



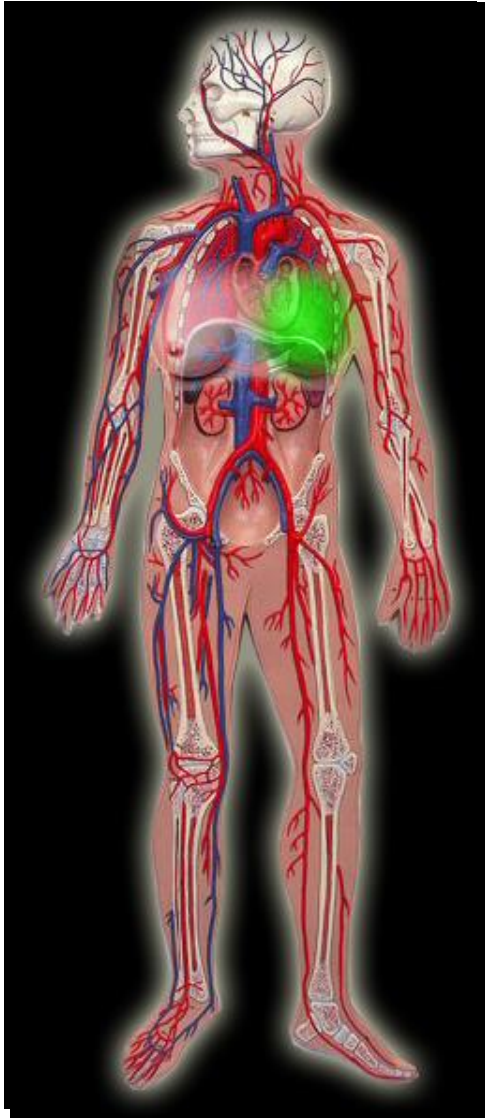
# Design and Characterization of Biomimetic Vesicles Deriving from Leukocyte Plasma Membrane

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HOUSTON  
**Methodist**  
LEADING MEDICINE



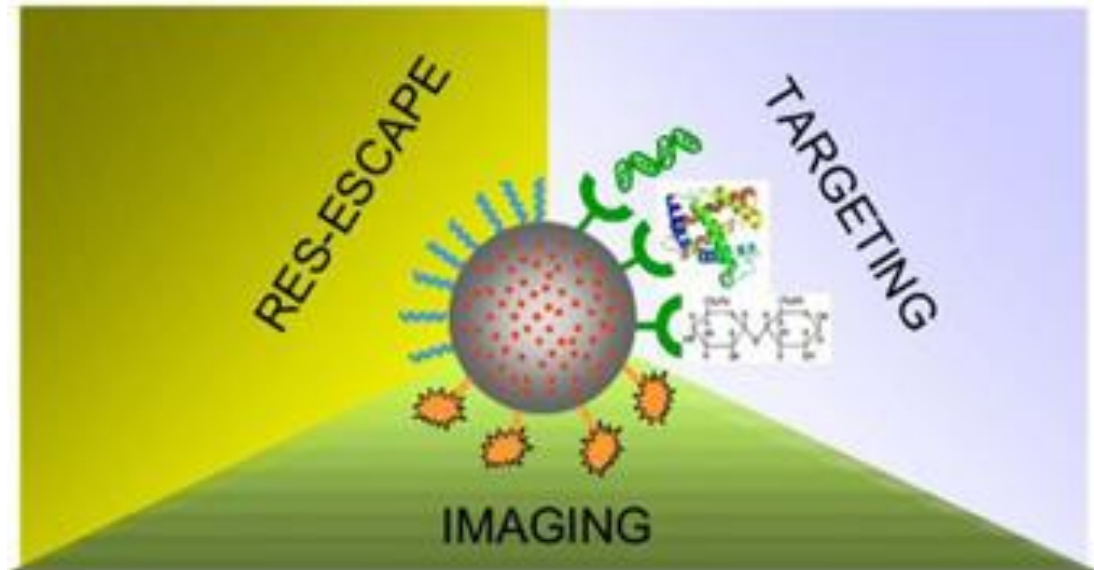
*NanoInnovation 2016, Sep 20-23, Rome*



## *CONVENTIONAL THERAPY*

- 1 in 100,000 drug molecules actually reaches target
- 1 in 10,000 of therapeutic antibodies reaches target

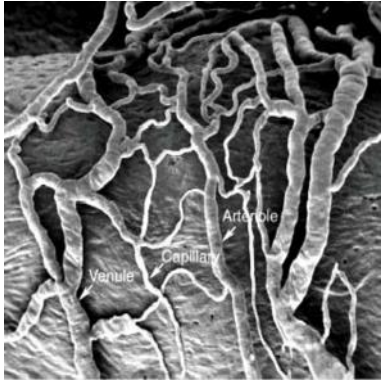
## *FUTURE NANOTHERAPY*



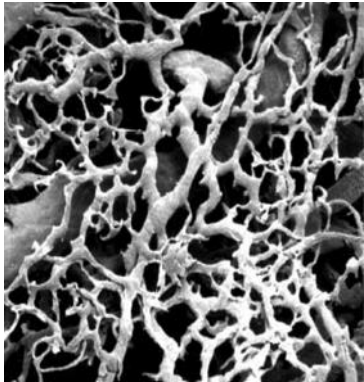


# Biological Barriers

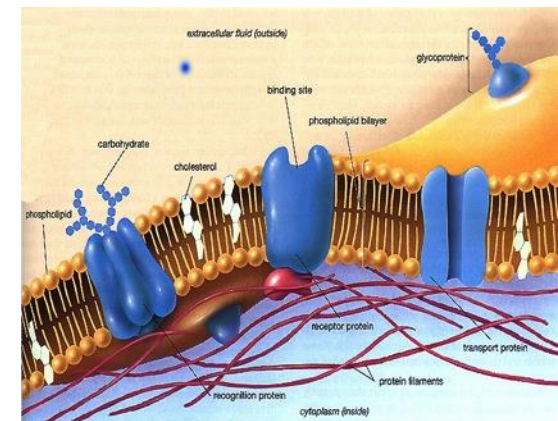
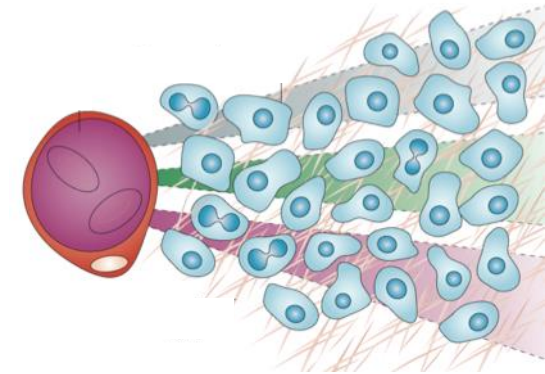
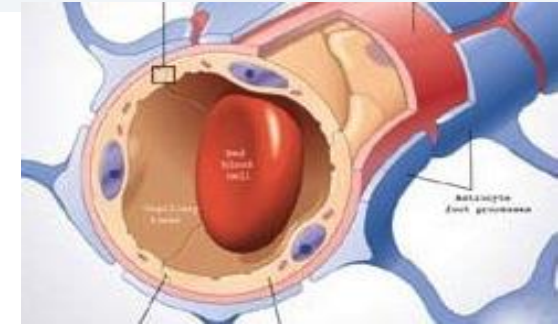
Normal vasculature



