

High-resolution respirometry: Breast cancer



Doxorubicin-transferrin conjugate alters mitochondrial homeostasis and energy metabolism in human breast cancer cells



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Effect of doxorubicin (DOX) and doxorubicin-transferrin (DOX-Tf) conjugate on mitochondrial respiration

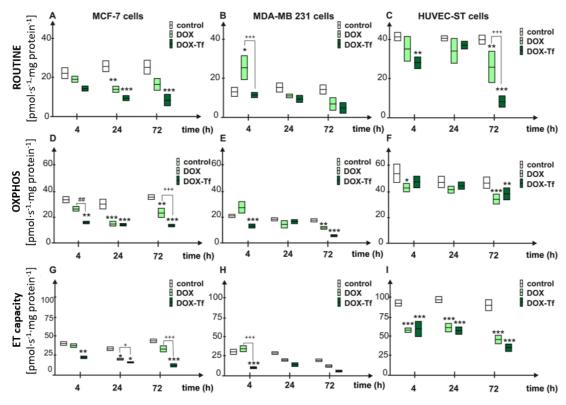


Figure 1. Mitochondrial respiration of MCF-7 (breast cancer), MDA-MB 123 (triple negative breast cancer) and HUVEC-ST (non-cancer endothelial) cells after incubation with DOX or DOX-Tf. Data are expressed as pmol·s⁻¹·mg protein⁻¹ in permeabilized cells measured after DOX and DOX-Tf treatment with IC₅₀ concentrations. The following mitochondrial states were evaluated: ROUTINE **(A-C)** OXPHOS **(D-F)** and electron transfer (ET) capacity **(G-I)** after 4, 24 and 72 h incubation with DOX or DOX-Tf. Data were expressed as mean \pm SD, N=3. *p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001 denote statistically significant changes in comparison with the control untreated cells; +p<0.05, ++p<0.01, +++p<0.001 significant differences between samples incubated with DOX or DOX-Tf.

DOX-Tf conjugate helped to increase intracellular concentration of the drug and consequently enhanced its anticancer activity partially via inhibition of mitochondrial respiration in OXPHOS.

Reference: Wigner P, Zielinski K, Labieniec-Watala M, Marczak A, Szwed M (2021) Doxorubicin-transferrin conjugate alters mitochondrial homeostasis and energy metabolism in human breast cancer cells. Sci Rep 11:4544.

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