





Tough drug delivery, let's GUTting it out!

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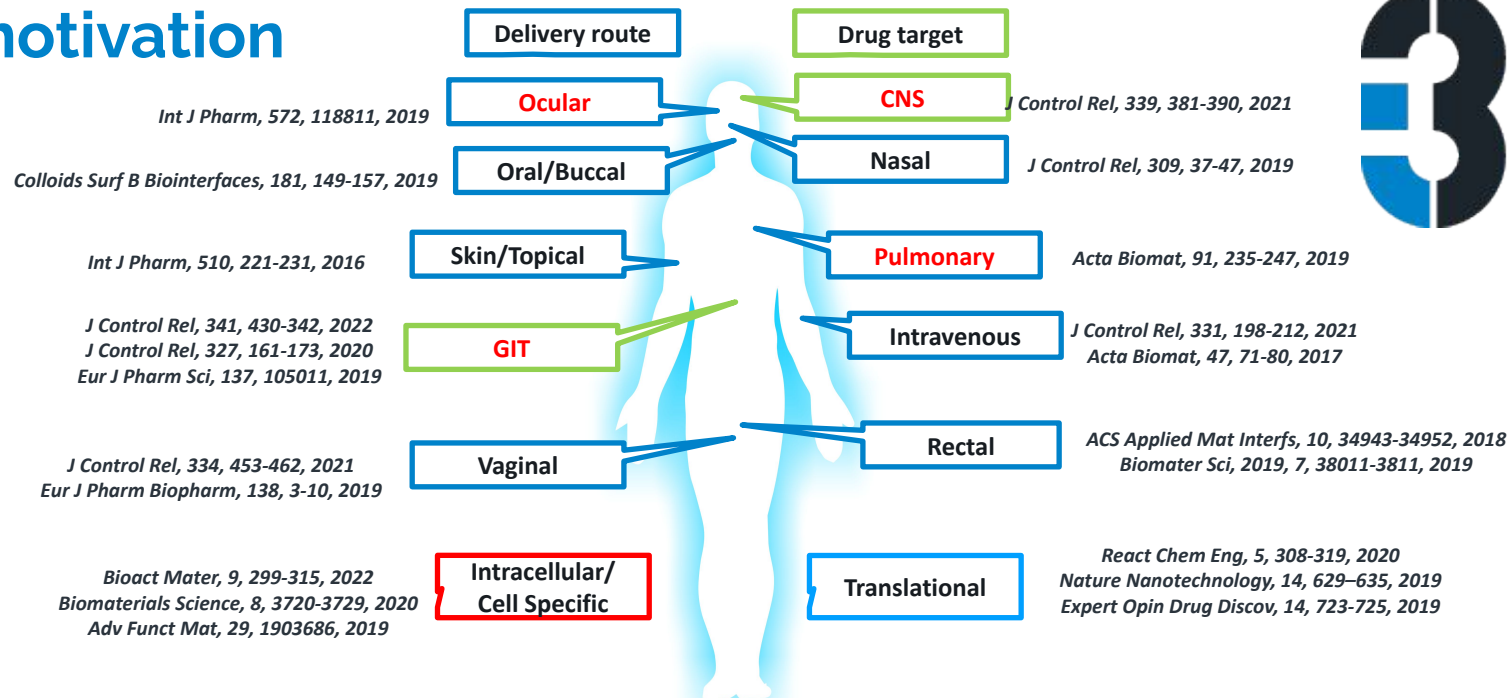
CRS 2022 Annual Meeting & Expo

July 11 – 15, 2022 | Montreal Congress Center, Montreal Canada

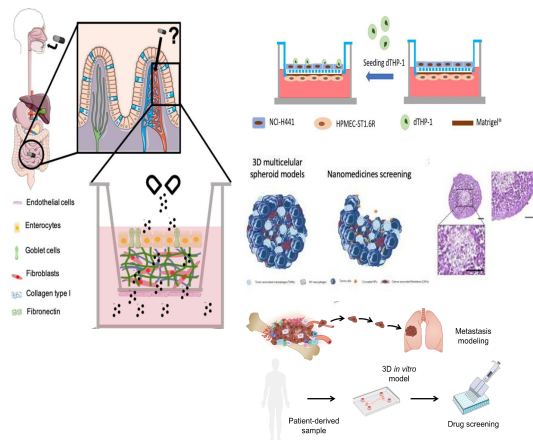
Advanced Delivery Science



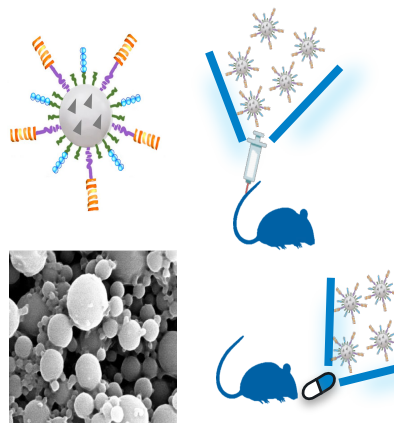
Our motivation



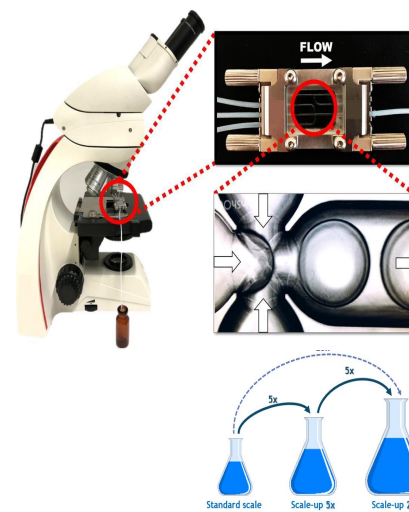
Biomimetic Barriers



Nanomedicines

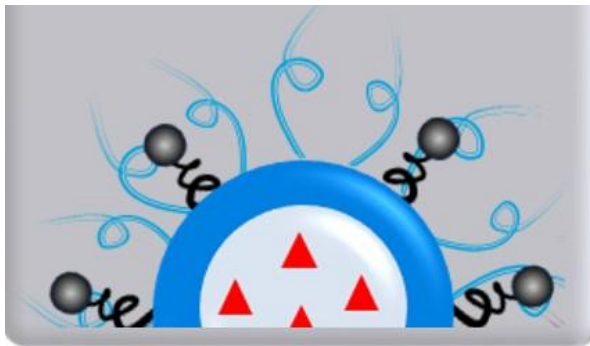


Translational

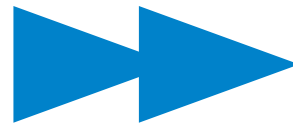


Our motivation – Mucosal Drug Delivery

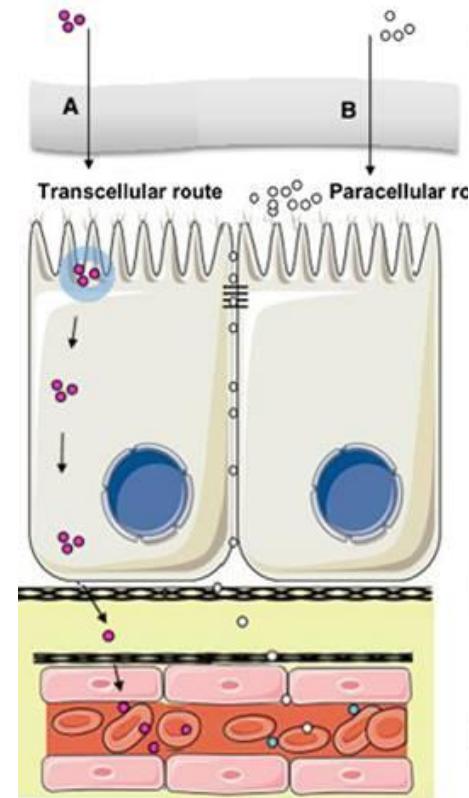
Delivery Systems



Improvement of transport properties



Mucosal models



Reproduce drug permeability
Physiologically realistic architecture
Functional expression of transporters



Mucosal drug delivery

A promising and valid alternative to the parenteral route

- Non-invasive and painless administration
- Easy accessibility
- Rapid onset of action
- Elimination of the hepatic first-pass effect
- High bioavailability
- Cost effectiveness
- Flexibility in formulation design
- Self-administration
- Good patient compliance



Oral drug delivery

A promising and valid alternative to the parenteral route

- Non-invasive and painless administration
- Easy accessibility
- Rapid onset of action
- Elimination of the hepatic first-pass effect
- High bioavailability
- Cost effectiveness
- Flexibility in formulation design
- Self-administration
- Good patient compliance

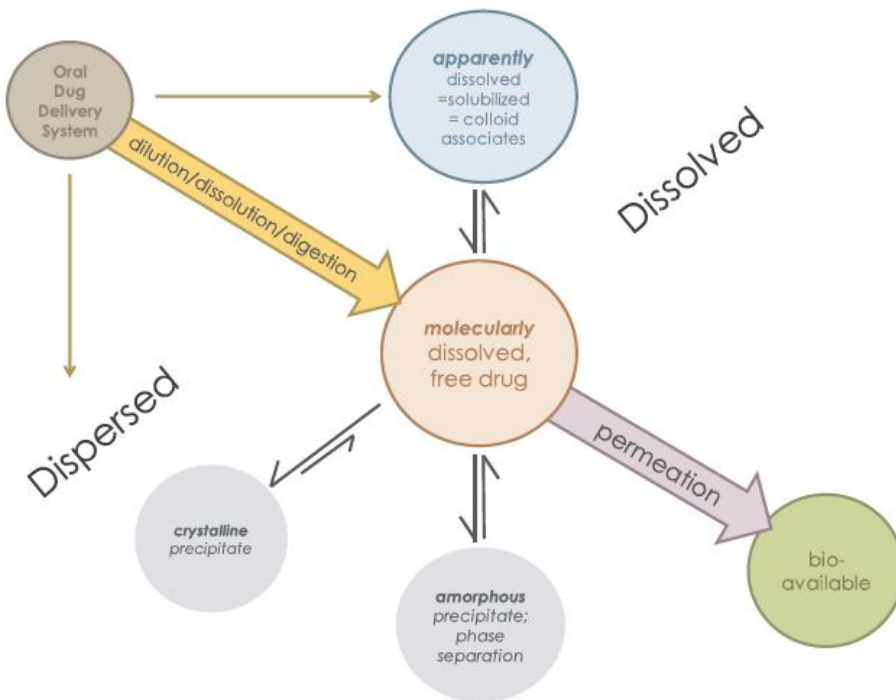


Oral drug delivery

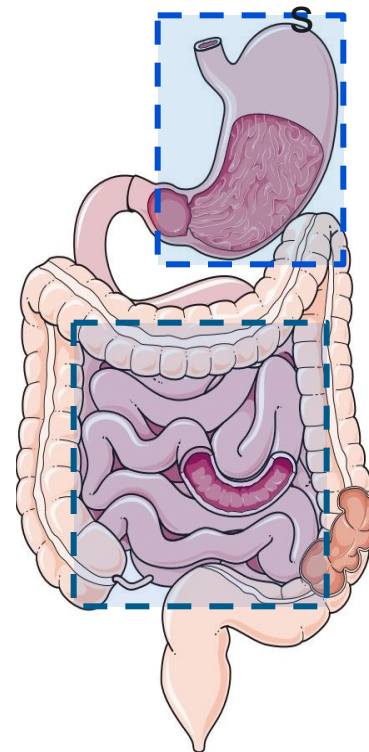
But...

