

<sup>166</sup>Ho

Study of Combination Treatment Effect of the <sup>166</sup>Ho and Anticancer Agents *in-vitro*

150

가 1 가  
 Holmium (<sup>166</sup>Ho)  
*in-vitro* cell cytotoxicity  
 , cell line  
 Sunpla Methotrexate Doxorubicin  
 (T98G), (MKN45), (Hep3B), (NIH:OVCAR-3), (Calu6), (C6)  
 MTT method가  
 IC<sub>50</sub> Sunpla MKN45 2.4 × 10<sup>-5</sup> M , Doxorubicin  
 Calu6 4.23 × 10<sup>-6</sup> M 20% <sup>166</sup>Ho 10  
 μCi , Sunpla Doxorubicin <sup>166</sup>Ho  
 IC<sub>20</sub> T98G, MKN45, Hep3B, Calu6  
<sup>166</sup>Ho 가 <sup>166</sup>Ho

Abstract

For the development of new controlled drug delivery systems, the application of combination therapy using radioisotopes and tumor static agents has drawn great attention. This study was designed to estimate the treatment effect of the combination therapy with Holmium (<sup>166</sup>Ho) and tumor static agents. Ho-166 was produced at the KAERI using HANARO reactor. The drugs applied were Sunpla, Methotrexate and Doxorubicin. Human glioblastoma (T98G), adenocarcinoma (MKN45), hepatocellular (Hep3B), lung carcinoma (Calu6), ovary adenocarcinoma (NIH:OVCAR-3) and rat glioma (C6) were used. The cell cytotoxicity on the tumor cell lines determined by MTT assay. In the case where the chemotherapeutic agent was solely applied to the cell lines, the IC<sub>50</sub> values were 2.4 × 10<sup>-5</sup>M of the Sunpla for MKN45 and 4.23 × 10<sup>-6</sup>M of the Doxorubicin for Calu6. The radioactivity of Ho-166 occurring 20% apoptosis was 10 μCi. As for Sunpla and Doxorubicin, the value of IC<sub>20</sub> was dependent on the cell lines used. The combination treatment of <sup>166</sup>Ho and drug was to improve therapeutic success rate in T98G, MKN45, Hep3B, and Calu6. From this *in vitro* study it can be concluded that combining <sup>166</sup>Ho radionuclide therapy and chemotherapy could enhance the effect of each in eliminating proliferating tumor cells.

1.

가

가

platinum  
*in-vitro*

Cisplatin <sup>186</sup>Re-HEDP  
가 <sup>1,2</sup>

Angiostatin

가

, 80 keV (6.2%)

1.78 MeV (49%)

가

1.86 MeV (51%)

가 26.8

가 0.74 MeV

가

3mm <sup>4</sup>  
(Sunpla)  
Sunpla  
3

(Methotrexate),  
1 가  
<sup>5,6,7</sup> 5-Fluorouracil

<sup>166</sup>Ho

(Doxorubicin)  
(heptaplatin)

. Methotrexate

DHFR (Dihydrofolate reductase)

<sup>8</sup>. Doxorubicin

(ALL)  
DNA

<sup>166</sup>Ho

*in-vitro*

2.

2.1

(MKN45), (Hep3B), (T98G) Rat (C6),  
(NIH:OVCA-3) (Calu6),  
37 Incubator (98% humidity) 5% CO<sub>2</sub>  
10% FBS 1% penicillin/streptomycin  
DMEM RPMI1640

2.2

Sunpla, Methotrexate, Doxorubicin . PBS  
10<sup>-7</sup> - 10<sup>-4</sup> M  
<sup>166</sup>Ho 96 well 10 μCi 100 μCi

2.3

well 1x 10<sup>5</sup> Trypsin , 96  
가 200 μl

37 Incubator 48 MTT stock solution (5 mg/ML)  
 well 10  $\mu\ell$  가 , 37 Incubator 3  
 , 0.04N HCl isopropanol  
 100  $\mu\ell$  가 30 37 Spectrophotometer 570 nm  
 control sample

