

Transbuccal delivery of peptides with the suction patch

J.-C. Leroux

Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences

Department of Chemistry and Applied Biosciences

ETH Zurich

Oral delivery of proteins/peptides

Insulin was first extracted in 1921

**INSULIN IN ALCOHOLIC SOLUTION BY THE
MOUTH.**

BY

G. A. HARRISON, B.A., M.B., B.Ch.CANTAB.,*
CHEMICAL PATHOLOGIST, KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, LONDON.

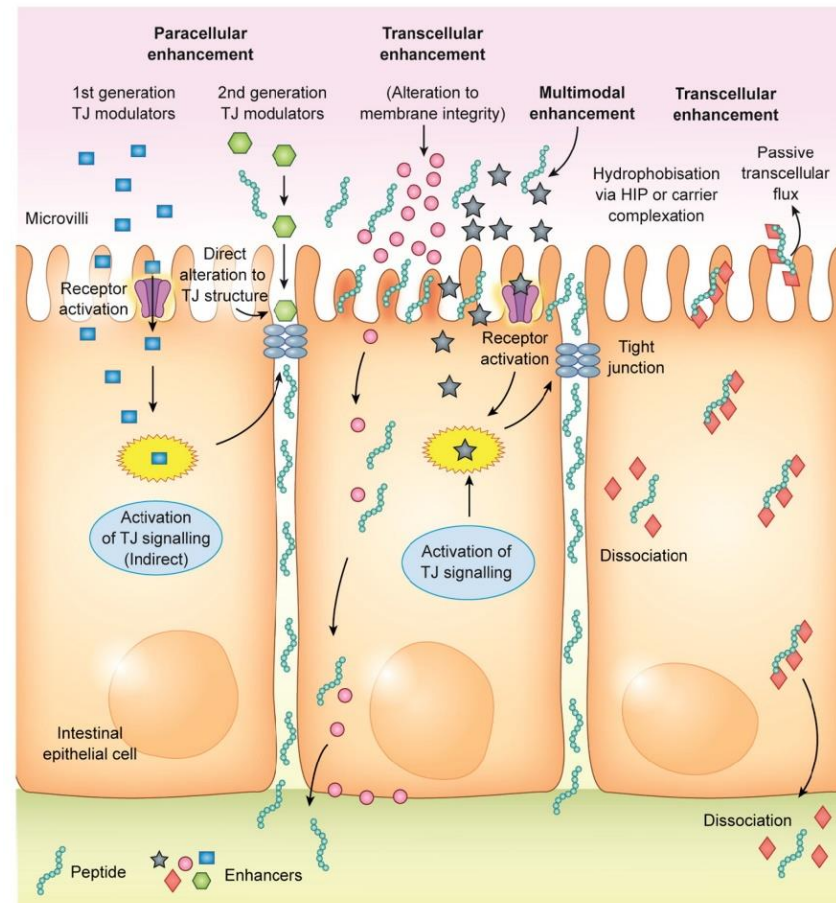
Brit Med J, 1923

One patient, responded once

Oral delivery of peptides

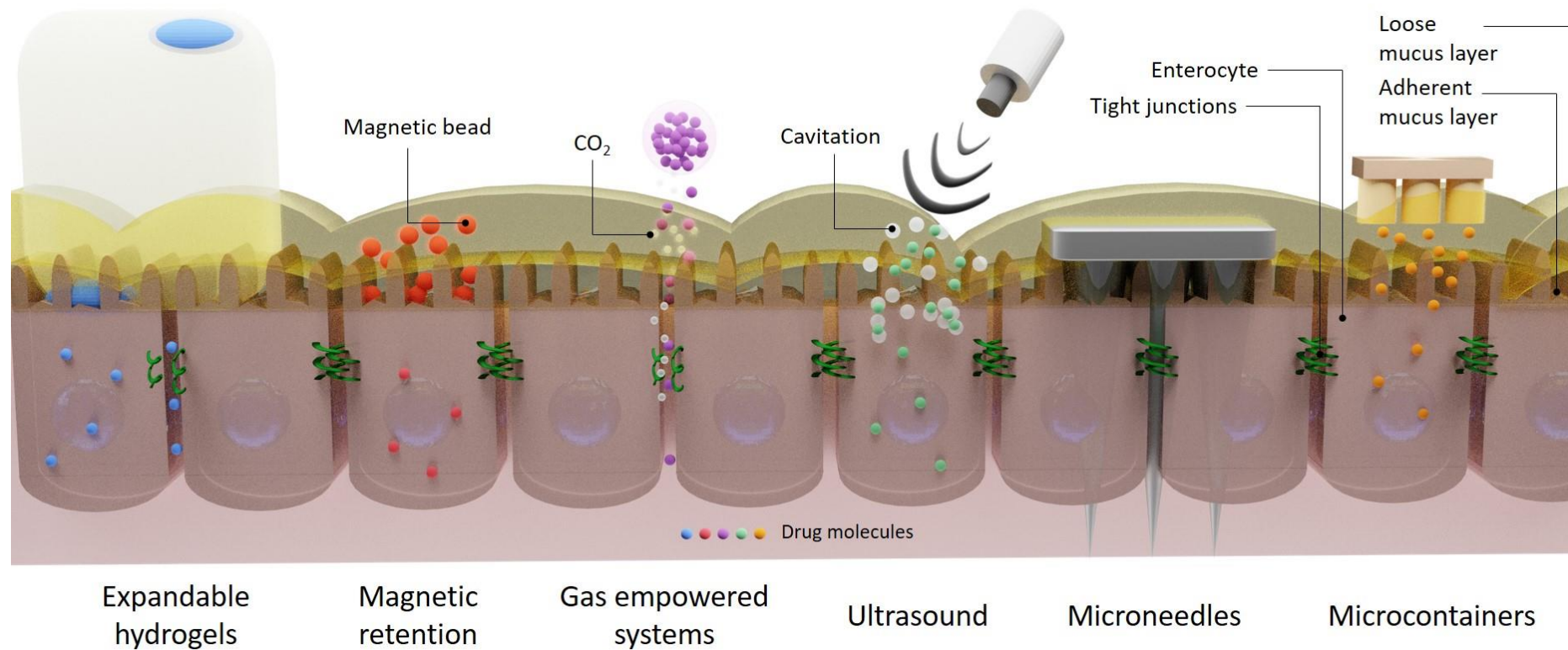
Chemical means

- Enteric coating
- Protease inhibitors
- Permeation enhancers



Oral delivery of peptides

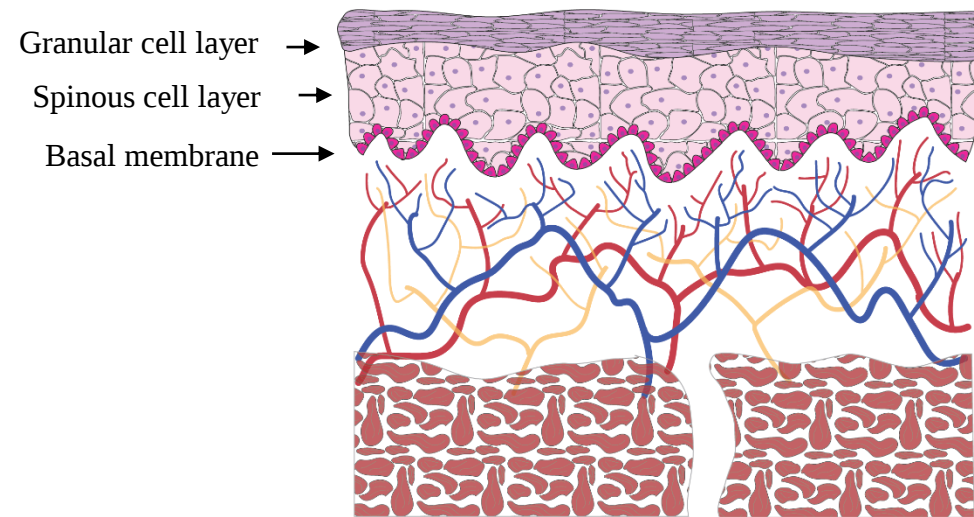
Physical means



Transbuccal delivery of peptides

- ✓ Easily accessible
- ✓ Low chemical & enzymatic degradation
- ✓ Thin epithelium (500 – 800 μm)
- ✓ Nonkeratinized epithelium
- ✓ No first-pass metabolism
- ✓ High epithelial turnover rate

