

Nanometronomic treatment of breast cancer with Doxorubicin loaded H-Ferritin prevents drug resistance and circumvents cardiotoxicity

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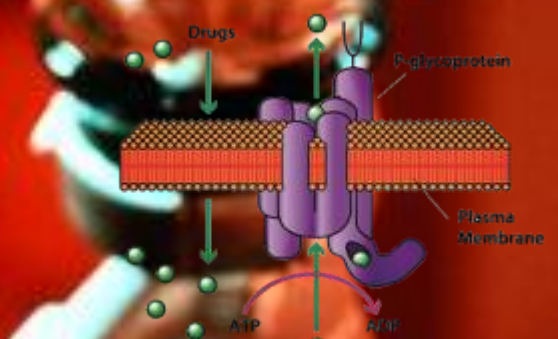
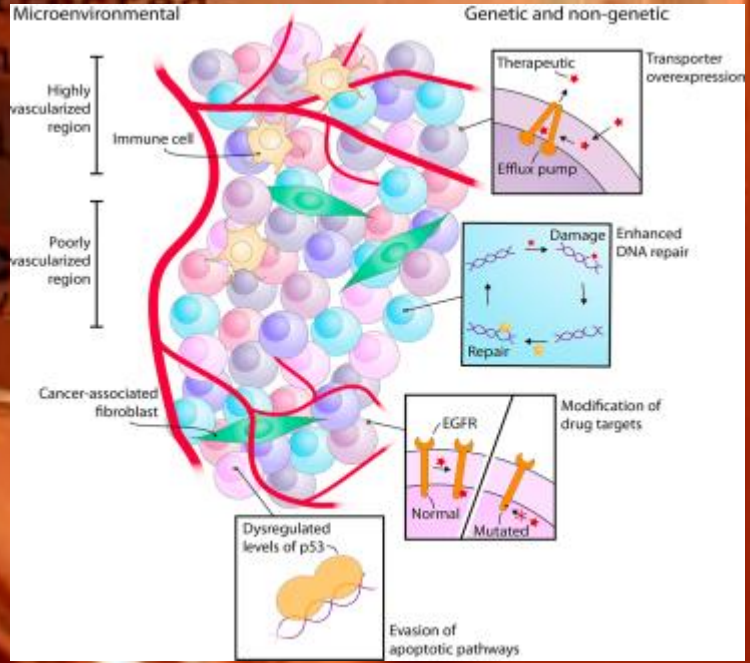
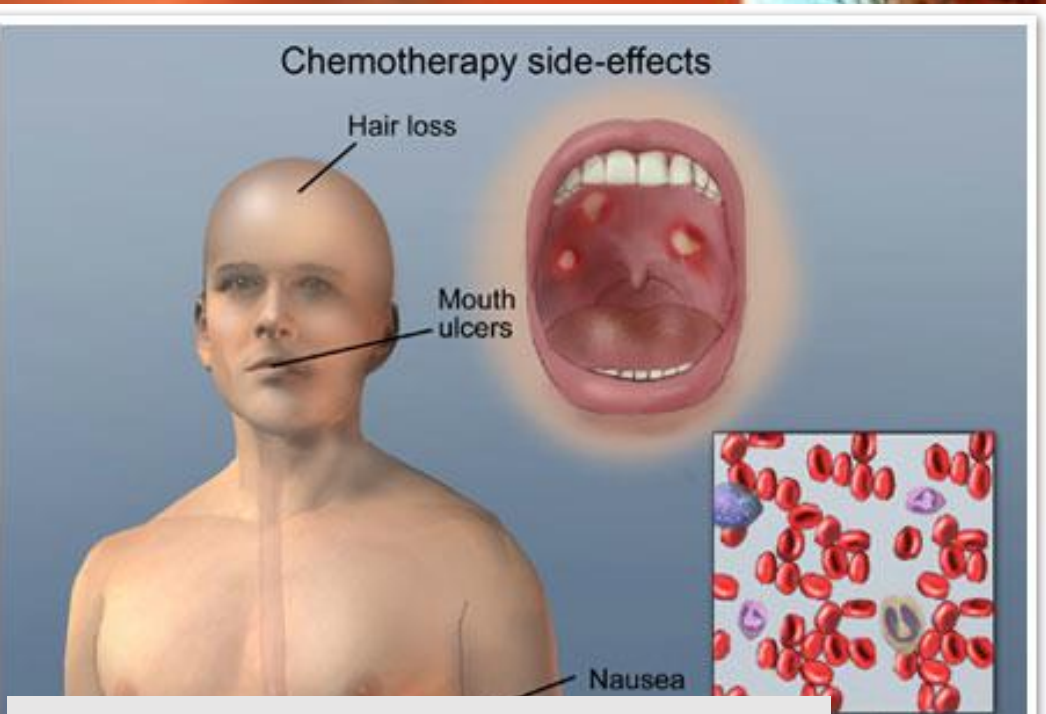
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Cancer chemotherapy

MULTIDRUG RESISTANCE



Treatment of approximately 50% of human cancers includes the use of chemotherapy



MTD vs. LDM drug administration

MTD = maximum tolerated dose

LDM = low-dose metronomic

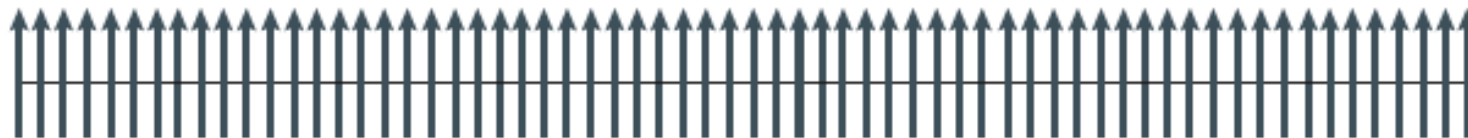
a MTD pulsatile chemotherapy (every 3 weeks)



