

ESTABLISHMENT OF ORGANOIDS AND SCREENING OF NORCANTHARIDIN SENSITIVITY IN GASTRIC CANCER

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Poster

Oesophagus

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Patient-derived organoids from gastric cancer successfully predicted variable sensitivity to norcantharidin, a traditional Chinese medicine compound, across 10 patient samples.

KEY POINTS

- Ten gastric cancer patient-derived organoids were successfully established from surgical resections and preserved the pathological, genomic, and molecular marker characteristics of the original tumors
- The organoids showed different sensitivities to norcantharidin, with three samples (PDO4, PDO7, and PDO10) demonstrating the highest sensitivity
- Organoids were characterized as spherical and hollow with upper skin sac structure and could be stably passaged, frozen, and resuscitated
- The authors conclude that patient-derived organoids can serve as a preclinical drug screening platform to guide individualized cancer treatment for gastric cancer patients being considered for traditional Chinese medicine therapies

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