

Mesenchymal glioblastoma-induced mature de-novo vessel formation of vascular endothelial cells in a microfluidic device

雨宮，健生

<https://hdl.handle.net/2324/6787442>

出版情報 : Kyushu University, 2022, 博士 (医学) , 課程博士
バージョン :
権利関係 : © The Author(s) 2021





Mesenchymal glioblastoma-induced mature de-novo vessel formation of vascular endothelial cells in a microfluidic device

Takeo Amemiya^{1,4} · Nobuhiro Hata¹ · Masahiro Mizoguchi¹ · Ryuji Yokokawa² · Yoichiro Kawamura¹ · Ryusuke Hatae¹ · Yuhei Sangatsuda¹ · Daisuke Kuga¹ · Yutaka Fujioka¹ · Kosuke Takigawa¹ · Yojiro Akagi¹ · Koji Yoshimoto^{1,3} · Koji Iihara¹ · Takashi Miura⁴

Received: 11 April 2020 / Accepted: 3 December 2020 / Published online: 2 January 2021
© The Author(s) 2021

Abstract

High vascularization is a biological characteristic of glioblastoma (GBM); however, an *in-vitro* experimental model to verify the mechanism and physiological role of vasculogenesis in GBM is not well-established. Recently, we established a self-organizing vasculogenic model using human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs) co-cultivated with human lung fibroblasts (hLFs). Here, we exploited this system to establish a realistic model of vasculogenesis in GBM. We developed two polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS) devices, a doughnut-hole dish and a 5-lane microfluidic device to observe the contact-independent effects of glioblastoma cells on HUVECs. We tested five patient-derived and five widely used GBM cell lines. Confocal fluorescence microscopy was used to observe the morphological changes in Red Fluorescent Protein (RFP)-HUVECs and fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC)-dextran perfusion. The genetic and expression properties of GBM cell lines were analyzed. The doughnut-hole dish assay revealed KNS1451 as the only cells to induce HUVEC transformation to vessel-like structures, similar to hLFs. The 5-lane device assay demonstrated that KNS1451 promoted the formation of a vascular network that was fully perfused, revealing the functioning luminal construction. Microarray analysis revealed that KNS1451 is a mesenchymal subtype of GBM. Using a patient-derived mesenchymal GBM cell line, mature *de-novo* vessel formation could be induced in HUVECs by contact-independent co-culture with GBM in a microfluidic device. These results support the development of a novel in vitro research model and provide novel insights in the neovasculogenic mechanism of GBM and may potentially facilitate the future detection of unknown molecular targets.

Keywords Angiogenesis · Glioblastoma · HUVEC · Mesenchymal subtype · Microfluidic device · Vasculogenesis

Introduction

Glioblastoma (GBM) is one of the most aggressive forms of malignant central nervous system tumors. Despite the progress in recent adjuvant therapies and microsurgery, the prognosis of GBM patients remains dismal. High vascularization is a biological characteristic of GBM and the anti-angiogenic agent bevacizumab (BEV, a humanized monoclonal antibody targeting vascular endothelial growth factor) can lead to clinical improvement of patients with

GBM; it is currently the only approved molecular targeted drug for the treatment of GBMs. We have reported real-world data for the outcome benefits of BEV for GBM [1]. However, as randomized clinical trials failed to prove overall survival prolongation [2, 3], the benefit of anti-angiogenic treatment for GBM is still controversial. Basically, the biological mechanism by which anti-angiogenic agents exert anti-tumor effects *in vivo* is largely unknown. For further evaluation of anti-angiogenetic drug effects, a more detailed basic research of angiogenesis in GBM should be a crucial subject. Conventional *in vitro* cell culture systems remain an unrealistic research tool for such purposes, due to the lack of vascular structures, which are present in real tumor tissues.

Recent tissue engineering approaches have led to the construction of *in vitro* vascular network models [4]. Among them, the self-organizing method is a promising approach that can develop a vascular network model

Supplementary Information The online version of this article (<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11033-020-06061-7>) contains supplementary material, which is available to authorized users.

✉ Nobuhiro Hata
hatanobu@ns.med.kyushu-u.ac.jp

Extended author information available on the last page of the article

mimicking *in vivo* physiological functions with similar morphology and permeability [5]. Our previous studies detected the capability of a fibroblast spheroid that could induce angiogenic sprouts in a microfluidic device [6], followed by developing a three-dimensional cellular spheroid with a perfusable vascular network in a microfluidic device by co-culturing human lung fibroblasts (hLFs) and human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs) [5]. Applying this technique, we constructed the vascularized cancer on a chip model using breast cancer cell line (MCF-7) co-cultivated with hLFs and HUVECs [7]. Similarly, Sobrino et al. constructed a vascularized micro-tumor (VMT) model using multiple types of cancer cell lines and evaluated the efficacy of several drugs that reduced tumor growth [8]. We hypothesized that GBM cells can also have similar potential as fibroblasts or cancer cells because a previous study revealed that *in vitro* neovascularization by endothelial cells or HUVECs was successfully induced by three-dimensional co-culture with GBM cells [9–11]. Although many researchers have maintained continuous interest in the angiogenesis model using fibroblasts or tumor cells, few studies have actually reported a vasculogenesis model using tumor cells. Herein, we aimed to develop an experimental vasculogenesis model that reflects vessel construction in a 3D culture device by using GBM cell lines.

Materials and methods

Cell culture

Red fluorescent protein (RFP) expressing HUVECs (RFP-HUVECs) were obtained from Angio-Proteomie (Boston, MA). Human LFs (hLFs) were purchased from Lonza (Basel, Switzerland). RFP-HUVECs and hLFs were cultured in EGM-2 and FGM-2, respectively (Lonza), and passage four cells were used for the experiments. Five human GBM cell lines (U87, U251, U373, LN229, and T98G) were obtained from the American Type Culture Collection and cultured in DMEM (Wako) containing 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS, Gibco) and penicillin/streptomycin (P/S, Invitrogen). Five original patient-derived GBM cell lines, KNS42, KNS81, KNS1435, KNS1451, and KNS1455 were obtained from Kyushu University Brain Tumor Bank, suspended in DMEM/F-12 (Wako) containing human FGF (R & D), human EGF (R & D), leukemia inhibitory factor (LIF, Millipore), B27 (Gibco), and antibiotics (penicillin/streptomycin), and plated on dishes pre-coated with poly-L-ornithine (Sigma-Aldrich) and laminin (Corning). Cells were incubated at 37°C in a humidified atmosphere containing 5% CO₂ and 95% air.

