

# Optimization of Lipid Nanoparticles for Self-Amplifying RNA Expression & Cellular Activation Using a DoE Approach

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***Advanced Delivery Science***



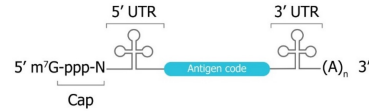
# Outline

- Delivery approaches for saRNA
- Effect of formulation on expression and immunogenicity of saRNA
- Optimization of LNP delivery for mRNA vs. saRNA

**Conflict of interest: co-founder of VaxEquity**

# How is saRNA different from mRNA?

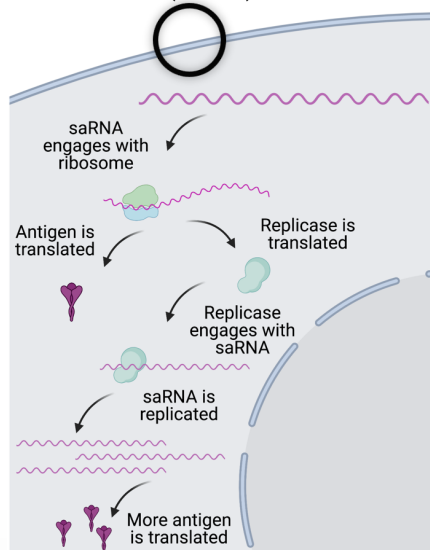
## A. Conventional non-amplifying mRNA



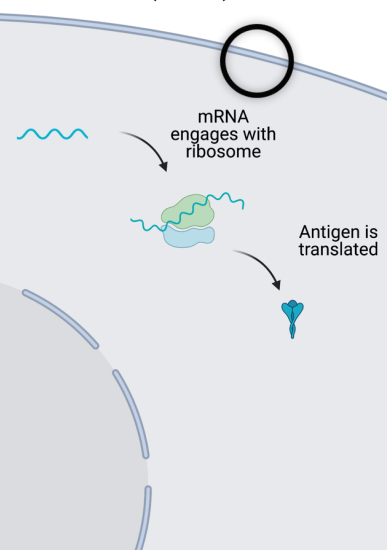
## B. Self-amplifying mRNA (replicon)



### Self-Amplifying RNA (saRNA)

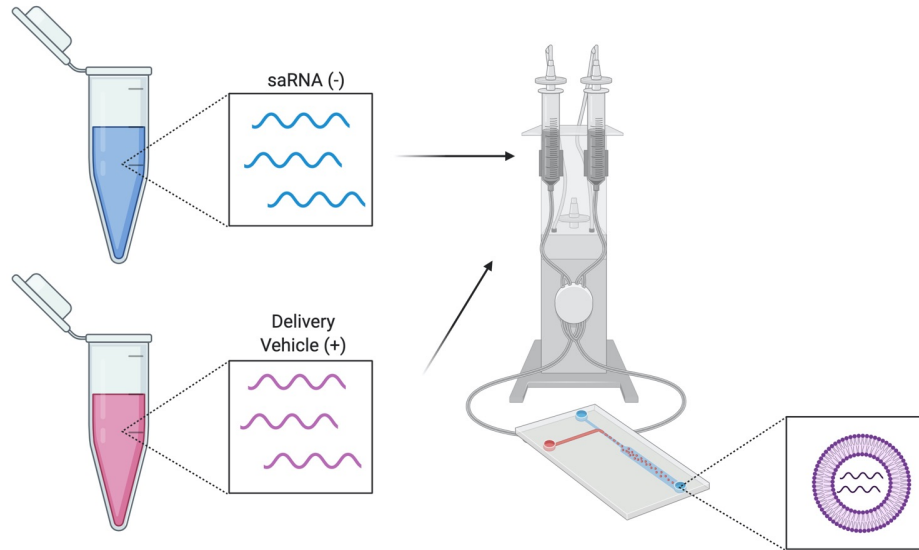


### Messenger RNA (mRNA)

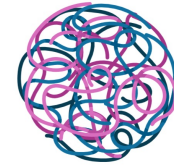


# RNA Delivery Vehicles

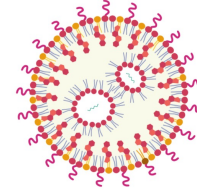
Preparation of RNA formulations:



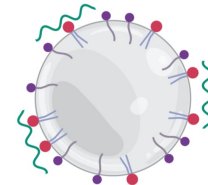
Polymeric nanoparticles



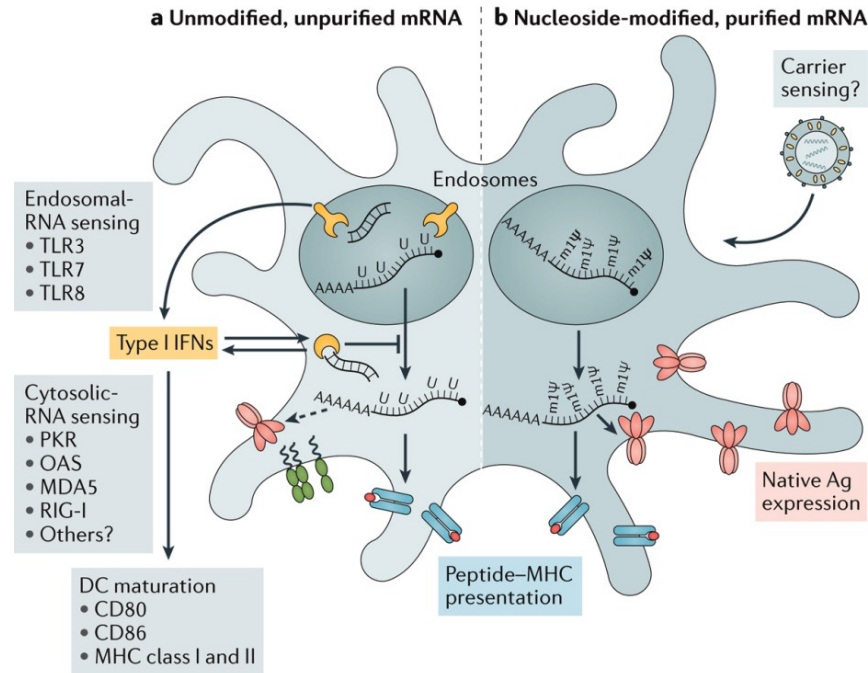
Lipid nanoparticles



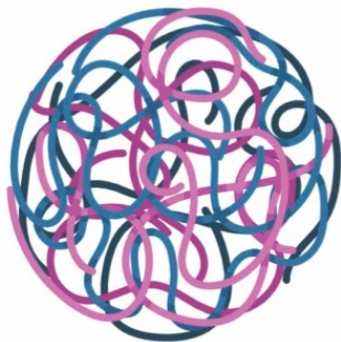
Nanoemulsion



# How is the delivery vehicle sensed intracellularly?

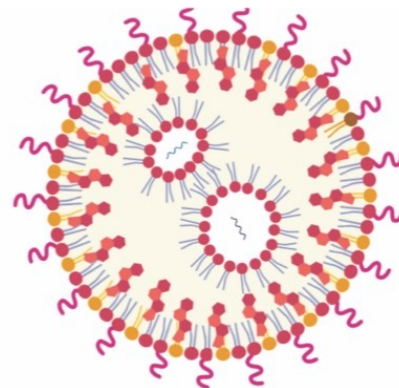