Tumor vasculature

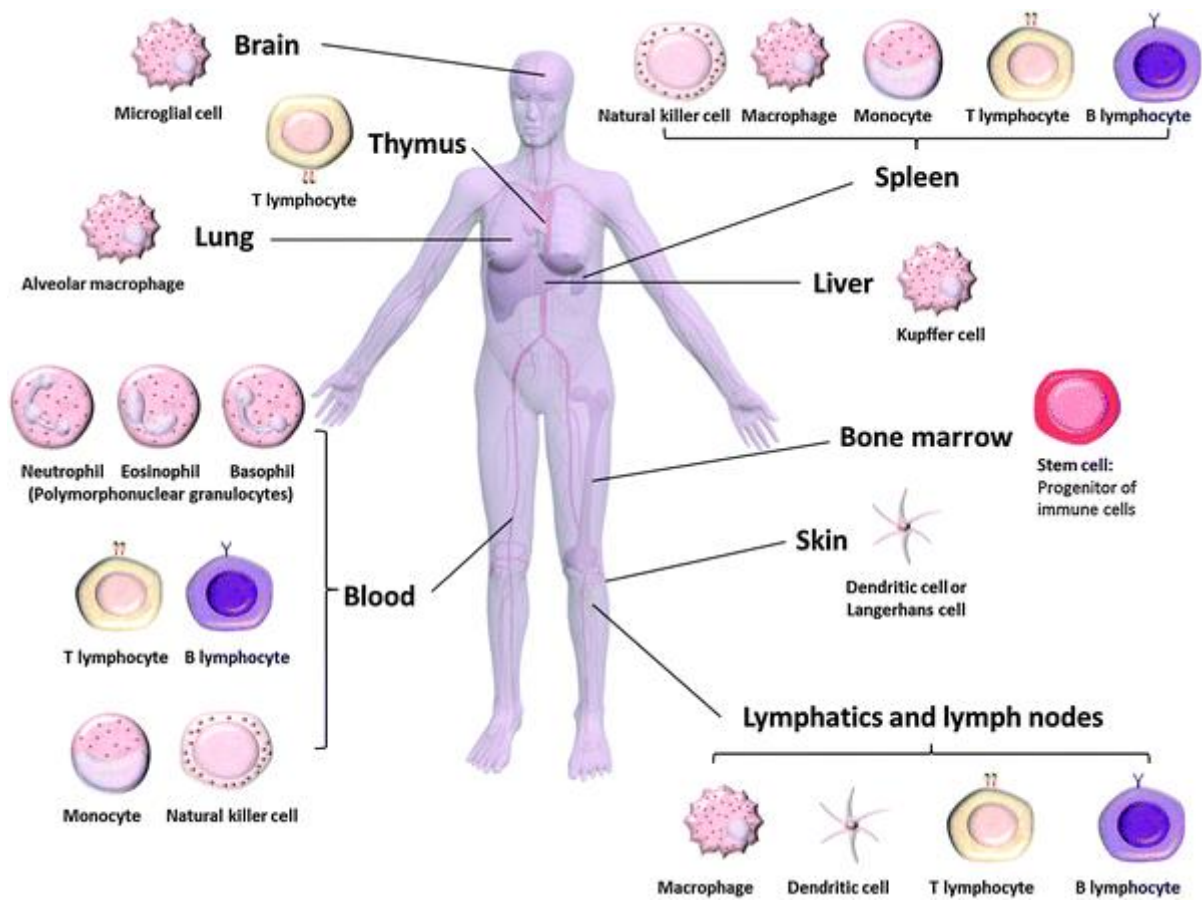


- Hemo-Rheology
- Endothelial Barriers
- Extracellular Matrix
- Cell Membrane
- Ionic & Molecular Pumps
- Enzymatic Degradation
- Nuclear Membrane



# Clearance of foreign particles from the MPS

How to overcome biological barriers?



## Synthetic NP

- Size and surface potential
- Loading and release
- Shape
- Stability
- Surface chemistry

## MPS organs

- Bone marrow
- Liver
- Spleen
- Lungs
- Gastrointestinal tract
- Lymphatic system

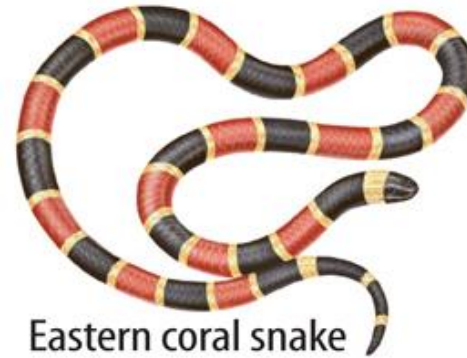
## Interaction with biological barriers and cells

- Recognition from serum proteins - opsonization
- Cell uptake
- Rapid clearance



# Biomimicry: BIOMIMETIC COATINGS to BEAT BIOLOGICAL BARRIERS

Mimicry is mostly a prey technique  
to look like a predator



Eastern coral snake  
(venomous)



Scarlet king snake  
(nonvenomous)

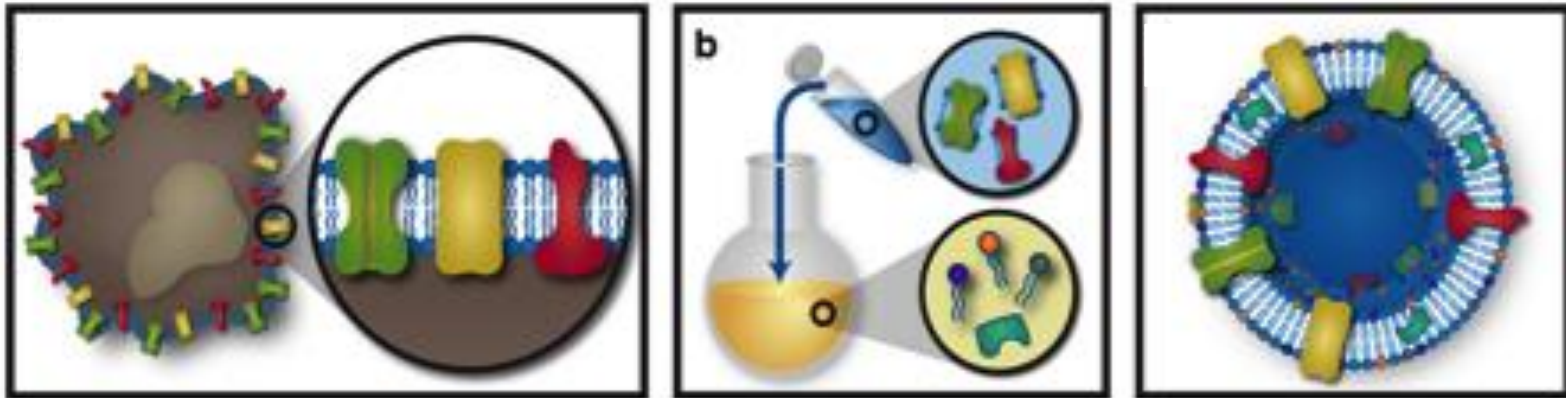
**“Observe the nature, and you might  
envision your future”  
Leonardo Da Vinci**



# Biomimetic approach

## Leukosome

The **Leukosome**: the membrane proteins of **leukocytes** combined with synthetic phospholipids in order to obtain a **liposome**-like nanovesicle.



### Physical and pharmaceutical characterization

- Size, shape, surface charge and polydispersity index
- Protein integration into lipid bilayer
- Protein composition of leukosome surface
- Key markers identification and orientation
- Loading and release properties



## Two Different Approaches to Nanofabrication

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### ➤ Top ⇒ Down:

- Start with the bulk material and "cut away material" to make what you want



### ➤ Bottom ⇒ Up:

- Building what you want by assembling it from building blocks (such as atoms and molecules).
- Atom-by-atom, molecule-by-molecule, or cluster-by-cluster



# Pros and cons

## Top-down methods



Cells



Cell-derived nanoparticles  
Nano-ghosts

- Retain complexity of cellular surface
- Lack of control of physical parameters
- Poor encapsulation and retention of payload

## Bottom-up methods



Macromolecules



Synthetic nanoparticles

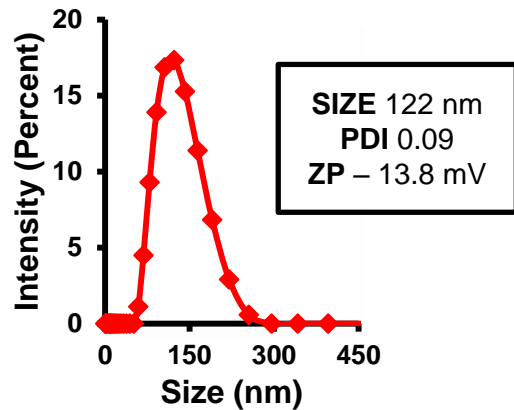
- Physicochemical control over final formulation
- Inadequate to reproduce the complexity of cellular membrane on carrier surface



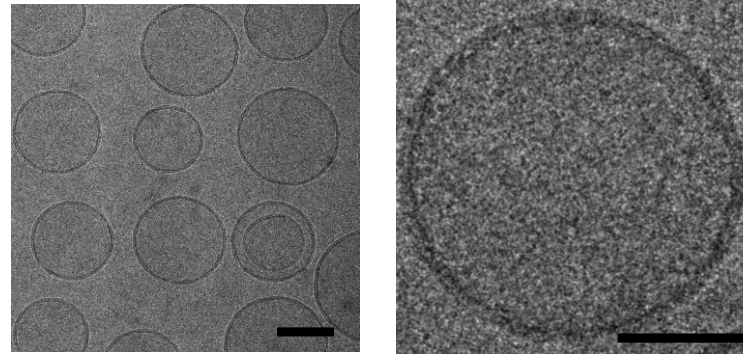
# Leukosomes are liposome-like nanovesicles

