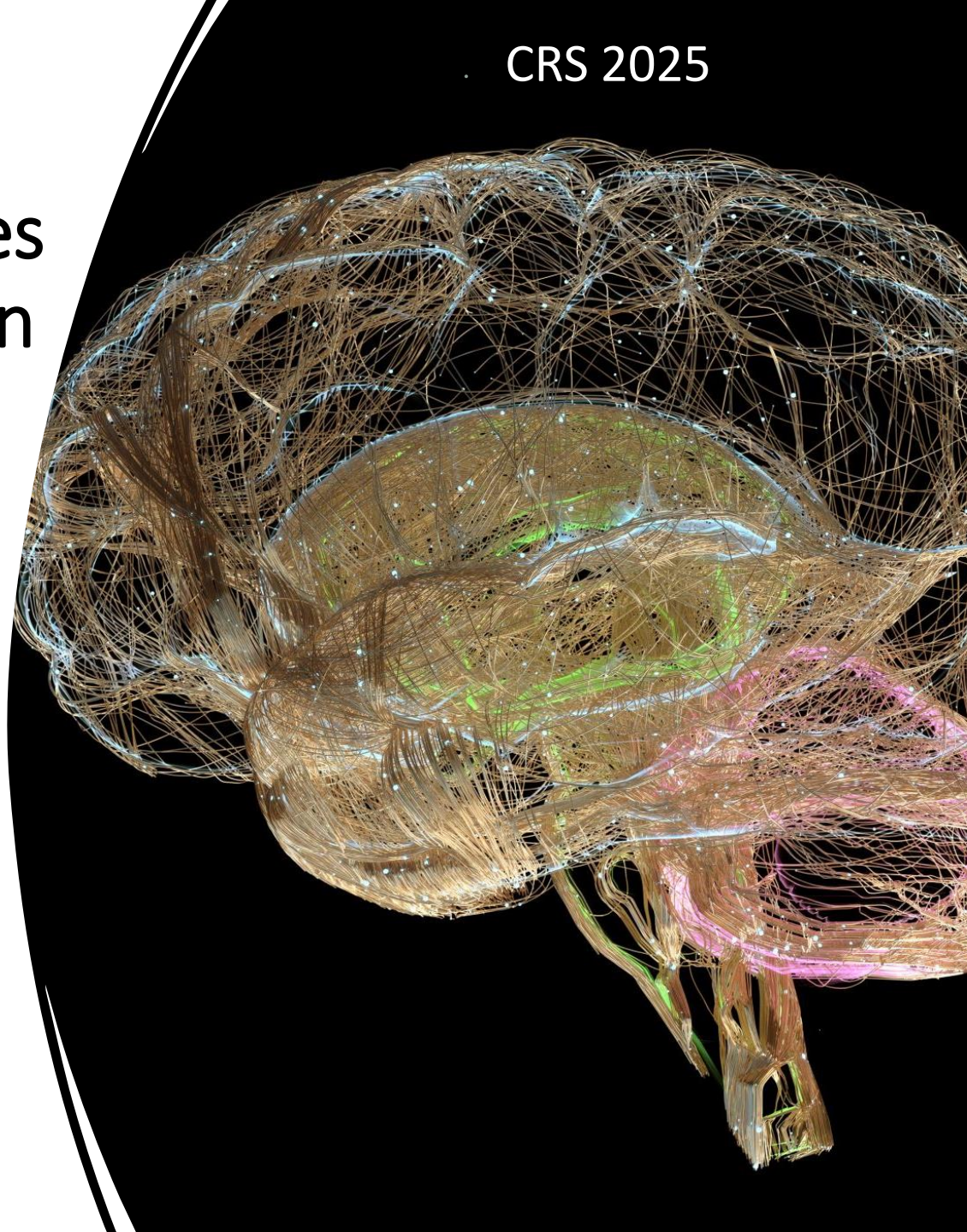


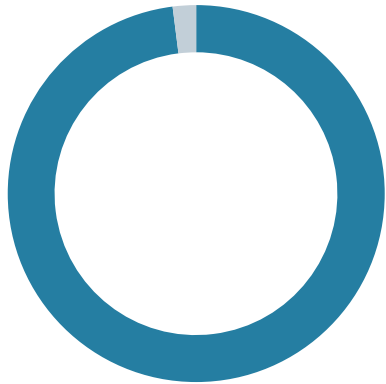
Breaking Barriers: Gold Nanoparticle-Based Strategies for Delivering Biologics to the Brain

Rachela Popovtzer
Faculty of Engineering,
The Institute of Nanotechnology
Bar-Ilan University
Israel

www.popovtzerlab.com

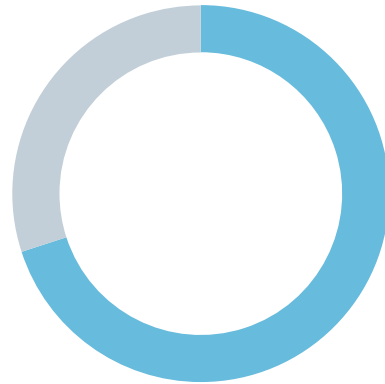


The BBB challenge



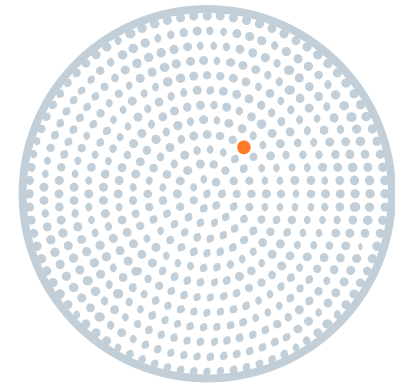
~98%

of therapeutics are
brain excluded



~70%

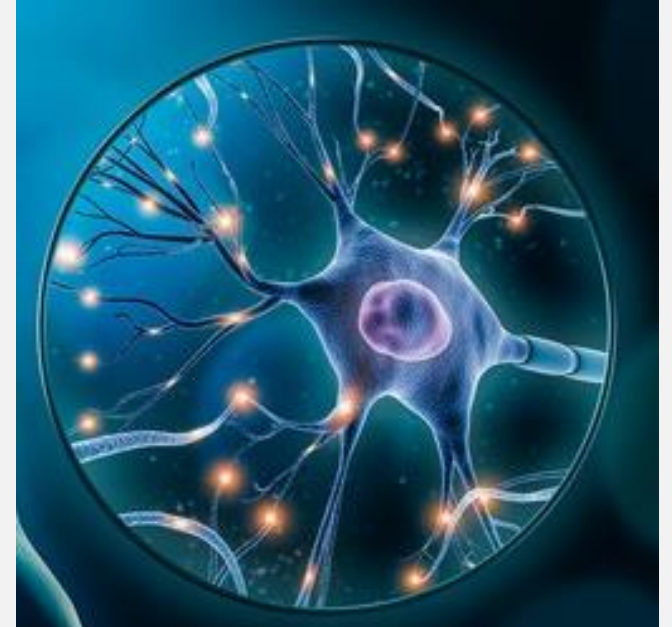
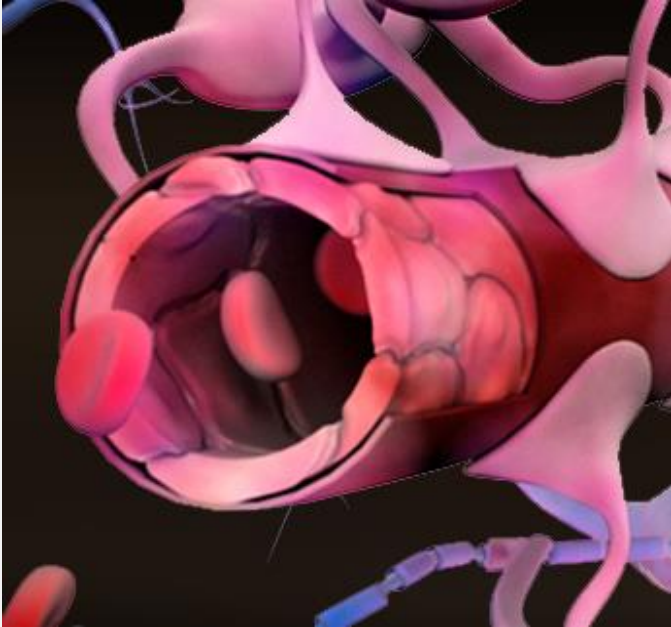
Of currently developed therapeutics for CNS
indications are biologics



