

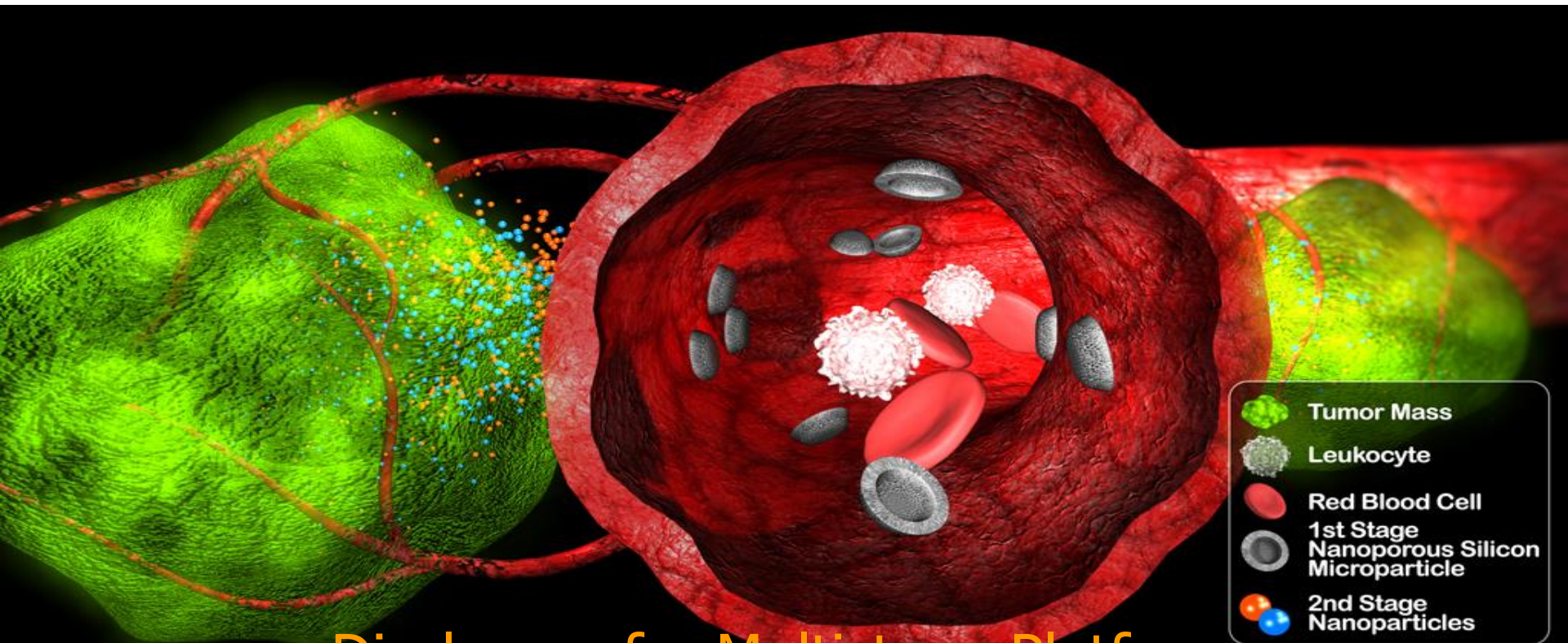
The Multistage™ Nanovector Delivery System: “From bench to...almost clinic”

Jason Sakamoto, Ph.D.
Co-Chair, Assistant Member
Department of Nanomedicine
The Methodist Hospital Research Institute

COO, The Alliance for NanoHealth
Houston Texas



Financial Interests



Disclosure for Multistage Platform

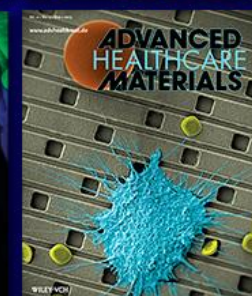
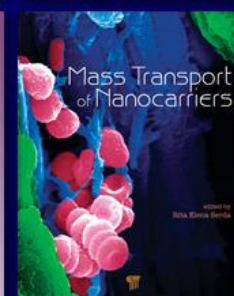
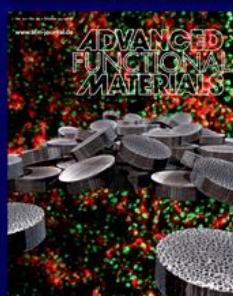
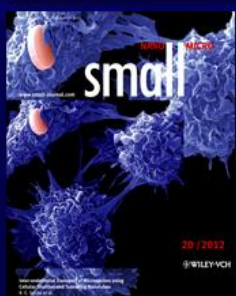
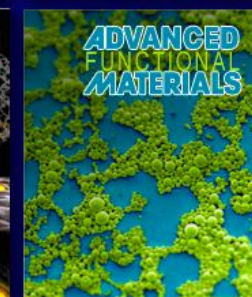
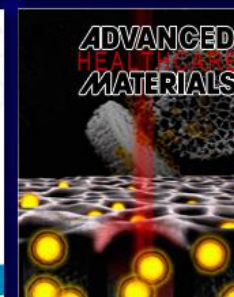
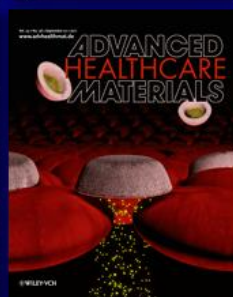
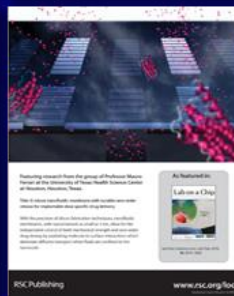
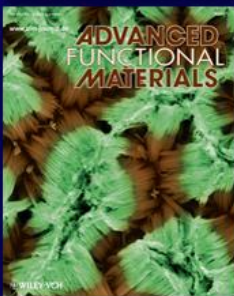
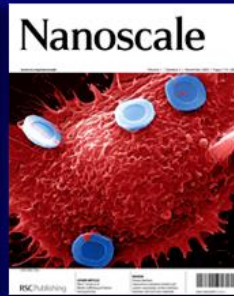
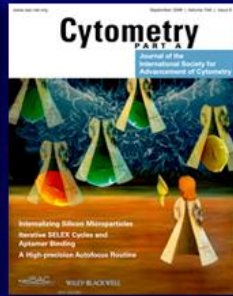
Benefits of Leveraging Academic Innovations

Academic Intellectual Property



- ⌘ Non-diluted Funding: Over \$40M in Federal (NIH/DoD) funding
- ⌘ Virtual R&D Department: 10 faculty members and their labs
- ⌘ Keeping Pipelines Filled: Cancer, heart disease, transplant, regenerative medicine

Journal Covers 2005-2013



Challenges of Leveraging Academic Innovations

Academic Intellectual Property



- ⌘ Lack of Follow Through: Getting publications (and grants) more glamorous than translation work
- ⌘ Tech Transfer Offices: Negotiating a reasonable licensing deal
- ⌘ Scale up and Manufacturing: cGMP, mouse to man, QA/QC

Today's Panel Session: Technology Handoff

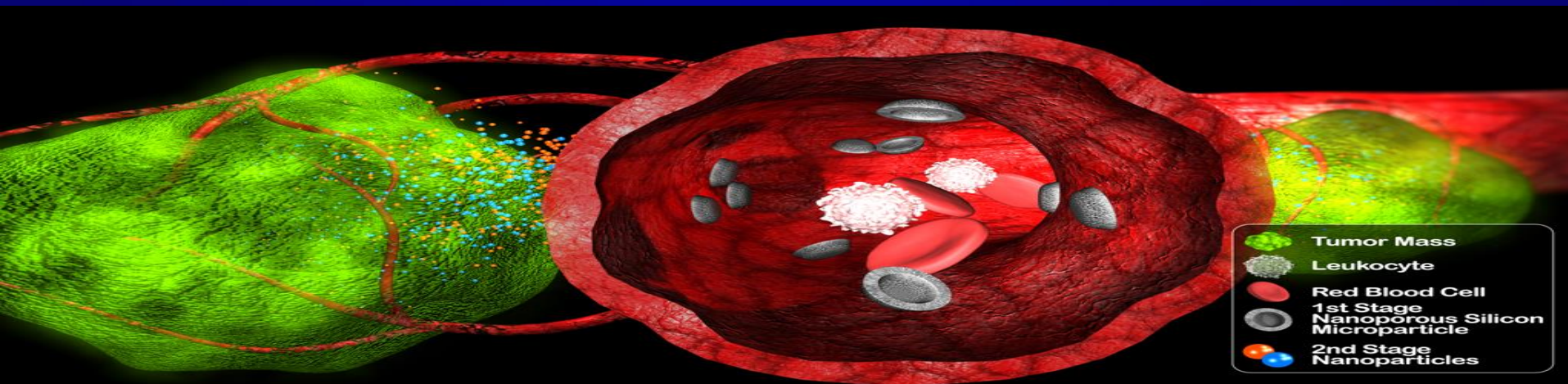
The Methodist
Hospital Research
Institute



Goal

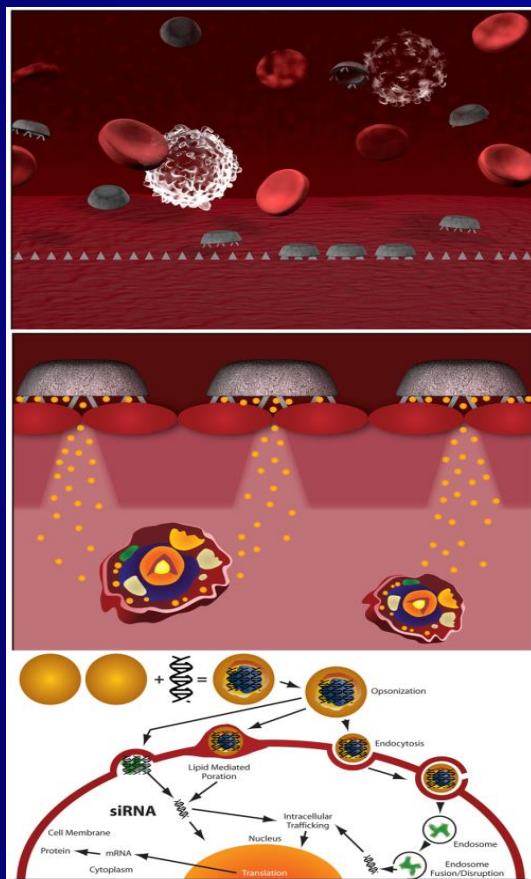
IND
Package

Into the Clinic



Multi-Stage Drug Delivery System:

Mesoporous Silicon Microparticles



nature nanotechnology

VOL.3 NO.3 MARCH 2008
www.nature.com/naturenanotechnology

Beating barriers with multistage delivery

SILICON NANOCRYSTALS
Seeing the light

MAGNETIC NANOPARTICLES
Remote control for cells

MOLECULAR ELECTRONICS
DNA proves its potential

LETTERS

Mesoporous silicon particles as a multistage delivery system for imaging and therapeutic applications

ENNIO TASCIOTTI¹, XUEWU LIU¹, ROHAN BHAVANE¹, KEVIN PLANT¹, ASHLEY D. LEONARD²,
B. KATHERINE PRICE², MARK MING-CHENG CHENG¹, PAOLO DECUZZI^{1,3}, JAMES M. TOUR²,
FREDIKA ROBERTSON⁴ AND MAURO FERRARI^{1,4,5*}

¹Nanomedicine, Brown Institute of Molecular Medicine, The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston, Houston, Texas 77030, USA

²Departments of Chemistry and Mechanical Engineering and Materials Science, and The Smalley Institute for Nanoscale Science and Technology, Rice University, Houston, Texas 77005, USA

³Center of Bio-/Nanotechnology and Engineering for Medicine, The University of Magna Graecia, Viale Europa – LOC. Germaneto, 88100, Catanzaro, Italy

⁴Department of Experimental Therapeutics, The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston Texas 77030, USA

⁵Department of Bioengineering, Rice University, Houston, Texas 77005, USA

*e-mail: mauro.ferrari@uth.tmc.edu

Nanotechnology Can Enable Interaction with the Multiscale Levels of Biology



Individuals

Organs

Cells

Protein and gene networks

Protein interactions

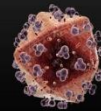
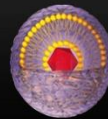
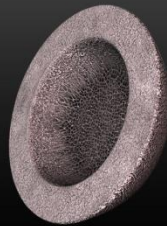
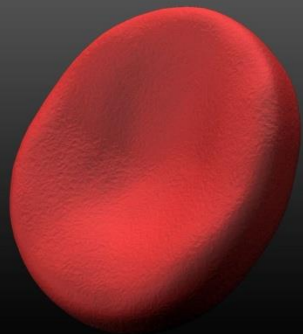
Protein

“There’s plenty of room at the bottom...”

