

nanomedicine and theranostics

- from concepts to clinical translation -



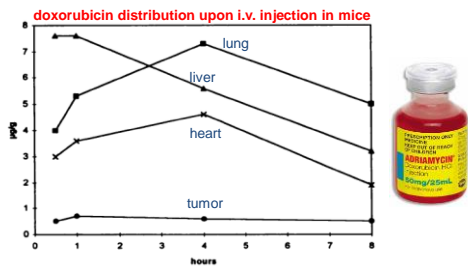
Twan Lammers

Dept. of Nanomedicine and Theranostics, RWTH Aachen
Dept. of Targeted Therapeutics, University of Twente
Dept. of Pharmaceutics, Utrecht University



drug targeting to tumors

is difficult

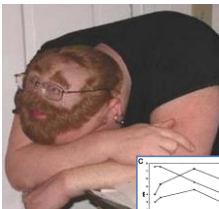


Bosslet et al, Cancer Res (1998)



drug delivery systems

Aim : to increase the efficacy and to reduce the toxicity of a drug by altering its pharmacokinetic and biodistributional parameters



2 different faces :

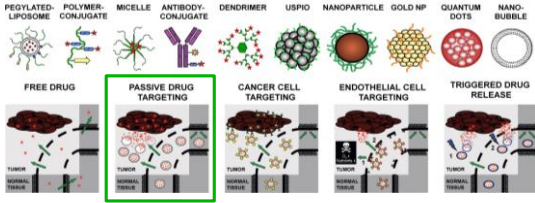
1 : **site-specific drug delivery**
=> to improve antitumor activity

2 : **site-avoidance drug delivery**
=> to reduce systemic side effects



nanomedicine

- 1-100(0) nm-sized carrier materials
- **protect the drug from the body**
- **protect the body from the drug**
- improve efficacy and reduce toxicity



Kunjachan et al, Chem Rev (2015)

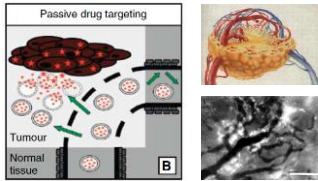


passive tumor targeting

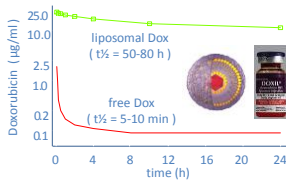
- high blood vessel density +
- high vascular permeability +
- lack of lymphatic drainage →

Enhanced Permeability and Retention (EPR) effect

=> efficient accumulation of long-circulating drug delivery systems



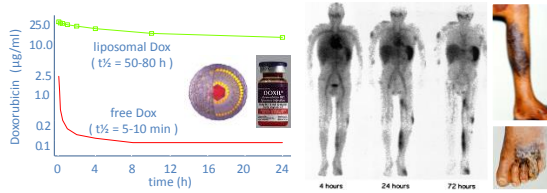
tumor-targeted nanomedicines



Gabizon et al, Cancer Res (1994)



tumor-targeted nanomedicines



in Kaposi sarcoma : improved efficacy vs. ABV => 1 CR + 60/133 PR vs. 31/125 PR
 better tolerability => less cardiomyopathy, nausea, alopecia

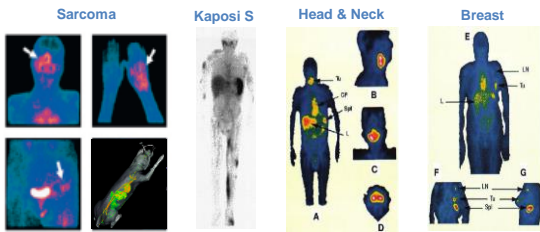
Gabizon et al, Cancer Res (1994)

Harrington et al, Clin Cancer Res (2001)



tumor-targeted nanomedicines

EPR is highly variable



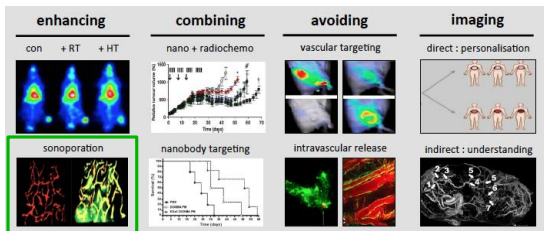
Koukourakis et al, Acta Oncol (2000)

