

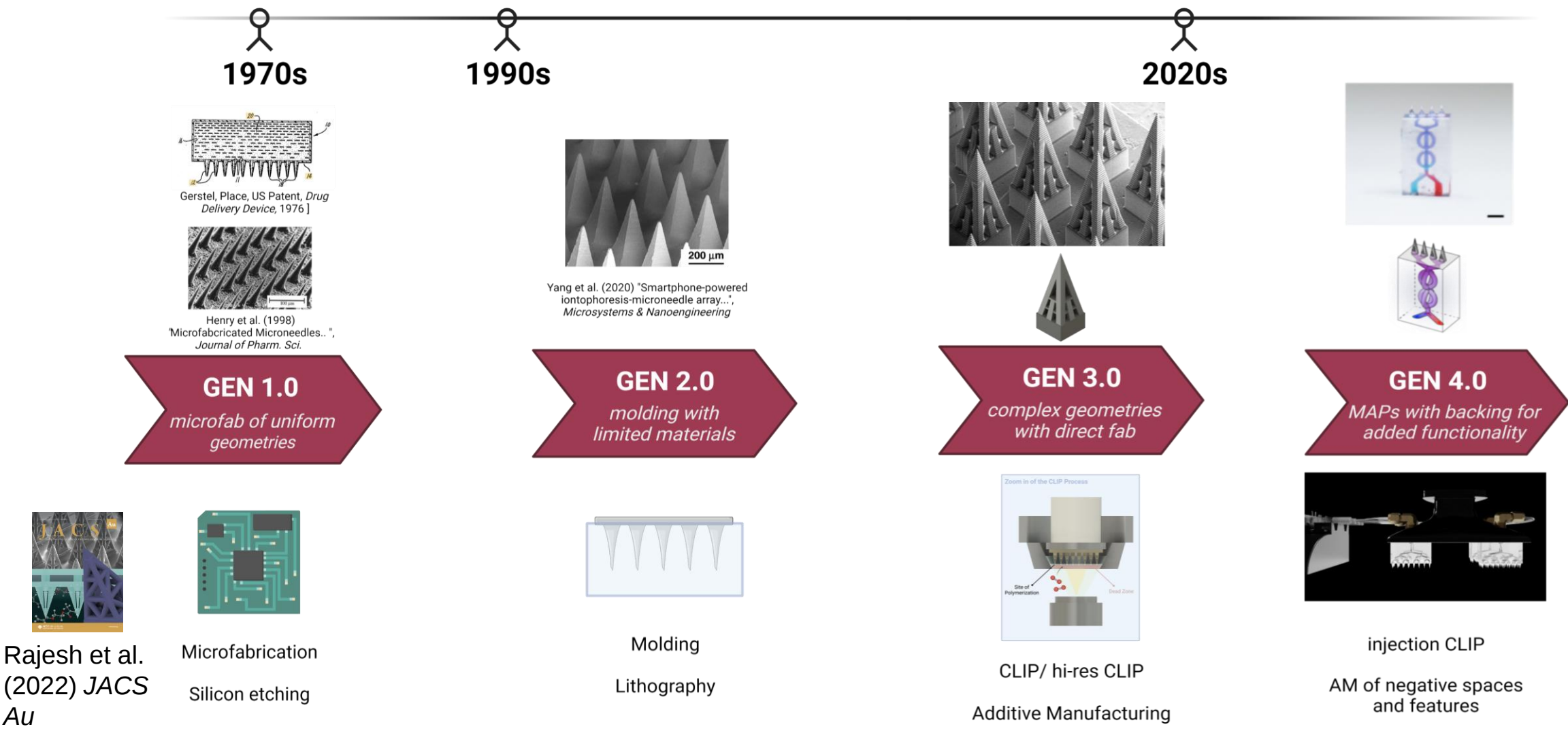
3D-printed Lattice Micro-Array Patches (L-MAPs) for Tunable and Versatile Intradermal Delivery

Netra Unni Rajesh

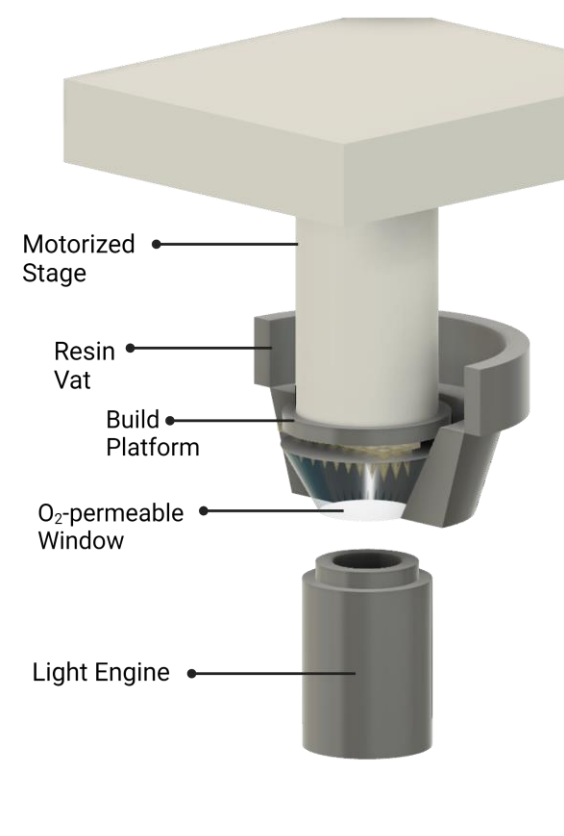
*PhD Candidate, DeSimone Lab
Stanford University*



Microarray Patches (MAPs)



