

Peptide hydrogels as an injectable multipurpose platform for sustained HIV/AIDS-contraceptive drug delivery

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CRS 2023 ANNUAL MEETING & EXPOSITION

JULY 24-28, 2023

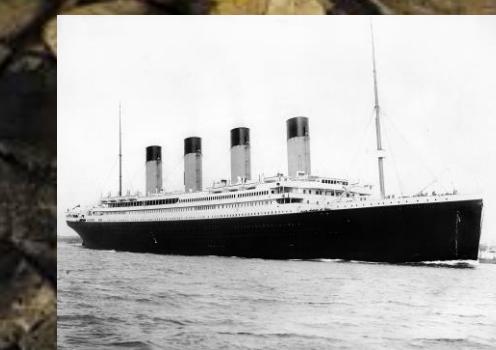
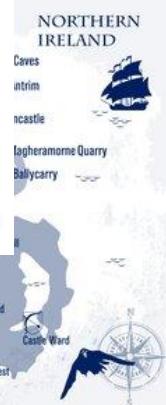
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THE FUTURE OF DELIVERY SCIENCE



1st in the UK
for Pharmacy

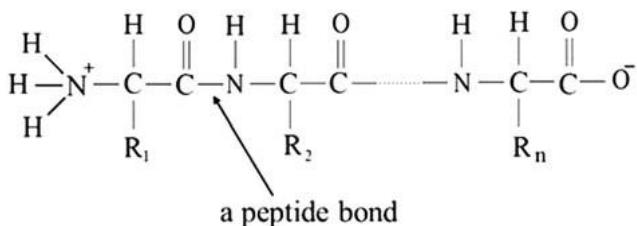
(The Guardian's 2022 University
Guide)



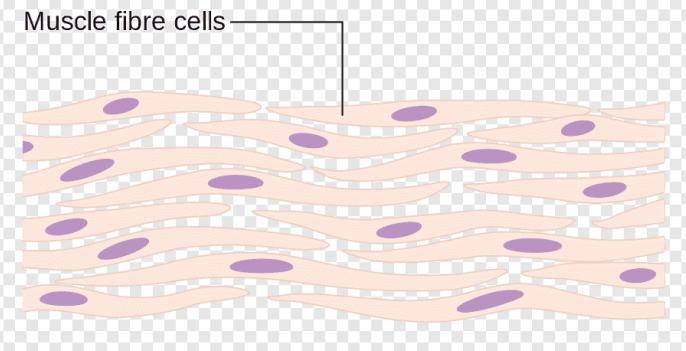
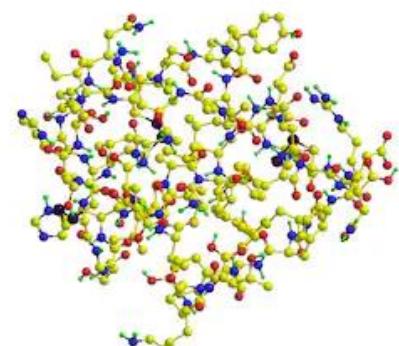
What are Peptide Nanomaterials?



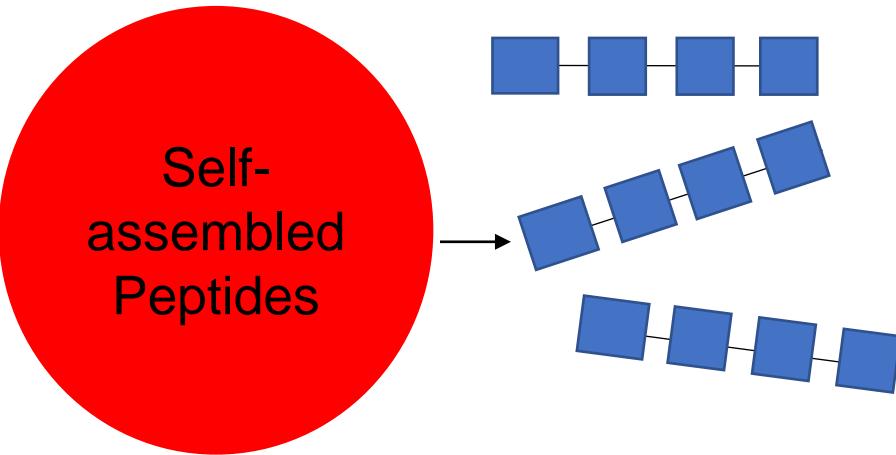
Peptide



Protein

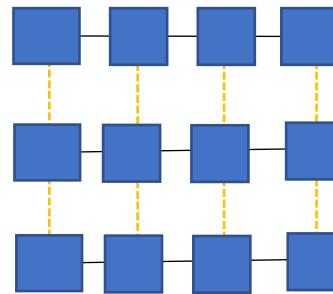


Peptide Nanomaterials: Core Technology

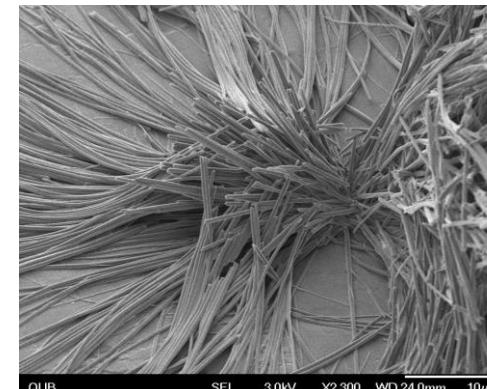


Stimuli

-pH
-Temperature
-Ionic
Strength
-Specific enzymes

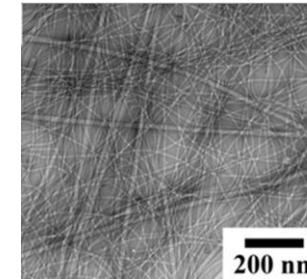
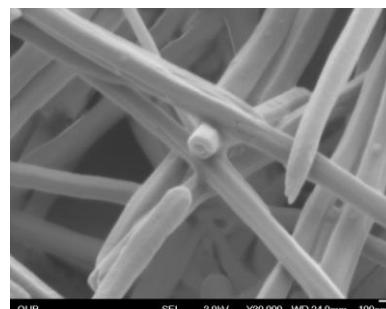


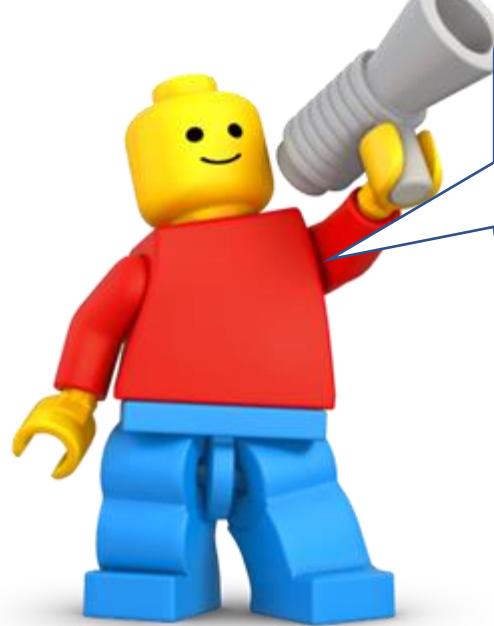
Self-assembly



Peptide Hydrogels

Peptide
Nanotubes





Biofunctional nanomaterials utilising the building blocks of life!

What medical applications can we use these for?