<0.01%

of antibodies' injected dose is actually
delivered to the brain

Multiscale Biological Barriers

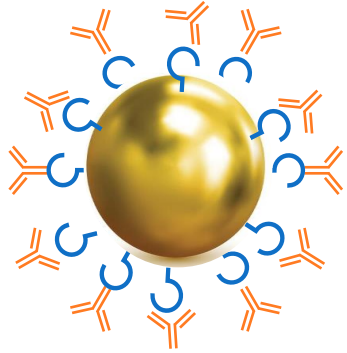


The need: overcoming all barriers in a single delivery system

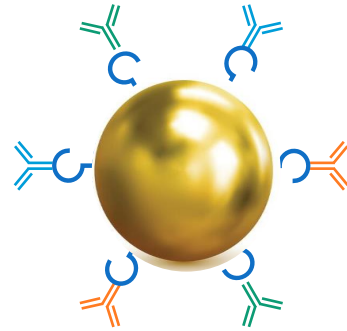
Gold Nanoparticles



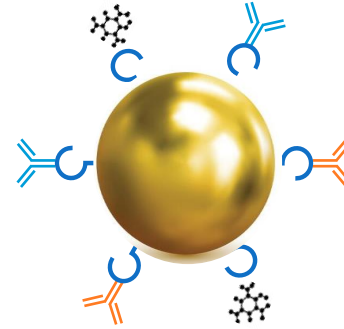
Golden-Antibody



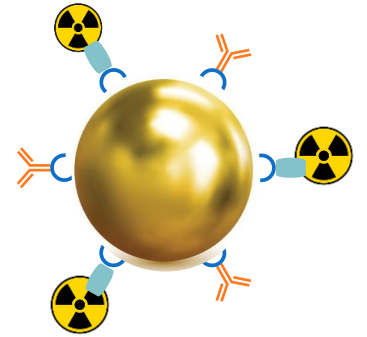
Golden-Bispecific



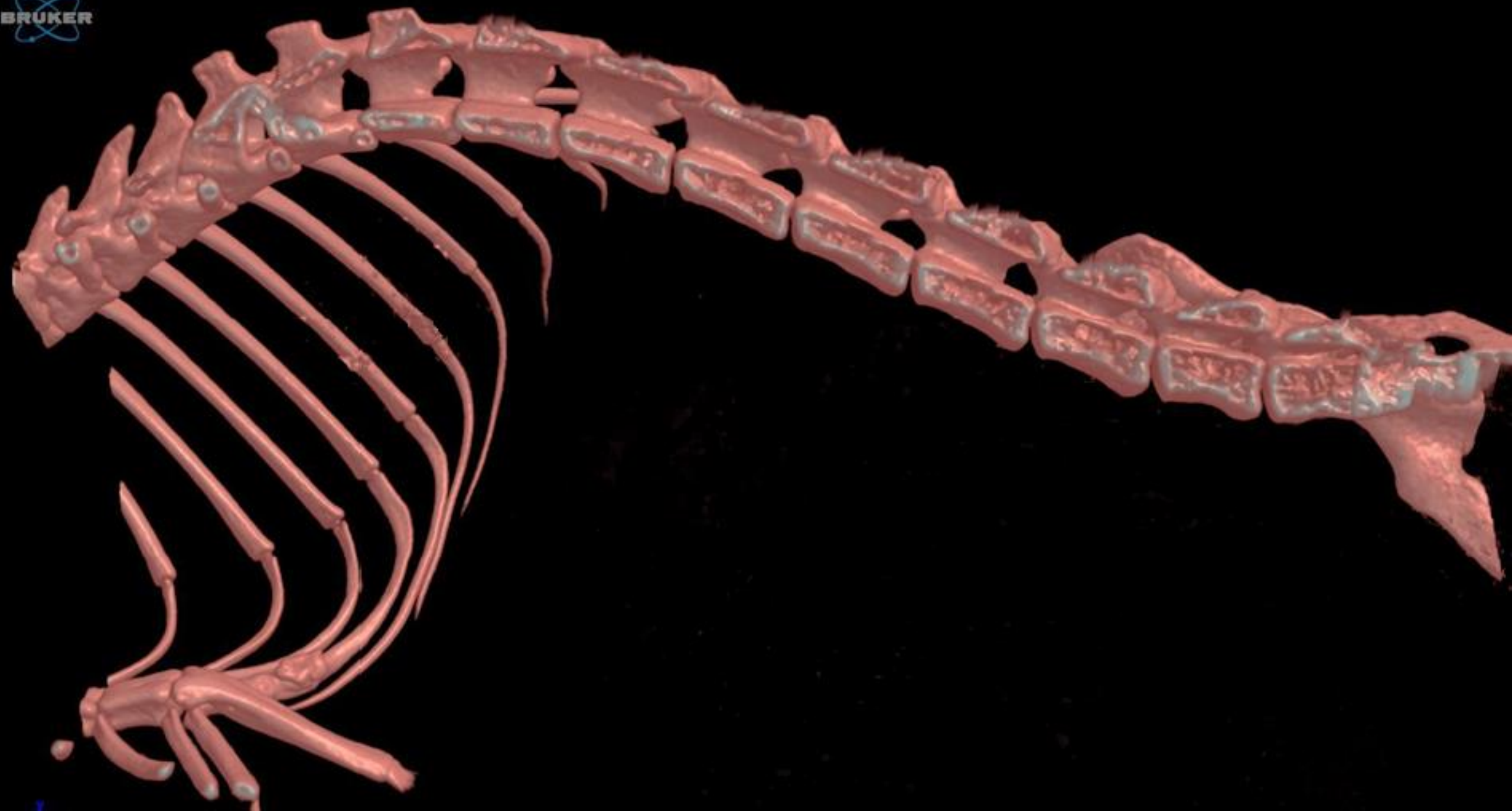
Golden-ADC



Golden-RT



Multiple therapeutic modalities





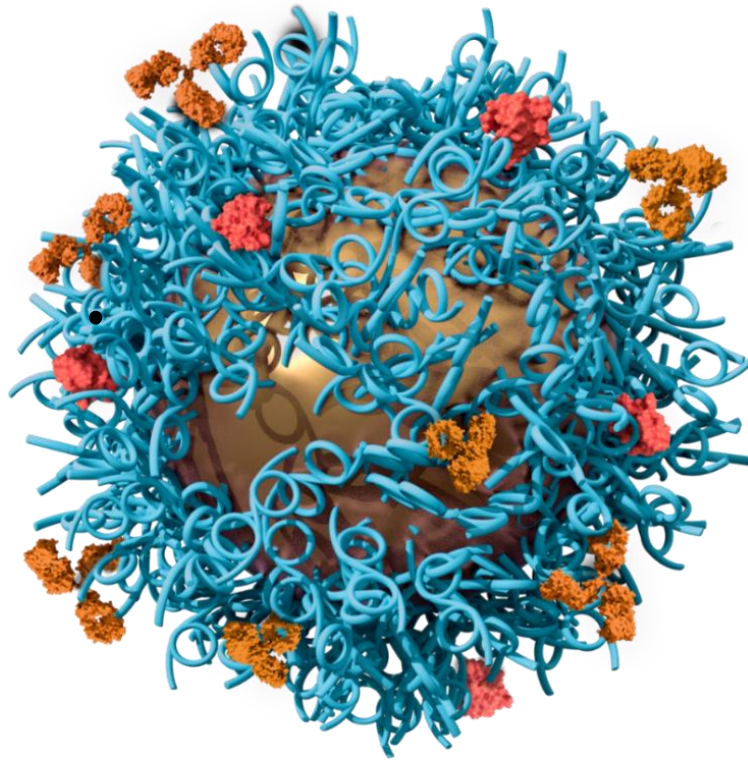
Brain delivery platform

Harnessing the highly effective brain penetration of insulin

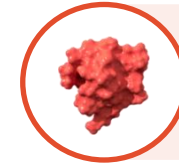
A novel structure that enhances efficacy

