



UNIVERSITY OF
ILLINOIS CHICAGO

Versatile, topical antibiotic delivery with glutathione-conjugated hydrogels

Angeliki Andrianopoulou¹, Karol Sokolowski¹, Zackery P. Bulman²,
Eric Wenzler², Richard A. Gemeinhart¹

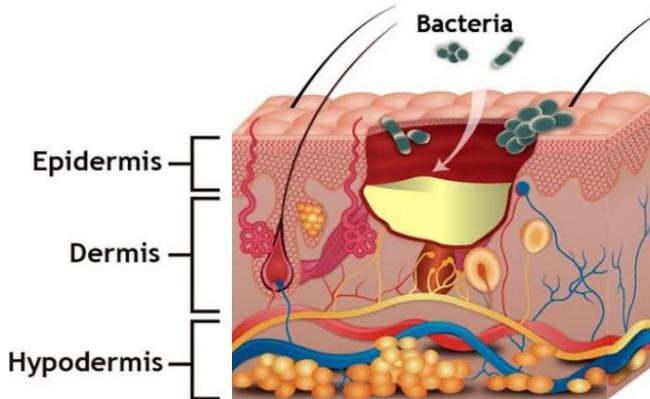
¹Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, ²Department of Pharmacy Practice,
University of Illinois Chicago, Chicago, IL, USA.

CRS 2022 Annual Meeting & Expo

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

Advanced Delivery Science

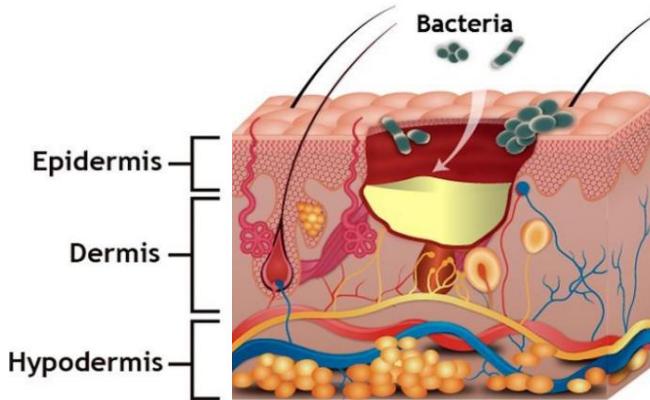
Substantial morbidity and healthcare burden of skin and soft tissue infections



- > 14 million outpatient visits annually and 2% of hospital admissions
- > \$15 billion total cost of SSTIs in the United States

Skin and soft tissue infection (SSTI)

Substantial morbidity and healthcare burden of skin and soft tissue infections



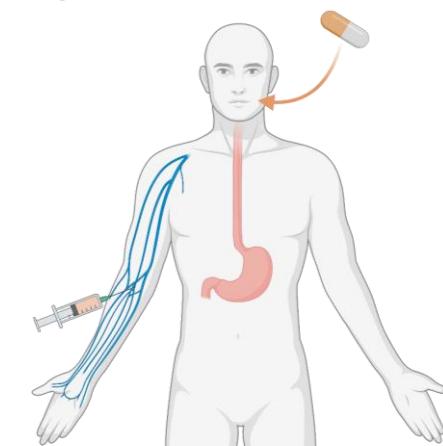
- > 14 million outpatient visits annually and 2% of hospital admissions
- > \$15 billion total cost of SSTIs in the United States

Skin and soft tissue infection (SSTI)

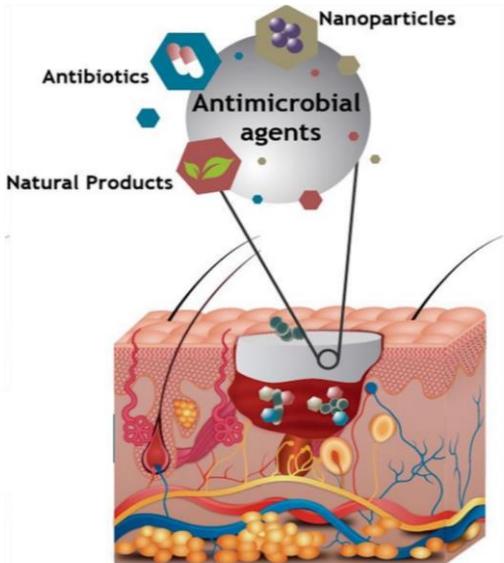
High incidence of treatment failure and SSTI recurrence with conventional delivery

- Poor drug perfusion into diseased tissue → ↓ efficacy and ↑ antibiotic resistance
- Risk of systemic toxicity
- Burden on healthcare system

Systemic antimicrobial delivery



Advanced drug delivery technologies for local treatment of SSTIs

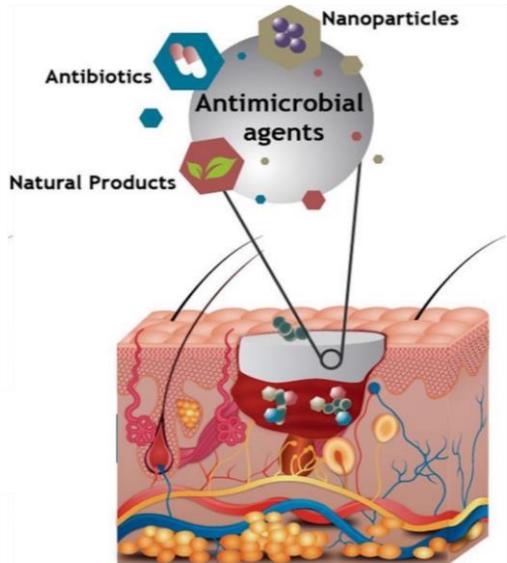


Antimicrobial Dressing

Localized delivery of therapeutics for SSTI and wound therapy

- Spatiotemporal control over the drug dose at the infection site
- Decrease undesired systemic side effects
- Provide beneficial secondary functions

Advanced drug delivery technologies for local treatment of SSTIs



Antimicrobial Dressing

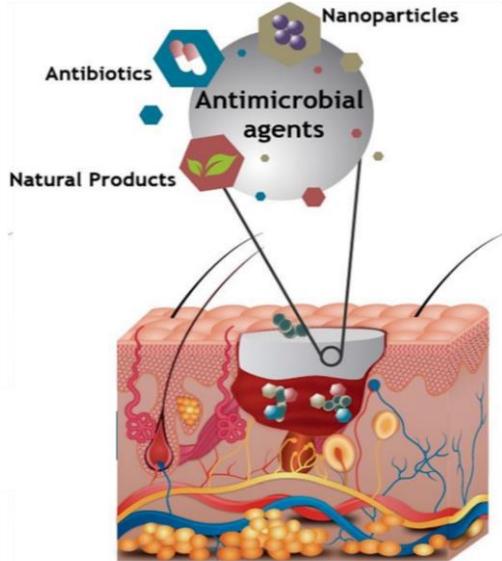
Localized delivery of therapeutics for SSTI and wound therapy

- Spatiotemporal control over the drug dose at the infection site
- Decrease undesired systemic side effects
- Provide beneficial secondary functions

“One product-fits all” approach

- Fixed/ rigid formulations (e.g. silver dressings)
- Complexity of formulation and drug loading
- Poor control for sustained delivery

