

Characterization of dual functionalized - drug loaded liposomes by biophotonics techniques

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Neurological diseases are poorly treated diseases with a considerable social and economic impact. Drug delivery to the brain is still challenging because of the presence of the blood-brain barrier (BBB) that limits the access of drugs. **Liposomes** (LPs) have been used to improve the brain bioavailability of several molecules, demonstrating their therapeutic potential as drug delivery systems.

We propose the **biophotonic techniques**, **Surface Plasmon Resonance Imaging** (SPRi) and **Raman Spectroscopy** (RS) as innovative tools for the characterization and validation of multi-functionalized LPs for the control of neuroinflammation and associated microglial dysfunctions in Glioblastoma and Alzheimer's Disease.

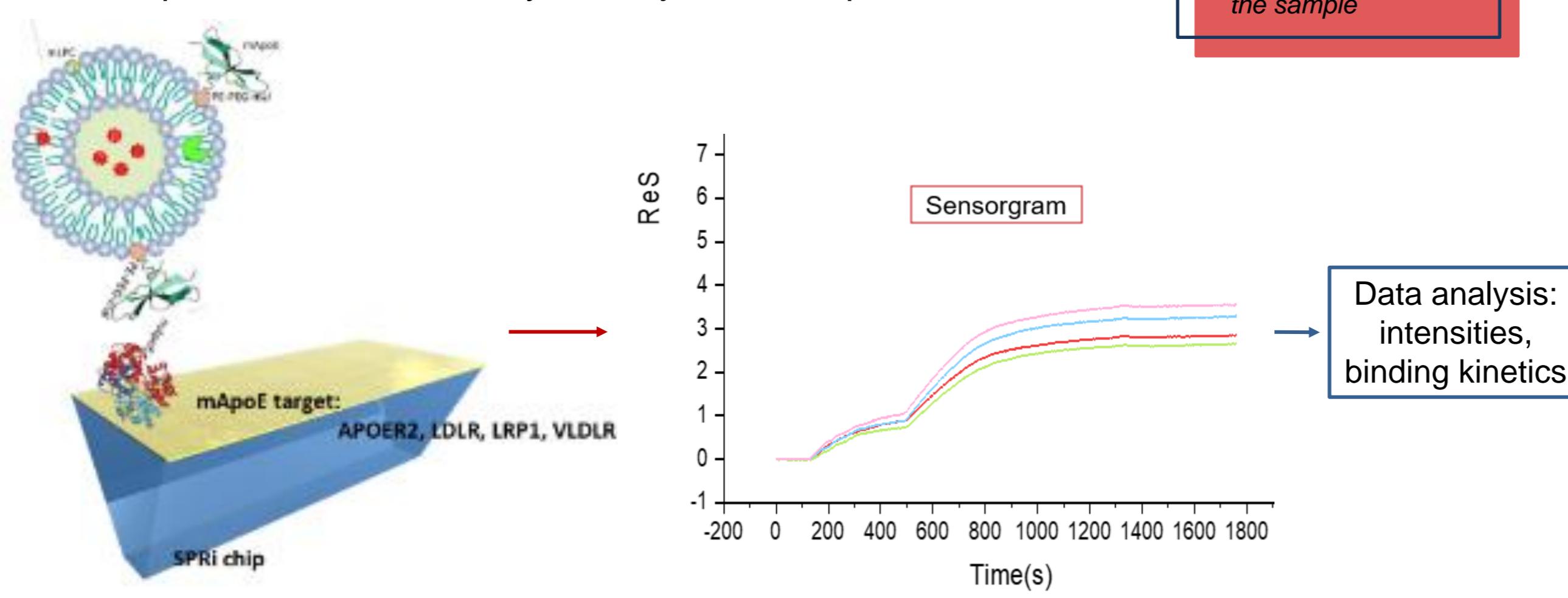
Drug-loaded LPs have been functionalized with mApoE to cross the BBB, and with a protease sensitive peptide to guarantee the effective and localized release of the candidate drugs (Pimasertib/Trametinib/Glibenclamide) in diseased areas where some specific proteases are overexpressed.