- ✗ Low penetration of large molecules
- ✗ Washout
- ✗ Low adhesion



**High potential but
limited success**

Transbuccal delivery of peptides

Journal of Controlled Release, 21 (1992) 155–164

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Buccal delivery for peptide drugs*

Hans P. Merkle and Gregor Wolany

Department of Pharmacy, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich (ETH), ETH-Zentrum, Zürich, Switzerland

(Received 7 July 1991; accepted in revised form 18 February 1992)

Author(s)	Year	Peptide (in vivo model)
Wieriks [34]	1964	α -Amylase (guinea pig, rat)
Earle [35]	1972	Insulin ^a (human)
Laczi et al. [36]	1980	Vasopressin-analogues ^a (human)
Ishida et al. [13]	1981	Insulin (dog)
Anders et al. [11]	1983	Protirelin (human)
Anders [10]	1984	Protirelin, buserelin (rat)
Schurr et al. [33]	1985	Protirelin (human)
Veillard et al. [37]	1987	Model tripeptide (dog, hamster)
Aungst and Rogers [25]	1988	Insulin (rat)
Aungst et al. [38]	1988	Insulin (rat)
Nakada et al. [30]	1988	Calcitonin (rat)
Oh and Ritschel [27,28]	1988	Insulin (rabbit)
Paulesu et al. [32]	1988	Interferon- α_2 (rat)
Ritschel et al. [14]	1988	Insulin (dog)
Aungst and Rogers [26]	1989	Insulin (rat)
Burnside et al. [39]	1989	Gonadorelin-agonist (sheep)
Ho and Barsuhn [40]	1989	Protirelin, oxytocin (dog)
Wolany et al. [41]	1989	Octreotide (rat)
Dowty et al. [42]	1990	Protirelin (rabbit)
Vadnere et al. [43]	1990	Leuprolide ^a (dog)
Wolany et al. [15]	1990	Octreotide (dog)
Zhang et al. [29]	1990	Insulin (dog)

*Sublingual administration.

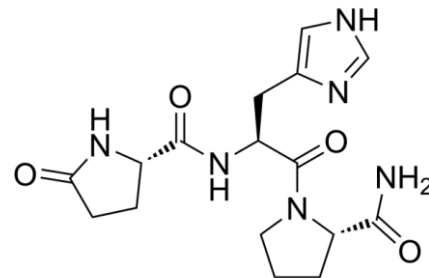
Transbuccal delivery of peptides

COMMUNICATIONS

J Pharm Sci 1983

Buccal Absorption of Protirelin: An Effective Way to Stimulate Thyrotropin and Prolactin

Keyphrases □ Protirelin—buccal absorption, stimulation of thyrotropin and prolactin, use as a diagnostic tool □ Buccal absorption—evaluation of protirelin, use as a diagnostic tool, measurement of thyrotropin and prolactin stimulation □ Thyrotropin and prolactin stimulation—buccal absorption of protirelin, use as a diagnostic tool



R. Anders
H. P. Merkle ^x

Institute of Pharmaceutical Technology and
Biopharmaceutics

W. Schurr
R. Ziegler

Department of Internal Medicine
(Endocrinology)
University of Heidelberg
D-6900 Heidelberg
Federal Republic Germany

Received December 6, 1982.

Accepted for publication January 13, 1983.

Crystalline thyroliberin was generously supplied by Hoechst AG.
Special gratitude is owed to Dr. M. von der Ohe.

Human volunteers, 30 min application

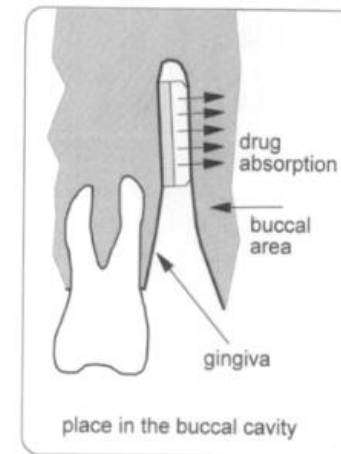
Transbuccal delivery of peptides

Potential Therapeutic Levels of Glucagon-Like Peptide I Achieved in Humans by a Buccal Tablet

1996

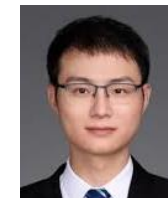
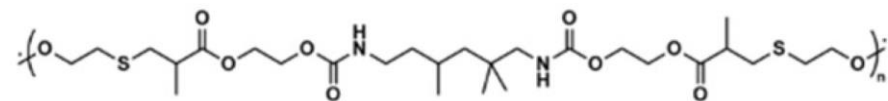
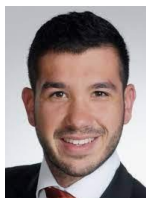
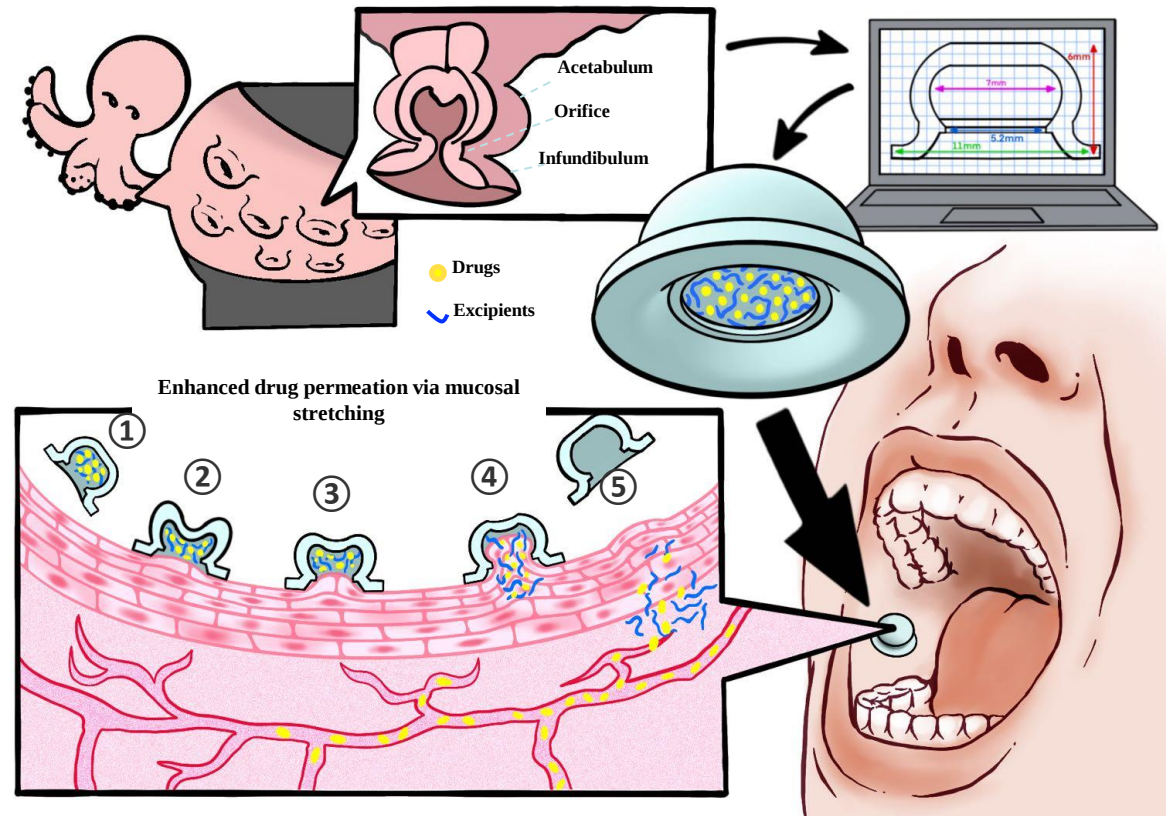
Bioadhesive buccal tablet applied above the gingiva for **4.5 h**
Sodium taurocholate

