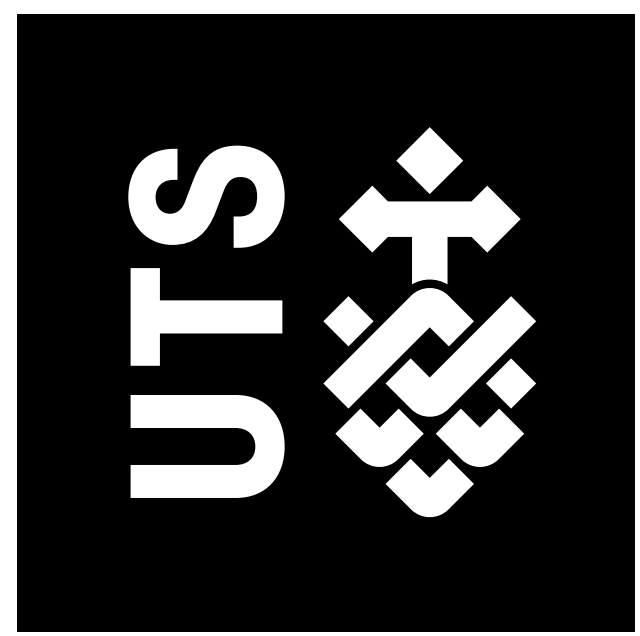




P3.370: Pleural mesothelioma cell-derived sEVs promote epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition and T-cell suppression through the PD-L1 expression



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SEPTEMBER 12 - 15, 2026
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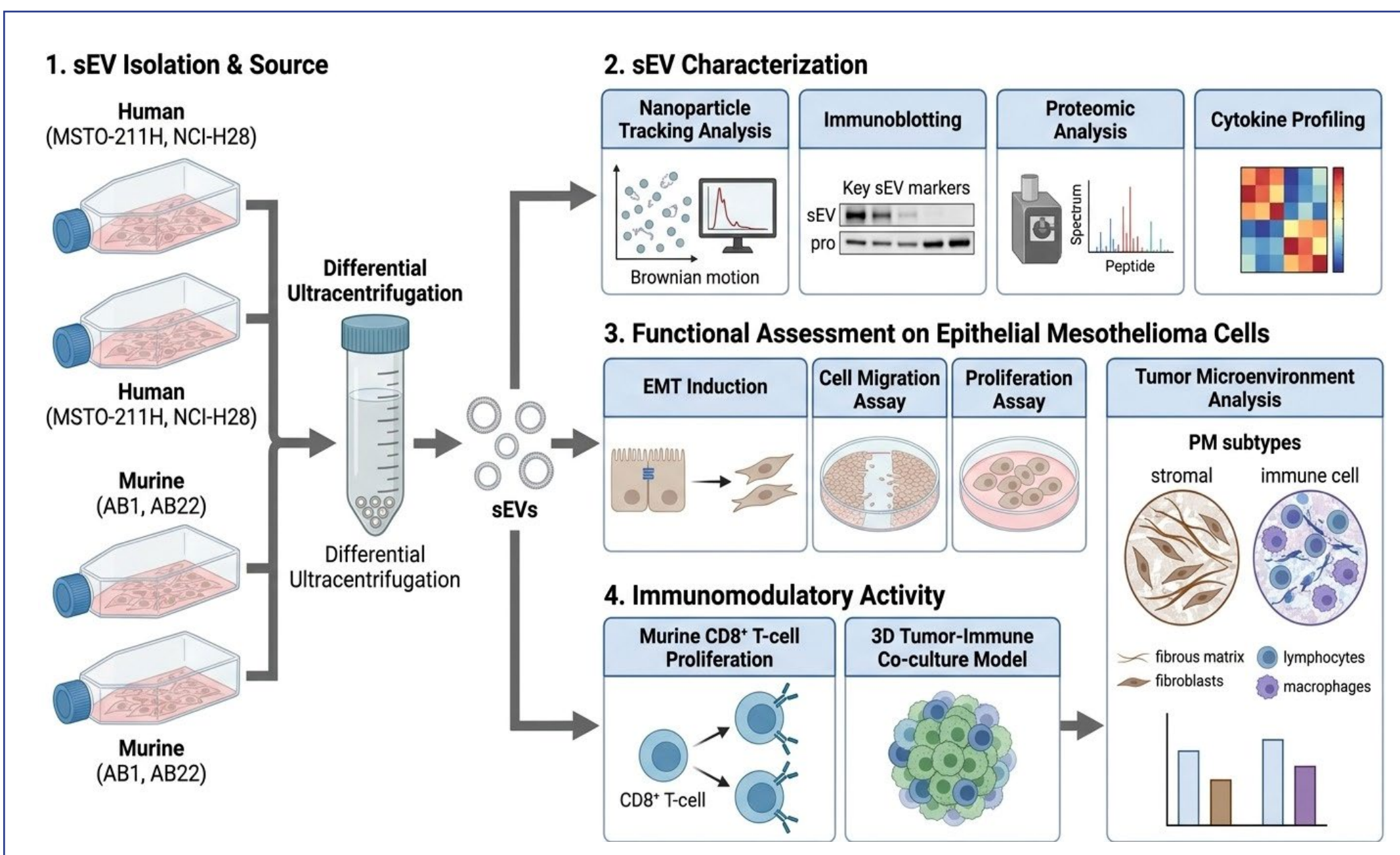
Enriquez Martinez9, Nicholas J. Wastra van Holthe10, Alan E. Rowan10,†, Majid Ebrahimi Warkiani1,2,#, *, **Yuen Yee Cheng2***

