

Therapeutic potential of EC-18 as a chemotherapy adjuvant for 5-fluorouracil-induced neutropenia

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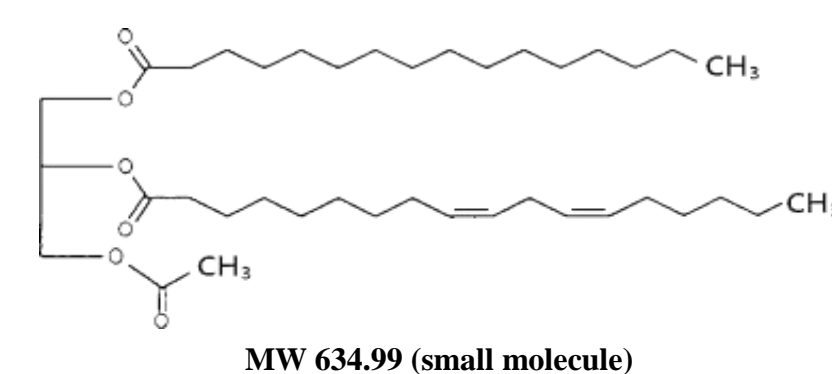
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Abstract

Chemotherapy-induced neutropenia (CIN) is a complication that arises during cancer treatment and necessitates dose reduction. Preventing CIN and maintaining absolute neutrophil counts (ANC) is critical for successful chemotherapy because a rapid decline of neutrophils increases susceptibility to infection. Here, we investigated whether administration of EC-18 has therapeutic effects on the treatment of CIN in 5-fluorouracil (5-FU)-induced neutropenia mouse model. A single injection of 5-FU 100mg/kg reduced the ANC in the control, EC-18 125 and EC-18 250mg/kg-treated cohort from pre-injection values to <500 cells/ μ L by 5.2 ± 0.45 , 5.8 ± 0.45 and 5.8 ± 0.45 days, respectively. The administration of EC-18 in 5-FU-injected mice resulted in significant reduction in the duration of neutropenia and the time to recovery of ANC >1000 cells/ μ L. EC-18 125 or 250mg/kg significantly reduced the duration of neutropenia from 7.4 ± 1.14 days to 2.6 ± 0.55 , 3.0 ± 0.71 days, respectively. Moreover, the ANC of all individuals in the control cohort fell to severely neutropenic range (ANC <100 cells/ μ L), while only 20% of individuals in both EC-18 125 and 250mg/kg-treated cohorts experienced severe neutropenia. EC-18 also reduced the duration of severe neutropenia from 5.2 ± 1.48 days to 2 days. EC-18 125 or 250mg/kg administration significantly increased the mean nadir after 5-FU injection from 2.0 ± 4.47 cells/ μ L to 236 ± 4.47 or 158 ± 11.32 cells/ μ L, respectively. The time of recovery to an ANC > 500 or 1000 cells/ μ L was significantly reduced in EC-18 125 and 250mg/kg-treated cohorts. Besides neutropenia, a single treatment of 5-FU induced the reduction of blood monocytes and eosinophils, similar to the pattern of the decrease of neutrophil counts. The administration of EC-18 125 or 250mg/kg in 5-FU-injected mice remarkably prevented the reduction of blood monocytes and eosinophils. In this study, thrombocytopenia is defined as a 50% or greater reduction in platelet count from baseline, and 2-fold or greater increase of platelet count from baseline for thrombocytosis. 5-FU treatment induced the moderate thrombocytopenia from 4 to 6 days and followed by a more pronounced and prolonged rebound thrombocytosis. EC-18 significantly reduced the extreme change in platelet counts, thus preventing 5-FU-induced thrombocytopenia and thrombocytosis. Moreover, EC-18 effectively prevented a constant reduction of red blood cell (RBC) count induced by 5-FU treatment. Based on the observations in this study, we concluded that EC-18 has therapeutic potential as a chemotherapy adjuvant for the treatment of 5-FU-induced CIN as well as chemotherapy-associated other hematologic disorders.

