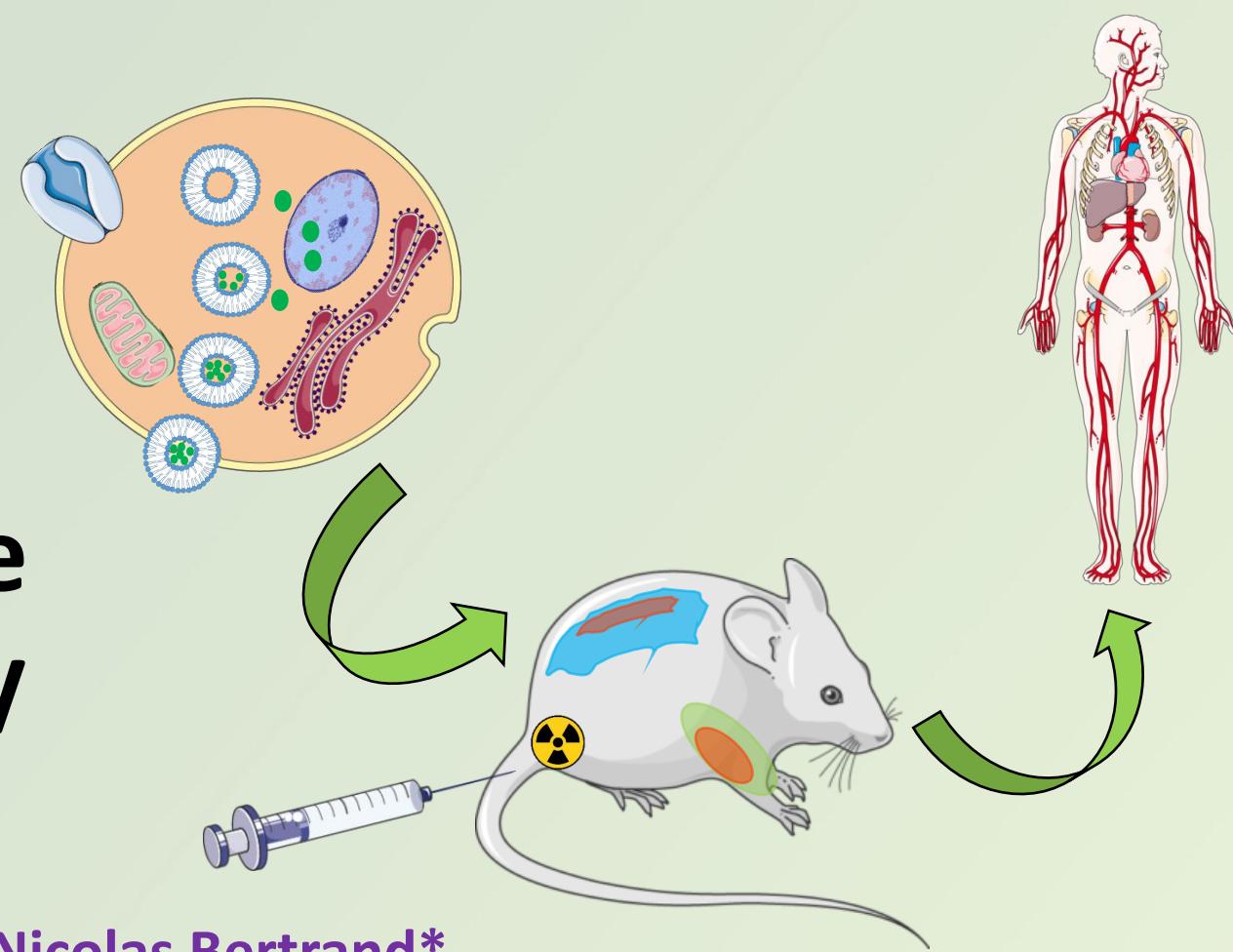


Comparing labelling methods to study the *in vivo* pharmacology of nanomaterials

Sabrina Roussel, Philippe Grenier and Nicolas Bertrand*,
Laval University, Qc, Canada

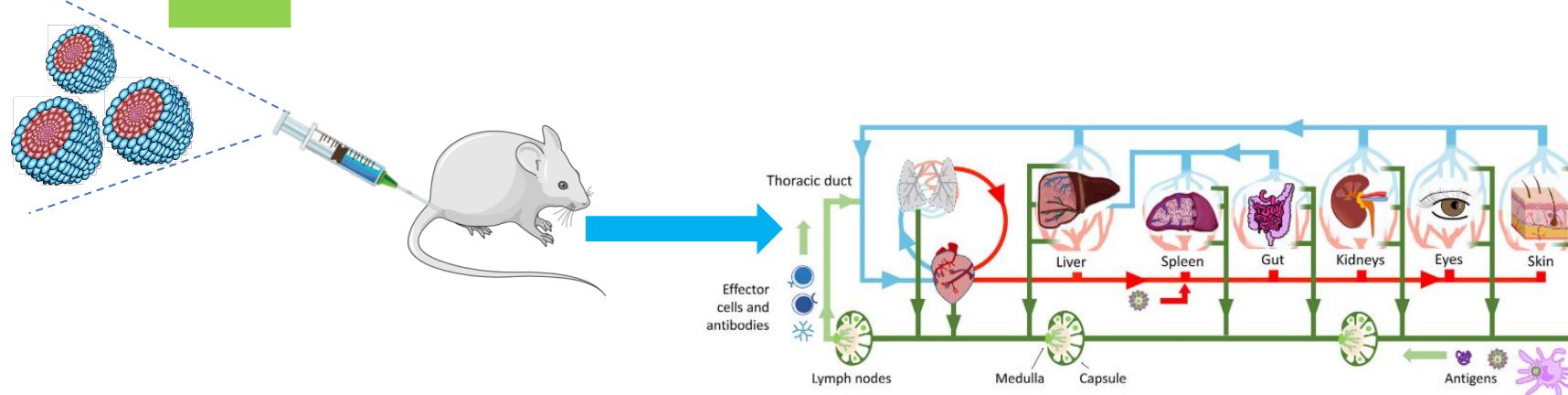


CRS 2022 Annual Meeting & Expo

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

Advanced Delivery Science

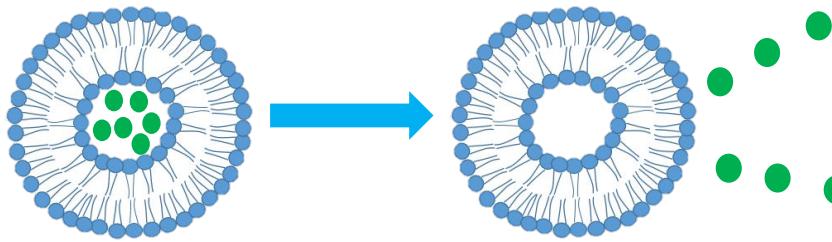
Pharmacology and pharmacokinetic of nanomaterials



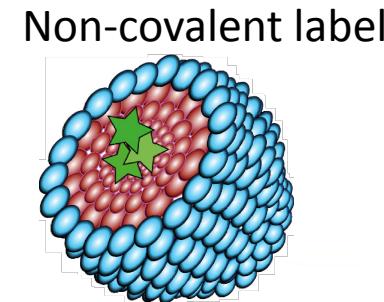
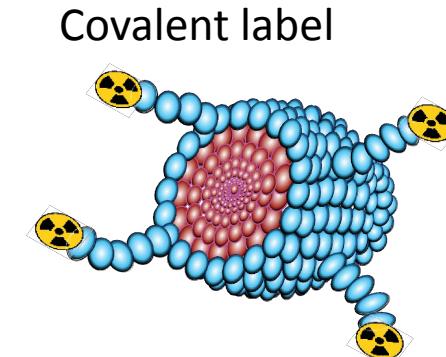
Drug Products, Including Biological Products, that Contain Nanomaterials Guidance for Industry



