

Drug-initiated synthesis of polymer-drug conjugates

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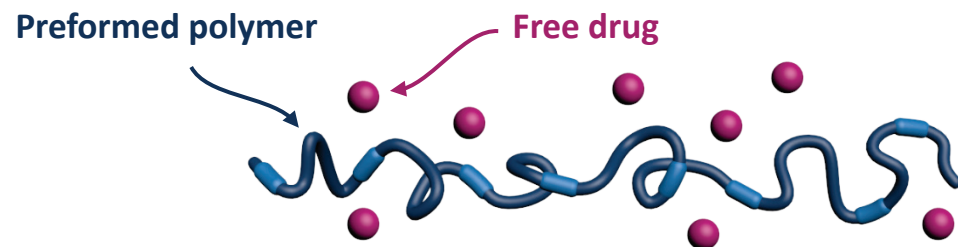
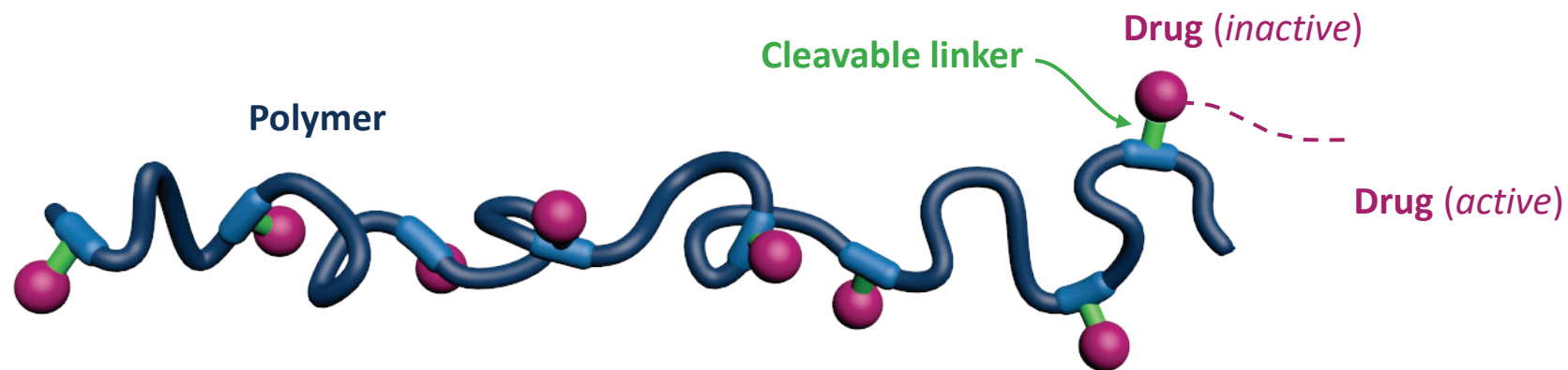
INTEGRATING
Delivery Science
ACROSS DISCIPLINES



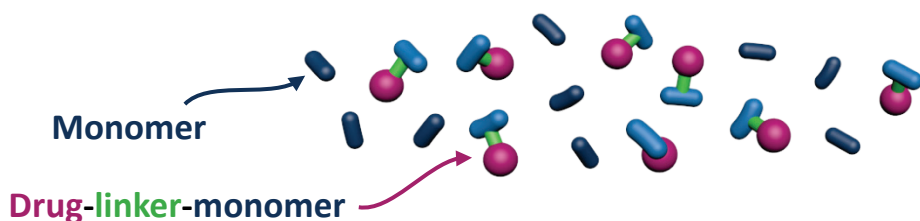
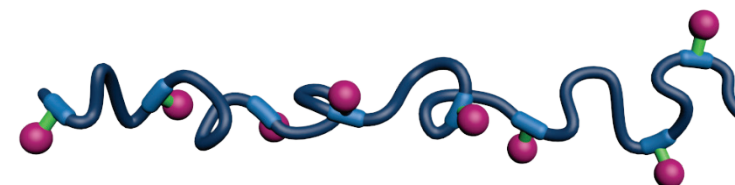
POLYMER-DRUG CONJUGATES

Main synthesis strategies

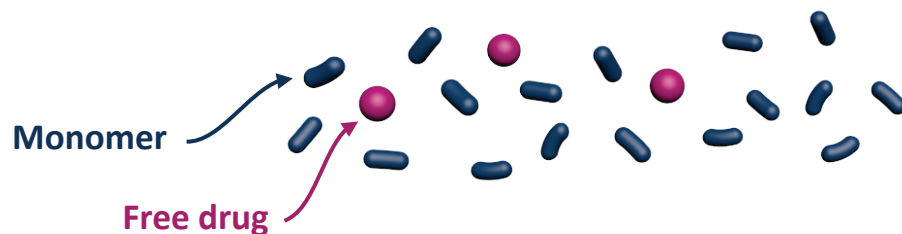
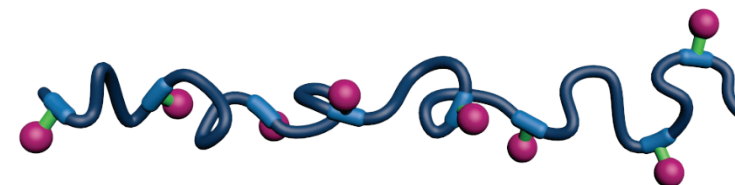
- ✓ No burst release
- ✓ Higher drug loadings
- ✓ Greater drug miscibility
- ✓ Extended plasma half-life
- ✓ Enhanced stability
- ✓ Improved safety & efficacy (EPR effect)



GRAFTING TO



GRAFTING THROUGH

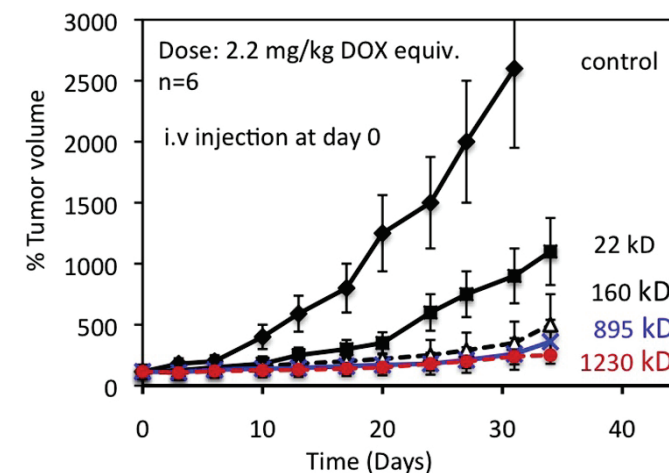
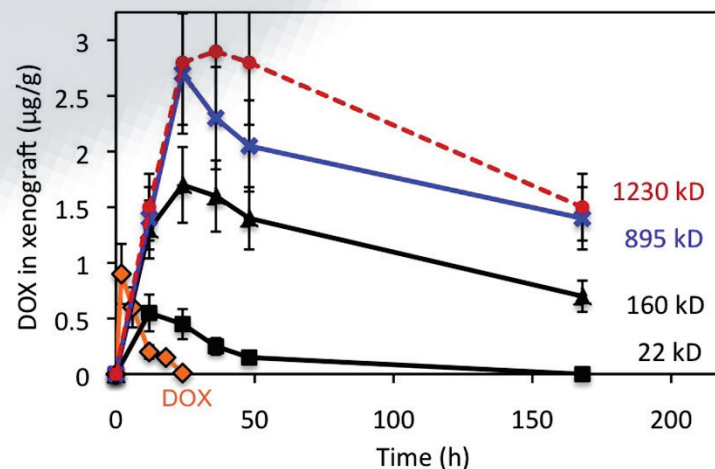
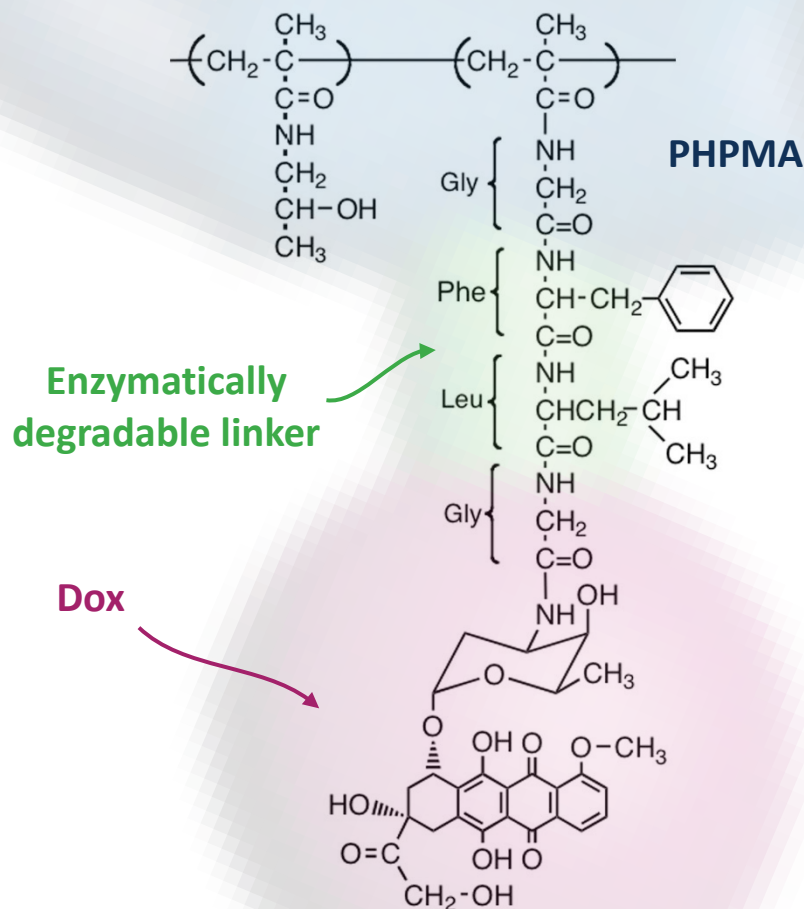


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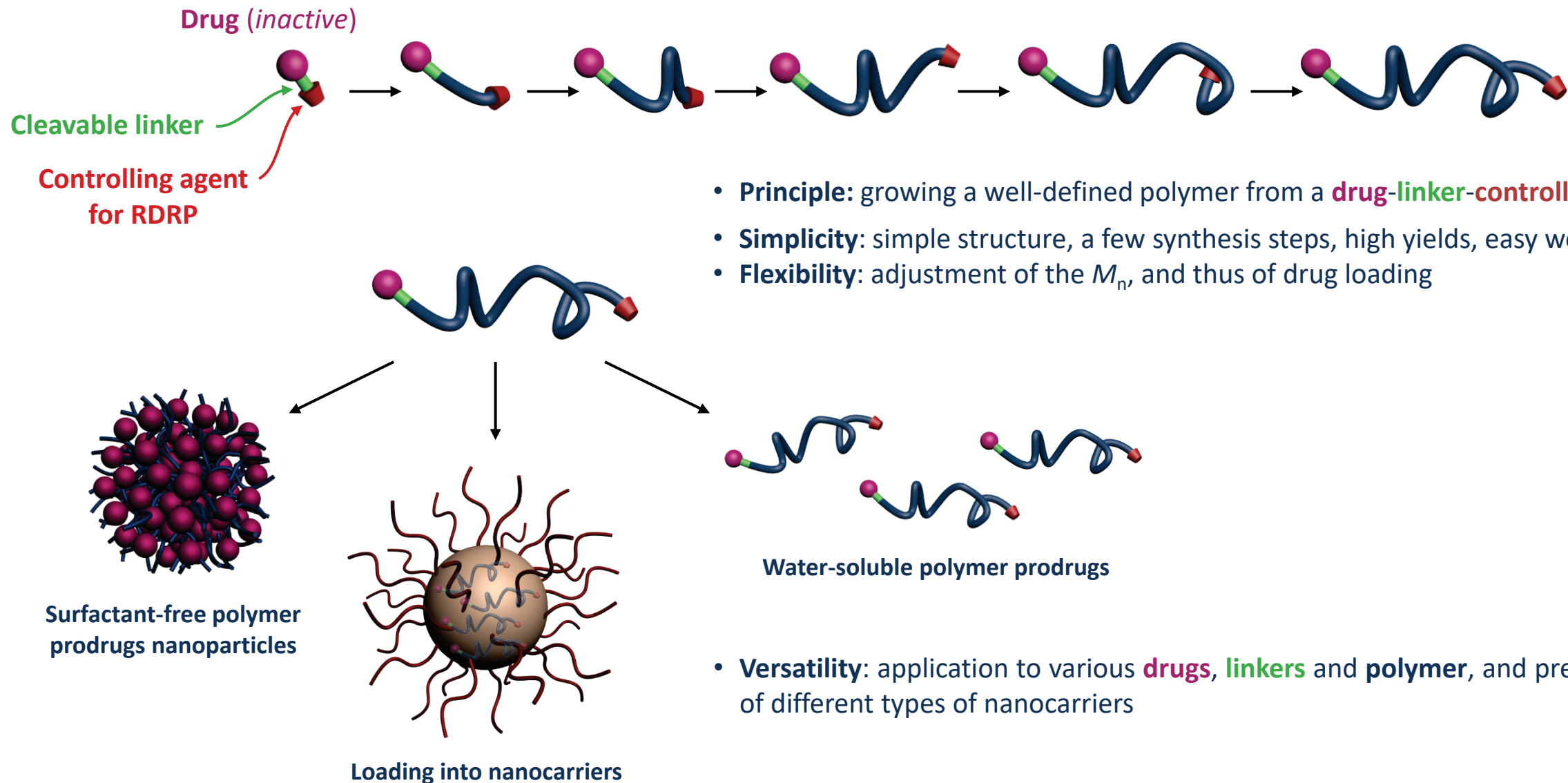
POLYMER-DRUG CONJUGATES

