## **Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences**

## Cancer targeted phototherapy, based on photo-chemical reaction

Mikako Ogawa\*

Laboratory of Bioanalysis and Molecular Imaging, Faculty of pharmaceutical sciences, Hokkaido University, Kita-12 Nishi-6, Kita-ku, Sapporo 060-0812, Japan E-mail: mogawa@pharm.hokudai.ac.jp

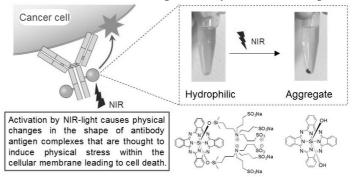
Photoimmuno therapy (PIT) is a new molecular-targeted phototherapy in which an antibody (Ab) conjugated with IR700, a hydrophilic silicon phthalocyanine derivative, is administered followed by irradiation with near-infrared light (690 nm)<sup>1</sup>.

When antibody-IR700 conjugates are bound to their target cells and are exposed to NIR-light, target cells rapidly undergo necrotic/immunogenic cell death in a highly selective manner. Real time microscopy demonstrates swelling, blebbing and bursting of the target cell membrane within minutes of light exposure with minimal damage to adjacent non-target cells.

When exposing NIR light, physical stress was thought to be induced within the cellular membrane leading to increases in transmembrane water flow that eventually lead to cell bursting and immunogenic cell death (ICD). ICD induced by NIR-PIT rapidly maturates immature dendritic cells adjacent to dying cancer cells initiating a host anti-cancer immune response. Major cytotoxic mechanism of PIT is different from conventional photo-therapies which require singlet oxygen.

One of the characteristics of PIT is that the antibody-IR700 complex only needs to bind to the surface of cancer cells, and the drug does not need to be internalized into the cells <sup>2</sup>. In other words, the cell plasma membrane is the starting point for cell injury. The formation of aggregates of IR700 on the cell membrane by photochemical reaction is an important mechanism of cell killing. That is, water-soluble axial ligands of IR700 is cleaved by the photochemical reaction, and the phthalocyanine stacks up due

to the  $\pi$ - $\pi$  interaction, resulting in the formation of aggregates. In addition, it was recently found that the formation of radical anions of IR700 and their protonation are for the progress of essential this photochemical reaction<sup>3</sup>. The elucidation of mechanisms these may lead to the development of more effective compounds.



## Reference

- 1. Mitsunaga, M.; Ogawa, M.; Kosaka, N.; Rosenblum, L. T.; Choyke, P. L.; Kobayashi, H., Cancer cell-selective in vivo near infrared photoimmunotherapy targeting specific membrane molecules. *Nat Med* **2011**, *17* (12), 1685-91.
- 2. Nakajima, K.; Ogawa, M., Phototoxicity in near-infrared photoimmunotherapy is influenced by the subcellular localization of antibody-IR700. *Photodiagnosis Photodyn Ther* **2020**, *31*, 101926.
- 3. Kobayashi, M.; Harada, M.; Takakura, H.; Ando, K.; Goto, Y.; Tsuneda, T.; Ogawa, M.; Taketsugu, T., Theoretical and Experimental Studies on the Near-Infrared Photoreaction Mechanism of a Silicon Phthalocyanine Photoimmunotherapy Dye: Photoinduced Hydrolysis by Radical Anion Generation. *Chempluschem* **2020**, *85* (9), 1959-1963.



Mikako Ogawa. Kyoto University (PhD, 2007). Research Assistant, National Institute for Longevity Sciences (2000). Research Scientist, National Cardiovascular Center Research Institute (2001). Assistant Professor, Hamamatsu University School of Medicine (2002). Visiting Fellow, Molecular Imaging Program, NCI/NIH (2007). Associate Professor, Hamamatsu University School of Medicine (2009). Current position (2015). [Field of research] Imaging and Photo Chemistry.