Can carry up to 30 antibodies on a single particle

Versatile cargo combinations to address various diseases



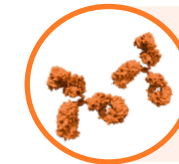
Gold nanoparticle core
Carrier



Insulin
Trojan horse

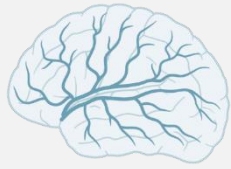


3 PEG linkers Novel
structure

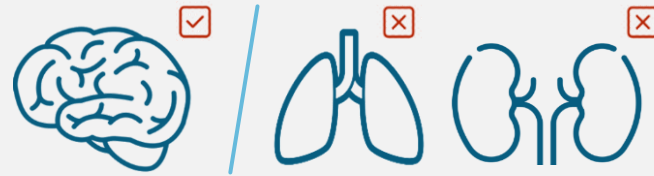


Therapeutic antibodies
Cargo

Interesting Facts on Insulin



High expression on brain
BMV*



Selectivity compared to peripheral
organs



Translatability across species

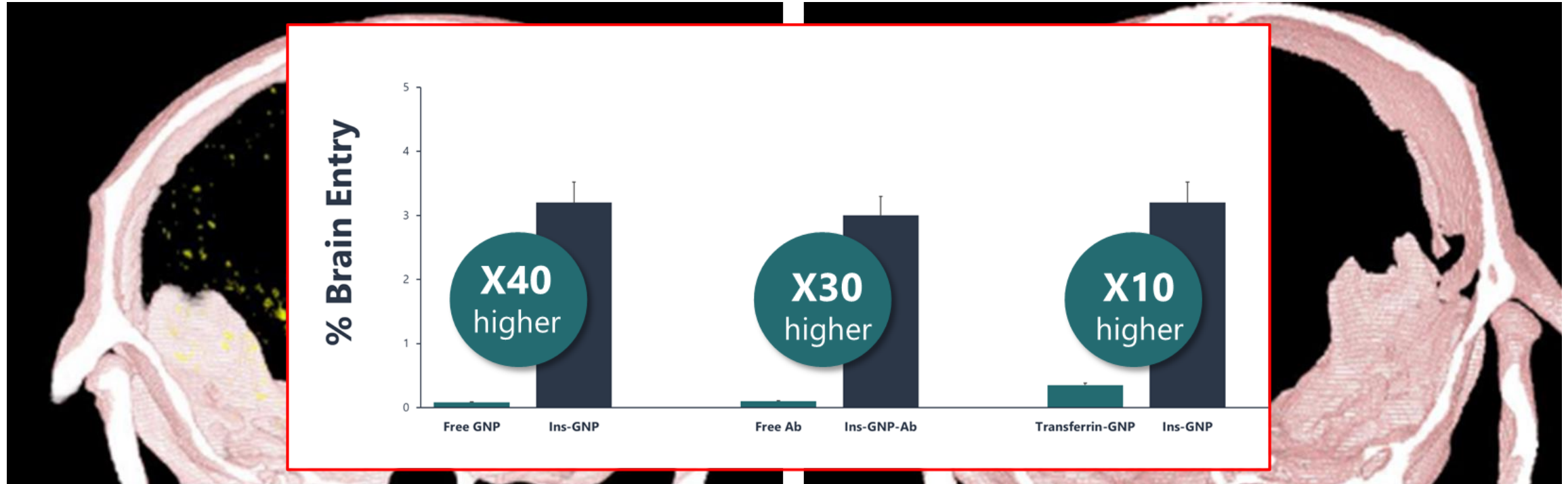
* BMV – Brain Micro Vessels

Greater availability of the insulin receptor (IR) on the endothelial membrane, compared to the TfR

TfR on the BBB is >99.99% saturated (25,000 nM in plasma), while insulin plasma concentration is 0.3 nM, only 1% of the total brain endothelial IR concentration; thus ***the majority of the brain endothelial IR are unoccupied***

Insulin Receptor (IR) and IGF-1 are found to be overexpressed in various cancers including: breast, prostate, endometrial, ovarian, lung, colon and osteosarcoma.

