



# Injectable Capsule for Tunable Extended Therapeutic Delivery

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The Ohio State University

# Disclosures

Patents and Patent Applications – KESR, PJ, AFP, JJL, MPO

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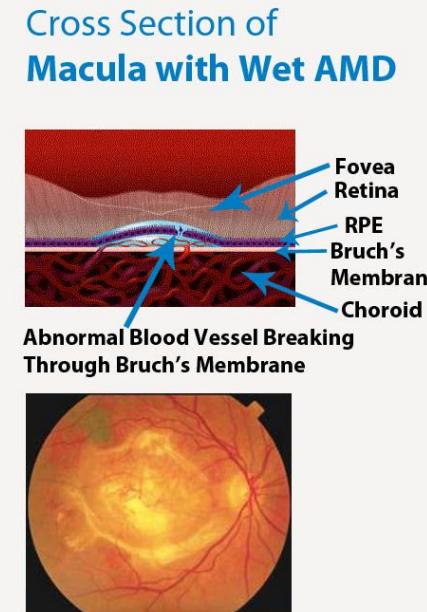
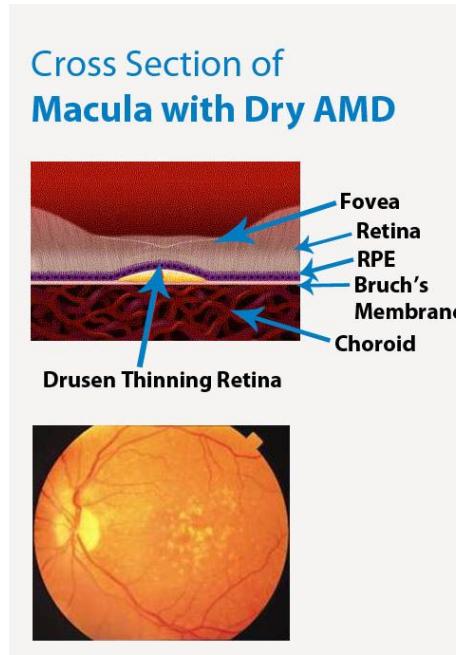
KESR Consultant – Chief Technology Officer

MPO Consultant – Chief Medical Officer

Personal financial interest

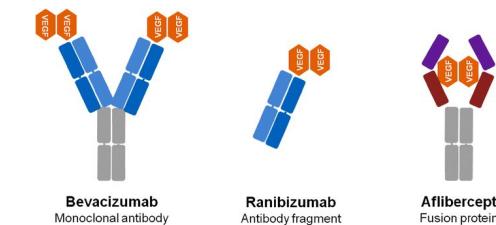
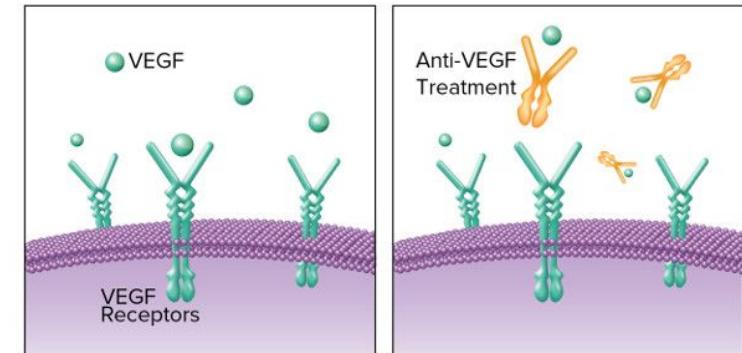
# Age-Related Macular Degeneration

- AMD is leading cause of blindness in the US for patients over the age of 65 and the third leading cause of blindness worldwide
  - 11M patients in US, ~200M worldwide □ expected to double by 2050
  - Retinal degeneration followed by yellow deposits (drusen)
  - Inflammation triggers VEGF and growth of abnormal, leaky blood vessels on the retinal pigment epithelium



# Current Treatments

- *No prevention or cure* – mitigated by intravitreal delivery of anti-VEGF
  - Bevacizumab (Avastin), Ranibizumab (Lucentis), Aflibercept (Eylea)
  - Typically injected 7-12 times per year due to short half-life of drug in vitreous
  - Recent FDA approval of SUSVIMO™ port – 6 months between refills
- Risks of frequent injections
  - Complications – pain, retinal detachment, IOP elevation, patient compliance
  - Monetary and time costs to patients, surgeons, and health care system



