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Leveraging signalling dynamics in the small intestine to guide drug scheduling

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1. PLAN OF INVESTIGATION

a. Study Notch, Wnt, ERK, and p53 *signalling dynamics* experimentally and theoretically in mouse organoids sequentially mutated along the *adenoma-carcinoma* trajectory^[1].

3. NOTCH MICROFLUIDICS

Approach

• Organoids were cultured in microfluidic chip^[2].

Results

Notch signalling dynamics synchronise to

- b. Use tumour growth models to predict small molecule inhibitor drug treatments to achieve "tumour remission" and verify them in mouse tumour organoids.
- c. **Confirm** effect on **signalling dynamics** and the concept of schedule-optimized therapy in human intestinal and CRC organoids.

2. DYNAMIC SIGNALLING REPORTERS

Approach

- Mouse intestinal organoids expressing Notch, ERK, Wnt and p53 signalling reporters.
- Live-imaging in inverted light-sheet microscope.
- Single-cell segmentation and tracking in 2D/3D.

<u>Results</u>

- Notch reporter oscillation period: ~1.75 h.
- Wnt reporter oscillation period: ~6 h.

Notch signalling













4. USING A MATHEMATICAL MODEL TO DISSECT ERK SIGNALLING DYNAMICS









activity as compared to 1 %

- Sustained EGF and PMA lead to single ERK pulse qualitatively model
- After EGF stimulation, ERK returns to baseline faster than after PMA.



ESKWF

References

[1] J. Drost et al., Nature. 521, 43–47 (2015) [2] K. F. Sonnen et al., *Cell*. 172, 1079-1090.e12 (2018) [3] H. Ryu et al., *Mol Syst Biol*. 11, 838 (2015) [4] B. Ponsioen et al., *Nat Cell Biol*. 23, 377–390 (2021)

