Continuous Docetaxel Chemotherapy Improves Therapeutic Efficacy in Murine Models of Ovarian Cancer
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Abstract
Ovarian cancer is known as the silent killer for being asymptomatic until late stages. Current first-line treatment consists of debulking surgery followed by i.v. chemotherapeutics administered intermittently, which leads to insufficient drug concentrations at tumor sites, accelerated tumor proliferation rates, and drug resistance, resulting in an overall median survival of only 2 to 4 years. For these reasons, more effective treatment strategies must be developed. We have investigated a localized, continuous chemotherapy approach in tumor models of human and murine ovarian cancers using the antineoplastic agent docetaxel. We show here that continuous docetaxel therapy is considerably more efficacious than intermittent therapy, resulting in a greater decrease in tumor burden and ascites fluid accumulation. Immunohistochemical analyses show that continuous chemotherapy abrogates tumor cell proliferation and angiogenesis to the tumor microenvironment, leading to greater tumor cell death than intermittent docetaxel therapy. Overall, our results show greater therapeutic advantages of continuous over intermittent chemotherapy in the treatment of ovarian cancer.

Introduction
Ovarian cancer is the leading cause of death from gynecologic malignancies, with the majority of patients not surviving beyond 5 years postdiagnosis (1). Symptoms of ovarian cancer are nonspecific, such as bloating and constipation, and are usually not evident until late stages of the disease, when 75% of cases are diagnosed (2, 3). As early diagnosis remains a challenge, effective treatment strategies are needed to manage the disease. Current therapeutic approaches result in a median overall survival of only 2 to 4 years (3). First-line therapy of advanced ovarian cancer consists of surgical debulking of large tumors followed by carboplatin and paclitaxel administered i.v. at the maximum tolerable doses (MTD; ref. 4). This leads to low drug concentrations at tumor sites and high levels in healthy tissues, resulting in dose-limiting toxicities (5, 6). An alternative strategy is to maintain low drug levels in the systemic circulation through localized delivery, consequently decreasing toxic side effects, and increasing local drug concentrations in the peritoneum, where ovarian cancer tumors and ascites reside. This can be achieved through i.p. administration. Based on clinical trials that have evaluated this treatment strategy, the National Cancer Institute has recommended that i.p. chemotherapy be considered for the treatment of advanced ovarian cancer (7). A major obstacle hindering the implementation of i.p. chemotherapy is the need for a catheter for drug delivery into the peritoneal cavity. In large clinical studies, catheter complications including obstructions, infections, and bowel perforations accounted for 70% of treatment termination cases (8, 9).

Another major problem with current therapy is the administration of short bursts of chemotherapy on a 3-week cycle. Treatment-free periods are required after each dose to allow healthy tissues to recover from the cytotoxic damage (10), during which surviving tumor cells reenter the cell cycle and resume proliferation at a progressively accelerating rate (11). Decreasing the treatment-free period by administering lower doses more frequently diminishes the accelerated proliferation observed during intermittent therapy (12). This strategy, termed metronomic chemotherapy, targets not only tumor cells but also rapidly proliferating endothelial cells that cause neoangiogenesis essential for tumor viability (10). In contrast, during periods between intermittent chemotherapy, neoangiogenesis resumes and new blood vessels are established.

In this study, we have eliminated treatment-free periods to study the effects of continuous chemotherapy delivered locally to the peritoneal cavity. We previously developed an implantable polymer-lipid film capable of continuous release of paclitaxel, which showed efficacy in an ovarian cancer xenograft model (13, 14). The need for surgical implantation and slow biodegradation led to the development of an injectable paste with similar...
properties composed of chitosan, phospholipids, and laurinaldehyde, termed PoLiigel, which showed good biocompatibility and biodegradation (15, 16). Although paclitaxel is used in first-line therapy, its analogue docetaxel (DTX) has shown advantages, including slower cellular efflux and higher solubility, allowing for higher intracellular concentrations (17). In clinical trials, DTX resulted in equivalent response rates and has shown activity against paclitaxel-refractory carcinomas (4, 18, 19). In vitro studies have shown that DTX has higher affinity for microtubules, and greater apoptosis induction and potency at inhibiting microtubule depolymerization than paclitaxel (17, 18, 20). Thus, it is plausible that DTX may become part of first-line therapy. Continuous delivery of DTX holds much promise because this drug acts during specific phases of the cell cycle. Only a small percentage of the tumor cell population is vulnerable to DTX at a given time. Continuous DTX exposure allows cycling cells to reach the vulnerable phases, potentially resulting in greater tumor cell death.

