

Cross-border cooperation to foster the resilience of clinical management in cancer patients by establishing best practices in personalized molecular-based diagnostics, treatment, and long-term care

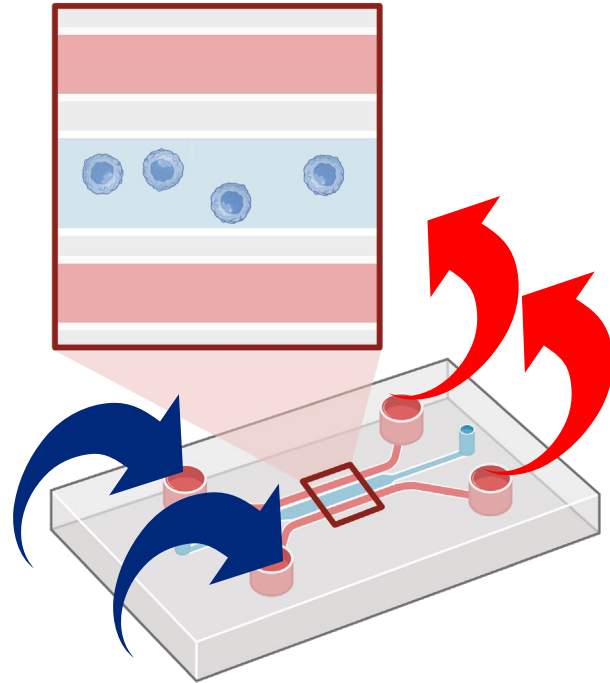
RORS00040

From tumor “-on-a-” patient to tumor-on-a-chip

Building a Translational Pipeline for Personalized Surgical Oncology

Popoiu T.A., Cimpean A., Pirvu A, Pantea S., Cerbu S., Neagu A., Bojin F.

What are “on-chip” platforms?



- **Microfluidic in-vitro systems** that culture living human cells in controlled, perfused environments
- **Recreate key features of the tumor microenvironment** (architecture, flow, gradients, cell–cell interactions)
- **Integrate multiple cell types** (tumor epithelium, stroma, endothelium, immune cells)
- **Enable dynamic drug exposure and real-time monitoring** (viability, barrier function, metabolism, invasion)
- **Bridge the gap between static cultures and in-vivo models**

Why do we need tumor-on-a-chip?

- PDAC, CRC and HCC have poor prognosis despite guideline-based therapy.
- Current treatment decisions rely on population-level evidence, not individual tumor behavior.
- Patient-derived models (organoids, tumor-on-a-chip) **could** predict chemotherapy response **before** administering treatment.
- Implementation of 3R's
- **Opportunity:** integrate personalized testing into surgical oncology workflow.

EU Directive 2010/63

3R



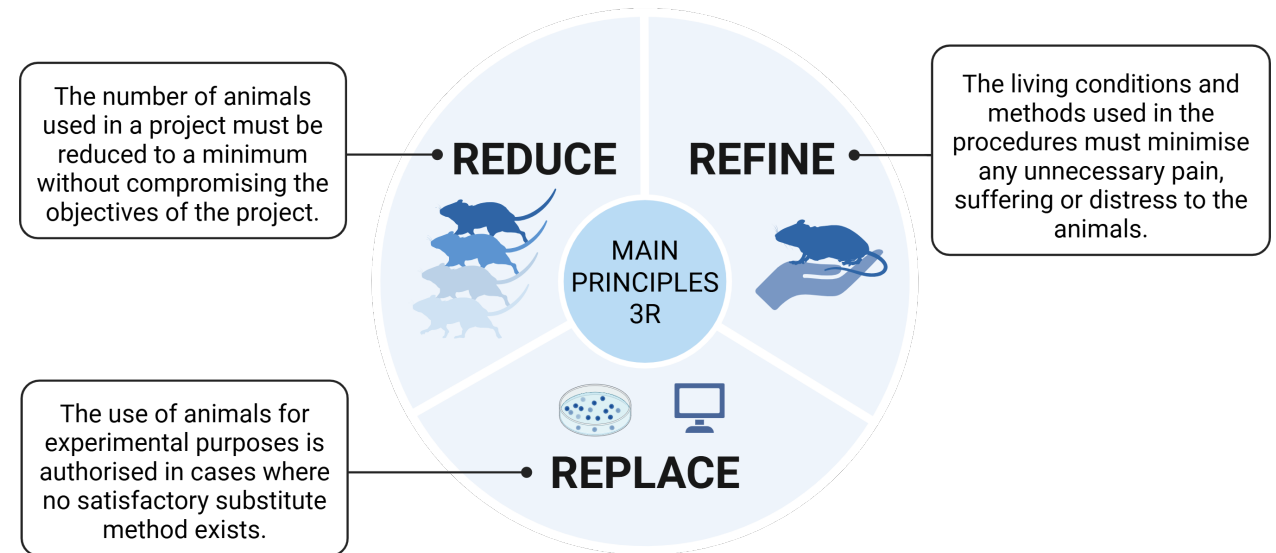
AIM

Protect animals used for scientific and educational purpose.



