



中國藥科大學

8th International Symposium on
Phospholipids in Pharmaceutical Research

Researches and development of multifunctional lipopeptides as excipients

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Pharmaceutical Preparations and Excipient**

China Pharmaceutical University



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Contents

1

Introduction

2

Lipopeptides based Transdermal DDS

3

Lipopeptides for Gene Delivery

4

Summary and Perspective

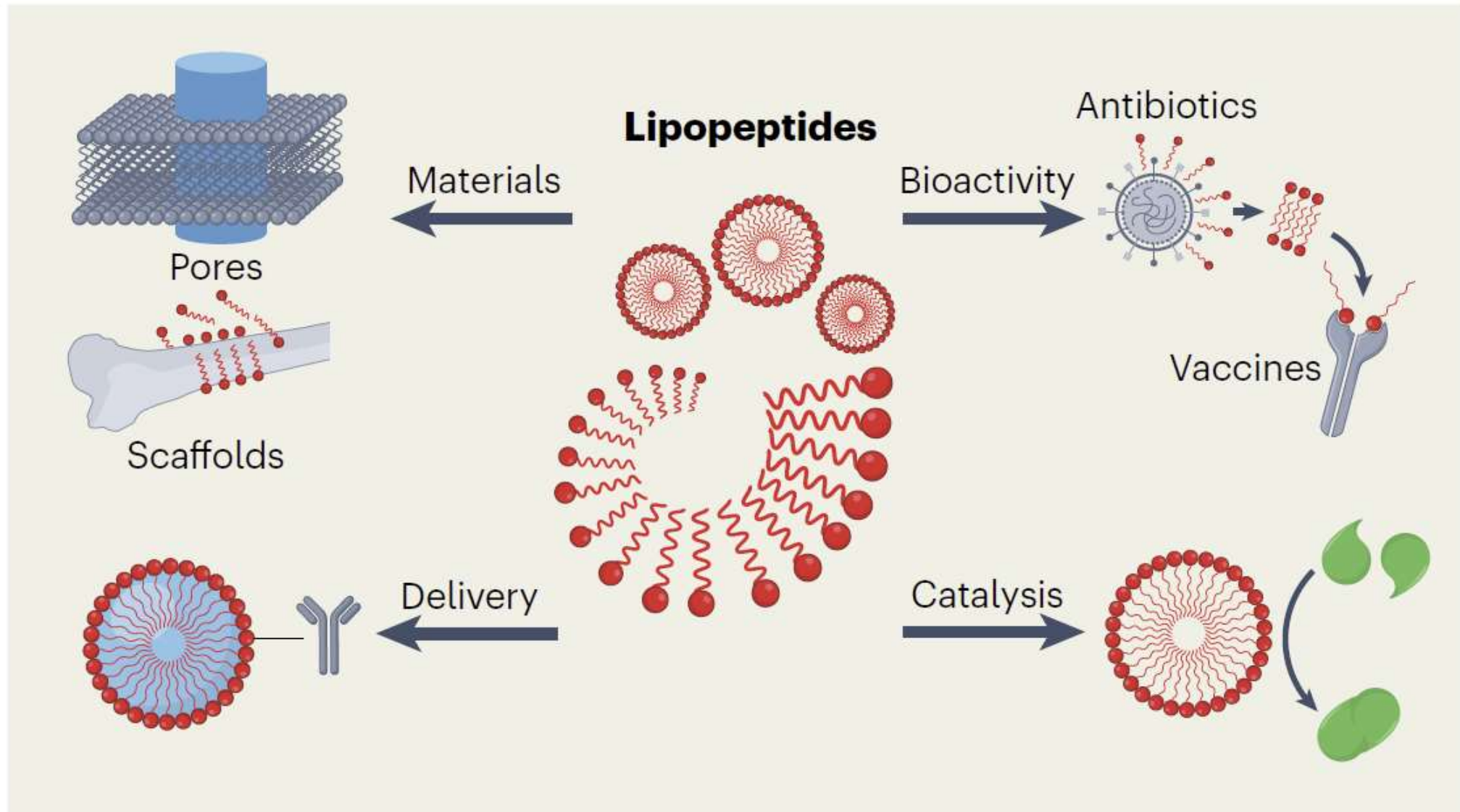


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PART ONE

Introduction

Lipopeptides





Lipopeptides developed in Our lab

- 1. Mimicking the viral membrane peptide.
- 1. Dendritic Arginine and/or Lysine rich lipopeptide: stronger enhancing capability than linear membrane-penetrating peptide.
- 2. Cationic lipopeptide for gene delivery:



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PART TWO

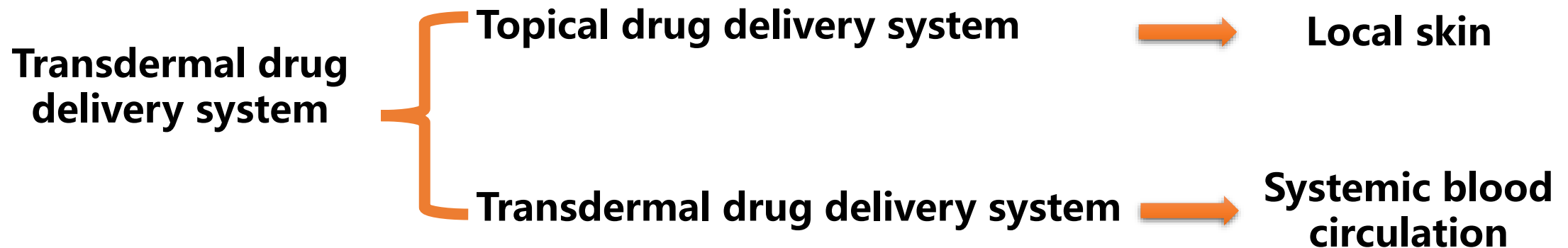
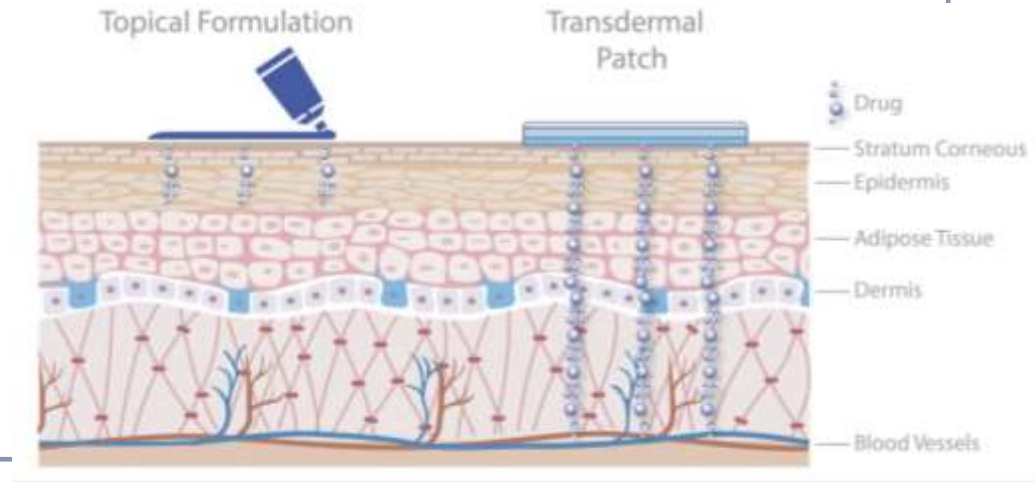
Lipopeptide based transdermal drug delivery system (TDDS)

mimicking the pivotal amino acid sequence in viral protein transduction domains, and virion-like nanostructure by camouflaging viral capsids

Transdermal drug delivery system



Transdermal drug delivery systems are convenient dosage forms both for systemic or local therapy, especially for pain control, geriatric disorders, pediatric disorders, etc.



Percutaneous absorption of most chemicals is always difficult due to barrier property of skin. Enhancing percutaneous absorption techniques are necessary for most drugs.

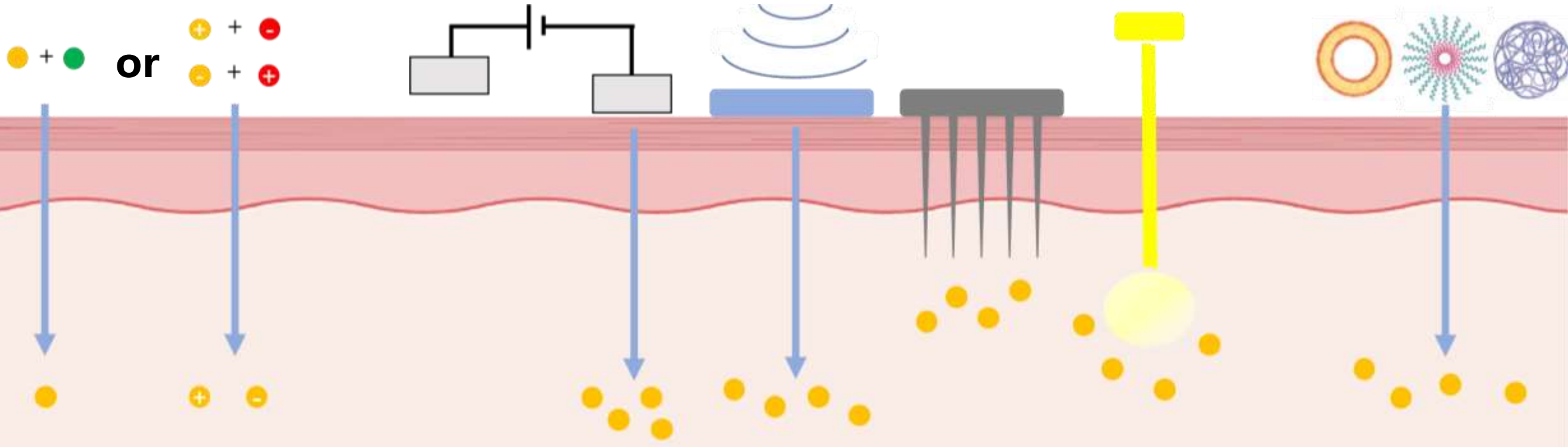
Drug Percutaneous Absorption Enhancing Technique



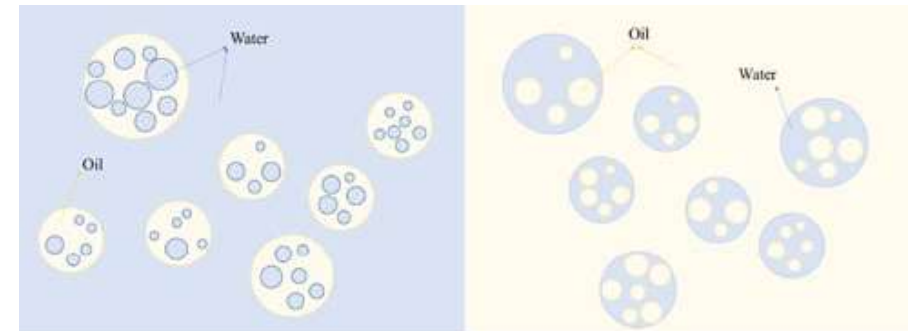
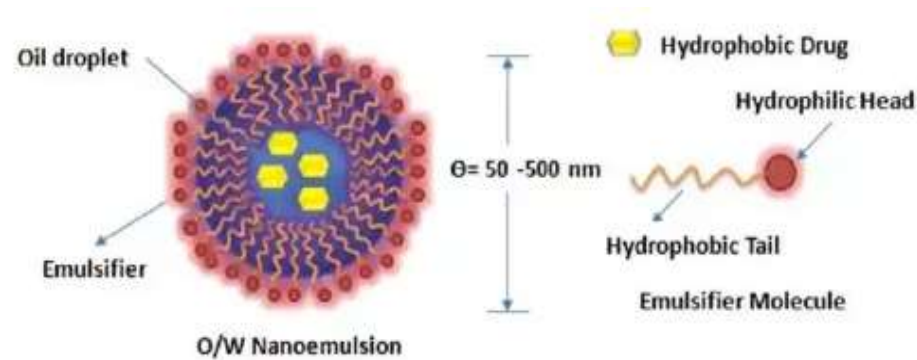
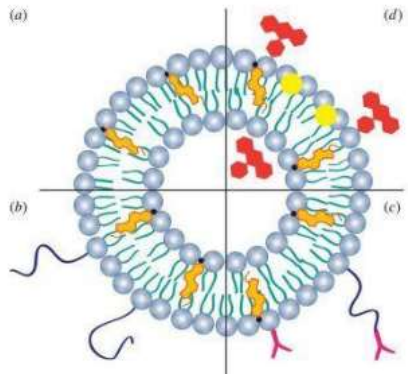
Chemical method

Physical method

Pharmaceutical method

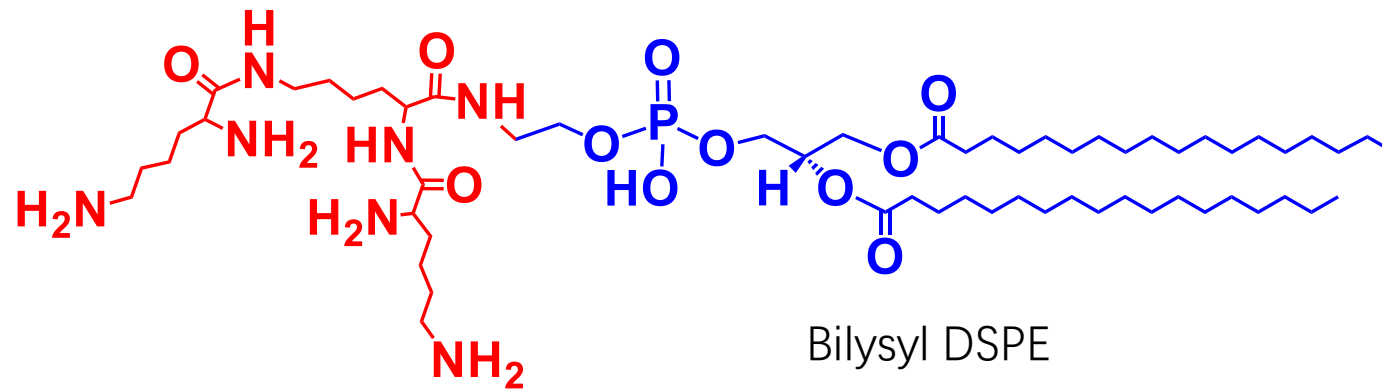


- Liposomes, Niosomes, Ethosomes, **Transfersomes (Functionized liposomes)**
- Emulsion, Microemulsion, Nanoemulsion
- Nanospheres, Nanoparticles, Nanotubes, Nanocrystal

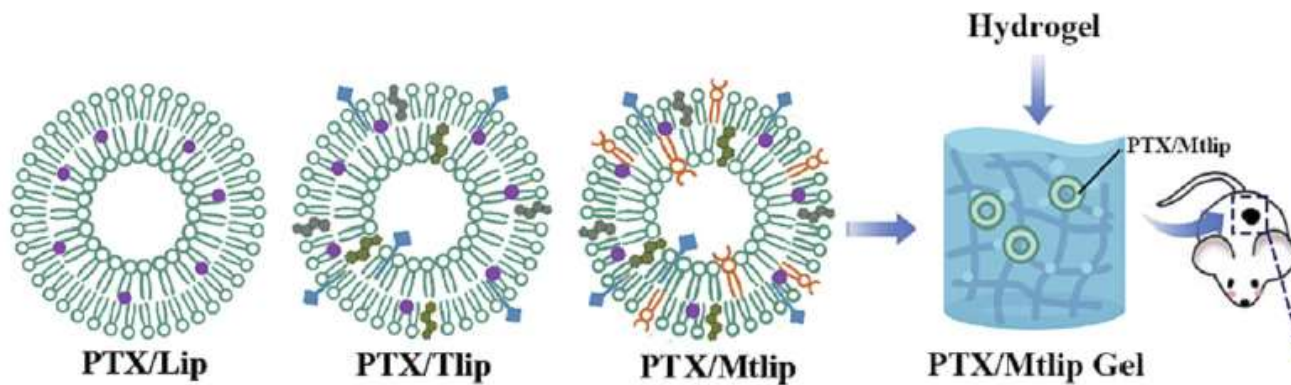
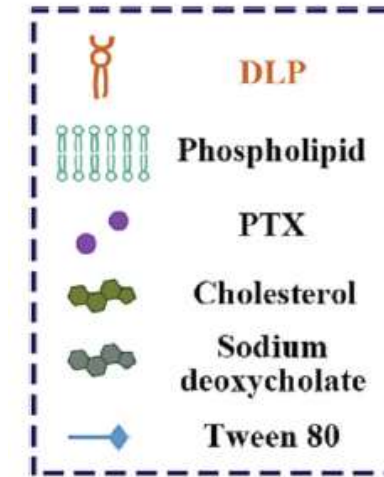


Transfersomes

1. Dendritic lipopeptide (DLP) Based Transfersomes



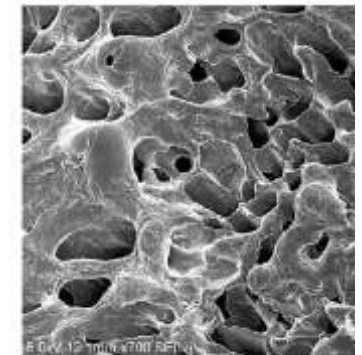
Bilysyl DSPE



Temperature-sensitive gel



SEM

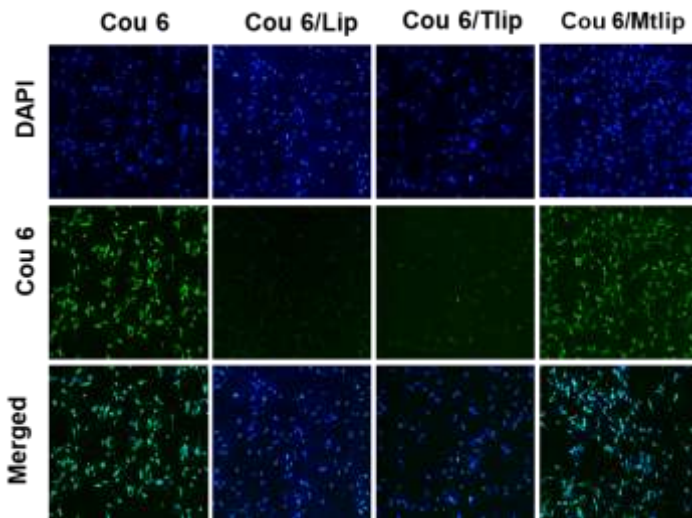
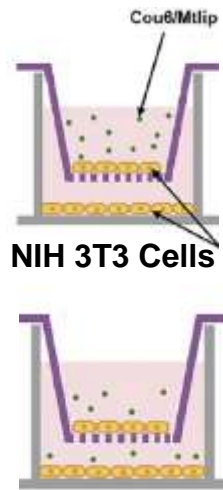


We aimed to melanoma chemotherapy through TDDS.

