

Technical Session I

Manufacturing Science and Technology

Pasqualina Scala, PhD

Human Leukocyte Antigen-free Biomimetic
Proteolipid Vesicles as a donor-independent
delivery platform for overcoming alloreactivity

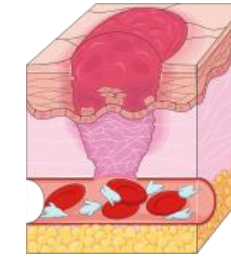
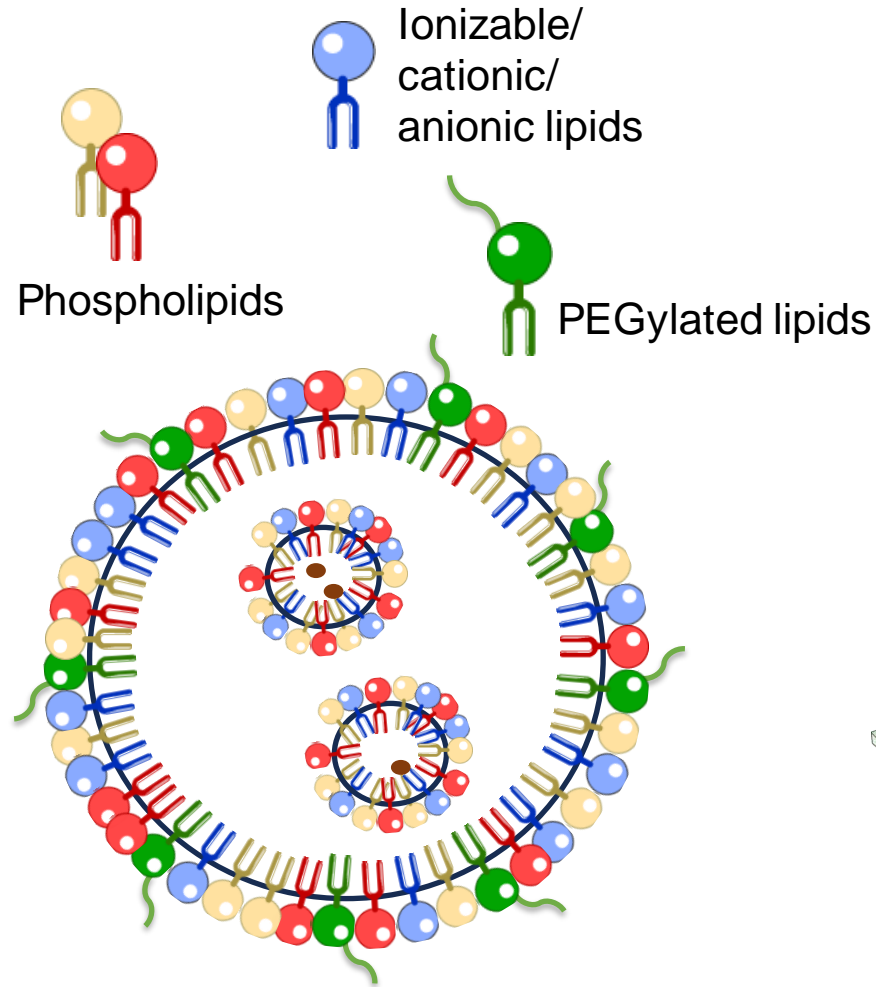




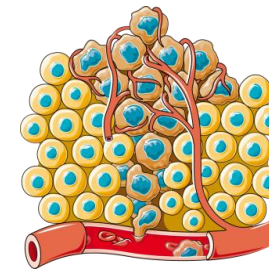
Lipid nano-particles (NPs): application



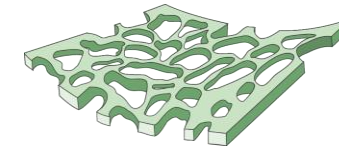
- ❖ Multiple benefits over conventional drug delivery systems like increased plasma half-life and improved biodistribution.
- ❖ Continuous, direct, and controlled drug release to malignant cells.
- ❖ Vast field for biomedical applications, such as gene delivery, site-specific targeted drug delivery system, or to design and develop new imaging methods.



Wound healing



Cancer



Tissue engineering



Drug delivery

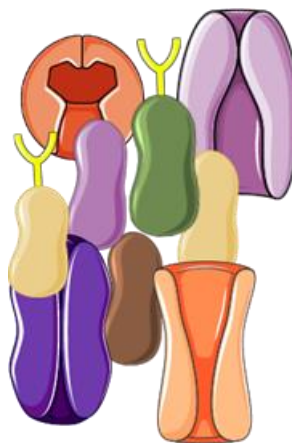


Biomimetic proteolipid vesicles (BPLVs)

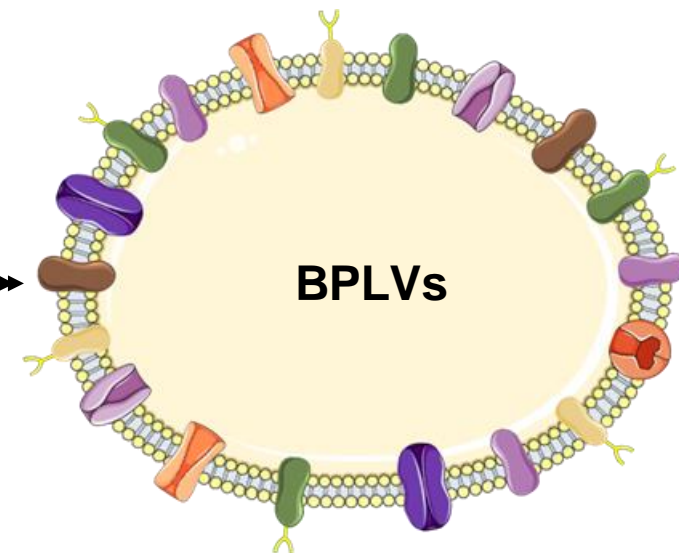
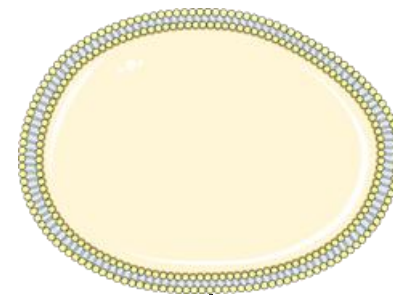


PBMCs

Membrane protein
extraction



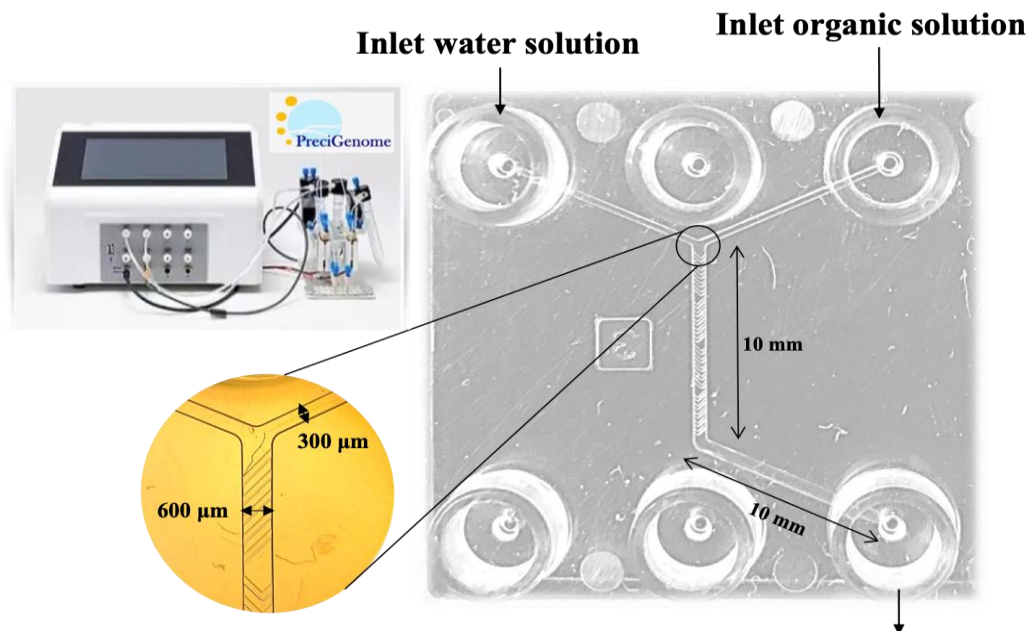
Membrane proteins



- ✓ A new potential protein-delivery system with high biocompatibility and tolerability.
- ✓ Proteins are incorporated within vesicles and correctly positioned.
- ✓ Loaded proteins are uptake by targeted cells and exposed on cell surface to revert specific protein deficiencies without modifying cell genome.

