Saliva microRNA for pediatric concussion assessment

Steven Hicks1, Jayson Leoffert2, Andrea Leoffert2, Cayce Onks2, Kevin Zhen2, Raymond Kim2, and Robert Olympia2

1Penn State Clinical and Translational Science Institute; 2Penn State College of Medicine

OBJECTIVES/GOALS: There is no objective, biologic tool to detect concussion or guide clinical management. We previously showed that saliva microRNA (miRNA) levels differ in children with concussion and may predict symptom duration. The purpose of this study was to validate the utility of saliva miRNA and define longitudinal trends during the recovery period. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: We collected concussion symptom burden (SCAT-5), cognitive performance (DANA), balance measures (ClearEdge), and saliva from 150 children (7-21 years) with concussion over 5 time-points: 0-2, 3-6, 7-14, 15-29, and 30-60 days post-injury. Saliva miRNA levels within the 443 concussion samples were quantified with RNA sequencing and compared to 218 samples from age- and sex-matched controls (healthy and post-exercise participants). Non-parametric ANOVA assessed RNA levels across time-points, and between concussions/controls. Machine learning was used to build logistic regression algorithms differentiating concussions/controls, and symptomatic/recovered concussion participants. Relationships between miRNAs and concussion phenotypes were explored with Spearman’s Rank correlations. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: Fifteen miRNAs differed across control and concussion participants (FDR < 0.05). Within concussion participants, all 15 miRNAs trended back toward control levels by 30-60 days post injury. A regression algorithm employing 6 of the 15 miRNAs differentiated control and concussion participants with an area under the curve (AUC) of 0.78 in a training set (n = 244) and 0.84 in a naïve test set (n = 24). Similarly, 6 miRNAs were able to differentiate symptomatic (SCAT-5 symptom score > 7) and asymptomatic concussion participants with an AUC of 0.73 in a training set (n = 219) and 0.76 in a naïve test set (n = 44). Furthermore, 5 miRNAs showed significant (R > 0.3; FDR < 0.05) associations with subjective and/or objective measures of concussion-related symptoms. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT: Saliva miRNAs levels are altered in children with concussion, and display predictable longitudinal trends following injury. Saliva miRNA measurement represents a non-invasive, objective tool that could be rapidly assessed to provide biologic evidence for clinicians managing pediatric concussion. CONFLICT OF INTEREST DESCRIPTION: I serve as a paid consultant and scientific advisory board member for Quadrant Biosciences, who has funded a portion of this work and licensed the findings from the Penn State College of Medicine.
Silicone Implant Shells Increase the Rate of Proliferation of Patient-Derived BIA-ALCL Cells but Not Primary T Cells in an Engineered Biomimetic Breast Platform

Ishani Premaratne1, Matthew Wright1, Mariam Gadjikjo1, Daniel Lara1, Arash Samadi1, Paula Ginter1, Giorgio Inghirami1, Kristy Brown2, and Jason Spector1

1Clinical and Translational Science Center, Weill Cornell

OBJECTIVES/GOALS: We use a tissue engineered, biomimetic, 3D model to study the pathogenesis of breast implant-associated anaplastic large cell lymphoma (BIA-ALCL) by comparing the effect of silicone implant shell on proliferation of patient-derived BIA-ALCL to its precursor T cells within the breast microenvironment.

METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: Patient-derived breast tissue was processed for component adipocytes, ductal organoids, and stromal vascular fraction. These were suspended within 50 μl of 0.3% type I collagen matrix to which was added 200,000 cells/mL of either patient-derived BIA-ALCL cells or T progenitor cells. These were then plated into 6mm wells. As a control, both BIA-ALCL cells and T progenitor cells were suspended within type I collagen alone at the same seeding density without breast components. Before plating, wells were lined circumferentially with either textured, smooth, or no implant shell. These were 1cm by 2cm pieces dissected from the whole implant. Wells were imaged using confocal microscopy over 8 days.

RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: Unstimulated T progenitor cell count showed no significant increase in any of the conditions tested. The change in cell count over 8 days was 3.85% in each condition (p = 0.3352). A Tukey’s multiple comparison test comparing each condition revealed no significant increase in cell count over 8 days for all six conditions. Notably, our previous studies have shown proliferation of BIA-ALCL cells to be significantly more robust in the biomimetic platform compared to collagen-only groups, regardless of implant shell type (p < 0.01). BIA-ALCL cells grew nearly 30% faster in textured and smooth shell biomimetic groups compared to biomimetic wells lacking implant shell.

DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT: Towards elucidating BIA-ALCL’s etiopathology, we show that silicone implant shell has a significant effect on proliferation of BIA-ALCL cells, but not their precursor T cells. If breast implant silicone shell is not a sufficient stimulus for T cell proliferation, co-stimulatory factors are required.

Understanding ECM-Based Drug Resistivity in Breast Cancer

Sarah Libring1, Aparna Shinde1, Miad Boodaghidizaji1, Alexandra Plummer1, Arezoo Ardekan1, Michael Wendt2, and Luis Solorio1

1Indiana University School of Medicine

OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Cell-cell (CC) and cell-matrix interactions (CM) are known to affect drug sensitivity of cancer cells, but are not effectively recapitulated using 2D platforms. This research aims to determine how cell and matrix interactions confer drug resistivity in 3 distinct culturing models: 2D (no CM/limited CC), 3D spheroids (CC) and 3D fibronectin (both). METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: We examined four breast cancer cell types. The cells were derived from a nonmetastatic primary tumor (HMLE-E2) or overt bone-metastasis (BM). Transglutaminase 2 (TGM2), a matrix crosslinking protein, is overexpressed in metastatic bone tumors and may play a key role in matrix-conferred drug resistivity. In a

The Pain and Social Experiences Project: Understanding the role of interpersonal trauma in pain

Jennifer Pierce1, Alfon L. Hassett2, Rick E. Harris3, Jenna Goesling1, and Chad M. Brummett*

1University of Michigan School of Medicine

OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Traumatic interpersonal experiences are associated with higher rates of chronic pain, increased pain severity and poorer functioning. The objective of this ongoing project is to obtain prevalence rates for various forms of interpersonal trauma among individuals with chronic pain, and to explore the potential mediating effect of heightened sensory and social sensitivity on the experience of pain. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: Patients at Michigan Medicine between the ages of 18 and 65 complete an online survey. Patients are being recruited through a tertiary-care, outpatient pain clinic, as well as through an online health research portal. We aim to recruit 700 participants; we currently have 59.6% of our goal (n = 417). Participants also have the option to be included in a registry from which we can recruit for future studies. Approximately 85% of our participants have agreed to be in the registry. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: Preliminary data show that, of the 263 (63.4%) participants for whom data on chronic pain is available, 167 (63.5%) report chronic or persistent pain over the previous 3 months. Of these, 54% reported some form of childhood abuse or neglect. Approximately 41% reported four or more adverse childhood experiences. Additionally, of the 122 participants (73%) who were in a current romantic relationship, 20% reported some form of physical violence victimization from their romantic partner. We anticipate that interpersonal trauma will be associated with poorer perceptions of social relationships, higher sensory sensitivity, and higher perceived stress.

DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT: The PASE Project parent study will be used to better understand prevalence rates for various forms of interpersonal trauma in our chronic pain population. Future analyses and studies will explore alternative pathways linking interpersonal trauma to the experience of pain through sensory and social sensitivity, which will inform interventions aimed at reducing pain among patients with a history of trauma.