

Non-Ligand-Based Targeting of Hyperactive Neurons: Deep Insights of Cellular Interactions with Glucose Dendrimer

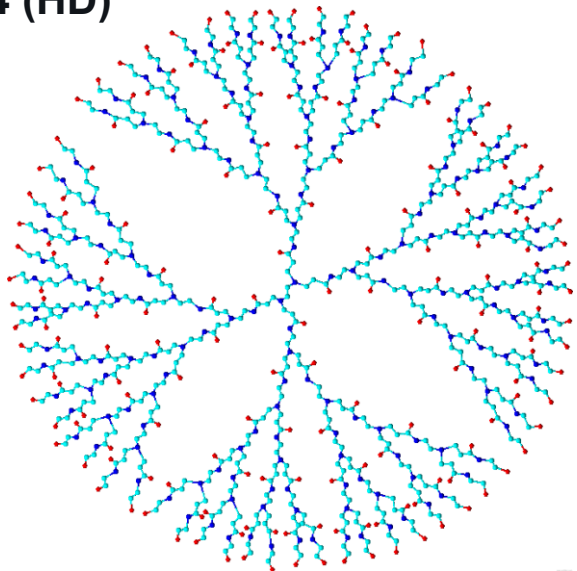
Presented by: **Narendra Kale, Ph.D.**

(Prof. Rangaramanujam Kannan Lab)

The Center for Nanomedicine, Wilmer Eye Institute,
Johns Hopkins School of Medicine
Contact: nkale2@jh.edu

Glucose dendrimer: Next generation platform to target neuronal cells

Poly(amidoamine) dendrimer generation 4 (HD)

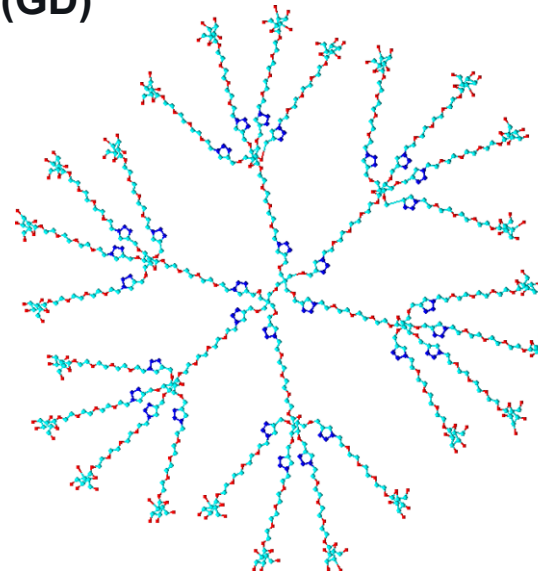


Physicochemical traits

Number of hydroxyl groups on the surface: 64
Size: ~ 4 nm
Charge: neutral / slightly negative
Polarity: highly polar

Glucose dendrimer generation 2 (GD)

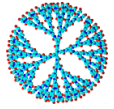
Primary made of
PEG and
Glucose moieties
on the
surface



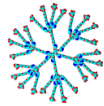
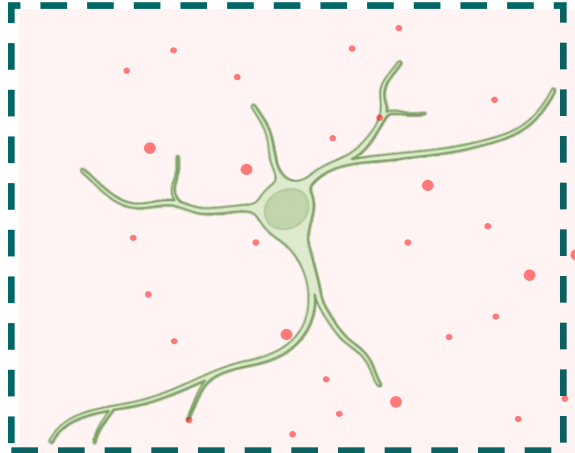
Physicochemical traits

Number of hydroxyl groups on the surface: 96
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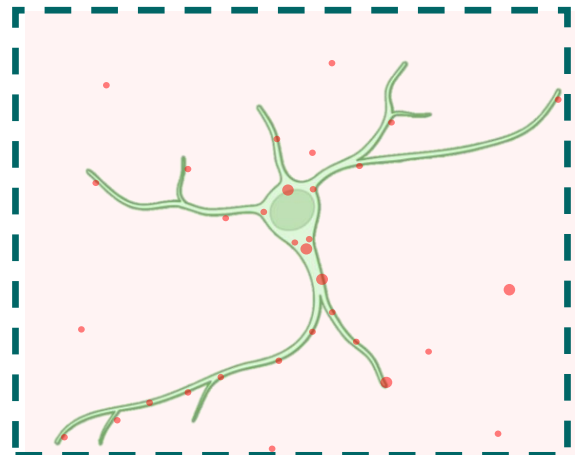
Unique features of glucose dendrimers compared to other nanoparticles



