Metronomic Oral Topotecan with Pazopanib Is an Active Antiangiogenic Regimen in Mouse Models of Aggressive Pediatric Solid Tumor

Sushil Kumar1,3, Reza Bayat Mokhtari1,2,3, Reihaneh Sheikh2, Bing Wu1, Libo Zhang1,2, Ping Xu4, Shan Man4, Indhira Dias Oliveira1,6, Herman Yeger2, Robert S. Kerbel4, and Sylvain Baruchel1,3

Abstract

Purpose: Low dose metronomic (LDM) chemotherapy, combined with VEGF signaling pathway inhibitors, is a highly effective strategy to coordinately inhibit angiogenesis and tumor growth in many adult preclinical cancer models. We have tested the efficacies of daily oral LDM topotecan alone and in combination with pazopanib, a VEGF receptor inhibitor, in three pediatric extracranial solid tumor mouse models.

Experimental Design: In vitro dose–response study of topotecan and pazopanib was conducted on several neuroblastoma, osteosarcoma, and rhabdomyosarcoma cell lines. In vivo antitumor efficacies of the LDM topotecan and pazopanib as single agents and in combination were tested on 4 subcutaneous xenograft models and on 2 neuroblastoma metastatic models. Circulating angiogenic factors such as circulating endothelial cells (CEC), circulating endothelial progenitor cells (CEP), and microvessel densities were used as surrogate biomarker markers of antiangiogenic activity.

Results: In vitro, topotecan caused a dose-dependent decrease in viabilities of all cell lines, while pazopanib did not. In vivo, combination of topotecan + pazopanib (TP + PZ) showed significant antitumor activity and significant enhancement in survival compared with the respective single agents in all models. Reductions in viable CEP and/or CEC levels and tumor microvessel density were correlated with tumor response and therefore confirmed the antiangiogenic activity of the regimens. Pharmacokinetic studies of both drugs did not reveal any drug–drug interaction.

Conclusion: Metronomic administration of TP + PZ showed a statistically significant antitumor activity compared with respective single agents in pediatric tumor mouse models and represent a valid option as a maintenance therapy in aggressive pediatric solid tumors. Clin Cancer Res; 17(17); 5656–67. ©2011 AACR.

Introduction

Neuroblastoma and sarcoma are the most common extracranial childhood solid tumors. Although the 5-year overall survival rates in childhood cancers have reached 80%, the survival rates of a subtype of these aggressive cancers are still below 70% (1). New strategies targeting alternate mechanisms of resistance and minimal residual disease are needed to improve the outcome of these aggressive cancers. Discovery of new maintenance treatment regimens targeting residual disease represent an exciting opportunity to improve survival rate. Most of these recurrent patients would have received dose intensity chemotherapy as an induction or consolidation therapy, therefore a minimally toxic regimen targeting alternate targets should be used in this context.

Angiogenesis is a potential therapeutic target for several types of cancers including pediatric cancers (2). Low dose metronomic (LDM) chemotherapy, which acts in part by targeting the endothelial cells of the neovasculature of tumors and blocking mobilization of endothelial progenitor cells (CEP) from the bone marrow, represents an attractive and effective antiangiogenic strategy (3–5). Drawbacks to using pulse topotecan include resistance of tumor cells and the crossresistance with topoisomerase-II inhibitors in neuroblastoma cell lines (6, 7). LDM regimens of topotecan, which may target endothelial cells and tumor cells by other mechanisms, can possibly overcome some of these limitations.

