

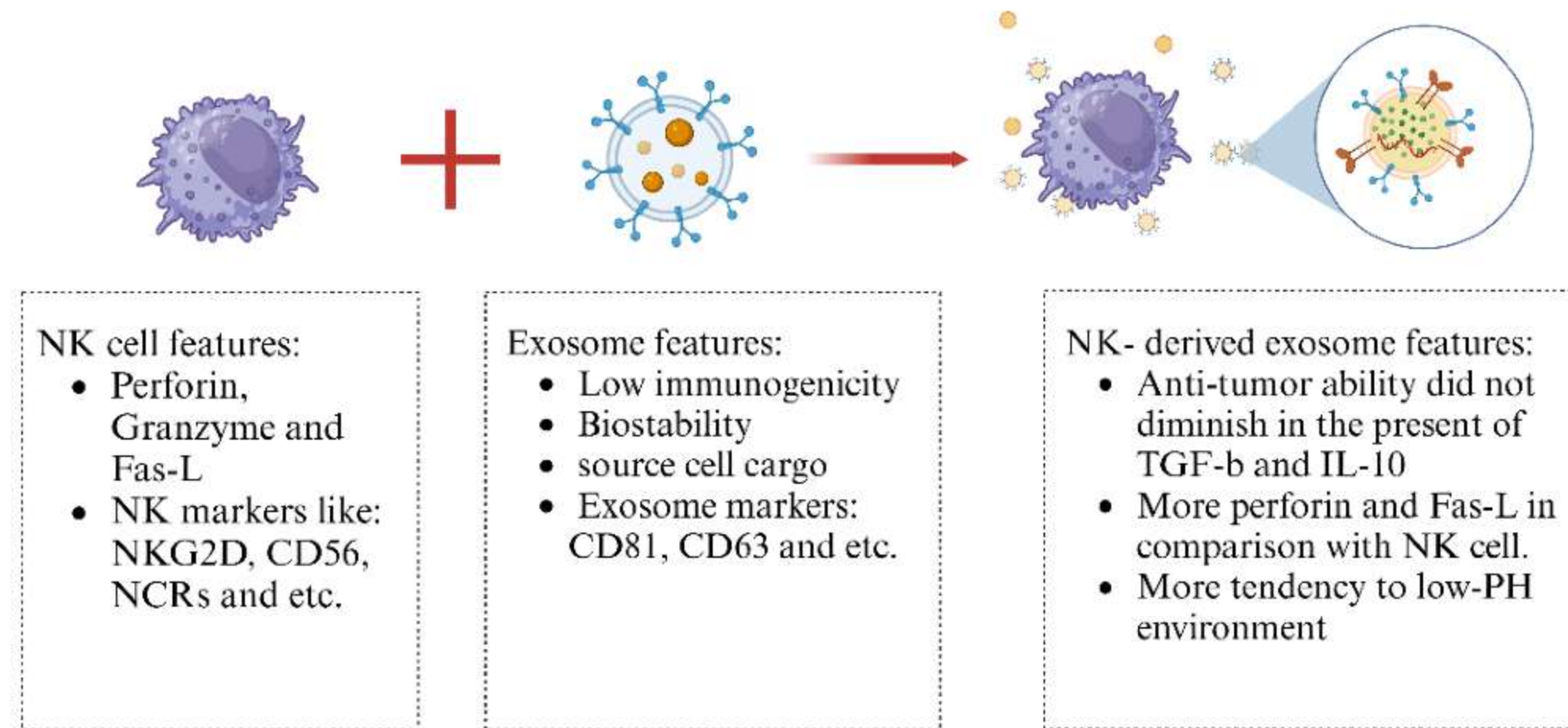
The effects of released exosomes from stimulated NK-Cells with IL15 on the apoptosis of HL-60 cell line

(Experimental Hematology / Oncology Section)