CONCLUSIONS — Therapeutic plasma levels of GLP-I in humans were achieved after a single buccal tablet. No increased degradation of GLP-I was found in the buccal mucosa compared to subcutaneous tissue. This alternative treatment form may be feasible in the future for NIDDM.

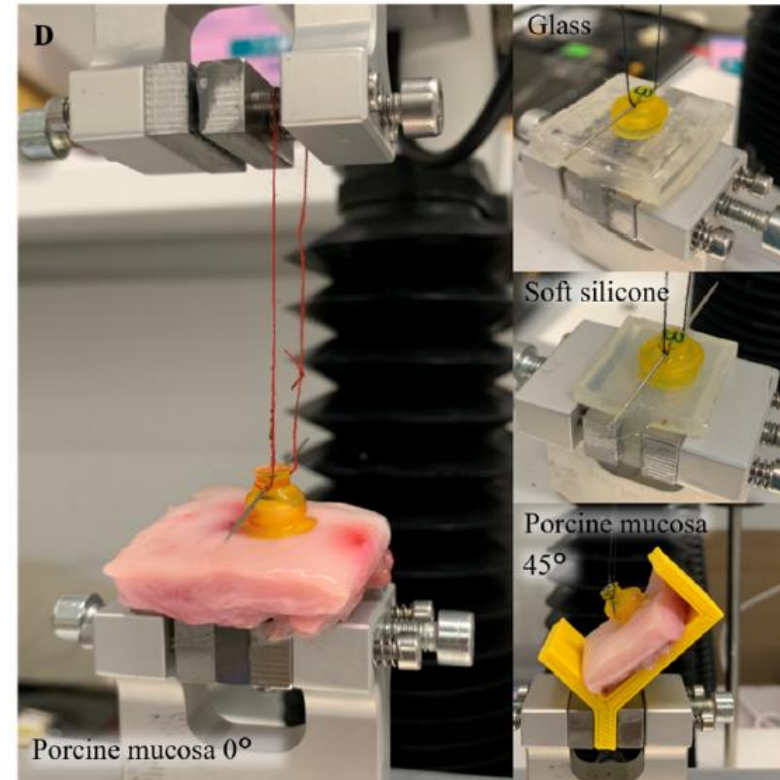
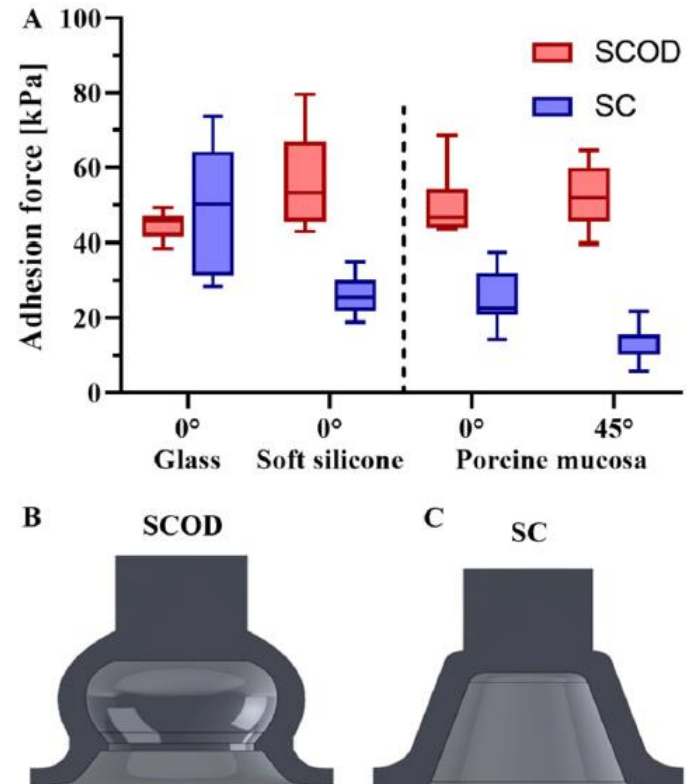