b Metronomic chemotherapy – lower dose on a weekly basis

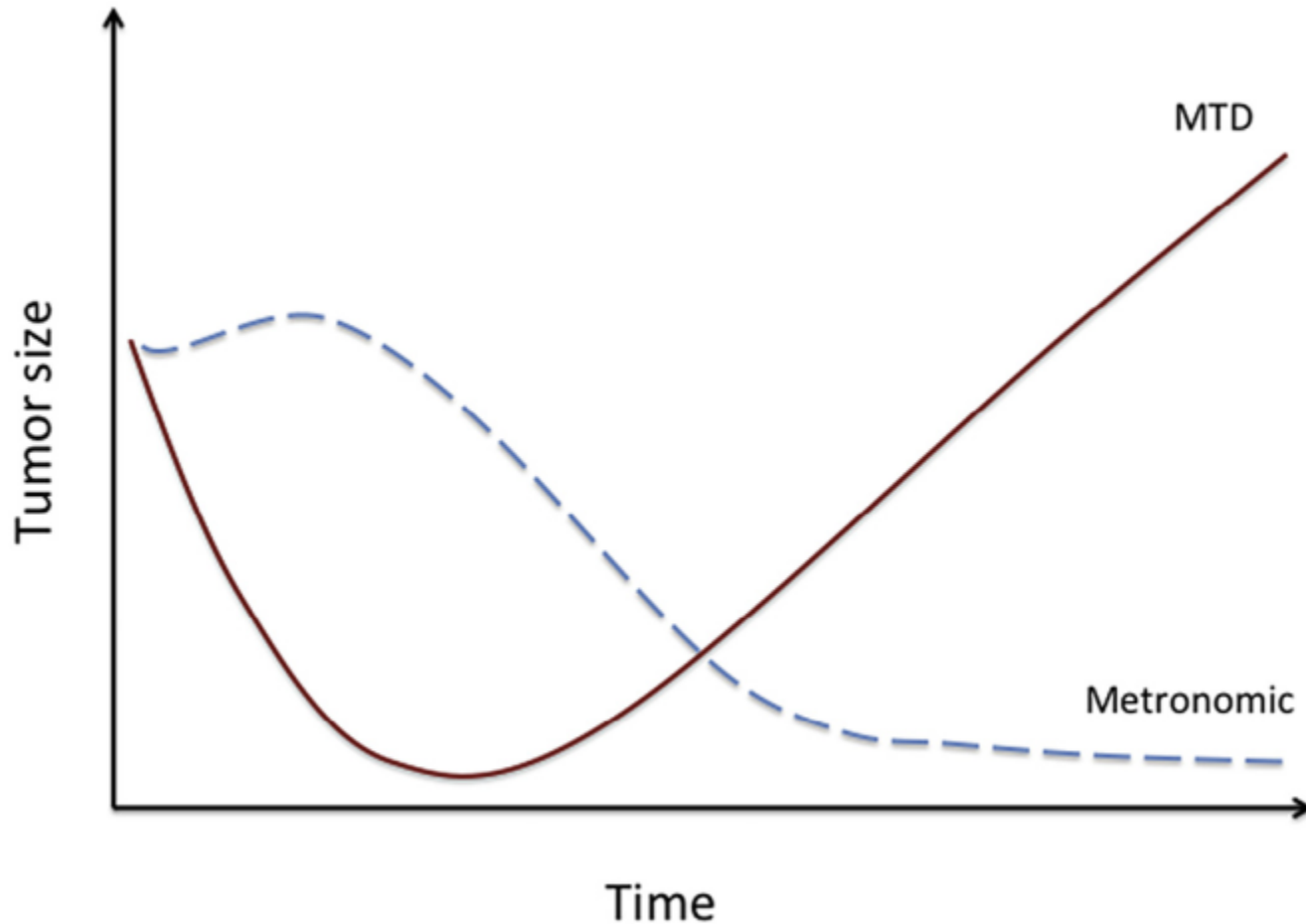


c Metronomic chemotherapy – lower dose on a daily basis



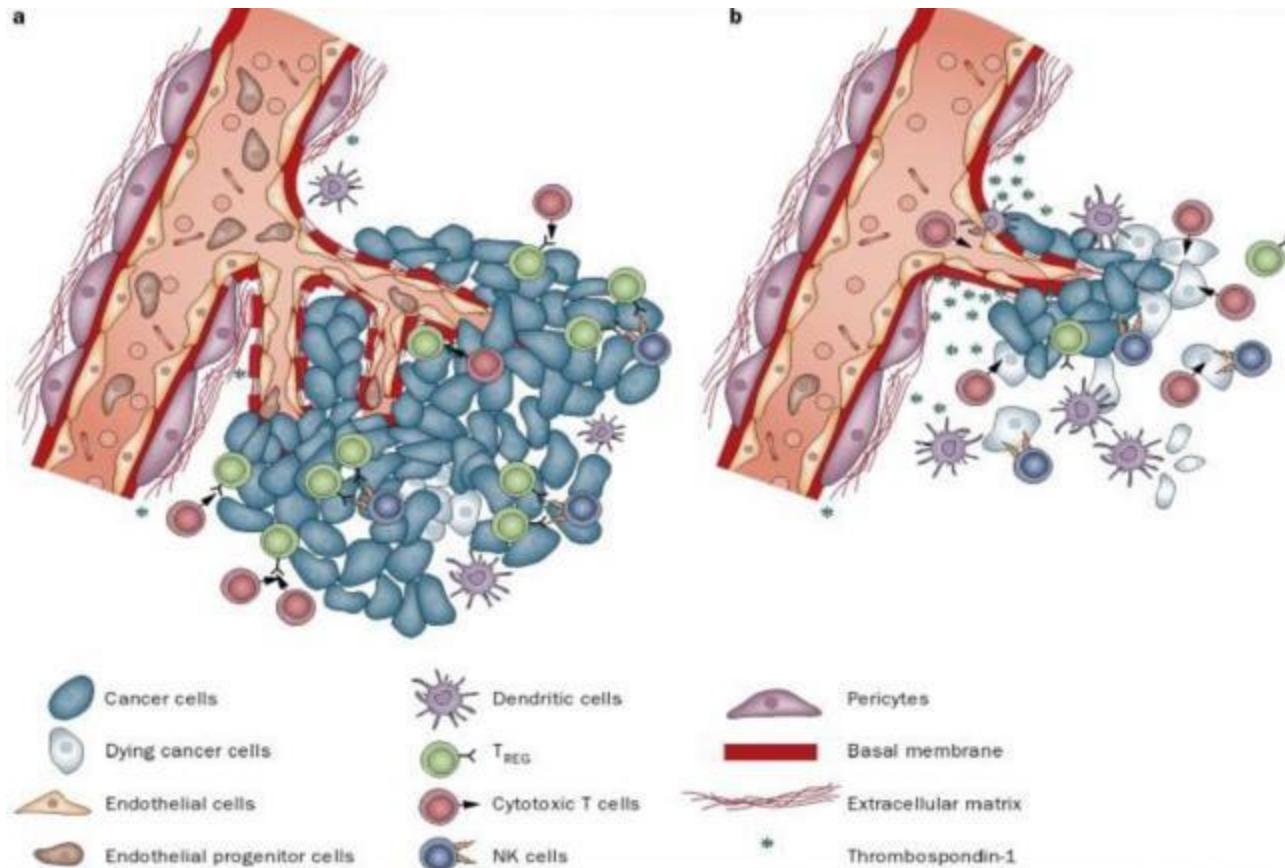