A representative example of polymer drug conjugate



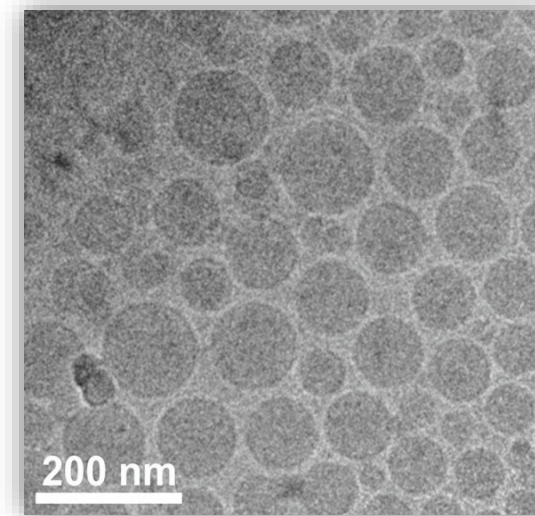
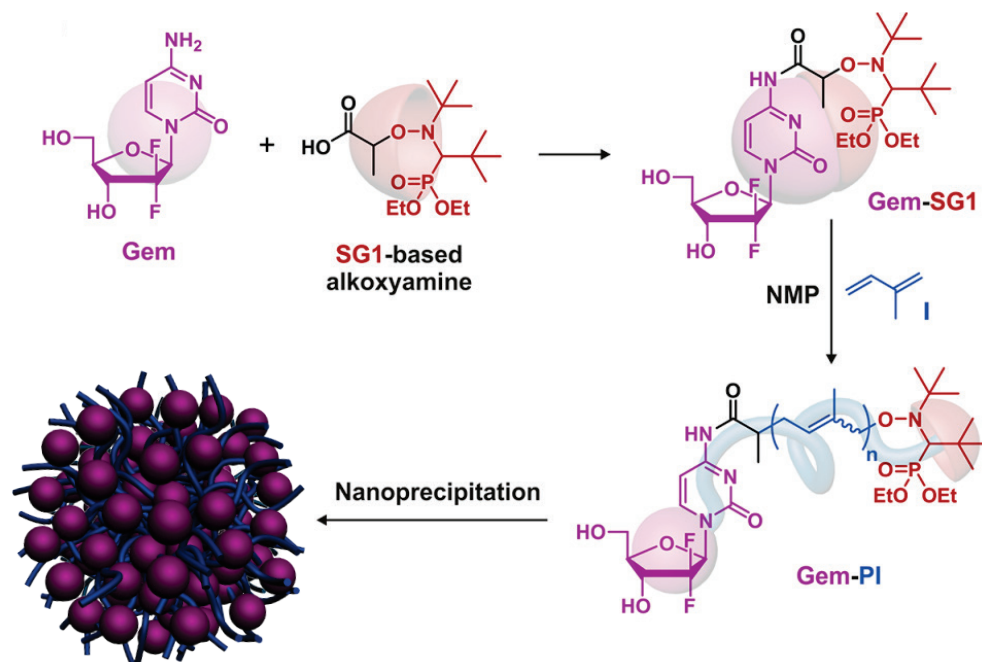
- Broad variety of **linkers** (hydrolytic, enzymatic) and **drugs** (small molecules, peptides, antibodies)
- **Effective EPR effect** by targeting high molar masses → long circulating properties
- **Clinical trials: phase II PK1** (Dox) and **phase II PK2** (Dox + galactosamine) in breast, lung and colorectal cancers

GRAFTING FROM / THE DRUG-INITIATED METHOD



- **Principle:** growing a well-defined polymer from a **drug-linker-controlling agent**
- **Simplicity:** simple structure, a few synthesis steps, high yields, easy workup
- **Flexibility:** adjustment of the M_n , and thus of drug loading

- **Versatility:** application to various **drugs**, **linkers** and **polymer**, and preparation of different types of nanocarriers

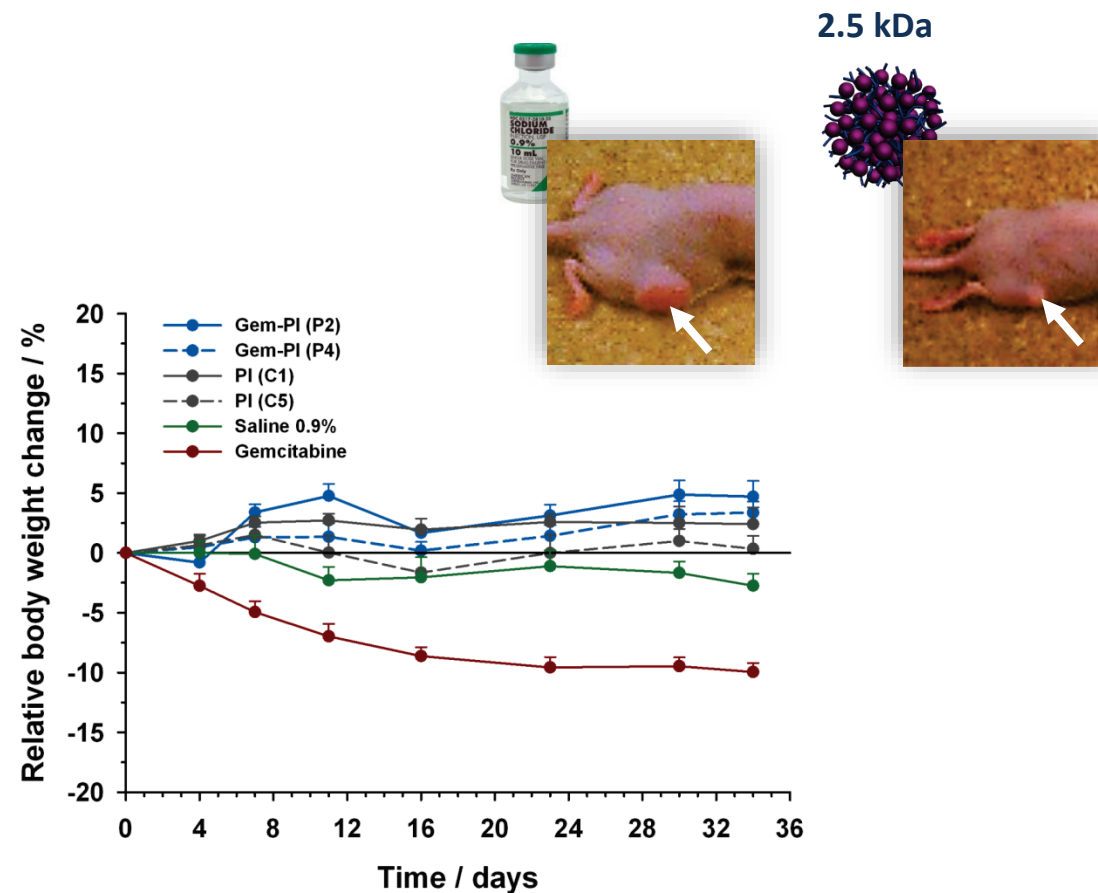
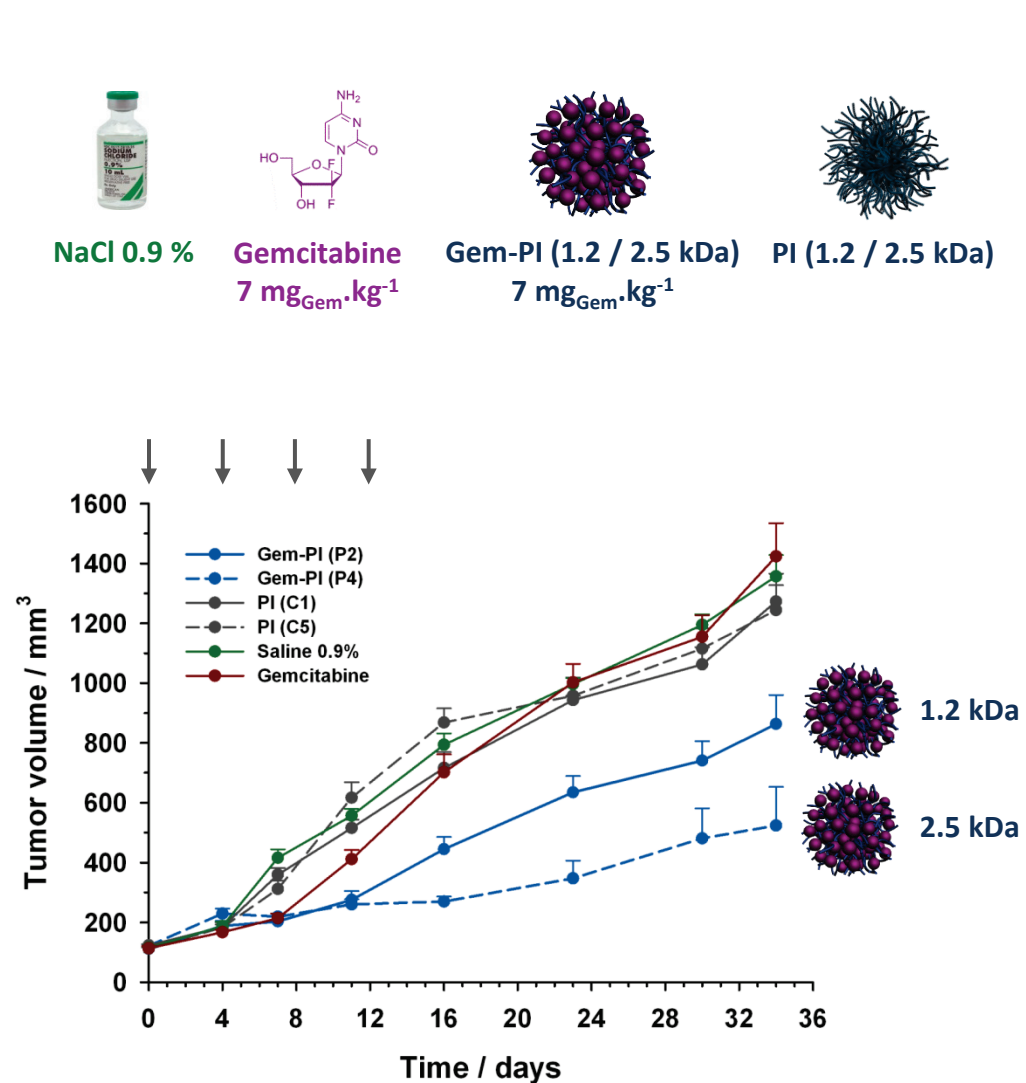


	M_n (g.mol ⁻¹)	DP_n	$\bar{D}$	Diameter (nm)	PSD	Gem (wt %)
P1	840	~3.5	1.35	159	0.10	31.2
P2	1200	~9	1.29	137	0.10	22.1
P3	1560	~14	1.28	133	0.11	16.9
P4	2510	~28	1.40	138	0.11	10.5

- Only 3 steps (~50% yield), easy workup
- Well-defined Gem-PI prodrugs
- Stable nanoparticles, with narrow size distributions
- **High drug loading nanoparticles (> 30 wt %)**

GEMCITABINE-POLYISOPRENE PRODRUGS

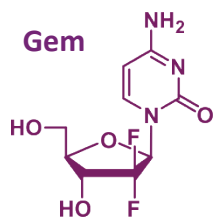
In vivo anticancer efficacy



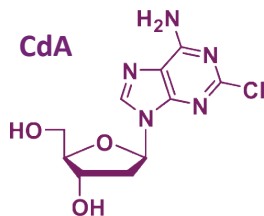
- Significant *in vivo* anticancer efficacy
- The higher the DP_n , the higher the anticancer activity
- No toxicity of the nanoparticles

