

Nano-in-macro system for the oral administration of exenatide

Prof. Stefano Salmaso

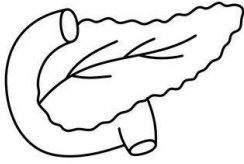
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THE FUTURE OF DELIVERY SCIENCE

Diabetes: causes



High blood pressure



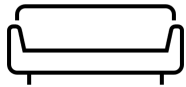
Pancreatic diseases



Unhealthy food



Genetic predisposition



Sedentary lifestyle



Age

Impaired or insufficient insulin production to meet metabolic needs.

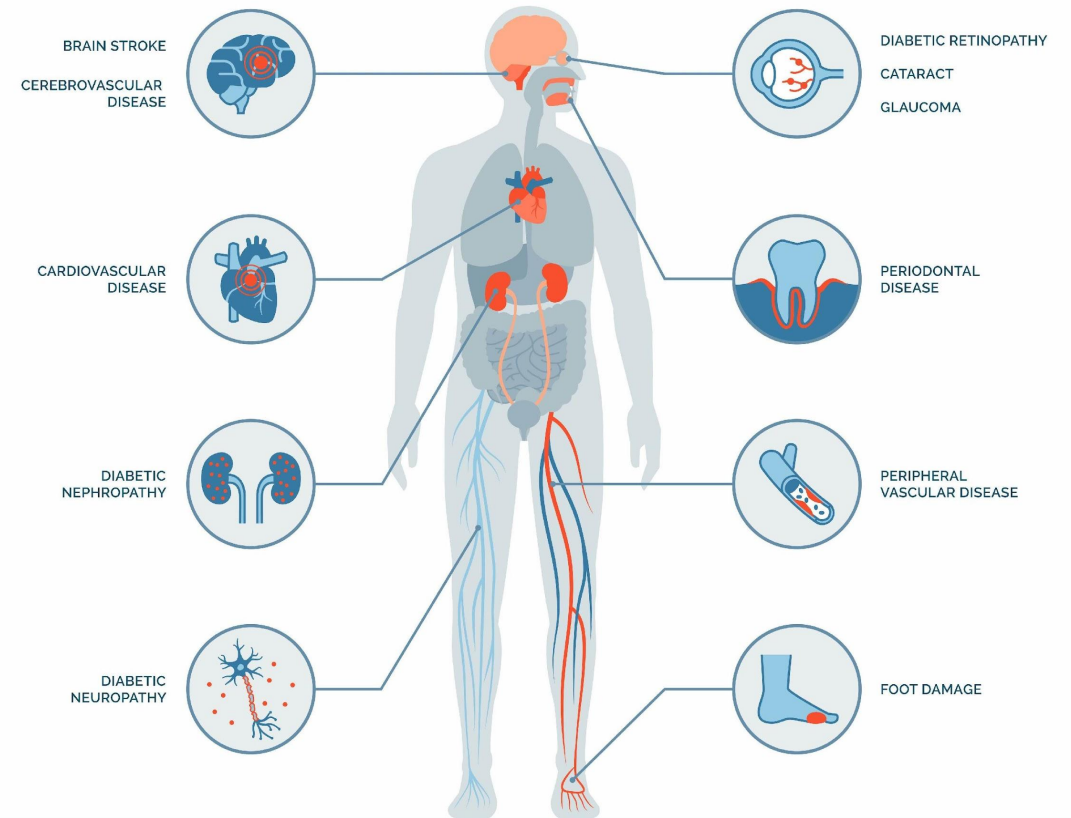
Insulin resistance due to adipose cell deposition in the patient's liver or muscles.

Nakrani, Mihir N., Robert H. Wineland, and Fatima Anjum. "Physiology, glucose metabolism." (2020).

Diabetes: key facts

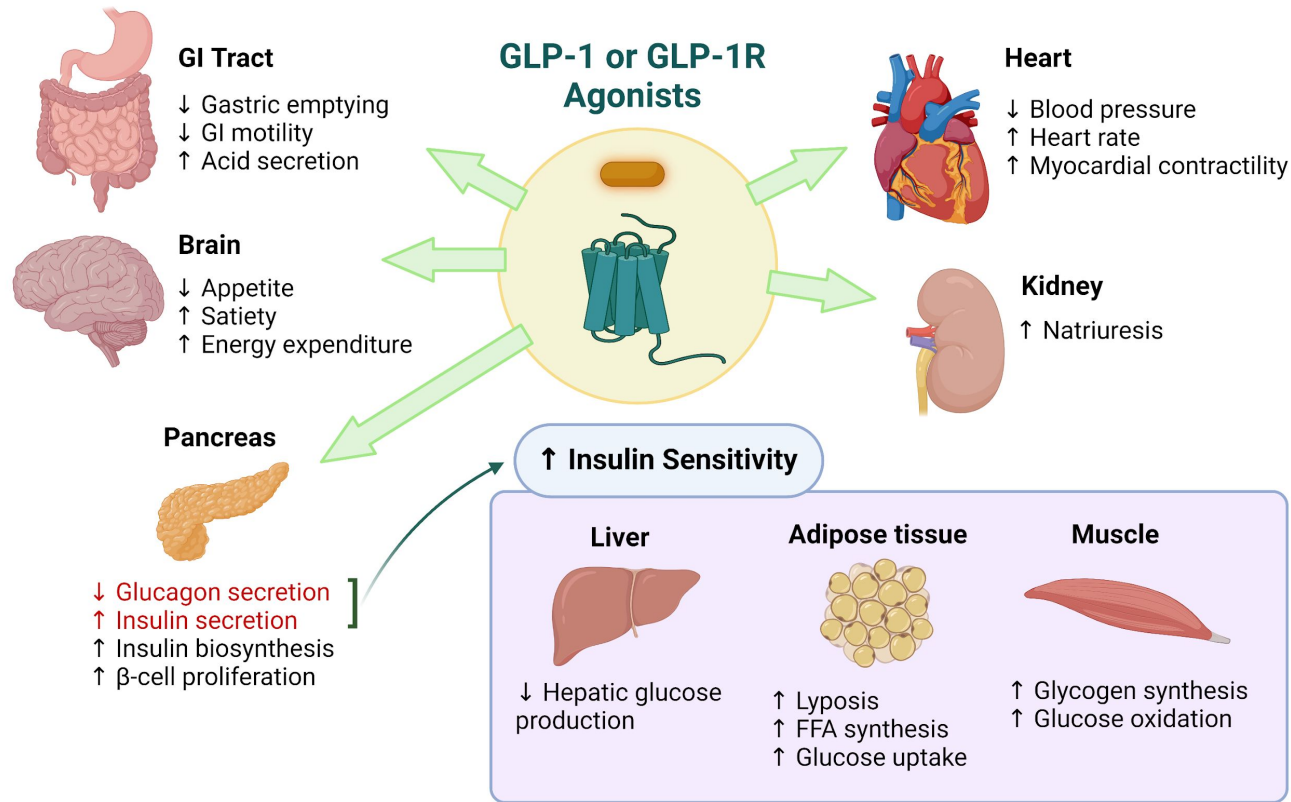
- About **500 million** people suffer from diabetes worldwide.
- In 2019, diabetes and kidney disease due to diabetes caused an estimated 2 million deaths.
- The major causes of blindness, kidney failure, heart attacks, stroke, and lower limb amputation.

