

NANOMEDICAMENTS POUR LE TRAITEMENT DU CANCER

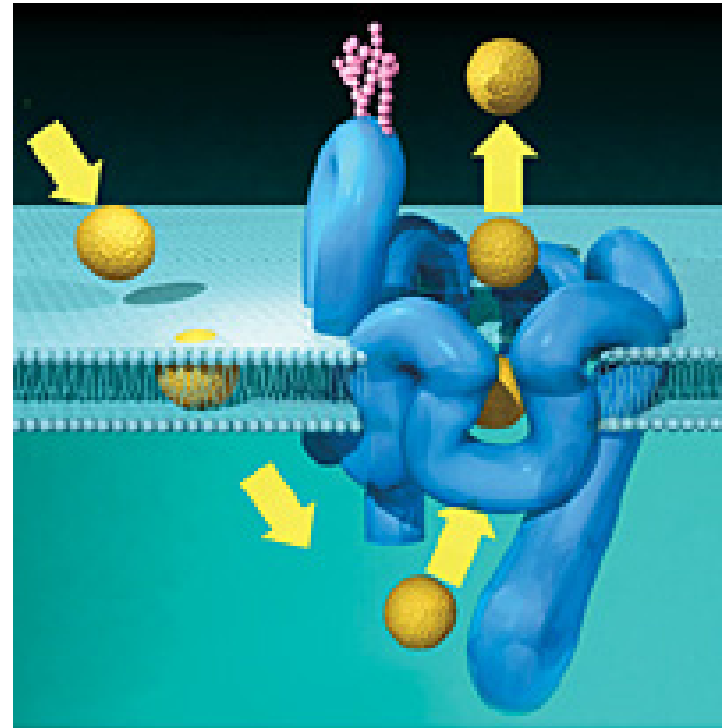
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France

Chaire d'innovation
Technologique 2009-2010

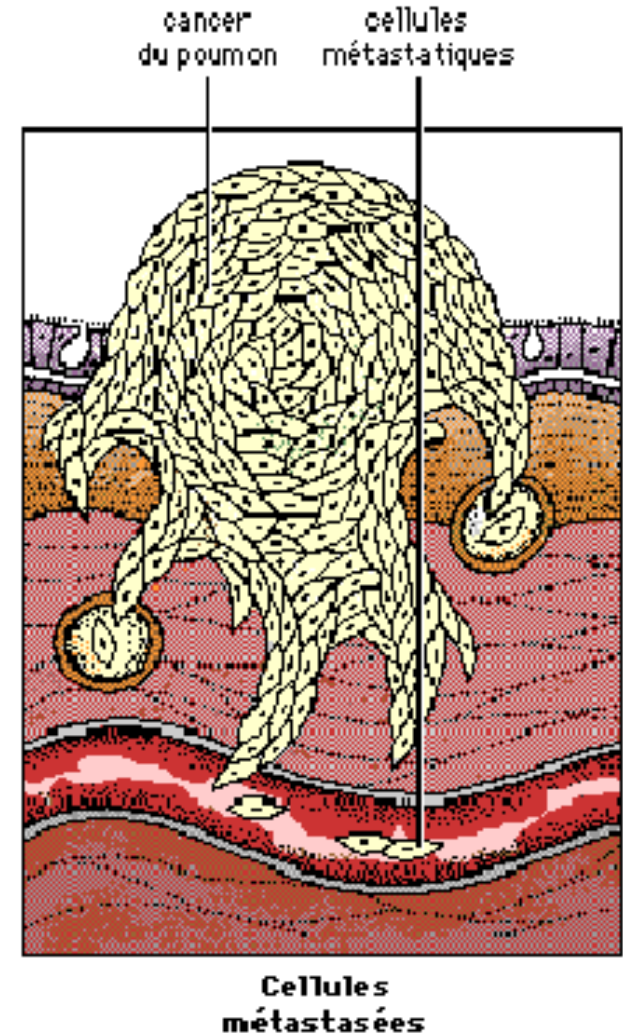
LIMITATIONS OF ANTICANCER COMPOUNDS

- Drug resistance at the cellular level (cellular based mechanisms)
 - Altered activity of specific enzymes (ie.topoisomerase or deoxycytidine kinase activity)
 - Expression or alteration of transport-based mechanisms (ie. multidrug resistance, nucleosides transporters down regulation)
 - Altered apoptosis mechanisms



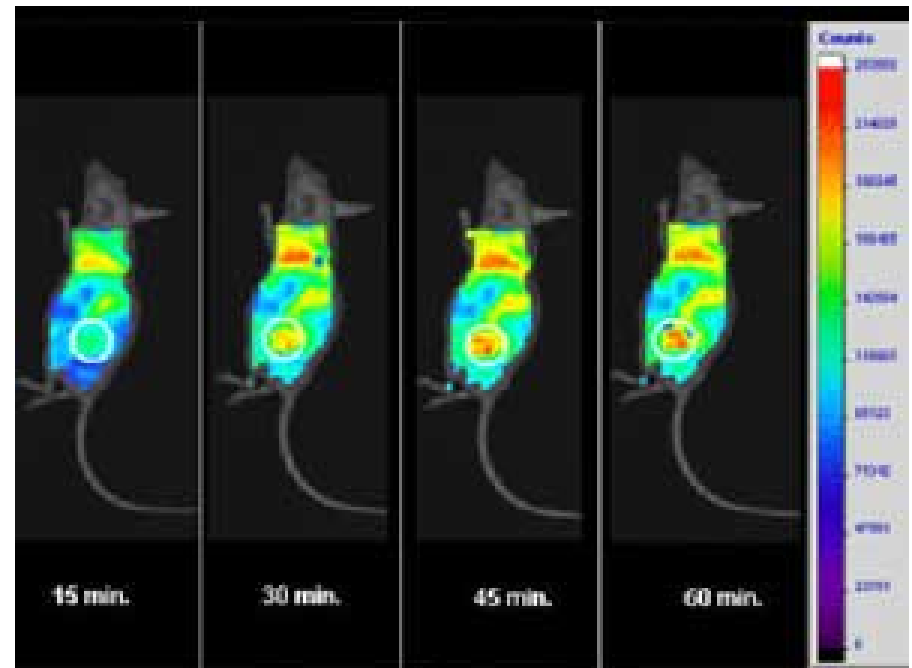
LIMITATIONS OF ANTICANCER COMPOUNDS

- Drug resistance at the tumor level due to physiological barriers (non cellular based mechanisms)
 - Vascularization (heterogeneity, nature of the endothelium)
 - high tumor interstitial pressure
 - Physico-chemical properties of the interstitium (composition, structure, charge)

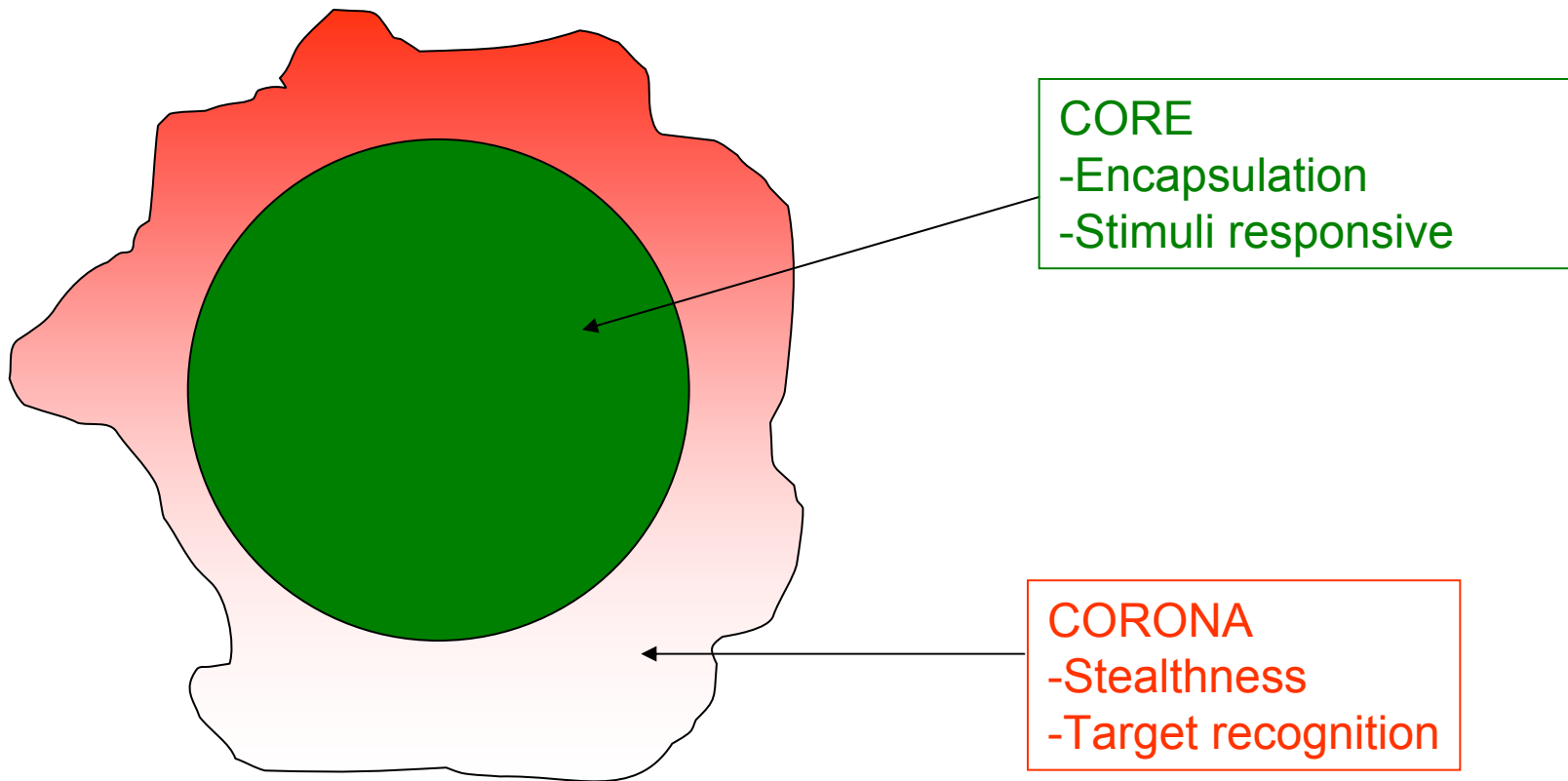


LIMITATIONS OF ANTICANCER COMPOUNDS

- Unspecific tissue/cell disposition (leading to poor activity and side-effects) and/or Rapid metabolism

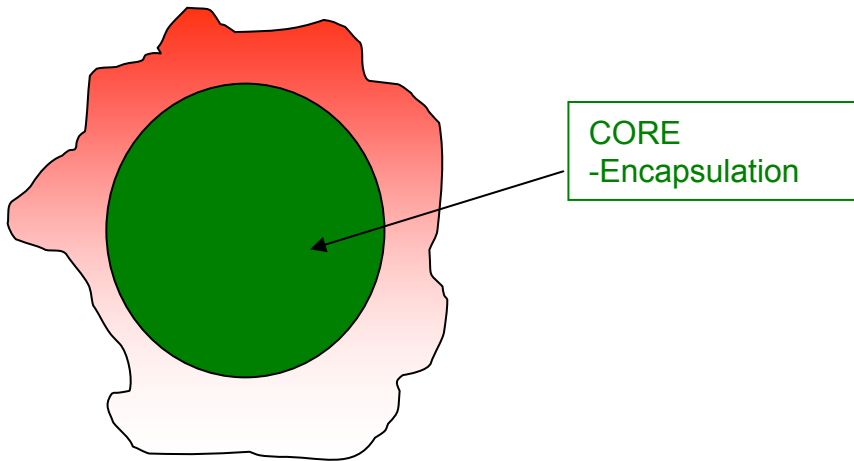


CONCEPTION OF NANOCARRIERS FOR ANTICANCER AGENTS

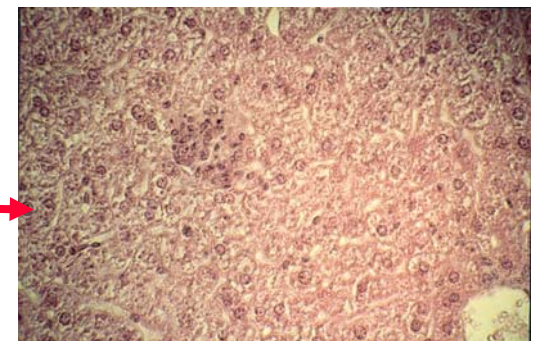
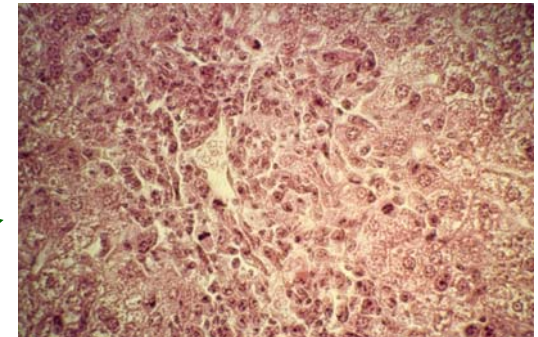
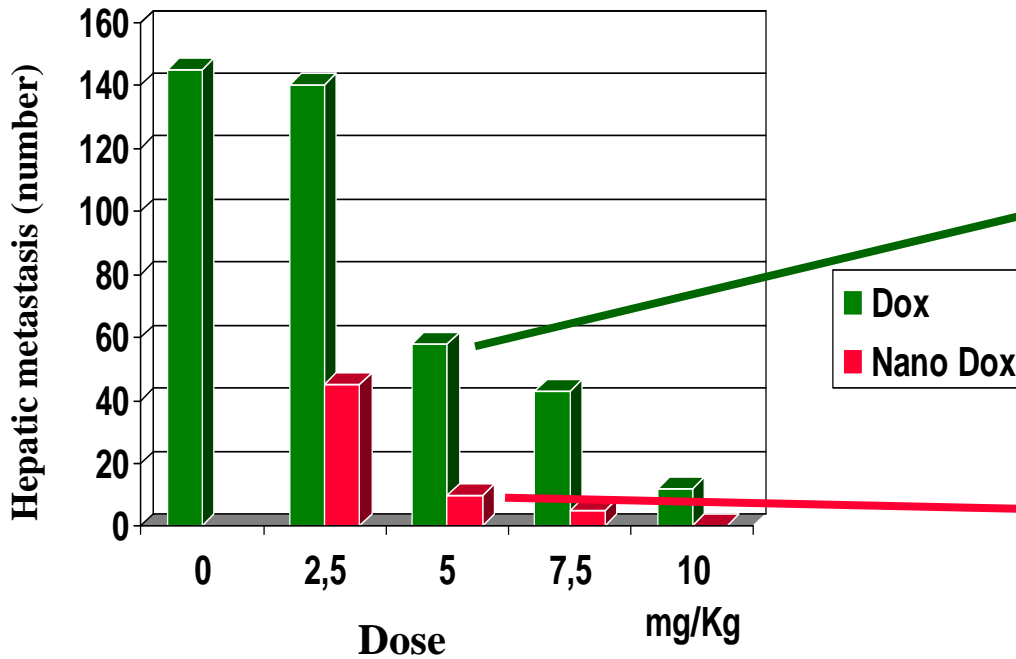
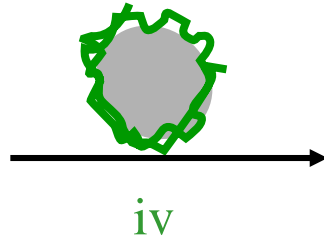
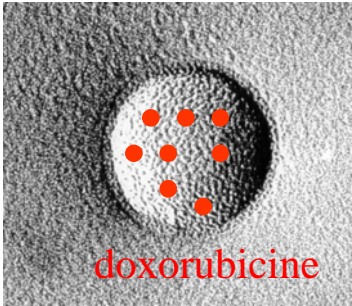
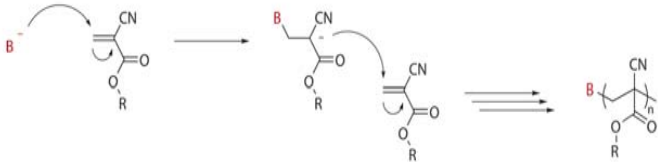


THE CORE

Encapsulation

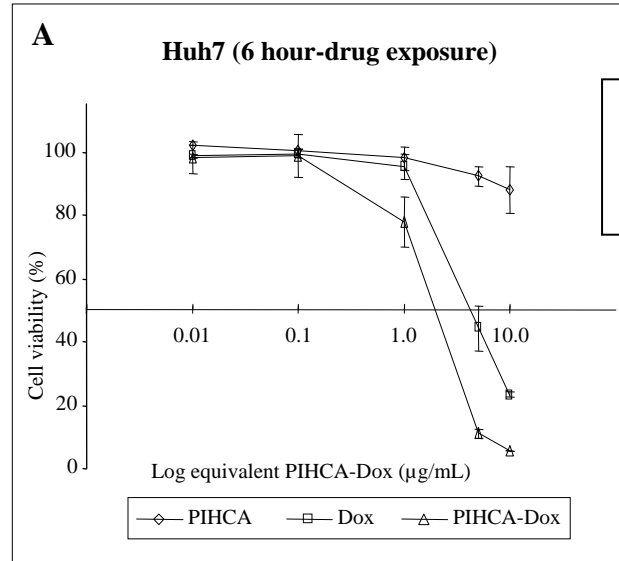
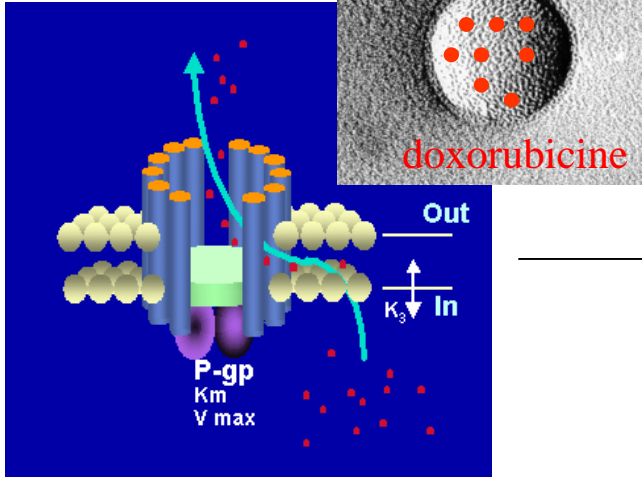


