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Predicting success in therapy with individualized cancer models

Scientists at Urology Research Laboratory of the Department for BioMedical Research (DBMR), University of Bern and Urology Department of the Inselspital of Bern, have established organoid culture models from prostate tumor biopsies. These are small clusters of cells which can be used to test the efficacy of various drugs. In this way, it is possible to test which treatment will most likely benefit individual patients.

In the EU alone, 78,800 men died of prostate cancer last year. While tumors discovered at an early stage can often be completely removed by surgery and radiation therapy, the prospects of successful treatment are reduced if the cancer has further metastasized. At present, physicians cannot predict drug response or therapy resistance in patients.

Three-dimensional structures

The team led by PD Dr. Marianna Kruithof-de Julio at the Urology Research Laboratory at the Department for BioMedical Research (DBMR) of the University of Bern and Inselspital Bern, has developed a new strategy for the generation of prostate cancer organoids that can contribute to assess therapy response, their work is published in the latest issue of *Nature Communications*. Drs Sofia Karkampouna and Federico La Manna, the two lead co-authors of the paper, spent over one and a half year in optimizing and efficient protocol for the generation of the patient derived organoids and their detailed characterization. Moreover, in collaboration with the NEXUS Personalized Health Technologies, they have meticulously developed a medium-throughput screen for drug testing.

The researchers led by PD Dr. Kruithof-de Julio have demonstrated that patient-derived organoids retain relevant characteristics of the prostate carcinoma from which they have been originated: not only are they characterized by the same genetic mutations, but they also exhibit similar gene activity patterns.

Paving the way for personalized medicine

PD Dr. Kruithof-de Julio and her collaborators first generated a novel early stage, patient derived xenograft that is treatment naïve, then tested 74 different drugs on organoids from this and other experimental tumor models - identifying 13 compounds that reduced prostate cancer cell viability. The researchers then tested the efficacy of these compounds on organoids from five prostate cancer patients - two with early-stage tumors and three with advanced metastatic tumors. Interestingly, among the hits ponatinib, so far approved for the treatment of leukemia, proved to be

particularly effective in reduction of organoid viability and tumor growth in vivo.

However, for PD Dr. Kruithof-de Julio, the significance of these results lies not only in the drug repurposing but more importantly in promoting an approach that the medical community can undertake. "Our results pave the way for personalized medicine. In our study we only analyzed data from five patients retrospectively," says Kruithof-de Julio. "But we clearly showed that the method would be in principle feasible. Growing the organoids and drug testing can be accomplished in two weeks, a time frame that is compatible with clinical decision making. In collaboration with the Urology Department of the Inselspital, led by Prof Thalmann, we have now already been able to prove this in several cases."

"In my clinical activity, I am regularly confronted by tumors that do not respond to therapy or for which we do not know which therapy to use", says Thalmann. "This is a further step in the direction of individualized medicine, where we might be able to tailor the treatment to the tumor during the course of the disease and better understand its biology." With this approach, the researchers hope to treat patients more efficiently with less side effects and diminished costs.

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Department for BioMedical Research (DBMR)

More than 25 years of biomedical research in Bern: The Department for BioMedical Research DBMR was founded in 1994 and is a research department of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Bern with the mission to provide the researchers of the Inselspital, Bern University Hospital, with the best possible working environment and infrastructures. The DBMR manages state-of-the-art core facilities, and also provides researchers of the department with adequate laboratory and working space. 47 independent research groups, covering almost all fields of biomedical research, are affiliated to the DBMR. Its strategy is to support clinical research in an integrative manner bridging laboratory-based and patient-oriented clinical research. In addition, it puts a strong emphasis on the development of translational approaches and the use of omics technologies.

[Further information](#)

The Bern Center for Precision Medicine (BCPM)

The Bern Center for Precision Medicine was founded in 2019 on the initiative and with the support of the canton, the University of Bern and the Insel Group. The center is dedicated to advancing precision medicine and developing new medicines to help patients for whom standard care fails. The BCPM provides an interdisciplinary network for researchers and clinicians from different fields and faculties and brings together more than 70 members.

[Further information](#)

The Insel Gruppe

The Insel Gruppe is Switzerland's leading group of hospitals for university and integrated medicine. It offers comprehensive health care based on groundbreaking quality, research, innovation and education. The six Insel Gruppe hospitals (Inselspital, Aarberg, Belp, Münsingen, Riggisberg and Tiefenau) carried out around 864 000 outpatient consultations and treated about 65 000 in-patients in the financial year 2019. The Insel Gruppe employs almost 10 800 members of staff from 100 nations. It provides training for a large number of professions and is the most important institution for the further training of young physicians.

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