

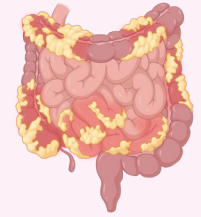
Oral Protein Delivery: Nanoassemblies for Targeted Treatment of Intestinal Diseases

María G. Portela

Ana M. López-Estévez, Laura Piñeiro-Alonso, Raquel Castillo-González, Lucía Sancho-Temiño, Noemí Gómez-Lado, María Medel, María J. Vicent, Milagros Castellanos, Pablo Aguiar Fernández, Lola Fernández-Messina, Aránzazu Cruz-Adalia, María José Alonso

INTRODUCTION

INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE (IBD)



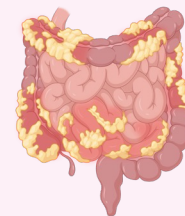
↑ Pro-inflammatory
cytokines
TNF- α

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INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE (IBD)



Current therapy:
SC or IV injection of
TNF-α inhibitors



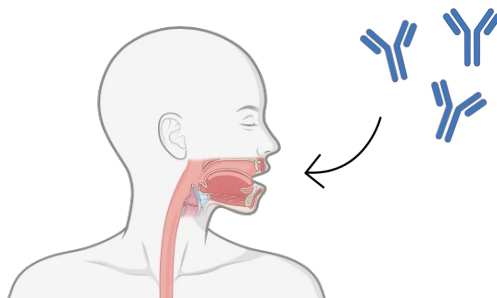
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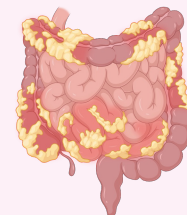
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Oral administration



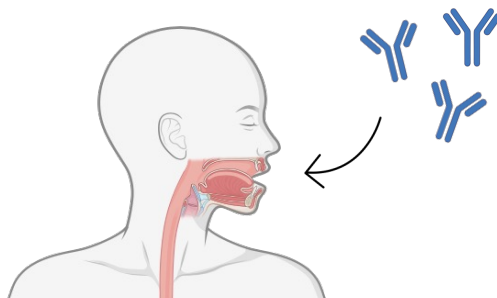
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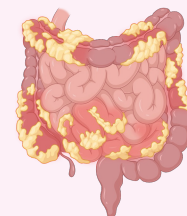
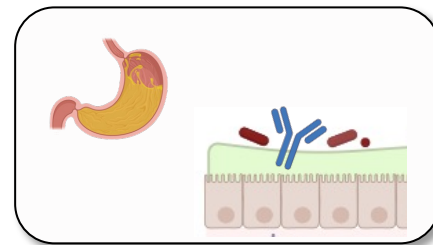
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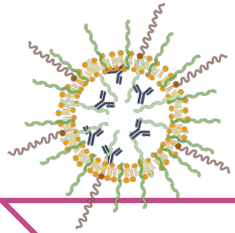


CHALLENGES



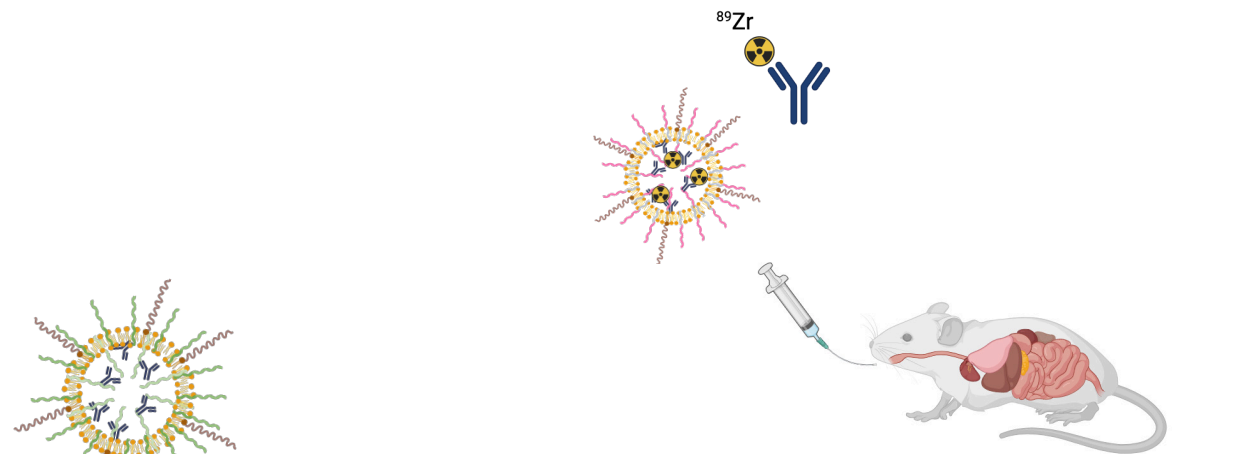
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OVERALL AIMS