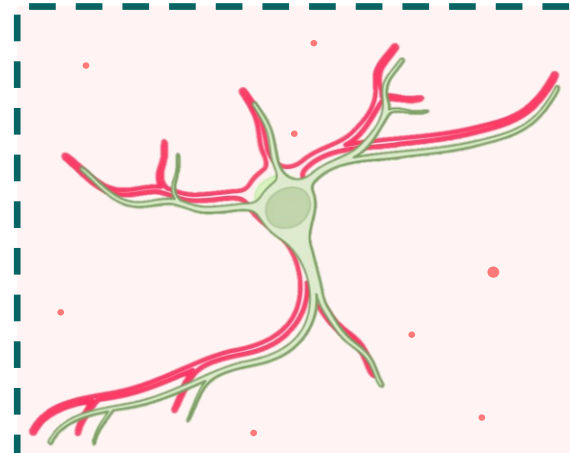
PAMAM-OH
~ 4 nm
Neutral/
Polar



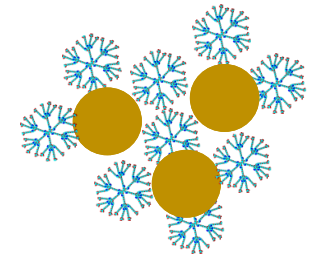
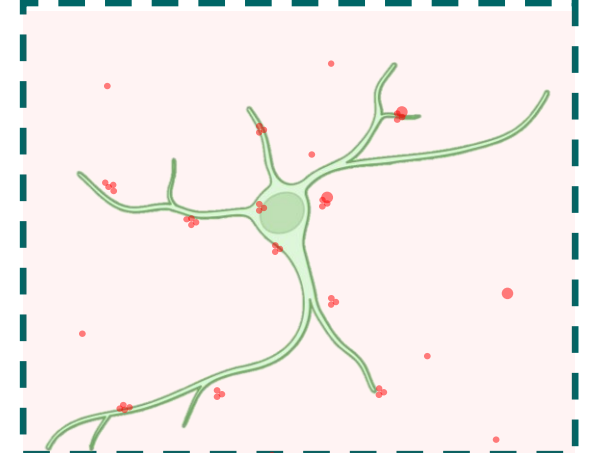
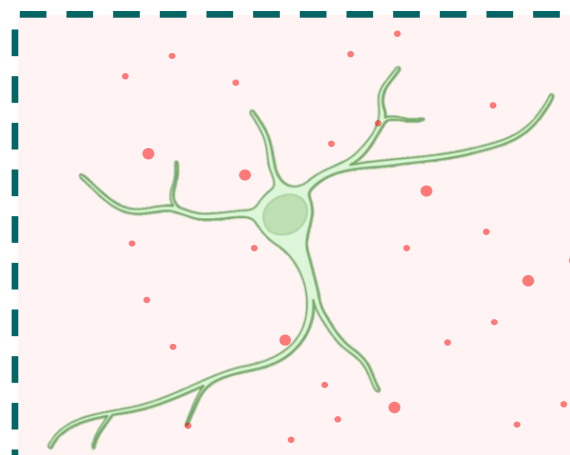
Glucose dendrimer
~ 4 nm
-
Polar



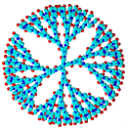
Iron oxide nanoparticle
~ 5 nm
+++
Non-polar



Poly(styrene) nanoparticle
~ 20 nm
--
Non-polar

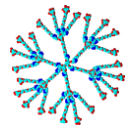


**Glucose dendrimer-
Iron oxide
nanoparticle complex** ~ 200 nm
+++
Polar

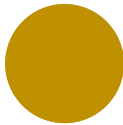


PAMAM-OH

~ 4 nm
Neutral/
Polar



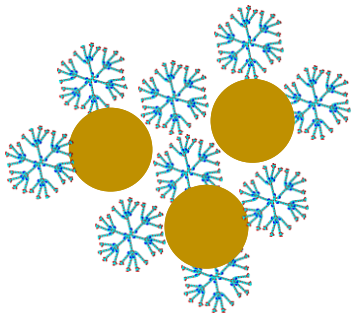
Glucose
dendrimer
~ 4 nm
-
Polar



Iron oxide
nanoparticle
~ 5 nm
+++
Non-polar

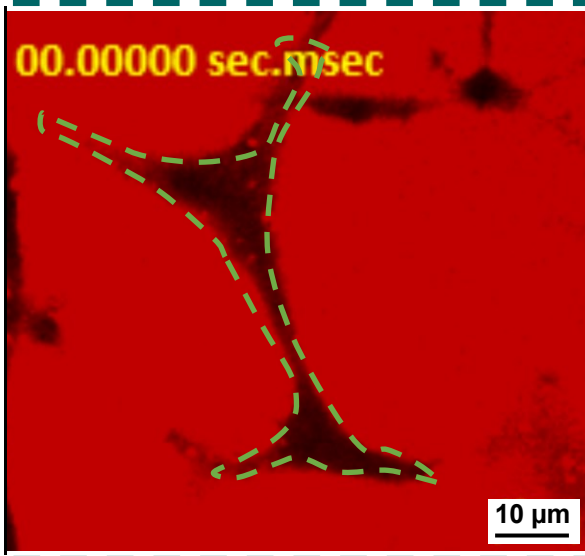
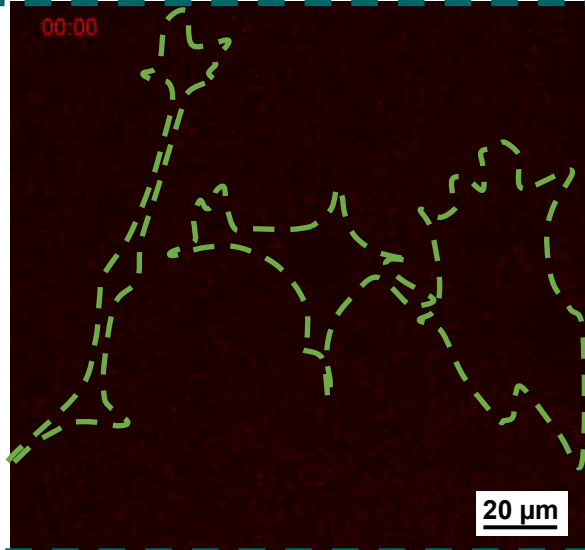
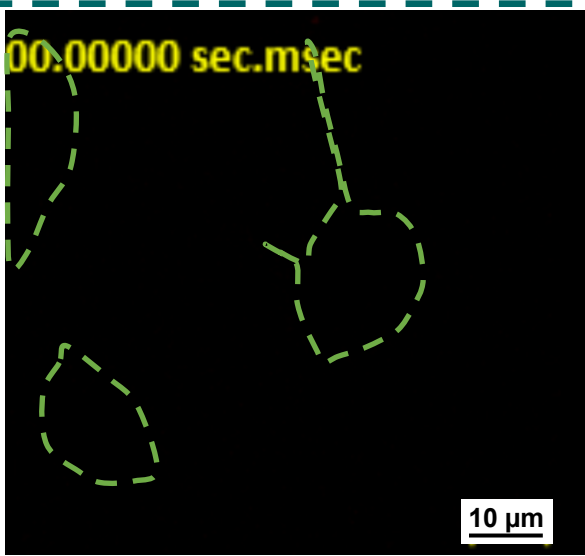
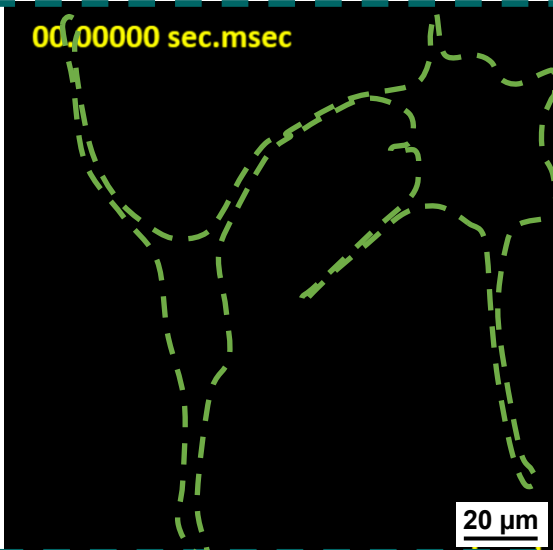
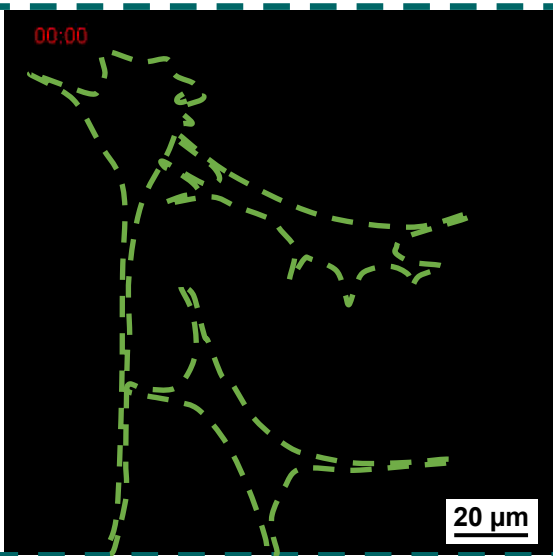


