tNOX (ENOX2) Target for Chemosensitization-Low-Dose Responses in the Hormetic Concentration Range

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Abstract: An emerging concept of cancer chemotherapy is that of chemosensitization. Most often applied to the treatment of drug-resistance cancers, chemosensitization has utility when such cancers are rendered drug sensitive through treatment with the sensitizing agent. A particularly striking example of chemosensitization is that encountered with the synthetic isoflavene phenoxodiol where patients with taxane- and/or platinum-resistant ovarian carcinoma once again become sensitive to these drugs following treatment with phenoxodiol. The latter appears to be a true chemosensitization in that the phenoxodiol need not be co-administered with the taxane or platinum drugs. Sensitivity is retained many weeks after the phenoxodiol has been cleared from the system. The response appears to be mediated through the primary drug target of phenoxodiol, a cancer-specific cell surface ECTO-NOX or ENOX protein designated tNOX (ENOX2). The ENOX protein family has been previously recognized as a hormetic target. The hypothesis under investigation is that chemosensitization and low dose synergies are most obvious in the hormetic range of concentrations and that the two phenomena, hormesis and chemosensitization, may be related mechanistically.

Key words: ECTO-NOX, NADH oxidase, cancer, phenoxodiol, sulforaphane, paclitaxel, cisplatin, HeLa cells, ovarian carcinoma

INTRODUCTION

Hormesis is a dose-response phenomenon characterized by low-dose stimulation and a high-dose inhibition (Fig. 1)\cite{1,2}. Hormesis is most often observed in the context of a dose-time-response framework where the maximum low-dose stimulation is typically not more than 30-60% greater than that without drug\cite{3,4}.

Among the mechanisms published that can account for specific hormetic dose responses is that of the ECTO-NOX (ENOX) proteins\cite{5,6}. The ECTO-NOX proteins represent a closely-related group of cell surface proteins involved in growth. One member of the group, tNOX or ENXO2, is characteristic of neoplasia in general and may be responsible for the hormetic or synergistic responses to chemosensitizing drugs targeted to tNOX.

ECTO-NOX/ENOX proteins (for cell surface NADH oxidases including isoforms) are cell surface hydroquinone on NADH oxidases with protein disulfide...
thiol interchange activity. tNOX (for tumor associated ECTO-NOX) is specific to the surfaces of cancer cells. tNOX proteins are normally drug responsive and are inhibited by various anti tumor drugs and substances such as adriamycin, the cancer-fighting principal of green tea, (-)-epigallocatechin gallate (EGCg), capsaicin, anti-tumor sulfonyleureas, cisplatinum, antitumor quassinoids, antitumor acetogenins, the synthetic isoflavene phenoxodiol and the anticancer principle from broccoli, sulforaphane (unpublished). The activity is normally resistant to inhibition by taxanes such as paclitaxel. Paclitaxel, together with cisplatin, is important to therapy and chemoprevention of breast and ovarian cancers. Sulforaphane is an attractive agent, as well, due to its well established anticancer effects and low toxicity. Phenoxodiol, targeted specifically to tNOX, is in Phase III clinical trials for ovarian cancer. The constitutive ENOX, CNOX or ENOX1, is drug resistant (i.e., unaffected by sulforaphane, phenoxodiol or other tNOX inhibitors) and is found associated with the surfaces of both cancer and non-cancer cells.

The cancer specificity of cell surface tNOX is strongly supported by several lines of evidence. A drug responsive tNOX activity has been rigorously determined to be absent from plasma membranes of non-transformed human and animal cells and tissues. The tNOX proteins lack a transmembrane binding domain and are released from the cell surface by brief treatment at low pH. A drug-responsive tNOX activity has not been detected in sera from healthy volunteers or patients with diseases other than cancer. Several tNOX antisera have identified the immunoreactive band at 34kDa (the processed molecular weight) of one of the cell surface forms of tNOX associated with cancer cells and tissues. The band is absent with Western blot analyses or immunoprecipitation when using non-transformed cells and tissues or sera from healthy volunteers or patients with disorders other than cancers as antigen source. Those antisera include a monoclonal antibody, single-chain variable region fragment (scFv) recombinant antibody derived from DNA of the monoclonal hybridoma, polyclonal antisera to expressed tNOX and polyclonal peptide antisera to the conserved adenine nucleotide binding region of tNOX.

tNOX (ENOX2) cDNA has been cloned (GenBank Accession No. AF207881, US Patent Publication 2003-0207340 A1). The derived molecular weight from the open reading frame is 70.1 kDa. Identified functional motifs include a quinone binding site, an adenine nucleotide binding site and a CXXXXC cysteine pair as a potential protein disulfide-thiol interchange site based on site-directed mutagenesis. Based on available genomic information the tNOX gene is located on chromosome X and it is comprised of thirteen exons.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Phenoxodiol (PXD) was from Marshall Edwards, 140 Wicks Road, North Ryde, Australia. All other chemicals were from Sigma or from suppliers indicated.

