

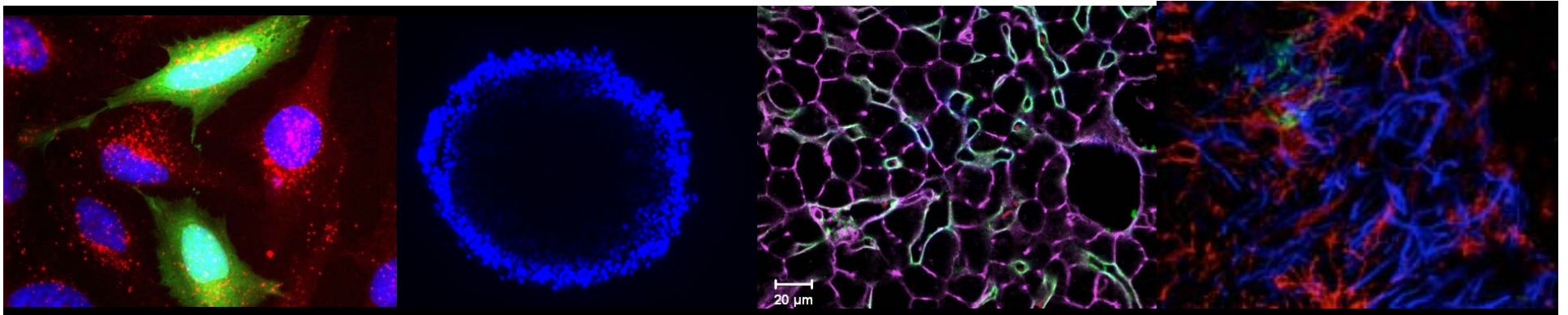
Biomaterials for Targeted Drug Delivery

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University of Washington



2014 Indo-American Frontiers of Engineering Symposium
May 19-21, 2014

Roadmap

Drug Targeting for Cancer

Passive Targeting Examples

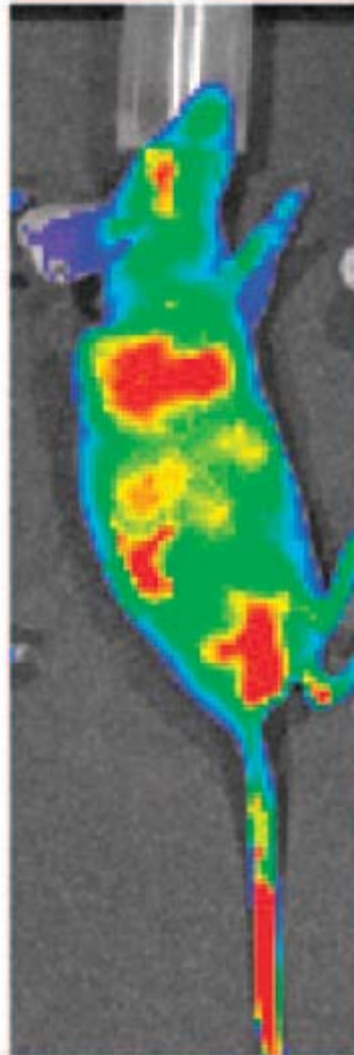
Active Targeting Example

Looking ahead

Introduction: Drugs

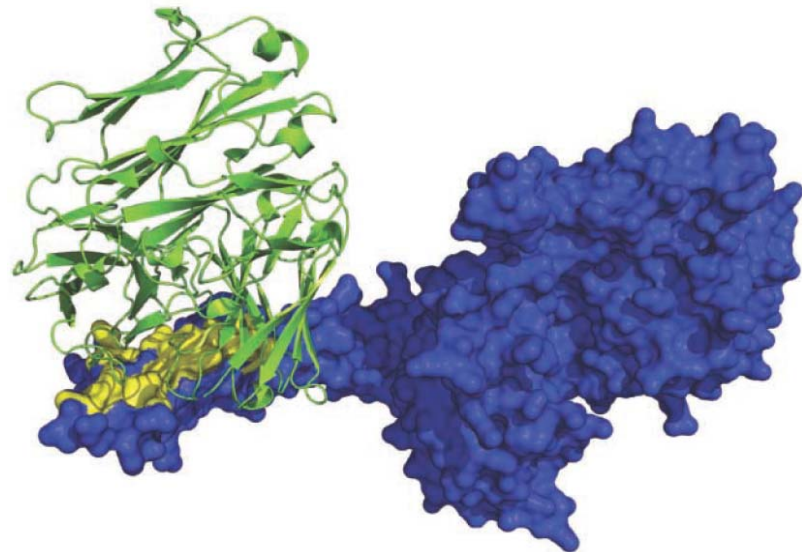


Pre-i.v.



15 min post i.v.

Protein therapeutics



<10% of all human proteins are cell surface or secreted.

... “disheartening revelation that the majority of all existing targets, as high as 75% to 80% are beyond the reach of these two established classes of drugs...”

Verdine and Walensky (2007)

Introduction: Drug Targeting for Cancer

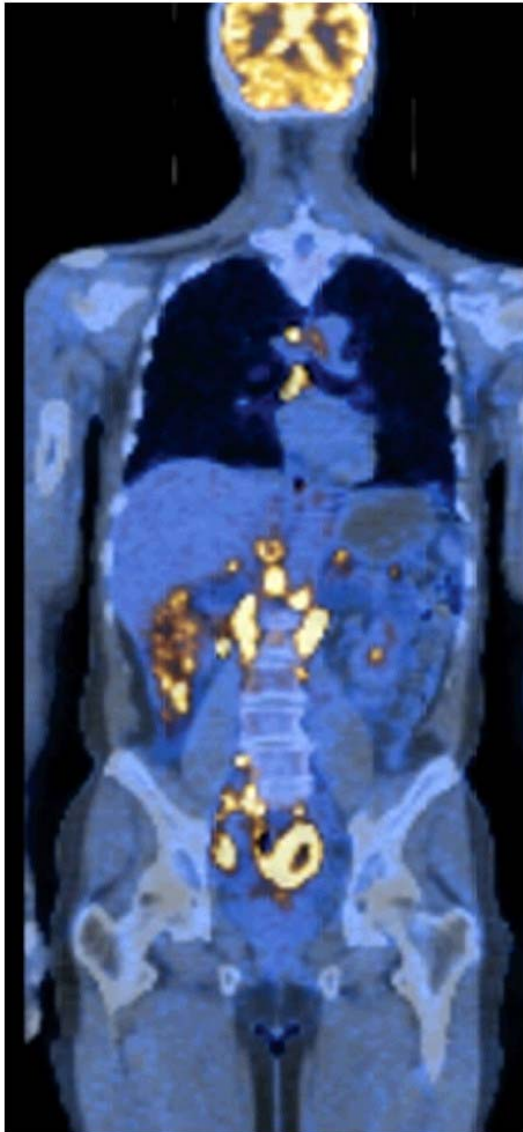


Figure 14.1 The Biology of Cancer (© Garland Science 2014)

Needs:

1. Delivery of drug via bloodstream
2. Minimize delivery to off-target tissues
3. Effectively reach cancerous cells
4. Facilitate drug transport into cells (for large molecular weight drugs)

Introduction: Passive vs. Active Targeting



Introduction: Passive vs. Active Targeting



OFF-TARGET



TARGET



Introduction: Passive vs. Active Targeting



TARGET



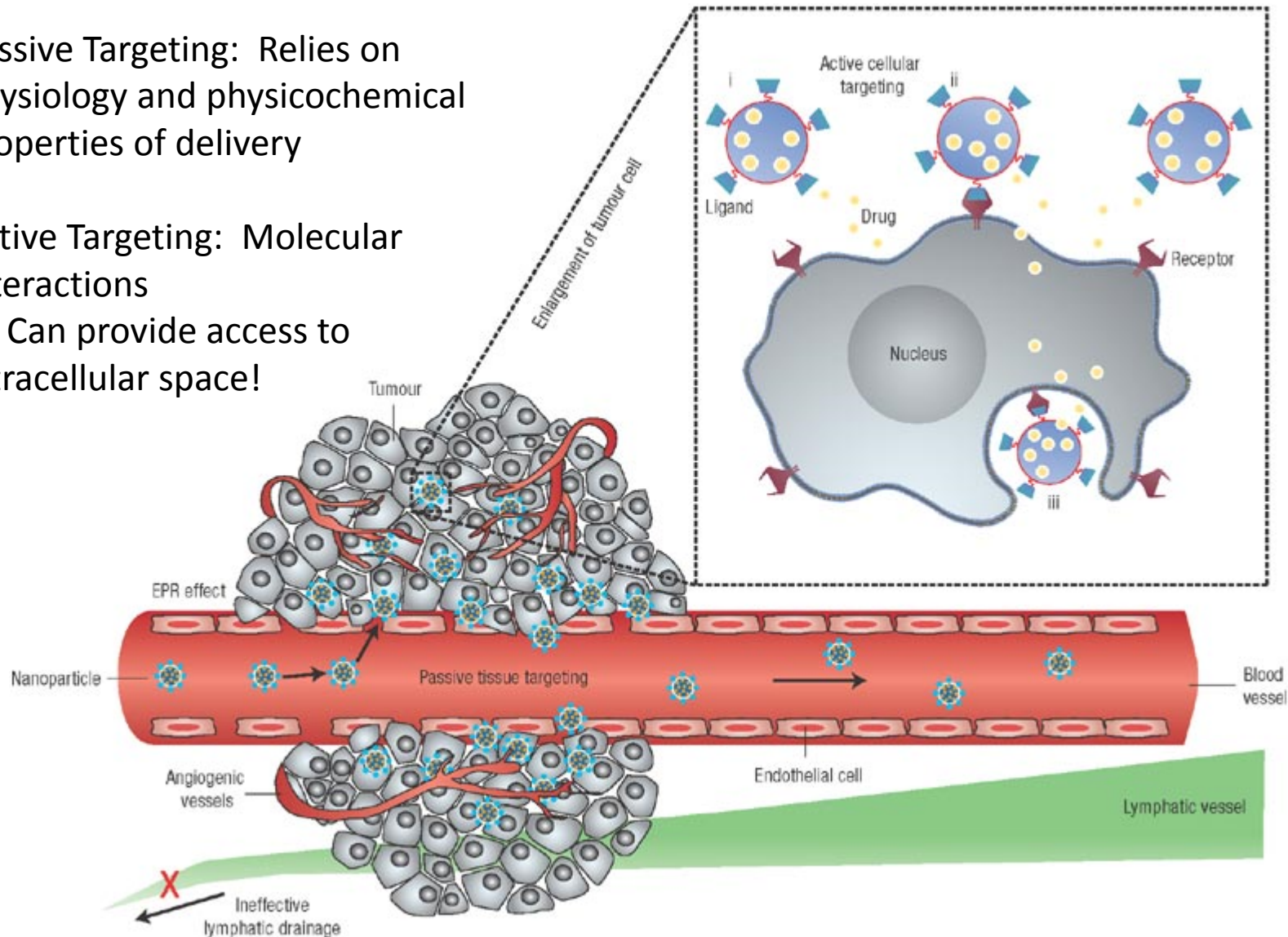
OFF-TARGET



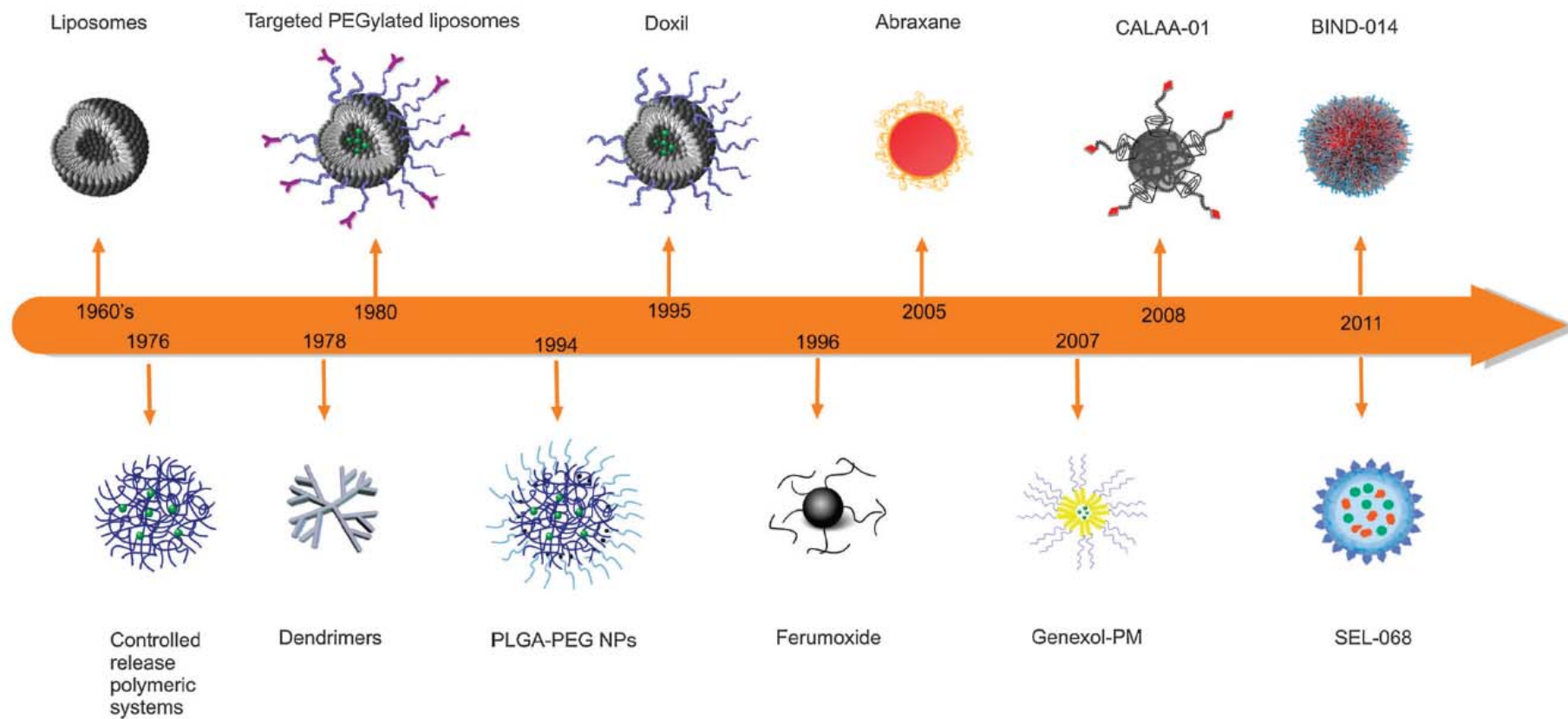
Introduction: Passive vs. Active Targeting

