

Reversing multidrug resistance in breast cancer cells by silencing ABC transporter genes with nanoparticle-facilitated delivery of target siRNAs

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Background: Multidrug resistance, a major impediment to successful cancer chemotherapy, is the result of overexpression of ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporters extruding internalized drugs. Silencing of ABC transporter gene expression with small interfering RNA (siRNA) could be an attractive approach to overcome multidrug resistance of cancer, although delivery of siRNA remains a major hurdle to fully exploit the potential of siRNA-based therapeutics. Recently, we have developed pH-sensitive carbonate apatite nanoparticles to efficiently carry and transport siRNA across the cell membrane, enabling knockdown of the *cyclin B1* gene and consequential induction of apoptosis in synergy with anti-cancer drugs.

Methods and results: We report that carbonate apatite-mediated delivery of the siRNAs targeting *ABCG2* and *ABCB1* gene transcripts in human breast cancer cells which constitutively express both of the transporter genes dose-dependently enhanced chemosensitivity to doxorubicin, paclitaxel and cisplatin, the traditionally used chemotherapeutic agents. Moreover, codelivery of two specific siRNAs targeting *ABCB1* and *ABCG2* transcripts resulted in a more robust increase of chemosensitivity in the cancer cells, indicating the reversal of ABC transporter-mediated multidrug resistance.

Conclusion: The delivery concept of multiple siRNAs against ABC transporter genes is highly promising for preclinical and clinical investigation in reversing the multidrug resistance phenotype of breast cancer.

Keywords: carbonate apatite, siRNA, gene expression, transfection, breast cancer, ABC transporter, multidrug resistance, chemosensitivity

Introduction

Cancer is the leading cause of deaths worldwide with breast cancer being second in the list of cancer related deaths.¹ Among all of the available treatment options, chemotherapy is the treatment of choice for advanced stage breast cancer that is refractory to hormonal therapy.^{2,3} Although traditional breast cancer chemotherapy regimens include combinations of cyclophosphamide, methotrexate, and 5-fluorouracil,⁴ anthracycline- and taxane-based chemotherapy is being commonly used nowadays for the treatment of breast malignancy due to its better performance in patient's overall survival rate.⁵⁻⁷ Though breast cancer is considered to be highly chemosensitive with response rates as high as 80%,⁸ the majority of initially chemoresponsive tumours develop resistance to once effective chemotherapeutic agents.⁹ Therefore, a switch to other chemotherapy regimens is ineffective because of the tumour's cross-resistance to multiple structurally and functionally unrelated chemotherapy drugs.¹⁰

ABC transporter represents the key component of energy-dependent efflux transport system contributing to the development of multidrug-resistant phenotype in cancer.¹¹

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ABCB1 transporter or P-glycoprotein, the first cytotoxic drug efflux pump to be identified,¹² functions by actively extruding drugs including anthracyclines, taxanes, and vinca alkaloids out of cancer cells, thus reducing intracellular drug concentration below the threshold level required for cell killing.^{10,11} The poor chemotherapy response in breast cancer is generally correlated to the extent of *ABCB1* gene expression.^{13–16} A second type of ABC transporter discovered in a multidrug resistant breast cancer cell line is ABCG2,¹⁷ though there are no conclusive data currently available to correlate its expression with chemotherapy efficacy in breast cancer.¹⁸ However, judging from the ability of ABCG2 transporter in extruding doxorubicin, a very commonly used anthracycline drug,¹⁹ it might be reasonable to correlate ABCG2 expression with development of clinical multidrug resistance in cancer.

Although low molecular weight pharmacologically active compounds have been developed to circumvent multidrug-resistant phenotypes by either directly or indirectly modulating the ABC transporter efflux activity,²⁰ the first generation modulators failed in clinical trials because of their inherent

toxicities²¹ while the second generation molecules were associated with undesirable pharmacokinetic interactions.^{22,23} Thus, no drug has been clinically approved for the reversal of cancer multidrug resistance.²⁴ A new promising approach to enhance chemosensitivity without undesirable side effects, other than the structure-based drug design, is to prevent the biosynthesis of ABC transporters by selectively inhibiting the expression of ABC transporters through gene silencing technologies.²⁵

In the last decade, ribozymes^{26–28} and antisense oligonucleotides^{29–31} were introduced to modulate cancer multidrug resistance through inhibition of *ABC* transporter gene expression. Very recently, small interfering RNAs (siRNAs), a double-stranded RNA of between 21–28 nucleotides that selectively degrade mRNA and thus block production of a particular protein,³² have been applied in vitro for reversal of ABC transporter-mediated drug efflux by targeting both ABCB1 and ABCG2 transporters. A pioneering study using exogenous siRNA demonstrated suppression of ABCB1 expression in conjunction with reversal of doxorubicin

