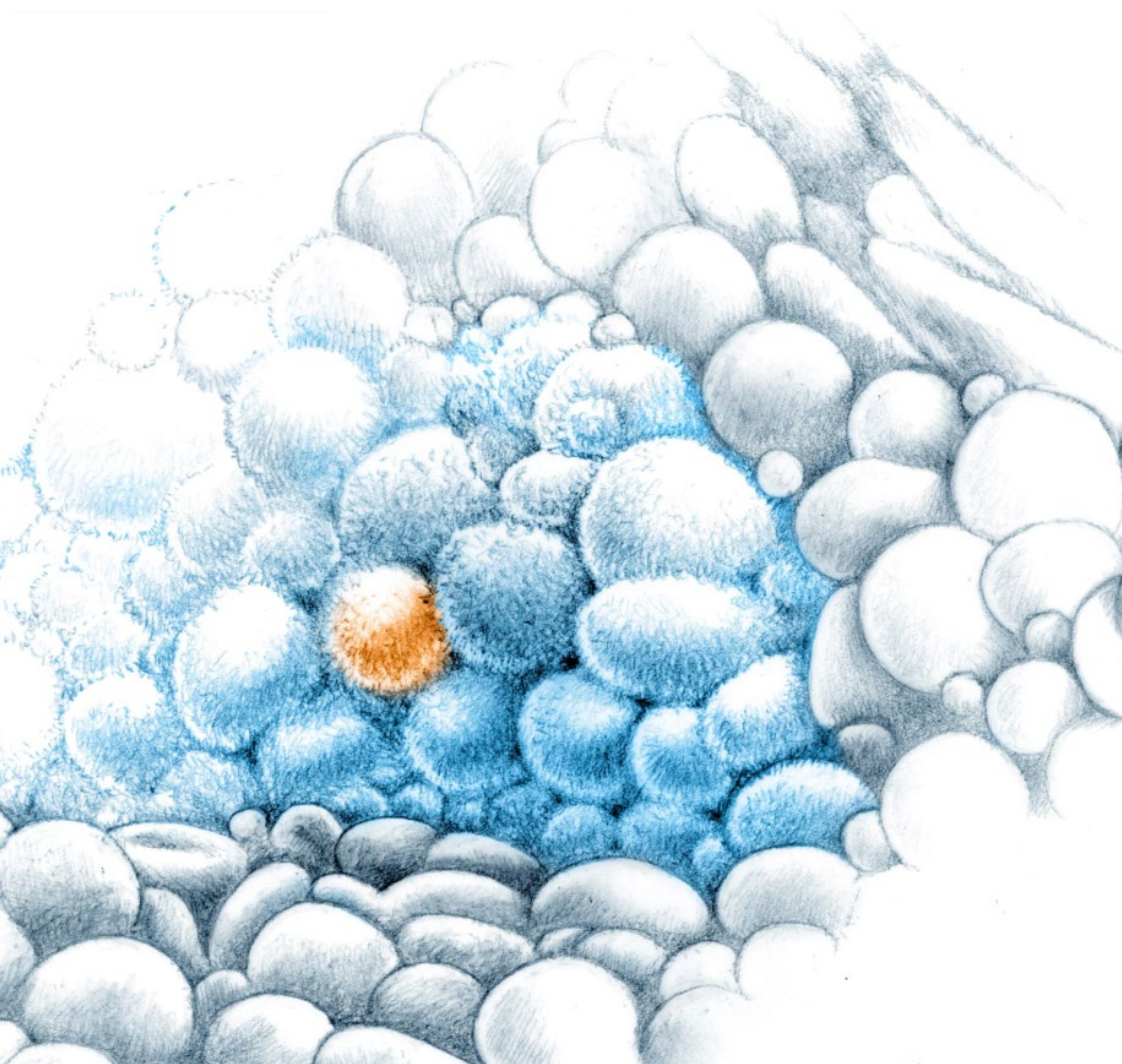




Advances in tumor on chip development

Descroix Stéphanie,

UMR 168

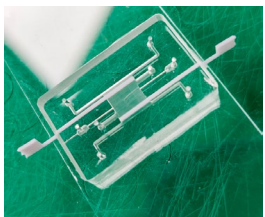
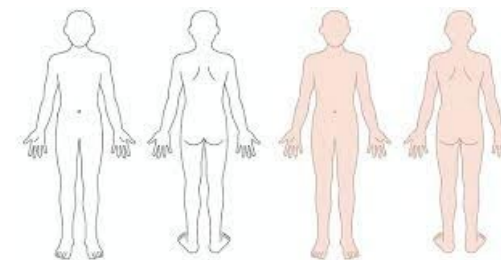
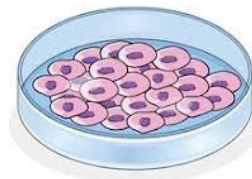
Institut Curie

Institut Pierre Gilles de Gennes (IPGG)

www.canceropole-idf.fr

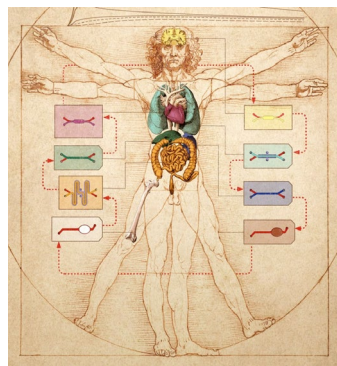
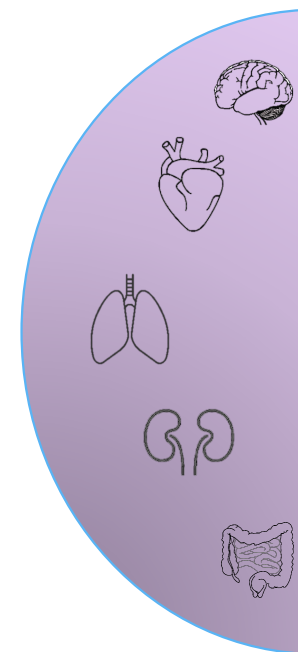
Organ-on-a-chip technology

Conventional models



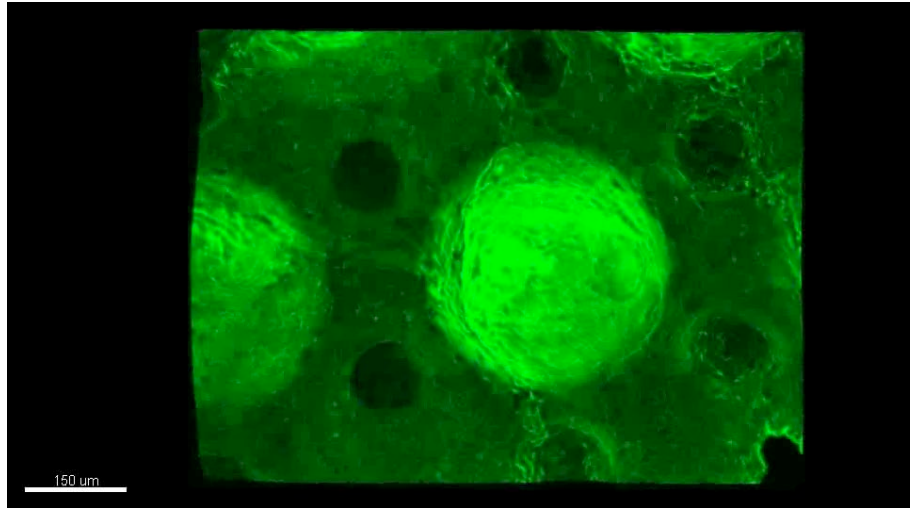
Organ-on-chip

- Miniaturization
- Fine control over cellular microenvironment
- Fully humanized
- Direct visualization of cell dynamics (3D)

