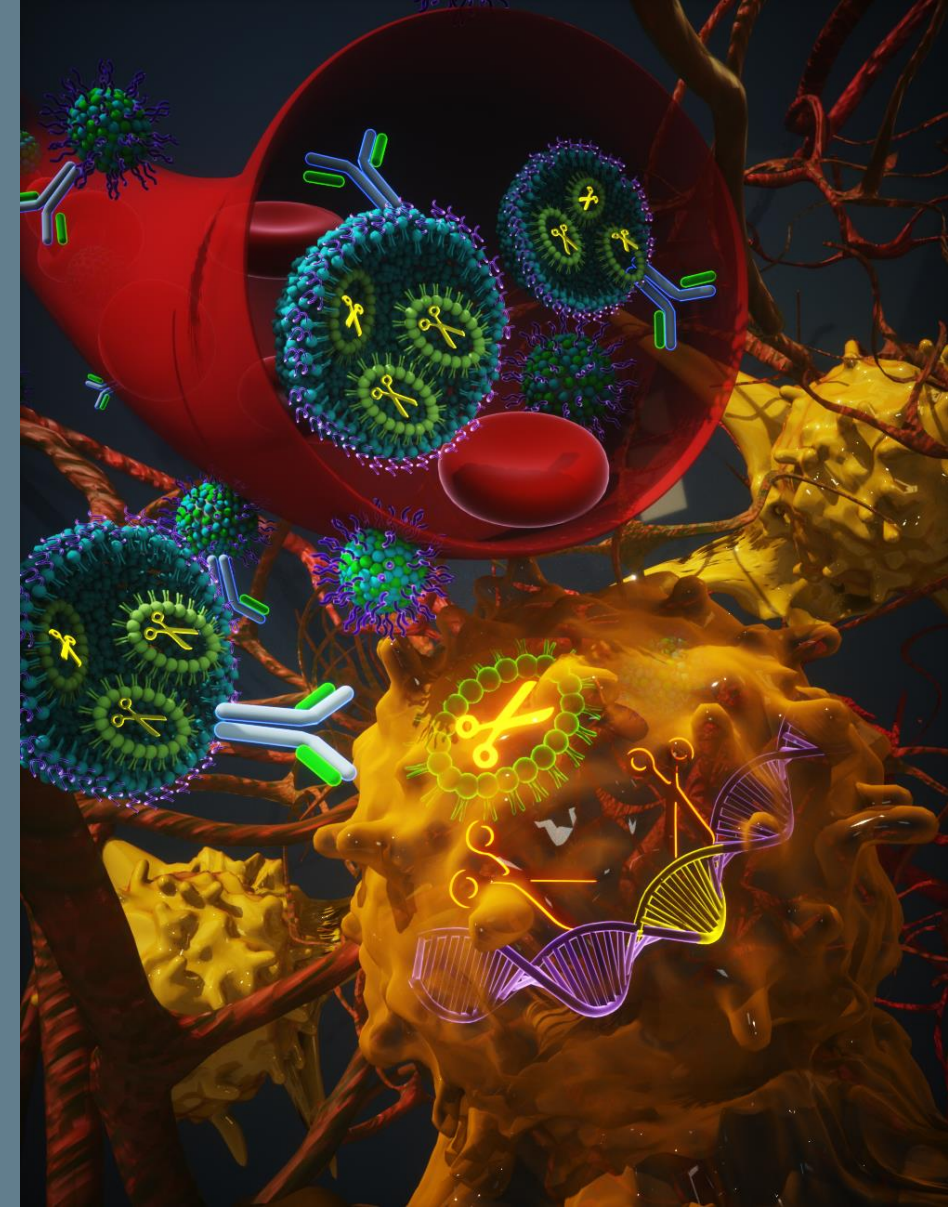


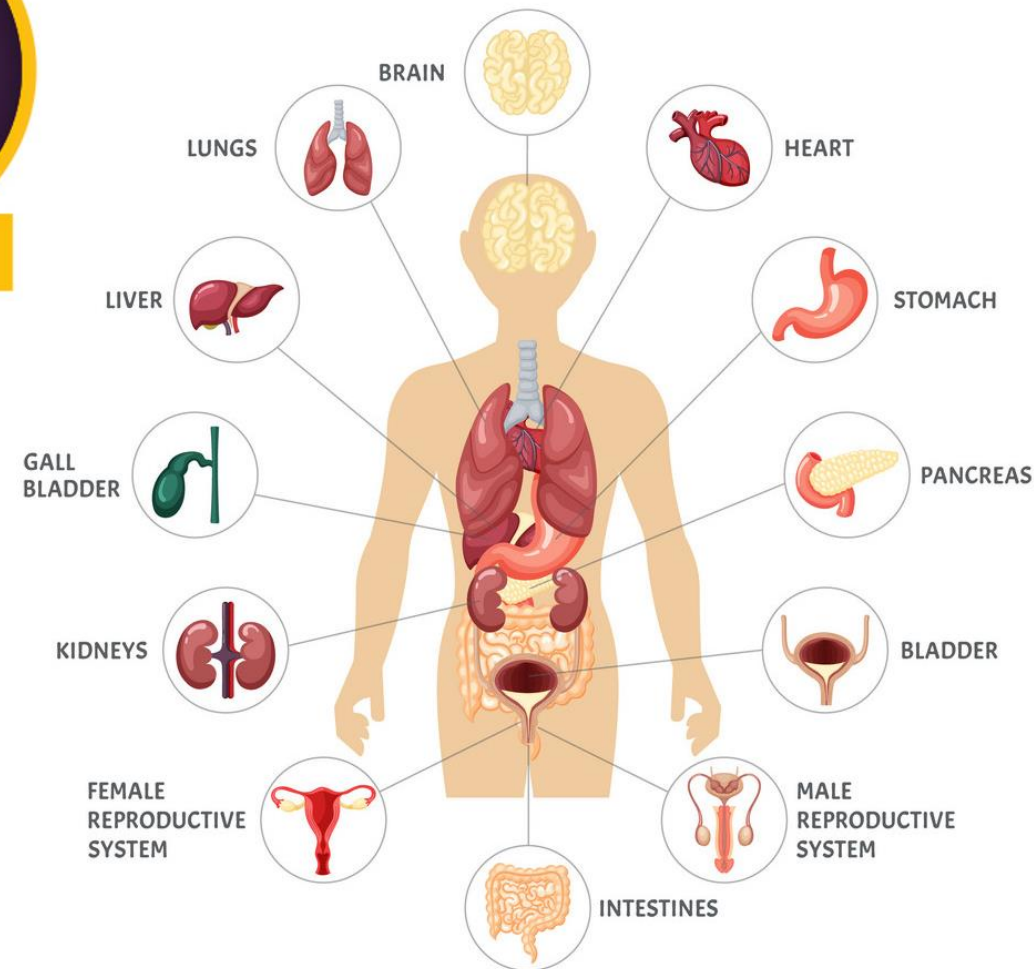
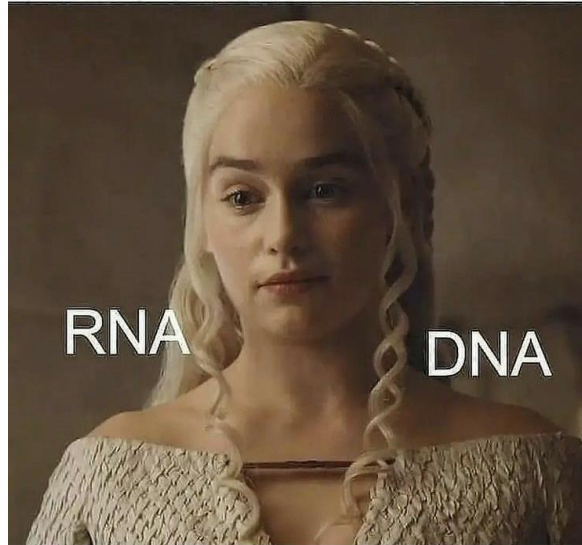
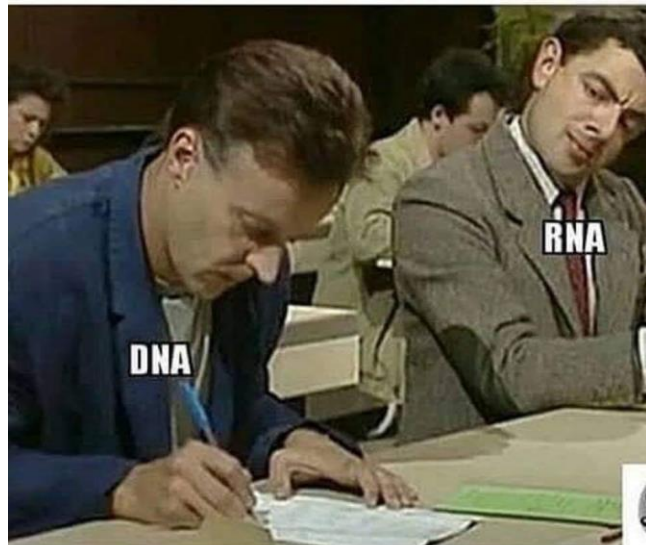
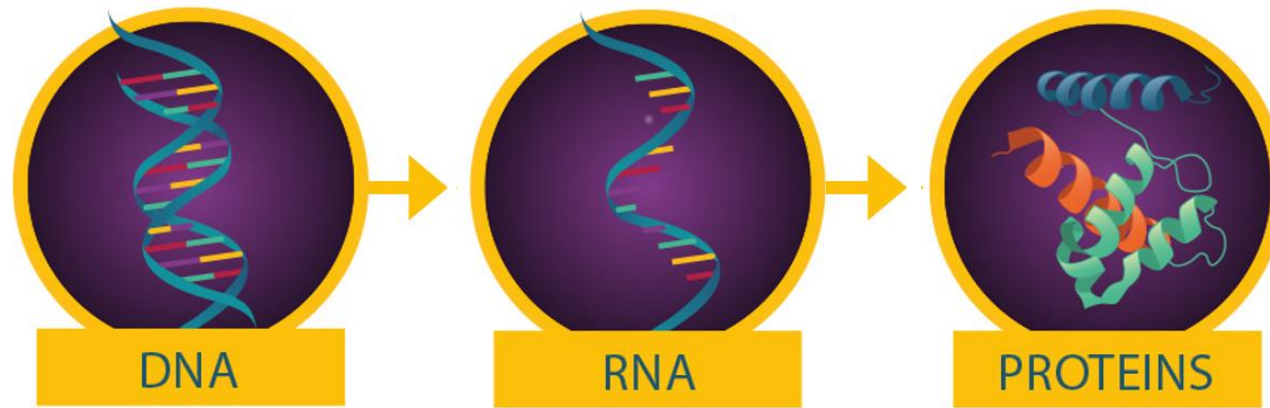
Targeted lipid nanoparticles are going beyond the liver: from vaccines to genome editing

Tech Forum: Accelerating the development of mRNA vaccines and therapeutic

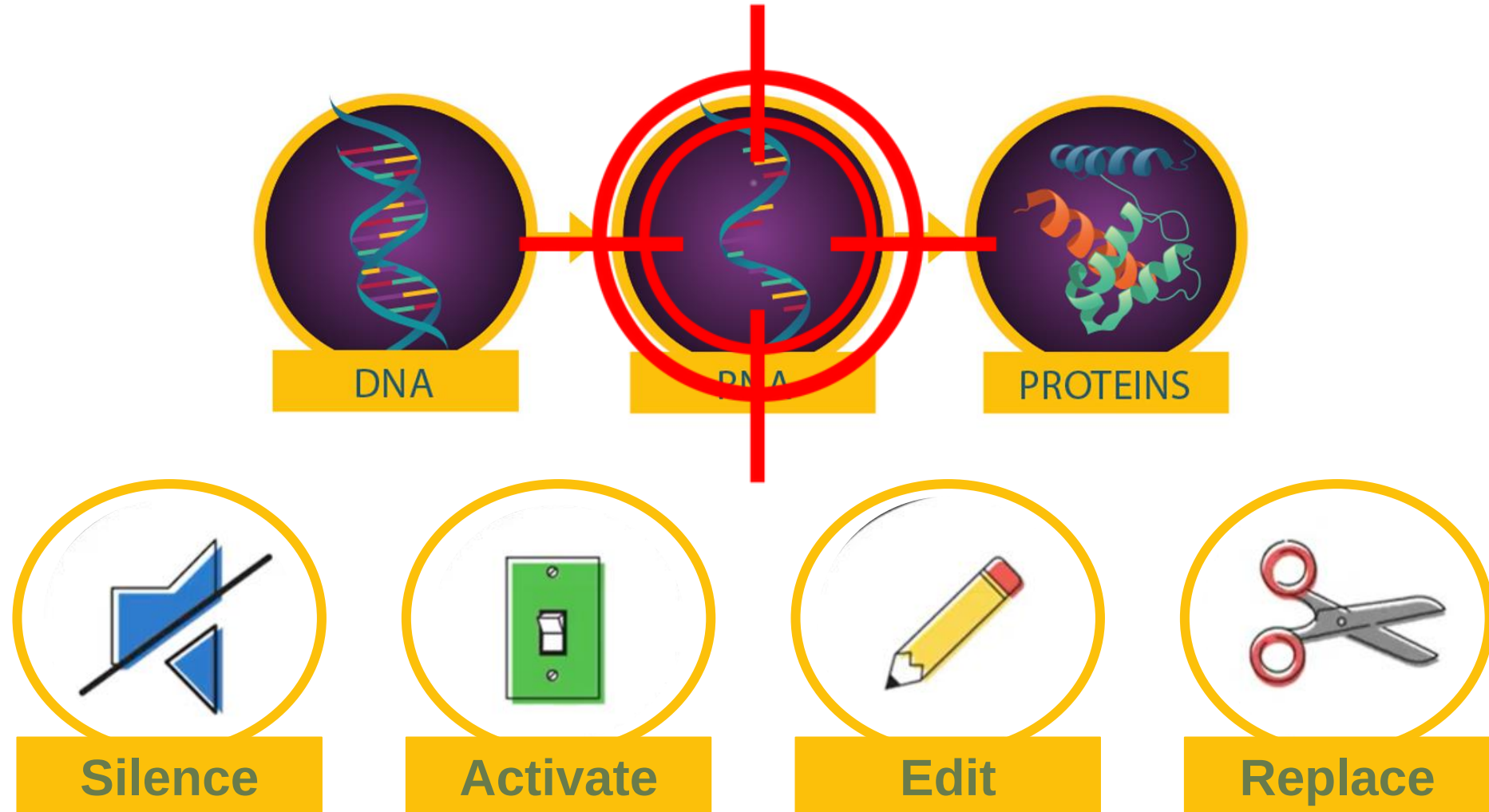
Dan Peer



Central Dogma of Biology



Therapeutic approaches

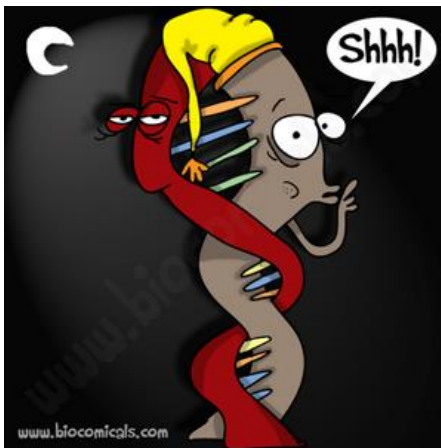


RNA based therapeutics



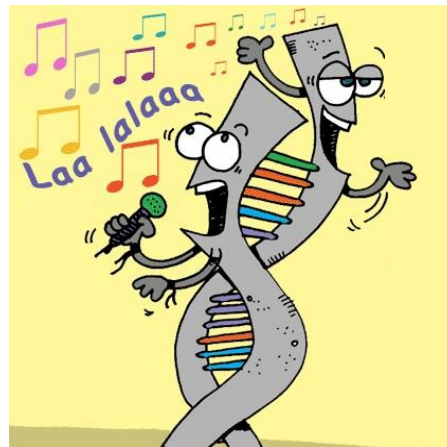
Silence

siRNA



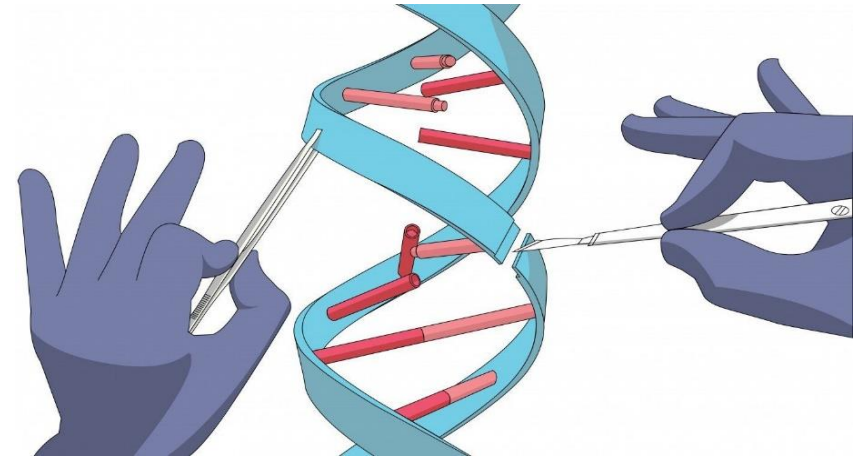
Activate

mRNA



Edit

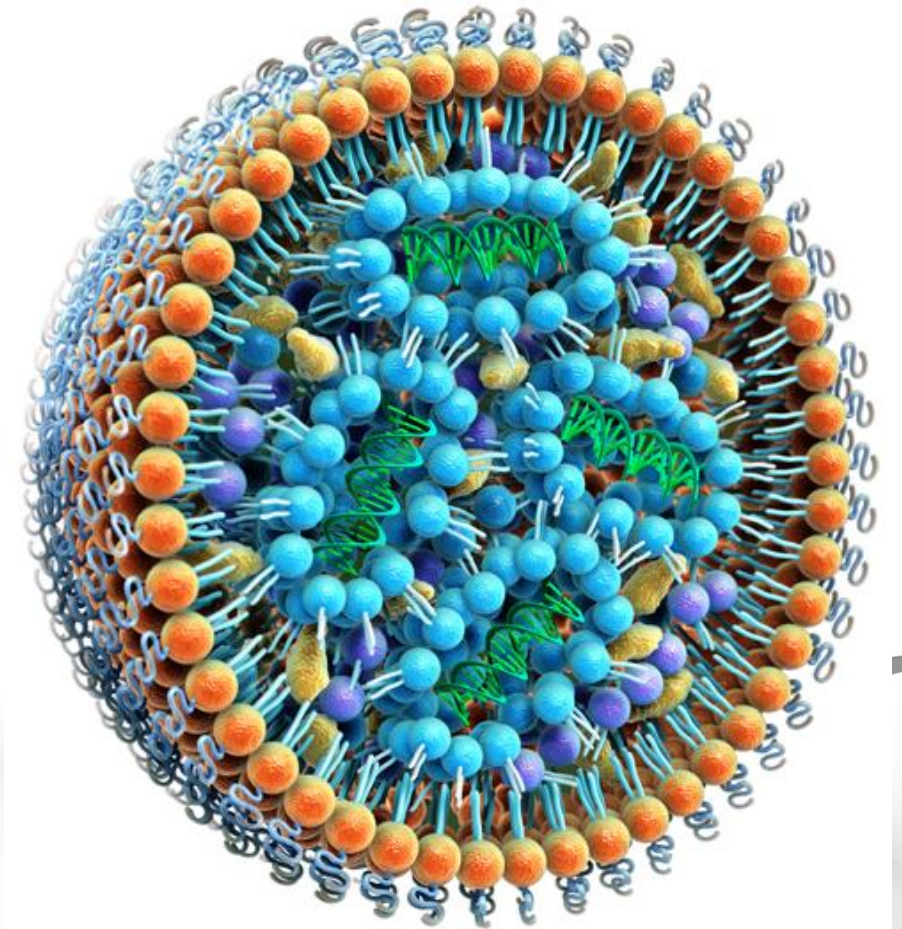
**Genome editing (e.g.
CRISPR/Cas9)**



Replace

The challenge in RNA therapeutics

- An appropriate **delivery** system.
- Requirements:
 - Efficient RNA encapsulation
 - Evading clearance mechanism
 - Avoid toxicity and immune activation
 - Carrier internalization
 - RNA release
 - Specificity

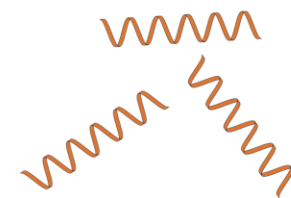
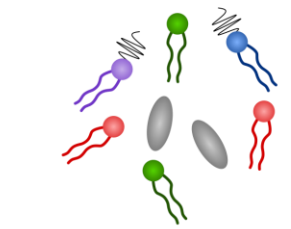


Lipid nanoparticles (LNPs)

Components:

- Cholesterol
- DSPC
- PEG-DMG
- Ionizable lipid

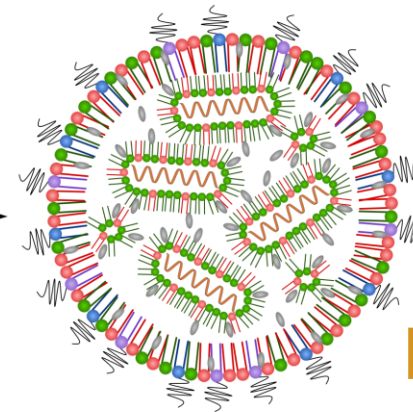
Lipid mixture in ethanol



m-mRNA or oligos

Nanoassembler®
Microfluidic mixer

50 nm LNP



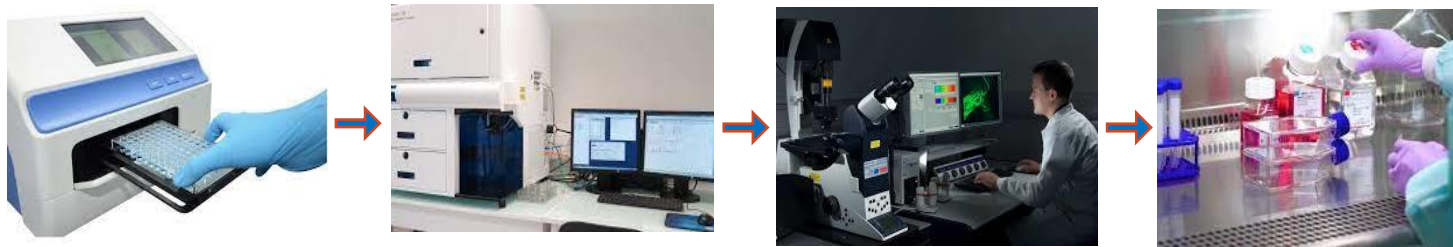
LNPs advantages:

- Biocompatible
- Biodegradable
- Nucleic acid protection
- Increase stability in circulation
- Increase therapeutic effect
- Clinically approved

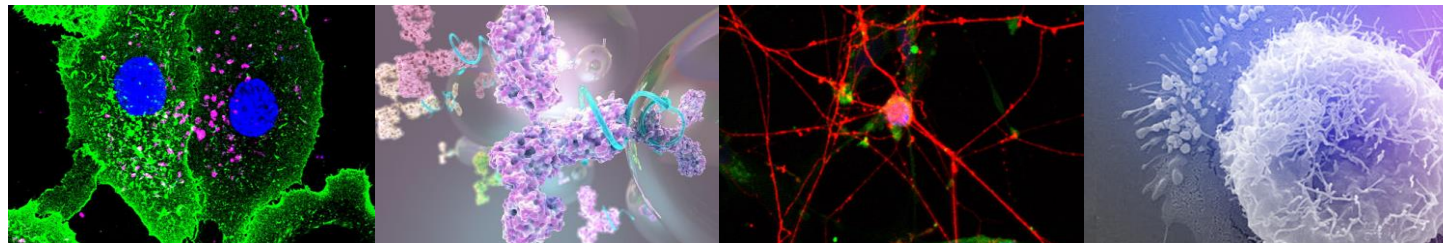


Laboratory of Precision NanoMedicine

**Exome / Transcriptome analysis
Target Discovery & Validation**

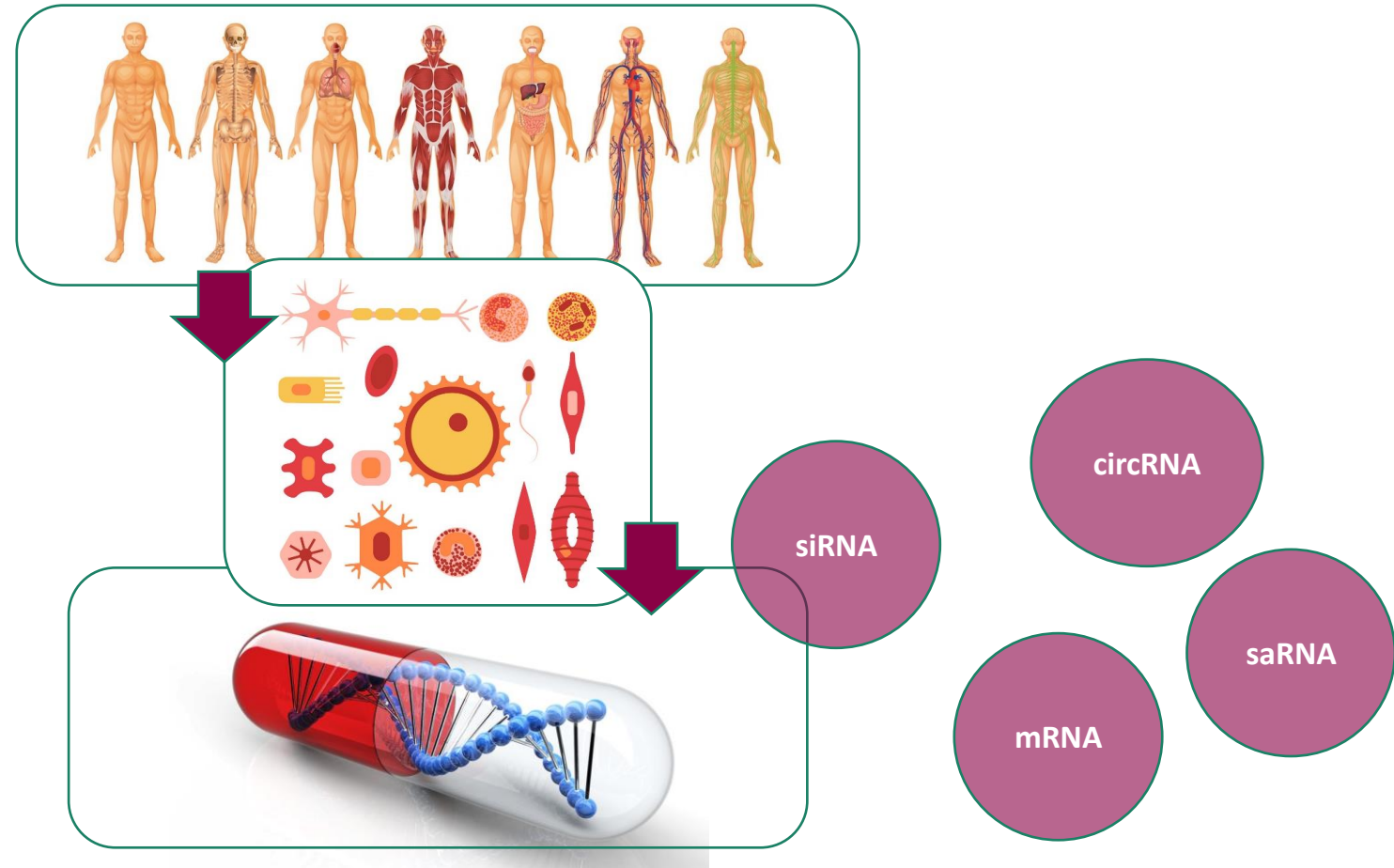
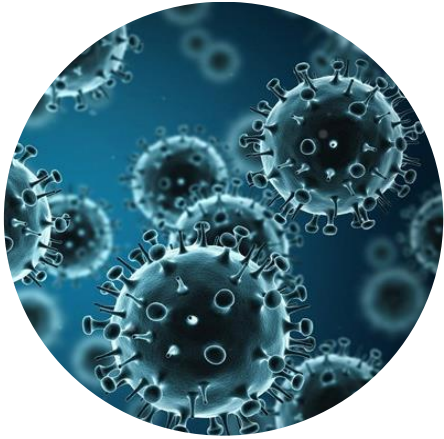


**RNA Delivery systems (from lipid synthesis) to
Generation of mAbs & Protein Engineering**



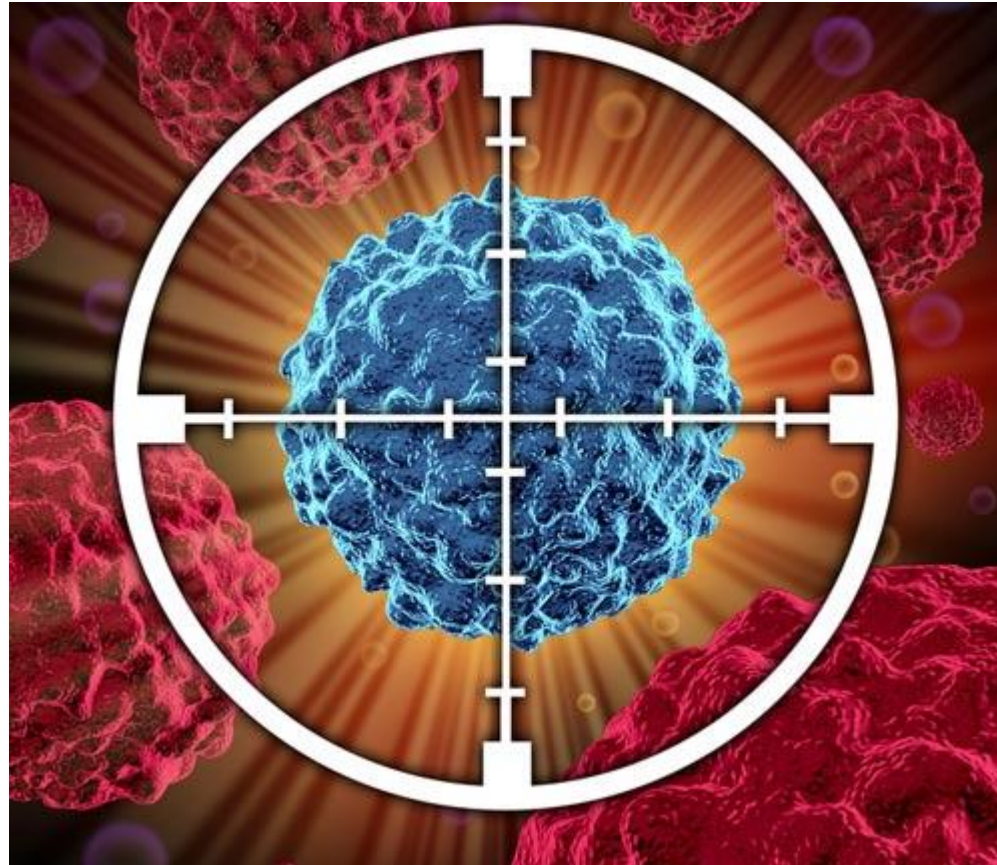
Tailor-made the appropriate nano-vehicle, selective targeting agent and specific therapeutic payload

The Complexity of Human Disorders

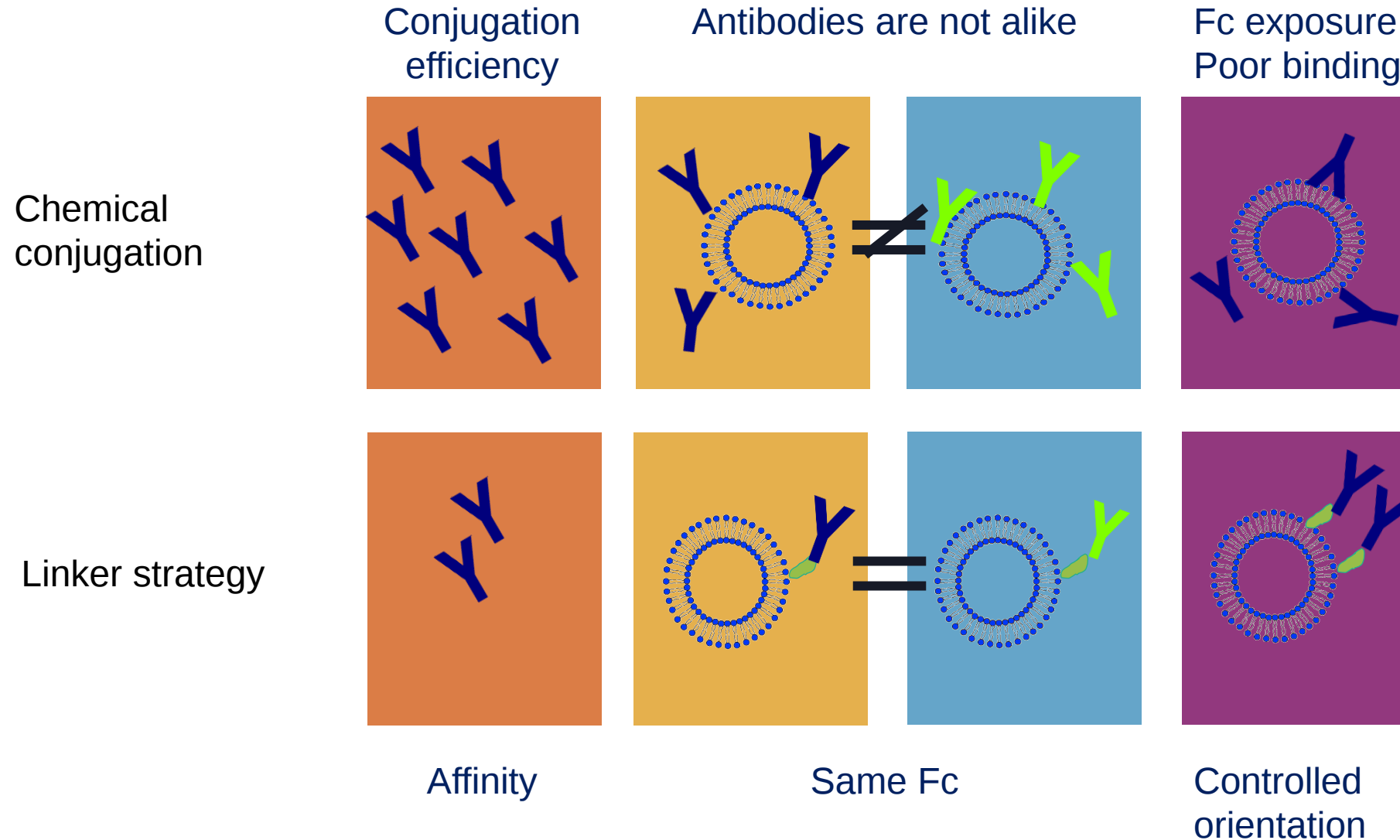


Targeted delivery platform

- Targeting moiety-
 - Antibodies
 - Peptides
 - Ligands
 - Aptamers



Antibody targeted LNPs construction



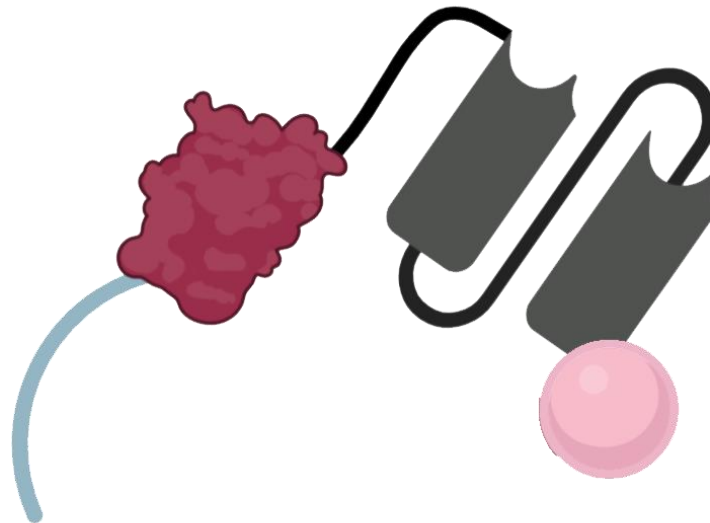
Anchored Secondary scFv Enabling Targeting – ASSET



Dr. Ranit Kedmi



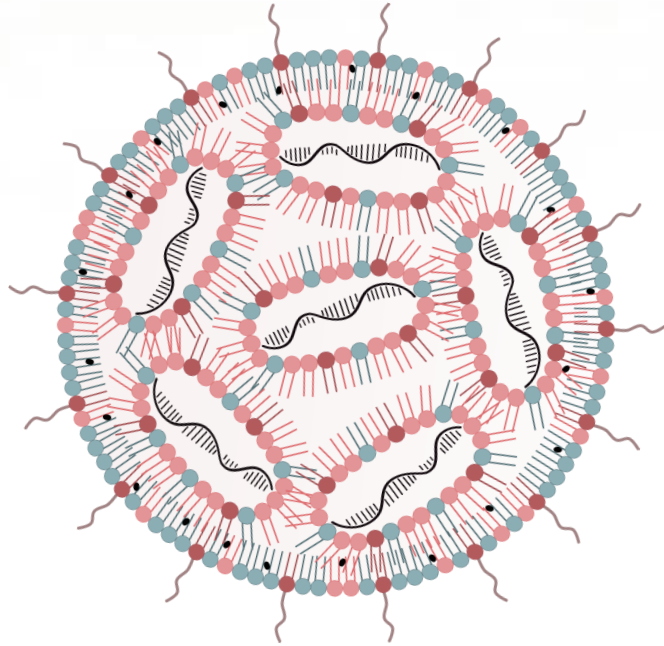
Dr. Nuphar Veiga



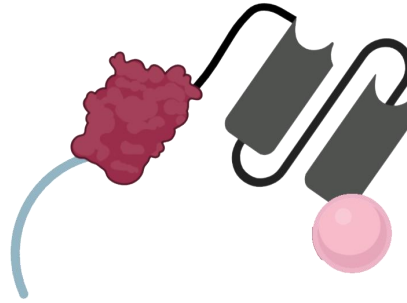
Kedmi, R. *et al. Nat. Nanotechnol.* **13**, 214–219 (2018).

