



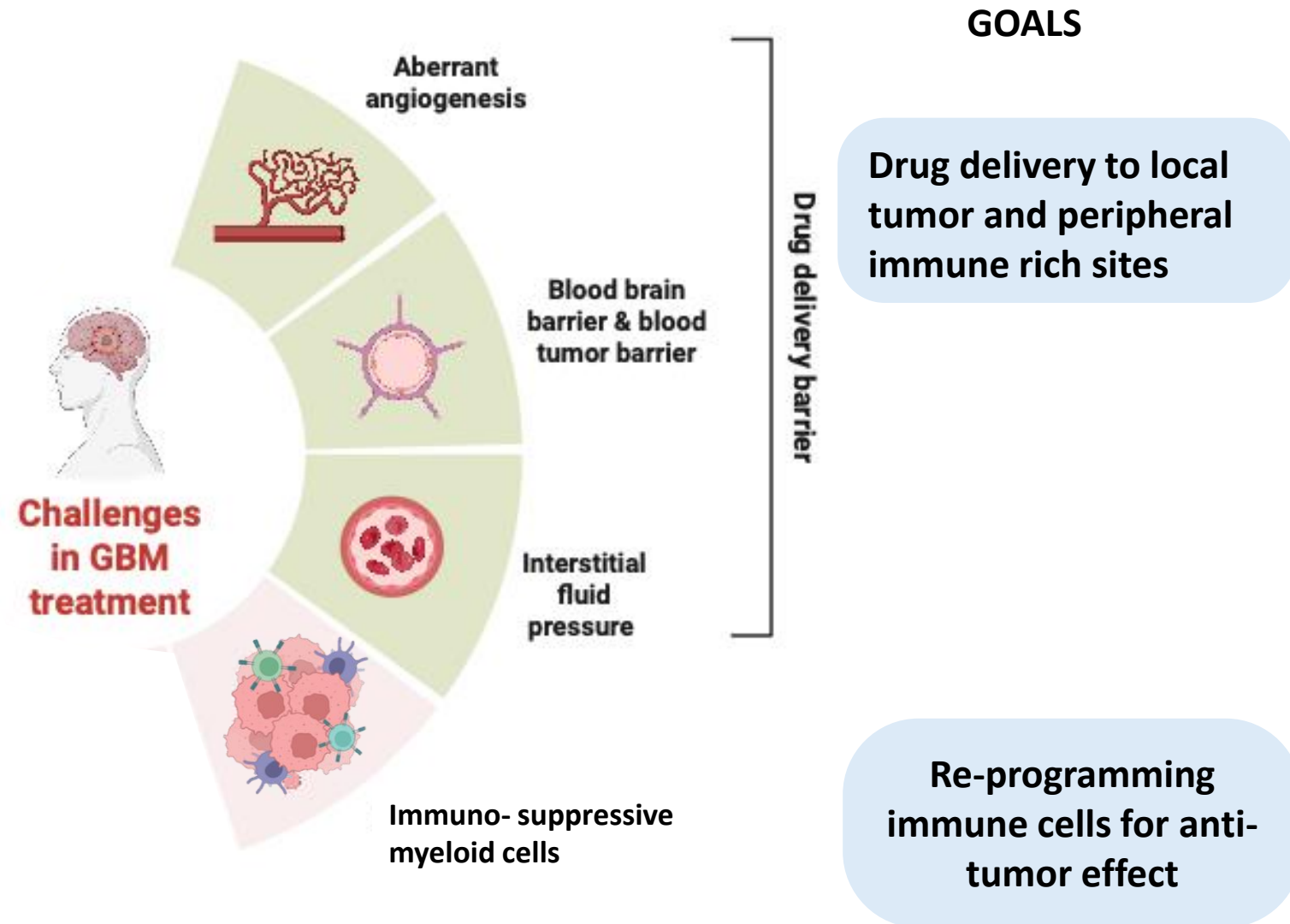
Intradermal administration of immune modulating Spherical Nucleic Acids as anti-glioma therapy

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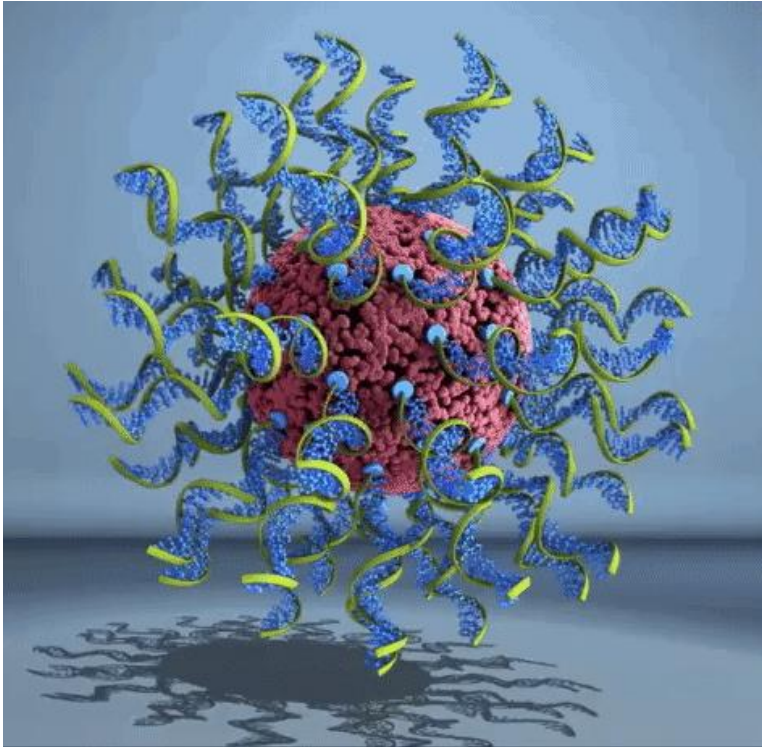
CRS, Philadelphia



Challenges in brain tumor (Glioblastoma) drug delivery



The Tool : The Spherical Nucleic Acids (SNAs)



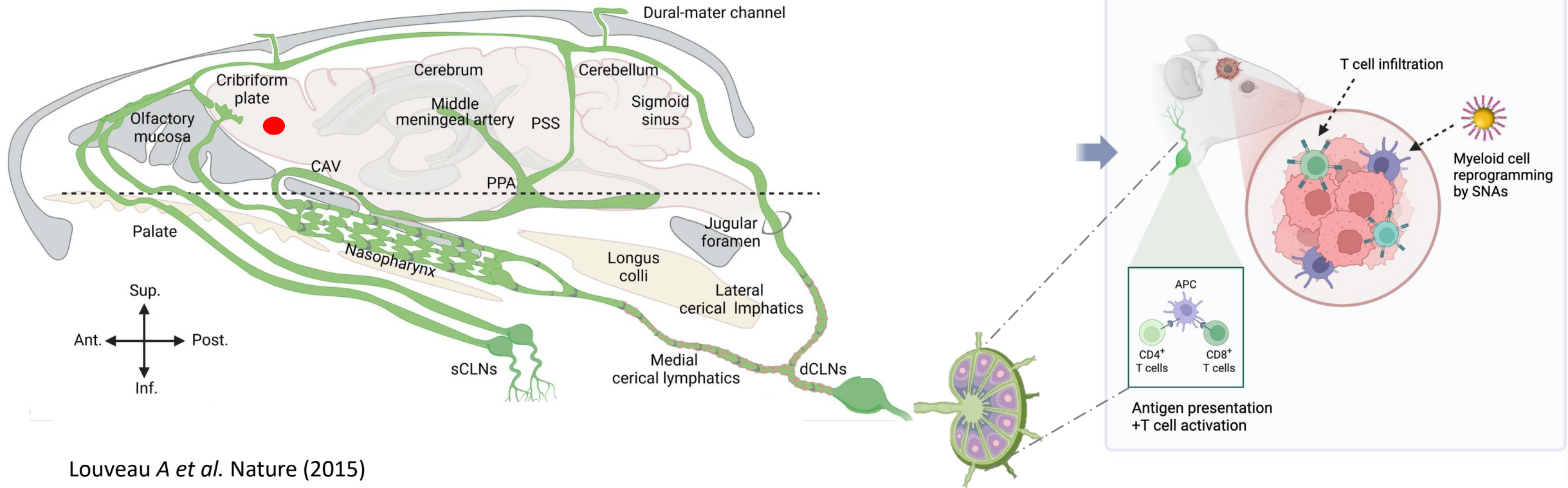
1. Design concept = Core + Oligos
2. High stability of oligonucleotides
3. Highly tunable structures
4. Cross BBB, penetrate cells and tissue effectively w/o transfection reagents



