**In Vivo Antitumor Activity of Pegylated Zinc Protoporphyrin: Targeted Inhibition of Heme Oxygenase in Solid Tumor**

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**ABSTRACT**

High expression of the inducible isoform of heme oxygenase (HO-1) is now well known in solid tumors in humans and experimental animal models. We reported previously that HO-1 may be involved in tumor growth (Tanaka et al., Br. J. Cancer, 88: 902–909, 2003), in that inhibition of HO activity in tumors by using zinc protoporphyrin (ZnPP) significantly reduced tumor growth in a rat model. We demonstrate here that poly(ethylene glycol)-conjugated ZnPP (PEG-ZnPP), a water-soluble derivative of ZnPP, exhibited potent HO inhibitory activity and had an antitumor effect in vivo. In vitro studies with cultured SW480 cells, which express HO-1, showed that PEG-ZnPP induced oxidative stress, and consequently apoptotic death, of these cells. Pharmacokinetic analysis revealed that PEG-ZnPP-administered i.v. had a circulation time in blood that was 40 times longer than that for nonpegylated ZnPP. More important, PEG-ZnPP preferentially accumulated in solid tumor tissue in a murine model. In vivo treatment with PEG-ZnPP (equivalent to 1.5 or 5 mg of ZnPP/kg, i.v., injected daily for 6 days) remarkably suppressed the growth of Sarcoma 180 tumors implanted in the dorsal skin of ddY mice without any apparent side effects. In addition, this PEG-ZnPP treatment produced tumor-selective suppression of HO activity as well as induction of apoptosis. The major reason for tumor-selective targeting of PEG-ZnPP is attributed to the enhanced permeability and retention effect that is observed commonly in solid tumors for biocompatible macromolecular drugs. These findings suggest that tumor-targeted inhibition of HO activity could be achieved by using PEG-ZnPP, which induces apoptosis in solid tumors, probably through increased oxidative stress.

**INTRODUCTION**

HO catalyzes the rate-limiting step in the degradation of heme to produce biliverdin, CO, and free iron. Thus, Biliverdin formed is subsequently converted to bilirubin by cytosolic biliverdin reductase (1, 2). The constitutive isoform of HO (HO-2) is highly expressed in the testis and brain under physiological conditions (2). HO-1, an inducible isoform of HO, is found at low levels in most mammalian tissues but is highly expressed in liver and spleen (3). Expression of HO-1 is induced by a wide variety of stress-inducing stimuli, including heat shock (4), UV irradiation (5), hydrogen peroxide (5), heavy metals (5, 6), hypoxia (7), and NO (8, 9). Bilirubin has been reported to behave as an antioxidant by scavenging free radicals (10–12). CO has also been shown to provide protection of cells against injury of various kinds both in vitro and in vivo (13, 14).

HO-1 may serve as a key biological molecule in the adaptation to in vivo and/or defense against oxidative stress and cellular stress. It is interesting to note that several tumors, including renal cell carcinoma (15) and prostate tumors (16) in humans, express a high level of HO-1. We also found high HO-1 expression in experimental solid tumors, i.e., the rat hepatoma AH136B (9) and the mouse sarcoma Sarcoma 180 (17). This level of HO-1 expression was comparable with that in the spleen and liver (9, 17). In these models, inducible NO synthase was also up-regulated, and, thus, tumor tissues were exposed to oxidative stress related to NO and/or its reactive metabolites (18, 19). Administration of the HO inhibitor ZnP via a tumor-feeding artery significantly suppressed the growth of AH136B tumors, which suggests a vital role of HO-1 in tumor growth (9). These findings also indicate a potential beneficial role of HO inhibitors as novel anticancer agents. However, the mechanism of in vivo antitumor activity of HO inhibitors developed thus far has not yet been fully proved.

Metalloporphyrins constitute a class of compounds in which the central iron of heme is replaced by various other metals such as cobalt, zinc, manganese, chromium, or tin (20). These metalloporphyrins function as competitive inhibitors of the HO reaction because of their inefficient binding to molecular oxygen, which prevents HO from degrading the metalloporphyrins (20). Although these metalloporphyrins may exhibit antitumor activity, as has been shown for ZnP, their extremely low solubility in water limits additional investigation of these compounds in vivo. To overcome this limitation, we recently developed a water-soluble derivative of ZnP by conjugating it with a water-soluble polymer, PEG (17). This polymer conjugate PEG-ZnP was not only active as a HO inhibitor, similar to native ZnP, but also behaved as a macromolecular agent because of its micelle formation (17). Furthermore, i.v. injection of PEG-ZnP significantly reduced intratumor HO activity. In the present study, in vivo antitumor activity of PEG-ZnP was demonstrated by using a murine solid tumor model. Pharmacokinetics and side effects of PEG-ZnP treatment were also examined.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Materials. Protoporphyrin IX was purchased from Sigma Chemical Co. (St. Louis, MO). The succinimidyl derivative of PEG (Mw:5000, was kindly provided by NOF Co. (Tokyo, Japan). Other reagents were of reagent grade and were used without further purification.

