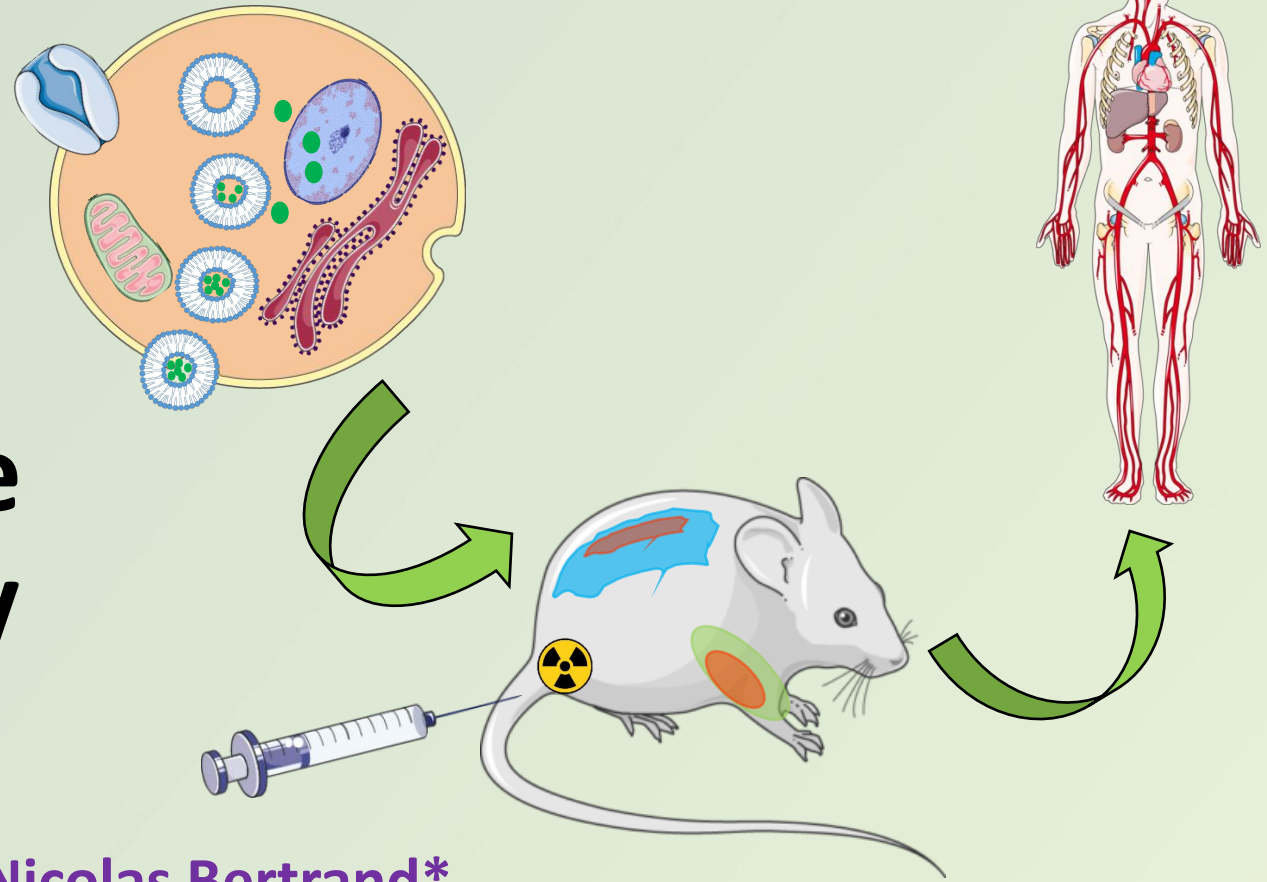


Comparing labelling methods to study the *in vivo* pharmacology of nanomaterials

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

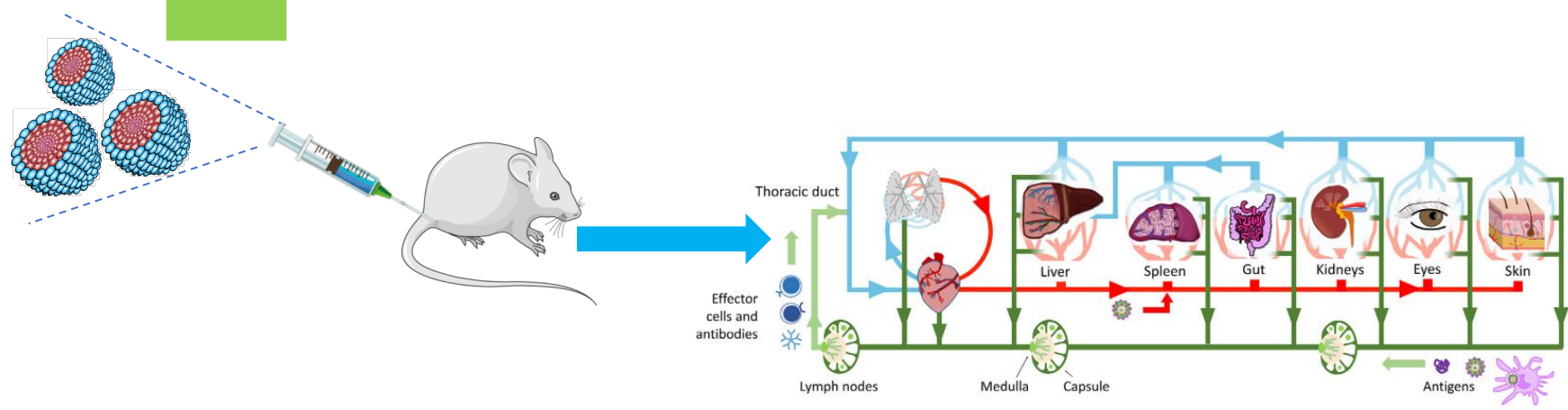


CRS 2022 Annual Meeting & Expo

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

Advanced Delivery Science

Pharmacology and pharmacokinetic of nanomaterials

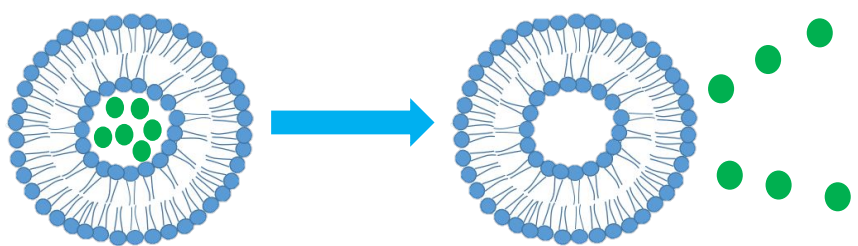


Drug Products,
Including Biological
Products, that Contain
Nanomaterials
Guidance for Industry