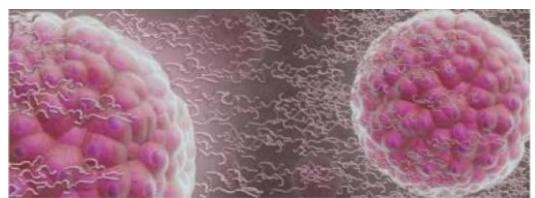
Infection and Medical Devices



Wound healing



Drug Delivery (*In situ* forming implants, blood brain barrier, cancer, bacteria)

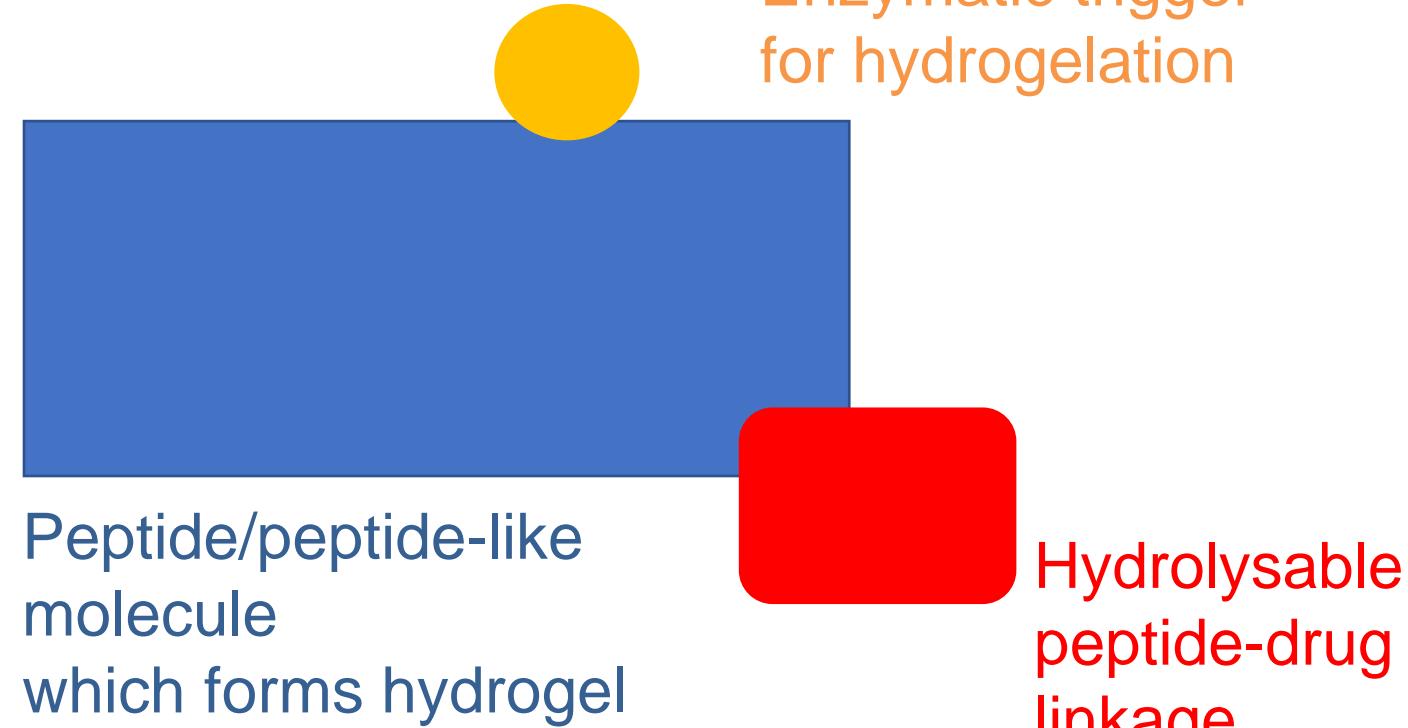


Stem Cells/Regenerative medicine

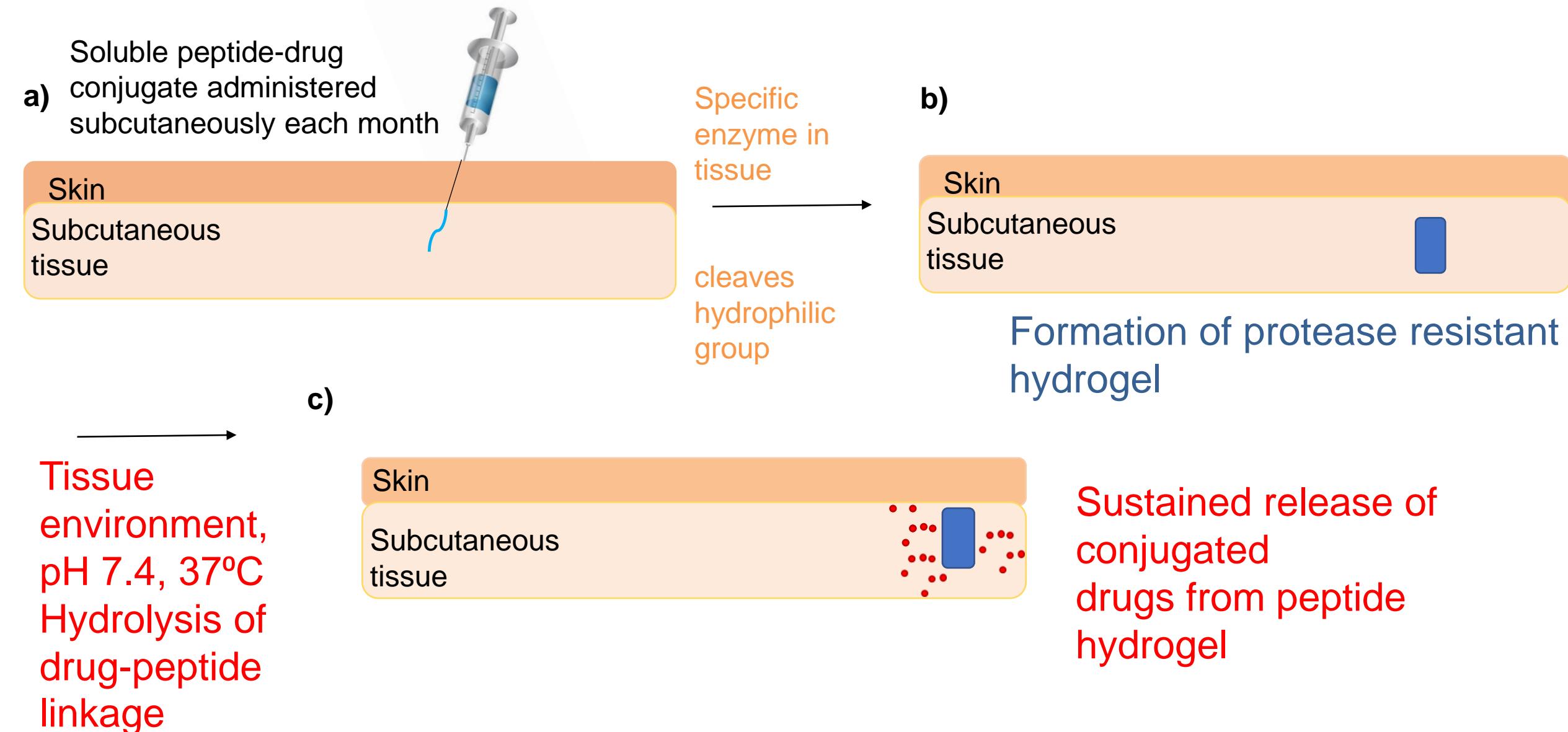
Injectable peptide-mimetic hydrogel for sustained delivery of drugs

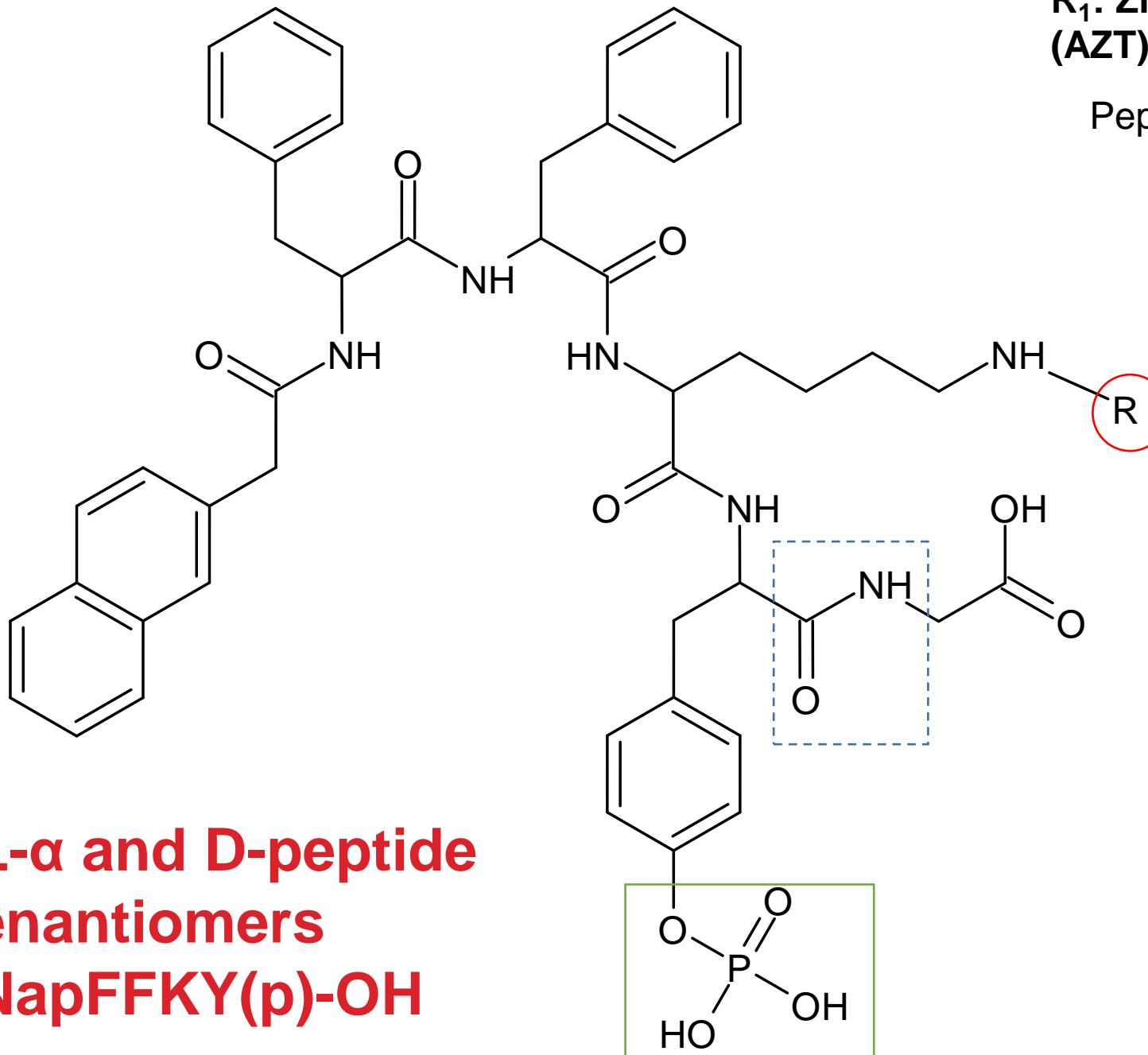
- Eradicating HIV/AIDs by 2030 remains a central goal of the World Health Organisation.
- Key to this addressing this challenge is overcoming patient medication adherence issues.
- Complicated antiretroviral regimens, including a commitment to daily intake of tablets.
- There is need for a convenient and effective long-acting formulation to deliver drugs over a sustained period e.g. 28 days.
- Multipurpose product: combined HIV + contraceptive