Animals. Male ddY mice, 6 weeks old and each weighing 30–35 g, were from SLC, Inc. (Shizuoka, Japan). All of the experiments were carried out according to the guidelines of the Laboratory Protocol of Animal Handling, Kumamoto University School of Medicine.

Synthesis of PEG-ZnP. The synthesis, purification, and characterization of PEG-ZnP were described in our recent work (17).

Cell Culture. Human colon cancer SW480 cells were cultured in DMEM supplemented with 10% FCS at 37°C in a 5% CO2-95% air atmosphere. Mouse
sarcoma Sarcoma 180 cells were maintained by passage i.p. in dY mice, and, thus, cells obtained as ascitic-free floating cells were used after washing.

RT-PCR Assay for Expression of HO-1 mRNA in SW480 Cells. Total RNA from SW480 cells was extracted by using TRIZol reagent (Life Technologies, Inc., Grand Island, NY), according to the manufacturer’s instruction. The RT-PCR assay to detect HO-1 expression was performed according to the method reported by Abraham (22). The cDNA obtained by reverse transcription with random primers was amplified by PCR. The nucleotide sequences of the oligonucleotide primers used for PCR are as follows: HO-1 antisense 21-mer, 5’GATGGTGAACGAGGCAGCAGCAGT’ and HO-1 sense 21-mer, 5’CAGGGCAGGAGTCTGATTC’ to obtain a 555-bp HO-1 cDNA (nucleotides 79–633 of the coding sequence). In some experiment, an antisense primer 5’AAATCCTGACATTGTGGCCTG’ was used to yield 662-bp HO-1 cDNA fragment (nucleotides 79–740 of the coding sequence). After an initial denaturing step at 94°C, 25 PCR cycles were performed as follows: denaturing for 1 min at 94°C, primer annealing for 1 min at 56°C, and DNA synthesis for 1 min at 72°C. The mRNA for G3PDH was examined as a standard mRNA expressed in the cells in the same manner as for HO-1, except that 30 PCR cycles were used. The nucleotide sequences of the primer for RT-PCR for G3PDH are as follows: antisense 24-mer, 5’CATGTGGGCGCATGAGCCACCCAG3’ and sense 26-mer, 5’TGAAGCTCGAGTTCAACCAGATTGTGTTG3’ to obtain a 983-bp G3PDH cDNA fragment. PCR products then underwent electrophoresis on ethidium bromide-stained 1% agarose gels.

MTT Assay. In vitro cytotoxicity of PEG-ZnPp was determined by the MTT assay (22). Cells were seeded in 96-well culture plates (3000 cells/well), and after an overnight preincubation, cells were exposed to indicated concentrations of PEG-ZnPp for 48 h. The toxicity of PEG-ZnPp was expressed as the fraction of cells surviving relative to untreated controls.

Induction of Oxidative Stress by PEG-ZnPp. SW480 cells were seeded in 12-well plates (104 cells/well). After an overnight preincubation, cells were treated with PEG-ZnPp for 8 h. Then, 10 μM DCDHF-diacetate was added, and the cells were cultured for an additional 30 min. The esterified form of DCDHF-diacetate can permeate cell membranes and then be deacetylated by intracellular esterases. The resultant compound, DCDHF, reacts with ROS to give a fluorescent compound, dichlorofluorescin, which remains in the cells (24). The amount of intracellular ROS was quantitated as a function of fluorescence intensity measured by flow cytometry (BD FACSCalibur 3A; Becton Dickinson, San Jose, CA).

