

Abstract ID: 2026931
Session: Ocular Delivery

CRISPR-Cas Delivery Using Lipid-polymer Nanoplexes in Microneedle Patches for Corneal Dystrophy

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Date: 15th July, 2025

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Introduction

Corneal dystrophies are bilateral genetic disorders caused by mutations in specific genes, leading to progressive accumulation of irregular deposits in the cornea and vision loss. While genetic advances offer insights, targeted therapies remain limited, highlighting the potential of CRISPR/Cas technology.



Normal eye



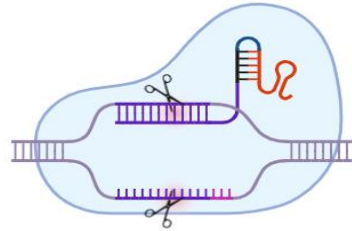
Corneal dystrophy eye



Mutated SLC4A11 gene

Congenital hereditary endothelial dystrophy (CHED)

Gene Editing Tool

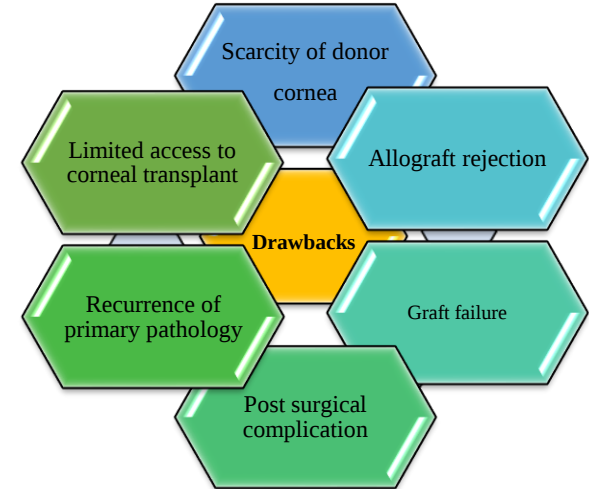


CRISPR/Cas System

Current Treatment: surgical intervention

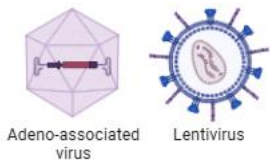


- ✓ Penetrating keratoplasty (PK),
- ✓ Descemet's Stripping Automated Endothelial Keratoplasty (DSAEK),
- ✓ Descemet's Membrane Endothelial Keratoplasty (DMEK).



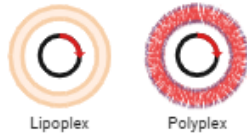
Delivery Strategies of CRISPR/Cas Components

Modes of delivery



Viral vectors
(Adeno-associated virus vectors)

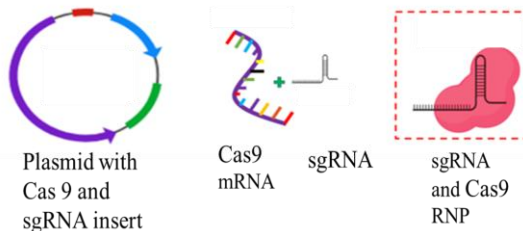
1. Limited packaging capacity (4.7 kb) for commonly used SpCas9 protein
2. Impose serious safety issues during therapeutic genome editing.



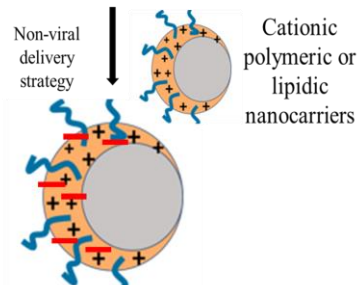
Non-viral vectors
(Cationic polymeric or lipidic nanocarriers)

1. Limited payload
2. Capacity
3. Cytotoxicity
4. Lack of tissue-specific targeting
5. Instability
6. Limited *in-vivo* application