Poor physical-chemical properties of drugs may lead to low permeability

Poorly water-soluble drugs



Biologic



Stomach

- Acidic pH
- Enzymatic degradation

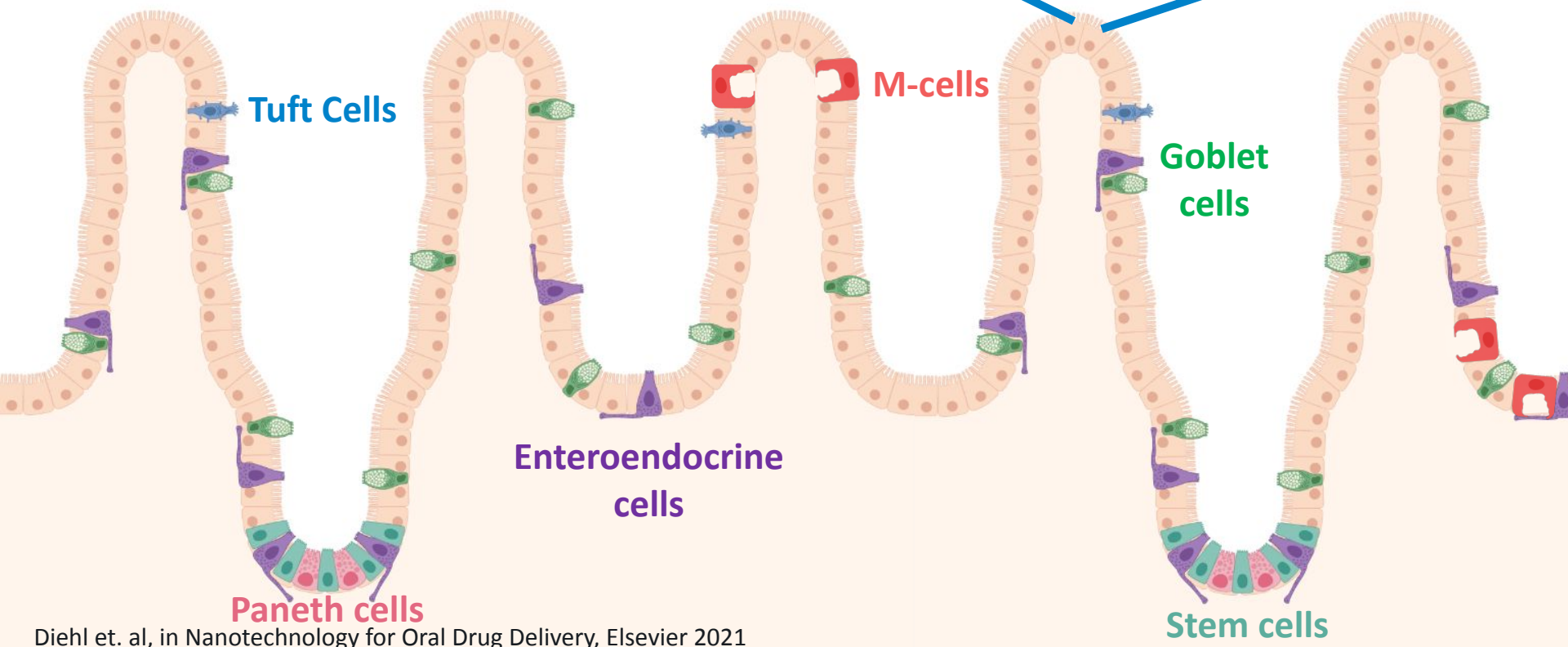
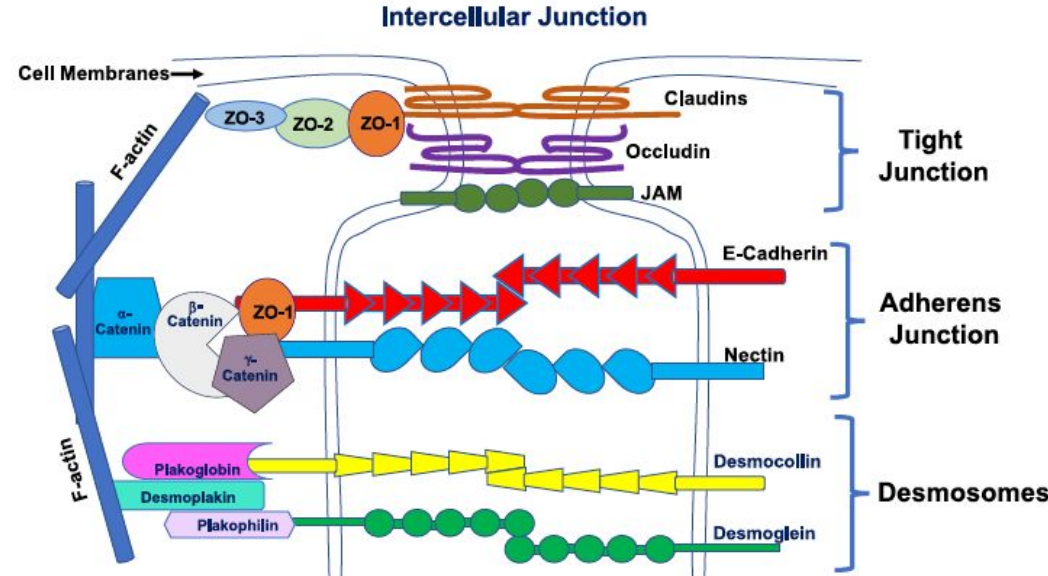
Intestine

- Mucus layer
- Intestinal epithelia
- Enzymatic degradation

Oral drug delivery

The epithelium

Enterocytes

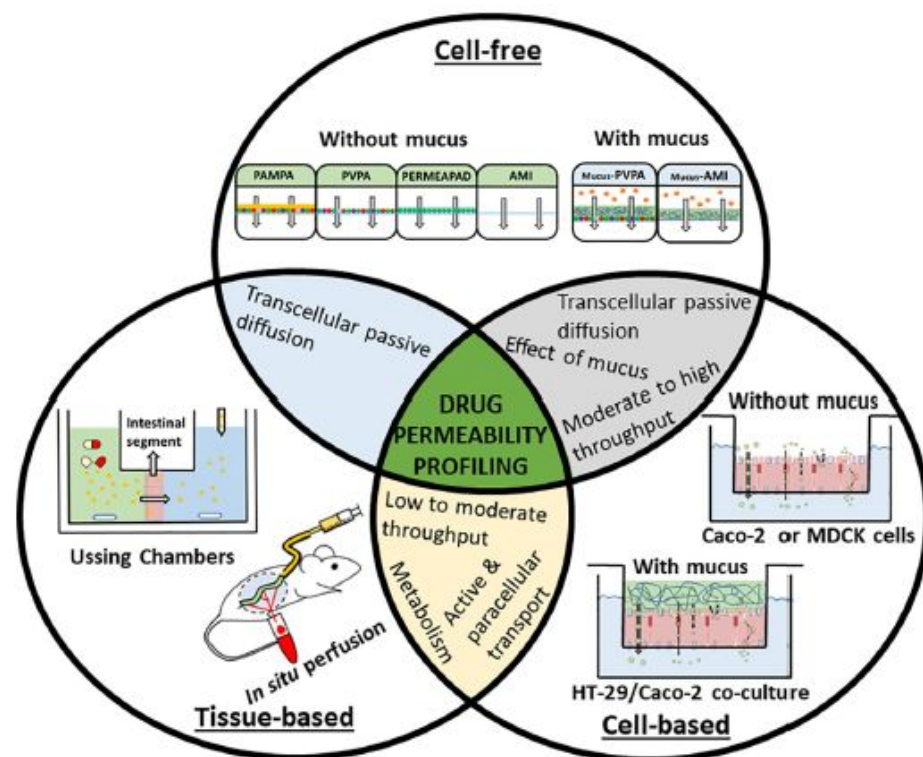


Oral/Mucosal drug delivery

Formulation strategies

- Modification of molecular species
- Drug particle size reduction
- Amorphous dispersions
- Surfactants/emulsifiers
- Absorption enhancers
- Nanocrystals
- Nanodelivery systems

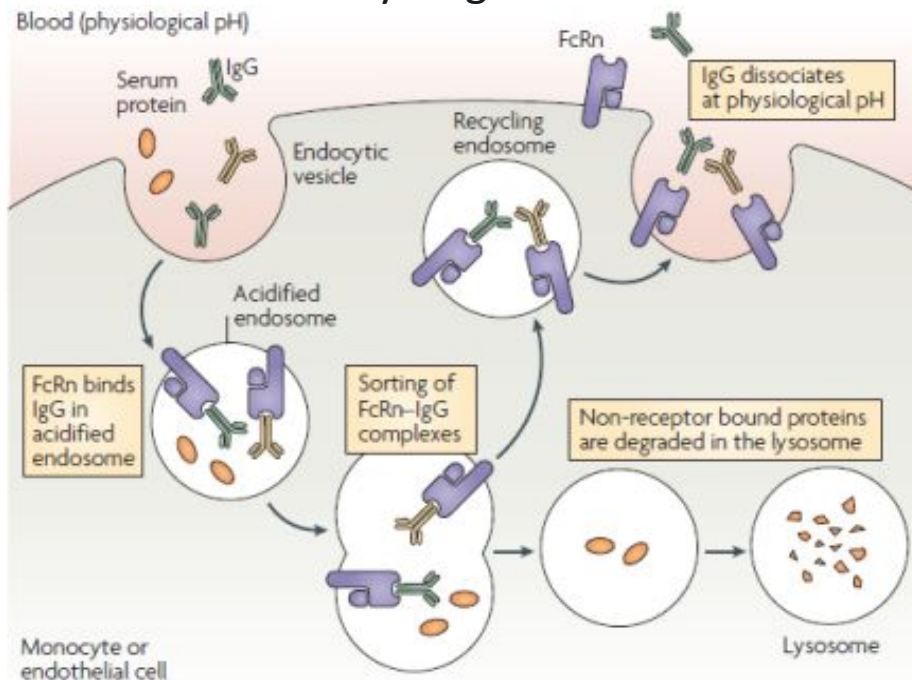
Validation models



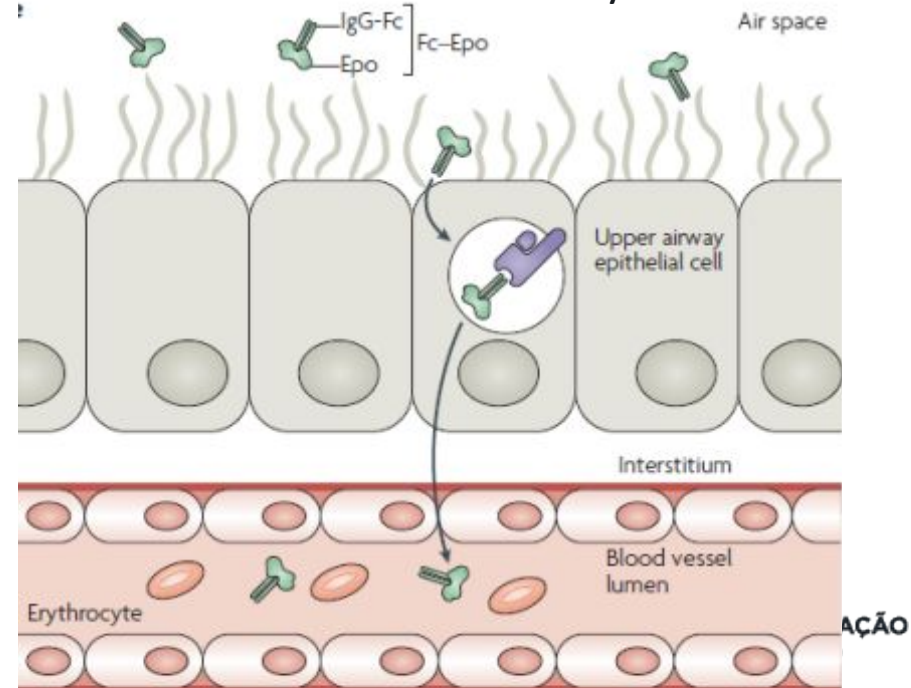
Functional nanoparticles for intestinal delivery through the FcRn transcytosis

- Transports IgG and HSA across cellular barriers
- Protects IgG and HSA from intracellular catabolism via strictly pH-dependent recycling and transcytosis pathway
- Homeostatic regulation, securing a broad biodistribution throughout the body

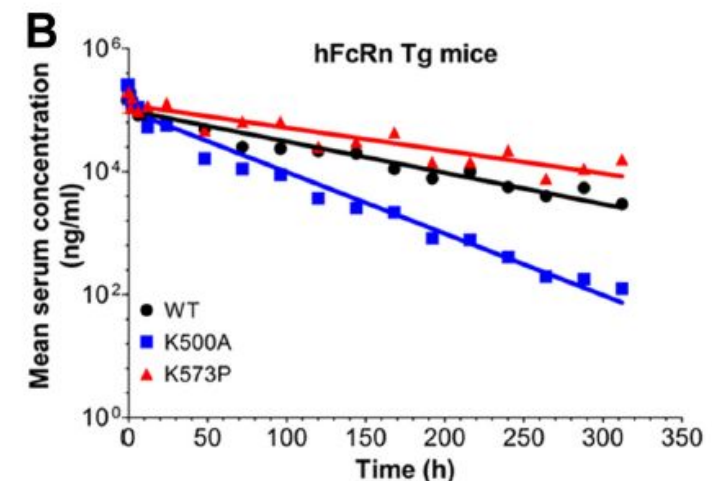
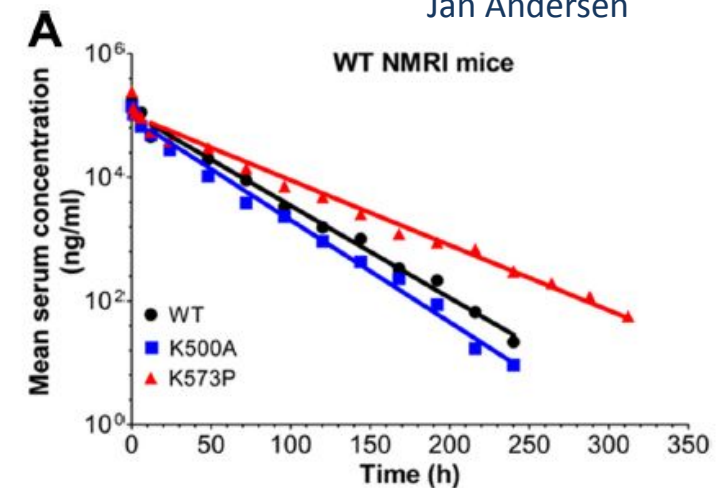
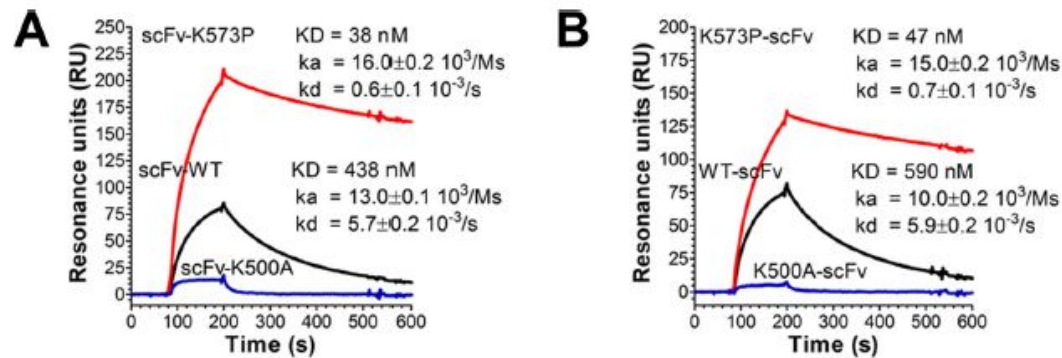
Recycling