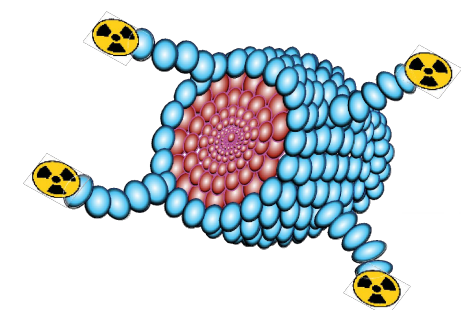


Drugs

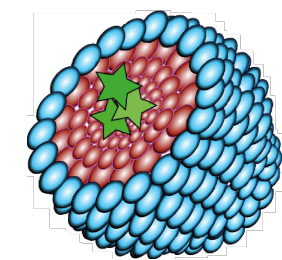
Carrier



Covalent label

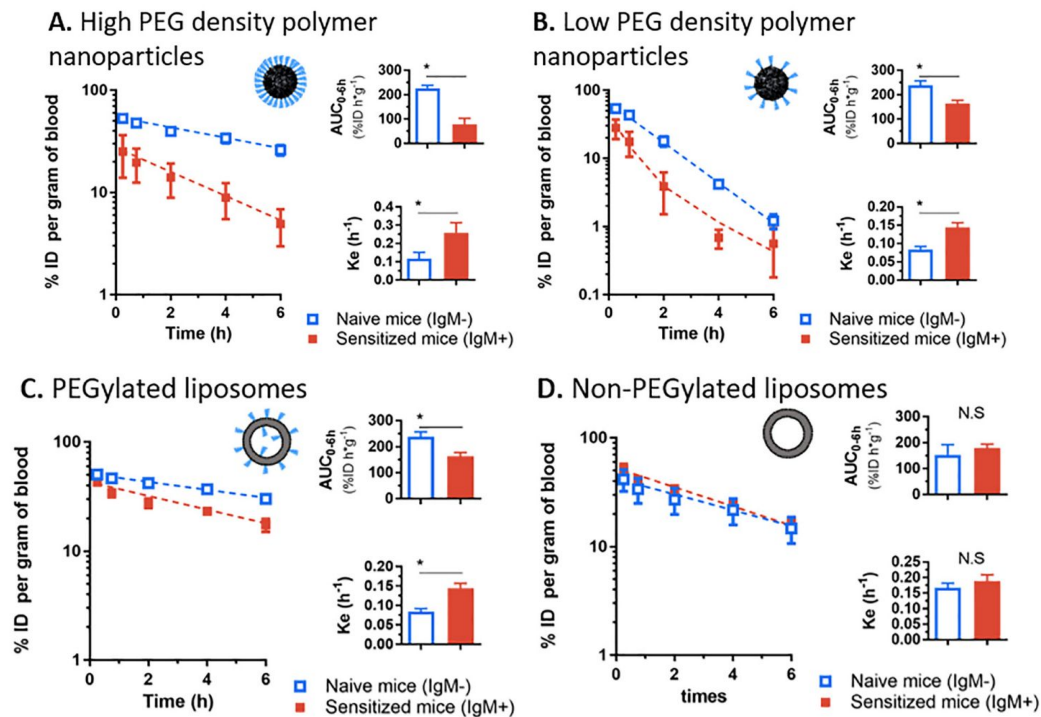


Non-covalent label



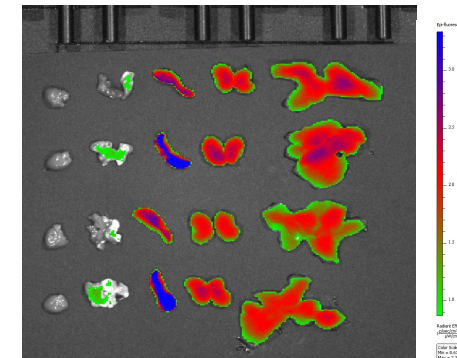
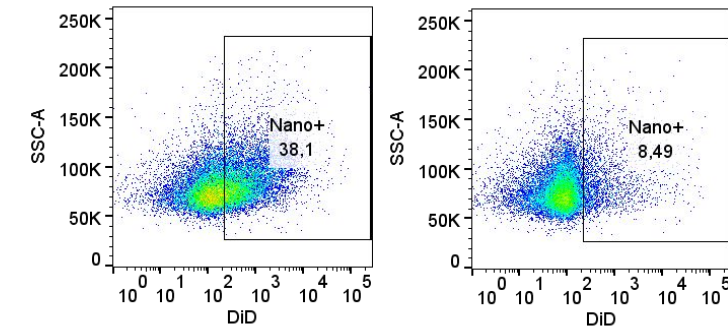
Radioactivity and fluorescence can be used to track nanoparticles

Radioactivity



Poster #345

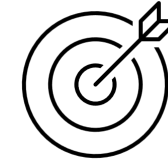
Fluorescence



- ☐ Quantitative method
- ☐ ³H and ¹⁴C require scintillation counting
- ☐ Expensive and regulated

