

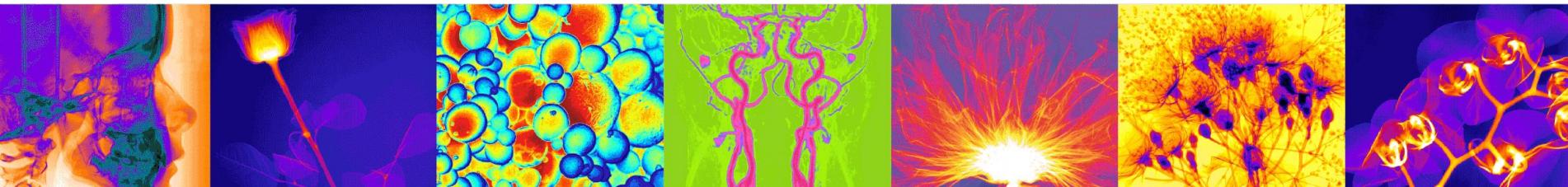
# Microfluidic production of monodisperse phase-change nanodroplets for enabling ultrasound imaging and therapy: In vitro and in vivo assessment

**Samir Cherkaoui**

CRS 2022 Annual Meeting  
July 11-15 2022, Montreal, Canada



LIFE FROM INSIDE



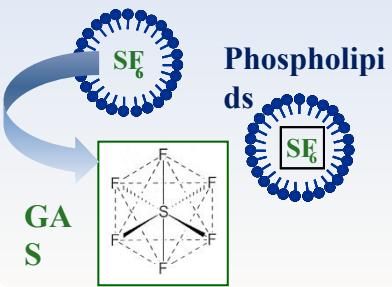
# Gas filled microbubbles for CEUS

**sonoVue®**  
Sulphur Hexafluoride



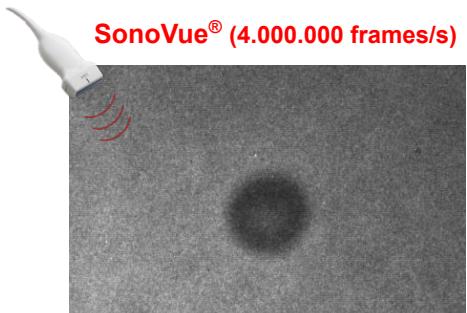
**BRACCO**  
LIFE FROM INSIDE

## Microbubbles structure



- Gas stabilized by a lipid shell
- Diameter < 8  $\mu\text{m}$  (smaller than RBC)

SonoVue® (4.000.000 frames/s)



- Highly compressible
- Oscillate in response to the incoming ultrasound wave

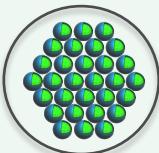
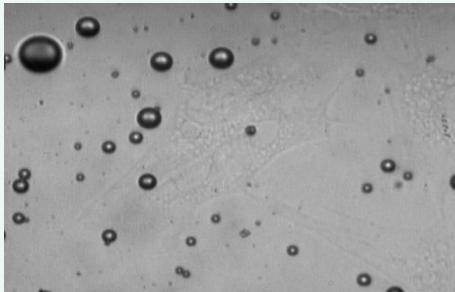
Nico de Jong et al., Thorax Center,  
Erasmus University Rotterdam



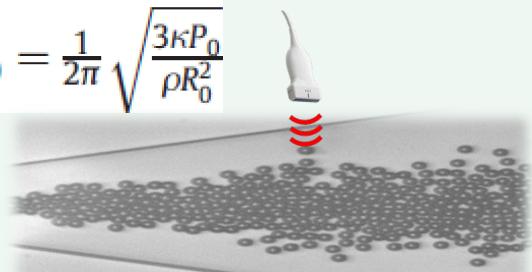
*CEUS: Contrast Enhanced UltraSound*



# Monodisperse vs Polydisperse MBs

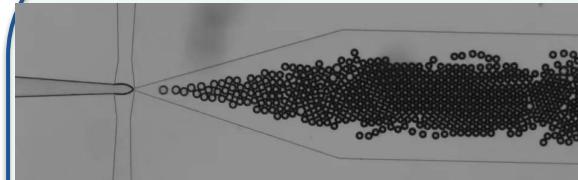


$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{3\kappa P_0}{\rho R_0^2}}$$