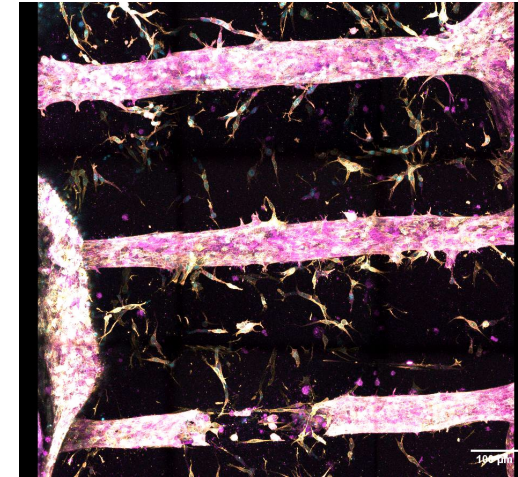


Organ on chip in our team - Institut Curie /IPGG

Gut



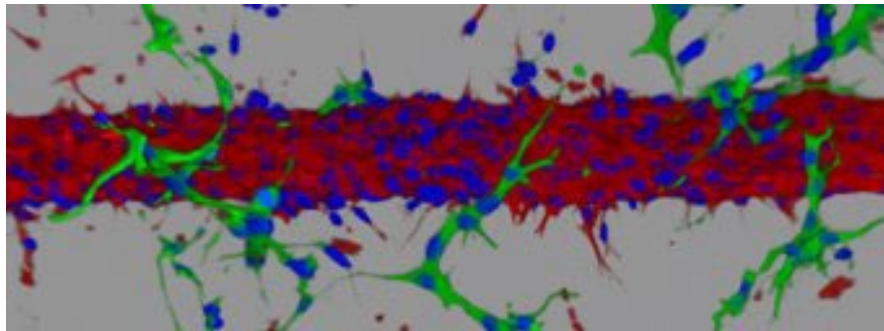
With D. Vignjevic



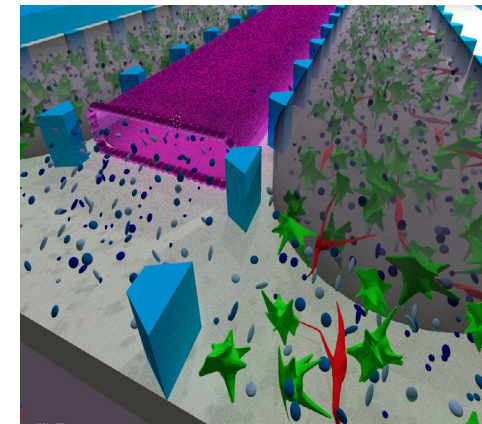
Kidney pathology

With S. Coscoy

Muscle



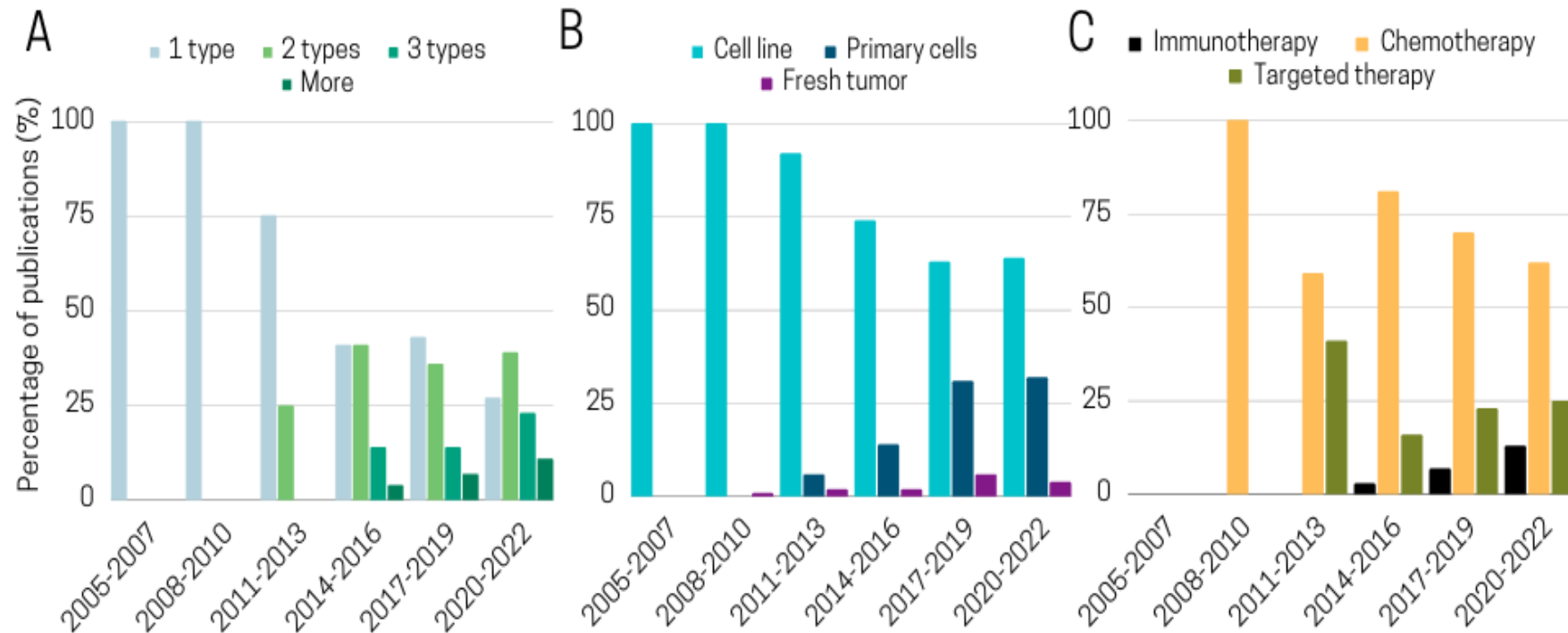
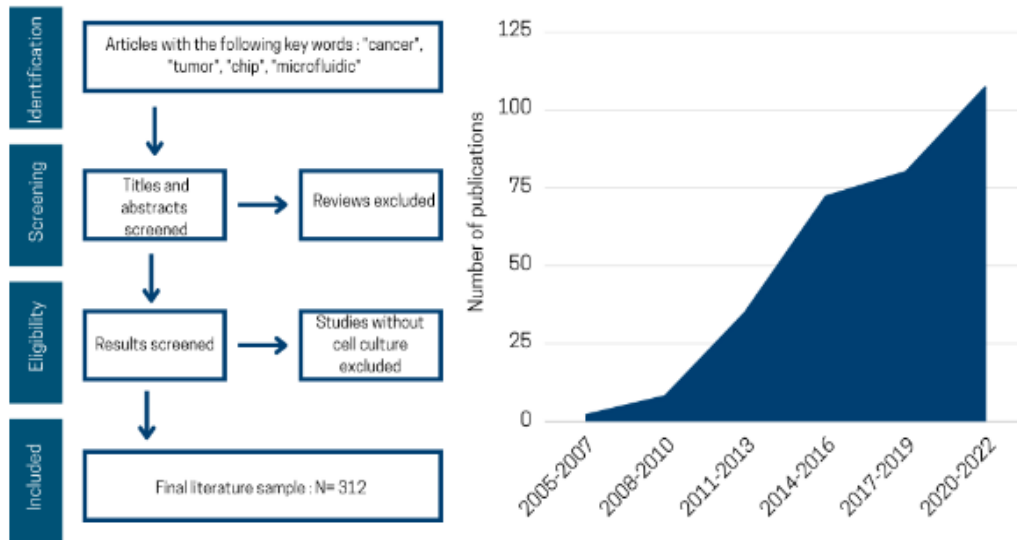
With E. Gomes



Tumor (TME)

With MC. Parrini

Tumor on chip, where are we today ?

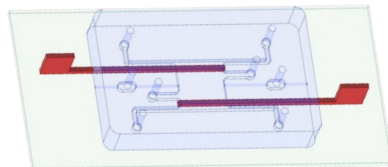


Bouquerel et al., Bridging the gap between tumor-on-chip and clinics: a systematic review of 15 years of studies,

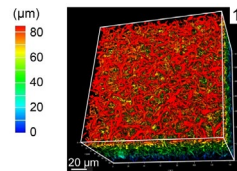
Lab On Chip 2023

Developing tools to control 3D cell culture on chip

. ECM on chip : Controlling gel positioning in 3D : sliding walls



A. Yamada Lab Chip 2016

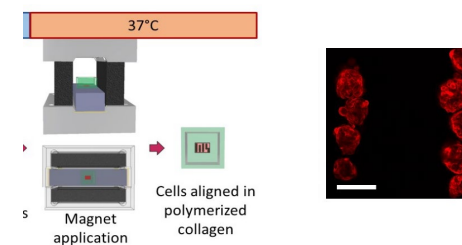
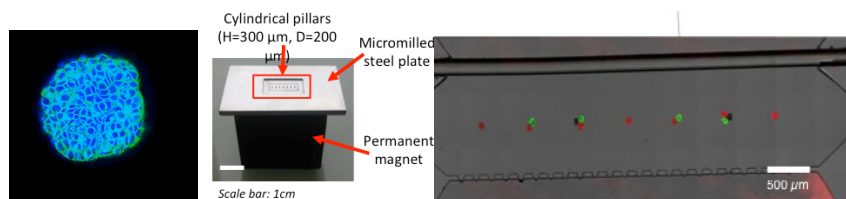


Patented Technology

B. Venzac, Nat Microsyst Nanoeng 2020

. Cells in the Tumor on chip : Controlling cell position in gel : Magnetic Spheroids

(A. Yamada, M. Serra, N. Demri, C. Wilhelm)



Demri et al Adv Func Mat, 2022

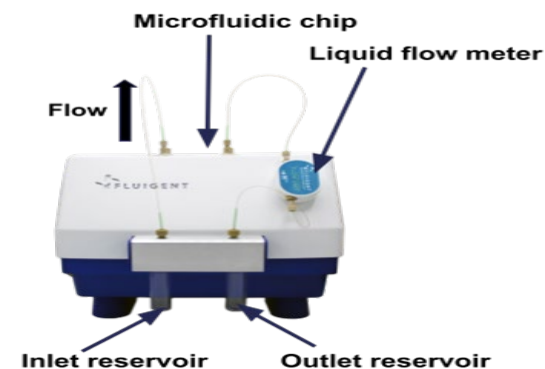
. Control of the liquid and gas environment

(C. Bouquerel, MC Parrini - Fluigent Collaboration)

Oxalys Technology - Patented



Bouquerel et al , Lab Chip 2022



■ Two main approaches

- Based on cells co-culture and self-assembly in a 3D matrix
- Based on 3D scaffold mimicking the organ geometry

On chip self assembling



Maria Carla Parrini
U830 Institut Curie



Anti-cancer treatments

Chemotherapies: doxorubicin, paclitaxel...

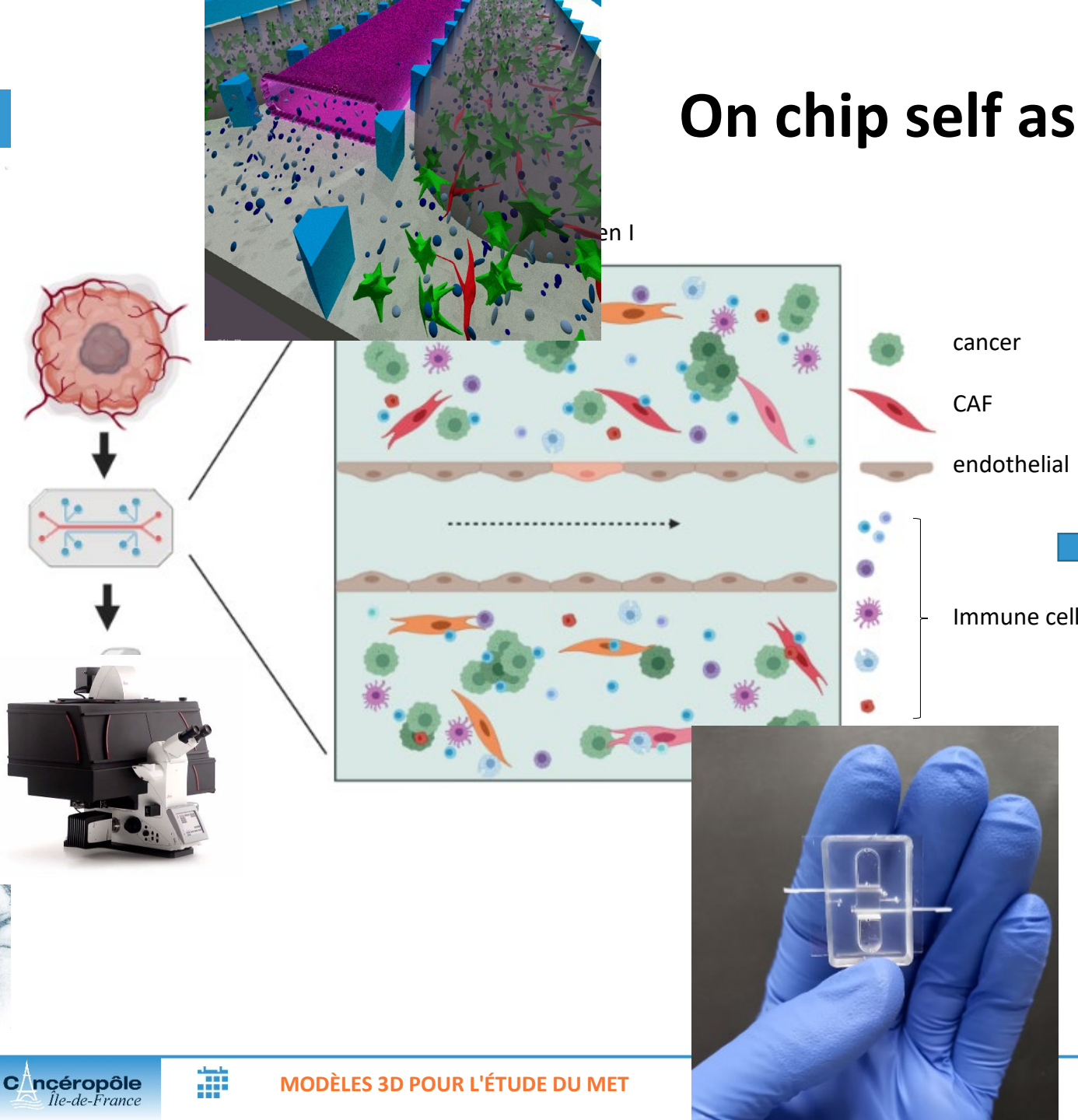
Targeted therapies: trastuzumab, Yap inhibitor...