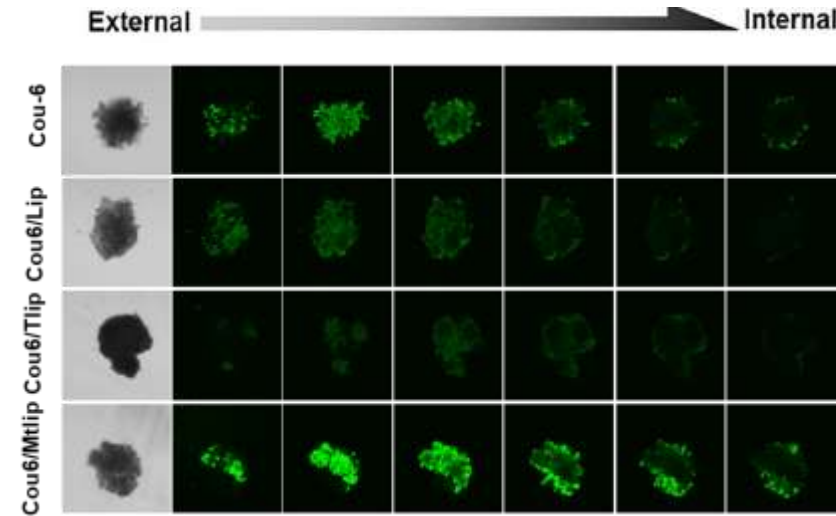
Mtlip: High Skin Tissue Permeability



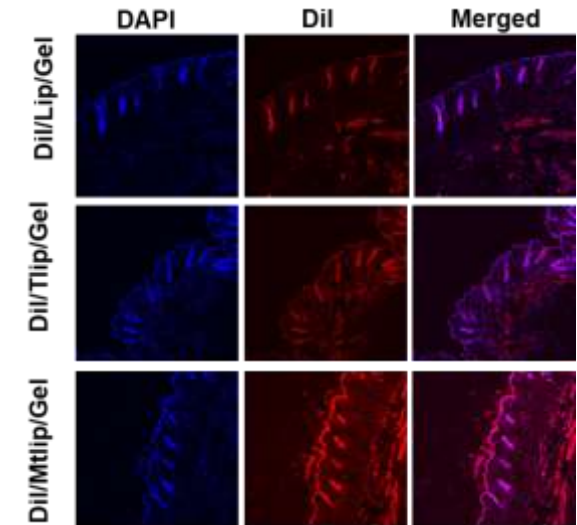
Multilayer cell permeability



Tumor sphere permeability



Transdermal performance

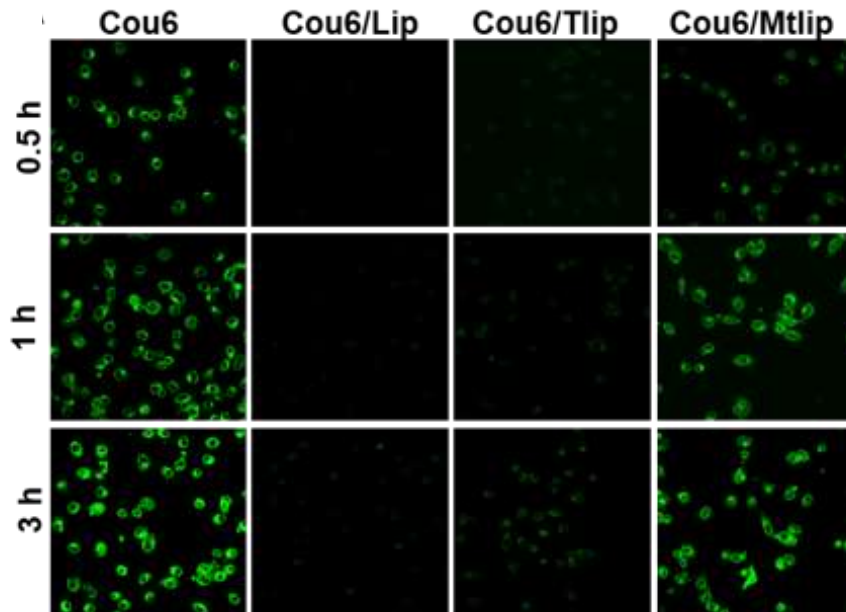


Highly permeable in multi-layered intercellular cells, tumors and skin tissues

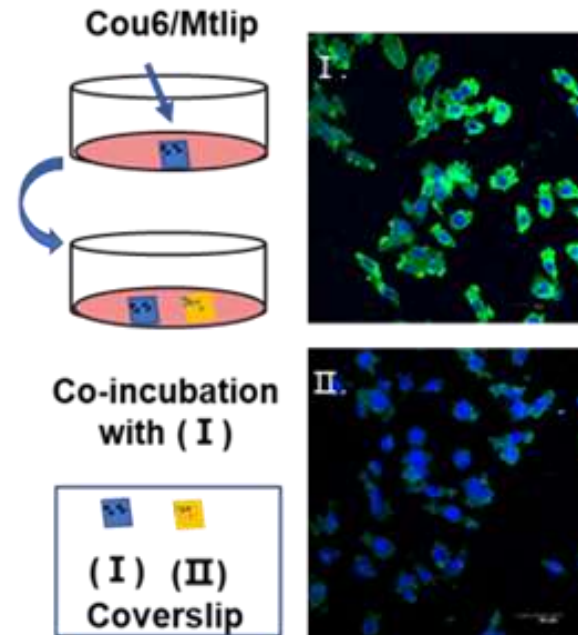
Biological Properties of MTlip



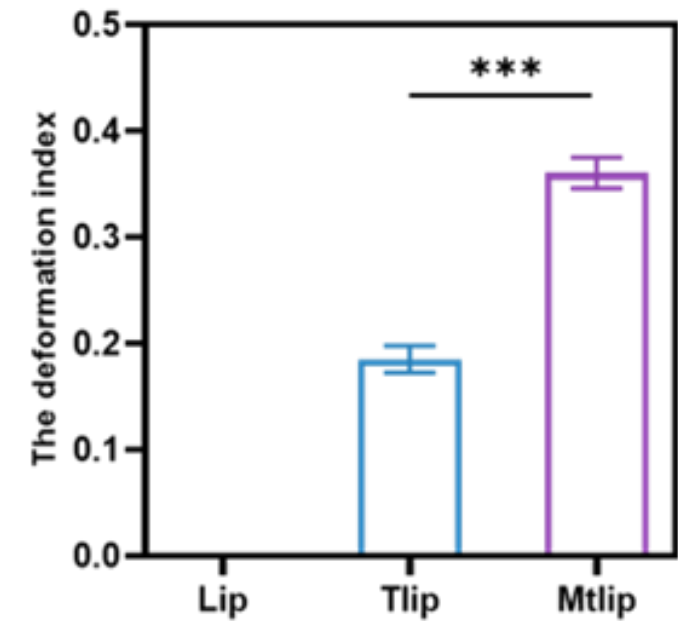
Rapid uptake



Endocytosis and exocytosis effect

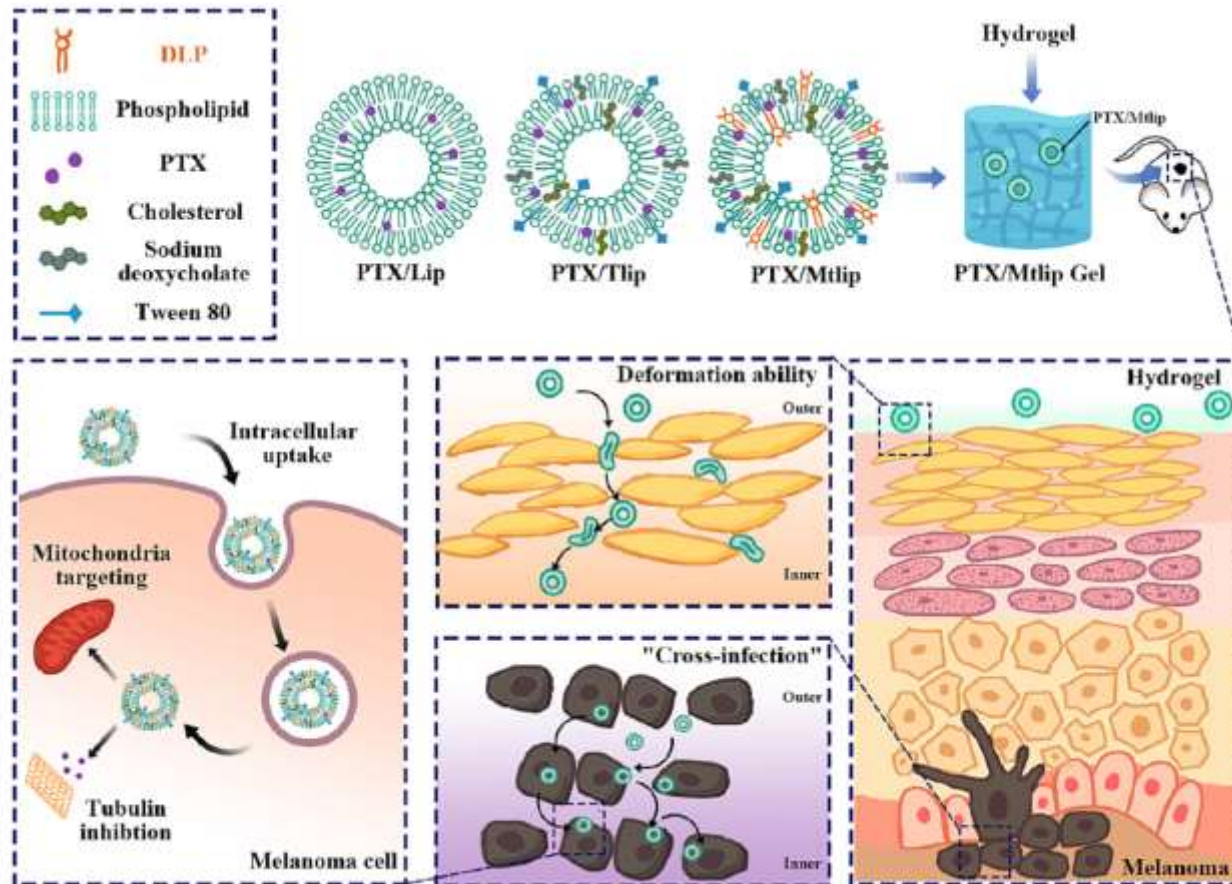


Deformation index

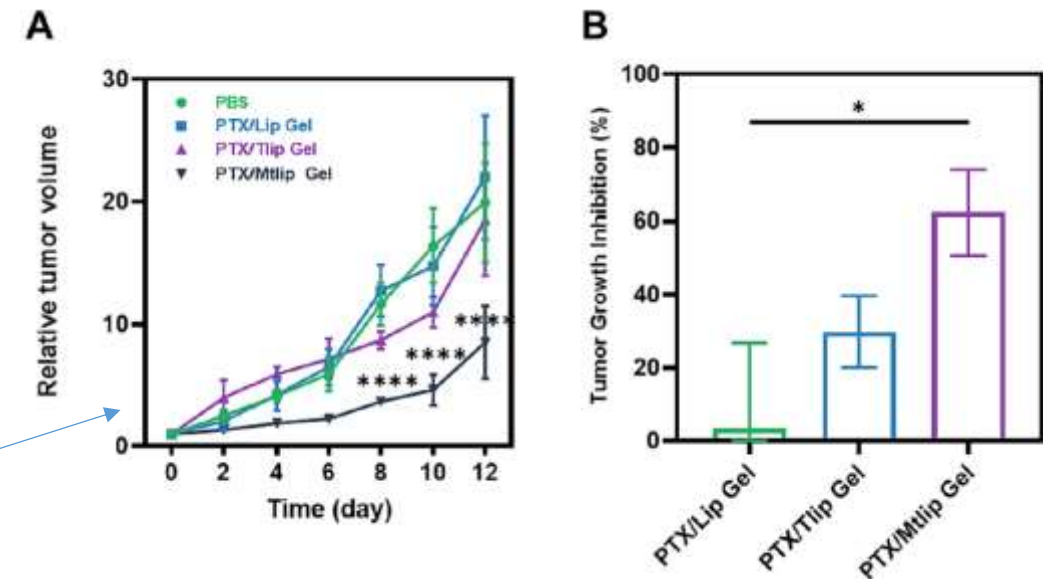


✓ Rapid uptake, endocytosis, and deformability are the reasons for the increased permeability

MtIip Hydrogel: Transdermal Enhancer & Organelle Targeting



- ✓ Break through the stratum corneum barrier
- ✓ Break through multi-level cell barriers
- ✓ Efficient cellular uptake
- ✓ Mitochondrial localization to clear excess ROS

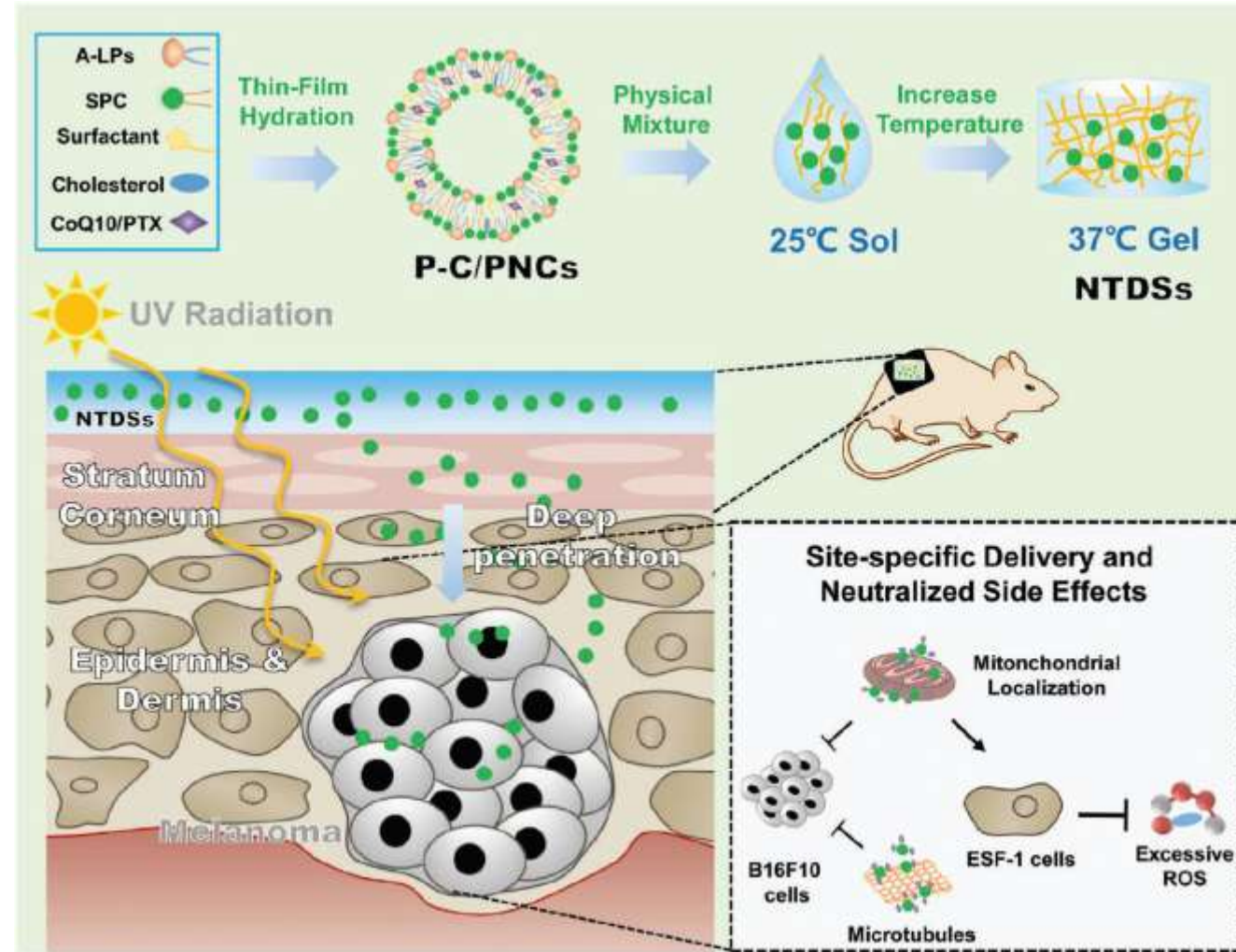


Antitumor activity. PTX/Lip Gel, PTX/Tlip Gel and PTX/MtIip Gel were administered to B16F10 tumor-bearing mice via applying hydrogel every day at a PTX dose of 5 mg/kg, PBS was used as a negative control. (A) Relative tumor volume, **** $P < 0.0001$, statistically significant versus PBS group (two-way ANOVA test). (B) Tumor weight. * $P < 0.05$ (two-way ANOVA test).

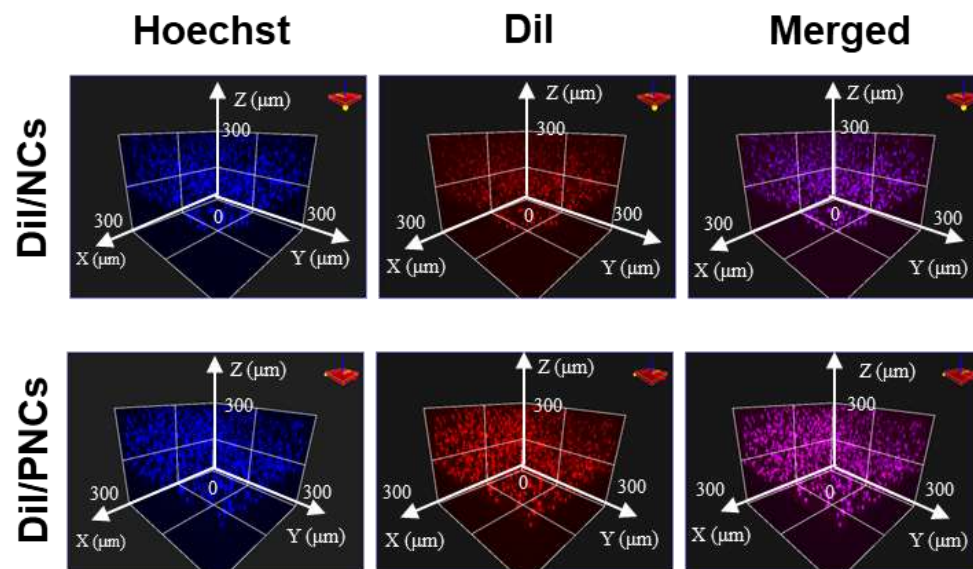
2. Arginine rich lipopeptides (A-LPs) based Transfersomes



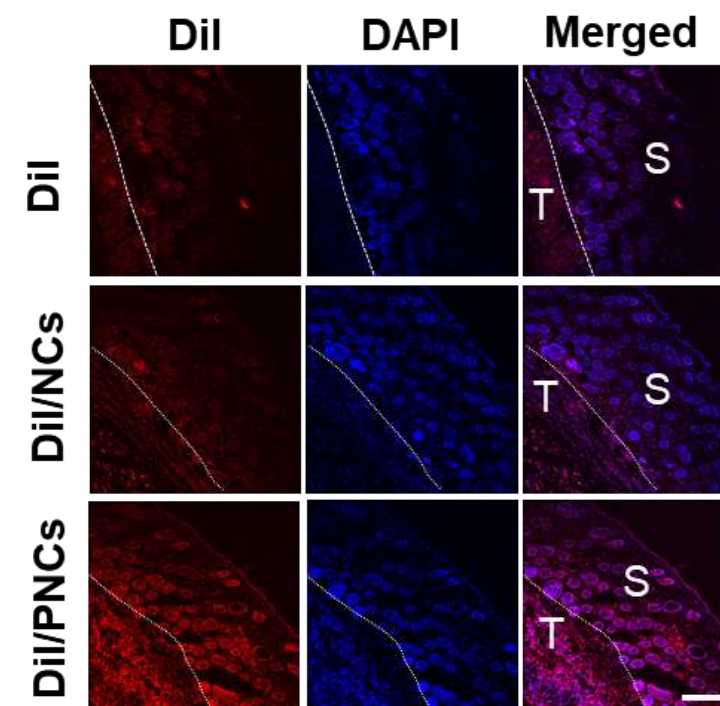
- An arginine-rich lipopeptides (A-LPs) were designed for constructing multifunctional nanocarriers, which attributed to drug encapsulation, deep tissue penetration, high cellular uptake, and organelle targeting.
- **PTX and CoQ10-loaded PNCs (P/C-PNCs):** i) Incorporating antioxidant therapy (CoQ10) into antitumor treatment; ii) Engineering non-invasive penetrating delivery systems, i.e., A-LPs based Transfersomes; iii) Constructing a promising dosing strategy realizes melanoma location for non-invasive transdermal delivery.



