

Engineering synthetic mucus biomaterials for local therapeutic delivery

Gregg Duncan
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Fischell Department of Bioengineering
University of Maryland

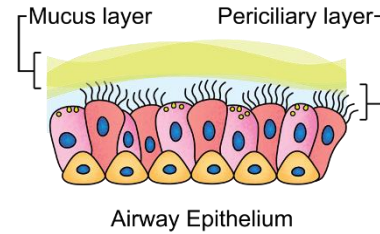


Respiratory Nano Bioengineering (RnB) Laboratory

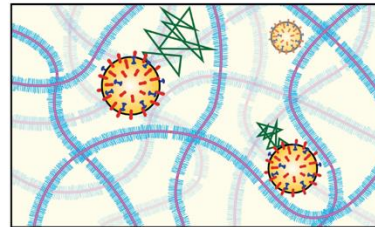
We engineer new tools to understand and better treat respiratory disease

OUR RESEARCH

Airway clearance

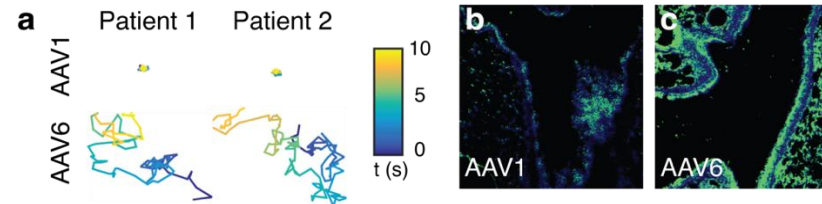


Respiratory infection



Biomaterials

Drug/Gene Delivery



OUR GOALS

Understand the lung airway microenvironment

Identify new biophysical mechanisms of infection

Overcome biological barriers to drug & gene delivery

Train scientists & engineers from diverse backgrounds



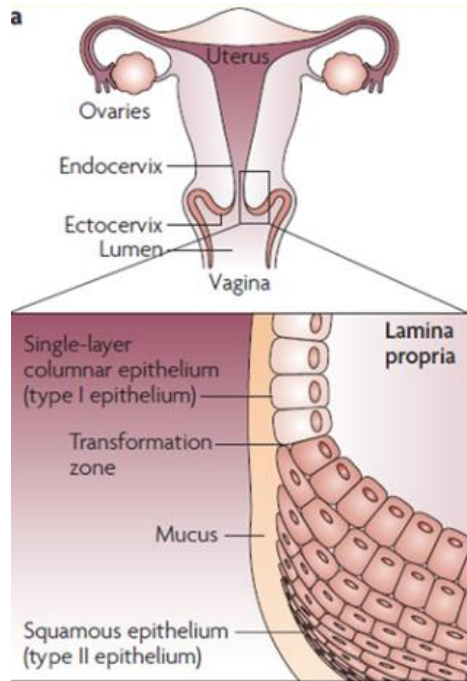
FISCHELL DEPARTMENT OF BIOENGINEERING

**RESPIRATORY NANO
BIOENGINEERING LAB**

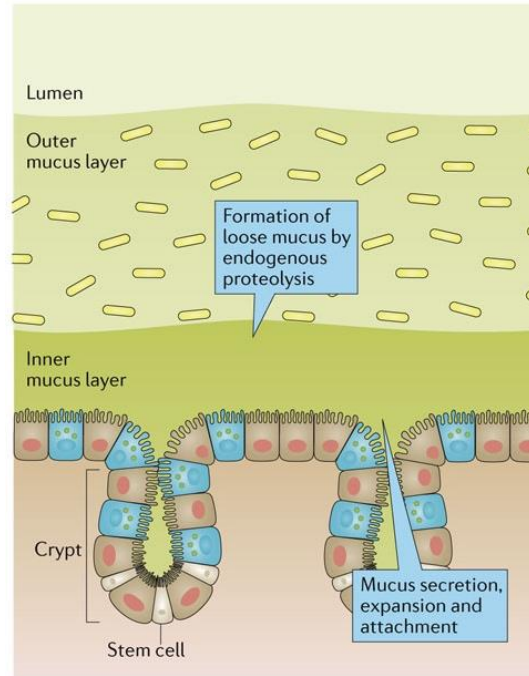
Mucus has diverse, tissue-specific functions

Mucus acts to protect epithelial surfaces and shape the microenvironment

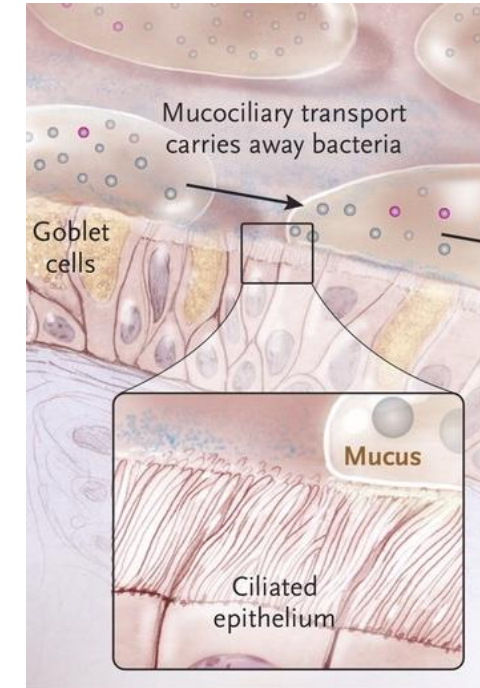
Reproductive tract¹



Intestinal tract²



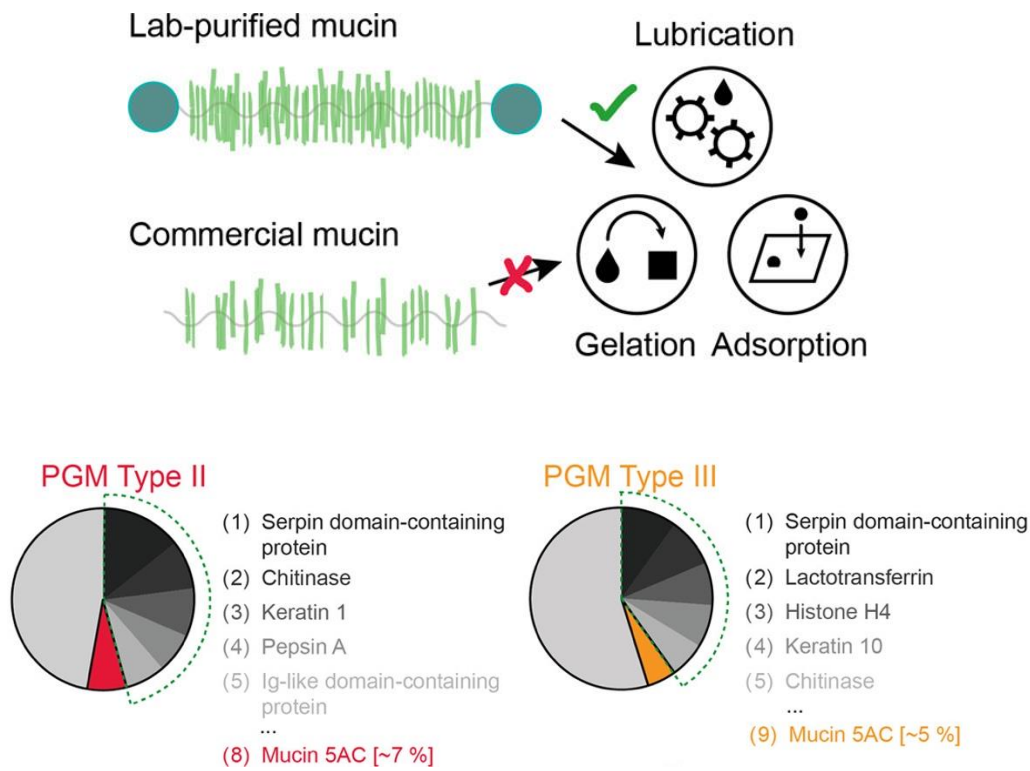
Respiratory tract³



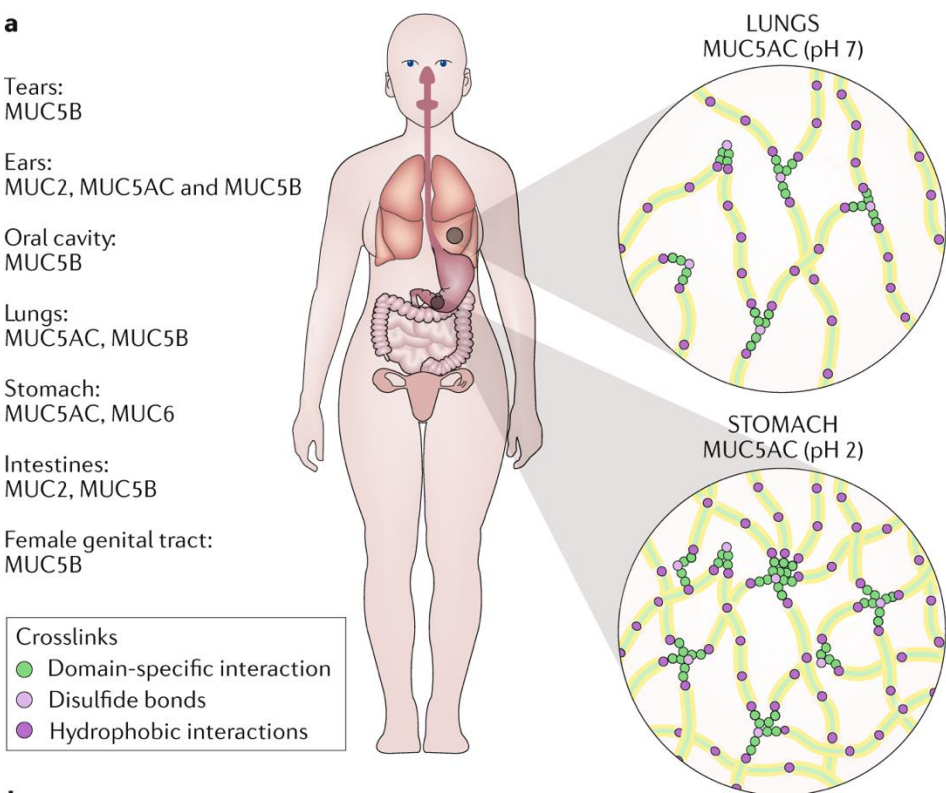
1. Iwasaki, *Nature Reviews Immunology* (2010)
2. Johansson & Hansson, *Nature Reviews Immunology* (2016)
3. Stoltz et al, *New England Journal of Medicine* (2015)

Disclaimer: Not all mucins are the same

Commercial mucins are imperfect



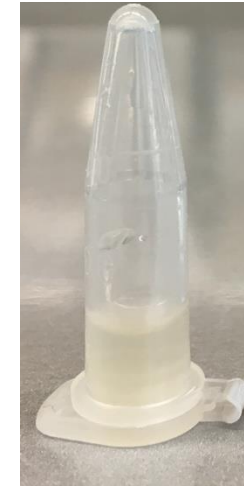
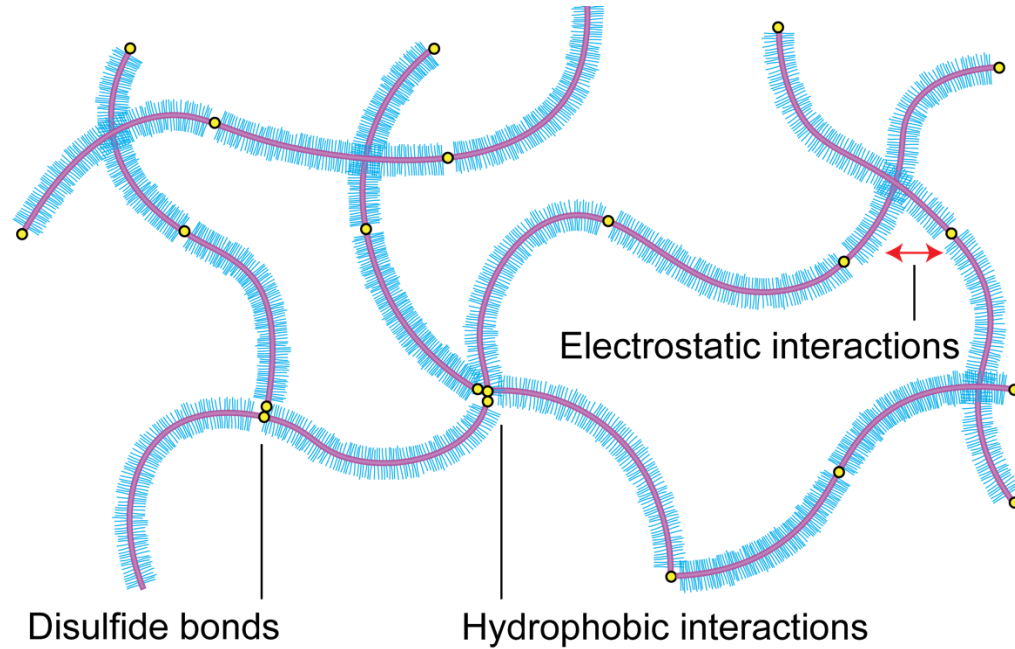
Mucus composition varies from tissue to tissue



