

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

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CONTROLLED RELEASE SOCIETY
CRS 2023 ANNUAL MEETING & EXPOSITION
JULY 24-28, 2023 **Paris Hotel** » **Las Vegas, NV, USA**

THE FUTURE OF DELIVERY SCIENCE

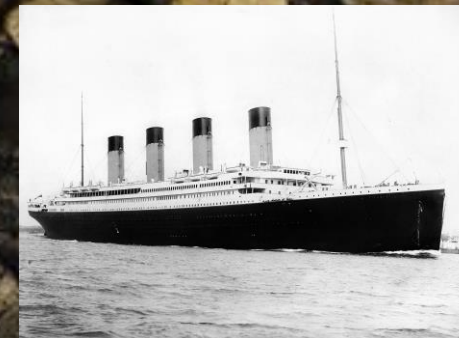
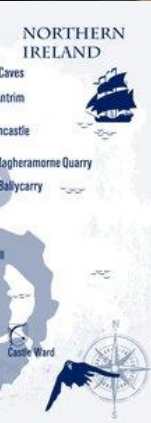
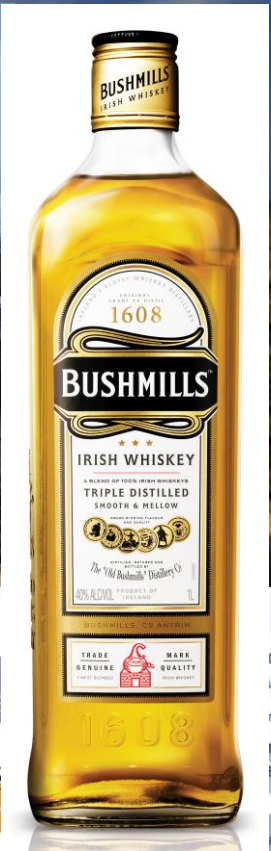


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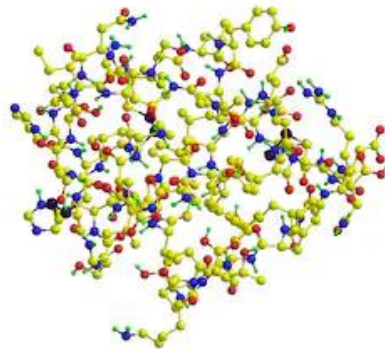
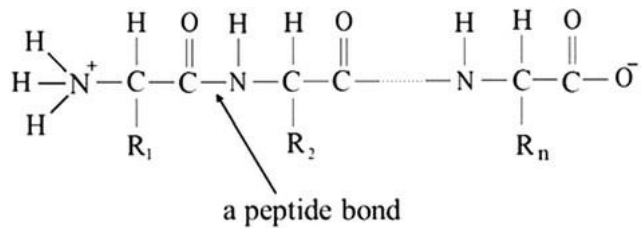
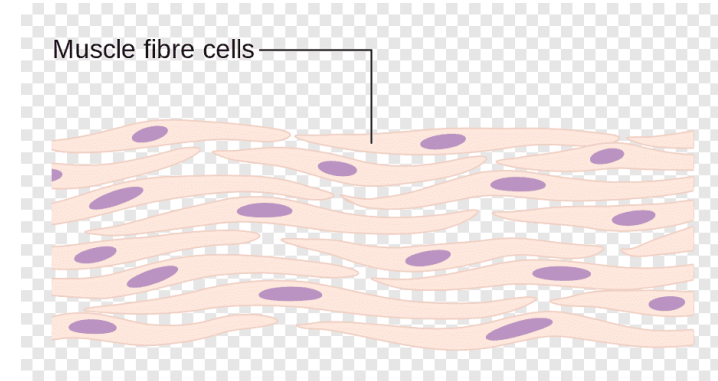
What are Peptide Nanomaterials?



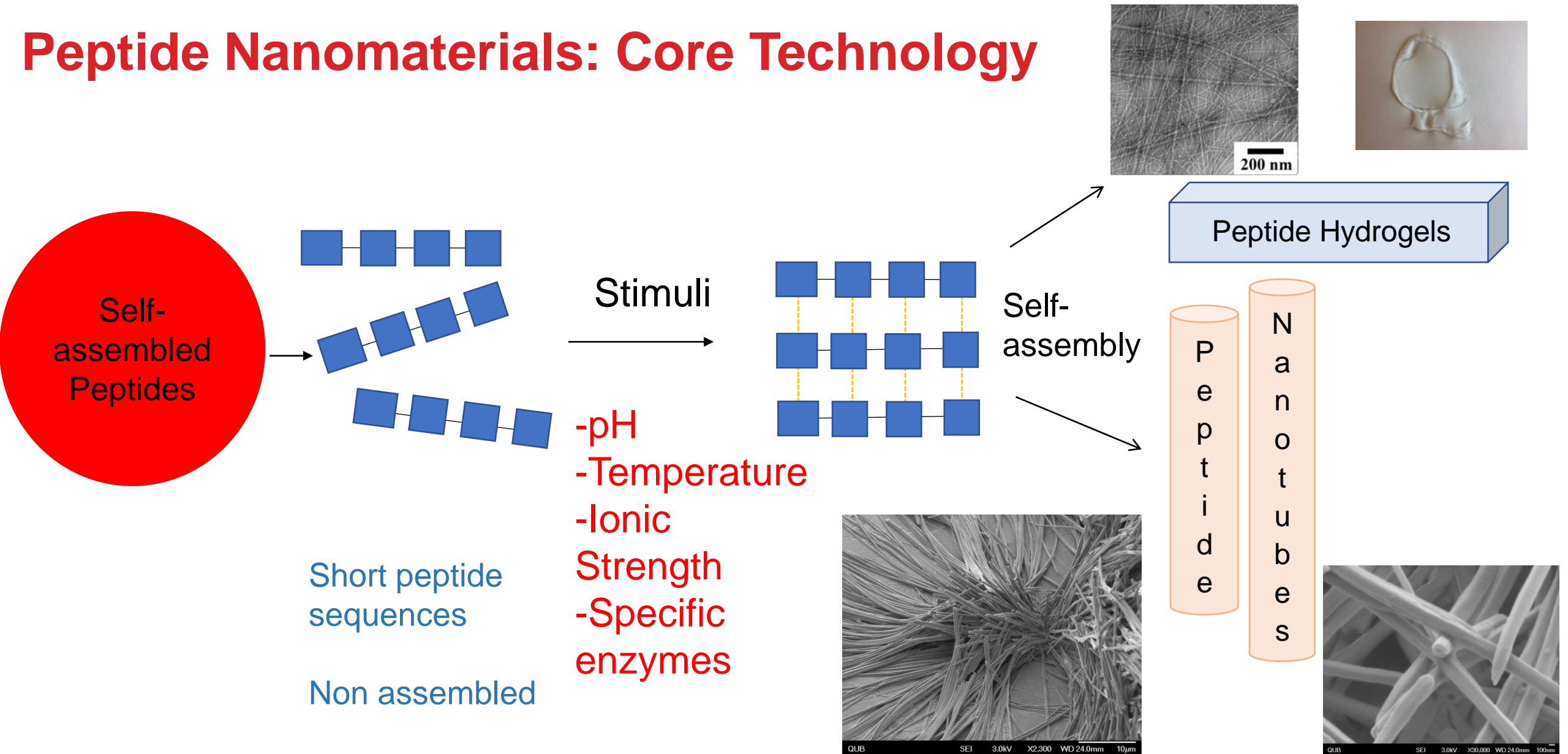
Peptide



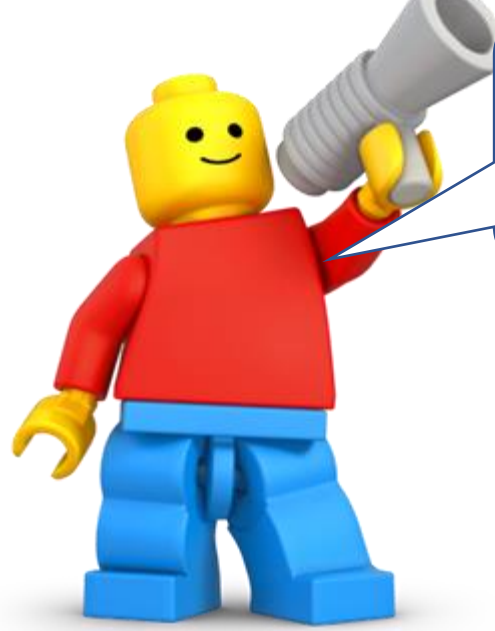
Protein



Peptide Nanomaterials: Core Technology



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Biofunctional nanomaterials
utilising the building blocks of
life!