In Vitro Apoptosis Assay. Proapoptotic activity of PEG-ZnPp was determined by a flow cytometric assay with Annexin V-FITC (25), by using the Annexin V-FITC Apoptosis Detection kit (BD PharMingen, San Diego, CA), according to the manufacturer’s instruction. In brief, SW480 cells plated in 12-well plates (104 cells/well) were preincubated overnight. Then, cells were treated with PEG-ZnPp for 24 or 48 h. After the treatment, the cells are harvested by using a rubber policeman, they were then sonicated to staining with the Annexin V-FITC kit and propidium iodide. The number of apoptotic cells was determined by flow cytometry (BD FACSCalibur 3A).

To study the effect of HO inhibition on induction of apoptosis, an in vitro expression was specifically suppressed by using a 21-nucleotide duplex siRNA (26), which targets nucleotides 612–630 of the HO-1 mRNA coding sequence. The sequences of ribonucleotides used were 5’-rGACUGCUUUCCGCU–CAACGdTdT-3’ and 5’-rGUGAGCCAAGACCAGCU–dCdTdT-3’ (Dharmacon Research Inc., Lafayette, CO). SW480 cells (104 cells/well) were plated in six-well plates and were preincubated overnight, after which 2 μg of siRNA was introduced into the cells by use of TransMessenger Transfection Reagent according to the manufacturer’s instruction. The number of cells harvested by using a rubber policeman, they were then sonicated to staining with the Annexin V-FITC kit and propidium iodide. The number of apoptotic cells was determined by flow cytometry (BD FACSCalibur 3A).

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**In Situ Apoptosis Detection.** As described earlier, tumor, liver, and kidney were collected after reperfusion of the mice with 10 ml of physiological saline containing heparin (5 units/ml), and were used for the apoptosis assay and for the histological examination that is discussed below. In vivo induction of apoptosis by PEG-ZnPP treatment was determined by the TUNEL method (28), with an in situ apoptosis detection kit (TACS; Trevigen Inc., Gaithersburg, MD), according to the manufacturer’s instruction. Tissue specimens from the mice were embedded in an embedding dish (Greiner Bio-one Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan) by using Tissue-Tek OCT Compound (Sakura Finetechical Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan) and were stored at −80°C before use. Cryosections (10-μm thick) were prepared for this assay. Serial sections were used for the TUNEL assay. TUNEL-positive cells were counted in four different fields per sample, and counts were expressed per mm² of tissue section.

**Histological Examination.** Some tissue specimens collected as described above were fixed with 10% buffered neutral formalin solution and were then embedded in paraffin. Sections were stained with H&E.

**Statistical Analysis.** All of the data are expressed as means ± SE. Student’s t test was used to determine the significance between each experimental group. The difference was considered statistically significant when P < 0.05.

**RESULTS**

**In Vitro Cytotoxicity of PEG-ZnPP as Related to Increased Oxidative Stress.** SW480 cells cultured in vitro did express HO-1 mRNA, as demonstrated by RT-PCR (Fig. 1A). As shown in Fig. 1B, PEG-ZnPP, at concentrations of 5.4–54.0 μM, exhibited a cytotoxic effect in a dose-dependent manner. This cytotoxic effect was largely reversed by addition of the antioxidant, NAC (at 2 mM, NAC itself resulted in the cell viability of 105.8 ± 5.8% compared with untreated control), which suggests the involvement of increased oxidative stress in the cytotoxic action of PEG-ZnPP. In addition, PEG-PP, a metal-free analogue of PEG-ZnPP that does not inhibit HO, had no cytotoxic effect at the same concentration range (Fig. 1B).

To investigate whether PEG-ZnPP increases the intracellular production of ROS in SW480 cells, flow cytometry was performed with the use of the oxidant-sensitive fluorescence probe DCDHF (24). As shown in Fig. 2, PEG-ZnPP increased the fluorescence intensity of cells in a dose-dependent manner, whereas PEG-PP did not. These
findings suggest that the increased oxidative stress was because of inhibition of HO activity.

**PEG-ZnPP-induced Apoptosis in SW480 Cells.** To investigate whether apoptosis is involved in the cytotoxic action of PEG-ZnPP, a fluorescein-labeled Annexin V assay was performed to detect apoptotic SW480 cells after PEG-ZnPP treatment. PEG-ZnPP induced apoptosis in these cells in a concentration-dependent manner (Fig. 3A). This result correlated well with the increase in formation of intracellular oxidant as shown in Fig. 2B. More important, very little necrosis was found on this treatment. In 24-h treatment, necrosis were found to be <1% of total counted cells in all of the groups; the necrosis observed in 48-h treatment were 0.18%, 0.32%, 1.1%, and 1.76% of total counted cells for the control, PEG-ZnPP 20 μM, 40 μM, and 60 μM groups, respectively. These results suggest that the cytotoxicity of PEG-ZnPP is mostly because of induction of apoptosis.

