

Colorectal cancer combination therapy using drug and gene co-delivered, targeted poly(ethylene glycol)- ϵ -poly(caprolactone) nanocarriers

Zhiyu Wang

Yaning Wei

Guotao Fang

Dan Hong

Lin An

Ting Jiao

Yan Shi

Aimin Zang

Hebei Key Laboratory of Cancer Radiotherapy and Chemotherapy, Department of Medical Oncology, Affiliated Hospital of Hebei University, Baoding 071000, People's Republic of China

Purpose: Combination therapy is a promising strategy to treat cancer due to the synergistic effects. The drug and gene co-delivered systems attract more attention in the field of combination therapy.

Materials and methods: In the present research, poly(ethylene glycol)- ϵ -poly(caprolactone) block copolymer was used for the co-loading of 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) and gene. The physico-chemical characteristics, in vitro and in vivo anticancer, and gene transfection efficiency were tested on colon cancer cells and tumor-bearing mice.

Results: 5-FU and gene co-loaded nanocarriers had a size of 145 nm. In vivo gene delivery results showed about 60% of gene-positive cells. Tumor volume of nanocarrier groups at day 21 was around 320 mm³, which is significantly smaller compared with free 5-FU group (852 mm³) and control group (1,059 mm³). The maximum 5-FU plasma concentration in nanocarrier groups (49 μ g/mL) was significantly greater than free 5-FU (13 μ g/mL). At 24 hours, drug level of nanocarrier groups was about 2.8 μ g/mL compared with 0.02 μ g/mL of free 5-FU.

Conclusion: The resulting nanocarriers co-loaded with the anticancer drugs and genes could be considered as a promising nanomedicine for colorectal cancer therapy.

Keywords: colorectal cancer, gene therapy, combination therapy, cytotoxicity, transfection efficiency

Introduction

Colorectal cancer is the third most frequently occurring cancer and a common cause of cancer-related death worldwide.¹⁻³ Currently, besides the surgical removal, both conventional (chemotherapy and radiotherapy) and innovative approaches (personalized single-targeted therapies) are used for the cure of this type of cancer.⁴ However, significant side effects were often introduced by these therapies,⁵ and drug resistance may have influences on their long-term effectiveness.⁶ Conventional chemotherapy may have adverse effects on the body as it cannot deliver selective action specifically to the cancer cells, thus bring toxicity to healthy cells.⁷ Gene therapy, which holds great promise in treating inherited and acquired diseases, may be an alternative strategy.⁸ For example, Yang et al demonstrated that macrophage inhibitory cytokine-1 (MIC-1) and its associated signals determined the colon cancer cell response to the chemical ribotoxic stress.⁹ Both promoter activity and mRNA stability of MIC-1 gene were upregulated by ribotoxic anisomycin via the p38 MAP kinase signaling pathway.

Combination therapy is a promising strategy for synergistic anticancer treatment.¹⁰ It has different mechanisms of action that could reduce the dose of each agent, thus may reduce the individual drug-related toxicity. The drug and gene co-delivered systems

Correspondence: Yaning Wei
Department of Medical Oncology,
Affiliated Hospital of Hebei University,
No 648 Dongfeng East Road, Lanchi
District, Baoding, Baoding 071000, Hebei
Province, People's Republic of China
Tel +86 312 598 3042
Email weynhebu@163.com

attract more attention in the field of combination therapy.¹¹ However, the differences in the physicochemical properties of drug and gene bring about challenges to the systems.¹² Non-viral nanosystems such as polyplexes are widely used for DNA and drug combination therapy.^{13,14} These systems are constructed by the electrostatic interactions between the polymer, drug, and DNA.

One of the most important tools in cell biology is green fluorescent protein (GFP) from *Aequorea victoria*.¹⁵ Enhanced GFP (EGFP) is one of the first engineered versions of GFP.¹⁶ EGFP could increase the fluorescence due to a higher proportion of correctly folded protein.¹⁷ It has a single excitation peak at 490 nm and has been codon optimized for expression in mammalian hosts. So plasmid encoding EGFP (pEGFP) was used as a model gene. For example, Kong et al designed a mannosylated polyethylene glycol (PEG)-phosphatidylethanolamine ligand to achieve active targeted nanocarriers (NCs) for the delivery of pEGFP.¹⁸ Yu et al developed a cationic solid lipid nanoparticles containing a synthesized single-tailed lipid as a modifier for pEGFP delivery to treat lung cancer.¹⁹

5-Fluorouracil (5-FU) is an equivalent of uracil, in which the hydrogen atom at the C-5 position is replaced by a fluorine atom, that promptly enters into the cells by means of the uracil transport mechanism.²⁰ 5-FU has been widely applied in diverse severe cancer therapy, including colorectal cancer. Kamel et al prepared chitosan-coated cinnamon/oregano-loaded solid lipid nanoparticles to augment 5-FU cytotoxicity for colorectal cancer.²¹ Pretel et al utilized nanoprecipitation and solvent evaporation methods to optimize poly(D,L-lactide-co-glycolide) nanoparticles for the delivery of 5-FU.²² In Sharma et al's investigation, 5-FU was conjugated to PEG-anchored recombinant human serum albumin nanoparticles to improve the pharmacokinetics and therapeutic profiles.²³ These NCs can optimize the antitumor activity of 5-FU, thus being a potential nanotool against colon cancer.

