

REVIEW

The reversed intra- and extracellular pH in tumors as a unified strategy to chemotherapeutic delivery using targeted nanocarriers

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Table S1 Inhibitors of proton transporters in cancer. In this table we summarize the inhibitors of proton transporters mentioned in the text. Although none of these compounds have reached clinical relevance, they have shown inhibitory activity on tumoral cells and mouse xenografts, improving in some instances the antitumoral activity of some known anticancer drugs.

| Inhibitor name | Co-drug | Nanocarrier | <i>In vitro/in vivo</i> study | Ref. |
|--|-------------------------|--|---|------|
| V-ATPase inhibitors | | | | |
| Omeprazole/lansoprazole | Doxorubicin | PEGylated liposomes | 4T1 breast cancer cells | 33 |
| Lansoprazole | Paclitaxel | PLGA-NPs | MCF7 breast cancer cells | 37 |
| NHE inhibitors | | | | |
| Cariporide | Mephalan | n/a | HUH-28 cholangiocarcinoma, MDA-MB231 & MCF7 breast cancer cells | 21 |
| MCT inhibitors | | | | |
| CHCA | n/a | Liposomes | MCF7 & U-87MG glioblastoma cells | 44 |
| AZD3965 | n/a | PEG- <i>b</i> -PDPA-NPs | TC1 mouse lung cancer cells / TC1 & B16F10 melanoma xenografts | 48 |
| CA inhibitors | | | | |
| CL 5343 | Maytansinoid | CL 5343-myatansinoid conjugates | SKRC52 kidney cancer cells & xenografts | 53 |
| Acetazolamide | Monomethyl-auristatin E | Acetazolamide-monomethyl auristatin E conjugates | Mice bearing SKRC52 xenografts | 54 |
| Fluoro-benzosulfonamide (CAL) | Tubulysin B | CAL-tubulysin B conjugates | HT29 colon cancer, SKRC52 & A549 lung cancer cells / HT29 & A549 tumor xenografts | 55 |
| Polyamino-polycarboxylamido aromatic sulfonamide | Tubulysin B | CA9 inhibitor-tubulysin B conjugates | HT29 tumor xenografts | 57 |
| VD11-4-2 | Doxorubicin | Porous silicon NPs | MCF7 breast cancer cells | 59 |
| CA inhibitors | | | | |

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|--|----------------------|--|--|-------|
| Small molecular weight CA inhibitors designed by the authors | Doxorubicin | PEGylated gold NPs | HT29 tumor cells | 60 |
| Acetazolamide | CFM 4.16 + sorafenib | TPGS and SMA micellar nano formulation | A498 kidney cancer cells & xenografts | 61 |
| Acetazolamide | CDF or paclitaxel | Albumin-NPs | MDA-MB231 & MDA-MB468 breast cancer cells / breast cancer patient xenografts | 52,62 |
| Acetazolamide and sulfonamide 3a | n/a | Gold-NPs | n/a | 63,64 |
| Sulfonamide derivatives | n/a | Plasmonic-gold nanorods | HCT116 colon carcinoma & MDA-MB231 cells | 65 |

PEG, poly(ethylene glycol); NPs, nanoparticles; PLGA, poly(lactic-*co*-glycolic acid); CHCA, α -cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid; PDPA, poly(dipropylaminoethyl methacrylate); CL 5343, 5-amino-1,3,4-thiadiazole-2-sulfonamide; TPGS, vitamin-E- α -D-tocopherol; SMA, styrene maleic anhydride; CDF, 3,4-difluorobenzyliden curcumin. n/a, not applicable.

Table S2 Main strategies to achieve a pH_e-induced drug release. Structural destabilization of nanocarriers.