Design nanosystems
for oral delivery of
mAb

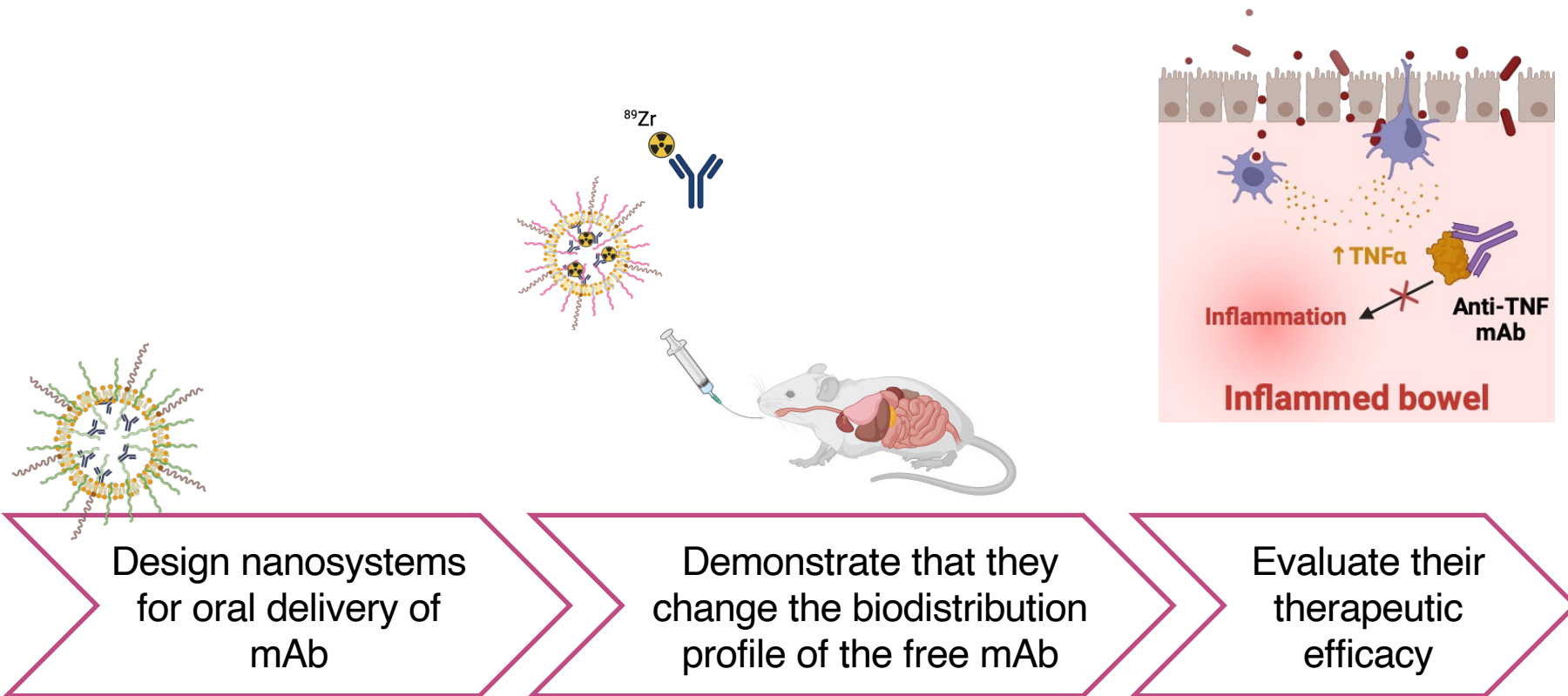
OVERALL AIMS



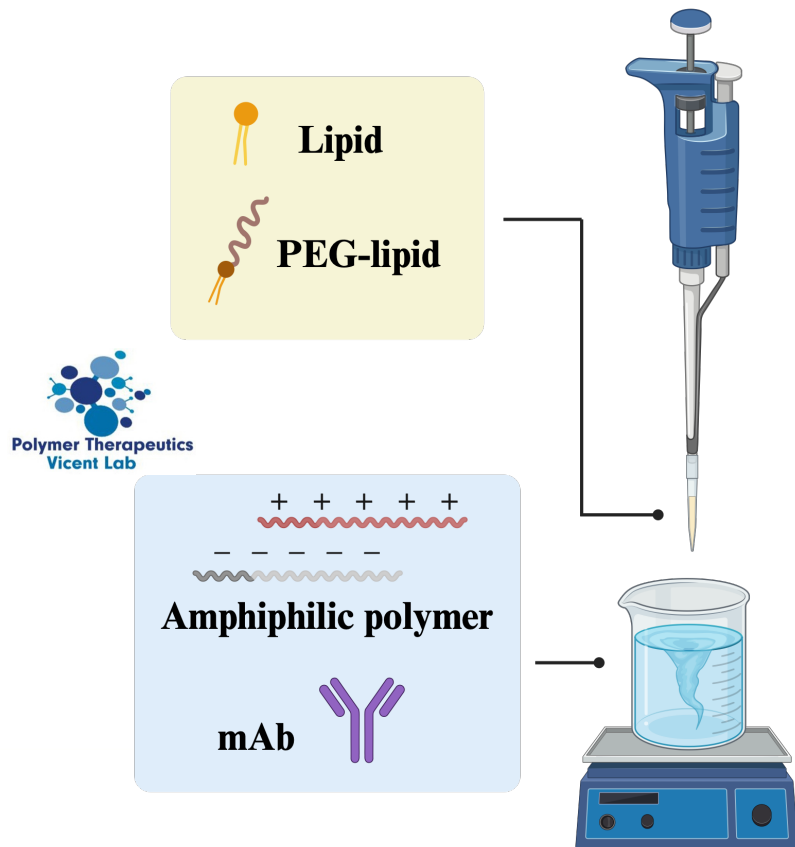
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Demonstrate that they
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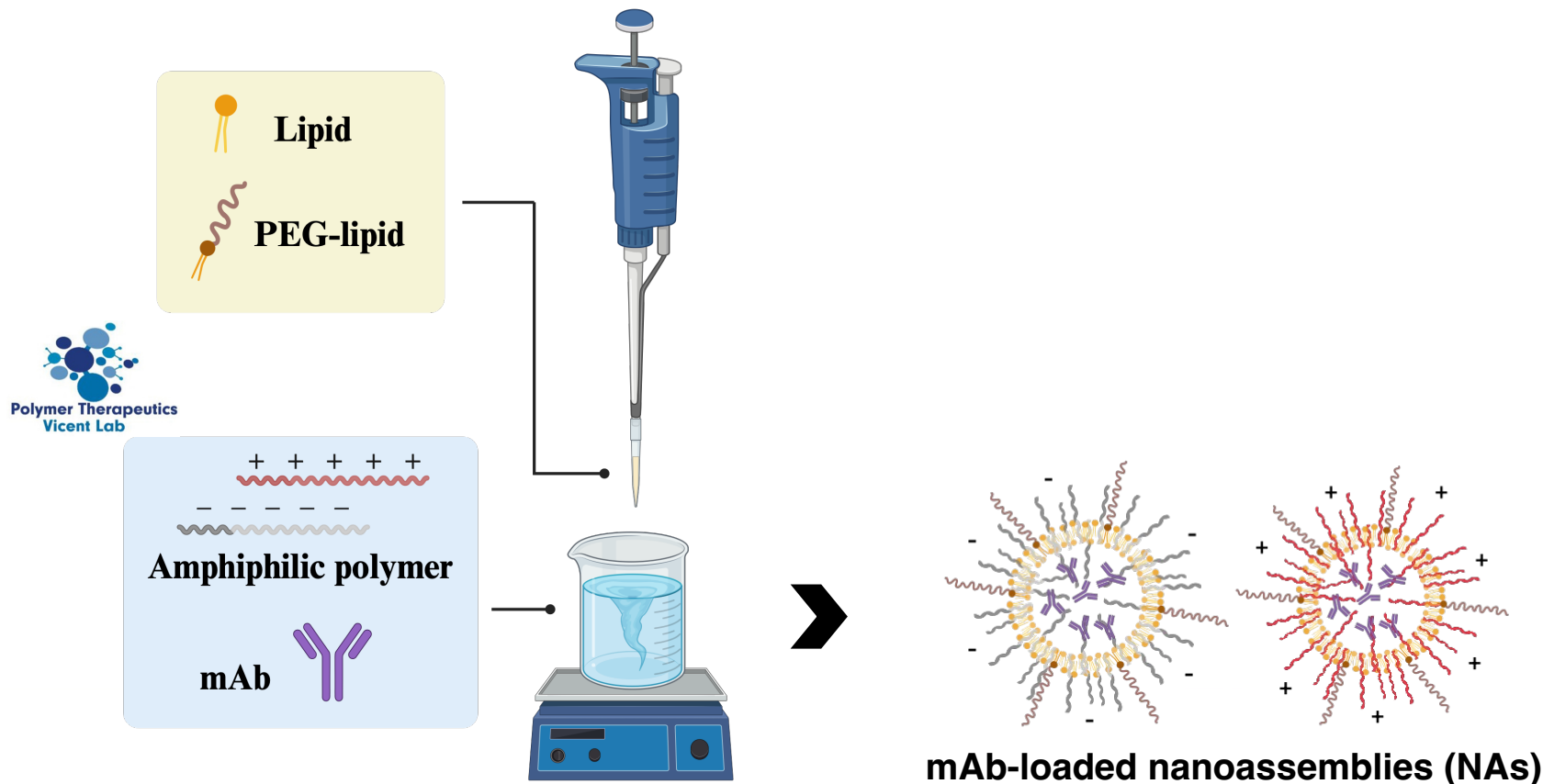
OVERALL AIMS