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

Objectives

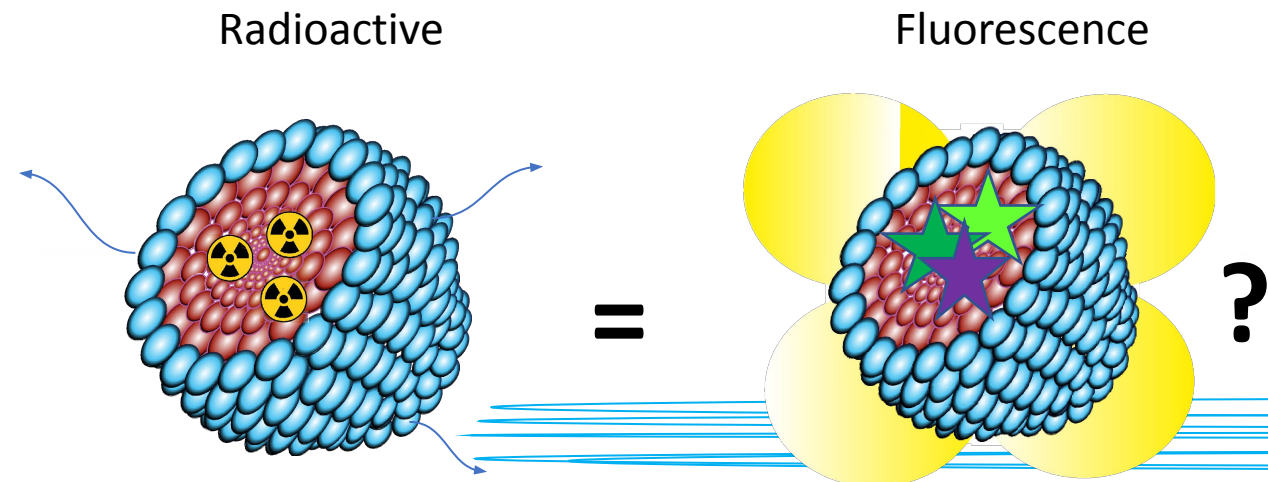


Hypothesis

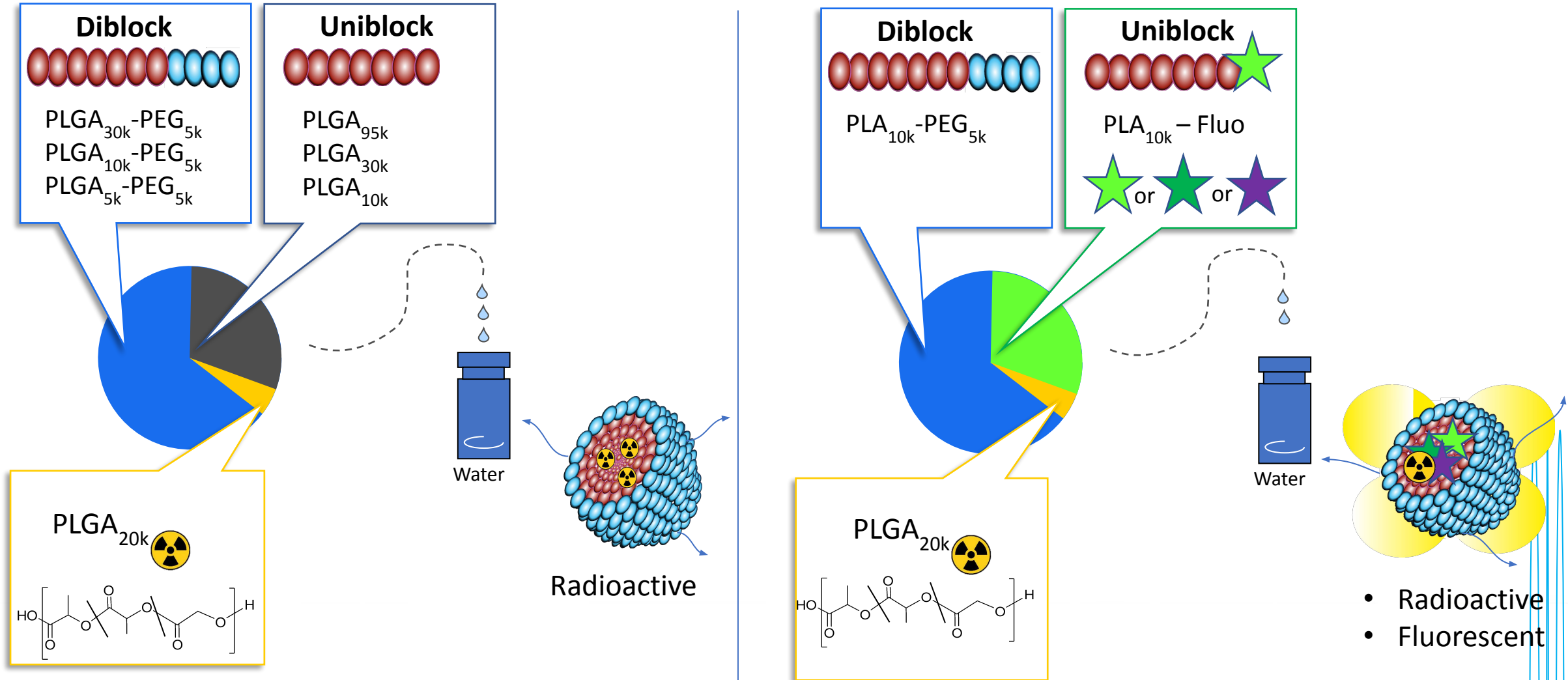
The choice of fluorophores used will impact the result of the pharmacokinetic study

Objectives

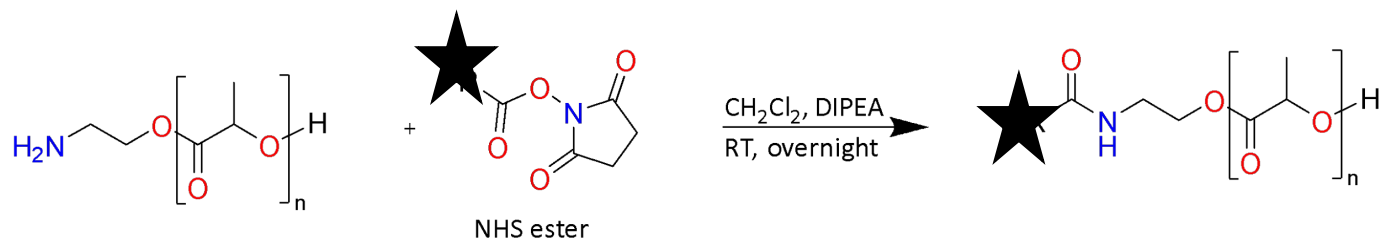
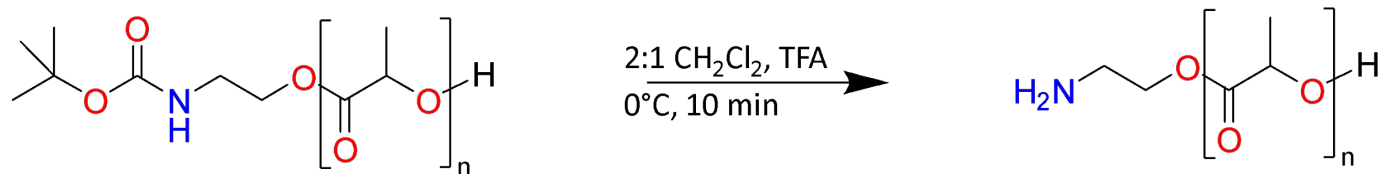
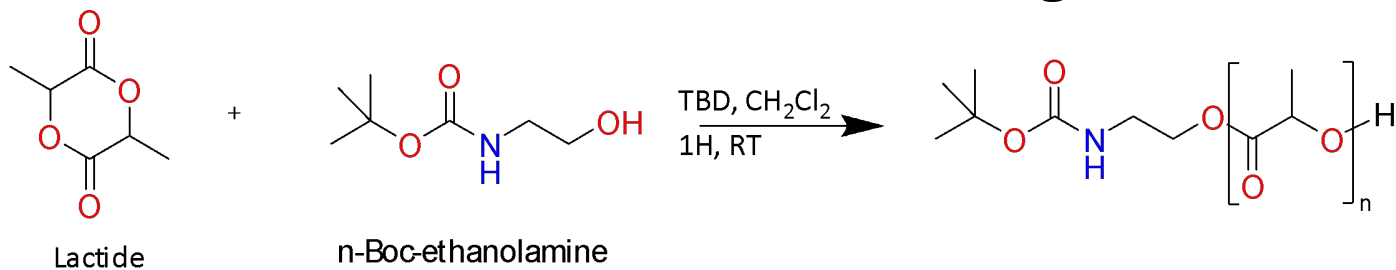
- Make a dual-labelled system with radioactive and fluorescent labels
- Evaluate the correlation between radioactive and fluorescent signals *in vivo*
- Determine which fluorophore is more suitable to study the fate of nanoparticles