Delivery strategies

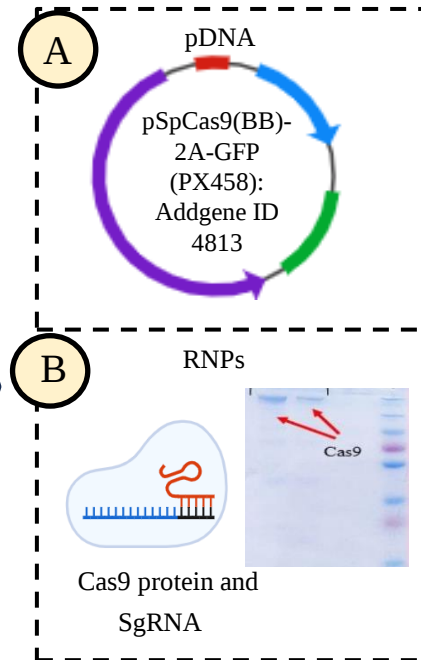


Different CRISPR/Cas9 components (-ve charged)



CRISPR-Cas loaded Nanoplexes

CRISPR/Cas Components



Research Gaps and Objectives

Low in vivo
delivery
efficiency

Poor
Stability and
Scalability

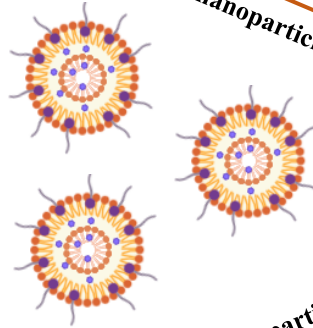
Research
Gap

Lack of
Tissue and
cell specific
targeting

Safety and
Immunogen
icity of
delivery
carriers

Inefficient
nuclear
localization

Lipid Polymer hybrid nanoparticles



Lipid Polymer hybrid nanoparticles

Objectives

1

Synthesis and characterization of cationic biodegradable polymer

2

Formulation and characterization of lipid-polymer hybrid nanoplexes

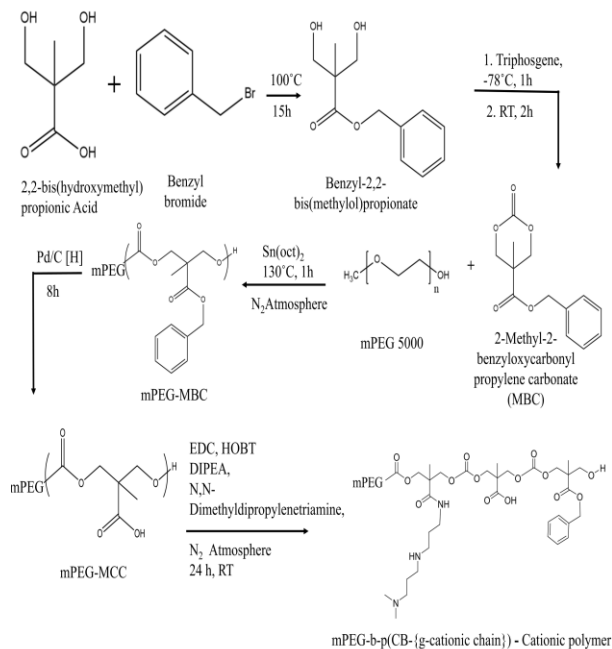
3

In vitro evaluation and cell culture studies of pDNA and RNP loaded nanoplexes

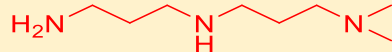
4

Lipid-polymer hybrid nanoplexes loaded into microneedle patch and its characterization

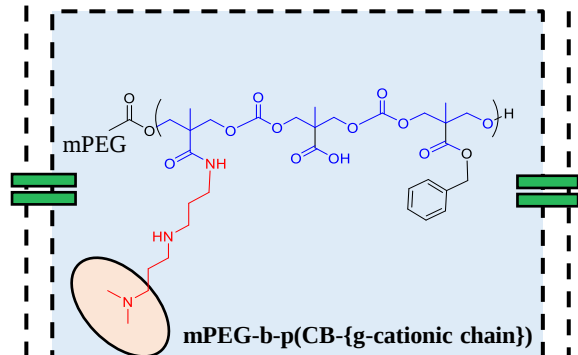
Synthesis Scheme of Biodegradable Cationic Polymer