LONG-TERM COMPLICATIONS OF DIABETES



HEALTHCARE AND MEDICINE

Type 2 diabetes: GLP-1 agonist treatment



Structures of native GLP-1 and Exenatide



Saraiva, F. K., & Sposito, A. C. (2014). *Cardiovascular Diabetology*, 13, 1-11.

Chia, C. W., & Egan, J. M. (2009). *Diabetes, metabolic syndrome and obesity: targets and therapy*, 37-49.

Treatment: s.c. vs oral administration

Semaglutide is a GLP-1 agonist that is 94% identical to the natural human GLP-1.



Semaglutide
Rybelsus and Ozempic



Subcutaneous administration

Once a week

Cost per month **\$1235.9**

Price for injector (2mg/1.5 mL): **\$308.97**

Oral administration

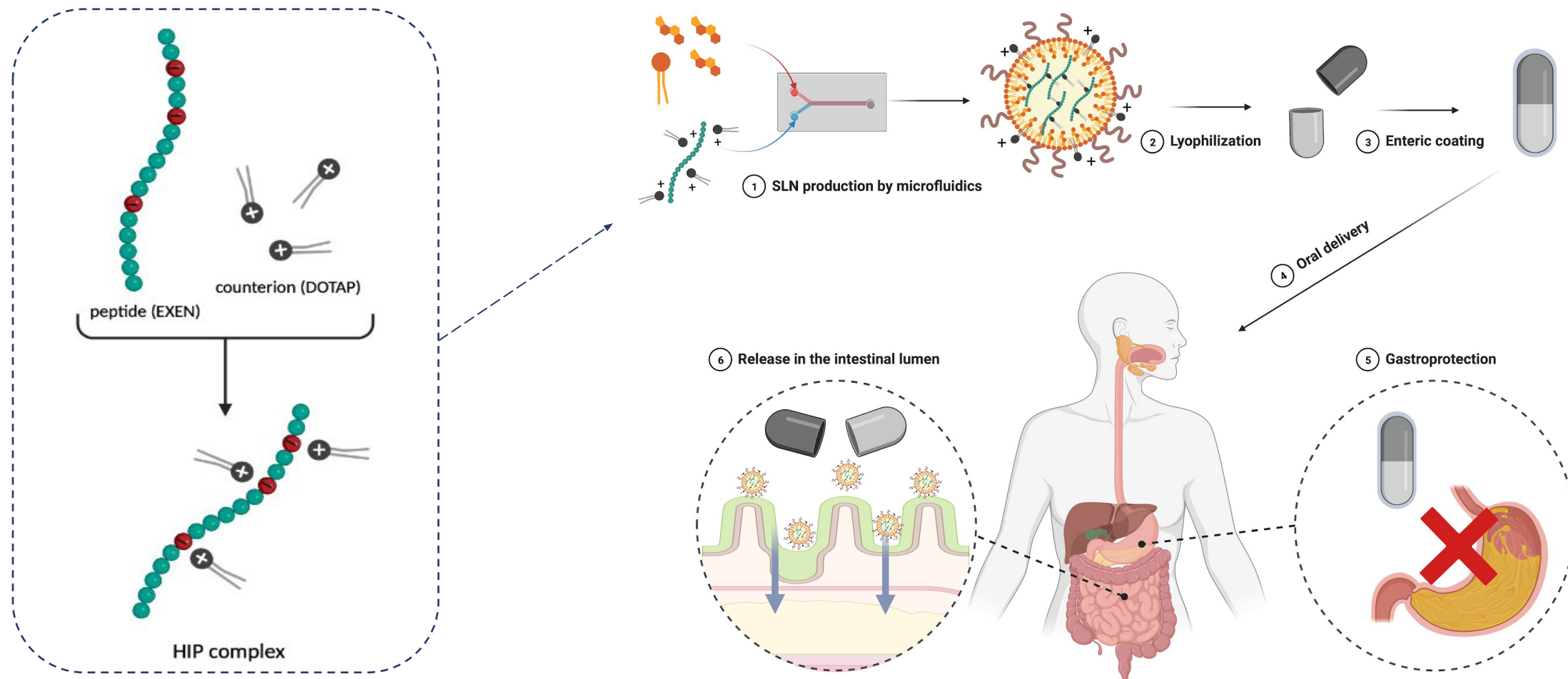
Once a day