In the present study, poly(ethylene glycol)- ϵ -poly(caprolactone) block copolymer (PEG-PCL) was used for the co-loading of 5-FU and pEGFP. The physicochemical characteristics, in vitro and in vivo anticancer and gene transfection efficiency, were tested on colon cancer cells and tumor-bearing mice. This system was expected to achieve high loading capacity, enhance the therapeutic efficacy, and reduce the side effects.

Materials and methods

Chemicals and reagents pEGFP-N1 was obtained from Solarbio Life Sciences (Beijing, China). 5-FU ($\geq 99\%$) and

didecyldimethylammonium bromide (98%) were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich China (Shanghai, China). PEG-PCL (molecular weight 5–5.5 kDa) was purchased from Polymer Source (Montreal, QC, Canada). DMEM, FBS, penicillin/streptomycin, and MTT were purchased from Thermo Fisher Scientific (Waltham, MA, USA). Quant-iT™ PicoGreen® dsDNA quantitation reagent was obtained from Thermo Fisher Scientific.

Preparation of NCs, drug encapsulation, and gene loading

About 100 mg of PEG-PCL was dissolved in 10 mL ethanol and then mixed with 10 mg of 5-FU (dissolved in 1 mL ethanol) and dimethyldioctadecylammonium bromide (1%).²⁴ A thin film was created by evaporating the mixed solution at reduced pressure. The film was then reconstituted in water and sonicated for 5 minutes, centrifuged at 10,000 rpm for 5 minutes to form 5-FU-loaded nanocarriers (FNCs). Empty nanocarriers (ENCs) were prepared by the same way without adding 5-FU. pEGFP (DNA) was loaded to the ENCs by adding equal volume of ENCs solution rapidly to the DNA (80 mg/mL) and mixed by vortex followed by 30 minutes incubation at room temperature to get DNA-loaded NCs (DNCs).²⁵ DNA and 5-FU co-loaded NCs (DFNCs) were achieved by the same way using FNCs instead of ENCs (Figure 1). The above prepared supernatants containing NCs were removed and collected by freeze-drying.

Particle characterization and serum stability

The hydrodynamic size, polydispersity, and zeta potential values of NCs were measured using dynamic light scattering (DLS) and laser Doppler methods by ELS-Z (Otsuka Electronics Co., Ltd., Hirakata, Japan) according to the manufacturer's instructions.²⁶ To investigate the stability of NCs in serum, NC suspension was mixed with FBS (1:1, volume:volume) and analyzed by DLS method.

Drug and gene entrapment efficiency (DEE and GEE) and release behavior

The DEE of 5-FU in NCs was quantified by high-performance liquid chromatography (LC-20A; Shimadzu, Tokyo, Japan) using 250×4.6 mm C18 column.²⁷ The mobile phase (0.05 M of KH_2PO_4 contained 0.1% of triethylamine) has a flow rate of 0.6 mL/min, and ultraviolet detection was set at 266 nm. The DEE (%) was calculated according to the equation: (weight of 5-FU in NCs/weight of total 5-FU fed)×100.

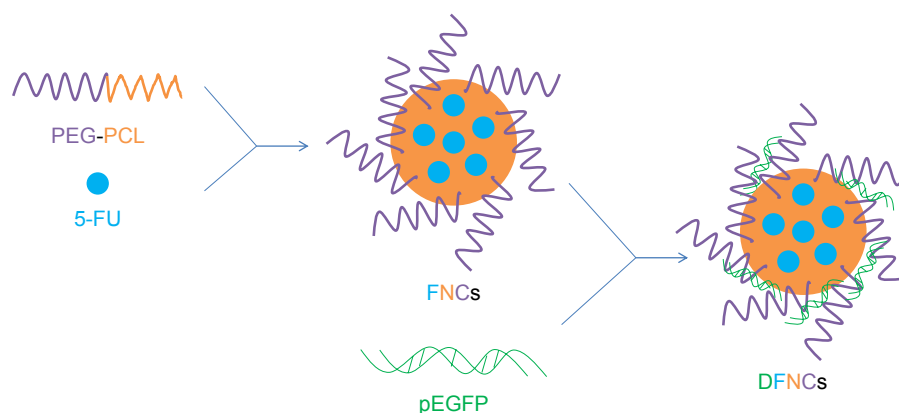


Figure 1 Preparation of DNA and 5-FU co-loaded NCs.

Abbreviations: NC, nanocarrier; FNC, 5-FU-loaded nanocarrier; DFNC, DNA and 5-FU co-loaded nanocarrier; 5-FU, 5-fluorouracil; PEG-PCL, poly(ethylene glycol)- ϵ -poly(ϵ -caprolactone) block copolymer; pEGFP, plasmid encoding enhanced green fluorescent protein.

GEE of NCs was determined by PicoGreen[®] fluorometry assay.²⁸ It was calculated according to the linear calibration curve of pEGFP, according to the equation: (weight of total pEGFP – free pEGFP)/(weight of total pEGFP) \times 100.