SCOPE

All live, non-human vertebrate animals and invertebrates likely to feel pain (octopus, cuttlefish...).



Overall Concept of the Project

INTRAOPERATIVE SAMPLING

CELLS ISOLATION AND SEEDING

ON CHIP CULTURING AND
MONITORING

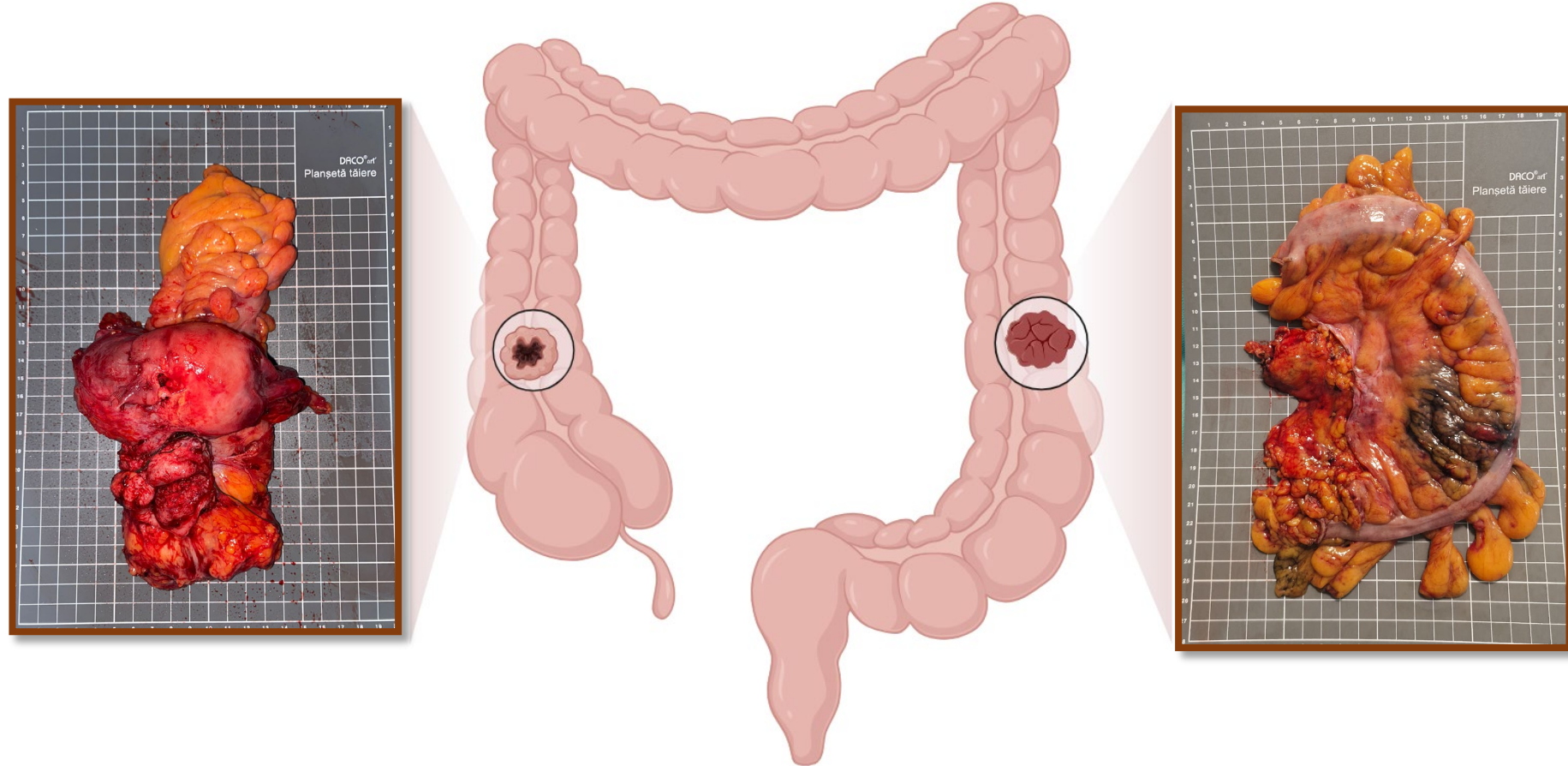
PERSONALISED DRUG TESTING

ENDPOINT COMPARISON

Colon Cancer

- T3–T4 tumors operated by open approach
- Tumor identified by preoperative endoscopic tattooing and palpation
- Sampling after *arterial exclusion*
- ≥ 5 *Tru-Cut* biopsies from different tumor regions