Despite its advantages, relapses may occur in patients who have initially responded to single agent LDM chemotherapy. VEGF, a survival factor for endothelial cells,
may be responsible, at least in part, for the loss of antitumor efficacy of LDM chemotherapy (8). As a result, combining metronomic therapy with agents that target the VEGF-signalling pathways is associated with an overall increase in antitumor activity. We have previously shown the therapeutic advantage of such combinations by combining LDM vinblastine with VEGF receptor 2 (VEGFR2)-neutralizing antibody, DC101, in a human neuroblastoma xenograft preclinical study (9). Such combinations have also been found to be effective in other preclinical and clinical trials (10–12). Recently, 2 independent studies have reported the marked superiority of the combination of daily oral LDM topotecan and the small molecule receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor (RTKi) pazopanib compared with either single agent therapy in models of advanced ovarian cancer (13, 14). This combination and their relevant pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic markers have never been explored in multiple preclinical pediatric tumor models.

The main objective of this study was to compare the antitumor efficacies of LDM topotecan and its combination with pazopanib, a multikinase inhibitor (15) in 3 types of pediatric solid tumors and to evaluate circulating angiogenic factors (CAF) such as viable CEPs and circulating endothelial cells (CEC) and tumor microvessel densities as surrogate markers of drug activity. Pharmacokinetic (PK) analysis was conducted as well, to detect possible drug–drug interaction.

Materials and Methods

Drugs and reagents

Topotecan (S)-10-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-4-ethyl-4, 9-dihydroxy-1H-yrano[3,4′,6′,7]indolizino[1,2-b] quinoline-3,14 (4H,12H)-dione monohydrochloride and pazopanib (5-[4-[(2,3-Dimethyl-2H-indazol-6-yl)methyl- amino]-2-pyrimidinyl]amino)-2-methylbenzolsulfonamide were provided by GlaxoSmithKline. Topotecan-d6 was purchased from Toronto Research Chemicals (catalogue # T542502).

Cell lines

SK-N-BE(2) (N-Myc amplified) and SH-SY5Y (non-N-Myc amplified neuroblastoma cell lines; ref. 16), osteosarcoma cell line KHOS and rhabdomyosarcoma cell lines RH30 and RD, human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVEC) were obtained from American Type Culture Collection; BE(2)c subclone of SK-N-BE(2) (17) was obtained from Dr. Michelle Haber (Children’s Cancer Institute for Medical Research, Lowry Cancer Research Centre, Randwick, Australia); NUB-7, an I-type neuroblastoma cell line (18) was obtained from Dr. Herman Yeger (The Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, Ontario). Neuroblastoma cell lines were grown in alpha-MEM (# 310-010-CL, Wisent Bioproducts), while sarcoma cell lines were grown in Dulbecco’s Modified Eagle’s Medium (# 319-010-CL, Wisent bioproducts), both containing 10% FBS and 1% antibiotic mixture in humidified atmosphere at 37°C with 5% CO₂.

In vitro cytotoxicity

A total of 50,000 cells were seeded in 48 well plates and incubated for 48 hours, after which they were treated with topotecan and/or pazopanib for 72 hours. Cell viability was determined by Alamar blue assay. Alamar blue (10% of total volume) was added to each well 3 hours before fluorometric detection. Fluorometric detection was done using the SPECTRAmax Gemini Spectrophotometer at excitation wavelength of 540 nm and emission wavelength of 590 nm.

In vivo models

For subcutaneous xenograft studies, we used SK-N-BE (2), SH-SY5Y, KHOS, and RH30. 1 × 10⁶ cells were implanted subcutaneously into the inguinal fat pad of each of nonobese diabetic/severe combined immune deficient (NOD/SCID) mice. When tumors reached 0.5 cm in diameter, the animals were randomized into 4 groups and treated daily by oral gavage. The animals were grouped as: Control group, LDM topotecan group or LDM TP (1.0 mg/kg topotecan), pazopanib group or PZ (150 mg/kg pazopanib) and combination group or TP + PZ (1.0 mg/kg topotecan + 150 mg/kg pazopanib). To compare pulse topotecan with LDM TP in KHOS osteosarcoma model, PZ was replaced by weekly oral dose of pulse topotecan or Pulse TP (15 mg/kg topotecan). The criteria for endpoint were tumor sizes exceeding 2.0 cm in diameter or animals showing signs of morbidity. The tumor sizes were measured on a daily basis until the endpoint or sacrifice. The long (D) and short diameters (d) were measured with calipers. Tumor volume (cm³) was calculated as V = 0.5 × D × d². When the endpoint
was reached or at the end of the treatment, the animals were sacrificed by cervical dislocation.