2.4  $^{166}\text{Ho}$   
 FBS 100% FBS, RPMI1640, 2% FBS + RPMI1640, 10% FBS  
 + RPMI1640 1 ml 7.5  $\mu\text{Ci}$ 가  $^{166}\text{Ho}$  가 1 37 Incubator  
 , 50% TCA 100  $\mu\ell$  가 9000 rpm 10  
 -ray , supernatant pellet

2.5  $^{166}\text{Ho}$   
 96 well 가 200  $\mu\ell$ 가 가  $^{166}\text{Ho}$   
 4 48 x-ray (radiograph)  
 well PBS buffer 200  $\mu\ell$

2.6  $^{166}\text{Ho}$   
 96 well 2 1 x 10<sup>5</sup> , 10  $\mu\text{Ci}$   
 $^{166}\text{Ho}$  가 200  $\mu\ell$  37 Incubator 24  
 well PBS buffer . 100  $\mu\text{Ci}$   $^{166}\text{Ho}$  plate  
 3-4 well

2.7  $^{166}\text{Ho}$   
 2.6 well 10  $\mu\text{Ci}$   $^{166}\text{Ho}$  , Sunpla  
 Doxorubicin IC<sub>20</sub> 24 MTT assay

2.8  
 Student's t-test p value

3.

3.1

가  
 (Fig. 1, n=3, M  $\pm$  SEM).  
 IC<sub>50</sub> Table 1 . Sunpla IC<sub>50</sub> 10<sup>-3</sup>- 10<sup>-4</sup> M  
 , 2  
 가 . Doxorubicin IC<sub>50</sub>  
 10<sup>-5</sup>- 10<sup>-7</sup> M  
 ( 10<sup>-6</sup> M) , 가 0.9  
 . Methotrexate IC<sub>50</sub>

가

가

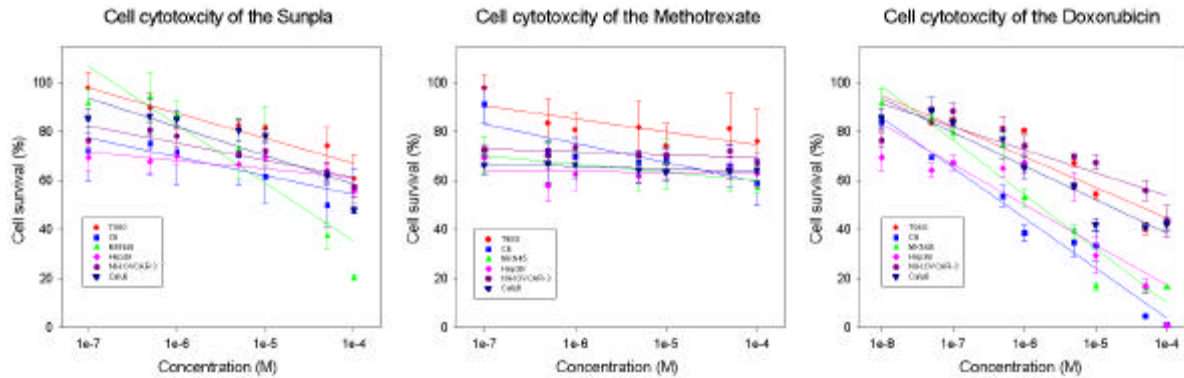


Figure 1. Cell cytotoxicity of drugs (Sunpla, Methotrexate, Doxorubicin). The cell cytotoxicity determined by MTT assay. Cells was placed in  $1 \times 10^5$ /well in 96-well plates. The cells were incubated for 48 h at 37 . Data are expressed as mean percentages and SEM of survival rate (%) (n=3).