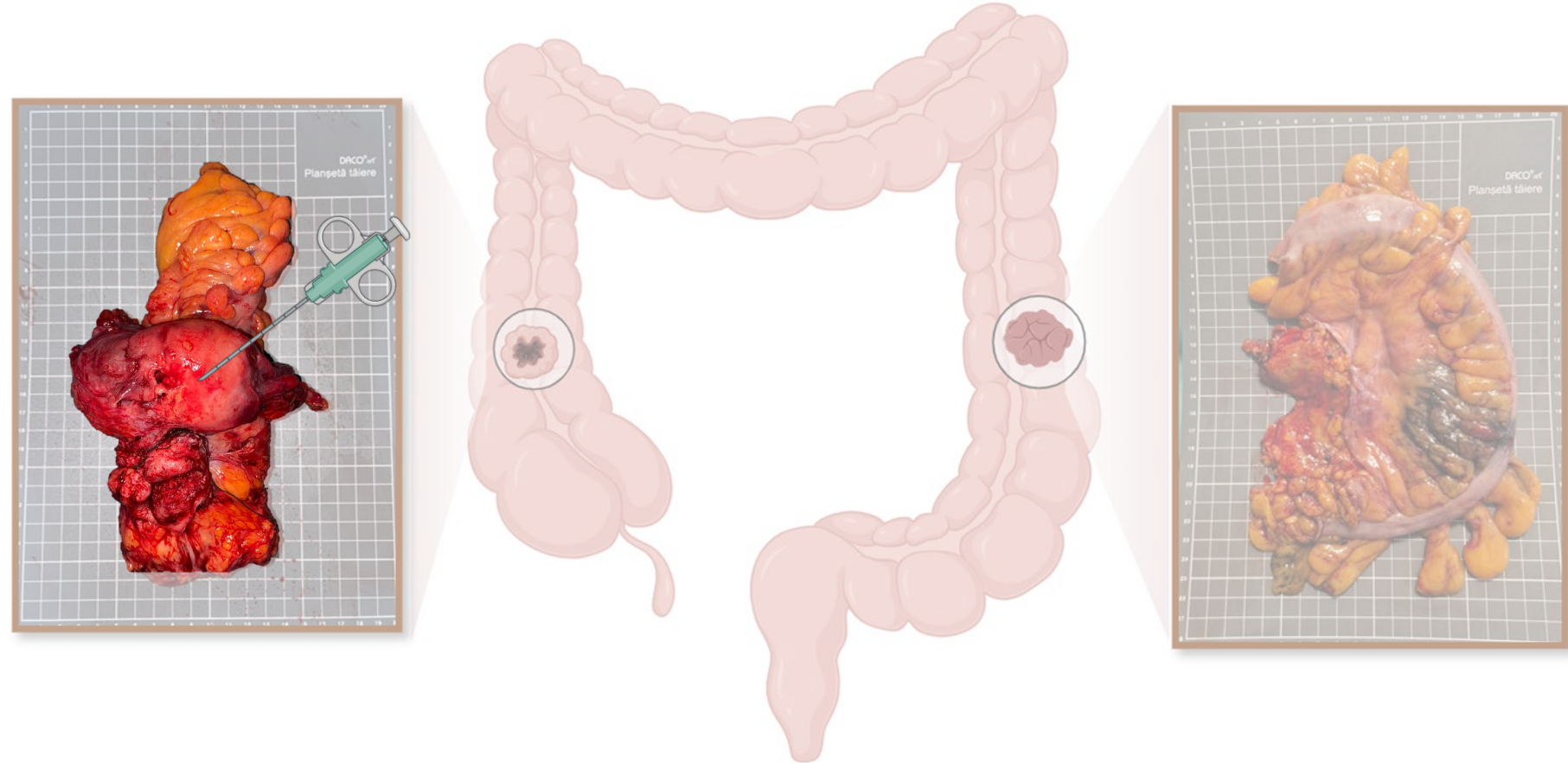
Intraoperative sampling



Intraoperative sampling

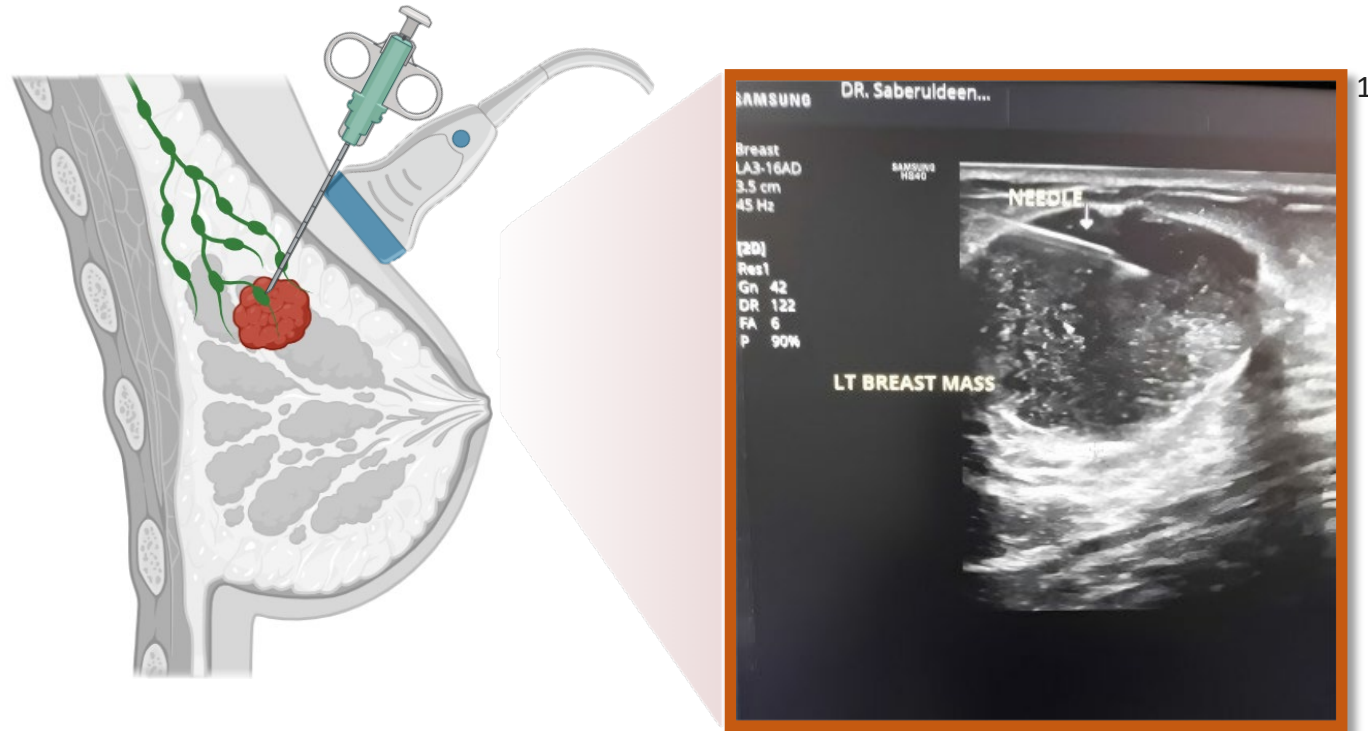
Colon Cancer

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Breast