



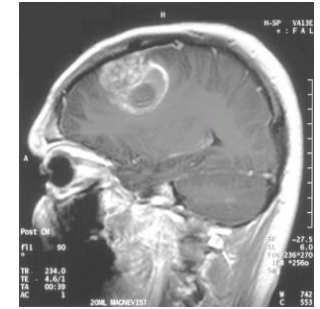
Observation of immunological responses to different types of beam

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CERVOxy group, ISTCT Lab, Caen, France



Glioblastoma (GBM)



→ **GBM** (IDHwt or mutant) are one of the worst type of tumor in term of survival

Surgery

Radiotherapy

Chemotherapy

→ **Median Survival = 15 Months**

→ **Marked resistance to treatments**

Non invasive detection of hypoxia with FMISO PET



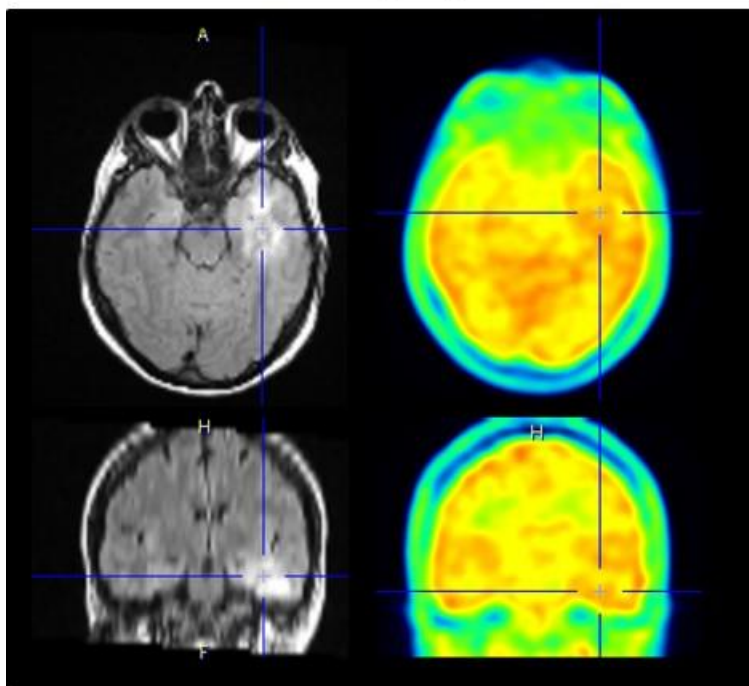
**Investigator: Pr JS
Guillamo, CHU of Caen**



Low grade glioma

FLAIR

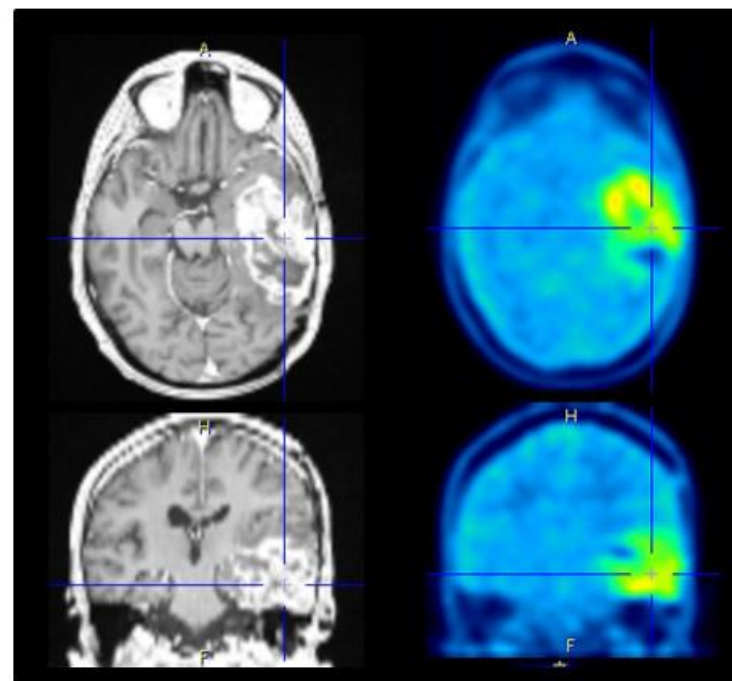
[¹⁸F]-FMISO PET



GBM

T1w-Gd

[¹⁸F]-FMISO PET



Hypoxia and GBM

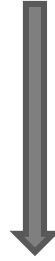
HYPOXIA

Promotes tumor growth

Metabolic changes

Angiogenesis

Invasion



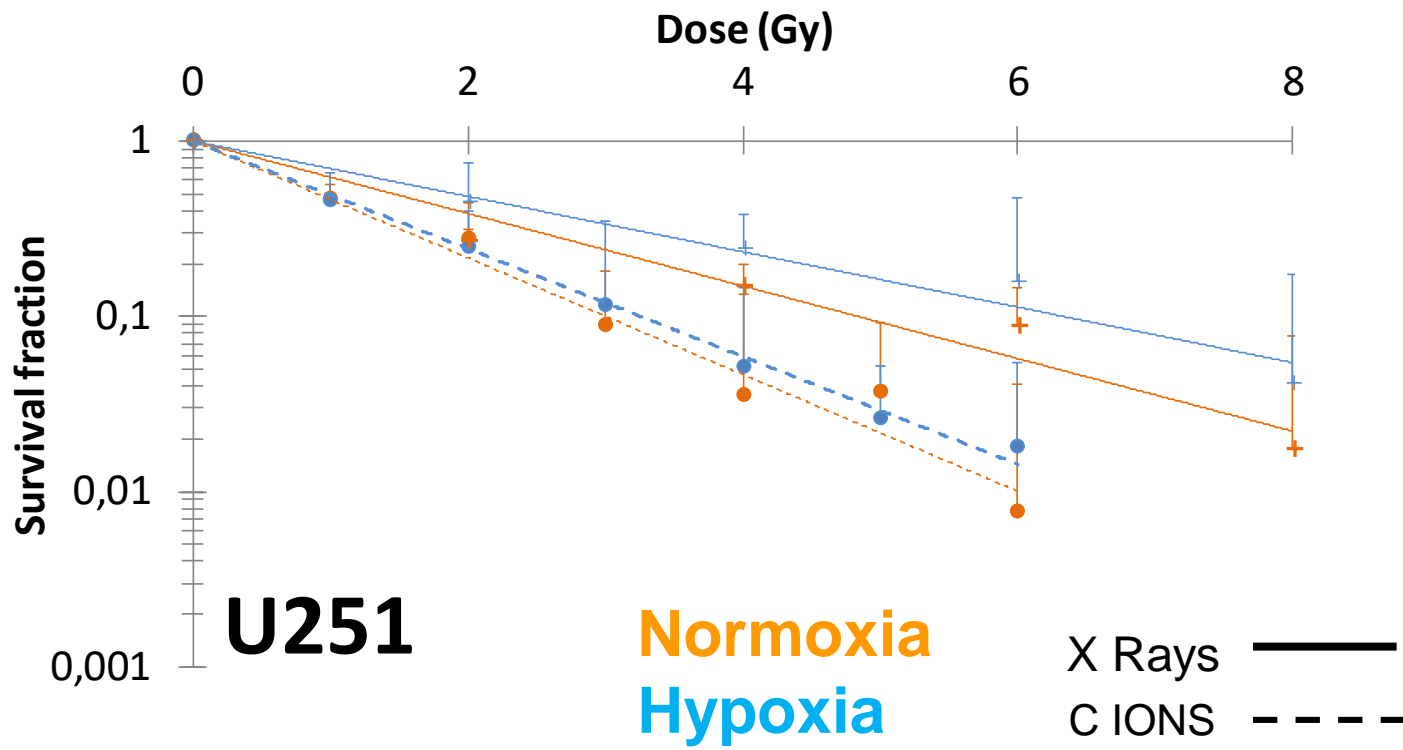
Resistance to Radiotherapy

Resistance to Chemotherapy

Poor prognosis

Advanced RT to overcome resistance to RT

Survival fraction following X Rays ou C Ions in normoxia and hypoxia (1% O2)