# Our Approach

*Can we reduce the number of injections for these patients?*

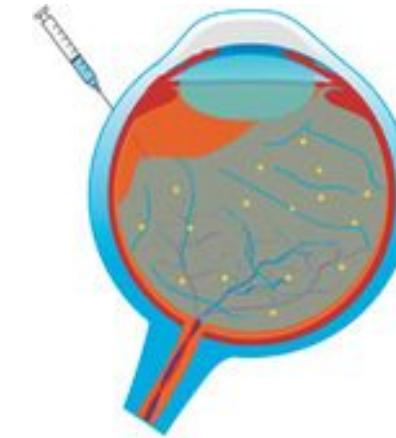
## Target Design Criteria

Injectable

Biodegradable

Sustained release >6 months

Preservation of therapeutic bioactivity



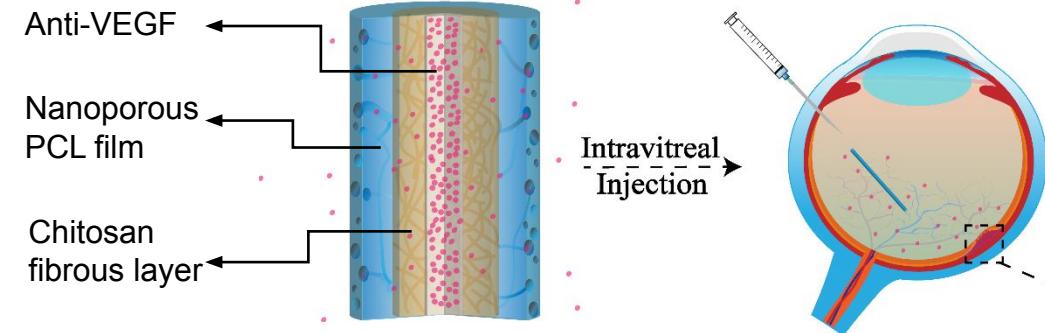
# Injectable Capsule



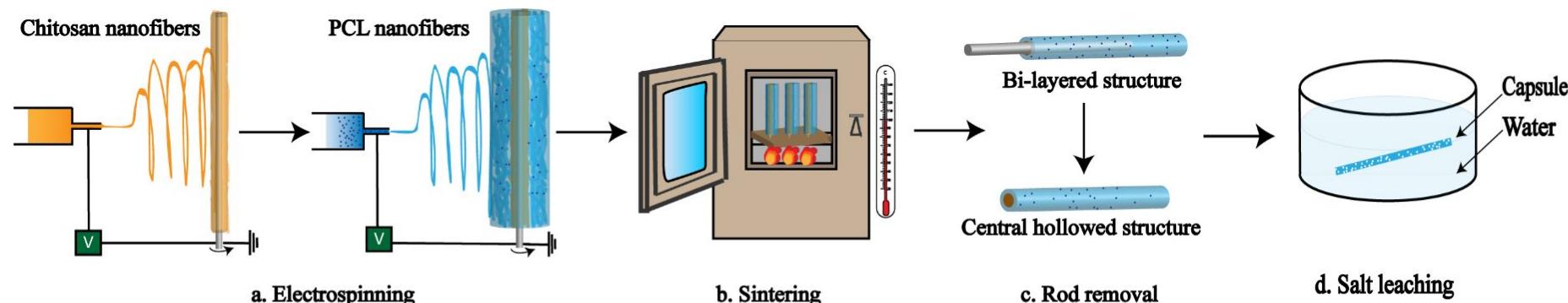
- Capsule fabrication

- Two sizes

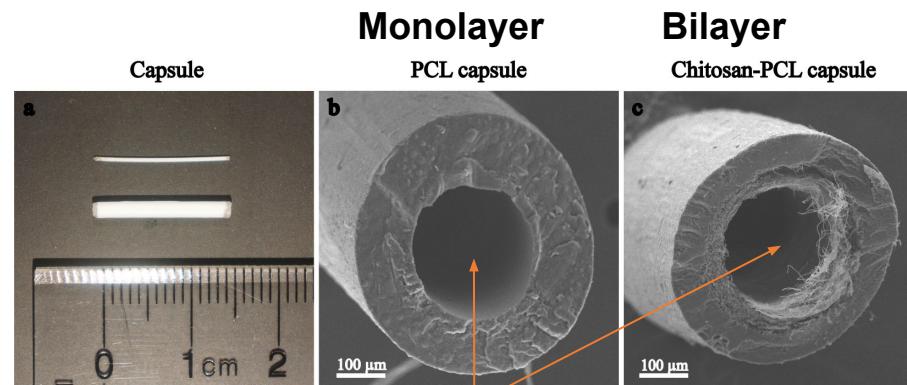
- 1.646 mm diameter (proof-of-concept)
    - 260  $\mu$ m diameter (injectable like Ozurdex)



- **Electrospinning** - fiber production method which uses electric force to draw charged threads of polymer solutions or melts to fiber diameters in the order of hundreds of nanometers
  - **Sintering** - compacting and forming a solid mass of material by heat or pressure without melting it to the point of liquefaction
  - **Salt leaching** - water soluble component to fabricate porous structure



