



Large molecule administration by the oral route: challenges and current status

David J. Brayden

*Professor of Advanced Drug Delivery
University College Dublin*

CRS 2022 Annual Meeting & Expo

July 11 – 15, 2022 | Montreal Congress Center, Montreal Canada

Advanced Delivery Science

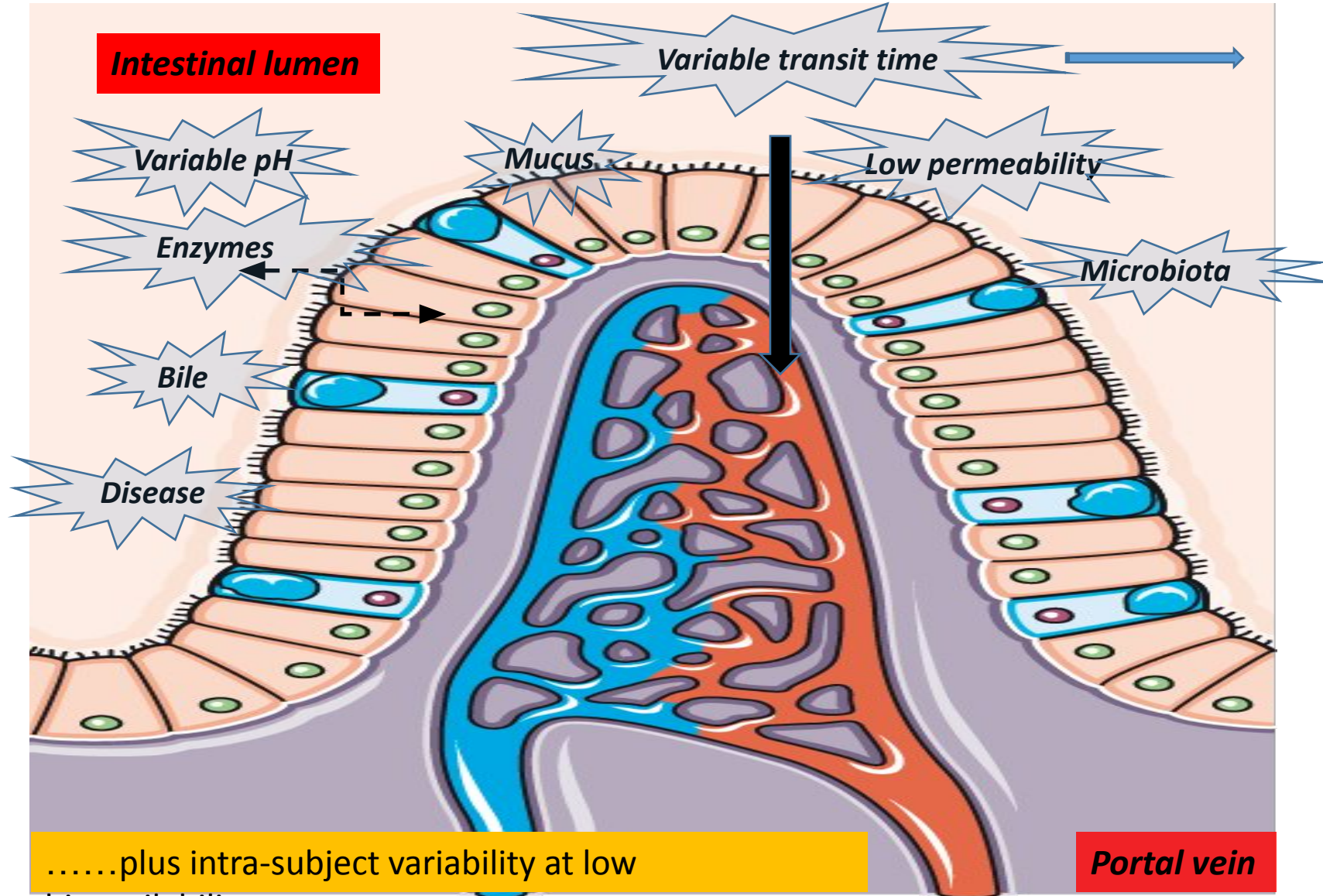


Agenda

- Important examples of enhancer-based oral macromolecule formulations
- Nanotechnology
- Device options
- New types of payload: dual-acting peptides, PROTACs
- Local delivery alternatives

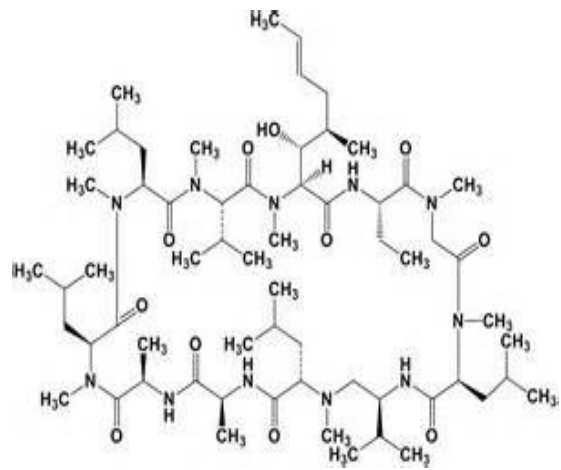
The problems for macromolecules in the GI

tract....



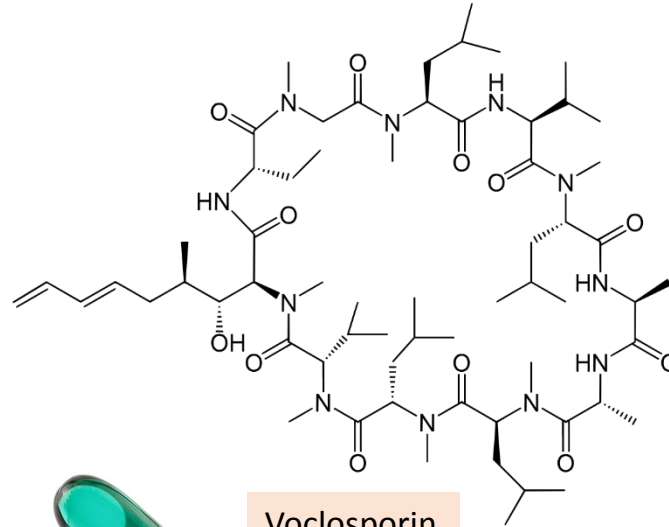
Brayden DJ, et al. (2020). Adv Drug Deliv. Rev. 157:2-36. (Open Access)

The peptide oral formulations approved for systemic delivery



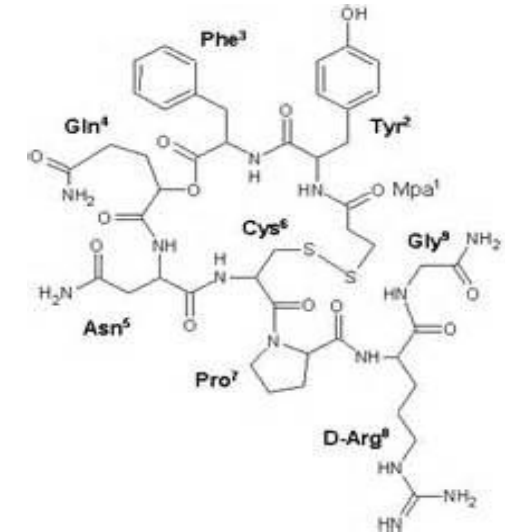
Cyclosporine

F=40 %



Voclosporin

F= 8 -30 %



Desmopressin

F=0.2 %

Fatty acid optimization for strong albumin binding

C18diacid

LyGlu

bis-aminodiethoxyacetyl

Aib is an unnatural amino acid for preventing peptidase degradation

x = Aib



Linker for peptide flexibility and optimized binding to receptor

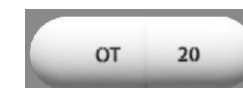
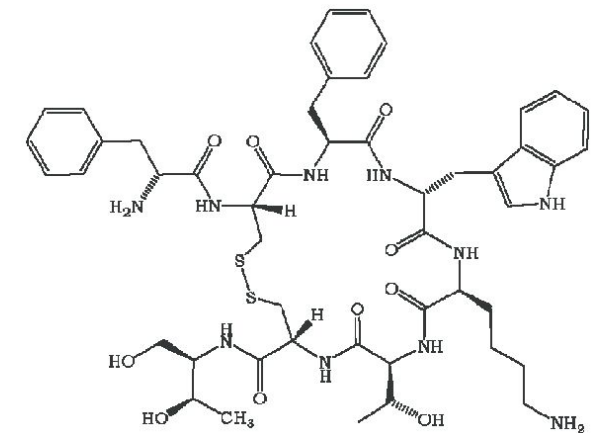
H₂N-HXEGTFTSDVSSYLEGQAAKEFIAWLVRGRG-COOH

Peptide chain based on liraglutide discovery (human GLP-1)



Semaglutide

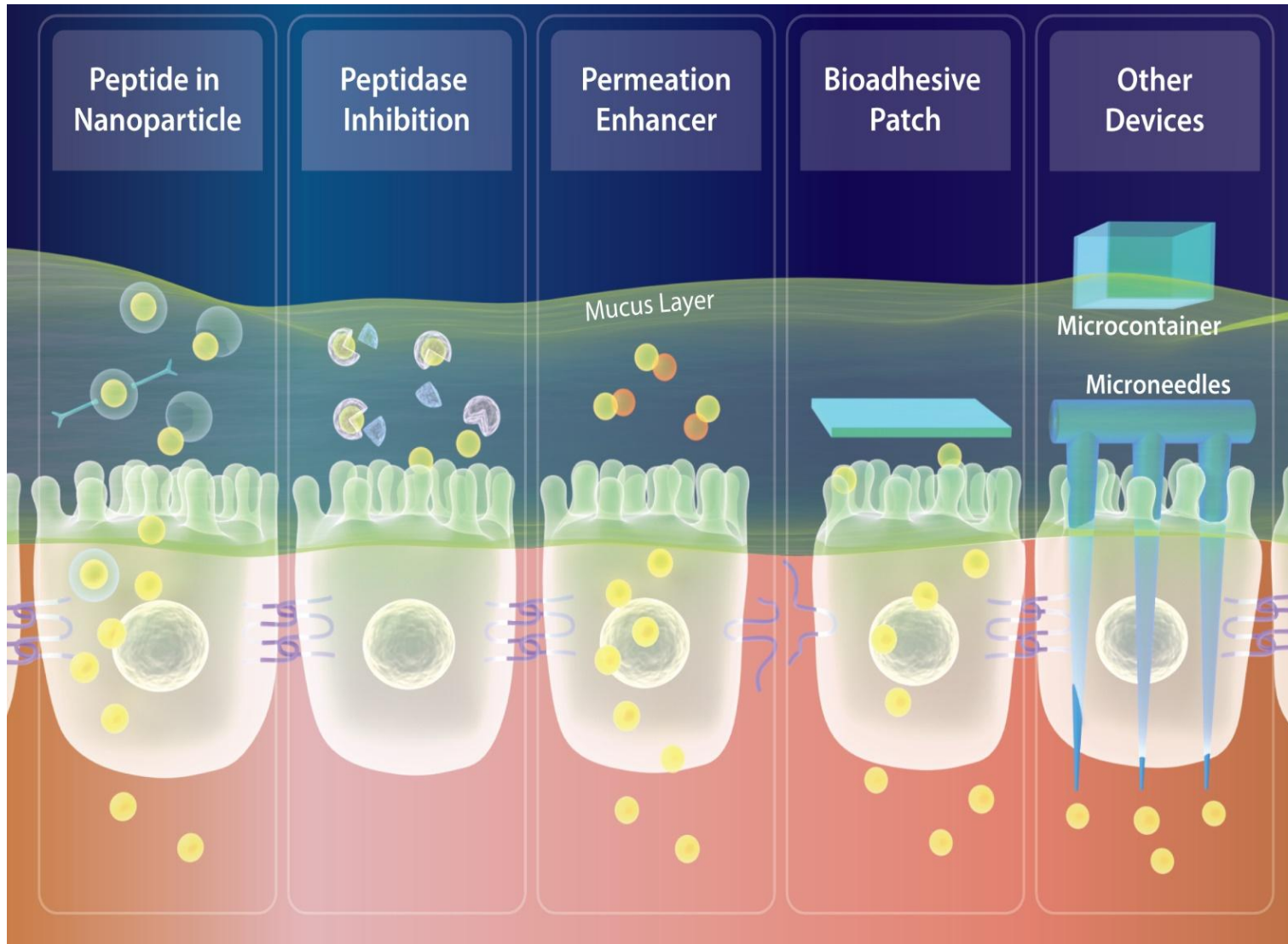
F=0.4-1.0 %



Octreotide

F=0.5-0.8 %

The main delivery strategies to increase the number



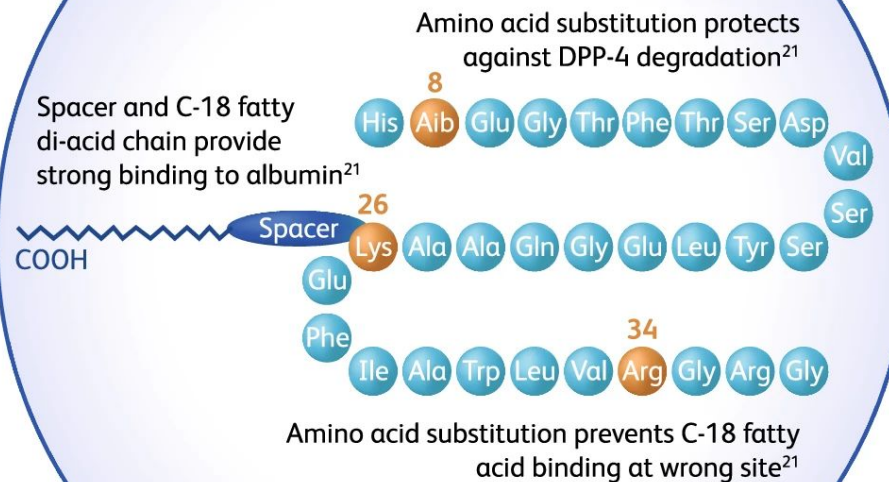
Plus
Medicinal
chemistry efforts
on potency, GI
stability, and
extension of $t_{1/2}$

Snapshot of enhancer-based systems: approved or in clinical development

Company	Peptide	Technology	Specifics	Phase
Novo-Nordisk	Semaglutide (Rybelsus [®])	Eligen [™]	SNAC	Approved, 2019
Chiasma	Octreotide (Mycapssa [®])	Transient Permeability Enhancer (TPE [®])	sodium caprylate	Approved, 2020
Osteon	Salmon calcitonin (TBRIA [™])	Peptelligence [™]	Citric acid	III; Not Approved (2016)
Enteris BioPharma	Leuprolide	Peptelligence [™]	Acyl carnitines / citric acid	II; Ongoing, 2021
Novo Nordisk	Insulin OI338	GIPET [™]	Sodium caprate	II; terminated (2018)
Oramed	Insulin (ORMD-0801)	POD [™]	Bile salts and EDTA	IIb; Completed
Biocon	Insulin Tregopil (formerly IN-105)	Acylated PEG-insulin conjugate	Sodium caprate	II; Revised
EnteraBio	PTH (1-34) (EB613)	Eligen [™] , protease inhibitor	SNAC, Soybean trypsin inhibitor	Phase II completed (2021)

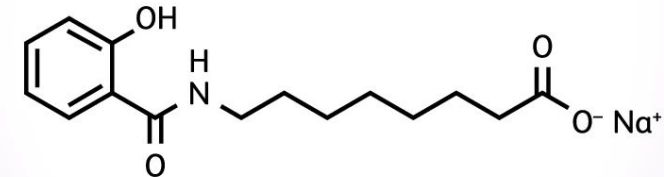
Semaglutide is a GLP-1 analog with 94 % homology to human GLP-1²¹