Advanced drug delivery technologies for local treatment of SSTIs



Antimicrobial Dressing

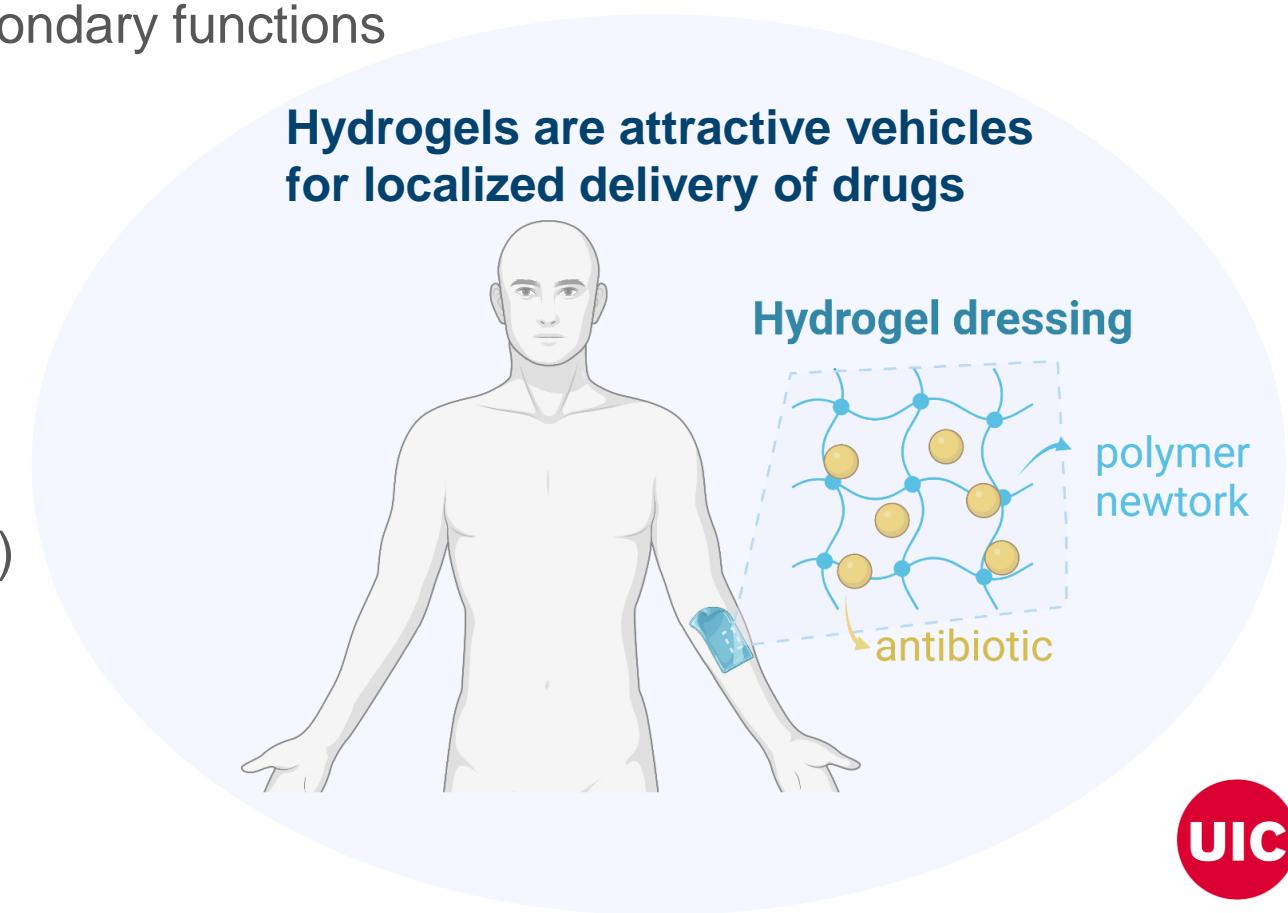
“One product-fits all” approach

- Fixed/ rigid formulations (e.g. silver dressings)
- Complexity of formulation and drug loading
- Poor control for sustained delivery

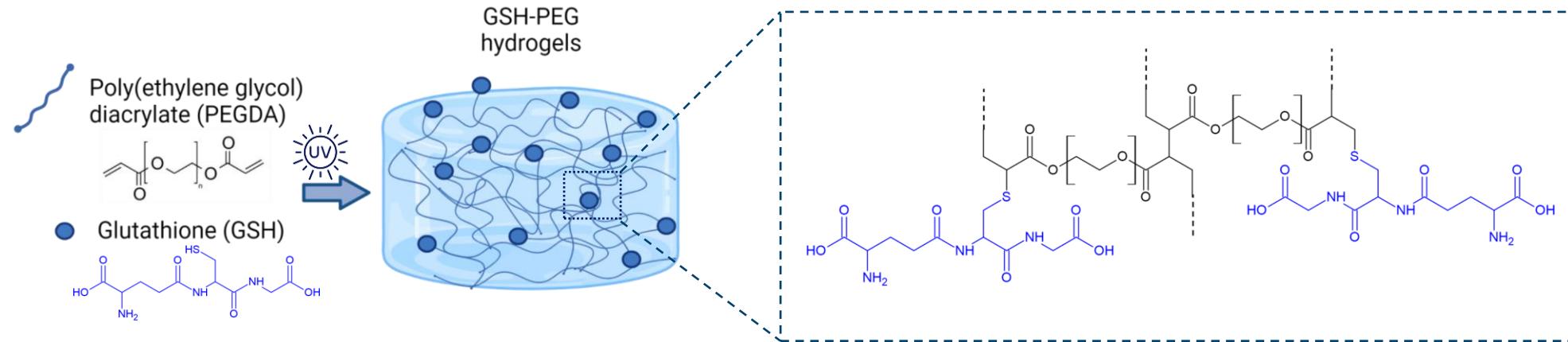
Localized delivery of therapeutics for SSTI and wound therapy

- Spatiotemporal control over the drug dose at the infection site
- Decrease undesired systemic side effects
- Provide beneficial secondary functions

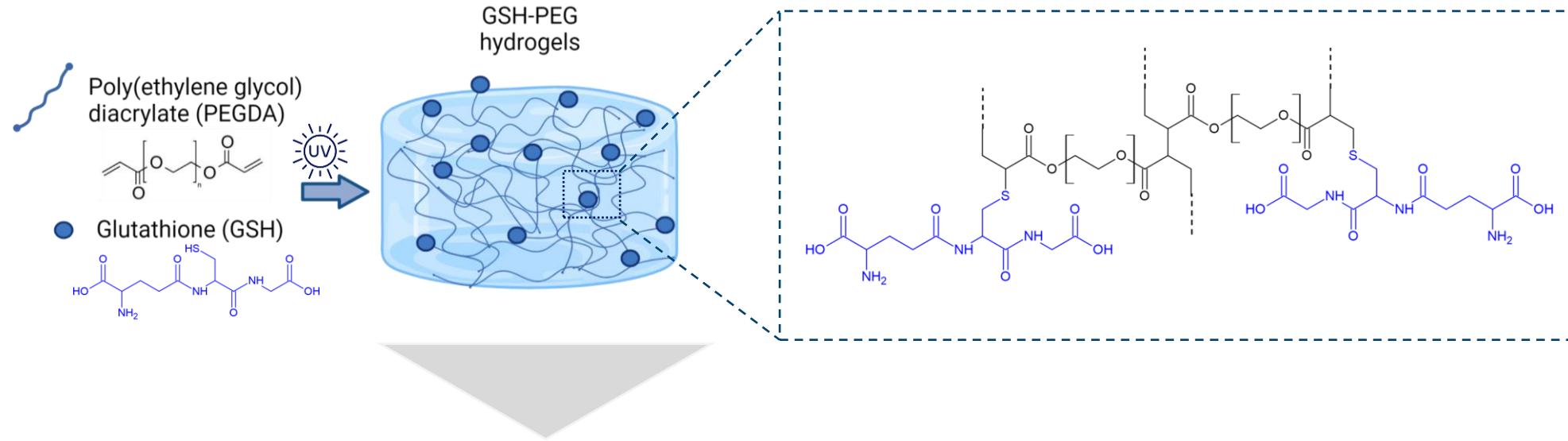
Hydrogels are attractive vehicles for localized delivery of drugs