The present study is the first to propose a continuous, low-dose, localized DTX regimen for the treatment of cancer. We compared the antitumor efficacy of this strategy to intermittent DTX administration in two distinct models of ovarian cancer—a SKOV3 xenograft model that is highly aggressive and is characterized by large solid tumor formation, and a murine ID8 syngeneic model that progresses slowly, is significantly more chemosensitive, and predominantly forms large amounts of ascites fluid. We chose to assess efficacy in both tumor models as late-stage ovarian cancer is both characterized by tumor formation and large volumes of ascites fluid. The PoLiigel injectable formulation loaded with DTX (DTX-PoLiigel) was used as a means for continuous DTX delivery to the peritoneal cavity. Effects of the two treatment strategies on SKOV3 tumor cell death, proliferation rates, and angiogenesis were investigated throughout the treatment period.

Materials and Methods

Cell lines

The SKOV3 human ovarian adenocarcinoma cell line was obtained from the American Type Culture Collection and maintained as previously described (14). For bioluminescence imaging, SKOV3 cells were transfected with the luciferase gene (SKOV3-luc) and bioluminescence-viability correlation was done as before (13). The murine ovarian cancer cell line ID8 was a kind gift from Dr. Jim Petrik (University of Guelph, Ontario, Canada; ref. 21). ID8 cells were maintained as described elsewhere (21). All cell lines were grown in monolayers at 37°C/5% CO₂ and 90% relative humidity.

Cytotoxicity of DTX

The IC₅₀ values of SKOV3-luc and ID8 cells were determined for use in in vitro experiments. Cells were seeded onto 96-well plates (5,000 cells/well) and exposed to 0.13 to 1 × 10⁵ ng/mL DTX in DMSO for 24, 48, and 72 hours (n = 3). Cell viability was determined by MTT.

In vitro activity of DTX-PoLiigel

The DTX-PoLiigel formulation is a blend of water-soluble chitosan, laurinaldehyde, egg phosphatidylcholine, and DTX at final material ratios of 1:4:0.71 (w/w/w/w), which was prepared as previously described (15, 16). SKOV3-luc and ID8 cells were seeded onto six-well plates (4 × 10⁴ cells/well) and incubated with 5, 10, 20, and 30 µL of drug-free PoLiigel or DTX-PoLiigel corresponding to total DTX concentrations of 93, 186, 372, and 558 µmol/L for 24, 48 and 72 hours (n = 3). Cell viability was determined by MTT.

Preliminary evaluation of DTX-PoLiigel efficacy

All animal studies were approved by the University of Toronto Animal Care Committee or the University Health Network Animal Care Committee and adhered to guidelines of the Canadian Animal Care Council. Six to 8-week-old female severe combined immunodecient (SCID) mice (Charles River) received 1 × 10⁶ SKOV3-luc cells in 200 µL medium i.p. Seven days later, mice were injected i.p. with saline (controls) or DTX-PoLiigel [total DTX doses of 16, 24, and 32 mg/kg, released at a rate of 3.6% per day] (n = 6/group). Mice were monitored daily for signs of lethargy, weight loss, and abdominal distention. End points requiring humane euthanasia included excessive muscle wasting according to the “body conditioning scoring system” (22), abdominal distention, hypothermia, inactivity, and weight loss in excess of 20%. After a 21-day treatment period, tumor weight was assessed postmortem. Antitumor efficacy was calculated as: [(mean tumor weight nontreated) − (mean tumor weight treated)]/[(mean tumor weight nontreated) × 100%. Tumor and plasma DTX content was determined by high-performance liquid chromatography using an established method (16).