It has a plasma half-life of ~1 week²⁶



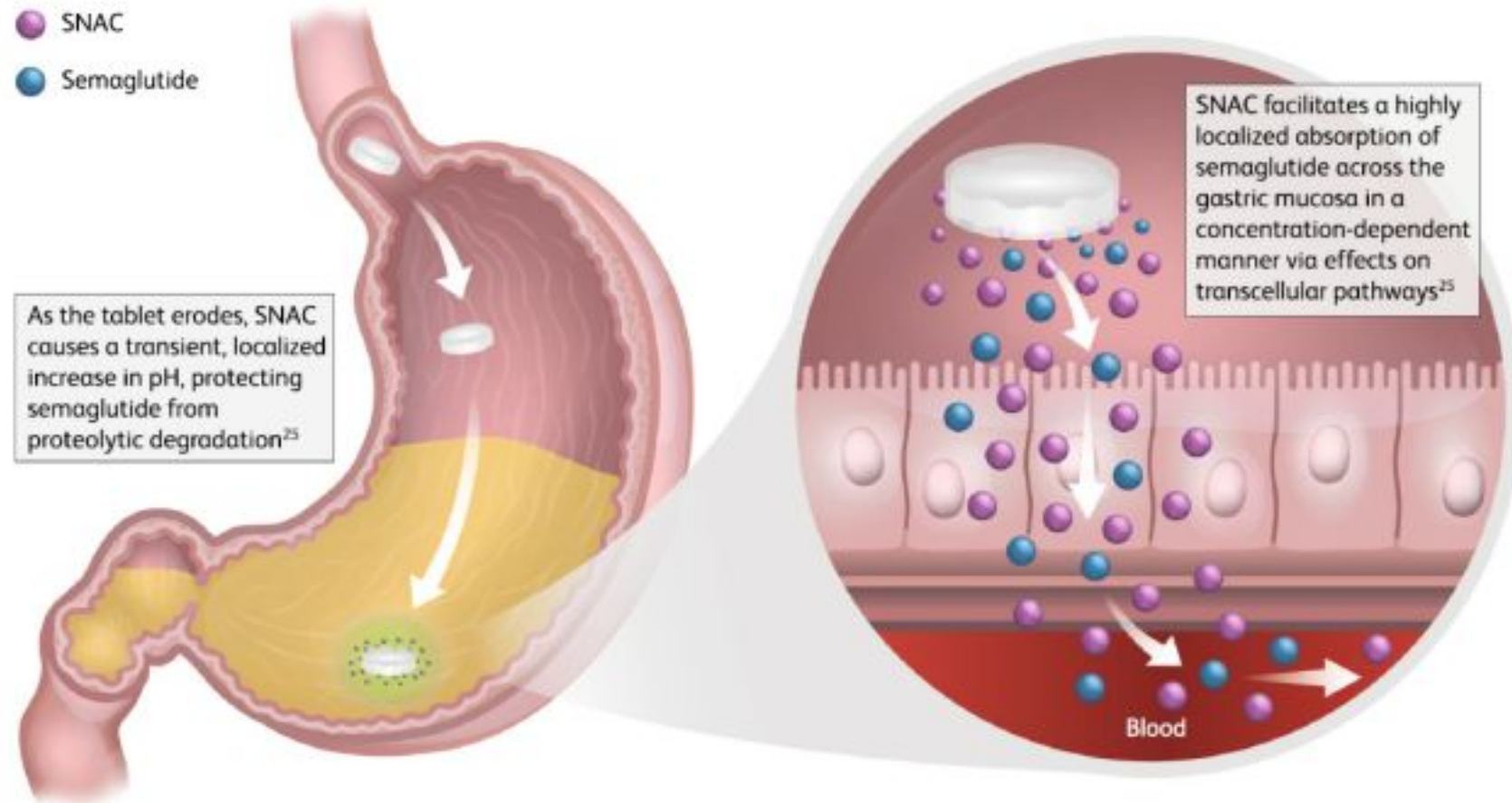
SNAC is a fatty acid derivative that acts as an absorption enhancer to enhance the bioavailability of semaglutide when administered orally²⁵

Sodium N-(8-[2-hydroxybenzoyl] Amino) Caprylate

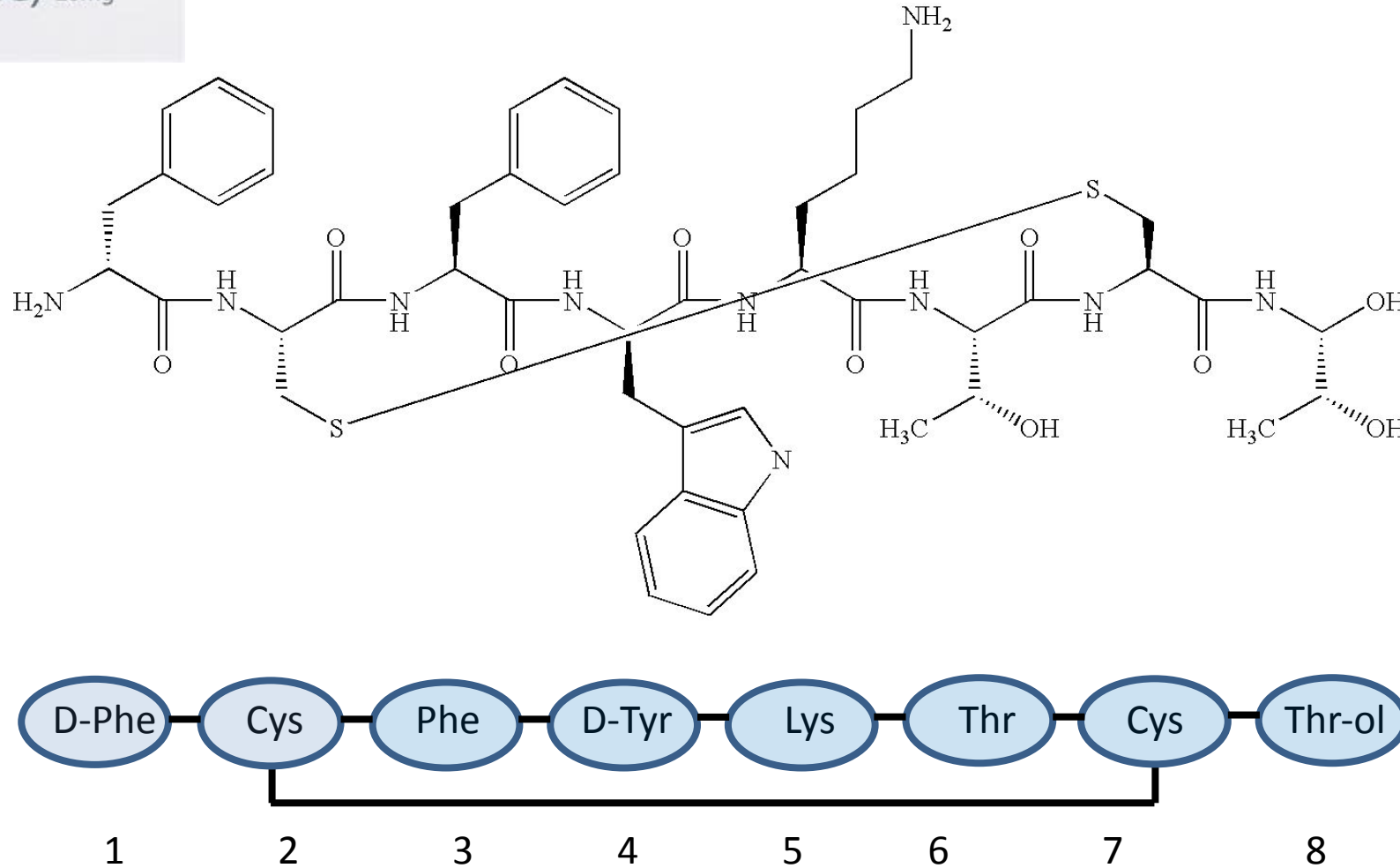


Oral semaglutide is a co-formulation of the GLP-1RA, semaglutide, with an absorption enhancer, SNAC

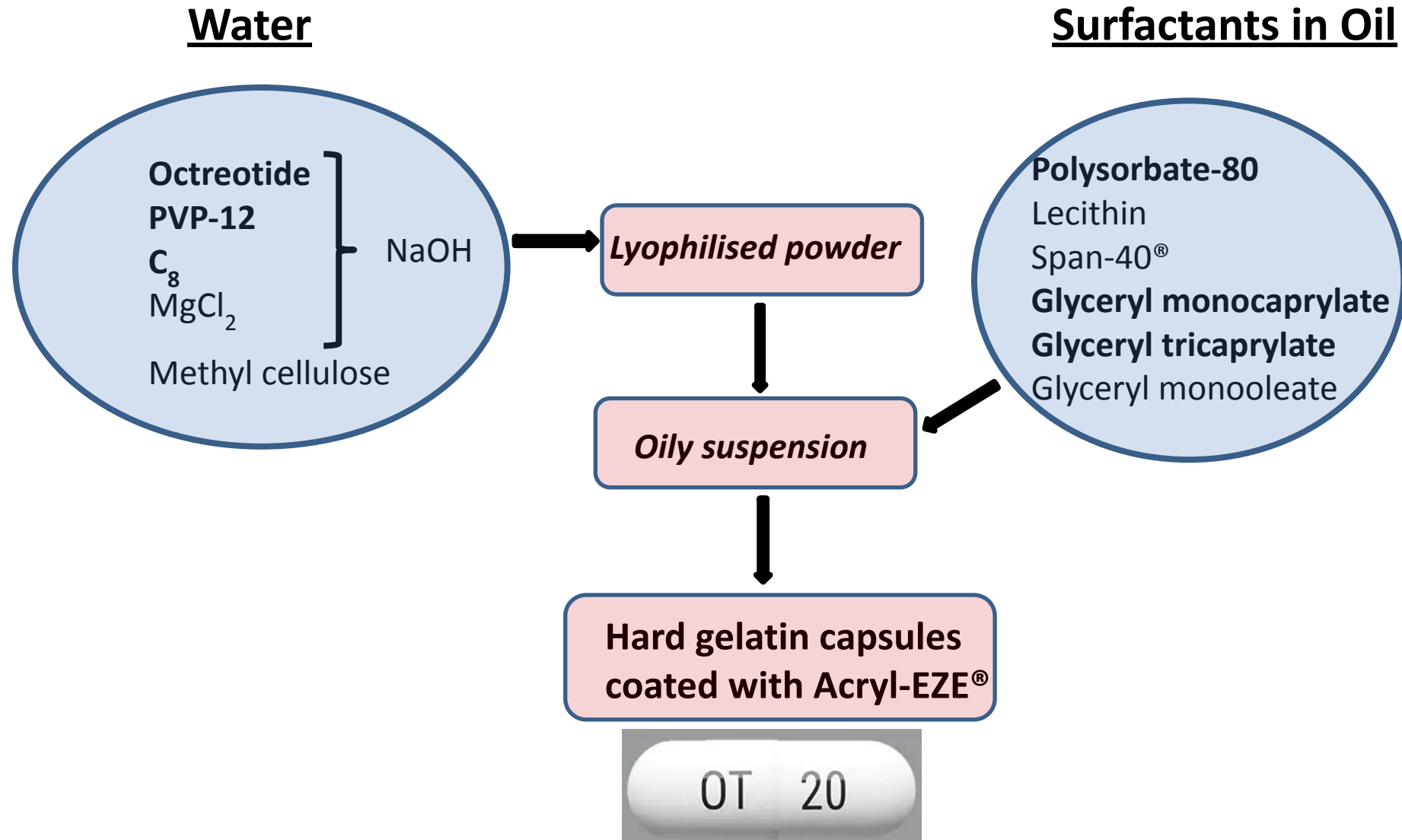
SNAC's gastric mechanism for semaglutide



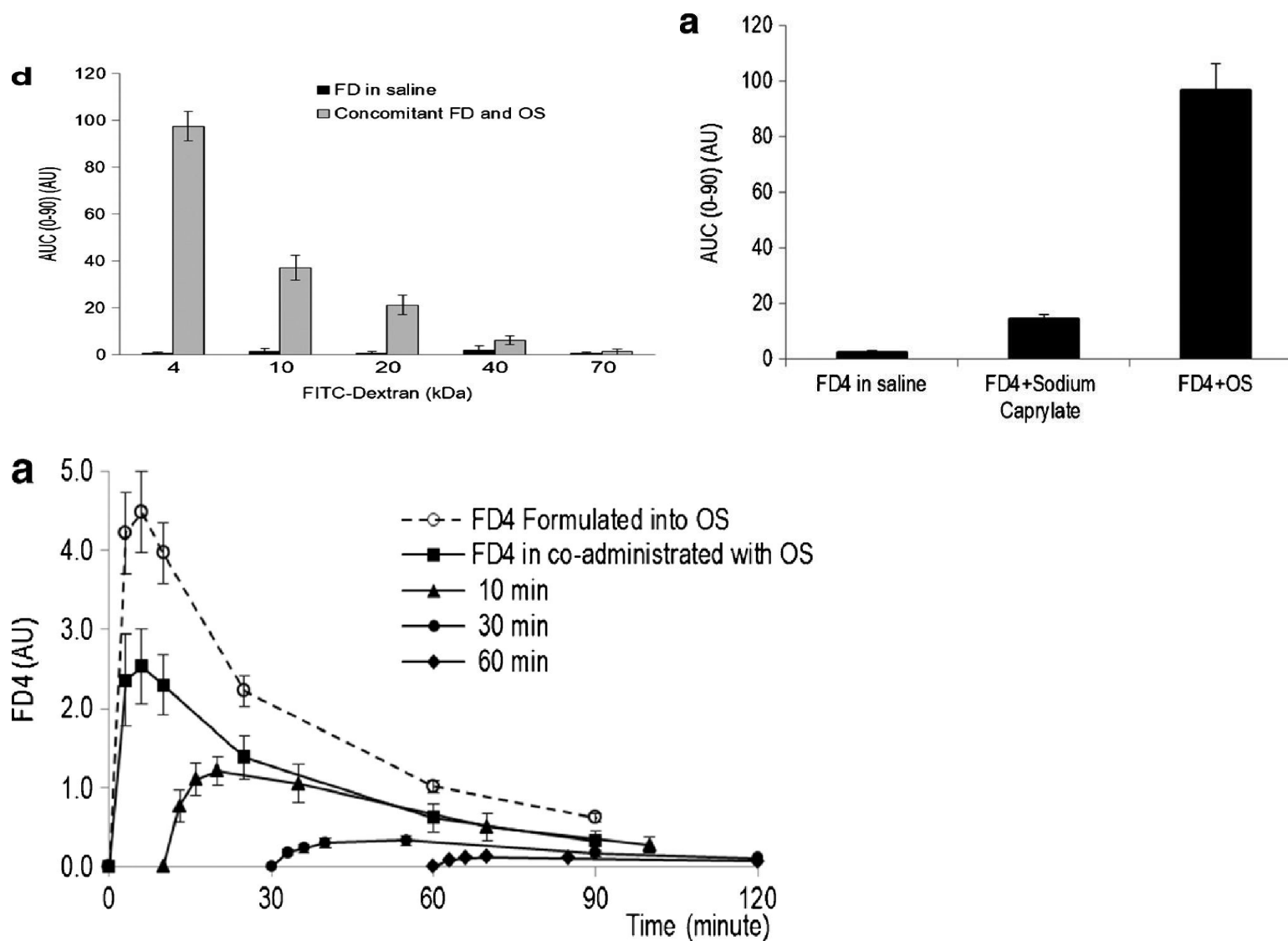
Andersen A, et al (2021) 81(9):1003-1030. doi: 10.1007/s40265-021-01499-w.



