

AperTO - Archivio Istituzionale Open Access dell'Università di Torino

Abstract 1778: Characterization and anti-tumor functionality of a neuroblastoma-specific peptide, either free or conjugated to nanocarriers

This is the author's manuscript

Original Citation:

Availability:

This version is available <http://hdl.handle.net/2318/1695384> since 2019-03-25T14:19:01Z

Published version:

DOI:10.1158/1538-7445.AM2014-1778

Terms of use:

Open Access

Anyone can freely access the full text of works made available as "Open Access". Works made available under a Creative Commons license can be used according to the terms and conditions of said license. Use of all other works requires consent of the right holder (author or publisher) if not exempted from copyright protection by the applicable law.

(Article begins on next page)

Advertisement

Cancer Research

search

[Advanced Search](#)[Home](#) [About](#) [Articles](#) [For Authors](#) [Alerts](#)

Experimental and Molecular Therapeutics

Abstract 1778: Characterization and anti-tumor functionality of a neuroblastoma-specific peptide, either free or conjugated to nanocarriers

Alice Bartolini, Monica Loi, Daniela D. Paolo, Laura Emionite, Angelina Sacchi, Flavio Curnis, Gianluca Bottoni, Michela Massollo, Cristina Gagliani, Silvia Bruno, Alessandro Gori, Renato Longhi, Michele Cilli, Carlo Tacchetti, Angelo Corti, Gianmario Sambuceti, Mirco Ponzoni, Serena Marchiò, and Fabio Pastorino

DOI: 10.1158/1538-7445.AM2014-1778 Published October 2014

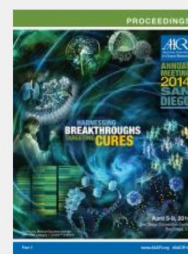
[Article](#)[Info & Metrics](#)

Proceedings: AACR Annual Meeting 2014; April 5-9, 2014; San Diego, CA

Abstract

Introduction. The identification of peptide ligands specific for solid tumors is expected to provide targeting moieties to improve delivery and to decrease toxicity of chemotherapy. We have recently identified the peptide HSYWLRS as a specific ligand for neuroblastoma (NB), a childhood tumor mostly refractory to current therapies.

Experimental procedures. The capability of peptide HSYWLRS to recognize NB cells was evaluated by coupling Qdot fluorescent nanoparticles with HSYWLRS



October 2014
Volume 74,
Issue 19
Supplement
[Table of Contents](#)
[Index by Author](#)

Search this issue

[Sign up for alerts](#)[© Permissions](#)[↪ Share](#)[! Article Alerts](#)[✉ Email Article](#)[🌐 Citation Tools](#)

Advertisement

or its scrambled version (SCR). NB cell association and internalization of HSYWLRS-targeted liposomes were tested by FACS and confocal microscopy studies. We further evaluated a potential role of this peptide in perturbing tumor-stroma interactions and tumor growth. NB cell lines stably transfected with eGFP were mixed with endothelial cells in the presence of either SCR or HSYWLRS peptides. Cell morphology and reciprocal cellular interactions were evaluated by optical and fluorescence microscopy. We finally performed therapeutic experiments with mice orthotopically injected with luc-transfected NB cells and treated with HSYWLRS-targeted, doxorubicin-loaded liposomes (HSYWLRS-SL[DXR]). Anti-tumor efficacy was evaluated by BLI imaging. In vivo imaging was also performed by injecting mice with a bolus of fluorodeoxyglucose during a list mode acquisition lasting one hour using a dedicated micro-PET system. After framing rate optimization, tumor glucose consumption was measured using Patlak graphical approach and normalizing the slope of regression line for serum glucose level.

Results. FACS analysis showed that HSYWLRS-Qdot and SCR-Qdot bound NB cells in a dose-dependent manner, however with different intensity, being HSYWLRS-Qdot the more potent. The binding of HSYWLRS-Qdot was efficiently inhibited by an excess of HSYWLRS, but not by control SCR peptide. In contrast, the binding of SCR-Qdot was not inhibited neither by an excess of SCR nor by HSYWLRS peptide, suggesting that the binding of SCR-Qdot is not specific. Again, the specific peptide-driven binding of HSYWLRS-SL to NB cells was inhibited by an excess of HSYWLRS peptide. In all cases, HSYWLRS specifically altered in vitro the interactions of NB cells with endothelium. Similarly, this peptide statistically decreased tumor take and growth when co-injected with tumor cells in the adrenal gland of nude mice.



Jump to section

- [Article](#)
- [Info & Metrics](#)

Advertisement

▼ Related Articles

No related articles found.

[Google Scholar](#)

▶ Cited By...

▶ More in this TOC Section

Preliminary in vivo results obtained by BLI and micro-PET devices indicated that HSYWLRSL[DXR] decrease tumor growth through a reduction of tumor glucose consumption, leading to an enhanced life span in treated mice.

Conclusion. Our findings demonstrate that HSYWLRSL peptide recognizes NB cells and is functional in the design of nanocarriers with therapeutic efficacy paving the way to its clinical development.

Citation Format: Alice Bartolini, Monica Loi, Daniela Di Paolo, Laura Emionite, Angelina Sacchi, Flavio Curnis, Gianluca Bottoni, Michela Massollo, Cristina Gagliani, Silvia Bruno, Alessandro Gori, Renato Longhi, Michele Cilli, Carlo Tacchetti, Angelo Corti, Gianmario Sambuceti, Mirco Ponzoni, Serena Marchiò, Fabio Pastorino. Characterization and anti-tumor functionality of a neuroblastoma-specific peptide, either free or conjugated to nanocarriers. [abstract]. In: Proceedings of the 105th Annual Meeting of the American Association for Cancer Research; 2014 Apr 5-9; San Diego, CA. Philadelphia (PA): AACR; Cancer Res 2014;74(19 Suppl):Abstract nr 1778.
doi:10.1158/1538-7445.AM2014-1778

©2014 American Association for Cancer Research.

[← Previous](#)

[^ Back to top](#)



Articles

[Online First](#)
[Current Issue](#)
[Past Issues](#)
[Meeting Abstracts](#)

Info for

[Authors](#)
[Subscribers](#)
[Advertisers](#)
[Librarians](#)
[Reviewers](#)

About Cancer Research

[About the Journal](#)
[Editorial Board](#)
[Permissions](#)





Submit a
Manuscript

Copyright © 2018 by the American Association for Cancer Research.

Cancer Research Online ISSN: 1538-7445

Cancer Research Print ISSN: 0008-5472

Journal of Cancer Research ISSN: 0099-7013

American Journal of Cancer ISSN: 0099-7374