# Goal: head-to-head comparison of polymeric and LNP formulations of saRNA



saRNA  
pABOL

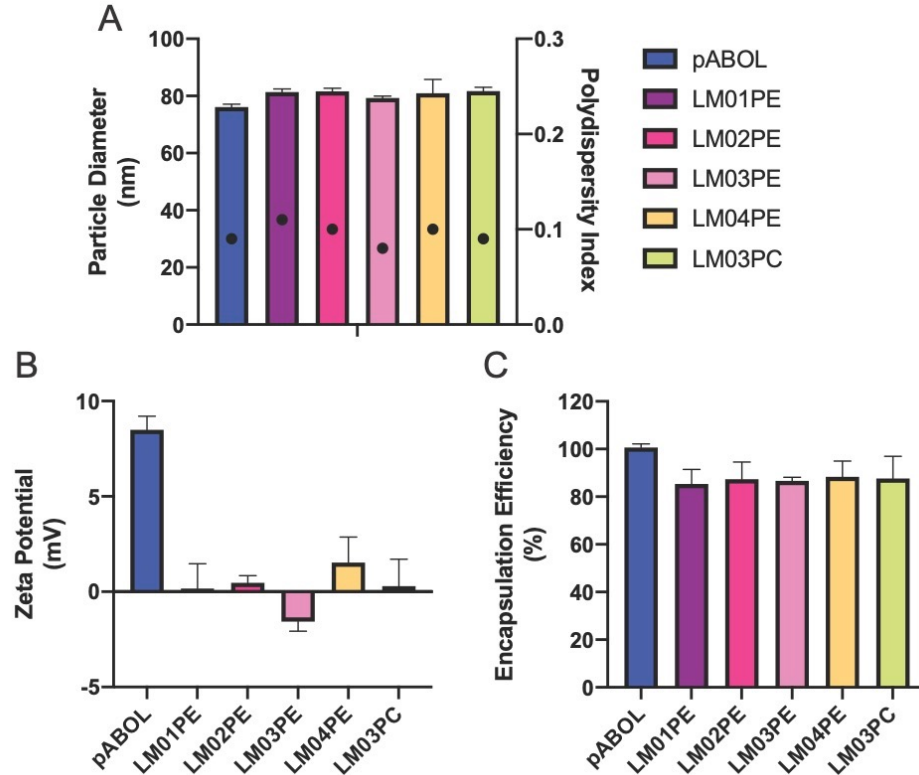
pABOL: bio-reducible, cationic, linear polymer optimized in Stevens Lab at ICL



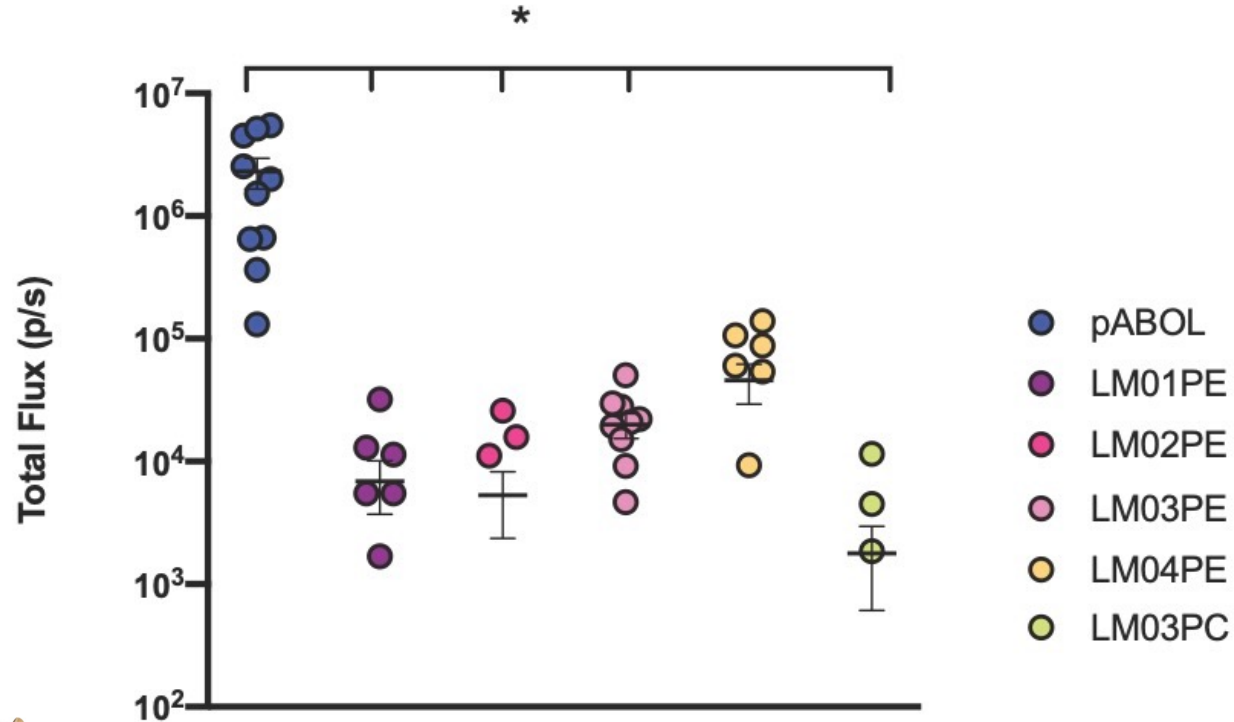
saRNA  
Ionizable lipid  
Cholesterol  
Phospholipid  
PEGylated lipid