What medical
applications can we
use these for?



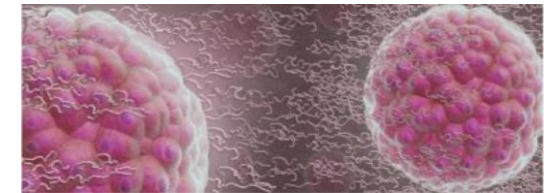
Infection and Medical
Devices



Wound healing



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

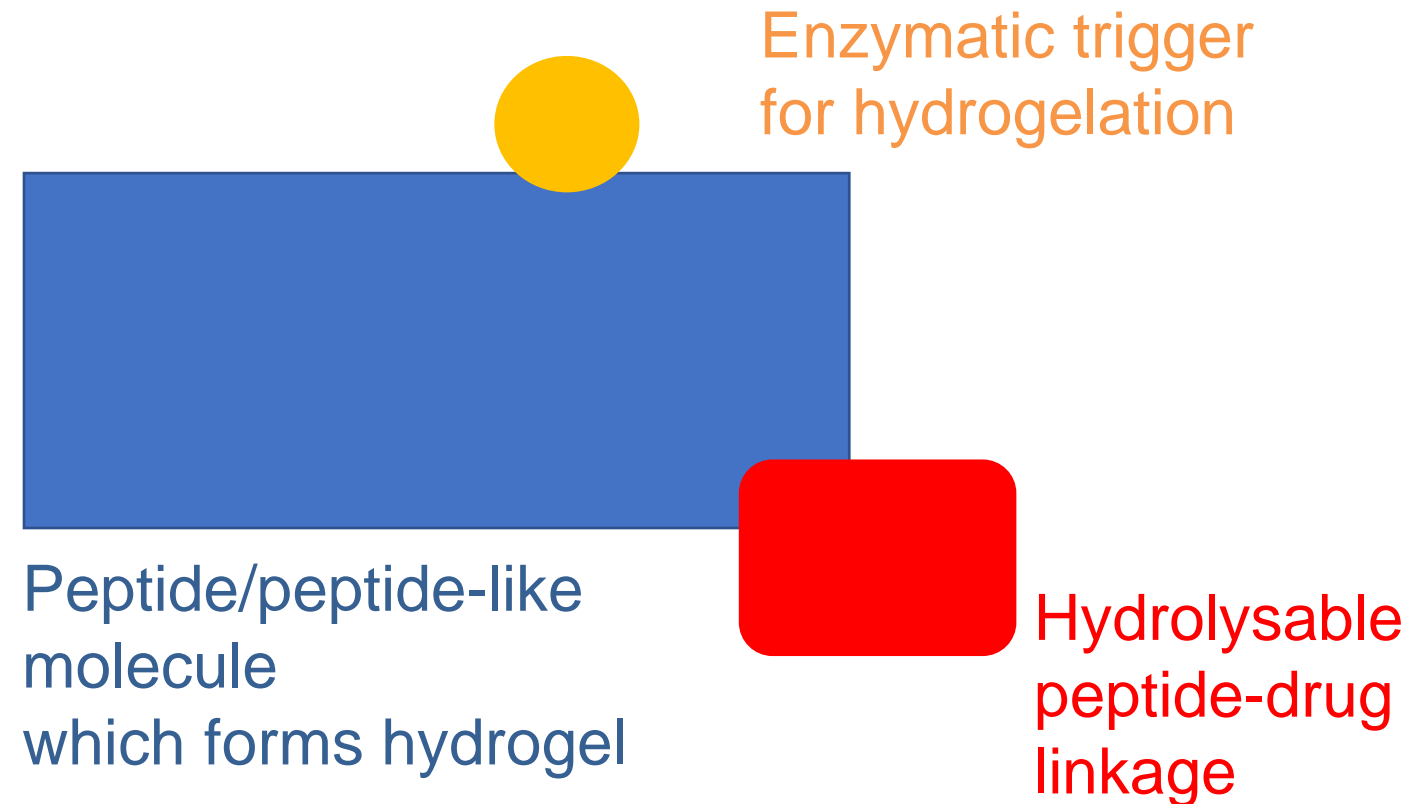


Stem Cells/Regenerative
medicine

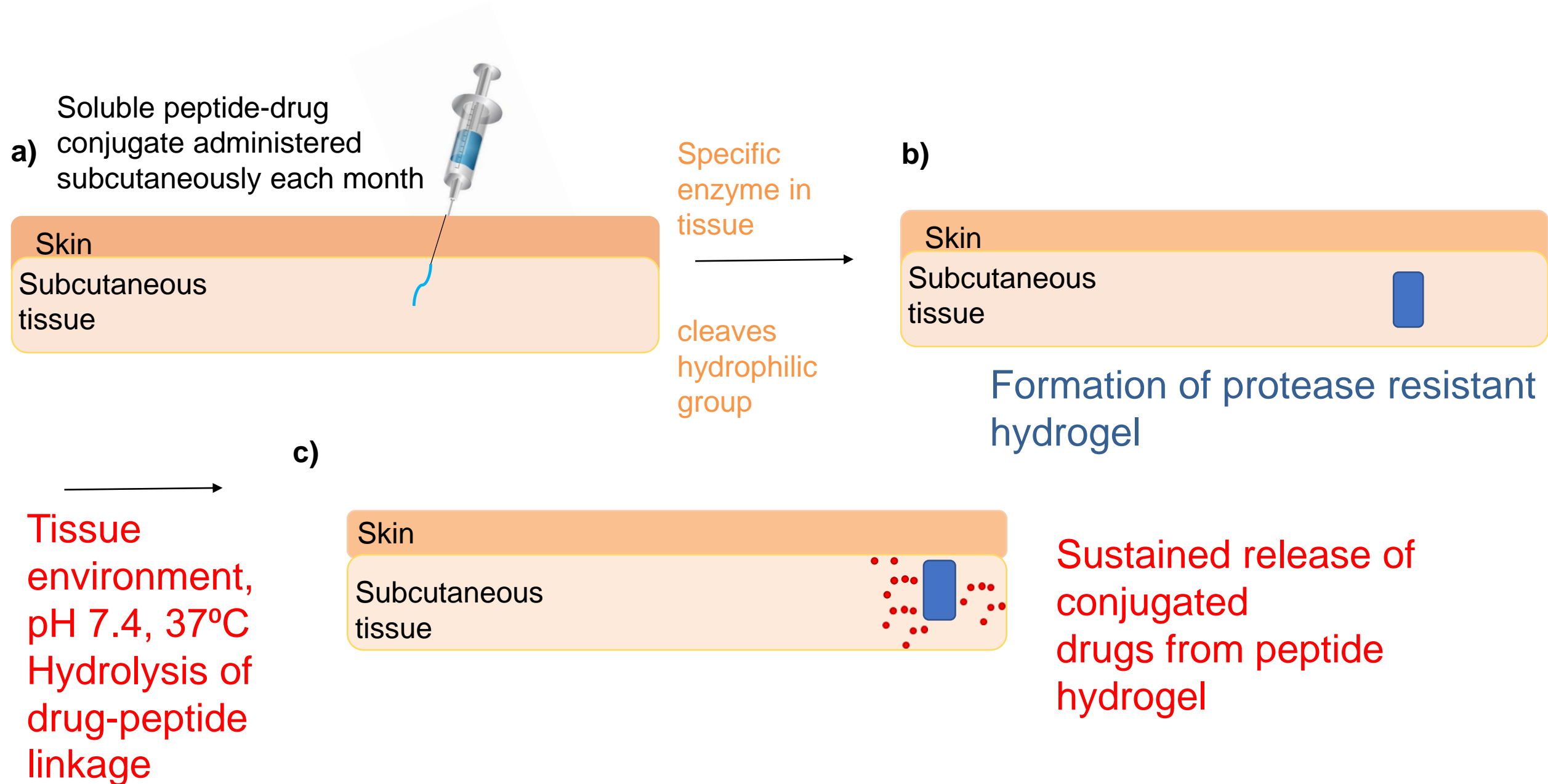
Injectable peptide-mimetic hydrogel for sustained delivery of drugs

