

轉譯開發 NORM 應用於細胞療法、再生醫學及癌症治療

Translational development and application of NORM on cell therapy, regenerative medicine, and cancer treatment

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In this interdisciplinary research project, we aim to translate the physiological function of NO into therapeutic approaches via the development of novel nitric oxide-release molecules and materials (NORMs). Derived from encapsulation of dinitrosyl iron complex (DNIC) into a PLGA nanosphere, NanoNO features therapeutic effect against HCA-1 orthotopic tumour in mice. In addition, normalization of tumour vessel by low-dose NanoNO improves the delivery and effectiveness of small-molecule chemotherapy (DOX), macromolecular therapeutic agents (recombinant TRAIL protein), and cancer vaccine immunotherapy in both primary tumours and metastases (Fig. 1a, *Nat. Nanotechnol.* 2019, 14, 1160-1169). To conquer pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma (PDAC) with stromal barriers, a DNIC-loaded nanogel featuring NO-delivery and stroma-targeted nature was explored to remodel the fibrotic tumor microenvironment of desmoplastic PDAC, to overcome the drug resistance toward the loaded anti-cancer TRAIL, and consequently, to sensitize the PDAC tumors to cancer therapy (Fig. 1b, *Gut* under revision.). Near-infrared (NIR) light was also adopted as a physical trigger to control the burst release of NO from a injectable hydrogel consisted of NO-delivery DNIC, photothermal hollow Ag-Au nanocages (HGN), and silk fibroin, which displays synergistic NO-release and photothermal effects against cancer (Fig. 1c, in preparation). On the other hand, through the conjugation of DNIC with MOF-derived Fe₃O₄ followed by encapsulation in PLGA microsphere, the assembled magnetic-responsive NO-release material (MagNORM) can serve as an approach for bacteria-infected cutaneous wound relying on its bactericidal and wound healing effects (Fig. 1d, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces* under revision). In terms of application of NORM on regenerative medicine, NO-delivery DNICs were also investigated to treat neurodegenerative disease. Relying on the reversible binding nature of DNIC toward Cysteine-containing proteins, DNIC can serve as a vehicle for oral delivery of NO into brain, which further activates the hippocampal neurogenesis and ameliorates the metabolic syndrome-impaired cognitive ability (Fig. 1e, *JACS Au* 2021, 1, 998-1013). Through the combination of DNIC and MOF, the assembled DNIC@MOF microrod exhibits enhanced oral NO delivery and therapeutic effect against hypertension (Fig. 1f, submitted). Based on the preliminary *in vitro* and *in vivo* results, mesenchymal stem cell (MSC) primed with the treatment of DNIC display elevated survival rate due to the activation of hemeoxygenase-1-mediated cytoprotective signaling pathways (Fig. 1g, in preparation). In the near future, study of post-engrafted cell viability and therapeutic efficacy to ischemic stroke will be continued to explore DNICs as novel adjuvants for cell therapy.