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INTRODUCTION

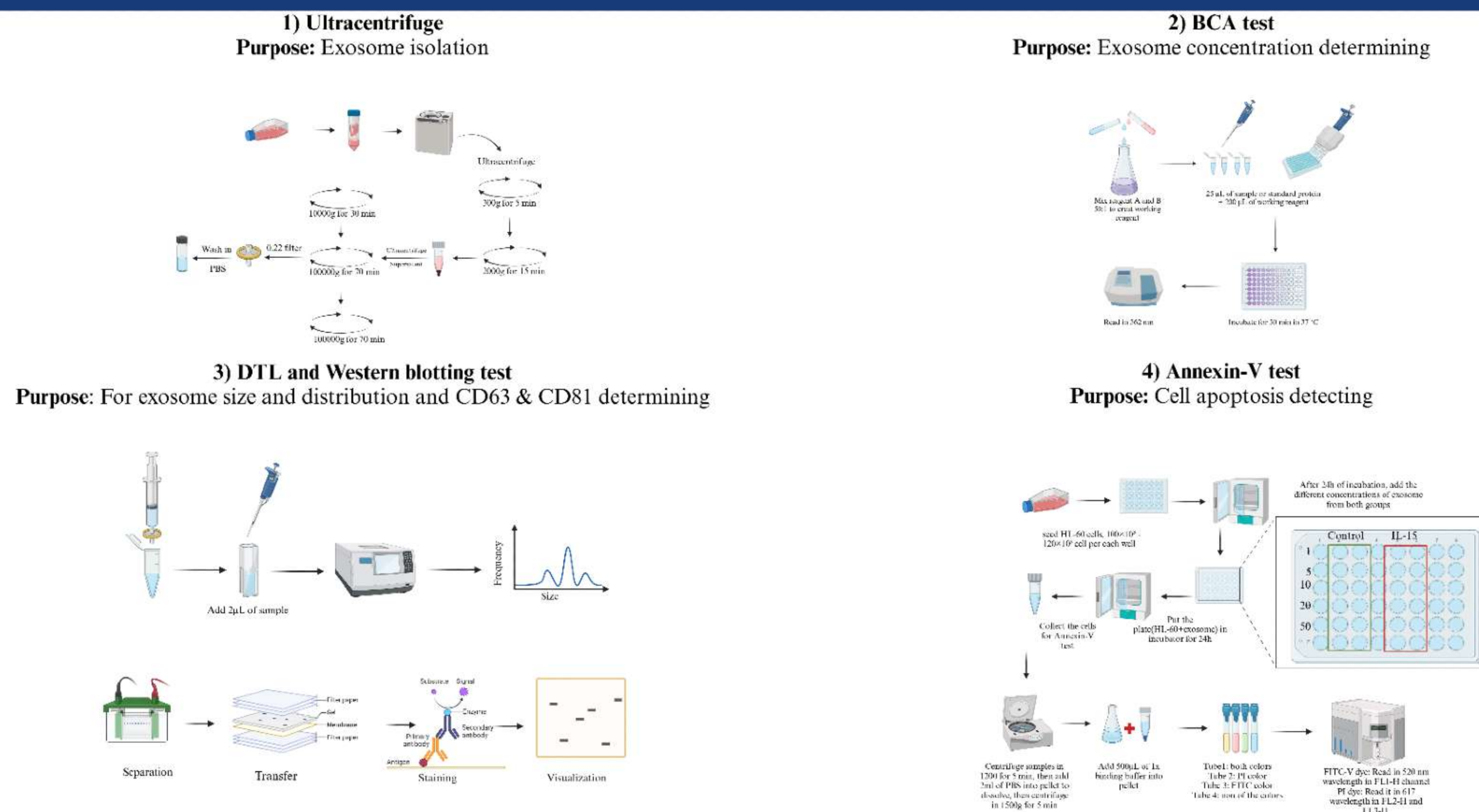
Acute myeloid leukemia (AML) is a prevalent hematologic malignancy in adults over 60, treated primarily with chemotherapy, which can cause significant side effects like fatigue, nausea, and severe hair loss. Consequently, researchers are exploring alternative treatments like immunotherapy to enhance recovery and minimize complications. Immunotherapy modifies immune cells to boost the body's defense against tumors, but it faces challenges such as cancer cells' evasion tactics and hostile tumor environments. Among the immune cells, Natural Killer (NK) cells are crucial early responders that destroy cancer cells with cytotoxic proteins and receptors, enhanced by cytokines like IL-2 and IL-15. However, their efficacy is hindered by tumor-derived suppressive factors. Research on NK cell-derived exosomes, which carry NK cell components like perforin and NKG2D, shows promise. These nanoparticles, adapted to acidic environments, can deliver lethal doses to cancer cells more effectively than their source cells, presenting a novel approach in immunotherapy.