Cancer

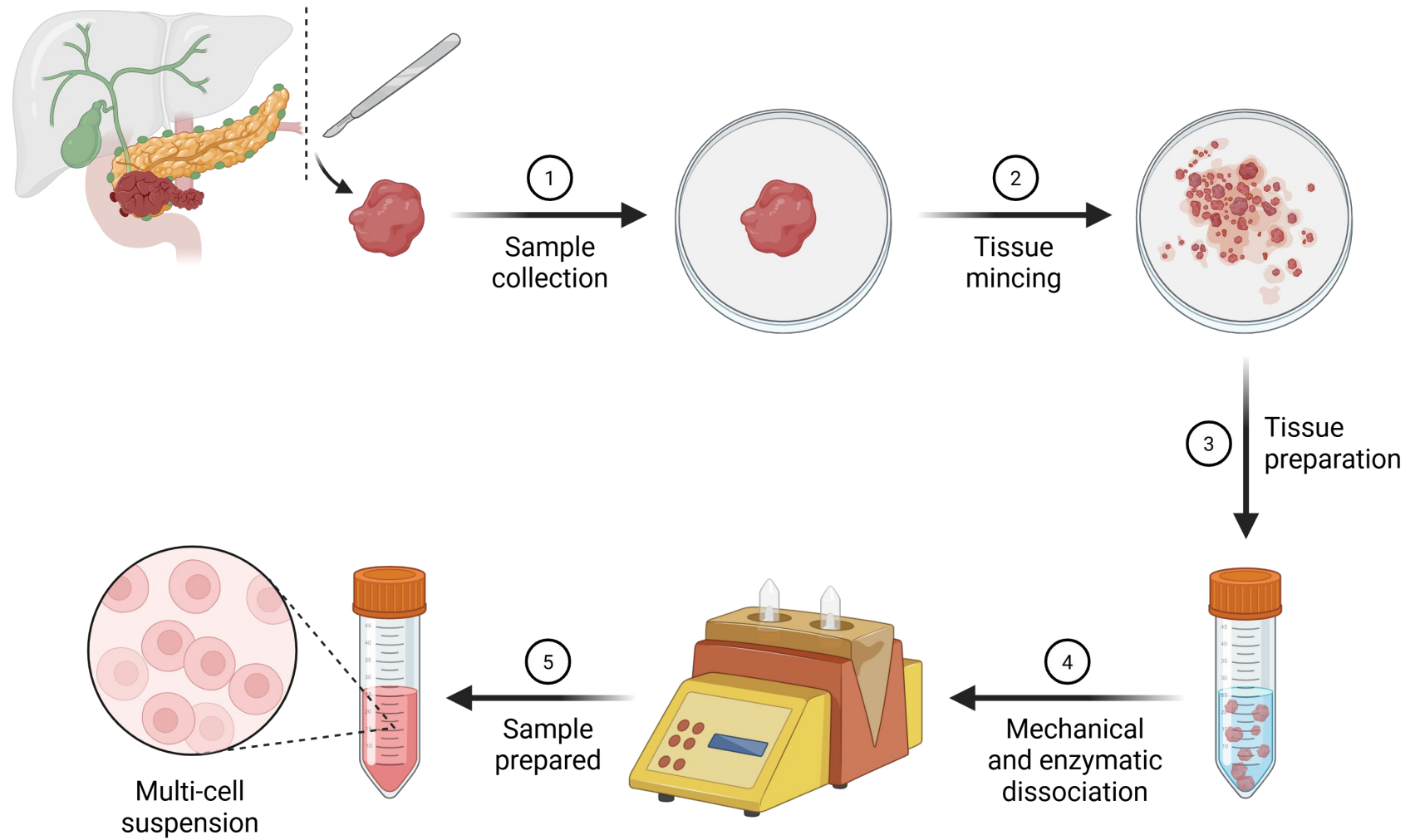
- Preoperative ultrasound-guided Tru-Cut biopsy
- BIRADS 4/5/6
- Minimal tissue trauma, high cellular yield



