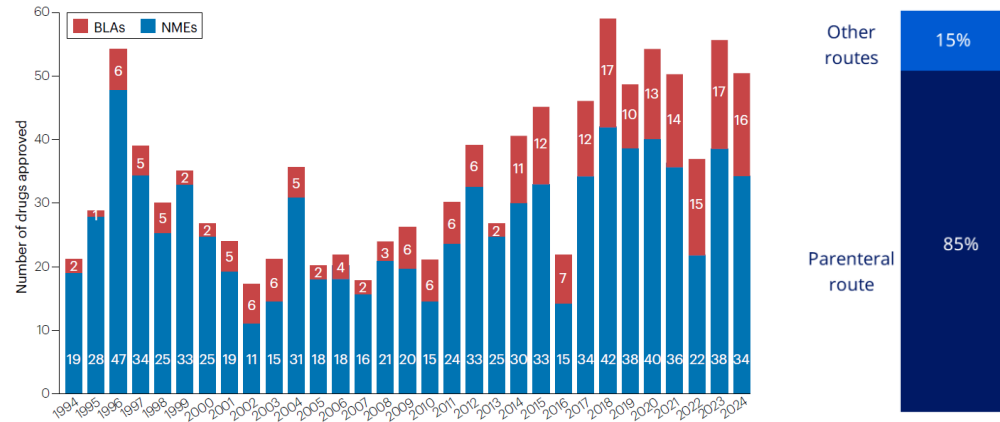


# NAC-based Ionic Liquids for GLP-1 Delivery: A Mechanistic Understanding of *In Vivo* Performance

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Novo Nordisk

# Growing peptide market & Preference for oral treatment

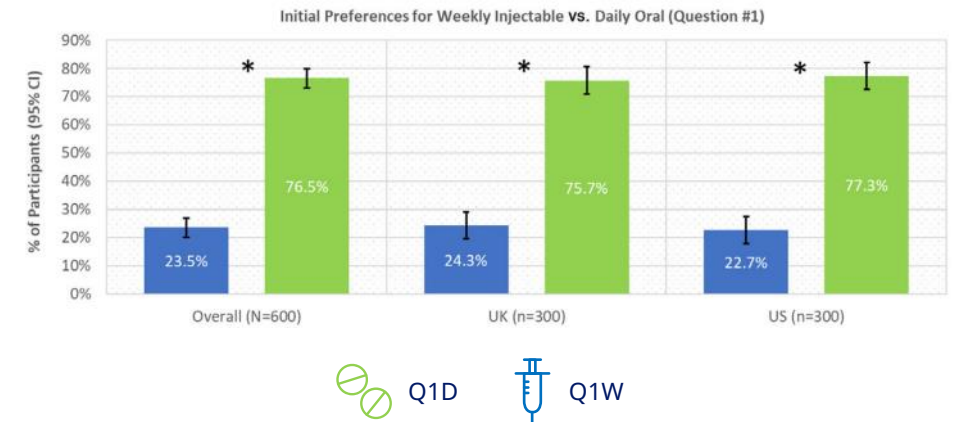
## FDA approvals 1994-2024 <sup>1,2</sup>



- Global peptide market **\$53 B** in 2025 and rapidly expanding (CAGR 5.31%)
- Increasing approval rate for biologics

Heavily dominated by parenteral treatment

## Patient preference <sup>3</sup>



Daily oral treatment is preferred over weekly S.C

**There is a clear unmet need and rational for improving the oral bioavailability of peptides**

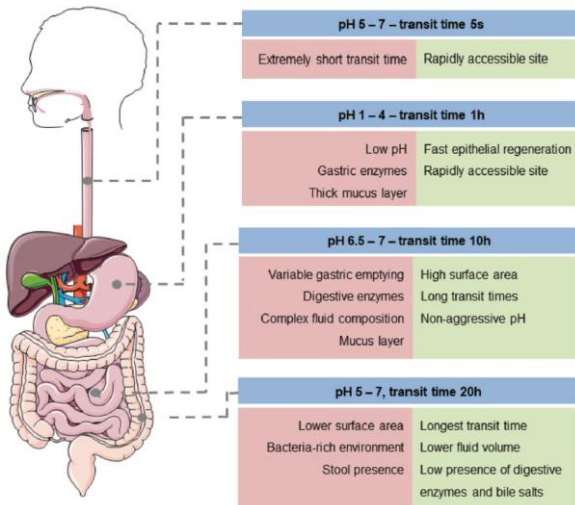
1. Asher Mullard, 2024 FDA approvals. *Nature Reviews Drug Discovery*, 2025, 24: 75-82

2. Peptide Therapeutics Market Size And Share Report, 2030 (grandviewresearch.com)

3. Boye K et al., Patients' preferences for once-daily oral versus once-weekly injectable diabetes medications: The REVISE study. *Diabetes, Obesity and Metabolism*, 2021, 23 (2): 508-519

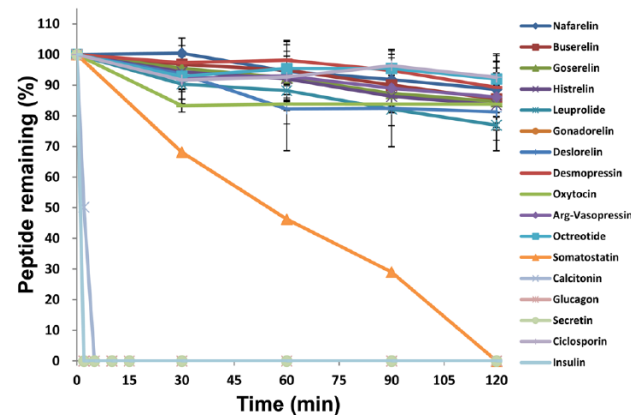
# Low oral bioavailability remains the main obstacle - Stability

## Low stability and permeability <sup>1</sup>



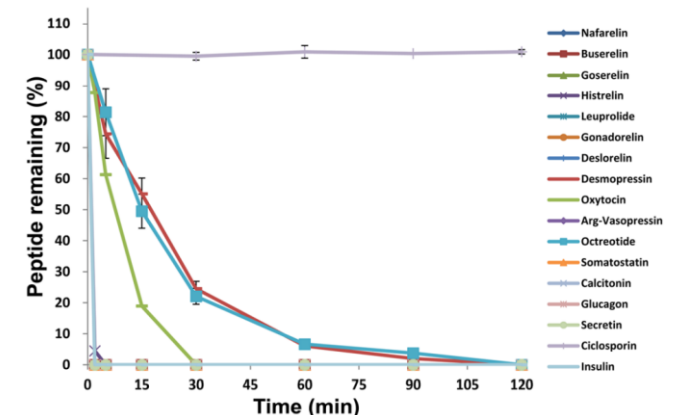
- Prone to proteolysis in the GIT
- Absorption limited by large molecular size