Harrington et al, Clin Cancer Res (2001)

Hansen et al, ACS Nano (2015)



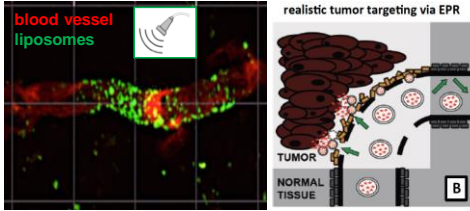
improving tumor-targeted nanomedicine therapies



sonoporation

helps to improve extravasation and penetration

=> penetration is a big problem : for nanomedicines, antibodies and standard drugs



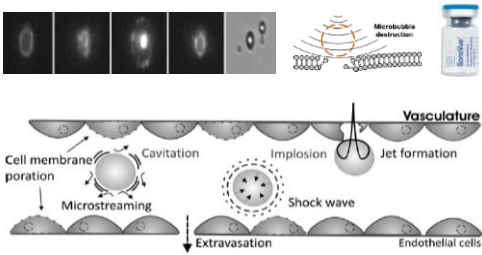
Lammers et al, J Control Release (2012)

ExMI



sonoporation

is based on the combination of ultrasound and microbubbles



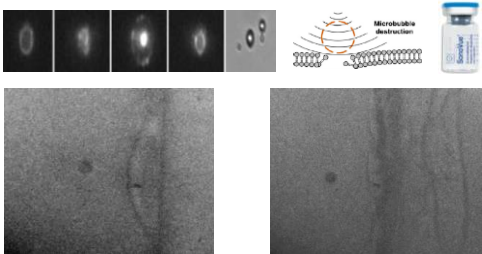
Lentacker et al, Soft Matter (2009)

ExMI



sonoporation

is based on the combination of ultrasound and microbubbles

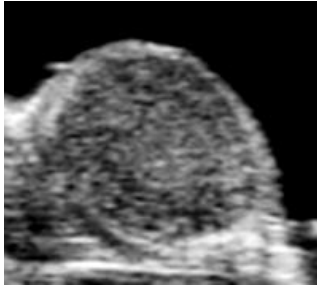


Prentice et al, Nature Physics (2005)

ExMI



sonoporation

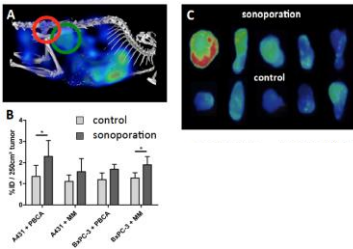


Theek et al



sonoporation

improves the tumor accumulation and penetration of liposomes



Theek et al, J Control Release (2016)



sonoporation

first clinical proof-of-concept : 10 patients with pancreatic cancer

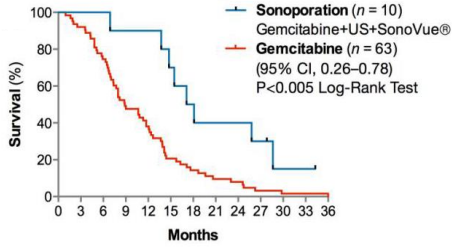


Dimcevski et al, J Control Release (2016)



sonoporation

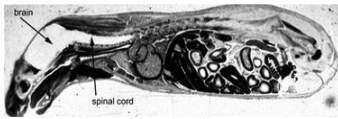
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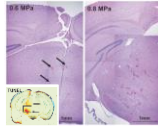
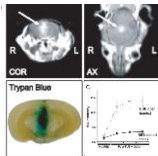
Dimceviski et al, J Control Release (2016)



sonoporation for drug delivery to the brain



Pardridge et al, Drug Discov Today (2007)



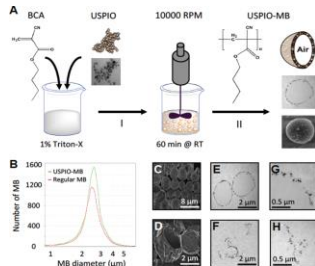
Dasgupta et al, Drug Discov Today (2016)

