

On-demand Surface-Triggered In Situ Gelation (STIG) for
Coating of Therapeutic Cells and Biomedical Devices

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Associate Professor

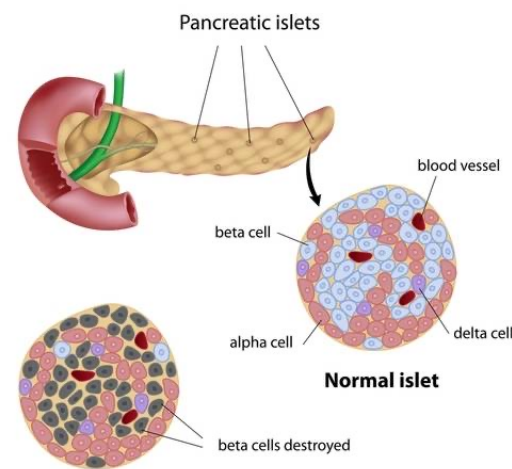
Laboratory of Drug Delivery and Cell Therapy (LDDCT)

Department of Precision Medicine, School of Medicine

Sungkyunkwan University



Type I diabetes-Autoimmune disease



Type 1 diabetes

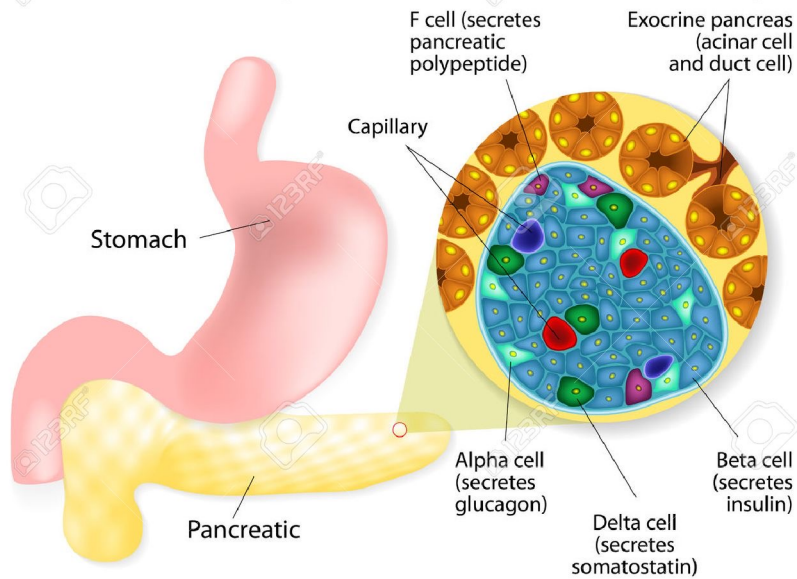
Insulin injection



Side effects

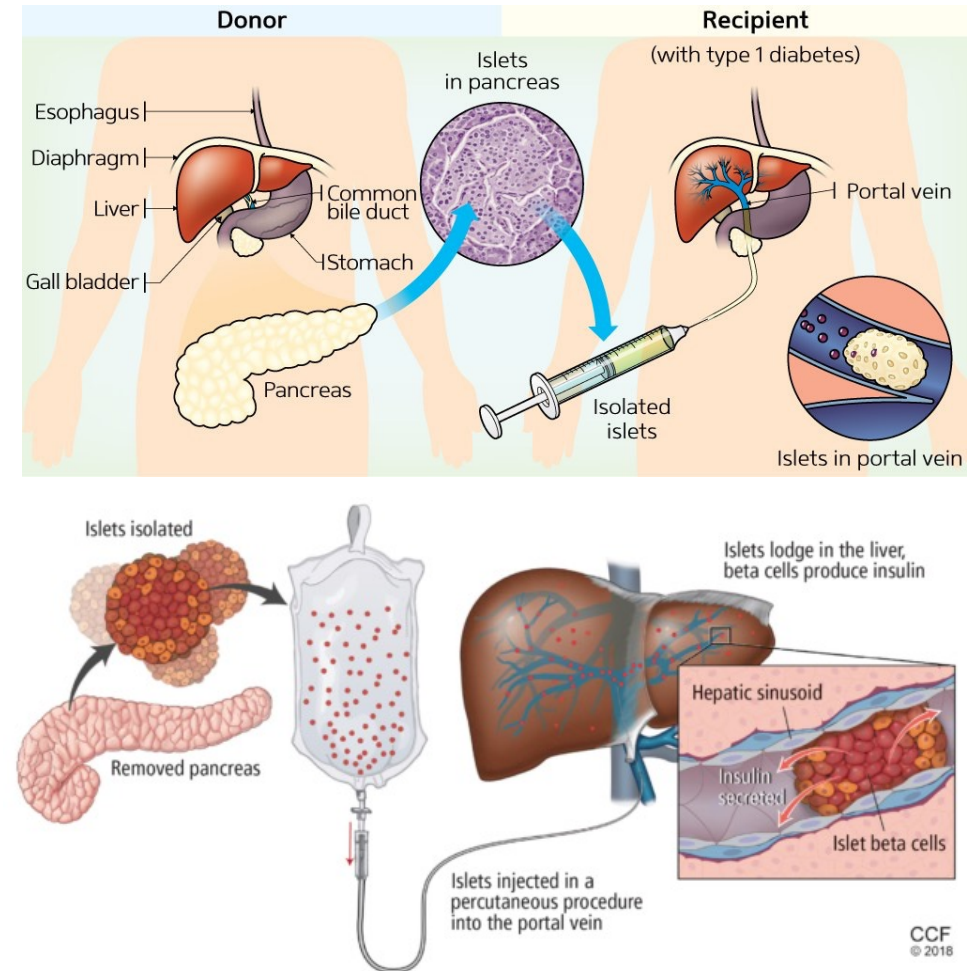
- Injection site - Itching, mild pain, redness, or swelling at the injection site
- Systemically - Hypoglycemia, weight gain, insulin edema.
- Inconvenience

ISLETS OF LANGERHANS

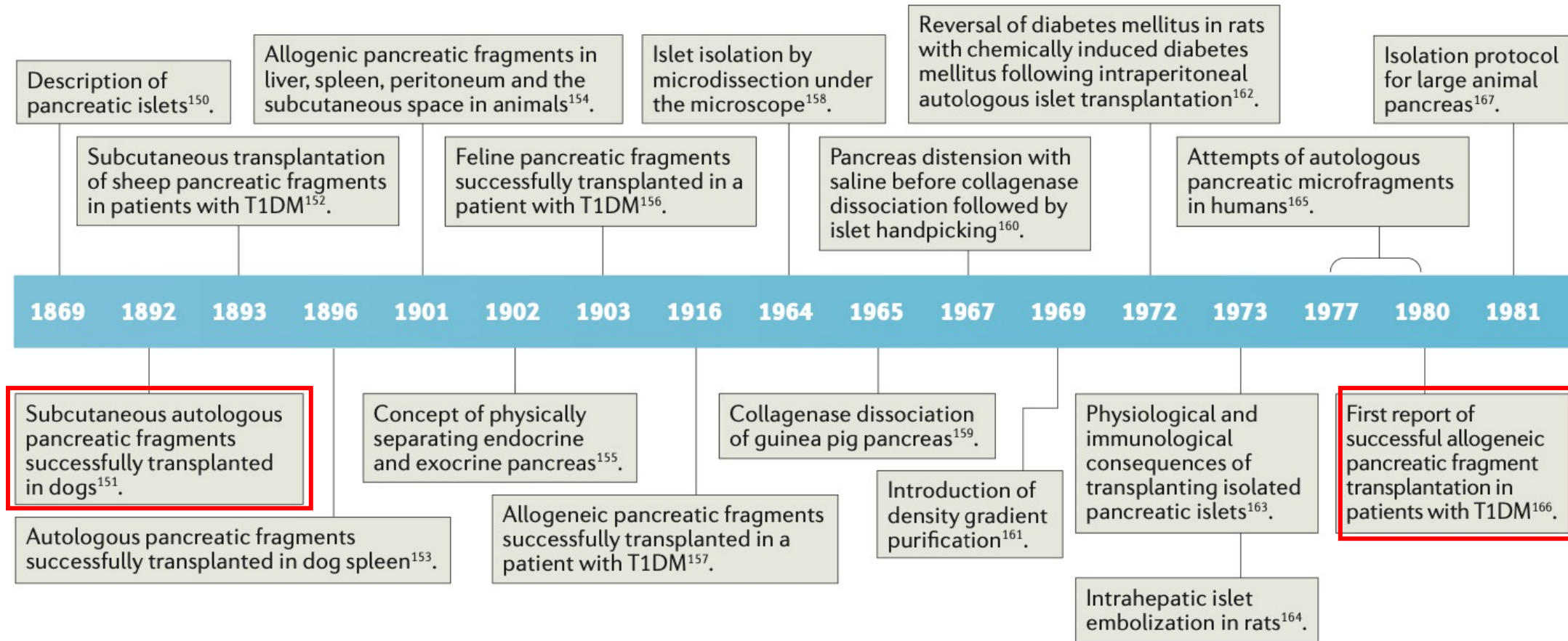


- Alpha cells producing glucagon (15–20% of total islet cells)
- Beta cells producing insulin and amylin (65–80%)
- Delta cells producing somatostatin (3–10%)
- PP cells producing pancreatic polypeptide (3–5%)
- Epsilon cells producing ghrelin (<1%)