## Stability in human gastric fluids <sup>2</sup>



- **T<sub>1/2</sub> < 2 min** when Mw > 3kD (> 25 AA), despite pI, Log P, H acceptors or donors
- Peptides < 1.4 kD (< 10 AA) remain stable

## Stability in human intestinal fluids

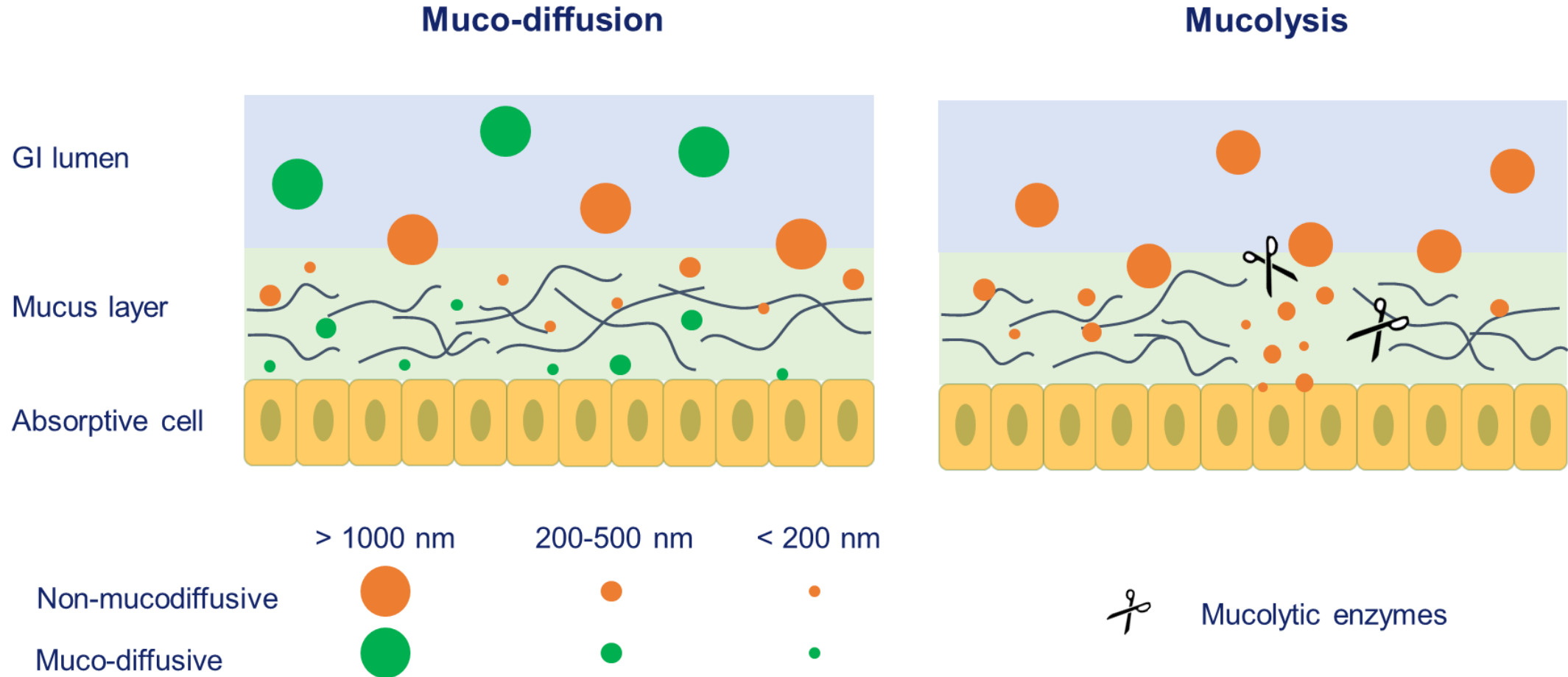


- **T<sub>1/2</sub> < 2 min** for most tested peptides
- Cyclic peptides last over 15 min (i.e. cyclosporin, desmopressin, octreotide)

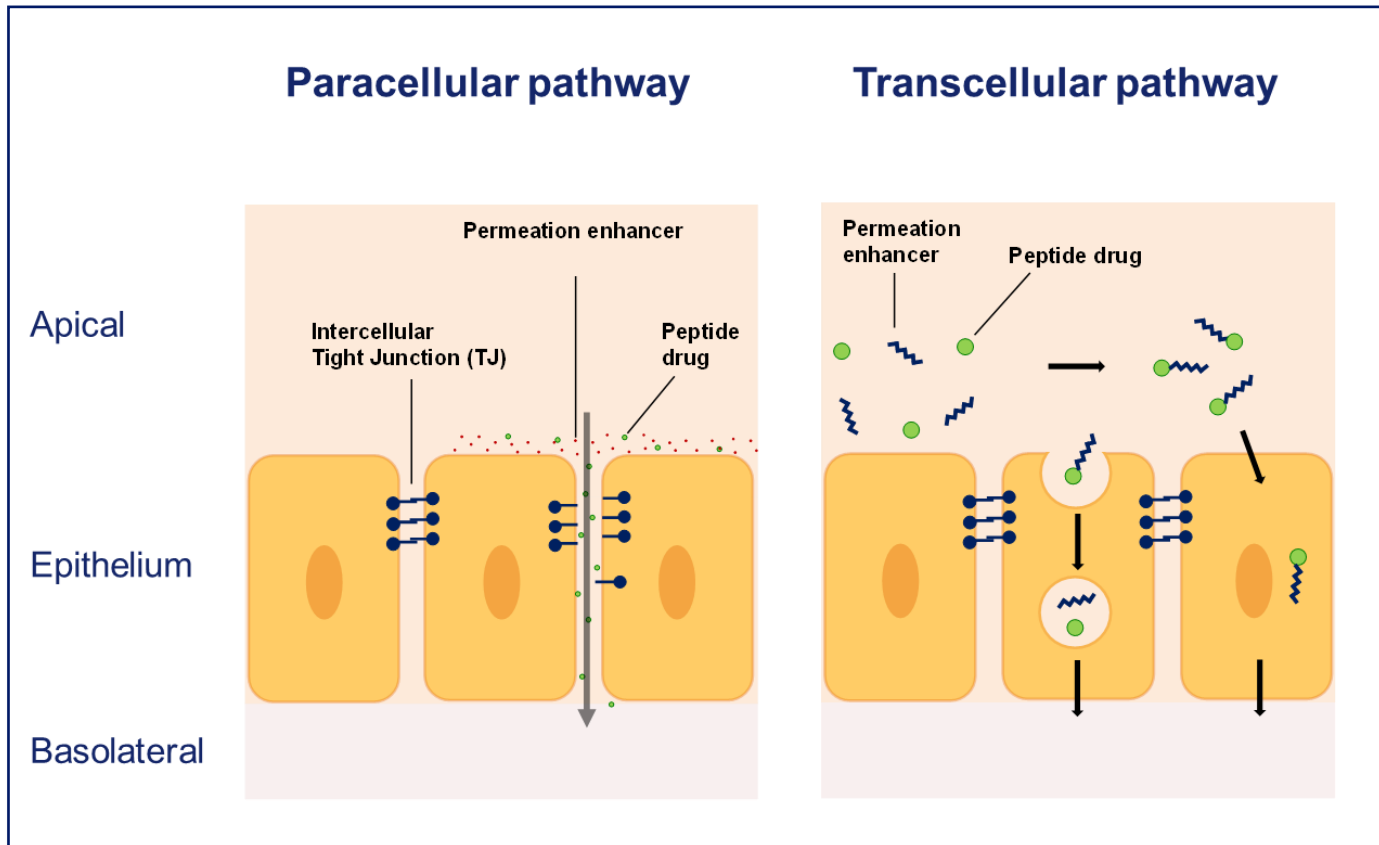
1. Durán-Lobato M, Niu Z, and Alonso MJ, Oral delivery of biologics for precision medicine. *Advanced Materials*, 2020, 32, 1901935