RATIONAL DESIGN OF NANOSYSTEMS

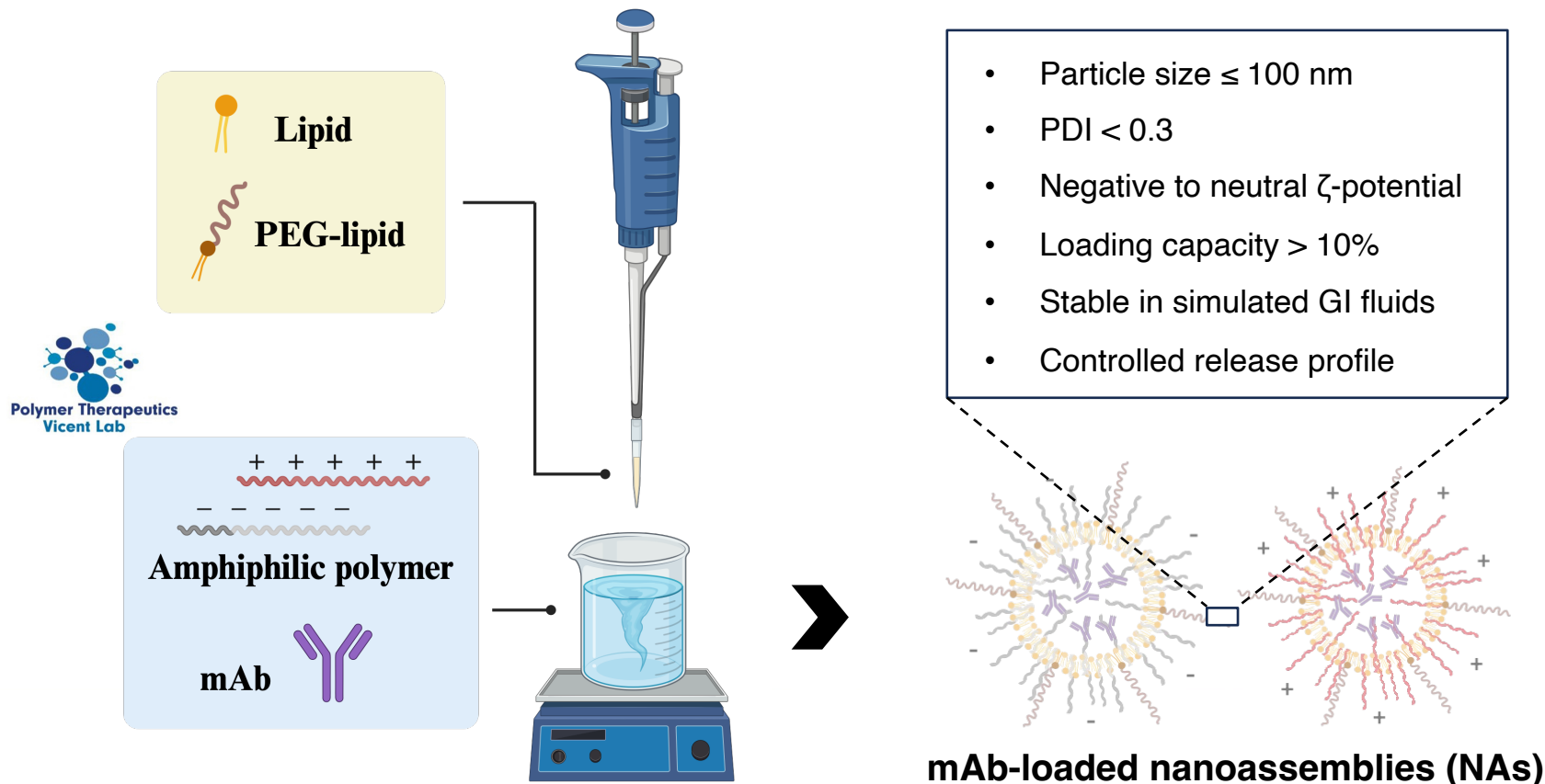


RATIONAL DESIGN OF NANOSYSTEMS

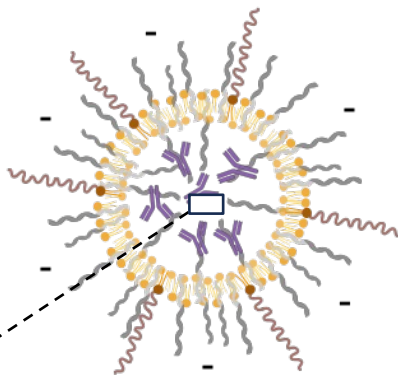


mAb-loaded nanoassemblies (NAs)

RATIONAL DESIGN OF NANOSYSTEMS



PHYSICOCHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION



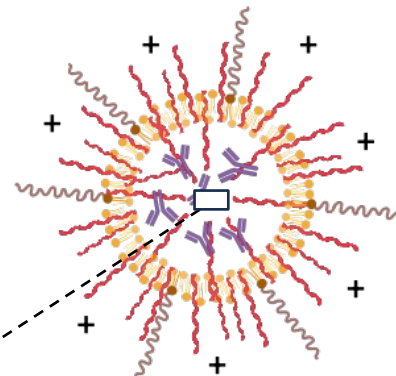
BVZ

Size: 44 ± 4 nm

PDI: 0.24

ζ -potential: -10 ± 2 mV

LC: $20 \pm 3\%$



BVZ

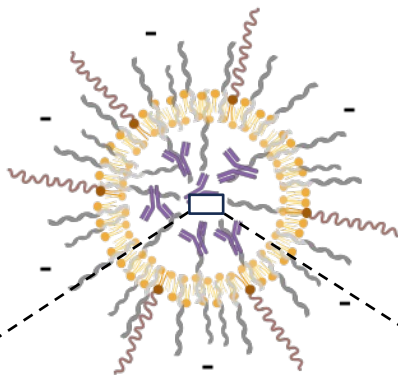
Size: 63 ± 5 nm

PDI: 0.17

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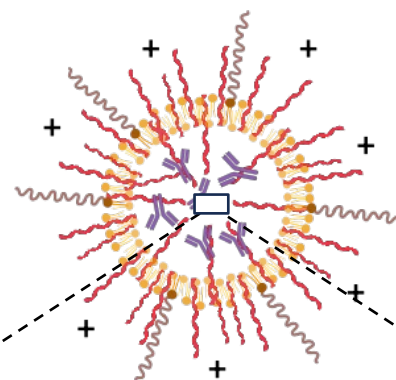
antiTNF