DLS and cryoEM analysis

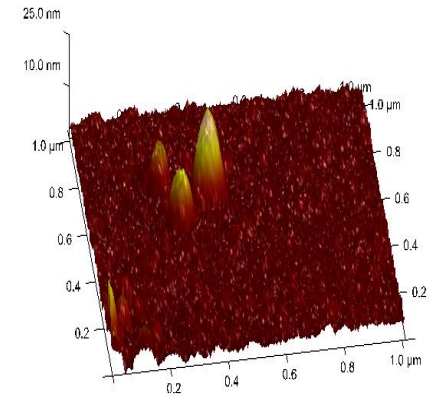
## DLS



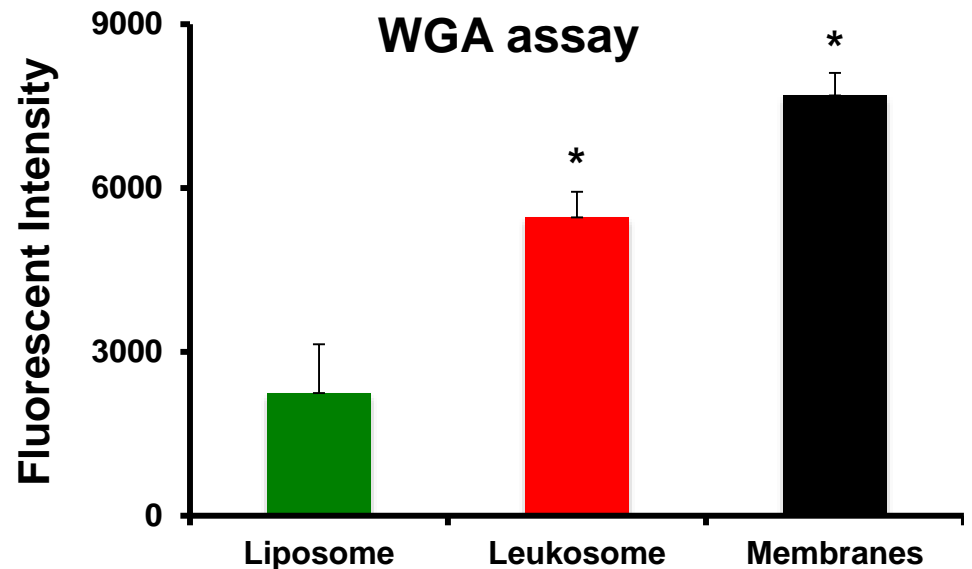
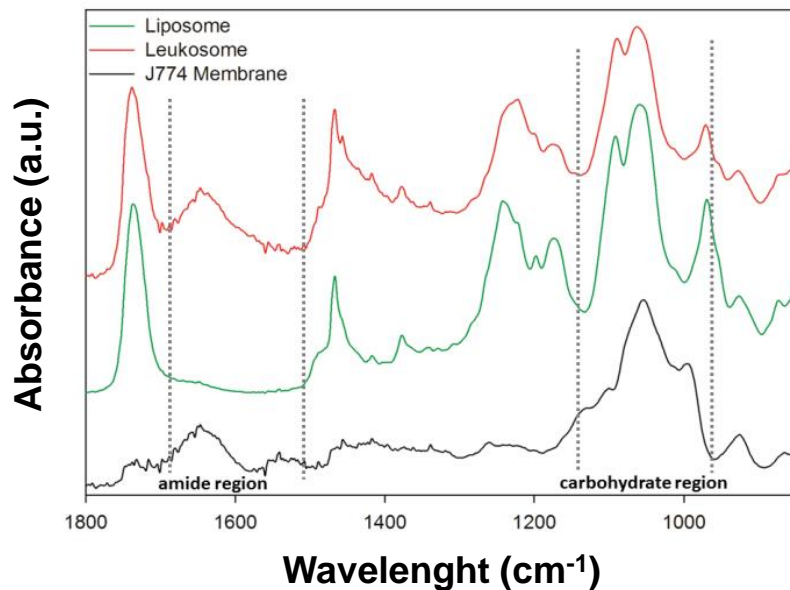
## cryoEM analysis



## AFM



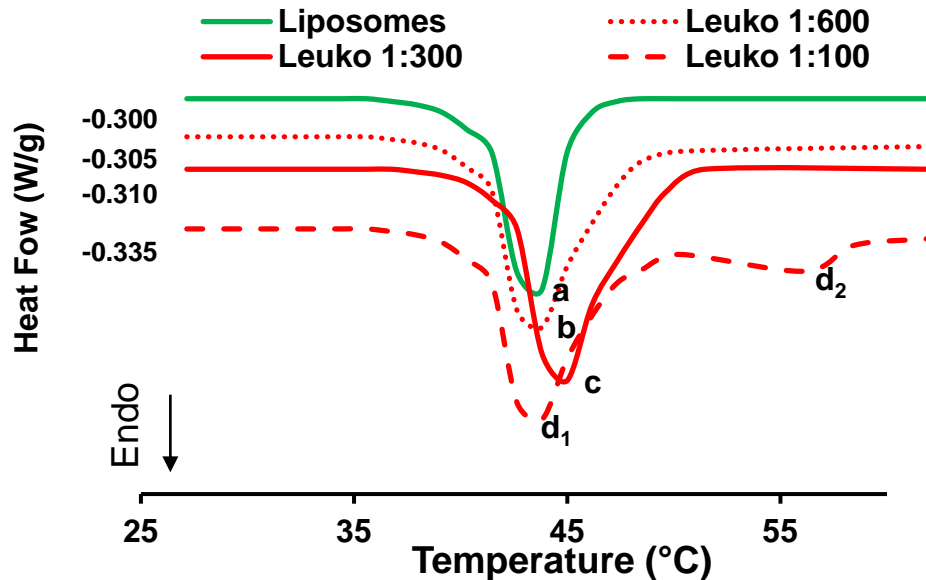
## FTIR



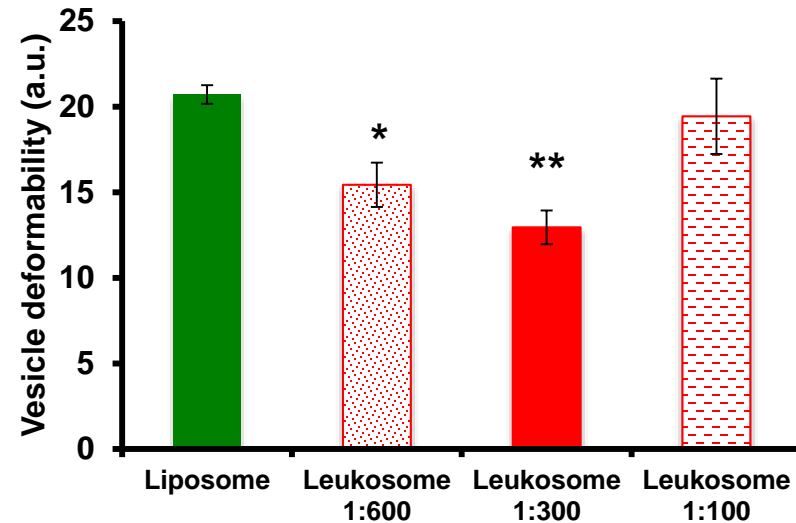
# Membrane proteins are integrated into lipid bilayer

DSC and deformability analysis

## Differential Scanning Calorimetry

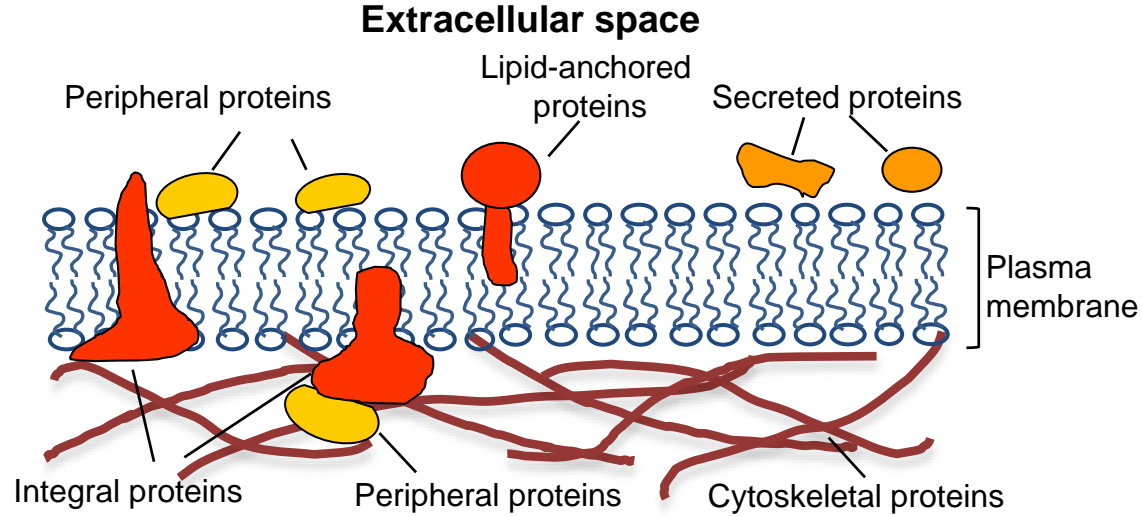
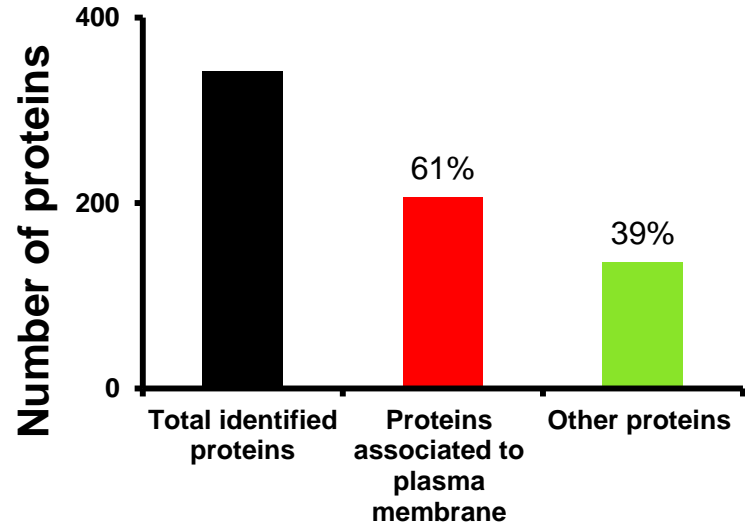