Targeted knockdown of HO-1 expression was achieved by transfection of siRNA, which, thus, induced apoptosis of cultured SW480 cells (Fig. 3B). Suppression of HO-1 levels after siRNA treatment was confirmed by RT-PCR analysis for HO-1 mRNA of the cells as shown in the inset of Fig. 3B. This finding indicates that HO-1 plays an important role in preventing apoptosis of SW480 cells under the study conditions. Thus, PEG-ZnPP-induced inhibition of HO activity results in apoptosis through a mechanism involving the increased oxidative stress.
Pharmacokinetics of PEG-ZnPP after i.v. Injection. As shown in Fig. 4A, nonpegylated native ZnPP rapidly disappeared from the blood circulation after i.v. injection; the AUC was 2,505 ± 396 (cpm/h/ml). In contrast, PEG-ZnPP showed a significantly longer circulation time. An AUC value that was 40 times higher [10,290 ± 11,649 (cpm/h/ml)] was achieved by PEG-ZnPP. It is important to note that in tumor tissue PEG-ZnPP accumulated in a time-dependent manner, with a maximum increase at 48 h, whereas native ZnPP reached a maximum accumulation at 8 h after administration and then gradually disappeared (Fig. 4B).

Body distribution analysis showed a PEG-ZnPP buildup in the liver and the spleen, both of which have an active RES (29). This observation suggests that PEG-ZnPP after systemic administration is trapped by the RES. Besides the liver and spleen, tumor tissue showed a PEG-ZnPP accumulation greater than that in other normal tissues (Fig. 4C), which suggests a preferential concentration of PEG-ZnPP in tumor.

In Vivo Antitumor Activity of PEG-ZnPP. As shown in Fig. 5, tumor growth was significantly suppressed in mice receiving PEG-ZnPP treatment. With the dose of 5 mg/kg, tumor growth was continuously suppressed until at least 36 days after tumor implantation, which was 24 days after the last administration of PEG-ZnPP. Complete regression of tumor growth was observed in two of eight tumors after treatment with PEG-ZnPP (5 mg/kg). In contrast, in mice treated with PEG-PP, tumor growth was not delayed. In addition, the effect of native ZnPP was not examined in this in vivo antitumor study, because it is not soluble in water at the dose mentioned above, which is not suitable for systemic administration. The average tumor weights on the 36th day after tumor implantation for the groups treated with the high dose of PEG-ZnPP (5 mg/kg), the low dose of PEG-ZnPP (1.5 mg/kg), or PEG-PP and for the untreated control group were 1.43 ± 0.36, 2.17 ± 0.39, 7.04 ± 0.98, and 6.14 ± 1.03 g, respectively.


Body Weight Changes after PEG-ZnPP Treatment. Fig. 6 shows body weight changes of mice receiving different treatments. Early in the observation period, no group showed a loss of body weight. However, during the later stage of investigation, a significant difference in body weight was observed in the groups treated with PEG-ZnPP compared with the nontreated control group and the PEG-PP-treated group. This body weight change is attributed primarily to the difference in tumor weight among these groups, as mentioned above.

In Vivo Induction of Tumor Cell Apoptosis of PEG-ZnPP. The TUNEL assay was used to examine apoptosis induced in vivo by PEG-ZnPP. Untreated control and PEG-PP-treated specimens showed only negligible positive staining, whereas strong positive staining was observed in PEG-ZnPP-treated Sarcoma 180 tumor tissue (Fig. 7A). Morphometric analysis of TUNEL-positive cells in the Sarcoma 180 solid tumors showed that the numbers of positive cells in the control group, the PEG-PP-treated group, and the 5 mg/kg PEG-ZnPP-treated group were 25.9 ± 5.7, 55.5 ± 14.9, and 560.5 ± 77.3/mm², respectively (Fig. 7B). In contrast, no significant increase in apoptosis was found after PEG-ZnPP treatment in the liver and spleen (Fig. 7).

