## OeGHO - Förderpreis Onkologie 2021

## LCBiome Study - Lung Cancer microBiome

Deciphering the host-microbiome crosstalk in lung cancer

Lena Horvath<sup>1</sup>, Stefan Salcher<sup>1</sup>, Gregor Sturm<sup>2</sup>, Gerold Untergasser<sup>1</sup>, Gabriele Gamerith<sup>1</sup>, Marcus Kalb<sup>1</sup>, Martina Sykora<sup>1</sup>, Florian Augustin<sup>3</sup>, Katja Schmitz<sup>4</sup>, Sieghart Sopper<sup>1</sup>, Florian Sanin<sup>5</sup>, Zlatko Trajanoski<sup>2</sup>, Dominik Wolf<sup>1</sup>, Andreas Pircher<sup>1</sup>

- <sup>1</sup> Department of Internal Medicine V, Haematology & Oncology, Medical University of Innsbruck, Austria
- <sup>2</sup> Biocenter, Institute of Bioinformatics, Medical University of Innsbruck, Austria
- <sup>3</sup> Department of Visceral, Transplant and Thoracic Surgery, Medical University Innsbruck, Austria
- <sup>4</sup> Innpath GmbH, Innsbruck, Austria
- <sup>5</sup> Tyrolpath Obrist Brunhuber GmbH, Zams, Austria

<u>Background:</u> Within the tumor microenvironment (TME) of lung cancer, the local microbiota is believed to tightly interact with the heterogenous cell populations of the host, particularly the immune cell compartment, potentially modulating (anti-tumor) immune reactivity. Both the tumor microbiota composition and the mechanisms behind this host-microbiome interaction is poorly understood.

<u>Aim:</u> To in-depth map the microbiome composition together with the TME (of both the tumor tissue and the respective bronchoalveolar space) on a genomic level and to compare this to healthy tissue. This approach will help to identify potential bacterial patterns that directly influence the TME.

<u>Methods:</u> We will use a multi-omic approach by applying next generation sequencing techniques to analyze both tumor and healthy lung tissue as well as bronchoalveolar lavage fluid in 5 patients with early stage non-small cell lung cancer. The analyses include single cell RNA sequencing (host TME), whole genome sequencing (microbiota) and whole exome sequencing (tumor antigenicity). These in-depth data will be combined by bioinformatic analysis to decipher a potential host-microbe crosstalk in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).