

Harnessing Cannabidiol and Lipid Nanocapsules to modulate P-glycoprotein in glioblastoma

POSTER No. 152



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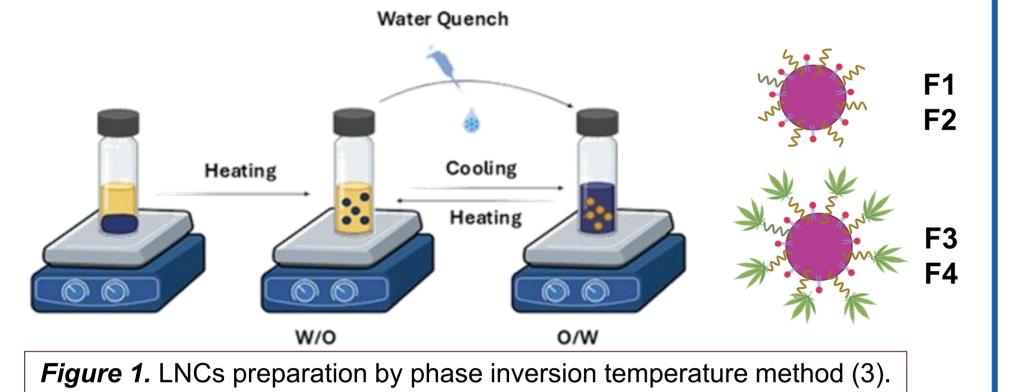
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STUPP THERAPY: Median survival 12-15 months (2). Surgery Radiotherapy (temozolomide) TREATMENT CHALLENGES

Glioblastoma (GBM) Most agressive and prevalent primary brain tumor (1).

METHODOLOGY

1) Lipid Nanocapsules (LNCs) formulation



| | [CBD] (μM) | [F1] (μg/ml) | [F2] (μg/ml) | [F3] (μM) | [F3] (μM) |
|---|------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 2.5 | 86.7 | 129 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| | 5 | 173 | 256 | 5.6 | 5.6 |
| | 10 | 346 | 513 | 11.2 | 11.2 |
| ĺ | 15 | 520 | 770 | 16.8 | 16.8 |

Table 1. Equivalences between the tested concentrations of free CBD, Unmodified-LNCs (F1 and F2), and CBD-functionalized LNCs (F3 and F4).

2) P-gp activity



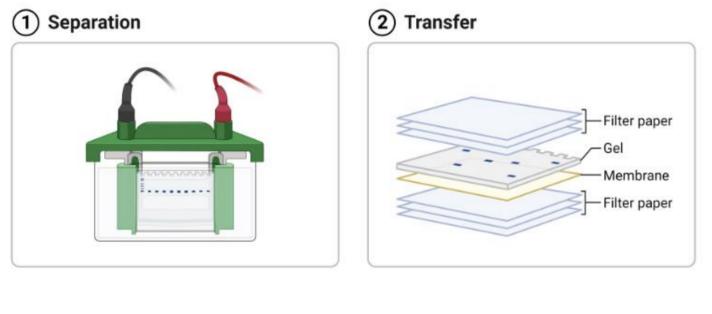


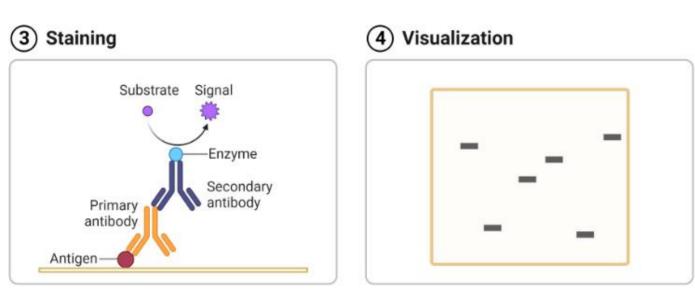


P-gp function was quantified by flow cytometry using Rhodamine-6G as a fluorescent substrate with fluorescence intensity measured on a CytoFLEX flow cytometer.

