

Targeted nanomedicine strategies to reprogram the tumor immune microenvironment

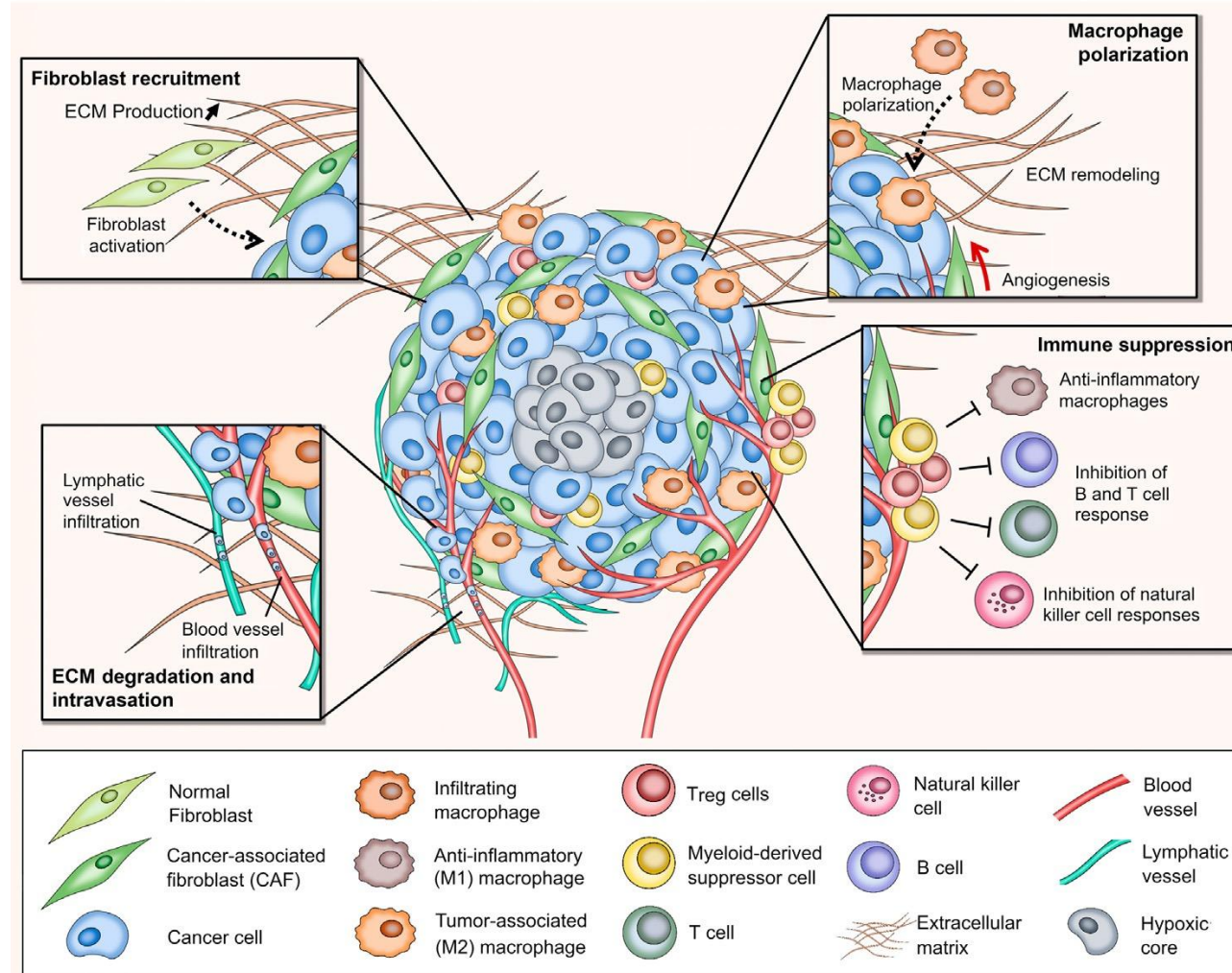
Jai Prakash, PhD

Professor and Chair - Engineered Therapeutics
University of Twente
The Netherlands

Tumor microenvironment: A barrier to cancer therapies

Fibrotic microenvironment

- Reduced drug delivery
- Immune exclusion/ desertion
- Induce resistance in tumor cells

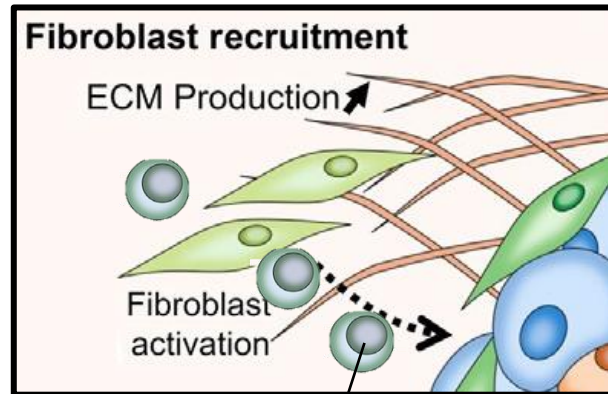


Deregulated immune microenvironment

- Immunosuppressive cells
- Overexpression of immune checkpoint pathways
- Induce fibrotic stroma (e.g. TGF- β)

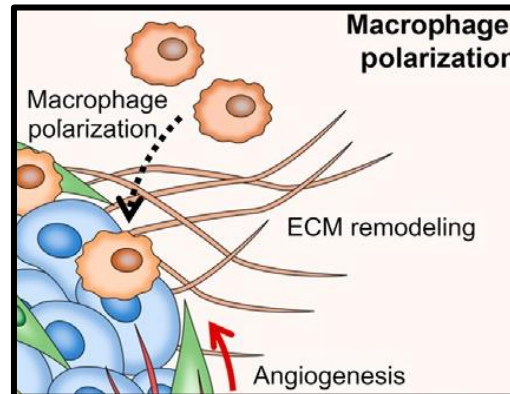
Strategies to reprogram the tumor immune microenvironment

Targeting the fibrotic microenvironment

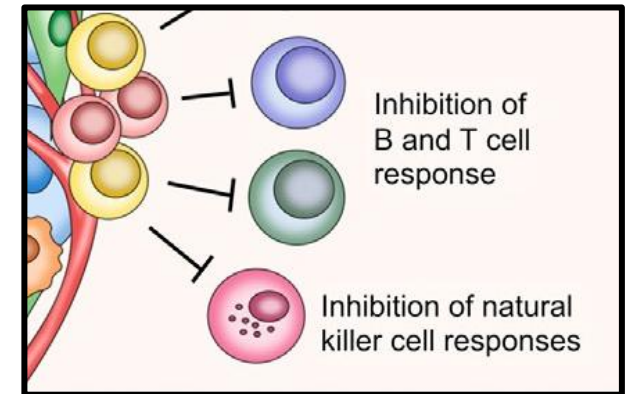


T cells

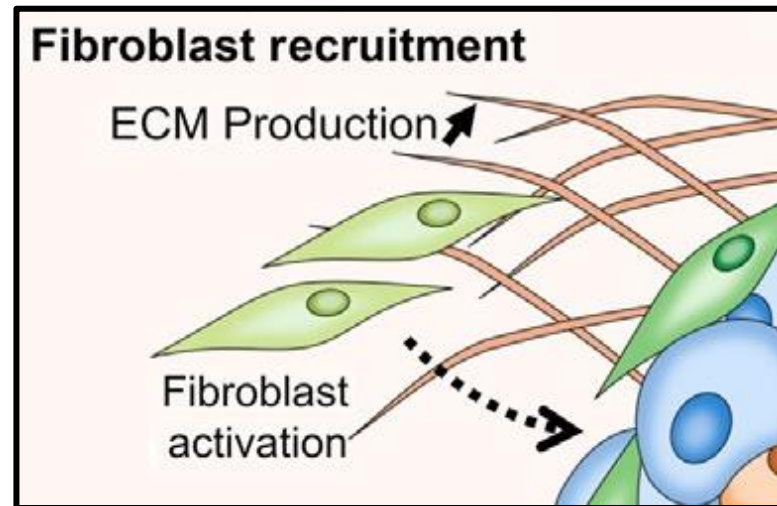
Target and repolarize tumor-associated macrophages



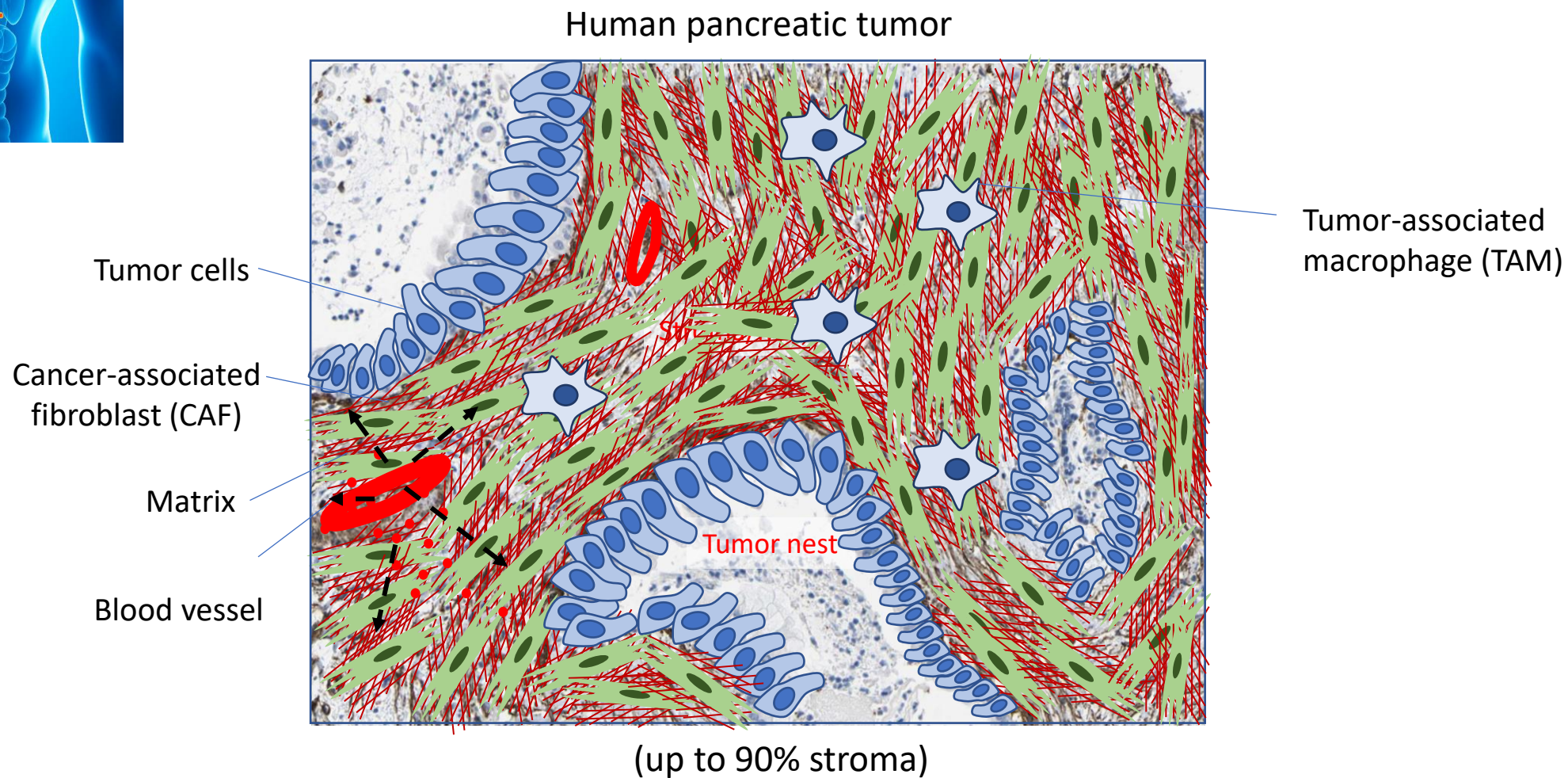
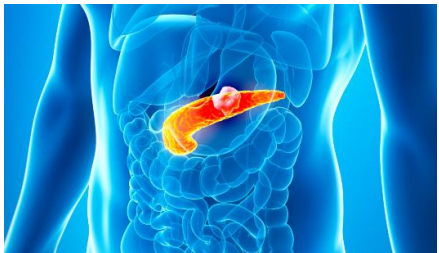
Deliver cytokines to activate immune cells



Targeting the fibrotic microenvironment

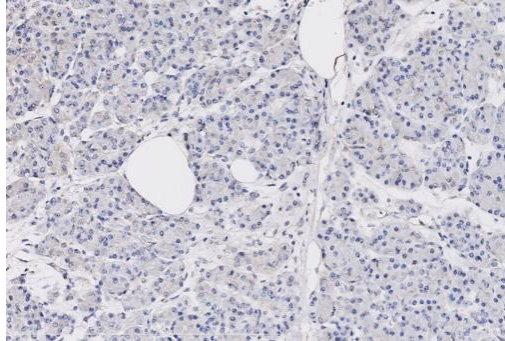


Pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma

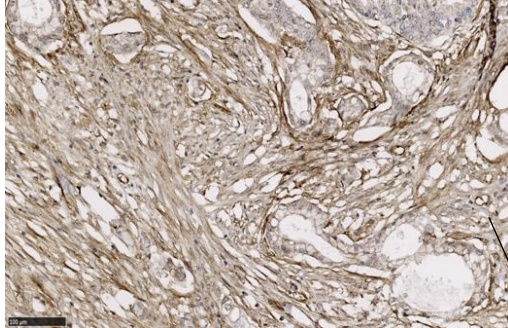


Integrin alpha5 (ITGA5) expression in PDAC patients

Healthy Pancreas

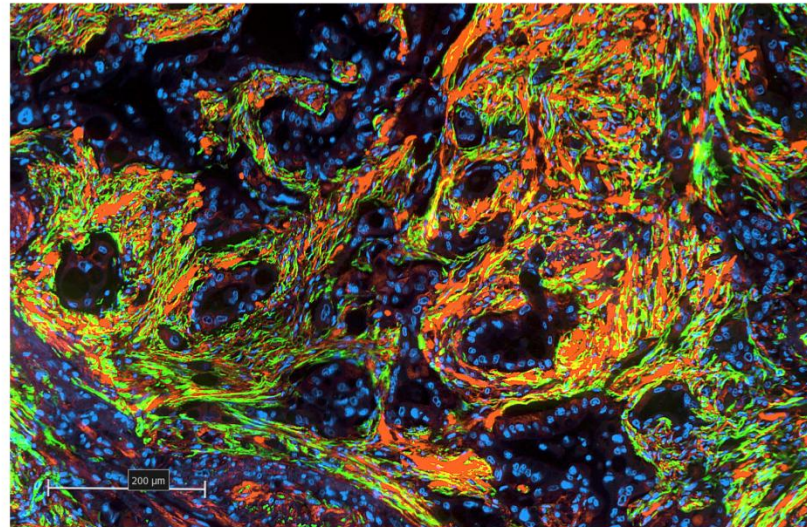


Pancreatic cancer

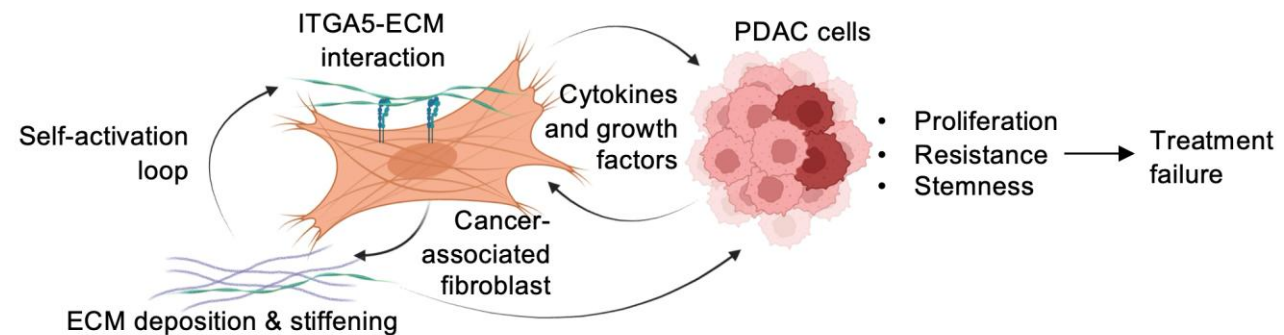
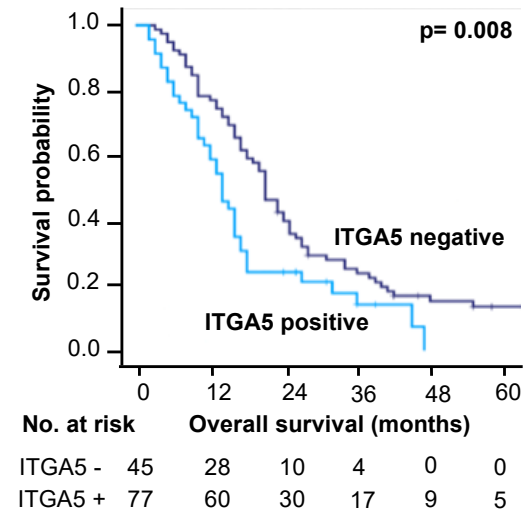