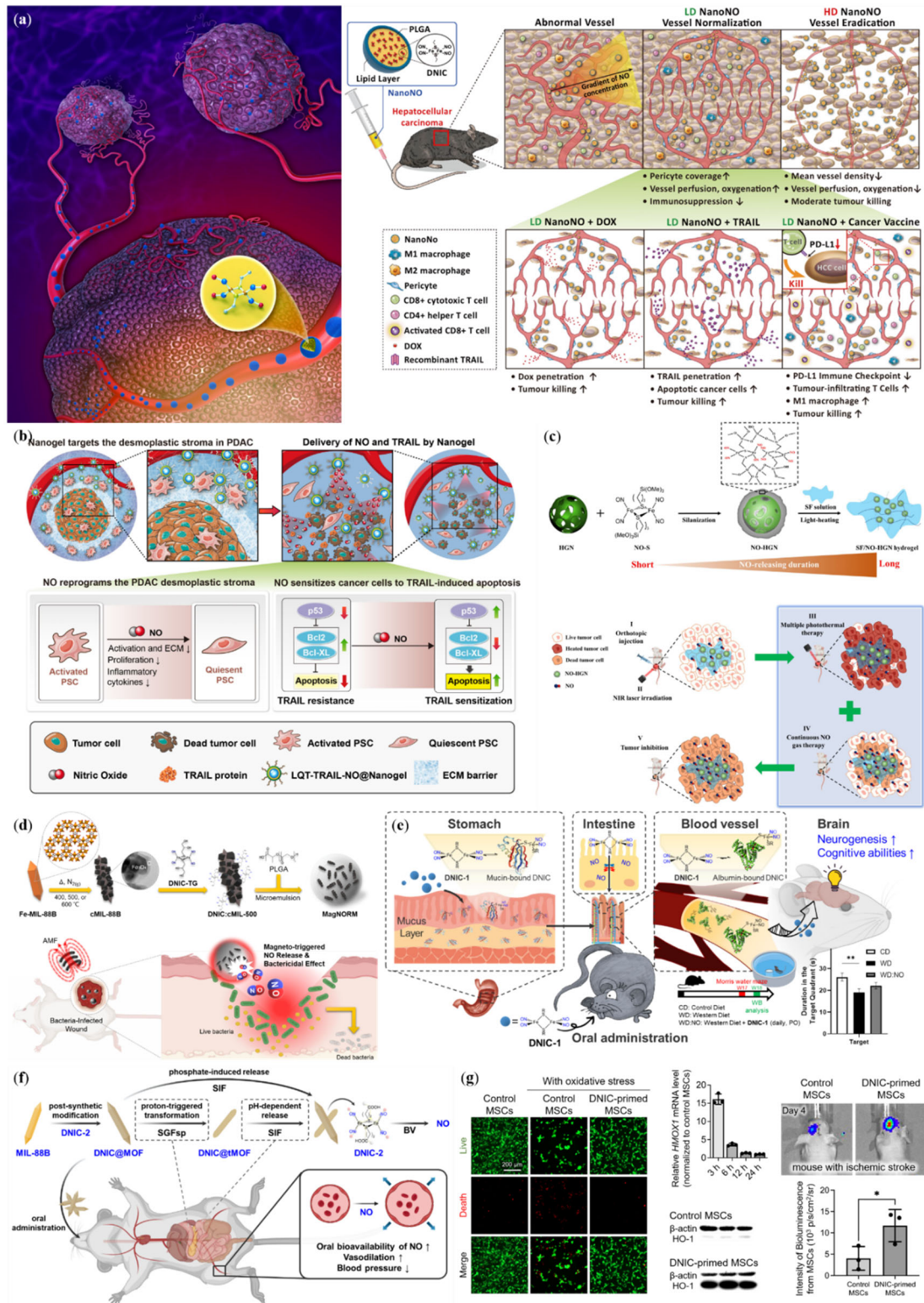


Figure 1. (a) Delivery of nitric oxide with a nanocarrier promotes tumour vessel normalization and potentiates anti-cancer therapies. (b) Reversal of pancreatic desmoplasia by a tumor stroma-targeted nitric oxide nanogel overcomes TRAIL resistance in pancreatic tumors. (c) A silk composite hydrogel system combined long-term NO release and photothermal therapy for cancer treatment. (d) Magnetic-responsive release of nitric oxide from a MOF-derived $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@$ PLGA microspheres for the treatment of bacteria-infected cutaneous wound. (e) Endogenous conjugation of biomimetic dinitrosyl iron complex with protein vehicles for oral delivery of nitric oxide to brain and activation of hippocampal neurogenesis. (f) Enhanced oral NO delivery through bioinorganic engineering of acid-sensitive prodrug into a transformer-like DNIC@MOF microrod. (g) DNIC treatment protects MSCs against oxidative stress by modulating HO-1-mediated antioxidant response.