Drugs

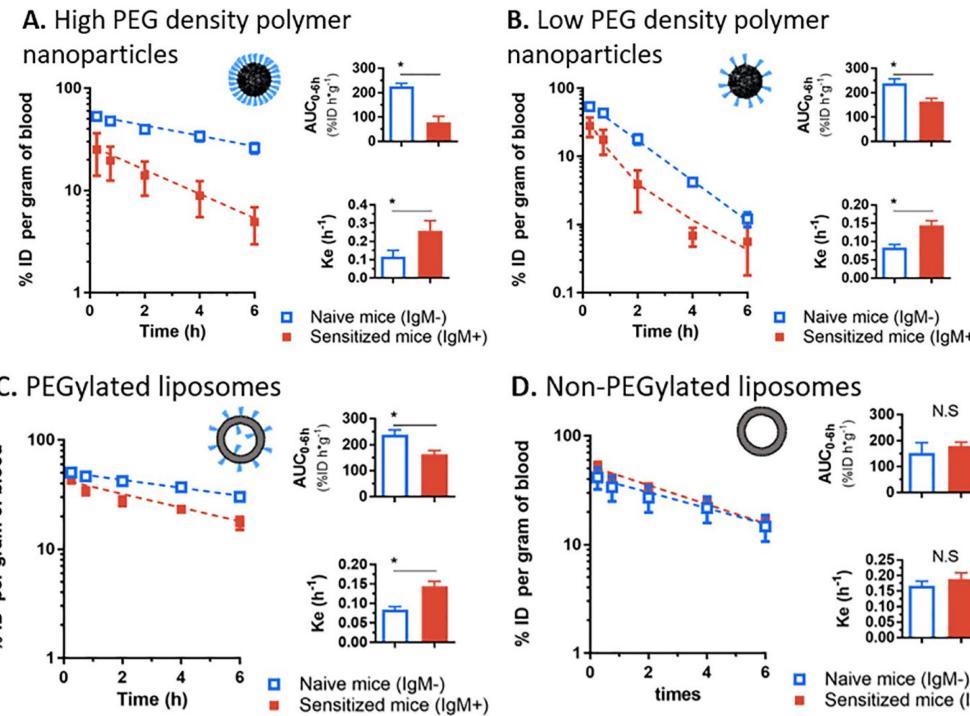


Carrier

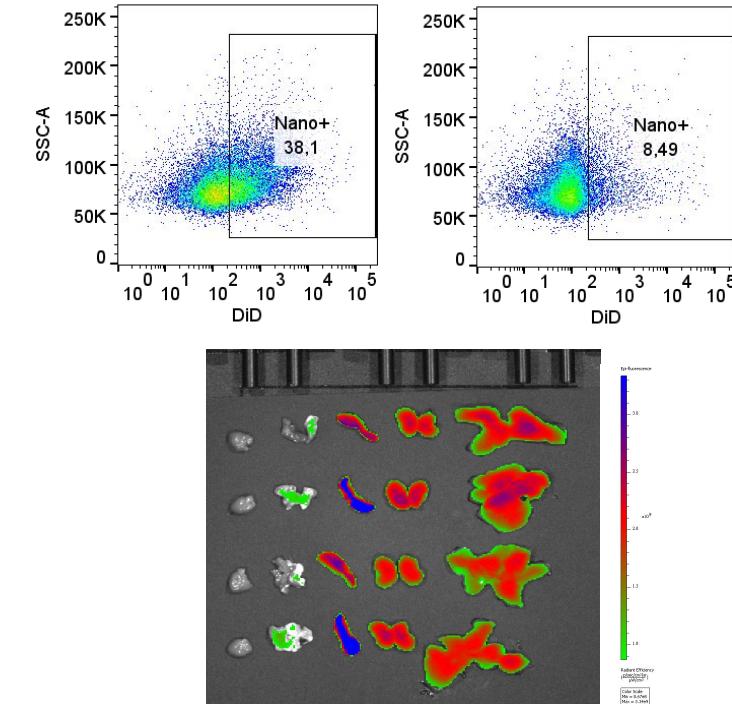


Radioactivity and fluorescence can be used to track nanoparticles

Radioactivity



Fluorescence



- Quantitative method
- ^3H and ^{14}C require scintillation counting
- Expensive and regulated

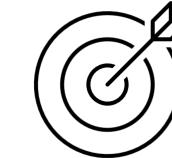
Poster #345

- Compatible with various analytical methods (imaging, flow cytometry, microscopy)
- More accessible
- Semi-quantitative

Grenier, P., et al., *Journal of Controlled Release* 2018, 287, 121-131.

Viana IMO, et al., *Nanoscale* 2020, 12 (36), 18875-18884.

