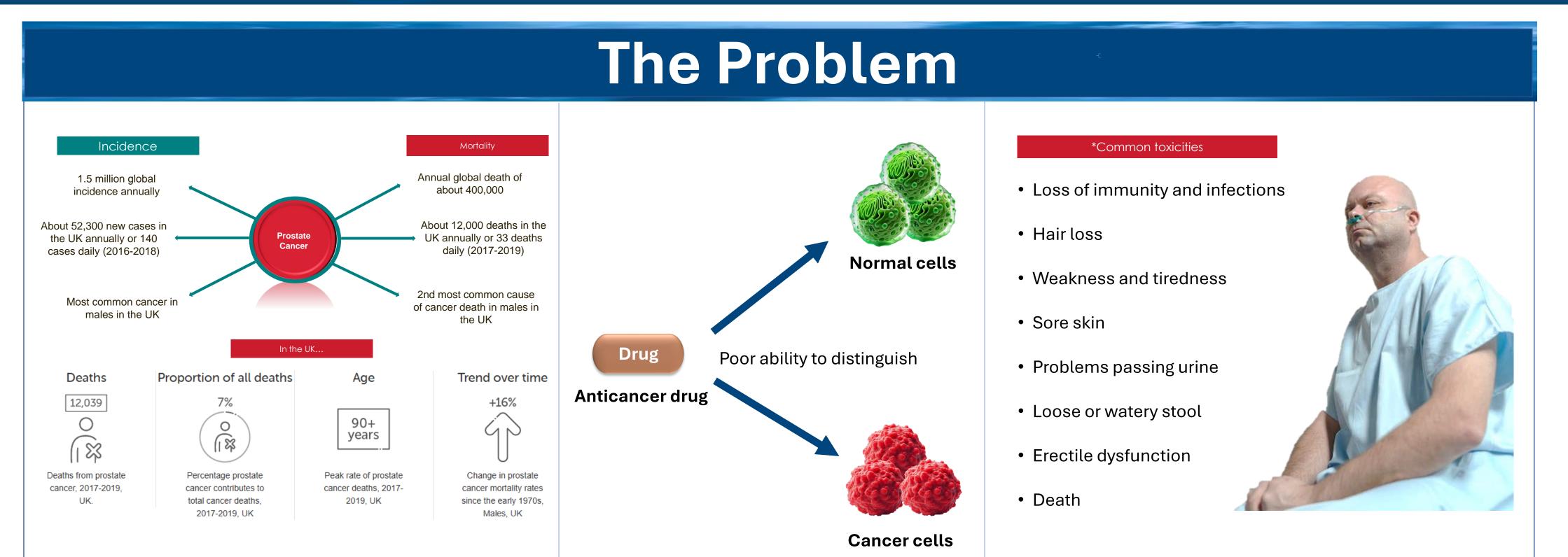


## Development of Targeted Therapeutics for Prostate Cancer

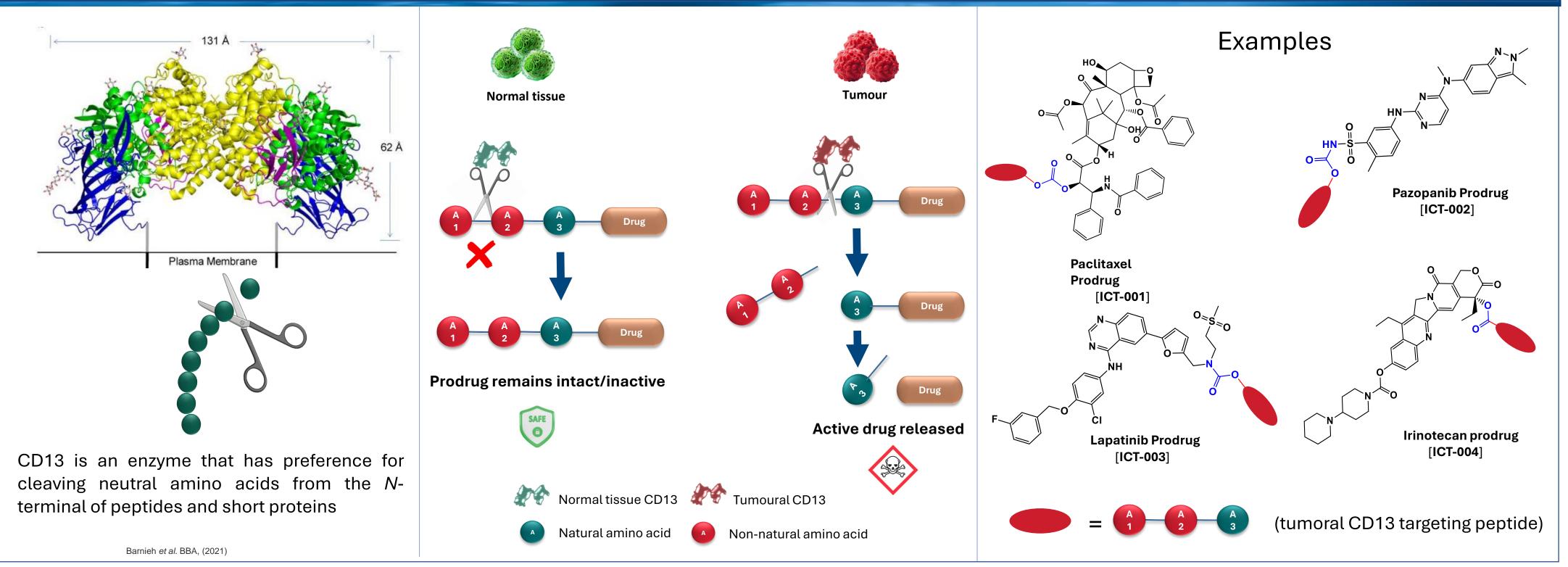


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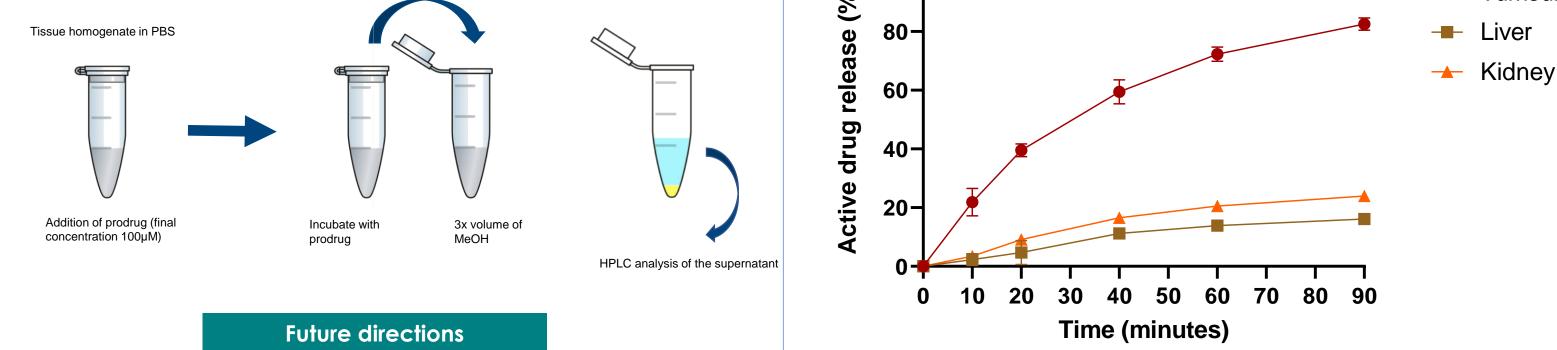
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## Our Approach







Release profile of active drug from its prodrug (DC). A faster release of the active drug is observed in the tumour xenograft, where half of the total active drug ( $t_{1/2}$ ) was released within 30 minutes.

In the liver, the rate of release is observed to be much slower with a  $t_{1/2}$  of 341 minutes, while in the kidney a  $t_{1/2}$  of 229 minutes was observed. When compared to release in normal tissues, the prodrug showed a significant differential of 11.3 and 7.6 in liver and kidney respectively.

small library CD13-A of targeted prodrugs have been synthesised, purified, and characterised. The release profile of the active drug has been carried out, and shows that release of active drug proceeds 11-folds faster in tumour xenograft compared to what is observed in liver and kidney tissue xenografts

## References

1. Ferlay J, Lam F, Laversanne M, Colombet M, Mery L, Piñeros M, Znaor A, Soerjomataram I, Bray F. Global Cancer Observatory: Cancer Today. 2024. [Last Accessed; October 4].

2. Barnieh F., Loadman P. & Falconer R. Is tumor-expressed aminopeptidase N (APN/CD13) structurally and functionally unique? BBA 1876, (2021).

1. Synthesis of more prodrugs to complete a mini-library

2. *Ex vivo* evaluation of the metabolism in tumour and normal tissue for determination of selectivity

3. MTT assay to evaluate effect of synthesised compounds on prostate cancer cells *vs* normal cells

4. Evaluation of drug activity in clinical prostate cancer tissues

5. In vivo testing of the lead PDC for determination of anticancer activity and PK profile