Transcytosis

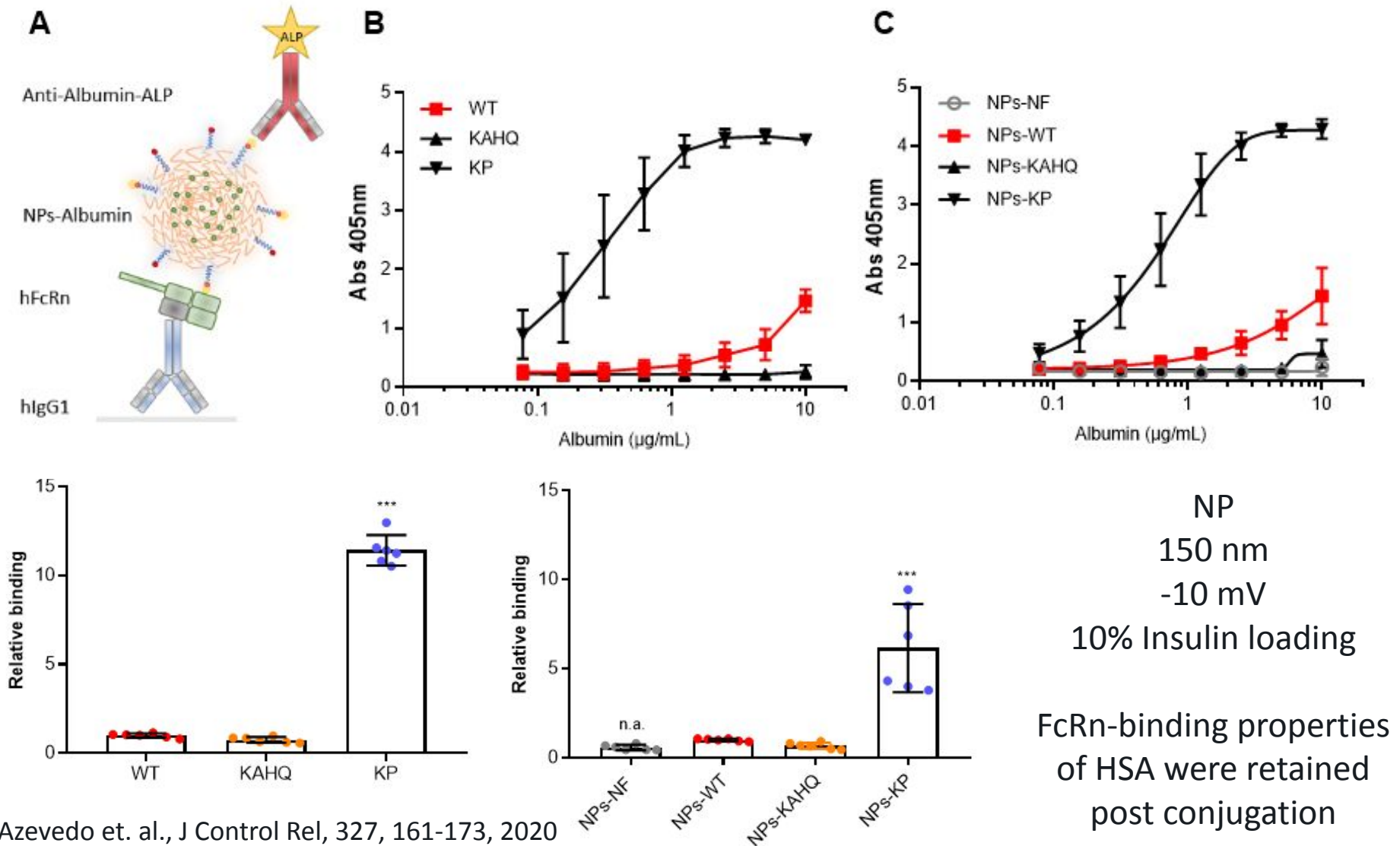


Functional nanoparticles for intestinal delivery of insulin through the FcRn transcytosis



HSA	Dose (i.v.)	C_{\max}	AUC	V_z	CL	$T_{1/2}$
	mg/kg	$\mu\text{g/ml}$	$\text{h} \times \mu\text{g} \times \text{ml}$	mg/kg	ml/h/kg	h
WT NMRI mice						
WT	10	172	2,816	108.0	3.55	21.0
K500A	10	139	2,156	128.0	4.64	19.1
K573P	10	244	2,157	120.0	2.72	30.6
FcRn ^{-/-} hFcRn Tg32 mice						
WT	10	106	7,527	128.0	1.33	67.0
K500A	10	156	4,490	128.0	2.23	31.3
K573P	10	128	12,506	110.0	0.80	95.2

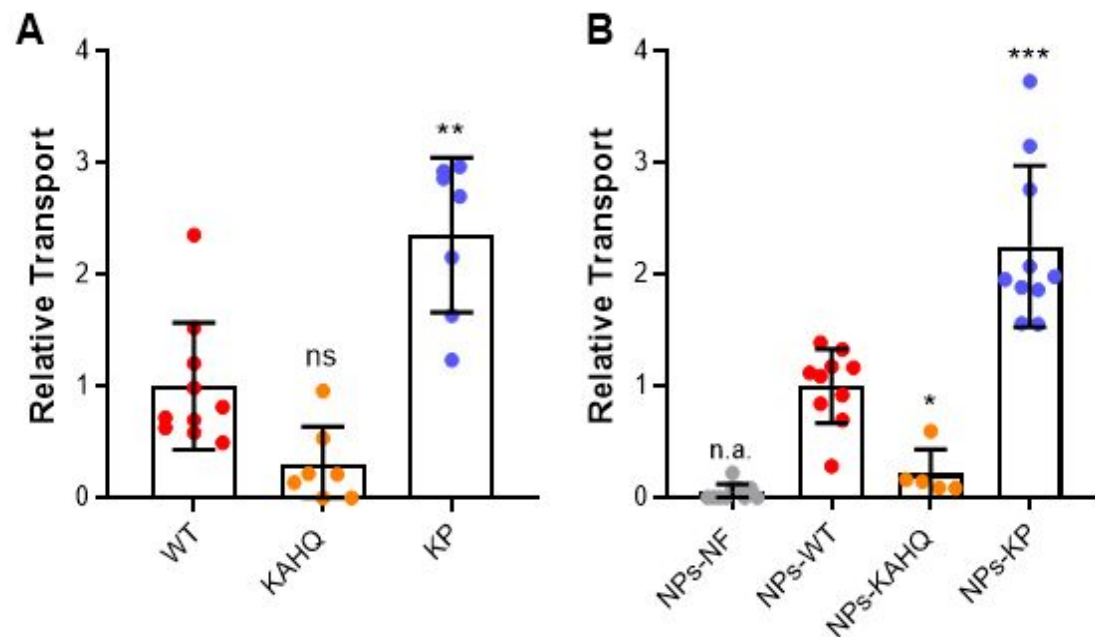
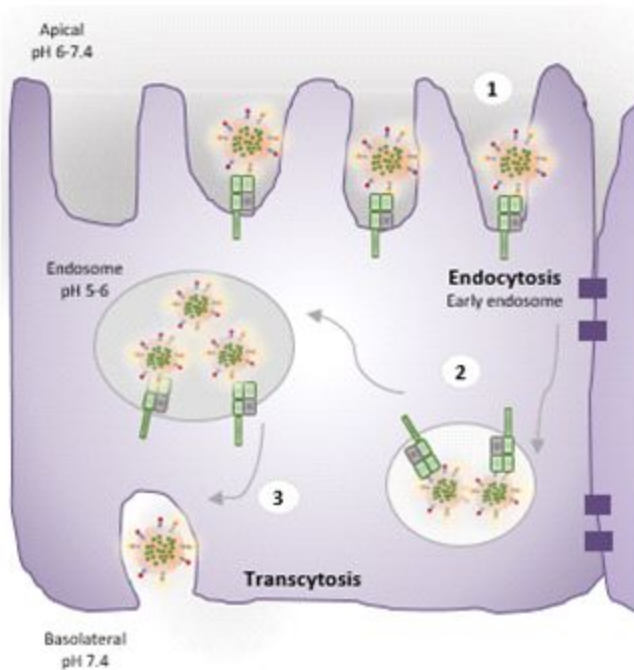
Functional nanoparticles for intestinal delivery of insulin through the FcRn transcytosis



Functional nanoparticles for intestinal delivery of insulin through the FcRn transcytosis

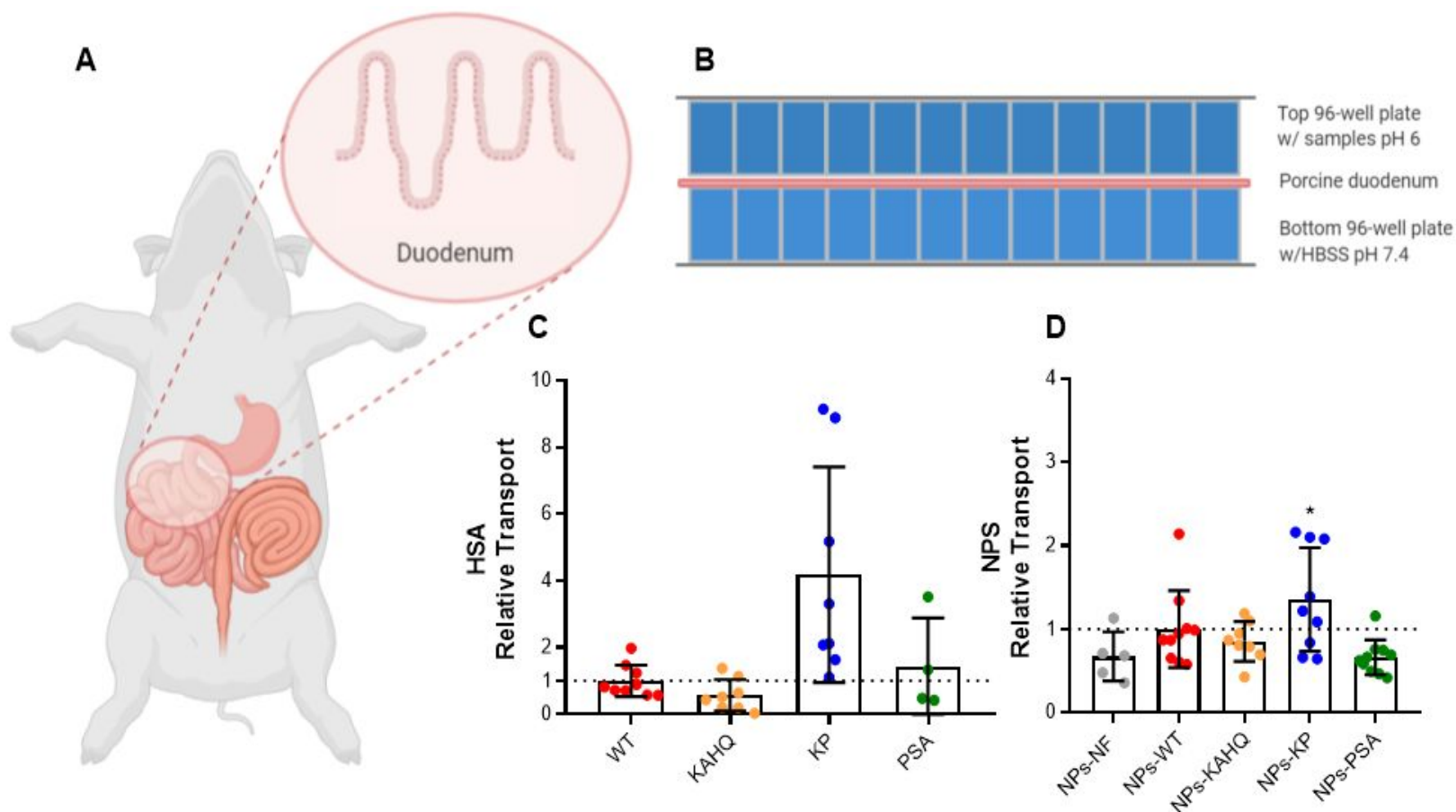
MDCK-hFcRn cell line
pH 6

Transport

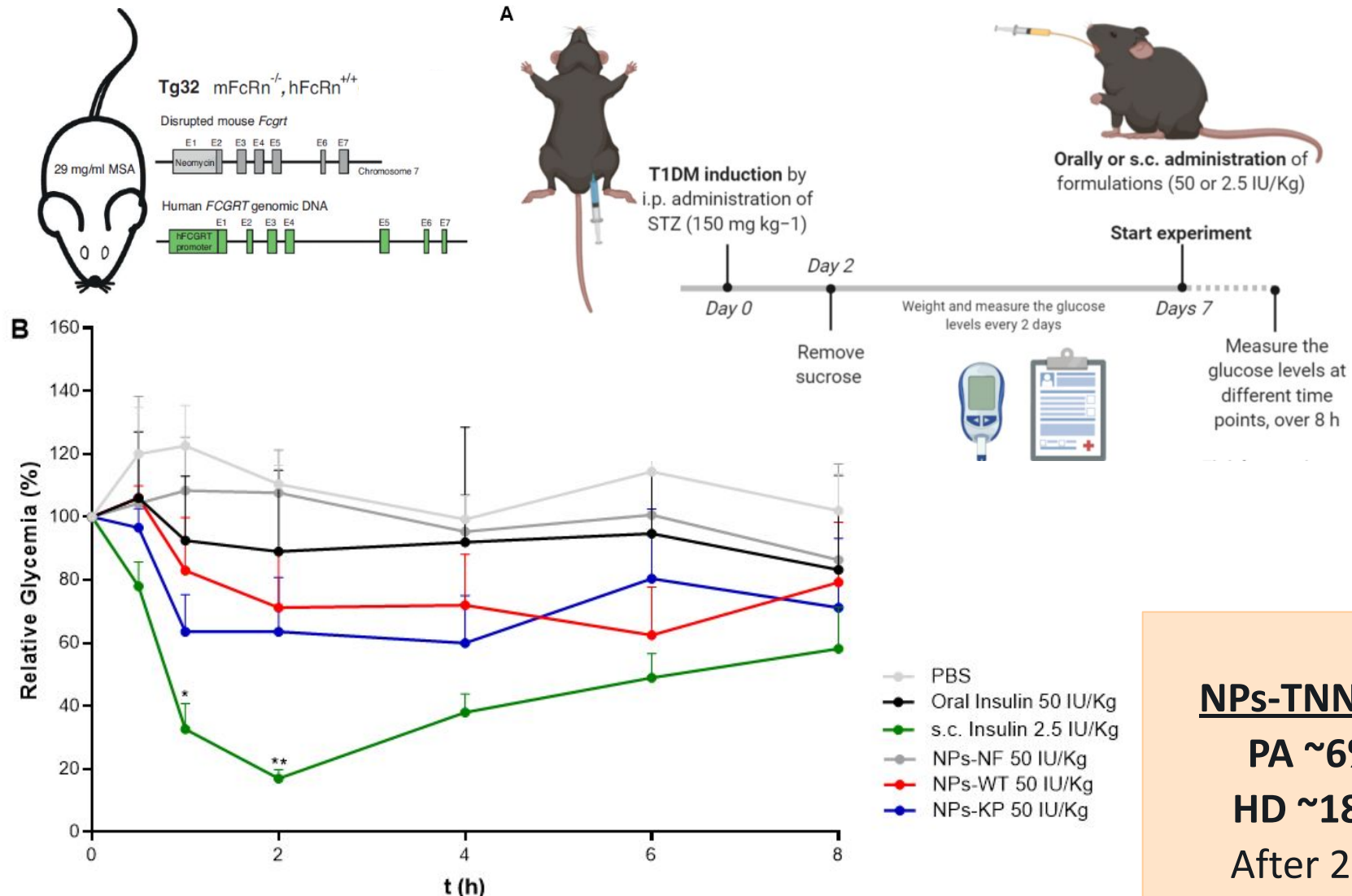


- (1) The acidic pH at mucosal sites (apical) allows the NPs-HSA binding to FcRn at the cell surface;
- (2) NPs-HSA are endocytosed to early endosomes;
- (3) Endosomes fuse with the basolateral side and at neutral pH, FcRn releases the NPs-HSA.