Antitumor efficacy of continuous and intermittent DTX in SKOV3-luc xenografts

Six- to 8-week-old female SCID mice (Ontario Cancer Institute) received 1 × 10⁶ SKOV3-luc cells in 200 µL serum-free medium i.p. Seven days later, animals were grouped (n = 12/group) as follows: (a) continuous therapy through DTX-PoLiigel, (b) intermittent therapy with Taxotere (Sanofi Aventis), (c) drug-free PoLiigel controls, and (d) nontreated controls. Group 1 received a single i.p. injection of DTX-PoLiigel (total DTX dose of 32 mg/kg, released at a rate of 3.6% per day). Because the DTX-PoLiigel releases 25% of its load weekly (16), group 2 received one i.p. injection of 8 mg/kg Taxotere weekly for a total of 32 mg/kg. Group 3 received a single i.p. injection of drug-free PoLiigel in an equal volume as administered to group 2. Group 4 received one weekly i.p. injection of sterile saline. On days 7, 10, 14, 17, 21, and 24 postinoculation, tumor burden was assessed by bioluminescence

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as before (13). Animals were monitored as described above. On days 14, 21, and 24, mice were sacrificed \((n = 4/\text{group})\) for tumor immunohistochemistry. The study was terminated on day 24 when control animals reached end points. Changes in tumor volume for each mouse at every time point were calculated and averaged to illustrate percent changes within each group.

**Antitumor efficacy of continuous and intermittent DTX in ID8 xenografts**

Six-8-week-old female C57Bl6 mice (Charles River) received \(2.5 \times 10^6\) ID8 cells in 200 \(\mu\)L PBS i.p. After 14 days, the animals were divided \((n = 10/\text{group})\) and treated as described for SKOV3-luc xenografts. This model predominately forms large volumes of ascites; thus, abdominal girth was measured on days 14, 21, 25, 28, 32, and 35 postinoculation using a measuring tape. Assessment by bioluminescence using ID8-luc cells was not successful due to weak signal and/or interference by the dark skin color of the mice, as shaving of abdominal hair caused no improvement. Animals were monitored as described above. The study was terminated on day 35, as control and intermittently treated mice reached end points. Ascites fluid volume was measured postmortem.

**Immunohistochemistry**

SKOV3-luc tumors collected from mice on days 14, 21, and 24 were processed and immunostained for Ki67, Casp3, and terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase-mediated dUTP nick end labeling (TUNEL), are described elsewhere (13), whereas CD-31 immunostaining consisted of incubation with a CD-31 primary antibody \((1/50\ \text{dilution}\ \text{overnight})\), followed by steps described for Ki67 and Casp3. A Nikon Coolpix 990 camera mounted onto a Nikon Eclipse e400 microscope was used to photograph a minimum of 10 fields per slide at \(\times100\) magnification, entirely covering each section. Structures were quantified and scored as before (13).

**In vitro tumor cell proliferation**

IC\(_{50}\) DTX concentrations (24 h) determined for ID8 and SKOV3-luc cells were used as the total DTX concentration per cycle. Cells were plated onto six-well plates \((4 \times 10^5\ \text{cells/well})\) and incubated overnight. Plates of