Release of 5-FU and DNA from NCs was performed in PBS (pH 7.4).²⁹ Aliquots of NCs (equivalent to 2 μ g DNA) were suspended in Eppendorf[®] tubes containing 1 mL of PBS and vortexed. Separate tubes were used for each data point. The tubes were then placed in a shaking water bath (37°C, 100 rpm). At predetermined time intervals, the suspensions were centrifuged (15,000 rpm, 20 minutes), and the amount of 5-FU and DNA released in the NCs was analyzed by the same way above.

Cell culture

Caco-2 (ATCC[®] HTB-37[™], human colon adenocarcinoma) and SW480 (ATCC[®] CCL-228[™], human Dukes' type B, colorectal adenocarcinoma) cells were purchased from American Type Culture Collection (Manassas, VA, USA). Cells were cultured in DMEM containing 10% FBS, 1% non-essential amino acids, 100 U/mL penicillin, and 0.1 mg/mL streptomycin at 37°C in the atmosphere of 5% CO₂ and 95% relative humidity.

In vitro cytotoxicity test

The cytotoxicity of Caco-2 and SW480 cells treated with NCs were evaluated by using MTT assay.³⁰ Cells were seeded into 96-well microplates at a concentration of 10⁵ cells/mL and allowed to grow for 24 hours to a subconfluent state (80% confluence). The culture medium was replaced with fresh medium supplemented with 10% FBS having different concentrations of free 5-FU (5-FU) or different kinds of NCs, and samples were incubated for 72 hours with 100 μ L

of tested suspensions. Then suspensions were removed and 50 μ L of MTT solution (1 mg/mL in culture medium) was added and cells were incubated for 4 hours at 37°C in 5% CO₂ prior to the analysis. Thereafter, the medium was removed and 100 μ L of dimethyl sulfoxide was added to dissolve blue formazan crystals. The absorbance of the formed dye was measured at 570 nm using a microplate reader. Absorbance values for untreated cells were taken as control (100% survival). Cell viability was calculated according to the equation: (absorbance of test cells)/(absorbance of control) \times 100.

Mouse model

BALB/c nude mice (6–8 weeks old) were purchased from Beijing Vital River Experimental Animal Technical Co., Ltd (Beijing, China). About 10⁶ of SW480 cells was suspended in 100 μ L 0.9% saline and injected to the dorsal side of the mice to induce the colorectal cancer-bearing mice. Tumors were allowed to reach 4–5 mm in diameter before the initiation of the experiments. All the animal experiments were approved by the Medical Ethics Committee of Hebei University (No 20201800113001) and followed the National Institutes of Health guide for the care and use of laboratory animals (NIH Publications No 8023, revised 1978).

In vivo gene transfection efficiency

In vivo gene transfection efficiency of NCs was evaluated on colorectal cancer-bearing mice.³¹ Five groups of tumor-bearing mice (eight per group) were injected intravenously with naked pEGFP (DNA), ENCs, FNCs, DNCs, and DFNCs. The DNA released from the NCs was over 70% at 24 hours and nearly 90% at 72 hours. So at 24 or 72 hours post injection, mice were sacrificed. The tumor tissues were taken out and homogenized by pressing the samples through a 30-mm cell mesh with the

plunger of a 10-mL syringe. Erythrocyte lysis buffer was added during homogenization to lyse the red blood cells, washed three times with PBS containing 0.5% bovine serum albumin, and then filtered. After centrifugation at 4°C and 1,000 rpm for 5 minutes, the cells were seeded into 24-well plates in 1 mL of DMEM with 10% FBS. An inversion fluorescence microscope was used to observe the fluorescent cells and the pictures were taken. Then the cells were detached with trypsin/EDTA. To quantify the amount of cells that were successfully transfected, the supernatant was discarded and resuspended with 300 mL of PBS and added into the flow cytometry.

In vivo anticancer activity

Colorectal cancer-bearing mice were divided to six groups (eight per group) and were injected intravenously with 20 mg/kg of 0.9% sodium chloride solution (blank control), free 5-FU, ENC, FNC, DNC, and DFNCs.³² All samples were diluted with 0.9% sodium chloride and injected every 3 days. Following drug administration, body weight and tumor growth were measured every 3 days. The tumor volume (mm³) was calculated according to the equation: (length×width)²/2.

On the 18th day after the first administration, the mice were killed and the tumor of each mouse was weighed, and tumor inhibition ratios (%) were calculated according to the equation: (tumor weight of the control – tumor weight of the treated)/(tumor weight of the control)×100.

In vivo pharmacokinetic study

Colorectal cancer-bearing mice were divided to three groups (eight per group) and were injected intravenously with a single dose of free 5-FU, FNC, and DFNC (10 mg 5-FU/kg).³³ Mice were euthanized and blood sample was collected at determined time points. Blood samples were centrifuged at 25,000 rpm for 15 minutes to separate the plasma. Plasma concentrations of 5-FU were determined using the same way as in Drug and gene entrapment efficiency (DEE and GEE) and release behavior Section.

Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was performed using Student's *t*-test. Differences between groups were considered significant at **P*<0.05. All statistical analyses were performed using SPSS version 19.0 package, and the values were expressed as mean ± standard error of the mean.