$C_{\max}$ 120 pmol/L

Transbuccal delivery of peptides

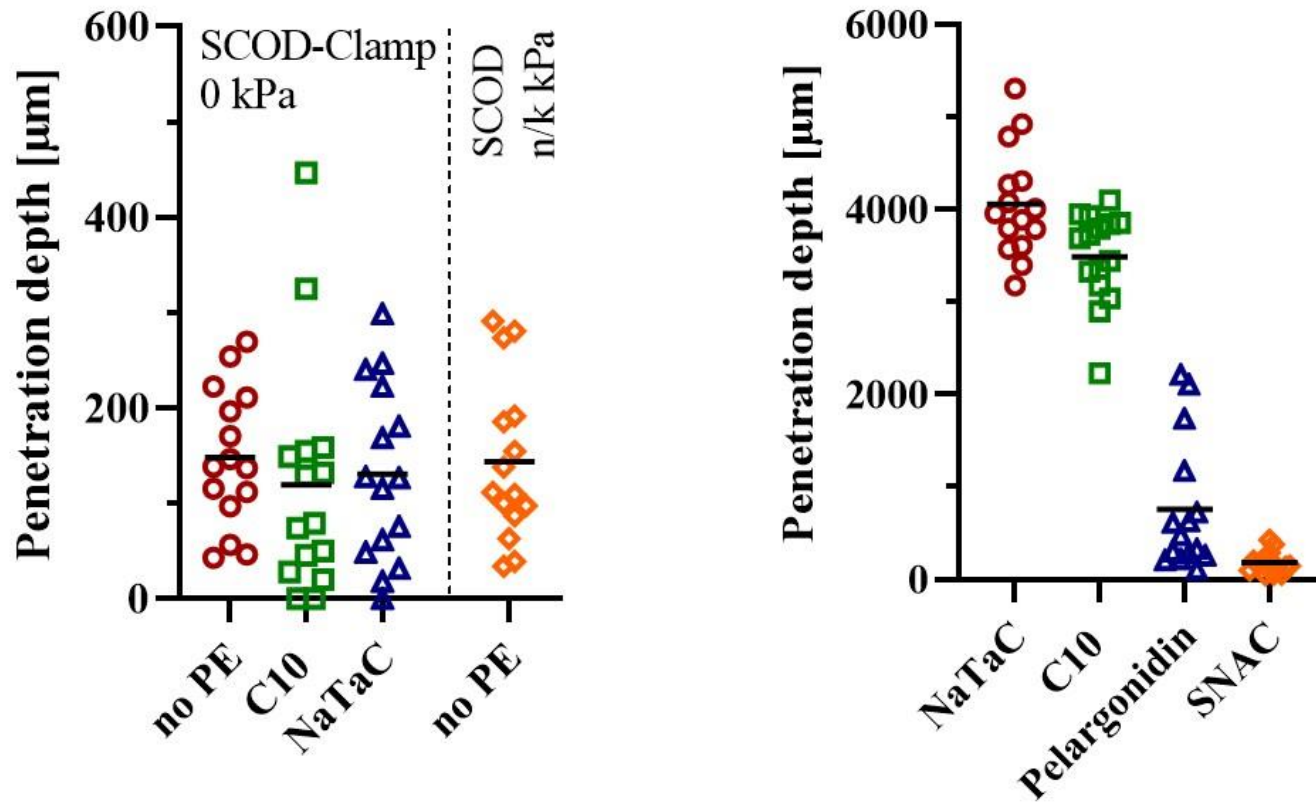


Buccal delivery of peptides



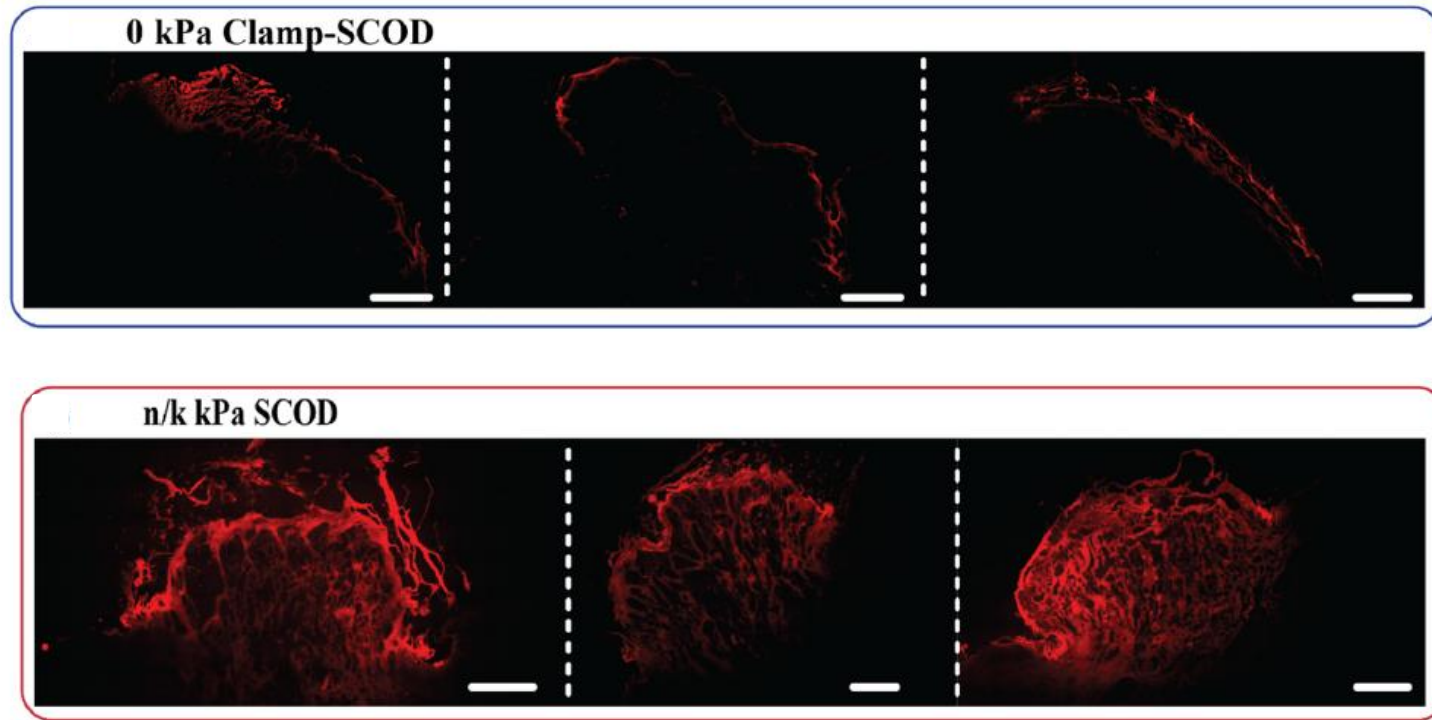
Transbuccal delivery of peptides

Permeation enhancers



Ex vivo – fresh porcine buccal mucosa – Cy5

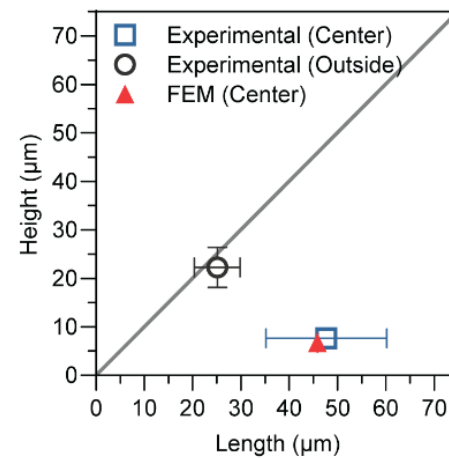
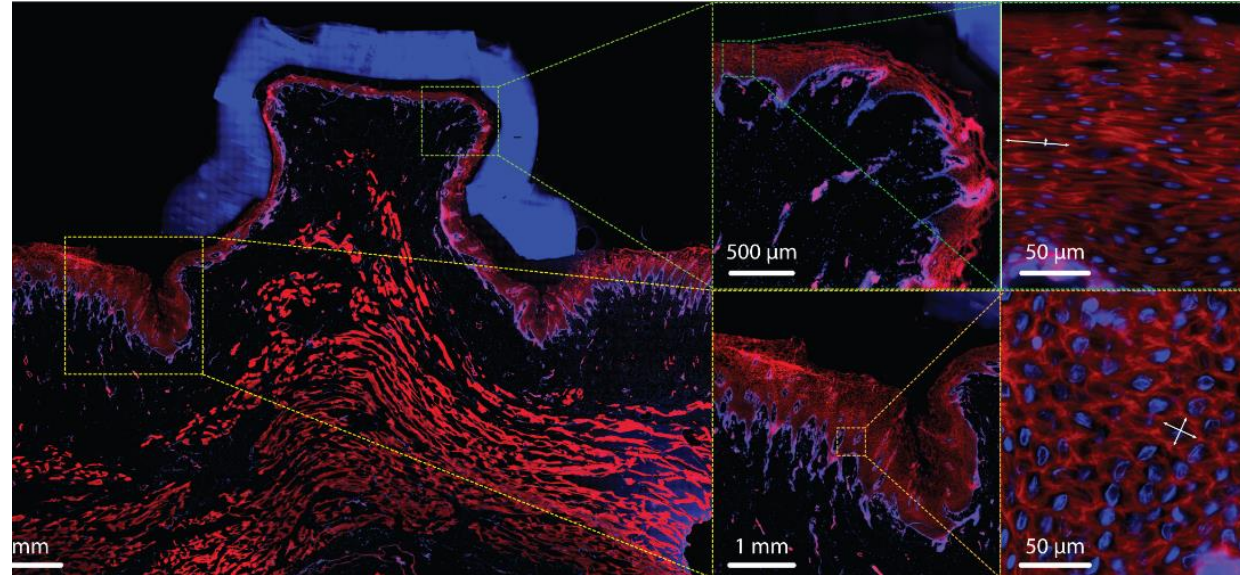
Transbuccal delivery of peptides