Structural overview of our enzyme responsive drug delivery implant

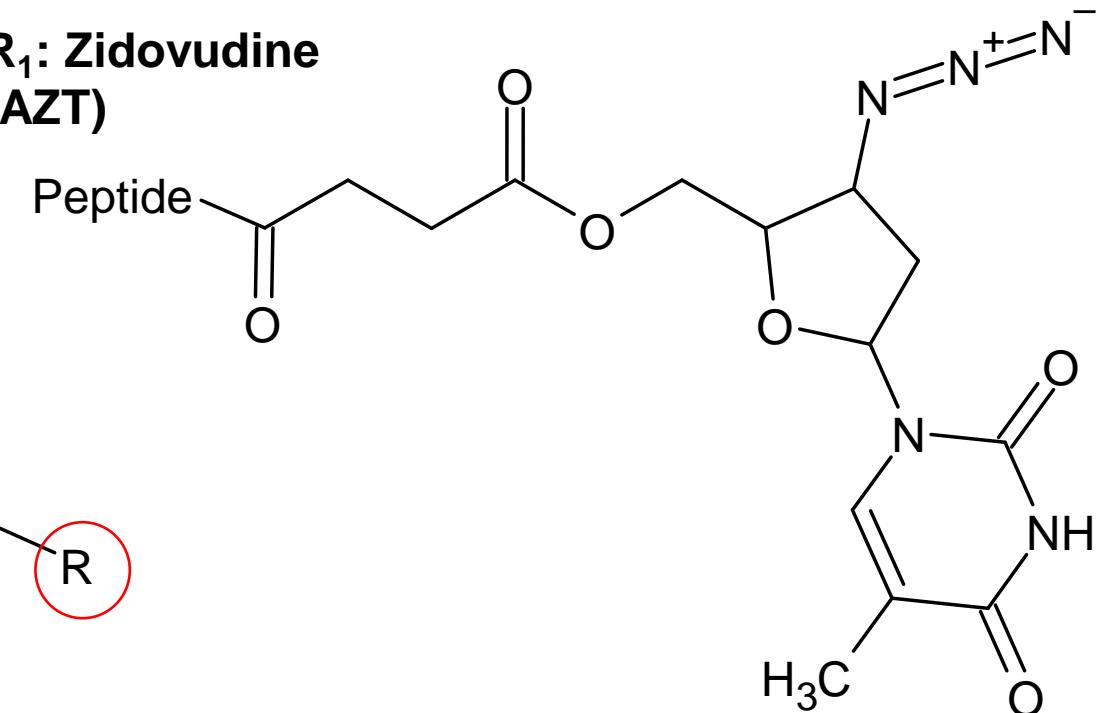


Peptide-mimetic hydrogelators for sustained delivery of drugs





R₁: Zidovudine (AZT)



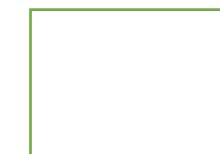
Key:



Covalently attached drug



Glycine spacer



Phosphate enzyme trigger for gelation

L- α and D-peptide enantiomers NapFFKY(p)-OH

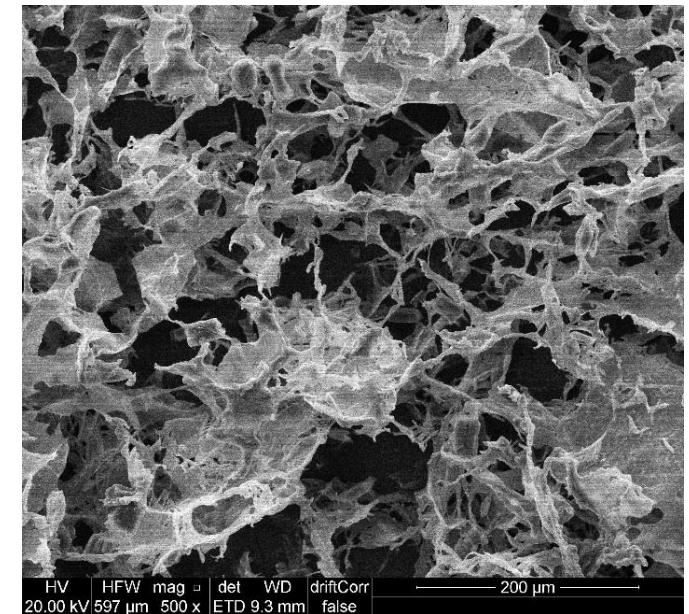


Phosphatase
enzyme
→

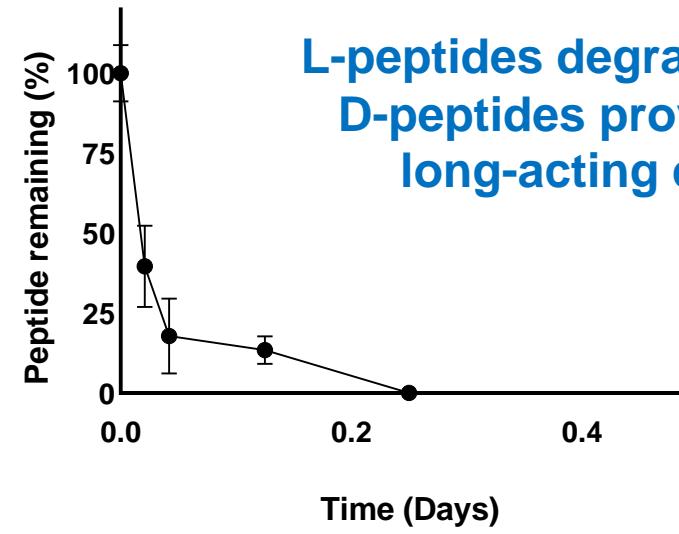
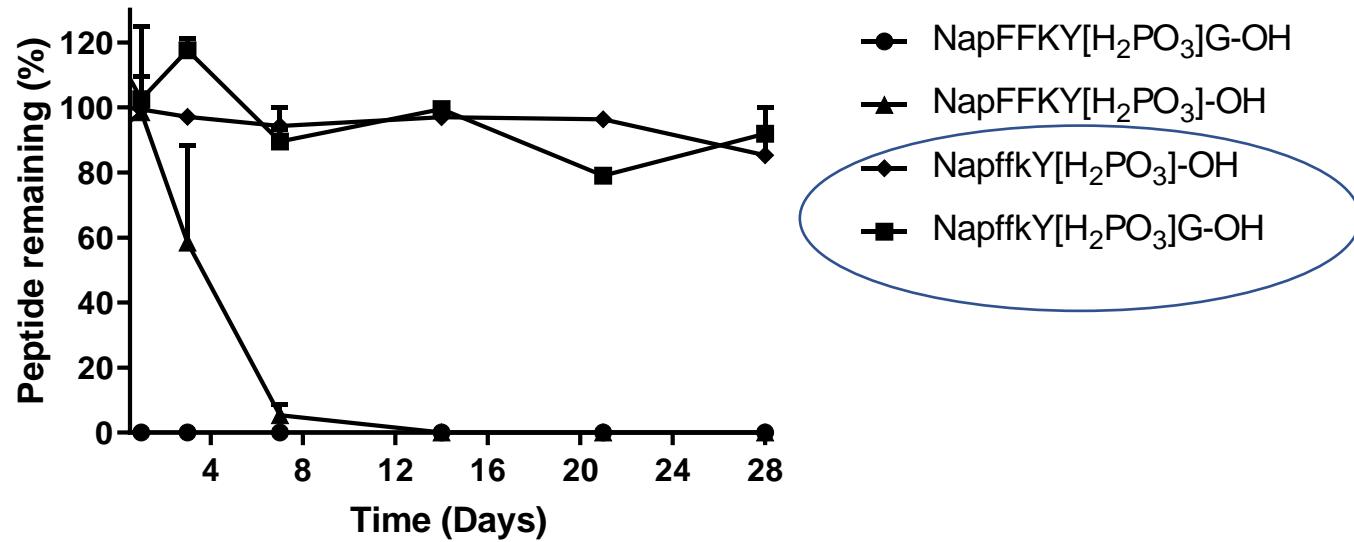