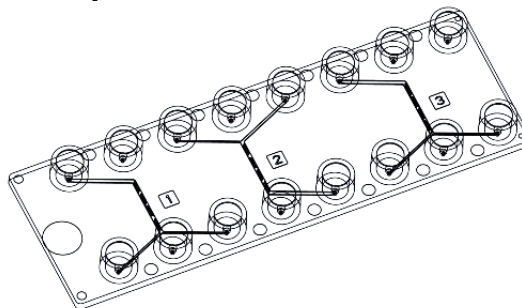
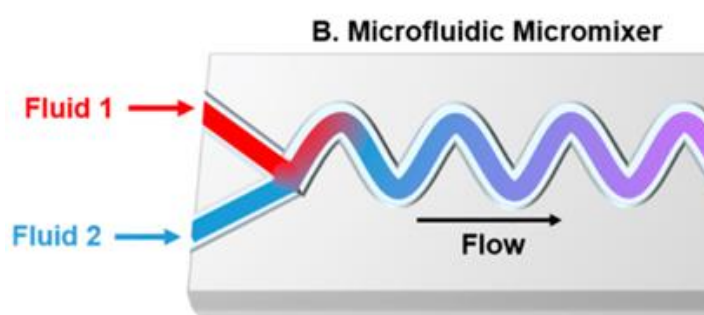


Microfluidic technologies



❖ 3D structure reactors consisting of micron-size (10–1000 μm) channel networks with different geometries.

- ✓ **Laminar flow**
- ✓ **Lower critical Reynolds number for transition**
- ✓ **Mixing by diffusion**
- ✓ **Fast heat and mass transfer**
- ✓ **Precise control**
- ✓ **Low reagent consumption**
- ✓ **Narrow residence time distributions**

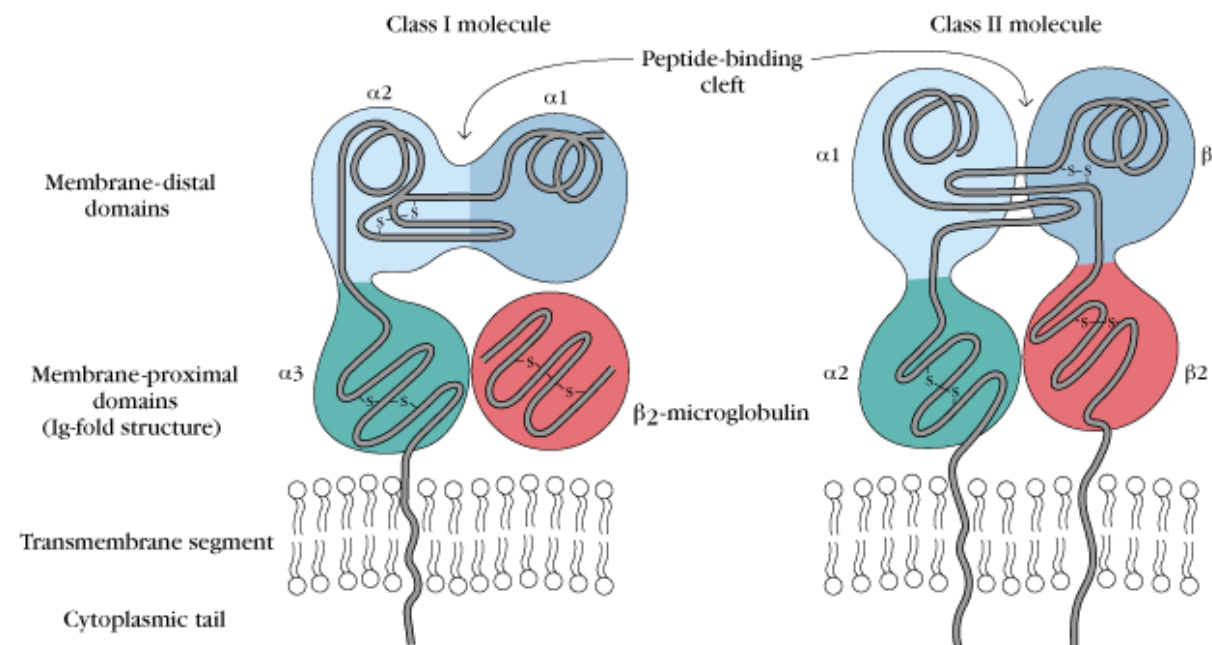




HLA complexity



- ❖ HLA (Human Leukocyte Antigen) discriminates between self- and non-self and is involved in immune responses. On chromosome 6p, divided in three regions:
- ❖ **HLA-class I, including A,B,C**
 - ❖ Expressed on all nucleated cells.
 - ❖ Can present antigens (non-self) to cytotoxic T cells.
- ❖ **HLA-class II, including DR, DP, DQ**
 - ❖ Expressed on macrophages, B lymphocytes, dendritic cells.
 - ❖ Present antigens to T helper cells.
- ❖ **HLA-class III, including C2, C4, TNF**
 - ❖ Secreted proteins with immunological functions.
 - ❖ Complement system
 - ❖ Pro-inflammatory cytokines.