Results

NC characterization

The average hydrodynamic size of ENCs and FNCs was around 110 nm while the DNA-entrapped DNCs and DFNCs had sizes of about 145 nm (Table 1). The size distribution seemed to be narrow considering its polydispersity index which is lower than 0.2. The reason for narrow size distribution may be the thin film sonication method used in this study. The DEE of 5-FU in NCs was above 80% and GEE was ~90%. NCs exhibited no obvious changes in the hydrodynamic size and polydispersity after mixing with serum media (Figure 2). The NCs may be stable in the presence of serum when administrated in vivo.

Drug and gene release behavior

Cumulative 5-FU and DNA release profiles of FNCs, DNCs, and DFNCs were calculated in Figure 3. The release of DNA from NCs was faster than 5-FU, over 80% of release were found at 48 and 72 hours for DNA and drug, respectively. DNA release behaviors of DNCs and DFNCs are similar. The release of drug from FNCs was a bit faster than that from DFNCs. 5-FU released from DFNCs was slower at the first 24 hours and then faster after 24 hours until complete release.

In vitro cytotoxicity

Free 5-FU, which has been used as a chemotherapeutic agent, exhibited antiproliferation activities in Caco-2 and SW480 cells. As shown in Figure 4, there was no significant cytotoxicity of ENC and DNC (without drug) groups at the studied concentrations. However, 5-FU-containing groups showed cytotoxicity in a dose-dependent manner. 5-FU-loaded NCs

Table 1 NC characterizations (mean ± standard error, n=3)

NCs	Hydrodynamic size (nm)	PDI	Zeta potential (mV)	DEE (%)	GEE (%)
ENCs	116.7±3.9	0.122±0.019	+27.6±2.9	N/A	N/A
FNCs	113.9±4.5	0.139±0.025	+25.9±3.1	83.9±3.6	N/A
DNCs	145.5±5.2	0.159±0.031	+16.3±2.6	N/A	91.3±4.1
DFNCs	148.3±5.7	0.171±0.039	+15.4±3.2	81.7±4.2	90.7±4.5

Abbreviations: 5-FU, 5-fluorouracil; DEE, drug entrapment efficiency; DFNC, DNA and 5-FU co-loaded nanocarrier; DNC, DNA-loaded nanocarrier; ENC, empty nanocarrier; FNC, 5-FU-loaded nanocarrier; GEE, gene entrapment efficiency; NC, nanocarrier; PDI, polydispersity index.

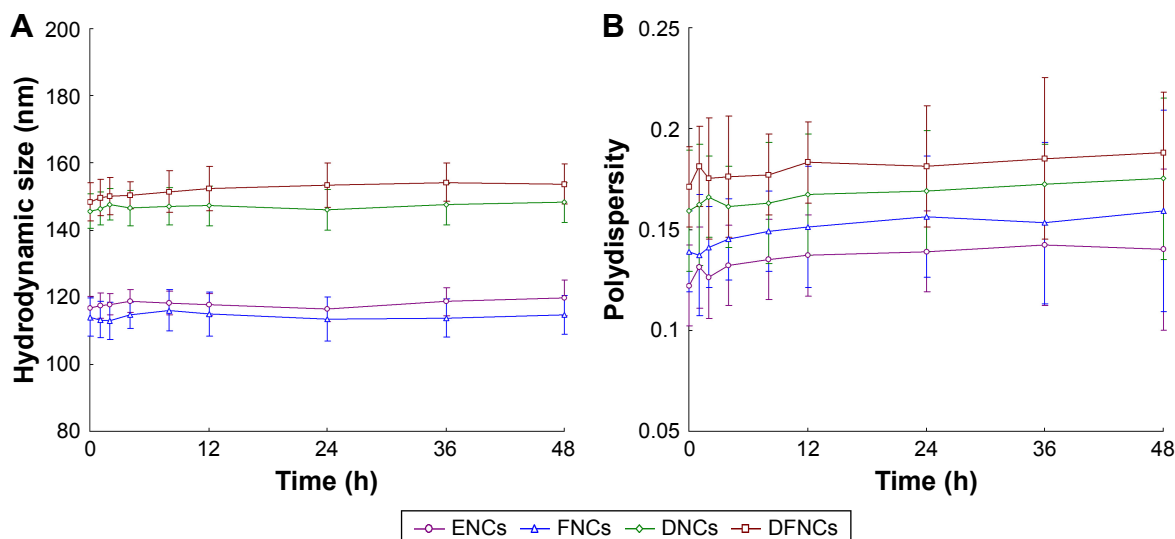


Figure 2 Changes in the hydrodynamic size (A) and polydispersity (B) after mixing with serum media.

Note: Data are presented as means \pm standard error, $n=3$.

Abbreviations: 5-FU, 5-fluorouracil; DFNC, DNA and 5-FU co-loaded nanocarrier; DNC, DNA-loaded nanocarrier; ENC, empty nanocarrier; FNC, 5-FU-loaded nanocarrier.

achieved significantly more inhibition efficiency in colon cancer cells compared with free 5-FU ($P<0.05$).