Richard Feynman

RNA

DNA



Red Blood Cell
8 μm (8000 nm)

Multistage Nano Particle
1 μm (1000 nm)

Nanoshell
200 nm

Liposome (Doxil™)
120 nm

HIV Virus
100 nm

Nanopore
50 nm

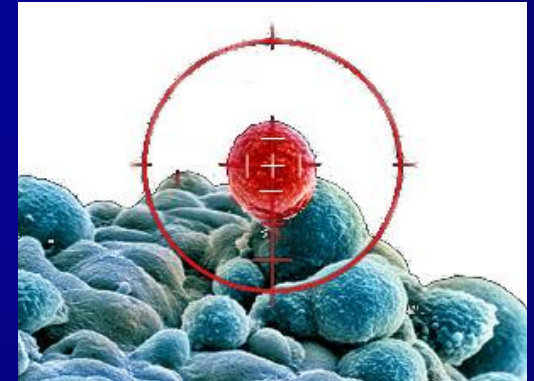
Nanotube/ Buckyball
4 nm

DNA
2.5 nm

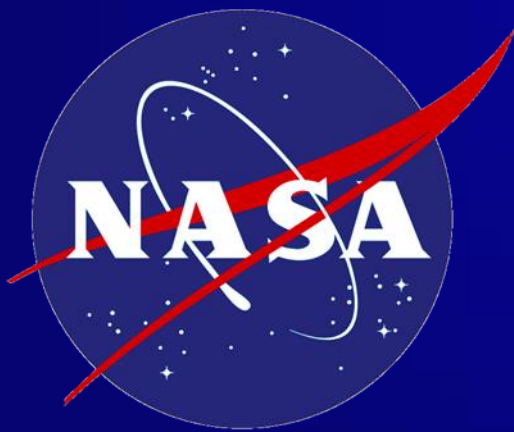
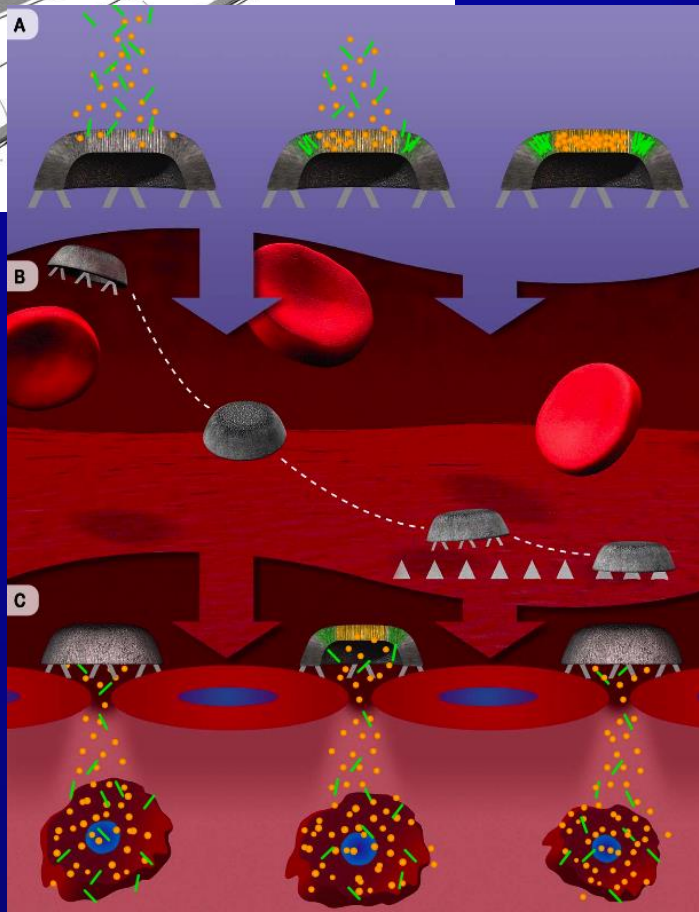
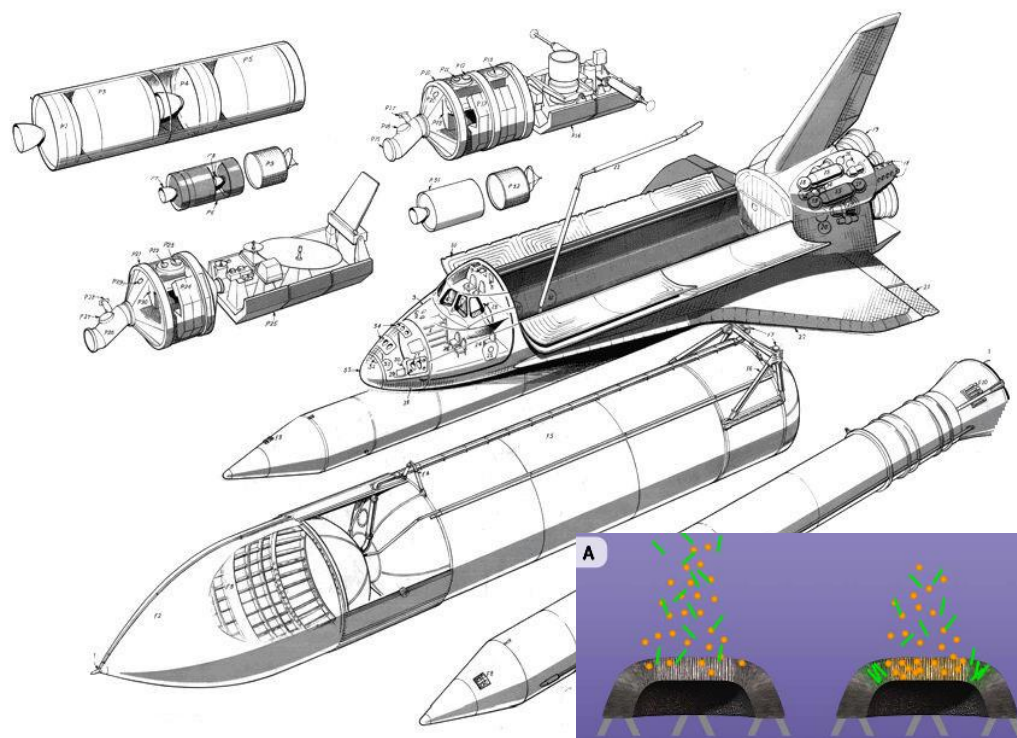
Glucose
1 nm