Exploiting glutathione-conjugated hydrogels for drug delivery

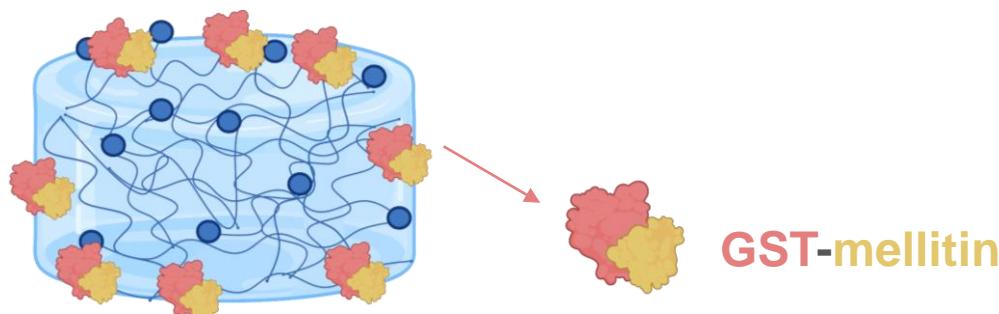


Exploiting glutathione-conjugated hydrogels for drug delivery



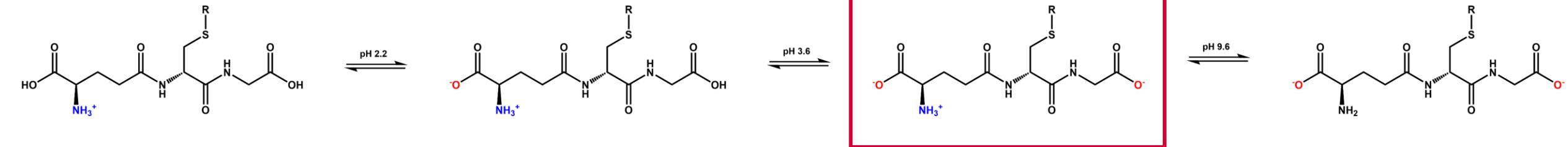
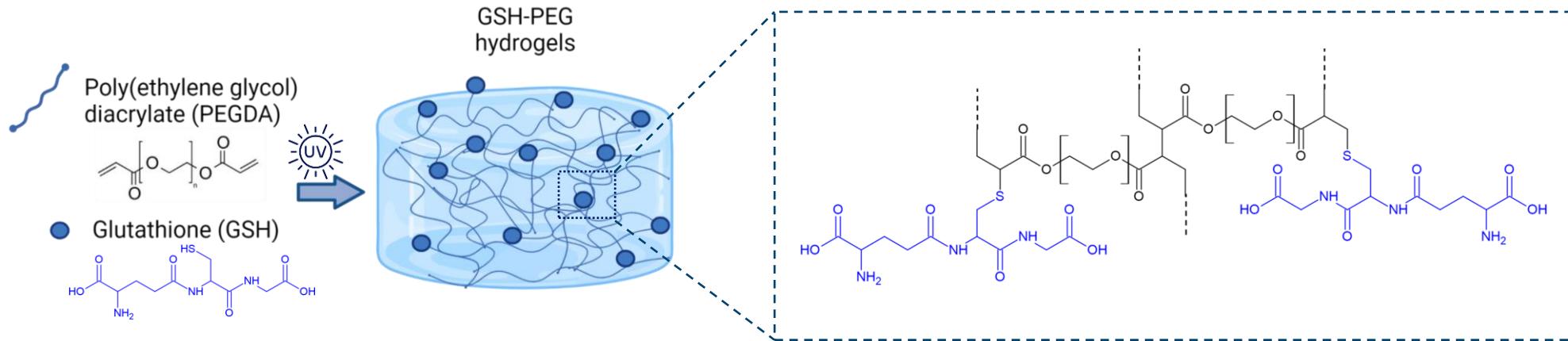
Delivery of active GST-fusion proteins

Enzyme-ligand interaction



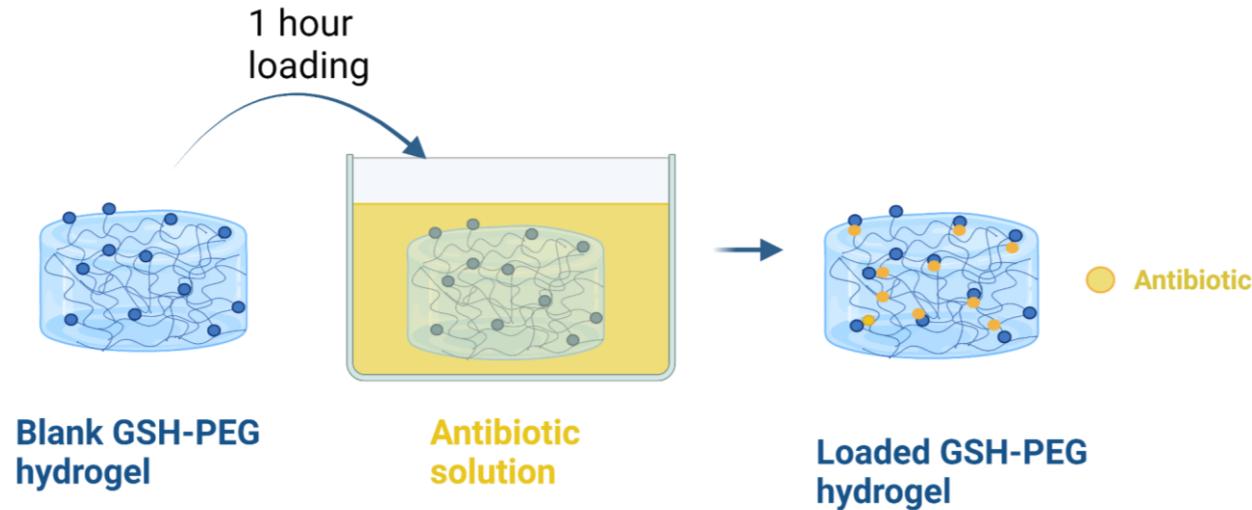
GST: Glutathione S-transferase

Exploiting glutathione-conjugated hydrogels for drug delivery

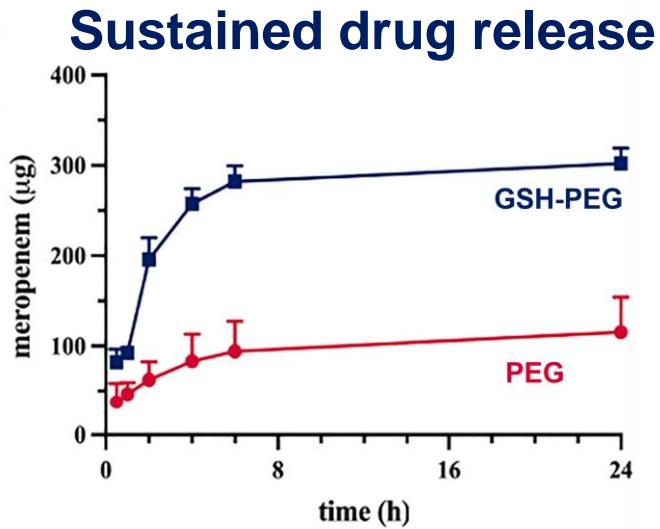


Conjugated GSH at
physiologic pH=7.0

Exploiting glutathione-conjugated hydrogels for topical antibiotic delivery



Non-covalent interactions allow for reversible association of drug with the GSH-PEG hydrogel



