



***Theranostic gadolinium based nanoprobés
to improve radiotherapy***
Theragnostic AGuIX

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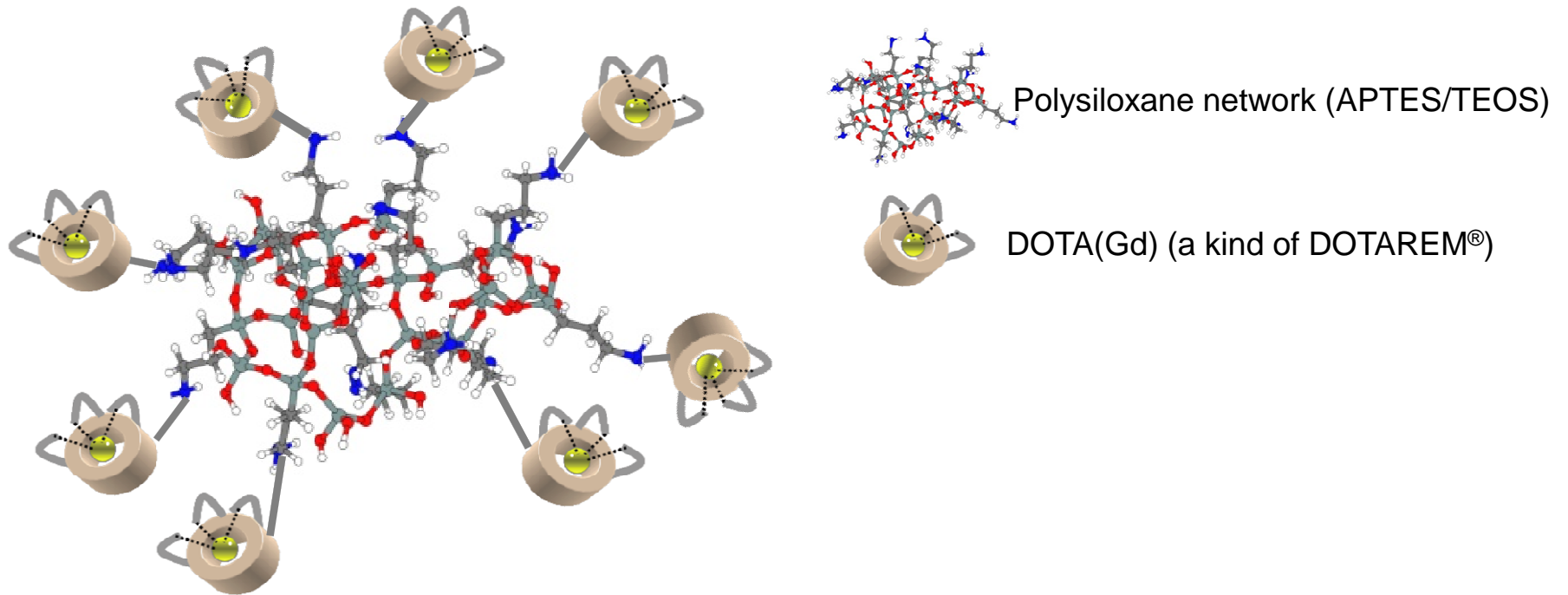
Bordeaux mars 2014

Chemical description of AGuIX[®] Nanodrug

AGuIX[®] Nanodrug

Ultra small sub-5 nm particles
Polysiloxane (silica) skeleton grafted with Gd-chelates

Polysiloxane Skeleton (with amino functions)
grafted with high chelating species (DOTAGA (Kind of “DOTAREM[®]”))
including some gadolinium ions



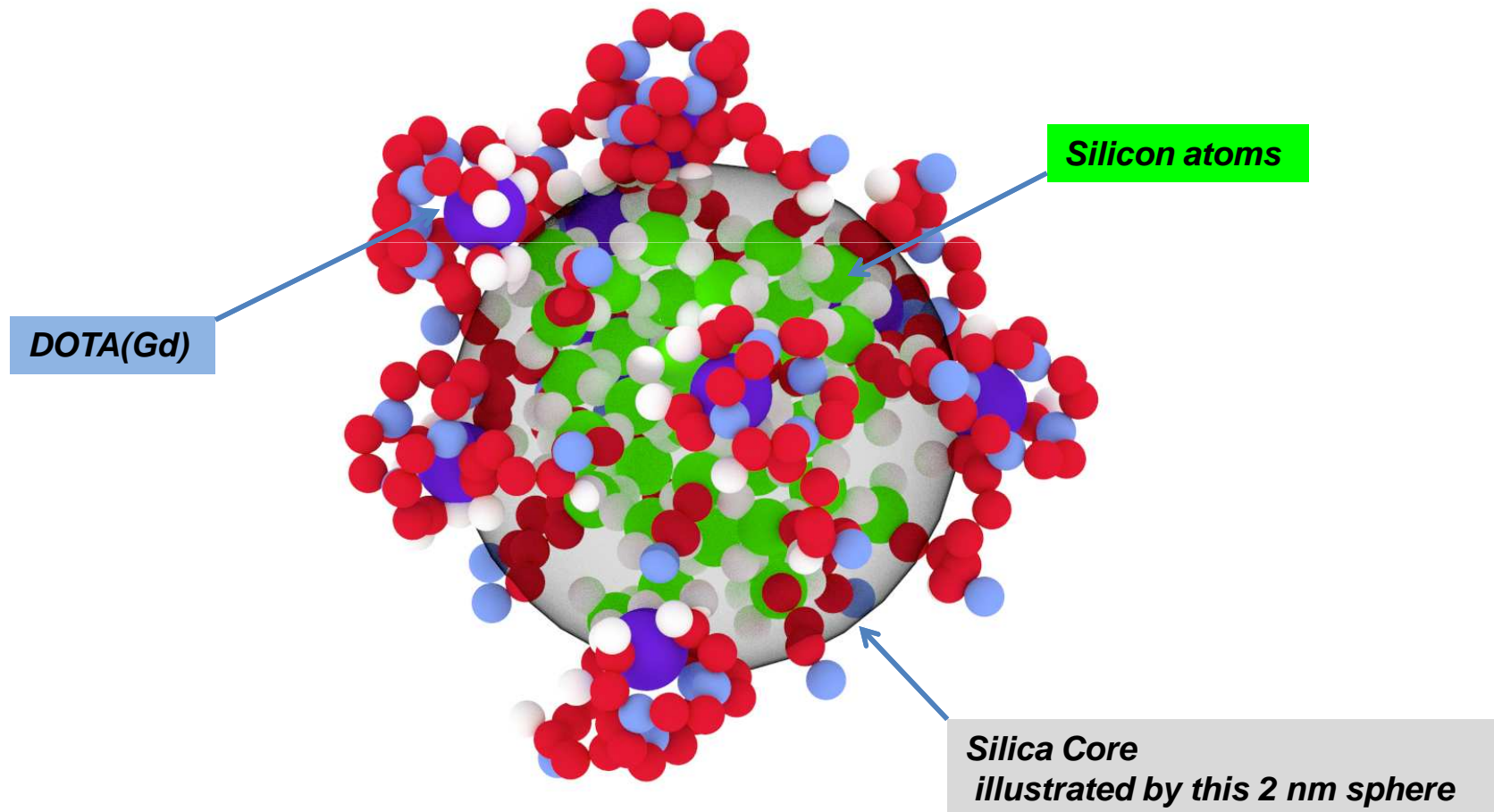
Size : 2-5 nm – 5/10 kDa

High colloidal stability and freeze drying ability

AGuIX[®] Nanodrug



High gadolinium content $\approx 15\%$ with a typical size ≈ 3 nm



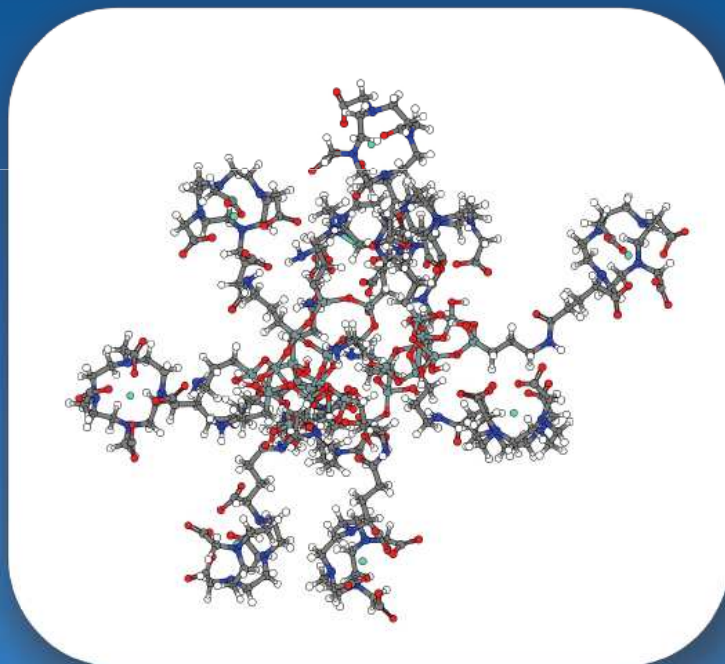
AGuIX[®]