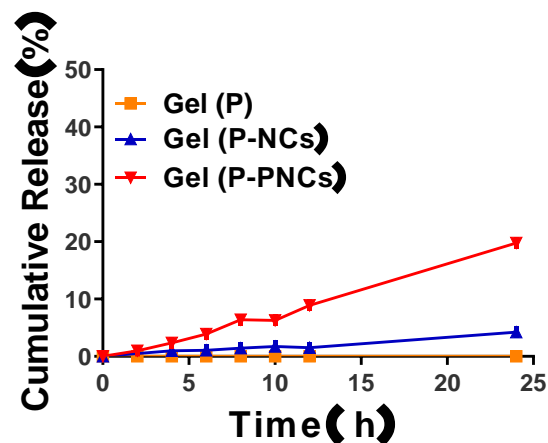
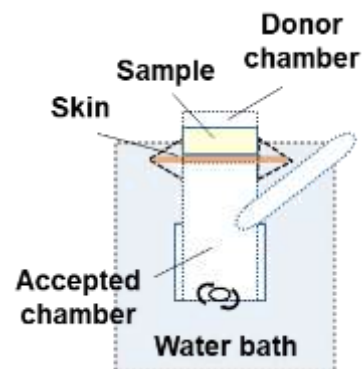
Tissue permeability simulation



Skin tissue permeability



Transdermal performance of Franz diffusion cells



✓ **Excellent permeability of skin tissues and lesion tissues**

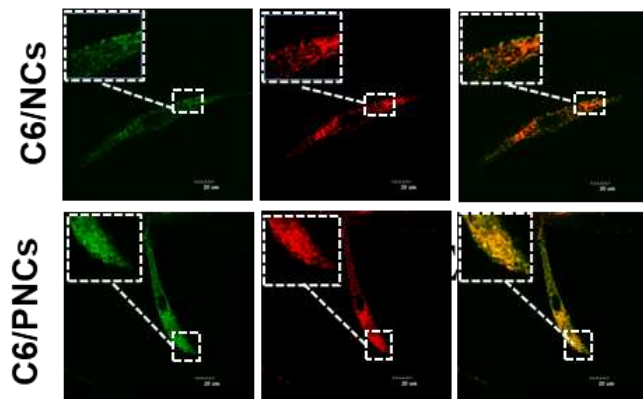
Transdermal Enhancer & Organelle Targeting



Mitochondrial localization

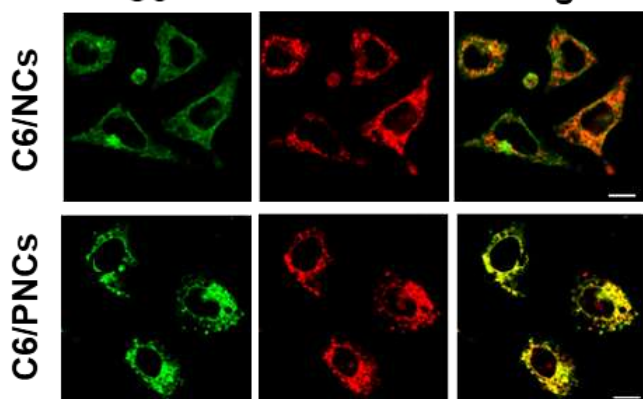
C6 Mitotracker Merged

ESF-1 cells

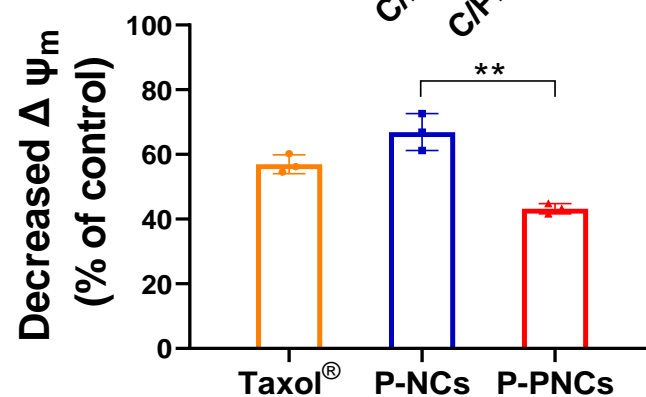
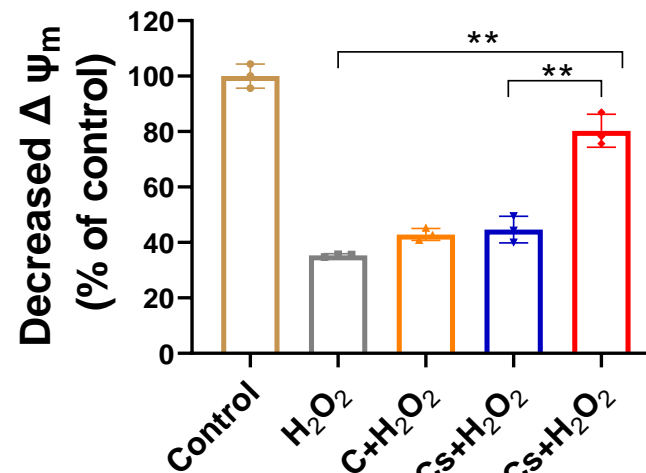


C6 Mitotracker Merged

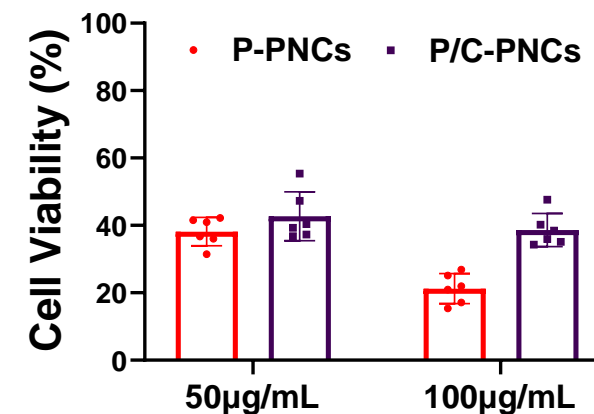
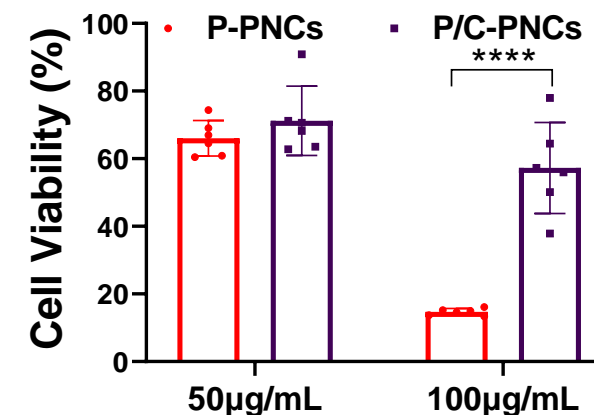
B16F10 cells



Mitochondrial membrane potential



Cytotoxicity

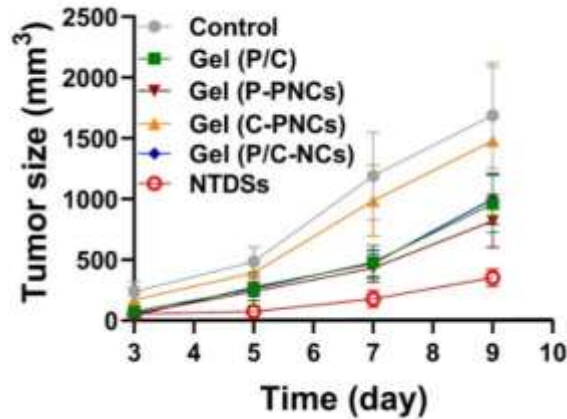


Mitochondrial localization leads to attenuation and efficiency

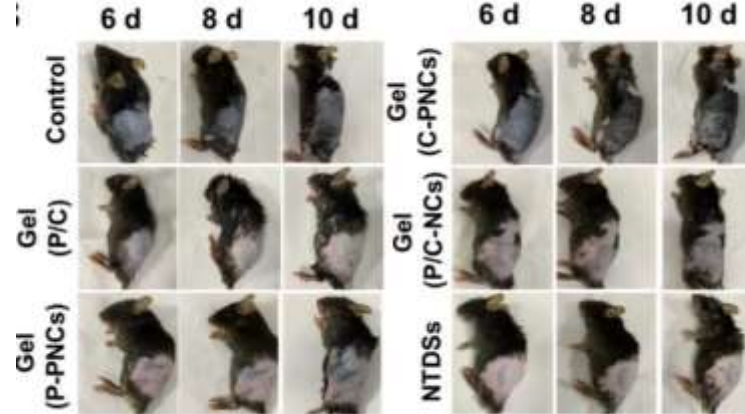
Transdermal Enhancer & Organelle Targeting



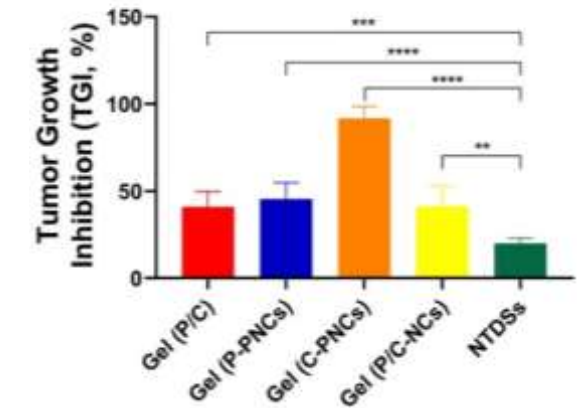
Change of tumor volume



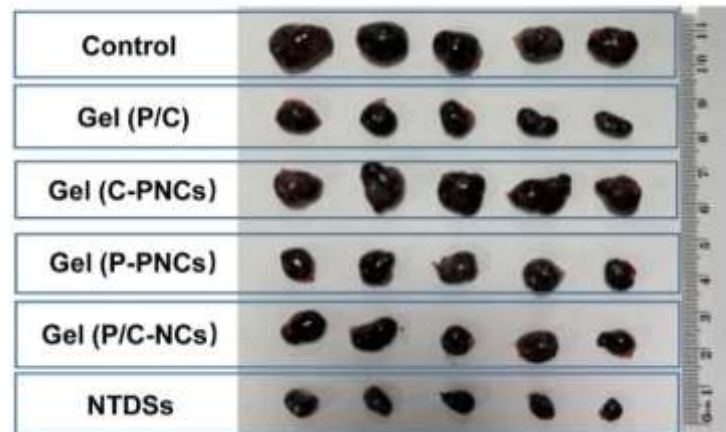
Change in tumor spread area



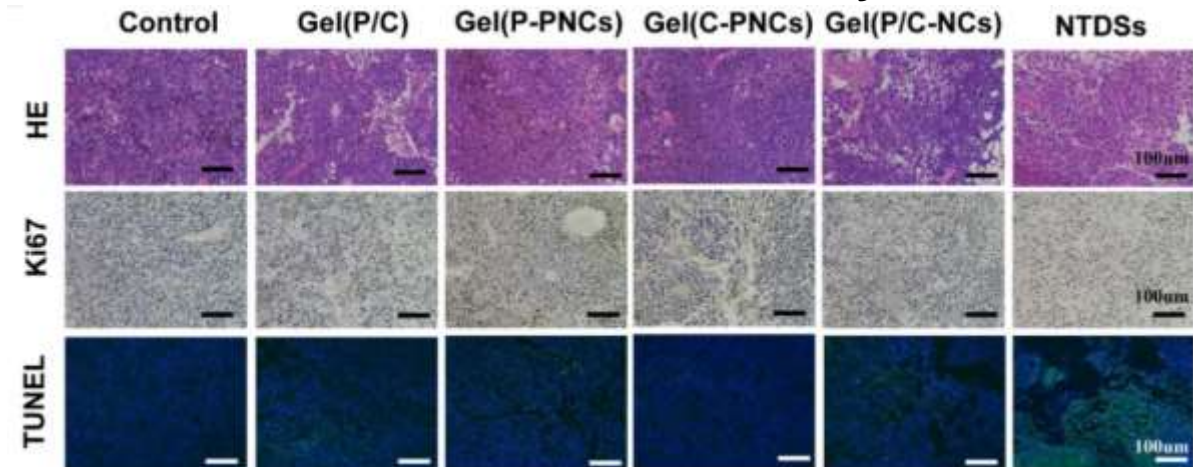
Tumor suppression rate



Tumor morphology after treatment



Immunohistochemistry

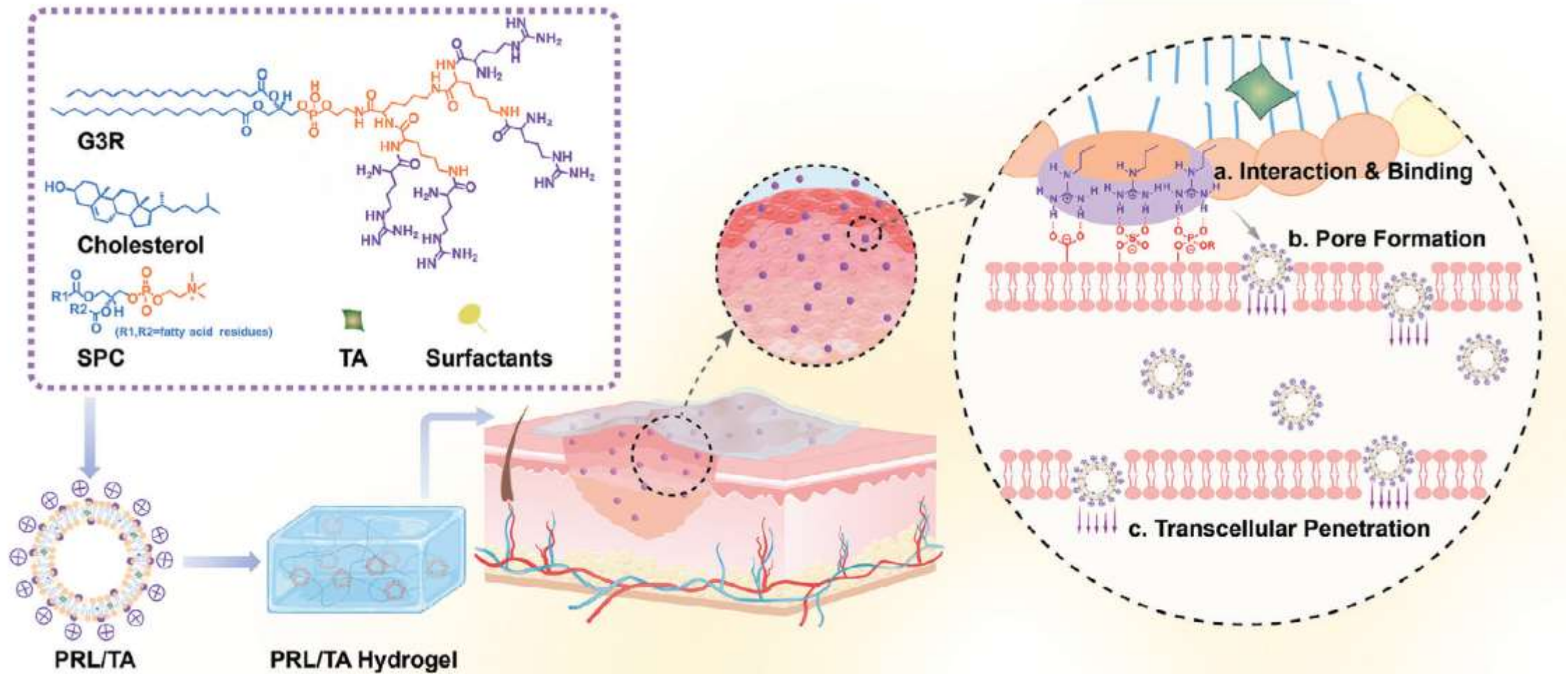


3. Third-generation arginine-containing dendritic lipopeptide (G3R) based Transfersomes

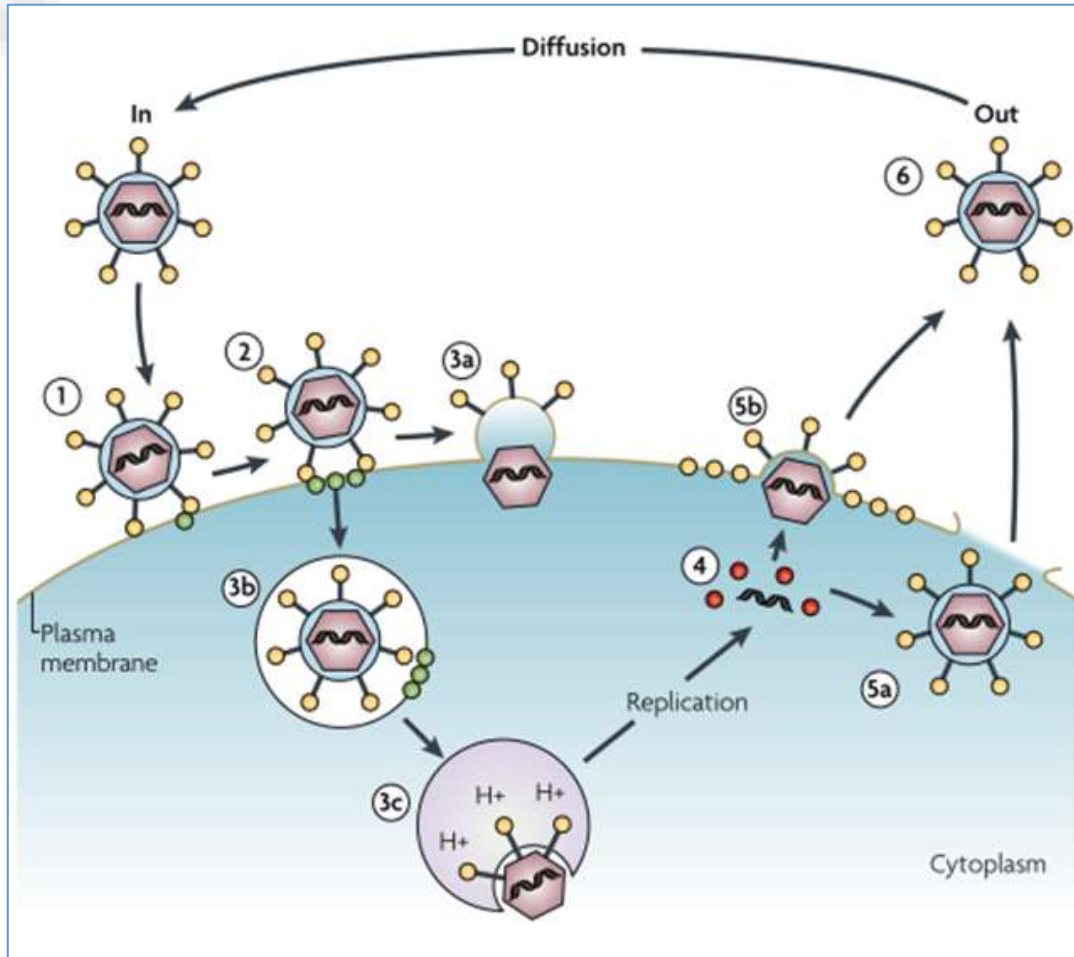


- A tissue and cell dual-penetrating arginine (R)-rich transfersomes (PRL) of triamcinolone acetonide (TA) (PRL/TA) for noninvasive hypertrophic scar treatment.
- TDDS: i) PRLs were incorporated into the hydrogel matrix, which could continuously release and increase transdermal effect via transdermal hydration gradients; ii) The released PRLs could overcome corneum barriers to punch on hypertrophic scar fibroblasts membranes with the help of surfactants Tween 80 and sodium deoxycholate, as did as natural viruses; iii) The deeply delivered TA would promote hypertrophic scar fibroblast apoptosis and collagen fiber remodeling within the thickened dermis and epidermis; iv) Considering the key excipients of PRL/TA, the preparation procedure of G3R is uncomplicated. Thus, PRL/TA exhibits promising possibilities for clinical implementation.