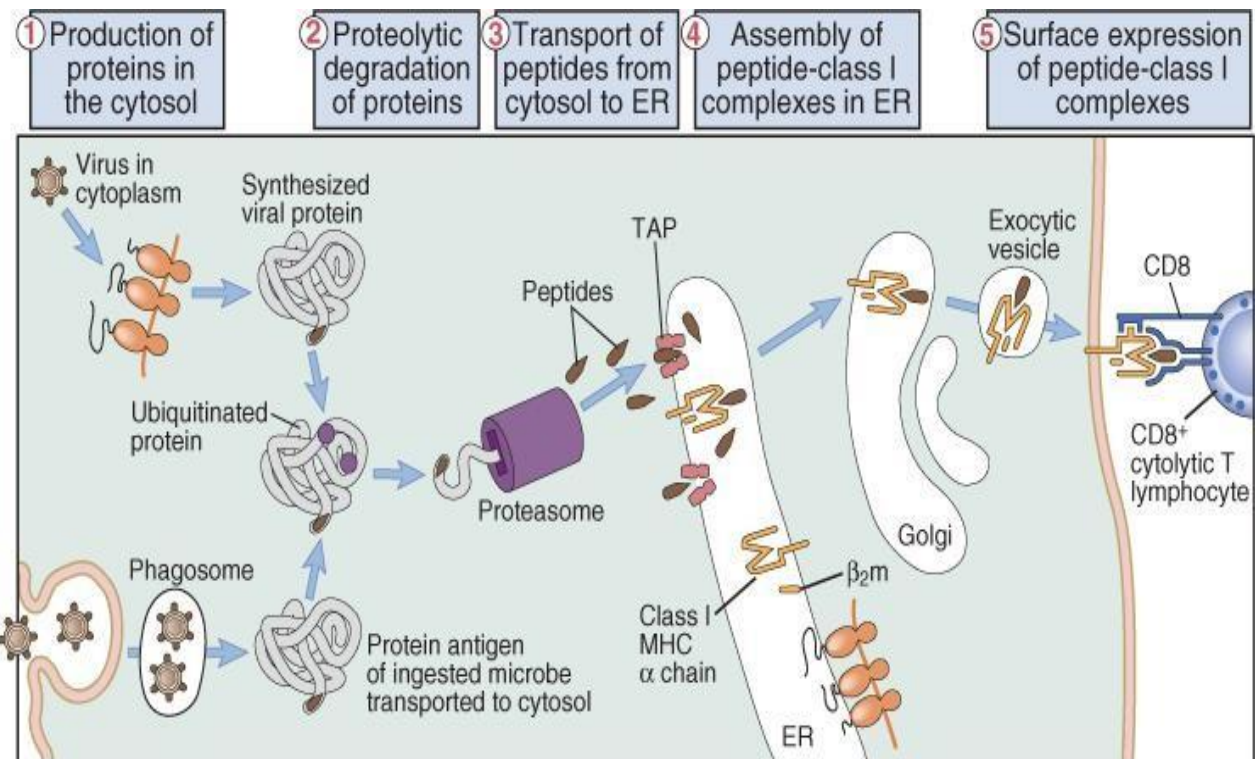




HLA-matching in immune responses

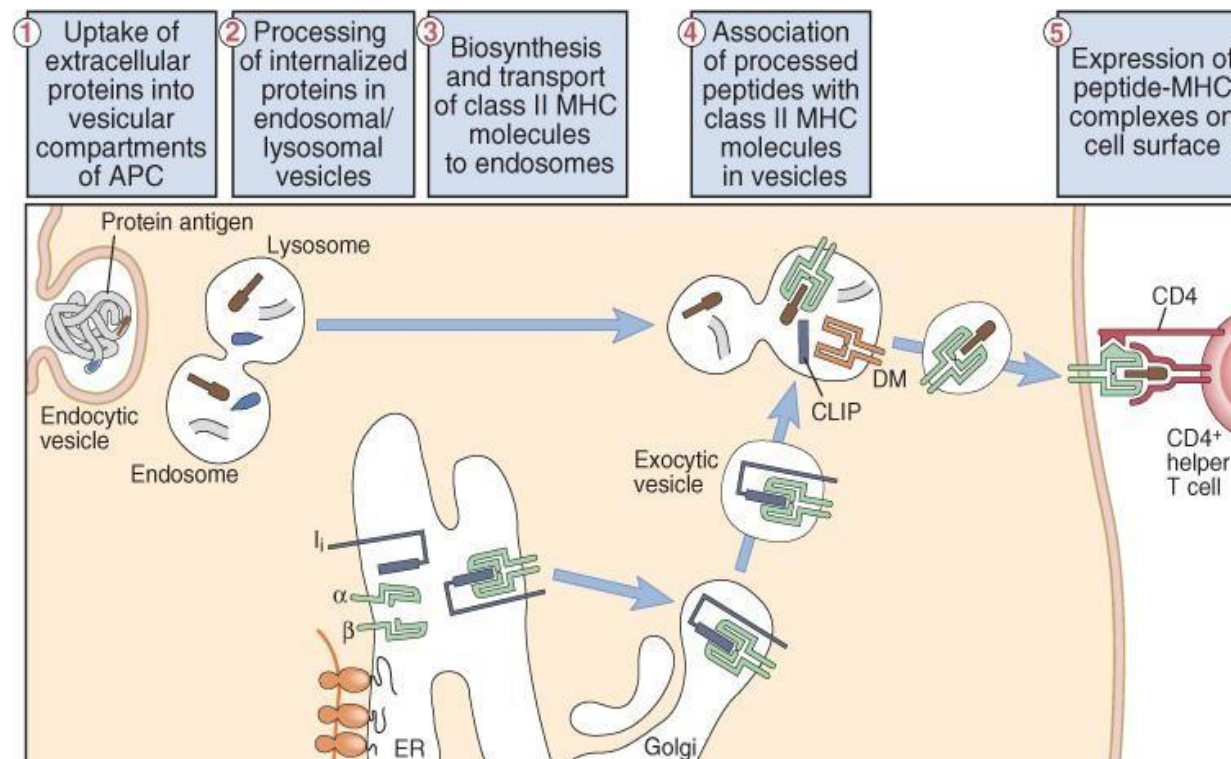


Class I



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Class II



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HLA-matching in tissue and organ transplantation



In organ and tissue transplantation, donor cells should not recognize as non-self recipient cells.

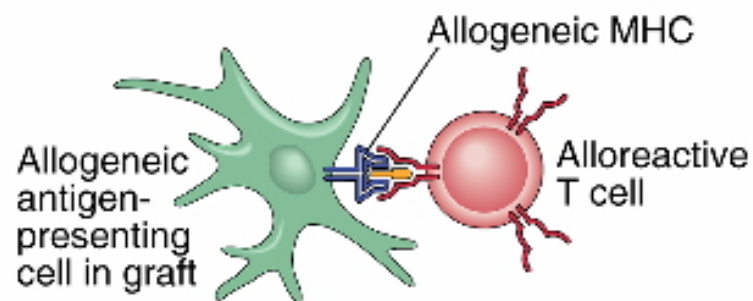
Otherwise, HLA-mismatch causes:

- ❖ **GRAFT FAILURE**
- ❖ **GRAFT VERSUS HOST DISEASE**

The only benefit in hematological malignancies:

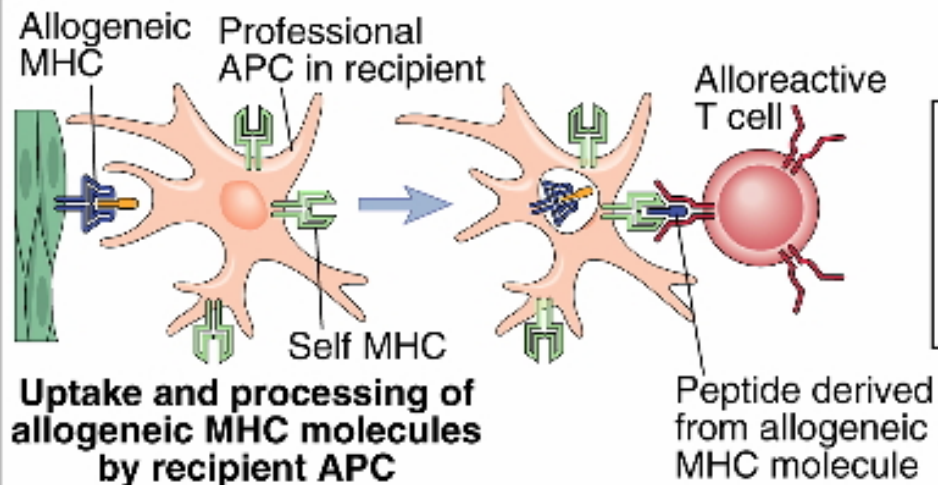
- ❖ **GRAFT VERSUS LEUKEMIA**

A Direct allorecognition



T cell recognizes unprocessed allogeneic MHC molecule on graft APC

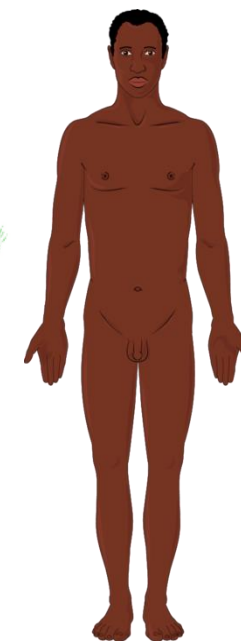
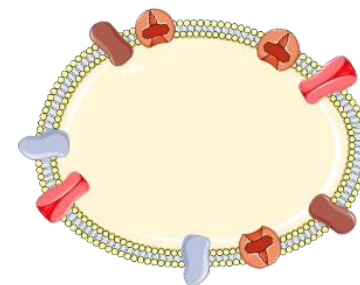
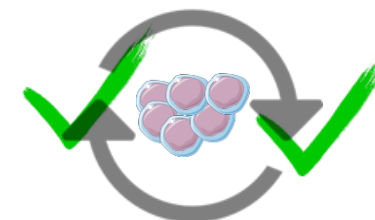
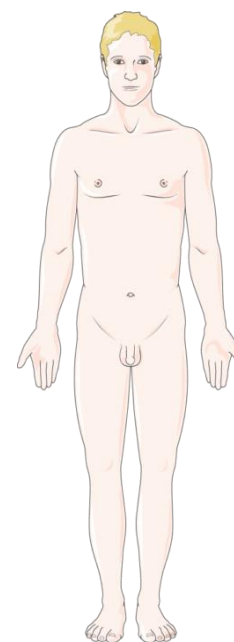
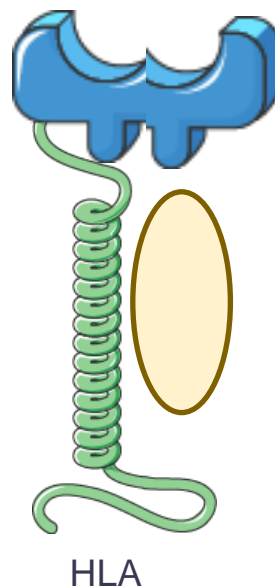
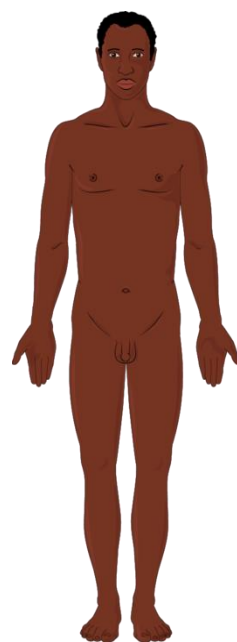
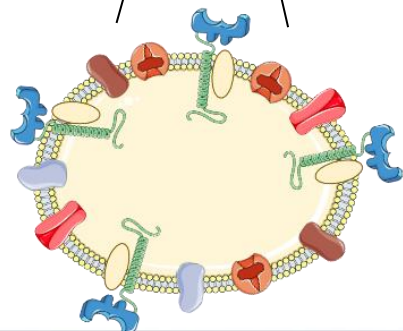
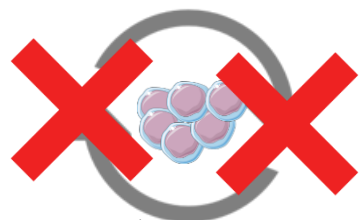
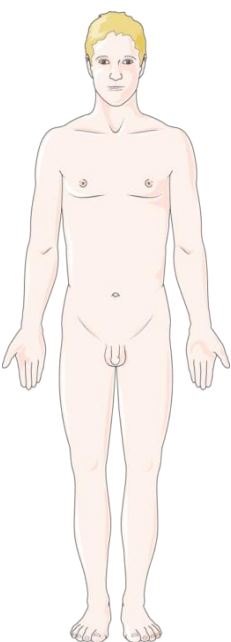
B Indirect alloantigen presentation



Presentation of processed peptide of allogeneic MHC molecule bound to self MHC molecule