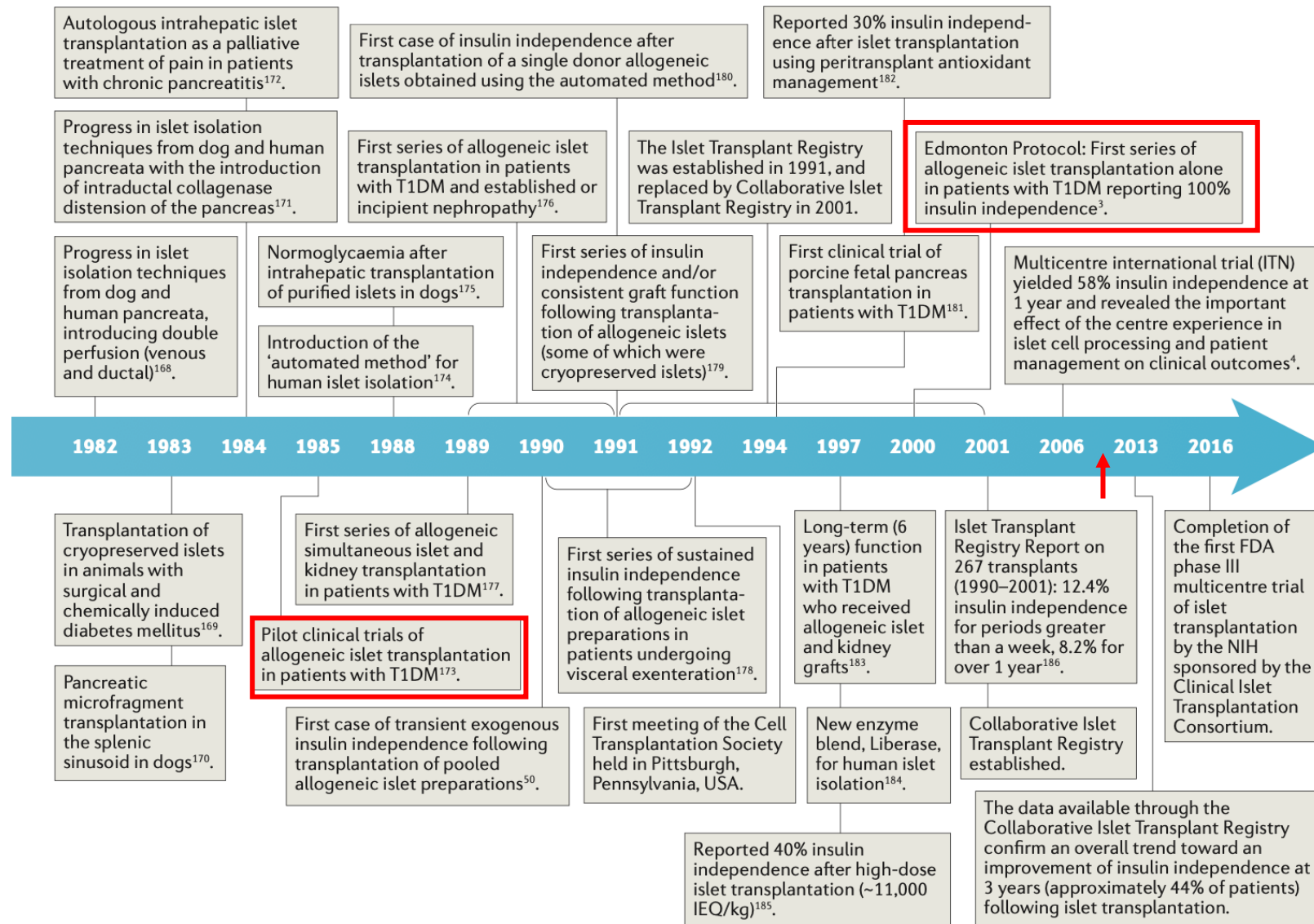
Intraportal islet transplantation



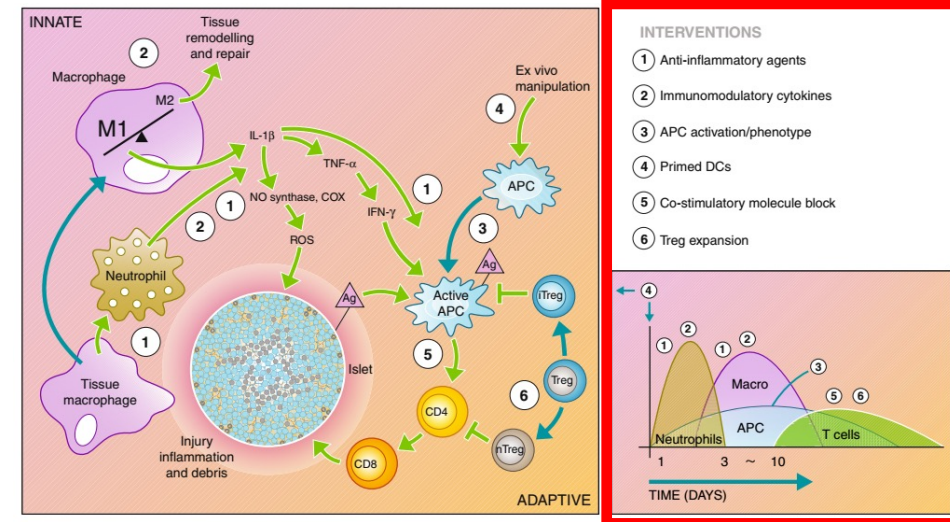
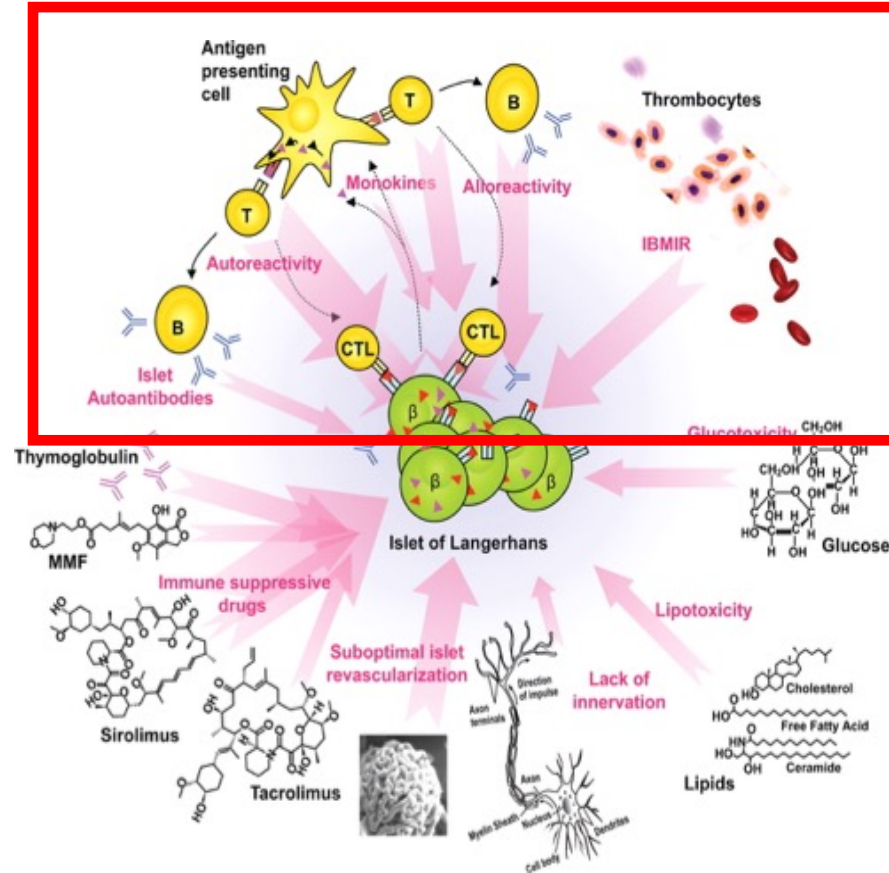
History of pancreatic islet transplantation



History of pancreatic islet transplantation

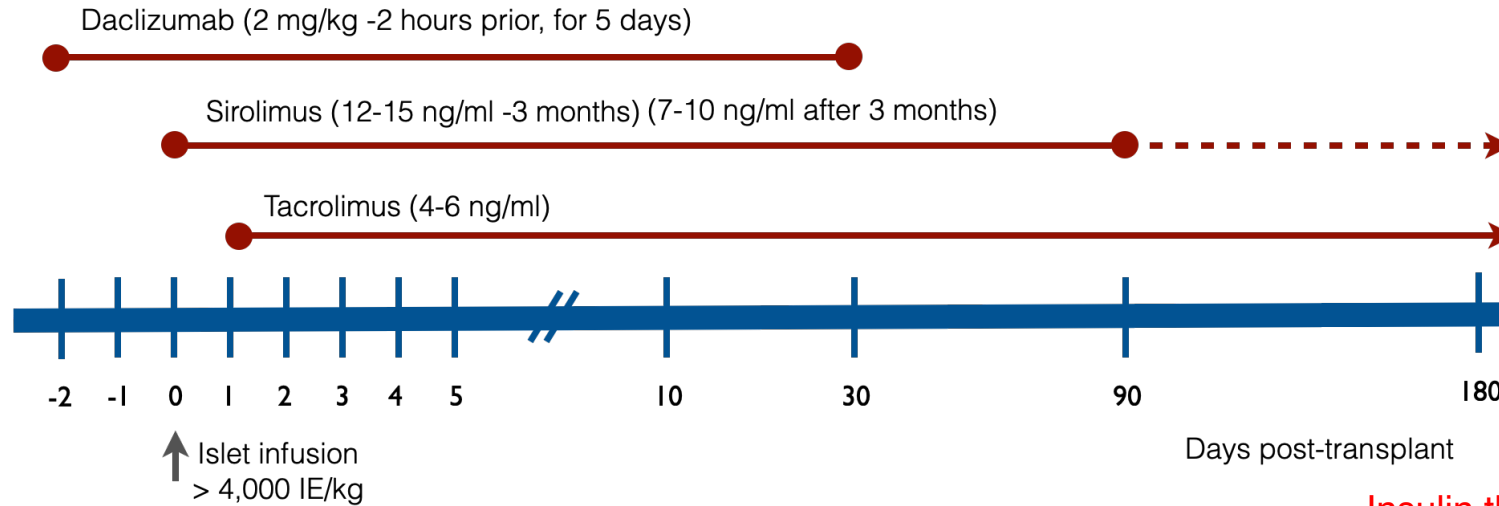


Inflammation & Immune reaction



Immunosuppressive drugs

Immunomodulators: Immunosuppressive drugs				
Intracellular (initiation)	Antimetabolites			Purine synthesis inhibitor: Azathioprin, Mycophenolic acid Pyrimidine synthesis inhibitors: Leflunomide , Teriflunomide Antifolate: Methotrexate
	Macrolides/other IL-2 inhibitors			FKBP/Cyclophilin/Calcineurin: Tacrolimus , Cyclosporin , Pimercrolimus
	TNF inhibitor			Abetimus, Lenalidomide
Intracellular (reception)	IL-1 receptor antagonists			Anakinra
	mTOR			Sirolimus , Everolimus, Ridaforolimus, Temsirolimus, Umirolimus, Zotarolimus
Extracellular	Antibodies	Monoclonal	Serum target (noncellular)	Compliment component 5 (Eculizumab), TNFs (Infiximab, Adalimumab, Certolizumab pegol, Afelimomab, Golimumab), Interleukin 5 (Mepolizumab), Immunoglobulin E (Omalizumab), BAYX (Nerelimomab), Interferon (Faralimomab), IL-6 (Elsilimomab) IL-12 and IL-23 (Lebrikizumab, Ustekinumab)
			Cellular target	CD3 (Muromonab-CD3, Otelixizumab, Visilizumab), CD4 (Clenoliximab, Keliximab, Zanolimumab), CD11a (Efalizumab), CD18 (Erlizumab), CD20 (Afutuzumab, Rituximab, Ocrelizumab, Pascolizumab), CD23 (Gomiliximab, Lumiliximab), CD40 (Teneliximab, Toralizumab), CD62L/L-selectin (Aselizumab), CD80 (Galiximab), CD147/Basigin (Gavilimomab), CD154 (Ruplizumab) Blys (Belimumab), CTLA-4 (Lipilimumab, Tremelimumab), CAT (Bertilimumab, Lerdelimumab, Metelimumab), Intergrin (Natalizumab), Interleukin-6 receptor (Tacilizumab), LFA-1 (Odulimomoab), IL-2 receptor/CD25 (Basiliximab, Daclizumab , Inolimomab), T-lymphocyte (Zolimomab aritox)
			Unsorted	Atorolimumab, Cadelizumab, Fontolizumab, Maslimomab, Morolimumab, Pexelizumab, Resizumab, Rovelizumab, Sipizumab, Talizumab, Telimomab aritox, Vapaliximab, Vepalimomab
		Polyclonoal	Anti-thymocyte globulin, Anti-lymphocyte globulin	
		-cept (Fusion)	CTLA-4 (Abatacept, Belatacept), TNF inhibitor (Etanercept, Pegsunercept), Aflibercept, Alefacept, rilonacept)	



Update on Islet Transplantation

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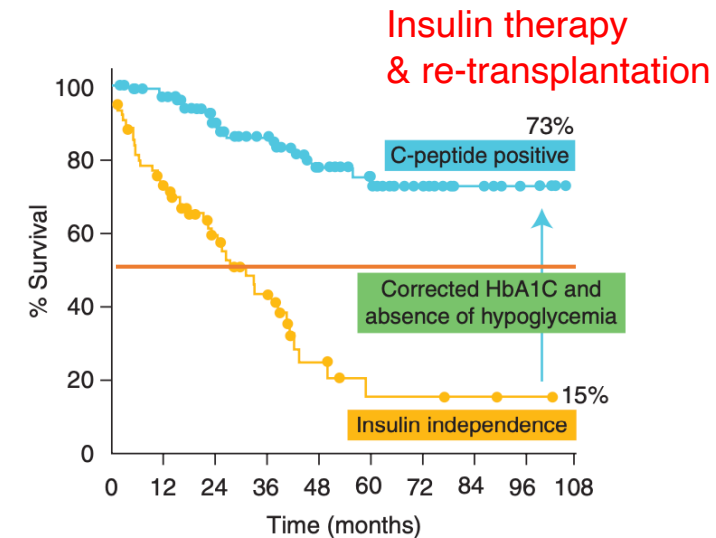


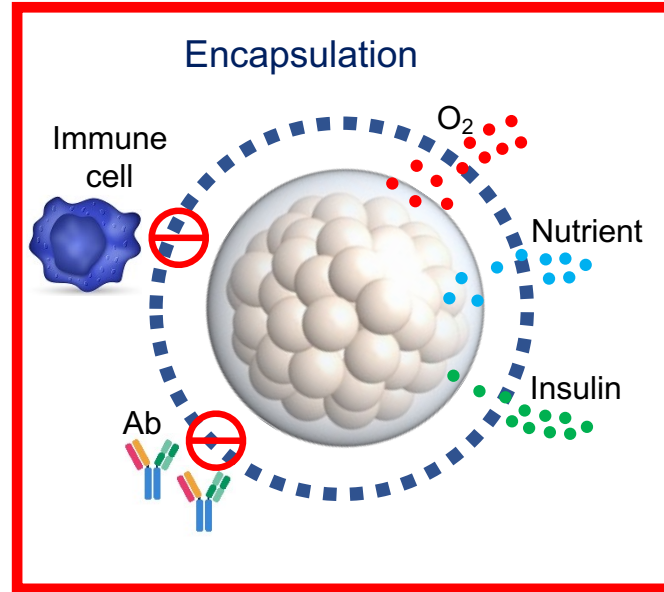
Figure 3. Nine-year insulin independence and C-peptide islet graft function rates with the original Edmonton Protocol immunosuppression. (Data from the University of Alberta.)