2. Wang J, Yadav V, et al., Toward oral delivery of biopharmaceuticals: an assessment of the gastrointestinal stability of 17 peptide drugs. *Molecular Pharmaceutics*, 2015, 12 (3): 966–973

# Low bioavailability remains the main obstacle - Permeability



# Low bioavailability remains the main obstacle - Permeability



## Common permeation enhancers:

- ❑ SNAC families
- ❑ Medium-chain fatty acids (e.g. C10, C8)
- ❑ Bile salts
- ❑ Cell penetrating peptides
- ❑ Others (Lauryl carnitine, EDTA, etc.)

# Enhancer-based oral peptide products in the market

## Semaglutide tablets (FDA approved in 2019)



SNAC (sodium salcaprozate)

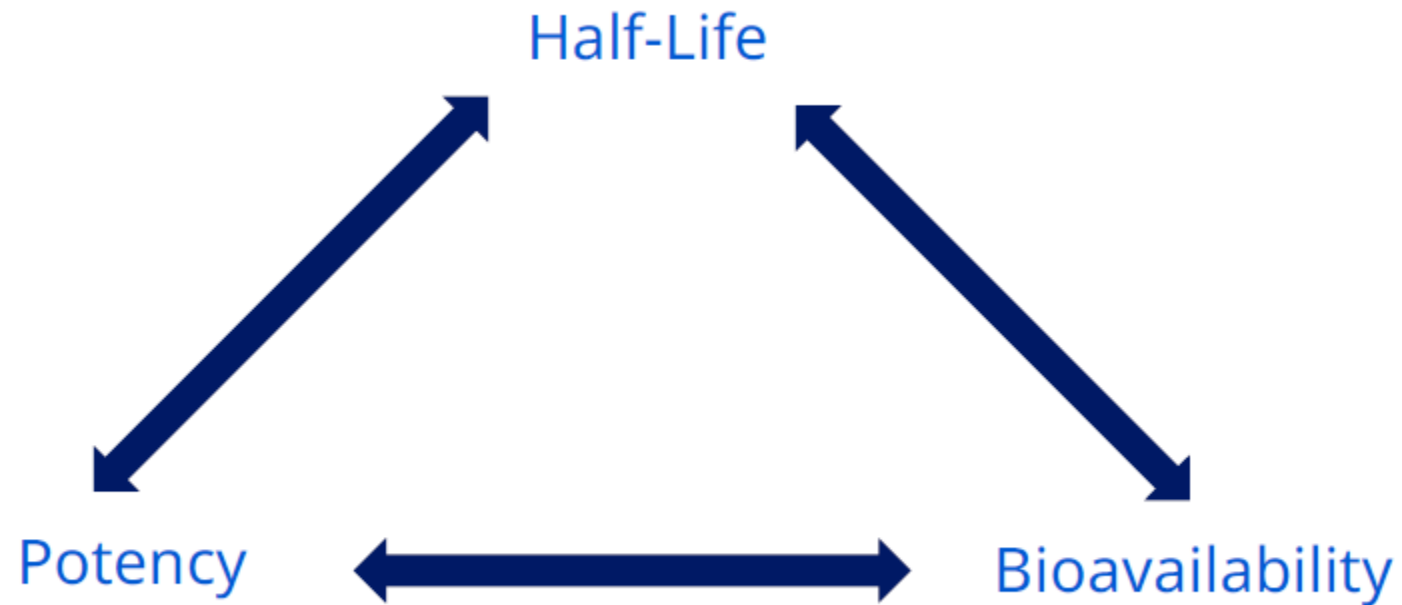
## Octreotide capsules (FDA approved in 2020)



C8 (sodium caprylate)



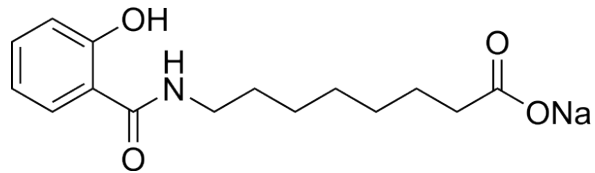
# Interplay between potency, half-life & bioavailability