Continuous Liquid Interface Production



Motorized Stage

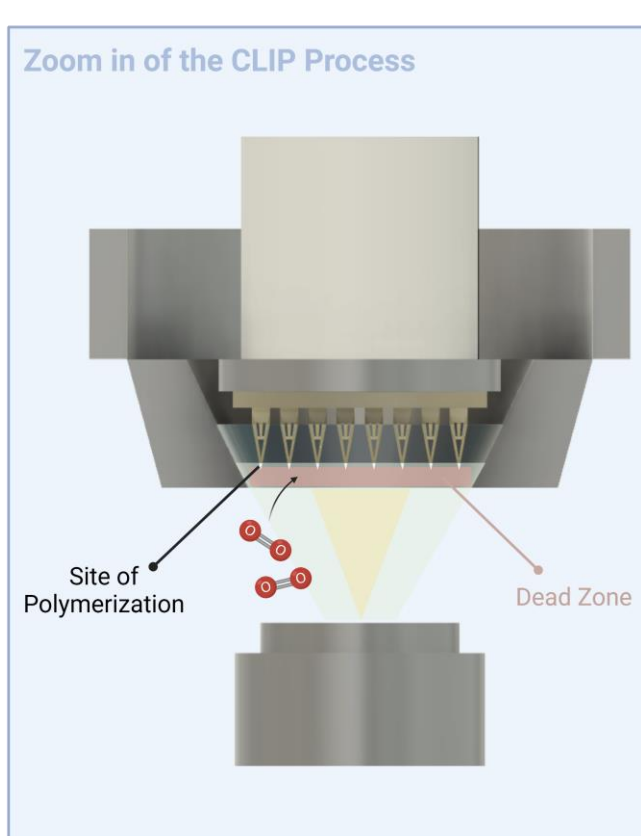
Resin Vat

Build Platform

O₂-permeable Window

Light Engine

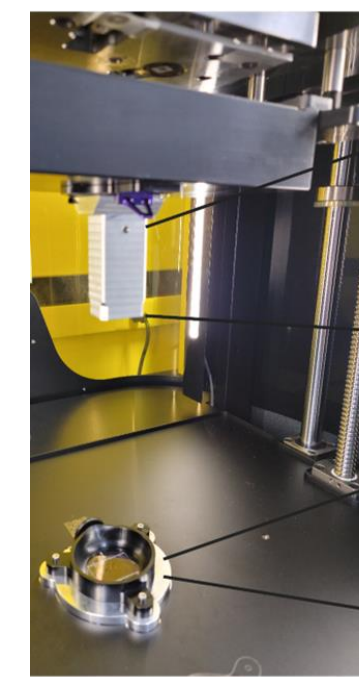
Zoom in of the CLIP Process

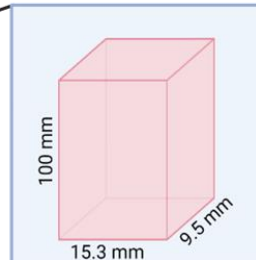


Site of Polymerization

Dead Zone

Scalable printing at a high resolution





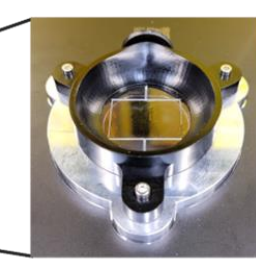
100 mm

15.3 mm

9.5 mm

5.4 μ m pixel size

Max build size:
x = 15.3 mm
y = 9.5 mm
z = 100 mm



Custom vat design

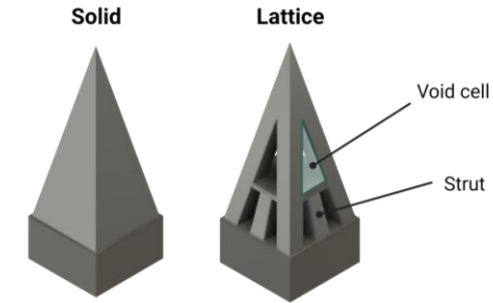
Channels to improve oxygen delivery

- reduce suction forces
- improve overall quality of the print

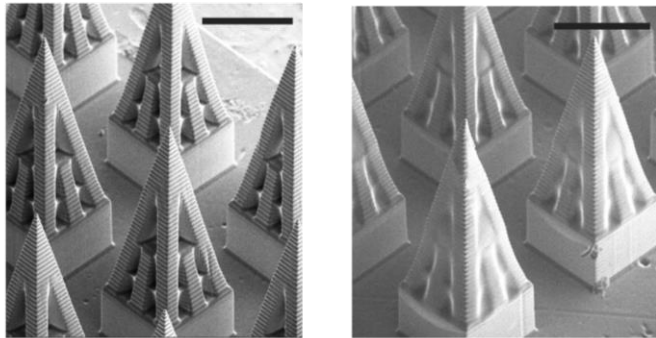
Rajesh et al. (2024) *In Review*

Lattice Microarray Patches (L-MAPs)

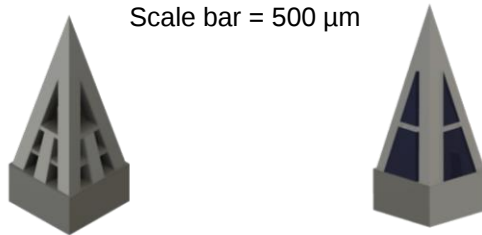
- **Biocompatible resin:**
 - KeySplint hard (used in FDA-approved dental products)
- **A platform capable of versatile cargo delivery:**



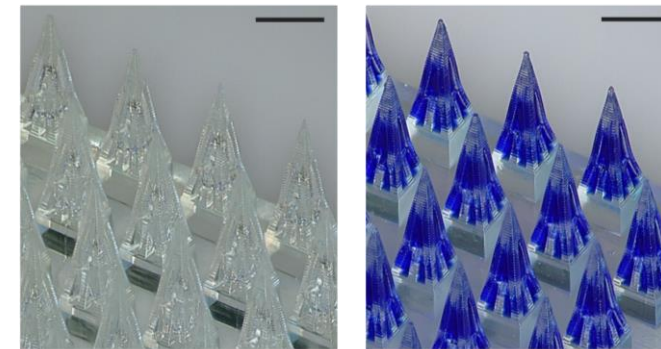
Solid-State Film Coating



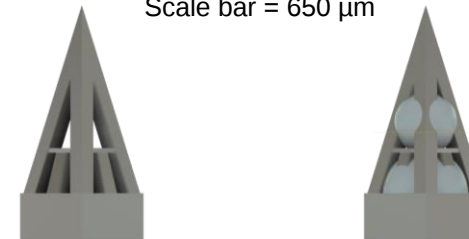
Scale bar = 500 μm



Liquid Droplet Coating



Scale bar = 650 μm



Rajesh et al. (2024) *In Review*

Designing an L-MAP Library

Number of Tiers

Base Shape

Tapering Scale (%)
= (max strut width - min strut width) / min strut width

Min strut width (μm)	Tapering Scale
90	0%
	11.1%
	22.2%
	33.3%
	44.4%
60	0%
	16.7%
	33.3%
	50%
50	0%
	20%
	40%
90	0%
	11.1%
	22.2%
	33.3%
44.4%	

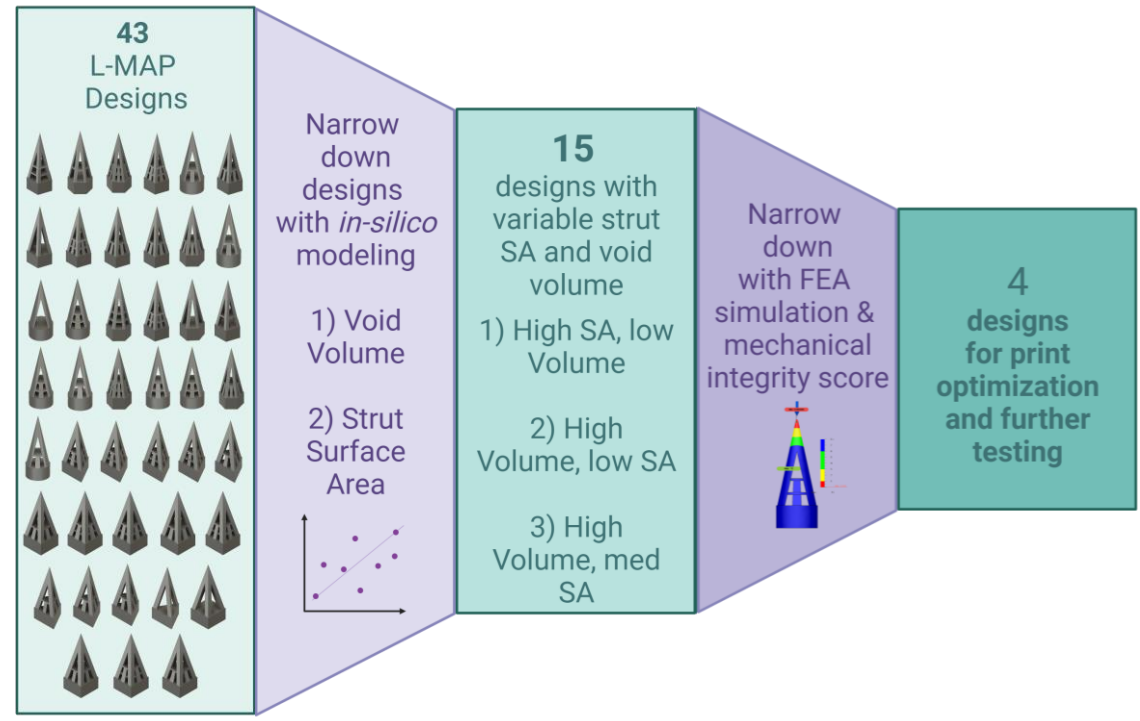
Constants

$w = 550\ \mu\text{m}$

$h_{\text{pillar}} = 300\ \mu\text{m}$

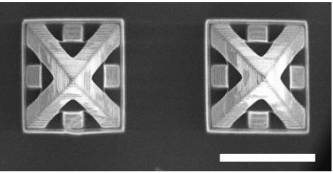
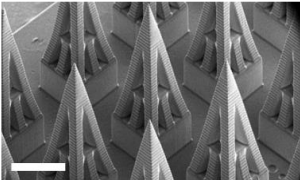
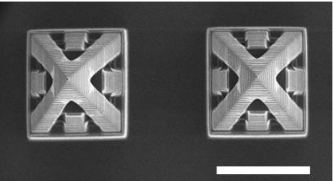
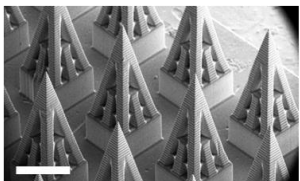
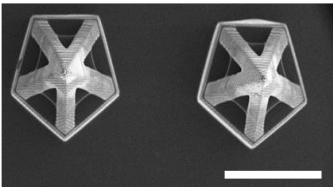
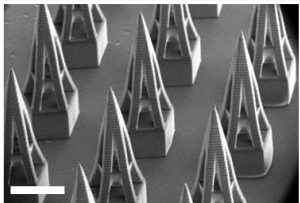
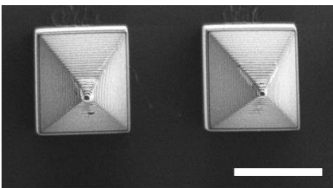
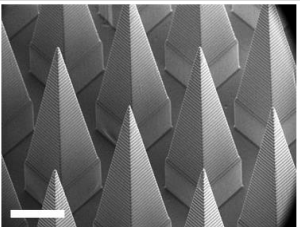
$h_{\text{latticed}} = 1200\ \mu\text{m}$