Chad A. Mirkin

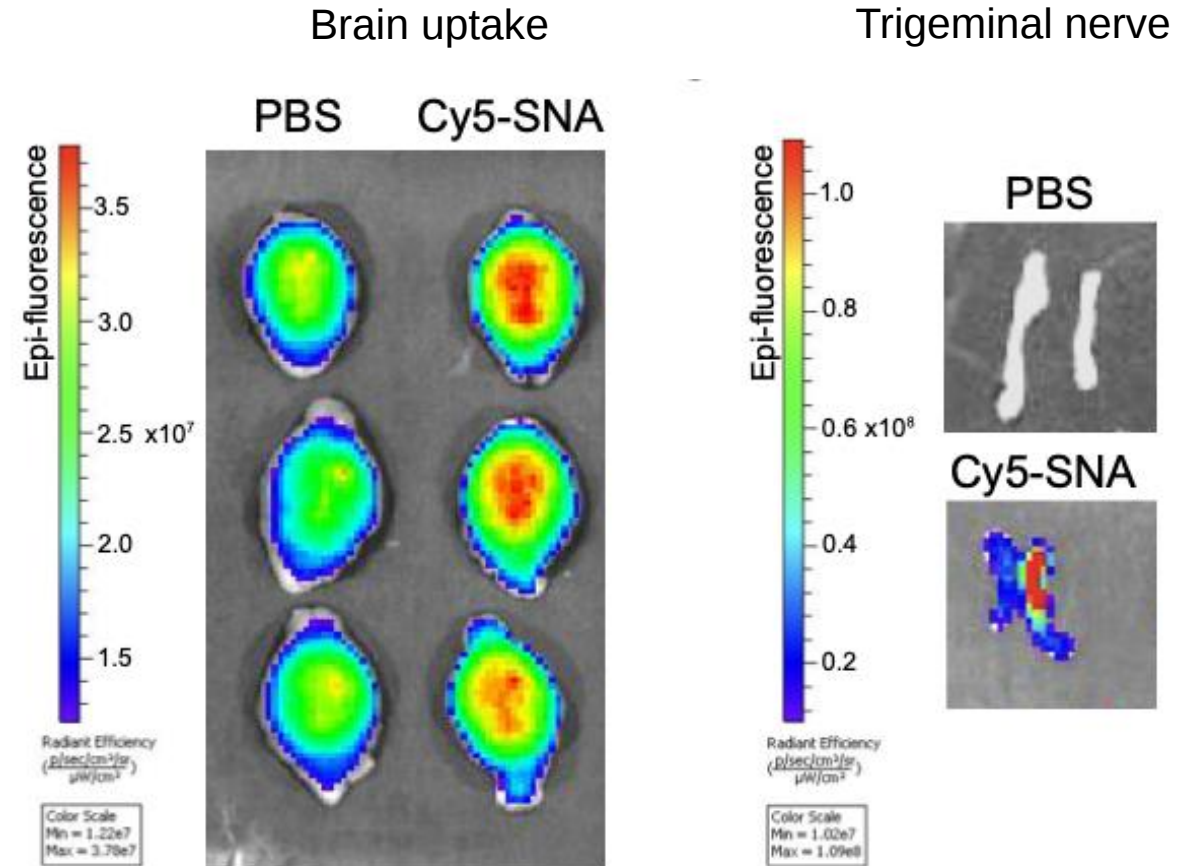
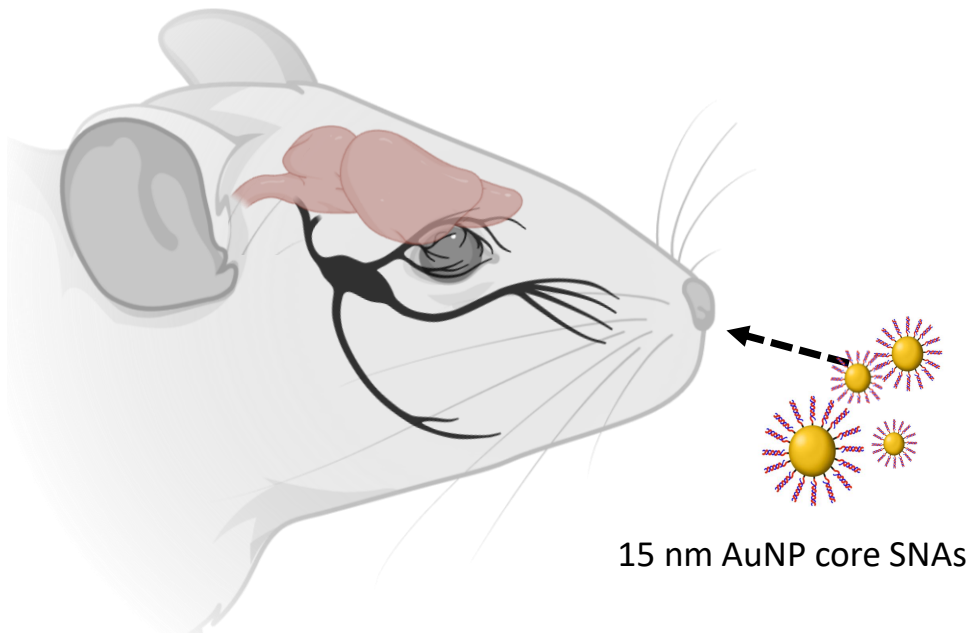
Targeting CNS Immunity via Meningeal Lymphatics (MLVs)

MLVs are promising target for enhancing GBM immunotherapy.