Table 1. Effective dose ( $IC_{50}$ ) of drugs.

cell line	Sunpla		Methotrexate		Doxorubicin	
	$IC_{50}$ (M)	$r^2$	$IC_{50}$ (M)	$r^2$	$IC_{50}$ (M)	$r^2$
T98G	$4.64 \times 10^{-3}$	0.9	ns	0.59	$2.78 \times 10^{-5}$	0.93
C6	$3.68 \times 10^{-4}$	0.81	$1.63 \times 10^{-4}$	0.74	$5.59 \times 10^{-7}$	0.97
MKN45	$2.4 \times 10^{-5}$	0.56	ns	0.68	$5.96 \times 10^{-5}$	0.94
Hep3B	0.193	0.81	ns	0.02	$1.48 \times 10^{-6}$	0.99
NIH:OVCA-3	$4.23 \times 10^{-3}$	0.77	ns	0.35	$2.15 \times 10^{-5}$	0.93
Calu6	$5.25 \times 10^{-4}$	0.77	ns	0.66	$4.23 \times 10^{-6}$	0.96

ns : non specific

3.2

$^{166}\text{Ho}$

$^{166}\text{Ho}$  100% FBS pellet 42%가 , 1.49%, 2% FBS  
 가 2.18%, 10% FBS가 5.71%가 pellet  
 10% FBS가  $^{166}\text{Ho}$  94% 가 FBS  
 가

3.3  $^{166}\text{Ho}$

GafChromic Ho Ho  
 8 mm 4. 80 keV  
 가  $^{166}\text{Ho}$  96 well microplate 4  
 48 x-ray (radiograph)  
 $^{166}\text{Ho}$  가 (A) buffer  
 (B) 4 (Fig. 2).

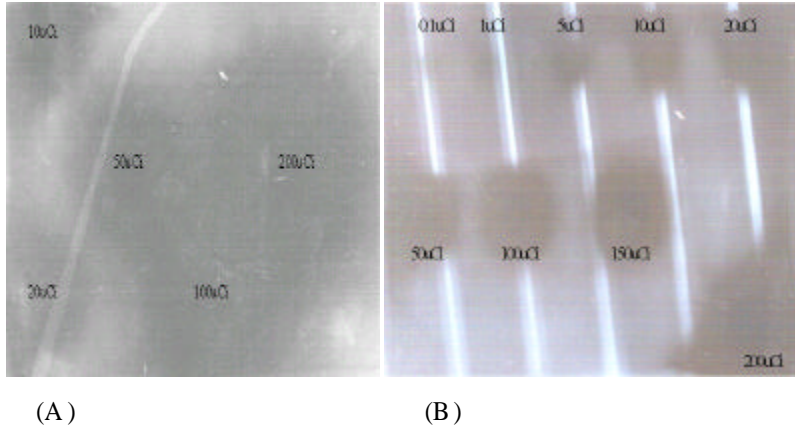


Figure 2. Radioactivity effect of the  $^{166}\text{Ho}$  without (A) / with (B) PBS buffer

(A)  $^{166}\text{Ho}$  well (B)  
 100  $\mu\text{Ci}$   $^{166}\text{Ho}$  well 4 well 1.5  
 , 48 2 . 10  $\mu\text{Ci}$   $^{166}\text{Ho}$   
 48 1.5  $^{166}\text{Ho}$  10  $\mu\text{Ci}$  2 , 100  $\mu\text{Ci}$   
 3-4 . 96 well PBS  
 buffer  $^{166}\text{Ho}$

3.4  $^{166}\text{Ho}$

well 10  $\mu\text{Ci}$  100  $\mu\text{Ci}$   $^{166}\text{Ho}$   
 (Fig. 3, n=3). T98G 10  $\mu\text{Ci}$  100  $\mu\text{Ci}$   
 p value 0.0091(\*\*) . T98G p53  
 mutation 가 ,  $^{166}\text{Ho}$