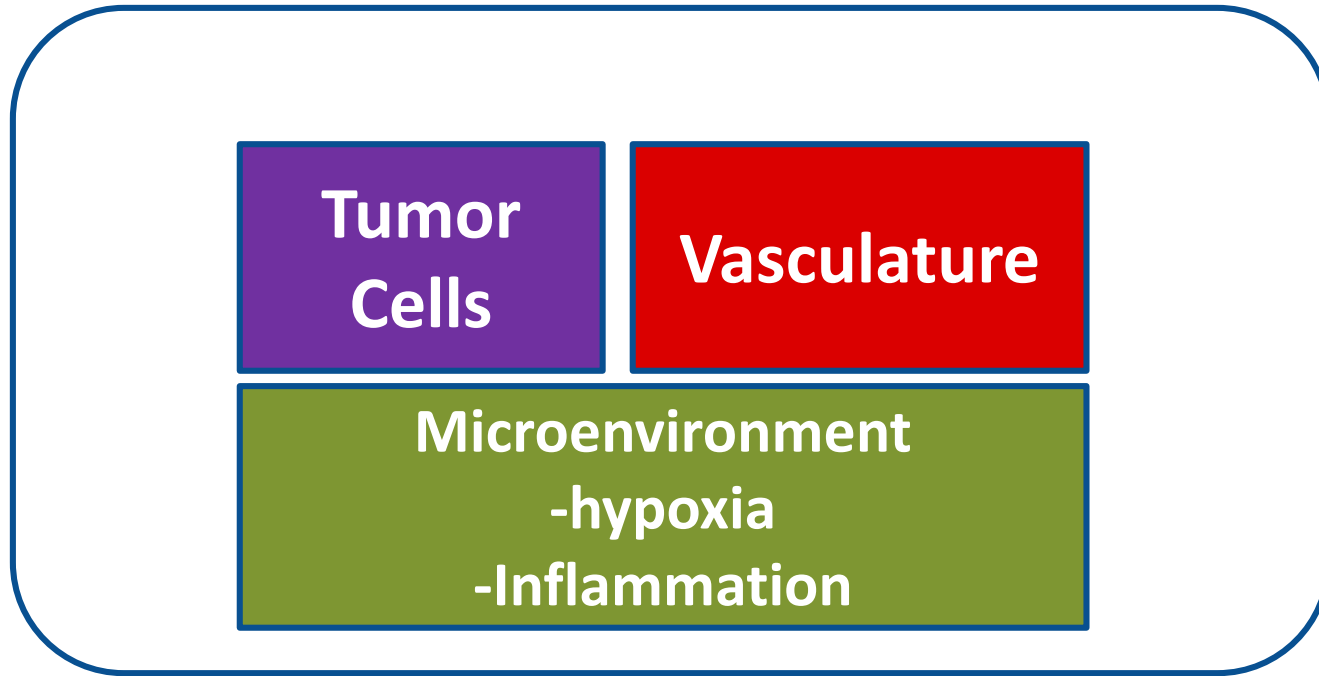
U251

Normoxia
Hypoxia


X Rays ———
C IONS - - - -

OER (37%)	Photons	C IONS
U251	1.13 ± 0,03	0.96 ± 0,02

Glioblastoma = complexe environment



Leucocytes in glioblastoma

- Microglia/Macrophages (46%)  Macrophages :up to 30 % of the cells in the tumor mass
- Lymphocytes (30%)
- Myeloid-derived supressor cell (12%)
- Dendritic cell (10%)

Da Francesca & Badie, 2013

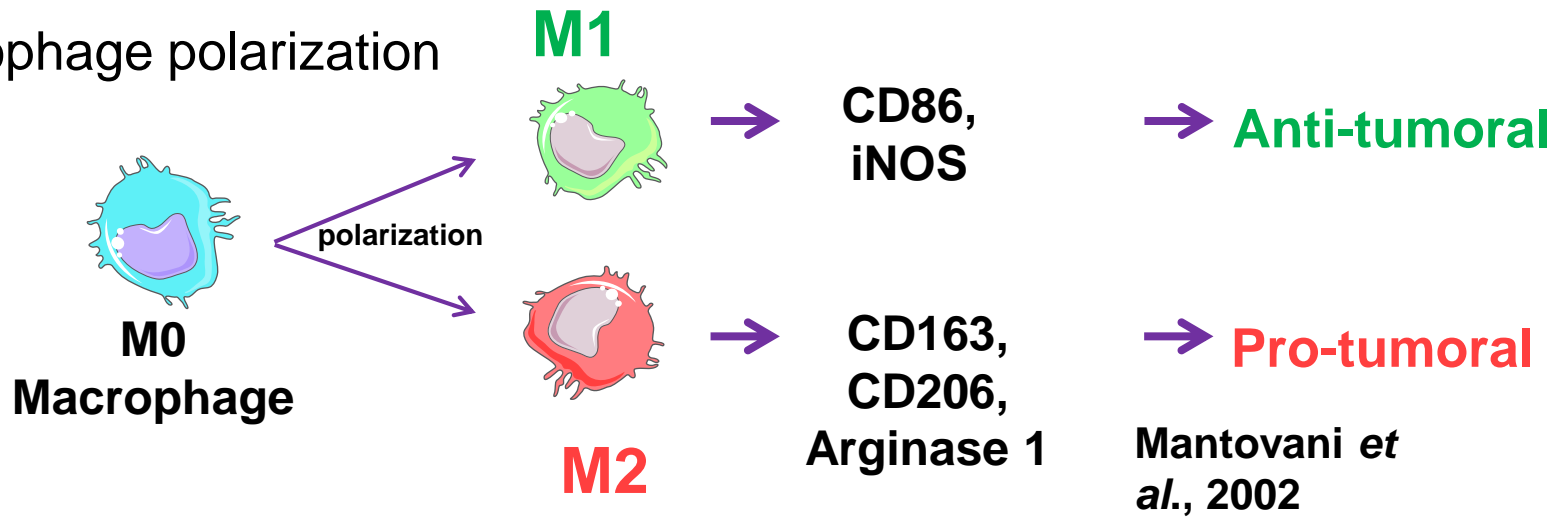
- Macrophages are associated with poor survival in glioblastoma

TAM Type/Location	Rho	P value
CD68+ bulk	-0.6382	.040
CD68+ infiltrative	-0.5379	.094
CD68+ normal	0.1309	NS

