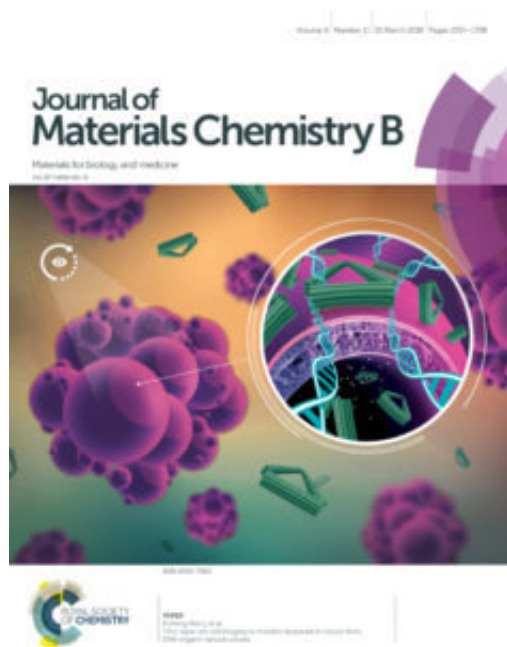


Researchers discover new accuracies in cancer-fighting, nano drug delivery

March 22 2018, by Delia Croessmann



A promising discovery for advanced cancer therapy reveals that the efficiency of drug delivery in DNA nanostructures depends on their shapes, say researchers at Missouri University of Science and Technology and the University of Kansas in a scientific paper published today.

"For the first time, a time-lapse live [cell imaging](#) system was used to observe the absorption and controlled release of the [drug](#) doxorubicin

(DOX) in live [breast cancer cells](#)," says Dr. Risheng Wang, assistant professor of chemistry at Missouri S&T.

Wang and her colleagues packed the drug into three different DNA "origami"—"the shapes we deliberately create by assembling strands of DNA molecules into target structures," she says.

Wang is the lead investigator and author of the study, "Time-lapse live cell imaging to monitor doxorubicin release from DNA origami nanostructures," published by the Royal Society of Chemistry in the March 21, 2018, *Journal of Materials Chemistry B*, and featured on the cover of this issue.

"Shapes matter," says Wang. "The optimization of the shape and size of self-assembled DNA nanostructures loaded with anti-cancer drugs may allow them to carry a greater quantity of the drugs, rendering them more effective."

Although DOX is one of the most effective and widely used cytotoxic drugs in chemotherapy, its current synthetic delivery modes present challenges, including drug resistance by cancer [cells](#), lack of selective delivery to the right cells and adverse side effects, the authors write.

To overcome these challenges, new materials, such as self-assembled DNA, are being explored to improve DOX's delivery and reduce side effects.

"We have developed a new cancer [drug delivery](#) carrier from non-toxic DNA nanostructures that predicts therapeutic improvements," says Wang. "These self-assembled DNA nanostructures could serve as a 'cloak of invisibility' to sneak drugs into cancer cells without being detected and pumped out by cells that have already created drug resistance. Compared with synthetic materials for drug delivery, DNA

nanostuctures are biodegradable and biocompatible, and their size, shape and rigidity can be easily manipulated, which are the features nanocarriers need."

To test their self-assembled DNA origami, the researchers used long-term single cell imaging, an advanced technique that provides a dynamic profile of molecular interaction. Over a 72-hour time period, they observed the efficiency of drug delivery in the MDA-MB-231 live breast cancer cells from three DNA [nanostucture](#) shapes: a flexible two-dimensional (2-D) cross, a flexible two-dimensional (2-D) rectangle and a rigid three-dimensional (3-D) triangle.

"Our results clearly show that drug delivery efficiency depends on the shape of DNA nanostuctures," Wang says. "We learned that the rigid 3-D DNA origami triangle transported more DOX in the breast cancer cell nuclei compared to the flexible 2-D DNA structures."

"This study not only provides guidance for the design of efficient DNA-based drug delivery carriers, but also shines a light on the development of safe, multifunctional bio-tools for the next generation of the diagnosis and treatment of disease," says Wang. "With proper modification, this system may also be suitable for [delivery](#) of non-drug systems, such as bioprobes for imaging and small interfering RNA (siRNA) molecules for gene therapy."

More information: Yun Zeng et al. Time-lapse live cell imaging to monitor doxorubicin release from DNA origami nanostuctures, *Journal of Materials Chemistry B* (2018). [DOI: 10.1039/C7TB03223D](https://doi.org/10.1039/C7TB03223D)

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