Preclinical Multimodal Nanoparticles

Laboratory batches of ≈ 50 g



Theragnostic Nanoparticles (MRI-SPECT/PET-fluorescence-Therapy)



Ultrasmall size

4 \pm 1 nm - renal excretion

MW 8.5 \pm 2 kDa

Polysiloxane composition

Easy further functionalization

DOTA (Gd) (MRI - Radiotherapy)

FDA approved

About 10 DOTAs/nanoparticle

Radiometals (M*) chelation

PET, SPECT, Therapy

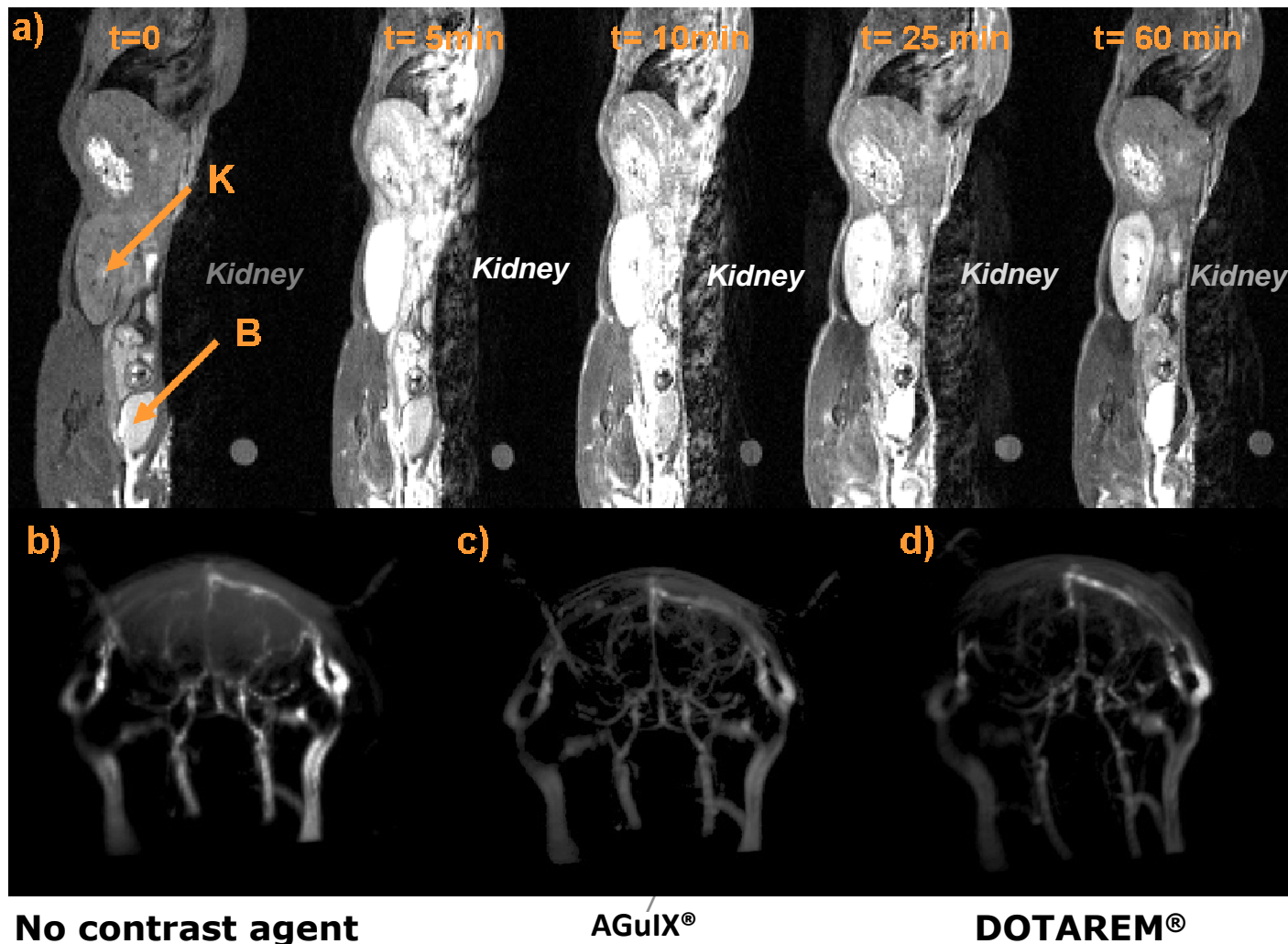
Biodistribution & MRI contrast properties

Two points

Gadolinium compounds are efficient T_1 MRI Contrast agents
AGuIX[®] presents very small size for particles

MRI images after intravenous injection in mice

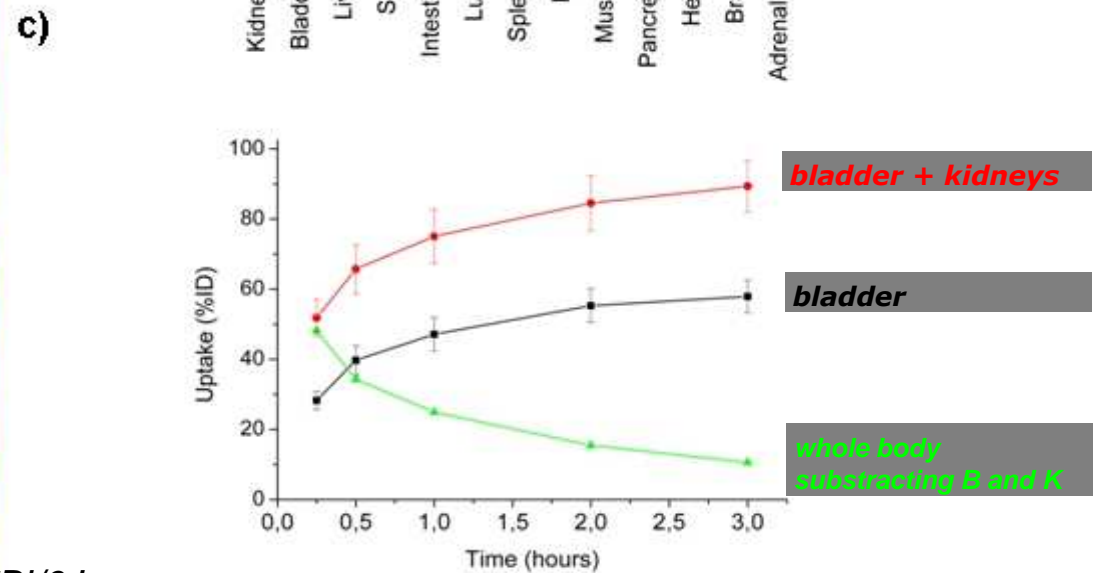
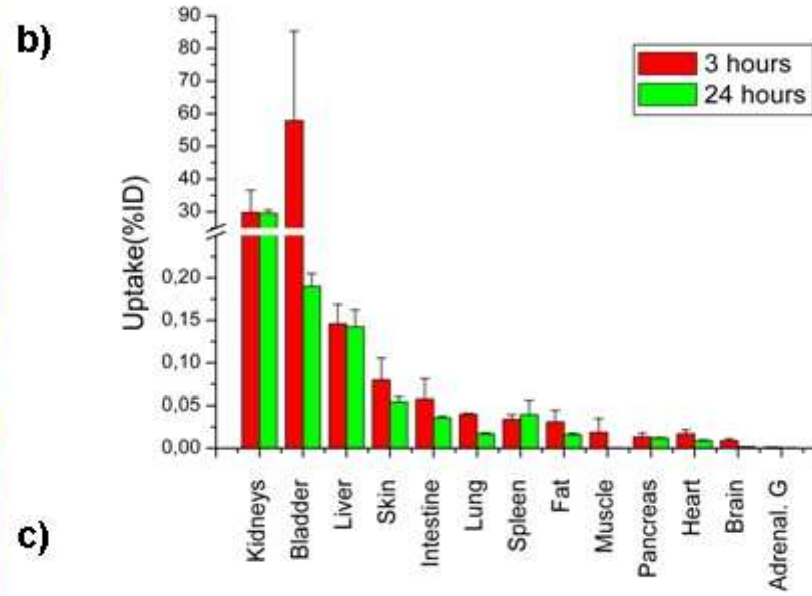
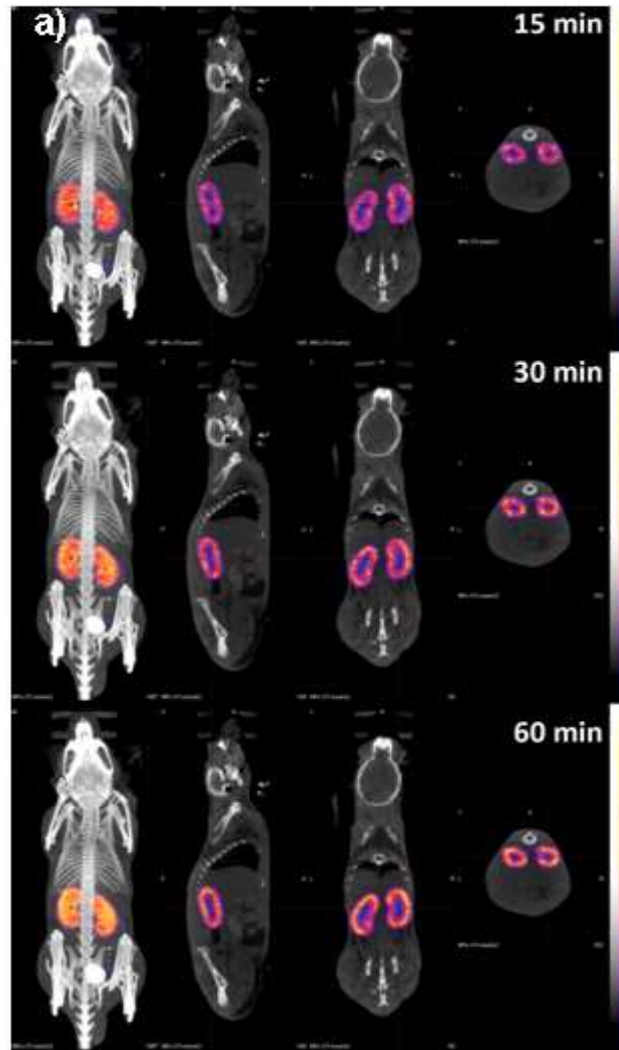
Gadolinium based contrast Agent : MRI T1 effect
“Interesting” biodistribution associated to the 1-5 nm size