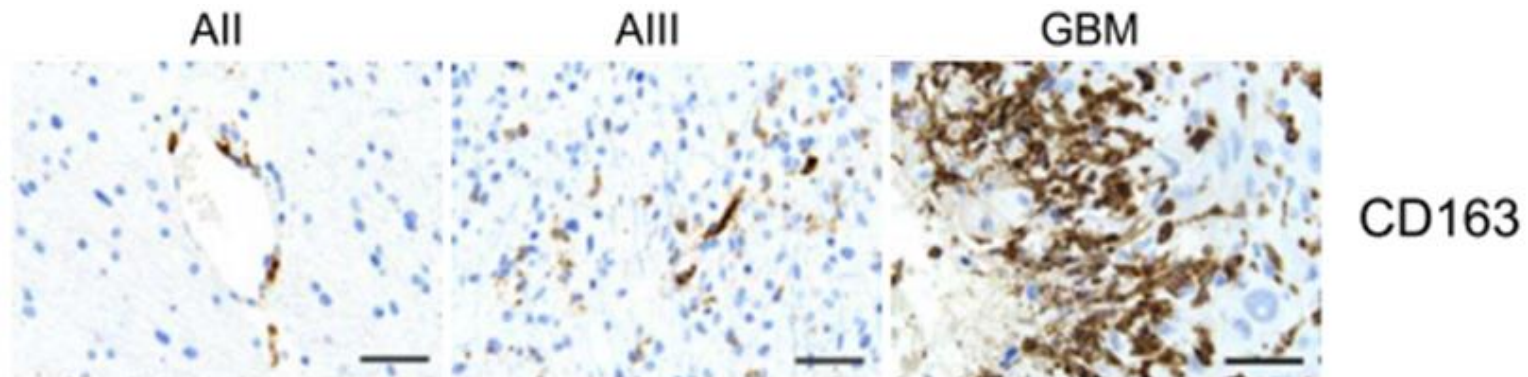
Lu-Emerson *et al.*, 2013

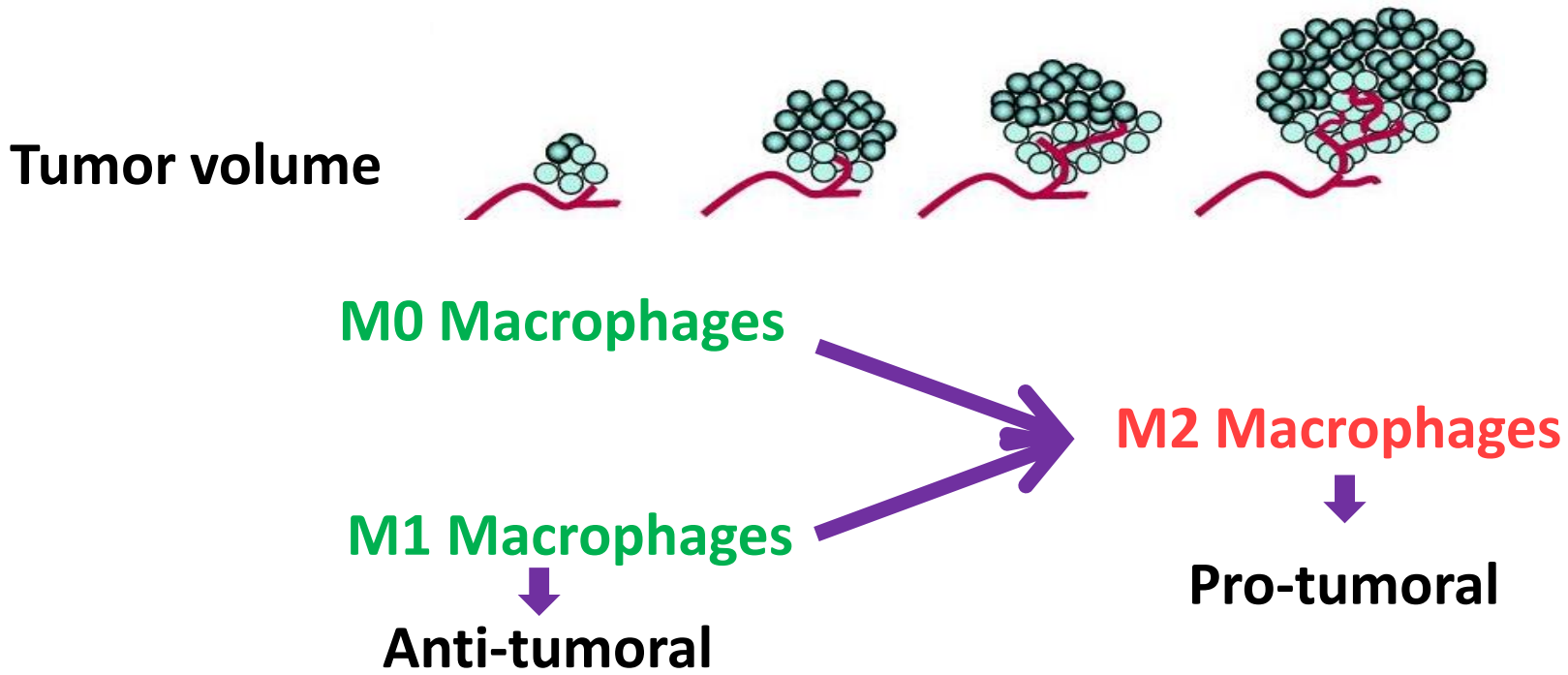
GBM and inflammation

➤ Macrophage polarization



➤ M2 macrophages accumulation increases with grade

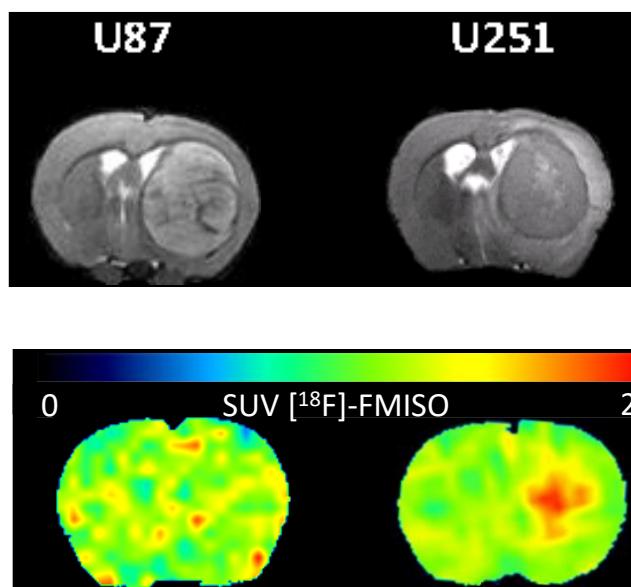




What are the factors influencing macrophages polarization ?

Hypoxia induces macrophage polarization and re-education toward an M2 phenotype in U87 and U251 glioblastoma models

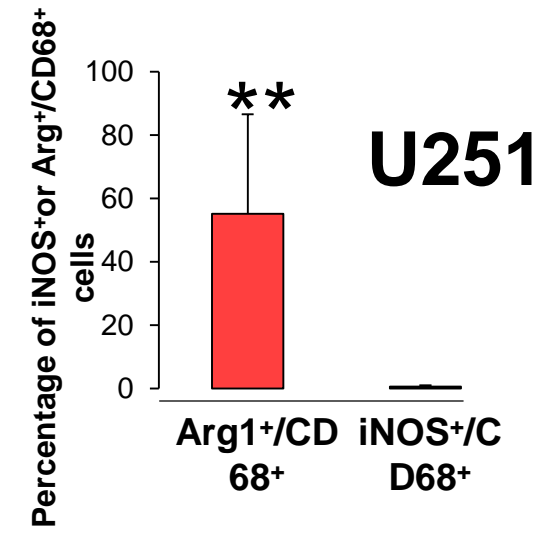
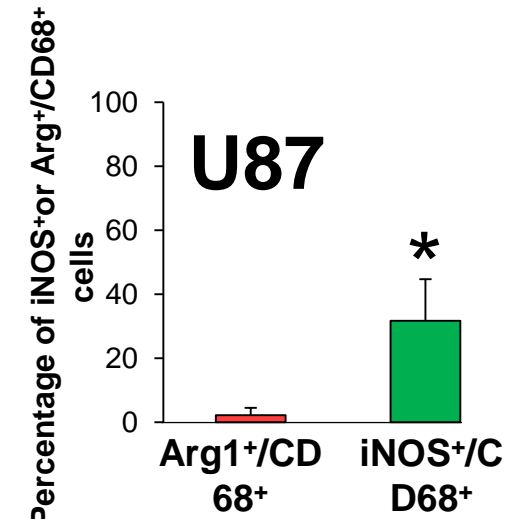
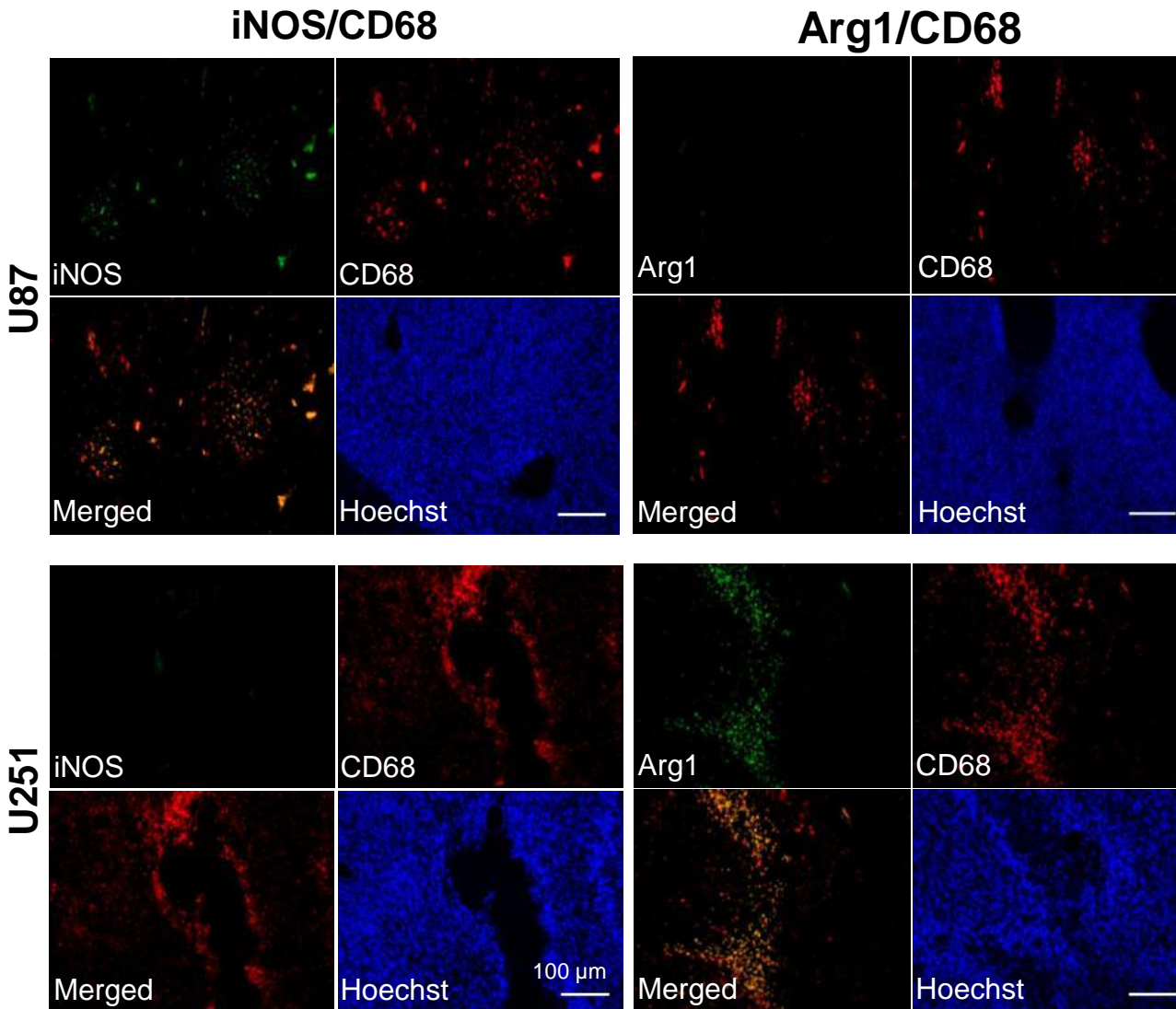
[Marine M Leblond](#)^{1,2,3,4}, [Aurélie N Gérault](#)^{1,2,3,4}, [Aurélien Corroyer-Dulmont](#)^{1,2,3,4},
[Eric T MacKenzie](#)^{1,2,3,4}, [Edwige Petit](#)^{1,2,3,4}, [Myriam Bernaudin](#)^{1,2,3,4} and [Samuel Valable](#)^{1,2,3,4,*}



[Biol Chem](#), 2013 Apr;394(4):529-39. doi: [10.1515/hsz-2012-0318](https://doi.org/10.1515/hsz-2012-0318).