**Metastatic mouse model**

A total of $1 \times 10^6$ BE(2)-c cells or NUB-7 cells were injected into lateral tail veins of NOD/SCID mice to generate experimental metastases as previously described (19). Fourteen days after injection, the mice were randomized into 4 groups and treated in same way as the inguinal xenograft model. The treatment was continued until death or endpoint for BE(2)-c model and till 14 days for NUB-7 model.

Protocol and endpoints were approved by the Sickkids animal committee facility following the CACC guidelines.

**Immunohistochemistry and histopathology**

Formalin-fixed tissues were paraffin embedded and sections cut at 7 um. Sections were deparaffinized through xylene and ethanol, rehydrated in PBS (# 311-010-CL, Wisent Bioproducts) and incubated overnight with primary antibodies for von Willebrand factor (vWF; # A0082; DakoCytomation) at 4°C. After the primary antibody treatment, all the slides were washed 3 times with PBS and incubated with secondary antibody (HRP) conjugated secondary antibody (# 87-9663, Invitrogen) for 1 hour at room temperature. After washing 3 times with PBS, slides were stained with diaminobenzidine and counterstained with hematoxylin. Microscopic images were captured by Olympus UV1-X microscope mounted with Qimaging Retiga 2000R camera.

**PKs of topotecan and pazopanib**

Nontumor-bearing animals were randomized into 4 groups ($n = 3$): Control, PZ, LDM TP, and TP+PZ. The doses of the drugs were the same as for the inguinal xenograft and metastatic models described above.

After single drug administration, the saphenous vein blood samples (30 μL) were collected in heparinized microcentrifuge tubes at 30 minutes, 1 hour, 2 hours, 4 hours, 8 hours, 12 hours, 18 hours, and 24 hours as per the Laboratory Animal Services protocol. Plasma was immediately isolated after blood collection by centrifugation. For the topotecan assay, 10 μL plasma was immediately precipitated with 20 μL methanol and centrifuged. The supernatant and rest of the plasma were stored at −80 μC until analysis.

**Bone marrow progenitor assay**

The bone marrow progenitor culture was done as previously published by our group (21). After the sacrifice of animals belonging to the RH30 model, the femurs were isolated and the bone marrow was flushed out with AMEM containing 2% FBS. Bone marrow cells of mice belonging to each group was pooled and 200,000 cells were cultured in methyl cellulose media (Methocult #3434, Stem Cell Technologies) in 35 mm culture suspension dish, in triplicate. Bone marrow cells of nontumor-bearing mice ($n = 3$) were pooled and cultured (in triplicate) concurrently with those of each group of tumor-bearing mice and were used as reference culture plates. After 14 days, colony forming units-granulocyte, macrophages (CFU-GM) were counted under the optical microscope.
10 mmol/L ammonium acetate (pH 3.2). The mobile phase
ratio was 5% A for 0 to 2 minutes, 20% A for 4 to 6 minutes
and 5% A for 8 to 10 minutes at a flow rate 0.5 mL/min. The
samples were analyzed by positive ion electrospray ioniza-
tion technique in multiple reaction monitoring modes.

The following mass transitions were monitored: 422.2 to
377.0 m/z, (topotecan M+H) and 428.2 to 377.0 m/z
(topotecan d6 M+H). The concentrations of calibration
standards were 0.5, 1.0, 5.0, 10, and 100 ng/mL.