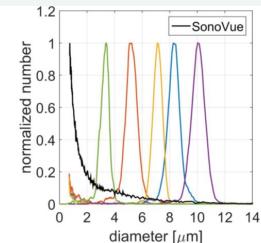
Segers et al. 2017  
Helbert et al. 2020

## MICROFLUIDIC DEVICE



Shell composition :  
DSPC/DPPG-PEG5000 (9/1) @50°C  
Production rate :  
200-500x10<sup>6</sup> MSB/mL & 9 mL of product/h

$$d_b \propto D \left( \frac{Q_g}{Q_l} \right)^{0.4}$$

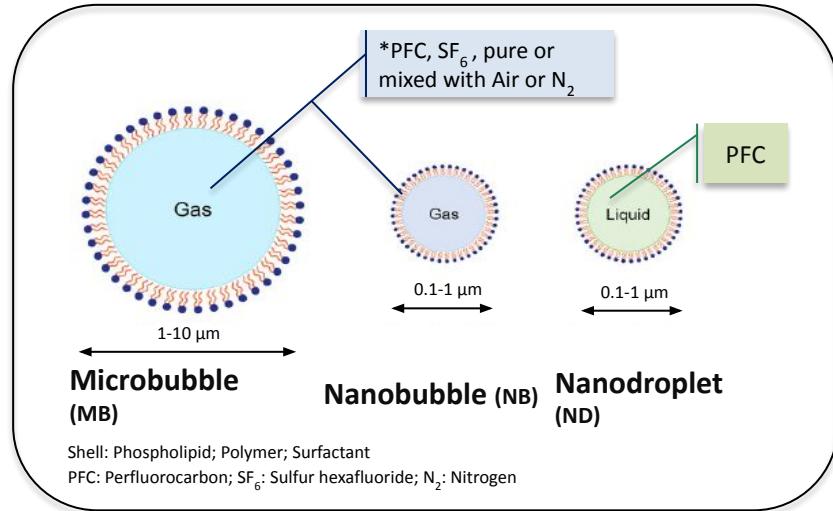


- Monodisperse microbubbles as optimal cavitational nucleus for US applications
- 15-40 times higher acoustic efficiency compared to regular polydisperse MB



# NDs: New frontiers beyond vessels

## Nano/micron-sized US responsive agents

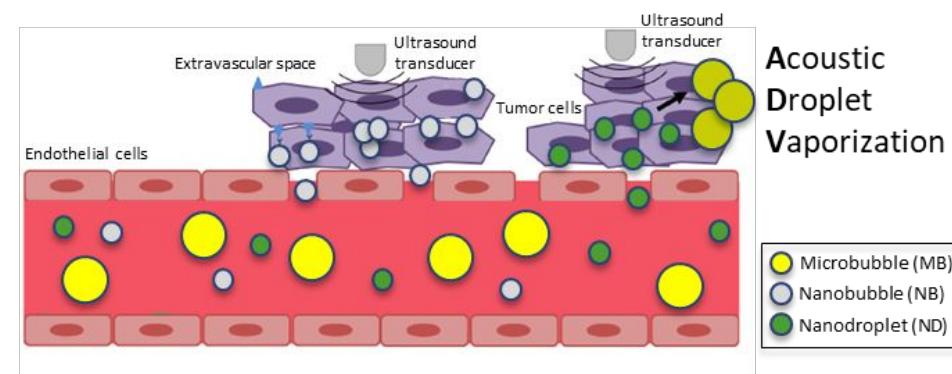


### Ultrasound Contrast Agent - MBs

- Short *in vivo* circulation time due to gas core
- Remain only in the blood circulation due to large size