Bacteria growth inhibition
Agar diffusion assays

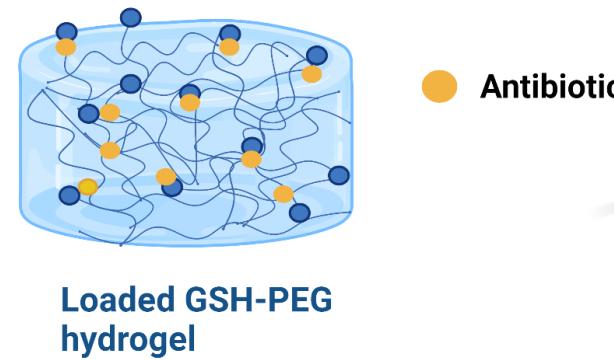


Unloaded

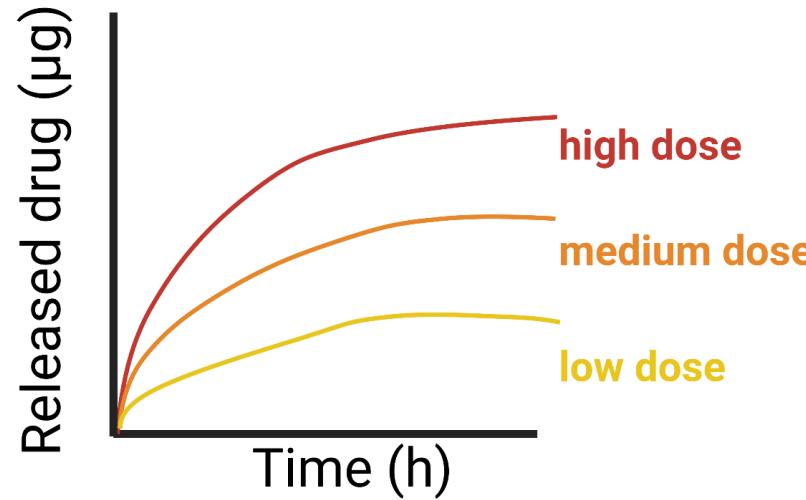


Drug loaded
GSH-PEG

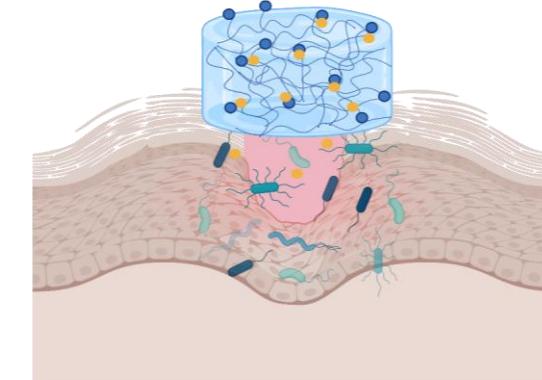
Are GSH-PEG hydrogels efficacious topically?



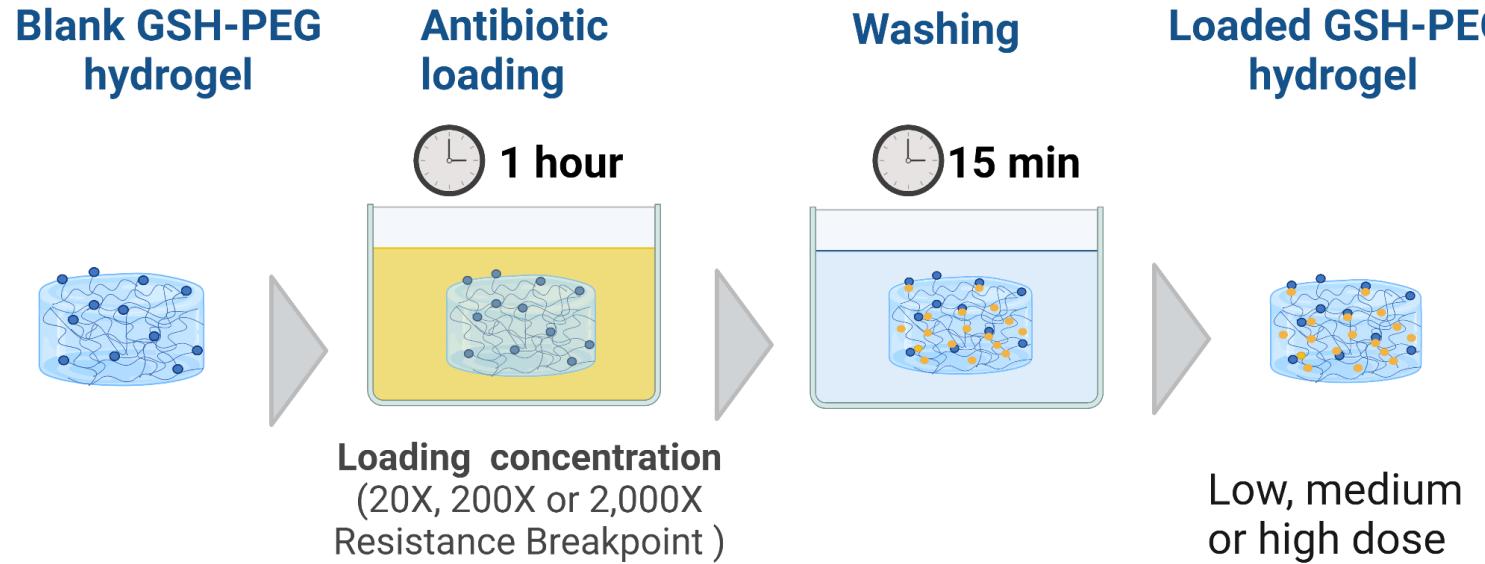
Assess the **dose-dependent controlled release** of antibiotics from hydrogels



Evaluate the **antibacterial activity** of drug loaded hydrogels against bacteria isolates **in ex vivo skin infections**

