

# Senolytic Targeting of Adamantinomatous Craniopharyngioma: Dose-Response Characterization

Guttipatti P, Knox A, Medlin S, Prince E, Zhou Y, Beltran-Cardona D, Rueda M, Martines S, Staulcup S, Chen V, Tran C, Mitra S, Hankinson TC.

## Background

- Adamantinomatous Craniopharyngioma (ACP)** is a rare, benign epithelial tumor that arises near the pituitary gland.
- The location of the tumor leads to significant morbidity including visual impairment, panhypopituitarism, obesity, and neurobehavioral deficits.
- ACP is a heterogenous tumor with abundant senescent like cells that contribute to pathology through the senescence associated secretory phenotype.
- Therapeutics that effectively target senescent cell populations could better treat ACP.

## Methods

### Senolytic Drugs and MOA:

- Dasatinib – BCR-ABL inhibitor and targets SRC family kinases
- AZD5991 – Inhibitor of Mc1-1, a member of Bcl-2 family
- Quercetin – Multiple possible mechanisms
- Fisetin – Inhibits CDK6, suppresses NF-KB activation, downregulates anti-apoptotic genes

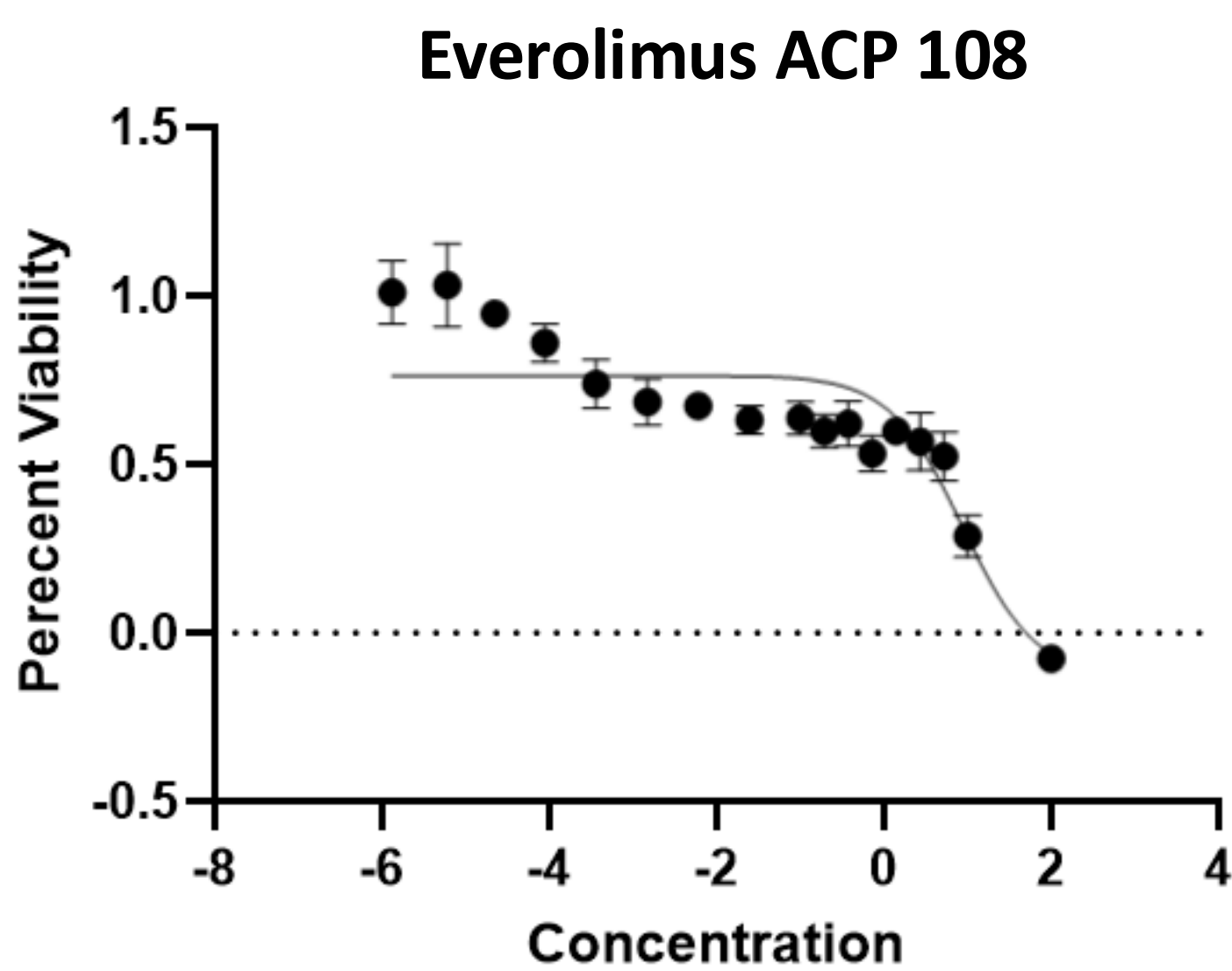
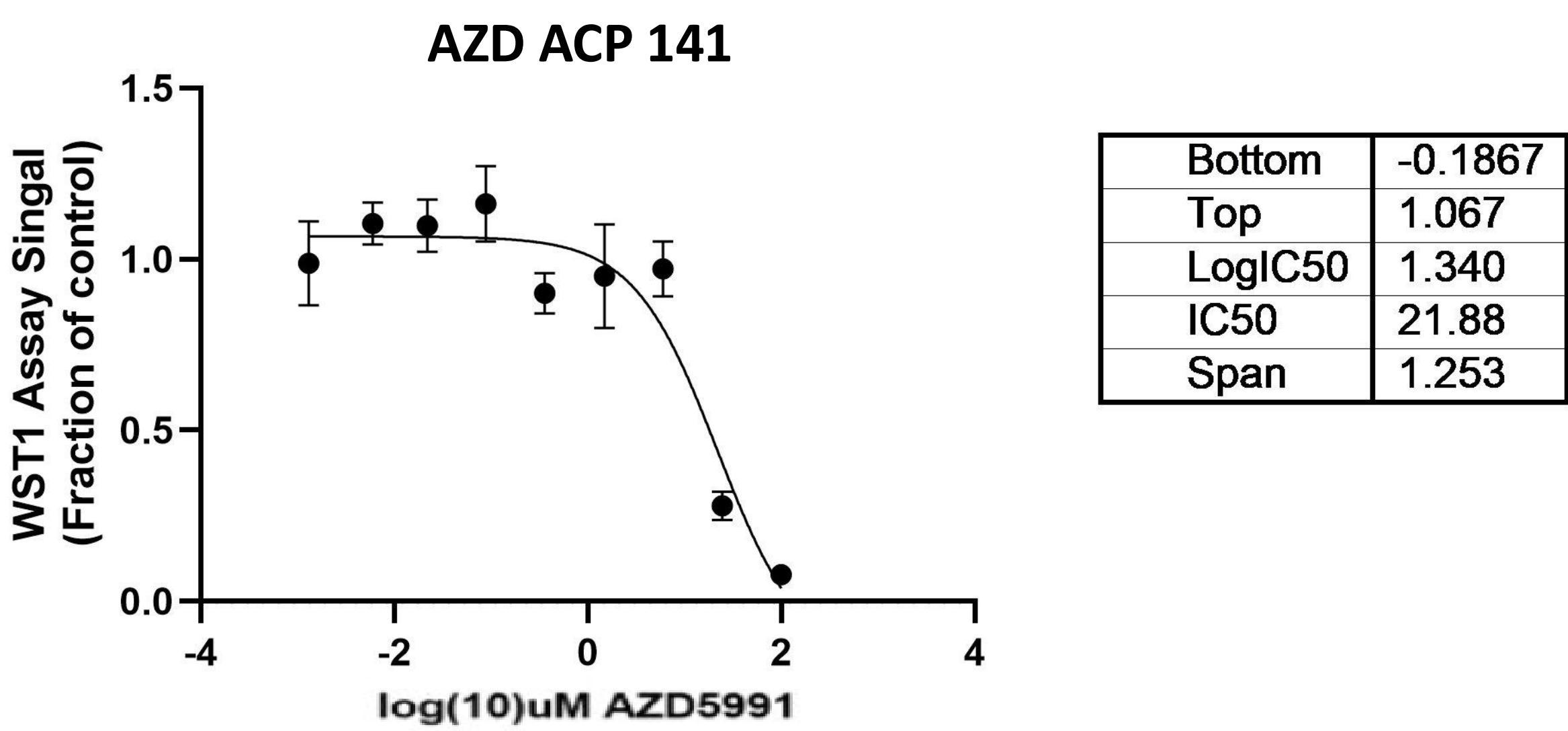
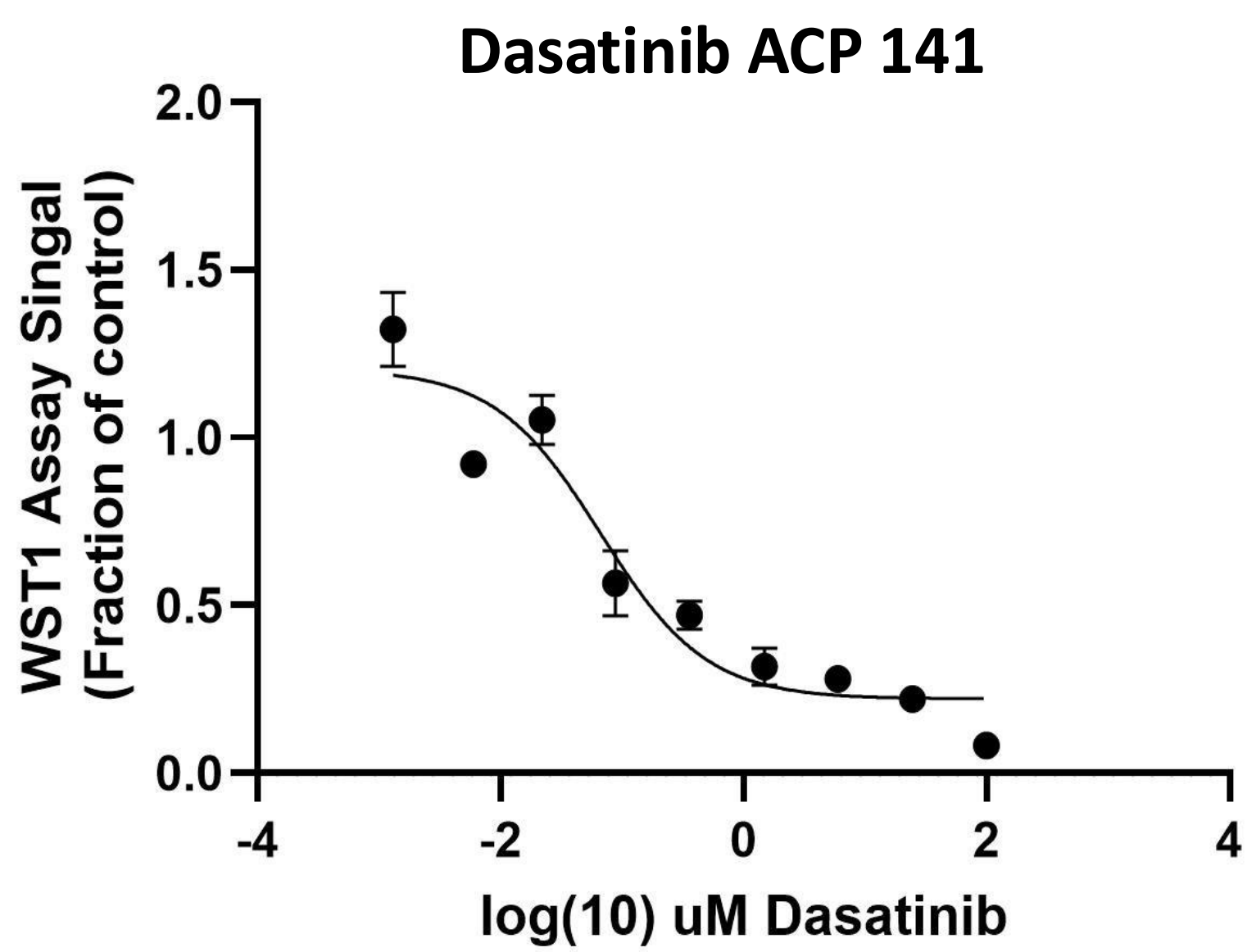
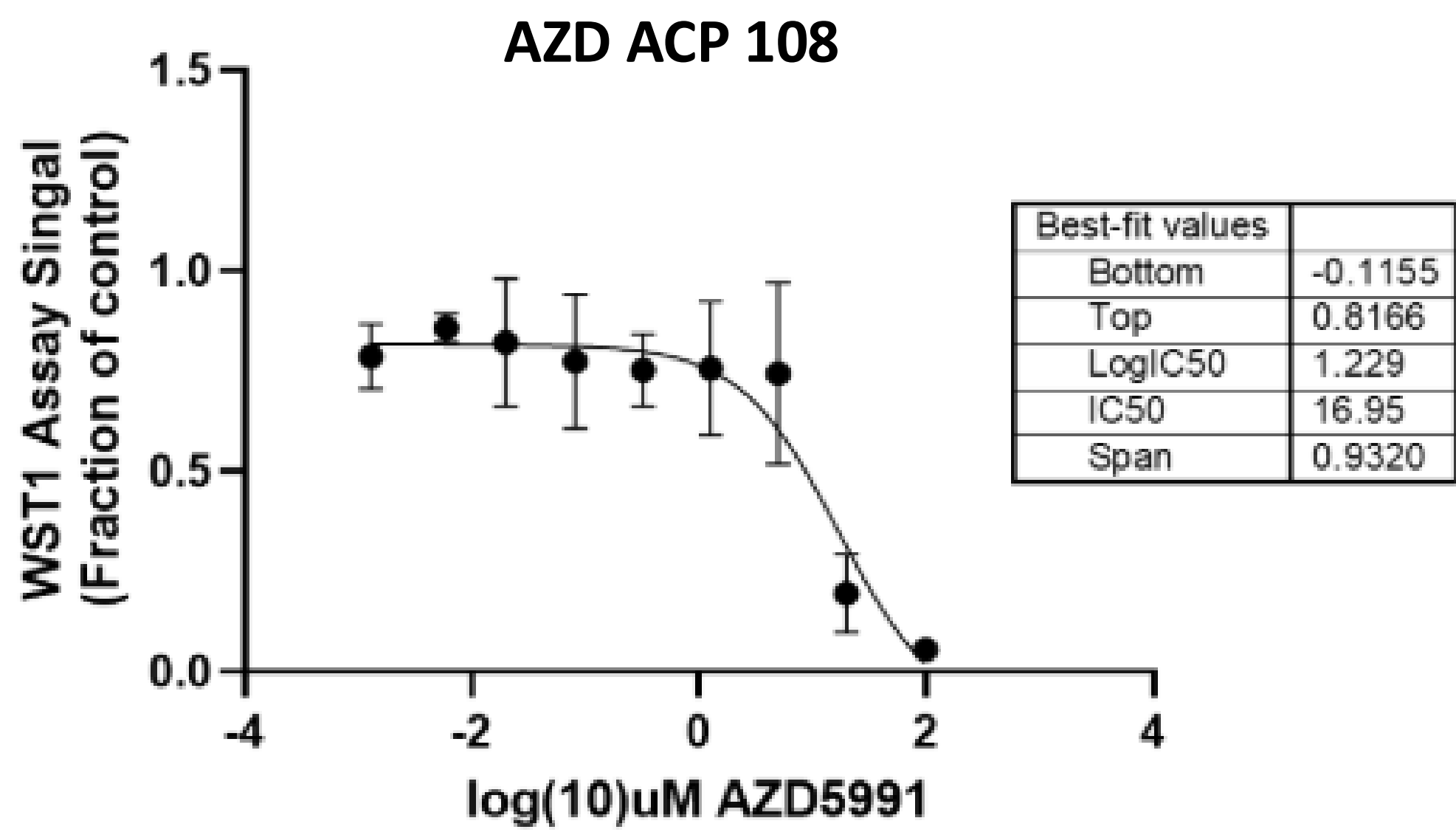