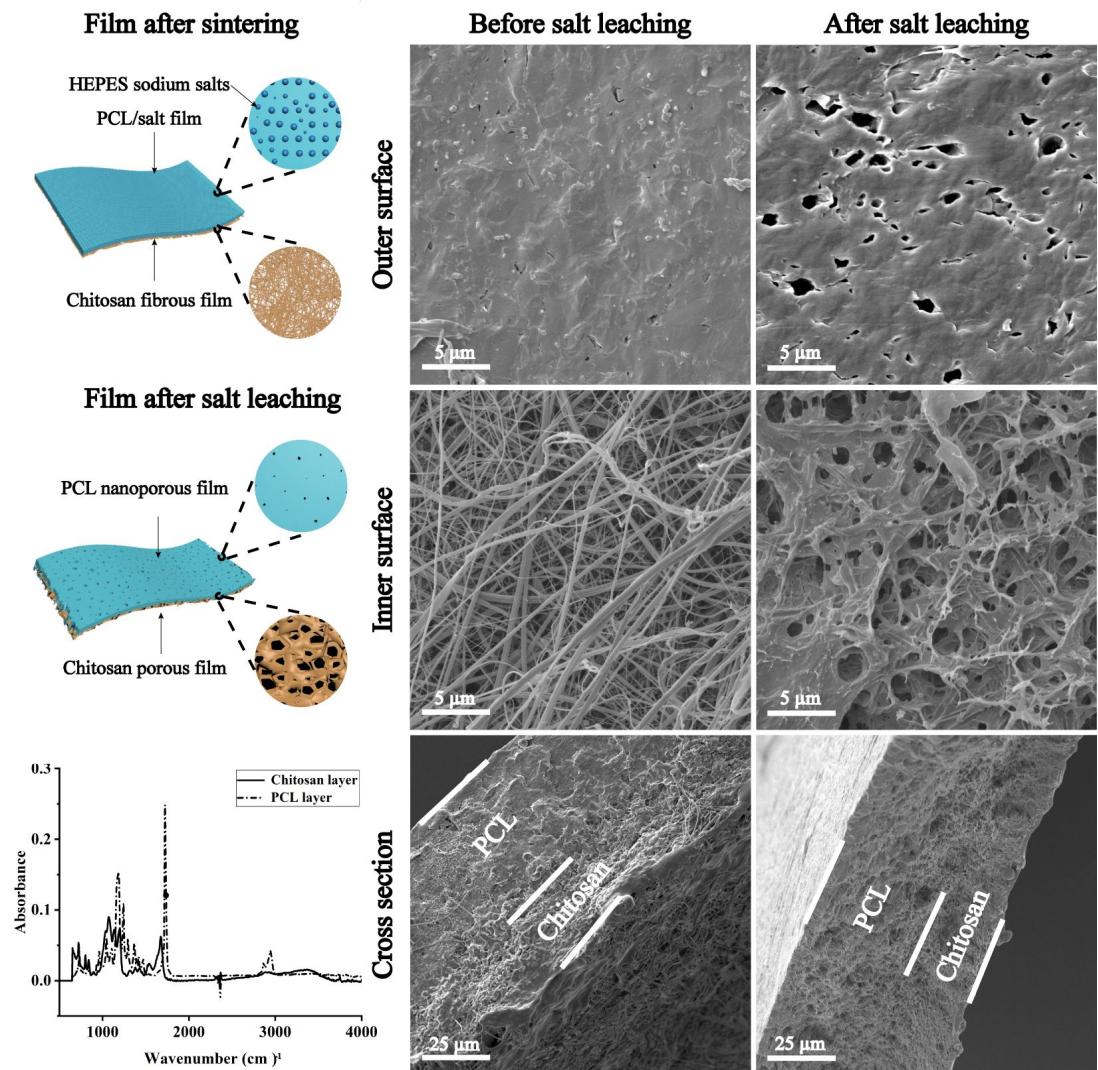
# Microcapsule Characterization



**Central hollow cylinder for efficient drug loading**

**Increasing Salt Concentration Increased Porosity**

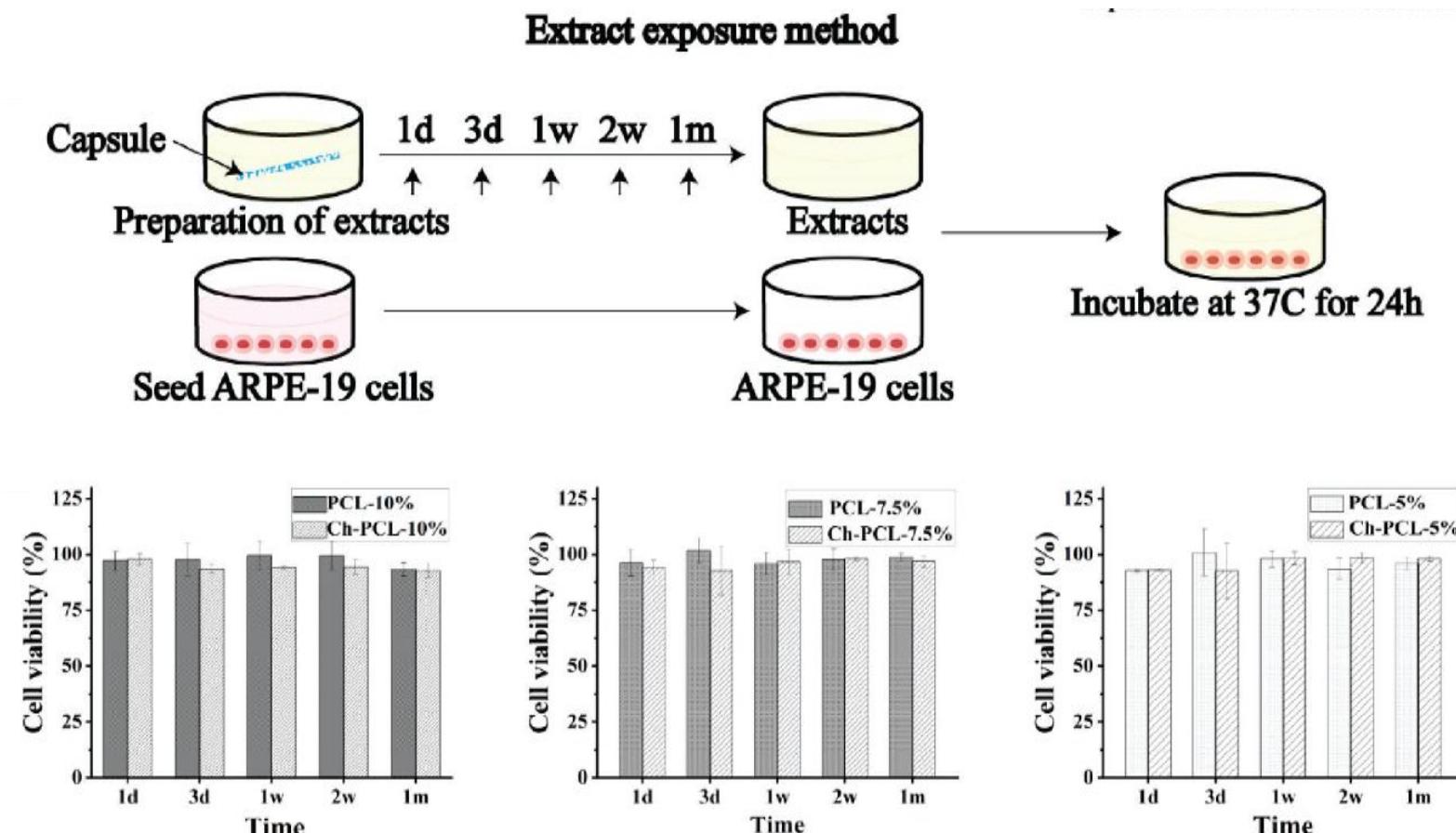
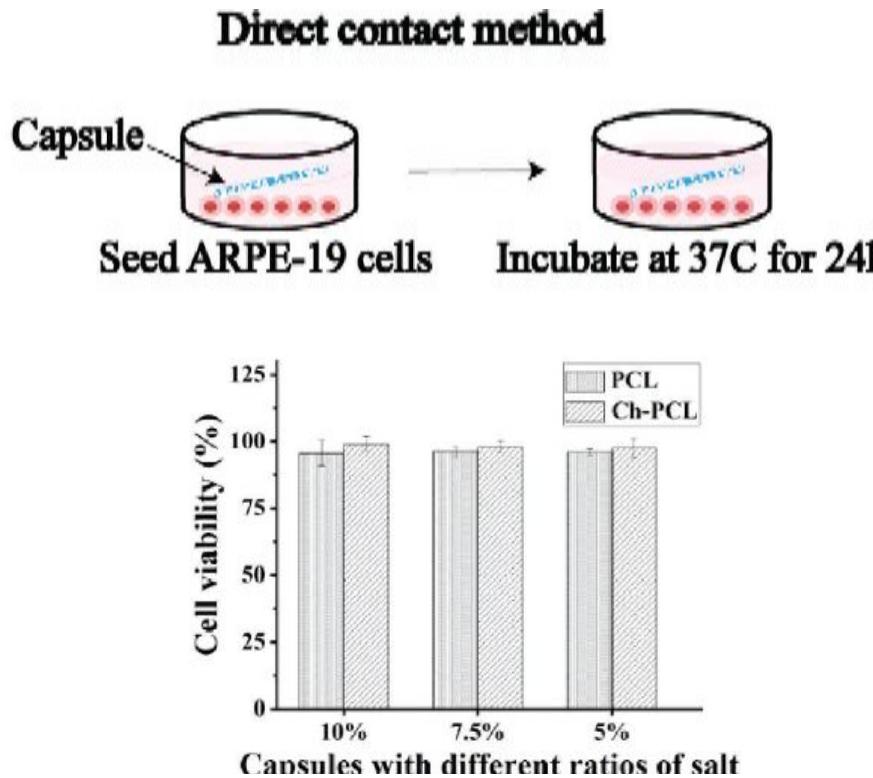
Sample name	Pore diameter (nm)	Porous channel
0.0 % HEPES salt	None	No
1.0 % HEPES salt	$237.26 \pm 96.93$	No
5.0 % HEPES salt	$371.65 \pm 156.77$	Yes
7.5 % HEPES salt	$582.21 \pm 302.17$	Yes
10 % HEPES salt	$608.55 \pm 273.90$	Yes