Solution
(upon injection)

Hydrogel
(after injection)

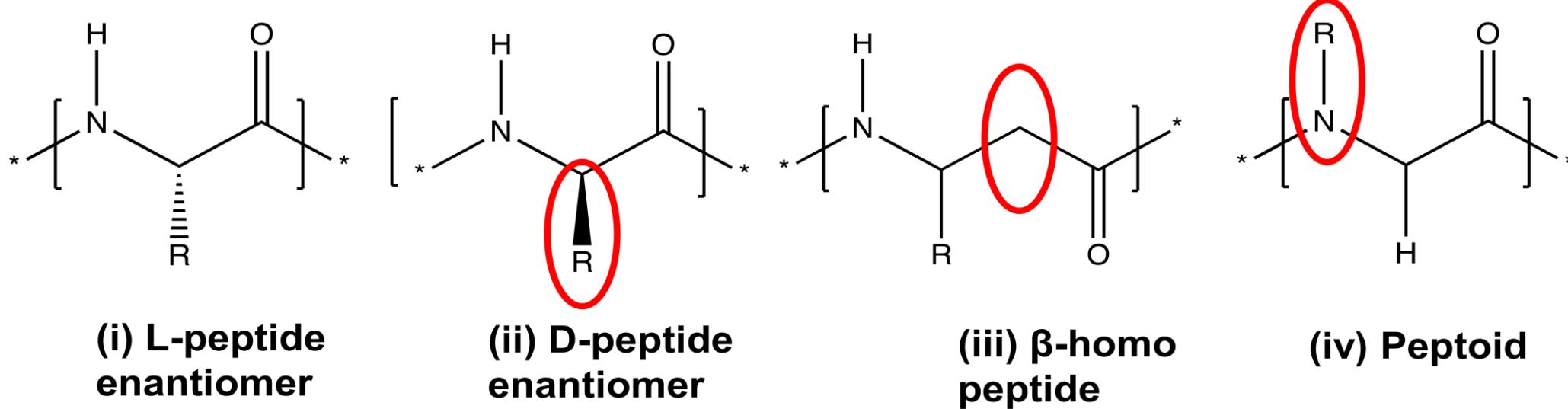


Biostability: Proteinase K



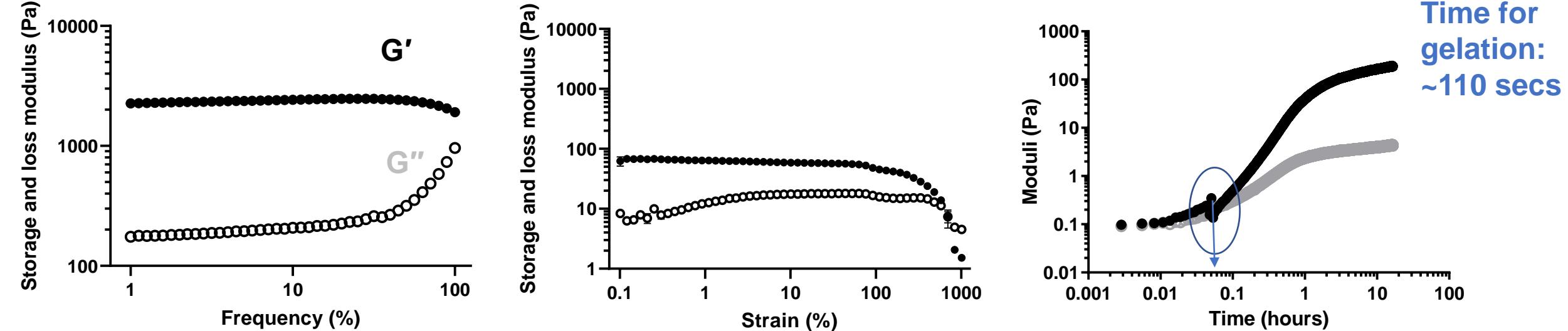
L-peptides degrade in hours/days.
D-peptides provide stability for
long-acting drug delivery.

Peptide-mimetics versus peptides



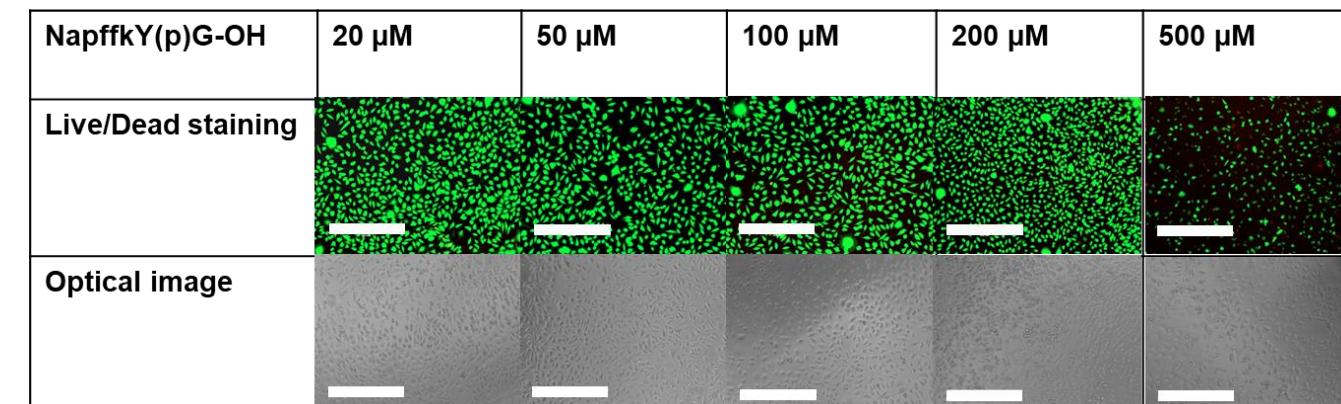
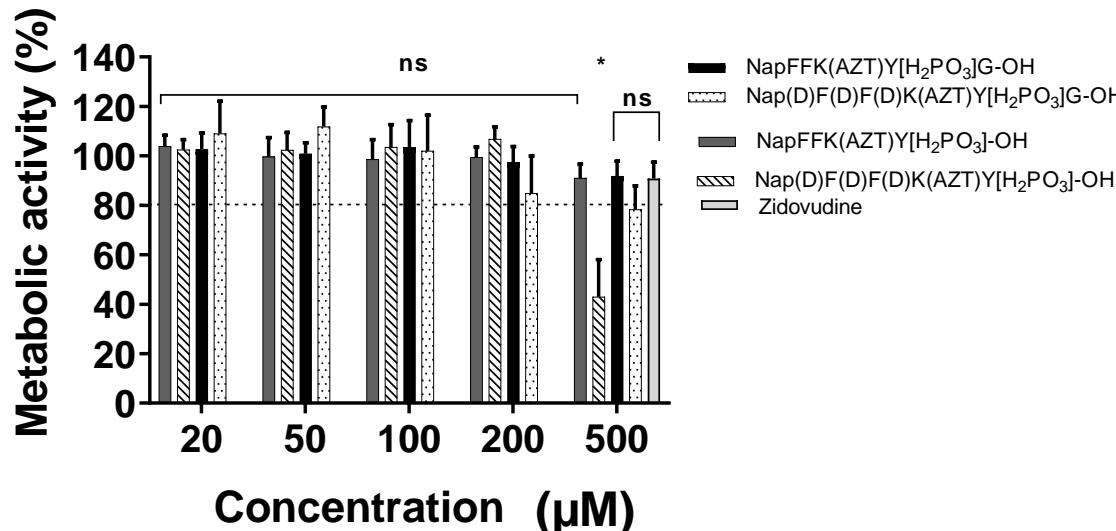
Structural differences (*red circle*) between *L*- α -peptides (i) and peptide-mimetics (ii-iv). ii) *D*-peptide is opposing stereoisomer of *L*-form. iii) β -homo peptides possess additional methylene ($-\text{CH}_2-$) within each unit. iv) peptoid *R*-group on nitrogen rather than α -carbon.