GRAFTING FROM / THE DRUG-INITIATED METHOD

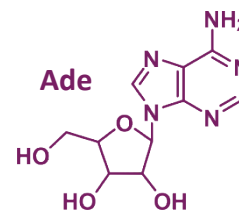
Versatility and applicability



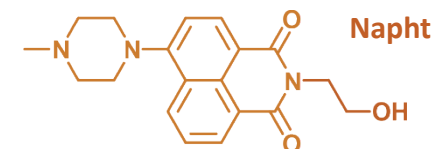
Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. **2013**, 52, 1678
Biomacromolecules **2013**, 14, 2837



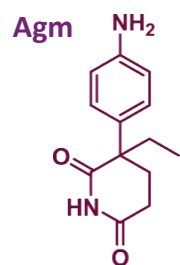
Chem. Mater. **2016**, 28, 2268
Polym. Chem. **2017**, 8, 5174



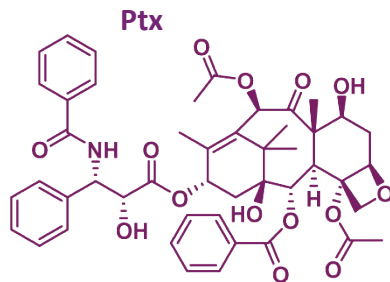
Eur. J. Pharm. Biopharm. **2019**, 142, 70



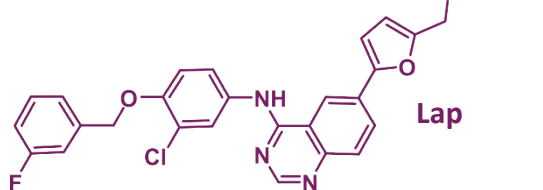
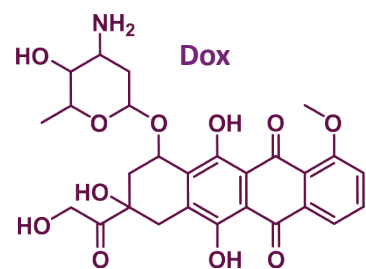
Chem. Commun. **2017**, 53, 4489



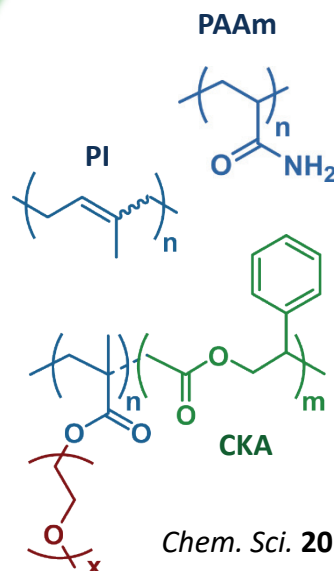
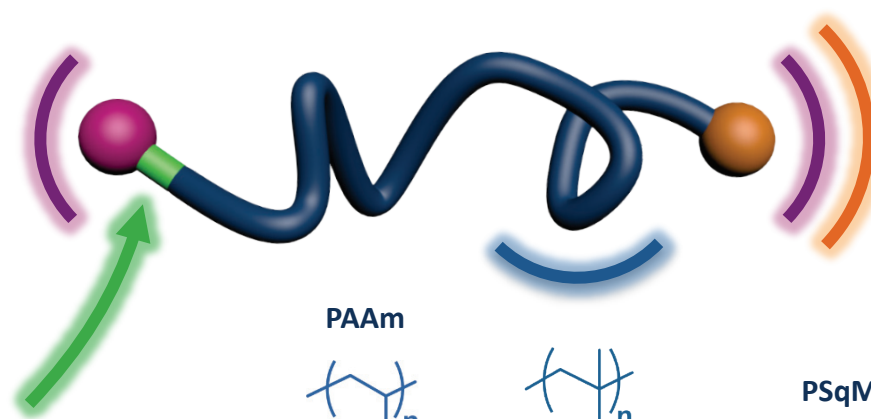
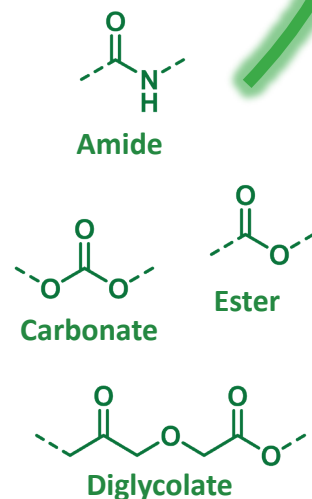
J. Control. Release **2018**, 286, 485



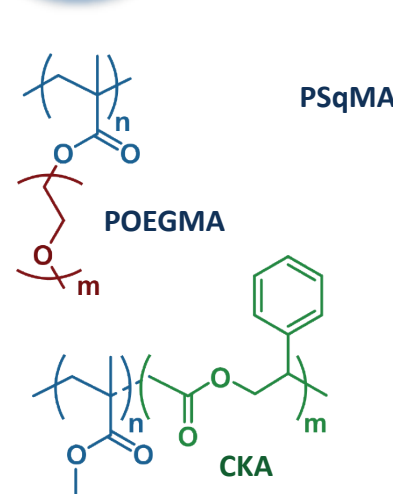
Polym. Chem. **2018**, 9, 687



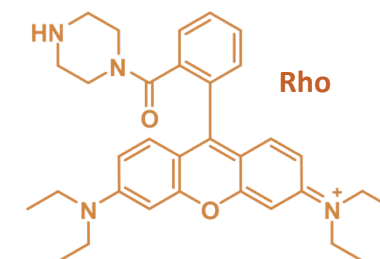
J. Control. Release **2019**, 295, 223



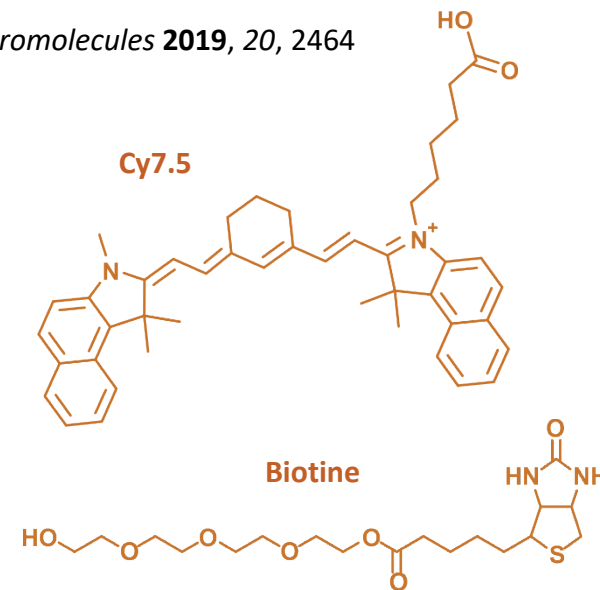
Chem. Sci. **2018**, 9, 8291



Chem. Mater. **2014**, 26, 3606



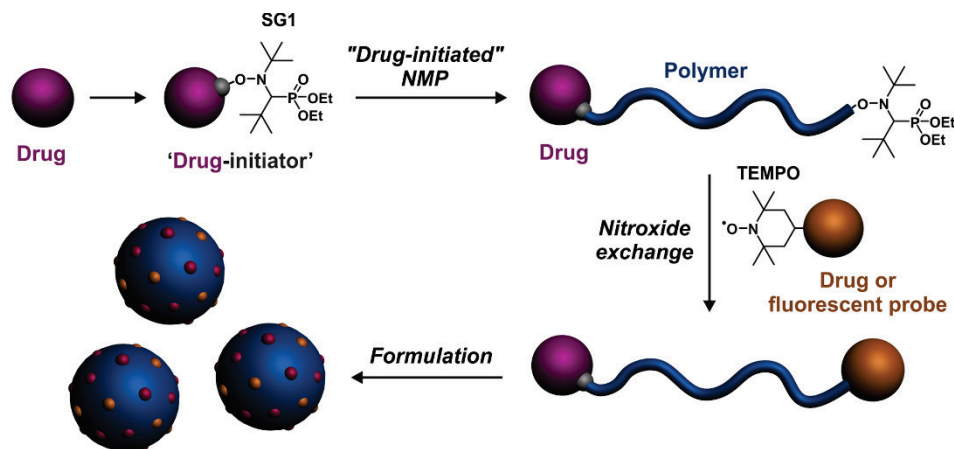
Biomacromolecules **2019**, 20, 2464



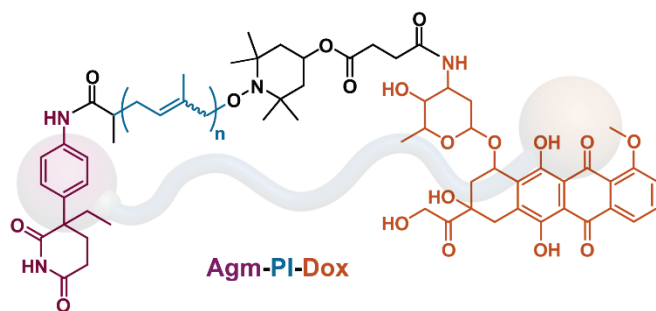
Biomacromolecules **2019**, 20, 2464

GRAFTING FROM / THE DRUG-INITIATED METHOD

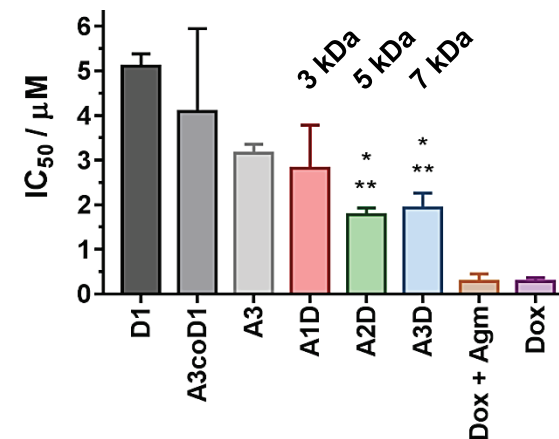
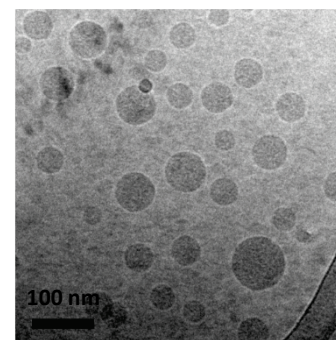
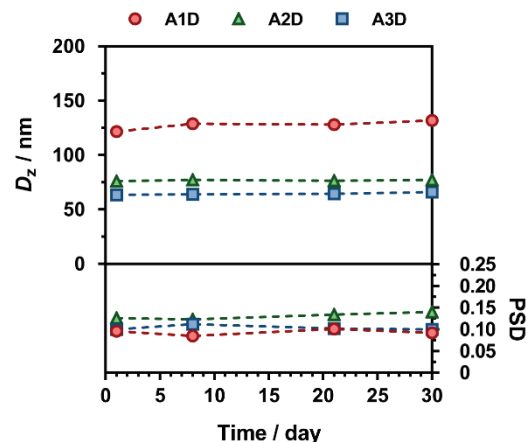
Heterotelechelic polymer prodrugs



- Facile synthetic route, 1 equiv. TEMPO
- Driving force : more stable bond
- Few steps, quantitative yields
- Versatility