# Microcapsule Biocompatibility

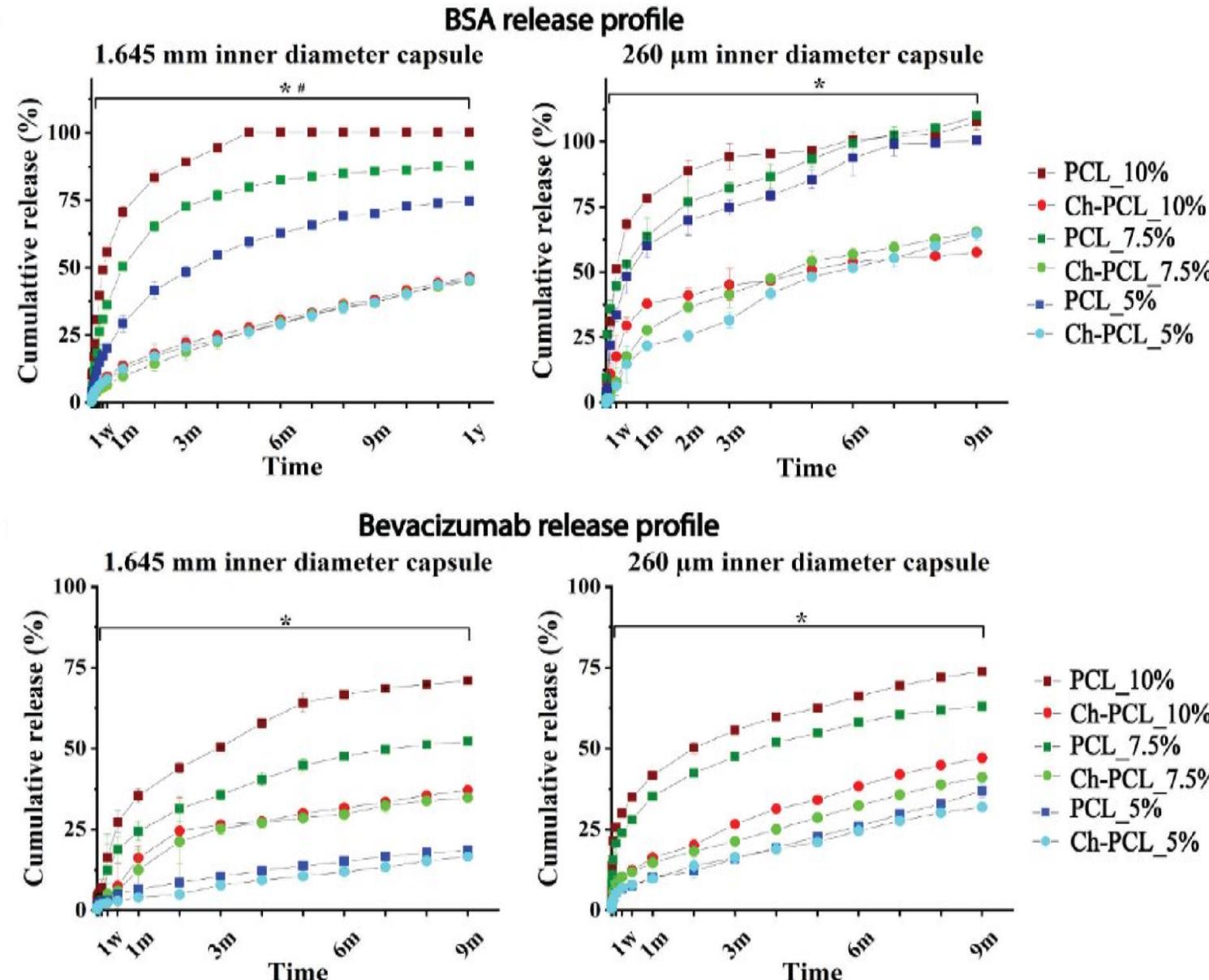
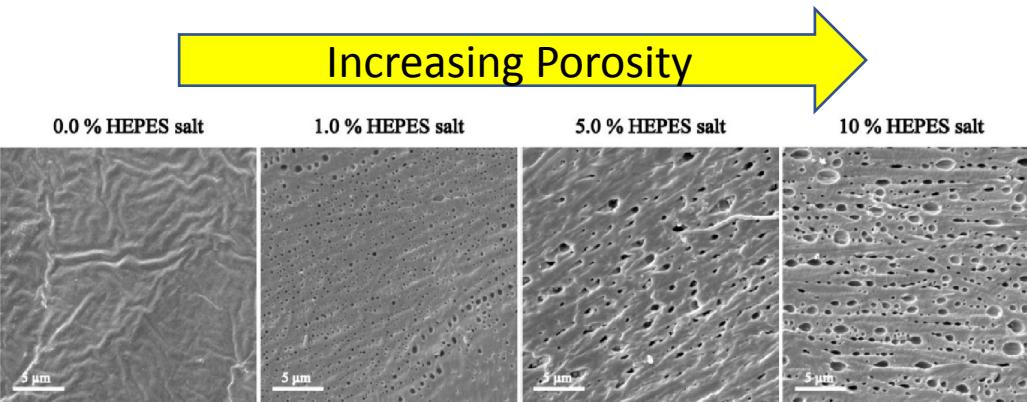
- **Biocompatibility**

- Negligible *in vitro* cytotoxicity with human retinal cells
- Promising biocompatibility in rabbits 3 months after injection (unpublished results)