| pH _e -sensitive block/D-pH _e | Nanocarrier | Composition of nanocarrier | Drug delivered | <i>In vitro/in vivo</i> study | Ref. |
|--|--|--|--------------------|--|-------|
| Poly(histidine)/6.8 | Polymeric micelles | Poly(L-histidine)- <i>b</i> -PEG & PLA- <i>b</i> -PEG | Adriamycin | n/a | 73,74 |
| | Polymeric micelles | Poly(L-histidine)- <i>b</i> -PEG & PLA- <i>b</i> -PEG | Doxorubicin | MCF-7 breast cancer cells xenografts in mice | 75 |
| | “Flower like” polymeric micelles | PLA- <i>b</i> -PEG- <i>b</i> -poly(L-histidine) | Doxorubicin | MCF-7 cells | 76 |
| | Polymersomes | Methoxy-PEG- <i>b</i> -(poly-L-histidine) ₂ | 5(6)-FAM | n/a | 77 |
| | Hybrid polymeric vesicles | PEG methyl ether acrylate & Poly(L-lysine) & Poly(L-histidine) | Doxorubicin | CT26 murine cancer cells | 78 |
| | Nanoparticles | Dextran- <i>b</i> -poly(L-histidine) copolymer | Doxorubicin | HuCC-T1 cholangiocarcinoma cells | 79 |
| Poly(aspartic acid-g-imidazole)/6.5 | Polymeric micelles | Poly(aspartic acid-g-imidazole)- <i>block</i> -PEG copolymer | Doxorubicin | Mice bearing subcutaneous MCF-7 cells tumors | 80,81 |
| Poly(beta-aminoester)/6.8 (PAE) | Polymeric micelles | Methyl ether PEG-poly(beta-amino ester) | Doxorubicin | Mice bearing subcutaneous B16F10 tumors | 82 |
| | Polymeric micelles | Methyl ether PEG-poly(beta-amino ester) | Camptothecin TRITC | Mice bearing MDA-MB231 tumors | 83 |
| Diethylaminopropyl/6.8 (DEAP) | Y-shape “worm-like” polymeric micelles | Methoxy-PEG block & two poly(L-lysine)-DEAP blocks | Chlorin e6 (Ce6) | Nude mice bearing KB tumors | 84 |
| mPEG- <i>b</i> -PCLL/6.8 | Polymeric micelles | mPEG- <i>b</i> -PCLL | Doxorubicin | Mice bearing H22 hepatoma cells | 85 |

D-pH_e, destabilization pH_e; PEG, poly(ethylene glycol); PLA, poly(L-lactic acid); 5(6)-FAM, 5(6)-carboxyfluorescein; TRITC, tetramethylrhodamine isothiocyanate; DEAP, diethylaminopropyl; mPEG-*b*-PCLL, methoxy PEG-*block*-poly(*N*(ε)-((1-carboxy-*cis*-cyclohexene)-2-carbonyl)-L-lysine). n/a, not applicable.

Table S3 Main strategies to achieve a pH_e -induced drug release. Gate opening in the nanocarriers.

| pH_e -sensitive “gatekeeper” | Nanocarrier | Composition of nanocarrier | Drug delivered | <i>In vitro/in vivo</i> study | Ref. |
|---|---------------|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|------|
| Poly(histidine) | Nanoparticles | Mesoporous silica | Doxorubicin | n/a | 86 |
| Poly(2-pentamethylenimino) ethyl methacrylate (PPEMA) | PEGylated | Mesoporous silica nanoparticles | Doxorubicin | HeLa cells | 87 |
| Chitosan crosslinked with <i>N,N'</i> -bis(acryloyl)cystamine (BAC) | Nanoparticles | Mesoporous silica | Doxorubicin | HepG-2 cells | 88 |

PEG, poly(ethylene glycol). n/a, not applicable.

Table S4. Main strategies to achieve a pH_e -induced drug release. Labile linkers at pH_e .

| Labile linker at pH_e | Nanocarrier | Composition of nanocarrier | Drug delivered | <i>In vitro/in vivo</i> study | Ref. |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|--|------------------------|---|------|
| 2,3-Dimethylmaleic anhydride (DMMA) | Nanoparticles | PLA- <i>b</i> -PAEMA/DMMA block copolymers | Doxorubicin | HeLa cells | 95 |
| | Carbon dots | PEG-PAH//DMMA & carbon dots complex | Cisplatin (IV) prodrug | Mice bearing subcutaneous cervix U14 xenografts | 96 |

PLA, poly(L-lactic acid); PAEMA, poly(2-aminoethyl methacrylate); PEG, poly(ethylene glycol); PAH, poly(allyamine hydrochloride).