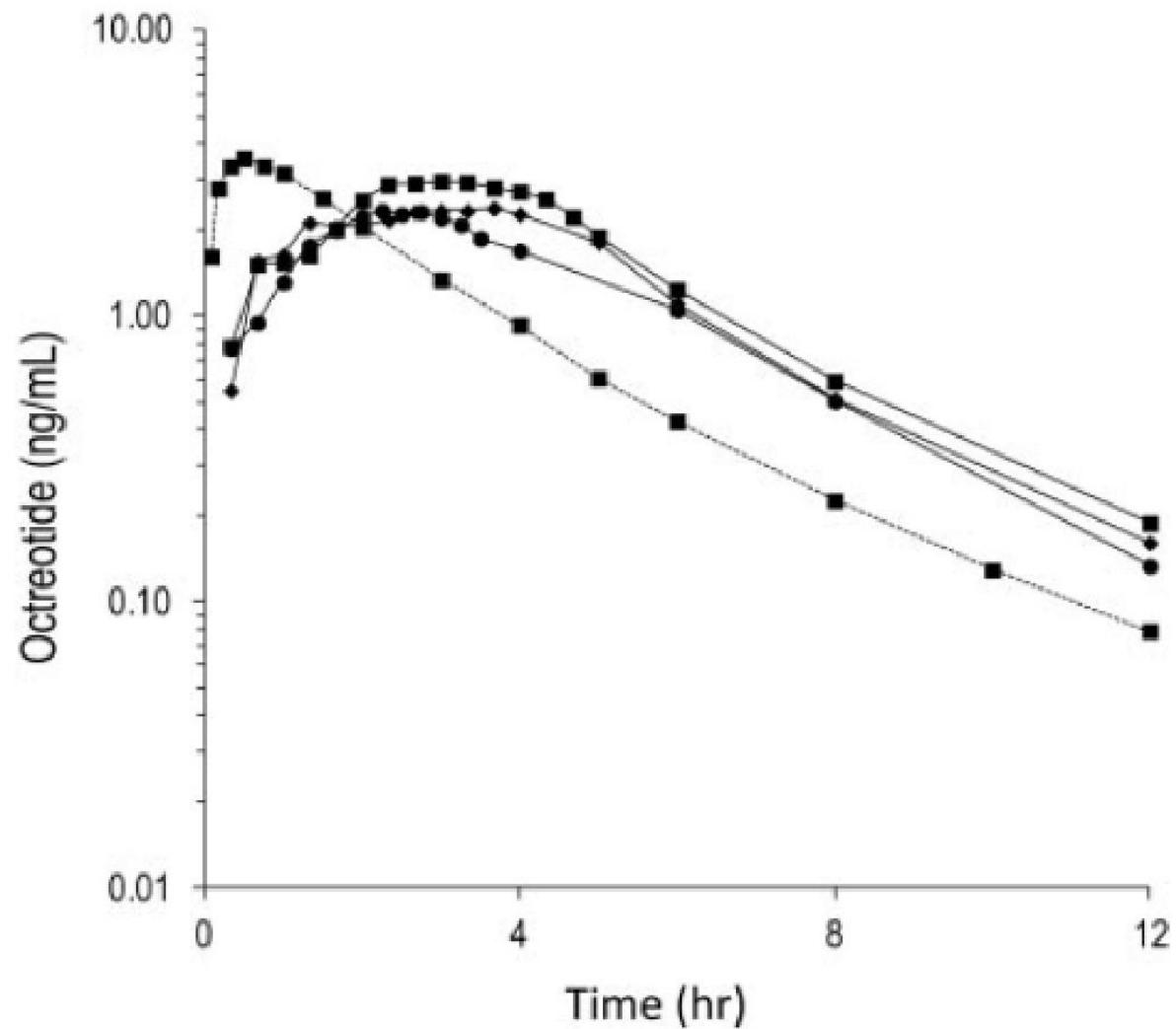
Mycappsa[®] formulation



Rat i.j. perfusion data revealed the mechanism



Phase 1 trial gave bioavailability of 0.7% for octreotide



The 20 mg oral octreotide was dosed across three separate studies (n = 12 - 24 subjects per group; ▲, ■, ●). The s.c. comparator dose was 0.1 mg (n = 14; ■ dotted line).

C₁₀ (sodium caprate)

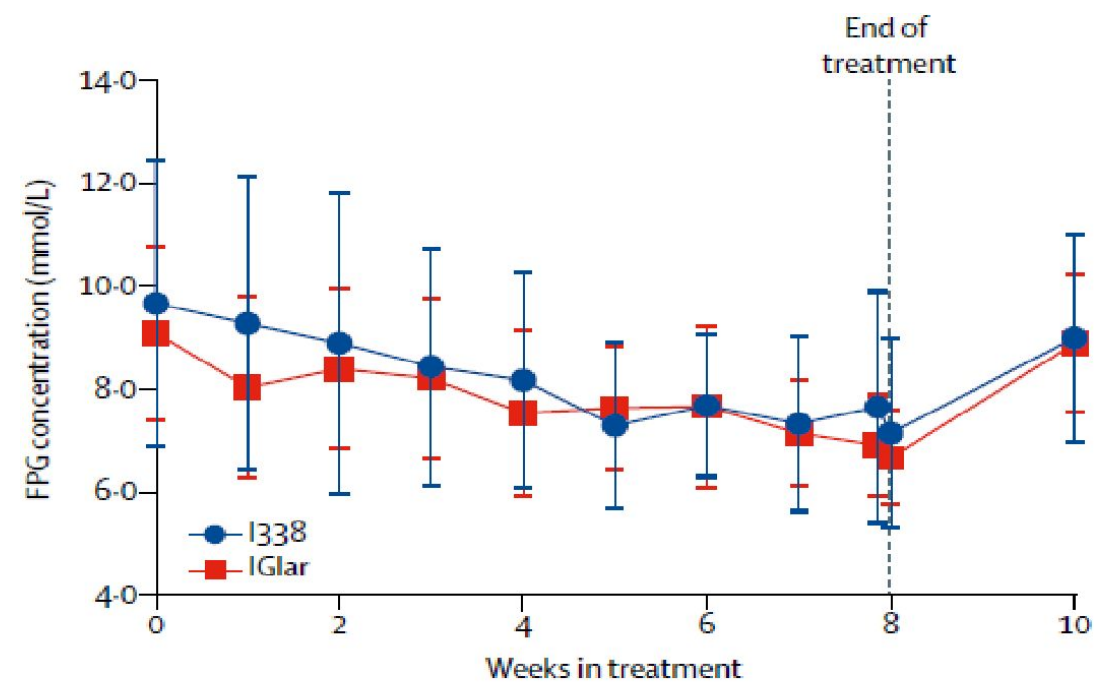
- Developed as a PE in parallel with SNAC
- History of use in humans
- Up to 3mM in milk
- Good safety profile at EFSA with no upper limit on daily intake
- Not GRAS and never approved in an oral product

Mw: 194 Da, pKa = 5



Lindmark, T *et al.* (1998) J.
Drug Targeting, 5: 215-223.

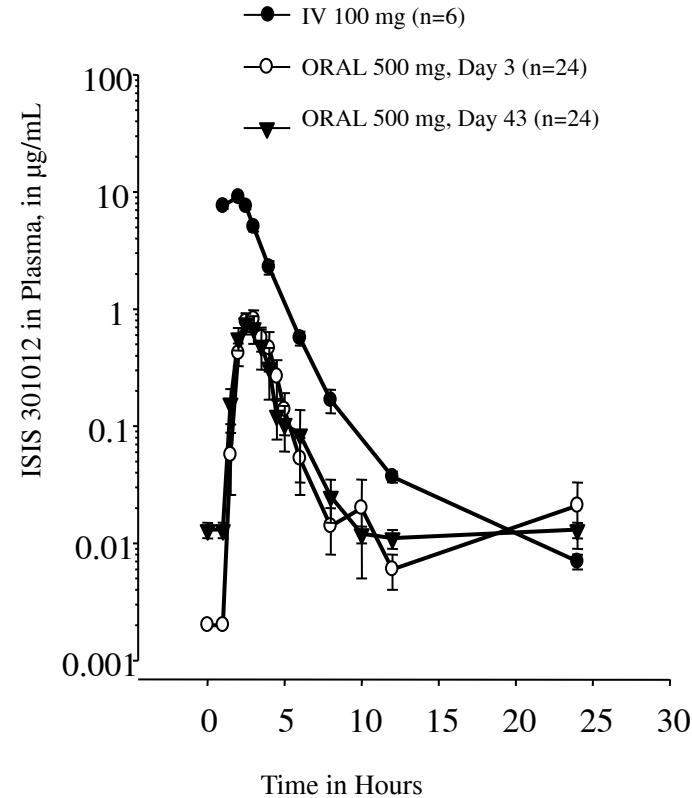
Basal insulin I338 ($t_{1/2}$ =60h): Phase II yielded 2% oral bioavailability



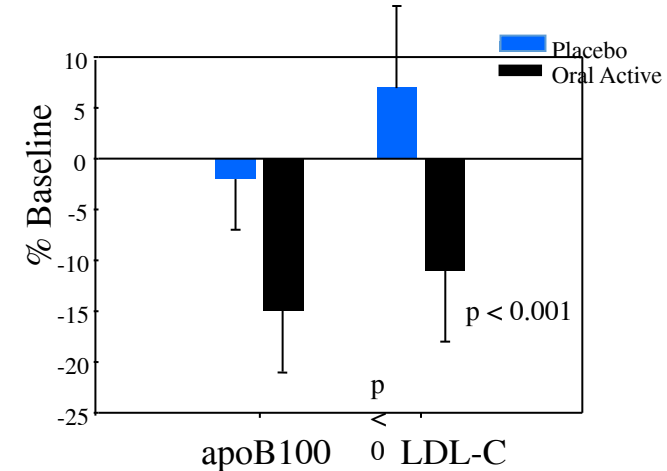
Least square mean FPG after 8 weeks, mmol/L (95% CI)		
I338	7.1 (6.4 to 7.8)	
IGlar	6.8 (6.5 to 7.1)	
	Estimated mean difference, mmol/L (95% CI)	p value
I338 – IGlar	0.3 (–0.5 to 1.1)	0.46

Halberg, IB *et al.* (2019). Efficacy and safety of oral basal insulin versus insulin glargine in T2D: a randomised double blind Phase II trial. *Lancet Diabetes Endocrinol.* doi: 10.1016/S2213-8587(18)30372-3.

Oral delivery of Ionis 301012 with GIPET®: Phase 1



ApoB and LDL-C (primary endpoints)



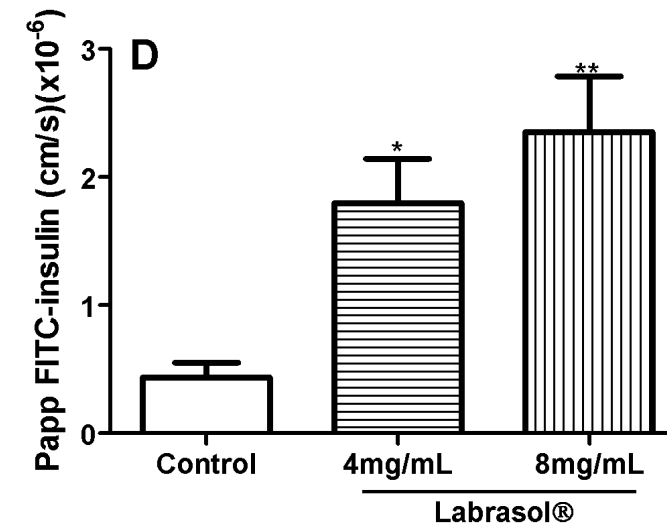
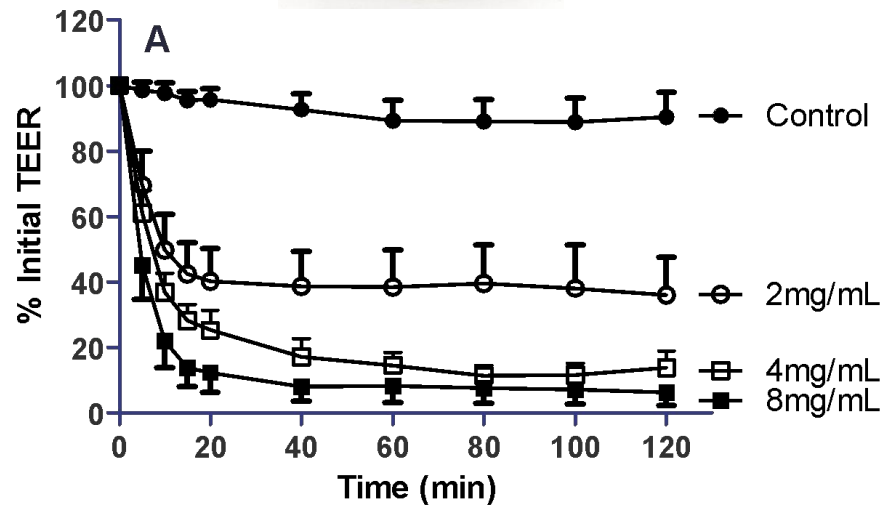
Oral $F_1 = 5\%$

Hardee, GE et al (2008). Chapter 8, Antisense Drug Technology, 2nd Ed. CRC Press.

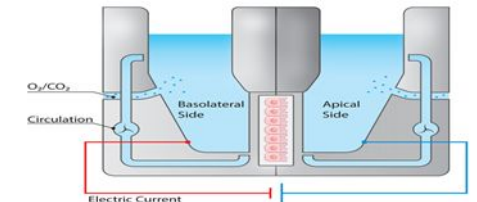
Other enhancers are being examined with macromolecules



Mono-, di- and triglycerides and mono- and di- fatty acid esters of polyethylene glycol (PEG)-8 and free PEG-8, with caprylic (C_8)- and capric acid (C_{10}) as the main fatty acids.



McCartney F, et al. J Control Release. 2019;310:115-126.