Cost per month **\$927**

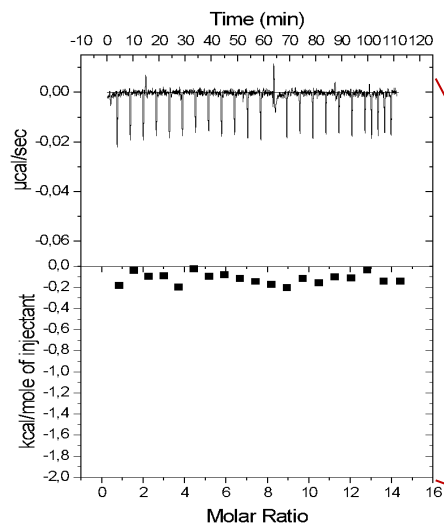
Price for 14 mg tablet: **\$30.90**

<https://emedz.net/rybelsus-ozempic-semaglutide>

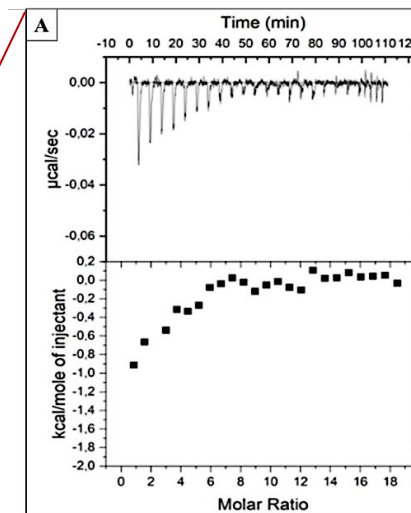
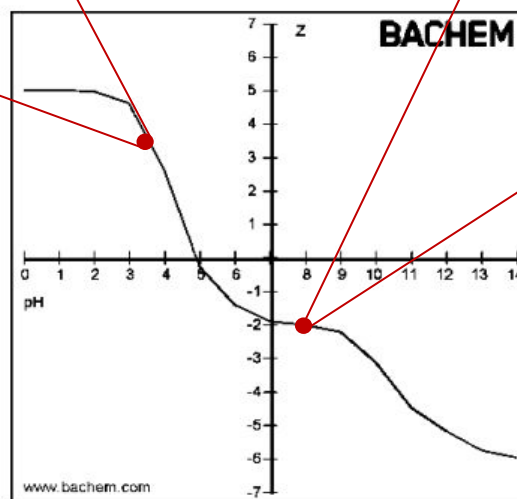
Oral delivery platform: nano in macro



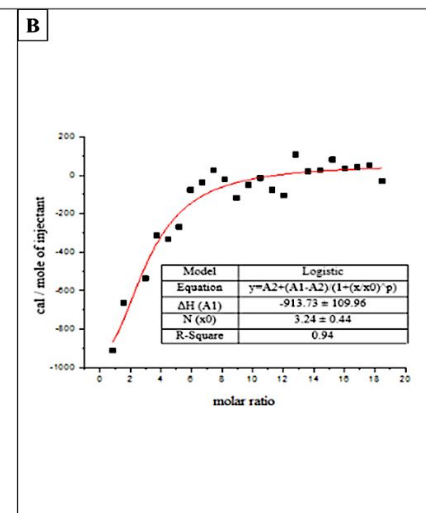
DOTAP/EXEN interaction by ITC



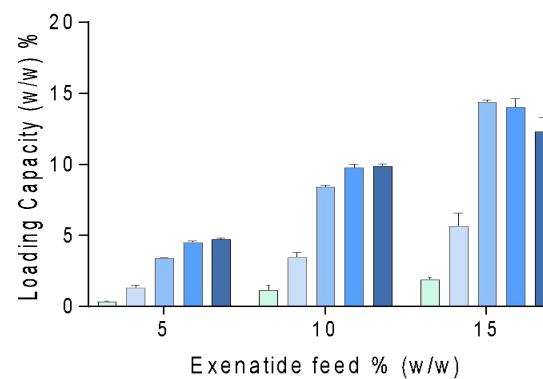
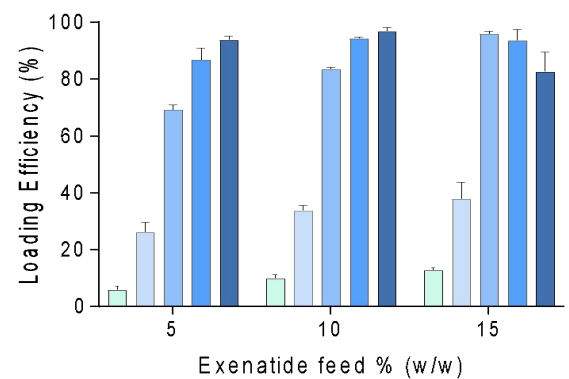
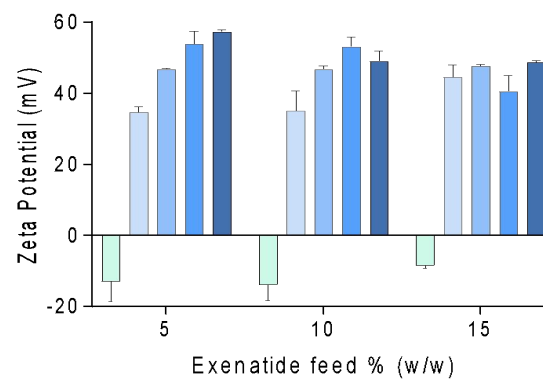
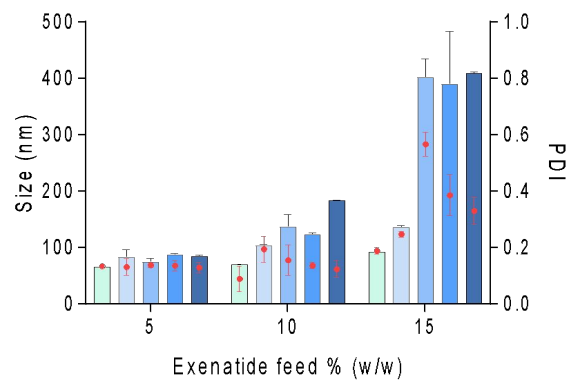
Microcalorimetric titration profile of DOTAP liposomes and EXEN solution at **pH 3.5**



Microcalorimetric titration profile of DOTAP liposomes and EXEN solution at **pH 8**