**Growth of cells.** Cells were grown in culture in a humidified atmosphere of 5% CO₂ in air at 37°C. Media were renewed every 4 to 7 days.

HeLa (ATCC CCL-2) human cervical adenocarcinoma cells were cultured in minimal essential medium with Earles salts and 2 mM L-glutamine (Gibco) with 10% fetal bovine serum (heat-inactivated) plus 50 mg L⁻¹ gentamycin sulfate.

CP-70, cis platinum-resistant human ovarian cancer cells, were obtained courtesy of Gil Mor, Yale University.

**Spectrophotometric assay of NADH oxidase:** NADH oxidase activity was determined as the disappearance of NADH measured at 340 nm in a reaction mixture containing 10⁶ HeLa or CP-70 cells as indicated for each table and figure in 50 mM Tris-MES (pH 7.0), 0.2 mM KCN to inhibit mitochondrial oxidase activity and 150 μM NADH, 100 μM GSH, 0.03% H₂O₂ at 37°C with temperature control (±0.5°C) and stirring. Activities were measured using paired Hitachi U3210 spectrophotometers. Assays were initiated by addition of NADH with duplicate assays for 5 min each to determine dose-response. A millimolar extinction coefficient of 6.22 was used to determine specific activity.

For discrimination between CNOX and tNOX, assays were for 1 min and were repeated on the same sample every 1.5 min for the times indicated. CNOX activity was constitutive, resistant to drug inhibition and exhibited an oscillatory pattern with a period length of 24 min. tNOX activity was tumor cell-specific, normally drug inhibited or was responsive to chemosensitization and exhibited an oscillatory pattern with a period length of 22 min.

NADH is an impermeant substrate and ECTO-NOX proteins are the only known sources of NADH oxidase activity with intact cells. KCN (0.2 mM) is added as well but is largely without effect suggesting that cell breakage to release internal NADH oxidases into the assay is negligible.
**Growth measurements:** HeLa cell growth was determined using a 96-well plate assay in which cells were fixed by glutaraldehyde and stained with 0.5% aqueous crystal violet. The absorbance was determined at 580 nm using an automated plate reader.

**Equilibrium binding:** Paclitaxel as paclitaxel-2-(2-Benzoyl-Ring-UL-14C) (52.3 mCi/mm mol) was obtained from Sigma (St. Louis, MO) and diluted with ethanol. For binding studies, a multi-cell rotating Teflon cell equilibrium dialyzer (Spectrum Equilibrium Dialyzer, Spectrum Medical Instruments, Los Angeles, CA) with a dialyzing volume of 1 ml and a 47 mm diameter membrane (12 to 14 kDa molecular mass cutoff) was used as described. The dialysis membranes were prepared by soaking in water for 30 min followed by 30% ethanol for 30 min and several changes of distilled water. Both sides of the chamber were supplied with 0.5 ml final volume of 50 mM Tris HCl. To one side of the changer were added the paclitaxel in ethanol and the fraction to be evaluated. An equivalent amount of ethanol was added to the opposite side of the chamber and equilibrium established by rotating the cells at about 100 rpm at 25°C overnight. A 100 μL sample was withdrawn from each chamber and radioactivity was determined at the 99% confidence level by liquid scintillation spectrometry. Determinations were in triplicate to increase the confidence of specific high-affinity binding to approximately ±5%. Experiments were in duplicate.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSIN**

**Inhibition of tNOX activity:** Cancer cells (HeLa and CP-70) contain both the constitutive ECTO-NOX form (ENOX1 or CNOX) and a cancer-related ECTO-NOX form (ENOX2 or tNOX). The activity of CNOX, the constitutive ECTO-NOX form, is resistant to cisplatin and paclitaxel for both cell lines (Table 1). The activity was unaffected by these drugs at concentrations as high as 100 μM in the assay. When assayed under reducing conditions, the EC50 for inhibition of tNOX by phenoxodiol was 200 nM Table 1.