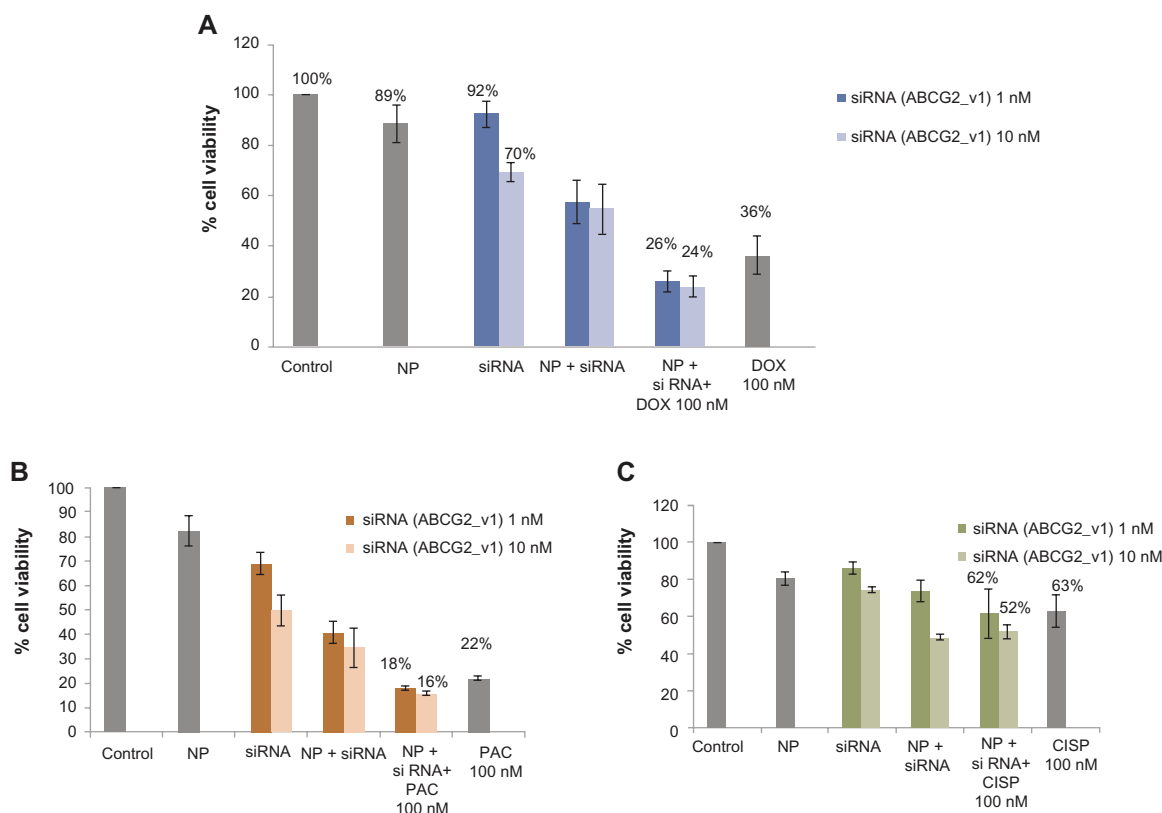


Figure 1 Effect of carbonate apatite-mediated delivery of ABCG2-targeted siRNA (ABCG2_v1) on MCF-7 cell viability in presence of traditionally used chemotherapeutic agents. Anti-ABC siRNA-carbonate apatite complexes were generated by mixing exogenously added 3 mM calcium chloride in 1 mL bicarbonate-buffered DMEM (pH 7.4), followed by addition of anti-ABCG2 siRNA (1 or 10 nM) and incubation at 37°C for 30 minutes. Supplementation of 10% FBS was followed by addition of 100 nM of doxorubicin (**A**) or paclitaxel (**B**) or cisplatin (**C**).

Note: Transfection of MCF-7 cells was performed with the siRNA/nanoparticle complexes in presence of the free drugs for a consecutive period of 48 hours and viability of the cells was determined using MTT assay.

Abbreviations: NP, nanoparticles; siRNA, small interfering RNA; DOX, doxorubicin; PAC, paclitaxel; CISP, cisplatin.