Leveraging Neural Pathways for SNA Delivery to the Brain

Intranasally delivered SNAs access the brain through the trigeminal nerve

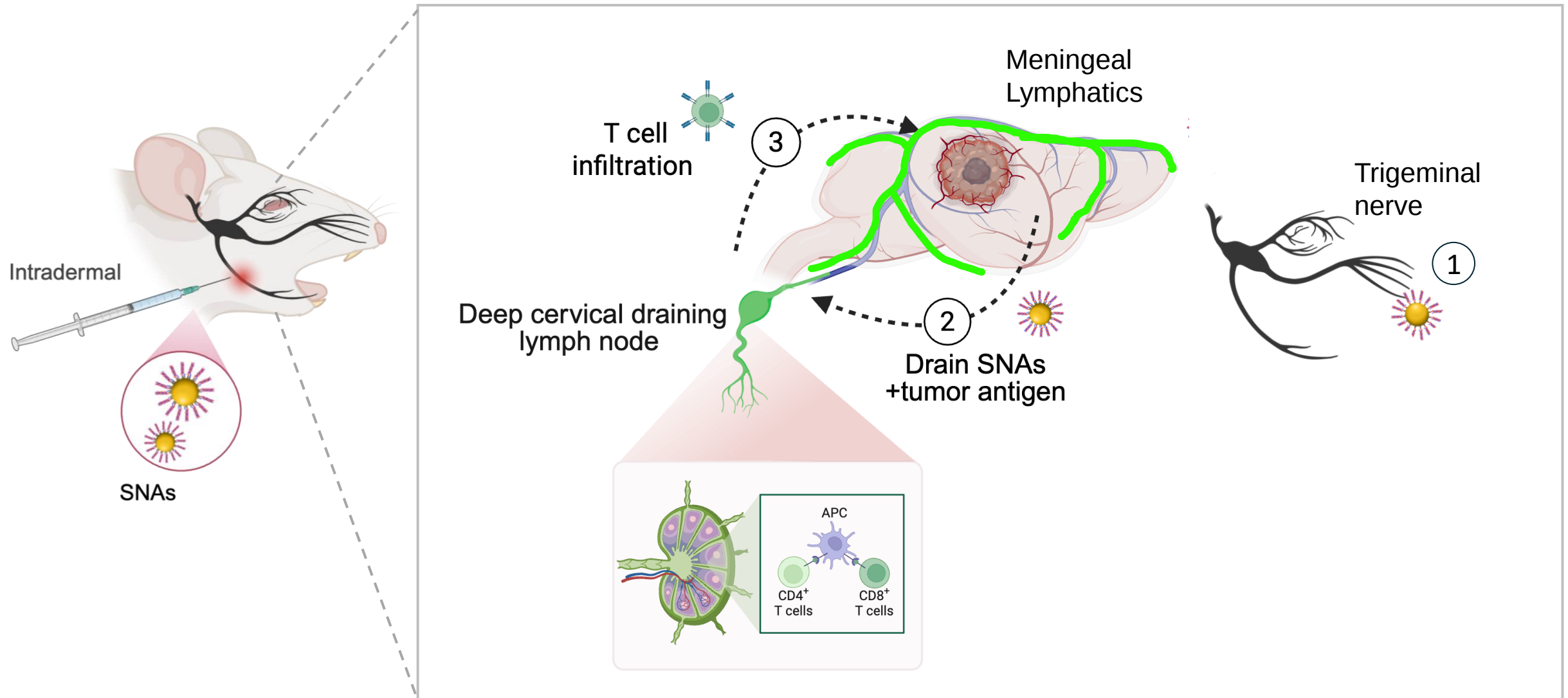


Mahajan et al. PNAS (in Press 2025)

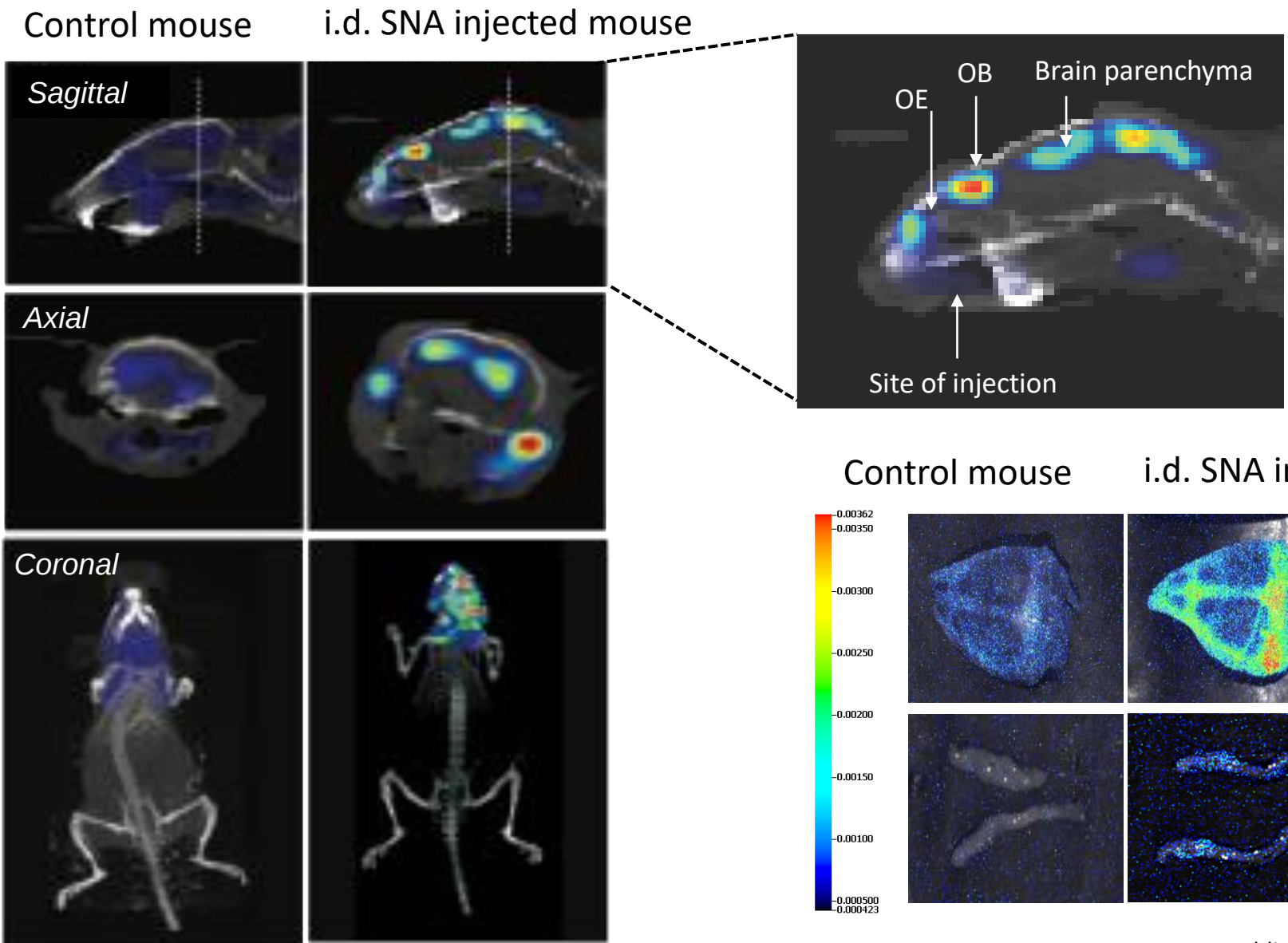
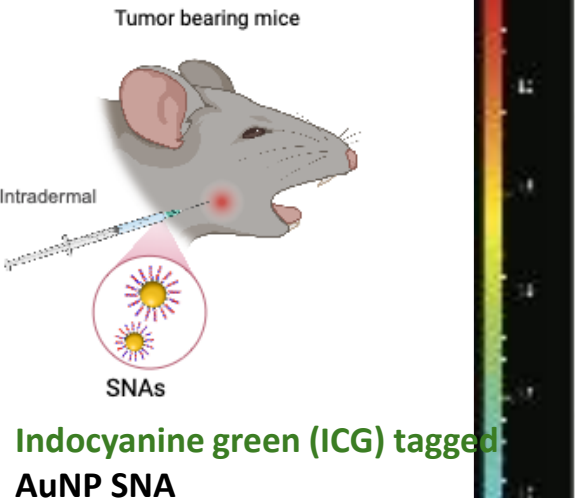
Challenge: Mucociliary clearance

Need for innovative delivery strategies to improve SNA retention and targeting in the CNS.

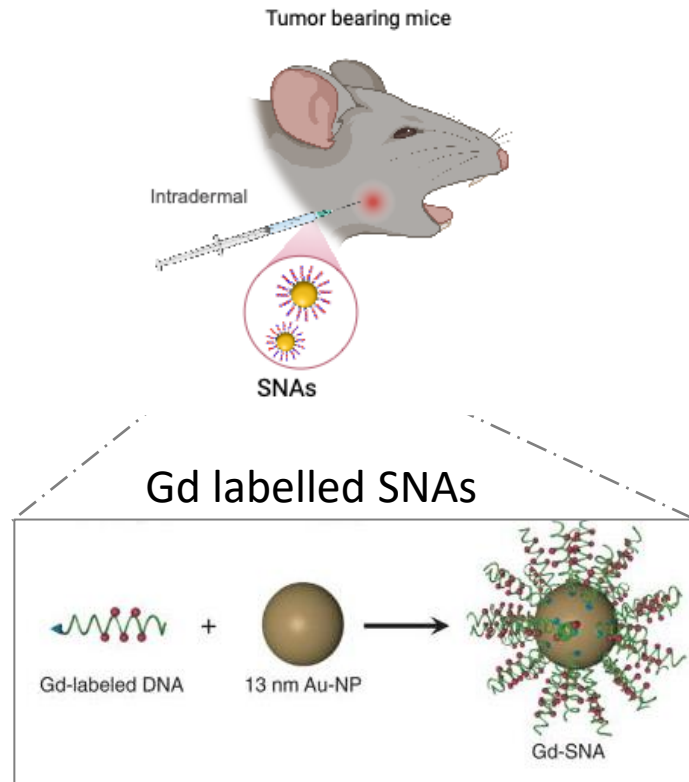
Hypothesis: Facial Intradermal (i.d.) delivery of SNAs engages the neuro-lymphatic interface, enabling access to both CNS and peripheral immune structures to provide a robust anti-glioma immunity



