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O-sulfated bacterial polysaccharides with low anticoagulant activity 

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O-sulfated bacterial polysaccharides with low anticoagulant activity inhibit metastasis.

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Abstract

Heparin-like **polysaccharides** possess the capacity to **inhibit** cancer cell proliferation, angiogenesis, heparanase-mediated cancer cell invasion, and cancer cell adhesion to vascular endothelia via adhesion receptors, such as selectins. The clinical applicability of the antitumor effect of such **polysaccharides**, however, is compromised by their **anticoagulant activity**. We have compared the potential of chemically **O-sulfated** and **N,O-sulfated bacterial** polysaccharide (capsular polysaccharide from *E. COLI* K5 [K5PS]) species to **inhibit metastasis** of mouse B16-BL6 melanoma cells and human MDA-MB-231 breast cancer cells in two in vivo models. We demonstrate that in both settings, **O-sulfated K5PS** was a potent inhibitor of **metastasis**. Reducing the molecular weight of the polysaccharide, however, resulted in lower antimetastatic capacity. Furthermore, we show that **O-sulfated K5PS** efficiently inhibited the invasion of B16-BL6 cells through Matrigel and also inhibited the in vitro **activity** of heparanase. Moreover, treatment with **O-sulfated K5PS** lowered the ability of B16-BL6 cells to adhere to endothelial cells, intercellular adhesion molecule-1, and P-selectin, but not to E-selectin. Importantly, **O-sulfated K5PSs** were largely devoid of **anticoagulant activity**. These findings indicate that **O-sulfated K5PS** polysaccharide should be considered as a potential antimetastatic agent.

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