Tumor
Stroma

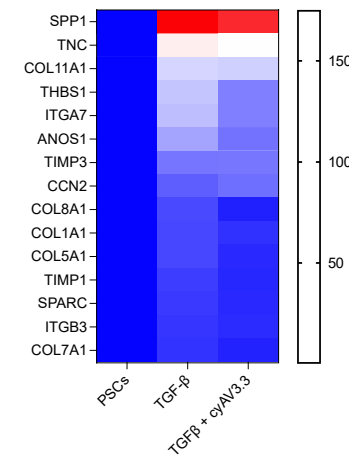
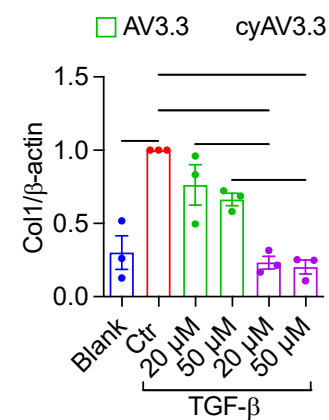
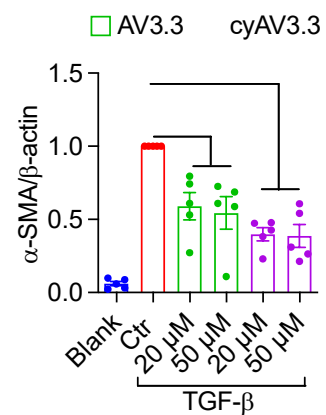
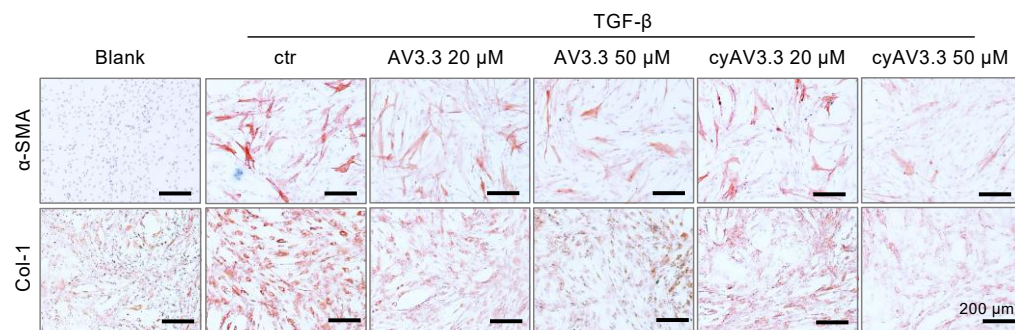
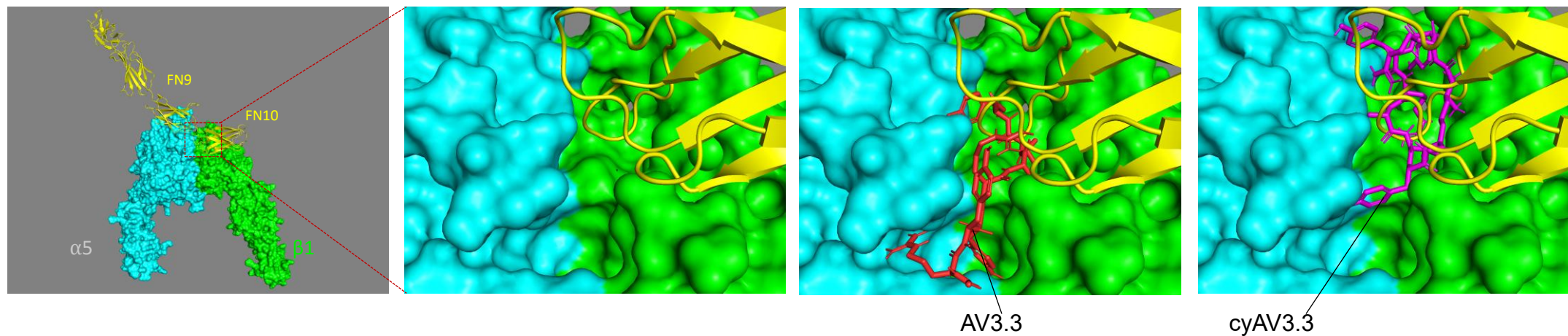
Human PDAC sample



ITGA5
αSMA
DAPI

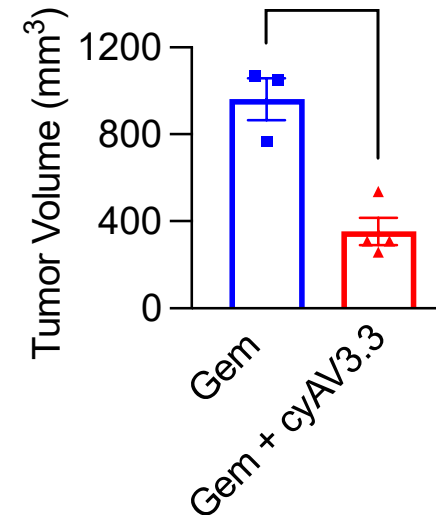
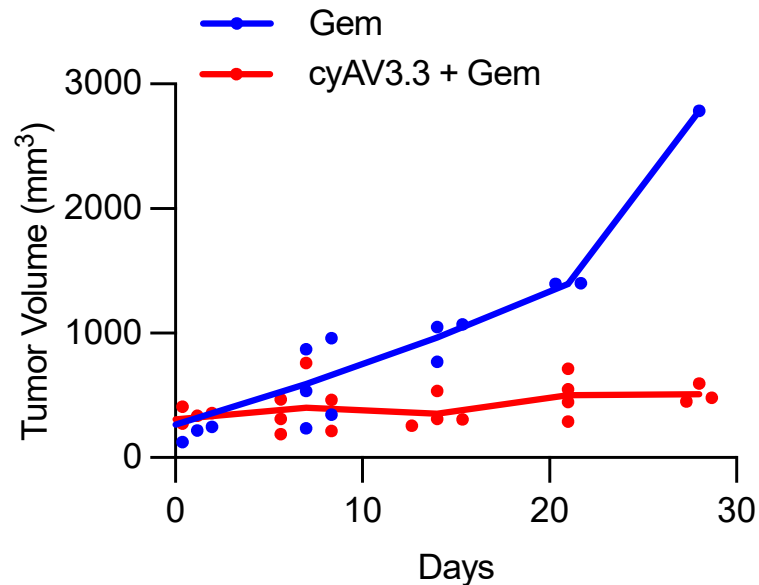
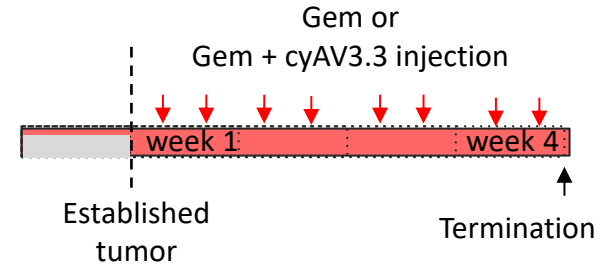
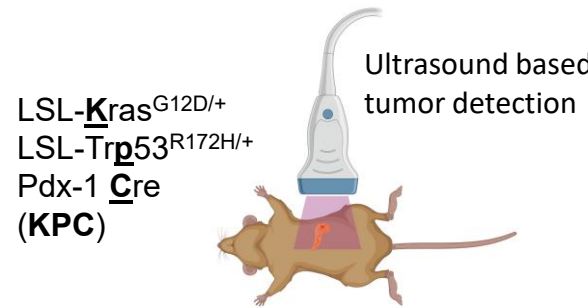


ITGA5 targeting peptides

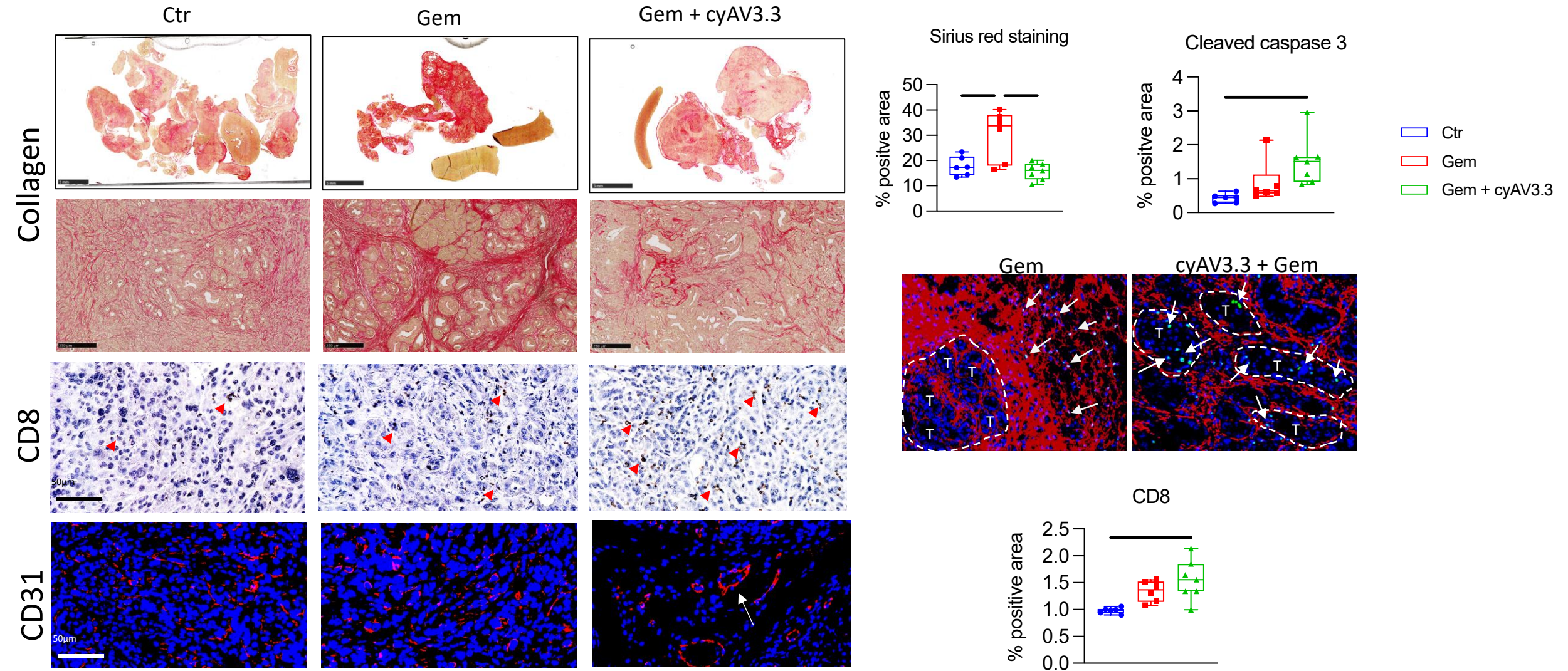


cyAV3.3 induces the efficacy of gemcitabine in spontaneous KPC model

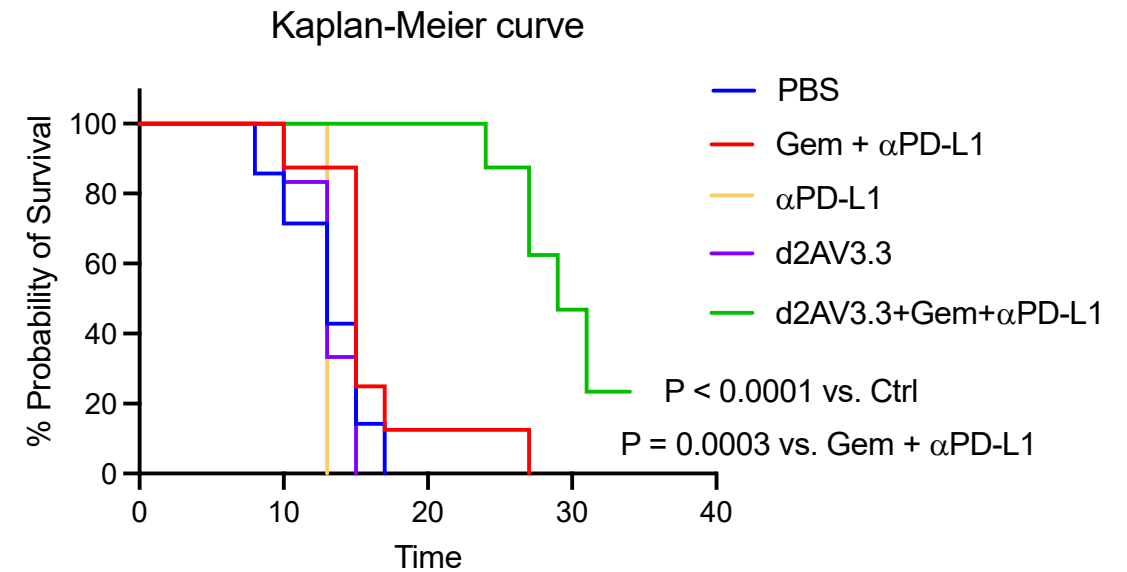
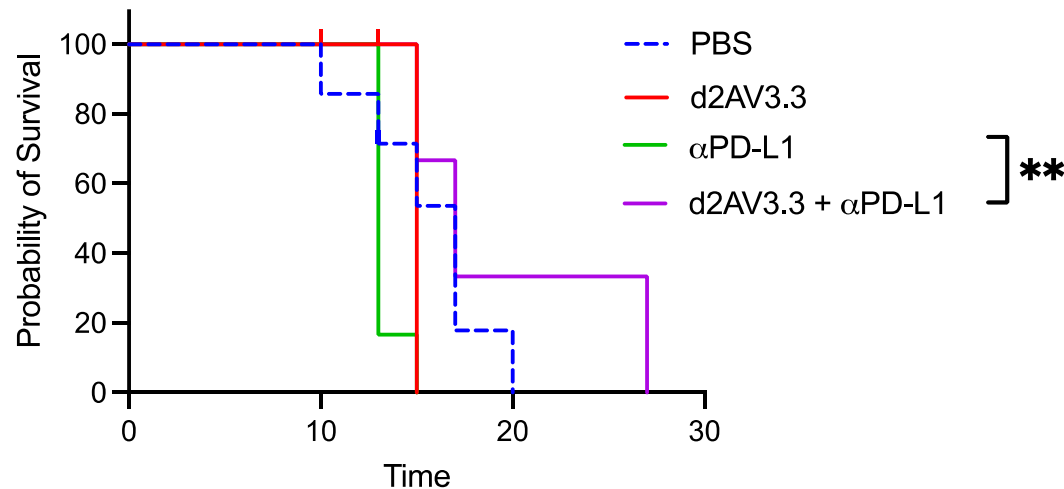
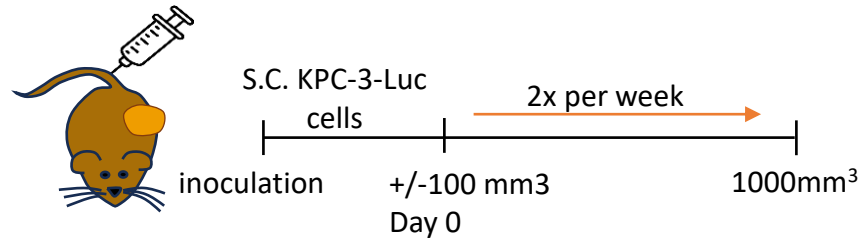
Genetically engineered KPC mouse model



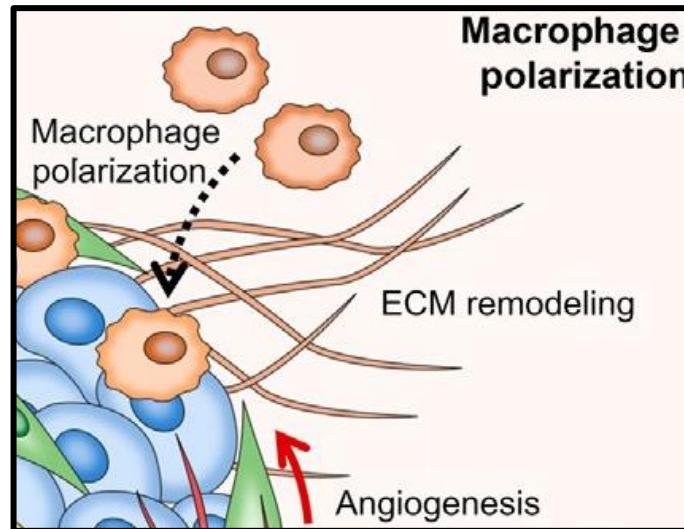
cyAV3.3 reduces tumor fibrosis and induces T cell infiltration