Table 1 Role of ABCG2 knockdown in enhancing cytotoxic effects of anti-cancer drugs at 100 nM

siRNA	% enhancement of chemosensitivity		
	Doxorubicin	Paclitaxel	Cisplatin
	100 nM	100 nM	100 nM
1 nM	28%	18%	2%
10 nM	36%	38%	17%

Abbreviation: siRNA, small interfering RNA.

and paclitaxel resistance in human breast cancer cells.³³ Reversal of multidrug-resistant ABCG2 phenotype was also investigated with a siRNA-mediated knockdown study in several human cancer cells.³⁴

Currently, we have established pH-sensitive carbonate apatite as a potential tool to efficiently deliver siRNA across the cell membrane and silence *cyclin B1* gene transcript, thus inducing apoptosis of cervical cancer cells in synergy with anti-cancer drugs.^{35,36} Here, we reveal that carbonate apatite-mediated delivery of the siRNA targeting either *ABCG2* or *ABCB1* gene transcript in MCF-7, a human breast cancer cell line constitutively expressing ABCG2 and ABCB1 transporters, led to an increased chemosensitivity to doxorubicin, paclitaxel, and cisplatin, depending on the doses of the individual drug. Moreover, co-delivery of two

specific siRNAs targeting *ABCB1* and *ABCG2* transcripts caused a dramatic enhancement of chemosensitivity activity in MCF-7 cells, indicating the reversal of ABC transporter-mediated multidrug resistance.

Methods and materials

Materials

Dulbecco's modified Eagle medium (DMEM) was purchased from BioWhittaker (Walkersville, MD). DMEM powder, fetal bovine serum (FBS) and trypsin-ethylenediamine tetraacetate (trypsin-EDTA) were obtained from Gibco BRL (Carlsbad, CA). Calcium chloride dihydrate ($\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$), sodium bicarbonate, diammineplatinum(II) dichloride, dimethyl sulphoxide (DMSO), doxorubicin hydrochloride, paclitaxel, and thiazolyl blue tetrazolium bromide (MTT) were from Sigma-Aldrich (St Louis, MO).

siRNA design and sequence

The siRNA sequence targeting ABCG2 (GenBank accession no NM_004827) and ABCB1 (GenBank accession no NM_000927) purchased from QIAGEN (Valencia, CA) correspond to coding regions of these genes. One target sequence (5'-CTGGTCTAATTTATTAATCTA-3') was

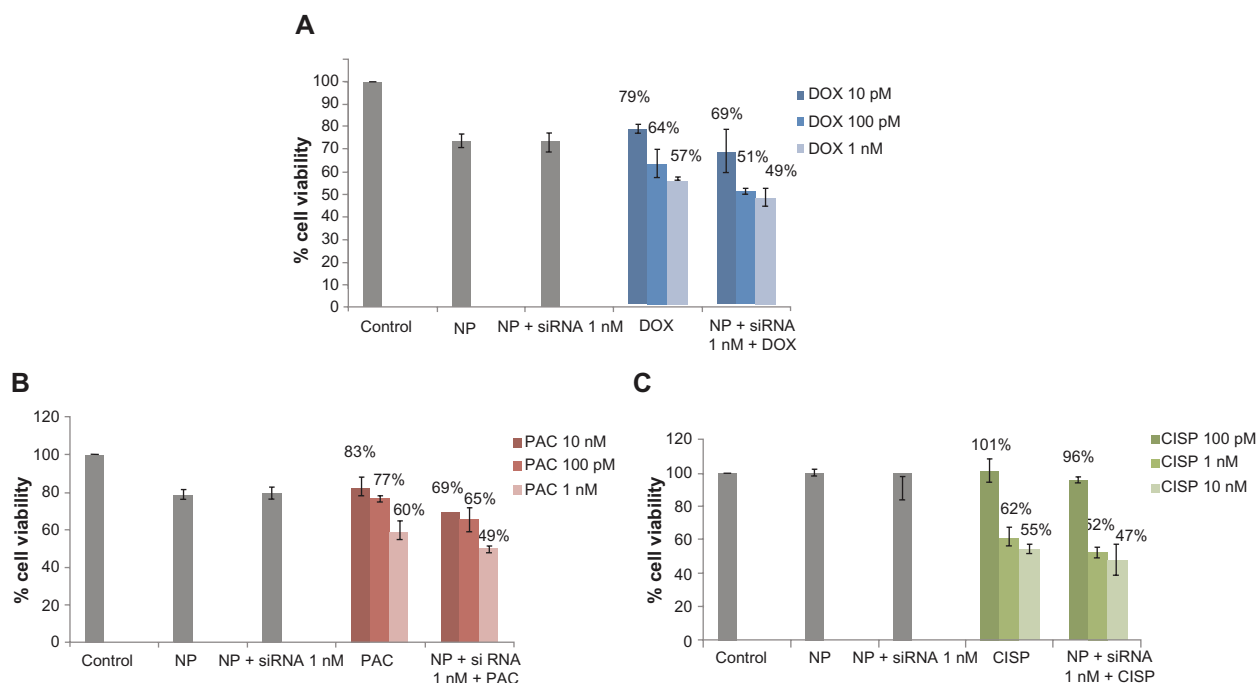


Figure 2 Effect of carbonate apatite-mediated delivery of ABCG2-targeted siRNA (ABCG2_v1) on MCF-7 cell viability in presence of low dose of traditionally used chemotherapeutic agents. Anti-ABC siRNA-carbonate apatite complexes were generated by mixing exogenously added 3 mM calcium chloride in 1 mL bicarbonate-buffered DMEM (pH 7.4), followed by addition of anti-ABCG2 siRNA (1 nM) and incubation at 37°C for 30 minutes. Supplementation of 10% FBS was followed by addition of 10 pM, 100 pM or 1 nM of doxorubicin (A) or paclitaxel (B) or 100 pM, 1 nM, 10 nM cisplatin (C).

