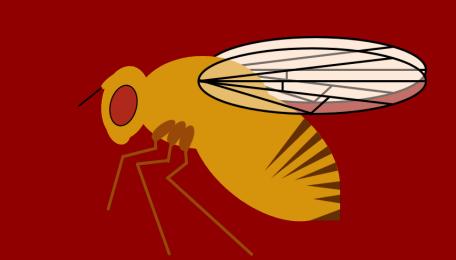


Effectiveness of Metformin in Cancer Combination Chemotherapy

Ashwini Suriyaprakash¹, Michele Markstein²

¹Homestead High School, 21370 Homestead Road, Cupertino, CA 95014

²Biology Department, University of Massachusetts Amherst, 611 North Pleasant Street, Amherst, MA 01003



Introduction

Background

- Combination chemotherapy has been shown to be effective
- > ABC transporters were recently discovered to pump out drugs, causing cancer cells to be drug resistant

Goals

- > Can metformin, an inexpensive diabetic drug, amplify the effects of rapamycin and lower the toxicity of vincristine in cancer chemotherapy?
- > If MRP, an ABC transporter, is removed, how is survival and cancer resistance affected?

Model: Drosophila melanogaster

- ➤ MRP: transporter in ABCC family
- > 59% similar to ABC transporter coded by ABCC3 gene in humans

Materials and Methods

Confirm MRP expression in the gut

- 1. Set up genetic cross such that GFP is expressed where MRP is expressed MRP-T2A-gal4 X UAS-GFP
- 2. Dissect offspring gut and image with fluorescence microscopy

Determine fly survival without MRP

1. Set up genetic cross such that MRP is not expressed in offspring (marked with straight wings) and count amount of alive straightwinged offspring UAS-RNAi-MRP $\stackrel{\text{Act-gai-}}{\swarrow}$ Cy0 (curly)

MAPK pathway

RAF*

Create tumors

- 1. Engineer flies with mutated proto-oncogene, which activates MAPK pathway leading to proliferation UAS-RAF:EGT
- 2. To get tumor flies without MRP, set up genetic cross with MRP RNAi uas-rnai-mrp 🗶 uas-raf:egt

Feed drugs and observe tumor response

- 1. After tumor grows for 3 days, mix in drug with fly food
- 2. After 2 days of drugs, dissect and image guts with fluorescence and confocal microscopy
- 3. Visually inspect images to qualitatively determine amount of GED everession

| GrP expression | Dissect 5 da | tumor | fly | Dissect 5 da |
|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| | Feeding drug | | Waiting for RNAi to eliminate MRP | Feeding drug |
| 3 days | 2 days | | 3 days | 2 days |
| Tumor growth for 5 days | | Tumor growth for 5 days | | |

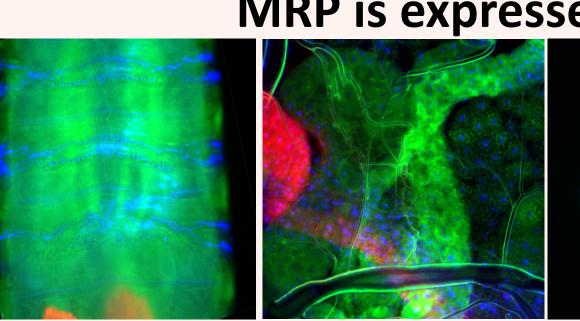
Drugs Used

Rapamycin: immunosuppressant, modest antiproliferative medicine Vincristine: strong, toxic chemotherapy drug with side effects, such as hyponatremia and neuropathy

Metformin: Type 2 diabetic drug, lowers blood sugar levels

Results

MRP is expressed in different tissues, including adult gut



5 day tumor

(Vincristine Metformin

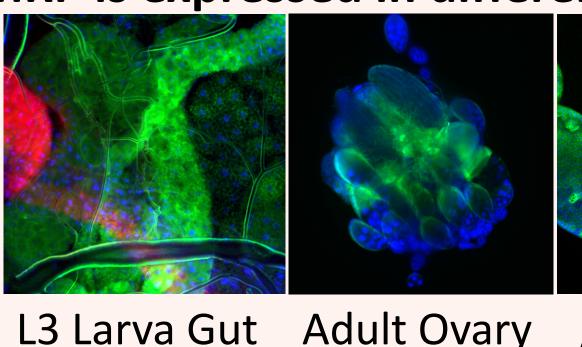
1:1 combination)