## Extrusion assay



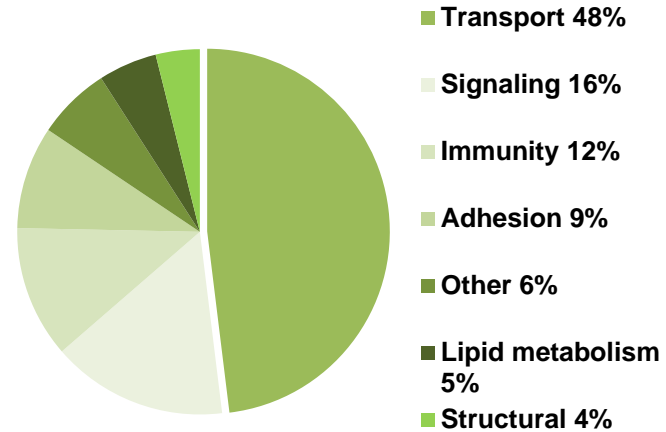
- Proteins are integrated into lipid bilayer
- 1:300 results the best compromise between vesicle stability and level of protein integration into leukosome bilayer
- Protein incorporation results in a reduced flexibility of leukosome membrane

# Proteomic Analysis



- Integral and lipid-anchored plasma membrane 38%
- Cytoskeletal and/or junctional 30%
- Peripheral 21%
- Membrane vesicles-secreted 11%

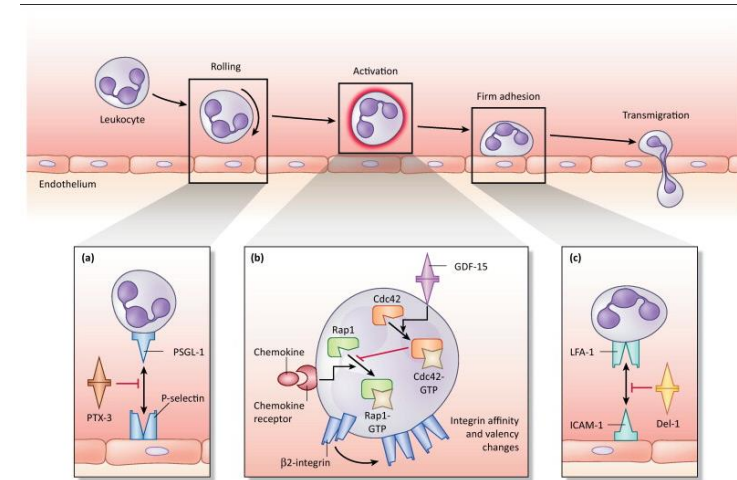
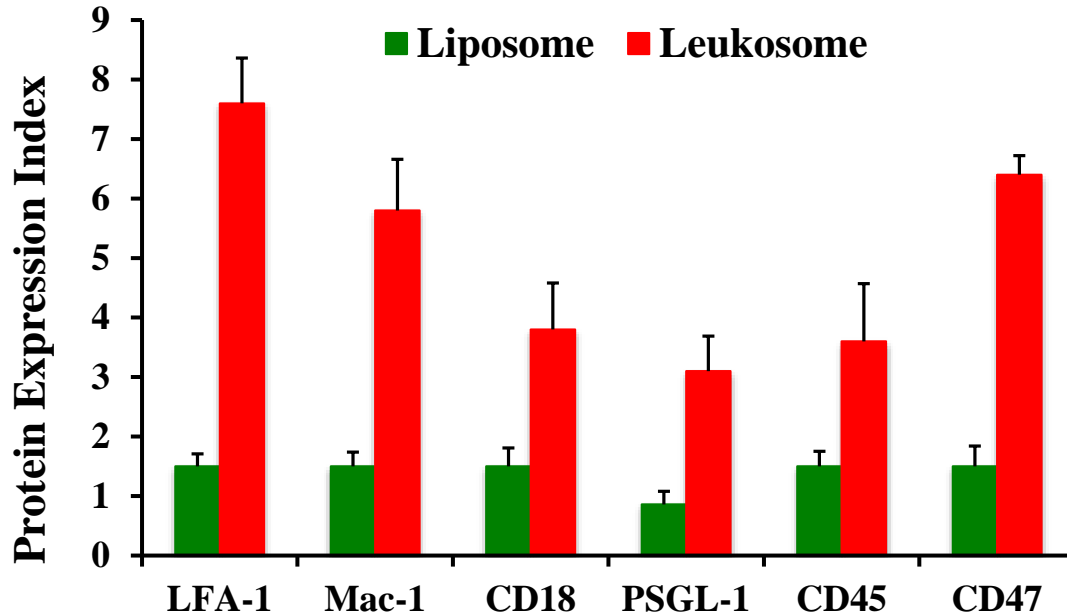
## Cytoplasm



- Transport 48%
- Signaling 16%
- Immunity 12%
- Adhesion 9%
- Other 6%
- Lipid metabolism 5%
- Structural 4%

