

## MS01-6 **Cancer chronotherapy and future prospect**

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Mammalians circadian pacemaker resides in the paired suprachiasmatic nuclei (SCN) and influences a multitude of biological processes, including the sleep-wake rhythm. Clock genes are the genes that control the circadian rhythms in behavior, physiology, normal cells and tumor cells. The effectiveness and toxicity of many drugs including antitumor drugs vary depending on dosing time associated with 24 hr rhythms of molecular, biochemical, physiological and behavioral processes under the control of circadian clock. Such chronopharmacological phenomena are influenced by not only the pharmacokinetics (PK) but also pharmacodynamics (PD) of medications. Identification of a rhythmic marker for selecting dosing time will lead to improved progress and diffusion of chronopharmacotherapy. The mechanisms underlying chronopharmacological findings should be clarified from viewpoint of clock genes. On the other hand, several drugs have an effect on circadian clock. The knowledge of interactions between circadian clock and drug should be very useful for the clinical practice. Recently, we clarified the regulatory mechanisms underlying the rhythmicity of molecular target for cancer, CYP and transporter transcription. Therefore, we introduce the regulatory system of the rhythmicity of PK and PD from viewpoints of clock genes and the possibility of cancer chronotherapy based on clock genes.