MTD vs. LDM drug administration



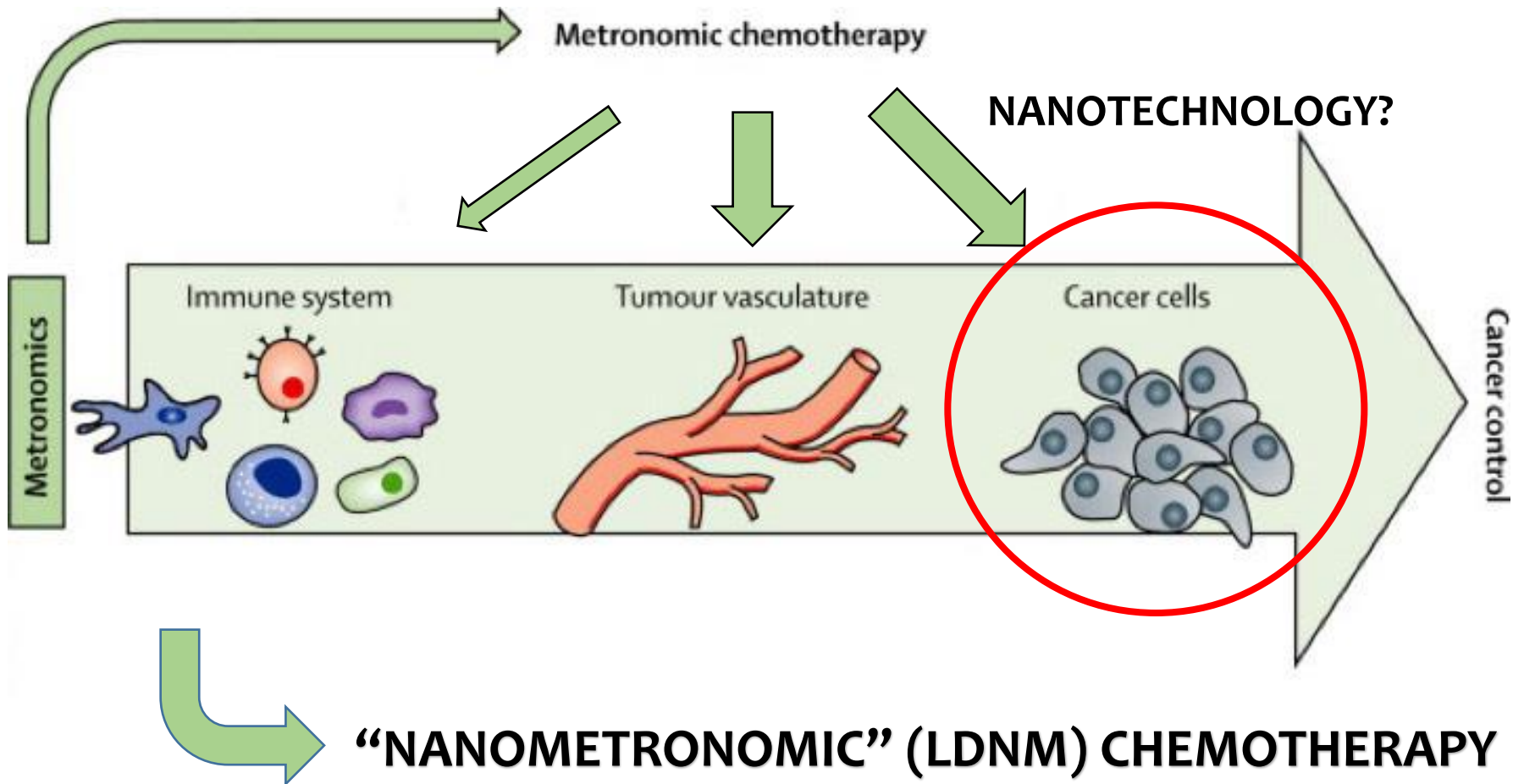


Anti-angiogenic mechanism of LDM





Metronomic chemotherapy: Possible new directions?