Insulin shuttles gold nanoparticles across the BBB

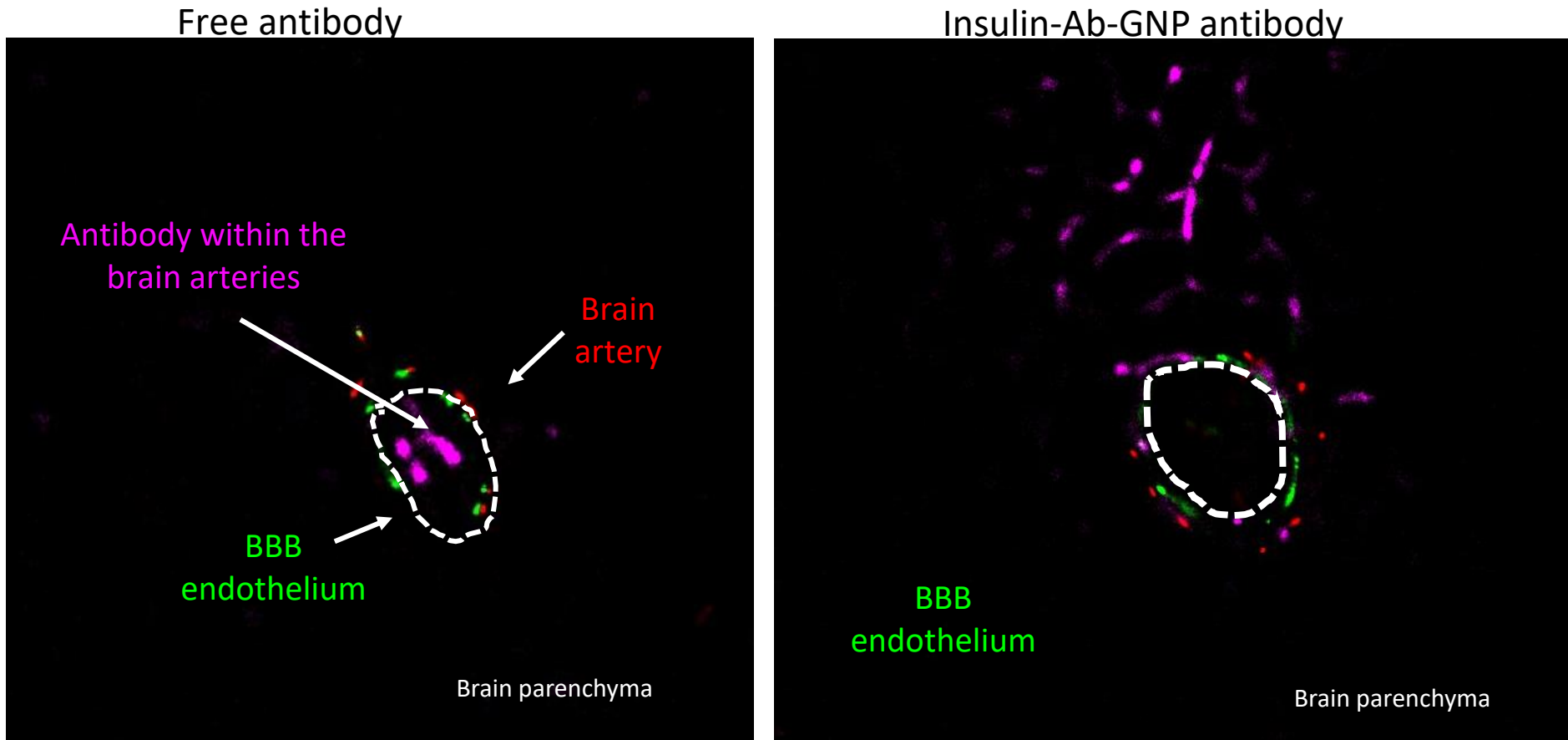


● Insulin +

● No Insulin -

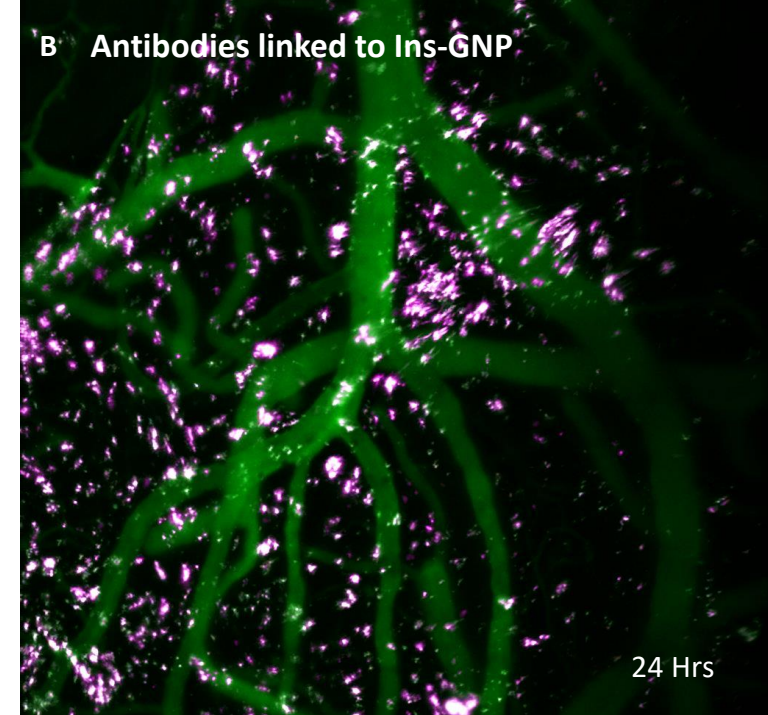
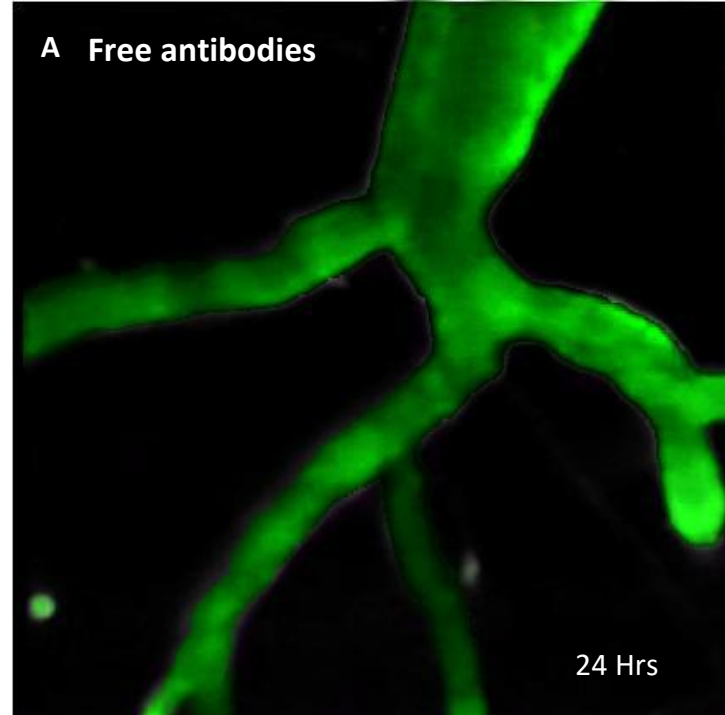
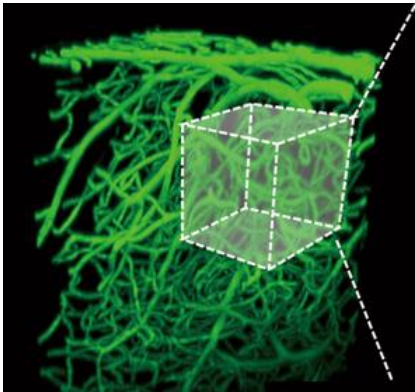
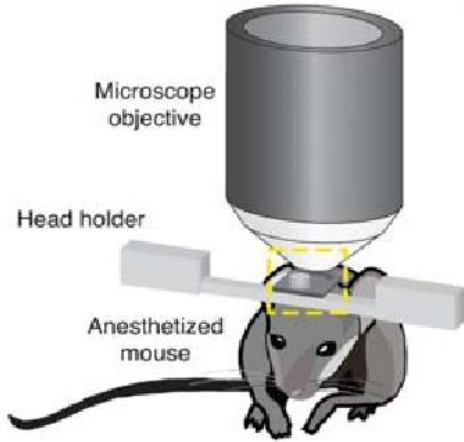
Insulin-Ab-GNP brain penetration

Super-resolution microscopy show the migration of Ins-Ab-GNP within the brain (right) while free antibody is blocked within the brain blood vessel (left)



Super resolution microscopy of brain sections stained with - CD31 (endothelial marker) – Green (488), SM22 (arterial marker) – red (568), Ab (microglial marker) – magenta (647)

Efficient brain delivery

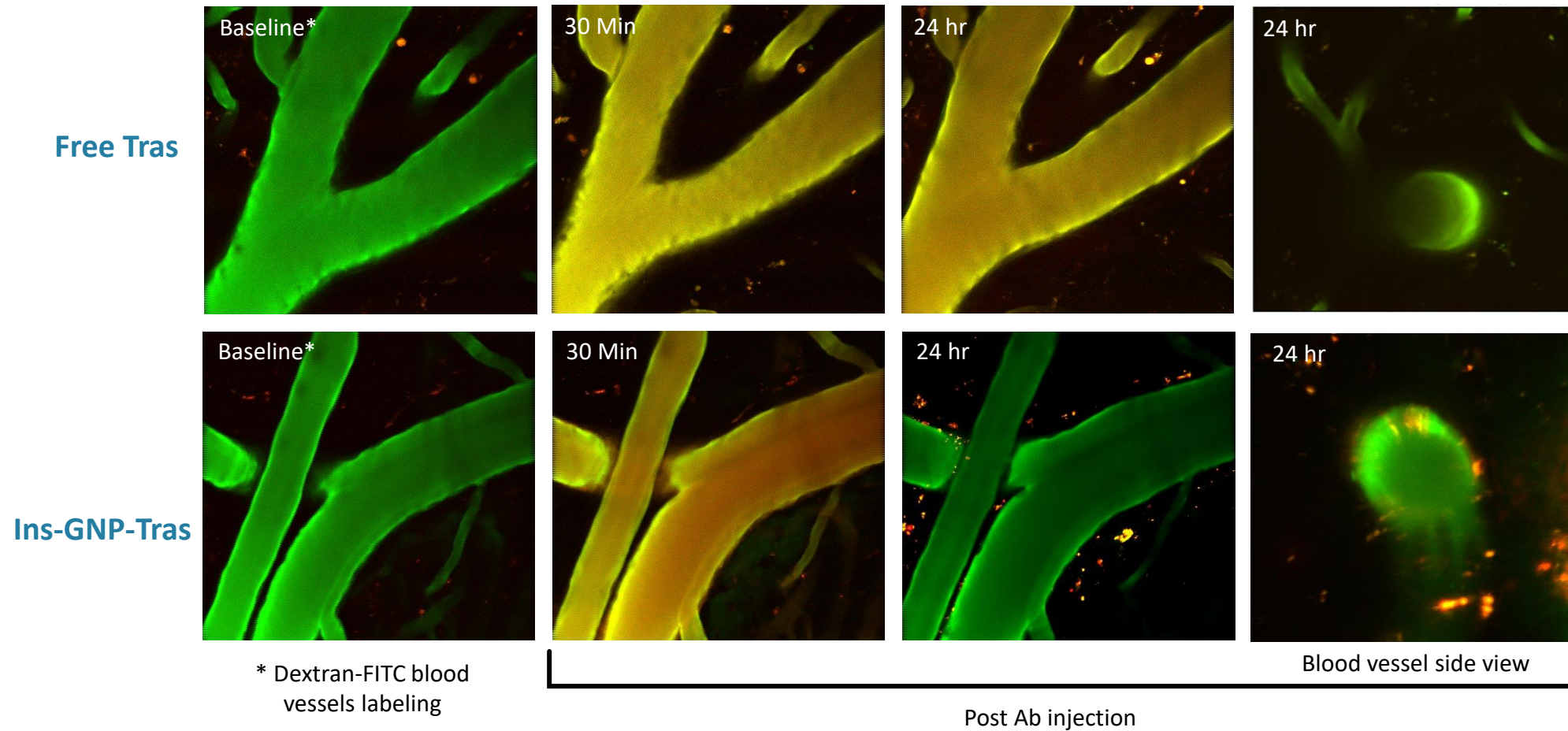


Real-time *in vivo* two-photon imaging of healthy brain (GNP-Cetuximab, 24h post IV injection)

Insulin-GNP-Ab real-time brain penetration

Insulin-GNP-Abs penetrate the brain while free Abs are restricted to the blood vessels

Real-time *in vivo* two-photon time-course imaging of healthy brain (insulin-GNP-Trastuzumab vs free Trastuzumab , 30m and 24h post IV injection)