$h_{\text{total}} = 1500\ \mu\text{m}$



Rajesh et al. (2024) *In Review*

Optimal L-MAP Geometries

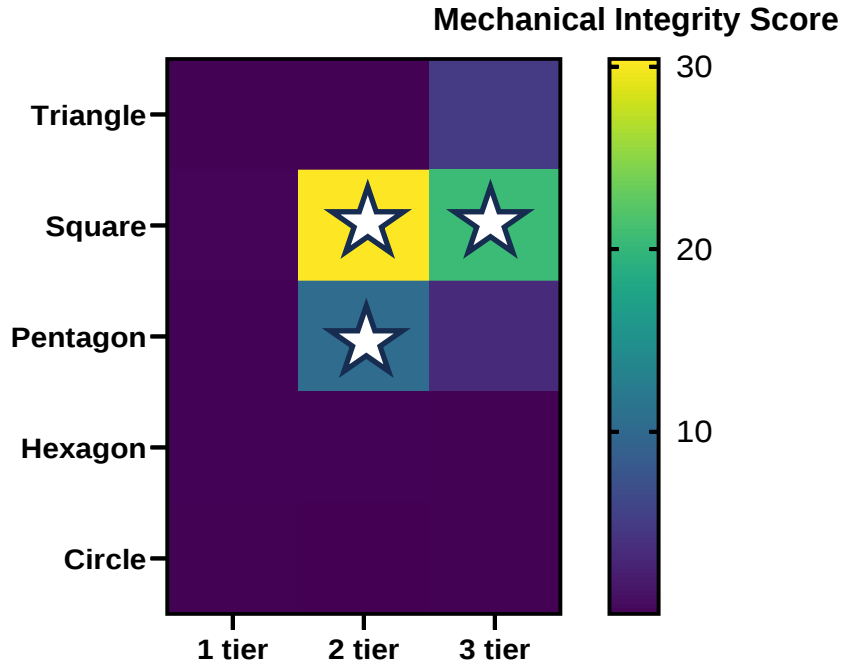
Needle Design	Top View	Side View
Square 2 Tier 		
Square 3 Tier 		
Pentagon 2 Tier 		
Solid 		

** Scale Bars = 500 μ m

Rajesh et al. (2024) *In Review*

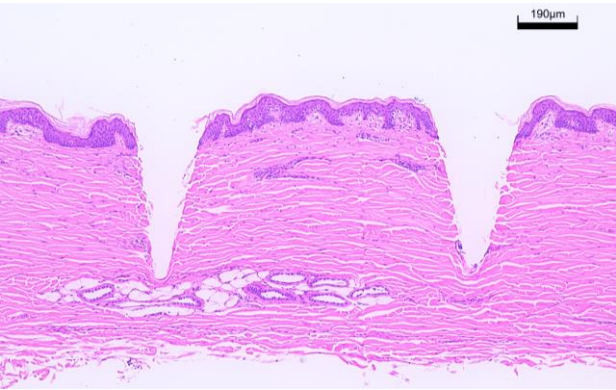
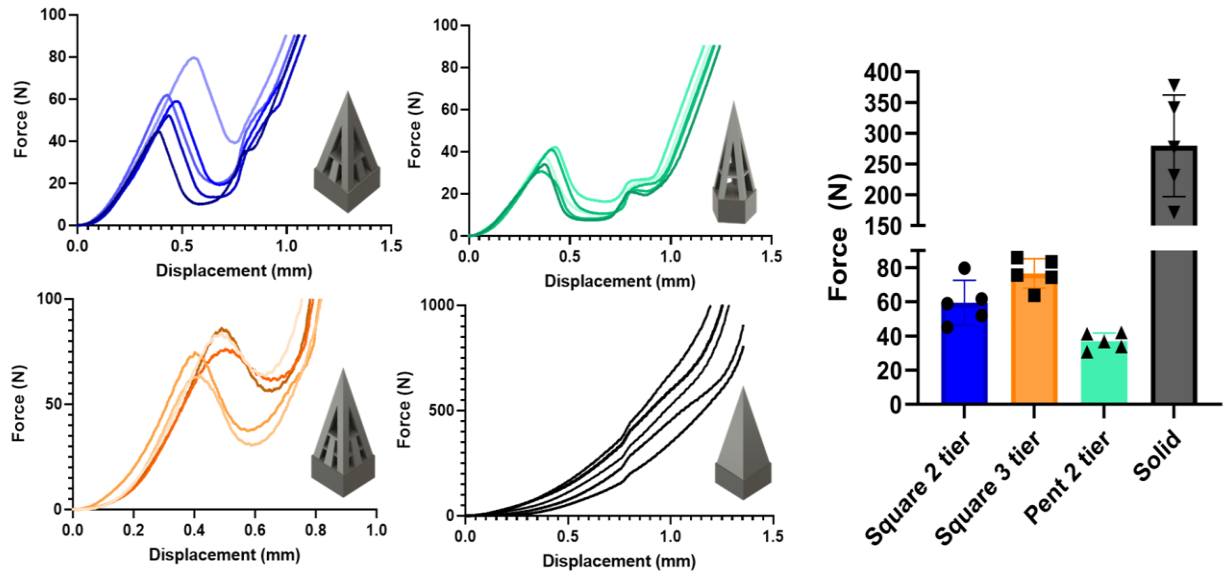
These geometries have:

- The highest mechanical integrity (*in silico* modeling)
- Diverse SA : Volume for differing release kinetics



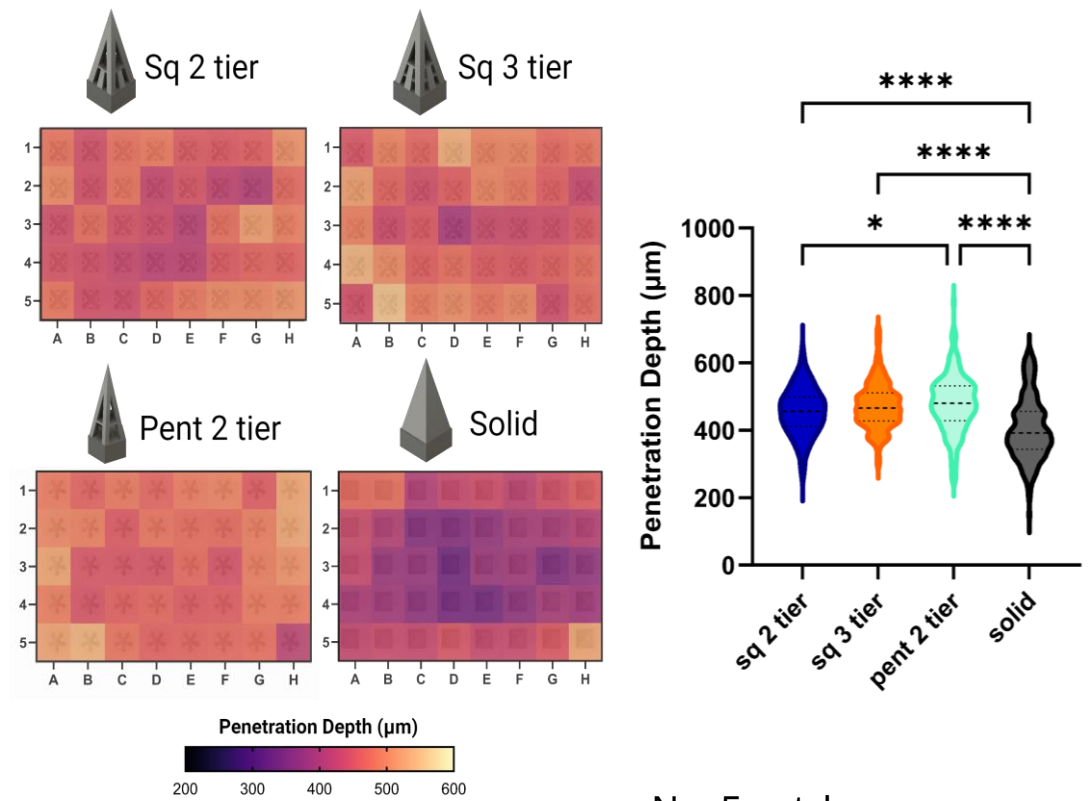
Mechanical Properties of L-MAPs

L-MAPs are strong enough to pierce skin:



Sq 2 Tier L-MAP

L-MAPs have more uniform penetration compared to solid MAPs

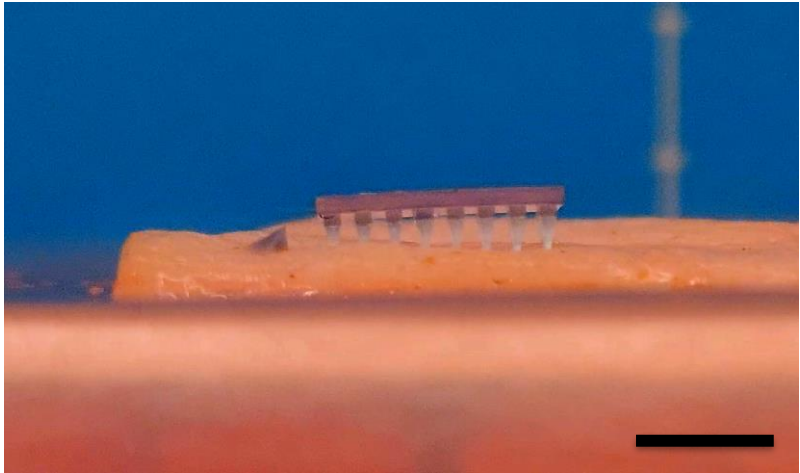
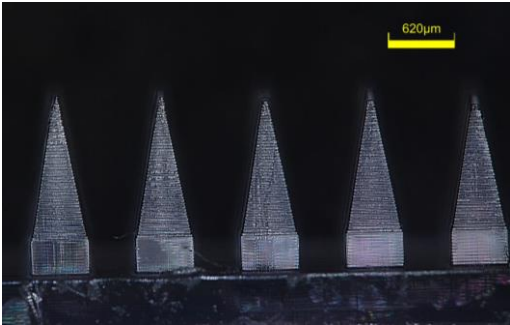


N = 5 patches

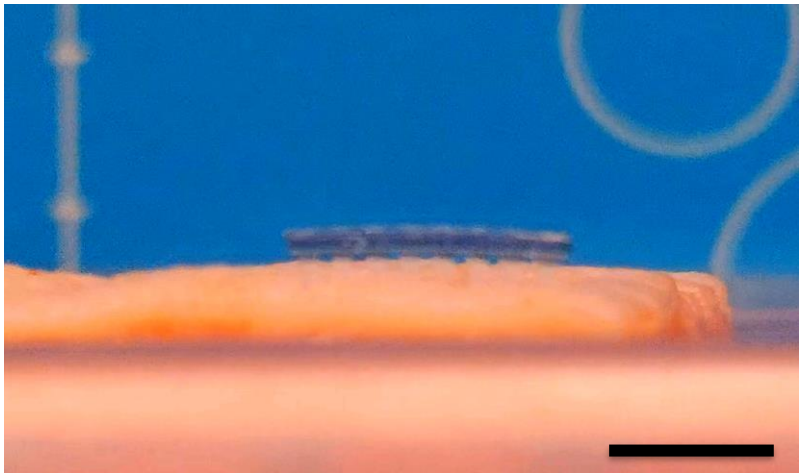
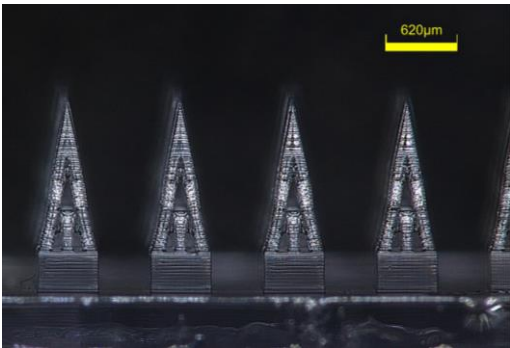