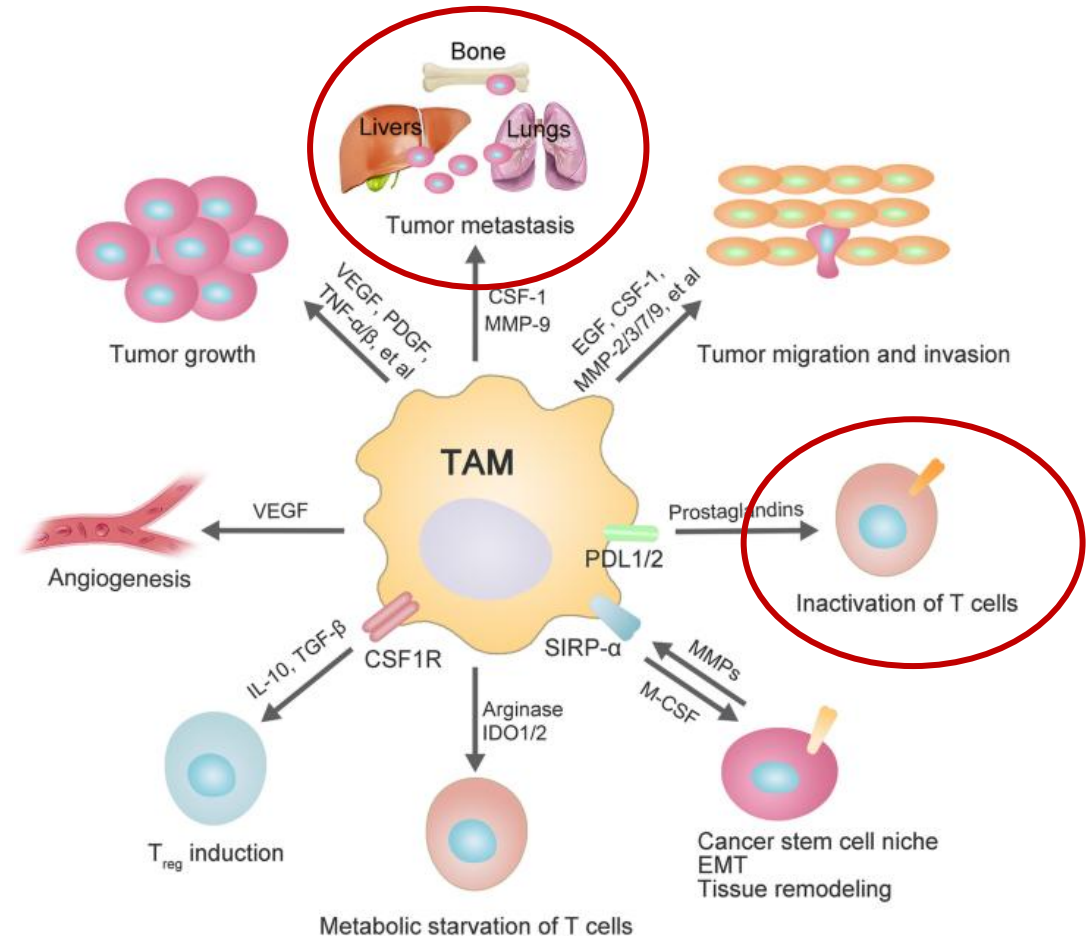
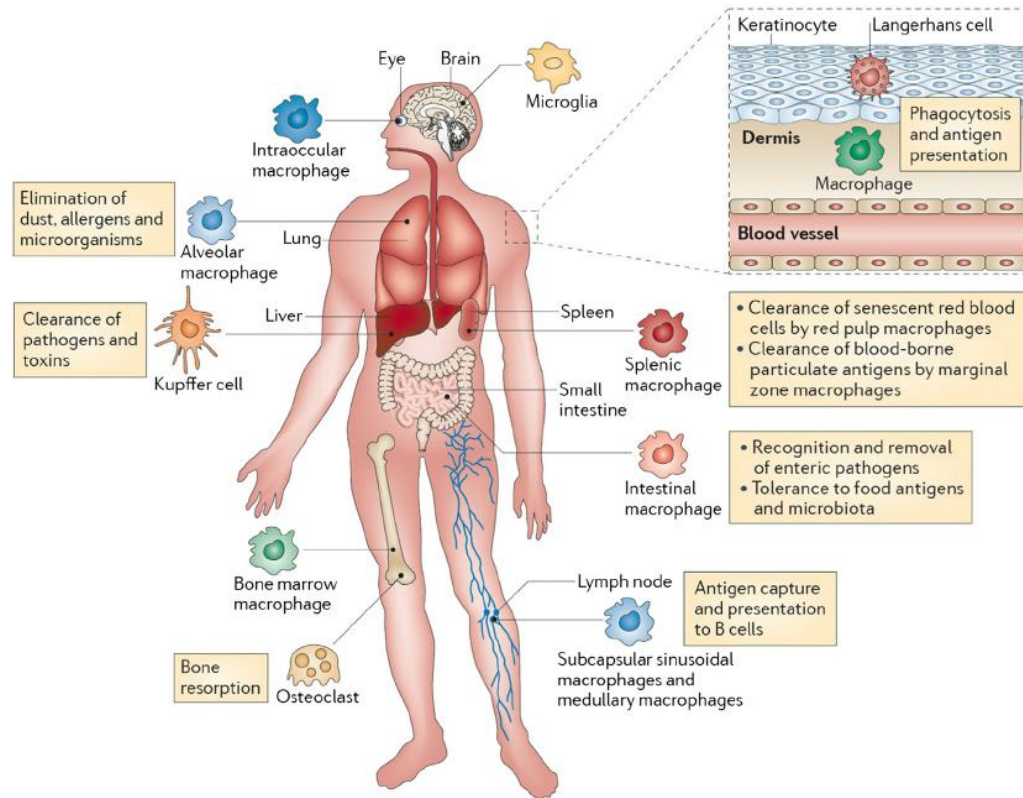
Inhibition of ITGA5 enhances efficacy of chemoimmunotherapy



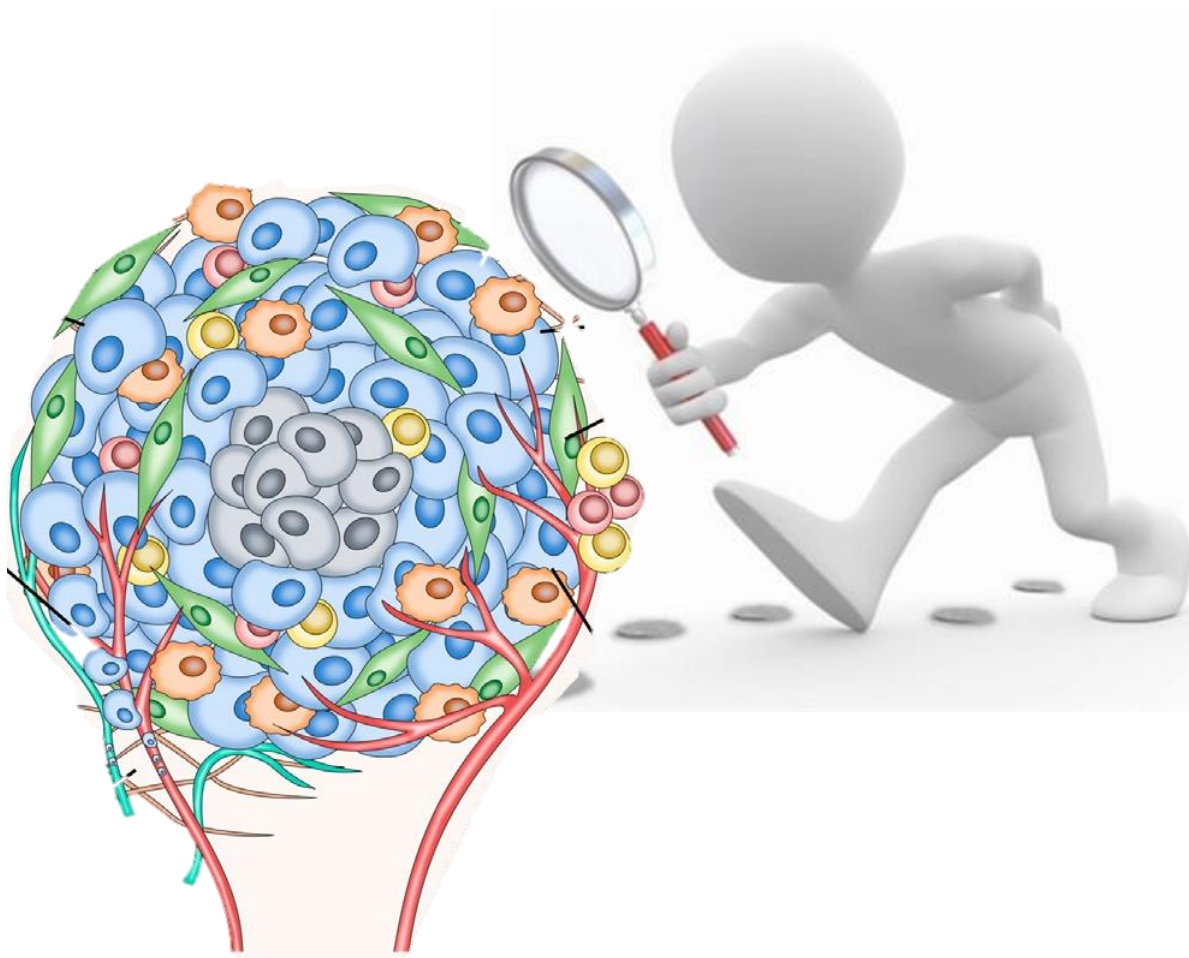
Nanosystem to target and repolarize tumor-associated macrophages



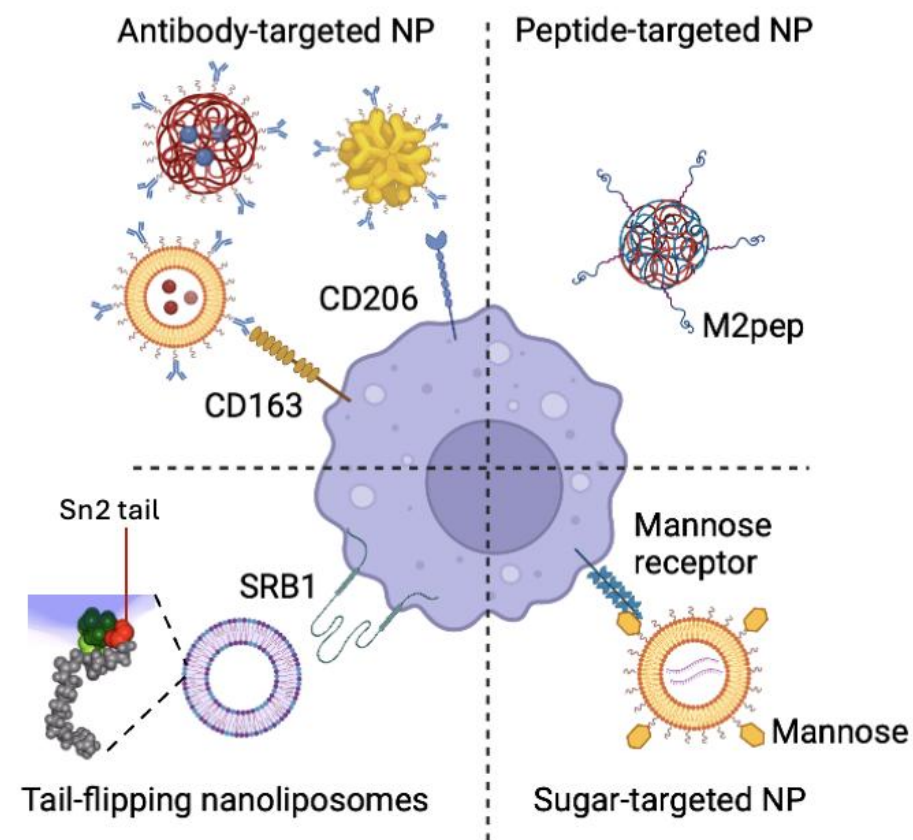
Tumor-associated macrophages (TAM)



How to target TAMs among so many cells?



TAM targeting approaches





Cancer immune therapy using engineered 'tail-flipping' nanoliposomes targeting alternatively activated macrophages

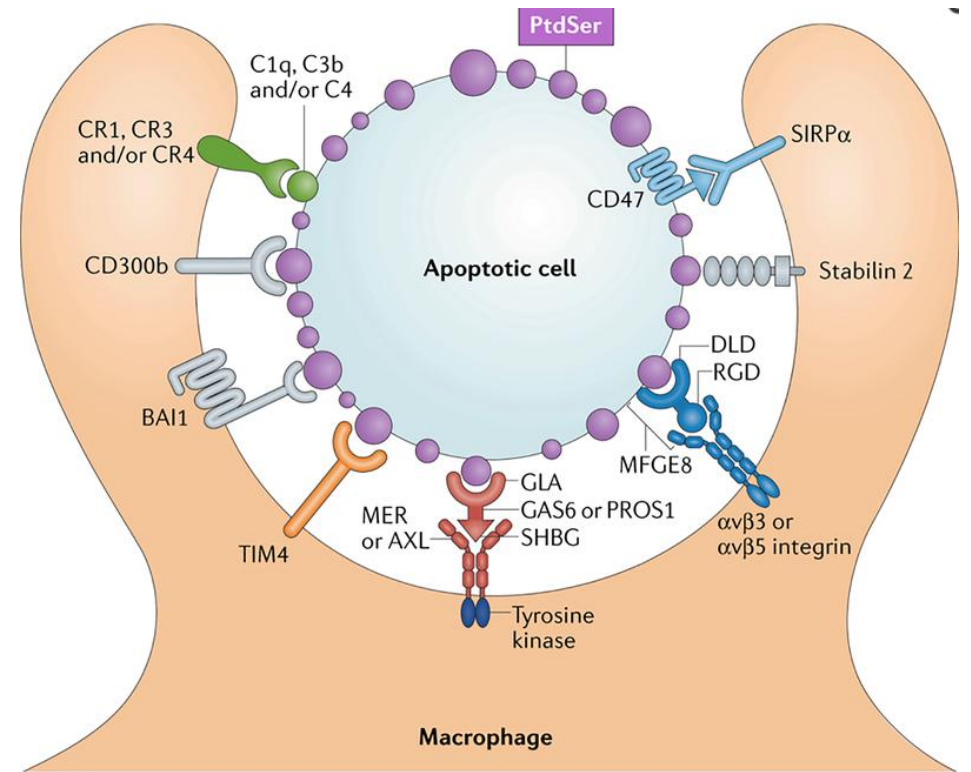
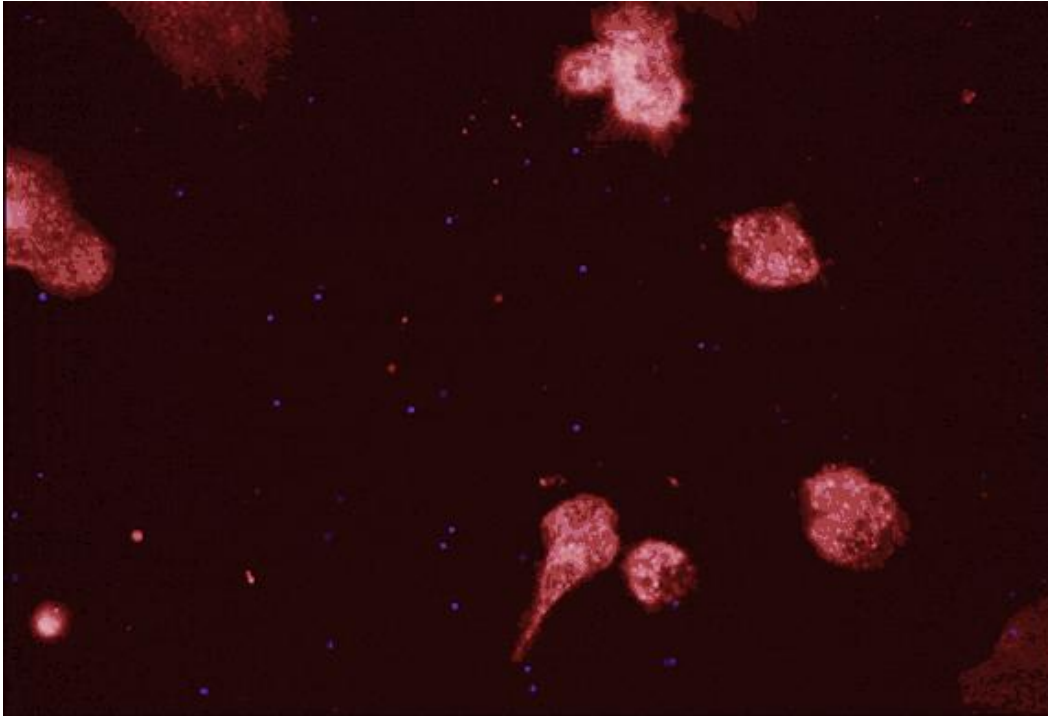
Received: 1 February 2021

