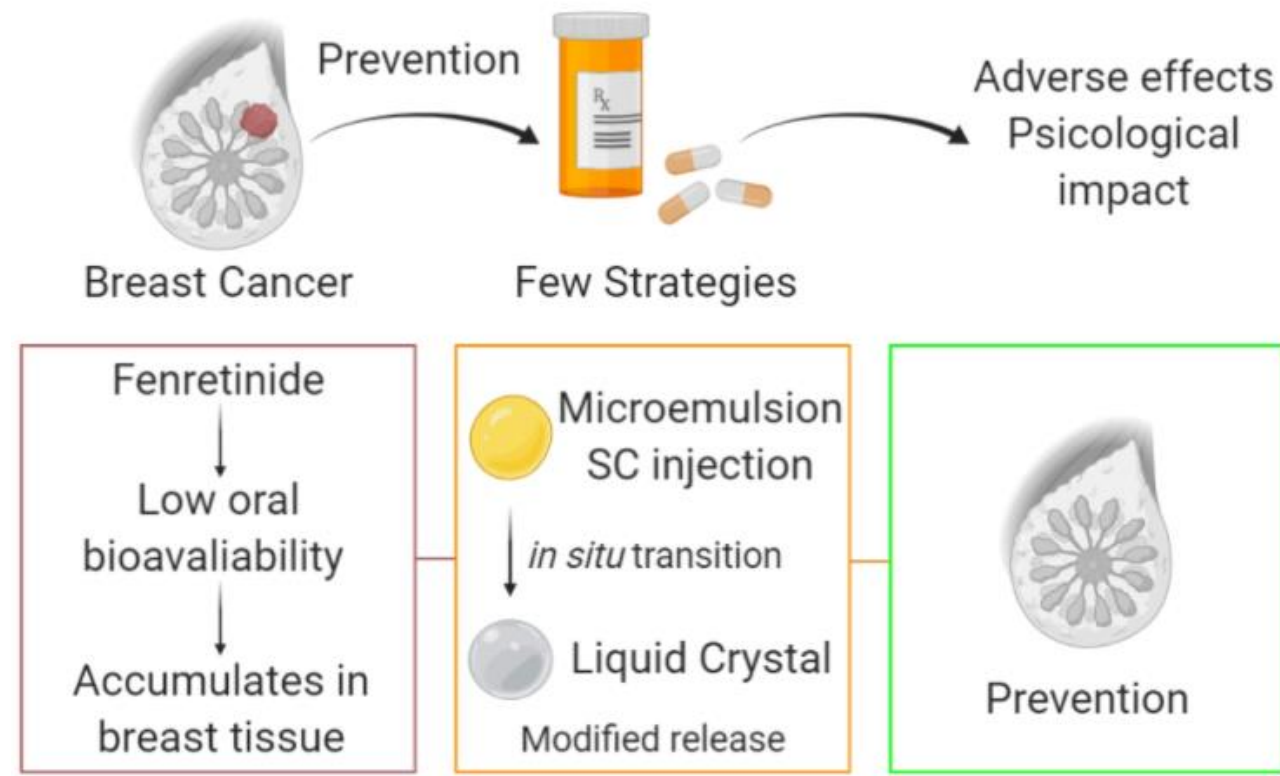


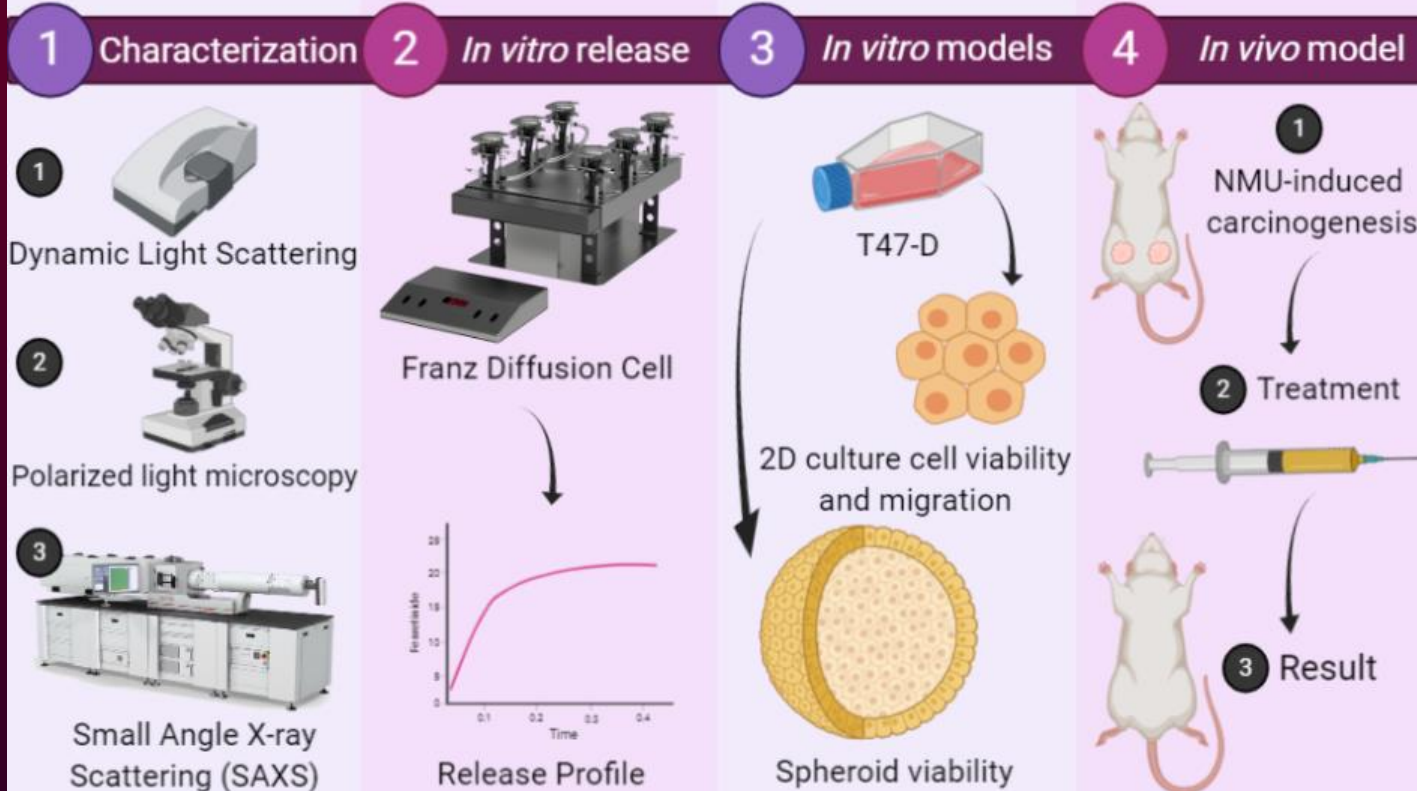
Contact Information: gcsalata@usp.br

INTRODUCTION



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METHODS



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RESULTS

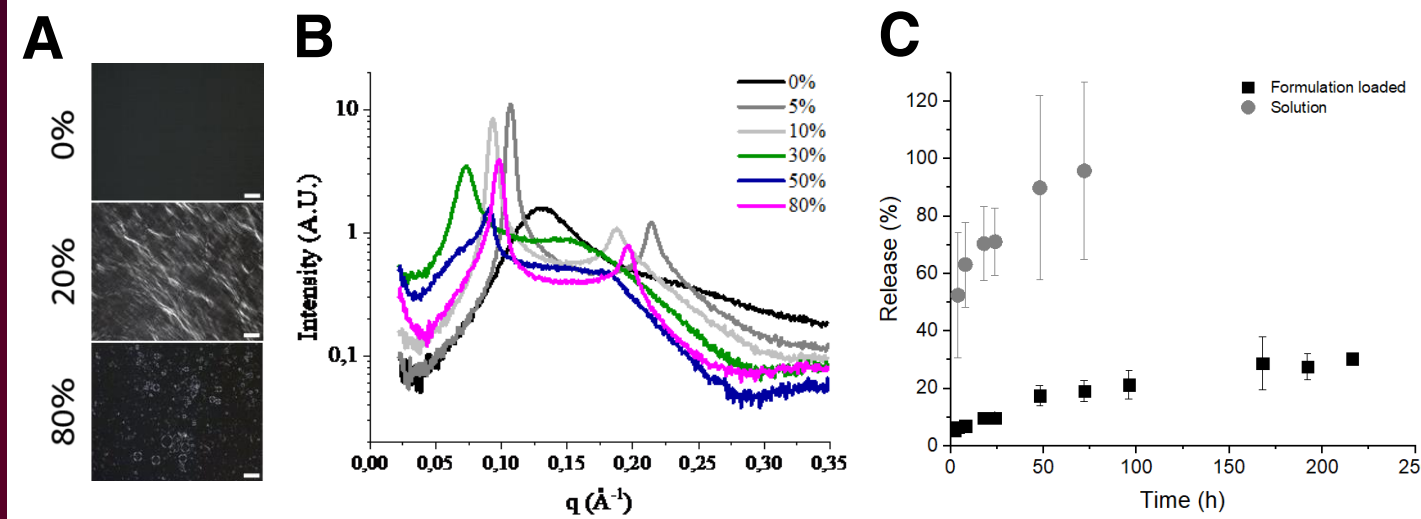


Figure 1. Microemulsion characterization. (A) Formulation exposed to water (%) under optical polarized microscope. (B) Small angle x-ray diffraction patterns [SAXS] of ME. (C) Release of the formulation *in vitro*. The solution reached 95,76% release in 72 hours, while the formulation in 216 hours released 30,41%.