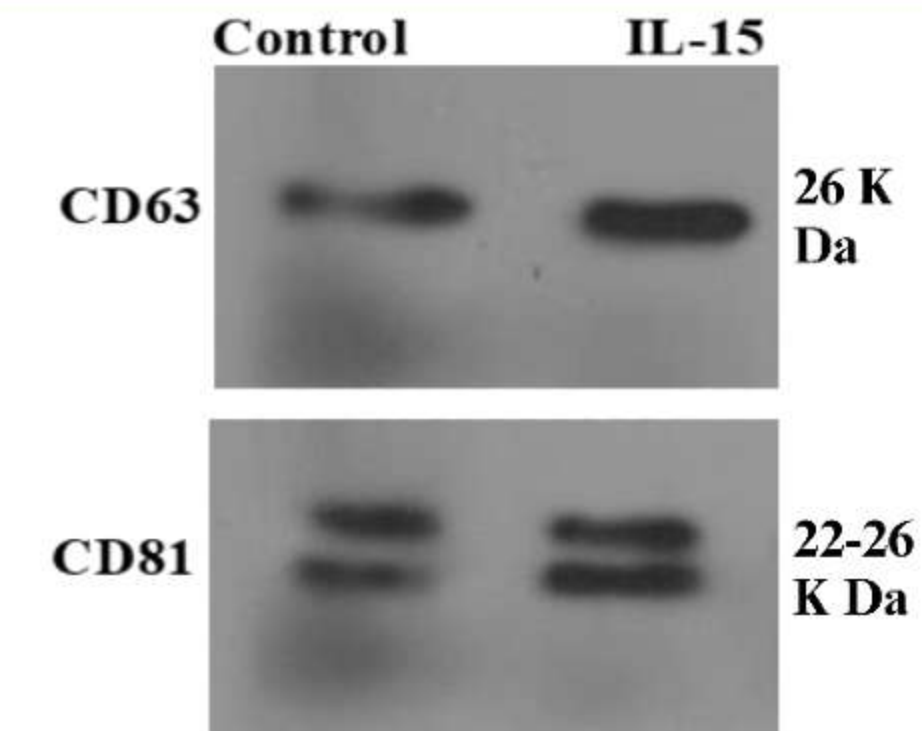
OBJECTIVE

- To determine whether IL-15 could change the cytotoxicity of NK-92-derived exosome against AML-M3 leukemia.
- Compare the final yield of exosome between stimulated NK-92 with IL-15 and control group.