Statistical analysis

_in vitro_ dose response, _in vivo_ tumor growth curves and
the number of pixels for immunohistochemistry are pre-
sented as mean ± SD. Statistical significance was assessed
by student’s _t_ test. Prism 5 (Version 5.04) for Windows,
GraphPad Software was used for the calculation of _IC_50 and
_P_ values.

Results

**Drug-induced in vitro cytotoxities**

Pazopanib did not affect the viabilities of the any of
the treated cell lines at any of the concentrations tested
(Fig. 1A). Both topotecan and pazopanib caused a
dose-dependent reduction in viability of HUVEC with
_IC_50 of 4.87 ng/mL and 398.0 ng/mL, respectively
(Fig. 1B). Topotecan showed a dose-dependent reduction
in the viability of all the tumor cell lines (Fig. 1C and D).
Among neuroblastoma cell lines, SH-SY5Y (IC_50 =
5.3 ng/mL) was more sensitive to topotecan than
BE(2)-c (IC_50 = 45.6 ng/mL) and SK-N-BE(2) (IC_50 =
65.0 ng/mL; Fig. 1C).

Among sarcoma cell lines, the IC_50 of topotecan on RH30,
RD, and KHOS cell lines were 7.4 ng/mL, 7.5 ng/mL, and
4.9 ng/mL, respectively (Fig. 1D). Among all tumor cell
lines tested, addition of 5,000 ng/mL pazopanib only
caused a significant reduction of IC_50 in SK-N-BE(2) cells
(IC_50 = 35.1 ng/mL, _P_ = 0.046; Fig. 1C).

**LDM topotecan and pazopanib in neuroblastoma
mouse models**

The criteria for effectiveness of the treatments in SK-N-BE
(2) xenograft model were tumors regression and enhance-
ment of survival times. Drugs were administered daily over
a period of 56 days. In addition, the animals belonging to
the TP + PZ group, which remained alive, were also
retreated from the 103rd day to evaluate the impact of resuming treatment on reversing drug resistance (Fig. 2A). Retreatment was continued until the 125th day, after which the mice were sacrificed. In this model, no significant difference was observed between the tumor growth rates of the LDM TP and PZ-treated groups. Compared with control, both the single agents significantly enhanced survival of animals (*P* < 0.05). The survival in TP + PZ group was significantly higher compared with both control (*P* < 0.005) and the single agents’ groups (*P* < 0.005). Retreatment was associated by transient tumor growth delay up to 120 days. All the animals were sacrificed by 125th day.

In SH-SY5Y xenograft model, animals belonging to all the 4 groups were sacrificed after 20 days treatment, when the tumor endpoint was reached. Tumor growth delay and the difference in tumor weights at the end of the treatment were the criteria for assessment of treatment effectiveness. The treatments caused tumor growth delay in the order PZ < LDM TP < TP + PZ (Fig. 2B). All the 3 treatment groups showed significant difference in tumor weights compared with the control (Fig. 3A). LDM TP caused significant tumor weight reduction compared with PZ, while TP + PZ caused significant tumor weight reduction compared with both LDM TP and PZ.

**BE(2)-c** and NUB-7 are N-Myc amplified, 1-type malignant neuroblastoma cells which have high potential to migrate and metastasize (17, 18). Survival time was used as the parameter to assess the efficacy of treatments in our BE(2)-c metastatic model. All the treatment groups showed

