PEGylated polymeric nanoparticles targeting the CD44v6 receptor in colon cancer cells

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BACKGROUND AIM Metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC) **POLYMERIC NANOPARTICLES 1.** PEGylated polymeric nanoparticles **1.** Accumulation of both genetic and epigenetic loaded with anti-VEGF bevacizumab Overcome limitations of antibodymodifications based delivery 2. Normal epithelial evolves to adenomatous **2.** Functionalization with human lesions: carcinoma Poly(ethylene glycol) (PEG) coating: а 3. Metastatic disseminations higher penetration into the site of antibody fragment specific to human action CD44v6 (v6 Fab, AbD15179) Active targeting: conjugation with ligands to produce a targeted Treatment - Bevacizumab (Avastin[®])

- First angiogenesis inhibitor to be approved by FDA in 2004 for the treatment of CRC
- First- or second-line treatment for mCRC



Tumor tissue penetration Drug distribution Multiple administrations



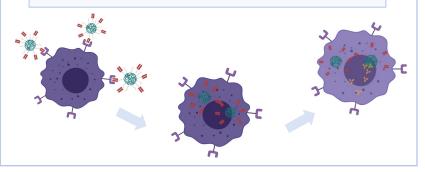
nanosystem

Specific binding to overexpressed molecules on the tumor cell surface or tumor vasculature

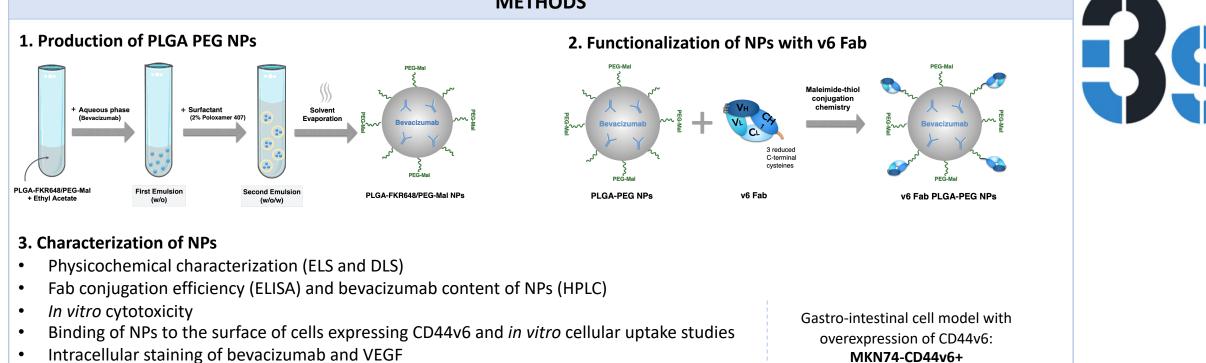
CD44v6

Overexpressed in 50% of CRCs Major role in CRC metastatic behavior

Intracellular delivery of bevacizumab through interactions of NPs with the CD44v6 receptor in colon cancer cells



METHODS



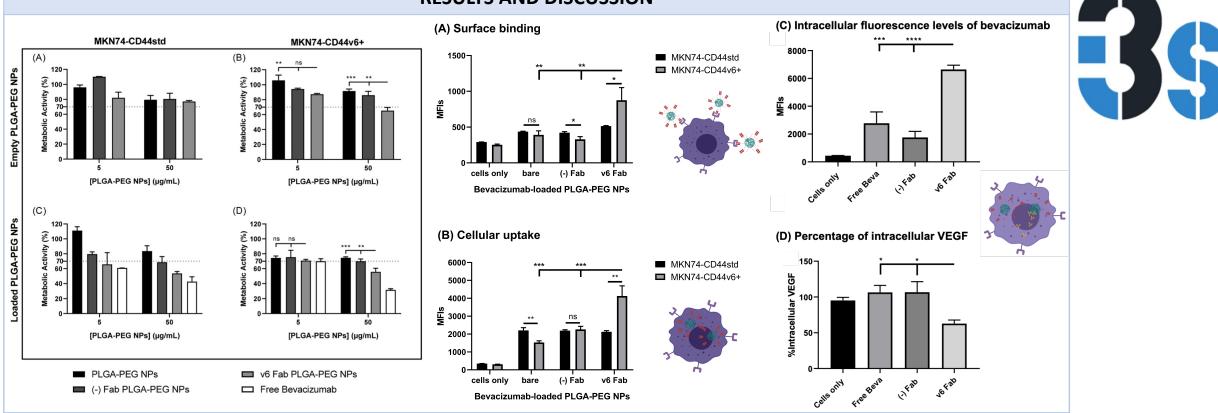
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Formulation	Bevacizumab	Z-average (size, nm)	Polydispersity Index (PdI)	Zeta Potential (mV)
Bare PLGA-PEG NPs	_	124.1 ± 0.1	0.098 ± 0.015	-4.5 ± 0.2
	+	183.5 ± 4.9	0.388 ± 0.044	-6.4 ± 1.1
(-) Fab-PLGA-PEG NPs		167.2 ± 2.5	0.235 ± 0.005	-6.1 ± 0.8
	+	253.5 ± 1.4	0.353 ± 0.003	-9.8 ± 0.1
v6 Fab-PLGA-PEG NPs	_	245.4 ± 2.9	0.186 ± 0.013	-8.2 ± 0.5
	+	345.8 ± 16.4	0.382 ± 0.072	-12.0 ± 0.9

v6 Fab conjugation efficiency: 86 ± 5% **Bevacizumab**

- Association efficacy (AE): 86.5 ± 1.8% •
- **Drug loading (DL):** 7.9 ± 0.2%

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION



CONCLUSIONS

It is shown that v6 Fab-PLGA-PEG NPs have the potential to intracellularly deliver bevacizumab into CD44v6 expressing cancer cells.

This targeted delivery system may result in higher bioavailability of a therapeutic agent at its site of action, which simultaneously increases the effectiveness of a drug, reduces the total dose needed and the side effects associated with the drug.

The nanocarrier developed in this study present clinical potential. Though, its use in drug delivery requires further investigation and optimization.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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