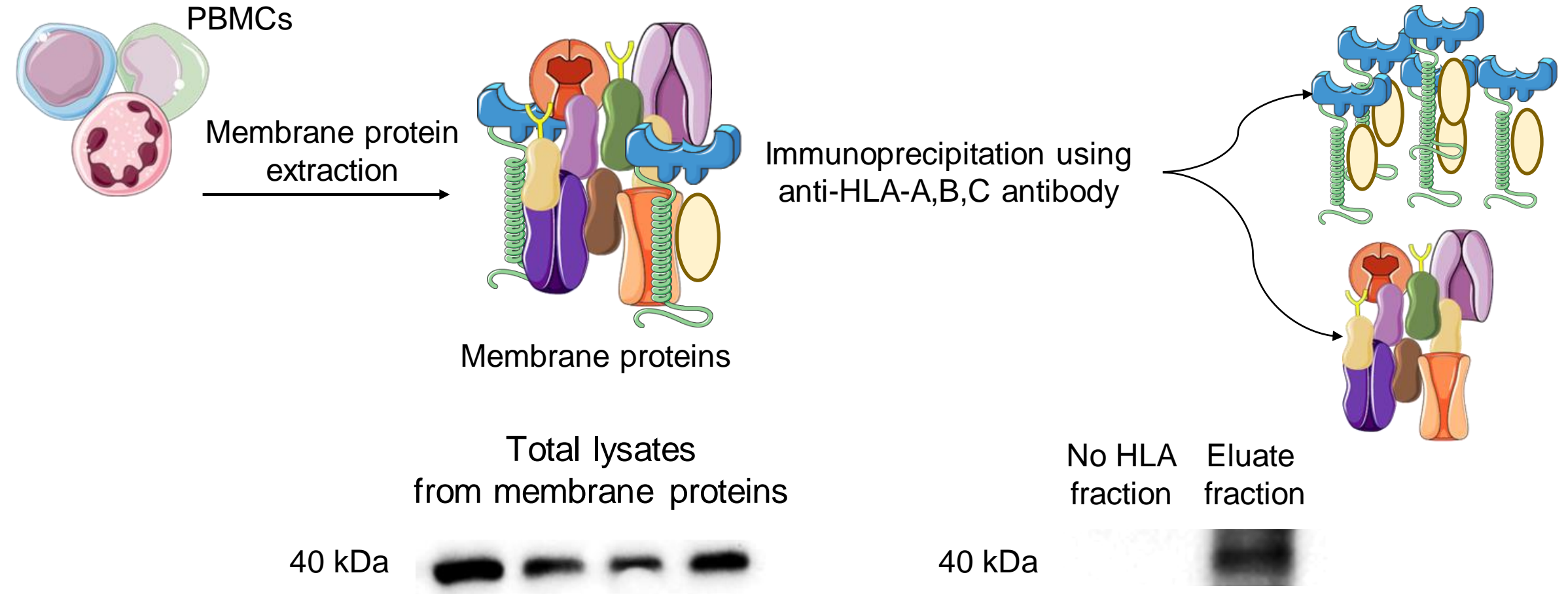


HLA-issue in allogeneic transplantation: a troubleshoot



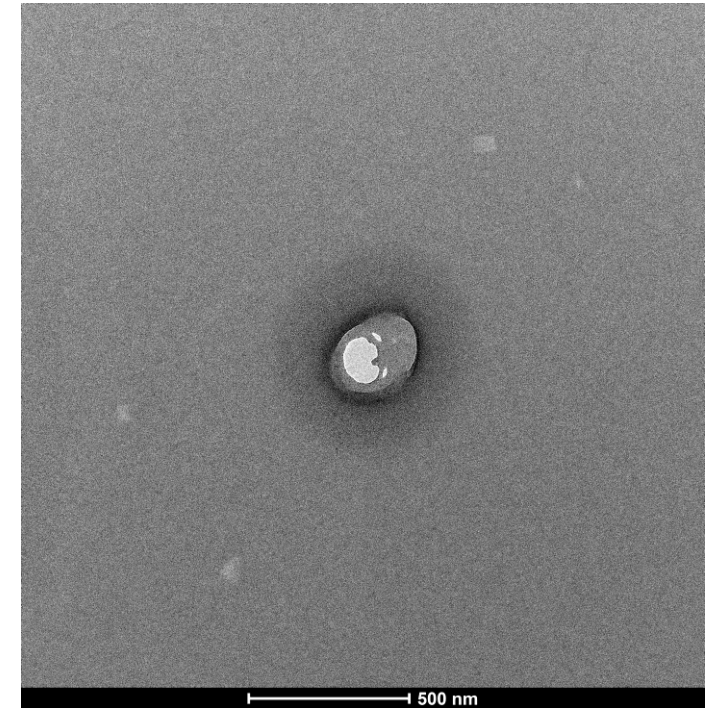
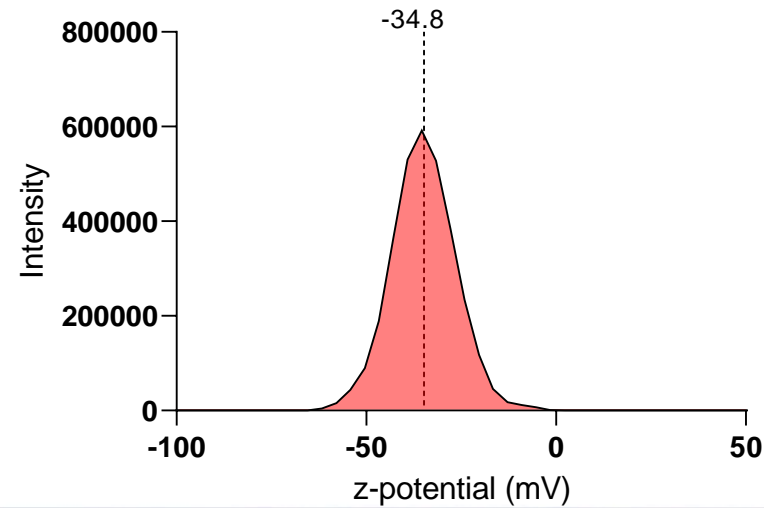
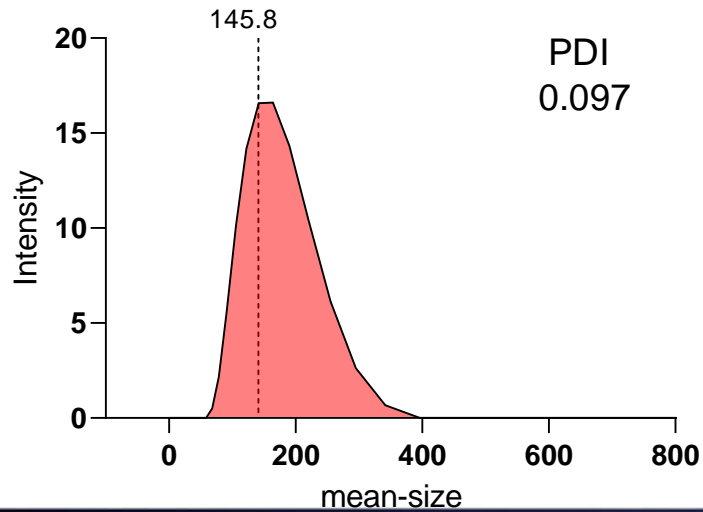
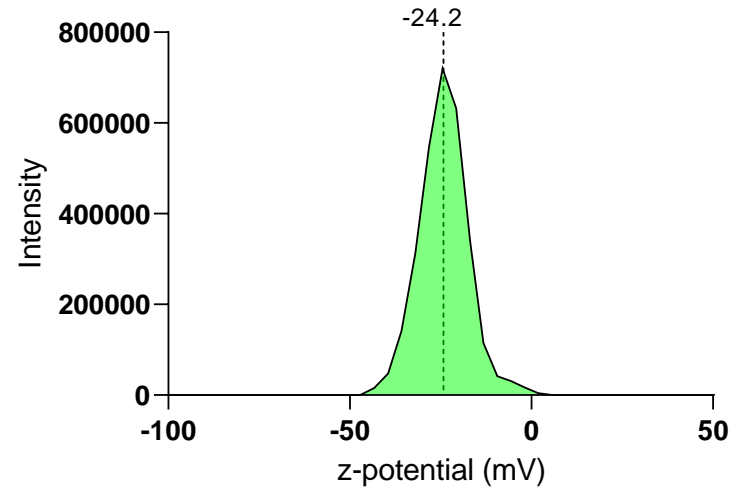
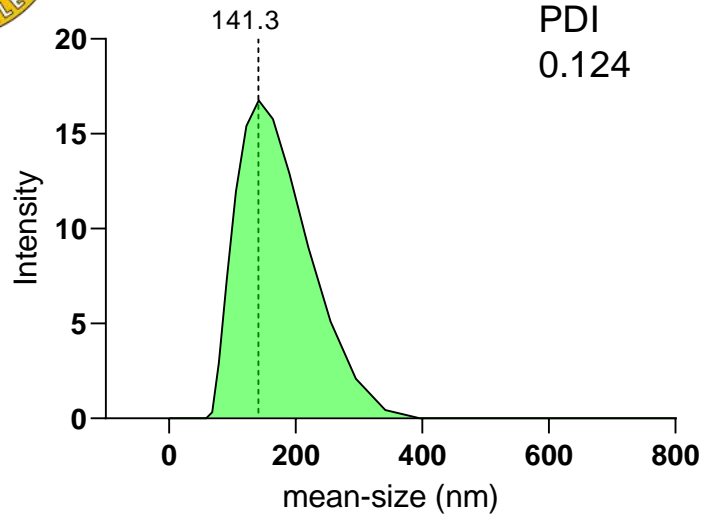


HLA immunoprecipitation





Morphological characterization

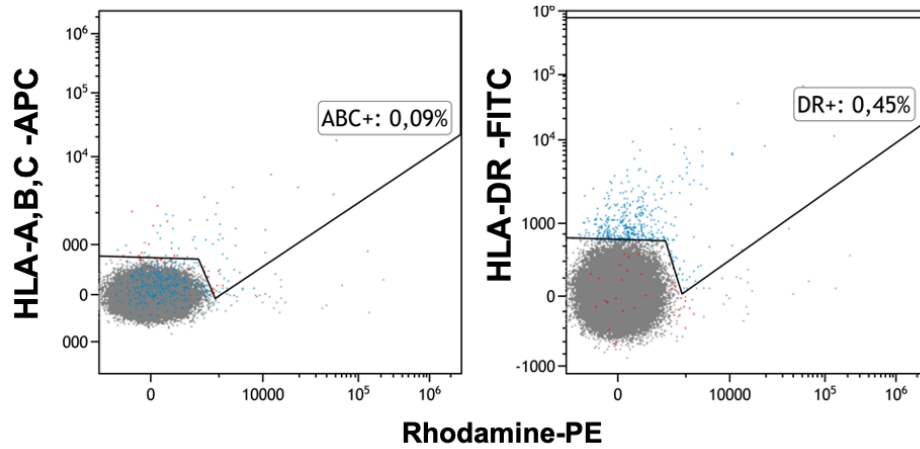




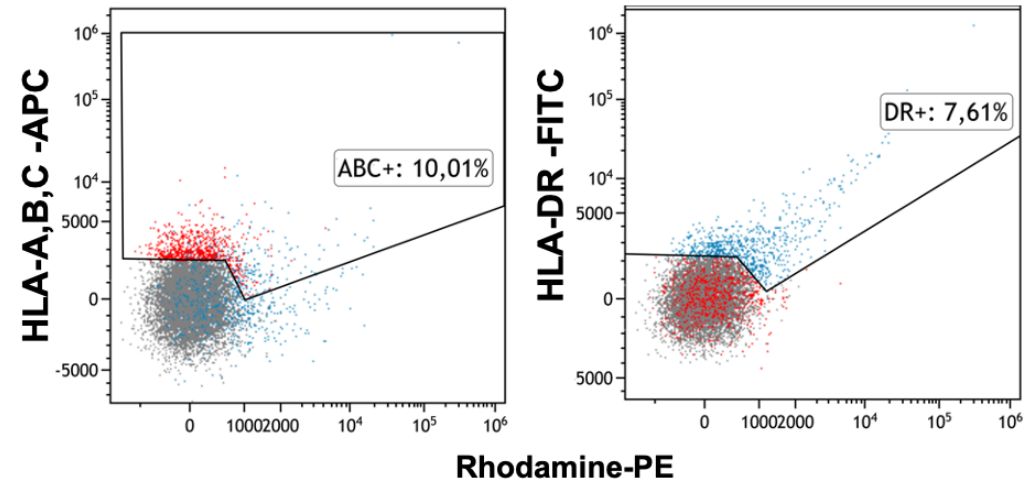
Protein characterization: Flow cytometry



