

Effect of glioblastoma tumour microenvironment on the modulation of the immune system

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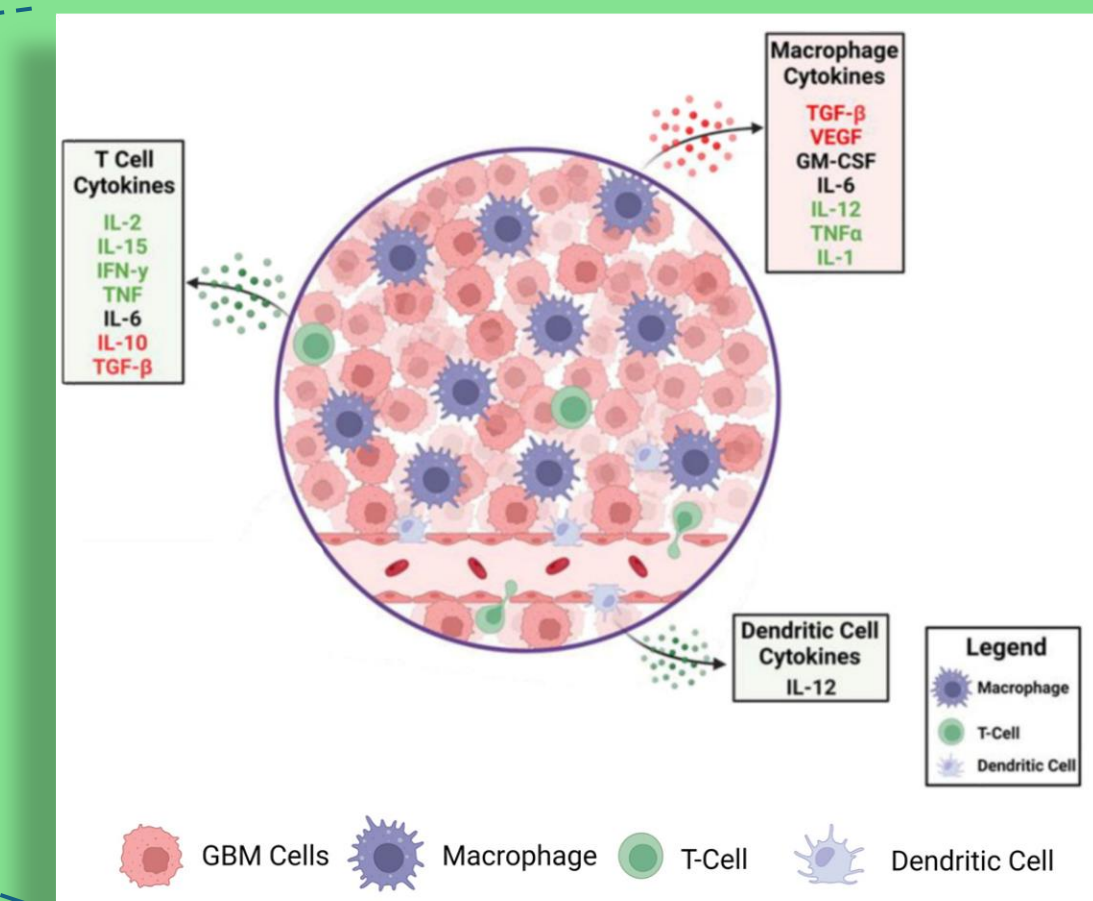
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INTRODUCTION



- Glioblastoma (GBM) is considered the **most lethal primary brain tumour** in adults.
- The **average survival** of patients about **14 months**.
- Patients are treated with **radiotherapy and chemotherapy**, with concomitant and **adjuvant temozolomide** after **surgical resection** [1].

- Glioblastoma tumour microenvironment (TME) is characterized by being **highly immunosuppressive** and having **low immunogenicity**, highlighting it as a 'cold tumour'.
- The **migration of immune system cells and access to tumour antigens** is an **important aspect**. This is **hindered** by the increased **stiffness of the extracellular matrix (ECM)**.