Objectives

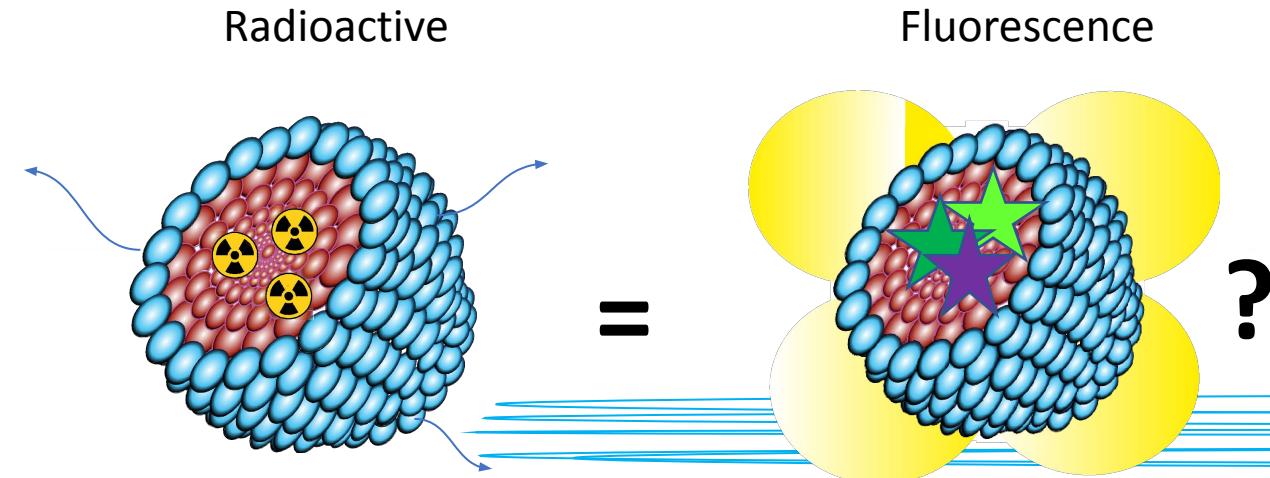


Hypothesis

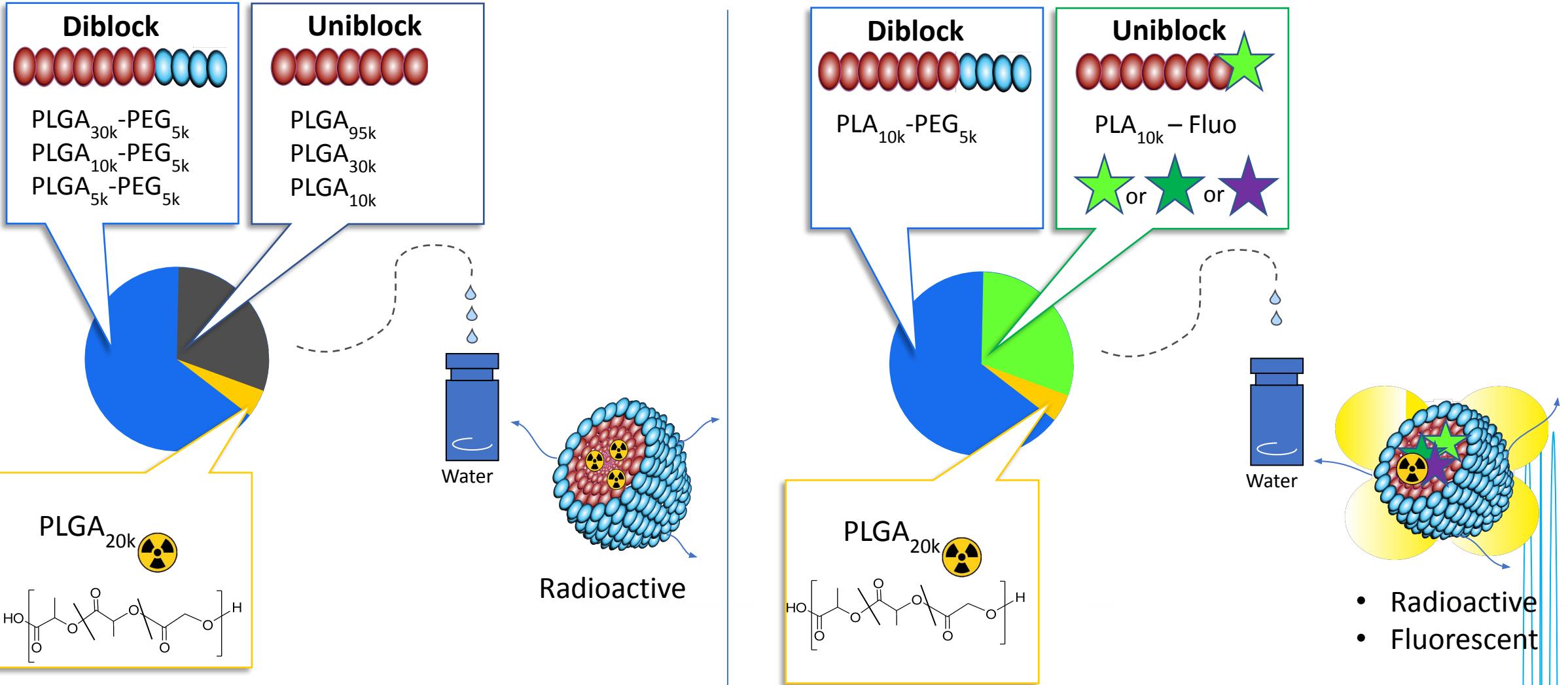
The choice of fluorophores used will impact the result of the pharmacokinetic study

Objectives

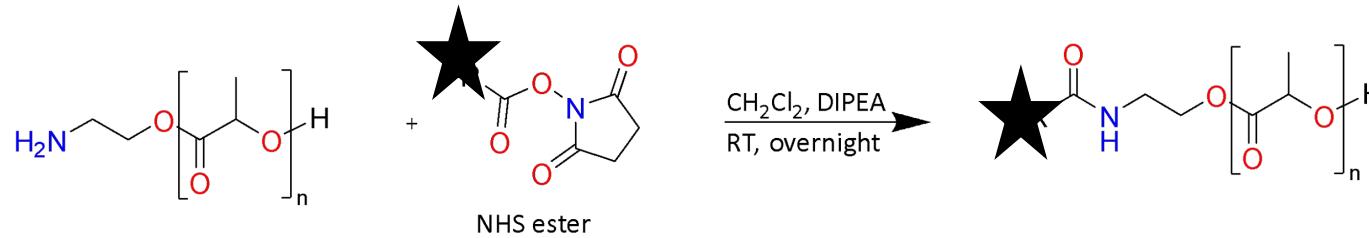
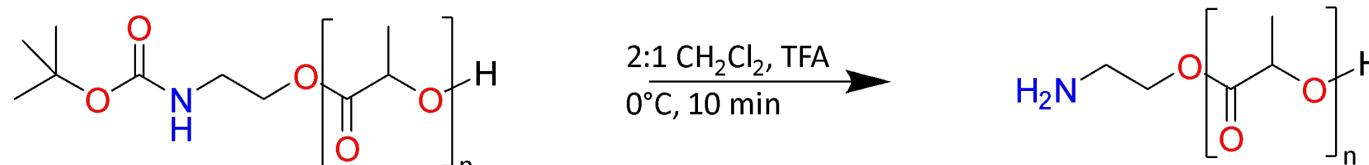
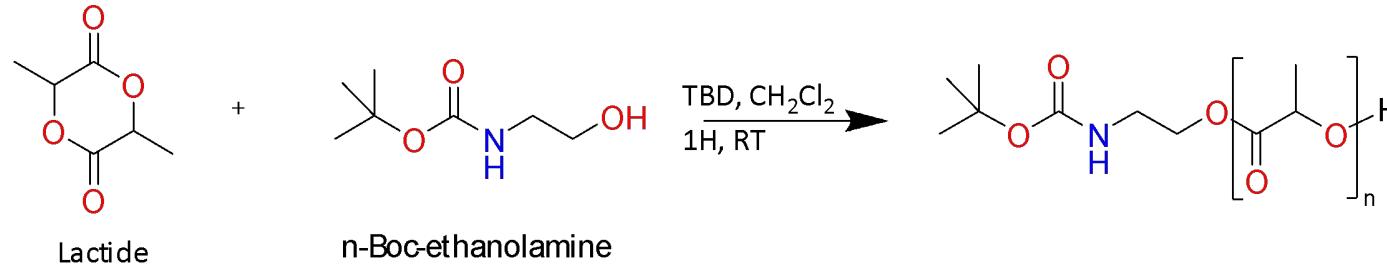
- Make a dual-labelled system with radioactive and fluorescent labels
- Evaluate the correlation between radioactive and fluorescent signals *in vivo*
- Determine which fluorophore is more suitable to study the fate of nanoparticles