In vivo gene transfection

In vivo gene transfection activity of DNCs and DFNCs was evaluated in vivo using DNA, ENCs, and FNCs as contrast. Figure 5A exhibited the qualitative examination

of the gene transfection efficiency. DNC and DFNC groups showed remarkable more fluorescence cells in the images than the other groups. More fluorescence cells were found in the images at 72 h than 24 h. ENCs and FNCs had no fluorescence in the images. Naked pEGFP revealed very weak fluorescence that is almost negligible. The quantitative results confirmed the qualitative results (Figure 5B). DNC and DFNC groups showed over 30% and nearly 60% of pEGFP-positive cells in 24 and 72 hours, respectively. On the contrary, other groups did not get obvious transfection results. pEGFP-loaded NCs displayed remarkably higher transfection efficiency than naked DNA ($P<0.05$).

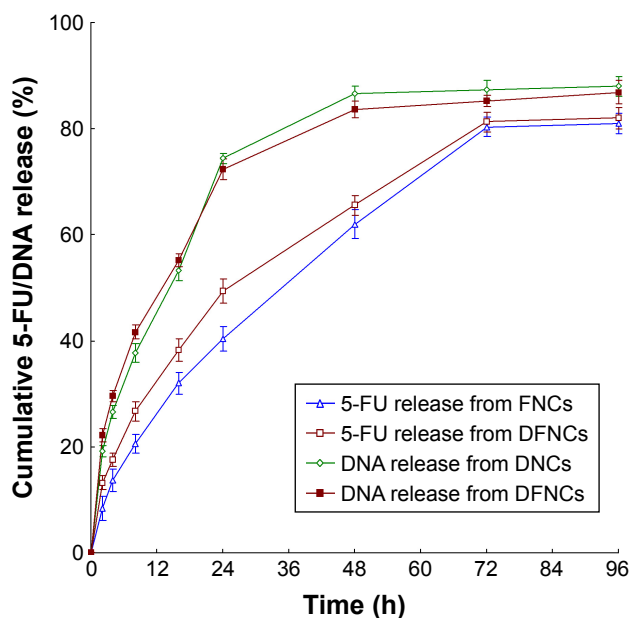


Figure 3 Cumulative 5-FU and DNA release profiles of FNCs, DNCs, and DFNCs.

Note: Data are presented as means \pm standard error, $n=3$.

Abbreviations: 5-FU, 5-fluorouracil; DFNC, DNA and 5-FU co-loaded nanocarrier; DNC, DNA-loaded nanocarrier; ENC, empty nanocarrier; FNC, 5-FU-loaded nanocarrier.

In vivo anticancer activity

The tumor growth curves of each group are presented in Figure 6A. The results indicated that treatment with FNCs and DFNCs showed profound suppressed tumor growth than that of free 5-FU ($P<0.05$). The tumor volume of FNCs and DFNCs at day 21 was 334 and 316 mm^3 , which is significantly smaller compared with free 5-FU group (852 mm^3). Body weights of mice were slightly increased with time in the FNCs and DFNCs groups, while the free drug, DNCs, ENCs, and control groups showed decreases in body weight (Figure 6B). Tumor inhibition ratios of NCs and free 5-FU were summarized in Table 2.

In vivo pharmacokinetics

After injection of 5-FU or the 5-FU-loaded NCs, plasma levels of 5-FU were determined at specific time points. As shown in Figure 7, all the three groups (free 5-FU, FNC, and