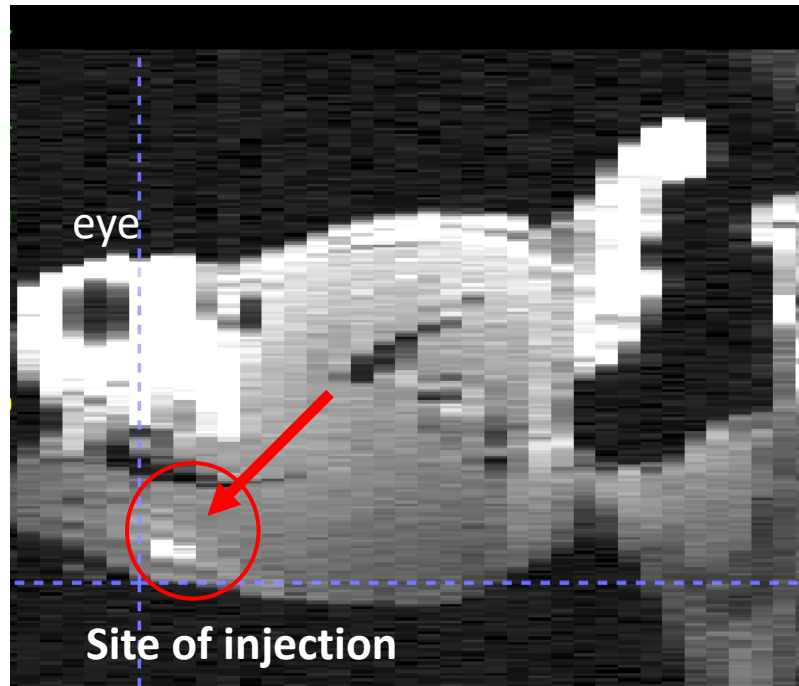
3D IVIS/CT of mice post i.d. injection with ICG-tagged SNAs indicate accumulation of SNAs in the brain parenchyma



I.d. administration of Gadolinium(III)-SNAs using MRI shows route of entry to the brain



T1 weighted MRI images of mouse head (grayscale) showing Gd(III)-SNA accumulation 5 min post administration

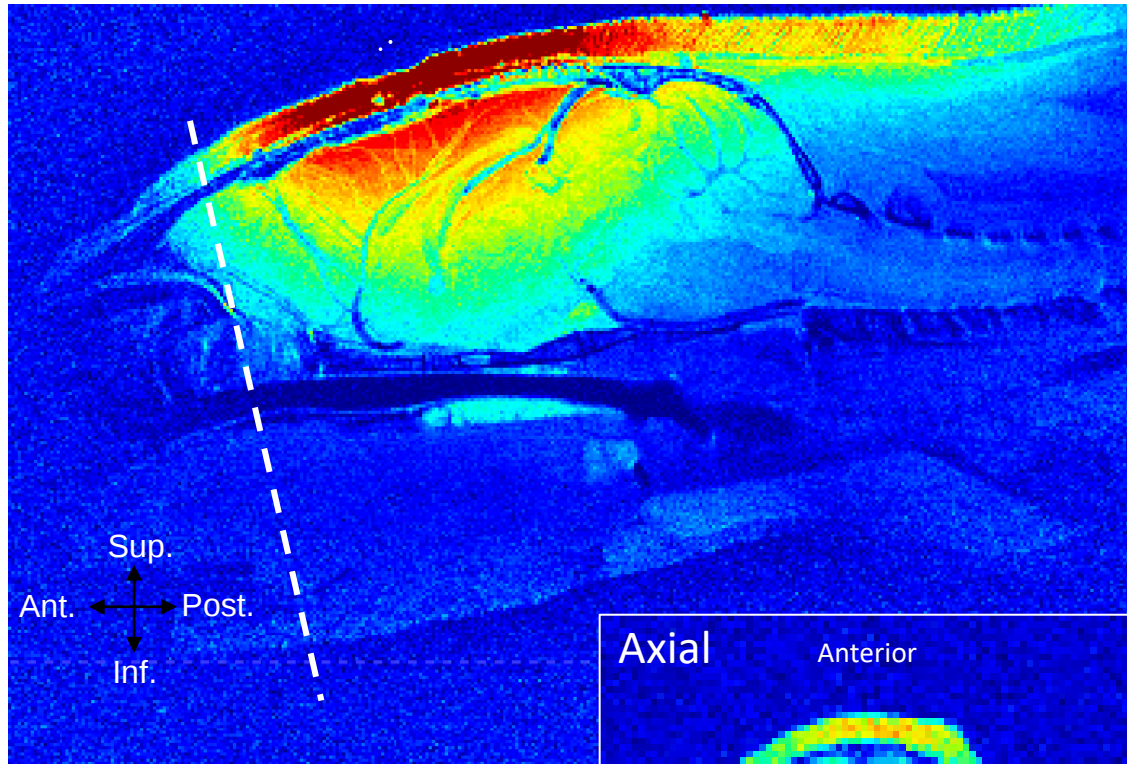


Cao-Dai Phung

I.d. administered Gd(III)-SNA accumulates in olfactory mucosa, olfactory bulb, nasopharyngeal, and medial deep cervical lymphatics