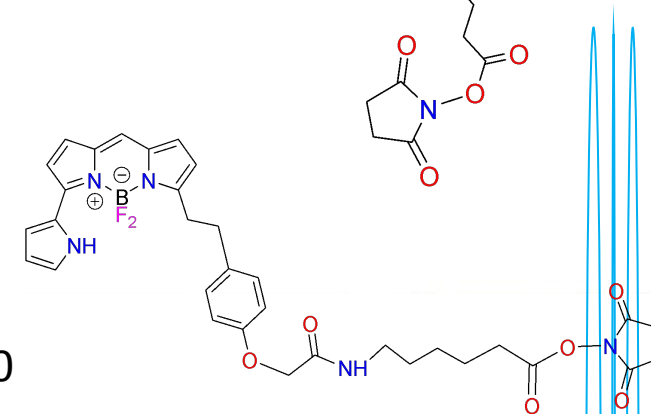
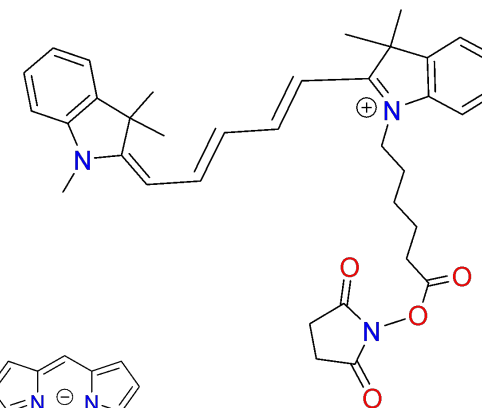
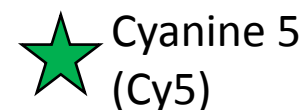
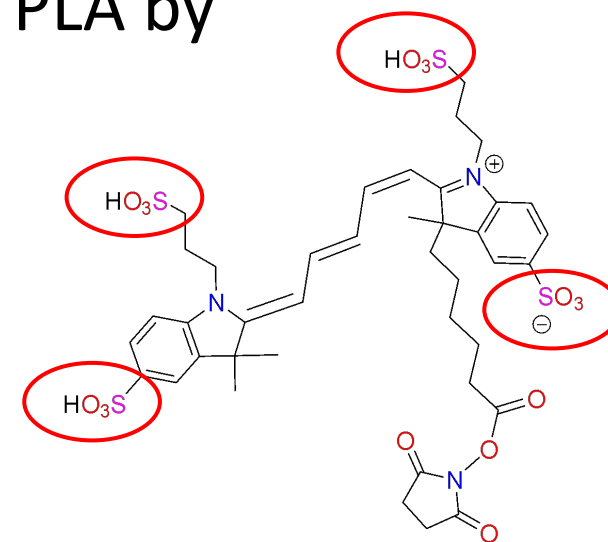
Polymeric nanoparticles are made by nanoprecipitation



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

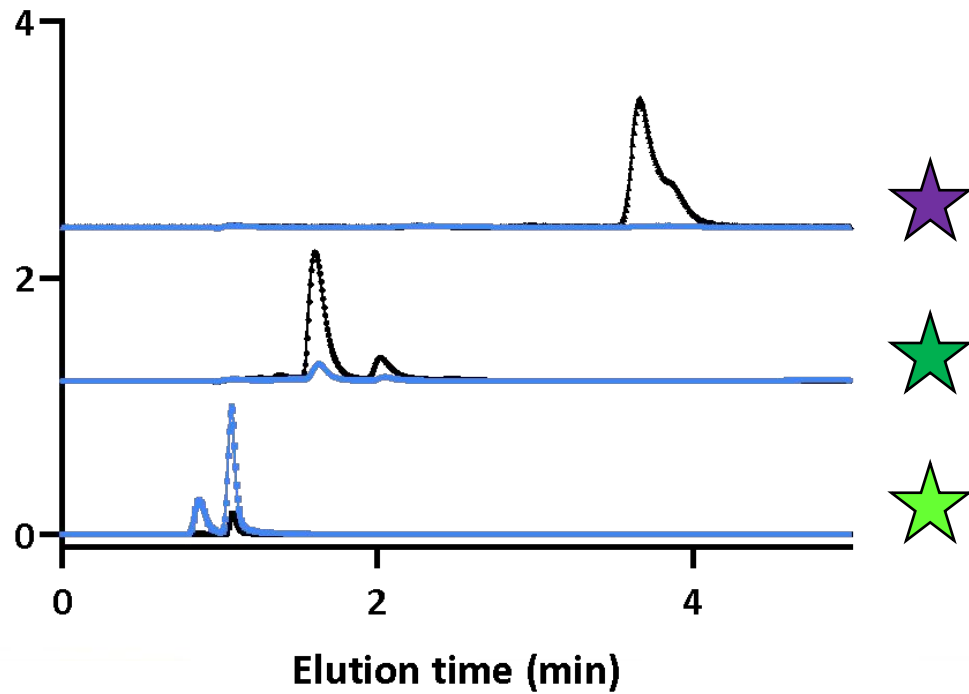


Purification : 4 x precipitations in cold diethyl ether

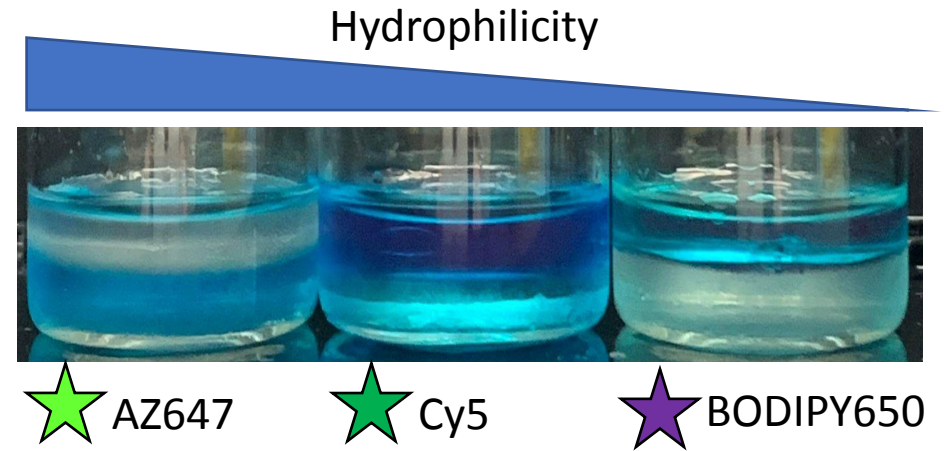


The partition coefficient of the dyes can be measured by chromatography (HPLC)