Note: Transfection of MCF-7 cells was performed with the siRNA/nanoparticle complexes in presence of the free drugs for a consecutive period of 48 hours and viability of the cells was determined using MTT assay.

Abbreviations: NP, nanoparticles; siRNA, small interfering RNA; DOX, doxorubicin; PAC, paclitaxel; CISP, cisplatin.

Table 2 Role of ABCG2 knockdown in enhancing cytotoxic effects of anti-cancer drugs at 10 pM to 1 nM

siRNA	% enhancement of chemosensitivity								
	Doxorubicin			Paclitaxel			Cisplatin		
	10 pM	100 pM	1 nM	10 pM	100 pM	1 nM	10 pM	100 pM	1 nM
1 nM	13%	20%	14%	17%	16%	17%	5%	16%	13%

Abbreviation: siRNA, small interfering RNA.

selected for ABCG2 (ABCG2_v1) and one (5'-GAC-AGAAAGCTTAGTACCAAA-3') for ABCB1 (ABCB1_v4). The 21-nucleotide siRNAs having a 3'-dTdT extension were chosen based on recommendations made by others.^{37,38} siRNA was supplied in lyophilised form and upon delivery, the siRNA (1 nmol) was reconstituted with RNase-free water provided by manufacturer to obtain a stock solution of 20 μ M.

Cell culture and seeding

Human breast cancer cell line MCF-7 was grown in 25 cm² culture flask in DMEM, supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated FBS in a humidified atmosphere containing 5% CO₂ at 37°C. Once the monolayer cells had reached 80%–90% confluency, the medium was removed and the cells were washed with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS).

Trypsin-EDTA was added to detach the cells from the flask and the suspended cells were collected in a fresh medium and transferred to new 25 cm² flasks. The cells were then sub-cultured at densities of 1.0–5.0 \times 10⁵ cells/10 mL every 3 to 4 days. Exponentially growing MCF-7 cells (log phase) were trypsinised and fresh medium was added to wash remaining cells from the bottom of the culture flask. Cell suspension was centrifuged at 10,000 rpm for 5 minutes and supernatant was discarded. Fresh medium was then added to resuspend the pellet. The cells were counted using hemocytometer and appropriate dilutions were made using culture medium to produce a cell suspension with a concentration of 5.0 \times 10⁴ cells/mL. One mL of the prepared cell suspension was subsequently added into each of the wells in 24-well plate and allowed to attach overnight at 37°C and 5% CO₂ before siRNA transfection.