Injection IV: 80 μL at 40 mM in Gd - Male c57BI/6J mouse T_1 -weighted images- 7T

Biodistribution

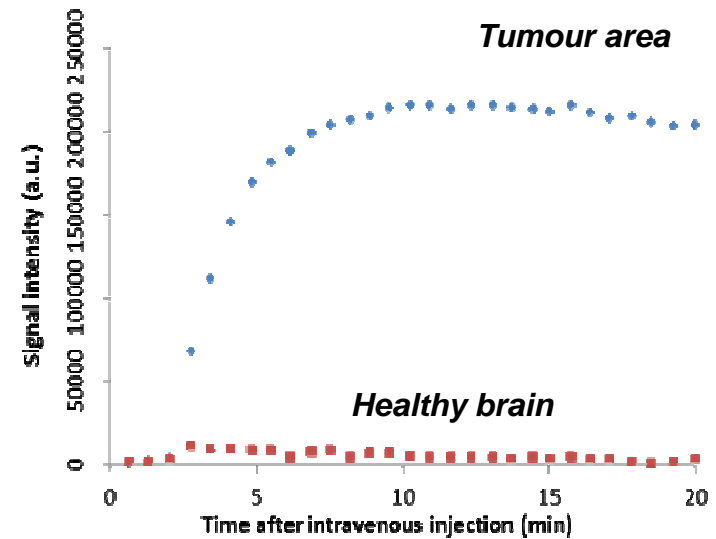
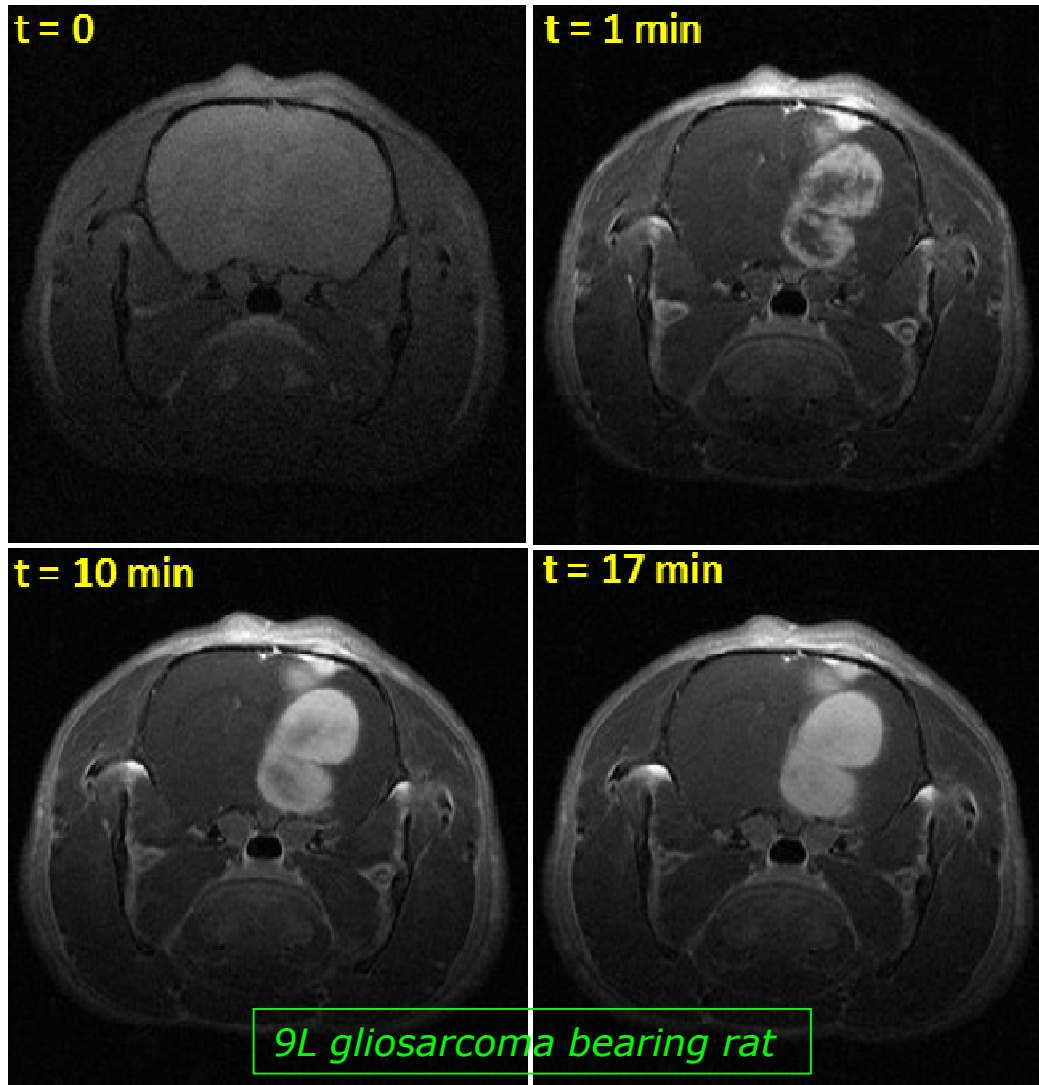
Renal elimination - No liver uptake - No extravasation
Blood residential time \approx 2 times of classical molecular contrast agent



SPECT biodistribution (^{111}In labeling) Male c57Bl/6J mouse

Tumor passive targeting

MRI T_1 – weighted images of the brain of a 9LGS-bearing rat after intravenous injection of AGuIX[®]



High efficient contrast agent

High R_1 value

Long tumour residential time

Low extravasation

High EPR effect !