Poly(styrene)
nanoparticle
~ 20 nm
--
Non-polar

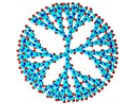


Glucose dendrimer-iron oxide
nanoparticle complex

~ 200 nm
+++
Polar

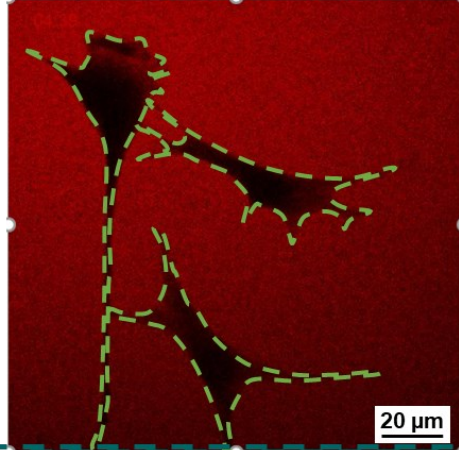


Glucose dendrimer rapidly up-taken by hippocampal neuronal cells



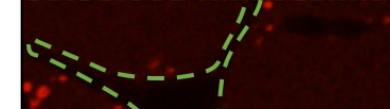
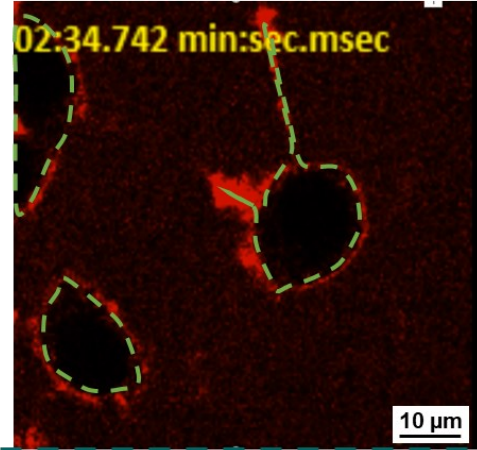
PAMAM-OH

~ 4 nm
Neutral/-
Polar



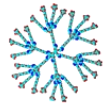
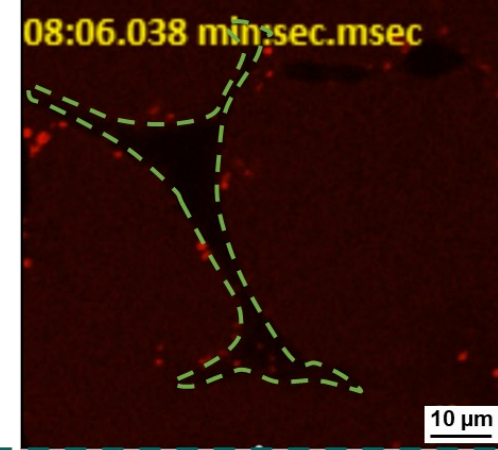
Iron oxide
nanoparticle

~ 5 nm
+++
Non-polar



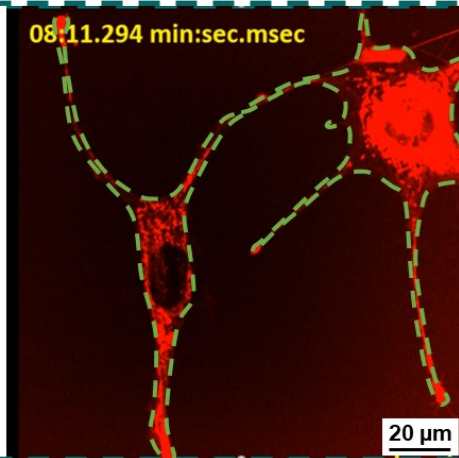
Glucose dendrimer-iron oxide
nanoparticle complex