ASSET as a Targeting Platform

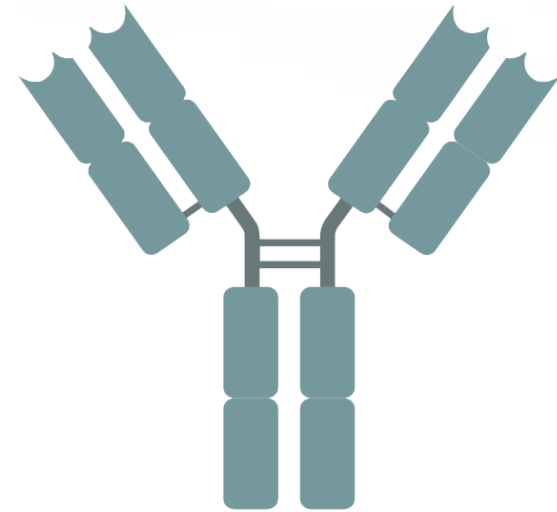
LNPs



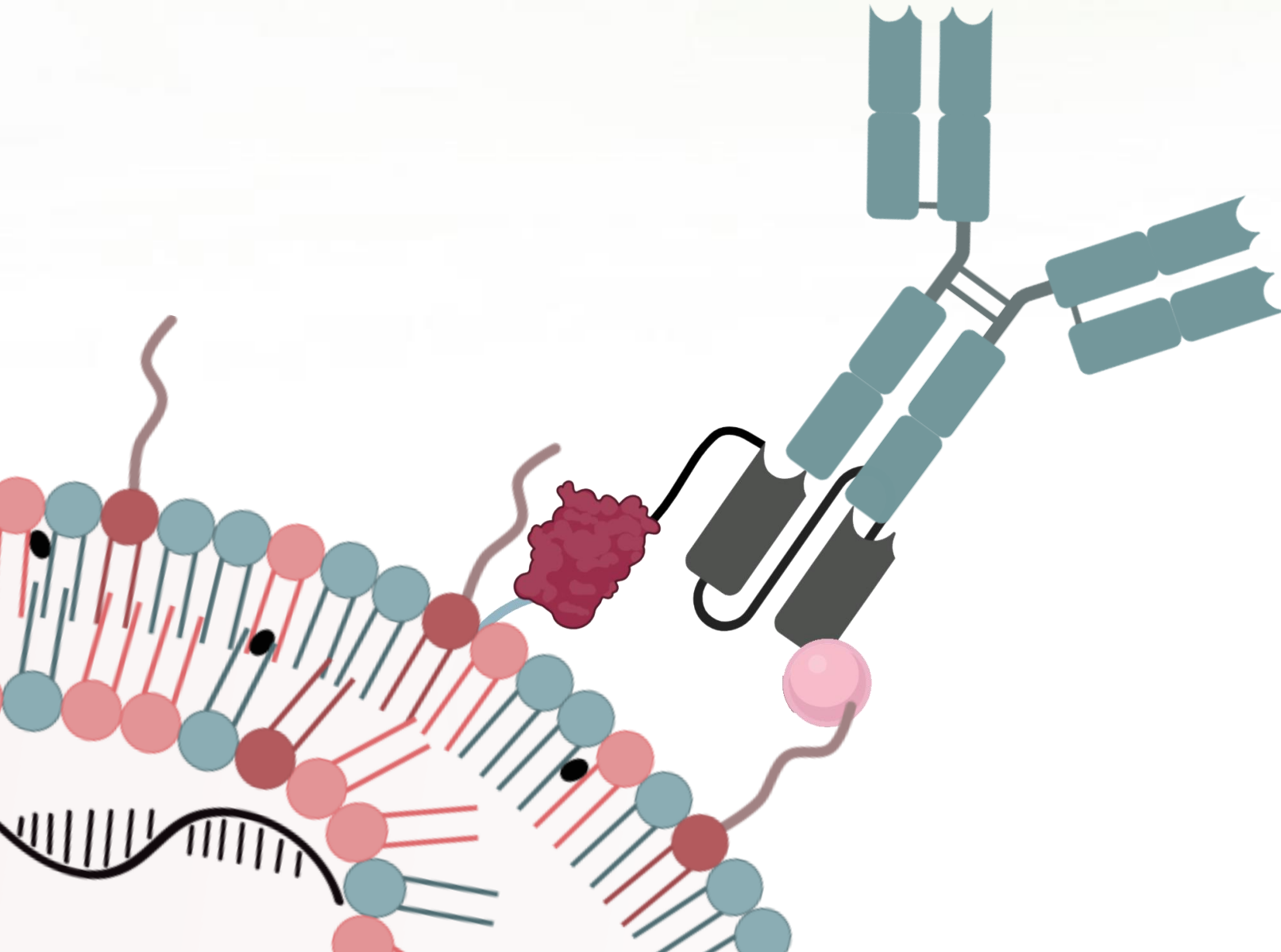
ASSET



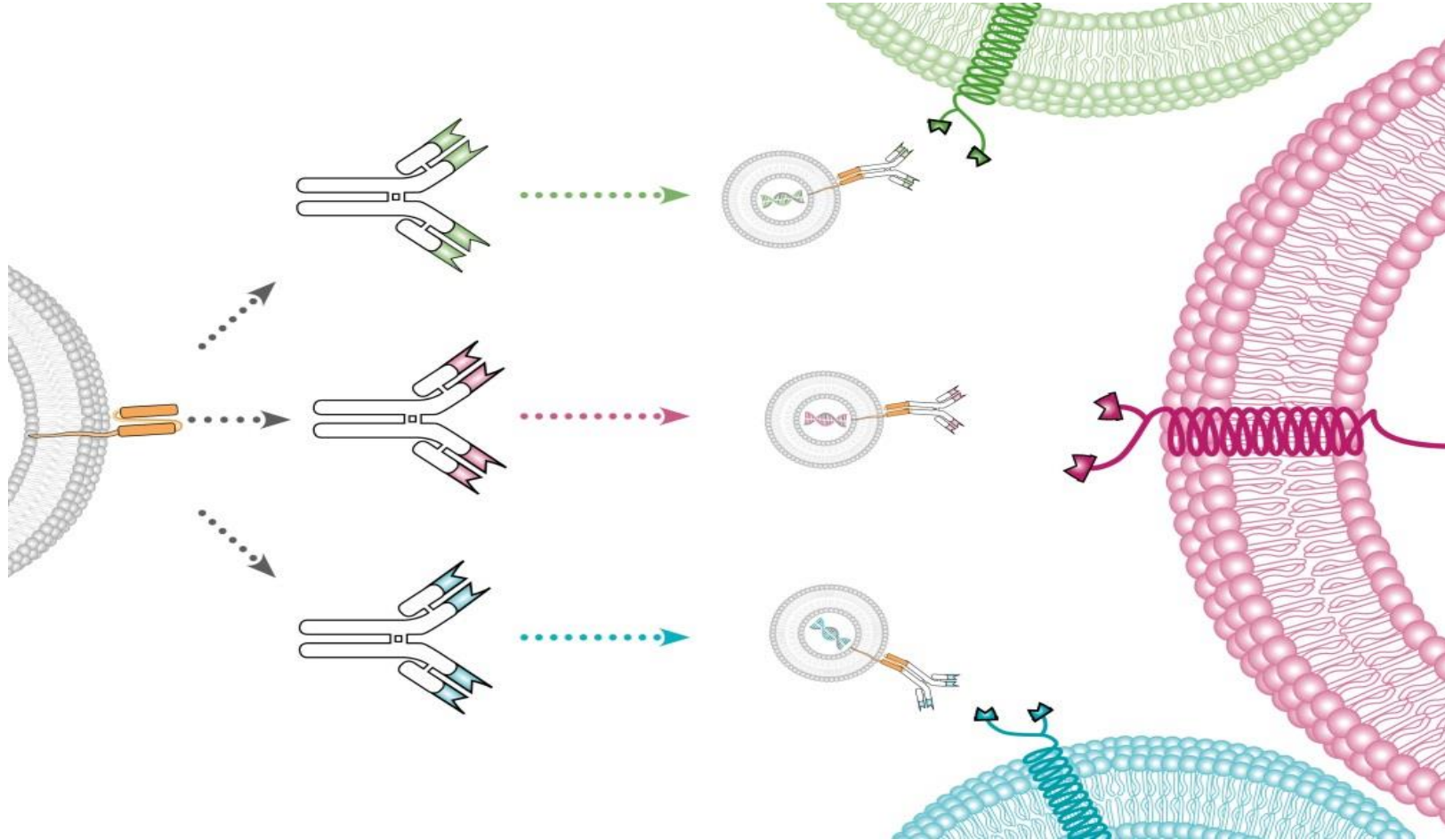
Rat IgG2a antibody



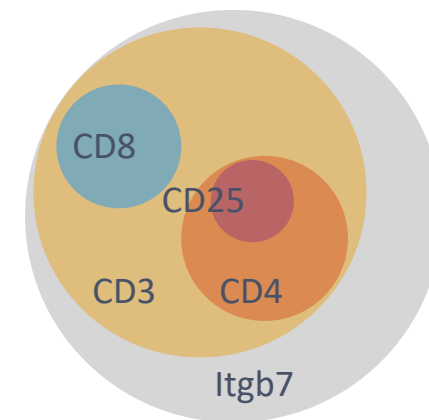
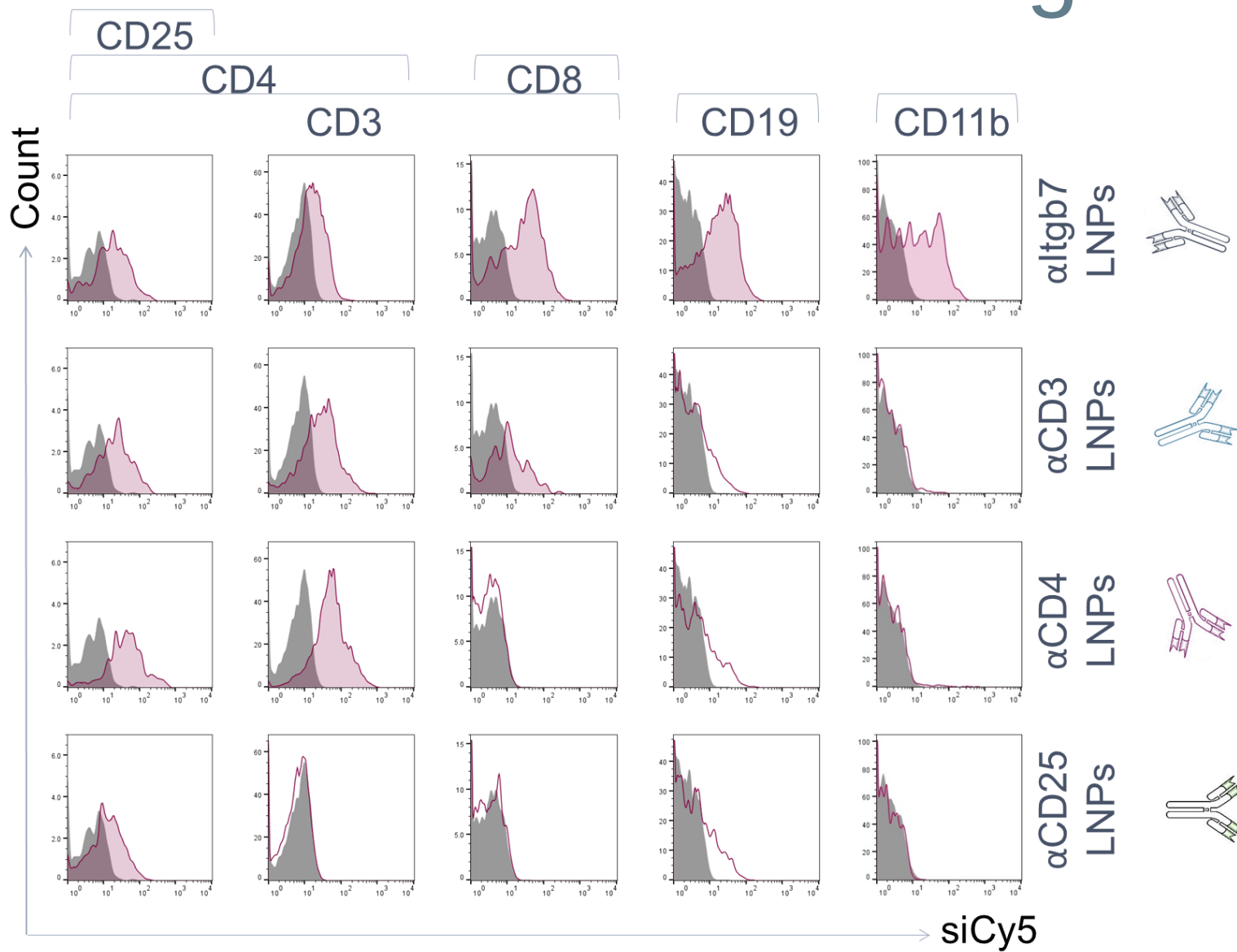
ASSET as a Targeting Platform



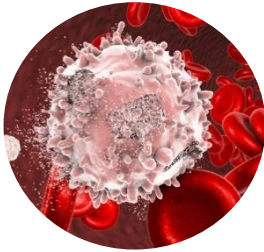
Modular platform



Versatile *in vivo* targeting



Therapeutic applications



Hematological malignancies

- Myeloma
- Leukemia
 - CML
 - AML
 - CLL
 - ALL
- Lymphoma
 - Hodgkin's
 - NHL: MCL



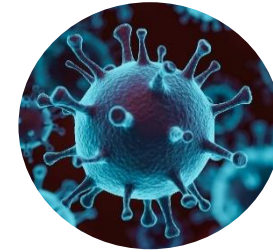
Solid Tumors

- Ovarian cancer
- GBM
- Head and neck



Inflammation

- Autoimmune diseases
 - Colitis
 - Crohn's
 - RA
 - Psoriasis
 - Lupus/SLE
 - MS
 - Allergy/Asthma
 - GVHD
 - IR injury



Viral infection

- HIV
- Ebola
- COVID - 19

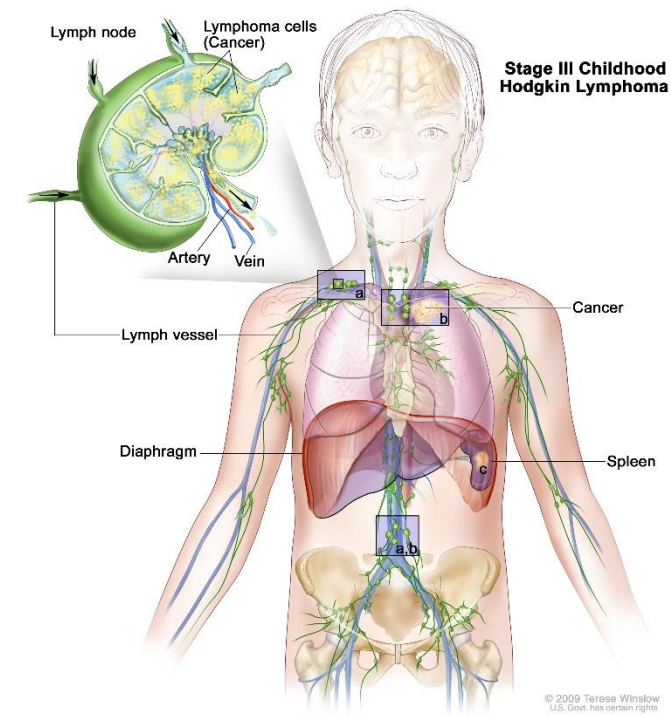


Genetic disorders

- Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy
- CF
- XBP-1

Mantle cell lymphoma (MCL)

- **Aggressive** form of B cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma
- Relatively **rare** (~6% of all NHL cases)
- Considered “**incurable**” with traditional chemotherapy
- Median overall survival: **5-7 years**

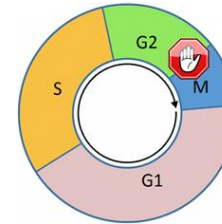


Mantle cell lymphoma (MCL)

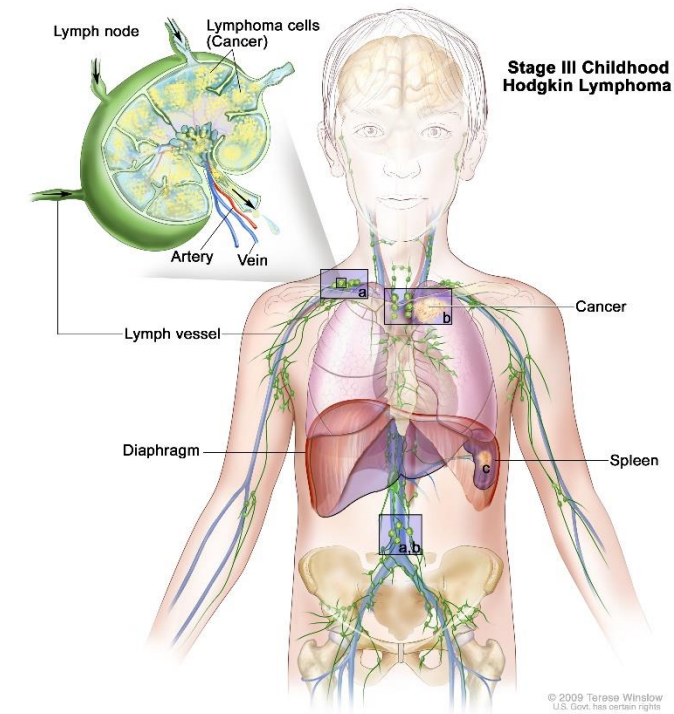
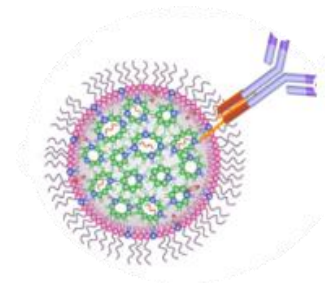
- Therapeutic approach: Silencing



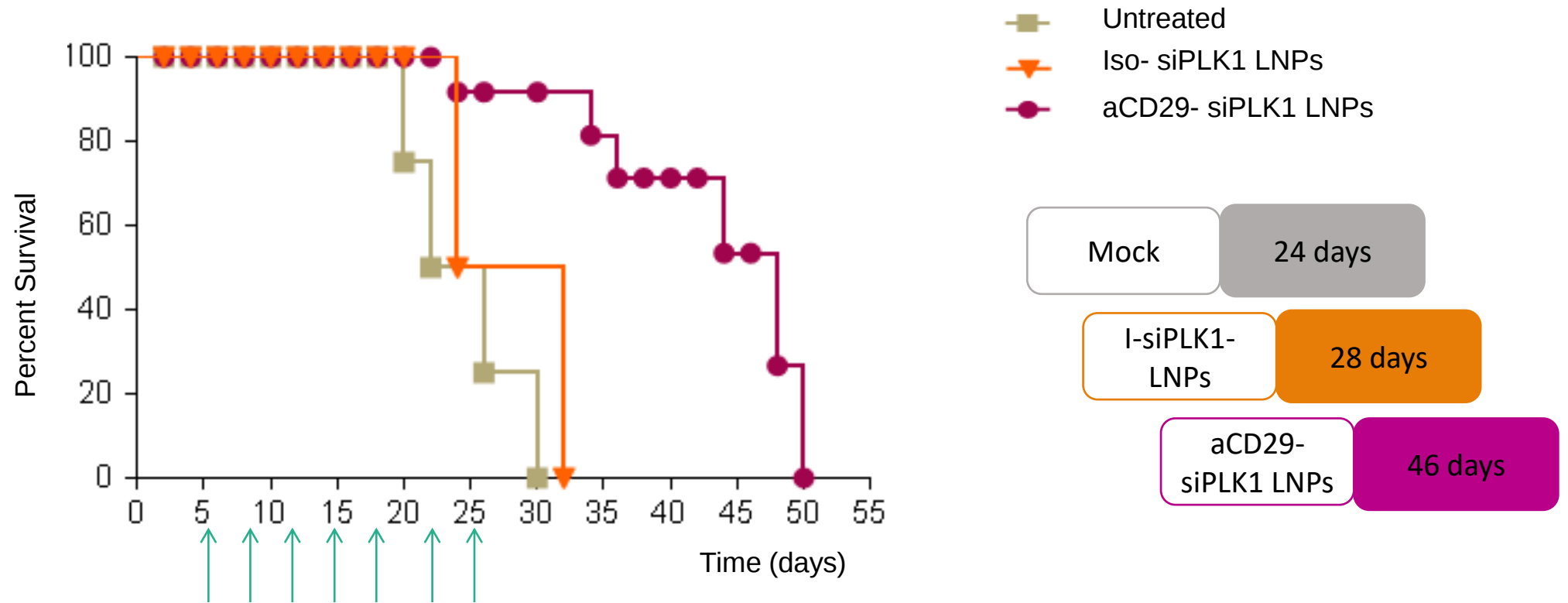
- Target gene: PLK1



- Target cells: CD29



Prolonged Survival in MCL Model using CD29 targeted siPLK1-LNPs



Therapeutic approach for MCL treatment

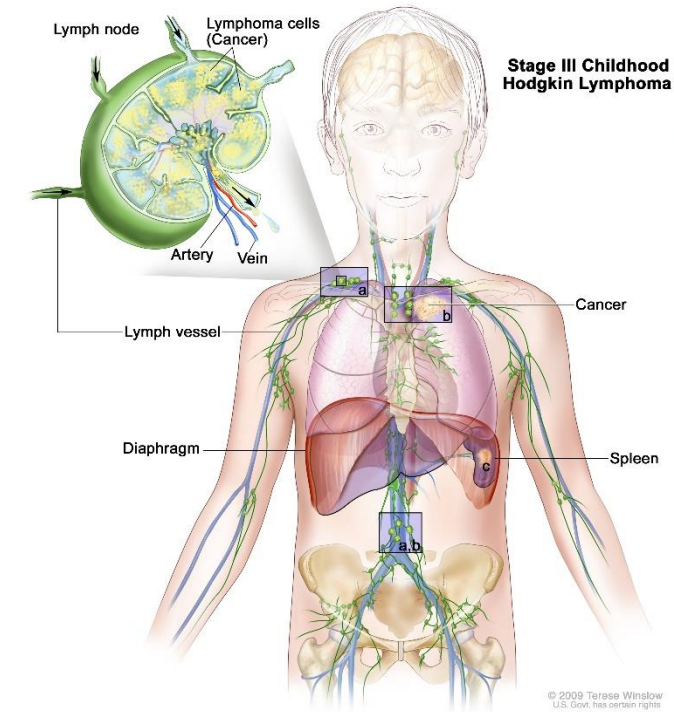
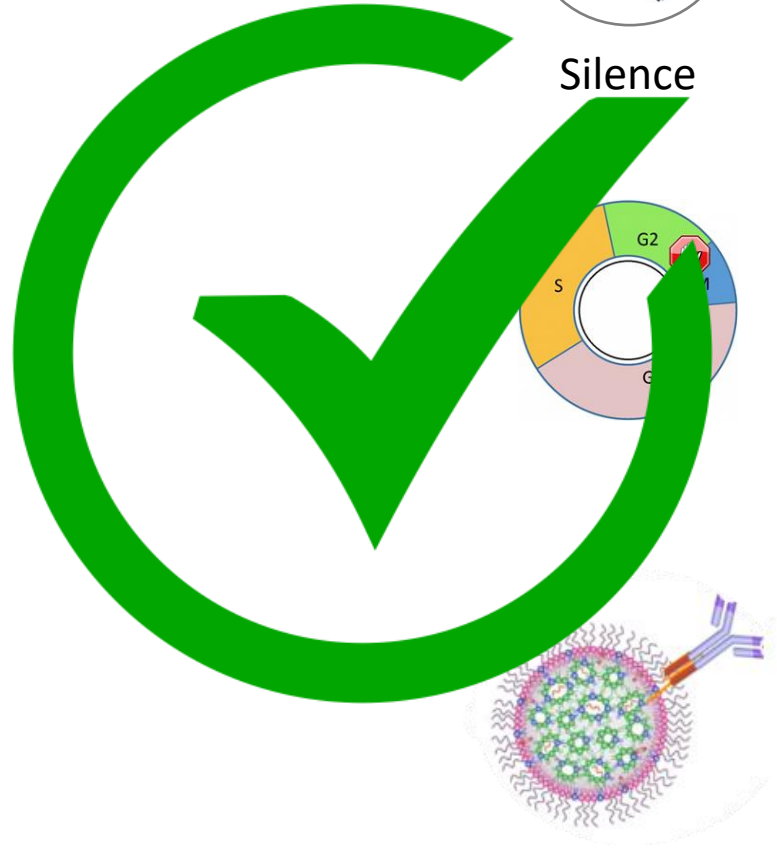
- Therapeutic approach: Silencing



Silence

- Target gene: PLK1

- Target cells: CD29

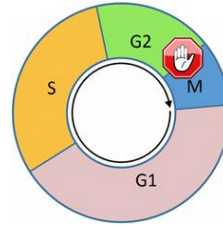


Cancer

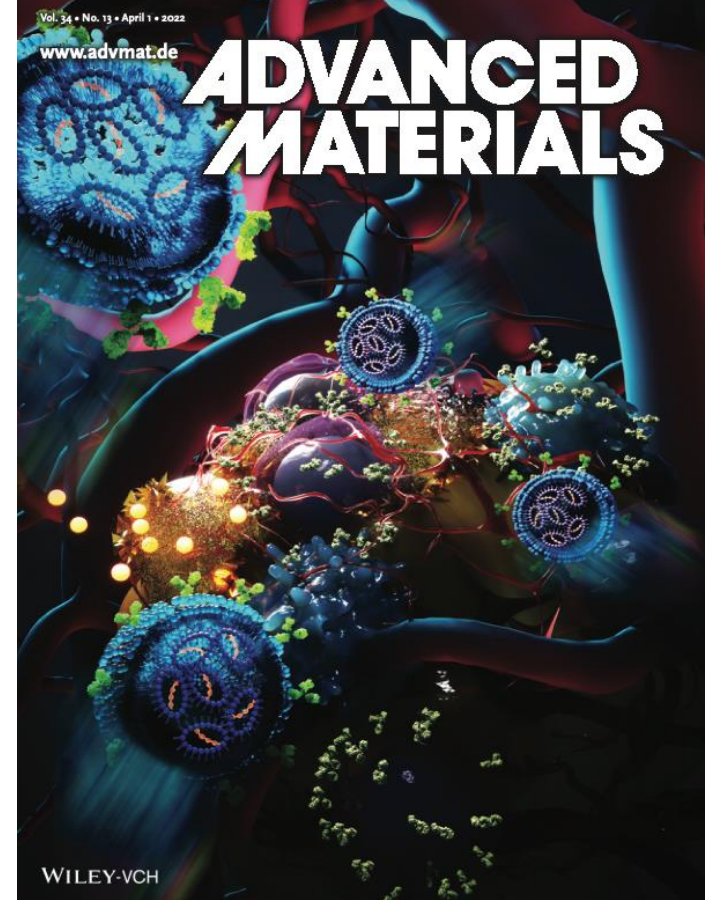
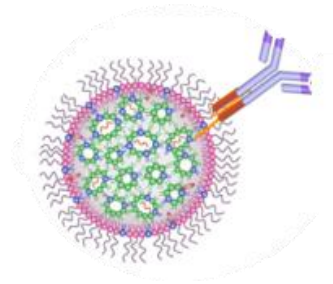
- Therapeutic approach: Silencing



- Target gene: HO1



- Target Receptor: PDL-1



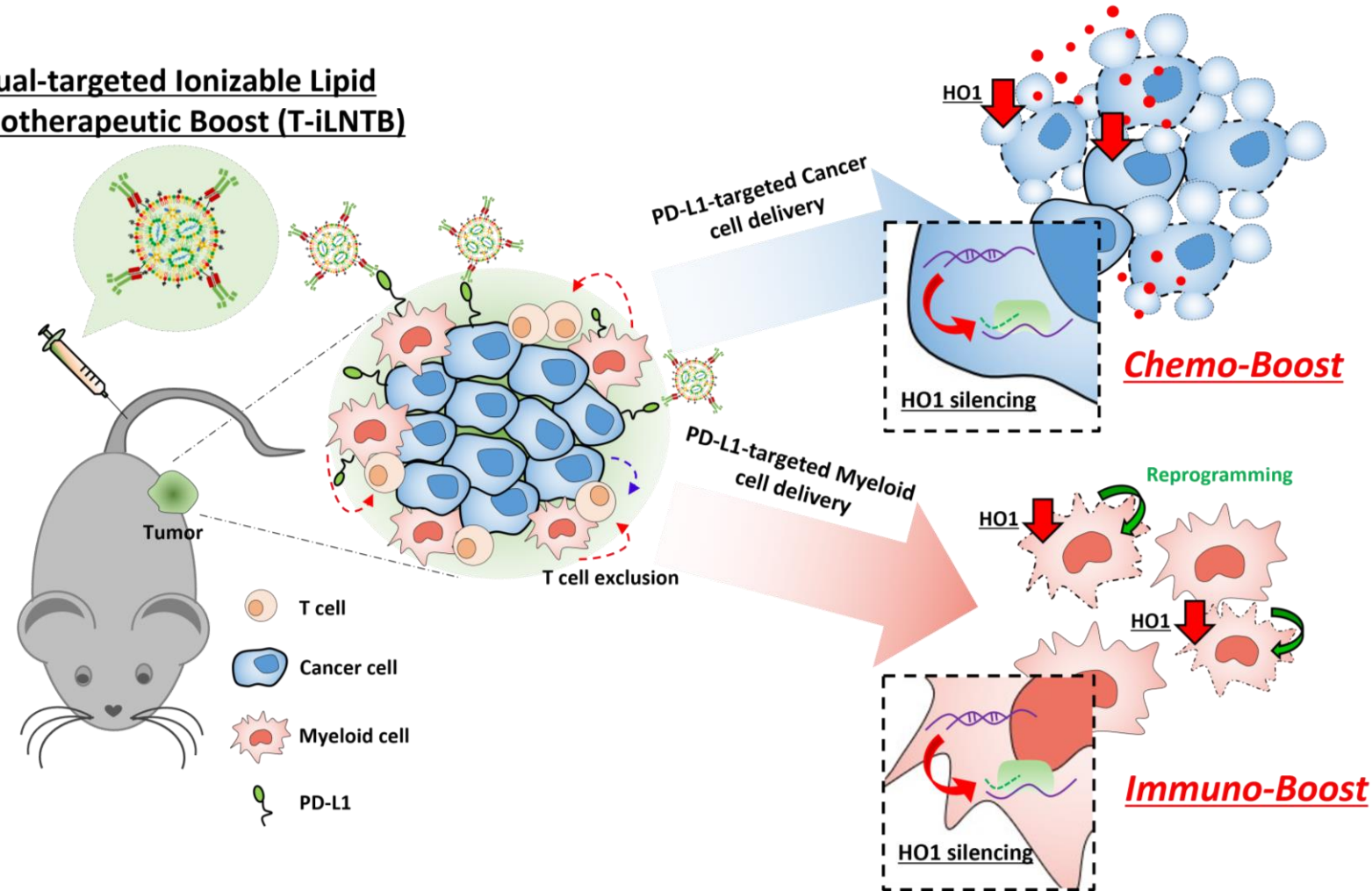
Seok-Beom Yong, Ph.D

Single gene (HO1)-targeted lipid nanoparticle for chemo-immunotherapeutic boost in cancer

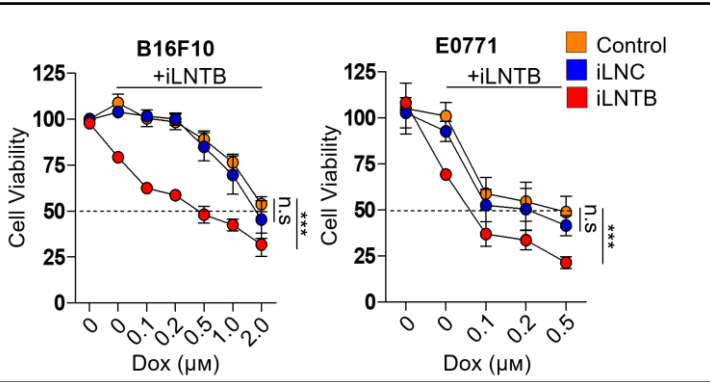
*Dual function of HO1 gene in tumor

- 1. Chemo-resistance function in **Cancer cell**
- 2. Immune-modulatory function in **Tumor myeloid cell**

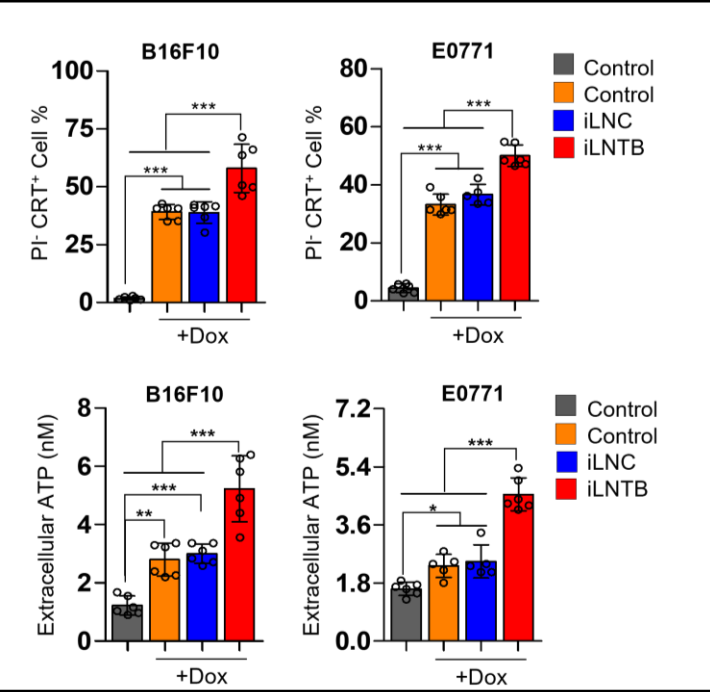
Dual-targeted Ionizable Lipid Nanotherapeutic Boost (T-iLNTB)



Chemo-sensitization effect

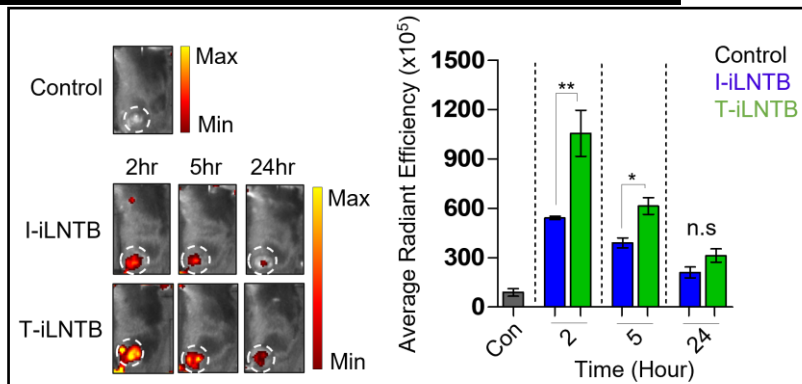


Increased Immunogenic cell death

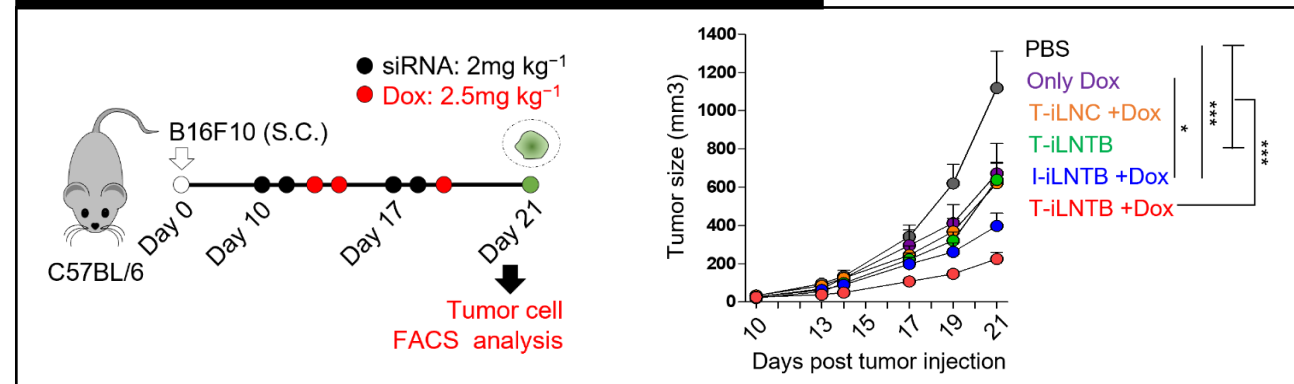


In vivo anti-tumor effect in combination with chemotherapy (Dox) & immune reprogramming effect

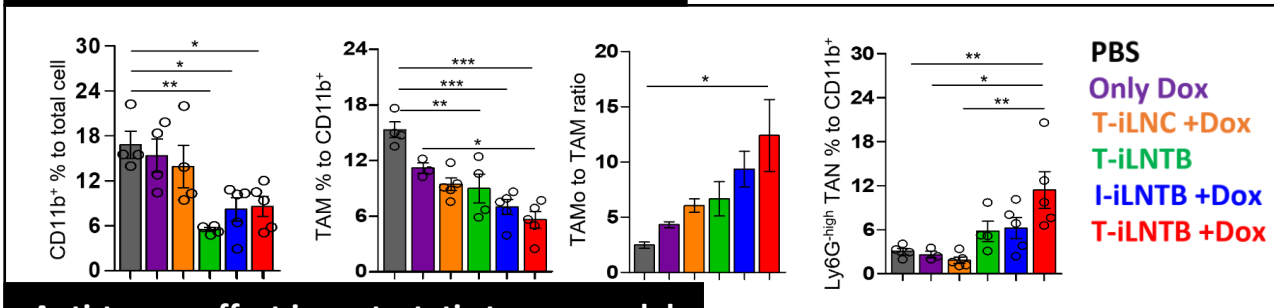
Increased tumor delivery by PD-L1-targeting