The co-culture device: doughnut-hole dish

We developed a co-culture dish with two compartments comprising doughnut-shaped polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS) at the center of a 35 mm glass bottom dish (Fig. 1a). GBM cells and RFP-HUVECs were suspended in 150 µl and 40 µl fibrin-collagen gel, respectively, at a concentration of 5×10^6 cells/ml and coated on the dish, and EBM2 culture medium was covered all around as shown in Fig. 1c. BZ-X800 Microscope (Keyence, Osaka, Japan) and Nikon A1 confocal microscope (Nikon Instech Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan) were used for the observation.

Fabrication of the 5-lane microfluidic device

The microfluidic device manufactured from PDMS using soft lithography and replica molding consisted of five parallel lanes separated by micro-posts (Fig. 2). Briefly, a PDMS pre-polymer made with a 10:1 (w/w) mixture of the PDMS base and curing agent (Dow Corning Toray, Tokyo, Japan) was cast into a mold. It was then degassed for at least 20 min in a vacuum chamber and cured at 80 °C for 2 h to 1 day. After the PDMS slab was removed from the mold, the molded PDMS inlet and outlet were punched with

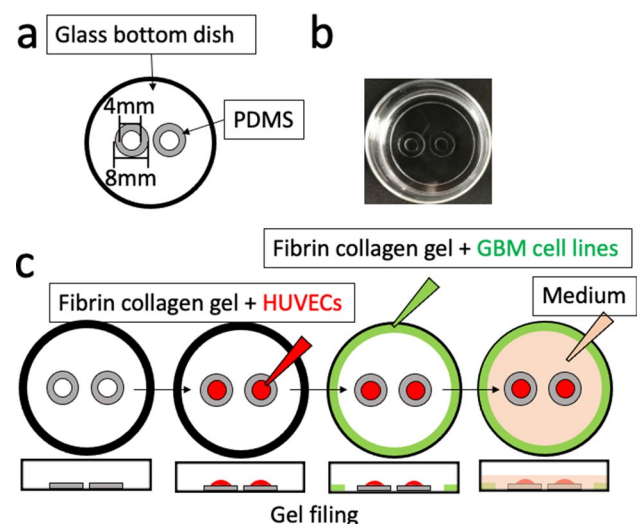


Fig. 1 Design of doughnut-hole dish and overview of the co-culture assay. **a** A schema of our original co-culture dish: doughnut-hole dish, a glass bottom dish which contains two isolated holes surrounded by polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS) walls. **b** Photo of the doughnut-hole dish. **c** Schema of doughnut-hole dish assay for co-culturing human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs) and a glioblastoma (GBM) cell line. HUVECs (5×10^6 cells/ml) suspended in fibrin-collagen gel (150 µl) were filled inside the doughnut-holes (red colored area), and GBM cells (5×10^6 cells/ml) suspended in fibrin-collagen gel (40 µl) were added to the marginal area (green color); then, medium (1 ml) (orange color) was poured to cover the whole area

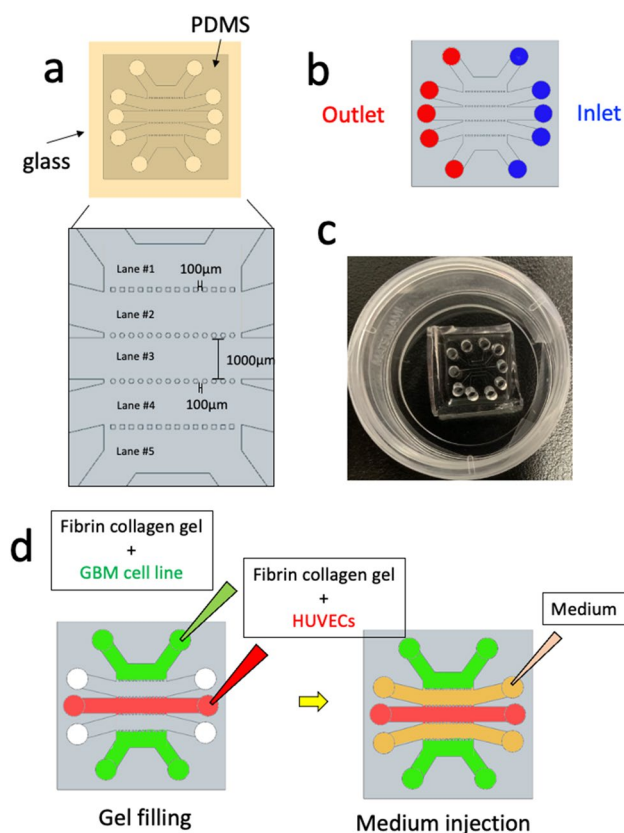


Fig. 2 Design of the 5-lane device and overview of the co-culture assay. **a** Overhead view of the device. Five parallel channels are partitioned by multi-porous fences, which prevent leakage of the fibrin-collagen gel. Enlarged schematic showing the definitions of channel numbers. The schematic corresponds to the yellow inset in the upper image. **b** Overview of inlets (blue) and outlets (red) for the purpose of media or collagen-gel injection/discharge **c** Photograph of a microfluidic device on a culture dish. **d** Schematic diagram showing an overview of the assays. HUVECs (1×10^7 cells/ml) suspended in fibrin-collagen gel (20 µl) were introduced into the well in channel 3 (red color area), and GBM cells (1×10^6 cells/ml) suspended in fibrin-collagen gel (20 µl) were introduced into channels 1 and 5 (green color). Medium was poured into channels 2 and 4 (orange color)

a 2-mm biopsy punch (Sterile Dermal Biopsy Punch, Kai Industries, Tokyo, Japan). The PDMS slab and glass cover slips (24 mm × 24 mm, Matsunami glass, Osaka, Japan) were cleaned using adhesive tape and processed with oxygen plasma for 90 s for irreversible bonding; this was accomplished by curing at 80 °C for 12–24 h.