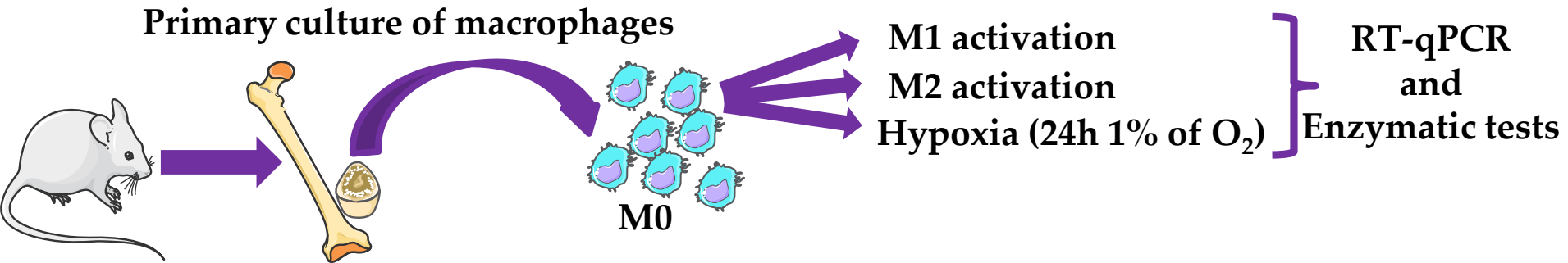
Noninvasive assessment of hypoxia with 3-[¹⁸F]-fluoro-1-(2-nitro-1-imidazolyl)-2-propanol ([¹⁸F]-FMISO): a PET study in two experimental models of human glioma.

[Corroyer-Dulmont A](#), [Pérès EA](#), [Petit E](#), [Durand L](#), [Marteau L](#), [Toutain J](#), [Divoux D](#), [Roussel S](#), [MacKenzie ET](#), [Barré L](#), [Bernaudin M](#), [Valable S](#).

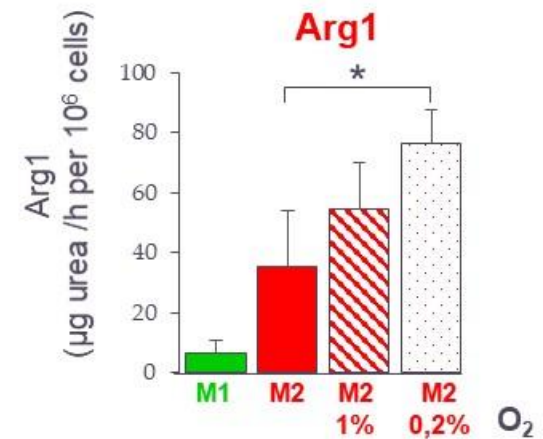
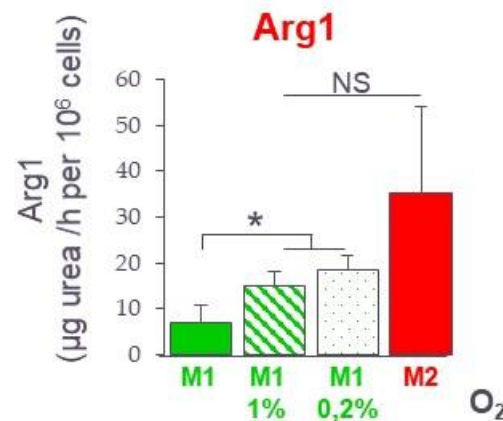
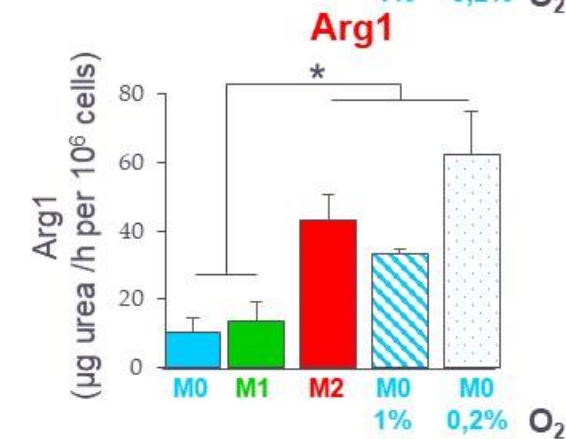
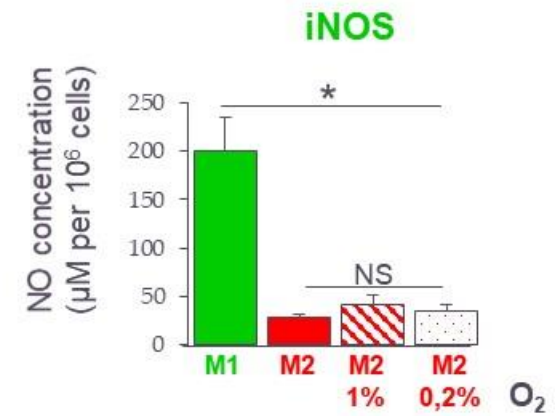
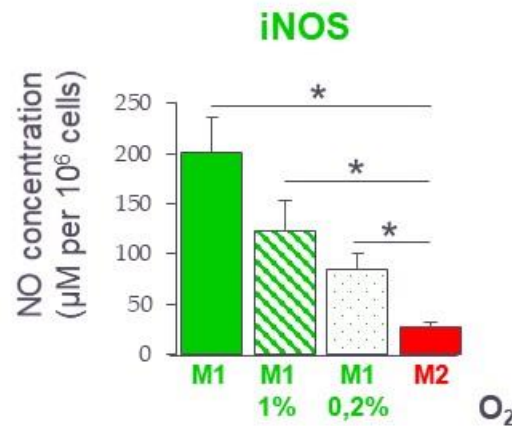
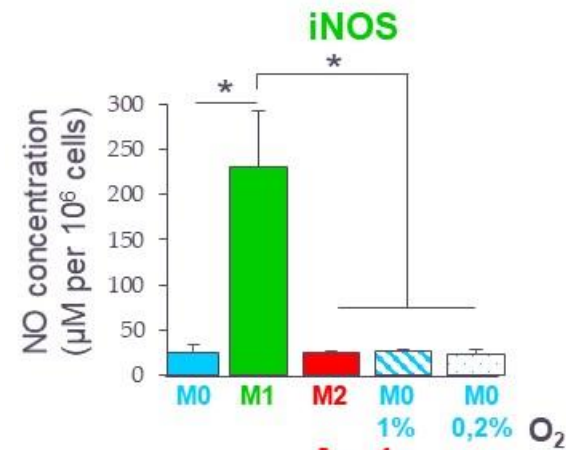
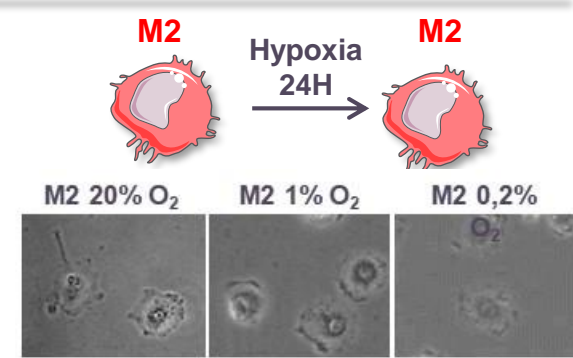
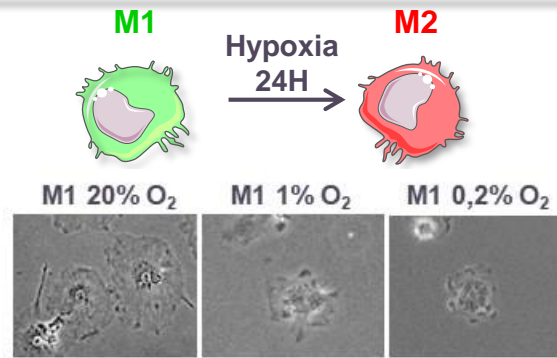
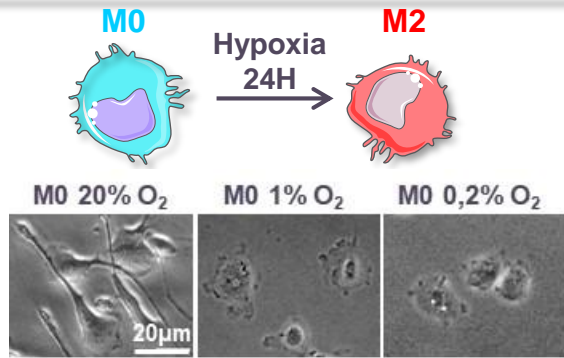