C10

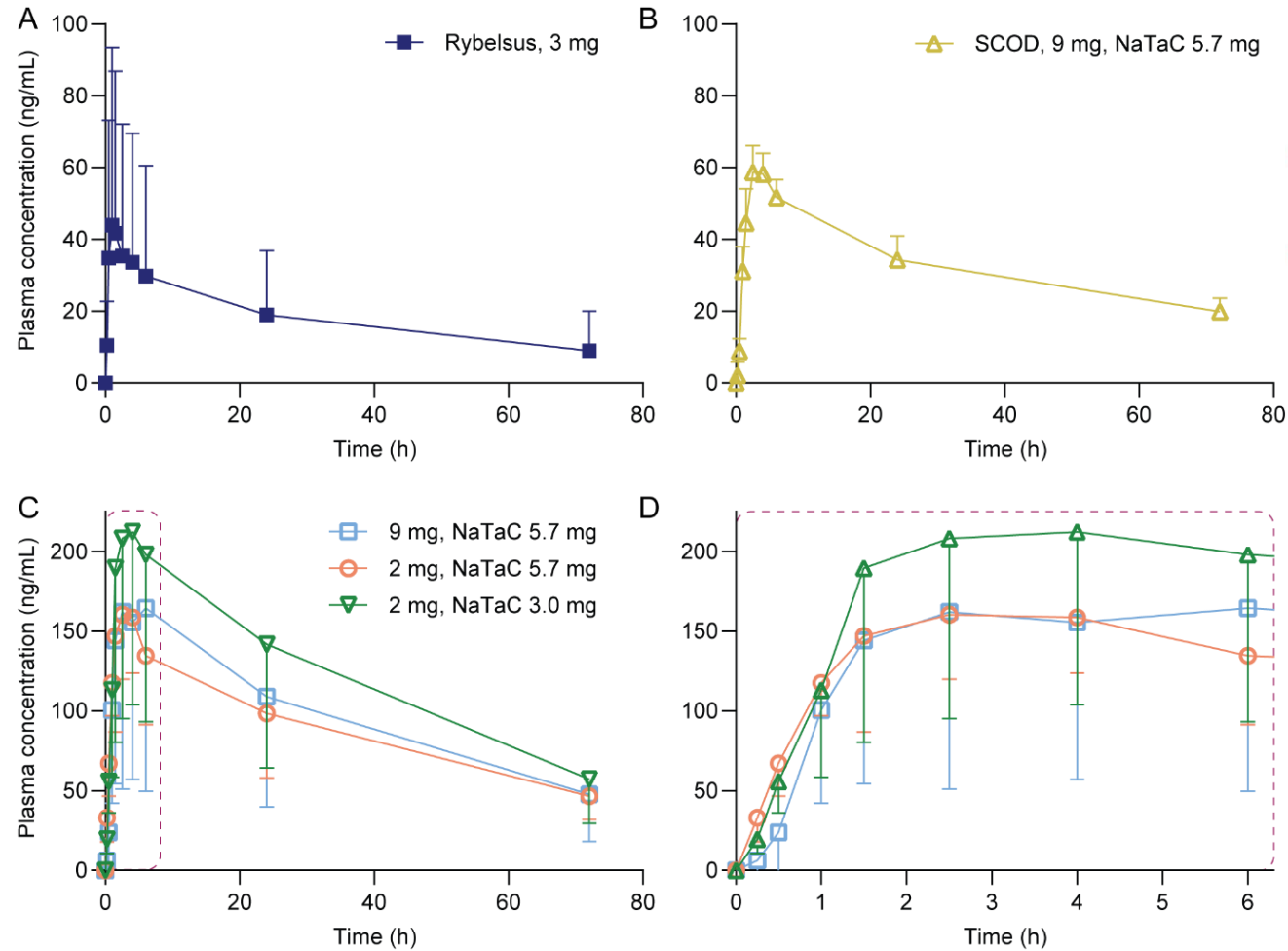
Ex vivo – fresh porcine buccal mucosa – Cy5

