Michael Siegl, Marie Kristin Fritsche, Tobias Weiser and Barbara Wollenberg

#### Introduction

Platelets are small anucleated cells of the blood, mainly known for their function in hemostasis. Moreover, they play a crucial role in the immune response but also in cancer. Since platelets are known to form complexes and interact with tumor, endothelial and immune cells, it is assumed that platelets are comprehensive effectors in tumor progression and immunity.

### Methodology

Platelet RNA profiling of 55 patients with HNSCC and 17 healthy individuals was done by RNA-sequencing. In vitro transfer of SYTO™ RNASelect™ Green labeled RNA from tumor cells to isolated platelets was studied by flow cytometry. Formation of leukocyte-platelet aggregates in whole blood was assessed by flow cytometry. Platelets were also transfected with eGFP-mRNA and after co-incubation with PBMCs the expression of eGFP in these recipient cells was evaluated by flow cytometry.

# 2. HNSCC cells transfer RNA to platelets in vitro

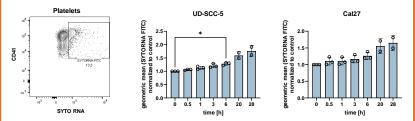
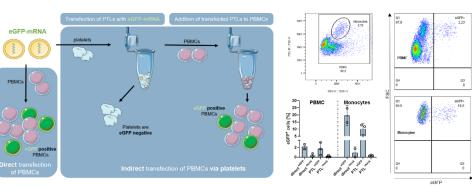


Fig. 2: RNA of HNSCC cell lines was stained with SYTO™ RNASelect™ Green. Following a wash step, platelets were co-incubated with those cells and analyzed for green fluorescence after several time points via flow cytometry. Transfer of labeled RNA to a fraction of platelets was observable.

### 4. Functional RNA transfer from platelets to PBMCs



**Fig. 4:** To study the potentially functional transfer of RNA from platelets to recipient cells, platelets were transfected with mRNA coding for eGFP. After a washing step, those transfected platelets were co-incubated with isolated PBMCs for 24 hours (PTL <sup>eGFP</sup>). As control, PBMCs were also transfected directly with mRNA for eGFP (direct <sup>eGFP</sup>). On average, transfection resulted in a fraction of 2.1% and 1.7% eGFP-positive cells for direct or indirect transfection, respectively. With respect to the subpopulation of monocytes, the eGFP-positive fraction was even more pronounced with 19.7% and 10.2% for direct and indirect transfection. Importantly, transfected platelets alone did not show eGFP expression (data not shown), indicating a transfer of functional mRNA and not eGFP protein.

### 3. Leukocyte-platelet-aggregates in whole blood

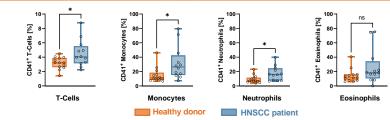


Fig. 3: Whole blood was drawn from healthy donors (n=13) and HNSCC patients (n=12) and immediatly stained to analyze the prevalence of aggregates between different subsets of leukocytes (e.g. CD3, CD14) and platelets (CD41) via flow cytometry. In HNSCC patients a slight enrichment of leukocyte-platelet-aggregates - especially monocytes - was detected.

#### Conclusion

Platelets of HNSCC patients do show a differential RNA profile compared to healthy individuals (Fig. 1). The presented data points to a direct transfer of RNA from cancer cells to platelets, which could contribute to this finding (Fig. 2).

Platelets not only are recipient of mRNA but also are able to pass it on to other cells, where it is actually used for protein synthesis. This could be shown especially for monocytes (Fig. 4).

Given the enriched leukocyte-platelet aggregates in HNSCC patients (Fig. 3), this might implicate a role of platelets in tumor immune modulation via horizontal RNA transfer.