[2]

- Cytokines are secreted proteins that **regulate** the immune response.
- Effective functioning of immune system cells is also **suppressed** by the secretion of diverse cytokines
- Glioma cells secrete **TGF- β** , reducing the **cytotoxic capacity** of immune cells

OUR APPROACH

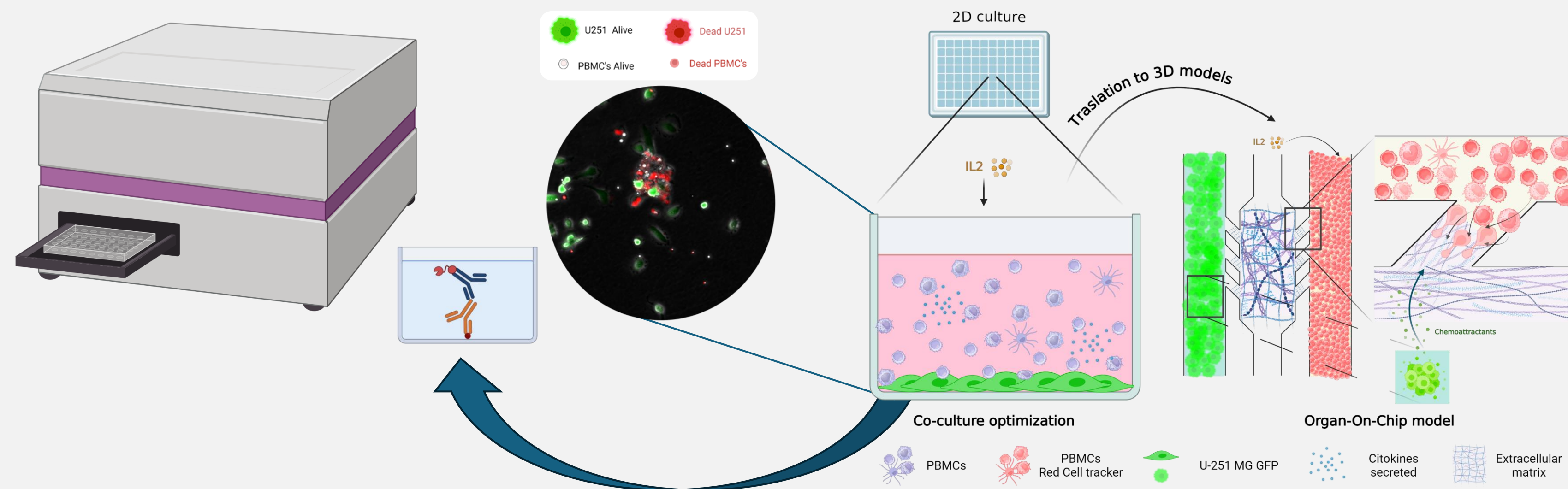
Our approach consists of generating **different co-culture conditions** to **recreate** a physiological environment similar to *in vivo* conditions and **apply** that **settings** in the **future** into an **organ-on-chip cell culture model**, that **represent** the **real physiology** of the tumour.

To carry this objective is very **important** to find the **optimal conditions** for all populations.

To optimize the conditions, **peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs)** and **tumoural cells (U-251 MG)** were **seeded** together and separately in **24-well plates** and **different factors** were **studied**.

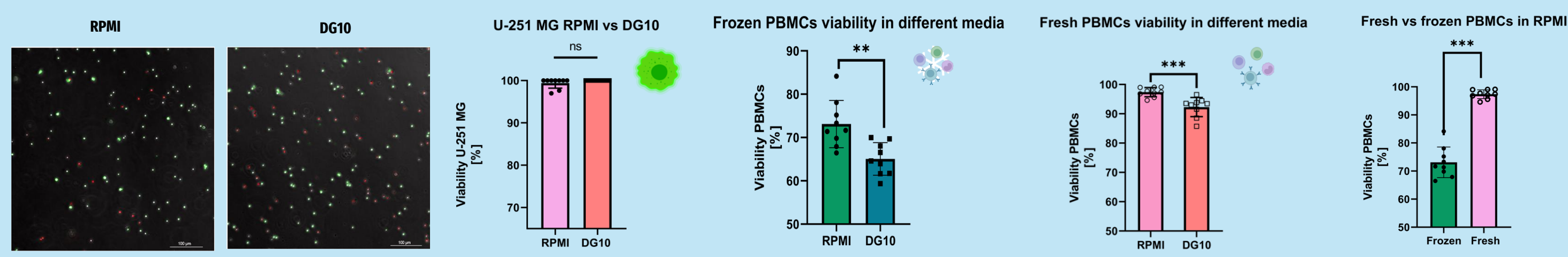
To observe that, **viability tests** were performed with **propidium iodide (PI)** and **calcein AM (CAM)** stains.

A study of **cytokine secretion** by the different populations in the culture conditions that were considered more physiological **was also carried out**.