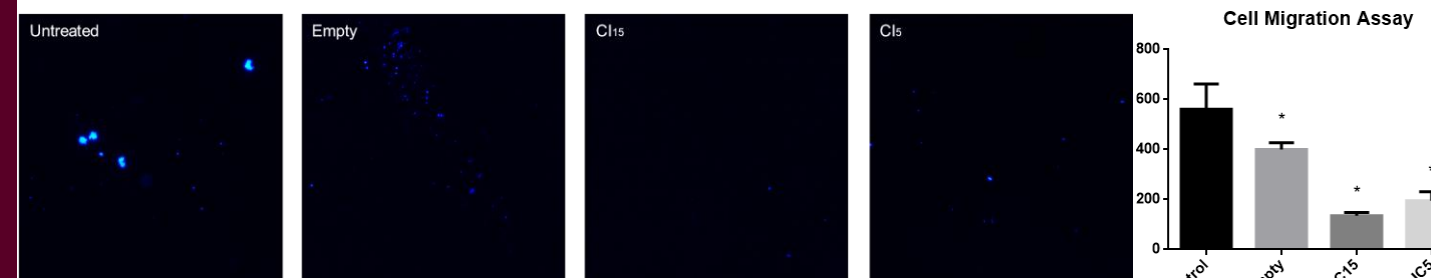
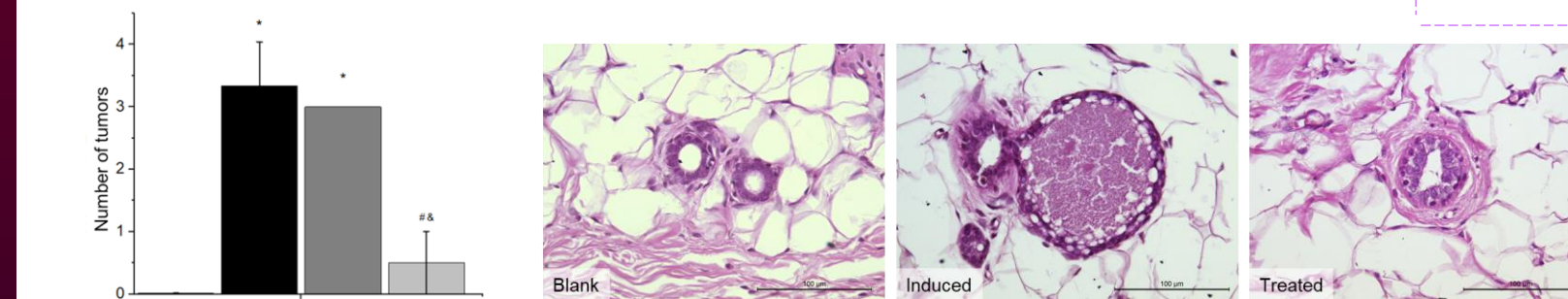


Figure 3. Migration assay. Migration was inhibited by the formulation containing the drug, in the IC15 and IC5 doses compared to empty formulation and control.



CONCLUSION

These results demonstrate the potential of the formulation to provide an effective and much needed platform to inhibit breast cancer development.