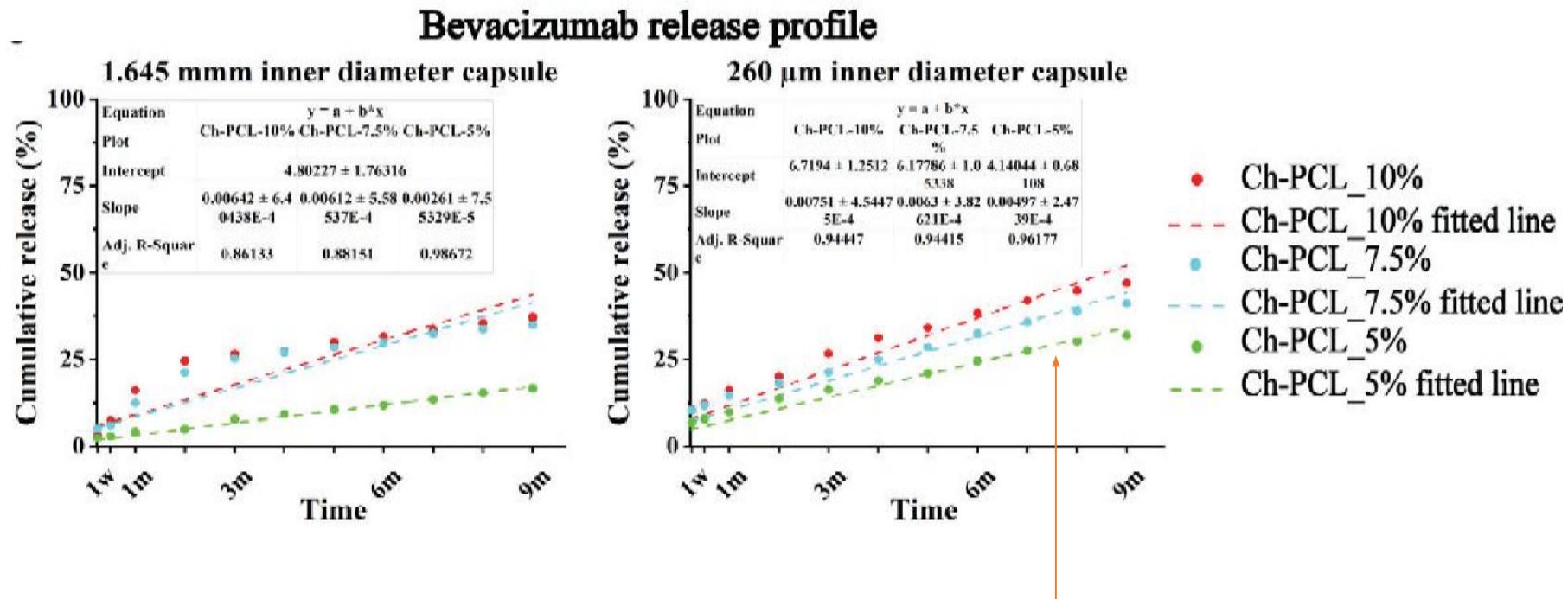
# Microcapsule Drug Release

- **Drug loading**
  - 700  $\mu\text{g}$  BSA (model therapeutic)
  - 500  $\mu\text{g}$  Avastin (anti-VEGF)
- **Drug release rate**
  - Bi-layered capsule minimizes burst release
  - Porosity impacts release rate
  - Release stabilized at 1  $\mu\text{g}/\text{day}$
- **Release 6-12 months**



# Microcapsule Drug Release

Approaches zero order release kinetics >1 month



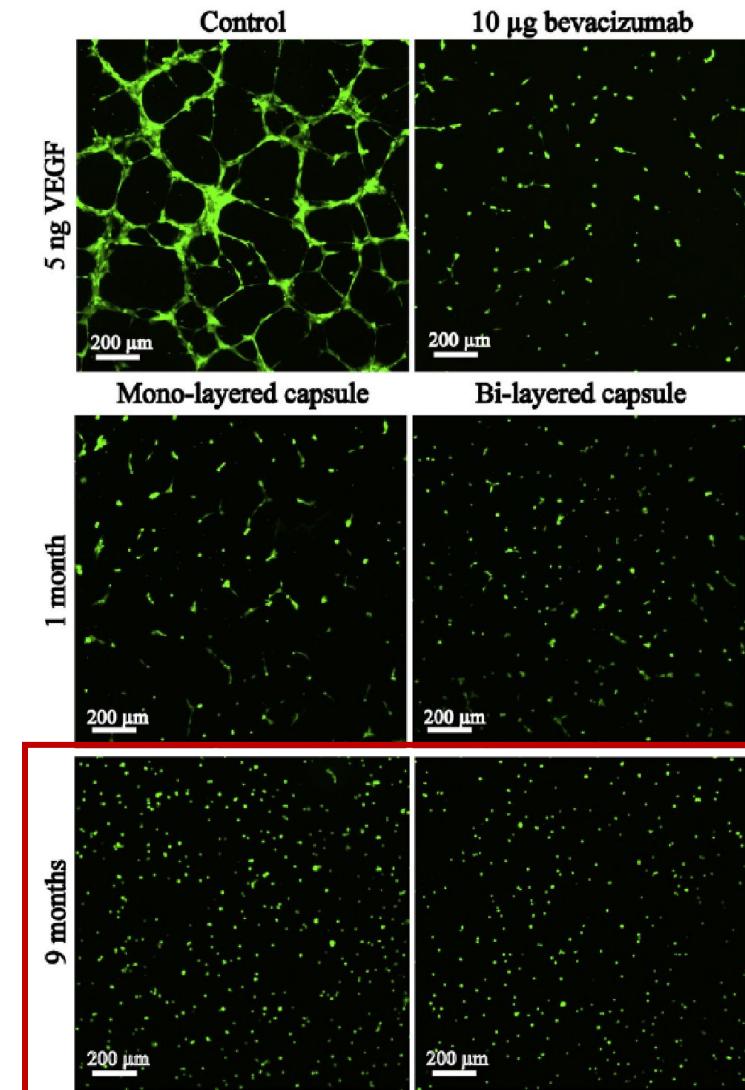
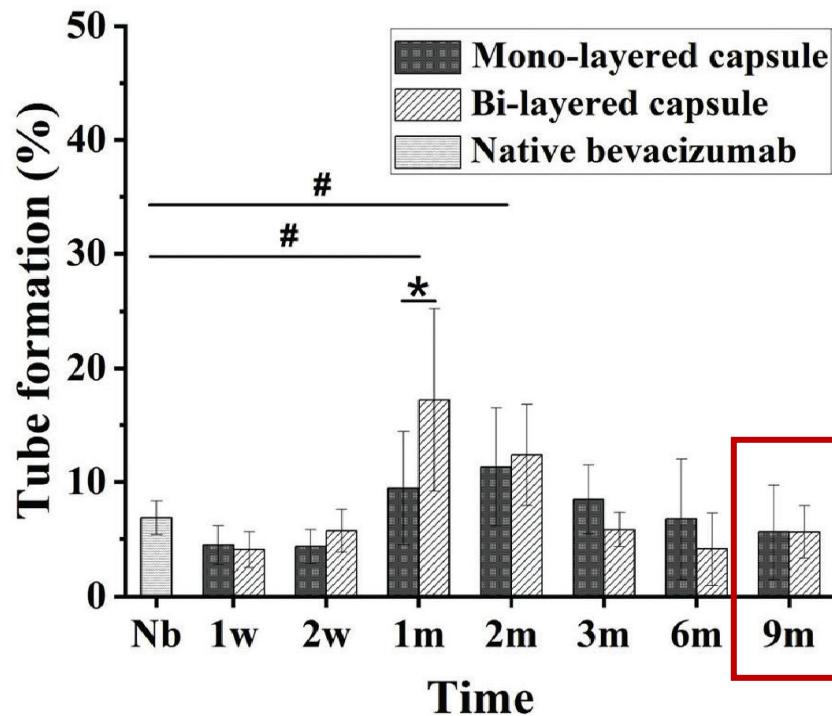
Long term constant release rates for smaller capsules and smaller pores