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INTRODUCTION

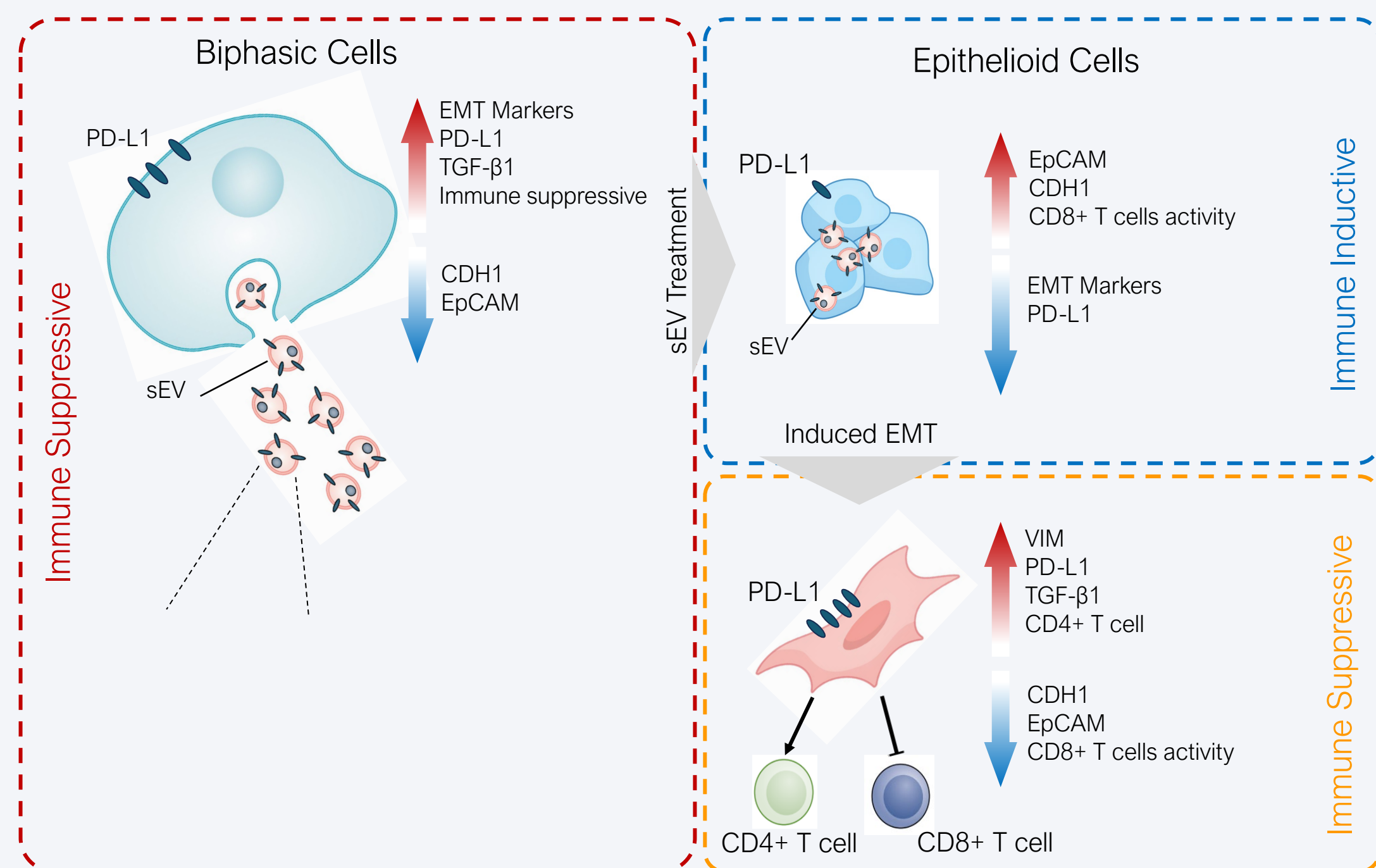
- PM is an aggressive cancer with poor survival and limited biomarkers.
- Biphasic/sarcomatoid PM subtypes exhibit enhanced EMT and immune evasion.
- sEVs transfer EMT- and immune-regulatory factors, including PD-L1.
- sEV-mediated signalling may promote tumour progression and suppress anti-tumour immunity.
- This study identifies sEV biomarkers associated with EMT and immunotherapy resistance.