¹Al Zobair AA, Al-Nauimy WM, Mohammed SM. Accuracy of Image-guided Tru-cut biopsy in the diagnosis of breast tumors. Cancer Treat Res Commun. 2025;44:100955. doi: 10.1016/j.ctarc.2025.100955. Epub 2025 Jun 17. PMID: 40543418.

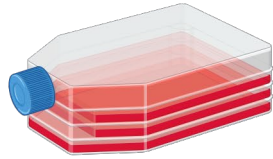
Biopsy handling

Tumor cells retrieval and isolation

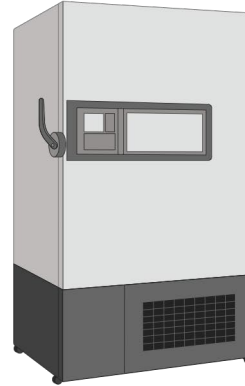


Cell seeding

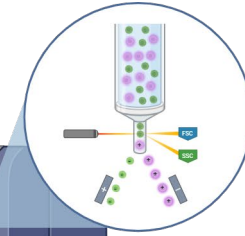
Culturing cells
for 7-10 days



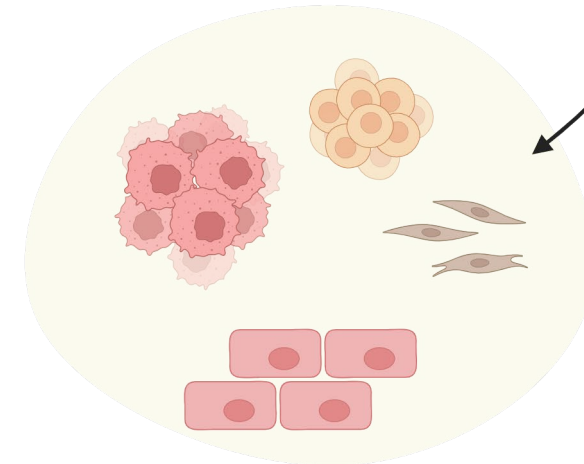
Freezing in -80
while collecting
samples



Defreezing



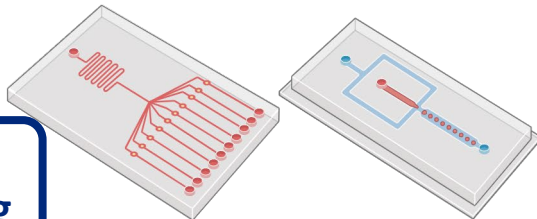
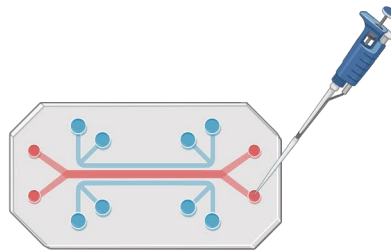
Flowcitometry



Culturing
isolated cells

On Chip
seeding

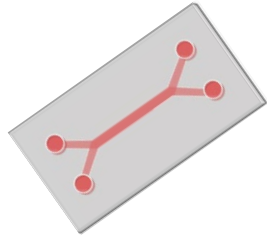
Choosing/
Engineeering
the corect chip
format



