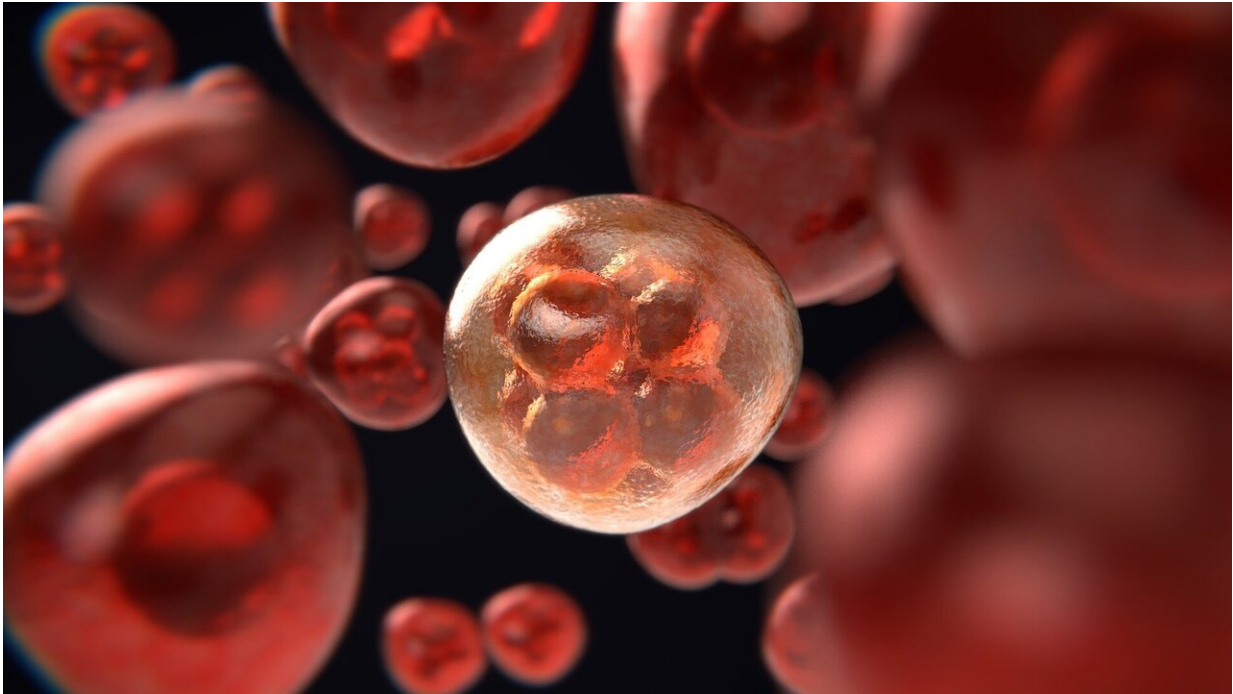


Cholesterol starvation kills lymphoma cells

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Scientists at Northwestern Medicine have developed a novel therapy to trick cancer cells into gobbling up what they think is their favorite food—cholesterol—which actually triggers their destruction. What appears to them as a cholesterol-loaded particle is actually a synthetic nanoparticle that binds to the cancer cells and starves them to death.

Although the research looked at [lymphoma cells](#), scientists say the new

experimental drug from Northwestern could be effective in other cancers with a similar appetite for cholesterol, such as kidney and [ovarian cancer](#).

The study was published this month in the *Journal of Biological Chemistry* and builds upon prior work published by the group.

"Our ability to identify the novel mechanism of cell death gets us closer to translation to the bedside, where we can use this approach in patients with lymphoma who are not responding to more standard therapy," said co-corresponding author Dr. Leo I. Gordon, the Abby and John Friend Professor of Cancer Research at Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine and a Northwestern Medicine physician. "These data also provide a rationale to extend these observations to other cholesterol-addicted cancers, such as ovarian and kidney [cancer](#)."

This new therapy may work because the scientists also demonstrated cholesterol metabolism is quite different in target cancer [cells](#) from that of [normal cells](#). That enables the experimental drug to selectively attack and kill vulnerable cancer cells while leaving normal cells unharmed.

New therapies are urgently needed to treat up to 40% of lymphomas that are aggressive and do not respond to current therapies. Also, SCARB1, the target of the drug which is involved in keeping cholesterol balanced in the cell, is present on other cancer cells that share the same appetite for cholesterol.

"Our therapy targets cancer cells that are dependent upon cholesterol uptake and perturbs the overall balance of cholesterol in the cell," said co-corresponding author Dr. C. Shad Thaxton, an associate professor of urology at Northwestern. "We discovered the cell tries to compensate by turning off pathways it requires to stay alive. We hope that this novel mechanism may be a blueprint for targeting other types of cancer."

The synthetic biologic nanoparticle therapy is the first of its kind to target cancer cells, specifically modulate cell cholesterol metabolism, and then trigger this novel way to kill cells. In addition, the scientists show the drug is not toxic to normal cells that do not harbor the same disruptions in [cholesterol](#) metabolism as the cancer cells do.

For the study, Northwestern scientists demonstrated the efficacy of the experimental drug and how it works in human cancer cell models, in animal models and in [cancer cells](#) obtained from patients with lymphoma.

The group will continue development of the drug so they can apply to begin Phase I clinical trials in patients. They also initiated a process of scaling up production of the drug to conduct studies in larger animals.

More information: Jonathan S. Rink et al, Targeted reduction of cholesterol uptake in cholesterol-addicted lymphoma cells blocks turnover of oxidized lipids to cause ferroptosis, *Journal of Biological Chemistry* (2020). [DOI: 10.1074/jbc.RA120.014888](https://doi.org/10.1074/jbc.RA120.014888)

Provided by Northwestern University

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