Passive Targeting: Relies on physiology and physicochemical properties of delivery

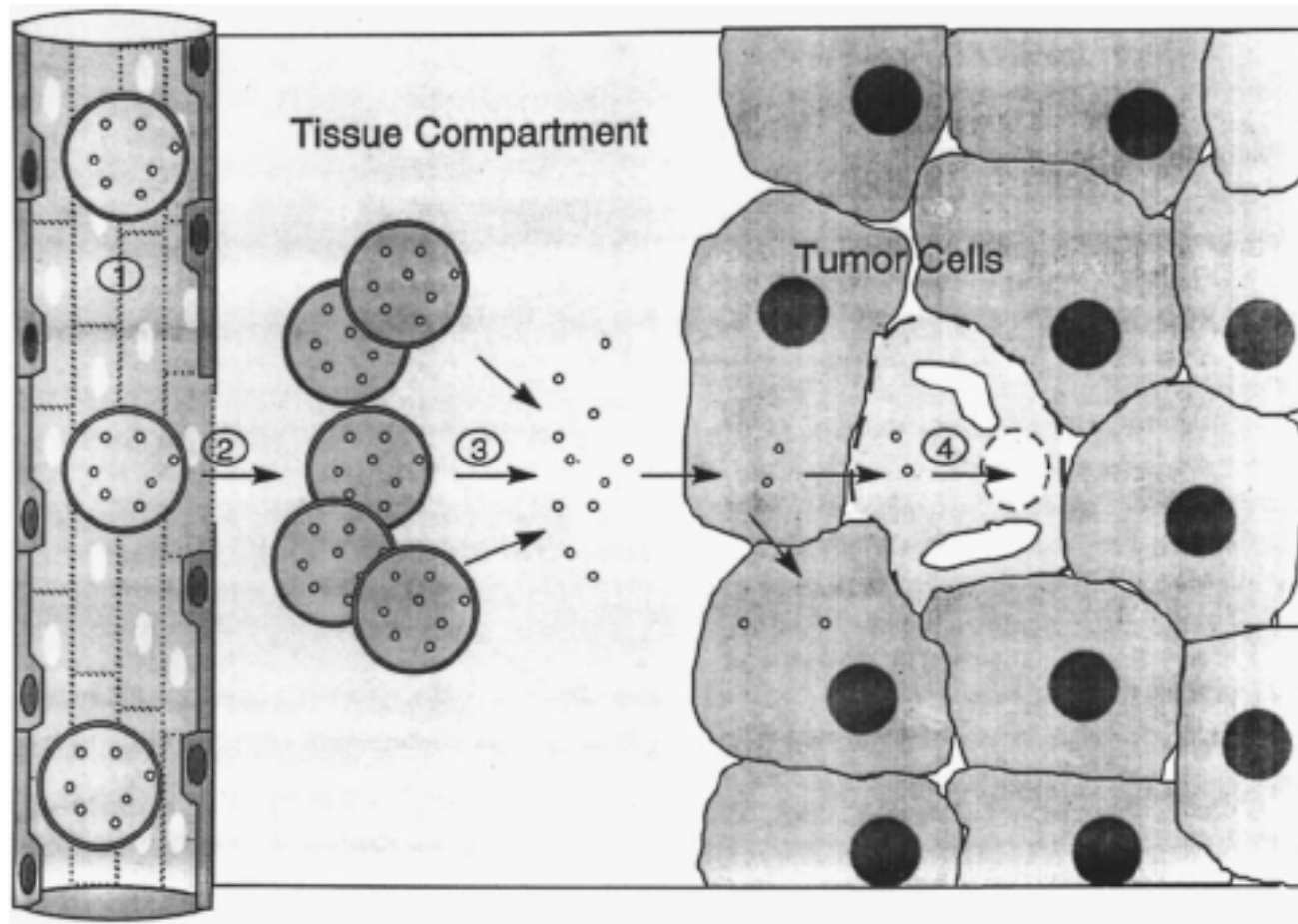
Active Targeting: Molecular Interactions
→ Can provide access to intracellular space!



Passive Targeting: Nanoparticle Formulations

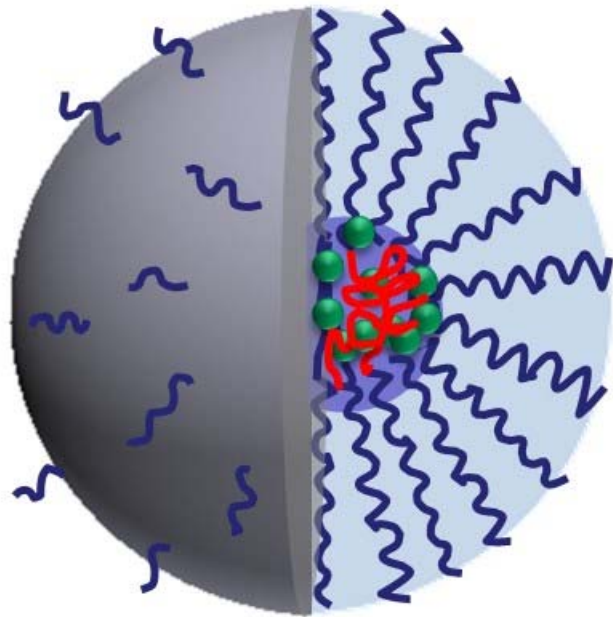


Passive Targeting: DOXIL

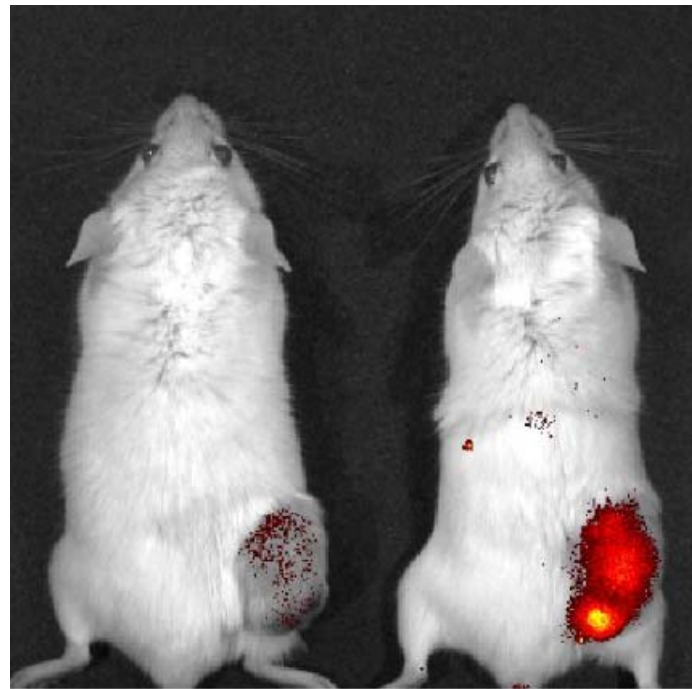


Martin, F.J. Clinical Pharmacology and Anti-Tumor Efficacy of Doxil (Pegylated Liposomal Doxorubicin). In *Medical Applications of Liposomes*; Lasic, D.D., Papahadjopoulos, D., Eds.; Elsevier: New York, 1998; 638.