Introduction

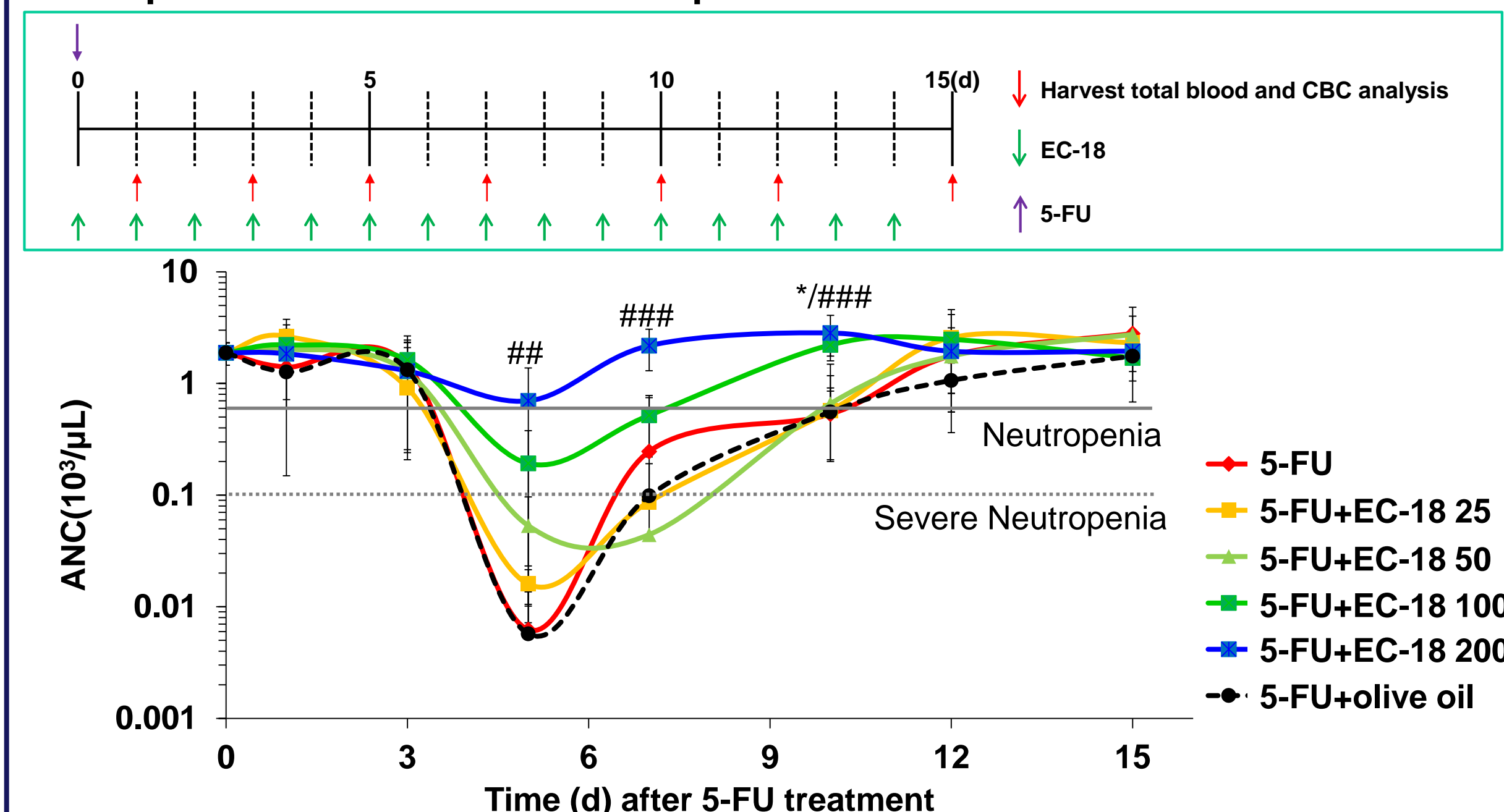
- Chemotherapy-induced neutropenia (CIN) is a complication that arises during cancer treatment and necessitates dose reduction. **Caggiano V, Weiss RV, Rickert TS, Linde-Zwirble WT. Cancer 2005;103:1916-24.**
- Preventing CIN and maintaining absolute neutrophil counts is critical for successful chemotherapy because a rapid decline of neutrophils increases susceptibility to infection. **Santolaya ME, Alvarez AM, Becker A, Cofre J, Enriquez N, O’Ryan M, et al. J Clin Oncol 2001;19:3415-21**
- In previous study, EC-18 attenuated gemcitabine-induced neutropenia via regulation of neutrophil extravasation. **Jeong et al. Cell Biosci. 2019; 9: 4. (Published online 2019 Jan 3. doi: 10.1186/s13578-018-0266-7).**