SLNs production and characterization



0:1 DOTAP/EXEN 2:1 DOTAP/EXEN 6:1 DOTAP/EXEN 12:1 DOTAP/EXEN 18:1 DOTAP/EXEN

Selected parameters

12:1 (mol/mol) DOTAP/EXEN
10% (w/w) EXEN/Total lipid feed

Formulation Characteristics

Particle size: ≈ 120 nm

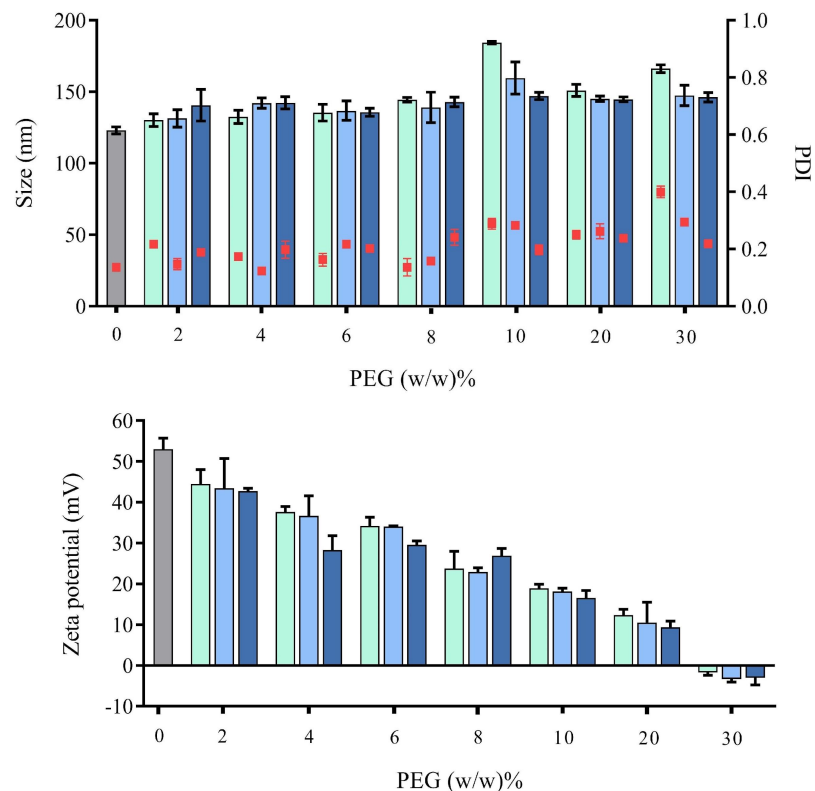
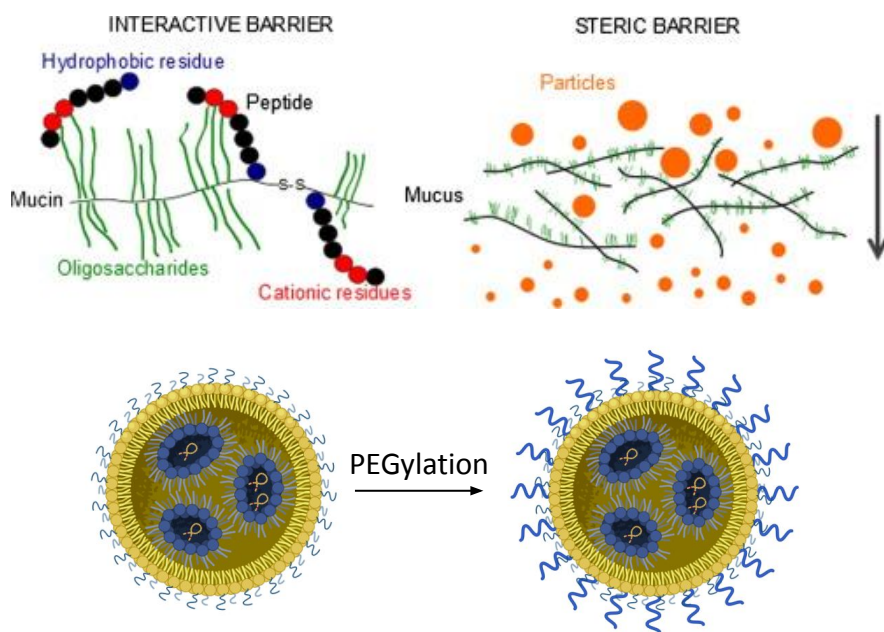
PdI: < 0.2

Zeta potential: ≈ 53 mV

Loading efficiency: $> 90\%$

Loading capacity: $\approx 10\%$ (w/w)

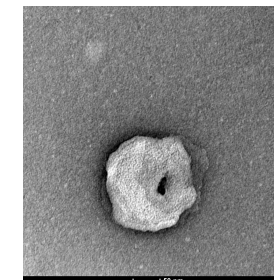
SLNs production and characterization



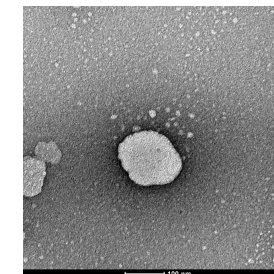
2 mg/mL SLNs with 2 - 30 % (w/w) DSPE – PEG_{2kDa} incubated at 37° C,