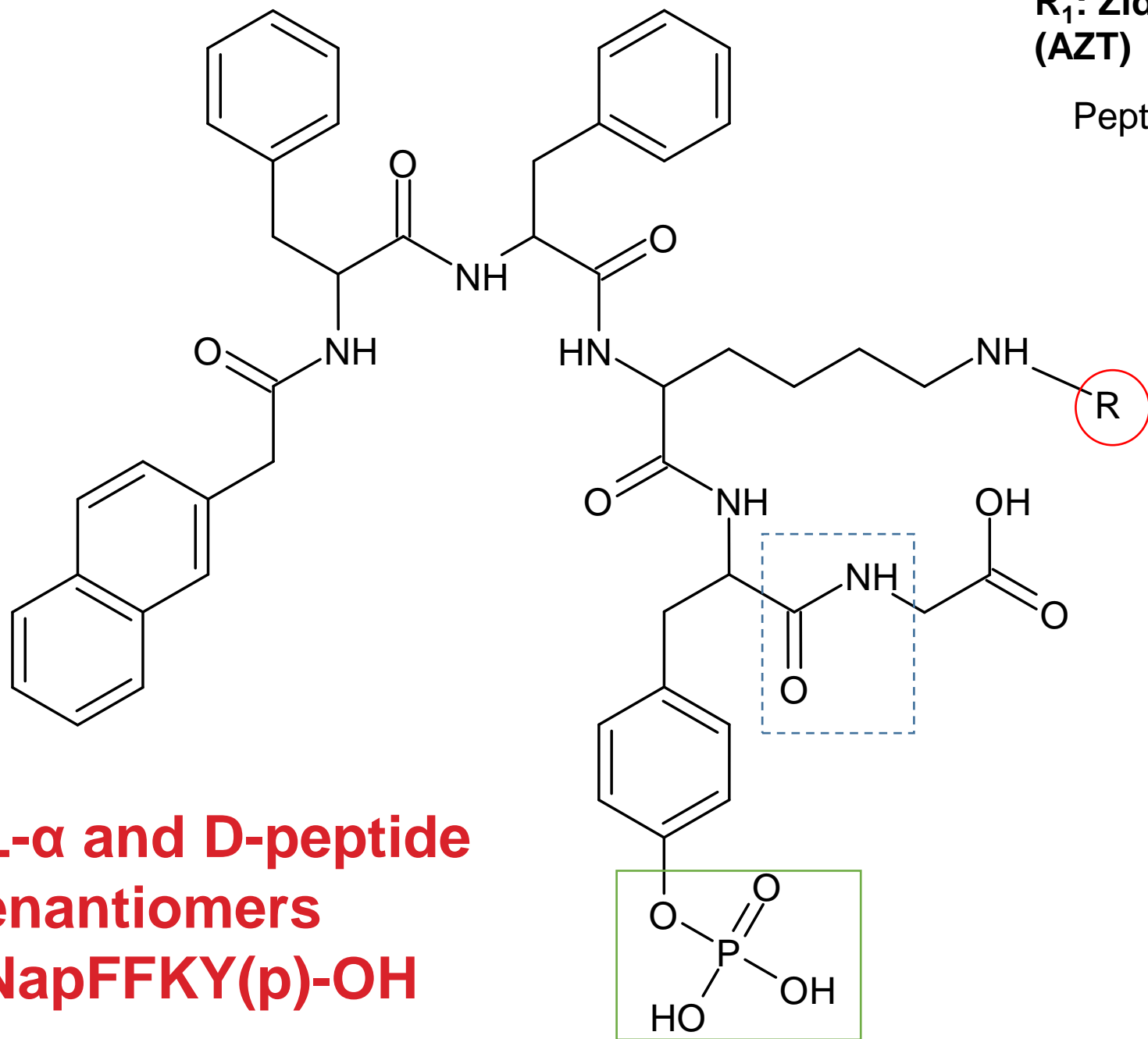
- Eradicating HIV/AIDs by 2030 remains a central goal of the World Health Organisation.
- Key to this addressing this challenge is overcoming patient medication adherence issues.
- Complicated antiretroviral regimens, including a commitment to daily intake of tablets.
- There is need for a convenient 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



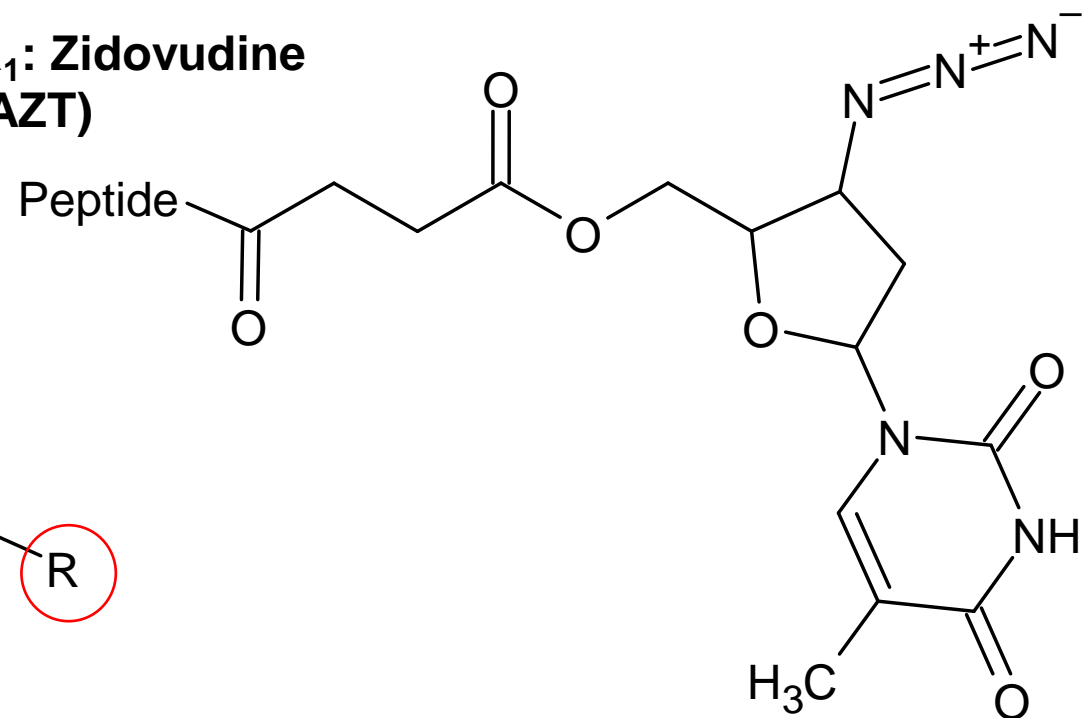
Peptide-mimetic hydrogelators for sustained delivery of drugs



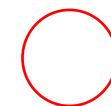


L-α and D-peptide enantiomers
NapFFKY(p)-OH

R₁: Zidovudine (AZT)



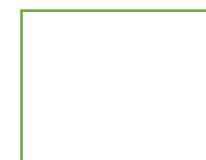
Key:



Covalently attached drug

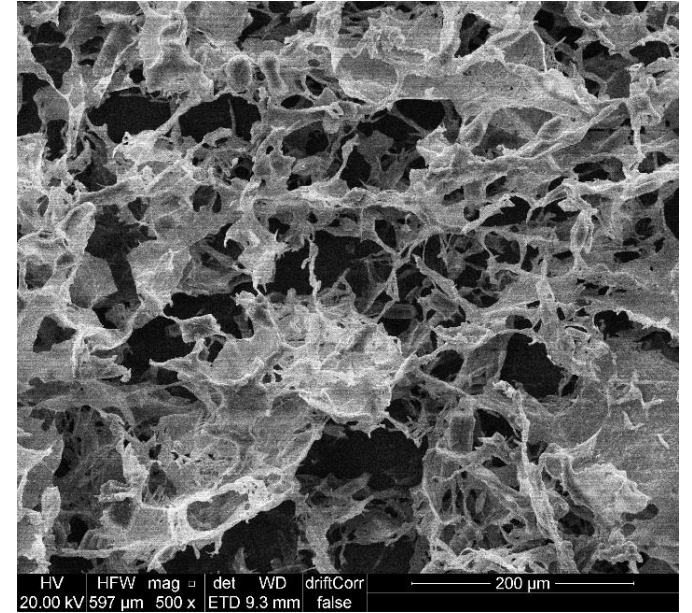
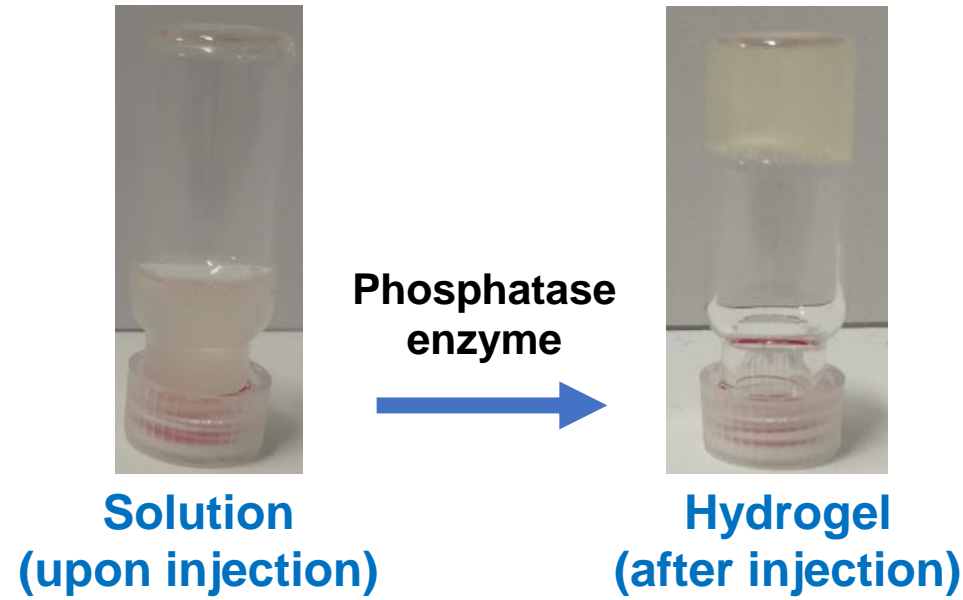


Glycine spacer

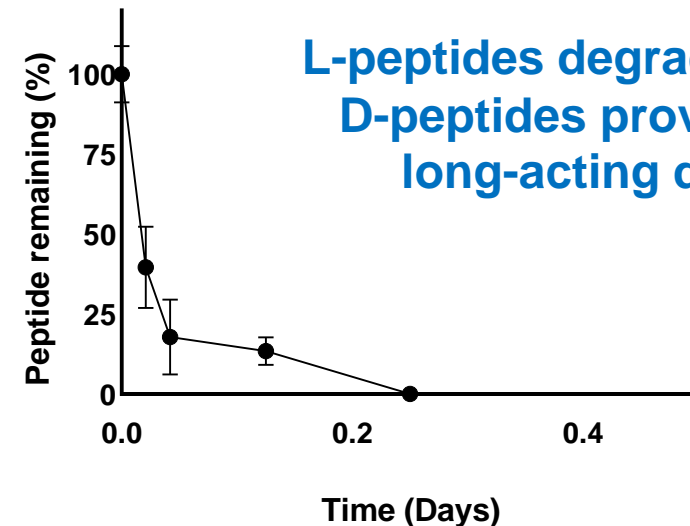
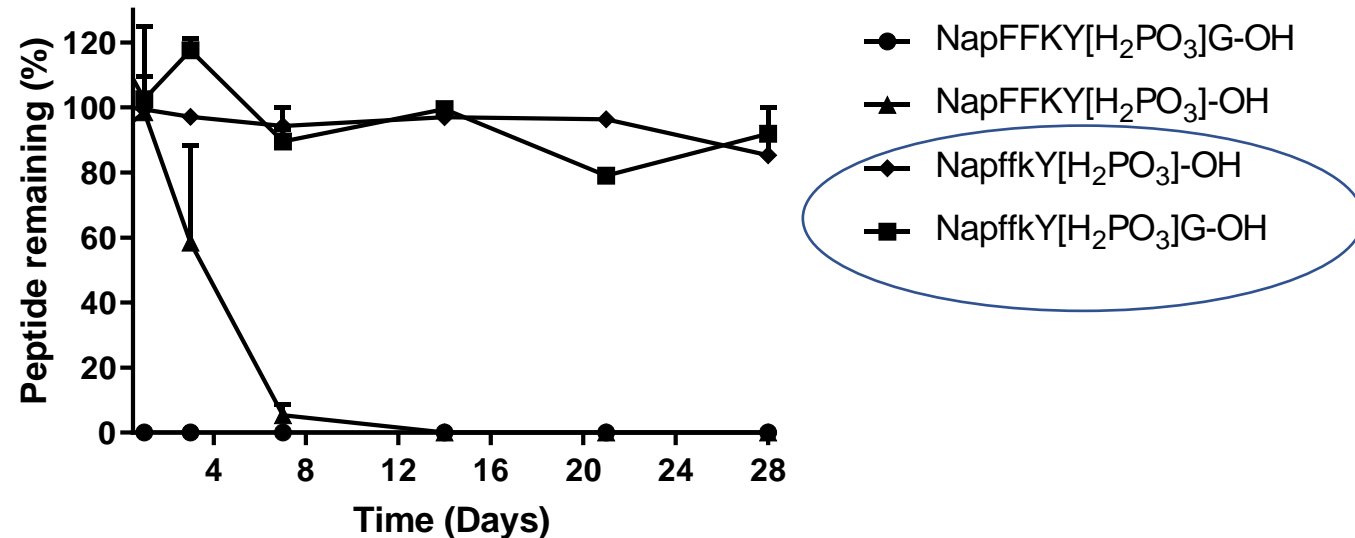


Phosphate enzyme trigger for gelation

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

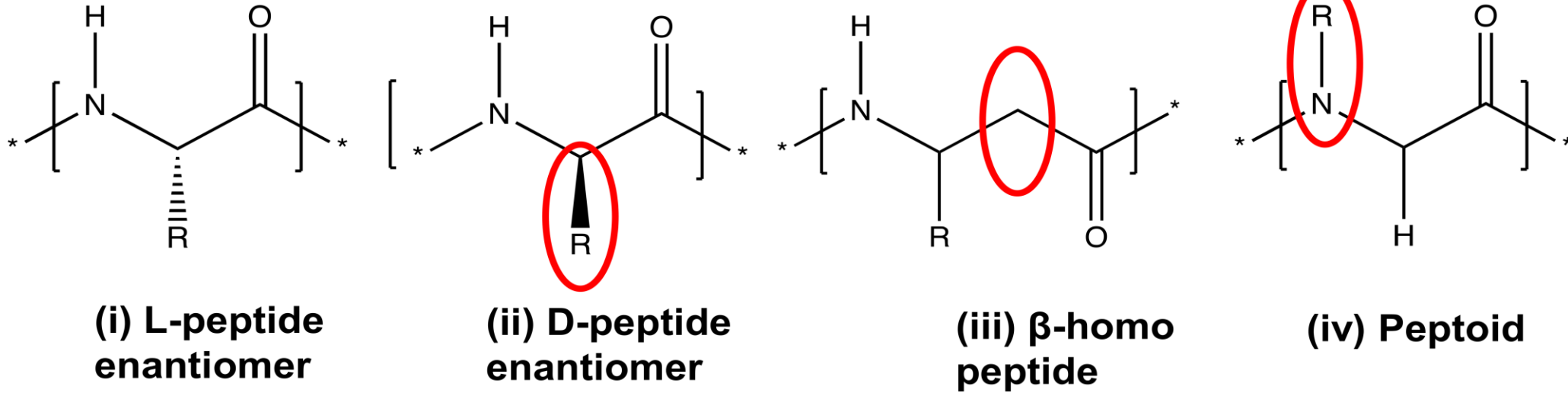


Biostability: Proteinase K



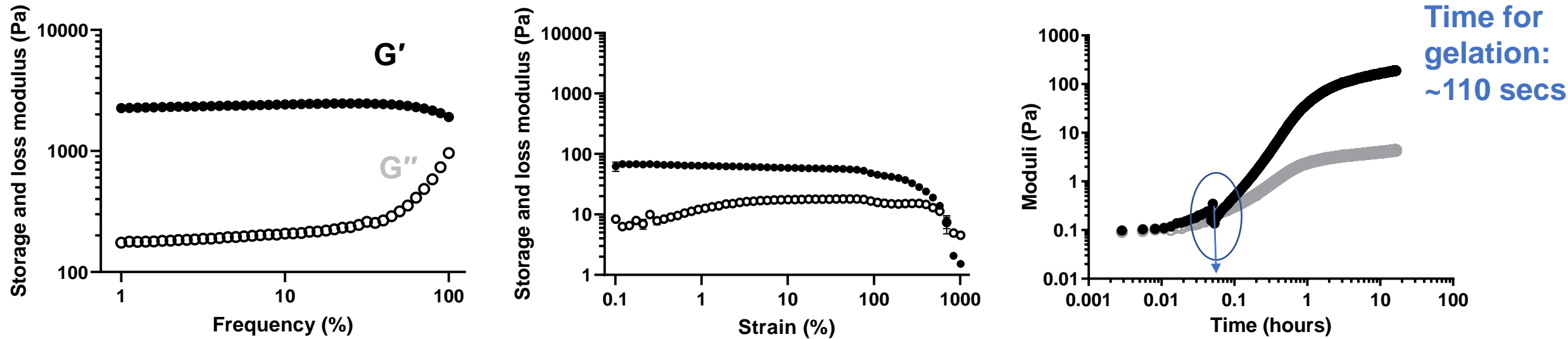
**L-peptides degrade in hours/days.
D-peptides provide stability for
long-acting drug delivery.**