Toxicological studies – Dose tolerance limits

IV injection – Clinical Dose CD \approx 6 μ mole Gd

Dose

Injected IV – Volume 150 μ l - Concentrations 200 to 500 mM – 6 mice/group for 10 Days

MTD - Maximum tolerated dose

MTD defined as the highest single dose that met all the following criteria:

zero death per group

maximal weight loss 10% in non-tumor bearing animals

CSS value as low as possible.

AGuIX® / μ mol (Gd)	Diarrhea	Lethargy	Closed eyes	Difficulty to wake up after anesthesia	CSS Clinical state score	Death	% weight variation
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	+3.2 %
40	0	0	0	1	1	0	+5.4 %
50	0	0	0	2	2	0	+0.8 %
75	0	0	0	3	3	1	+0.5 %

>10 CD

injection IV 500 g particles/l !

Lucie Sancey, Lot: FR16

In vivo studies

Rats: Wil Research (ex Ricerca) & Monkeys: Cymbiose

Dose range-finding toxicity study in the rat: 250/500 and 750mg/kg *3

Sex	Group	AGuIX® (mg/kg /adm)	Decreased Activity				Irregular Breathing				Purple Area				Swelling				Body weith	Locally hairloss	Kidney	Liver
			D0	D6	D13	D14	D0	D6	D13	D14	D0	D6	D13	D14	D0	D6	D13	D14	% Gain (day 0 to 13)	D13	D14	D14
Male	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41.14+/-8.76	0	1.78	7.97
	2	250	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	40.90+/-6.11	0	1.91	8.62
	3	500	5	5	4	0	0	3	4	0	5	4	1	0	0	0	3	1	39.70+/-3.62	0	2.03*	8.69
	4	750	5	5	5	0	5	5	5	0	4	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	38.91+/-4.72	0	2.17**	7.94
Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30.08+/-4.45	0	1.24	5.88
	2	250	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	25.76+/-3.31	1	1.30	6.21
	3	500	1	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	2	0	0	2	4	0	24.70+/-2.62	0	1.39*	6.38
	4	750	5	5	5	0	5	5	3	0	5	5	4	0	0	2	5	0	26.53+/-2.59	0	1.43**	6.08

NS vs. group 1

NS

Day 0 First injection Day 6 Second injection Day 13 Third injection Day 14 Sacrifice

n = 5 / group for each sex

No mortality (small **Transient clinical signs**: not considered as adverse)

Absence of modification (for each group, compared to control group) of: body weight, food consumption, haematology, coagulation

Dose range-finding toxicity study in the monkey: 100 to 200 mg/kg

		Phase 1					
Study day	Animal	D0	D1	D7	D8	D14	D15
	1 (Male)	Test Item (100 mg/kg)	/	Test Item (150 mg/kg)	/	Test Item (200 mg/kg)	/
	1 (Female)	/	Test Item (100 mg/kg)	/	Test Item (150 mg/kg)	/	Test Item (200 mg/kg)



Single Dose Study by intravenous (slow bolus) injection in the monkey (Cynomolgus macaque)

No clinical sign

300 mg/kg also and no clinical sign... (injection 200 g/l of particles)

Partial conclusion at this step

AGuIX[®]: Interesting small nano-compounds

Efficient Gd-MRI contrast agent

Multimodal access (*SPECT/PET*)

Tumour targeting (*high EPR effect*)

Well controlled synthesis

Only simple “classical” compounds (*Silica-Dota(Gd)*)

Access to IV injection

Renal elimination

No toxicity evidence (*up to 10 times classical Gd-contrast dose*)

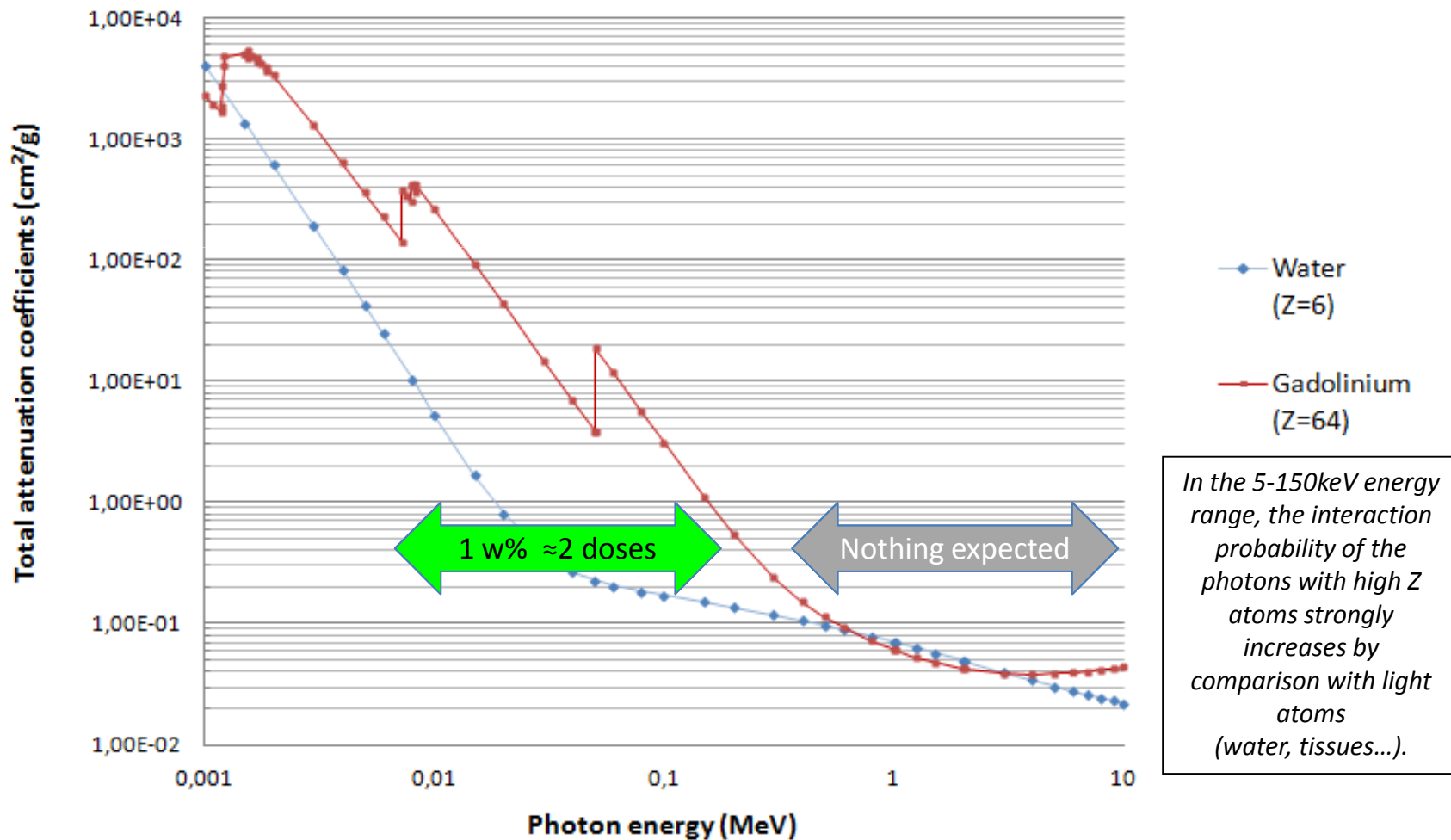
Therapeutical activation & Radiosensitization

Gadolinium is an element with a high atomic number
 $Z = 64$

Dose enhancement can be expected with the presence of Gd (Z=64) atoms due to their greater X-ray absorption (attenuation coefficient)

1% by mass combined with keV X-rays have been suggested to increase the dose deposited by a factor of two (1 w% i.e. 10 g/l or 1000 ppm)