L-MAP penetration and adhesion in skin

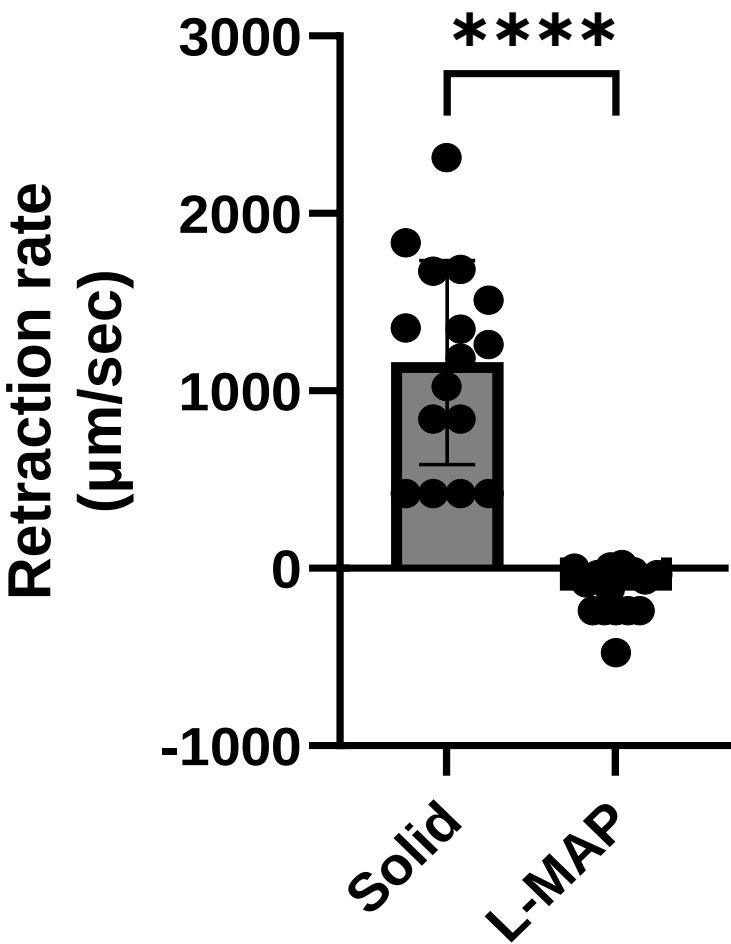
Solid MAP



L-MAP



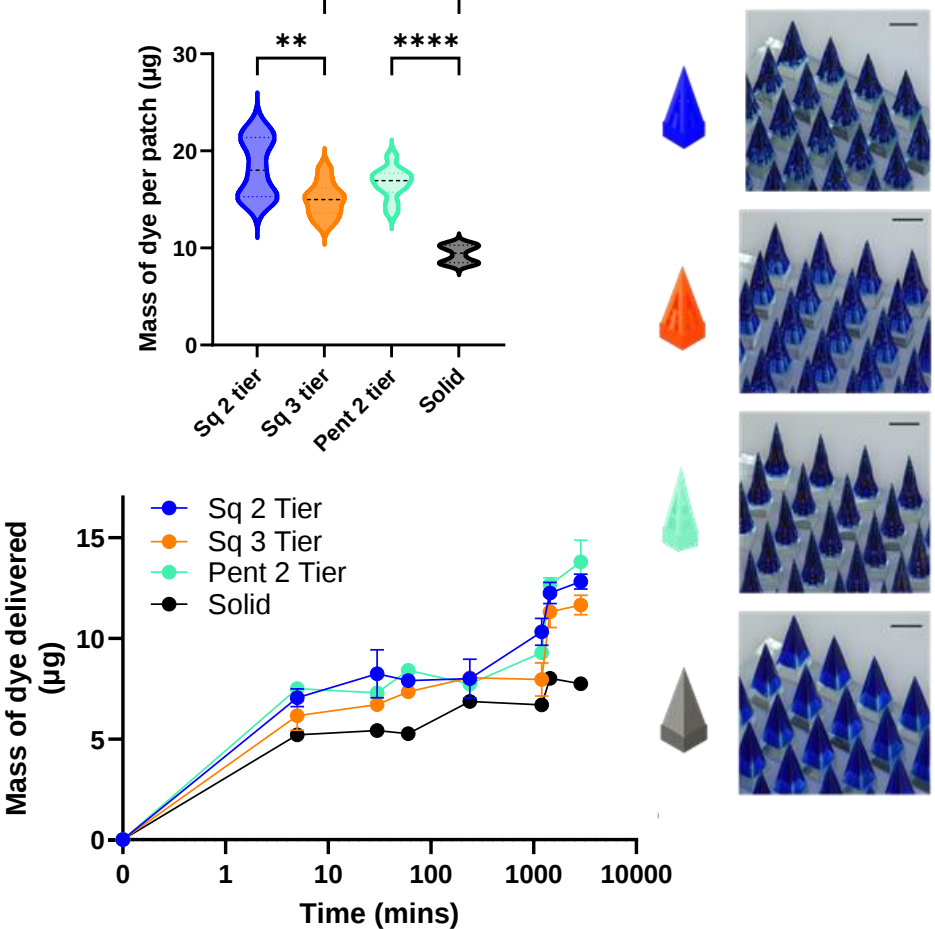
Scale bars = 5 mm



Solid and Liquid State Small Molecule Delivery

40-needle
L-MAPS

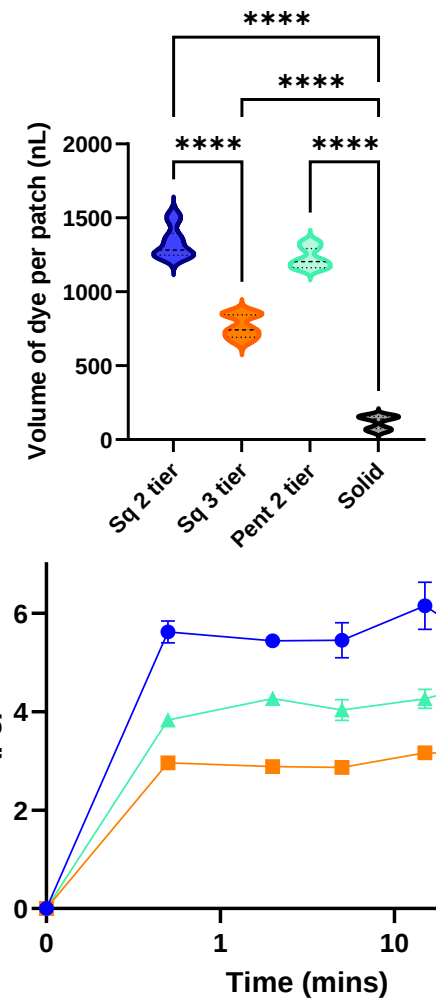
Solid-state



Mass delivered at
t = 5 mins

7.1 μg
6.2 μg
7.5 μg
5.2 μg

Liquid-state



Mass delivered
at t = 5 mins

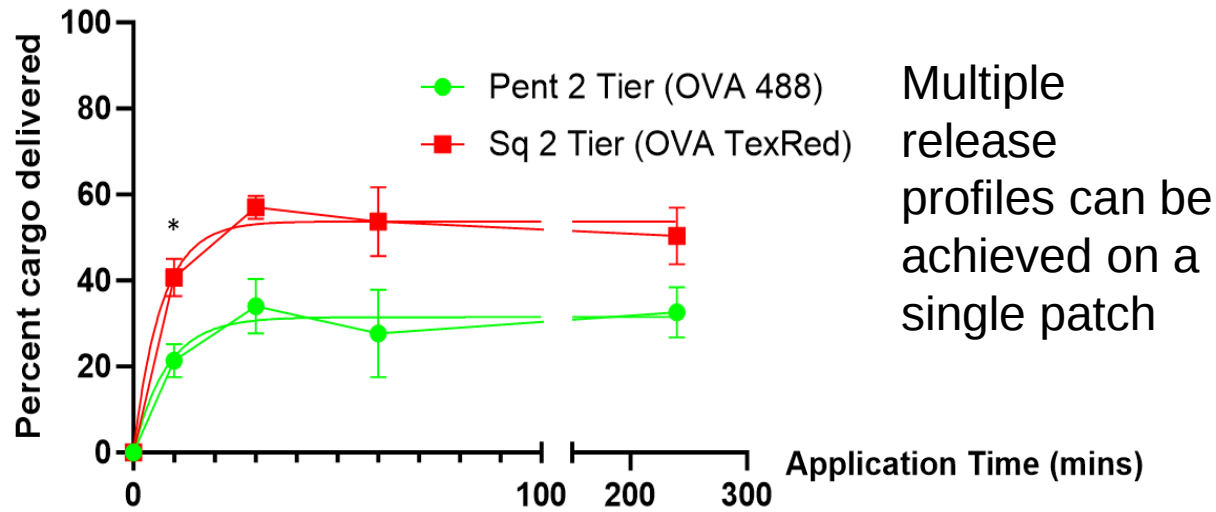
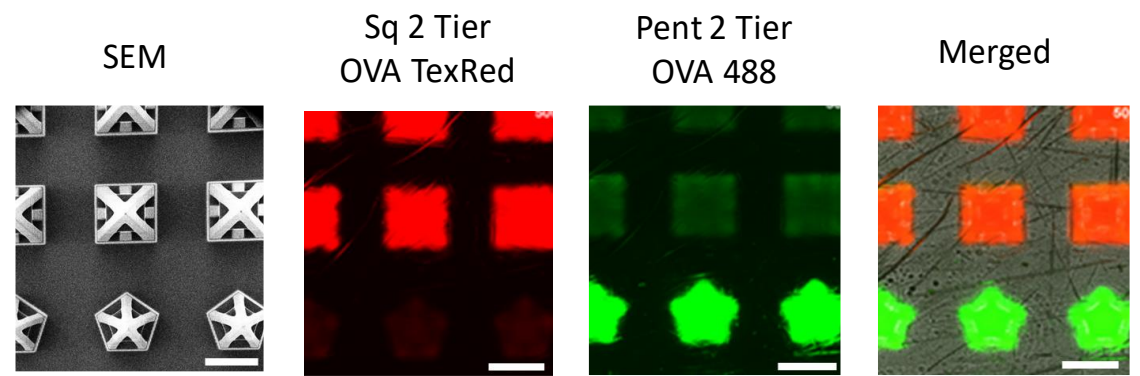
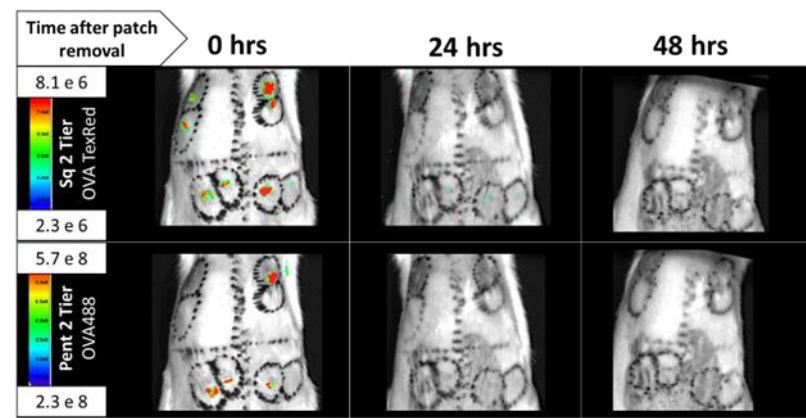
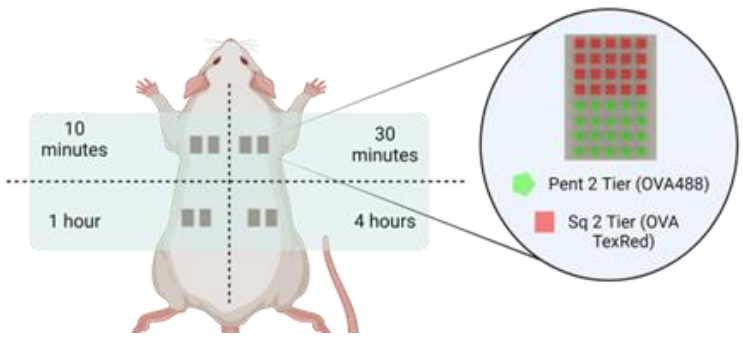
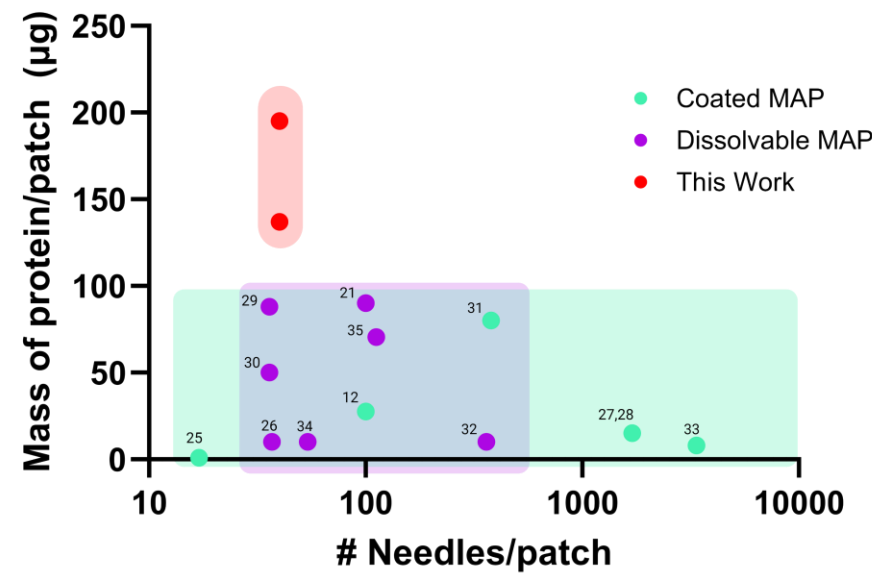
5.6 μg
3.8 μg
3.0 μg