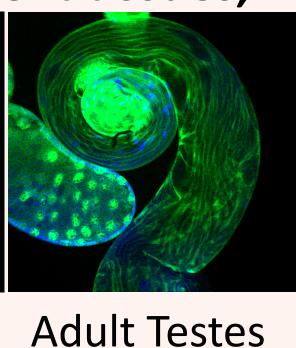
Straight-winged offspring (lack MRP) 62

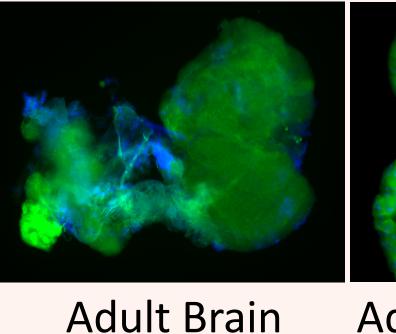
Curly-winged offspring (contain MRP) 27

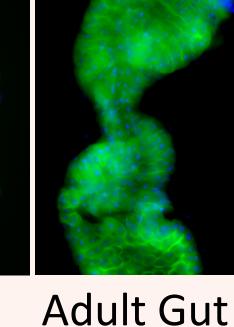
Whole L3

Larva Mount







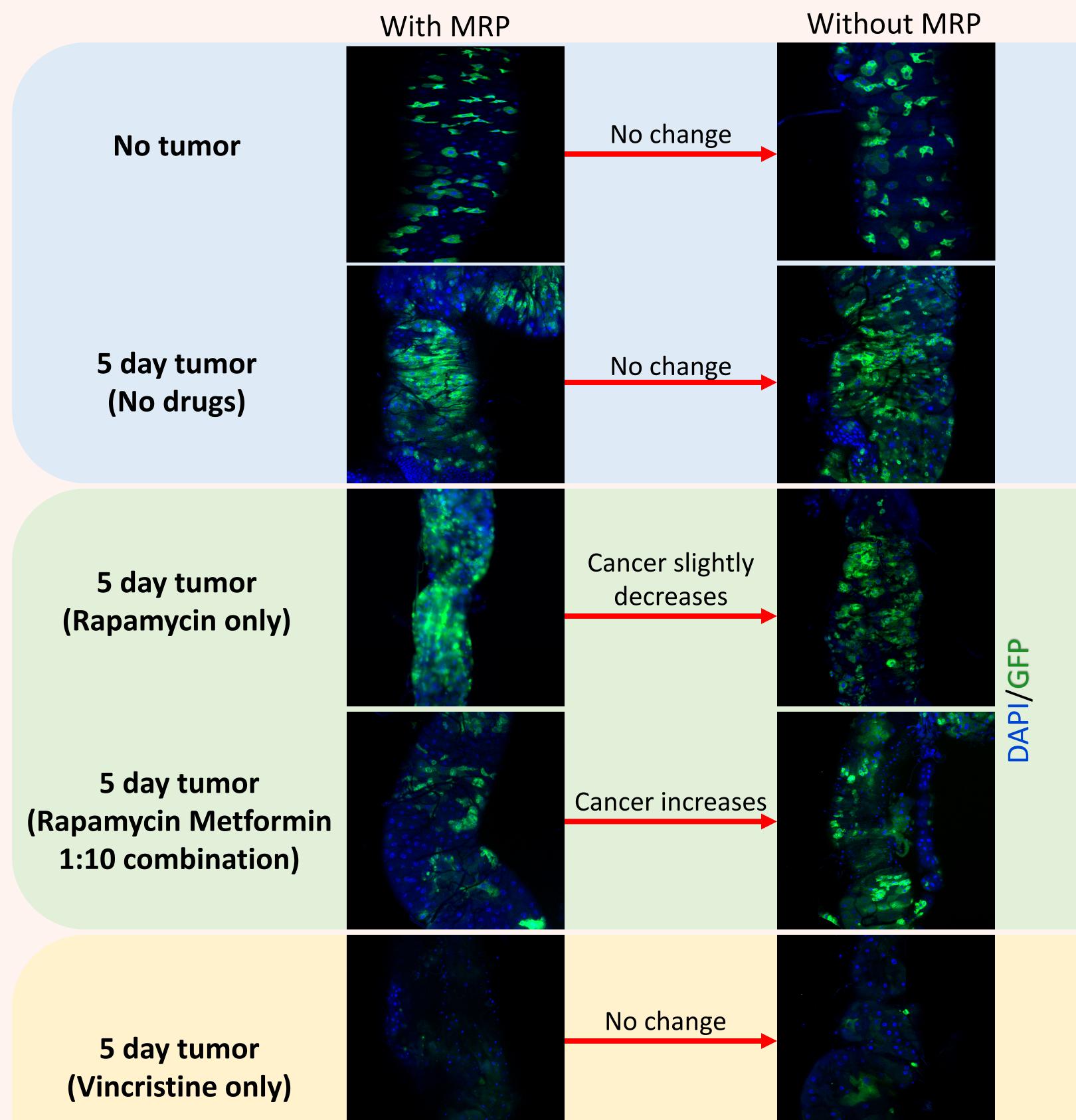


Adult Gut

MRP is not required for survival Total Females 123 61

Combination chemotherapeutics were effective Evidence about role of MRP in response to drugs is not conclusive

Males



No change

Conclusions

Chemotherapeutic effectiveness in cancer suppression

- Rapamycin alone was not noticeably effective
- > Rapamycin Metformin 1:10 combination was effective
- Vincristine alone was very effective but also was toxic, killing most of the normal stem cells as well
- > Vincristine Metformin 1:1 combination was very effective and spared normal stem cells

Influence of MRP on tumor stem cells

- > Fly survival was not impacted by lack of MRP
- > Tumor stem cells was not affected by MRP presence/absence
- > Effect of MRP in tumor reduction with drug combinations is not conclusive
- Rapamycin Metformin 1:10 combination with MRP and Vincristine Metformin 1:1 combination without MRP were most effective

Metformin amplified the effectiveness of Rapamycin and lowered the toxicity of Vincristine

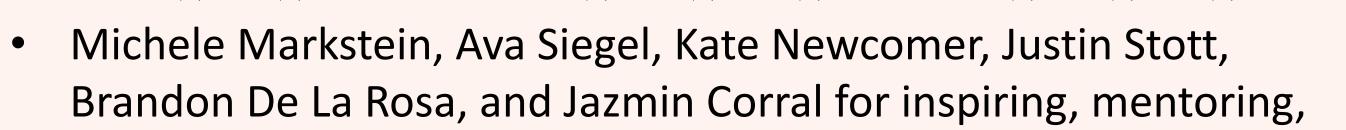
Future Directions

- Determine statistical significance of results by conducting more experiments
- Quantify tumor using precise methods, such as luciferase assay