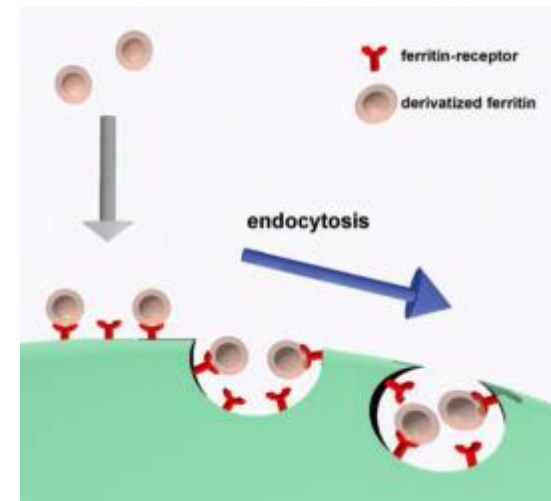
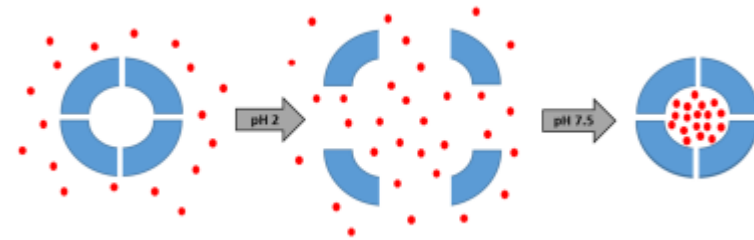
Adapted from:

N. André et al. Has the time come for metronomics in low-income and middle-income countries? *Lancet Oncol.* 2013, 14, e239-e248



H-Ferritin nanocages (HF_n)

- ✓ Easily produced as a recombinant protein in *E. coli*
- ✓ Polymer of 24 subunits of Heavy (H) or Light (L) ferritin chain which self-assembles in a cage sphere structure of 12 nm
- ✓ Thermal (≤ 70 °C for 15 min) and chemical stability (Denaturants such as urea or guanidinium chloride)
- ✓ Low immunogenicity and high stability in biological fluids
- ✓ Controlled disassembly (pH-dependent), which makes HF_n easily loaded with drugs
- ✓ Recognizes with high specificity (95%) and high sensitivity (98%) the transferrin receptor 1 (TfR1), which is overexpressed by cancer cells





HFn promotes DOX nuclear translocation

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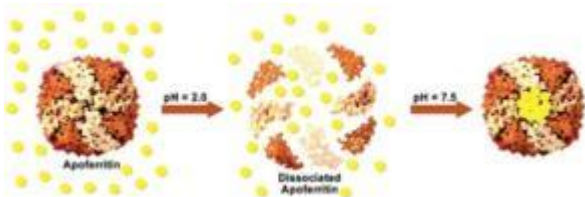


Protein nanocages for self-triggered nuclear delivery of DNA-targeted chemotherapeutics in Cancer Cells

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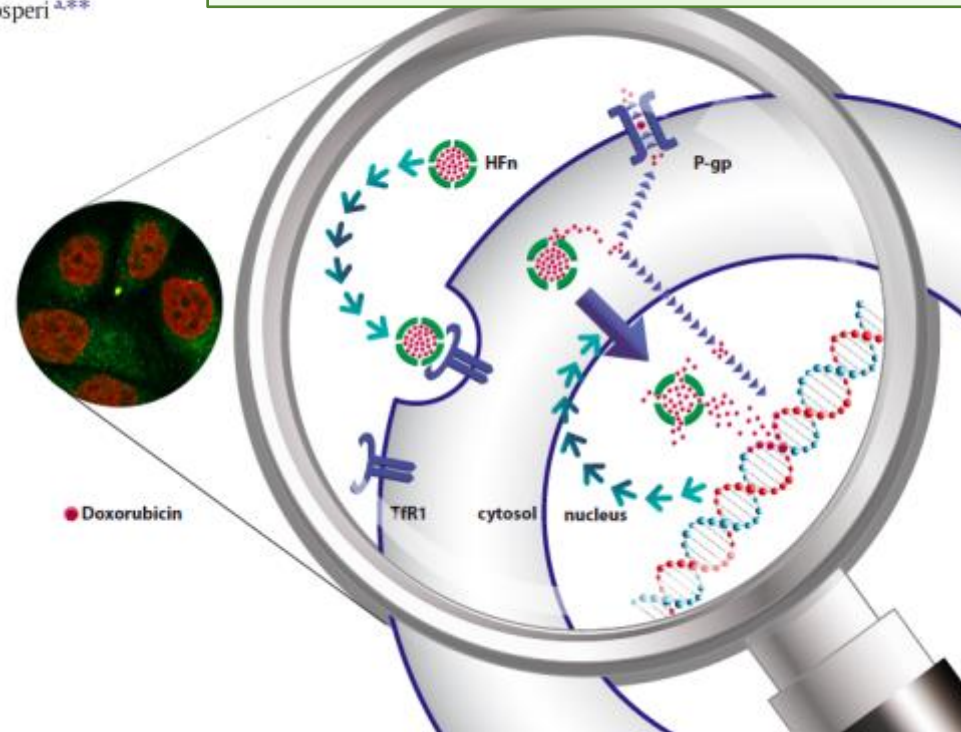
HFn-DOX

● → Doxorubicin (~29 molecules/HFn shell)

HFn-DOX is a good candidate for LDNM chemotherapy?

