

Chitosan Nanoparticles for siRNA Based Gene Silencing Therapy for Cancer

Burcu Bağdat Cengiz¹, Mehmet Doğan Aşık¹, **Göknur Kara**², Mustafa Türk³, Emir Baki Denkbaş²

¹Nanotechnology and Nanomedicine Division, Hacettepe University, Beytepe, 06800, Ankara, Turkey

²Chemistry Department, Biochemistry Division, Hacettepe University, Beytepe, 06800, Ankara, Turkey

³Bioengineering Department, Kırıkkale University, Yahşihan, 71451, Kırıkkale, Turkey

goknurkara@hacettepe.edu.tr

Abstract

Small interfering RNA (siRNA) based gene silencing that reduces the synthesis of specific harmful proteins at mRNA level is one of the effective targeted therapies for cancer [1,2]. However, siRNA delivery into the cells is limited due to its rapid decomposition by nucleases and poor cellular uptake [3]. The polycationic, non-toxic, biodegradable and biocompatible polymer such as chitosan (CS) can be bound effectively to siRNA molecule and it can be protected against to enzymatic degradation [4]. In this study CS nanoparticles (NPs) were produced via ionic gelation method and sodium tripolyphosphate (TPP) was used as crosslinker. pH value of the CS solution (4.0 to 5.0) and CS/TPP mass ratio (2.5:1 to 5:1) were changed to optimize the NPs size and surface charge for efficient gene transfection. Morphological characterization of the CS-NPs was evaluated by AFM and SEM. The genes for ABCE1 (ATP-binding cassette E1) and eRF3 (eukaryotic release factor 3) proteins which play significant roles in protein synthesis were chosen as target genes to be loaded with CS-NPs, individually and together. Loading efficiencies of $98.69\% \pm 0.051$ and $98.83\% \pm 0.047$ were achieved when ABCE1 siRNA and eRF3 siRNA were entrapped into the NPs, respectively. Cellular uptake of fluorescein labeled CS-NPs into MCF-7 cells, WST-1 cytotoxicity and Real Time Cell Analyzer (RTCA) assays of the NPs were carried out. Mean diameter of the CS-NPs was obtained between 105-230 nm and the zeta potential was 27 mV at pH 4.5 and 3:1 CS/TPP mass ratio values. Fig. 1 shows that CS-NPs are spherical in shape by SEM analysis. Both WST-1 and RTCA assays revealed that ABCE1 siRNA, eRF3 siRNA and ABCE1/eRF3 siRNA loaded NPs significantly reduced the cell viability and proliferation (Figure 2). This work demonstrated that the CS-NPs suitable in size and surface charge are promising vectors for siRNA based targeted cancer therapy.

References

[1] Ozpolat B, Sood AK, Lopez-Berestein G, *Advanced Drug Delivery Reviews*, **66** (2014) 110-116.

[2] Oh YK, Park TG, *Advanced Drug Delivery Reviews*, **61** (2009) 850-862.

[3] Piao L, Li H, Teng L, Yung BC, Sugimoto Y, Bruggemeier RW, Lee RJ, *Nanomedicine-Nanotechnology, Biology and Medicine*, **9** (2013) 122-129.

[4] Ravi Kumar MNV, *Reactive Functional Polymers* **46** (2000) 1-27.

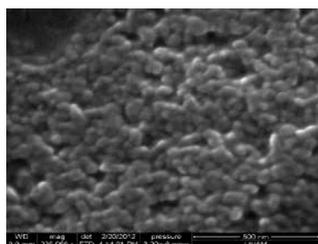


Figure 1. SEM micrographs of CS-NPs

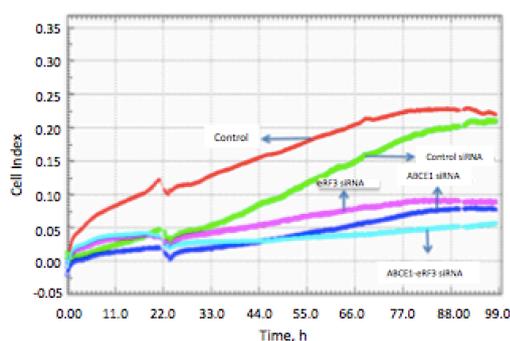


Figure 2. Cell proliferation curve of MCF-7 cells treated with control and siRNA loaded CS-NPs