Transbuccal delivery of peptides



Transbuccal delivery of peptides

Beagle dogs, semaglutide (4113 g/mol), 30 min



Transbuccal delivery of peptides



After removal

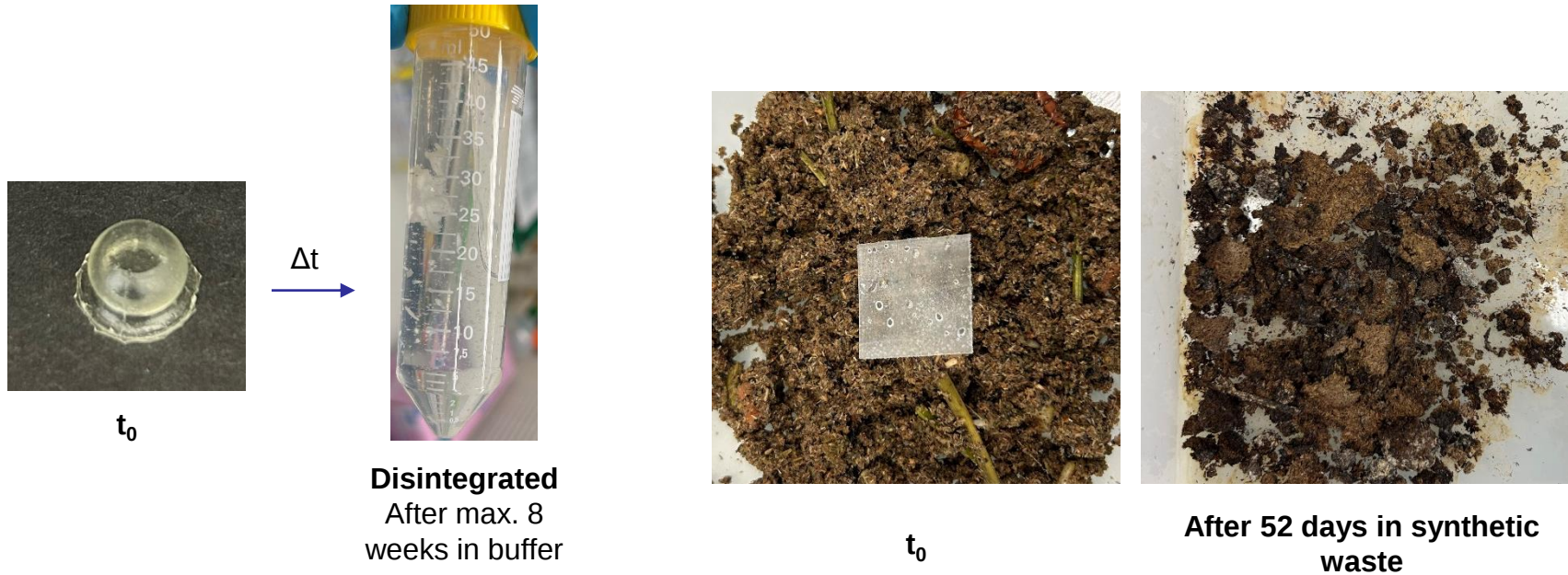
30 min

6 h

24 h

Transbuccal delivery of peptides

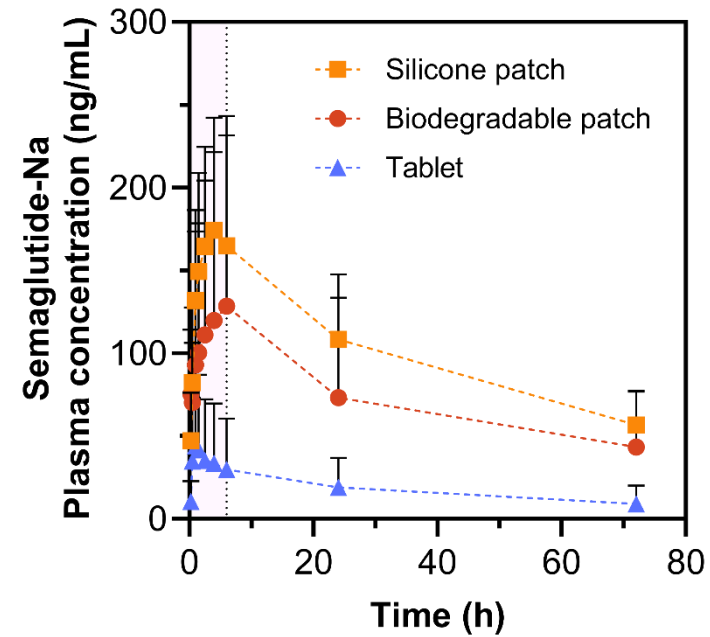
Towards more sustainable devices



Transbuccal delivery of peptides



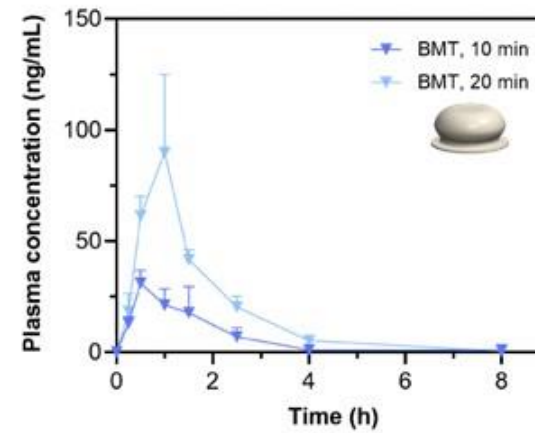
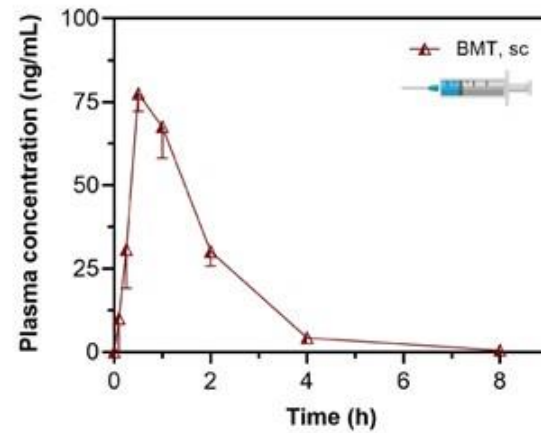
10 min



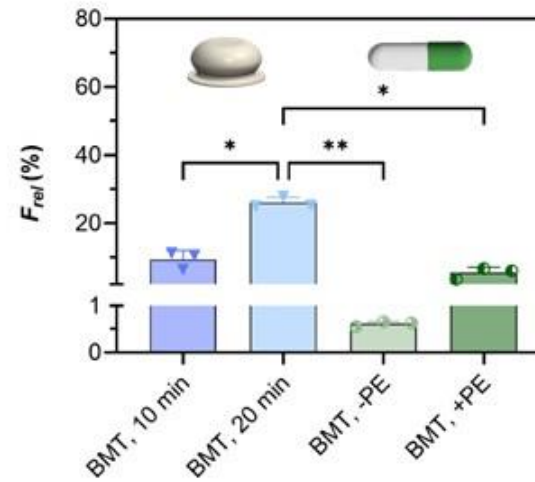
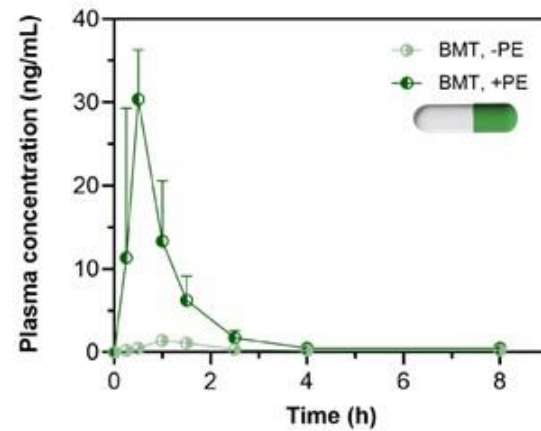
Semaglutide: 2 mg patch
3 mg tablet

Transbuccal delivery of peptides

Bremelanotide (1025 g/mol)



3 mg C10
No polymer



250 mg C10

Transbuccal delivery of peptides

REVIEW

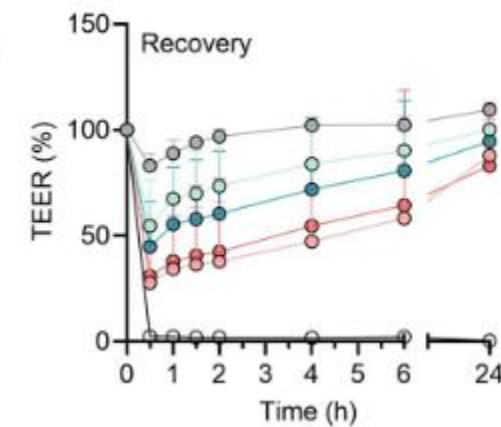
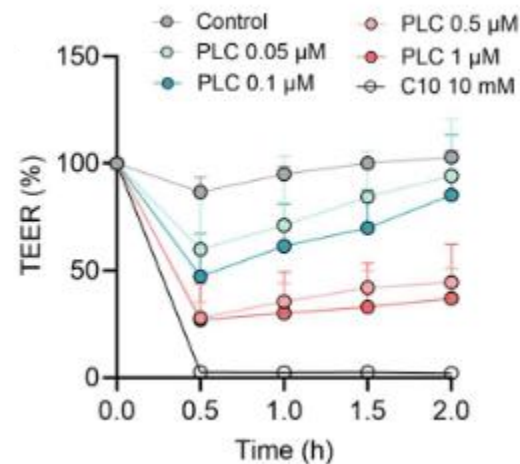
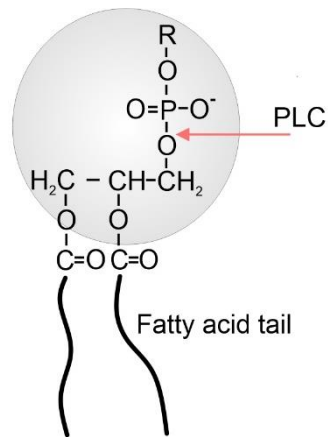
Adv Sci 11 (2024) 2400843

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Gastrointestinal Permeation Enhancers Beyond Sodium Caprate and SNAC - What is Coming Next?