Passive Targeting: Polymer Micelles

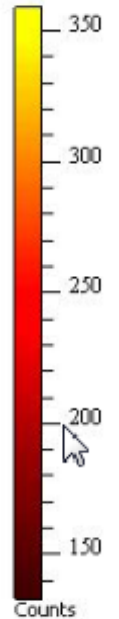


Free ICG **ICG-loaded micelles**



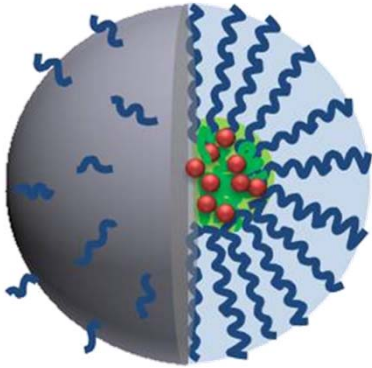
Fluorescence
36 hrs after injection

Image
Min = 0
Max = 600

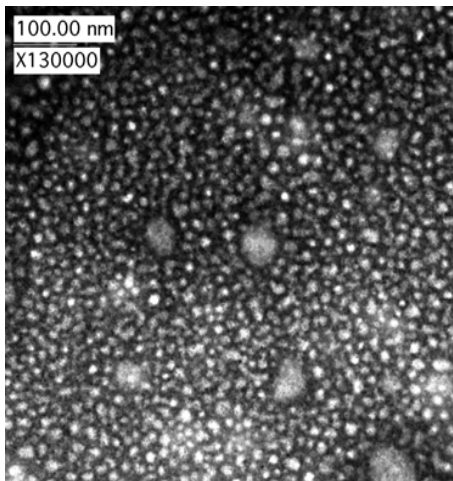


Color Bar
Min = 133
Max = 359

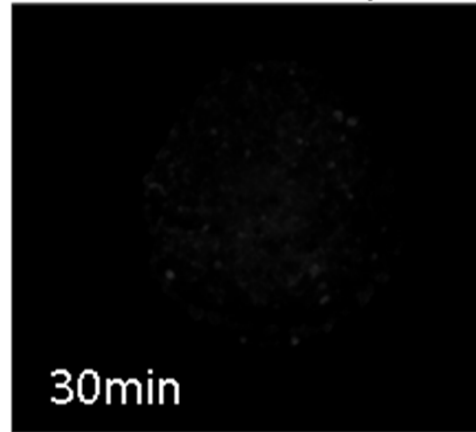
Passive Targeting: Polymer Micelles



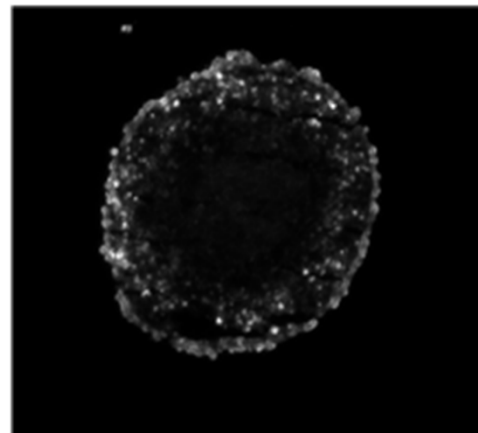
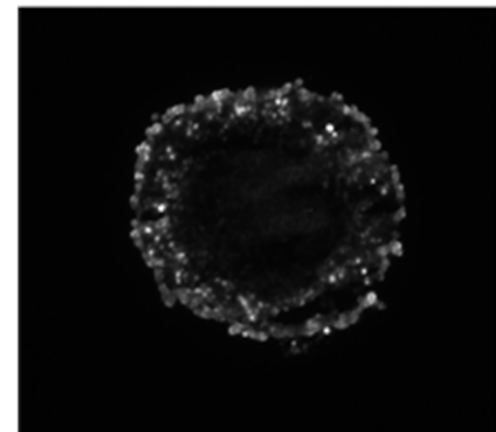
DOX encapsulated
PEO-PHB-PEO micelle
(~30-40 nm)