METHODS



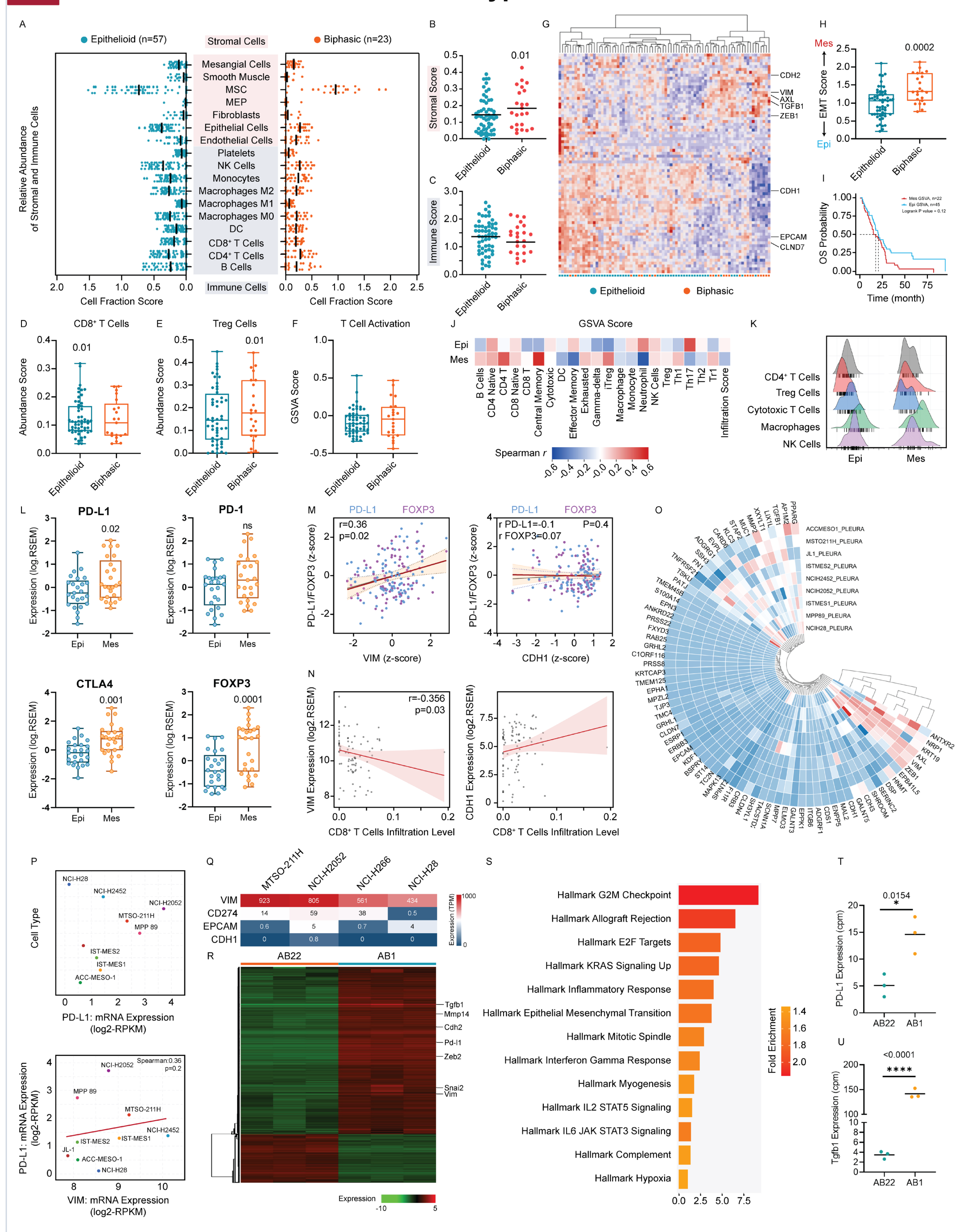
DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Actionable Take Away Message