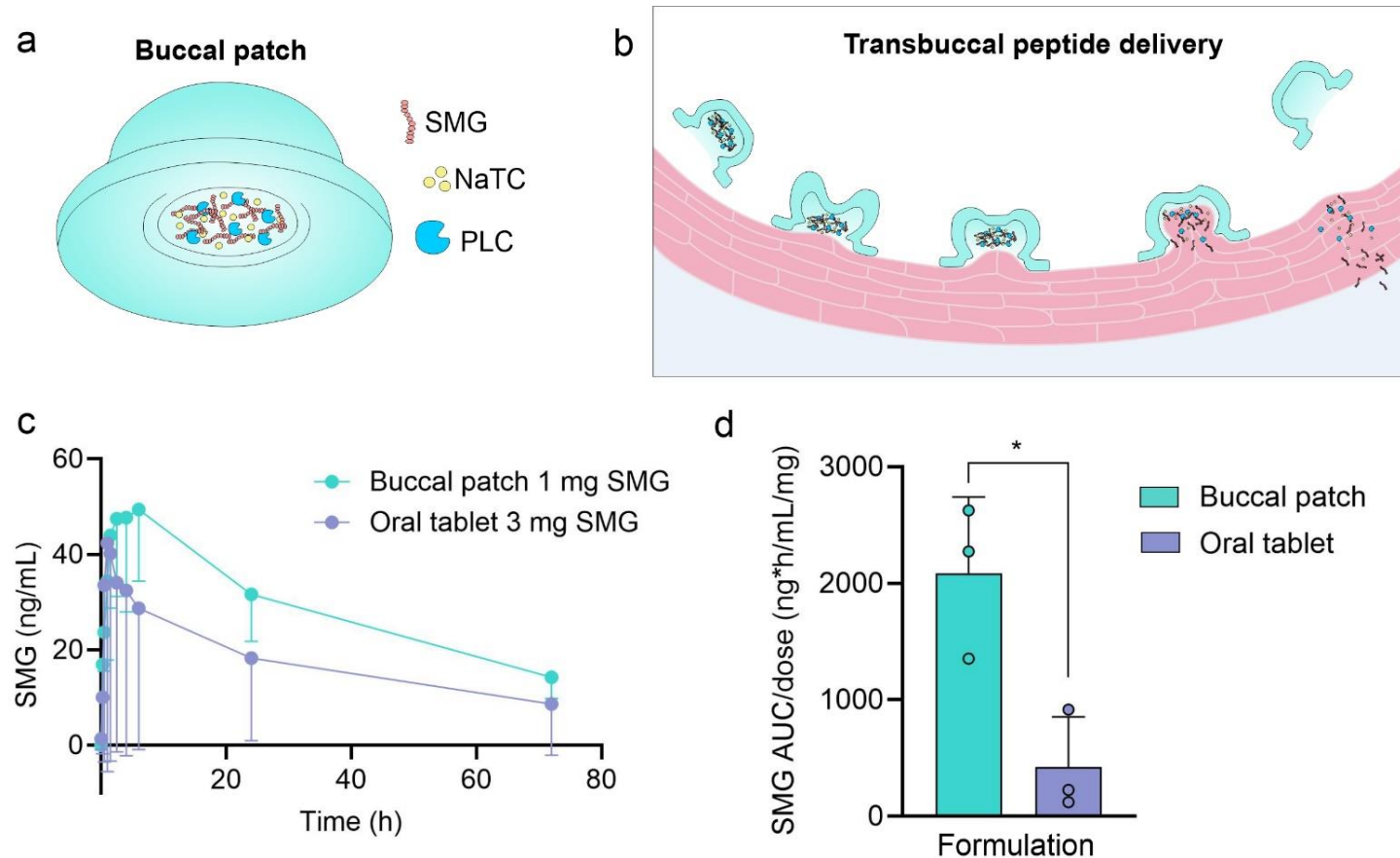
Marilena Bohley and Jean-Christophe Leroux*



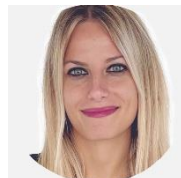
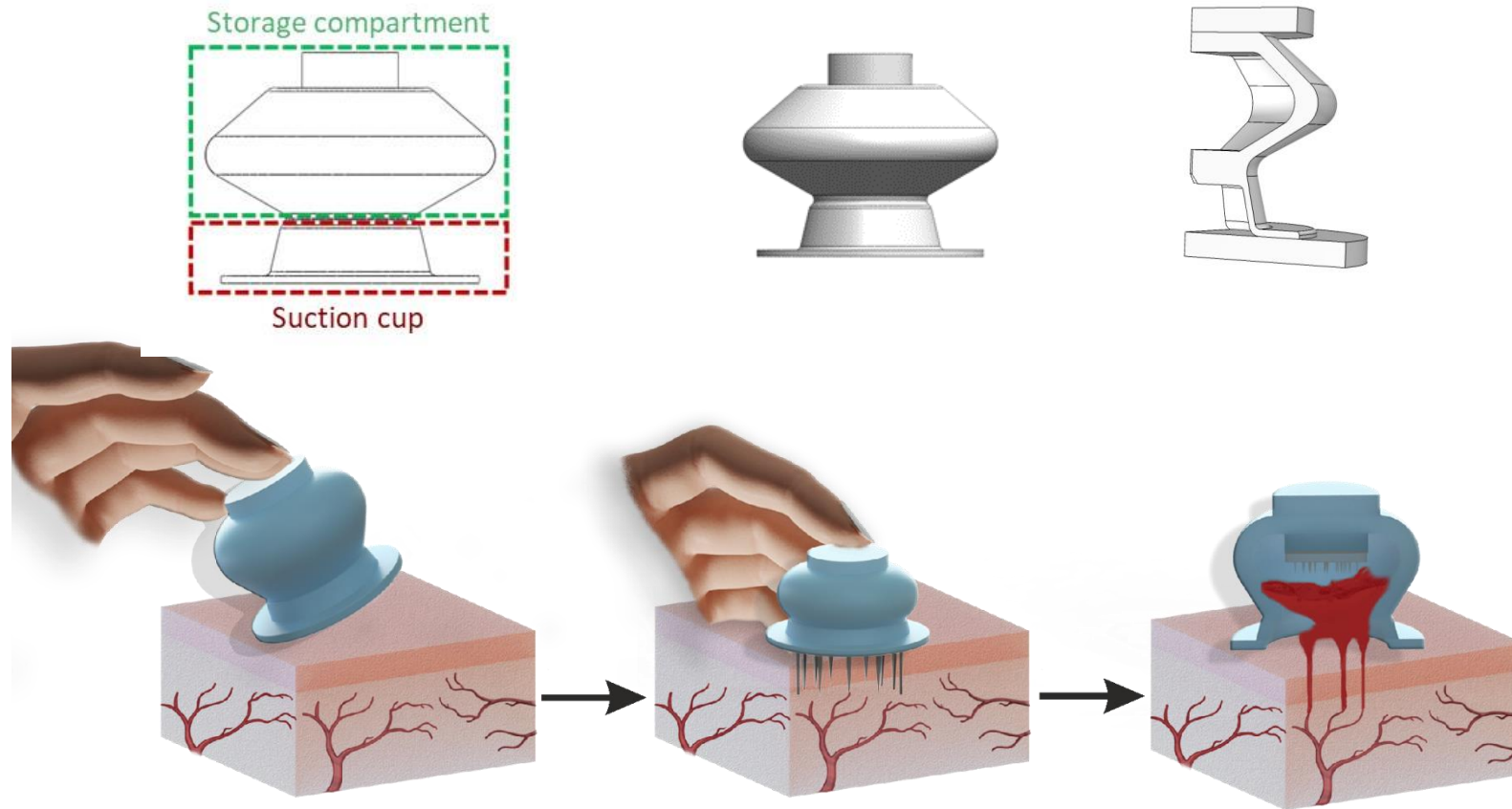
Bohley Steiger M et al. J Control Release 382 (2025) 113675.