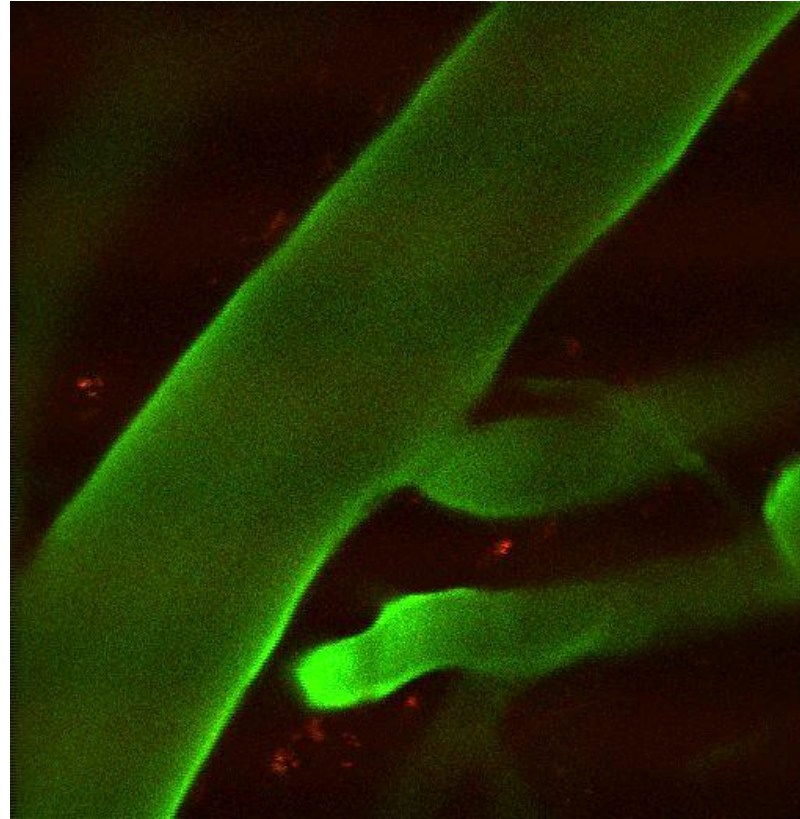


Insulin-GNP-Ab real-time brain penetration - MoA

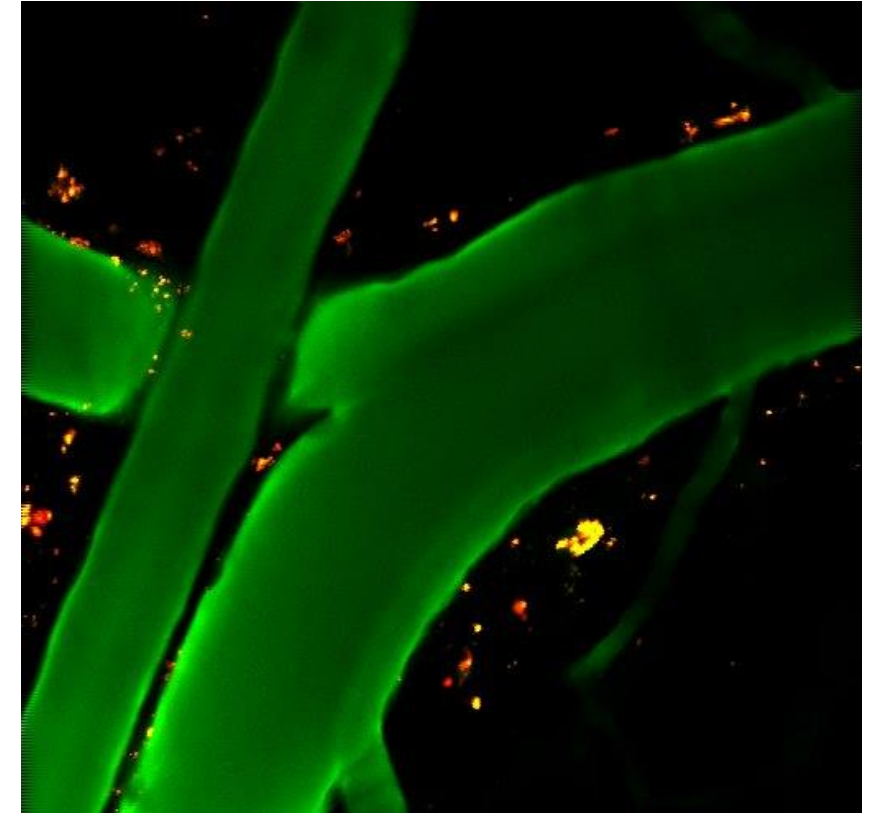
Insulin triggers brain penetration

Ins-GNP-Ab were detected near intact blood vessels within the brain after IV administration while the same particles, without insulin, were not detected in the brain.

Two-photon live imaging of healthy WT mouse brain imaged through transparent sealed glass "windows". Vasculature is fluorescently labelled with green dextran at time 0 (baseline) and 24 hours post single IV injection of ATTO595 fluorescently labelled antibodies on (A) Ab-GNPs with insulin and (B) Ab-GNPs without insulin.



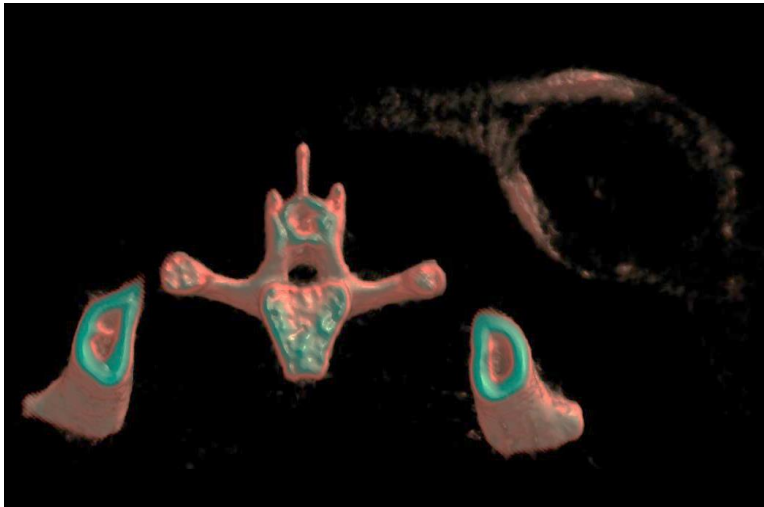
Ab-GNPs
without Insulin



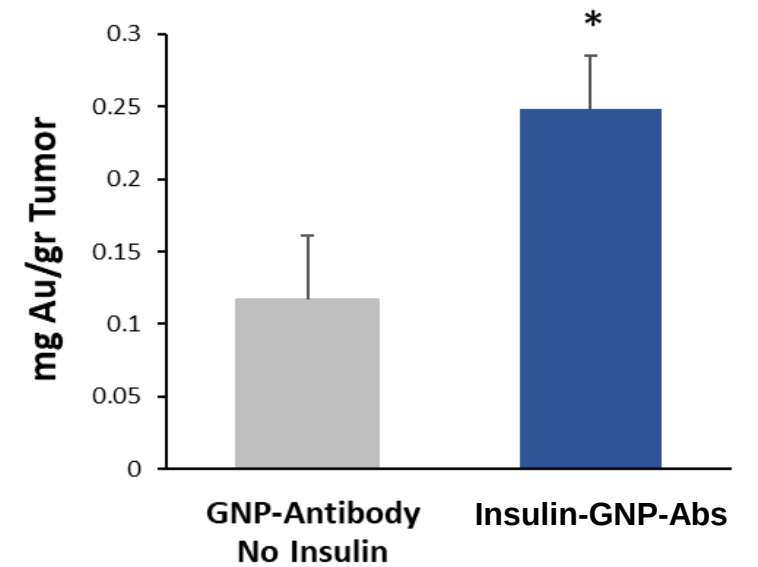
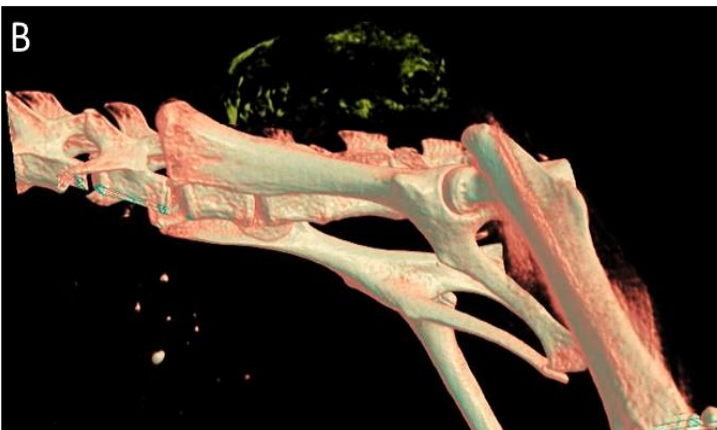
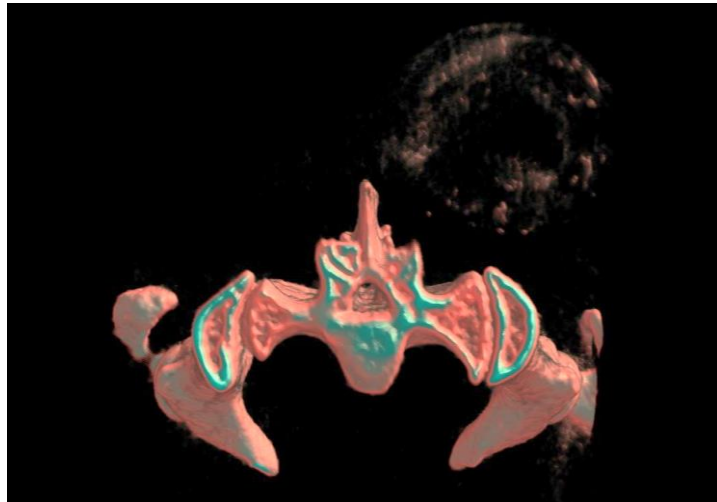
Ab-GNPs
with Insulin

