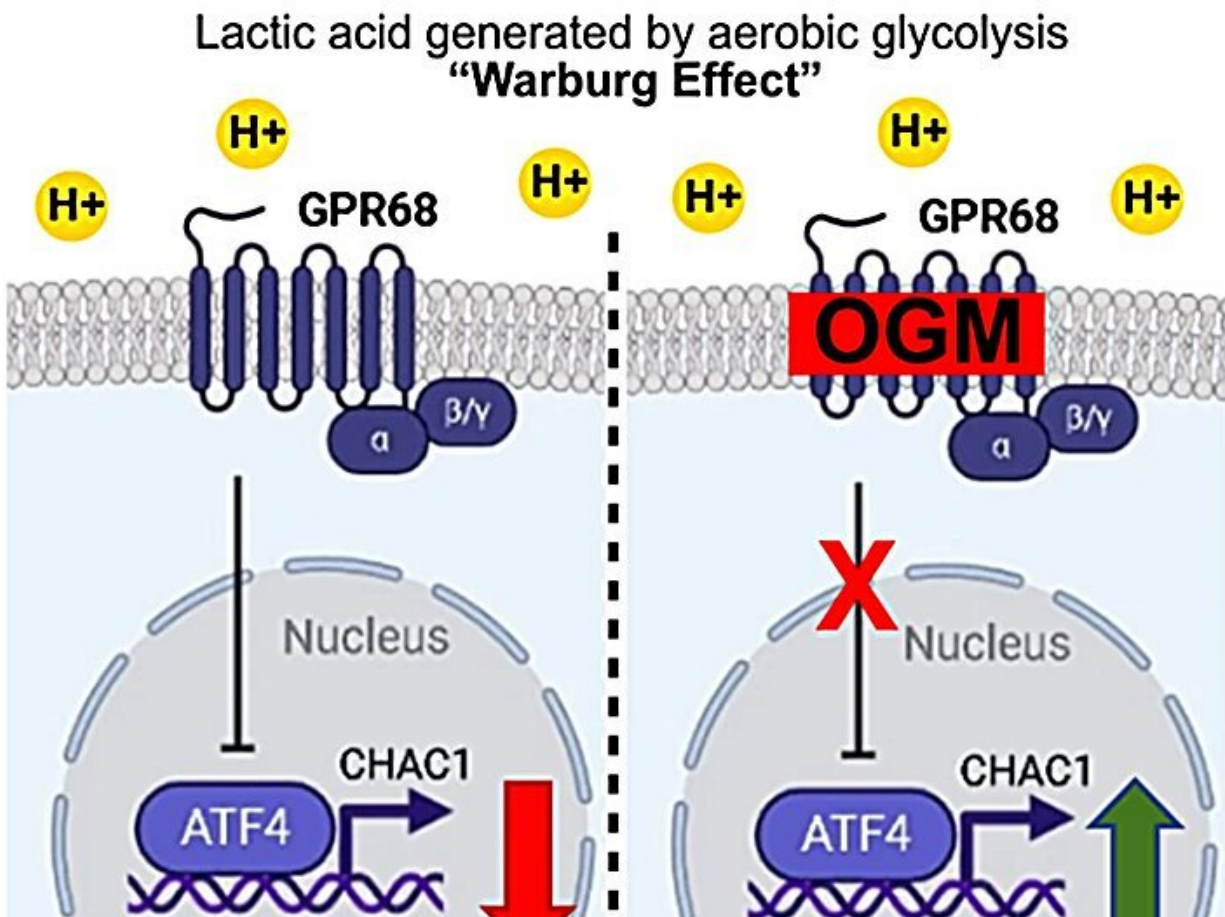


Researchers discover early, promising glioblastoma treatment

February 1 2024, by Pat Shellenbarger



Model depicting effects of OGM in GBM cells. Lactic acid accumulation from the Warburg effect activates GPR68, which suppresses ATF4 transcription. GPR68 inhibition by OGM induces ATF4 expression, which then increases CHAC1, leading to depletion of glutathione. This ultimately causes accumulation of toxic lipid peroxides, which triggers ferroptosis. Credit: *Experimental Hematology & Oncology* (2024). DOI: 10.1186/s40164-023-00468-1

A team of Michigan State University scientists has unveiled a potential game-changer in the fight against glioblastoma, the most common and currently incurable form of brain cancer.

Their weapon of choice? A drug-like compound named Ogremorphin, or OGM. In laboratory experiments, OGM showed a remarkable ability to kill [glioblastoma cells](#) while leaving normal cells unharmed.

Charles Hong, the chair of the Department of Medicine at MSU College of Human Medicine, who led the study, [published](#) in the journal *Experimental Hematology and Oncology*, declared it an "early but extremely promising path to a cure."

What makes OGM special lies in its precision. The researchers targeted an acid sensor called GPR68/OGR1 on the cancer cell membranes, disrupting a crucial signaling pathway that cancer cells rely on to survive and grow.

"Because glioblastoma cells acidify their tumor environment and then use the acid-sensing receptor to survive, the OGM compound essentially cuts off their lifeline," Hong explained. "We haven't found a single brain cancer cell line that it can't kill."

Hong led the study along with his College of Human Medicine colleagues Charles Williams and Leif Neitzel, as well as with researchers at the University of Maryland School of Medicine and the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine.

Hong believes this groundbreaking research isn't confined to glioblastoma alone. Since other cancer types are also known to acidify their tumor environment to thrive and evade traditional therapies, this

discovery could also lead to treatments targeting other types of cancer.

The reality of brain cancer is that, even with the [standard treatment](#) that combines [brain surgery](#), chemotherapy and [radiation therapy](#), the median survival period is 15 to 18 months following diagnosis, with a five-year survival rate of about 10%. Such an outcome is due to cancer recurrence and treatment resistance.

"We found an explanation for how an acidic tumor environment enables the cancer cells to survive and evade [chemotherapy](#), and at the same time, we found a drug candidate that blocks this survival pathway to selectively kill them without touching normal cells," Hong shared.

"This is just a first step," he added. "Developing a treatment for human [glioblastoma](#) patients will take years of research. We hope to have [human trials](#) within five years."

More information: Charles H. Williams et al, GPR68-ATF4 signaling is a novel prosurvival pathway in glioblastoma activated by acidic extracellular microenvironment, *Experimental Hematology & Oncology* (2024). [DOI: 10.1186/s40164-023-00468-1](https://doi.org/10.1186/s40164-023-00468-1)

Provided by Michigan State University

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