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**Figure 1.** In vitro (A) and in vivo (B) ovarian cancer growth inhibition upon DTX-PoLigel exposure. A, within each time point: \#, different from 93 \(\mu\)mol/L \((P < 0.05)\); ‡, different from 186 \(\mu\)mol/L \((P < 0.05)\); §, different from 372 \(\mu\)mol/L \((P < 0.05)\). Within each concentration: *, differences between exposure times \((P < 0.05)\). Columns, mean \((n = 3)\); bars, SEM. B, *, differences among groups \((P < 0.05)\). Columns, mean tumor growth inhibition relative to tumor growth in nontreated control mice \((n = 6/\text{group})\); bars, SEM.
SKOV3-luc cells received one of the following treatments: (a) 4.3 μg/mL DTX as Taxotere (intermittent treatment); (b) Taxotere vehicle (polysorbate 80 and 13% ethanol in water) in an equivalent volume used in “a” (intermittent control); (c) 1.4 μg/mL anhydrous DTX in DMSO (continuous treatment), and (d) DMSO volume equivalent to “c” (continuous control; n = 3). ID8 cells were also treated in this manner; however, the intermittent concentration was 0.5 μg/mL and the continuous concentration was 0.17 μg/mL. Three 3-day treatment cycles were done. Intermittent treatments and controls were incubated with cells for 12 hours then replaced with fresh medium. Sustained treatments and controls were replaced every 24 hours to ensure equal drug exposure as the intermittent treatment. Proliferation was assessed by the clonogenic assay. Cells were plated at known numbers (n = 3), and colony formation was allowed for 7 days (SKOV3-luc) or 4 days (ID8). Colonies were fixed with methanol and stained with 1% crystal violet (Sigma). Plates were scanned, and colonies (>50 cells) were counted using Image J. Plating efficiency (PE) was calculated as [(viable colonies)/(cells plated)], and number of clonogenic cells was calculated as [(cells counted at each time point) × PE].

In vitro tumor cell death

Treatments were done as described for “In vitro tumor cell proliferation” for one treatment cycle. At each day, MTT was used to assess cell viability.

Statistical analysis

Results are expressed as means ± SEM. For comparisons among different treatment groups, the Student’s t test was used with significance assigned at P < 0.05.

Results

Activity of continuous i.p. DTX exposure on ovarian cancer cells and tumors

To test whether continuous DTX provided by the injectable DTX-PoLiogel formulation shows activity against ovarian cancer cells, human ovarian adenocarcinoma cells (SKOV3-luc) and mouse ovarian cancer cells (ID8) were exposed to four volumes of drug-free PoLiogel or DTX-PoLiogel at total DTX concentrations of 93, 186, 372, and 558 μmol/L, over 24, 48, and 72 hours, at which times cell viability was assessed by the MTT assay. Drug-free PoLiogel did not affect cell viability regardless of concentration or exposure time. Upon exposure, SKOV3-luc cell viability ranged from 97.4 ± 2.6% to 103.4 ± 10.8%, and ID8 cell viability ranged from 96.5 ± 8.9% to 99.7 ± 8.5%. On the other hand, DTX-PoLiogel caused a decrease in cell viability in a concentration- and time-dependent manner in both cell lines (Fig. 1A). This shows that continuous DTX exposure has the potential to suppress growth of tumors arising from these cells. Although metronomic DTX has been deemed efficacious (23), this is the first study to use a continuous DTX regimen. To assess in vivo efficacy of continuous DTX therapy, groups of SCID mice bearing SKOV3-luc tumor xenografts were injected with increasing doses of i.p. DTX-PoLiogel. At the end of the 21-day treatment period, tumor burden of mice treated with DTX-PoLiogel (continuous DTX) was assessed by weight and compared with that of nontreated controls. Consistent with in vitro results, continuous DTX therapy resulted in a dose-dependent tumor inhibition (Fig. 1B), which was 38 ± 3% at the highest total dose of 32 mg/kg. This dose was chosen for subsequent comparative studies between continuous and intermittent DTX.
high-performance liquid chromatography. At the highest dose of 32 mg/kg, drug levels in tumors were 178 ± 44 times greater than in plasma, which is consistent with the pharmacologic advantage reported for i.p. administered DTX (24). These in vitro and in vivo observations establish that continuous DTX therapy, as provided by the DTX-PoLigel formulation, is efficacious against ovarian cancer tumor growth.