Cell seeding in the 5-lane microfluidic device

The microfluidic device was established by modifying our previously described method [5]. HUVECs (1×10^7 cells/mL) prepared in EGM-2 medium were suspended in a fibrin-collagen gel (5 mg/mL fibrinogen (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA), 0.15 U/mL aprotinin (Sigma-Aldrich), 0.2 mg/mL collagen (Corning, Corning, NY), and 0.5 U/mL

thrombin (Sigma-Aldrich) prepared in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS)) and introduced into lane #3. GBM cell lines (1×10^6 cells/mL) prepared in DMEM/Ham's F12 medium and suspended in a fibrin-collagen gel were introduced into lanes #1 and #5 and incubated at 37 °C in 5% CO₂ for 30 min. All operations were performed on ice to avoid fibrin-collagen gelation. After polymerization of fibrin-collagen at 37 °C for 30 min, EGM-2 was introduced into lanes #2 and #4.

Perfusion assay using FITC-dextran

Ten microliters of FITC-dextran (1/100) was added to the inlet of lane #1, and time-lapse images followed by Z-stack images were recorded every 200 ms using a Nikon A1 confocal microscope.

Genetic analyses

DNA of GBM cell line KNS1451 was extracted using the QIAamp DNA Mini Kit (Qiagen Science, Germantown, MD, USA) and corresponding normal DNA was isolated from a blood sample using the QIAamp DNA blood mini-kit (Qiagen Science, Germantown, MD, USA) according to the manufacturer's protocol. Polymerase chain reactions, Sanger sequencing, and high-resolution melting analyses of mutation hotspots on isocitrate dehydrogenase 1 (*IDH1*), isocitrate dehydrogenase 2 (*IDH2*), telomerase reverse transcriptase (*TERT*), *BRAF*, and *H3F3A* were performed as described in our previous studies [12, 13]. Loss of heterozygosity (LOH) was confirmed by a PCR-based LOH assay using microsatellite markers as described in our previous study [14]. EGFR amplification was evaluated by a quantitative PCR-based assay as described previously [15].

Microarray analysis

Total RNA was isolated from GBM cell lines KNS1451 and KNS1435 using TRIzol reagent and was purified using the SV Total RNA Isolation System (Promega) according to the manufacturer's instructions. RNA samples were quantified using a ND-1000 spectrophotometer (NanoDrop Technologies, Wilmington, DE) and the quality was confirmed with a 2200 TapeStation (Agilent technologies, Santa Clara, CA). The cRNA was amplified, labeled, and hybridized to a 60 K Agilent 60-mer oligomicroarray (Agilent technologies, Santa Clara, CA) according to the manufacturer's instructions. All hybridized microarray slides were scanned on an Agilent scanner. Relative hybridization intensities and background hybridization values were calculated using an Agilent Feature Extraction Software (9.5.1.1). Raw signal intensities and flags for each probe were calculated from hybridization intensities (gProcessedSignal) and spot

information (gIsSaturated, etc.) according to the procedures recommended by Agilent. Flag criteria on GeneSpring Software. Absent (A): “Feature is not positive and significant” and “Feature is not above background”. Marginal (M): “Feature is not Uniform”, “Feature is Saturated”, and “Feature is a population outlier”. Present (P): others. The raw signal intensities of two samples were \log_2 -transformed and normalized by a quantile algorithm with ‘preprocessCore’ library package [16] on Bioconductor software [17]. We selected probes that call the ‘P’ flag for at least one sample, excluding lincRNA probes. To identify the upregulated or down-regulated genes, we calculated the Z-scores [18] and ratios (non-log scaled fold-change) from the normalized signal intensities of each probe for comparison between the control and experimental sample. Then, we established the criteria for the differentially regulated genes: (upregulated genes) Z-score ≥ 2.0 and ratio ≥ 1.5 -fold, (down-regulated genes) Z-score ≤ -2.0 and ratio ≤ 0.66 .

AmpliSeq next-generation sequencing analysis

Total DNA was extracted from GBM cell lines KNS1451 and KNS1435 using the QIAamp DNA blood minikit (Qia-gen Science, Germantown, MD, USA). RNA samples were quantified using a Qubit dsDNA HS Assay Kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA) and quality was confirmed with TapeStation (Agilent technologies, Santa Clara, CA). The genomic DNA (gDNA) from GBM cell lines KNS1451 and KNS1435 was amplified using the Ion AmpliSeq™ Comprehensive Cancer Panel (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA). Amplified fragments were used for library preparation with Ion AmpliSeq Library Kit 2.0 (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA), and sequence analysis was performed using the Ion Torrent Personal Genome Machine (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA). Ion Reporter™ Software was used for the analysis of sequence data and detection of variants. We used SnpEff 4.1 [19] for SNP annotation.

Results

Evaluation of vasculogenesis potential of GBM cell lines in the doughnut-hole dish

Our previous studies have shown that cellular interaction with hLF can induce angiogenic sprouting and subsequent vessel-like formation of HUVECs in an original 3D co-culture device [5]. To test whether GBM cell lines have a vasculogenic potential similar to hLF, we performed the doughnut-dish assay using various GBM cell lines. The mesh-like structure of HUVECs was induced by co-culture with KNS1451 within 6 days (Fig. 3a). Confocal microscopy

revealed the 3D vessel-like structure of HUVECs (Fig. 3b). Although the positive control assay using hLF was a success, neither NTC nor any other ATCC sourced or patient-derived GBM cell lines failed to show such findings (Fig. 3c). These results suggested that our originally established GBM cell line, KNS1451, specifically possesses the potential of inducing vessel-like formation in HUVECs.

Examination of vascular network formation in the 5-lane microfluidic device

To validate the vasculogenic potential of KNS1451, we performed the 5-lane device assay. On day 1, connections among individual cell processes forming the mesh-like structure were observed. The mesh-like structure developed into a vessel-like structure around day 3 and the vessels dilated steadily. Finally, a vascular network covering the entire lane was completed by day 5 (Fig. 4a, b).