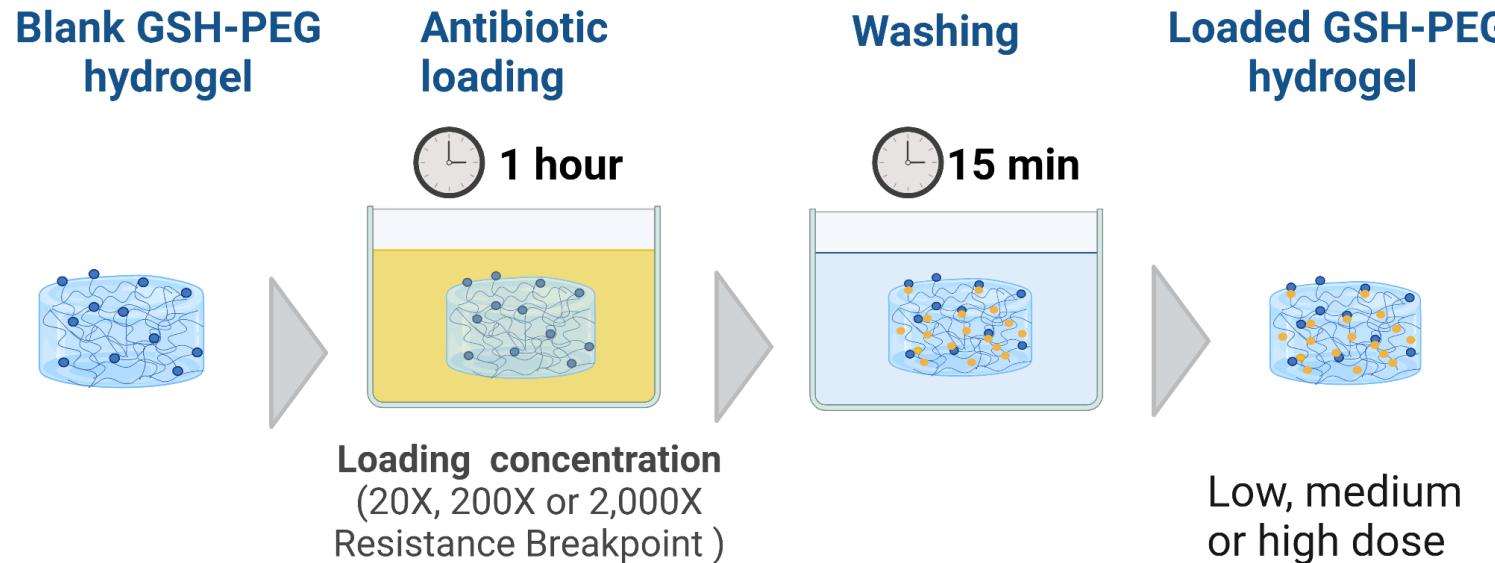


Varying antibiotic loading solution concentration allows for dose selection

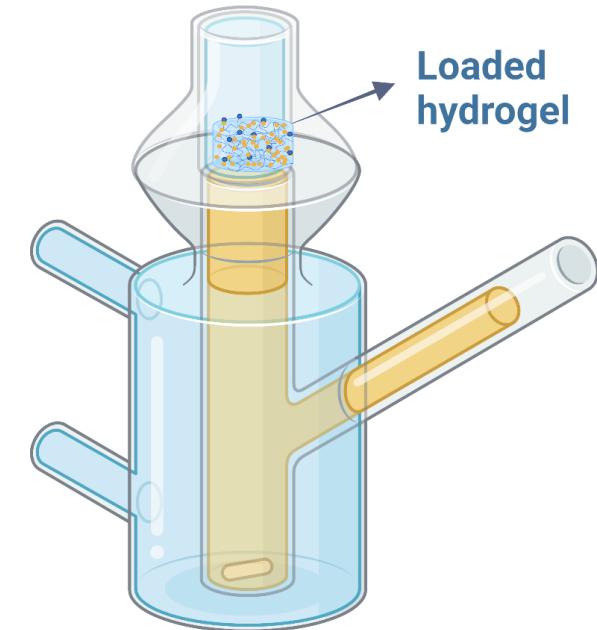


Antimicrobial Agent	Organism	Resistance Breakpoint ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)*
Vancomycin	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	16
Meropenem	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	8

Varying antibiotic loading solution concentration allows for dose selection



Imitating topical release kinetics



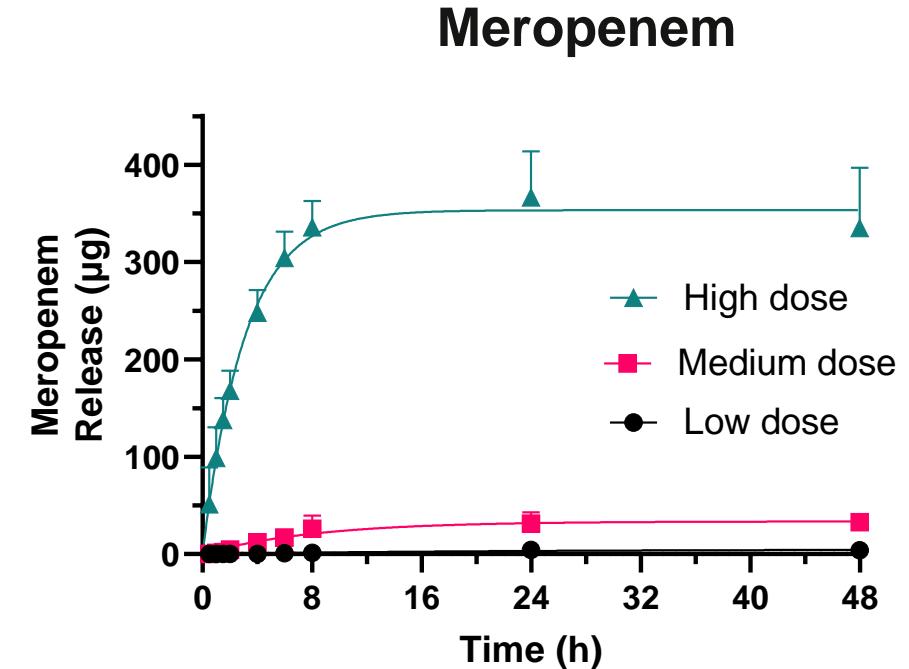
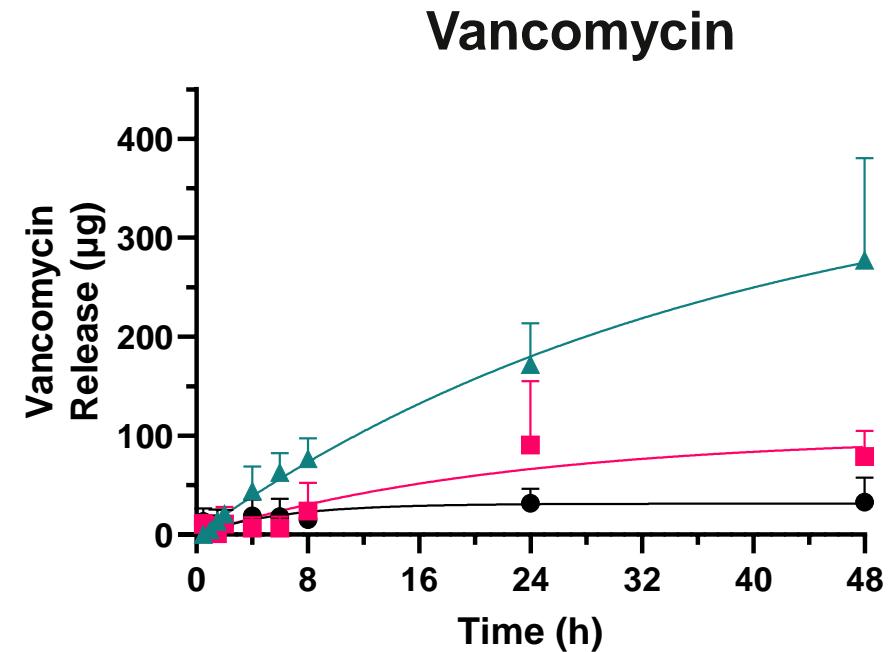
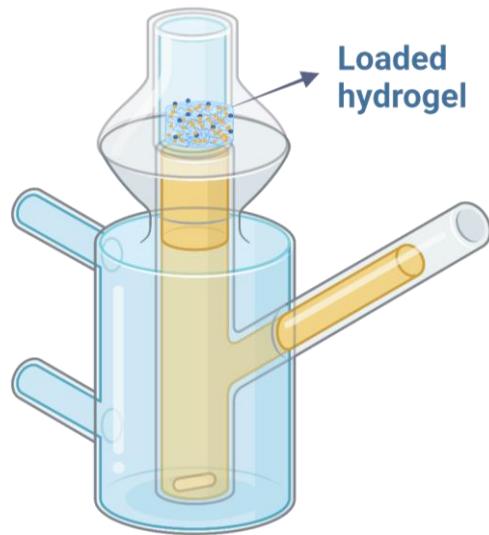
Franz diffusion apparatus

Antimicrobial Agent	Organism	Resistance Breakpoint ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)*
Vancomycin	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	16
Meropenem	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	8

Dose-dependent controlled release of antibiotics from GSH-PEG hydrogels



Imitating topical release kinetics



Franz diffusion apparatus

One-phase release of antibiotic from GSH-PEG hydrogel

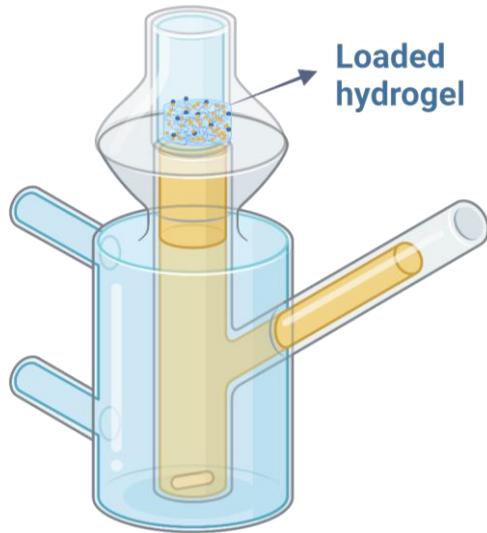
- Vancomycin $t_{1/2}$: 22.6 h

- Meropenem $t_{1/2}$: 2.2 h

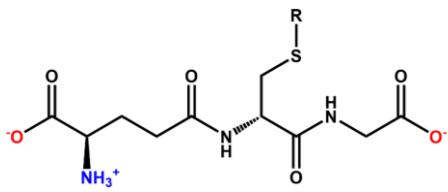
Dose-dependent controlled release of antibiotics from GSH-PEG hydrogels