# Therapeutic Preservation

## Bioactivity

- Anti-angiogenic activity maintained at high level over nine months using HUVEC tube formation assay

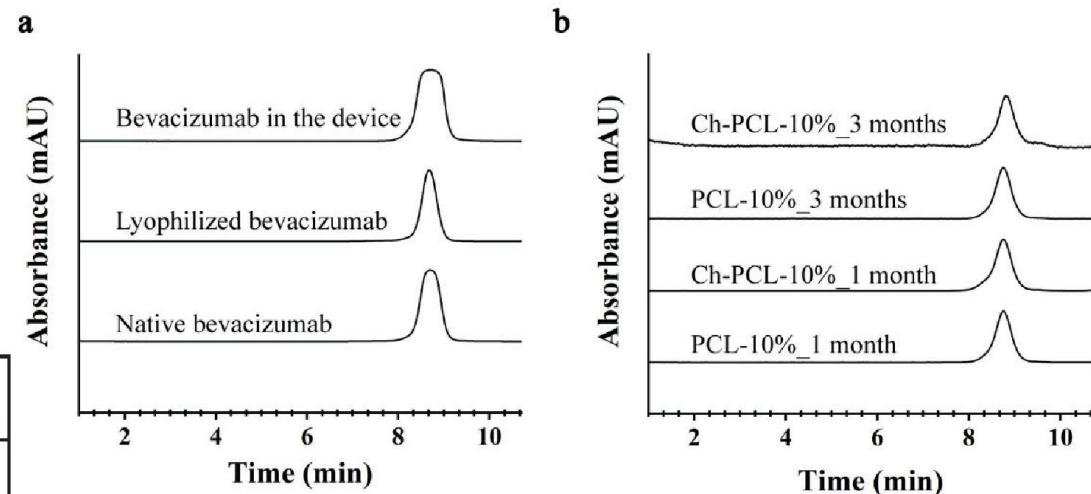


# Therapeutic Analysis

## SEC-HPLC Analysis

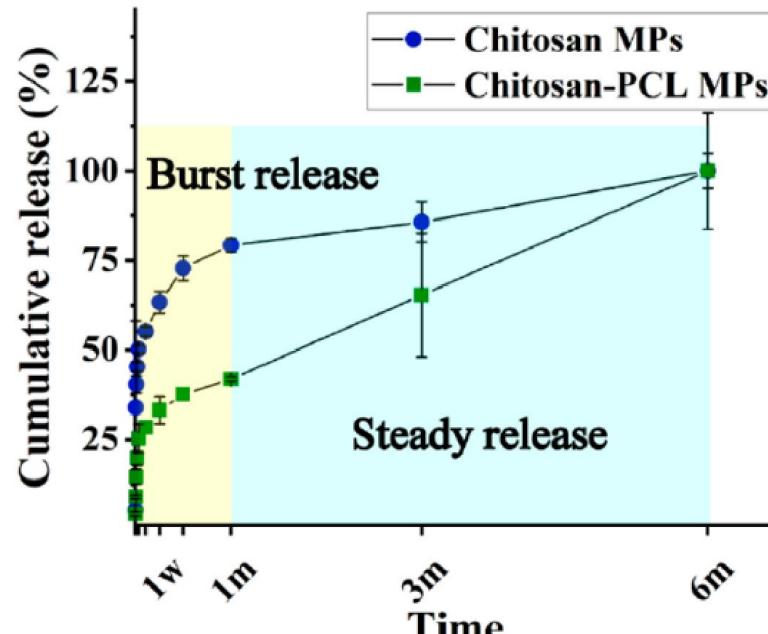
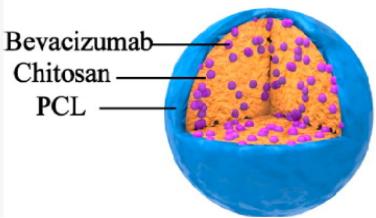
- No significant Avastin aggregation

Sample name	Light Chain	Heavy Chain	Heavy +Light	Avastin -Heavy	Avastin - Light	Avastin	Aggregate	MW (kDa)
Native bevacizumab	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	84%	16%	161
Lyophilized bevacizumab	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	81%	19%	162
Bevacizumab in the device	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	81%	19%	165
PCL_1 month	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	84%	11%	155
PCL_3 month	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	79%	16%	157
Ch-PCL_1 month	0%	3%	2%	3%	0%	82%	11%	154
Ch-PCL_3 month	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	83%	11%	154



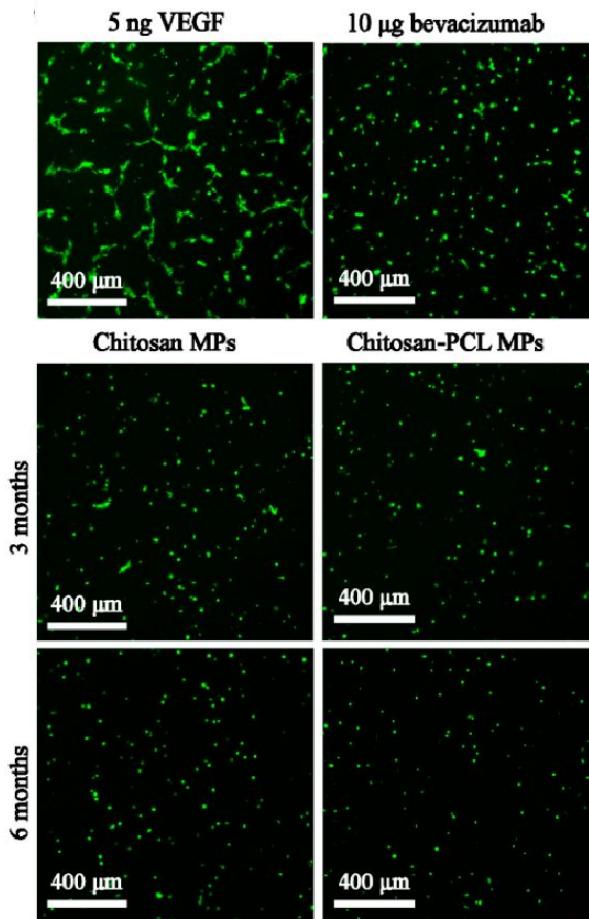
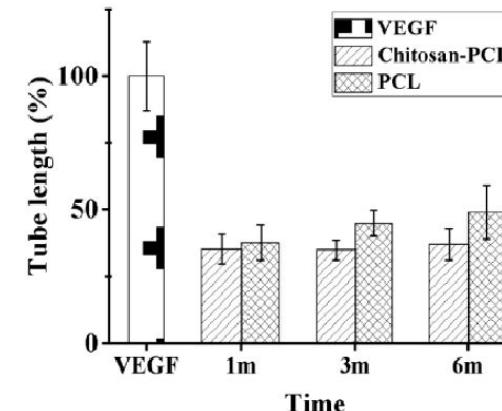
# Microparticle Delivery System