From mucins to mucus

Mucins organize via disulfide bonds, non-covalent interactions, and entanglements

Physiological mucus



5% porcine
gastric mucin
(PGM)



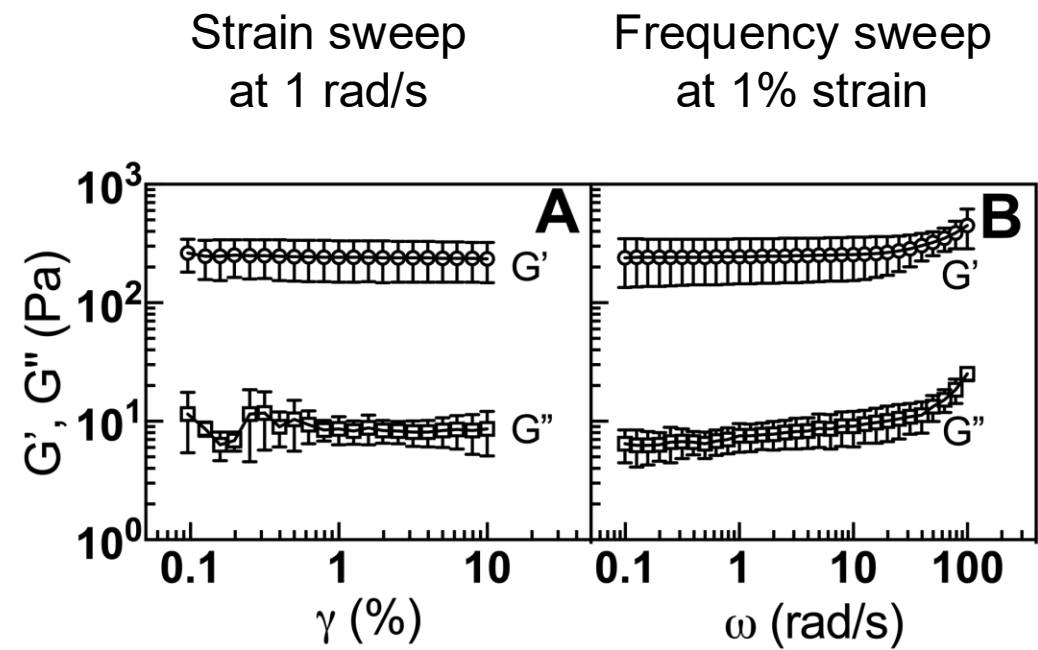
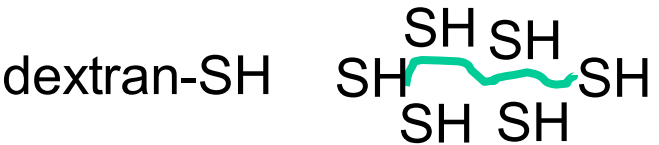
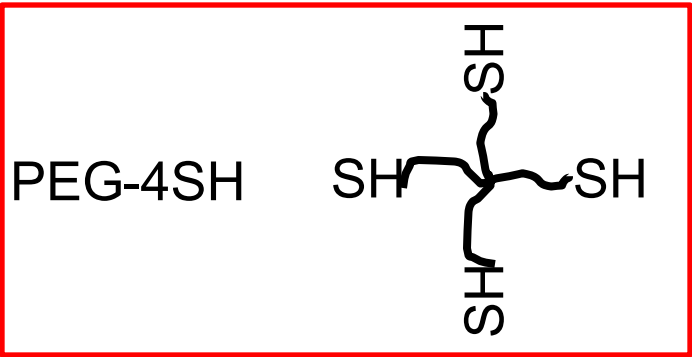
Human
mucus

Crude mucins at physiological concentration
and buffer conditions do not form mucus gels

Engineering mucin-based hydrogels

Mucin-based hydrogel formed via 4-arm PEG thiol crosslinker

Crosslinkers (CL) tested:



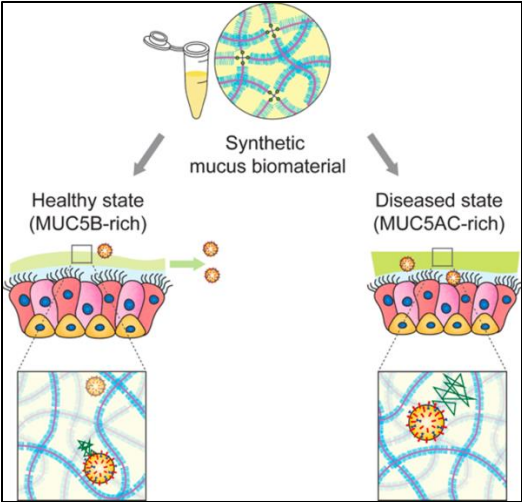
Mucin hydrogel crosslinked with 4-arm PEG-thiol



Synthetic mucus biomaterials

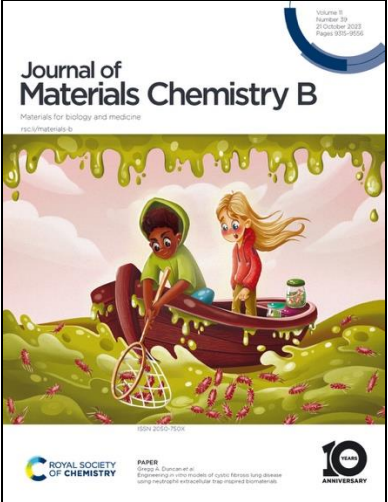
Synthetic mucus biomaterials
as models of lung dysfunction

Asthma



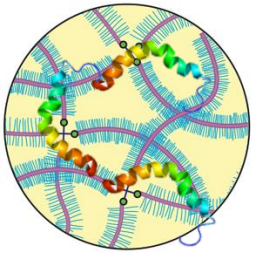
Song et al,
ACS Biomaterials Sci (2021)

Cystic Fibrosis

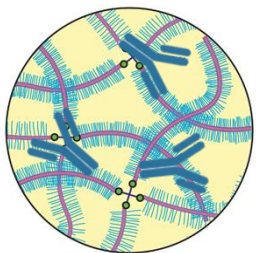


Boboltz et al,
J Mat Chem B (2023)

Synthetic mucus biomaterials
as platform for drug delivery



Antimicrobial delivery
Yang et al, *JBMR Part A* (2023)
Yang et al, *Adv Ther* (2025)



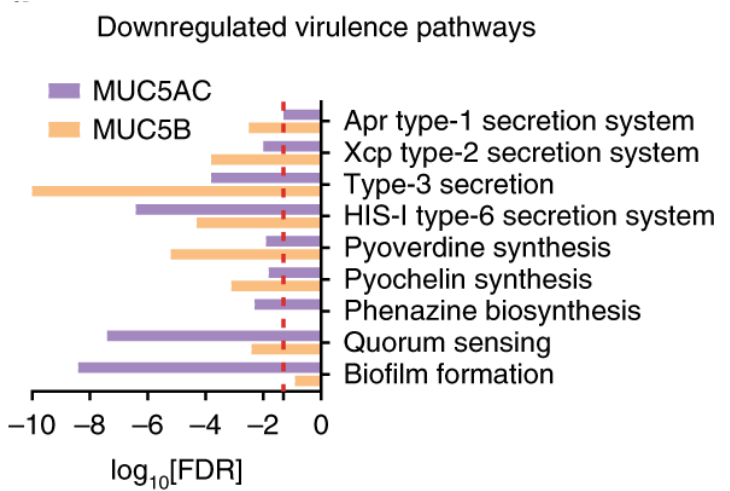
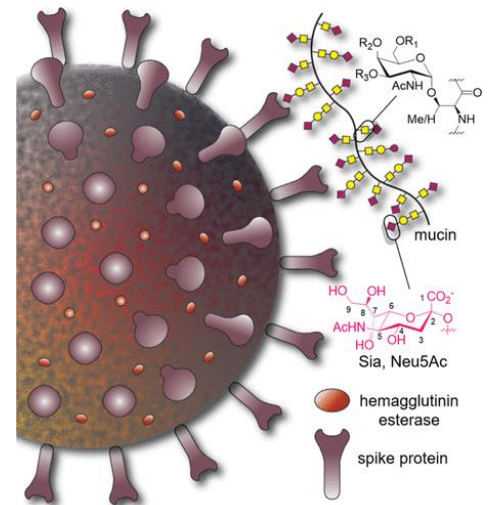
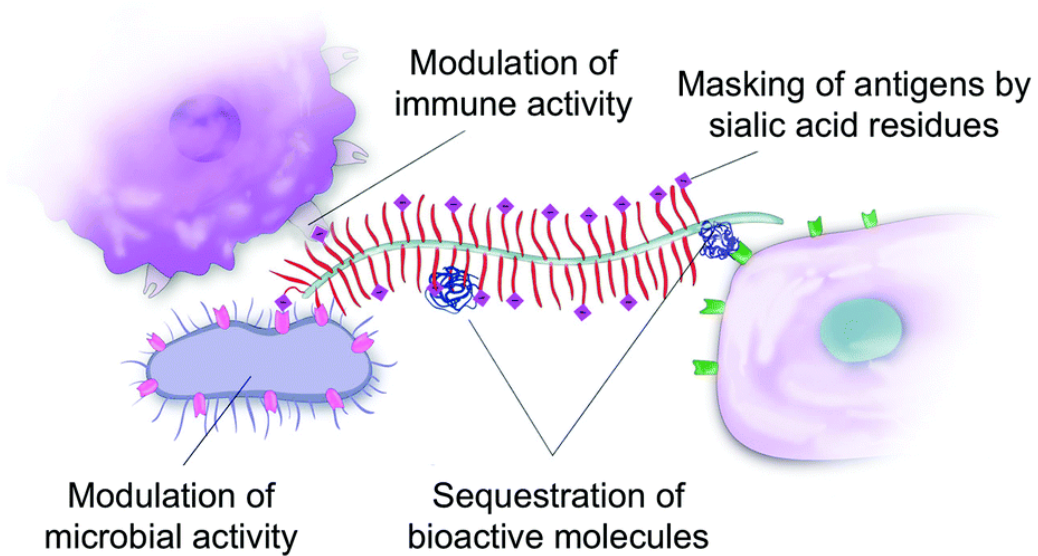
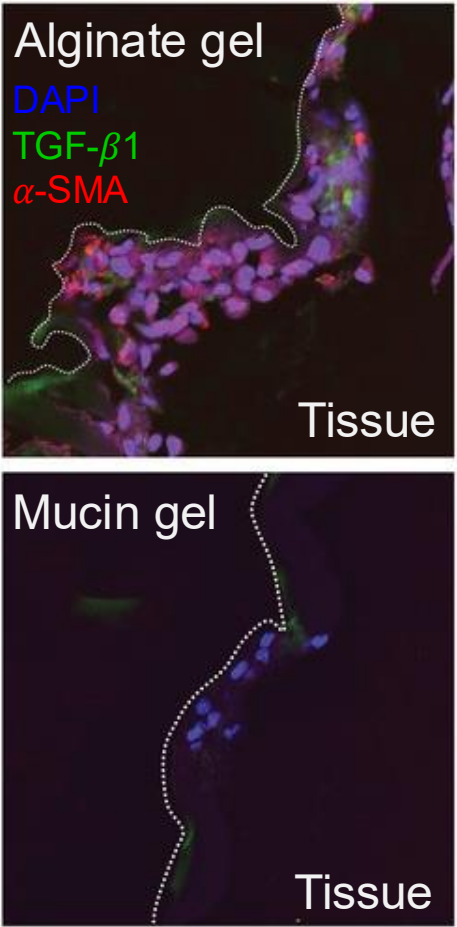
Monoclonal antibody delivery
Yeruva & Yang et al, *In Prep*