Size: 53 ± 3 nm

PDI: 0.22

ζ -potential: -8 ± 1 mV

LC: $17 \pm 9\%$



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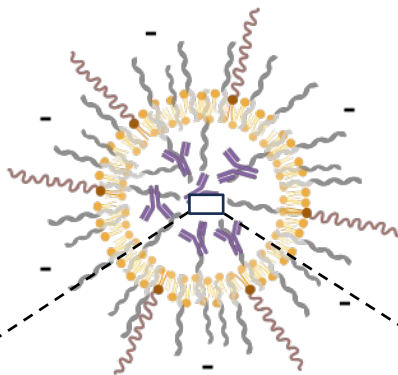
Size: 65 ± 2 nm

PDI: 0.18

ζ -potential: $+2 \pm 1$ mV

LC: $24 \pm 3\%$

PHYSICO-CHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION



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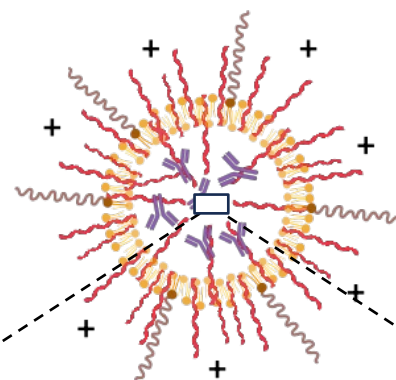
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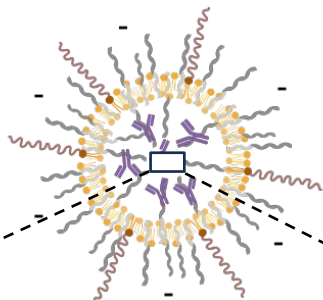
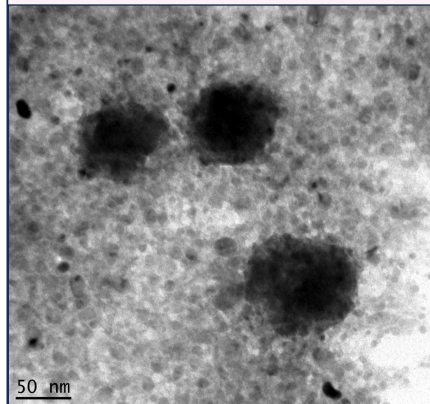
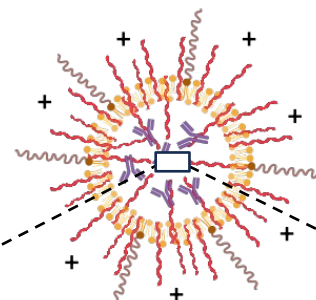
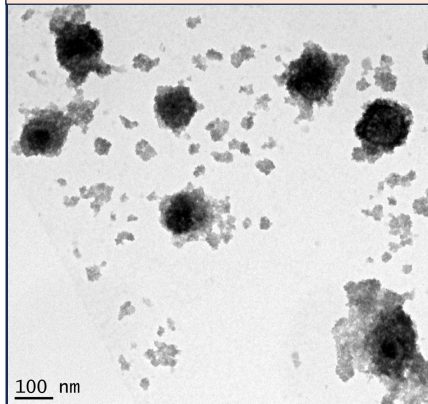
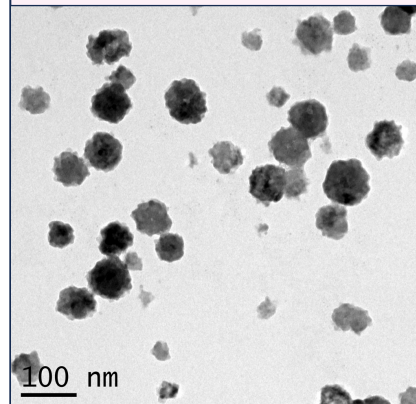
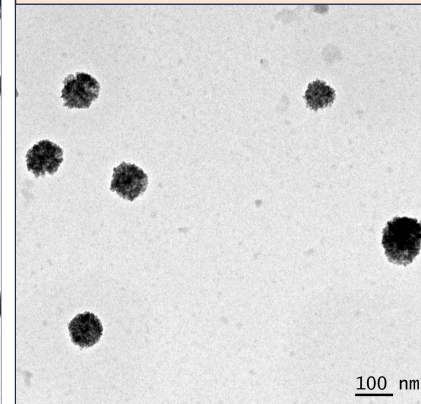
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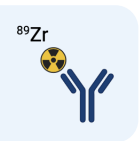
LC: $24 \pm 3\%$

PHYSICO-CHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION

TRANSMISSION ELECTRON MICROSCOPY (TEM)