Immunotherapies: nivolumab...

Oncolytic virus

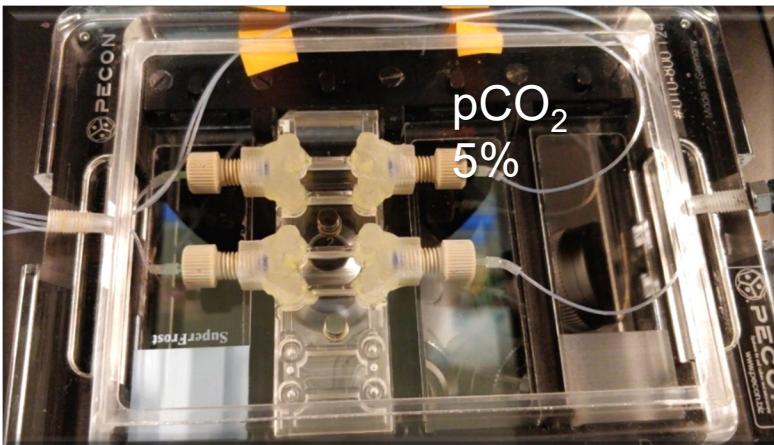
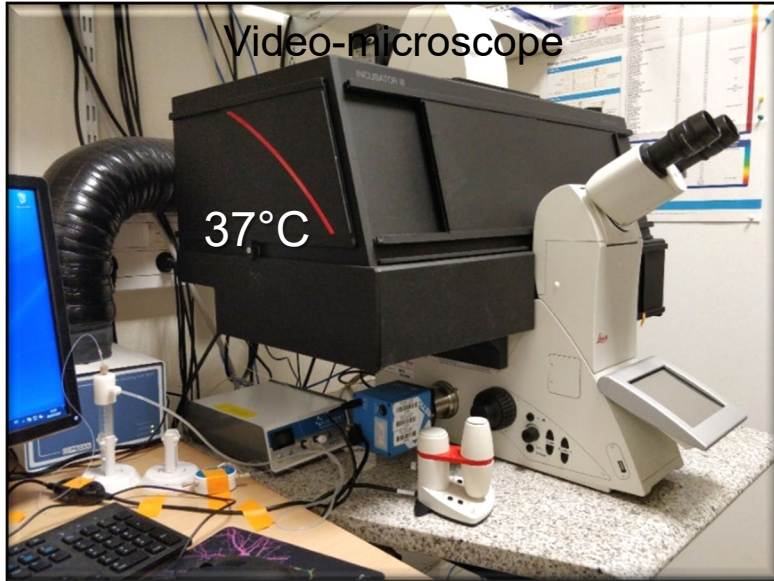
Nanoparticles-mediated therapies

...



Our experimental setting

Data acquisition and advanced analysis

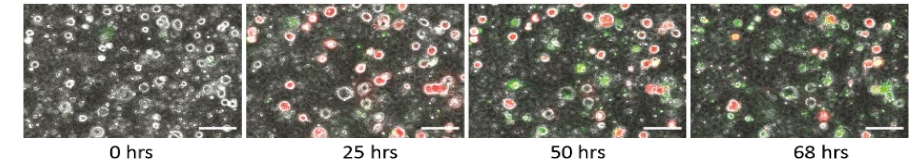


Microfluidic setting for drug injection

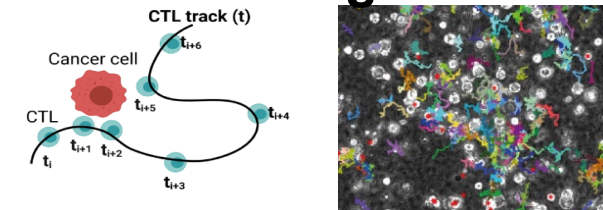


Data acquisition and analysis

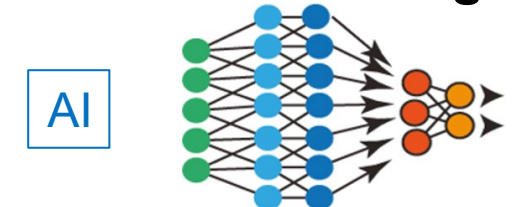
Quantification of cellular processes using fluorescent reporters