Culturing and
microperfusing

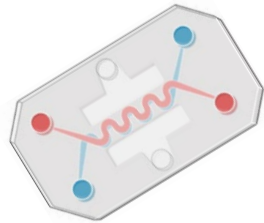
Single-Channel Chips

- Tumor cells in ECM under perfusion
- Simple viability & drug-response assays



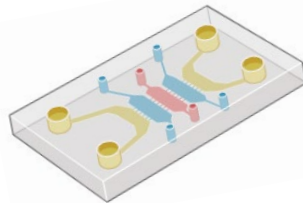
Dual-Channel (Barrier) Chips

- Two channels + porous membrane
- Tumor $\leftrightarrow$ endothelium/stroma interaction
- TEER for real-time barrier monitoring



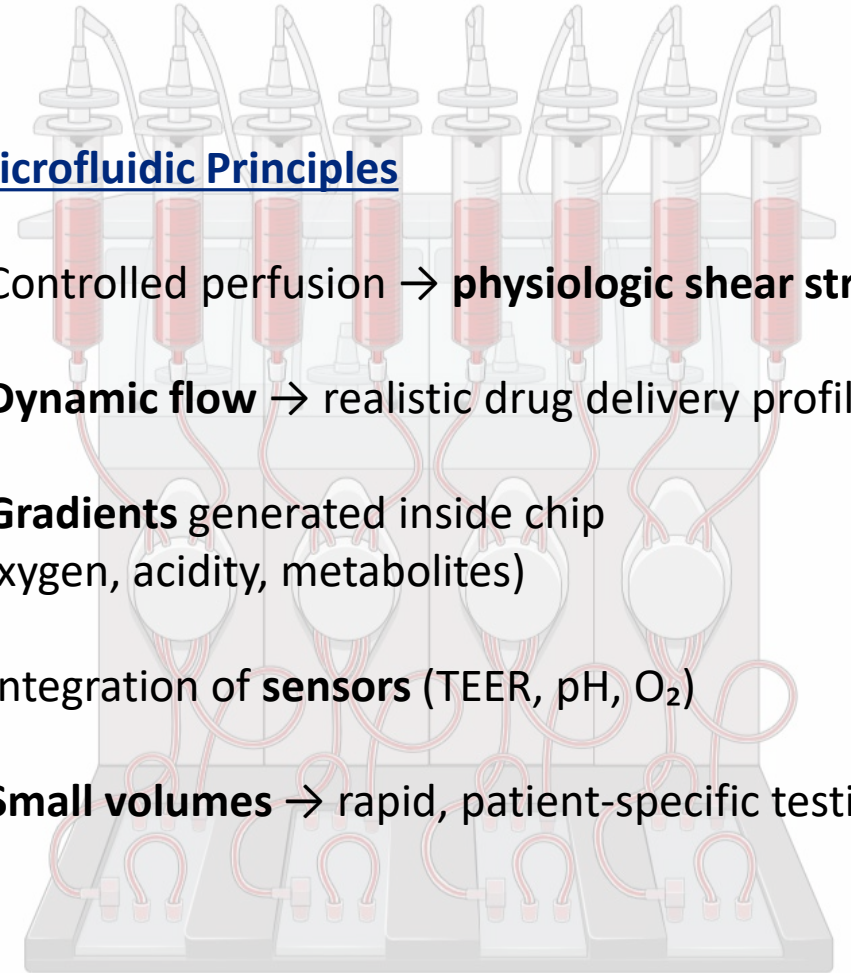
Multi-Compartment Chips

- 3+ channels: tumor, stroma, endothelium
- Recreates gradients (O_2 , pH, nutrients)
- Supports **immune & CAF interactions**



Microfluidic Principles

- Controlled perfusion $\rightarrow$ **physiologic shear stress**
- **Dynamic flow** $\rightarrow$ realistic drug delivery profiles
- **Gradients** generated inside chip (oxygen, acidity, metabolites)
- Integration of **sensors** (TEER, pH, O_2)
- **Small volumes** $\rightarrow$ rapid, patient-specific testing



Personalised drug testing

Personalized Drug Testing on Chip

- **Patient-specific functional testing** before therapy
- Integration of **genetics, proteomics, and epigenetics**
- Dynamic assessment under **physiologic/ pathologic perfusion and microenvironmental conditions**
- Ability to test **multiple therapies and combinations ex-vivo**
- **Personalised toxicity response in Multi-tissue series Chips, (heart on chip, liver on chip, kidney on chip)**

Classical Oncologic Treatment

- Treatment guided by **population-based protocols**
- **Genetic testing** limited to predefined panels (e.g. KRAS, HER2, BRCA)
- Therapy selection based on **tumor type and stage**
- Chemotherapy, radiotherapy, and immunotherapy administered **without direct functional testing**
- Response assessed **after treatment**, through imaging and biomarkers



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Classical Oncologic Treatment

- Treatment guided by **population-based protocols**
- **Predicts efficacy and resistance prior to patient exposure**
Genetic testing limited to predefined panels (e.g. KRAS, HER2, BRCA)
- Therapy selection based on **tumor type and stage**
- Chemotherapy, radiotherapy, or immunotherapy administered **without direct functional testing**
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1. Minimally Invasive, Repeatable Sampling

Circulating tumor cells (CTCs), ctDNA, and exosomes can be collected longitudinally, enabling real-time monitoring without repeated tissue biopsies.

