NEUROENDOCRINE PROGRAM

PANGAEA ONCOLOGY PANGAEA LAB

RET (rearranged during transfection) is a proto-oncogene encoding for a tyrosine kinase membrane receptor that promotes protein synthesis and cell cycle progression. A small percentage of human tumors harbor RET fusions as an oncogenic driver, and drugs targeting RET have been developed.

RET overexpression has been described to be more frequent in lung tumors than RET fusions, and most RET overexpressing tumors have neuroendocrine characteristics. Here, a preclinical study is presented in order to study the potential of RET overexpression as a marker of response for two newly FDA and EMA approved RET inhibitors on lung neuroendocrine cell lines.

LUNG CANCER

1 NON SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER

ADENOCARCINOMA

RET FUSION (1%)
RESPONSE TO RET INHIBITORS

2 SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER

LARGE-CELL NEUROENDOCRINE CARCINOMA

NEUROENDOCRINE TUMORS

RET OVEREXPRESION (2%)
¿RESPONSE TO RET INHIBITORS?

PRE-CRINICAL STUDY ON LUNG CELL LINES AND MOUSE MODELS