~ 200 nm
+++
Polar



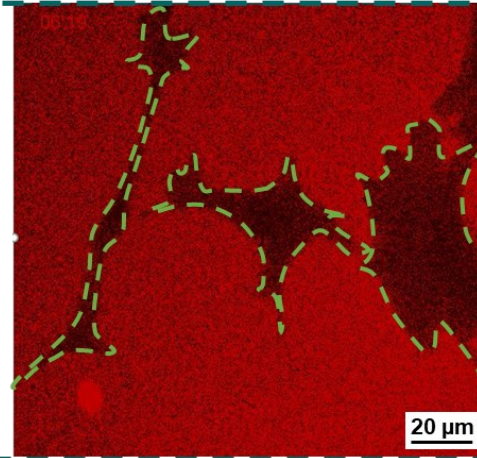
Glucose
dendrimer

~ 4 nm
-
Polar

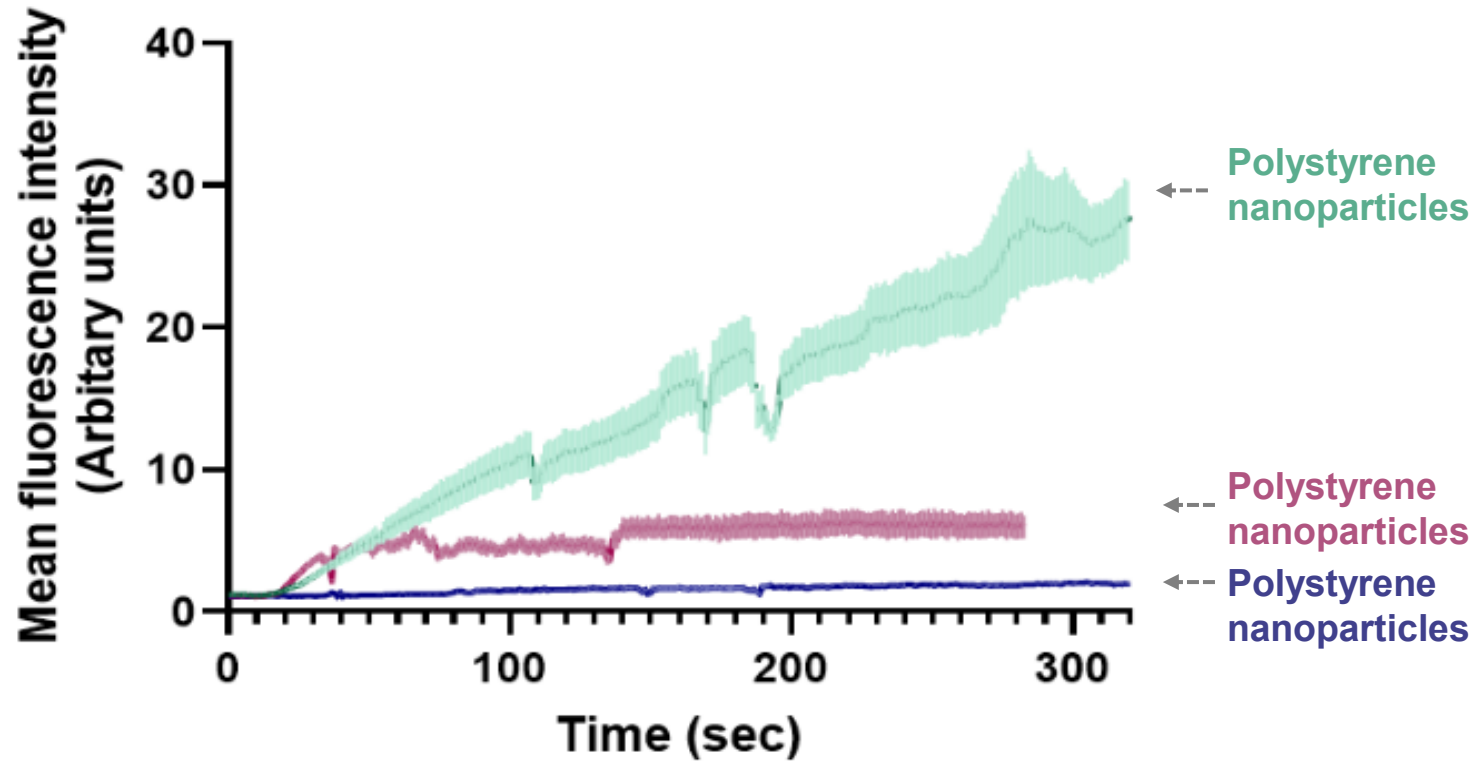


Poly(styrene)
nanoparticle

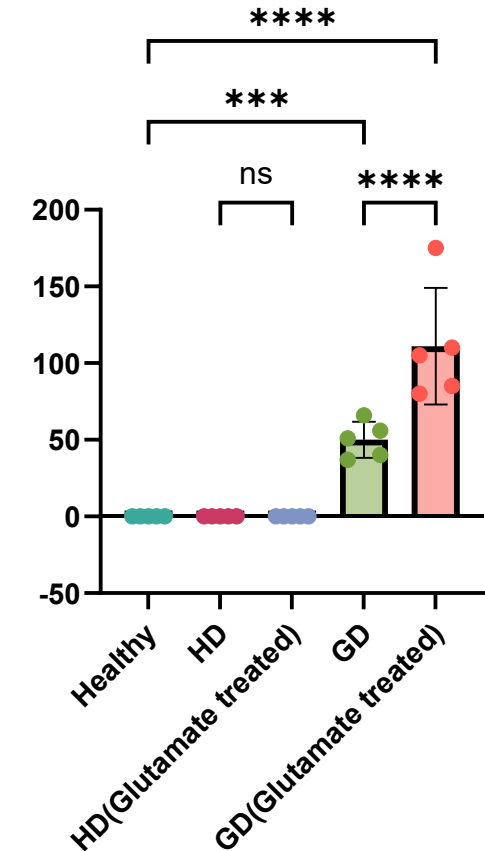
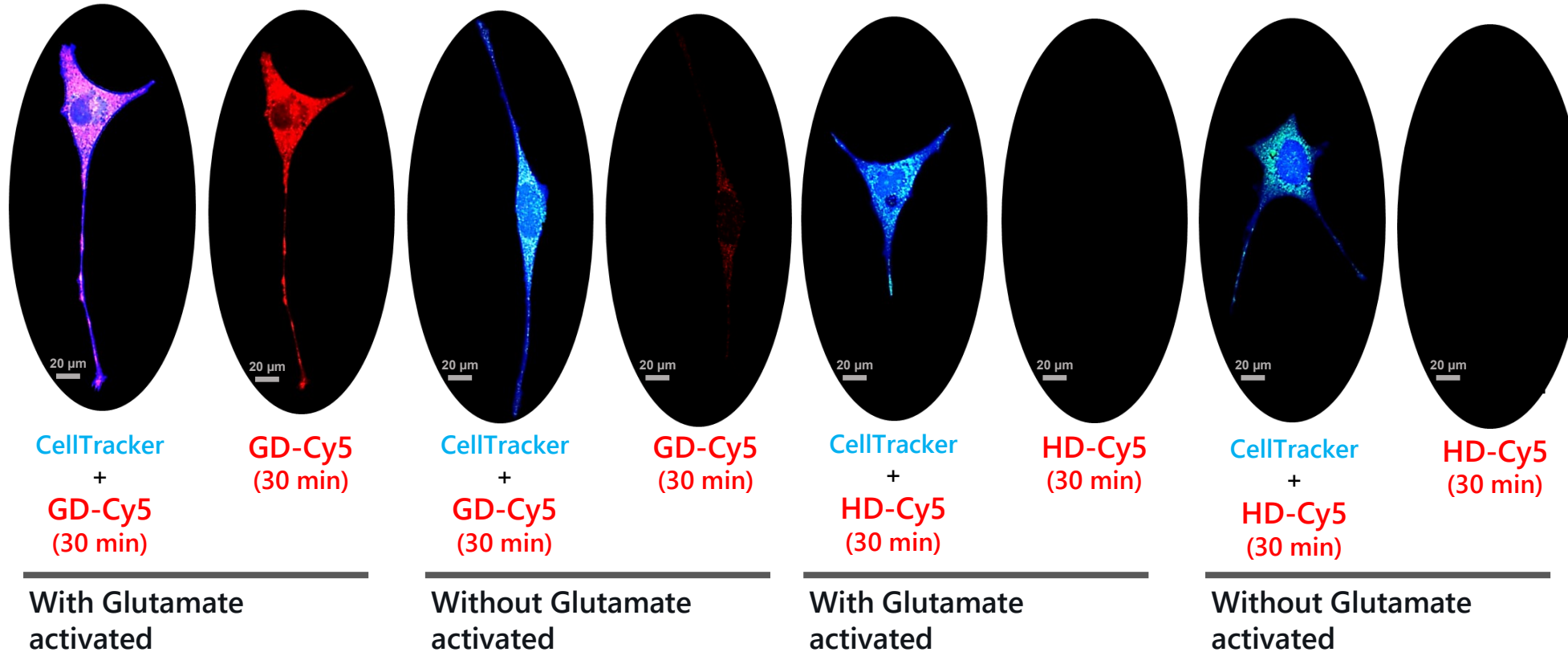
~ 20 nm
--
Non-polar