EFFICACITE ANTICANCEREUSE SUR METASTASES HEPATIQUES

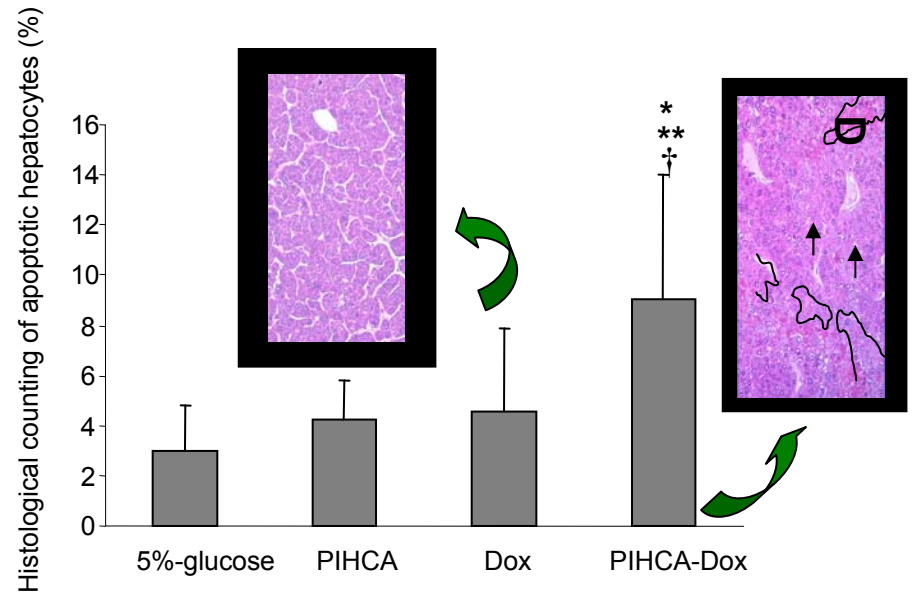
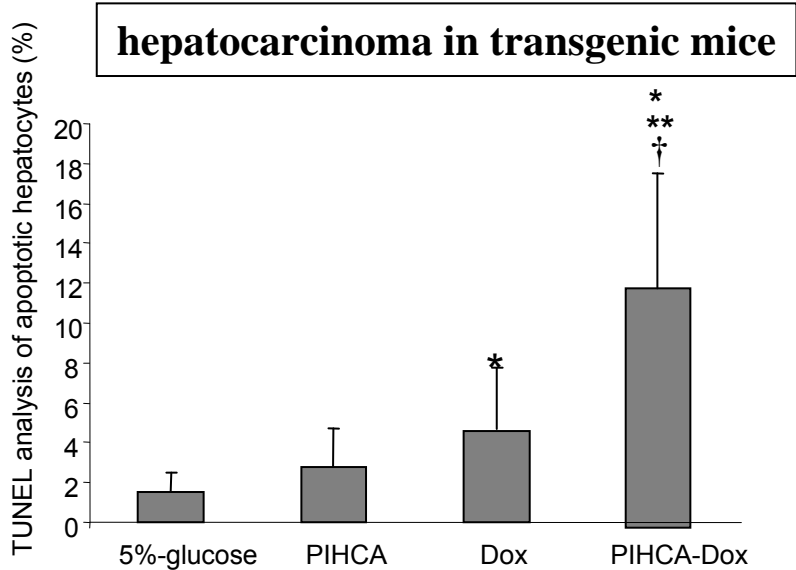


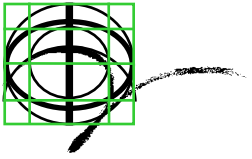
ANTICANCER ACTIVITY ON MDR HUMAN HEPATOCARCINOMA

de Verdière, et al., Brit. J. Cancer, **76**, 198-205 (1997)
 Barraud, et al., J. Hepatology, **42**, 736-743 (2005)

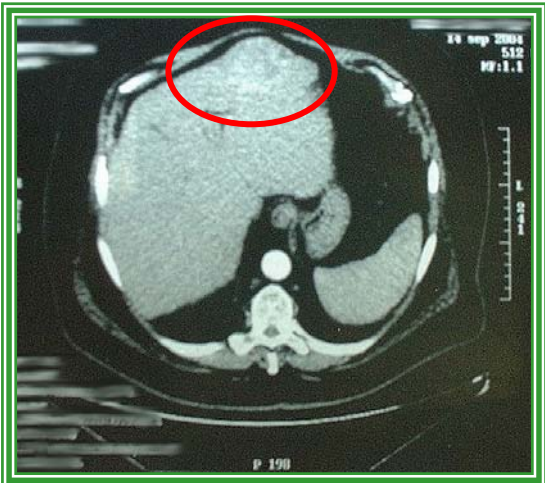


***In vitro* cytotoxicity
 (Human Hepatocellular
 Carcinoma)**





® CLINICAL TRIAL (Bioalliance)



Baseline



4 weeks post treatment showing tumor necrosis

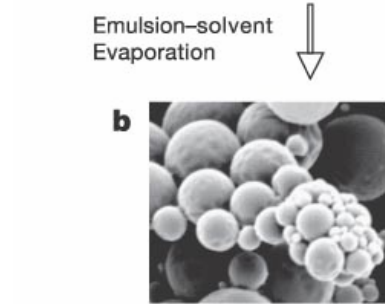
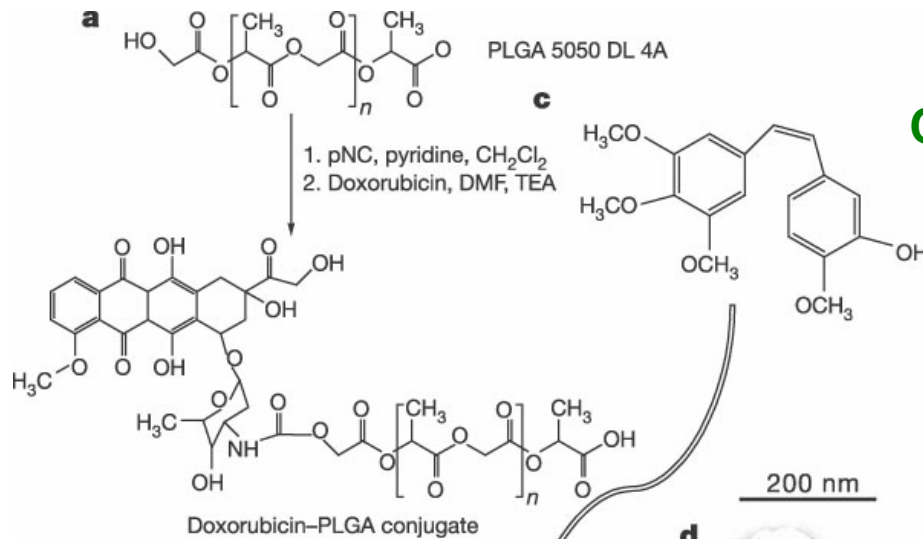
Response	Nr patients
Stable Disease	*8
Progressive Disease	5
Responders	**3
Total Patients	16

**Patient #8: Presented with Single Unresectable Tumor in Segment II
Tumor measured 60 x 50 mm (3000mm²)**

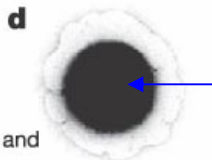
After one infusion of 30 mg/m², tumor necrosis was evident

COMBRESTATIN-DOXORUBICIN NANOCCELL

Sengupta S. et al, Nature, 568-572 (2005)

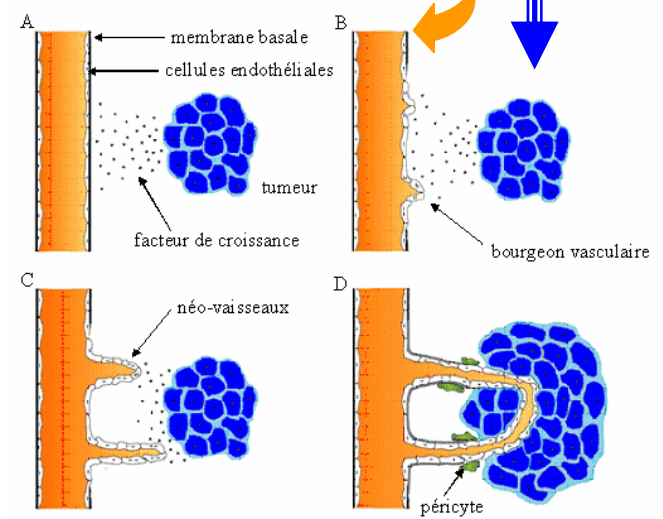
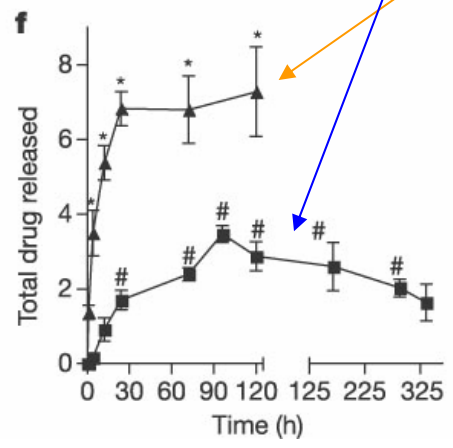
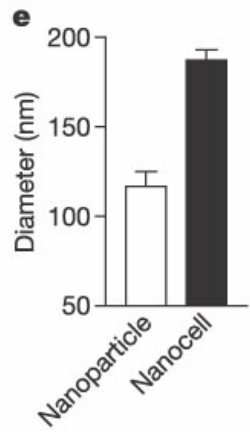


Ultracentrifugation, sizing and phospholipid membrane coating. Combretastatin encapsulated in lipid layer



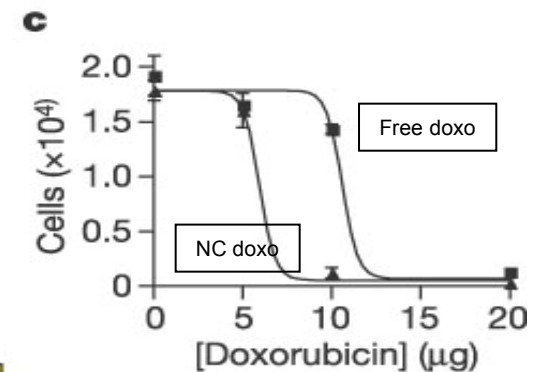
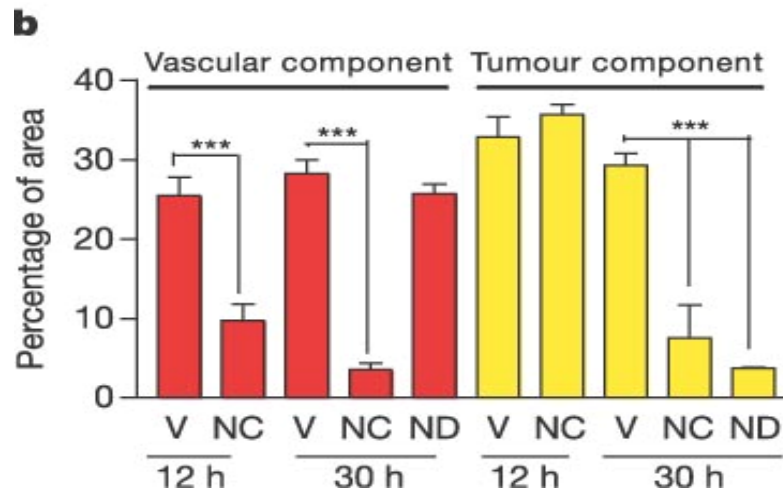
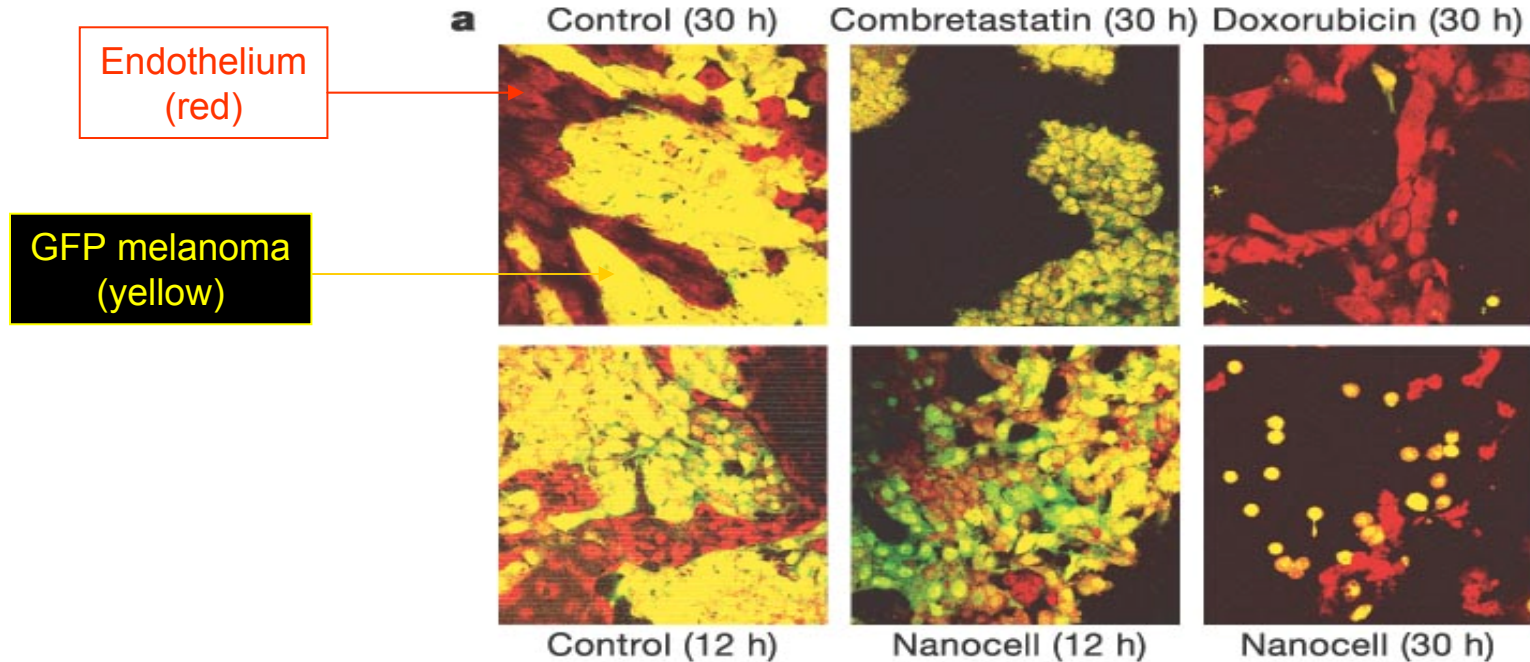
DOXORUBICIN (nanoparticle)

COMBRESTATIN (lipid layer)

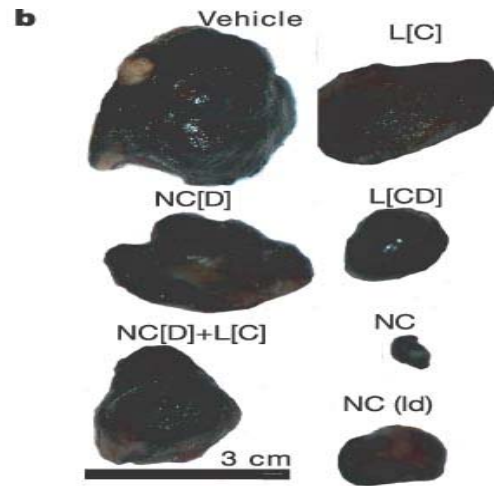
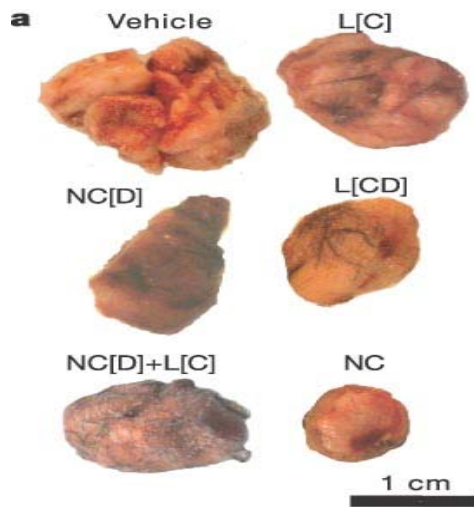


DOXORUBICINE-COMBRESTATINE NANOCELLS: EFFECT ON 3D GFP-MELANOMA-ENDOTHELIAL CELLS COCULTURE

Sengupta S. et al, Nature, 568-572 (2005)

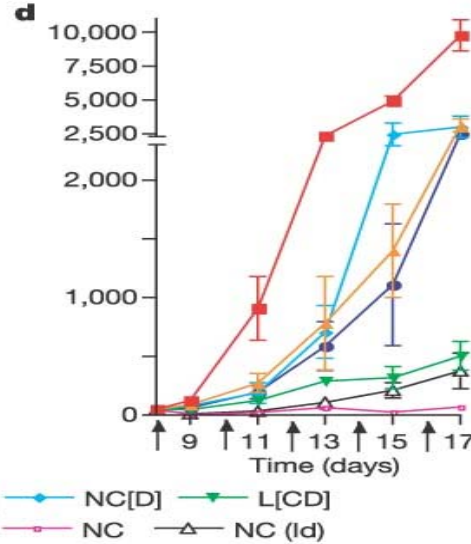
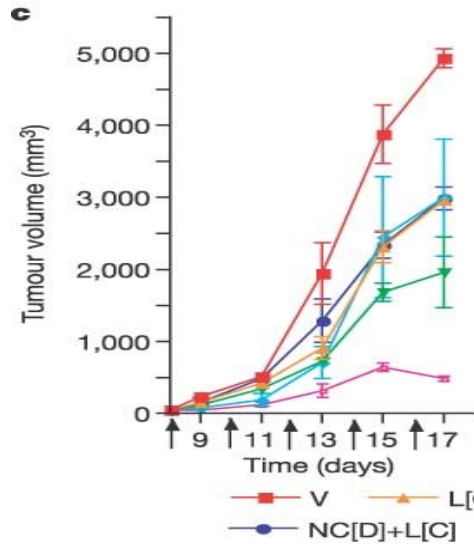