A Series of Novel, Highly Potent, and Orally Bioavailable Next-Generation Tricyclic Peptide PCSK9 Inhibitors

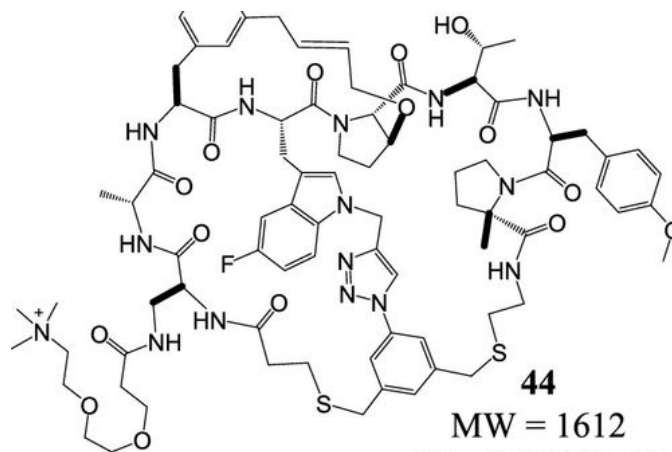
Thomas J. Tucker,* Mark W. Embrey,* Candice Alleyne, Rupesh P. Amin, Alan Bass, Bhavana Bhatt, Elisabetta Bianchi, Danila Branca, Tjerk Bueters, Nicole Buist, Sookhee N. Ha, Mike Hafey, Huaibing He, John Higgins, Douglas G. Johns, Angela D. Kerekes, Kenneth A. Koeplinger, Jeffrey T. Kuethe, Nianyu Li, BethAnn Murphy, Peter Orth, Scott Salowe, Aurash Shahripour, Rodger Tracy, Weixun Wang, Chengwei Wu, Yusheng Xiong, Hratch J. Zokian, Harold B. Wood, and Abbas Walji



Cite This: <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.jmedchem.1c01599>



Read Online

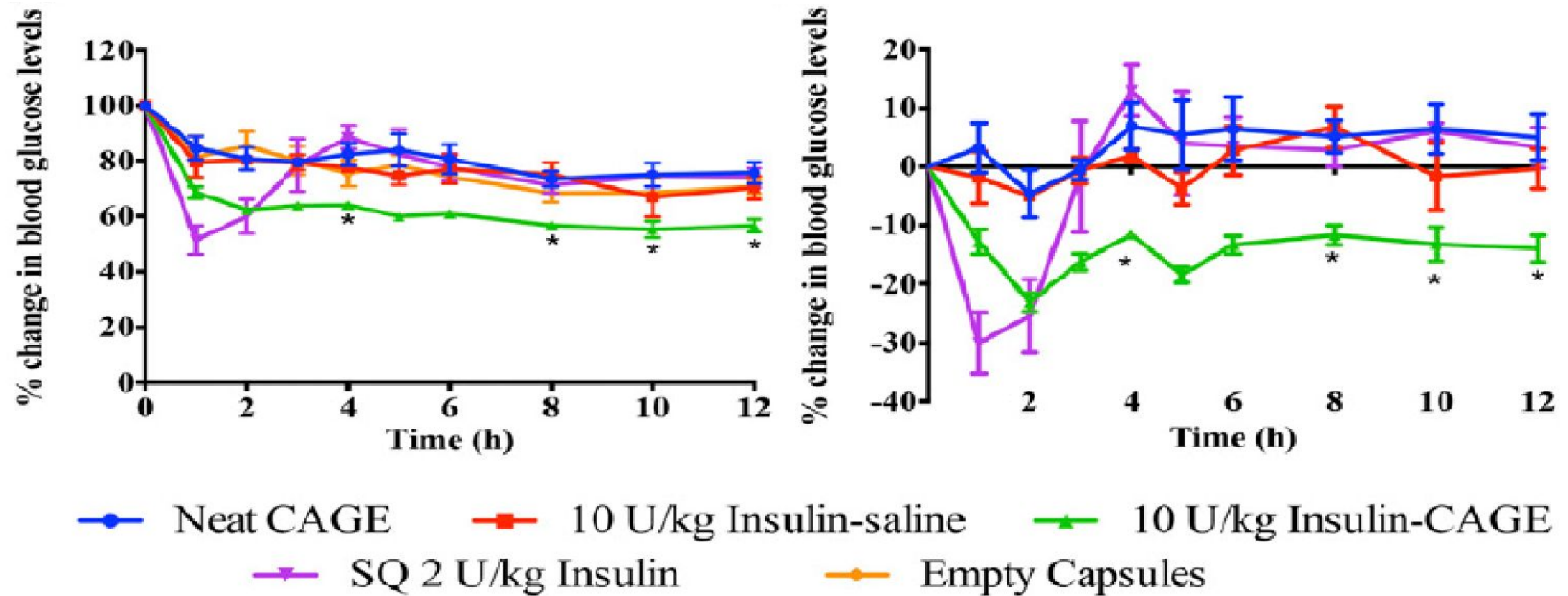


MW = 1612

K_i = 0.00239 nM

%F cyno = 2.9

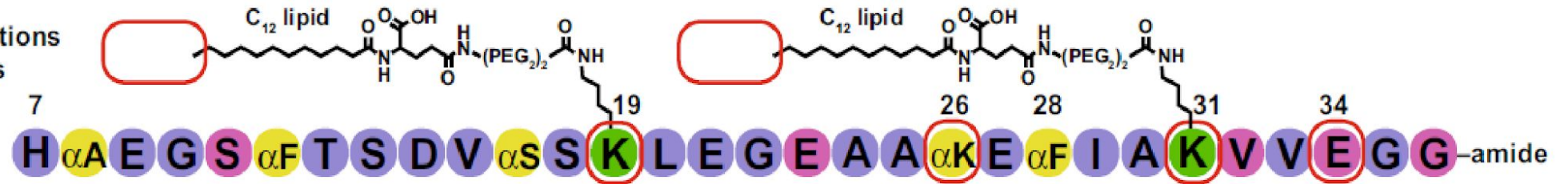
Ionic liquids made from choline and geranic acid “CAGE” (I₂₀ Therapeutics)



Bile salt and propyl gallate combined as PEs

MEDI7219

- 12 amino acid substitutions
- 5 α -methyl amino acids
- Bis-lipidation



	Peptide	
	Semaglutide	MEDI7219
Peptide dose, mg/dog	20	20
PE dose, mg/dog	300 (SNAC)	300 (100 mg NaCDC and 200 mg PG)
Coating	none	pH 5.5 enteric
t _{1/2} , hours	60.5 (13.6)	9.8 (13.2)
T _{max} , hours	2.0 (1.5–2.5)	1.5 (1.0–4.5)
C _{max} , ng/mL	21.1 (72.5)	1,450 (63.2)
AUC _{0-inf} , ng·h/mL	1,440 (45.8)	13,500 (54.2)
F, %	0.08 (45.8)	5.92 (54.2)
CL/F, mL/h	16,000 (47.4)	1,880 (52.1)

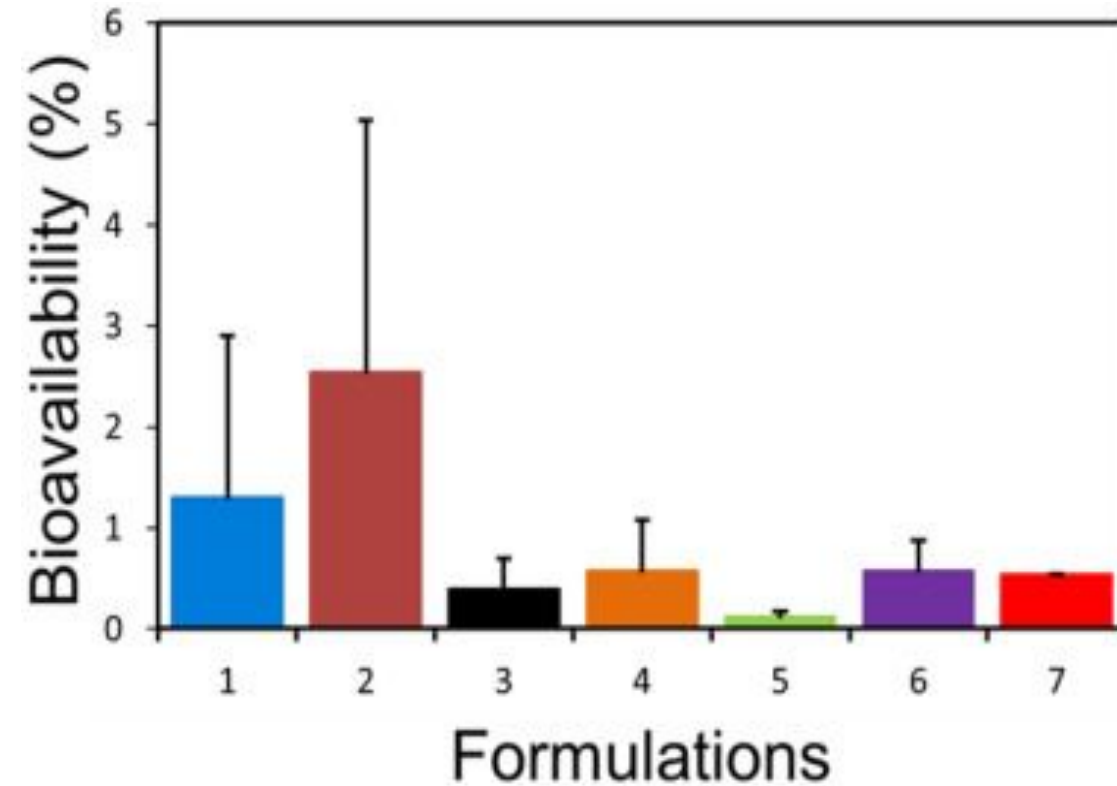
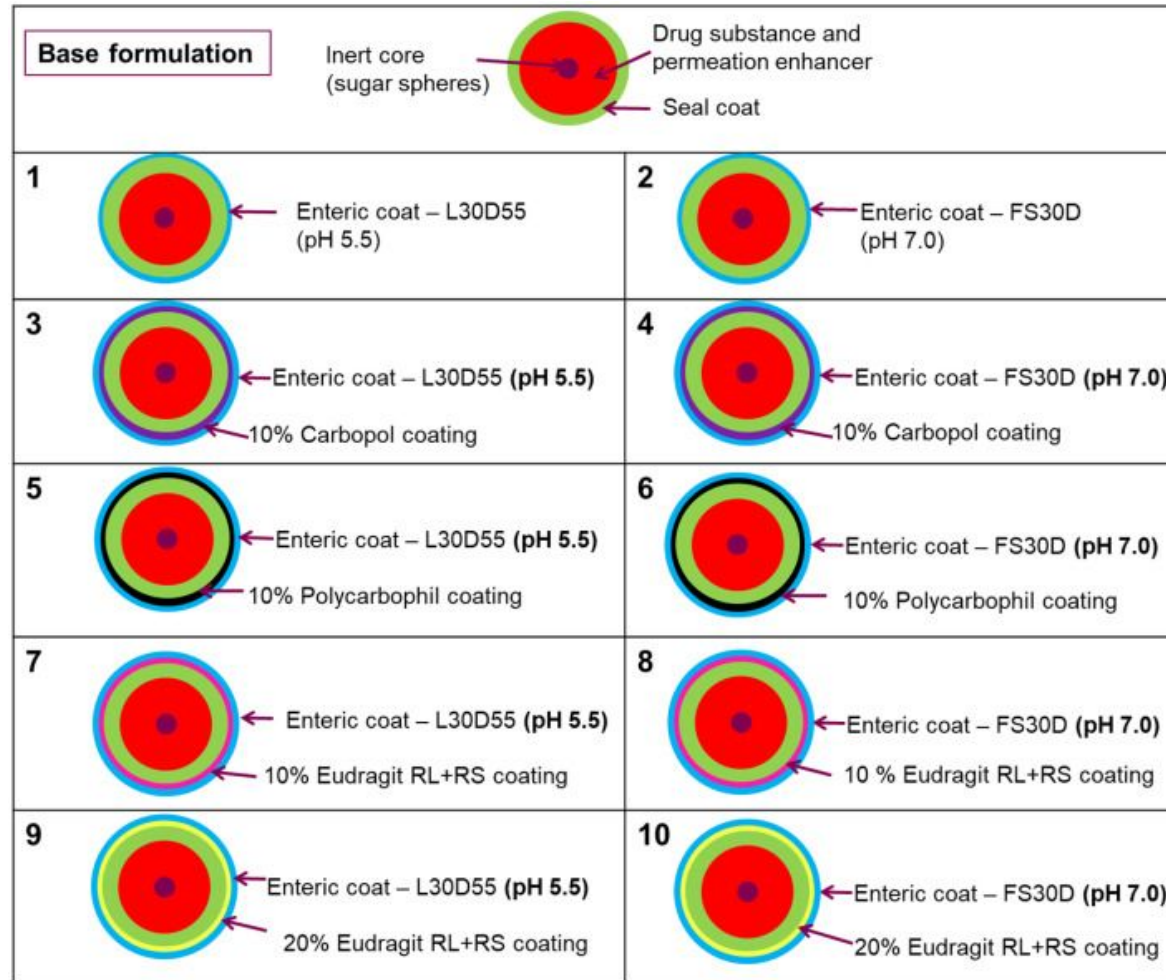
Tablets in
dogs....

What have we learned about enhancers that we didn't know in the 1990s?

- There is a more realistic oral bioavailability target of **1-5%** for peptides
- Payload selection is much more precise: **potency, $t_{1/2}$, low TI** are key parameters
- Peptide stability in the GI can be assisted with **inhibitors**, but better still with **medicinal chemistry** design
- Formulation design is bespoke for the payload
- Designs need to move on from enteric-coated capsules/ tablets and matrix tablets to more sophisticated systems that can address **release kinetics** of payload and PE

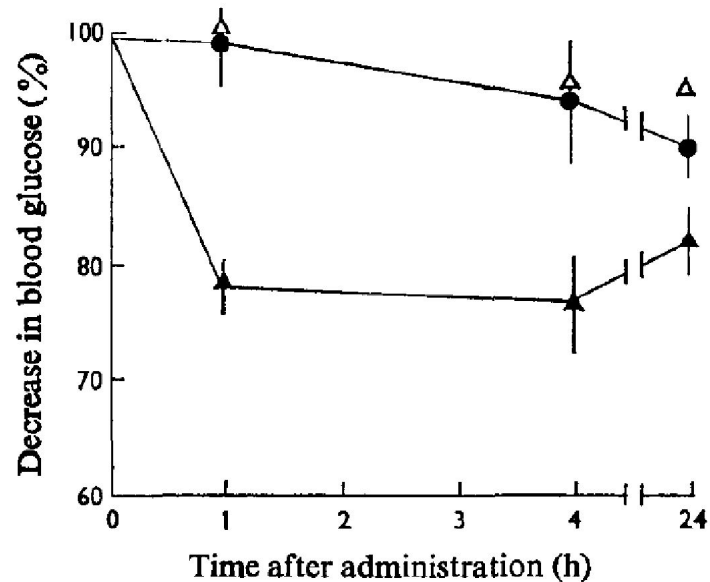
(Maher S, et al. (2021) Expert Opin Drug Deliv. 2021;18(2):273-300)

An example of new types of oral solid dose formulations..



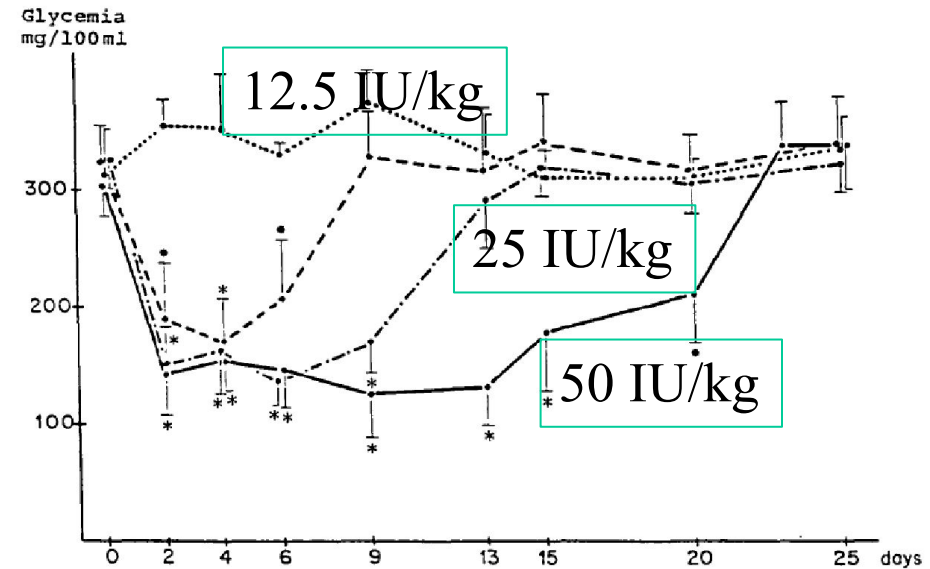
The first published data on oral insulin in nanoparticles...

Egg phosphatidyl choline liposomes in normal rats (i.g.)