Figure 2. P-gp function assessed by Flow Cytometry

3) P-gp Protein expression

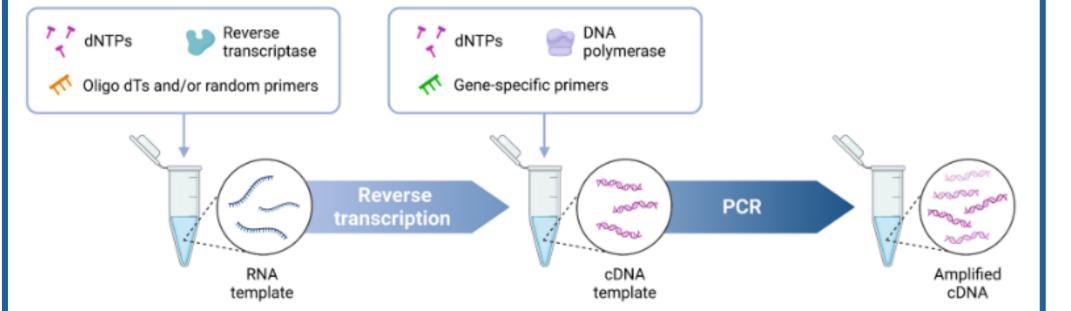




Protein expression levels were assessed by Western blot analysis, using chemiluminescent detection with an ImageQuant LAS 500 CCD camera, and semi-quantitative analysis was performed with ImageJ software.

Figure 3. P-gp protein expression assessed by Western Blot.

4) P-gp gene expression



ABCB1 gene expression was evaluated by RT-qPCR analysis, Amplifications were run in a 7900 HT-Fast Real-Time PCR System. Relative gene expression expression was calculated using the $2^{-\Delta-\Delta Ct}$ method.

Figure 4. P-gp gene expression assessed by RT-qPCR.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Science, Innovation and Universities Ministery.
Ref. PID2019-105531RB100/AEI/10.13039/501100011033 (NANOGLIO).
Complutense University of Madrid and Santander
Bank (Santander UCM Predoctoral Fellow
CT82/20-CT83/20). Community of Madrid (ref.
PIPF-2022/SAL-GL-25048)

EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

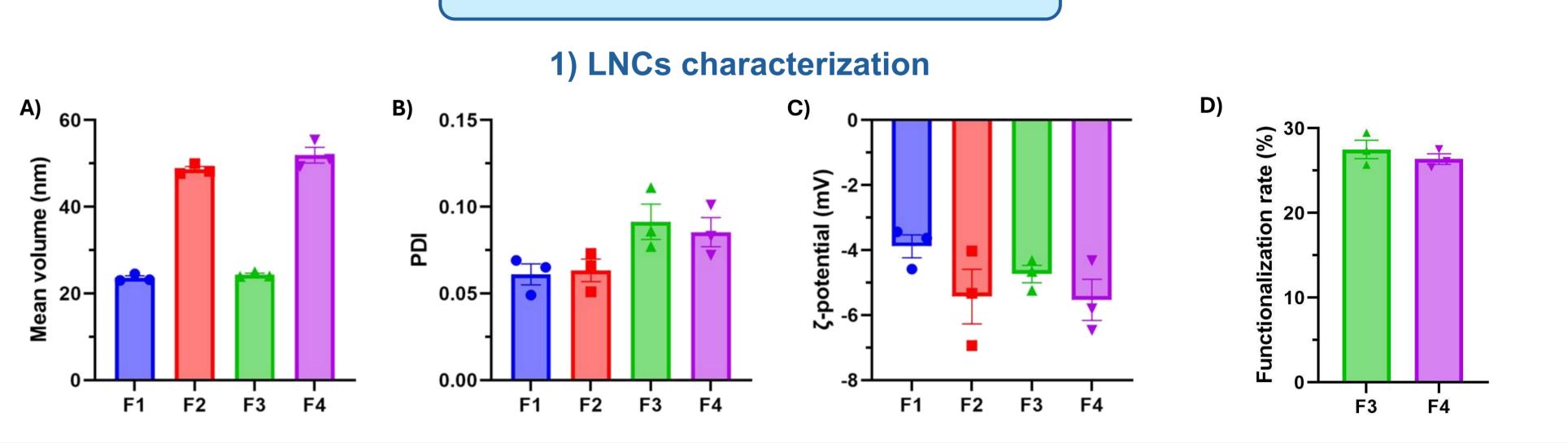
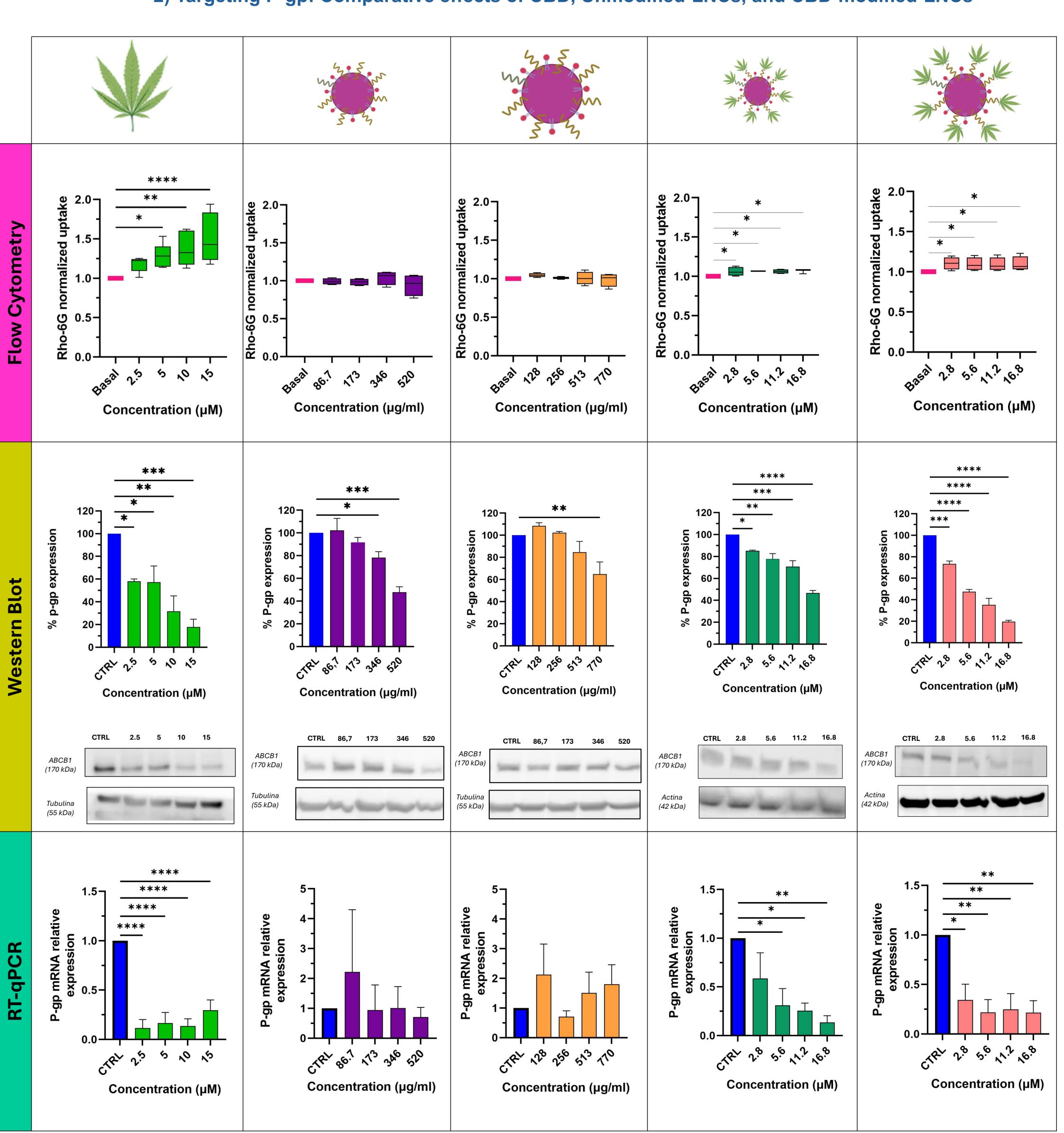


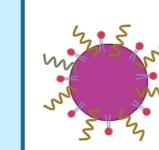
Figure 5. Size (A), polydispersity index (B), ζ-potential (C) analysis of the different LNC formulations (N=3). Percentage (%) of functionalization rate in CBD-modified LNCs (D).

2) Targeting P-gp: Comparative effects of CBD, Unmodified-LNCs, and CBD-modified-LNCs

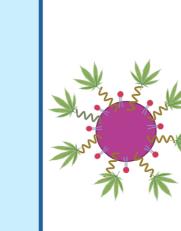




CBD effectively inhibited P-gp function and reduced its protein and gene expression in a concentration-dependent manner, supporting its potential as an adjuvant to improve drug delivery in GBM chemotherapy.



Unmodified-LNCs did not affect P-gp function or gene expression but induced a downregulation of P-gp protein expression, likely through membrane interaction.



CBD-modified LNCs integrate the dual benefits of CBD and advantageous delivery profile of LNCs, achieving coordinated inhibition of P-gp at the three studied levels. The enhanced effect observed with the larger formulation suggests improved CBD surface presentation. These nanocarriers offer a promising and innovative strategy to overcome multidrug resistance in GBM, positioning them as a powerful tool for more effective CNS chemotherapy.