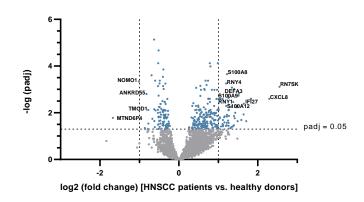
#### Contact

Dr. rer. nat. Michael Siegl

Klinikum rechts der Isar der TU München Klinik und Poliklinik für Hals-, Nasen- und Ohrenheilkunde Ismaninger Str. 22 81675 München

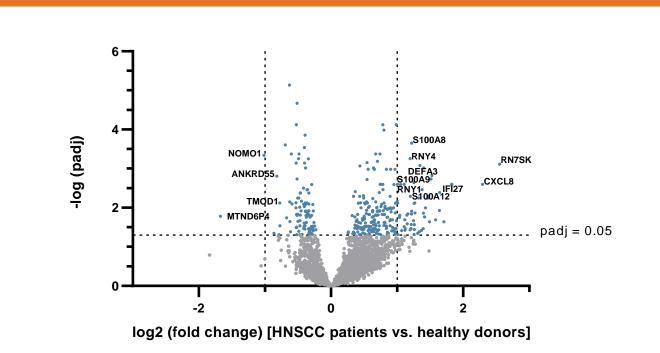
michael.siegl@tum.de

# 1. Differential platelet RNA profiles in HNSCC patients



Michael Siegl, Marie Kristin Fritsche, Tobias Weiser and Barbara Wollenberg

# **1. Differential platelet RNA profiles in HNSCC patients**



Michael Siegl, Marie Kristin Fritsche, Tobias Weiser and Barbara Wollenberg

#### Introduction

Platelets are small anucleated cells of the blood, mainly known for their function in hemostasis. Moreover, they play a crucial role in the immune response but also in cancer. Since platelets are known to form complexes and interact with tumor, endothelial and immune cells, it is assumed that platelets are comprehensive effectors in tumor progression and immunity.

### Methodology

Platelet RNA profiling of 55 patients with HNSCC and 17 healthy individuals was done by RNA-sequencing. In vitro transfer of SYTO™ RNASelect™ Green labeled RNA from tumor cells to isolated platelets was studied by flow cytometry. Formation of leukocyte-platelet aggregates in whole blood was assessed by flow cytometry. Platelets were also transfected with eGFP-mRNA and after co-incubation with PBMCs the expression of eGFP in these recipient cells was evaluated by flow cytometry.

# 2. HNSCC cells transfer RNA to platelets in vitro

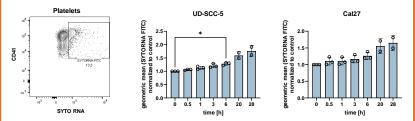
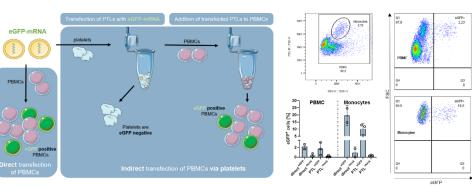


Fig. 2: RNA of HNSCC cell lines was stained with SYTO™ RNASelect™ Green. Following a wash step, platelets were co-incubated with those cells and analyzed for green fluorescence after several time points via flow cytometry. Transfer of labeled RNA to a fraction of platelets was observable.

### 4. Functional RNA transfer from platelets to PBMCs



**Fig. 4:** To study the potentially functional transfer of RNA from platelets to recipient cells, platelets were transfected with mRNA coding for eGFP. After a washing step, those transfected platelets were co-incubated with isolated PBMCs for 24 hours (PTL <sup>eGFP</sup>). As control, PBMCs were also transfected directly with mRNA for eGFP (direct <sup>eGFP</sup>). On average, transfection resulted in a fraction of 2.1% and 1.7% eGFP-positive cells for direct or indirect transfection, respectively. With respect to the subpopulation of monocytes, the eGFP-positive fraction was even more pronounced with 19.7% and 10.2% for direct and indirect transfection. Importantly, transfected platelets alone did not show eGFP expression (data not shown), indicating a transfer of functional mRNA and not eGFP protein.