## Main advantages over microbubbles

- **Extravasation and tumor accumulation** via either EPR\* effect (NB/ND)
- **Improved stability and longer residence time** (ND)
- **Selectively activated**, both spatially & temporally (ND)  
→ Acoustic Droplet Vaporization Shift “On/Off”



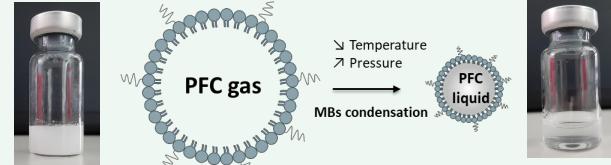
\* EPR Enhanced Permeability Retention



# Nanodroplets production

## □ Microbubbles condensation procedure

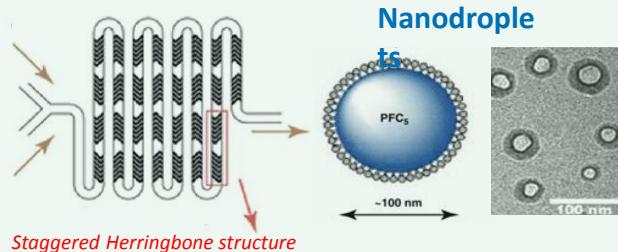
- Use of **highly volatile** compounds :  $C_4F_{10}$  (b.p. -2°C) or  $C_3F_8$  (b.p. -36°C)
- Ability to **modify and manipulate** microbubbles prior to condensation
- NDs size/distribution depends on **initial MBs**
- Low NDs concentration



## □ Microfluidic technology (NanoAssemblIR benchtop)

**Organic phase :**  
 - Shell molecules  
 - PFC in EtOH

**Aqueous phase**



- ❖ **Process parameters**
- Total Flow Rate (TFR)
- Flow Rate Ratio (FRR)

- ❖ **Formulation parameters**
- Encapsulating shell
- Perfluorocarbon core

**Targeted size**  
 < 400 nm & PDI ≤ 0.2

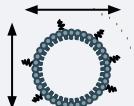
→ **Formulation of various types of PFC nanodroplets in terms of composition and size**



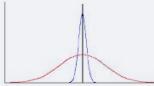
# PFC-NDs characterization

## PHYSICOCHEMICAL

✓ Size



✓ Polydispersity (PDI)



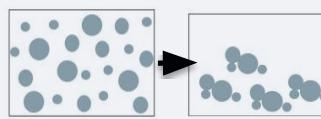
✓ Zeta Potential



✓ Concentration

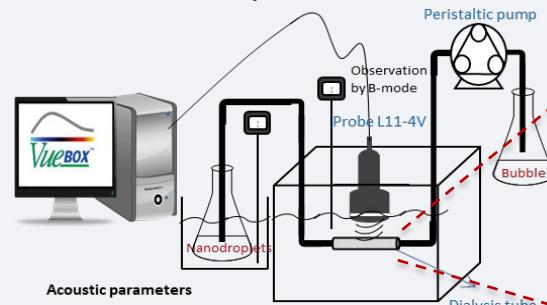


✓ Stability (storage @ 4°C)



## ACOUSTICAL

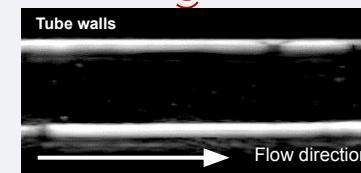
### Home-made ADV setup



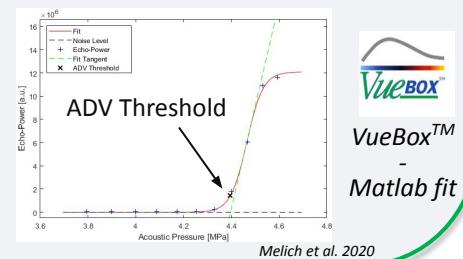
Acoustic parameters

L11-4V; 6MHz; 20 cycles

- An ultrasound probe (6 MHz) is used to activate and image the NDs vaporization for a real-time imaging
- The acoustic pressure increase every 10 seconds until the observation of the nanodroplets vaporization into MBs
- The VueBox™ software is used to measure the echopower values from B-mode imaging videos and thus to determine the ADV threshold