Kinoshita et al, PNAS (2006)



sonoporation for drug delivery to the brain

USPIO-loaded microbubbles for mediating and monitoring BBB opening

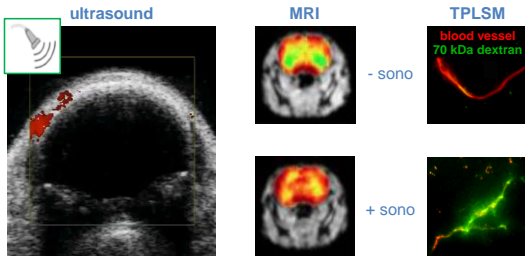


Lammers, Koczera et al, Adv Funct Mater (2015)



sonoporation for drug delivery to the brain

USPIO-loaded microbubbles for mediating and monitoring BBB opening



Lammers, Koczera et al, Adv Funct Mater (2015)

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sonoporation for drug delivery to the brain

November 2015



FOCUSED ULTRASOUND FOUNDATION
Accelerating the Development and Adoption of Focused Ultrasound

Virtual Press Conference

Blood-Brain Barrier Opened Non-Invasively With Focused Ultrasound

The blood-brain barrier has been non-invasively opened in a patient for the first time. A team at Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre in Toronto used focused ultrasound to enable temporary and targeted **opening of the blood-brain barrier (BBB)**, allowing the more effective delivery of chemotherapy into a patient's malignant brain tumor.

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improving tumor-targeted nanomedicine therapies

enhancing	combining	avoiding	imaging
con + RT + HT	nano + radiochemo	vascular targeting	direct : personalisation
sonoporation	nanobody targeting	intravascular release	indirect : understanding

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nano-radiochemotherapy

“Carrier-based Radiochemotherapy”

Radiotherapy improves
Tumor Targeting



Tumor Targeting improves
Radiochemotherapy

Lammers et al, *Nano Today* (2010)

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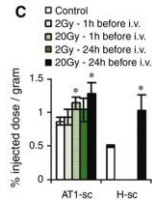
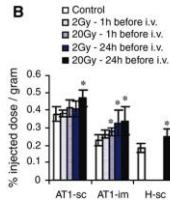
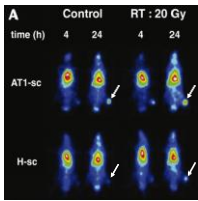


radiotherapy improves tumor targeting

5 nm ¹³¹I-PHPMA polymers

5 nm polymers + RT

10 nm polymers + RT



Lammers et al, *J Control Release* (2007)

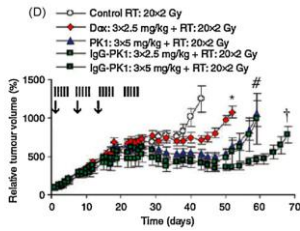
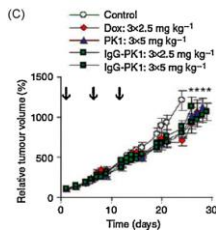
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tumor targeting improves Doxorubicin-RCT

- radiotherapy

+ radiotherapy

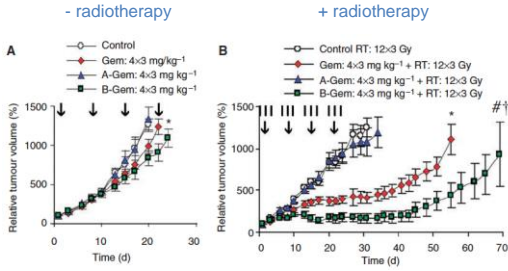


Lammers et al, *Brit J Cancer* (2008)

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tumor targeting improves Gemcitabine-RCT