A1D = 3 kDa
A2D = 5 kDa
A3D = 7 kDa



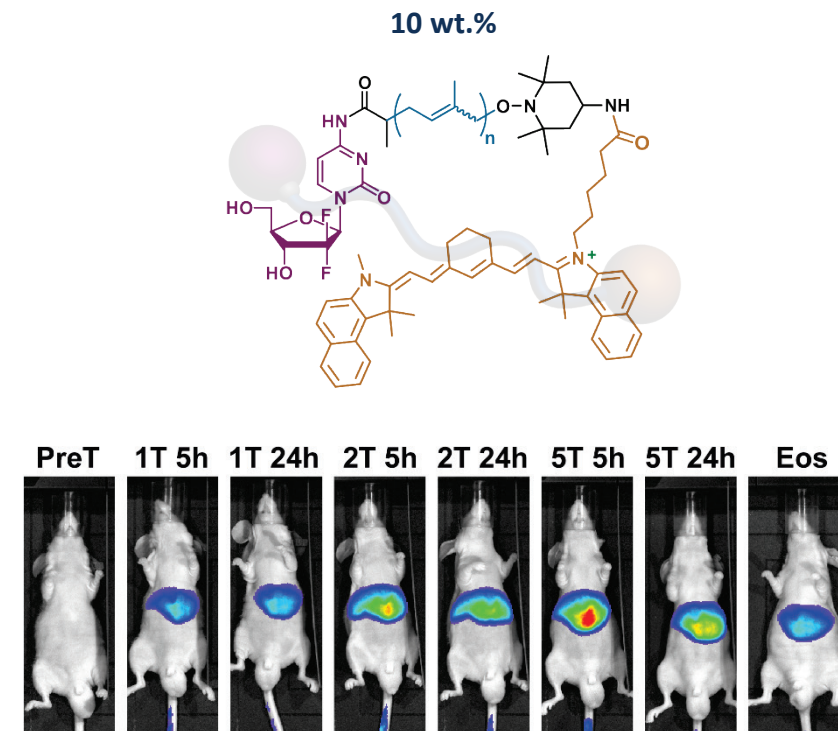
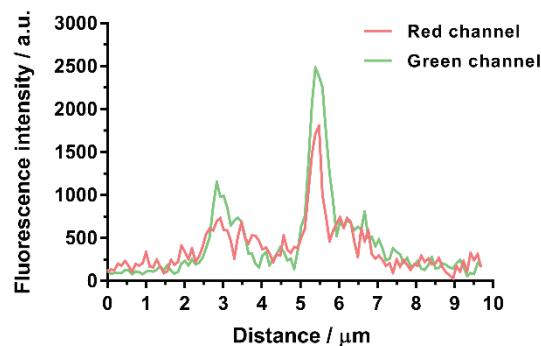
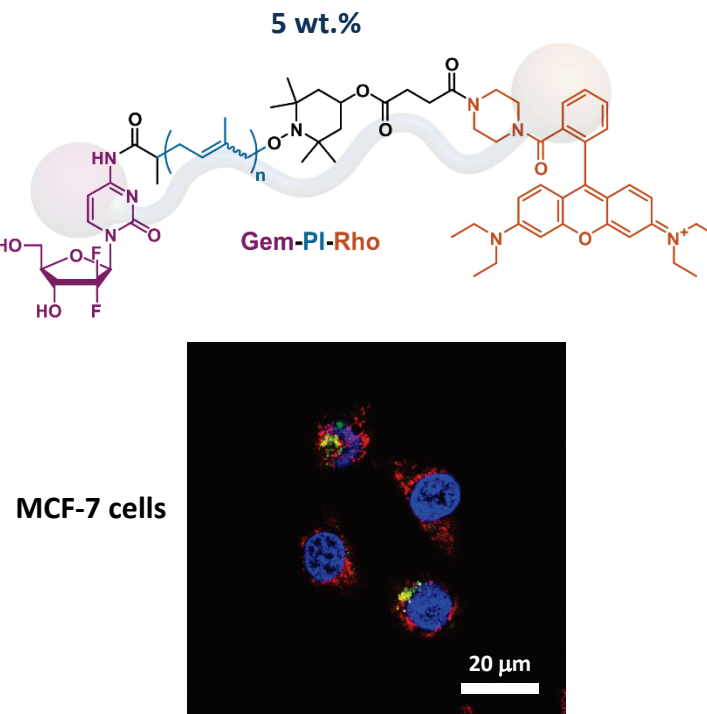
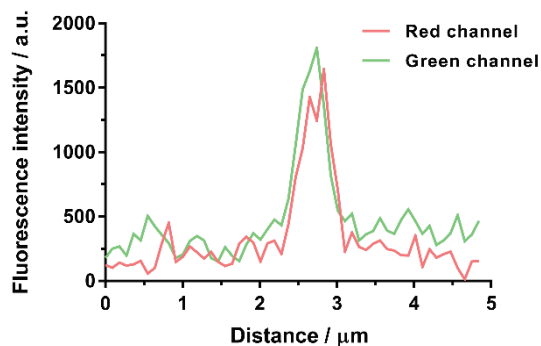
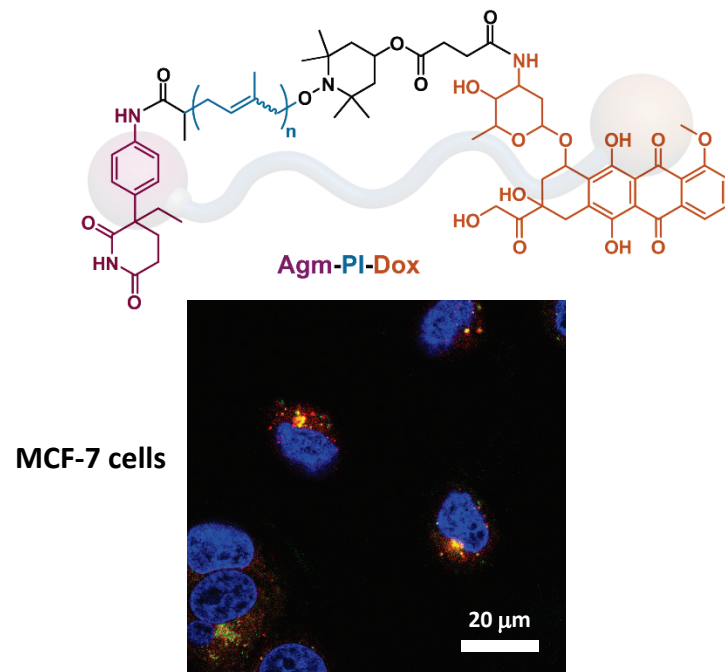
- Heterotelechelic > monofunctional
- CI = 0.91 (synergistic)

Vinciguerra, D.; Denis, S.; Mougín, J.; Jacobs, M.; Guillauneuf, Y.; Mura, S.; Couvreur, P.; Nicolas, J. *J. Control. Release* **2018**, 286, 425

Vinciguerra, D.; Jacobs, M.; Denis, S.; Mougín, J.; Guillauneuf, Y.; Lazzari, G.; Zhu, C.; Mura, S.; Couvreur, P.; Nicolas, J. *J. Control. Release* **2019**, 295, 223

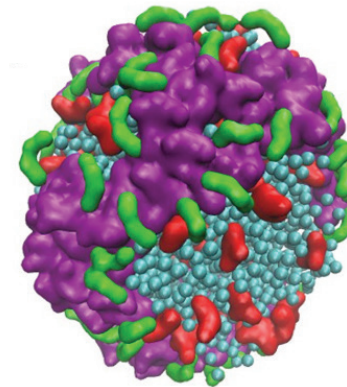
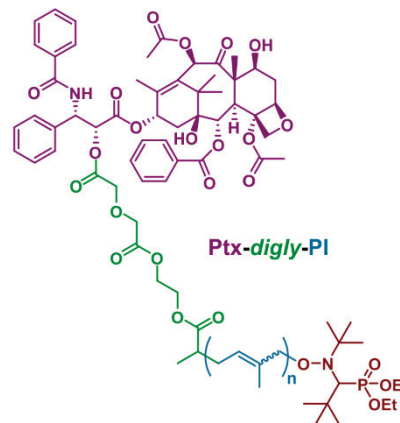
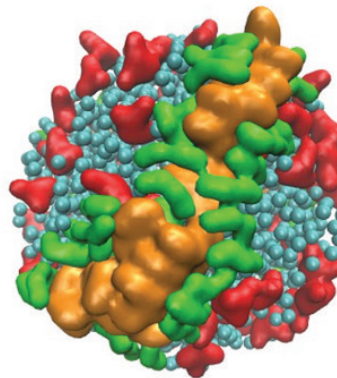
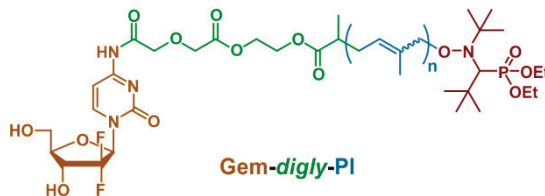
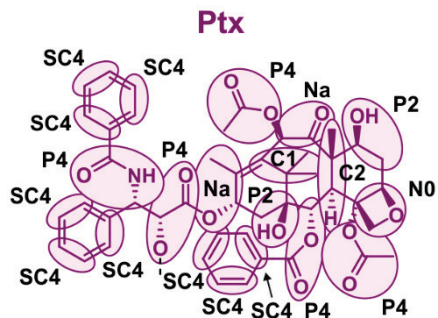
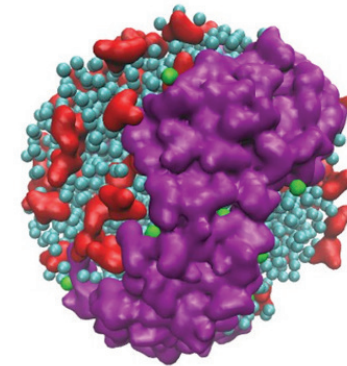
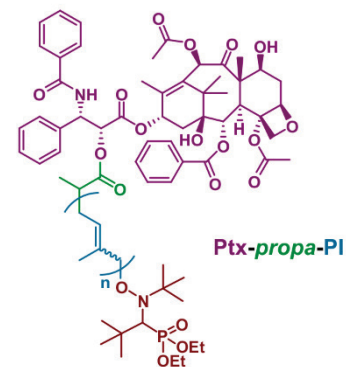
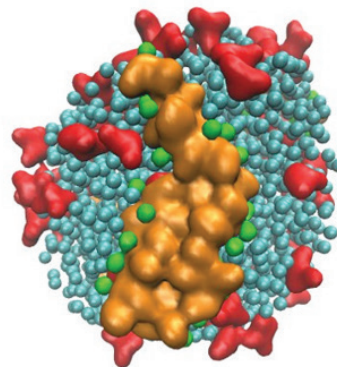
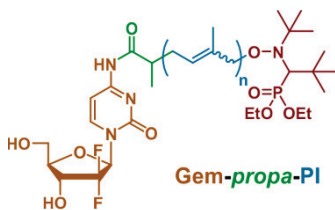
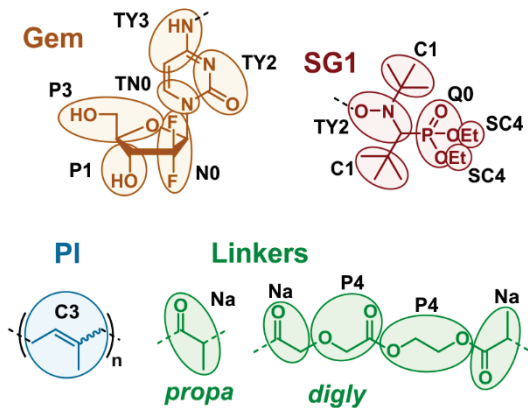
GRAFTING FROM / THE DRUG-INITIATED METHOD

Towards theranostic systems



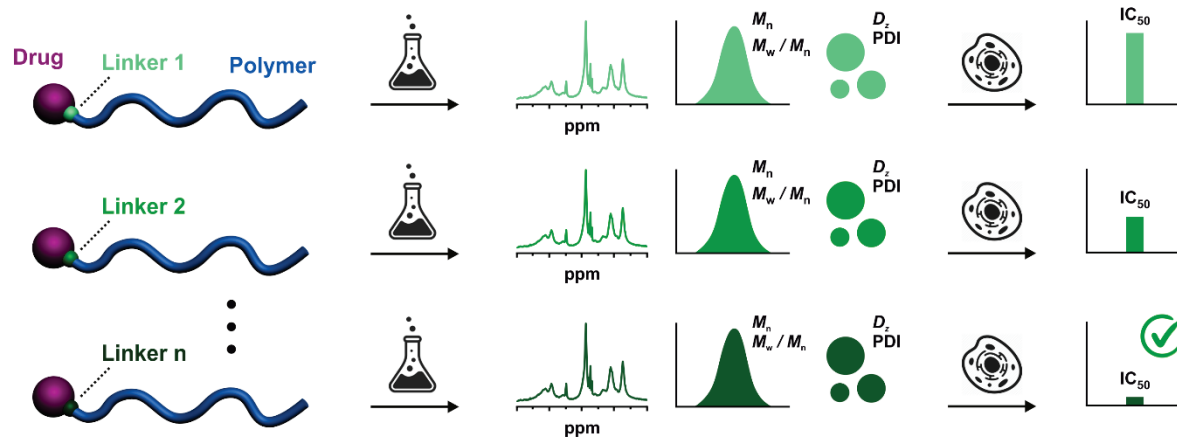
MODELING OF POLYMER PRODRUGS

Coarse-Grained (CG) simulations

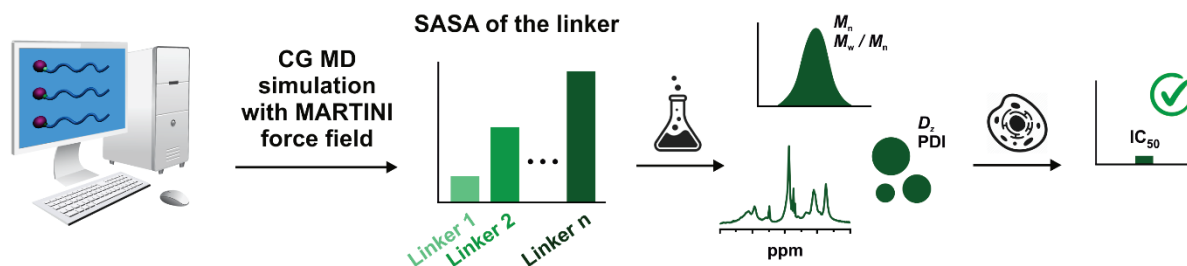


- Atom-to-bead mapping to construct the coarse-grained (CG) model using the MARTINI force field
- **Supramolecular organization** described by CG molecular dynamics simulations
- Influence of the nature of the linker on its localization in the nanoparticle surface