**SKOV3-luc tumor growth inhibition due to continuous and intermittent i.p. DTX therapy**

The antitumor efficacy of continuous and intermittent i.p. DTX therapy was evaluated in vivo using the SKOV3-luc human ovarian cancer xenograft model in SCID mice. Bioluminescence imaging, an established method of efficacy assessment, was used to measure changes in tumor burden over time (13, 25). To confirm that this method accurately reflects tumor cell number, SKOV3-luc cells were treated with a range of DTX concentrations, and bioluminescence signal was correlated with cell viability as measured by the MTT assay. A strong linear correlation was observed (R² = 0.93). In addition, IC₅₀ studies showed no difference in DTX chemosensitivity between native and transfected SKOV3 cells (data not shown). Mice were treated with either continuous DTX through the DTX-PoLigel or intermittently with Taxotere, such that the cumulative DTX dose during the study period was identical. It is important to note that the weekly 8 mg/kg dose of Taxotere used is subtherapeutic, and it was used to match the 8 mg/kg dose released weekly from 32 mg/kg of DTX-PoLigel. The average tumor growth in animals treated with intermittent DTX was over seven times greater than in mice treated with continuous DTX (Fig. 2). Drug-free PoLigel had no effect on antitumor efficacy, as tumor progression was not different from control. The diversion in antitumor efficacy between the two treatment strategies occurred within the second cycle of chemotherapy.

**In vivo tumor apoptosis, proliferation, and angiogenesis during continuous and intermittent i.p. DTX therapy**

Mechanisms leading to differences in efficacy between continuous and intermittent chemotherapy were investigated by immunohistochemistry to quantify tumor cell death, proliferation, and angiogenesis. These parameters were analyzed in SKOV3-luc tumors extracted over time.
from mice treated with continuous (DTX-PoLigel) and intermittent DTX. Differences in these factors between continuous and intermittently treated mice become apparent on day 21 (Fig. 3), which is also when tumor progression curves diverge significantly (Fig. 2).

Tumor cell apoptosis, measured by caspase-3 activity, was five times greater on day 21 and six times greater on day 24 due to continuous therapy compared with intermittent therapy (Figs. 3A and 4). In fact, intermittent DTX led to 2 to 2.5 times less caspase-3 activity than no treatment on days 21 and 24, which may suggest the development of drug resistance. TUNEL analysis revealed slightly greater cell death in intermittently treated tumors on day 21 when compared with nontreated controls; however, no difference was detected on day 24 (Fig. 3B). Continuous DTX leads to 2.8 and 1.5 times greater cell death than intermittent DTX on days 21 and 24, respectively, although differences are not as pronounced as seen with apoptosis. The TUNEL assay does not distinguish between necrotic and apoptotic cells (26); hence, these results suggest that intermittent DTX may lead to a greater number of necrotic cells than apoptotic ones, although both caspase-3 and TUNEL analyses indicate greater cell death as a result of continuous chemotherapy.

Indices of the endothelial cell marker CD31 were measured to assess angiogenesis, which did not increase as a result of continuous chemotherapy. Intermittent DTX caused a considerable increase in angiogenesis from day 21 to day 24 (Figs. 3C and 4), and at those times, levels were identical to controls, indicating that intermittent therapy has no effect on angiogenesis inhibition. Tumor cell proliferation, quantified by Ki67 activity, decreases during continuous DTX exposure and progressively increases with intermittent therapy, surpassing nontreated controls 1.5-fold by day 24 (Figs. 3D and 4). This increase in tumor cell proliferation as a result of intermittent therapy was further explored in vitro.