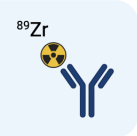
**BVZ****antiTNF****BVZ****antiTNF**

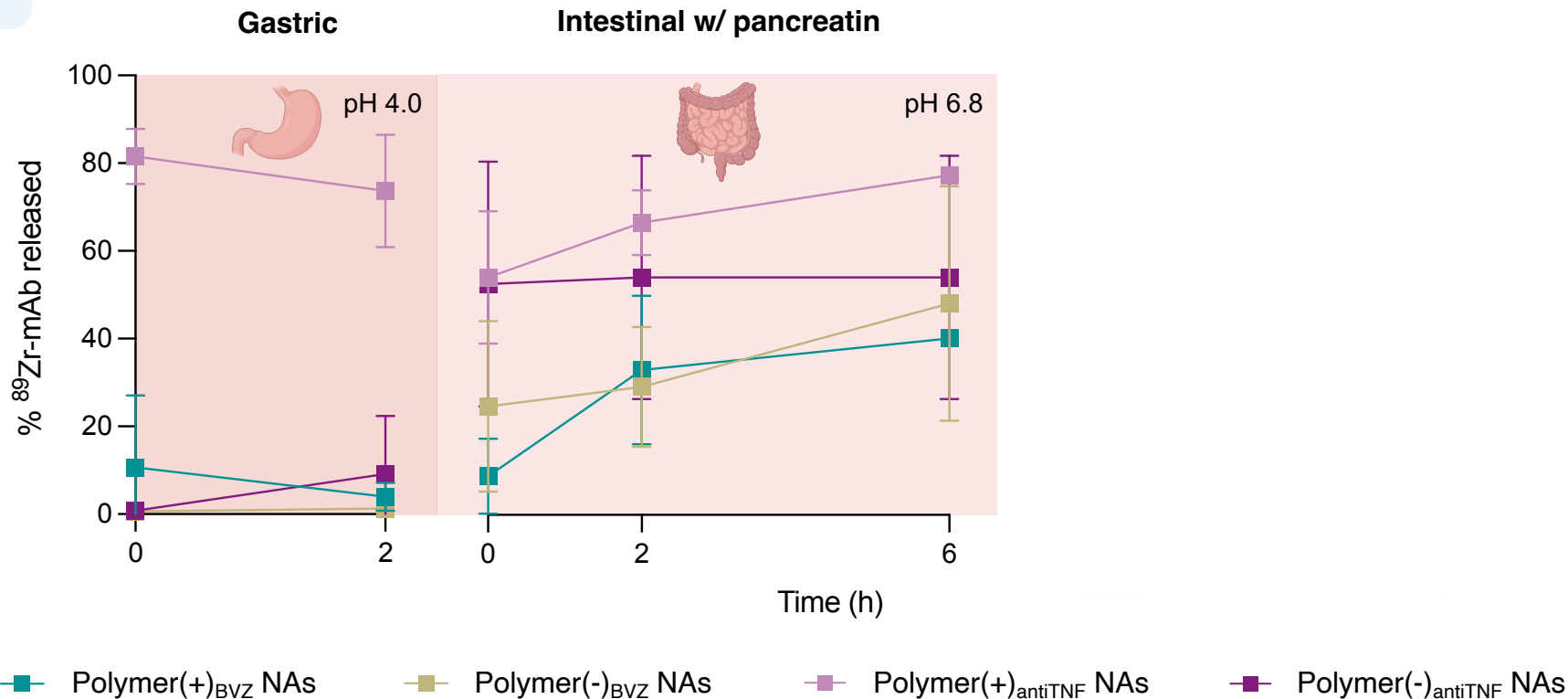
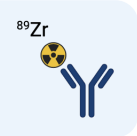
RELEASE

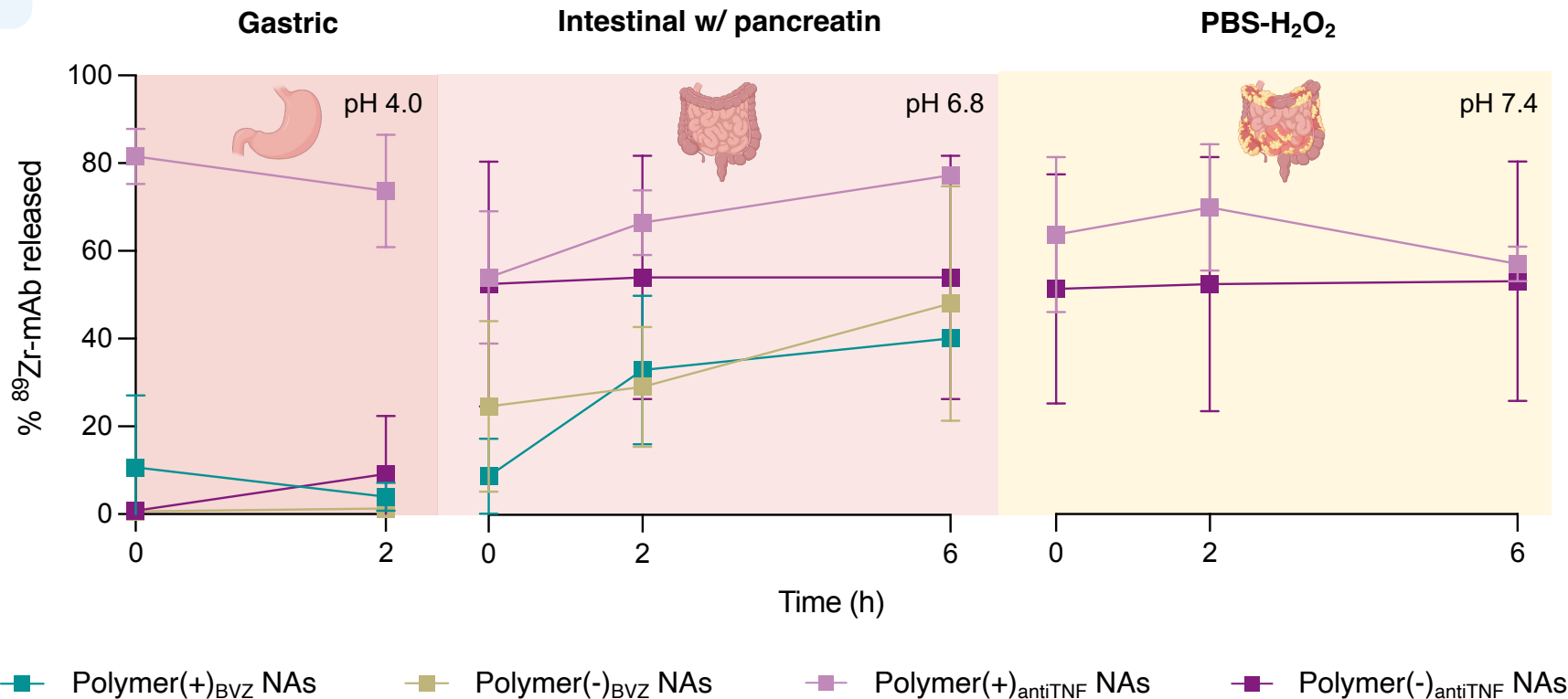
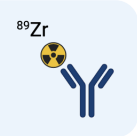