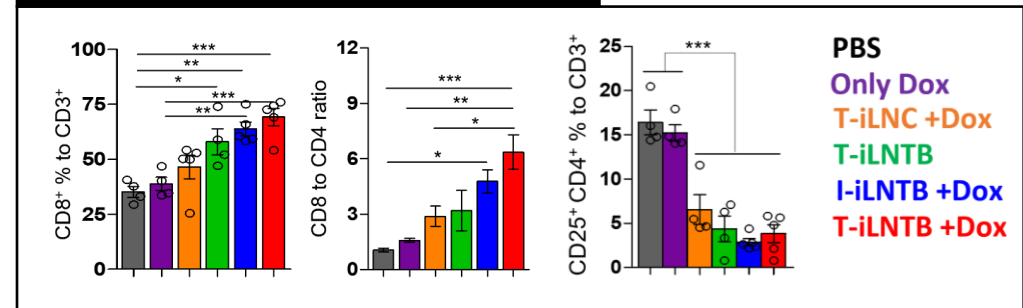
Anti-tumor effect in combination with chemotherapy



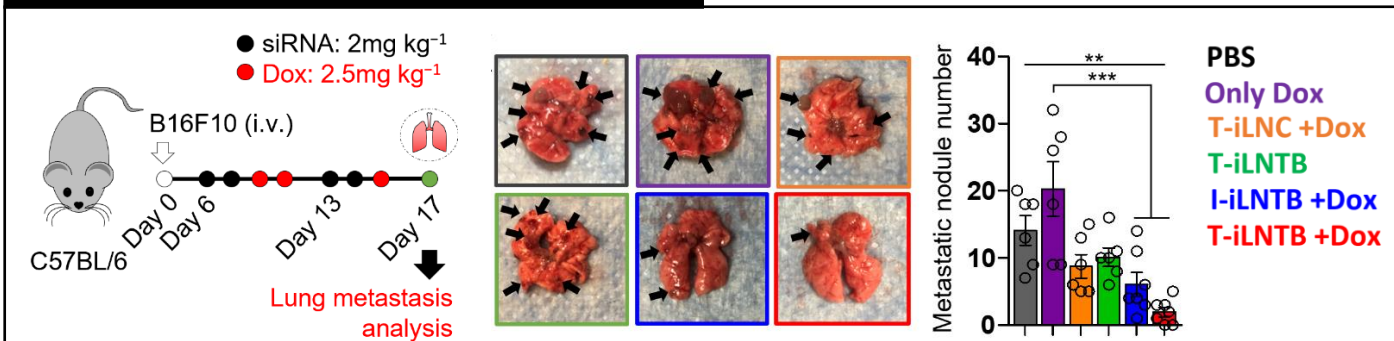
Tumor myeloid cell reprogramming effect



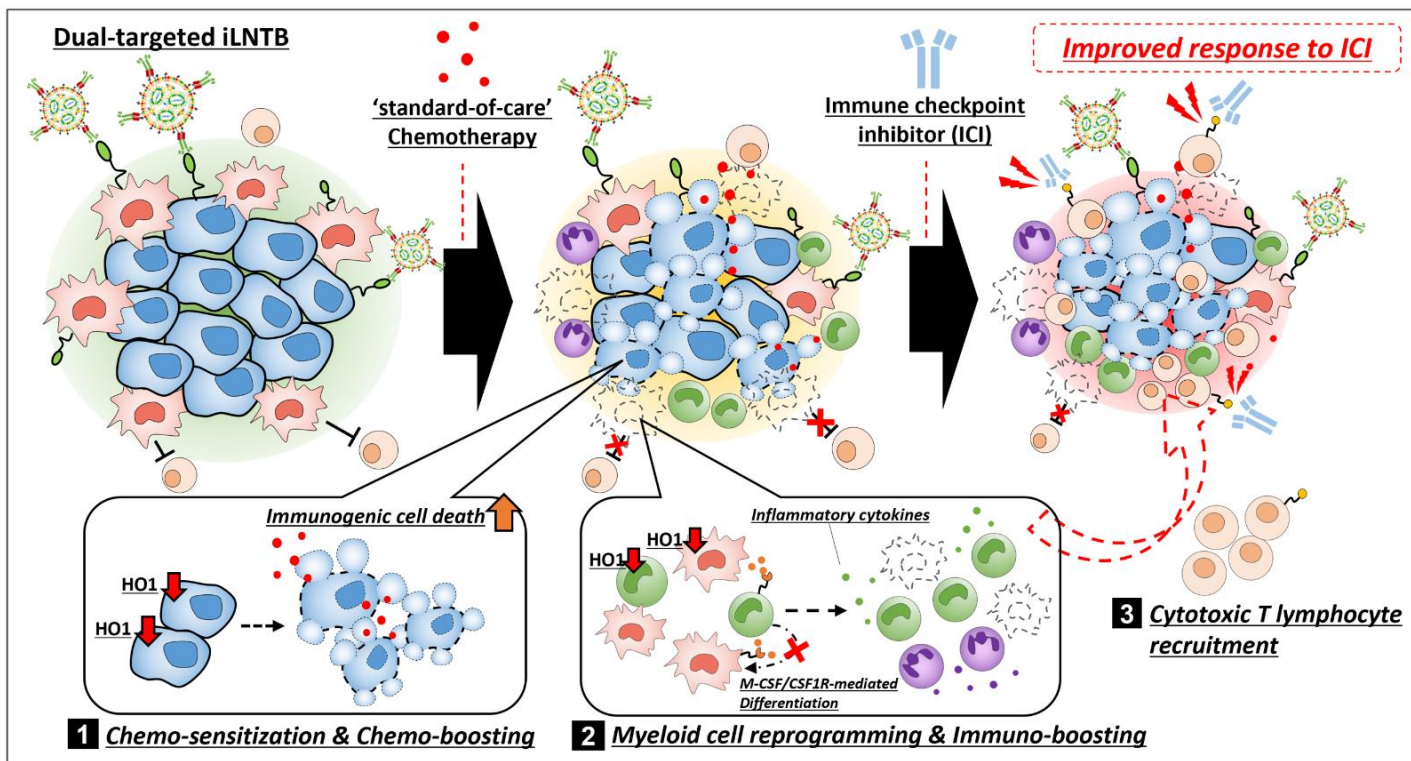
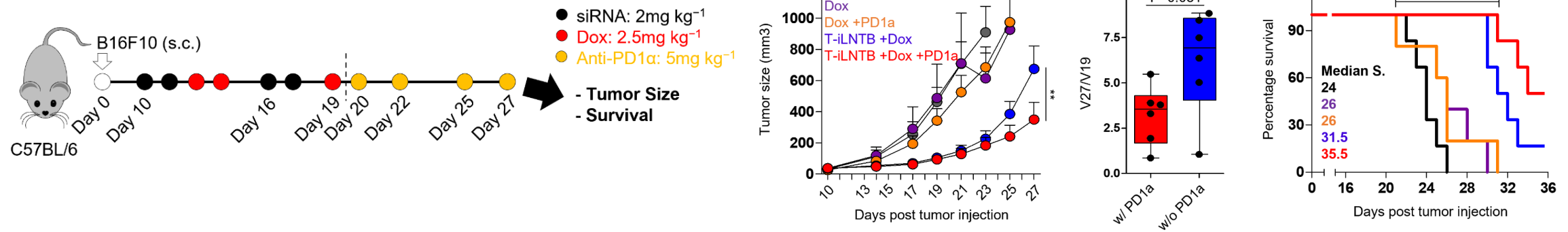
Tumor T cell reprogramming effect



Anti-tumor effect in metastatic tumor model



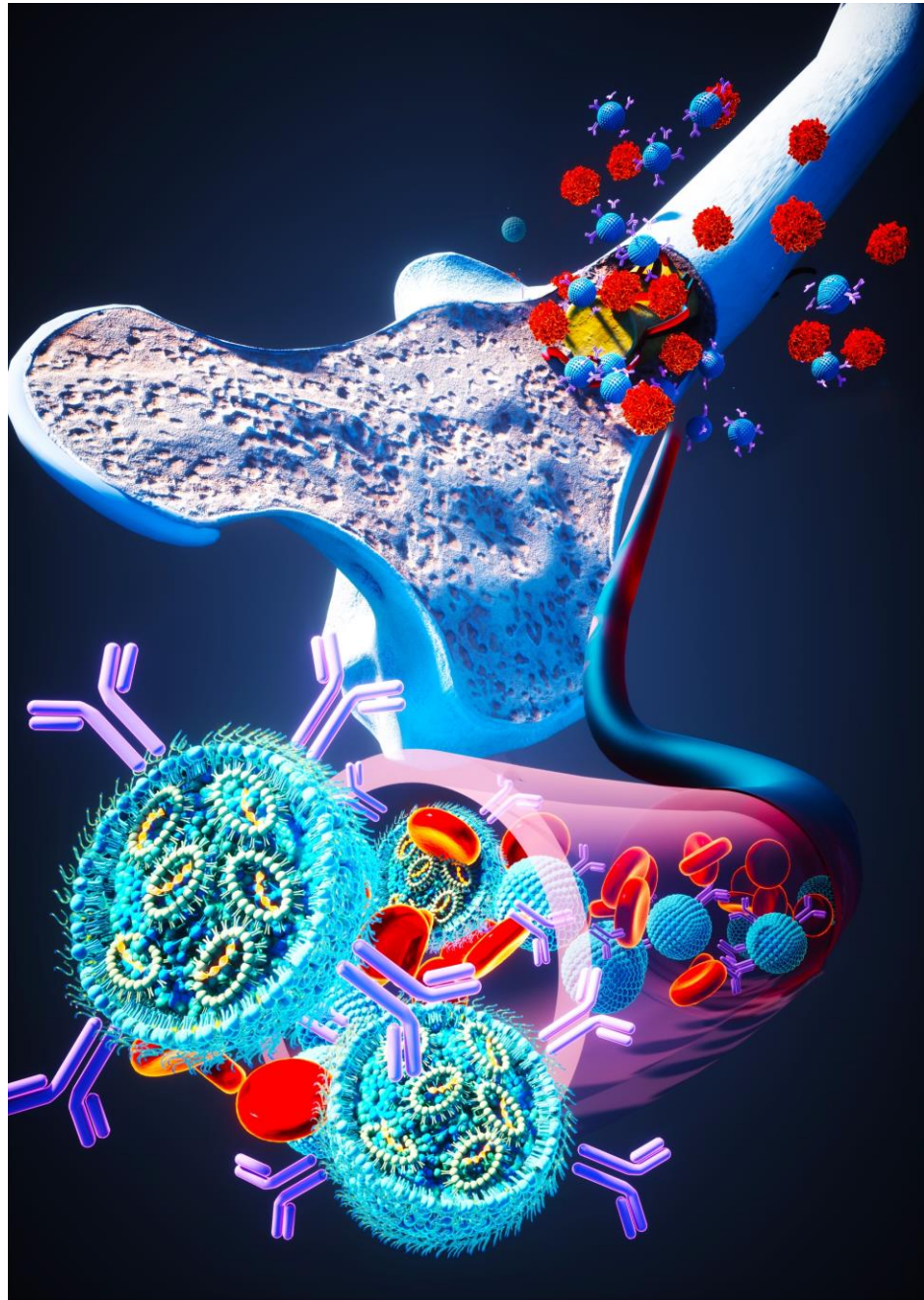
Anti-tumor effect in combination with chemo-immunotherapy



Cancer

- Therapeutic approach: Silencing
- Target gene: HO1
- Target Receptor: PDL-1

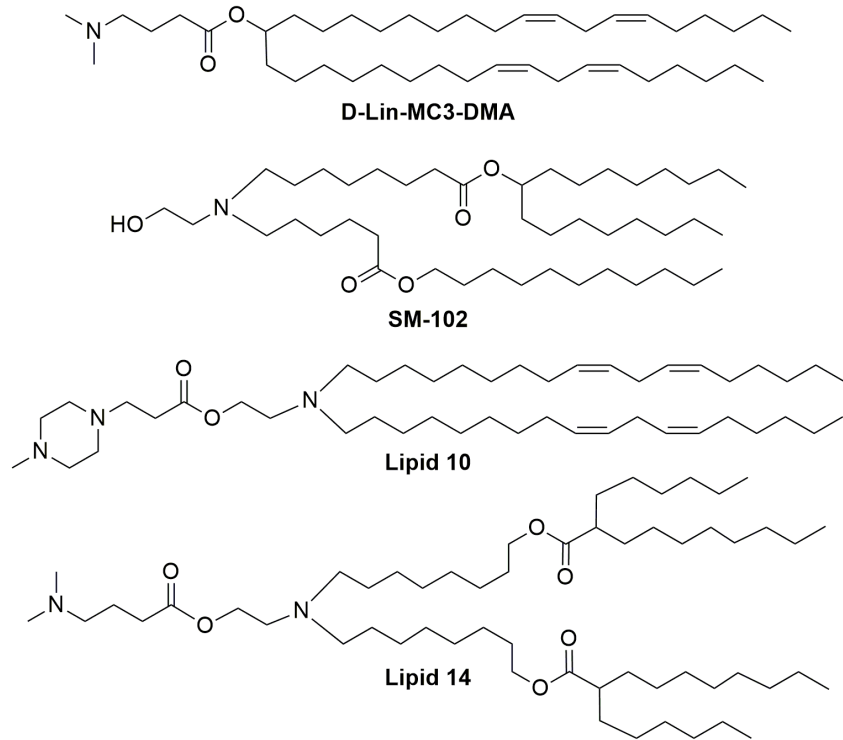




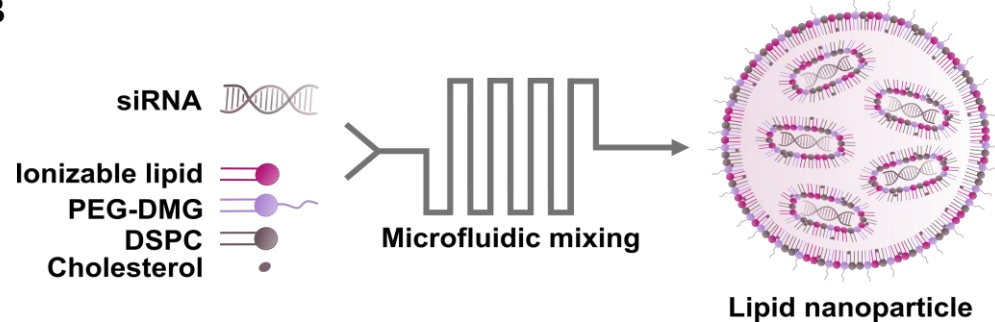
Delivery of Therapeutic RNA to the Bone Marrow in Multiple Myeloma Using CD38-Targeted Lipid Nanoparticles

Screen of ionizable cationic lipids for the transfection of human MM cells

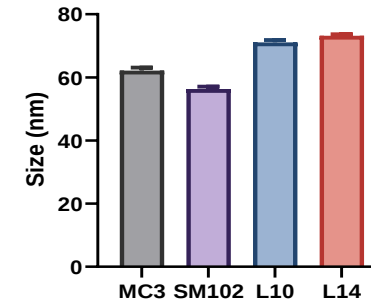
A



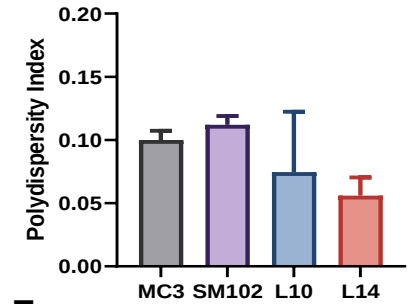
B



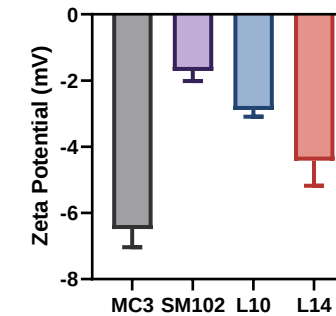
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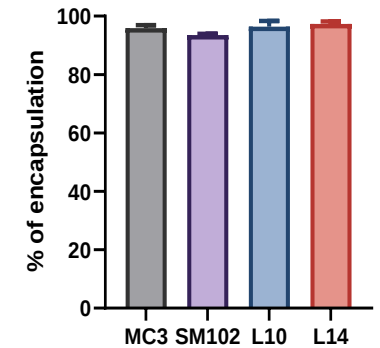
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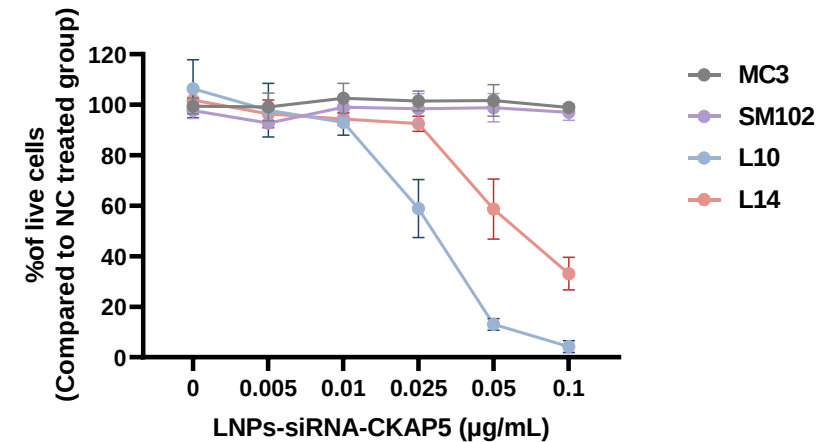
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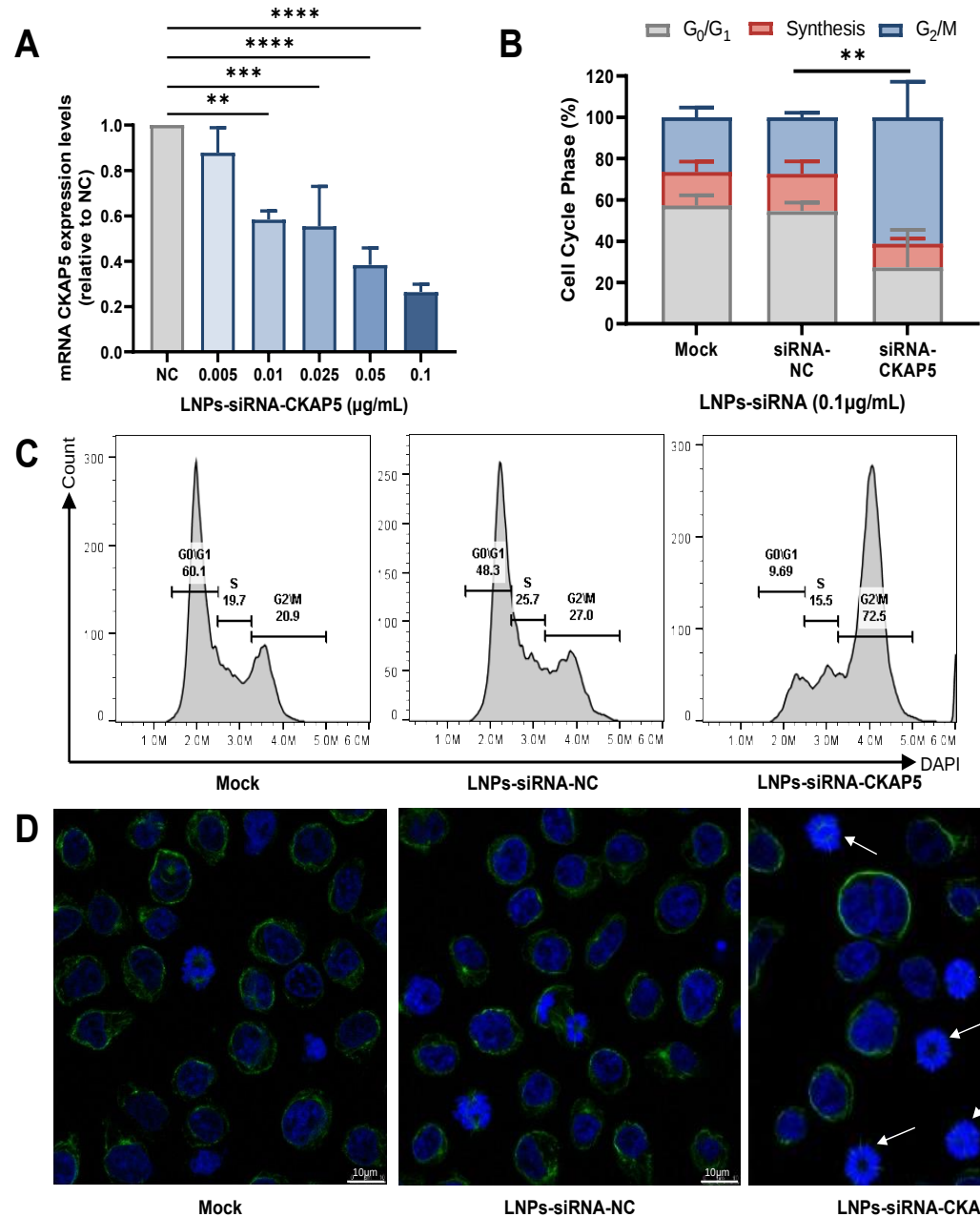
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G

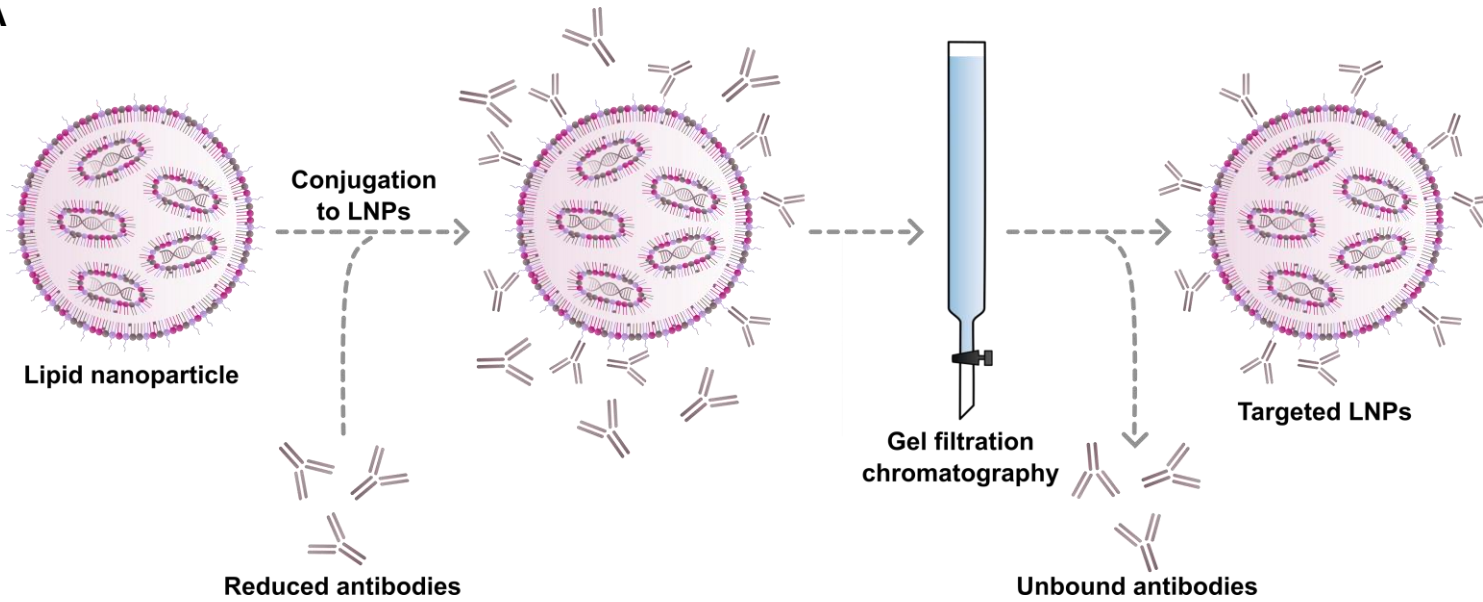


Therapeutic effects of LNPs-siRNA-CKAP5 on CAG cells in vitro

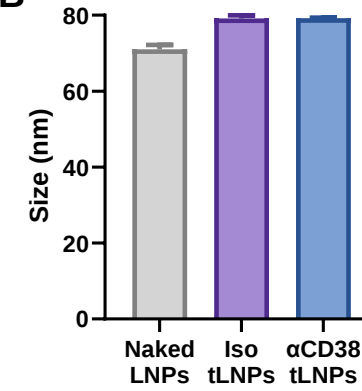


Characterization and evaluation of anti-CD38 targeted LNPs

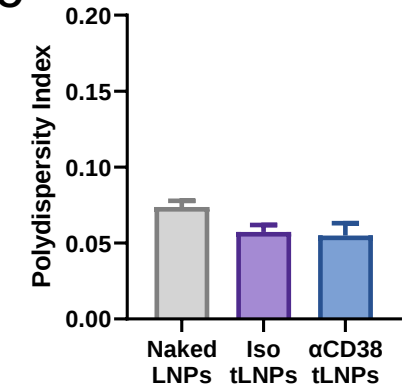
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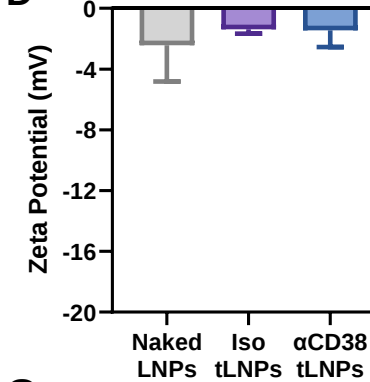
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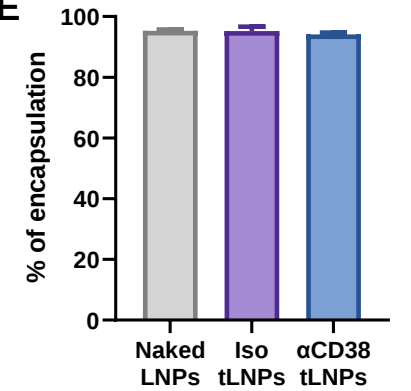
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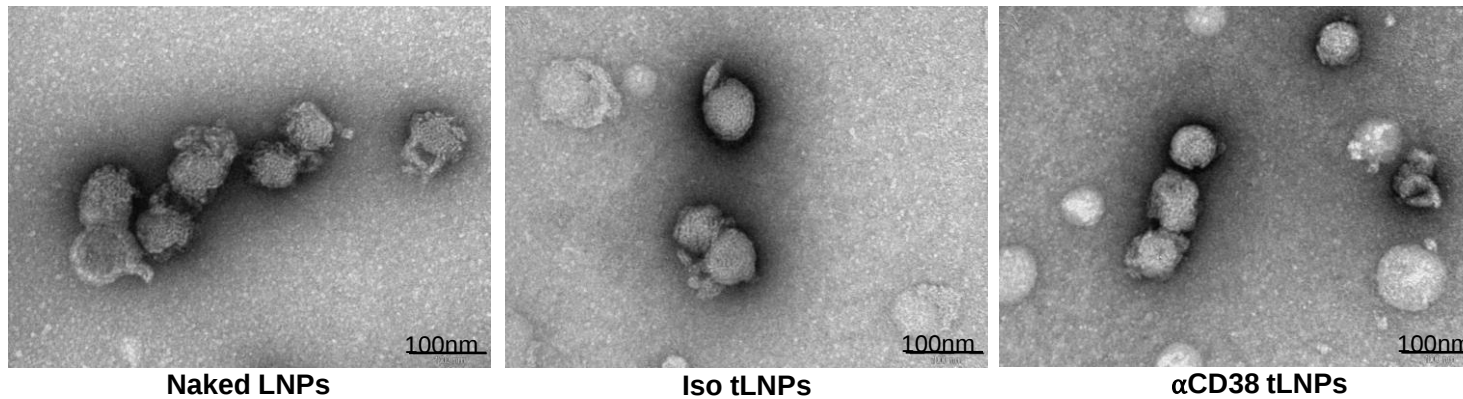
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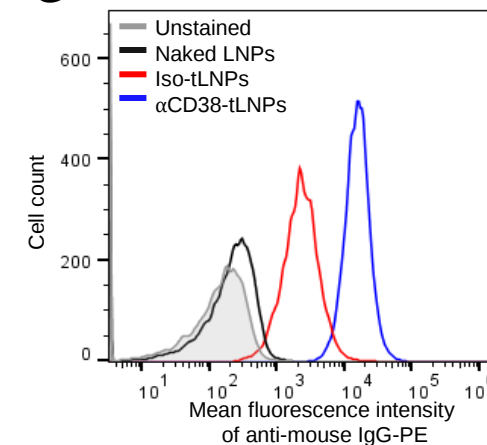
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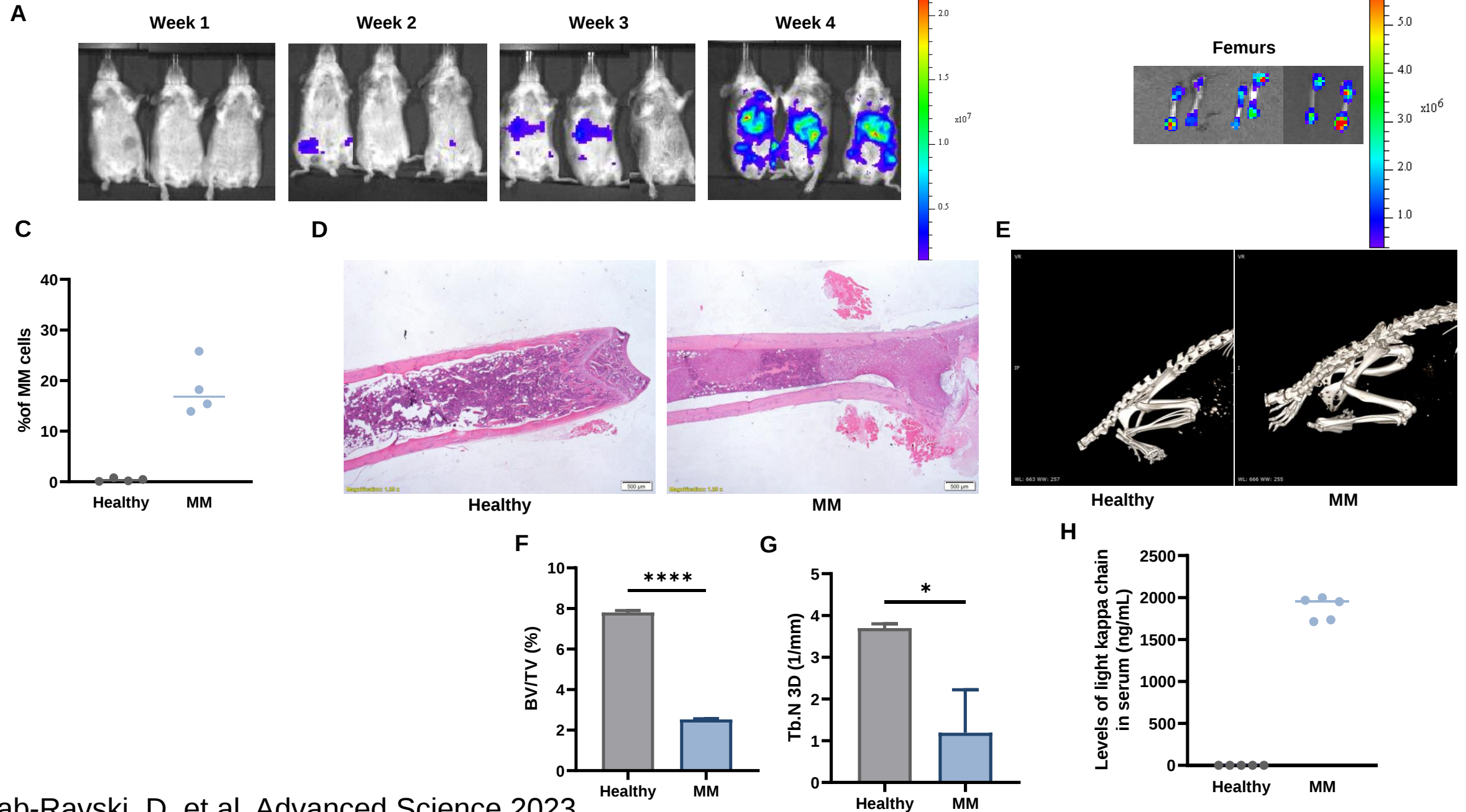
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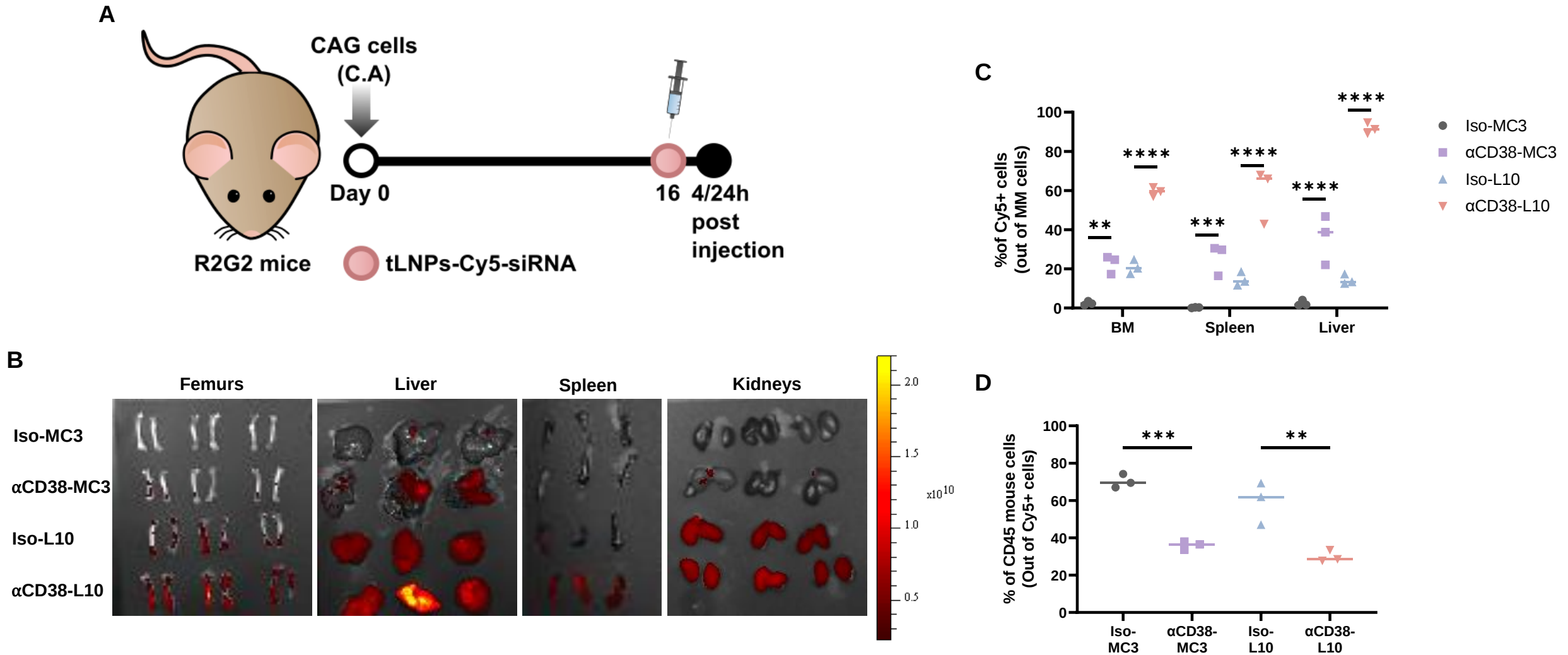
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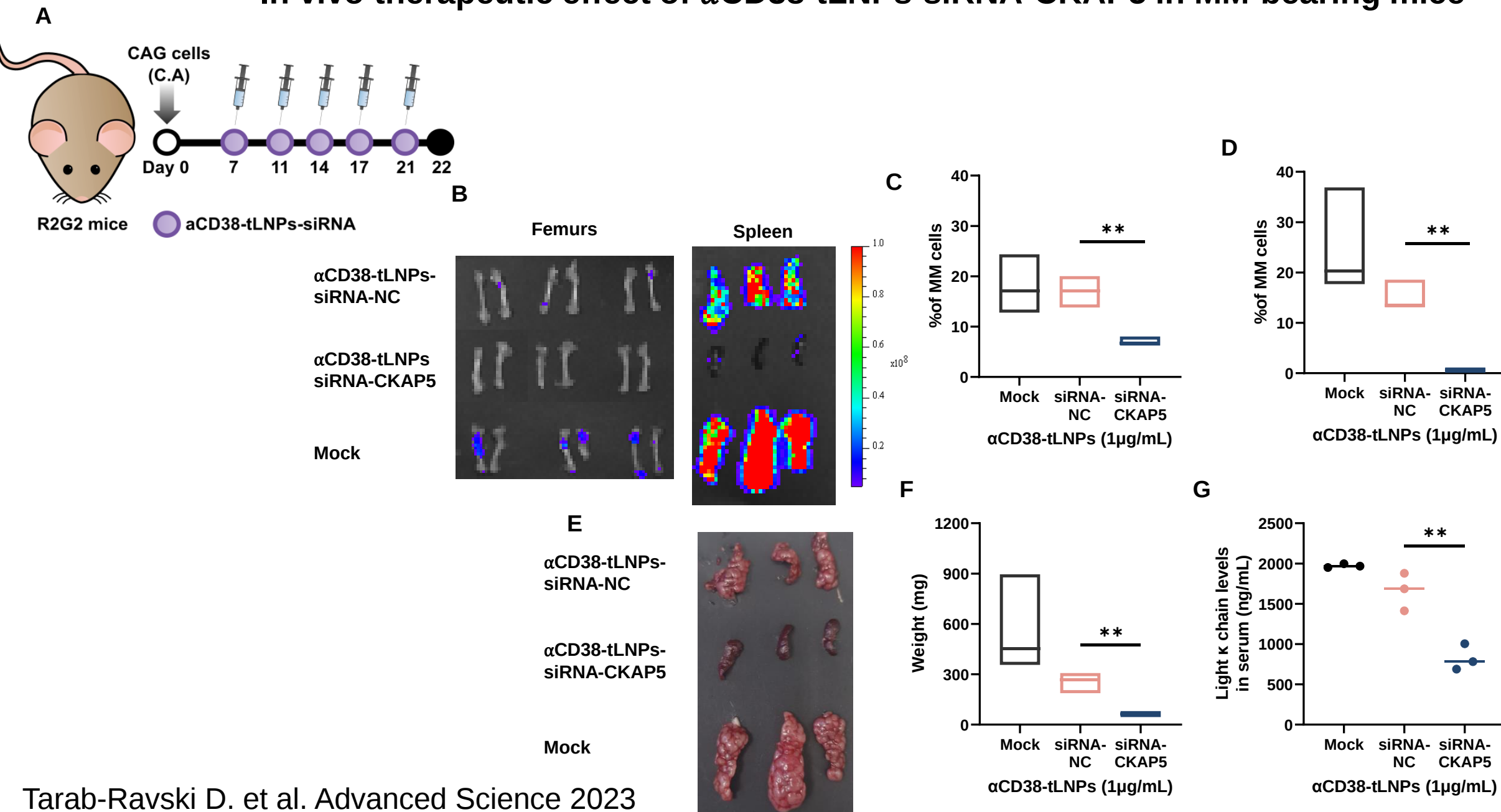
Establishment of novel xenograft MM mouse model