Parameters are interlinked and all crucial for oral peptide delivery

# Tablet co-formulation with SNAC for gastric delivery

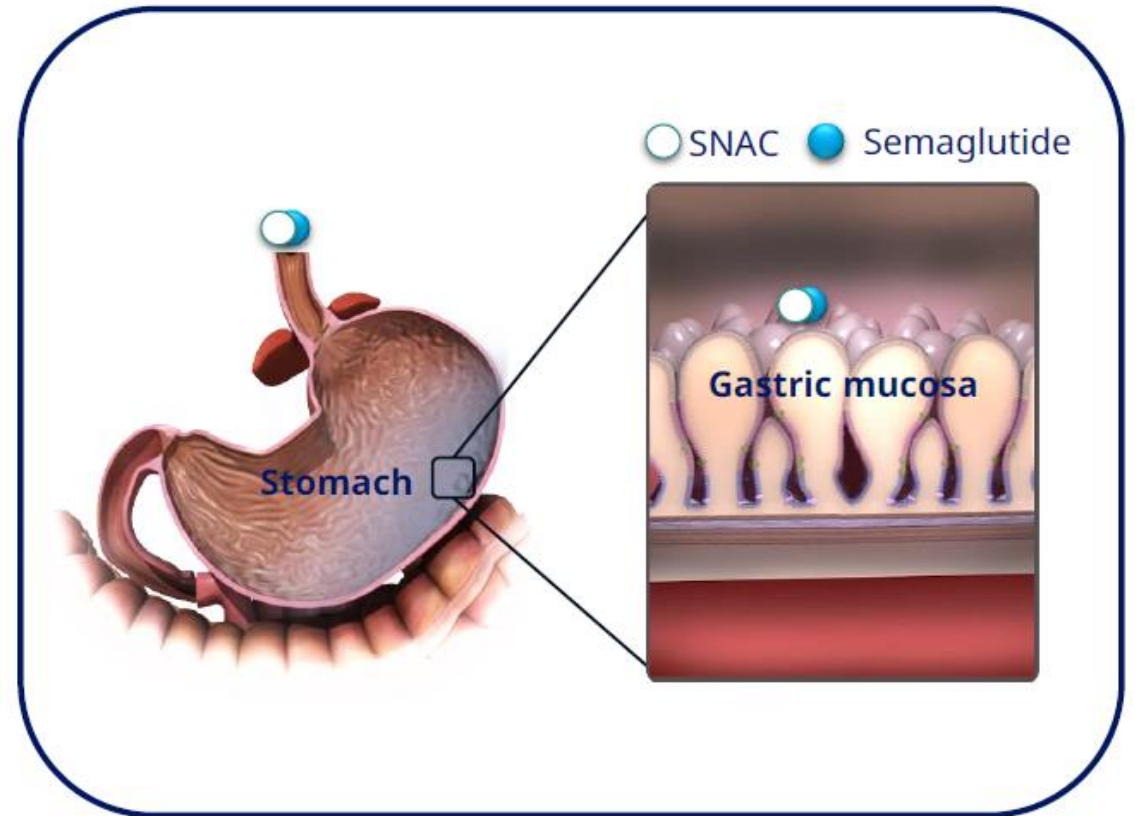
## SNAC (sodium salcaprozate)<sup>1</sup>



SNAC, a small fatty acid derivative, is an absorption enhancer that facilitates absorption

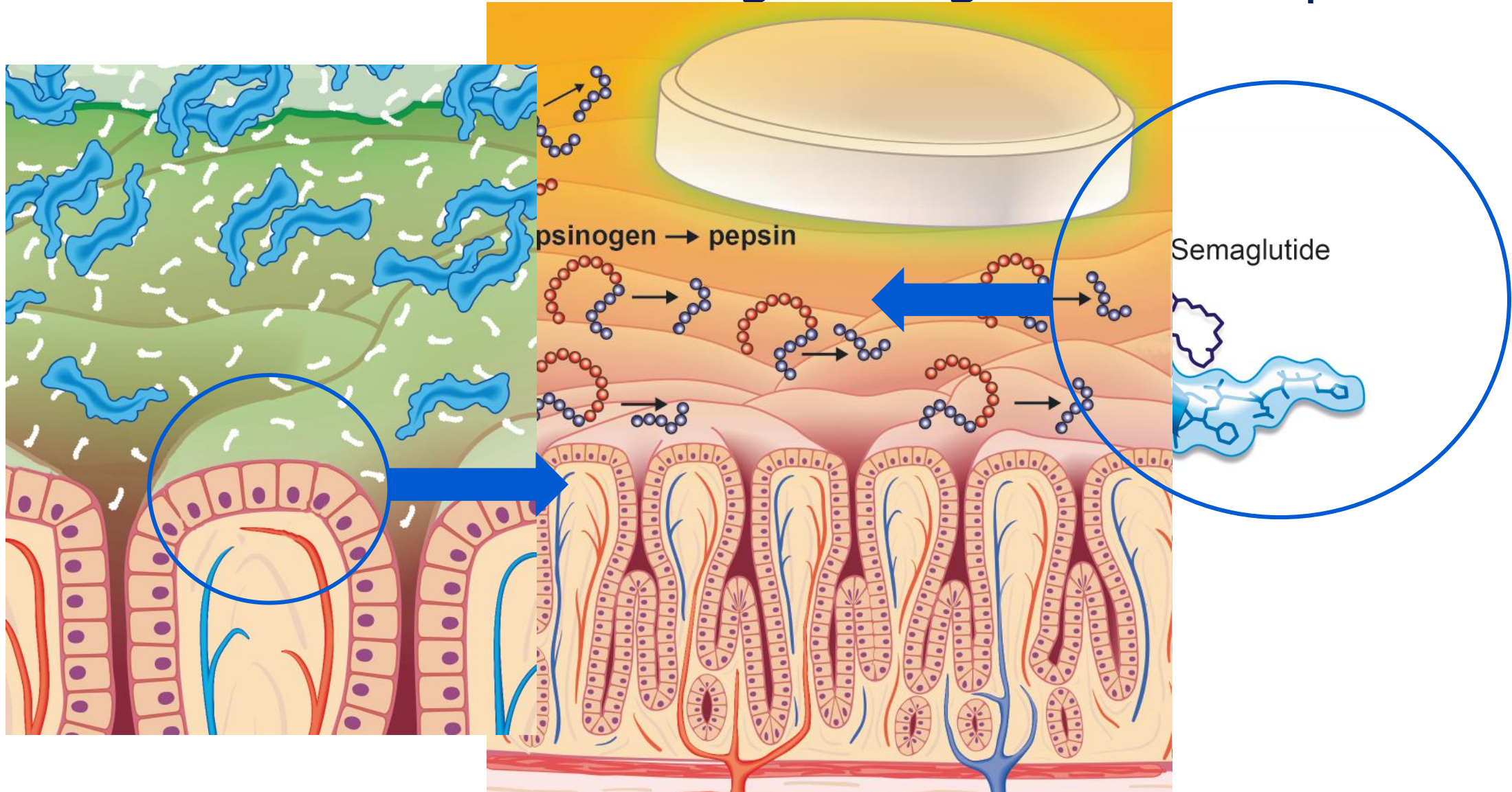
The available data for semaglutide co-formulated with SNAC support that absorption takes place in the stomach in a localised buffered environment

The effect is strictly time-dependent and occurs primarily via transcellular route



