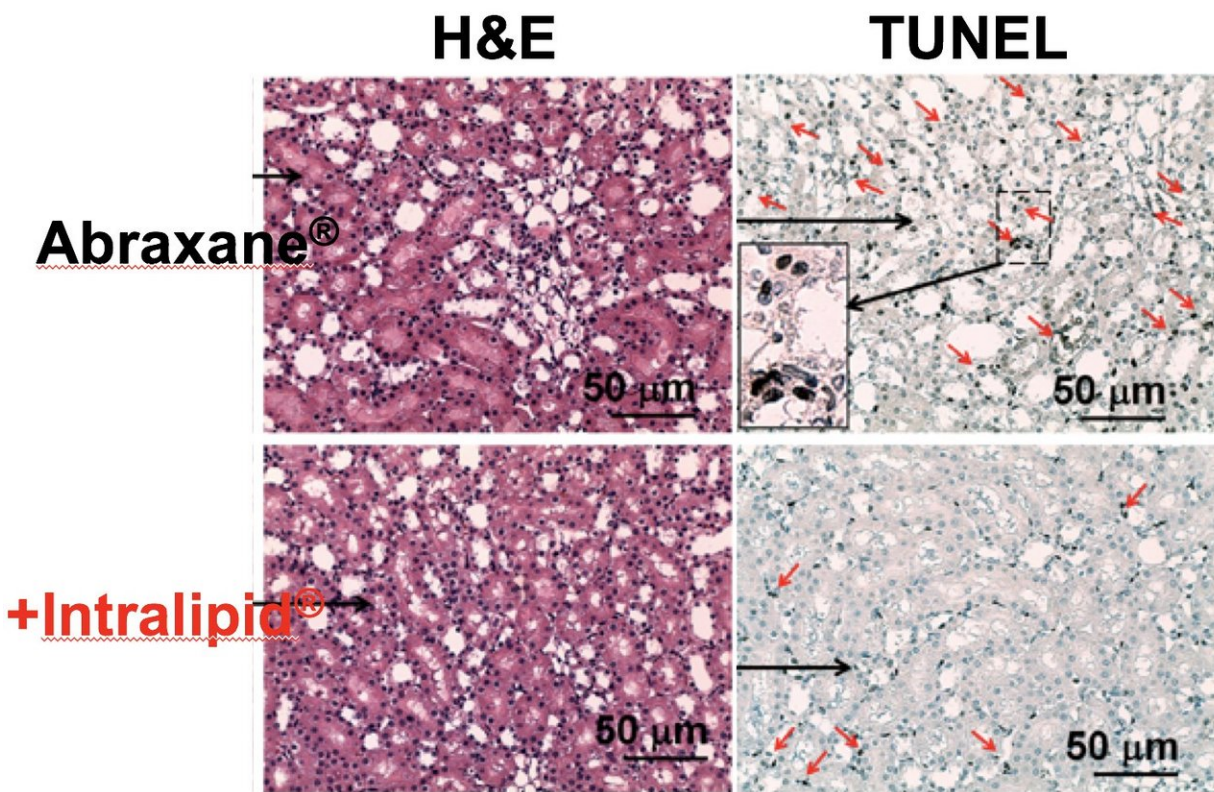


New technique reduces side-effects, improves delivery of chemotherapy nanodrugs

November 28 2017, by Jocelyn Duffy



Administering a combination of Abraxane and Intralipid results in less of toxicity of the chemotherapy drug in the kidney (bottom row) than administering Abraxane alone (top row). Credit: Carnegie Mellon University

Carnegie Mellon University researchers have developed a new method for delivering chemotherapy nanodrugs that increases the drugs'

bioavailability and reduces side-effects.

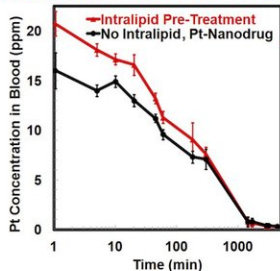
Their study, published online in *Scientific Reports*, shows that administering an FDA-approved nutrition source prior to chemotherapy can reduce the amount of the [toxic drugs](#) that settle in the [spleen](#), liver and kidneys.