V= Controls
NC= nanocells
ND= doxo nanopart



EFFECT OF NANOCELL THERAPY ON LEWIS LUNG CARCINOMA (left) AND B16/F10 MELANOMA (right)

Sengupta S. et al, Nature, 568-572 (2005)



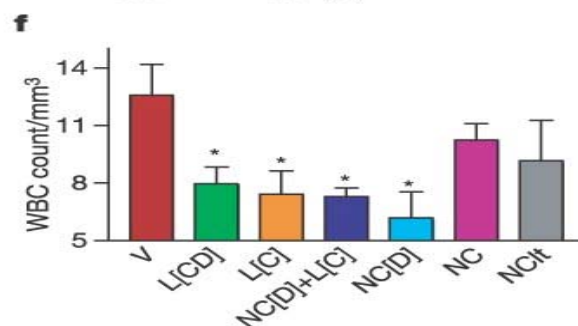
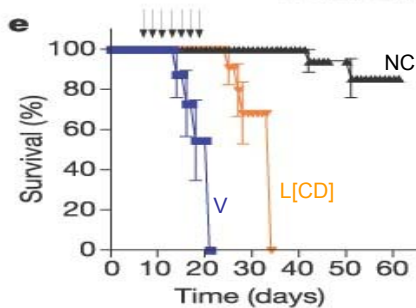
V= untreated

NC= Nanocell loaded Doxo and Combostatine

NC[D]= Nanocell containing only Doxorubicine

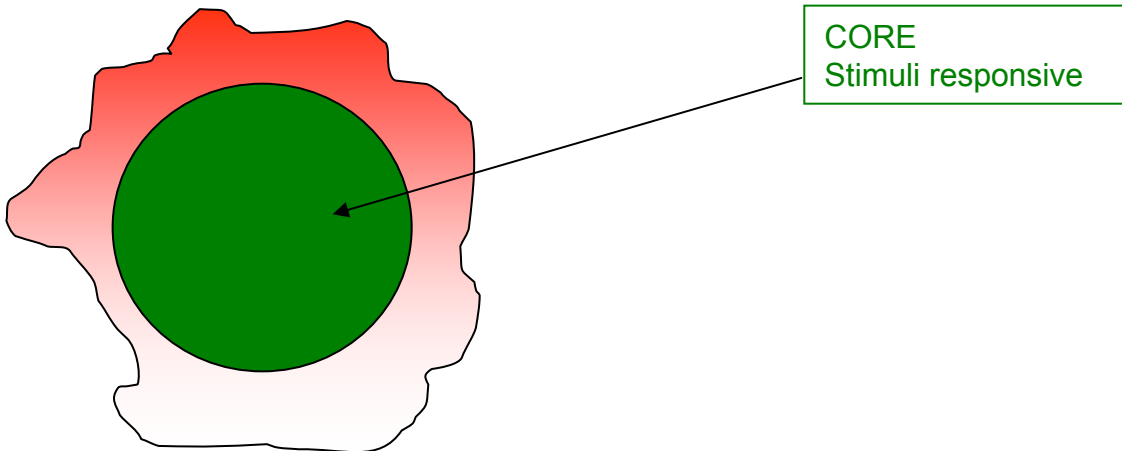
L[C]= Combostatine encapsulated liposomes

L[CD]= Combostatine + doxorubicin liposomes

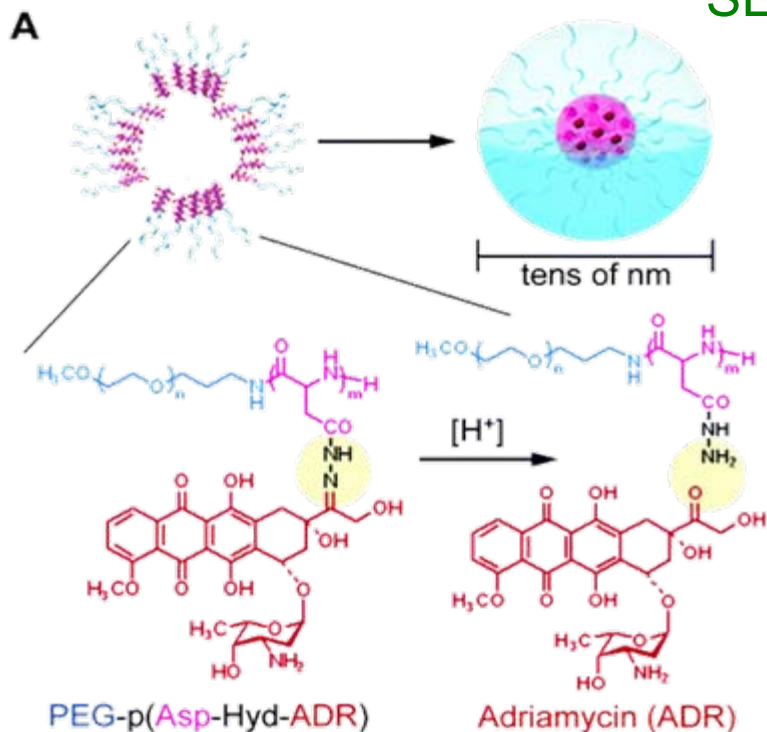


THE CORE

pH responsive



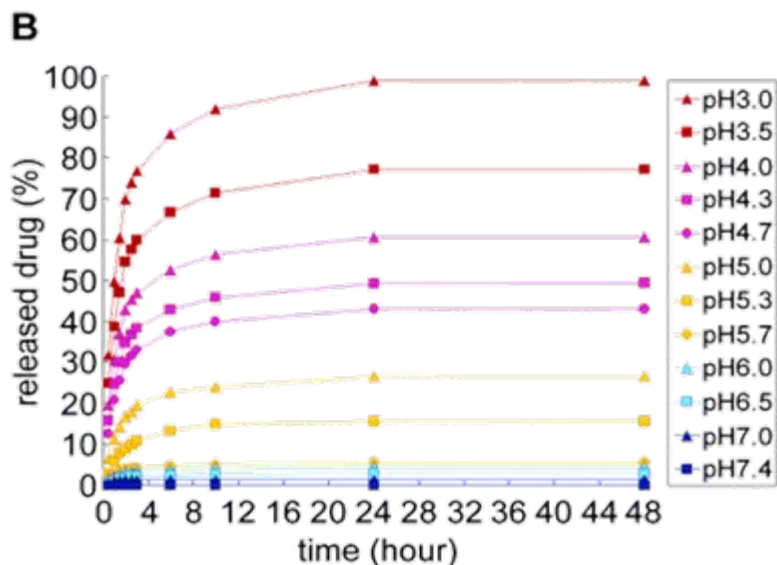
PREPARATION OF TUMOR INFILTRATING MICELLES WITH pH SENSITIVITY



Bae Y et al., *Bioconjugate Chemistry* 16, 122-130, 2005

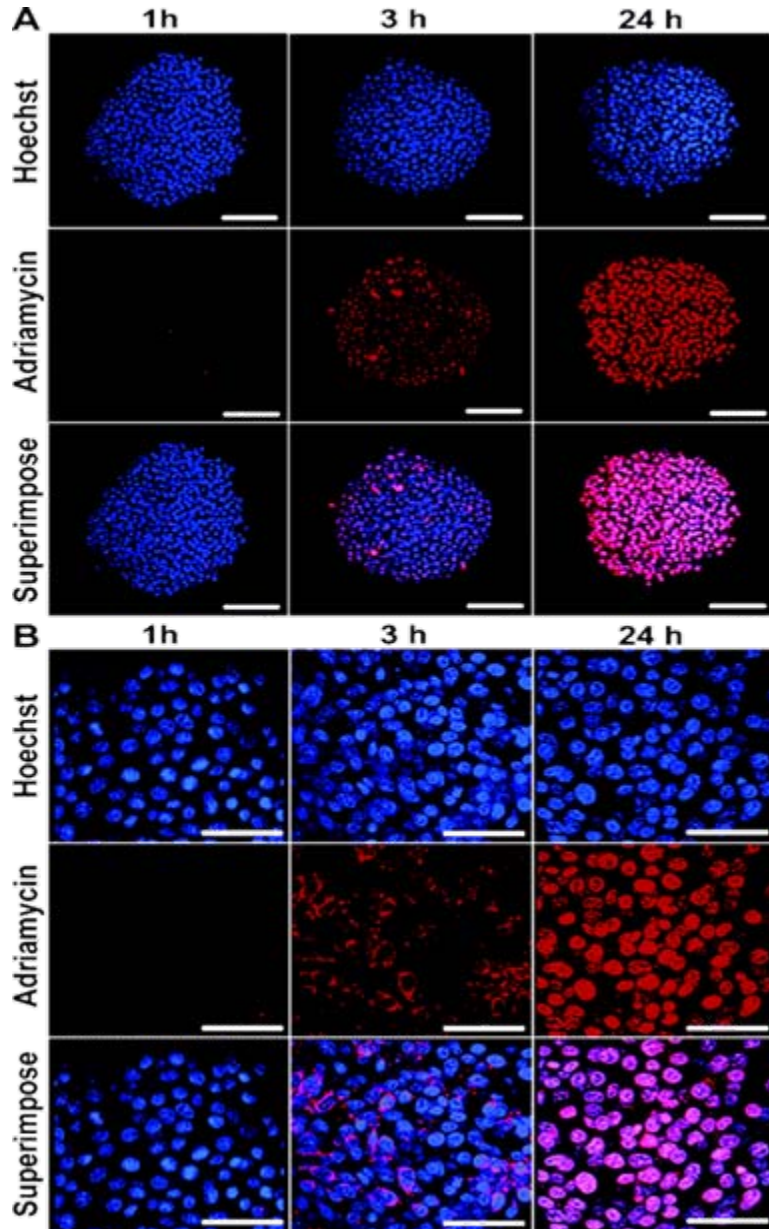
(A) Micelles of 10 nm from self-assembling amphiphilic block copolymers, PEG-poly(Aspartate-Hydrazone-ADR) in which the anticancer drug, adriamycin (ADR) is conjugated through acid-sensitive hydrazone linkers.

(B) The micelles released the loaded drugs under acidic conditions below pH 6.0 corresponding to intracellular space, but remained stable under the conditions of vascular and extracellular space (pH 7.4–7.0).



TUMOR PERMEABILITY AND INTRACELLULAR DRUG RELEASE

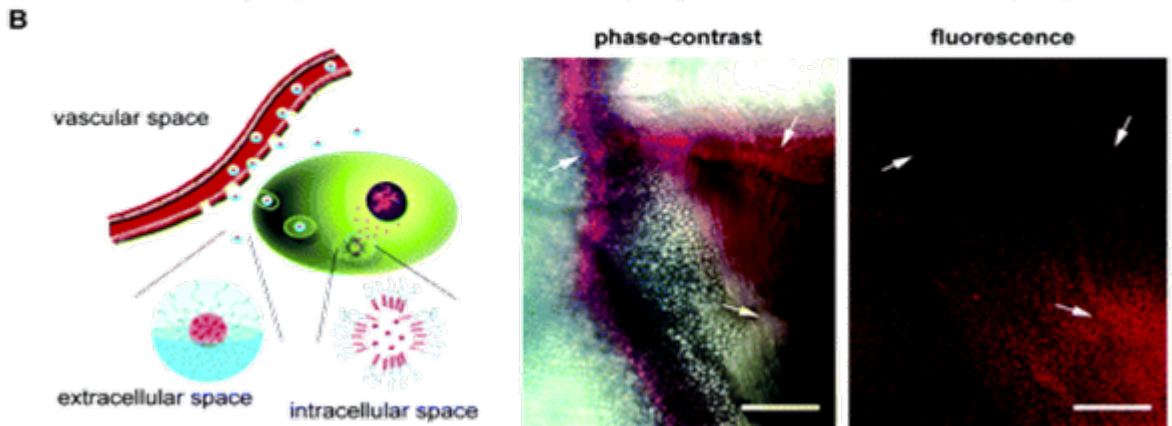
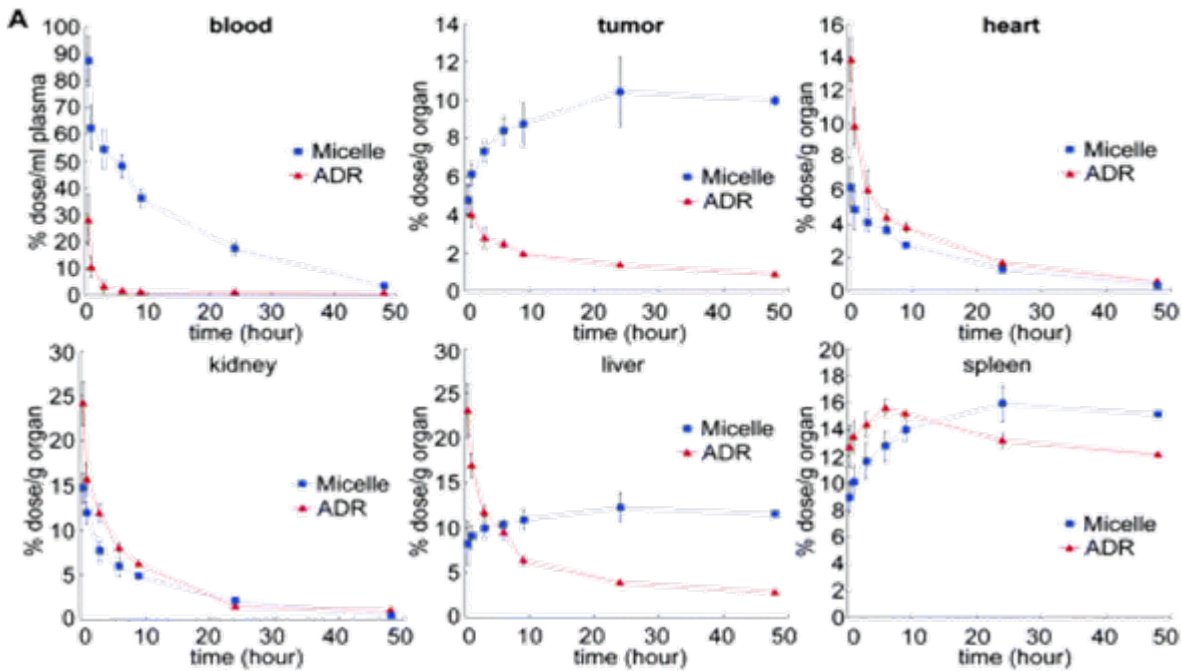
Bae Y et al., *Bioconjugate Chemistry* 16, 122-130, 2005



- (A) Confocal Laser Scanning Microscope observations showed the time-dependent change in the fluorescence intensities of ADR in the micelle system in multicellular tumor spheroid (MCTS). The images showed that the micelles can access the inside of the MCTS and release the loaded drugs (bar = 100 μm).
- (B) The intracellular drug release and localization of the micelles in each cell of MCTS were observed in detail using a high-magnification 63 \times objective. The images clearly demonstrated that the micelles internalized into the cells and released drugs, and that the released drugs eventually accumulated in the cell nuclei (bar = 50 μm).

