 17.4)		33 (65)	41.2 (27.5, 54.3)	58.8 (43.8, 71.1)	
Dense	11 (12)	-	-	-		9 (82)	18.2 (2.5, 45.5)	72.7 (32.4, 91.4)	

We did not observe a significant association between stroma and RFS. Median RFS for patients with loose, moderate density and dense stroma, was 13.8 [95%CI: 8.3–18.8], 23.5 [95%CI: 6.4–53.6], 14.5 [95%CI: 8.8–20.6] months respectively ($p = 0.33$). The median RFS was numerically shorter in patients CD44+/ESA + and CD44-/ESA- tumors and following adjustment for N status of disease no statistically significant association was observed (Data not shown).

Discussion

Stem cells represent approximately 0.5- 1% of pancreatic cancer cells and with their self-renewal capacity, they have an important role in the development and progression of PDAC.[22] However, their role in tumor stroma differentiation and clinical outcomes is unclear. In our study, we identified a significant difference in the distribution of stroma types among PDAC patients by PCSC markers. The expression of CD44, a mesenchymal adhesion molecule[26], was associated with loose stroma while tumors expressing ESA, an epithelial cell adhesion molecule[27], and negative for CD44 expression had more frequent moderate density and dense stroma. Although it did not reach statistical significance, we observed differences in recurrence patterns among stroma type in PDAC patients who underwent surgical resection of their primary tumor. We identified a higher incidence of distant recurrence in patients with dense stroma compared to patients with loose stroma, however that did not translate into statistical significance perhaps due to the small size of the cohort. We observed no local recurrence among patients with dense stroma while more local events occurred in patients with loose stroma and again this did not reach statistical significance. Notably, after adjusting for nodal status, there was a trend to worse survival outcomes in patients with loose stroma while cancer stem markers were not associated with either RFS or OS (Table 4).

Our findings suggest that there is a critical interaction between PDAC tumor stroma, PCSC and tumor heterogeneity. Firstly, dense stroma with desmoplastic features in PDAC patients does not appear to be associated with worse outcomes in our study population. In fact, we observed a trend to improved

outcome in PDAC patients with dense stroma as compared to PDAC patients with a loose stroma pattern. Although our findings are limited by the small size of our cohort, they are consistent with recently growing evidence supporting the observation that dense stroma may restrain the tumor epithelial component and may be a reactive response to suppress local tumor invasion.[28, 29] Consistent with this observation, we also observed that patients with loose stroma had a higher cumulative incidence of local recurrence within 3 years post-surgery as compared to patients with a moderate stroma. At the time of analysis, none of the patients with dense stroma developed local recurrence; all had distant recurrence. Our data suggests that a desmoplastic reaction may function as a physical barrier. Importantly, in our cohort, patients with loose stroma had higher-grade tumors as compared to patients whose tumor had a dense stroma pattern suggesting more aggressive tumors may develop in the relatively less fibrotic environment. Our findings are also consistent with the lack of improvement in survival outcomes in PDAC patients treated with stroma targeting agents, particularly with SHH inhibitors.[30] Notably, at the time of analysis, among dense stroma, we observed a higher rate of lung recurrence which may be also a plausible explanation for better outcomes in this cohort as our group previously reported that PDAC patients with lung recurrence had a more favorable clinical course compared to liver recurrence.[31] Consistently, another study reported that increased alpha-smooth muscle actin (α SMA) expression which leads to dense stroma may predict better survival outcomes in PDAC patients following surgical resection.[23]