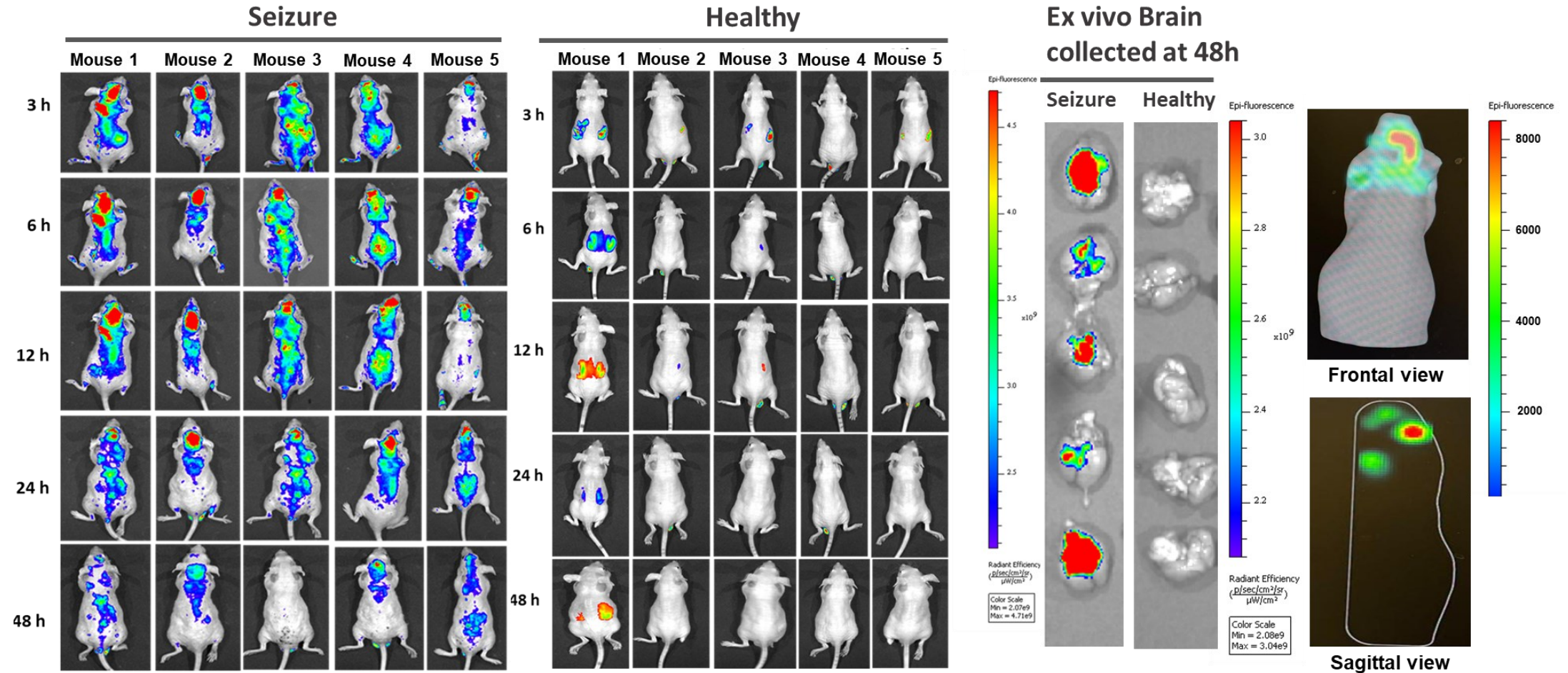
Glucose dendrimer uptake was **~13 fold higher** than conventional poly(styrene) nanoparticles **within 300 seconds** of exposure