Total attenuation coefficients as a function of the photon energy



In Vitro Radiosensitization Experiments

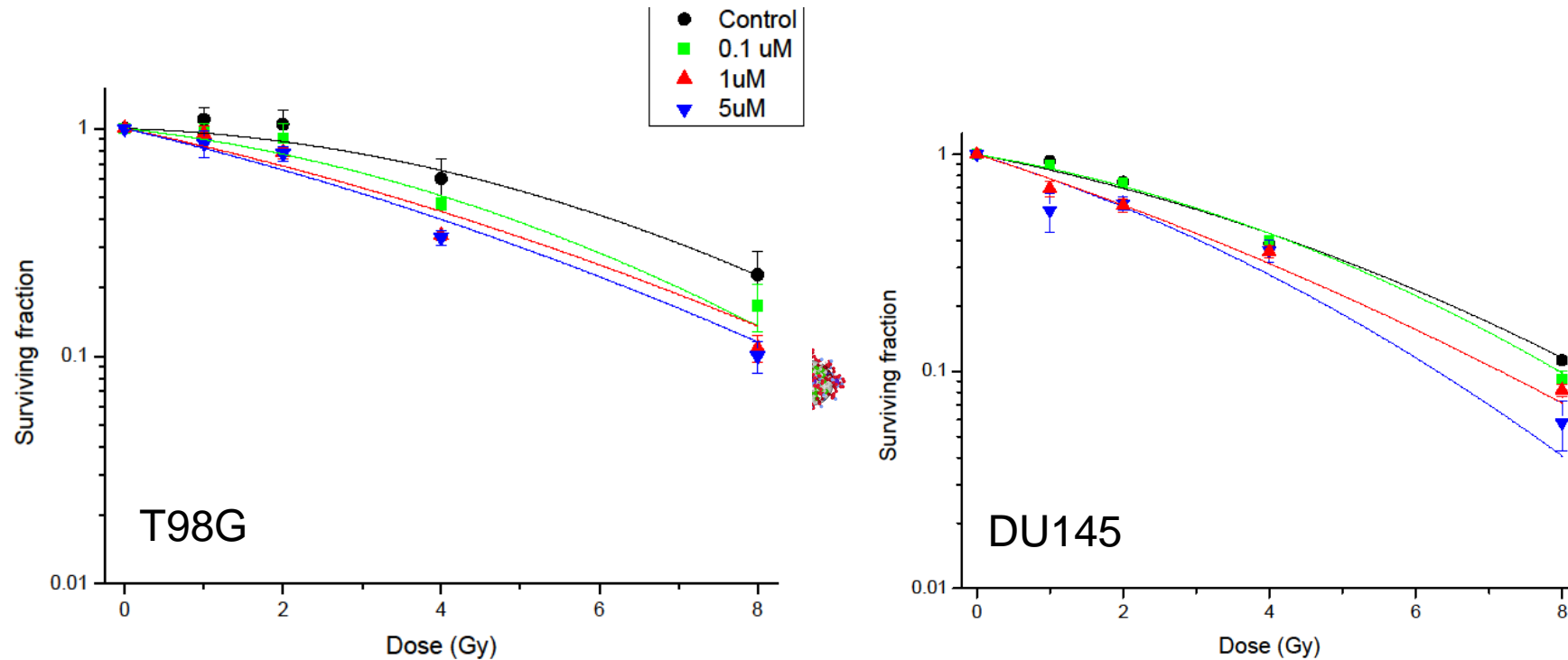
Typical methods

Clonogenic assay to assess the *in vitro* viability of cells incubated either with or without AGuIX[®] nanoparticles and later irradiated.

200-250 kV Radiation Dose-enhancing effects of AGuIX[®]

T98G Human Glioblastoma and DU145 Human prostate cancer
Incubation 0-0.1-0.5-5 mM in Gd

Karl Butterworth – Belfast



Significant radiosensitizing effect

MV and kV Radiation Dose-enhancing effects of AGuIX®

*Hela Human Cervix Carcinoma Cells
kVp SARRP & MV linear accelerator
Incubation 0.5 mM in Gd*

Ross Berbeco – Boston

Dose	KV% Survival without NPs	KV% Survival with NPs	MV% Survival without NPs	MV% Survival with NPs
0 Gy	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2 Gy	81.2 ± 25.9	42.4 ± 10.7	63.4 ± 5.4	48.5 ± 9.4
4 Gy	33.8 ± 9.8	23.1 ± 4.3	24.5 ± 8.6	17.0 ± 6.1
6 Gy	17.5 ± 3.4	11.9 ± 0.52	8.3 ± 5.2	5.6 ± 2.1
8 Gy	12.1 ± 3.0	6.1 ± 1.3	2.6 ± 1.2	2.1 ± 1.0

High radiosensitizing effect

$SER_{4Gy} \approx 1.5$
for both the kV and MV irradiations

In Vitro experiments of dose-enhancing effects of AGuIX®

p
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<i>Investigators</i>	<i>Radiation / Energy</i>	<i>Cell line</i>	<i>Gd-AGuIX*</i>	<i>Biological effects</i>
H. Elleaume <i>et al.</i> <i>UJF/CEA - Grenoble</i>	31 to 80 keV Synchrotron ESRF	Rat malignant glioma F98	13.3 mM ^c – 5 h (washing or not)	SER_{4Gy} 1.45 - 2.10
K. Butterworth <i>et al.</i> <i>Queen's University - Belfast</i>	200/250 kV	Human Prostate Cancer DU145 & PC3	0.1-5 mM ^c - 1 h	SF_{4Gy} 1.17 - 2.50 SF_{4Gy} 1.25 - 1.33
R. Berbeco <i>et al.</i> <i>Harvard MS - Boston</i>	200/250 kV Small animal Rad. Res. Plat.	Human Cervix carcinoma HeLa	0.5 mM ^d – 1 h	SER_{4Gy} 1.6 (DEF 1.46)
C. Rodriguez <i>et al.</i> <i>HCL - Lyon</i>	200/250 kV Small animal Rad. Res. Plat.	Human Head Neck carcinoma SQ20B & stem cells	0.4-0.6 mM ^d - 1 h 0.6 mM ^c – 1 h	SER_{2Gy} 1.22-2.14 SER_{2Gy} 1.4
M. Dutreix <i>et al.</i> <i>Institut Curie - Paris</i>	660 keV Cesium (Institut Curie)	Human Glioblastoma U-87 MG	0.5 mM – 1 h	γ-H₂AX + 80%
H. Elleaume <i>et al.</i> <i>UJF/CEA - Grenoble</i>	1.25 MeV Cobalt - CEA	Rat malignant glioma F98	13.3 mM ^c – 5 h	SER_{4Gy} 1.45 - 1.55
R. Berbeco <i>et al.</i> <i>Harvard MS – Boston</i>	6 MV MV Linear Accelerator	Human Cervix carcinoma HeLa	0.5 mM ^d – 1 h	SER_{4Gy} = 1.6 (DEF 1.44)
M. Barberi <i>et al.</i> <i>CRAN – Nancy</i>	6 MV MV Linear Accelerator	Human Glioblastoma U-87 MG	From 0.01 to 0.5mM ^d – 24 h	SER_{4Gy} 1.1 - 1.5
G. Blondiaux <i>et al.</i> <i>CERI - Orléans</i>	Neutron Cyclotron Orléans, France	Mouse Lymphoma EL4	0.05-0.3mM - 1 h	SER_{4Gy} > 2 (estimation)
S. Lacombe <i>et al.</i> <i>Univ. Paris sud - Orsay</i>	Ions He ²⁺ beam Chiba, Japan	Ch. Hamster ovary carcinoma CHO ^a	1 mM – 6 h	SER_{4Gy} = 1.14
Lacombe <i>et al.</i> <i>Univ. Paris sud - Orsay</i>	C ⁶⁺ beam Chiba, Japan	Ch. Hamster ovary carcinoma CHO	1 mM – 1 h	SER_{4Gy} = 1.5
C. Rodriguez <i>et al.</i> <i>HCL - Lyon</i>	C ⁶⁺ beam Germany	Human Head Neck carcinoma SQ20B	0.3 ^d -0.6 ^c mM – 1 h	SER_{2Gy} 1.33 – 1.59

c) AGuIX-DTPA; d) AGuIX-DOTA.

sensitizer enhancement ratio (**SER**) ; dose enhancement ratio (**DER**) ; dose enhancement fraction (**DEF**)

Partial conclusion at this In Vitro step

AGuIX[®] presents high radiosensitizing effects
Experimental evidences found by 8 different teams
Efficient with a large panel of radioresistant cells
Efficient with a large panel of Ionizing Radiations
Efficient at very low concentration ($\ll 0.1$ g/l in Gd)

Last points

Suspicion of activities even in the case of particles “outside” cells

&

During AGuIX[®] incubations, no evidence of any
cold toxicities neither *chemio-effects* neither *nano-stress* neither *nano-ROS*
neither *nano-toxicities* induced to cells...
without irradiation !