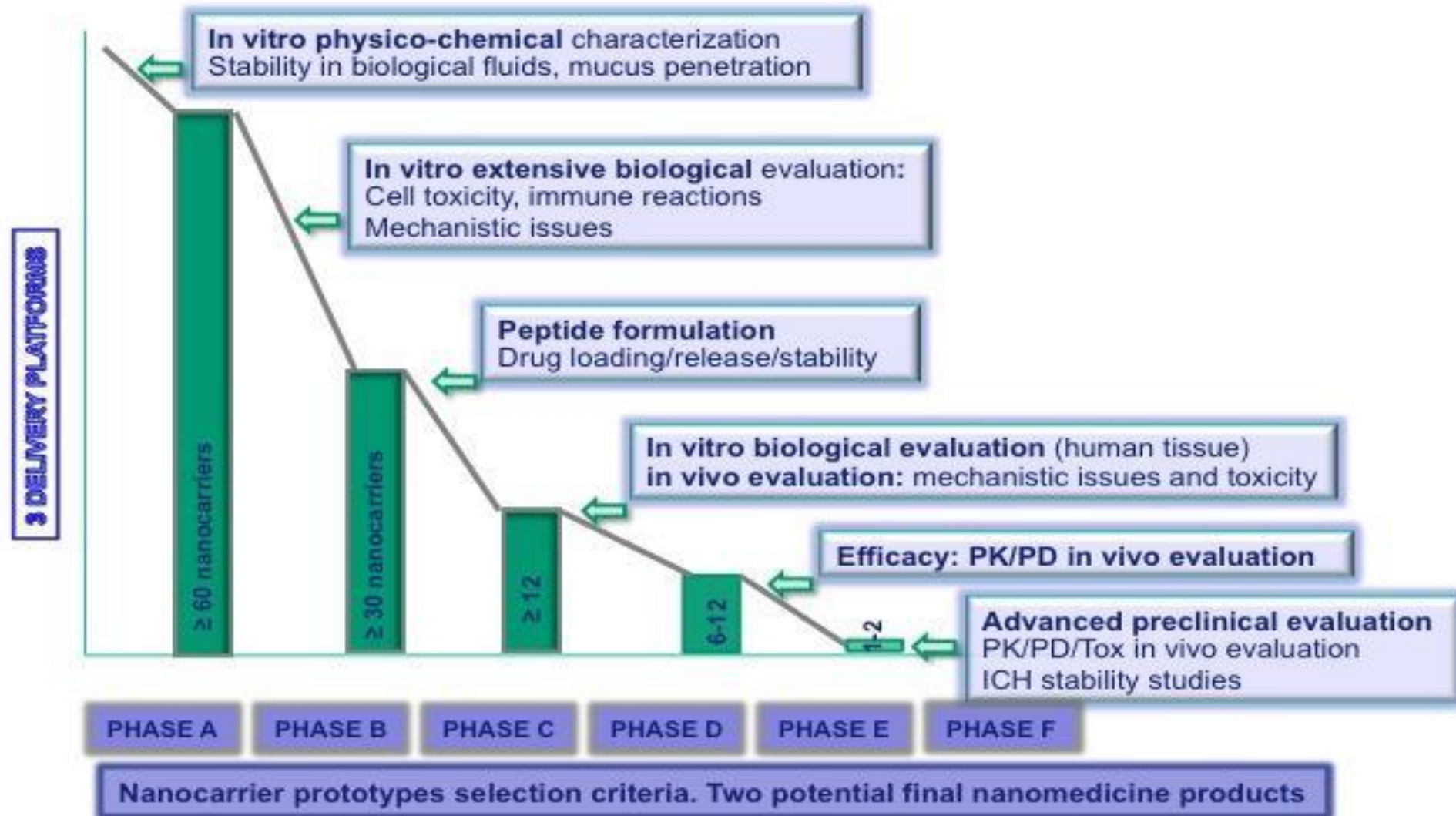
Gregoriadis, G et al (1976) Biochem. Soc. Trans. 256-259.

Polyalkylcyanoacrylate NP with poloxamer 188 and deoxycholate in diabetic rats (i.g.)

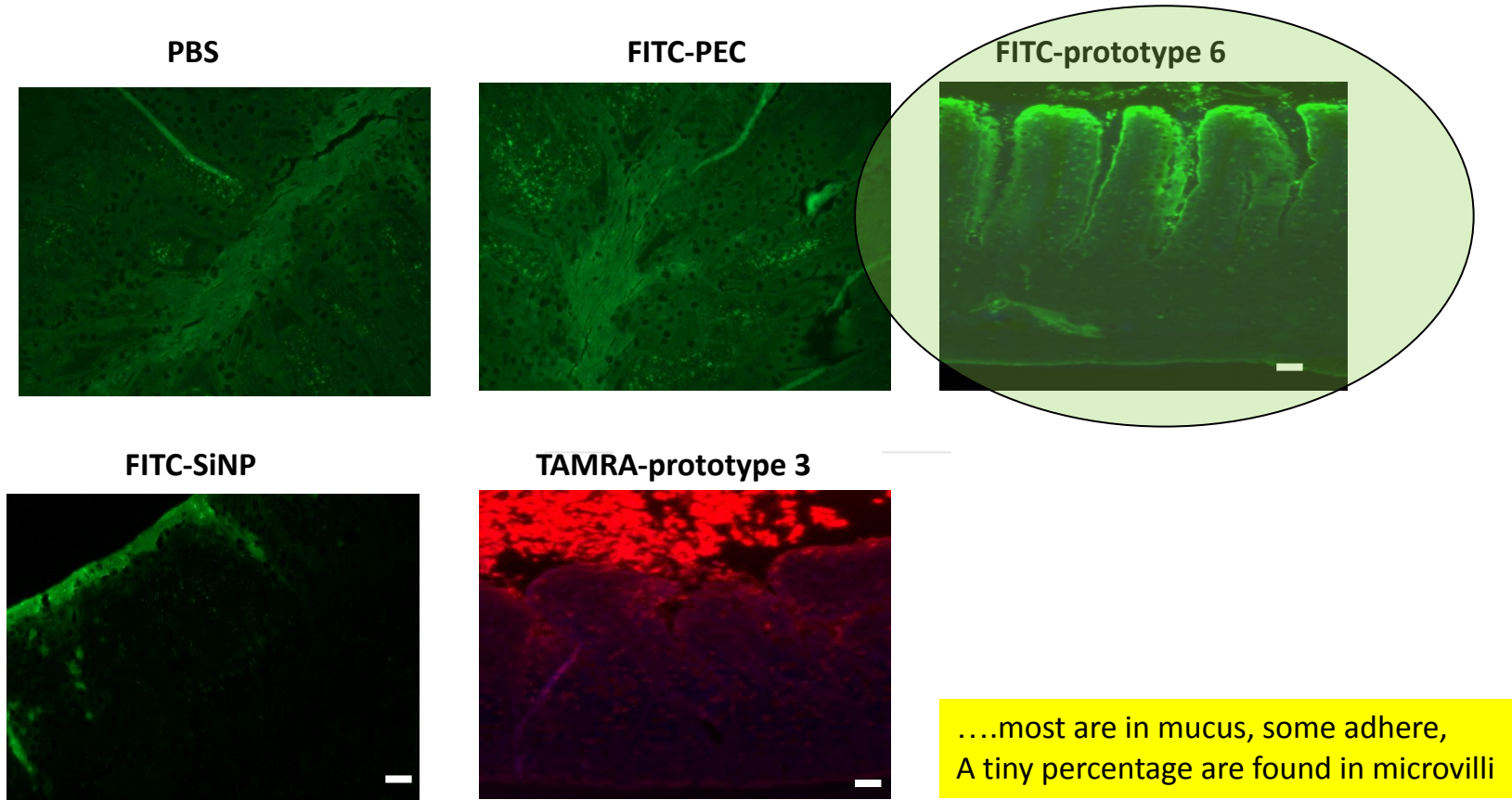


Damgé, C. et al (1988) 37:246-251.

The FP7 TRANS-INT consortium

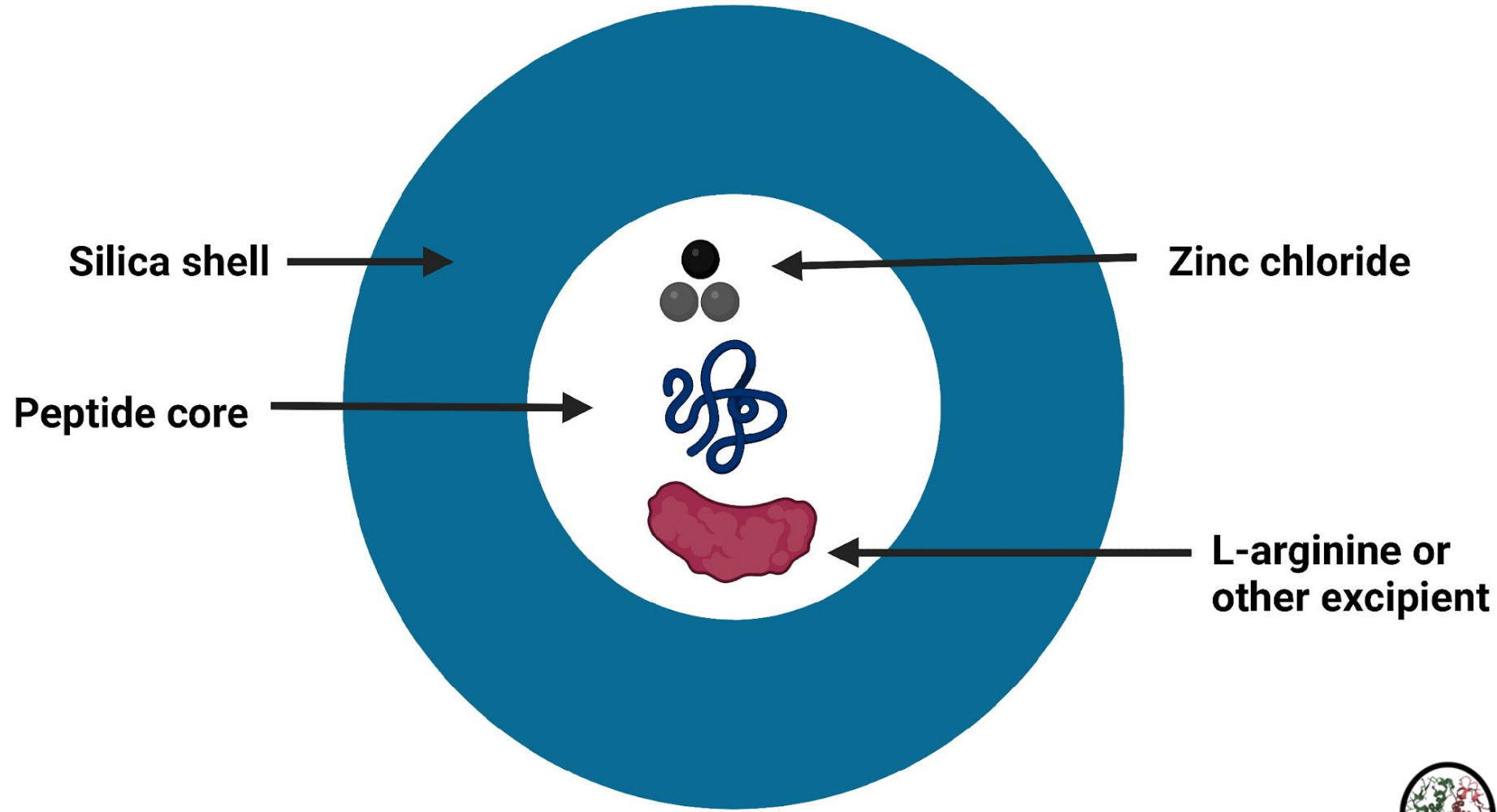


Fluorescent microscopy of jejunal-instilled nanoparticles. Ooops!