Accepted: 13 July 2022

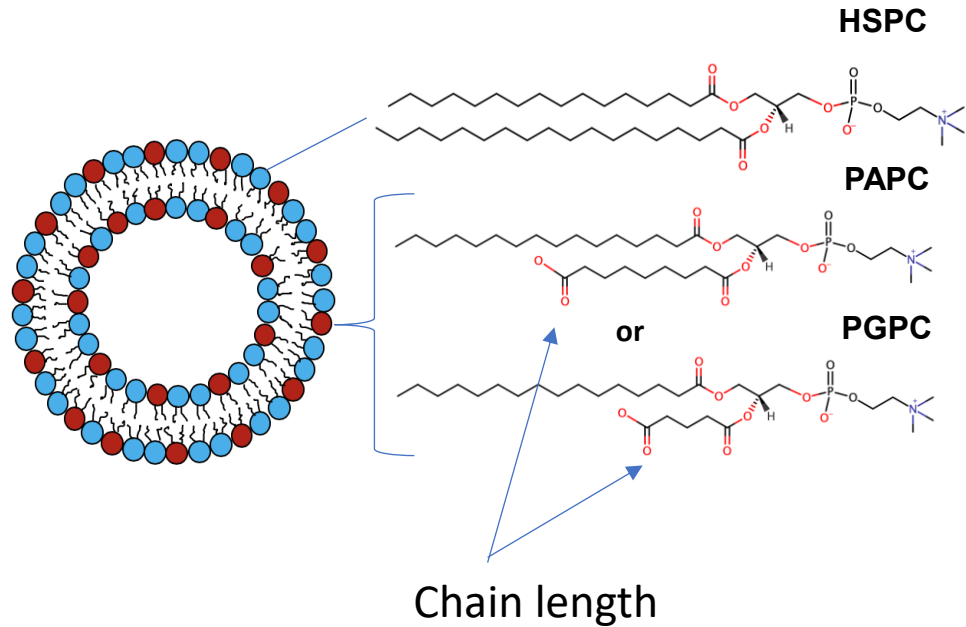
Published online: 04 August 2022

Praneeth R. Kuninty^{1,7}, Karin Binnemars-Postma^{1,7}, Ahmed Jarray^{2,3},
Kunal P. Pednekar¹, Marcel A. Heinrich¹, Helen J. Pijffers¹, Hetty ten Hoopen¹,
Gert Storm^{1,4,5}, Peter van Hoogetest⁶, Wouter K. den Otter² & Jai Prakash¹✉

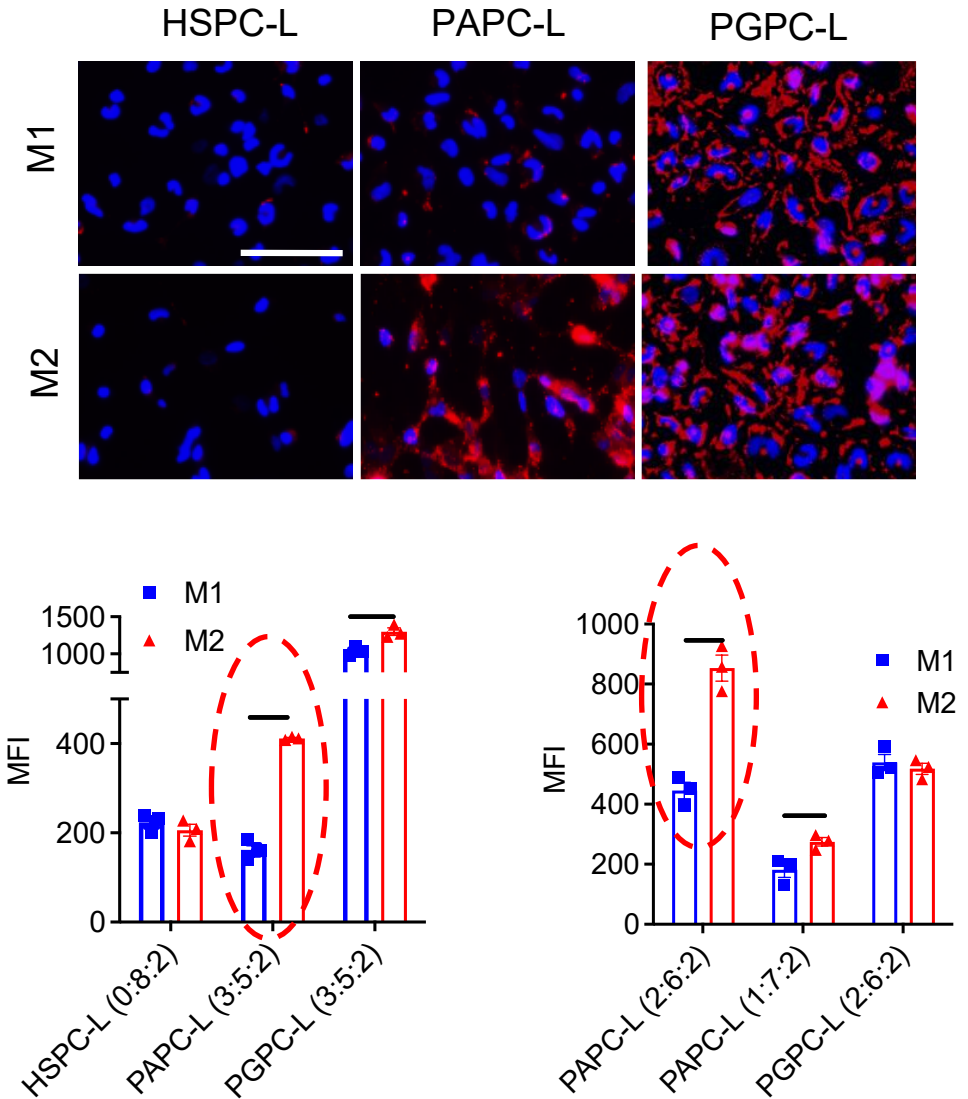
Natural habit: Macrophages love eating



Nanoliposomes targeting M2-like macrophages



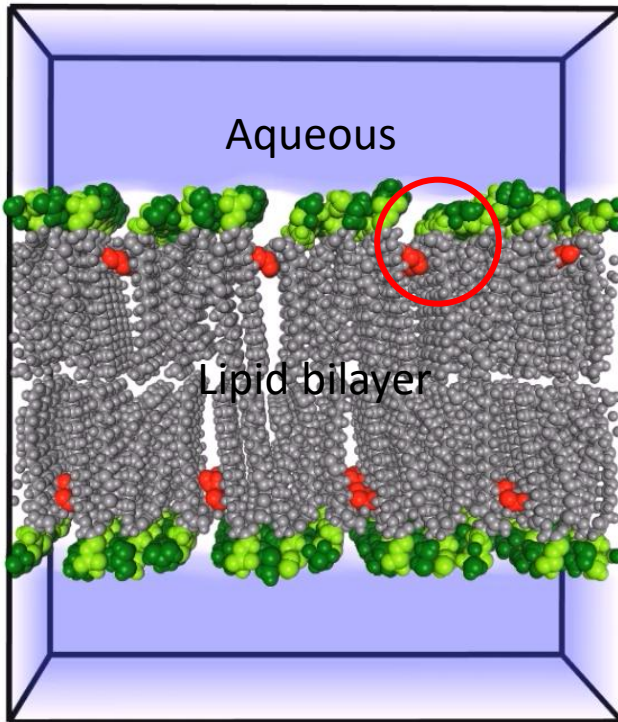
PAPC-containing liposomes: PAPC-L
PGPC-containing liposomes: PGPC-L



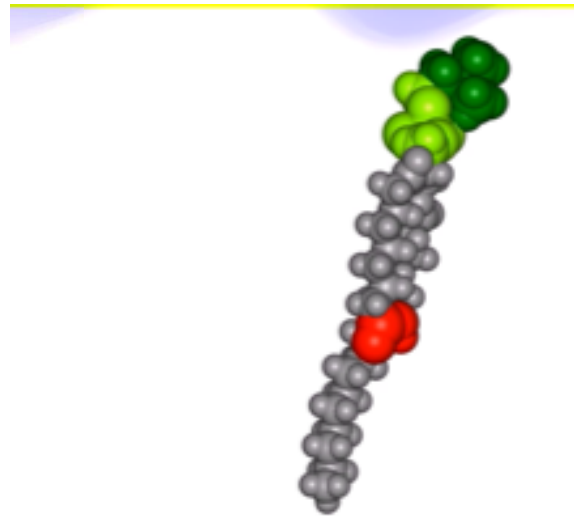
“Tail-flipping” mechanism of PAPC in lipid bilayer

Molecular dynamic simulation

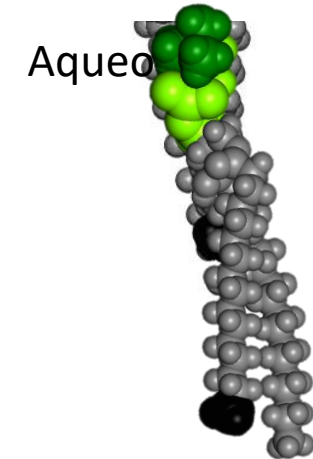
Bilayer of PAPC:HSPC



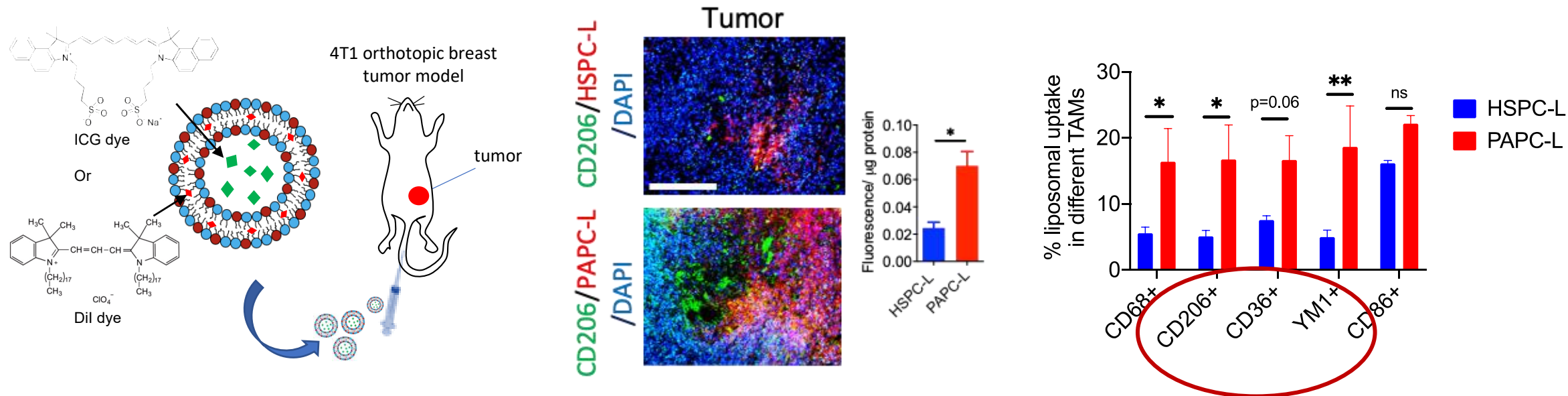
PAPC in lipid bilayer



HSPC in lipid bilayer



Biodistribution of PAPC-L in breast tumor model



“Learning from old”: Targeting microbiome



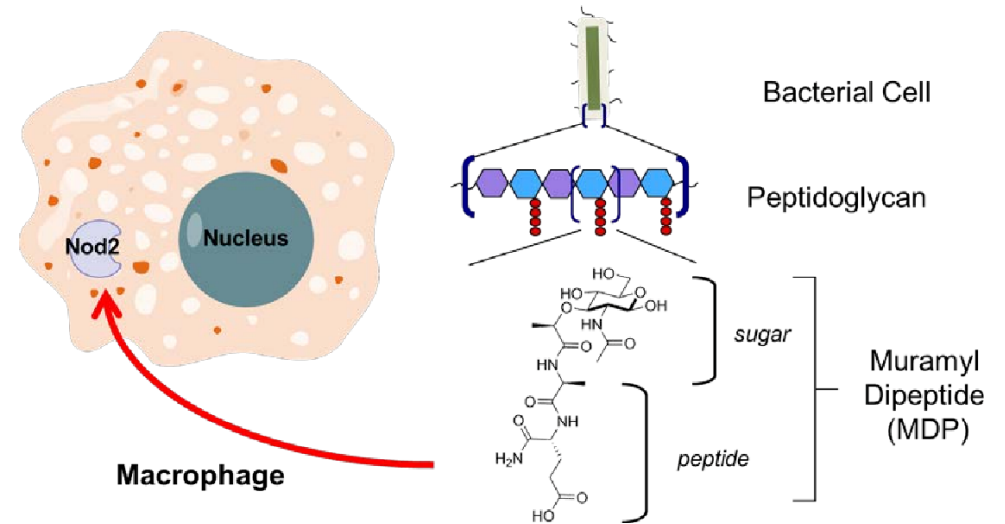
William Coley
(1862 – 1936)



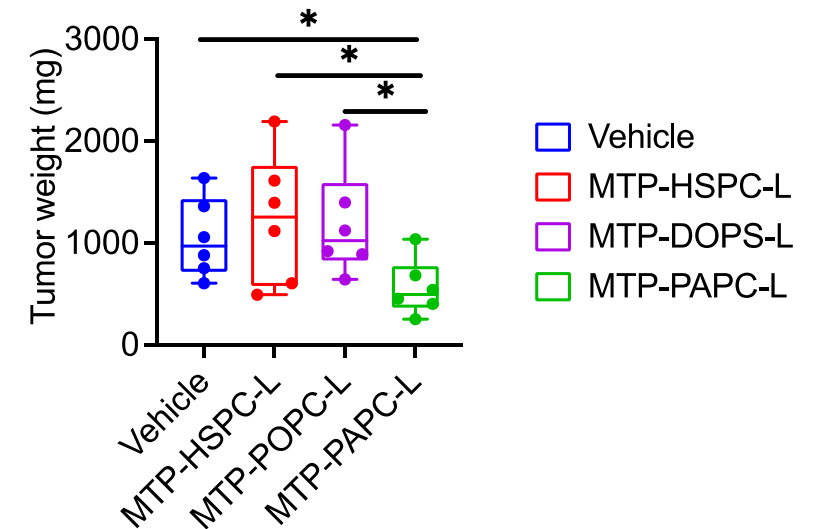
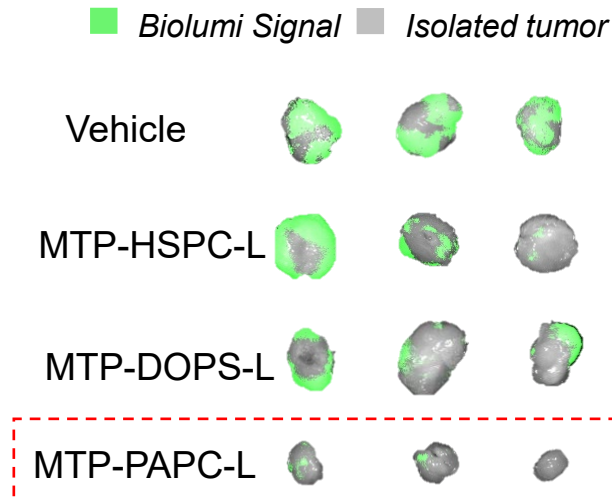
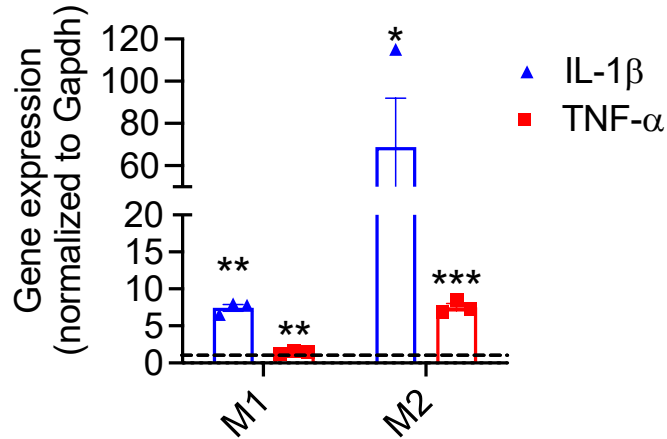
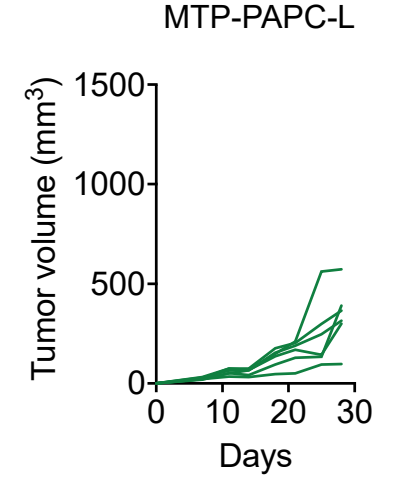
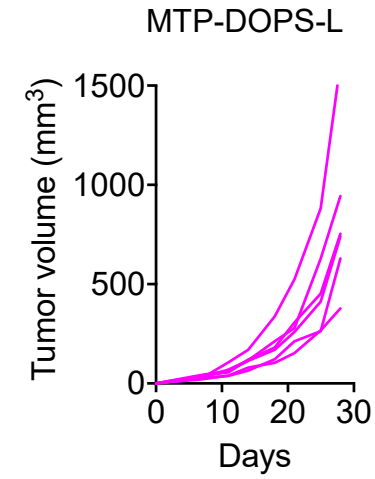
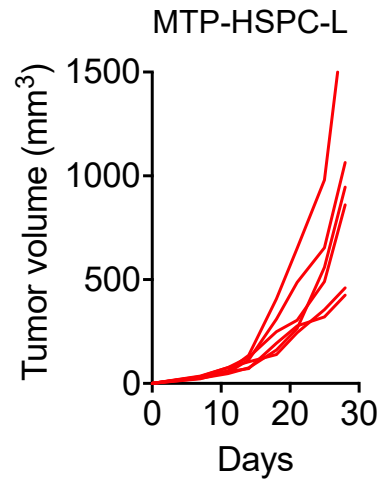
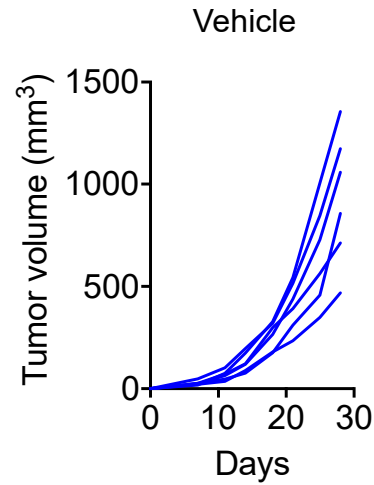
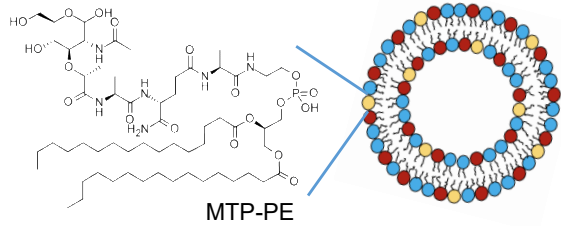
Infected his patients with
Streptococcus pyogenes



