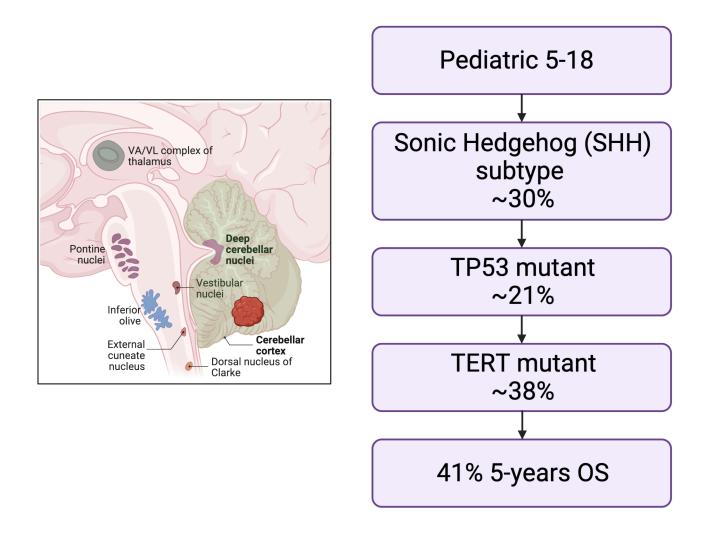


ONYX-015-ATERTp-E1A infection in Medulloblastoma treatment

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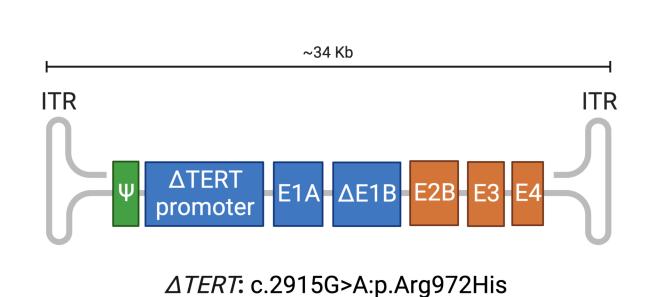
BACKGROUND



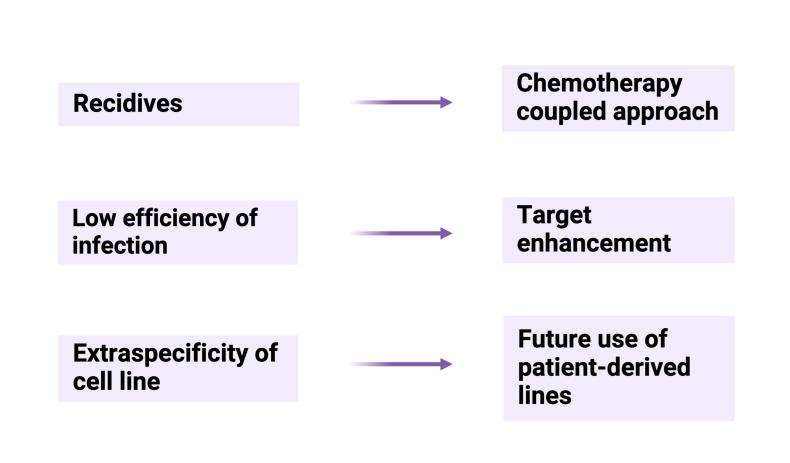
AIM

The objective is to decrease medulloblastoma size through selective virus replication in the tumor cells and the generation of infectious progeny that spread through the tumor mass.