Rheology: Hydrogel formation 2% w/v Napffk(AZT)YG-OH.



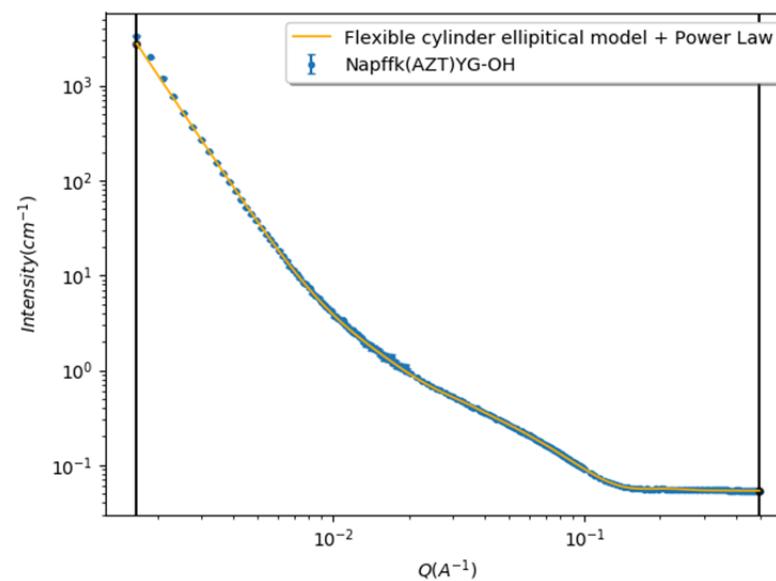
Time for gelation: ~110 secs

Cell toxicity 24 hours: MTS cell viability and Live/Dead assays

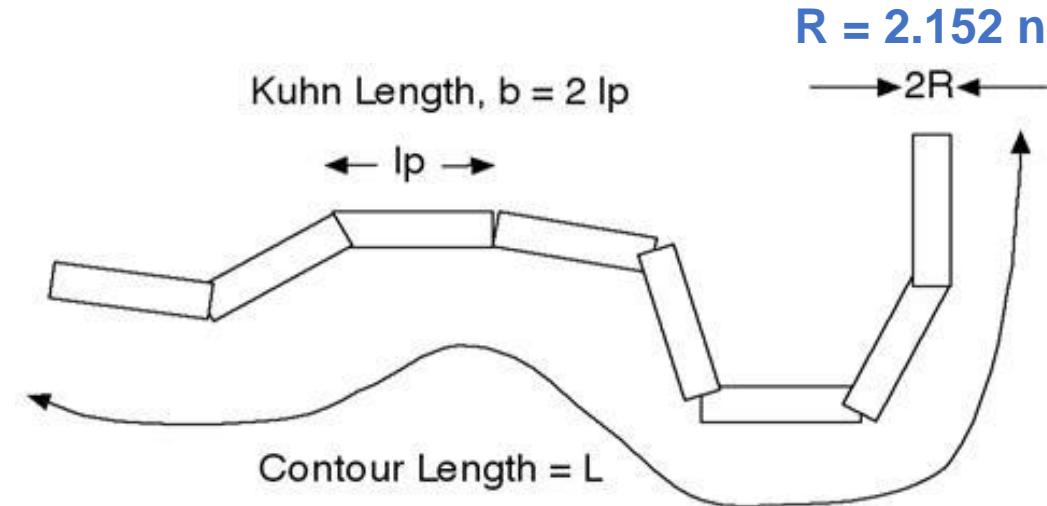


Small Angle Neutron Scattering (SANS)

- A tool for structural characterisation of materials
- Can characterise materials at macroscopic level, modify peptide sequence and see impact
- From the structural information results we can determine whether the rheology drug release kinetics are based upon the fibre structure or the entanglement of those fibres
- Length of these fibres are very large (>1000 nm): common of entangled gel fibres.
- Presence of entangled fibres suggests there a large component of gel stiffness/strength can be controlled by external conditions, e.g. gelation/formulation process.



Fits flexible cylinder elliptical model



UKRI
Science and
Technology
Facilities Council

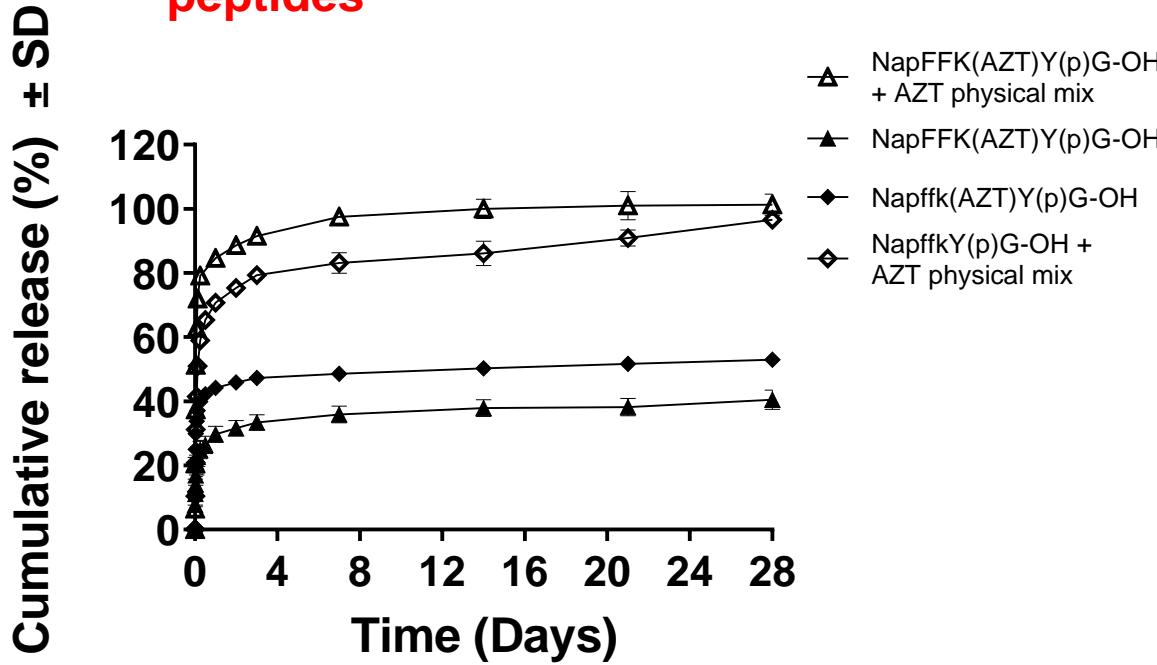
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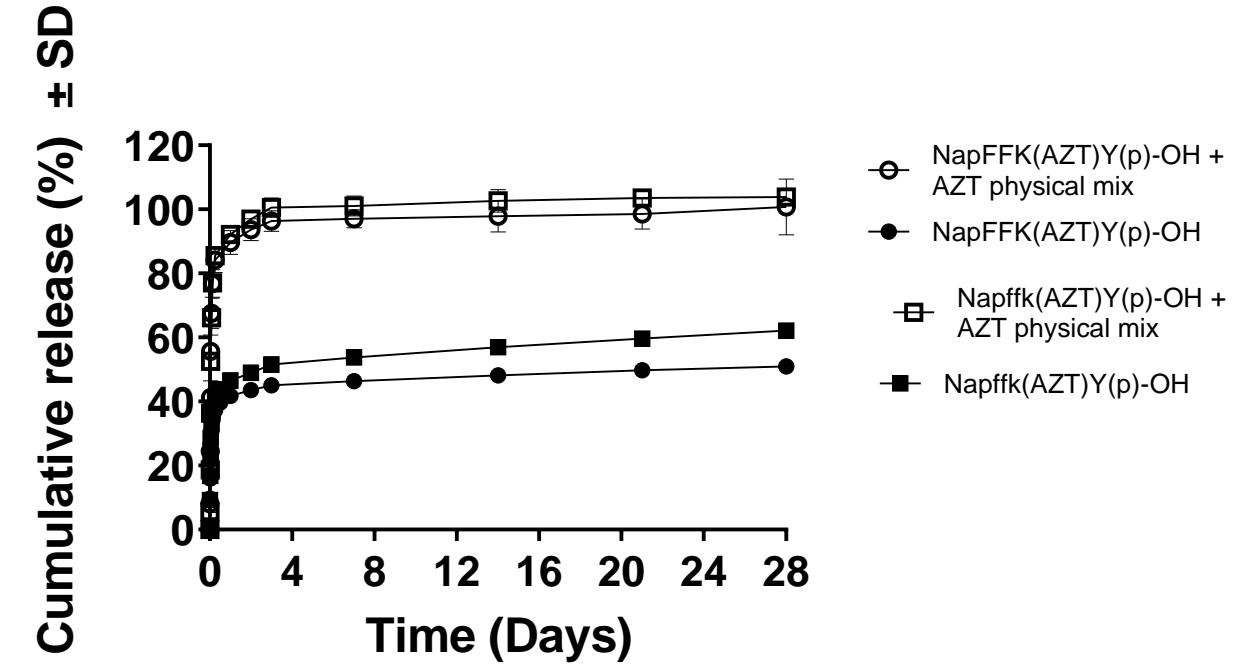
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In vitro drug release 28 days: Chemically conjugated vs. physically mixed zidovudine (AZT)