Functional moieties: N,N-Dimethyldipropylenetriamine



In-house Synthesized Biodegradable Cationic Polymer



Advantages

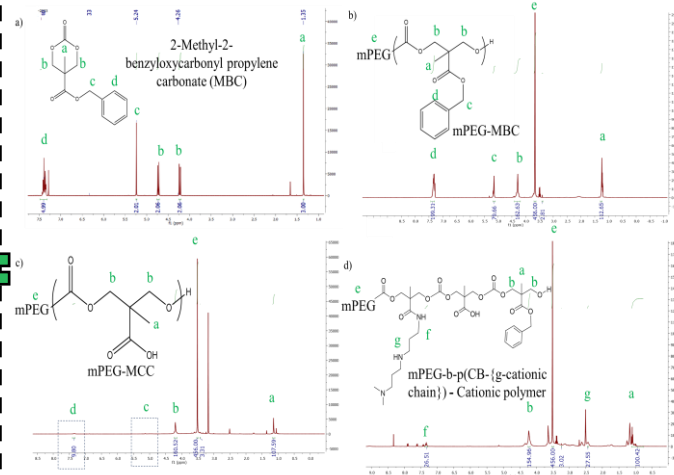
Biodegradable

Cationic charge

Endo/lysosomal escape

Characterization of Biodegradable Cationic Polymer

¹H NMR



e) Gel permeation chromatography

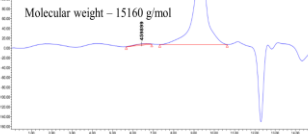


Table 1: Elemental analysis

Cationic polymer	Sample Weight (mg)	C%	H%	N%
mPEG-b-p(CB35-{g-Cation chain27})	10	48.49	5.57	6.90