Preferential uptake of Glucose Dendrimer in hyperexcited neurons

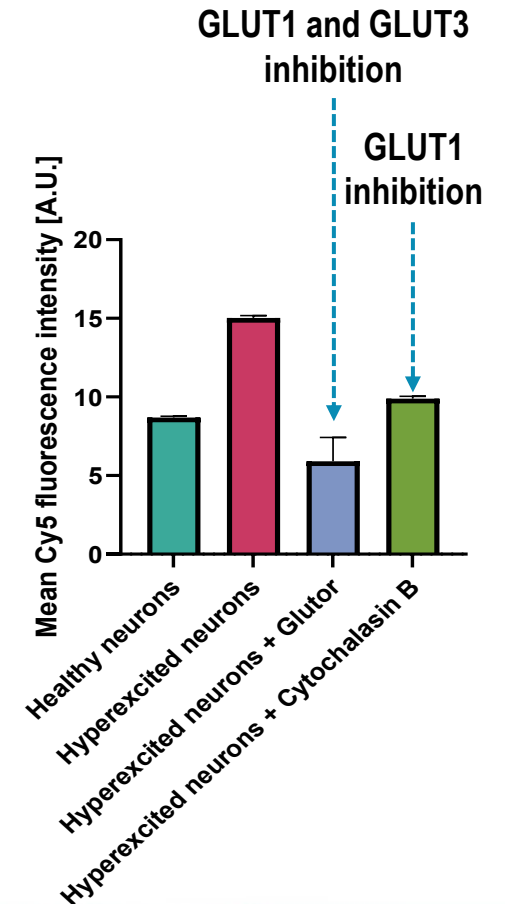
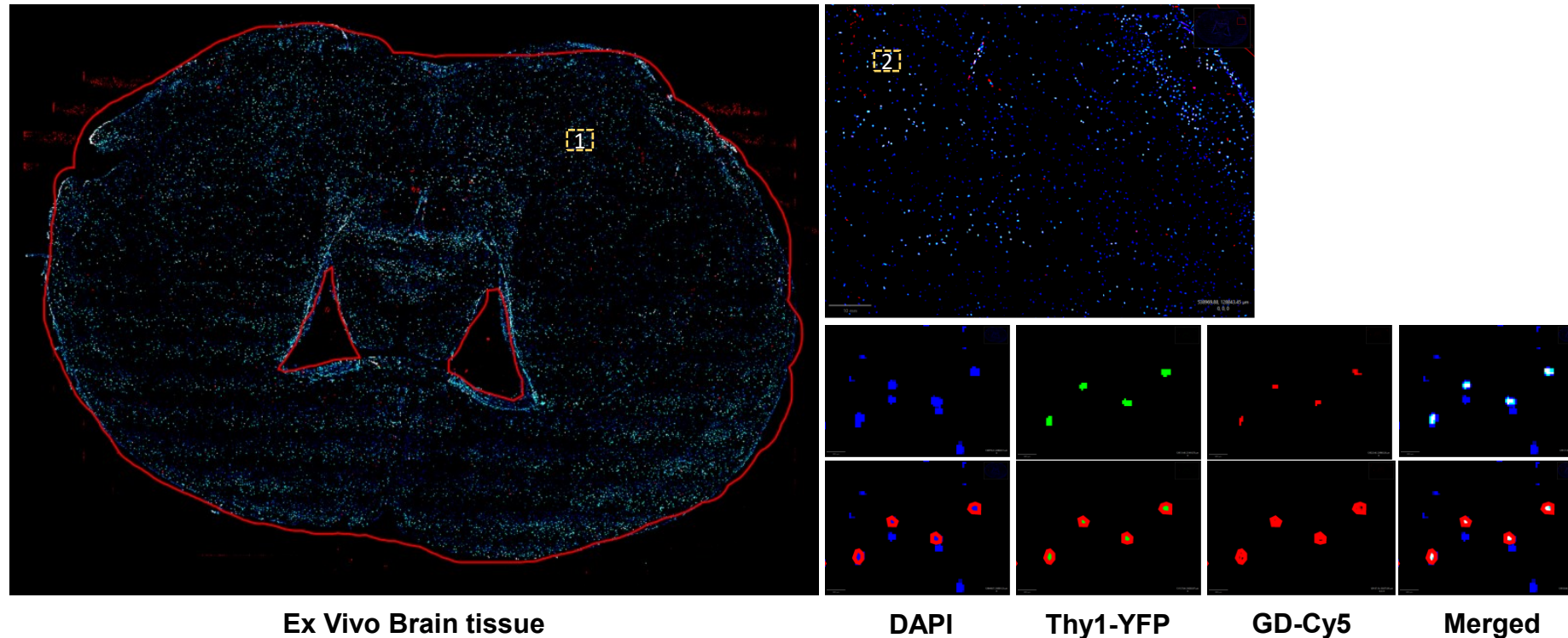


Glucose Dendrimer localizes in Seizure-affected brain regions with no uptake in healthy mice