METHODS

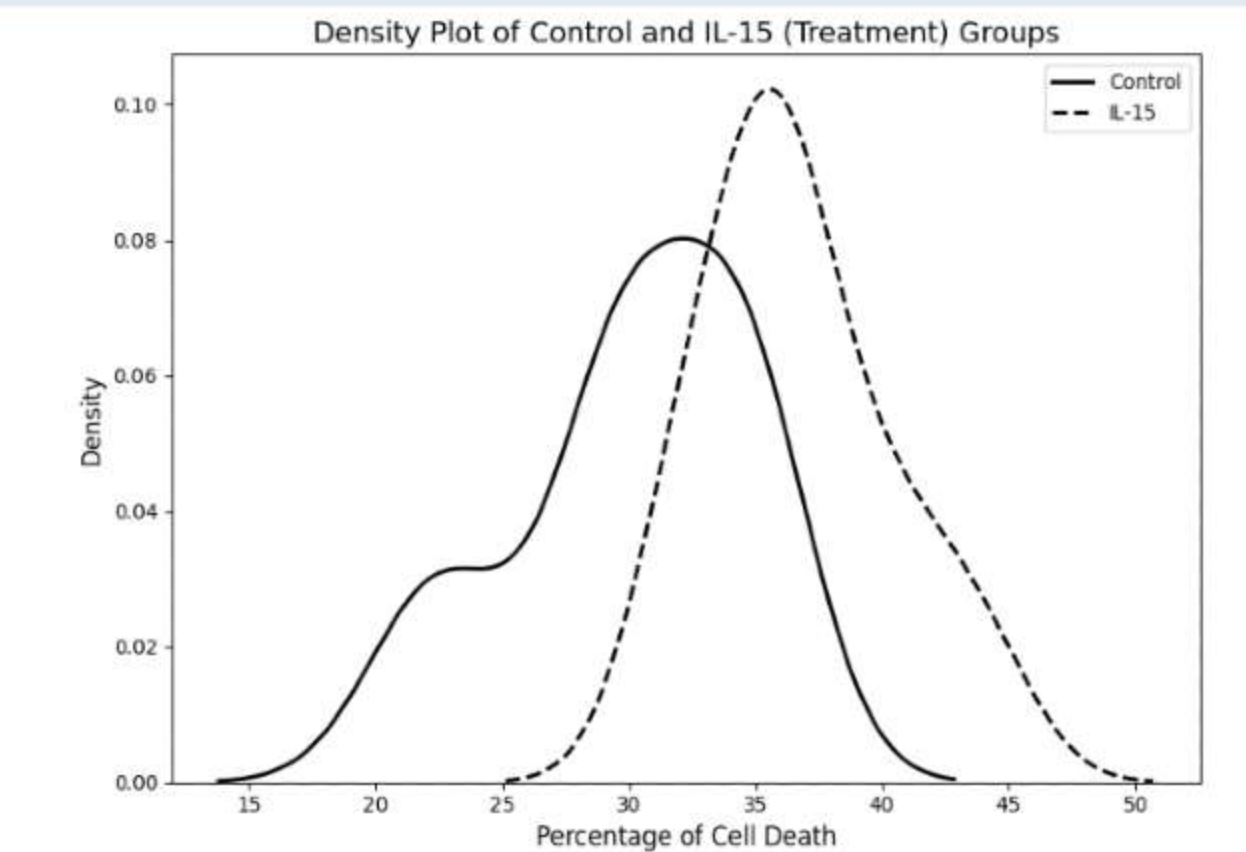
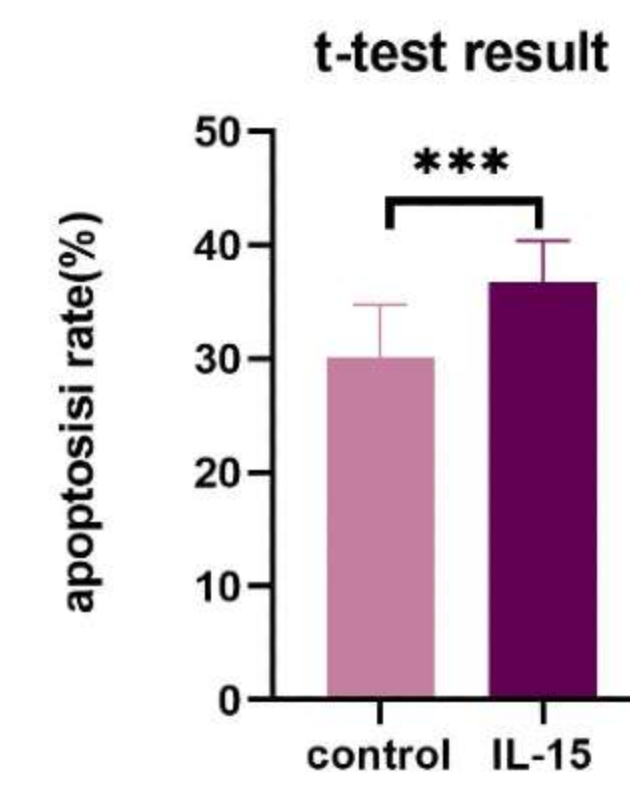