The mechanism for hypertrophic scar treatment by hydrogels encapsulating PRL/TA



Dual Tissue-cell Permeability Performance

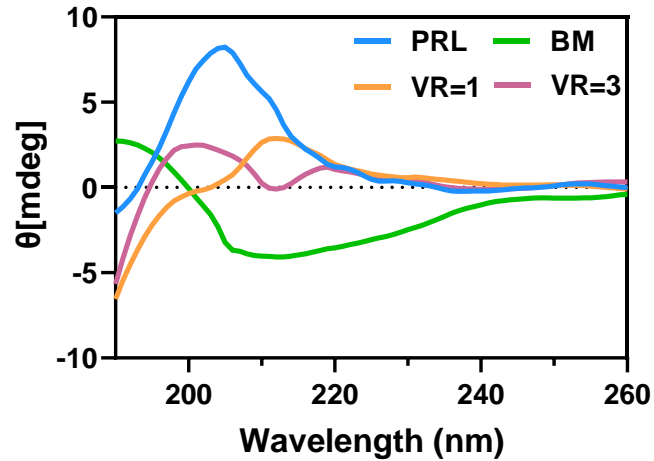


- ◆ Natural virus: effective tissue infection, rapid entry into target cells
- ◆ Key peptide sequences in the protein transduction domain R/KXXR/K
- ◆ Ordered nanostructures

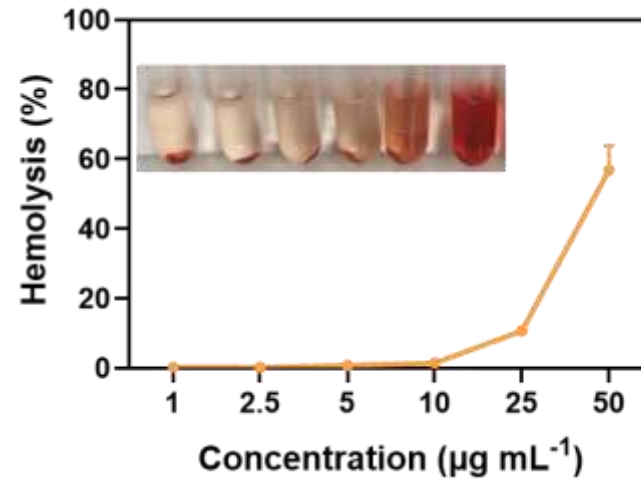
Dual Tissue-cell Permeability Performance



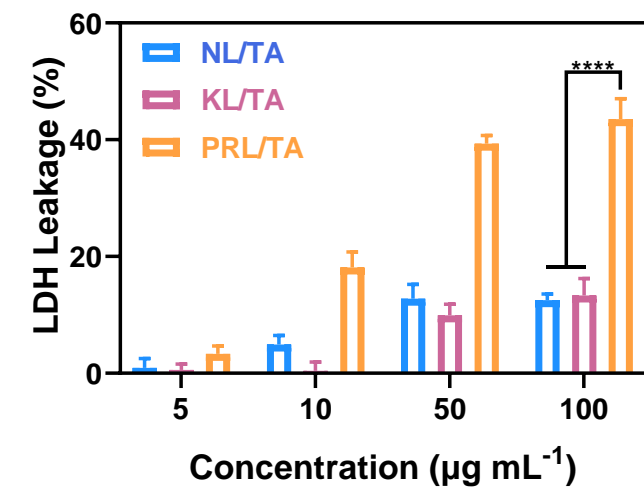
Circular dichroism



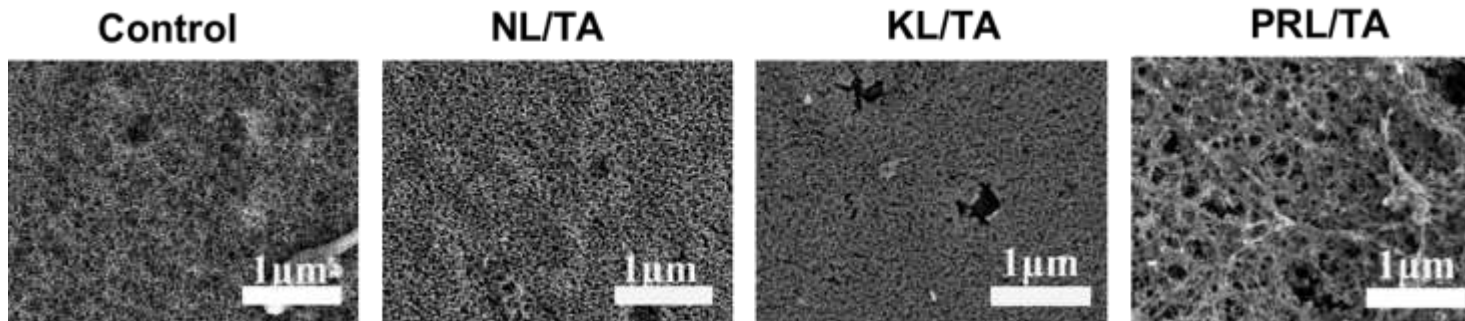
Cell permeabilization



Lactate dehydrogenase release



TEM of Cell membrane

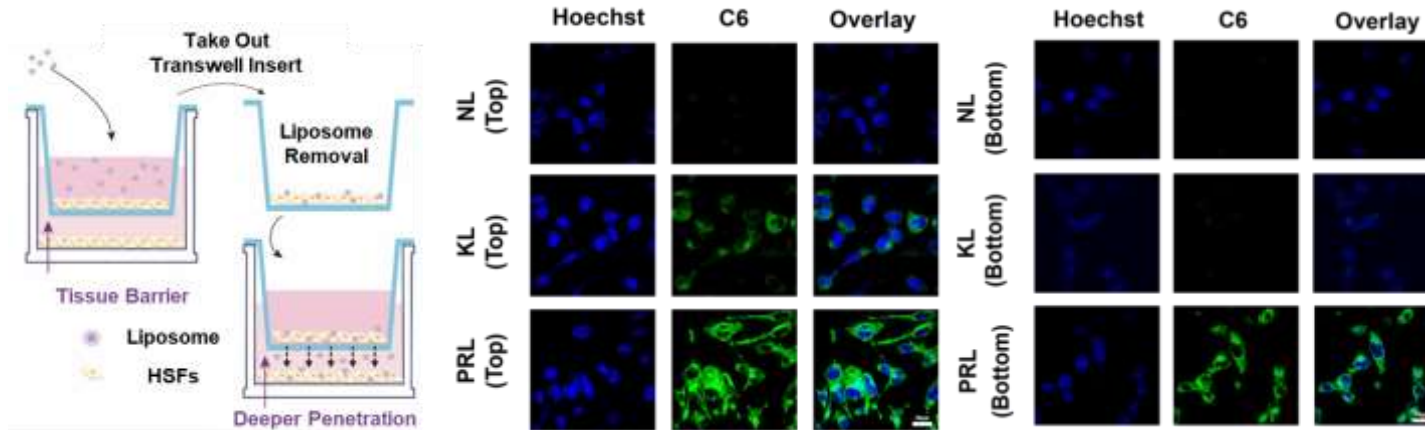


The interaction of cell membranes triggers the permeabilization effect.

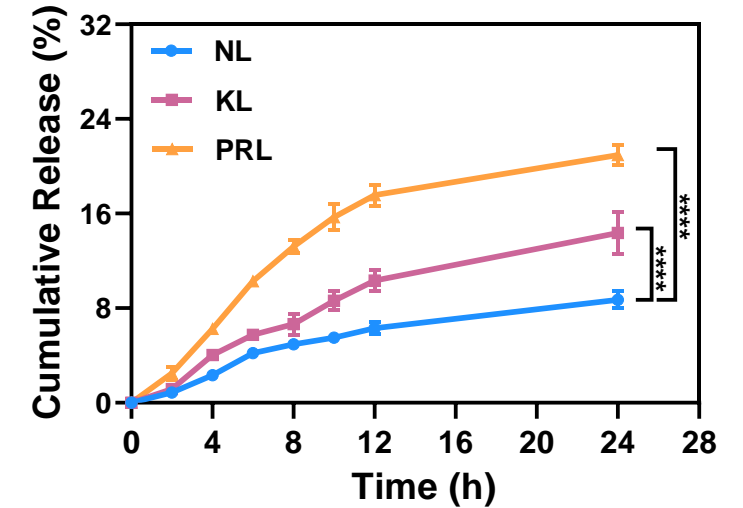
Dual Tissue-cell Permeability Performance



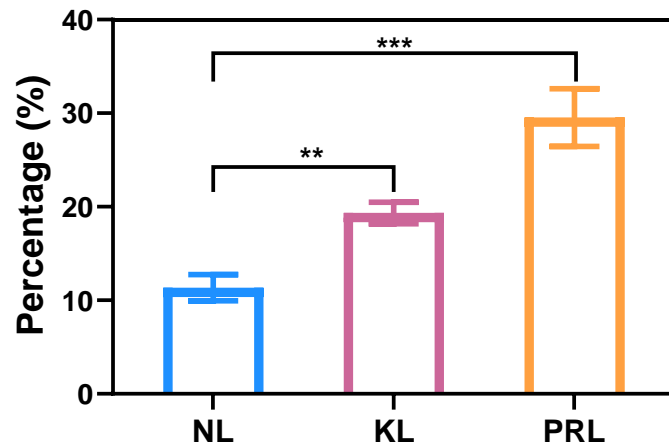
Cell permeability properties



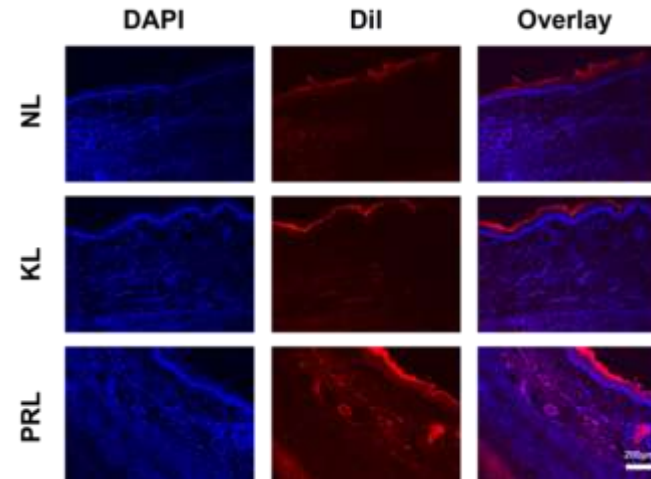
Transdermal performance



Skin tissue retention rate

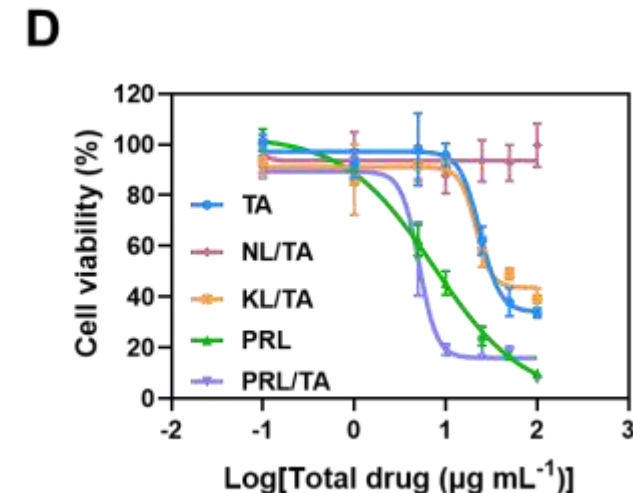
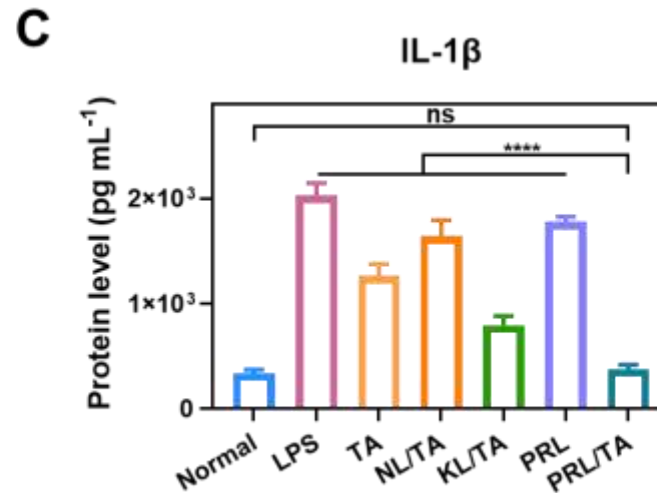
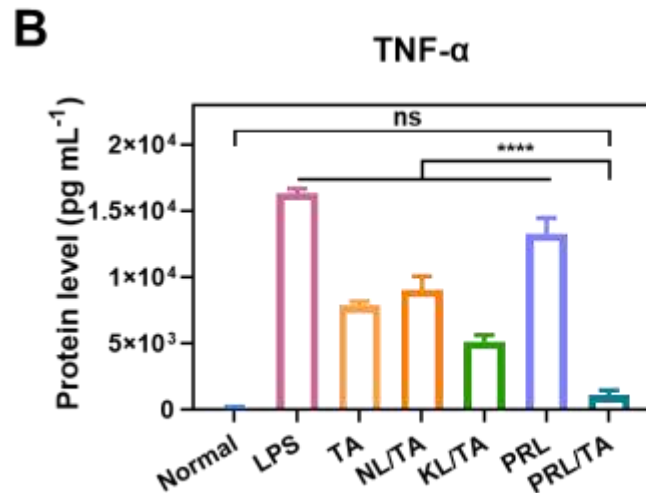
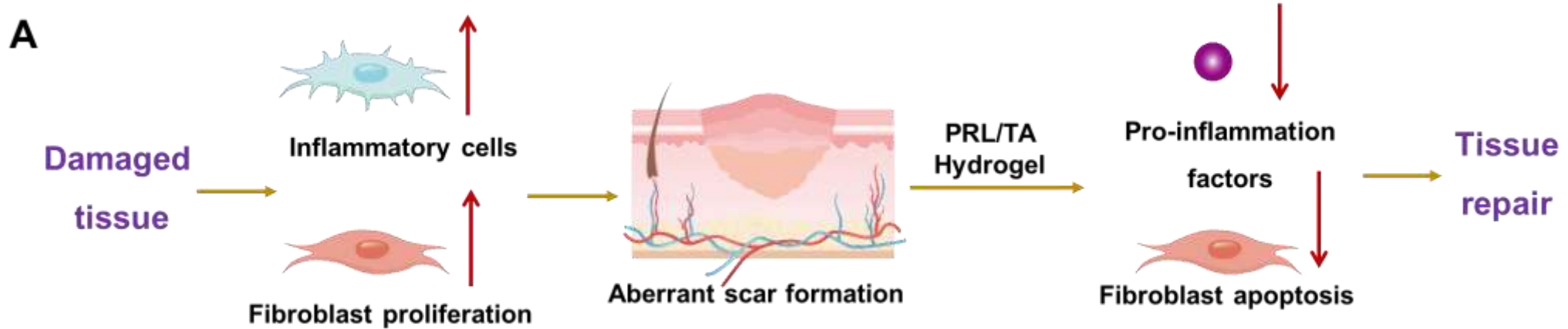


Skin tissue permeability



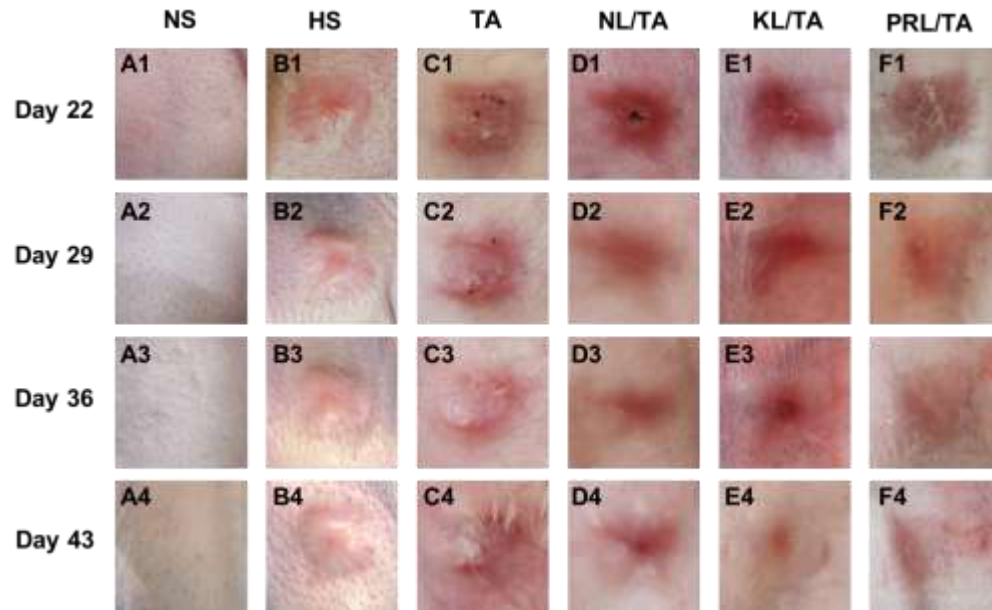
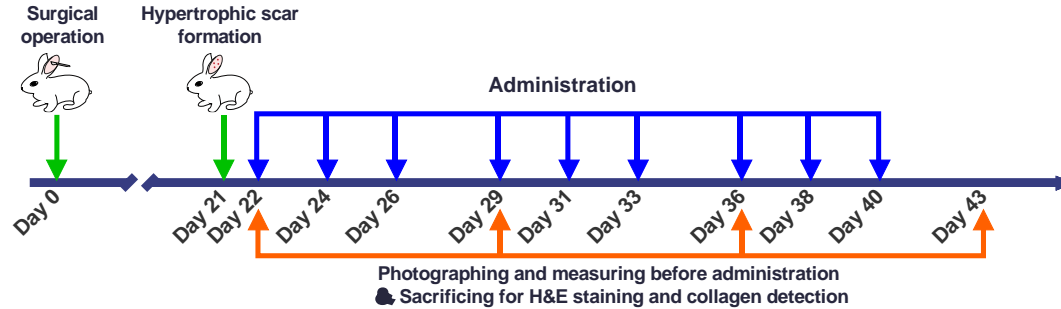
Excellent skin tissue and cell-to-cell penetration effect in vitro and vivo

Dual Tissue-cell Permeability Performance

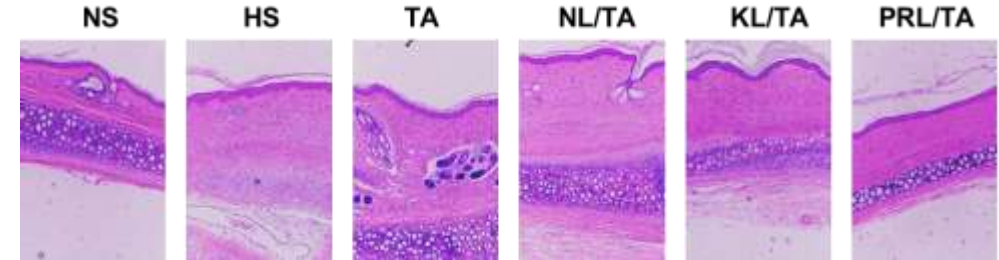


Significant anti-inflammatory and antifibroblast-proliferative effects

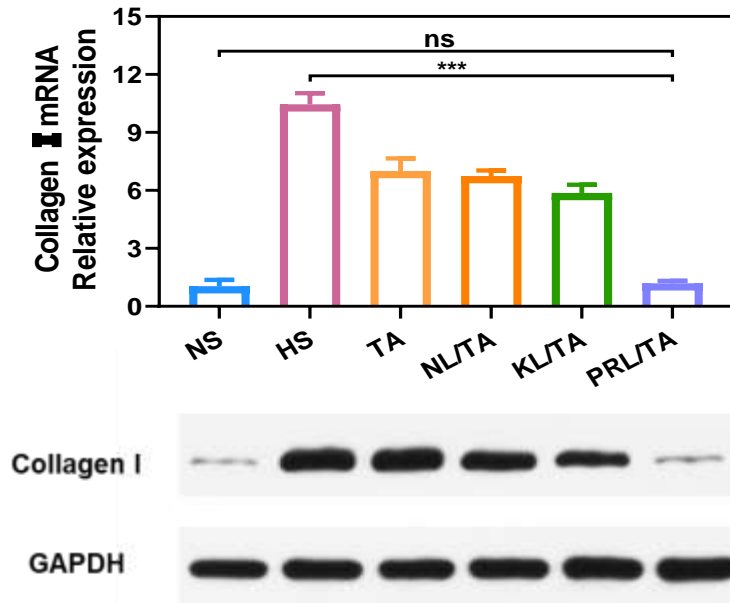
Dual Tissue-cell Permeability Performance