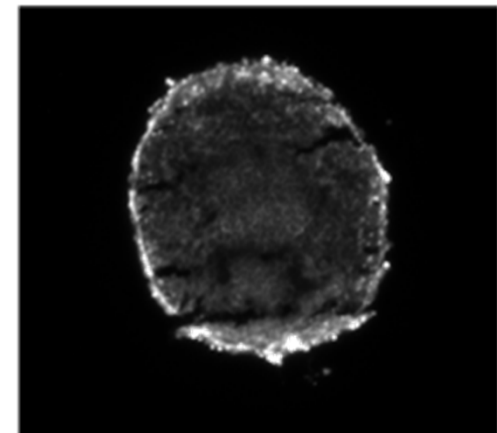
Micelle only



DOX

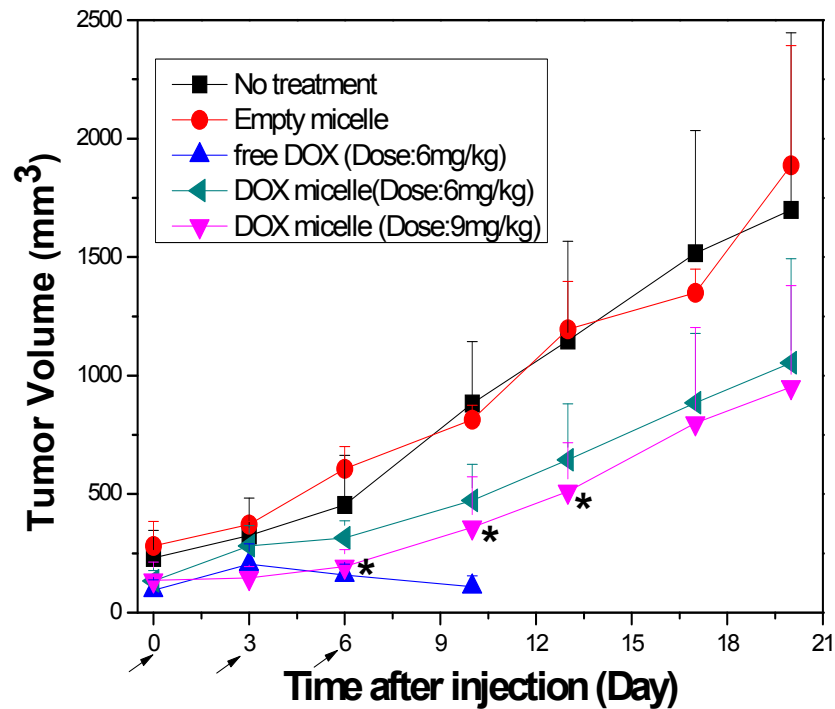


Free DOX+micelle

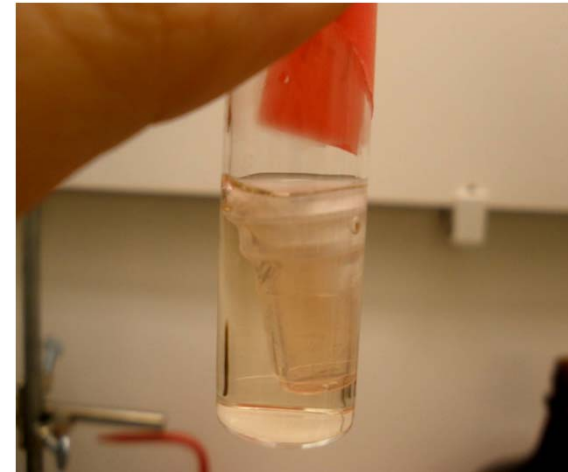


DOX-loaded micelle

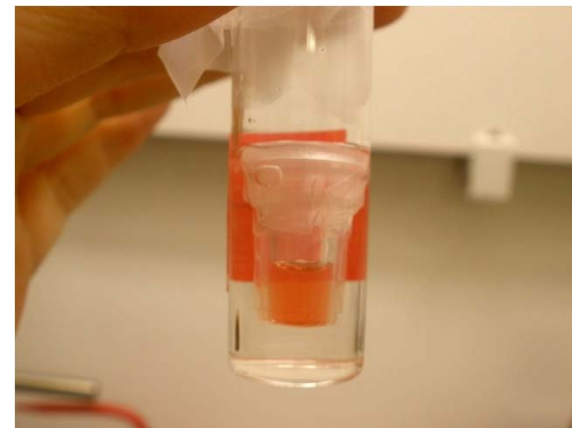
Passive Targeting: Polymer Micelles



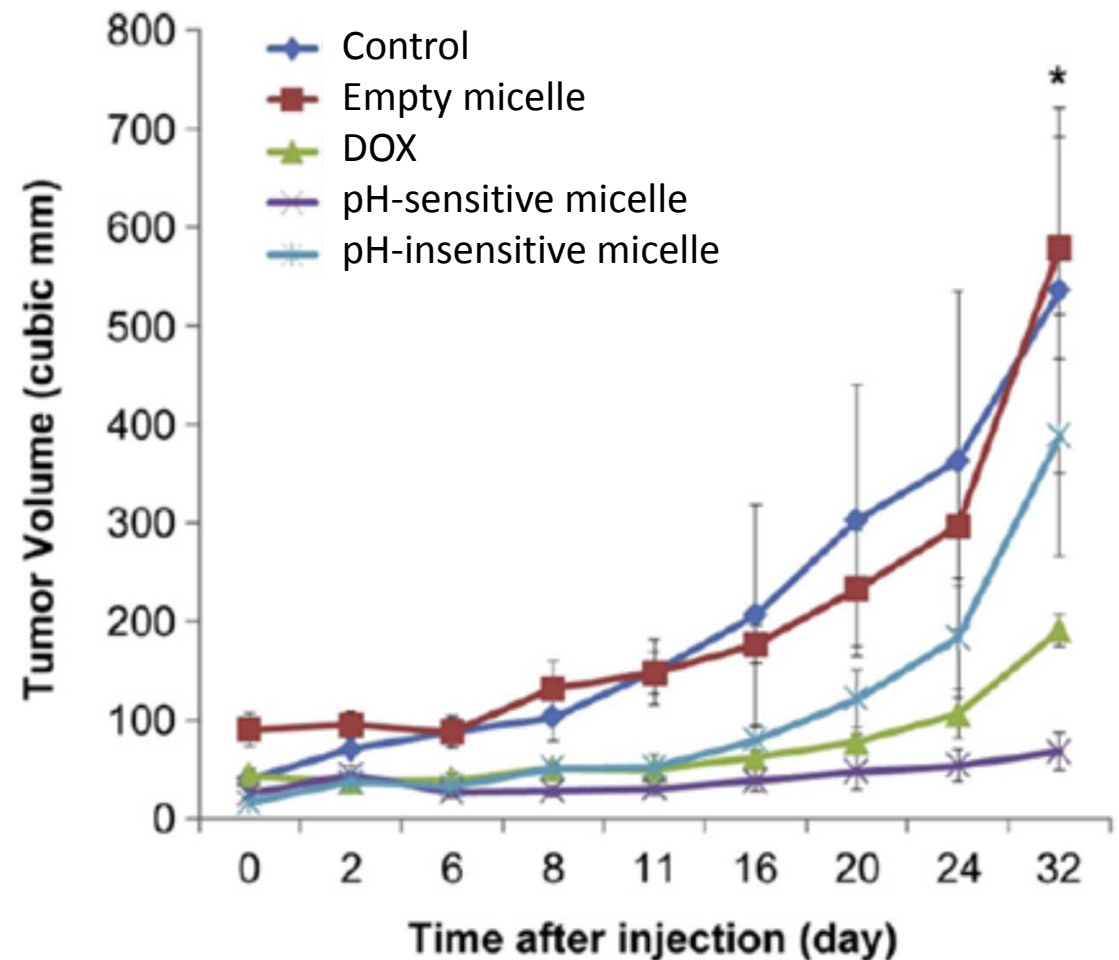
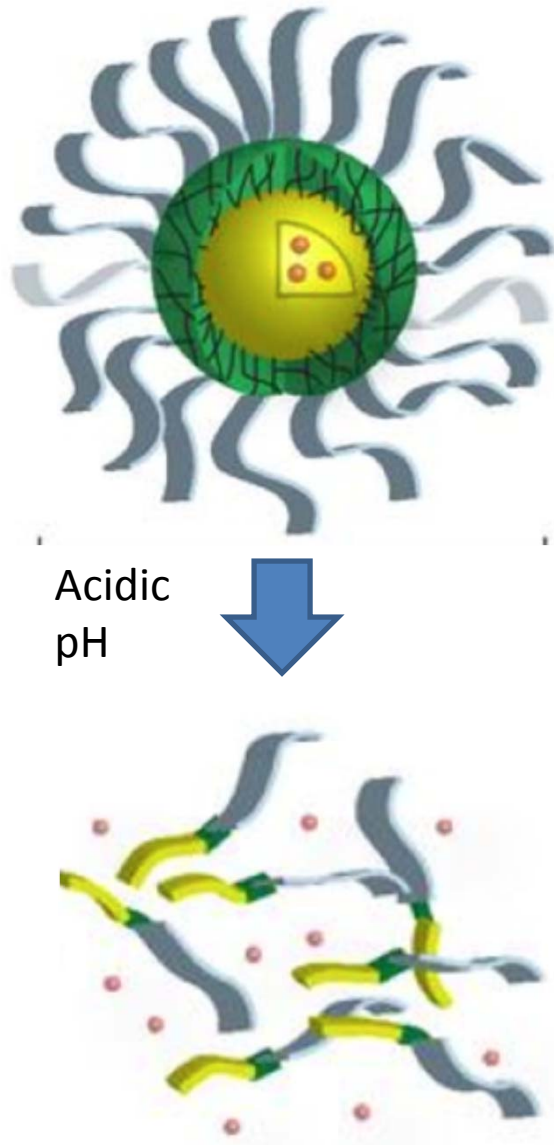
Free DOX