To assay for chemosensitization, the cells were first treated with phenoxodiol and then the phenoxodiol was removed by washing. Following the phenoxodiol washout, inhibition by phenoxodiol was no longer evident (drug reversibly bound). Addition of cisplatin or paclitaxel to the phenoxodiol pretreated and washed cells resulted in an enhanced inhibition with the EC50 for paclitaxel or cisplatin reduced to 50 nM Table 1. CNOX was unresponsive to either cisplatin or paclitaxel and responsiveness of CNOX to cisplatin or paclitaxel was not observed to result from phenoxodiol pretreatment.

Cisplatin or paclitaxel inhibition of tNOX activity by phenoxodiol pretreatment was augmented by removal of the phenoxodiol prior to cisplatin or paclitaxel addition. The chemosensitization response was reduced, however, when the two drugs were added together or cisplatin or paclitaxel were added after phenoxodiol in series with the phenoxodiol still show in Table 1. Co-administration of the drugs frequently was antagonistic Table 1.

**Chemosensitization of cell growth:** The above findings were reproduced in growth experiments for both CP-70 Table 2 and HeLa cells27. For CP-70 cells, phenoxodiol at 0.5 or 1 μM followed by 1 μM cisplatin gave increased growth inhibition only with sequential application where the phenoxodiol was removed prior to cisplatin addition. The chemosensitization response was reduced, however, when the two drugs were added together or cisplatin or paclitaxel were added after phenoxodiol in series with the phenoxodiol still show in Table 1. Co-administration of the drugs frequently was antagonistic Table 1.

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Table 1: Response of tNOX activity of HeLa and CP-70 cells to phenoxodiol, cisplatin and paclitaxel alone or in combination. EC50 was estimated from rate measurements at five concentrations over the range 10 nM to 100 μM compared to no drug as described. Estimates of EC50 within this range from duplicate determinations varied less than 2-fold except where indicated.

| Drug                        | EC50   |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| Phenoxodiol                 | 200 nM |
| Paclitaxel                  | >100 μM|
| Cisplatin                   | >1000 nM|
| Pre-treat with 10 μM phenoxodiol for 60 min, then add cisplatin (no wash) | 0.1 - 2.5 μM |
| Pre-treat with 10 μM phenoxodiol for 60 min <50 nM wash to remove drug, then add cisplatin | <100 nM |
| Pre-treat with 10 μM phenoxodiol for 60 min, then add paclitaxel (no wash) | >100 μM |
| Pre-treat with 10 μM phenoxodiol, wash to remove drug, then add paclitaxel | <50 nM |

Table 2: Response of growth of CP-70 cells to 0.5 or 1 μM phenoxodiol and 1 μM cisplatin alone and in combination. Chemosensitization was enhanced by removal of phenoxodiol after 48 h and replacement by cisplatin in the absence of phenoxodiol.

| Treatment | (% Inhibition of Growth | Treatment | (% Inhibition of Growth |
|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Phenoxodiol alone | 0.5 μM 22±5 | 1.0 μM 40±5 | 21±6 | 0.5 μM 60±6 | 1.0 μM 32±7 | 50±5 |
| Cisplatin alone | 1.0 μM 40±5 | 26±4 | 43±7 | 1.0 μM 32±7 | 50±5 |
| Phenoxodiol+cisplatin | 0.5+1 μM 60±6 | 1.0+1 μM 74±11 | 88±6 * | 48 h and replace with cisplatin | 1.0+1 μM 74±11 | 88±6 * |

*: Significantly different from cisplatin alone p<0.001
Fig. 1: Illustration of the concentration range of paclitaxel and the growth inhibition of CP-70 cells. Values with non-overlapping standard deviations were significantly different (p<0.001, p<0.005 for 3 nM and p<0.02 for 25 nM).