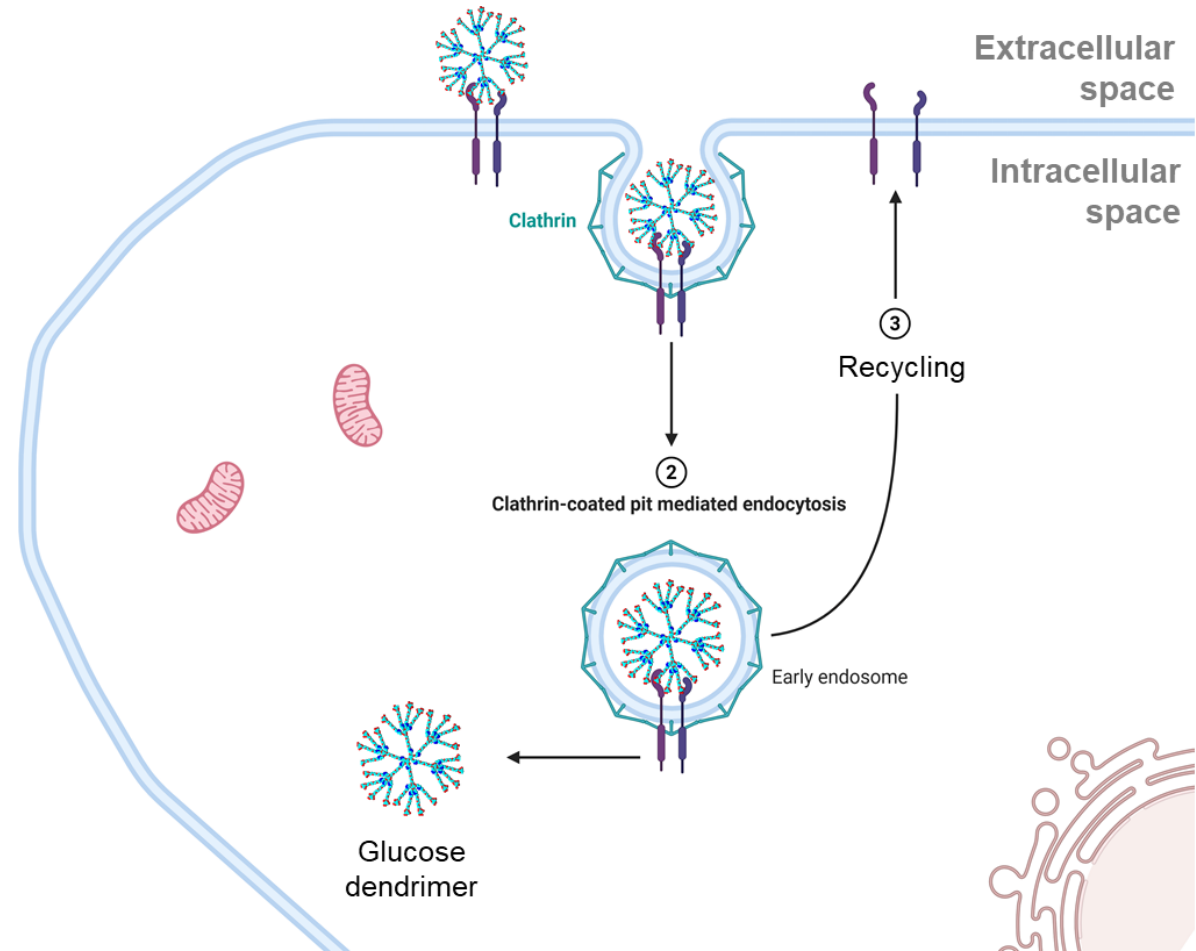
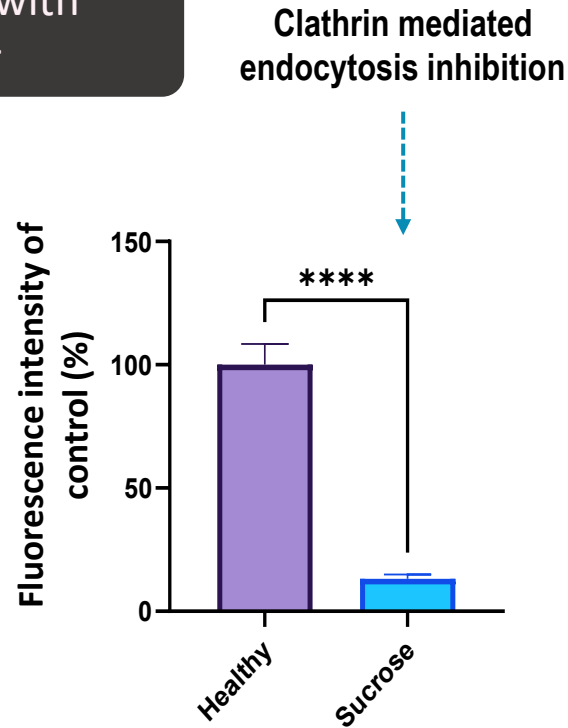
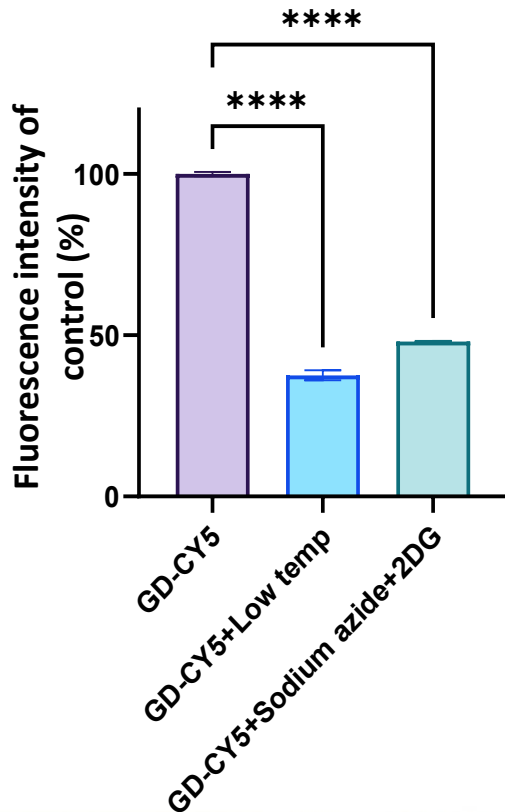
One-hour uptake of Glucose Dendrimer Is significantly reduced by glucose transporter (GLUT) Inhibition in Ex Vivo Brain tissue

First mechanism involved with uptake of Glucose Dendrimer

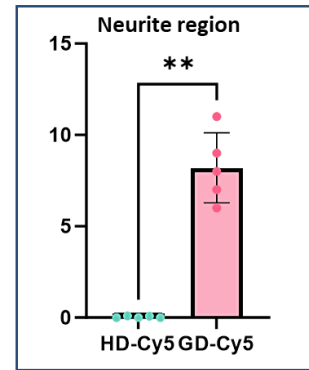
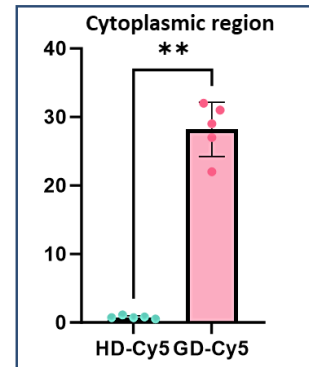
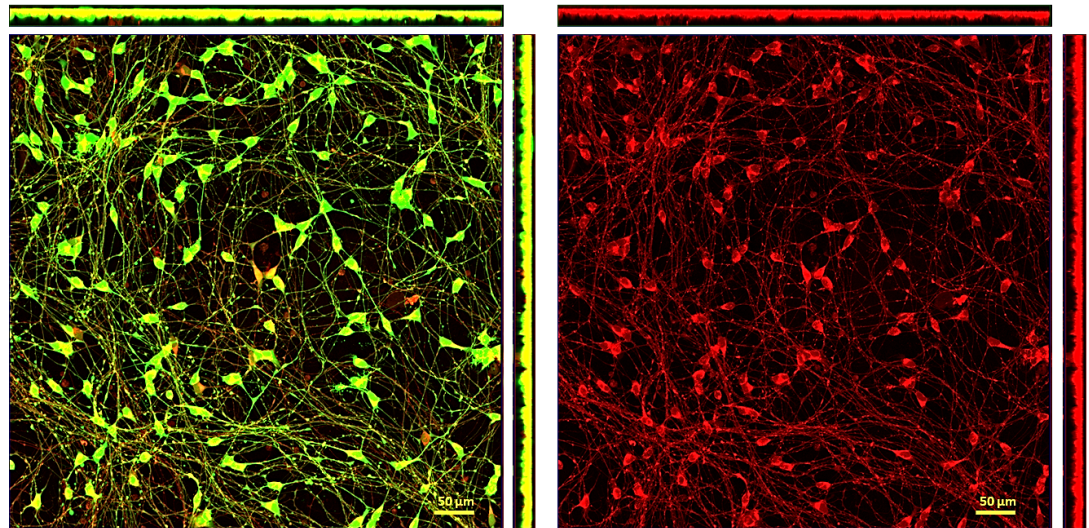
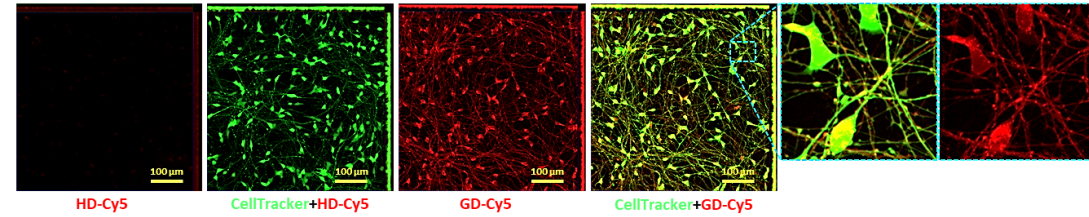