L and D-glycine containing peptides

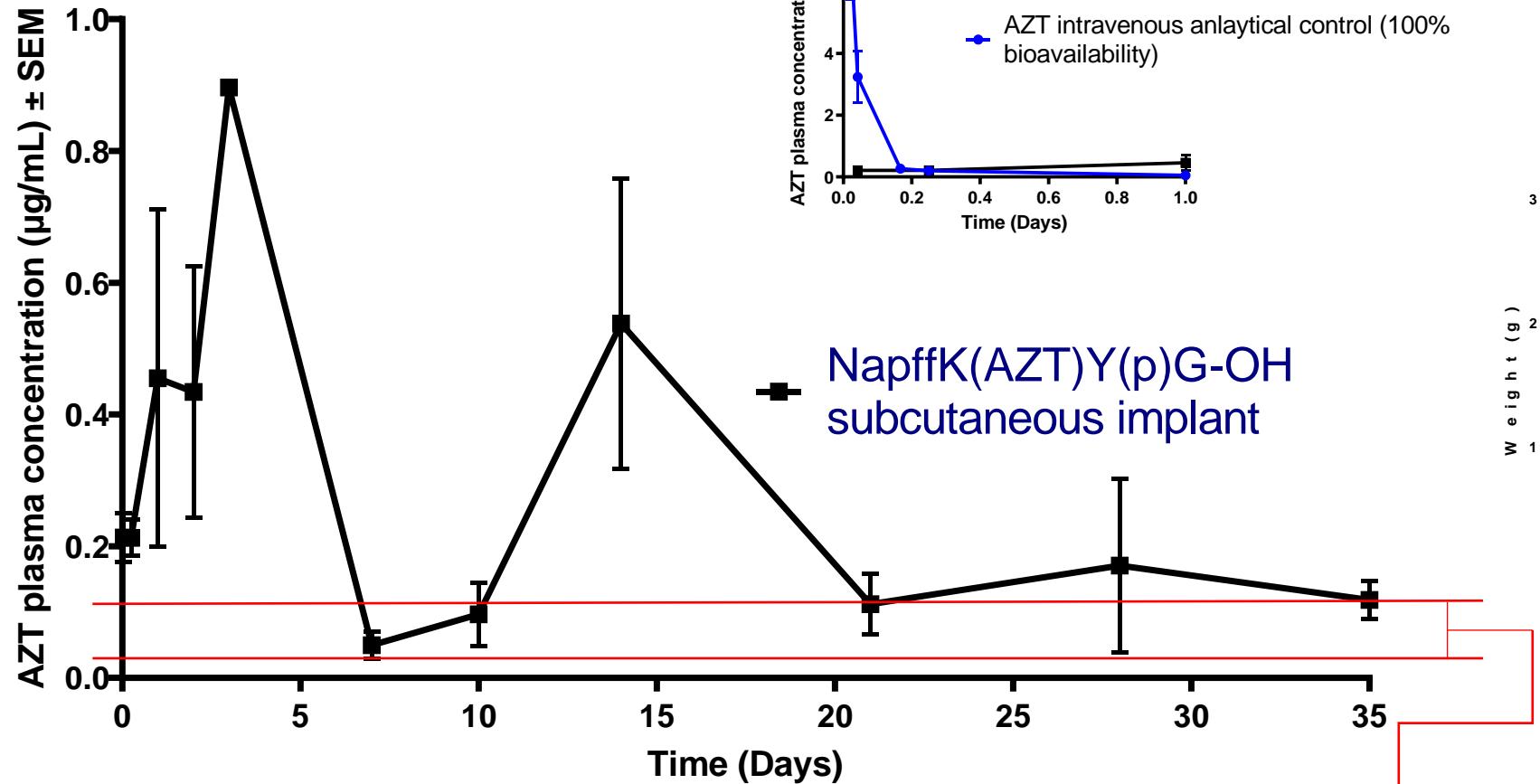


Peptides without glycine spacer



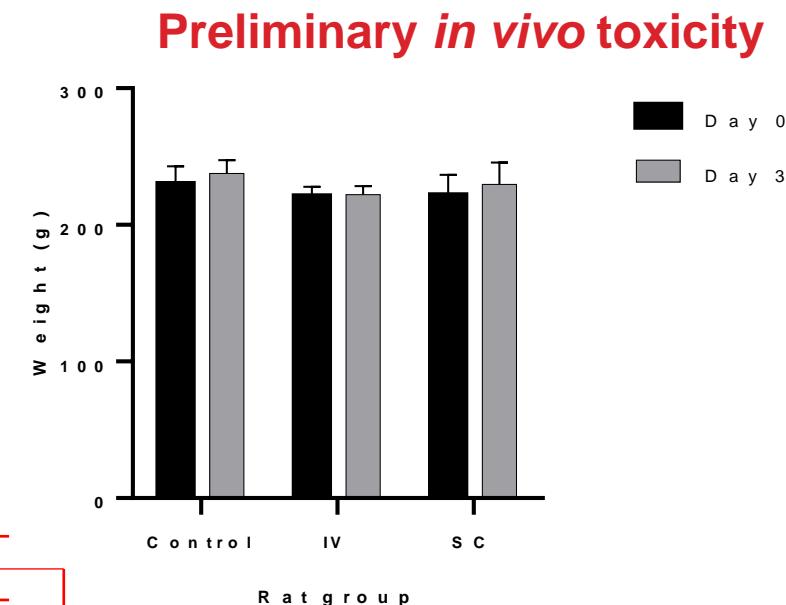
Burst release significantly reduced in chemically conjugated vs. physically mixed zidovudine (AZT): **40-50% in first 72 hours**

In vivo drug release: Chemically conjugated zidovudine (AZT), extended to 35 days

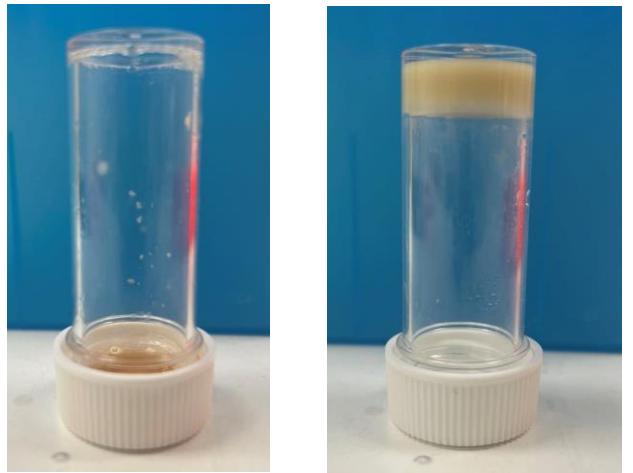


NapffK(AZT)Y(p)G-OH
subcutaneous implant

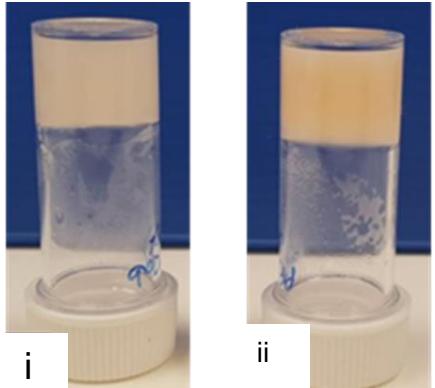
Within IC₅₀ range for AZT = 0.03 – 0.13 µg/mL for 35 days