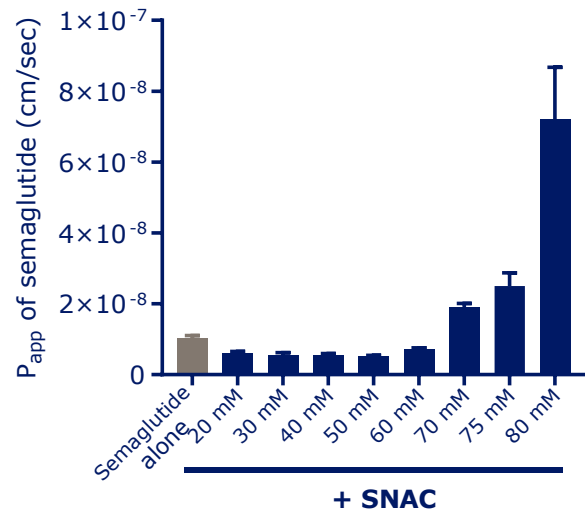


# The role of SNAC in semaglutide gastric absorption



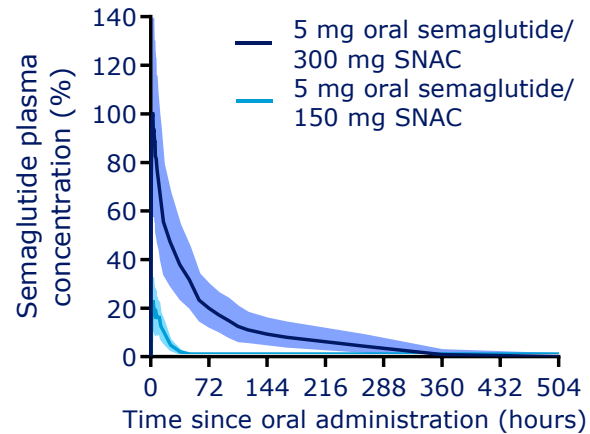
# Peptide exposure is dependent on SNAC concentration

## *In vitro* absorption across gastric cell monolayers



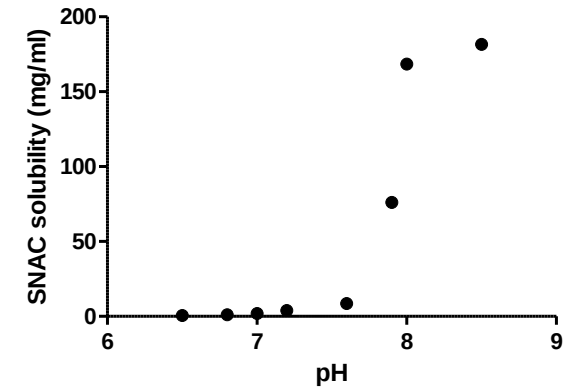
- The permeation of semaglutide depends on SNAC concentration

## *In vivo* plasma exposure in human subjects



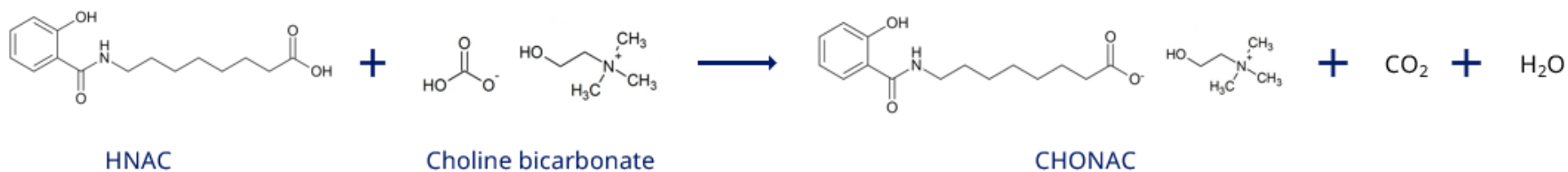
- Clinical trials support that more enhancer yields superior exposure

## pH dependent solubility of SNAC

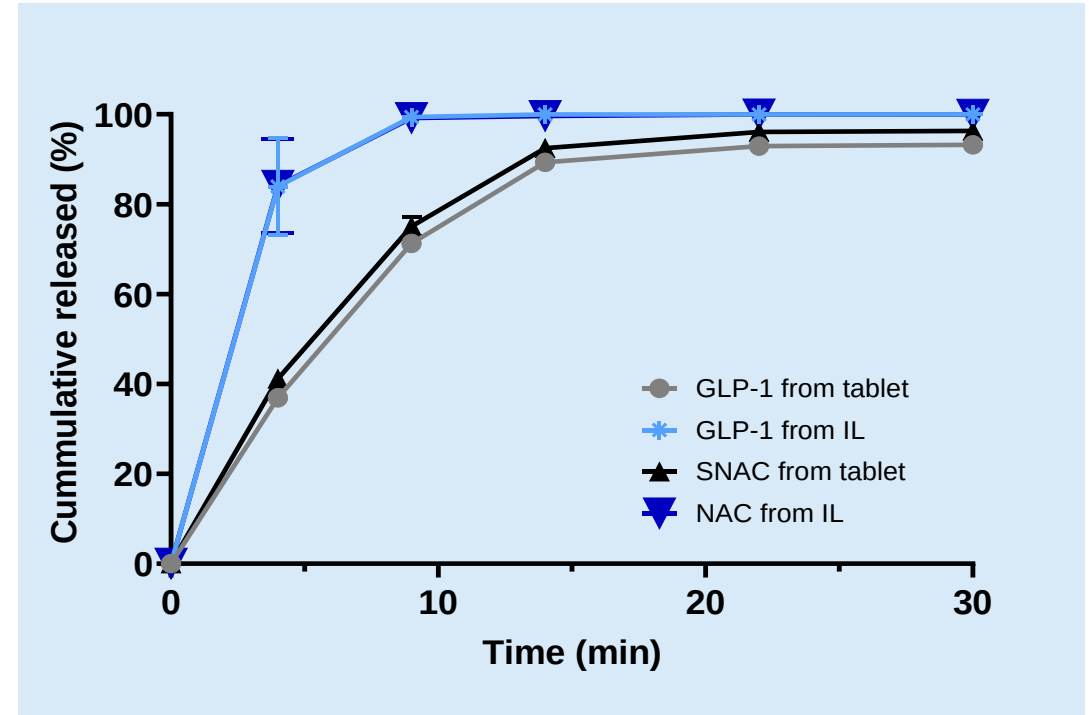
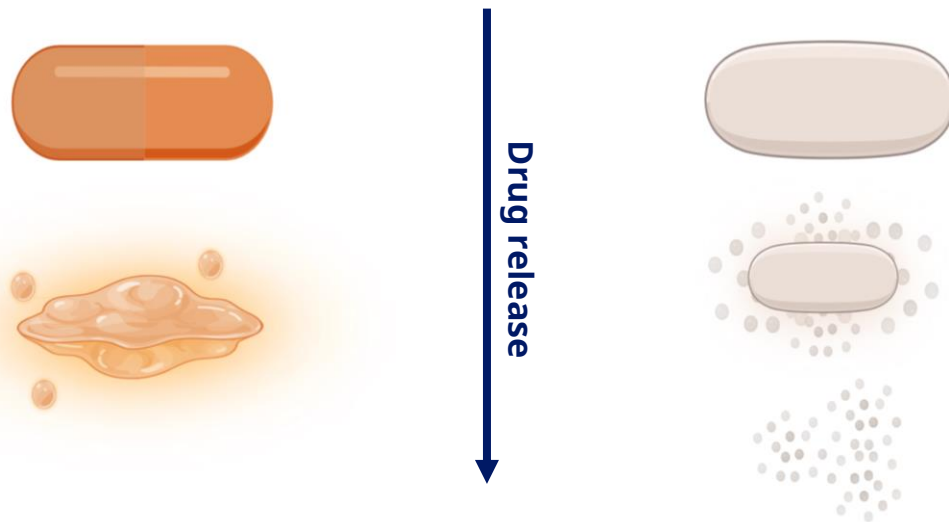