➔ Link between hypoxia and M2 macrophages

Effect of hypoxia on macrophage polarization



RESULTS : HYPOXIA AND MACROPHAGES PHENOTYPE

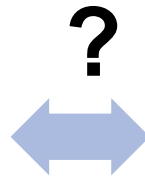


Hypoxia favors **M2MΦ**

hypoxia



inflammation

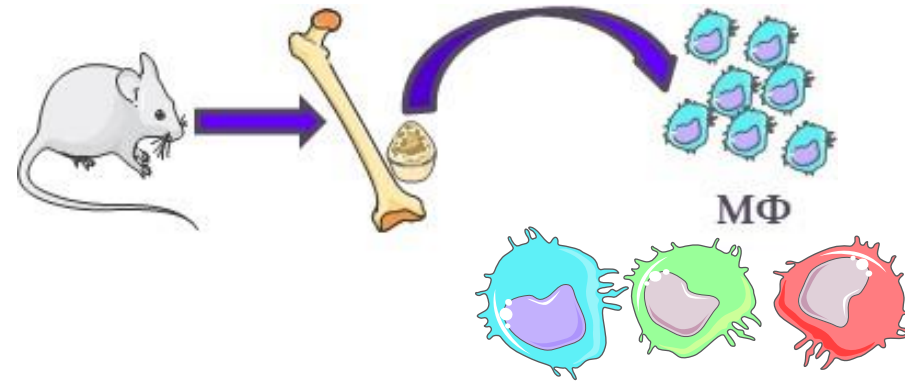


radiation
therapy

In vivo: GL261 Glioma model developed in mice



In vitro: primary culture of BMDM

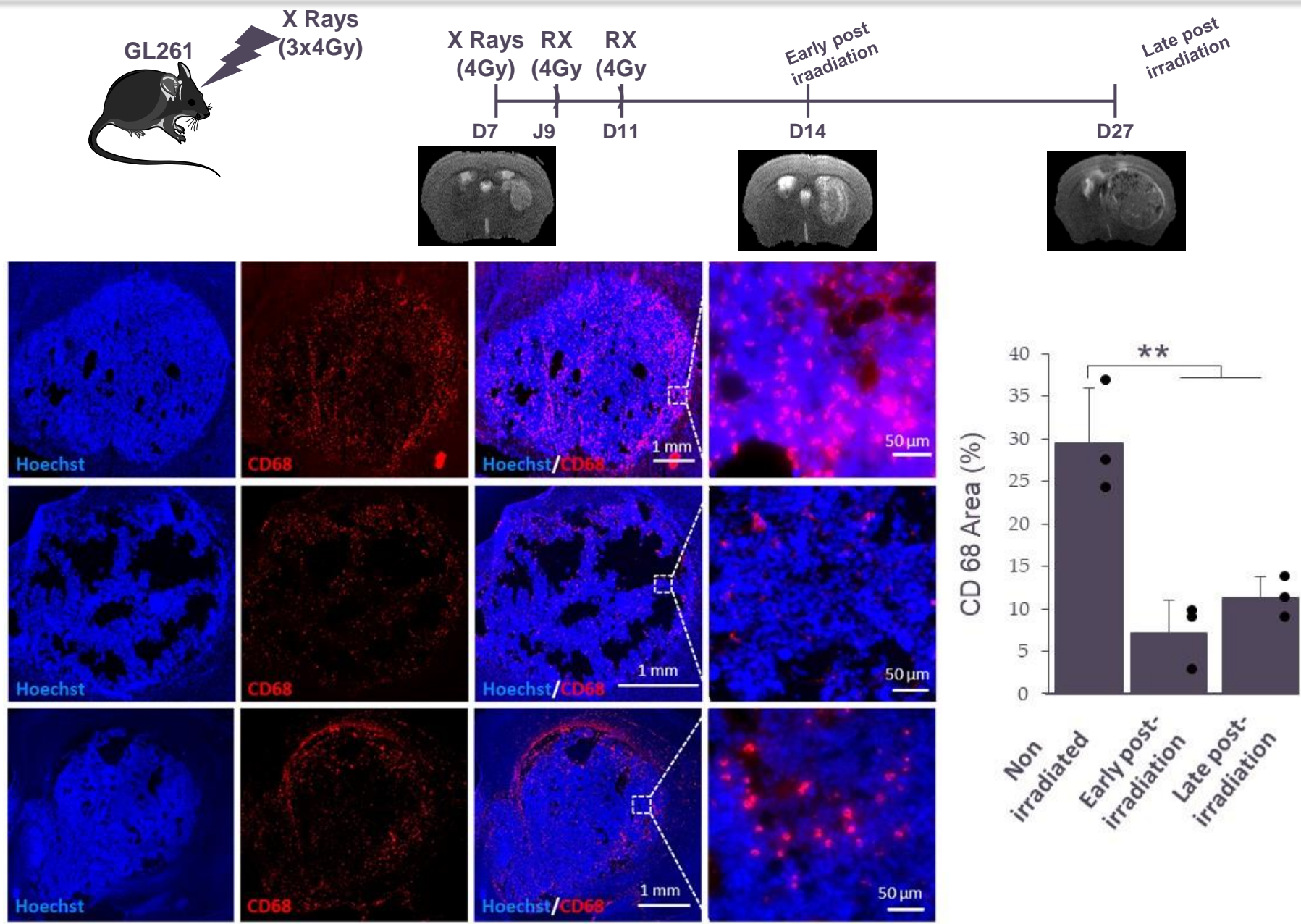


XRad225Cx irradiator



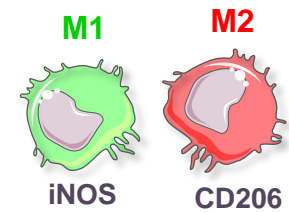
^{12}C ions, GANIL

MΦ DENSITY FOLLOWING RT

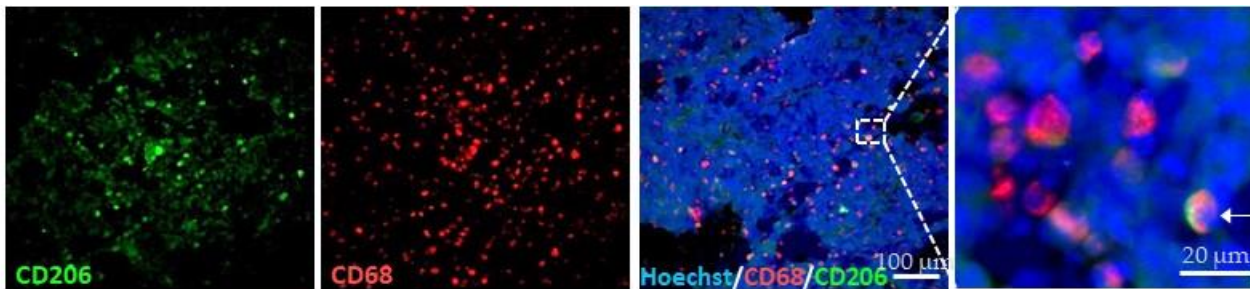


Decrease in MΦ density following RT

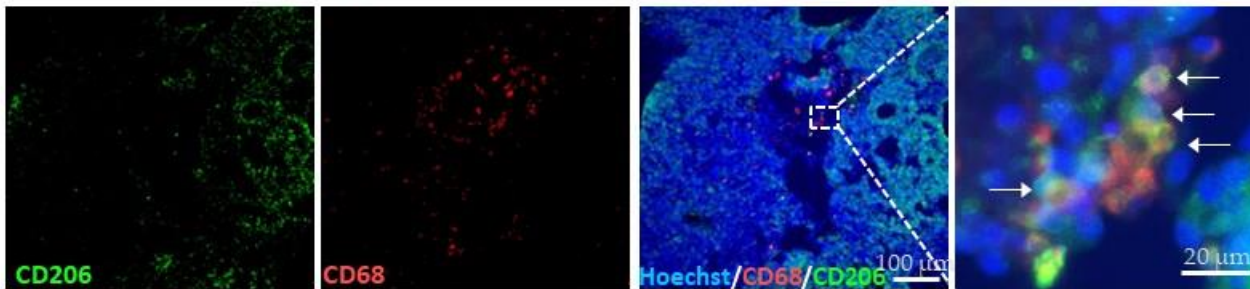
MΦ PHENOTYPE AFTER IRRADIATION



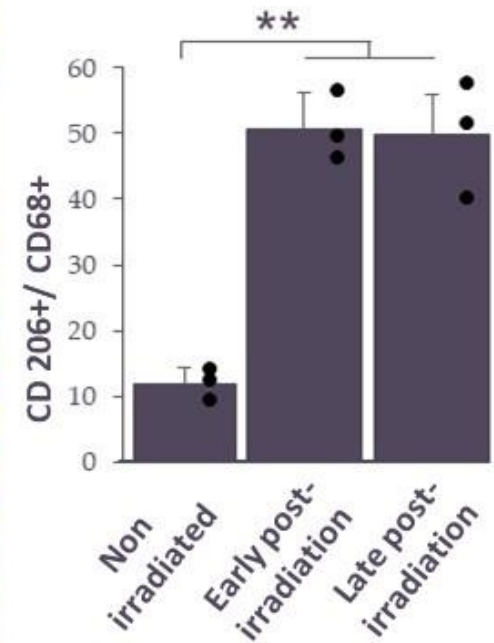
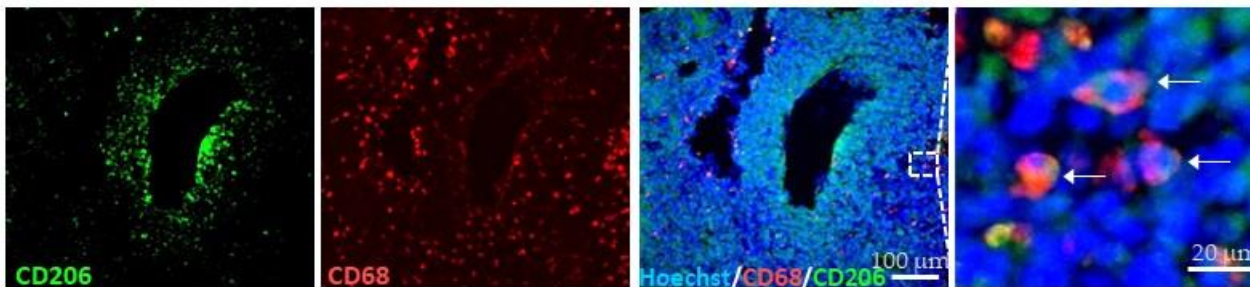
Non irradiated



Early post-irradiation