### 3. Leukocyte-platelet-aggregates in whole blood

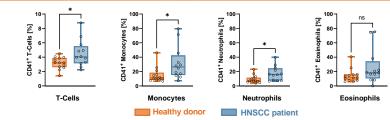


Fig. 3: Whole blood was drawn from healthy donors (n=13) and HNSCC patients (n=12) and immediatly stained to analyze the prevalence of aggregates between different subsets of leukocytes (e.g. CD3, CD14) and platelets (CD41) via flow cytometry. In HNSCC patients a slight enrichment of leukocyte-platelet-aggregates - especially monocytes - was detected.

#### Conclusion

Platelets of HNSCC patients do show a differential RNA profile compared to healthy individuals (Fig. 1). The presented data points to a direct transfer of RNA from cancer cells to platelets, which could contribute to this finding (Fig. 2).

Platelets not only are recipient of mRNA but also are able to pass it on to other cells, where it is actually used for protein synthesis. This could be shown especially for monocytes (Fig. 4).

Given the enriched leukocyte-platelet aggregates in HNSCC patients (Fig. 3), this might implicate a role of platelets in tumor immune modulation via horizontal RNA transfer.

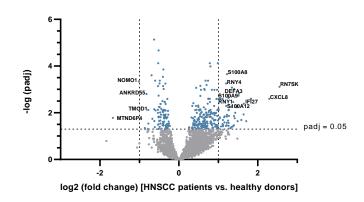
#### Contact

Dr. rer. nat. Michael Siegl

Klinikum rechts der Isar der TU München Klinik und Poliklinik für Hals-, Nasen- und Ohrenheilkunde Ismaninger Str. 22 81675 München

michael.siegl@tum.de

# 1. Differential platelet RNA profiles in HNSCC patients

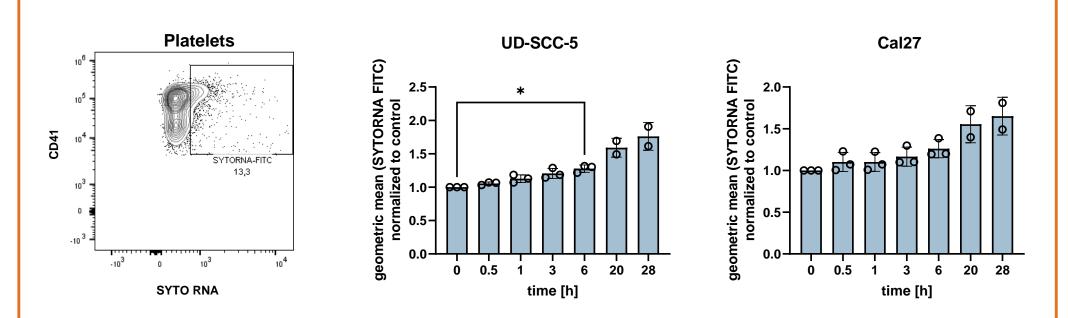


# ΤШΠ

# Role of platelets in tumor immune modulation via horizontal RNA transfer

Michael Siegl, Marie Kristin Fritsche, Tobias Weiser and Barbara Wollenberg

# 2. HNSCC cells transfer RNA to platelets in vitro



**Fig. 2:** RNA of HNSCC cell lines was stained with SYTO<sup>™</sup> RNASelect<sup>™</sup> Green. Following a wash step, platelets were co-incubated with those cells and analyzed for green fluorescence after several time points via flow cytometry. **Transfer of labeled RNA to a fraction of platelets was observable.** 

Michael Siegl, Marie Kristin Fritsche, Tobias Weiser and Barbara Wollenberg

#### Introduction

Platelets are small anucleated cells of the blood, mainly known for their function in hemostasis. Moreover, they play a crucial role in the immune response but also in cancer. Since platelets are known to form complexes and interact with tumor, endothelial and immune cells, it is assumed that platelets are comprehensive effectors in tumor progression and immunity.

