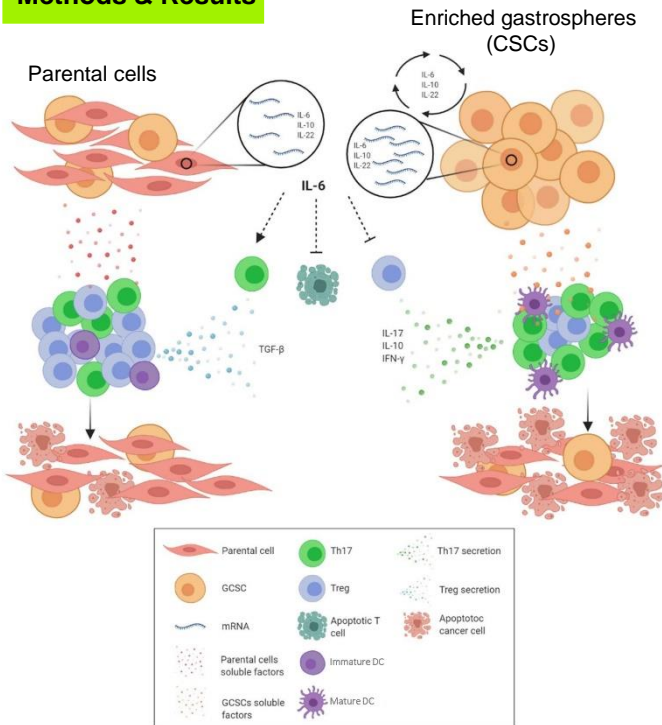


## Introduction

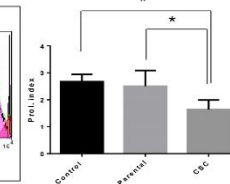
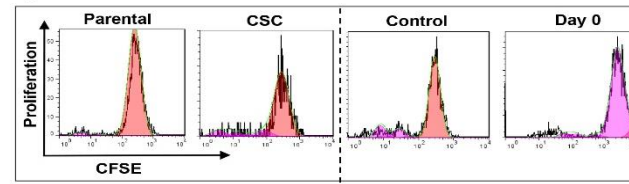
Gastro-spheres with a capacity of forming tumors are believed to be responsible for an escape from immune-mediated destruction. The adaptive immune system components including Th17 and Treg cells play a major role in gastric cancer, although their interaction with gastrospheres remains elusive.

## Methods & Results

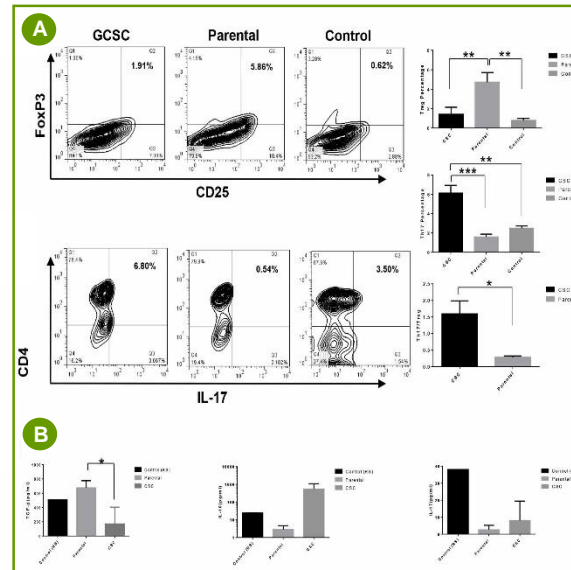


## Conclusion

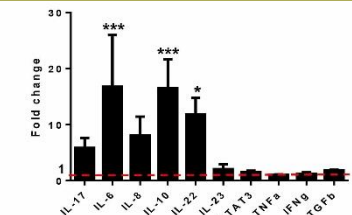
Our study showed that gastro-spheres supernatant can induce Th17 and an enhanced Th17 to Treg diagram compared to parental cells. Our study also suggests that T cells induced by gastro-spheres show tumor-suppressive potency. So, gastric cancer stem cells may be considered as an activator of T cells against the other tumor cells.



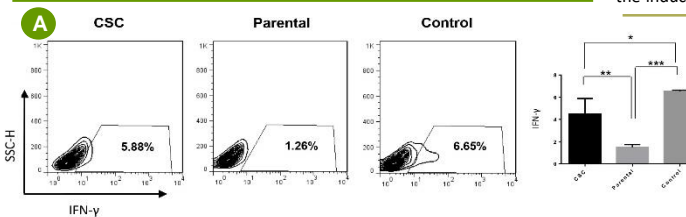
**T cell expansion analysis.** The flow cytometry analysis revealed a decrease in the expansion of T cells in the group treated with parental cells' supernatant.



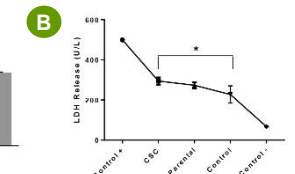
**T cell analysis for Treg and Th17.** (A) Immunophenotyping showed an increase in the percentage of Th17 and an enhanced Th17 to Treg balance in T cells treated with CSCs, despite parental cells' supernatant. (B) There were also increases in the concentration of IL-10 and IL-17 but a decrease in TGF-β in supernatant derived from T cells treated with CSCs' supernatant.



**Gene expression of IL-17, IL-6, IL-8, IL-10, IL-22, IL-23, STAT3, TNF-α, and TGF-β in gastric CSCs compared to parental cells.** quantitative gene expression showed an increase in expression of IL-6, IL-10 and, IL-22 in gastro-spheres compared to parental cells that are involved in the induction of Th17 cells.



**T cell cytotoxicity.** T cells induced by gastro-spheres showed significant cytotoxicity in terms of (A) producing IFN-γ and (B) death induction in target cells.



Data are mean±SD of three independent experiments. \*, P<0.05, \*\*P<0.01, \*\*\*P<0.001