Peptidoglycan in bacterial cell walls is sensed by multiple pattern-recognition receptors



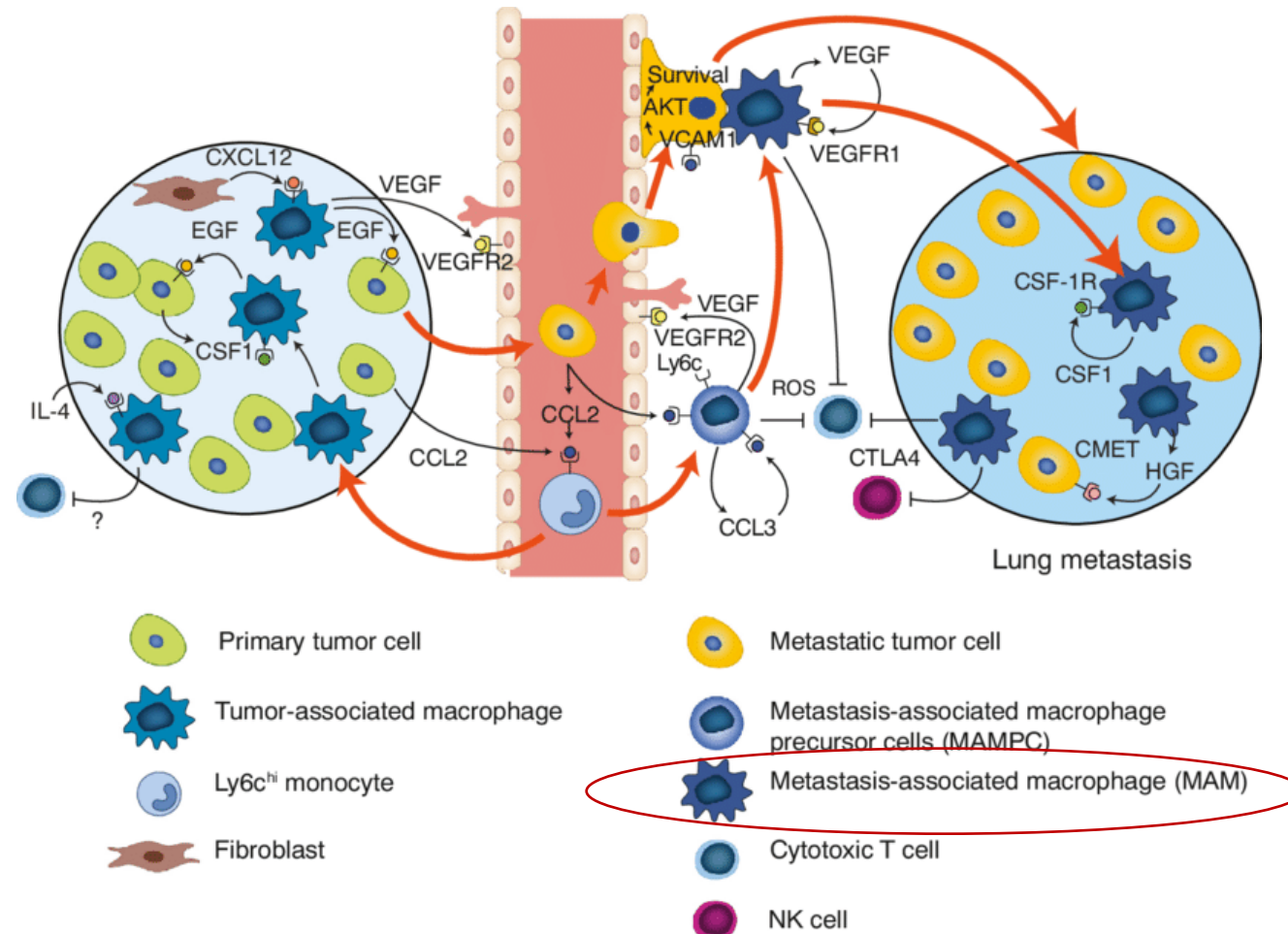
Delivery of muramyl tripeptide reduces the tumor growth



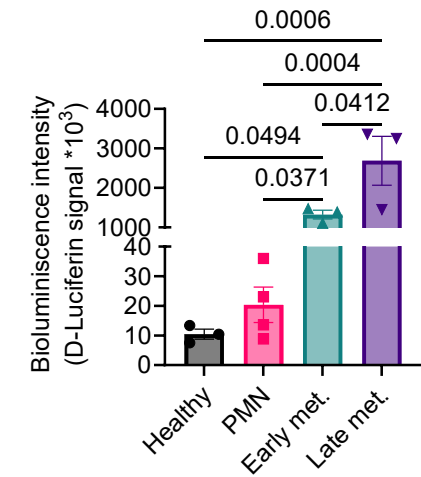
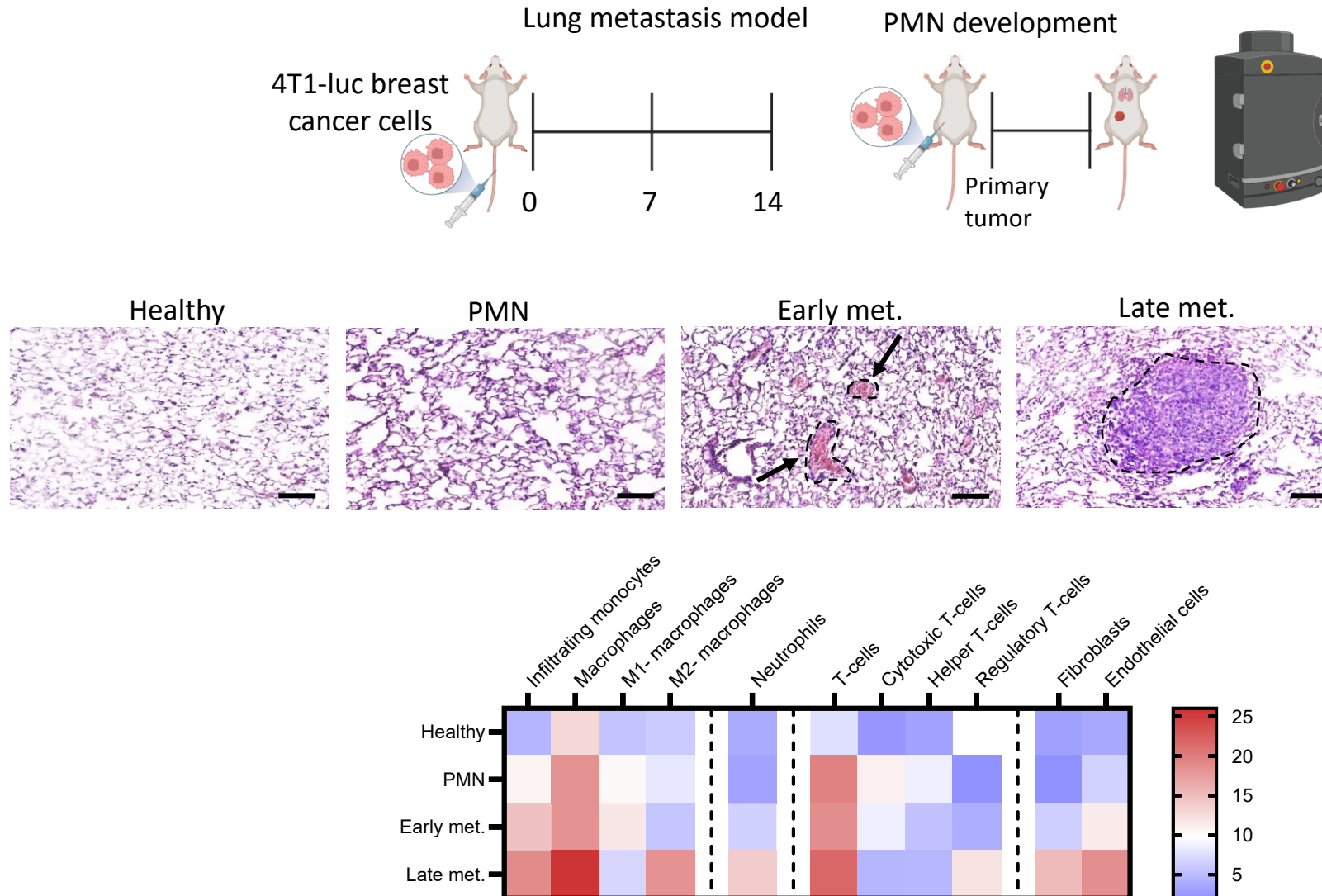
4T1 orthotopic TNBC tumor model, i.v. twice a week, 1 mg/kg

Kuninty....Prakash. Nat. Commun. 2022

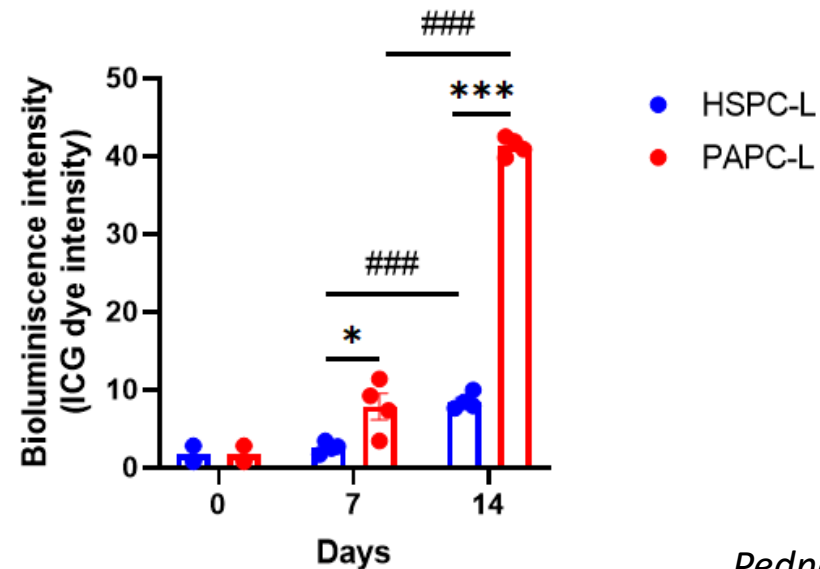
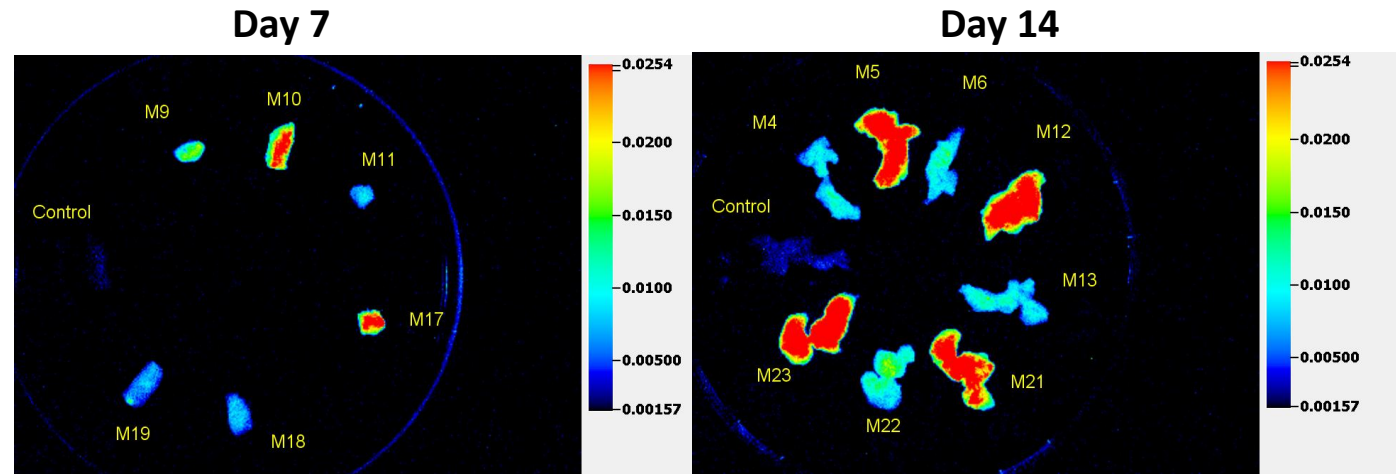
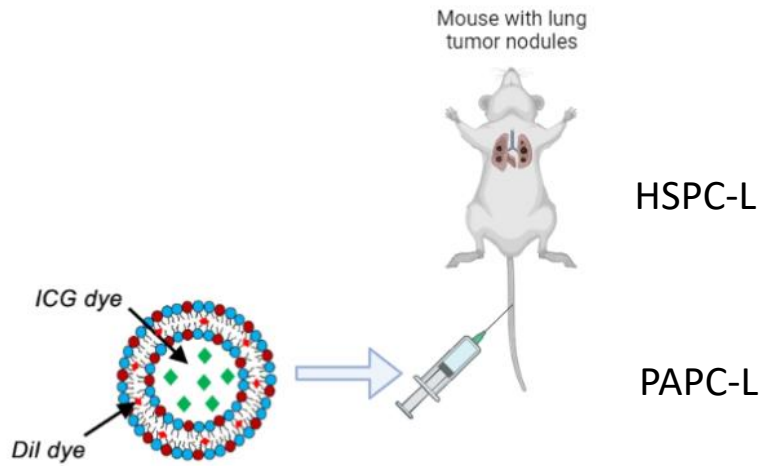
Metastasis-associated Macrophages