Polymeric nanoparticles are made by nanoprecipitation

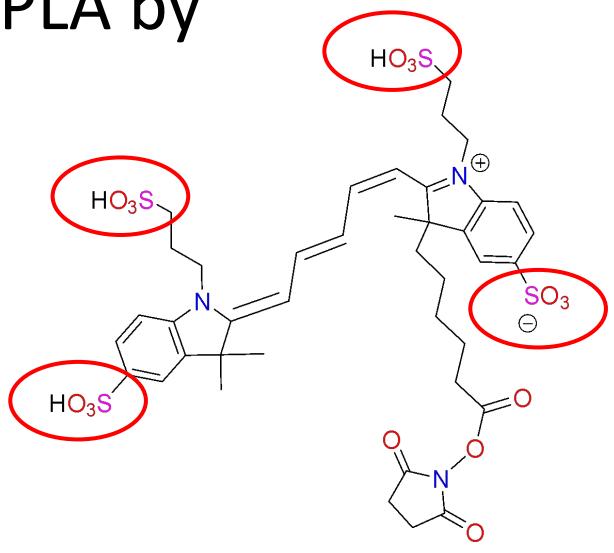


Fluorophores can be covalently attached to PLA by using an amide bond

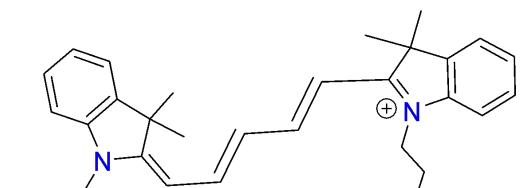


Purification : 4 x precipitations in cold diethyl ether

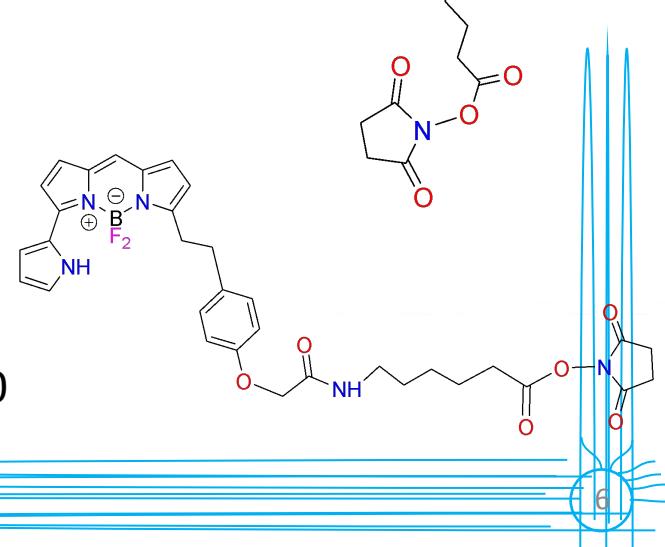
★ AZ647



★ Cyanine 5 (Cy5)

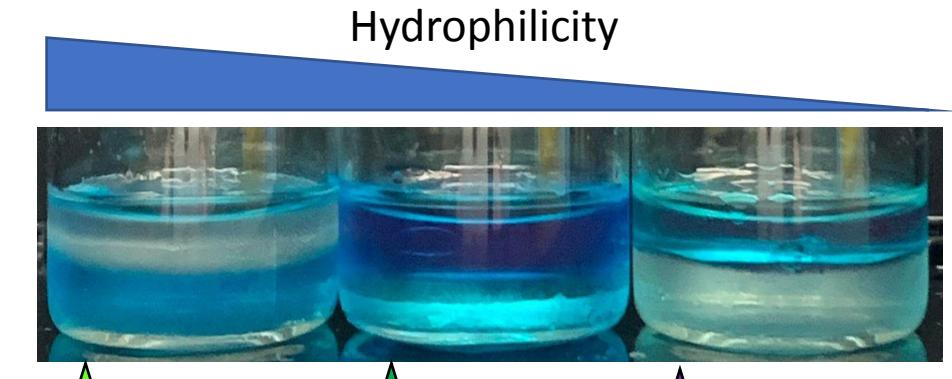
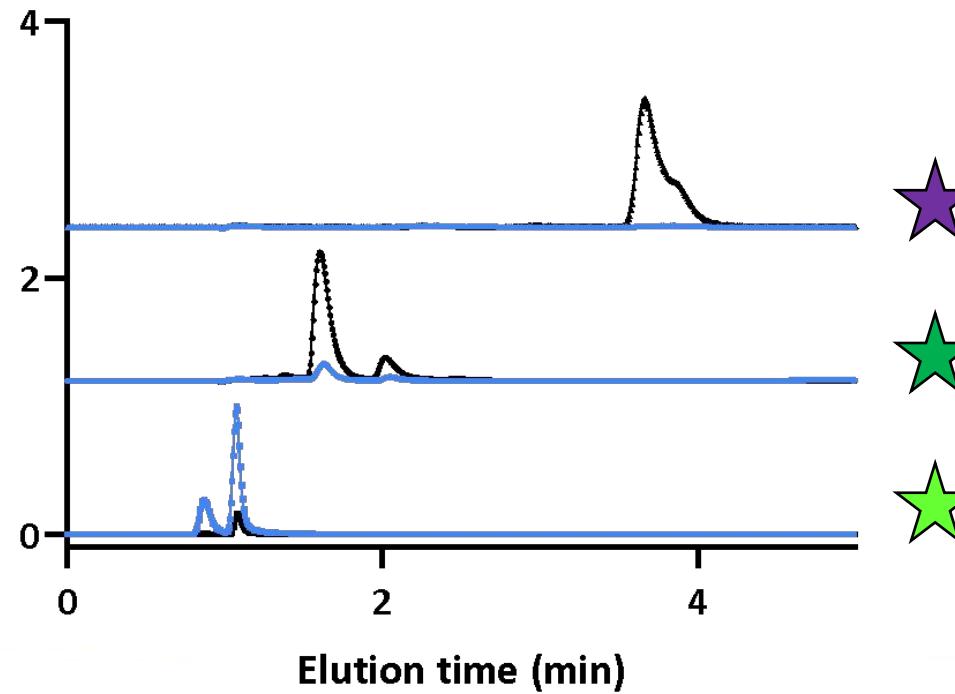


★ BODIPY650



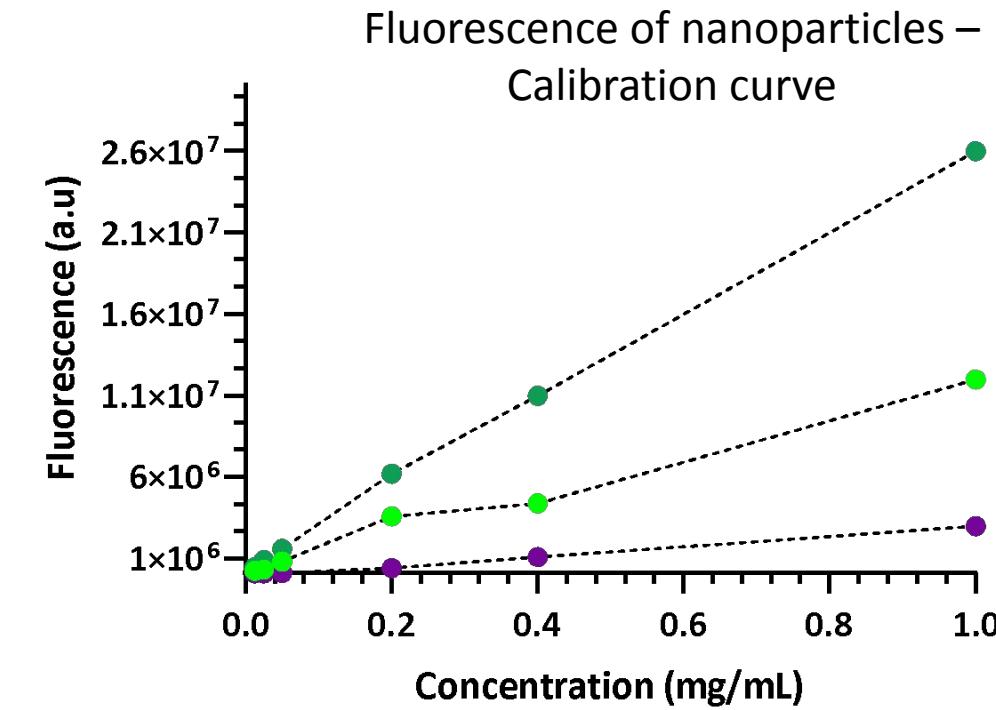
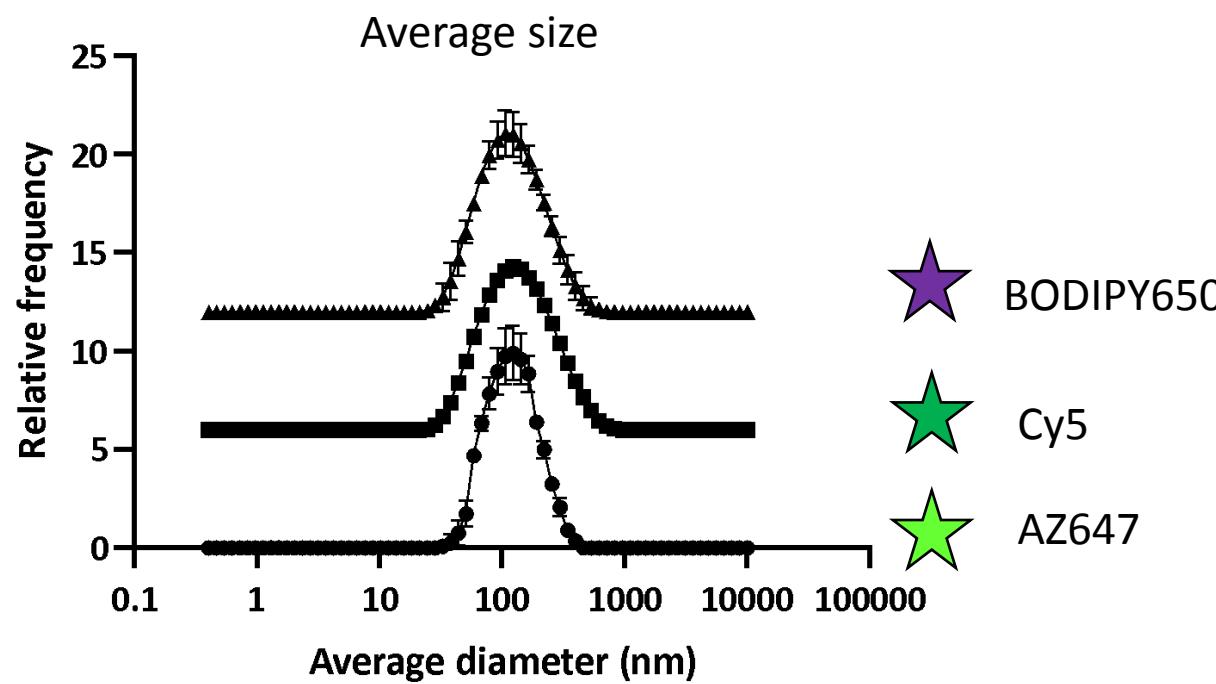
The partition coefficient of the dyes can be measured by chromatography (HPLC)