### Methodology

Platelet RNA profiling of 55 patients with HNSCC and 17 healthy individuals was done by RNA-sequencing. In vitro transfer of SYTO™ RNASelect™ Green labeled RNA from tumor cells to isolated platelets was studied by flow cytometry. Formation of leukocyte-platelet aggregates in whole blood was assessed by flow cytometry. Platelets were also transfected with eGFP-mRNA and after co-incubation with PBMCs the expression of eGFP in these recipient cells was evaluated by flow cytometry.

# 2. HNSCC cells transfer RNA to platelets in vitro

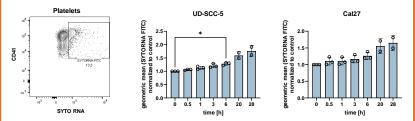
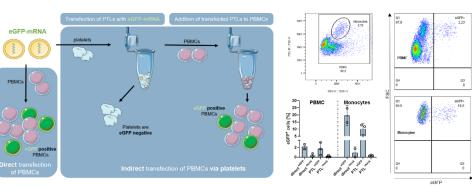


Fig. 2: RNA of HNSCC cell lines was stained with SYTO™ RNASelect™ Green. Following a wash step, platelets were co-incubated with those cells and analyzed for green fluorescence after several time points via flow cytometry. Transfer of labeled RNA to a fraction of platelets was observable.

### 4. Functional RNA transfer from platelets to PBMCs



**Fig. 4:** To study the potentially functional transfer of RNA from platelets to recipient cells, platelets were transfected with mRNA coding for eGFP. After a washing step, those transfected platelets were co-incubated with isolated PBMCs for 24 hours (PTL <sup>eGFP</sup>). As control, PBMCs were also transfected directly with mRNA for eGFP (direct <sup>eGFP</sup>). On average, transfection resulted in a fraction of 2.1% and 1.7% eGFP-positive cells for direct or indirect transfection, respectively. With respect to the subpopulation of monocytes, the eGFP-positive fraction was even more pronounced with 19.7% and 10.2% for direct and indirect transfection. Importantly, transfected platelets alone did not show eGFP expression (data not shown), indicating a transfer of functional mRNA and not eGFP protein.

### 3. Leukocyte-platelet-aggregates in whole blood

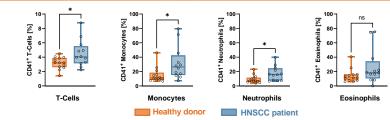


Fig. 3: Whole blood was drawn from healthy donors (n=13) and HNSCC patients (n=12) and immediatly stained to analyze the prevalence of aggregates between different subsets of leukocytes (e.g. CD3, CD14) and platelets (CD41) via flow cytometry. In HNSCC patients a slight enrichment of leukocyte-platelet-aggregates - especially monocytes - was detected.

#### Conclusion

Platelets of HNSCC patients do show a differential RNA profile compared to healthy individuals (Fig. 1). The presented data points to a direct transfer of RNA from cancer cells to platelets, which could contribute to this finding (Fig. 2).

Platelets not only are recipient of mRNA but also are able to pass it on to other cells, where it is actually used for protein synthesis. This could be shown especially for monocytes (Fig. 4).

Given the enriched leukocyte-platelet aggregates in HNSCC patients (Fig. 3), this might implicate a role of platelets in tumor immune modulation via horizontal RNA transfer.

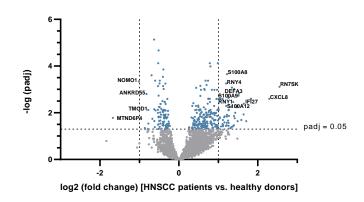
#### Contact

Dr. rer. nat. Michael Siegl

Klinikum rechts der Isar der TU München Klinik und Poliklinik für Hals-, Nasen- und Ohrenheilkunde Ismaninger Str. 22 81675 München