Transbuccal delivery of peptides

Beagle dogs, semaglutide (4113 g/mol), 10 min

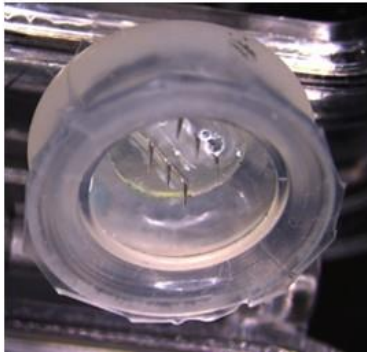


Further development

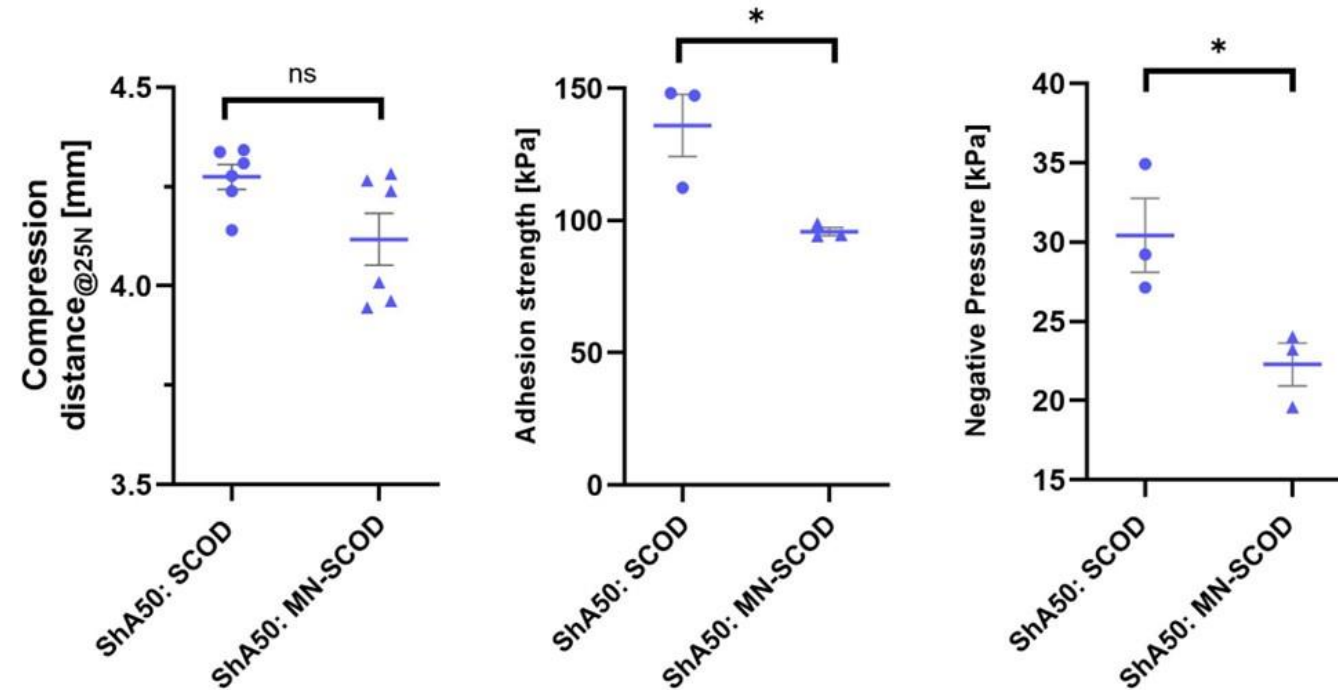


Blood sampling device

Further development



Mechanical characterization



Unpublished data



Acknowledgements

Declaration of conflict of interest:
JCL is a shareholder and cofounder of Obaris AG



ETH

Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich
Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich



Innosuisse



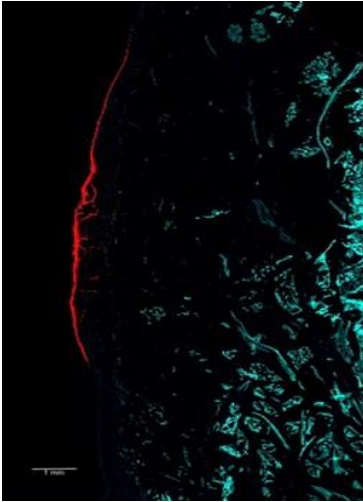
**Swiss National
Science Foundation**

**BRC
CH**

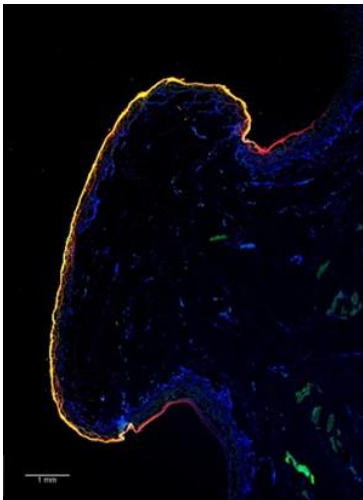
Basel Research
Centre for
Child Health

Further development

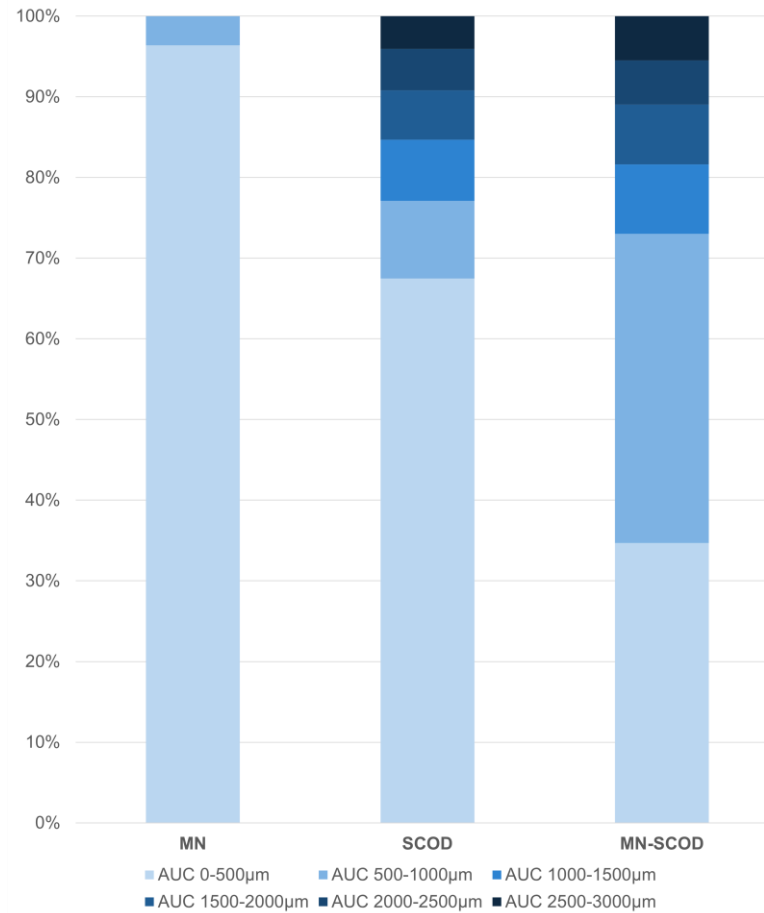
MN



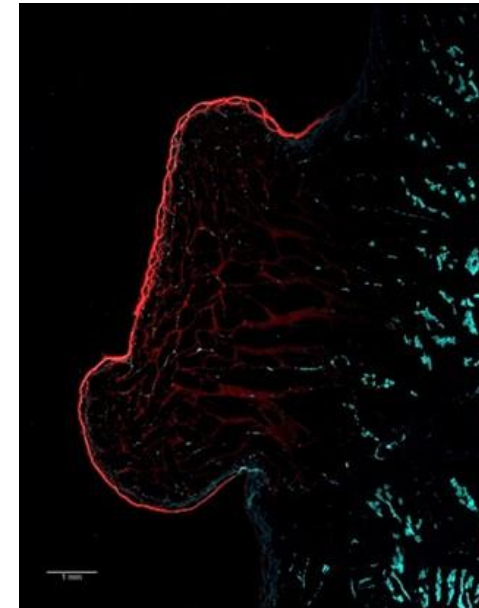
SCOD



Porcine mucosa



MN-SCOD



Unpublished data