— Surface Plasmon Resonance imaging —

SPRi is an optical detection technique used to monitor and analyze biomolecular interactions between an analyte in solution and ligands immobilized on a gold chip.

- Preparation of SPRi array and injection of liposomes

- Multiplexing
- Label free technology
- High specificity
- Real time imaging
- Low amount of sample required
- Minimal preparation of the sample

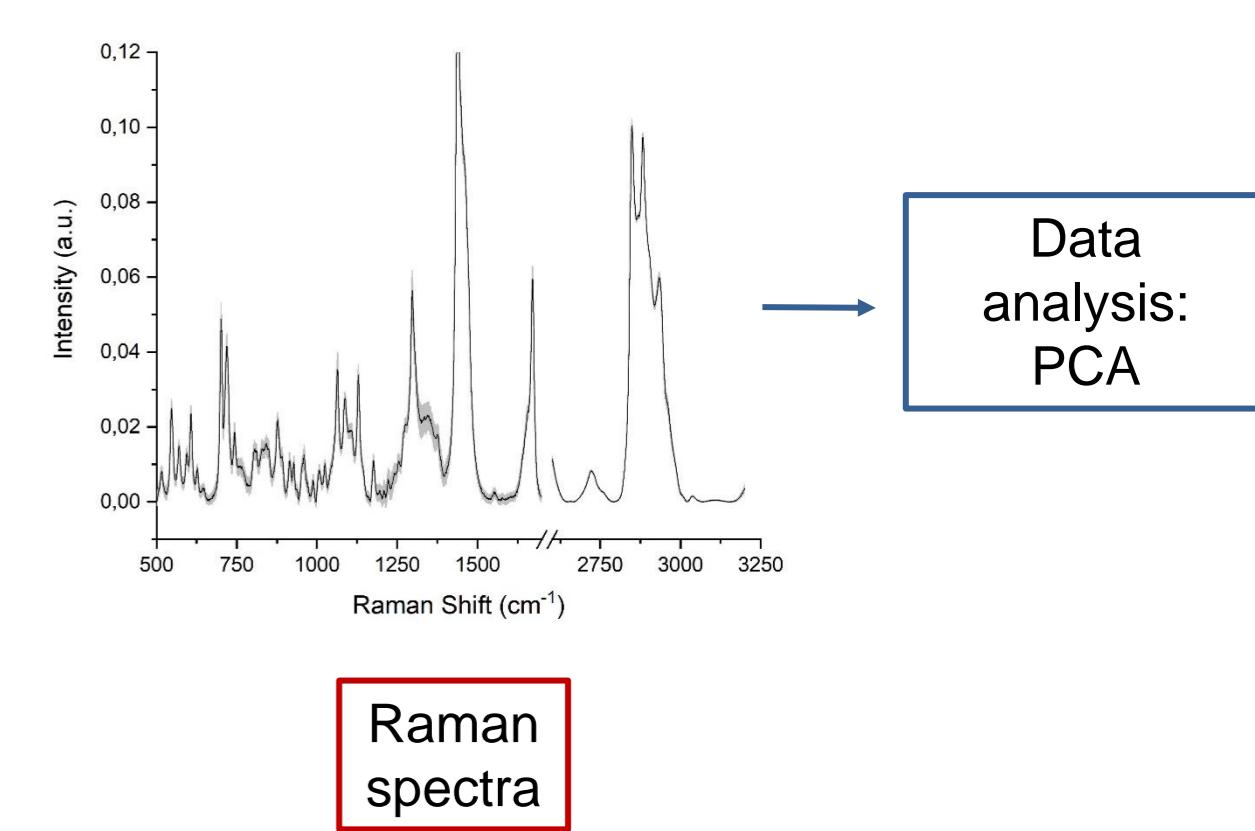
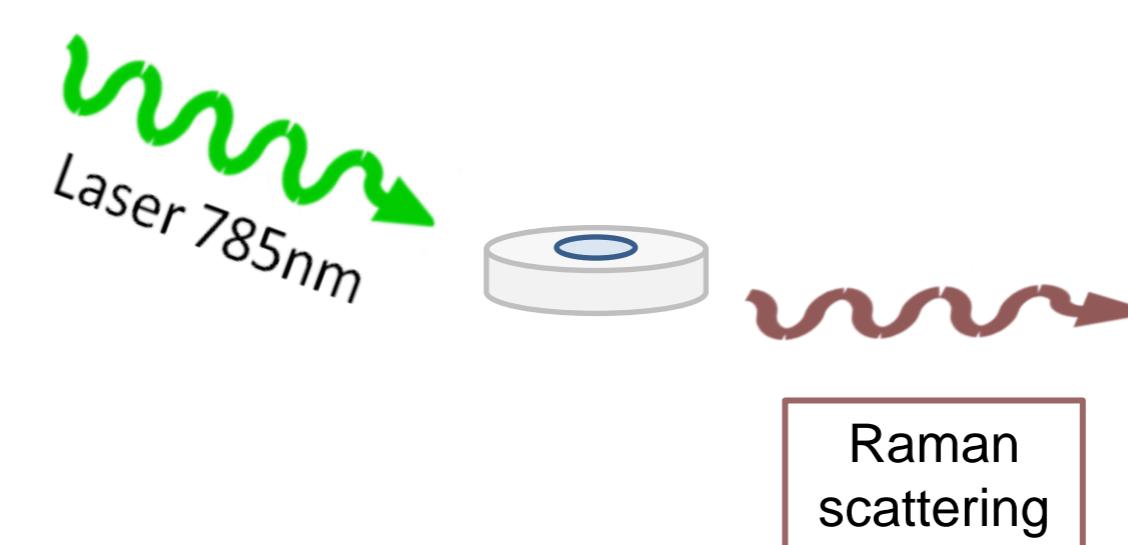