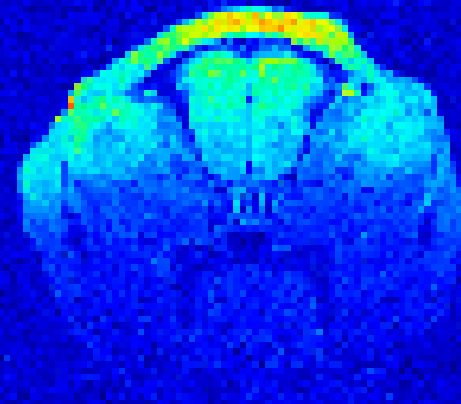
High

5 min



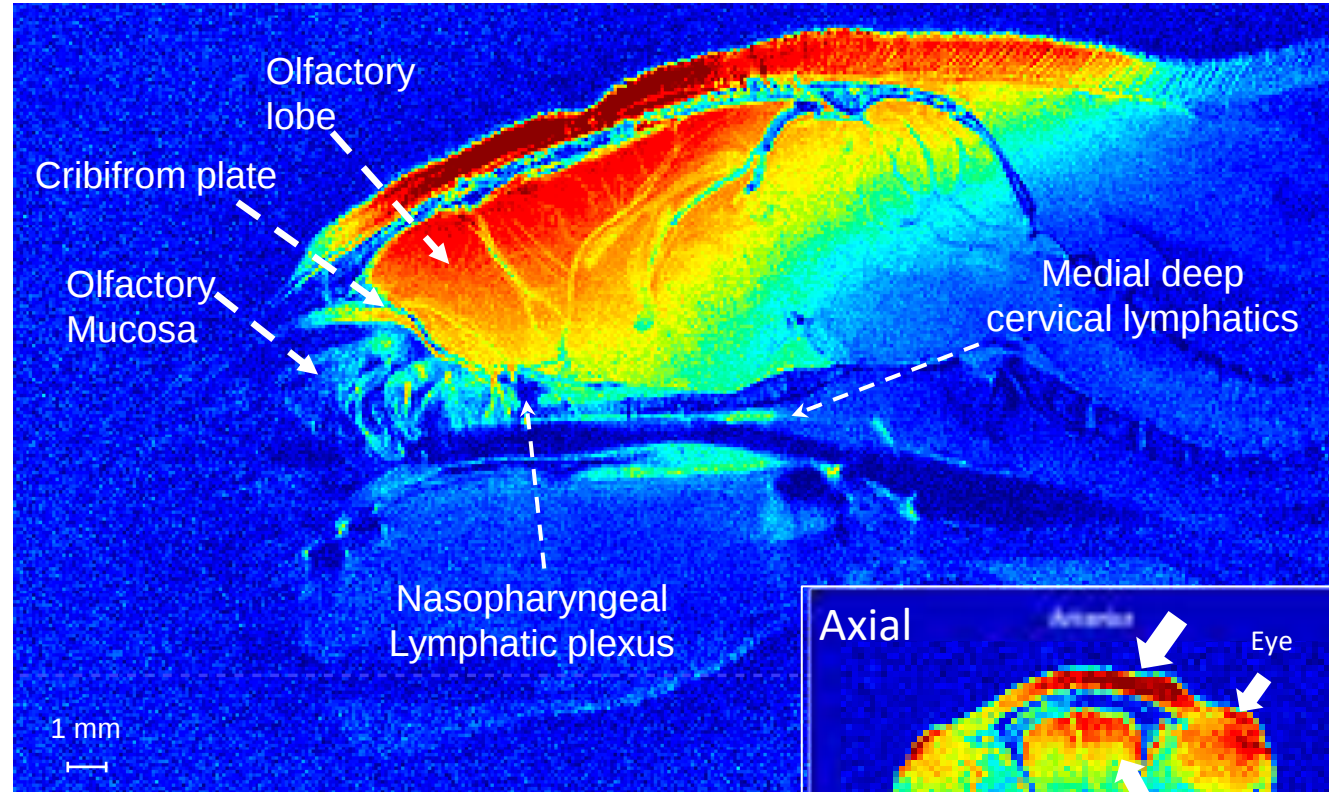
Axial

Anterior



Posterior

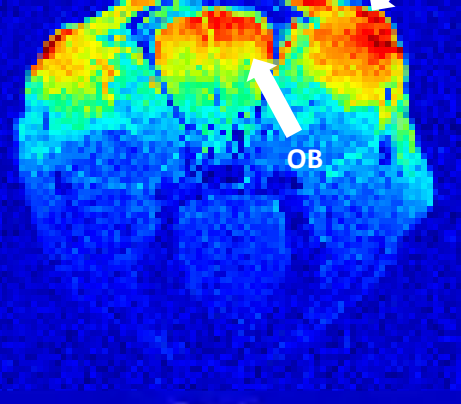
24 hrs



Axial

Anterior

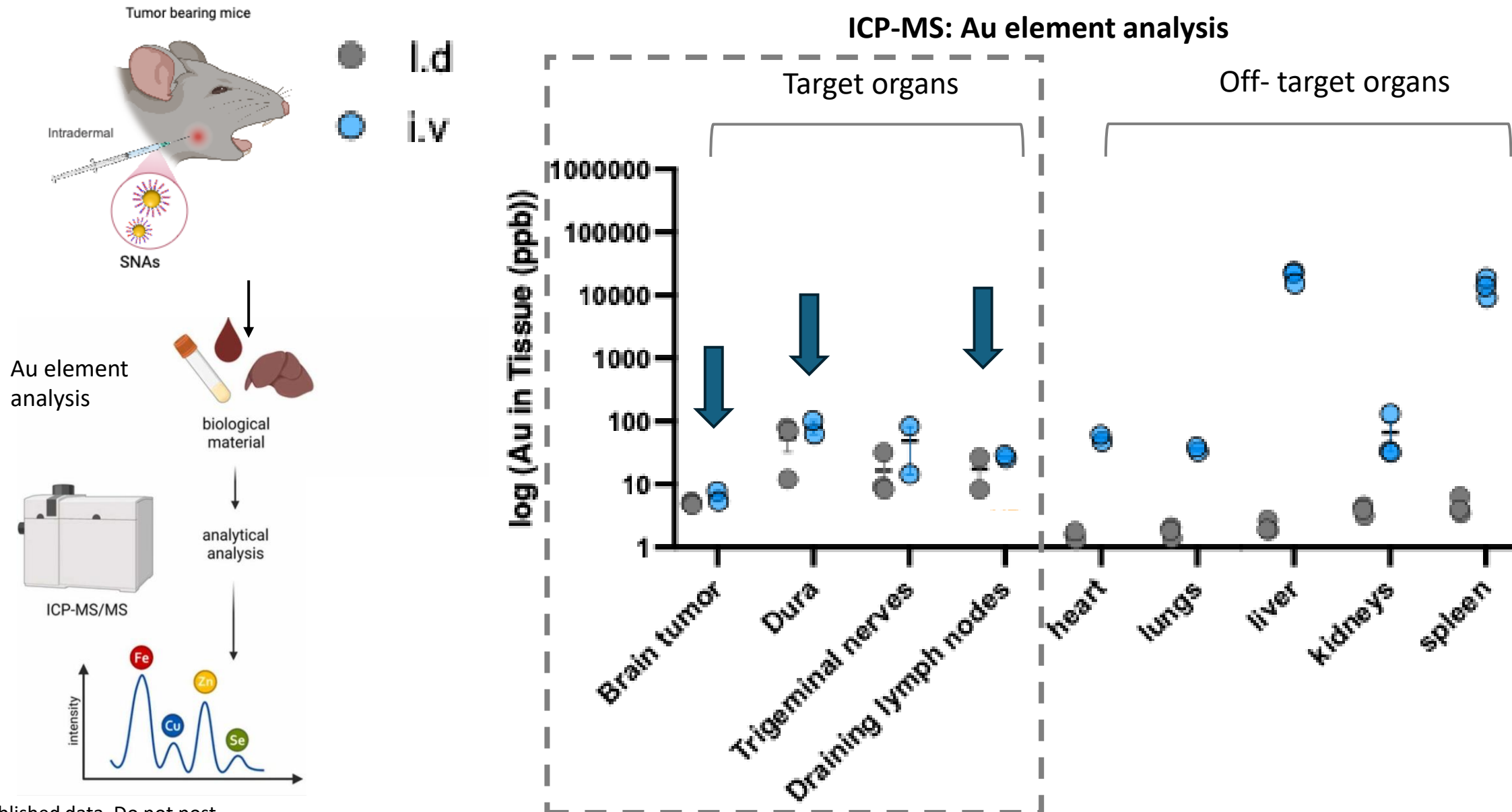
Eye



OB

Posterior

Facial i.d. SNA administration reduces off-target organ biodistribution as compared to intravenous administration

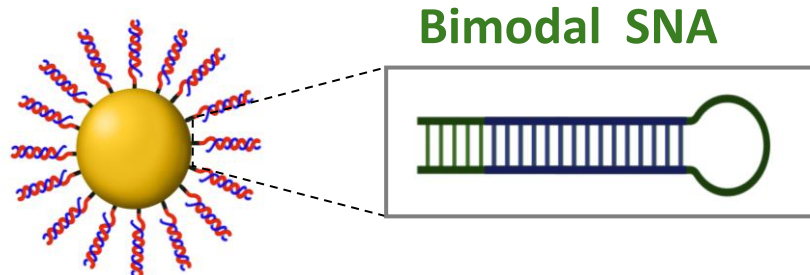
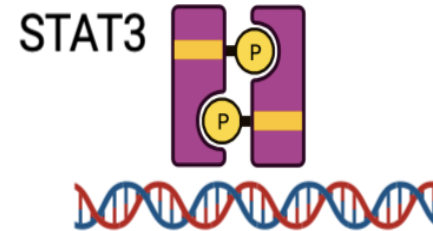


