Active targeting and Small Molecule Delivery to Individual Leukemia Cells Utilizing Mesoporous Silica Nanoparticle-Supported Bilayers (Protocells)

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Challenges in Leukemia for Nanoparticle Therapeutics

- The enhanced permeability and retention (EPR) effect where particles accumulate due to leaky vasculature has limited utility in this disease
- Leukemia is a disseminated disease which makes **active** targeting advantageous to treat circulating cells
- Active targeting is advantageous, but demands *in vivo* nanoparticle stability for prolonged circulation and binding to individual cells
- Effective targeted nanocarrier for leukemia
 - Uniform and controllable particle size and shape
 - High colloidal stability under physiological conditions
 - Minimal non-specific binding interactions
 - High specificity for disease cells
 - High capacity for and precise release of diverse therapeutic cargos Low cytotoxicity









'Protocell' Nanoparticle Delivery Platform

Mesoporous silica NP encapsulated within lipid bilayer Modular design enables engineering and optimization



<u>Core</u>: <u>Cargo</u>: <u>Liposome</u>: Controlled: particle size, shape, pore size, pore surface chemistry Variable cargo type, combinations, cargo loading and release Lipid composition, PEG (or alternative), conjugation chemistry of targeting ligands, targeting ligand density









We established robust conditions to create monosized and colloidally stable protocells











Criteria for Formation of Monosized, Non-Aggregated Protocells



Criteria: small hydrodynamic diameter and PdI below 0.1 (monosized) Lipid:MSN Surface Area Ratios > 1:1 and Ionic Strength \ge 20 mM*

Durfee et al. ACS Nano 2016







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Development of specific leukemia cell targeting: target selection and cell model system

CD19 is a B-cell surface protein expressed throughout B-cell development and expressed on nearly all B-cell malignancies



Areas of Characterization

•Specific binding: Molt4 Parental versus the engineered Molt4 CD19

- Internalization of protocells
- Cargo delivery
- •Selective drug delivery









Conjugation of targeting moieties to the protocell surface

After protocell formation, CD19 antibodies or scFvs were added to the surface to provide targeting

Variable shape Variable pore size NH2+CI Variable pore morphology NH2+CI SH NH,CI Traut's NeutrAvidin **Biotinylated** Reagent Maleimide **Targeting Ligand** DSPC Antibody Targeted scFv Targeted NH; Protocell Protocell **DSPE-PEG 2000** Amine ŇНи **Supported Lipid Bilayer** • Variable fluidity Anti-CD19 Anti-CD19 Molecular Variable cholesterol content mAb scFv cargo and extent of PEGylation





Mesoporous Silica Core

Variable surface chemistry

Variable size



Characterization of anti-CD19 mAb protocells binding to MOLT-4 cells



CD19 targeted protocells bind specifically to CD19 expressing cells and do not bind to cells which do not express CD19





Internalization of anti-CD19 mAb protocells binding to MOLT-4 cells



- Molt4 cells were exposed to anti-CD19 protocells for 1 hour on ice.
- Samples were washed to remove unbound protocells and transferred to 37C
- Samples were collected over time and a mild acid was used to remove surface associated protocells

CD19 targeted protocells internalize overtime specifically into cells expressing CD19. Maximal internalization was at ~60 minutes.









Binding of anti-CD19 protocells targeted by scFv or antibody to MOLT-4 CD19 cells



CD19 antibody and scFv targeted protocells (red) show strong binding by 60 minutes to CD19 expressing cells (blue). Non-targeted protocells do not bind CD19 expressing cells.









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Selective delivery of therapeutic agents by CD-19 antibody targeted protocells



CD19 targeted protocells can specifically deliver loaded therapeutic agents, Gemcitabine and cytarabine, to cells expressing CD19 on the cell surface (Molt4 CD19 and Nalm6) while sparing cells which do not express CD19 (Molt 4 parental)









Chicken Chorioallantoic membrane (CAM) model for understanding vascular behavior

Avian embryo grown ex ovo



C Cell implantation Injection site Highly vascularized, easily accessible system to examine protocell flow characteristics, target cell interaction and cargo delivery in real time while under the influence of blood flow utilizing intravital microscopy.











Protocell behavior in complex, pulsatile blood flow



Protocells (red) flow in the CAM vascular system Vessels are stained green Protocells flow in the CAM vascular system.

CAM has pulsatile flow that allows assessment of flow dynamics of fluorescently labeled protocells in a complex environment including endothelial cells, blood flow and serum proteins.

Protocells show limited non-specific interaction with vessels and free circulation









Both anti-CD19 mAb- and anti-CD19 scFv- targeted protocells exhibit specific binding to natural and engineered CD19 expressing cells in the CAM vascular model at 4 hours post injection

Molt 4 Parental

Molt 4 CD19

Nalm 6



CD19 targeted protocells, using either CD19 antibody or scFv, can specifically target CD19 expressing cells with a vascularized system







Children's Hospital of Philadelphia⁻⁻ Both anti-CD19 mAb- and anti-CD19 scFv- targeted protocells deliver a cell impermeant drug surrogate (YOPRO) to the Nalm 6 naturally CD19 expressing cell in the CAM vascular system after 20 hours

Merged Image

Protocells

Cargo



CD19 targeted protocells, targeted with either antibody or scFv, can deliver cargo (fluorescent drug mimic) to cells targeted within the vascular system







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Selective binding of protocells to patient leukemia samples which express CD19 on the cell surface



CD19 antibody targeted protocells can selectively bind to primary patient samples that express CD19

CD19 antibody targeted protocells do not bind primary patient samples that do not express CD19









Targeted binding of anti-CD19 protocells to primary patient leukemia samples expressing CD19











Anti-CD19 protocells are unable to target primary patient leukemia samples which do not express CD19











CD19 antibody targeted protocells show selective binding of patient samples that express CD19 in a vascularized model

Patient 2 Patient 1 Post-relapse Post-relapse Pretreatment Pretreatment **CD19** negative CD19 negative CD19 positive CD19 positive

CD19 antibody targeted protocells can selectively bind to primary patient samples that express CD19













Anti-CD19 protocells are able to deliver fluorescent cargo (drug mimic) to primary patient cells within the CAM system after 30 hours



Anti-CD19 protocells are able to deliver fluorescent cargo (drug mimic) to primary patient cells within the CAM system is selective



Cargo delivery by CD19 antibody targeted protocells is selective or the presence of the CD19 surface protein









CD19 antibody targeted protocells have prolonged circulation times in mice



CD19 antibody targeted protocells are still present in circulation and throughout the body >48hours post injection







Bone marrow samples from mice exposed to CD19 antibody targeted protocells and Click Beetle Green labeled Molt4 and Molt4 CD19 cells

Molt4 Parental cells, CD19 negative





CD19 antibody targeted protocells (red) have enhanced association with Molt4 CD19 expressing cells collected from mouse bone marrow (bottom row)







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Summary and Ongoing work

Summary

- CD19 targeted protocells can selectively bind and deliver therapeutic cargo *in vitro*
- CD19 targeted protocells flow and do not bind to endothelial cells in the vascularized CAM model
- CD19 targeted protocells can selectively bind and deliver fluorescent cargo to both cell lines and patient samples through the vasculature of the CAM system
- CD19 targeted protocells circulate for prolonged periods in mice and can selectively targeted CD19 expressing leukemia cells in mice

Ongoing work

- Studies to determine the circulation half life and body clearance of the protocells in mouse models
- Therapeutic efficacy against leukemia cell lines and primary patient samples in mouse models









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