HFn-DOX mediates self-triggered nuclear delivery of DOX increasing:

- Drug cellular uptake
- Nuclear accumulation
- Efficacy in blocking proliferation and in inducing cell death and DNA damage



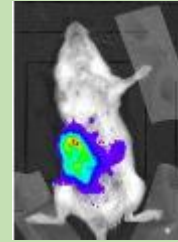


HFn uptake in 4T1-L Breast Cancer cells

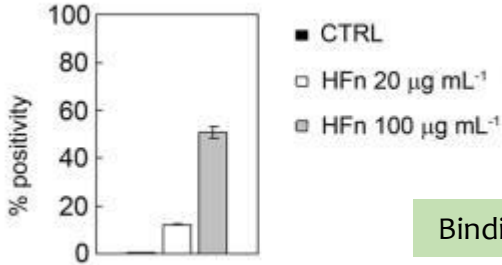
In vitro

Murine 4T1-L cell line as breast cancer model:

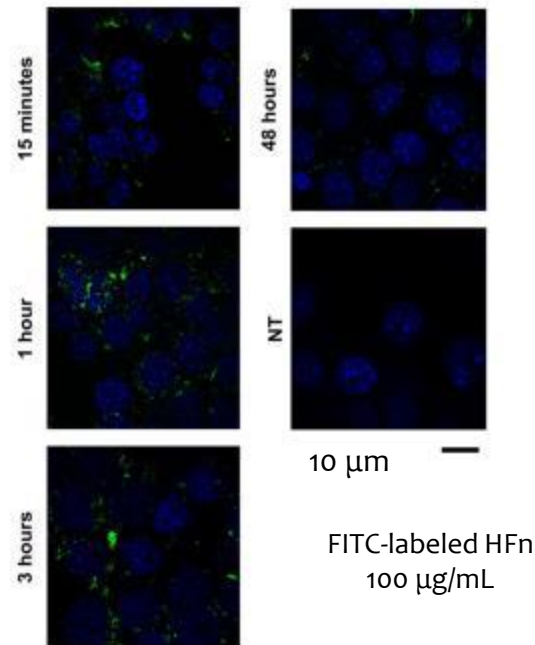
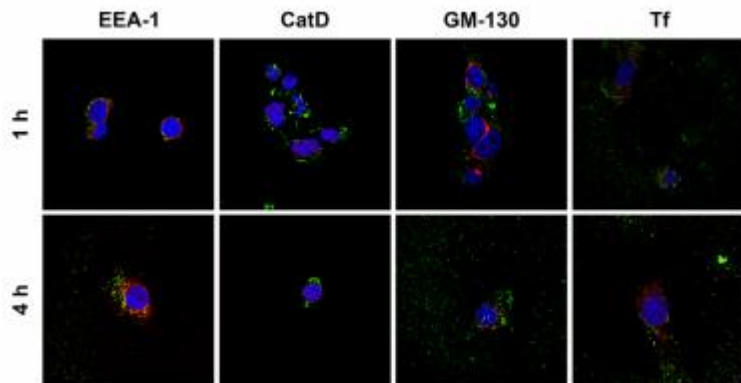
- high level of proliferation, migration and invasiveness
- DOX-inducible expression of MDR-1 (or P-glycoprotein)
- stable luciferase expression



Dose-dependent recognition of tumor cells



Binding assay



Internalization:

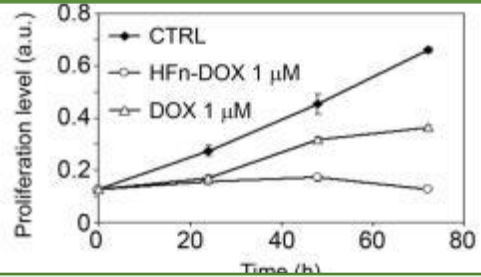
- HFn was partly compartmentalized in early endosomes and partly free in the cytosol
- Absence of interaction with lysosomes, Golgi apparatus and recycling endosomes. HFn did not follow any lysosomal degradation, elimination or recycling



HFn activity in 4T1-L BC cells

In vitro

- Free DOX reduced cell proliferation for 24 h only, consistent with onset of chemoresistance
- Proliferation was arrested for at least 72 h after treatment with HFn-DOX



HFn promotes DOX nuclear translocation



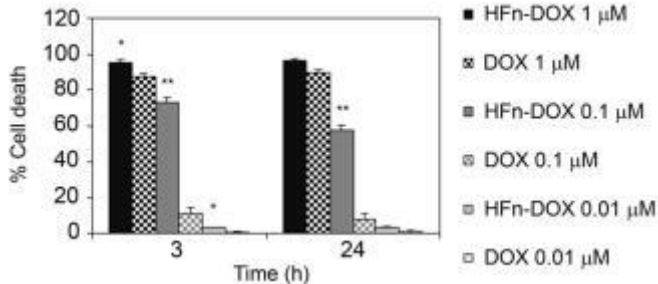
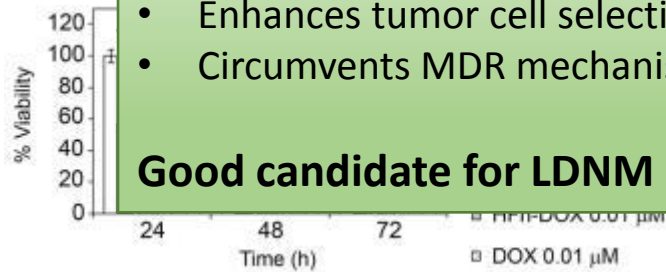
15.2-fold higher concentration of DOX inside 4T1-L nucleus within 3 h (HFn-DOX vs free DOX)

HFn in vitro:

HFn-DOX increase

- Improves chemotherapeutic efficacy
- Enhances tumor cell selectivity
- Circumvents MDR mechanisms