Functional nanoparticles for intestinal delivery of insulin through the FcRn transcytosis



Functional nanoparticles for intestinal delivery of insulin through the FcRn transcytosis



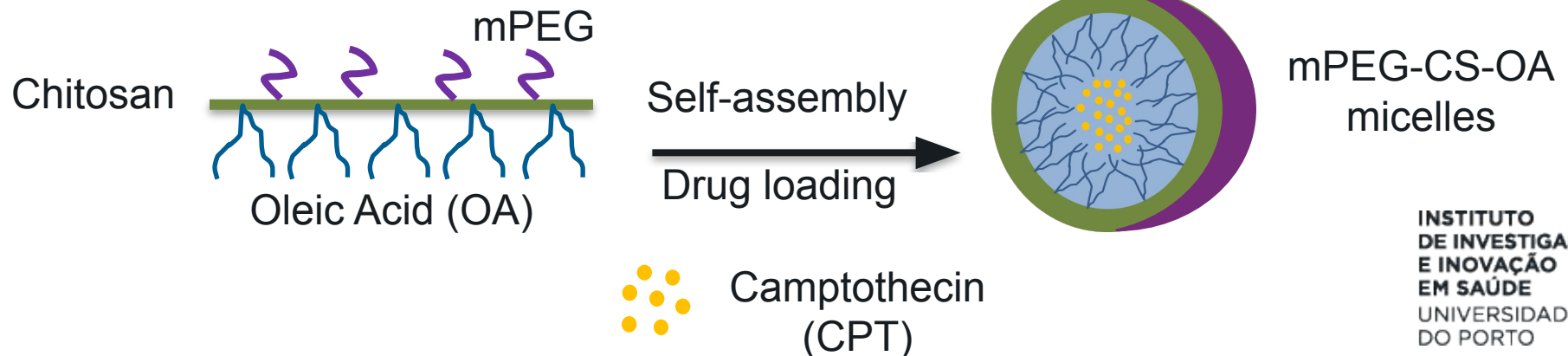
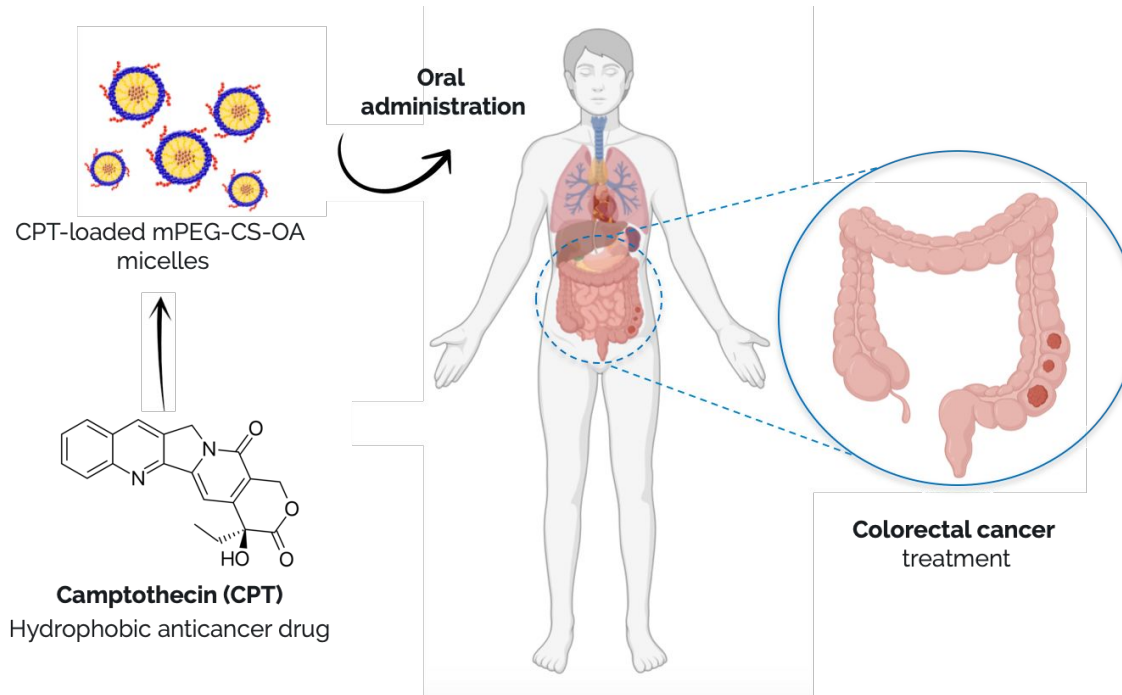
NPs-TNNEKP

PA ~6%

HD ~18%

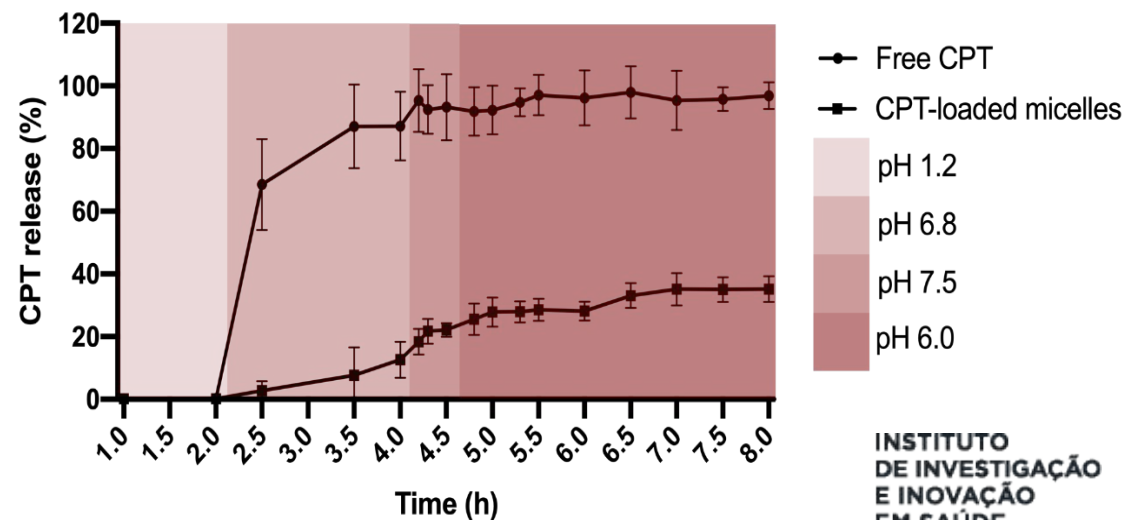
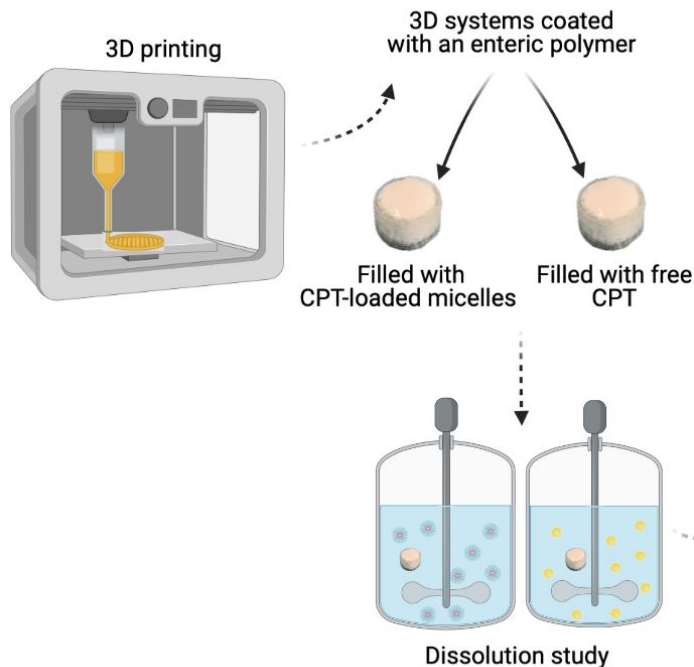
After 24h

Polymeric micelles for oral chemotherapy to treat colorectal cancer

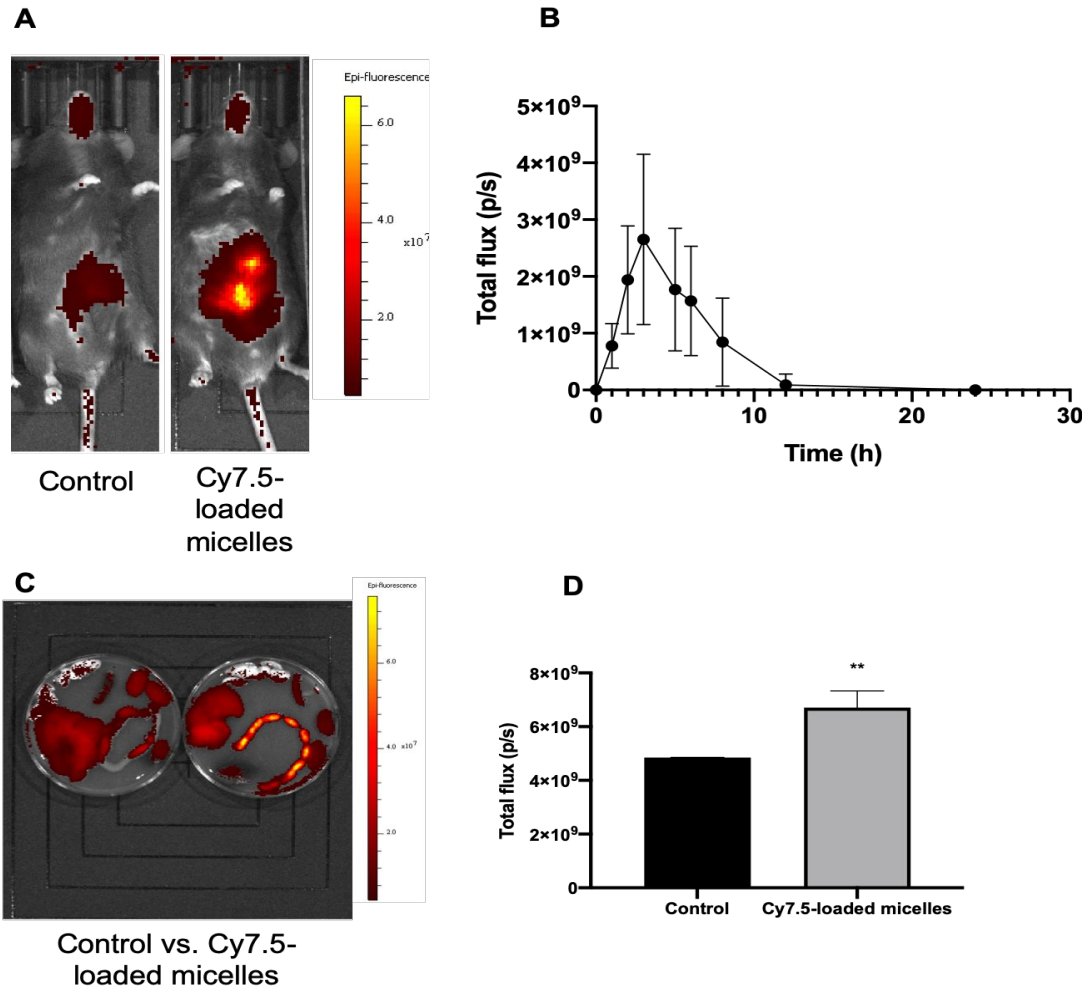


Polymeric micelles for oral chemotherapy to treat colorectal cancer

	Size (nm)	PdI	Zeta potential (mV)	DL (%)	AE (%)
Unloaded					
mPEG-CS-OA	137 ± 5	0.233 ± 0.025	+ 33.7 ± 1.8	0.0	-
CPT-loaded					
mPEG-CS-OA	146 ± 3	0.229 ± 0.005	+ 41.8 ± 3.0	5.0	78 ± 8