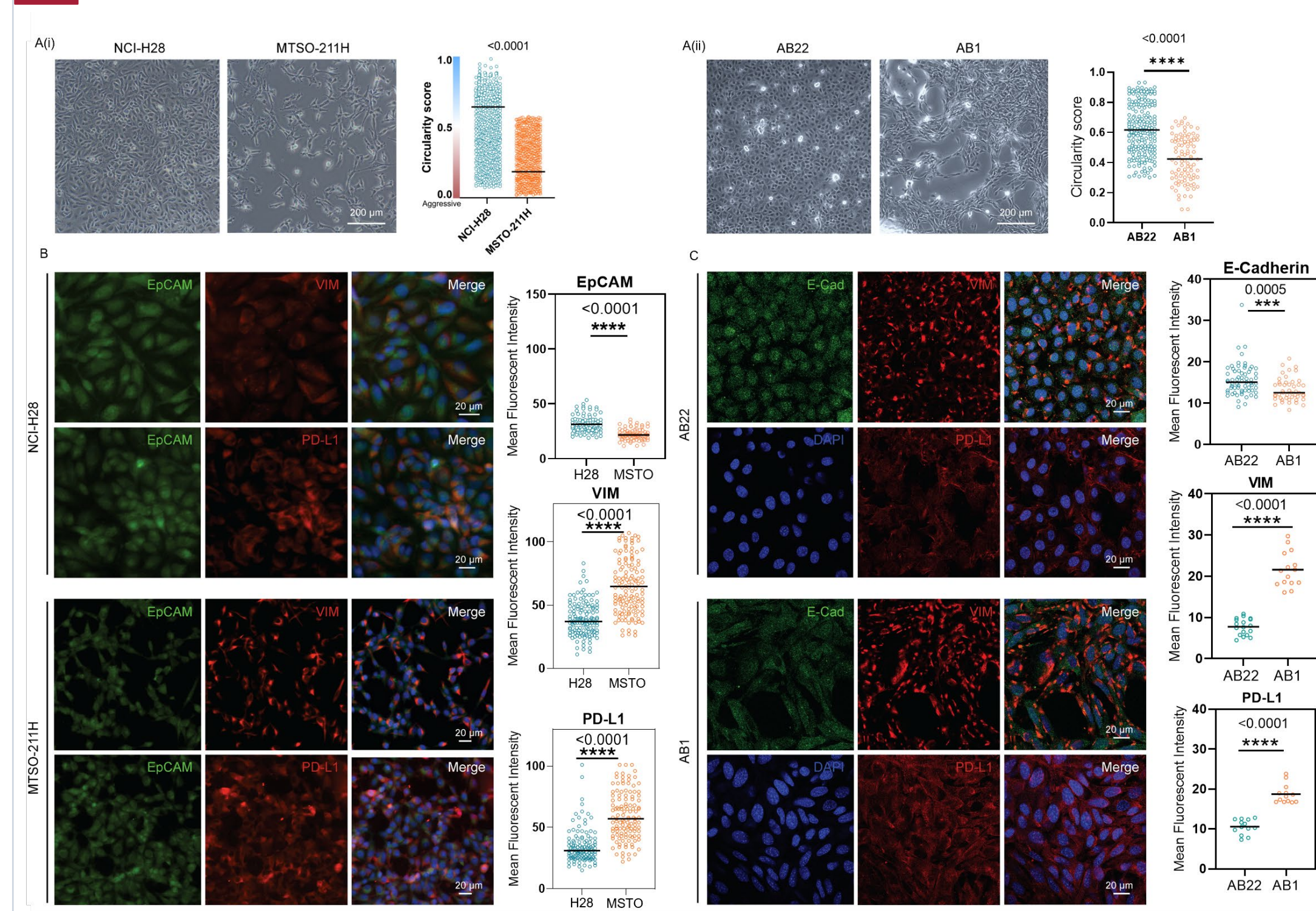


RESULTS

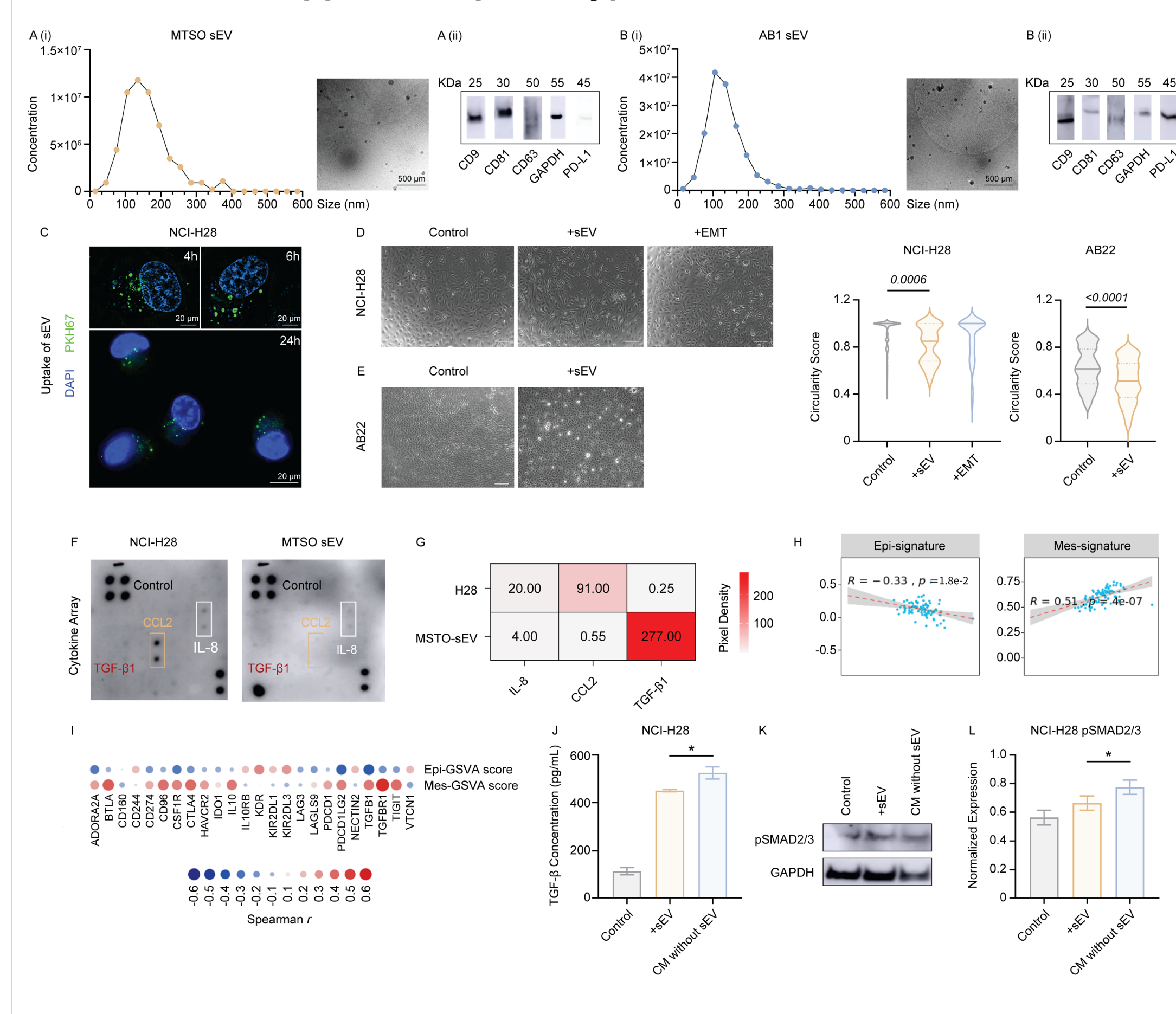
1 Tumour microenvironment composition, EMT features, and immune modulation in mesothelioma subtypes.