** Scale bars = 620 μm



Hybrid L-MAP for Solid-state OVA Protein Delivery

Protein Loading in MAPs

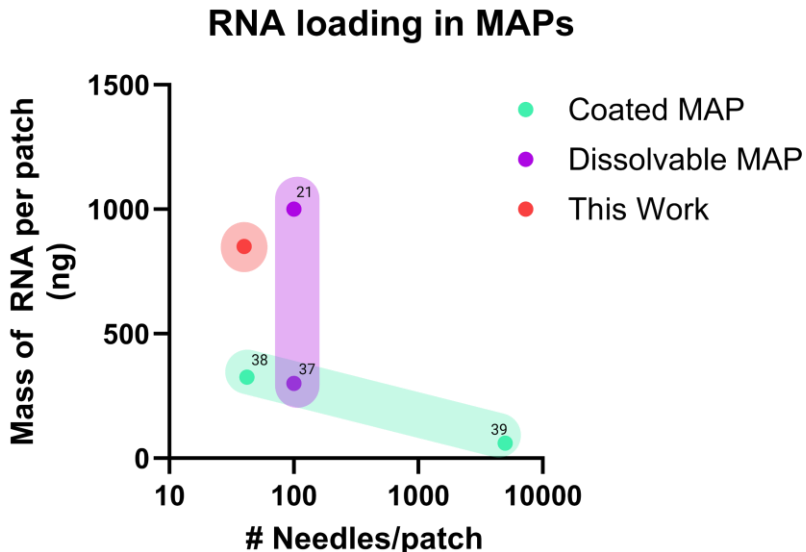
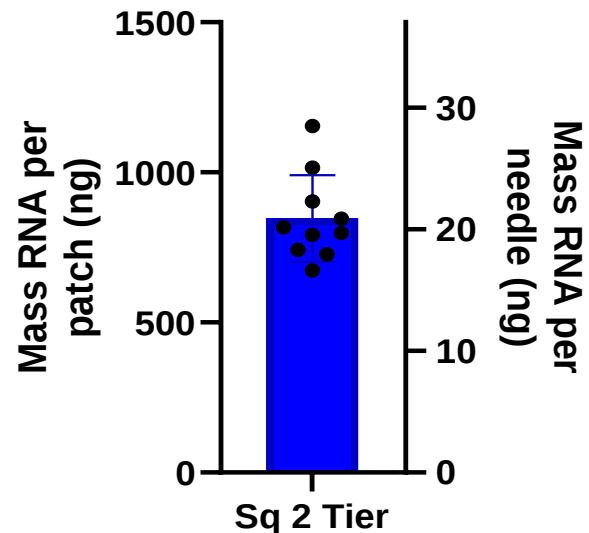


3 wt% methylcellulose + 30 wt% sucrose + 0.4 w/v% OVA

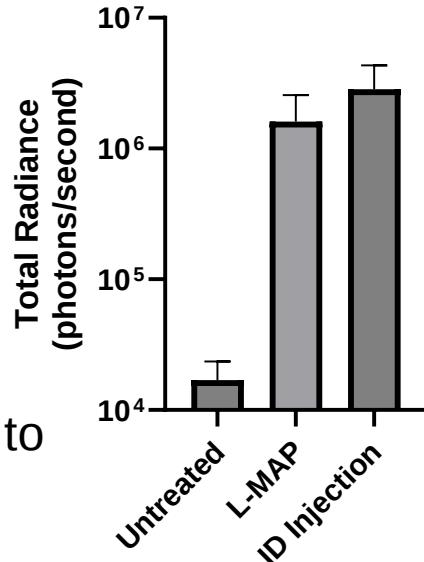
N=3 rats, N = 2 patches per condition | * = $p < 0.1$ ANOVA



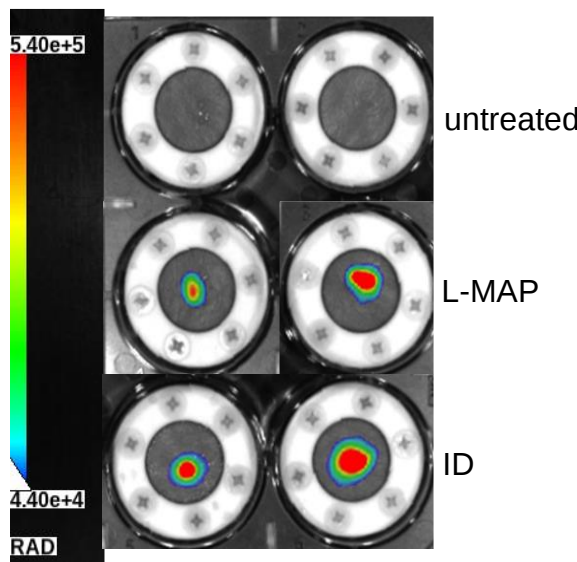
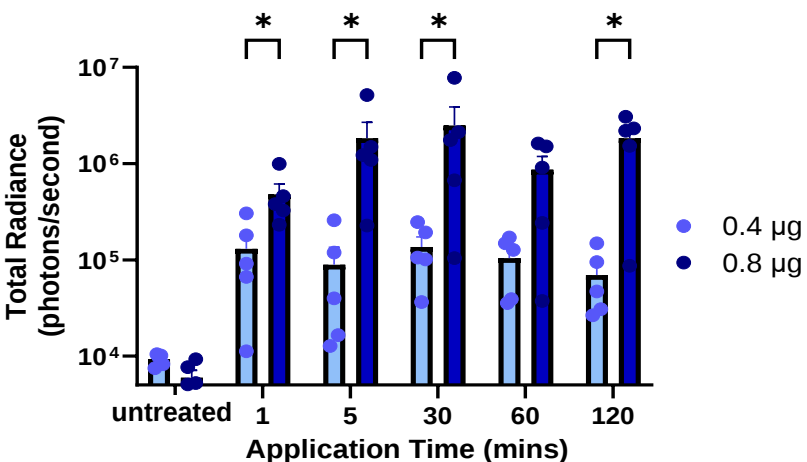
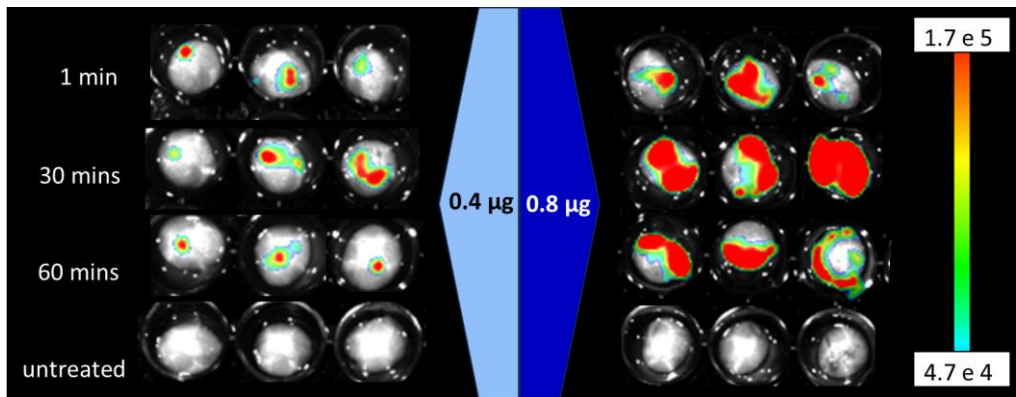
L-MAPs for Liquid-state RNA Delivery



