

### Nanoformulation des analogues nucléosidiques et acides nucléiques

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### Challenges in the cellular delivery of nucleoside derivatives

**Nucleoside analogues (NA)**  
 Antiviral: AZT, ddi, ..., FTC  
 Anticancer: dFdC (Gemcitabine)

**Nucleotide analogues**  
 Cidofovir (CDV) NA-PP  
 AZT-TP NA-PPP

**Nucleic acids**  
 siRNA (~20 bp) pDNA (~3500 bp)

**Objectives of nanocarriers:**

- Poor stability
- Low or no cellular uptake
- Insufficient phosphorylation (NA)
- Low half life
- Side effects
- Emergence of resistances
- Protection
- Enhance cellular uptake

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### Various types of 'nano-drugs'

API nanocrystals

API nanocarriers

≠ supramolecular organizations

1 nm 10 nm 100 nm 1 μm

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### 1. Squalenated nucleoside analogues

**Prodruq** AZT-Sq ddi-Sq ddC-Sq T-Sq Gem-Sq

**Sq anchorage** 5'-OH 5'-OH Base (N) 5'-OH Base (N)

**100-200 nm nanoparticles with:**

- high drug loading (~30% w/w)
- no 'burst release' effect

Couvreur et al., Nano Letters 2006, 6, 2544

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### 1. Squalenated nucleoside analogues – antiviral NAs

Human PBMC infected *in vitro* by reference HIV strains

**Sensitive to ddi and ddC (HIV-1-Lai)**

**Resistant to ddi (HIV-1-146) or both ddi and ddC (HIV-1-144)**

**Increased anti-HIV activity** correlated to the active triphosphate metabolite

**Increase of impregnation of organs relevant for HIV infection** (liver, spleen, bone marrow, thymus and brain) following oral adm. to rats

Hillaireau et al., Biomaterials 2013, 34, 4831

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### 2. Aqueous-core nanocapsules for nucleotide analogues

**AZT-TP encapsulation (%)**

polymer / [AZT-TP]

PEI, Chitosan, Dextran, Heparin

**AZT-TP uptake by macrophages**

fmo AZT-TP / 10<sup>6</sup> cells

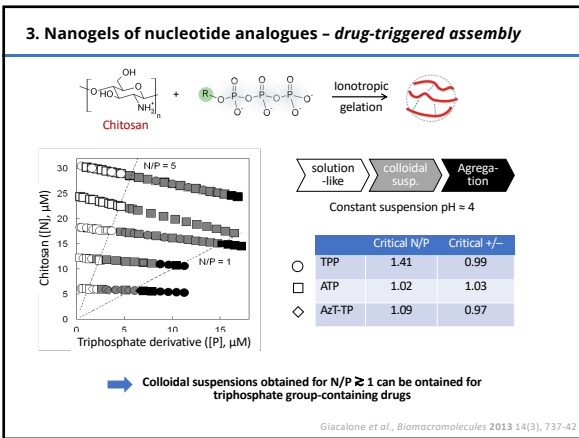
AZT-TP AZT-TP/PEI AZT-TP/PEI + NC AZT-TP/PEI in NC

**Combination of hydrophobic and cationic polymers** allows efficient entrapment and cellular uptake of AZT-TP

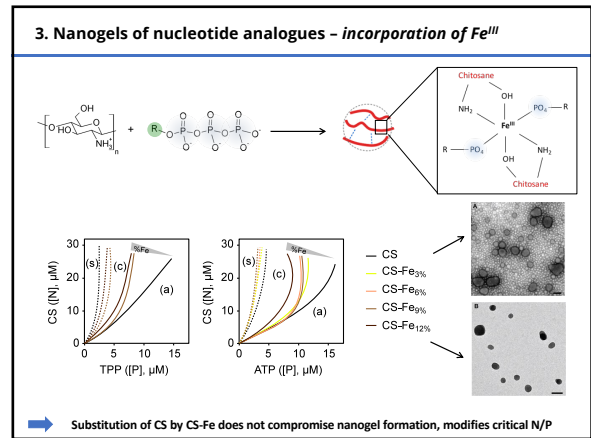
**Limitation: low drug loading** ~0.1% w/w