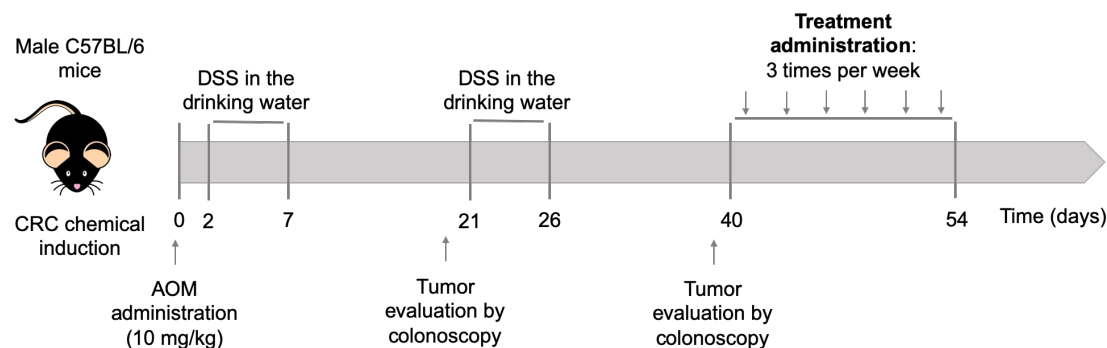


Polymeric micelles *in vivo* biodistribution

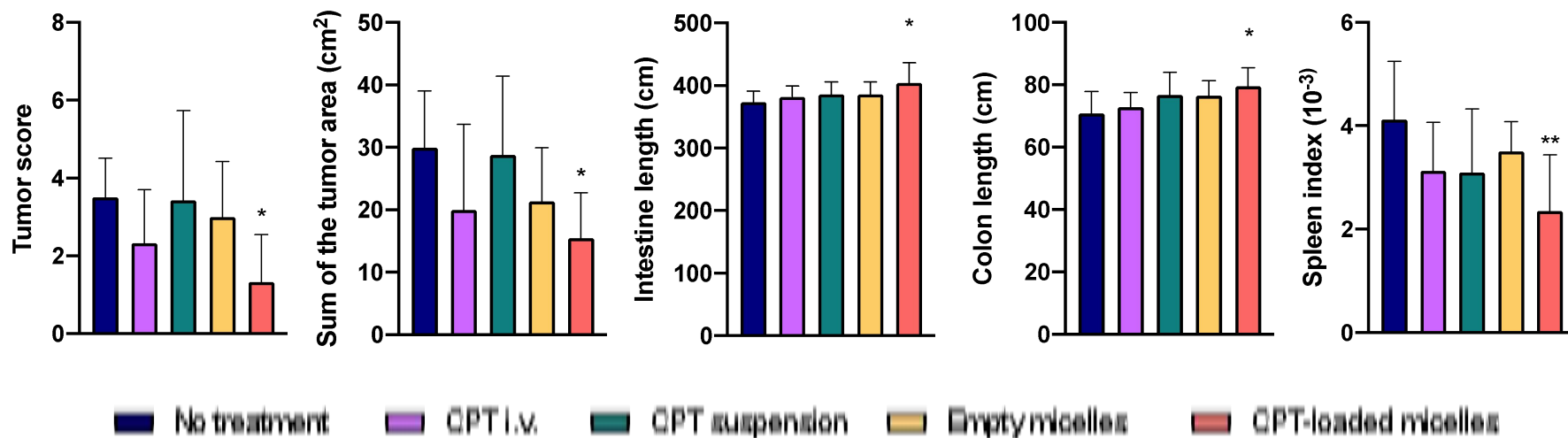
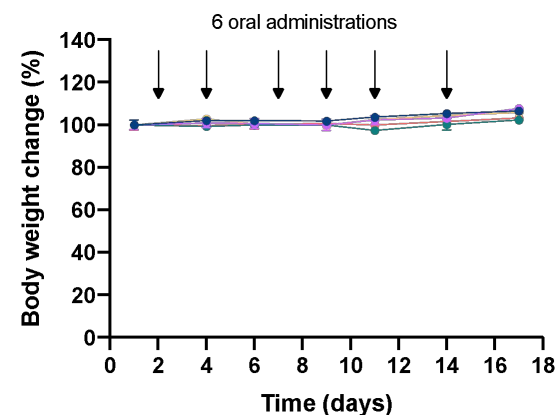


Assessment of the distribution and retention of fluorescent chitosan micelles following oral administration by NIR imaging.

Polymeric micelles *in vivo* anticancer activity



CPT suspension and CPT-loaded micelles = 1.5 mg/Kg
 CPT i.v. = 0.1 mg/Kg





3D cell-based *in vitro* models in drug delivery

- Rapid, cost-effective, and adequate predictability of drug PK/PD
- Less amount of drug is needed for the assay
- More compounds can be screened
- Mechanism of transport and metabolism can be studied
- Gene and protein expression
- Microscale tissue architecture/Biochemical gradients
- The analytical evaluation is simpler compared to assays in biological fluids
- Offers reproducibility and simplicity
- Few or no animals are used (in line with the “three Rs” ethical)

The endothelial membrane in permeability



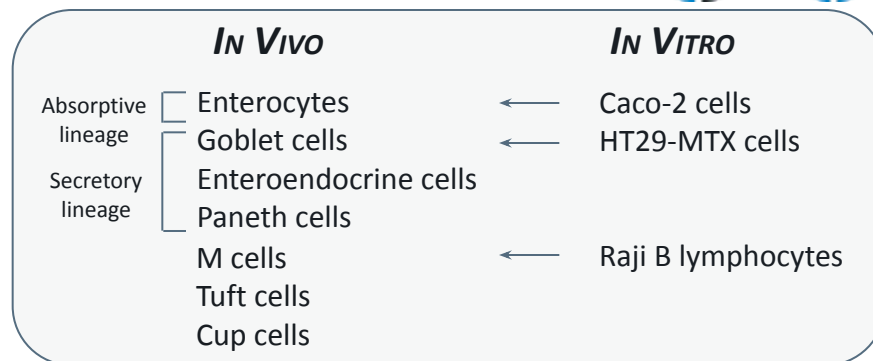
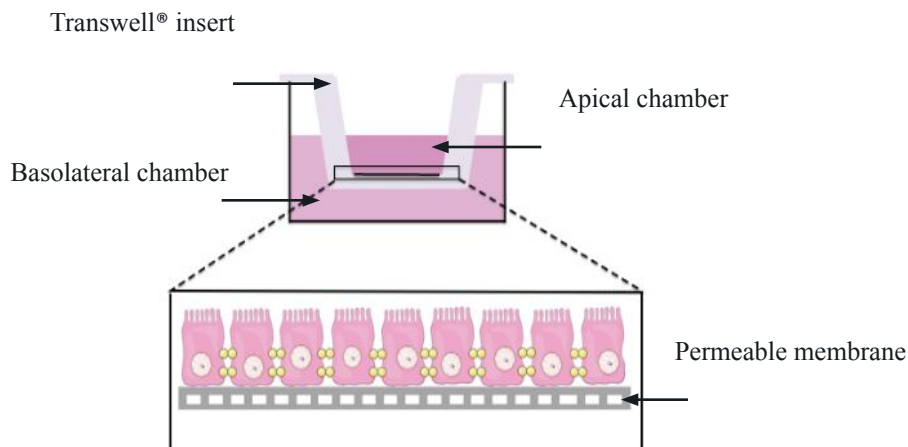
Vascular permeability in mucosa tissues

- Microvessels capillaries associated with absorptive mucosa (intestine) are fenestrated endothelia (40-70 nm) for nutrient absorption purposes
- Single continuous layer of endothelial cells joined by tight junctions and surrounded by a continuous basement membrane
- Endothelial cells control the passage of antigens and commensal gut microbiota from the intestine into the bloodstream (Science 350, 830 (2015))

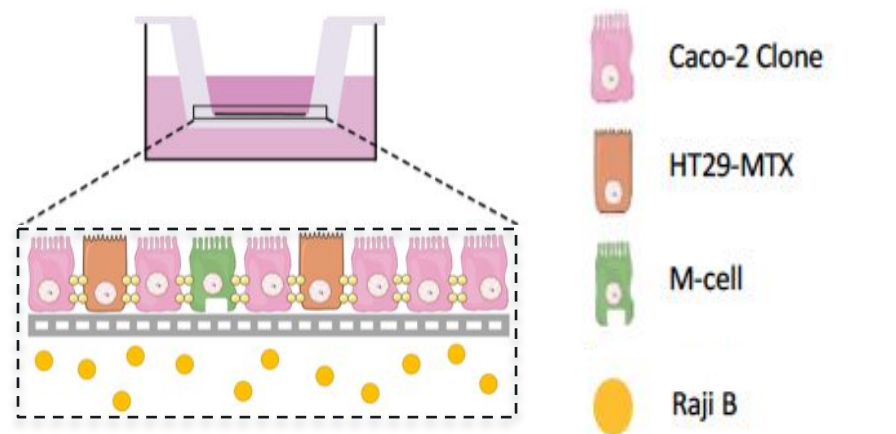


Intestinal models to perform permeability studies

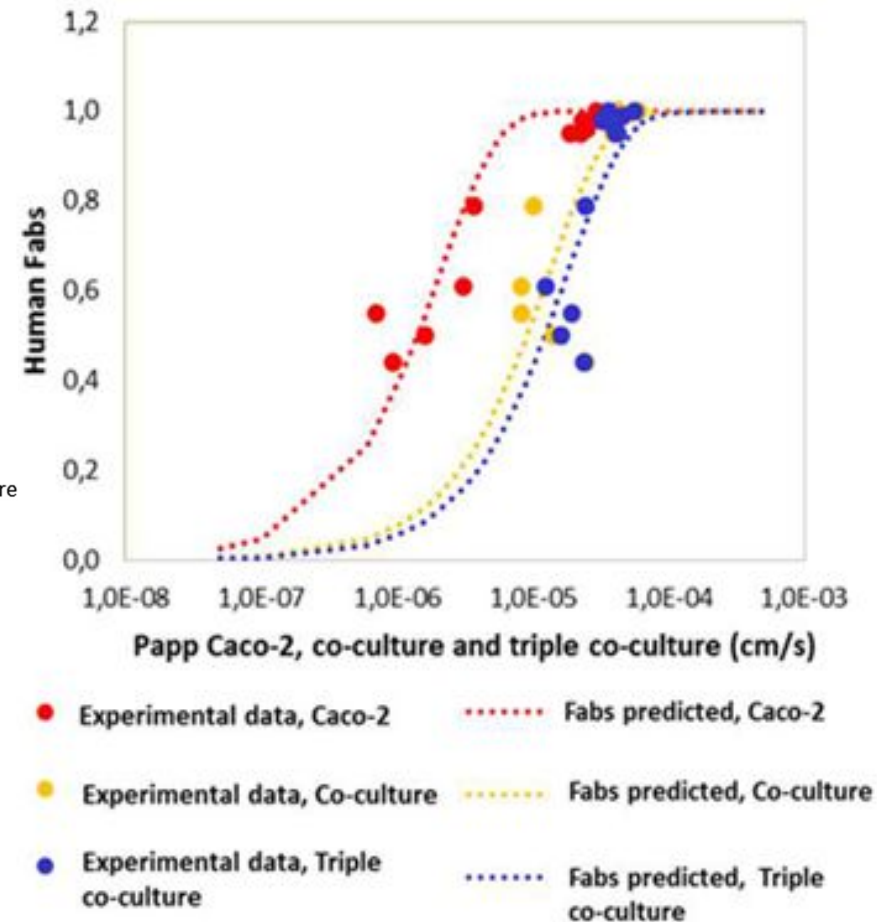
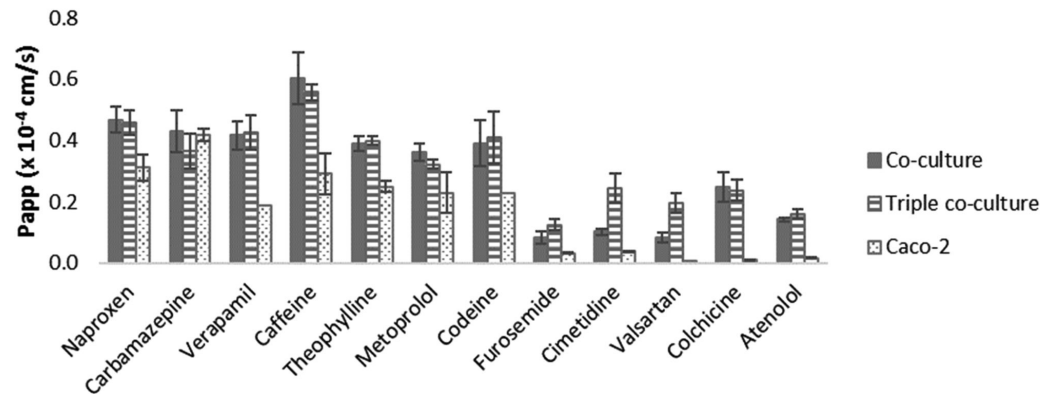
“gold-standard” Caco-2 model



Triple model



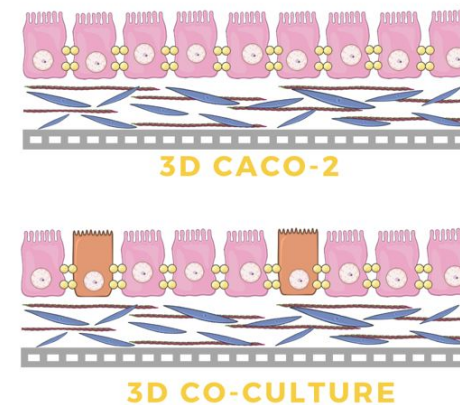
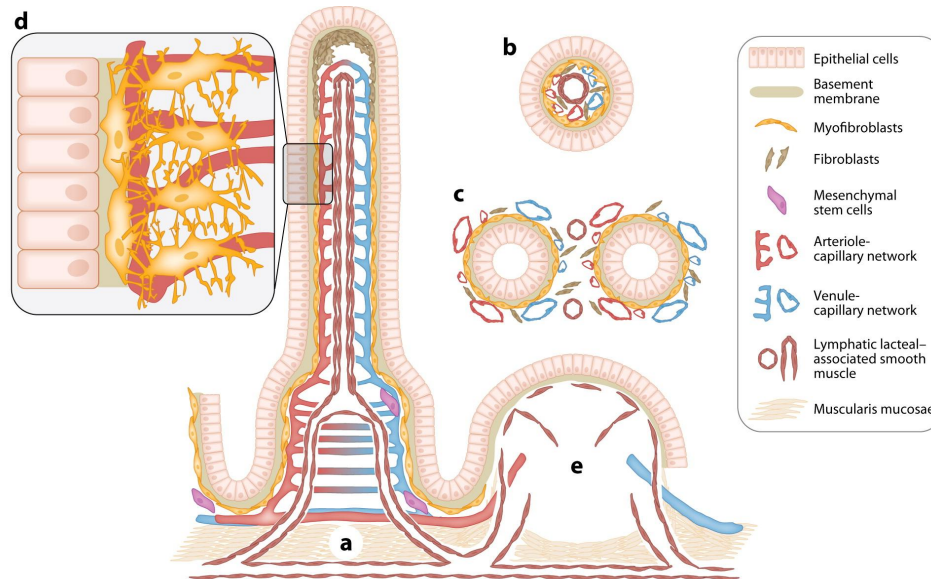
***In vitro* intestinal co-culture epithelium model**
In vitro/In vivo correlation





In vitro intestinal 3D epithelium model

The lamina propria



Caco-2



HT29-MTX



Collagen



Human intestinal fibroblasts (HIF)