IN VIVO TUMOR SPECIFIC ACCUMULATION AND DRUG RELEASE

Bae Y et al., Bioconjugate Chemistry 16, 122-130, 2005

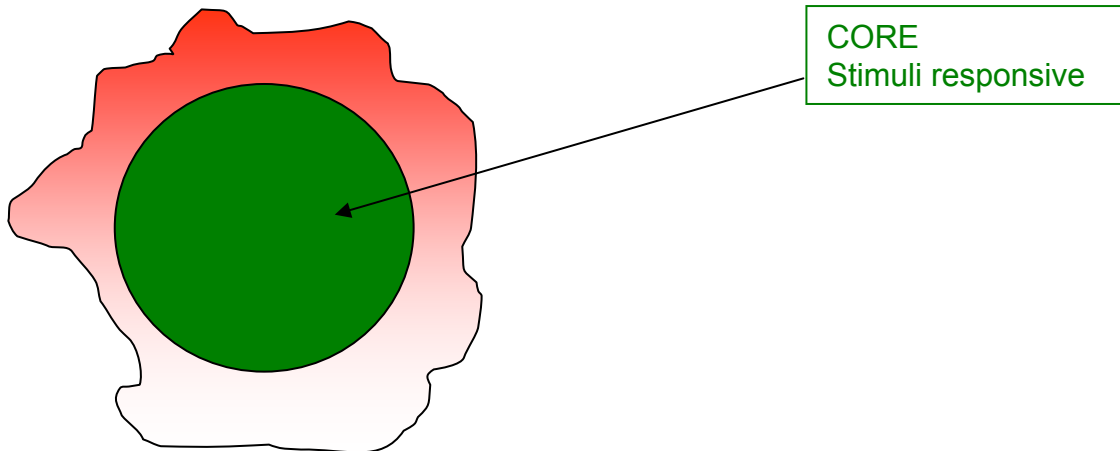


- (A) Biodistribution study revealed the prolonged circulation in the blood and tumor-specific accumulation of the micelles. (B) Fluorescence microscopic observations of the solid tumor and its peripheral regions at 24 h after micelle injection

- → MICELLES LEAK FROM THE TUMOR VASCULATURE (ARROW LEFT) AND CAN INFILTRATE THE CORE OF THE TUMOR TISSUE

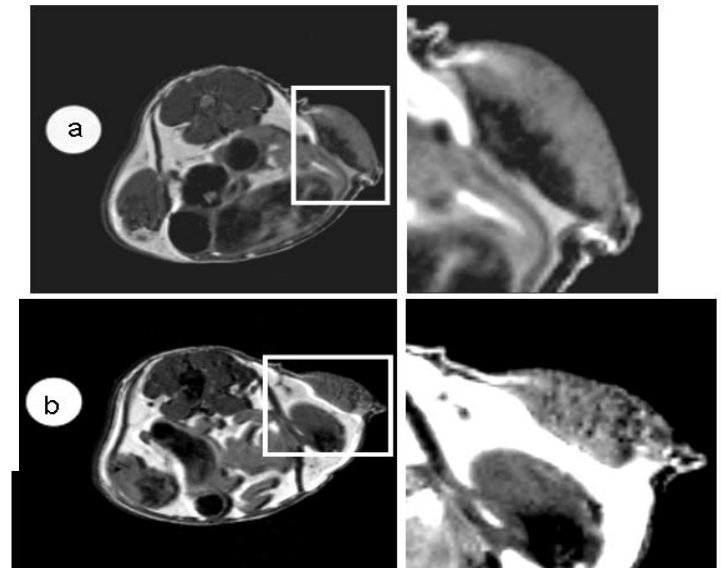
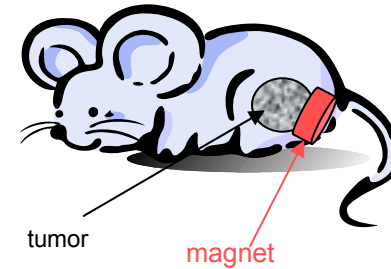
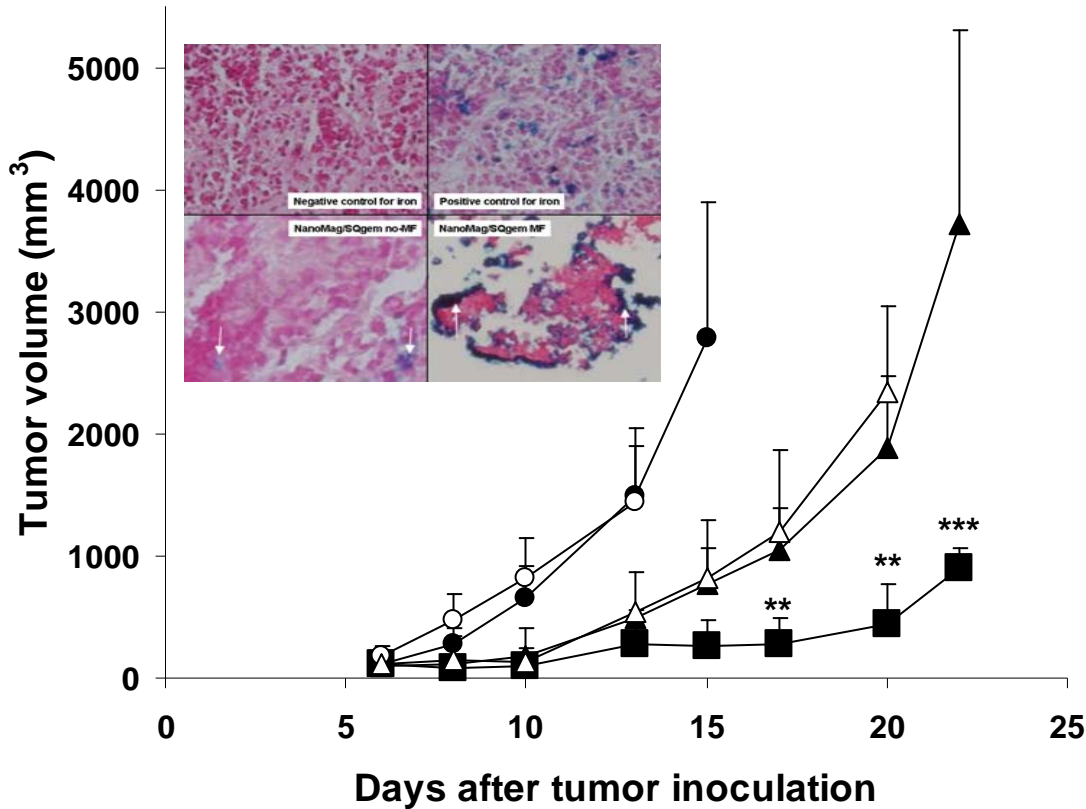
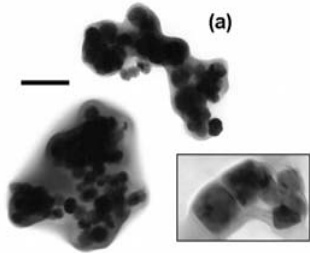
THE CORE

Magnetically responsive



MAGNETICALLY GUIDED NANOPARTICLES (L1210 Leukemia sc/iv)

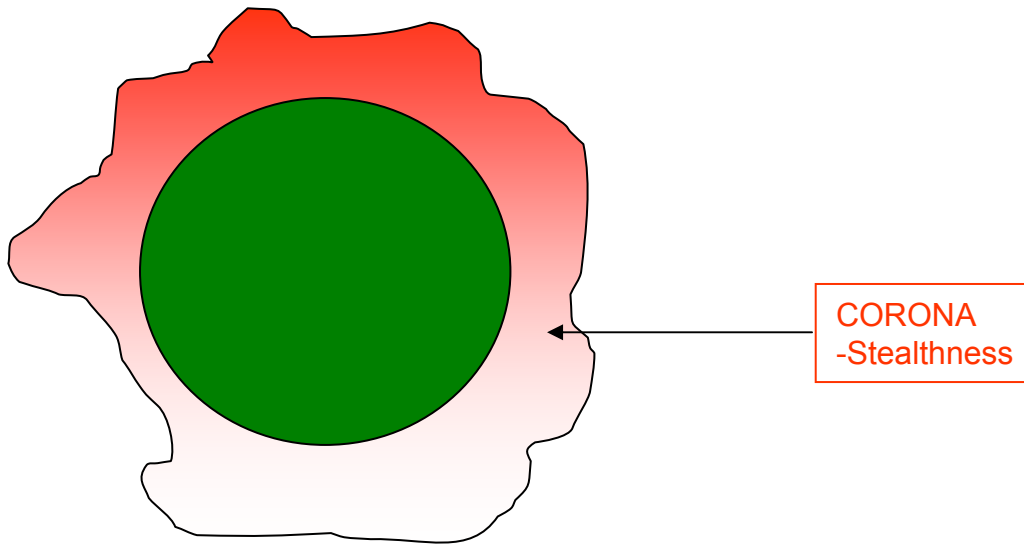
Arias et al., Submitted, 2009



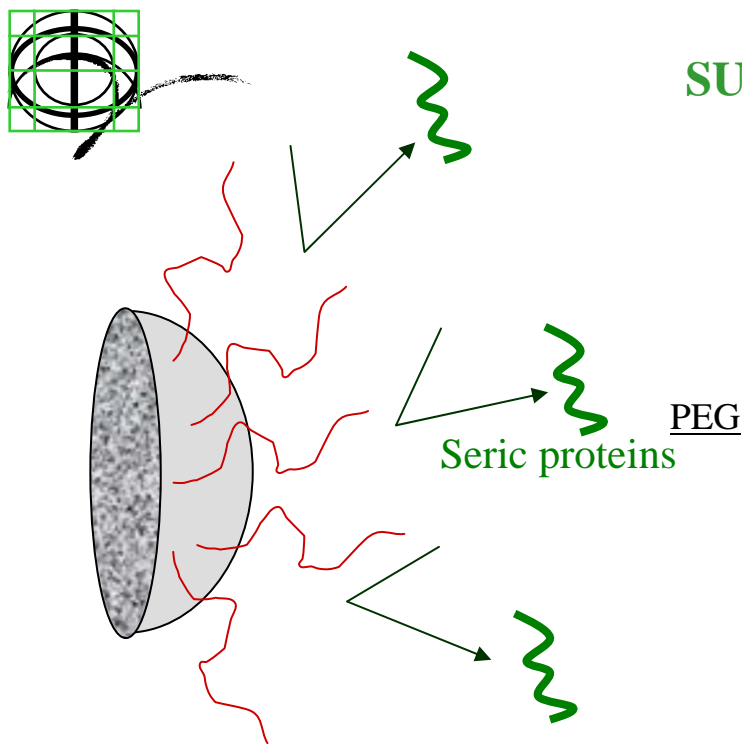
- Untreated (—●—)
- gemcitabine (—○—)
- SQgem nanoassemblies (—▲—)
- Mag-SQgem composite nanoassemblies (without magnet) (—△—)
- Mag-SQgem composite nanoassemblies (—■—)

THE CORONA

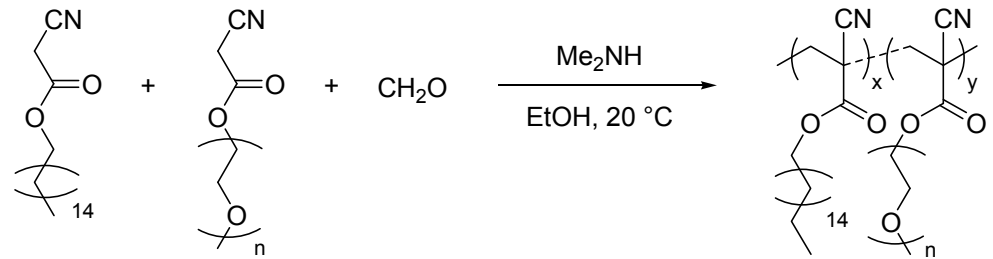
Stealthness



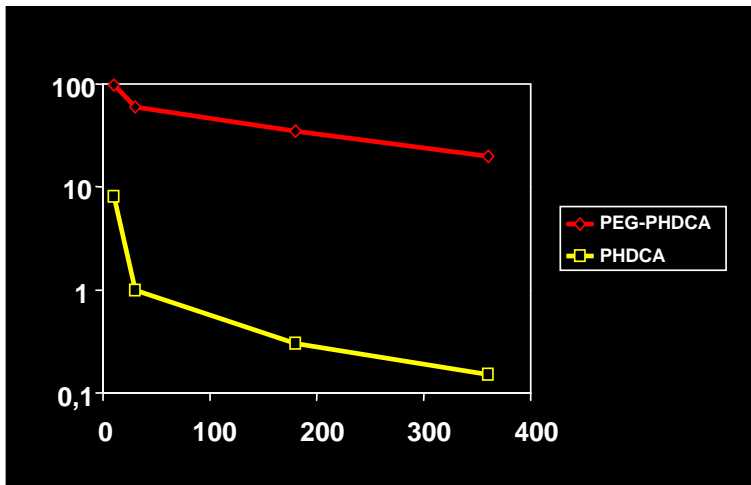
SURFACE FUNCTIONNALIZATION



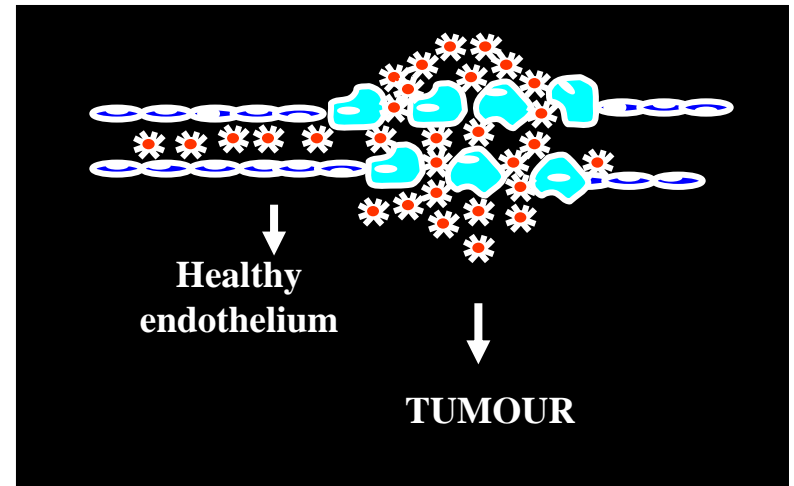
Perrachia et al. *Macromolecules*, **30**, 846-851 (1997)



Knoevenagel inverse



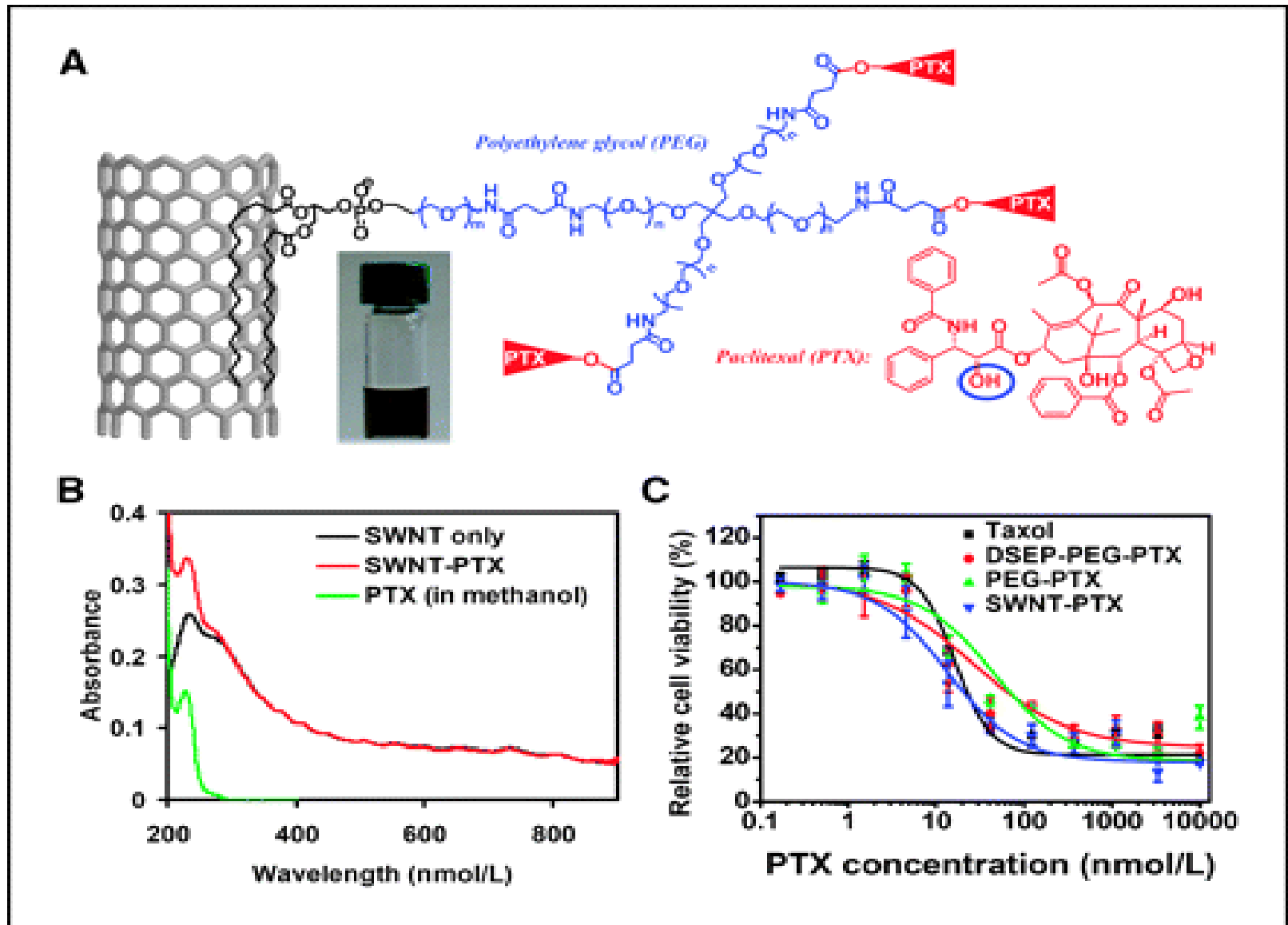
Perrachia et al., *J. Control. Rel.* **60**, 121-128 (1999)
Perrachia et al., *Biomaterials*, **20**, 1269-1275 (1999)



« EPR » effect

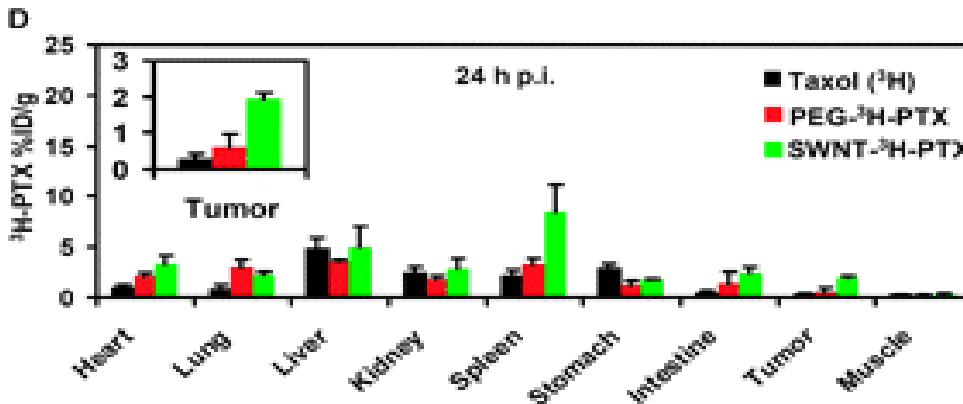
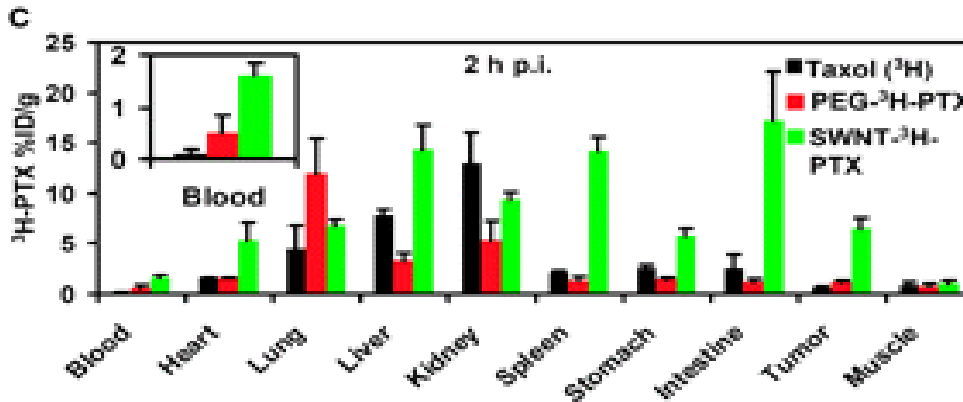
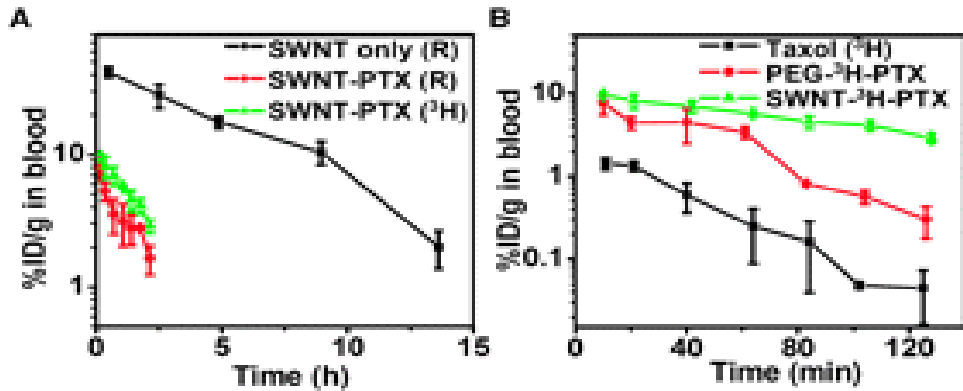
DESIGN OF PACLITAXEL PEGylated CARBON NANOTUBES