300 rpm for 5 min 10 min 15 min

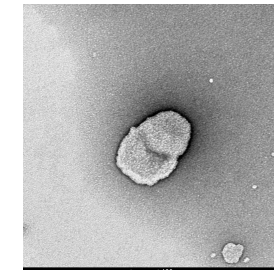
SLN-0% PEG



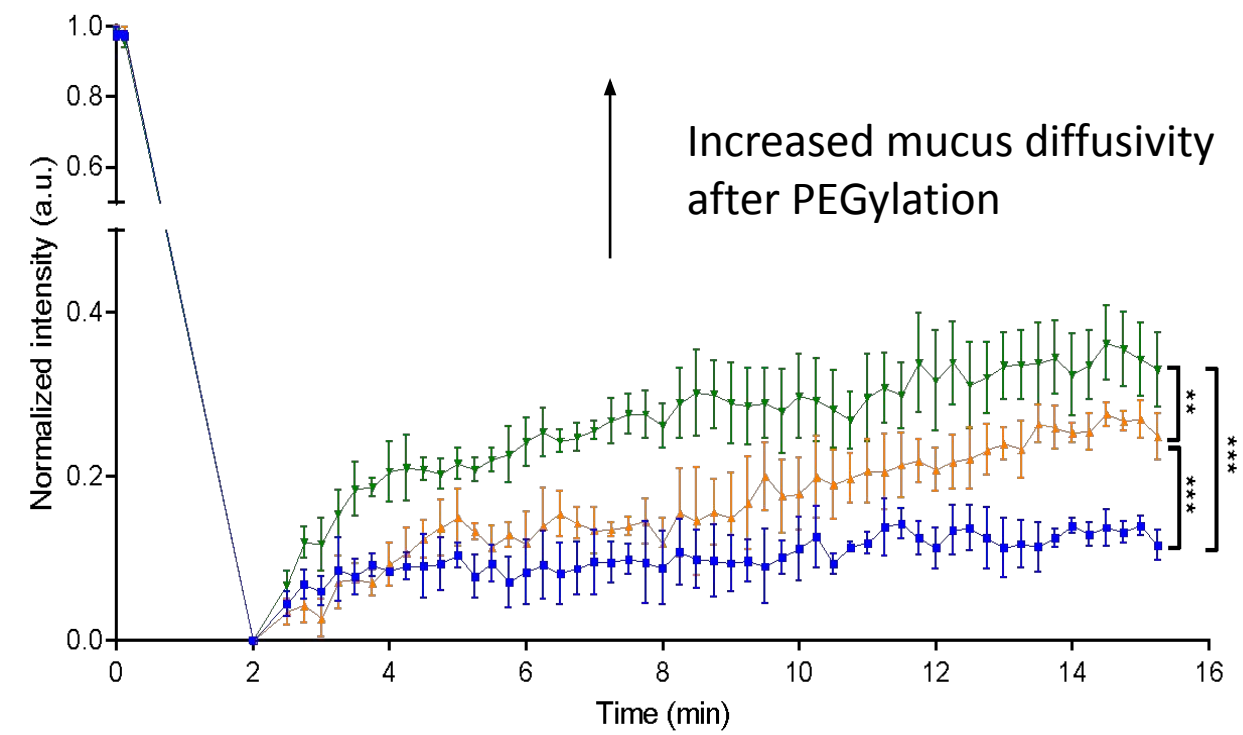
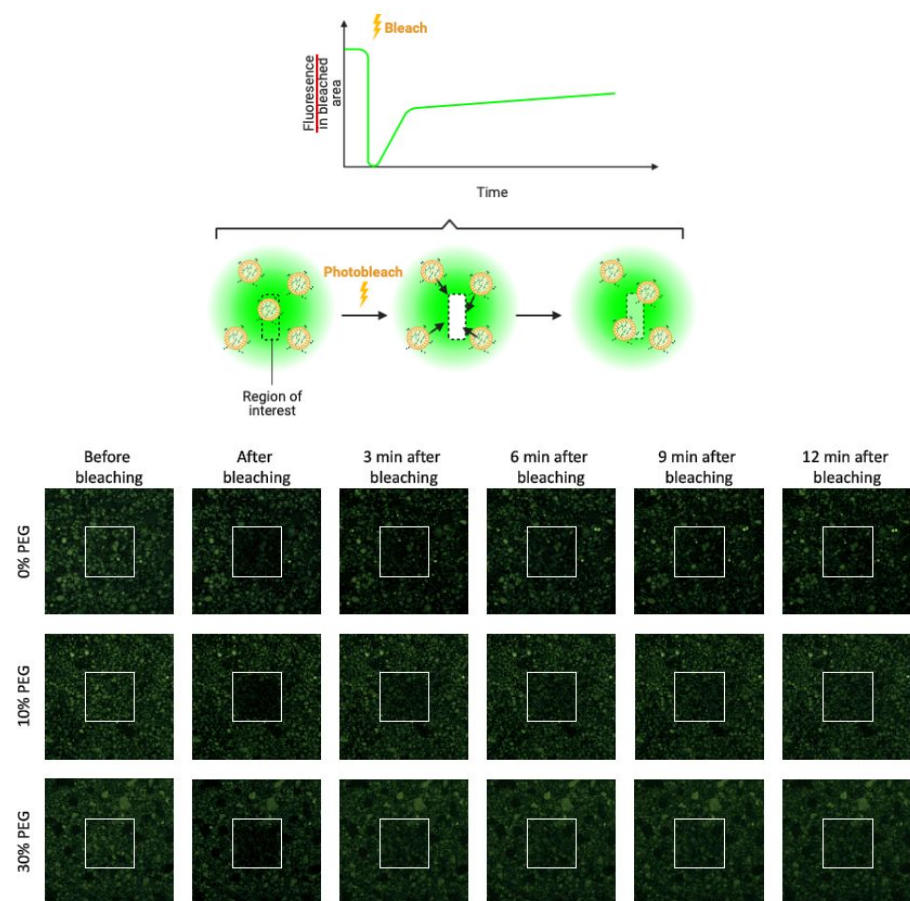
SLN-10% PEG



SLN-30% PEG

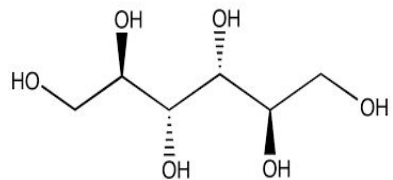


Effect of PEGylation on mucus diffusivity

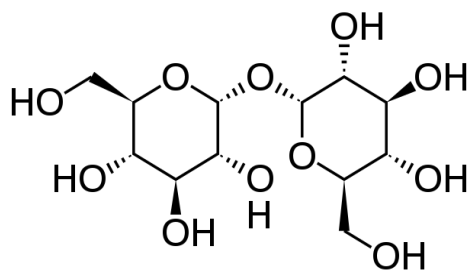


SLN-0% PEG (—), SLN-10% PEG (—) and SLN-30% PEG (—)
 ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