Insulin effect – better targeting and intratumoral penetration

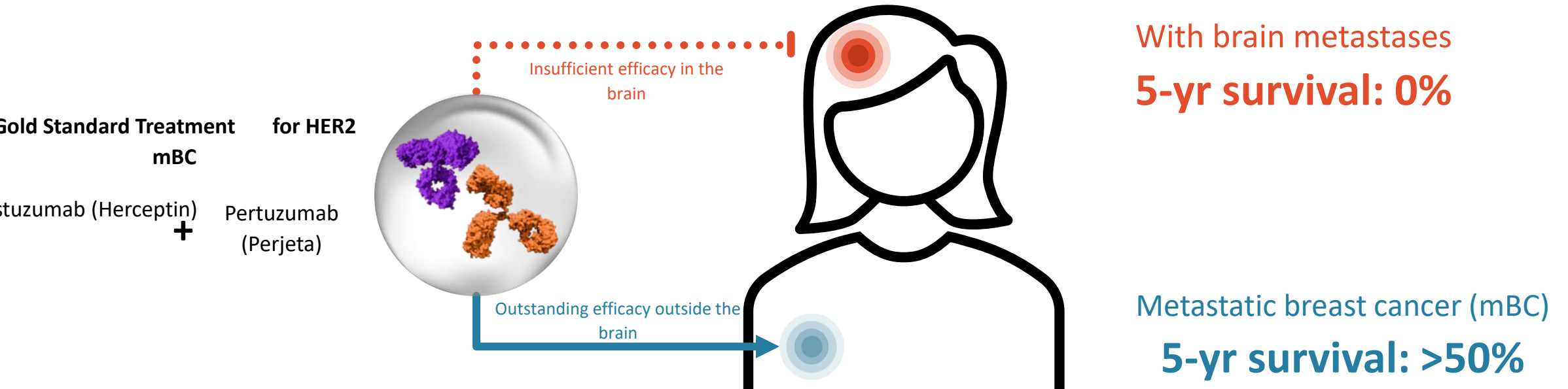
w/o insulin



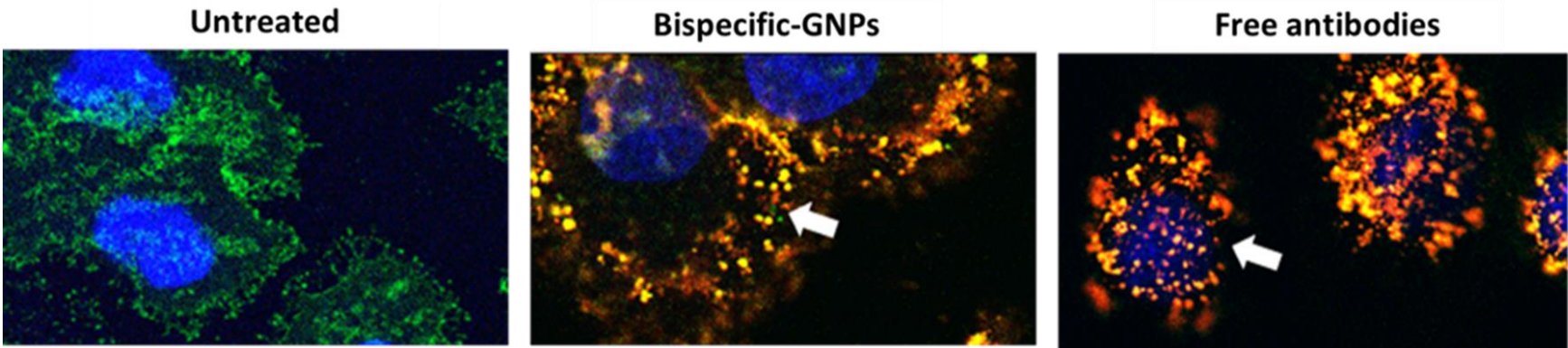
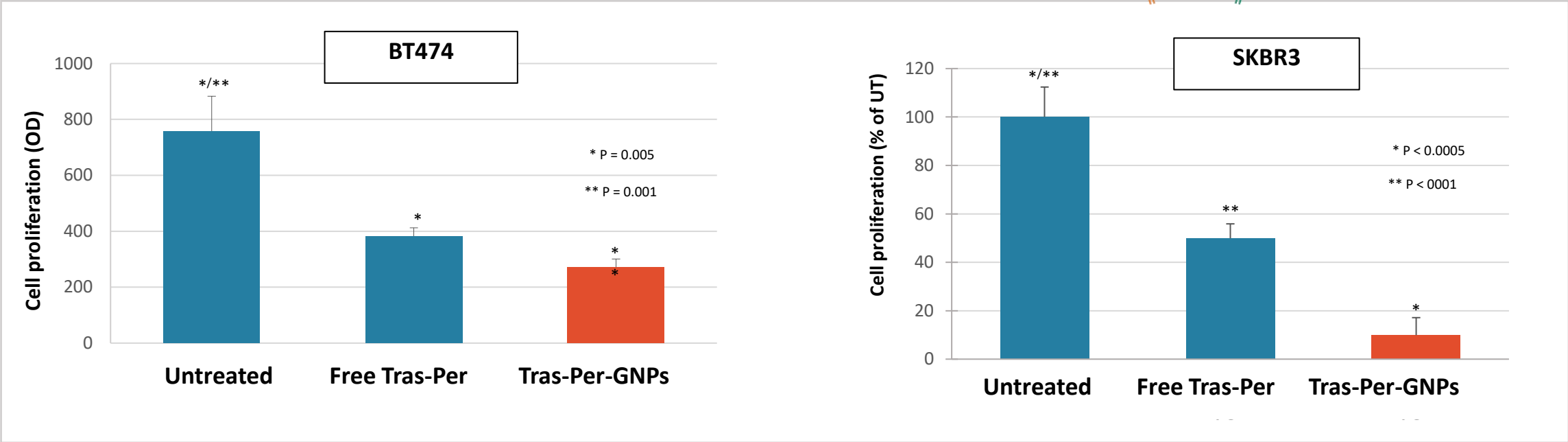
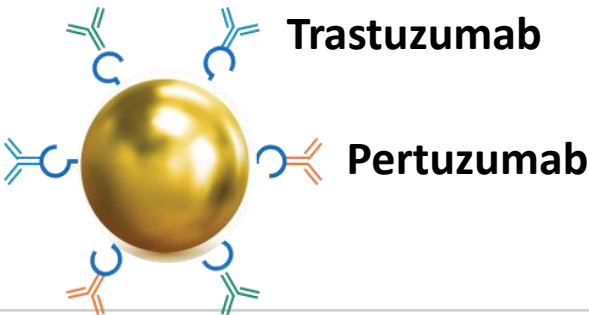
with insulin



HER2-Positive breast cancer brain metastases (BCBM)