Immunohistochemistry



Collagen expression



Significant antiproliferative scar effect

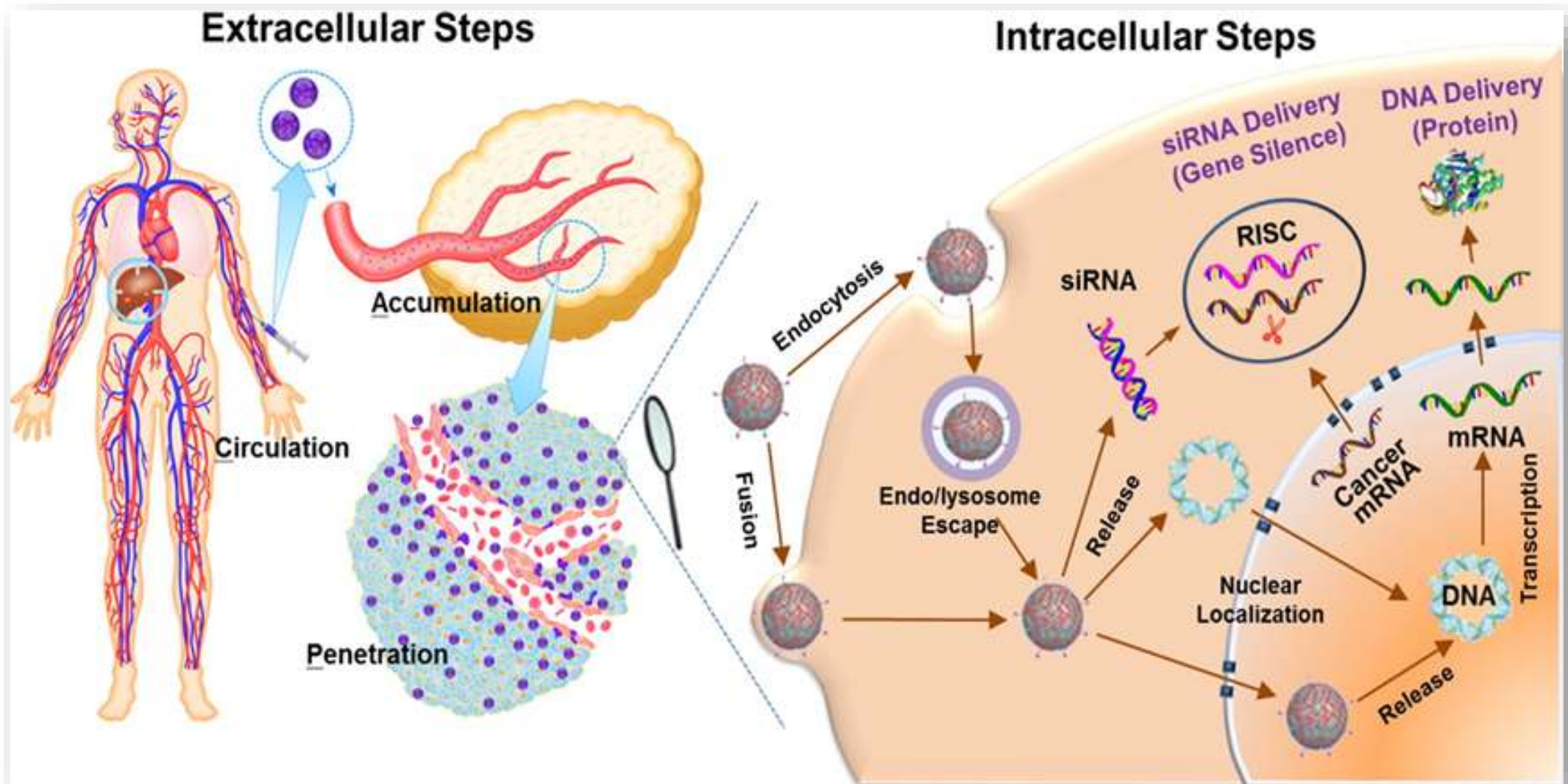


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PART THREE

Lipopeptide for Gene Delivery

Gene Delivery



Gene delivery solutions

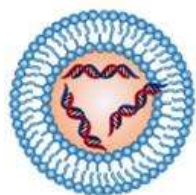
Nucleic Acid Carrier

Viral vectors

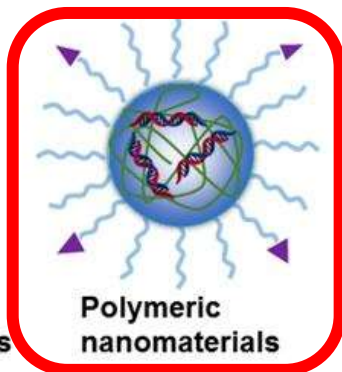
Non-viral carriers

High efficiency
Unsafe
Biomembrane
penetrating

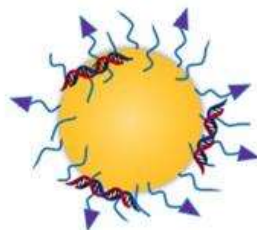
V/S



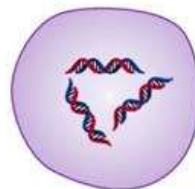
Lipid-based
nanostructures



Polymeric
nanomaterials



Inorganic
nanoparticles



Bio-inspired
nanovehicles



Phospholipid



RNAs



Targeting ligand



Polymer



Inorganic core



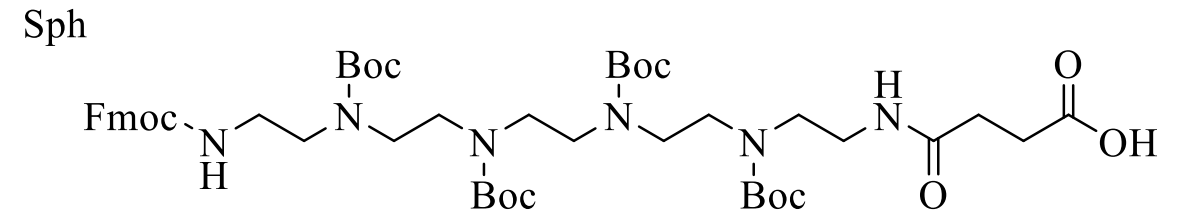
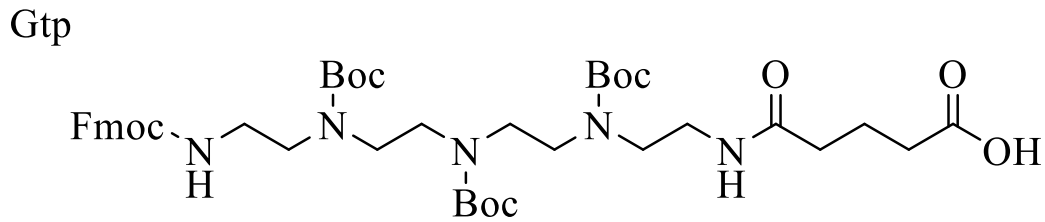
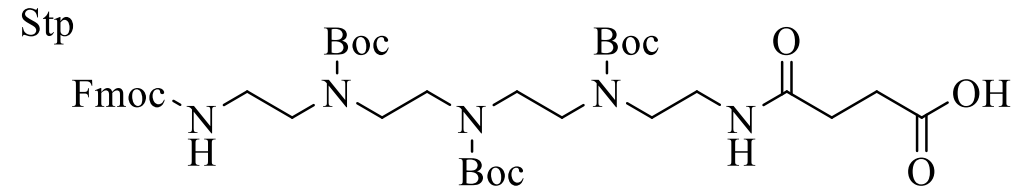
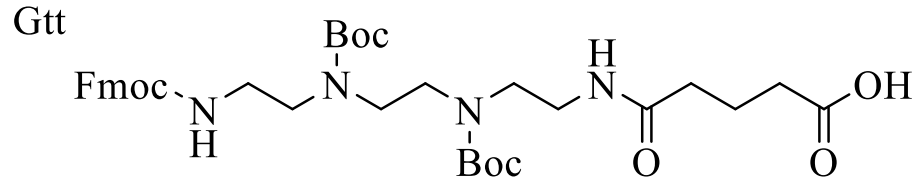
Cell membrane-like structure

Desianable
Synthesized
Flexible
High-loading

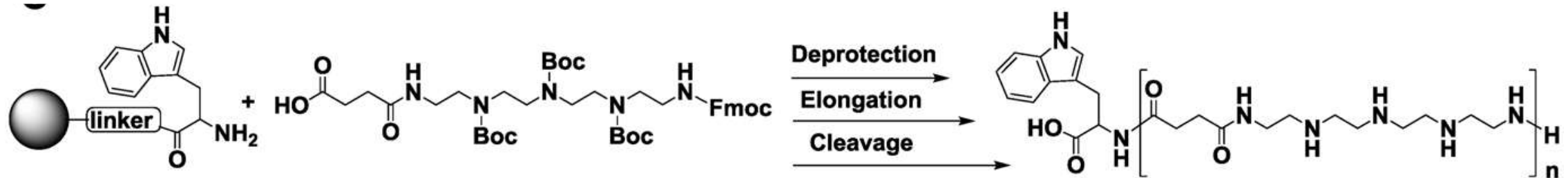
Peptide-like Cationic Oligomers



➤ Protonable artificial amino acid as solid phase synthesis building blocks



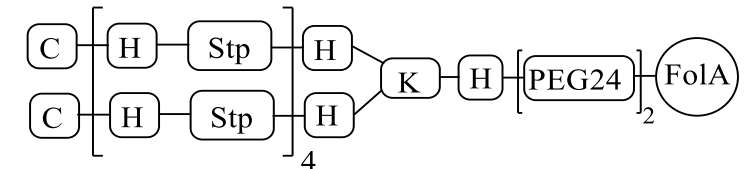
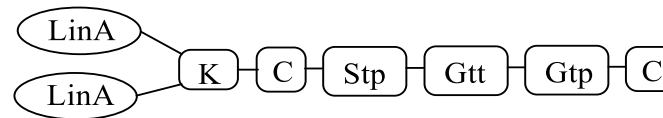
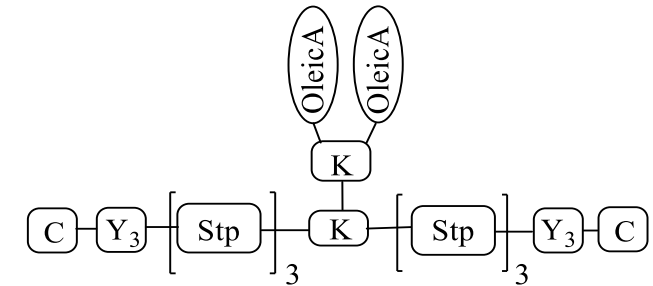
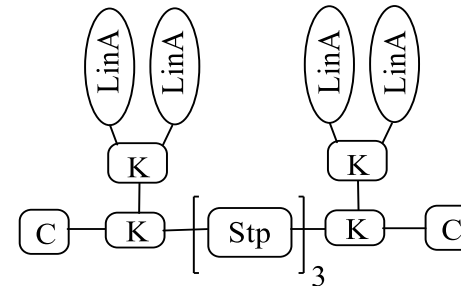
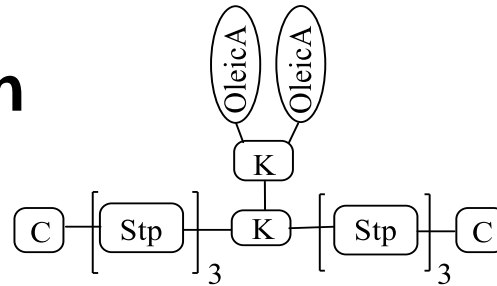
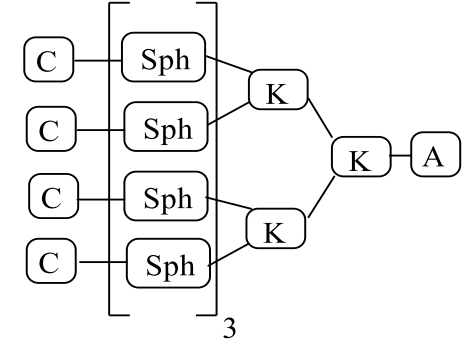
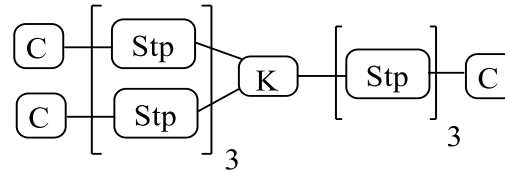
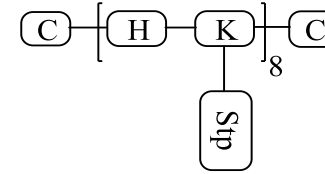
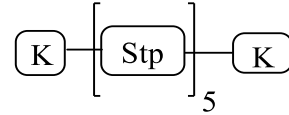
➤ Schematic synthesis process



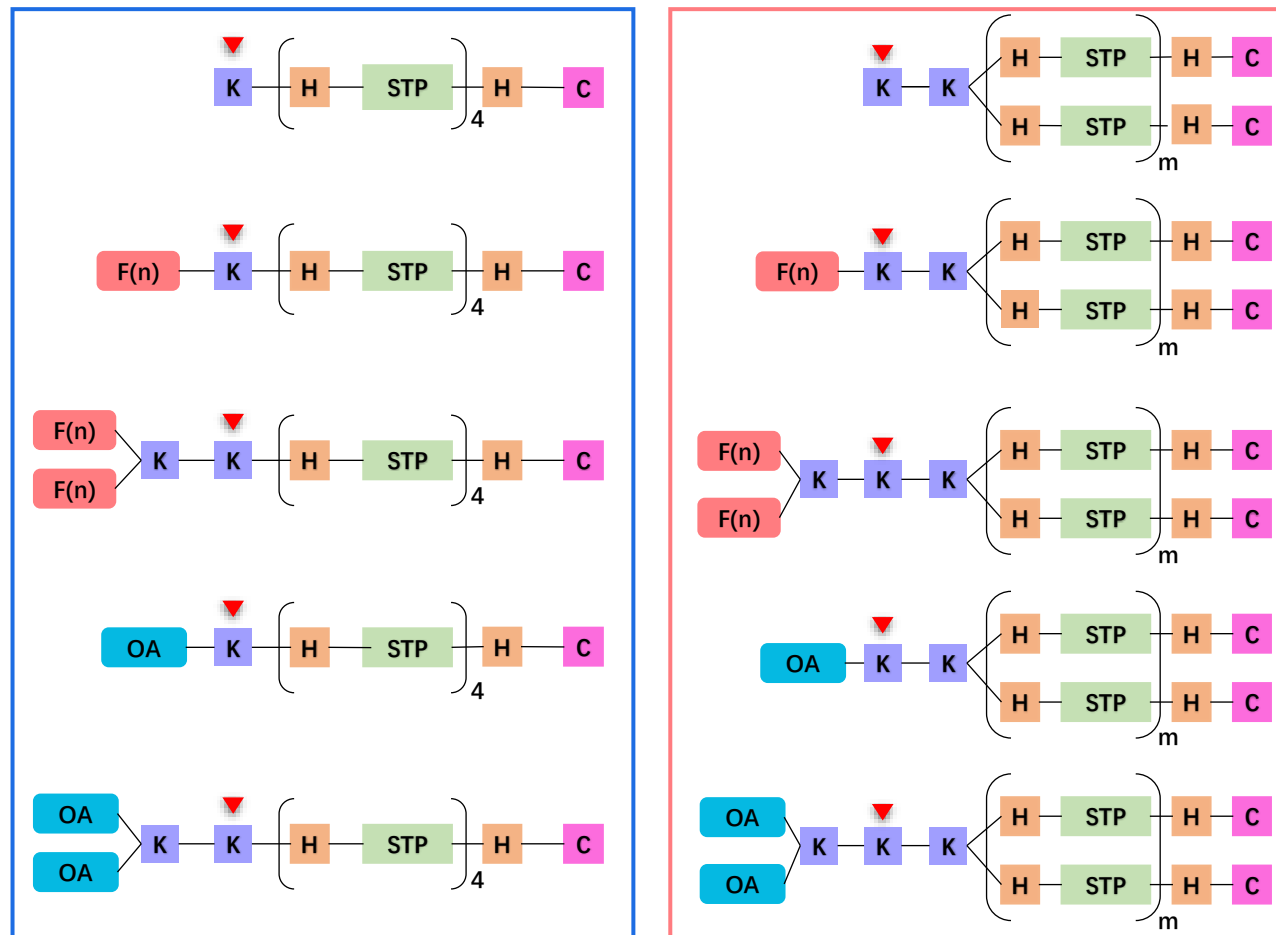
Lipopeptides from Peptide-like Cationic Oligomer



- Precise Structure
- Biodegradable
- Multifunctional
- Responsive
- On-demand Design



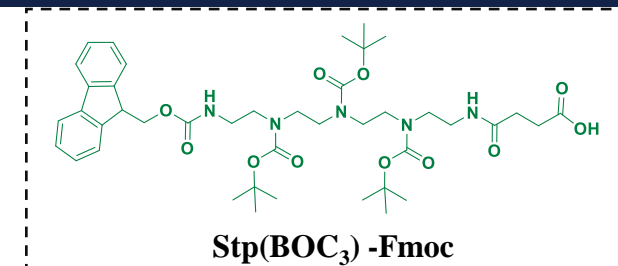
Fluorinated lipopeptides from Peptide-like Cationic Oligomer



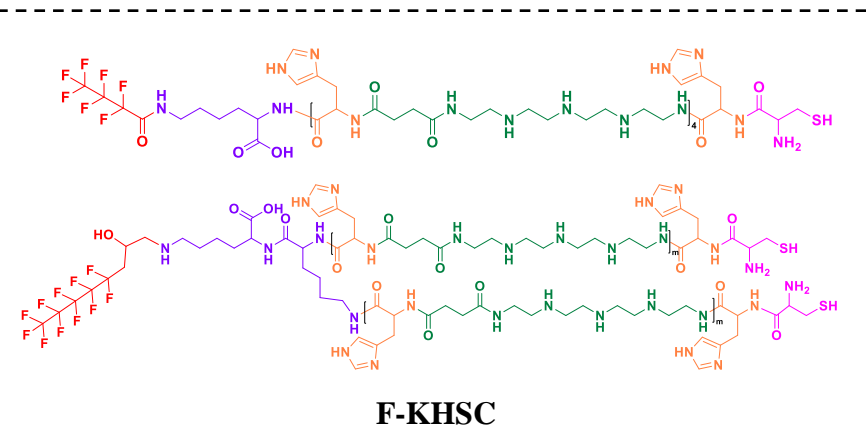
K :Lysine **H** :Histidine **C** :Cysteine **STP**