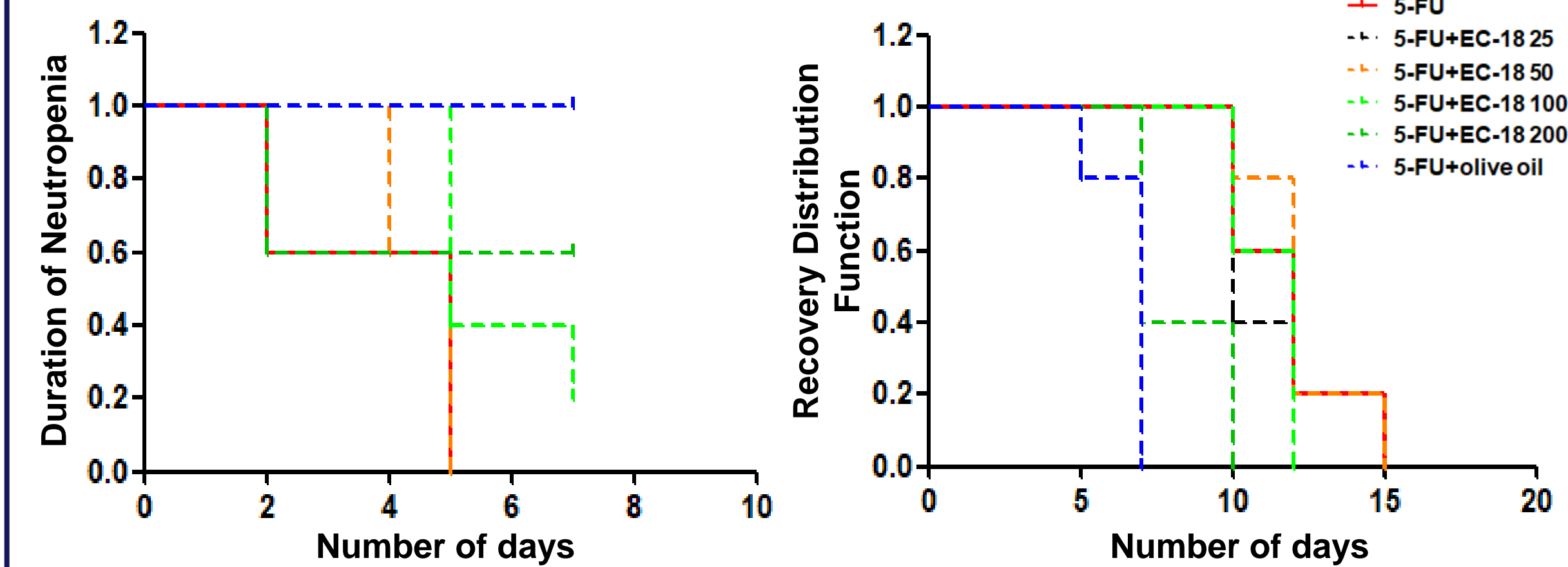
EC-18 (PLAG: 1-Palmitoyl-2-Linoleoyl-3-Acetyl-rac-Glycerol)

Results

1. Therapeutic effect of administration of EC-18 on the treatment of neutropenia in 5-FU-induced neutropenia mouse model.



Effect of administration of EC-18 on the mean absolute neutrophil counts of mice following injection with 100mg/kg of 5-fluorouracil. * 5-FU vs. 5-FU+EC-18 100 mg/kg, # 5-FU vs. 5-FU+EC-18 200 mg/kg; */#/###



Effect of administration of EC-18 on the duration of neutropenia and on time to recovery to ANC <500 cells/ μ L.