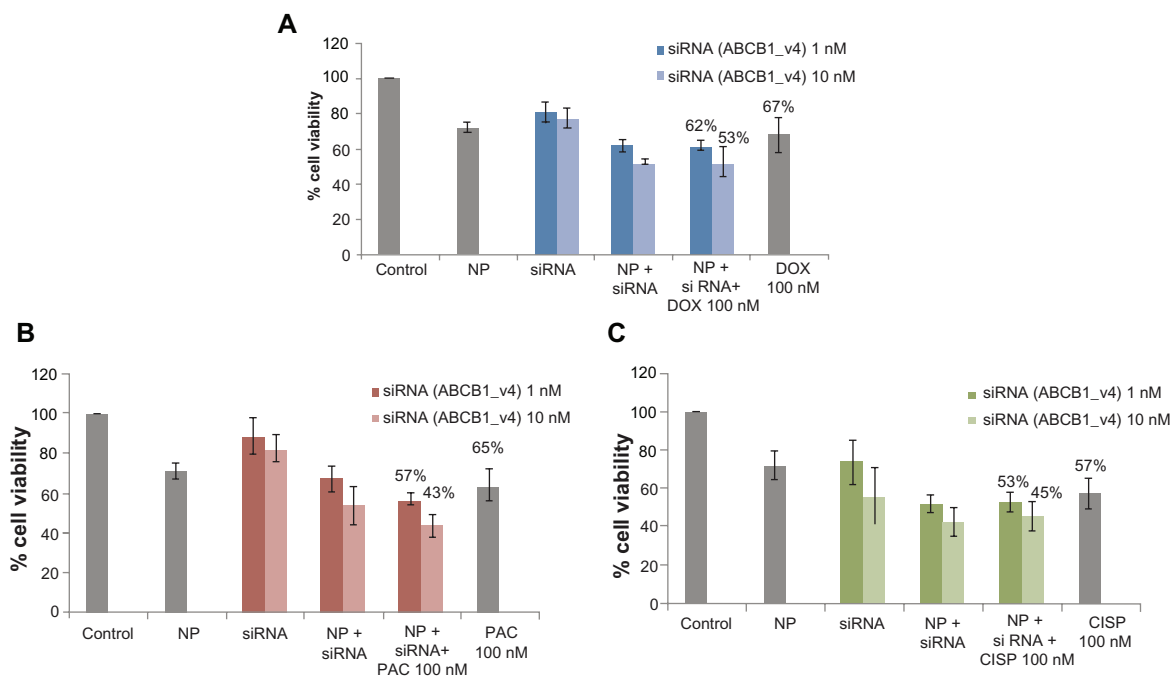


Figure 3 Effect of carbonate apatite-mediated delivery of ABCB1-targeted siRNA (ABCB1_v4) on MCF-7 cell viability in presence of traditionally used chemotherapeutic agents. Anti-ABC siRNA-carbonate apatite complexes were generated by mixing exogenously added 3 mM calcium chloride in 1 mL bicarbonate-buffered DMEM (pH 7.4), followed by addition of anti-ABCB1 siRNA (1 or 10 nM) and incubation at 37°C for 30 minutes. Supplementation of 10% FBS was followed by addition of 100 nM of doxorubicin (**A**) or paclitaxel (**B**) or cisplatin (**C**).

Note: Transfection of MCF-7 cells was performed with the siRNA/nanoparticle complexes in presence of the free drugs for a consecutive period of 48 hours and viability of the cells was determined using MTT assay.

Abbreviations: NP, nanoparticles; siRNA, small interfering RNA; DOX, doxorubicin; PAC, paclitaxel; CISP, cisplatin.

Table 3 Role of ABCB1 knockdown in enhancing cytotoxic effects of anti-cancer drugs at 100 nM

siRNA	% Enhancement of chemosensitivity		
	Doxorubicin 100 nM	Paclitaxel 100 nM	Cisplatin 100 nM
1 nM	7%	14%	7%
10 nM	21%	33%	21%

Generation of carbonate apatite nanoparticles containing siRNA and transfection of breast cancer cells

On the day of siRNA transfection, 100 mL of DMEM was prepared using 1.35 g of DMEM powder and 0.37 g of sodium bicarbonate. pH of the prepared DMEM solution was adjusted to 7.4 using 0.1 M hydrochloric acid. DMEM was then filtered using 0.2 μ m syringe filter in a laminar flow hood, followed by transferring 1 mL of the filtered medium into 1.5 mL microcentrifuge tubes. 3 μ L of 1 M calcium chloride was then added into the microcentrifuge tubes, followed by addition of 1 or 10 nM siRNA^{35,36} and incubation at 37°C for 30 minutes. After the incubation, 10% FBS was added into each microcentrifuge tube. Ten nM to 100 μ M of a drug (doxorubicin, paclitaxel, or cisplatin) prepared from serial dilution using 1 mM stock solution was then added into the respective microcentrifuge tubes. Culture medium from the wells seeded one day before was aspirated and replaced with 1 mL of the prepared medium containing siRNA-loaded carbonate apatite nanoparticles and free drugs. Plates were then incubated at 37°C and 5% CO₂ for 2 consecutive days.

Cell viability assessment with 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT) assay

Following two days of siRNA transfection, the fraction of viable MCF-7 cells was determined using MTT assay as previously described.³⁹ Briefly, 50 μ L of MTT (5 mg/mL in PBS) was added aseptically into each of the wells in siRNA transfected plates, followed by incubation at 37°C and 5% CO₂ for 4 hours. After the incubation period, medium containing MTT was aspirated and the purple formazan crystals at the bottom of each well were dissolved by mixing with

300 μ L of DMSO solution. Absorbance of the resulting formazan solution was then determined spectrophotometrically at wavelength 595 nm using a microplate reader (Dynex Technologies Inc., Chantilly, VA) with reference to 630 nm. Each experiment was performed in triplicate and the data were plotted as mean \pm standard deviation (SD) of three independent experiments.