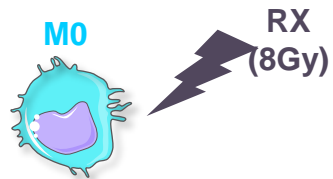


Late post-irradiation

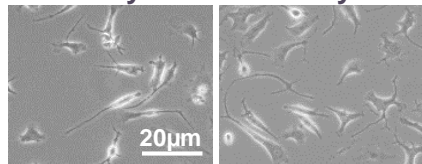


Increase in **M2** proportion after RT

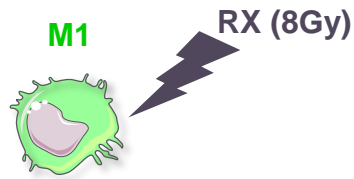
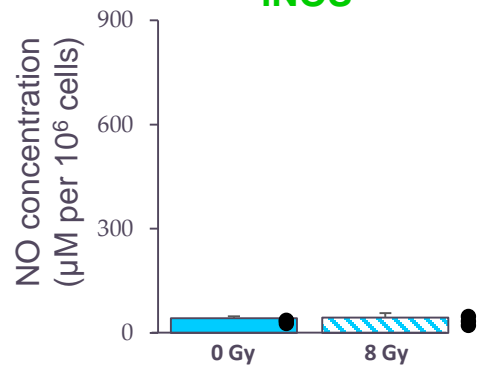
IRRADIATION AND MACROPHAGES PHENOTYPE (*IN VITRO*)



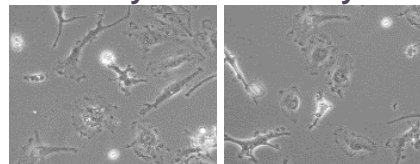
0 Gy 8 Gy



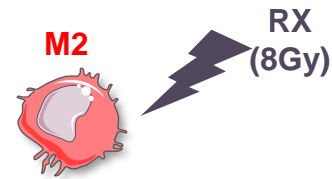
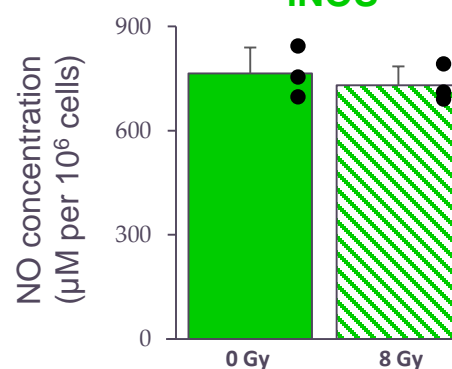
iNOS



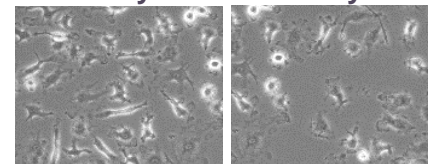
0 Gy 8 Gy



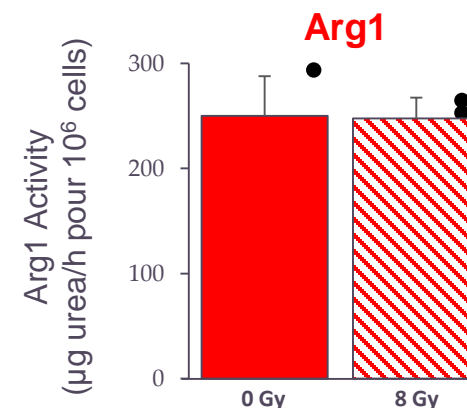
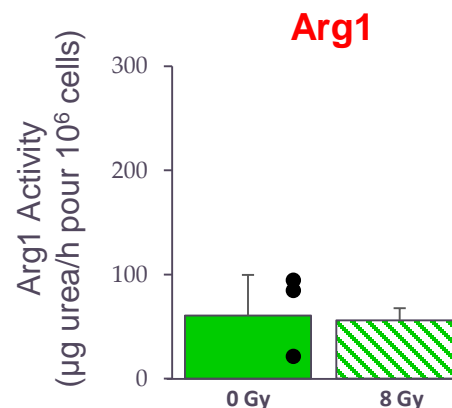
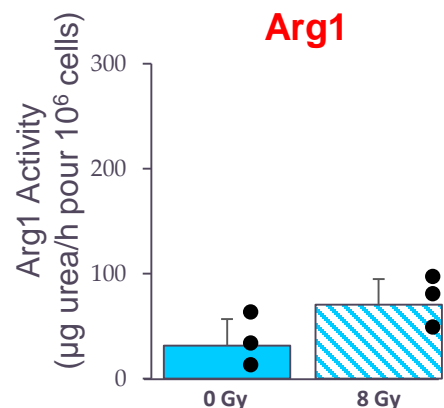
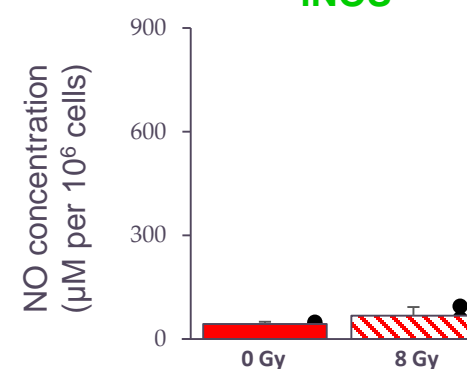
iNOS



0 Gy 8 Gy

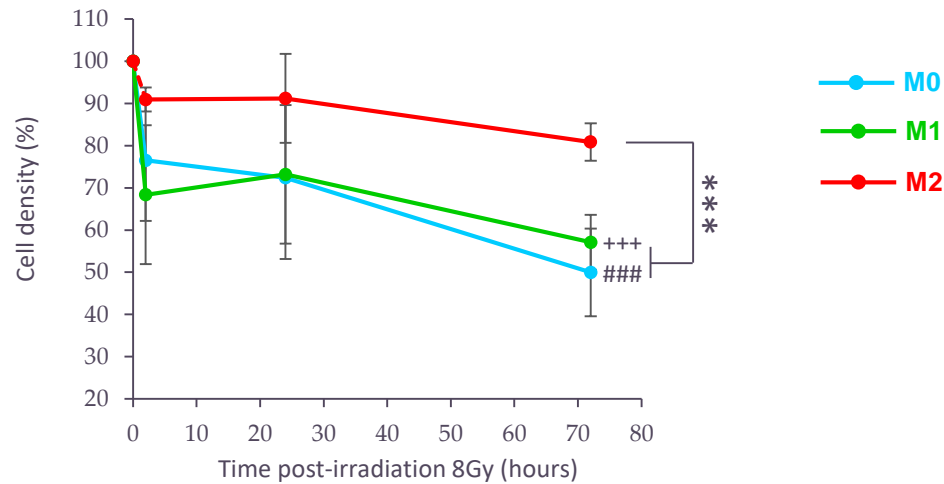


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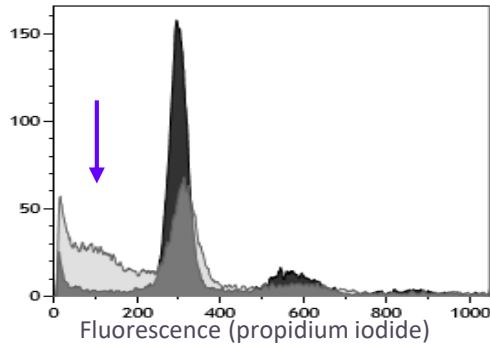


