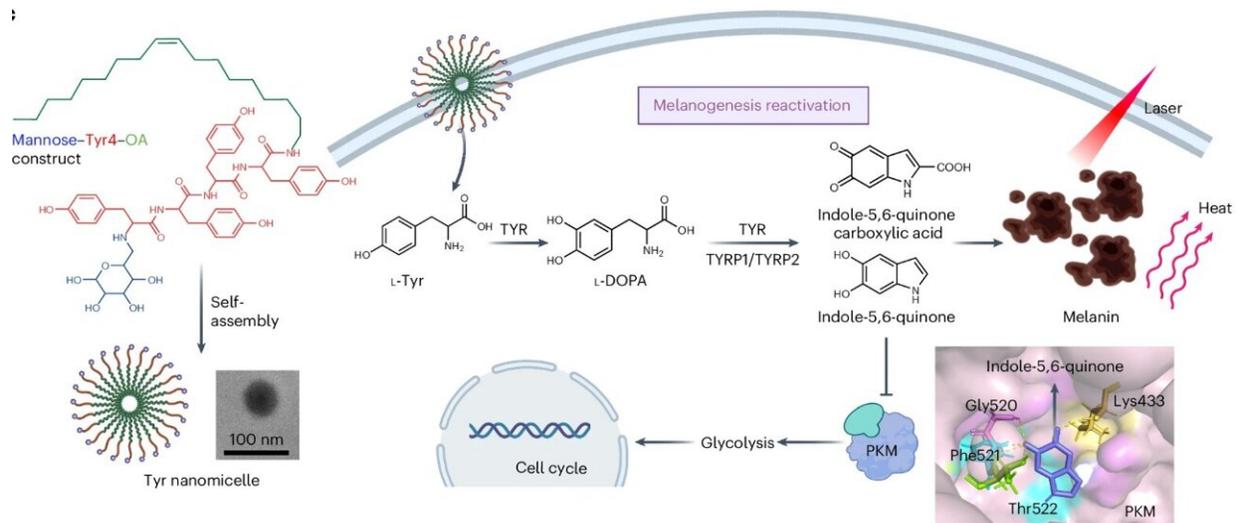


# Scientists use tyrosine nanomedicine to halt melanoma growth

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MTyr–OANPs were constructed to improve the Tyr level in melanoma cells. Credit: *Nature Nanotechnology* (2024). DOI: 10.1038/s41565-024-01690-6

An international research team used a common amino acid, tyrosine, packaged as a nanomedicine, to change the metabolism of melanoma, a deadly skin cancer, and prevent cancer growth.

Australia has the highest rate of skin cancer in the world. This new approach could be combined with current therapies to better treat [melanoma](#). The technique also has the potential to treat other types of cancer.

The study, "[Nutrient-delivery and metabolism reactivation therapy for melanoma](#)", was led by Professor Wenbo Bu from Fudan University and Professor Dayong Jin from the University of Technology Sydney, and has been published in *Nature Nanotechnology*.

Tyrosine has limited bioavailability in living organisms. However, the researchers used a new nanotechnology technique to package it into tiny particles called nanomicelles, which are attracted to cancer cell membranes, and break down easily, boosting absorption.

The research team then tested the innovative treatment in mice and in human-derived melanoma cells in the lab and found that the [tyrosine](#) nanomicelles reactivated dormant [metabolic pathways](#), triggered melanin synthesis, and inhibited tumor growth.

"Uncontrolled rapid growth is a key feature that distinguishes cancer cells from normal cells. In [cancer cells](#) some metabolic pathways are over-activated, and others are suppressed, to create the environment necessary for rapid spread," said Professor Jin.

"While a few metabolism-based drugs for cancer have been developed previously, such as [aromatase inhibitors](#) impeding estrogen synthesis in [breast cancer](#) and HK2 inhibitors targeting glycolysis in various cancers, these work by suppressing over-activated metabolic pathways," he said.

"Our research shows for the first time that cancer can be stopped by reactivating metabolic pathways that are dormant. And this can be done using simple nutrients, such as [amino acids](#), sugars, and vitamins, which are safe, readily available and well tolerated," said Professor Bu.

Different types of cancer will respond to different nutrients. Melanoma cells develop from melanocytes—skin cells that produce melanin. Tyrosine is needed to produce melanin and it can stimulate melanin

production, hence its effectiveness with melanoma.

The reactivation of melanin synthesis forces the melanoma cell to reduce glycolysis, the process of converting sugar to energy, which is believed to be the mechanism for its anti-cancer effect.

Melanoma cells are also susceptible to heat stress. The researchers found that by combining tyrosine nanomicelle treatment with near-infrared laser treatment, they were able to eradicate melanoma in mice after six days and it did not reoccur during the study period.

The findings suggest a promising new frontier in the use of nanomedicine for cancer therapy.

**More information:** Yang Chen et al, Nutrient-delivery and metabolism reactivation therapy for melanoma, *Nature Nanotechnology* (2024). [DOI: 10.1038/s41565-024-01690-6](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41565-024-01690-6)

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