F(n) :Fluorinated domain **OA** Oleic acid

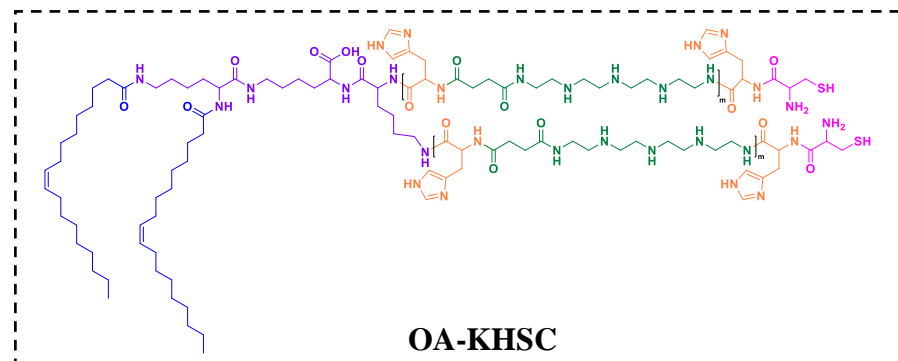
A



B

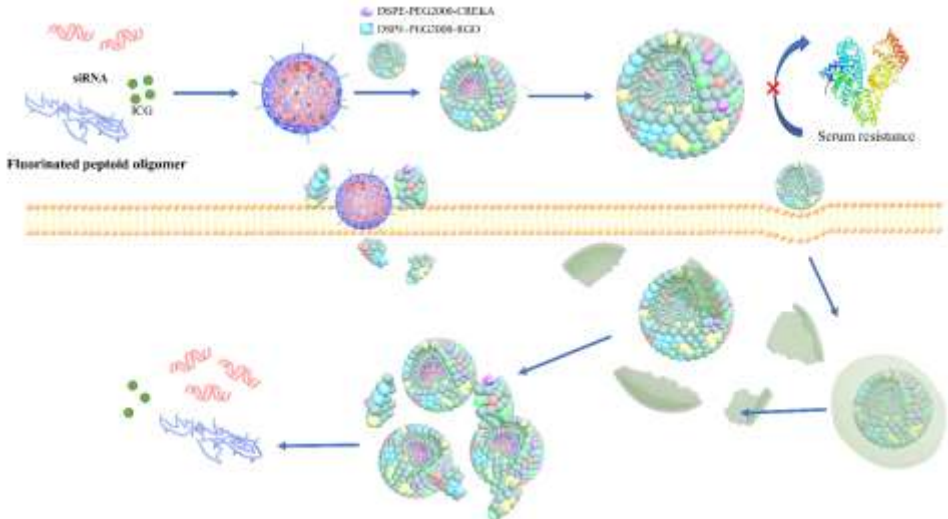


C

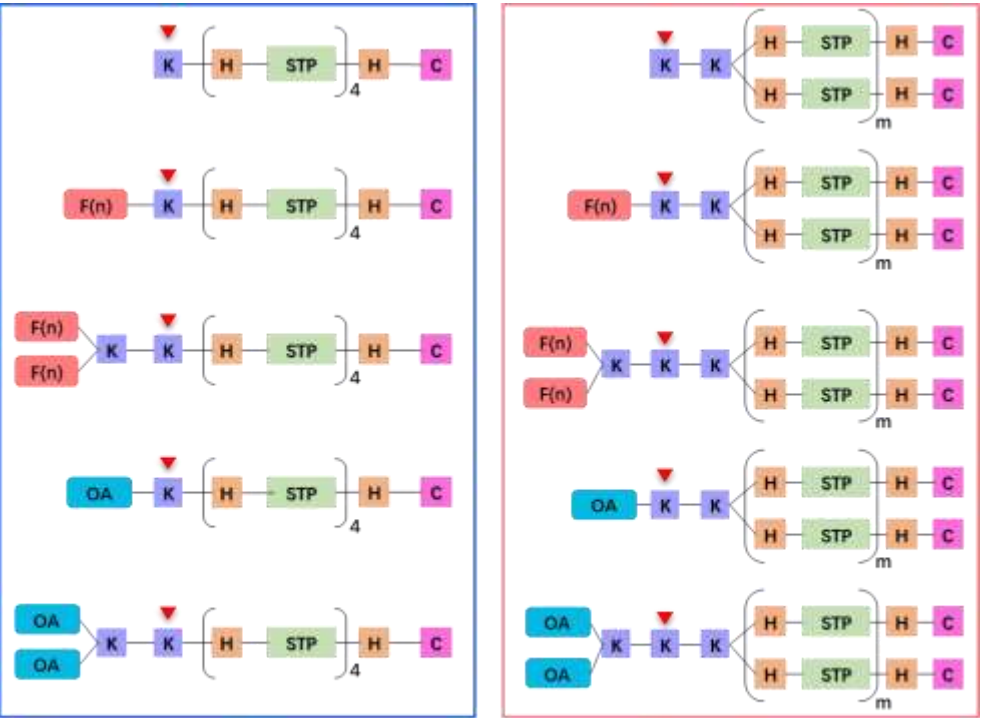
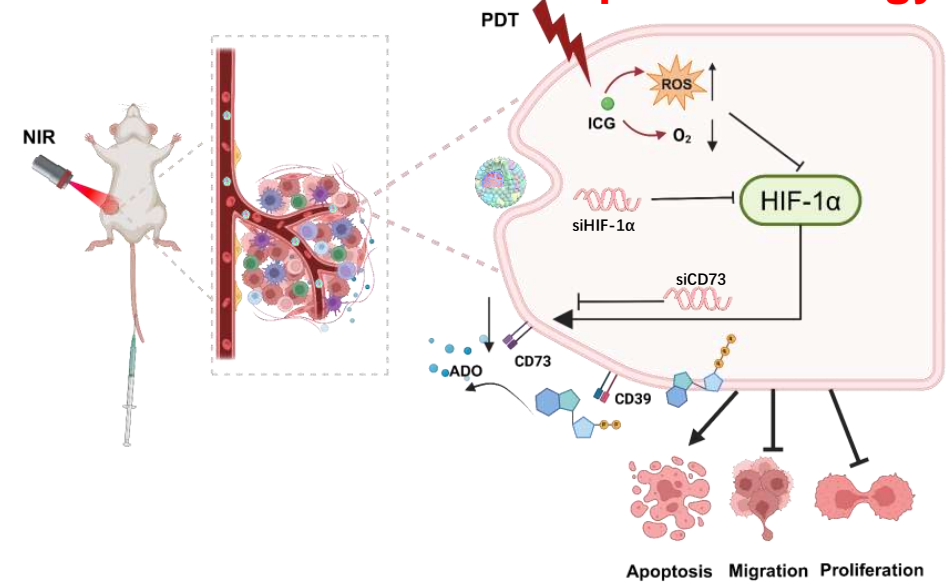


Sequential Tumor Targeted Delivery System

Targeted lipid-polymer hybrid nanoparticles



Combination therapeutic strategy

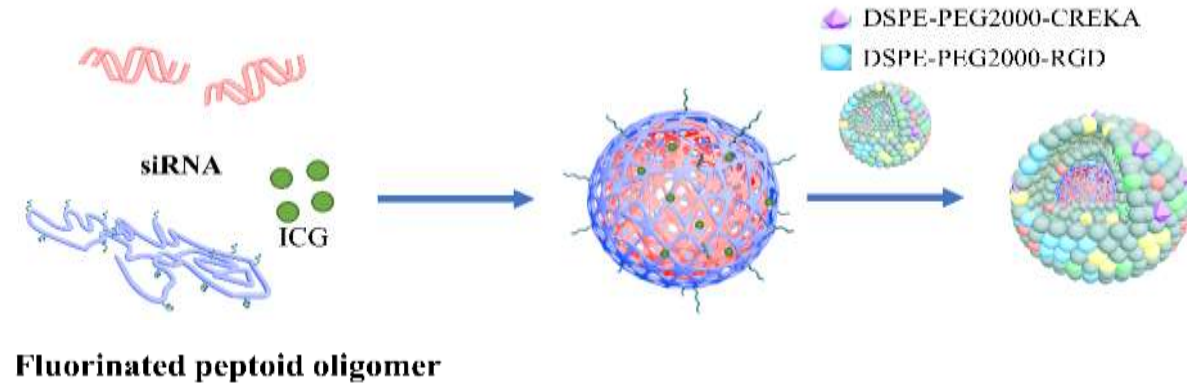


Carrier library design and optimization

Sequential Tumor Targeted Delivery System

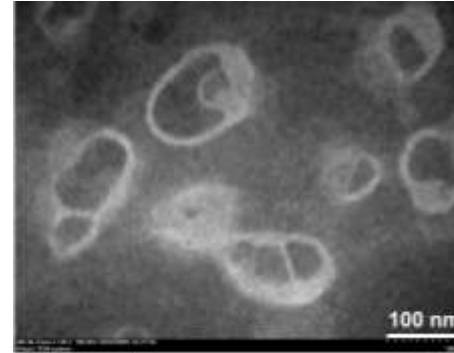
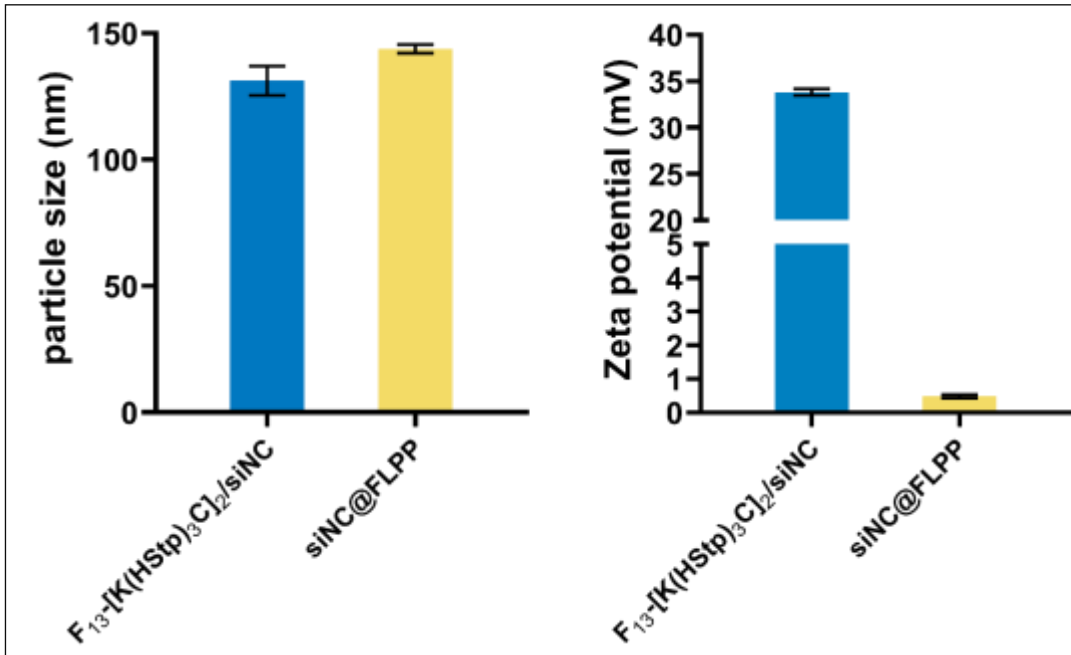


➤ Lipid-polymer hybrid nanoparticles

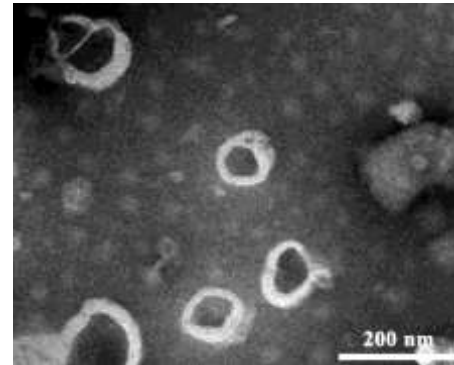


FLPP

Sequential Tumor Targeted Delivery System



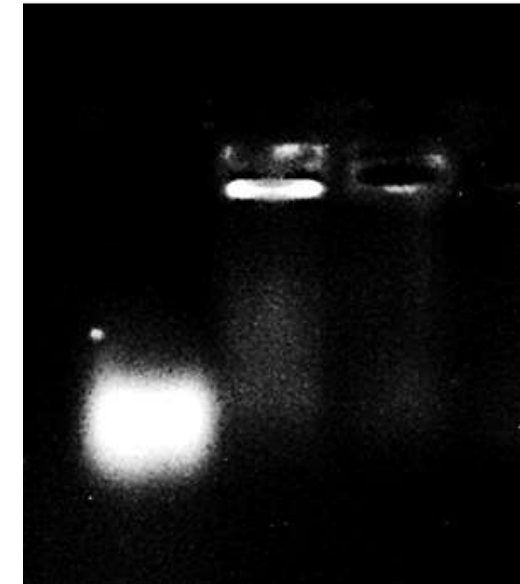
Blank lipid



siNC@FLPP

Hollow elliptical or spherical

Naked siRNA 10:1 20:1
siNC@FLPP

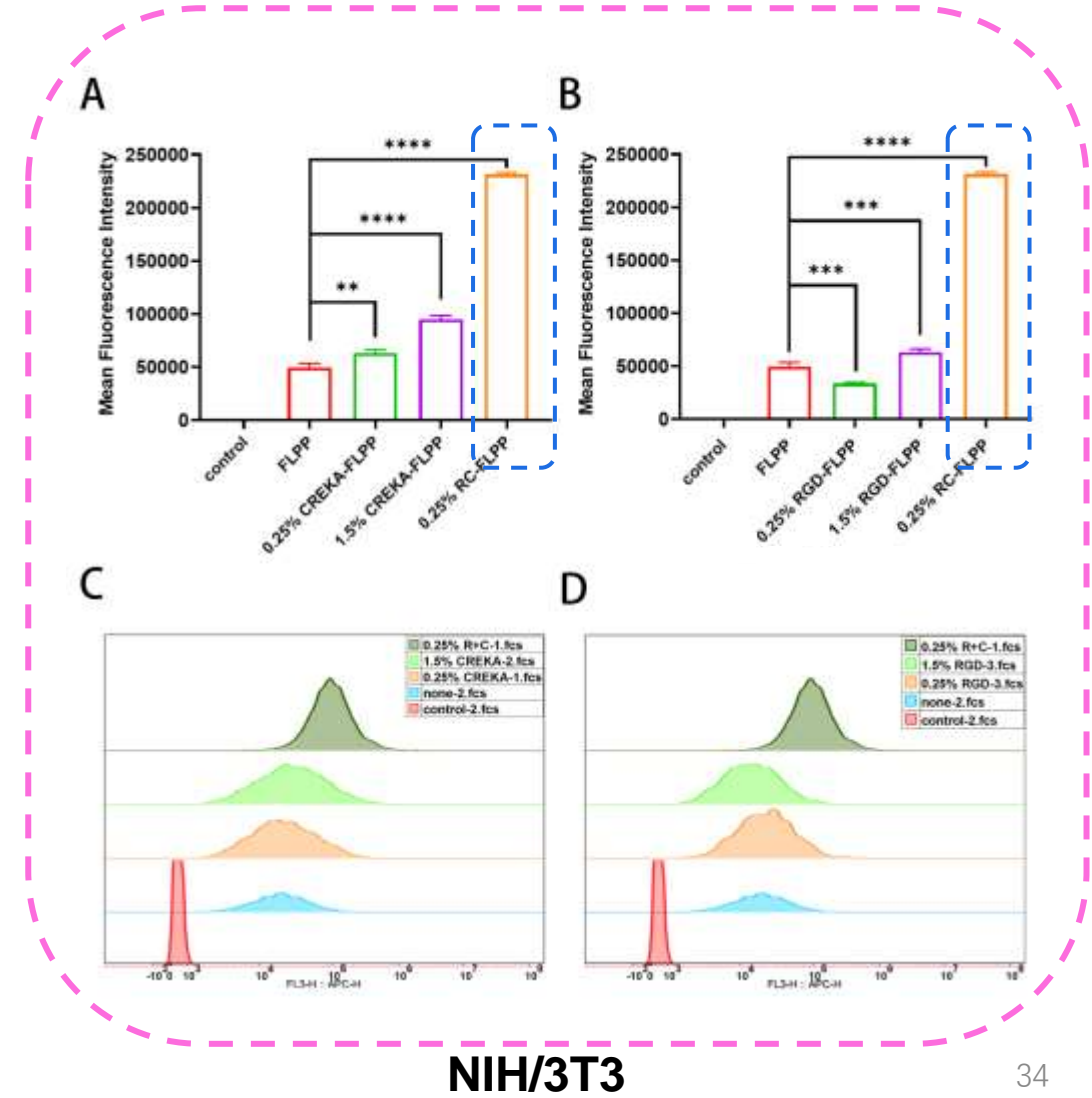
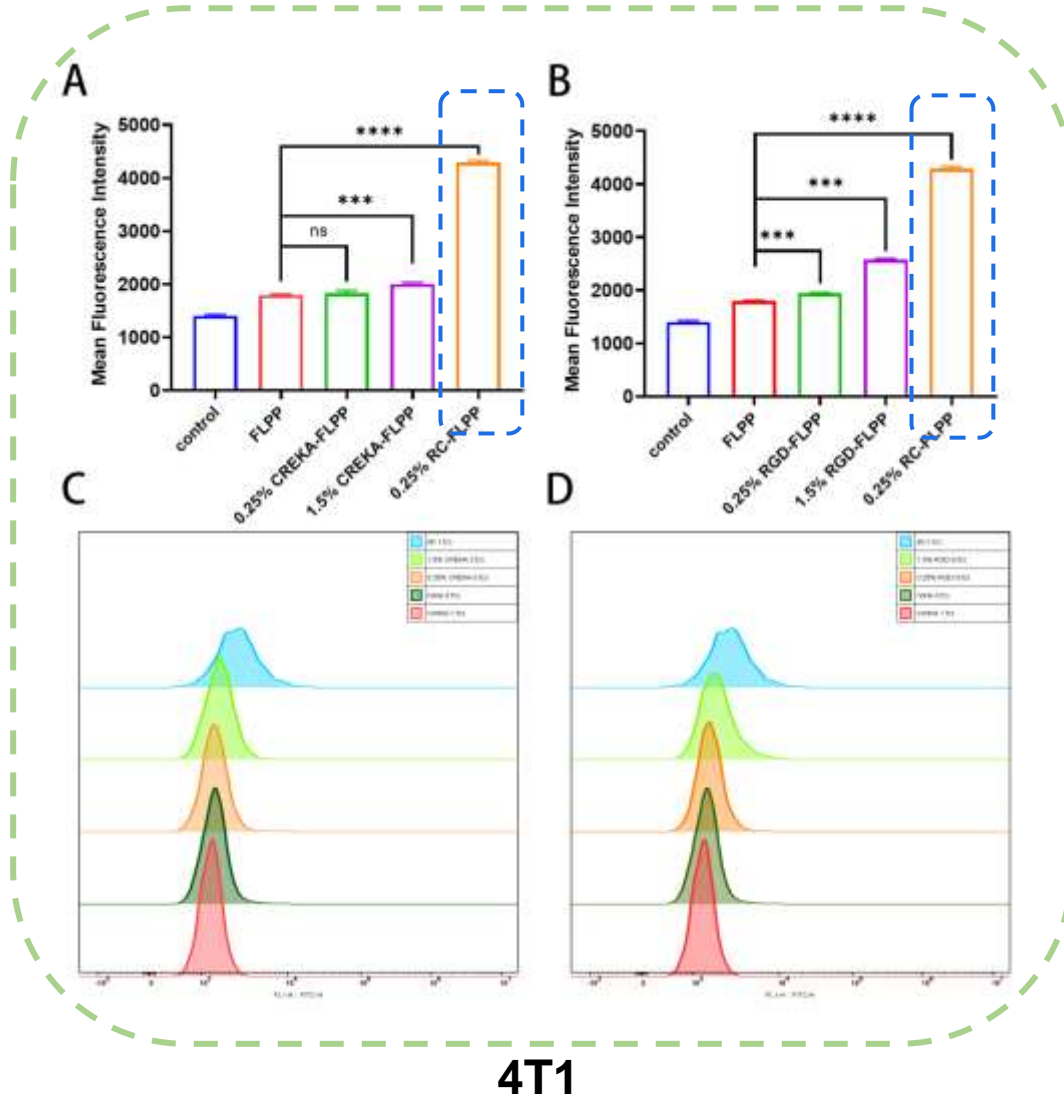


Effective siRNA encapsulation

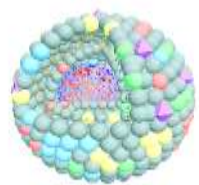
Sequential Tumor Targeted Delivery System