5% w/v MIV-150: **HIV/AIDS**



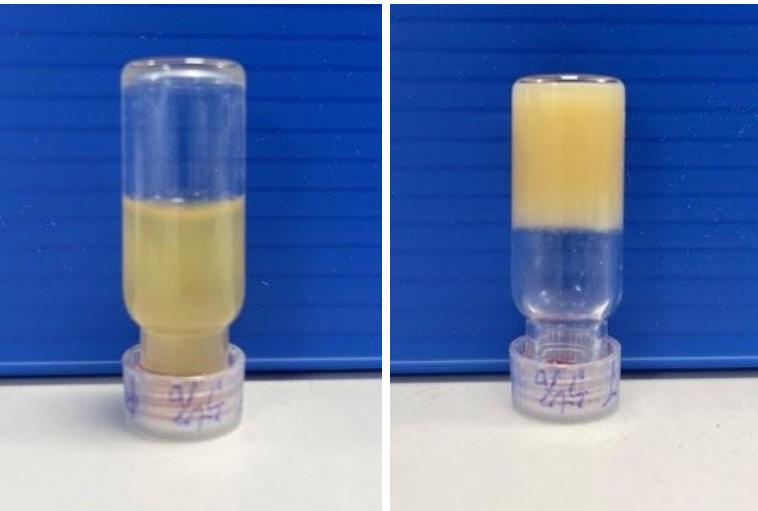
(i) 1.0 % (ii) 2.0 % w/v
Cabotegravir **HIV/AIDS**



i

ii

5% w/v Etonogestrel: **Contraception**



5% w/v Haloperidol: **Antipsychotic**



5% w/v Doxorubicin **Anticancer**



Before (left) and after (right)
phosphatase enzyme addition

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Multipurpose product: Long-acting combined HIV/AIDS Prevention + Contraceptive



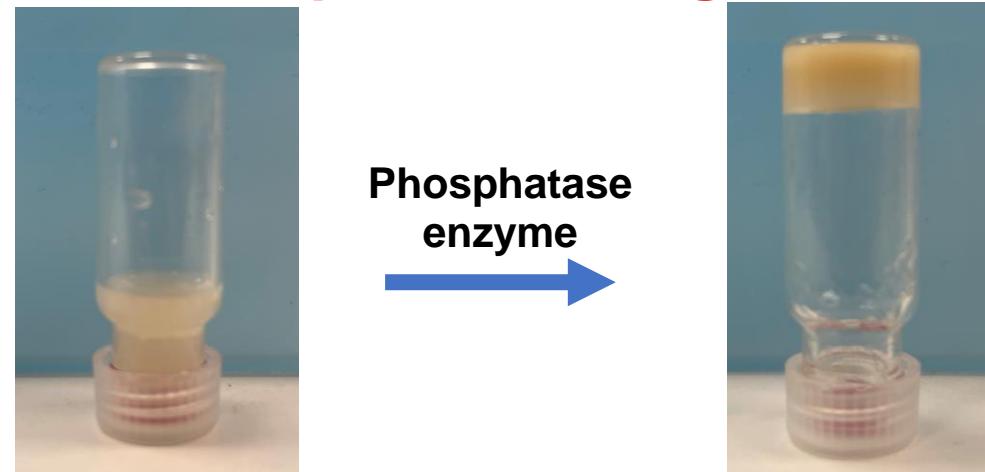
Existing long-acting HIV/AIDS prevention
Cabenuva: Ripilvirine + Cabotegravir



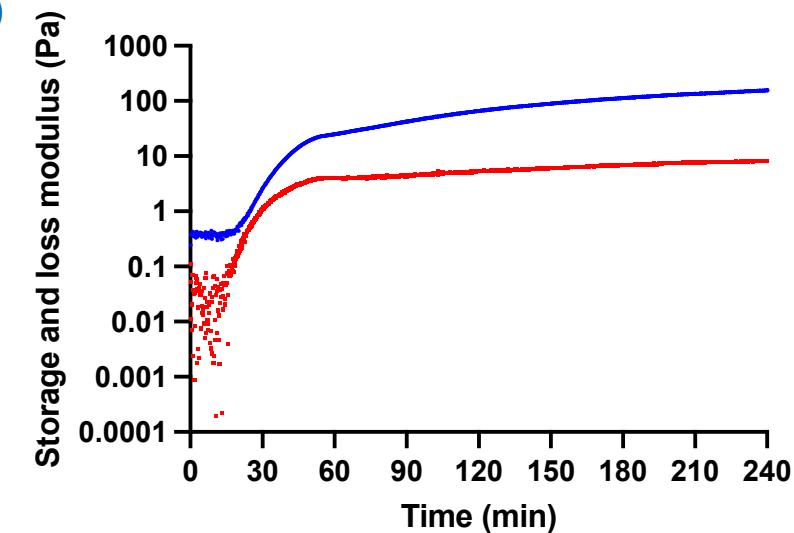
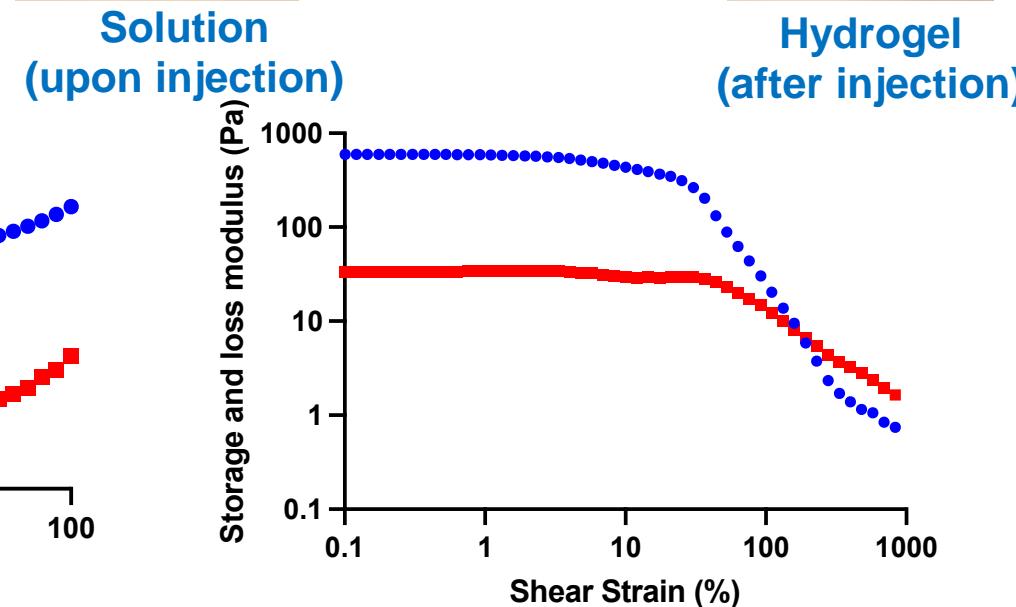
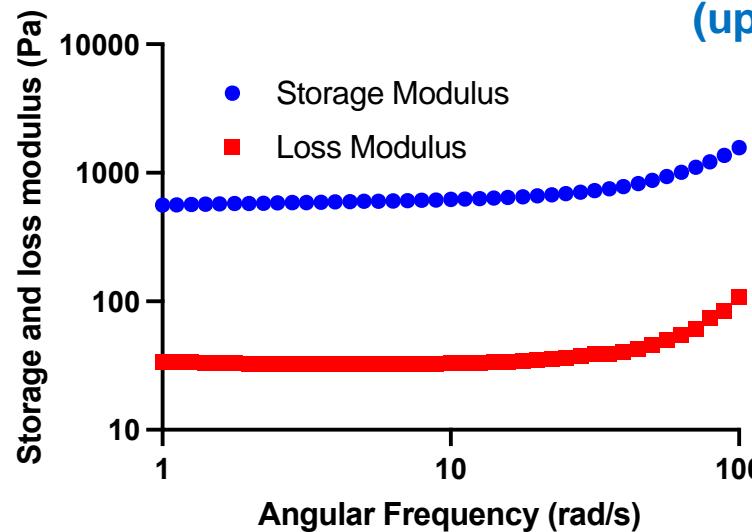
Existing single combined
HIV/AIDS + Contraception