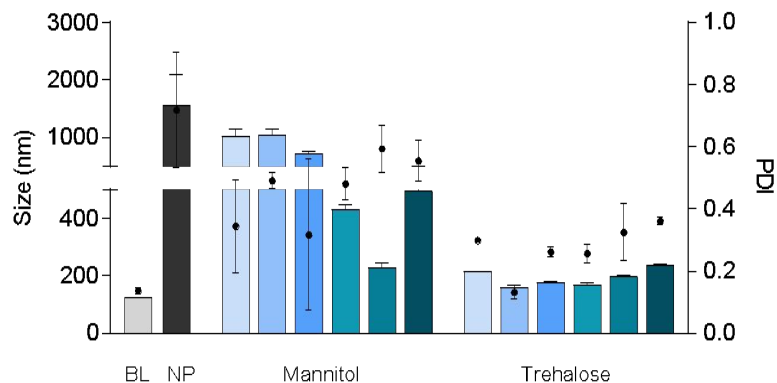
Freeze drying of the SLNs



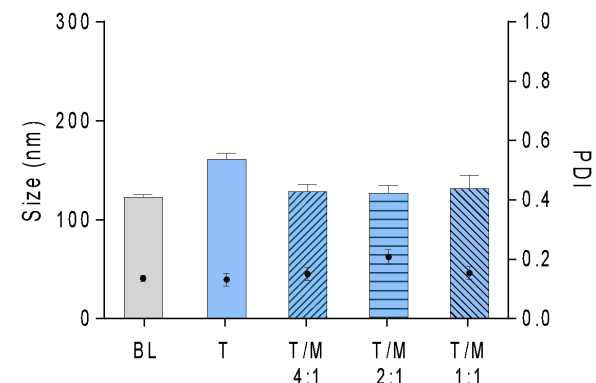
Mannitol



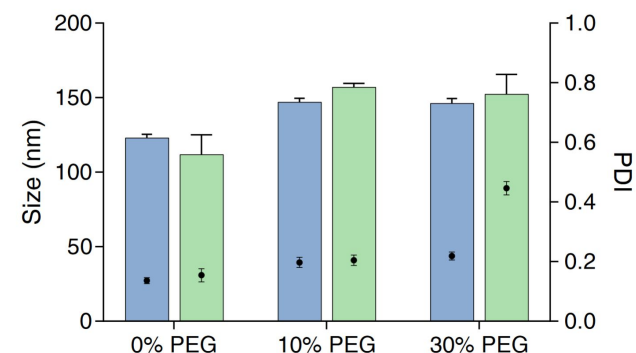
Trehalose



before lyophilization BL, ■
after lyophilization without cryoprotectant (no protectant, NP ■),
with 0.5 (■), 1 (■), 2.5 (■), 5 (■), 7.5 (■) and 10 (■) % w/v mannitol and trehalose concentrations.



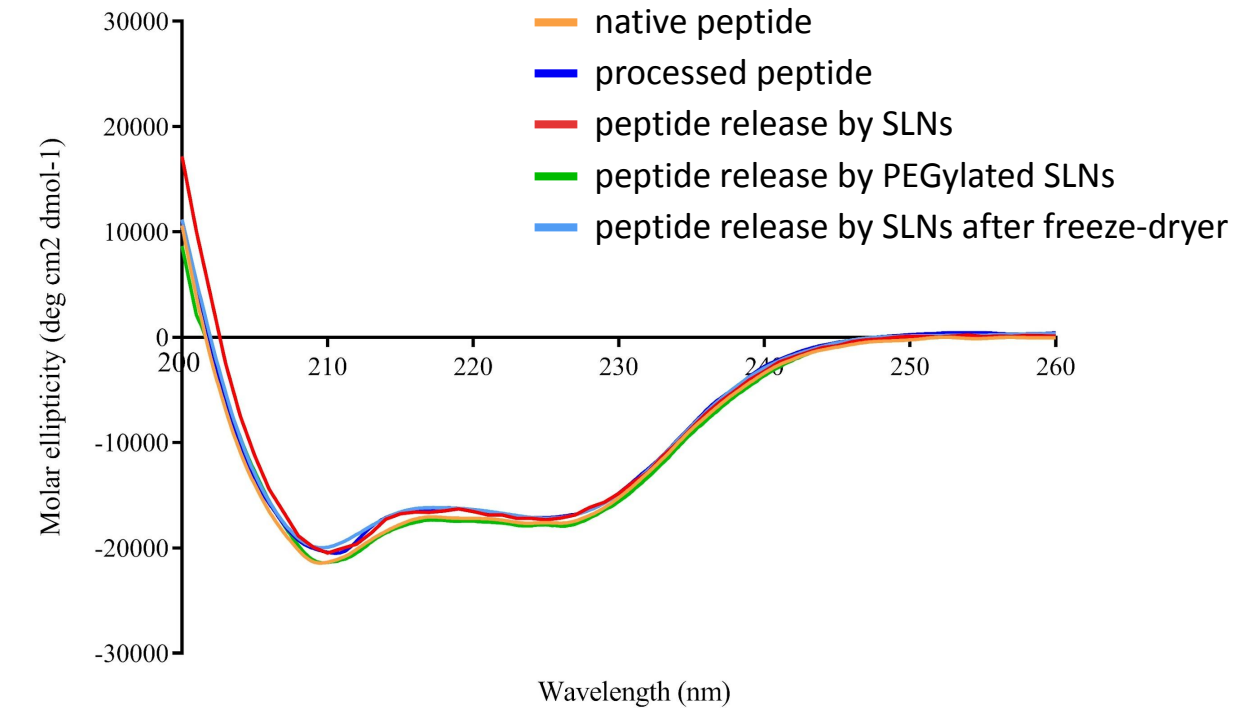
The size and PDI profiles of the EXEN-loaded SLNs before lyophilization (■) and after lyophilization with 1 % w/v trehalose (■) and trehalose/mannitol mixtures (4:1, 2:1 and 1:1 w/w)