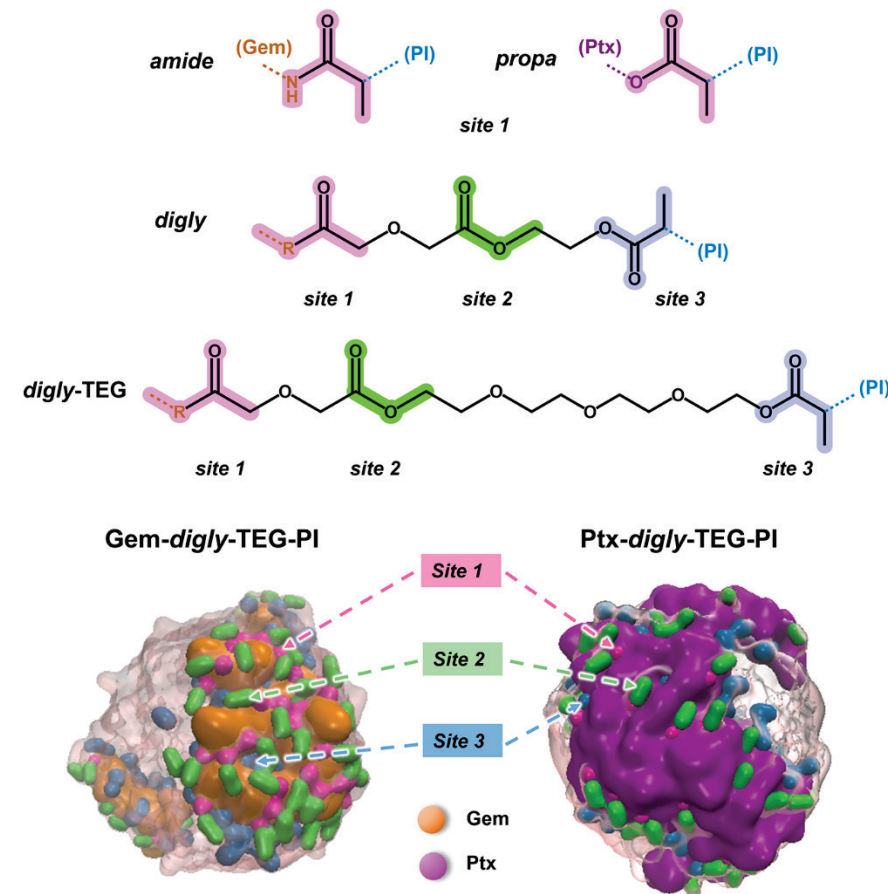
Traditional approach: trial and error

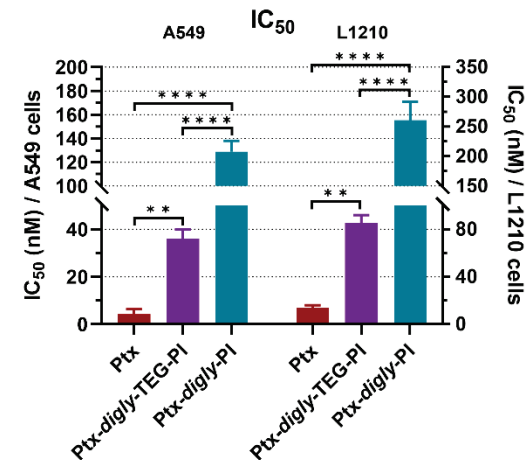
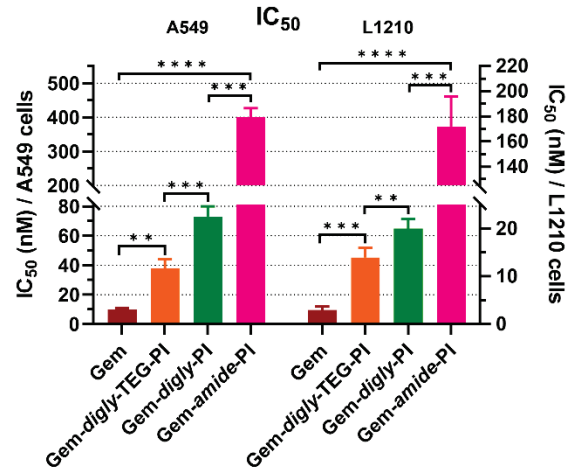
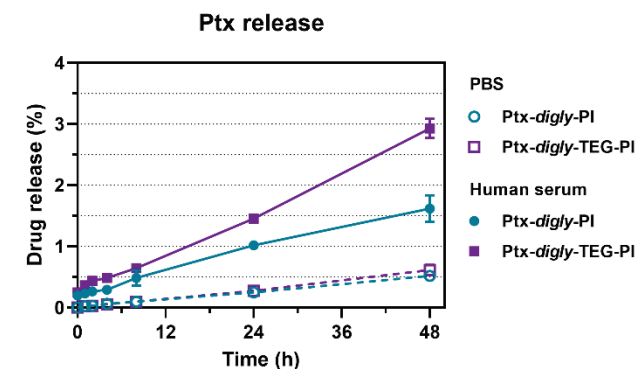
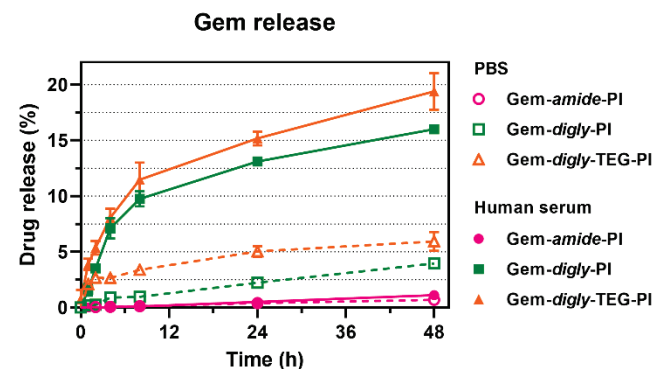
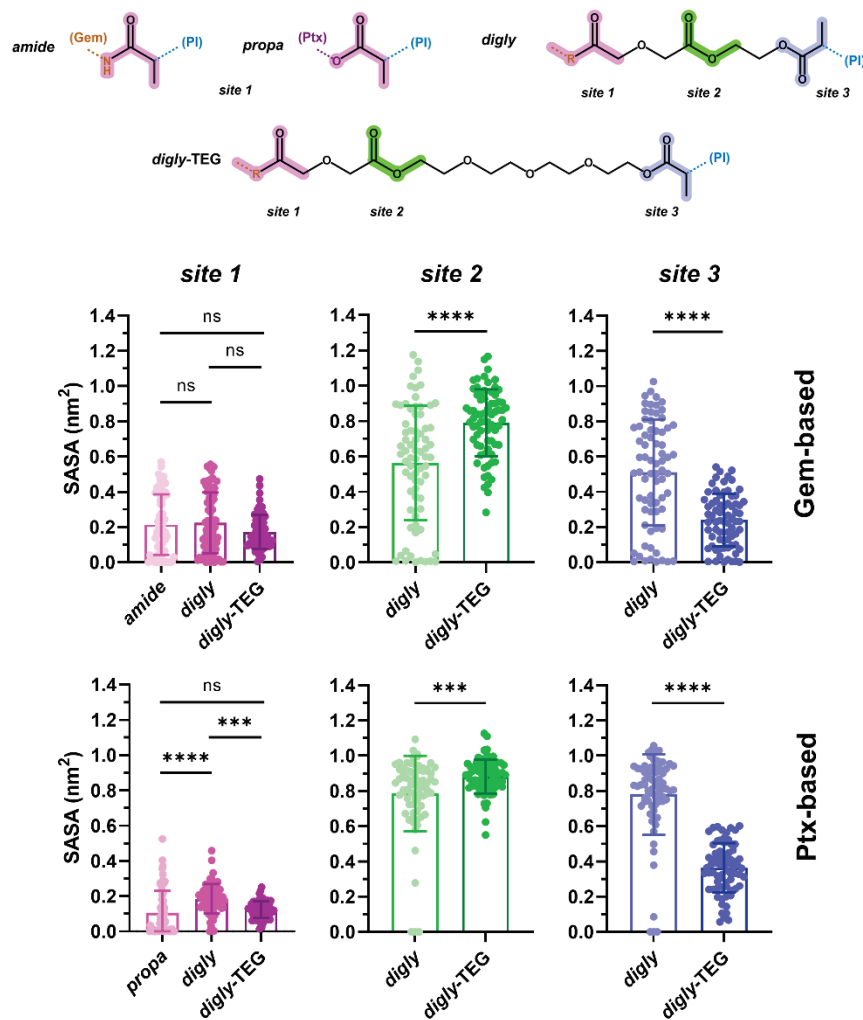


This work: coarse-grained-assisted design



- Trial and error is time- and resource-consuming
- Use of the solvent accessible surface area (SASA) of the linker to predict drug release and cytotoxicity
- Investigation of a new linker: TEG-diglycolate





- Higher SASA values for site 2 in TEG-*digly* for both Gem- and Ptx-based polymer prodrugs
- Higher drug release with Gem-TEG-*digly*-PI and Ptx-TEG-*digly*-PI → greater cytotoxicity

Conventional chemotherapy protocols



- ~95% by intravenous (IV) injection
- Invasive treatment, patient discomfort
- Qualified staff, long hospital stay (€€€)
- Maximum tolerated dose (MTD)
 - Adverse effects (toxicity)
 - Tumor rebound
 - Resistances
- Other routes?
 - Oral route: poor/variable bioavailability
 - **Subcutaneous (SC) route?**



SC administration of anticancer drugs



- ↘ inpatient hospital stays (€)
- ↗ patient comfort
- High bioavailability (~80%)
- Tackle the pitfalls of MTD chemotherapy
- Self-administration & chemotherapy at home
- Not applicable to irritant/vesicant drugs (taxanes, Dox, Pt-based drugs, Gem, etc.) → *local toxicity*

How to switch from IV to SC administration of irritant/vesicant chemotherapeutics?

Local toxicity of anticancer drugs

Neutrals

Bleomycin
Decitabine
Azacitidine
Guadecitabine
Cladribine
Cytarabine
Methotrexate
Bortezomib
Omacetaxine

9

Irritants

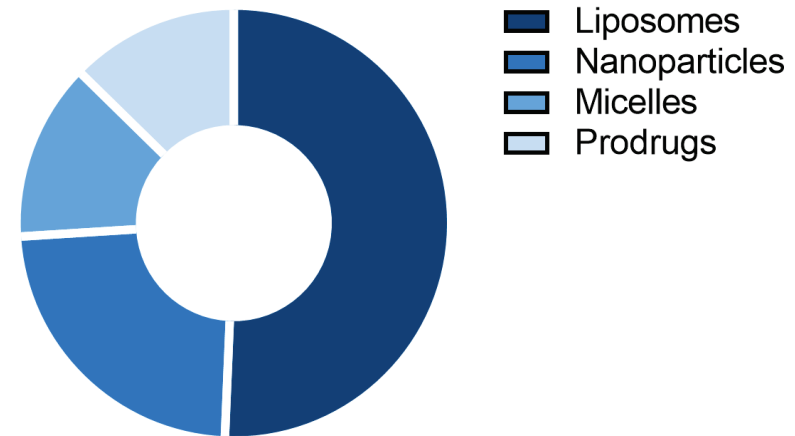
Carboplatin
Cisplatin
Cyclophosphamide
Dacarbazine
Gemcitabine
5-FU
Vinorelbine
Bendamustine
Bleomycin
Topotecan
Carmustin
Cytarabin
Ifosmamide
...

Vesicants

Docetaxel
Doxorubicin
Epirubicin
Paclitaxel
Pirarubicin
Irinotecan
Oxaliplatin
Amrubicin
Idarubicin
Daunorubicin
Vinblastine
...