Good candidate for LDNM chemotherapy



Annexin V

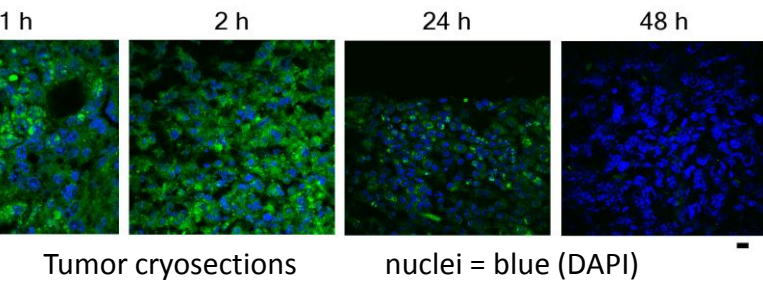
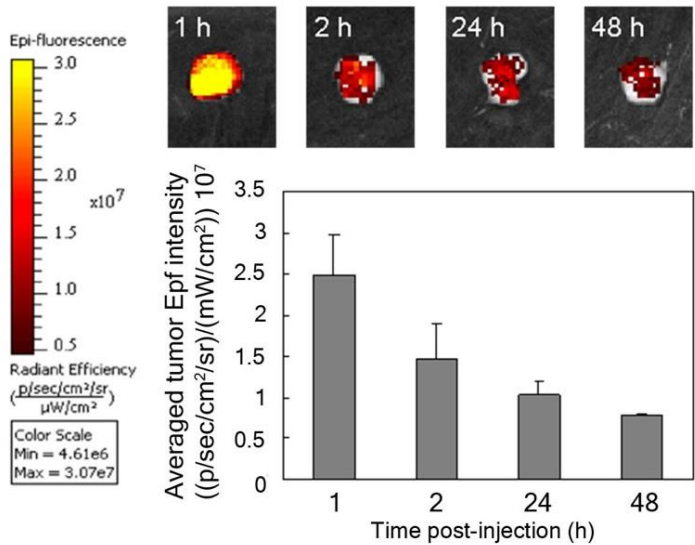


HFn tumor targeting and biodistribution

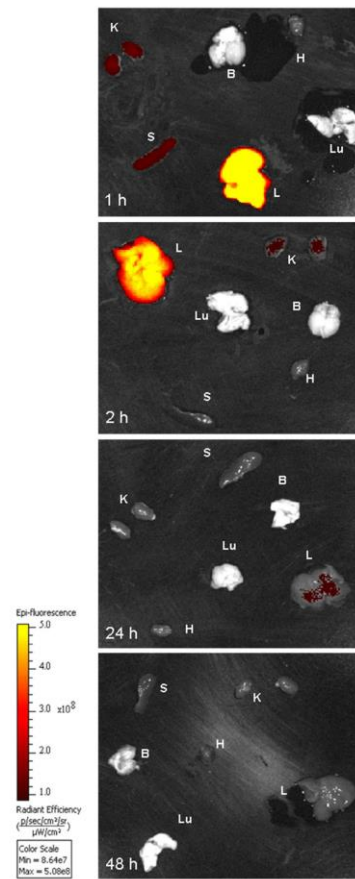
In vivo

AlexaFluor660-labeled HFn ($5 \mu\text{g kg}^{-1}$) i.v. injected by tail vein and imaged by live fluorescence