Collagen concentration – 6 mg/mL

HIF initial seeding density – 1×10^5 cells/mL

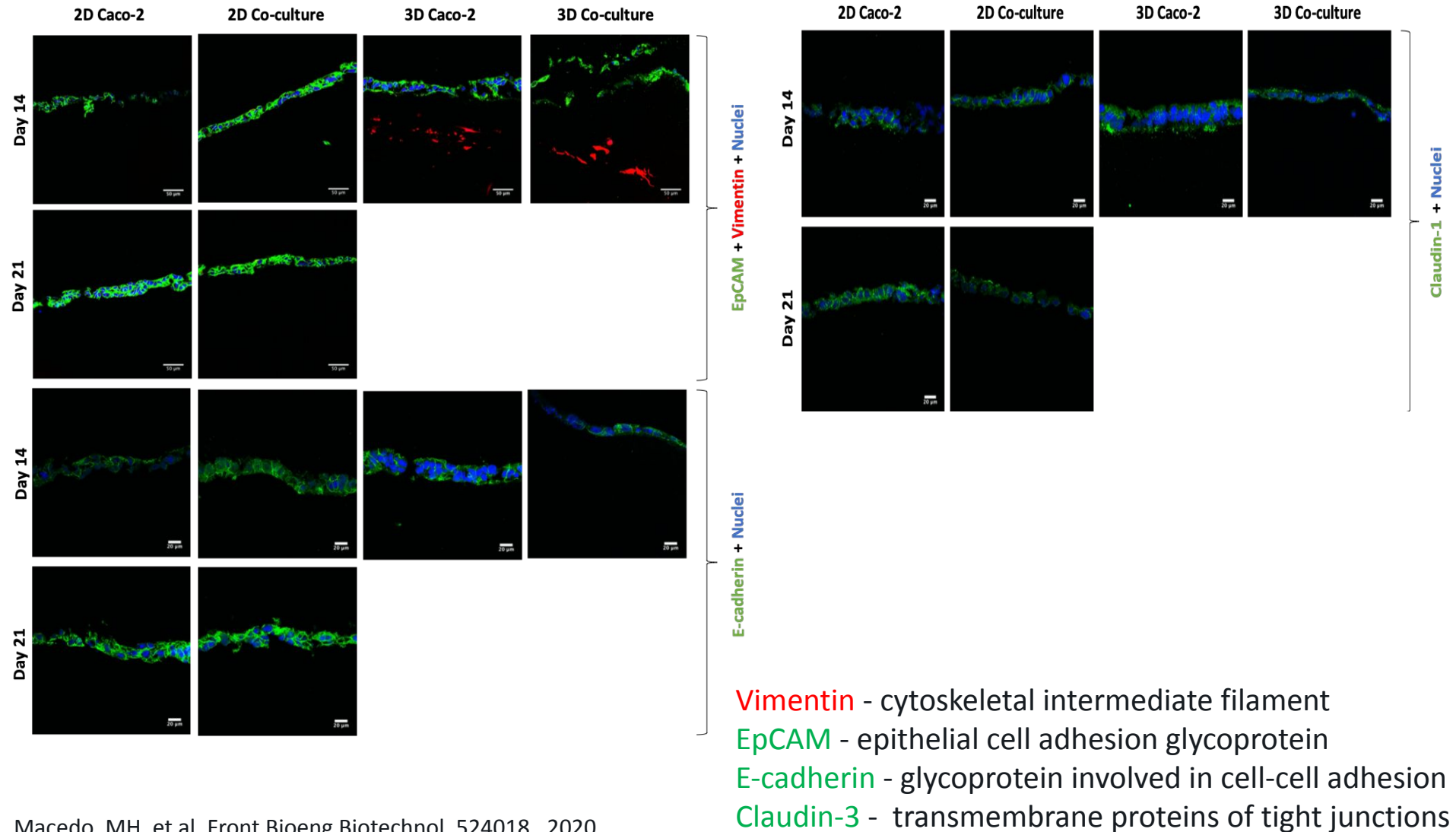
Caco-2 - 1×10^5 cells/cm²

Co-culture - 1×10^5 cells/cm² (9:1 Caco-2:HT29-MTX)

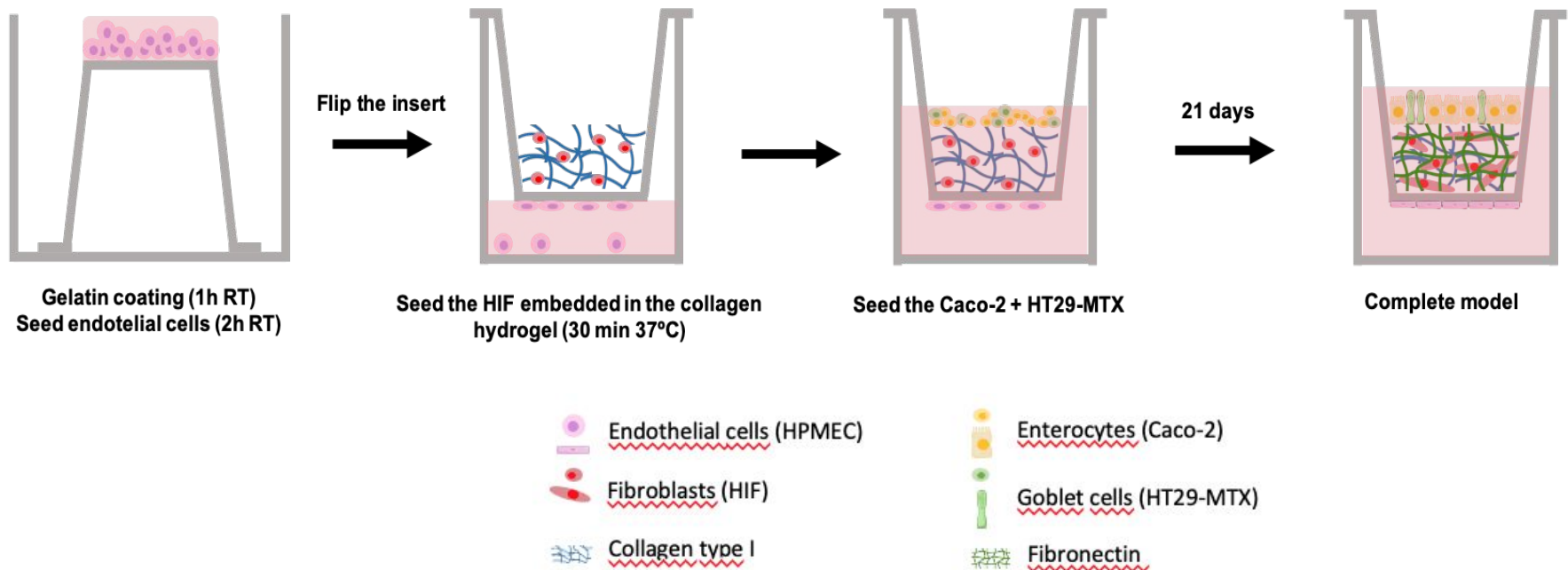
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In vitro intestinal 3D epithelium model



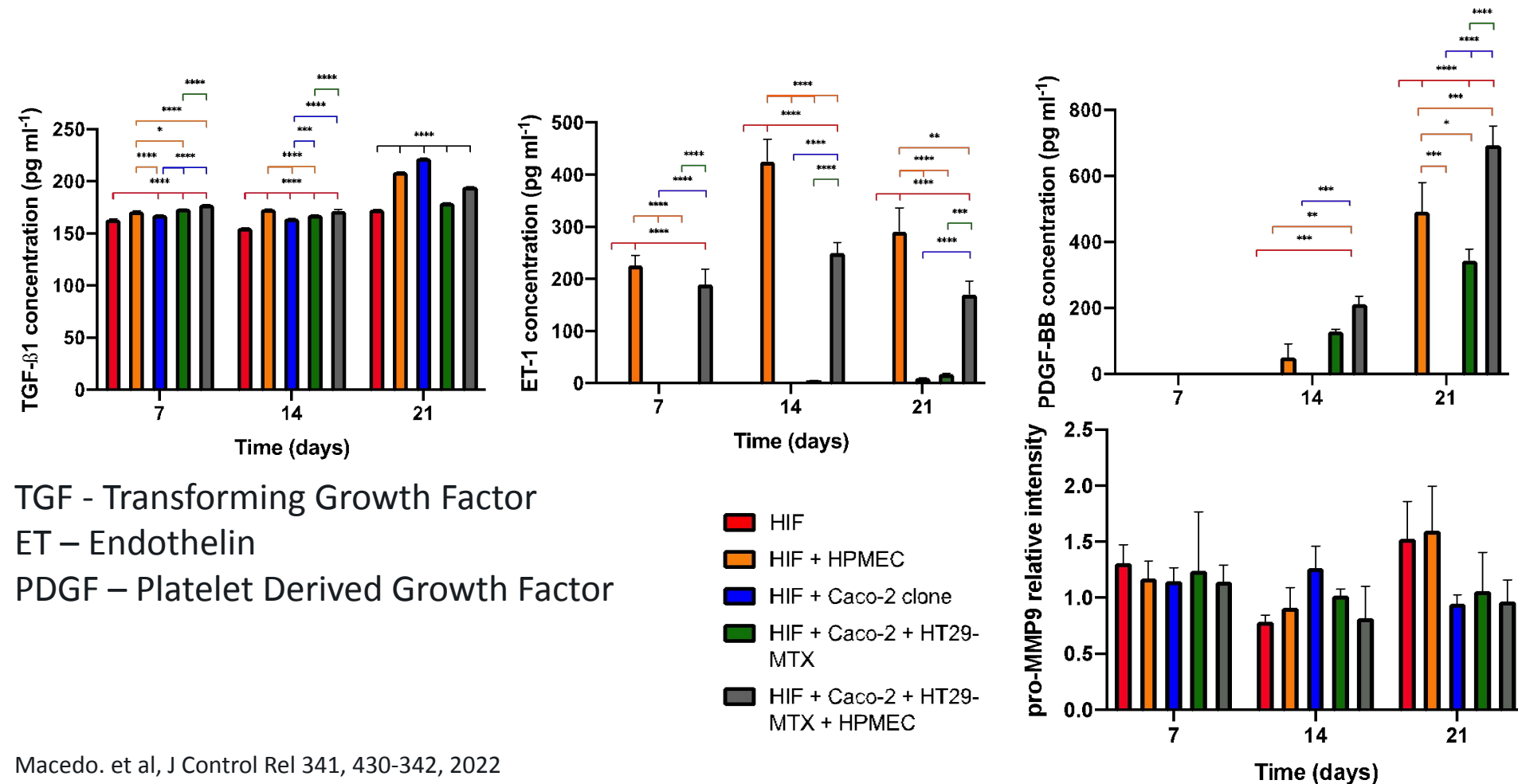
In vitro intestinal 3D epithelium model



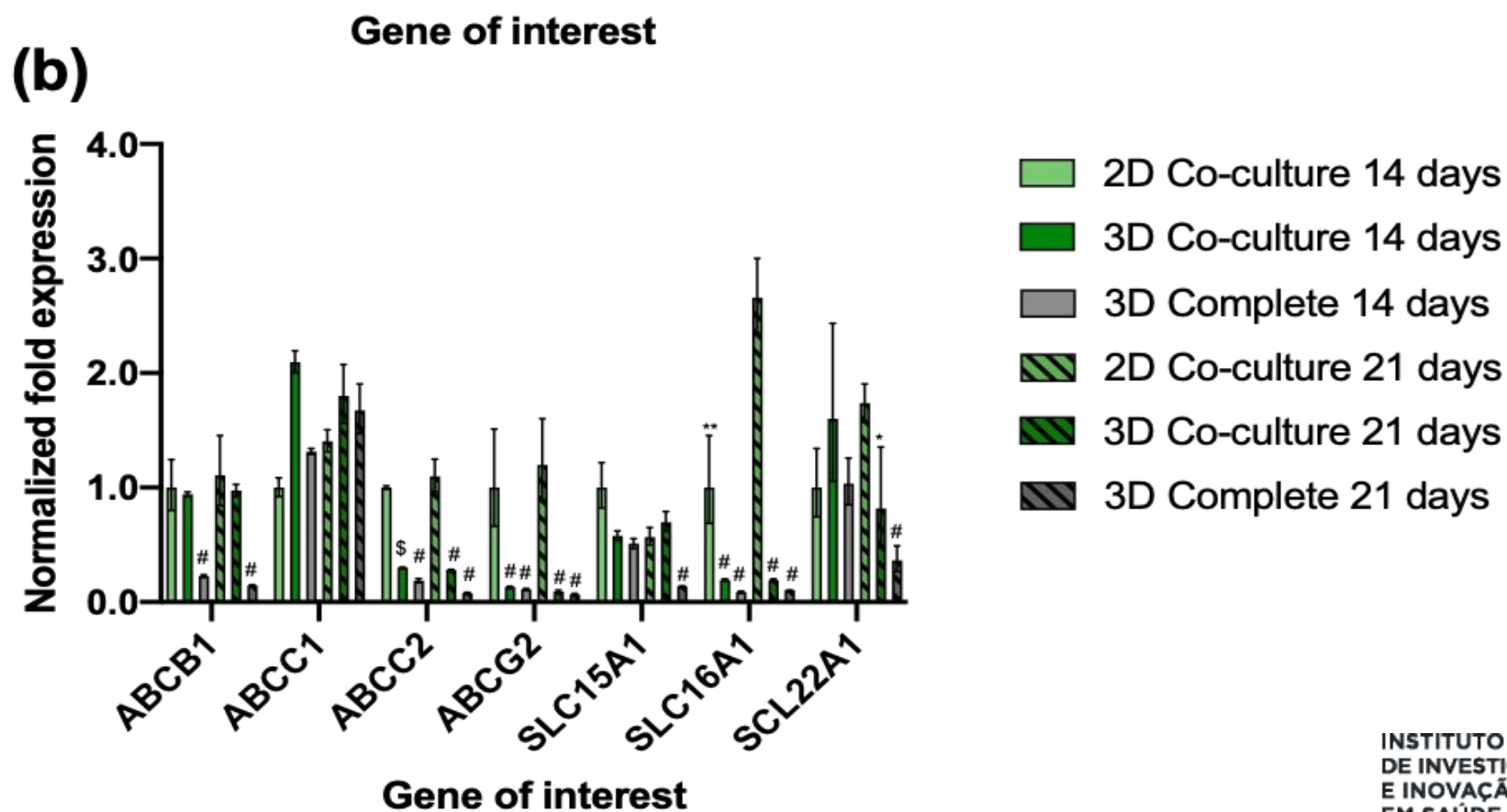


In vitro intestinal 3D epithelium model

How do the other cells in the model influence the contractibility of fibroblasts?