Key collaborator: Katharina Maisel



Recapitulating the antimicrobial and immunological functions of native mucus

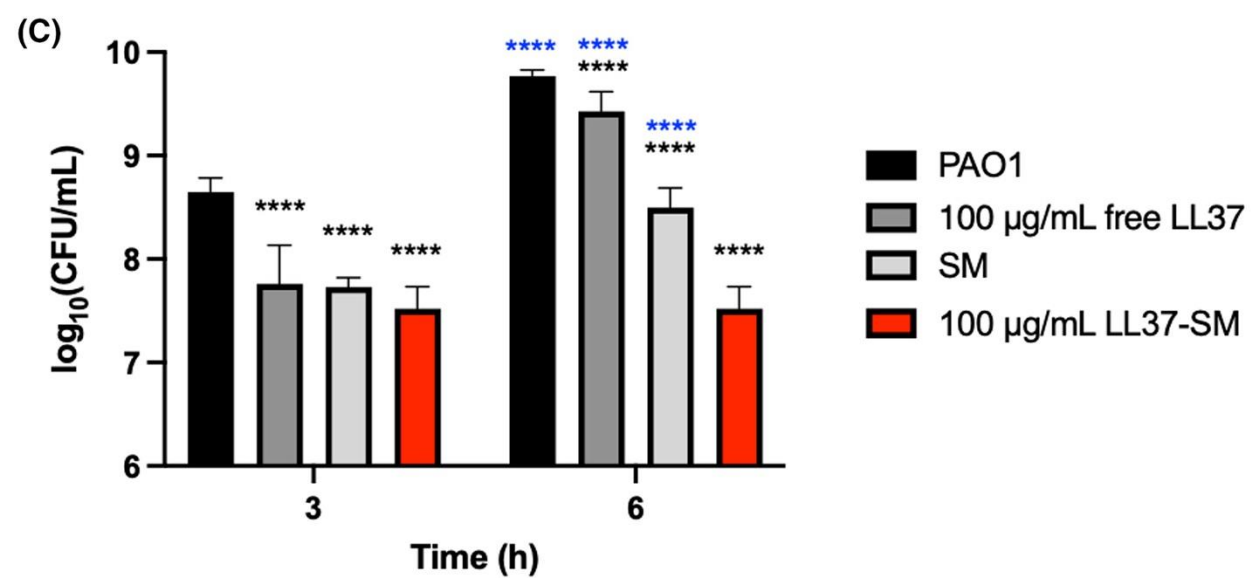
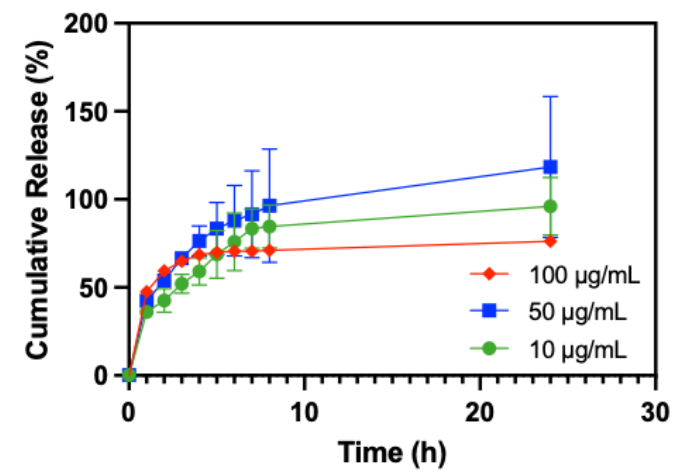
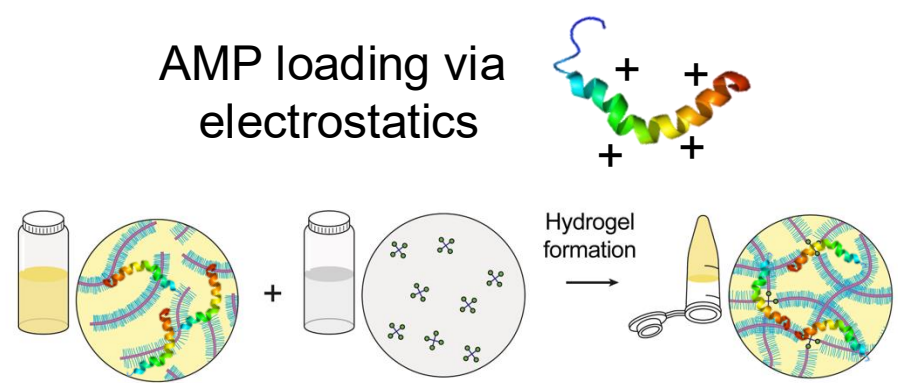
Mucus and its constituents are key legislators of host-pathogen interactions



Petrou et al, *Biomaterials Science* (2018)
Wheeler et al, *Nature Microbiology* (2019)
Yan et al, *Advanced Functional Materials* (2019)
Wardzala et al, *ACS Central Science* (2022)

Antimicrobial peptide (AMP) loaded synthetic mucus (SM) biomaterials

Synthetic mucus sustains the bactericidal activity against *P. aeruginosa* GFP



Biofilms and antimicrobial resistance

Antibiofilm agents (e.g. DNase, amylase) used to improve antimicrobial efficacy against biofilm-associated infections

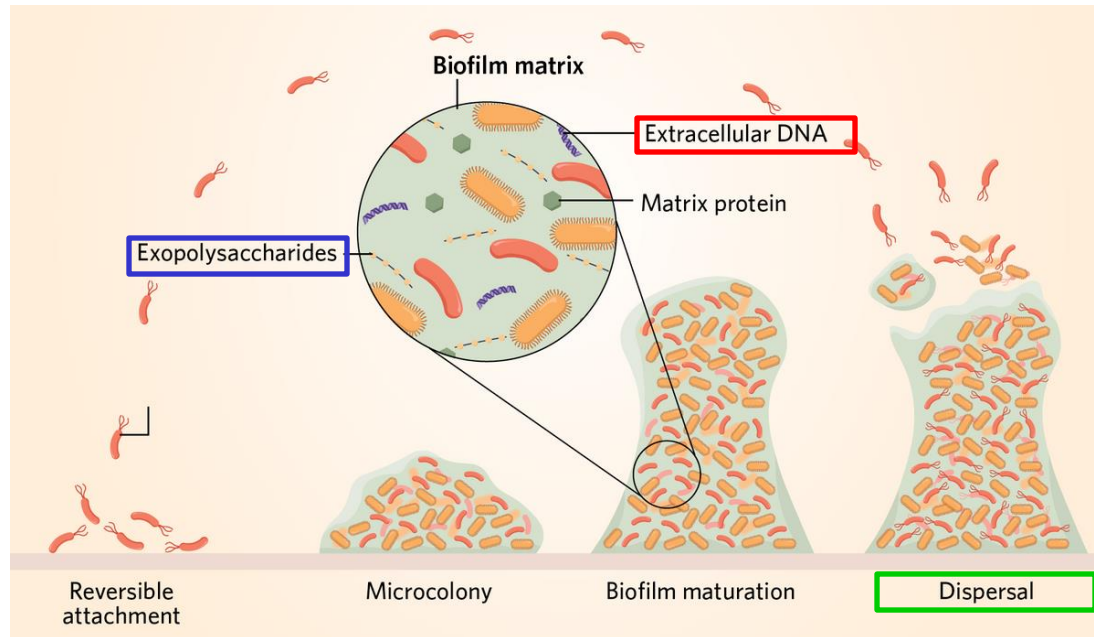
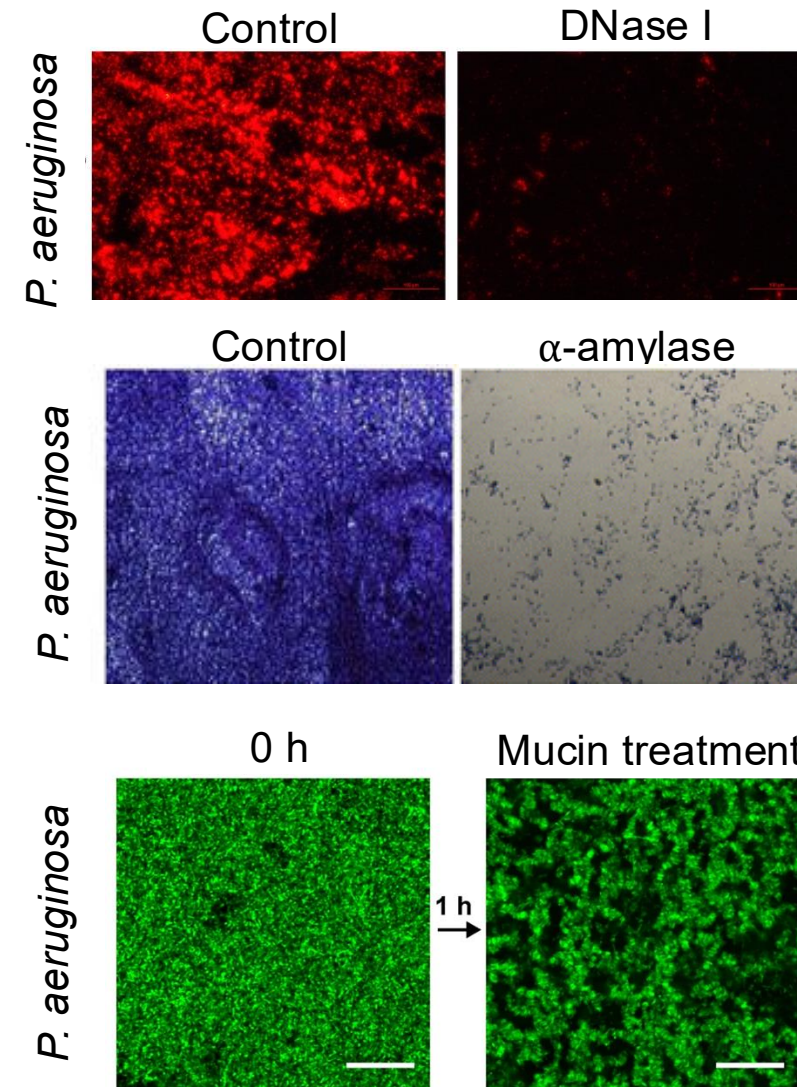


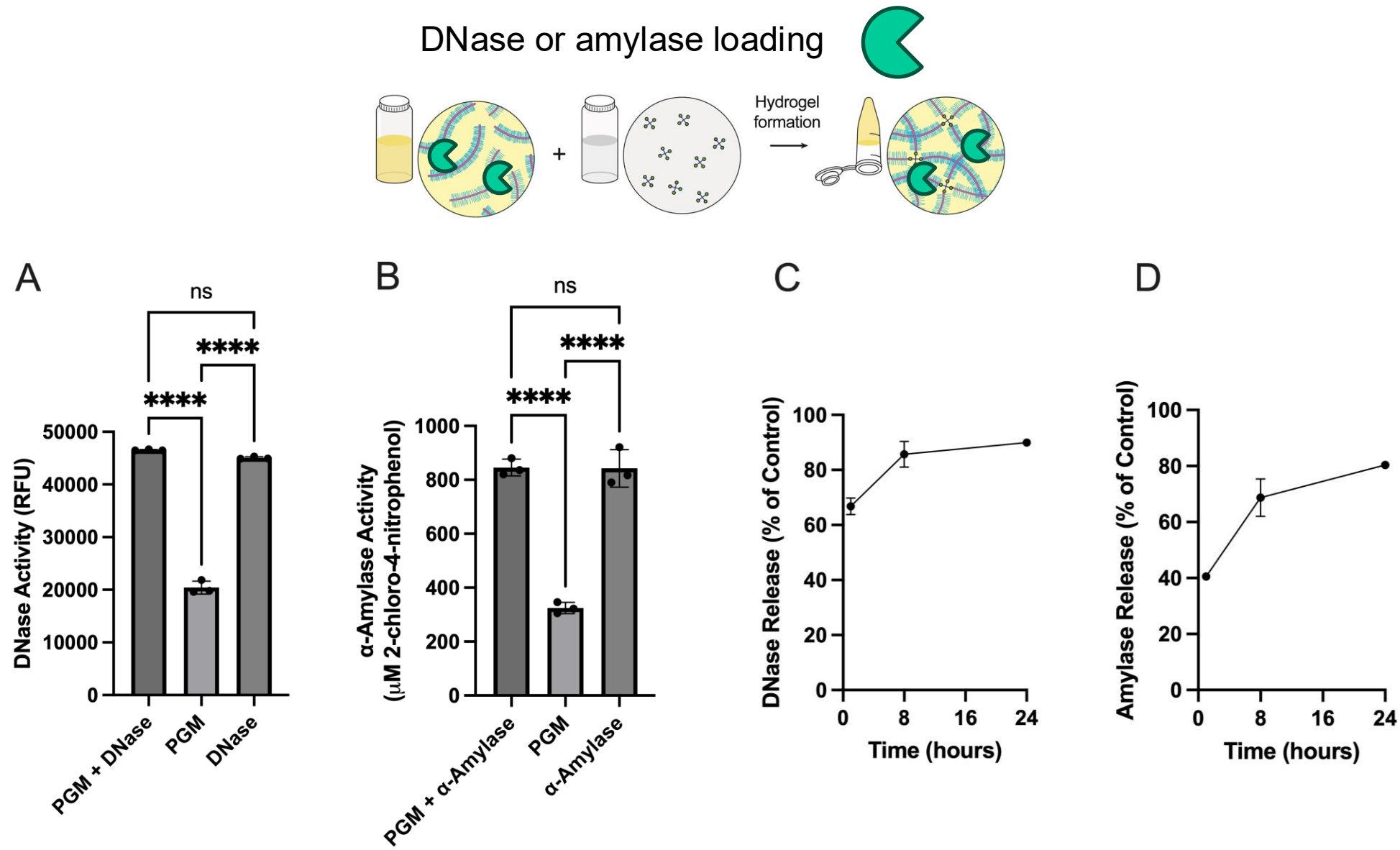
Image Credit: The Scientist



Sauer et al., *Nature Rev Microbio* (2022)
Deng et al., *Front Cell Front Microbio* (2012)
Kalpana et al., *App Biochem Biotech* (2012)
Co et al., *npj Biofilms and Microbiomes* (2018)