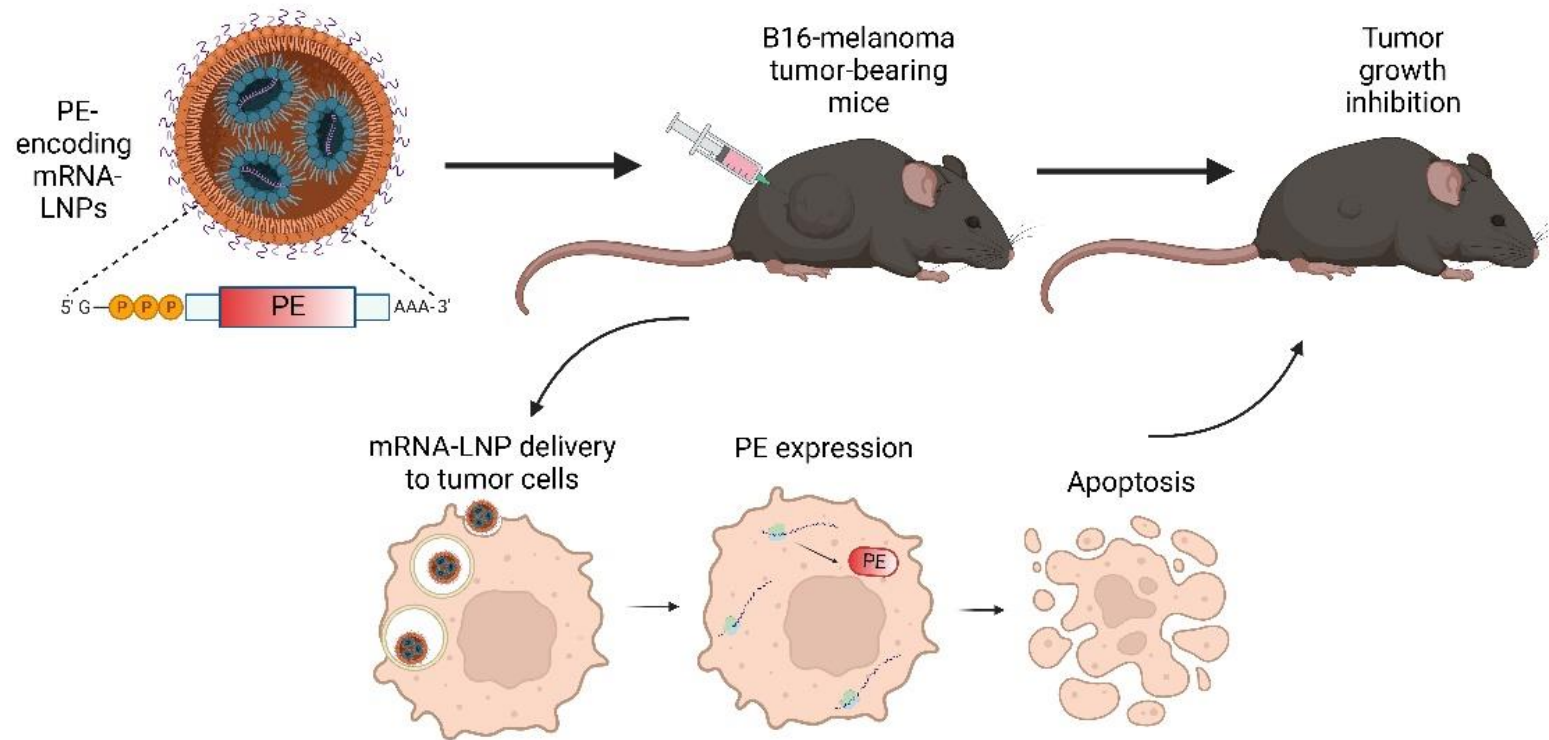
In vivo biodistribution of targeted LNPs in MM-bearing mice

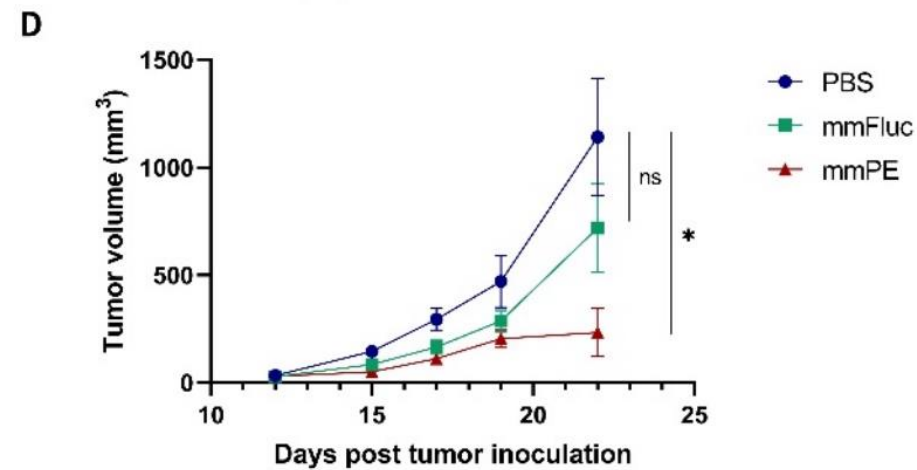
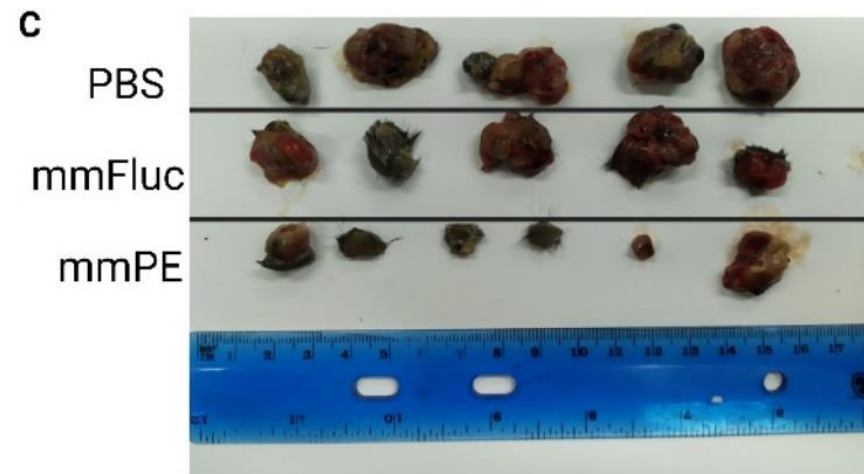
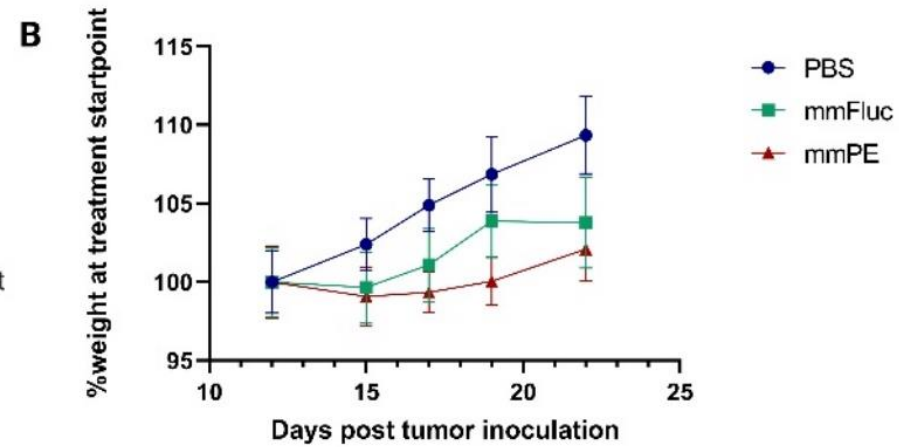
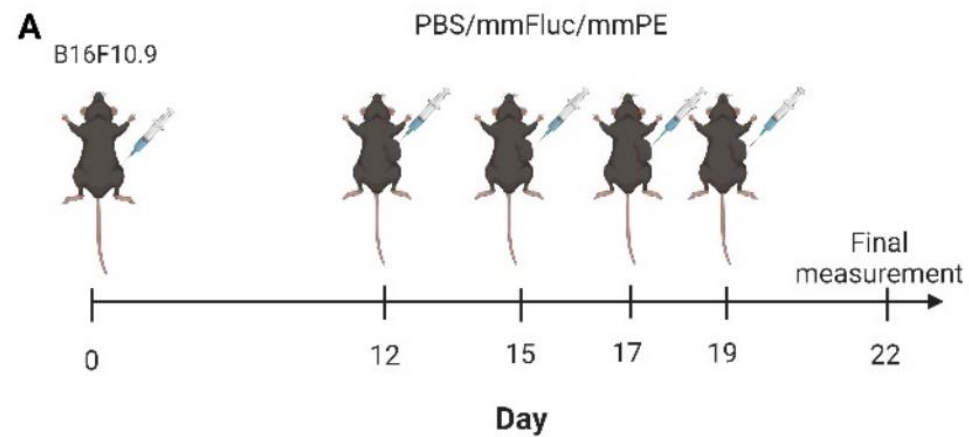


In vivo therapeutic effect of α CD38-tLNPs-siRNA-CKAP5 in MM-bearing mice

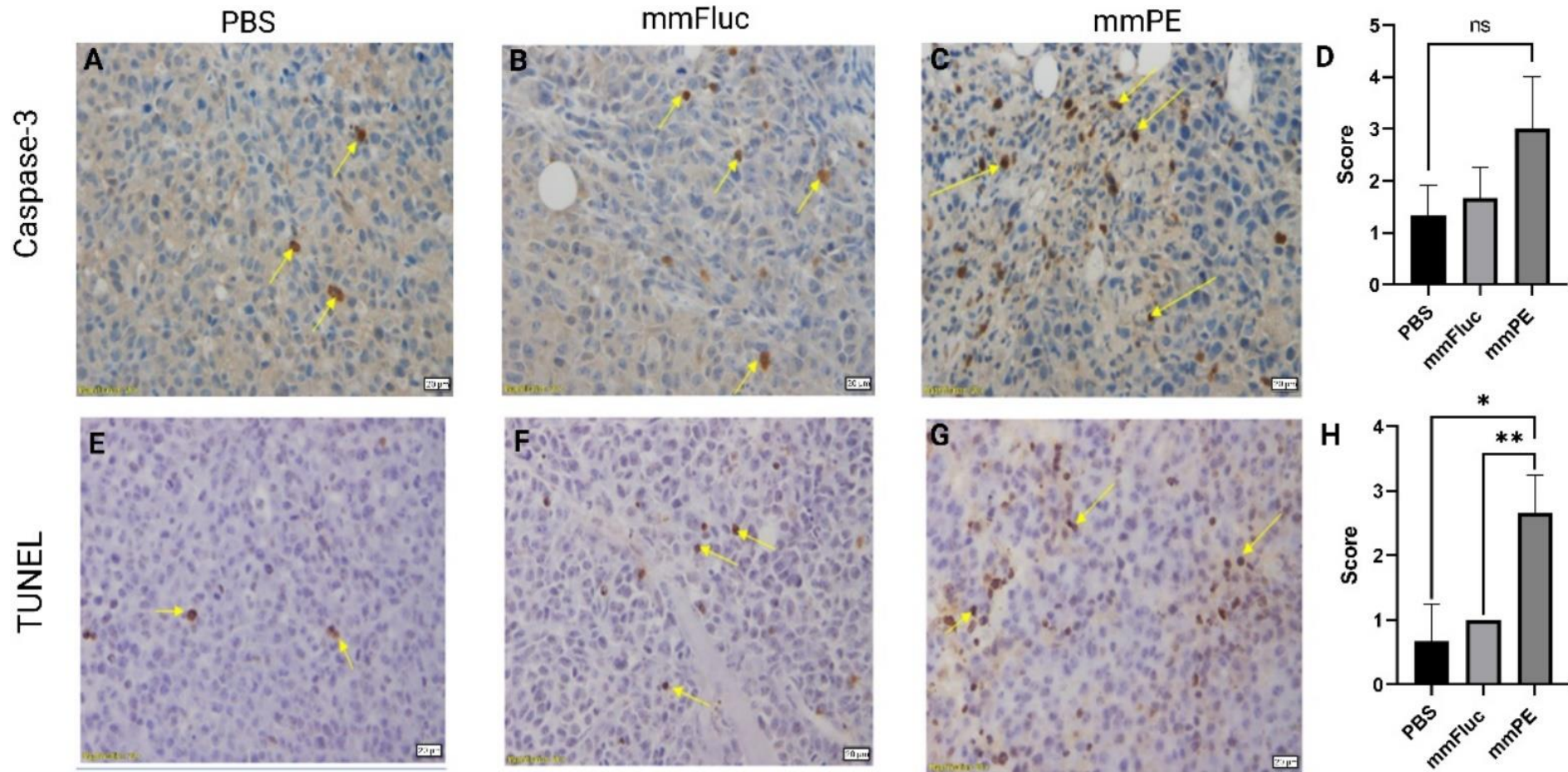


Using bacterial toxins as novel local therapy for solid tumors





Intratumorally-injected, repeated doses of mmPE-LNPs caused *in-vivo* apoptosis in tumor cells



Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD)

- Chronic **inflammation** of the gastrointestinal (GI) tract.
- Types of IBD include:
 - Ulcerative colitis.
 - Crohn's disease.
- Current treatment:
 - Anti-inflammatory drugs
 - Immune system suppressors
 - Surgery

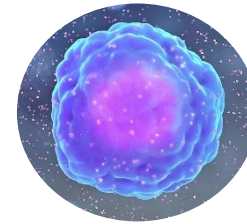


Therapeutic approach for IBD treatment

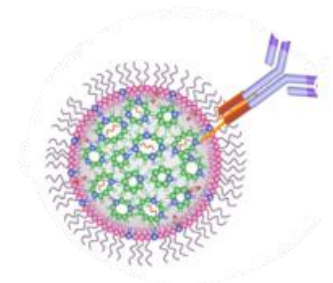
- Therapeutic approach: Silencing

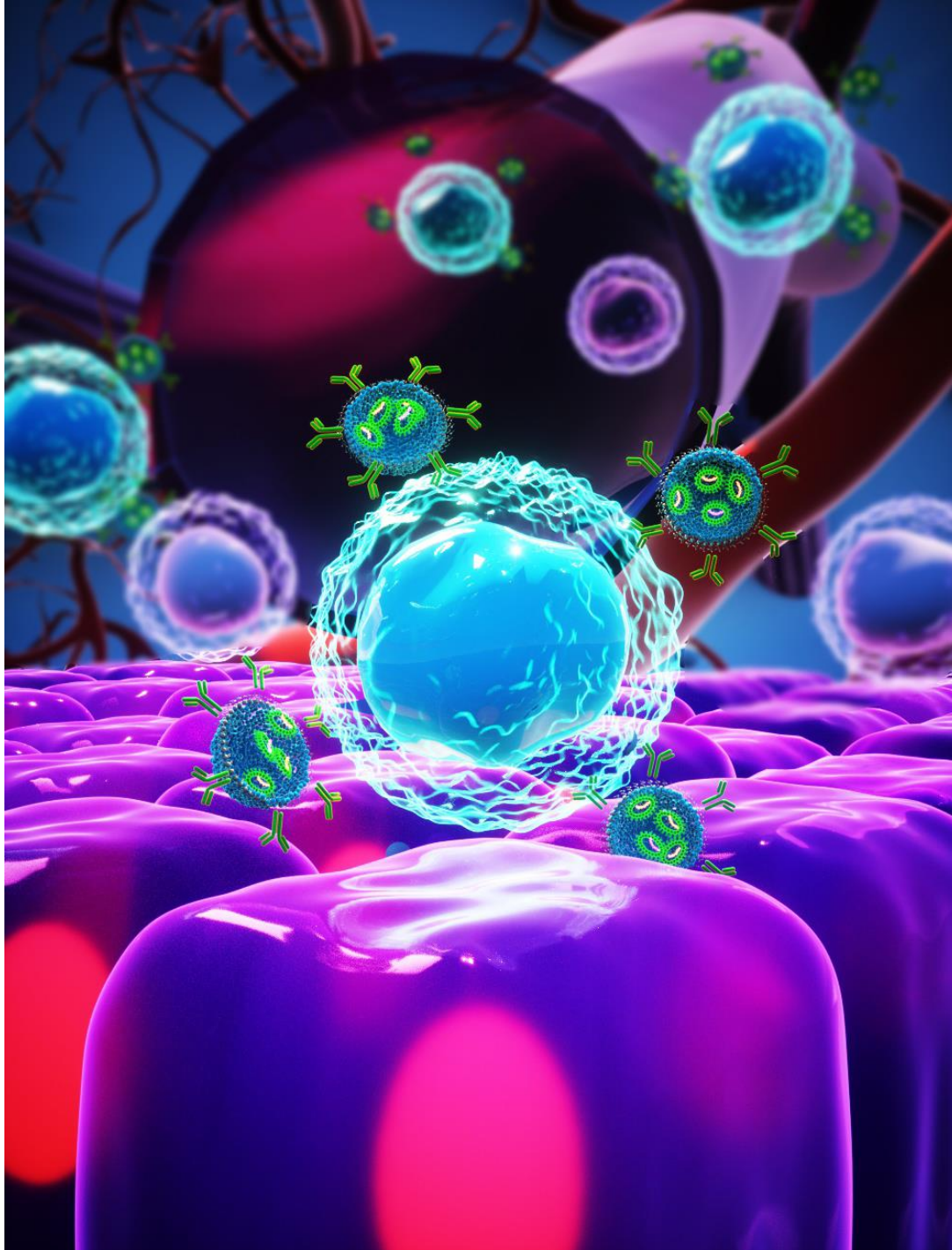


- Target gene: IFN γ



- Target Receptor: Integrin $\alpha_4\beta_7$





The next level of Targeting –
selective targeting against
receptor conformation

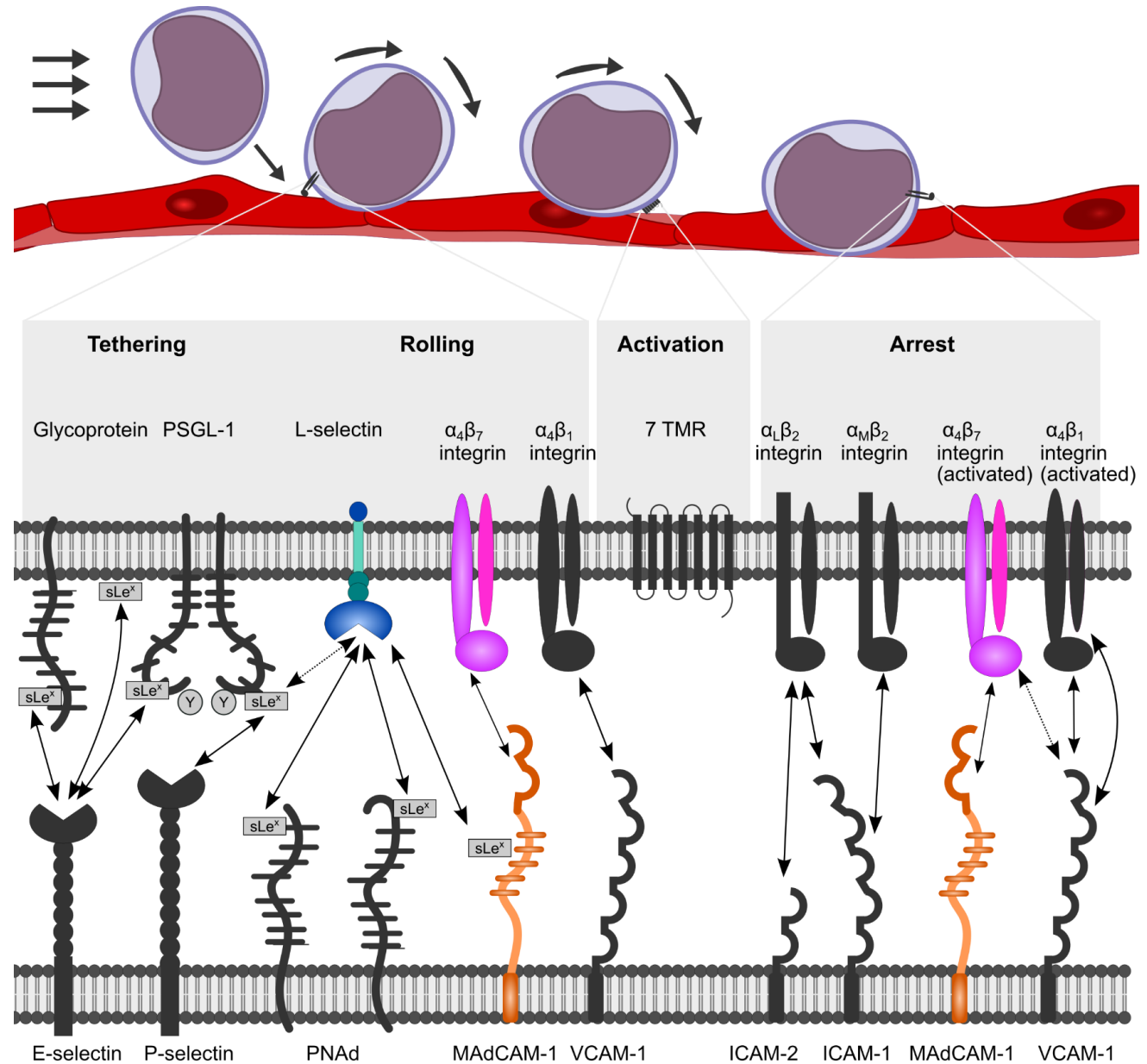
Dr. Niels Dammes



Inspired by leukocyte homing process

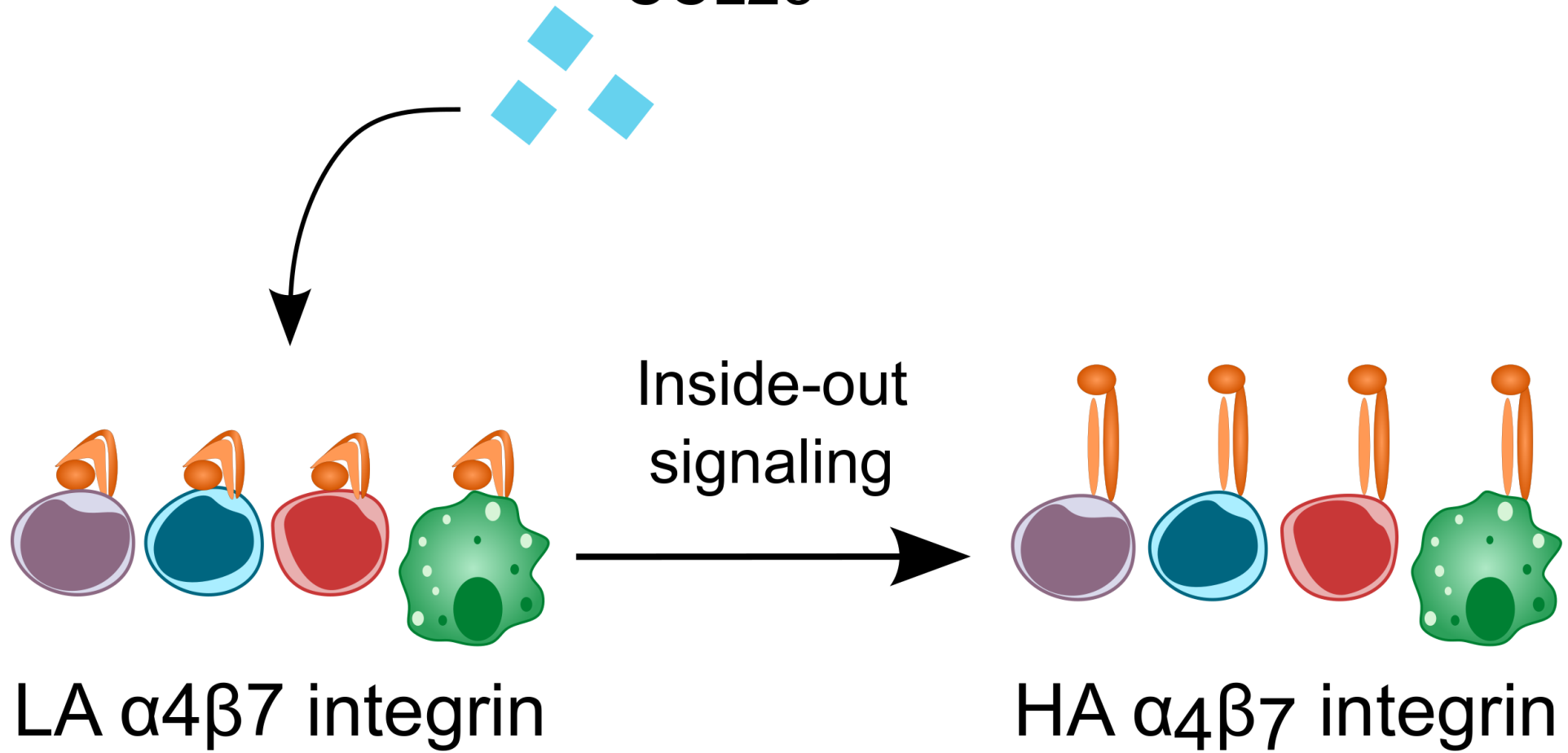
Modified from:
UH von Andrian & CR Mackay
New Engl. J. Med.
2000