HPLC chromatograms for the three NHS-dyes in octanol and water (C18, MeOH/water 71:29)



Dye	%octanol	%water
AZ647	2	98
Cy5	93	7
BODIPY650	99	1

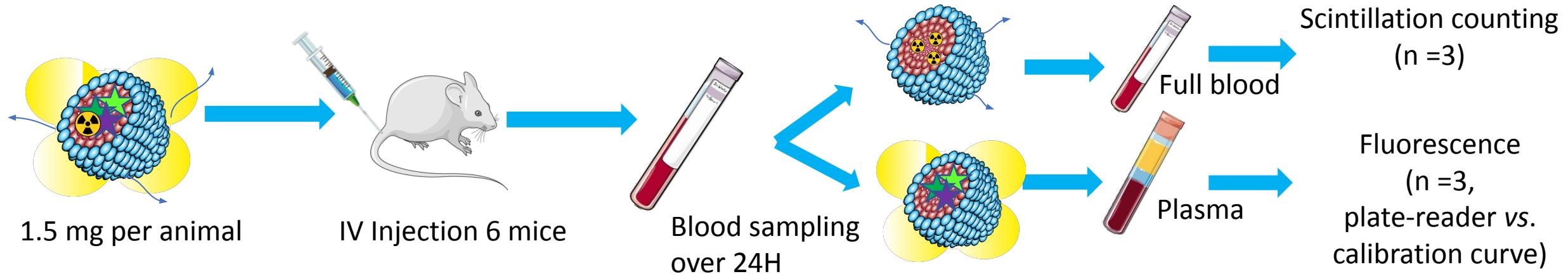
All nanoparticles are comparable in terms of size, radioactivity and fluorescence



Radioactivity

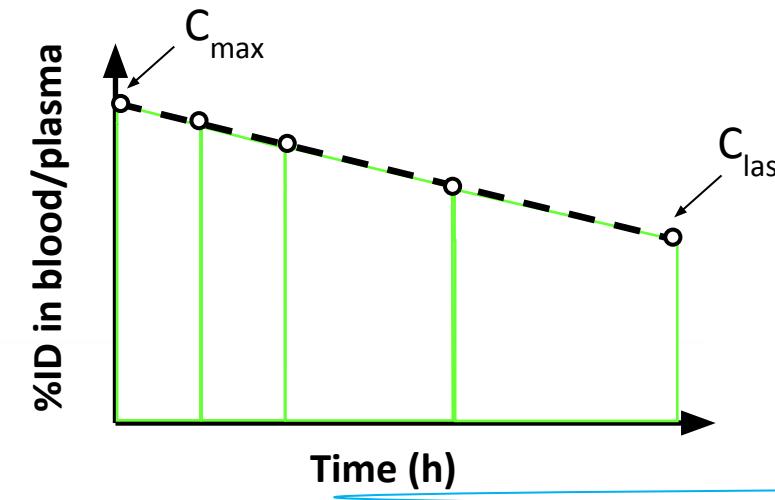
Dye	DPM/100 μ L
AZ647	134,930
Cy5	131,045
BODIPY650	131,725