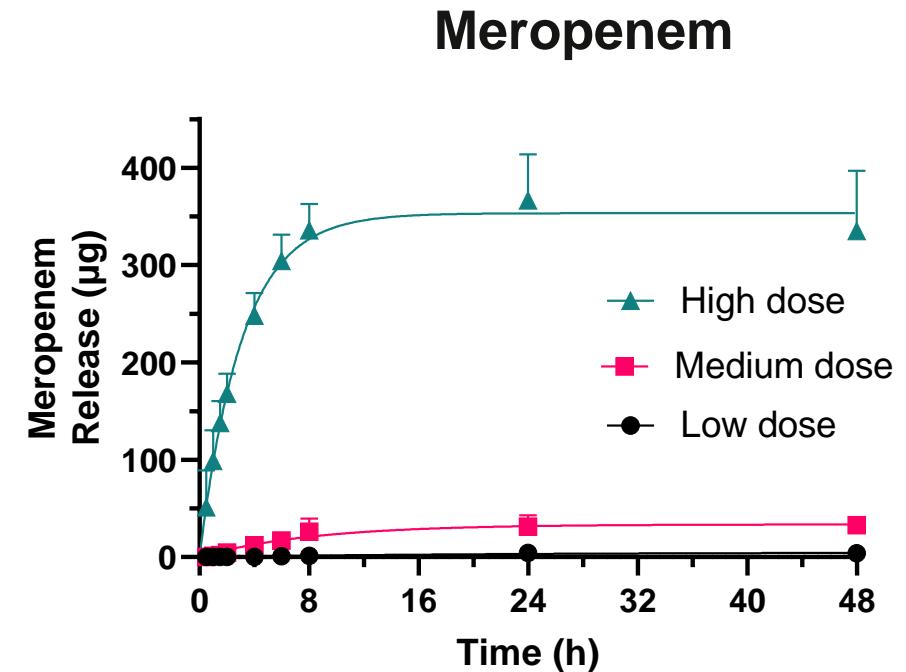
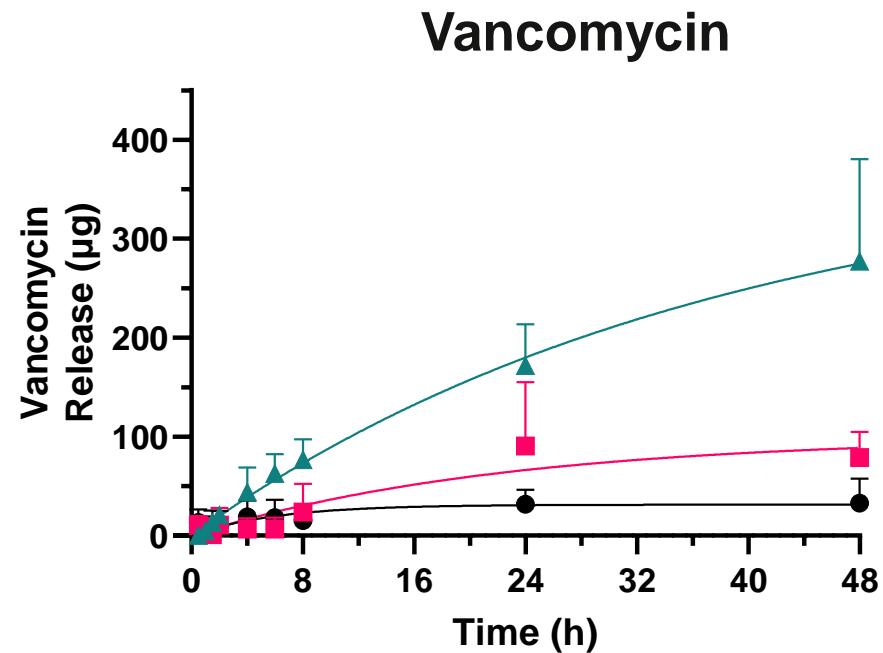
Imitating topical release kinetics



