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Summary

# THE EFFECTS OF SMALL MOLECULE AXIN-STABILIZER (KYA1797K) IN MONOTHERAPY AND COMBINED TREATMENT WITH CANNABINOID AGONIST (WIN 55,212-2) IN COLORECTAL CANCER CELL LINES

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Colorectal

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**In vitro study demonstrates that combined treatment with AXIN stabilizer KYA1797K and cannabinoid receptor agonist WIN 55,212-2 produces selective cytotoxicity in colorectal cancer cell lines while sparing normal enterocytes.**

## KEY POINTS

- The combination of KYA1797K (10 μM) and WIN 55,212-2 (10 μM) caused significant cytotoxicity in SW480 colorectal cancer cells but not in normal CCD 841 CoN enterocytes.
- WIN 55,212-2 at concentrations of at least 10 μM significantly reduced viability of Caco-2 and SW480 colorectal cancer cell lines in both monotherapy and combination treatment.
- Combined treatment increased expression of AXIN 1 and 2, RGS2, RGS11, APC, and GSK-3, while decreasing CB1 receptor expression and increasing CB2 receptor expression across cell lines.
- SW480 cells showed significantly higher CB2 receptor expression than normal enterocytes, consistent with the differential cytotoxicity observed.
- The authors propose that AXIN stabilization combined with cannabinoid receptor agonism may represent a therapeutic approach for advanced colorectal cancer, noting that AXIN stabilization does not weaken cannabinoid receptor-dependent effects.

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