Irradiation does not modify MΦ phenotype

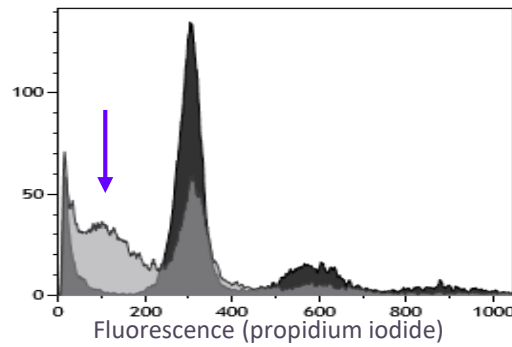
IRRADIATION AND MACROPHAGE VIABILITY (IN VITRO)



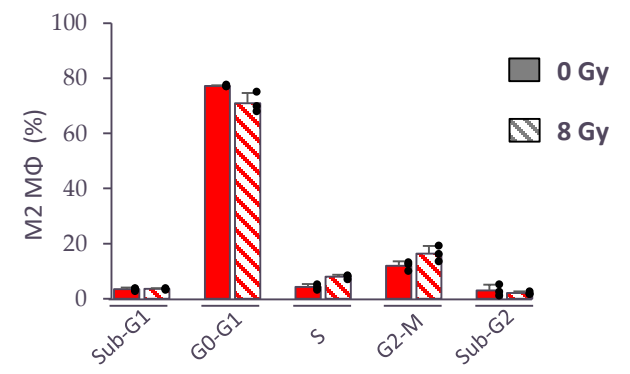
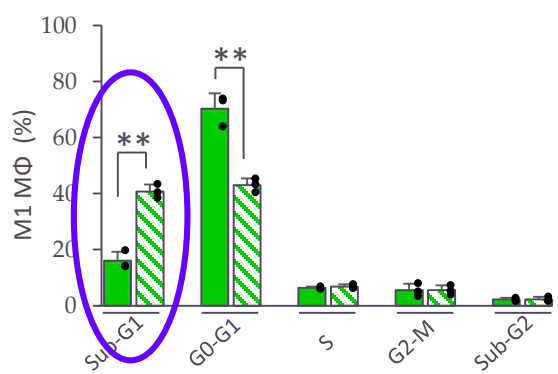
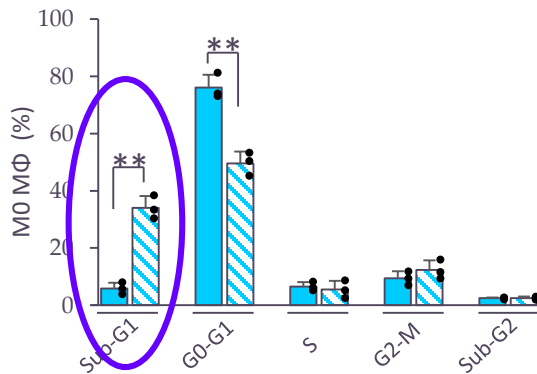
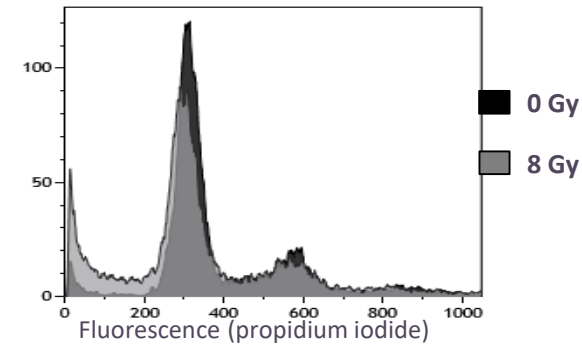
M0



M1

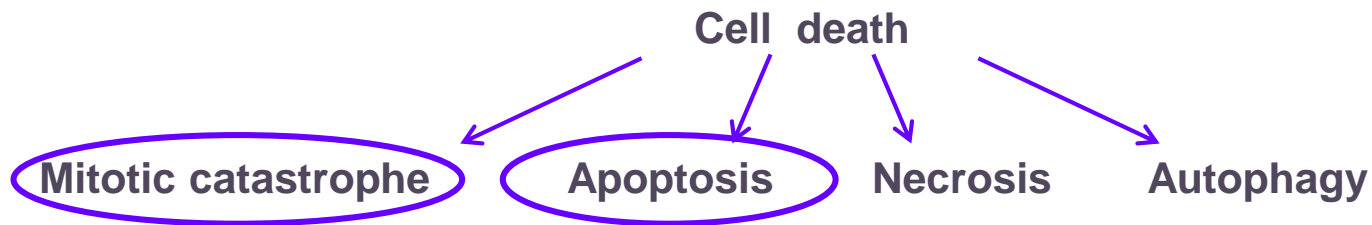


M2

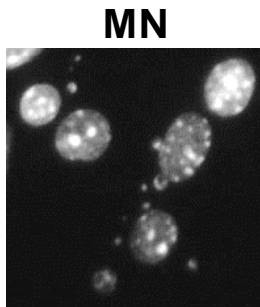


M0 and M1 MΦ are more sensitive to irradiation than M2 MΦ

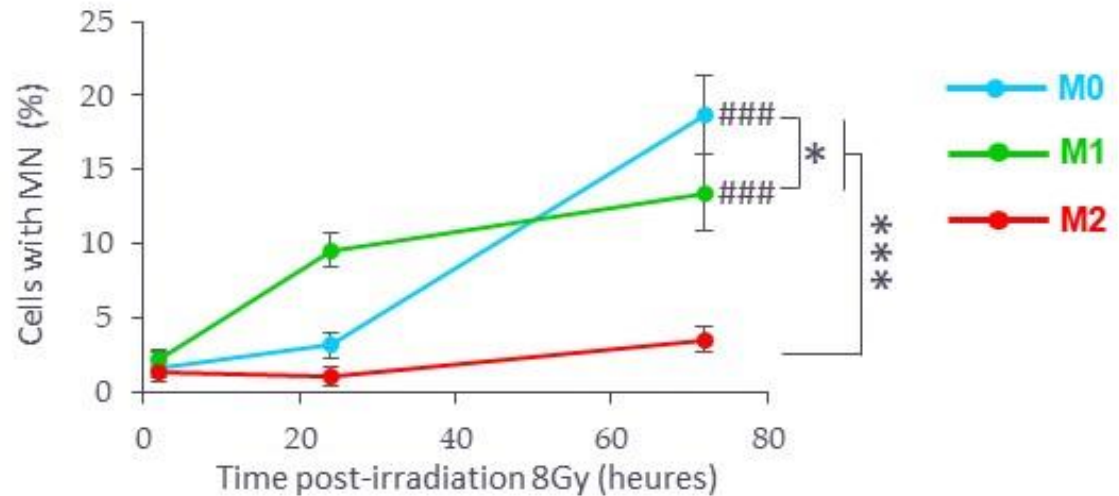
MΦ CELL DEATH (IN VITRO)