**In vitro cell death and proliferation during continuous and intermittent DTX exposure**

Once changes to tumor biology after each treatment cycle were determined, we sought to understand changes in cell death and proliferation between treatment cycles in vitro by performing clonogenic assays immediately before and after each treatment cycle. Striking differences in SKOV3-luc cell proliferation resulted from the two treatment approaches (Fig. 5A). Cells treated with continuous DTX lost their clonogenic potential within the first treatment cycle. Intermittent DTX treatment led to a decrease in the number of colony-forming SKOV3-luc cells immediately after drug exposure (i.e., day 1); however, cells quickly recovered and the number of clonogenic cells approached pretreatment levels on day 3. Proliferation was reduced again upon drug exposure and accelerated again during the treatment-free period. Accelerated proliferation after each treatment was evident in every cycle. In contrast, the effects of intermittent and continuous DTX on ID8 cell proliferation were identical (Fig. 5B). The number of colony-forming ID8 cells decreased steadily upon both treatment strategies, and proliferative potential was lost after two treatment cycles.

In vitro cell death was examined within one treatment cycle. Continuous DTX treatment resulted in a steady decline in SKOV3-luc cell viability over time (data not shown). Intermittent treatment induced the same amount of cell death as continuous treatment on day 1, immediately after intermittent drug exposure. However, during the treatment-free period, cell viability increased following intermittent DTX exposure. At the end of the treatment
cycle, continuous DTX exposure resulted in 37% greater cell death than intermittent exposure. Similar to results obtained from in vitro proliferation studies, no significant difference in ID8 cell death resulted from the two treatment strategies (data not shown). In addition, there was no increase in cell death over time due to intermittent exposure, and only a slight decrease in cell viability was observed on day 3 of continuous therapy.

### ID8 ascites inhibition during continuous and intermittent i.p. DTX therapy

In addition to studies in the SKOV3-luc xenograft model, the antitumor efficacy of continuous and intermittent i.p. DTX therapy was also evaluated in vivo using the ID8 syngeneic murine ovarian cancer model in C57Bl6 mice. Three main differences exist from the SKOV3-luc model: (a) ID8 is a slower growing, more chemosensitive cell line; (b) C57Bl6 host mice have an intact immune system; and (c) ID8 is a tumor model characterized by large amounts of ascites fluid formation, whereas SKOV3 cells mainly form large solid tumors. Disease progression was assessed throughout the treatment period by abdominal girth measurements and ascites fluid volume, established methods for assessing efficacy in tumor models characterized by ascites fluid accumulation (27). As described above, in vitro experiments showed no difference between the two different strategies in ID8 cell death and proliferation. To our surprise, continuous DTX therapy significantly deterred ascites fluid formation as assessed by abdominal girth, which became evident during the second treatment cycle, whereas intermittent therapy showed no efficacy (Fig. 6A). At the end of the 35-day study period, or 21 days posttreatment initiation, the volume of ascites fluid in mice treated with continuous DTX was reduced by >15 times compared with non-treated mice and 10 times compared with intermittently

![Figure 5. Changes in SKOV3-luc (A) and ID8 (B) cell proliferation during intermittent and continuous DTX therapy. *, differences \( P < 0.05 \). Arrows, 12-h intermittent DTX administration. Points, mean \( n = 3 \); bars, SEM.](image-url)
treated mice (Fig. 6B). Although there is an apparent decrease in ascites volume due to intermittent therapy when compared with no treatment, this difference is not statistically significant. Mice treated with intermittent DTX and nontreated control mice exhibited anemia during the last treatment cycle, whereas mice treated continuously did not exhibit this condition.