IL-15, EXOSOME YIELD & CYTOTOXICITY INCREASEMENT



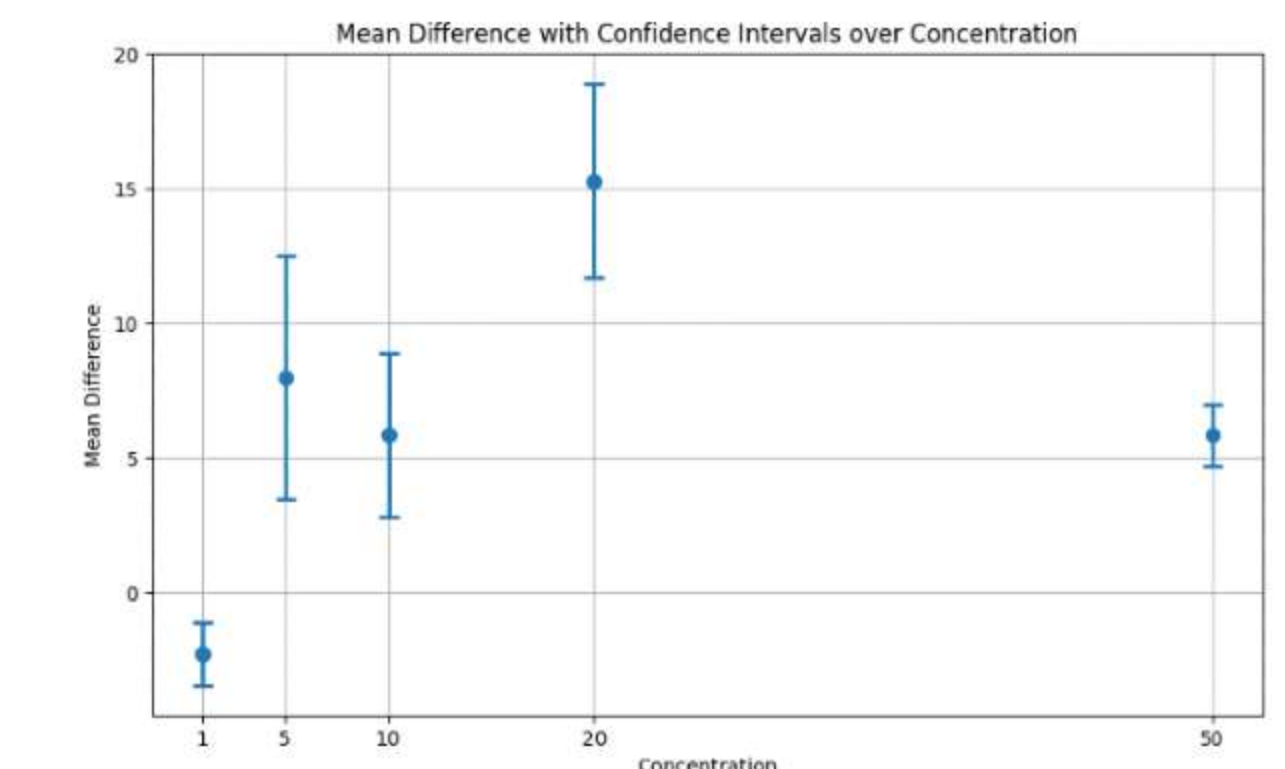
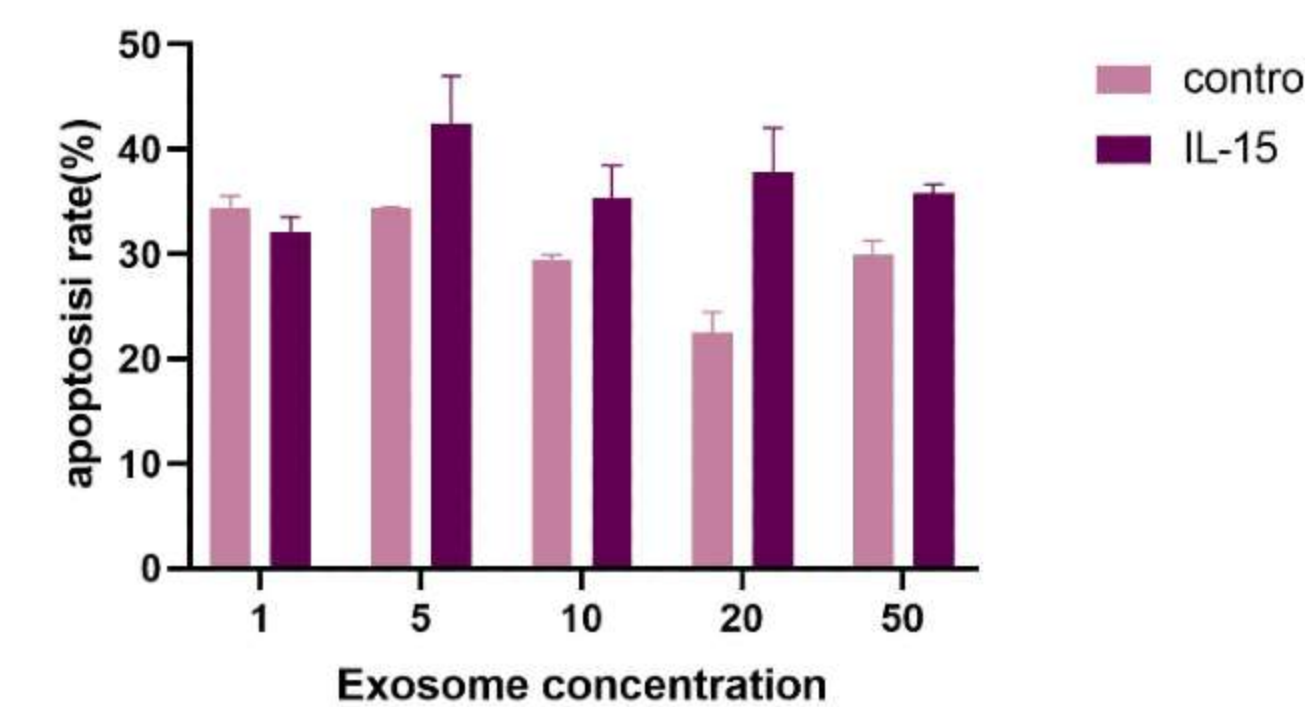
Group	1th read	2th read	3 of OD	Concentration
Treated	0.433	0.458	0.4455	219.5455
Control	0.276	0.263	0.269	59.84

- Thicker bands of CD63 and CD81 in the exosomes derived from NK-92 cells stimulated with IL-15 western blotting test.
- The higher optical density and concentration observed in the exosomes derived from NK-92 cells stimulated with IL-15 in the BCA test.



- The results of the t-test derived from the analysis of the data demonstrate that the results are significant.
- Density plot: This could imply that IL-15 has a consistent and pronounced effect on increasing cell death among treated cells, making it a potentially effective treatment in promoting cell apoptosis.

ANOVA test results



- ANOVA test, shows the difference between the control and treatment group in each concentration
- Welch's t-test: P-values associated with IL-15 concentrations are notably low. This suggests that a significant proportion of the variability in apoptosis rate can be explained by the model, which likely accounts for the effect of IL-15 at different concentrations.

CONCLUSION

- The addition on IL-15 to the NK-92 medium leads to a higher exosome yield.
- The exosomes from the IL-15 pre-treated group enhance the apoptosis rate compared to the control group.
- In future researches, treatment group and control group's cargo could be assessed.

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