Results and Discussion

Chemosensitivity enhancement in breast cancer cells with intracellularly delivered ABCG2 transcript-targeting siRNA

Since ABC transporter gene expression is essential in causing multidrug-resistant phenotype in breast cancer cells, knockdown of this gene might enhance sensitivity of the cancer cells towards chemotherapeutic agents, and possibly reverse cancer multidrug resistance. Therefore, MCF-7, the widely used human breast model cell line intrinsically expressing ABCG2 (alternatively called BRCP or breast cancer resistance protein),¹⁷ was transfected with the target siRNA/carbonate apatite complexes in presence or absence of traditionally used chemotherapeutic agents (doxorubicin, paclitaxel, or cisplatin) for a consecutive period of 48 hours prior to cell viability assessment by MTT assay. As shown in Figure 1A, while the viability of the cancer cells was reduced to 36% due to the potent cytotoxicity of 100 nM doxorubicin, the concerted effect of siRNA delivery and drug exposure resulted in 26% and 24% reduction in cell viability for 1 nM and 10 nM of siRNA initially used for complex formation, respectively. Thus, the combination of siRNA and doxorubicin killed a much higher number of cells than the drug and the siRNA alone, suggesting that silencing of the ABCG2 gene might have inhibited to a significant extent the efflux of doxorubicin across the membrane, and raised intracellular concentration of the drug for effective killing of the cancer cells (Table 1). ABCG2 gene knockdown similarly accelerated chemosensitivity of paclitaxel (100 nM) particularly at the higher dose of siRNA (10 nM), while demonstrating an insignificant response with cisplatin (Figure 1B, Table 1). The apparent enhancement of chemosensitivity to cisplatin, as shown in Table 1, was virtually due to the silencing effect

Table 4 Role of ABCB1 knockdown in enhancing cytotoxic effects of anti-cancer drugs at 10 pM to 1 nM (doxorubicin and paclitaxel) and 100 pM to 10 nM (cisplatin)

siRNA	% enhancement of chemosensitivity								
	Doxorubicin			Paclitaxel			Cisplatin		
	10 pM	100 pM	1 nM	10 pM	100 pM	1 nM	100 pM	1 nM	10 nM
1 nM	30%	18%	18%	27%	23%	26%	4%	10%	14%

Abbreviation: siRNA, small interfering RNA.

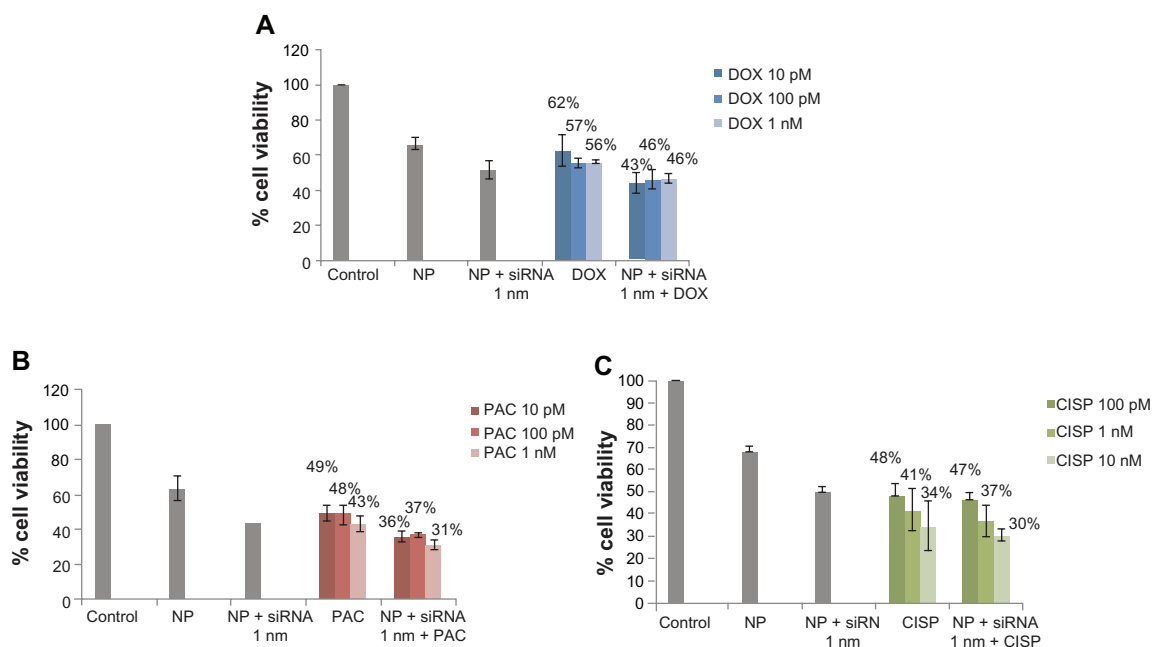


Figure 4 Effect of carbonate apatite-mediated delivery of ABCB1-targeted siRNA (ABCB1_v4) on MCF-7 cell viability in presence of low dose of traditionally used chemotherapeutic agents. Anti-ABC siRNA-carbonate apatite complexes were generated by mixing exogenously added 3 mM calcium chloride in 1 mL bicarbonate-buffered DMEM (pH 7.4), followed by addition of anti-ABCB1 siRNA (1 nM) and incubation at 37°C for 30 minutes. Supplementation of 10% FBS was followed by addition of 10 pM, 100 pM or 1 nM of doxorubicin (**A**) or paclitaxel (**B**) or 100 pM, 1 nM, 10 nM cisplatin (**C**).