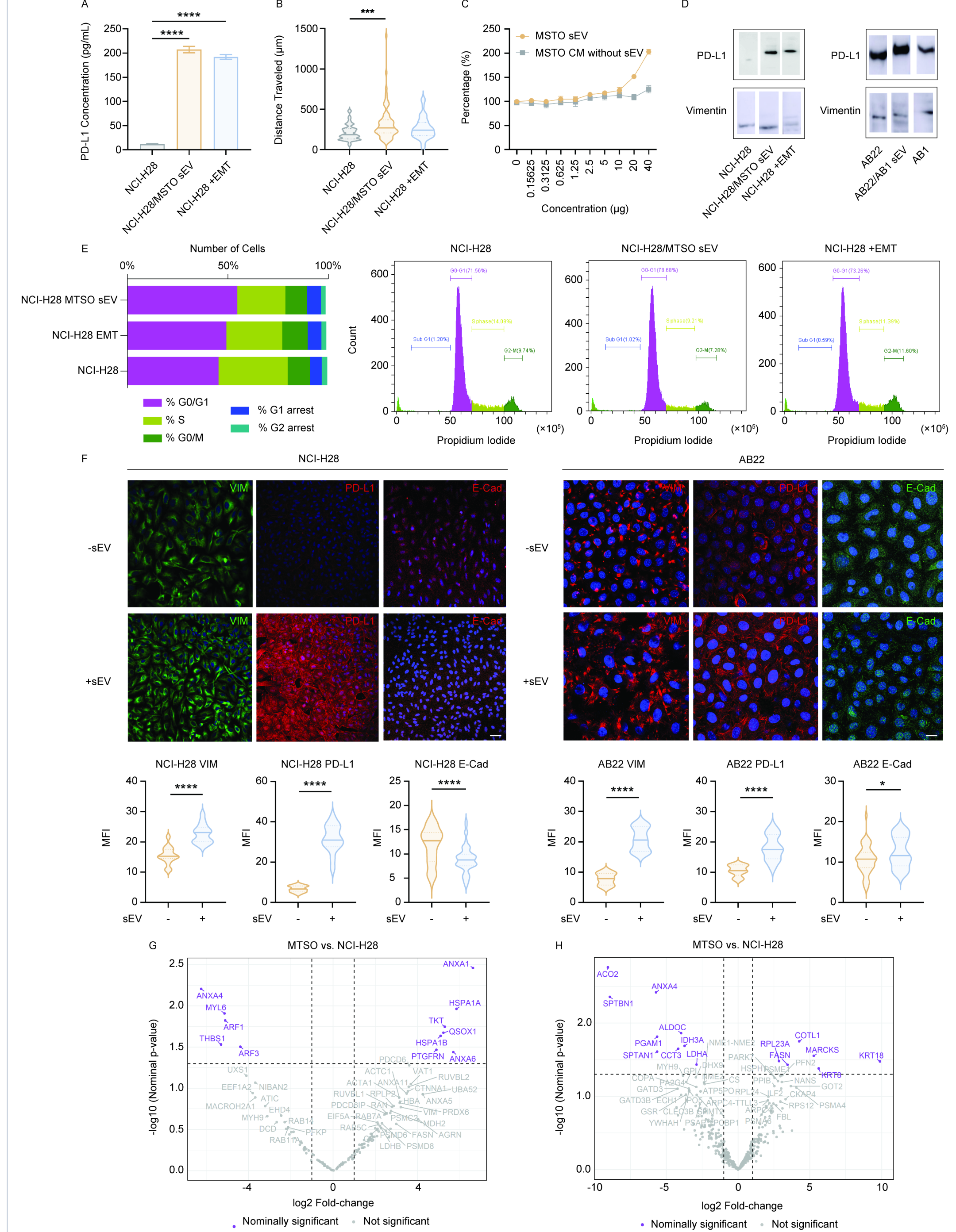
2 Morphological and molecular features distinguishing epithelial-like and mesenchymal-like mesothelioma cells.