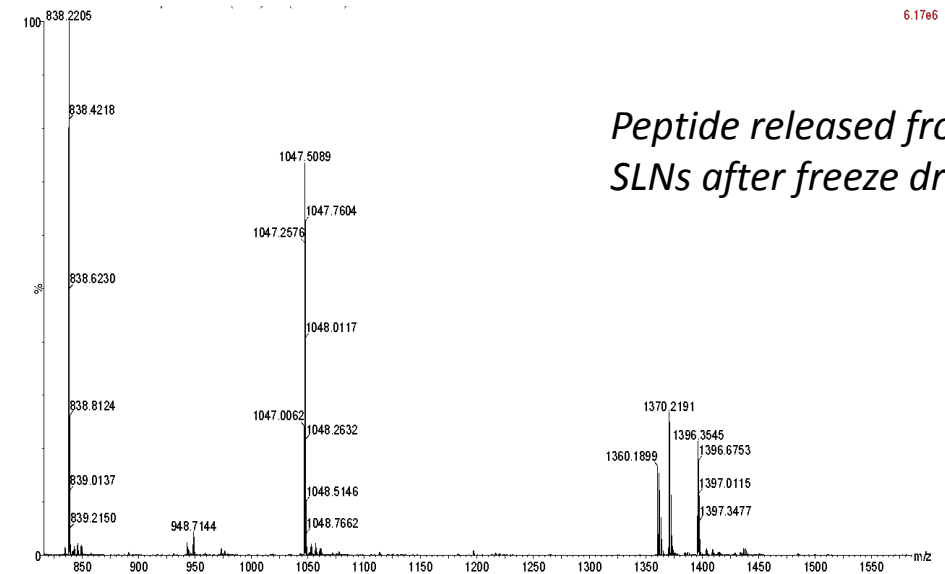
The size and PDI profiles of the EXEN-loaded SLNs with 0, 10 and 30 % (w/w) PEG before (■) and after (■) lyophilization with 2 % w/v lyoprotectant (1/1 T/M w/w).

Peptide stability

Conformational stability by CD analysis



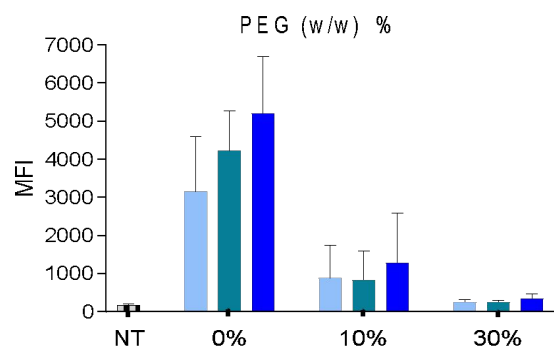
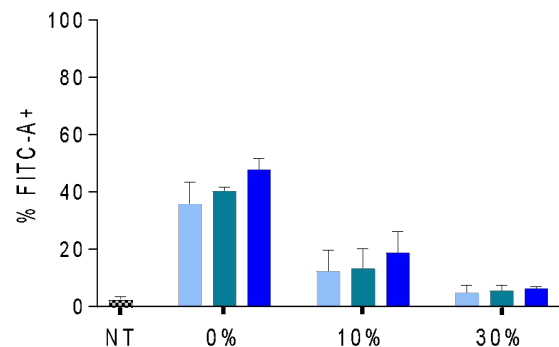
Chemical stability by ESI-TOF MS analysis



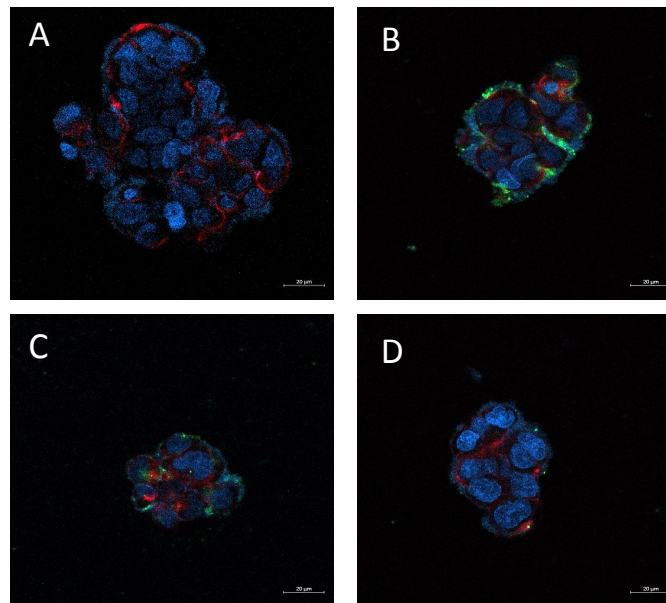
Peptide released from SLNs after freeze drying

Cellular studies

Cellular association



PEG (w/w) %

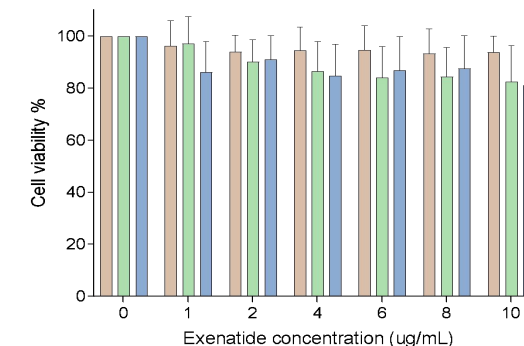


Untreated Caco-2 cells (A) and those after 4 hours of incubation with fluorescein-DHPE labeled SLNs decorated with 0 (B), 10 (C) and 30 (D) % (w/w) DSPE-PEG_{2kDa} at EXEN concentration of 10 µg/mL.

