

Pancreatic be done as a master thesis project

[Technology](#), [Development](#)



Pancreatic cancer is a highly lethal malignancy with increased incidence by 1, 23 fold in the last 6 years (2010-2016)(1, 2) with survival rate less than 10% (1), number of pancreatic cancer deaths is estimated to overpass Colorectal and breast cancer deaths by the year 2030 (3). Therefore; Emerged the urgent need for new treatment approaches and also pre-clinical validation tools for such a breakthrough. A system modelling the development and biology of pancreatic carcinoma is needed, multiple methods have been tested and all led to valuable clinical insights: Monolayer cell lines(4), Genetically engineered murine model(5) , Xenograft(6) and three dimensional cultures (7). Recently Organotypic models have been introduced as systems replicating the complex 3D organization of Pancreatic adenocarcinoma(PDA) using Matrigel (8, 9). However, only limited trials to interrogate therapeutic approaches using Pancreatic organoids(10) compared to comprehensive model of Intestinal and colonic organoids(11). We propose to investigate retrospectively the ability of pancreatic organoid model to predict therapeutic outcome using survival assays: gamma H2ax, Apoptosis and Colony forming assay (CFA) to detect Patients radiation resistance and correlate it to the available clinical outcome dataset of organoids source patients as we hypothesize that tested Pancreatic organoid radiation therapy sensitivity/resistance will have a good correlation to actual tumour response/progression.

If such a study were successful for Pancreatic cancer, then a prospective trial should follow on the way to identify the personalized optimal treatment. The Proposed work will be done as a master thesis project for 6 months (May- November 2018) and targeting to test 10-22 patient's organoids sample in a

cooperation with Internal medicine department, Klinikum rechts der Isar, Technical University of Munich where a living Organoids Bio Bank from Pancreatic cancer patients is already established using fine needle aspirations (FNS) or resected pancreatic tissue and is planned to be a part of academic research paper.