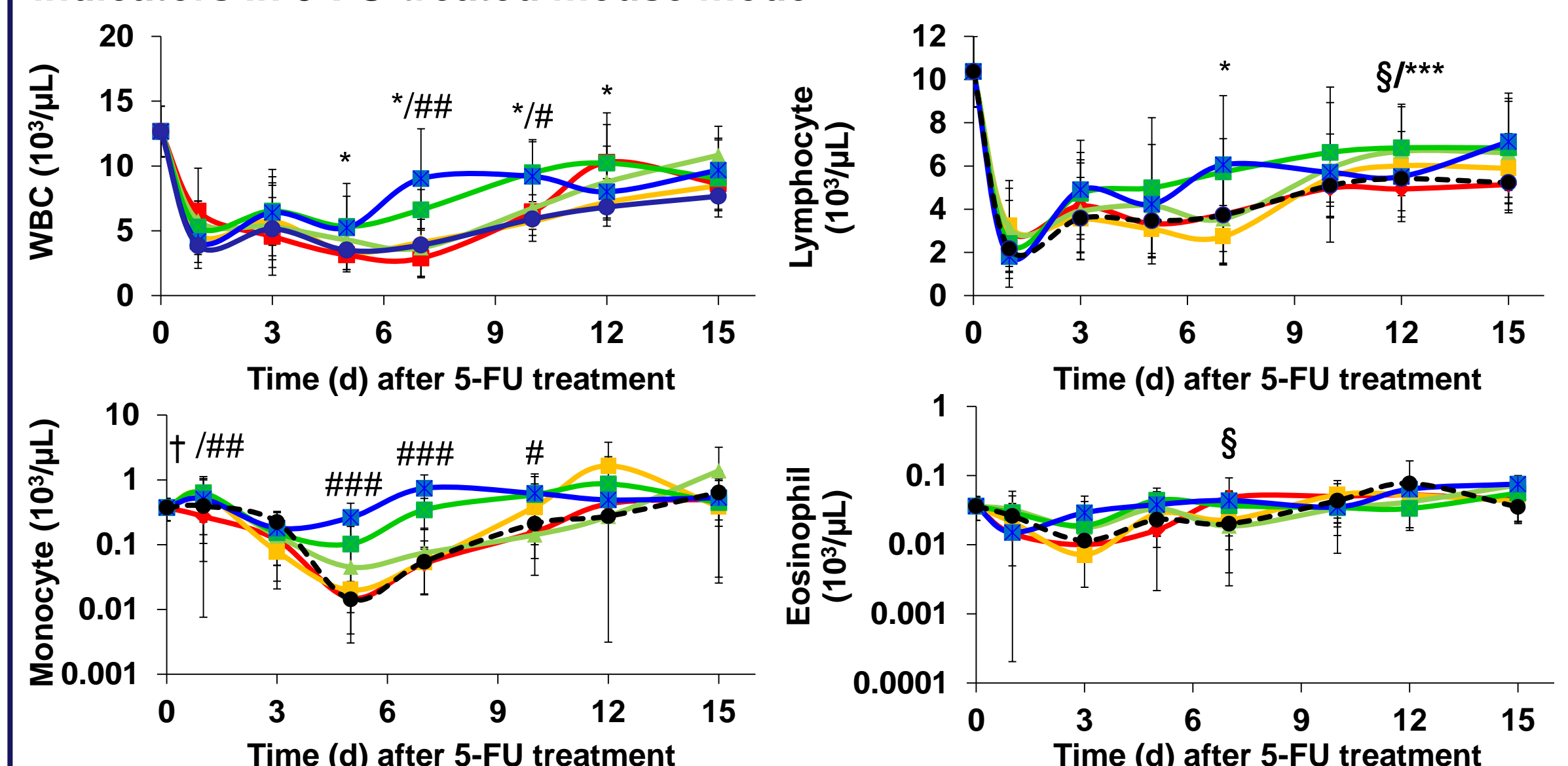
Treatment	Mean First Day of Neutropenia (\pm SE, range)	Mean Duration of Neutropenia in Days (\pm SE, range)	Number of Individuals of Severe Neutropenia	Mean Duration of Severe Neutropenia in Days (\pm SE, range)
Control	4.6 \pm 0.4 (3-5)	6.6 \pm 0.75 (5-9)	5/5	3.8 \pm 0.7 (2-5)
EC-18 25mg/kg	3.8 \pm 0.49 (3-5) (P = NS)	8.4 \pm 1.17 (5-12) (P = NS)	5/5	4.6 \pm 0.2 (4-5)
EC-18 50mg/kg	5.0 \pm 0.0 (5-5) (P = NS)	6.2 \pm 0.60 (5-7) (P = NS)	4/5	5.5 \pm 0.5 (5-7)
EC-18 100mg/kg	5.4 \pm 0.4 (5-7) (P = NS)	2.6 \pm 0.60 (2-5) (P = 0.0031)	2/5	2.0 \pm 0.0 (2-2)
EC-18 200mg/kg	4.6 \pm 0.4 (3-5) (P = NS)	2.0 \pm 0.0 (2-2) (P = 0.001776)	0/5	N/A
Olive oil	5.0 \pm 0.0 (5-5) (P = NS)	5.8 \pm 0.49 (5-7) (P = NS)	5/5	3.8 \pm 0.7 (2-5)