Combined HIV/AIDS + Contraception: Etonogestrel + MIV-150

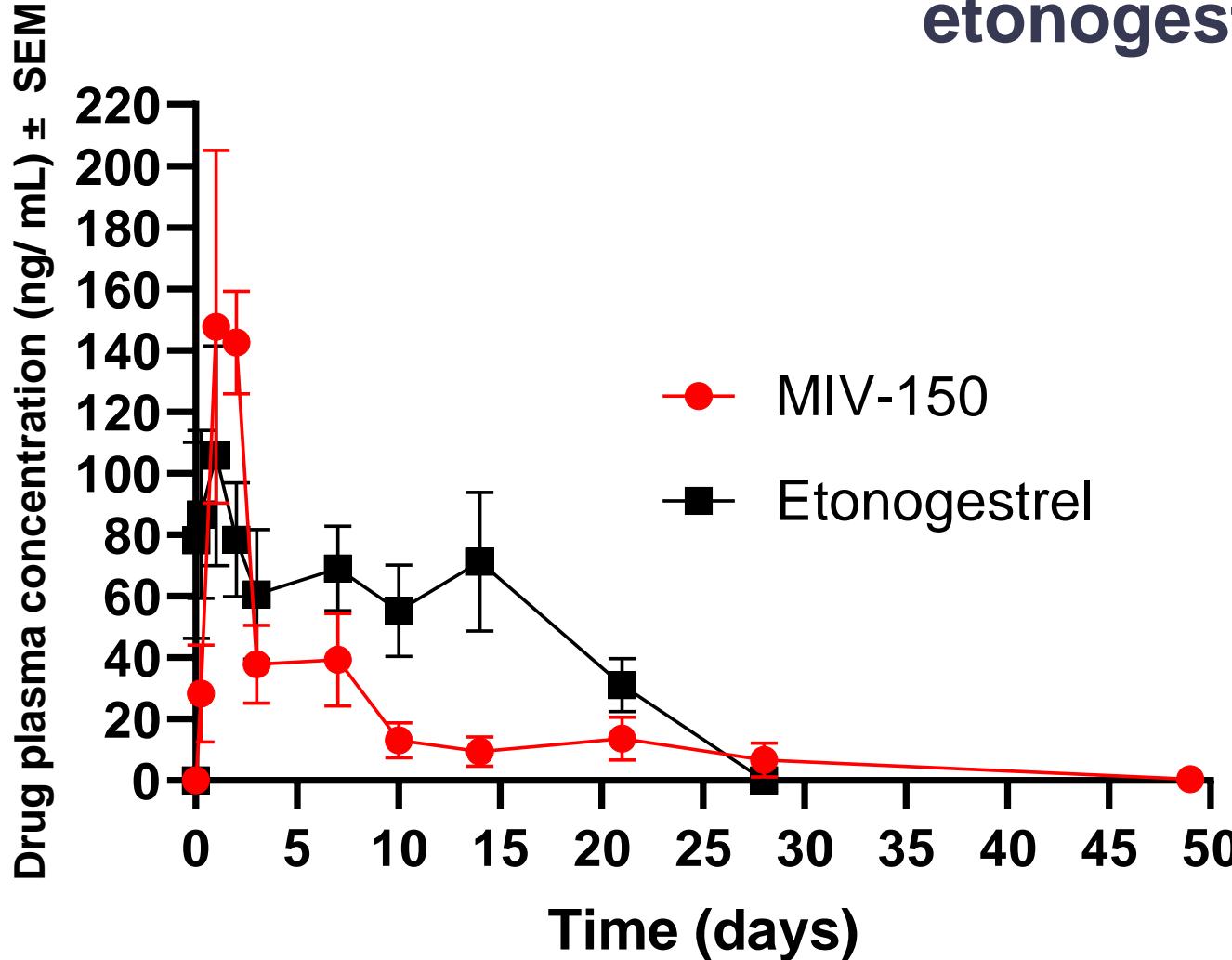
1:9 ratio of 0.5% w/v
Etonogestrel + 4.5%
w/v MIV-150



Coulter, S. M., et al. *In preparation.*



Combined *in vivo* drug release: Chemically conjugated MIV-150 and etonogestrel



MIV-150: $IC_{50} = 0.37\text{ng/mL}$.¹

Etonogestrel: effective concentration = 90 pg/mL .²

Coulter, S. M., et al. *In preparation.*

1. Aravantinou M. AIDS Res Hum Retroviruses. 2012 Nov;28(11):1467-1475.

2. Ali M et al. Glob Health Sci Pract. 2017 Dec 28;5(4):534-539.

Advantages compared to current long-acting injectables

Limitations of current long-acting injectable technologies

- 1) Fast "burst" release of drug upon administration (suspensions, microspheres, polymer implants)
- 2) Need for surgery (polymer implants)
- 3) Requires large needles (e.g. suspensions, microspheres)

How our approach resolves this

- 1) Combination of hydrogel formation and breakage of peptide-drug bond = significant reduction in "burst" release
- 2) Soluble injection breaks down to non-toxic products
- 3) Formulation is fully soluble in water enabling use of narrow bore needles

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Advantages compared to current long-acting injectables

Limitations of current long-acting injectable technologies

- 4) **Stability issues** upon storage/transport (suspensions)
- 5) **Limit on drug type, number and loading**, e.g. suspensions only allow water-insoluble drugs
- 6) **Persistent pain** for months after injection due to hydrophobic nature (oily liquids)

How our approach resolves this

- 4) Can be transported as freeze-dried powder for mixing with water prior to injection = **increased stability**
- 5) Drug precisely attached to peptide = **increased drug loading**. Vast range of multiple hydrophobic and hydrophilic drugs can be attached within one formulation
- 6) Aqueous, **water based solvent**, improved biocompatibility

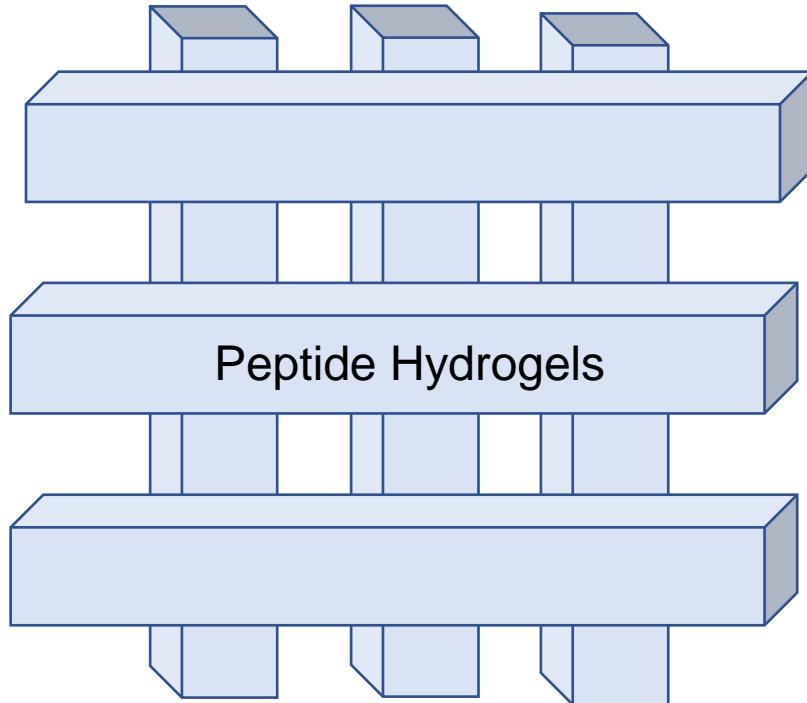
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Peptide hydrogel applications



- Diseases with medication adherence issues (e.g. HIV/AIDs, schizophrenia, Substance abuse, malaria, TB)
- Cancer (intra-tumoral delivery)
- Ocular delivery
- Spinal/CNS delivery
- Vaccines: peptides as immune adjuvants, extended protection
- Infection



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Our Funders



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Facilities Council

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- Dr Garry Laverty (Principal Investigator)
- Dr Sophie Coulter (EPSRC Research Fellow)
- Dr Sreekanth Pentlavalli (EPSRC/Wellcome Trust Research Fellow)
- Dr Jessica Moore (Invest NI Research Fellow)
- Dr Emily Cross (MRC Research Fellow)
- Yuming An (PhD student)
- Han Sun (PhD student)

• The Xu Group
Brandeis University

• The Adams Lab
University of Glasgow

• Dr Ralf Schweins,
Dr Mohamed Zbiri
Institut Laue – Langevin

• Dr Mona Sarter,
• Dr Najet Mahmoudi
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