2. Early Detection of Treatment Resistance

*Liquid biopsy detects emerging mutations, clonal evolution, and resistance signatures **before** they become clinically visible.*

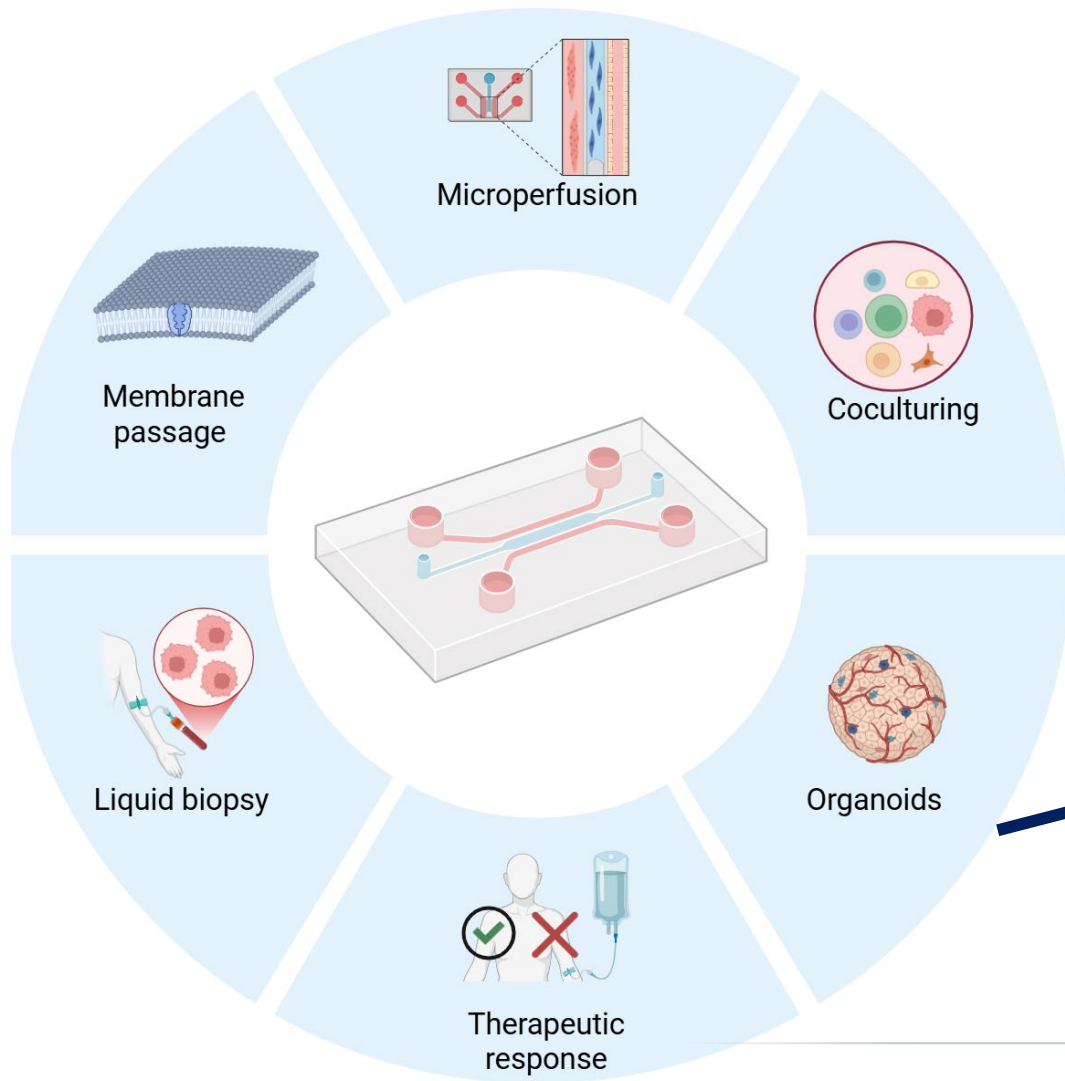
3. Integration With Tumor-on-a-Chip Models

*CTCs or ctDNA-derived organoids can be seeded on-chip to create **dynamic, real-time models** reflecting tumor evolution during therapy.*

