

Aptamer–Bioconjugate Drug Delivery Device

Fourth Year Design Proposal

NE_2012_16

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Sponsor – EcoSynthetix Inc.

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Nanotechnology Engineering, University of Waterloo

Customer Requirements

Primary :

- Cancer specific targeted drug delivery

Secondary:

- Optimize selectivity of delivery device
- Show dose/response characteristics

Tertiary:

- Show stability under different operating conditions

Expected Design Issues

- Characterizing efficacy
- Compatibility of individually successful systems
- Being aware of FDA requirements
 - Current Good Manufacturing Processes
- Cost of device development and testing
- IP management of drug and aptamer

Contingencies

If unable to achieve conjugation of aptamer:

- Conjugate to high Z material (TiO_2 , Fe) for use as imaging aid/ radiation sensitizer
- Switch to different aptamer also shown to be successful
 - Breast cancer - Osteopontin
 - Colorectal cancer - Beta-Catenin
 - Generic cancer (Human Epidermal Growth -3, Sialyl-Lewis x, Nucleolin, etc.)

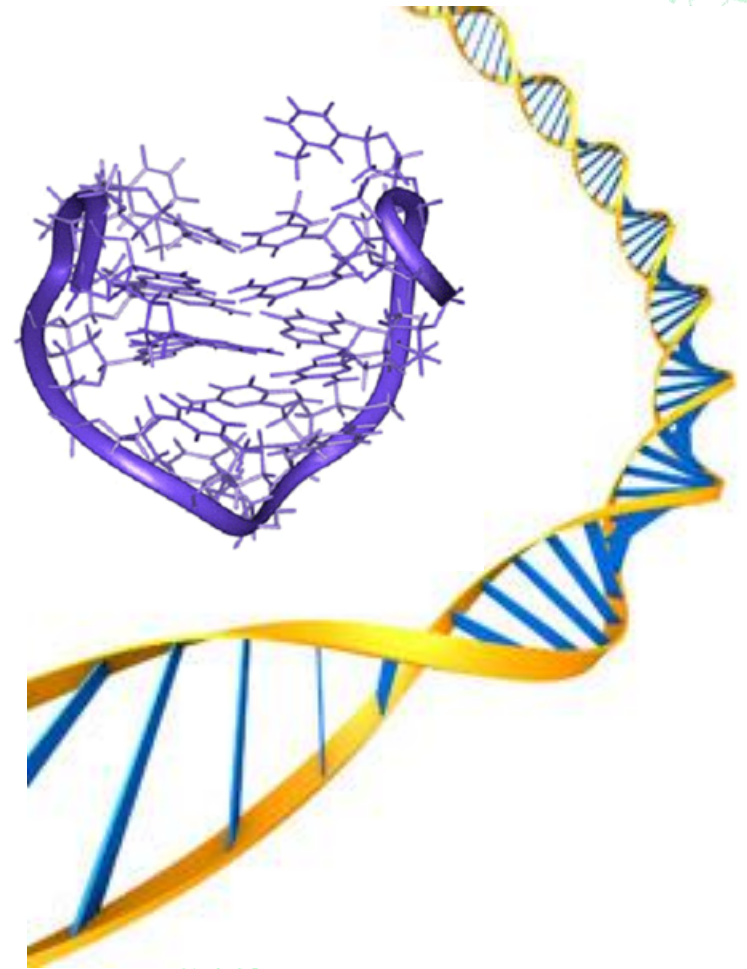
The Proposal

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ECOSYNTHETIX[®]
ADVANCED POLYMERS FROM PLANET EARTH[®]