DOX-micelle

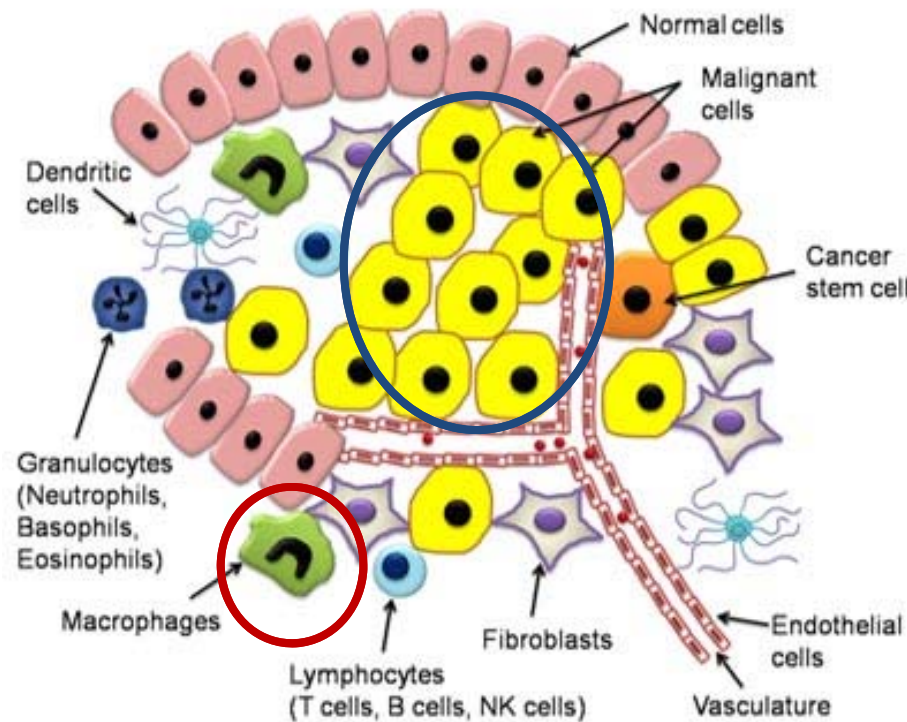


Passive Targeting: Polymer Micelles



Chen et al., *Biomaterials* 2013, 34, 3501;
With Jen group, UW Materials Science

Active Targeting: Delivery to Tumor-associated macrophage



Cancer Cells

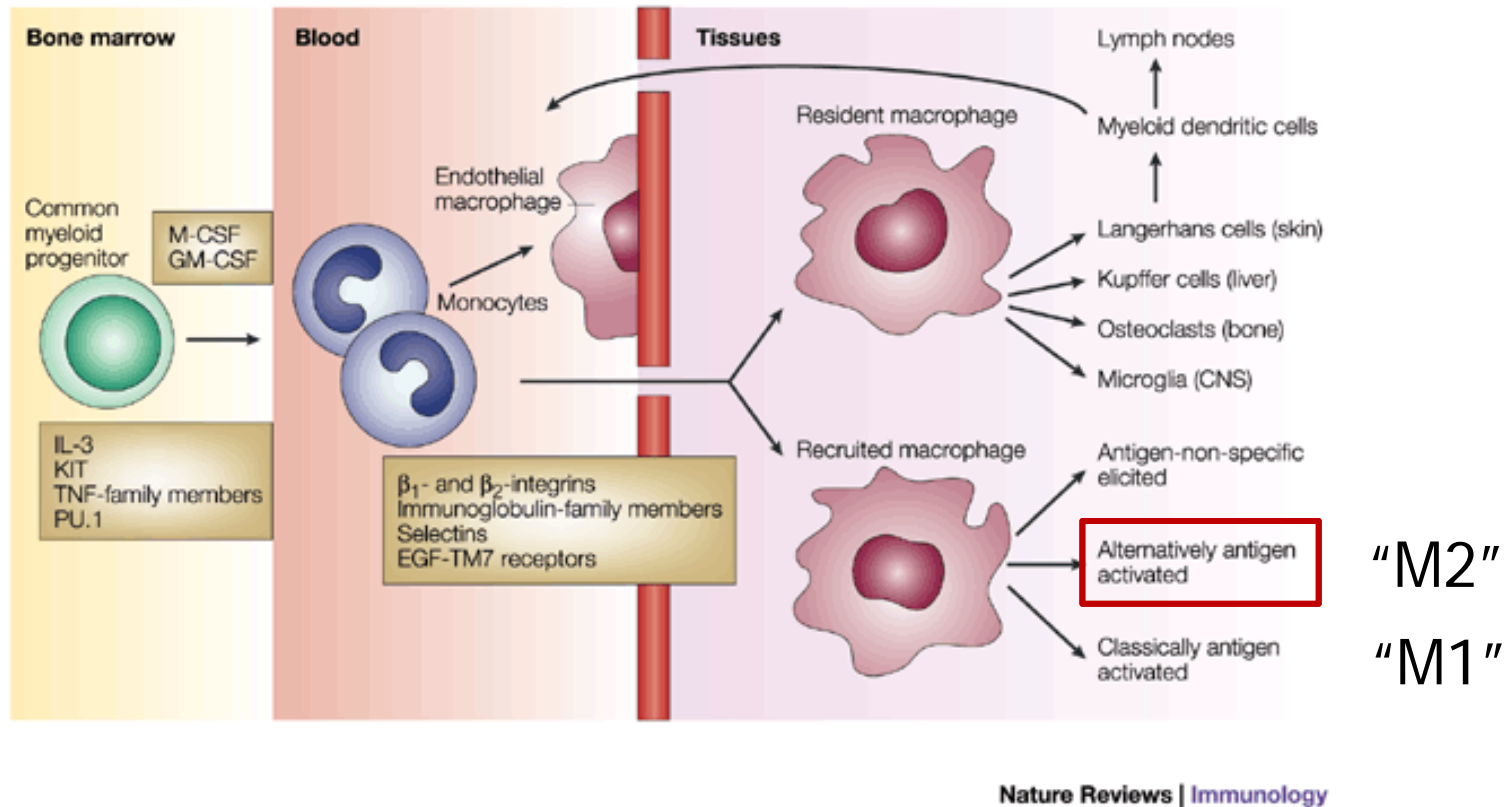
- Responsive to chemotherapy
- Changing and evolving