Erythema
Ulceration
Necrosis

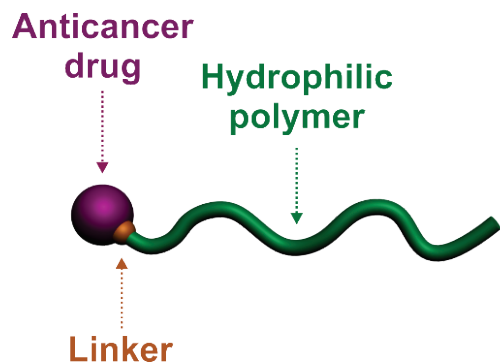
Nanoscale drug delivery systems for SC administration



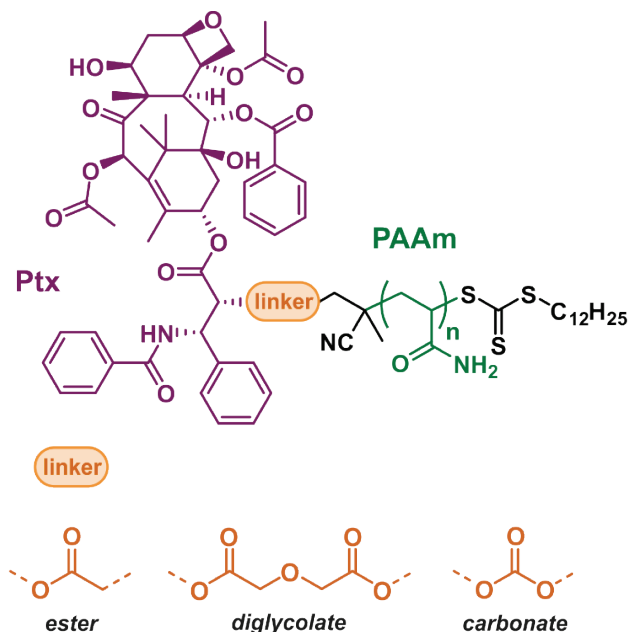
- Mainly against inflammations, diabetes, hematological diseases, infections, immunological diseases, pain, etc.
- **No marketed products or clinical trials with vesicant/irritant anticancer drugs**
- Plenty of room for innovation

SWITCHING FROM IV TO SC ADMINISTRATION

A water-soluble polymer prodrug approach



- **Water-soluble polymer prodrug:** drug solubilization, fast SC diffusion
- **Biocompatible, stealth polymer:** long circulating
- **Linker:** **stable** (no drug release in the SC tissue) but **labile** (drug release in the blood)



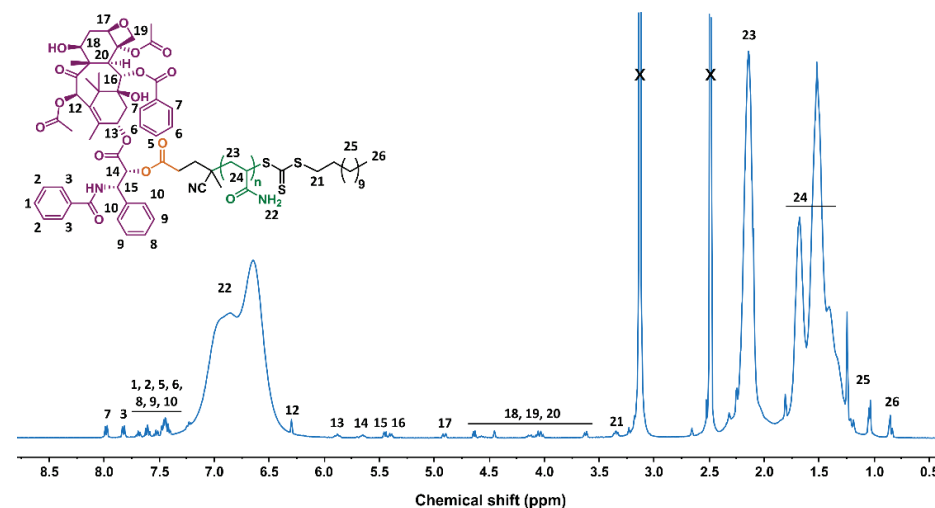
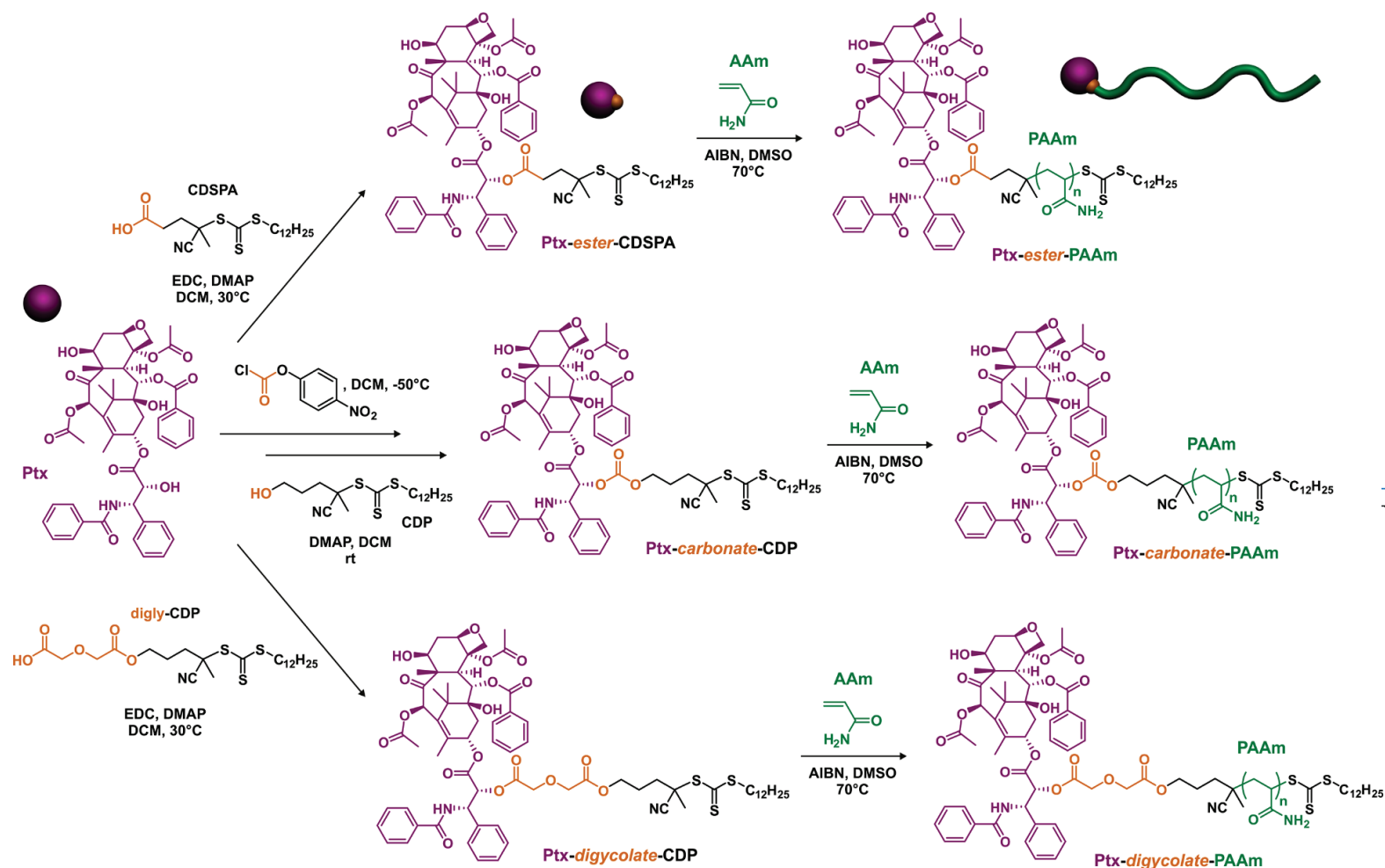
epidermis
dermis
subcutaneous tissue
muscle

blood vessel

- **Paclitaxel:** hydrophobic, vesicant anticancer drug
- **PAAm:** biocompatible (Aquamid®) and stealth (PEG-like)

POLYMER PRODRUGS FOR SC ADMINISTRATION

Synthesis of Ptx-PAAm polymer prodrugs



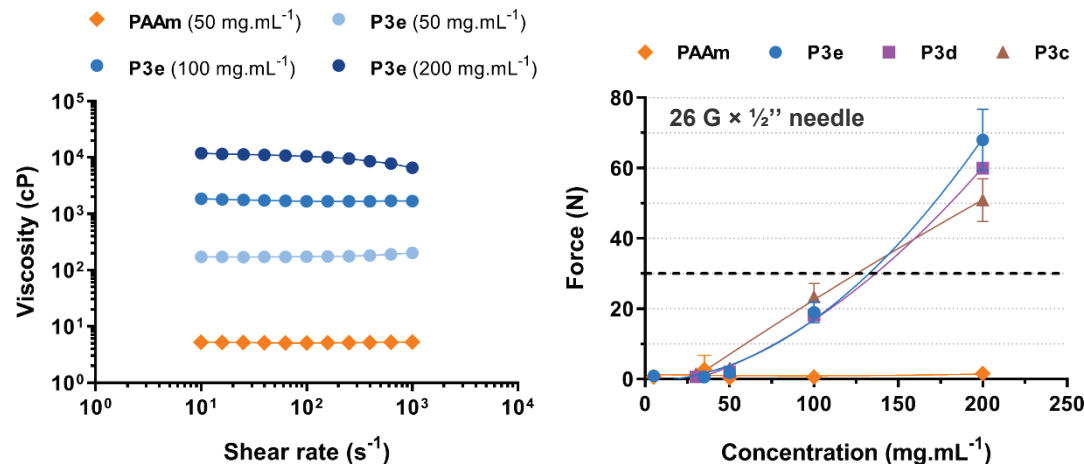
- Well-defined Ptx-PAAm prodrugs with different linkers
- **Water-solubility** achieved for $M_n \sim 20 \text{ kg.mol}^{-1}$

	Linker	$M_{n,\text{NMR}} \text{ (g.mol}^{-1}\text{)}$	$\bar{D}$	Solubility
P1e	ester	6 200	1.07	Insoluble
P2e	ester	9 400	1.28	Insoluble
P3e	ester	21 600	1.12	Soluble
P3d	digly	27 300	1.10	Soluble
P3c	carbonate	23 000	1.09	Soluble

