Delivery of Platinum-Based Drugs for Osteosarcoma Treatment via Graphene Oxide Nanoplatforms

Ludmila Žárská¹, Elena Giusto², Darren Fergal Beirne³, Arianna Rossi^{2,4}, Giada Bassi^{2,5}, Andrea Ruffini², Monica Montesi², Diego Montagner³, Václav Ranc^{1,6}, Silvia Panseri²

¹Regional Centre of Advanced Technologies and Materials, Czech Advanced Technology and Research Institute, Palacký University Olomouc, Olomouc 783 71, Czech Republic

² Institute of Science and Technology for Ceramics – National Research Council (CNR), Faenza (RA), Italy ³ Department of Chemistry, Maynooth University, Maynooth, Co. Kildare, Ireland

⁴ Department of Chemical, Biological, Pharmaceutical and Environmental Sciences, University of Studies of Messina (ME), Italy

⁵Department of Neuroscience, Imaging and Clinical Sciences, University of Studies G. d'Annunzio, Chieti (CH) -Pescara (PE), Italy

⁶ Institute of Molecular and Translation Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry, Palacký University in Olomouc, Hnevotinska 5, CZ-779 00 Olomouc, Czech Republic.

Osteosarcoma, the most common primary bone tumor in children and adolescents, is limited in treatment efficacy due to side effects and drug resistence [1]. However, advancements in nanotechnology and cancer biology have led to the development of tumor-targeted drug delivery nanocarriers, which can improve therapeutic efficacy while reducing side effects [2]. Despite various drug delivery nanocarriers being tested for osteosarcoma treatment, most are still in the experimental stage[3].

To overcome this, a graphene oxide-based 2D nanoplatform functionalized with eight-arm polyethylene-glycol was developed to deliver cisplatinum for cancer treatment. This nanoplatform demonstrated promising results in inhibiting cellular proliferation, migration, and the metastatic process in three different types of osteosarcoma cell lines (MG63, U2-OS and SAOS-2), but also glioblastoma (U87 and U118 cell lines) and breast carcinoma (MDA-MB-231 cell line). The nanoplatform can be customized to target different cancers and allows for lower drug dosages to achieve similar effects.

References

- Rodriguez-Nogales C, Gonzalez-Fernandez Y, Aldaz A, Couvreur P, Blanco-Prieto MJ. Nanomedicines for Pediatric Cancers. ACS Nano. 2018;12:7482–96.
- [2] Savvidou OD, Bolia IK, Chloros GD, Goumenos SD, Sakellariou VI, Galanis EC. et al. Applied Nanotechnology and Nanoscience in Orthopedic Oncology. Orthopedics. 2016;39:280–6.

[3] Kumari P, Ghosh B, Biswas S. Nanocarriers for cancer-targeted drug delivery. J Drug Target. 2016;24:179–91.