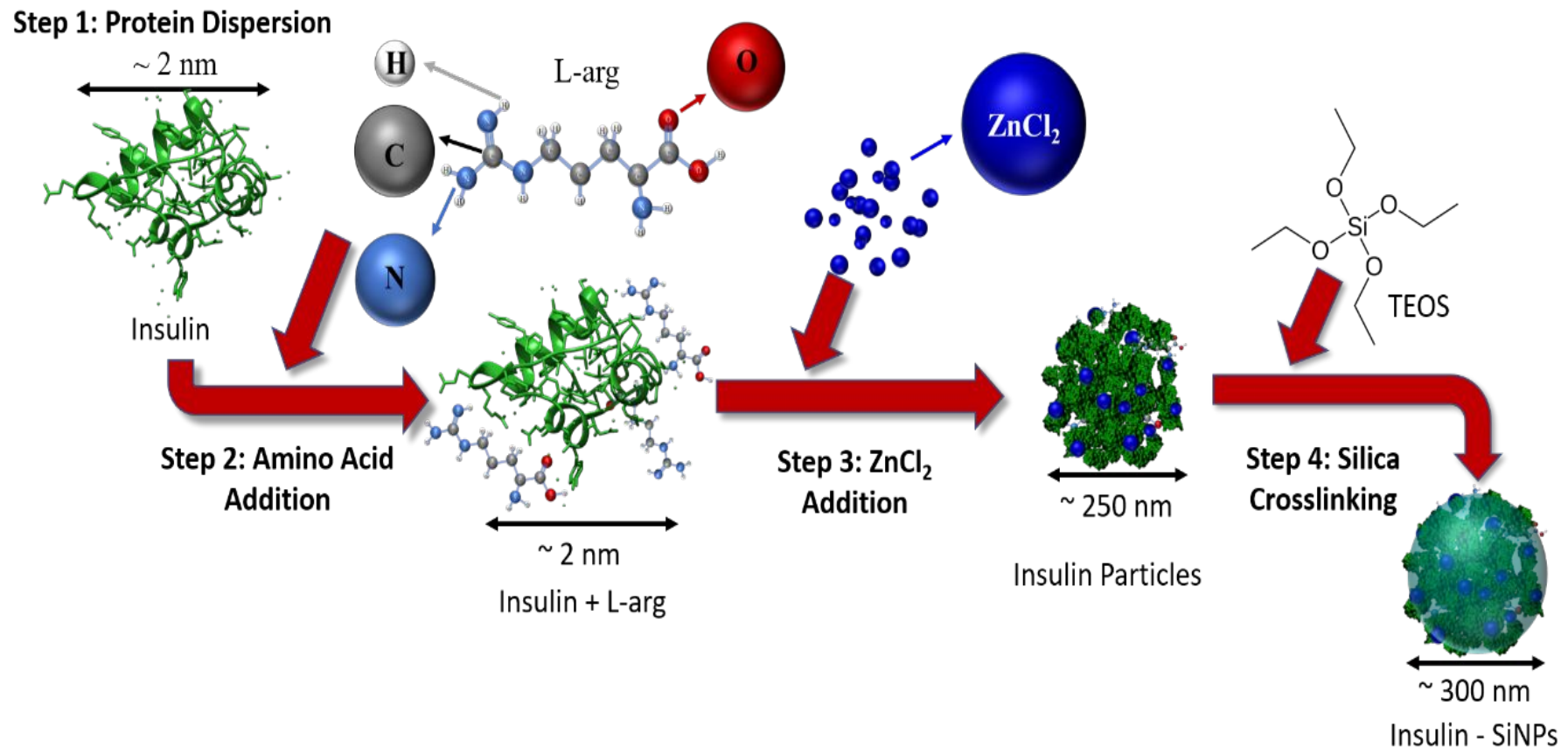


McCartney, F (2018). PhD Thesis, University College Dublin

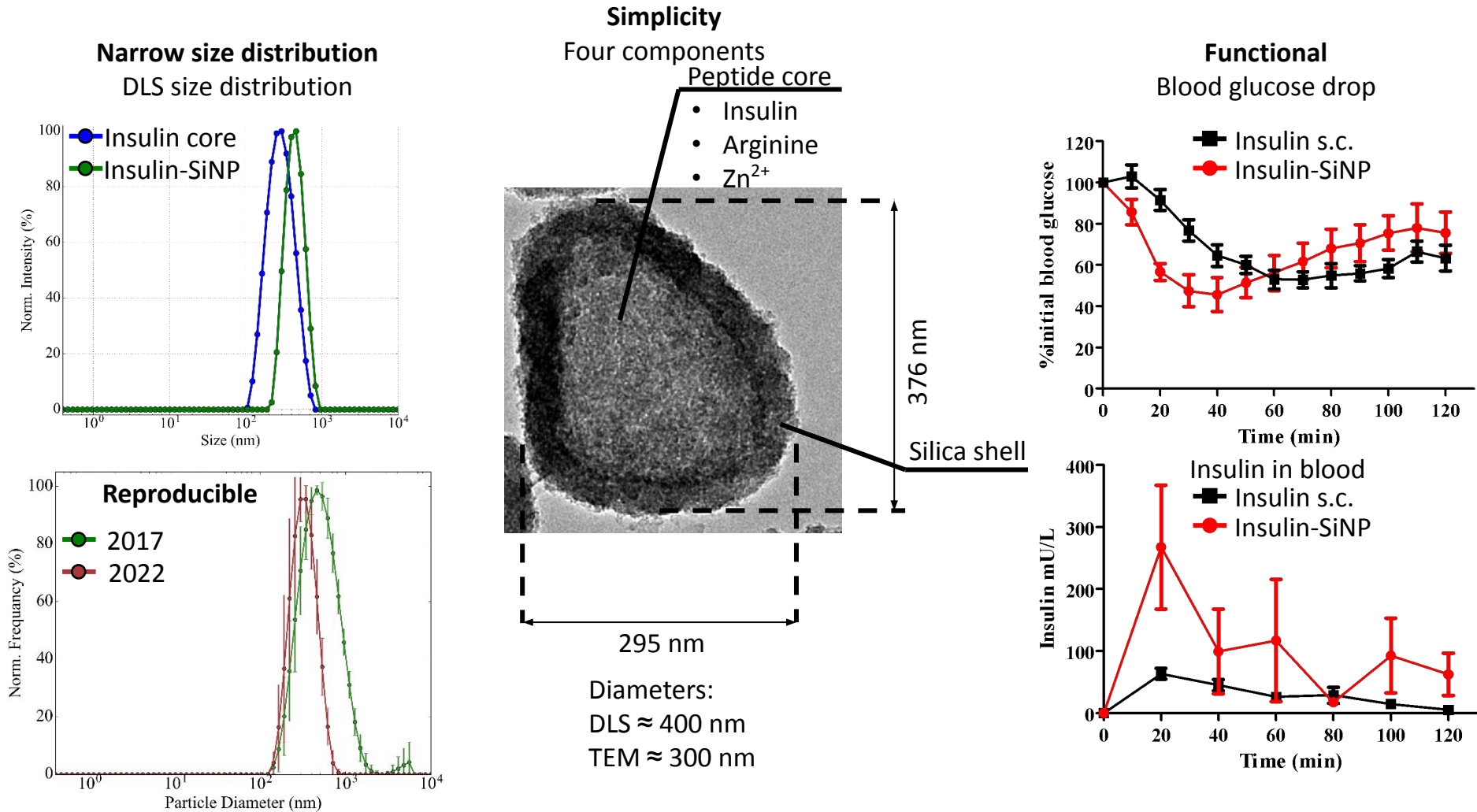
Here's a simpler one we are working on...



Insulin-SiNP synthesis



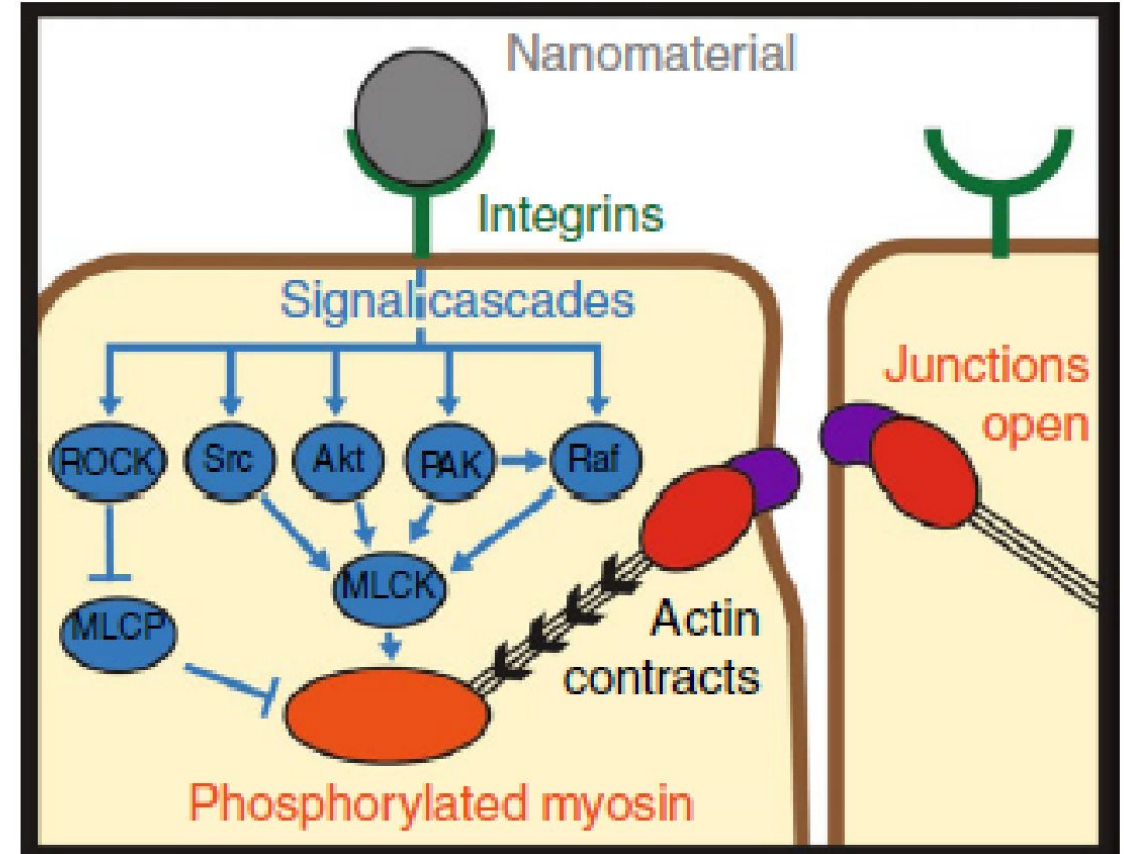
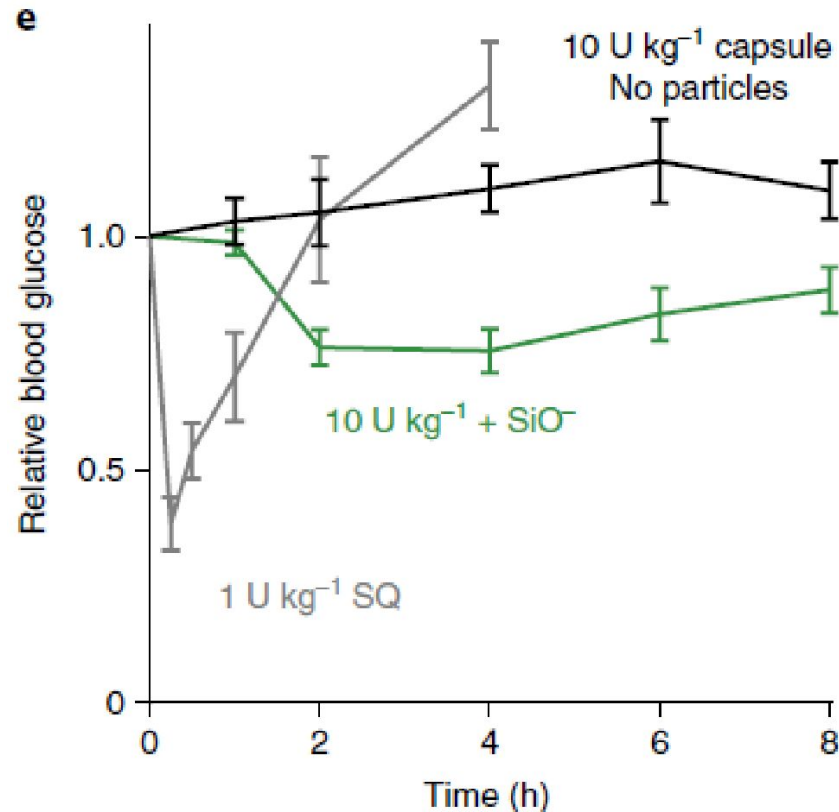
Insulin-SiNP: reproducible formulation and rat gut instillation data



$F = \sim 7\%$

A nanoparticle made from silica acting as a PE.....

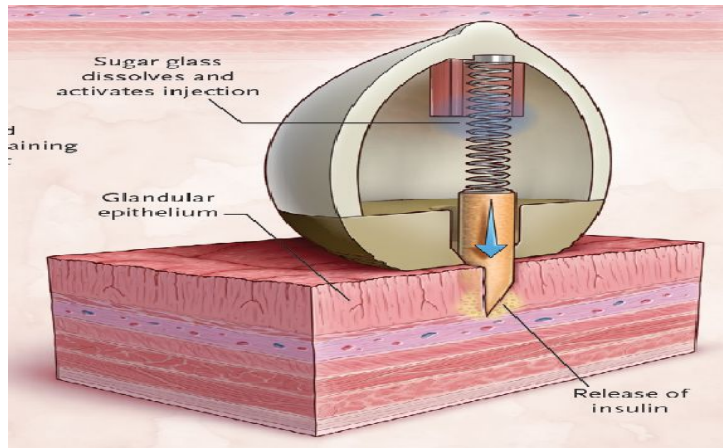
Silica nanoparticles



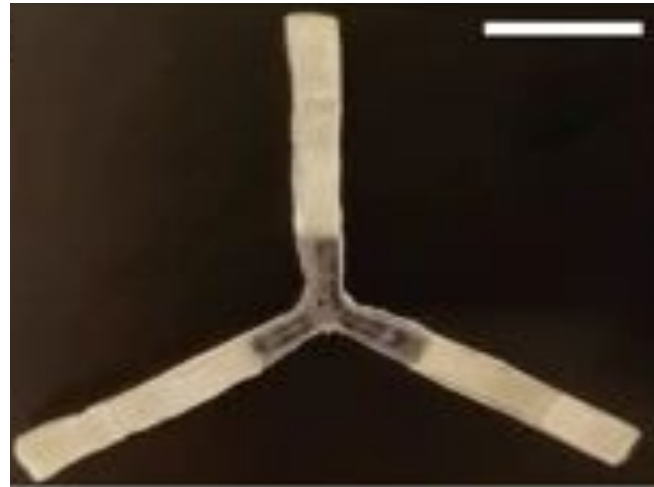
What have we learned about nanoparticles that we didn't know in the 1990s?

- The particle uptake studies carried out on Caco-2 cells bear no predictive relationship to in vivo
- We have failed to relate payload loading to the kinetics and location of release before arrival at, in, or beyond the small intestinal epithelium
- Targeted particle concepts floundered due to irreproducible synthesis, variable target expression in the GI, and over-reliance on rodent models
- The M cell route of uptake never panned out, even for oral vaccines
- We completely underestimated the physiological constraints: mucus, dilution in the GI, and rapid GI transit
- Still...there are opportunities for simple nanoparticles entrapping PEs and payloads to be developed

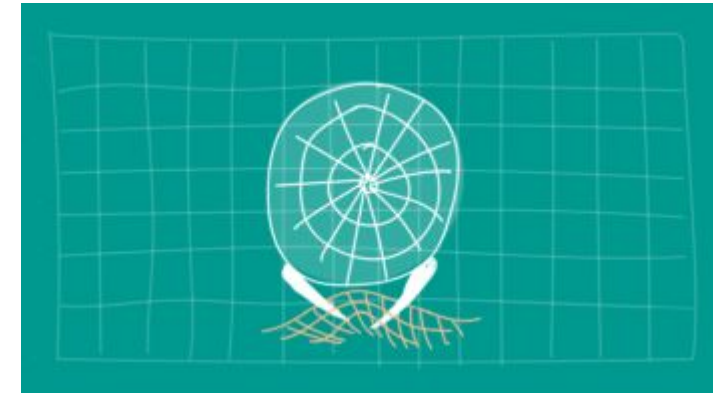
Progress in devices...



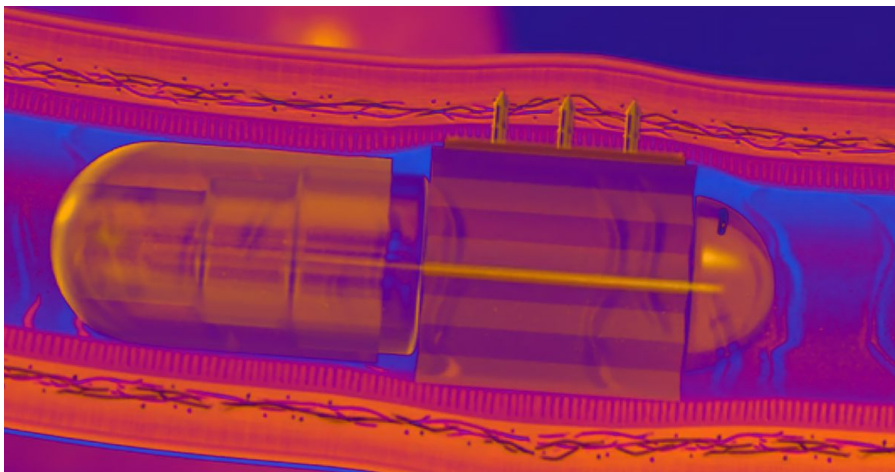
Brayden DJ, Baird AW. N Engl J Med. 2019
;380:1671-1673.