Liu Z et al., Cancer Research, 16, 6652-6660, 2008



PACLITAXEL PEGylated CARBON NANOTUBES BIODISTRIBUTION

Liu Z et al., Cancer Research, 16, 6652-6660, 2008

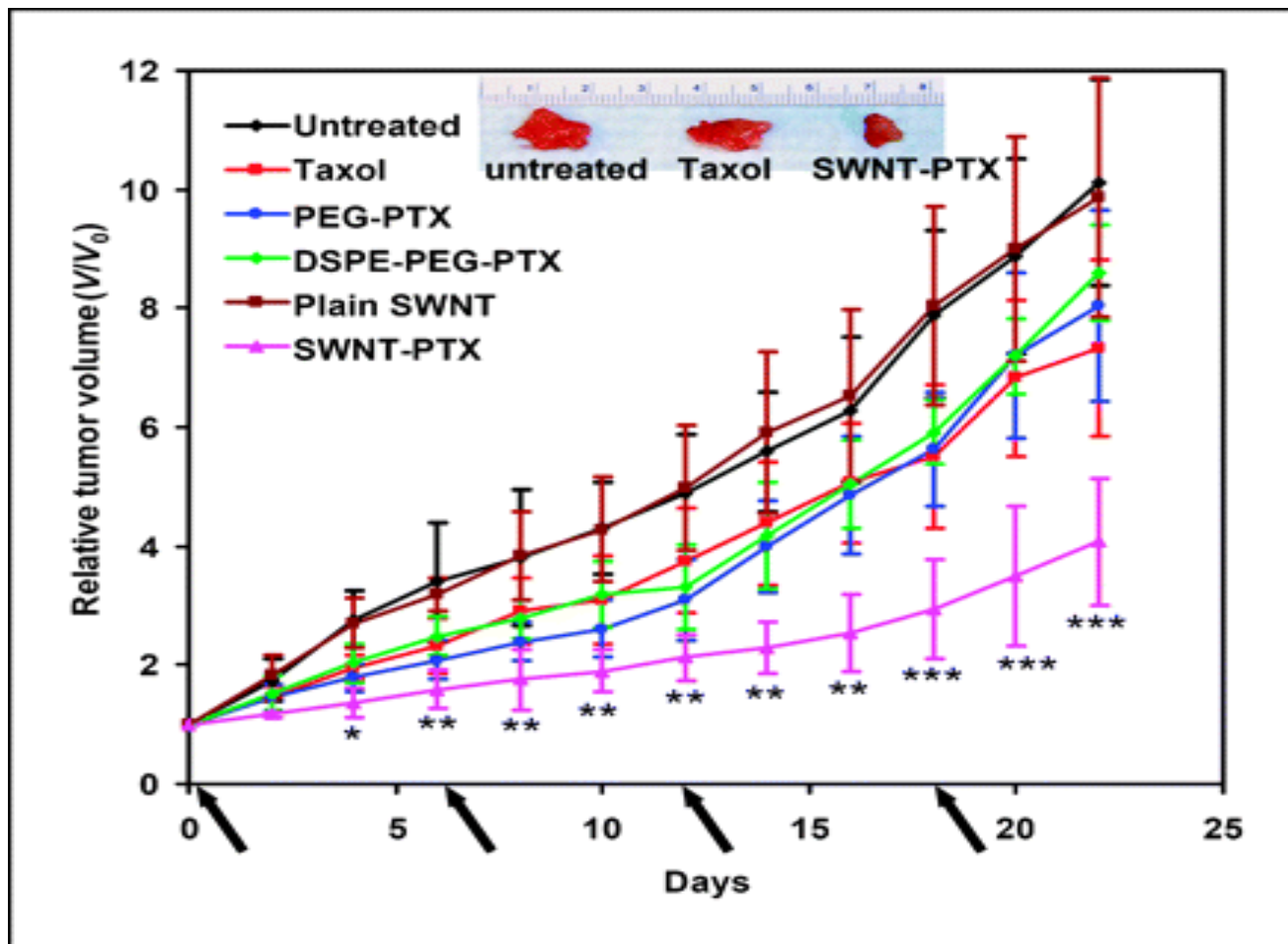


- *B* blood circulation data of ³H-labeled Taxol, PEG-PTX, and SWNT-PTX
→ SWNT-PTX exhibited significantly prolonged circulation half-life than Taxol and PEG-PTX

- *C* and *D*, ³H-PTX biodistribution in 4T1 tumor-bearing mice injected intravenously with ³H-labeled Taxol, PEG-PTX, and SWNT-PTX at (*C*) 2 h after intravenous injection (*p.i.*) and (*D*) 24 h after iv injection.

ANTICANCER ACTIVITY OF PACLITAXEL PEGylated CARBON NANOTUBES

Liu Z et al., Cancer Research, 16, 6652-6660, 2008

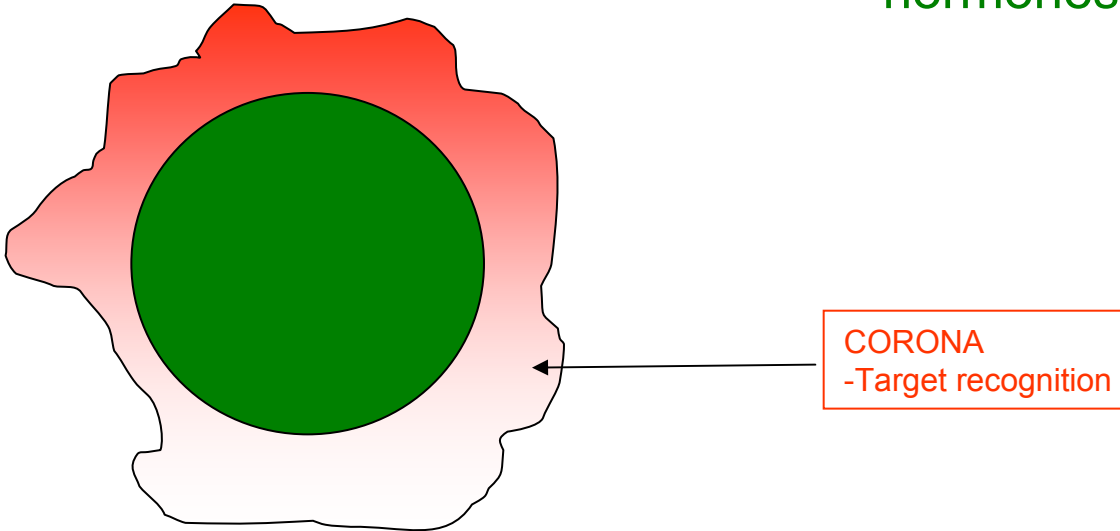


- Nanotube PTX delivery suppresses tumor growth of 4T1 breast cancer mice model.
Dose: 5 mg/kg

THE CORONA

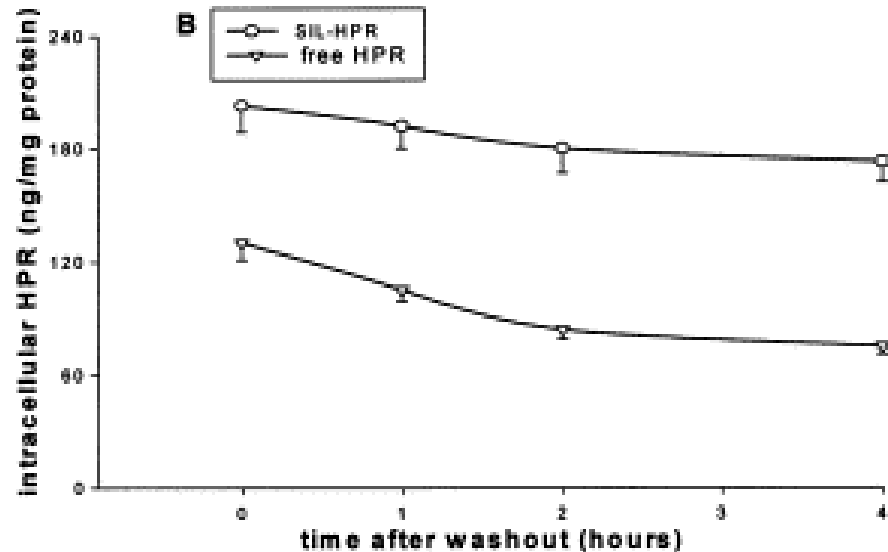
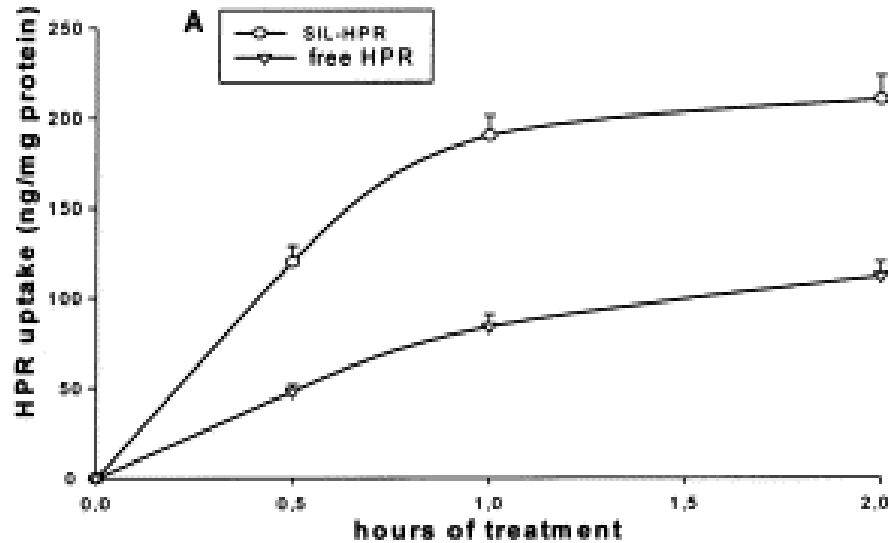
Target recognition

- antibodies
- peptides
- small molecules (vitamines, hormones etc.)



NEUROBLASTOMA CELL UPTAKE AND RELEASE OF FENRETINIDE RETINOID LOADED ONTO ANTI-GD2 IMMUNOLIPOSOMES

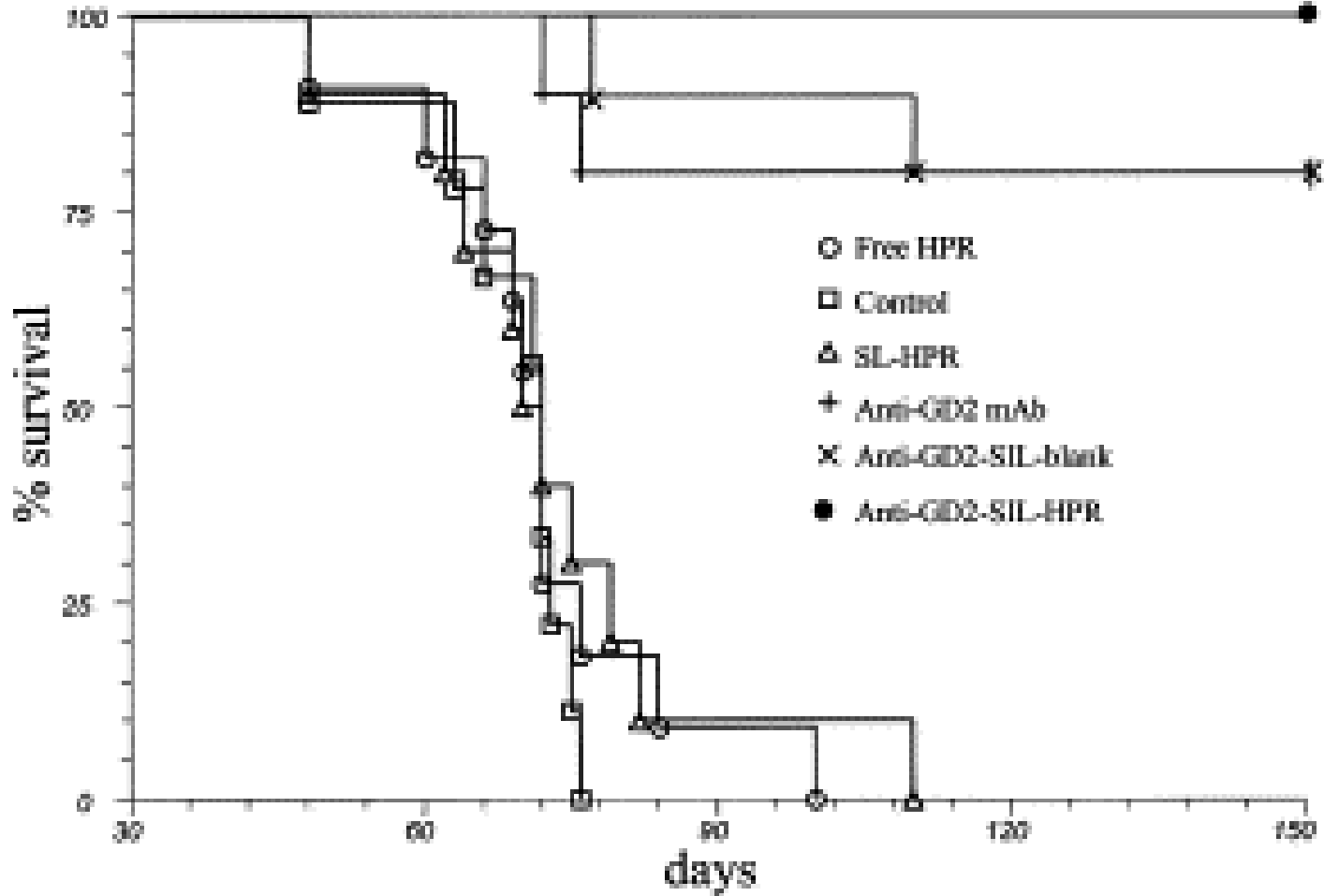
Raffaghello et al.; Cancer Letters, 197, 151-155 (2003)



GD2= disialoganglioside
expressed in neuroectoderma tumours

ANTICANCER EFFECT OF FENRETINIDE RETINOID LOADED ONTO ANTI-GD2 IMMUNOLIPOSOMES

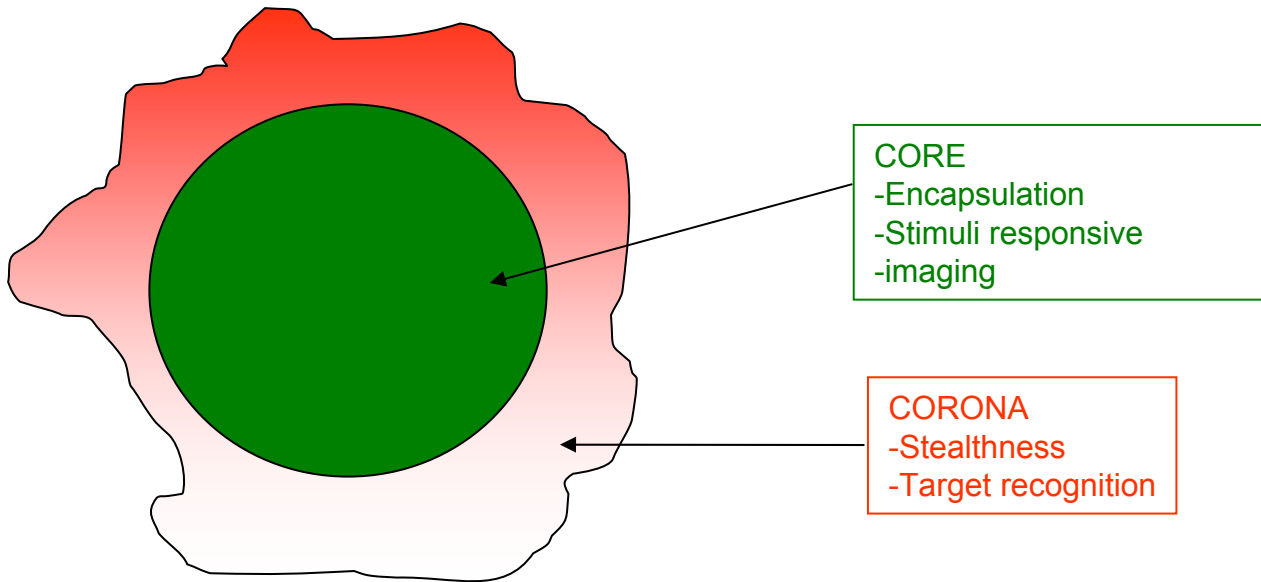
Raffaghello et al.; Cancer Letters, 197, 151-155 (2003)