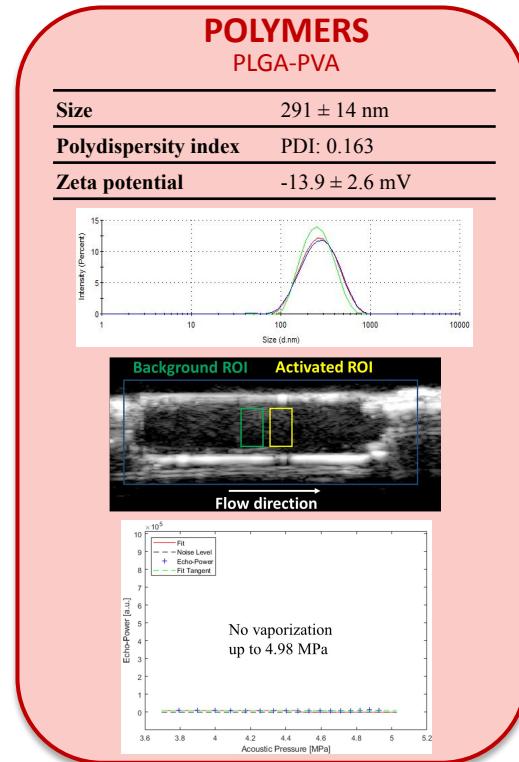
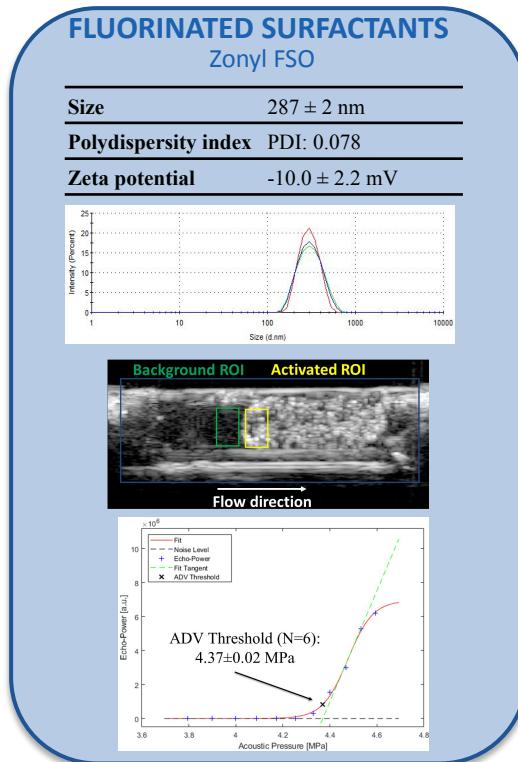
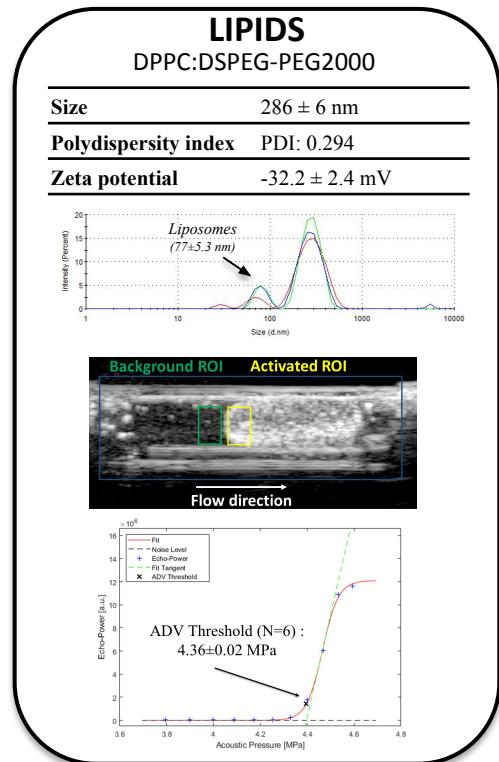
Increase of the echogenicity with the MBs production