Approaches to improve survival of transplanted islets

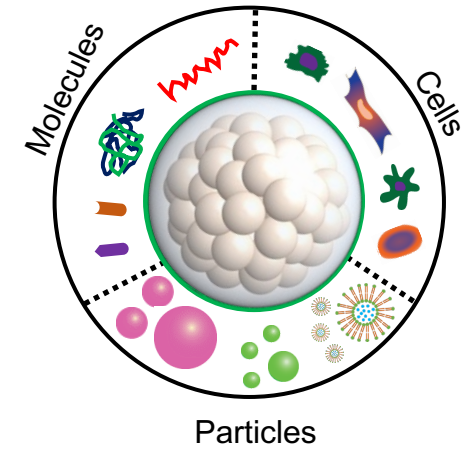
Systemic immunosuppression

- Tacrolimus (FK506)
- Sirolimus/rapamycin
- Cyclosporine
- Tofacitinib
- Daclizumab (binding to CD25)
- Anti-thymocyte globulin (ATG)

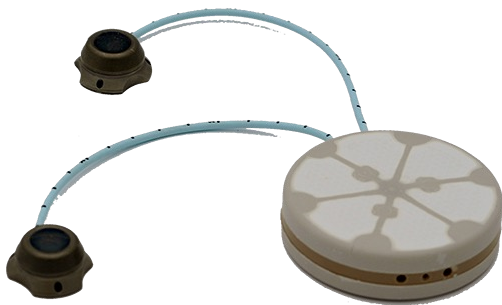
Edmonton Protocol (2000) NEJM



Surface modification

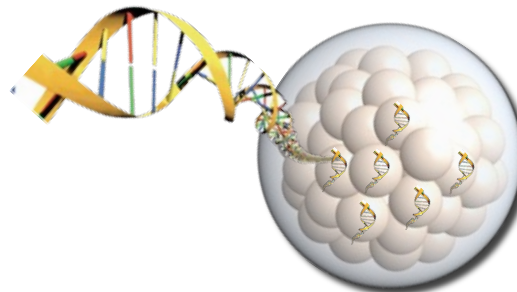


Cell empowerment



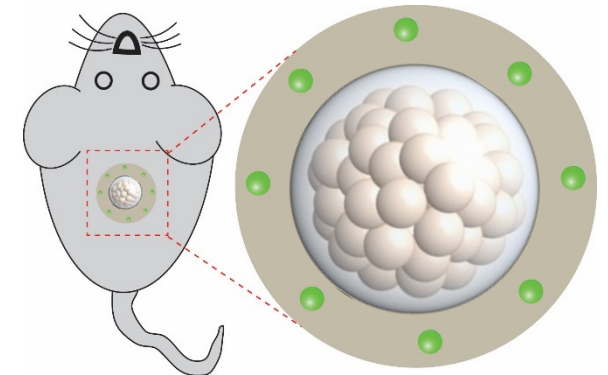
BetaO₂ device

Gene therapy



Gene transfection

Local immunosuppression



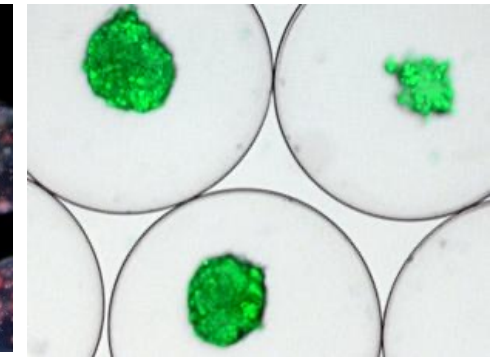
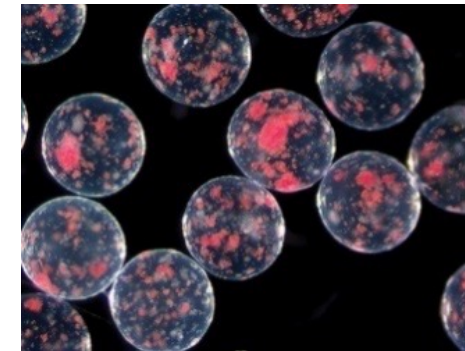
ARTICLES

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41551-018-0275-1>

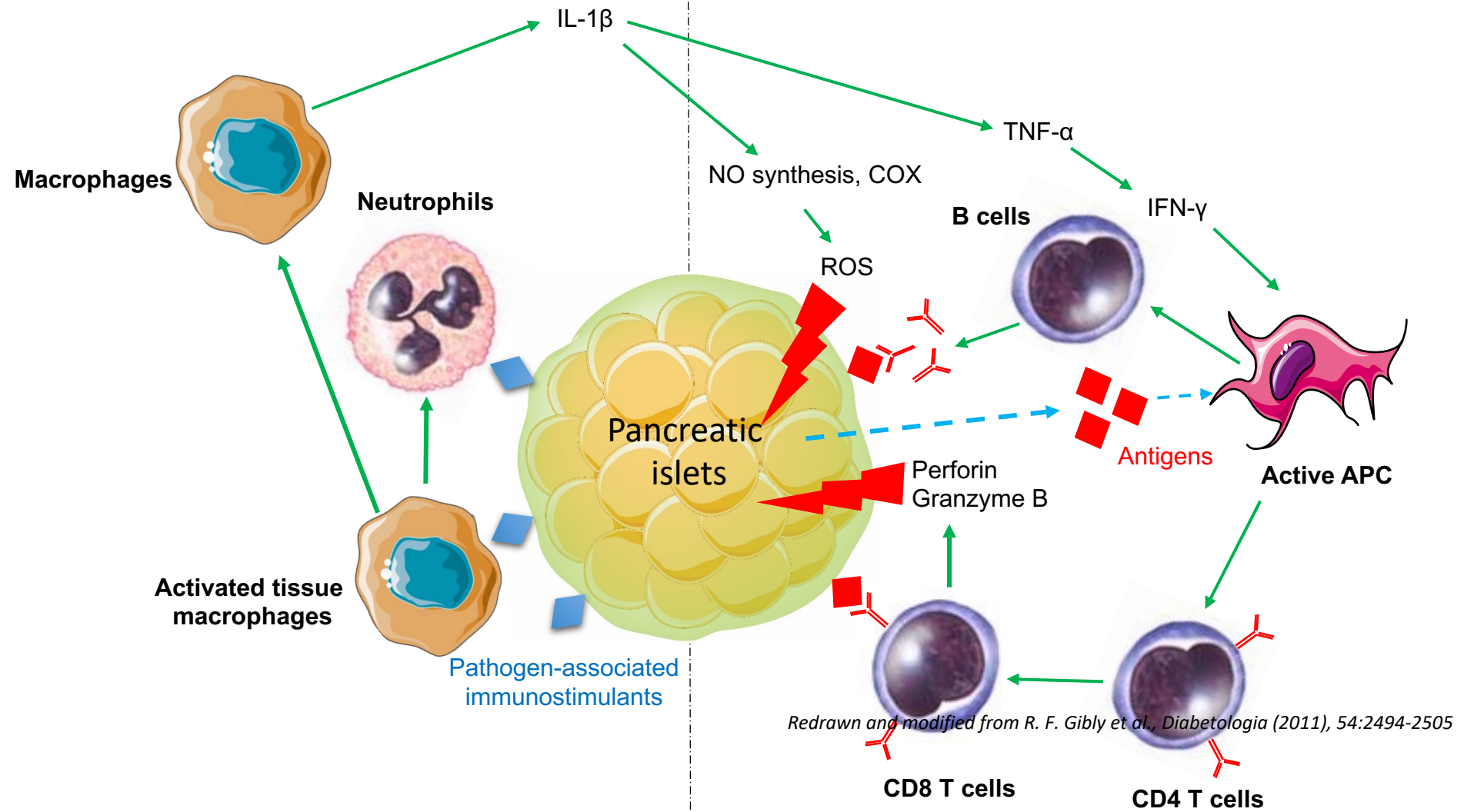
nature
biomedical engineering

Alginate encapsulation as long-term immune protection of allogeneic pancreatic islet cells transplanted into the omental bursa of macaques

Matthew A. Bochenek^{1,2,3,4,5,21}, Omid Veisesh^{3,4,5,15,16,21}, Arturo J. Vegas^{3,4,5,17}, James J. McGarrigle^{1,18}, Meirigeng Qi¹, Enza Marchese¹, Mustafa Omami¹, Joshua C. Doloff^{3,4,5}, Joshua Mendoza-Elias^{1,2}, Mohammad Nourmohammadzadeh^{1,2,19}, Arshad Khan¹, Chun-Chieh Yeh¹, Yuan Xing^{1,2,20}, Douglas Isa^{1,18}, Sofia Ghani^{1,18}, Jie Li^{3,4,5,15,16}, Casey Landry^{3,4,5}, Andrew R. Bader^{3,4,5}, Karsten Olejnik^{3,4,5,15,16}, Michael Chen^{3,4,5}, Jennifer Hollister-Lock⁶, Yong Wang^{1,2,20}, Dale L. Greiner⁷, Gordon C. Weir⁶, Berit Løkenstrand Strand⁸, Anne Mari A. Rokstad^{9,10}, Igor Lacik¹¹, Robert Langer^{3,4,5,12,13,14}, Daniel G. Anderson^{3,4,5,12,13,14}★ and Jose Oberholzer^{1,2,20}★



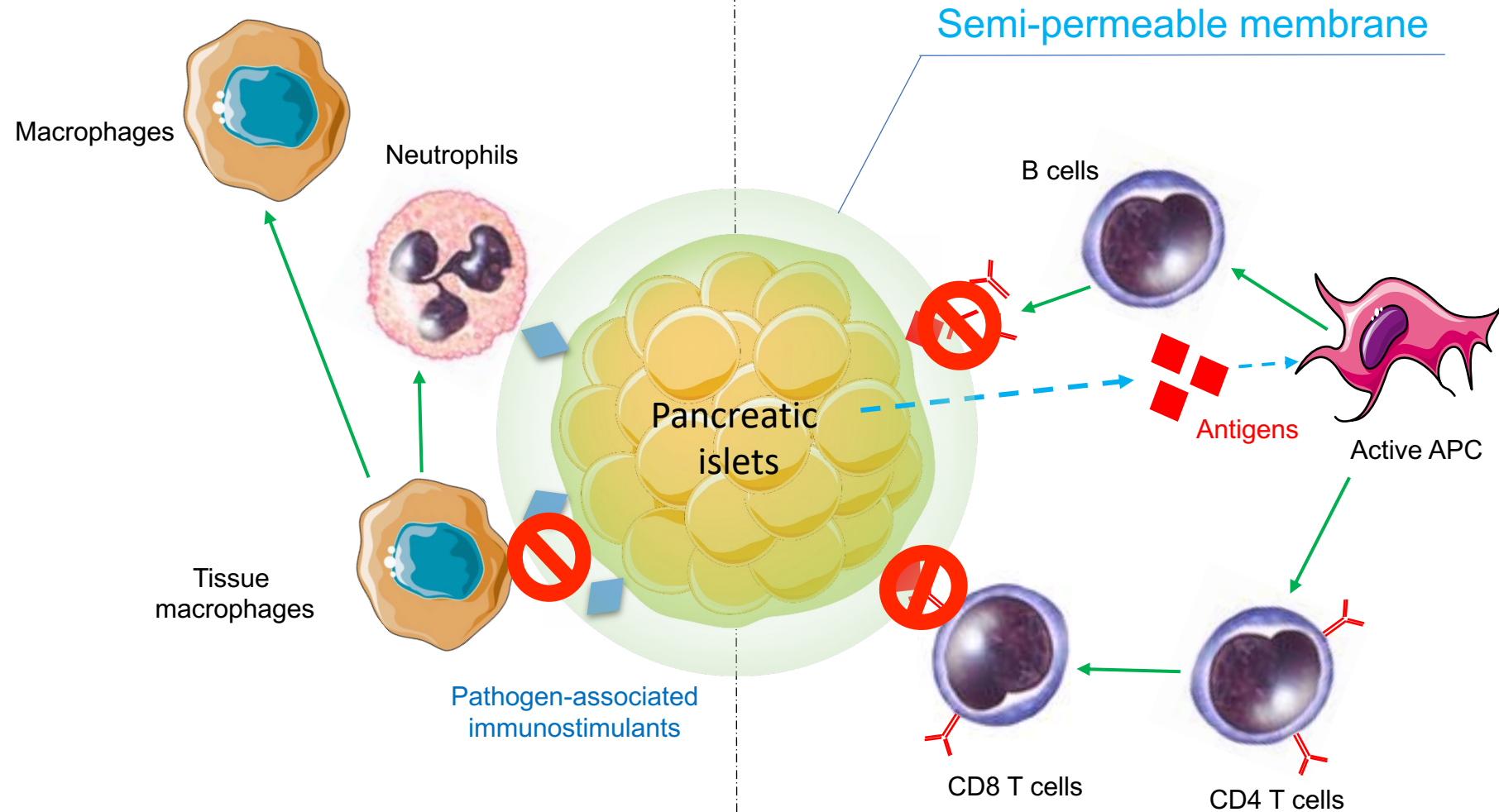
Immune responses in pancreatic islet transplantation