Sequential addition of phenoxodiol and sulforaphane at low concentrations resulted in growth inhibitions greater than with co-administration: As with phenoxodiol, an enhancement of the response to cisplatin was seen with HeLa cells when the sulforaphane treatment was followed by removal of the sulforaphane prior to cisplatin addition (Table 3). The effect was most pronounced when the sulforaphane was followed immediately by the cisplatin. If the cisplatin was added 24 h after the removal of sulforaphane, the response was considerably attenuated. Transplatinum was without effect. With CP-70 cells, similar responses were observed although less pronounced than with HeLa cells.
Table 3: Chemosensitization by 1 μM sulforaphane of response of HeLa and CP-70 cells to cisplatin comparing co-administration and administration of the cisplatin following a sulforaphane pretreatment. Growth after 72 h in a 96 well assay format. Averages of three experiments±standard deviations

|                  | 0-24 h | 24-48 h | 48-72 h | Co-administration pretreatment* | (% Inhibition of growth) |
|------------------|--------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| **HeLa**         |        |         |         |                               |                          |
| 1 μM sulforaphane| No addition | No addition | No addition | 10±5                           |                          |
| No addition      | 0.5 μM cisplatin | No addition | No addition | 12±4                           |                          |
| 1 μM sulforaphane| 0.5 μM cisplatin | No addition | No addition | 42±2                           | 54±6                     |
| 1 μM sulforaphane| No addition | 0.5 μM cisplatin | No addition | 18±6                           | 28±1                     |
| No addition      | No addition | 0.5 μM cisplatin | 5±5         | 4±4                            |                          |
| **CP-70**        |        |         |         |                               |                          |
| 1 μM sulforaphane| No addition | No addition | No addition | 5±4                            |                          |
| No addition      | 5 μM cisplatin | No addition | No addition | 20±8                           |                          |
| 1 μM sulforaphane| 5 μM cisplatin | No addition | No addition | 52±2                           | 60±1                     |
| 1 μM sulforaphane| No addition | 5 μM cisplatin | 28±2       | 39±4                           |                          |
| No addition      | No addition | 5 μM cisplatin | 9±4        | 16±5                           |                          |

*: After 24 h, the media containing sulforaphane was removed and replaced with fresh media lacking sulforaphane before addition of cisplatin. For co-administration, the cisplatin was added to the sulforaphane-containing medium with no change of media. Inhibitions with sulforaphane pretreatment were significantly greater than inhibitions for co-administration (p<0.04 for HeLa and p<0.01 for CP-70)

Fig. 4: Growth response of CP-70 (A-C) or HeLa (D-F) cells to phenoxodiol alone (A, D), sulforaphane alone (B, E) or sulforaphane co-administered with either 0.1 μM phenoxodiol (PXD) (solid line and symbols) or 0.5 μM phenoxodiol (PXD) open symbols and dashed lines (C, F). Growth was measured after 48 h of growth. Values are averages of 5 experiments±standard deviations. Values marked with asterisks were significantly different (p<0.003)

Sulforaphane chemosensitization of response to cisplatin correlated with altered drug responsiveness of tNOX: In previous studies, the phenoxodiol chemosensitization of response of CP-70 and HeLa cells to cisplatin and/or paclitaxel was traced to a increased drug responsiveness of cell surface tNOX in response to the phenoxodiol. The procedure for assignment of drug inhibitions specifically to tNOX.
Fig. 5: Oxidation of NADH with intact HeLa cells. 10 μM phenoxodiol was added after 45 min. At 111 min the phenoxodiol was removed and the cells collected by centrifugation. The supernatant was discarded. The cells were washed through two more centrifugation resuspension cycles (total elapsed time 50 min), resuspended in fresh assay medium containing substrate and the assay was continued for 60 min after which 1 μM paclitaxel was added and the assay was continued for an additional 60 min. Single arrows correspond to activity maxima of the constitutive ECTO-NOX form with maxima separated by 24 min (CNOX or ENOX1). Two additional oscillations with maxima at intervals of approximately 22 min correspond to tNOX (double arrows labeled • and ○). With paclitaxel addition, both • and ○ were inhibited.

The experiment of Fig. 5 was repeated with sulforaphane instead of phenoxodiol with a similar outcome. In both CP-70 and in HeLa cells, tNOX activity was resistant to cisplatin at 1 μM (Fig. 6 A, C). However, if the cells were first treated with sulforaphane for 60 min and the sulforaphane removed by centrifuging the cells and washing them three times in buffer (wash, 60 min), the sulforaphane inhibition of the tNOX activity was reversed while the CNOX activity was unaffected (Fig. 6B and D). If these CP-70 or HeLa cells previously treated for 1 h with 1 μM sulforaphane with the sulforaphane then removed were subsequently treated with 1 μM cisplatin, cisplatin inhibition was then observed in these formerly cisplatin resistant cells (Fig. 6B and D). The CNOX activity, on the other hand, was still not affected. Thus, with both HeLa and CP-70 cells in culture, sulforaphane appeared to exert a chemosensitization effect on tNOX activity not unlike that observed with phenoxodiol.