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

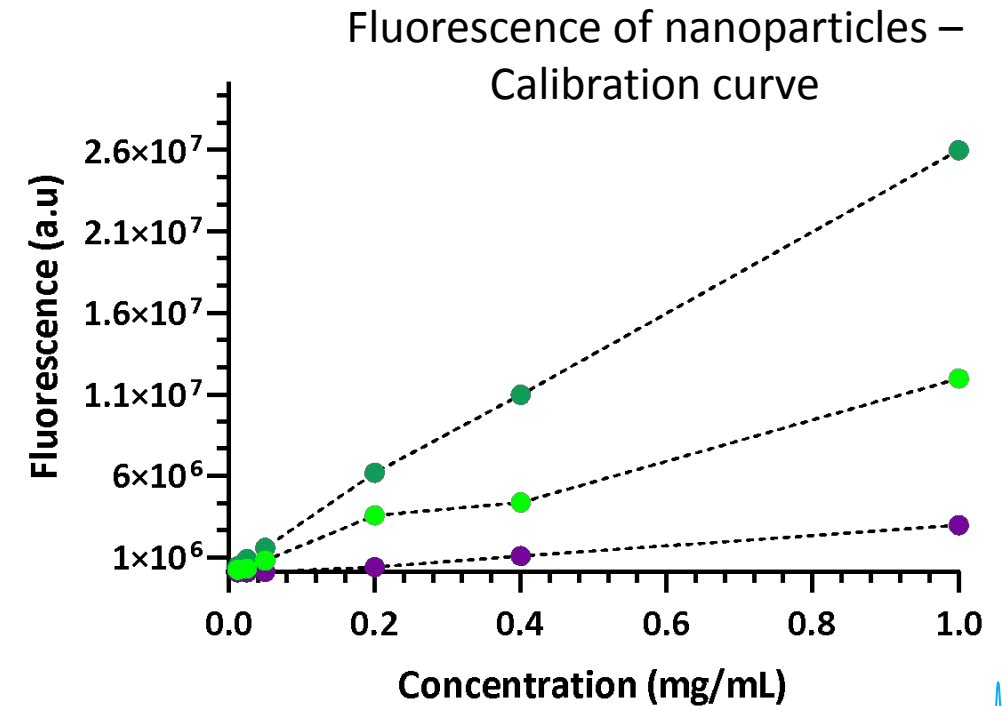
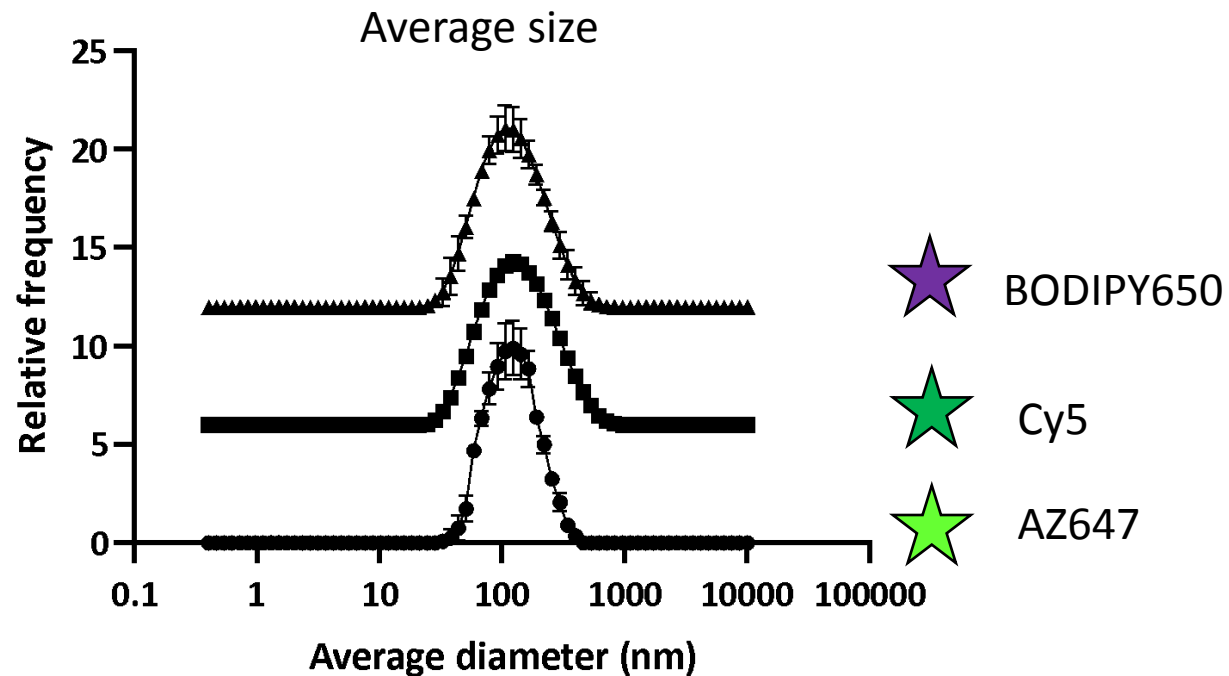


— Octanol
— Water



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

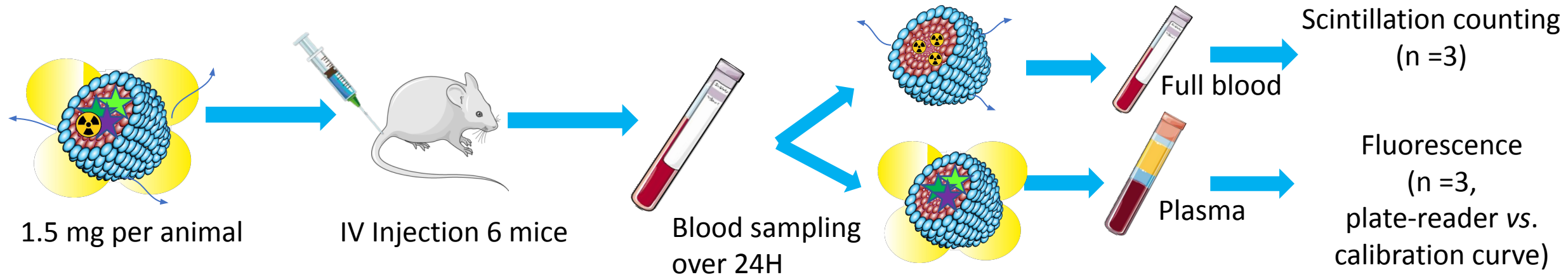
All nanoparticles are comparable in terms of size, radioactivity and fluorescence



Radioactivity

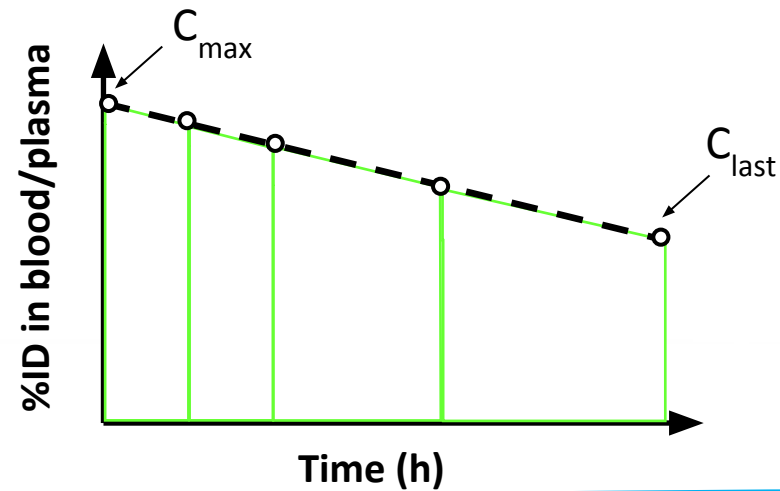
Dye	DPM/100 μ L
AZ647	134,930
Cy5	131,045
BODIPY650	131,725