Cell tracking and cell-cell interaction



Machine learning methods



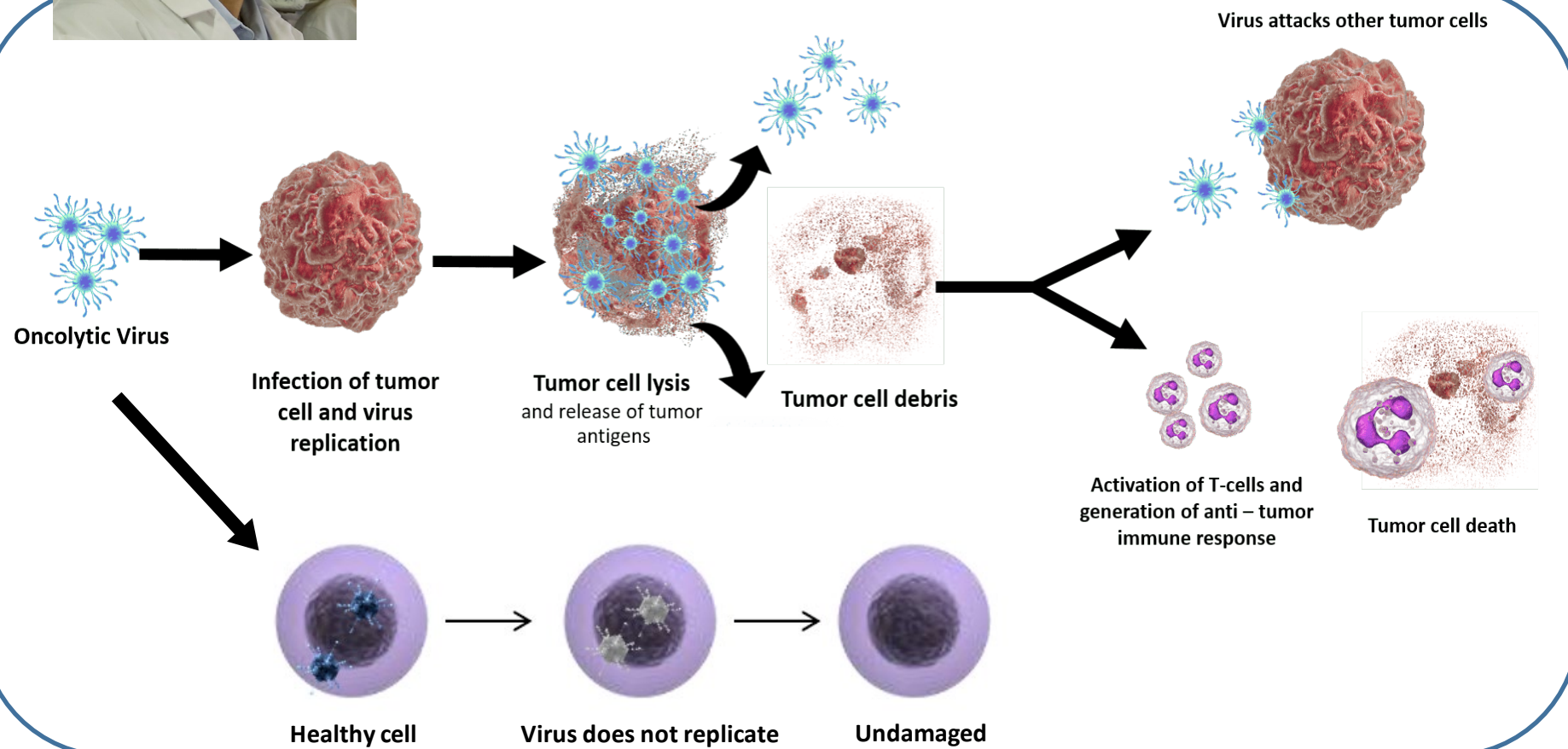


Oncolytic virus on chip

Maria Carla Parrini, U830 Institut Curie

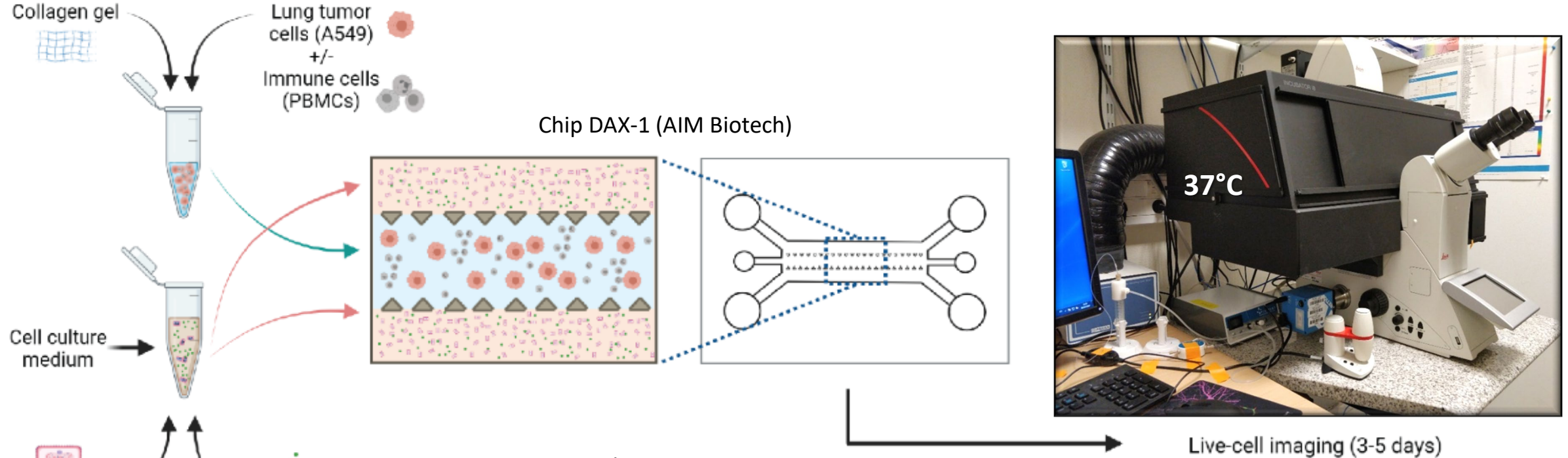


Collaboration with
Transgene company



- Lytic
- Fast replication in host cell
- Can infect every cell
- Cause no symptoms in healthy individuals
- Enhanced replication in tumor cells

Experimental design



CopTG19104
Thymidine Kinase and
Ribonucleotide Reductase
deleted virus,
expressing **mCherry**
MOI 0.1

Biosensors and Bioelectronics 215 (2022) 114571

Direct imaging and automatic analysis in tumor-on-chip reveal cooperative antitumoral activity of immune cells and oncolytic vaccinia virus

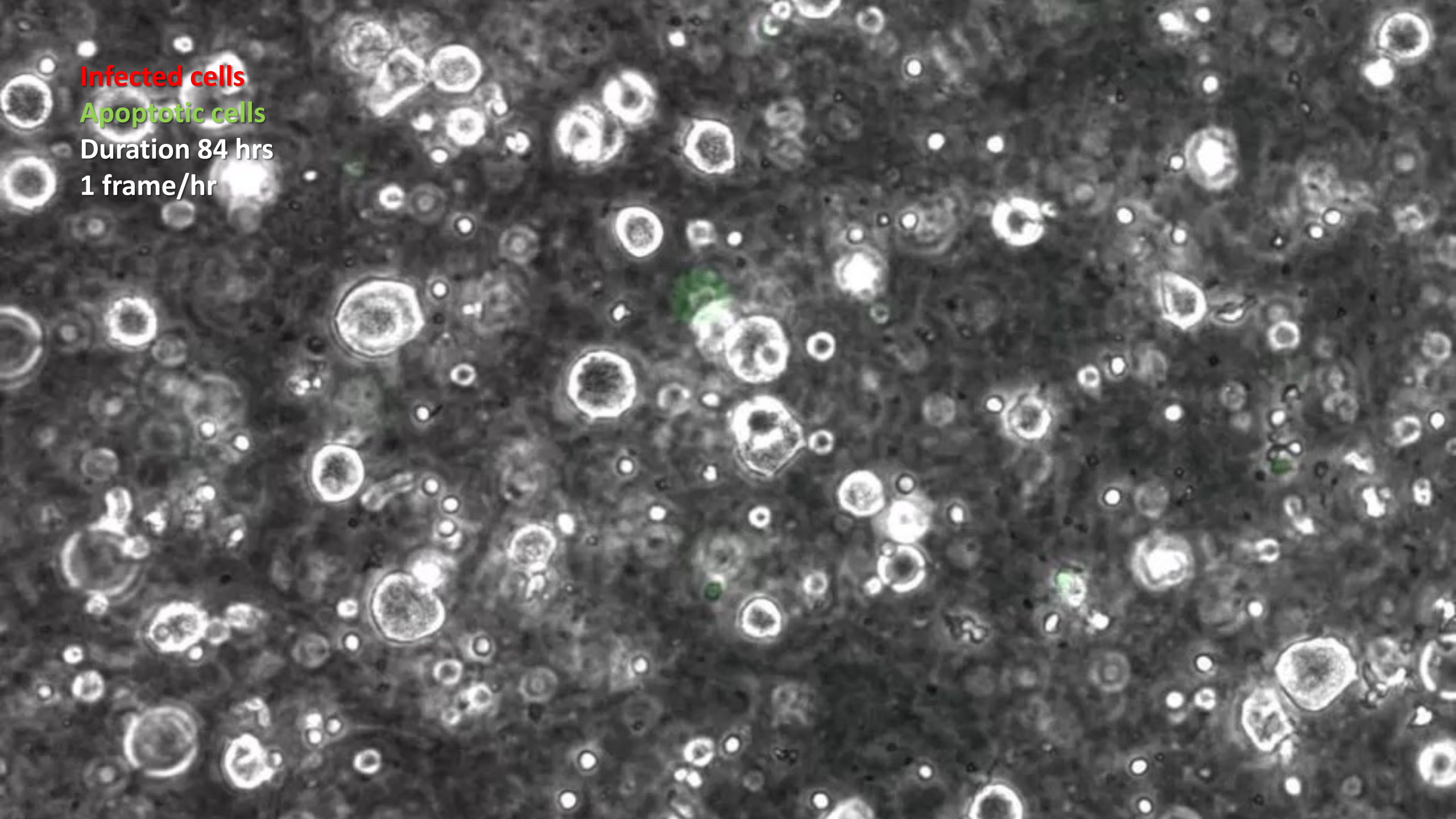
Arianna Mencattini ^{a,b,1}, Christine Lansche ^{c,1}, Irina Veith ^c, Philippe Erbs ^d, Jean-Marc Balloul ^d, Eric Quemeneur ^d, Stéphanie Descroix ^e, Fatima Mechta-Grigoriou ^c, Gérard Zalcman ^{c,f}, Cécile Zaupa ^{d,***,2}, Maria Carla Parrini ^{c,*,2}, Eugenio Martinelli ^{a,b,*,2}