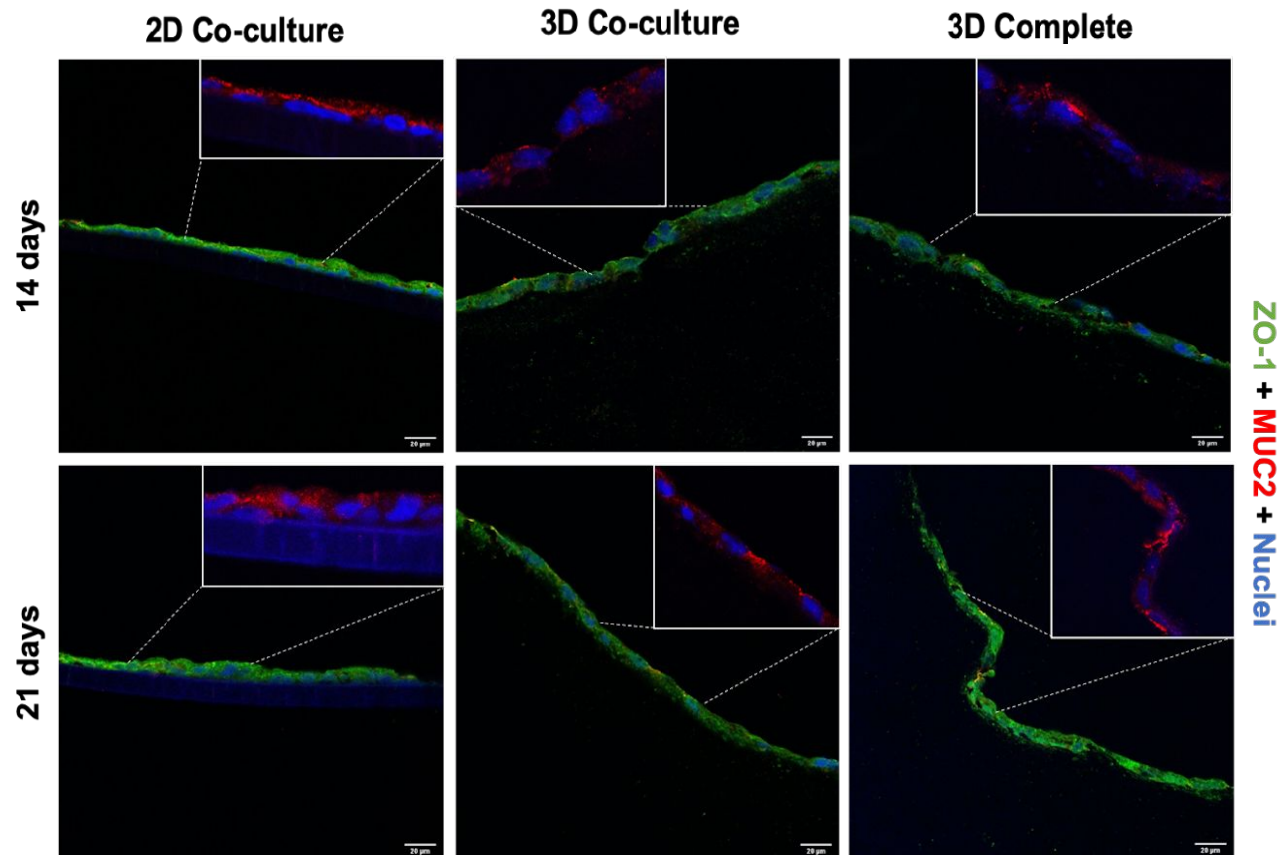


In vitro intestinal 3D epithelium model



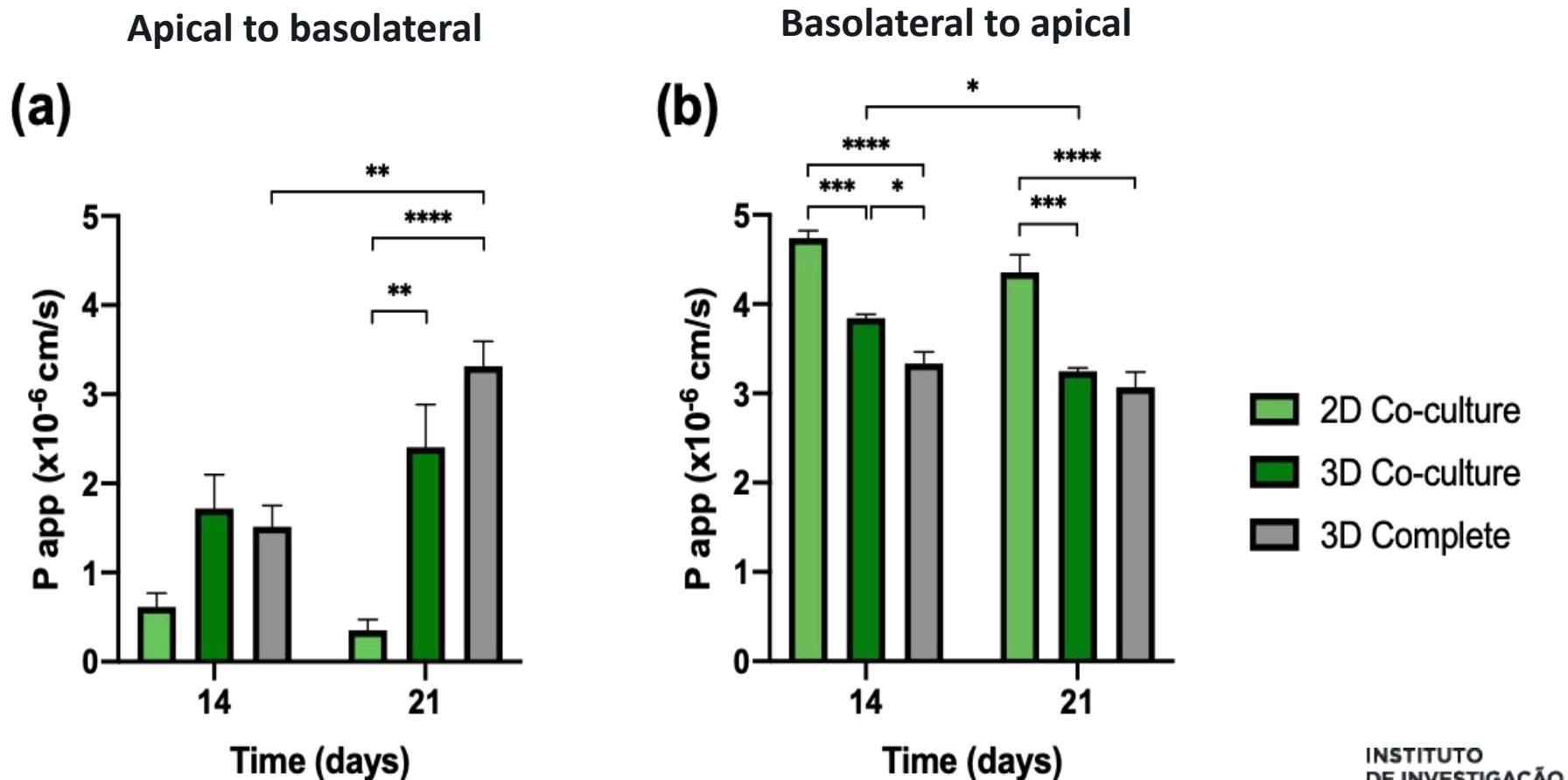
In vitro intestinal 3D epithelium model

Formation of endothelial barrier - Expression of TJs and MUC2



In vitro intestinal 3D epithelium model

Permeability of Rhodamine 123 – P-gp activity

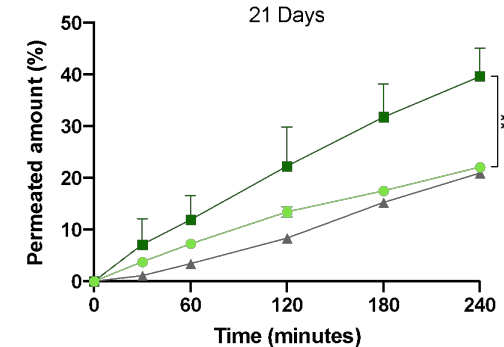
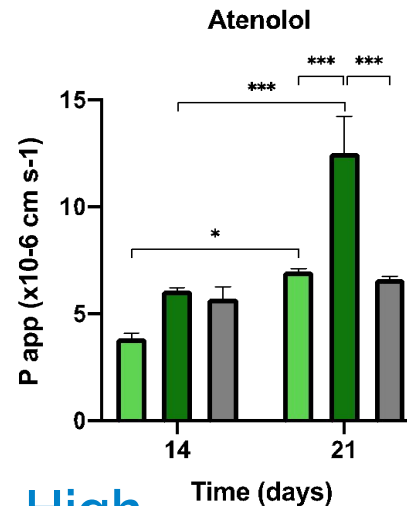
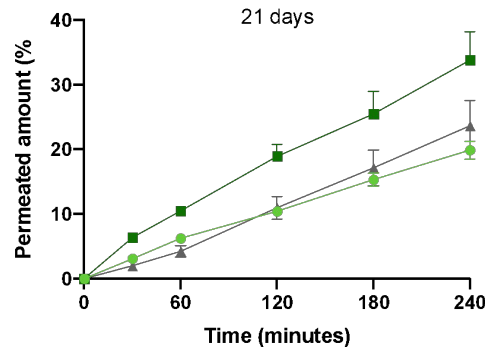
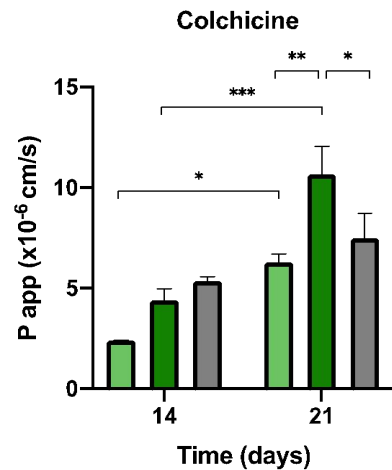


In vitro intestinal 3D epithelium model

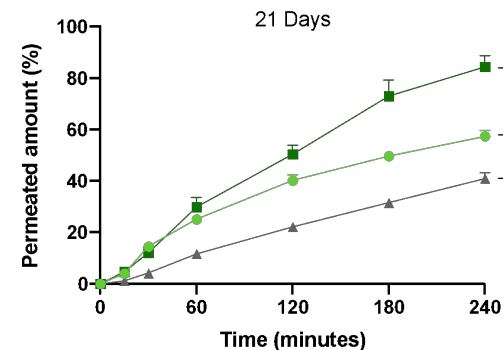
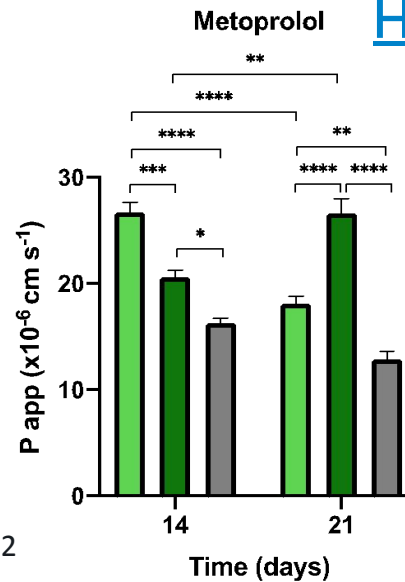
Permeability

Low

Moderate



High

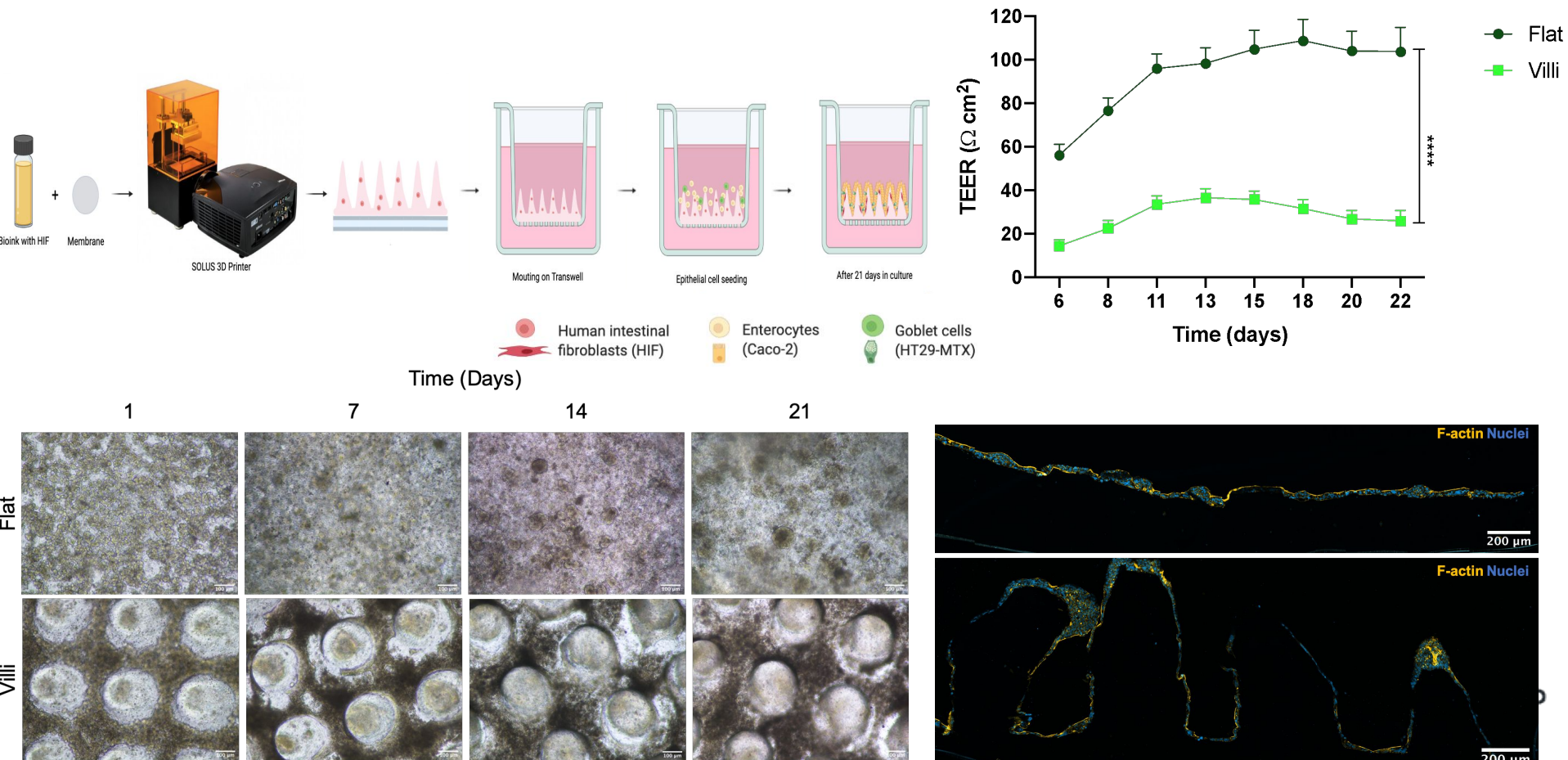


 2D Co-culture
 3D Co-culture
 3D Complete

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In vitro intestinal 3D epithelium model