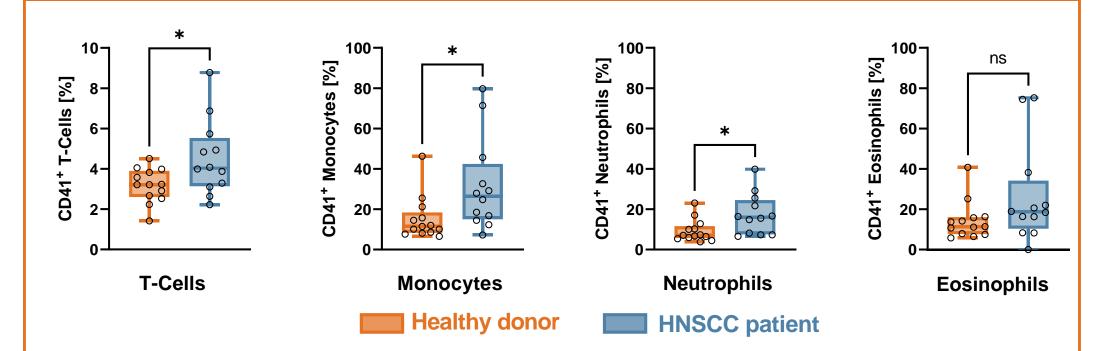
michael.siegl@tum.de

# 1. Differential platelet RNA profiles in HNSCC patients



Michael Siegl, Marie Kristin Fritsche, Tobias Weiser and Barbara Wollenberg

# 3. Leukocyte-platelet-aggregates in whole blood



**Fig. 3:** Whole blood was drawn from healthy donors (n=13) and HNSCC patients (n=12) and immediatly stained to analyze the prevalence of aggregates between different subsets of leukocytes (e.g. CD3, CD14) and platelets (CD41) via flow cytometry. **In HNSCC patients a slight enrichment of leukocyte-platelet-aggregates - especially monocytes - was detected**.

Michael Siegl, Marie Kristin Fritsche, Tobias Weiser and Barbara Wollenberg

#### Introduction

Platelets are small anucleated cells of the blood, mainly known for their function in hemostasis. Moreover, they play a crucial role in the immune response but also in cancer. Since platelets are known to form complexes and interact with tumor, endothelial and immune cells, it is assumed that platelets are comprehensive effectors in tumor progression and immunity.

### Methodology

Platelet RNA profiling of 55 patients with HNSCC and 17 healthy individuals was done by RNA-sequencing. In vitro transfer of SYTO™ RNASelect™ Green labeled RNA from tumor cells to isolated platelets was studied by flow cytometry. Formation of leukocyte-platelet aggregates in whole blood was assessed by flow cytometry. Platelets were also transfected with eGFP-mRNA and after co-incubation with PBMCs the expression of eGFP in these recipient cells was evaluated by flow cytometry.

# 2. HNSCC cells transfer RNA to platelets in vitro

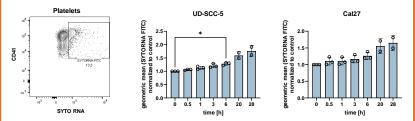
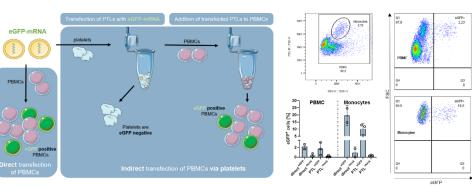


Fig. 2: RNA of HNSCC cell lines was stained with SYTO™ RNASelect™ Green. Following a wash step, platelets were co-incubated with those cells and analyzed for green fluorescence after several time points via flow cytometry. Transfer of labeled RNA to a fraction of platelets was observable.

### 4. Functional RNA transfer from platelets to PBMCs



**Fig. 4:** To study the potentially functional transfer of RNA from platelets to recipient cells, platelets were transfected with mRNA coding for eGFP. After a washing step, those transfected platelets were co-incubated with isolated PBMCs for 24 hours (PTL <sup>eGFP</sup>). As control, PBMCs were also transfected directly with mRNA for eGFP (direct <sup>eGFP</sup>). On average, transfection resulted in a fraction of 2.1% and 1.7% eGFP-positive cells for direct or indirect transfection, respectively. With respect to the subpopulation of monocytes, the eGFP-positive fraction was even more pronounced with 19.7% and 10.2% for direct and indirect transfection. Importantly, transfected platelets alone did not show eGFP expression (data not shown), indicating a transfer of functional mRNA and not eGFP protein.