Proteins related to MAdCAM
are colored

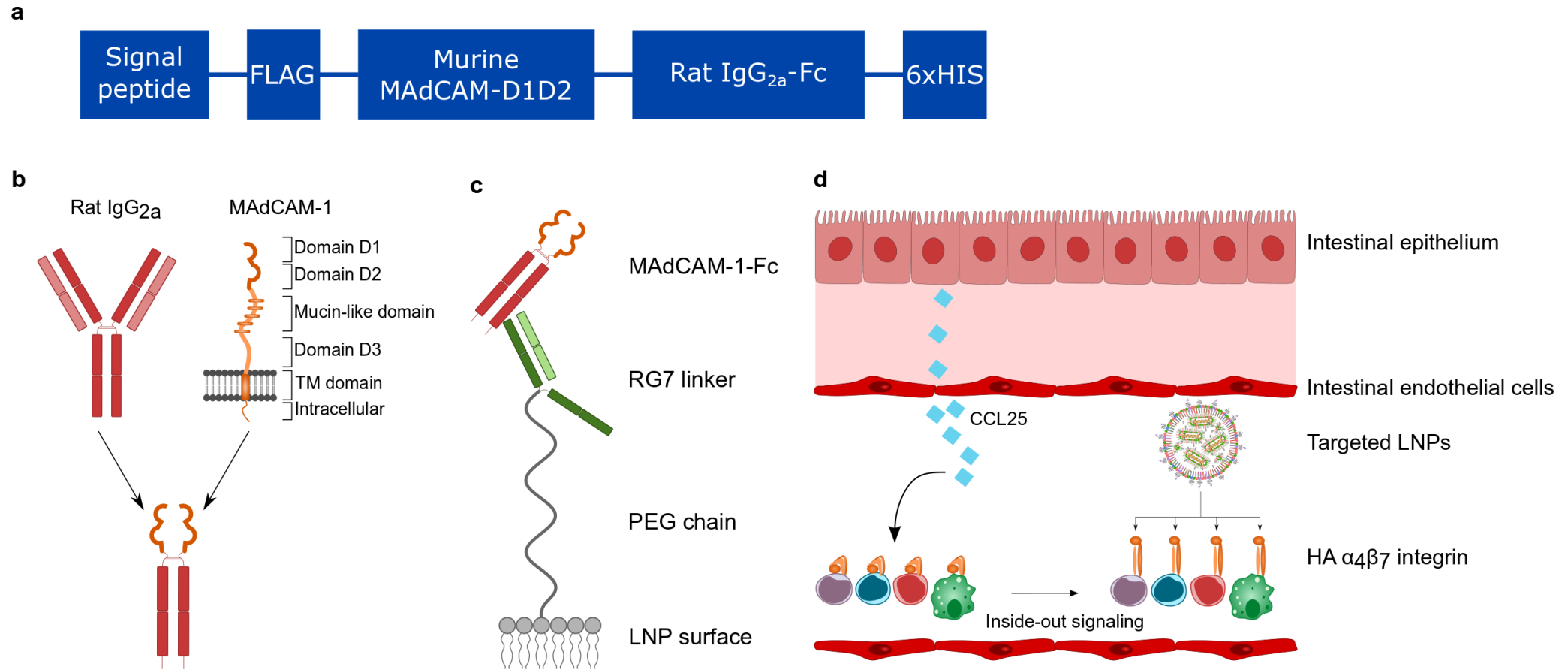


Conformational change

CCL25



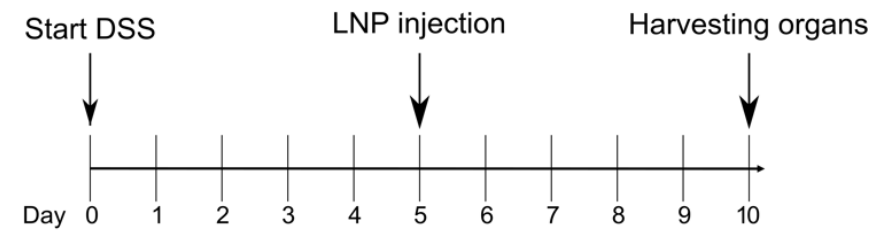
Targeting concept



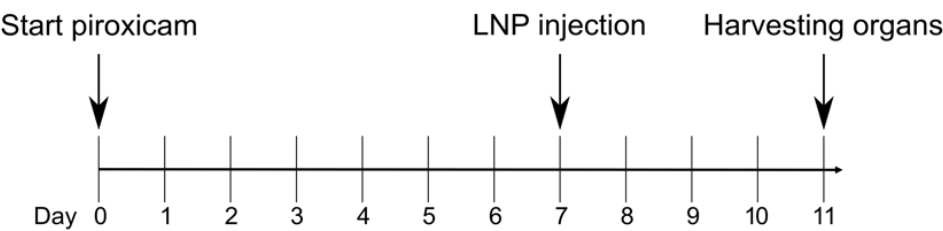
CD45 silencing

a

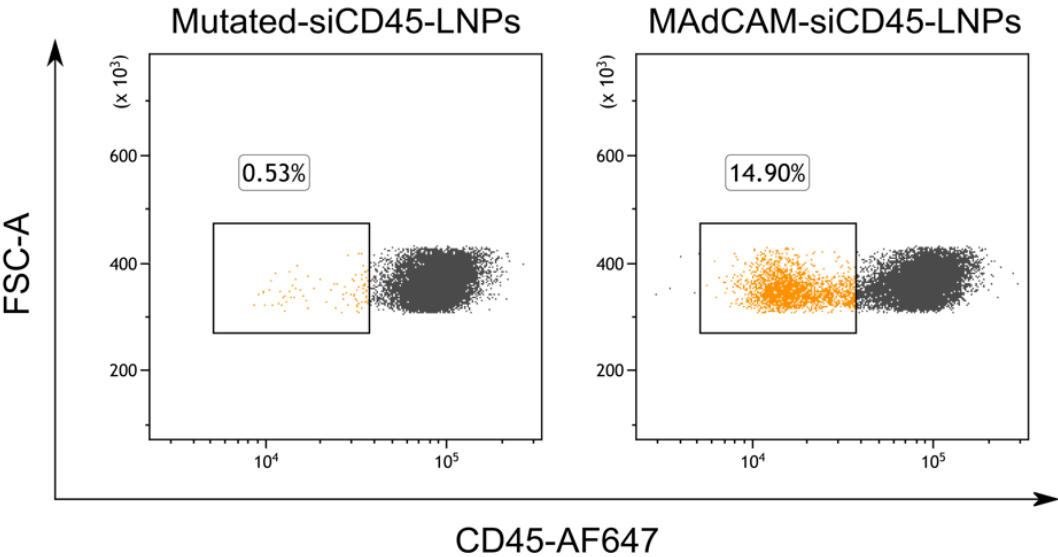
Experimental plan DSS colitis



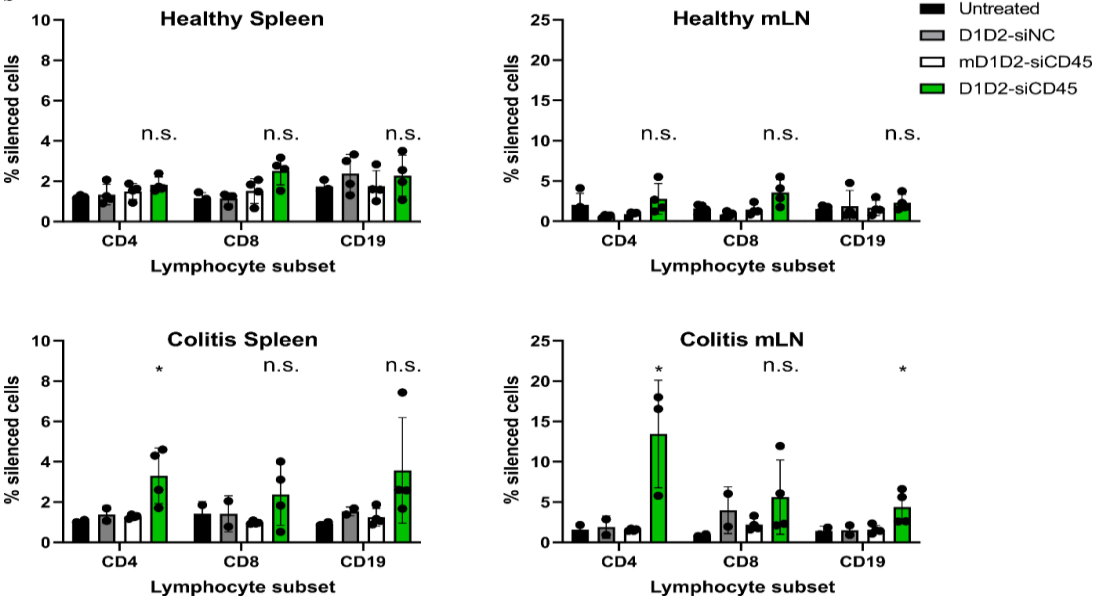
Experimental plan IL-10 KO



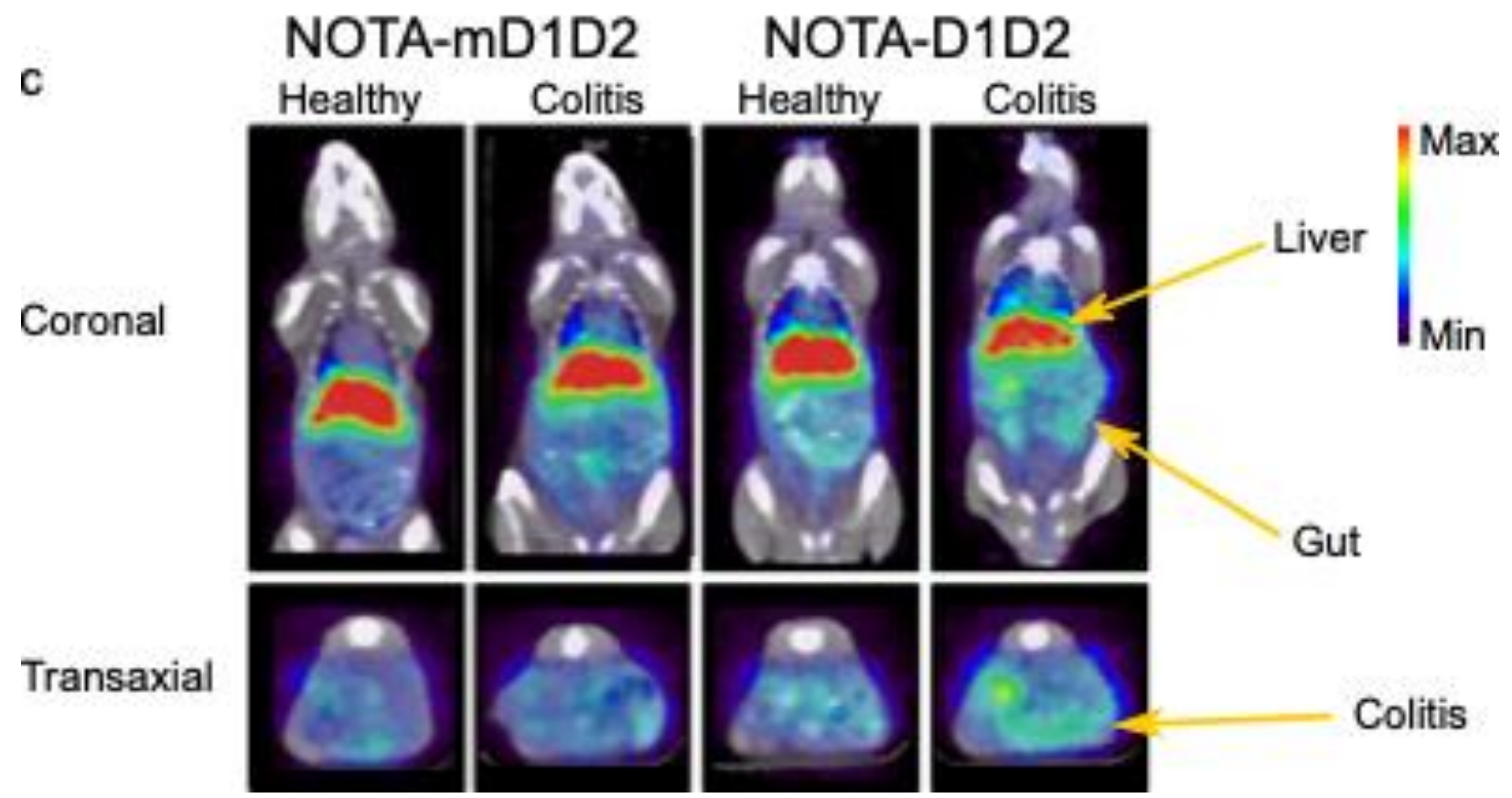
b



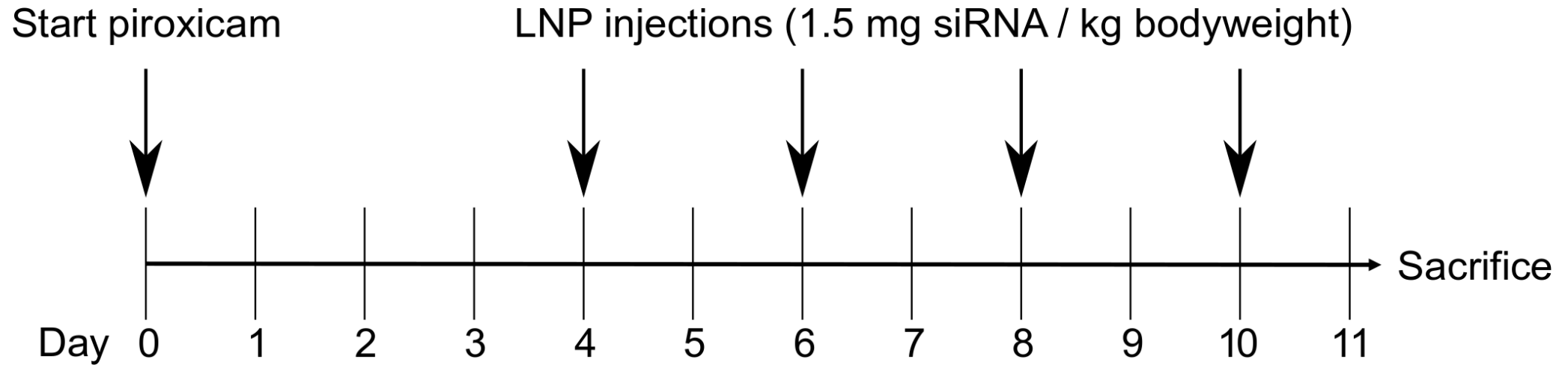
b

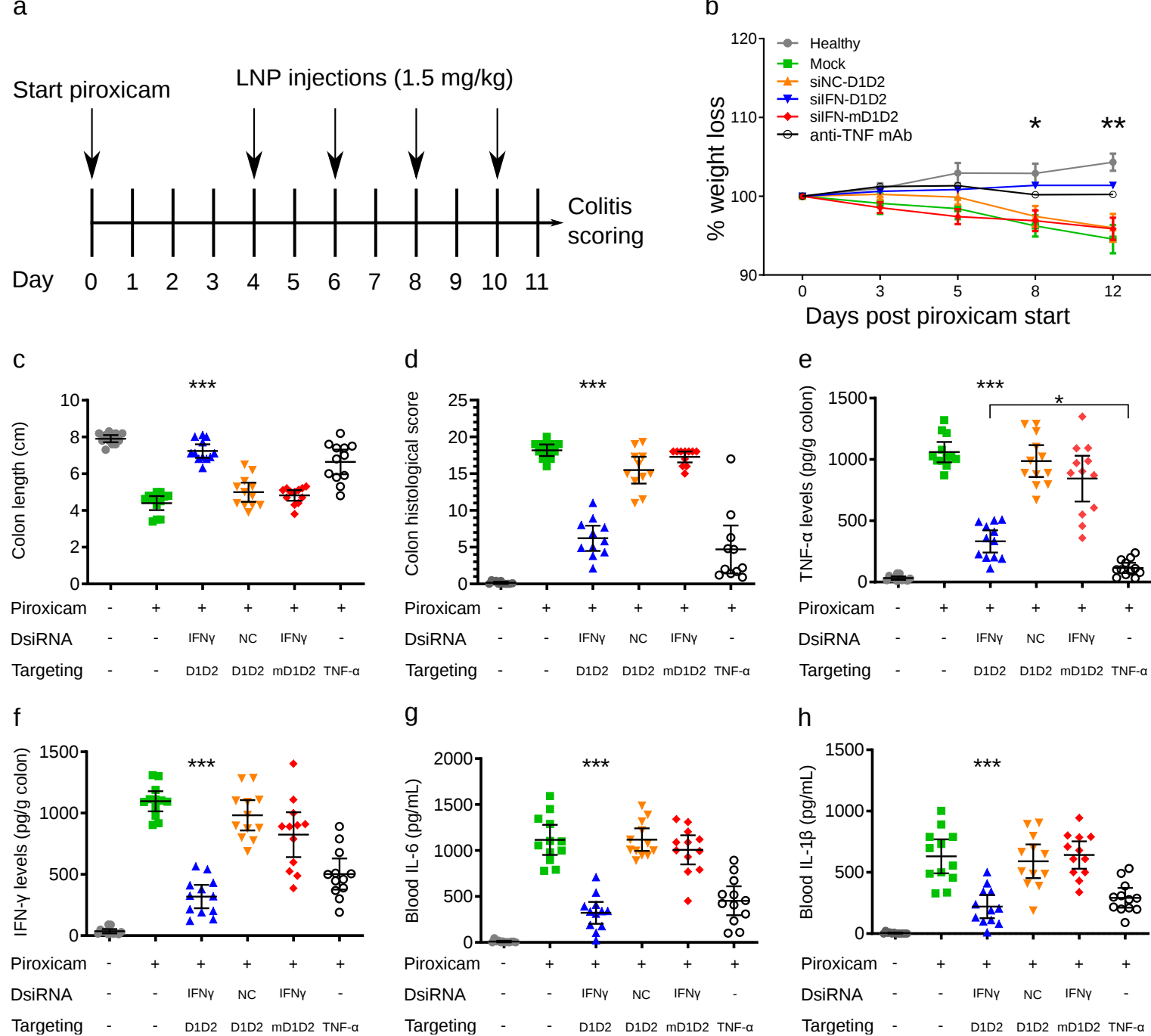


Molecular imaging of inflammatory leukocytes in experimental colitis using PET/CT and D1D2-NOTA-⁶⁴Cu



Injection scheme efficacy experiment IL-10KO





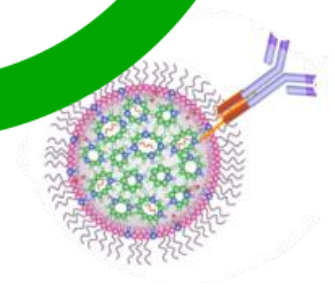
Therapeutic approach for IBD treatment

- Therapeutic approach: Silencing



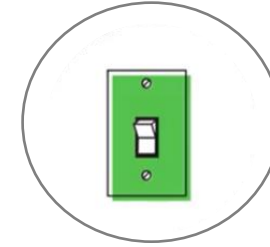
- Target gene: IFN γ

- Target Receptor: Integrin $\alpha_4\beta_7$

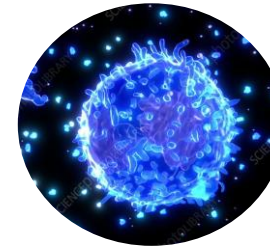


Alternative therapeutic approach for IBD treatment

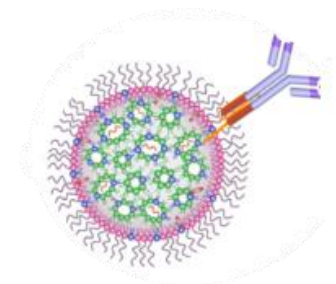
- Therapeutic approach: Activate



- Target gene: IL-10

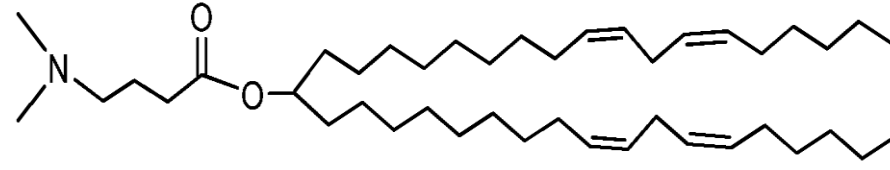


- Target cells: Ly6C^{Hi}

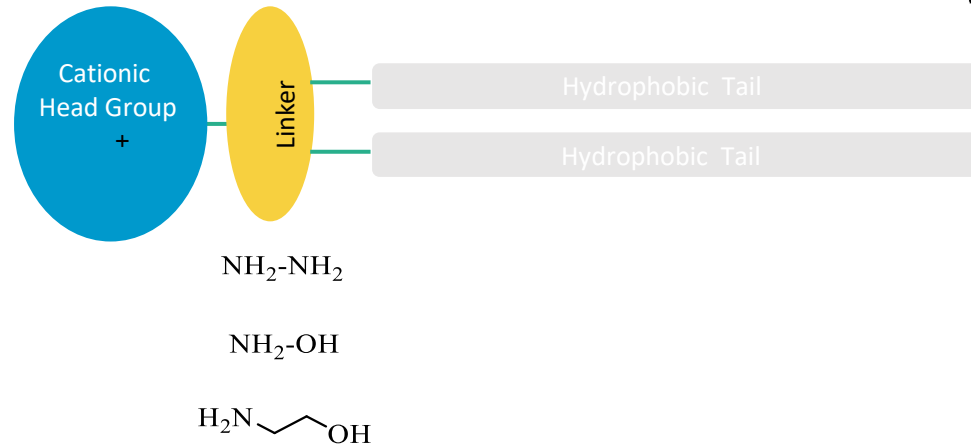


Structural Design of Ionizable Lipids

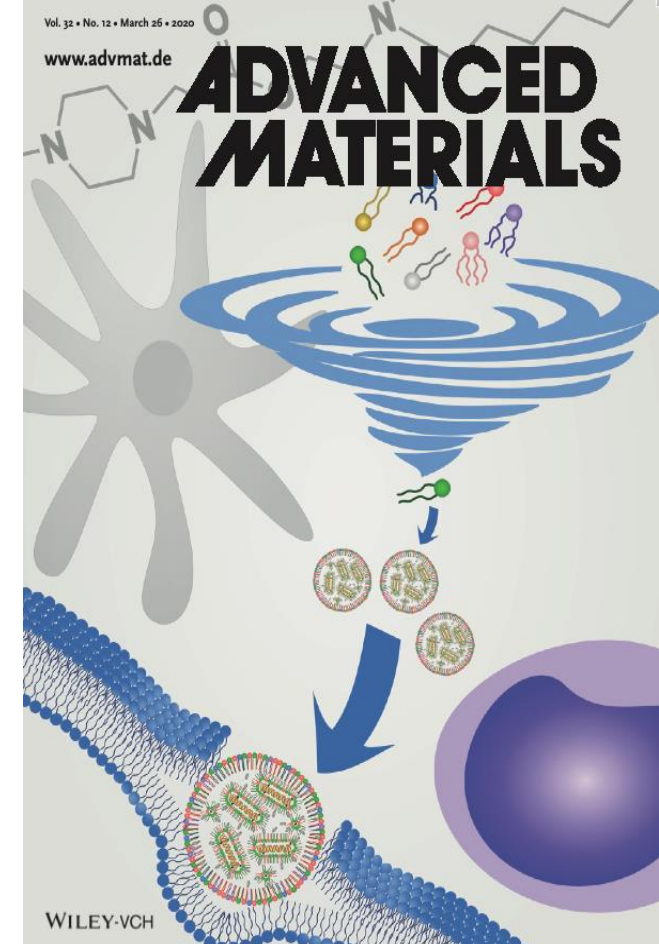
Dlin-MC3-DMA



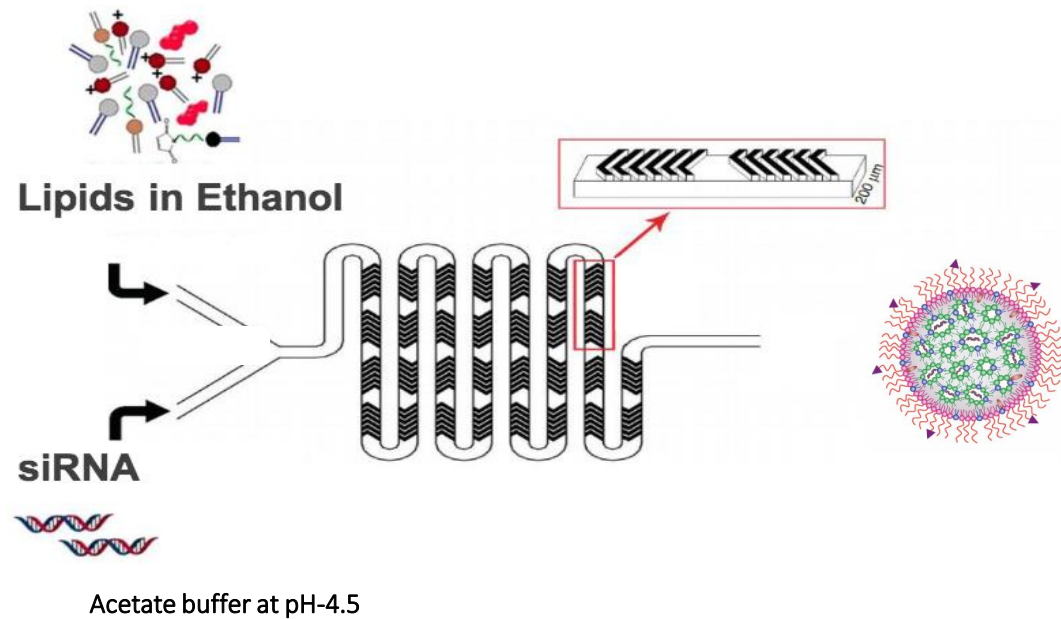
Dr. Srinivas Ramishetti



Based on the gold standard we have synthesized 60 lipid families



Using Microfluidic Mixing for Generating LNPs



The starting point for formulation studies

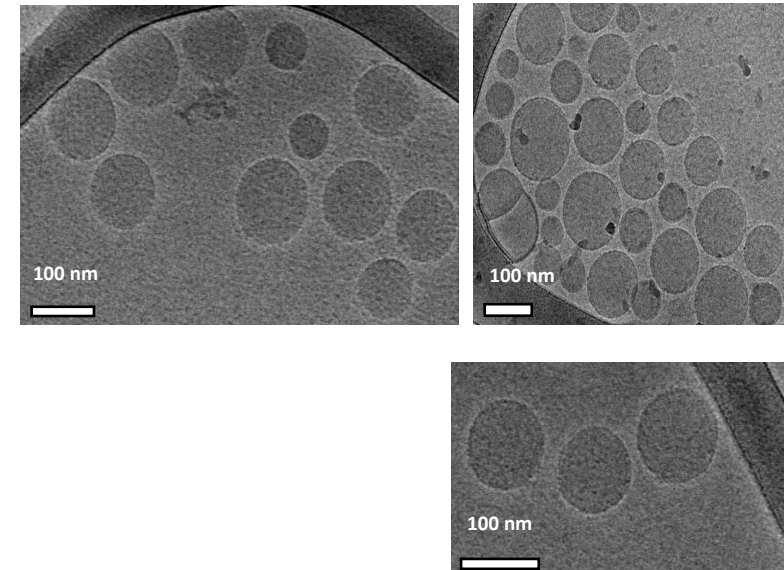
Lipids	mol (%)
Ionizable lipid	50%
DSPC	10%
Cholesterol	38.5%
DMG-PEG	1.5%

DSPC- 1,2-Distearoyl-Sn-glycero-3-PhosphoCholine
DMG-PEG- 1,2-Dimyristoyl-sn-glycerol, Methoxypolyethylene Glycol

LNPs Characterization

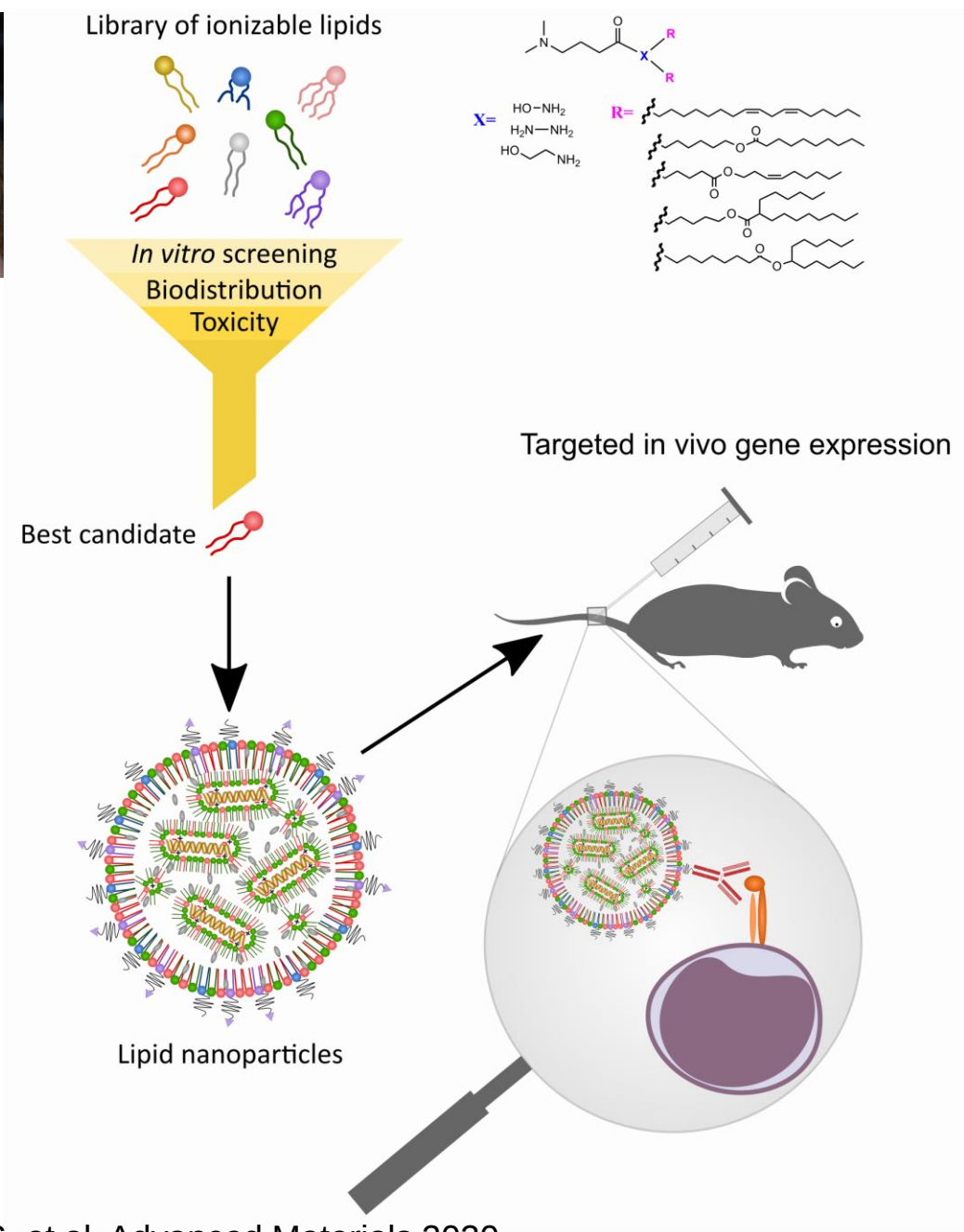
Formulation	Size (d.nm)	PDI	Zeta-potential (mV)
Dlin-MC3-DMA	44.5	0.18	-1
HZ-35	45.1	0.14	18.5
HZ-25	56.3	0.06	13.9
HZM-45	50.5	0.08	18.5
HZM-50	108.5	0.10	20.4
HZM-55	52.5	0.11	10.1
HZM-Im	46.0	0.15	-10.8
HZM-Pip	67.7	0.16	-2.8
HZM-Gly	52.8	0.07	-1.5
EA2	59.0	0.08	6.7
EA2-Pip	97.0	0.17	-1.28
EA-406	138.6	0.06	-1.82
HyAm-Gly	75.1	0.04	-13.6
HyAm-2	44.3	0.09	-3.6

Structural characterization of siRNA-EA2-LNPs by cryoTEM





Dr. Inbal Hazan-Halevi



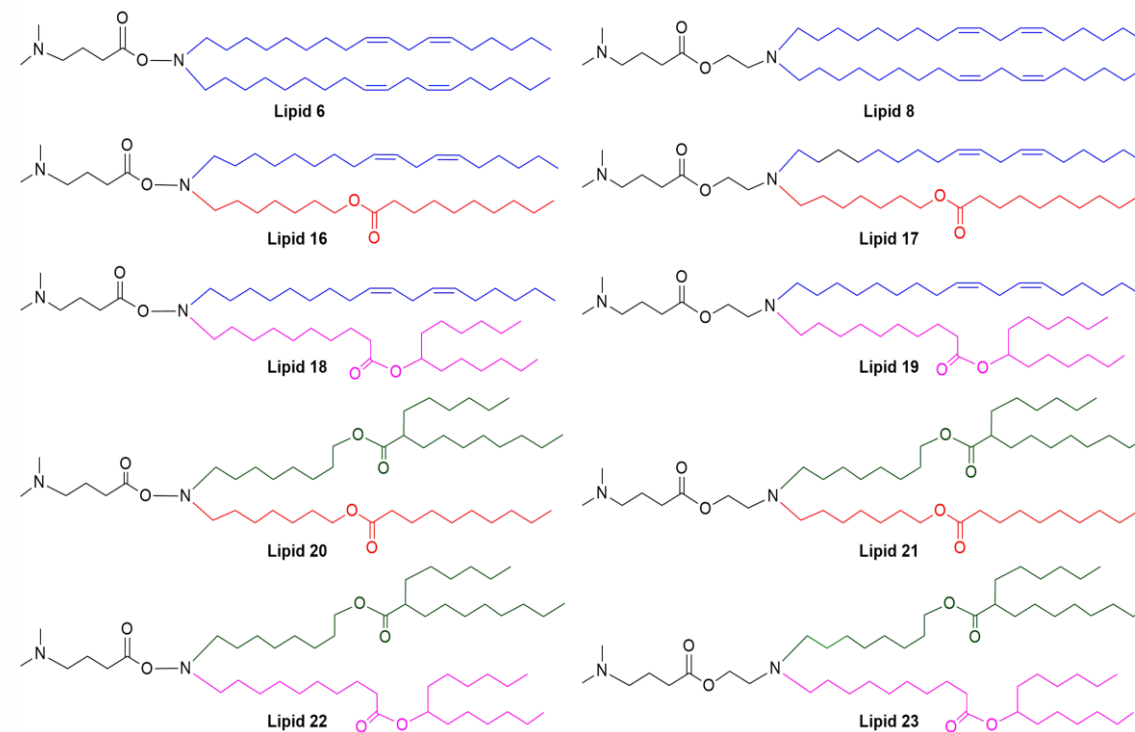
Ramishetti S. et al. Advanced Materials 2020



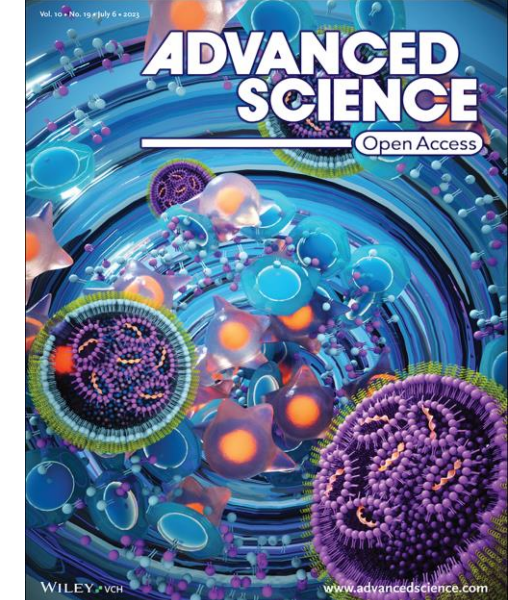
Dr. Srinivas Ramishetti



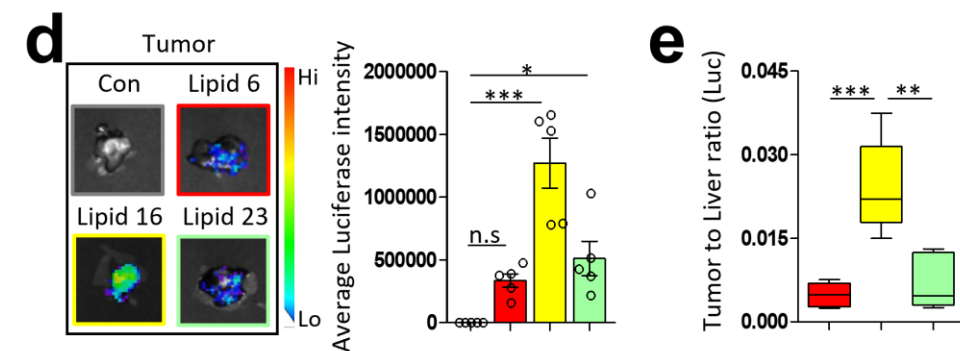
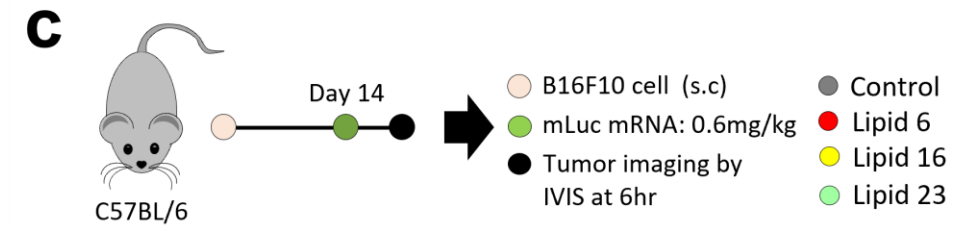
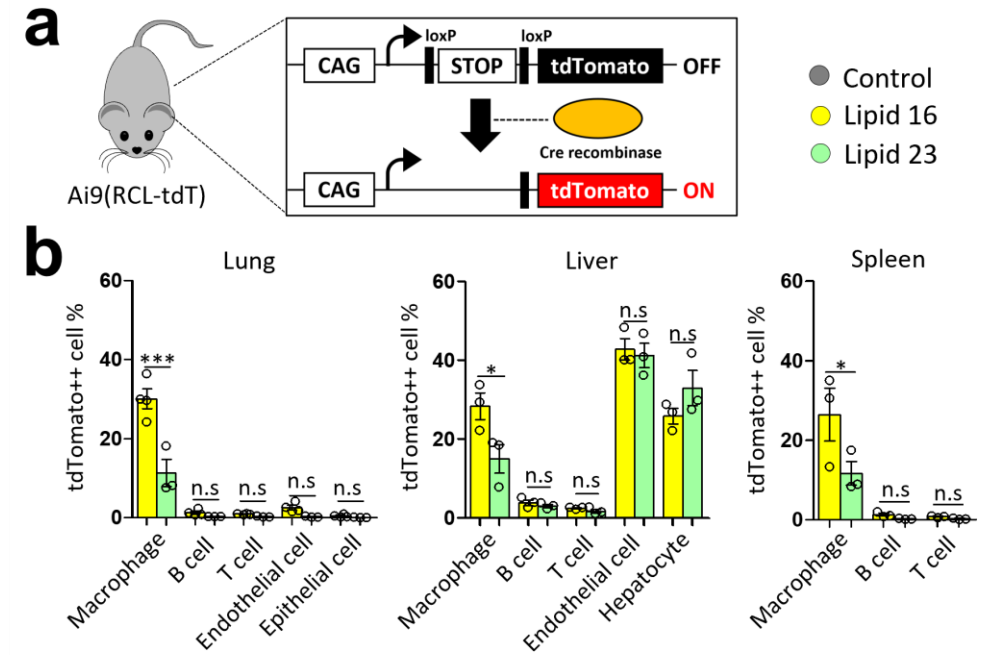
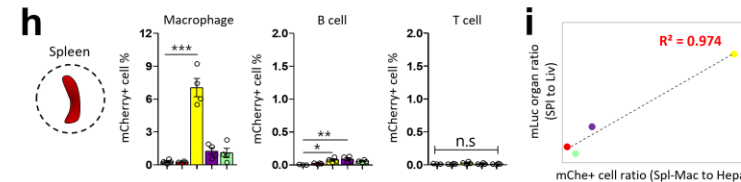
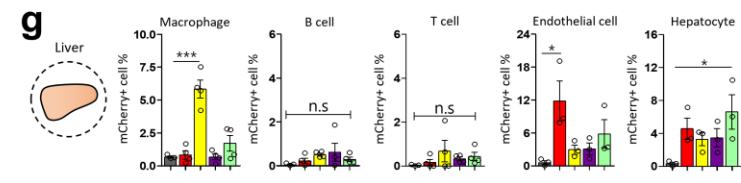
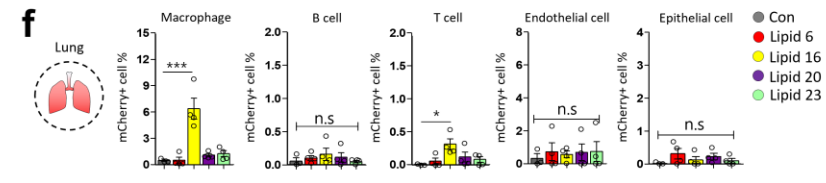
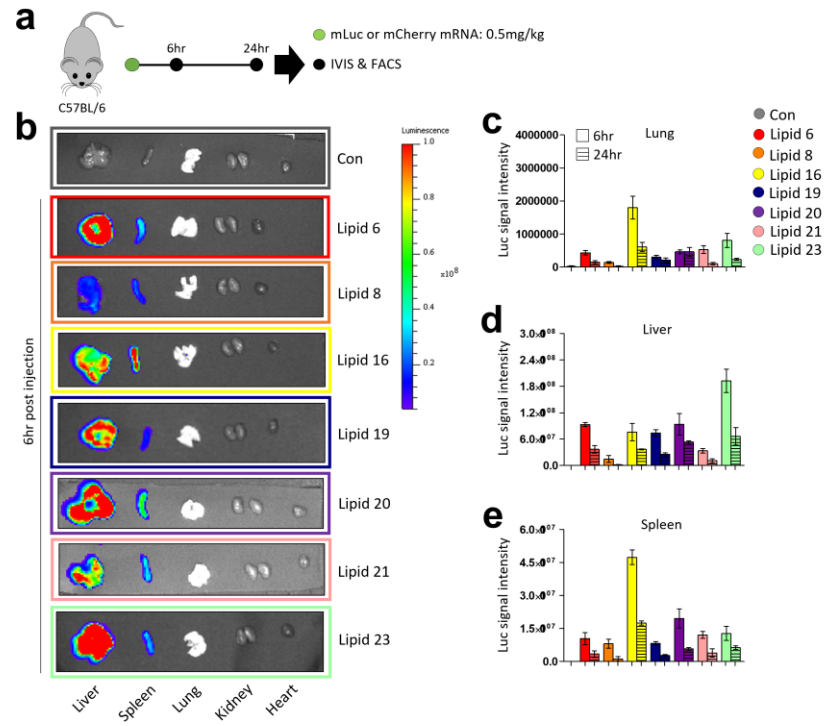
Dr. Somu Gonna Naidu



Naidu GS*, Yong S-B* et al. Advanced Science 2023

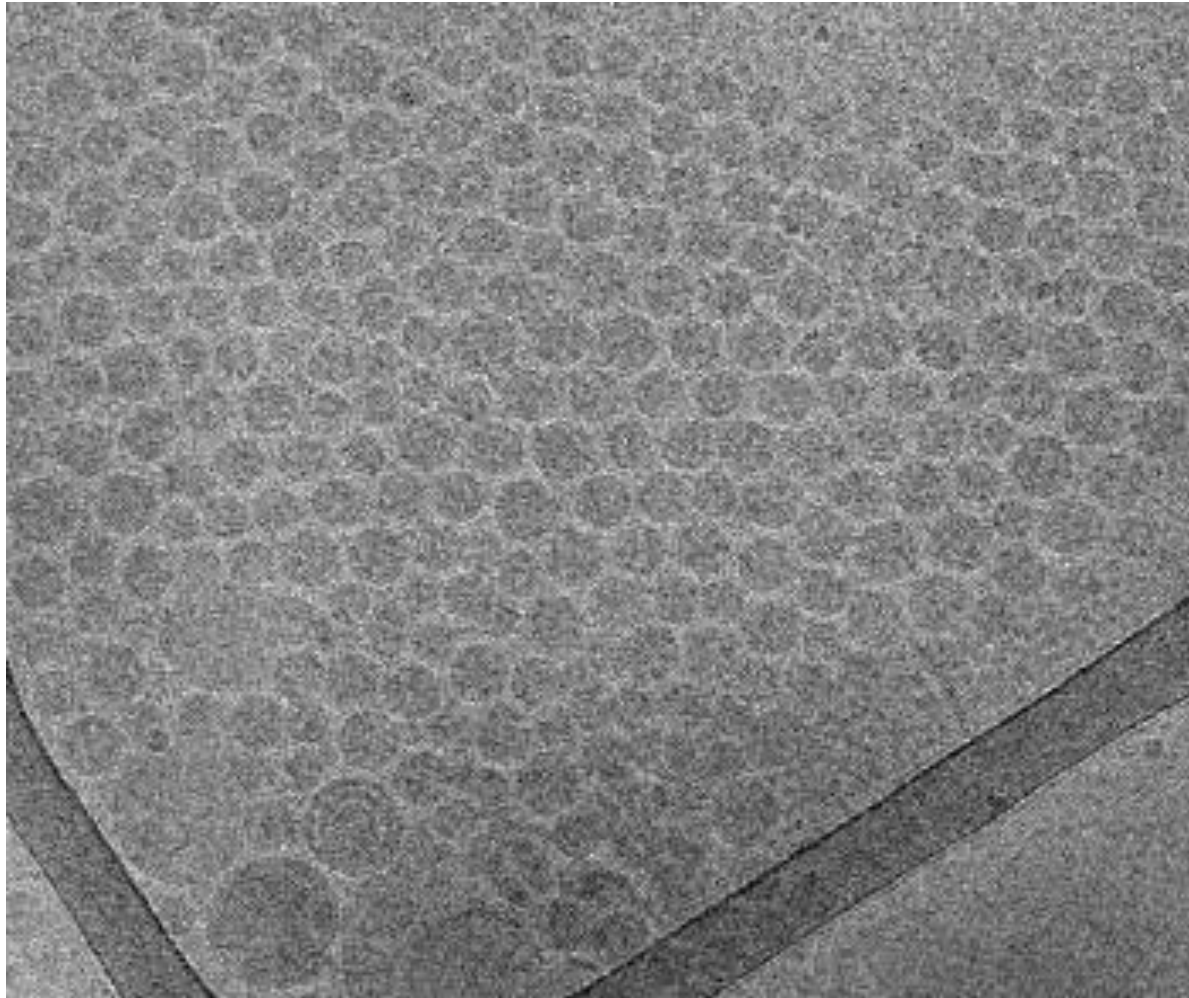


Organ specific delivery or cell specific ?



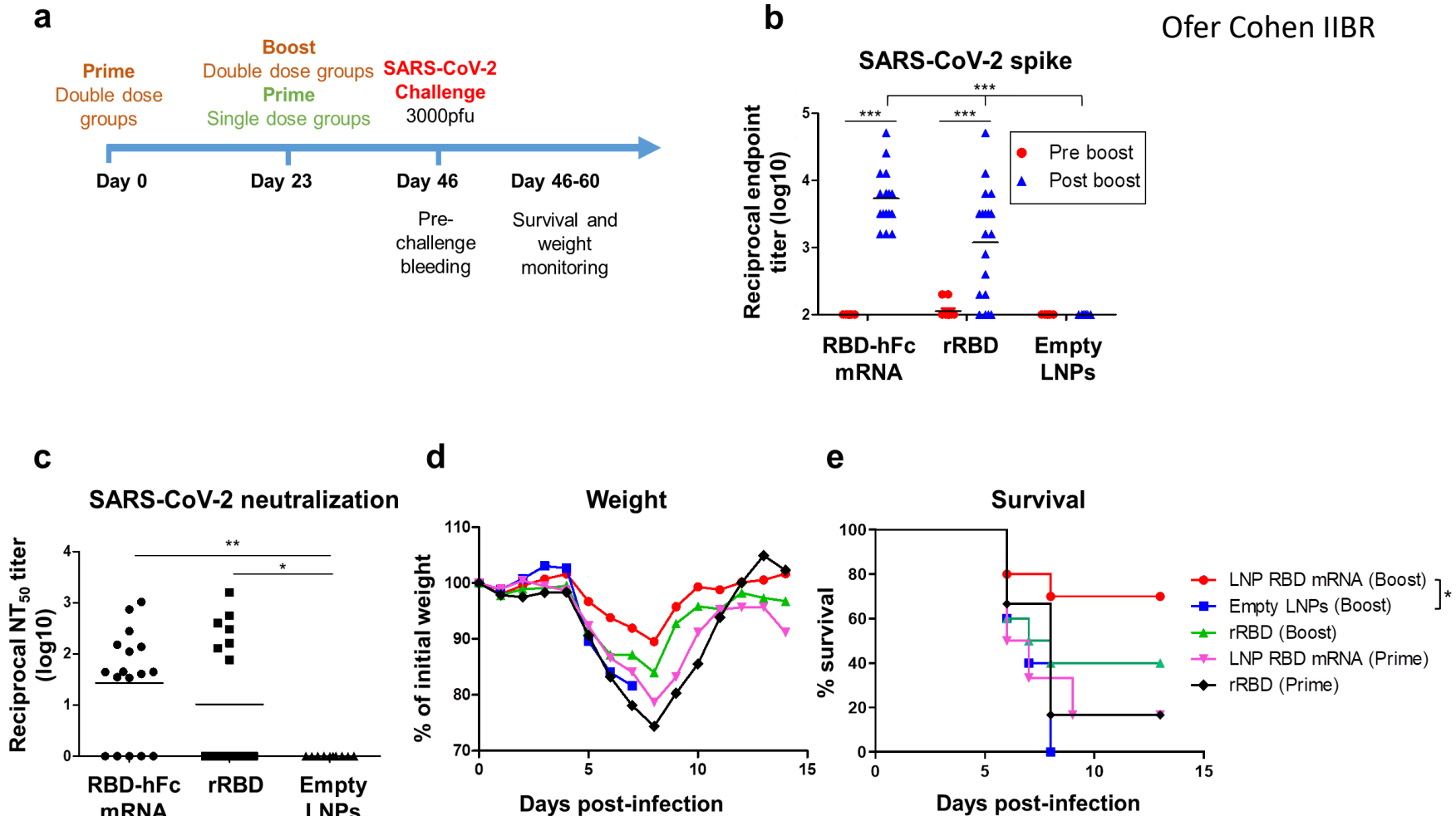
mRNA Vaccines

LNP RBD-hFc mRNA vaccine protects hACE2 transgenic mice against a lethal SARS-CoV-2 challenge .