Peptide-mimetics versus peptides

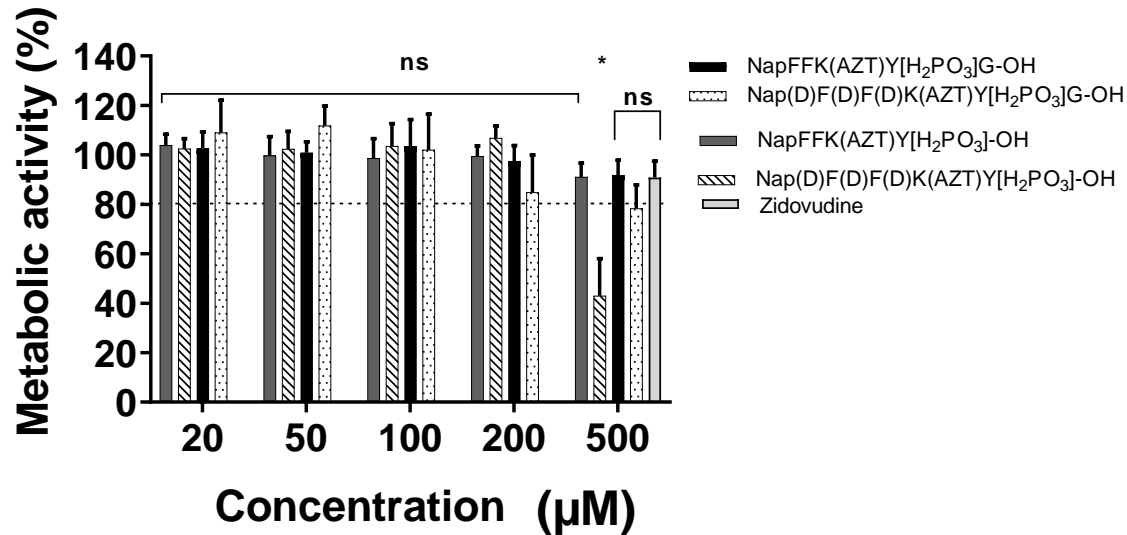


Structural differences (*red circle*) between L- α -peptides (i) and peptide-mimetics (ii-iv). ii) D-peptide is opposing stereoisomer of L-form. iii) β -homo peptides possess additional methylene ($-\text{CH}_2$) within each unit. iv) peptoid R-group on nitrogen rather than α -carbon.

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



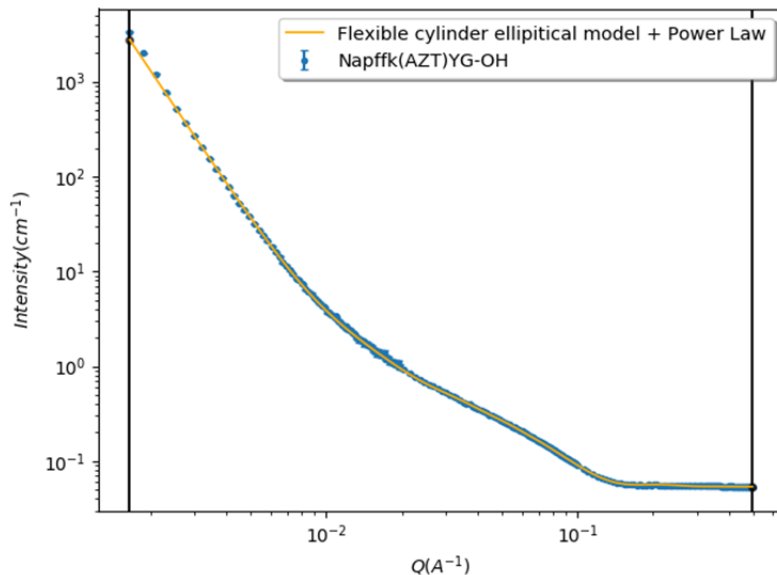
Cell toxicity 24 hours: MTS cell viability and Live/Dead assays



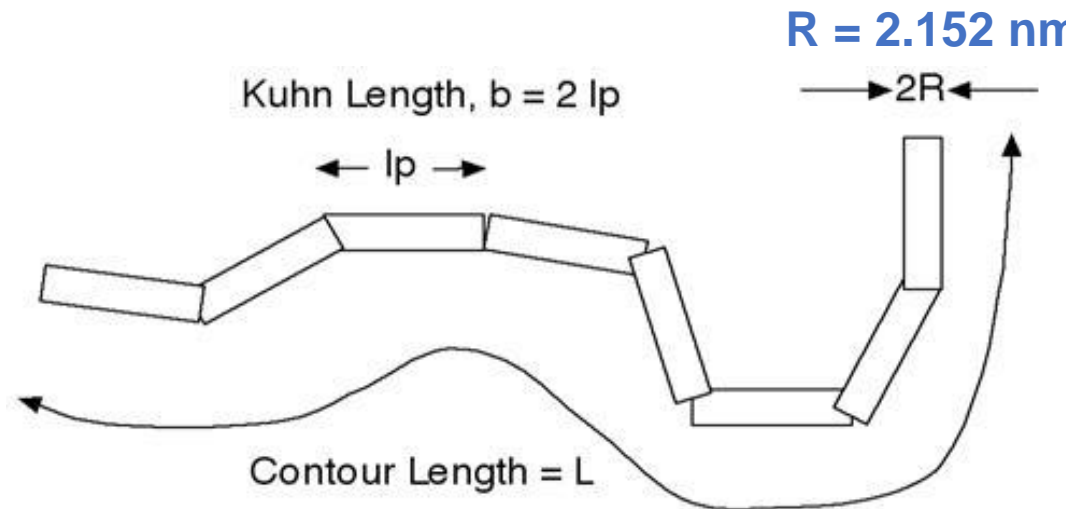
NapffkY(p)G-OH	20 μM	50 μM	100 μM	200 μM	500 μM
Live/Dead staining					
Optical image					

Small Angle Neutron Scattering (SANS)