ONYX-015-ΔTERT-E1A



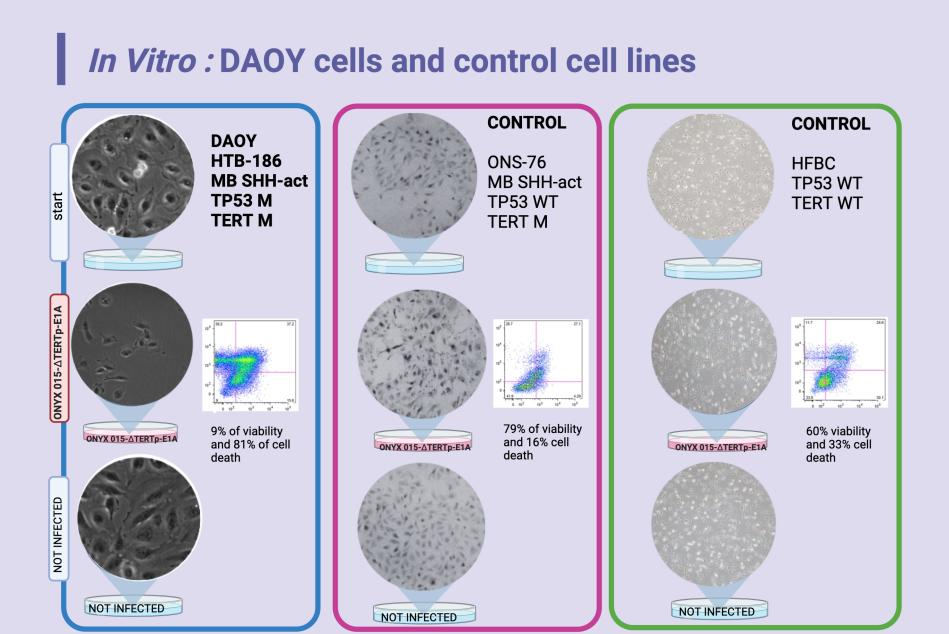
PITFALLS → SOLUTIONS

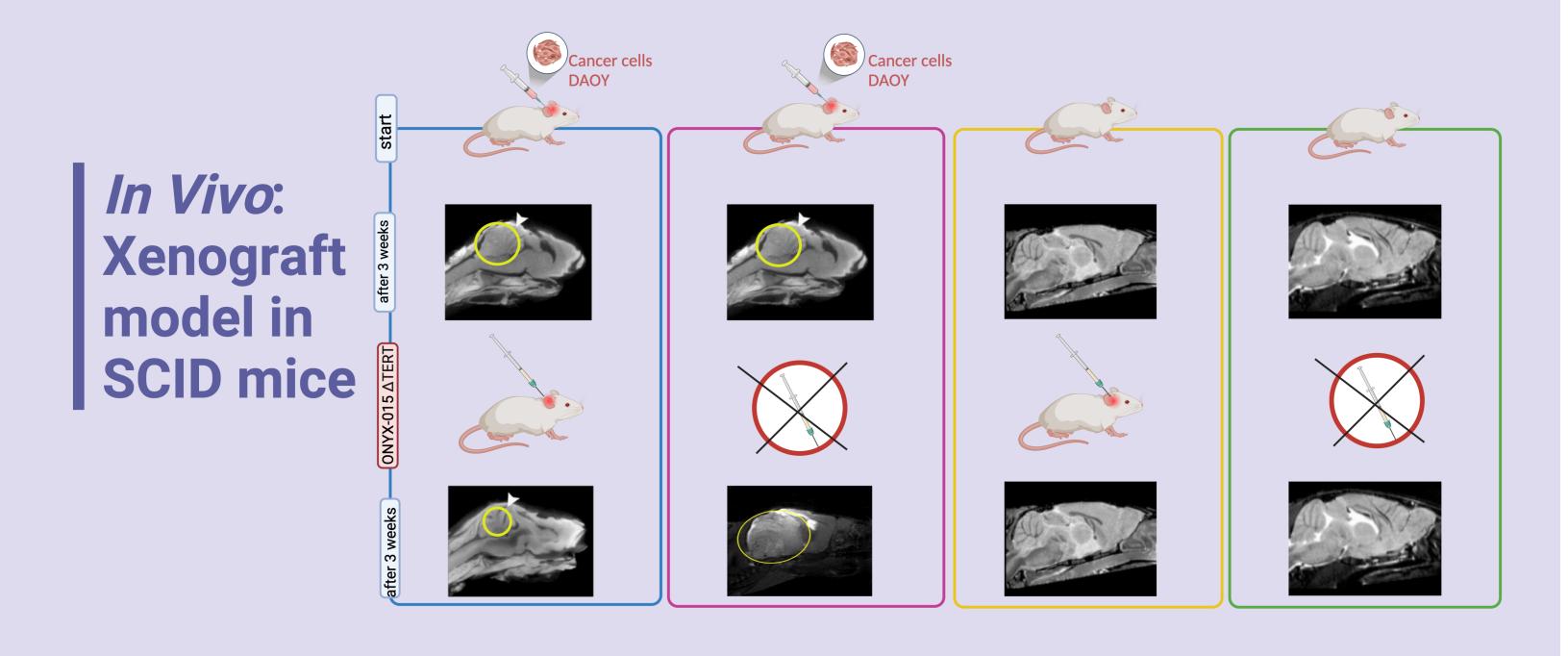


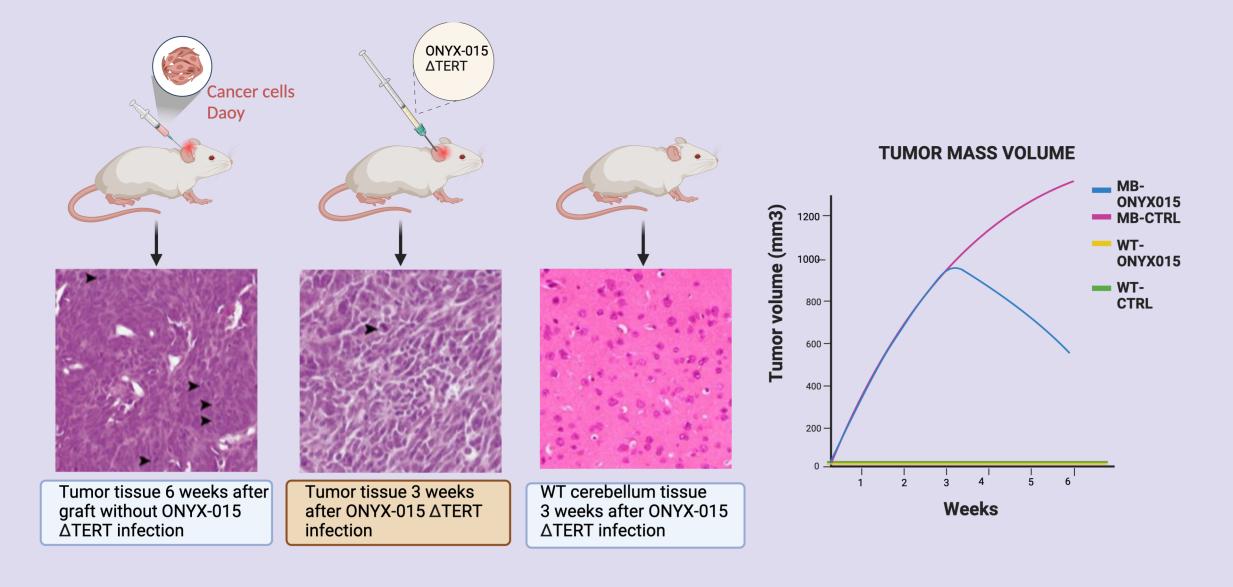
RESULTS

In vitro experiment: ONYX 015-ΔTERTp-E1A works well in DAOY cells (target)

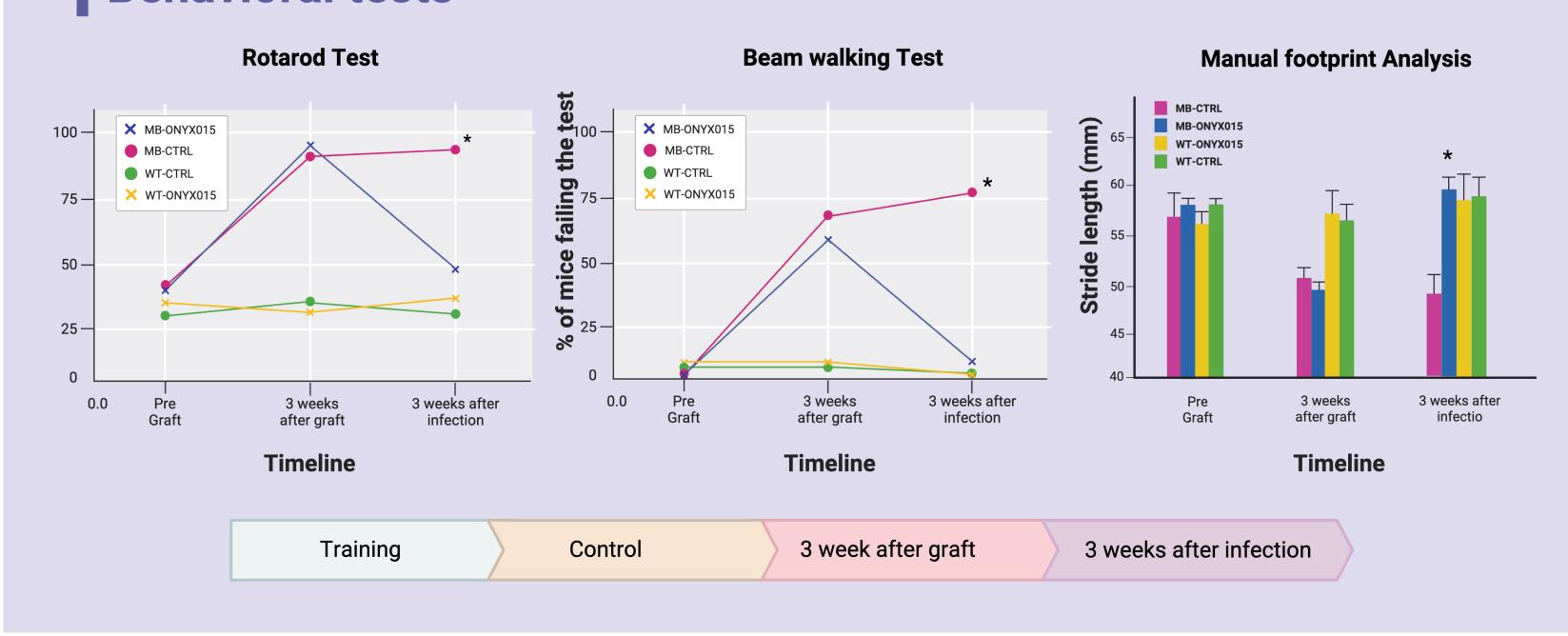
In vivo experiment:
Xenograft model. The results of MRI, histological evaluation, tumor mass volume and behavioral testing show that the tumour mass was reduced after the infection.







Behavioral tests



- Mascaro-Cordeiro, B., Oliveira, I.D., Tesser-Gamba, F., Pavon, L.F., Saba-Silva, N., Cavalheiro, S., Dastoli, P. and Toledo, S.R.C. (2018). Valproic acid treatment response in vitro is determined by TP53 status in medulloblastoma. Childs Nerv Syst 34 (8), 1497-1509.
 Reid, T., Warren, R., and Kirn, D. (2002). Intravascular adenoviral agents in cancer patients: lessons from clinical trials. Cancer Gene Ther 9 (12), 979-86.