---

**Figure 2. In vivo effects of topotecan and pazopanib treatment.** A, tumor growth rate (left) and Kaplan–Meier survival curve (right) for SK-N-BE(2) xenograft model. Dotted line indicates that the treatment was stopped after 56 days, while solid line indicates that the animals belonging to combination group were retreated starting from 103 days. † One animal in combination group died due to gavaging error on 9th day of treatment. B, tumor growth rate in SH-SY5Y xenograft model. C, Kaplan–Meier survival curve for BE(2)-c metastatic model. In BE(2)-c metastatic model, all 3 treatment groups had significantly higher life span than control group (*P* < 0.005). D and E, tumor growth rate for model, KHOS osteosarcoma model, and RH30 rhabdomyosarcoma model, respectively.
a statistically significant enhanced survival (Fig. 2C). Survival of LDM TP–treated animals was higher than PZ–treated animals (P < 0.05). The mean survival span of animals in TP + PZ group was approximately 2-fold (100.8 days) compared with the LDM TP group (52.4 days), P < 0.005. At the time of death or endpoint, the animals belonging to control, PZ and LDM TP groups had macroscopically detectable tumors in liver. Animals belonging to TP + PZ group did not reveal any evidence of liver metastasis (Fig. 3D). Animals in all the 4 groups of BE(2)-c model had evidence of tumors present in kidney, adrenal gland, and bone marrow.

NUB-7 metastatic model, the animals belonging to all the 4 groups were sacrificed after 14 days treatment. Compared with the control, LDM TP and TP + PZ liver weights were significantly lower in TP + PZ–treated animals, compared with PZ (Fig. 3C). Microscopic tumors were visible in the livers of mice belonging to all the groups except TP + PZ confirming the ability of TP + PZ to control liver metastasis (Fig. 3D).

**Effect of LDM topotecan and pazopanib on the tumor growth in sarcoma models**

Because PZ had shown limited efficacy in neuroblastoma models, we decided to evaluate the antitumor activity of Pulse TP and compare it with LDM TP in KHOS osteosarcoma model, in which the mice were sacrificed after 28 days treatment. Here, both Pulse TP and LDM TP delayed the tumor growth, with significantly lower tumor weight at the end of the treatment (Fig. 2D, Fig. 3B). The tumor growth rate curve (Fig. 2D) reveals that the single agents caused tumor growth delay, but not tumor size reduction, while TP + PZ, induced tumor growth delay until 22 days, after which tumor size reduction was observed. The TP + PZ group had significantly lower tumor weights compared with the control, Pulse TP and LDM TP (Fig. 3B).
In RH30 rhabdomyosarcoma RH30 xenograft model, the animals were treated for 56 days. The animals belonging to control and LDM TP reached the endpoint before this period, while those in PZ and TP + PZ–treated groups remained alive after the discontinuation of treatment (Fig. 2E). LDM TP was ineffective in controlling the tumor growth. In view of activity of PZ in soft tissue sarcoma, we decided to test PZ. PZ as a single agent and the combination TP + PZ delayed the tumor growth and enhanced the survival by 2-fold, compared with both control and LDM TP. TP + PZ group had significantly lower tumor size ($P = 0.03$), compared with those of PZ group.

**Effect of treatment on tumor microvessel densities**

Comparison of the pixel counts of 6 fields of highly vascularized regions of tumor sections stained for CD31 and vWF revealed that TP + PZ significantly reduced the microvessel density of the tumors, compared with the control in SH-SY5Y, RH30, and KHOS models (Fig. 4A–C). In SH-SY5Y model, PZ but not LDM TP caused significant reduction in microvessel densities compared with the control. In RH30 model, none of the single agents caused reduction in microvessel densities, compared with the control, while in KHOS model, both Pulse TP and LDM TP caused reduction in microvessel densities.

**Effect of the treatments on CAFs (CECs/CEPs)**

CEPs originate from the bone marrow and also the adipose tissue (22). VEGF stimulates the recruitment of CEPs into the tumor neovascularure and thus contributes to the endothelial lining (4). Therefore blockade of the VEGF-signalling pathway is expected to reduce the CEP level in blood and thus inhibit angiogenesis. In our SH-SY5Y neuroblastoma model, after 20 days treatment, TP + PZ significantly reduced both viable CEC and CEP levels compared with the control and single agents groups (Fig. 5A). Though the single agents caused reduction in both CEC and/or CEP levels, compared with the control, the differences were not statistically significant.