Phospholipids: DOPE or DSPC

# pABOL and LNP formulations exhibit similar size and encapsulation efficiency, but not surface charge

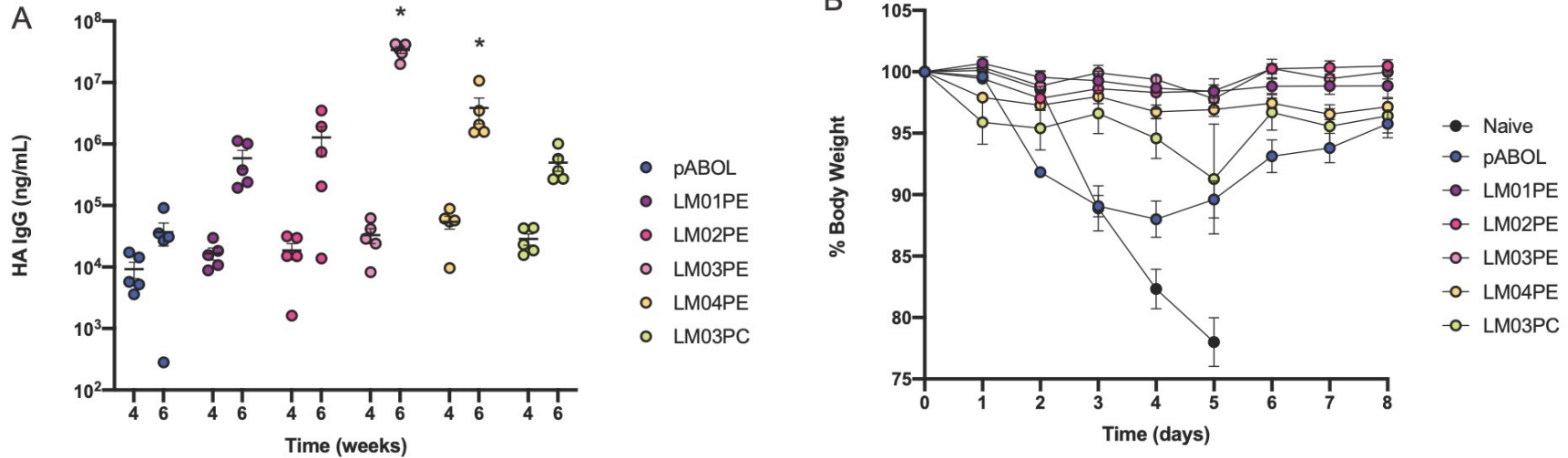


# pABOL formulations result in 100-fold higher protein expression of saRNA than LNP *in vivo*

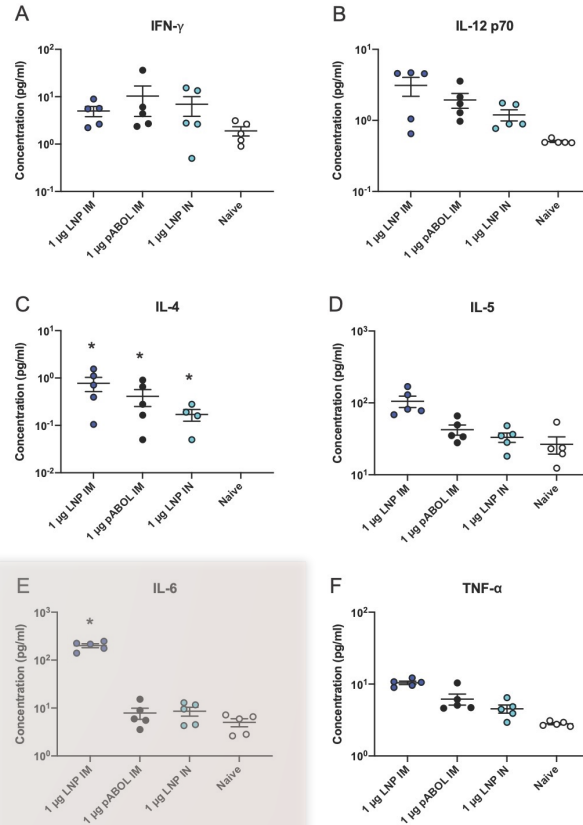




# LNP formulations confer higher immunogenicity of saRNA against influenza HA than pABOL



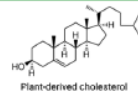
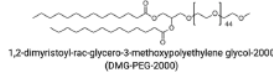
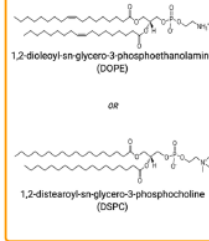
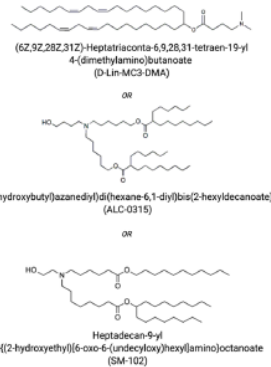
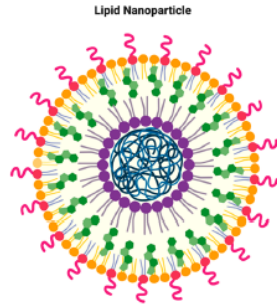
# LNPs induce superior Th2 activation and reactogenicity compared to pABOL



- Measured systemic cytokine levels 4 hours after administration
- No detectable levels for GM-CSF, IL-1 $\beta$ , IL-2, IL-13 or IL-18
- Main difference for pABOL and LNP was IL-6