Decoupling Rx Challenges

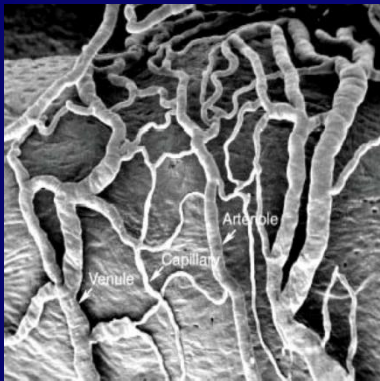


MultiStage Approach

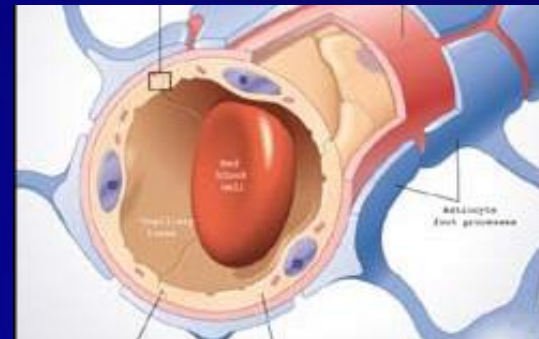


The Central Issue of Drug Delivery : Biological Barriers

Normal vasculature

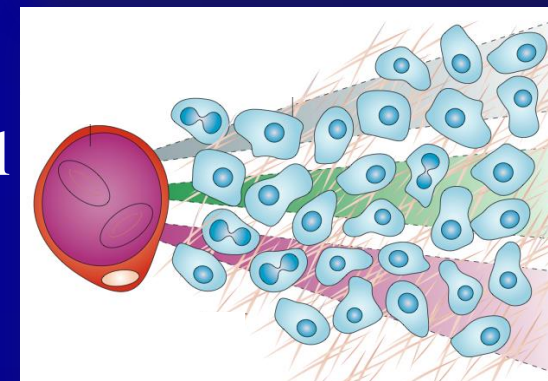


- Hemo-Rheology
- Reticulo-Endothelial System
- Endothelial Barriers



- Tumor-Associated Interstitial Fluid Pressures

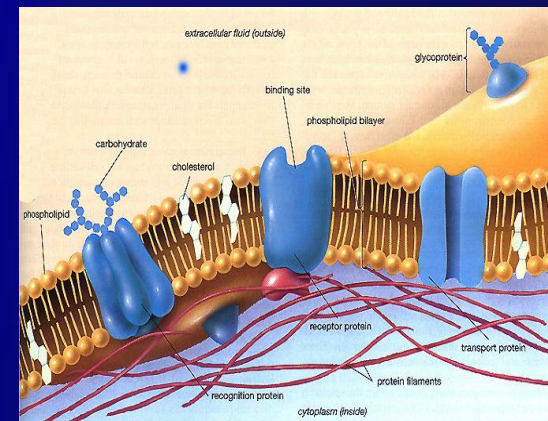
- Cell Membrane



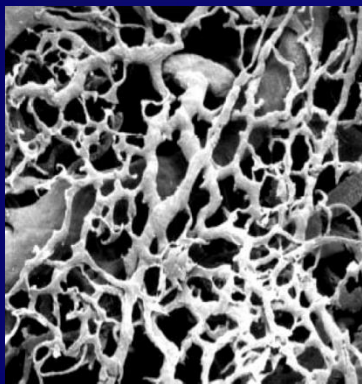
- Ionic & Molecular Pumps

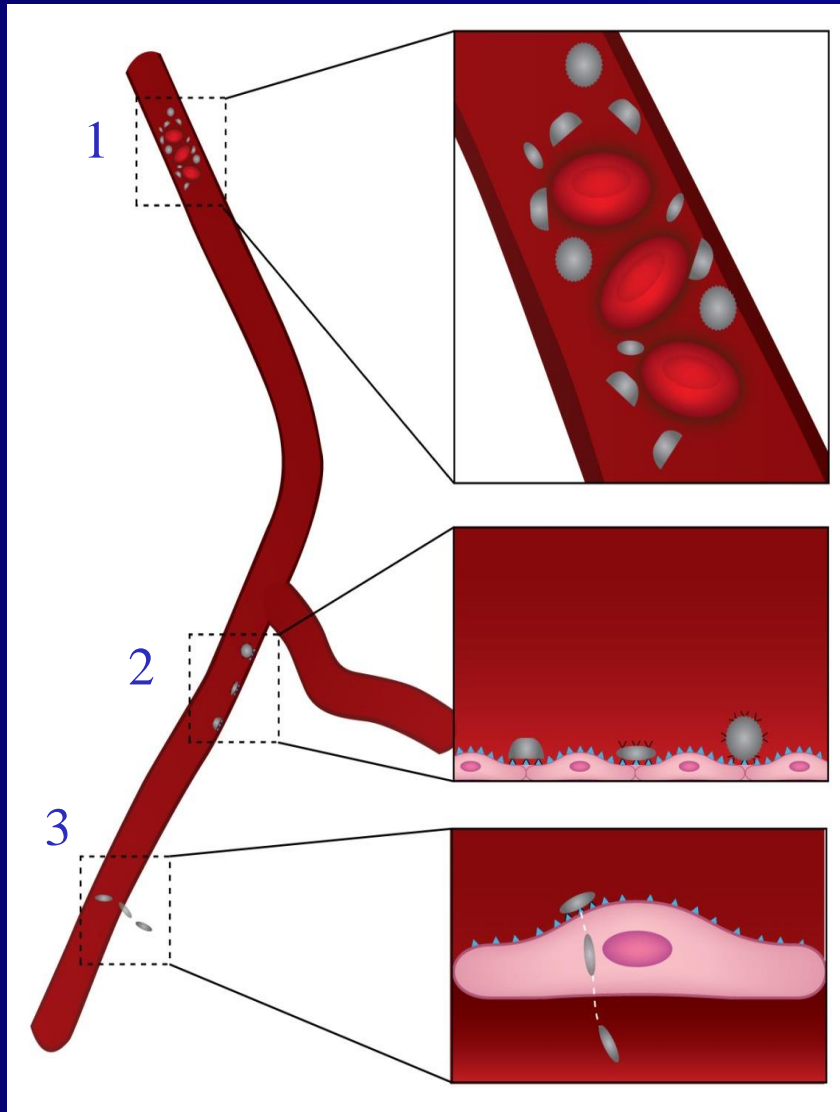
- Enzymatic Degradation

- Nuclear Membrane



Tumor vasculature

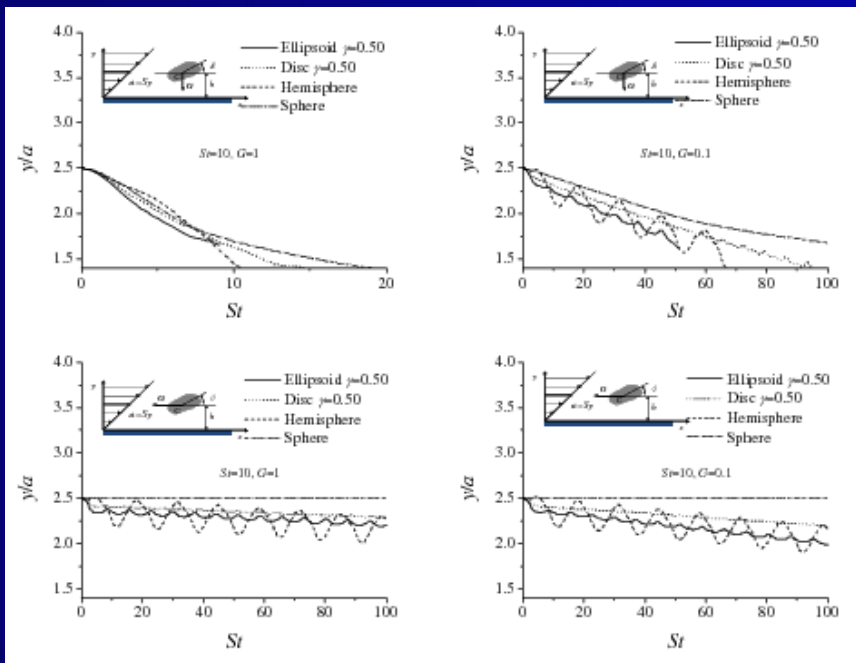
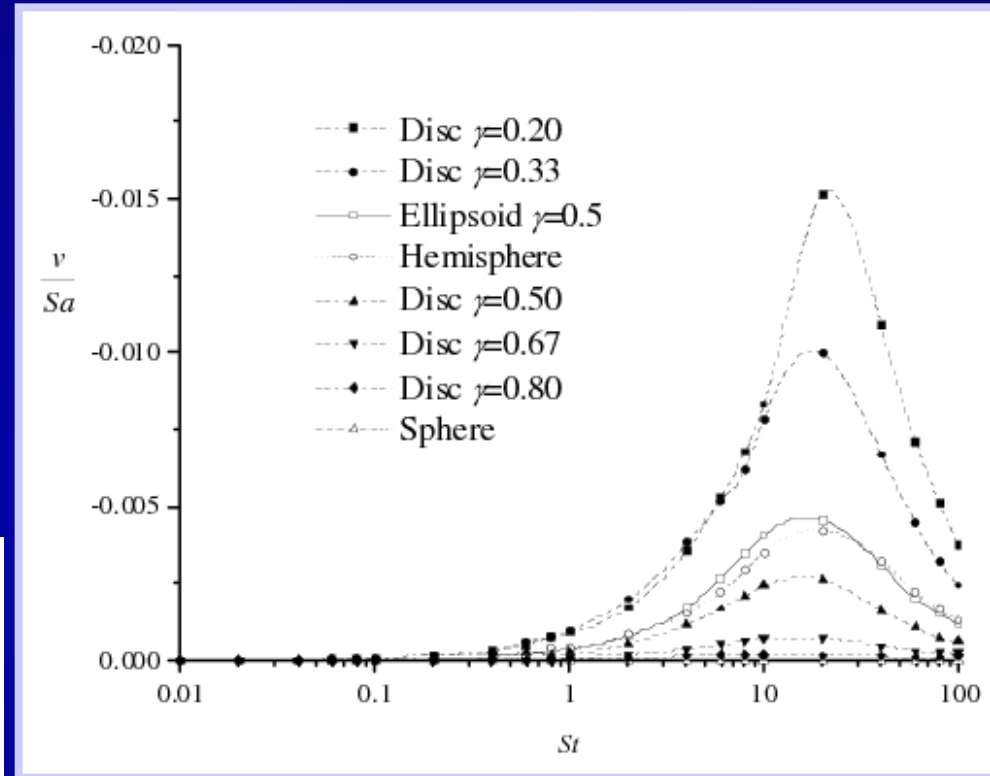
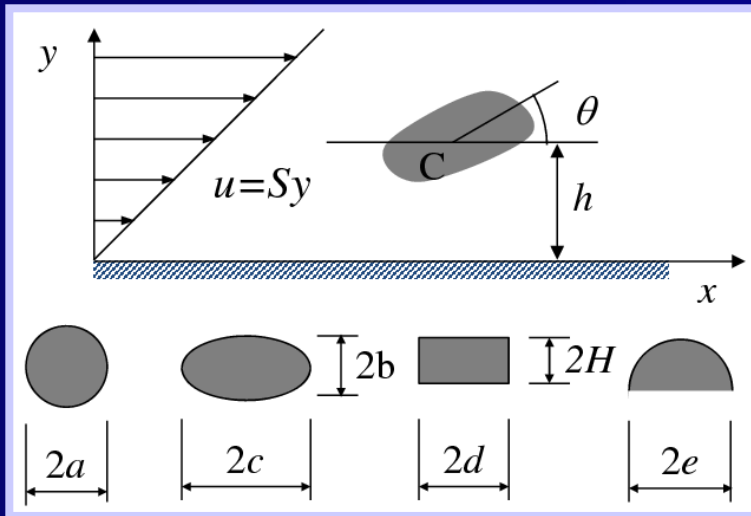




Breaking the problem down into:

- **Transport and Margination** dynamics is the drifting of nanovectors towards the blood vessel walls
- **Firm adhesion** is the ability of a nanovector to recognize a vascular biological target and attach firmly at the blood vessels withstanding the hydrodynamic forces
- **Internalization** is referred to the ability of an adherent nanovector to control cellular uptake

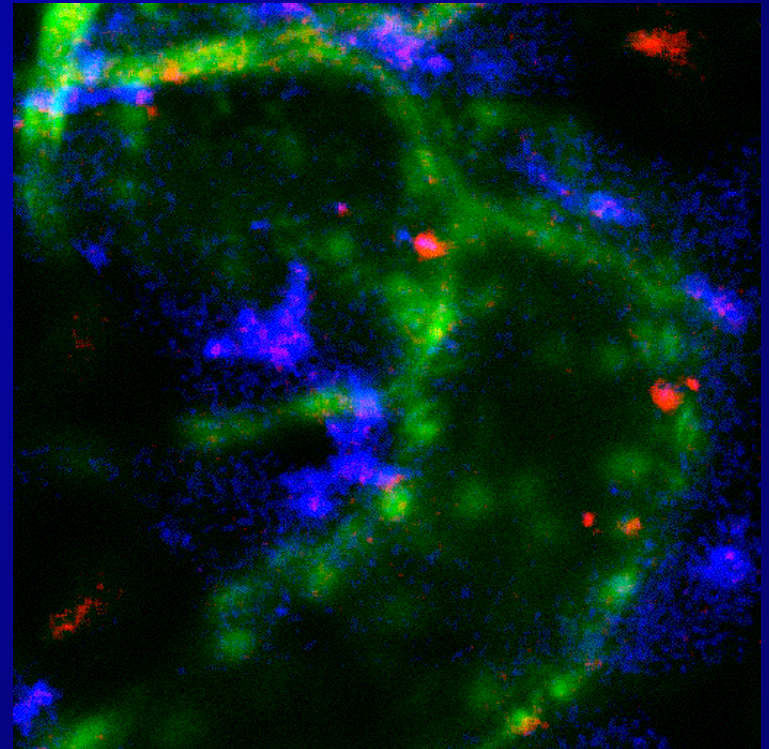
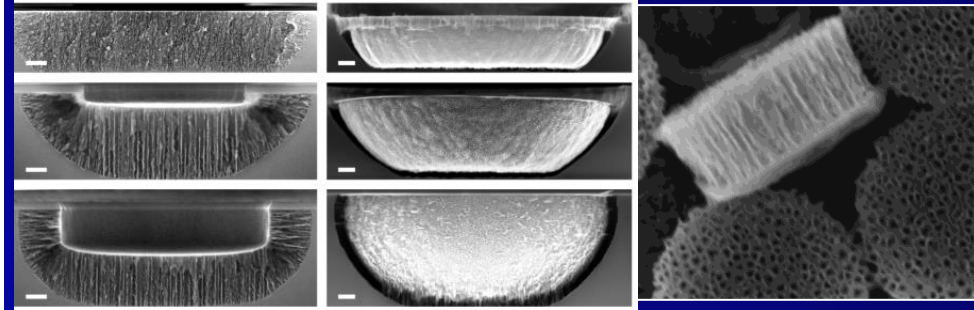
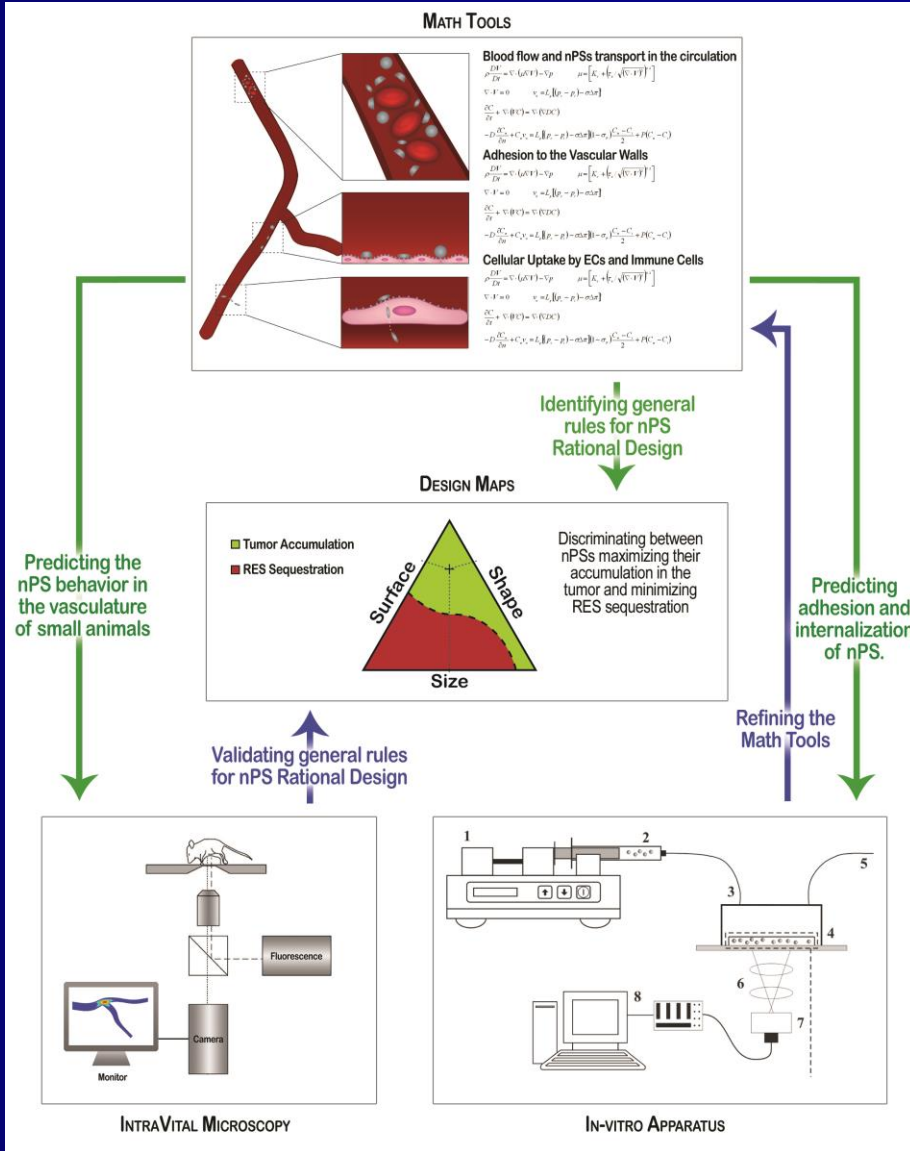
Rational Design



Discoidal particles with a smallest aspect ratio exhibit the largest margination propensity

Integrated Framework for Rational Design

Paolo Decuzzi, Ph.D., Department of Nanomedicine, The Methodist Hospital Research Institute
pdecuzzi@tmhs.org



⌘ Can you load them with drug?