In RH30 rhabdomyosarcoma model, after 31 days treatment, TP + PZ caused significant reductions in both viable CECs and CEPs levels compared with the control and LDM TP (Fig. 5B). Compared with PZ, TP + PZ caused significant viable CEP reduction. PZ-treated group had significantly lower viable CEP levels compared with the control.

In KHOS osteosarcoma model, CEP and CEC levels were measured after 28 days treatment (Fig. 5C). TP + PZ caused significant reduction in viable CEC and CEP levels compared with the control and Pulse TP. Also, LDM TP caused a significant reduction in viable CEP levels compared with Pulse TP.

WBC count was used as a parameter to assess bone marrow toxicity. In SH-SY5Y and KHOS model model, all the 3 treatment regimens significantly reduced WBC. TP + PZ–treated group had significantly lower WBC levels compared with both the single agents (Fig. 5A and C). Surprisingly, LDM TP had significantly lower WBC count compared with pulse TP. In RH30 model, PZ and TP + PZ reduced WBC level significantly, whereas LDM TP did not (Fig. 5B). Despite the significant lowering of WBC induced by the combination, compared with the control and the single agents, the animals belonging to this group in all the models were active and showed no signs of illness during or after this period until tumor sizes reached the endpoint.

**Bone marrow CFU-GM assay**

To better understand the impact of LDM TP and combination on bone marrow function, CFU-GM were counted in RH30 model, where the mice were sacrificed at different times, that is, day 32, day 35, day 71, and day 73 for control, LDM TP, PZ, and TP + PZ, respectively. Percentage CFU-GM count for each plate was calculated as the percentage of CFU-GM number in that plate to the average CFU-GM number in reference plates (Fig. 5D). LDM TP–treated group had significantly lower CFU-GM counts compared with the control. TP + PZ–treated group had significantly lower CFU-GM number compared with the control but not compared with the single agent groups.

**PK did not reveal drug interaction between topotecan and pazopanib in TP + PZ group**

The PK of topotecan and pazopanib was conducted to detect any PK interaction between topotecan and pazopanib in TP + PZ group. The peak plasma concentration of pazopanib was reached in 2 hours in both PZ and TP + PZ groups (Fig. 6A and B). The $C_{\text{max}}$ of pazopanib was 133.5 ng/mL and 122.4 ng/mL in PZ and TP + PZ groups, respectively, while the trough concentration was 9.46 ng/mL and 14.56 ng/mL, respectively. Peak plasma concentrations of topotecan in LDM TP and TP + PZ groups were 19.75 ng/mL and 33.05 ng/mL, respectively, while the trough concentration was 0.77 ng/mL and 2.79 ng/mL (Fig. 6A and B). For both drugs, no significant difference was observed between plasma concentrations of single agent and combination treated animals at any time point. A significant interanimal drug concentration variability was detected and larger group studies may be necessary to detect drug–drug interactions and changes in trough concentration. The previously reported optimal plasma concentration of pazopanib effectiveness (40 $\mu$mol/L or $\approx$ 18 $\mu$g/mL; ref. 15) was maintained until at least 18 hours in both PZ and TP + PZ groups.

**Discussion**

Angiogenesis plays important roles in cancer growth, metastasis, and response to therapy. In pediatric tumors such as neuroblastoma, osteosarcoma, and rhabdomyosarcoma, in situ tumor angiogenesis and the levels of circulating angiogenic factors correlates with metastatic disease and poor prognosis (23–25).

LDM chemotherapy alone has shown clinical benefit in several pediatric cancers and its maximum-tolerated dose has been established in phase-I trials (26–28). The combination of LDM chemotherapy with RTKis have been tested in several preclinical studies, including metronomic...
topotecan and pazopanib in ovarian cancer (13, 14, 29, 30) and in clinical trials (31, 32).

Neuroblastoma was the first preclinical tumor model to validate the concept of combining metronomic chemotherapy with antiangiogenic therapy (9). However, the mechanism of increased efficacy and safety of metronomic administration of drug combinations and their PKs have never been studied widely in pediatric cancers.