Evaluation of perfusion capability in the vascular network

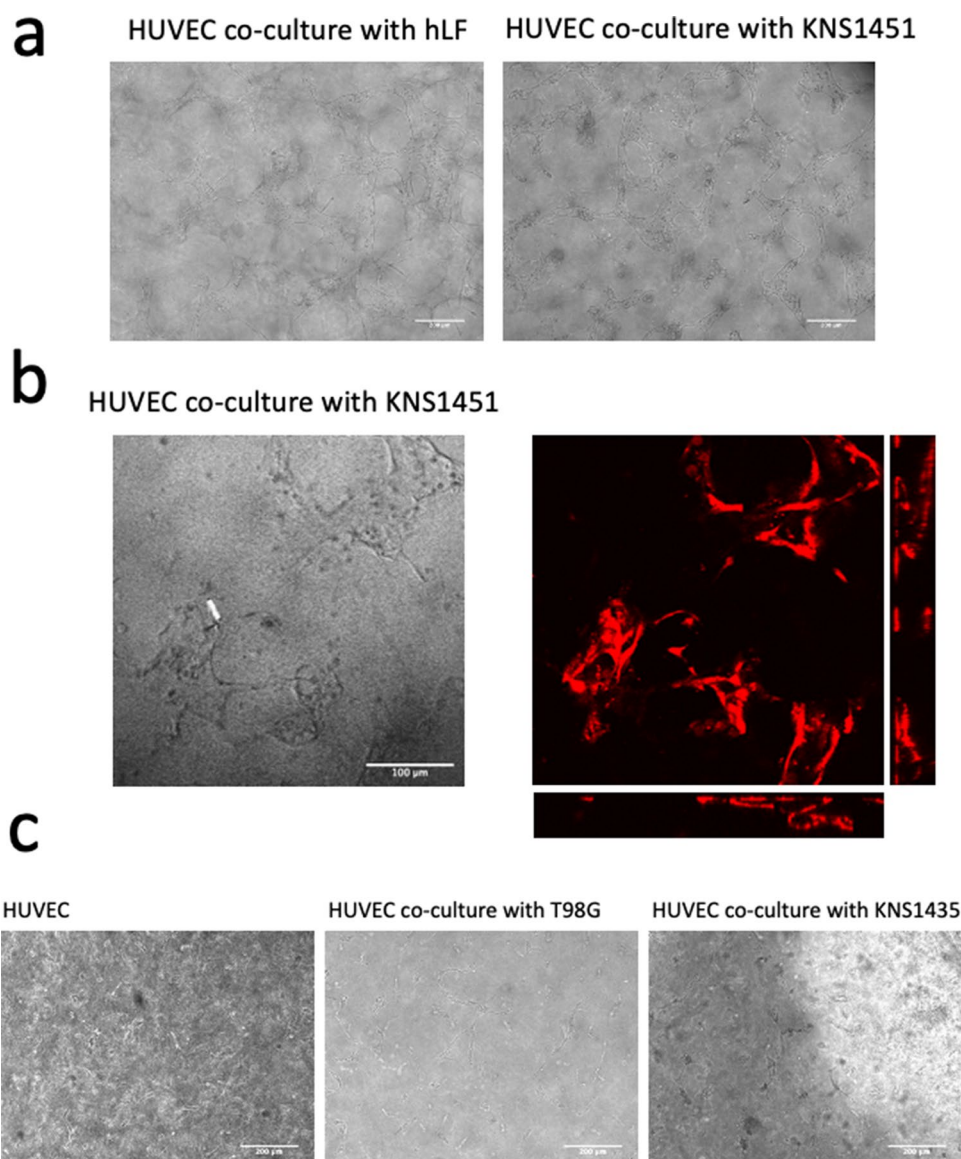
In the 5-lane microfluidic device, construction of a vascular network was observed by the co-culture of KNS1451 and HUVECs. Next, we tested the perfusion capability of the established vascular network. Z-stack and orthogonal views from the confocal microscope showed that luminal structures penetrated through lane #3, indicating that vasculature-constructed paths were established between lanes #2 and #4 (Fig. 5a, b). To evaluate the perfusion capability of the established vascular network, we performed a perfusion assay using FITC-dextran. On day 7 of the assay, FITC-dextran was injected into lane #2 and immediate perfusion between lanes #2 and #4 was observed through the vascular network in lane #3 (Fig. 5c, d). These results indicate that KNS1451 can induce HUVECs to form a neovascular network structure that can be functionally perfused. We measured the junction, endpoint, number of segments, and length of segment of the internal lumen structure of the device. The number of junctions, endpoints, and number of segments decreased from day 1 to day 4. On the other hand, the average segment length increased. After day 4, there were no obvious changes in these four parameters. As a result, we were able to observe a simplification of the vascular network between day 1 and day 4 (Supplementary Fig. 1).

Characterization of KNS1451

To elucidate the specific bioactivity derived from KNS1451, genetic characterization of the cell line was performed. Sequencing analyses revealed that KNS1451 did not harbor glioma-related driver mutations, such as *IDH1/2*, *BRAF*, and *H3F3A*, except for the *TERT* promoter C250T mutation

Fig. 3 Vasculogenesis observed by the doughnut-hole assay.

a Microscopic photos on day 6 showing formation of the luminal structure of red fluorescent protein (RFP)-HUVECs by co-culture with human lung fibroblasts (hLF; left) and KNS1451 (right) (scale bar=200 μ m). **b** Z-stack and orthogonal view obtained by confocal microscope analysis on day 6 revealed clear lumen-like structures induced by KNS1451 (scale bar=100 μ m). **c** No template control (NTC) (left) or co-cultured with other GBM cell lines (T98G and KNS1435; center and right) led to no vasculogenic morphological change in HUVECs (scale bar=200 μ m)

