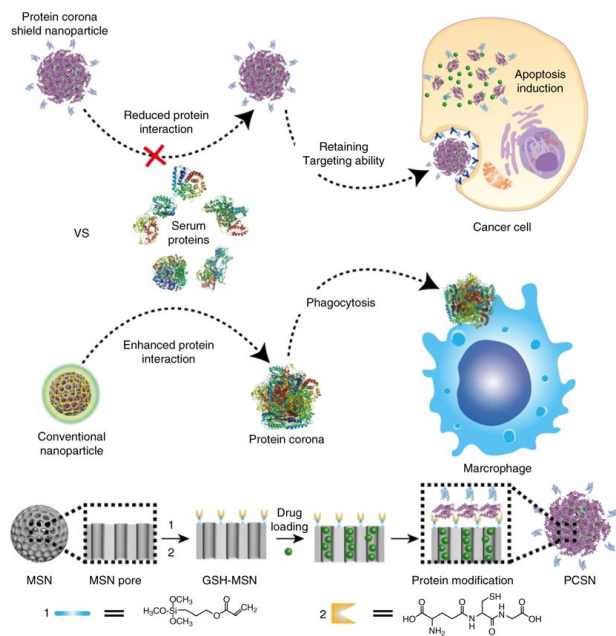


Nanoparticle breakthrough in the fight against cancer

18 January 2019



Schematic image of the protein corona shield (PCS) concept for an efficient target drug delivery system. Credit: UNIST

A recent study, affiliated with South Korea's Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology (UNIST) has introduced a novel targeted drug delivery system in the fight against cancer.

A team of researchers, affiliated with UNIST has recently introduced a novel targeted [drug delivery system](#) that can improve the pharmacological and therapeutic properties of conventional [cancer treatments](#). The [new technology](#) has dramatically enhanced safety and efficiency through the use of the supramolecularly built [protein](#) corona shield as a targeting agent through [regulating the interfaces](#) between nanoparticles and [biological systems](#).

This breakthrough has been jointly led by Professor Ja-Hyoung Ryu, Professor Sebyung

Kang, and Professor Chaekyu Kim in the School of Life Sciences at UNIST. Their findings have been published online in *Nature Communications* (IF: 12.353) on October 31, 2018.

Targeted drug delivery system refers to the method that selectively transports drugs to targeted tissues, organs, and cells through a variety of drug carrier. Though tens of thousands of drug delivery systems have been developed, the effect has been minimal. This is because hundreds of proteins in the body stick to the drug delivery system (protein corona phenomenon). Because of this phenomenon, even when the drug reaches a target such as a cancer cell, the treatment efficiency is very low, and other side effects have been observed, which may cause toxic side effects.

"It was reported that it is possible to alleviate the impact of protein corona on target drug delivery through the formation of protective shield, made up of well-structured special proteins that are highly stable and do not interact with each other," says Professor Ryu. "The new technology is much like the strategy where you take control of your enemies, using enemies."

In this work, the research team introduced the protein corona shield (PCS) concept for an efficient target drug delivery system. Using recombinant DNA technology, the research team has created recombinant fusion proteins with the enhanced physical stability and cancer-selective targeting ability. This fusion protein, then, was used as a shield to encapsulate the surface of nanoparticle drug carriers, thus constructing PCS nanoparticles (PCSNs).

In principle, nanoparticle drug carriers with a target ligand lose their targeting ability on being coated by blood proteins in a biological environment. However, the new PCS system can inhibit blood protein adsorption to maintain the targeting ability and avoid unwanted clearance by the mononuclear

phagocyte system.

To understand the interactions between PCSNs and external biological components, the research team has created an environment similar to human biological systems. This has been analyzed via computer simulation. The results showed about 10 times greater therapeutic efficacy in preventing the invasion of unwanted external proteins.

They also examined the effect of drug delivery using immune cells and cancer cells. The PCS drug delivery system could kill cancer cells without being caught by immune cells, even after long-term exposure to biological environments. In mouse models of cancer, the team found that the PCSN exhibit lower toxicity, as well as excellent tumor-targeting ability.

"Aside from treating cancer, our findings can also be applied to a variety of fields, such as the diagnosis and treatment of various diseases, as well as the heat-optical therapy," says Professor Ryu. "We plan to introduce a platform that will perform various roles while differently designing recombinant proteins in the future."

He adds, "It will be possible to access the universal platform, a long-time goal of nanotechnology. It is also meaningful that we have secured the source technology for a new [target](#)-oriented drug delivery system."

More information: Jun Yong Oh et al. Cloaking nanoparticles with protein corona shield for targeted drug delivery, *Nature Communications* (2018). [DOI: 10.1038/s41467-018-06979-4](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-018-06979-4)

Provided by Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology

APA citation: Nanoparticle breakthrough in the fight against cancer (2019, January 18) retrieved 19 January 2021 from <https://phys.org/news/2019-01-nanoparticle-breakthrough-cancer.html>

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