Capsol-T, a green tea and Capsicum mixture, did not result in chemosensitization. In experiments similar to those of Fig. 5, no chemosensitization was seen with a commercially available mixture of green tea concentrate and Capsicum powder, Capsol-T, that normally inhibits ENOX2 (Table 4).
Table 4: Lack of a chemosensitization by Capsol-T of response of HeLa and CP-70 cells to cisplatin comparing co-administration and administration of the cisplatin following a Capsol-T pretreatment. Growth after 72 h in a 96 well assay format. Averages of three experiments±standard deviations. There was no significant augmentation as a result of combining Capsol-T and cisplatin.

|               | 0-24 h (%) | 24-48 h (%) | 48-72 h (%) | Co-administration Pretreatment* (%) | (%) Inhibition of growth |
|---------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| **HeLa**      |            |             |             |                                     |                          |
| Capsol-T 1:50*| 0.5 μM cisplatin | No addition | 67±3        | 67±3                                | 62±2                     |
| Capsol-T 1:50 | No addition      | No addition | 67±3        | 74±2                                |                          |
| No addition   | 0.5 μM cisplatin | No addition | 18±2        | 30±5                                |                          |
| **CP-70**     |            |             |             |                                     |                          |
| Capsol-T 1:20*| 5 μM cisplatin  | No addition | 76±4        | 78±4                                |                          |
| Capsol-T 1:20 | No addition      | No addition | 76±4        | 78±4                                |                          |
| No addition   | 5 μM cisplatin  | No addition | 27±3        | 32±5                                |                          |

*For pretreatment, the media containing aqueous Capsol-T (125 mg/ml diluted with water as indicated) was removed after 24 h and replaced with fresh media lacking Capsol-T before addition of cisplatin. For co-administration, the cisplatin was added to the Capsol-T-containing medium.

Fig. 6: Chemosensitization of cisplatin resistant ECTO-NOX activities of CP-70 and HeLa cells to cisplatin treatment by pre-treatment for 60 min with sulforaphane followed by several washes over 60 min to remove the sulforaphane (B, D). A separate series (C, C) demonstrate initial resistance to cisplatin prior to sulforaphane treatment. Values are results from 3 separate experiments±standard deviations among experiments. *: Significantly different from initial (p<0.01). **: Significantly different from initial (p<0.001)

tNOX (ENOX2) is a cancer-specific form of the ENOX (ECTO-NOX proteins) family of growth-related and time-keeping proteins of the cell surface[28] with both hydroquinone or NADH oxidation and protein disulfide-thiol interchange activities[8]. ENOX2 or tNOX responds to several known or suspected quinone-site inhibitors all of which have anticancer activity.[7] All inhibit both the NADH oxidation and protein...
disulfide-thiol interchange activities of tNOX with little or no effect on either activity of CNOX or growth of non-cancer cells as the basis for their cancer specificity.

The protein disulfide-thiol interchange portion of the NOX cycle drives cell enlargement such that cessation of growth is followed several hours later by apoptosis as exemplified by phenoxodiol. Apoptosis is the result of tNOX inhibition with similar findings for EGCG, adriamycin, the antitumor sulfonyleureas and sulforaphane. Phenoxodiol inhibits proliferation of many cancer cell lines and induces apoptosis by disrupting FLICE-inhibitory protein, FLIP, expression and by caspase-dependent and -independent degradation of the X-linked inhibitor of apoptosis XIAP. In addition, phenoxodiol sensitizes drug-resistant tumor cells to anticancer drugs including paclitaxel, carboplatin and gemcitabine.