Hillaireau et al., J Control Release 2006

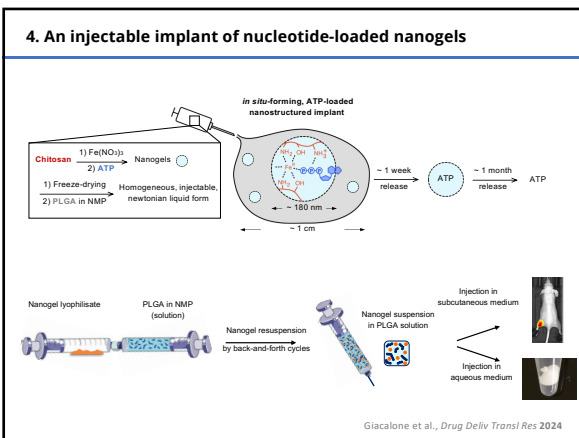
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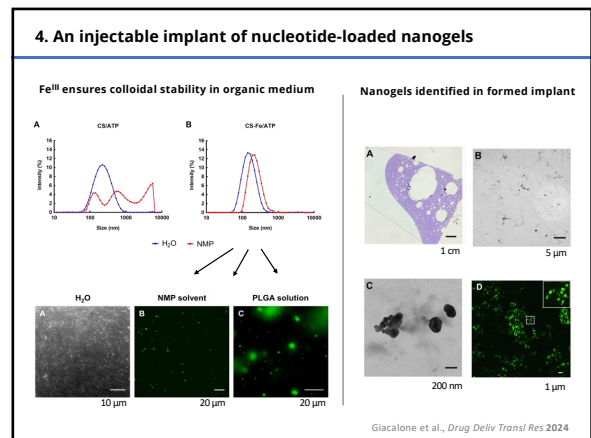
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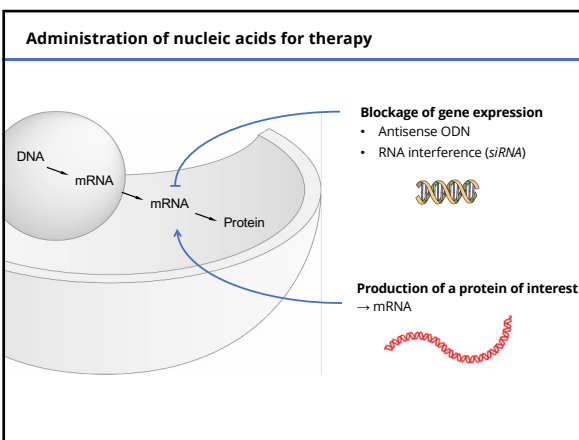
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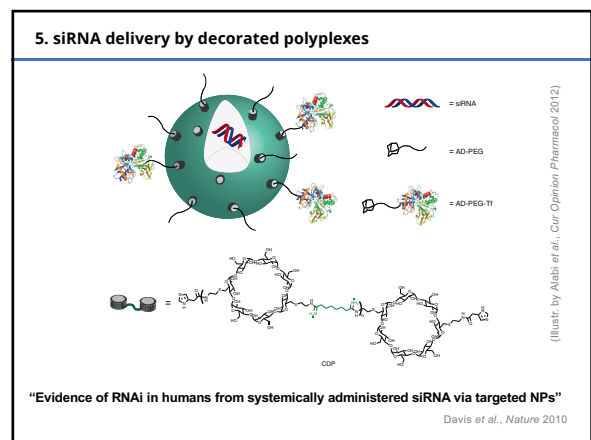
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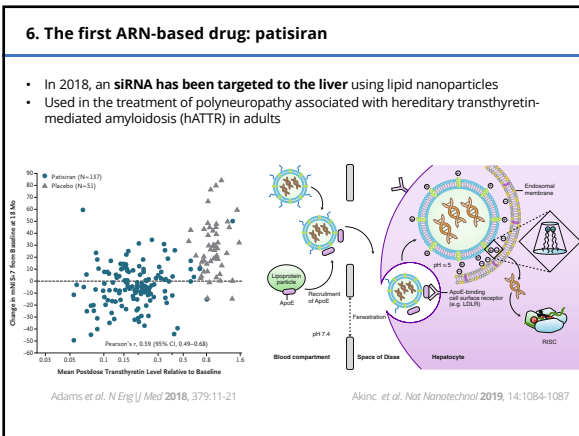
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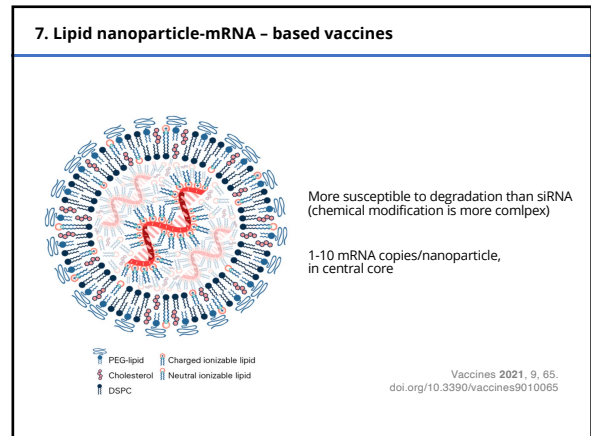
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### Conclusions on nanomedicine for treatments and vaccines

- Nucleotide analogues and nucleic acids require **specific** formulations
- Cationic excipients** are key for nano-encapsulation and control of the release
- Colloidal stability** can determine controlled **release**
- Nanocarriers **enable siRNA and mRNA** administration  
→ Future vaccines and new therapeutic approaches

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