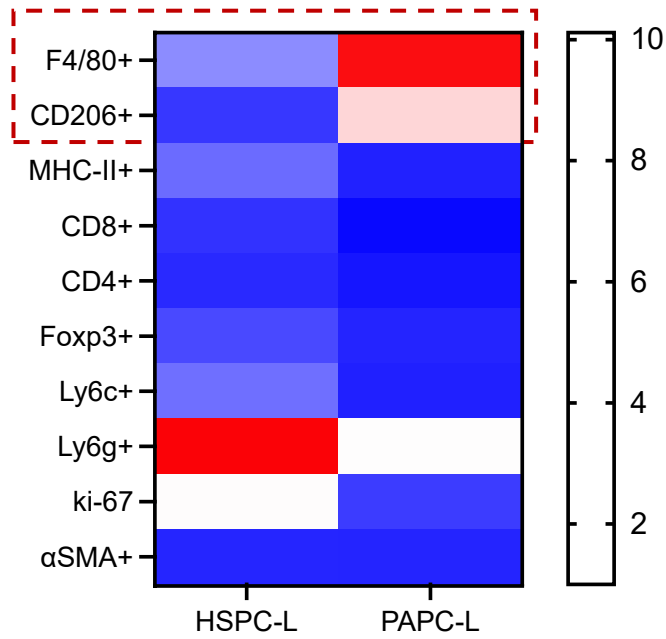
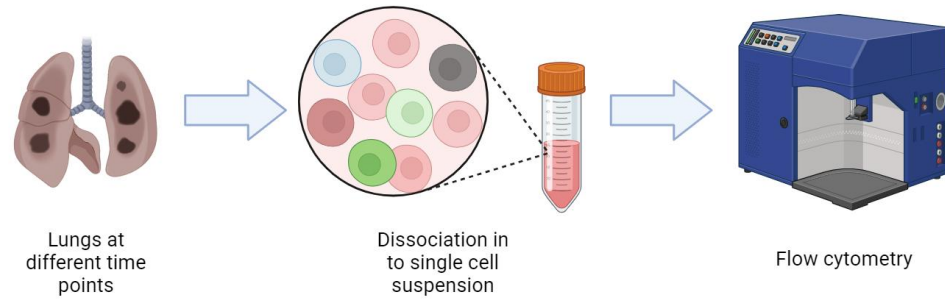
Lung metastasis model



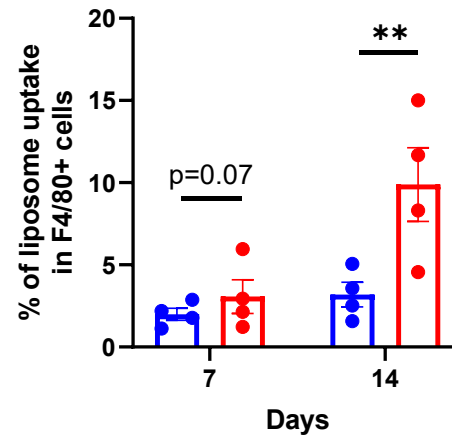
Targeted PAPC-L accumulate into metastatic lungs



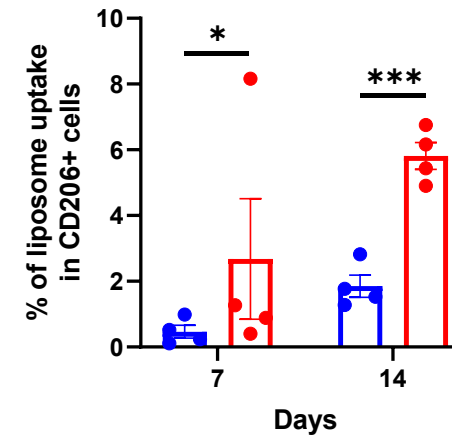
PAPC-L are internalized by M2 macrophages in metastasis



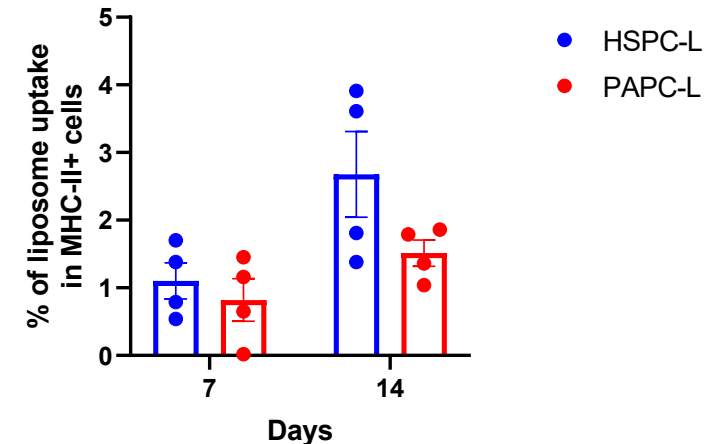
Total macrophages



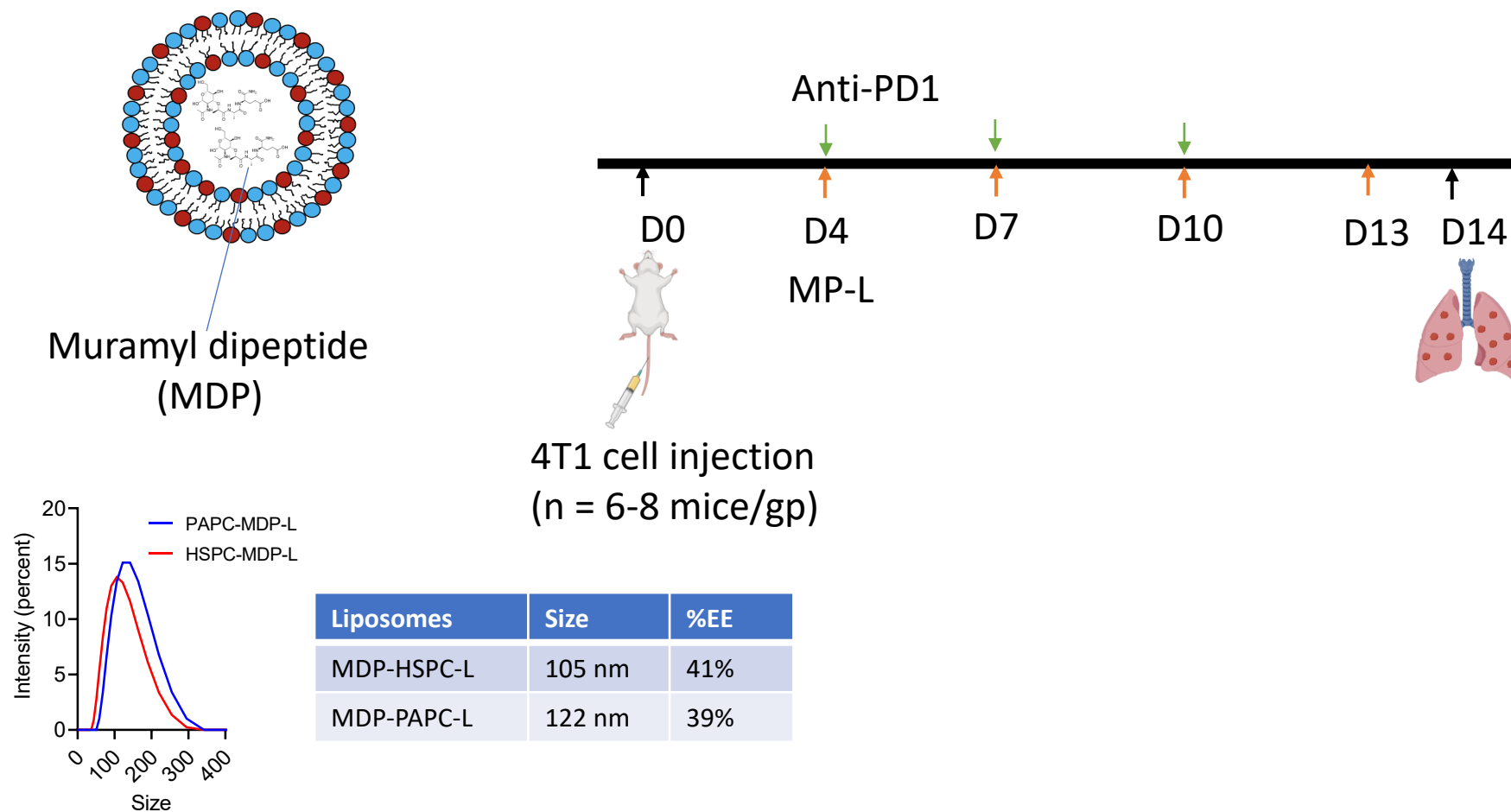
M2 type



M1 type

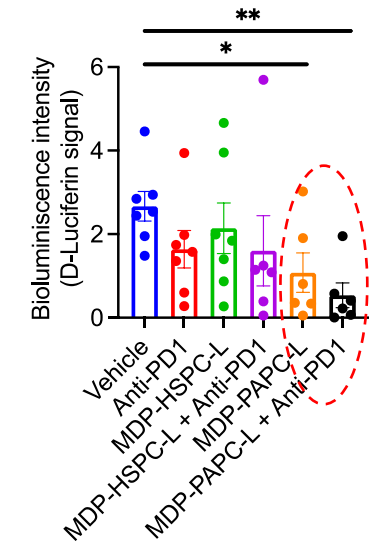
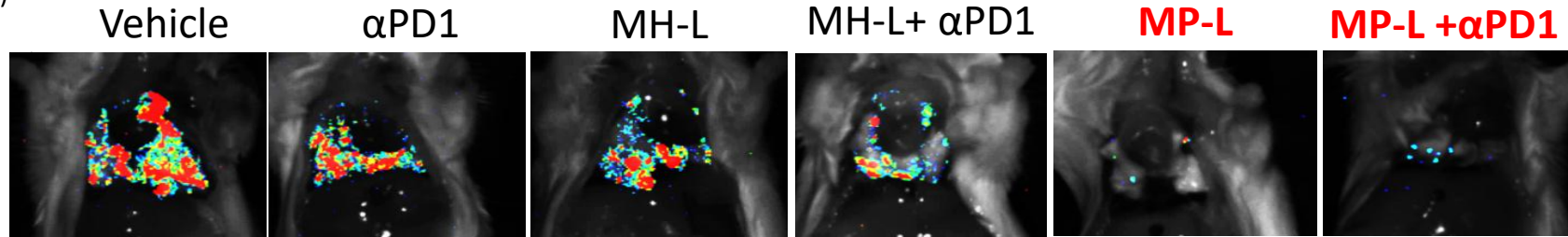


Targeting MDP to lung metastasis using PAPC-L

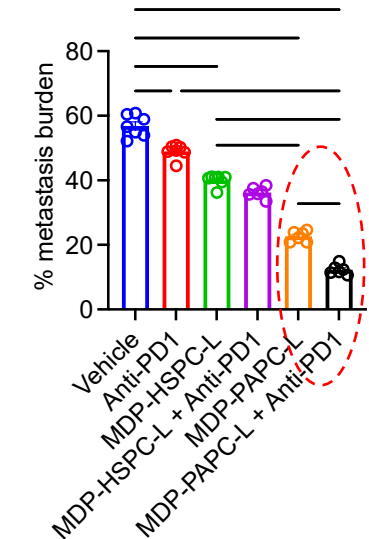
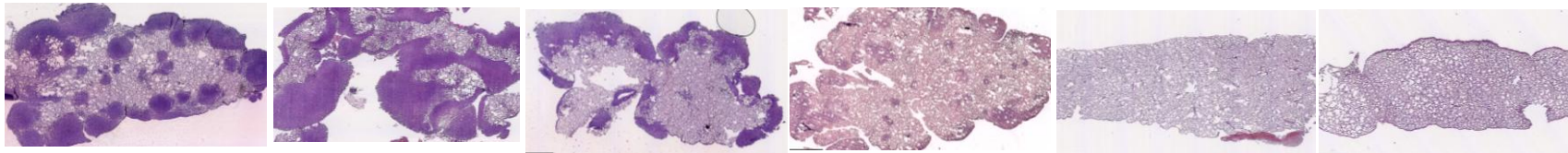


MP-L reduces metastasis in combination with immune checkpoint inhibitor

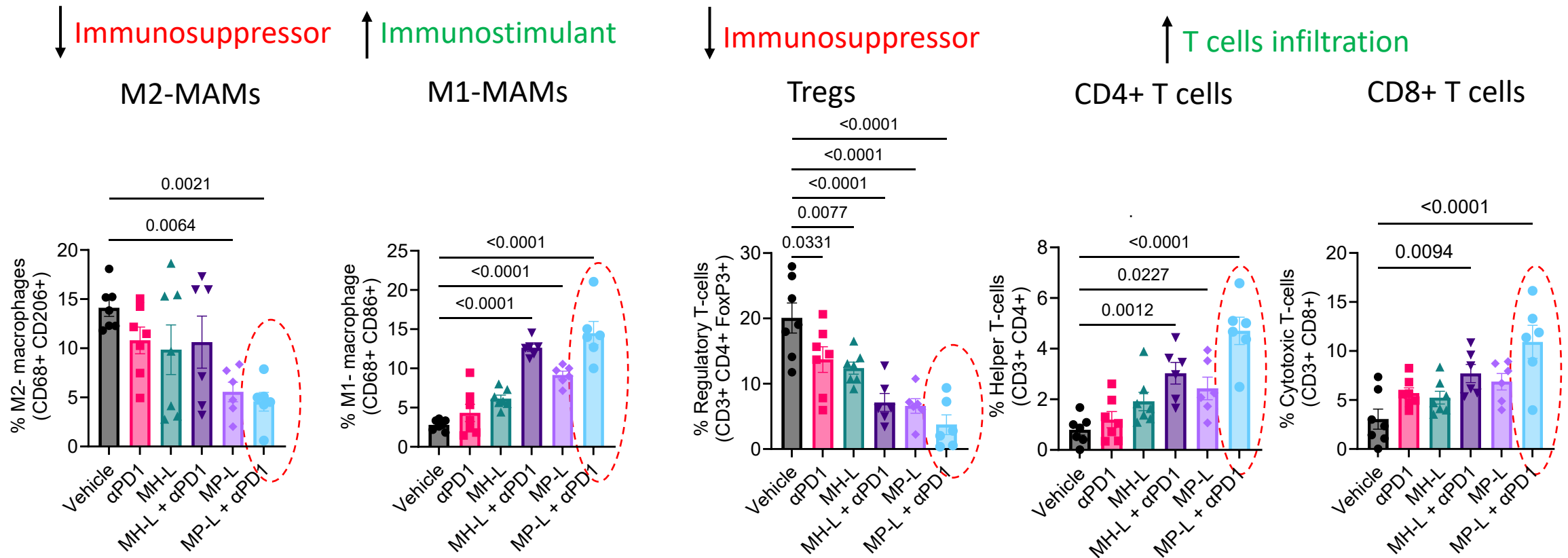
Lung metastasis
(Luciferase signal
from 4T1-Luc)



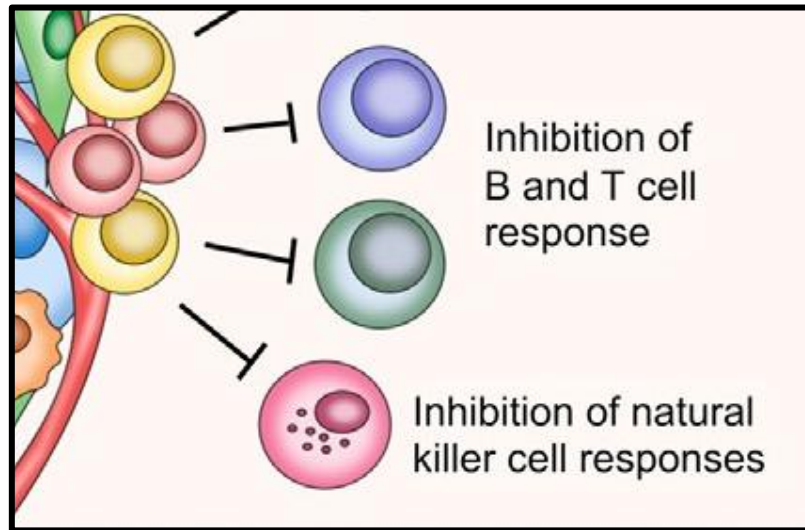
H&E



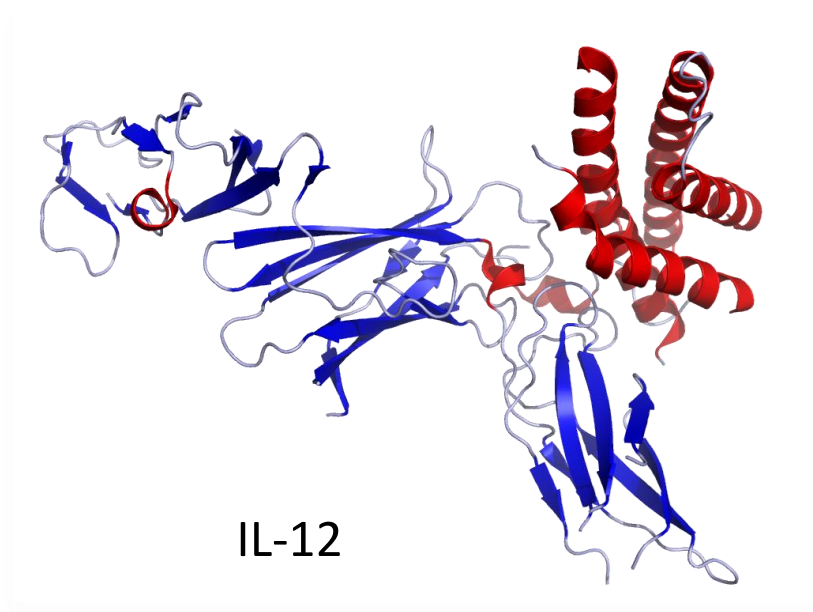
MP-L reprograms the immuno-microenvironment