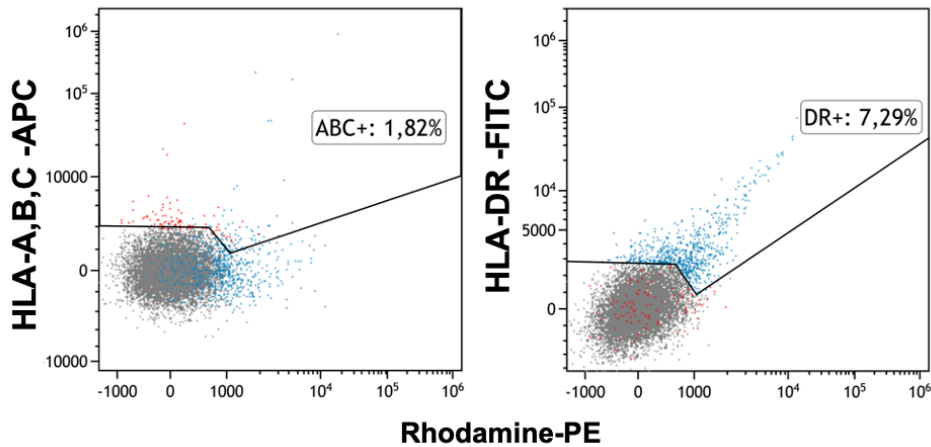
Negative control



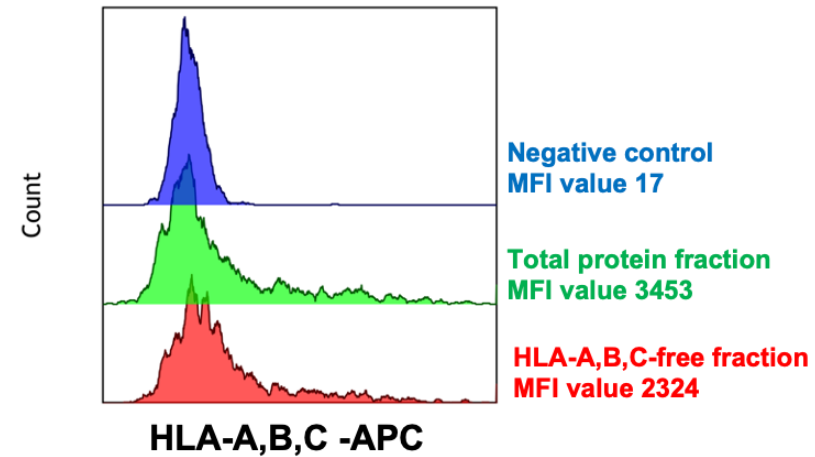
Total protein fraction



HLA-A,B,C-free fraction



On HLA-DR⁺ vesicles

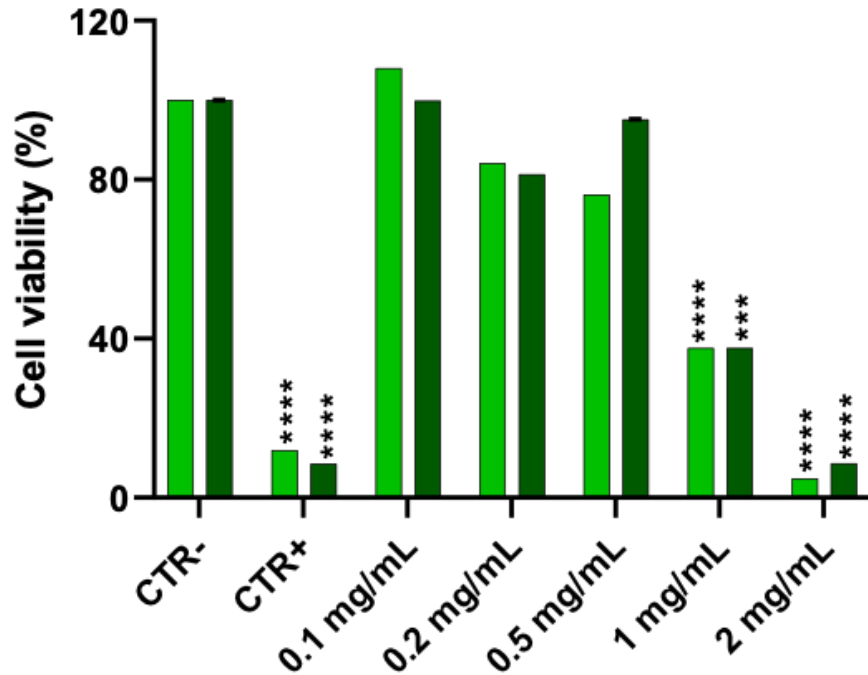




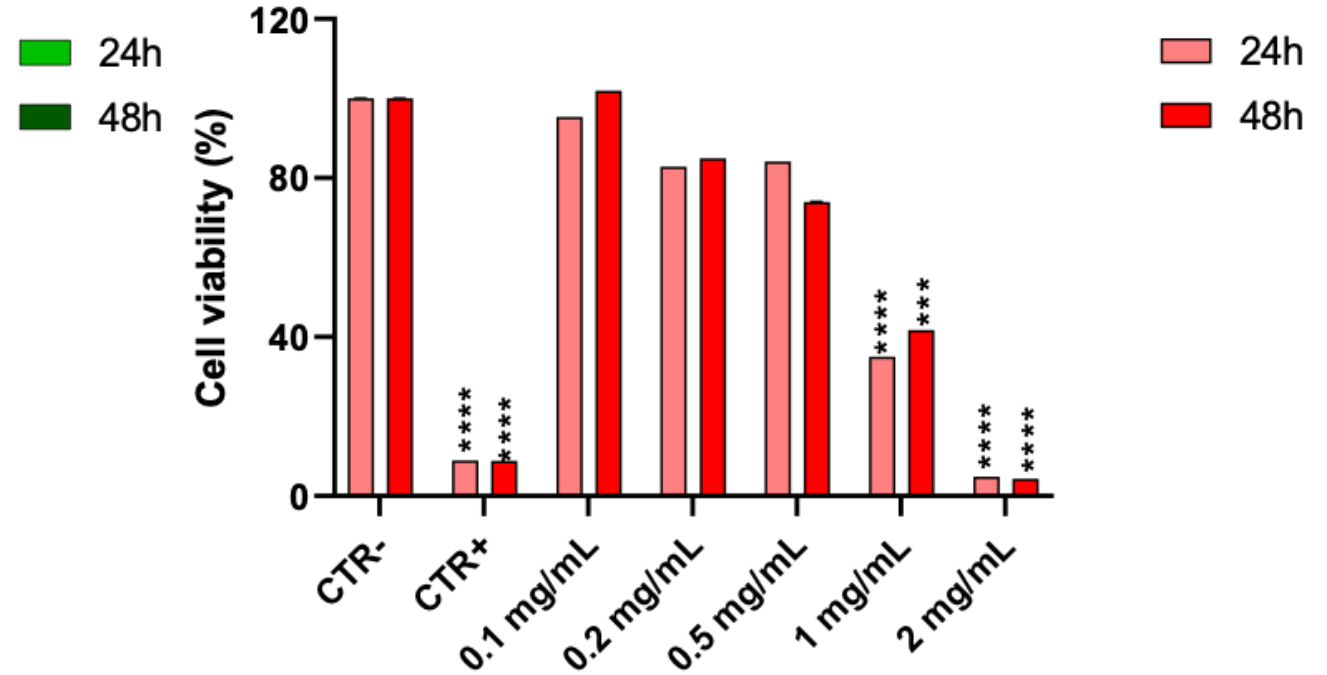
Biocompatibility: cell viability



BPLVs + total membrane proteins



BPLVs-HLA-A,B,C free



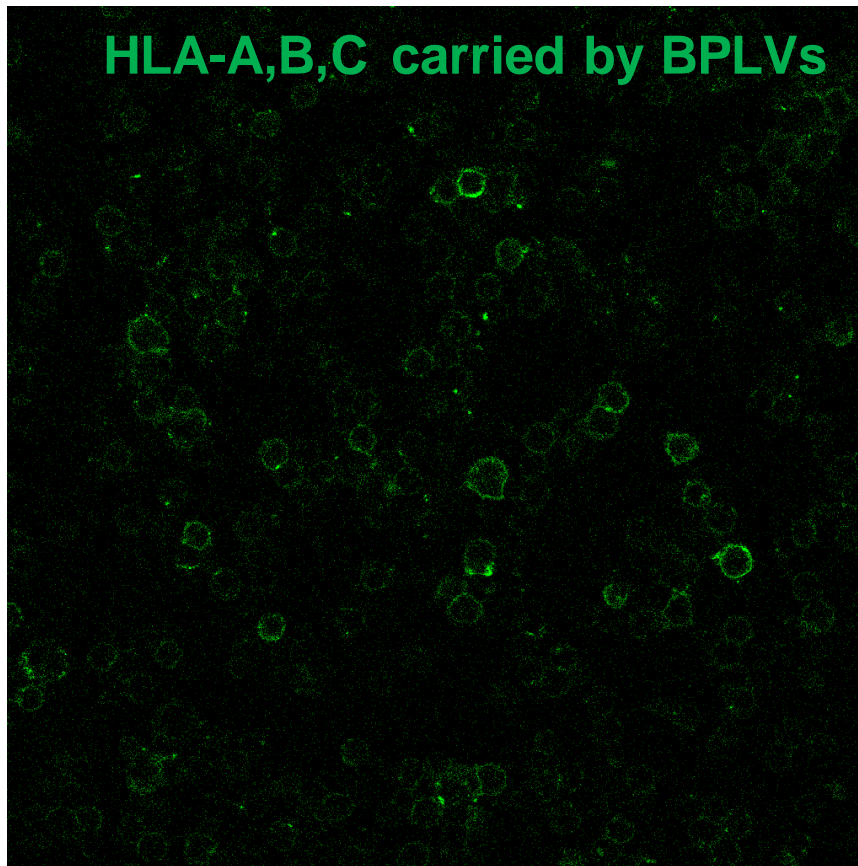
Extremely high biocompatibility



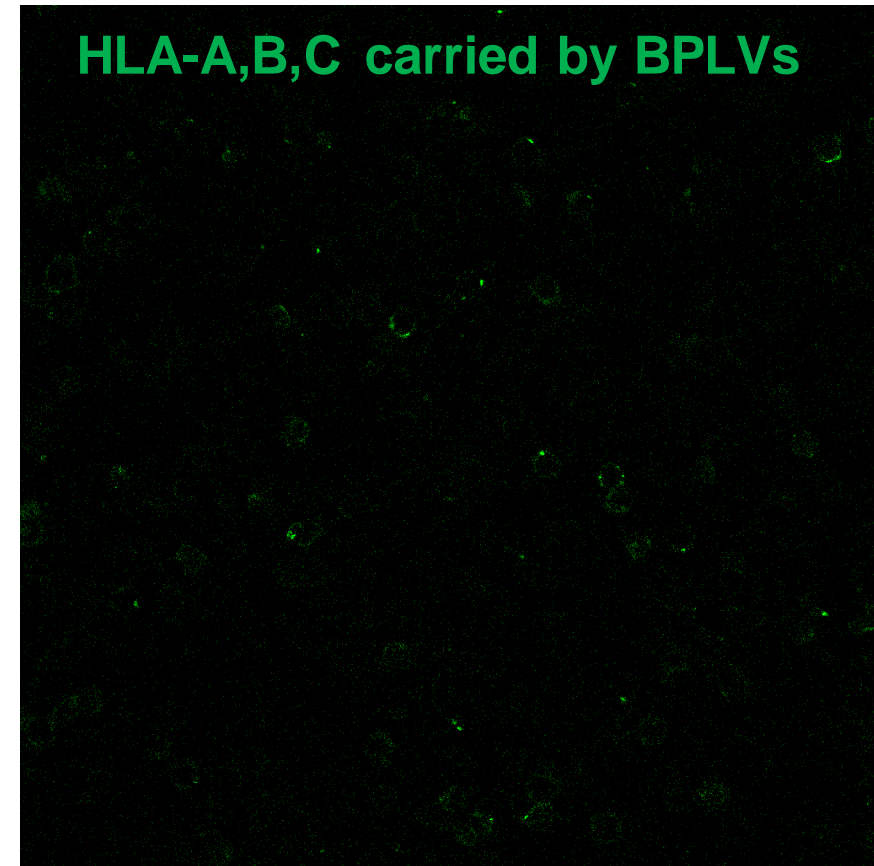
Cellular uptake



BPLVs + total membrane proteins



BPLVs-HLA-A,B,C free