### 3. Leukocyte-platelet-aggregates in whole blood

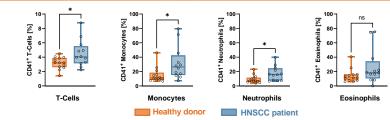


Fig. 3: Whole blood was drawn from healthy donors (n=13) and HNSCC patients (n=12) and immediatly stained to analyze the prevalence of aggregates between different subsets of leukocytes (e.g. CD3, CD14) and platelets (CD41) via flow cytometry. In HNSCC patients a slight enrichment of leukocyte-platelet-aggregates - especially monocytes - was detected.

#### Conclusion

Platelets of HNSCC patients do show a differential RNA profile compared to healthy individuals (Fig. 1). The presented data points to a direct transfer of RNA from cancer cells to platelets, which could contribute to this finding (Fig. 2).

Platelets not only are recipient of mRNA but also are able to pass it on to other cells, where it is actually used for protein synthesis. This could be shown especially for monocytes (Fig. 4).

Given the enriched leukocyte-platelet aggregates in HNSCC patients (Fig. 3), this might implicate a role of platelets in tumor immune modulation via horizontal RNA transfer.

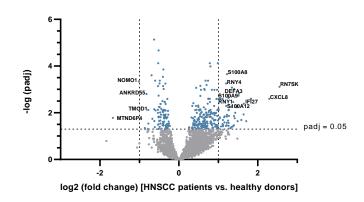
#### Contact

Dr. rer. nat. Michael Siegl

Klinikum rechts der Isar der TU München Klinik und Poliklinik für Hals-, Nasen- und Ohrenheilkunde Ismaninger Str. 22 81675 München

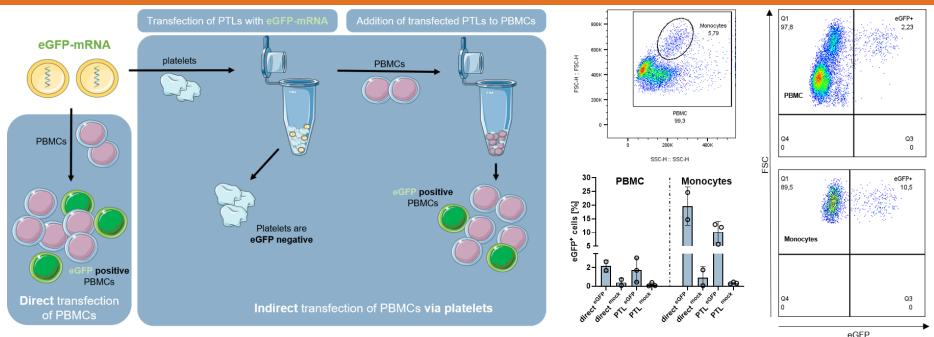
michael.siegl@tum.de

# 1. Differential platelet RNA profiles in HNSCC patients



Michael Siegl, Marie Kristin Fritsche, Tobias Weiser and Barbara Wollenberg

# 4. Functional RNA transfer from platelets to PBMCs



**Fig. 4:** To study the potentially functional transfer of RNA from platelets to recipient cells, platelets were transfected with mRNA coding for eGFP. After a washing step, those transfected platelets were co-incubated with isolated PBMCs for 24 hours (PTL <sup>eGFP</sup>). As control, PBMCs were also transfected directly with mRNA for eGFP (direct <sup>eGFP</sup>). On average, **transfection resulted in a fraction of 2.1% and 1.7 % eGFP-positive cells for direct or indirect transfection, respectively**. With respect to the subpopulation of monocytes, the eGFP-positive fraction was even more pronounced with 19.7% and 10.2% for direct and indirect transfection. Importantly, transfected platelets alone did not show eGFP expression (data not shown), **indicating a transfer of functional mRNA and not eGFP protein**.