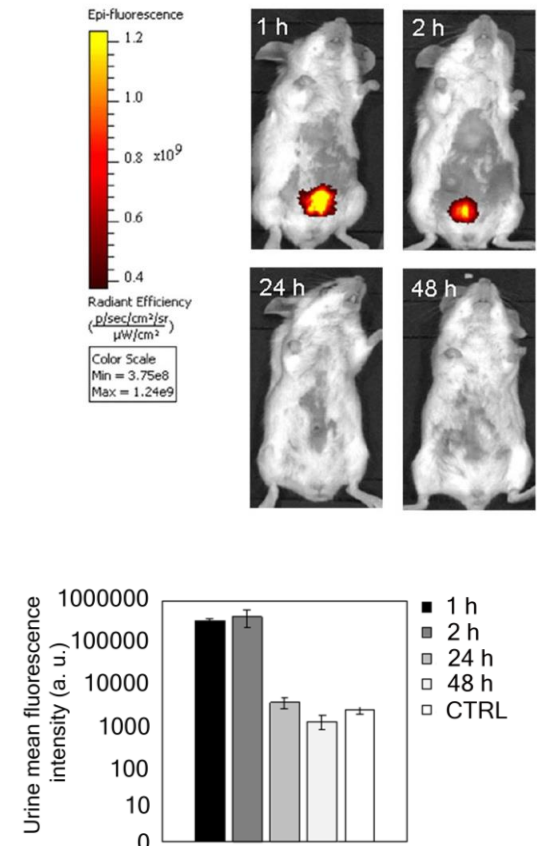
Tumor targeting



Biodistribution



Renal excretion





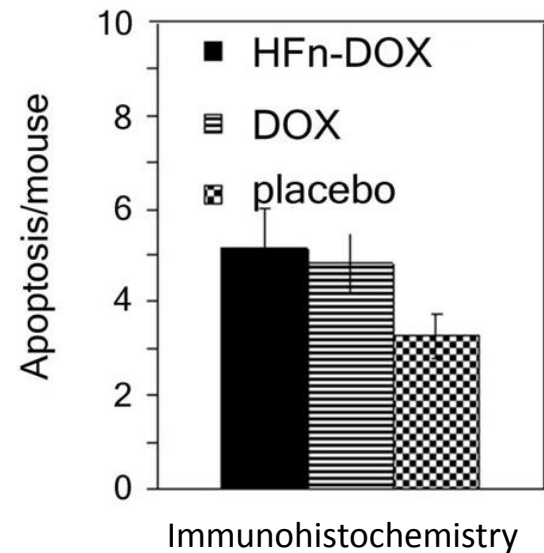
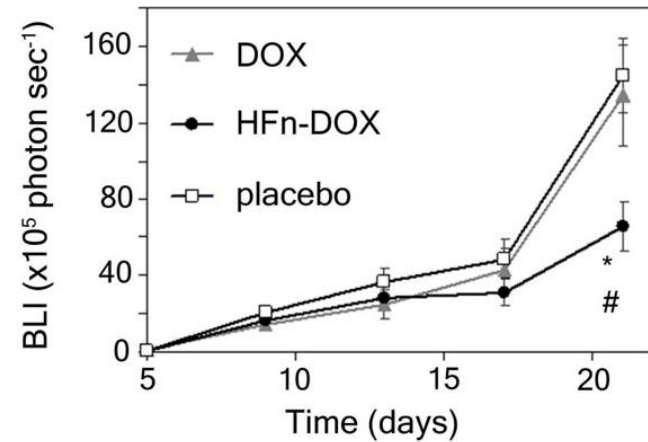
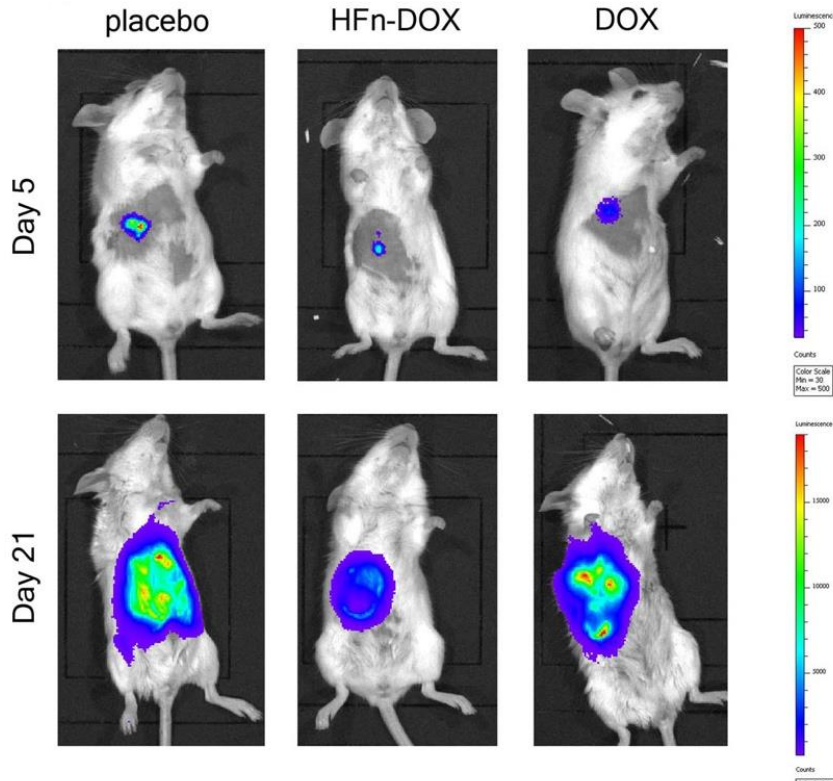
LDNM treatment of 4T1-L tumor bearing mice with HF_n-DOX

In vivo

4T1-L cells implanted at day 0

Our metronomic setting:

drug administration = 1.24 mg DOX kg⁻¹ at day 5, 9, 13 and 17



HF_n-DOX in metronomic setting significantly slow tumor progression increasing apoptosis in tumor tissue

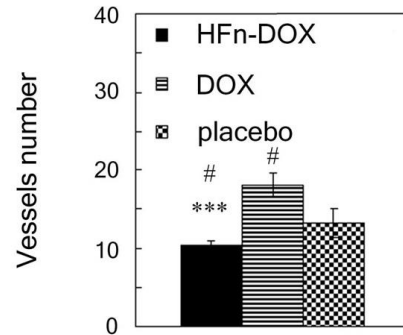
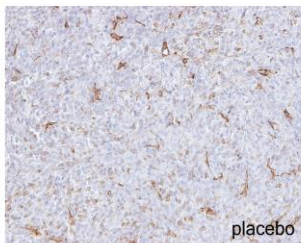
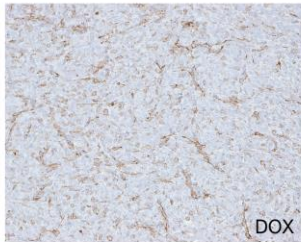
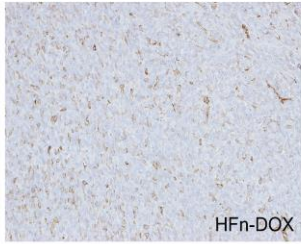