- Low solubility below pH 7.5

# Ionic liquids (CHONAC) formed by acid-base neutralization



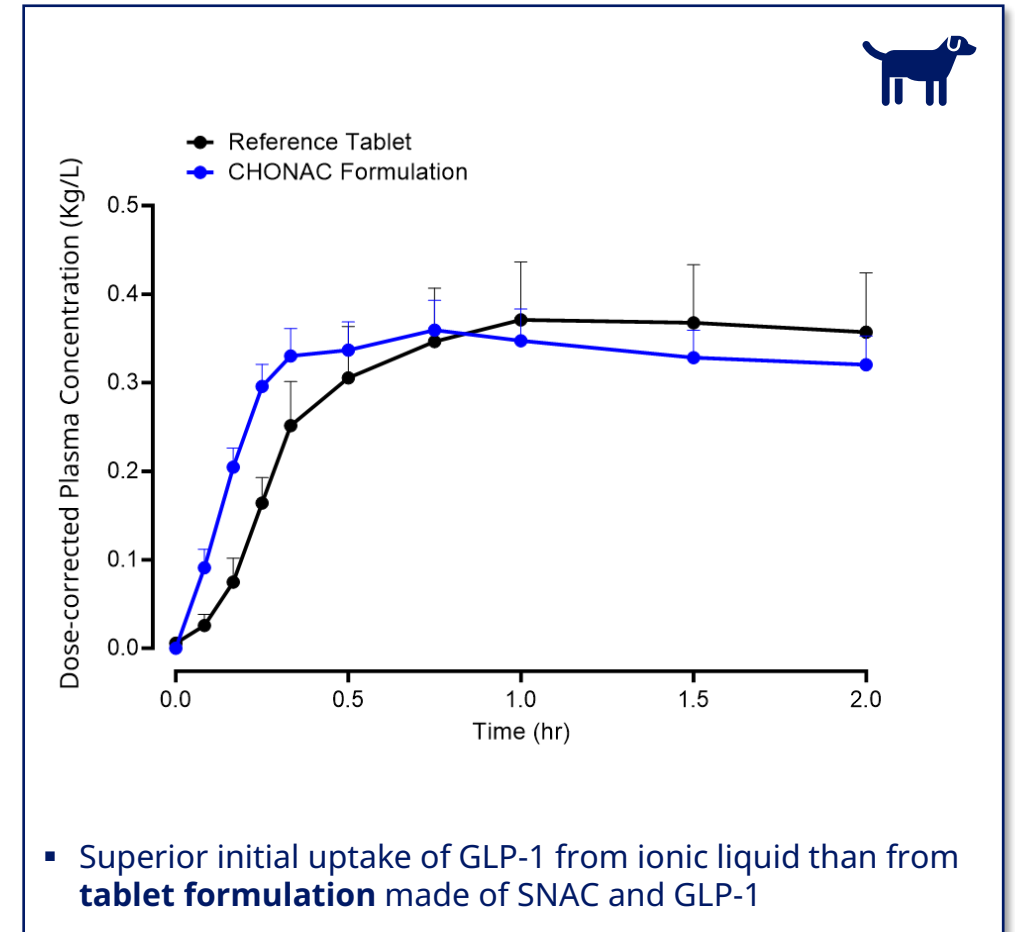
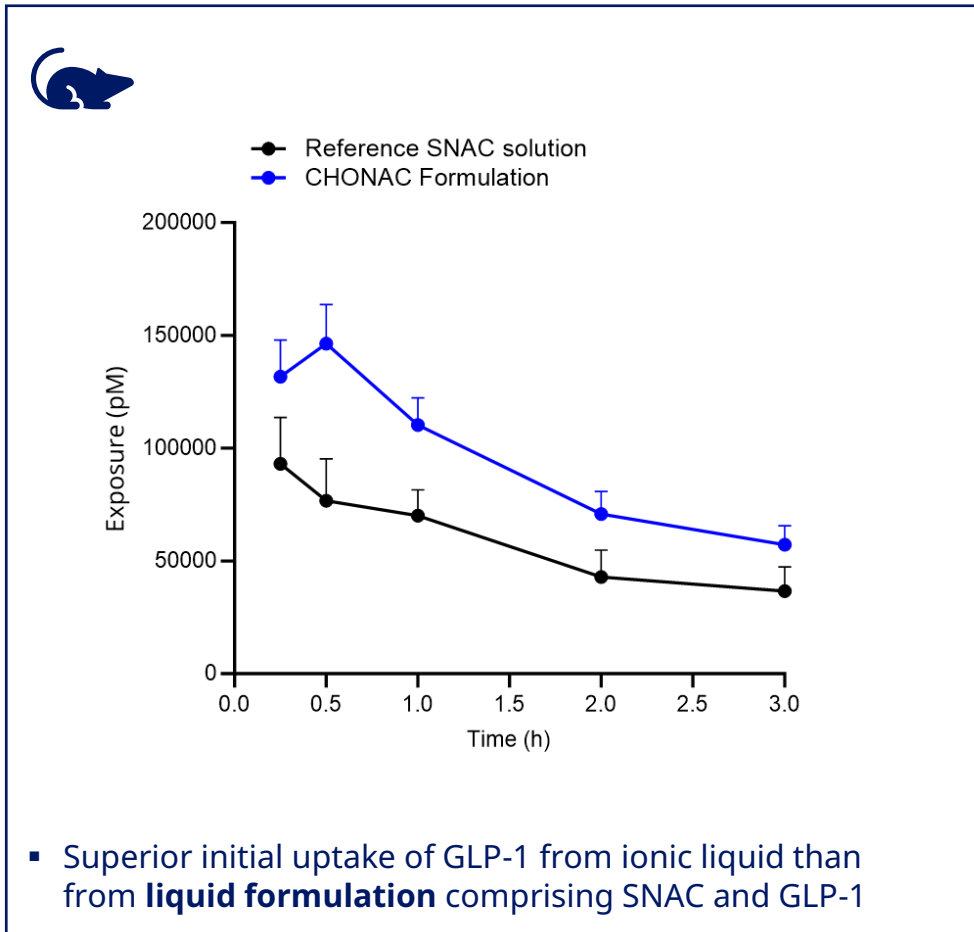
# Ionic liquids offer faster dissolution and higher solubility