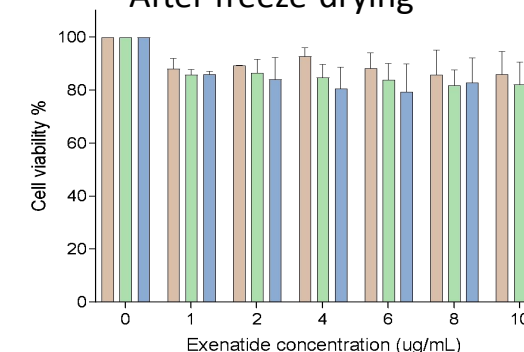
Nuclei are shown in ■, cell membranes are in ■, SLNs are in ■

Cytotoxicity

Before freeze-drying

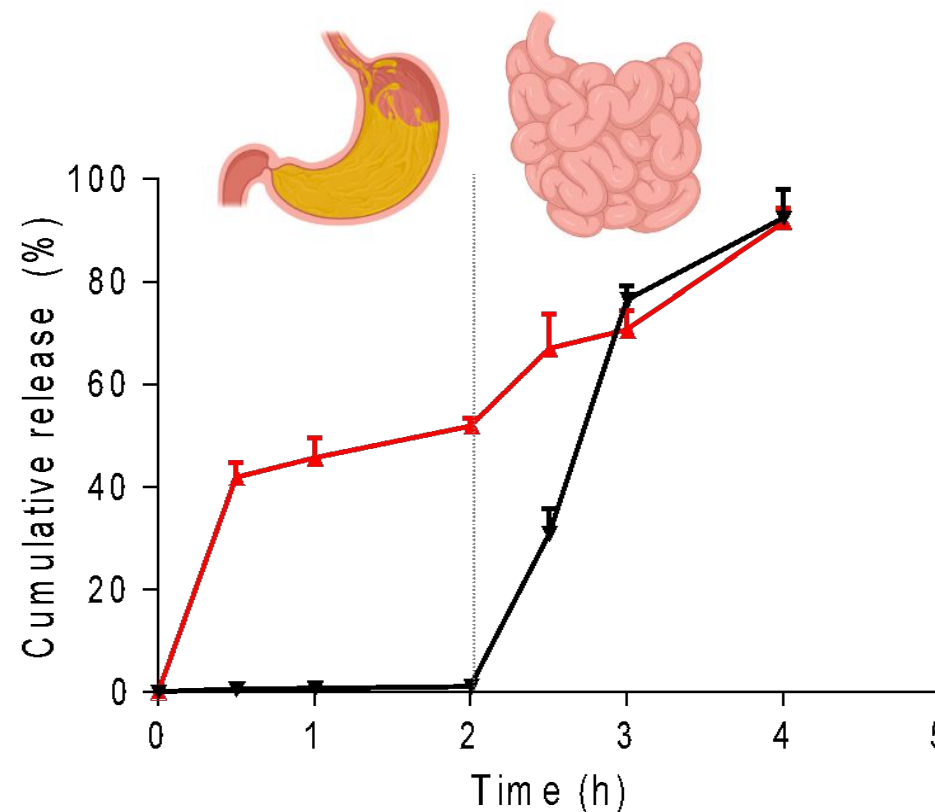
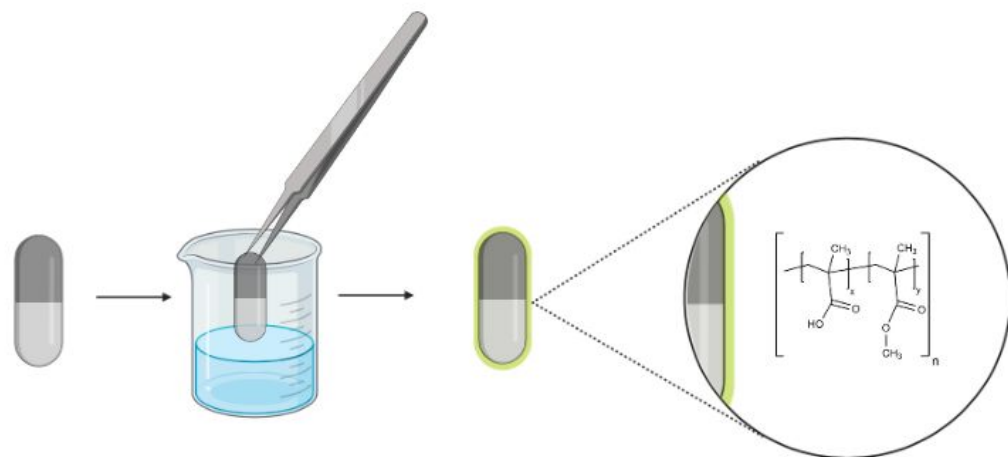


After freeze-drying



The cell viability profile of the Caco-2 cells treated with EXEN-loaded SLNs (SLN-0% PEG (■), SLN-10% PEG (■) and SLN-30% PEG (■)) at increasing EXEN concentration

Enteric coating of macro formulation



Release profiles of the not coated (—) and coated (—) capsules filled with starch and Rhodamine B in pH 1.2 HCl (0-2h) and pH 6.8 SIF (2-4h)



Acknowledgments

Busra Arpac
Raffaella
Daniele
Lara Marcenta
Jessica Frison
Giorgia Carraro
Edith De Cock
MD Al Amin
Anna Balasso
Michela Barattin
Hen Popilski



Univ. of Padova

F. Mastrotto, P. Caliceti, M. Garofalo, M. de Bernard, N. Elvassore, S. de Martin, S. Gross.

Univ. of Ghent

K. Raemdonck, K. Braeckmans, S. De Smedt

Univ. of Vienna

Prof. M. Ogris, Haider Sami

Univ. of Louvain

Prof. V. Preat, A. Malfanti

Univ. Ben Gurion

Prof D. Stepensky

Univ. of Louven

Prof. V. Preat

Univ. of Nottingham

Prof. Alexander, Prof. Mantovani

Univ. of Cardiff

Prof Arwyn Jones

University of Milan

L. Cantù, E. Del Favero

University of Innsbruck

Prof Andreas BERNKOP-SCHNUERCH

Tuebingen University

Prof M Ueffing, B. Arango-Gonzalez

Università La Sapienza

Prof. B. Botta, Prof G. Fabrizzi, Prof L.

Dimarcotullio, Prof F Ascenzioni

Northeastern Univ.

Prof. V. Torchilin, Dr T. Levchenko

Univ. of Helsinki

Prof A. Urtti, Prof M. Yliperttula, Dr A.

Bunker,

Dr T. Viitala

CIPF - Valencia

Dr. M.J. Vicent

University of Turin

L. Serpe, R. Canaparo

LUM Munich

Prof. Olivia Mer



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