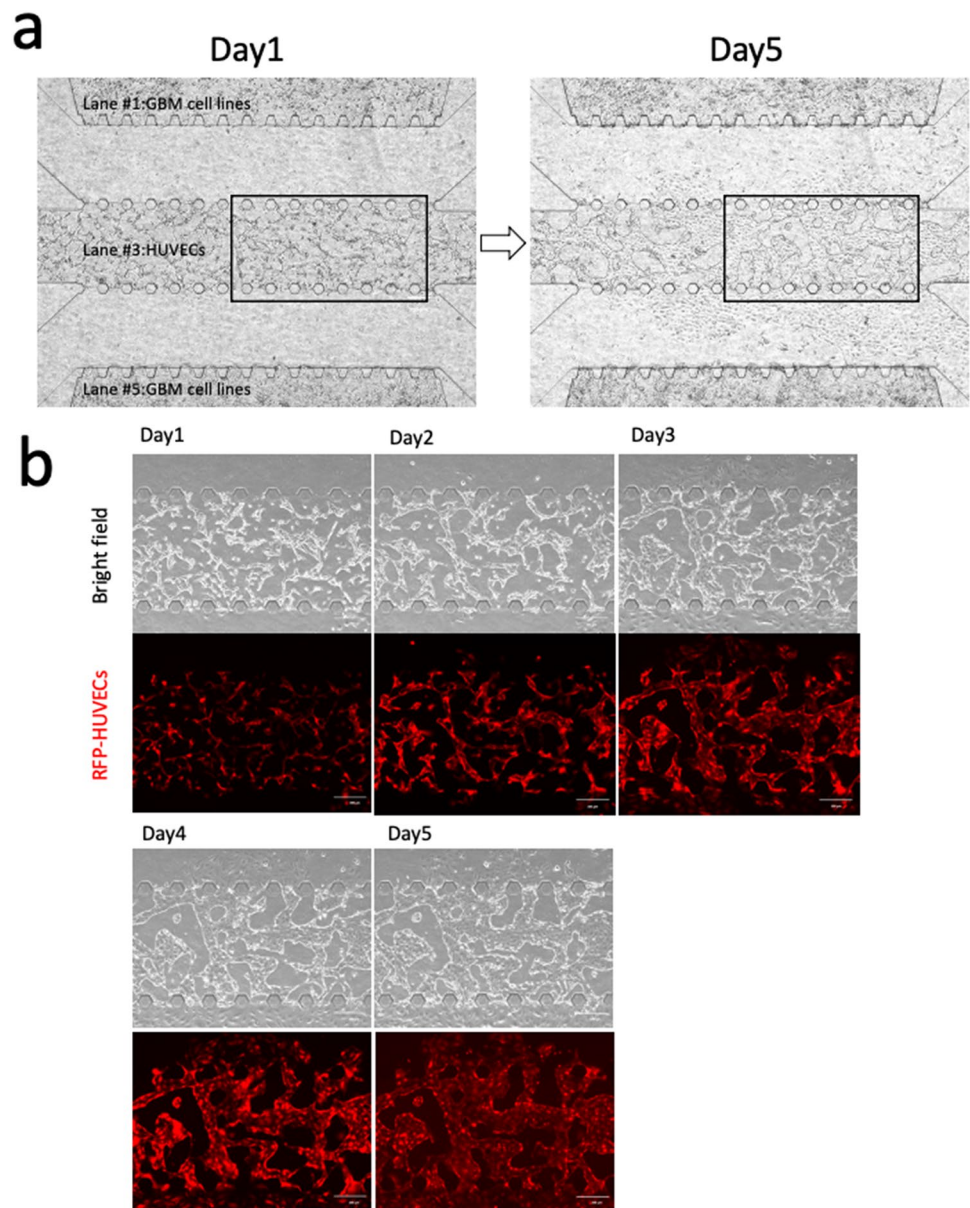


detected by Sanger sequencing (Supplementary Fig. 2a). The microarray data also revealed that the expression level of vasculogenesis-related genes, such as *VEGFA*, stromal derived factor-1 (*SDF-1*), C-X-C motif ligand 12 (*CXCL12*), and angiopoietin 2 (*ANGP2*), of KNS1451 were higher than those of KNS1435 (Supplementary Fig. 2b). Microsatellite analyses revealed the glioma-related LOH on 17p, 19q, and chromosome 10 (Supplementary Table 1). EGFR amplification was not observed (data not shown). Next-generation sequencing analysis revealed six somatic mutations categorized into the annotation “vasculogenesis” (Supplementary Table 2). GBMs are known to be subdivided into 4 biological subtypes by global expression profile [20]. According to this theory, we performed a microarray assay and determined that KNS1451 was classified into the mesenchymal subtype (Supplementary Fig. 2c).

Discussion

In this study, we tested the inducement of HUVECs to form neovessels by co-culture with various GBM cell lines using our original three-dimensional device. As a result, we identified that our patient-derived cell line, KNS1451, induced HUVECs to construct an in vitro vascular network that could be functionally perfused. In our previous studies, hLF was the only material that could induce such an in vitro vascular network and any other attempts using cancer cell lines have been unsuccessful [5]. This is the first study demonstrating the vasculogenic potential of cancerous cells using our original microfluidic three-dimensional device. From another point of view, this study provided a novel insight into the neovascularization bioactivity of GBM cells. Previously, angiogenic sprout formation, angiogenesis, and vessel

Fig. 4 Vascular network formation observed in the 5-lane microfluidic device. **a** Overview photos of day 1 and day 5 showing before and after formation of vascular network. **b** Series photos showing the growth of vascular network. On day 1, connections among individual cell processes starting to form a mesh-like structure developed into a vessel-like structure around day 3 and the vessels dilated steadily thereafter. Vascular network penetration between lanes was completed by day 5 (upper; bright field, lower; fluorescence view) (scale bar = 200 μ m)