Innate

Adaptive

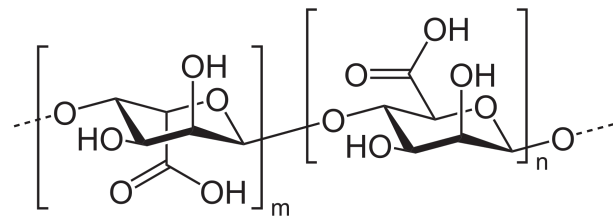
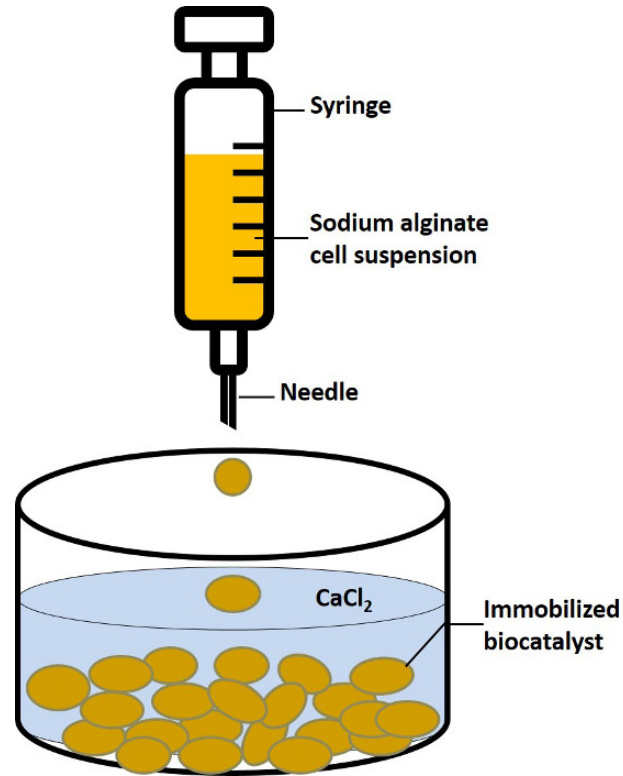
Immunoprotection by alginate encapsulation



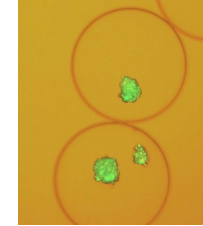
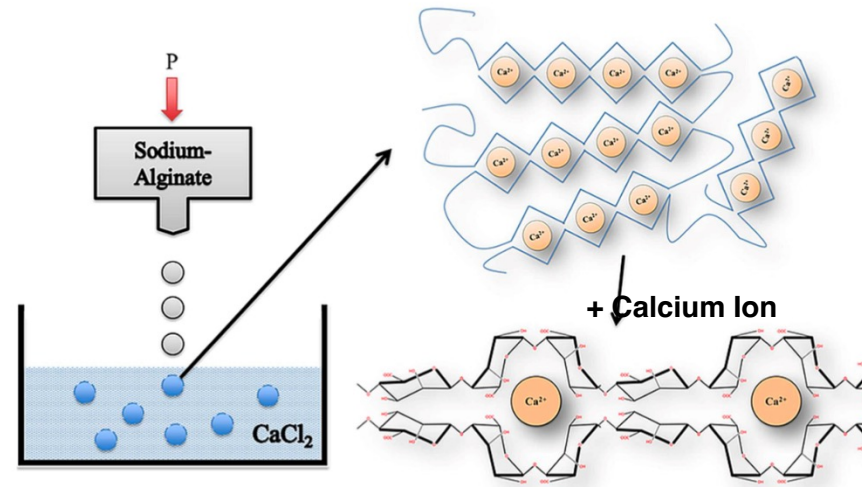
Innate

Adaptive

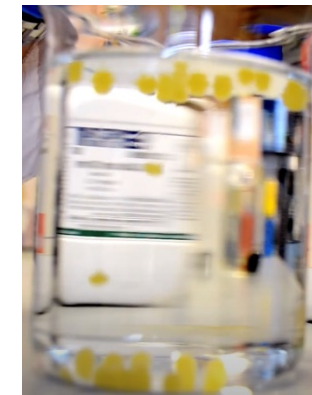
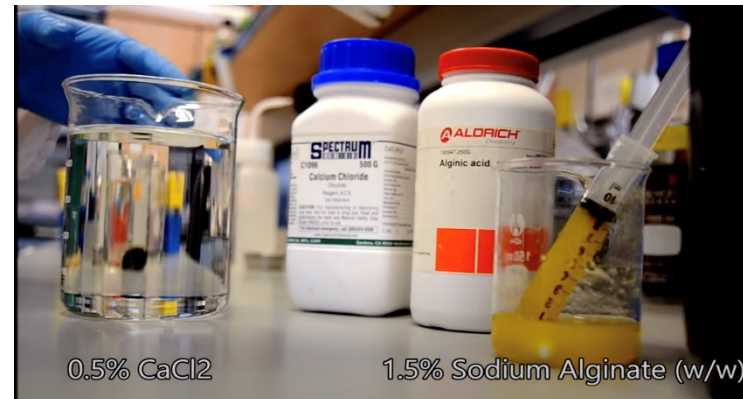
Alginate encapsulation



Alginic acid, also called algin, is a naturally occurring, edible **polysaccharide** found in **brown algae**.

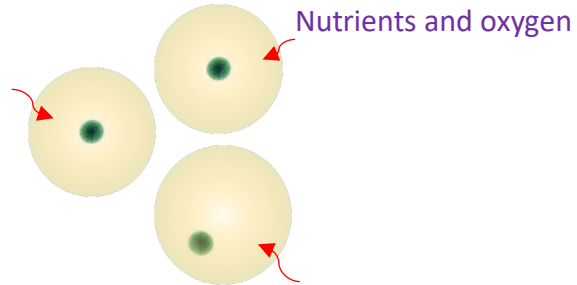


Alginate encapsulated porcine islets



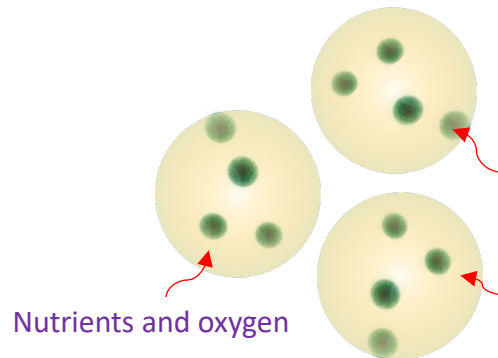
Limitations of droplet-based encapsulation technology

Large capsules

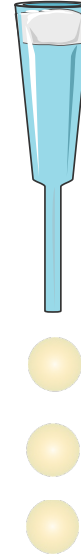


- Thickness of alginate layer $> 150 \mu\text{m}$ results in insufficient diffusion of nutrients and oxygen.
- Larger capsules increase the transplantation volume $\rightarrow$ limit the transplantation site

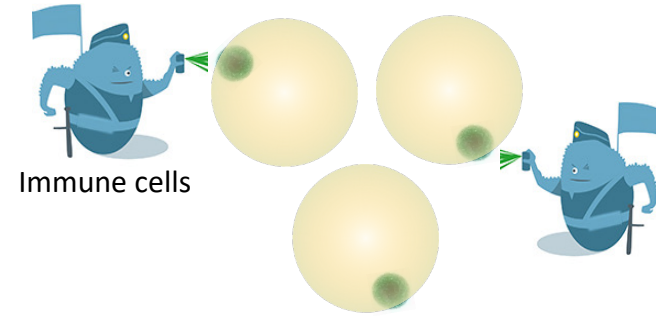
Multi-cell encapsulation



- Cells experience different levels of nutrients and oxygen, causing biased outcome.

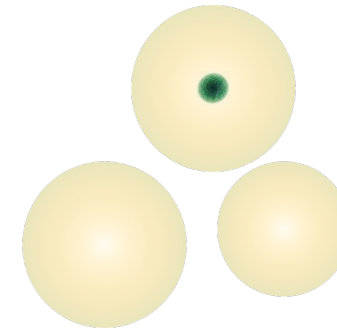


Incomplete encapsulation



- More than 20% of capsules containing protruding cells leads to immediate graft failure.

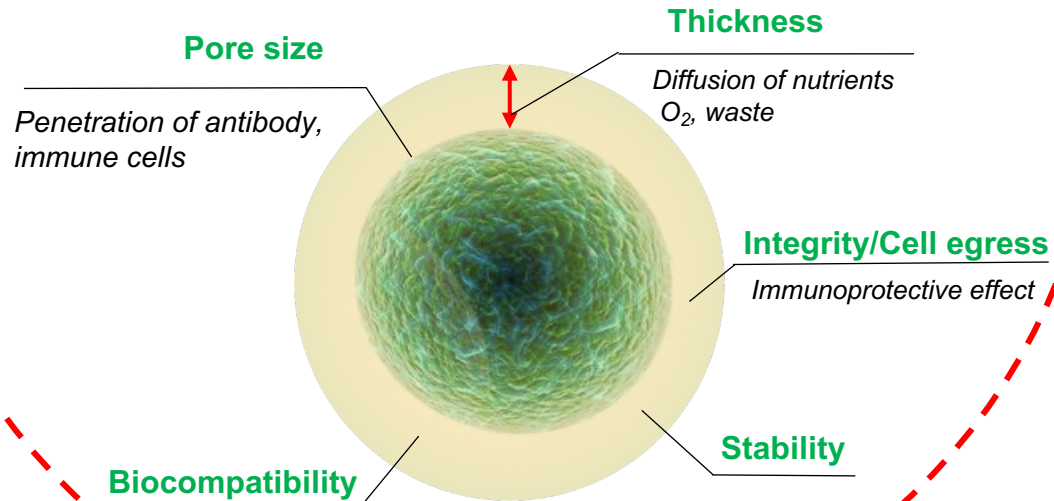
High percentage of empty capsules



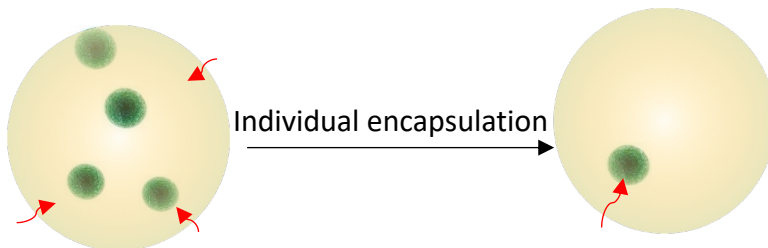
- High percentage of empty capsules leads to the increase of transplantation volume $\rightarrow$ limit the transplantation site to only abdominal cavity.

A better encapsulation technology?