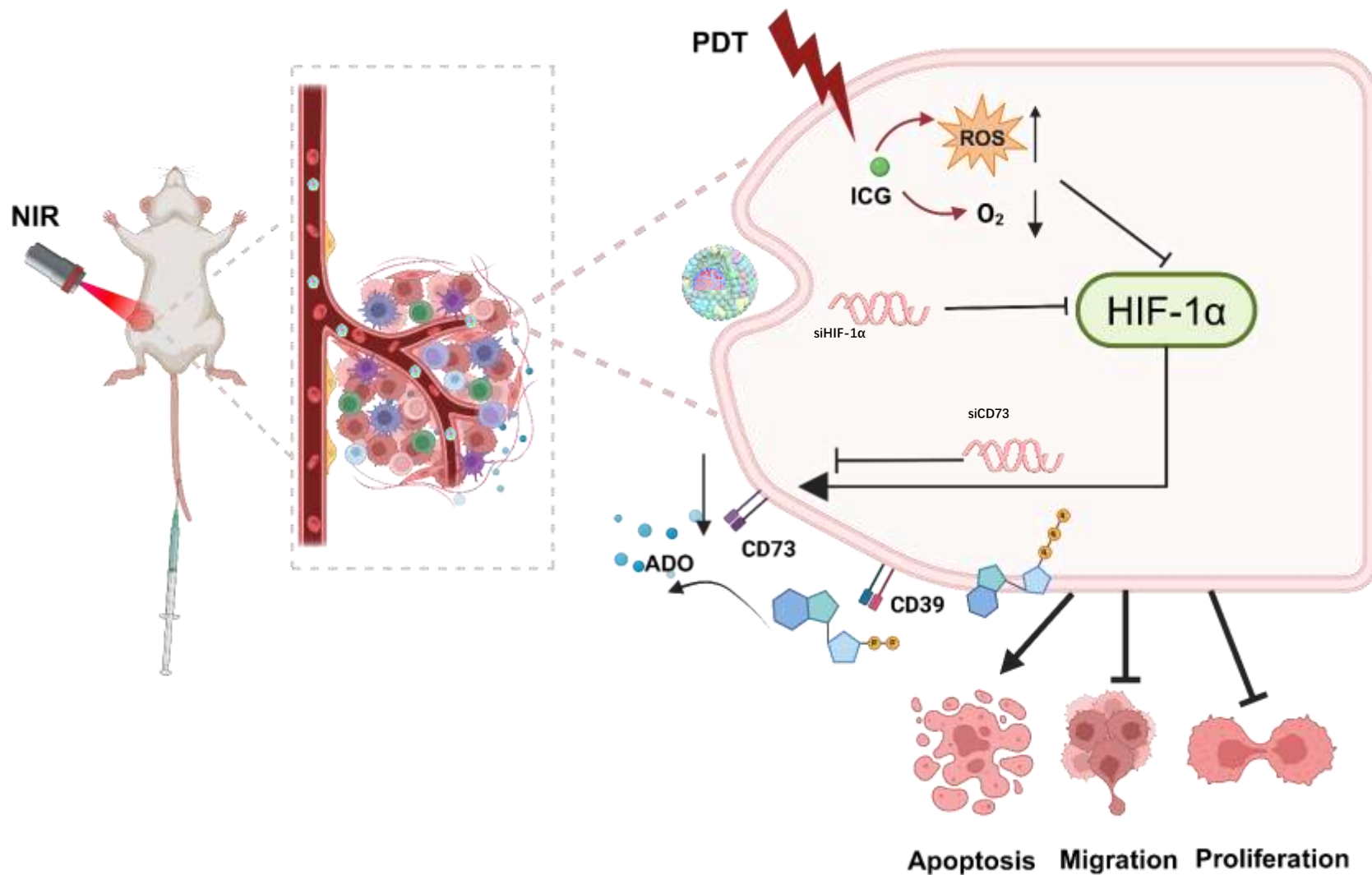
➤ FLPP demonstrate higher cellular uptake



Sequential Tumor TDDS for Combination Therapy with PDT



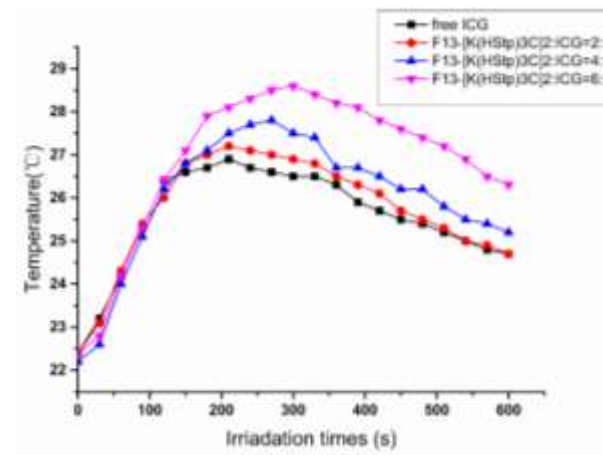
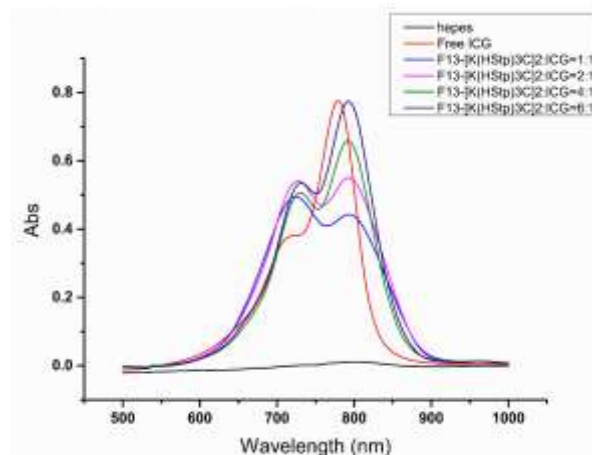
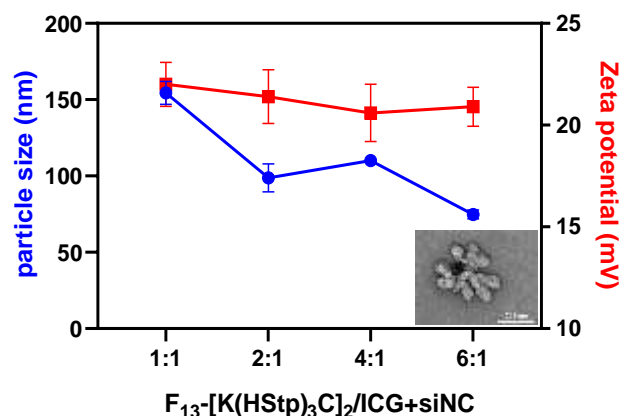
FLPP



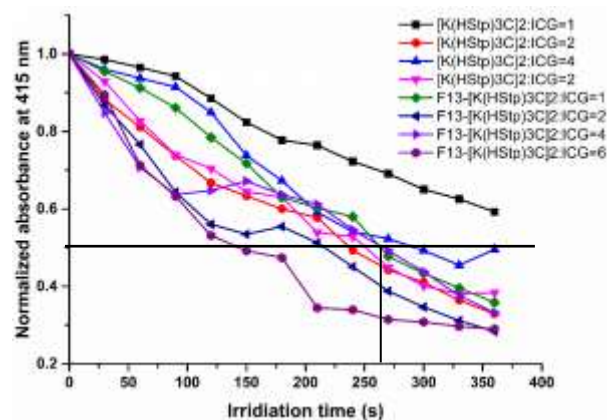
Sequential Tumor TDDS for Combination Therapy with PDT



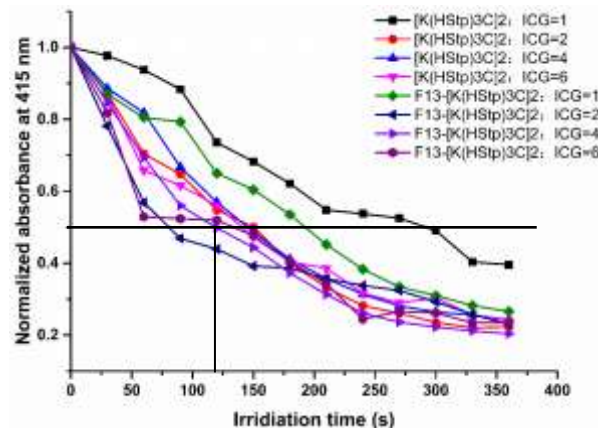
■ Co-loading of siRNA and ICGs with fluorinated carriers



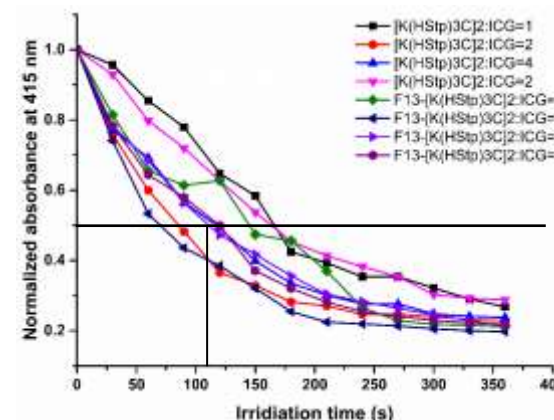
➤ Fluorinated carriers/ICG polymers improve photothermal conversion efficiency



1 W/cm²



1.5 W/cm²



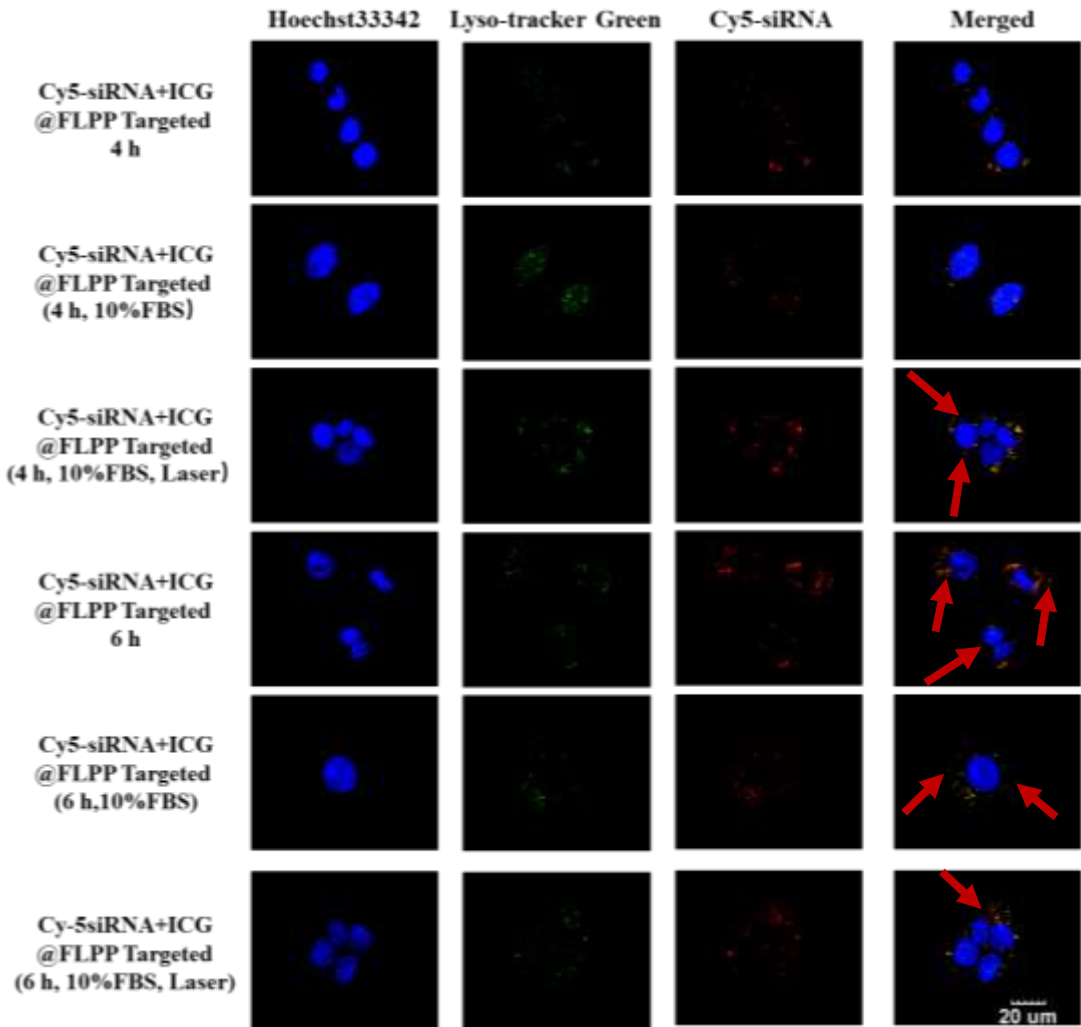
2 W/cm²

➤ Increase of laser irradiation power, the faster the photodynamic conversion rate

➤ Fluorinated carriers higher than unmodified carriers

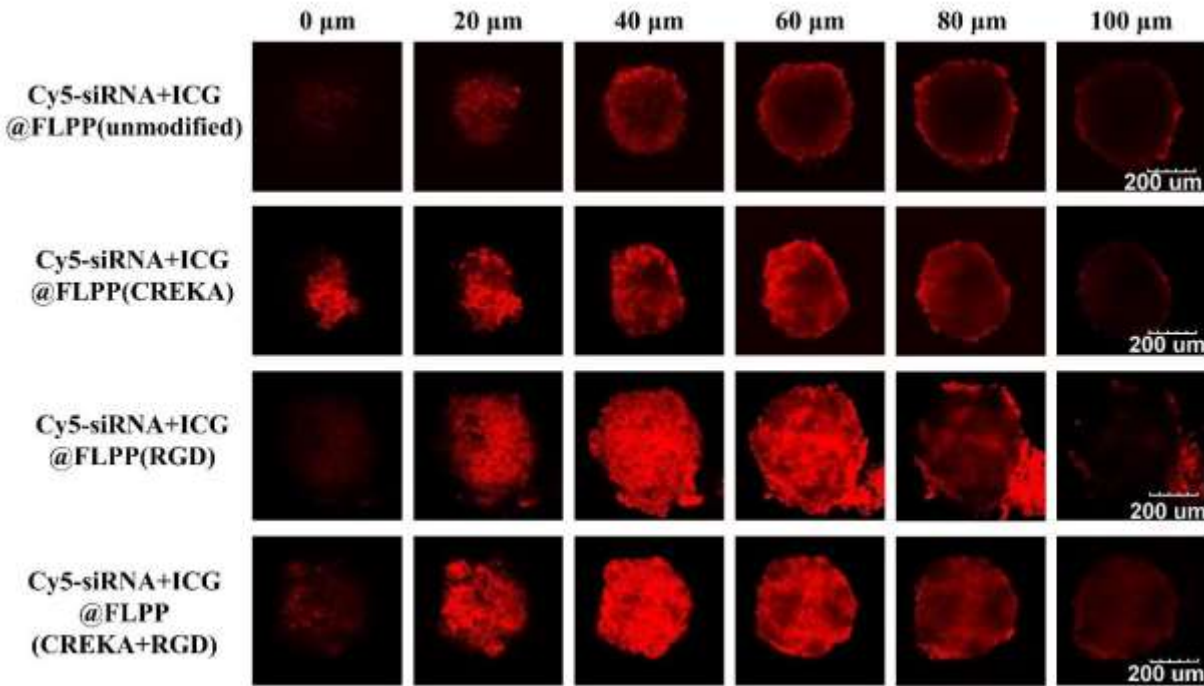
■ In vitro evaluation of the siRNA+ICG@FLPP delivery system

Endosomal Escape



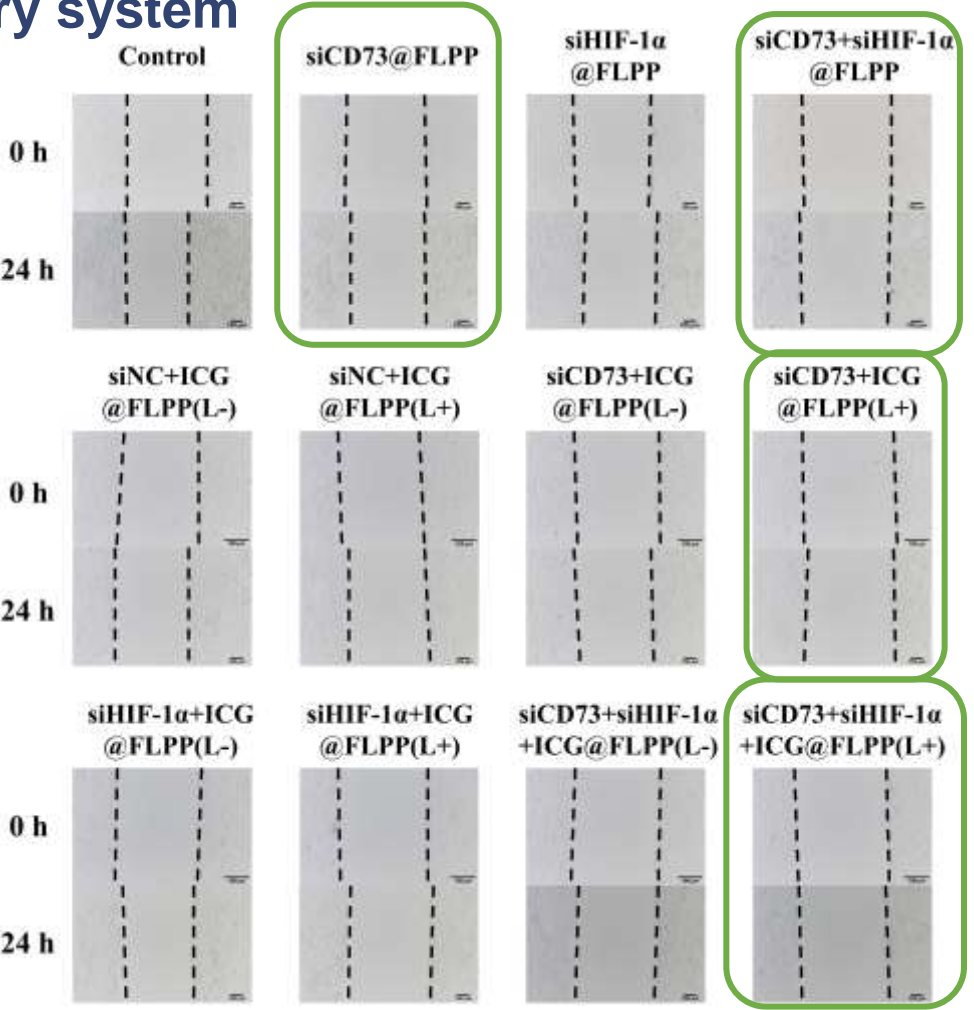
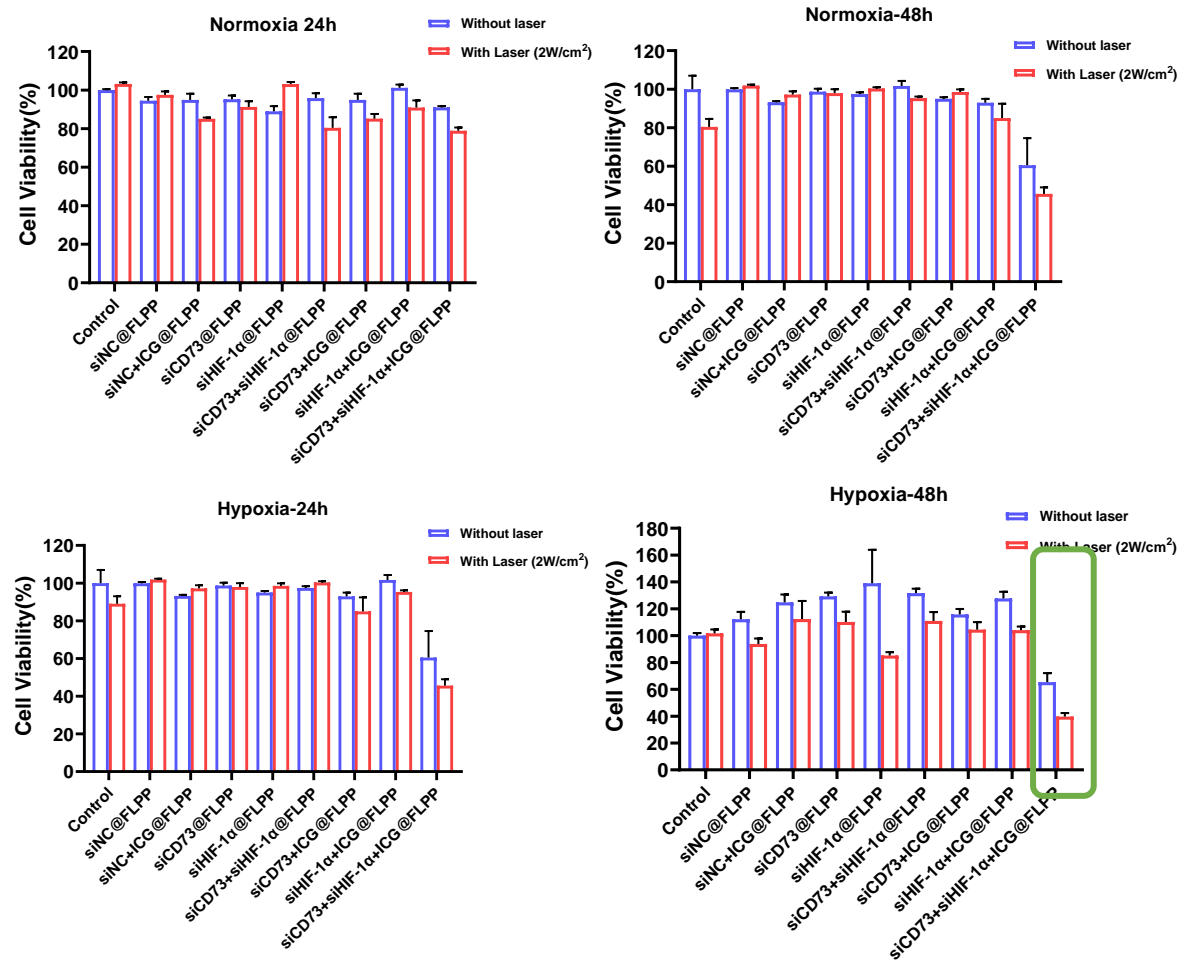
4T1