Design of the pharmacokinetic study

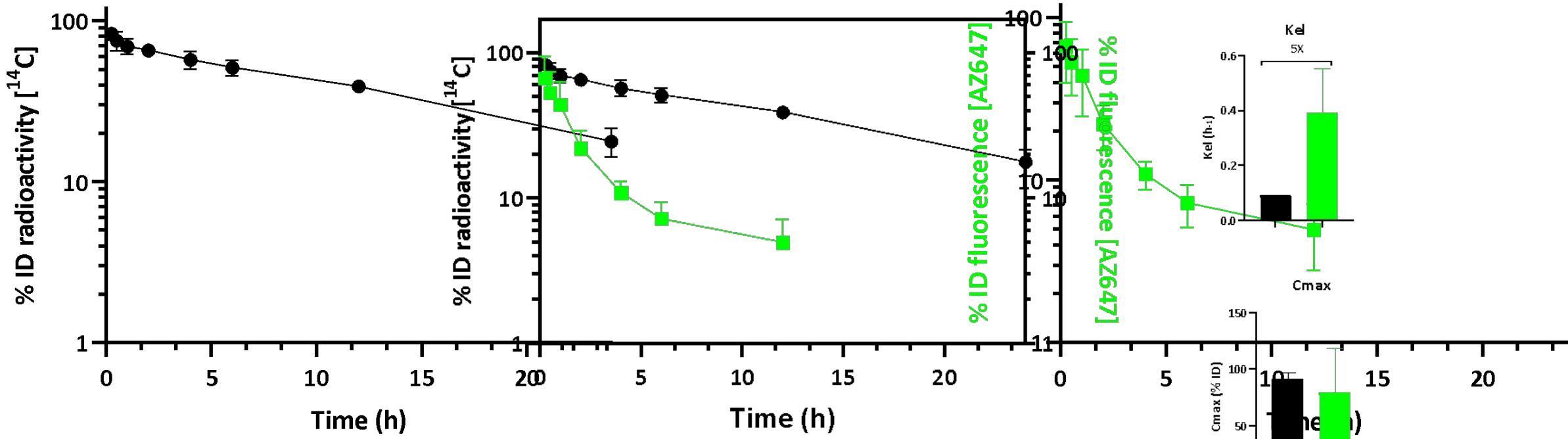


AUC = trapezoidal method

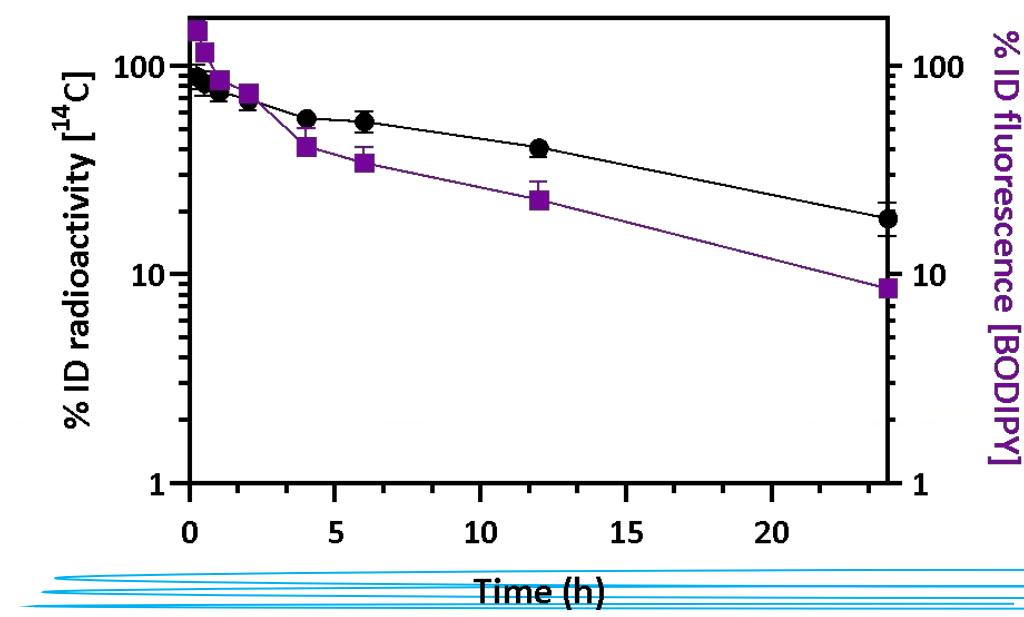
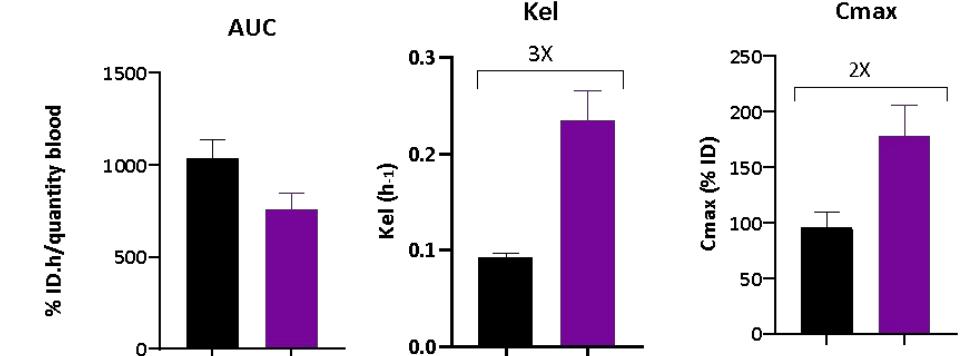
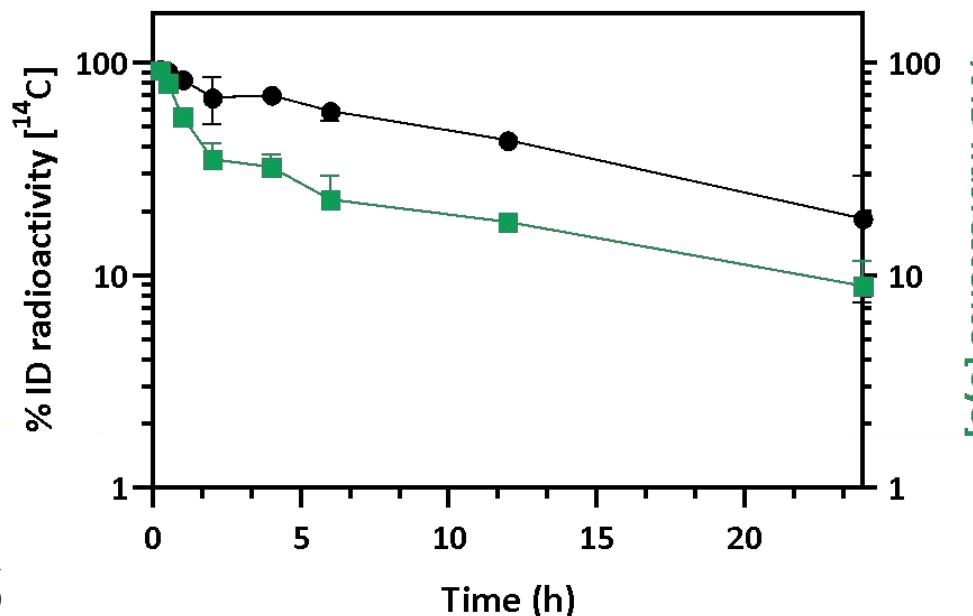
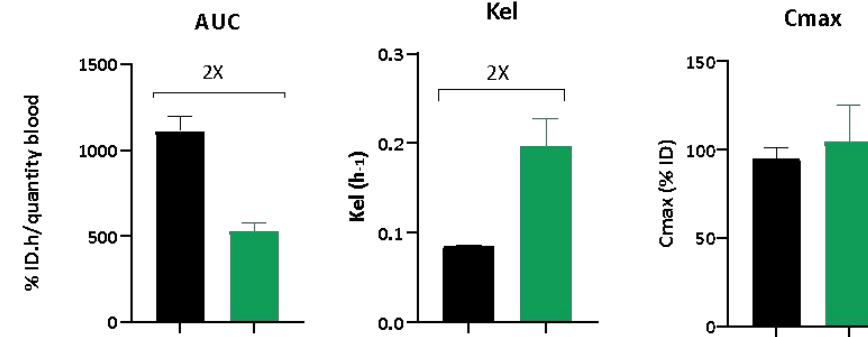
$$K_{el} = Cl/Vd = \text{Dose}/(AUC_{0-\infty} \times Vd)$$