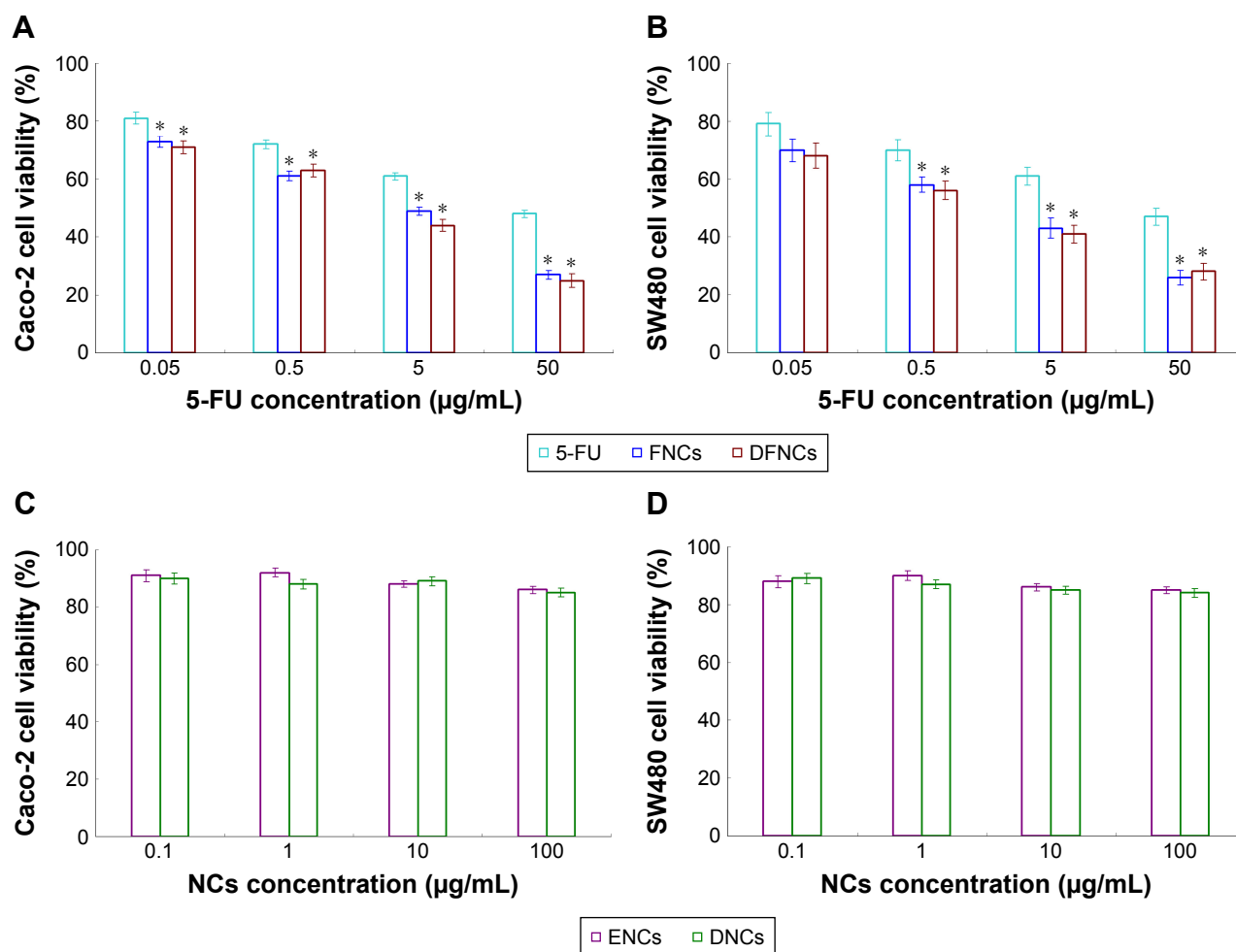


Figure 4 Cell growth inhibition effects of NCs on Caco-2 and SW480 cells measured by MTT assay.

Notes: (A) 5-FU, FNCs, and DFNCs evaluated on Caco-2; (B) 5-FU, FNCs, and DFNCs evaluated on SW480 cells; (C) ENCs and DNCs evaluated on Caco-2; (D) ENCs and DNCs evaluated on SW480 cells. Data are presented as mean \pm standard error, $n=6$. * $P<0.05$.

Abbreviations: 5-FU, 5-fluorouracil; DFNC, DNA and 5-FU co-loaded nanocarrier; DNC, DNA-loaded nanocarrier; ENC, empty nanocarrier; FNC, 5-FU-loaded nanocarrier; NC, nanocarrier.

DFNC groups) exhibited biphasic behavior with an initial rapid elimination rate followed by a slower drug elimination phase. The maximum 5-FU plasma concentration in FNCs or DFNCs (47 and 49 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, respectively) were significantly greater than free 5-FU (13 $\mu\text{g/mL}$). At 24 hours, drug level of NC groups was about 2.8 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ compared to 0.02 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ of free 5-FU. The area under the curve (AUC) of free 5-FU, FNC, and DFNC groups was 17, 284, and 296 $\mu\text{g/mL}\cdot\text{h}$, respectively.

Discussion

The average hydrodynamic size of ENCs and FNCs had no obvious difference; this means loading of 5-FU had no obvious influence on the hydrodynamic size of NCs. After DNA entrapped into the NCs, the size showed a remarkable increase. This could be explained by the DNA located in the

outer layer of NCs, thus enlarging the particle size. The zeta potential of blank NCs was positive; DNA entrapment did decrease the surface charge remarkably. Considered along with the size changes, the DNA was loaded to the NC system by electrostatic absorption with the cationic carriers, causing the increase in size and neutralization of the surface charge. To better protect the gene against enzymatic degradation and achieve higher gene expression in vivo, higher DNA binding ability of NCs is expected.³⁴ PicoGreen fluorometry method was applied to determine the GEE of NCs. The GEE of NCs was $\sim 90\%$, suggesting good DNA-loading ability of NCs. The high DEE of the NCs indicated that DNA binding did not detach the drug from the carriers and that the systems are stable.³⁵

The stability of developed NCs was tested in serum-included media. NCs exhibited no obvious changes in the

