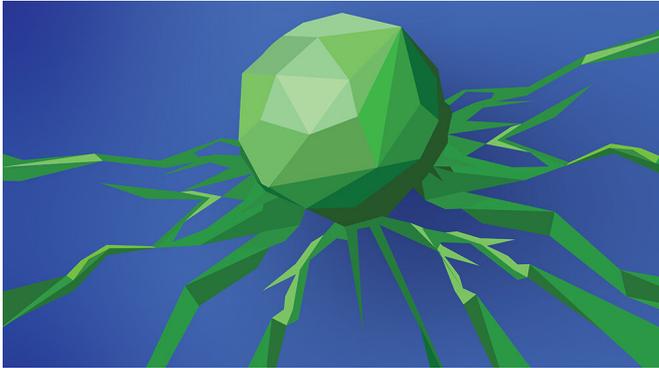


Microglia, Stockholm syndrome and miraculous cures in glioblastoma patients

19 April 2021, by Kelly Glynn



Artistic, computational rendering of a microglia cell, a prominent component of the glioblastoma microenvironment that influences therapeutic response and clinical outcome. Credit: Cassidy Yueh.

Despite access to some of the best possible medical care in the world, Senators John McCain and Edward Kennedy both died within 18 months of their diagnosis of glioblastoma, an aggressive form of brain cancer. While this deadly outcome typifies the nature of this disease, some glioblastoma patients see exceptional benefits from chemotherapy and survive beyond expectations. Why this happens has been revealed by researchers at the University of Minnesota in a new study published in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.

"Deciphering the molecular underpinning of these exceptional responses may hold the key to transforming the hope for miracles into the reality of an expected cure for glioblastoma patients," said Clark C. Chen, MD, Ph.D., Lyle French Chair in Neurosurgery and head of the Department of Neurosurgery at the University of Minnesota Medical School, who is also lead author of the study.

The study team looked at the gene expression

profiles of glioblastoma specimens collected from approximately 900 glioblastoma patients from regions across the world to identify unique features associated with exceptional responders, defined as [glioblastoma patients](#) who survive more than two years after treatment.

"We utilized different state-of-the-art analytics to study these samples, including methods innovated by Dr. Aaron Sarver, a member of the University of Minnesota Institute of Health Informatics. Impressively, these analytics converged on a single observation, a paucity of microglia and macrophages," Chen said.

Microglia and macrophages are specialized, immune cells that act as scavengers to recognize and remove cells not normally present in a healthy brain, including [cancer](#) cells. These immune cells migrate to sites harboring abnormal cancer cells to defend the body against the cancer cells and can make up more than half of the cells in a glioblastoma sample.

"If microglia and macrophages normally fend off cancer cells, more of them should allow the body to better fend off the tumor. So, we expected to see more of them in the exceptional responders; however, we found the contrary," said Jun Ma, a researcher in the Department of Neurosurgery at the U of M Medical School and a co-first author of this study.

Resolving this paradox, the research team subsequently demonstrated glioblastoma cells possess the capacity to recondition the surrounding microglia and macrophages and corrupt their native anticancer functions. Instead of fending off cancer growth, these immune cells are now re-programmed by glioblastoma cells to promote tumor growth.

"It is frightening to consider the possibility that [cancer cells](#) can 'brainwash' our own immune cells

and convert them from cells that fight cancer to cells that promote cancer," said Judith Varner, a co-senior author of the study and professor of pathology at the University of California, San Diego. "Fortunately, we have figured out how glioblastoma cells subvert our [immune system](#) and can now reverse this cellular version of the 'Stockholm syndrome.'"

Stockholm syndrome is a psychological response in which hostages or abuse victims develop an emotional bond with and act to help their captors.

The key to curing this cellular "Stockholm syndrome" and possibly glioblastoma lies in a protein called phosphoinositide-3-kinase gamma isoform (PI3K γ). Activation of this protein turns microglia and macrophages from [immune cells](#) that police cancer growth into hostage [cells](#) that promote cancer growth. Varner has studied this process for many years and pioneered drugs that restore the anti-tumor activities of microglia and macrophages.

"In our animal glioblastoma models, treatment with drugs targeting PI3K γ consistently resulted in impressively durable responses to chemotherapy," Chen said. "We are eager to translate these findings into a human trial, with the hope of transforming every [glioblastoma](#) patient into an exceptional responder."

More information: Jie Li et al, PI3K γ inhibition suppresses microglia/TAM accumulation in glioblastoma microenvironment to promote exceptional temozolomide response, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (2021). [DOI: 10.1073/pnas.2009290118](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2009290118)

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