Deliver cytokines to activate cytotoxic immune cells



Interleukin-12



- Molecular weight is 70kDa
- Active heterodimer consist of IL-12A(p35) and IL-12B(p40)

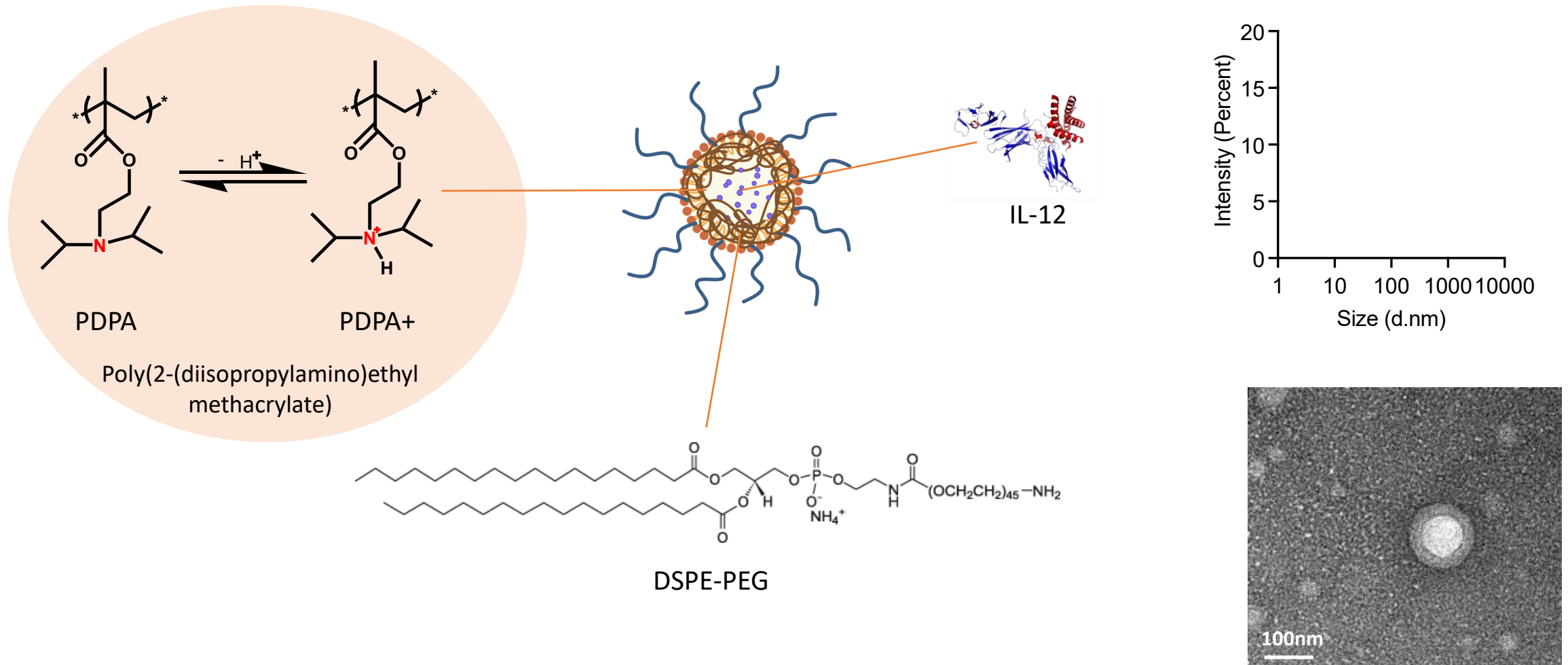
Functions:

- Polarize T cells into Th1 cells
- Activate NK cells and T cells
- Anti-angiogenic activity

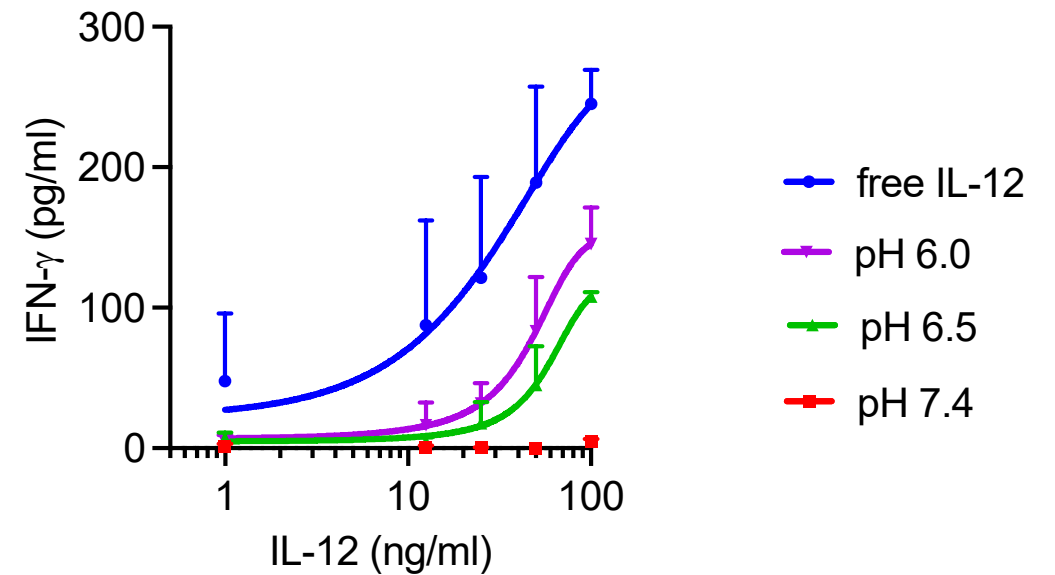
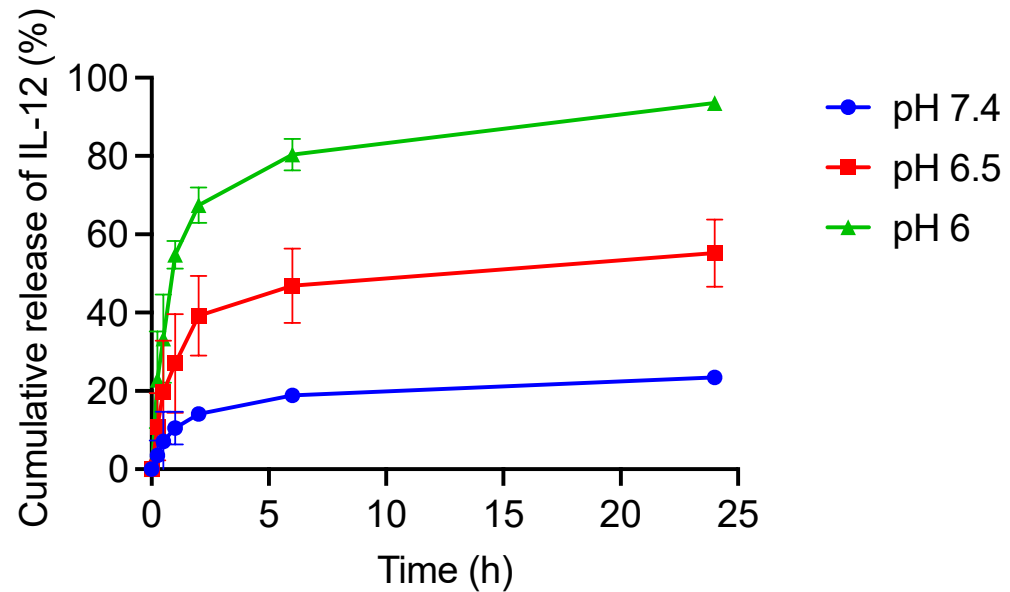
Limitations:

- Short half-life
- Systemic Side effects

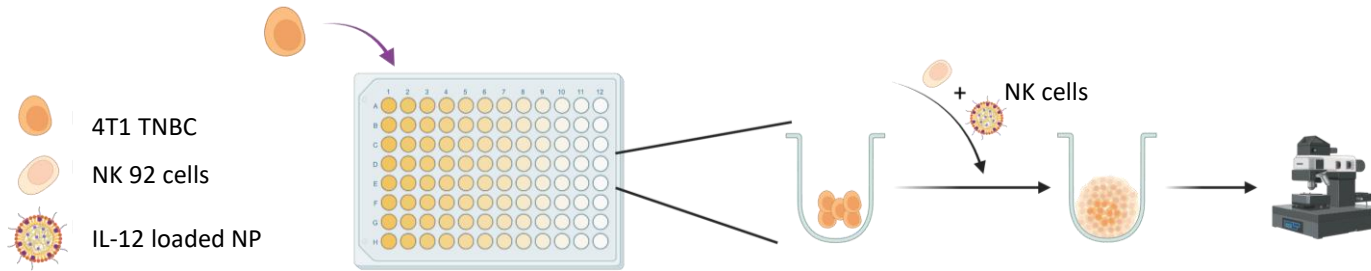
pH-responsive lipid-polymer hybrid nanoparticles



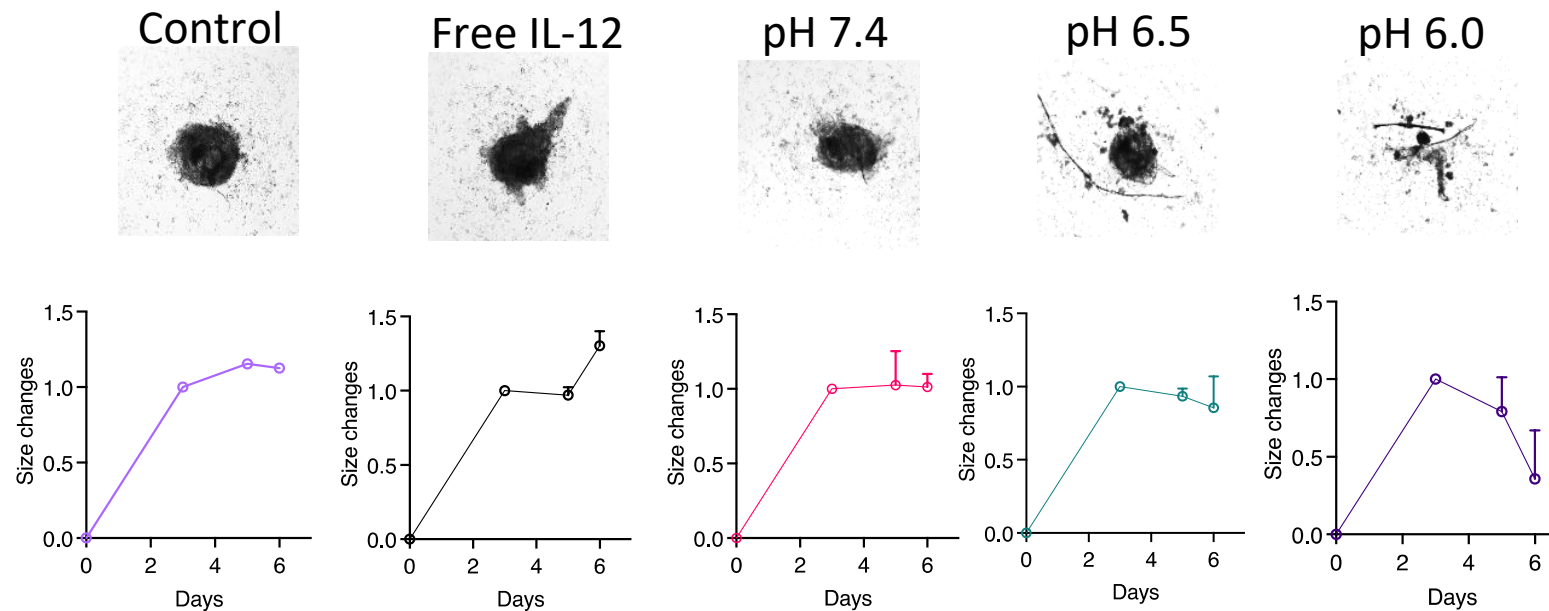
pH-dependent release of IL-12 and bioactivity



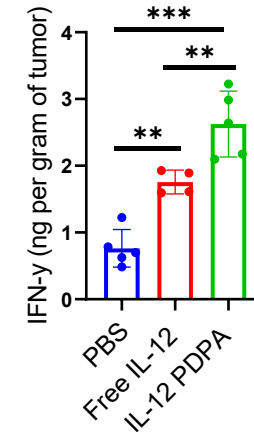
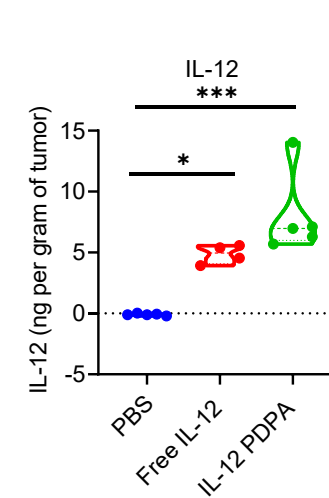
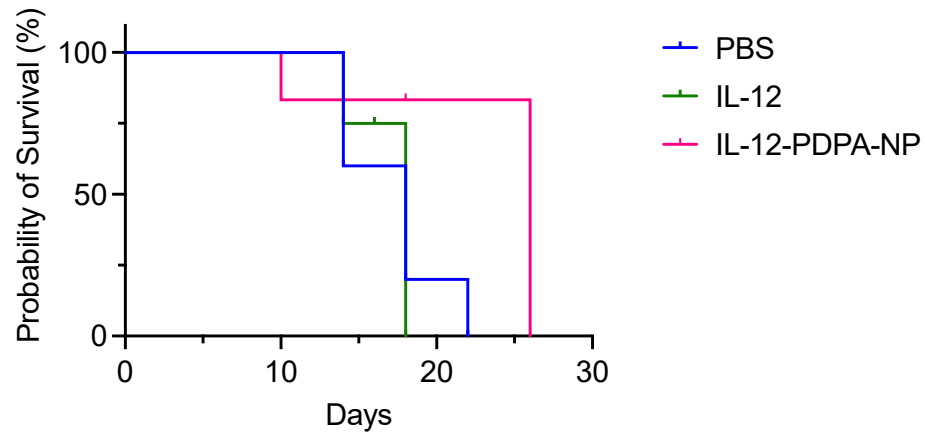
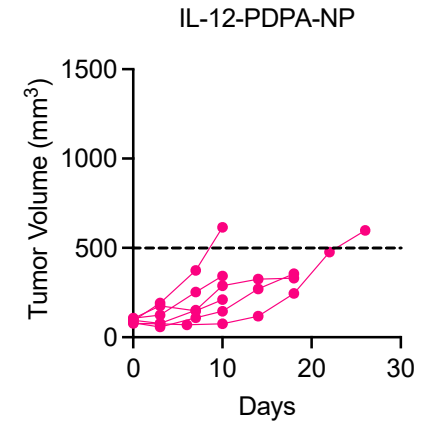
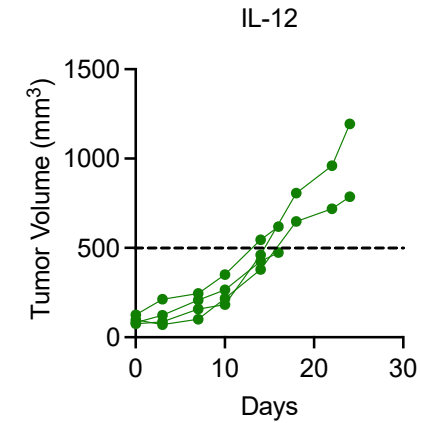
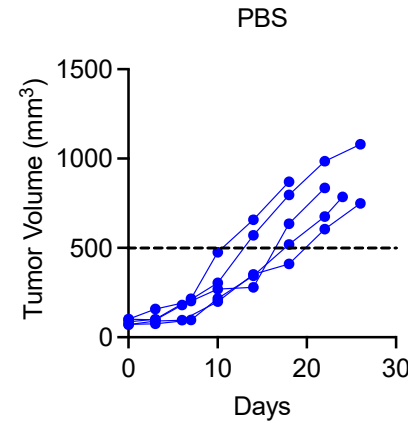
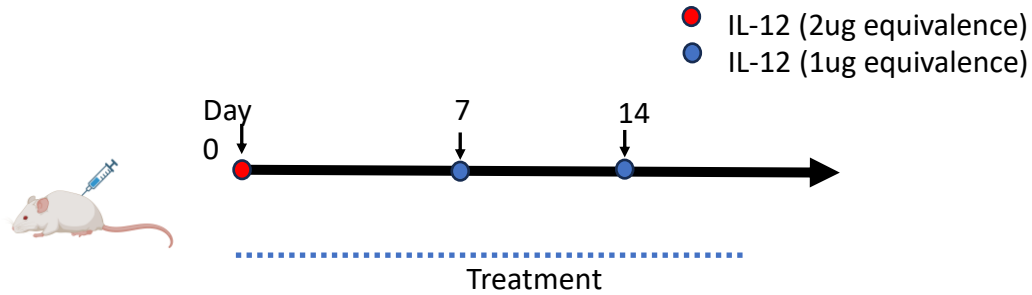
IL-12-PDPA NP kill 3D tumor spheroids via NK cells



