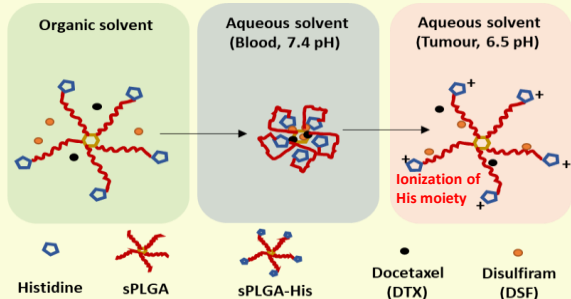


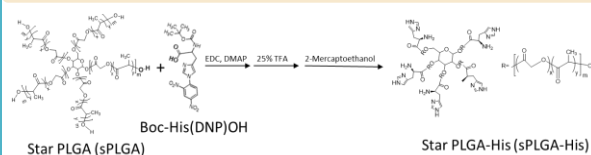
## Introduction

DTX is a potent anticancer agent; DSF is an anti cancer stem cell (CSC) agent. DTX and DSF combination is having a good synergistic activity in 2D and 3D *in-vitro* breast cancer models. For the effective distribution of DTX and DSF to tumor at pre-determined ratio (based on their combination index value), a pH sensitive nanoparticle (NP) was prepared by using histidine conjugated star-shaped PLGA.

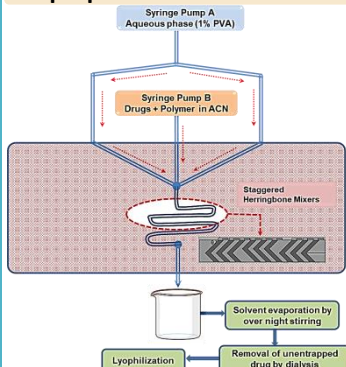


## Methods

### Schematic of pH sensitive polymer synthesis



### NP preparation



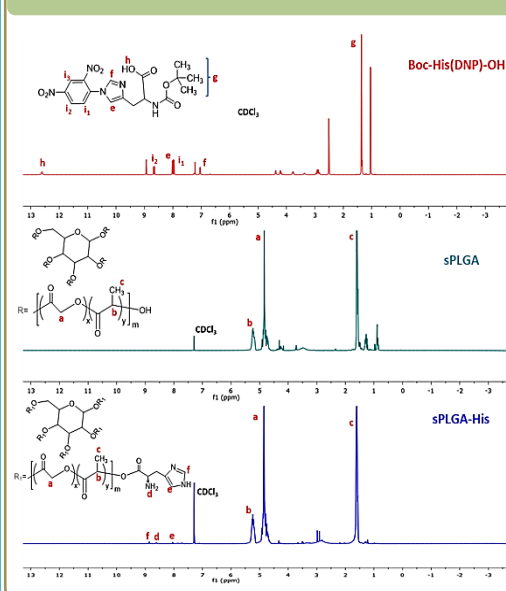
### Evaluation

- Polymer characterization by NMR and FTIR
- Physicochemical characterization of NPs, such as drug entrapment, loading, size, PDI, pH sensitive destabilization, and drug release
- In-vitro efficacy on 2D MCF7 model; cytotoxicity by MTT assay, cellular internalization and distribution analysis using Dil loaded NPs
- In-vitro efficacy on 3D (spheroid) MCF7 model; cytotoxicity by LDH assay, spheroid penetration using Dil loaded NPs and ROS generation with drug loaded NPs using DCFDA assay, CSC markers (Oct4 & SOX2) expression by RT-PCR