Discussion

Intermittent chemotherapy at the MTD, the approach currently used in the treatment of advanced ovarian cancer, has been highly unsuccessful. Studies have shown the benefits of shortening treatment-free periods in between cycles of chemotherapy by administering lower doses more frequently in a regimen termed metronomic therapy. Preclinical models and clinical trials have shown that metronomic administration of cytotoxic agents inhibits tumor growth to a greater extent than intermittent regimens administered at the MTD followed by long treatment-free periods (23, 28–31). For the first time, we have completely eliminated treatment-free periods by administering DTX continuously through an injectable polymer-lipid implant formulation. We show here that continuous DTX is therapeutically beneficial over intermittent administration and is efficacious against SKOV3-luc and ID8 ovarian cancer models in vitro and in vivo, with a dose-dependent decrease in tumor burden observed with increasing doses. During all animal studies, no signs of drug-related toxicities were observed, including peritonitis. Antitumor efficacy between intermittent and continuous DTX therapy was assessed in mice bearing SKOV3-luc xenografts in situ through bioluminescence imaging. Mice in the continuous treatment group experienced a slight tumor growth during the first 3 days of therapy, after which tumor volume remained
stable, whereas tumor growth in intermittently treated and nontreated animals increased gradually. Our results show that continuous DTX administration led to a 7-fold greater tumor inhibition than intermittent DTX.

Frequent low doses of cytotoxic agents are believed to exert their antitumor activity primarily by inhibiting the formation of new vasculature in the tumor microenvironment (31). Angiogenesis promotes the recovery of tumors following cytotoxic attacks, and it provides adequate nutritional and oxygen supply essential for tumor proliferation and metastasis (32). In fact, the angiogenic potential of a tumor is directly correlated with poor prognosis. Metronomic taxane administration has been shown to inhibit neoangiogenesis while normalizing preexisting vessels to reduce leakiness, and DTX administered in this manner has shown particularly high potency (33, 34). Similarly, our CD31 labeling results indicate that little or no neoangiogenesis occurred in tumors treated continuously, whereas intermittent treatment led to a steady increase in CD31 labeling that was at par with levels in nontreated controls. This may have been due not only to the intermittent MTD regimen but also due to the vehicle of Taxotere, polysorbate 80, which has been shown to nullify the antiangiogenic activity of DTX (35).

Our results show that continuous DTX therapy affects the tumor microenvironment by targeting vascular endothelial cells, as metronomic DTX does, and also targets tumor cells by inducing high levels of apoptosis and maintaining proliferation low. These could be direct effects on tumor cells, collateral effects caused by the lack of angiogenesis progression, which deprives tumors of proper nutrition and oxygenation, or a combination of both. Overall, DTX administered continuously leads to greater SKOV3-luc cell death both \textit{in vitro} and \textit{in vivo} than intermittent DTX. \textit{In vitro}, we have shown that continuous administration of DTX induces considerably higher levels of apoptosis on days 21 and 24 than high intermittent doses, as shown by caspase-3 activity. Interestingly, tumors of nontreated mice showed a greater apoptotic index than intermittently treated tumors, which may suggest the development of DTX resistance during intermittent therapy, a possibility that will be addressed in future studies. Apoptosis is beneficial for tumor volume reduction and aids drug penetration into tumors by decreasing tumor cell density through cell shrinkage, which expands the tumor interstitium (36). In fact, taxane penetration into tumors is dependent on the duration of drug exposure (37). As with caspase-3, TUNEL labeling was higher in continuously treated tumors on days 21 and 24 than in intermittently treated tumors, although TUNEL labeling was higher than caspase-3 labeling due to intermittent treatment. Studies have shown that DNA fragmentation, the phenomenon detected by TUNEL labeling, is not always specific to apoptosis and happens at early stages of necrosis (38). Therefore, because caspase-3 activity levels are very low in intermittently treated tumors, the slightly higher labeling by TUNEL may indicate necrosis. In support of this, cytotoxic drugs have been shown to induce cancer cell apoptosis if administered at low doses but induce necrosis at high doses (36, 39).