In Vivo Preclinical Radiosensitization Experiments

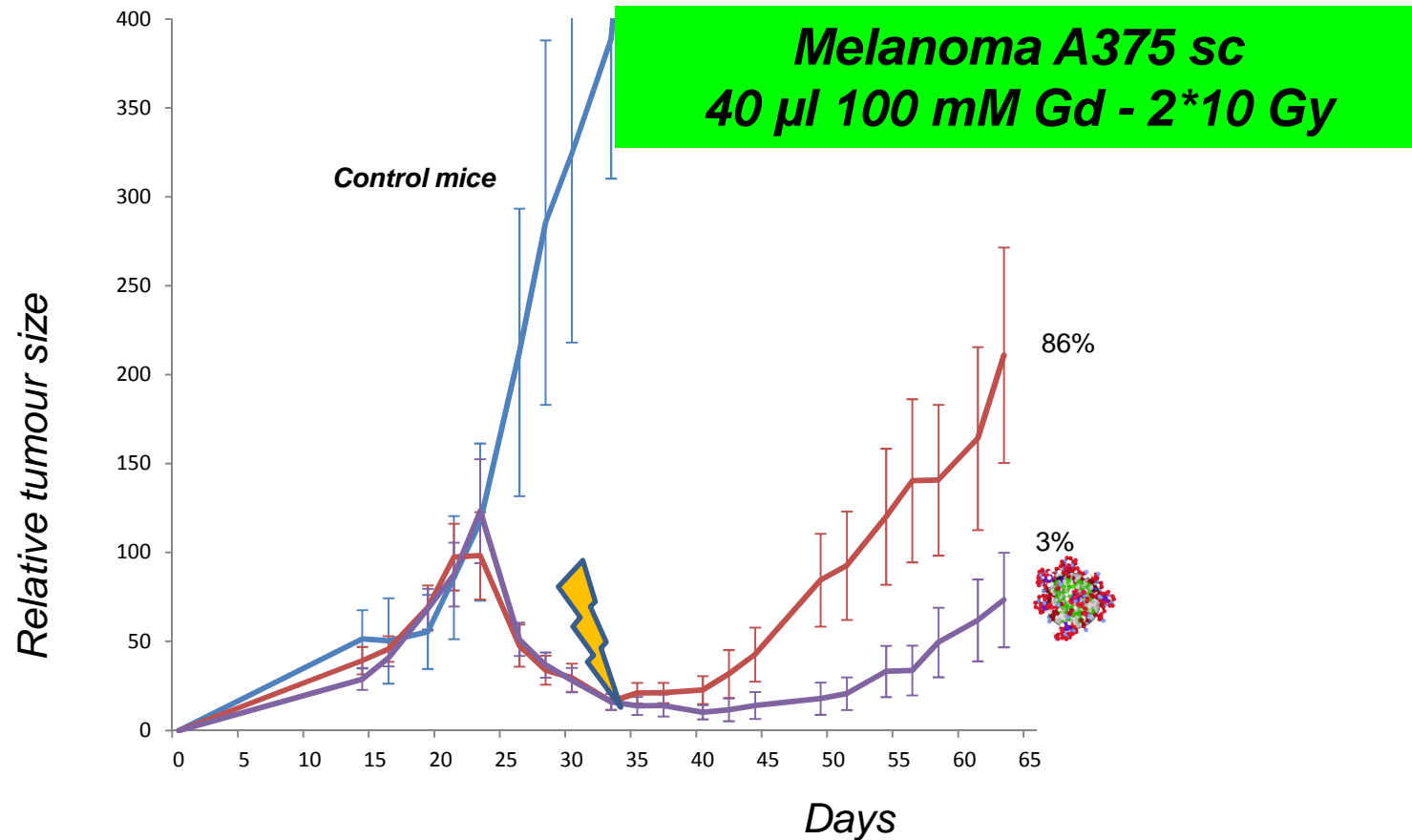
How can we reach efficient AGuIX[®] content in the tumour area ?

Injection IT, Intra Tumoural or Peritumoural (5-20% ID/g)
Nebulization for Lung – Administration via the Airways (1-5% ID/g)
Injection IV, Intravenous Injection (0.1-1% ID/g)



Irradiation after Intra Tumoural Injection of AGuIX[®]

Irradiation 200 kV 10 Gy after AGuIX IT injection A375sc



In vivo radiosensitizing effects



Experiments on Lung tumors

H358 Luc orthotopic tumors

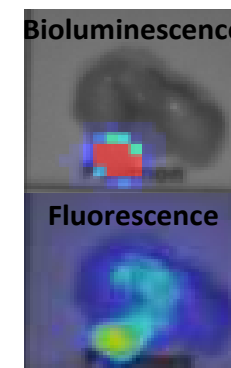
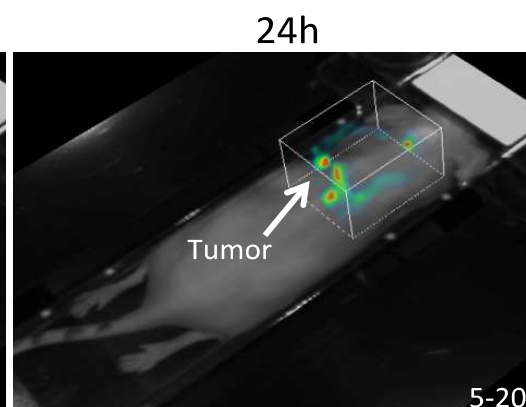
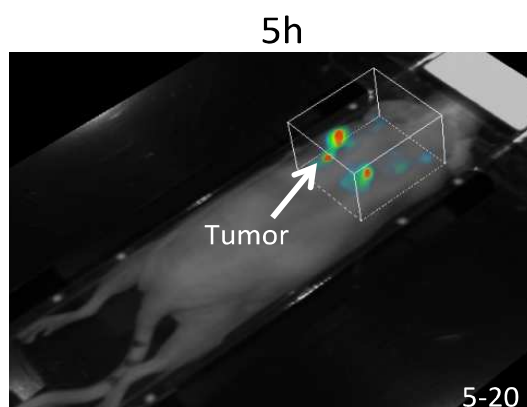
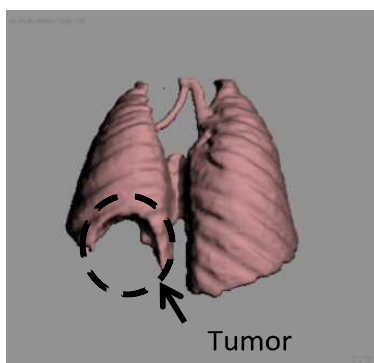
Passive targeting of orthotopic lung tumors

X-ray tomography
(before injection)

3D fluorescence tomography

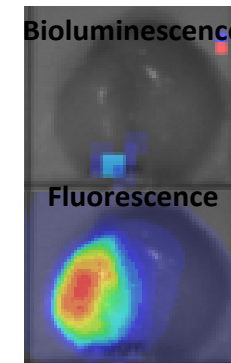
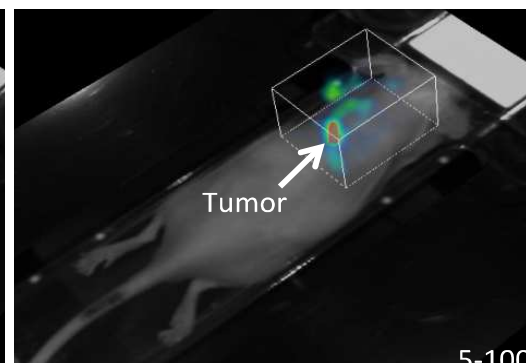
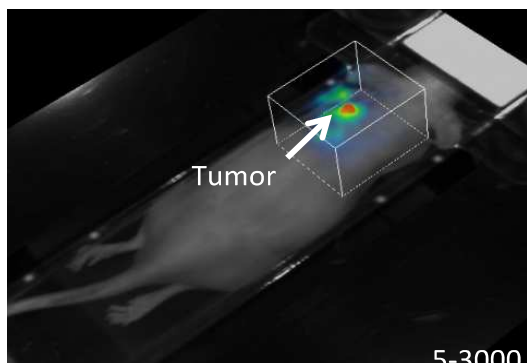
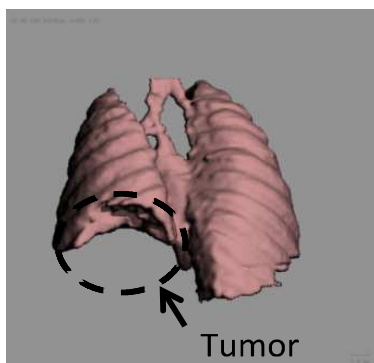
Ex vivo

