

Ready to start planning your care? Call us at [800-525-2225](tel:800-525-2225) to make an appointment.

×



Memorial Sloan Kettering
Cancer Center

[Make an Appointment](#)

[Back](#)

[Find a Doctor](#)
[Learn About Cancer & Treatment](#)

ABOUT US

[Our mission, vision & core values](#)

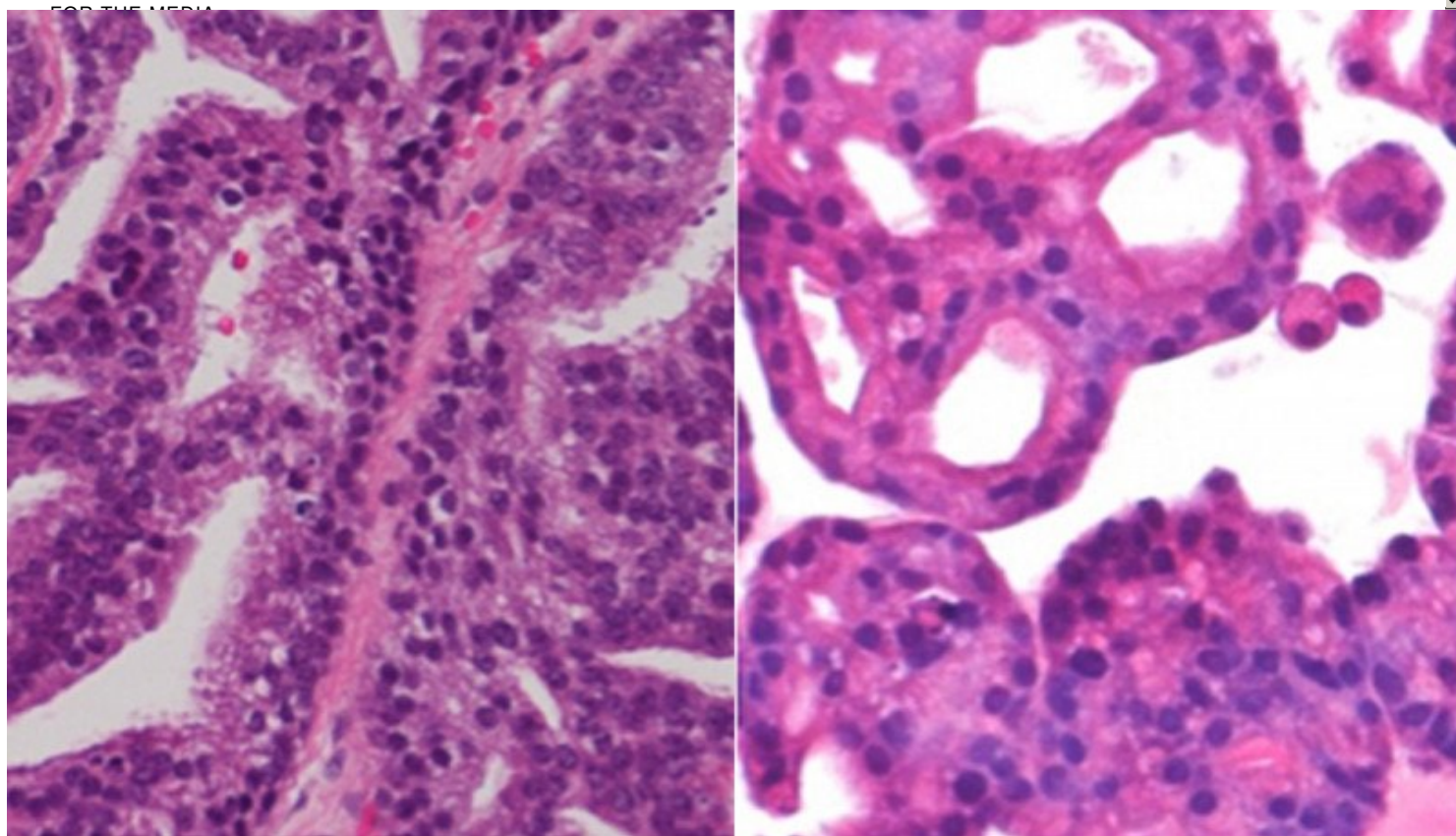
[Leadership](#)

[History](#)

[Inclusion & belonging](#)

[Annual report](#)

[Give to MSK](#)



Stained pathology slides of a patient's tumor (right) and of an organoid made from that tumor (left).