Lammers et al, Brit J Cancer (2008)



improving tumor-targeted nanomedicine therapies

enhancing	combining	avoiding	imaging
con + RT + HT 	nano + radiochemo 	vascular targeting 	direct: personalisation
sonoporation 	nanobody targeting 	intravascular release 	indirect: understanding



image-guided drug delivery

monitoring tumor targeting to predict therapeutic outcome

Doxil® in Kaposi Sarcoma
high EPR => high efficacy

Doxil® in Breast Cancer
low EPR => low efficacy

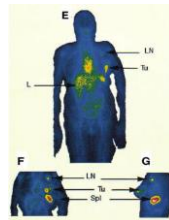
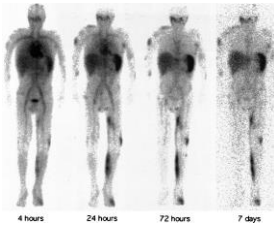
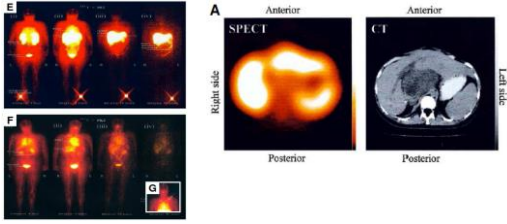


image-guided drug delivery



- galactosamine-targeted poly(HPMA)-doxorubicin (PK2)
- good liver localization, but inefficient accumulation in HCC tumors
- exemplifies how imaging can be used to pre-select patients in clinical trials

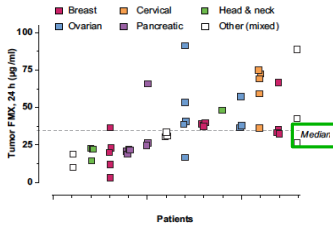
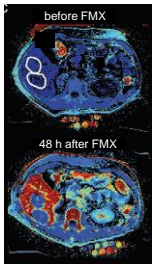
Seymour et al, J Clin Oncol (2001)

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clinical proof-of-concept

companion diagnostic approach : iron oxide NP (Feraheme®)



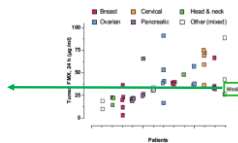
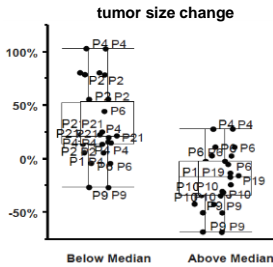
Ramanathan et al, Clin Cancer Res (2017)

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clinical proof-of-concept

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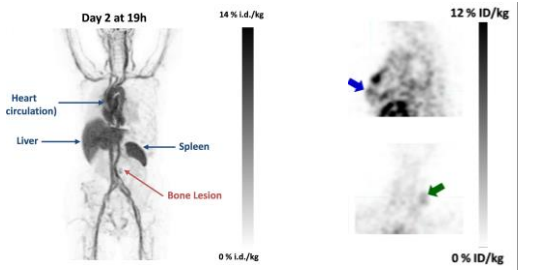
Ramanathan et al, Clin Cancer Res (2017)

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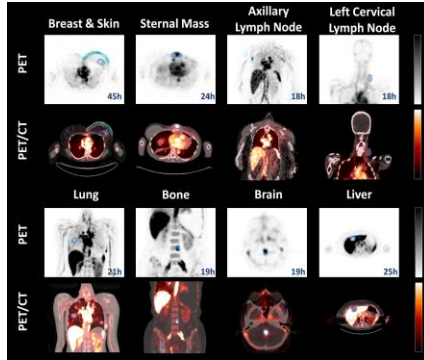
clinical proof-of-concept

theranostic approach : ⁶⁴Cu-labeled Dox-liposomes



Lee et al, Clin Cancer Res (2017)



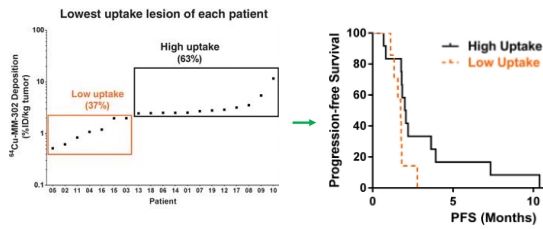


Lee et al, Clin Cancer Res (2017)



clinical proof-of-concept

theranostic approach : ⁶⁴Cu-labeled Dox-liposomes



Lee et al, Clin Cancer Res (2017)



