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Therapeutic effect of double administration of anti-cancer drugs with carboxylesterase-engineered neural stem cells in liver cancer

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Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is one of the most common cancers with a high mortality. Sorafenib is a kinase inhibitor drug to treat primary kidney, advanced primary liver and radioactive iodine resistant advanced thyroid carcinoma. There are some curative treatments in early stage cancer but not in advanced stage HCC. Thus, the effective adjuvant therapies need to treat HCC and to prevent the recurrence. Cell-based therapy led to the development of a novel strategy for delivering therapeutic genes to tumors. Human neural stem cells (NSCs) expressing rabbit carboxyl esterase (F3.CE) activates CPT-11 to inhibit the growth of various human carcinoma cells. Sorafenib and CPT-11 were also significantly inhibited the cancer cell growth and induce the apoptosis in human hepatocellular carcinoma cell line expressing CD81 (CD81.Huh7) *in vitro*. This strategy could be considered as an effective treatment regimen for hepatocellular carcinoma.

Biography

Sung S Choi has completed his PhD from Korea University in Korea and Post-doctoral studies from Chung-Ang University, College of Medicine. He is a Post-doctoral Researcher under Professor Hong J Lee.

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