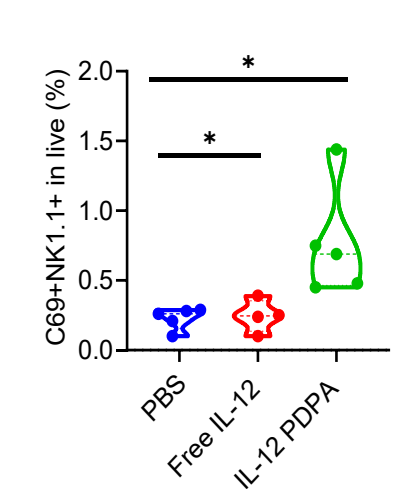
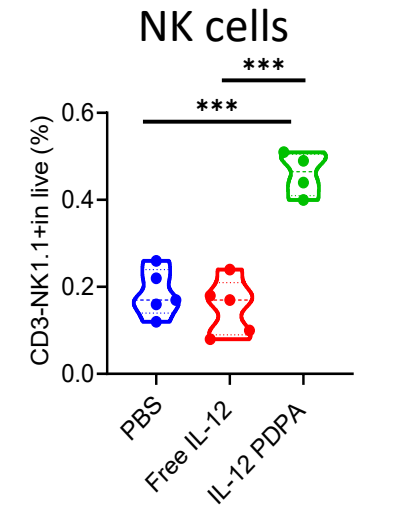
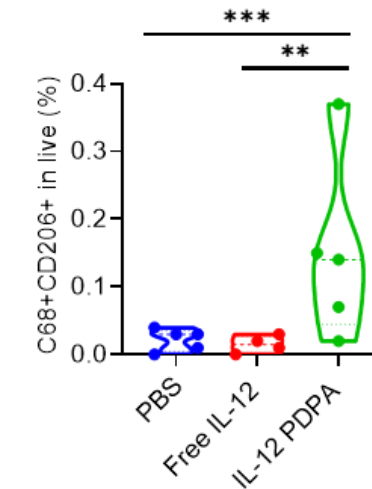
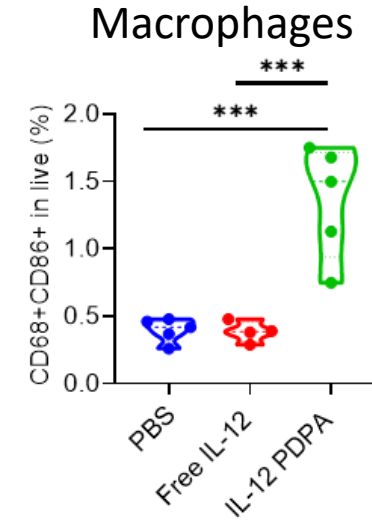
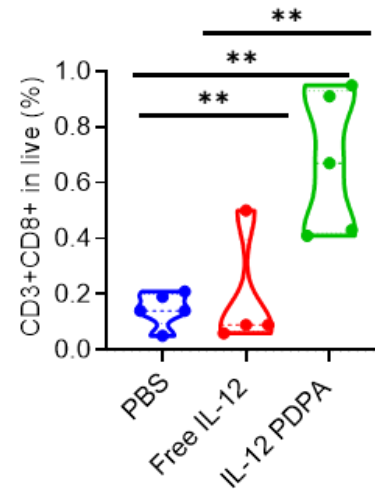
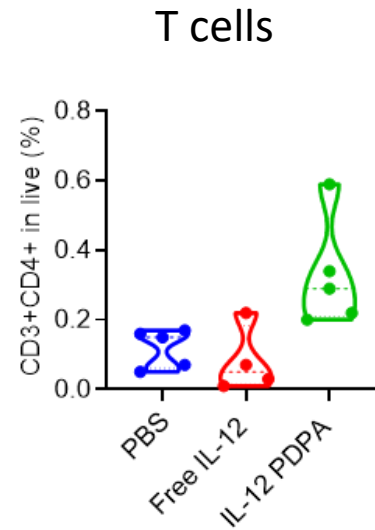
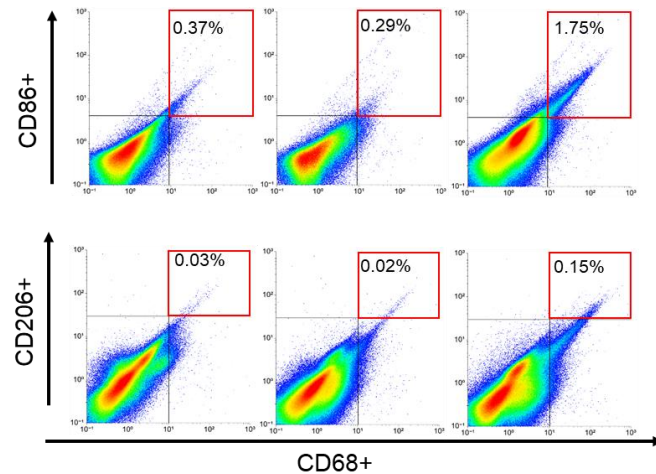
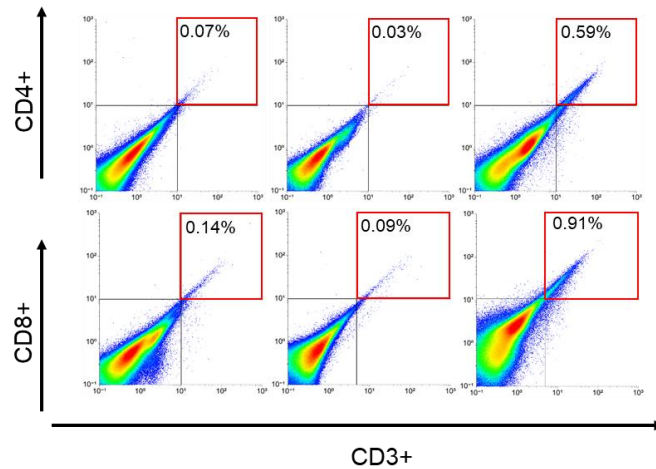
IL-12-PDPA NPs



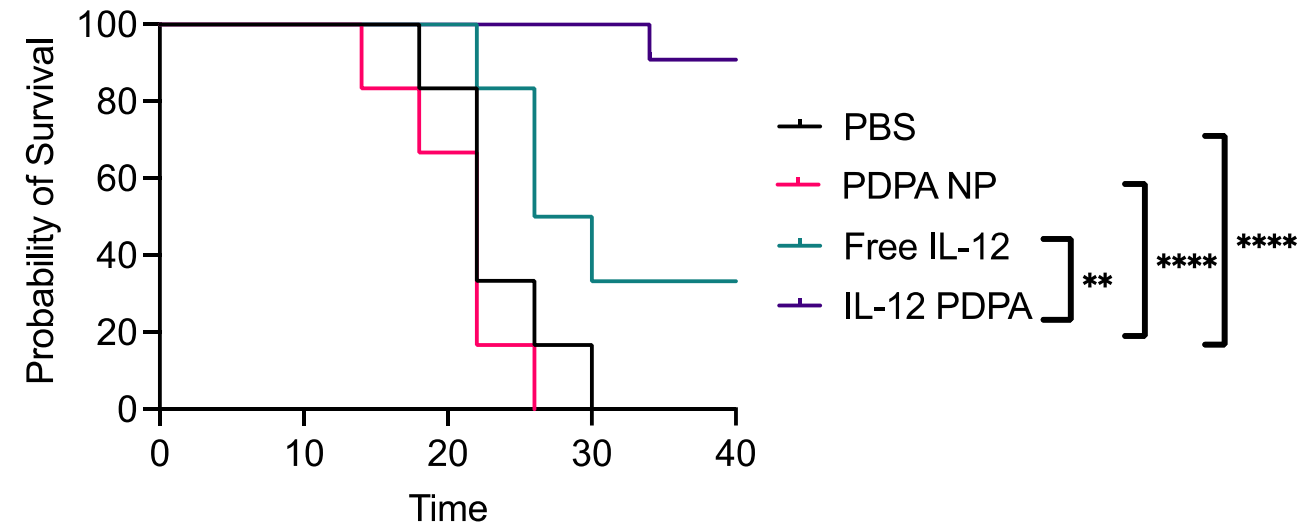
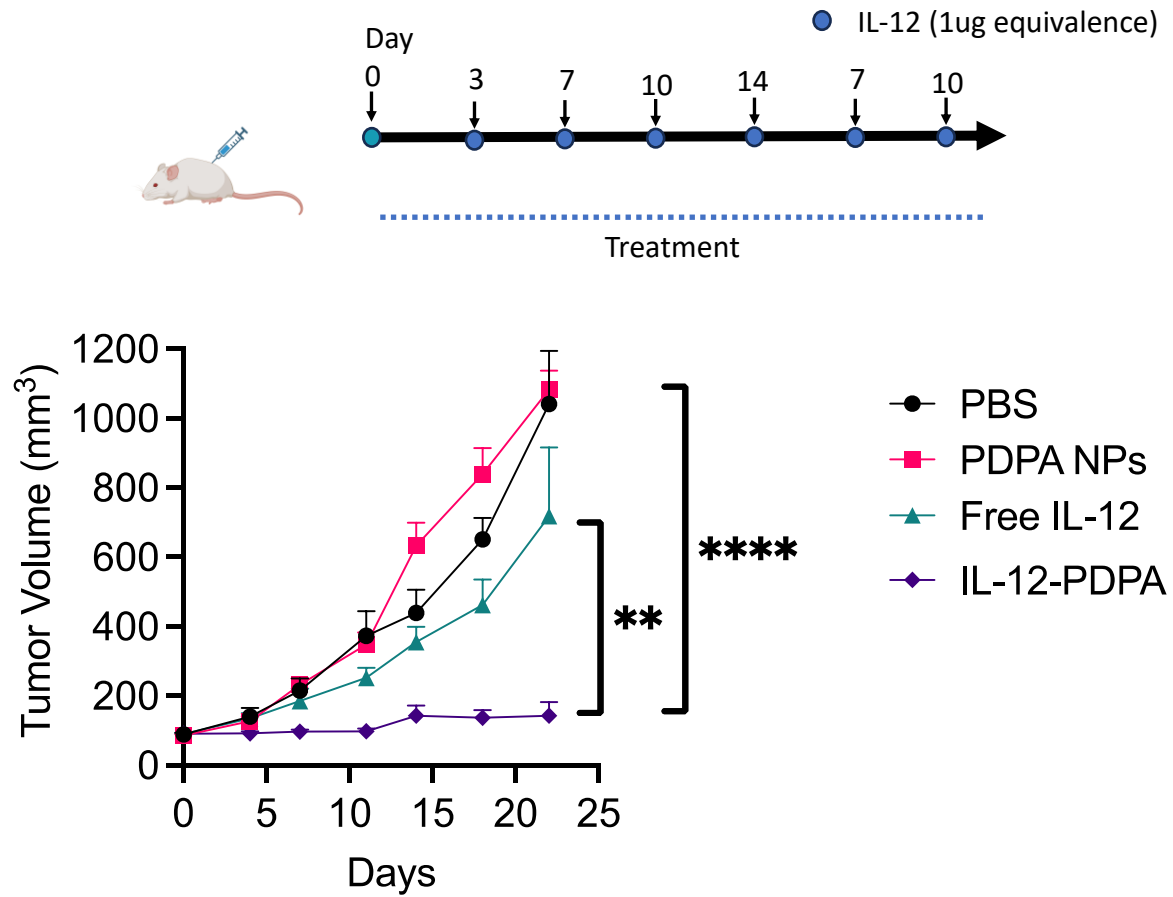
IL-12 PDPA NP reduces the tumor growth



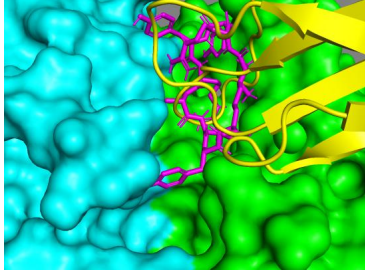
IL-12-PDPA NP reverses the tumor immunosuppression



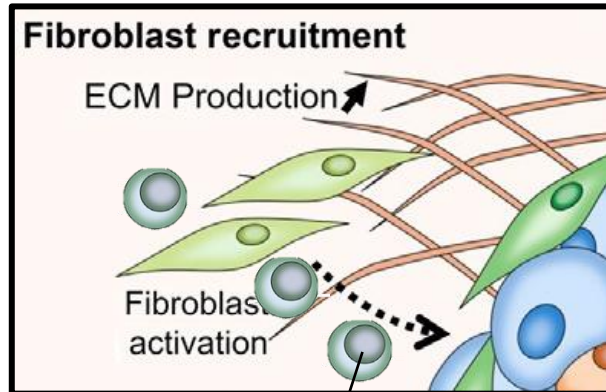
IL-12-PDPA NP reduces the tumor growth and enhances the survival



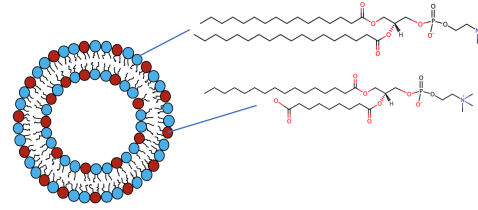
Summary & Conclusions



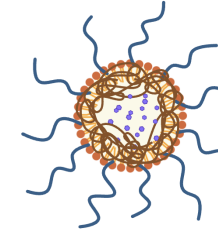
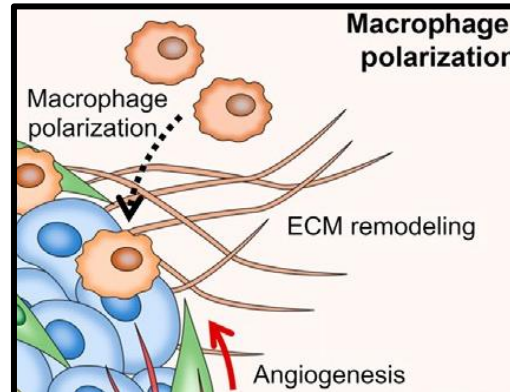
Peptide to modulate the fibrotic microenvironment



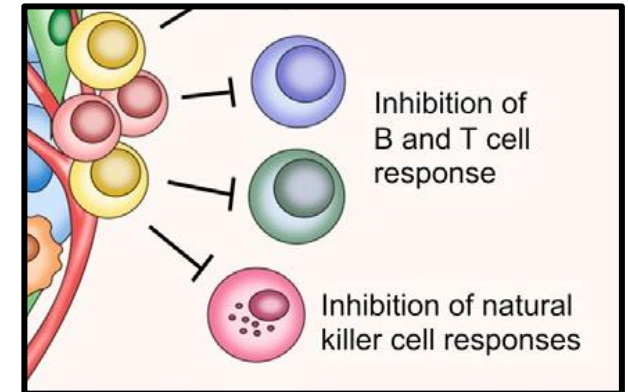
T cells



Tail-flipping nanoliposomes to repolarize macrophages



Hybrid nanosystems to deliver IL-12 to activate immune cells



Acknowledgements



Selected collaborations

- Rajkumar Savai (ILH, Univ. of Giessen, Max Planck)
- Jen Morton (CRUK Glasgow)
- Peter Friedl – Radboud UMC
- Luuk Hawinkels (Leiden UMC)
- Miles Miller (MGH)
- Maarten Bijlsma (Amsterdam UMC)
- Twan Lammers (RWTH Aachen)
- Arne Östman (Karolinska Institutet, Sweden)
- Yu Shrike Zhang – (Harvard/Brigham, US)
- Hanneke van Laarhoven (Amsterdam UMC)
- Gert Storm (Utrecht University)
- Peter van Hoogevest (Lipoid)



Email: jai.prakash@radboudumc.nl