IV injection



IV: 200 μ l at [Gd]=10mM

Nebulization



Nebulization: 50 μ l at [Gd]=40mM

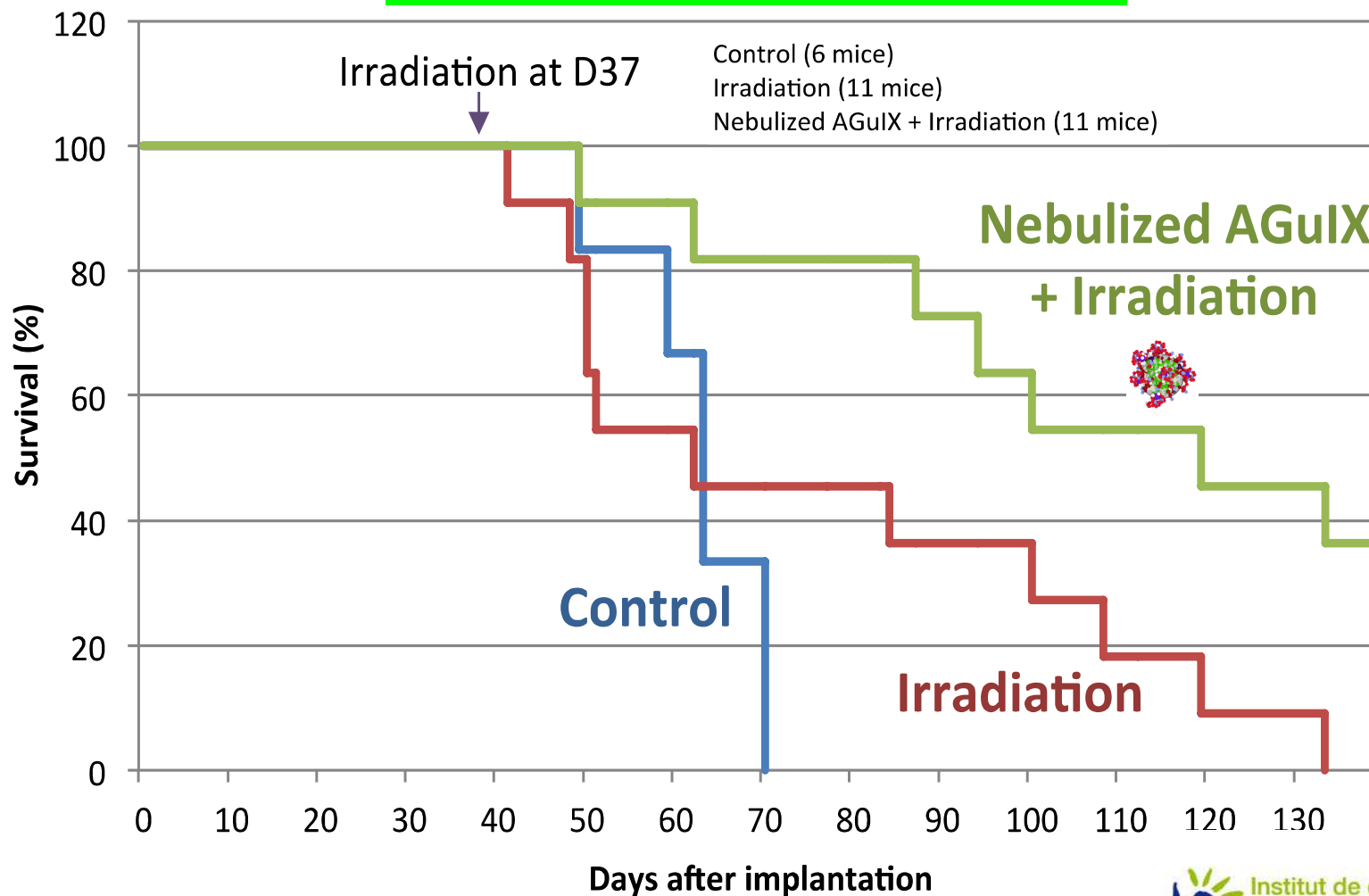
S. Dufort *et al.*, Unpublished results

BLI 50ms 2357-21700
FRI M500ms 2121-7600

Irradiation after Inhalation: administration via the airways

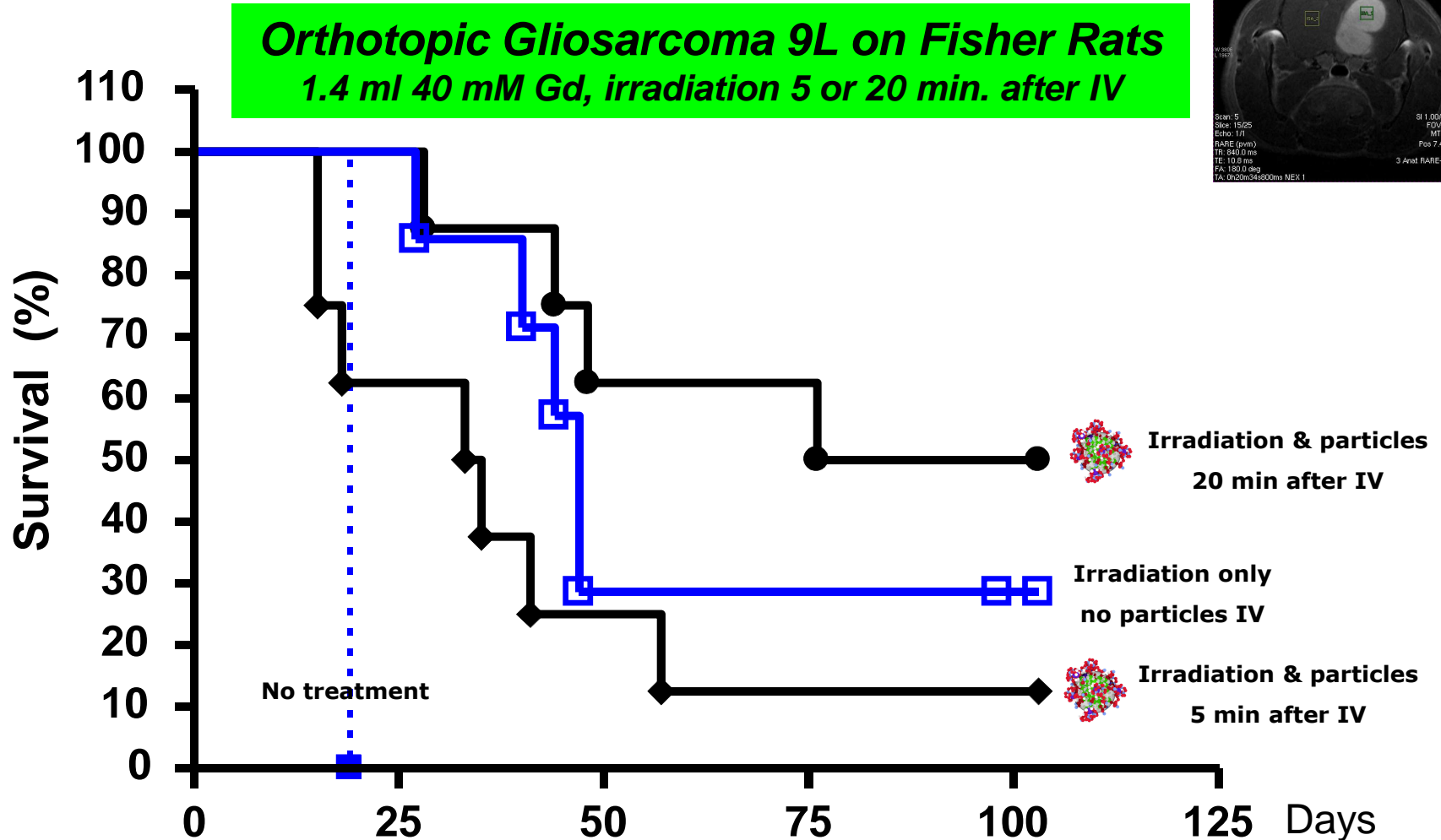
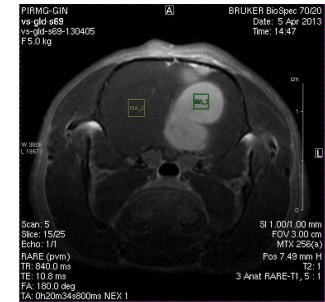
Irradiation 200 kV 10 Gy 24 h after AGuIX[®] nebulization