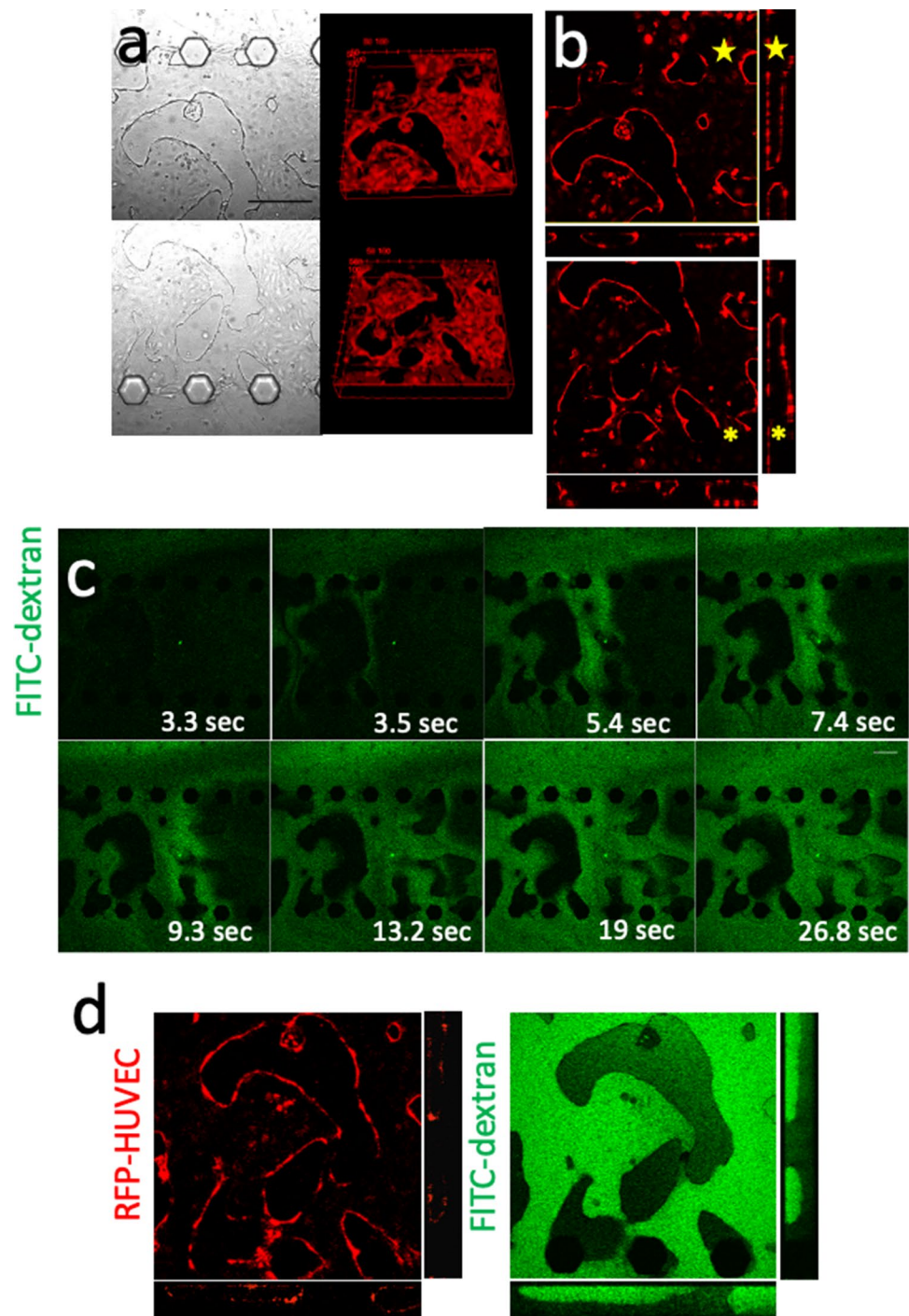
co-option of HUVECs were observed by co-culturing with GBM cells. Chen et al. established the models of vascular sprout formation using HUVEC-coated Cytodex bead co-culture with glioma cell lines [10]. Kim et al. demonstrated the microvascular network formation through angiogenesis using a microfluidic chip [11]. Xiao, et al. verified microvascular network construction through co-option using microvasculature on a chip system [21]. We herein achieved induction of mature neovessel construction via vasculogenesis, which established a functioning vascular network.

Kubota et al. first established a tube formation assay using HUVECs in 1988, which has been one of the most widely performed in vitro assays in angiogenesis [22]. This assay has been useful for the evaluation of angiogenesis; however, the limitation of this assay is the evaluation for the actual

transporting function of the formed lumen. In the present study, we developed the 5-lane microfluidic device that can determine whether the HUVEC lumen can transport fluids and substances. This device also overcomes the problem that occurs in co-culturing cancer cells and HUVECs. In general, the growth speed of cancer cells is much higher than that of HUVECs; accordingly, co-culturing these cells tends to result in the dominance of cancer cells. This phenomenon seems to negatively affect HUVEC lumen formation. The 5-lane device enables the co-culture of different cell lines in spatially separated cavities without compromising the interaction that contributed to the specific results in the present study.

There is a consensus that neovascularization is the result of several processes, including angiogenesis, arteriogenesis, and vasculogenesis [23]. Among these, angiogenesis or

Fig. 5 Evaluation of lumen formation in the 5-lane assay. **a** Bright-field views of lane #3 on day 7 showing vascular network formation of HUVECs (upper: Lane #2-#3 boundary, lower lane #3-#4 boundary) (scale bar=200 μ m). The corresponding views of three-dimensional reconstructed fluorescent images revealing luminal structures. **b** Z-stack and orthogonal views from the confocal microscope demonstrating luminal structures penetrating through lane #3 (★). **c** Time-lapse images after injection of fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC)-dextran into lane #2 showing immediate perfusion to lane #4 through the luminal structure of HUVECs. The elapsed times (ms) after injection are shown for each photo (scale bar=200 μ m). **d** High magnification ($\times 20$) Z-stack and orthogonal views from the confocal microscope after perfusion showing dextran filling lumens (Left: RFP-HUVEC, right: FITC-dextran)



arteriogenesis is a mechanism to induce neovessel formation from existing vessels. Previous studies investigating neovascularization of cancer focused on mechanisms, such as sprouting angiogenesis, intussusception, vessel co-option, vascular mimicry, and endothelial cell differentiation from tumor cells [24]. In previous studies, the major approaches to in vivo-like tumor formations with vascularized complex structures used sprouting angiogenesis methods [25]. In the field of glioma, these approaches have also been the main subjects for investigating

neovascularization [26]. In contrast, vasculogenesis is a phenomenon involved in neonatal neovascularization and is originally defined as the process by which endothelial precursor cells differentiate into vascular endothelial cells and construct de novo blood vessels [23]. Previous studies have suggested that vasculogenesis plays a certain role in cancer development. Moschetta et al. showed that vascular endothelial precursor cells, differentiated from bone marrow stromal cells, migrate into the interstitial space of cancer tissue and are involved in

neovasculogenesis [27]. In our study, de novo luminal formation was shown to originate from vascular endothelial cells only by co-culturing with a GBM cell line. This observation provides in vitro evidence that GBM can induce de novo vascular formation and these processes do not always require pre-existing vascular constructions. Further investigations focusing on such de novo neovascularization, independent of pre-existing vascular construction, might lead to future development of novel treatment approaches for GBM.