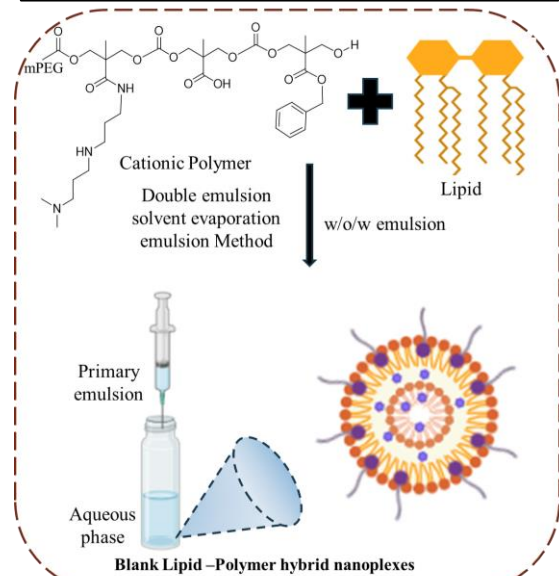
✓

Unit of Polymer Backbone: 35

✓

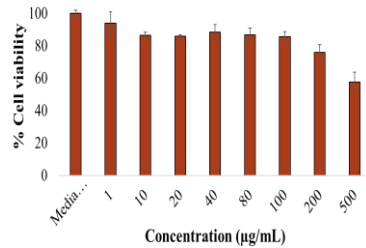
Unit of functional moieties: 27

Preparation of Blank Lipid-Polymer hybrid nanoplexes

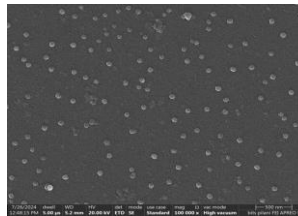


In vitro characterization of nanoplexes

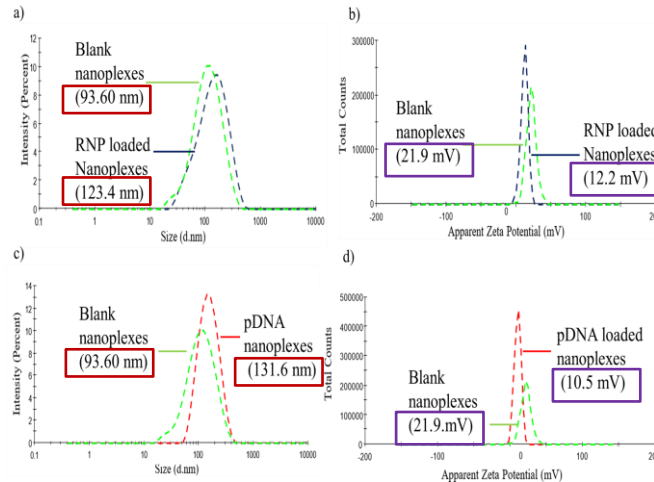
Cytotoxicity study 72 hr (SIRC cell line)



FESEM



Particle size and zeta potential analysis



Complexation efficiency of nanoplexes

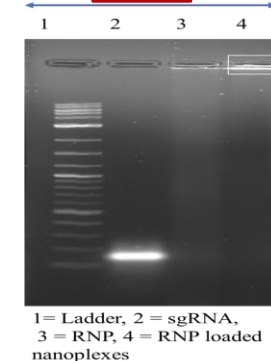
pDNA loaded Lipid-polymer hybrid nanoplexes

Cationic PLM + 2.5 mg Chol (N/P)



RNP loaded Lipid-polymer hybrid nanoplexes

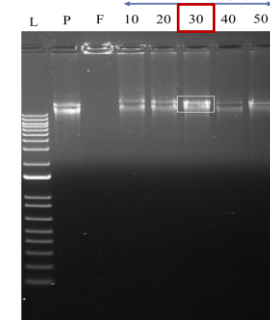
(N/P=5)



Heparin competition assay: Release of CRISPR-Cas component

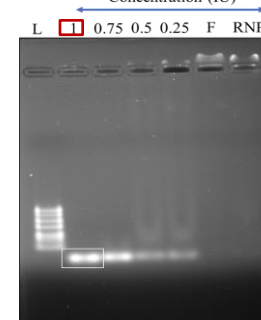
pDNA loaded nanoplexes

Heparin Concentration (IU)

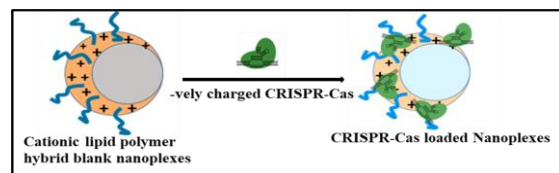


RNP loaded nanoplexes

Heparin Concentration (IU)

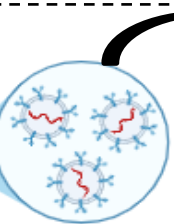


Hypothesis based on electrostatic interaction



In-vitro RNPs transfection by lipid-polymer hybrid nanoplexes

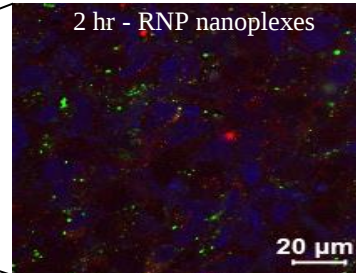
CRISPR/Cas
loaded lipid-
polymer
hybrid
nanoplexes