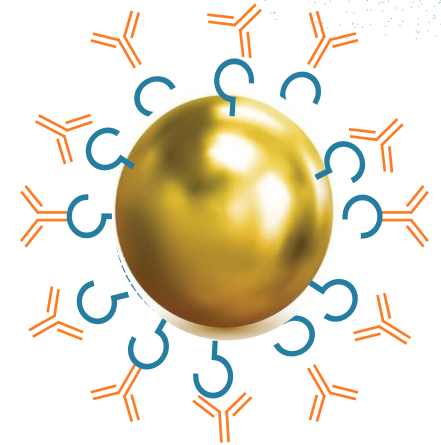
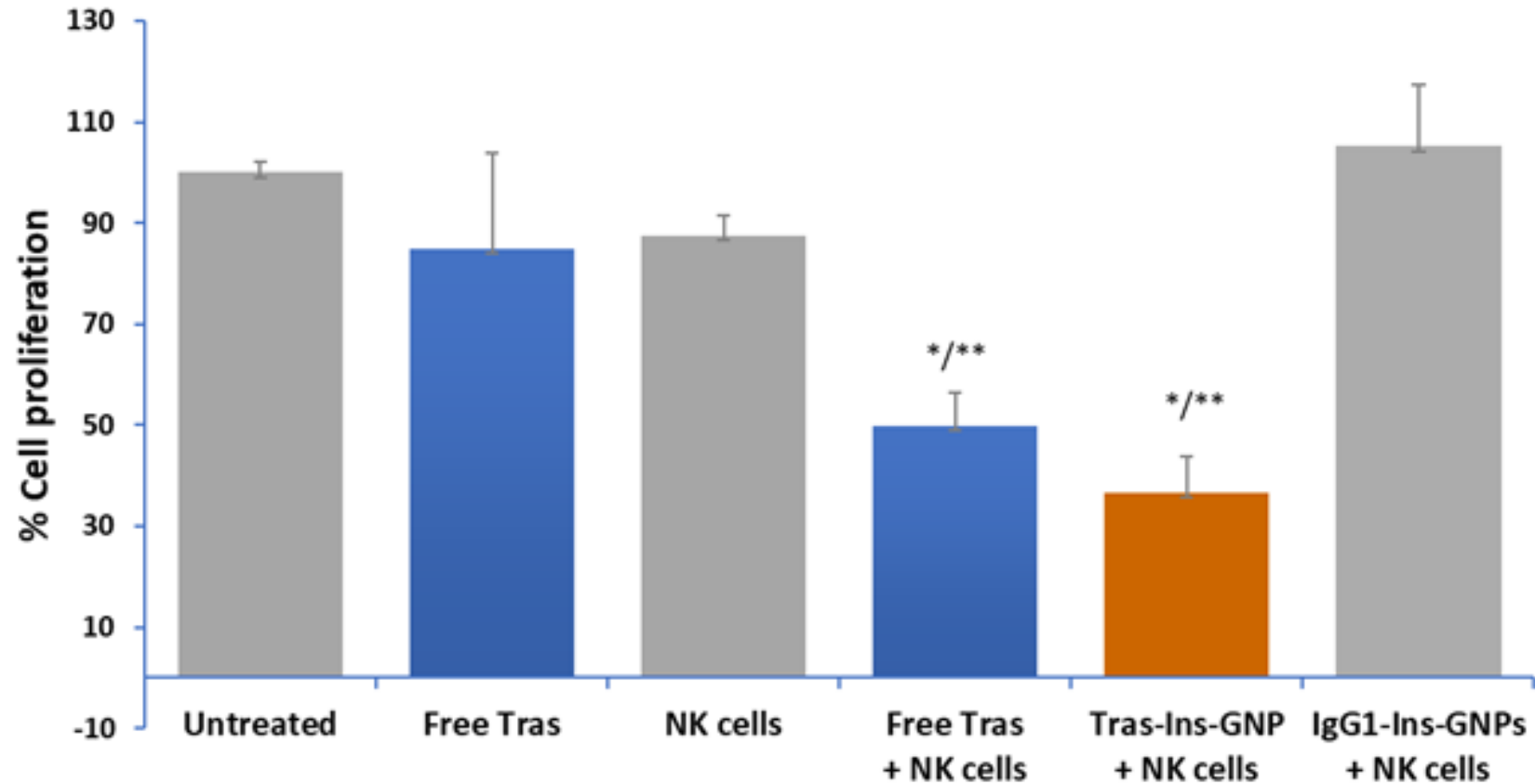


Bispecific GNPs: *in vitro* efficacy



Bispecific GNP nanoplatform is internalized into BT474 breast cancer cells following binding to its membrane target HER2, in a pattern similar to free antibodies.

Induces antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC)

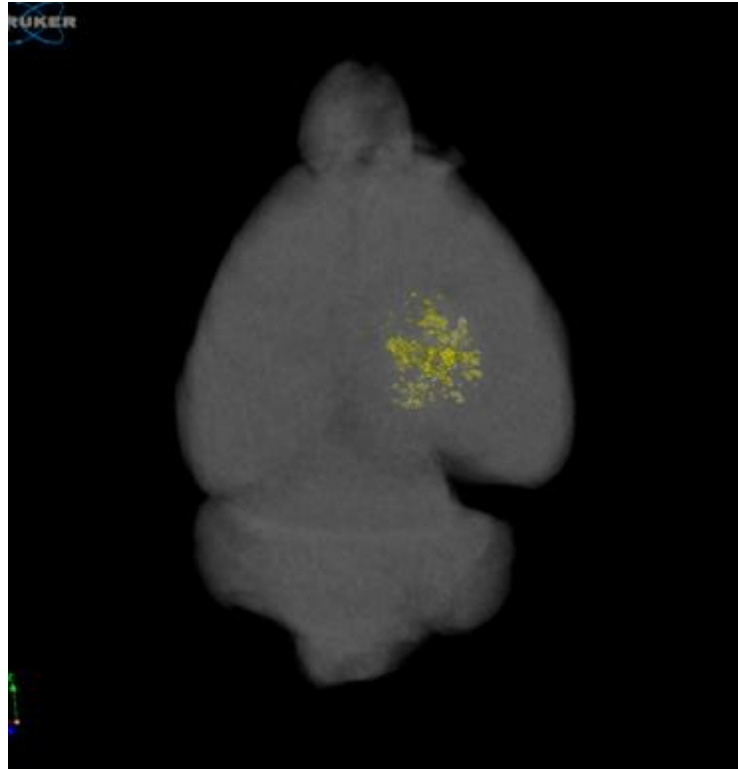


Targeted delivery: AxS007 massively reached the specific tumor site in the brain

A Brain CT – before treatment
(using tumor Iodine labeling)



B Brain CT – following treatment (Gold)

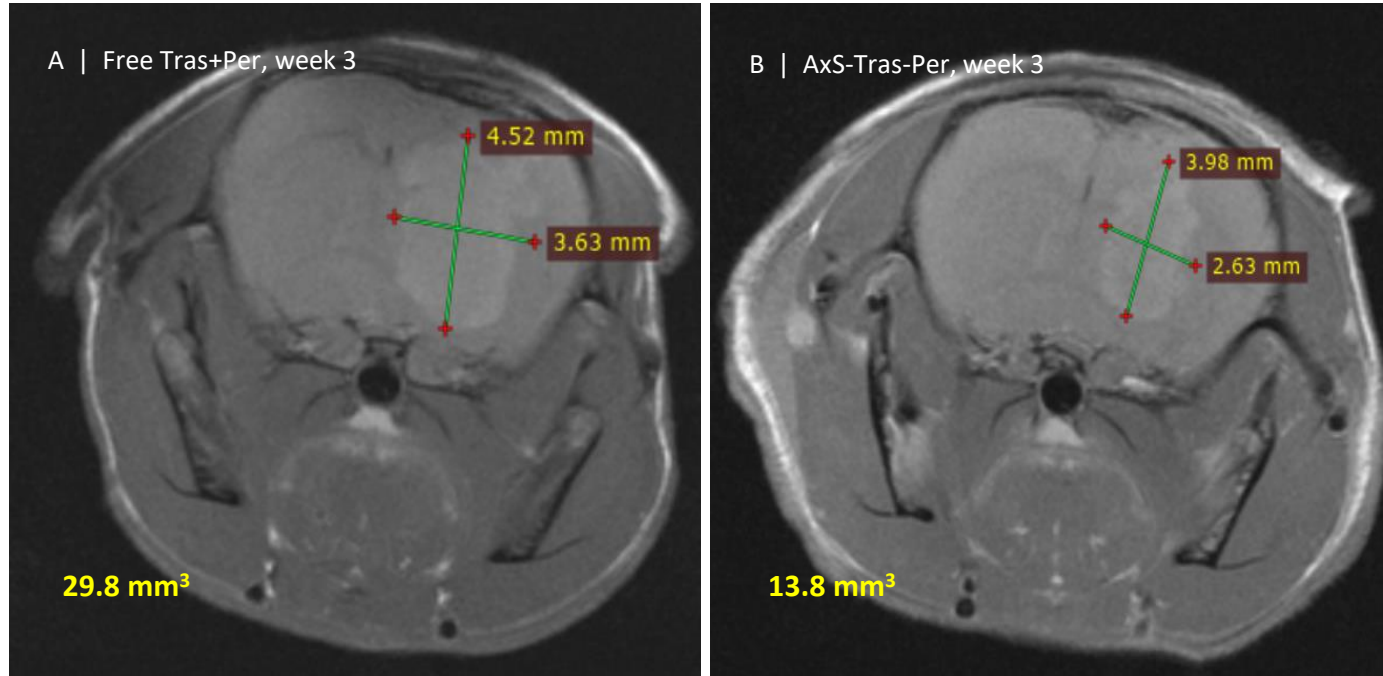


C AxS007 within brain tumor
(visible)