LDNM inhibits neo-angiogenesis and prevents drug resistance

In vivo

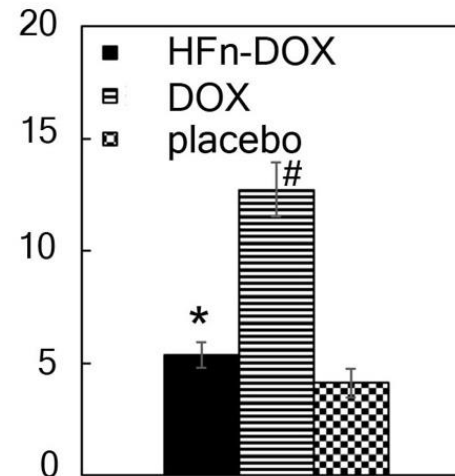
Tumor angiogenesis

Immunohistochemistry of CD31 expression

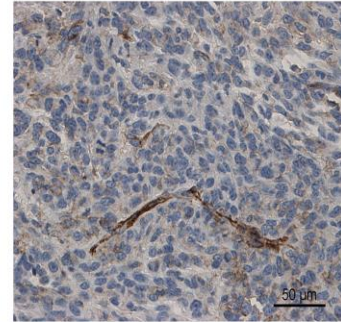


Induction of MDR-1 expression

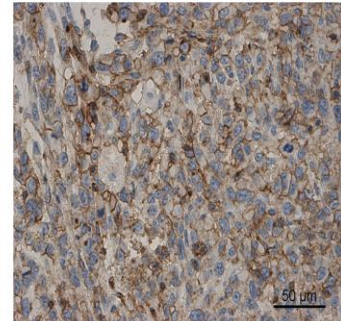
MDR-1 expression



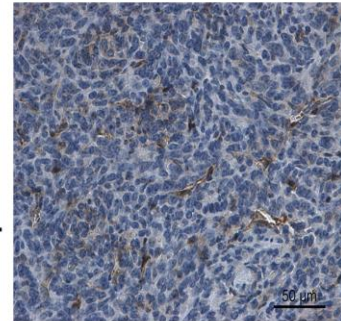
HFn-DOX



DOX



placebo

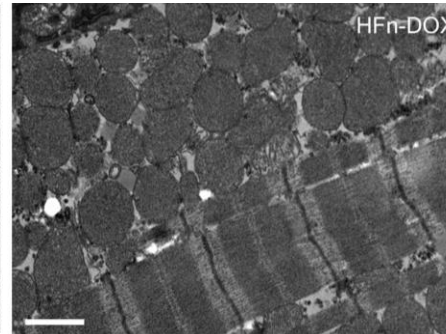
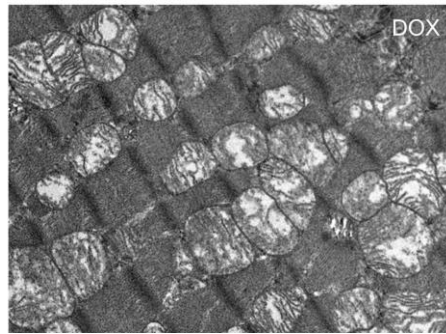
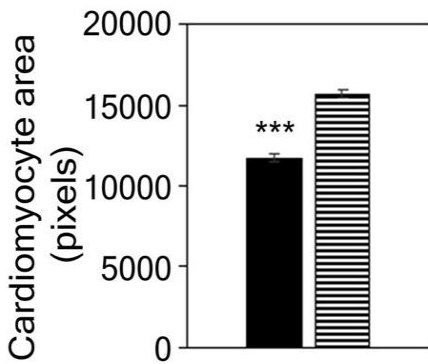




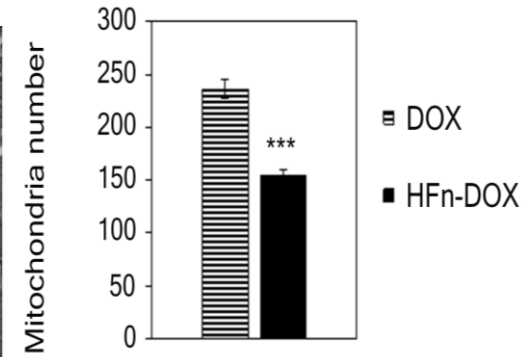
LDNM overcomes DOX cardiotoxicity and systemic dysfunction

In vivo

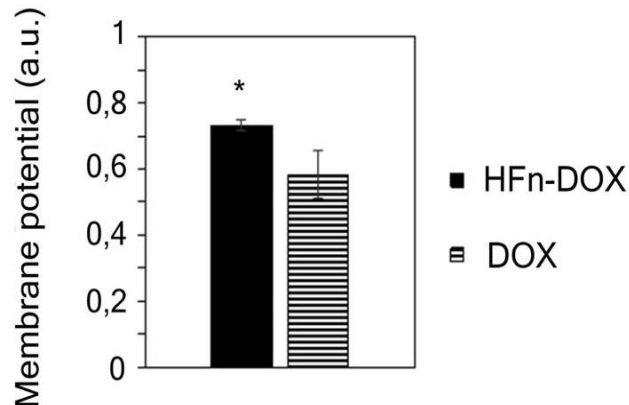
Cardiotoxicity: morphological evaluations



Transmission Electron Microscopy of Heart tissue



Cardiotoxicity: functional evaluations



Hepatic and renal functionalities



HFn-DOX ~ placebo



Conclusions

IN SUMMARY...

Developed highly aggressive metastatic BC model based on murine 4T1-L cells to monitor tumor progression and spread

☞ DOX monotherapy **does not STOP** tumor progression

☞ LDNM chemotherapy ⇒ reappraised **key role of targeted action** on cancer cells?

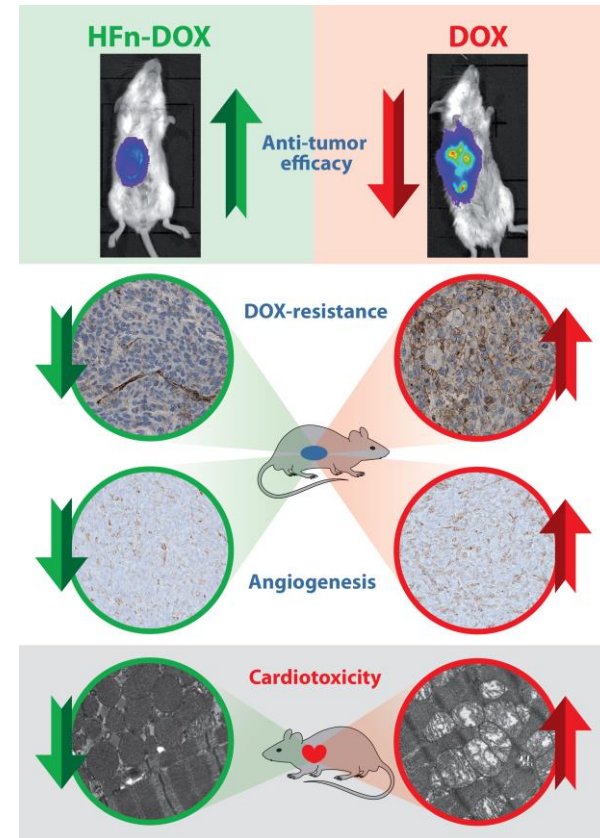
⇒ metronomic administration associated with cell nucleus targeting could **circumvent DOX resistance** and **enhance cancer cell killing**

Mazzucchelli et al., manuscript in preparation

⇒ LDNM chemotherapy has the potential to combine the advantages of both MTD and LDM

PERSPECTIVES...

⇒ elucidate the individual contributions of targeted therapy, immune system activation, and neo-angiogenesis inhibition in the strong enhancement of antitumor efficacy of HFn-DOX





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