— Raman Spectroscopy —

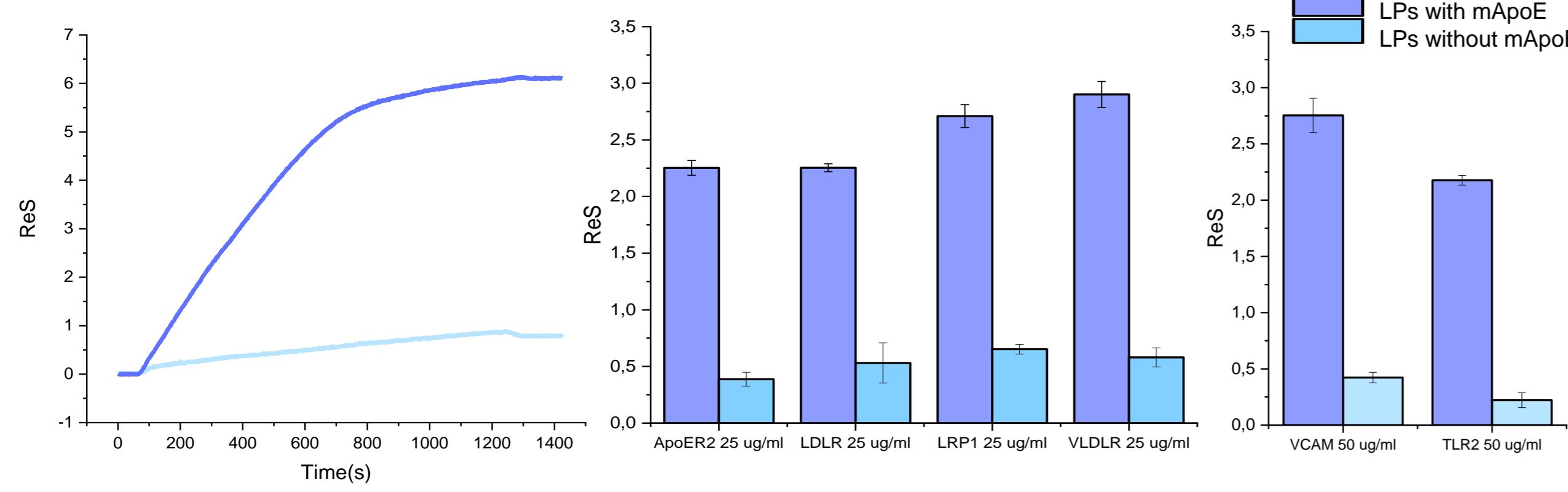
RS is a vibrational investigative methodology, able to provide qualitative and quantitative information regarding the chemical components of the analyzed target.