Design of the pharmacokinetic study

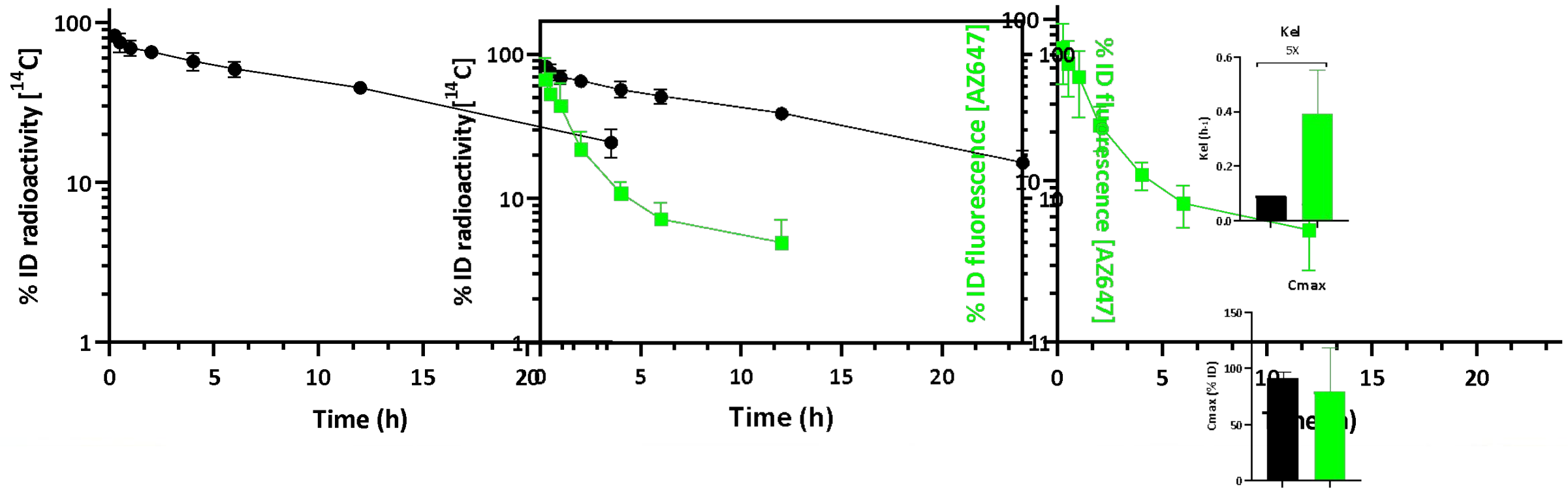


AUC = trapezoidal method

$$K_{el} = Cl/V_d = \text{Dose}/(\text{AUC}_{0-\infty} \times V_d)$$



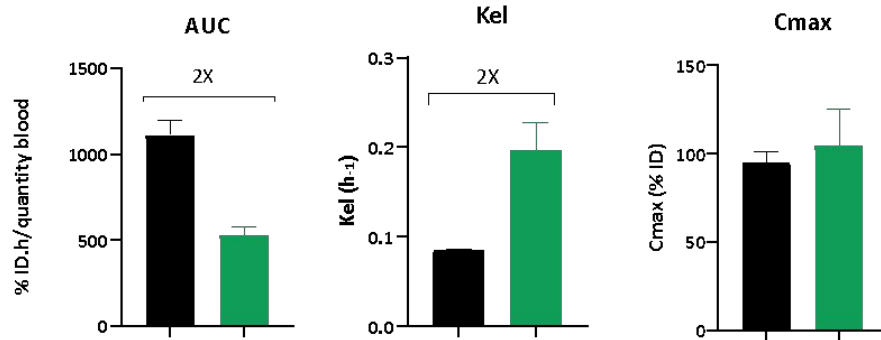
Results – Pharmacokinetic experiment with AZ647



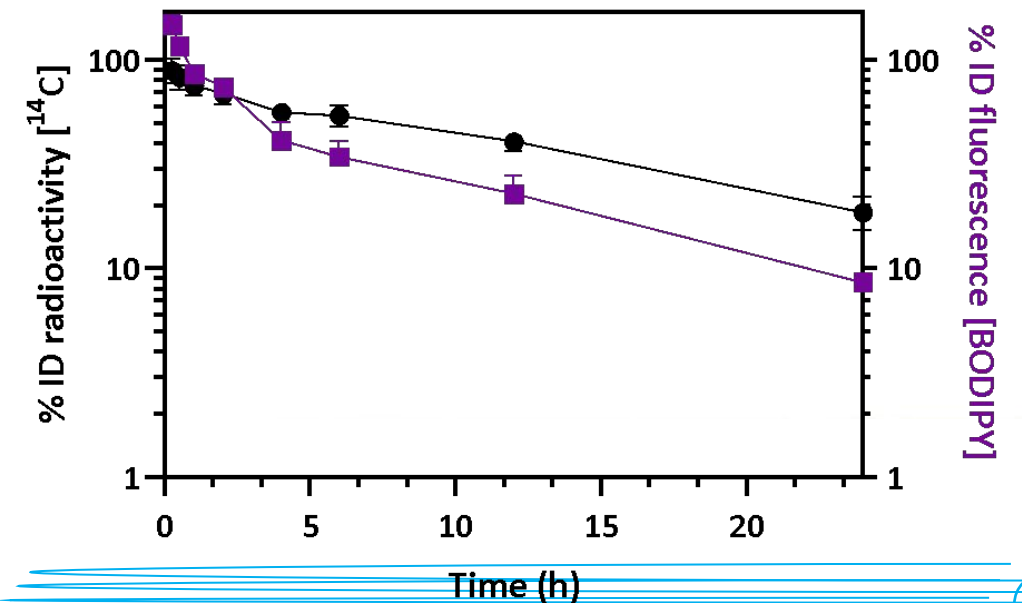
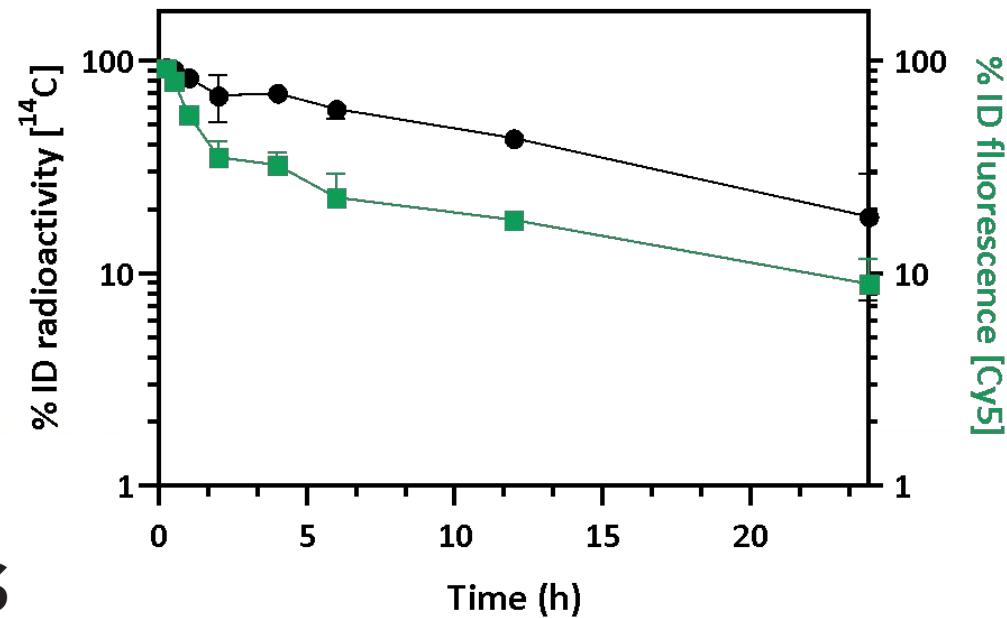
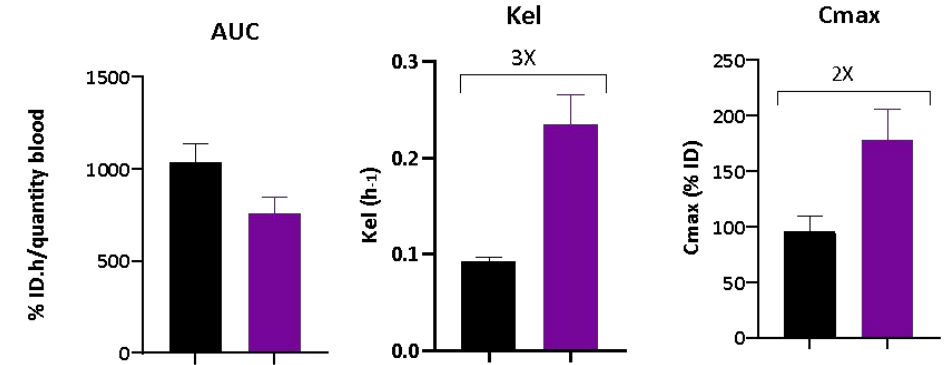
Result- Pharmacokinetic of Cy5 and BODIPY650