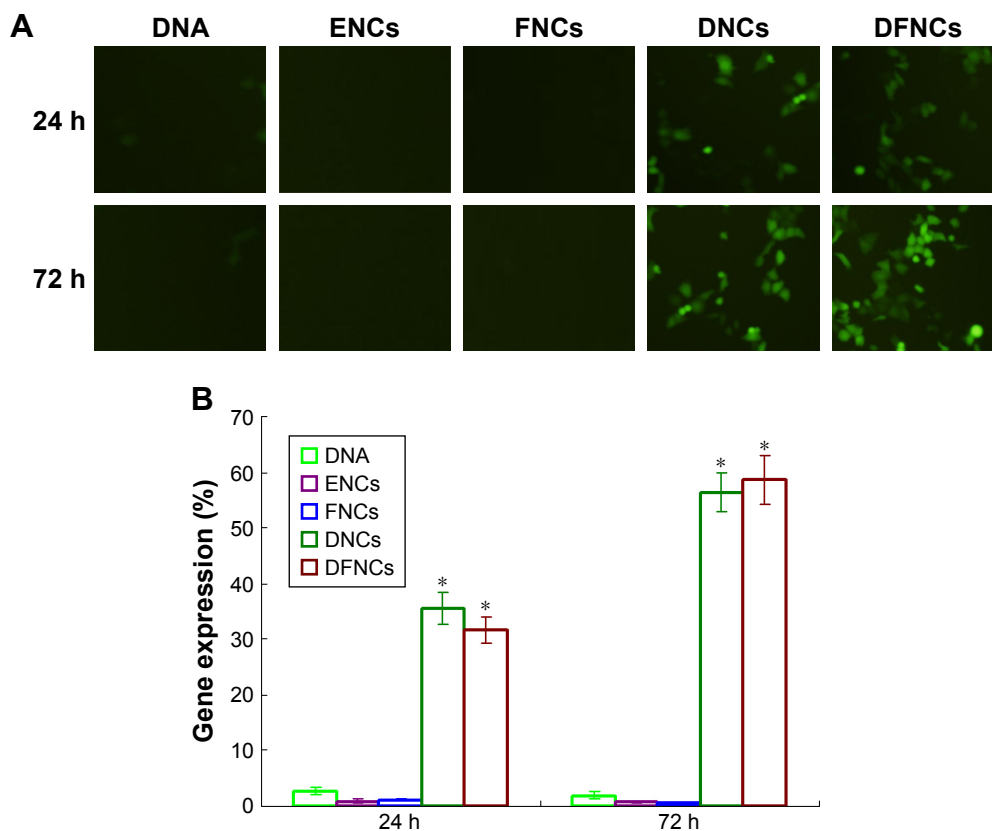


Figure 5 In vivo gene transfection activity of NCs evaluated by fluorescent images (A) with a camera adapter magnification of 0.63 and flow cytometry (B).

Notes: Data are presented as means ± standard error, n=6. *P<0.05.

Abbreviations: 5-FU, 5-fluorouracil; DFNC, DNA and 5-FU co-loaded nanocarrier; DNC, DNA-loaded nanocarrier; ENC, empty nanocarrier; FNC, 5-FU-loaded nanocarrier; NC, nanocarrier.

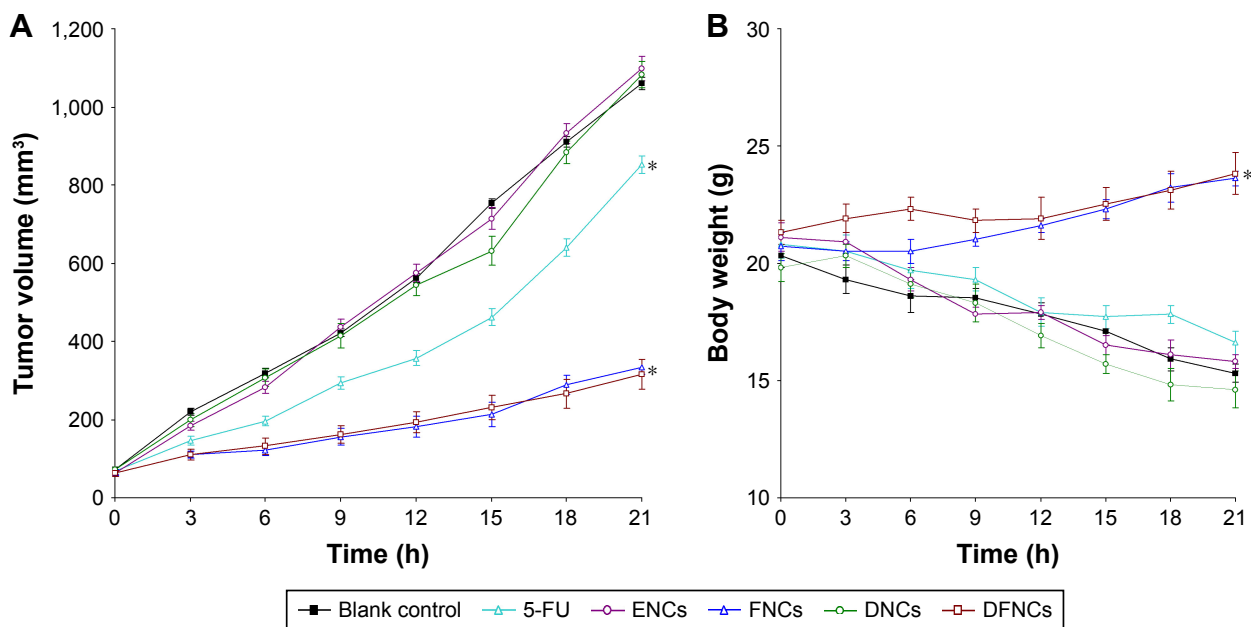


Figure 6 In vivo antitumor efficiency evaluated by tumor volume (A) and body weight (B).

Notes: Data are presented as means ± standard error, n=8. *P<0.05.

Abbreviations: 5-FU, 5-fluorouracil; DFNC, DNA and 5-FU co-loaded nanocarrier; DNC, DNA-loaded nanocarrier; ENC, empty nanocarrier; FNC, 5-FU-loaded nanocarrier; NC, nanocarrier.