- Injectable biodegradable microparticles
  - Bi-layered chitosan-PCL structure
  - Particles injectable through 31-gauge needle



SEM images of microparticles  
a) 500X, b) 5000X,  
and bi-layered microparticles  
e) 500X, f) 5000X

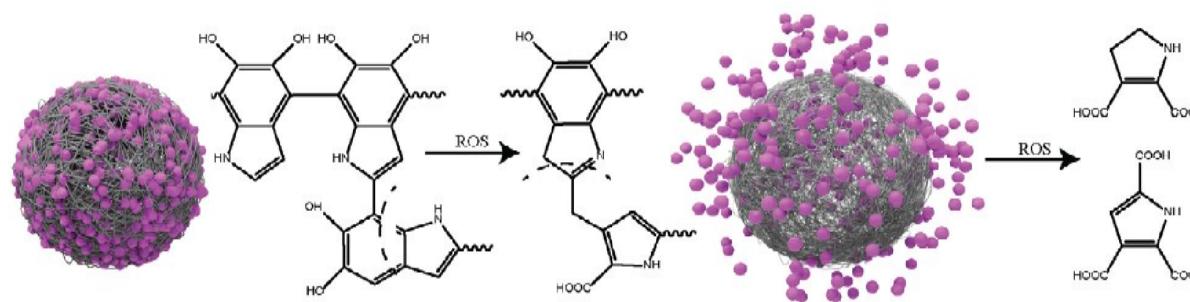
Retained anti-VEGF bioactivity



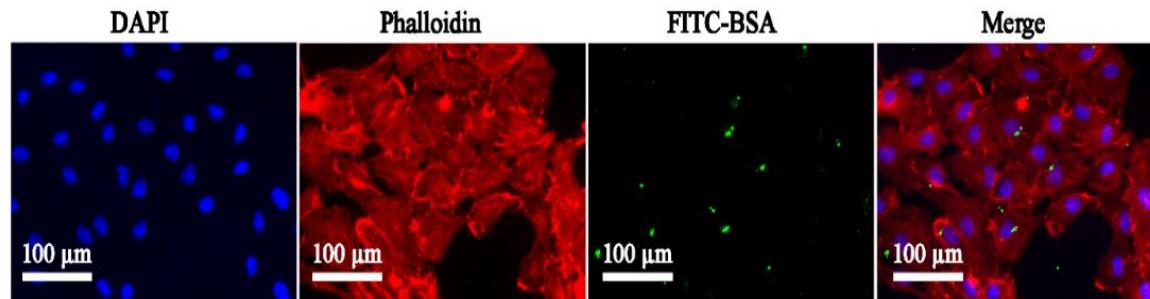
# Nanoparticle Delivery System

- Polydopamine (PDA) nanoparticles

- PDA scavenges reactive oxygen species (ROS)
- Therapeutic release rate increased with ROS