Normally both CNOX and tNOX activities of HeLa cells with NADH as a substrate are unresponsive to paclitaxel (Table 1). However, if the cells were first treated with 10 μM phenoxodiol for 72 min and then washed free of phenoxodiol, addition of 1 μM paclitaxel inhibited tNOX but without effect on CNOX activity. As we have observed previously, activities of tNOX in the assay were inhibited by the addition of 10 μM phenoxodiol but returned to the original activity level after phenoxodiol was removed. Paclitaxel (1 μM) addition 72 min after washing cells (231.5 min from beginning of the experiment) inhibited tNOX activity but did not affect the activity of CNOX (activity of this protein remained constant after cells were washed). In contrast to sequential phenoxodiol-paclitaxel treatment where both tNOX activity and growth were inhibited completely by paclitaxel, phenoxodiol treatment followed by addition of paclitaxel to the phenoxodiol containing suspension resulted in paclitaxel inhibition but only to a level approximately 50% that of where the phenoxodiol was washed out prior to paclitaxel addition. The addition of 1 μM paclitaxel 60 min after resuspension of the HeLa cells (260 min from beginning of the experiment) in the phenoxodiol containing solution did not affect the activity of CNOX. These findings relate to the growth experiments where sequential application of phenoxodiol followed by paclitaxel gave augmented growth inhibition whereas phenoxodiol pretreatment followed by simultaneous addition of paclitaxel was antagonistic.

Enhancement also was seen with cisplatin. Cisplatin alone inhibited the tNOX activity of HeLa cells even in the absence of phenoxodiol. However, sequential phenoxodiol followed by cisplatin treatment was more effective than cisplatin alone. Table 3.

Regarding the phenomenon of chemosensitization by phenoxodiol, we have substantial evidence for HeLa cells of parallel responses between effects on tNOX activity and on cell growth. One view of the mechanism of chemosensitization is one of learning and teaching based on the prion model. For cisplatin or paclitaxel resistance, the tNOX learns not to respond to cisplatin or paclitaxel possibly through a conformational change and the altered tNOX proteins impart paclitaxel or cisplatin resistance to other tNOX molecules. To overcome the resistance, a drug-susceptible conformation must be restored to the tNOX population. Phenoxodiol and possibly also sulforaphane seem to have that capability. In fact, some degree of chemosensitization is achieved by merely adding back tNOX proteins that have been exposed to phenoxodiol.

In plants an ECTO-NOX activity is activated by the synthetic plant growth auxin regulator, 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D). The 2,4-D induced component of the ECTO-NOX activity is unregulated, resistant to proteinase K and leads to death of the plants. After a period of time, nearly all of the ECTO-NOX activity of 2,4-D-treated stem tissues, including most of the CNOX activity, becomes unregulated and proteinase K resistant through a prion-like mechanism. tNOX also has the ability to impart proteinase K resistance to proteins that are normally susceptible to proteinase K digestion. This property of tNOX, that of converting a normal form of a protein into a likeness of itself, a prion-like characteristic, is offered as one possible mechanism to explain phenoxodiol and sulforaphane-induced chemosensitization of cancer cells.

The effect of phenoxodiol in inducing paclitaxel sensitivity to tNOX at the HeLa cell surface is more difficult to explain than is the growth response to paclitaxel. tNOX normally is not inhibited by taxanes nor would tNOX be expected to bind taxanes. However, phenoxodiol appears to alter the tNOX protein to render it paclitaxel sensitive. The simplest explanation would be that somehow phenoxodiol treatment results in binding of paclitaxel to tNOX. This explanation is supported by our findings where microsome fractions enriched in plasma membranes acquire an ability to specifically bind paclitaxel (Kd = 0.2 μM by Scatchard analysis) and a finite number of apparent binding sites for phenoxodiol. When incubated overnight in the presence of phenoxodiol, similar membrane preparations analyzed in parallel in the absence of
The above examples of chemosensitization differ in the mechanism by which they overcome drug resistance involving the multidrug resistance transporters MDR-1–P-glycoprotein, ABCB1 from reversal of drug resistance involving the multidrug efflux pump ABCB2 (MRP2) expressed in a variety of human liver cancer HepG2 tumors in nude mice expressing an ABCC2 antisense construct has been shown. Specific reversal of ABCC-2-related drug resistance in adenovirus-transduced HepG2 cells and in HepG2 tumors in nude mice expressing an ABCC2 antisense construct has been shown. Reversible inhibition of P-glycoprotein by 4-chloro-N-(3((E)-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)acryloyl)phenyl)benzamide in KBV20C cells and with suramin in non-toxic doses. By overcoming the hypoxia that contributes to drug resistance in some solid cancers, low concentrations of nitric oxide mimetics that attenuate hypoxia may result in chemosensitization.

In conclusion, we have demonstrated chemosensitization by phenoxodiol and sulforaphane in the hormetic range of drug concentrations that restores the ability of resistant cancer lines to respond to cisplatin or paclitaxel. Clinical evaluations of the efficacy of drug treatment protocols to treat resistant cancers based on these observations are currently in progress.

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