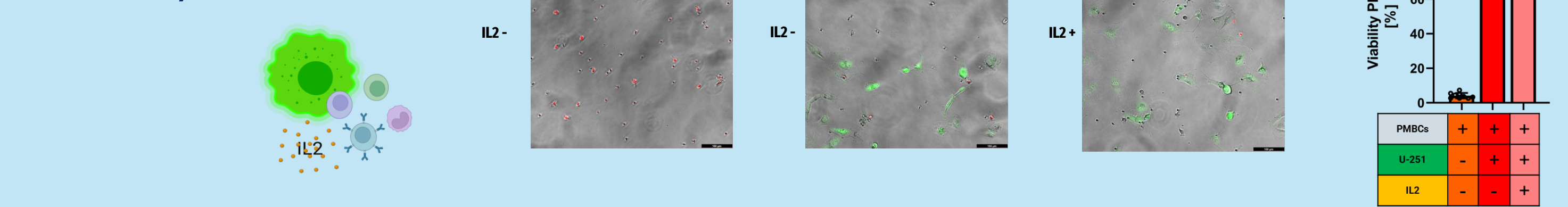


RESULTS

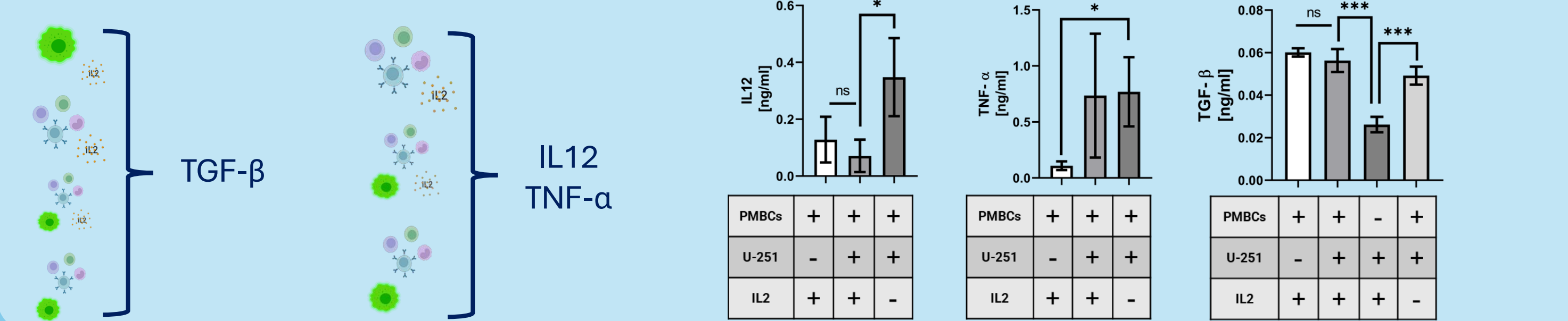
EFFECT OF THE CULTURE MEDIUM



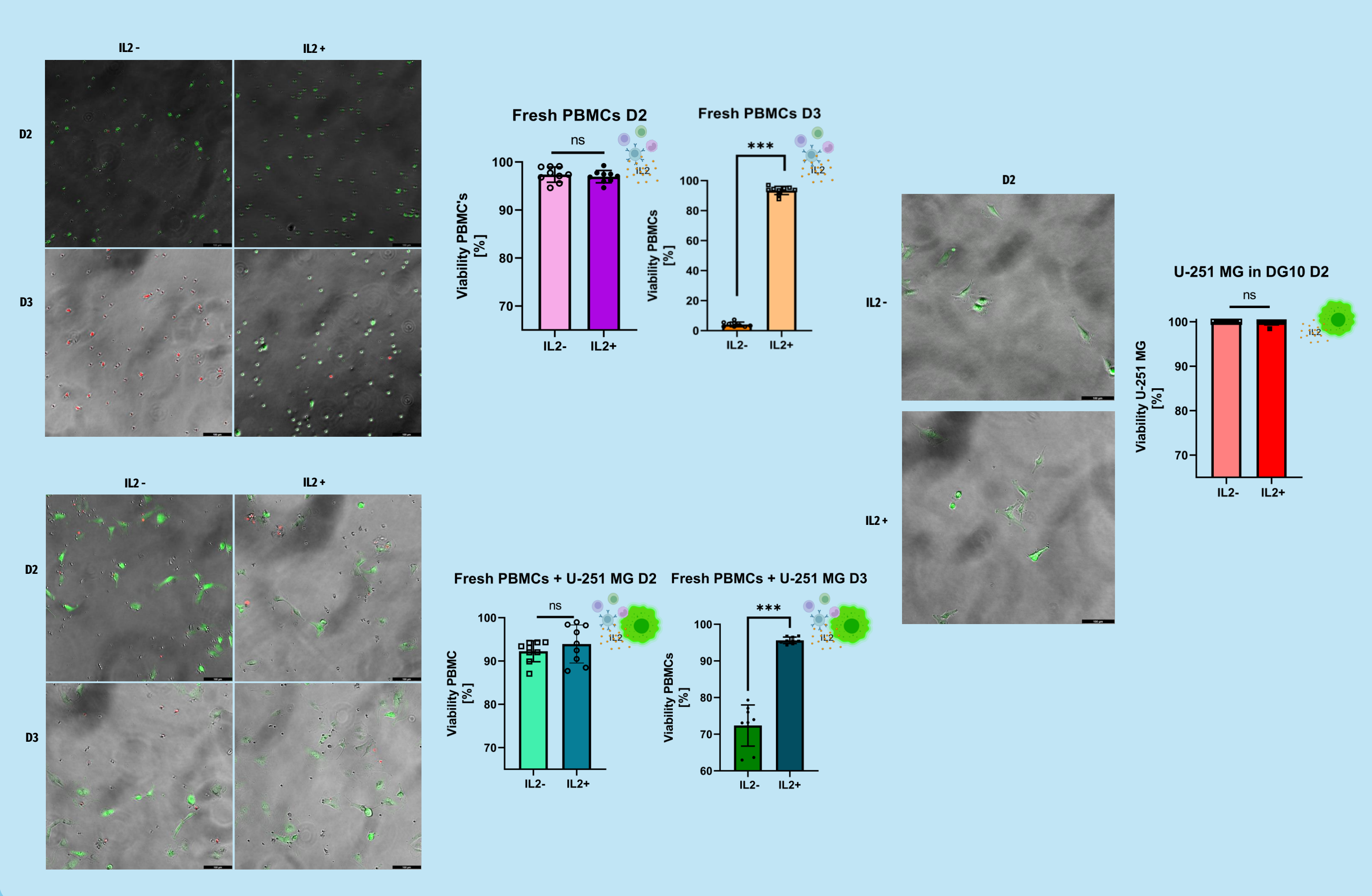
SYNERGISTIC EFFECT OF STIMULI (INTERLEUKIN 2 + U-251 MG)