Infected cells

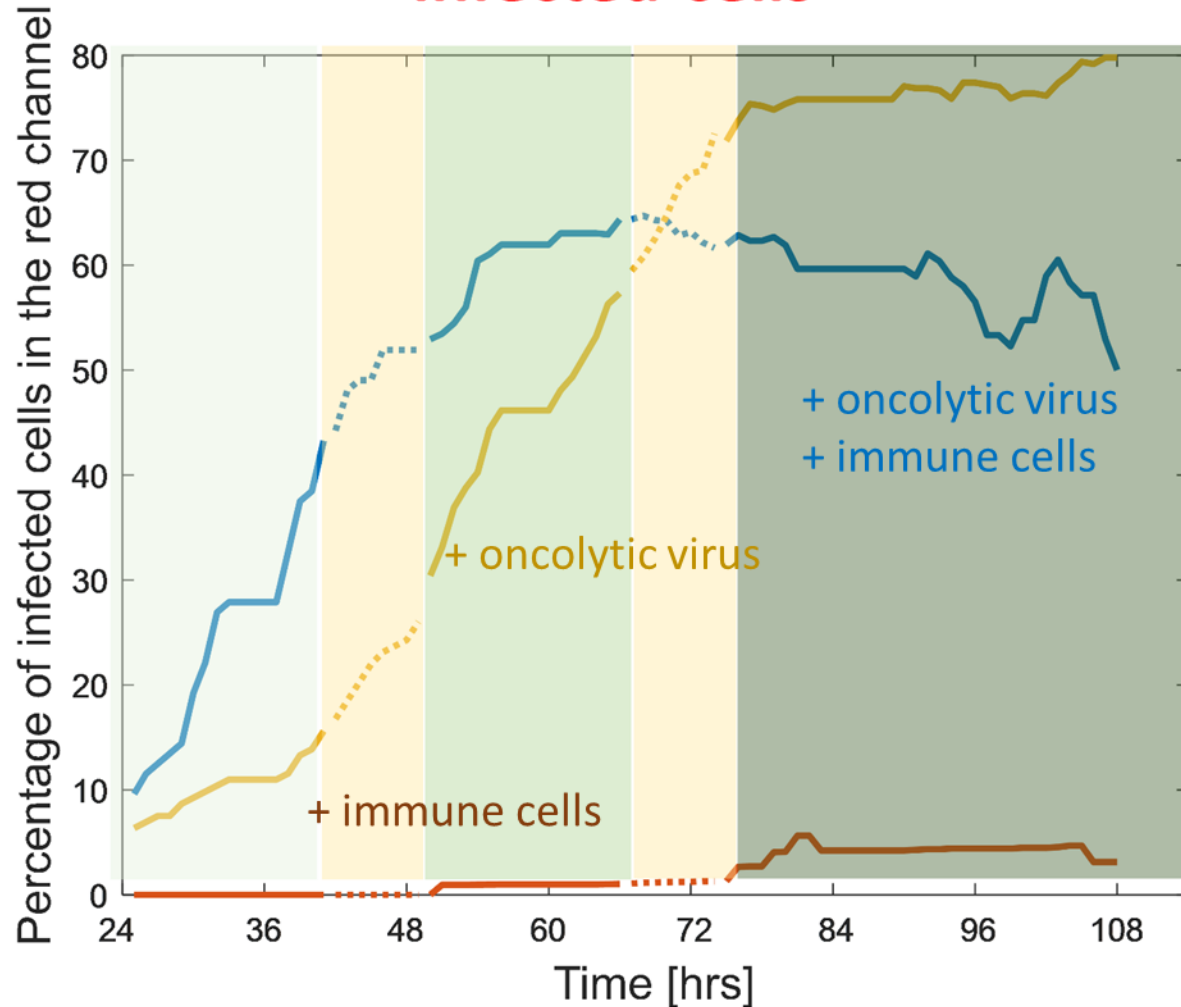
Apoptotic cells

Duration 84 hrs

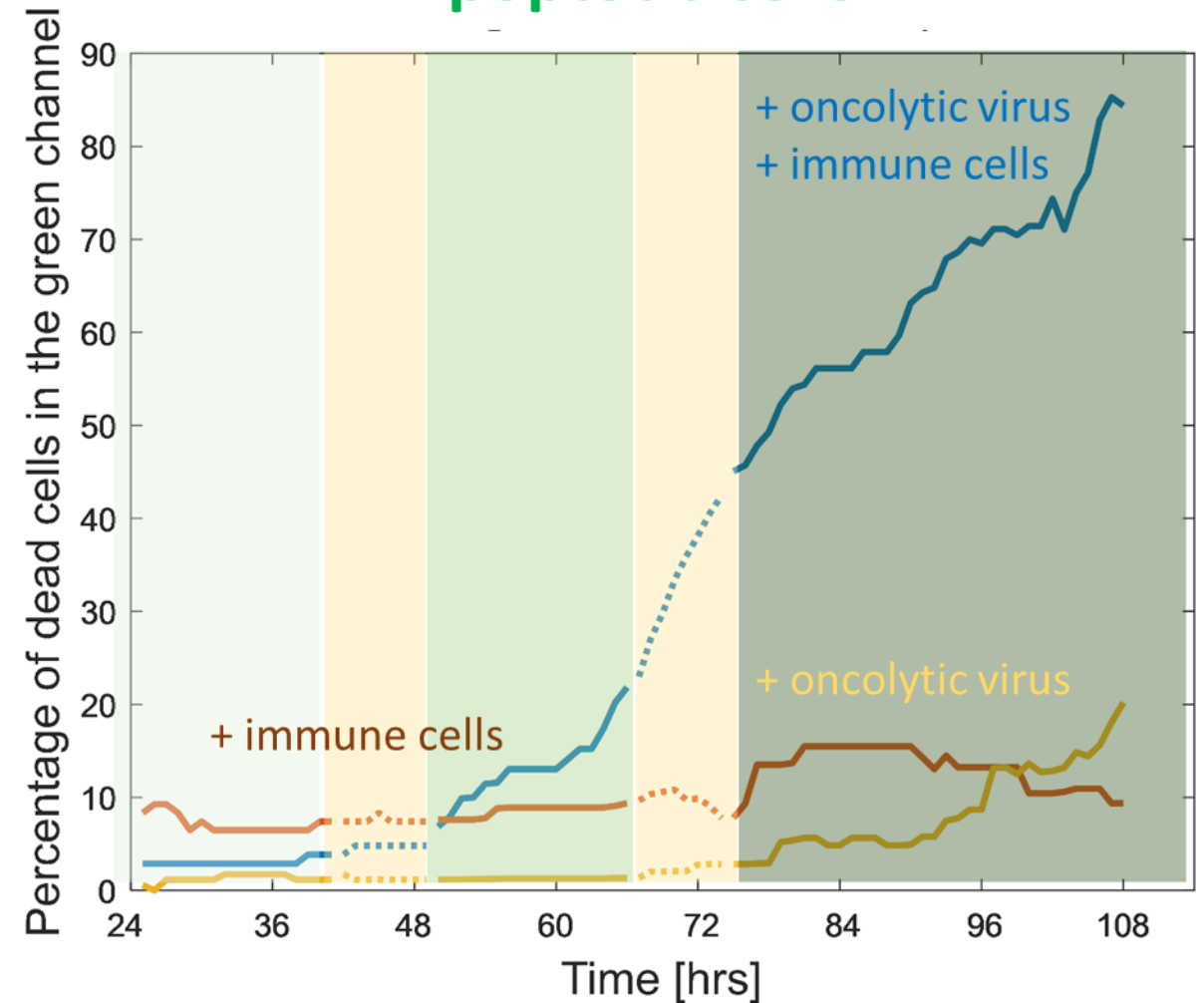
1 frame/hr



Infected cells



Apoptotic cells



➤ Cooperative antitumoral activity of oncolytic



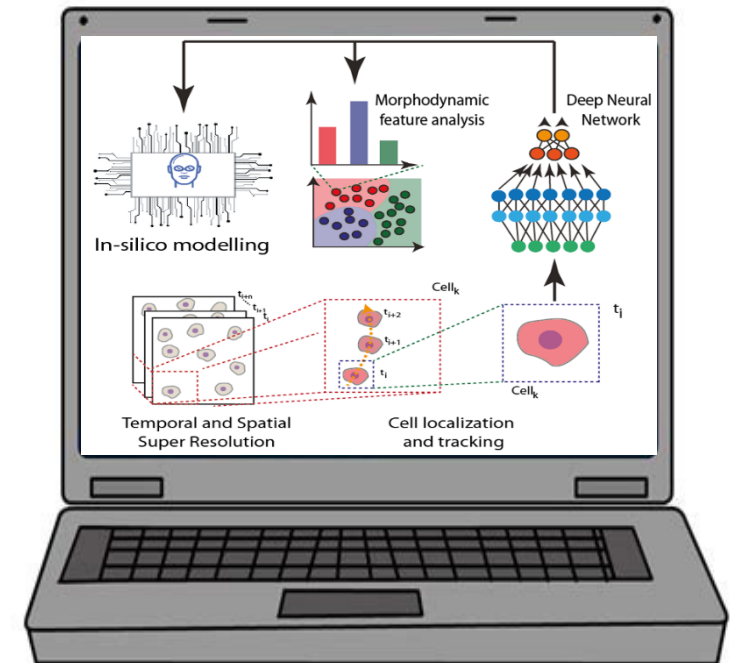
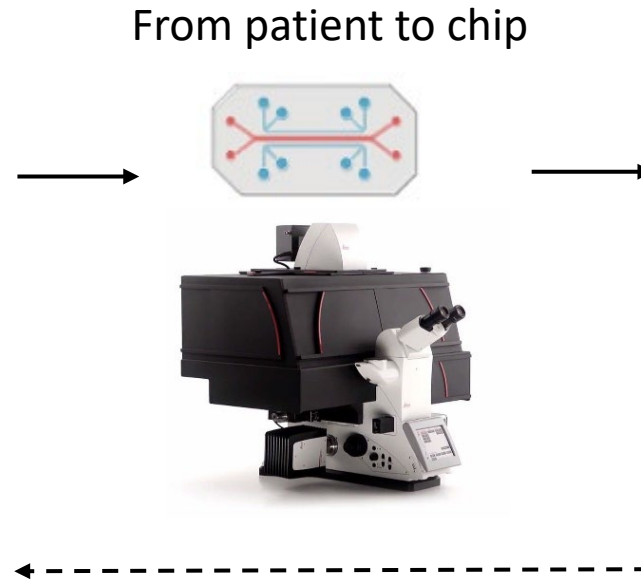
Hôpital Bichat
Claude-Bernard
AP-HP

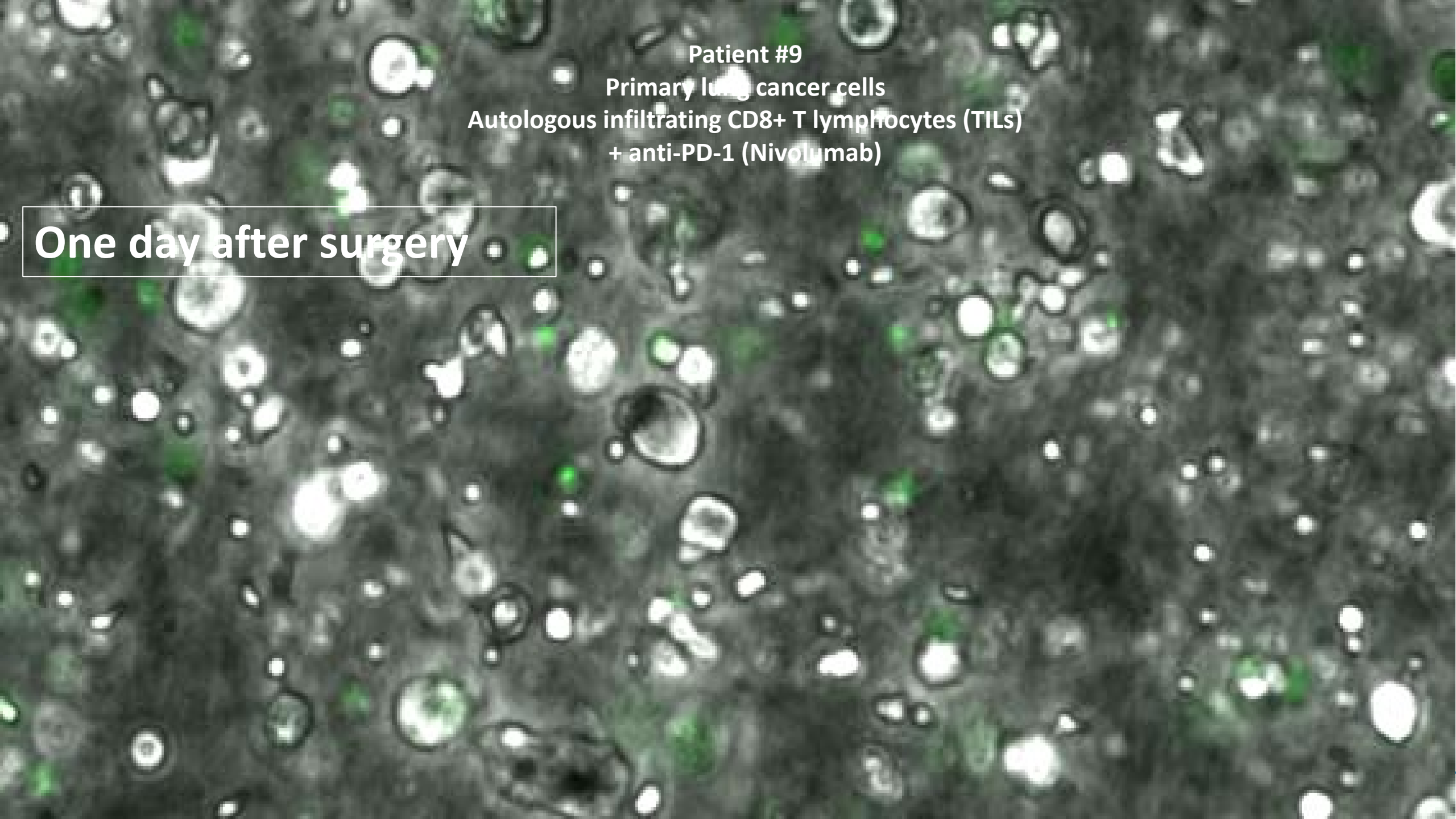
Collaboration with
Prof Gérard Zalcman

Personalization of lung-tumor-on-chip platforms using patient-derived primary cells isolated from fresh tumor samples



Maria Carla Parrini
U830 Institut Curie



The image is a high-magnification immunofluorescence micrograph of a tissue section. It shows numerous cells with bright green fluorescence, which are identified as CD8+ T lymphocytes (TILs). These cells are distributed throughout the tissue, with some appearing as distinct, rounded cells and others as smaller, more numerous cells. The background tissue is dark, providing a high contrast for the green fluorescent cells. The text overlay indicates that this is a primary lung cancer sample from Patient #9, treated with anti-PD-1 (Nivolumab), and the image was taken one day after surgery.