☑ What can you load them with?

⌘ Can you get them to the tumor?

☑ How does particle shape/size affect tumor accumulation?

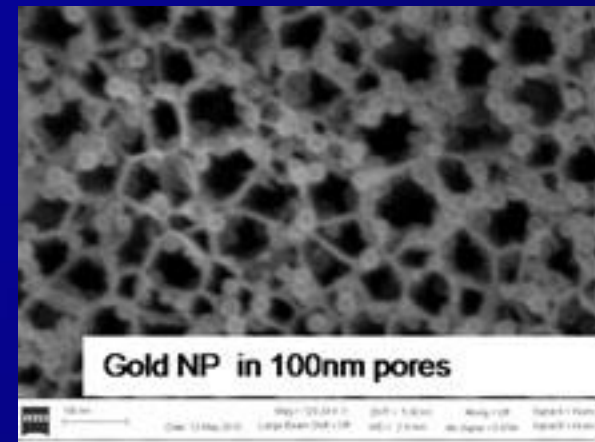
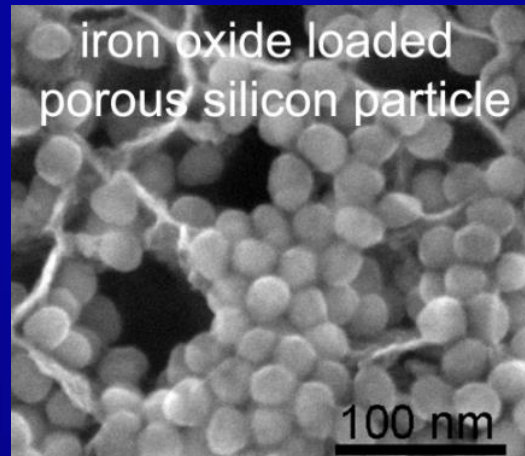
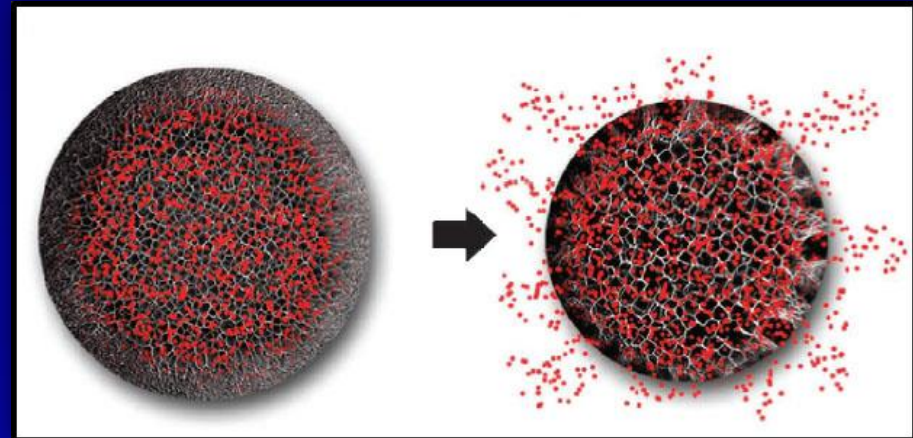
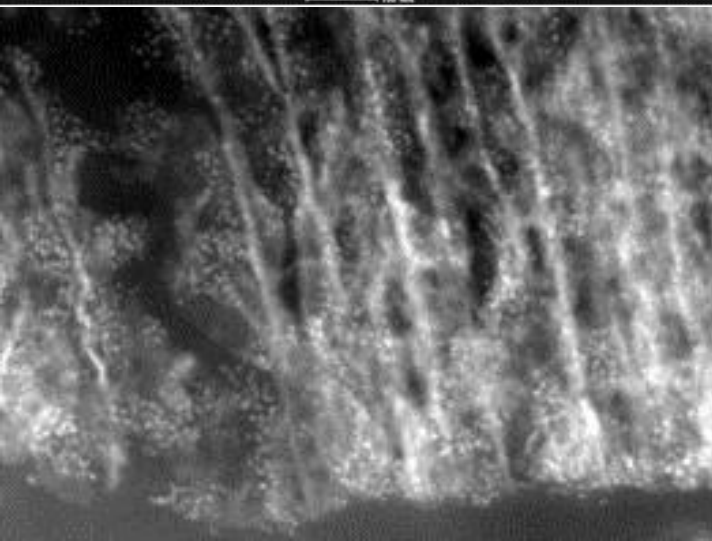
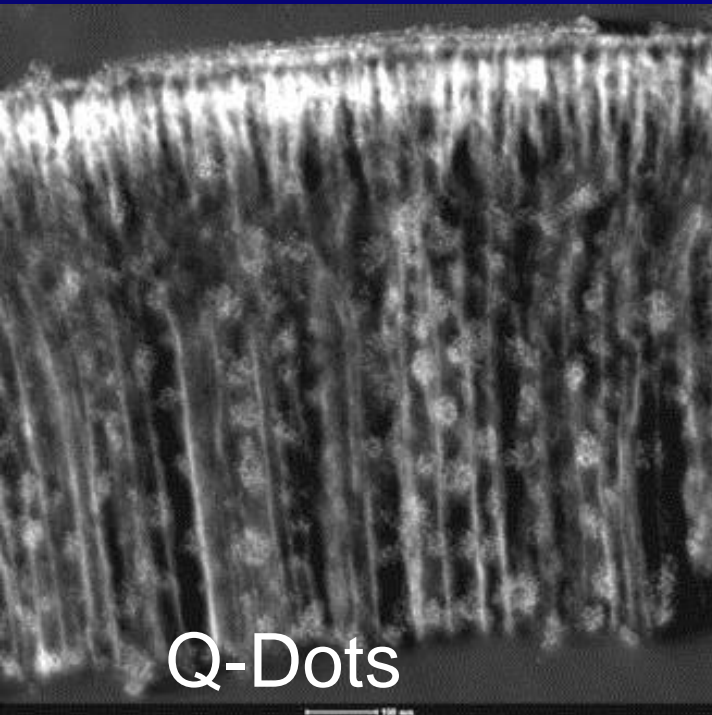
⌘ Can you kill the tumor?

☑ Have you achieved tumor shrinkage in an animal model?

⌘ How do you make these particles?

☑ Can you scale up?

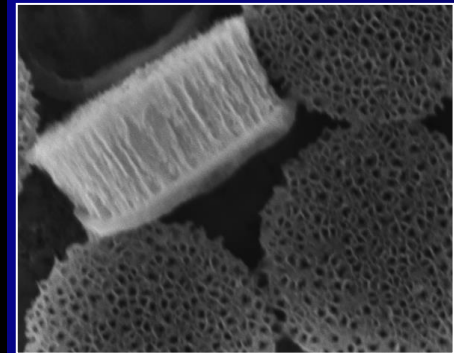
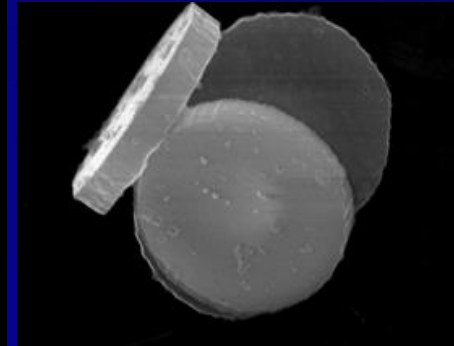
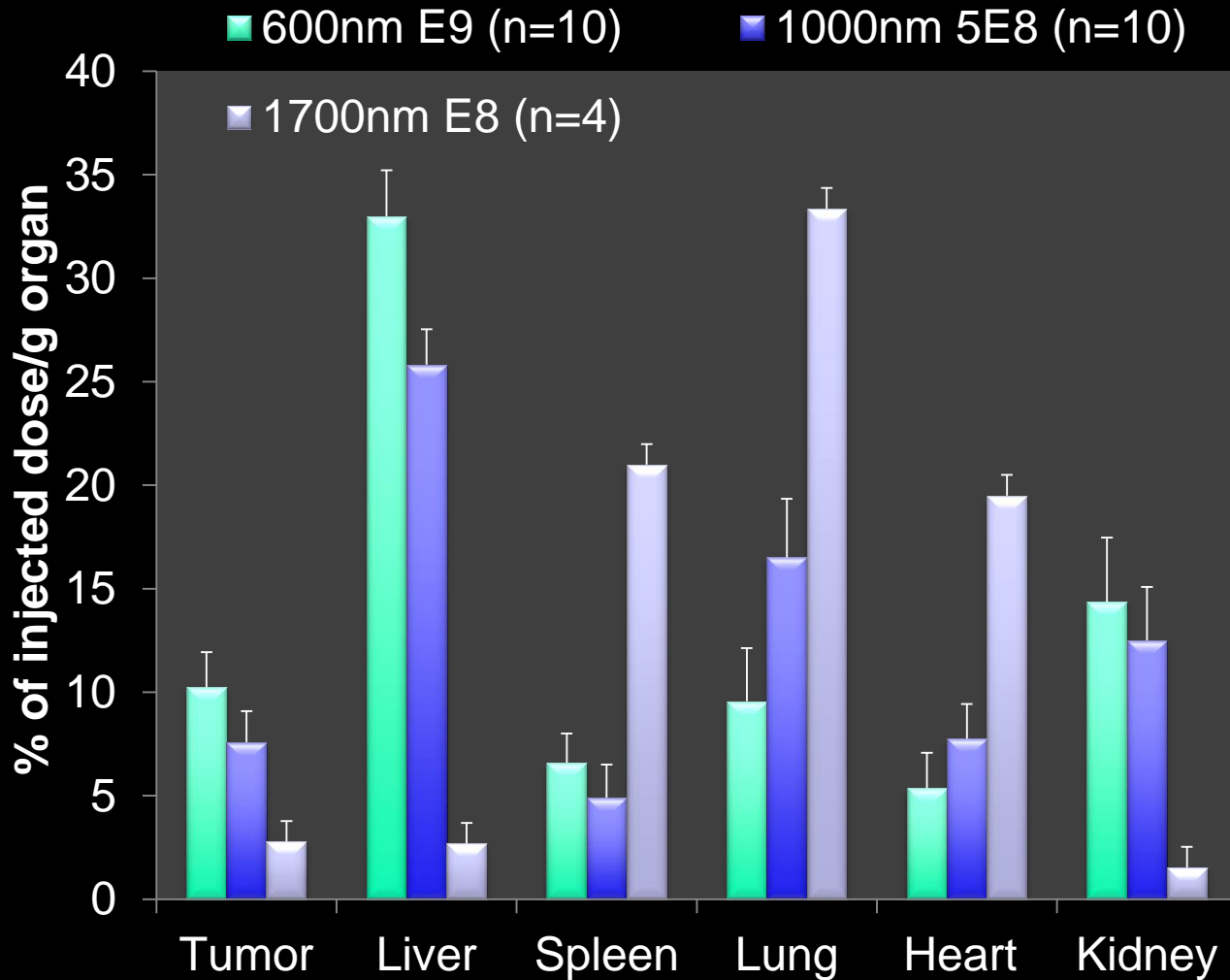
Loading 2nd Stage Vectors