Cy5

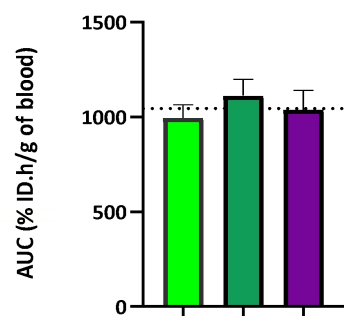
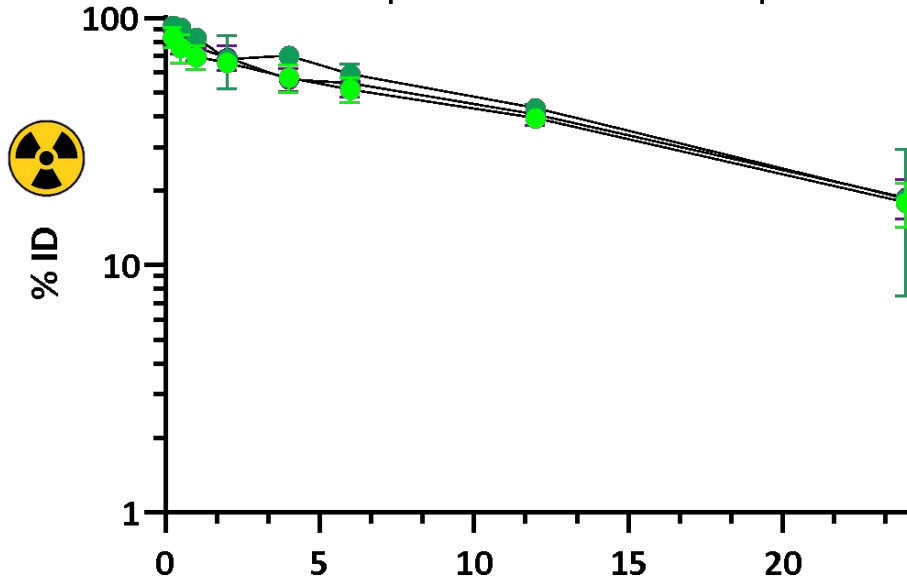


BODIPY650

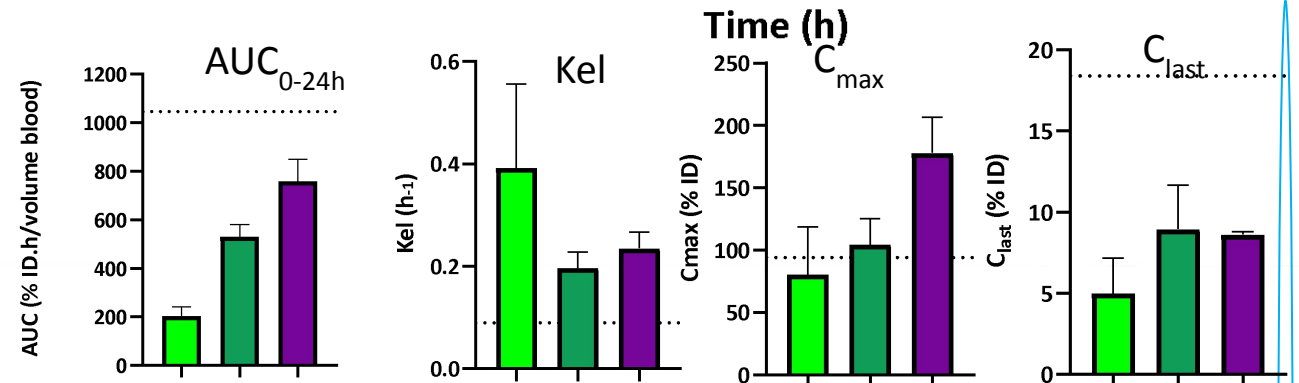
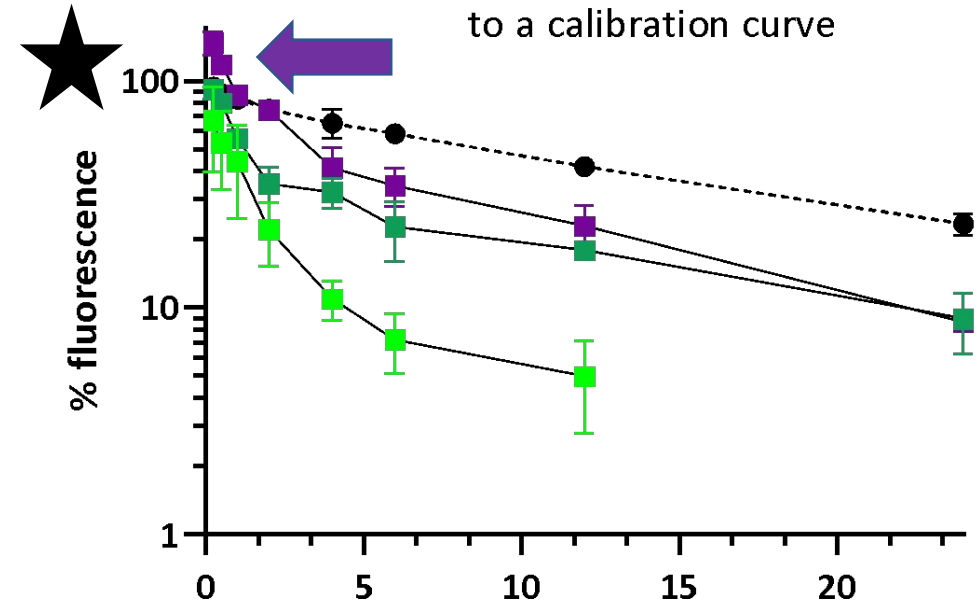