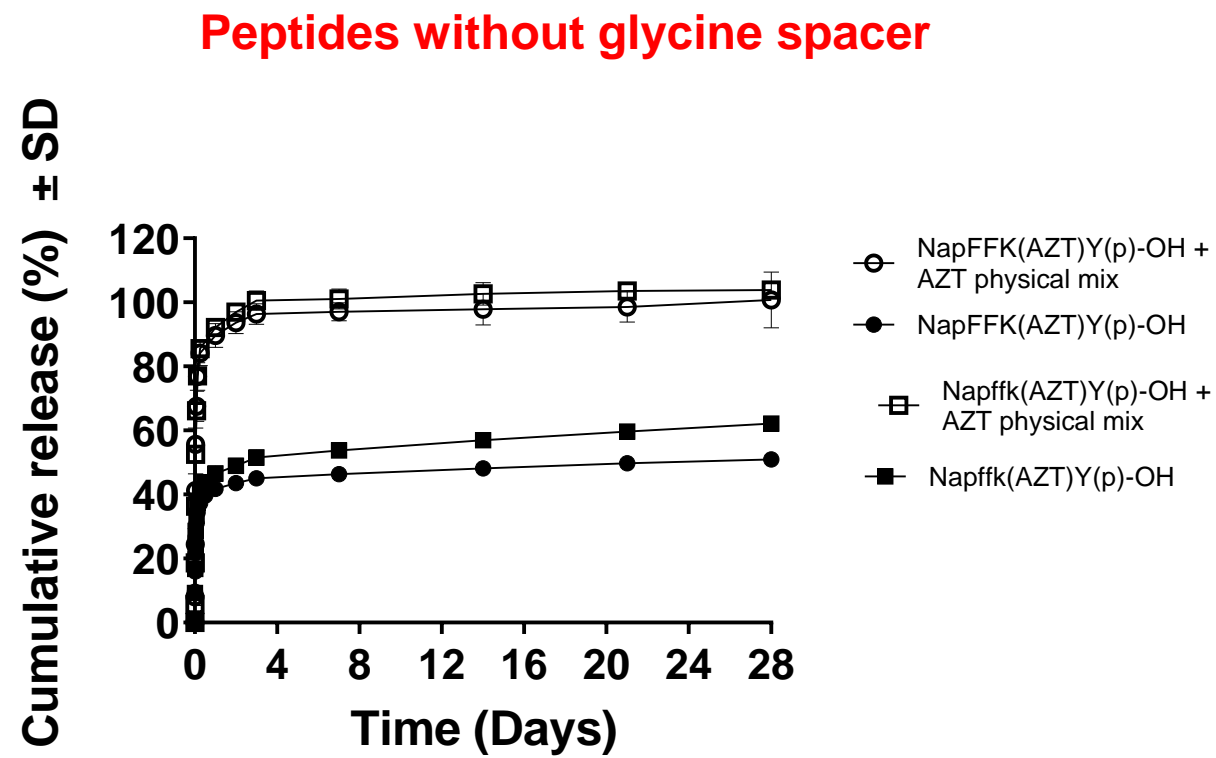
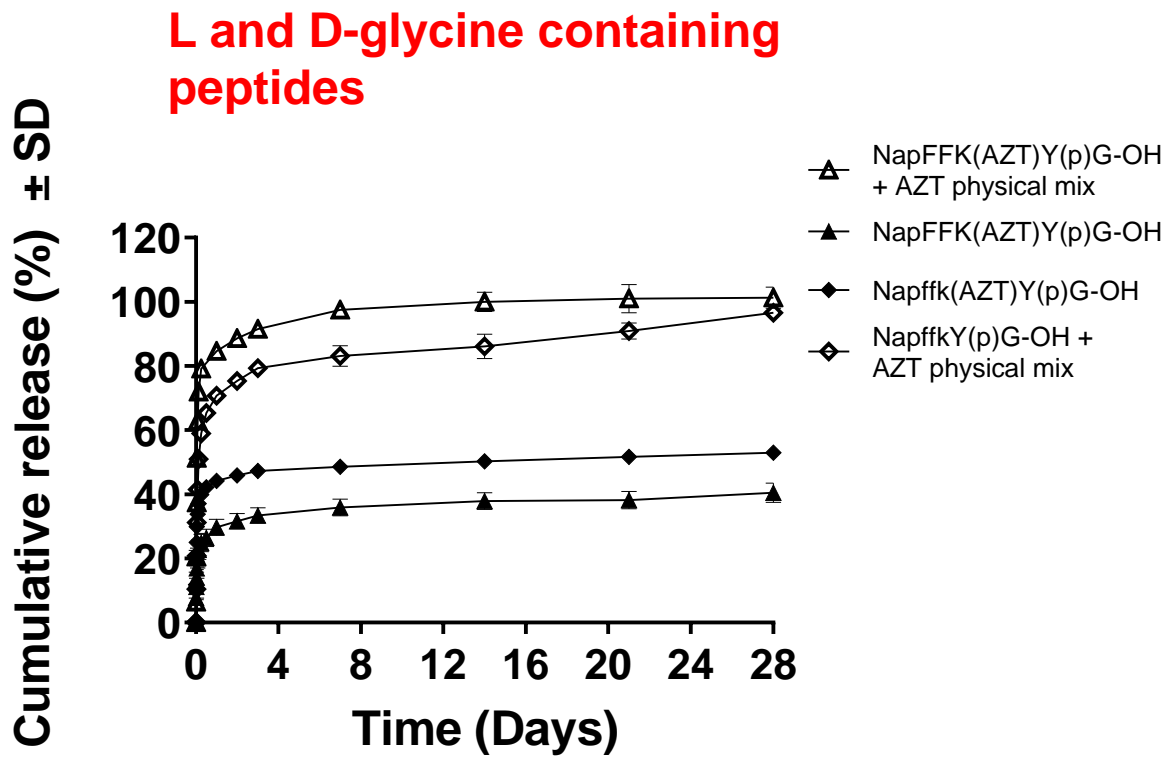
- A tool for structural characterisation of materials
- Can characterise materials at macroscopic level, modify peptide sequence and see impact
- From the structural information results we can determine whether the rheology drug release kinetics are based upon the fibre structure or the entanglement 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



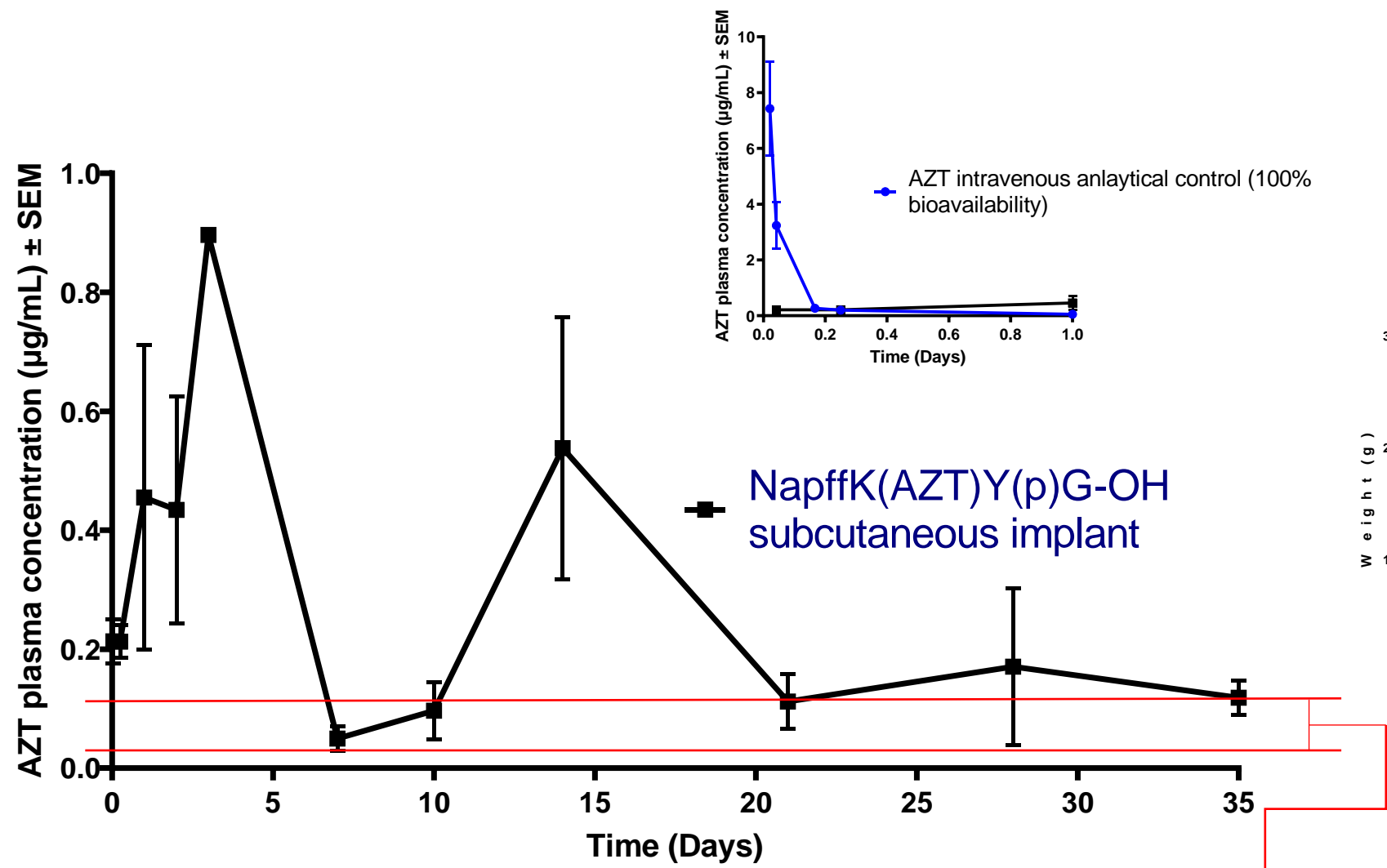
***In vitro* drug release 28 days: Chemically conjugated vs. physically mixed zidovudine (AZT)**