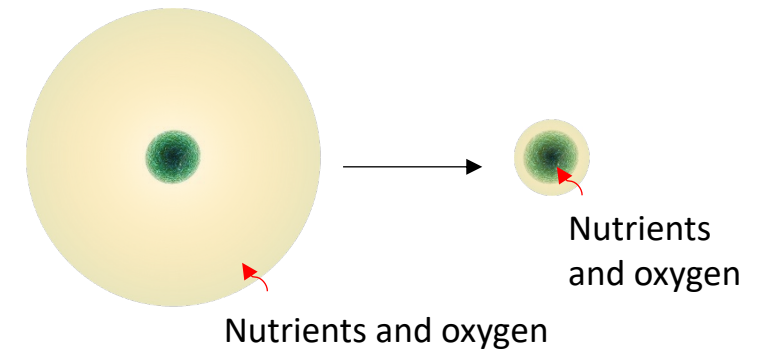
Critical factors in cell encapsulation



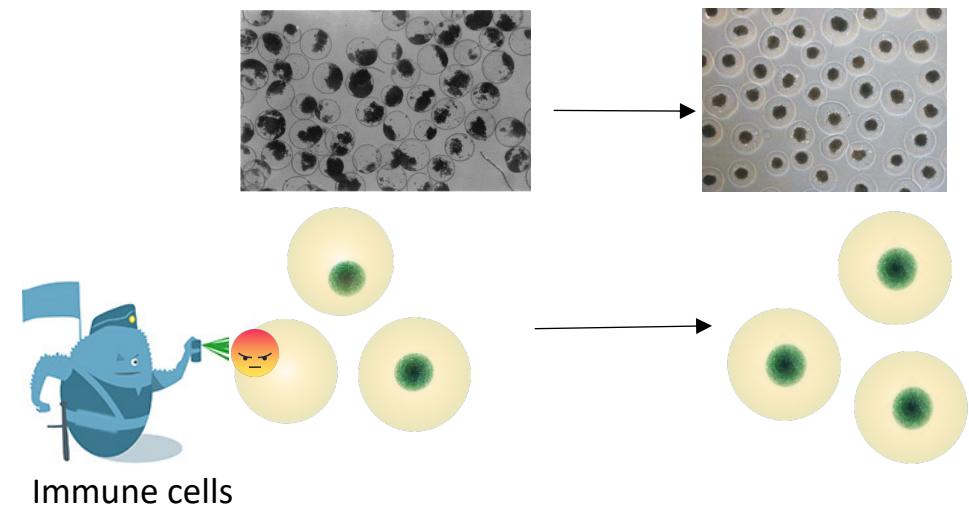
Individual cell encapsulation



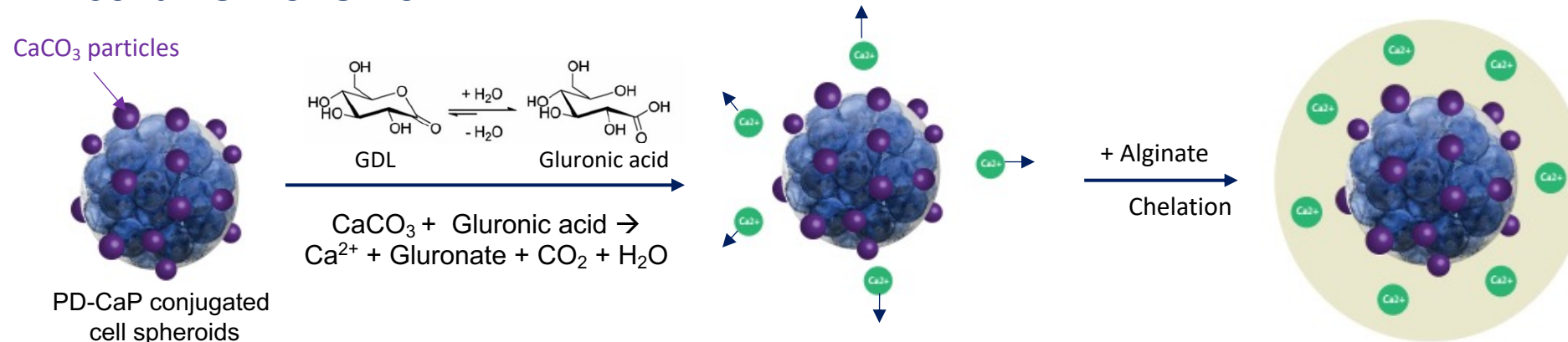
Thin layer cell encapsulation



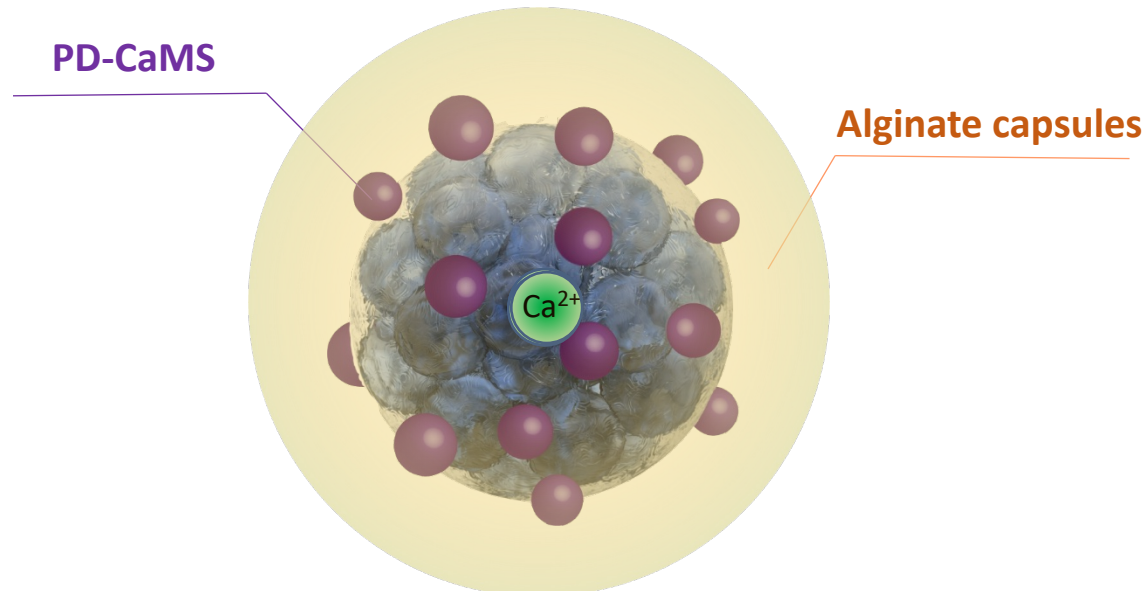
Complete cell encapsulation



Mechanism of STIG

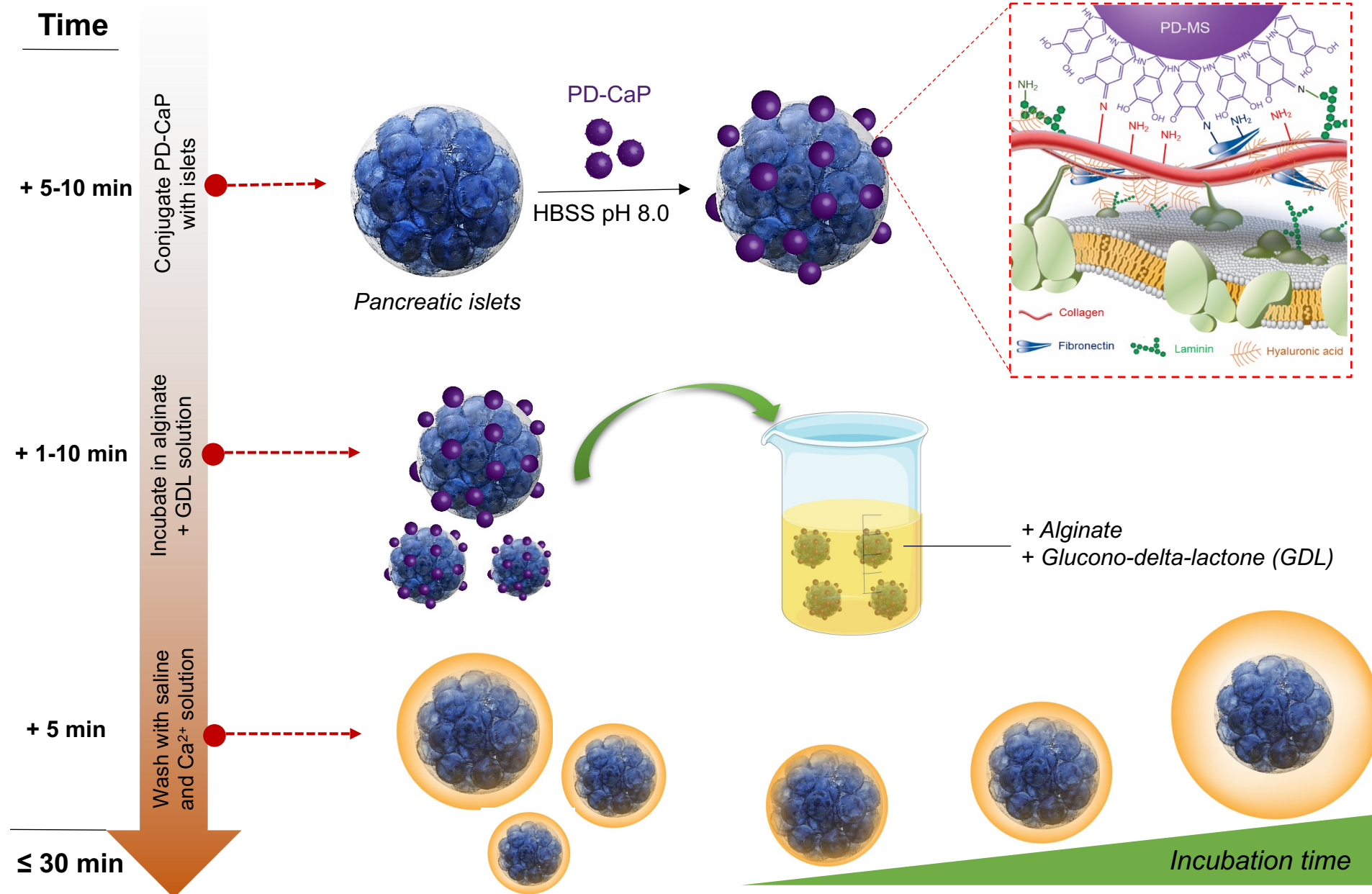


Precisely-controlled thickness of alginate capsule by STIG



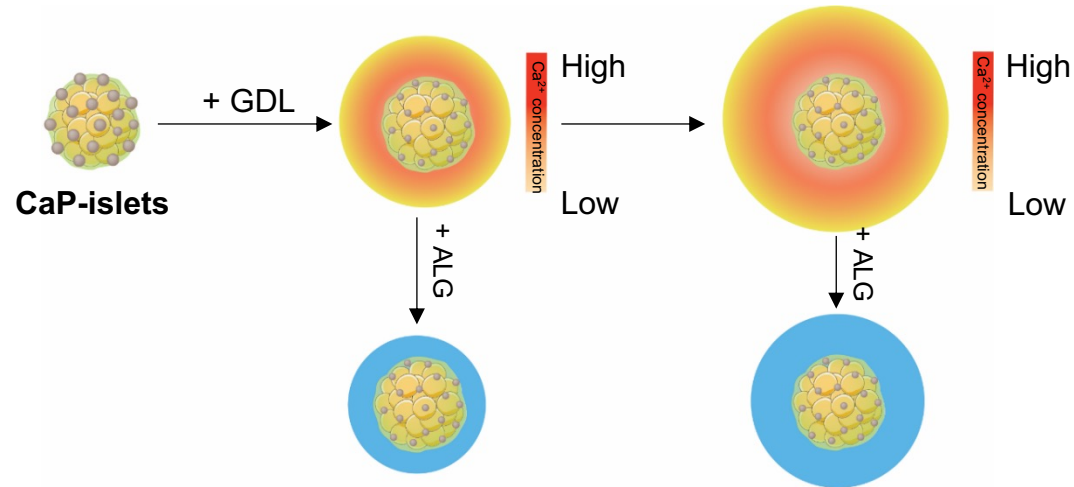
- Controllable capsule thickness (1-hundreds of micrometer)
- Complete cell encapsulation
- Individual cell encapsulation
- No empty capsules
- No equipment requirement