HUMAN EXPERIMENTAL METASTATIC NEUROBLASTOMA MODEL

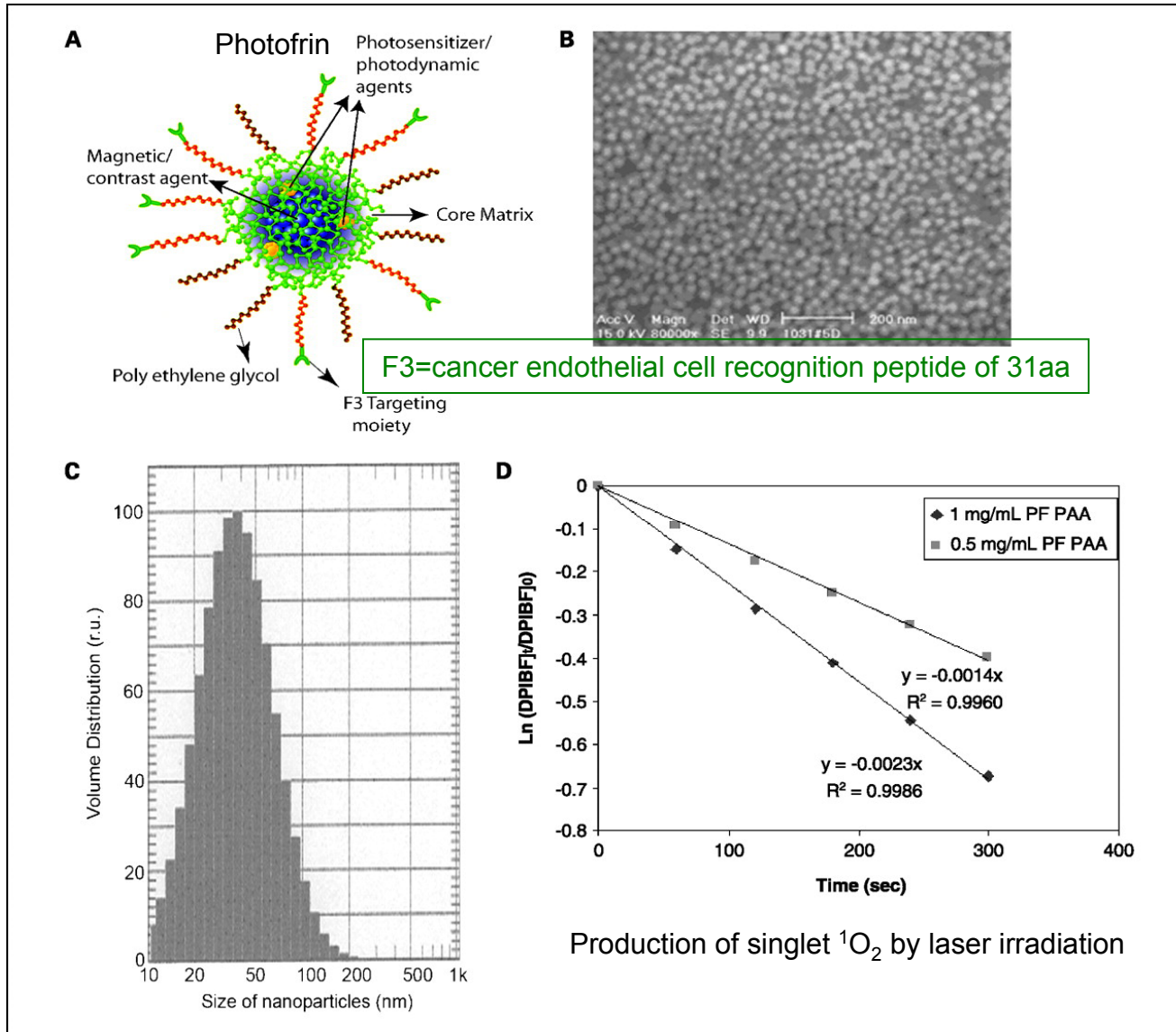
CORE + CORONA

Multifunctional nanocarriers
« Theranostics »



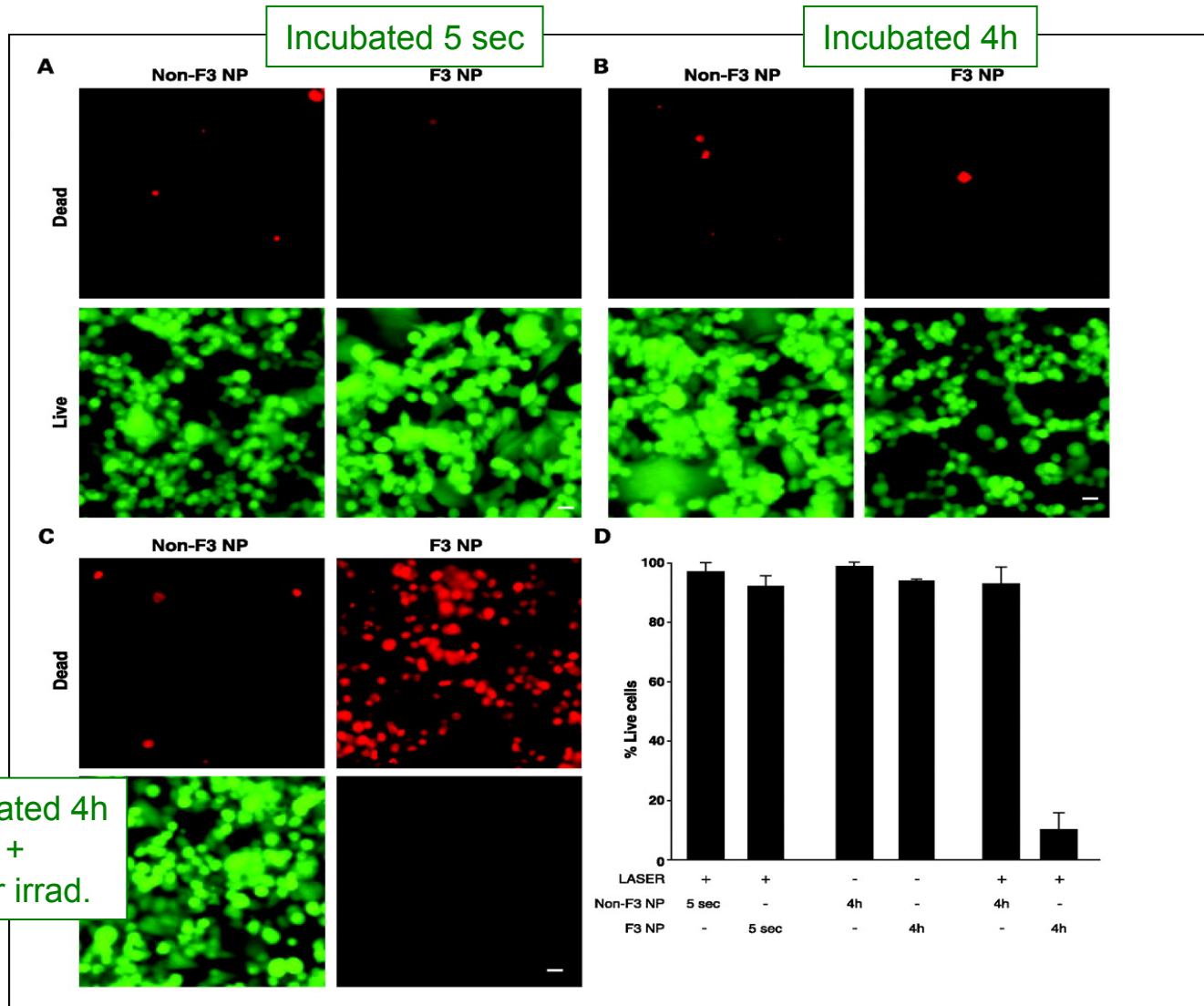
MULTIFUNCTIONAL IRON OXIDE NANOPARTICLES FOR BRAIN TUMOR TREATMENT

Reddy R. et al., Clin Cancer Research, 22, 6677-6686, 2006



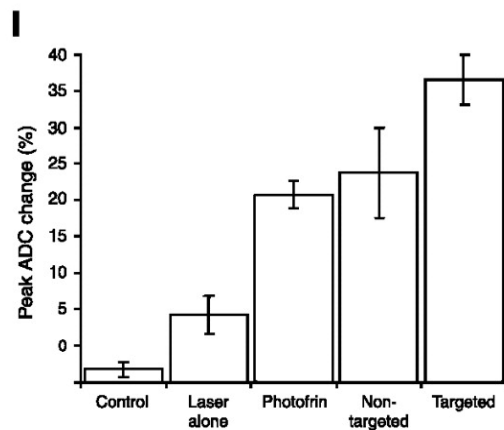
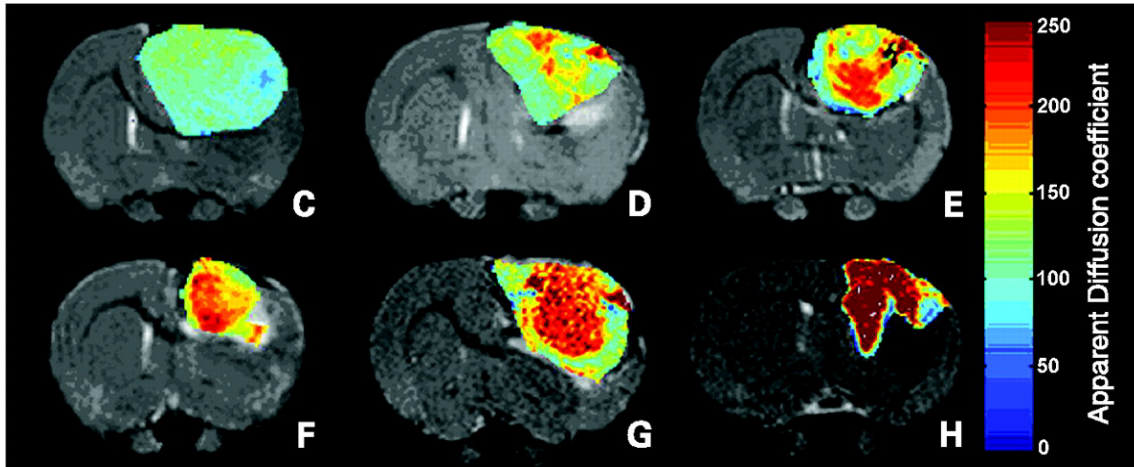
CYTOTOXICITY OF F3 TAGGED PHOTOFRIN IRON OXIDE NANOPARTICLES

Reddy R. et al., Clin Cancer Research, 22, 6677-6686, 2006



F3 TAGGED PHOTOFRIN IRON OXIDE NANOPARTICLES FOR 9L GLIOMA TARGETING

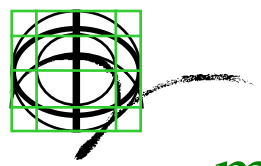
Reddy R. et al., Clin Cancer Research, 22, 6677-6686, 2006



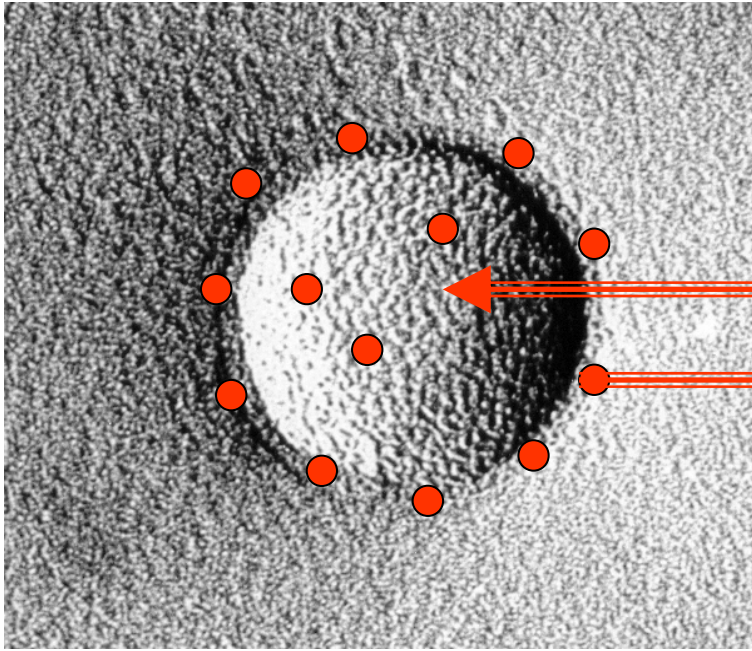
APPARENT DIFFUSION COEFFICIENT OF TUMOR IS CORRELATED WITH INCREASED SURVIVAL

(C) control i.c. 9L tumor and tumors treated with:
 (D) laser light only
 (E) i.v. administration of Photofrin plus laser light
 (F) nontargeted nanoparticles containing Photofrin plus laser light
 (G) targeted nanoparticles containing Photofrin plus laser light.
 (H) is from the same tumor shown in (G), which was treated with the F3-targeted nanoparticle but at day 40 after treatment. The color diffusion maps overlaid on top of T2-weighted images represent the apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) distribution in each tumor slice shown. I, columns, mean peak percentage change in tumor apparent diffusion coefficient values for each of the experimental groups; bars, SE.

BIOMIMETIC APPROACHES



De grands progrès ont été faits
mais d'importants verrous technologiques demeurent...



Taux de charge

« Burst release » non contrôlé par
La cible pharmacologique

La quantité de médicament administré est insuffisante

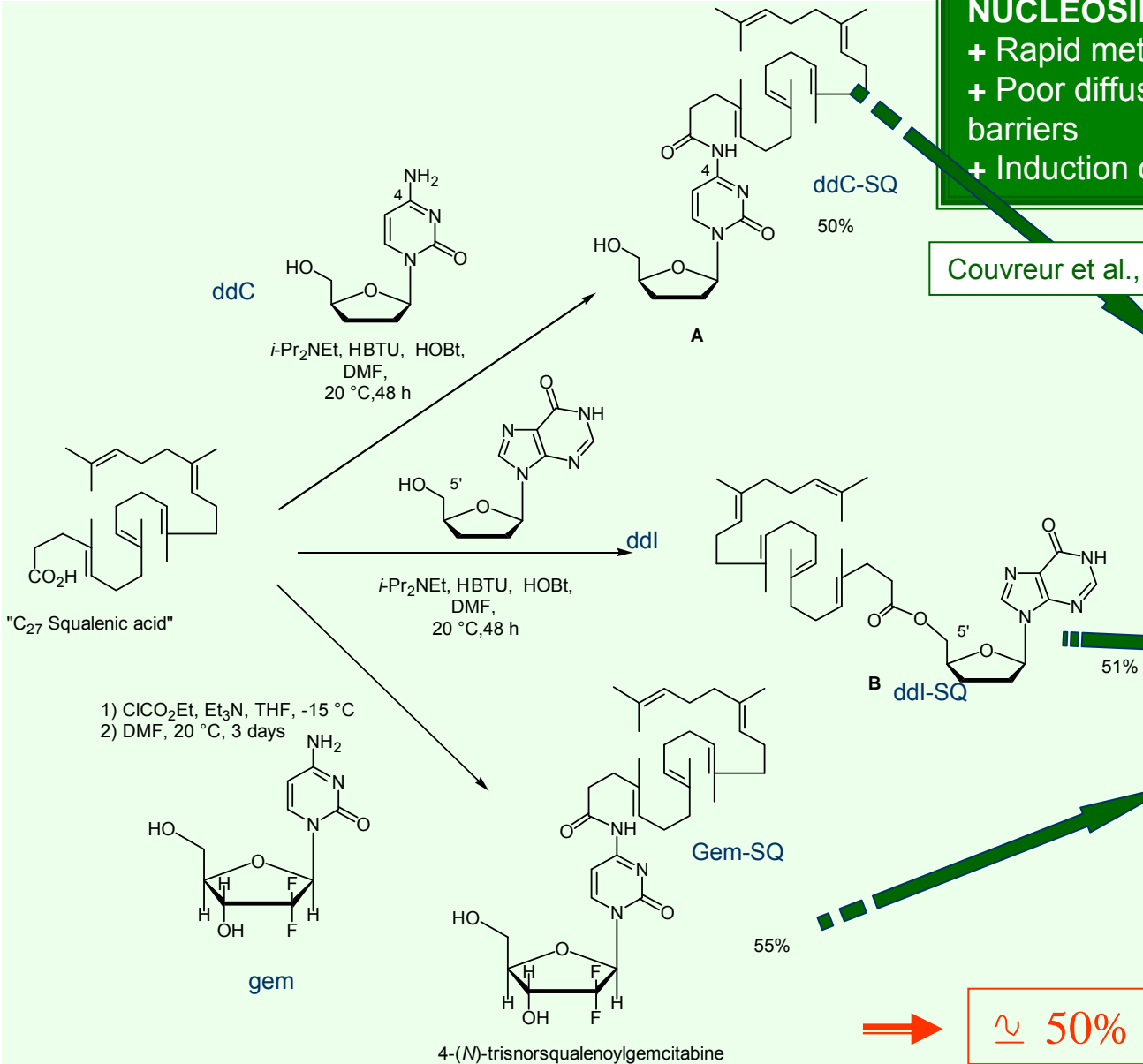
Ou

Il est nécessaire d'administrer de grandes quantités de matériel vecteur



INEFFICACITE OU TOXICITE

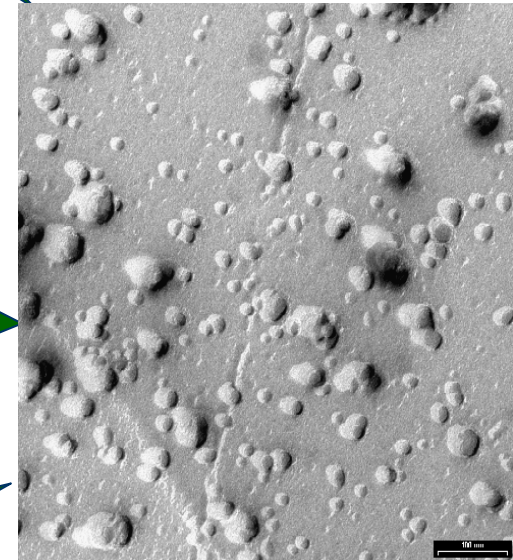
THE CONCEPT OF "SQUALENIZATION"