PCSCs have 100-fold increased tumorigenic potential as compared to cancer cells lacking stem cell characteristics.[32] CD44⁺ ESA⁺ CD24⁺ cancer cells demonstrate characteristics of stem cells including increased developmental signaling pathway (including SHH) leading to chemoresistance.[33–35] In our study, however, we did not identify any correlation with survival outcomes and PCSC markers including CD44 and ESA. That may in part be related to the small size of our cohort and selection of patients who underwent surgical resection. At this time, it is unclear if PCSCs may lead to increased distant metastasis with their mesenchymal features[36]. Conversely, in our study, we identified a significantly higher frequency of loose stroma in patients with enriched with stem cell markers particularly CD44 which had the higher cumulative incidences of local recurrence 3-year post-surgery as compared to patients with moderate stroma (Table 3). This finding suggests that PCSC may have a direct effect on stroma differentiation and that they may impact local invasion over distant metastasis. Our study is limited with the small size of the patient cohort, the retrospective nature of the study, the selection of only surgically resected PDAC patients, the use of a single-institution database and lack of detailed information regarding systemic therapy which may have influenced outcomes. Further studies with larger cohorts are warranted to better understand the mechanistic relationship between PCSC and tumor stroma and the effect on recurrence patterns in PDAC individuals who undergo surgical resection.

Conclusion

Summing up, in our study we identified a relationship between PDAC stroma and PCSC markers with an increased incidence of loose stroma in PDAC expressing PCSC markers, particularly CD44. We also

identified that PDAC stroma may have an impact on recurrence patterns and overall survival in PDAC patients who underwent surgical resection of their primary tumor. Interestingly, contrary to the hypothesis that highly desmoplastic tumor stroma may lead to adverse outcomes, patients with loose stroma had a worse clinical course suggesting that dense stroma may provide a physical barrier function to restrain the primary tumor and reduce local invasion. These findings collectively hypothesize that strategies targeting dense PDAC stroma may not improve outcome and speculatively may incur a negative outcome [18, 37].

Abbreviations

PCSC

pancreatic stem cell markers

PDAC

pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma

ESA

epithelial-specific antigen

OS

overall survival

RFS

relapse-free survival

FOLFIRINOX

5-fluorouracil, leucovorin, oxaliplatin, irinotecan

MMR-D

mismatch repair deficient

PARP

poly ADP ribose polymerase

SHH

sonic hedgehog pathway

MSK

Memorial Sloan Kettering

αSMA

alpha-smooth muscle actin

Declarations

Ethics Approval and Consent to Participate

Memorial Sloan Kettering IRB & Privacy office reviewed and approved this study and the waiver to allow the use of the data and to permit publication (IRB #17-388). Consent was waived in view of the retrospective nature of the study.

Consent for Publication

All authors consent to publication of the manuscript.

Competing Interests

EOR: Research funding to MSK: Genentech-Roche, Celgene-BMS, BioNTech, BioAtla, AstraZeneca, Silenseed, Arcus. Consulting/Advisory/DSMB: Cytomx Therapeutics, Celgene, Bayer, Ipsen, Polaris, Sobi, Merck, Rafael Therapeutics, Molecular Templates

CID: Research support from BMS.

Funding

David M. Rubenstein Center for Pancreatic Cancer Research supported the database, research study assistance and statistical analysis plan

NCI Cancer Center Support Grant: P30 CA008478 (PI Craig Thompson) supported the study PI (E.M O'Reilly) and the overall study conduct

Authors' Contributions

IHS, EOR designed the study and wrote the paper. GA processed tissue material analyzed the data and wrote the paper. GA and AY extracted relevant clinical data. JFC and MC performed statistical analysis and IHS, EOR interpreted the statistical results. IHS, GA, and EOR prepared the tables and figures. All authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to acknowledge bioinformatic support at Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center for assistance in conducting the dataline search.

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Figures

Figure 1

Patient Disposition

Figure 2

The relationship between tumor stroma and cancer stem cell markers. PDAC with loose stroma (5A) positive for CD44 expression (5B) Negativity for ESA (5C). PDAC with dense stroma (5D) ESA expression (5E) Negativity for CD44 (5F)

Figure 3

Examples of stroma patterns: A) Loose stroma B) Moderate density stroma C) Dense Stroma

Figure 4

Time to Recurrence by stroma type: A) Distant recurrence; B) Local recurrence

Figure 5

Survival Outcomes by stroma type and stem cell markers