Perspective

Clinical
Cancer
Research

Personalized Nanomedicine

Twan Lammers^{1,2,3}, Larissa Y. Rizzo¹, Gert Storm^{2,3}, and Fabian Kiessling¹

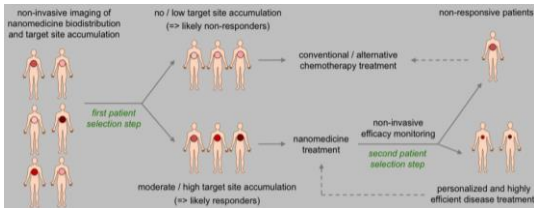
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personalized nanomedicine

combination of drug targeting + imaging

- => enables patient pre-selection
- => facilitates clinical translation

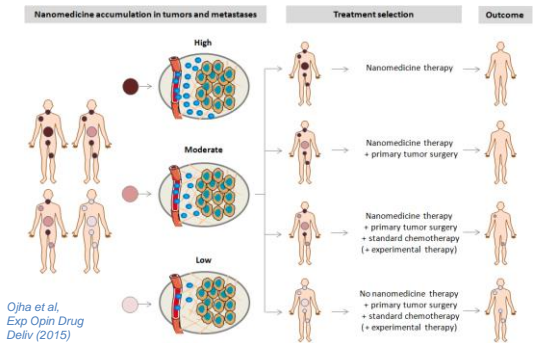


Lammers et al, Clin Cancer Res (2012)

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beyond solid tumor targeting

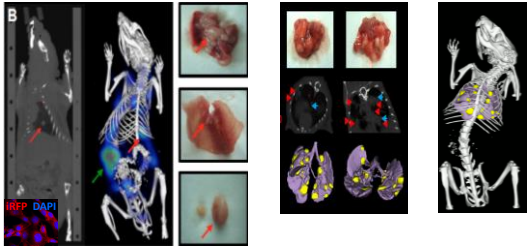


ExMI ◦



targeting metastasis

hybrid CT-FMT imaging of iRFP-transfected 4T1 tumors and metastases



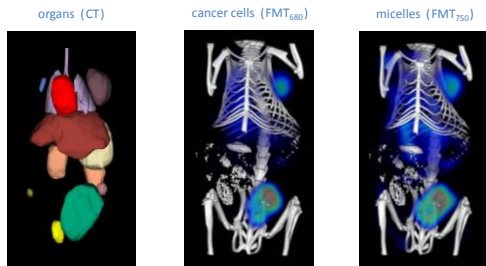
Rizzo et al (in prep)

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targeting metastasis

accumulation of polymeric micelles in tumors and metastases



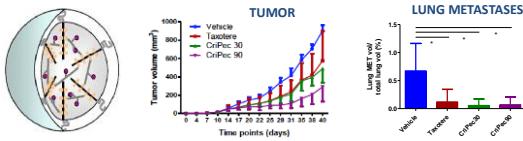
Rizzo et al (in prep)

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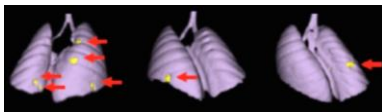


targeting metastasis

efficacy of docetaxel-loaded polymeric micelles in metastatic TNBC



Cristal Therapeutics
 Biomaterials 2010
 Angew Chem 2012
 ACS Nano 2014
 Nano Today 2015



Rizzo et al (in prep)

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translation



REVIEW

Core-crosslinked polymeric micelles: Principles, preparation, biomedical applications and clinical translation

Marina Talelli^{a,b,1}, Matthias Barz^{c,1}, Cristianne J.F. Rijcken^d, Fabian Kiessling^a, Wim E. Hennink^a, Twan Lammers^{a,b,e,1,*}

Talelli et al. *Nano Today* (2015)



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Pipeline

Currently, four programs are in various stages of (non)clinical development as indicated in the pipeline overview.