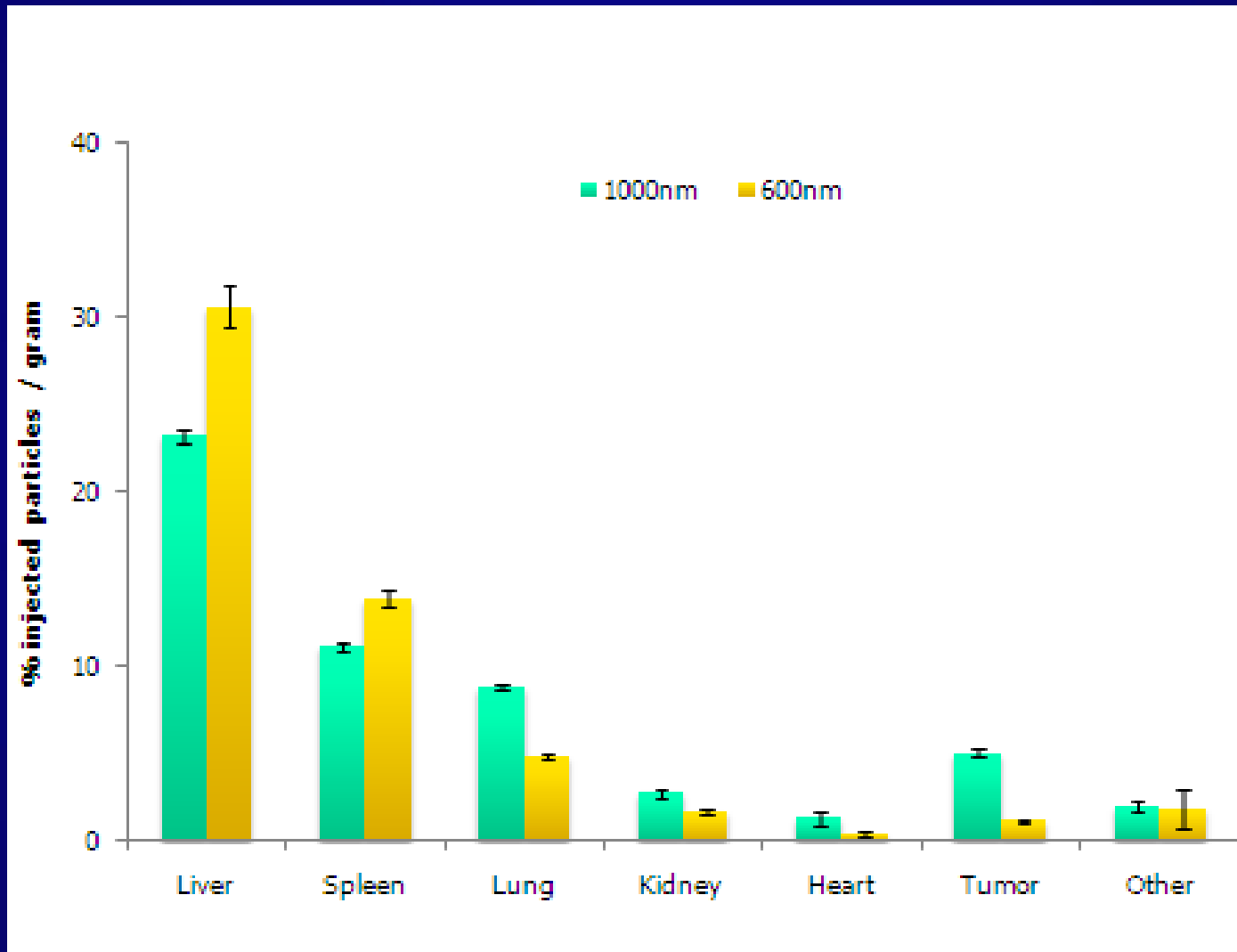
- Liposomes
- Micelles

- CNT's
- Fullerenes

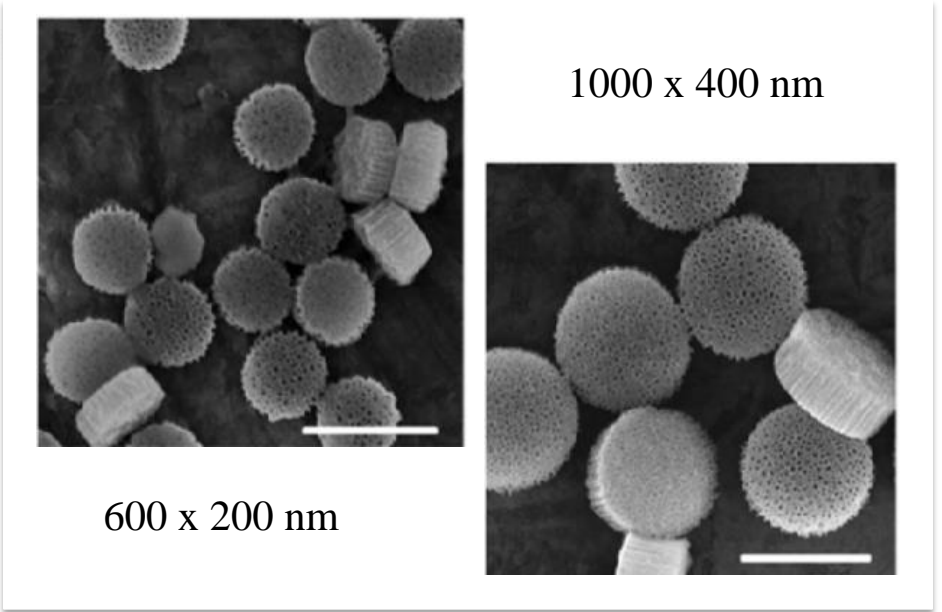
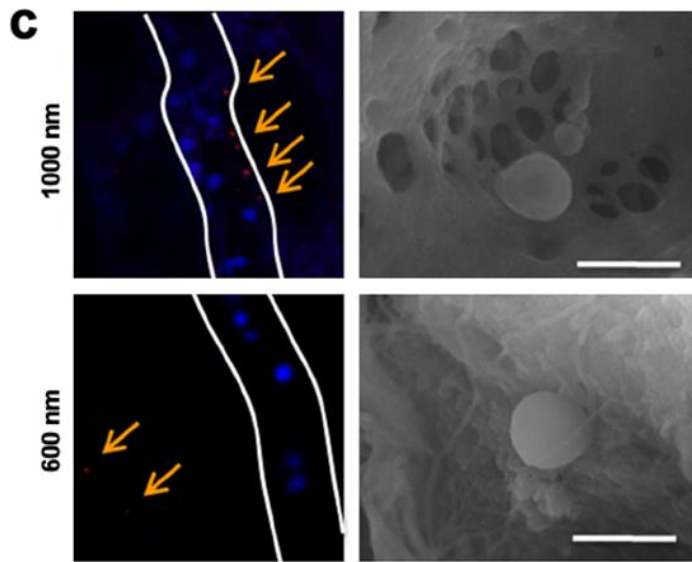
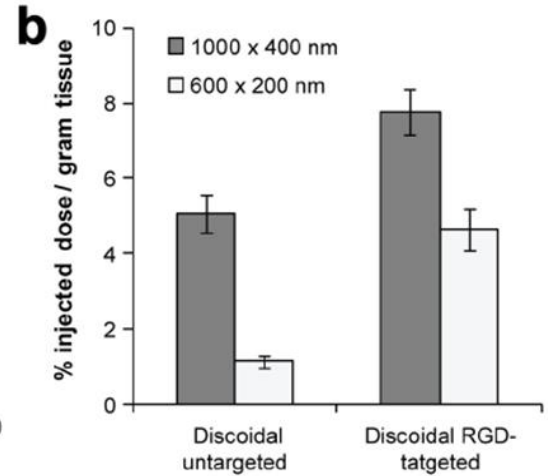
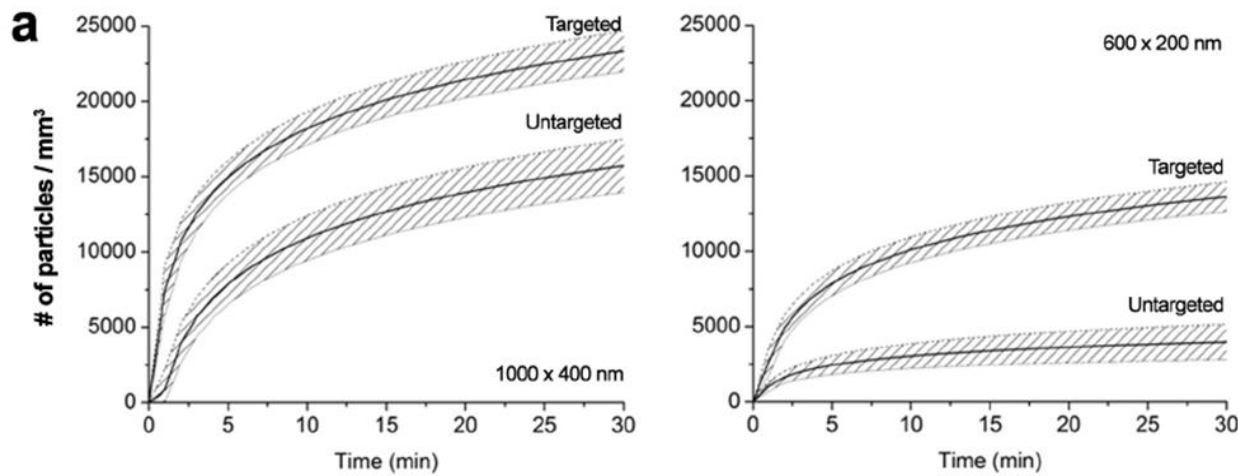
Biodistribution: Breast Cancer Model



Biodistribution: Melanoma Model

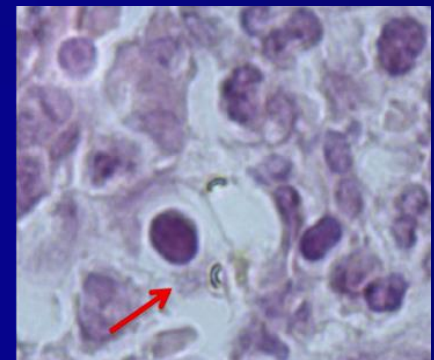


Biodistribution: Melanoma Model

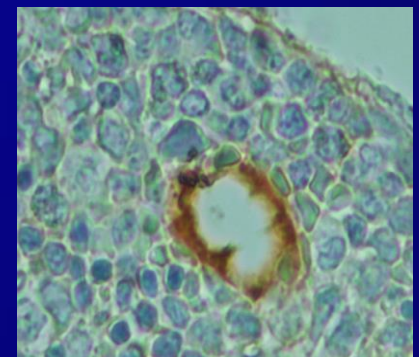


Bone marrow targeting of MSV achieved via E-selectin

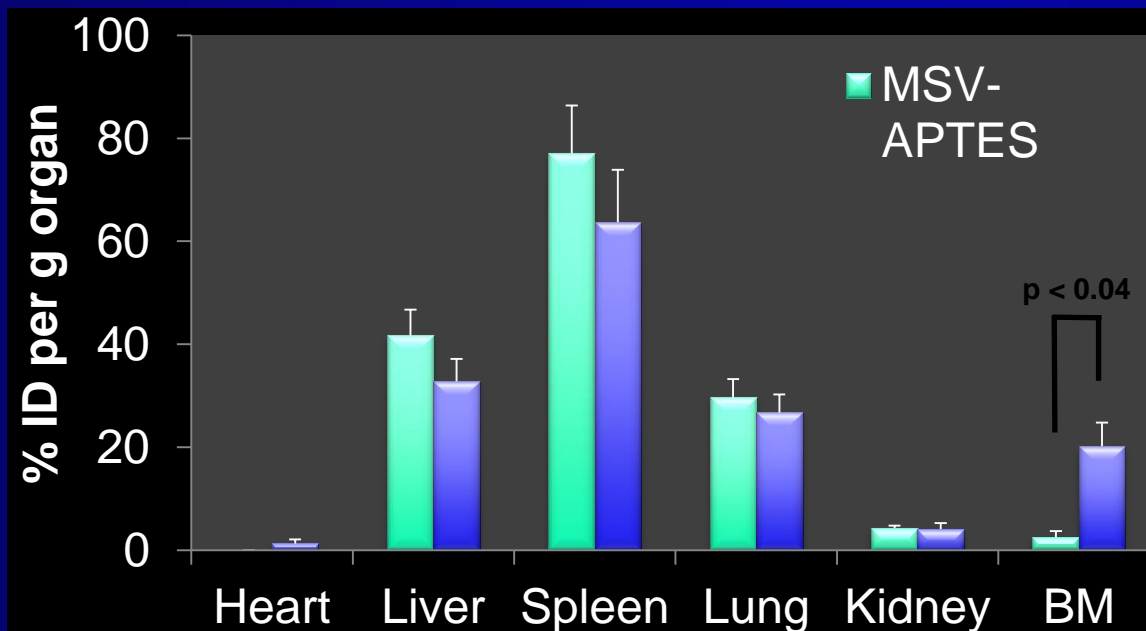
- E-selectin overexpression confirmed on BM
- MSV conjugated to E-selectin aptamer (ESTA)
- 5×10^7 MSV (HEMI) i.v. injected in mice
- Major organs collected after 5 hours
- Silicon contents analyzed by ICP