Targeted Inhibition by PEG-ZnPP of HO Activity in Sarcoma 180 Solid Tumor. To clarify whether the induction of apoptosis in vivo and thus the suppression of tumor growth caused by PEG-ZnPP were because of the inhibition of HO activity, the expression and activity of HO-1 in tumor and spleen after PEG-ZnPP treatment were examined. As shown in Fig. 8A, HO-1 protein was clearly expressed in tumor and spleen of ddY mice. More important, even though HO-1 protein increased in tumor after PEG-ZnPP treatment (Fig. 8A), this treatment significantly inhibited (by ~50%) HO activity in the tumor (Fig. 8B, tumor). In contrast, PEG-ZnPP treatment neither increased HO-1 protein nor inhibited HO activity in the spleen (Fig. 8B, spleen). Similarly, HO activity in liver was not affected by PEG-ZnPP treatment (data not shown).

Evaluation of Side Effects of PEG-ZnPP Treatment. Because of a report that ZnPP is potentially toxic to both myeloid and erythroid cell growth (30), the hematological toxicity of PEG-ZnPP treatment was investigated in Sarcoma 180 tumor-bearing mice, by blood cell measures (RBC, WBC, and hemoglobin). No significant decreases in RBC and WBC counts, and hemoglobin levels were found after PEG-ZnPP treatment at the dose effective against cancer, compared with the measures in untreated control (Table 1). In addition, no significant effects of PEG-ZnPP treatment were seen in biochemical assays of major organs (liver and kidney), i.e., plasma alanine aminotransferase, aspartate aminotransferase, lactate dehydrogenase, blood urea nitrogen, and creatinine values (Table 1).

HO-1 has also been known to be anti-inflammatory in various settings (31–33). To additionally clarify whether inhibition of HO-1 by PEG-ZnPP will induce spontaneous inflammation, the proinflammatory cytokine TNF-α was measured by use of a mouse TNF-α ELISA for evaluating systemic inflammation in mice receiving PEG-ZnPP treatment. Either at 24 h or 3 days after PEG-ZnPP treatment, no increment of TNF-α production in sera of mice with PEG-ZnPP treatment was observed compared with untreated control mice. The levels of TNF-α in all of the serum samples measured (both control and PEG-ZnPP treatment groups) were <19.5 pg/ml (detection limit of this ELISA).

Histological Examination. Tumor tissues showed necrotic changes, whereas no pathological changes were observed in the liver and spleen, after PEG-ZnPP treatment (data not shown).

DISCUSSION

The present study investigated the antitumor activity of a water-soluble HO inhibitor, PEG-ZnPP. In vitro experiments showed that PEG-ZnPP had cytotoxic effects on cultured SW480 cells, which express HO-1, whereas PEG-PP, a zinc-free analogue of PEG-ZnPP having no HO inhibitory activity, did not (Fig. 1). Coincubation of cells with the antioxidant NAC reduced the cytotoxicity of PEG-ZnPP. In addition, flow cytometric analysis using an oxidant-sensitive fluorescence probe (DCHDF) revealed increased intracellular oxidant levels after PEG-ZnPP treatment (Fig. 2). Thus, PEG-ZnPP exerts its cytotoxic effect on tumor cells by inhibiting HO activity, which leads to increased production of toxic oxidants. Reactive oxidants thus formed could trigger the apoptotic pathway (Fig. 3) by activating the caspase-3 cascade, as demonstrated recently for native ZnPP (34). The antiapoptotic role of HO-1 was additionally demonstrated in this study by using siRNA (Fig. 3B), which specifically knock down HO-1 expression (Fig. 3B, inset) by targeting HO-1 mRNA (26). Among the products of the HO reaction, bilirubin could function as an antioxidant and/or free radical scavenger (10–12). In this context, we found recently that native ZnPP treatment reduced the intracellular bilirubin level and that exogenous bilirubin supplementation could compensate for the cytotoxic effect of ZnPP (34).

Table 1 Changes in RBC, WBC, hemoglobin, and plasma enzyme levels after PEG-ZnPP treatment of ddY mice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>RBC (10^12/μl)</th>
<th>WBC (μl)</th>
<th>Hb (g/liter)</th>
<th>BUN (mg/dl)</th>
<th>Cr (mg/dl)</th>
<th>AST (IU/liter at 37°C)</th>
<th>ALT (IU/liter at 37°C)</th>
<th>LDH (IU/liter at 37°C)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>1074 ± 106.0</td>
<td>8013 ± 862</td>
<td>133.0 ± 13.4</td>
<td>19.7 ± 1.1</td>
<td>0.09 ± 0.00</td>
<td>249 ± 79.5</td>
<td>37.0 ± 4.4</td>
<td>7611 ± 3221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEG-PP</td>
<td>1056 ± 50.5</td>
<td>7013 ± 1154</td>
<td>121.3 ± 5.8</td>
<td>17.6 ± 1.8</td>
<td>0.10 ± 0.00</td>
<td>221 ± 21.6</td>
<td>40.5 ± 5.5</td>
<td>4754 ± 567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEG-ZnPP</td>
<td>1066 ± 29.8</td>
<td>7983 ± 2902</td>
<td>131.5 ± 7.4</td>
<td>18.2 ± 1.3</td>
<td>0.11 ± 0.01</td>
<td>181 ± 29.7</td>
<td>28.5 ± 1.4</td>
<td>4833 ± 1078</td>
</tr>
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*No significant difference was found between each treatment group and the control group in all the selected indices. Values are presented as means ± SE.