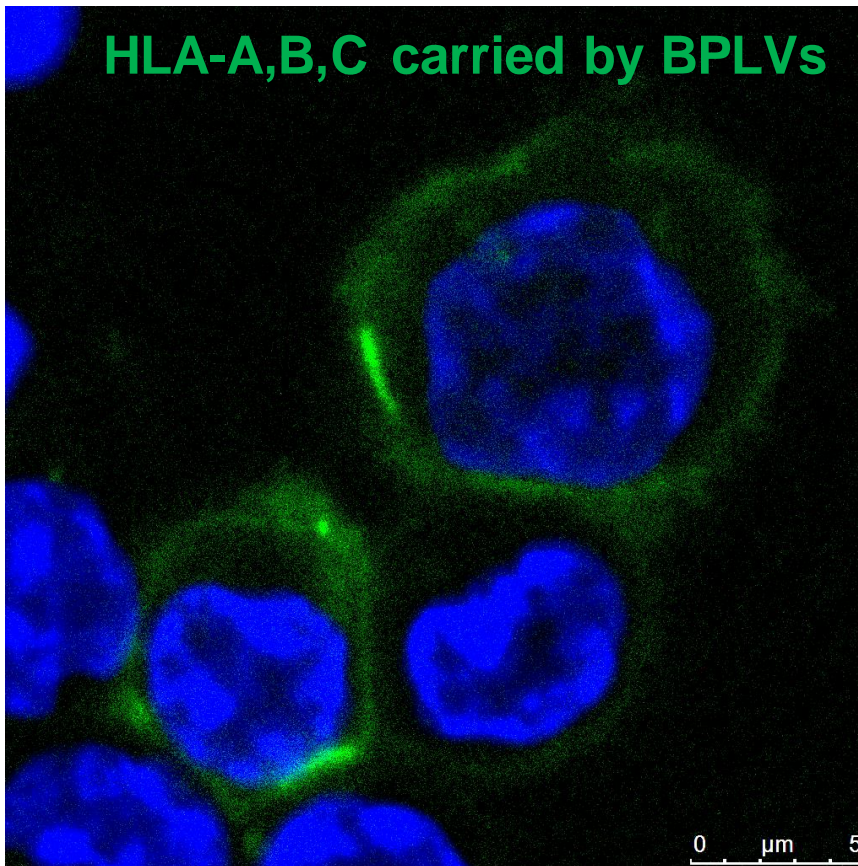




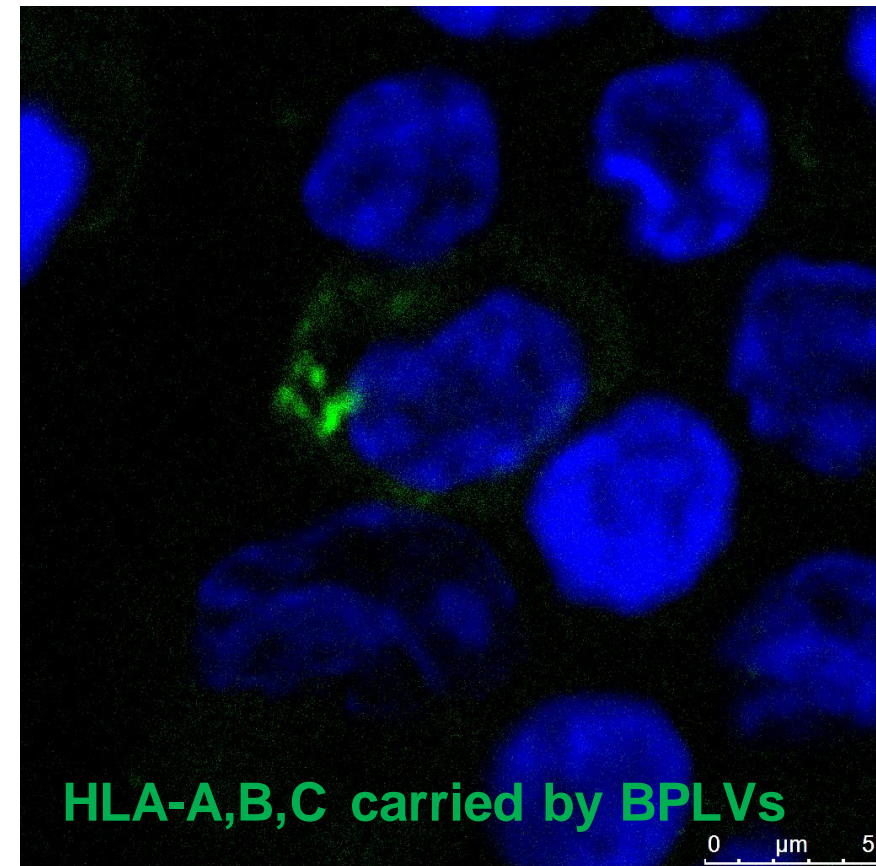
Cellular uptake



BPLVs + total membrane proteins



BPLVs-HLA-A,B,C free

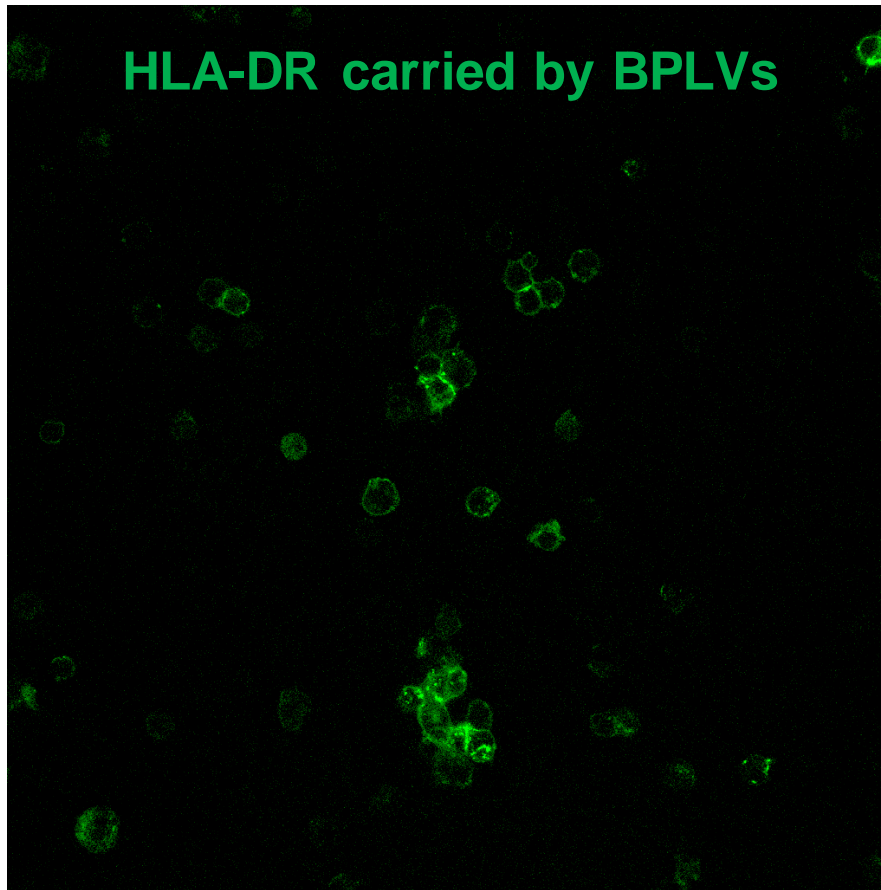




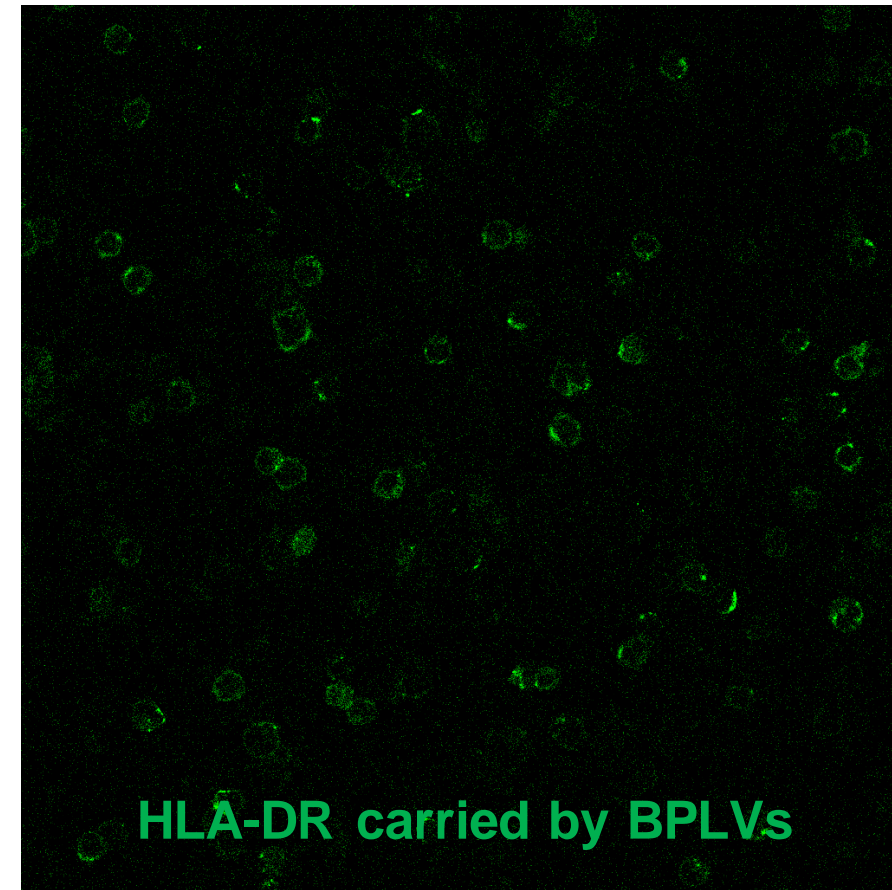
Cellular uptake



BPLVs + total membrane proteins



BPLVs-HLA-A,B,C free





Conclusions and further perspectives



- ❖ BPLVs can be efficiently and reproducibly produced by microfluidics approach and can be used to transfer proteins, drugs, or bioactive agents to target cells.
- ❖ BPLVs can be employed as ready-to-use protein delivery platform.
- ❖ Saving time, lowering cost, and making this therapeutic approach more accessible to patients.
- ❖ HLA matching limits the broad use of donor-derived BPLVs and can induce immune-mediated reactions.
- ❖ Using our approach, HLA-matching can be overcome and BPLVs can become an HLA-free protein delivery platforms.
- ❖ Future perfect continuous: increase the purity of HLA-A,B,C fraction and remove also HLA-DR,DP,DQ.
- ❖ Making BPLV uptake faster and easier.





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