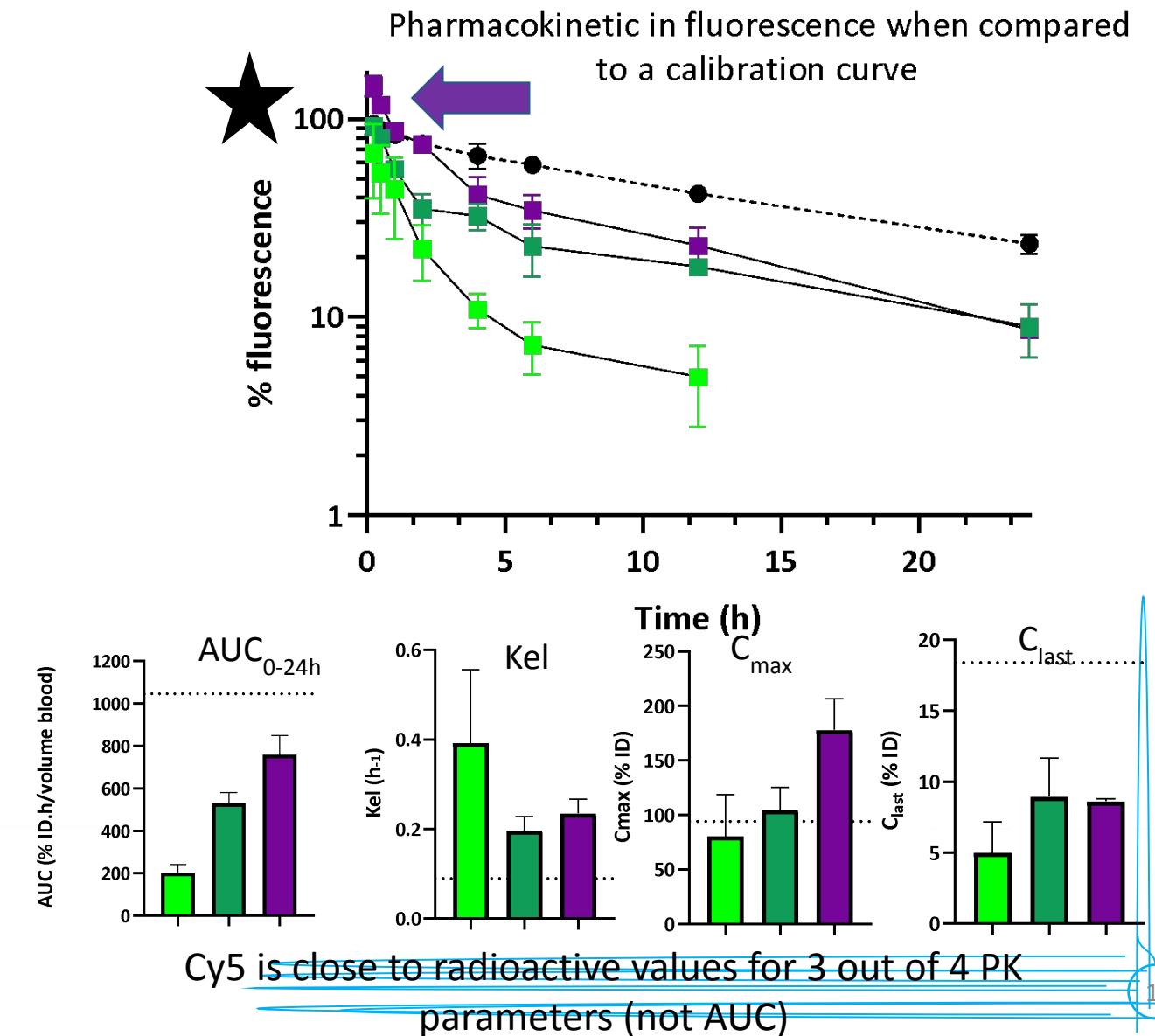
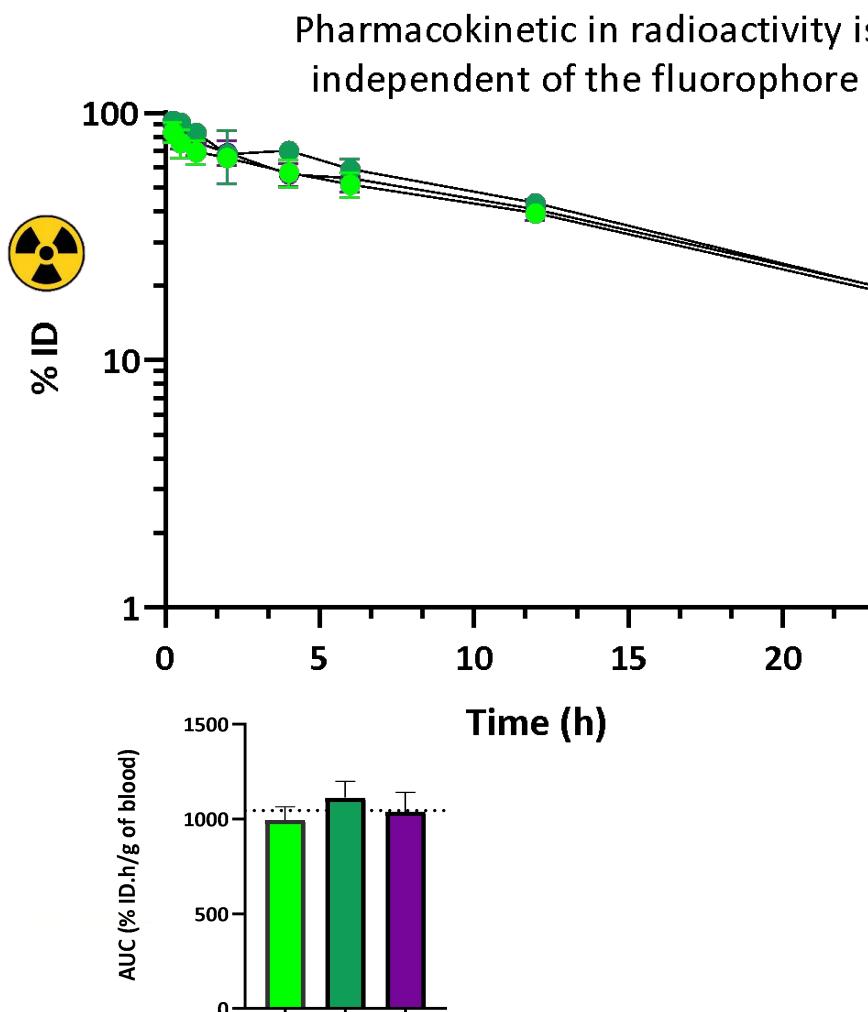
Results – Pharmacokinetic experiment with AZ647