Despite reports regarding antitumor activity of such combinations, their effectiveness in a particular pediatric cancer model cannot be predicted on the basis of its effects on other cancer models. In our experience combination of metronomic cyclophosphamide and sunitinib did not have any advantage over sunitinib monotherapy when tested in a neuroblastoma preclinical xenograft model (19). Also, in a previous study, the combination of axitinib with...

Figure 4. A, microscopic images of highly vascularized areas, stained for CD31 in tumor sections from SH-SY5Y xenograft (original magnification, ×10). The red color represents regions stained for CD31. (B) and (C) are the sections from RH30 and KHOS xenografts, respectively, stained for vWF (original magnification, ×10). Arrows point toward regions stained for vWF.
Figure 6. Plasma concentration–time profiles of topotecan and pazopanib in single agents group (A) and in combination group (B).
oral topotecan showed decreased food intake, and a lesser antitumor effect (35). By applying the aforementioned definition of OBD, we postulated that 1.0 mg/kg oral topotecan administered daily, would be the OBD, or within the range of the OBD. The antiangiogenic efficacy of weekly pulse topotecan and daily LDM topotecan has also been compared in our osteosarcoma model.

**In vitro**, pazopanib neither had any effect on the viability of any of the cell lines, nor did it enhance the cytotoxicity of topotecan on any of the cell lines except SK-N-BE(2) but was active on HUVEC cell lines. In agreement with our hypothesis, in vivo, LDM topotecan and its combination with pazopanib delayed the tumor growth and significantly enhanced the animal survival in all the models, TP + PZ showing higher antitumor efficacy compared with LDM TP and PZ or Pulse TP. LDM TP was more effective than PZ in neuroblastoma models, while in RH30 model, PZ was more effective in delaying tumor growth than LDM TP. The delay of tumor growth at metastatic sites by TP + PZ in NUB-7 and BE(2)c metastatic models indicates that the combination of LDM topotecan and pazopanib can potentially control minimal residual disease and enhance the survival in high risk neuroblastoma.

Numerous preclinical and clinical studies have shown the value of CECs and CEPs as potential biomarkers of antiangiogenic activity (36). Dose-dependent decreases of CEPs have been observed with LDM administration of several cytotoxic agents (34). Recently, a similar combination of metronomic topotecan and pazopanib, caused a significant reduction in CEP levels in an ovarian cancer preclinical model (14). Our data confirm these findings in all pediatric tumor models with various degree of responses.

In neuroblastoma, TP + PZ delayed tumor growth in SK-N-BE(2) and SH-SY5Y models, and reduced micro-metastasis in BE(2)c and NUB-7 models. The superiority of the combination over the single agents could be partially explained by its antiangiogenic activity, as observed by the significant reduction of all the 3 markers: viable CECs, viable CEPs and tumor microvessel density, by the TP+PZ, compared with the both LDM TP and PZ in SH-SY5Y neuroblastoma models. However, among the single agents, only PZ shows antiangiogenic activity, as observed by the significant reduction in the microvessel density.

In KHOS osteosarcoma model, all the regimens tested caused significant reduction in the levels of viable CECs and CEPs and microvessel densities after 28 days treatment. Though there was no significant difference between the tumor weights of Pulse TP and LDM TP upon sacrifice, the viable CEP levels in LDM TP treated group were significantly lower than those in Pulse TP treated group, indicating that metronomic topotecan is more antiangiogenic than the pulse dosing of topotecan.

In RH30 rhabdomyosarcoma model, TP + PZ caused significant reduction in viable CEC and CEP levels and microvessel density compared with both control and LDM TP. In addition, significant reduction in viable CEP level was showed with PZ alone after 31 days treatment, thus correlating with its tumor response. After exposure to single agent PZ, the microvessel densities of tumor xenografts, isolated at the time of tumor progression 2 weeks after discontinuation of treatment, were not different from those of control group. TP + PZ had significantly low viable CEPs than PZ. By analyzing the observations from tumor growth rate, CAF levels, and microvessel density experiment, we are postulating that in rhabdomyosarcoma model, PZ and TP + PZ are more effective than LDM TP and that the antiangiogenic effectiveness of TP+PZ is more sustained than PZ after the discontinuation of the treatment.

