Journal of Medical Toxicology and Clinical Forensic Medicine
Extended Abstract
2020
Vol. 5, Iss. 2

The international debate on the roscovitine and purvalanol A effectively inhibit aldo-keto reductase 1C3 (AKR1C3) in vitro and synergistically potentiate cytotoxic effect of daunorubicin

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Anthracyclines, in particular, doxorubicin (Dox) and daunorubicin (Dau), have been used as a key part of many cancer treatment regimes, but their usefulness is limited by intrinsic and/or acquired resistance. Pharmacokinetic anthracycline resistance is associated with the enzymatic detoxification and with changes in anthracycline absorption and retention. The major anthracycline metabolic pathway in humans is mediated by a group of cytosolic NADPH-dependent carbonyl reducing enzymes from AKR and SDR superfamilies that catalyze two-electron reduction of Dau and Dox to less active metabolites. Cyclin-dependent kinases (CDK) are key regulators of cell cycle progression, and defects in their regulation are associated with many human pathologies. The CDK inhibitors purvalanol A and roscovitine are purine analogs with altered potencies and selectivities. Recent studies presented that roscovitine could effectively kill anthracycline-resistant cancer cells and rise the therapeutic activity of anthracyclines. Although beneficial effects of these combinations have been demonstrated, the molecular mechanisms have not been fully understood yet. In our study, we verified that both purvalanol A and roscovitine significantly inhibit recombinant AKR1C3 with IC50 values of 6.6 and 2.2 □M, respectively. Kinetic measurements presented that the ARK1C3-mediated reduction of Dau is inhibited in a noncompetitive manner. Both the drugs were also active at the cellular level in the experiments with transiently transfected HCT116 cells. In the follow up combination experiments, we demonstrated that the inhibition of AKR1C3 by roscovitine and purvalanol A has a potential to overcome the Dau resistance mediated by this enzyme. The dose reduction indices suggest a potential of the examined combinations to increase the safety of the treatment with the involved drugs.

Biography: Eva Novotna has her expertise in the preparation and purification of recombinant enzymes. She studies interactions of potential inhibitors with carbonyl reducing enzymes using human recombinant enzymes and cancer cell lines. Her research interest include: carbonyl reducing enzymes, inhibitors and cancer drug resistance.**Note:** This work is partly presented at 15th International Congress on American Pathology and Oncology Research December 03-04, 2018 Chicago, USA

Note : This work is partly presented at 15th Euro-Global Summit on Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology July 02-04, 2018 Golden Tulip Berlin – Hotel Hamburg | Berlin, Germany