Aptamers

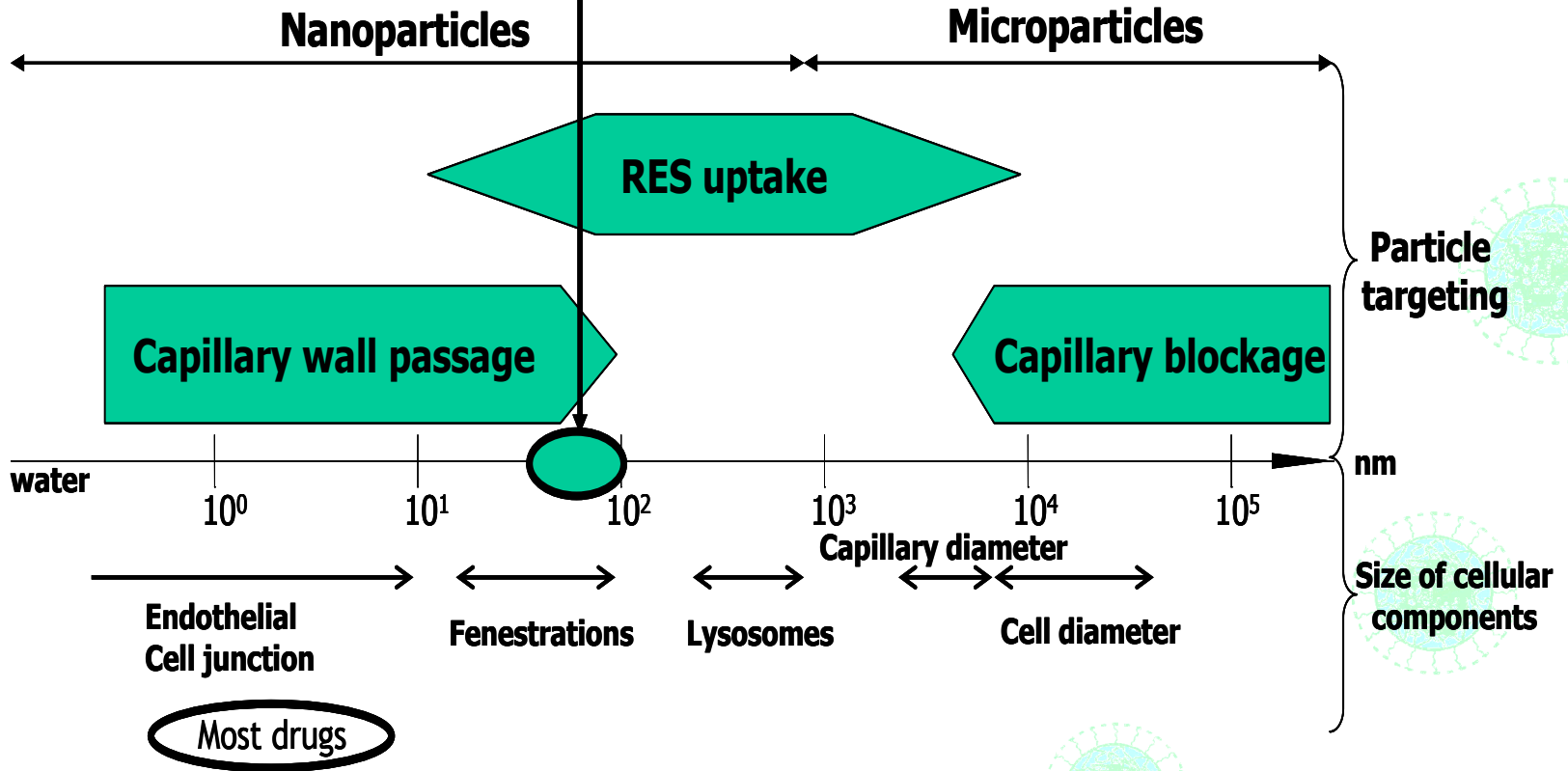
- ssDNA/RNA oligomers of 20-70 nucleic units
- Take tertiary structure to specifically bind to targeted cell surface
- Matched to target by Selective Evolution of Ligands by Exponential Enrichment (SELEX) process
- Our choice: sgc4 DNA aptamer which binds to leukemia cells
- Poor biological lifetime if non-conjugated