Michael Siegl, Marie Kristin Fritsche, Tobias Weiser and Barbara Wollenberg

#### Introduction

Platelets are small anucleated cells of the blood, mainly known for their function in hemostasis. Moreover, they play a crucial role in the immune response but also in cancer. Since platelets are known to form complexes and interact with tumor, endothelial and immune cells, it is assumed that platelets are comprehensive effectors in tumor progression and immunity.

### Methodology

Platelet RNA profiling of 55 patients with HNSCC and 17 healthy individuals was done by RNA-sequencing. In vitro transfer of SYTO™ RNASelect™ Green labeled RNA from tumor cells to isolated platelets was studied by flow cytometry. Formation of leukocyte-platelet aggregates in whole blood was assessed by flow cytometry. Platelets were also transfected with eGFP-mRNA and after co-incubation with PBMCs the expression of eGFP in these recipient cells was evaluated by flow cytometry.

# 2. HNSCC cells transfer RNA to platelets in vitro

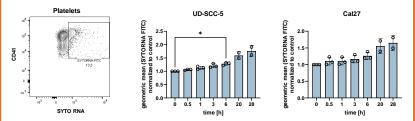
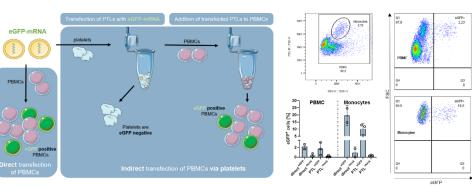


Fig. 2: RNA of HNSCC cell lines was stained with SYTO™ RNASelect™ Green. Following a wash step, platelets were co-incubated with those cells and analyzed for green fluorescence after several time points via flow cytometry. Transfer of labeled RNA to a fraction of platelets was observable.

### 4. Functional RNA transfer from platelets to PBMCs



**Fig. 4:** To study the potentially functional transfer of RNA from platelets to recipient cells, platelets were transfected with mRNA coding for eGFP. After a washing step, those transfected platelets were co-incubated with isolated PBMCs for 24 hours (PTL <sup>eGFP</sup>). As control, PBMCs were also transfected directly with mRNA for eGFP (direct <sup>eGFP</sup>). On average, transfection resulted in a fraction of 2.1% and 1.7% eGFP-positive cells for direct or indirect transfection, respectively. With respect to the subpopulation of monocytes, the eGFP-positive fraction was even more pronounced with 19.7% and 10.2% for direct and indirect transfection. Importantly, transfected platelets alone did not show eGFP expression (data not shown), indicating a transfer of functional mRNA and not eGFP protein.

### 3. Leukocyte-platelet-aggregates in whole blood

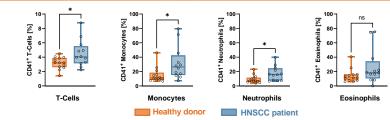


Fig. 3: Whole blood was drawn from healthy donors (n=13) and HNSCC patients (n=12) and immediatly stained to analyze the prevalence of aggregates between different subsets of leukocytes (e.g. CD3, CD14) and platelets (CD41) via flow cytometry. In HNSCC patients a slight enrichment of leukocyte-platelet-aggregates - especially monocytes - was detected.

#### Conclusion

Platelets of HNSCC patients do show a differential RNA profile compared to healthy individuals (Fig. 1). The presented data points to a direct transfer of RNA from cancer cells to platelets, which could contribute to this finding (Fig. 2).

Platelets not only are recipient of mRNA but also are able to pass it on to other cells, where it is actually used for protein synthesis. This could be shown especially for monocytes (Fig. 4).

Given the enriched leukocyte-platelet aggregates in HNSCC patients (Fig. 3), this might implicate a role of platelets in tumor immune modulation via horizontal RNA transfer.

#### Contact

Dr. rer. nat. Michael Siegl

Klinikum rechts der Isar der TU München Klinik und Poliklinik für Hals-, Nasen- und Ohrenheilkunde Ismaninger Str. 22 81675 München

michael.siegl@tum.de

# 1. Differential platelet RNA profiles in HNSCC patients