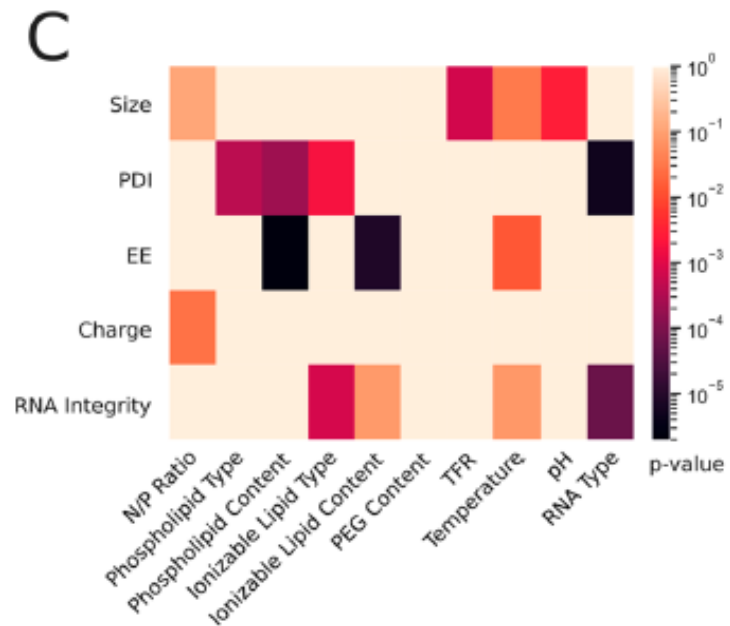
# LNP delivery of mRNA vs. saRNA



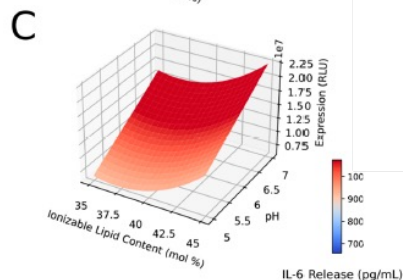
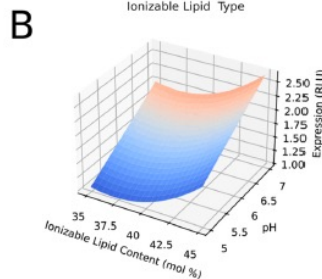
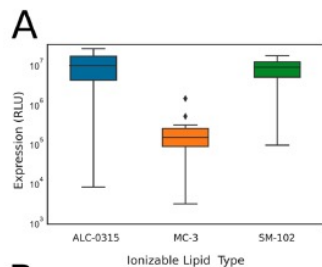
- What are optimal formulation parameters for maximizing and minimizing cellular activation?
- Are optimal parameters for saRNA also optimal for mRNA?

# Design of Experiments optimization of LNP mRNA and saRNA formulations

experimental inputs			
factor	levels		
N/P ratio	5	10	15
phospholipid type	DOPE		DSPC
phospholipid content (mol %)	10	15	20
ionizable lipid type (corresponding p <i>K</i> <sub>a</sub> )	DLin-MC3- DMA (6.4)	ALC-0315 (6.09)	SM-102 (6.75)
ionizable lipid content (mol %)	30	40	50
DMG-PEG-2000 content (mol %)	0	1.25	2.5
total flow rate	2 mL/min	9 mL/min	16 mL/min
ambient temperature during formulation (°C)	4	20	37
aqueous-phase pH	3	5	7
RNA type	mRNA		saRNA
experimental outputs			
critical quality attributes	analytical method		
size	dynamic light scattering		
PDI	dynamic light scattering		
EE	RiboGreen assay		
charge	dynamic light scattering		
% filled particles	RiboGreen assay/nanoparticle tracking analysis		
% full RNA transcripts	BioAnalyzer		



# Optimized formulations for maximizing and minimizing cellular activation



input	optimal value 1: minimize cellular activation	optimal value 2: maximize cellular activation	optimal value 3: optimize CQAs
phospholipid content (mol %)	15.9	17.5	17.5
aqueous-phase pH	4.53	6	5.25
ionizable lipid type	ALC-0315	SM-102	ALC-0315
ionizable lipid content (mol %)	45	45	35

## Fixed Parameters

N/P ratio	10
phospholipid type	DOPE
DMG-PEG-2000 content (mol %)	1.25
total flow rate (mL/min)	16
ambient temperature during formulation (°C)	20

# DoE accurately predicts values for CQAs, protein expression and cellular activation

output	optimal 1			optimal 2			optimal 3		
	predicted	mRNA	saRNA	predicted	mRNA	saRNA	predicted	mRNA	saRNA
EE (%)	81.42	76.73	77.97	80.27	82.00	87.91	92.03	86.10	92.29
size (nm)	104.83	82.62	87.72	92.83	85.56	85.51	100.00	81.70	81.45
RNA integrity (% full transcript)	48.74	73.87	54.80	42.27	73.10	47.65 <sup>a</sup>	49.43	84.23	52.30
IL-6 release (pg/mL)	780	872	771	1424	1324	1478	881	823	782
protein expression (RLU)	$2.01 \times 10^7$	$5.65 \times 10^4$	$2.04 \times 10^7$	$2.42 \times 10^7$	$3.61 \times 10^5$	$1.17 \times 10^7$	$1.80 \times 10^7$	$3.55 \times 10^4$	$1.32 \times 10^7$
overall desirability	0.8228			0.9165			0.9203		