STIG for encapsulation of pancreatic islets

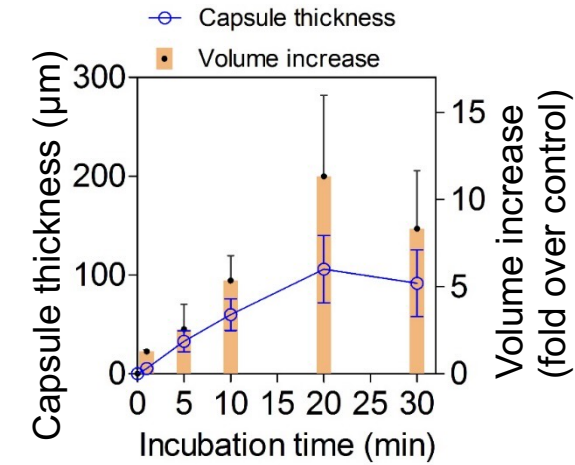


Progressive propagation of alginate capsules by STIG

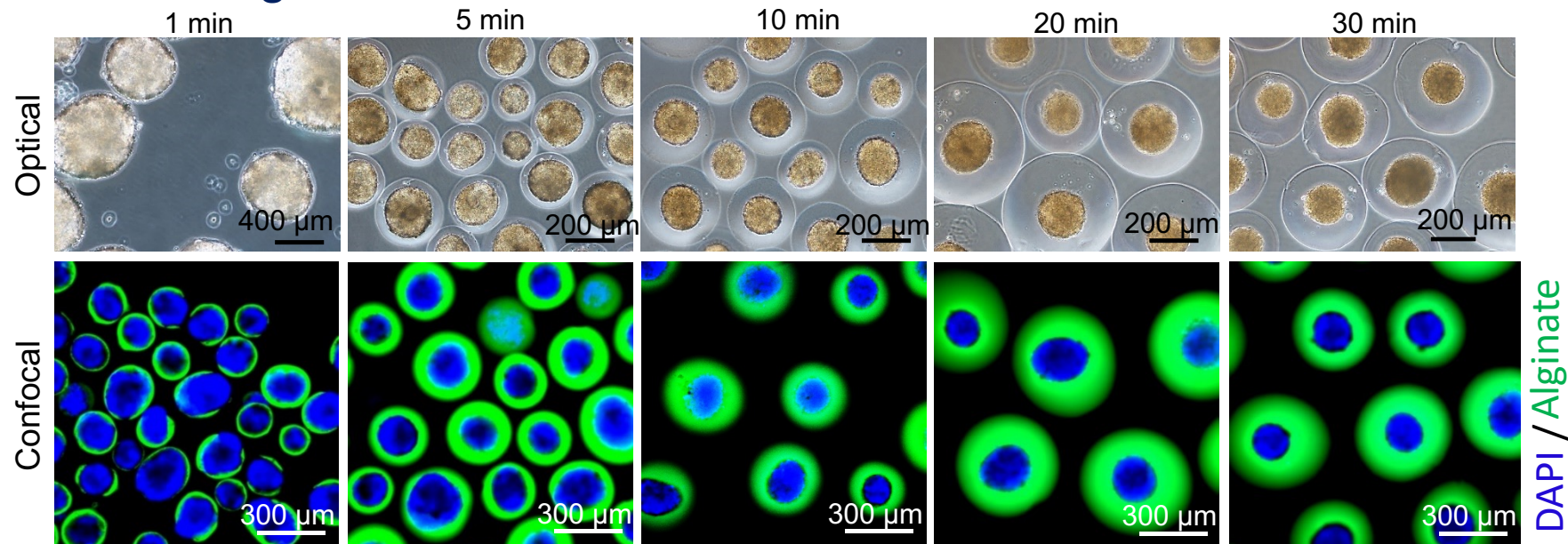
Proposed mechanism



Tunable thickness by STIG



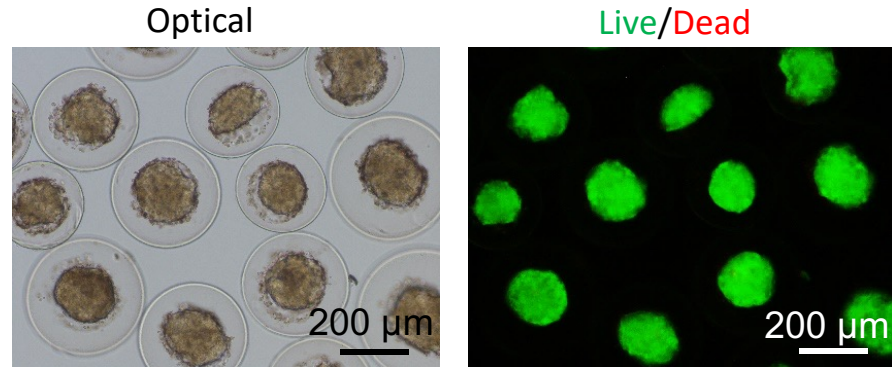
Optical & confocal images



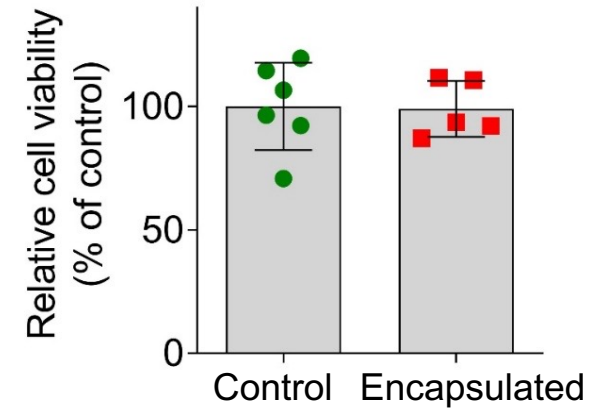
Impacts of encapsulation on islet viability and functionality

Viability

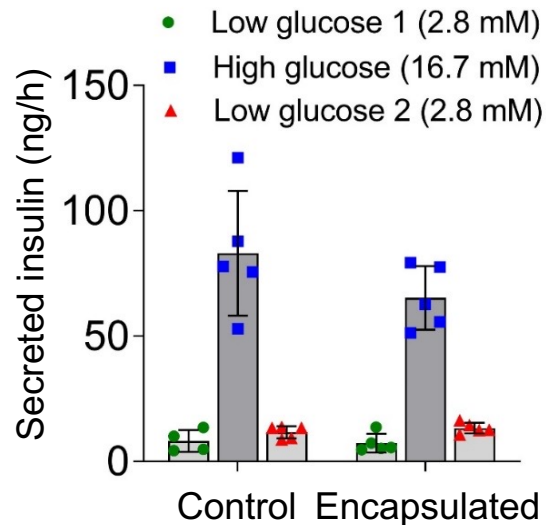
Live/dead staining



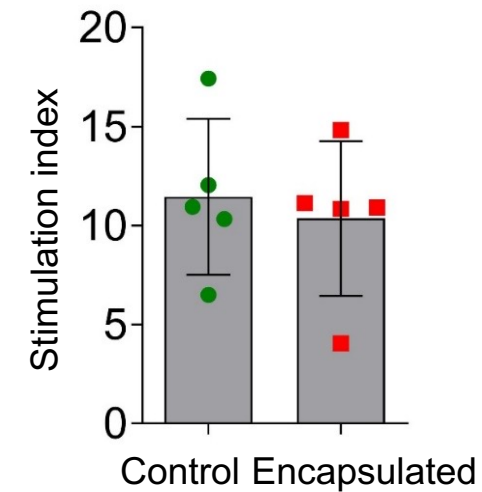
CCK-8 assay



Glucose-stimulated insulin secretion

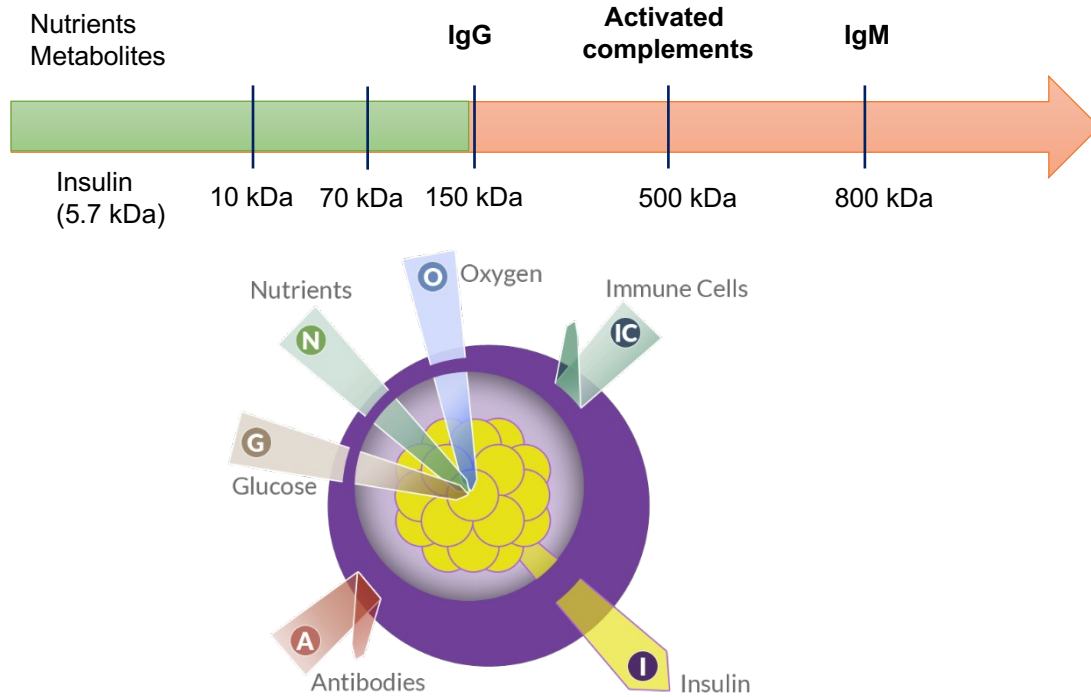


Stimulation index

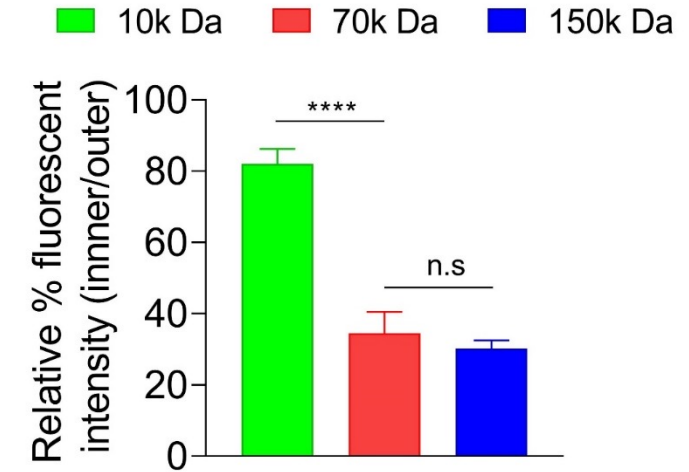


Selective permeability of alginate capsules

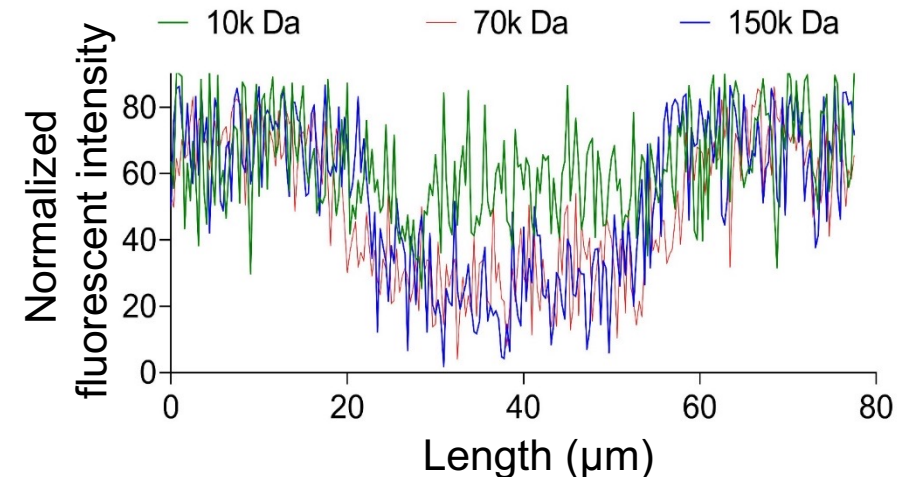
Immunoisolation by selective permeability



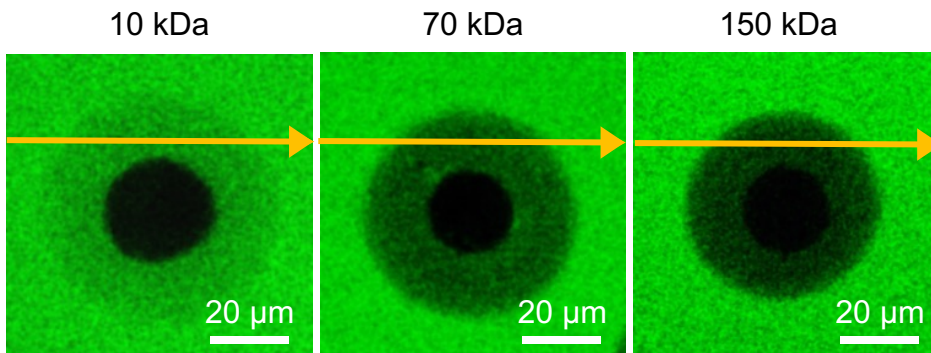
Relative diffusion rate



Fluorescence intensity profiles

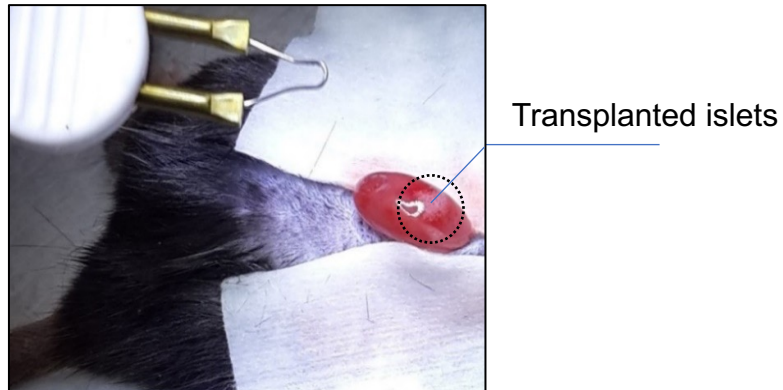


Confocal images

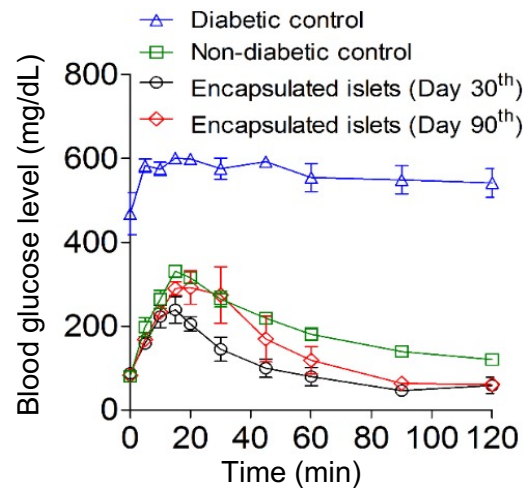


Method

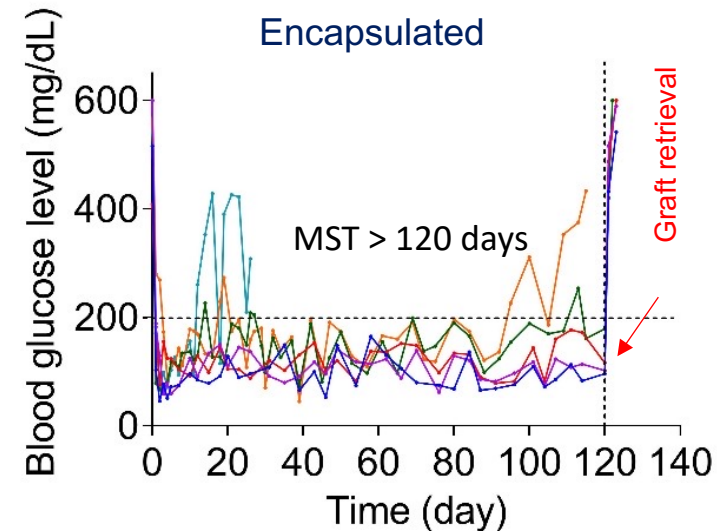
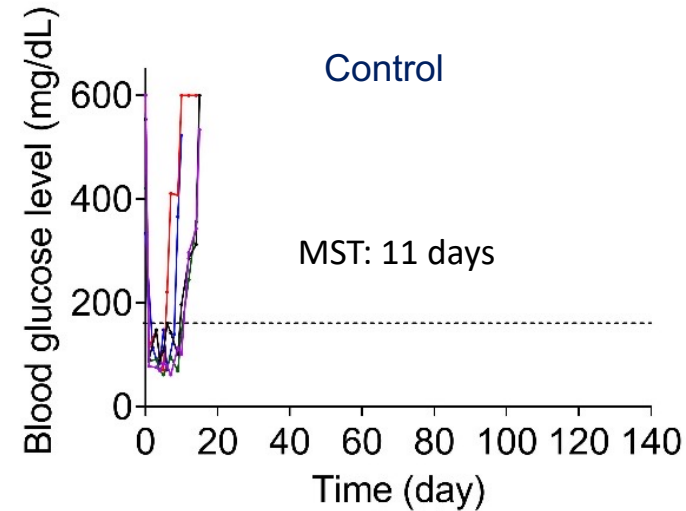
- ❖ **Donor:** Male SD rats
- ❖ **Recipient:** Male C57BL/6 mice
- ❖ **Transplantation site:** Kidney capsule
- ❖ **Mass of islets:** 400 IEQ