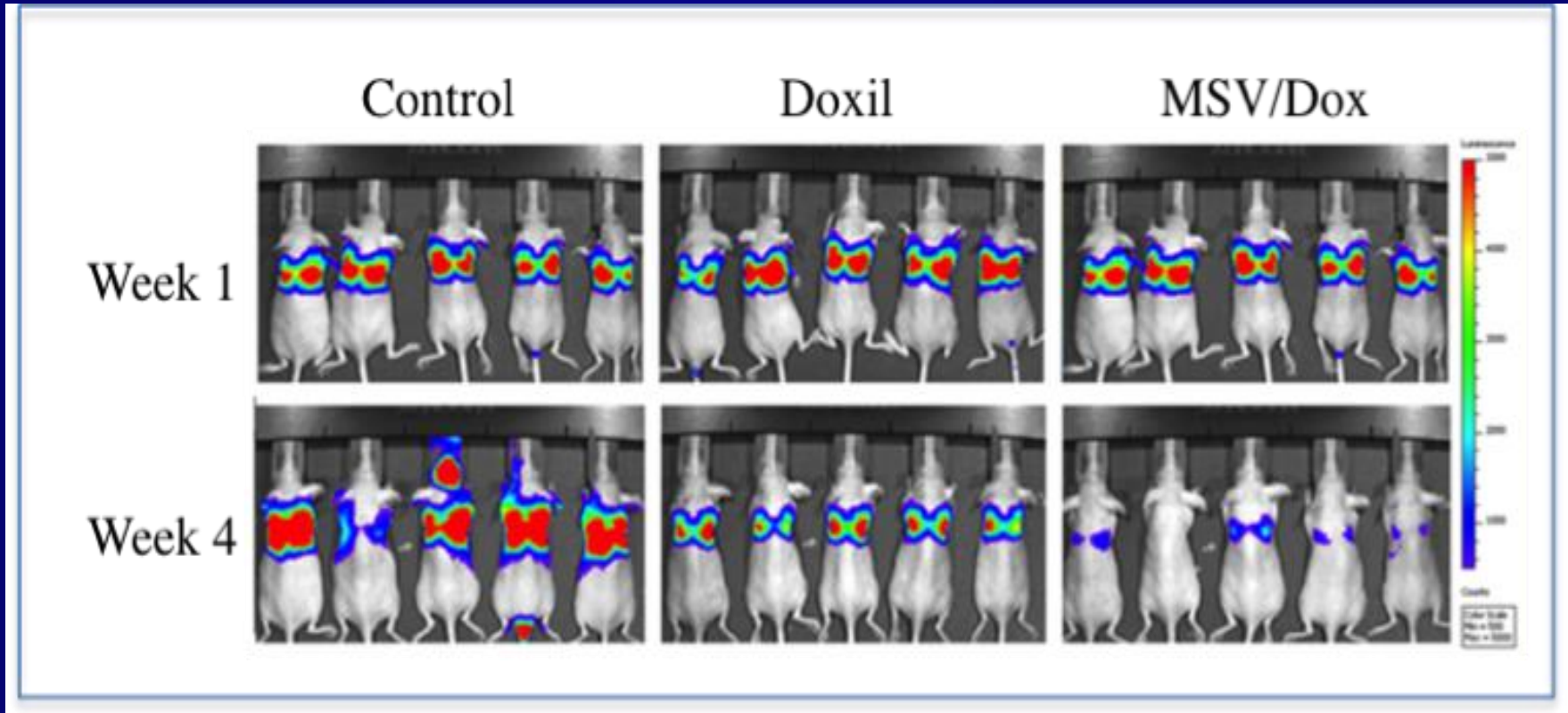
Bone marrow histology



E-selectin expression in BM



MSV Delivery of Doxil



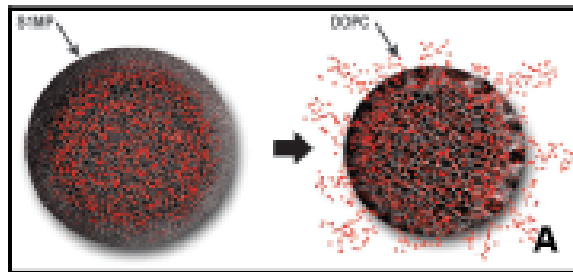
- ⌘ Treatment of breast cancer lung metastasis with doxorubicin.
- ⌘ The multistage vector-delivered polymeric doxorubicin (MSV/Dox) is more potent than the clinically available liposomal doxorubicin (DOXIL).

Cancer Research

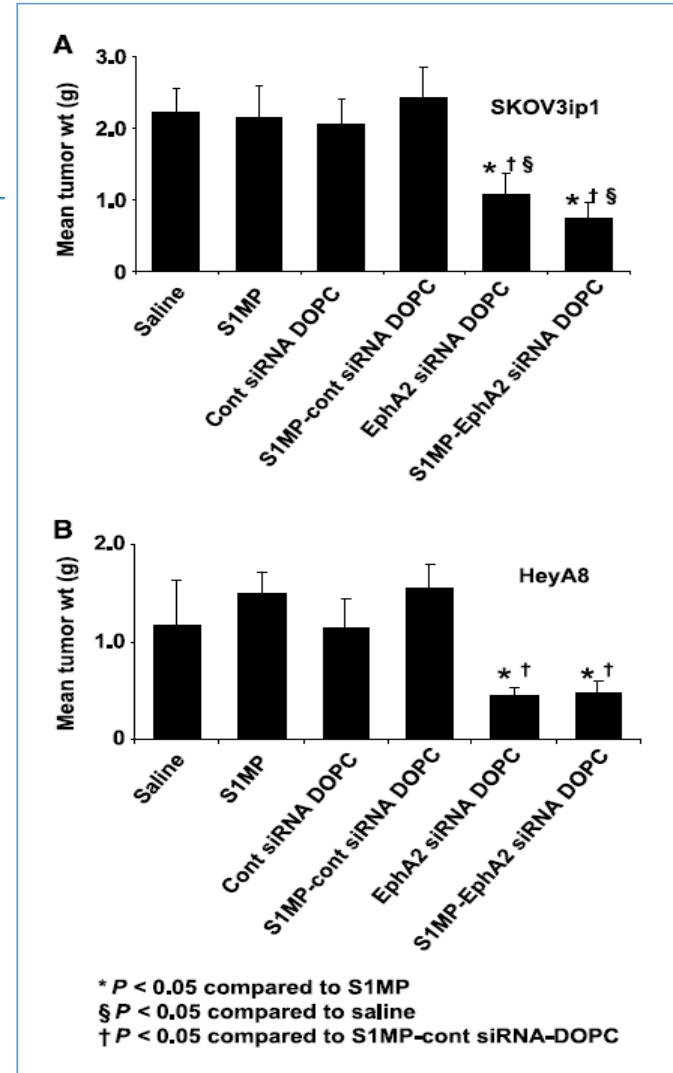
May 1, 2010 • Volume 70 • Number 9

Sustained Small Interfering RNA Delivery by Mesoporous Silicon Particles

Takemi Tanaka^{1,9}, Lingegowda S. Mangala², Pablo E. Vivas-Mejia¹¹, René Nieves-Alicea¹, Aman P. Mann¹, Edna Mora^{2,5,10,11}, Hee-Dong Han², Mian M.K. Shahzad^{2,8}, Xuewu Liu^{1,9}, Rohan Bhavane¹, Jianhua Gu¹, Jean R. Fakhoury^{1,9}, Ciro Chiappini⁹, Chunhua Lu², Koji Matsuo², Biana Godin¹, Rebecca L. Stone², Alpa M. Nick², Gabriel Lopez-Berestein^{3,4,6,13}, Anil K. Sood^{2,3,6}, and Mauro Ferrari^{1,4,6,7,9}



Carrier	Administration	dosing	Gene silencing
L-siRNA	6	30ug	3-4 days
S1MP-L-siRNA	1	15 ug	20 days



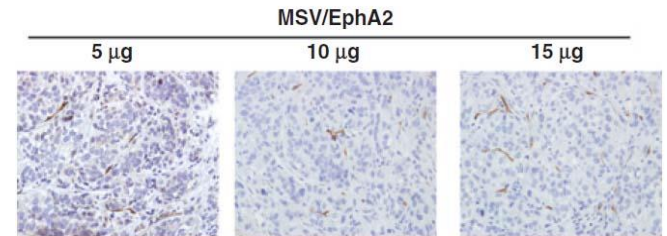
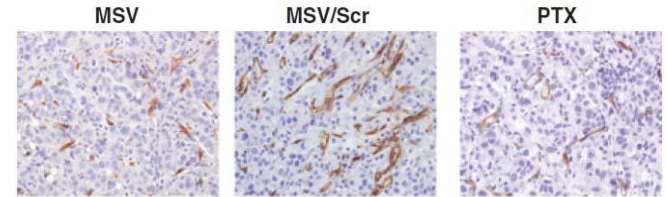
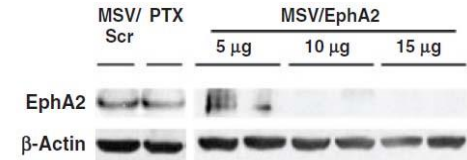
MSV-siRNA Rx + Small Molecule Drugs

Cancer Therapy: Preclinical

Clinical
Cancer
Research

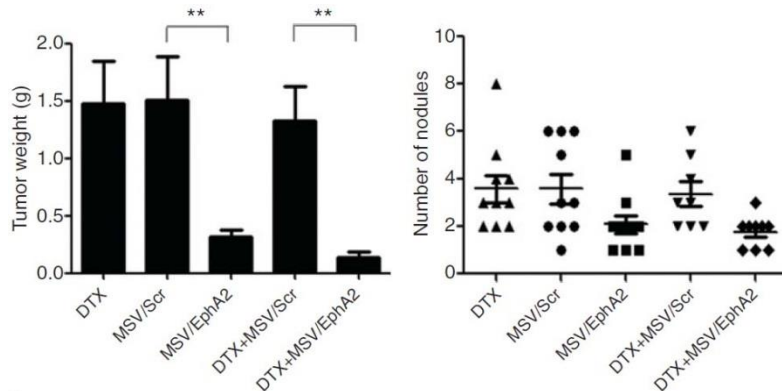
Enhancing Chemotherapy Response with Sustained EphA2 Silencing Using Multistage Vector Delivery

Haifa Shen^{1,6}, Cristian Rodriguez-Aguayo^{2,8}, Rong Xu¹, Vianey Gonzalez-Villasana², Junhua Mai¹, Yi Huang¹, Guodong Zhang¹, Xiaojing Guo¹, Litao Bai¹, Guoting Qin¹, Xiaoyong Deng¹, Qingpo Li¹, Donald R. Erm¹, Burcu Aslan², Xuewu Liu¹, Jason Sakamoto¹, Arturo Chavez-Reyes⁸, Hee-Dong Han^{3,4}, Anil K. Sood^{3,4,5}, Mauro Ferrari^{1,7}, and Gabriel Lopez-Berestein^{2,4,5,8}