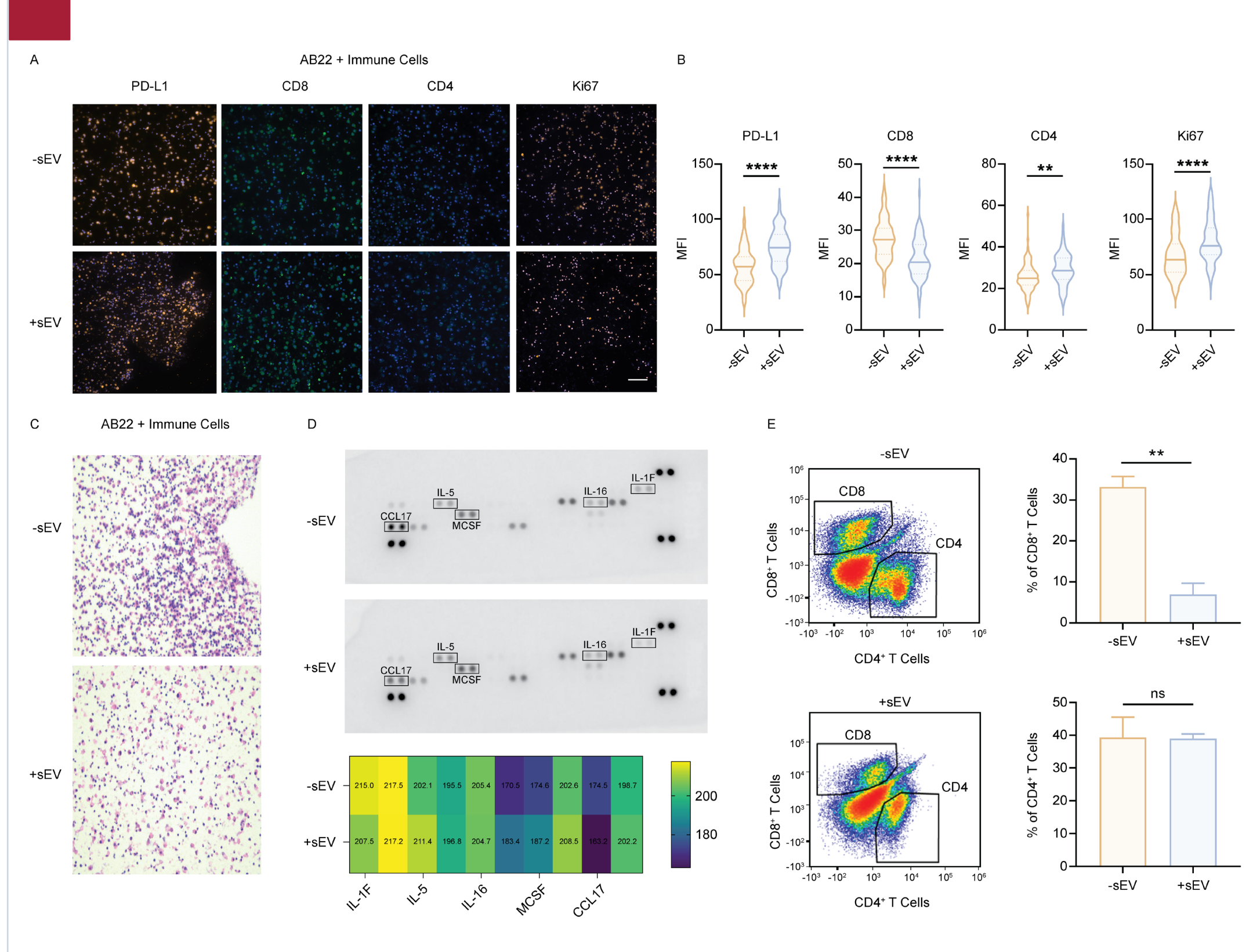
3 sEV characterization and induction of mesenchymal and immune-suppressive phenotypes.



4 MSTO- and AB1-derived sEVs elevate PD-L1, promote EMT features, migration, and growth in epithelioid mesothelioma cells.



5 Immune modulation by mesothelioma-derived sEVs in co-culture models.



REFERENCES & ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Artificial Intelligence (AI) Use Disclaimer

Microsoft Copilot was used for proofread of this poster; all scientific content and conclusions were reviewed by the authors.

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