Patient #9
Primary lung cancer cells
Autologous infiltrating CD8+ T lymphocytes (TILs)
+ anti-PD-1 (Nivolumab)

One day after surgery

What could we further learn from the tumor on chip model ?



Claire Wilhelm



Gérard ZALCMAN

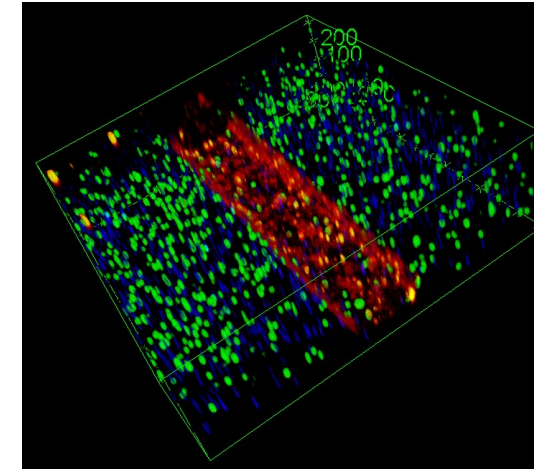
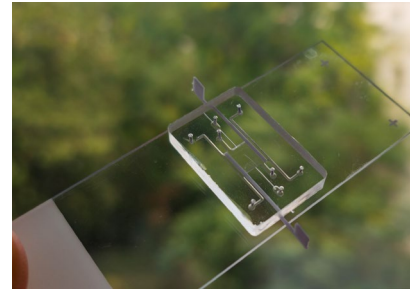
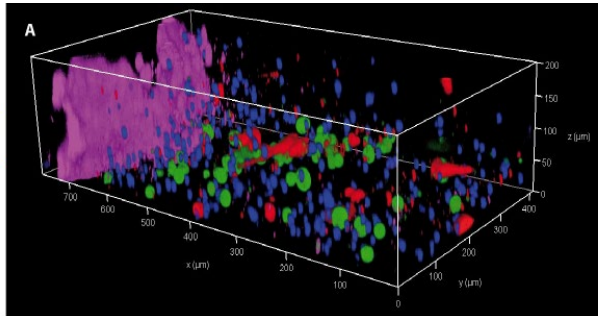


Maria Carla PARRINI



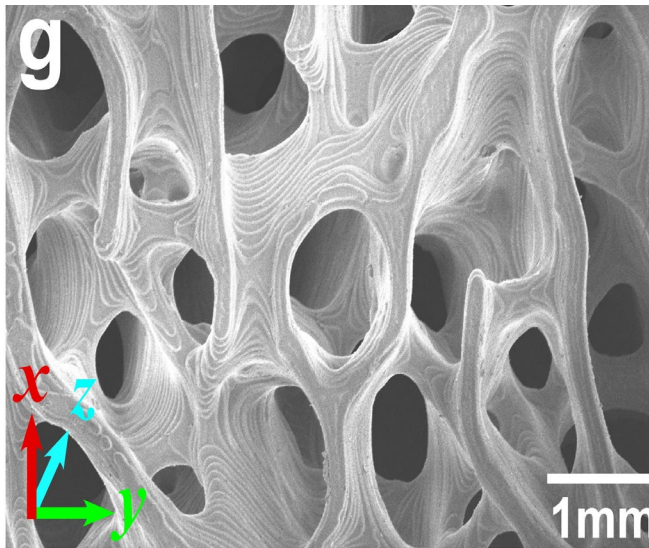
Fatima MECHTA-GRIGORIOU

Endothelium
Cancer cells
Immune cells
Fibroblasts



- Reconstitution of the response to immunotherapy in lung cancer on chip with patients samples
- How does hypoxia affect cell response to chemotherapy – understanding chemoresistance ?
- Hyperthermia/ Photothermia on chip to better understand the effect of combined therapies

Based on 3D scaffold mimicking the organ geometry



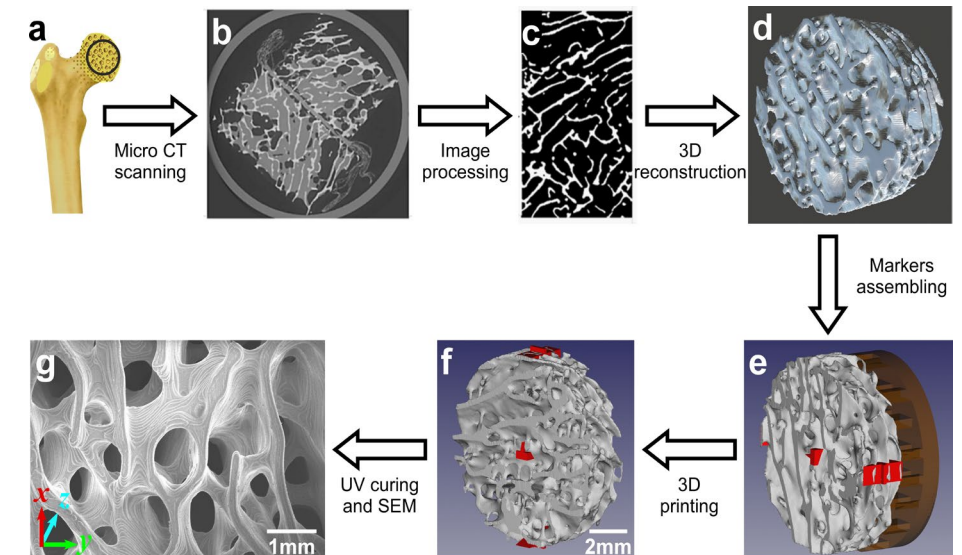
Bone tumor metastasis



Jacques Camonis

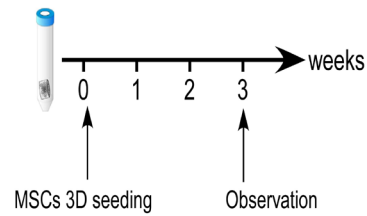
Our Approach

- 3D printing a bone 3D scaffold
- *In situ* mesenchymal stem cells (MSC) differentiation to model bone niche
- Patient derived xenograft (PDX) cells co-culture in the 3D scaffold

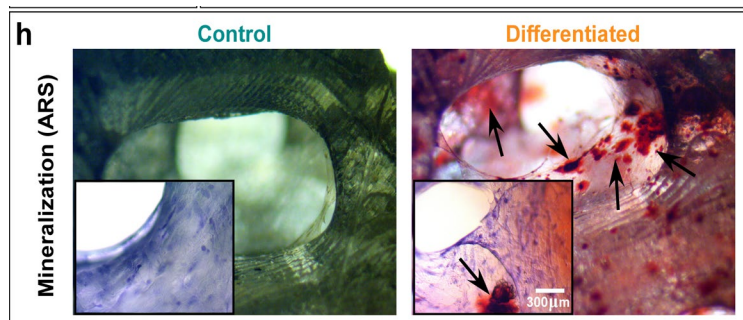
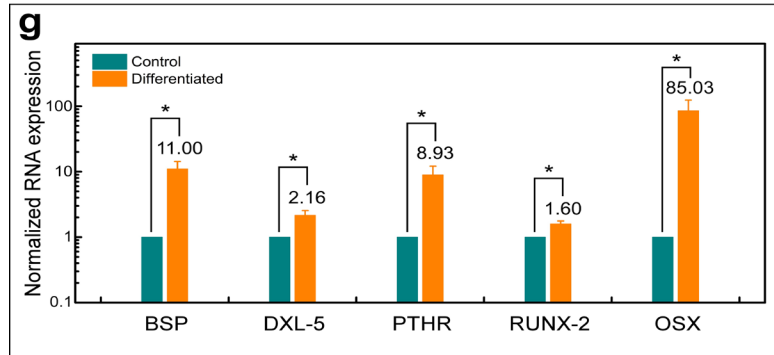
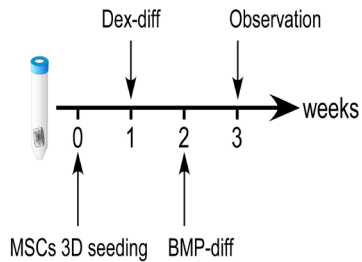


