

Oncolytic viral therapy with gravity approaching zero to ameliorate glioblastoma multiforme

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INTRODUCTION & AIM

- Glioblastoma multiforme (GBM) (Ostrom, *et al.*, 2022)
- Most common malignant primary brain tumor
 - Affects 3 in every 100,000 persons in the United States
 - Arises from the neural and/or glial progenitor/stem cells
 - Frontal lobes
 - 5-year survival rate of 6.9%

Promising experimental interventions

- Gene therapy
- Immune therapy
- Oncolytic viral therapy
- Simulated microgravity therapy

Potential beneficial effects of microgravity on GBM

- Blocking of spherical colony formation and cellular proliferation
- Expression of survival signaling pathways
- Induction of the apoptosis of cancerous cells

Aim: To assess the effect of oncolytic viral therapy on glioblastoma multiforme when the gravity approaches zero.

METHOD

Glioblastoma multiforme cells

- Autonomous rat parvovirus H1 (Elshourbagy and Brasic, 2023; Galanis, 2010; Kaufman, *et al.*, 2015;)
- Gravity approaching zero (Ahn, *et al.*, 2019; Arun, *et al.*, 2019; Svejgaard, *et al.*, 2015; Takeda, *et al.*, 2009) in space (Johnson, *et al.*, 2022)

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Testing our proposal on an exploration spaceflight (Blue, *et al.*, 2019) may provide the bases for a breakthrough in the treatment of GBM.

CONCLUSION

Our proposal to subject GBM cells to oncolytic viral therapy on a spaceflight with gravity approaching zero may provide the tools to ameliorate GBM.

FUTURE WORK / REFERENCES

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