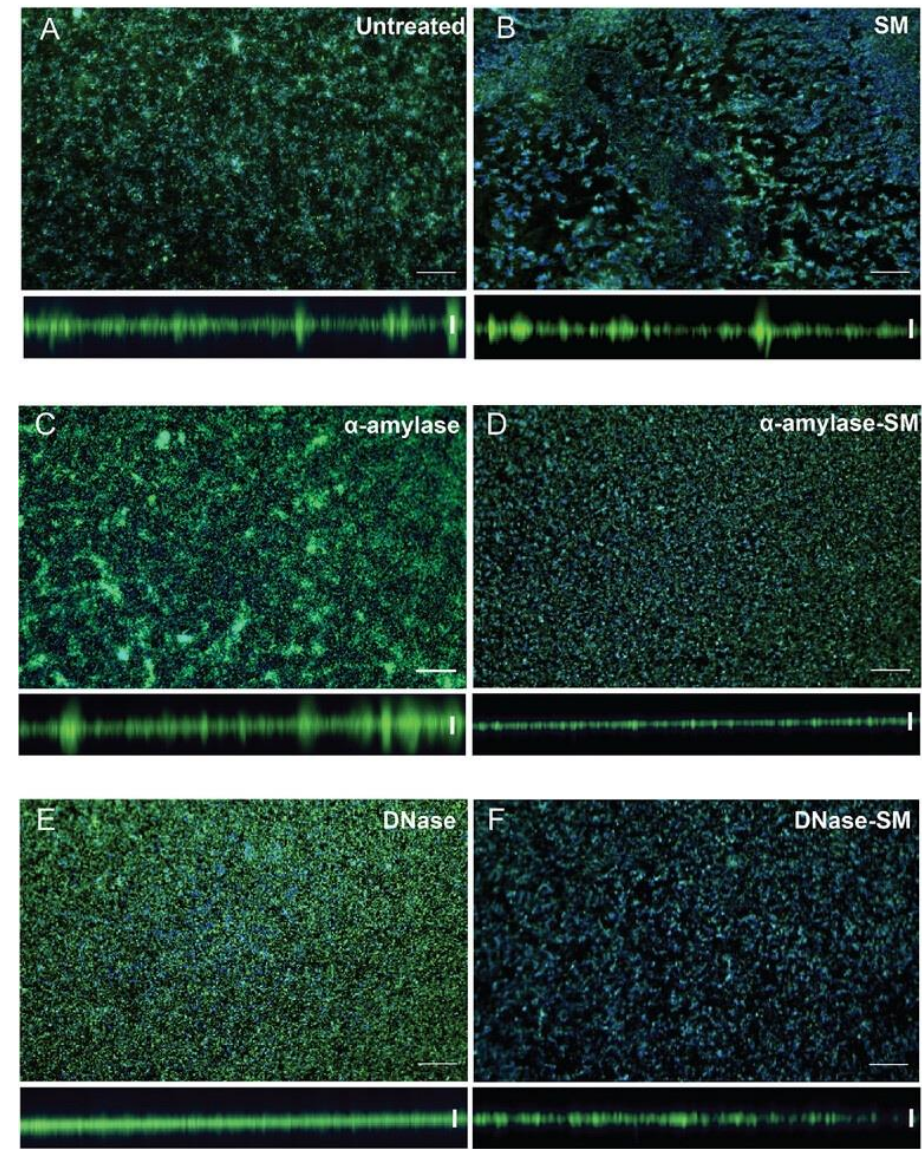
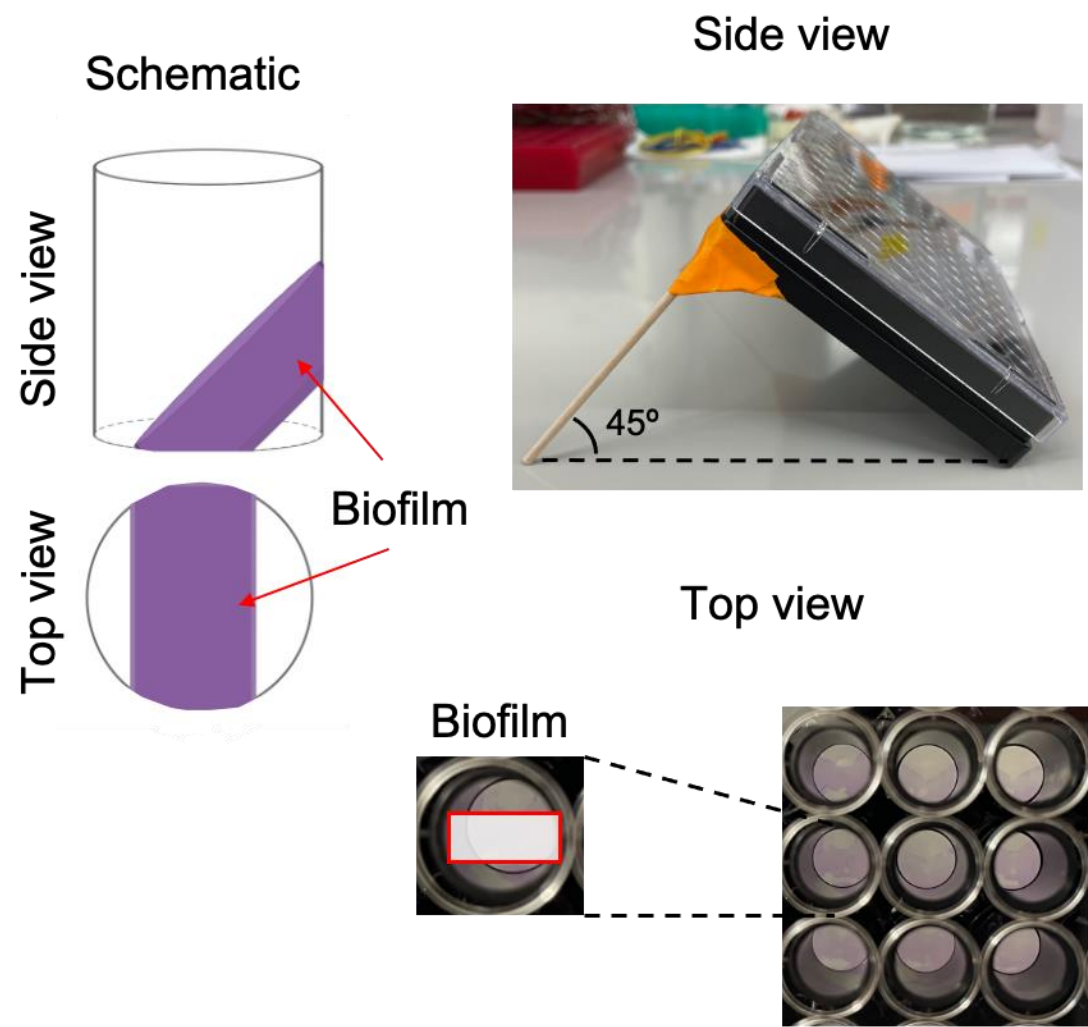
DNase / amylase loaded SM hydrogels

Antibiofilm agents loaded in SM hydrogels as combination treatment for *P. aeruginosa* biofilms



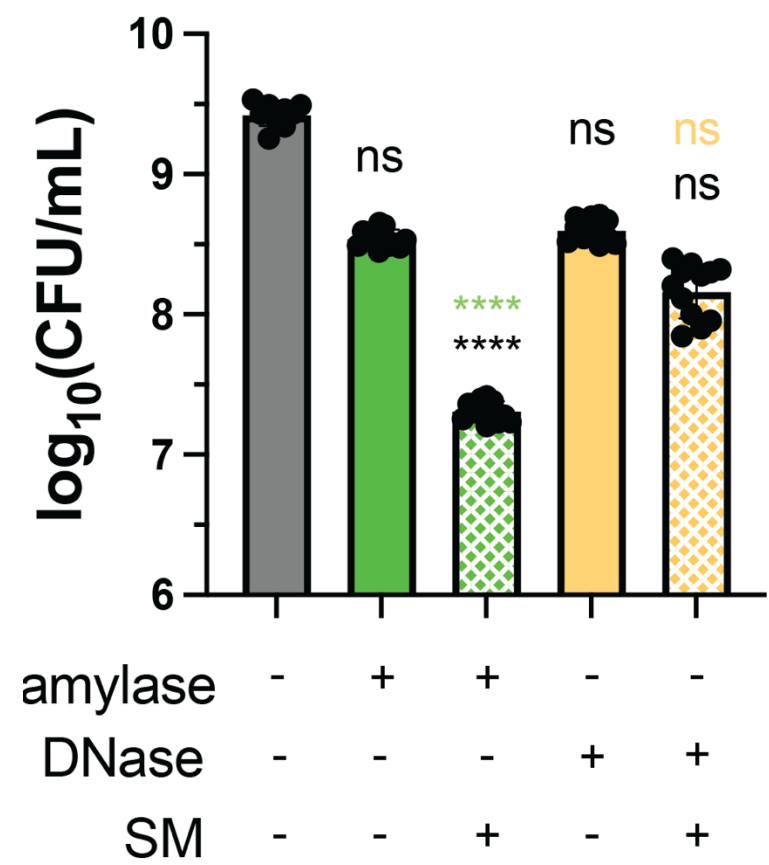
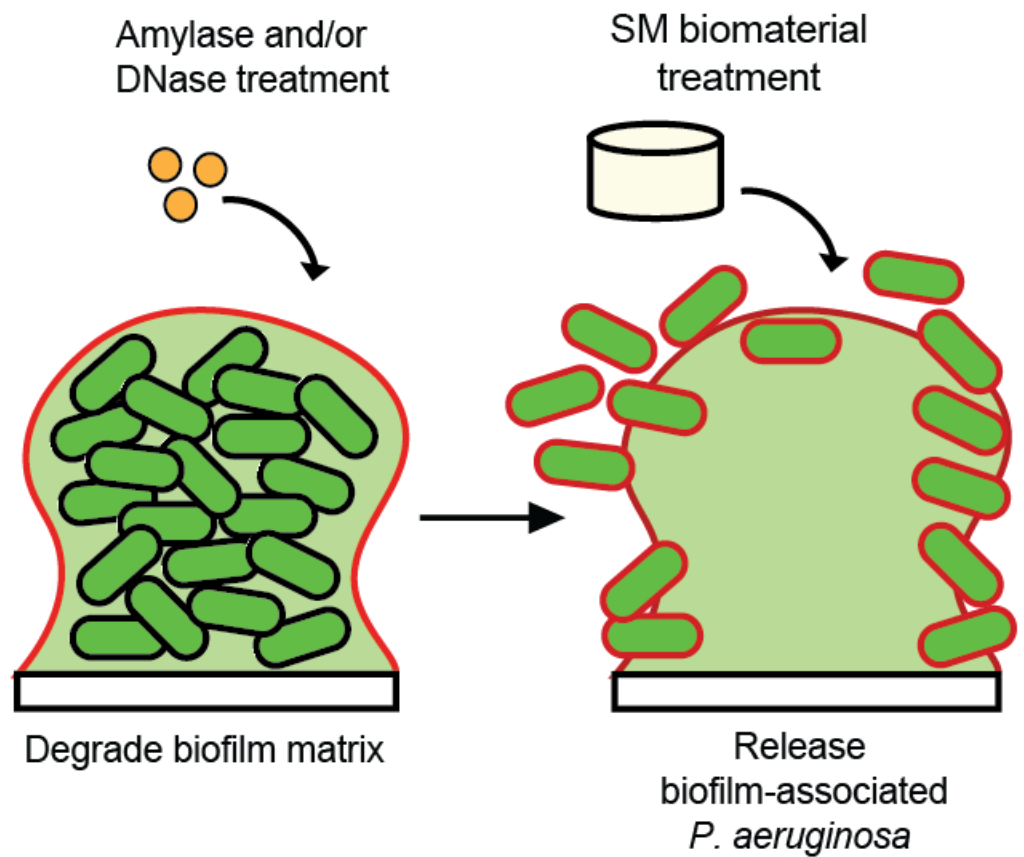
Biofilm architecture following treatment with antibiofilm agents and synthetic mucus biomaterials