3D printed bone colonized with differentiated MSCs recapitulates bone features

Control condition



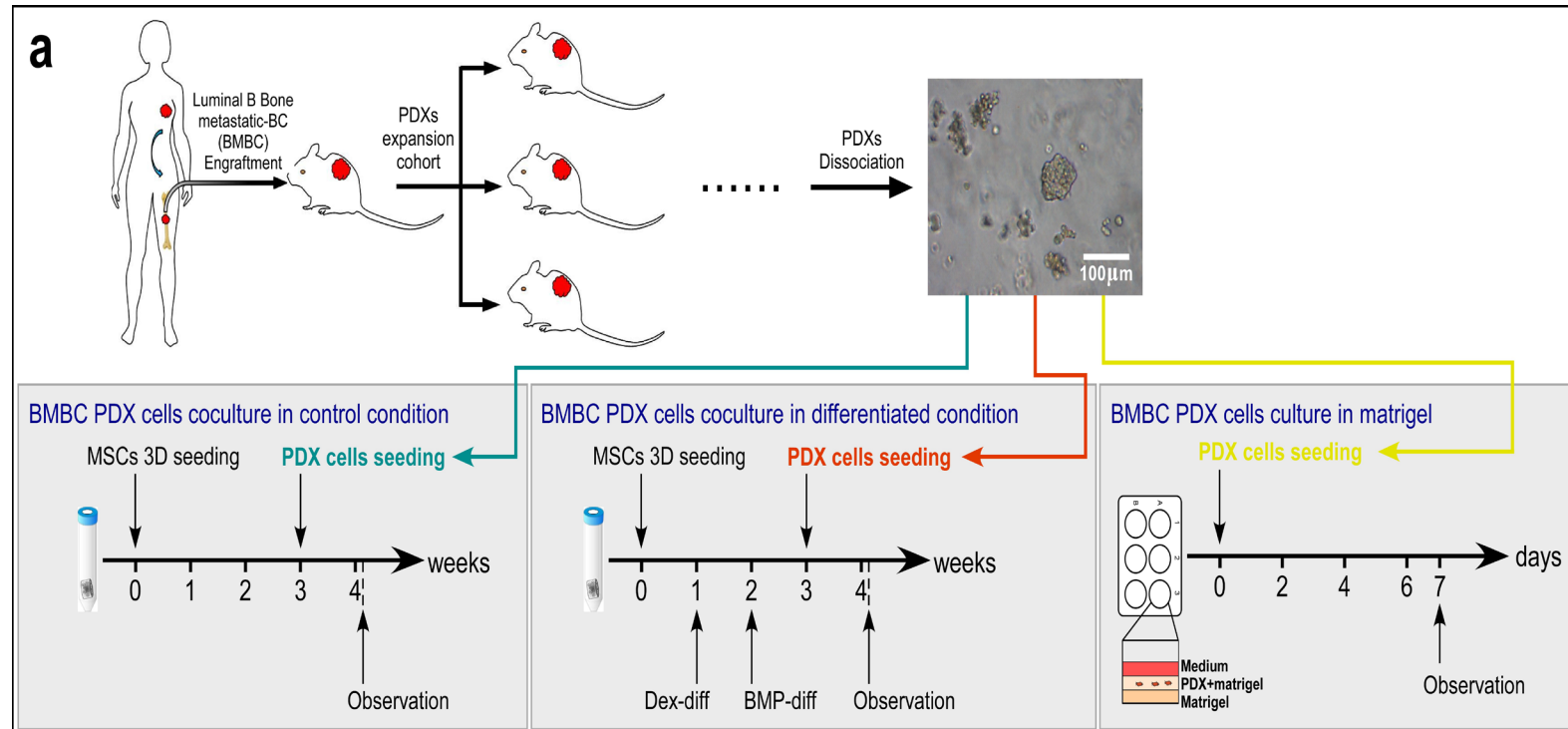
Differentiated condition



Alizarin red S staining

- Osteocalcin secretion (hormone specific of bone tissue)
- Collagen I : ECM deposition
- Higher expression levels of genes involved in osteogenic lineage in differentiated conditions
- Calcium deposition in the bone scaffold in differentiated conditions

Implementing Patient Derived Xenograft cells in the 3D model



Two types of PDX cells

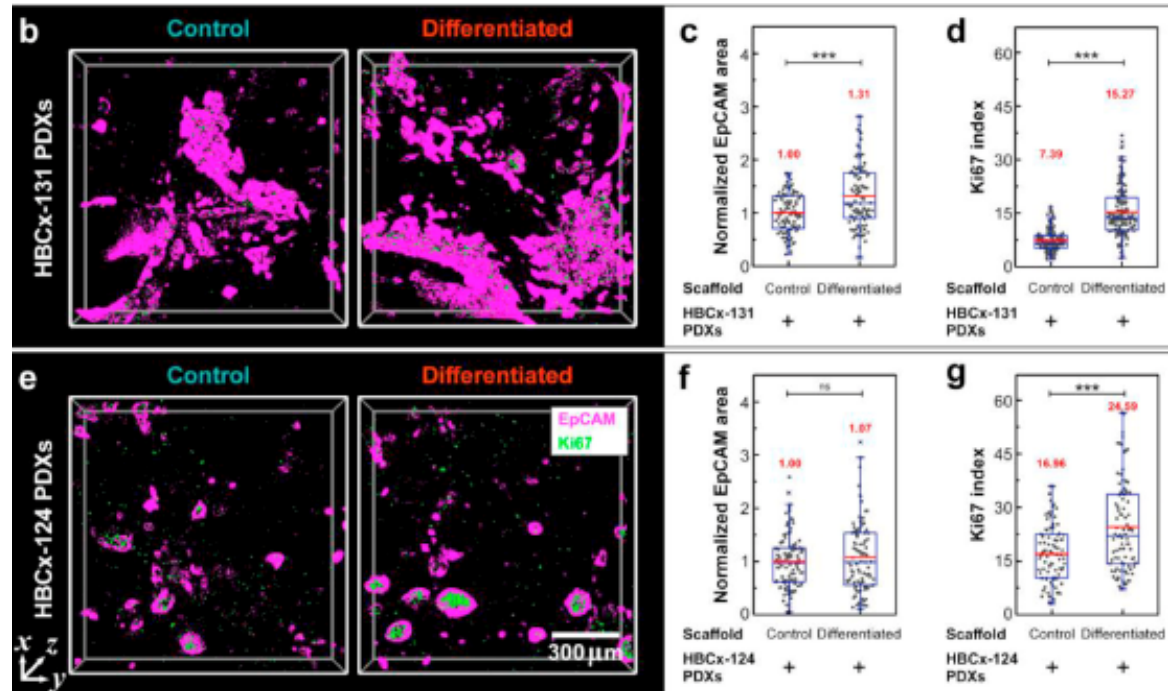
- Triple Negative Breast Cancer prone to bone metastasis
- Bone Metastasis Breast Cancer

Comparison with

- 2D experiments MSC + PDX
- 3D experiments PDX in Matrigel

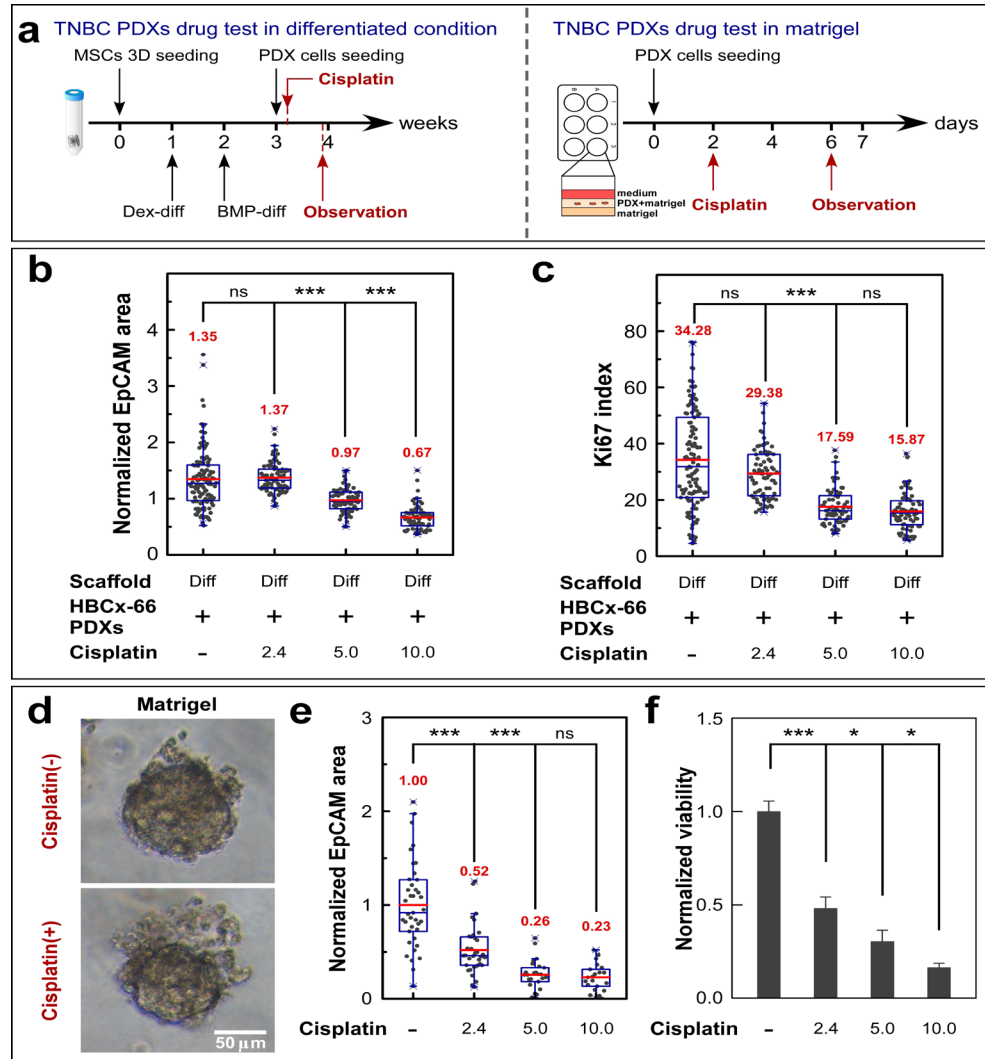
Biomimetic bone niche maintains PDX cells colonization and proliferation as *in vivo*

Bone Metastasis Breast cancer PDX



- PDX cells performed better colonization, survival, and cycling proficiency in MSC osteogenic-differentiated when compared with culture in absence of MSC or with undifferentiated MSC
- Ki 67 Index same order of magnitude in vitro and in FFPE patients samples (11 patients- around 21%)
- PDX cells rarely survive in 2D dishes when co-cultured with differentiated MSC
- PDX cells survive in Matrigel but with very low proliferation level