Single entity immune modulating SNA targeting: cGAS and STAT3

Target cGAS-STING to activate immune system



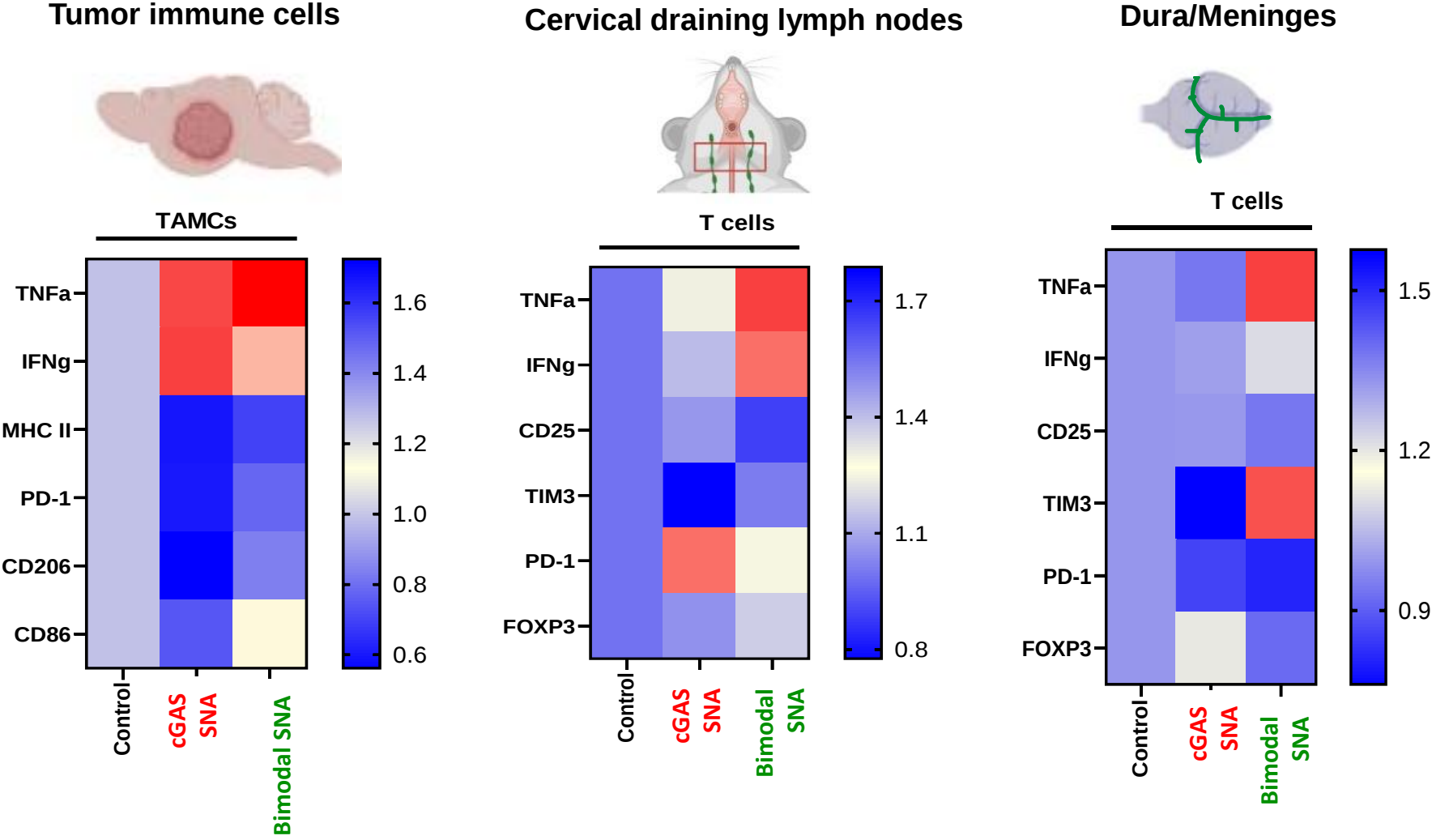
To inhibit STAT3 overexpression in cancer and immune cells



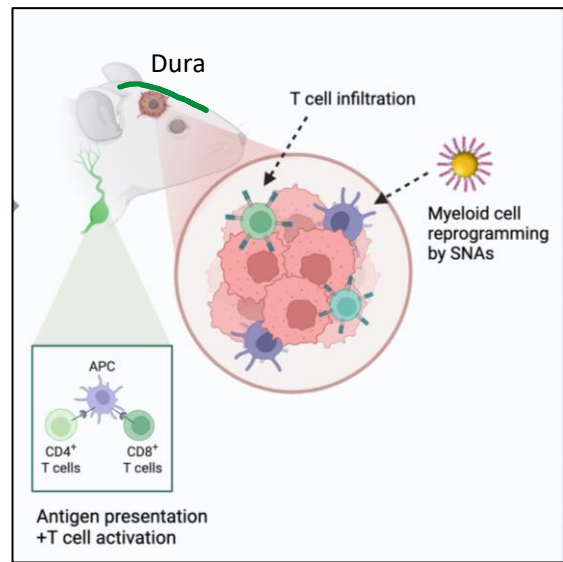
Bimodal SNA

Size (diameter): 50 nm
Zeta potential: -80 mV
AuNP core: 15 nm (d.m)
Oligonucleotide: Thiol conjugated dsDNA
dsDNA/NP density: 120-180

Intradermal SNA delivery impacts local and peripheral immunity in glioma model



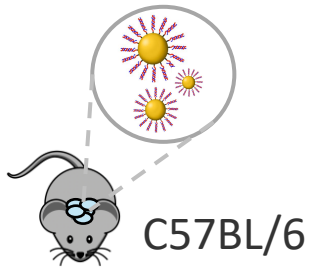
Syngeneic glioma model: SB28



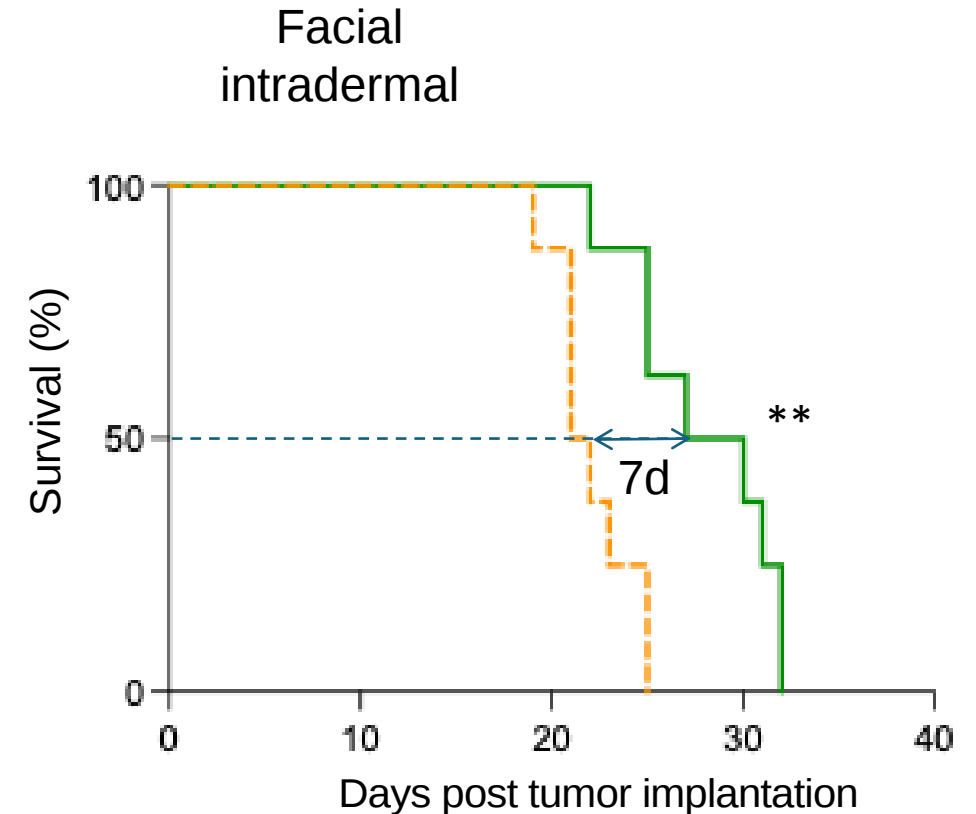
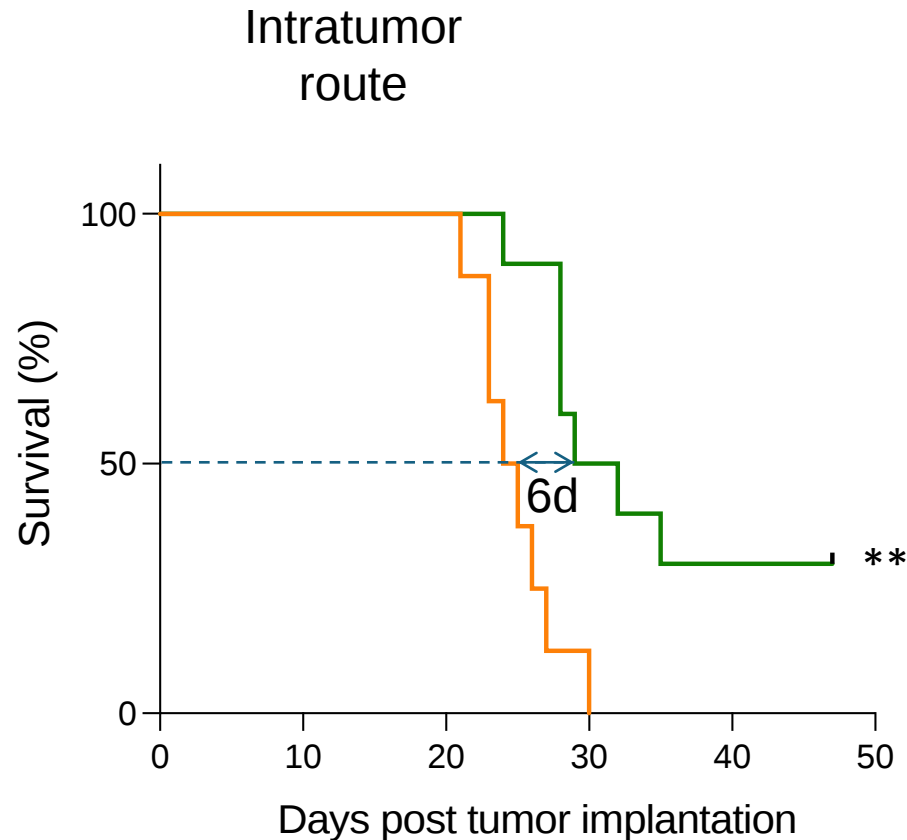
Intradermal SNA delivery promotes survival of aggressive glioma mouse model