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

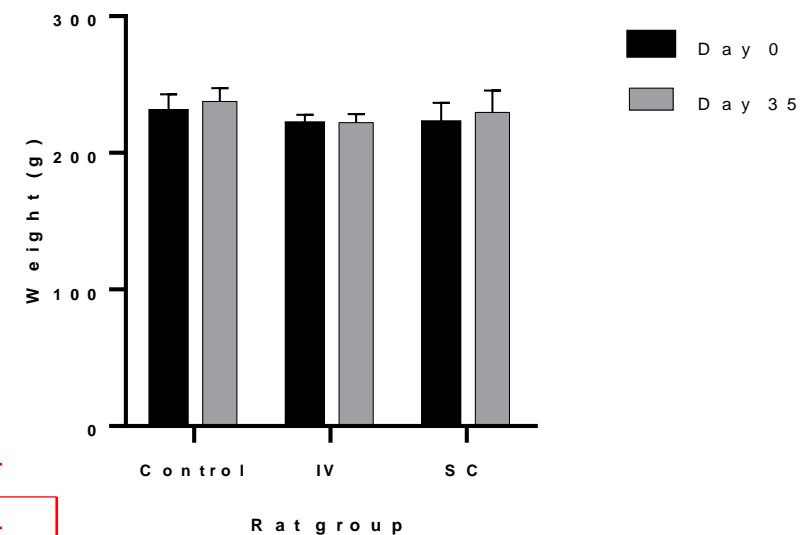


In vivo drug release: Chemically conjugated zidovudine (AZT), extended to 35 days

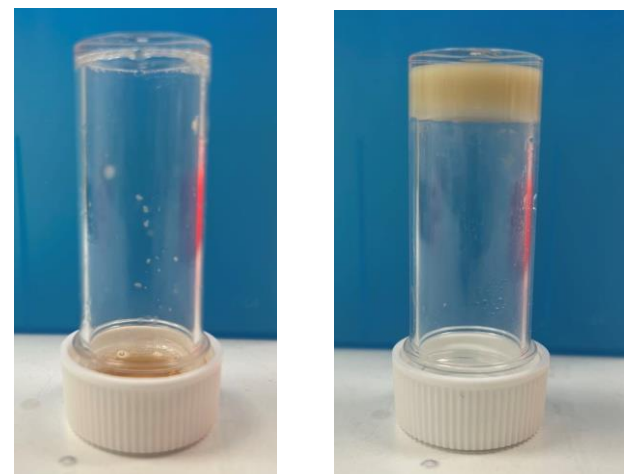


Within IC_{50} range for AZT = 0.03 – 0.13 µg/mL for 35 days

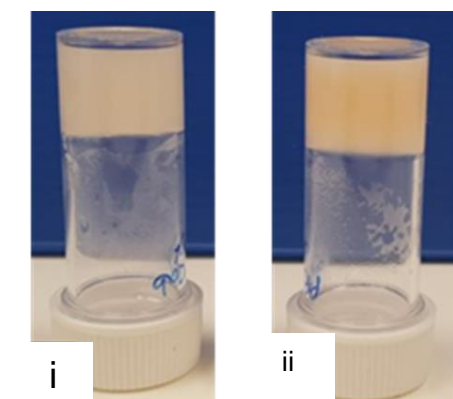
Preliminary in vivo toxicity



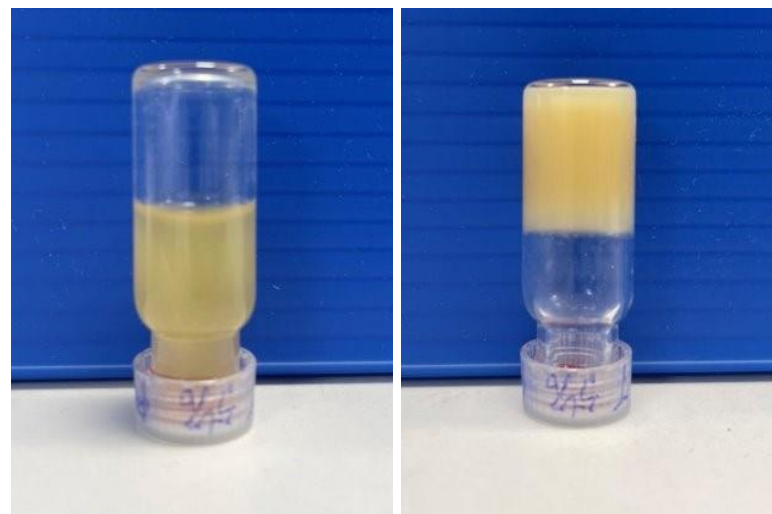
5% w/v MIV-150: **HIV/AIDS**



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



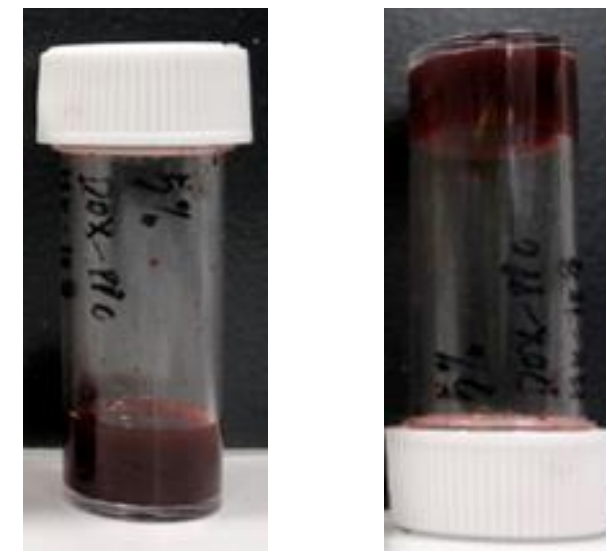
5% w/v Etonogestrel: **Contraception**



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



5% w/v Doxorubicin **Anticancer**



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

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



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



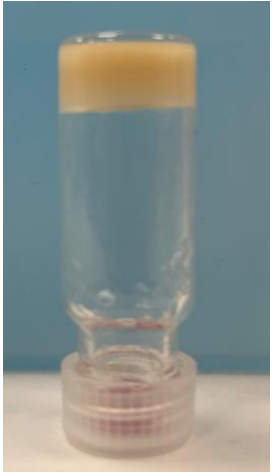
Existing single combined
HIV/AIDS + Contraception