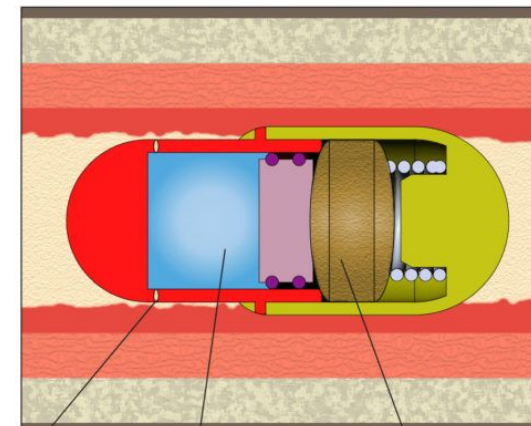
<http://news.mit.edu/2019/orally-deliver-drugs-injected-1007>



www.biograil.com

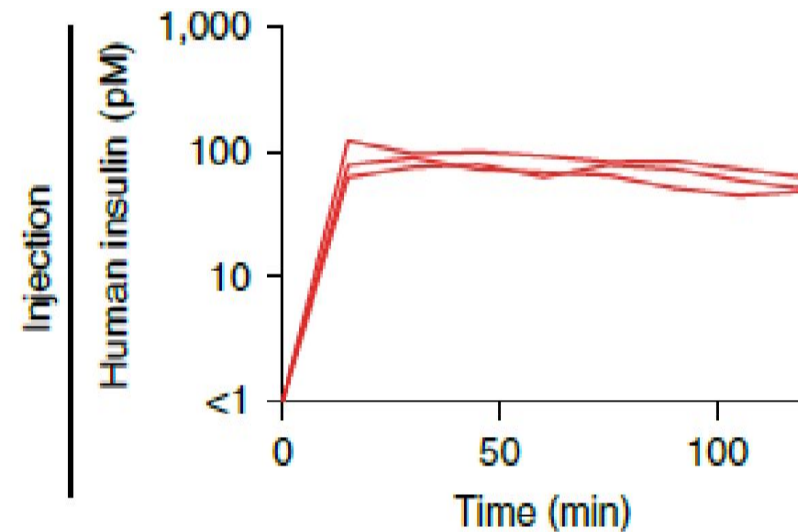
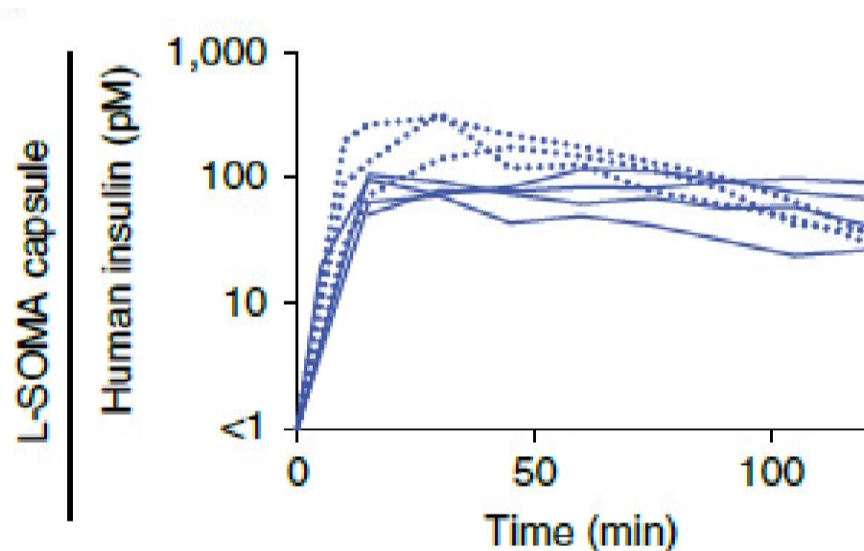
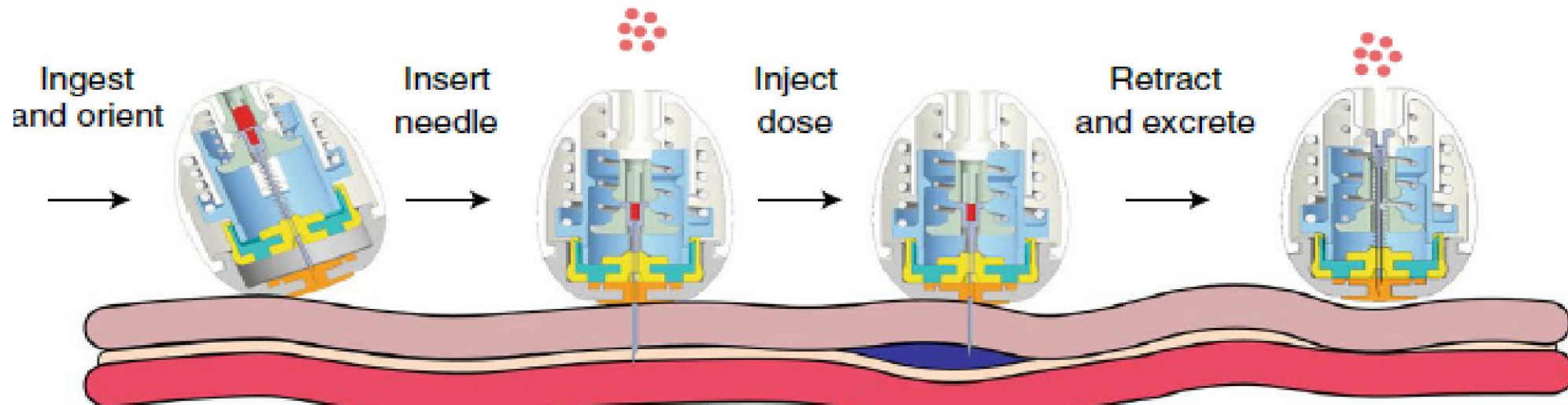


<https://futurism.com/the-byte/ranipill-robot-pill-intestinal-walls>



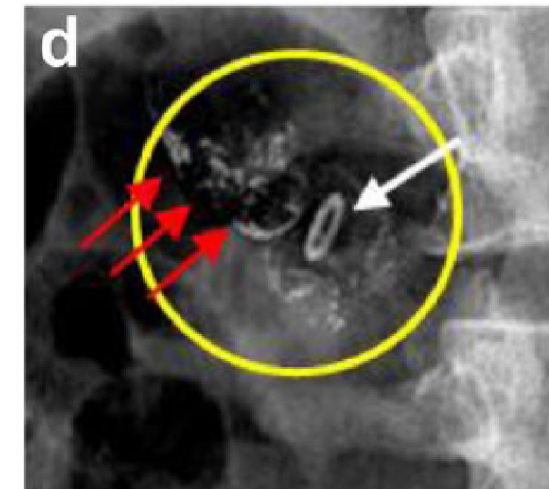
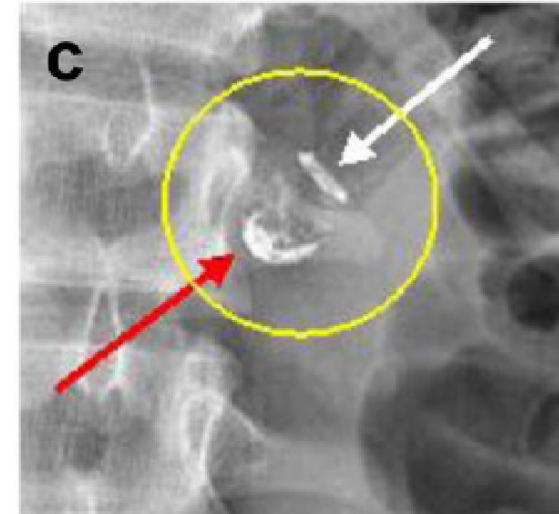
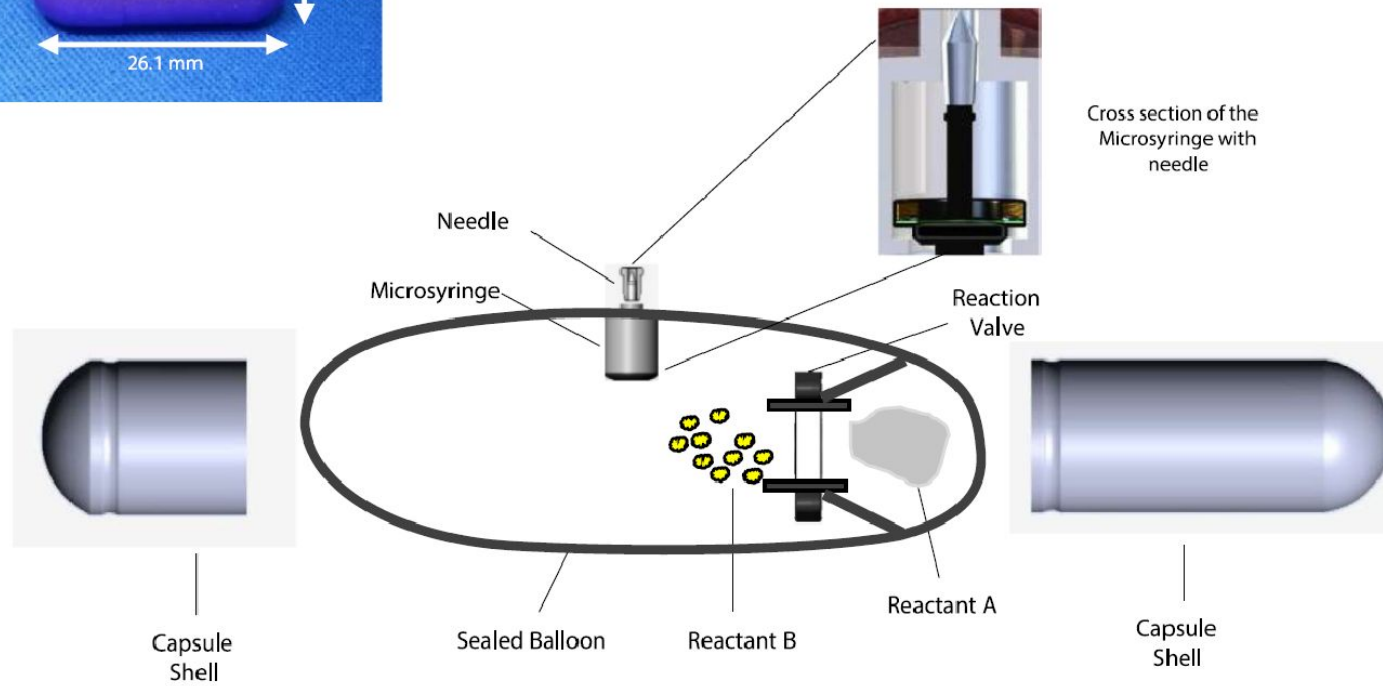
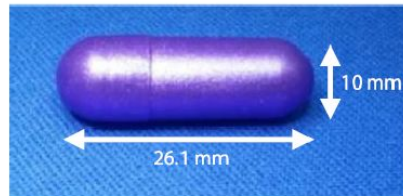
<http://baywindbio.com/jetcap/#HowJetCAPWorks>

L-SOMA (MIT and Novo Nordisk)



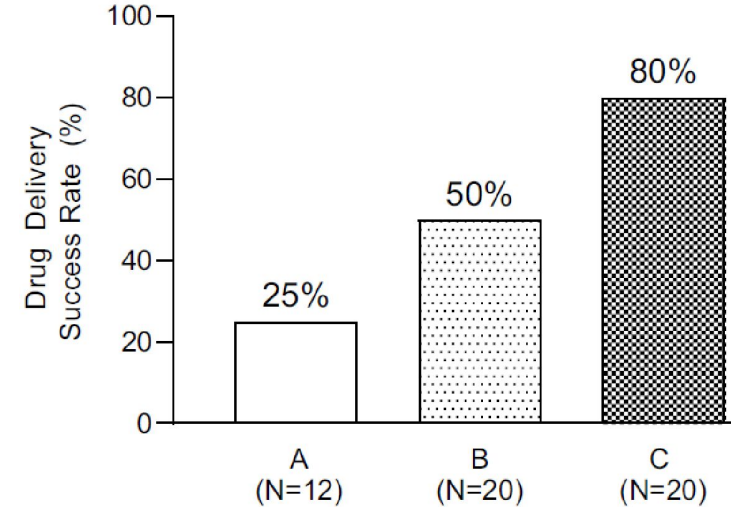
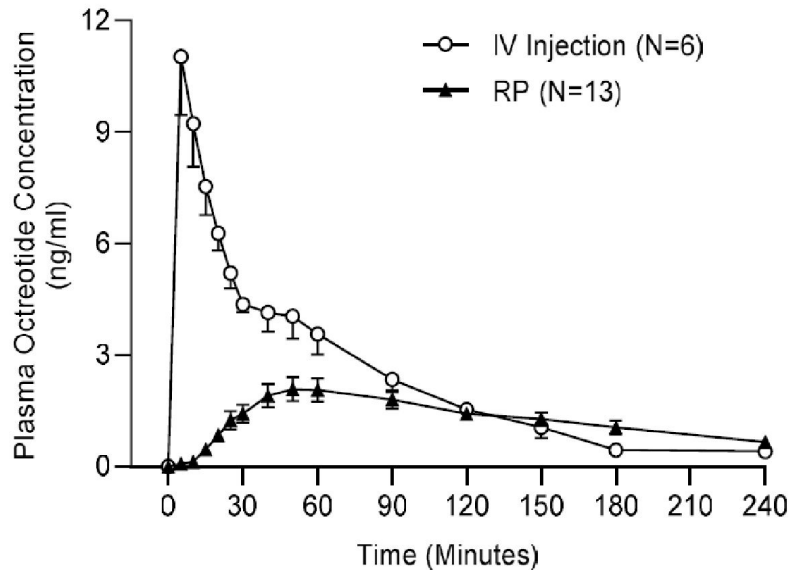
Abramson, A. et al (2021) Nat Biotechnol. 2021 Aug 30. doi: 10.1038/s41587-021-01024-0.

RaniPill™



Dhalla AK, et al (2022). Drug Deliv Transl Res. 2022;12(1):294-305.

Phase I: octreotide



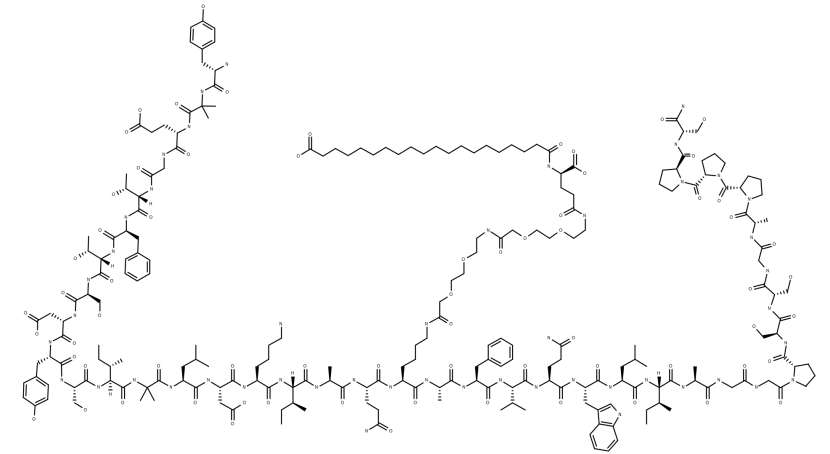
PK parameters for Octreotide administered via IV injection and RP

Group	C _{max} (ng/mL)	T _{max} (min)	AUC _{last/Dose} ((min*ng/mL)/(μg/kg))	Bioavailability (% F)
IV Sandostatin (N=6)	11.1 ± 1.6	5	389 ± 22	NA
RP (N=13)	2.4 ± 0.3	50	226 ± 30	65 ± 9

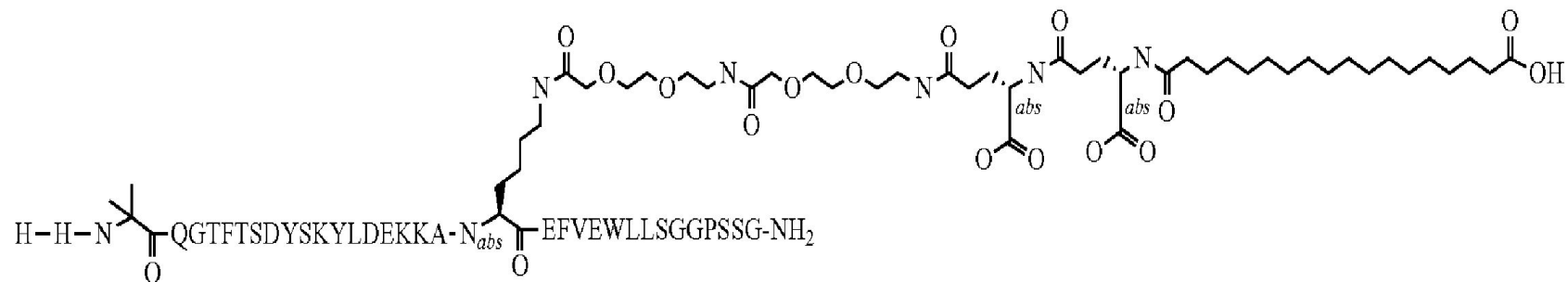
Dhalla AK, et al (2022). Drug Deliv Transl Res. 2022;12(1):294-305.

New candidates for oral: dual-acting peptides

- Once-weekly 39 amino acid GLP (glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide) receptor and GLP-1 (glucagon-like peptide-1) receptor agonist (**Tirzepatide**, Mounjaro™, Lilly) given by S.C.