RELEASE

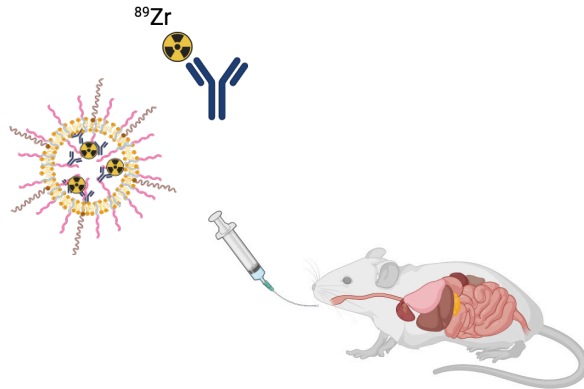
n≥3







INMUNO-PET IMAGING

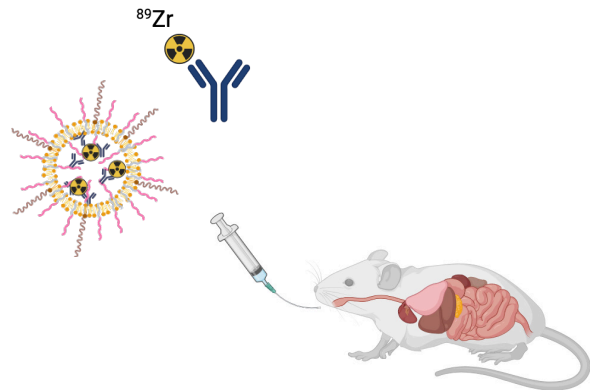


Oral administration

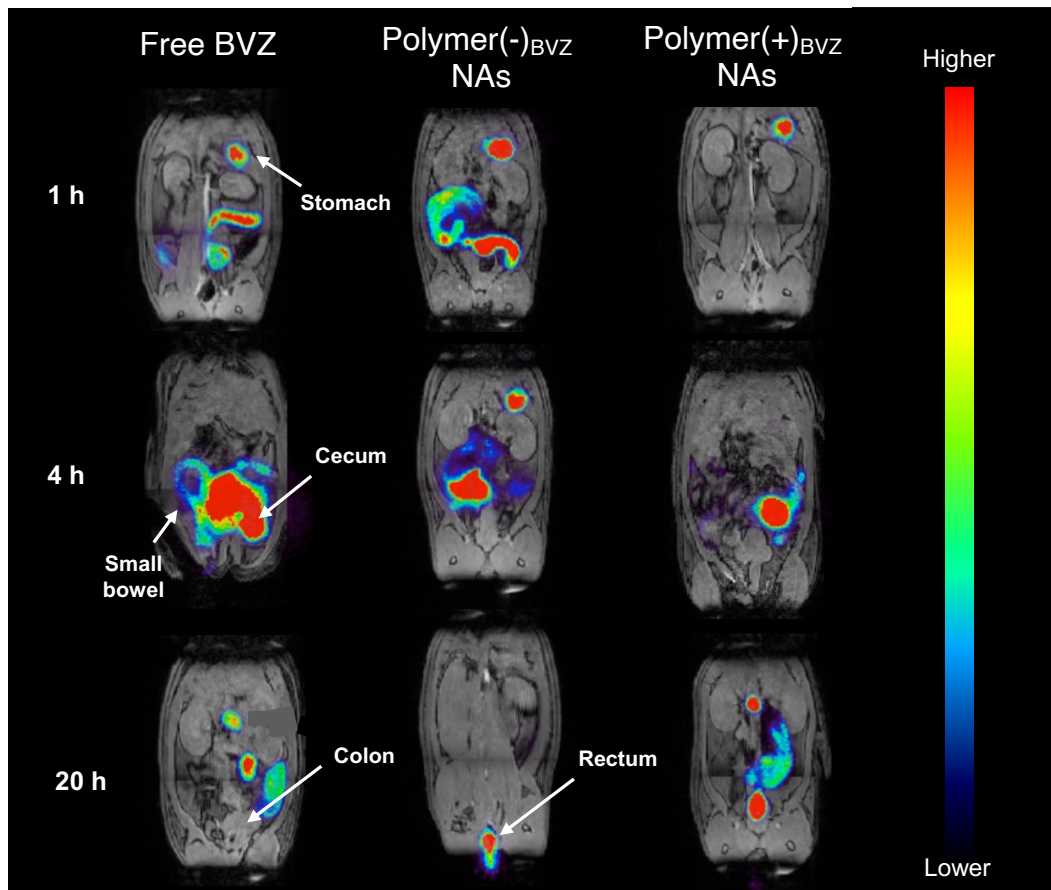
Healthy rats

IN VIVO. BIODISTRIBUTION

INMUNO-PET IMAGING



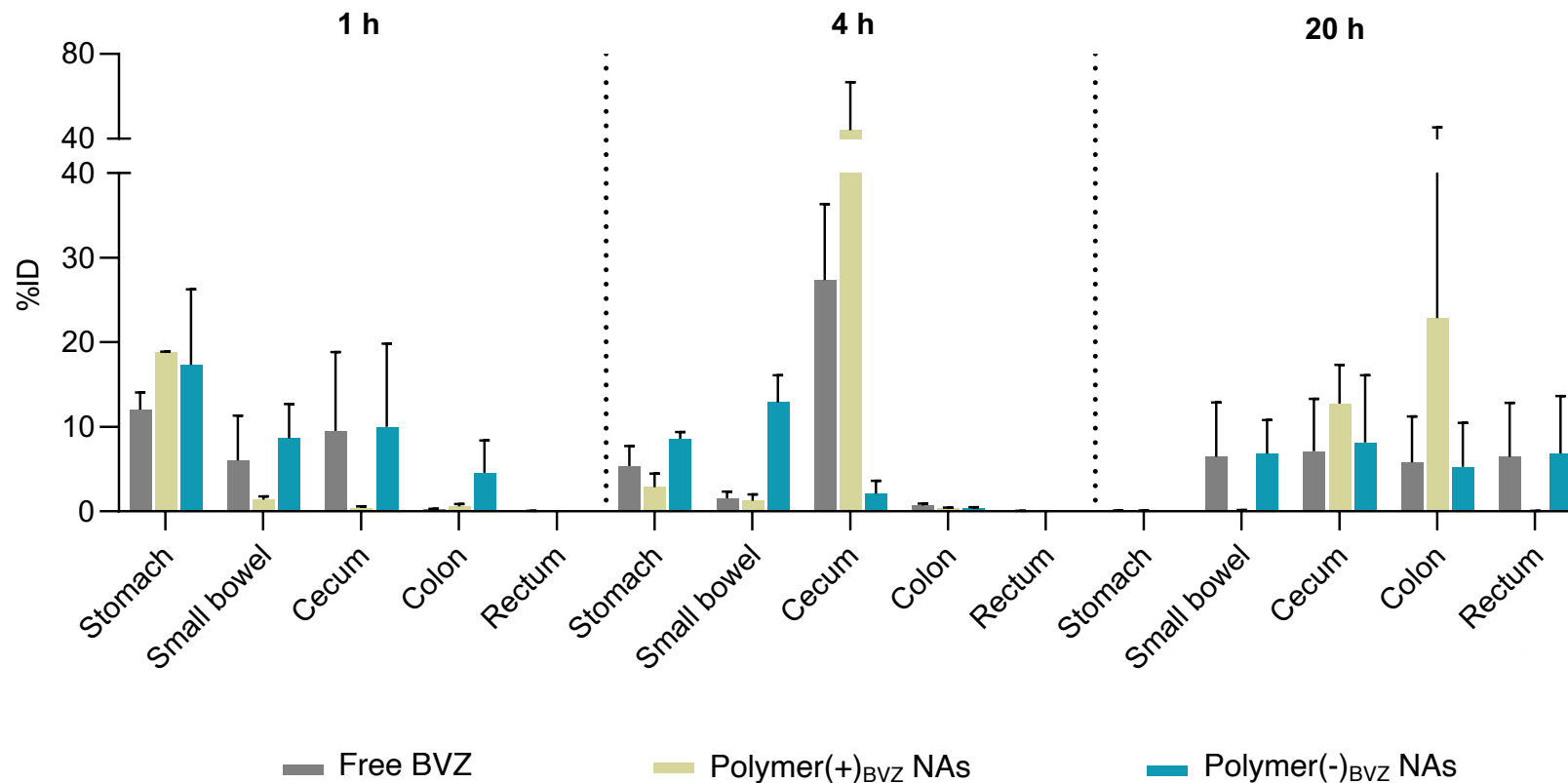
Oral administration
Healthy rats



n≥2

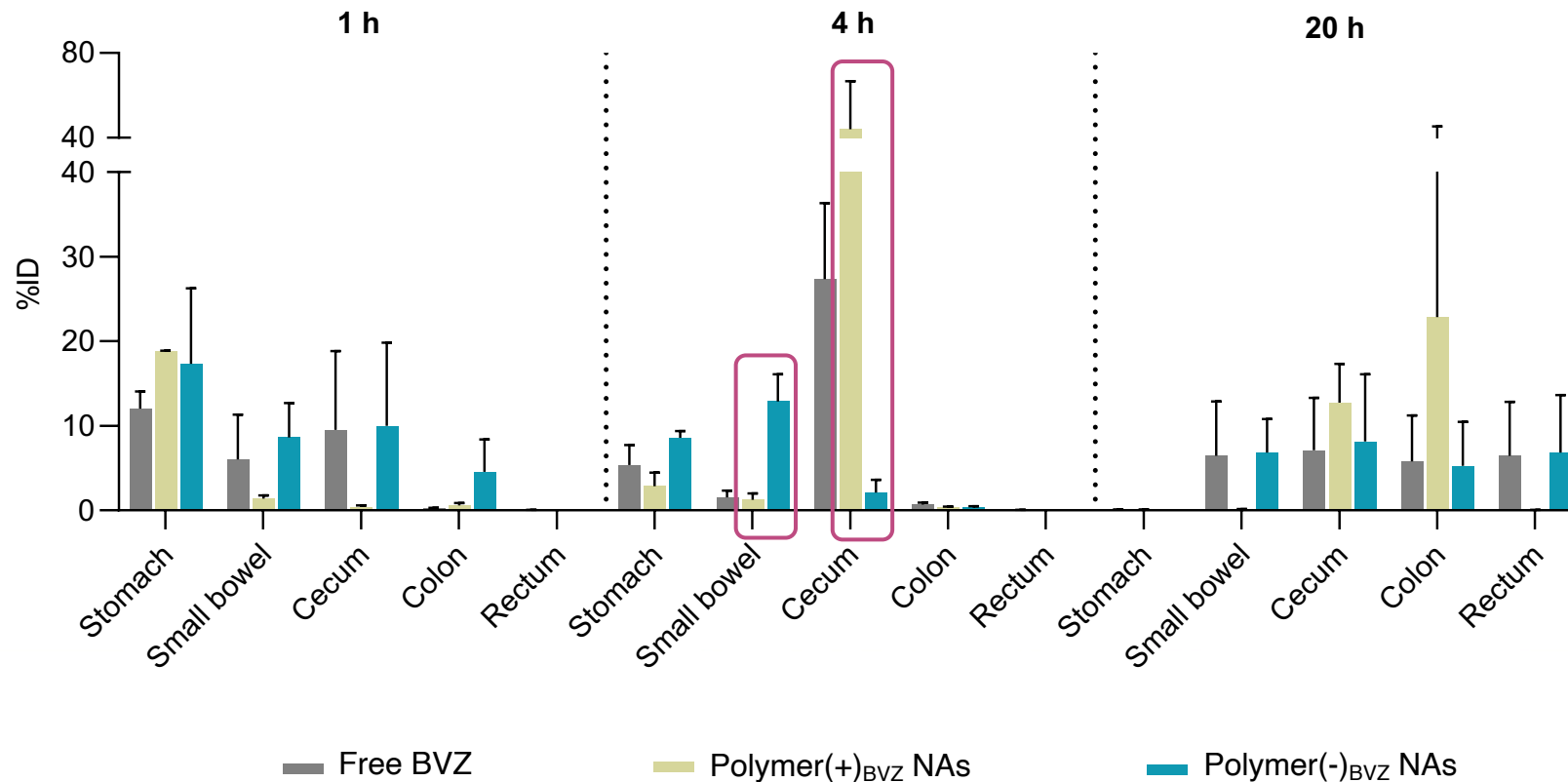
INMUNO-PET IMAGING

n≥2



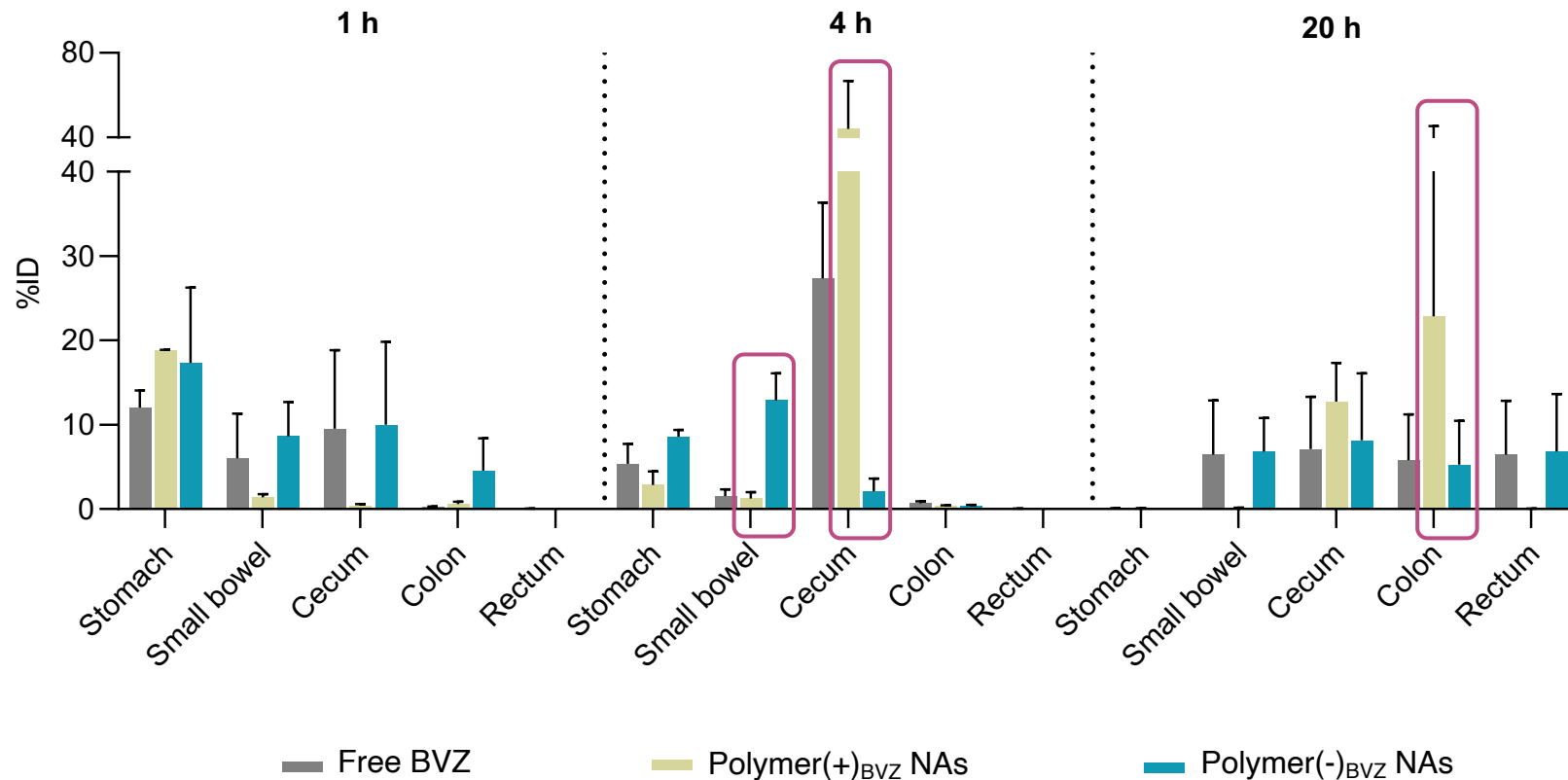
INMUNO-PET IMAGING

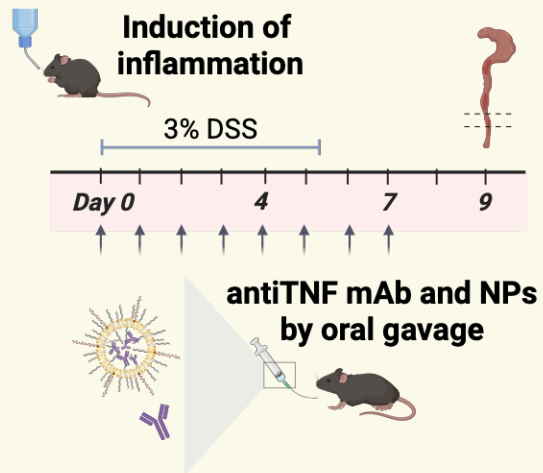
n≥2



INMUNO-PET IMAGING

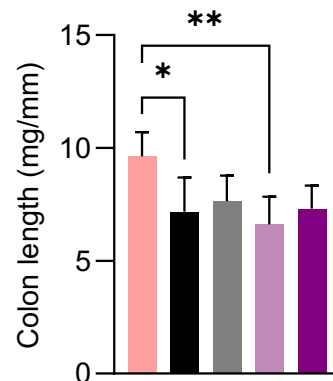
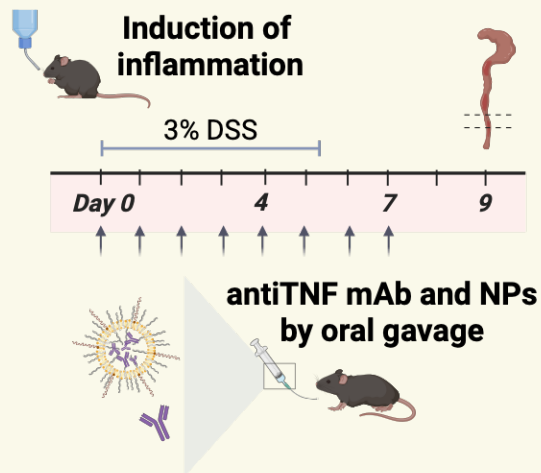
n≥2





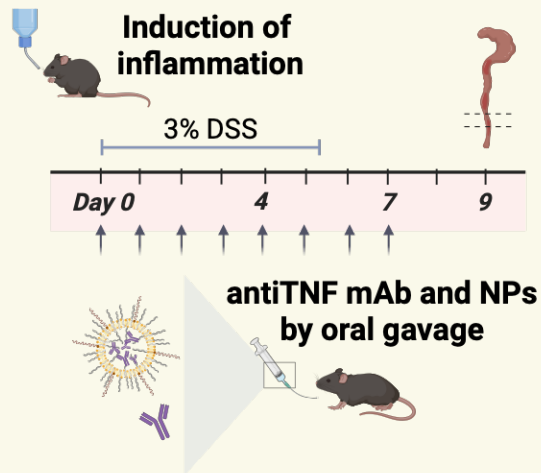
Oral administration

DSS-induced colitis mice

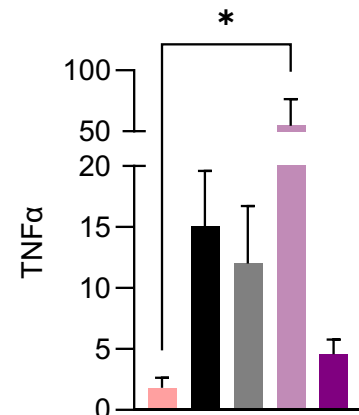