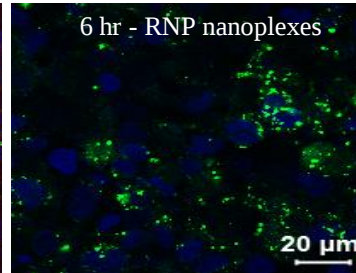
Treatment on SIRC Cell Line

Endo/lysosomal escape by lipid-polymer hybrid nanoplexes

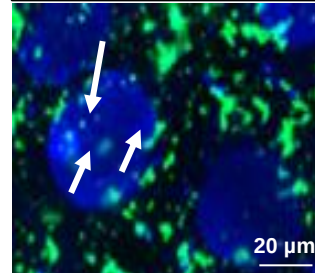
2 hr - RNP nanoplexes



6 hr - RNP nanoplexes



Nuclear Localization-24hr

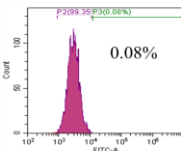


Endocytic uptake pathway study

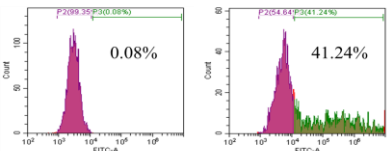
In vitro qualitative transfection efficiency

In vitro quantitative transfection efficiency

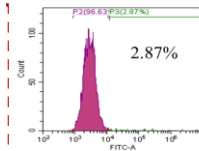
Media Control
(Untreated)



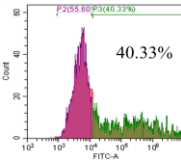
pDNA loaded
nanoplexes



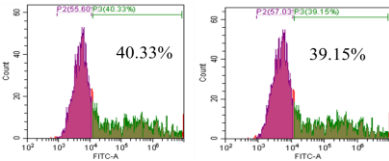
pDNA loaded
nanoplexes +
Chlorpromazine



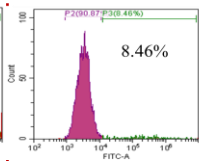
pDNA loaded
nanoplexes +
Nystatin



pDNA loaded
nanoplexes +
Amiloride



pDNA loaded
nanoplexes +
β-Cyclodextrin



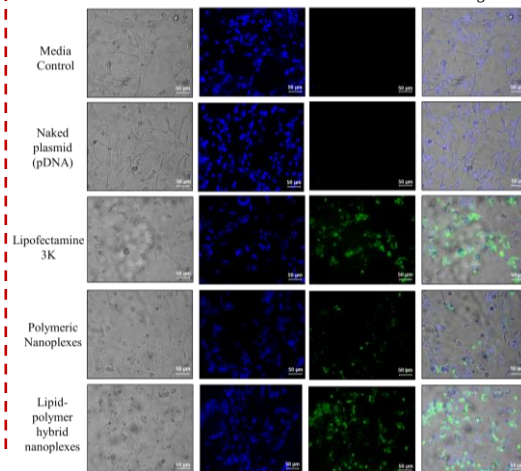
✓

Lipid raft mediated endocytic uptake pathway

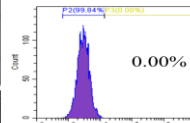
✓

Clathrin mediated Pathway

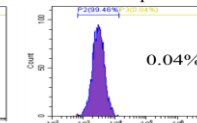
DIC Hoechst GFP Merge



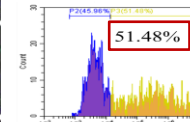
Media Control



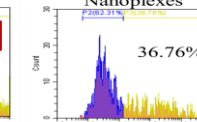
Naked pDNA



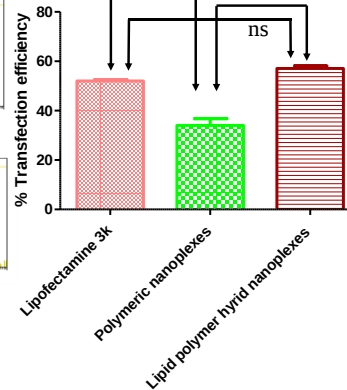
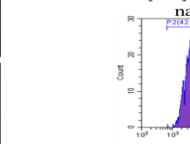
Lipofectamine 3K