Note: Transfection of MCF-7 cells was performed with the siRNA/nanoparticle complexes in presence of the free drugs for a consecutive period of 48 hours and viability of the cells was determined using MTT assay.

Abbreviations: NP, nanoparticles; siRNA, small interfering RNA; DOX, doxorubicin; PAC, paclitaxel; CISP, cisplatin.

of siRNA (Figure 1C) alone. Indeed, the decrease in viability of the cells treated with siRNA/nanoparticle complexes in comparison with those untreated or treated with nanoparticles alone indicates the role of ABC expression in delaying apoptosis of cancer cells.⁴⁰⁻⁴²

Based on the notion that anti-cancer drugs could dose-dependently influence the expression profile or substrate specificity of ABC transporters, a range of relatively lower concentrations of the drugs was investigated in the knockdown study of ABC transporters using 1 nM of target

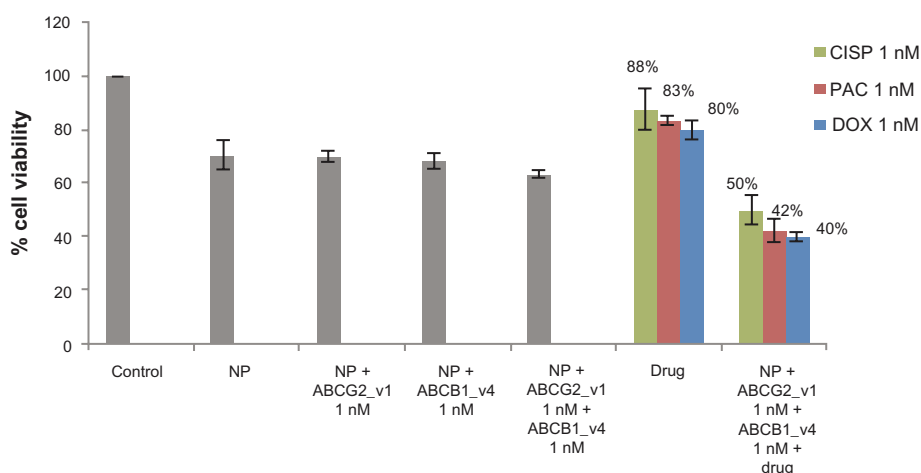


Figure 5 Combination effect of two siRNAs targeting ABCG2 and ABCB1 (ABCG2_v1 and ABCB1_v4 respectively) co-delivered with carbonate apatite nanoparticles on MCF-7 cell viability in presence of traditionally used chemotherapeutic agents. Anti-ABC siRNAs-carbonate apatite complexes were generated by mixing exogenously added 3 mM calcium chloride in 1 mL bicarbonate-buffered DMEM (pH 7.4), followed by addition of anti-ABCG2 (1 nM) and anti-ABCB1 siRNA (1 nM) and incubation at 37°C for 30 minutes. Supplementation of 10% FBS was followed by addition of 1 nM drug (doxorubicin, paclitaxel or cisplatin).

Note: Transfection of MCF-7 cells was performed with the siRNA/nanoparticle complexes in presence of the free drugs for a consecutive period of 48 hours and viability of the cells was determined using MTT assay.

Abbreviations: NP, nanoparticles; siRNA, small interfering RNA; DOX, doxorubicin; PAC, paclitaxel; CISP, cisplatin.

Table 5 Role of ABCG2 and ABCB1 knockdown in enhancing cytotoxic effects of anti-cancer drugs at 1 nM

siRNA	% enhancement of chemosensitivity		
	Doxorubicin	Paclitaxel	Cisplatin
ABCG2 + ABCB1 1 nM (each)	43%	49%	50%
ABCG2 1 nM	14%	17%	16%
ABCB1 1 nM	18%	26%	10%

Abbreviation: siRNA, small interfering RNA.

siRNAs. As shown in Figure 2 and Table 2, with drug doses ranging from 10 pM to 1 nM for doxorubicin as well as paclitaxel and 100 pM to 10 nM for cisplatin, silencing of *ABCG2* gene expression resulted in significant enhancement of chemosensitivity towards doxorubicin and paclitaxel in all of the drug concentrations used, whereas a weak response to 100 pM of cisplatin was observed probably due to the poor cytotoxic effect of cisplatin at the particular concentration. The finding thus suggests that the chemosensitivity of MCF-7 breast cancer cells due to the knockdown of *ABCG2* gene is virtually similar among the three drugs in respect to the maximum enhancement and dependent on the dose of the individual drug.