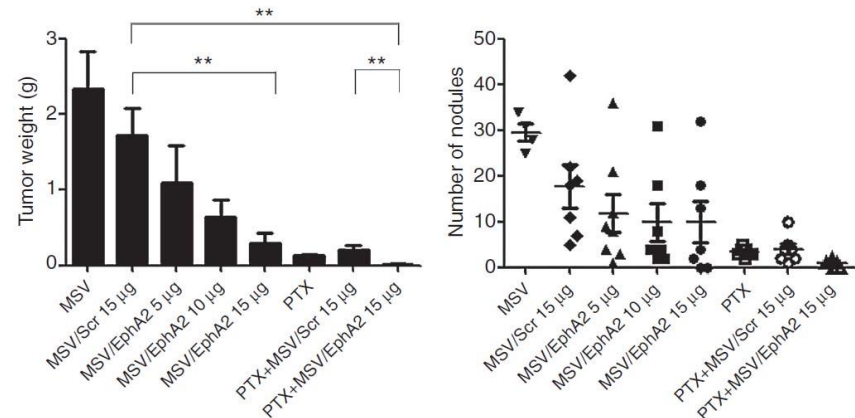


MSV-siRNA + Small Molecule Drugs

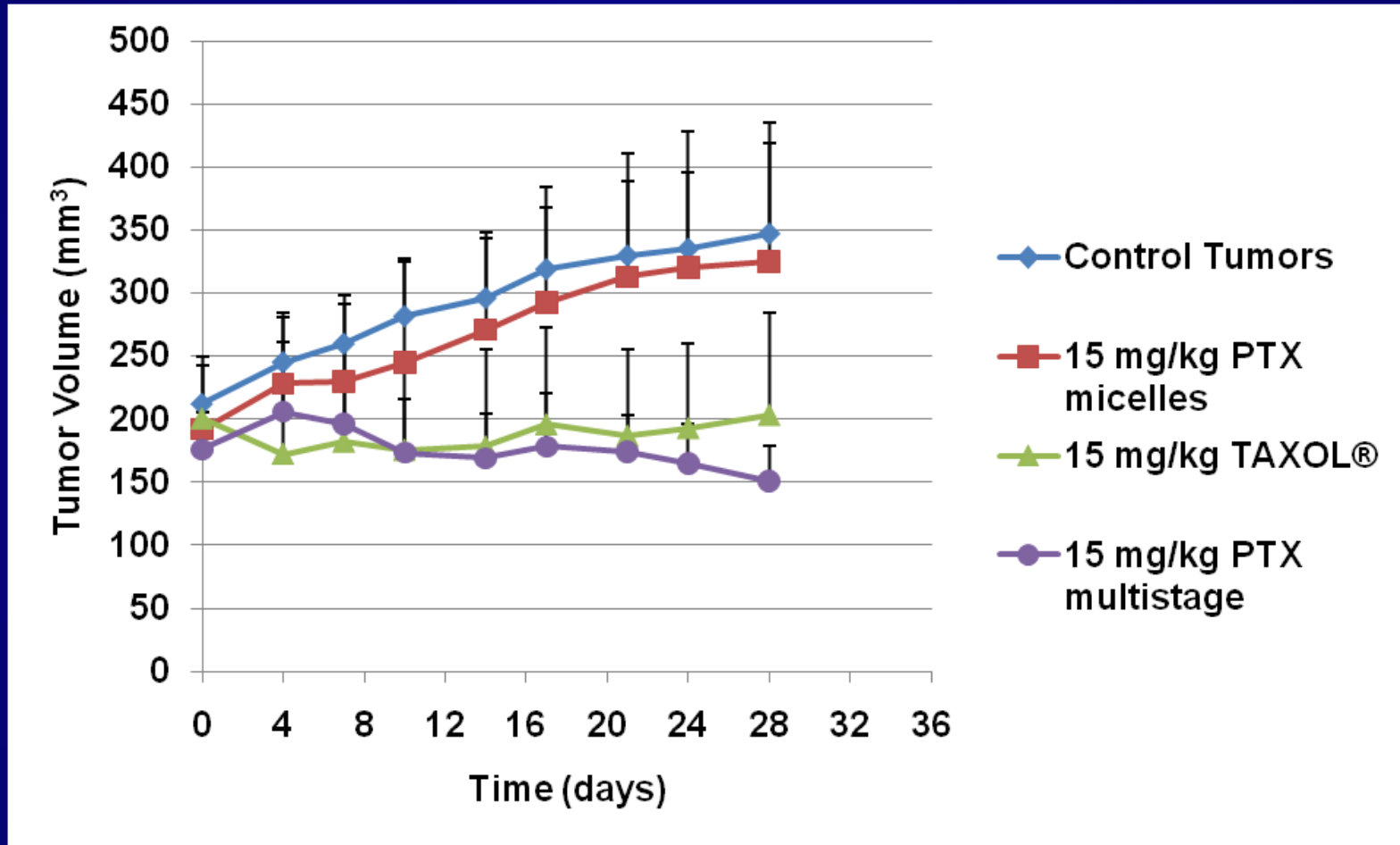
MSV-siRNA and Co-administration with Docetaxel



MSV-siRNA Dose Escalation Studies and Co-administration with Paclitaxel

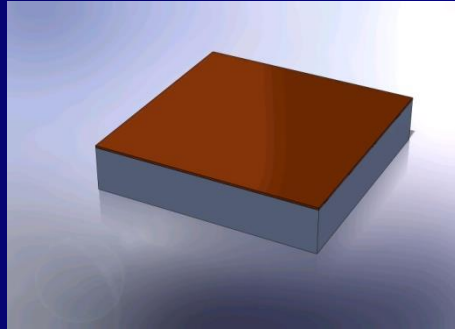


Small Molecule Drug Delivery: Micellar Paclitaxel

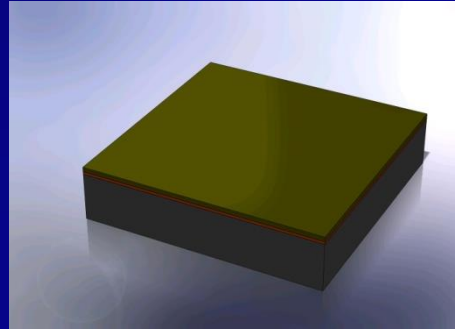


- ⌘ One time intravenous injection of paclitaxel
- ⌘ MDA-MB-468 breast tumors (triple negative) in mammary fat pad of nude mice

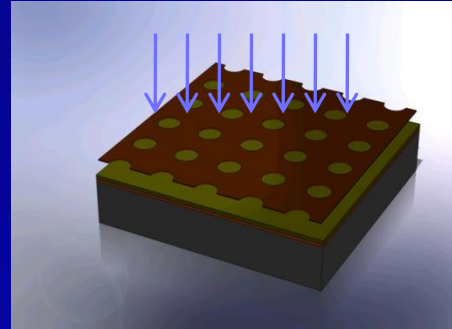
Fabrication of hemispherical porous silicon particles



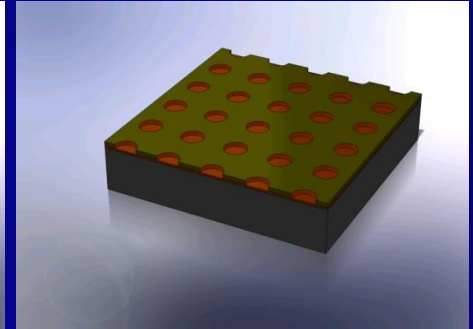
Si wafer+Si₃N₄ film



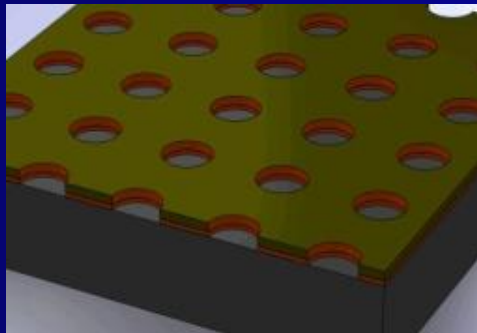
Photoresist-
photo sensitive polymer



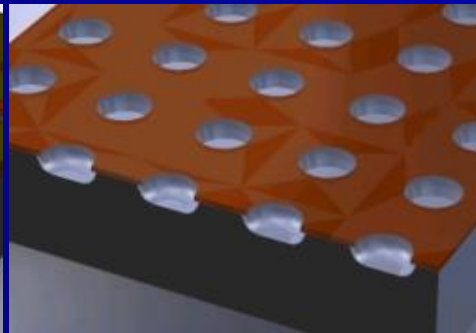
Patterning-
Mask+UV light



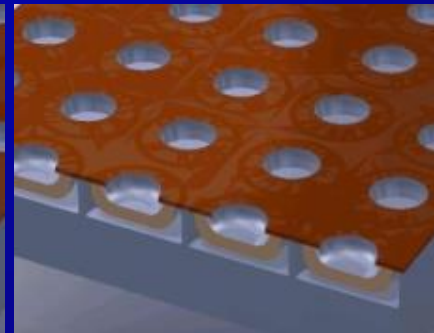
Film development



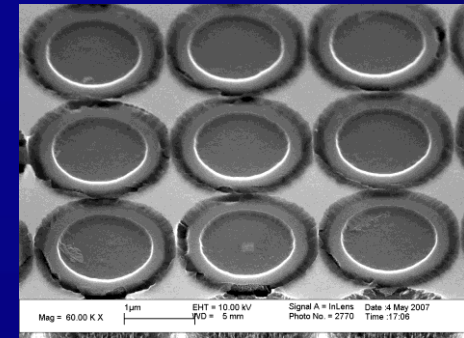
RIE transfer patterns to
Si₃N₄ film



RIE of Si trench-
define shape

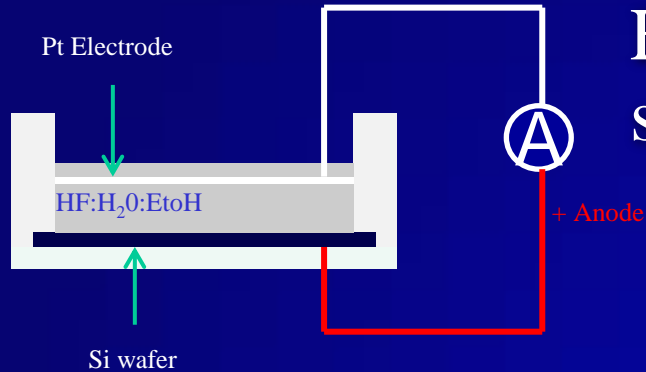


*Electrochemical etch to
make porous silicon



Particles before release

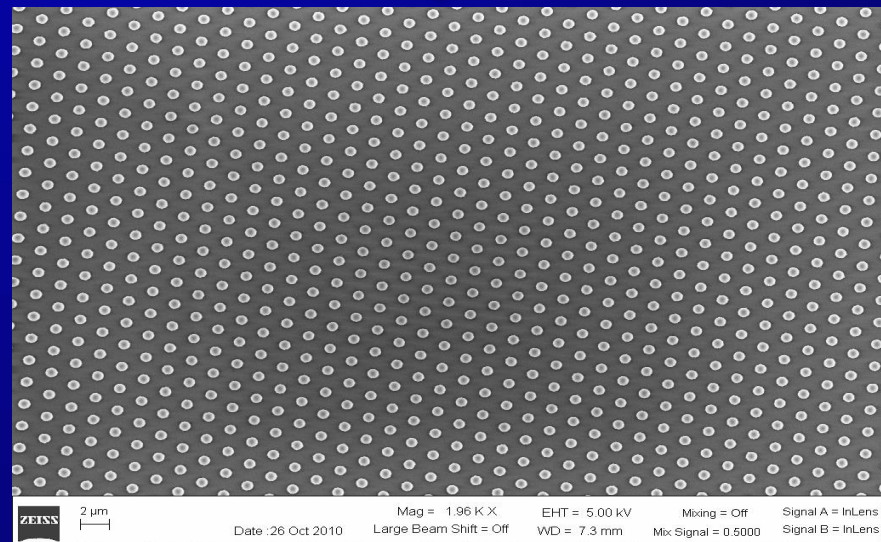
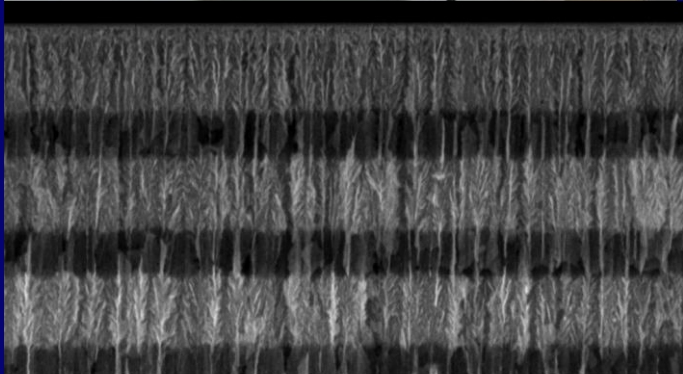
Fabrication of porous silicon particles



