



Determination of Dose and Time Dependent Effects of Doxorubicin on MCF-7, a Human Breast Cancer Cell Line, and Its Drug Resistant Variants via Impedimetric Measurements

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Motivation

This study highlights the possibility to assess drug efficacy and drug response of MCF-7 cells and its drug resistant variants, offering direct, real-time and label-free measurements of cell dependent parameters under drug exposure, and providing continuous information regarding cell-drug interaction. Herein, a microelectronics-based platform was developed for MCF-7 breast cancer cell culture and real-time monitoring of drug induced cellular changes was performed via impedimetric measurements.

Breast Cancer and Drug Resistance



• Breast cancer is one of the most common cancer type (compromises almost 23% of all cancer types)

• Some cancer cells adopt to survive during chemotherapy

Metastasis





Microelectronics-based

cell culture device for

drug response studies

Cell culture well and electrical interface (top). Schematic of cell culture



Drug resistance leads to progression of the disease such as metastatic stages with lethal consequences

Great demand to develop rapid and simple techniques to investigate the interaction of breast cancer cells at different stages with drugs and toxins





Temporal evolution of |Z| for MCF-7 WT under different doses of doxorubicin at (a) LF (2 kHz) (b) HF (2 MHz)

IC50 (MCF-7 DOX) is ~ 500 times higher than IC50 (MCF-7 WT)