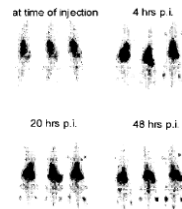
PROPRIETARY PROGRAMS	INDICATION	DISCOVERY	POC	PRECLINICAL	PHASE I	PHASE IIA
CriPec docetaxel	solid tumours					
CriPec dexamethasone	inflammation					
CriPec ATN	solid tumours					
CriPec oligonucleotides	various					
COLLABORATIVE PROGRAMS						
CriPec peptide	partner solid tumours					
CriPec antigen	solid tumours					



inflammation

inflammatory disorders and infections also display "EPR"

¹¹¹In-PEG-PLP-liposomes in RA



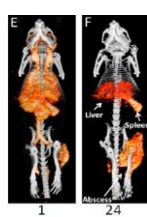
Metselaar et al. *Arthr Rheum* (2003)

¹¹¹In-PEG-Lip in RA



Boerman et al. (UMCN)

¹¹¹In-PEG-Lip in SA

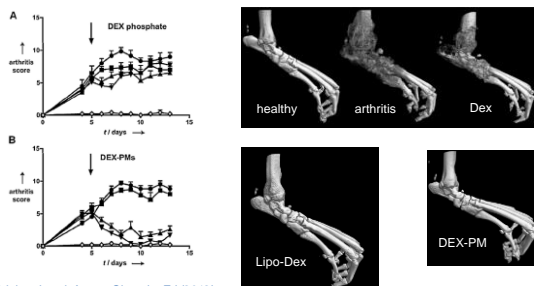


Van der Geest et al. *JCR* (2015)



inflammation

arthritis treatment with dexamethasone-loaded polymeric micelles



Crielaard et al, Angew Chem Int Ed (2012)

Quan et al, ACS Nano (2014)

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inflammation



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect
Journal of Controlled Release

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/jconrel



Review

Liposomal corticosteroids for the treatment of inflammatory disorders and cancer

Burcin Ozbakir^{a,1}, Bart J. Crielaard^{a,b,1}, Josbert M. Metselaar^d, Gert Storm^{a,d,*}, Twan Lammers^{a,c,d,*}

^a Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Utrecht University, SciencePark 302, 3584 CC Utrecht, The Netherlands

^b Department of Pediatrics-Hematology/Oncology, MGH/Corell Medical College, 335 77th Street, 02132 NC, USA

^c Department of Experimental Molecular Imaging, RWTH Aachen University, Institute for Biomedical Engineering, Pauwelsstrasse 20, 52074 Aachen, Germany

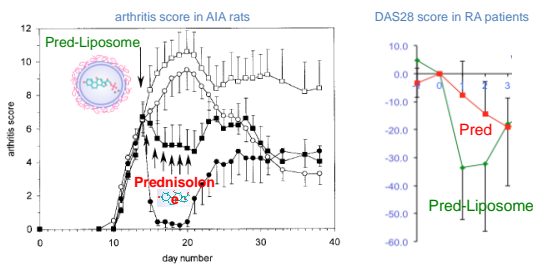
^d Department of Controlled Drug Delivery, IMB Institute for Biomedical Engineering and Technical Medicine, University of Twente, 7500 AE Enschede, The Netherlands

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inflammation

corticosteroid-loaded liposomes



Metselaar et al (Enceladus, RWTH)

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translation

corticosteroid-loaded liposomes

- phase III : rheumatoid arthritis
- phase II : inflammatory bowel disease
- phase I : atherosclerosis
- 03.2017 : multiple myeloma (at RWTH)




summary

- nanomedicines aim to improve therapeutic index
- nanomedicines rely on EPR, which is highly variable
- rational concepts are needed to address heterogeneity
- combinatorial approaches with US and RT boost efficacy
- imaging helps to individualize and improve nanotherapy

=> **integrate biomarkers** : like biopsies for molecularly targeted therapeutics



	with HER2 testing	without testing
No. of patients	470	2200
Response rate	50%	10%
Years of follow-up	1.6	10



thank you



tflammers@ukaachen.de



...

ExMI°