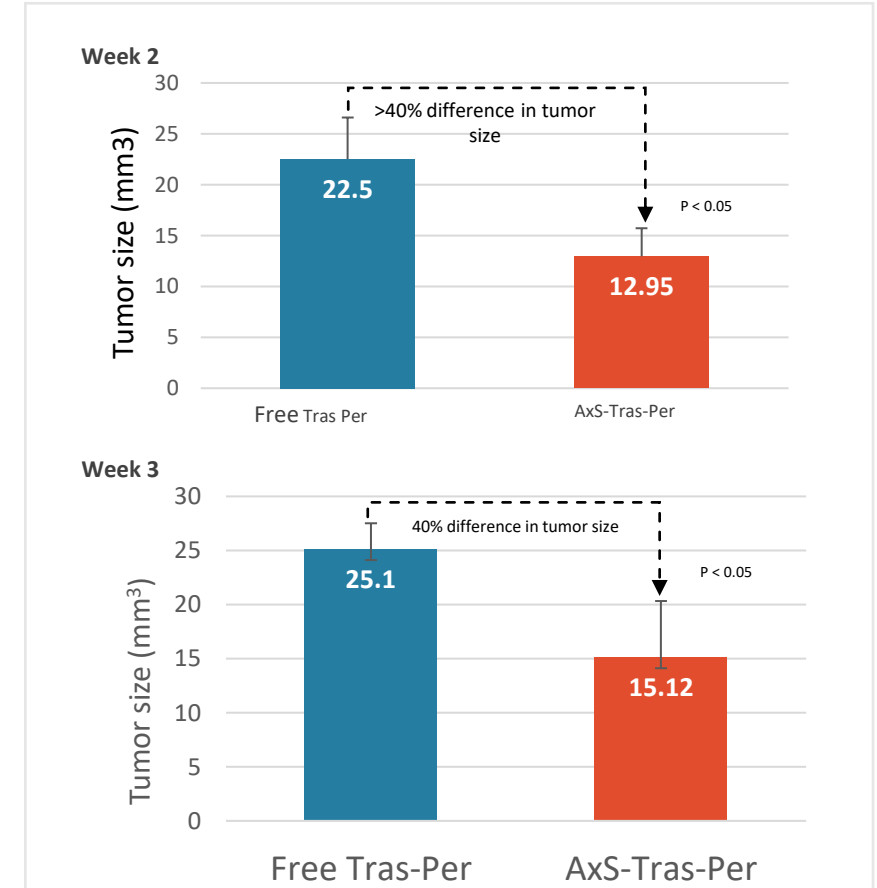


MRI imaging following 3 weeks of treatment

BT474 xenograft in NUDE mice

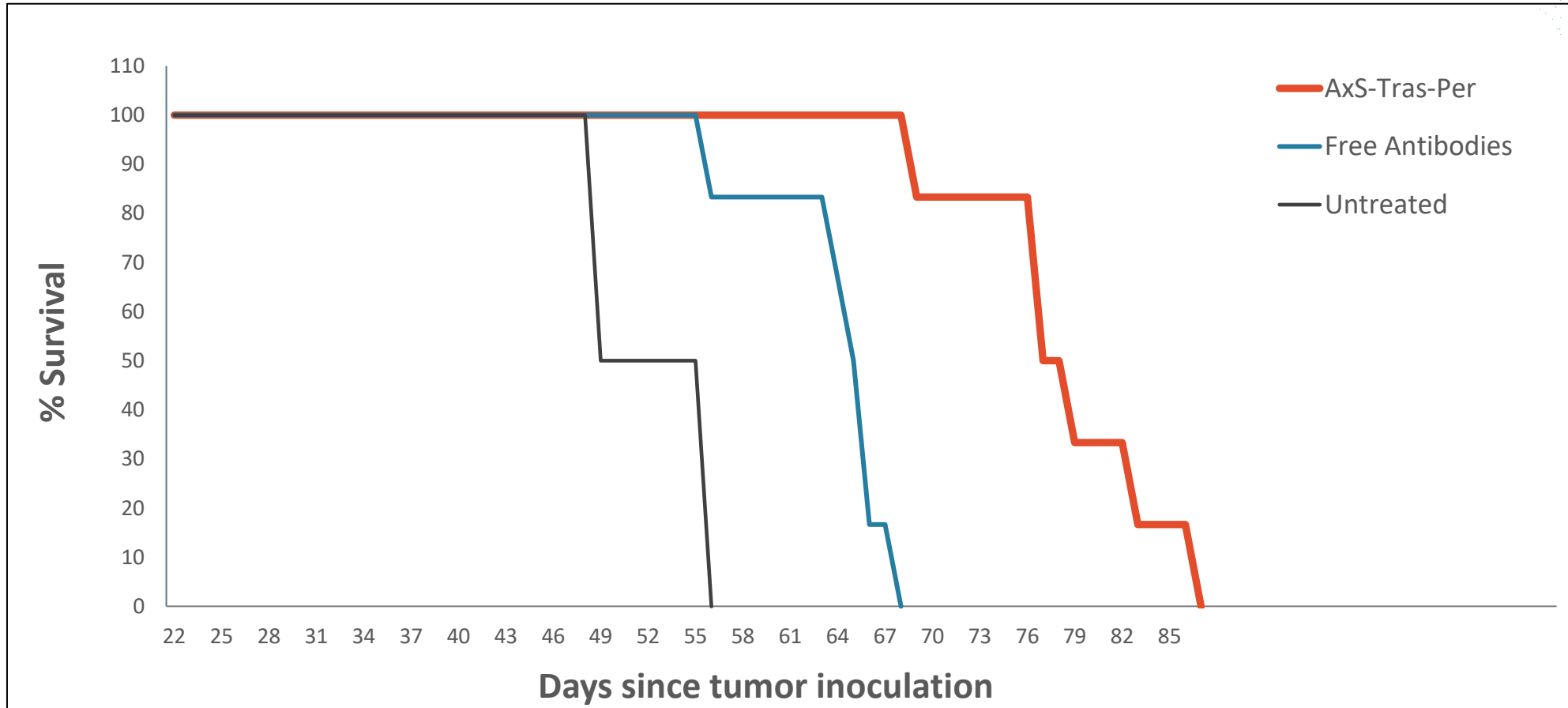


In-vivo MRI representative images of BT474-tumor bearing Nude mice, 3 weeks after treatment initiation. A. Representative mouse treated with 3 weekly injections of free Trastuzumab & Pertuzumab antibodies. B. Representative mouse treated with 3 weekly injections of AxS007 (AxS particles conjugated to Trastuzumab & Pertuzumab antibodies). Tumor size (yellow) was measured with the following: $0.5 * \text{Length} * (\text{Width}^2)$

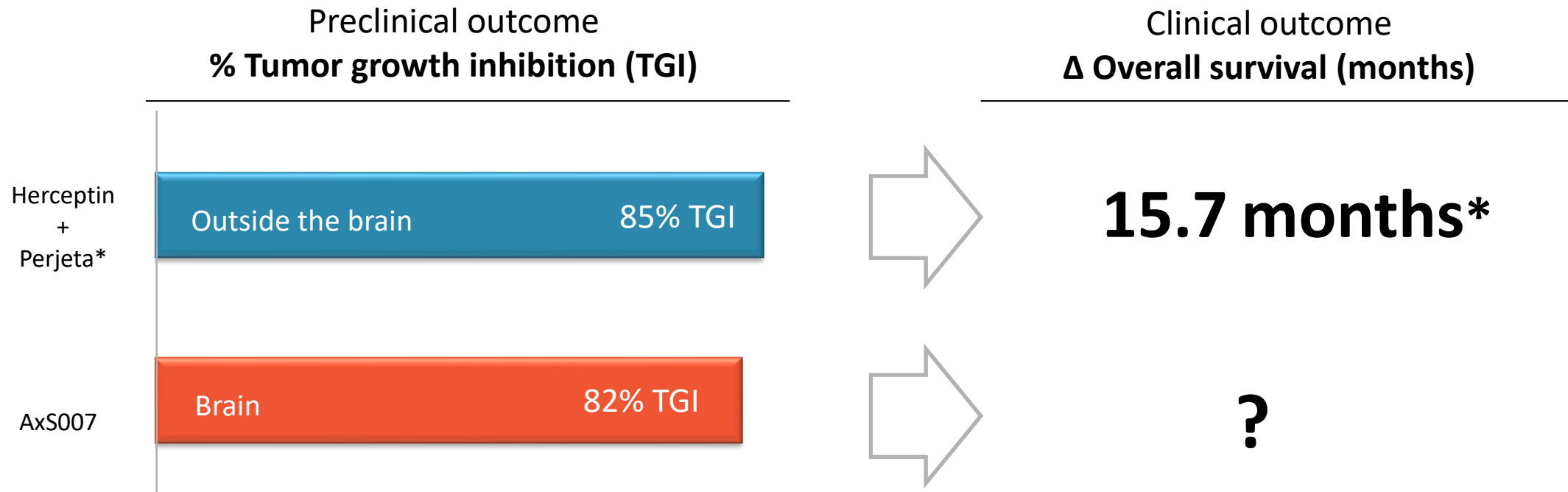


AxS007 extends survival by 30 days (>50%)

BT474 xenograft in NUDE mice



A gamechanger potential: AxS007 inhibits tumor growth in the brain just like the Gold Standard outside the brain



Acknowledgments



Ministry of Science,
Technology and Space



ISRAEL
SCIENCE
FOUNDATION



משרד הביטחון
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE



Horizon 2020
European Union Funding
for Research & Innovation



German-Israeli Foundation
for Scientific Research
and Development



National Institutes
of Health

dkfz.

Israel Ministry of
Science & Technology