- Deposition of a drop of sample on a CaF₂ disk

- Label free technology
- Low amount of sample required (3 μl)
- No preparation of the sample
- Fast analysis



SPRi analysis



LPs functionalized with mApoe generate higher SPR signals referred to the interactions between mApoe and different receptors compared to non functionalized LPs.

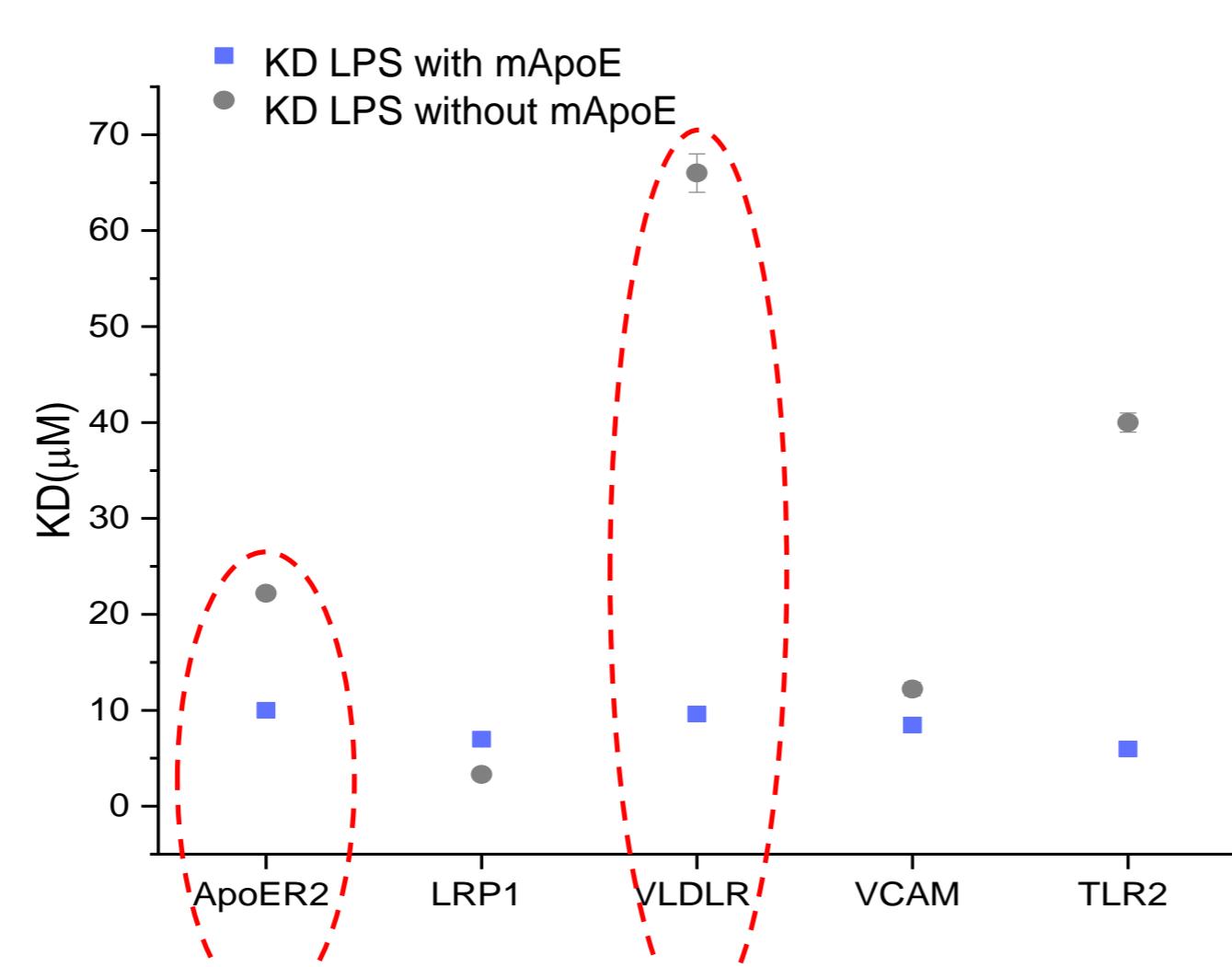
Selected ligands

Specific for mApoe: ApoER2, LDLR, LRP1, VLDLR

Other receptors: VCAM1, TLR2

The kinetics analysis of LPs showed that LPs mApoe have a higher affinity (low KD) for APOER2 and VLDLR compare to LPs non functionalized. For the other receptors the differences are less significant.

Preliminary data !