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

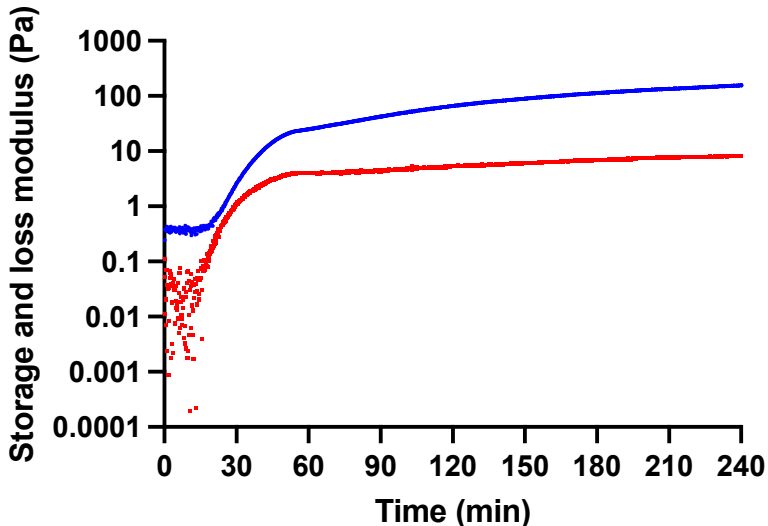
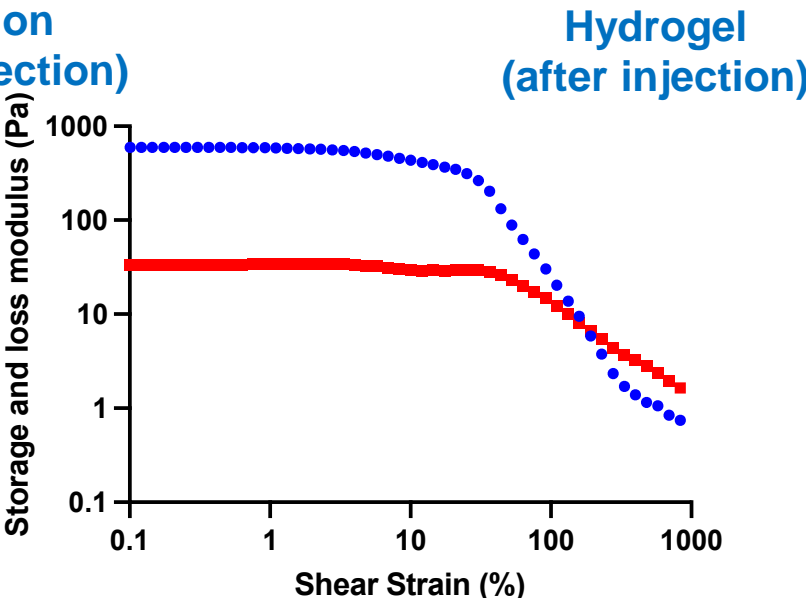
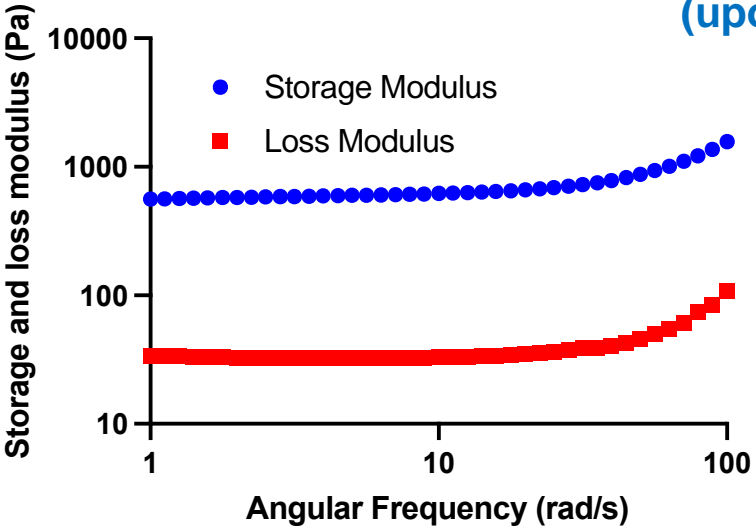
1:9 ratio of 0.5% w/v Etonogestrel + 4.5% w/v MIV-150



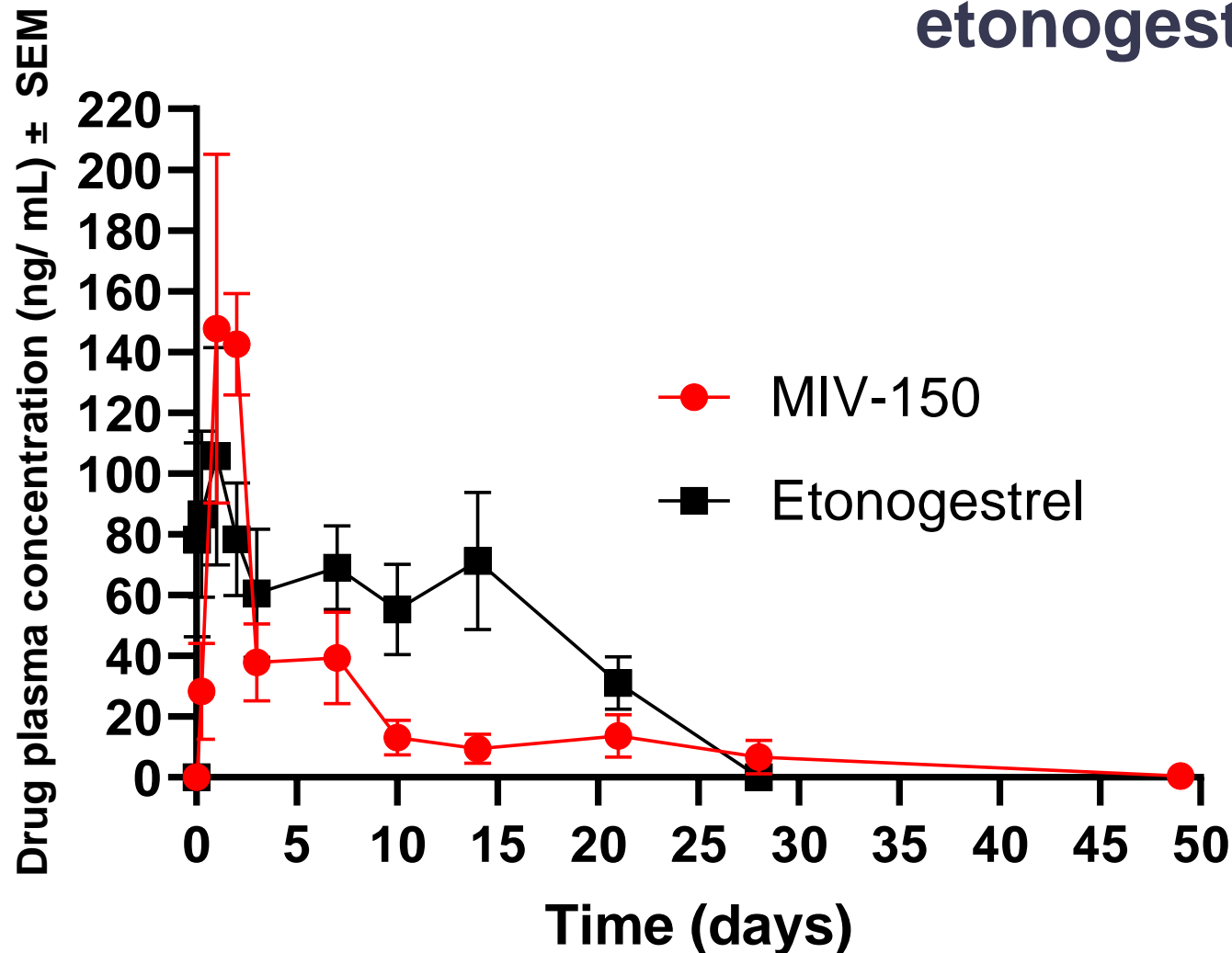
Phosphatase enzyme



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**

Advantages compared to current long-acting injectables

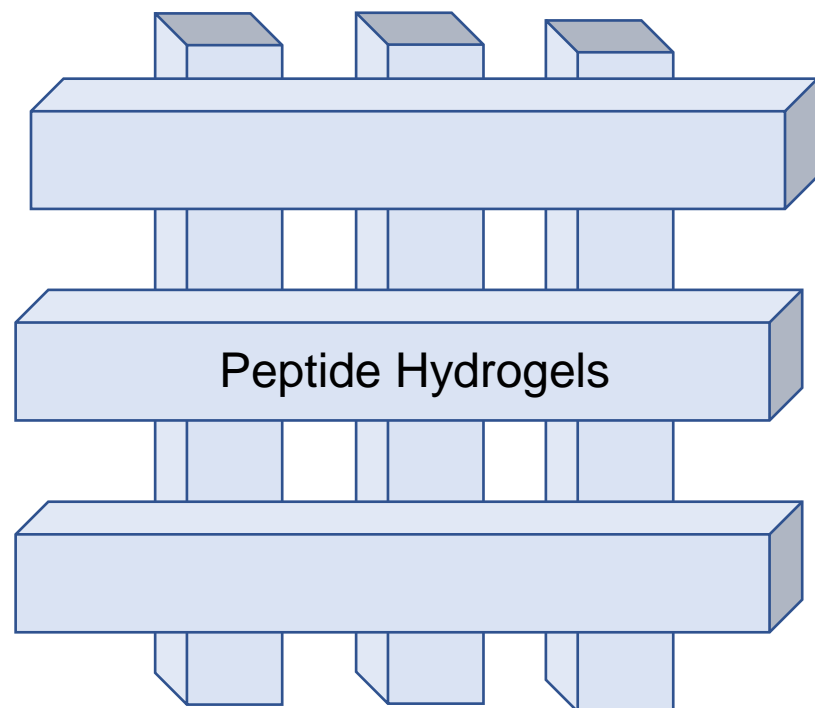
Limitations of current long-acting injectable technologies

- 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

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

Biofunctional Nanomaterials Group

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1st in the UK

for Pharmacy

(The Guardian's 2022 University Guide)

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Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council

MRC

Medical Research 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
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- The Adams Lab
- University of Glasgow
- Dr Ralf Schweins,
- Dr Mohamed Zbiri
- Institut Laue – Langevin
- Dr Mona Sarter,
- Dr Najet Mahmoudi
- STFC ISIS UK



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