Targeted permeability in mixed tumor cell spheroids



4T1+NIH/3T3

In vitro evaluation of the siRNA+ICG@FLPP delivery system

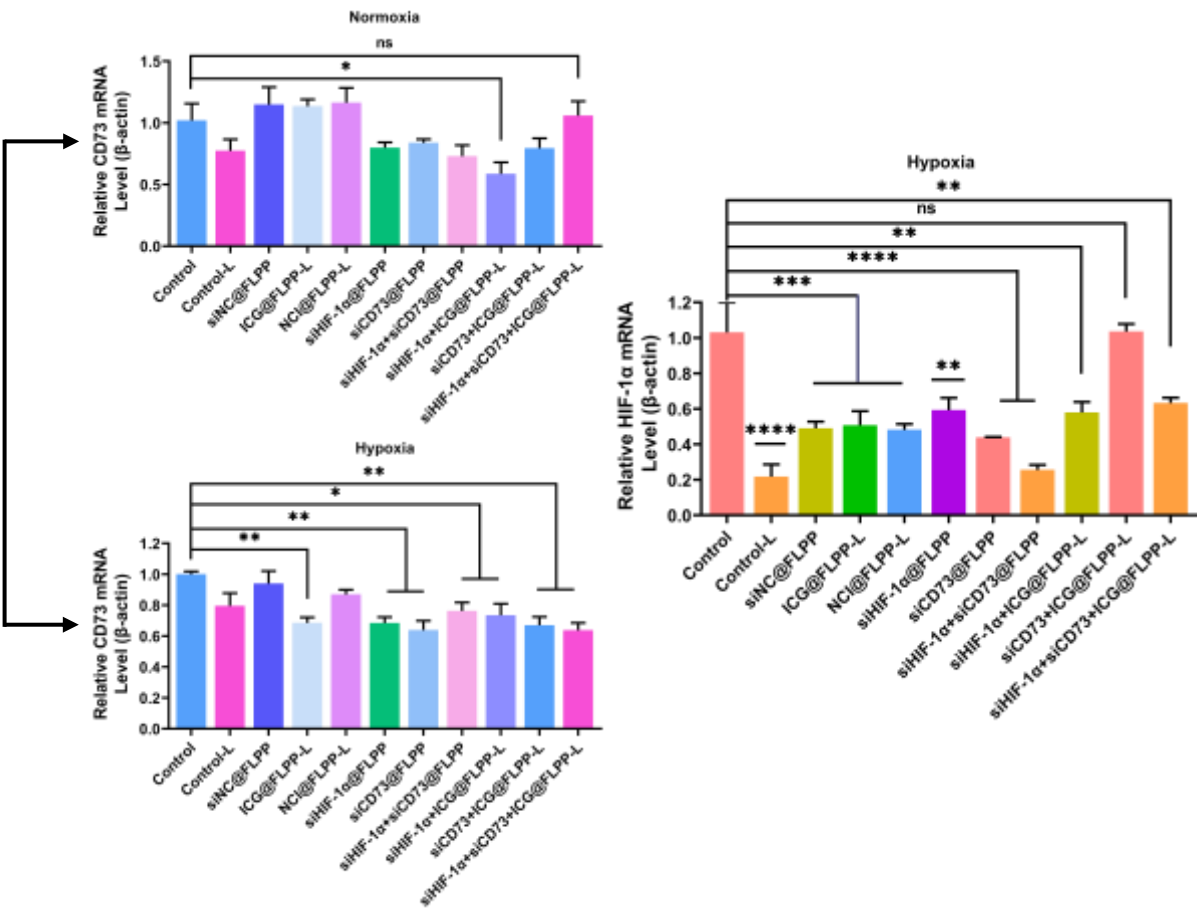


The combination treatment group had a stronger killing effect on cells under hypoxic conditions.

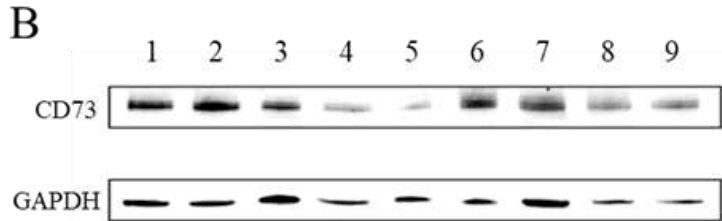
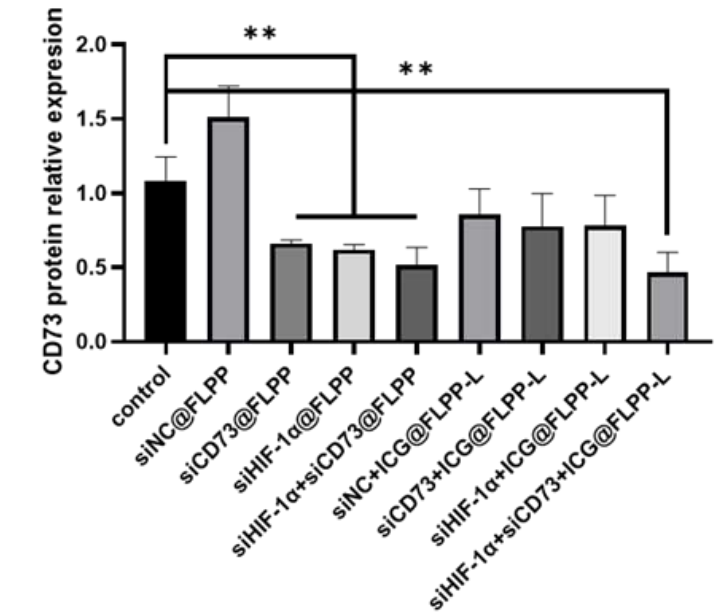
siCD73-containing group had stronger ability to inhibit cell migration.

In vitro evaluation of the siRNA+ICG@FLPP delivery system

CD73 mRNA level by PCR



A CD73 expression by WB



1: Control; 2: siNC@FLPP; 3: siCD73@FLPP; 4: siHIF-1α@FLPP;
5: siHIF-1α+siCD73@FLPP ;6: siNC+ICG@FLPP-L; 7: siCD73+ICG@FLPP-L;
8: siHIF-1α+ICG@FLPP-L; 9: siHIF-1α+siCD73+ICG@FLPP-L

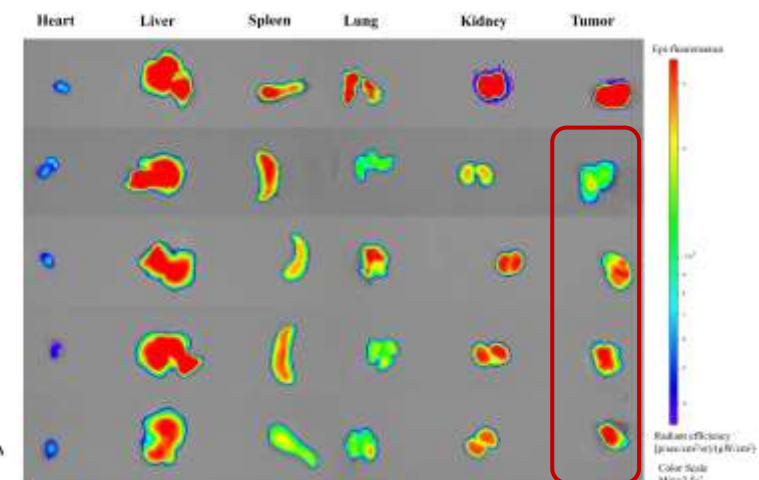
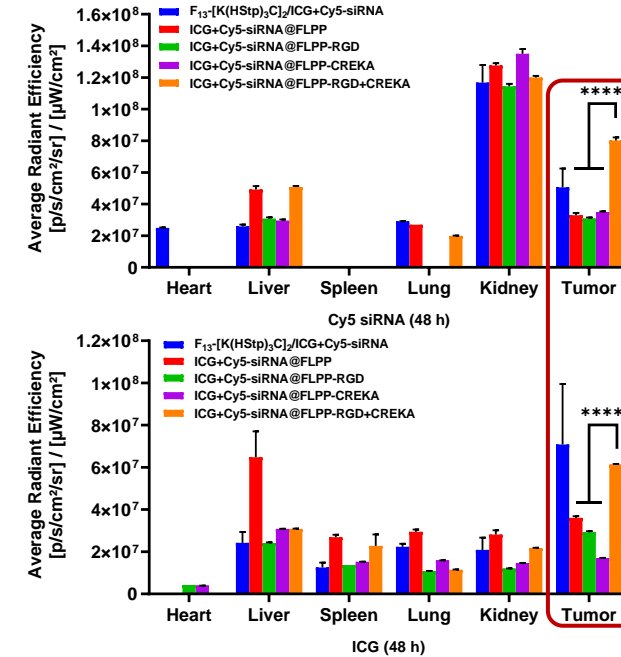
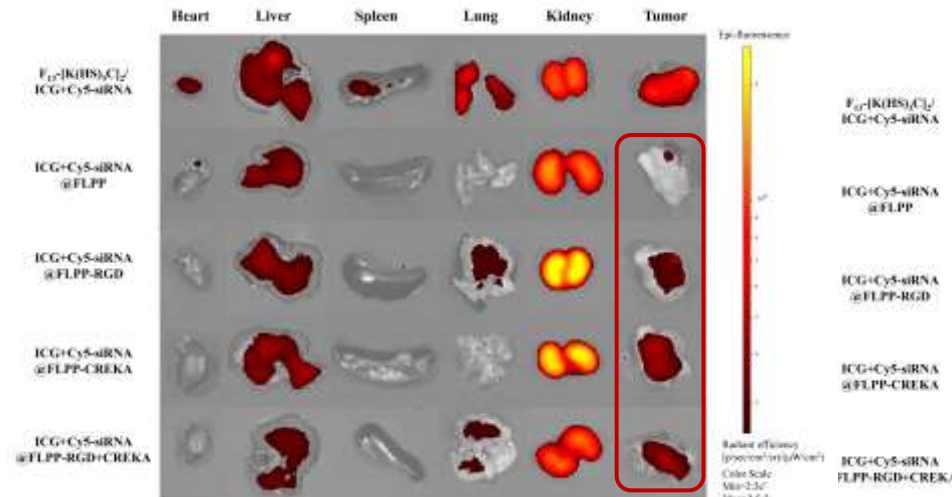
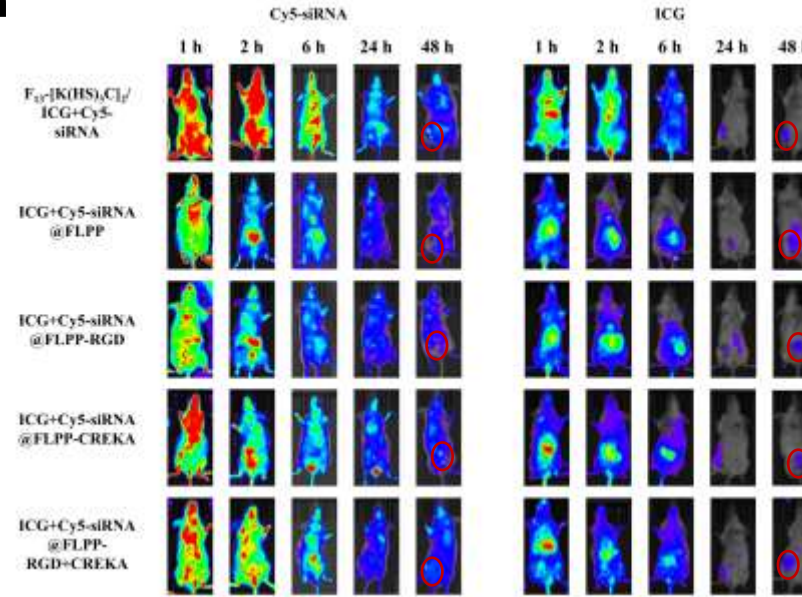
Sequential Tumor TDS for Combination Therapy



■ In-vivo distribution

□ 48 h after i.v., siRNA and ICG still remain at tumor site.

□ targeted FLPPs have stronger tumor tissue accumulation.

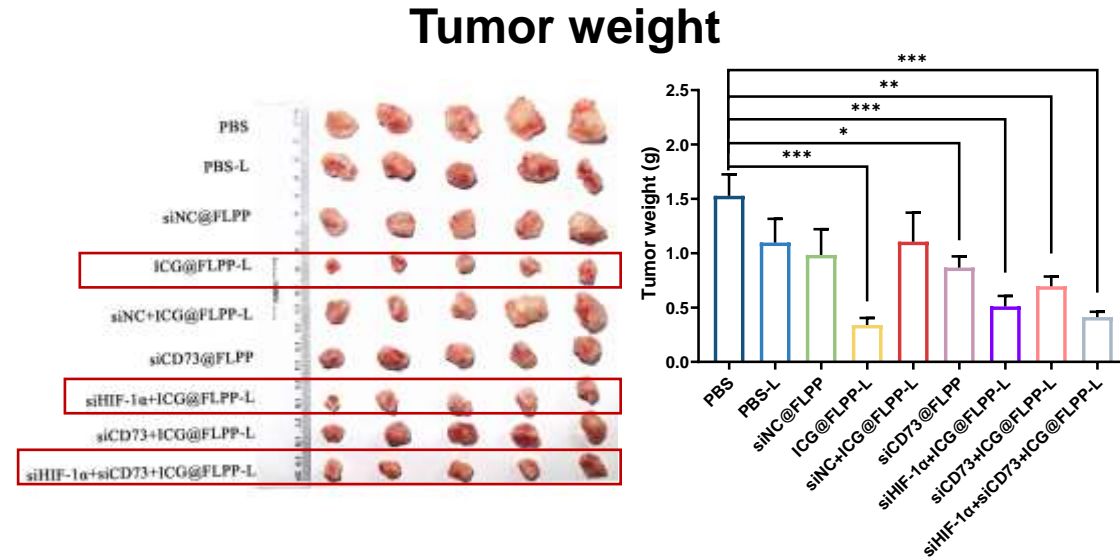
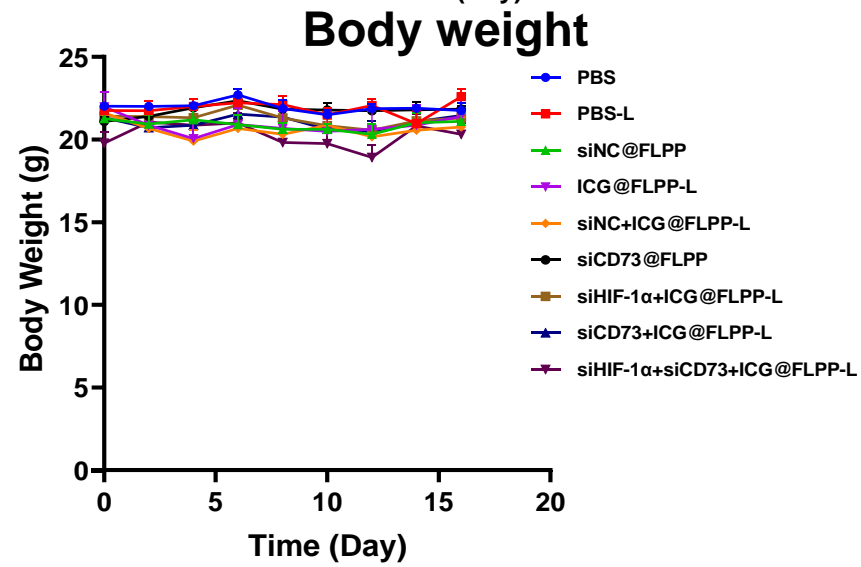
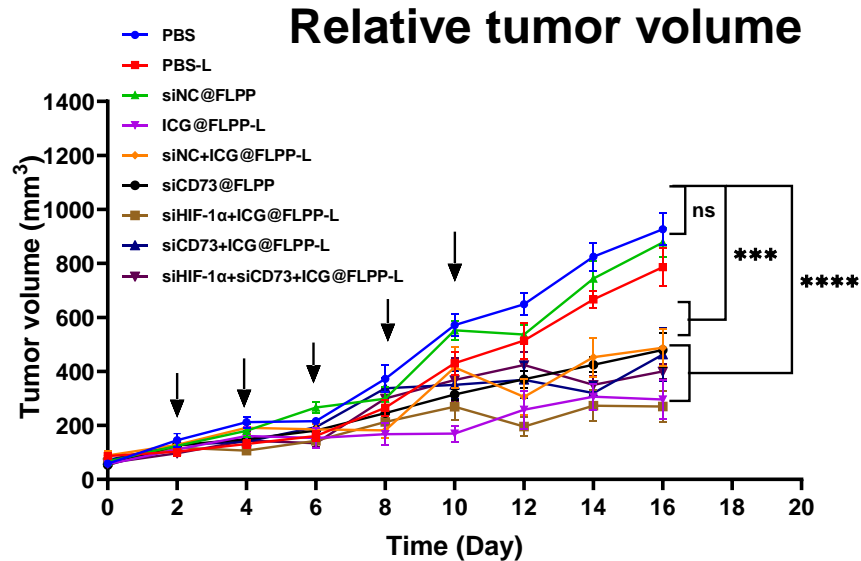


Sequential Tumor TDS for Combination Therapy



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■ In vivo evaluation of the siRNA+ICG@FLPP delivery system



- siRNA combined with PDT effectively inhibited tumor growth
- Targeting upstream hypoxia on tumor treatment is better than that of downstream adenosine pathway



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PART FOUR

Summary and Perspective

Lipopeptide

■ Advantage

- Multifunction: Versatile for the construction of a wide range of delivery systems; Posses the potential to build delivery platform to meet different delivery needs.
- Precise structure: ease to meet the different functional requirements via structural modification; ease to carry out structure-activity relationship study.
- Biodegradable: Biocompatible and high safety.

■ Foci in research

- Quality Control as Excipients: structure characterization, assay, impurities, functional related characteristics, stability, etc.
- Scale up Production
- Batch to Batch Consistency



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Center for Research Development and Evaluation of Pharmaceutical Excipients and Generic Drugs

Key Laboratory of the National Medical Products Administration



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**NMPA Key Laboratory for Research and Evaluation of Pharmaceutical Preparations and Excipient
Department of Pharmaceutics, School of Pharmacy, China Pharmaceutical University**



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THANKS

群濟業精