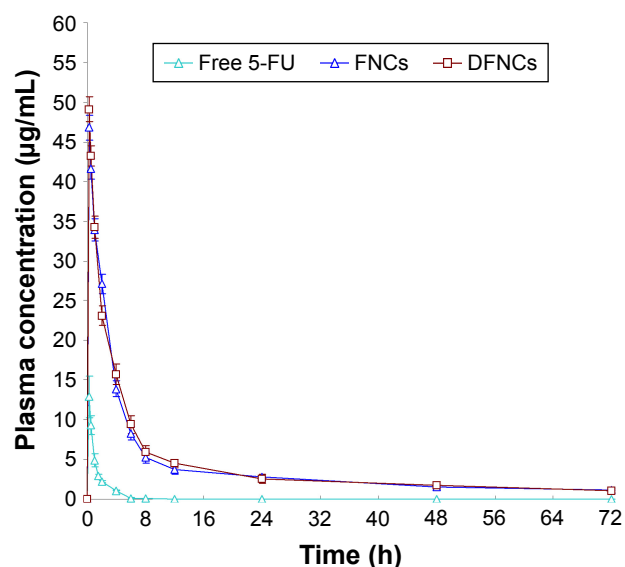
Table 2 Tumor inhibition ratios of NCs and free 5-FU (mean \pm standard error, n=8)

Systems	5-FU	FNCs	DFNCs
Tumor inhibition ratios (%)	22.5 \pm 1.9	69.6 \pm 3.6	71.3 \pm 3.8

Abbreviations: 5-FU, 5-fluorouracil; DFNC, DNA and 5-FU co-loaded nanocarrier; FNC, 5-FU-loaded nanocarrier; NC, nanocarrier.

hydrodynamic size after mixing with serum media.³⁶ This may contribute to the maintenance of colloidal stability even in serum-included media. The reason for not having a protein corona for these NCs may be the PEG chains presented on the NC surface that keep the NCs from the coating of protein in the serum. The release profiles of 5-FU and DNA from NCs are different. The release of DNA from NCs was faster than 5-FU, which may be because the DNA was located on the outer layer of NCs and thus could be released earlier. The release of drug from FNCs was a bit faster than that from DFNCs. This could be attributed to the DNA binding that hindered the drug release until most of the DNA left from the carriers. 5-FU released from DFNCs was slower at the first 24 hours because the DNA was located on the surface of the NCs.

In vitro antiproliferation activity of NCs was tested in Caco-2 and SW480 cells. Whether the cytotoxicity of the NCs will be retained during a therapeutic period is of vital importance.³⁷ The cell viability of the treated cells was

**Figure 7** In vivo plasma drug concentration profiles of free 5-FU, FNCs, and DFNCs.

Notes: Data are presented as means \pm standard error, n=8.

Abbreviations: 5-FU, 5-fluorouracil; DFNC, DNA and 5-FU co-loaded nanocarrier; FNC, 5-FU-loaded nanocarrier; NC, nanocarrier.

calculated for 3 days. The results showed that ENC and DNA-loaded NCs (without drug) showed no obvious cytotoxicity, which could be the evidence of the low toxicity of the pEGFP and the materials used in the preparation. 5-FU-containing groups showed dose-dependent cytotoxicity. Significant improvement in cell inhibition efficiency was achieved by 5-FU-loaded NCs than free 5-FU. These results are in accordance with the research of Hamidreza Kheiri et al that the bare nanoparticles showed little inherent cytotoxicity whereas the statin-loaded nanoparticles were cytotoxic on cancer cells.³⁸ The gene delivery ability of NCs to tumor was analyzed in vivo. DNC and DFNC groups exhibited higher gene transfection efficiency than pEGFP and other groups at all time points. More fluorescence cells were found in the images at 72 h than 24 h. Considering the sustained release manner of the NCs, we could further ensure the better gene transfection after a longer time (72 hours compared to 24 hours) of administration. The qualitative and quantitative results suggested the in vivo efficiency of the NCs for colon cancer gene therapy. Nanoparticles could have the potential to improve the expression of genes was also reported by Saghebasl et al in their study.³⁹

The antitumor efficacy of NCs was further examined in tumor-bearing mice. The tumor growth rate was not found to significantly decrease with free 5-FU and 5-FU-loaded NC treatment. The tumor growth rate was significantly decreased in the group treated with FNCs and DFNCs than that of free 5-FU. Dai et al also introduced a block copolymer to treat colon carcinoma. Compared with control group, a significant decrease in the number of tumor nodes was observed in group treated with drug-loaded nanoparticles. The results are similar with our present research.⁴⁰ In vivo pharmacokinetic study showed the biphasic elimination behaviors of the 5-FU-loaded NCs.^{41,42} The fact that the drug-loaded NCs follow a biphasic elimination pattern is consistent with data suggesting that a large proportion of the encapsulated 5-FU is lost from the NCs following administration. The second phase of elimination may be due to a fraction of the 5-FU that remains more tightly associated with the inner core of the NCs.

Conclusion

These results indicate that drug and gene co-loaded NCs have improved antitumor effects and an excellent gene delivery efficiency to the tumor site. Therefore, DFNCs can be used as a promising nanomedicine for the delivery of antitumor drugs and genes and may significantly contribute to colorectal cancer therapy.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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