Result- Pharmacokinetic of Cy5 and BODIPY650

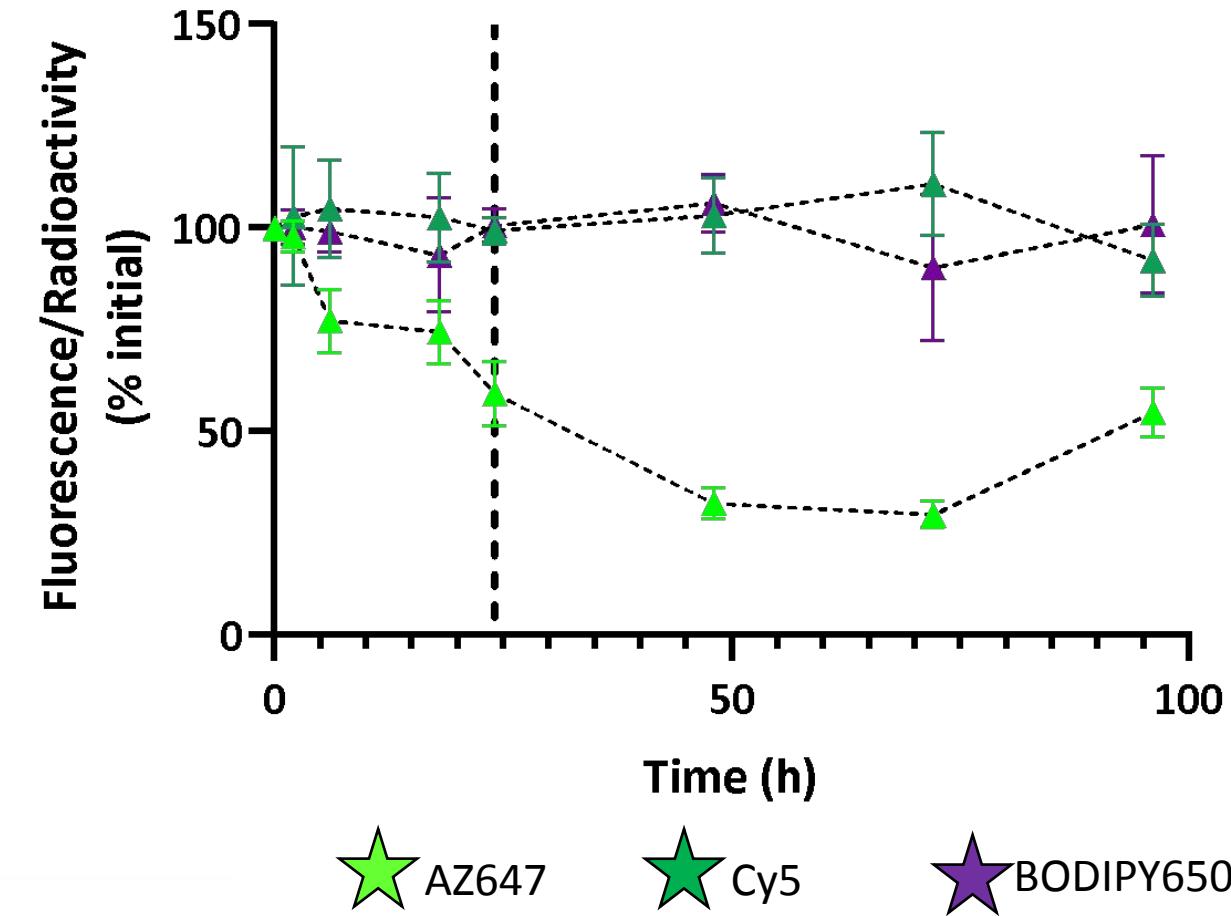
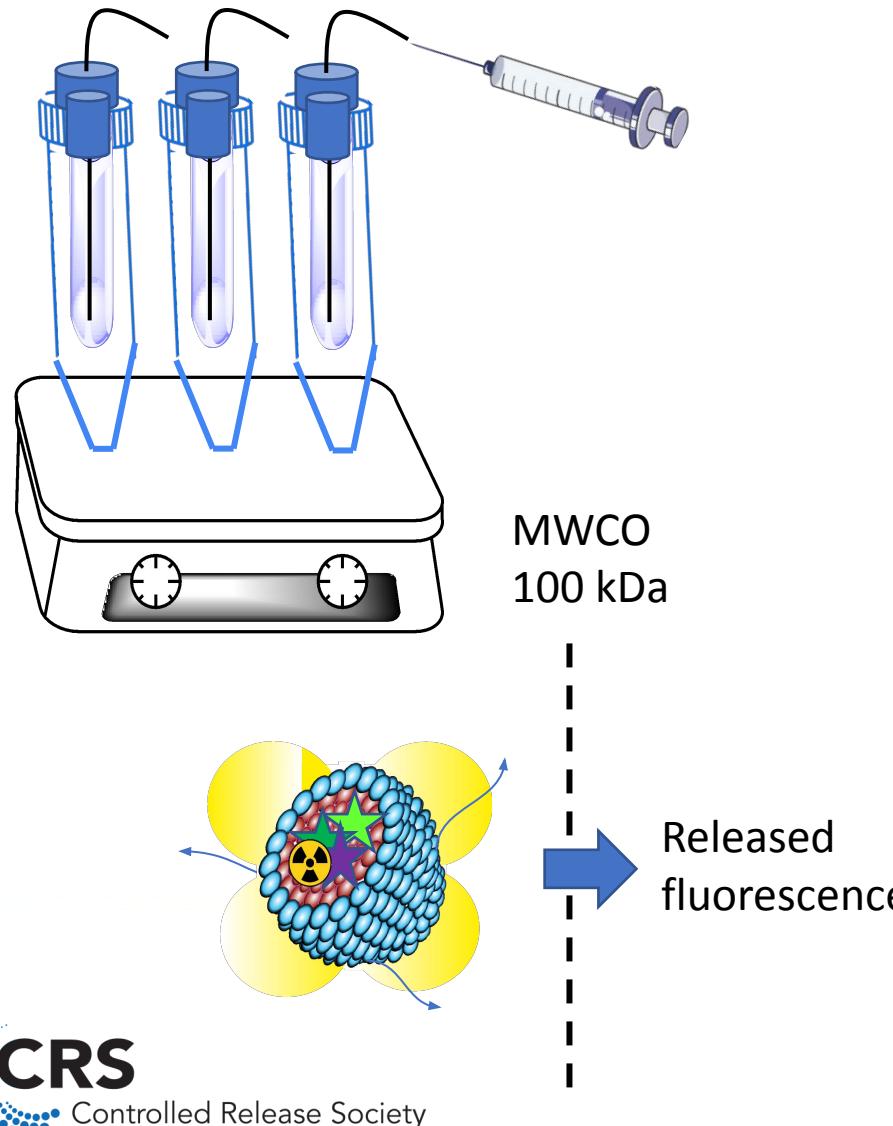


Summary of the PK analysis





The release of the dye from the nanoparticles can be studied *in vitro*



AZ647 appears to be released from the nanoparticles faster than the more hydrophobic dyes

Conclusion and perspectives

Conclusions :

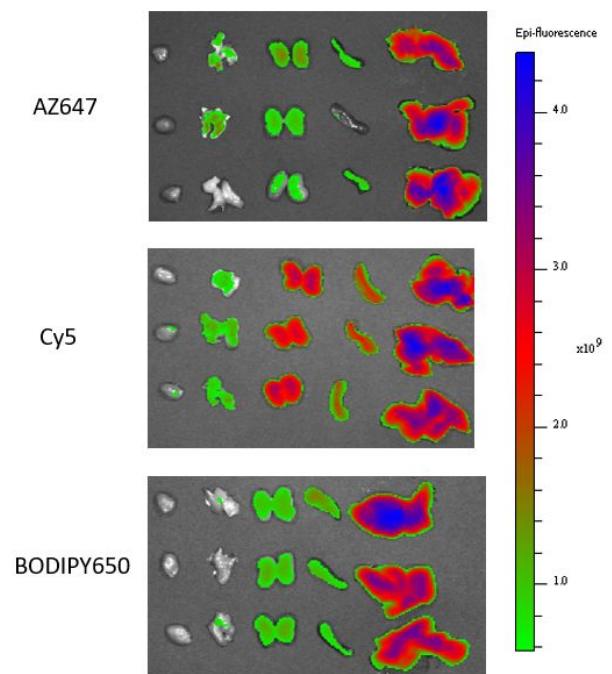
- The hydrophilicity of the dye impacts the results of the pharmacokinetic;
- Fluorescence PK analysis appears to underestimate AUC for all fluorophores;
- The Cyanine 5 dye shows better correlation with the radioactive signal.

Limitations :

- The purification of fluorescent polymers was standardized, but not optimized;
- The nanoparticles did not have the same fluorescence intensity;
- Only one type of nanoparticle was investigated.

Perspectives :

- Understand how the fluorophore impacts the biodistribution results;
- Confirm the validity of Cy5 in other conditions.



Thank you !



Fonds de recherche
Santé

Québec



CRSNG
NSERC



Acknowledgements:

Director: Pr. Nicolas Bertrand

Research team: Philippe Grenier, Amrita Dikpati, Neda Madadian Bozorg, Vanessa Maria Dos Passos Maio, Farzad Mohammadi, Nicolas Gaudreault, Karine Greffard, Valérie Chénard

INNOVATION.CA
CANADA FOUNDATION
FOR INNOVATION

FONDATION CANADIENNE
POUR L'INNOVATION