PK interaction between 2 coadministered drugs is an important consideration. No such studies have been conducted so far in the context of metronomic chemotherapy and combination with VEGF RTKi agents. Pazopanib is a substrate of CYP3A4 (15), while topotecan is a CYP3A4 inhibitor, which is reported to reduce the clearance of another CYP3A4 substrate (37). Therefore, we compared the plasma concentration–time profiles of each drug when administered alone and in combination. Our PK did not reveal any significant differences in the plasma concentrations of LDM TP or PZ between single agent and the combination groups, at any of the time points examined. However, a significant interaninal variability was detected at the trough level of TP in the TP + PZ group, though it did not reach statistical significance; it was higher in the TP + PZ group than in TP group. For pazopanib, 40 μmol/L (∼ 18 μg/mL) has been reported to be the optimum plasma concentration for the inhibition of VEGFR2 phosphorylation in mice (15). Since the plasma concentration of pazopanib was above this limit until 18 hours, it can be concluded 150 mg/kg pazopanib can inhibit VEGFR2 phosphorylation for at least 18 hours after oral drug administration.

In summary, combination of LDM topotecan and pazopanib has higher antitumor efficacy compared with single agents in neuroblastoma, rhabdomyosarcoma, and osteosarcoma. This combination caused significant lowering of CAFs, compared with control and single agents. Since no other synergism or additive effect have been observed between topotecan and pazopanib in in vitro and PK experiments, the mechanism behind the efficacy of the combination can be attributed to antiangiogenic activity in all 3 solid tumor models. Direct interaction with VEGF signaling pathway within tumor cells cannot be excluded (38). Potential bone marrow toxicity may be expected with the combination of LDM topotecan and pazopanib and caution should be taken before claiming that such a combination is not myelotoxic.

These results support development of this phase-I combination in pediatric solid tumors with a potential, if proven to be safe to be integrated into poststem cell transplantation regimen. This new maintenance strategy would potentially target highly resistant minimal residual disease.
Disclosure of Potential Conflict of Interest

No potential conflicts of interest were disclosed.

Acknowledgments

Mass Spectrometry was done by Michael Leadley at the Analytical Facility for Bioactive Molecules (AFBM) of the Centre for the Study of Complex Childhood Diseases (CSCCD) at the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, Ontario. CSCCD was supported by the Canadian Foundation for Innovative Cancer Therapy (CFTI). Tissue section preparation, histology, and von Willebrand Factor staining were done by Huimin Wang and Erika Takashir at Pathology Research Laboratory, Department of Laboratory Medicine and Pathobiology (DPLM) at the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, Ontario. We thank Dr. Kai Du in the Development and Stem Cell Biology Program, Hospital for Sick Children for his technical help and expert assistance.

Grant Support

This work is supported by the James Birrell Neuroblastoma Fund: GlaxoSmithKline, Collegeville, PA; SickKids Foundation, Toronto, and University of Toronto Fellowship (Institute of Medical Sciences).

The costs of publication of this article were defrayed in part by the payment of page charges. This article must therefore be hereby marked advertisement in accordance with 18 U.S.C. Section 1734 solely to indicate this fact.

Received January 11, 2011; revised July 5, 2011; accepted July 6, 2011; published OnlineFirst July 25, 2011.


Metronomic Oral Topotecan with Pazopanib Is an Active Antiangiogenic Regimen in Mouse Models of Aggressive Pediatric Solid Tumor

Sushil Kumar, Reza Bayat Mokhtari, Reihaneh Sheikh, et al.