Chemosensitivity enhancement in breast cancer cells with intracellularly delivered *ABCB1* transcript-targeting siRNA

The enhancement of chemosensitivity to the popular anti-cancer drugs by virtue of silencing *ABCG2* gene expression triggered us to carry out a similar study in the same breast cancer cells using the siRNA targeting the gene of *ABCB1*, the most extensively studied ABC transporter involved in development of multi-drug resistance in various cancer cells including MCF-7.¹³ As shown in Figure 3, in synergy with 100 nM of paclitaxel, anti-*ABCB1* siRNA at both 1 and 10 nM led to killing of much more cancer cells than the target siRNA (1 and 10 nM) or the drug (100 nM) alone, resulting in 14% and 33% enhancement of chemosensitivity respectively. On the contrary, the apparent enhancement of chemosensitivity (to the same extent) towards both 100 nM of doxorubicin and cisplatin following knockdown of *ABCB1* transporter (Table 3) was solely due to the effect of gene silencing killing more cells than the individual drugs or the target siRNA alone (Figure 3). However, when the doses of the individual drugs were reduced to 10 pM to 1 nM for doxorubicin and paclitaxel, siRNA-mediated cleavage of *ABCB1* gene transcript surprisingly increased chemosensitivity towards each of the two drugs (Table 4) with demonstration of significantly higher level of cytotoxicity than siRNA or drugs alone (Figure 4), suggesting the broader substrate-specificity

of *ABCB1* transporter at lower concentrations of the individual cancer drugs. On the other hand, the apparent increase in chemosensitivity for 100 pM to 10 nM of cisplatin was statistically insignificant, which is consistent with the fact that cisplatin is not a substrate for *ABCB1*.

Regardless of the type of siRNA (*ABCG2* or *ABCB1*) used in this study, the enhancement of chemosensitivity after single siRNA treatment was only modest. This observation was similar to that made by other groups, where no complete reversal of cancer multidrug resistance was noted even at siRNA concentration as high as 200 nM.^{33,43} Such incomplete reversal of cancer multidrug resistance may be attributed to the inherent nature of the target protein under study. Due to its long half-life (from 16 hours⁴⁴ to 72 hours⁴⁵) and high cellular abundance, ABC transporter protein remains a challenging target for siRNA silencing.⁴⁶

Chemosensitivity enhancement in breast cancer cells with co-delivery of two siRNAs targeting *ABCG2* and *ABCB1* gene transcripts

Delivery of single siRNA targeting either *ABCG2* or *ABCB1* transporter with carbonate apatite nanoparticles demonstrated a modest 15% to 30% enhancement in chemosensitivity in MCF-7 cells (Tables 1–4). To explore whether the combined delivery of two specific siRNAs simultaneously targeting the two different transporters could further improve the chemosensitivity towards the anti-cancer drugs, MCF-7 cells were transfected with the siRNAs (at 1 nM each) targeting the gene transcripts of *ABCG2* and *ABCB1* in presence of 1 nM of the individual drugs. As shown in Figure 5, nanoparticle-facilitated intracellular delivery of single siRNA targeting a particular transporter killed fewer cells than co-delivery of the two target siRNAs, suggesting that both of the transporters, which are intrinsically expressed in MCF-7 cells,^{13,17} are important for survival of the cells.^{40–42} On the other hand, simultaneous delivery of the two target siRNAs into MCF-7 cells in presence of cisplatin, paclitaxel, or doxorubicin, was found to dramatically enhance cytotoxicity with enhancement of chemosensitivity by 50%, 49% and 43%, respectively (Table 5), in comparison to the individual drugs and the siRNAs co-delivered without a drug. This suggests that both *ABCG2* and *ABCB1* are fully functional at a time in extruding any of those popular anti-cancer drugs from the cytoplasm of MCF-7 cells and inhibition or knockdown of a single transporter could only partly block the cellular efflux process, allowing drug efflux to continue through the other channel(s).

Conclusion

Due to the heterogenous nature of tumours where several drug resistance mechanisms may coexist and simultaneously contribute to the development of cancer multidrug resistant-phenotype,¹¹ the use of siRNA combinations might represent a potential mechanism for circumventing this problem. Additionally, the concern about saturating the cellular RNA interference machinery by exogenous addition of two siRNAs may have been potentially overcome by combining siRNAs at the lowest possible concentration. Thus, the synergism achieved with combination of ABCG2 and ABCB1 targeting siRNAs would provide valuable insight for complete reversal of clinical cancer multidrug resistance otherwise deemed impossible to be achieved by currently available therapeutics.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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