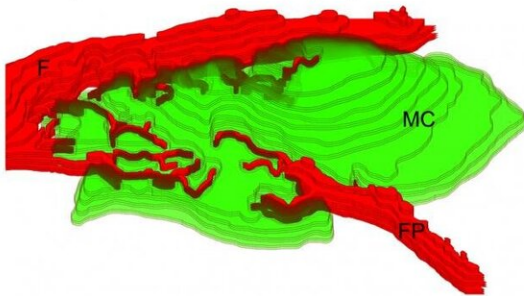


Discovery that cells inject each other opens new line of attack on cancer

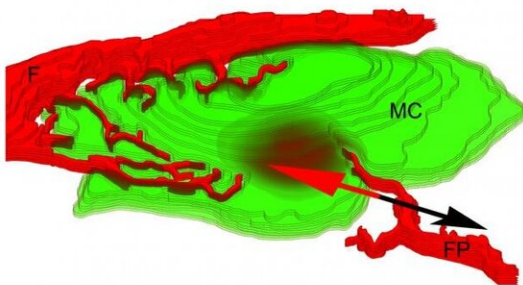
March 24 2020

ai Malignant Cell Deeply Probed
By Fibroblast Cell-Projections



(ai) Cartoon from a confocal image containing a malignant cancer cell (MC, Green) deeply grooved by fibroblast (F, Red) cell-projections (FP).

aii Fibroblast Cytoplasm Injected
During Retraction Of Cell-Projection



(aii) If a micro-fusion establishes a transient inter-cellular cytoplasmic continuity, retraction of the cell-projection (black arrow) drives fibroblast (F) cytoplasm into the malignant cancer cell (MC) (red arrow).

Illustration of malignant cell deeply probed by fibroblast cell projections. Credit: Prof Hans Zoellner/University of Sydney

Although most cancer cells are killed by chemotherapy, individual cells vary in their sensitivity, so that some cancer cells often escape. Diversity

among cancer cells is thus an issue for cancer treatment.

Previously diversity was thought to be mostly due to genetic variability among [cancer](#) cells. Now, however, University of Sydney researchers have discovered a whole new source of cancer cell diversity, with profound implications for [cancer treatment](#).

In 2012, a team led by Professor Hans Zoellner from the University of Sydney School of Dentistry, published that cancer cells exchange contents with surrounding [normal cells](#) called fibroblasts , but the mechanism remained unknown, until now.

The results published today in *Biophysical Journal* by Zoellner's team, finally explain how.

All cells constantly probe each other with tentacle-like cell-projections. These reach out to neighbours, probe, and then retract, as part of the way cells sense their environment. When a cell-projection retracts, there is a brief increase in fluid pressure within the projection, to force cytoplasm—the jelly-like fluid within the cells—back into the cell body.

Studying [cells](#) in time-lapse movies, Professor Zoellner noticed that transfer is from retracting cell-projections.

He reasoned that transient micro-fusions between the retracting cell-projections and any neighbouring cell, would permit cytoplasm from the cell-projection to be injected into the neighbour, instead of being returned to the fibroblast.

Working in both Sydney at the Faculty of Medicine and Health and on sabbatical in New York's Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, Zoellner and his team tested this idea by combining mathematical modelling, cell experimentation, and computer simulation. The outcome,

is discovery of what seems a previously unknown biological mechanism, now coined 'cell-projection pumping'.

Cancer cells become more aggressive after cell-projection pumping

The significance of cell-projection pumping is underscored by separate work published by Professor Zoellner's team, also in collaboration with Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center. They found that [cancer cells](#) become more diverse in size and shape, and also migrate more quickly, after cell-projection pumping . Importantly, preliminary results show a further effect, resisting chemotherapy.

The work continues, and Zoellner says: "This is a whole new cancer target. Now that we know it's happening, we can think about trying to block it, and work towards better outcomes.

"This has been a tough project, stretched over 19 years, and very hard to fund, but I'm glad to have such wonderful colleagues, and proud of my team's persistence".

More information: Hans Zoellner et al, Potential Hydrodynamic Cytoplasmic Transfer between Mammalian Cells: Cell-Projection Pumping, *Biophysical Journal* (2020). [DOI: 10.1016/j.bpj.2020.01.025](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bpj.2020.01.025)

Provided by University of Sydney

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