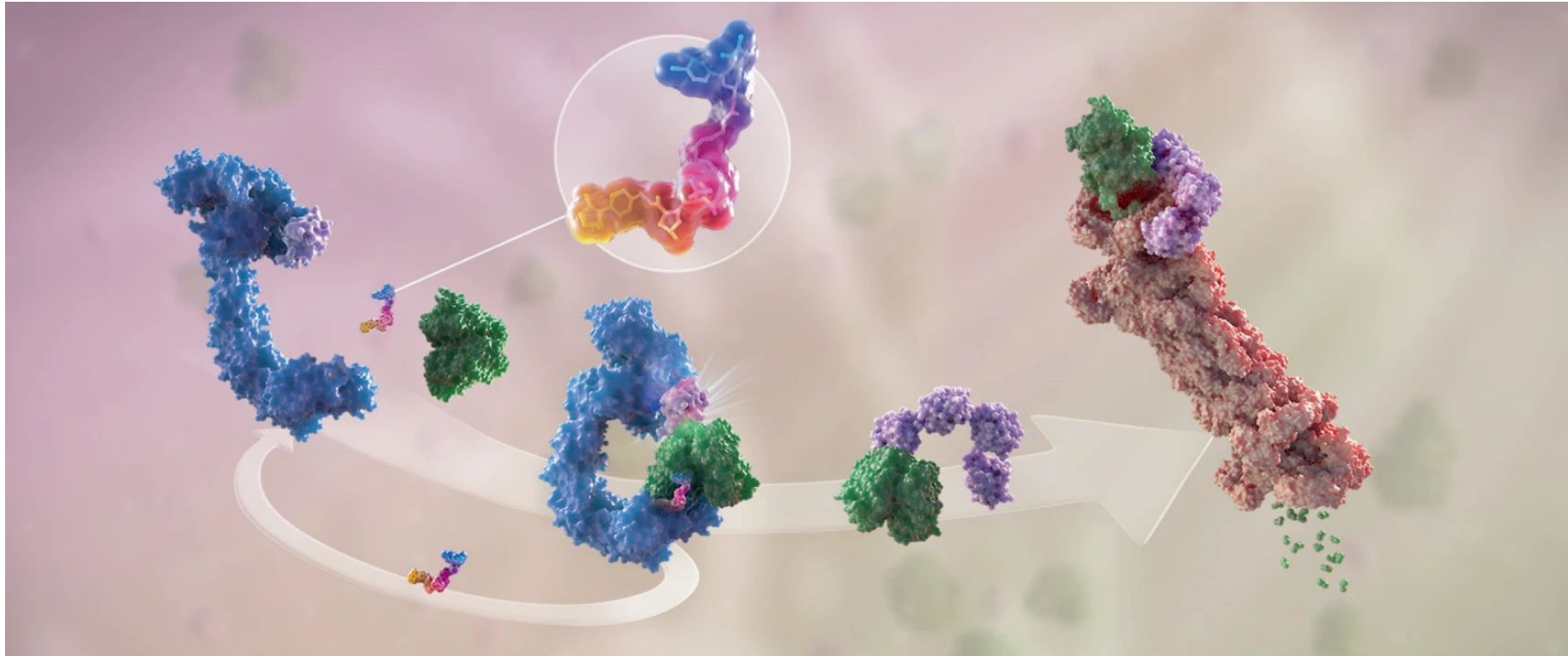


- Acylated GLP-1-Glucagon dual agonist** (Lilly)



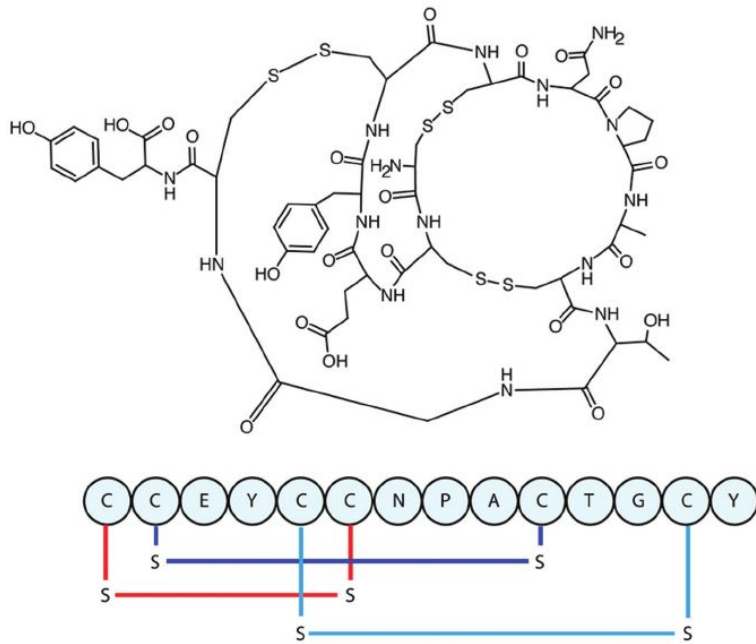
Mezo A. et al (2018),. USP 9,938,335 B2.

PROTACs?



Schematic the mechanism of action of proteolysis-targeted chimera (PROTAC) molecules. The PROTAC molecule (enlarged in the circle) is a heterobifunctional molecule bridging a **ubiquitin ligase (in blue)** and a **target protein (in green)**. As a first step, PROTACs induce the proximity of the ligase and the substrate, such that **ubiquitin (in pink)** will be conjugated to the recruited substrate by the activity of the ligase. This is a catalytic step that a single PROTAC molecule can perform iteratively, enabling multiple turnover of ubiquitylation reactions, resulting in formation of ubiquitin chains on a substrate. Ubiquitin chains are then recognized by the **proteasome (in red)**, shuttling the ubiquitylated substrate through its proteolytic chamber and degrading the target protein into **small peptides (in green)**.

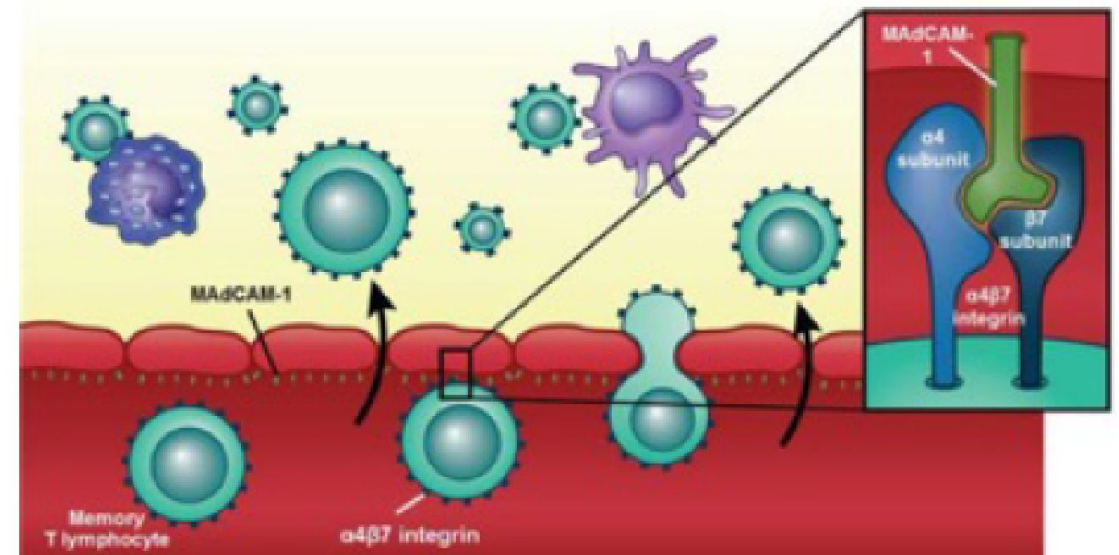
Give up and stick to local GI delivery? Gut restricted peptides



Linacotide for IBS-C

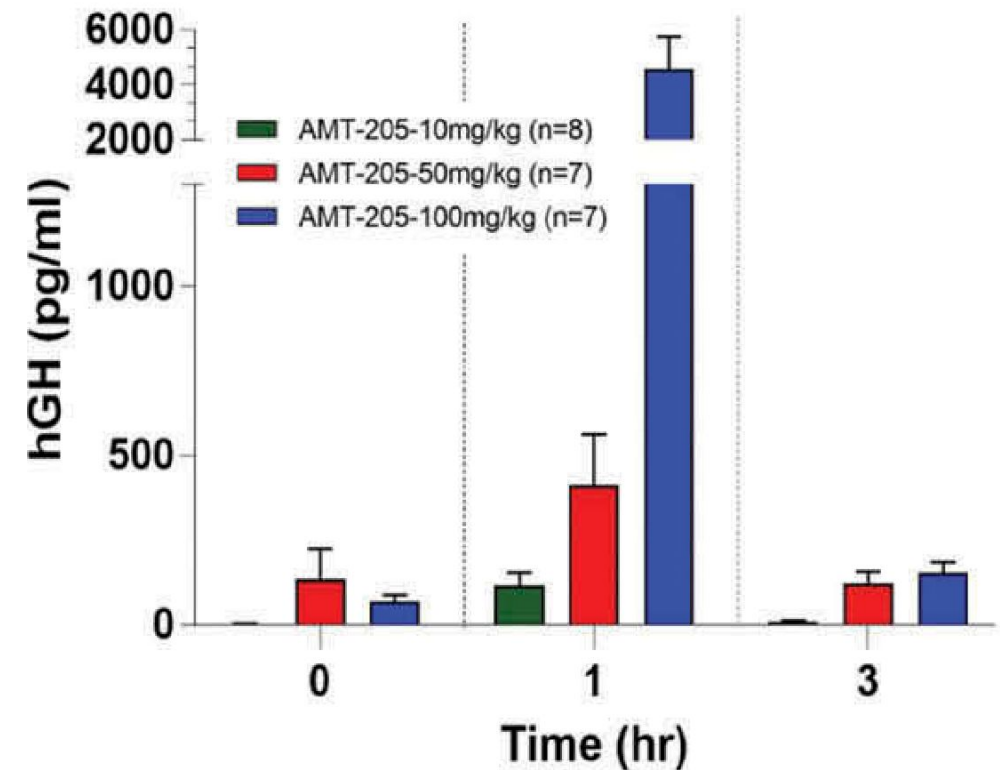
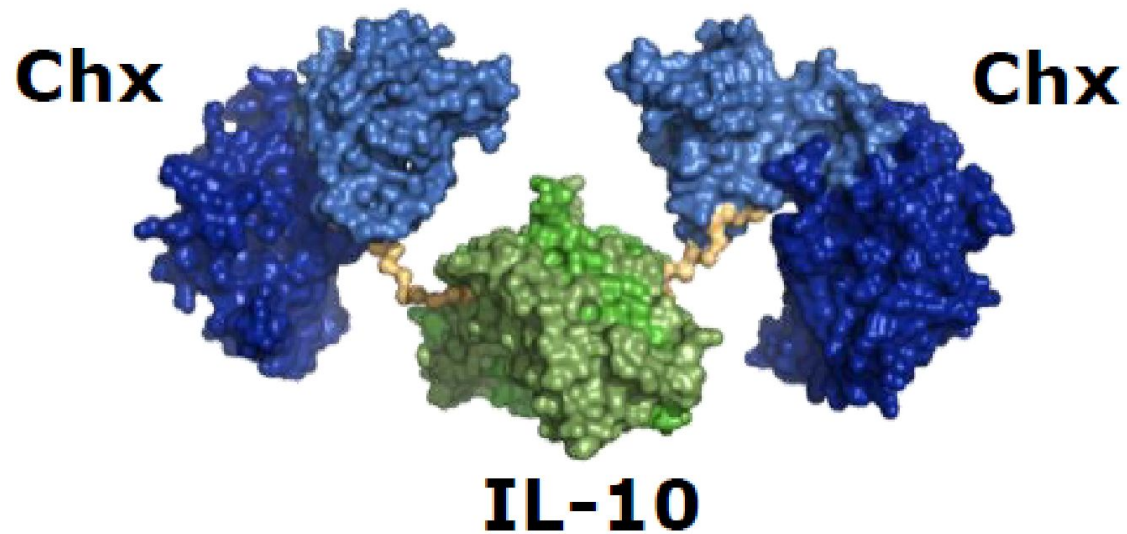


PN-943



Briskin M, et al *Am J Pathol.* 1997;151:97-110

AMT-101 IL10-fusion protein for colitis



Taverner A, et al (2020) Tissue Barriers. 8(1):1710429.

Acknowledgments and Declarations

- Declaration: DB has a current grant from Gattefosse, is on the SAB of Biograil (Denmark, and consults for Janssen (Belgium)
- The UCD Ussing and instillation studies were carried out by Dr. Fiona McCartney
- UCD's silica-based particles were made by Dr. Delyan R. Hristov
- The TRANS-INT Consortium received funding from the European Union Seventh Framework Programme (FP7 / 2007-2013) under grant agreement n°281035 (TRANS-INT)



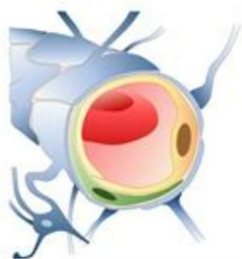
Frontiers in Drug Delivery

A multidisciplinary journal across all aspects of drug delivery, from basic concepts at a cell and tissue level to translational outcomes for formulations and devices, and from pharmaceutical science to artificial intelligence.

Mechanisms of Blood-brain Barrier Transport and Tight Junction Regulation

Topic Editors

Sumio Ohtsuki, Siti R Yusof, Ignacio Romero, Shinya Dohgu and Patrick T. Ronaldson



Tight junctions (TJs) and transporters are essential functions to prevent unspecific diffusion and control specific exchange across the blood-brain barrier (BBB). The modulation of those functions, such as inhibition of active efflux pumps and ...

Submission open

1,715 views 2 articles 23 authors

Strategies to overcome the barriers to effective inhaled treatments

Topic Editors

Philip Chi Lip Kwok, Mohammad Momin, Basanth Babu Eedara and Shing Fung Chow



This Research Topic focuses on novel strategies for improving inhaled drug delivery. Formulation, inhaler device, and patient are the three important aspects that affect pulmonary drug delivery and are therefore important considerations in the ...

Submission open

3,313 views 5 articles 21 authors

Vaccine Development Against COVID-19

Topic Editors

Pål Johansen and Rein Verbeke



The vaccines currently approved for use against COVID-19 are mRNA-based vaccines and replication-defective adenovirus-based vectors. These COVID-19 vaccines represent new classes of vaccine products, which show to be highly effective in preventing ...

Submission open

7,086 views 7 authors

Would you like to **host a Research Topic** (special issue) or **submit an article**?

Contact us:

drugdelivery@frontiersin.org

Online since June 2021:

<https://www.frontiersin.org/journals/drug-delivery>



8 Specialty Sections:

Oral Drug Delivery
Ophthalmic Drug Delivery
Dermatological Drug Delivery
Brain-Targeted Drug Delivery
Cardiovascular Drug Delivery
Vaccine Delivery
Respiratory Drug Delivery
Technological and Methodological Advancements in Drug Delivery

627

onboard editors

Rising Stars in Oral Drug Delivery

Frontiers in Drug Delivery is launching a new special issue (Research Topic) highlighting the work of early career researchers.

The articles submitted to 'Rising Stars in Oral Drug Delivery' will highlight advances in theory, experiment and methodology across the field of oral drug delivery. The issue is edited by *Frontiers in Drug Delivery's* leading early career Editorial Board members.

Submission deadline: 30 November 2022

To submit, please go to: <https://www.frontiersin.org/journals/drug-delivery>

Contact us: drugdelivery@frontiersin.org