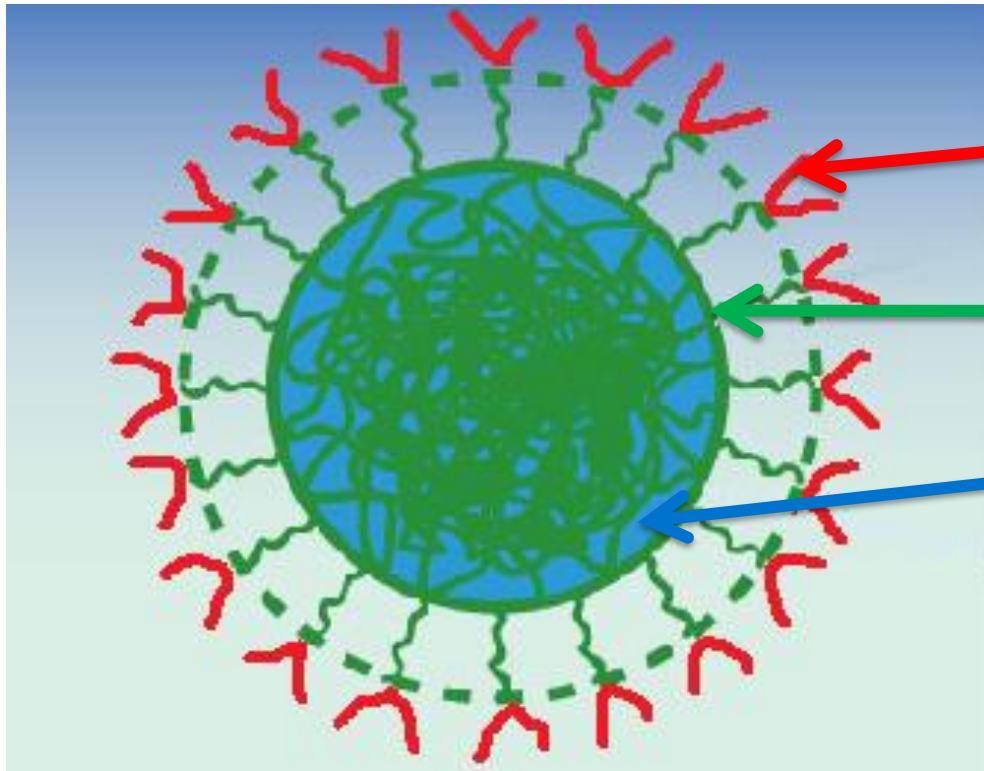
EcoSphere[®]

- EcoSphere[®] is a product of EcoSynthetix
- Cross-linked starch nanoparticle (~120 nm)
- Tested in drug delivery systems (Duke University)
 - Proven to be non-toxic (biological components)
 - Can carry drug for delivery applications
 - Long biological half-life
 - Size advantage

Starch nanospheres



Schematic - Device



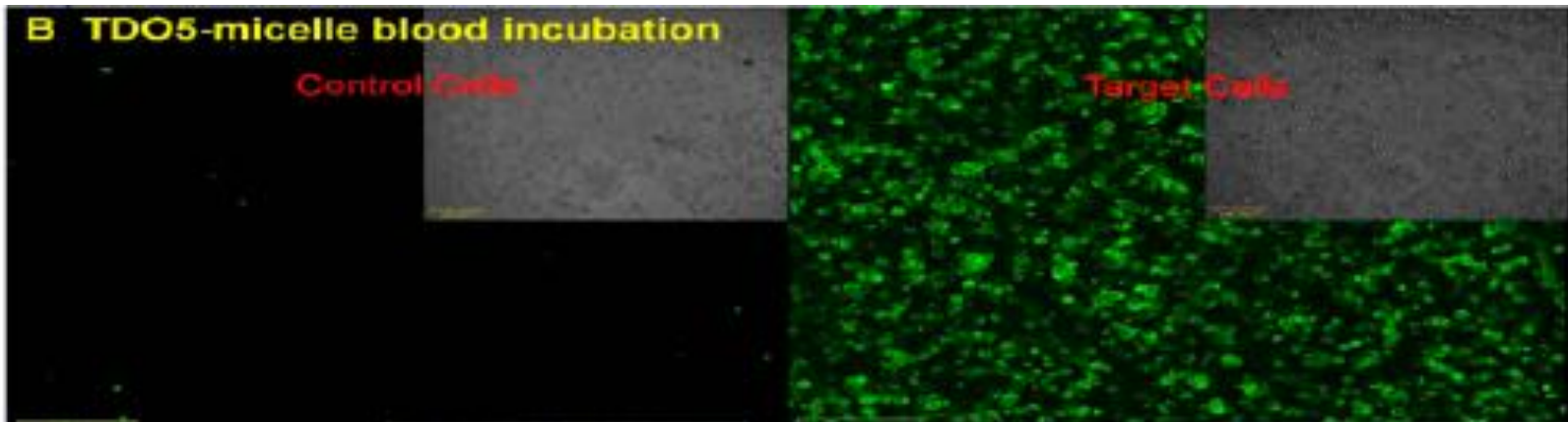
Red Lines
Aptamers (~ 6nm)