- Determine impact of varying drug ratios on cancer reduction
- Determine effectiveness of other drug combinations
- Determine rate of tumor progression with drug combinations

References

- FlyBase. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://flybase.org/reports/FBgn0032456
- Drosophila Workers Unite! (n.d.). Retrieved from http://marksteinlab.org/dwu/
- Chalfie, Tu, Y., Prasher, D., & WW Ward. (1994, February 11). Green fluorescent protein as a marker for gene expression. Retrieved from https://science.sciencemag.org/content/263/5148/802
- Markstein, M., Dettorre, S., Cho, J., Neumüller, R. A., Craig-Müller, S., & Perrimon, N. (2014, March 25). Systematic screen of chemotherapeutics in Drosophila stem cell tumors. Retrieved from https://www.pnas.org/content/111/12/4530
- 5. Zhang, J.-W., Zhao, F., & Sun, Q. (2018, February). Metformin synergizes with rapamycin to inhibit the growth of pancreatic cancer in vitro and in vivo. Retrieved from https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5774390/
- Yi, Y., Gao, L., Wu, M., Ao, J., Zhang, C., Wang, X., ... Xiao, Z.-X. J. (2017, August 21). Metformin Sensitizes Leukemia Cells to Vincristine via Activation of AMP-activated Protein Kinase. Retrieved from https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28900501

Acknowledgments



- and guiding me through this exciting area of research
- My family for their love and support