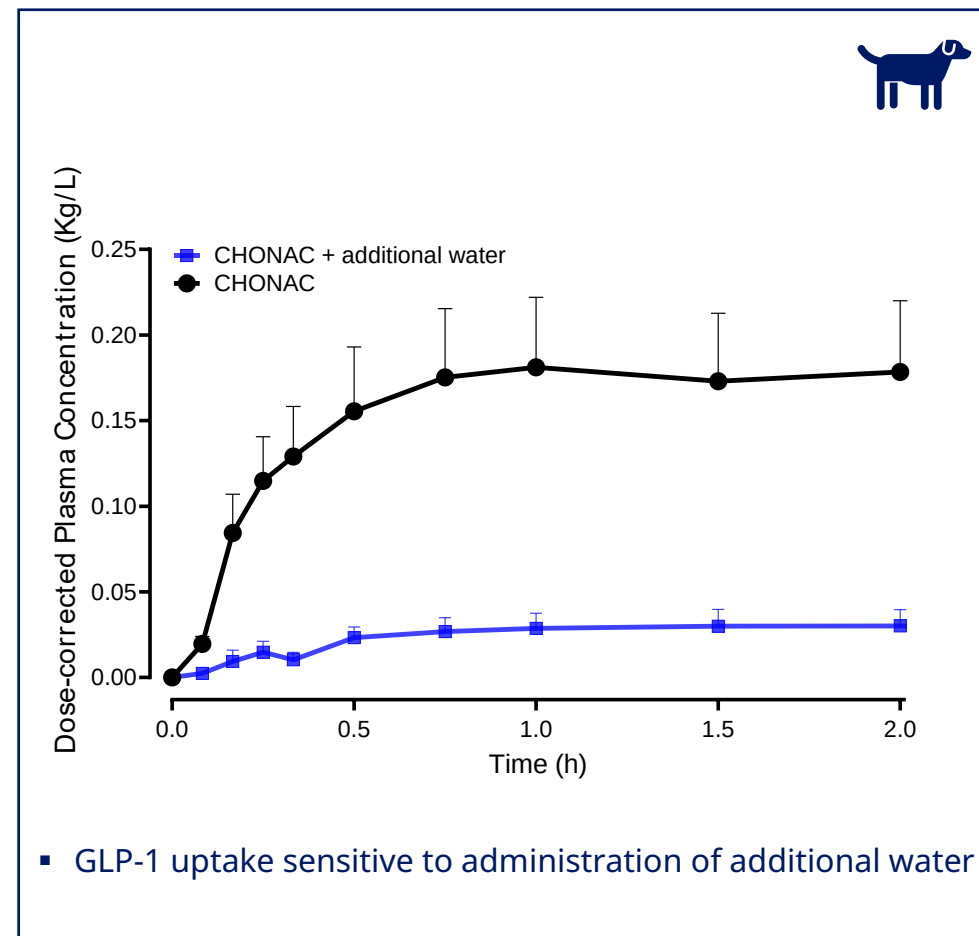
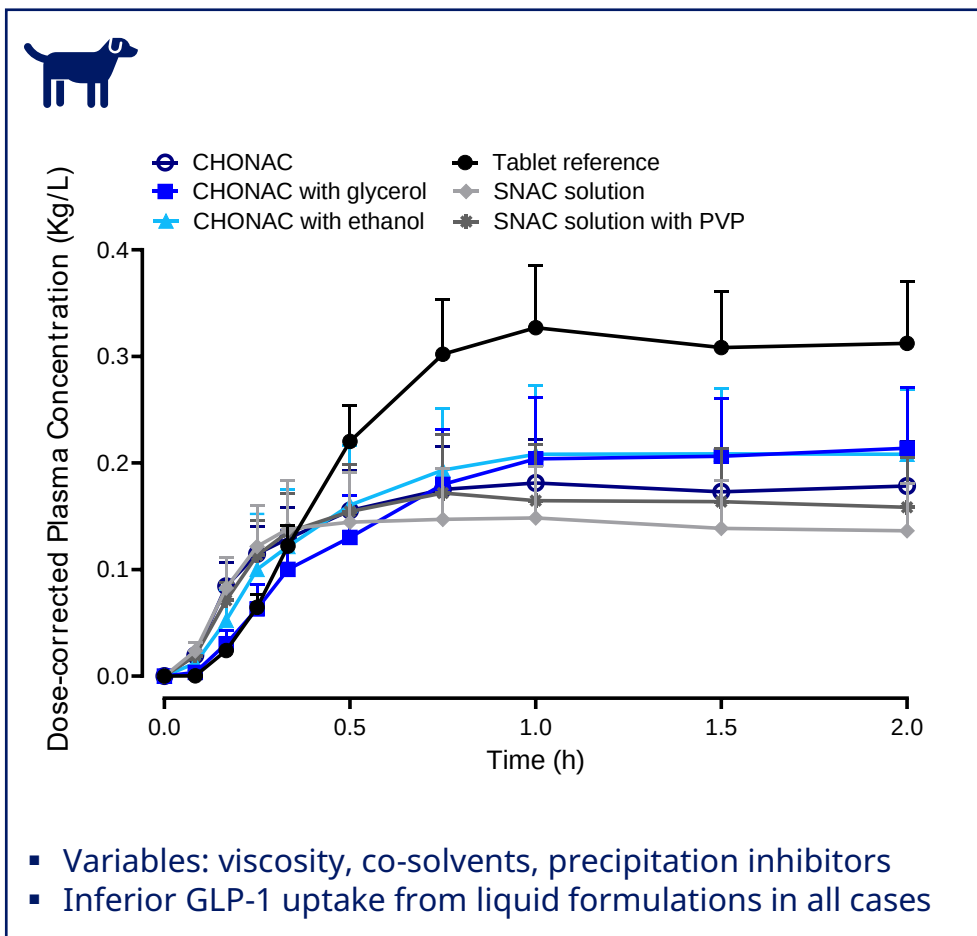
- Liquid formulation circumvents hydration and dissolution, rapidly increasing concentration of available enhancers

- Dissolution of ionic liquid in an immediate release capsule is faster than from a SNAC tablet <sup>1</sup>

# *In vivo* dosing in anesthetized animals showed superior initial uptake of GLP-1 from ionic liquid formulation



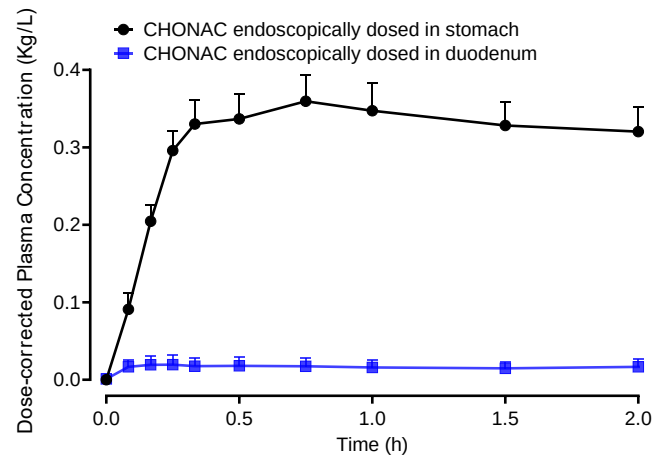
# *In vivo* dosing in awake dogs showed inferior GLP-1 uptake