Glucose dendrimer uptake by **GLUT** initiated **clathrin** mediated endocytosis

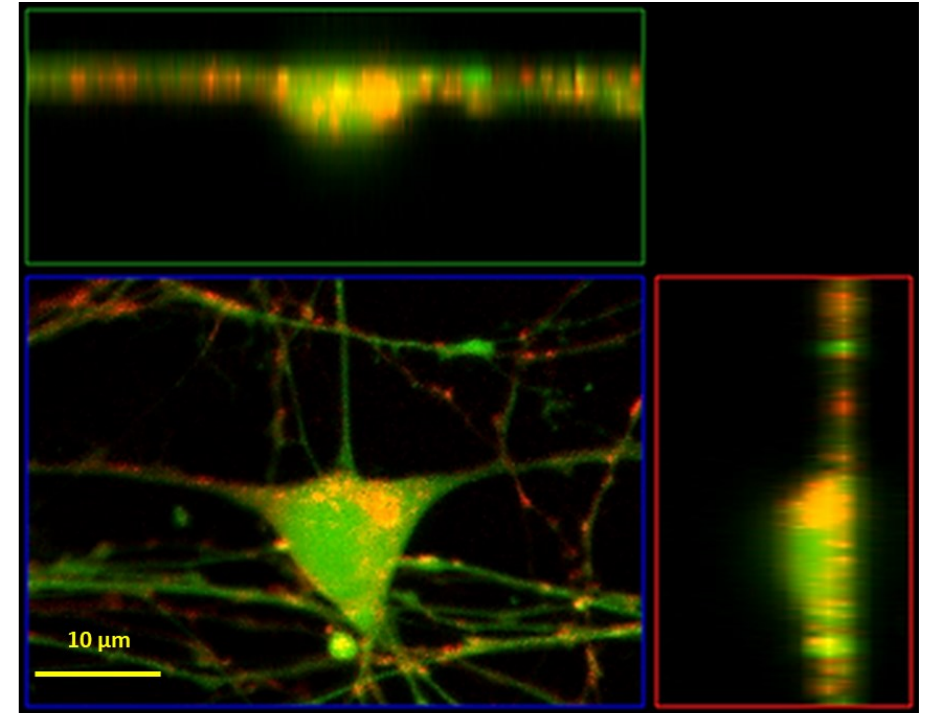
Second mechanism involved with uptake of Glucose Dendrimer



Glucose dendrimer shows significantly higher uptake than hydroxyl dendrimer in hRGCs



y/z plane



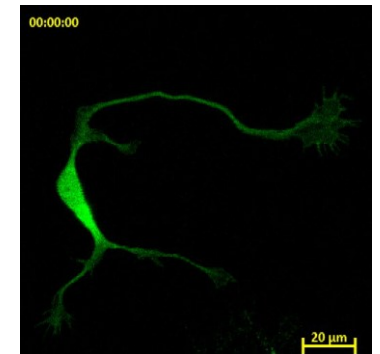
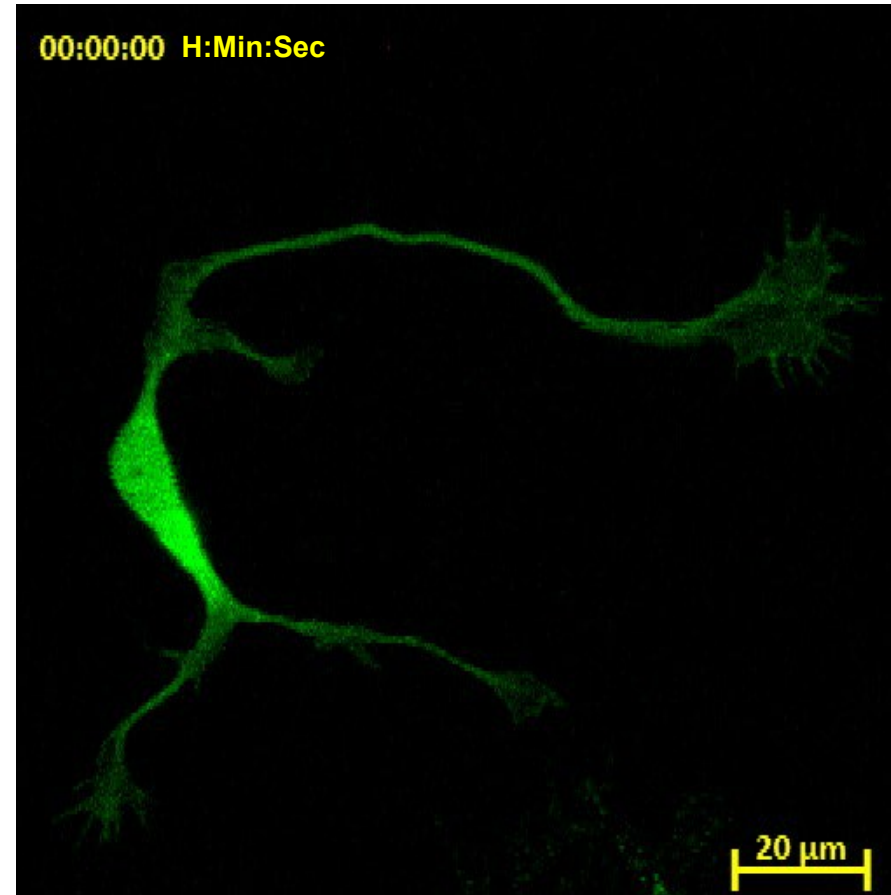
CellTracker + GD-Cy5

Rapid uptake of glucose dendrimer in human retinal ganglion cells (hRGCs)

Glucose dendrimer (GD-Cy5) (10 μ g/ml)



tdTomato labelled RGC + GD-Cy5



Summary

- **Targeted localization** to pathologically impaired neurons *in vivo*.
- **Ligand-Free Targeting:** Targeting driven by **GD's affinity for glucose transporters** (GLUTs), which are overexpressed during neuronal hyperactivity.
- Mechanism: **Glucose transporter** initiated **clathrin** mediated **endocytosis**.
- Strong potential for **clinical translation**.

Acknowledgement

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