Tumor-associated Macrophage (TAM)

- Promote tumor growth and metastasis
- Help tumors evade immune system
- Aid chemotherapy resistance of tumors

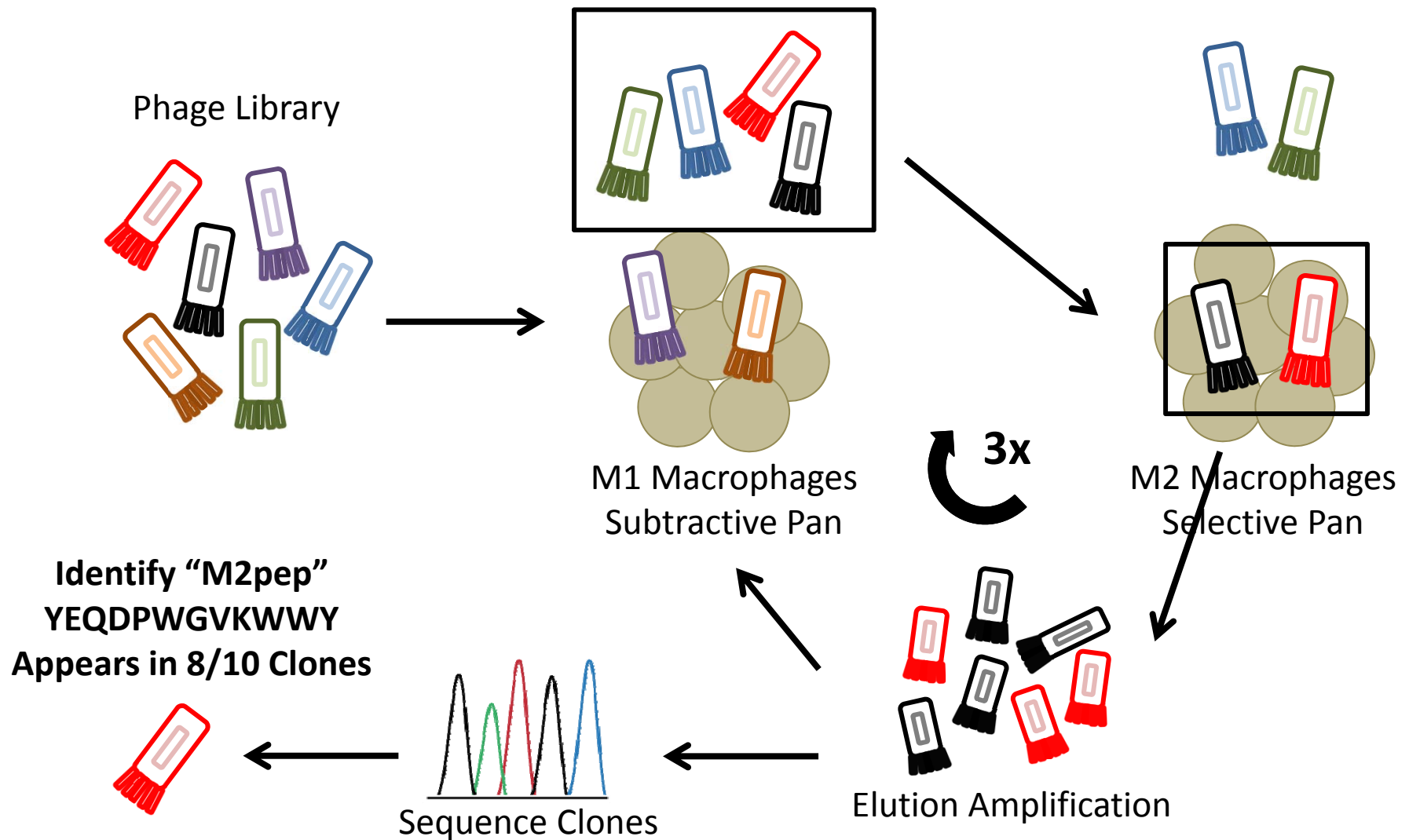
Goal: To develop TAM-targeted therapies that potentiate chemotherapy

Active Targeting: How to target TAMs?



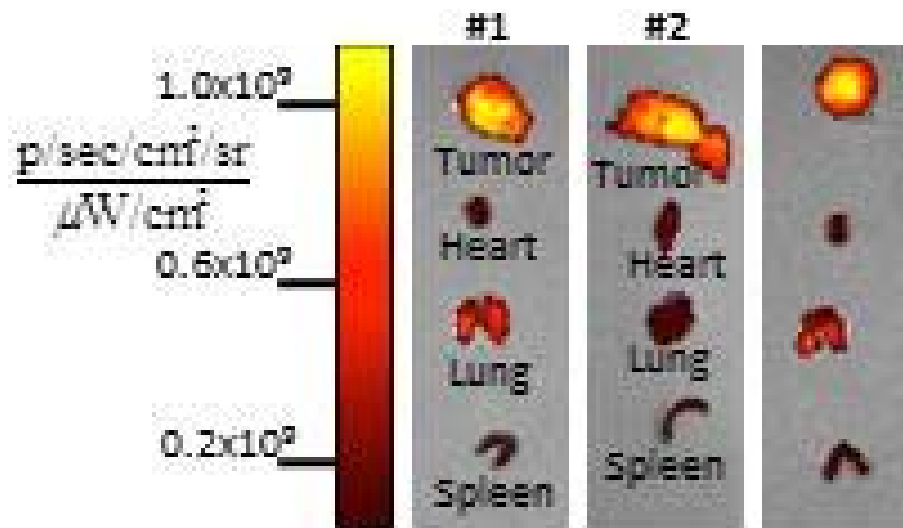
How can we engineer a system that selectively destroys a sub-population of macrophages?

Active Targeting: Identification of targeting ligand

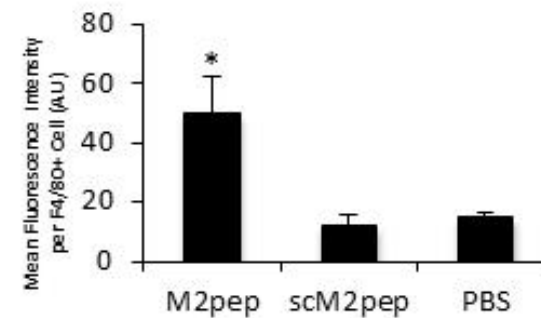
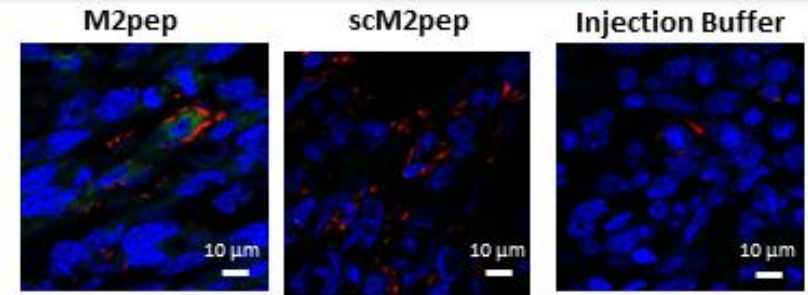


