NUS National University of Singapore | Department of Biological Sciences, Faculty of Science

SEMINAR

Tues, 10 Jan 2017 | 4pm | DBS Conference Room 1

Hosted by Dr Lin Qingsong

Physiological Normoxia and Cellular Adhesion of Diffuse Large B-cell Lymphoma Primary Cells. The Optical Tweezers, Real-Time PCR and Immunohistochemistry Study



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Cell adhesion is of fundamental importance in the cell communication, signaling and motility, and its dysfunction occurs prevalently during cancer progression. The knowledge of the molecular and cellular processes involved in abnormalities in cancer cells adhesion has greatly increased and it has been focused mainly on cellular adhesion molecules (CAMs) and tumor microenvironment. Unfortunately, most of the data regarding to CAMs expression relates to study on cells maintained in standard oxygen condition of 21%, while the emerging evidence suggests that culturing cells in ambient air is far from physiological. In fact, oxygen in human tissues ranges from 1 to 11%. The aim of this study was to compare the effects of physiological lymph node normoxia (5% O2), and hyperoxia (21% O2) on expression of cellular adhesion molecules of primary diffuse large B-cell lymphoma cells (DLBCL) isolated from 10 lymphoma patients. The cell adhesion properties were examined using the optical tweezers setup in coculture model.

Than quantitative RT-PCR and immunohistochemistry were used to confirm the differential expression of several CAMs, including ICAM, CD83, CD81, CD44, depending on the level of oxygen. Our findings also suggest that DLBCL cells maintained at ambient O2 (21%) exhibit reduced growth rate and migration ability compared to the cells growing in normoxia conditions. Taking into account all the observations, we emphasize the need to identify the optimal human cell culture conditions mimicking the physiological aspects of tumor growth and differentiation.

This work was founded by The National Centre for Research and Development (NCBiR, Poland), The LIDER Program (LIDER/016/275/L-5/13/NCBR/2014).

Artwork by Ann Nee, DBS, NUS