Green Circle
EcoSphere® (~ 120 nm)

Blue Filling
Drug

Design Verification

- Cell culture experiments with fluorescence microscopy



Control refers to non-cancer cells
Target refers to cancer cells

Materials Budget

	Quantity	Price (CAD)	Supplier
Aptamer	1 μ g	\$151.28	IDT
Doxorubicin	100 mg	\$360.00	Selleck Chemicals
Ecosphere	Unspecified	Supplied	EcoSynthetix
TEMPO	25 g	\$265.00	Sigma-Aldrich
NaBr	100 g	\$50.10	Sigma-Aldrich
NaClO (Store @2-8 C)	250 mL	\$40.80	Sigma-Aldrich
HCl (Bioreagent)	300 mL	\$76.50	Sigma-Aldrich
EDC	5 g	\$151.00	Sigma-Aldrich
NHS	25 g	\$53.90	Sigma-Aldrich
MATERIALS SUBTOTAL		\$1148.58	

HR & Equipment Budget

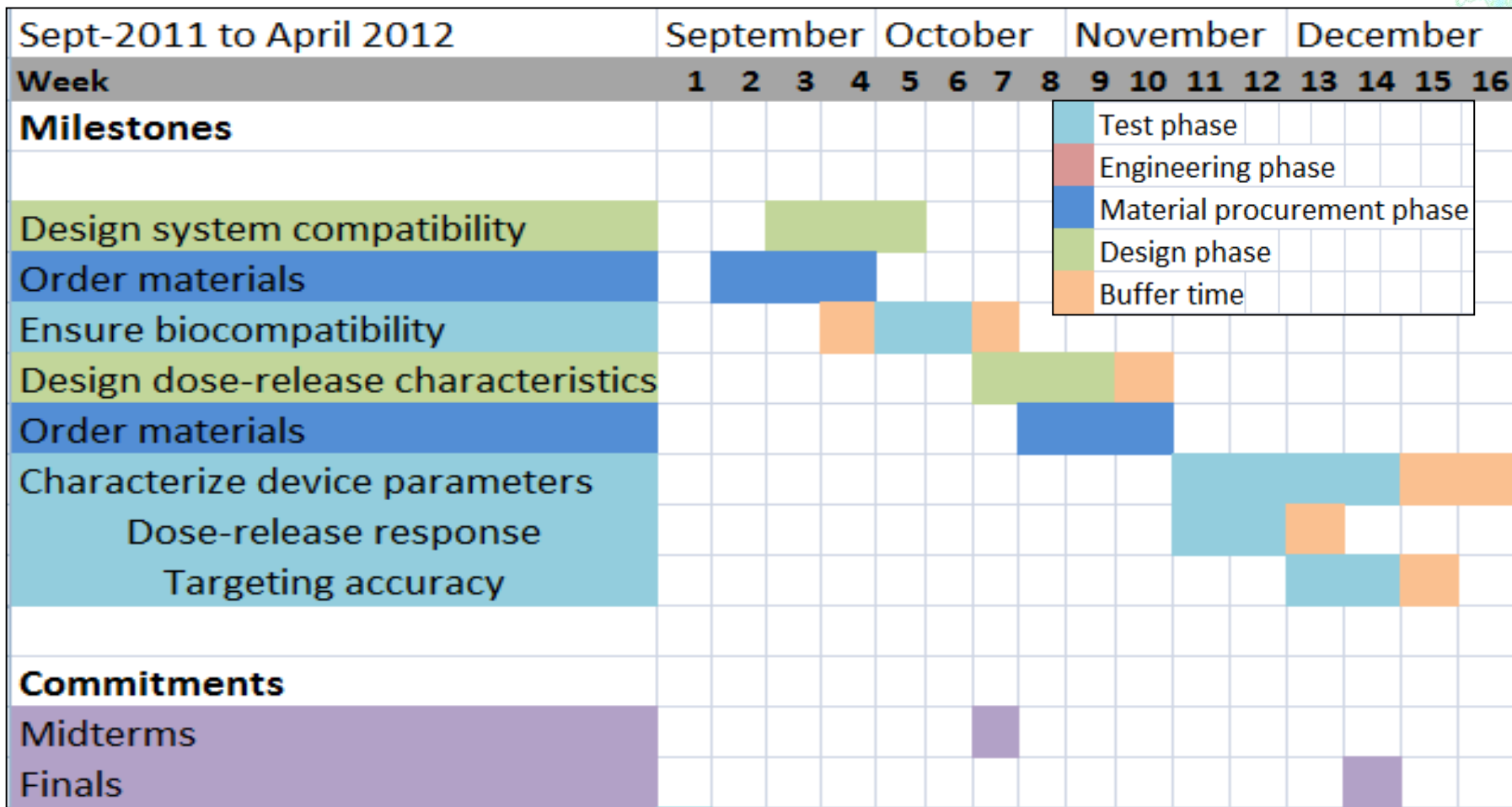
	Price (CAD)	Supplier
Human Resources & Intellectual Property		
Consulting with Ecosynthetix	Supplied	EcoSynthetix
(Provisional Patent Filing Costs	\$4500	Gowlings)
Equipment		
Fetal Bovine Serum	\$310.00	ATCC®
T-ALL cell line	\$265.00	ATCC®
Confocal Microscope (5 hours + hour training)	\$475	UW Biology
Cell Culture Equipment and Lab Space	Supplied	Consultant
Penicillin G sodium salt (Bioreagent, 100MU)	\$120.50	Sigma-Aldrich
HR & Equipment SUBTOTAL (not including patent costs – Industrial Sponsor)	\$1170.50	