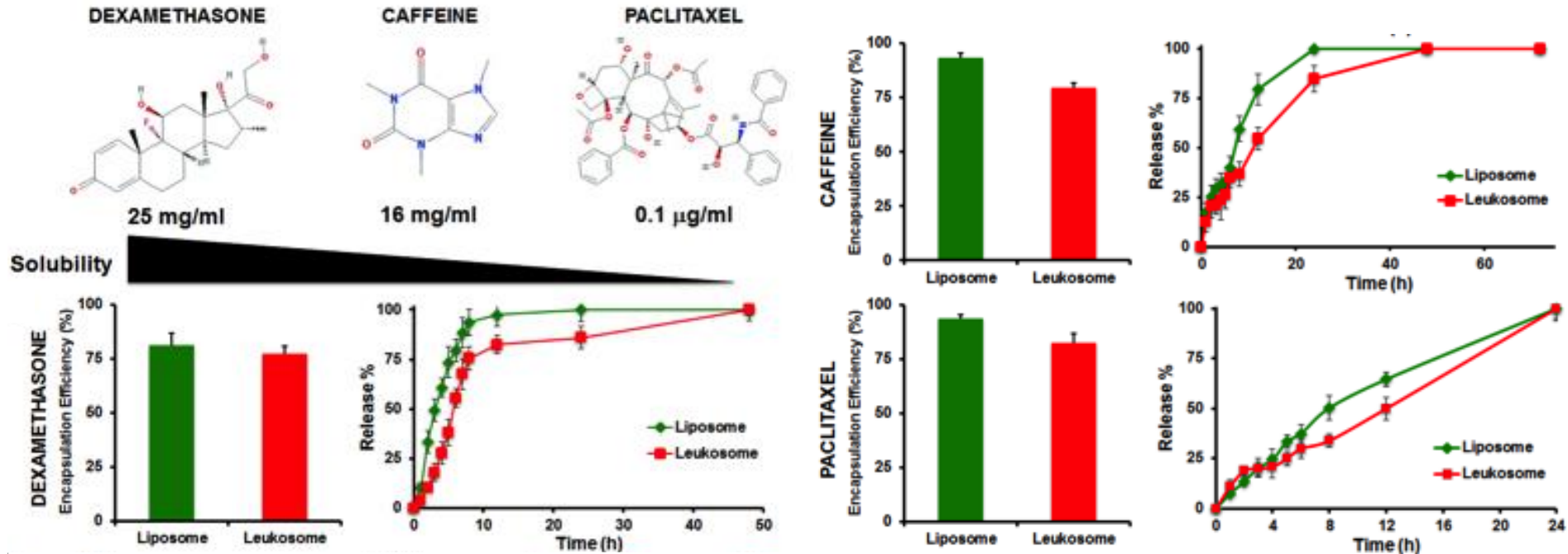


# Leukocyte surface marker identification on leukosome surface



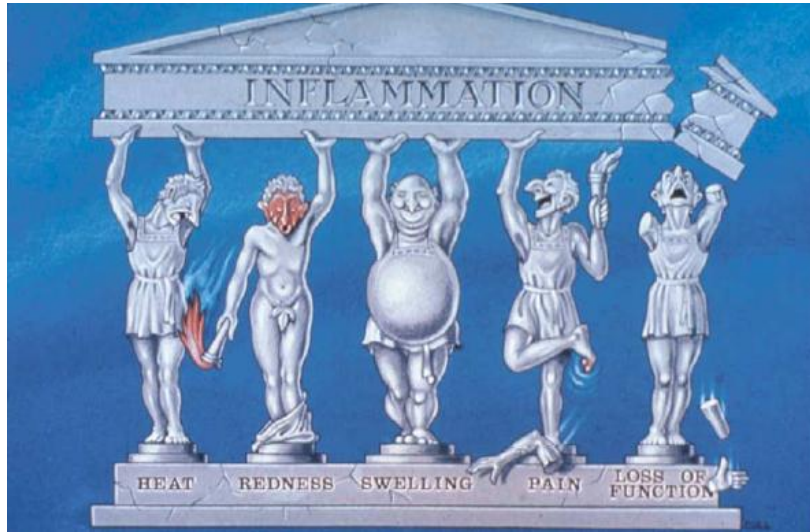
Theoretical calculations	LFA-1	MAC-1	PSGL-1	CD18	CD45	CD47	IgG
Number of copies	$1.37 \times 10^{14}$	$9.93 \times 10^{13}$	$5.62 \times 10^{13}$	$9.60 \times 10^{13}$	$7.24 \times 10^{13}$	$1.24 \times 10^{14}$	$7.78 \times 10^{11}$
Number of copies/particle	≈ 10	≈ 7	≈ 4	≈ 7	≈ 5	≈ 9	≈ 0.1
Number of copies/surface area (mm <sup>2</sup> )	≈ 206	≈ 149	≈ 85	≈ 144	≈ 109	≈ 187	≈ 1

# Loading and release properties



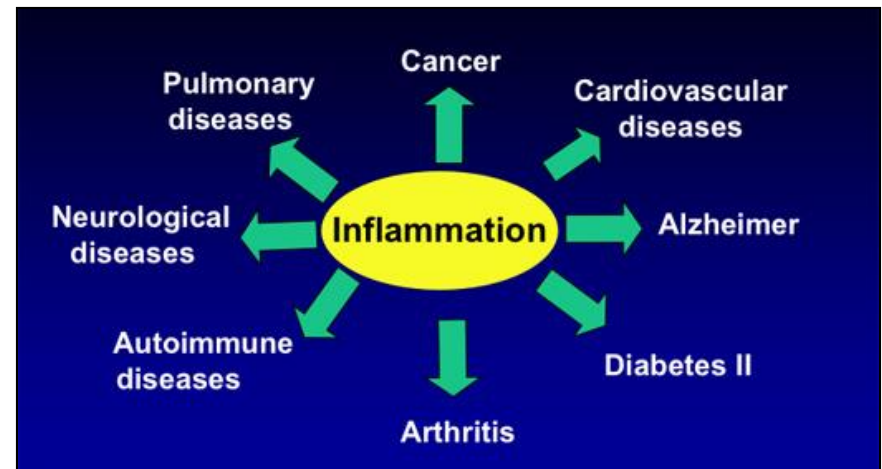
- Leukosomes showed high versatility for the encapsulation of chemically different drugs
- Leukosomes retain loading and release properties typical of liposomes
- Leukosomes showed delayed release kinetic

# Clinical applications of leukosomes: The Role of Inflammation



- *Hemodynamic changes, increased permeability, and leukocyte exudation*

- *Defense reaction caused by tissue damage or injury*
- *Calor, rubor, tumor, dolor, and functio laesa.*

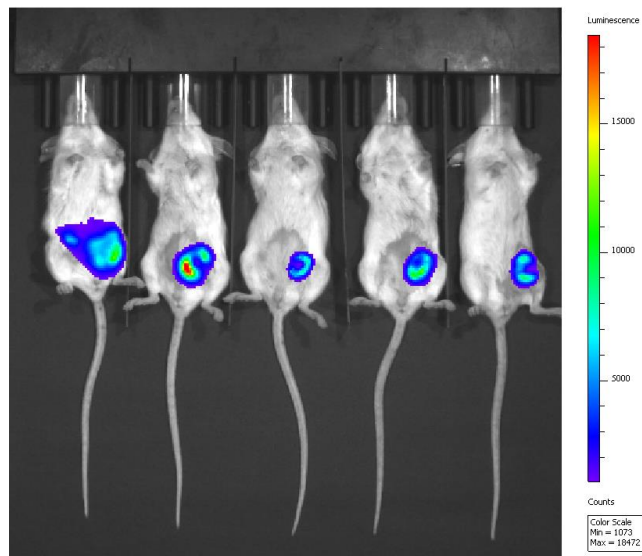
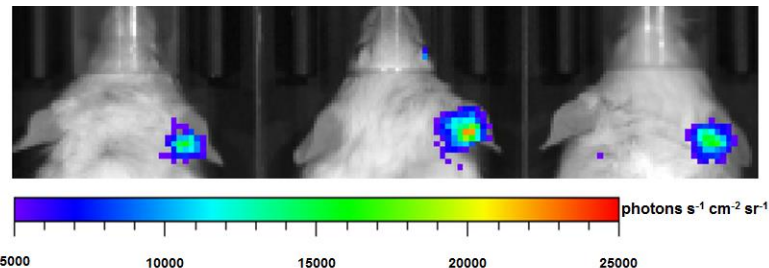




# Leukosome targeting properties

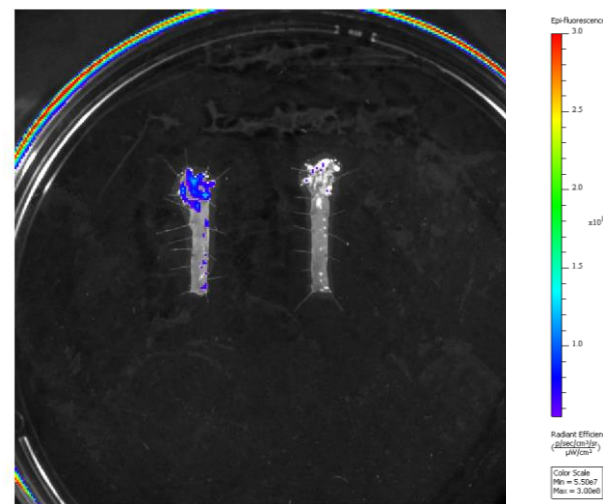
Animal models

- Localized inflammation

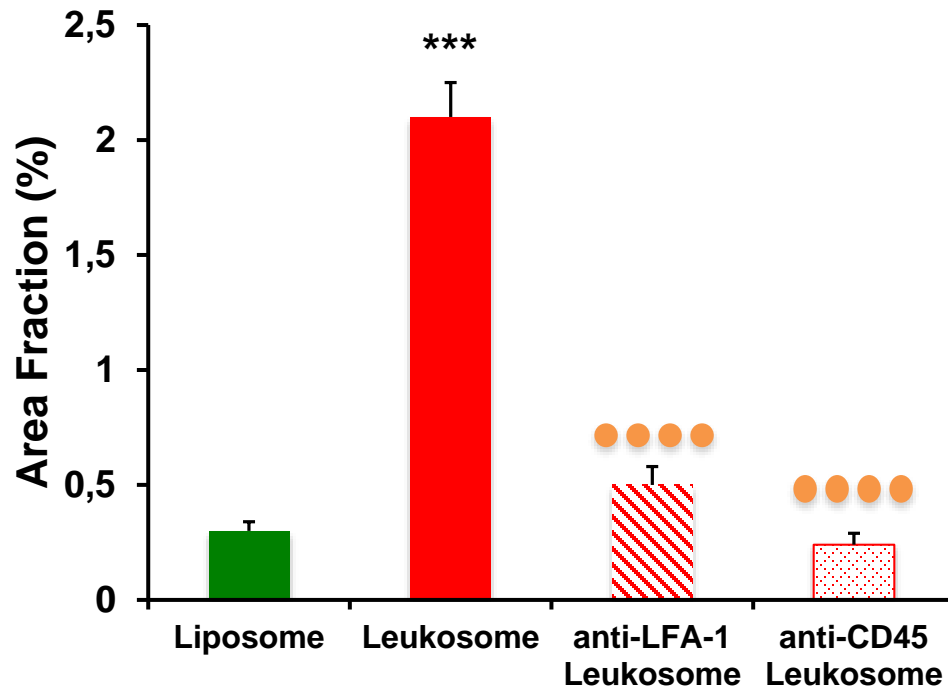
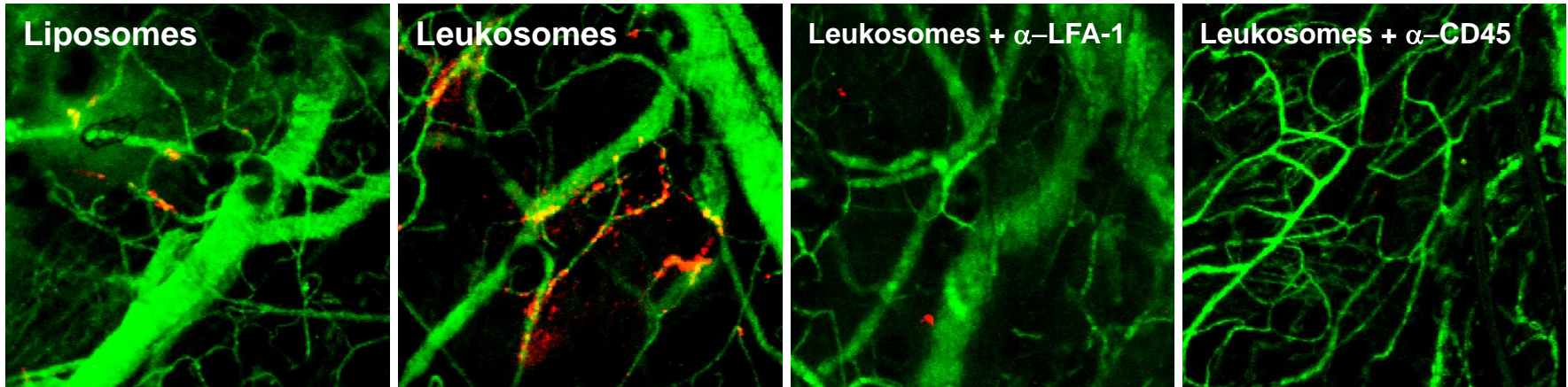