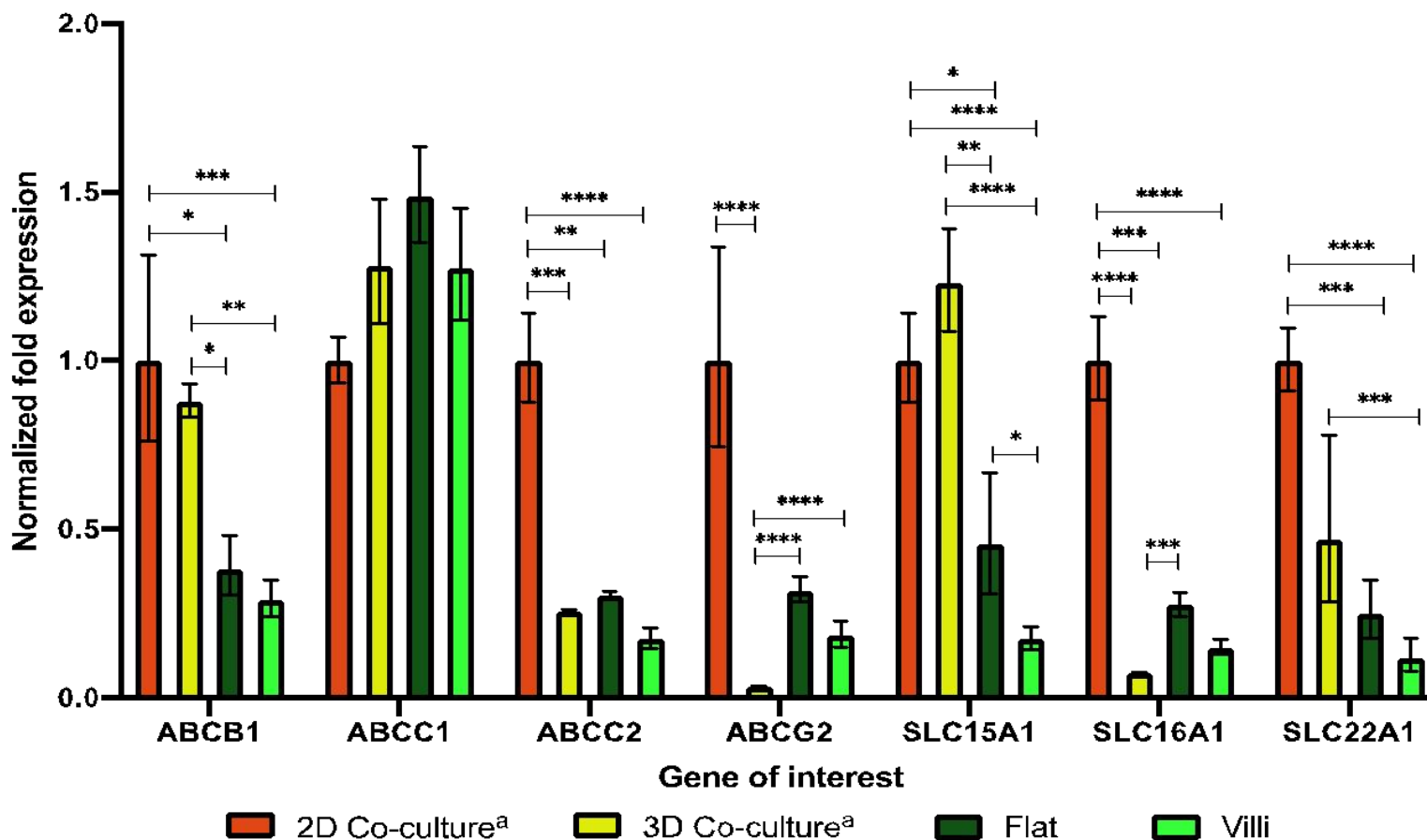
The importance of the villi architecture in a 3D bioprinted *in vitro* intestinal model





In vitro intestinal 3D epithelium model

Expression of drug transporters

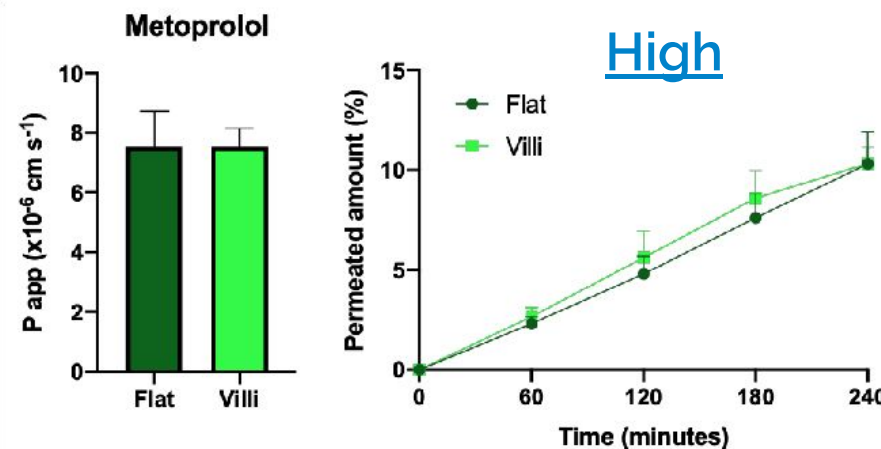
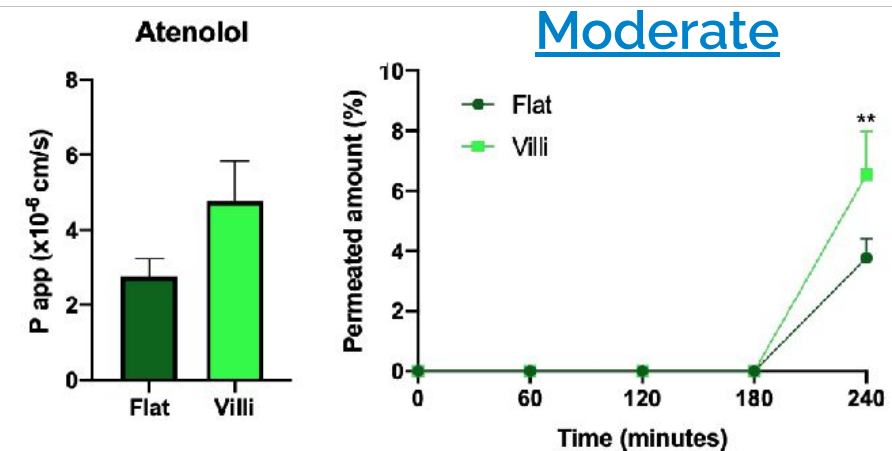
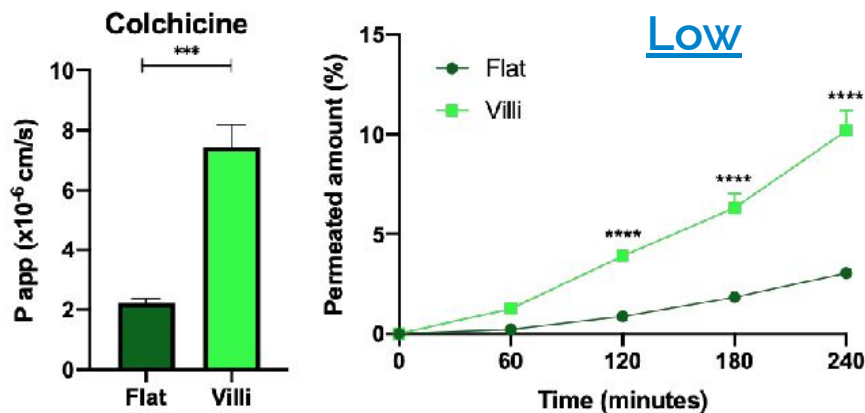


ABCB1 - P-gp; ABCC1 – MRP1; ABCC2 – MRP2; ABCG2 – BCRP; SLC15A1 – PEPT1
SLC16A1 – MCT1; SLC22A1 - OCT

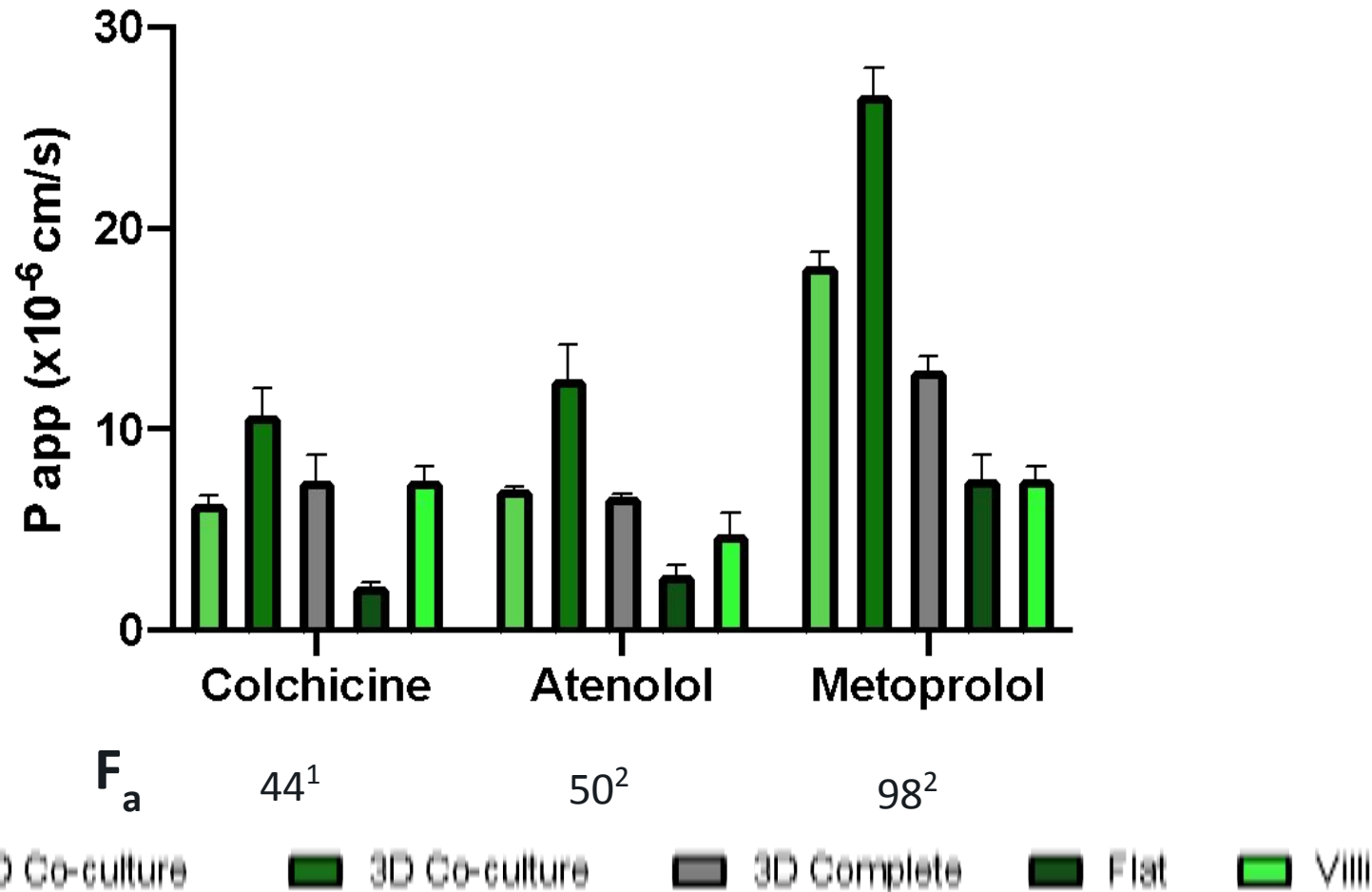
Macedo. et al, under review

In vitro intestinal 3D epithelium model

The importance of the villi architecture in a 3D bioprinted *in vitro* intestinal model



In vitro intestinal 3D epithelium model



1. Lozoya-Agullo, I., et al., International Journal of Pharmaceutics, 2017
2. Lozoya-Agullo, I., et al., International Journal of Pharmaceutics, 2015



In summary

- Nanoparticles provide favorable properties for targeted intestinal absorption of anti-diabetic peptides.
- Local intestinal delivery of anti-cancer drugs in nanoparticles to treat colorectal tumor is able to regress tumor evolution
- 3D model of intestinal mucosa mimicking the capillary endothelial layer results in more relevant absorption kinetics of drugs compared to 2D standard model

Acknowledgements



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