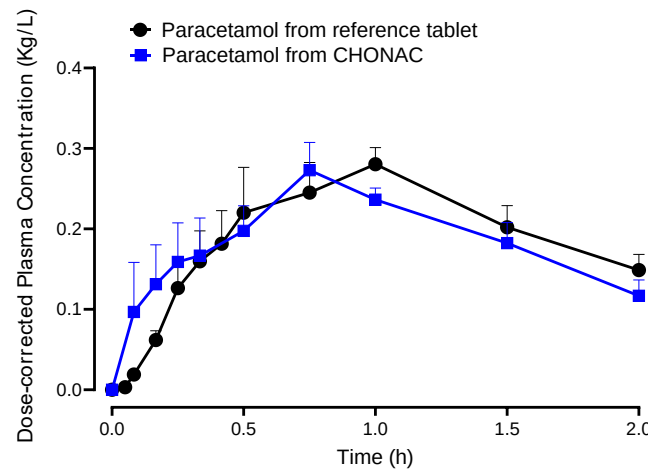
# Lack of confinement of ionic liquids in the stomach can explain the suboptimal performance of liquid formulations

## Gastric vs. intestinal dosing



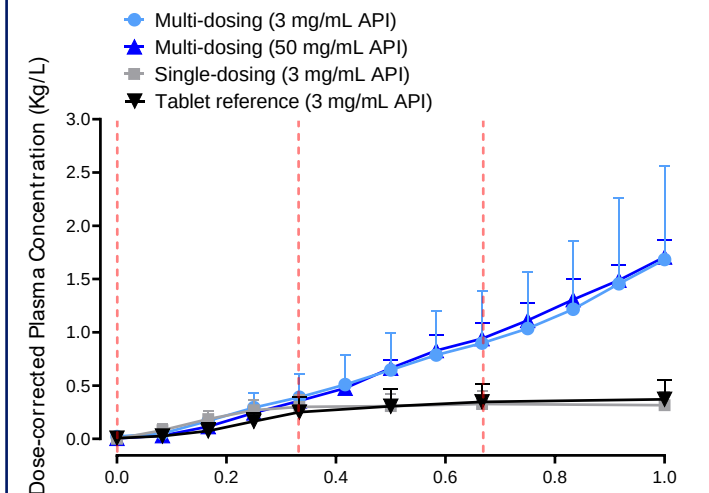
Anesthetized dogs

## Paracetamol absorption



Awake dogs

## Repeated dosing



Anesthetized dogs

- Intestinal absorption of GLP-1 is significantly lower than gastric absorption

- Faster paracetamol absorption indicates faster gastric emptying
- Potential explanation for inferior absorption of GLP-1 in awake dogs

- Repeated dosing of liquid formulation showed continuous linear absorption of GLP-1

# Key learnings for ionic liquids and liquid formulations



Ionic liquids offer faster SNAC release, leading to high local concentration

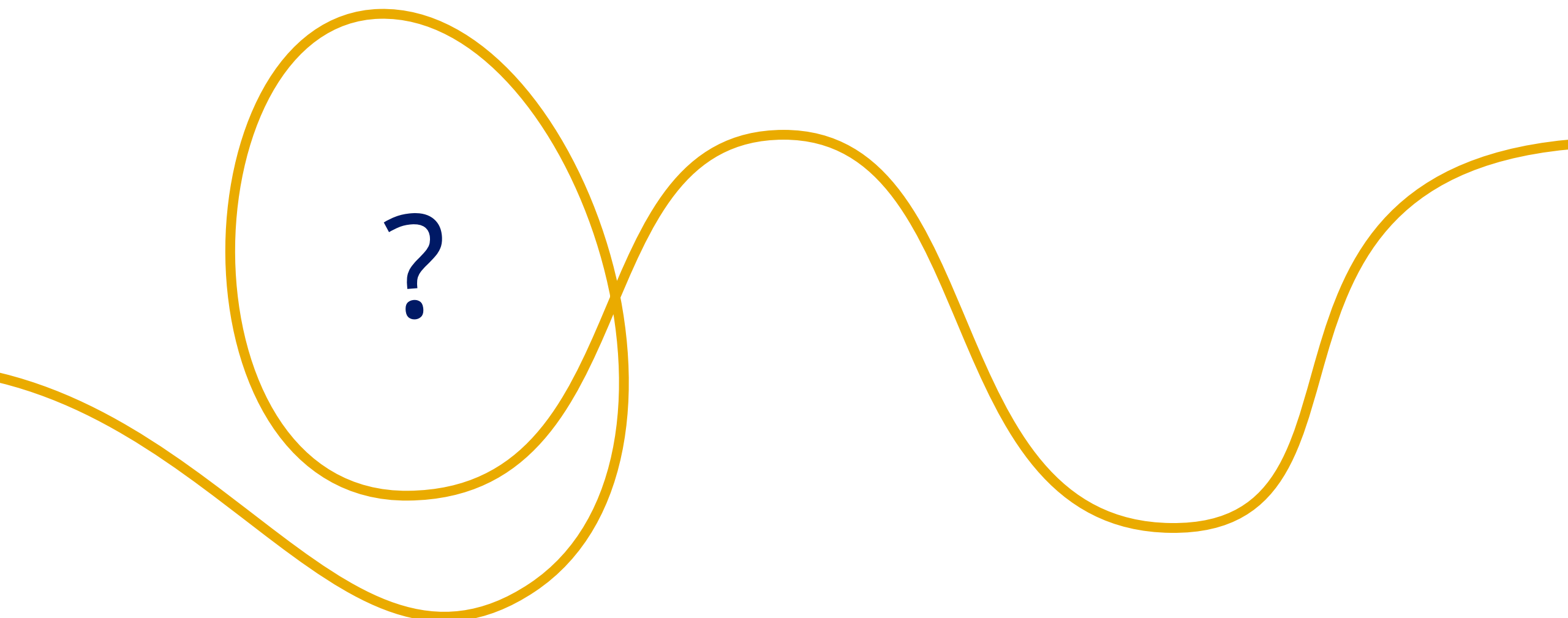


Liquid formulations appear to have an earlier GLP-1 absorption onset compared to solids



Gastric confinement plays a key role in the effectiveness of liquid SNAC formulations

# Q&A



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