NUCLEOSIDES ANALOGUES

- + Rapid metabolism
- + Poor diffusion through biological barriers
- + Induction of resistances

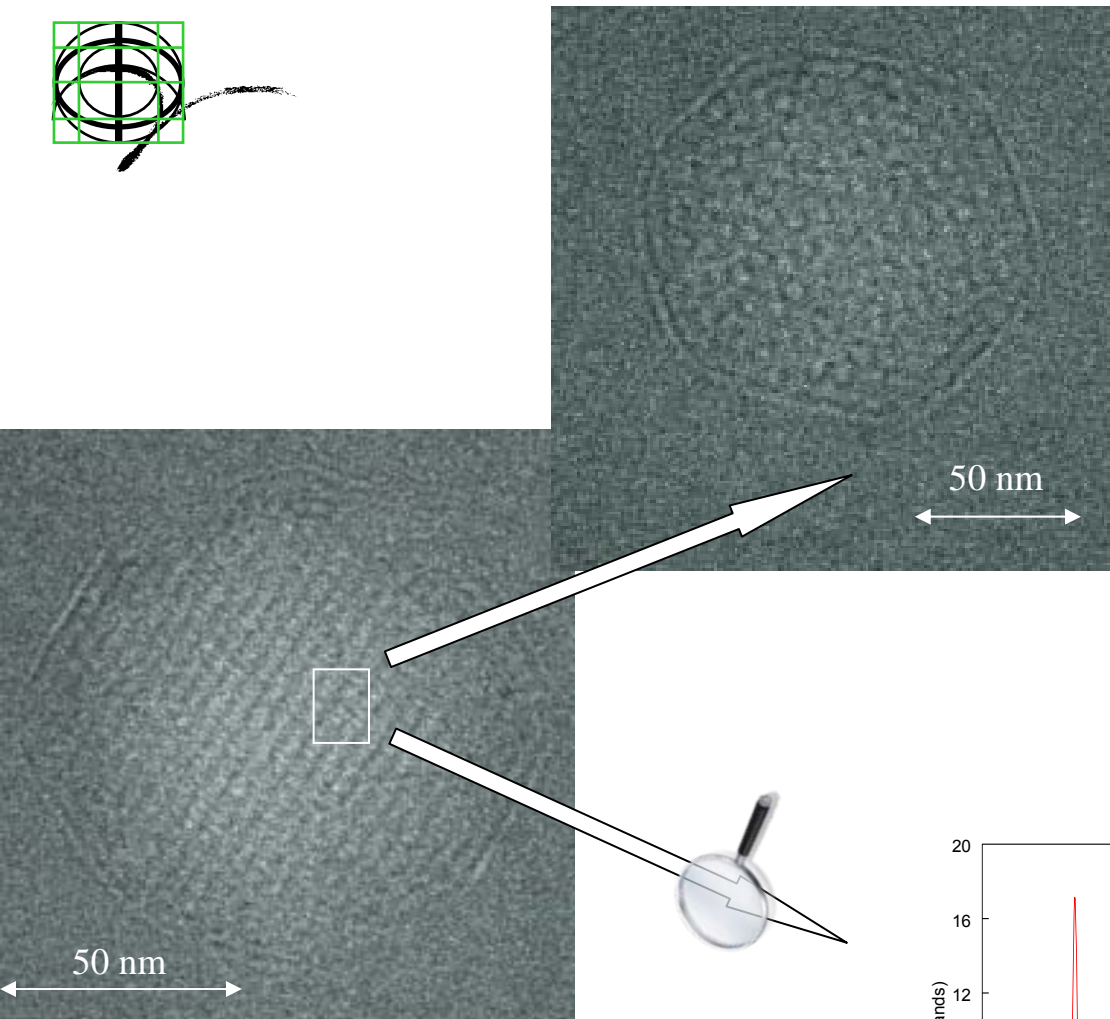
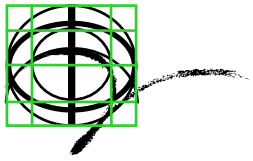
Couvreur et al., Nano Letters, **6**, 2544-2548 (2006)



Nanoparticles
100-150 nm

≈ 50% Loading !

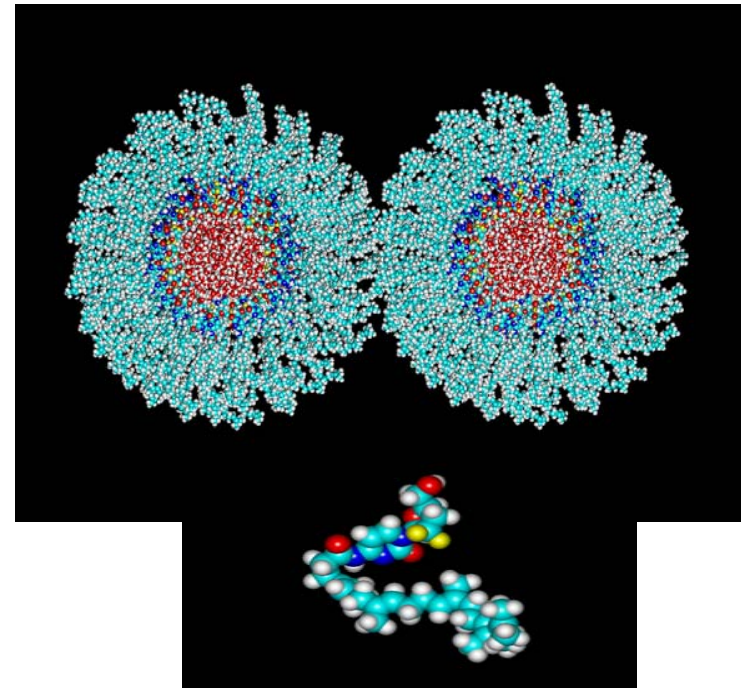
Also AZT, ARA-C, Thymidine...



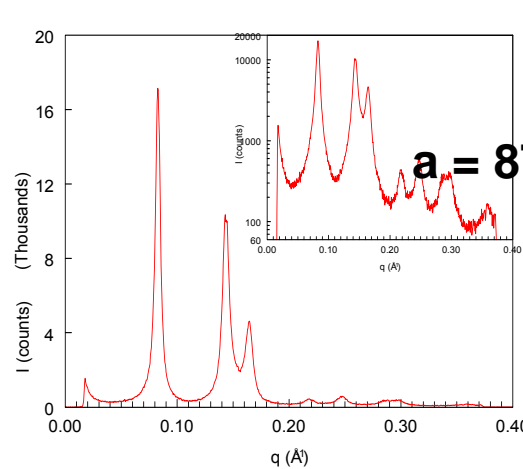
Cryo-TEM

STRUCTURE OF SQUALENOYLATED GEMCITABINE

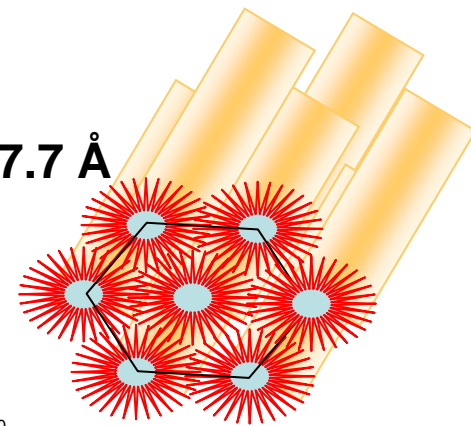
Couvreur et al., *Small*, **4**, 247-253 (2008)
Aoun et al., *Adv Funct. Mater.*, in press (2008)



Molecular Modelling



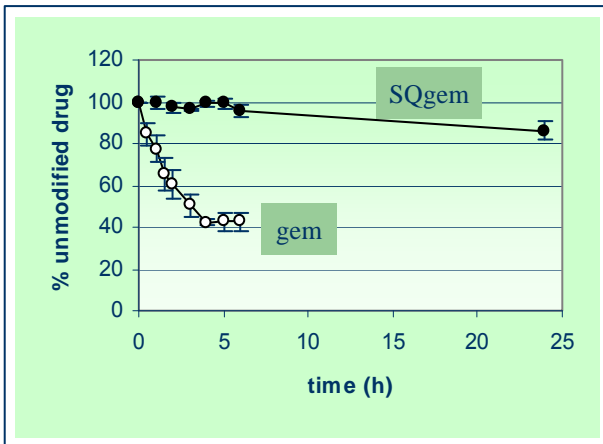
Structural Analysis by SAX



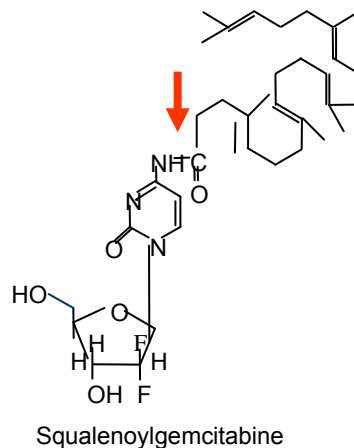
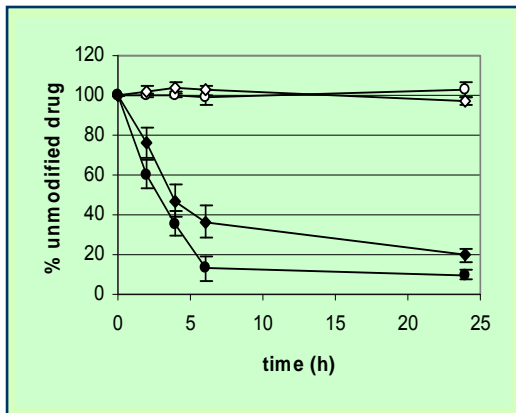
STABILITY IN PLASMA AND PHARMACOKINETICS OF GEMCITABINE-SQUALENE VERSUS GEMCITABINE FREE

Harivardahan et al., Drug Metab and Disposit, **36**, 1570-1577 (2008)
 H. Khoury et al., J Chromatography B, **858**, 71-78 (2007)

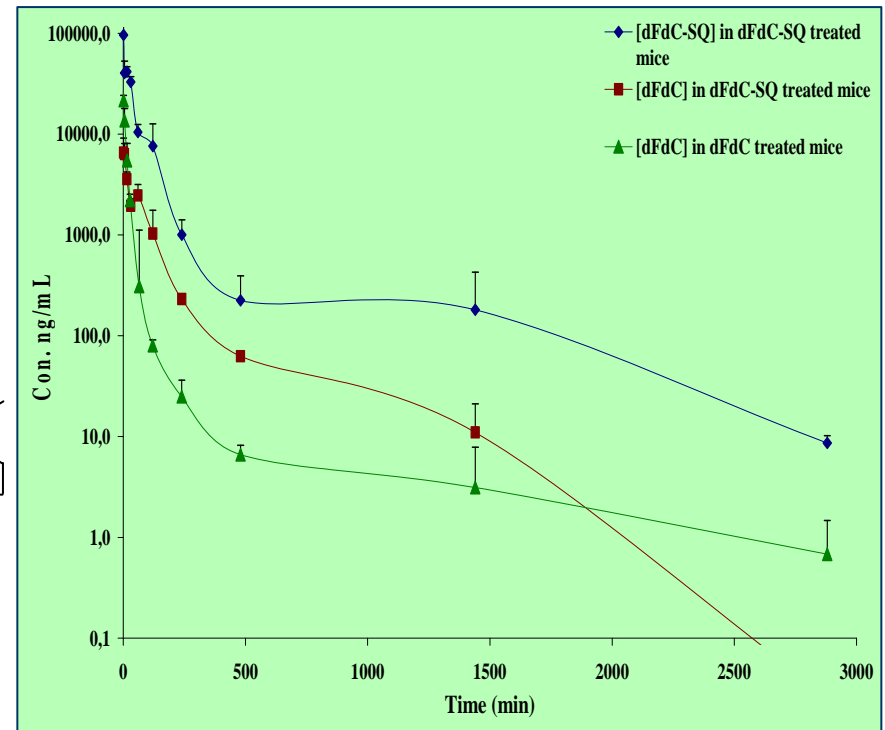
Stability in plasma (37°C)



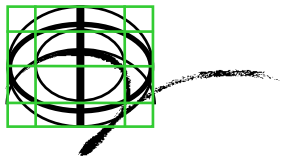
Release in the presence of cathepsins B et D (37°C)



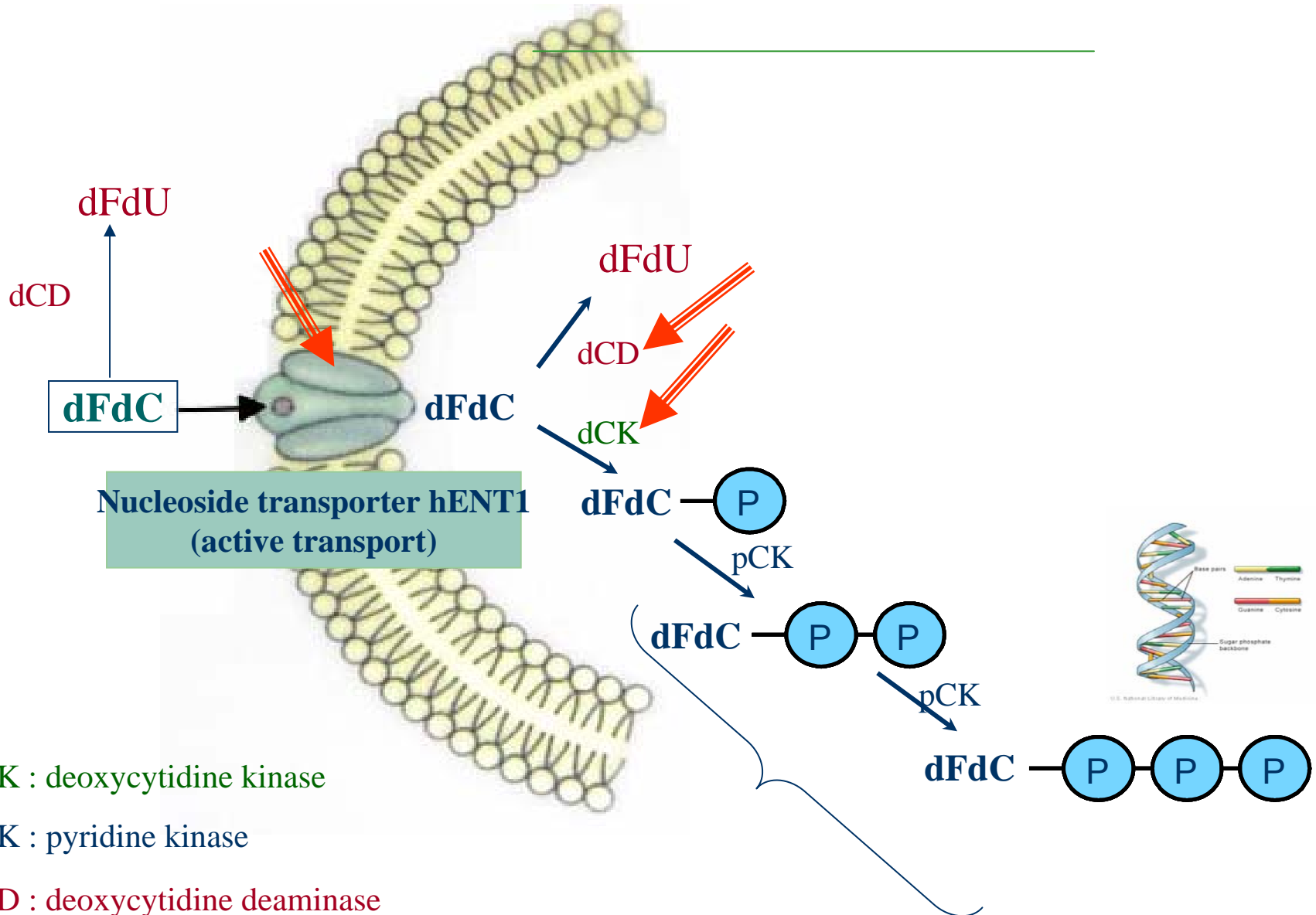
Pharmacokinetics (IV administration 15 mg/Kg)