Table 1. Mean First Day of Neutropenia (ANC <500 cells/ μ L), Mean Duration of Neutropenia, Number of Individuals of Severe Neutropenia (ANC <100 cells/ μ L), and Mean Duration of Severe Neutropenia in Control, and EC-18 25, 50, 100, 200 and olive oil-treated mice injected with 5-FU 100mg/kg

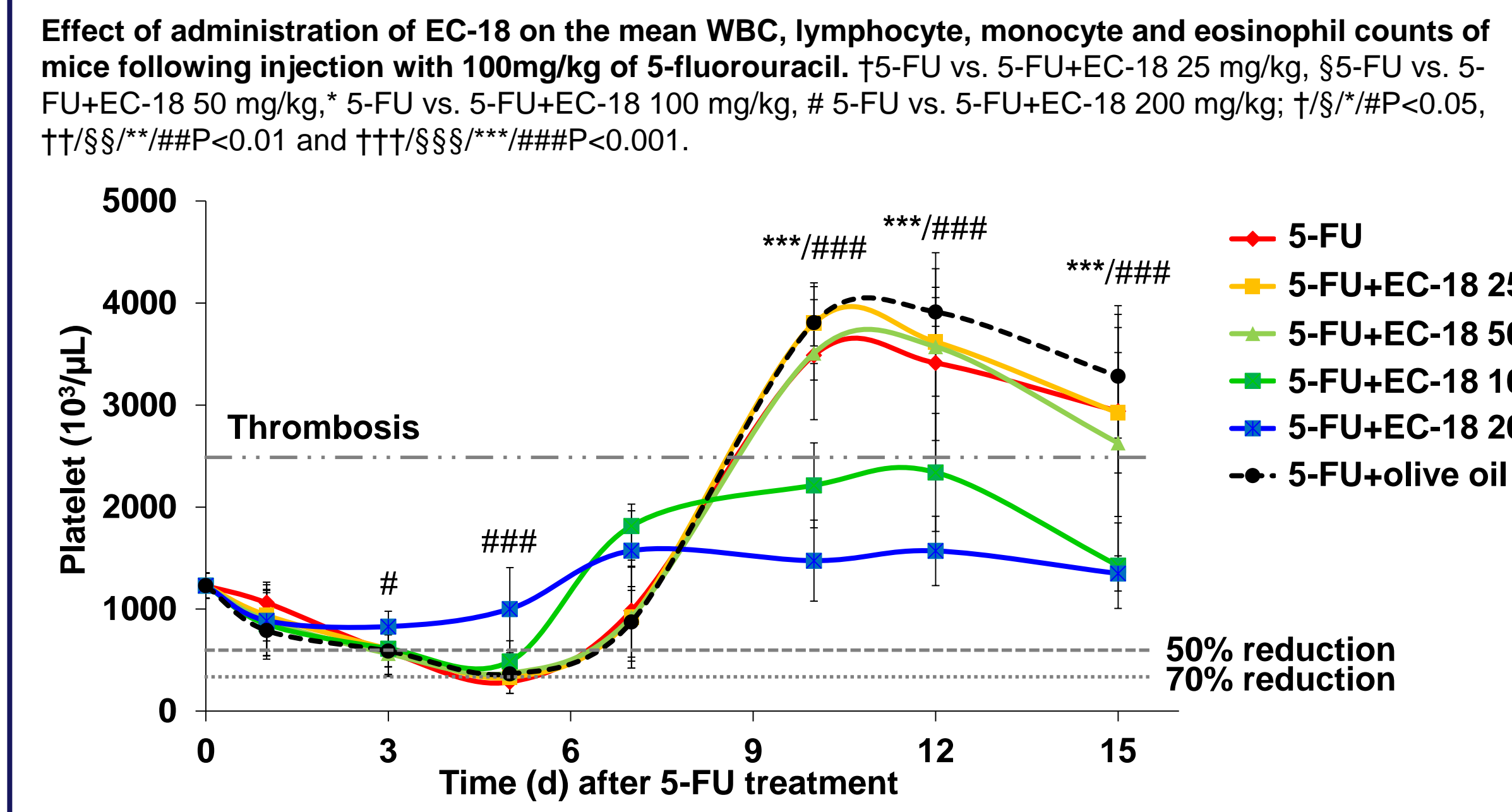
Treatment	Nadir of ANC (cells/ μ L)	Mean Number of Days to Recovery – ANC \geq 500/ μ L (\pm SE, range)	Mean Number of Days to Recovery – ANC \geq 1000/ μ L (\pm SE, range)
Control	6 \pm 6.0	11.8 \pm 0.9 (10-15)	12.6 \pm 0.6 (12-15)
EC-18 25mg/kg	14 \pm 2.4 (P = NS)	12.2 \pm 0.8 (10-15) (P = NS)	12.2 \pm 0.8 (10-15) (P = NS)
EC-18 50mg/kg	42 \pm 22.9 (P = NS)	11.2 \pm 0.5 (10-12) (P = NS)	10.0 \pm 0.0 (10-10) (P = 0.0061)
EC-18 100mg/kg	168 \pm 75.0 (P = NS)	8.2 \pm 0.7 (7-10) (P = 0.0155)	10.0 \pm 0.0 (10-10) (P = 0.0061)
EC-18 200mg/kg	356 \pm 52.2 (P = 0.0002)	6.6 \pm 0.4 (5-7) (P = 0.0008)	7.2 \pm 0.8 (5-10) (P = 0.0006)
Olive oil	8 \pm 3.7 (P = NS)	10.8 \pm 0.5 (10-12) (P = NS)	12.8 \pm 1.0 (10-15) (P = NS)

Table 2. Mean Nadir and Recovery from Neutropenia in Control, EC-18 25, 50, 100, 200 and olive oil-Treated mice injected with 5-FU 100mg/kg.