Intraperitoneal glucose tolerance test

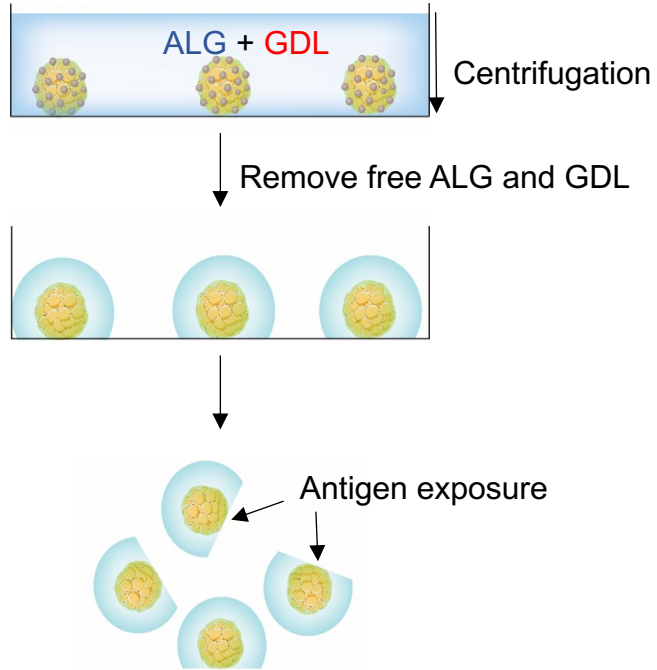


Non-fasting blood glucose levels

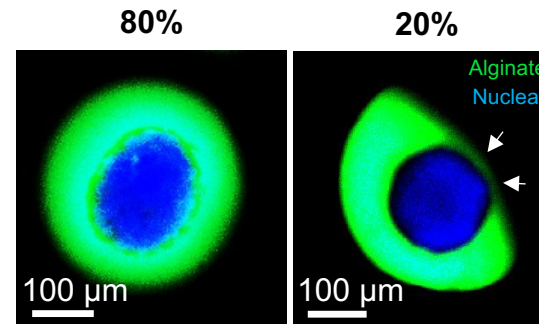
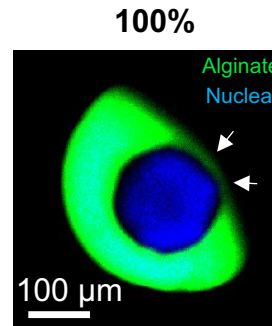
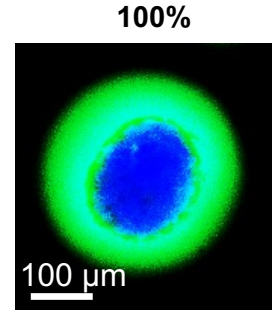


Role of complete encapsulation on islet survival

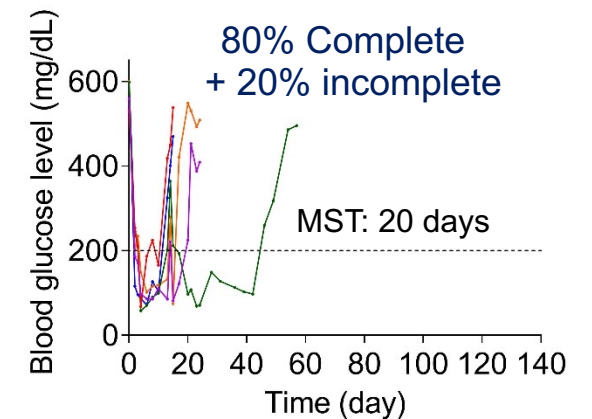
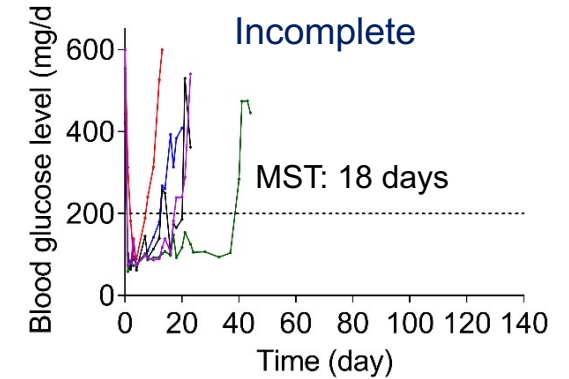
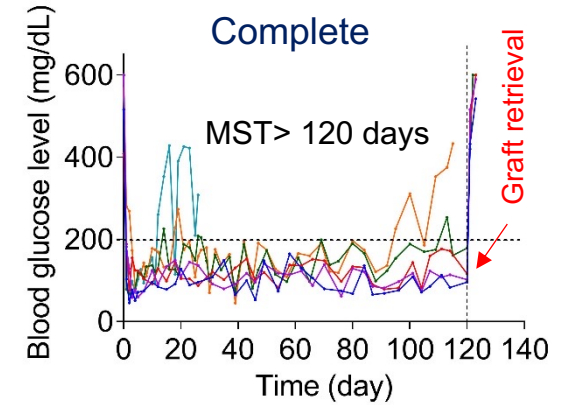
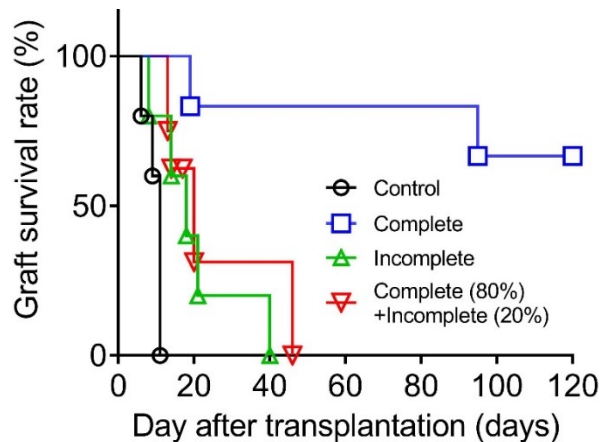
Preparation of incomplete capsules



Confocal images

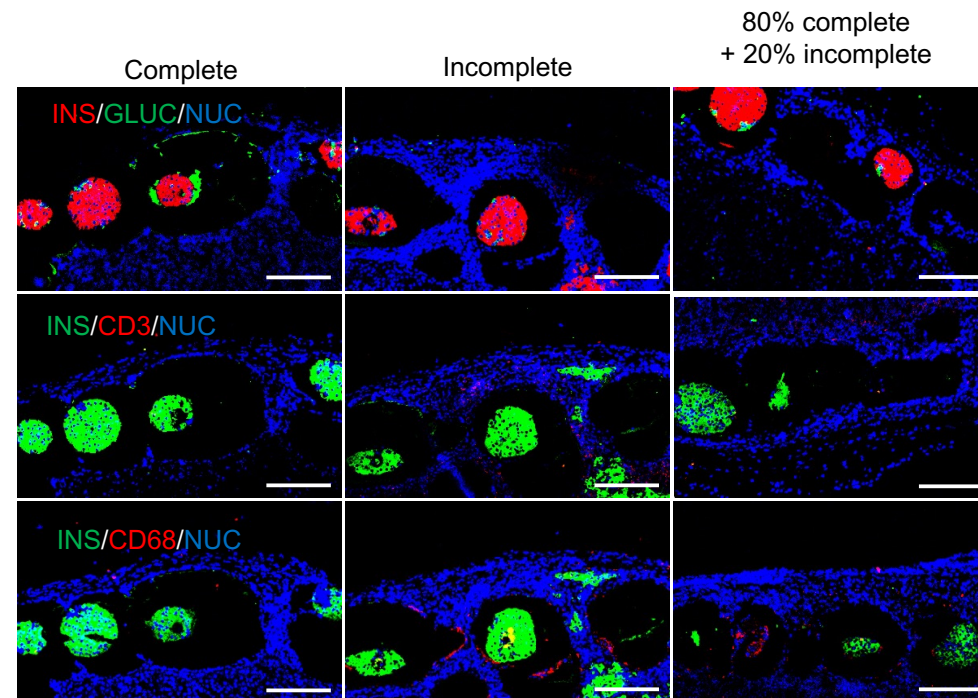
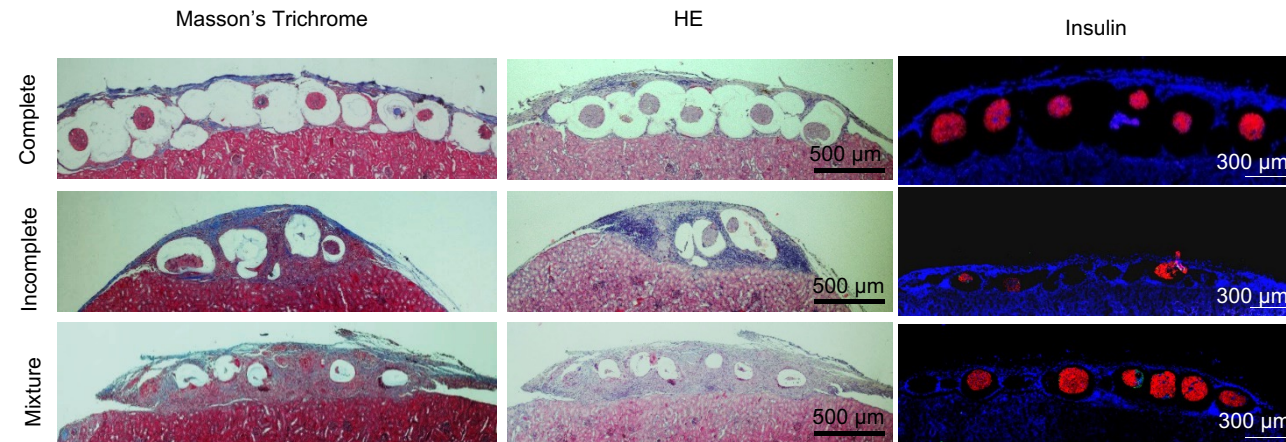
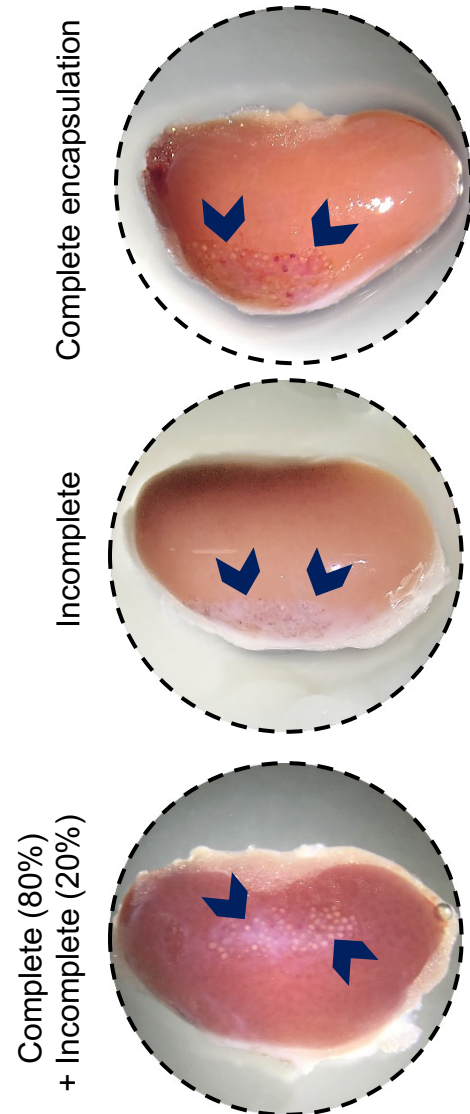


