



## Design of polyamines-grafted starches for nucleotide analogues delivery: in vitro evaluation of the anticancer activity

Submitted by Elise Lepeltier on Wed, 10/19/2016 - 08:20

Titre	Design of polyamines-grafted starches for nucleotide analogues delivery: in vitro evaluation of the anticancer activity
Type de publication	Communication
Type	Conférence invitée
Année	2016
Langue	Anglais
Date du colloque	25-26/08/2016
Titre du colloque	24th Conference of the Groupement des Pharmacochimistes de l'Arc Atlantique (GP2A)
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Pays	France
Ville	Angers

Nucleotide analogues are a therapeutic class really promising and currently used in clinic notably against viral infectious diseases and cancer.<sup>1</sup> However, their therapeutic potential is often restricted by a poor stability in vivo, the induction of severe side effects and a limited passive intracellular diffusion due to their hydrophilicity.<sup>2</sup> Polysaccharide-based polymers (e. g. starch) have considerable advantages including a lack of toxicity and absence of antigenicity.<sup>3-5</sup> The aim of this study was to develop new cationic starches able to form complexes with nucleotide analogues: to protect them and increase their cell uptake. The material should demonstrate good biocompatibility and low cytotoxicity. Different oligoamines, (TREN, TEPA and spermine) were covalently grafted to starch : the resulting cationic starch derivatives were characterized (e.g. degree of modification) and compared in their properties to form polyplexes with ATP as a model nucleotide. Among the tested candidates, the formulation of starch-TEPA and ATP with a N/P ratio = 2 led to nanoparticles with a size of 429 nm, a PDI of 0.054 and a zeta potential of -9 mV. MTT and LDH assays on A549 cell line showed a low toxicity of this cationic starch. Confocal microscopy studies proved that the cell internalization was an incubation time and energy dependent process. Most important, starch-TEPA complexes with ddGTP (0.3 mg/mL) showed a significant biological activity on A549 cancer cells (> 90 %) compared to plain ddGTP (~ 21 %) at the same concentration, revealing a real promising system to deliver intracellularly nucleotide analogues.

Résumé en anglais

URL de la notice <http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications/ua15086> [2]

### Liens

[1] <http://okina.univ-angers.fr/e.lepeltier/publications>

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