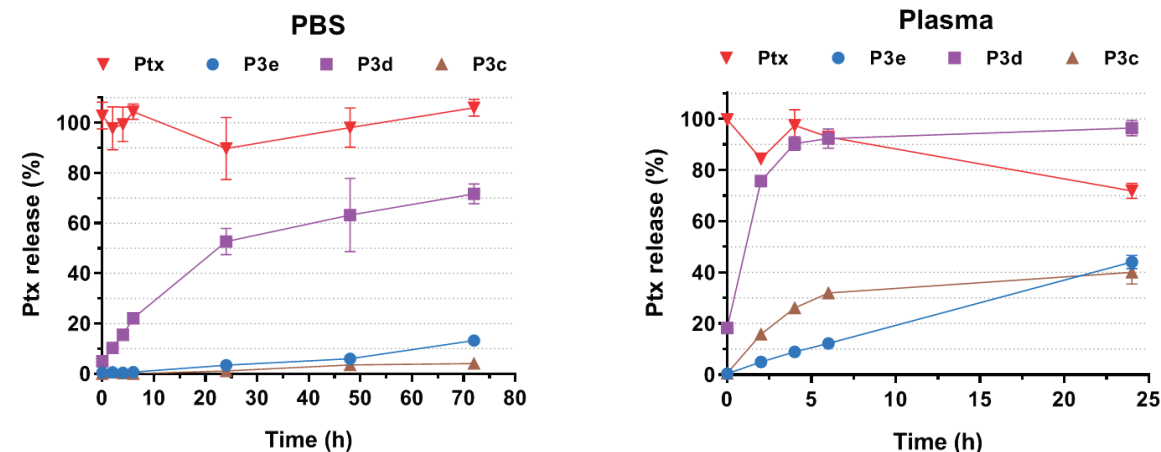
POLYMER PRODRUGS FOR SC ADMINISTRATION

Injectability and in vitro evaluations

Viscosity measurements

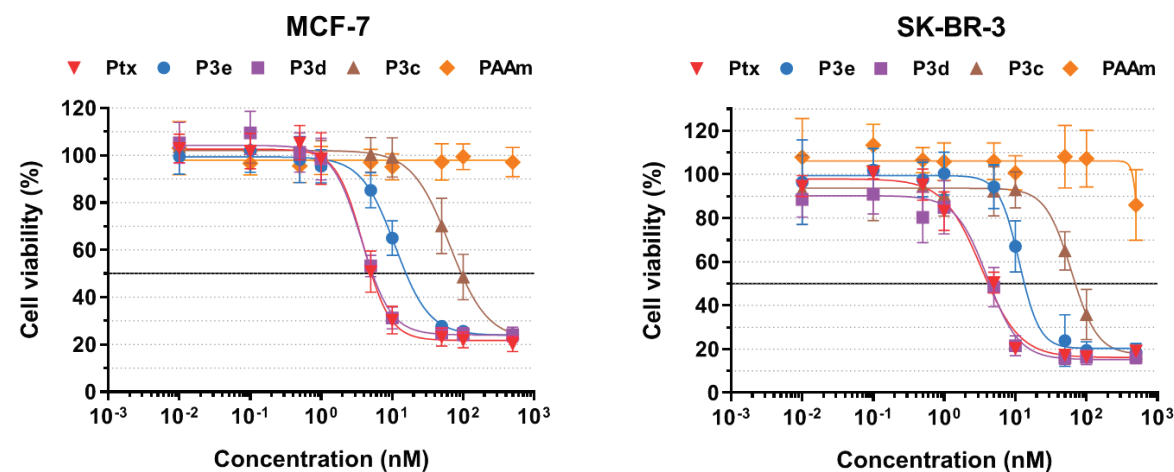


Ptx release

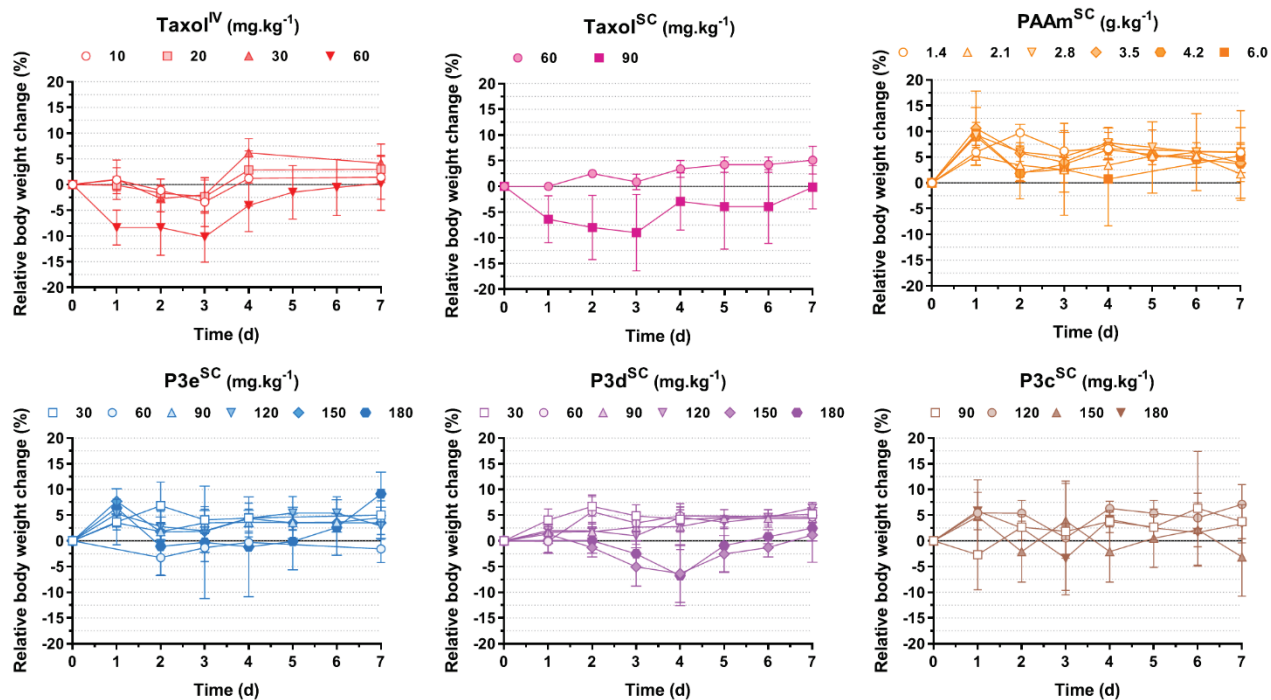


Cytotoxicity

- **SC injectability:** up to ~130 mg.mL⁻¹ (~6 mg.mL⁻¹ in Ptx)
- **Ptx release:** governed by the nature of the linker:
 ➡ diglycolate >> ester > carbonate
- **Cytotoxicity:** 2 cancer cell lines (MCF-7, SK-BR-3), in agreement with Ptx release profiles:
 ➡ IC₅₀ Ptx ≈ IC₅₀ diglycolate << IC₅₀ ester < IC₅₀ carbonate

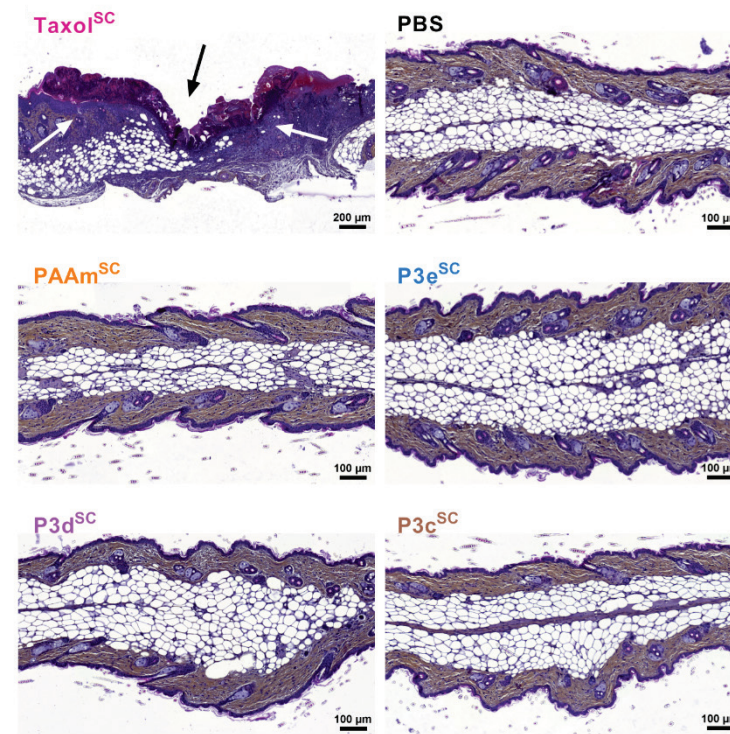
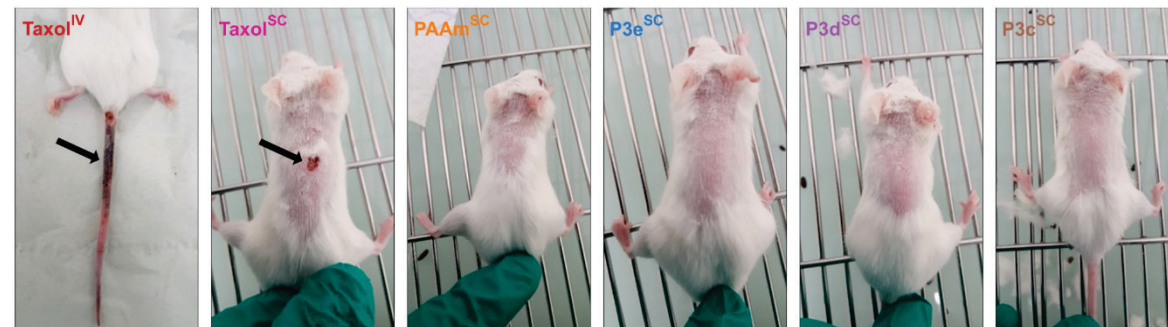


Systemic toxicity

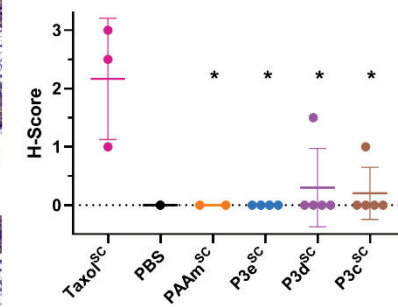


- **Systemic toxicity:** All prodrugs gave MTD ≥ 180 mg.kg⁻¹ (x3 **Taxol IV**)
- **Local toxicity:**
 - **Taxol IV** leads to extravasation (necrosis)
 - **Taxol SC** leads to necrosis
 - No Ptx-PAAm prodrugs exhibit local toxicity

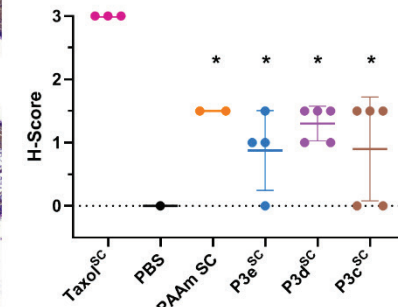
Acute local toxicity

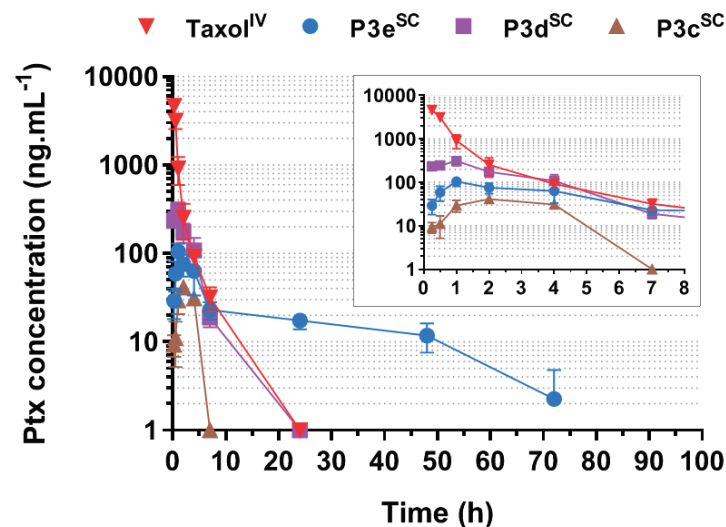
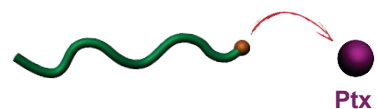