Polymeric Nanoplexes



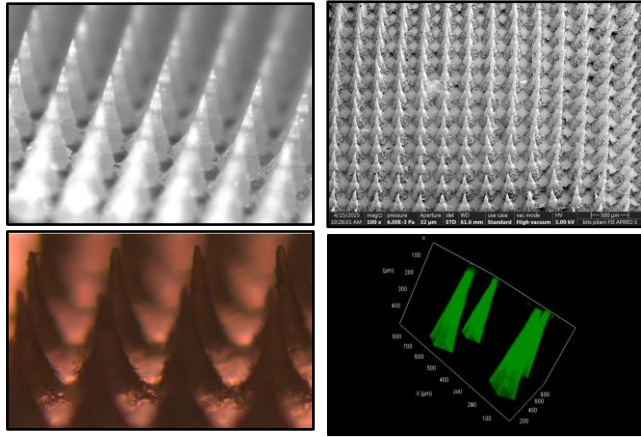
Lipid-polymer hybrid nanoplexes



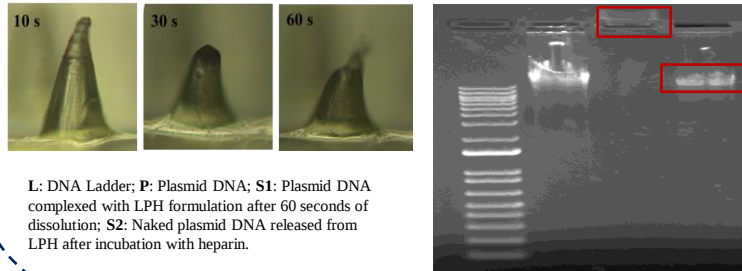
Mean±SD, SD=3, *p < 0.05; **p < 0.01

Characterization of microneedle patch

Morphological analysis of MN Patch

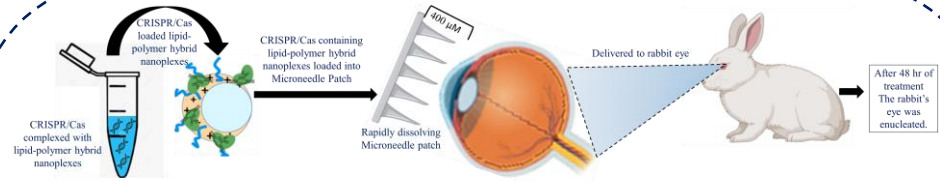


In vitro Dissolution of MN Patch and Integrity of Plasmid DNA

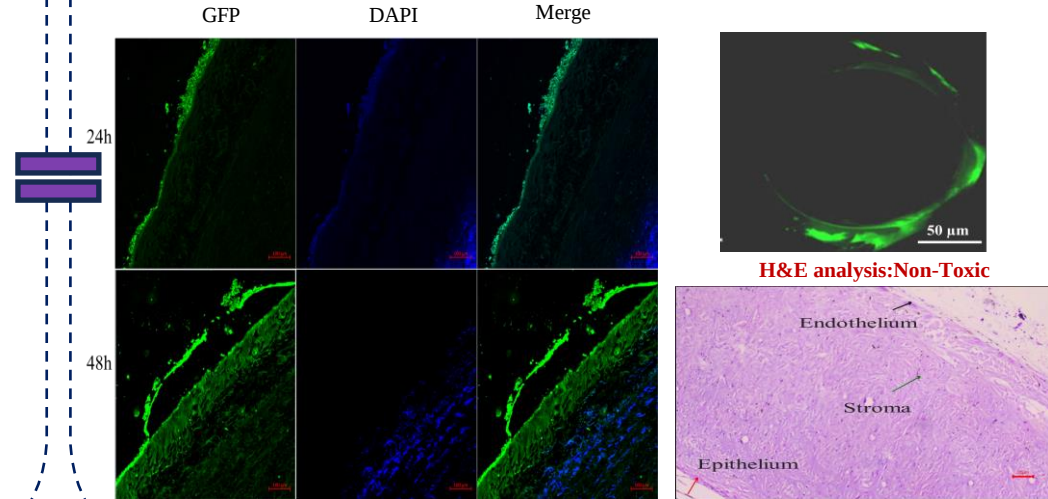


L: DNA Ladder; P: Plasmid DNA; S1: Plasmid DNA complexed with LPH formulation after 60 seconds of dissolution; S2: Naked plasmid DNA released from LPH after incubation with heparin.

