

Unexpected associations found between drug response and cell changes in brain cancer

14 July 2020



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Therapies for treating glioblastoma brain cancer can be delivered with greater precision and existing drugs can be used in new ways. These are the conclusions from a study from Uppsala University investigating a large number of cell samples from patients with brain tumors. The researchers have characterized how changes in glioblastoma cells influence the effect of different drugs. Their findings are published in the journal *Cell Reports*.

Glioblastoma is a severe form of brain cancer, with a very poor prognosis. It has become increasingly evident that glioblastoma tumors contain many genetic aberrations that vary between patients. Despite this, there is still a lack of ways to tailor the therapy to take account of these changes and patients currently receive similar treatments.

"This was the starting point for our study, in which we examined how [glioblastoma cells](#) from 100 Uppsala patients responded to different drugs. To do this we used [cell cultures](#) grown from patient samples and tested more than 1,500 [drug](#)

substances to see how the cells responded," says Professor Sven Nelander of the Department of Immunology, Genetics and Pathology at Uppsala University, who has been the principal investigator of the study.

The researchers then used an algorithm to investigate which changes in the [cancer cells](#) could best predict the effect of a specific drug. By means of this characterisation, they were able to group the tumors and found two main subgroups based on drug response and mutations in certain genes.

"By characterizing the [cells](#) at multiple levels, we discovered unexpected associations between important genes and pathways, and different drugs. This in turn led us to find new ways to combine different drugs to maximize the effect. Our results thus provide a good starting point for further research aiming to increase precision and adapt the therapy for different glioblastoma patients. They can also be used to discover new purposes for already existing drugs," says Nelander.

More information: Patrik Johansson et al, A Patient-Derived Cell Atlas Informs Precision Targeting of Glioblastoma, *Cell Reports* (2020). [DOI: 10.1016/j.celrep.2020.107897](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.celrep.2020.107897)

Provided by Uppsala University

APA citation: Unexpected associations found between drug response and cell changes in brain cancer (2020, July 14) retrieved 19 October 2022 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2020-07-unexpected-associations-drug-response-cell.html>

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