4. Pathway to True Personalized Therapy

*Combining liquid biopsy biomarkers with chip-based drug testing may allow **rapid adaptation** of treatment plans and identification of optimal therapy windows.*





1. Enhanced Physiological Fidelity

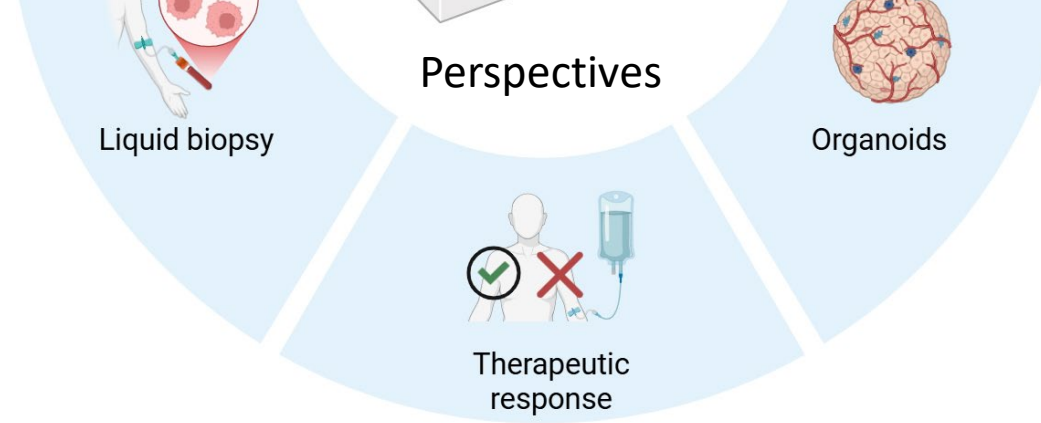
Combining organoids/agglutinoids with microfluidic perfusion recreates **vascular flow, biochemical gradients, and stromal interactions**, producing a model that more closely mimics in-vivo tumor biology than static cultures.

2. Accelerated and Scalable Personalized Testing

Organoid-derived chips enable **rapid drug screening** using minimal patient material, with higher throughput and faster readouts than traditional organoid platforms — ideal for personalized oncology workflows.

3. Integration of Complex Tumor Microenvironment Components

Chips allow controlled co-culture of immune cells, CAFs, endothelial layers, and ECM variants, enabling **immune-oncology studies, metastasis modeling, and microenvironment-driven therapy response prediction**.

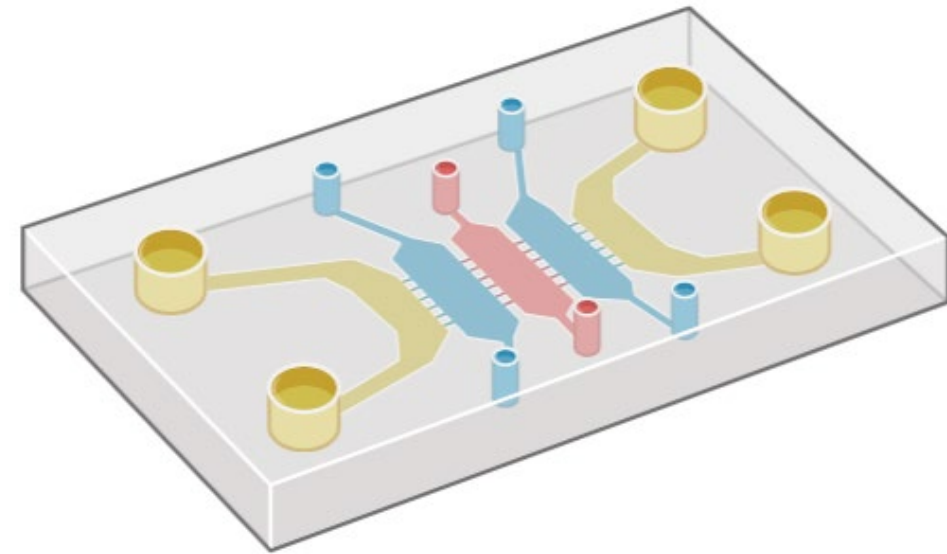


Oncologic Patients postoperative follow-up through their oncologic treatment- response to chemo-/ radio-/ imunotherapy

Patient's isolated tumor cells/ organoids follow-up through their treatment regime- response to chemo-/ radio-/ immunotherapy.

ENDPOINT DATA ANALYSIS

Conclusion



- **Tumor-on-a-chip platforms enable functional, patient-specific testing** beyond classical stratification
- **Microfluidic systems recreate key tumor microenvironment features** influencing therapy response
- **On-chip drug testing allows evaluation of molecular, proteomic, genetic and epigenetic responses** before patient treatment
- **This approach bridges the gap between experimental models and clinical decision-making**
- **Lays the foundation for future precision oncology strategies in aggressive solid tumors**

Take-Home Message:

Test first — treat after.