Franz diffusion apparatus



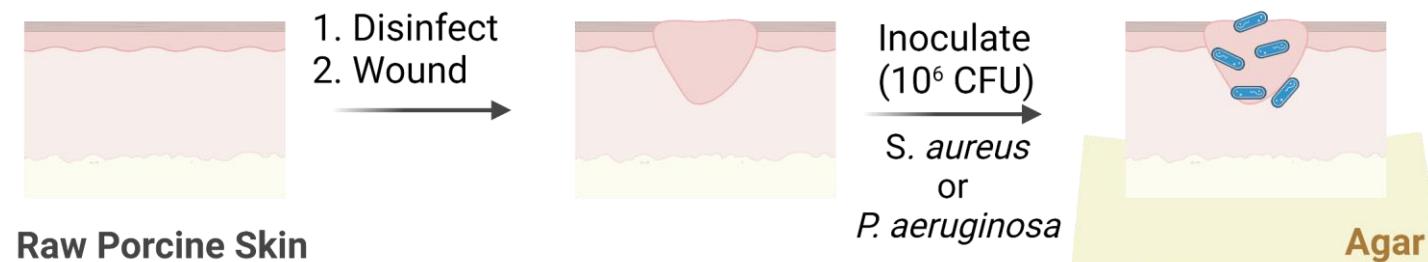
Conjugated GSH at physiologic pH=7.0



One-phase release of antibiotic from GSH-PEG hydrogel

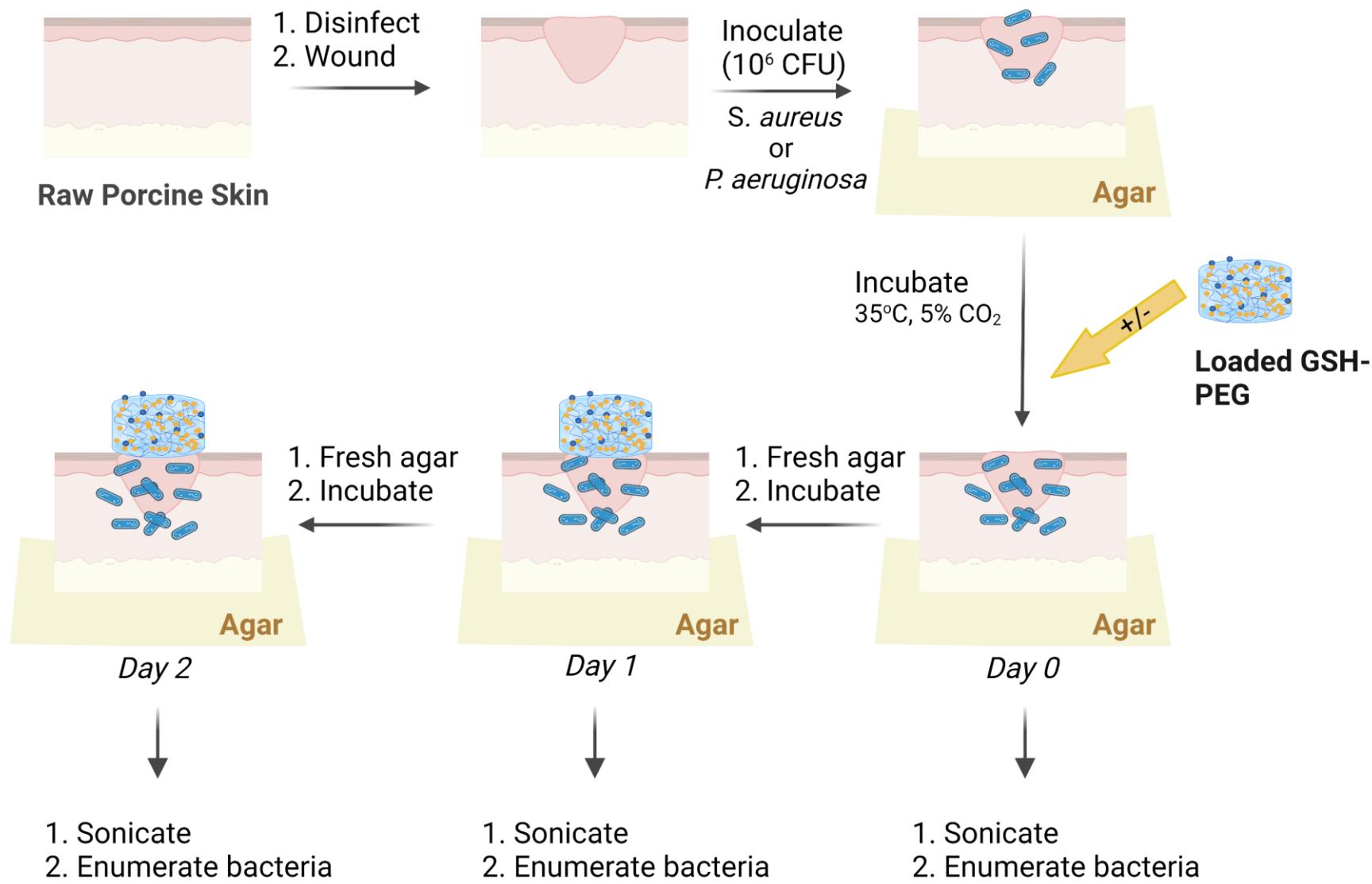
- Vancomycin $t_{1/2}$: 22.6 h
Cationic, MW= 1,449.3 g/mol
- Meropenem $t_{1/2}$: 2.2 h
Zwitterionic, MW=383.464 g/mol

Ex vivo skin application of antibiotic-loaded GSH-PEG hydrogels

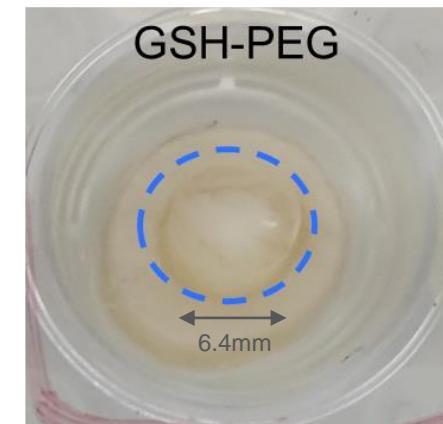


CFU: Colony Forming Units

Ex vivo skin application of antibiotic-loaded GSH-PEG hydrogels

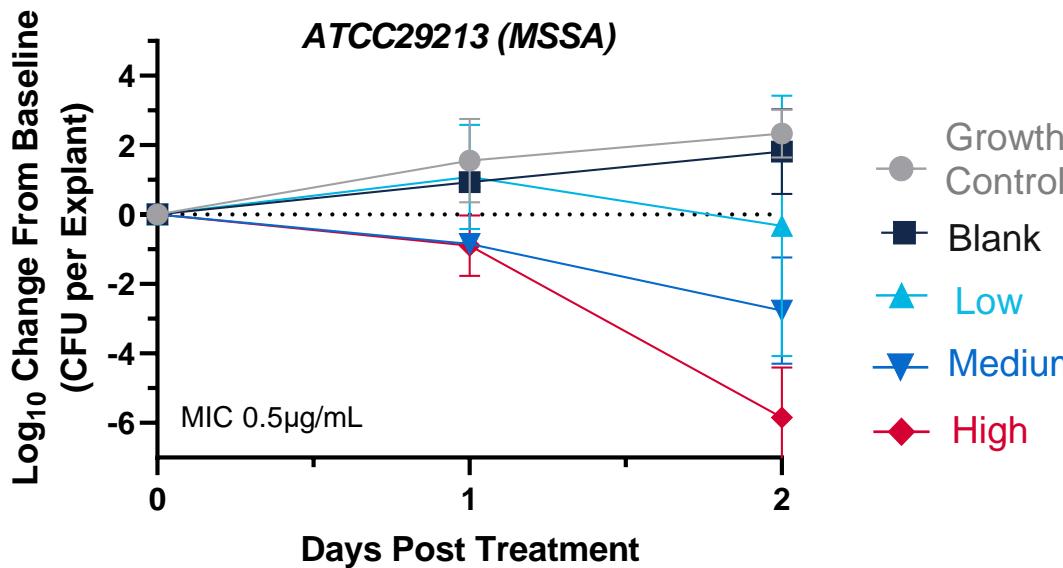


CFU: Colony Forming Units





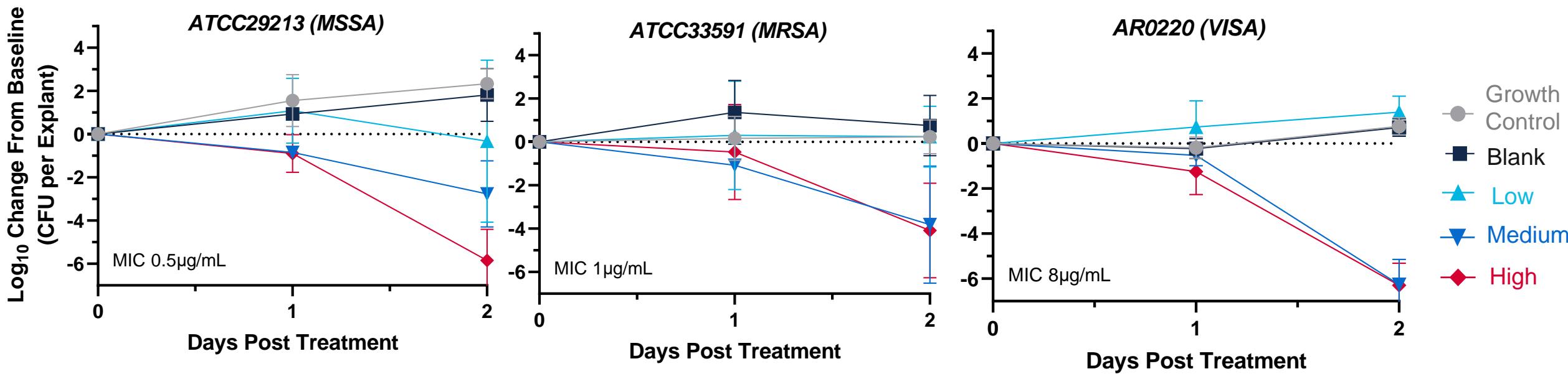
Vancomycin-loaded GSH-PEG hydrogels for *Staphylococcus aureus*