The induction of a vascular network was observed only by a contact-independent effect from KNS1451, suggesting that some specific soluble molecules were secreted from this cell line and play a crucial role in the interaction. Previously, Lee et al. demonstrated that vessel-like tubular structure was formed in a 3D in vitro lung cancer model co-cultured with fibroblasts in a microfluidic channel and suggested that fibroblast cells altered the gene expression of cancer cells to enhance angiogenesis [25]. The microarray evaluation revealed that KNS1451 was categorized into the mesenchymal subtype of GBM. The mesenchymal subtype of GBM was originally defined by Philipps who showed high expression levels of angiogenesis markers, such as vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) in this subtype [28]. As shown in Supplementary Fig. 2b, the expression of genes associated with vasculogenesis was generally higher in KNS1451 than in KNS1435 [29].

The major limitation of the present study is the lack of results regarding the molecular mechanism of the specific vasculogenic capability of KNS1451. Somatic mutations associated with vasculogenesis revealed by next-generation sequencing of KNS1451 are shown in Supplementary Table 2, and might be related to the underlying mechanism. We speculate that KNS1451 seems to possess some innate capability of vasculogenesis, a trait which is expressed in cancer by microenvironmental niches composed of tumor and mesenchymal stromal cells. It is expected that exploring the biological activities derived from KNS1451, which crucially induces the transformation of HUVECs, will lead to the development future molecular targeted therapies.

Acknowledgements The authors thank Ms. Aki Sako and Ms. Yoshimi Yamaguchi for their technical assistance.

Author contributions TA, TM, NH, and YK contributed to the research idea, experimental design, troubleshooting, and manuscript writing. RY contributed to the research idea and providing microfluidic devices. YS contributed to data analysis. MM, RH, YF, KT, YA, DK, KY, and KI contributed to manuscript review. All the authors contributed to the final draft of the manuscript.

Funding This work was supported by the Japanese Society for the Promotion of Science Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (KAKEN) (Grant No. 17K10868, 16K10779, 18K16563, and 18K08970) and Core Research for Evolutional Science and Technology (CREST) (Grant No. JPMJCR14W4).

Data availability The datasets during and analyzed during the current study available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Compliance with ethical standards

Conflict of interest All the authors declare no conflicts of interest.

Ethical approval Use of cell lines for this study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Graduate School of Medical Sciences, Kyushu University. Written consent was obtained with all patients.

Open Access This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.


References

- Hata N, Yoshimoto K, Hatae R, Kuga D, Akagi Y, Sangatsuda Y et al (2017) Add-on bevacizumab can prevent early clinical deterioration and prolong survival in newly diagnosed partially resected glioblastoma patients with a poor performance status. *OncoTargets Ther* 10:429–437
- Tabouret E, Barrie M, Thiebaut A, Matta M, Boucard C, Autran D et al (2013) Limited impact of prognostic factors in patients with recurrent glioblastoma multiforme treated with a bevacizumab-based regimen. *J Neurooncol* 114(2):191–198
- Gilbert MR, Dignam JJ, Armstrong TS, Wefel JS, Blumenthal DT, Vogelbaum MA et al (2014) A randomized trial of bevacizumab for newly diagnosed glioblastoma. *N Engl J Med* 370(8):699–708
- Grebenyuk S, Ranga A (2019) Engineering organoid vascularization. *Front Bioeng Biotechnol* 7:1–12
- Nashimoto Y, Hayashi T, Kunita I, Nakamasu A, Torisawa YS, Nakayama M et al (2017) Integrating perfusable vascular networks with a three-dimensional tissue in a microfluidic device. *Integr Biol (United Kingdom)* 9(6):506–518
- Hayashi T, Takigawa-Imamura H, Nishiyama K, Shintaku H, Kotera H, Miura T, et al. (2015) Vascular network formation for a long-term spheroid culture by co-culturing endothelial cells and fibroblasts. In: 2015 28th IEEE International Conference on Micro Electro Mechanical Systems (MEMS), pp. 476–479
- Nashimoto Y, Okada R, Hanada S, Arima Y, Nishiyama K, Miura T et al (2020) Vascularized cancer on a chip: the effect of perfusion on growth and drug delivery of tumor spheroid. *Biomaterials* 229:119547
- Sobrinho A, Phan DTT, Datta R, Wang X, Hachey SJ, Romero-López M et al (2016) 3D microtumors in vitro supported by perfused vascular networks. *Sci Rep* 6:1–11
- Sobrinho A, Phan DTT, Datta R, Wang X, Hachey SJ, Romero-López M et al (2016) Ex vivo dynamics of human glioblastoma cells in a microvasculature-on-a-chip system correlates with tumor heterogeneity and subtypes. *Sci Rep* 6(8):1–11
- Chen Z, Htay A, Dos SW, Gillies GT, Fillmore HL, Sholley MM et al (2009) In vitro angiogenesis by human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVEC) induced by three-dimensional co-culture with glioblastoma cells. *J Neurooncol* 92(2):121–128