- Cancer

- Atherosclerotic plaques



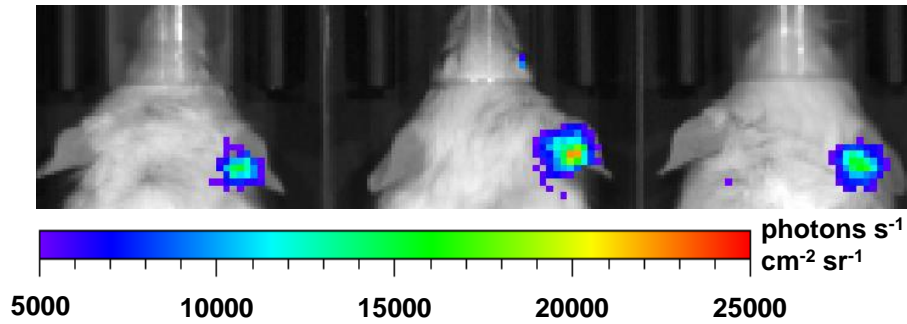
# *In vivo* targeting properties of leukosomes



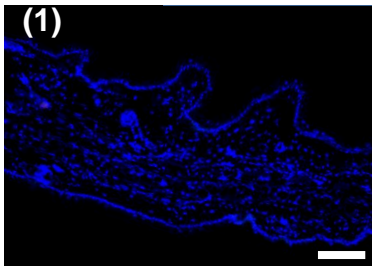
- *In vivo* model of localized inflammation: subcutaneous injection of lipopolysaccharide (LPS) into the ears of mice.
- Compared to control liposomes, leukosomes showed an increased accumulation in the inflamed ear

# In vivo anti-inflammatory activity of leukosomes

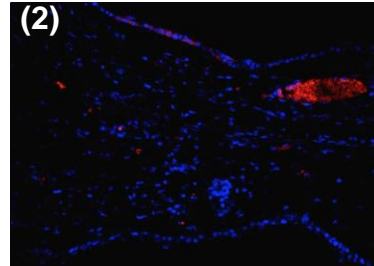
Localized ear inflammation model



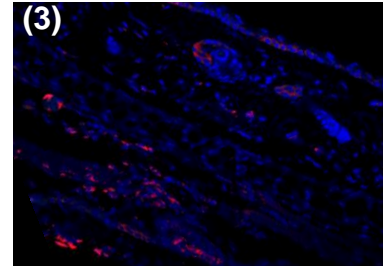
Control



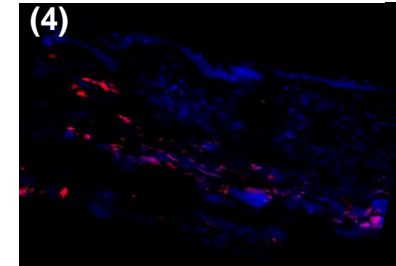
Free DXM



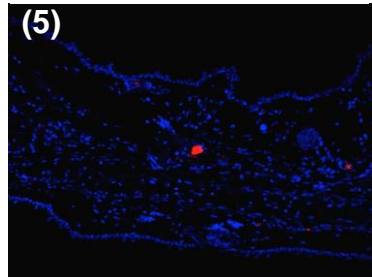
Liposomes



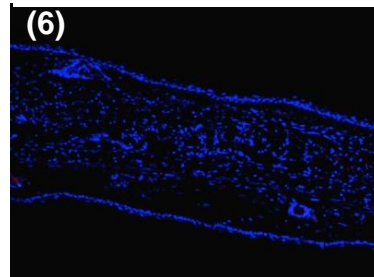
DXM-Liposomes



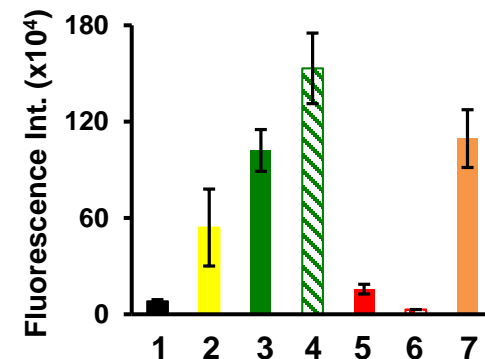
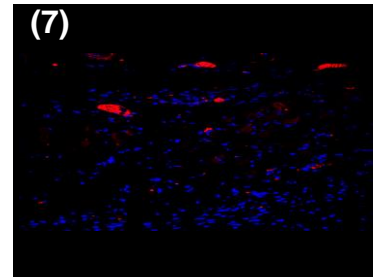
Leukosomes