Summary

Researchers have created tiny structures called organoids from patients' prostate tumors. These organoids will allow the study of tumors in greater detail and enable correlation of genetic mutations with drug response.

An international team of researchers led by Memorial Sloan Kettering has created a new tool that can be employed in the search for personalized cancer

therapies in prostate cancer: tiny formations called organoids. The study of organoids — three-dimensional structures about a millimeter in size composed of cells grouped together and spatially arranged like an organ or tissue — is a rapidly growing field in biology.

Traditionally, cell lines have been one of the main resources for evaluating potential new cancer drugs in the lab. Cell lines are populations of cells derived from a patient — such as a cancer cell — that can be grown indefinitely in culture.

“Identifying the molecular biomarkers that indicate whether a drug will work or why a drug stops working is paramount for the precision treatment of cancer,” says [Yu Chen](#), the study’s senior author and a physician-scientist in MSK’s Genitourinary Oncology Service and our [Human Oncology and Pathogenesis Program](#) (HOPP). “By developing these organoids from patient [prostate cancer](#) samples, we are able to study the tumors in greater detail and correlate the genetic mutations with the response to various drugs.”

Organoids are also expected to provide much more information than cell lines. Because organoids mimic the structure of tumor tissue, they will enable the study of how the cancer cells interact with each other and the effect of hormones on tumor growth, for example, in addition to providing genetic markers for targeted drug therapies.

A Need for Better Prostate Cancer Models

Despite prostate being the most common type of cancer in men after [skin cancer](#), until now there have been only a handful of prostate cancer cell lines available for testing of new drugs. “Many of the mutations that cause prostate cancer occur in a small percentage of patients and are not represented at all in the cell lines currently available,” Dr. Chen explains. “And with so few lines, we haven’t had the statistical power to properly evaluate targeted therapies that may act against these mutations.”

In the new study, published in [Cell](#), the researchers reported successfully growing organoids from the tumors of seven patients with metastatic prostate cancer. Each three-dimensional organoid is molecularly identical to the patient’s cancer from which it originated. With the addition of the seven organoid lines described in this paper, Dr. Chen’s team has effectively doubled the resources available for doing this kind of testing of new prostate cancer drugs.

[Back to top](#) ^

A New Era of Personalized Medicine

The organoids are proving useful in learning more about the effectiveness of current and experimental prostate cancer therapies. The prostate cancer organoids can be used to test multiple drugs simultaneously, through a technique called high-throughput screening.

Eventually, the researchers say, they may be able to develop organoids that are derived from each patient’s tumor, allowing drugs to be tested on the organoid before being given to the patient to truly personalize and optimize each person’s treatment. Dr. Chen’s team is already retrospectively comparing the drugs given to each patient against the organoids for clues about why the patient did or didn’t respond to therapy.

[Back to top](#) ^

An Exploding Field

The use of organoids in studying cancer is relatively new, but the field is exploding quickly, according to Dr. Chen. In 2009, [Hans Clevers](#), a researcher at the [Hubrecht Institute](#) in the Netherlands, first demonstrated that intestinal stem cells could form organoids. Dr. Clevers is a co-author on the *Cell* study, along with HOPP Chair [Charles Sawyers](#), Genitourinary Oncology Service Chief [Howard Scher](#), and many other members of MSK’s prostate cancer team.

Organoids derived from patient tumor samples, sometimes also called tumoroids, are being studied at Memorial Sloan Kettering and elsewhere for many other tumor types, including [kidney](#), [pancreas](#), and [thyroid](#).

Watch a video of Dr. Chen discussing his research on [Yahoo! News](#).

[Back to top](#) ^

Funding for this research was provided by the Prostate Cancer Foundation, the Movember Foundation, the Geoffrey Beene Cancer Center, the Starr Cancer Consortium, the US Department of Defense, and the National Institutes of Health under grants 5K08CA140946, P50CA092629, CA155169-01A1, and 5R01CA116337. It was also funded by a Stand Up To Cancer Dream Team project grant.

PREVIOUS

[In the News](#)

NEXT

[Molecular Studies Explain Effectiveness of Longtime Treatment for Prostate Cancer](#)

© 2026 Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center