SB28 model

*Syngeneic
glioma model*



Checkpoint-resistant
high-grade glioma
(HGG)



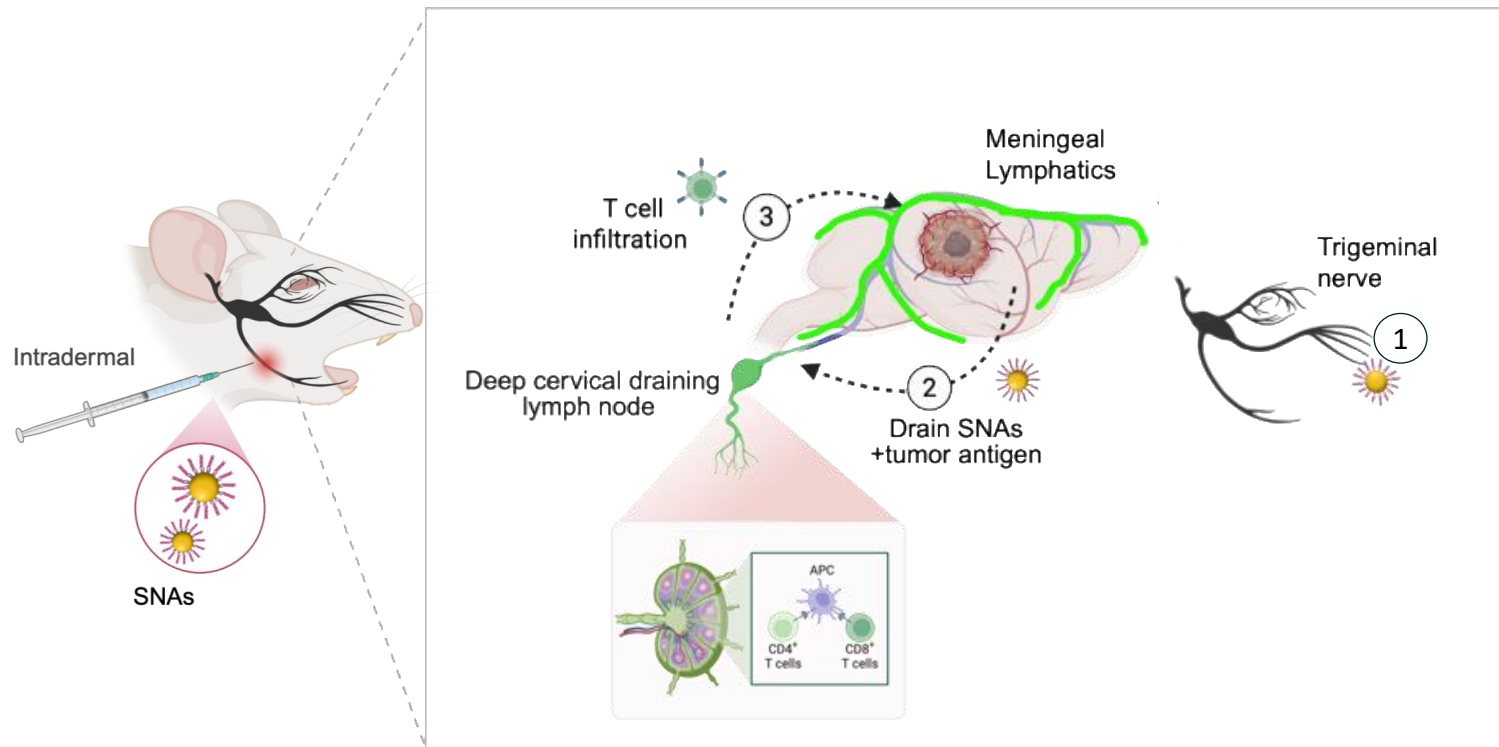
Control SNA

Bimodal SNA

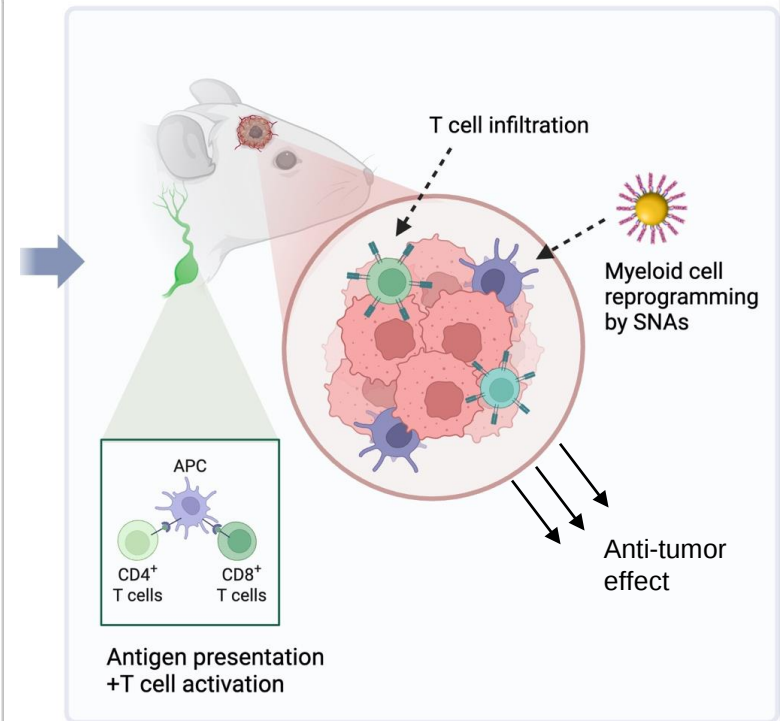
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Harnessing the Neuro-Lymphatic Interface for Glioma Immunotherapy via Intradermal Delivery of cGAS–STAT3 Spherical Nucleic Acids

SNA transport via trigeminal nerve elements
and meningeal lymphatics



Local and peripheral
immune modulation



Acknowledgements



Alexander Stegh, PhD.



Rachel Jarvis



Brian Kim



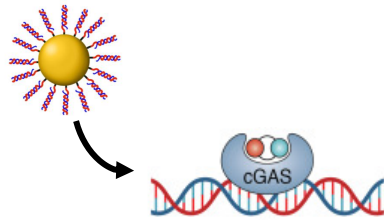
Dai Phung



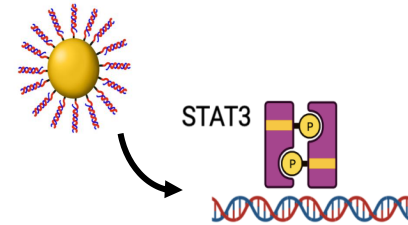
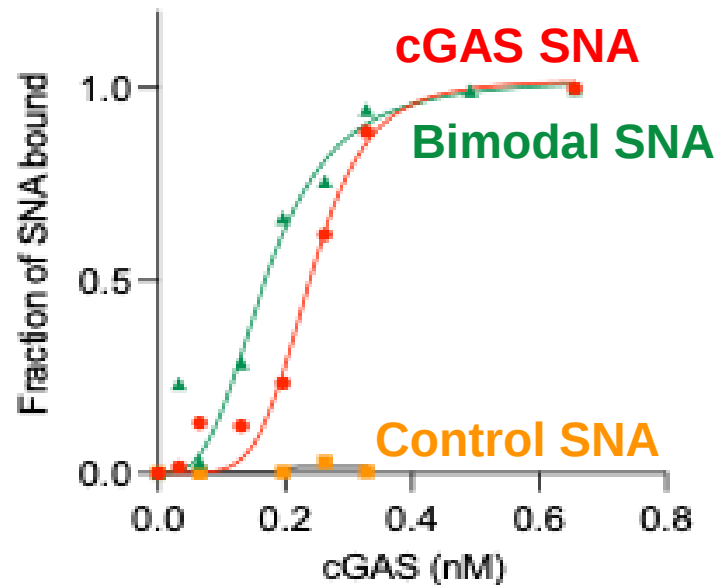
Chad Mirkin, PhD.