Nanodrugs, drugs attached to tiny biocompatible particles, show great promise in treatment of a number of diseases, including cancer. Delivery of these drugs, however, is not very efficient—only about 0.7 percent of chemotherapy nanodrugs reach their target tumor cells. The remainder are absorbed by other cells, including those in the liver, spleen and kidneys. When the drugs build up in these organs, they cause toxicity and side-effects that negatively impact a patient's quality of life.

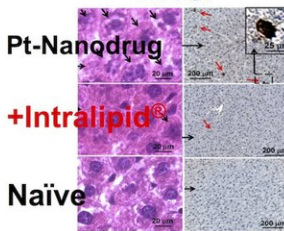
Chien Ho, professor of biological sciences at Carnegie Mellon University, and his colleagues have developed a novel way to improve delivery of chemotherapy nanodrugs by using Intralipid, an FDA-approved nutrition source to temporarily blunt the reticuloendothelial system—a network of cells and tissues found throughout the body, including in the blood, lymph nodes, spleen and liver, that play an important role in the immune system.

Intralipid® Reduces the Toxicity and Improves the Bioavailability and Biodistribution of Anti-Cancer Nanodrugs

Increased Bioavailability



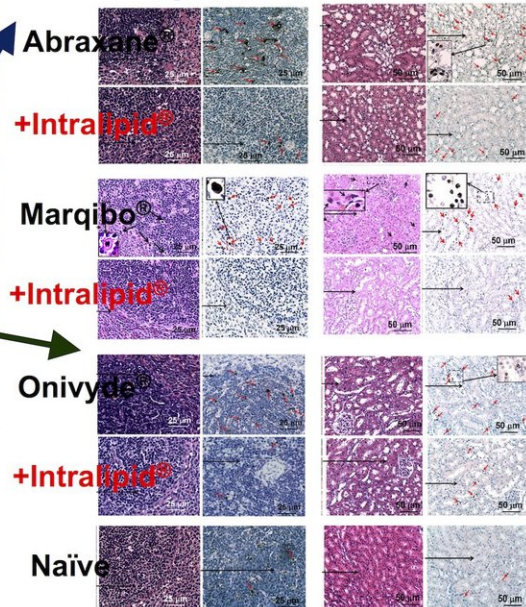
Liver



Biodistribution	Pt-Nanodrug								
	Liver (µg Pt/g)			Spleen (µg Pt/g)			Kidney (µg Pt/g)		
	5 hr	24 hr	72 hr	5 hr	24 hr	72 hr	5 hr	24 hr	72 hr
No Intralipid®	8.6	18.1	10.1	6.9	26.2	16.9	4.9	6.1	7.9
Intralipid®	6.6	13.9	11.8	4.2	15.3	7.3	3.2	4.2	5.9
% Changes	↓24	↓20	↑9	↓40	↓42	↓67	↓34	↓31	↓29

Reduced Toxicity in Off-Targeting Organs

Spleen Kidney



Intralipid reduces the toxicity and improves the bioavailability and biodistribution of anti-cancer nanodrugs. Credit: Carnegie Mellon University

Ho and colleagues tested their technique in a rat model of cancer using three FDA-approved chemotherapy nanodrugs, Abraxane, Marqibo and Onivyde, and one experimental platinum-based anti-cancer nanodrug. In the study, they administered Intralipid one hour before giving the animal a chemotherapy nanodrug. They found that their method reduced the amount of the drug that was found in the liver, spleen and kidneys and reduced the drugs' toxic side-effects. They also found that more of the drug was available to attack tumor cells. Additionally, the Intralipid treatment had no harmful impact on tumor growth or drug efficacy.

The researchers believe that their drug delivery methodology can be applied to a variety of nanodrugs without any modifications to the drugs.

"This methodology could have a major impact in the delivery of nanodrugs not only for patients undergoing [chemotherapy](#) for cancer treatment but also to those being treated with nanodrugs for other conditions," said Ho.

More information: Li Liu et al. A New Approach to Deliver Anti-cancer Nanodrugs with Reduced Off-target Toxicities and Improved Efficiency by Temporarily Blunting the Reticuloendothelial System with Intralipid, *Scientific Reports* (2017). [DOI: 10.1038/s41598-017-16293-6](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-017-16293-6)

Provided by Carnegie Mellon University

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