- Changing formulation parameters can impact cellular activation (i.e. IL-6 secretion)
- Optimal formulations for saRNA are also suitable for mRNA
- Size of RNA great affects integrity after encapsulation
- saRNA protein expression is 100-1000X higher than mRNA

# Conclusions

## FORMULATION STRATEGIES

- Polyplexes = 100X higher intramuscular protein expression, LNPs= 100X higher immunogenicity

## OPTIMIZATION OF mRNA & saRNA LNPs

- Tuning LNP formulations can directly impact the cellular activation
- Formulations optimized for saRNA delivery and activation are equivalent for mRNA
- Large RNA is highly susceptible to degradation during encapsulation

# Acknowledgements



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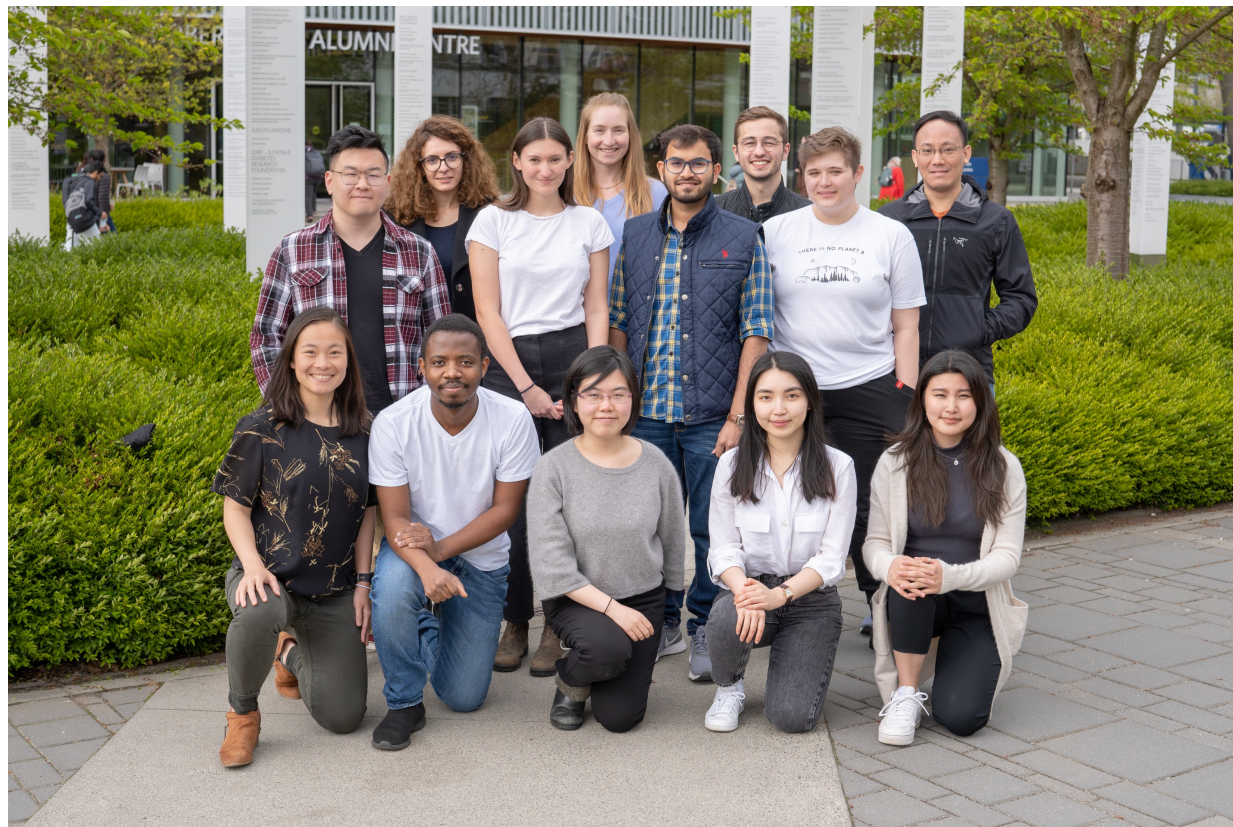
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# Questions?



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