DXM-Leukosomes

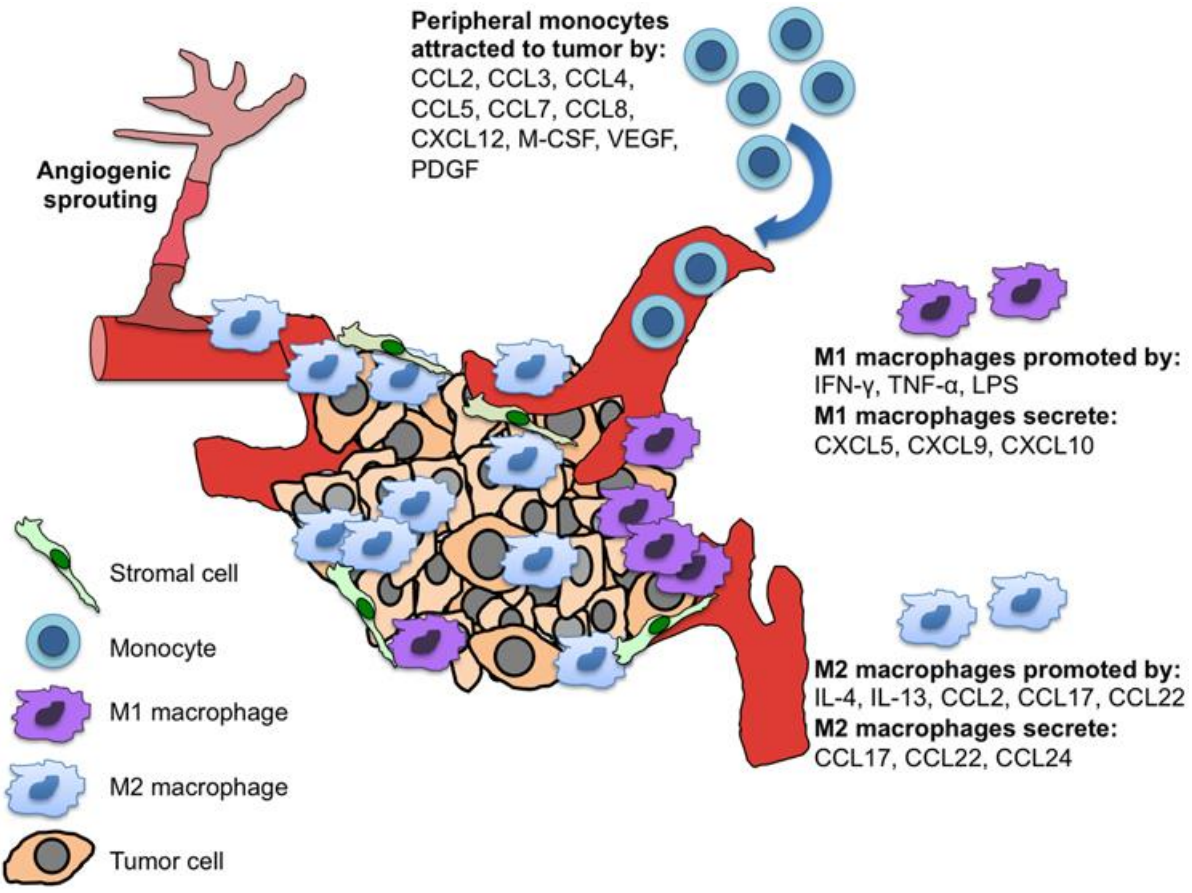


Untreated



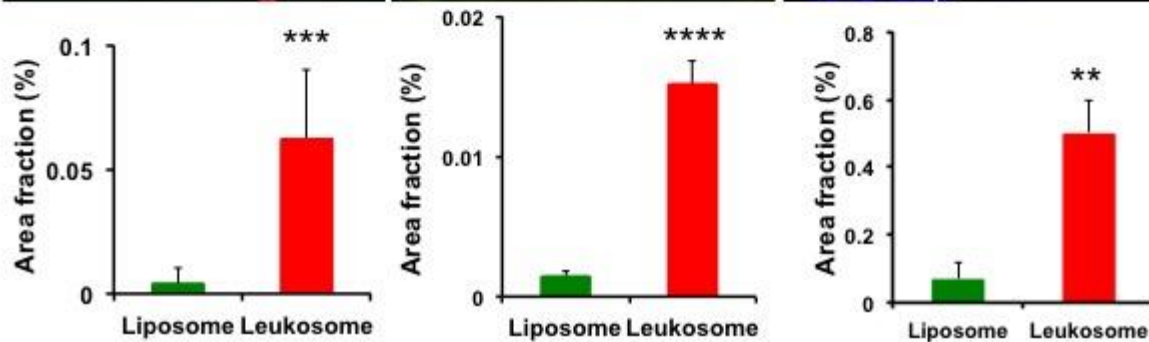
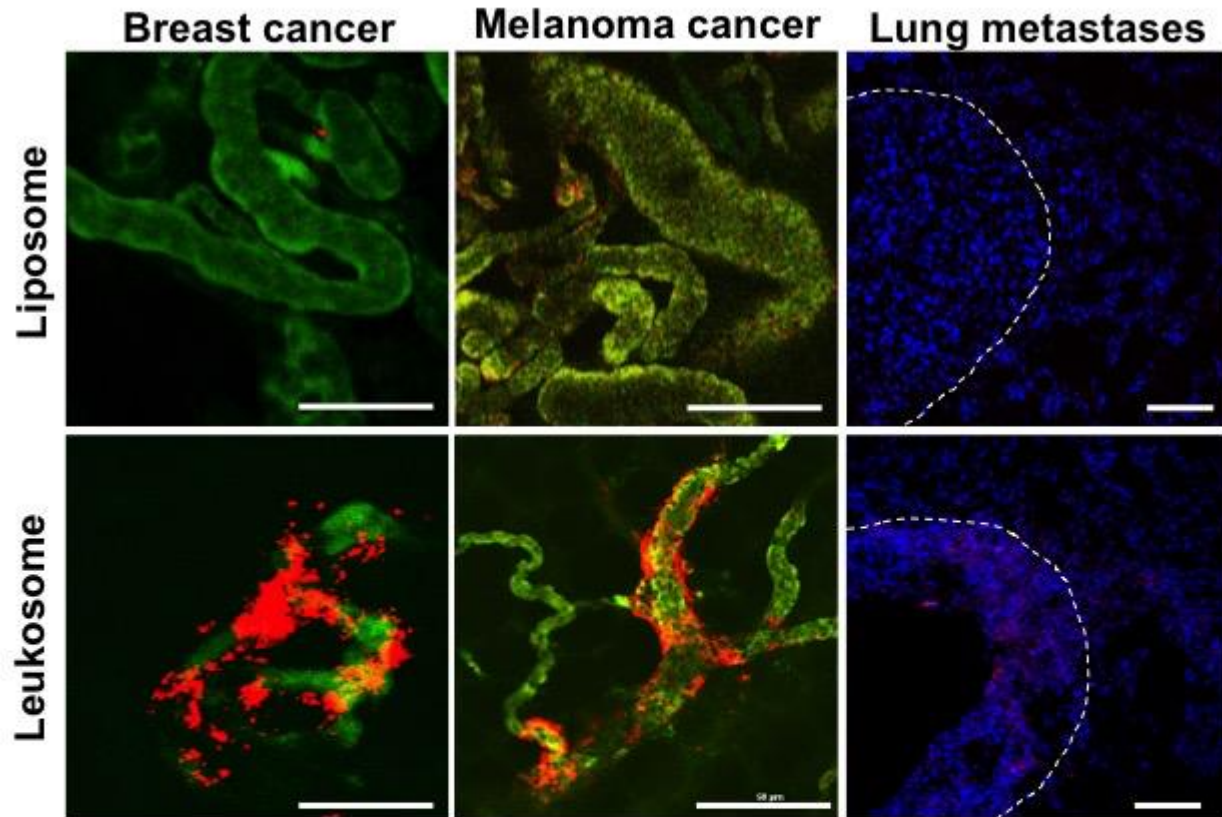


# Targeting of inflamed tumor-associated vasculature



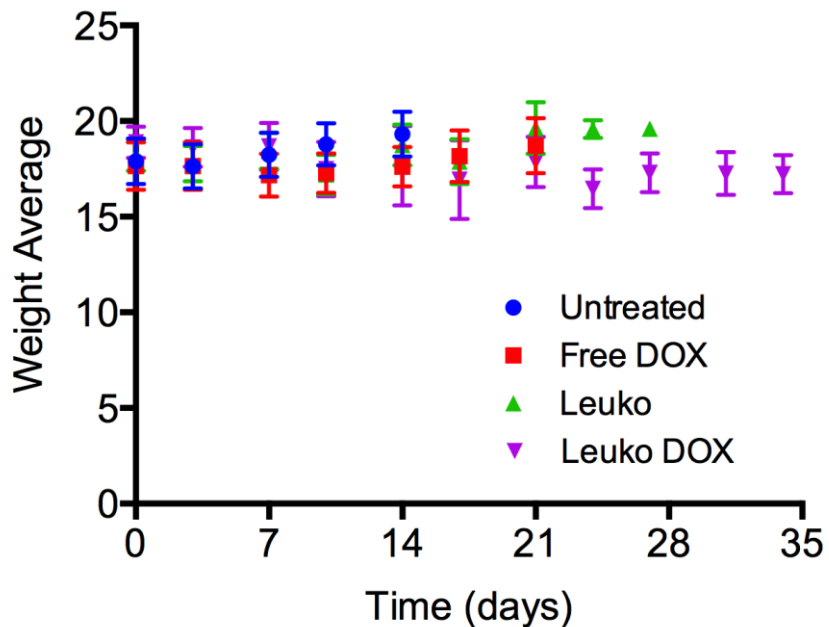
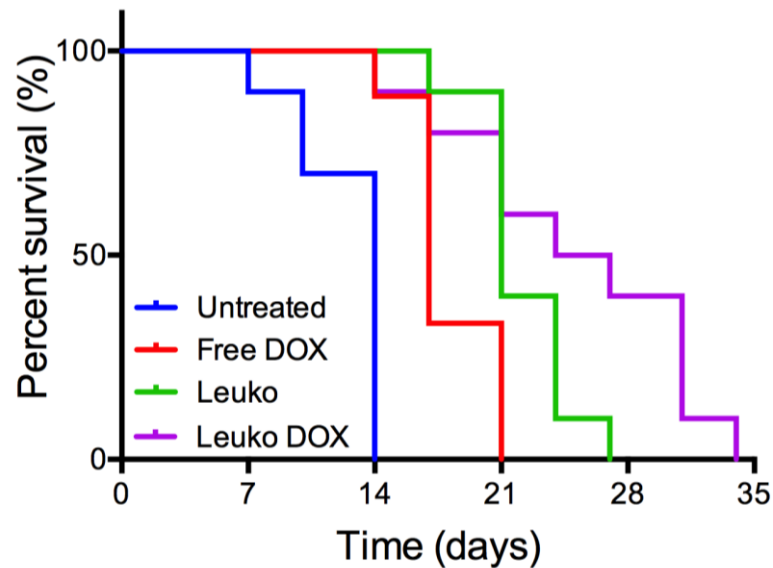
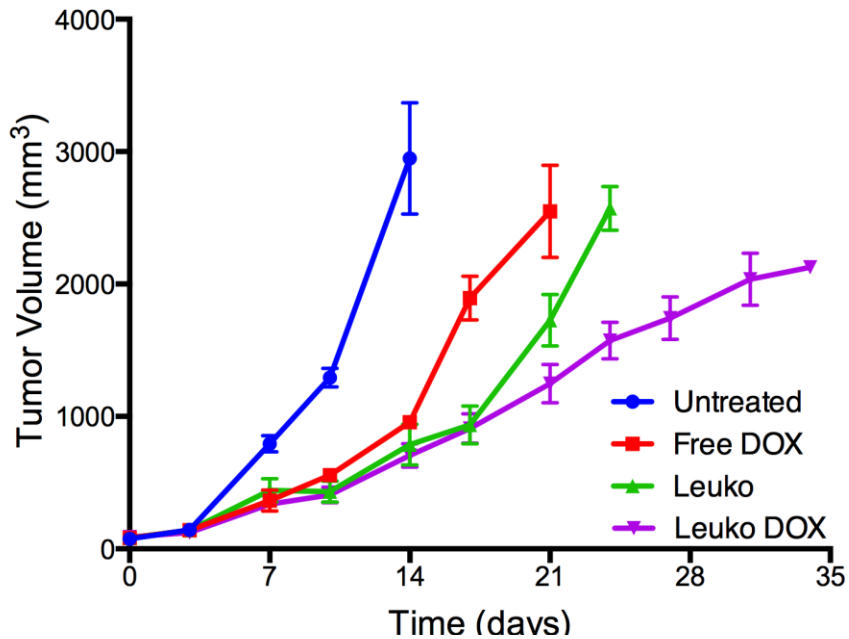
- Inflammatory cells are recruited to tumor tissues and extravasate to these areas via tethering to P-selectin expressed on activated endothelial cells and platelets (Egami et al., 2006).
- Neutrophil infiltration has been reported in various cancer entities and neutrophils are particularly abundant in the invasive front of the tumor (Stockmann et al. 2014).