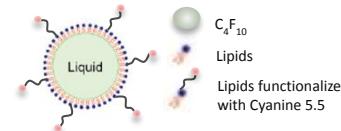
# Results with Perfluoropentane NDs

## Shell nature effect on NDs characteristics and ADV threshold

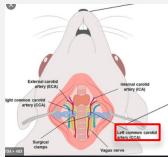
### PHYSICOCHEMICAL



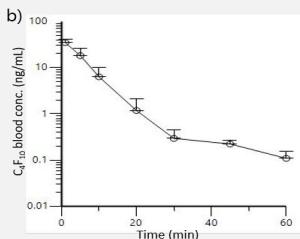
# In vivo behavior of F-NDs



## $C_4F_{10}$ Assay



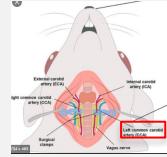
- IV injection in the tail vein of rat (n=5) :  $8.0 \times 10^9$  Particles/kg
- Blood samples collected in heparinized tubes from a catheter inserted in the left carotid artery



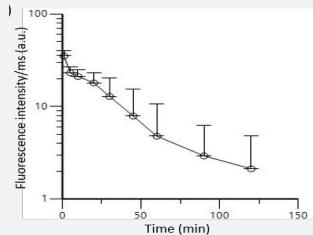
✓ Distribution half-life ( $\tau_{1/2}$ ) corresponding to **3.1-fold** that of MBs of similar composition<sup>1</sup>

1. Schneider et al., 2011

## Fluorescence detection



- IV injection in the tail vein of rat (n=5) :  $8.0 \times 10^9$  Particles/kg
- Blood samples collected in heparinized tubes from a catheter inserted in the left carotid artery

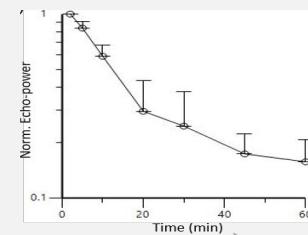


✓  $\tau_{1/2}$  has shown a longer time of **24 min**  
✓ Due to the **circulating remnant fluorescence** into the blood from F-NDs but also from F-liposomal and other F-lipidic structures

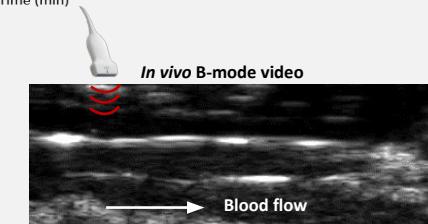
## Vaporization detection



- IV injection in the tail vein of rat (n=5) :  $8.0 \times 10^9$  Particles/kg
- L11-4v probe – Verasonics
- Positioned longitudinally on the abdominal vein
- 6 seconds of vaporization for different time intervals until 60 min



✓ **Bi-phasic decay**  
✓ **In vivo** :  
 $\tau_{1/2} = 9$  min



# Take home message

- ❑ Microfluidic technology : rapid, robust, tunable and scalable platform for designing and **manufacturing monodisperse PFC-NDs**
- ❑ Custom-made **acoustic set-up**: powerful and versatile tool for **ADV threshold determination** and **real-time monitoring of NDs** (Conversion to gaseous microbubbles)
- ❑ F-ND **in vivo circulation behavior** was addressed using **3 experimental procedures**
  - ✓ Longer circulation time of lipid-coated NDs confirmed
  - ✓ F-NDs **accumulation in organs** (mainly liver and spleen) was observed by the fluorescence evaluation and confirmed by the vaporization
- ❑ New opportunities for **US extravascular theranostic** applications



# Acknowledgements

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## Thank you !



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