Significant reductions in biofilm surface area and thickness following amylase/DNase loaded SM treatment



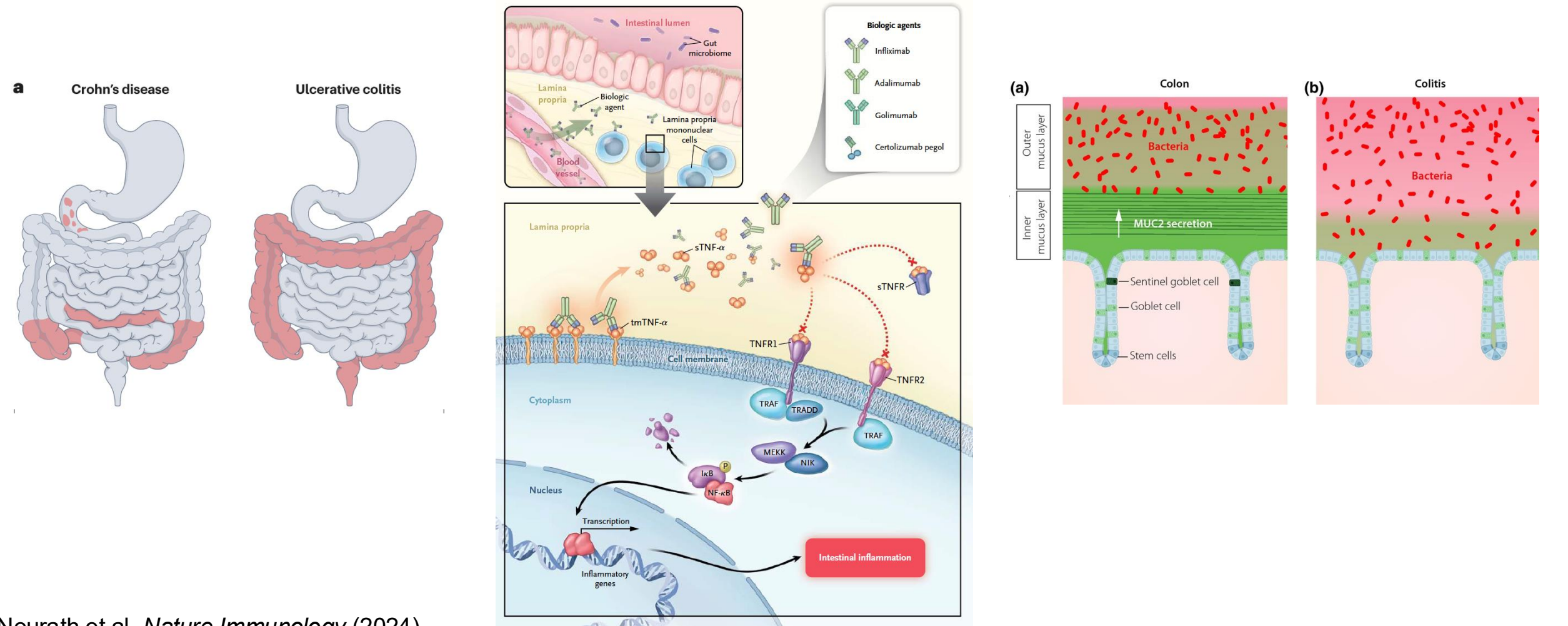
Sequential treatment improve synergistic effect of antibiofilm agents with synthetic mucus biomaterials

~2-log reductions in biofilm viability following sequential amylase and synthetic mucus biomaterial treatment



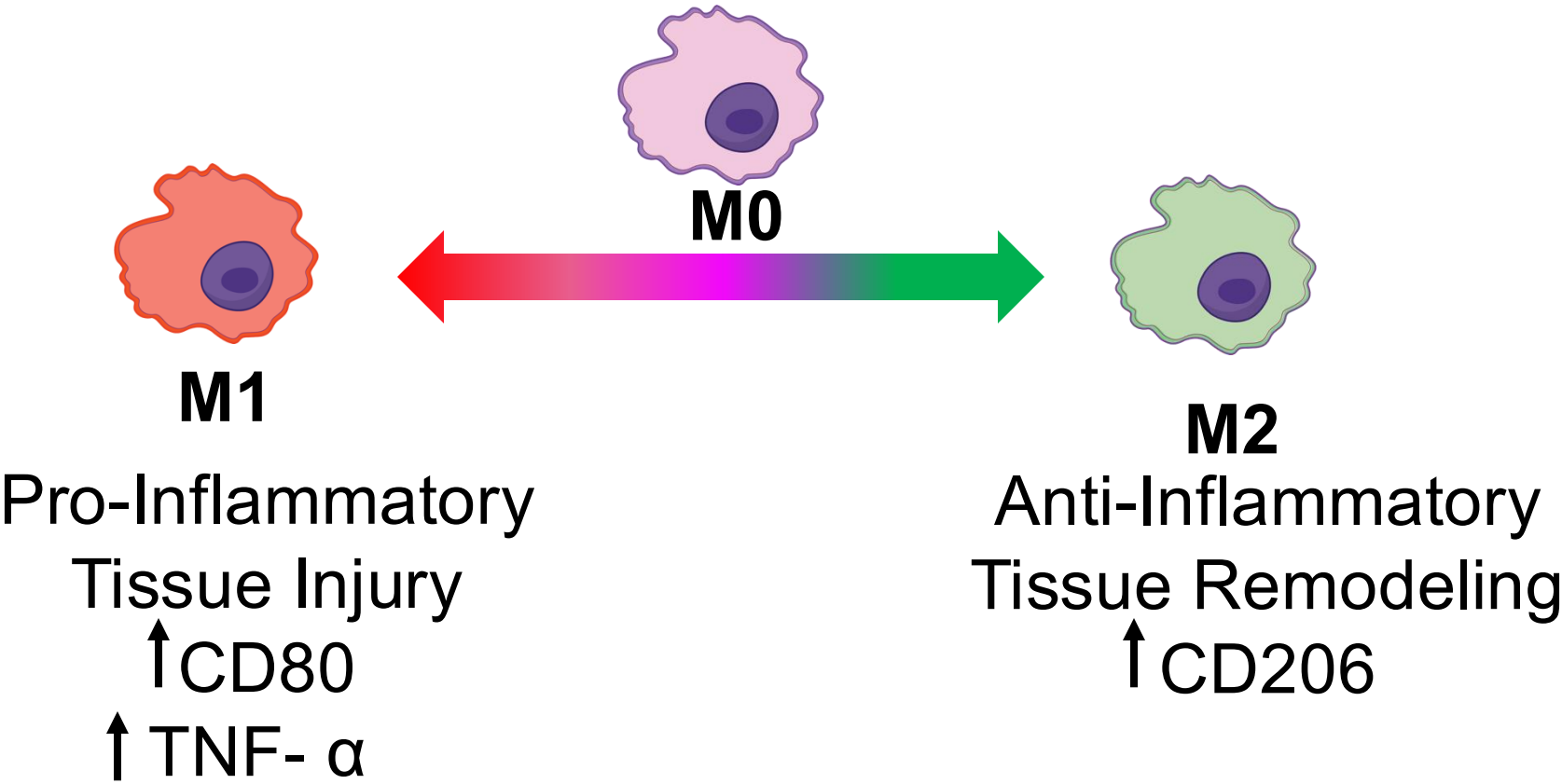
Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD)

For many patients who do not respond to glucocorticoids, TNF inhibitors are an important treatment option



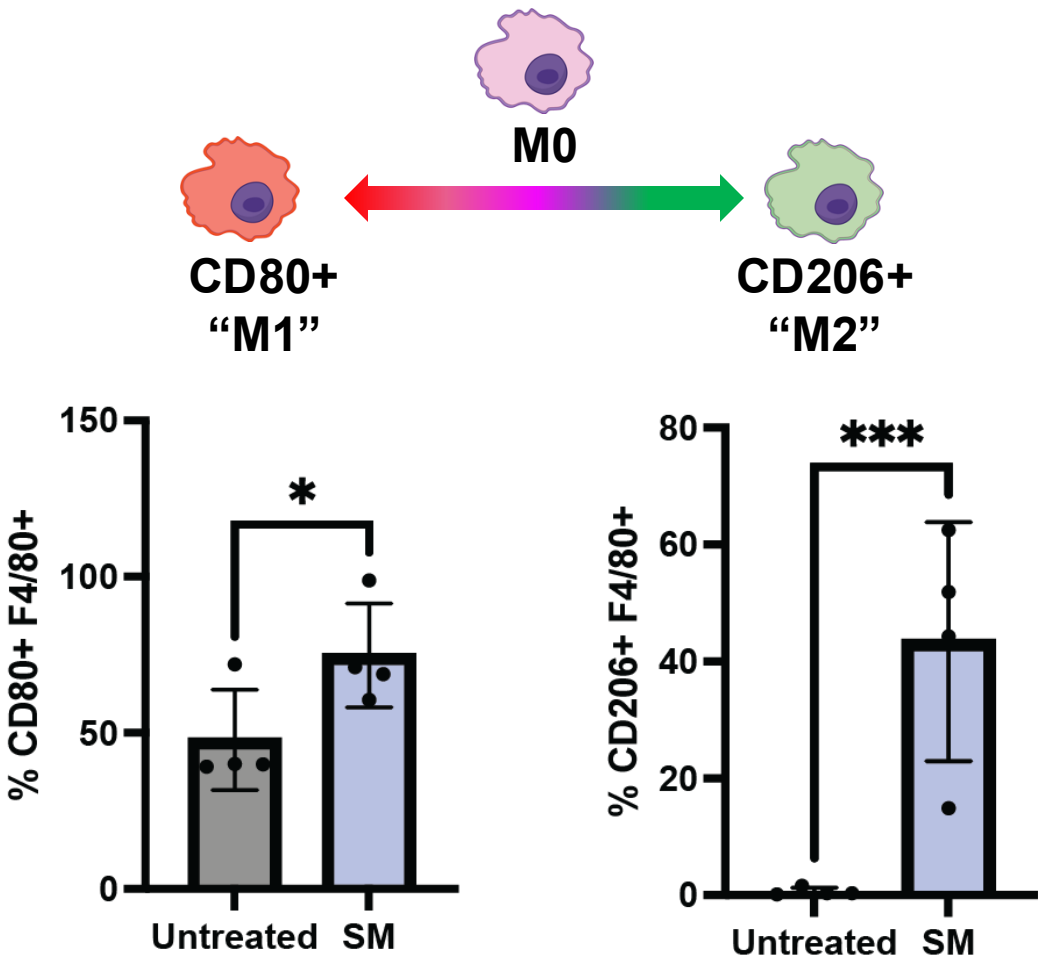
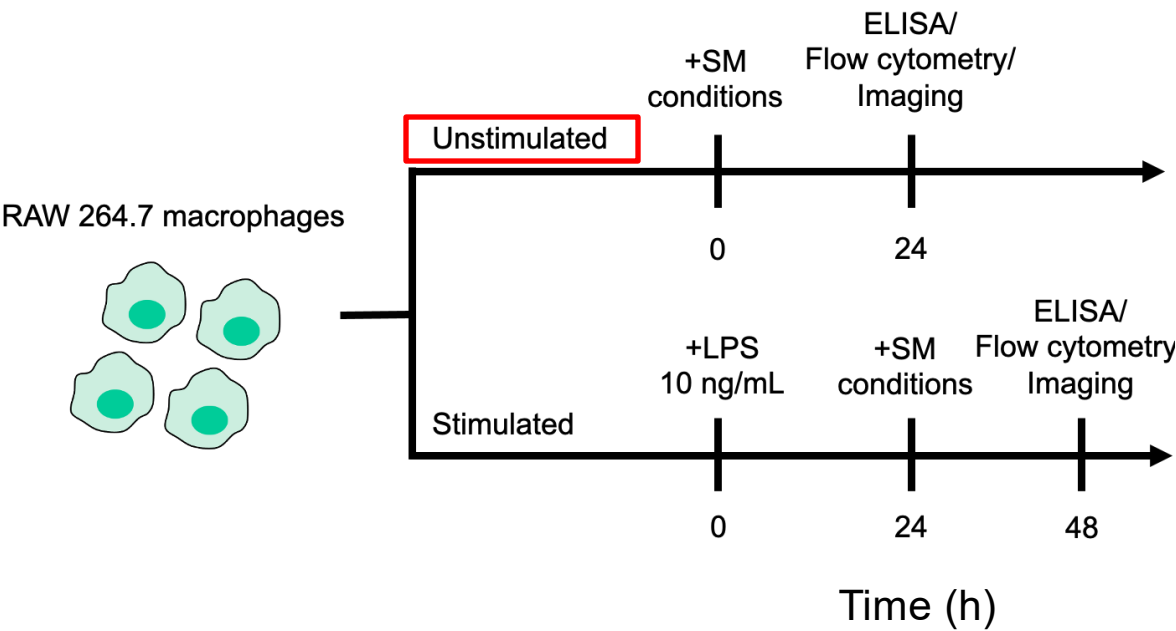
Neurath et al, *Nature Immunology* (2024)
Nielsen & Ainsworth, *NEJM* (2013)
Johansson et al, *Gut* (2012)
Hansson, *J Internal Med* (2019)

Can mucins on their own skew macrophage phenotypes?