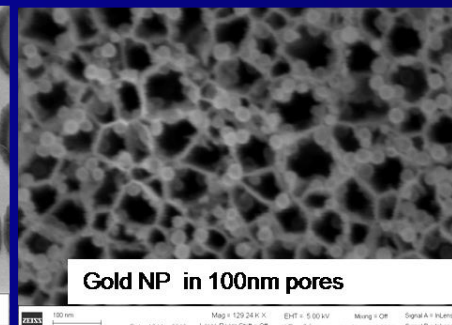
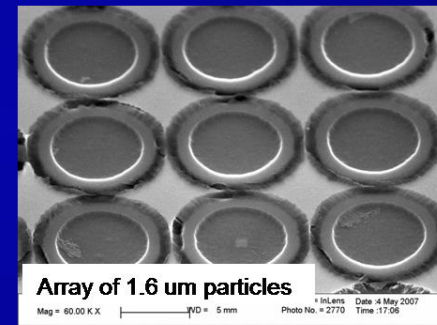
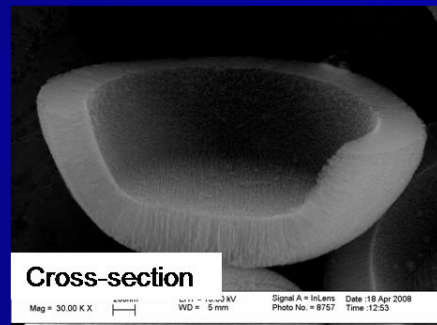
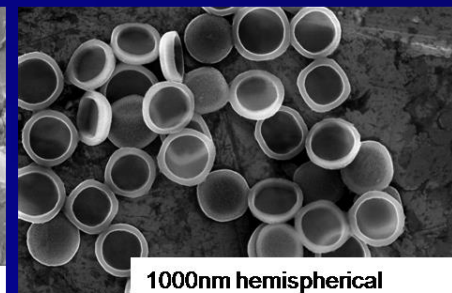
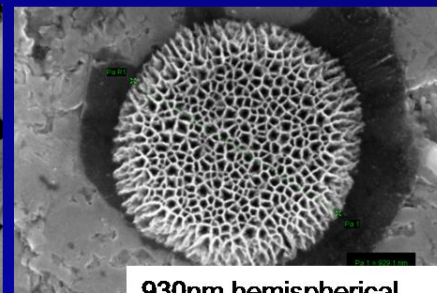
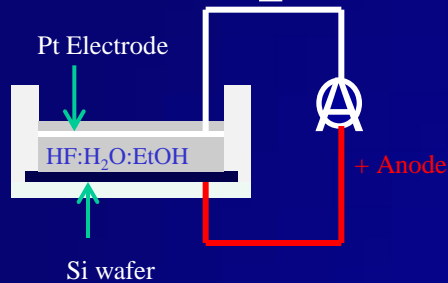
Electrochemical porosification of single crystalline silicon in HF solution

Particle fabrication: Combination of Microfabrication and Electrochemistry

- ⌘ Porous structure by 2-step electrochemical etching.
- ⌘ Photolithographic patterning for dimension and shape



Hemispherical Particles:



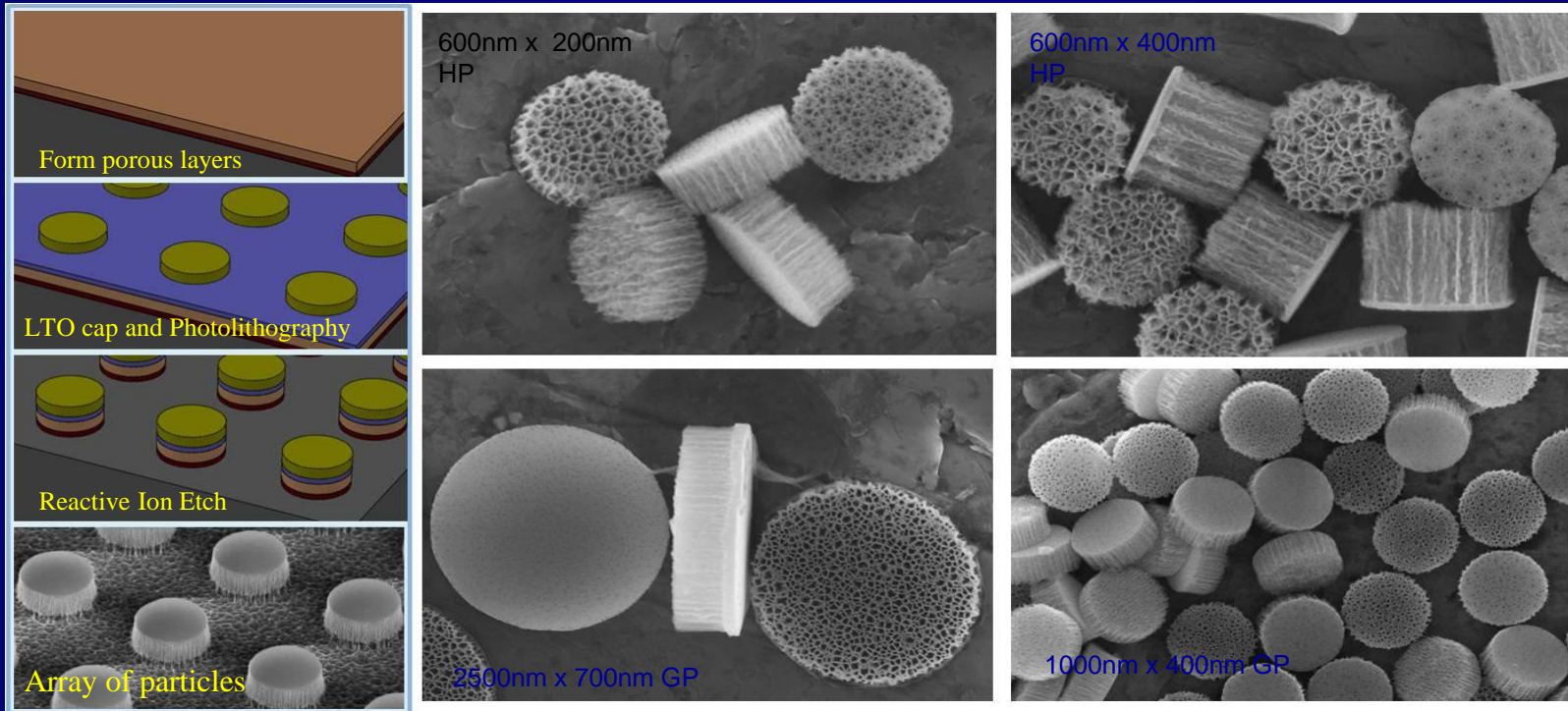
Combination of Microfabrication and Electrochemistry

- ⌘ Photolithography: precise dimension and shape
- ⌘ 2-step electrochemical etching: porous structure

Hemispherical particles:

- Shape controlled by pre-etched trenches
- Pore size determined by electrical current, HF concentration, surfactant
- Two domain pore size distribution
- Pore size 3nm-90nm
- Porosity 40%-65%
- **1.6E9 per 4" wafer**

Discoidal Particles:



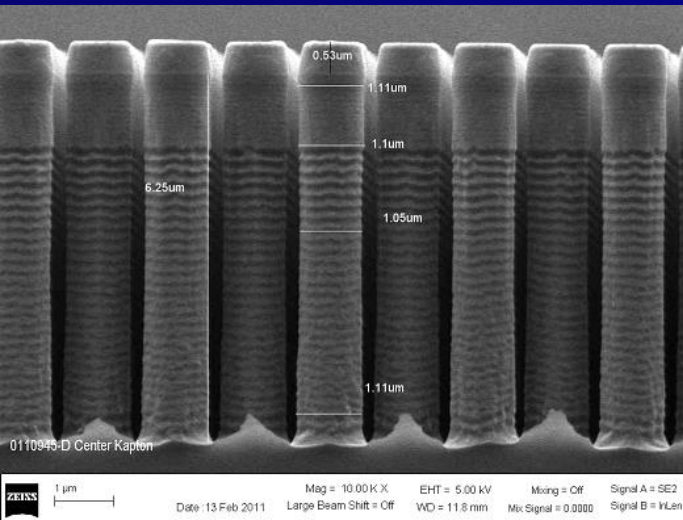
Combination of Microfabrication and Electrochemistry

- ⌘ Photolithography: precise dimension and shape
- ⌘ Deep reactive ion etching process and electrochemical etch

Discoidal particles:

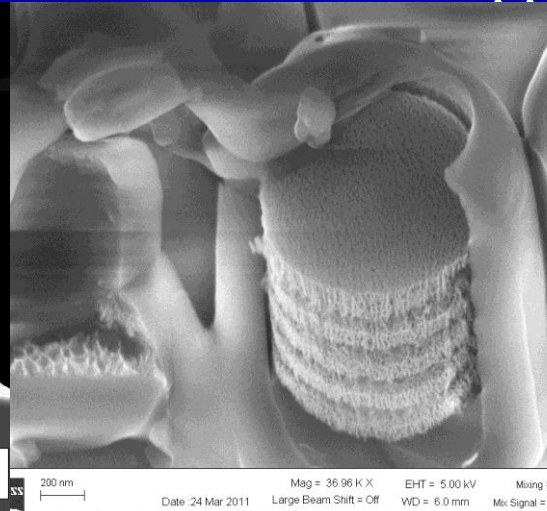
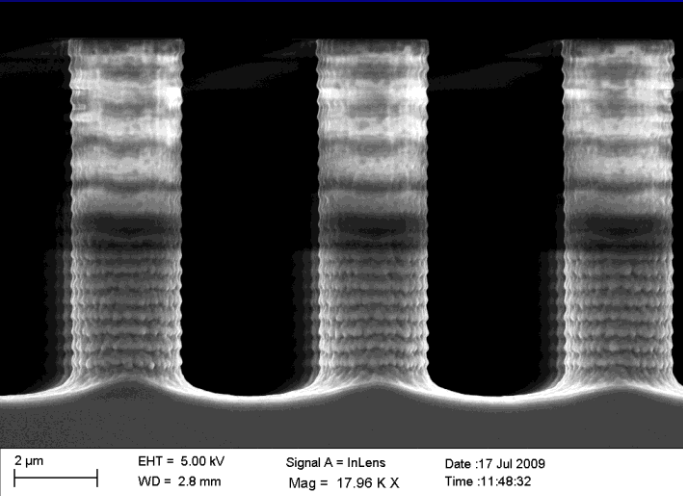
- Particles as small as 400nm, as thin as 100nm
- One domain pore size distribution
- Pore size up to 150nm
- Easy to control the thickness and pore structure
- Allow to scale up the production: multilayer and nanosphere lithography
- **Projected: 1.3E11 particles (80x increase from 4" wafers)**

Scaling Up...(trying to)

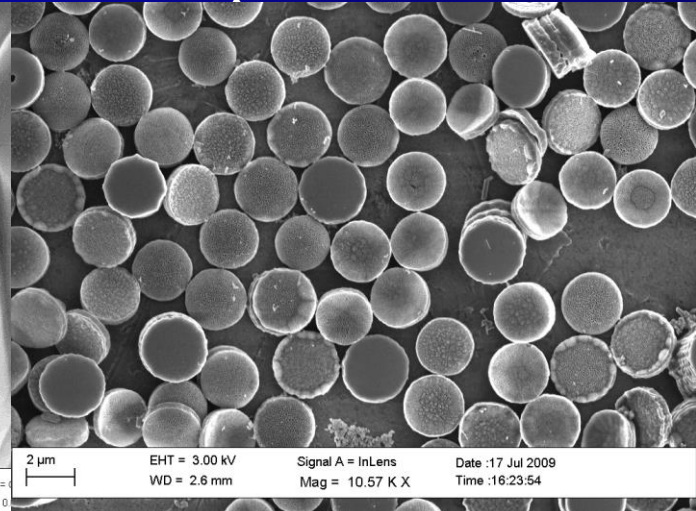


Form array of pillars by DSE

- One step photolithography process
- Deep RIE silicon etch to form pillars
- Multilayer Electrochemical etch
- Scale up production: ~20-80 times yield!
- Human dose approx $1E11$ particles 4-5 wafers
- Mouse dose approx $4E9$ particles



Closed view of multilayer particles



Released particles

Si_3N_4 film + selective etch, then porosification by programmed four-step electrochemical etch

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Thanks!



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