CYTOKINES SECRETED BY THE DIFFERENT MICROENVIRONMENTS

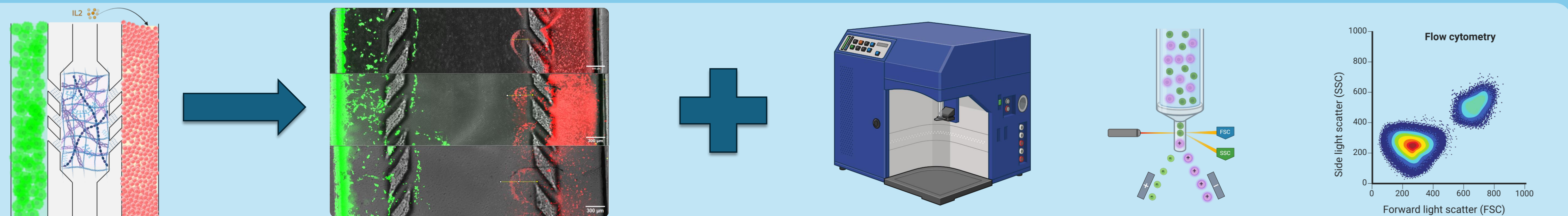


EFFECT OF INTERLEUKIN 2



FUTURE INSIGHTS

The **future perspectives** of our research are to make a **translation to 3D models** and in addition to identify in a **more specific** way the interaction of the immune system with the tumor microenvironment by performing **flow cytometry** and seeing which **immune populations** are secreting the studied cytokines.



CONCLUSIONS

- It has been proven that the **most optimal medium** for co-culture is **RPMI**.
- **Immune system** cells that have been subjected to **cryogenic stress** have a **lower viability** than **PBMCs freshly extracted** from fresh blood.
- **Immune cells** that receive an **external stimulus**, from cytokines or other cell populations, are able to **maintain their high viability** for up to **24 hours longer** than those that are isolated from any type of stimulus.

- After the studies carried out, it has been proven that the **most optimal medium** for co-culture is **RPMI**.
- The **presence of tumor cells (U-251 MG)** induces **increased secretion** of **TNF- α** and **IL-12**.
- **Tumor cells** alone **secrete** detectable amounts of **TGF- β** .
- The **tumour microenvironment (TME)** has a **complex influence** and **interaction** with the **PBMCs**.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

[1]. OIKE, T. et al., Radiotherapy plus concomitant adjuvant temozolomide for glioblastoma: Japanese mono-institutional results. PLoS ONE 2013, 8(11), 6–11. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0078943

[2]. Adaptation from SOORESHJANI M. et al., The Use of Targeted Cytokines as Cancer Therapeutics in Glioblastoma. Cancers (Basel). 2023; 15(14):3739. doi: 10.3390/cancers15143739.

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