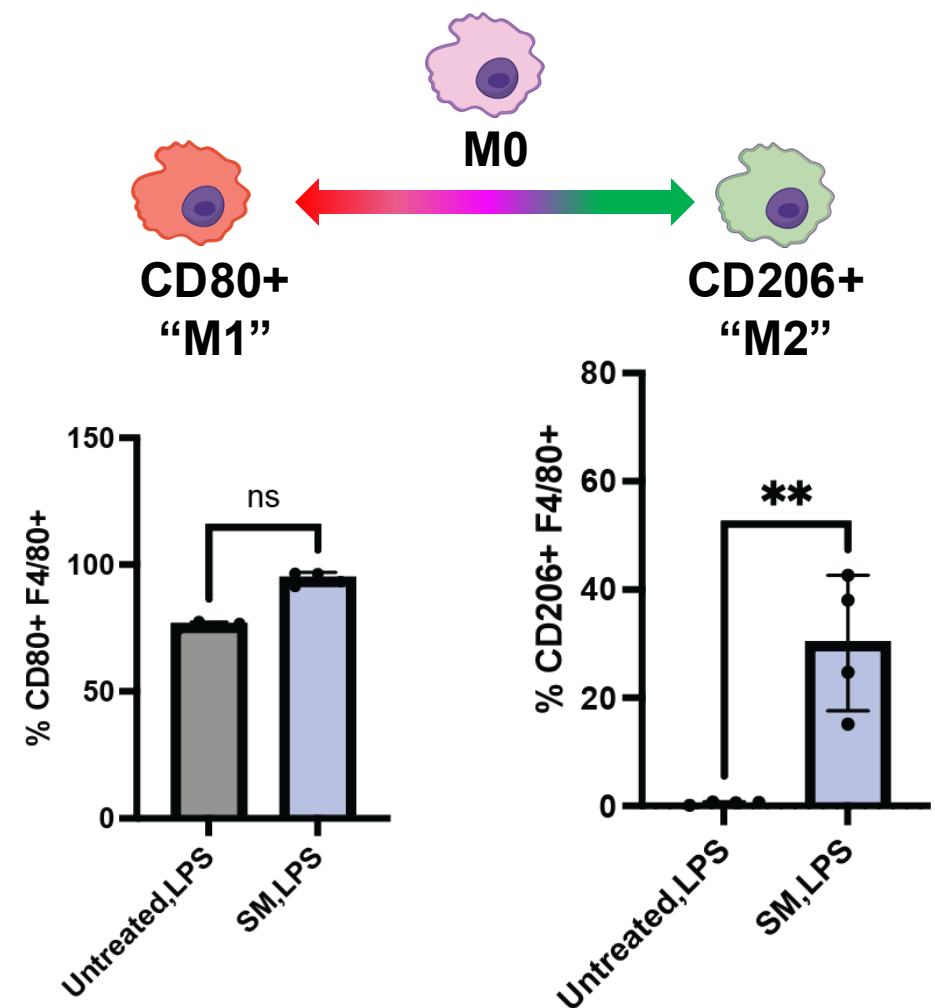
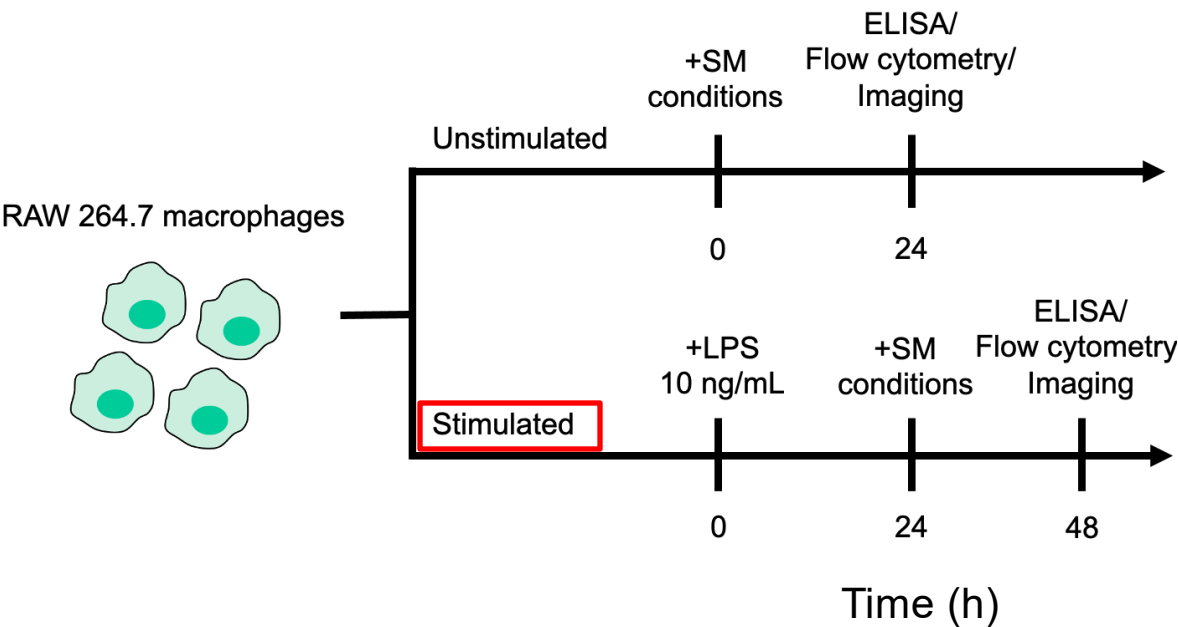
Immunomodulatory function of synthetic mucus biomaterials

Can mucins on their own skew macrophage phenotypes?



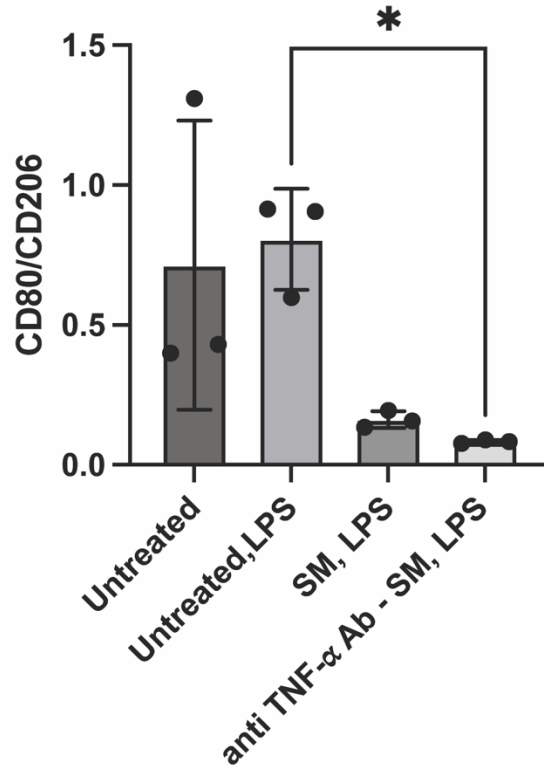
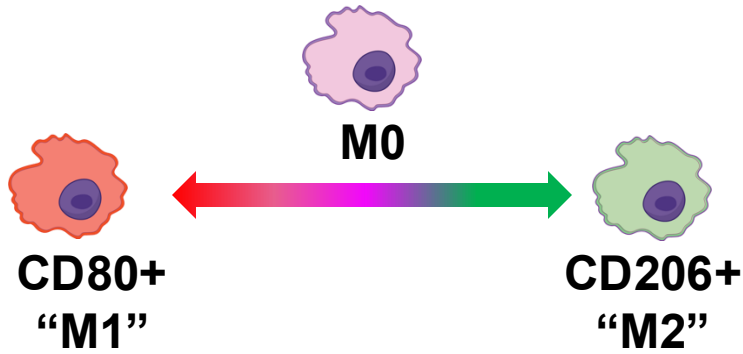
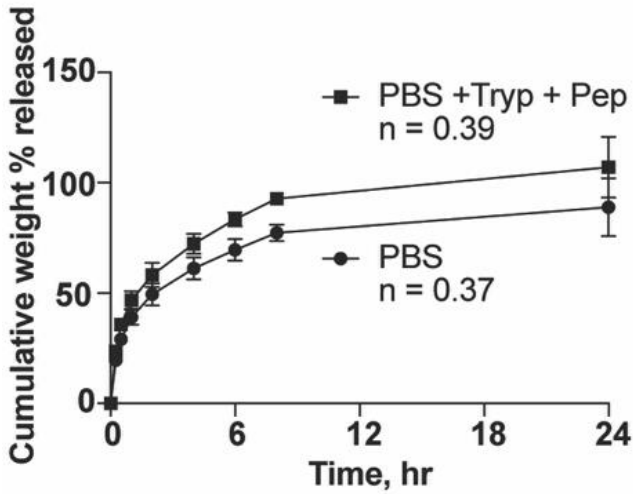
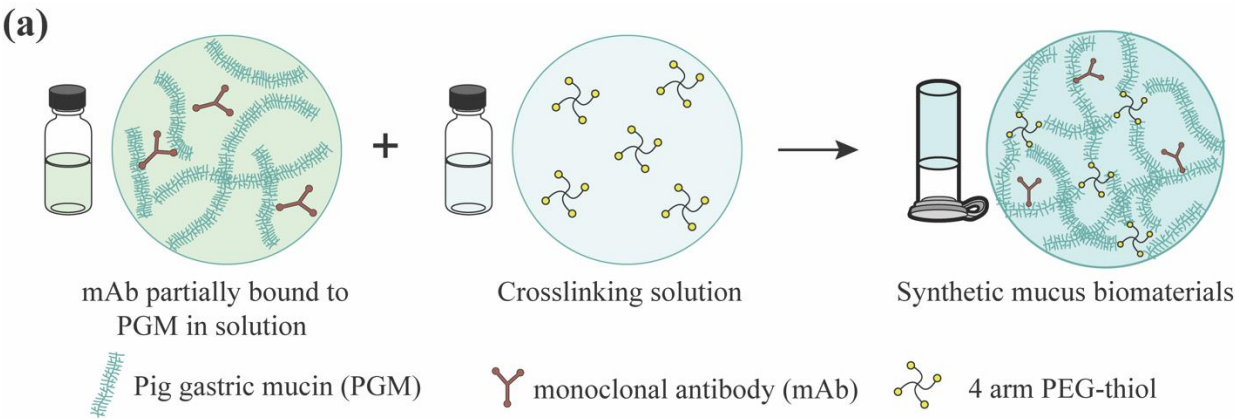
Immunomodulatory function of synthetic mucus biomaterials