Dose-dependent treatment of *ex vivo* skin infections with GSH-PEG hydrogels



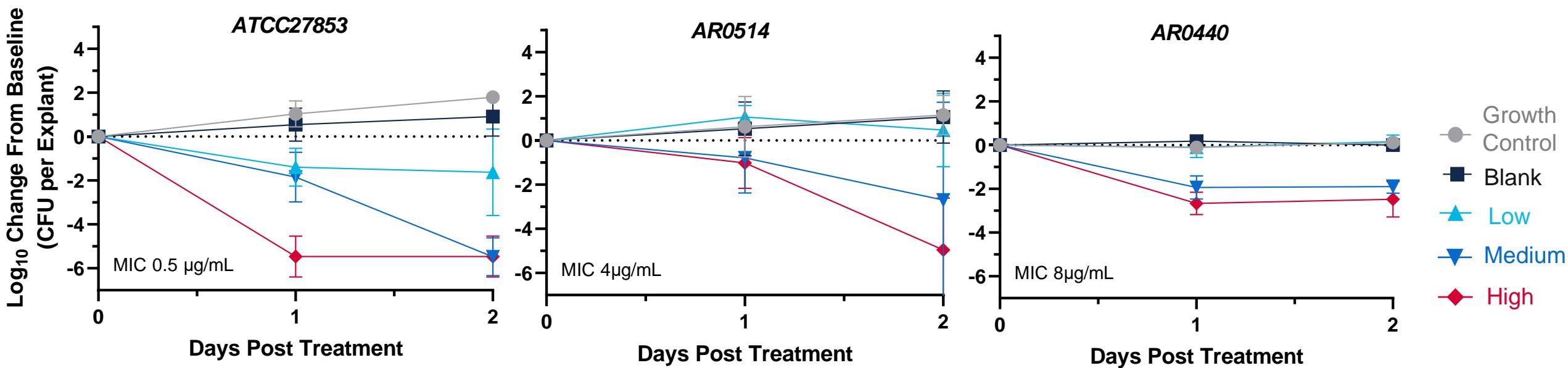
Vancomycin-loaded GSH-PEG hydrogels for *Staphylococcus aureus*



Dose-dependent treatment of *ex vivo* skin infections with GSH-PEG hydrogels



Meropenem-loaded GSH-PEG hydrogels for *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

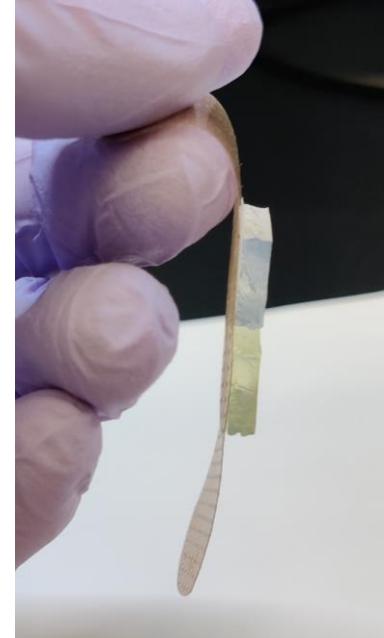


MIC: Minimum Inhibitory Concentration

Effective bacteria killing considered as a $\geq 3\log$ ($\geq 99.9\%$) reduction in bacteria burden from starting inoculum

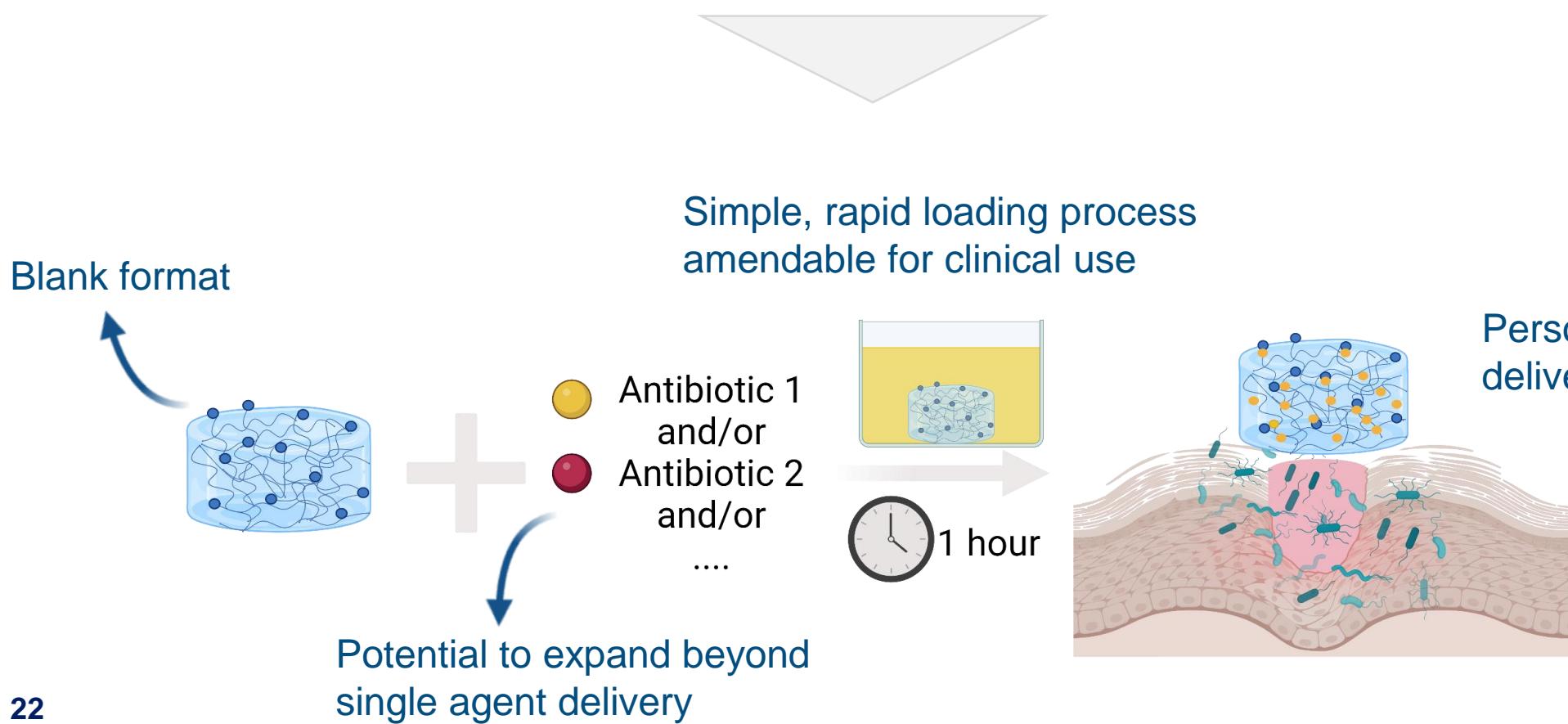
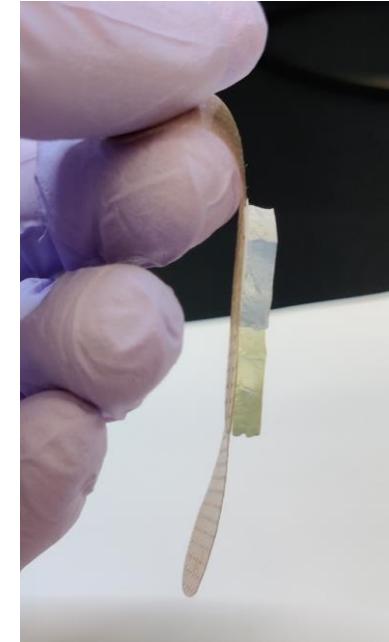
Conclusions and future directions

- **Dose-dependent controlled release** of antibiotics from GSH-PEG hydrogels
- Meropenem and vancomycin were successfully **delivered topically** to kill **Gram-negative and -positive bacteria**, respectively



Conclusions and future directions

- Dose-dependent controlled **release** of antibiotics from GSH-PEG hydrogels
- Meropenem and vancomycin were successfully **delivered topically** to kill **Gram-negative and -positive bacteria**, respectively



Thank you!



Current and past Gemeinhart Lab members

- [Prof. Richard A. Gemeinhart](#)
- [Dr. Karol Sokolowski](#)
- Catherine Dial
- Sonia Alavi
- Hai Pham
- Dr. Tim Langridge

Contact: aandri6@uic.edu

Collaborators

- Dr. Eric Wenzler's Lab (UIC)
- Dr. Zackery Bulman's Lab (UIC)

Bacteria in 1928



Oh no! Penicillin!

Bacteria now



Is that meropenem again?
Pathetic!