Graft survival rate

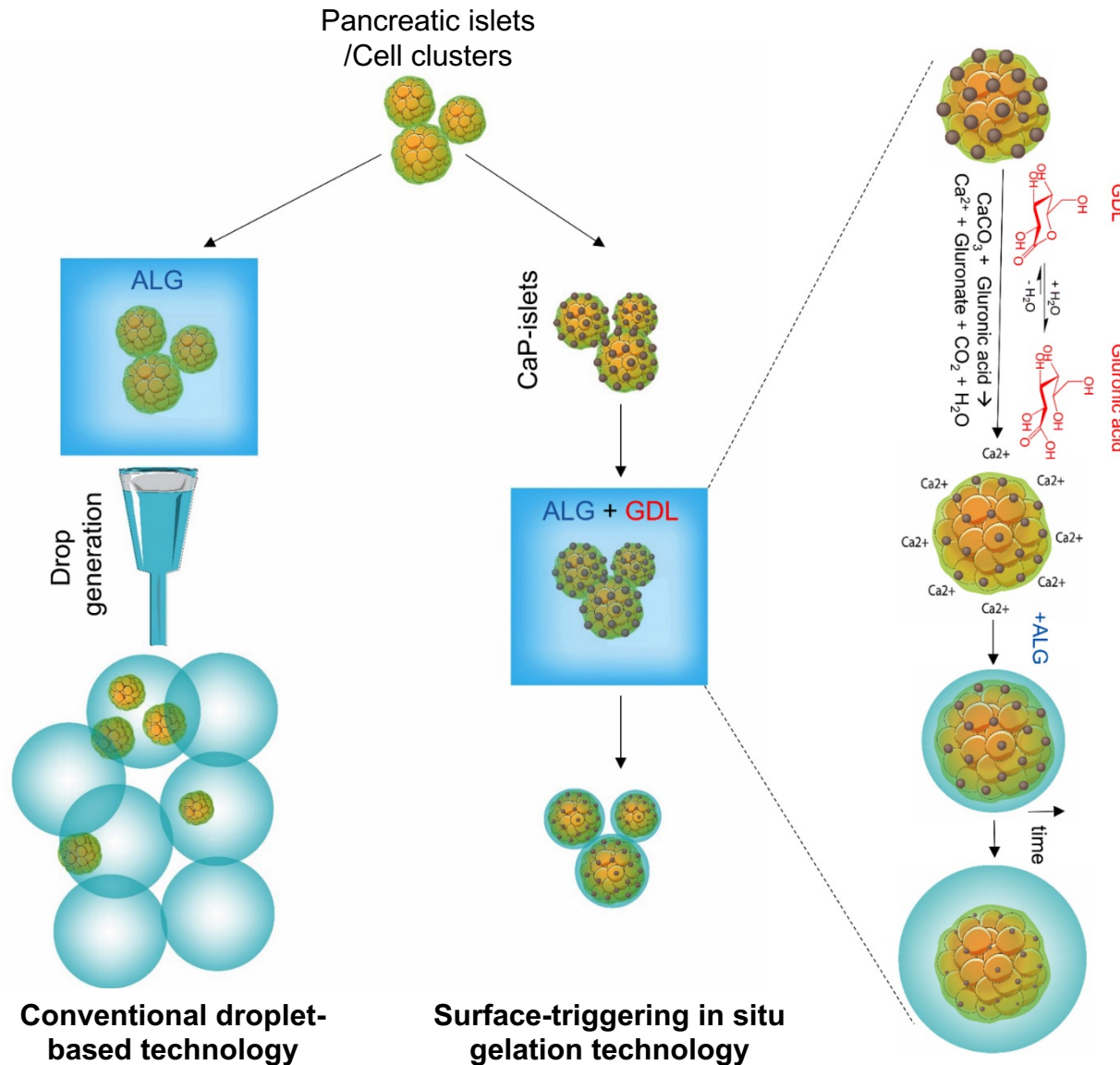


Evaluation of encapsulated islets after transplantation

Graft retrieval



Surface triggering in situ gelation (STIG) for cell encapsulation

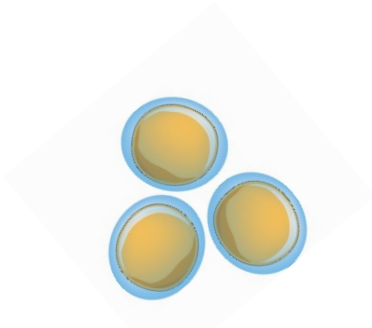


Advantages

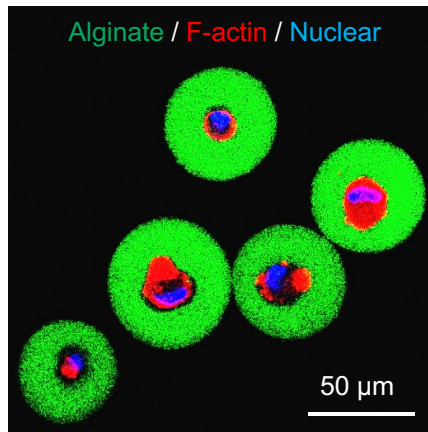
- Easy manufacturing into a kit form (only includes basic materials: calcium carbonate particles, alginate + GDL mixture, HBSS solution, Ca^{2+} and Ba^{2+} solution).
- FDA-approved materials.
- Can be performed in all labs and transplantation center without the need for specific devices.
- Can be applied for multiscale objects (from single cells to cell clusters to biomedical devices).

Conformal coating of multi-scale cells and biomedical devices

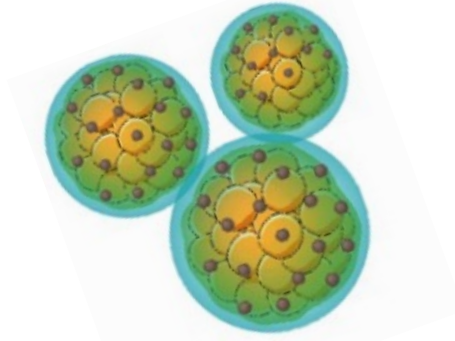
Single cells



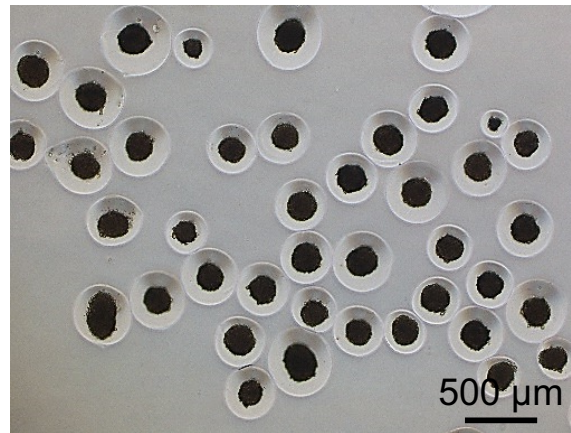
Individual encapsulation
of stem cells



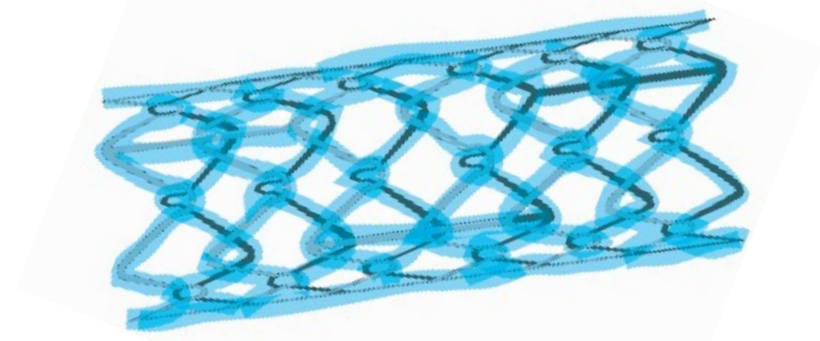
Cell clusters/Organoids



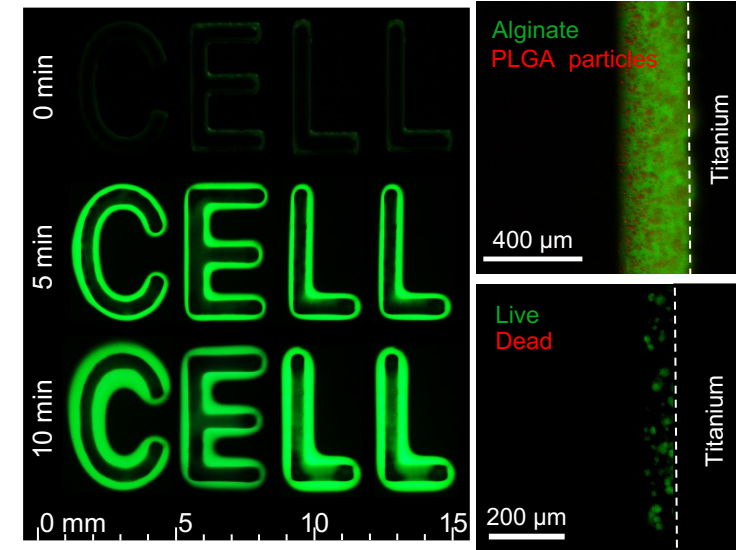
Individual encapsulation
of pancreatic islets

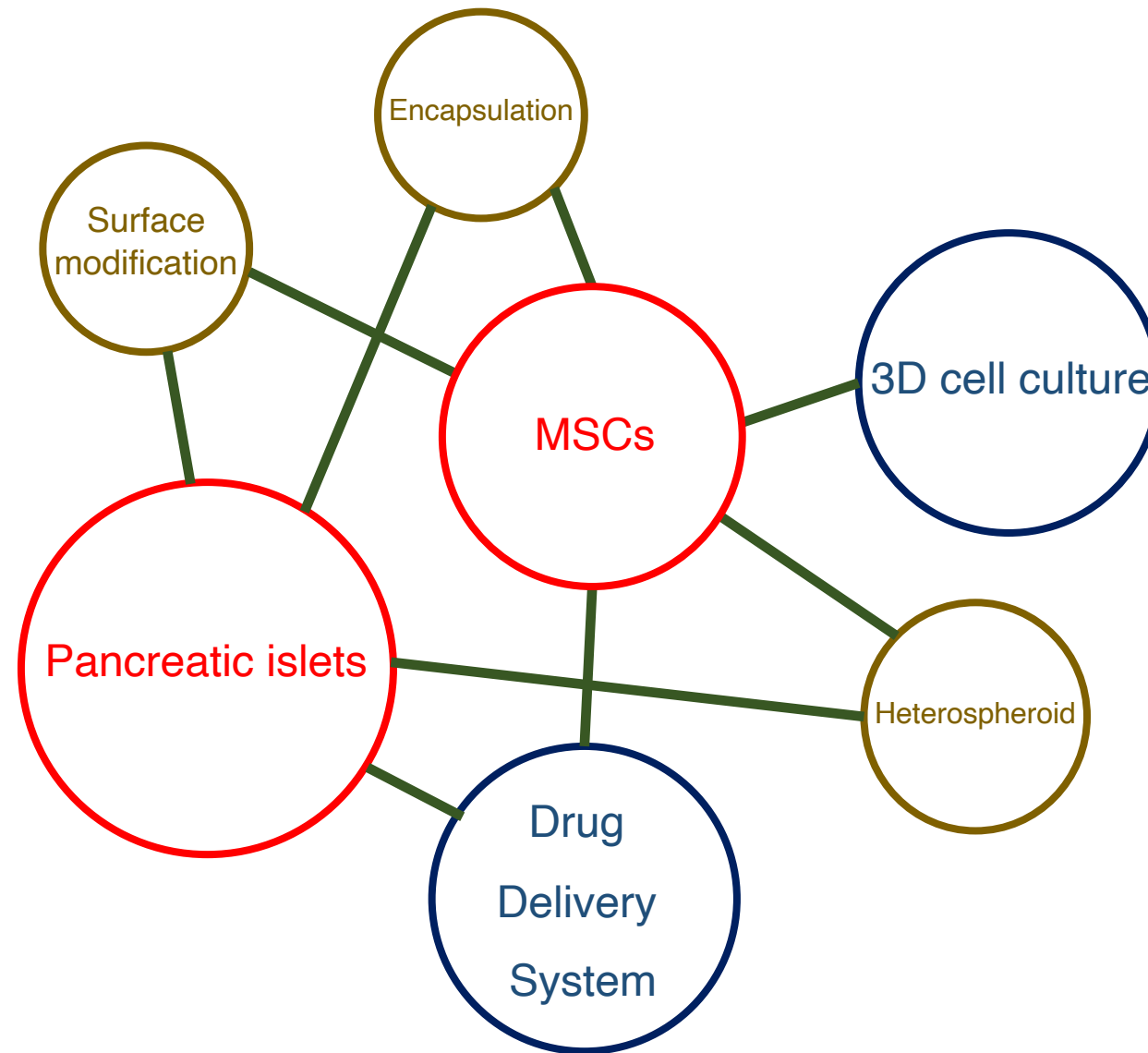


Biomedical devices



Universal conformal
hydrogel coating





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