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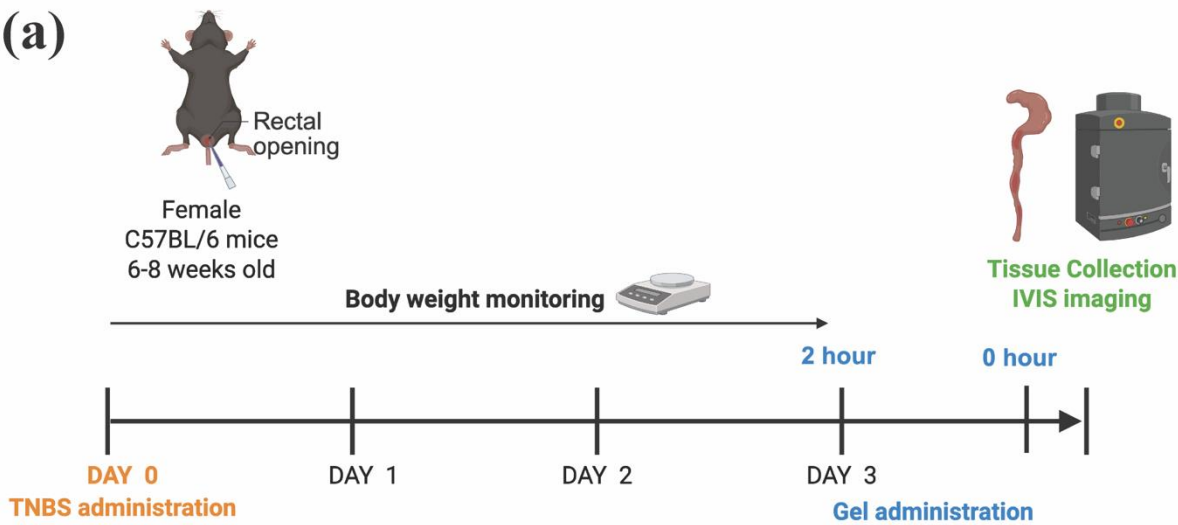
Immunomodulatory function of TNF mAb-loaded synthetic mucus biomaterials

Anti-TNF retains activity in synthetic mucus biomaterials



Local intrarectal delivery of synthetic mucus biomaterials

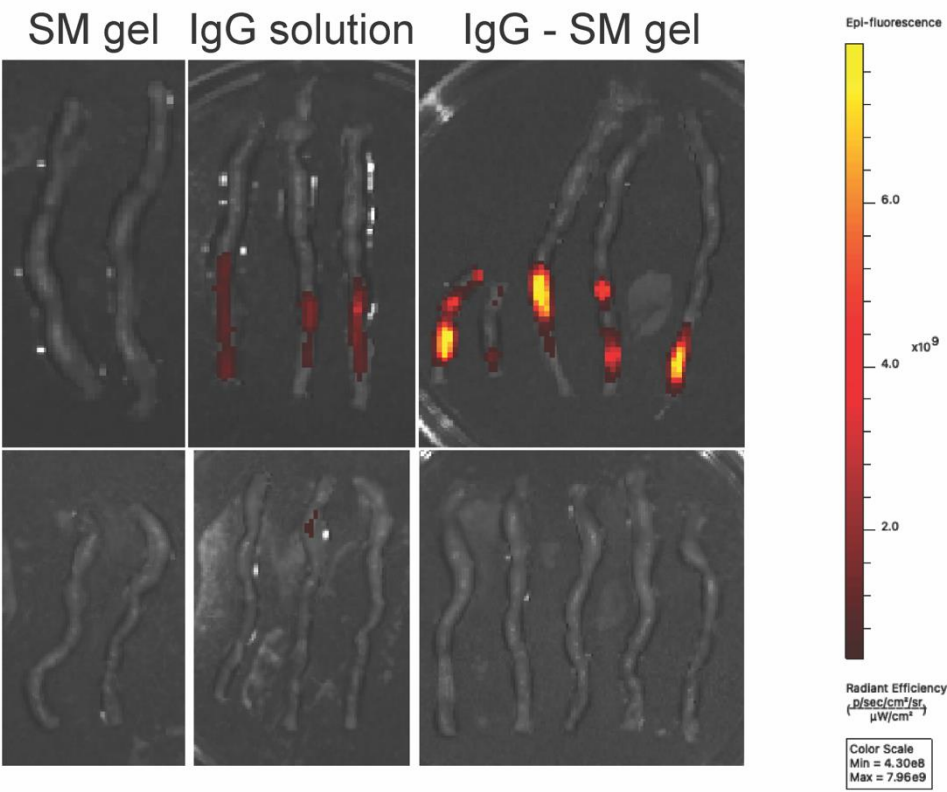
Greater adsorption of IgG when loaded in synthetic mucus biomaterial



Note: mice showed no weight loss, decreases in colon length or obvious signs of disease

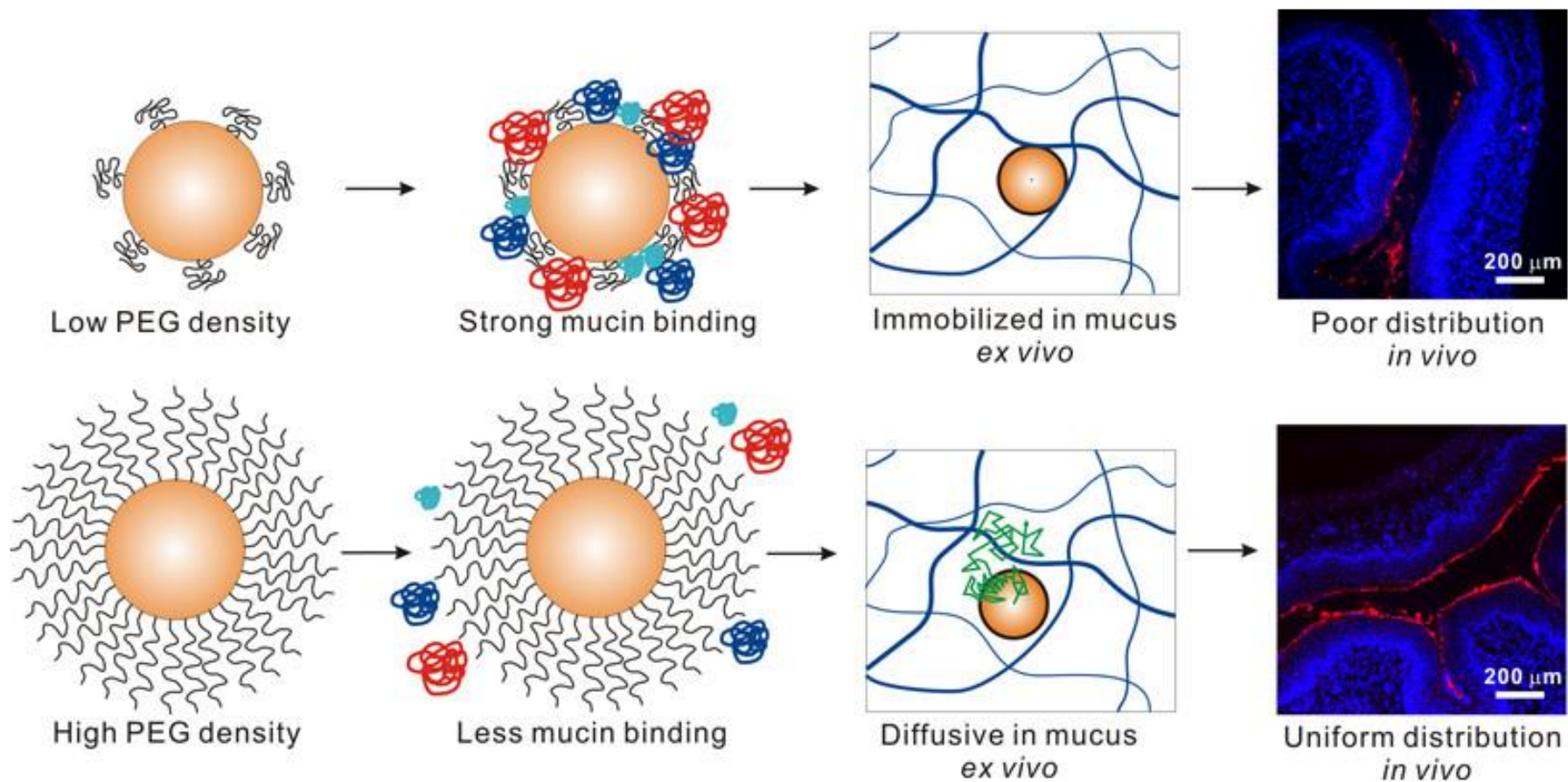
15 min

2 hr



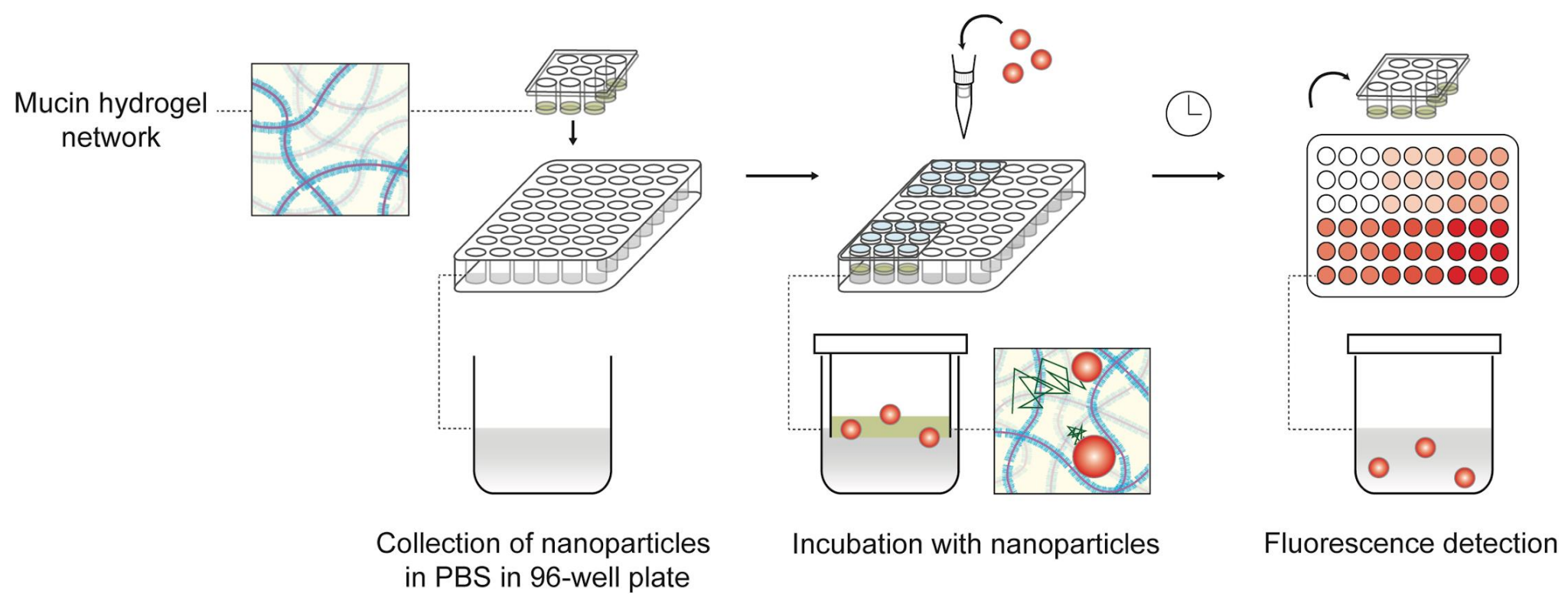
Overcoming the mucus barrier to nanoparticle drug delivery