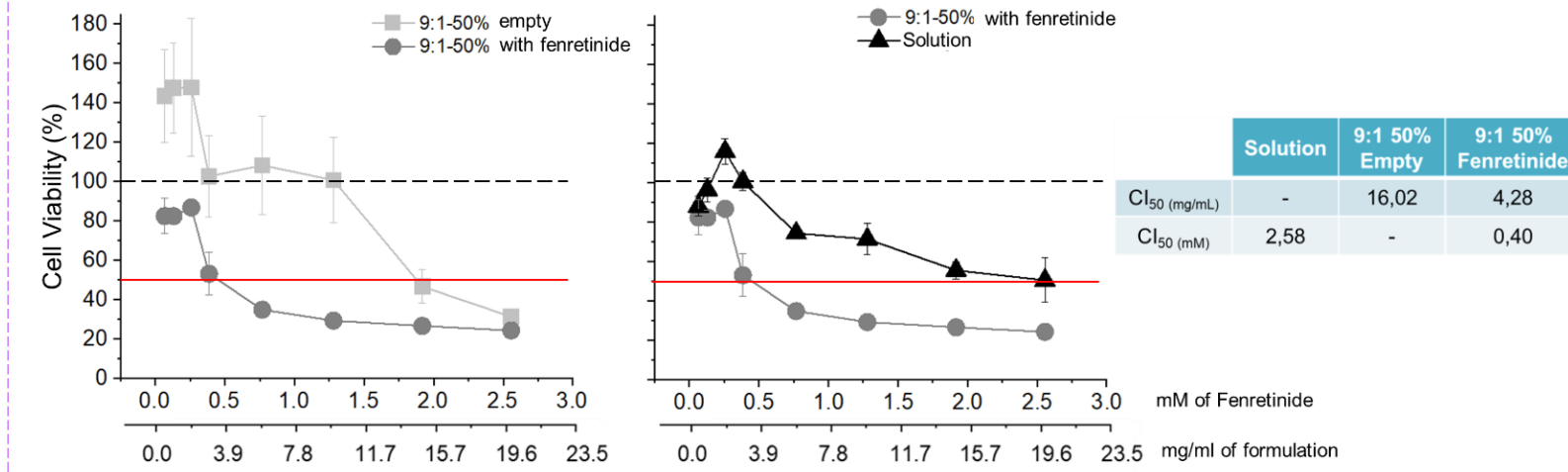


Figure 2. Cytotoxicity assay. The formulation was capable of reducing IC₅₀ of fenretinide approximately 6.5 fold in comparison to the solution in T47D culture.

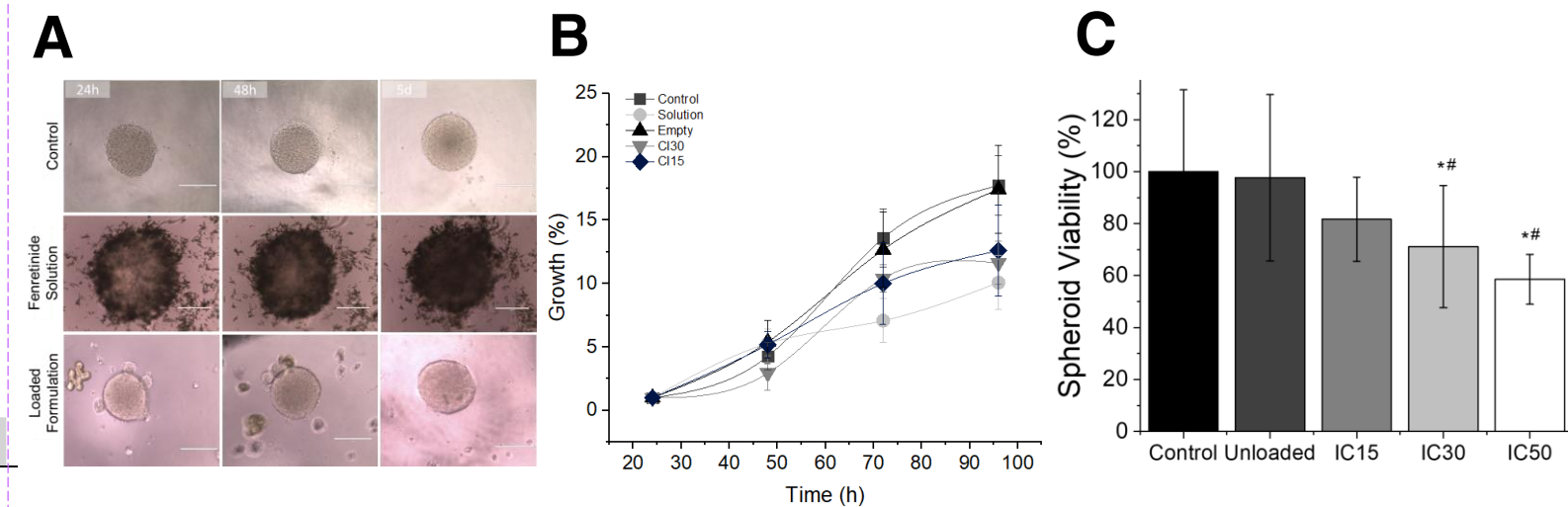


Figure 4. Spheroid treatment comparing control, solution and fenretinide-loaded formulation. ME (IC₃₀) treatment reduced the size [5%] and viability [27%] of spheroids compared to untreated or cell treated with empty ME.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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