## マイトマイシンC一アルブミン結合体の in Vitro 及び in Vivo における性質

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## Properties of Mitomycin C-Albumin Conjugates in Vitro and in Vivo

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ABSTRACT Mitomycin C, an antineoplastic agent, was covalently attached to bovine serum albumin through a spacer of the glutaryl group. Two different synthetic methods were adopted; one was by the prior glutarylation of albumin followed by binding to mitomycin C, and the other was by the synthesis of glutarylated mitomycin C followed by binding to albumin. Physicochemical properties of the conjugates, such as Stokes radius, molecular weight, and helical content, were comparatively examined. The glutarylation of albumin resulted in an increase in Stokes radius of the protein due to the conformational change. The conjugates significantly stabilized mitomycin C and liberated it gradually under the physiological condition ( $t_{1/2}$ =66-84h). Both conjugates accumulated effectively in the tumor tissues. However, the distribution behavior of the conjugates depended on physicochemical properties such as molecular size. Treatment with the conjugates suppressed the tumor growth and increased the survival rate in the tumor-bearing mice.

抄録 抗腫瘍薬であるマイトマイシンC (MMC)を,2種の方法によりグルタン酸を介してアルブミンに共有結合させた。これら結合体の分子量,ストークス径,ヘリックス含量等の物理化学的性質を検討し,体内挙動並びに制癌効果との比較を行った。その結果,グルタル化により,アルブミンのヘリックス含量は減少し,ストークス径が増大することが明らかになった。また,結合体はMMCを顕著に安定化し,生理的条件下でMMCのプロドラッグとして作用した。一方,担癌マウスにおいて,結合体は腫瘍組織へ集積するとともに,腫瘍の増大を抑制し,生存率を増加させた。更に,結合体の正

常臓器への分布挙動は,物理化学的性質の違いにより著しく異なることが示唆された。