Table S5 Main strategies to achieve a pH_e-induced internalization of nanocarriers. Surface charge modification.

| pH _e -sensitive compound for the charge modification | Nanocarrier | Composition of nanocarrier | Drug delivered | <i>In vitro/in vivo</i> study | Ref. |
|---|----------------------|--|----------------|--------------------------------|------|
| Polysulfadimethoxine (PSDM) | Polymeric micelles | Poly(L-histidine)/PEI & α -methoxy ω -hydroxy-PEG- <i>b</i> -PSDM | Paclitaxel | Mice MCF-7 model | 97 |
| Poly(histidine) | Hybrid nanoparticles | Poly(L-histidine) core / PEGylated lipid shell | Doxorubicin | 4T1 tumor-bearing mice | 98 |
| 2,3-Dimethylmaleic anhydride (DMMA) | Nanogel | Poly(2-aminoethyl methacrylate hydrochloride) (PAMA)/DMMA | Doxorubicin | MDA-MB-435s tumor-bearing mice | 99 |
| | Polymeric micelles | Octadecyl- <i>g</i> -poly(2-hydroxyethyl aspartamide)/DMMA | Doxorubicin | MB-435 cells | 100 |
| | Hybrid micelles | Poly(lysine- <i>co</i> - <i>N,N</i> -bis(acryloyl) cystamine- <i>co</i> -DMMA | Doxorubicin | HeLa cells | 102 |
| Citraconic anhydride (derivative of DMMA) | Polymeric micelles | PASP- <i>g</i> -PEG-DDA-(hydrazone-DOX)-(ethylene-diamine-citraconic amide) conjugates | Doxorubicin | HepG2 cells | 101 |

PEI, polyethyleneimine; PSDM, Polysulfadimethoxine; PEG, poly(ethylene glycol); DMMA, 2,3-dimethylmaleic anhydride; PASP, poly(aspartate); DDA, dodecylamine; DOX, doxorubicin.

Table S6 Main strategies to achieve a pH_e-induced internalization of nanocarriers and pH-mediated ligands activation.

| pH _e -sensitive structure for the ligand activation | Nanocarrier | Composition of nanocarrier | Drug delivered/active targeting moiety | <i>In vitro/in vivo</i> study | Ref. |
|--|------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------|------|
| PEG chains attached by benzoic-imine bonds | PEGylated polymeric micelles | α - β Cyclodextrin dimer & Modified NIPAAm- <i>co</i> -NAS | Doxorubicin/RGD peptide | HeLa cells | 103 |
| PLGVR/PASP conjugate | Silica nanoparticles | Silica NPs functionalized with β -CD/RGD/PLGVR/PASP | Doxorubicin/RGD | SCC-7 & HT-29 cells | 104 |
| Poly(histidine) | Nanoparticles | TPGS-poly(histidine)-folate triblock copolymer & mPEG-PLA diblock copolymer | Docetaxel/folate | 4T1 breast cancer cells | 105 |

NIPAAm, *N*-isopropylacrylamide; NAS, *N*-acroyloxysuccinimide; RGD, Arg-Gly-Asp; PASP, poly(aspartic acid); PLGVR, Pro-Leu-Gly-Val-Arg
 TPGS, *D*- α -tocopheryl polyethylene glycol succionate; mPEG-PLA, methoxypoly(ethylene glycol)-poly(*D,L*-lactic acid).

Table S7 Main strategies to achieve a pH_e-induced internalization of nanocarriers. pH-mediated PEG detachment.

| pH _e -Sensitive block | Nanocarrier | Composition of nanocarrier | Drug delivered | <i>In vitro/in vivo</i> study | Ref. |
|----------------------------------|---------------|--|--------------------------|---------------------------------|------|
| PPC-DMMA | Nanoparticles | Thiolated polyethyleneimine with coating of PPC-DMMA | Poly like kinase 1 siRNA | Mice with MDA-MB-231 xenografts | 106 |
| PPC-DMMA | Nanoparticles | β -Cyclodextrin & PEI with coating of PPC-DMMA | miR34a | Mice bearing B16F10 xenografts | 107 |

mPEG, methoxy poly(ethylene glycol); PAEP, poly(2-(2-aminoethoxy)ethoxy)phosphazene; PPC, mPEG₄₅-*b*-PAEP₇₅-cysteamine; DMMA, 2,3-dimethylmaleic anhydride; PEI, polyethylenimine.