# Leukosomes TARGET and ACCUMULATE around tumor-associated inflamed endothelia



Paper in preparation

# Melanoma model

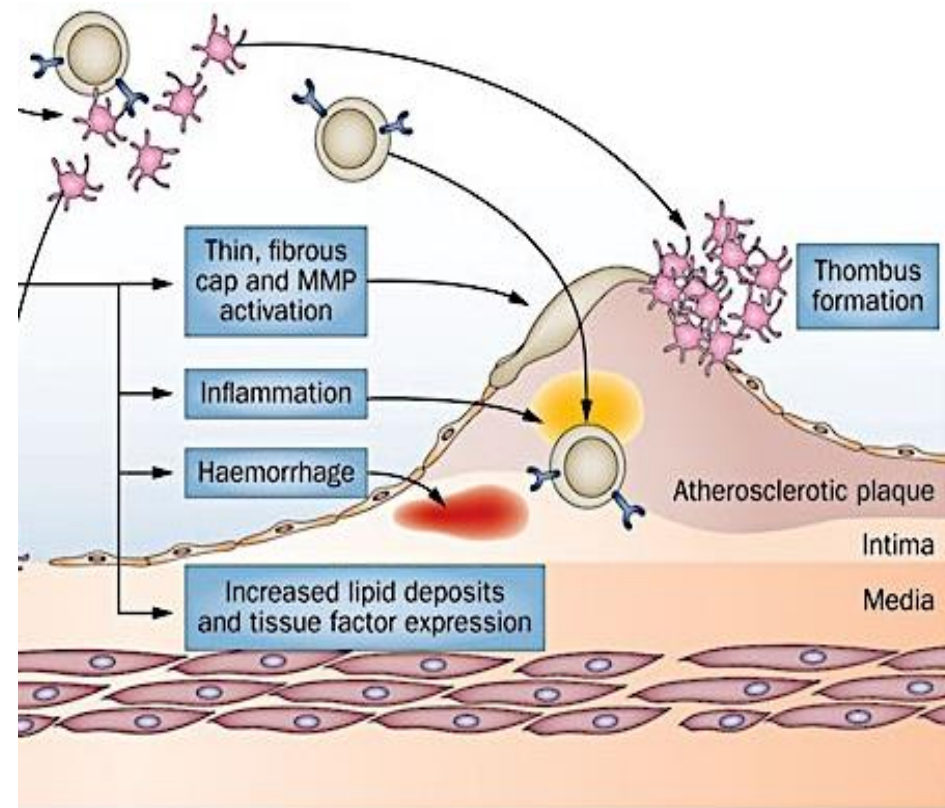
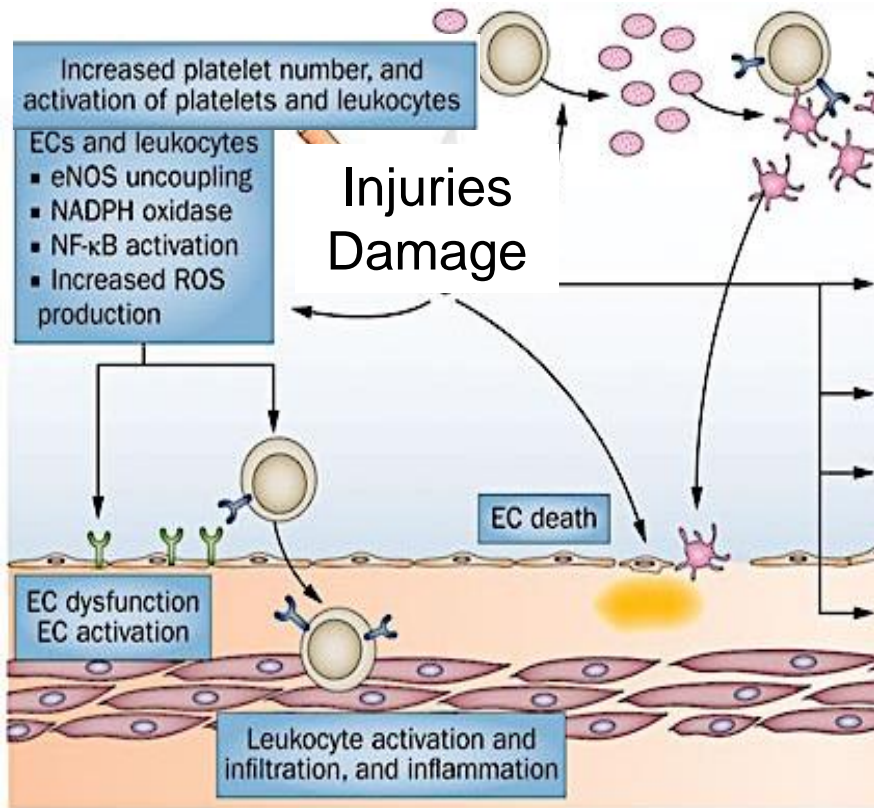


# The leukocyte's role in the athero-thrombotic disease

## Two sides of the same coin

Inflamed Endothelia

Atherosclerotic plaque



Platelet

Activated platelet

EC

Dying EC

Leukocyte

Activated leukocyte

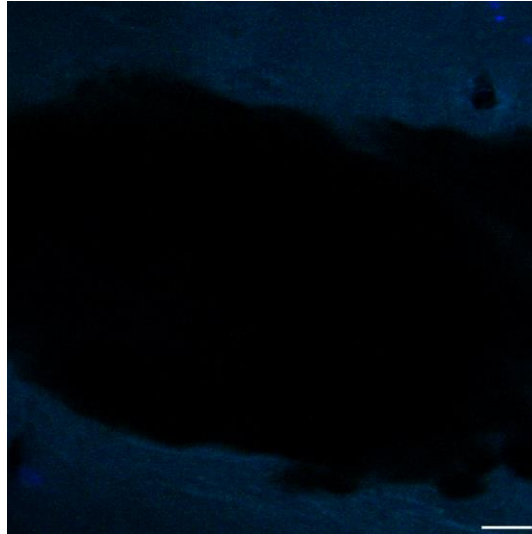
Smooth muscle cell

Adhesion molecules

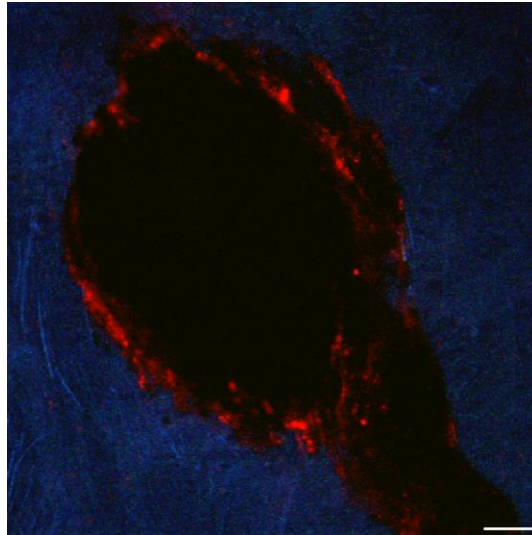


# Targeting atherosclerotic plaque

Liposome



Leukosome



- Atherosclerosis model
  - ApoE<sup>-/-</sup> obese mice
- Aorta imaged 1h after administration
- Leukosomes exhibited significant plaque targeting

1. To the best of our knowledge, for the first time such a complex material as the plasma membrane is formulated into a lipid nanovesicle using an approach that combines both top-down and bottom-up methods.
2. Our biomimetic approach permitted the transfer of leukocyte membrane proteins to leukosome surface in their active post-transcriptional status.
3. The Leukosome retained loading capabilities similar to current liposomal formulations but delayed the release of the drug.
1. Leukosomes preferentially adhere to inflamed vasculature *in vivo* in several models that share the same inflammatory background.

# The Dream Team





# Take home MESSAGE...

...If you don't want to get caught



blend in with your environment!