Surova et Zhivotovsky, 2013



Micronuclei : mitotic catastrophe

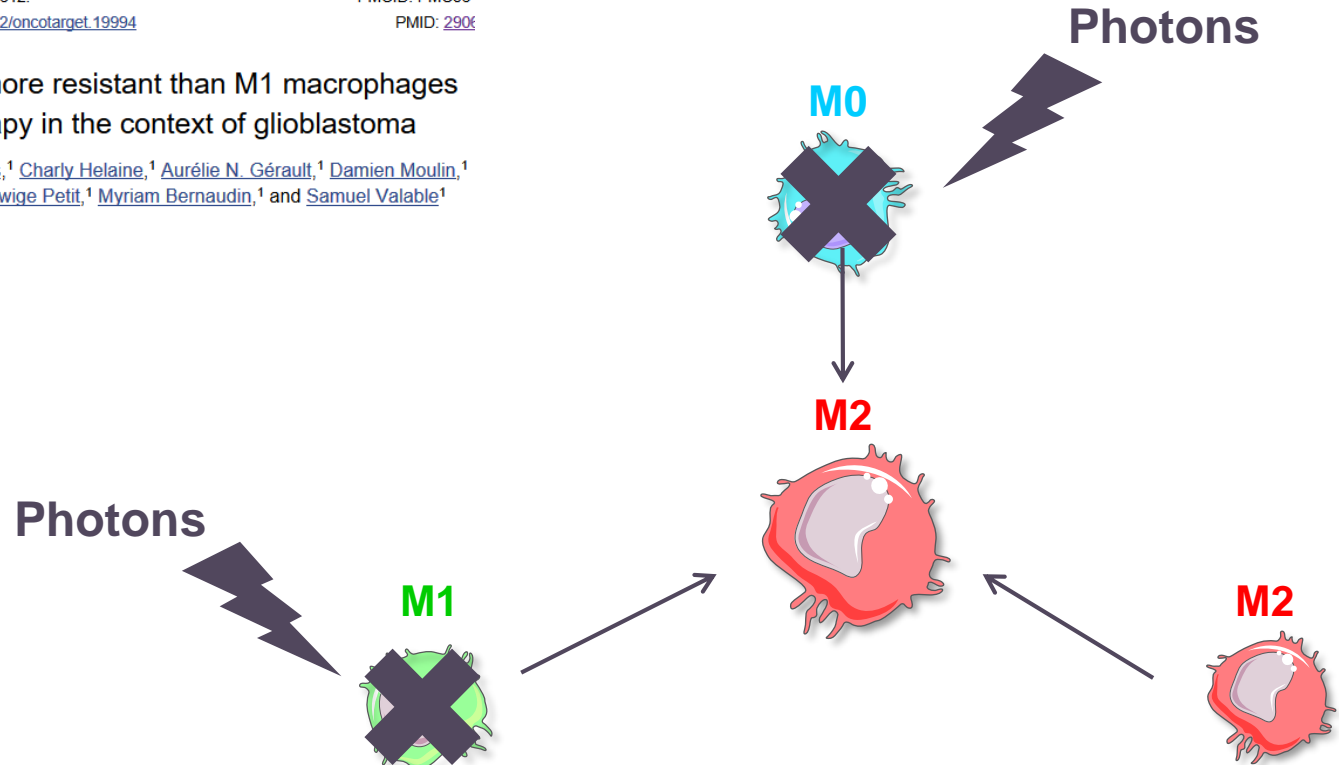


M0 and M1 MΦ undergo cells death through mitotic catastrophe

Similar results in Hypoxia

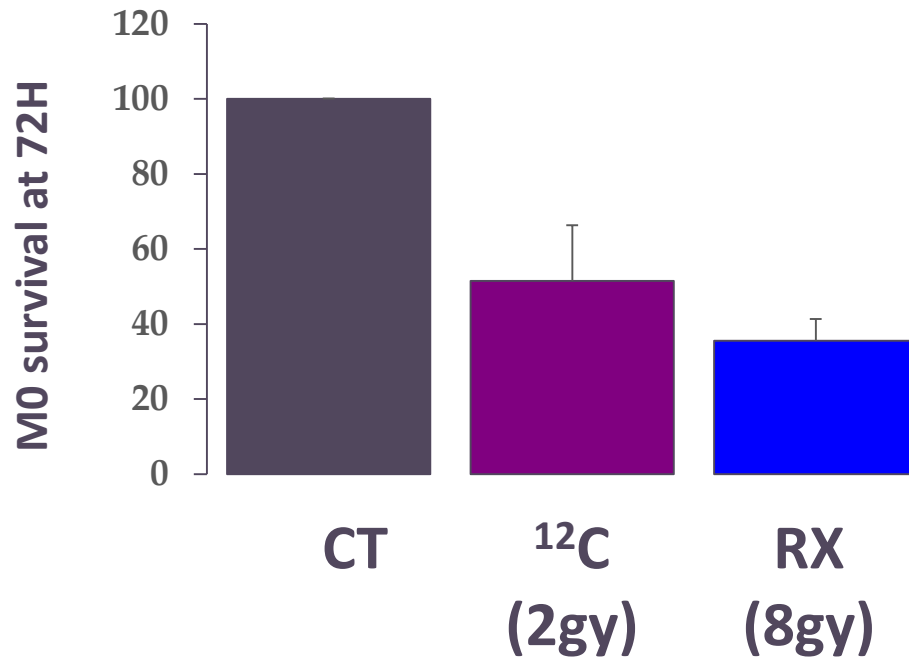
M2 macrophages are more resistant than M1 macrophages following radiation therapy in the context of glioblastoma

Marine M. Leblond,¹ Elodie A. Pérès,¹ Charly Helaine,¹ Aurélie N. Géralt,¹ Damien Moulin,¹ Clément Anfray,¹ Didier Divoux,¹ Edwige Petit,¹ Myriam Bernaudin,¹ and Samuel Valable¹

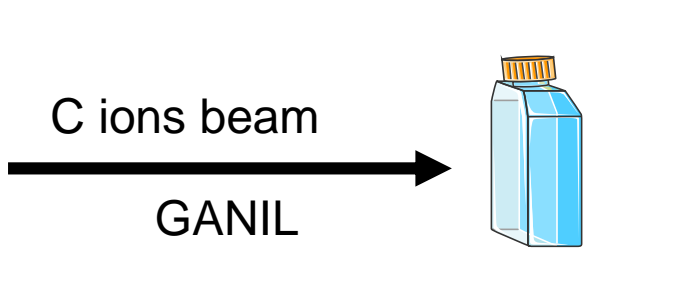
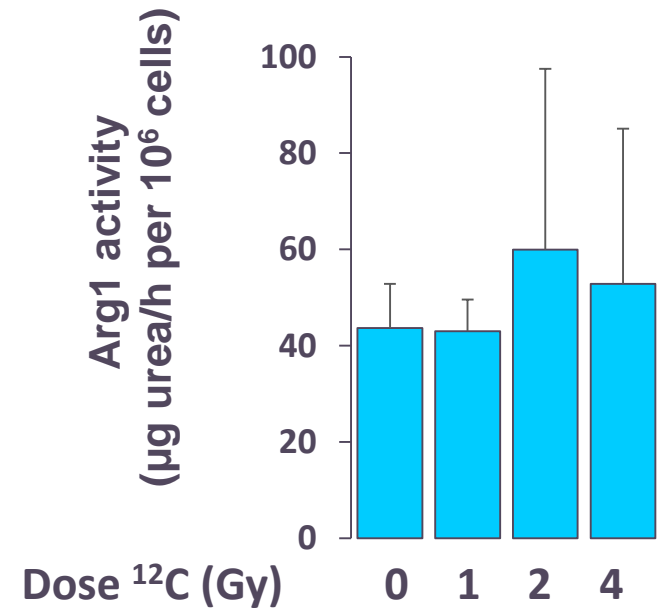


What about other type of RT ? → questions with C Ions

Preliminary experiments with M0



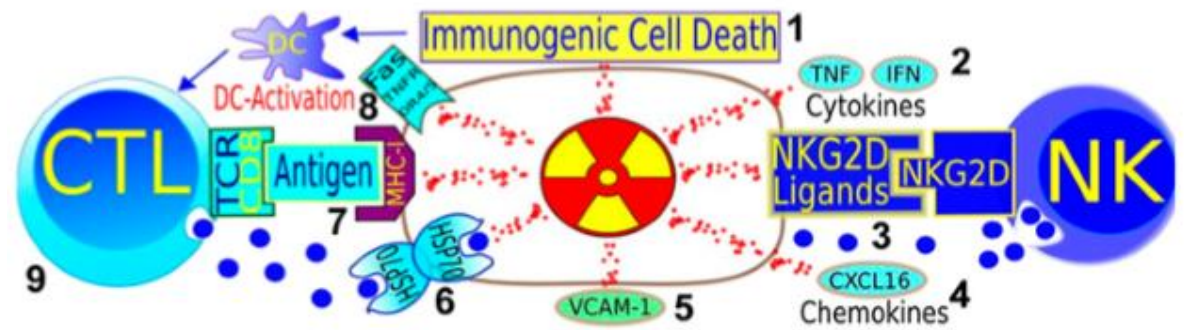
¹²C ions, GANIL



Not appropriate for primary cultures

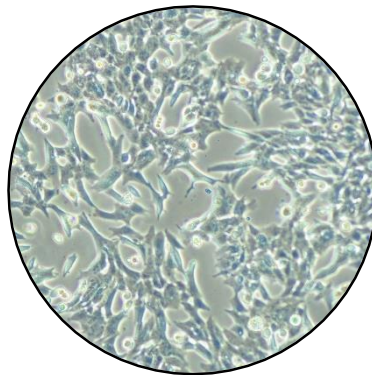
RT

Tumor Cells



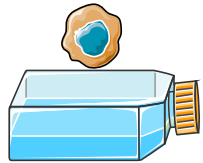
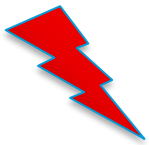
Durante M et al., BJR, 2014

Microenvironment
-Inflammation



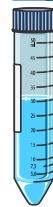
GL261 : GBM cell line

X Rays or ^{12}C



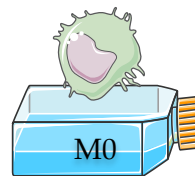
Irradiation of GL261 cells

72h

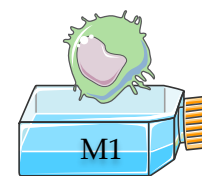


SN withdrawal/
filtration

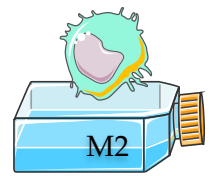
+ cytokines



M0



M1



M2



Conclusions

M2 macrophages seems to be more resistant than M0 and M1 to X Rays

Sensitivity to other type of beams needs to be further evaluated

→ Direct effects of beam on macrophages ? On inflammation?

→ Indirect effects through radio-induced products on cancer cells ?

In vivo experiments remain mandatory

→ In vivo monitoring of inflammation with imaging (PET or MRI) ?



IMAGERIE & STRATÉGIES
THÉRAPEUTIQUES DES PATHOLOGIES
CÉRÉBRALES & TUMORALES



CERVOxy / ISTCT
M. Bernaudin/S. Valable



« Hypoxie, pathologies cérébrovasculaire & tumorale »



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Elodie Pérès (IR UNICAEN)

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Doctorants ou ex doc dans ce projet

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Marine Leblond

Charly Helaine

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