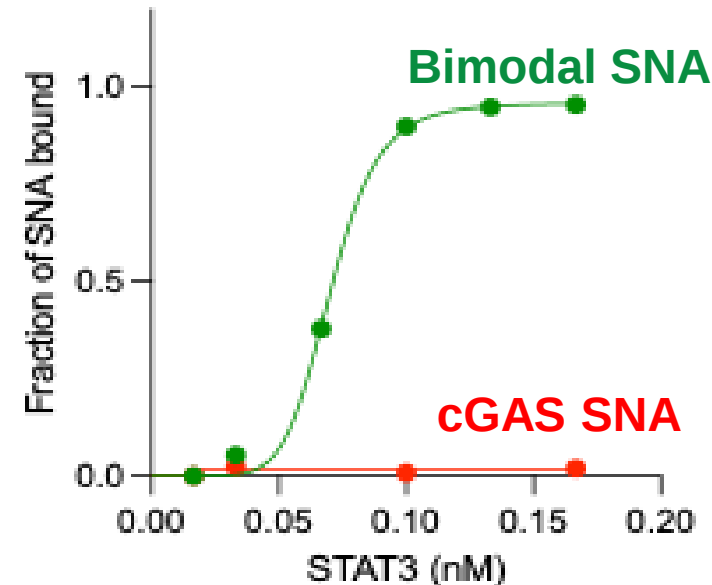
Bimodal SNAs **bind effectively** to both cGAS and STAT3



A cGAS binding capacity



B STAT3 binding capacity

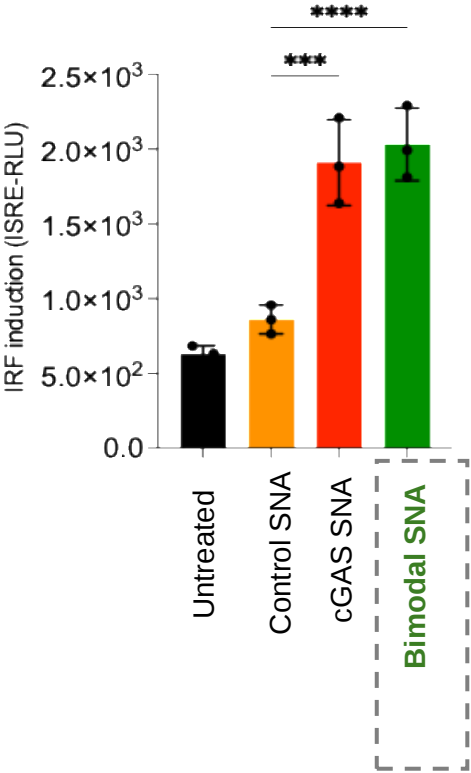


Method: (EMSA)
Electrophoretic
Mobility Shift Assay

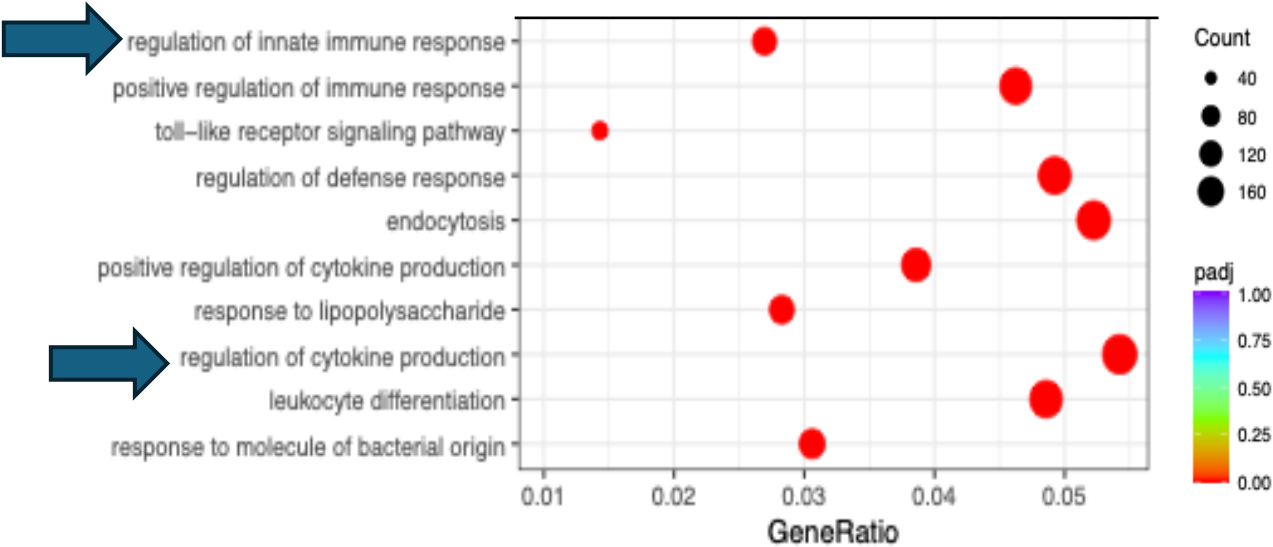
Bimodal SNAs promote cGAS-STING activation and

Cell-based
IRF response

RAW-Lucia™ cells

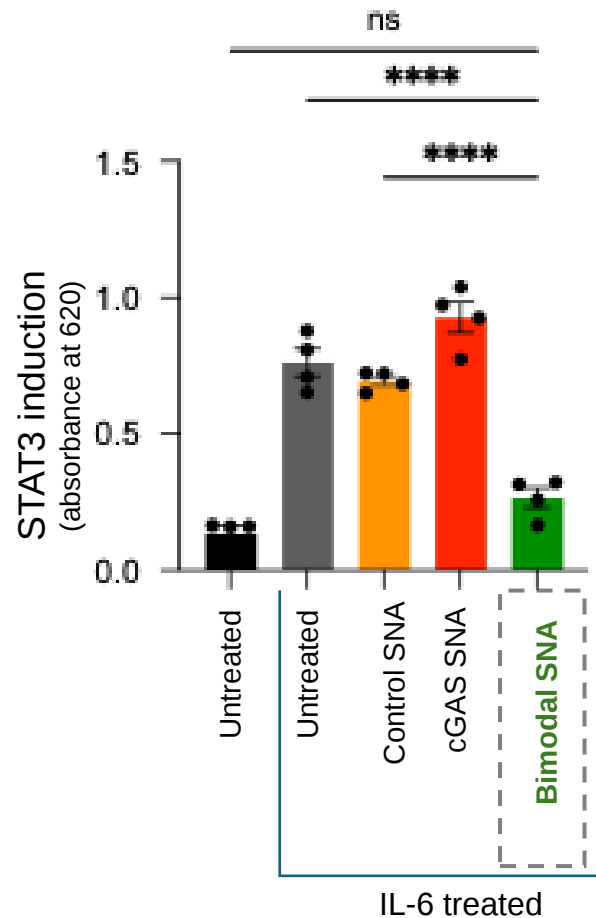


Innate and adaptive immune pathway
activation measured by RNA-seq



Bimodal SNAs also inhibit IL-6/STAT3 pathway in the presence of IL-6

STAT3 inhibition measured by
IL-6/STAT3 reporter cells



RNA-seq analysis of IL-6/JAK/STAT3 pathway inhibition