Summary of the PK analysis

Pharmacokinetic in radioactivity is independent of the fluorophore

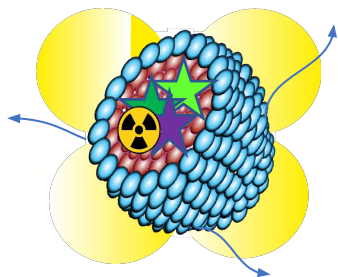
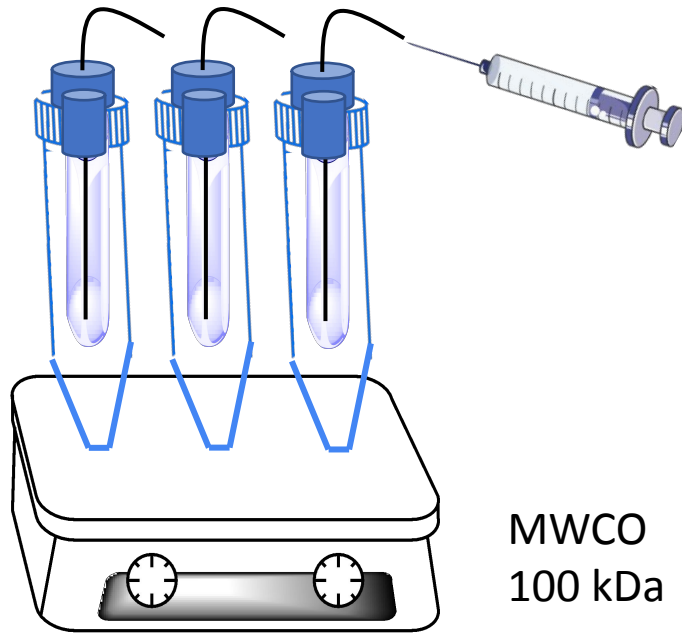


Pharmacokinetic in fluorescence when compared to a calibration curve



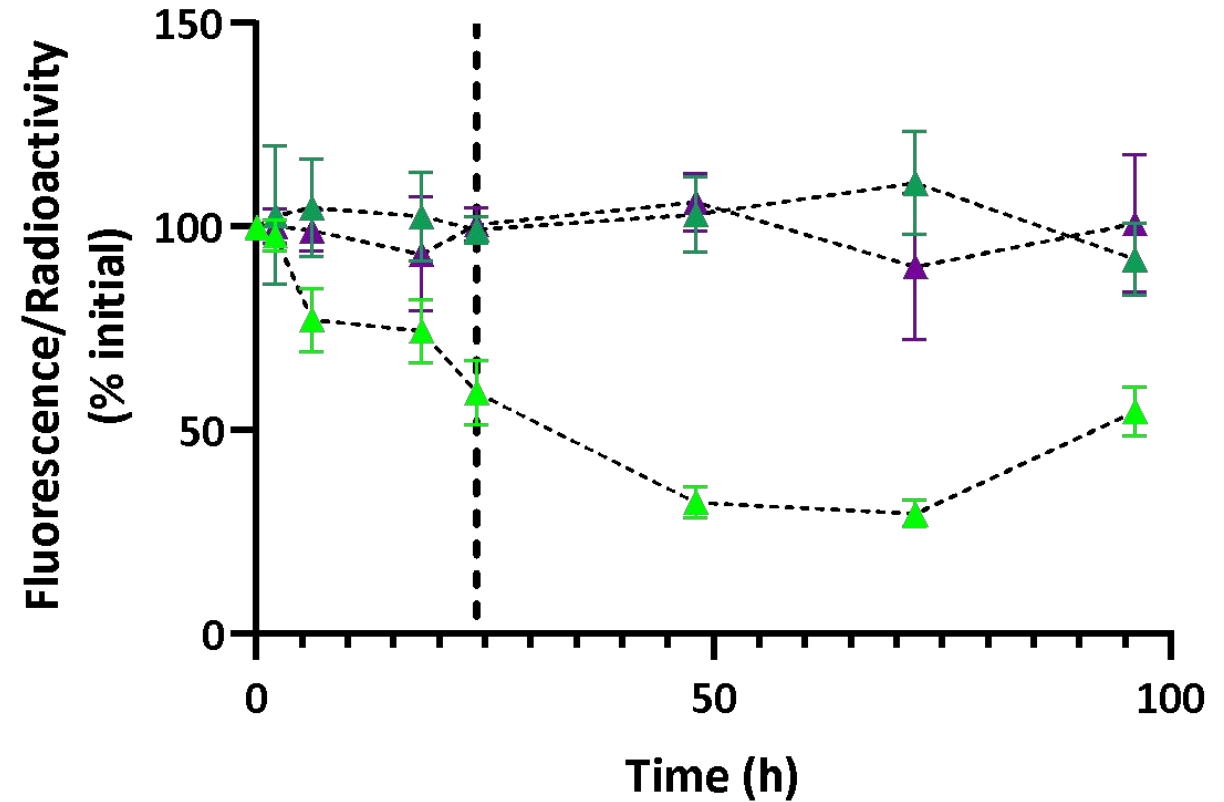
Cy5 is close to radioactive values for 3 out of 4 PK parameters (not AUC)

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



MWCO
100 kDa

Released
fluorescence



★ AZ647

★ Cy5

★ BODIPY650

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

Conclusion and perspectives

Conclusions :

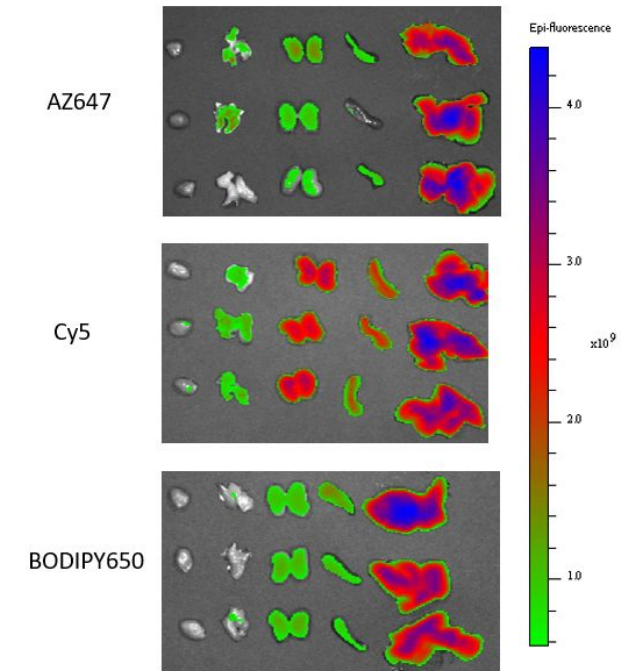
- ☐ The hydrophilicity of the dye impacts the results of the pharmacokinetic;
- ☐ Fluorescence PK analysis appears to underestimate AUC for all fluorophores;
- ☐ The Cyanine 5 dye shows better correlation with the radioactive signal.

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 !



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