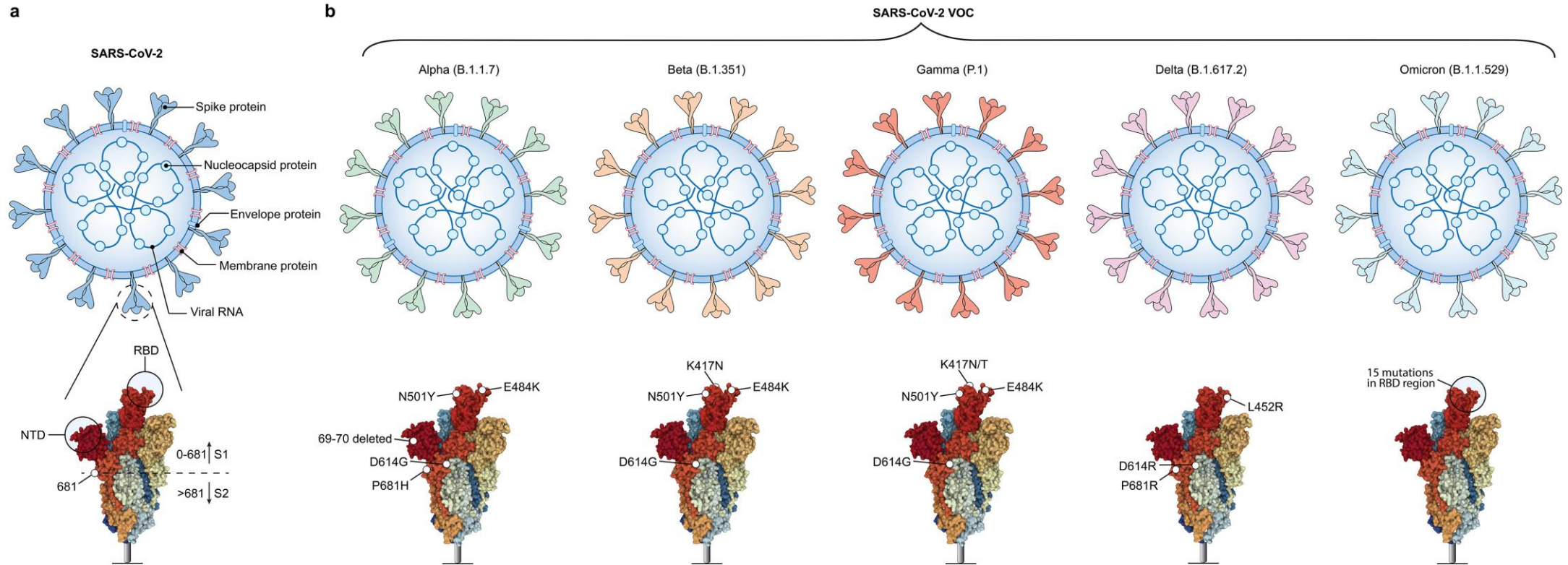


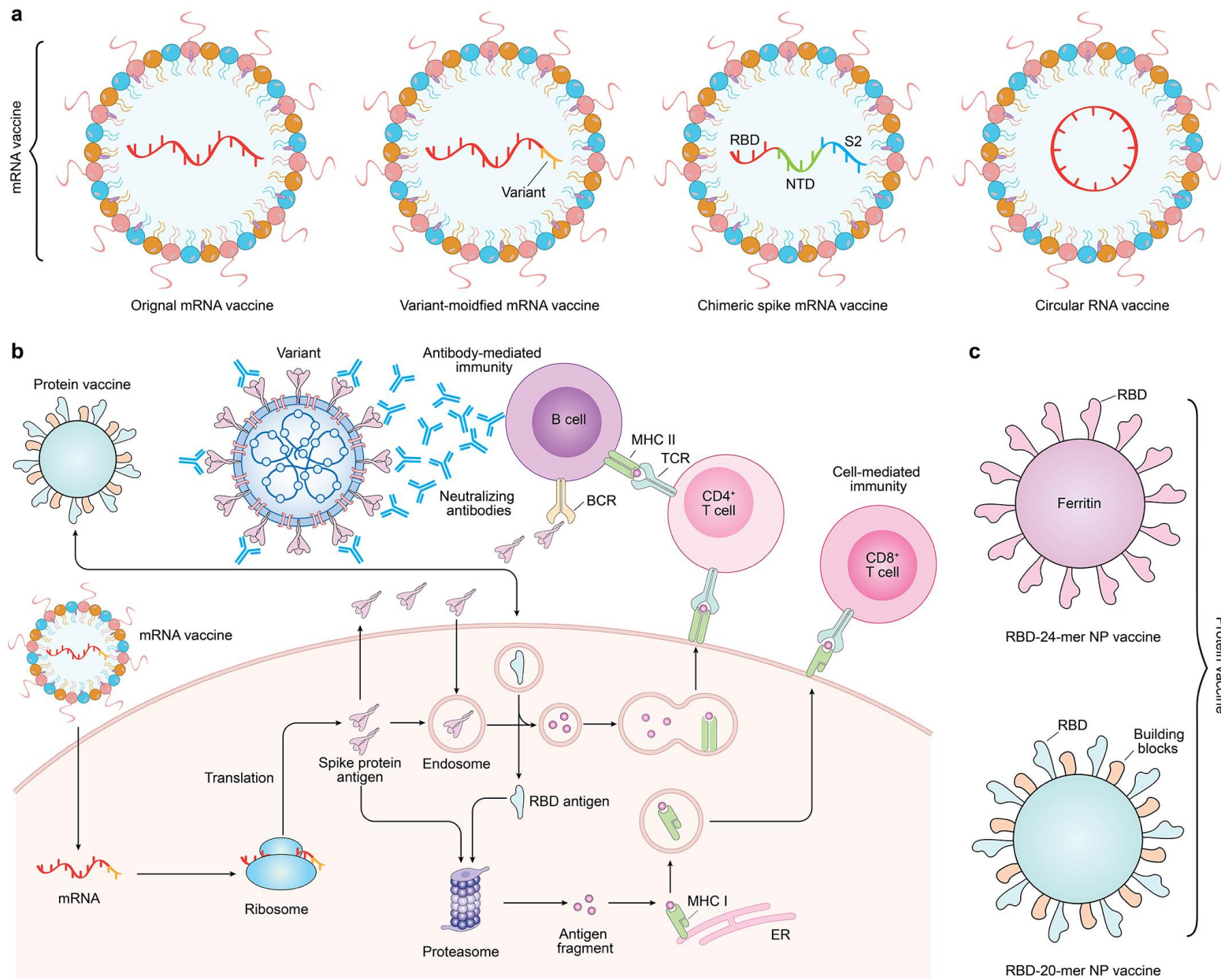
LNP RBD-hFc mRNA vaccine protects hACE2 transgenic mice against a lethal SARS-CoV-2 challenge

Collaboration – Dr.
Ofer Cohen IIBR



Fast response for a highly mutated pathogen



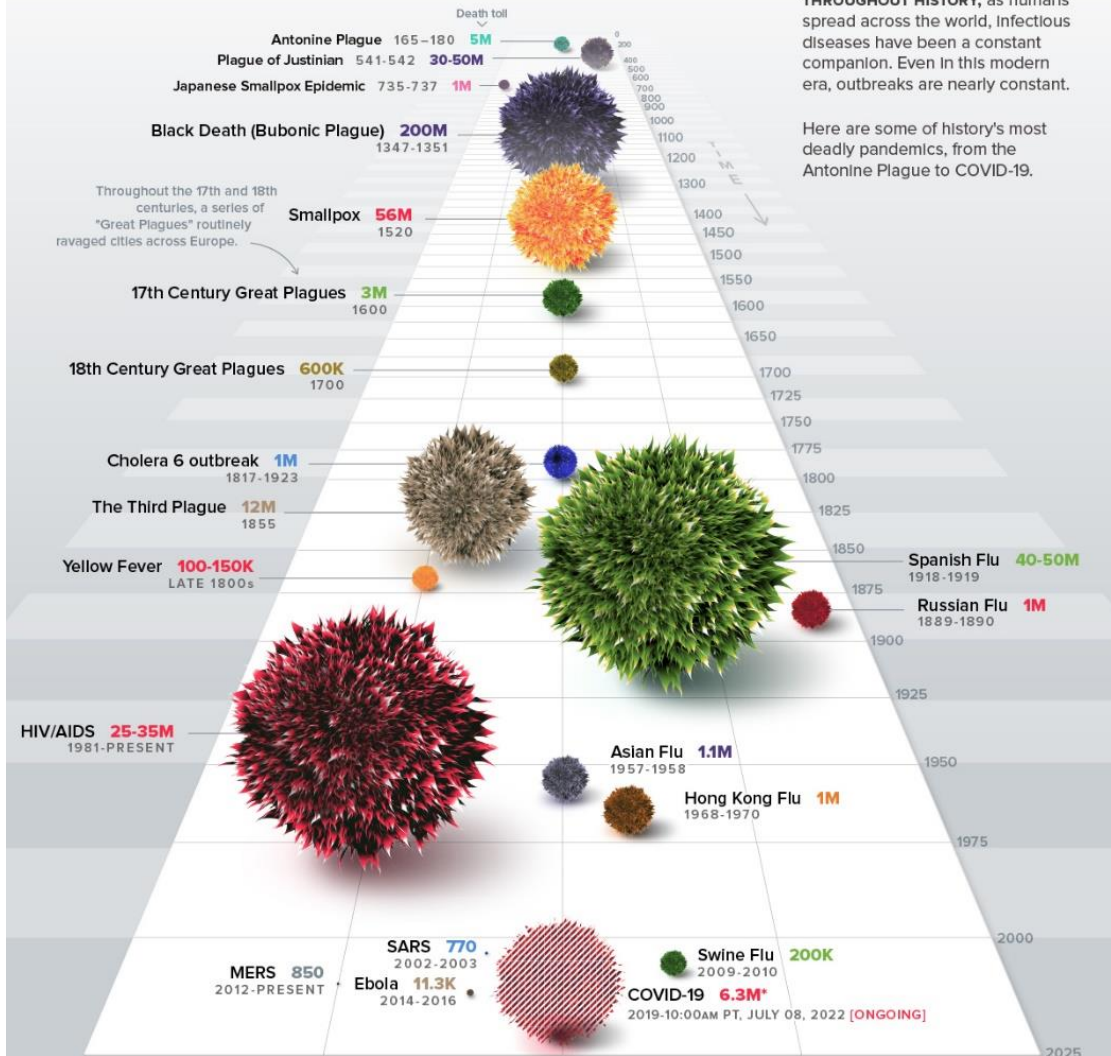


HISTORY OF PANDEMICS

PAN-DEM-IC (of a disease) prevalent over a whole country or the world.

THROUGHOUT HISTORY, as humans spread across the world, infectious diseases have been a constant companion. Even in this modern era, outbreaks are nearly constant.

Here are some of history's most deadly pandemics, from the Antonine Plague to COVID-19.

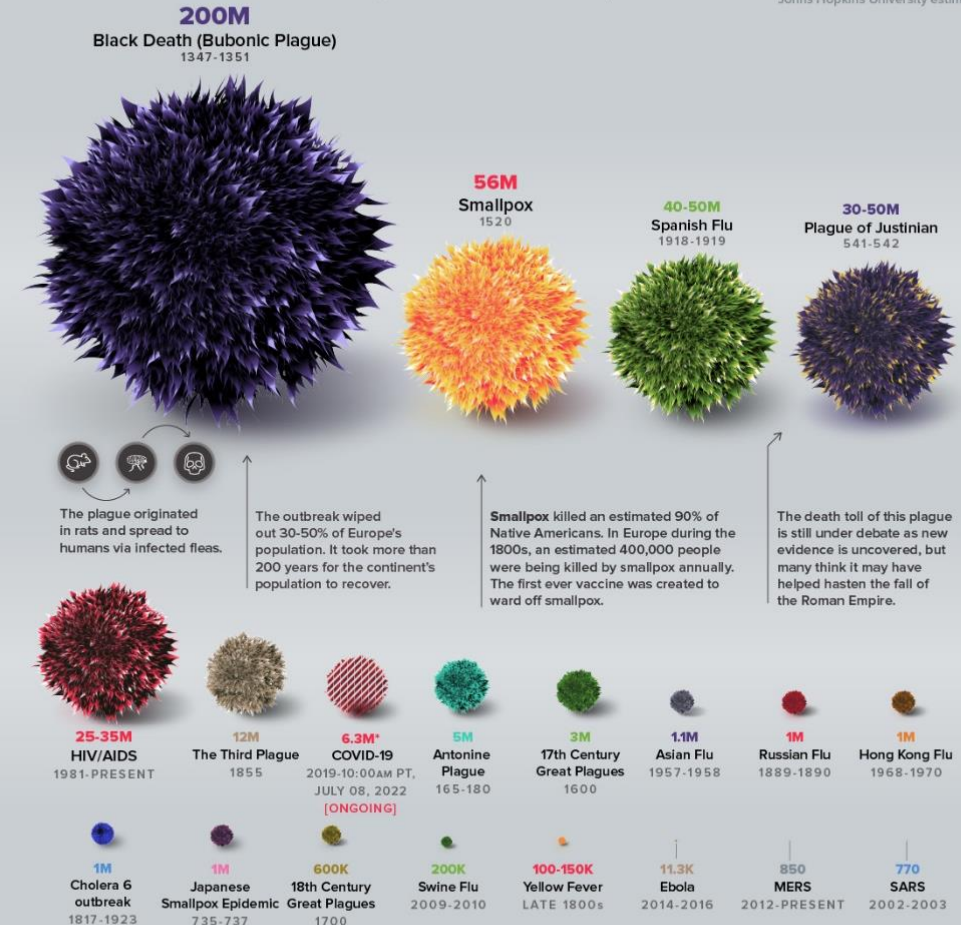


DEATH TOLL [HIGHEST TO LOWEST]

WHO officially declared COVID-19 a pandemic on Mar 11, 2020.

It is hard to calculate and forecast the impact of COVID-19 because the disease is new to medicine, and data is still coming in.

*Johns Hopkins University estimates



The plague originated in rats and spread to humans via infected fleas.

The outbreak wiped out 30-50% of Europe's population. It took more than 200 years for the continent's population to recover.

Smallpox killed an estimated 90% of Native Americans. In Europe during the 1800s, an estimated 400,000 people were being killed by smallpox annually. The first ever vaccine was created to ward off smallpox.

The death toll of this plague is still under debate as new evidence is uncovered, but many think it may have helped hasten the fall of the Roman Empire.

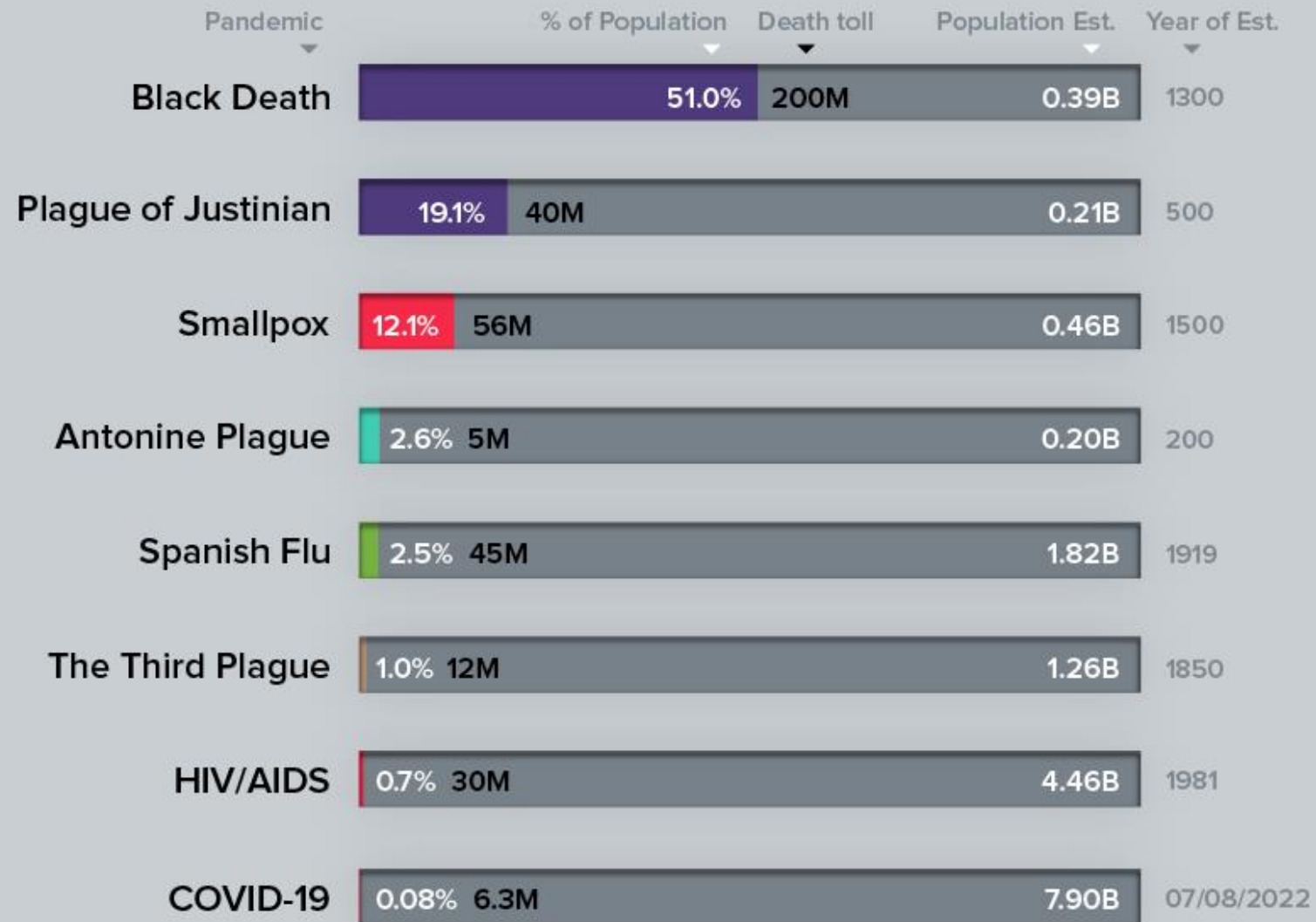
*Johns Hopkins University estimates

Sources:
CDC, WHO, BBC,
Wikipedia,
Historical records,
Encyclopedia Britannica
Johns Hopkins University

VISUAL
CAPITALIST

visualcapitalist visualcapitalist visualcapitalist

[DEATH TOLL AS A PERCENT OF THE POPULATION]



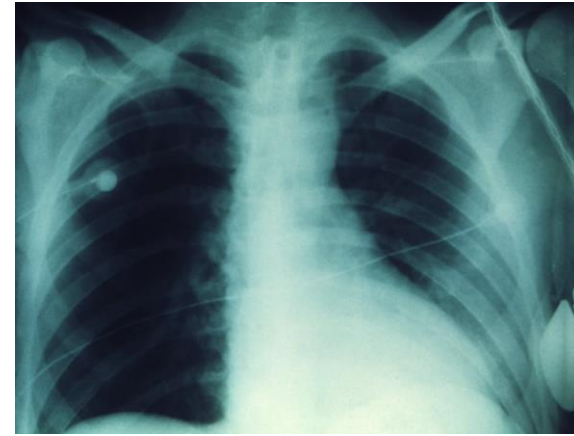


An mRNA-LNP Vaccine Against a Highly Lethal Bacterial pathogen – *Y. pestis*



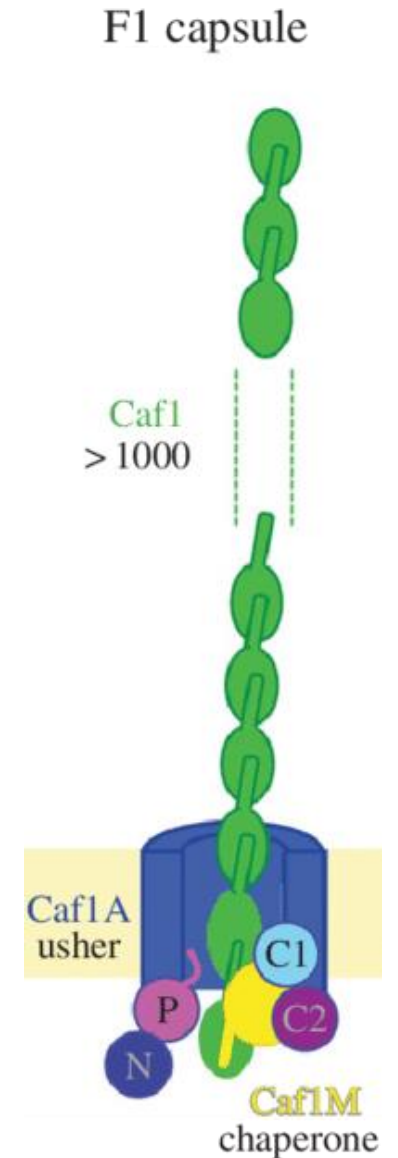
Bubonic

Lymph nodes affected
50-60% Mortality Rate



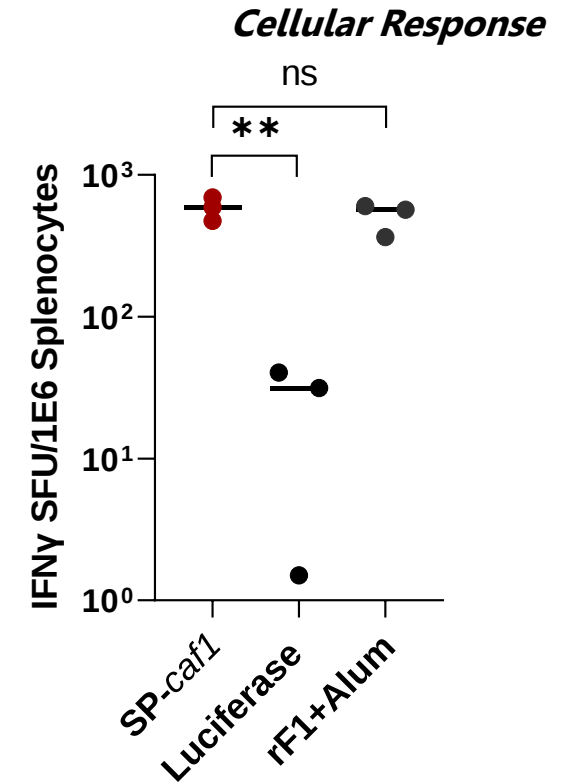
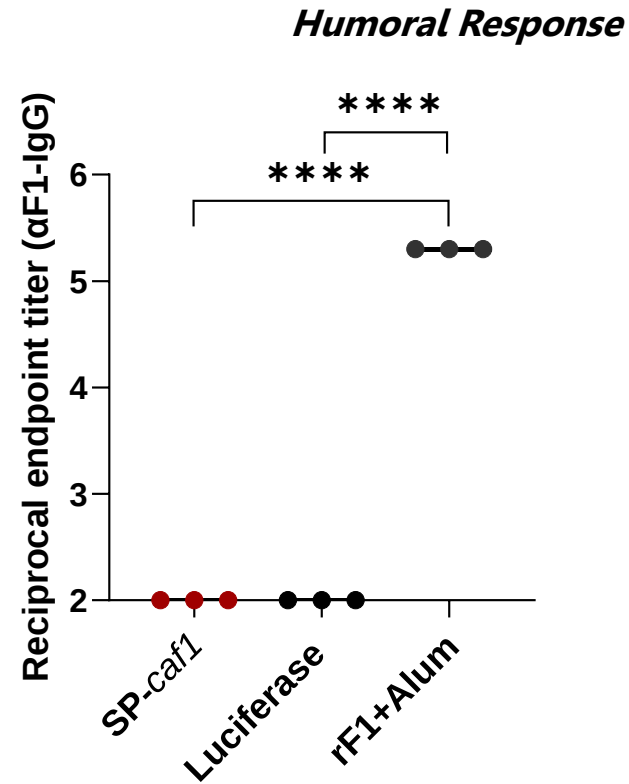
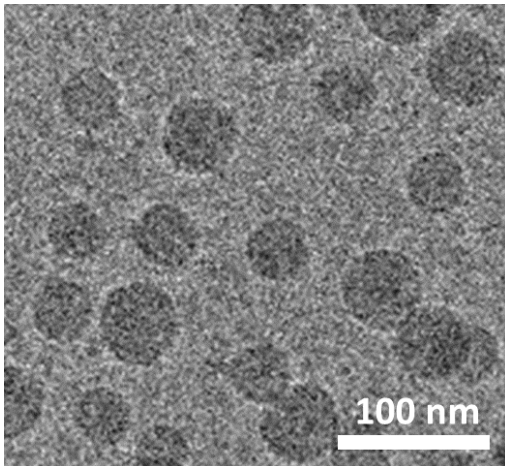
Pneumonic

Human to human transmission
(droplets)
Short incubation period
Rapid disease progression
~100% mortality within days if
untreated.

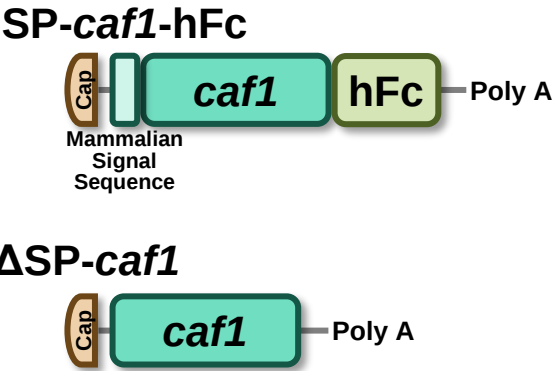
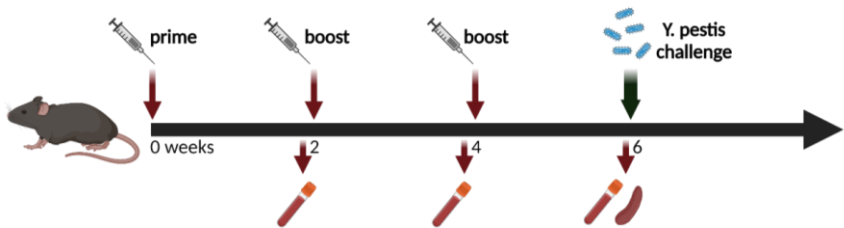


Vaccination with a signal-peptide *Caf1* encoding mRNA-LNP results in cellular responses without humoral responses

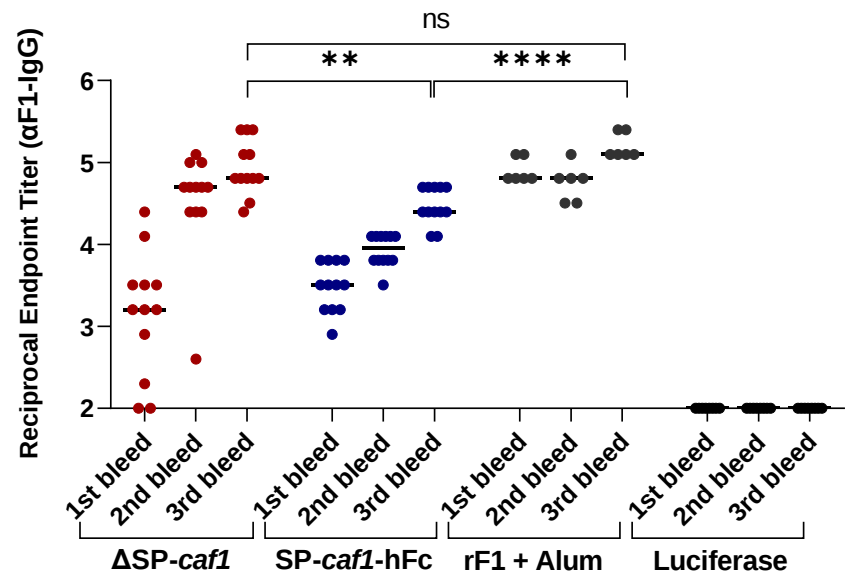
SP-*caf1*



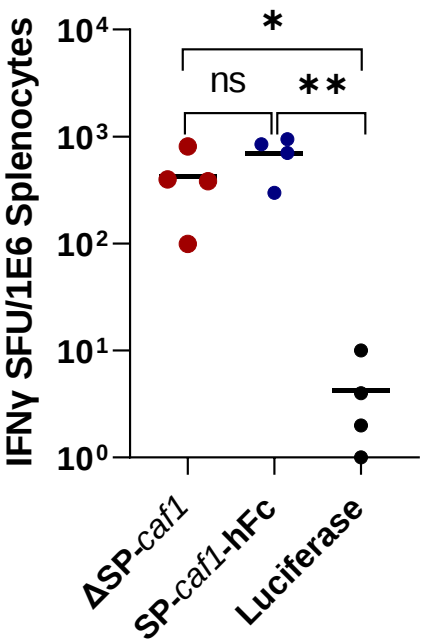
Vaccination with Δ SP-*caf1* or SP-*caf1*-hFc encoding mRNA-LNPs results in strong cellular and humoral responses



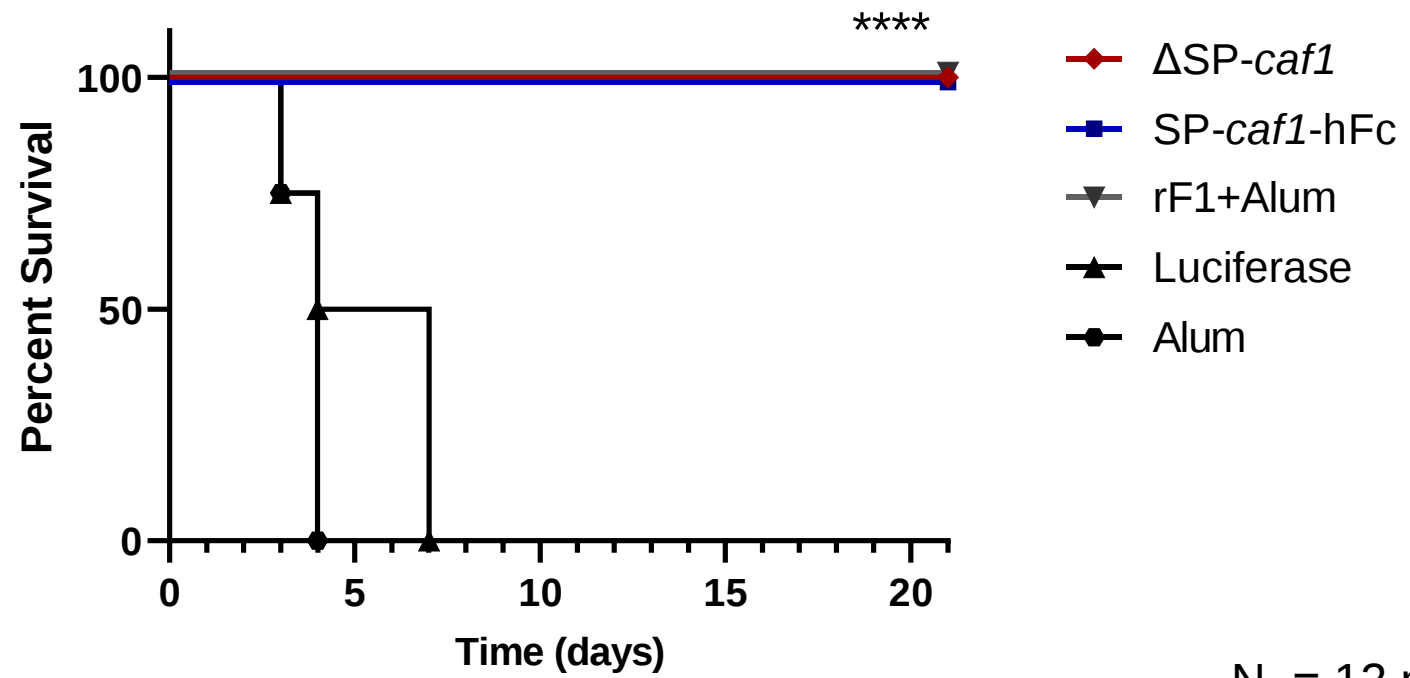
Humoral Response



Cellular Response



Vaccination with Δ SP-*caf1* or SP-*caf1*-hFc encoding mRNA-LNPs confer full protection against a lethal *Y. pestis* challenge



N = 12 mice / group.
Experiment repeated 3 times independently.