Budget Overview

	Price (CAD)
MATERIALS SUBTOTAL	\$1148.58
HR & Equipment SUBTOTAL	\$1170.50
30% Shipping and Handling plus Taxes (not on microscope)	\$659.57
30% Contingency Factor (After S&H plus taxes)	<u>\$893.60</u>
Total Projected Budget	<u>\$3872.25</u>

External Sources of Funding: Industrial Sponsorship,
Engage Grant, NSERC Grant

Timeline



Timeline

Sept-2011 to April 2012	January				February				March			
Week	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Optimize device parameters	[Red bar]											
Dose-release response	[Red bar]				[Red bar]				[Red bar]			
Targeting accuracy	[Red bar]				[Red bar]				[Red bar]			
Device functionality testing	[Blue bar]				[Blue bar]				[Blue bar]			
Efficacy testing	[Blue bar]				[Blue bar]				[Blue bar]			
Stability testing	[Blue bar]				[Blue bar]				[Blue bar]			
Commitments												
Midterms	[Purple bar]				[Purple bar]				[Purple bar]			
Finals	[Purple bar]				[Purple bar]				[Purple bar]			

Sources of Information

- [1] J. a Phillips, D. Lopez-Colon, Z. Zhu, Y. Xu, and W. Tan, "Applications of aptamers in cancer cell biology.," *Analytica chimica acta*, vol. 621, Jul. 2008, pp. 101-8.
- [2] D. Shangguan, Y. Li, Z. Tang, Z.C. Cao, H.W. Chen, P. Mallikaratchy, K. Sefah, C.J. Yang, and W. Tan, "Aptamers evolved from live cells as effective molecular probes for cancer study.," *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, vol. 103, Aug. 2006, pp. 11838-43.
- [3] M. Blank, T. Weinschenk, M. Priemer, and H. Schluesener, "Systematic evolution of a DNA aptamer binding to rat brain tumor microvessels. selective targeting of endothelial regulatory protein pigpen.," *The Journal of biological chemistry*, vol. 276, May. 2001, pp. 16464-8.
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- [6] O.C. Farokhzad, J.M. Karp, and R. Langer, "Nanoparticle-aptamer bioconjugates for cancer targeting.," *Expert opinion on drug delivery*, vol. 3, May. 2006, pp. 311-24.
- [7] A.P. Mangalam, J. Simonsen, and A.S. Benight, "Cellulose/DNA hybrid nanomaterials.," *Biomacromolecules*, vol. 10, Mar. 2009, pp. 497-504.
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Questions?

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