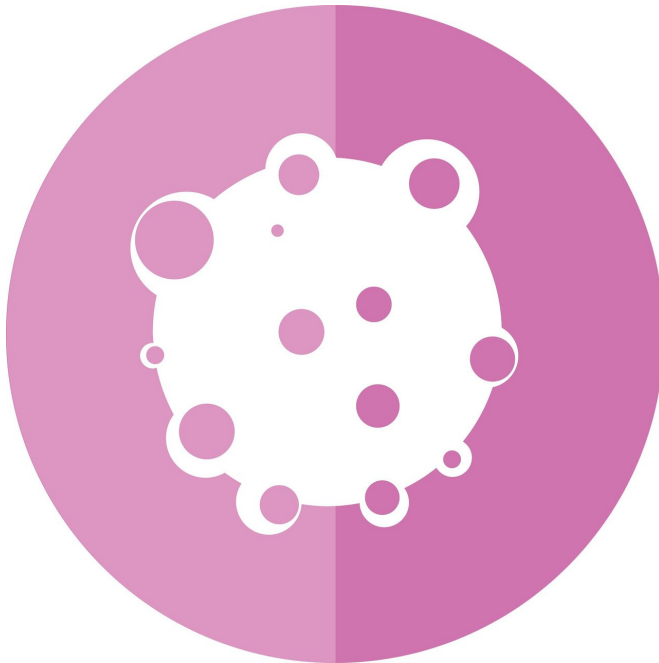


Four drugs at low doses more effective in the treatment of a lung cancer type

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To inhibit the specific activity of a protein affected by a mutation using high doses of a drug is the usual treatment for many cancers. Except for the first instance in which this strategy is effective, it leads to treatment resistance development by tumor cells through the appearance of secondary mutations, which enhance alternative growth pathways, and allow cells to avoid the effect of the drug. This is the case with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), caused by mutations in the EGFR receptor, in which treatment with EGFR inhibitors leads to resistance.

The study led by Dr. René Bernards of the Netherlands Cancer Institute (NKI), in collaboration with researchers Alberto Villanueva and Ernest Nadal of the Bellvitge Biomedical Research Institute (IDIBELL) and the Catalan Institute of Oncology (ICO), and Agustí Vidal of the Bellvitge

University Hospital (HUB), has developed a new therapeutic approach to treat this type of tumor with a cocktail of low-dose drugs, called MLDs (Multiple Low Dose). This combination seeks to simultaneously inhibit the action of several proteins of the same signaling pathway essential for the tumor cell.

Specifically, in this study published in *Nature Communications*, they show that at least 20% of the effective dose of the drugs is sufficient to completely block the signaling pathway and [cell proliferation](#) when we use a combination of four inhibitors. In vitro studies with [cell lines](#), as well as animal models generated by patient biopsies implanted into mouse lungs, showed a long-lasting response to MLD therapy with no toxic effects associated. Although each drug in low doses had no effect independently, the combination of the four drugs achieved a synergistic effect that was able to stop tumor growth.

The results of this study show that the combination of several drugs that act on different components of a necessary communication pathway of [tumor cells](#), and do it in low doses, entails longer-term efficacy of antitumor treatments and avoids the appearance of resistance. Although as of now it has only been tested in one type of lung tumor, the researchers believe that this new approach could be extensible to other types of tumors. Clinical trials are planned to verify the efficacy of this strategy in patients with NSCLC tumors with EGFR mutation.

More information: João M. Fernandes Neto et al, Multiple low dose therapy as an effective strategy to treat EGFR inhibitor-resistant NSCLC tumours, *Nature Communications* (2020). [DOI: 10.1038/s41467-020-16952-9](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-020-16952-9)

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