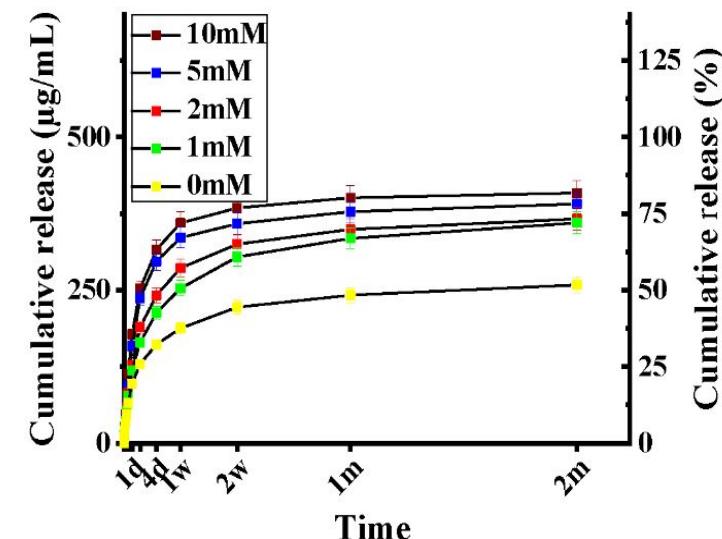


Average diameter of loaded PDA nanoparticles  **$152.99 \pm 14.09$  nm**

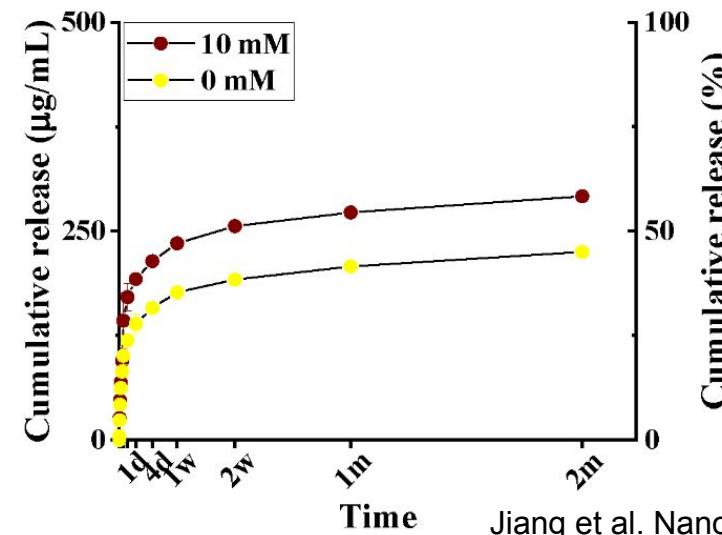


PDA nanoparticles entered ARPE-19 cells

FITC-BSA release from PDA nanoparticles

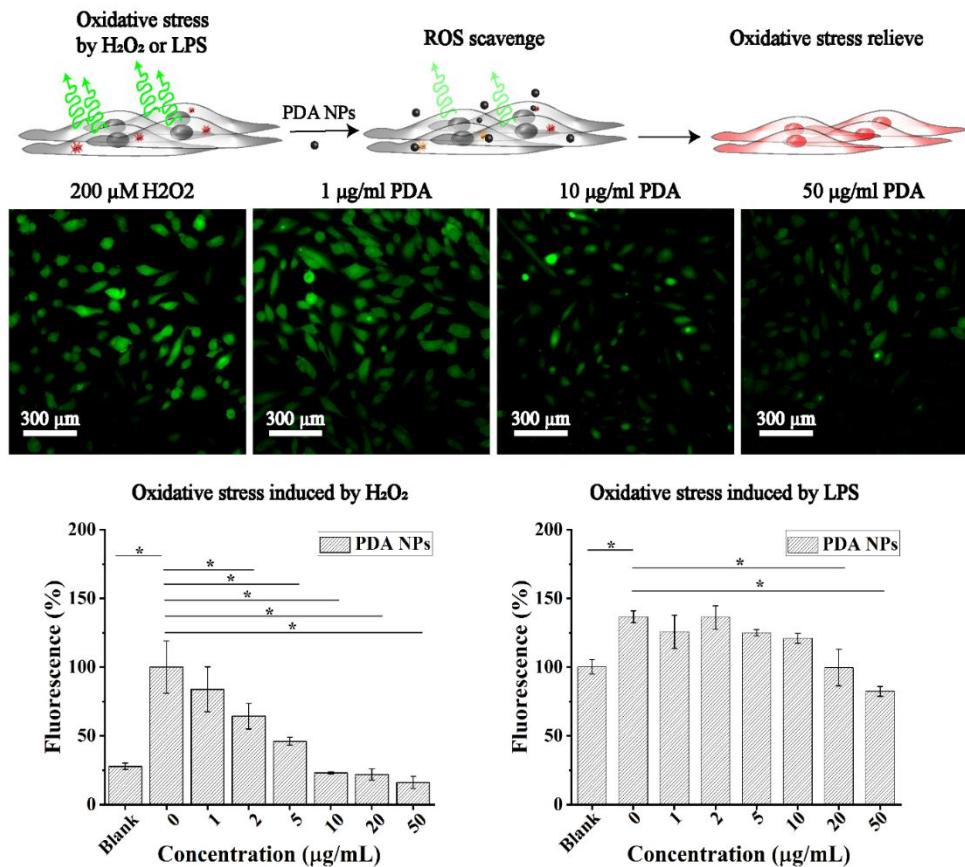


Bevacizumab release from PDA nanoparticles

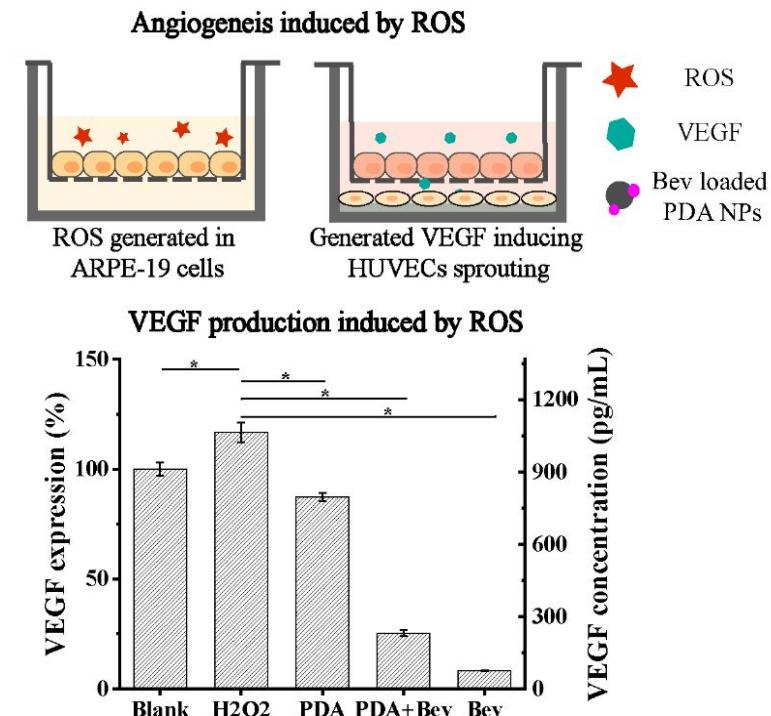


# Nanoparticle ROS Scavenging

- DCFH-DA fluorescence used as ROS level indicator
- PDA nanoparticles reduced oxidative stress



- Bevacizumab loaded PDA nanoparticles could also synergistically prevent angiogenesis *in vitro* by downregulating a **VEGF signaling pathway** and **VEGF-independent pathway**



# Summary & Future Directions

## • Summary

- Developed injectable, biodegradable capsule for extended release of proteins/antibodies >6 months
- Delivery systems preserved therapeutic bioactivity *in vitro*

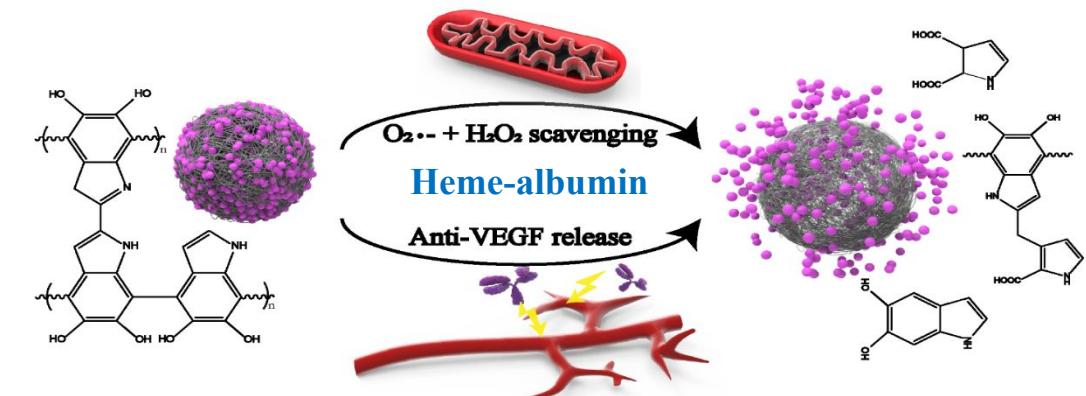
## • Ongoing Ocular Delivery Projects

- Cornea – delivery of new therapeutics to prevent scarring
- Lens/Vitreous – antioxidant delivery for cataract prevention
- Optic Nerve – delivery of new therapeutics for traumatic optic neuropathy
- Retina – new therapeutic approaches for dry AMD and wet AMD



### Poster – Megan Allyn

Controlled Release of Novel Protein Therapeutics for Treatment of Age-Related Macular Degeneration



# Thank You



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**Andre Palmer, PhD**

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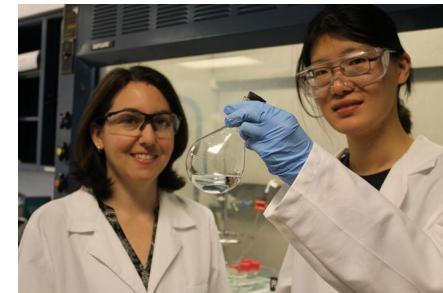
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# Questions



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# Additional Data

- ELISA Avastin Release