*Hb, hemoglobin; BUN, blood urea nitrogen; Cr, creatinine; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; LDH, lactate dehydrogenase.

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As a more important finding, PEG-ZnPP showed marked antitumor activity in vivo even after systemic administration to tumor-bearing mice (Fig. 5). In contrast, PEG-PP at the same dose range did not show any antitumor activity. These results correlate well with the findings that PEG-ZnPP, but not PEG-PP, significantly suppressed intratumor HO activity (Fig. 8) and induced apoptosis of tumor cells (Fig. 7). Inhibition of HO activity makes tumor cells susceptible to ROS derived from the metabolism of the cells themselves and ROS derived from the host, e.g., inflammatory cells (18, 19), by reducing the antioxidant bilirubin level. Consequently, tumor cells undergo apoptosis (as seen in Fig. 7) via the caspase-3-dependent pathway, as mentioned above. An anti-inflammatory effect of HO-1 (32, 33) may also be involved in PEG-ZnPP-mediated antitumor activity. CO derived from heme degradation was reported recently to potentially also be involved in PEG-ZnPP-mediated antitumor activity. CO derived from ZnPP-mediated Egr-1 binding, which suggests an alternative pathway of ZnPP-induced apoptosis. However, whether this mechanism is involved in the increased apoptosis seen after PEG-ZnPP treatment observed in the present work needs additional investigation.

The antitumor activity of PEG-ZnPP may establish a new role for this compound in cancer treatment. In this regard, targeted delivery of PEG-ZnPP to tumor tissues is critical, because nonspecific distribution of PEG-ZnPP may cause systemic oxidative stress by reducing the antioxidant capacity of normal organs. Although radioactivity derived from 65Zn was detected at the highest level in spleen compared with other organs and tissues (Fig. 4C), the HO activity (Fig. 8) and the apoptotic index (Fig. 7) in spleen were unchanged by PEG-ZnPP treatment. These findings suggest that the bioavailability of PEG-ZnPP in the spleen may be limited, probably because of the special histological characteristics of this organ. PEG-ZnPP that accumulates in the spleen may be captured, degraded, or inactivated by the antioxidant bilirubin level. Consequently, tumor cells undergo apoptosis (as seen in Fig. 7) via the caspase-3-dependent pathway, as mentioned above. An anti-inflammatory effect of HO-1 (32, 33) may also be involved in PEG-ZnPP-mediated antitumor activity. CO derived from heme degradation was reported recently to potentially also be involved in PEG-ZnPP-mediated antitumor activity. CO derived from ZnPP-mediated Egr-1 binding, which suggests an alternative pathway of ZnPP-induced apoptosis. However, whether this mechanism is involved in the increased apoptosis seen after PEG-ZnPP treatment observed in the present work needs additional investigation.

In conclusion, we demonstrate here that tumor-targeted inhibition of HO activity could be achieved by using the water-soluble HO inhibitor PEG-ZnPP. Inhibition of intratumor HO activity leads to apoptosis of tumor cells by, at least in part, decreasing the bilirubin level, which results in sensitizing tumor cells to oxidative stress. This finding suggests that PEG-ZnPP may intensify the antitumor activity of chemotherapeutics that can produce reactive oxidants and that it may act selectively in the tumor tissue because of the EPR effect. Many chemotherapeutics including conventional antitumor agents such as doxorubicin and camptothecin (45), as well as PEG-conjugated oxidoreductases such as PEG-xanthine oxidase (46) and PEG-d-aminocid oxidase (47), are known to generate ROS and exhibit antitumor effects. The effect of PEG-ZnPP described here is consistent with this antitumor strategy.

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REFERENCES

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