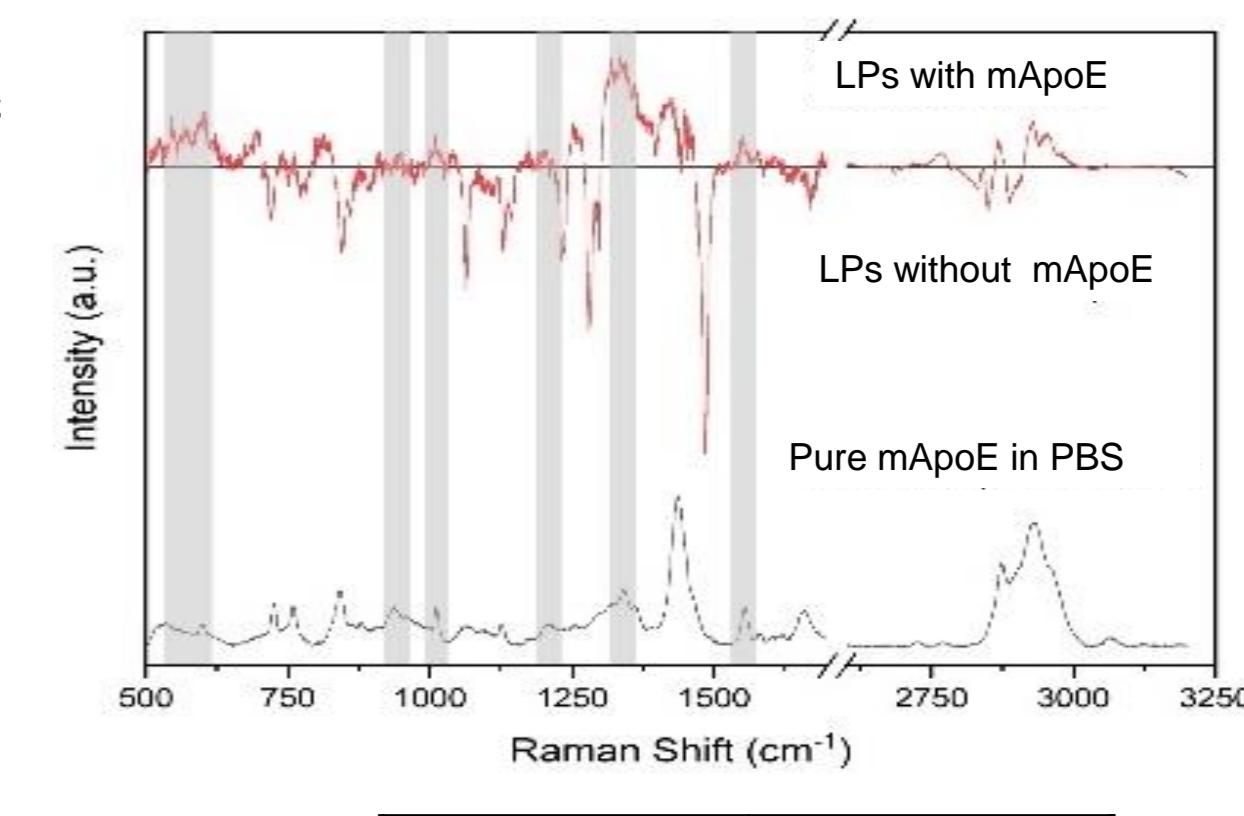


Results

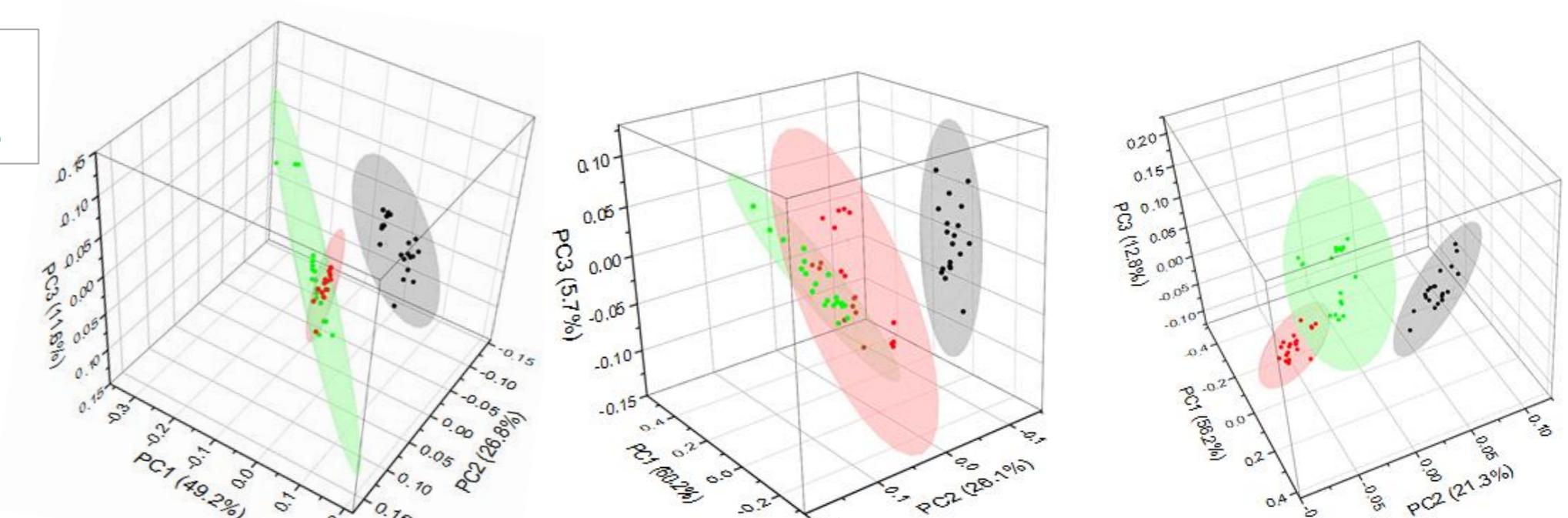
Raman Analysis

The direct spectral comparison of mApoe with LPs functionalized and not functionalized with mApoe, highlighted slight modifications in the signal of the LPs conjugated with the protein (grey bands).

The Principal Component Analysis (PCA), on the Raman dataset, is able to statistically discriminate the spectra collected from the LPs functionalized and not functionalized with mApoe.



LPs drug-, mApoe+
LPs drug+, mApoe-
LPs drug+, mApoe+



To verify the encapsulation of the drugs, PCA has been performed. The 3-D distribution of PC showed that drugs have a strong influence on Raman spectra.

Conclusions

- Surface Plasmon Resonance imaging allows to verify the preservation of the binding affinity of mApoe.
- The obtained Raman data can identify statistically significant differences among the different liposomal formulations.

In conclusion SPRi and RS could become excellent techniques for the validation and characterization of liposomes.

Acknowledgments



Ministero della Salute