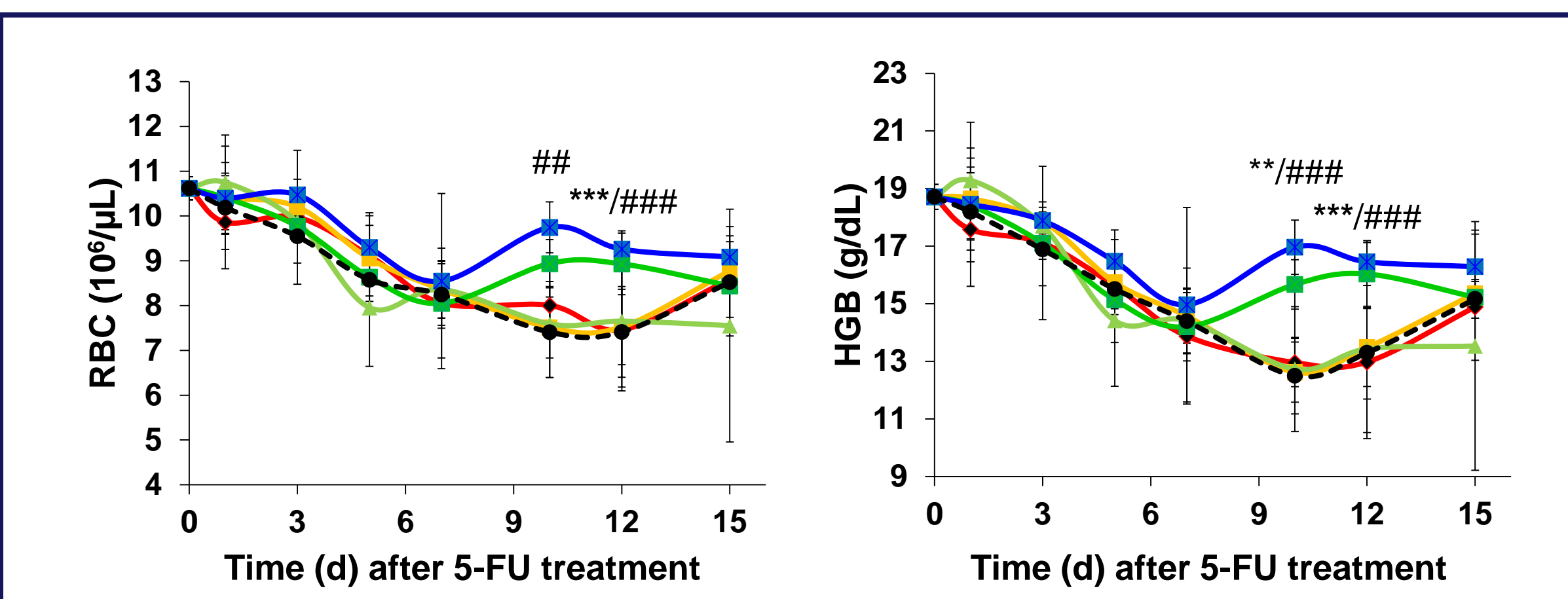
2. Therapeutic effect of administration of EC-18 on other hematologic indicators in 5-FU-treated mouse model



Effect of administration of EC-18 on the mean WBC, lymphocyte, monocyte and eosinophil counts of mice following injection with 100mg/kg of 5-fluorouracil. †5-FU vs. 5-FU+EC-18 25 mg/kg, ‡5-FU vs. 5-FU+EC-18 50 mg/kg, * 5-FU vs. 5-FU+EC-18 100 mg/kg, # 5-FU vs. 5-FU+EC-18 200 mg/kg; †/‡/§/##/###/††/‡‡/§§/####/#####P<0.05, ††/§§/##/###P<0.01 and †††/§§§/###/####P<0.001.