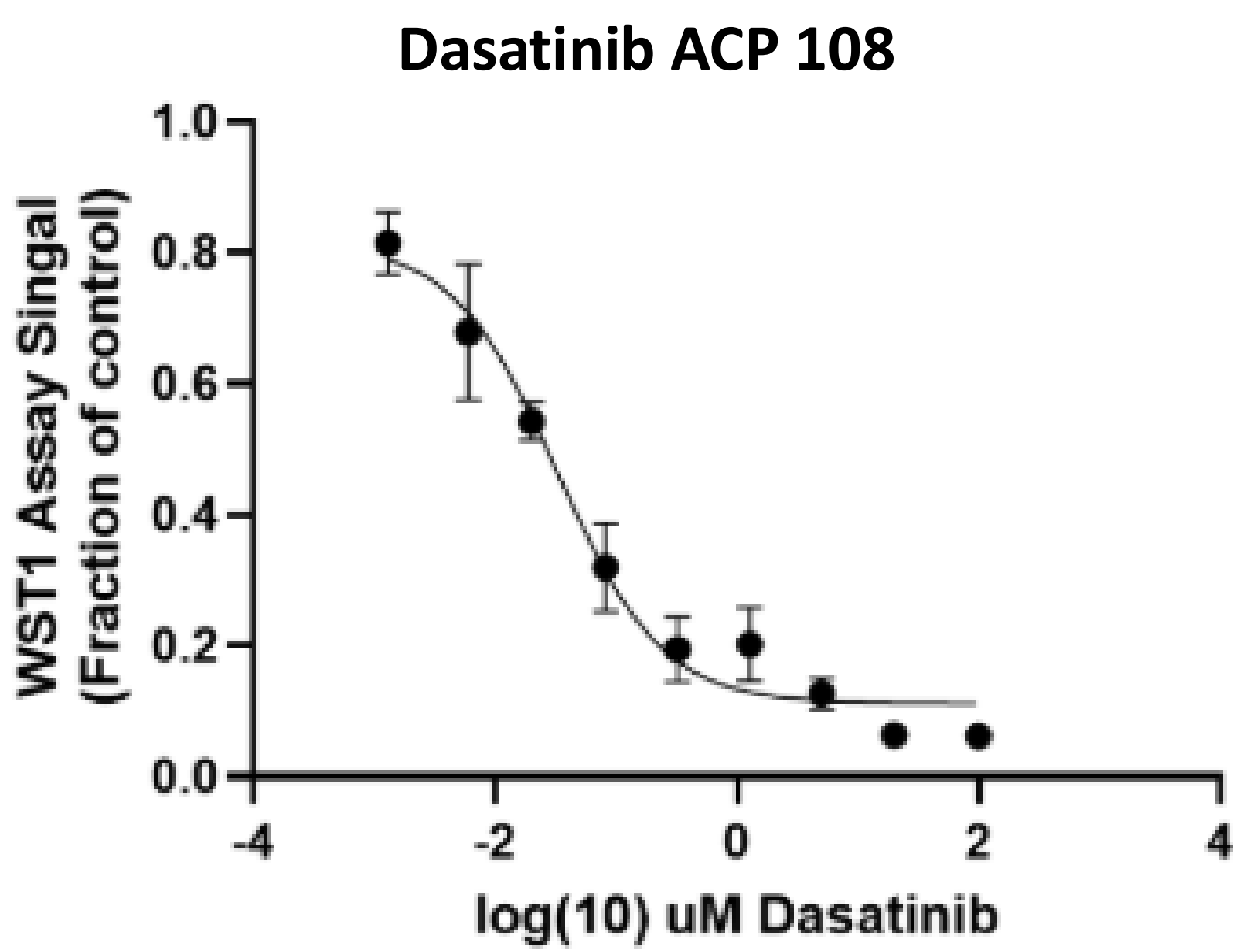
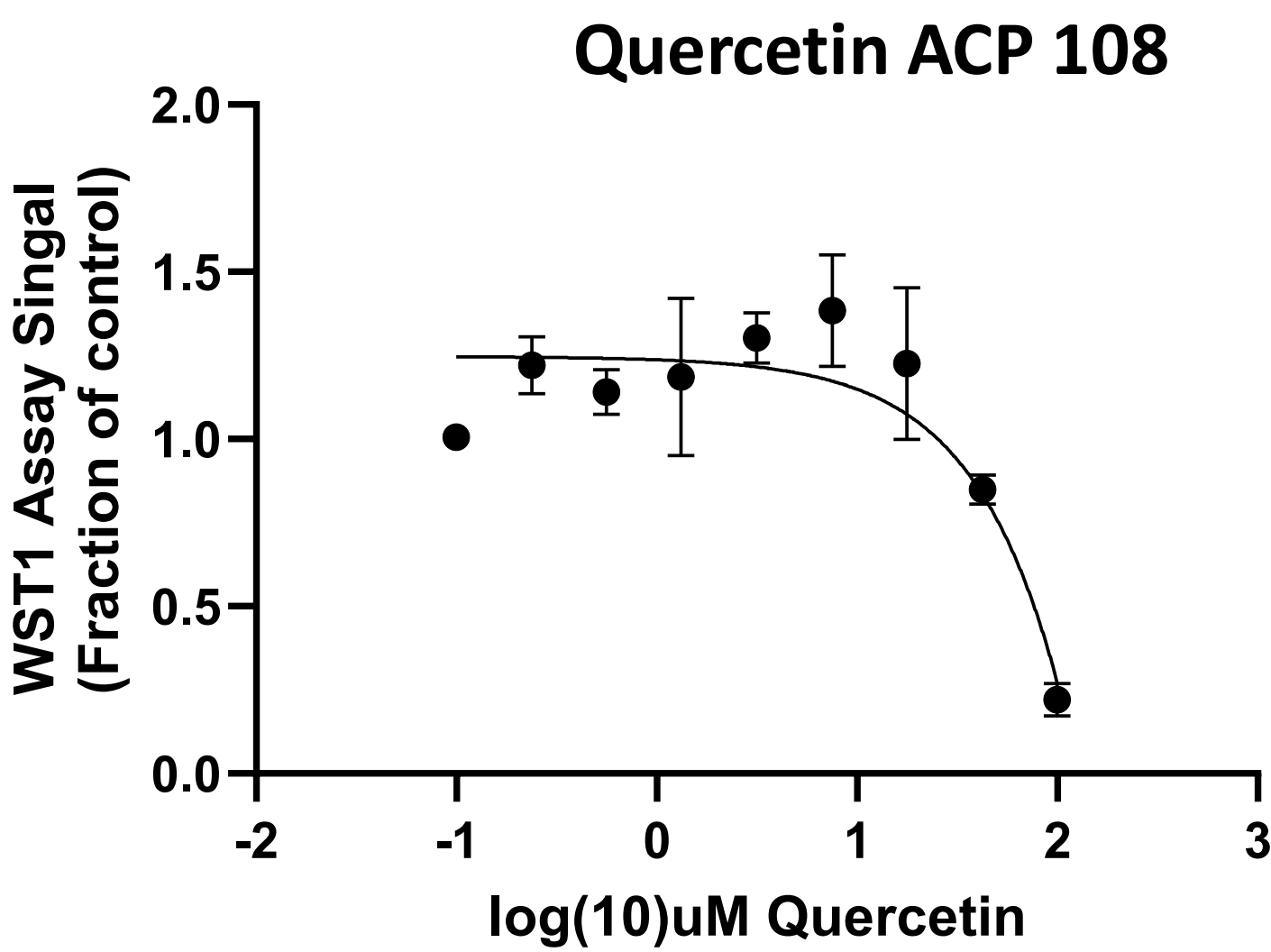
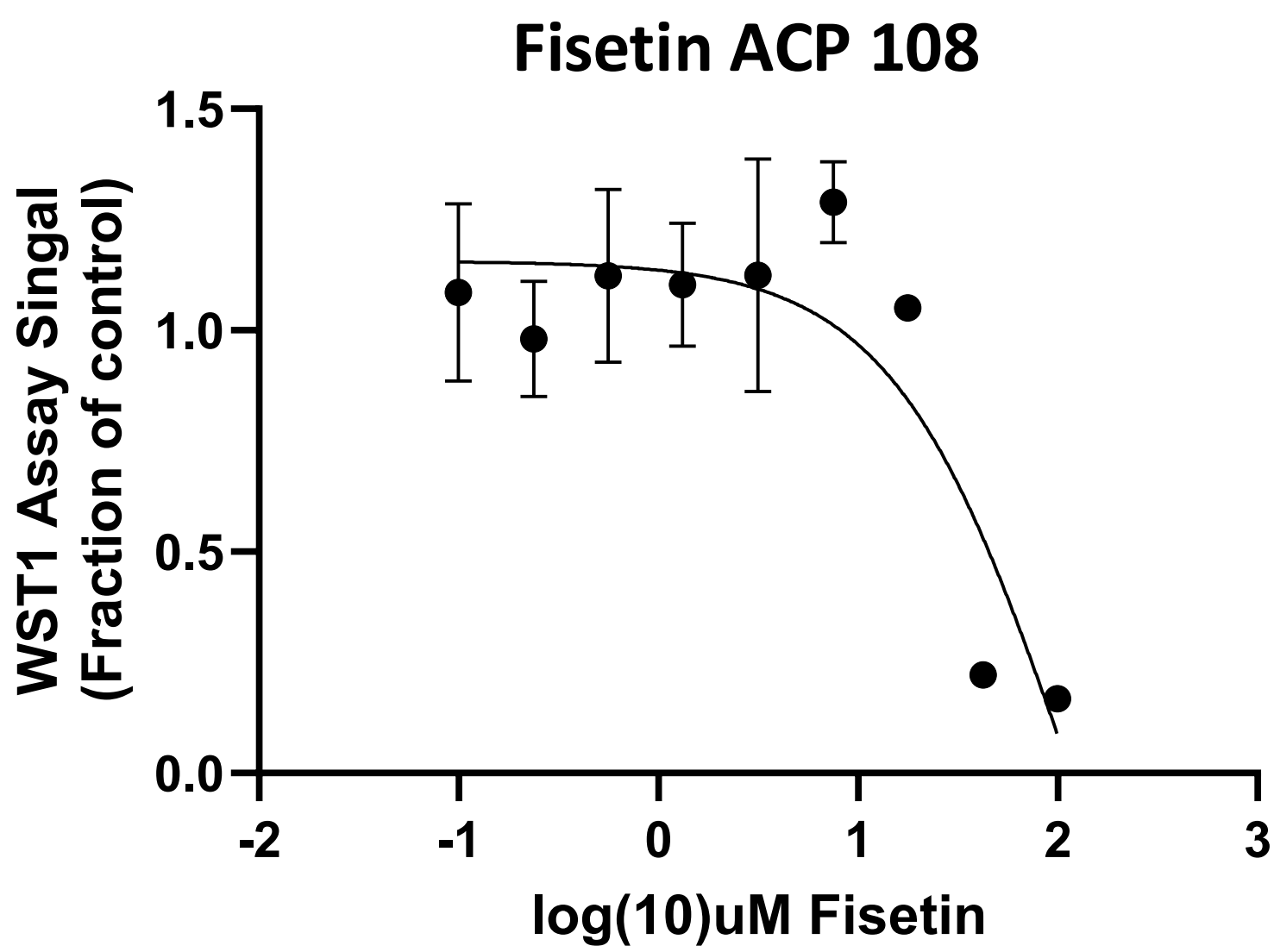
Plating of patient derived ACP 108 cells line onto 96 well plate

Dosing of Senolytic drugs

WST1/CCK8 cell assay for viability



## Results



## Conclusions

- ACP 108 cells show sensitivity to Dasatinib and AZD5991
- Quercetin and Fisetin have atypical IC50 curves
- Dasatinib has an IC50 around 0.029145 uM
- AZD5991 has a large IC50 range from 0.015 to 16.95 uM

## Strengths & Limitations

- Experiments were done on two ACP cell lines
- Senescent aspect wasn't quantified or evaluated
- Only cell viability was measured

## Significance and Future directions

- Expand experiments to different ACP cell lines
- Evaluate potential synergy between dasatinib and everolimus
- Evaluate senescent aspect after drug treatments
- Replicated experiments in 3D organoids to achieve better fidelity