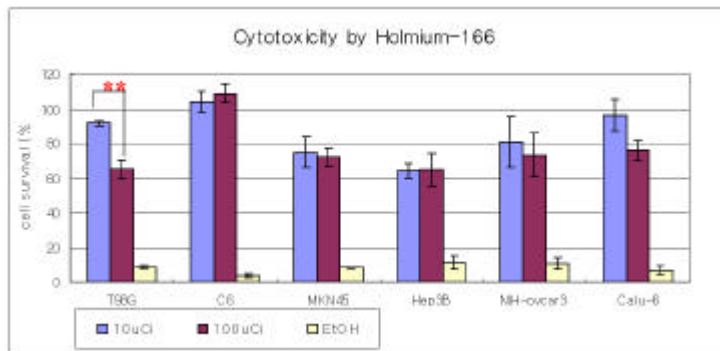


Figure 3. Cytotoxicity by  $^{166}\text{Ho}$ . The cell cytotoxicity determined by MTT assay. Cells was placed in  $1 \times 10^5$ /well in 96 well plates. The cells were incubated for 24 h at 37 . Data are expressed as percentages of survival rate (%) (n=3, Mean  $\pm$  SD, \*\* p<0.01).

3.5  $^{166}\text{Ho}$

$^{166}\text{Ho}$  Sunpla ,  $^{166}\text{Ho}$  Doxorubicin  
 (Fig. 4, n=3). 4 A  $^{166}\text{Ho}$  Sunpla

T98G Hep3B p value  
 0.034 0.018 , Hep3B <sup>166</sup>Ho 0.018 p value  
 B <sup>166</sup>Ho Doxorubicin T98G, MKN45, Hep3B,  
 Calu6 0.042, 0.014, 0.002, 0.036 p  
 value <sup>166</sup>Ho  
 가 , 가 가  
 IC<sub>20</sub> <sup>166</sup>Ho

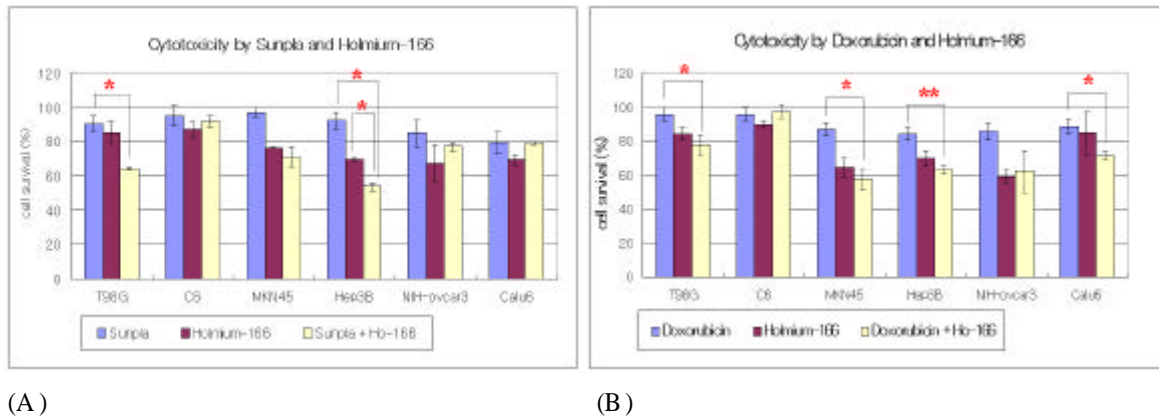


Figure 4. Combination effect of the <sup>166</sup>Ho and Sunpla(A) / Doxorubicin(B). The cell cytotoxicity determined by MTT assay. Cells was placed in 1 × 10<sup>5</sup>/well in 96 well plates. The cells were incubated for 24 h at 37 . That combined Data are expressed as percentages of survival rate (%) (n=3, Mean ± SD, \* p < 0.05, \*\* p < 0.01).

4.

<sup>166</sup>Ho (effective dose)

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