Active Targeting: Delivery to Tumor-associated macrophage

Xenogen imaging of organs from injected mice

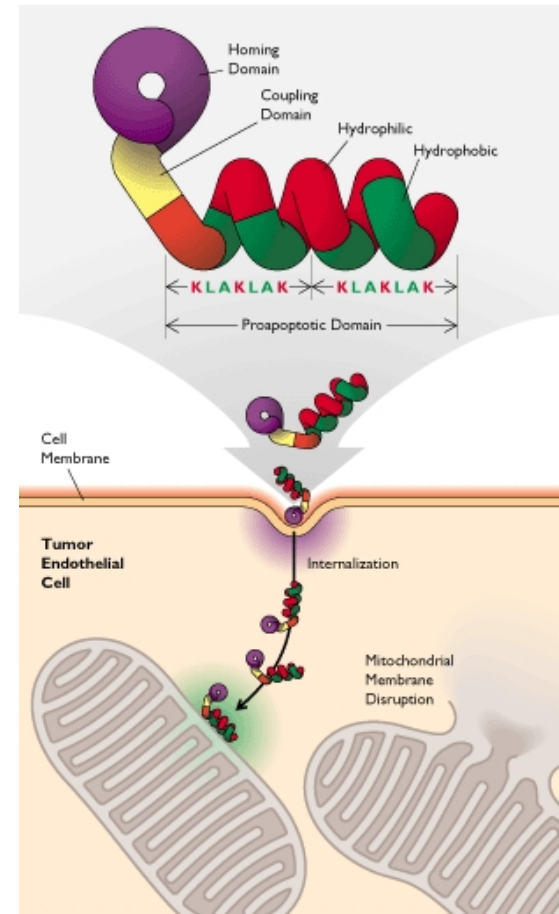
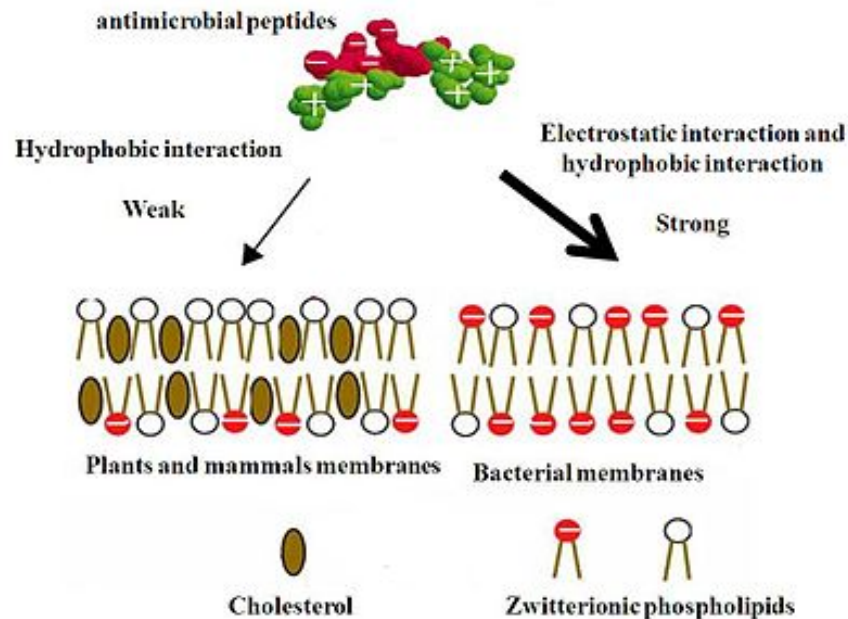


Confocal Microscopy of tumors from injected animals

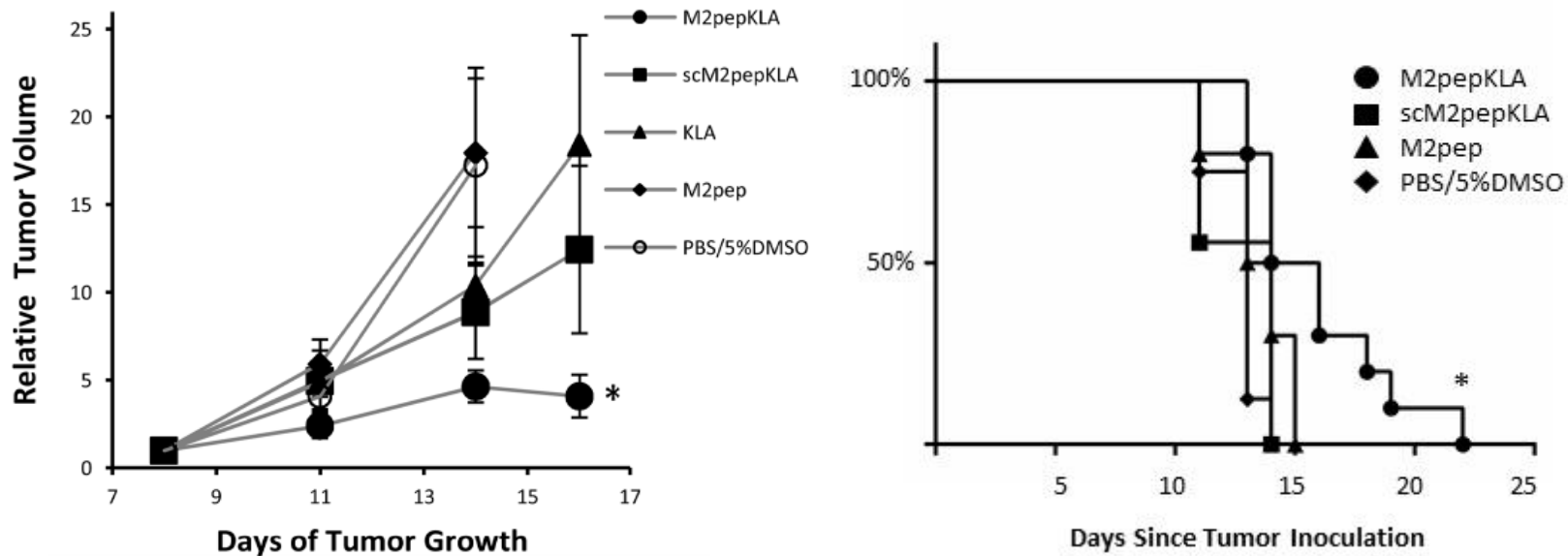


Active Targeting: Delivery to Tumor-associated macrophage

Cytotoxic peptides



Active Targeting: Tumor reduction studies



Three intravenous injections of peptide

Future Opportunities and Challenges



Current Pun Lab Members

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 Pat Stayton (BioE)

Andre Lieber (Med Genetics)
 Tony Convertine (BioE)

Elaine Raines (Pathology)

Funding:

NIH/NINDS

NIH/NCI

NIH/NHLBI

NSF DMR