Dense polyethylene glycol (PEG) coatings improve mucus penetration



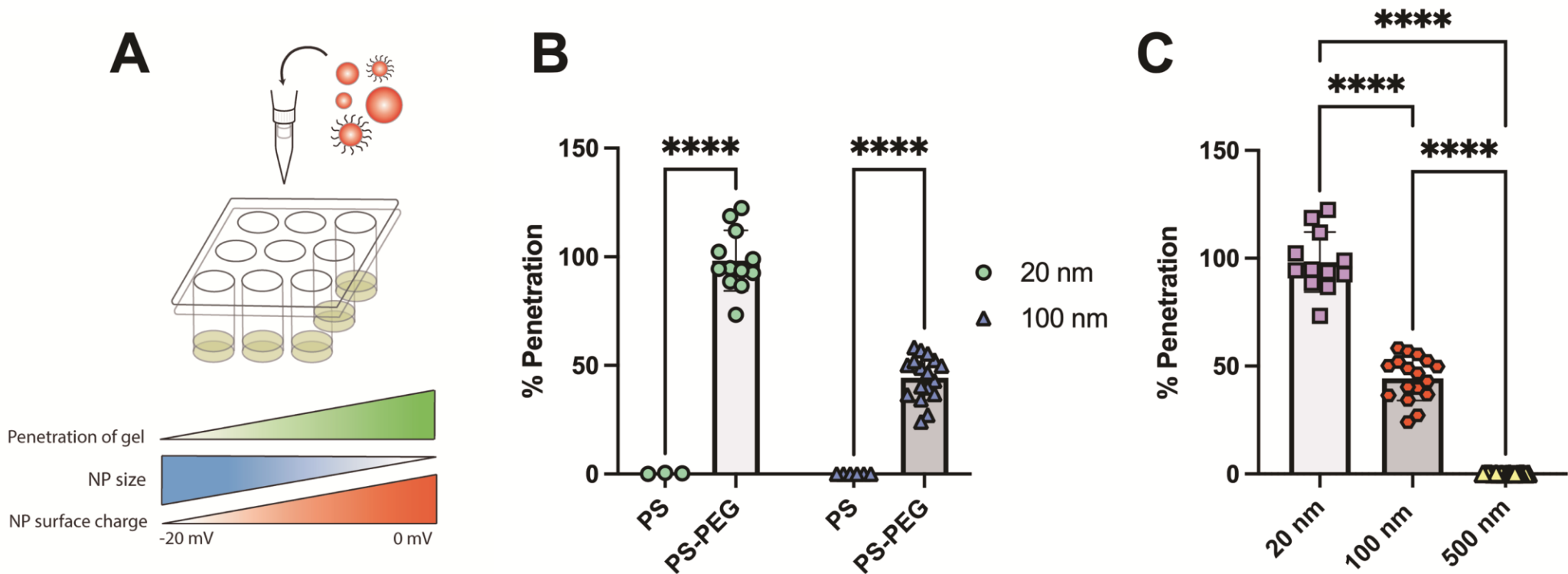
Synthetic mucus barrier arrays as a nanoparticle formulation screening platform

New simple method to rapidly screen and optimize nanomedicines used for mucosal drug delivery



Synthetic mucus barrier arrays as a nanoparticle formulation screening platform

Consistent with literature, small (≤ 100 nm) PEGylated nanoparticles penetrate synthetic mucus barrier



Evaluating mucolytics as nanoparticle permeation enhancers using synthetic mucus barrier arrays

TCEP greatly improves nanoparticle penetration through “airway disease-like” synthetic mucus barriers

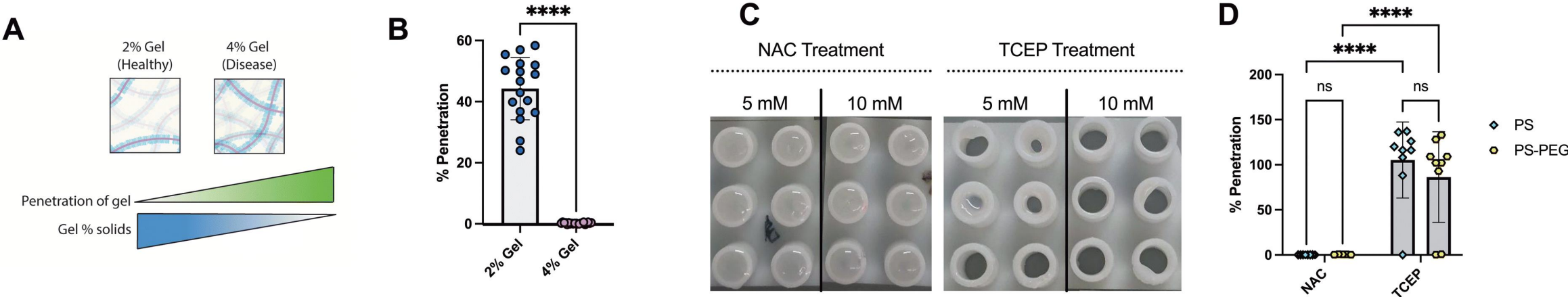
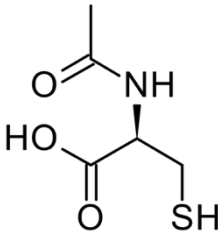
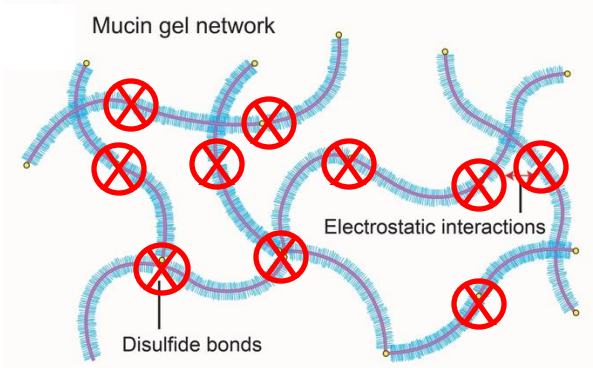
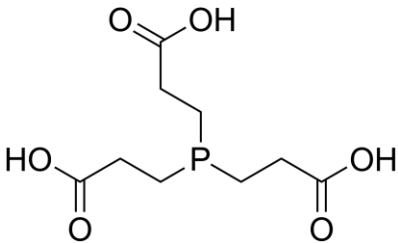


Image: aegisshield.com



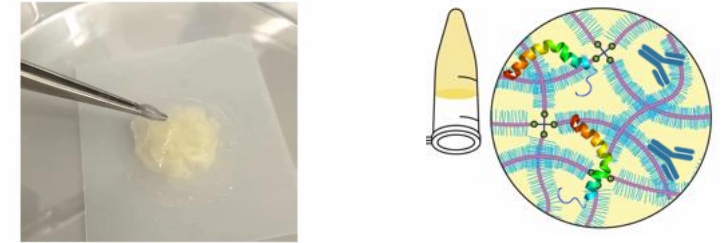
N-acetyl cysteine (NAC)



Tris(2-carboxyethyl) phosphine (TCEP)

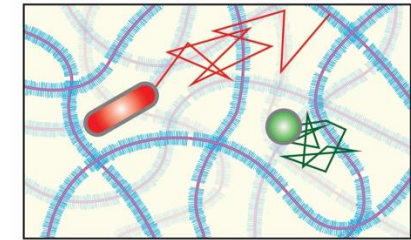
Synthetic mucus biomaterials for therapeutic delivery

Synthetic mucus biomaterials may be useful for biologic drug delivery to treat infectious and inflammatory diseases.



Optimizing nanoparticle formulations to overcome the mucus barrier

Synthetic mucus barrier arrays can be used as screening tools to identify the strongest candidates for mucosal drug delivery.



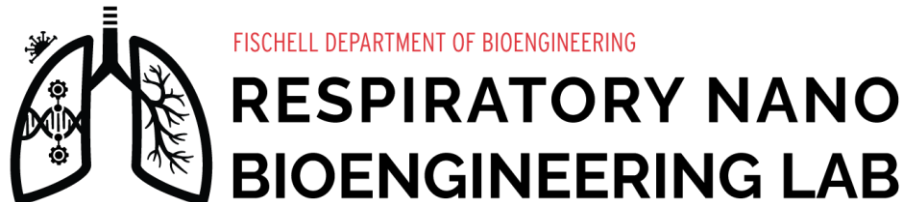
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**RESPIRATORY NANO
BIOENGINEERING LAB**

Acknowledgements



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Past and Present RnB Lab Members

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Dr. Sarah Nasr
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Dr. Taj Yeruva
Luke Zhao

Dr. Sydney Yang
Shahed Bader
Dr. Logan Kaler
Dr. Katherine Joyner
Dr. Daniel Song
Harry Zou
Vaidehi Rathi

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R01 HL160540
U19 AI162130
F31 HL176146



CAREER 2047794
CBET/EBMS 212964



DUNCAN24G0



Medical Device Development
Fund Grant



GC18 Team Grant

Stay tuned for more from our lab at CRS!

Tech Session I: Skin and Mucosal Delivery (10am-12pm)
Tuesday, July 14th at 11:05am

Rapid In Situ Forming Hydrogels for Mucosal Drug Delivery



Taj Yeruva

Tech Session III: Skin and Mucosal Delivery (10am-12pm)
Wednesday, July 16th at 11:27am

Branched PEGylation as a strategy to overcome the mucus barrier to aerosolized nanomedicine



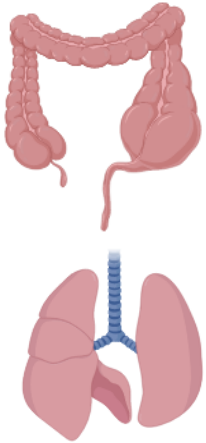
Alexa Stern



Tissue-specific synthetic mucus biomaterials

Mucins extracted from whole tissue for integration into hydrogel platform

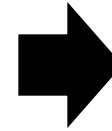
Harvest mucus
from tissue



Solubilized
in 0.1M NaOH



pH 4
gel phase



pH 8
sol phase

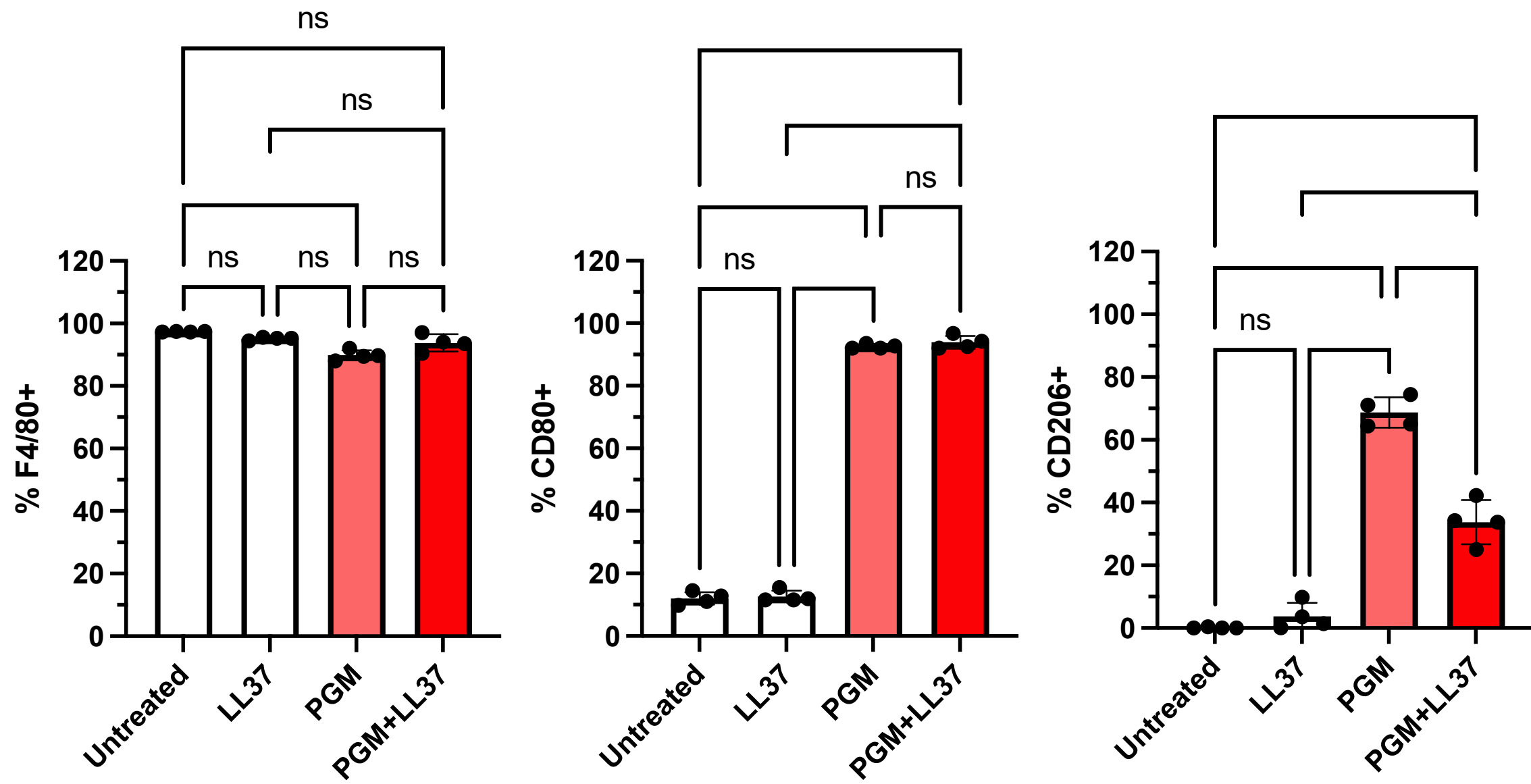
Lyophilized
Mucin Extract



Benefits:

- Gentler procedure without protease treatment
- Batch-to-batch quality control
- Can integrate mucins from specific tissues (e.g. airway, GI, reproductive)

Surface markers: Mucin treatment of unstimulated (-LPS) macrophages



Surface markers: Mucin treatment of stimulated (+LPS) macrophages

