

HOST FACTORS IN THE PATHOGENESIS OF EARLY-ONSET COLORECTAL CANCER LIVER METASTASIS

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Poster

Colorectal

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A mouse model study demonstrates that young hosts develop more aggressive colorectal cancer liver metastases than older hosts, mirroring patterns observed in human early-onset colorectal cancer.

KEY POINTS

- Young mice (8 weeks old) exhibited more and larger liver metastases compared to old mice (78 weeks old), while primary colorectal tumor growth was unaffected by host age.
- Liver metastases in old mice displayed increased necrosis and elevated abundance of immune cells including CD8+ T cells.
- Spatial transcriptomics revealed a distinct anaplerotic metabolic phenotype in liver metastases of young hosts, with tumor-surrounding metabolic factors differing between young and old mice.
- The findings parallel the clinical observation that early-onset colorectal cancer in humans under 50 years is often diagnosed at advanced stages with elevated metastasis risk.
- This research may inform understanding of pathogenesis in early-onset colorectal cancer and its distinctive metastatic behavior.

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