In addition to the benefits of long drug exposure provided by our treatment regimen, cytotoxic agents more effectively target tumor cells if the treatment-free period is reduced or, in this case, eliminated altogether (11). In chemotherapy and radiotherapy, local tumor control and survival are significantly improved when the total dose is given in a short period of time, thereby decreasing the length of treatment-free periods (11, 13, 40, 41). Cytotoxic doses are achieved immediately upon administration; however, levels decrease rapidly within a few hours, allowing surviving cells to reenter the cell cycle, proliferate, and repopulate the tumor (12, 42). The rate of tumor cell proliferation has been shown to accelerate upon each treatment cycle (11, 12, 41–43). Fittingly, we show that intermittent DTX results in greater tumor proliferation than continuous DTX and nontreated controls, suggesting accelerated proliferation as a result of intermittent dosing. Closer examination \textit{in vitro} revealed that at every treatment cycle, the number of colony-forming SKOV3-luc cells decreases immediately upon intermittent dosing, followed by a sharp increase that is only slowed by another intermittent dose. Continuous DTX completely eliminates the clonogenic ability of SKOV3-luc cells within the first treatment cycle.

Interestingly, \textit{in vitro} studies of cell death and proliferation in ID8 cells revealed no differences between intermittent and continuous DTX exposure. This is likely due to the intrinsic differences between ID8 and SKOV3-luc cells. ID8 cells are derived from the mouse ovary epithelium and were immortalized \textit{in vitro}. Thus, these cells were not exposed to any treatment. SKOV3 cells are derived from a previously treated patient, and they lack p53 activity and are, therefore, more chemoresistant (11). The IC\textsubscript{50} of DTX in ID8 cells is over 100 times lower than in SKOV3 cells. Our results suggest that the benefits of continuous chemotherapy in affecting tumor cells directly may be more applicable to more chemoresistant tumors. On the other hand, the effects of the two different treatment regimens on the tumor microenvironment must be considered. \textit{In vivo}, continuous DTX resulted in substantially greater therapeutic benefit over intermittent DTX in mice bearing ID8 xenografts. Because our \textit{in vitro} results indicate no differences in the biology of tumor cells treated with the two approaches, we suggest that differences in efficacy observed \textit{in vivo} are a result of changes to the microenvironment. The ID8 xenograft model is mostly characterized by a large accumulation of ascites fluid. The permeability of vasculature contributes greatly to the formation of ascites fluid, which facilitates the dissemination of malignant cells throughout the peritoneal cavity. The vascular endothelial growth factor plays a major role in increasing the permeability of existing vasculature and has been proven essential for the ascites formation process in ovarian cancer (32). \textit{In vitro} studies have shown the ability of taxanes
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Our results show that continuous DTX therapy is superior to intermittent therapy: ovarian cancer at the same cumulative DTX dose. In less chemosensitive disease, such as SKOV3-luc xenografts, greater antitumor efficacy by continuous chemotherapy is a result of changes to the tumor microenvironment by inhibiting neangiogenesis. In more chemosensitive disease, such as ID8 xenografts, continuous and intermittent DTX equally increase tumor cell death and decrease proliferation, although it is likely that continuous DTX affects angiogenesis, since it inhibits ascites fluid accumulation and results in greater efficacy. Future studies will examine the effects of continuous DTX therapy on neangiogenesis. Because intermittent DTX induced less apoptosis than observed in nontreated tumors, we will also investigate the development of DTX resistance as a result of intermittent and continuous therapy.

In summary, we have shown for the first time that continuous DTX therapy is superior to intermittent therapy in ovarian cancer at the same cumulative DTX dose. In less chemosensitive disease, such as SKOV3-luc xenografts, greater antitumor efficacy by continuous chemotherapy is a result of changes to the tumor microenvironment by inhibiting neangiogenesis. In more chemosensitive disease, such as ID8 xenografts, continuous and intermittent DTX equally increase tumor cell death and decrease proliferation, although it is likely that continuous DTX affects angiogenesis, since it inhibits ascites fluid accumulation and results in greater efficacy. Future studies will examine the effects of continuous DTX therapy on neangiogenesis. Because intermittent DTX induced less apoptosis than observed in nontreated tumors, we will also investigate the development of DTX resistance as a result of intermittent and continuous therapy.

Disclosure of Potential Conflicts of Interest

No potential conflicts of interest were disclosed.

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