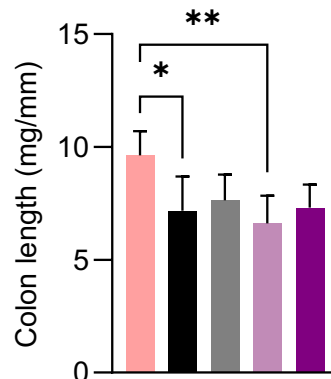


Oral administration
DSS-induced colitis mice

Healthy control DSS control Free antiTNF mAb Polymer(+)_{antiTNF} NAs Polymer(-)_{antiTNF} NAs



Oral administration
DSS-induced colitis mice



CYTOKINE ANALYSIS

Healthy control DSS control Free antiTNF mAb Polymer(+) antiTNF NAs Polymer(-) antiTNF NAs

OVERALL CONCLUSIONS

- **mAb-loaded NAs exhibited desirable features for overcoming oral biological barriers.**
- **The NAs change the biodistribution profile of the free mAb in a healthy murine model.**
- **In an acute colitis mice model, the Polymer(-)_{antiTNF} NAs reduce the production of pro-inflammatory cytokines and may provide superior protection against inflammation.**

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- mAb-loaded NAs exhibited desirable features for overcoming oral biological barriers.
- The NAs change the biodistribution profile of the free mAb in a healthy murine model.
- In an acute colitis mice model, the Polymer(-)_{antiTNF} NAs reduce the production of pro-inflammatory cytokines and may provide superior protection against inflammation.

Further studies are underway to fully elucidate their mechanism of action and translational potential.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Let's connect!

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JULY 13-18, 2025

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DELIVERY INNOVATIONS**