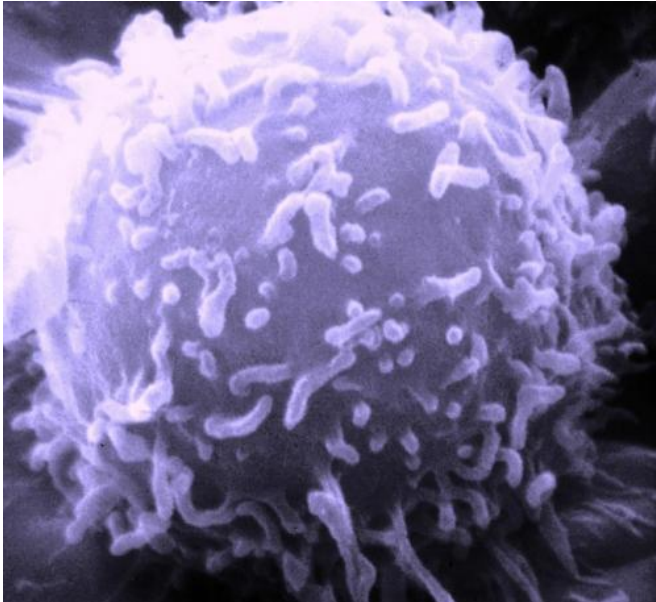


# New technique allows scientists to 'listen in' on cancer cells

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Electron microscopic image of a single human lymphocyte. Credit: Dr. Triche National Cancer Institute

Scientists have developed a new technique to decipher how millions of individual cells are communicating with each other in miniature tumours grown in the lab, known as organoids, according to new research published in *Nature Methods* today.

This is the first time that scientists have been able to analyse many different signalling molecules at once in individual [cells](#) within replicas of patients' tumours. Understanding how cells communicate could reveal how tumours are able to evade the [immune system](#) and become resistant to treatments.

This could allow scientists to develop more effective new drugs, by revealing why tumours respond the way they do to treatments. It could also help doctors to select the best course of

treatment for each individual patient, by testing treatments on a bespoke replica of a patient's tumour before prescribing them.

The technique rapidly analyses each individual cell in an organoid, looking for the presence of specific signalling molecules—messages that cells send to neighbouring cells, telling them how to behave.

Dr. Chris Tape, lead researcher of the study at UCL, said: "Organoids are already revolutionising [cancer research](#) by allowing us to test whether experimental new drugs are effective on lifelike models of tumours. But crucially, this new technique helps scientists to understand why a treatment works or not, by revealing in unprecedented detail how cells are talking to each other".

In order to listen in on cancer cells, the team grew organoids in the lab. These are self-organising 3-D structures made up of cancer cells alongside other types of cells, such as [immune cells](#) and connective tissue. They mimic the behaviour of cancer in the [human body](#) much more accurately than cells grown in a dish.

They then modified a complex technique called mass cytometry, which is used to detect and analyse protein molecules. The organoids were broken up into [individual cells](#), then antibodies combined with heavy metal atoms were added. Antibodies are proteins that selectively bind to certain cancer signalling molecules. The scientists nebulised the cells, to convert them into a fine mist, and electrically charged the heavy metal atoms, so that a magnetic field could be used to separate out the different signalling molecules.

The researchers tested this technique in bowel cancer cells and were able to simultaneously detect 28 key signalling molecules, across 6 different cell types, in over 1 million cells. They found indications that the cancer cells themselves, as well as

immune cells and [connective tissue](#), had 'rewired' the normal signalling networks of bowel tissue, allowing tumours to grow unchecked.

The next steps will be to use this technique to look for ways to block the communications between cells that allow them to withstand treatment. The team also hopes to test this new technique in different types of cancer.

Dr. Emily Armstrong, research information manager at Cancer Research UK, said: "Having a better understanding of this complex communication between [cancer cells](#) and other types of cell that make up a [tumour](#) could reveal secrets of how cancer comes back after treatment and spreads around the body.

"While this technique is in the early stages of development right now, in the future we may be able to grow replicas of individual patients' tumours, to identify early signs that a drug won't work for them so we can personalise their treatment plan. We hope this could one day help more people to survive [cancer](#)".

**More information:** Xiao Qin, Jahangir Sufi, Petra Vlckova, Pelagia Kyriakidou, Sophie E. Acton, Vivian S. W. Li, Mark Nitz, Christopher J. Tape, Cell-type-specific signaling networks in heterocellular organoids, *Nature Methods* (2020). [DOI: 10.1038/s41592-020-0737-8](#) , [nature.com/articles/s41592-020-0737-8](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41592-020-0737-8)

Provided by Cancer Research UK

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