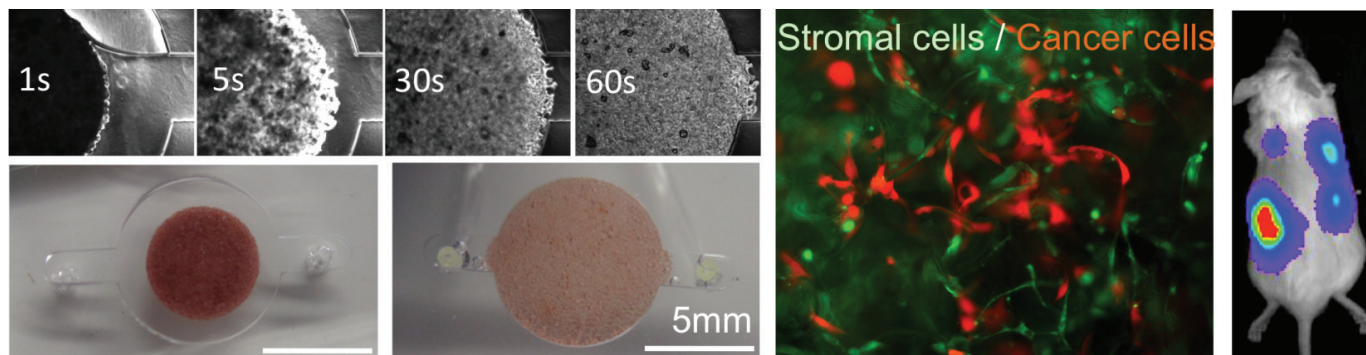


PRESS RELEASE

Scaffold-integrated microchips for end-to-end *in vitro* tumor cell attachment and xenograft formation

A team of researchers from Massachusetts General Hospital, Florida State University, and University of Massachusetts has developed a new microchip that can retrieve microfluidically attached cancer cells for serial analysis by integrating a 3D hydrogel scaffold into a fluidic device. The researchers describe their approach in the forthcoming issue of the journal TECHNOLOGY.



An integrated microfluidic chip design with an embedded 3D hydrogel scaffold provides a transferrable microenvironment for the recovery and longitudinal study of captured circulating tumor cells.

Circulating tumor cells are considered precursor metastatic cells that contribute to 90% of cancer-associated death. Microfluidic devices have enabled the capture of rare circulating tumor cells from patient blood samples. Clinical studies demonstrated an association between the number of circulating tumor cells and patient outcomes, a new metric which can transform the diagnosis and prognosis of cancers.

In addition to measuring cell numbers, circulating tumor cells represent a unique window into understanding a patient's tumor status and developing personalized therapies. Yet, microfluidic captured tumor cells are difficult to retrieve from devices without disrupting the cell's physiological state for downstream functional characterization that requires *ex vivo* expansion or *in vivo* xenograft formation.

Their paper describes a simple and effective strategy to integrate a 3D hydrogel substrate into a microfluidic device that can be retrieved after the capture of tumor cells. The team exploited an intrinsic property of hydrogels to undergo substantial and reversible volume change between hydrated and dehydrated states. A dry hydrogel scaffold was inserted into a capture chamber within a fluidic device and then rehydrated to fill the void volume of the capture chamber. A cell suspension containing a prostate tumor cell line was used to verify that cancer cells would attach to the hydrogel matrix. The cell-scaffold scaffold substrate was easily retrieved from the device and cancer cells were shown to be viable for *in vitro* growth promotion assays. The tumor-scaffold was also implanted to immunodeficient mice and companion xenograft models were successfully made.

“With improvements in specificity of capture and throughput of the microchip, we hope to test a next-generation device on patient samples and verify the clinical relevance of this approach,” says Prof. Jungwoo Lee, Ph.D. in the Chemical Engineering Department in the University of Massachusetts Amherst.

“Companion models of circulating tumor cells can be a practical test bed to gain insight about new mutations and drug sensitivity of metastatic cells that can apply to patient care. This proof-of-concept study adds a new dimension to this important effort,” says Prof. Biju Parekkadan, Ph.D. in Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School and the principle investigator on this paper.

Additional co-authors of the TECHNOLOGY paper are Nathaniel Kohl and Sachin Shanbhang. This work was funded by National Institute of Health (R01EB012521, K01DK087770, & R00CA163671) and the Shriners Hospitals for Children.

Corresponding author for this study in TECHNOLOGY is Dr. Jungwoo Lee, jungwoo@umass.edu.

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