In vivo ocular distribution and histopathological analysis



GFP in Rabbit Cornea: 48hr of post treatment

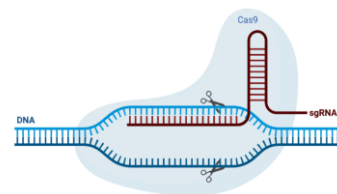


Conclusion

- 1 Developed a CRISPR-Cas delivery system using lipid-polymer hybrid nanoplexes for targeted gene editing in corneal cells.
- 2 Achieved high transfection efficiency (~60%) with minimal cytotoxicity in HEK293 and SIRC cells.
- 3 Microneedle patches enabled CRISPR-Cas delivery with no toxicity in corneal layers which was confirmed by Ex vivo (Porcine) and in vivo (rabbit) studies.
- 4 This work presents a CRISPR-Cas delivery platform utilizing electrostatic interactions for efficient delivery and distribution in corneal cells

Indian Patent: Chitkara Deepak, Guha Sonia Lipid-Polymer Hybrid Nanoplexs Delivery System and Method of Synthesis. Filed an Indian patent **202511014451** on 19th February 2025.

Future Perspective



To check **gene editing efficiency** in mutated gene in cornea, further evaluation in

- ✓ Patient-derived human corneal endothelial cells
- ✓ Disease animal of C57BL/B6 mice/ rabbit cornea

Major References:

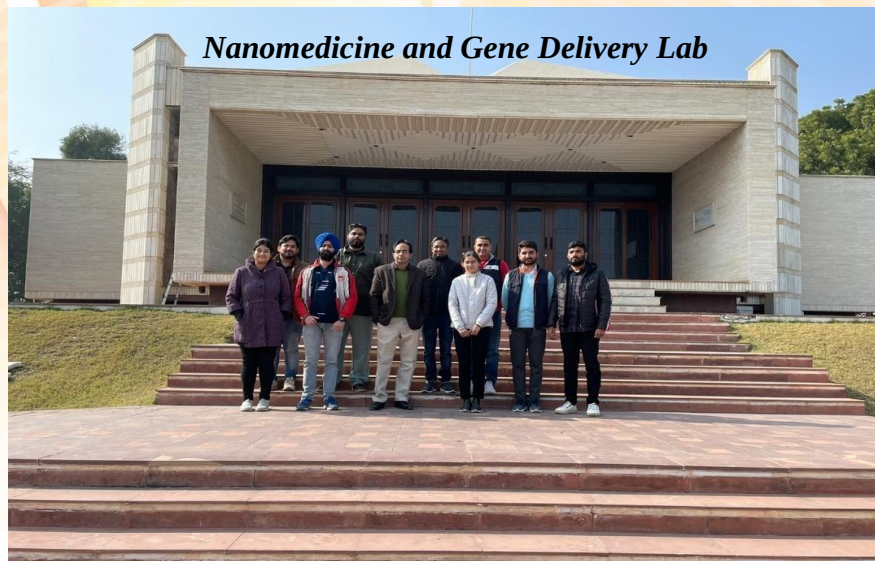
1. Zhang et al, Macromolecular rapid communications, 2019
2. Sahel et al, JMCB, 2022
3. Wan et al, Science advances, 2021
4. Sahel et al, Macromolecular Rapid Communications, 2023

Financial support
Department of Science
and Technology,
Government of India
(Project no.
CRG/2022/004265)



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Thank You



Nanomedicine and Gene Delivery Lab

Travel support



1

*BITS Pilani, Pilani Campus, RJ,
India*

CRS 2025
ANNUAL MEETING
& EXPOSITION

2

*Young Scientist travel grant award
2025*

अनुसंधान नेशनल रिसर्च फाउंडेशन
Anusandhan National Research Foundation
Govt. of India

3

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DELIVERY INNOVATIONS**