L-MAPs can transfect tensioned human skin to a similar level of magnitude as an ID injection



L-MAPs can deliver FLuc mRNA LNPs in 1 min (live porcine skin)

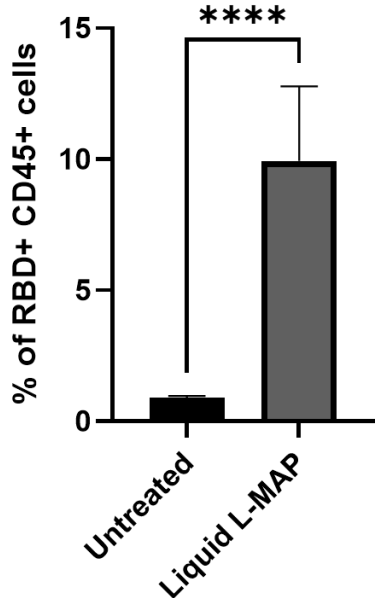


Golombek et al. (2018) *Mol. Ther. Nuc. Acids*



L-MAPs – A Platform for Transdermal Vaccination

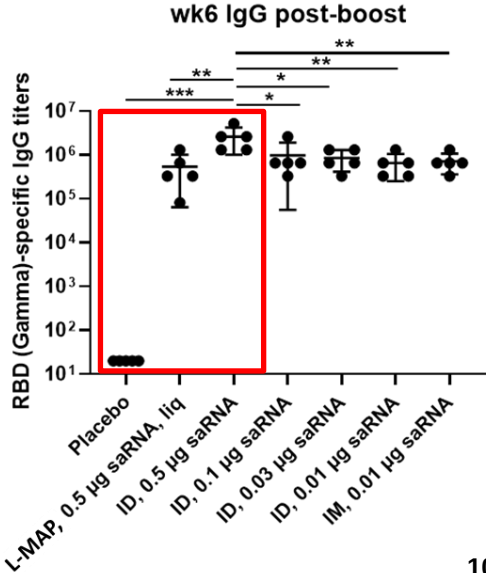
SARS-CoV-2
RBD
mRNA/saRNA
LNPs



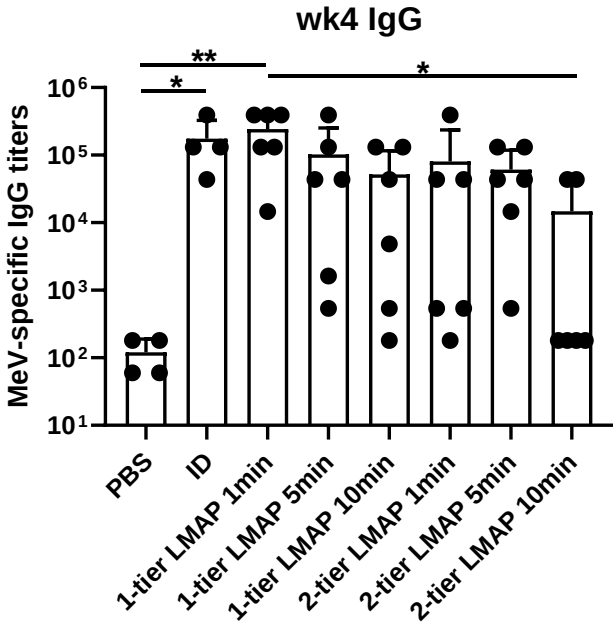
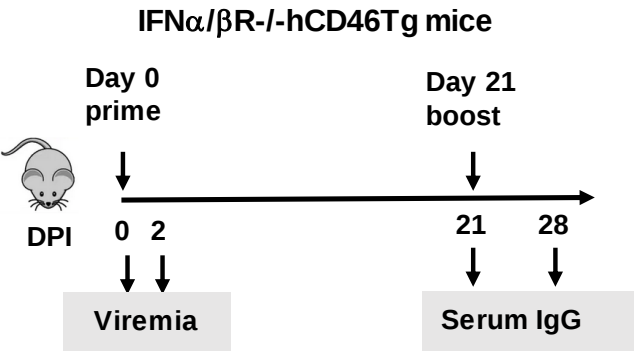
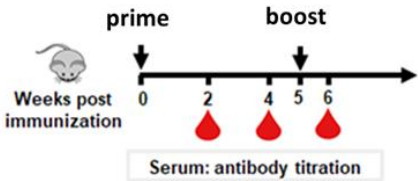
RBD mRNA in Genvoy LNPs delivered via L-MAP transfects CD45+ cells in live porcine skin

Measles
Live
Attenuated
Virus

L-MAPs can elicit Measles-specific antibody titers with a 1-minute application; however, virus stability in the MAP needs to be improved



L-MAPs generate robust RBD-specific IgG titers with RBD saRNA delivery in BALB/C mice

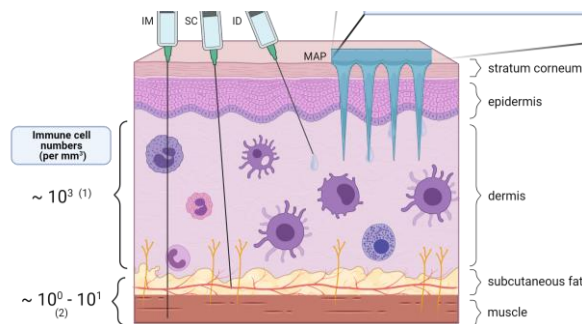


CONFIDENTIAL DATA

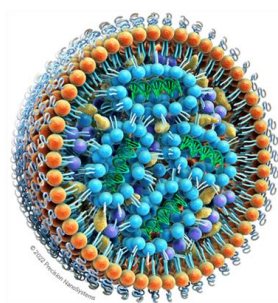
Summary & Future Directions

- **3D-printing** enables generation of unique MAP geometries such as the L-MAP
- **L-MAPs** are capable of **increased cargo loading** and **improved skin penetration**
- L-MAPs are a platform for **solid-state AND liquid-state** cargo delivery of:
 1. Small molecules
 2. Proteins
 3. Nucleic acids
- Cargo **release kinetics** can be **tuned by** altering **L-MAP geometry** and **excipient formulation**
- **Modular L-MAPs** can be made for multi-cargo delivery, with different release profiles on a single patch

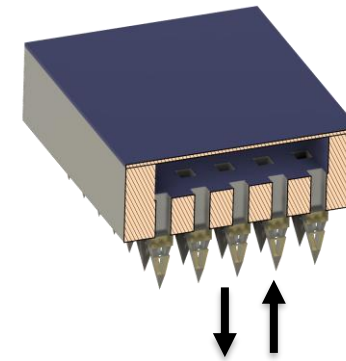
Development of this technology sets the stage for:



Transdermal
vaccination
strategies



Development of
novel carriers for
intradermal
delivery



A platform for
integrating
delivery and
sampling

Acknowledgements

Joseph DeSimone
Gunilla Jacobson
Shaomin Tian
Jillian Perry
Andy Hung
Roger Wise
Maria T. Dulay
Luna Hwang
Max Saccone
Rosa A. Silva
Ian Coates
Madison Driskill
Dan Ilyin
Yue Xu

SCI3 Core
SNF and SNSF
Flow Cytometry Core
Additive Manufacturing
Facility (AMPF)



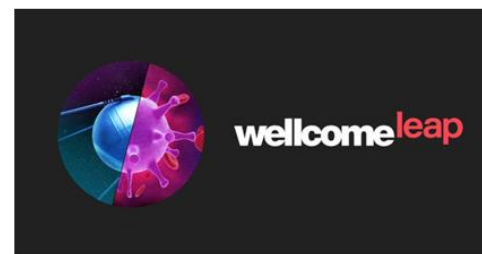
THE UNIVERSITY
of NORTH CAROLINA
at CHAPEL HILL



All members of the
DeSimone Lab!



Knight-Hennessy Scholars
Stanford University



BILL & MELINDA
GATES foundation

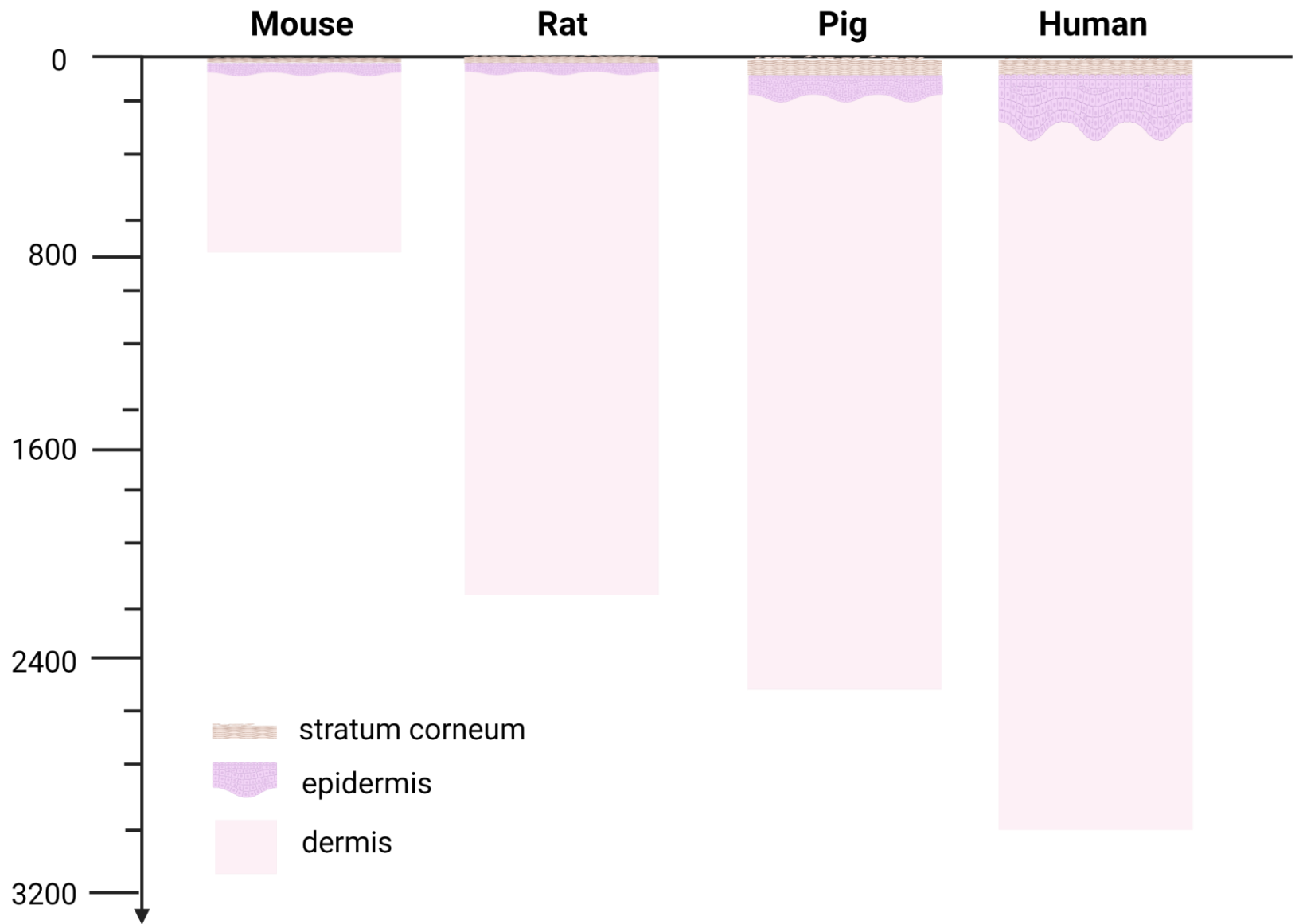
Stanford | Bioengineering
Schools of Engineering & Medicine



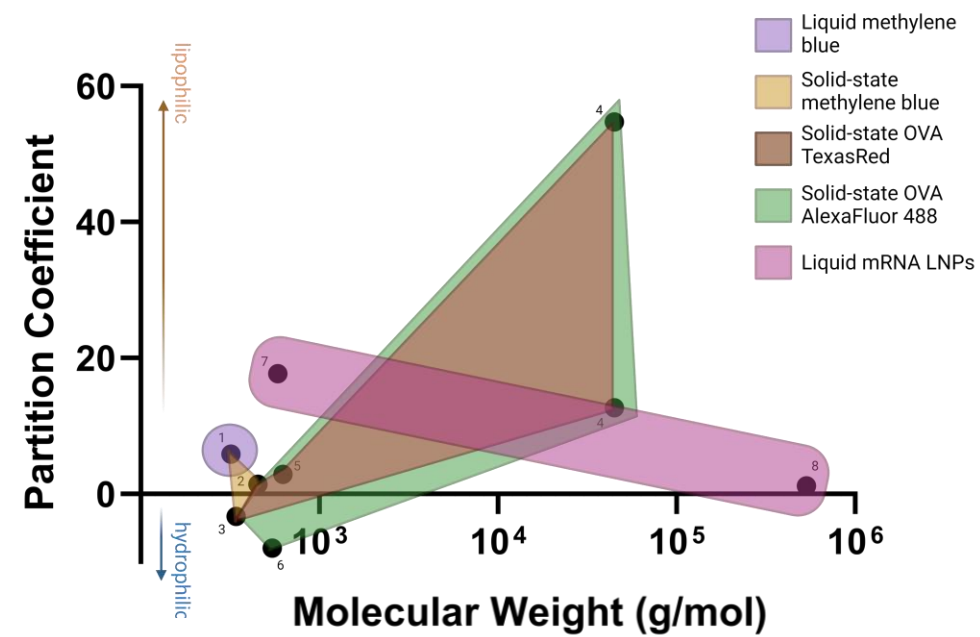
INTEGRATING
Delivery Science
ACROSS DISCIPLINES



Appendix 1



Appendix 2^a



	Cargo Component	Molecular Weight	Partition coefficient
1	Methylene Blue Dye	319.85 g/mol [1]	5.85 (hydrophobic) [2]
2	Methylcellulose	454.5 g/mol [3]	1.4 (hydrophobic) [4]
3	Sucrose	342.30 g/mol [5]	-3.3 (hydrophilic) [6]
4	OVA	45000 g/mol [7]	OVA: 12.67 – 54.74 [8]
5	Texas Red Dye	625.2 g/mol [9]	2.87 [10]
6	AlexaFluor 488 Dye	546.4 g/mol [11]	-8 [10]
7	D-Lin MC3 Lipid Mix	586.84 g/mol [12]	17.687 [13]
8	RNA	533,000 g/mol [14]	1.2 [15]