RNA based therapeutics



Silence



Activate

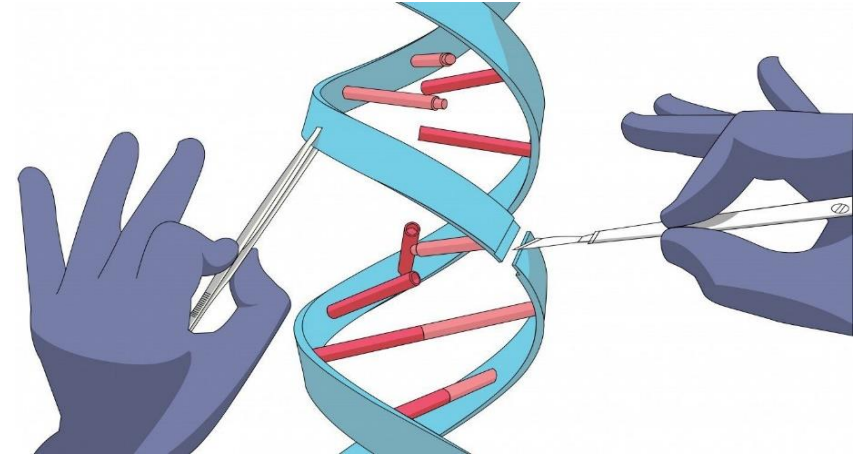


Edit



Replace

CRISPR/Cas9



Targeted CRISPR/Cas9 nanomedicine for therapeutic genome editing in cancer

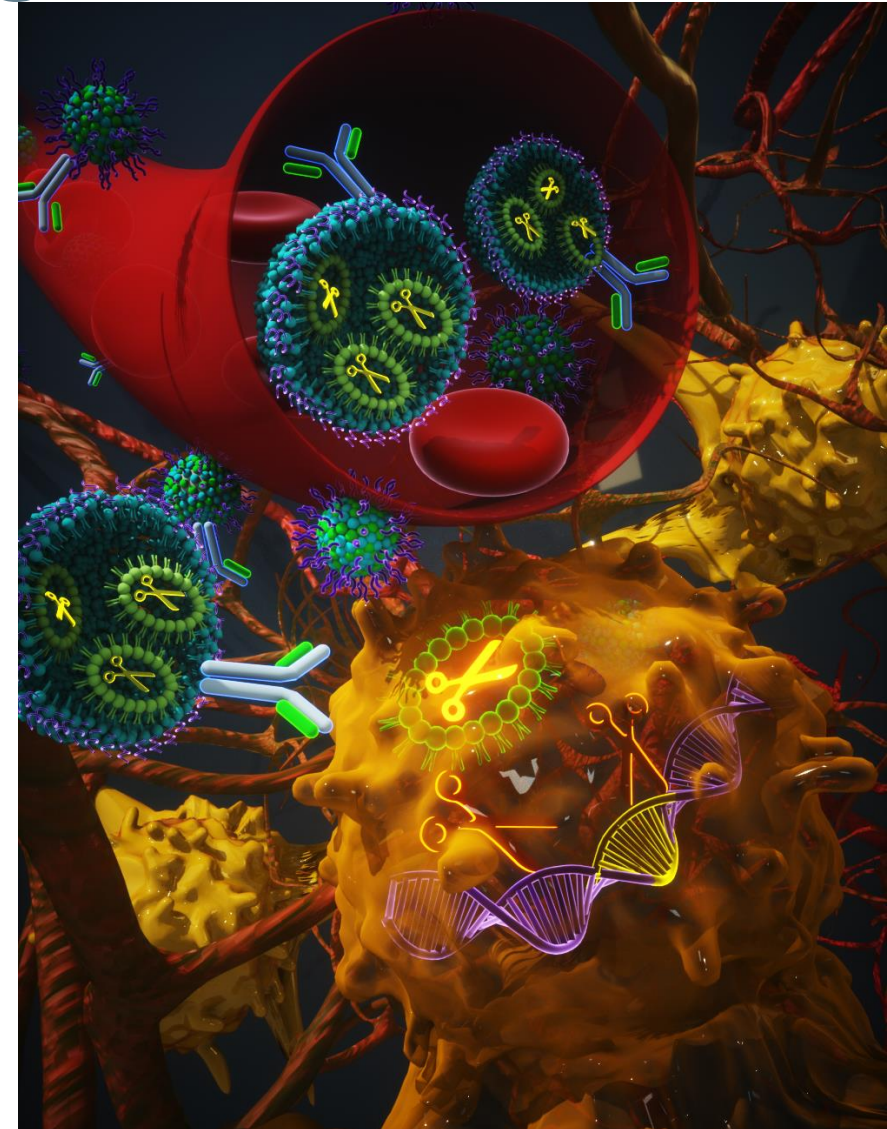


Dr. Daniel Rosenblum

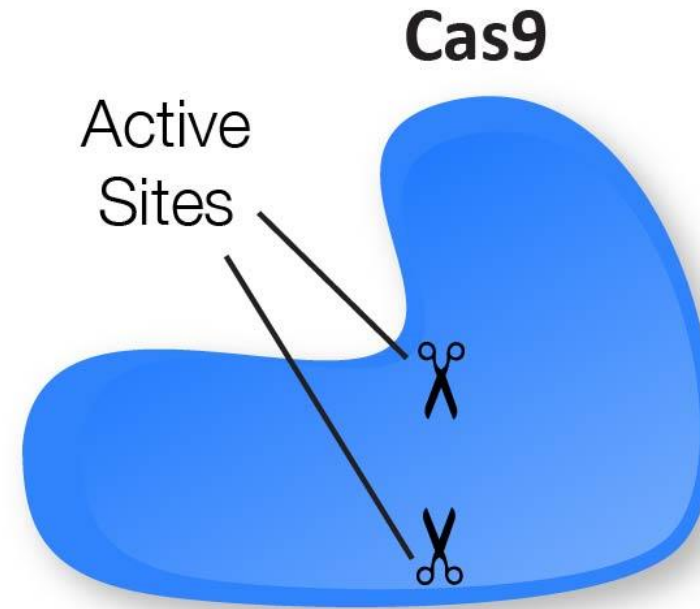


Dr. Anna Gutkin

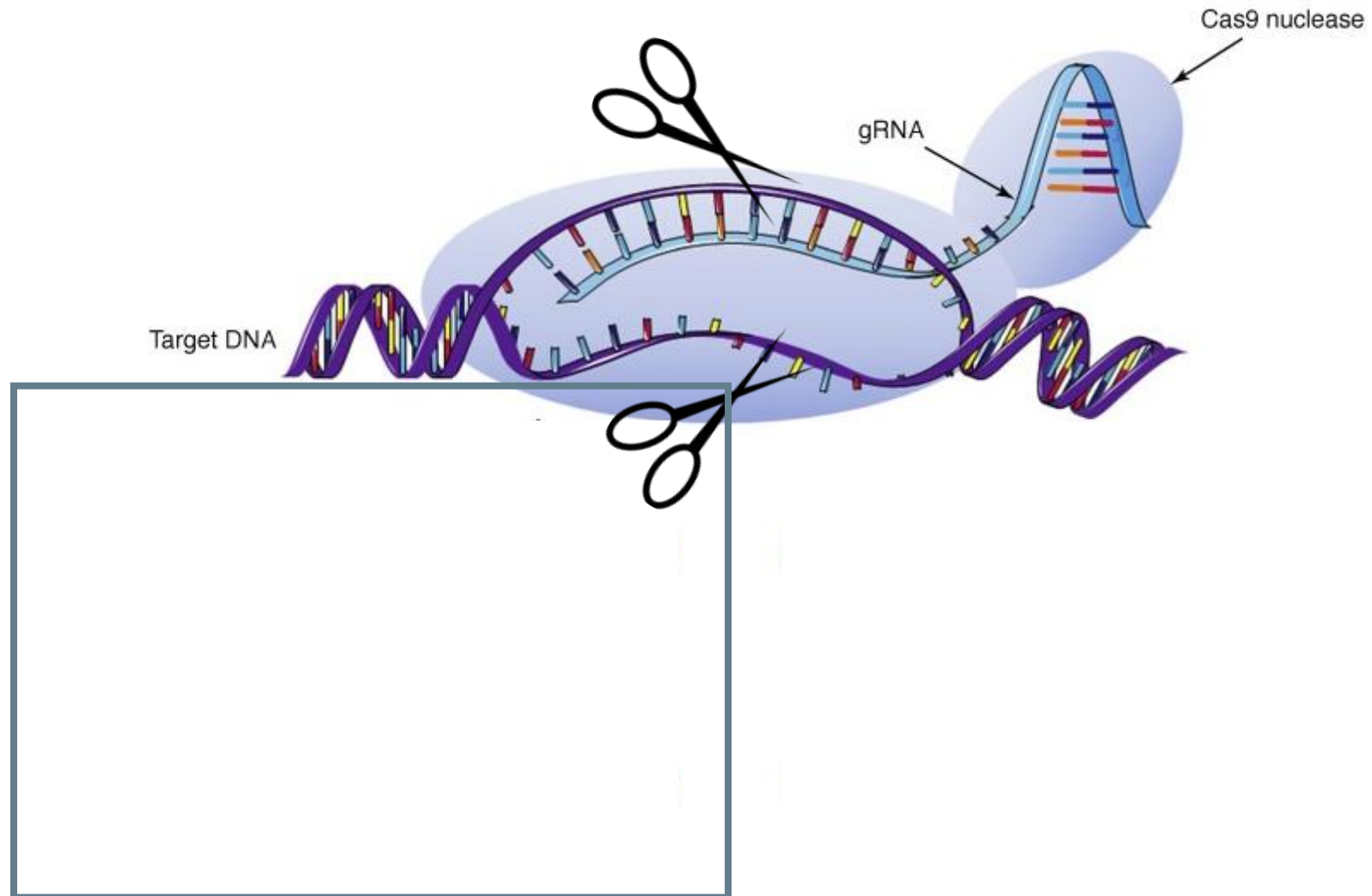
Rosenblum D.*, Gutkin A* et. al. Science Advances 2020
Gutkin A*, Rosenblum D.*, Peer D. Nature Biotechnology 2021
Elia U*, Kon E*, Peer D. Nature Biotechnology 2023



CRISPR/Cas9 mediated genome editing

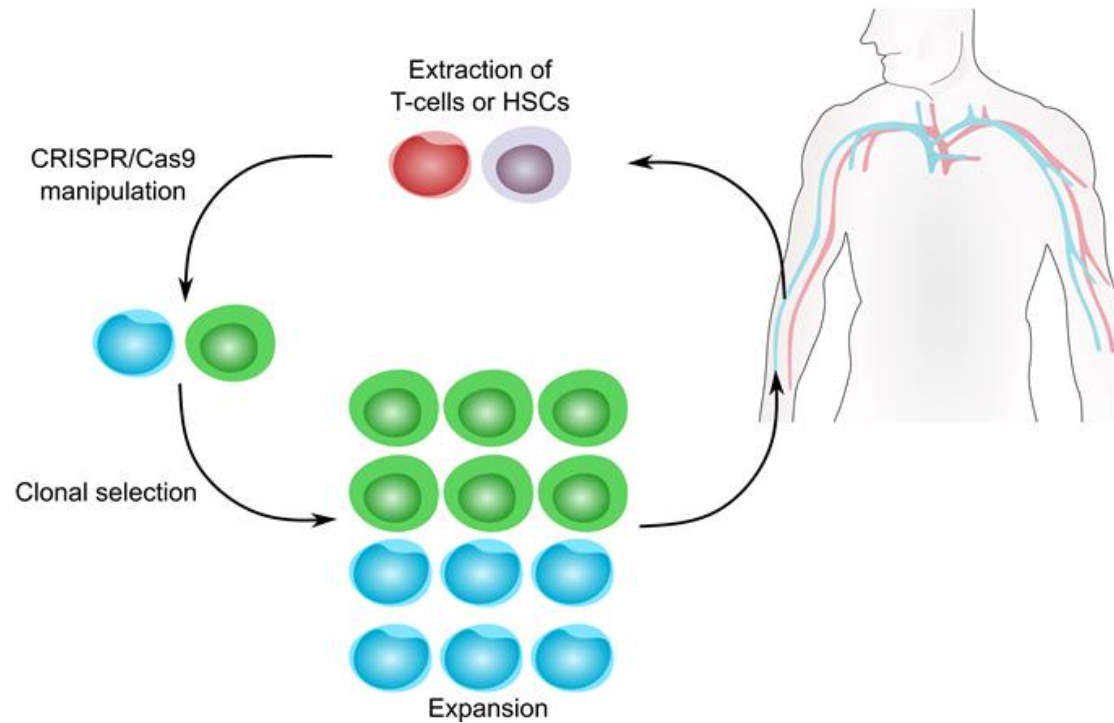


CRISPR/Cas9 mediated genome editing

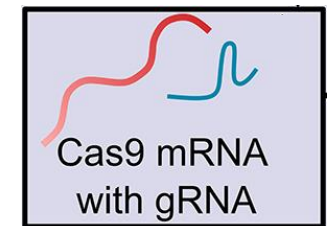
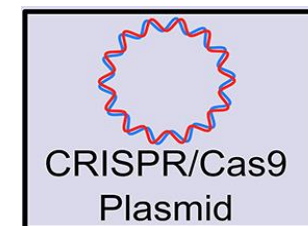
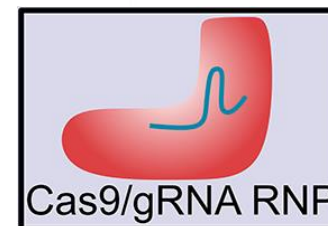
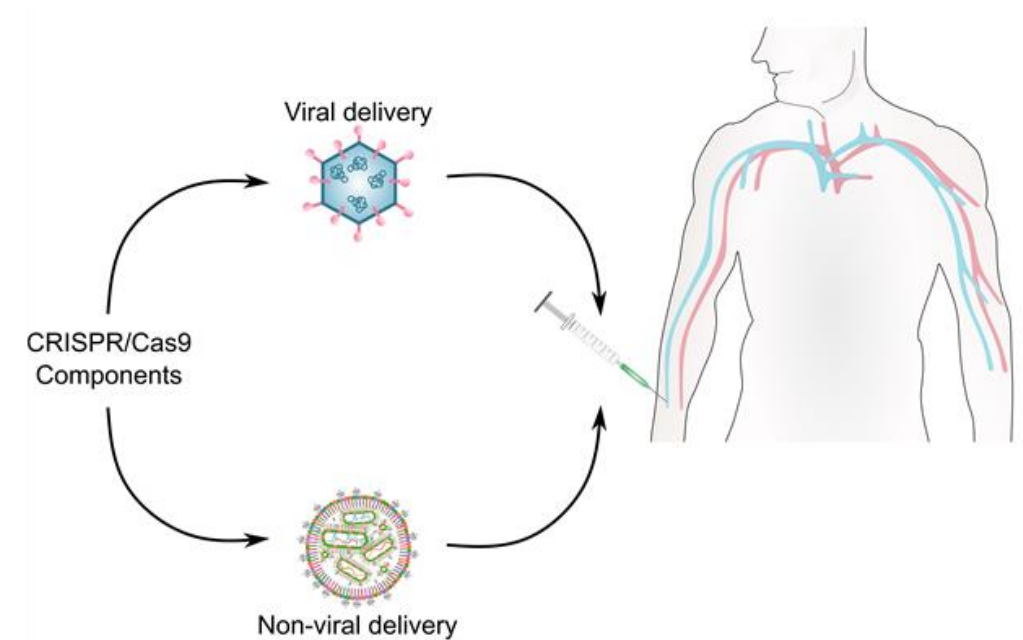


Clinical applications of CRISPR/Cas9

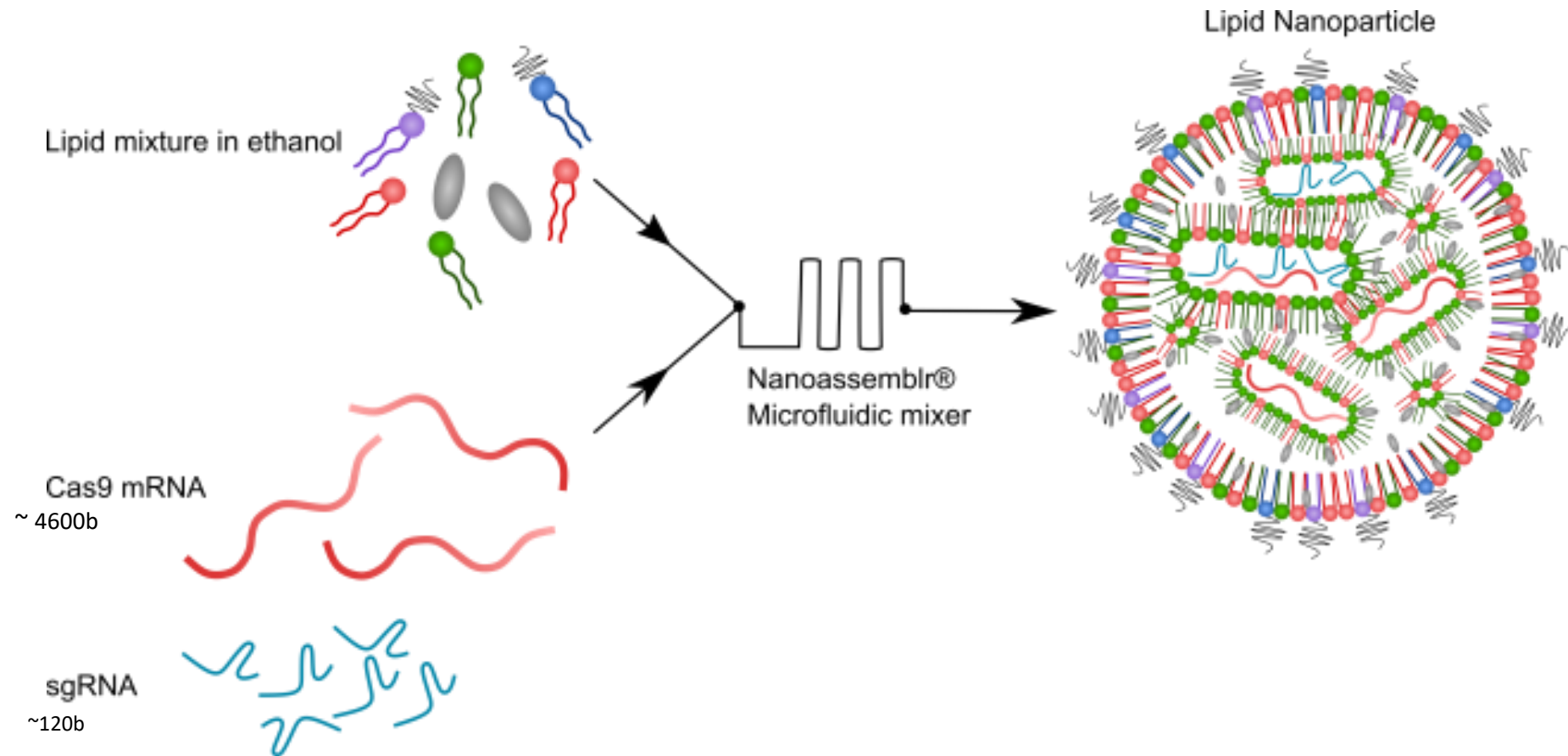
Ex vivo editing



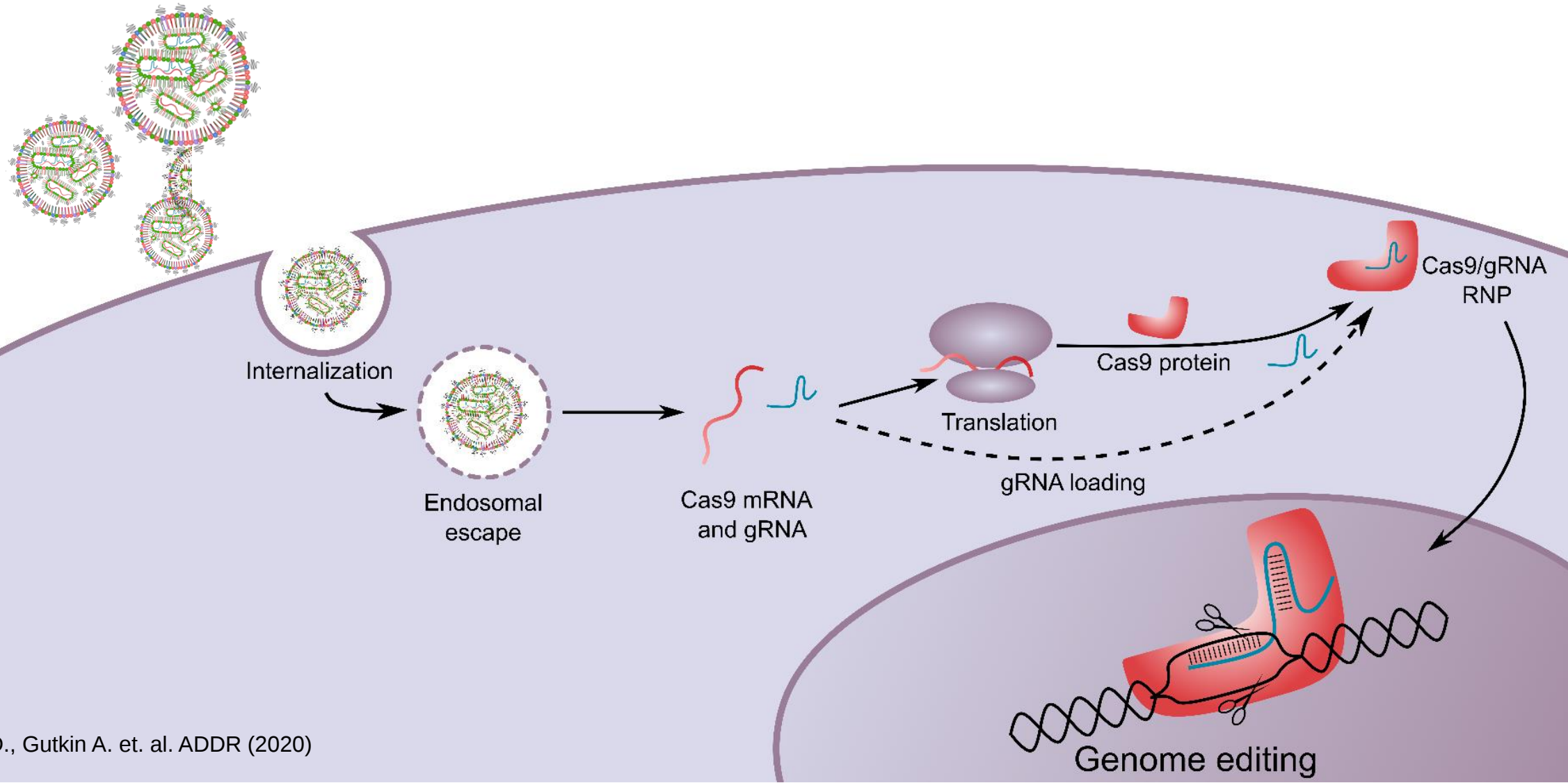
In vivo editing



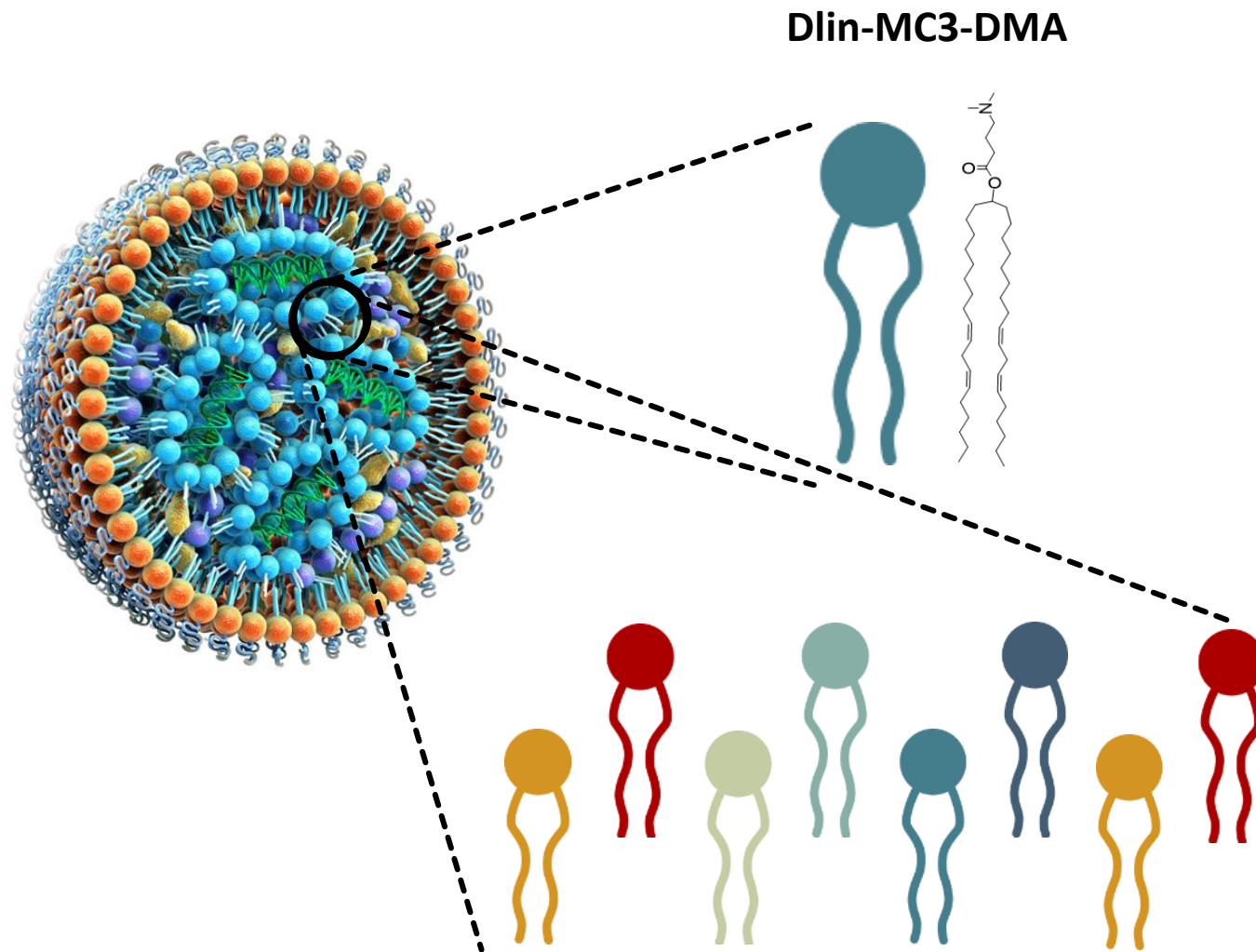
CRISPR/Cas9 Lipid nanoparticles (cLNPs)



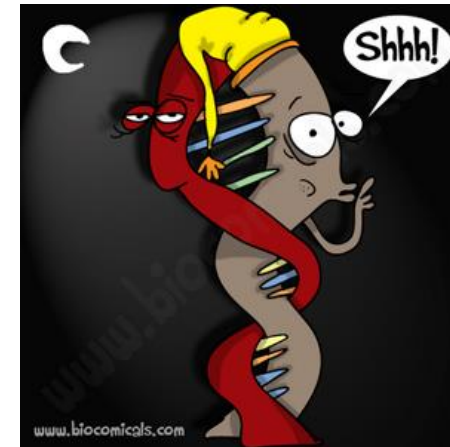
cLNPs mechanism of action



Design and construction of cLNPs

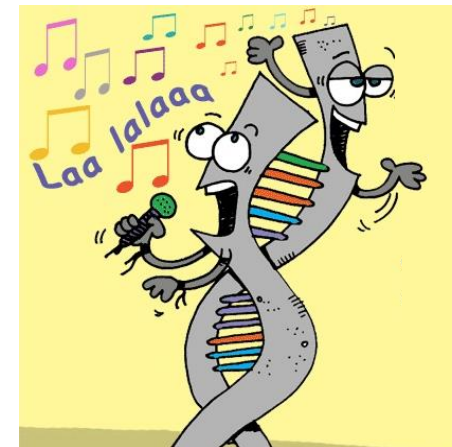


siRNA



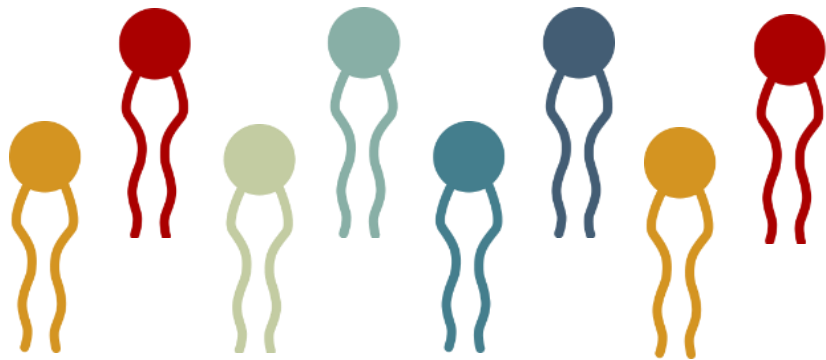
~20-24b

mRNA



~4600b

Design and construction of cLNPs



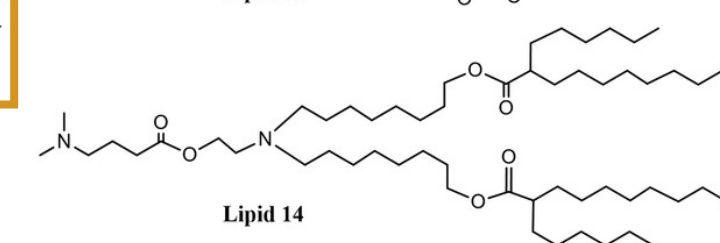
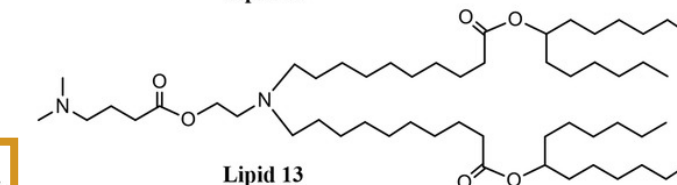
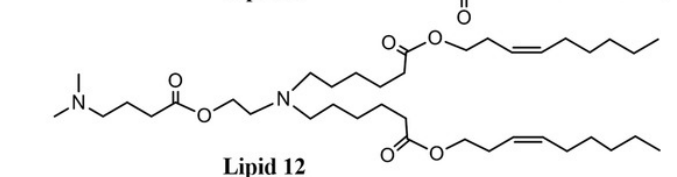
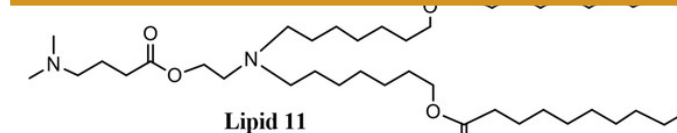
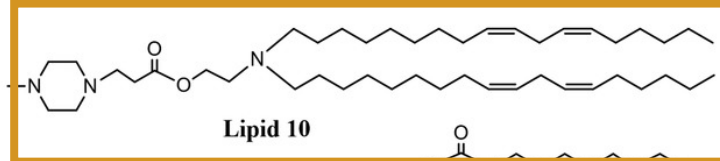
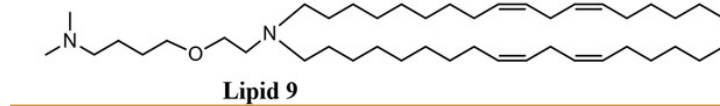
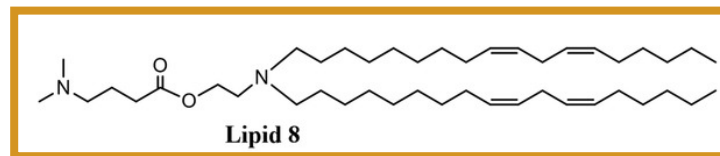
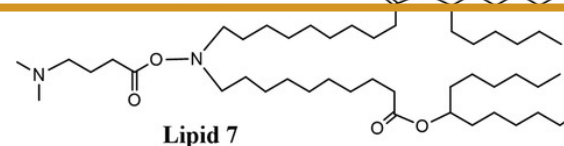
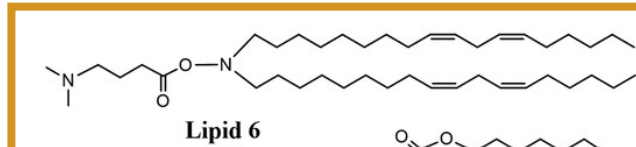
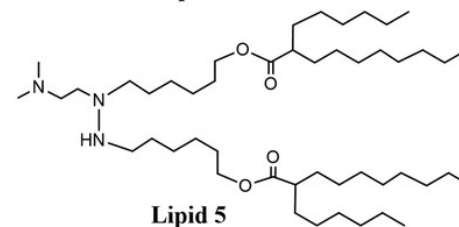
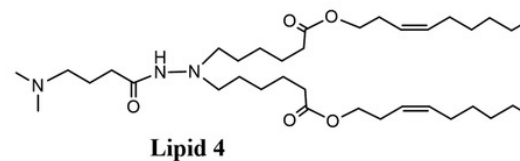
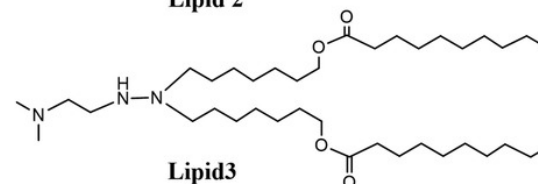
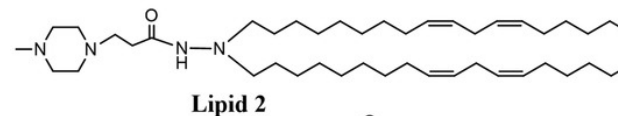
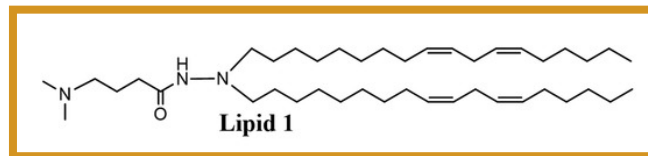
Dr. Srinivas Ramishetti



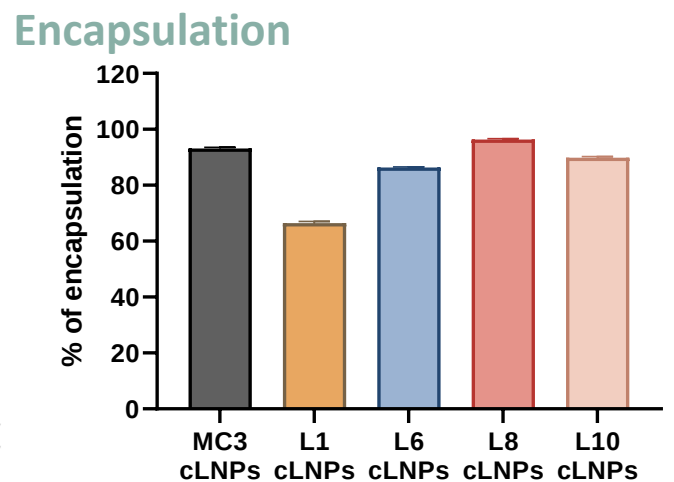
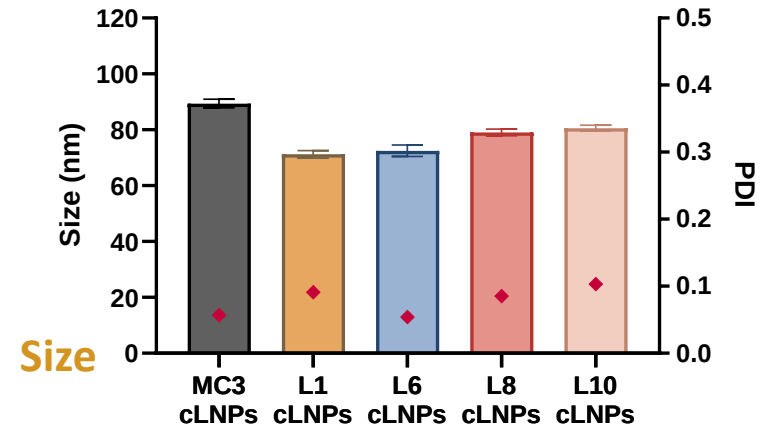
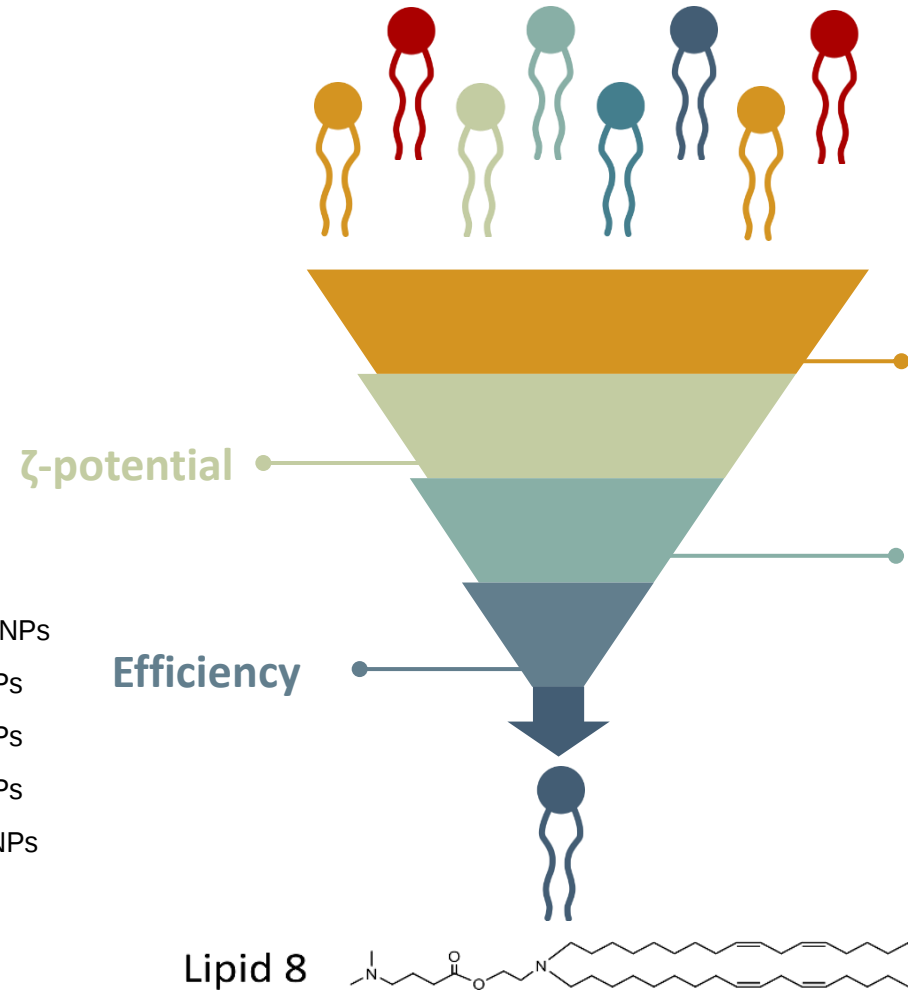
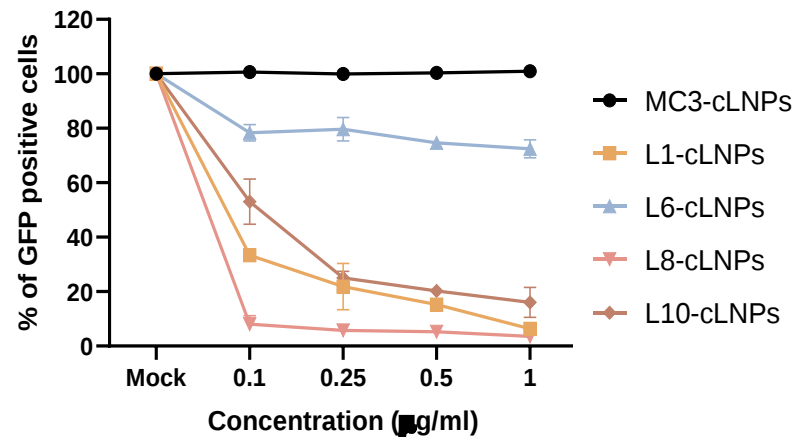
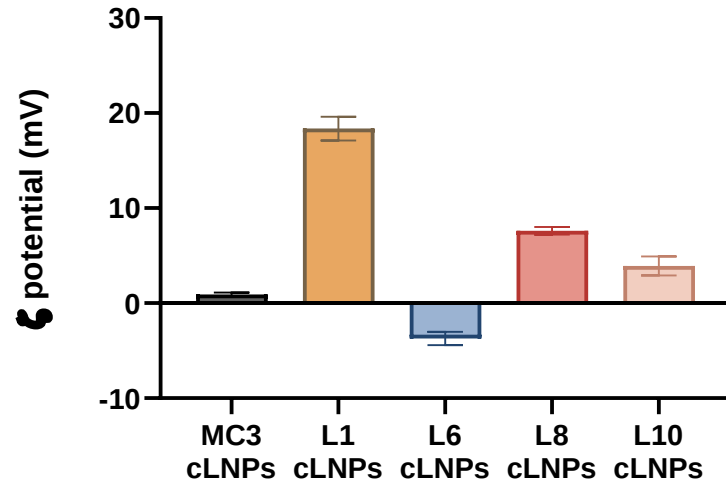
Dr. Inbal Hazan-Halevi