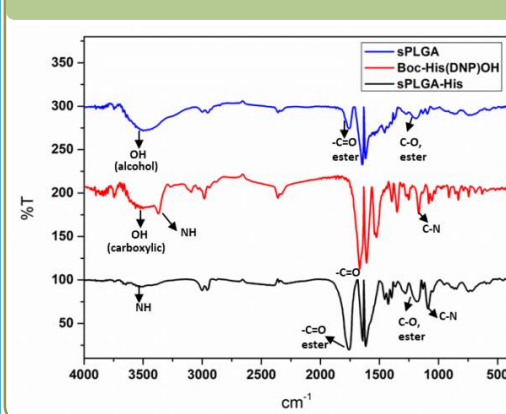
## Results

### Structural characterization :

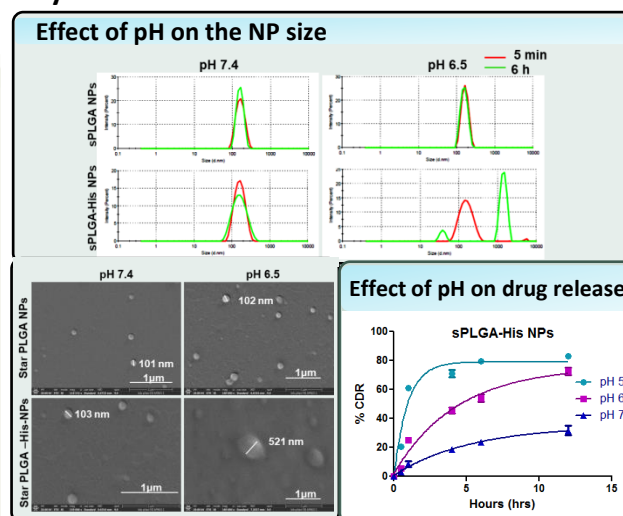
#### <sup>1</sup>H NMR



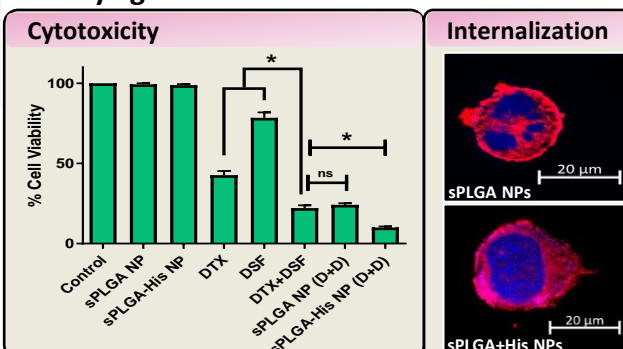
#### FTIR



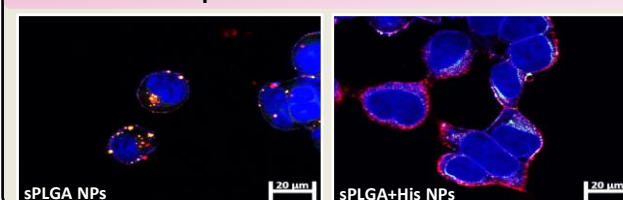
### Physicochemical characterization of NPs:



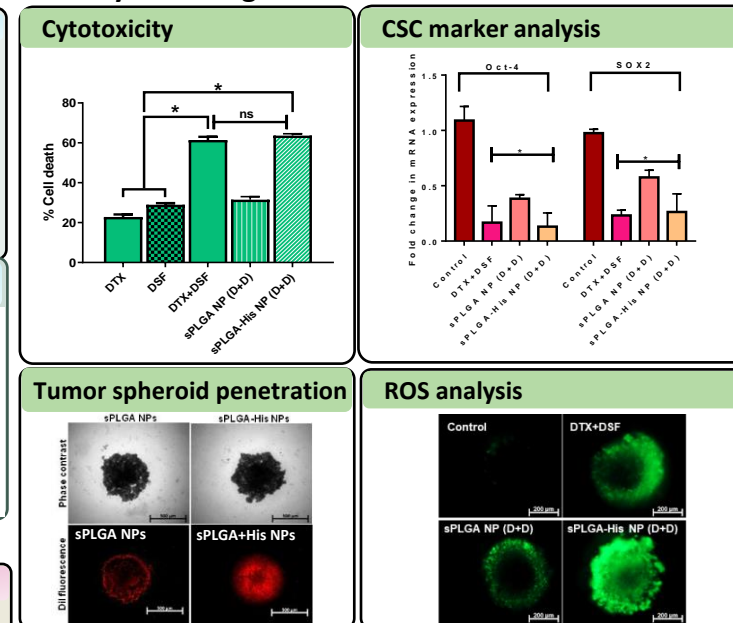
### Efficacy against 2D tumor *in-vitro* model:



### Endosomal escape



### Efficacy of NPs against 3D tumor *in-vitro* model:



## Conclusion

- A novel pH sensitive polymer (sPLGA-His) was synthesized.
- DTX+DSF at 1:10 molar ratio loaded NPs (~150 nm) were prepared using the pH sensitive polymer by microfluidic technology. sPLGA-His NPs has shown excellent pH sensitive destabilization and drug release.
- Drug loaded pH sensitive NPs has shown more cytotoxicity than non-pH sensitive NPs in 2D *in-vitro* tumor model which may be due to the quick endosomal escape exhibited by them.
- The pH sensitive NPs has shown higher cytotoxicity along with reduction of CSC markers (Oct4 and SOX2) in 3D tumor model, which may be due to the increased ROS generation and also better drug distribution to spheroid core.

## Acknowledgements