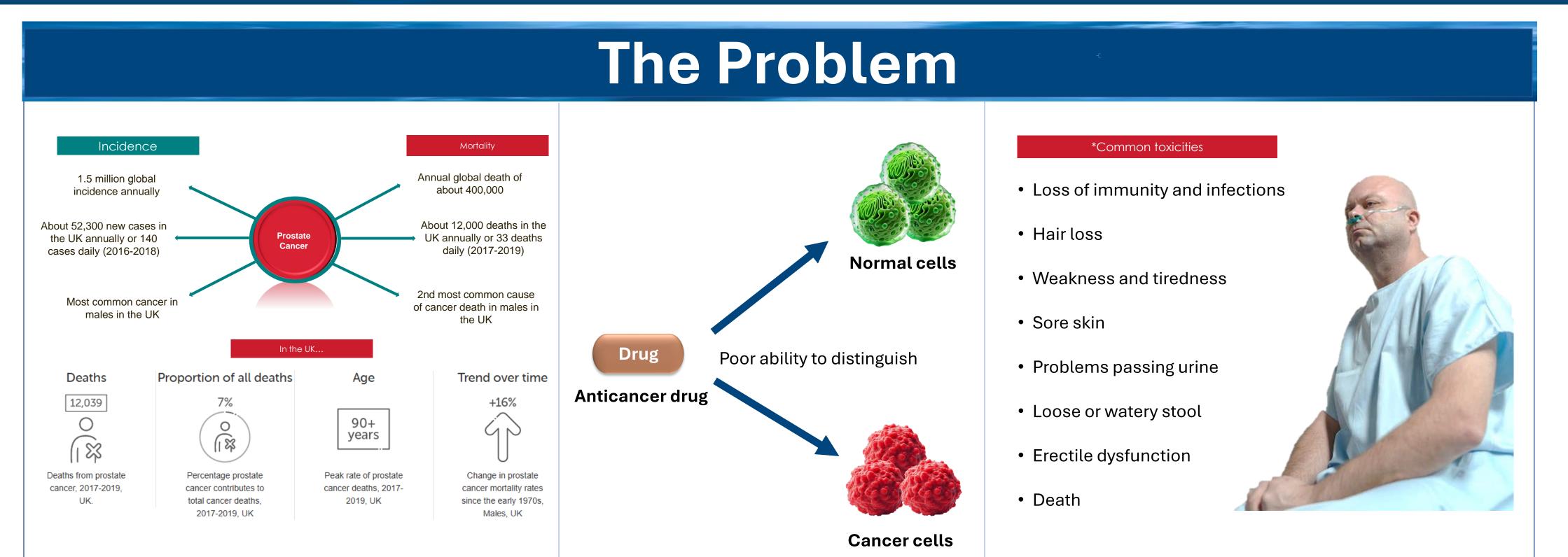


Development of Targeted Therapeutics for Prostate Cancer

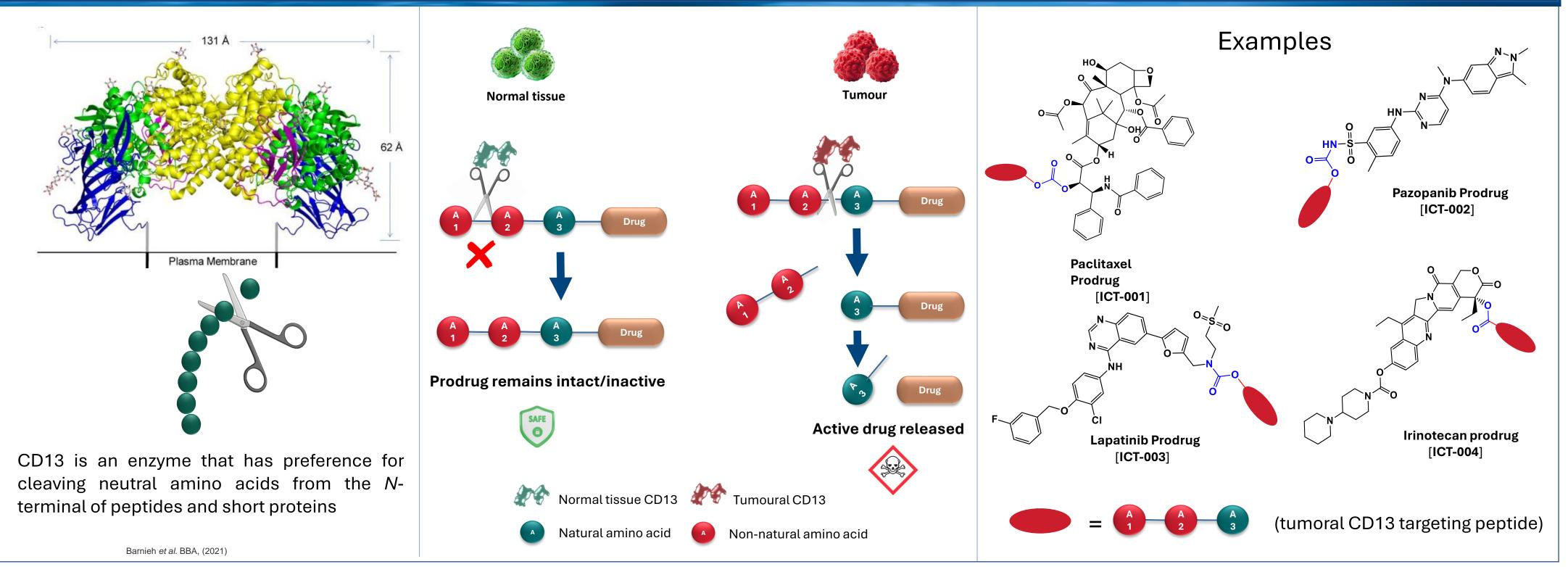


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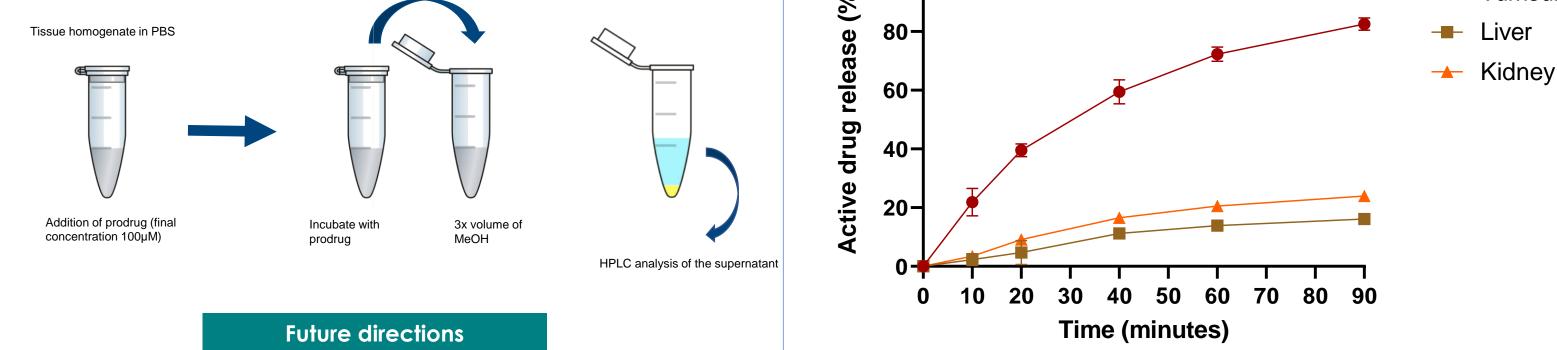
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Our Approach







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