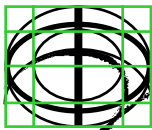


AUC dFdC/dFdC-SQ = 0.1288



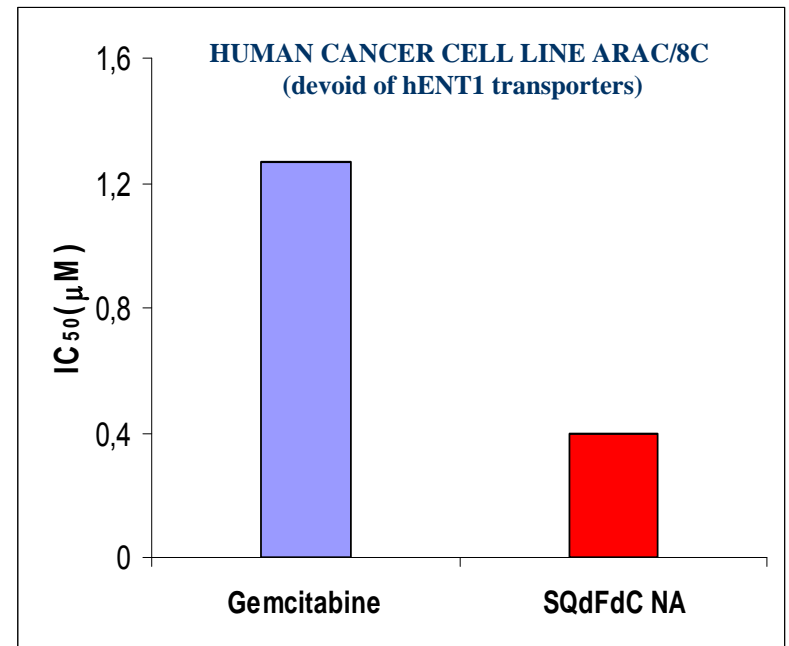
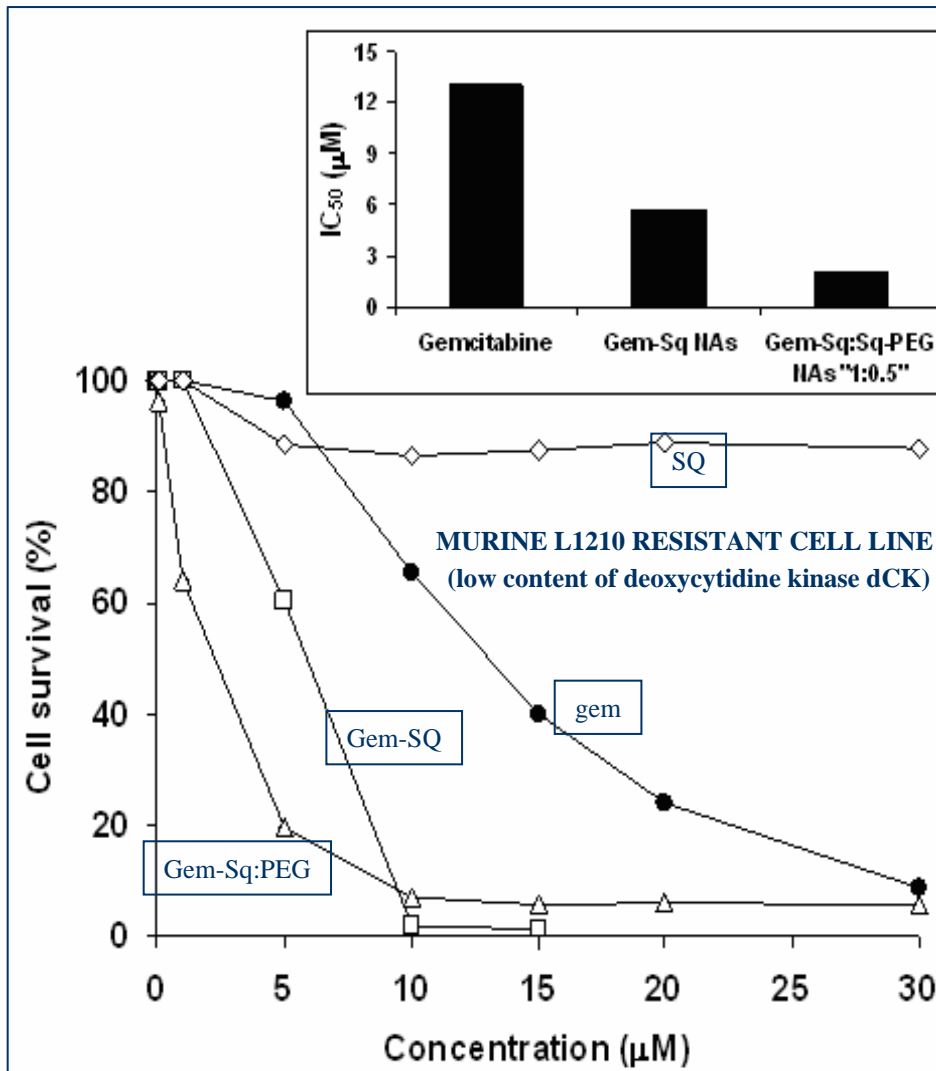
INTRACELLULAR ACTIVATION OF GEMCITABINE AND RESISTANCE

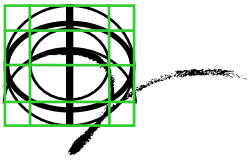




CYTOTOXICITY ON RESISTANT CANCER CELL LINES (L1210 AND ARAC/8C)

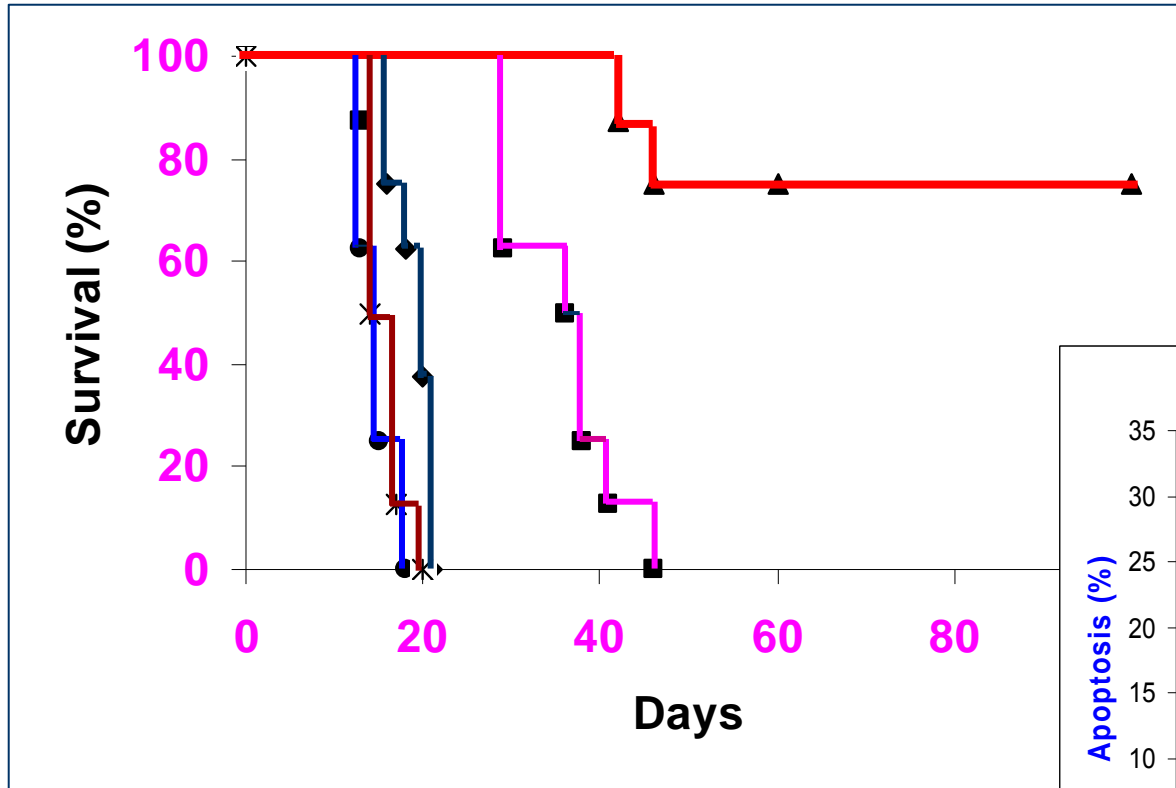
Harivardhan Reddy et al., J.Control. Rel., **124**,20-27 (2007)
Aoun et al., Adv Funct. Mater., **18**, 1-11 (2008)



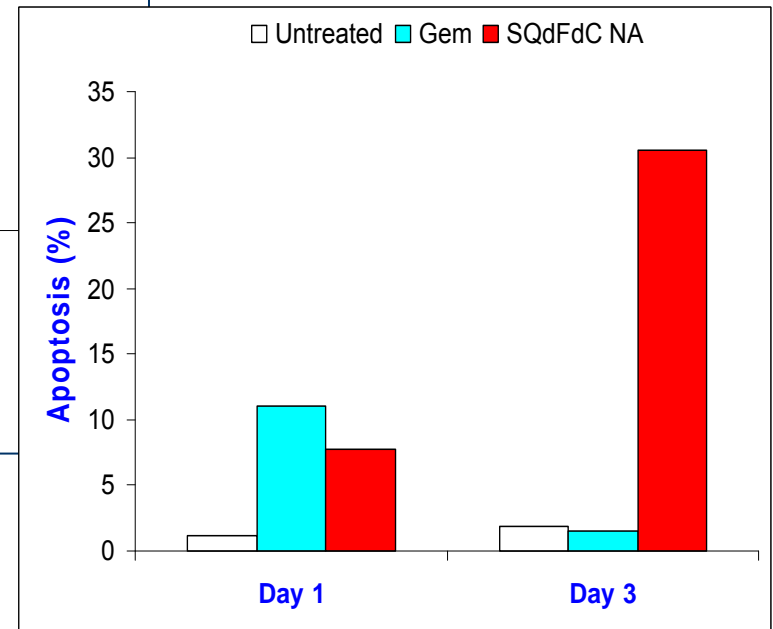


IN VIVO ANTICANCER ACTIVITY AT MTD (L1210 leukemia iv/iv)

Harivardhan Reddy et al., J.Control. Rel., **124**,20-27 (2007)
Harivardhan Reddy et al., J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther., **325**, 484-490 (2008)

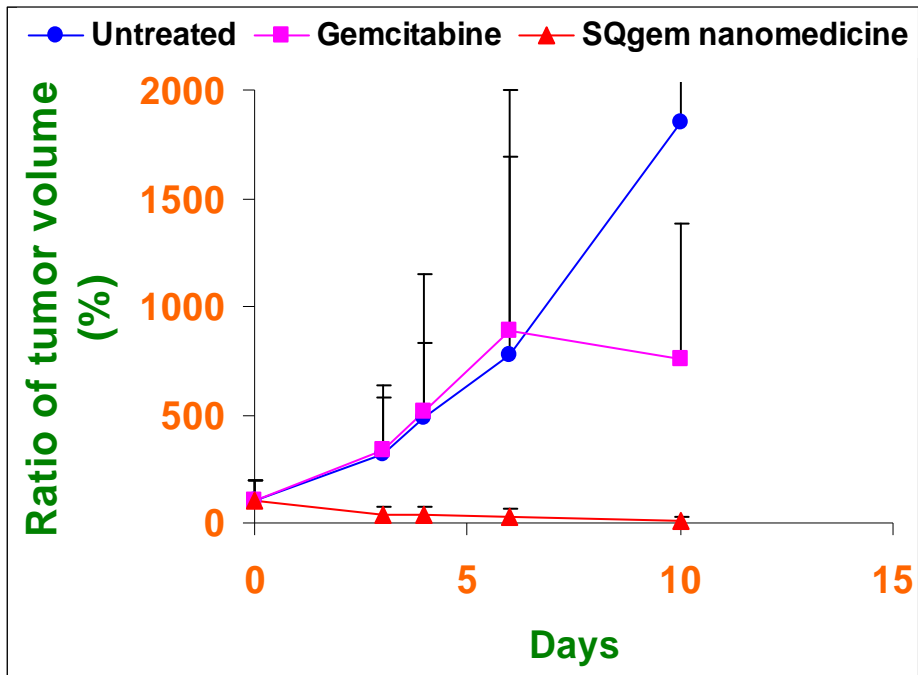


- Untreated
- Squalene 100mg/kg
- Cytarabine 100mg/kg
- Gemcitabine 100mg/kg
- SQgem nanoassemblies 20mg/kg



IN VIVO ANTICANCER ACTIVITY AT MTD (L1210 leukemia sc/iv)

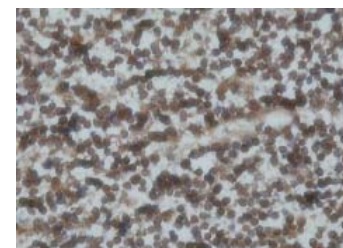
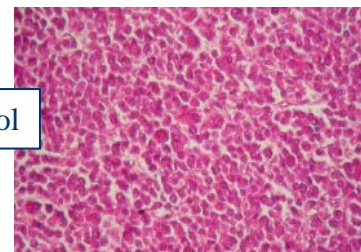
Harivardhan et al., Mol. Pharm., accepted 2009



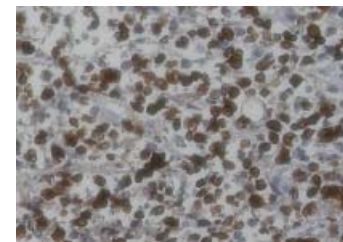
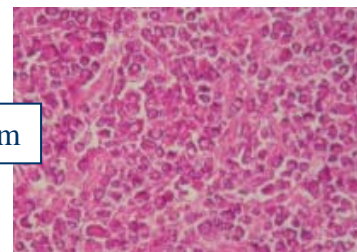
Hematoxylin-Eosin-Saffran (HES) staining

KI-67 nuclear antigen

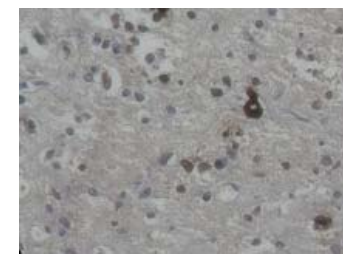
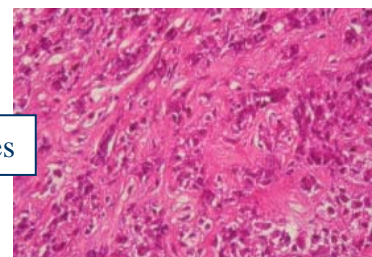
Control



Gem



SQgem nanoassemblies



control

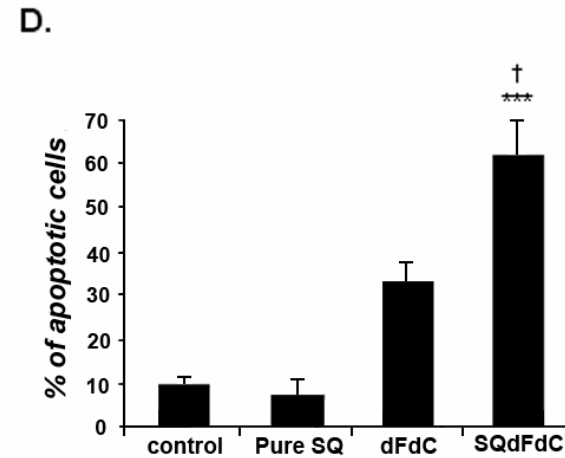
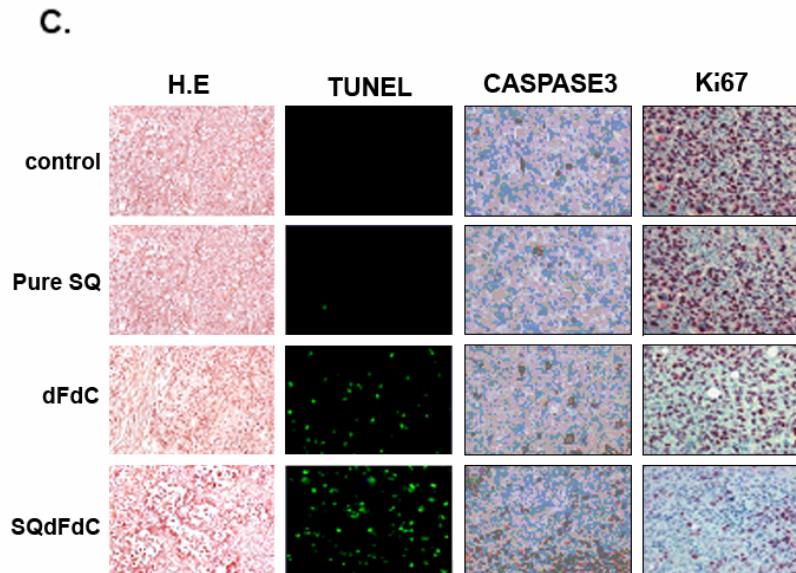
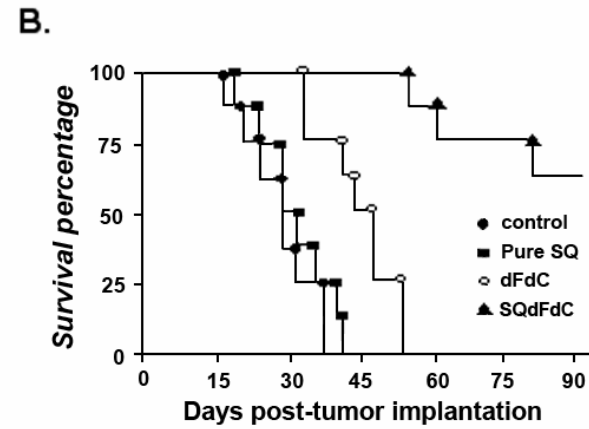
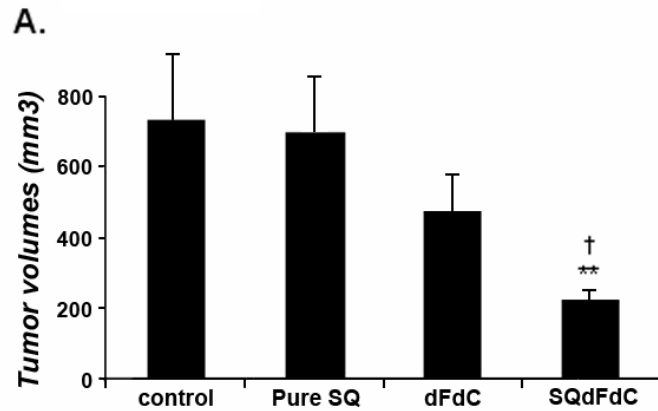
gem

SQgem



GEMCITABINE-SQUALENE NANOPARTICLES EXERTS ANTITUMOR ACTIVITY ON PANC-1 ORTHOPTIC TUMOR MODEL

Hajiri et al, Unpublished data (2009)



LES NANOMEDICAMENTS: UNE APPROCHE NOUVELLE POUR LE TRAITEMENT DU CANCER

- Permet de protéger le médicament de la métabolisation
- Permet le ciblage cellulaire/tissulaire
- Permet d'adresser aux tumeurs plusieurs molécules actives sur des cibles complémentaires (thérapeutique potentialisatrice)
- Permet de contourner les résistances
- Permet la conception de « nanothéranostics »