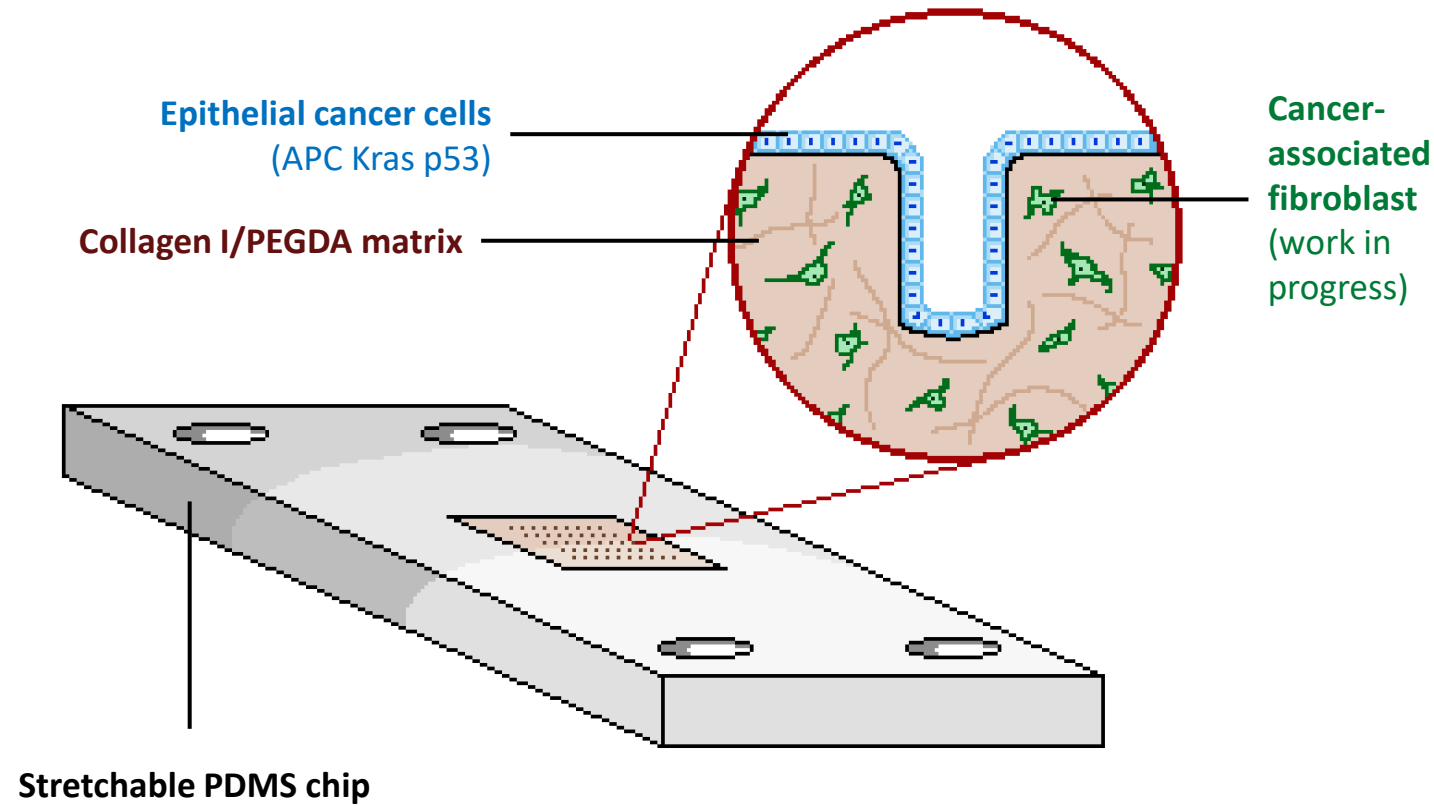
Investigating drug-response to cis-platin of TNBC cells in biomimetic bone niche



- **Cisplatin** : common chemotherapy for advanced TNBC
- In wells : IC 50 2.4μM
- **3D scaffold in differentiated conditions**
 - not significant decrease/cisplatin 2.4 μM
 - EpCAM-positive area decreased by 50% for cisplatin at 10 μM
- **Matrigel** : EpCAM area of PDX cells reduced to 50% at 2.4 μM of cisplatin

As *in vivo* biomimetic bone models exhibited modulated drug sensitivity to cisplatin

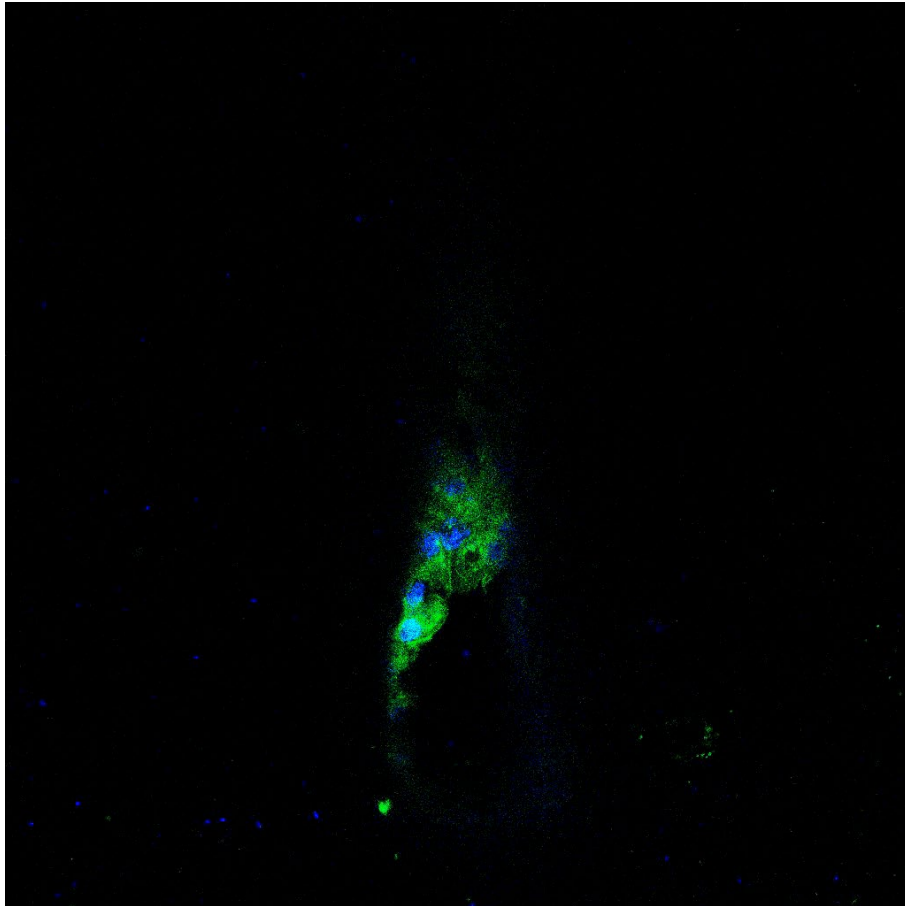
Colorectal Cancer on Chip - Influence of peristalsis on TME



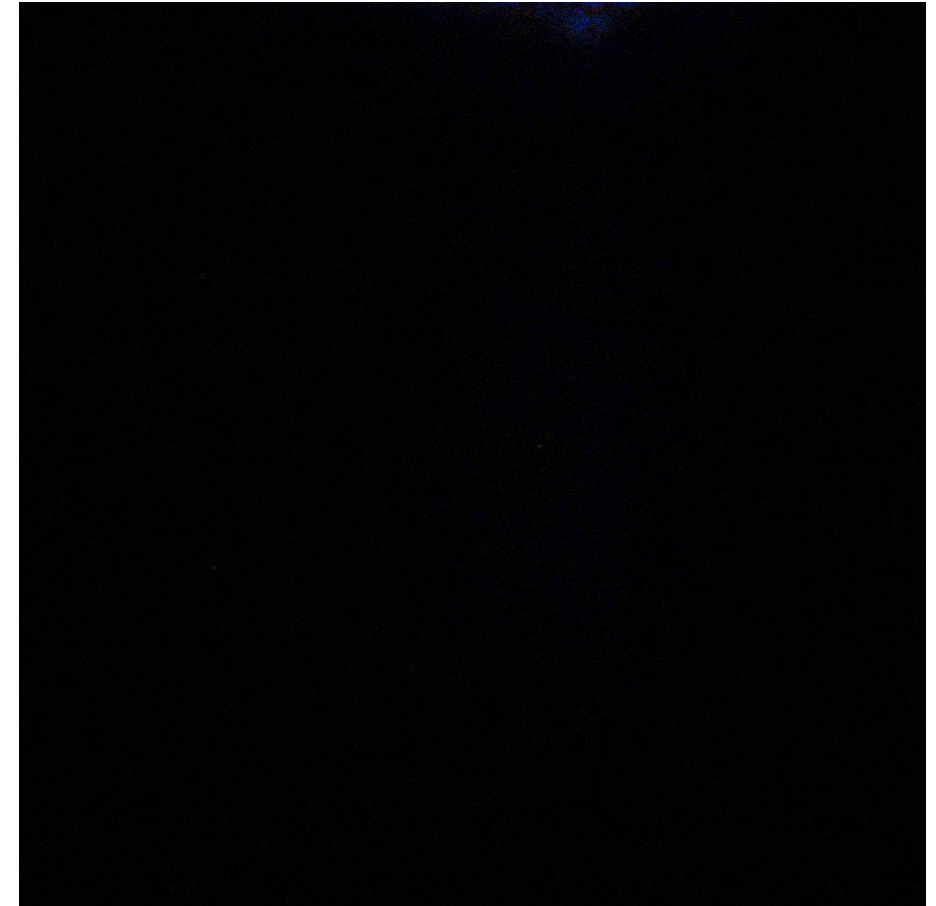
Danijela Vignjevic

- 24h
- 0.1 Hz
- 8% strain

Colorectal Cancer on Chip - Influence of peristalsis on TME



mTmG Mouse organoids



pVillin transgenic mouse model: NICD/p53-/-.

Hoechst (nuclei)

Phalloidin (F-actin)

Ki-67 (proliferative cells)

Tumors-on-chip and microphysiological models a new generation of *in vitro* models

- to study *ex vivo* immunocompetent tumor microenvironments
- to characterize ecosystem-level responses to anti-cancer drugs
- to dissect the roles of the cellular/physical components of the TME

👉 to achieve this it requires a wide interdisciplinary