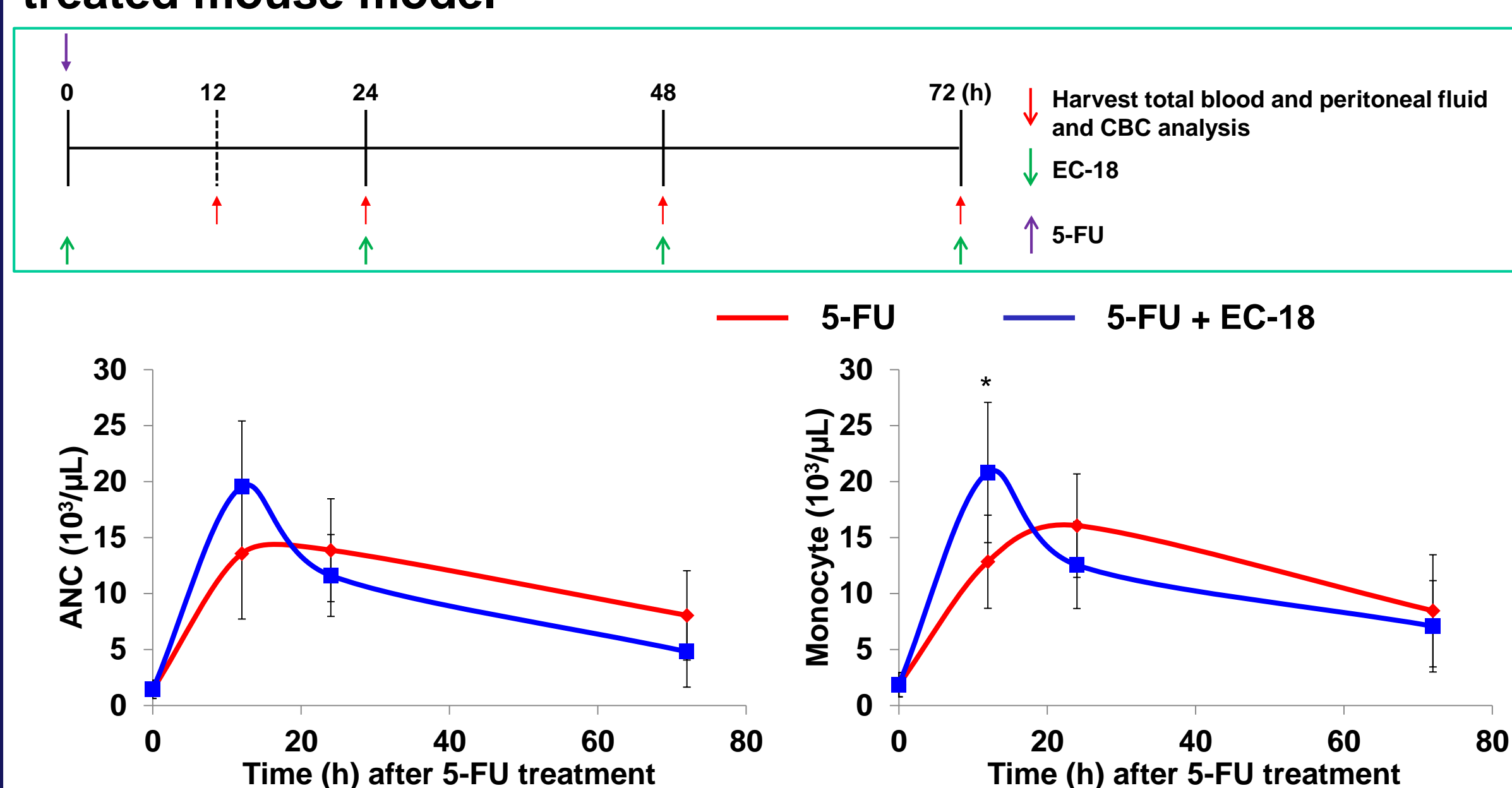


Effect of administration of EC-18 on the mean platelet counts of mice following injection with 100mg/kg of 5-fluorouracil. * 5-FU vs. 5-FU+EC-18 100 mg/kg, # 5-FU vs. 5-FU+EC-18 200 mg/kg; */#P<0.05, **/###P<0.01 and ***/####P<0.001.



Effect of administration of EC-18 on the mean RBC counts and hemoglobin levels of mice following injection with 100mg/kg of 5-fluorouracil. * 5-FU vs. 5-FU+EC-18 100 mg/kg, # 5-FU vs. 5-FU+EC-18 200 mg/kg; */#P<0.05, **/##P<0.01 and ***/###P<0.001.

3. Effect of EC-18 administration on leukocyte recruitment in 5-FU-treated mouse model



Effect of administration of EC-18 on the mean count of neutrophils and monocytes in the peritoneal cavity following injection with 100mg/kg of 5-fluorouracil. * 5-FU vs. 5-FU+EC-18; *P<0.05

Conclusion

- Under 5-FU-induced neutropenic condition, EC-18 significantly increased the ANC and reduced the duration of neutropenia and time of recovery.
- EC-18 also effectively prevented other hematologic disorders induced by 5-FU treatment, such as the reduction of blood monocytes and eosinophils, thrombocytopenia, thrombocytosis and anemia.
- Based on the observations in this study, we concluded that therapeutic administration of EC-18 could be developed as a chemotherapeutic adjuvant for the treatment of CIN as well as chemotherapy-associated other hematologic disorders.