Cutaneous/subcutaneous degenerative and necrotic changes



Inflammation



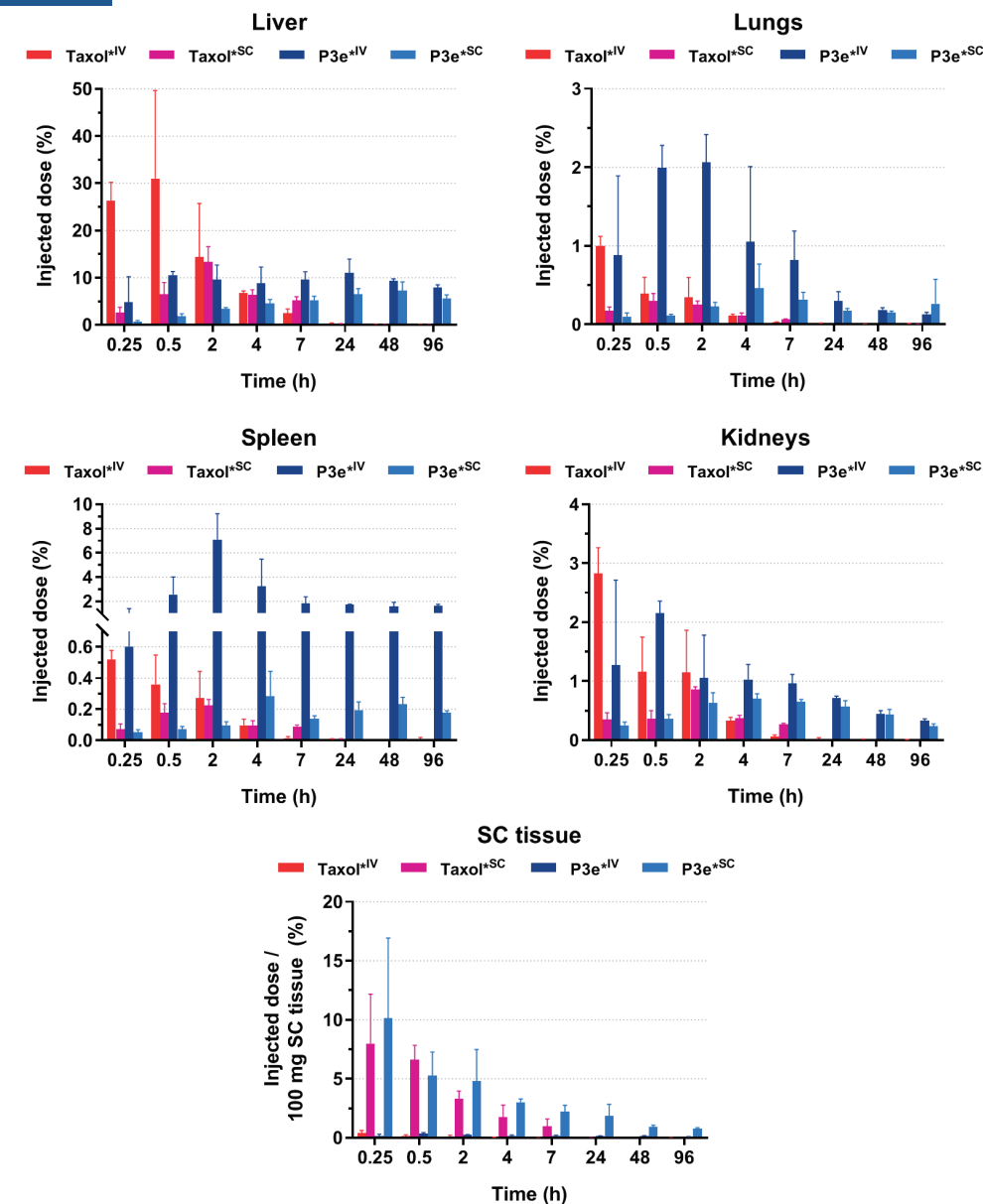


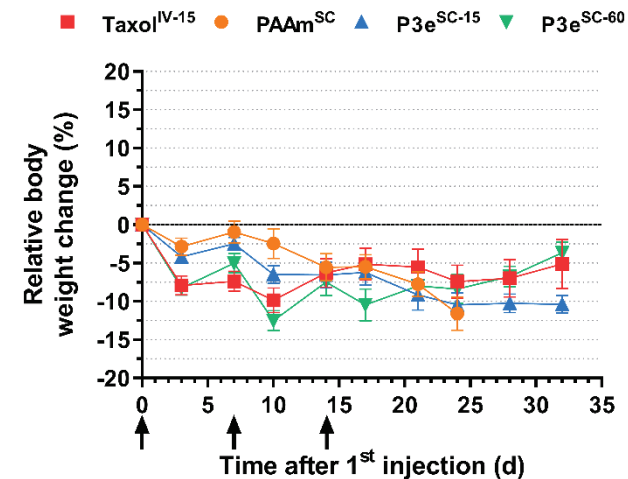
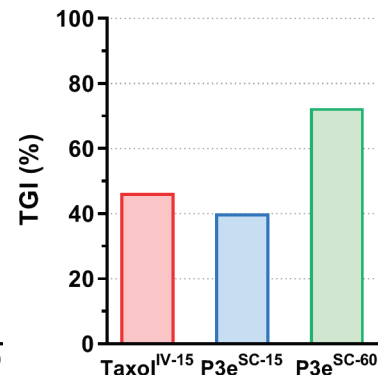
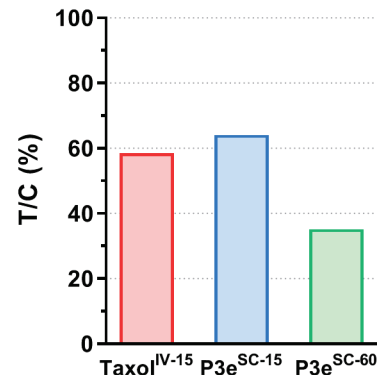
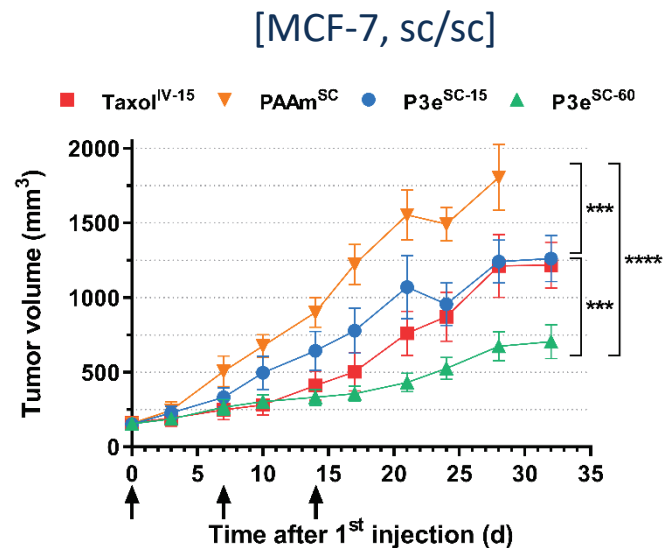
• Pharmacokinetics:

- 15-114x lower $C_{\max}$ for the prodrugs vs. **Taxol IV**
- **Ptx-ester-PAAm** = prolonged exposure to Ptx ($t_{1/2} = 14$ h)
- 84% bioavailability
- **Ptx-digly-PAAm** = too rapid Ptx release
- **Ptx-carbonate-PAAm** = too slow Ptx release

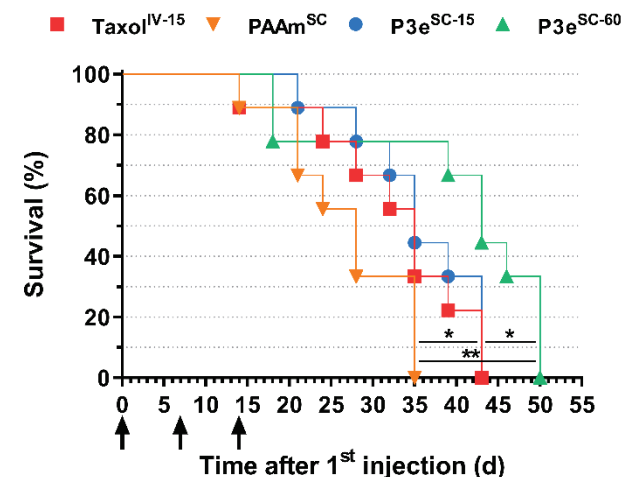
• Biodistribution:

- Limited accumulation in the liver (< 10 % injected dose)
- Rapid diffusion in the SC tissue and passage into the blood

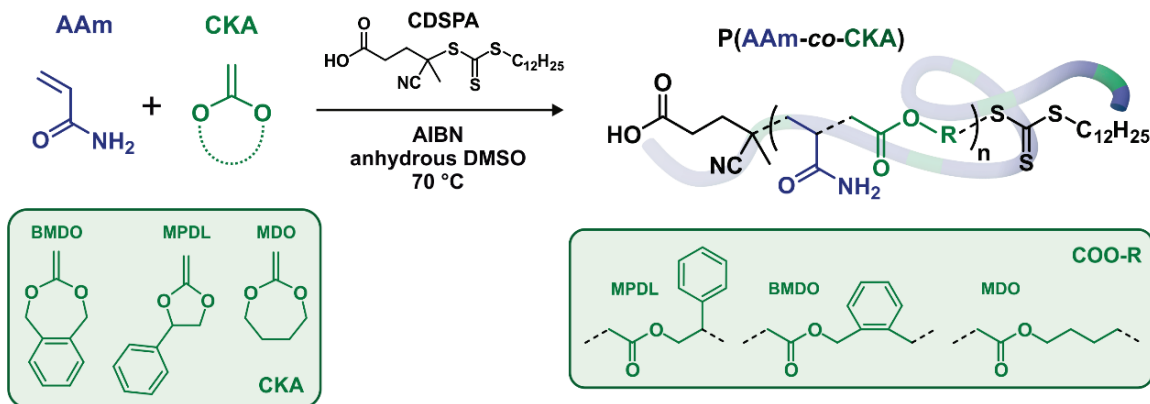
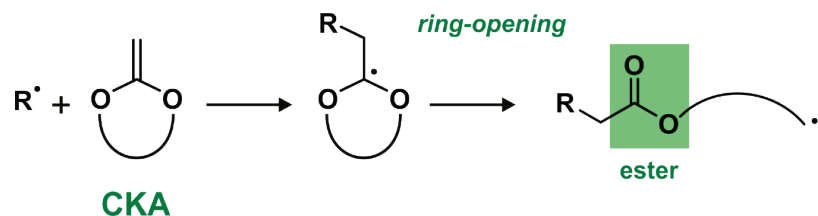




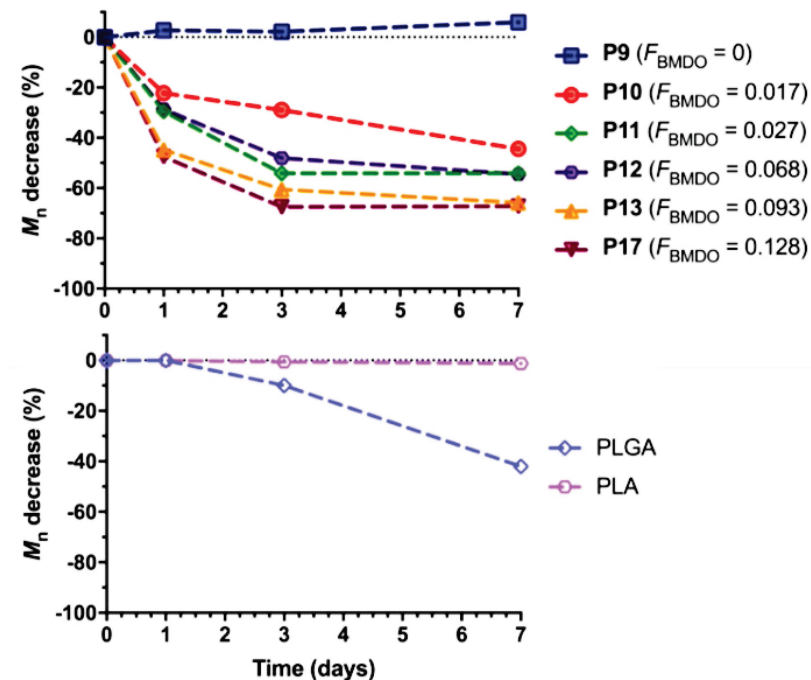
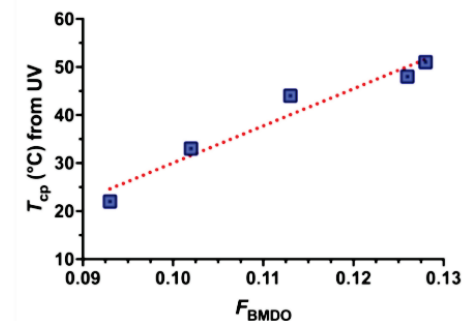
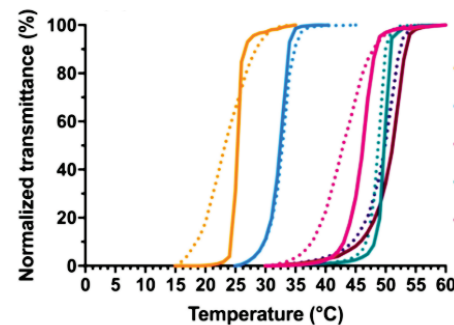
- Rapid tumor growth for PAAm-treated mice
- Anticancer efficacy for Taxol IV @ 15 mg.kg⁻¹
- At 15 mg.kg⁻¹: Ptx-ester-PAAm $\approx$ Taxol IV $\rightarrow$ safe switch from IV to SC
- At 60 mg.kg⁻¹: Ptx-ester-PAAm > Taxol IV $\rightarrow$ the prodrug SC can outperform Taxol IV
- No significant body weight loss
- Highest survival rate (~78%) for Ptx-ester-PAAm, 25 days after treatment termination (day 39)



DEGRADABLE POLYACRYLAMIDE BY rROP

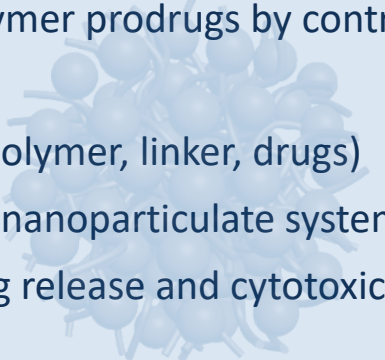


- Successful RAFT-mediated synthesis of $P(\text{AAm-co-CKA})$ copolymers
- High conversions, low dispersities, tunable CKA content (4–15 mol %)
- **Sharp and tunable UCST transitions** ($T_{\text{cp, BMDO}} = 23\text{--}55^\circ\text{C}$)
- **Hydrolytic degradation** in PBS (up to -75% M_n)
- Faster hydrolytic degradation than PLA and even PLGA!

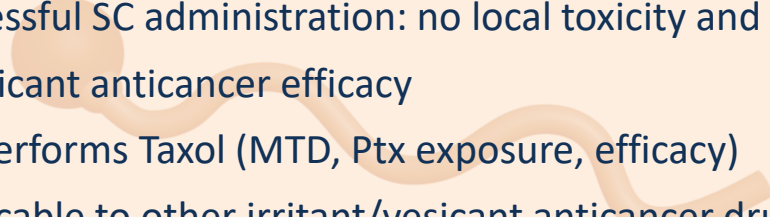


CONCLUSIONS

THE GRAFTING FROM / DRUG-INITIATED METHOD

- Well-defined polymer prodrugs by controlled radical polymerization
 - High versatility (polymer, linker, drugs)
 - Water-soluble or nanoparticulate systems
 - Prediction of drug release and cytotoxicity by CG simulations
- 

SC ADMINISTRATION OF ANTICANCER DRUGS

- Water-soluble Ptx-PAAm prodrugs
 - Successful SC administration: no local toxicity and significant anticancer efficacy
 - Outperforms Taxol (MTD, Ptx exposure, efficacy)
 - Applicable to other irritant/vesicant anticancer drugs
- 

DEGRADABLE POLYACRYLAMIDE BY rROP

- rROP = Imparts degradability to vinyl polymers
- Use of CKA as precursors of ester bonds in the backbone
- Successful copolymerization of AAm and CKA
- UCST copolymers
- Hydrolytic degradation faster than aliphatic polyesters



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