11. Kim S, Lee H, Chung M, Jeon NL (2013) Engineering of functional, perfusable 3D microvascular networks on a chip. *Lab Chip* 13(8):1489–1500
12. Hatae R, Hata N, Yoshimoto K, Kuga D, Akagi Y, Murata H et al (2016) Precise detection of IDH1/2 and BRAF hotspot mutations in clinical glioma tissues by a differential calculus analysis of high-resolution melting data. *PLoS ONE* 11(8):1–16
13. Hatae R, Hata N, Suzuki SO, Yoshimoto K, Kuga D, Murata H et al (2017) A comprehensive analysis identifies BRAF hotspot mutations associated with gliomas with peculiar epithelial morphology. *Neuropathology* 37(3):191–199
14. Hata N, Yoshimoto K, Yokoyama N, Mizoguchi M, Shono T, Guan Y et al (2006) Allelic losses of chromosome 10 in glioma tissues detected by quantitative single-strand conformation polymorphism analysis. *Clin Chem* 52(3):370–378
15. Lopez-Gines C, Gil-Benso R, Ferrer-Luna R, Benito R, Serna E, Gonzalez-Darder J et al (2010) New pattern of EGFR amplification in glioblastoma and the relationship of gene copy number with gene expression profile. *Mod Pathol* 23(6):856–865
16. Bolstad BM, Irizarry RA, Åstrand M, Speed TP (2003) A comparison of normalization methods for high density oligonucleotide array data based on variance and bias. *Bioinformatics* 19(2):185–193
17. Gentleman RC, Carey VJ, Bates DM, Bolstad B, Dettling M, Dudoit S et al (2004) Bioconductor: open software development for computational biology and bioinformatics. *Genome Biol* 5(10):R80
18. Quackenbush J (2002) Microarray data normalization and transformation. *Nat Genet* 32:496–501
19. Cingolani P, Platts A, Wang LL, Coon M, Nguyen T, Wang L et al (2012) A program for annotation and predicting the effects of single nucleotide polymorphisms, SnpEff: SNPs in the genome of *Deosiphila melanogaster* strain W1118; iso-2; iso-3. *Fly* 6(2):80–92
20. Verhaak RGW, Hoadley KA, Purdom E, Wang V, Wilkerson MD, Miller CR et al (2011) Identification of a CpG island methylator phenotype that defines a distinct subgroup of glioma. *NIH Public Access* 17(1):1–25
21. Xiao Y, Kim D, Dura B, Zhang K, Yan R, Li H et al (2019) Ex vivo dynamics of human glioblastoma cells in a microvasculature-on-a-chip system correlates with tumor heterogeneity and subtypes. *Adv Sci* 6:1801531
22. Kubota Y, Kleinman HK, Martin GR, Lawley TJ (1988) Role of laminin and basement membrane in the morphological differentiation of human endothelial cells into capillary-like structures. *J Cell Biol* 107(4):1589–1598
23. Simons M (2005) Angiogenesis: where do we stand now? *Circulation* 111(12):1556–1566
24. Carmeliet P (2011) Molecular mechanisms and clinical applications of angiogenesis. *Nature* 473(7347):298–307
25. Lee SW, Kwak HS, Kang MH, Park YY, Jeong GS (2018) Fibroblast-associated tumour microenvironment induces vascular structure-networked tumouroid. *Sci Rep* 8(1):1–12
26. Hardee ME, Zagzag D (2012) Mechanisms of glioma-associated neovascularization. *Am J Pathol* 181(4):1126–1141
27. Moschetta M, Mishima Y, Sahin I, Manier S, Glavey S, Vacca A et al (2014) Role of endothelial progenitor cells in cancer progression. *Biochim Biophys Acta Rev Cancer* 1846(1):26–39
28. Phillips HS, Kharbanda S, Chen R, Forrest WF, Soriano RH, Wu TD et al (2006) Molecular subclasses of high-grade glioma predict prognosis, delineate a pattern of disease progression, and resemble stages in neurogenesis. *Cancer Cell* 9(3):157–173
29. Boer JC, Walenkamp AME, de Dunnen WFA (2014) Recruitment of bone marrow derived cells during anti-angiogenic therapy in GBM: the potential of combination strategies. *Crit Rev Oncol/Hematol* 92(1):38–48

Publisher's Note Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

Affiliations

Takeo Amemiya^{1,4} · Nobuhiro Hata¹  · Masahiro Mizoguchi¹ · Ryuji Yokokawa² · Yoichiro Kawamura¹ · Ryusuke Hatae¹ · Yuhei Sangatsuda¹ · Daisuke Kuga¹ · Yutaka Fujioka¹ · Kosuke Takigawa¹ · Yojiro Akagi¹ · Koji Yoshimoto^{1,3} · Koji Iihara¹ · Takashi Miura⁴

Takeo Amemiya
amemiya@ns.med.kyushu-u.ac.jp

Masahiro Mizoguchi
mmizoguc@ns.med.kyushu-u.ac.jp

Ryuji Yokokawa
ryuji@me.kyoto-u.ac.jp

Yoichiro Kawamura
moccos416@gmail.com

Ryusuke Hatae
ryhatae@ns.med.kyushu-u.ac.jp

Yuhei Sangatsuda
y-sangat@med.kyushu-u.ac.jp

Daisuke Kuga
kuga@ns.med.kyushu-u.ac.jp

Yutaka Fujioka
yfujioka@med.kyushu-u.ac.jp

Kosuke Takigawa
taki1221@med.kyushu-u.ac.jp

Yojiro Akagi
yojiroakagi@gmail.com

Koji Yoshimoto
kyoshimo@m.kufm.kagoshima-u.ac.jp

Koji Iihara
kiihara@ns.med.kyushu-u.ac.jp

Takashi Miura
miura_t@anat1.med.kyushu-u.ac.jp

¹ Department of Neurosurgery, Graduate School of Medical Sciences, Kyushu University, 3-1-1 Maidashi, Higashi-ku, Fukuoka 812-8582, Japan

² Department of Micro Engineering, Graduate School of Engineering, Kyoto University, Kyoto city, Japan

³ Department of Neurosurgery, Graduate School of Medical and Dental Sciences, Kagoshima University, Kagoshima city, Japan

⁴ Department of Anatomy and Cell Biology, Graduate School of Medical Sciences, Kyushu University, Fukuoka City, Japan