Dr. Ramesh Palakuri

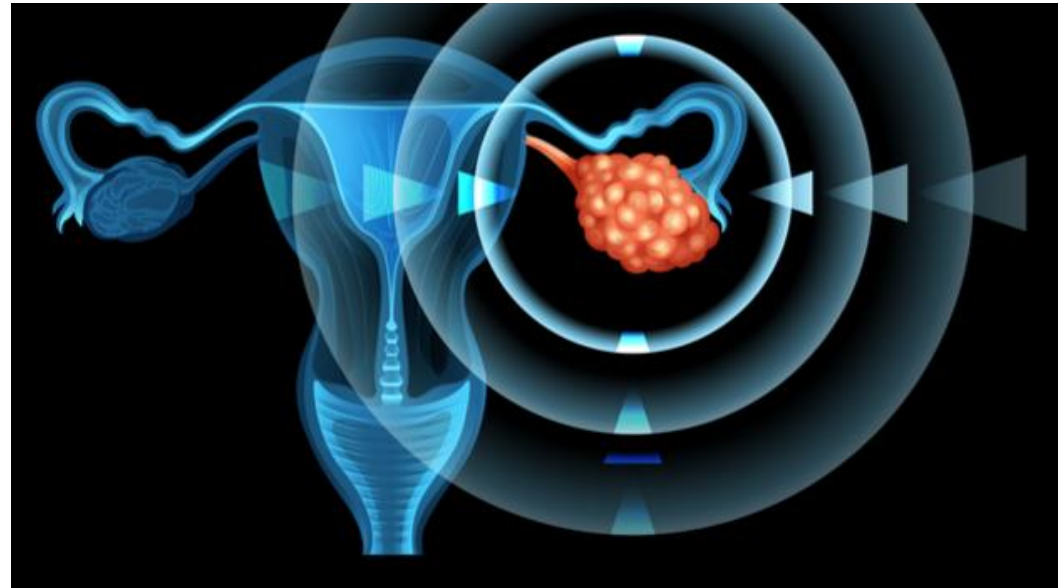


Design and construction of cLNPs



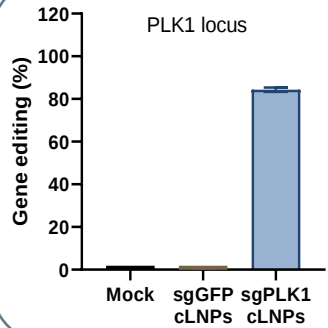
Tumor models

- Murine orthotopic glioblastoma multiforme (GBM)
- Human metastatic ovarian adenocarcinoma



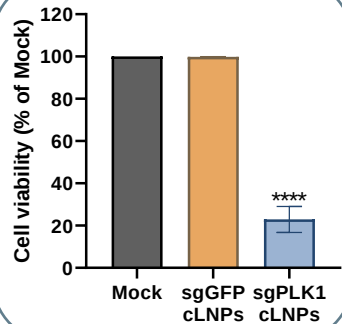
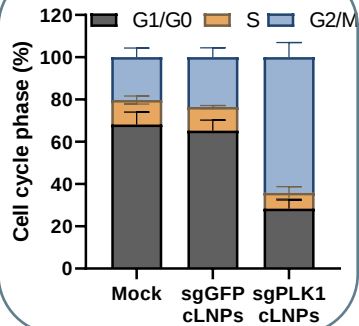
PLK1 gene disruption in two tumor models *in vitro*

GBM



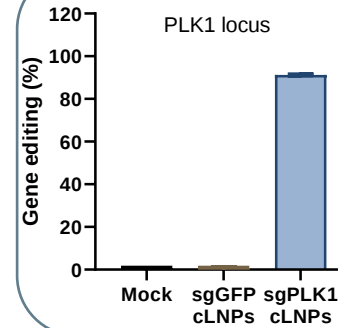
Gene editing- **85%**

Cell cycle arrest- **3 fold**



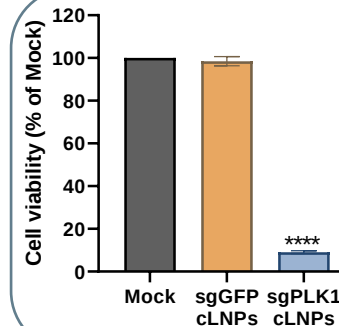
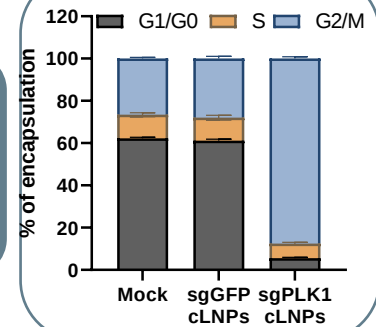
Cell death- **5 fold**

Ovarian cancer



Gene editing- **91%**

Cell cycle arrest- **4 fold**



Cell death- **10 fold**

Local delivery of cLNPs to GBM

GBM cells
injection

10d

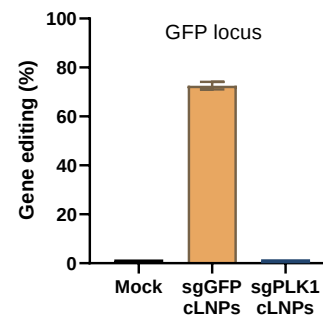
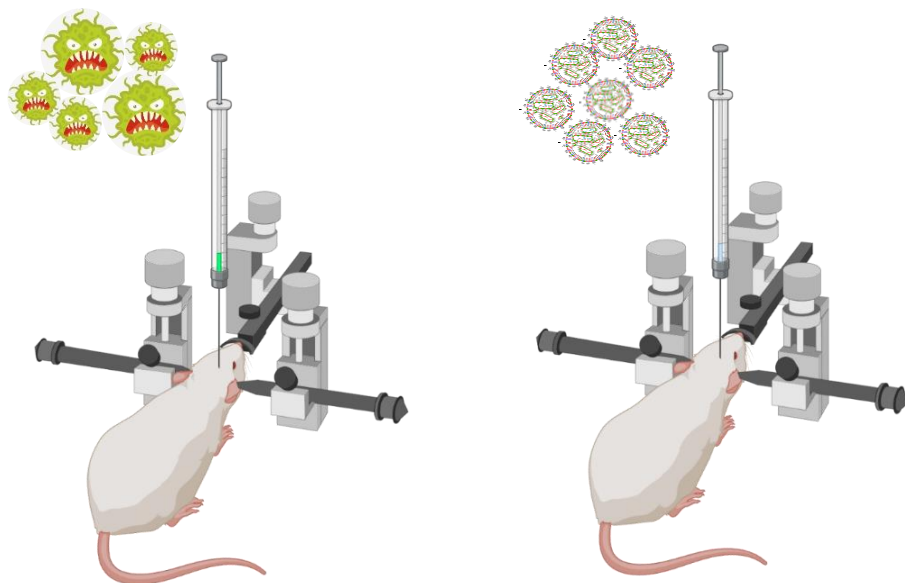
cLNPs
injection

2d

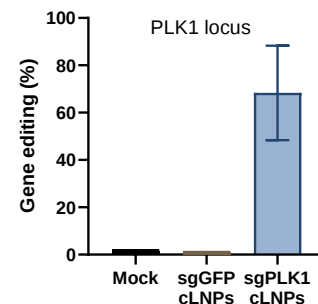
Gene disruption
analysis

1d

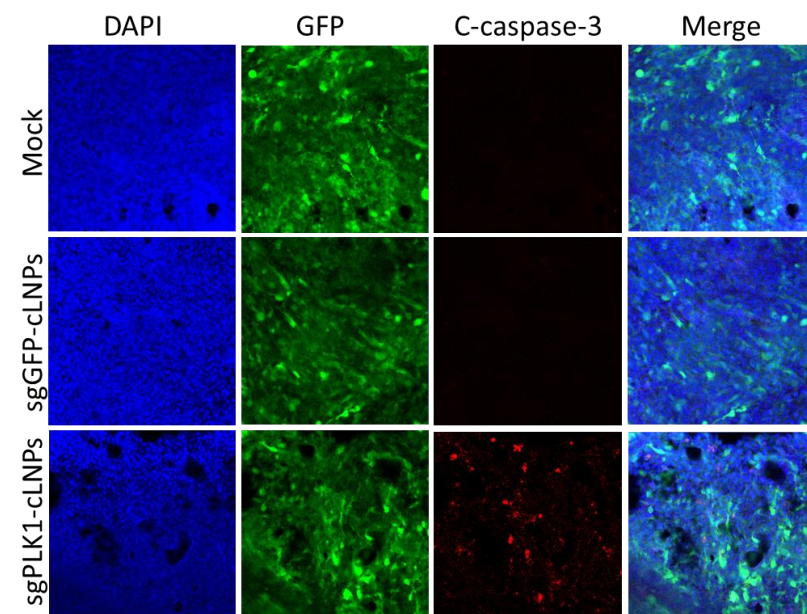
Apoptosis induction
analysis



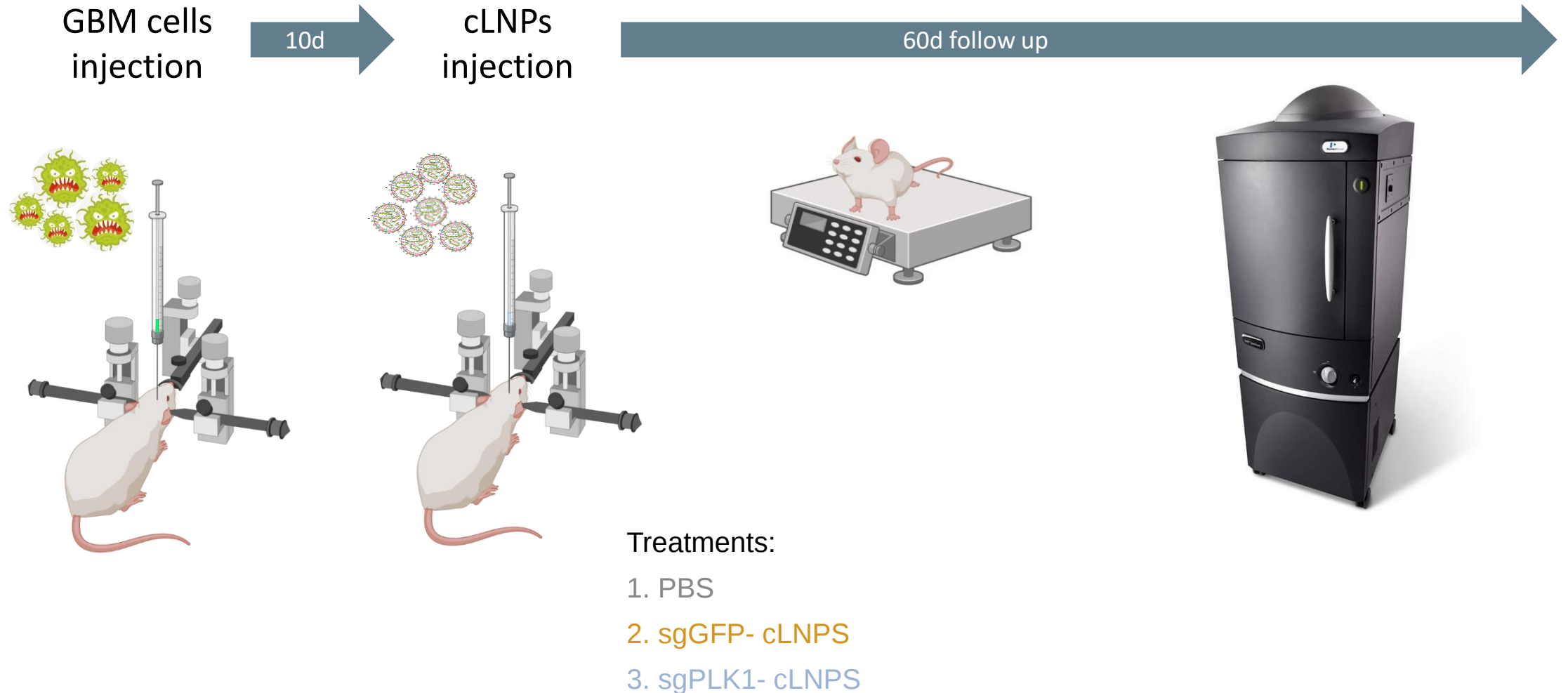
Gene editing- **75%**



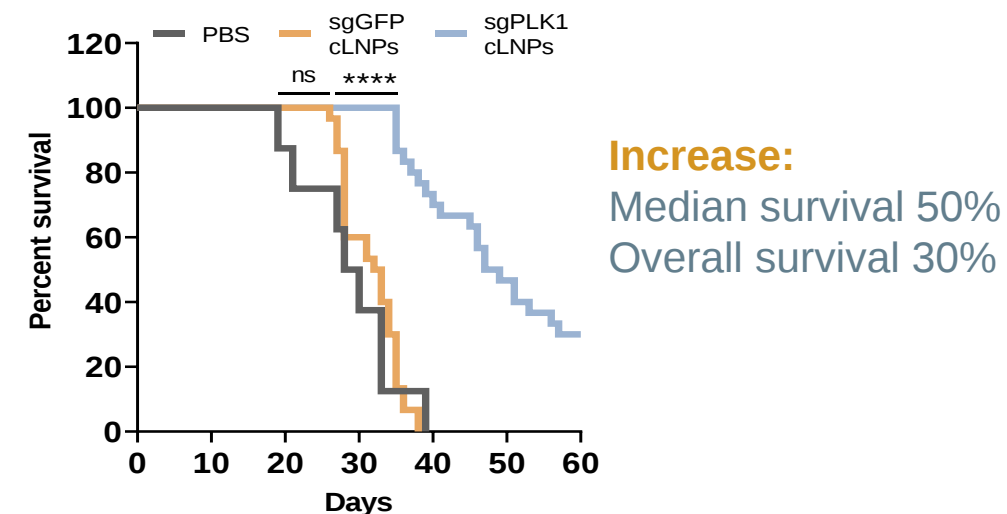
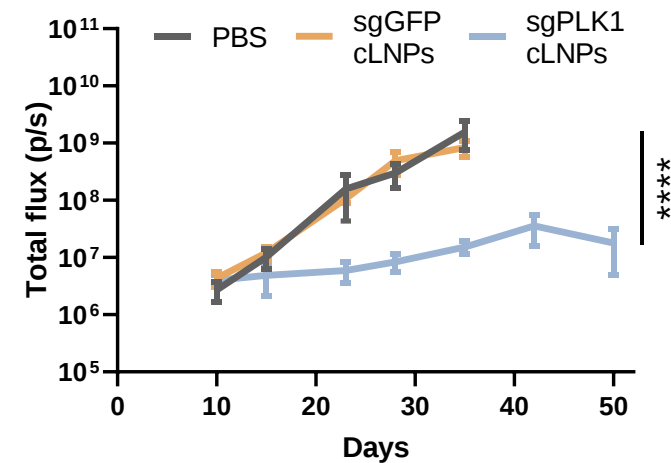
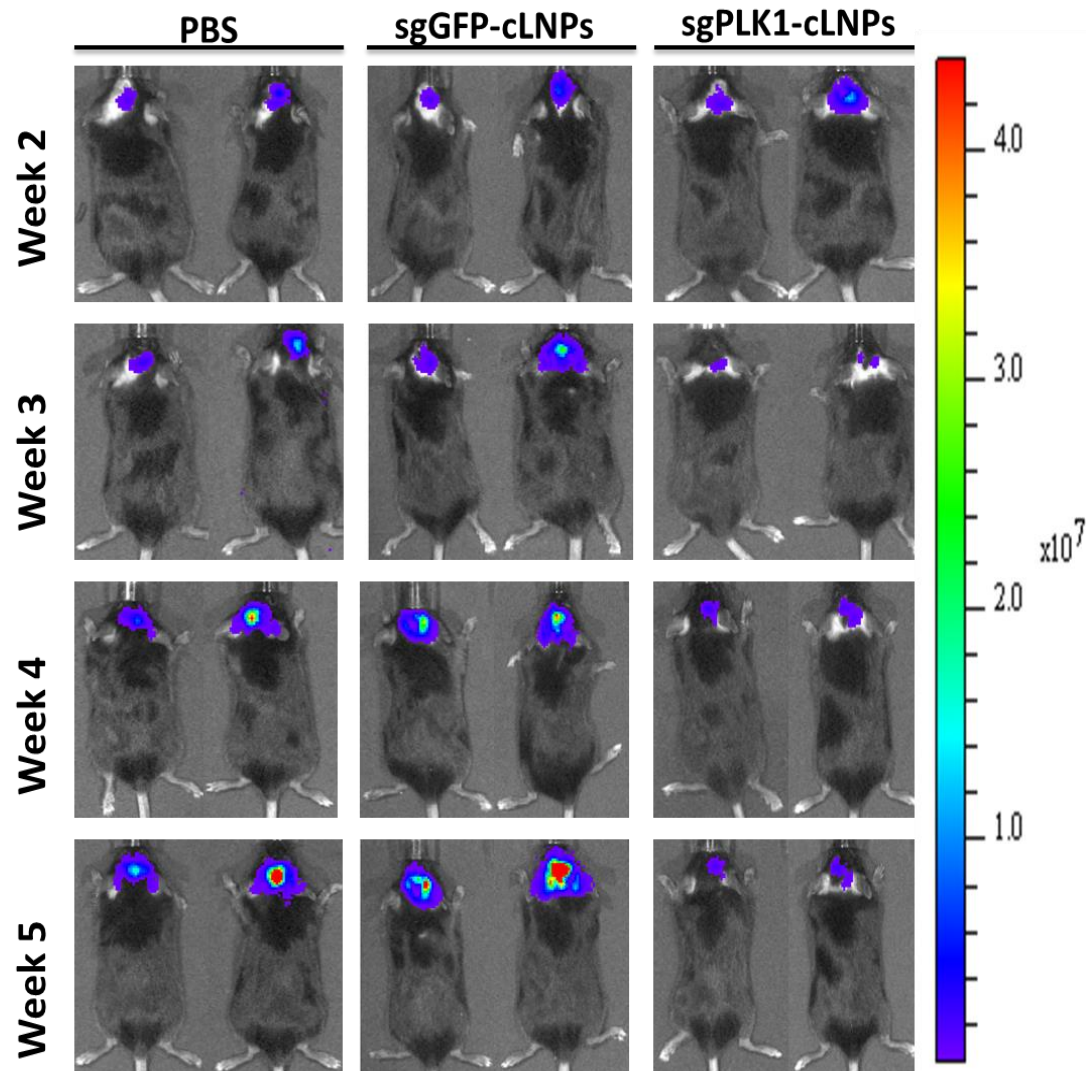
Gene editing- **70%**



Schematic experimental design: Local delivery of cLNPs to GBM bearing mice

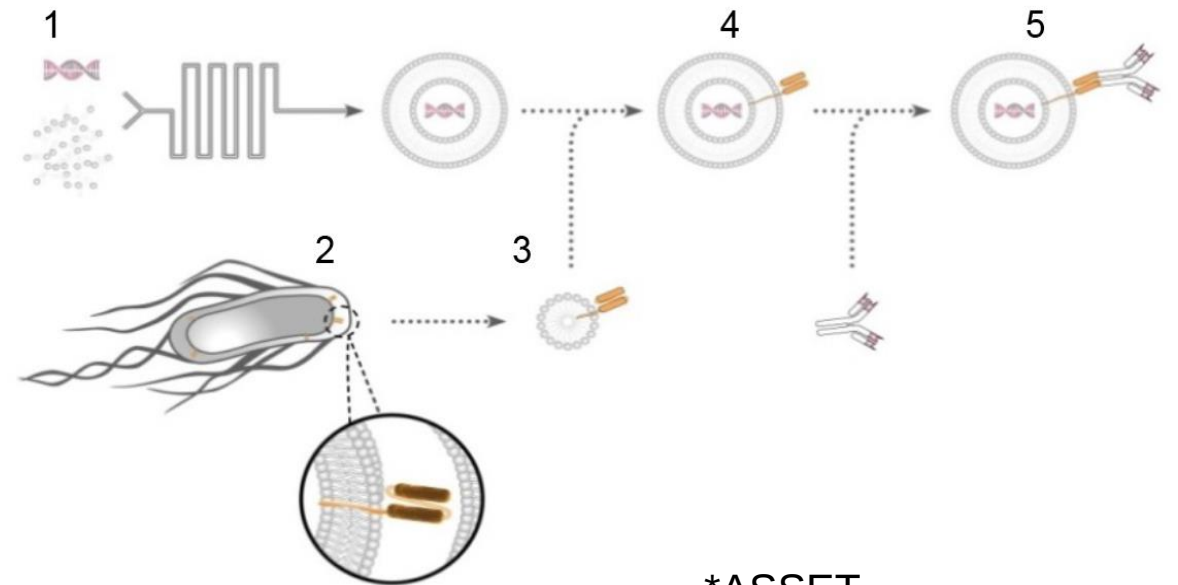


Single administration of sgPLK1-cLNPs results in potent tumor growth inhibition and prolong survival of GBM bearing mice



Systemic delivery to metastatic ovarian adenocarcinoma

- ASSET* incorporation to LNPs.
- Targeting the overexpressed epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR).



Dr. Ranit Kedmi

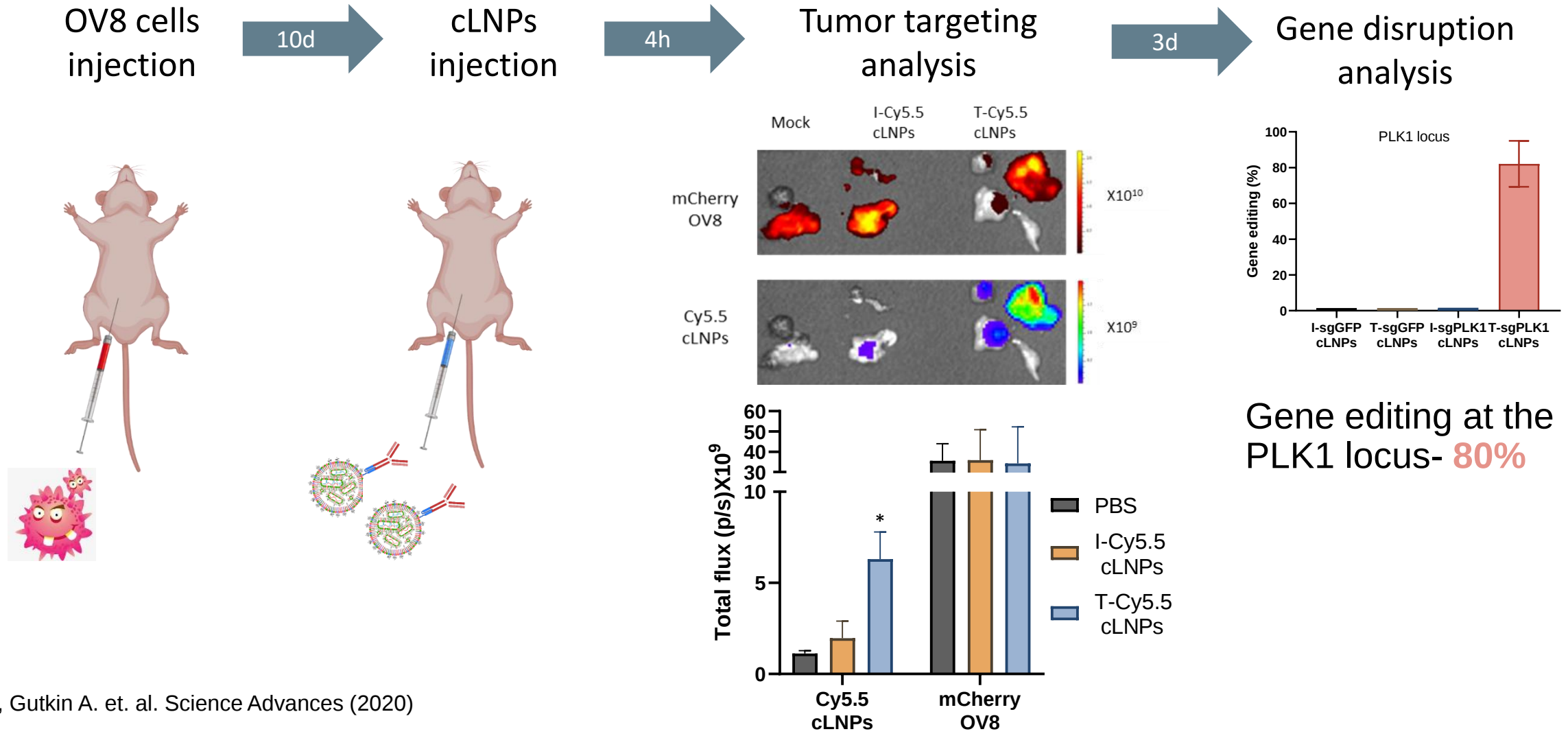


Dr. Nuphar Veiga

*ASSET

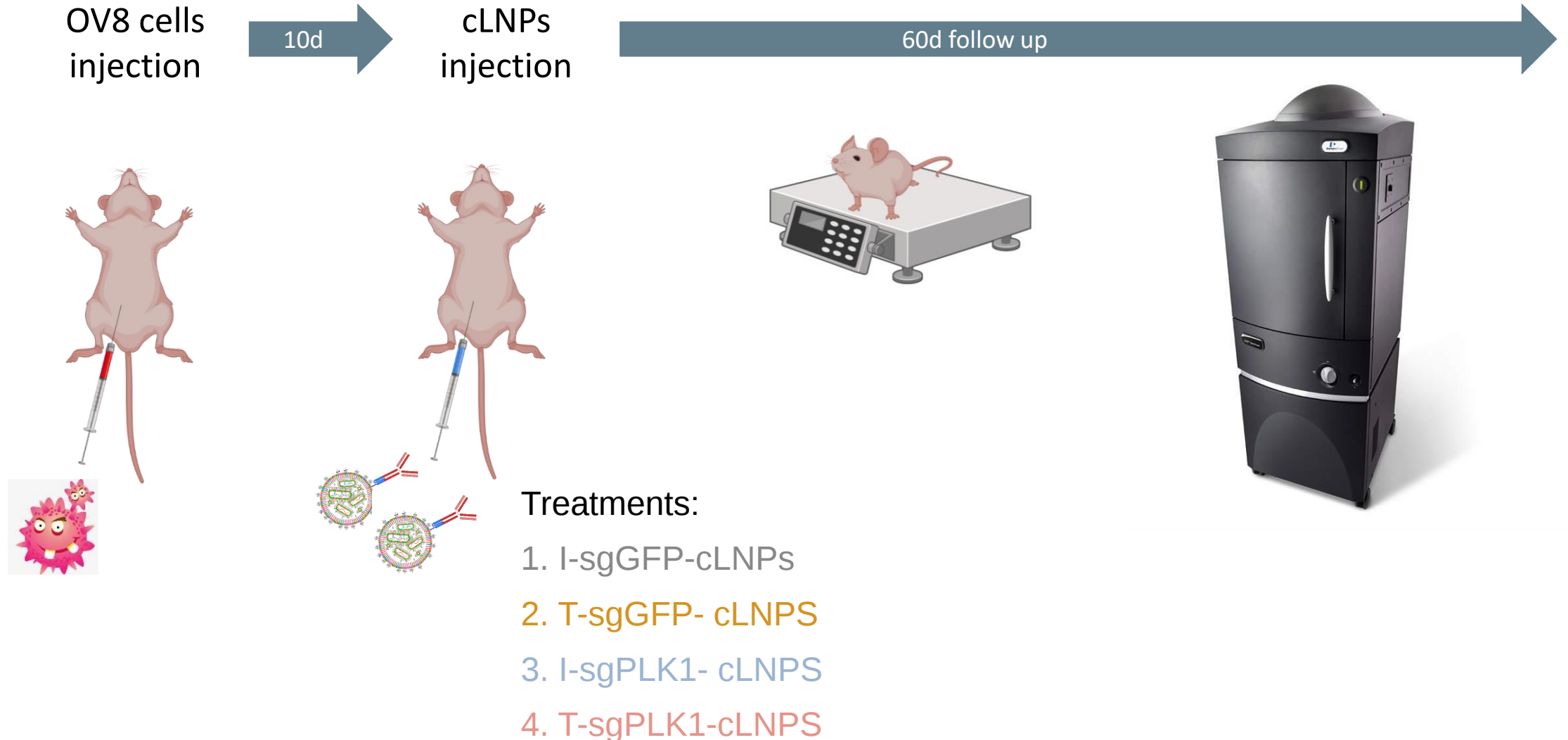
Anchored Secondary ScFv Enabling Targeting

Systemic delivery of targeted cLNPs to metastatic ovarian adenocarcinoma

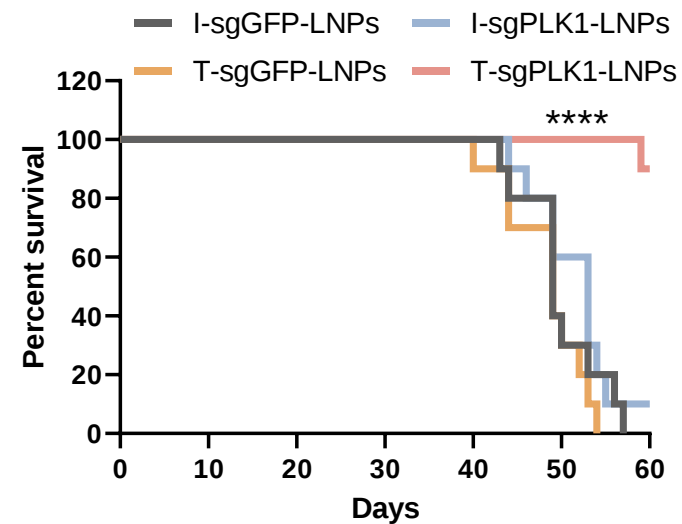
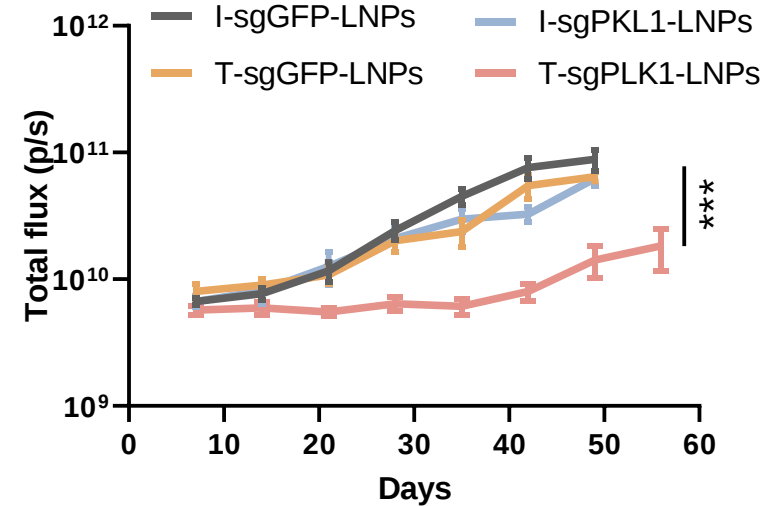
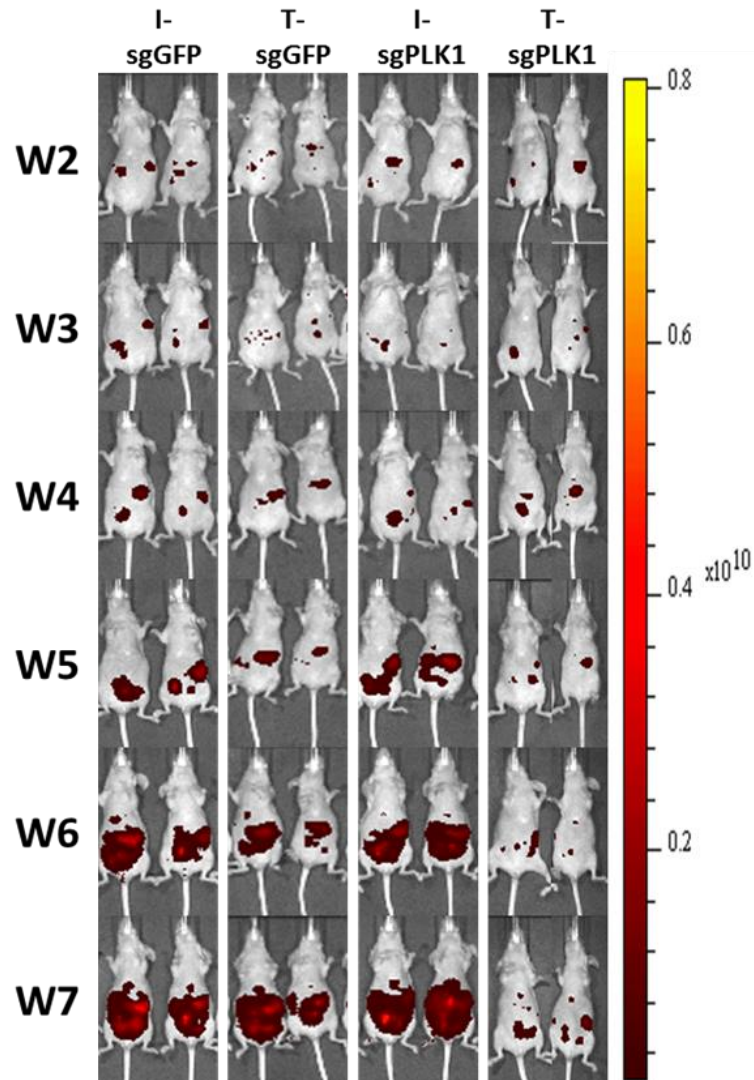


Gene editing at the PLK1 locus- **80%**

Schematic experimental design: Systemic delivery of targeted cLNPs to metastatic ovarian adenocarcinoma



EGFR targeted sgPLK1-cLNPs potently inhibit tumor growth and increased overall survival in metastatic OV8 bearing mice



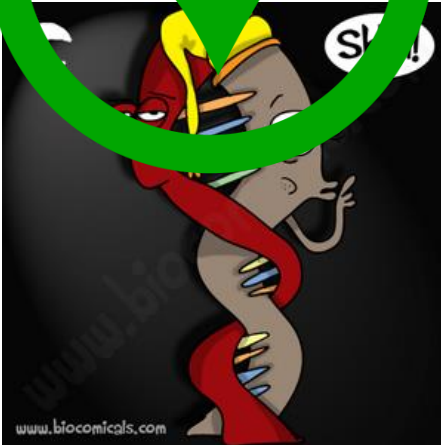
Increase:
Overall survival 80%

n=10 mice/group

RNA based therapeutics



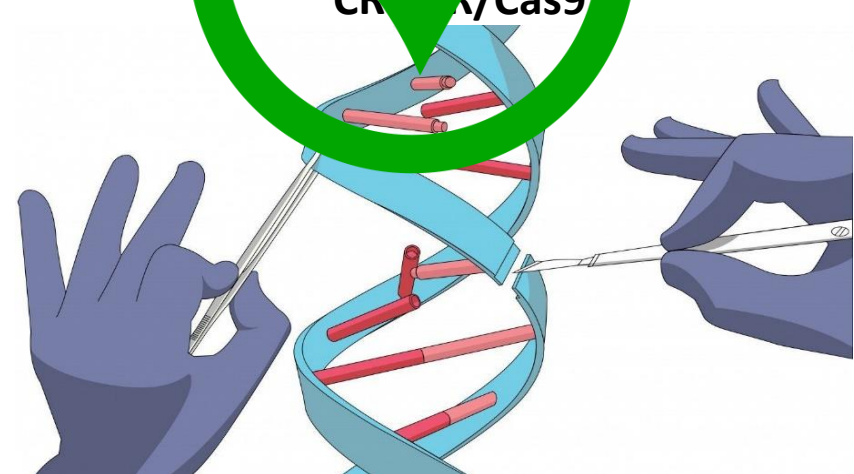
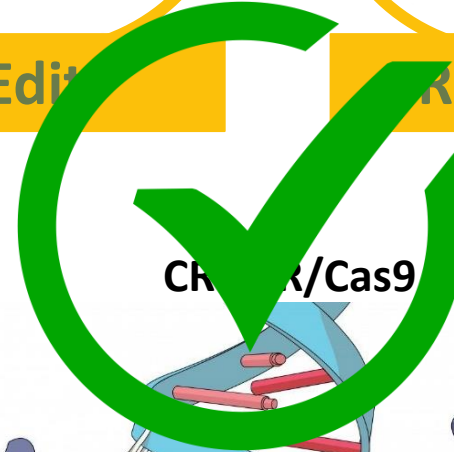
Silence



Activate



Edit



Replace

Vision



The Peer Team



Dr. Meir Goldsmith
Dr. Srinivas Ramishetti
Dr. Daniel Rosenblum
Dr. Dalit Landsman-Milo
Dr. Inbal Hazan-Halevy
Dr. Shoshy Mizrahy
Dr. Sumo Gonna Naidu
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Dr. Niels Dammes
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Dr. Yehudit Grinberg
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Dr. Anjiah Ahithia

Edo Kon
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Lior Stotsky
Yasmin Granot
Shahd Qassem
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dan-peer.tau.ac.il

המרכז לחקר המטואונקולוגי
על שם ורדה ובעז דותן



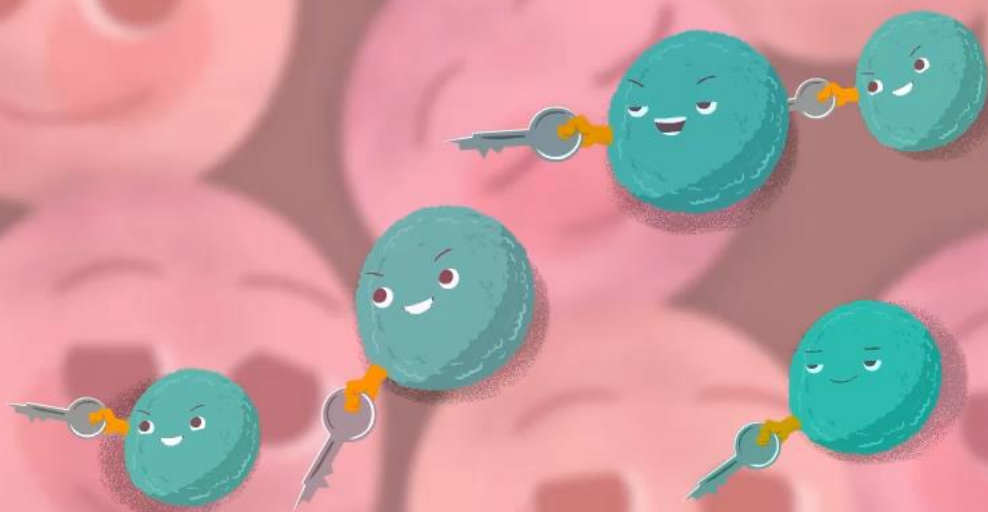
National Institute
of Allergy and
Infectious Diseases



European Research Council

הקרו
הלאומית
למדע





THE LITTLE NANOPARTICLE

THAT CAN DEFEAT CANCER FROM WITHIN



Peer Lab
Precision Nanomedicine