Orthotopic Lung tumors, H358
50 µl 20 mM Gd – 10 Gy



Irradiation after Intravenous Injection of AGuIX®

Irradiation MRT after AGuIX IV Injection

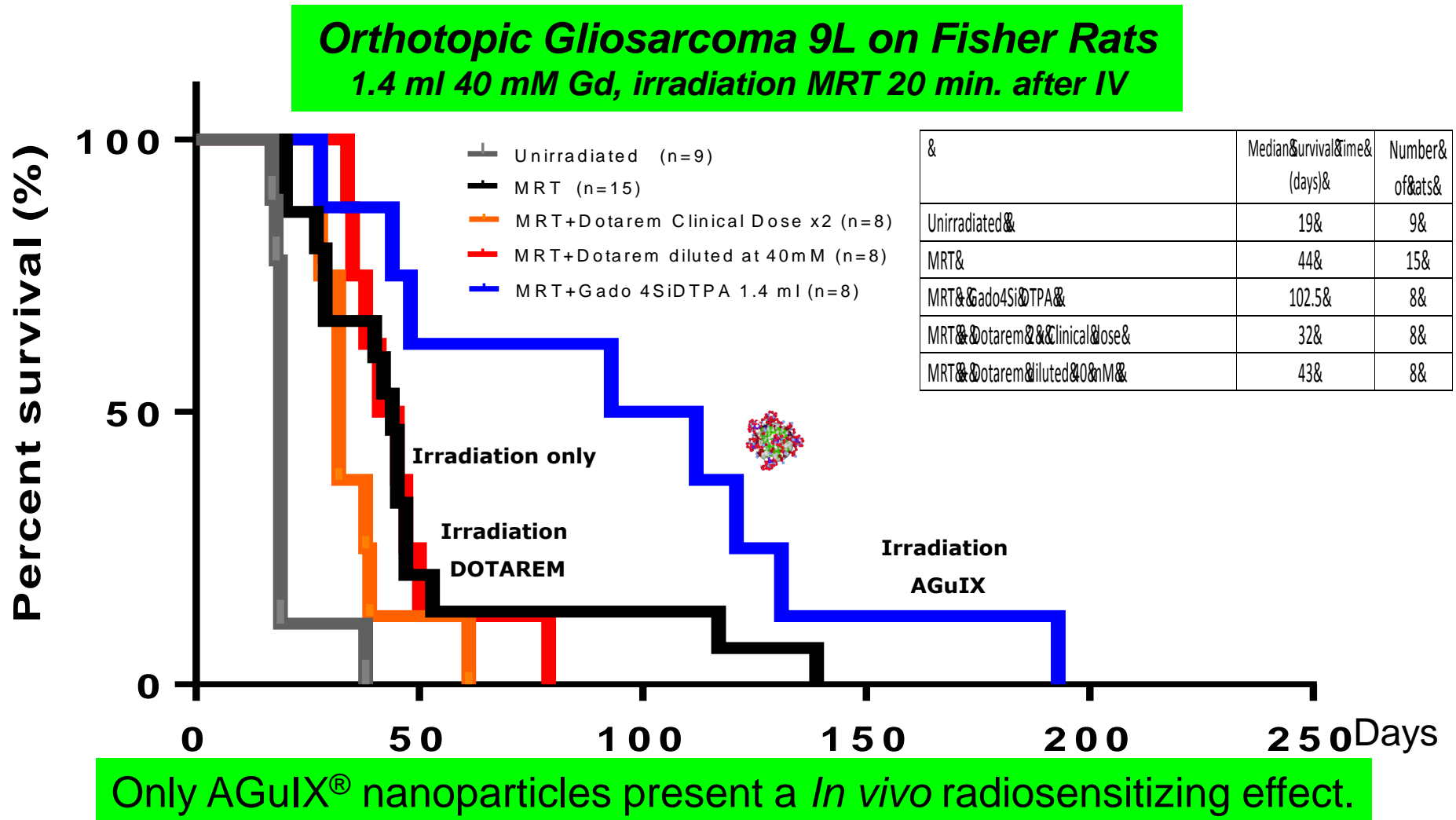


High radiosensitizing effect at 20 min.

Result at 5 min. indicates an effect in the healthy area of the AGuIX® in blood stream... and outside cells...

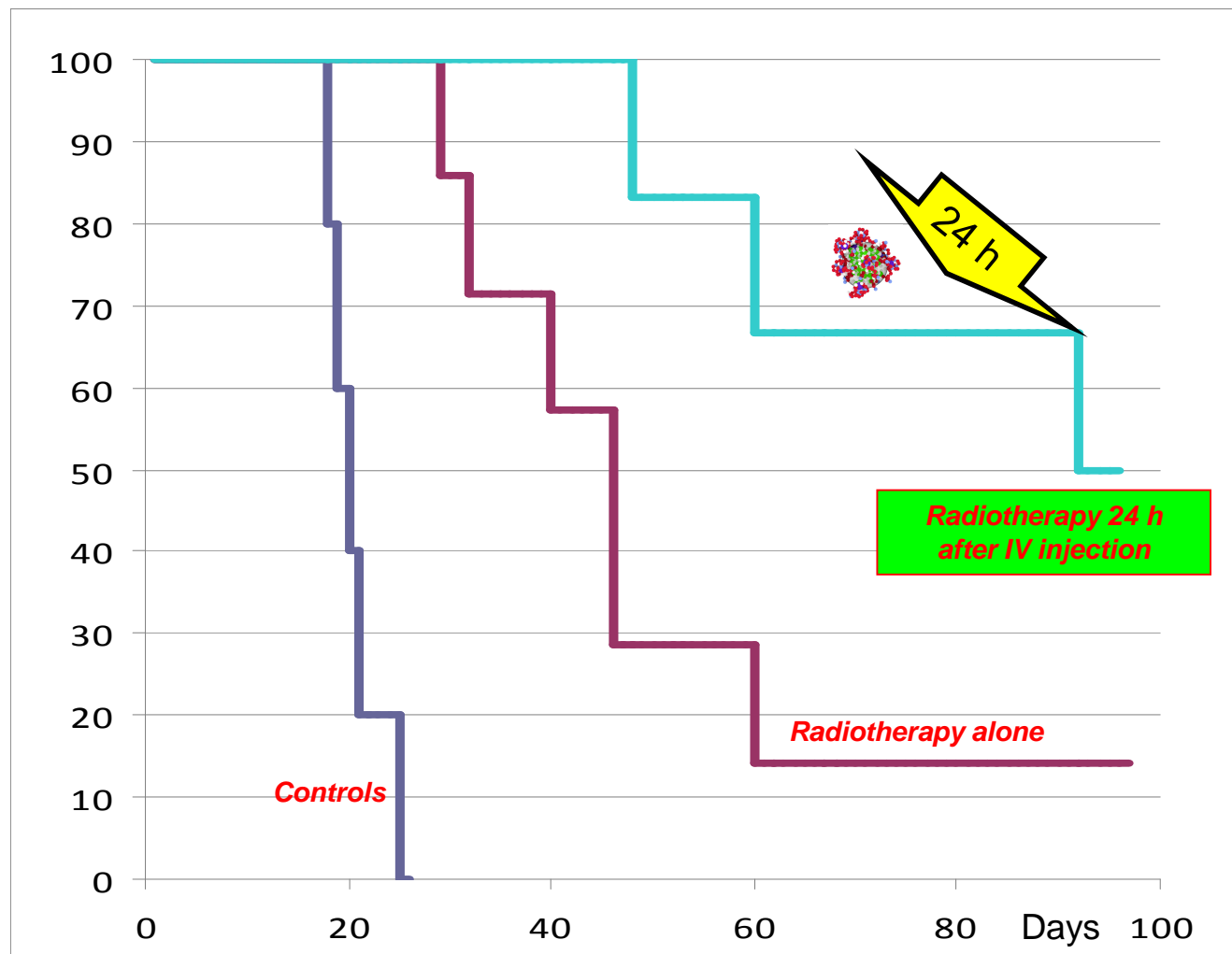
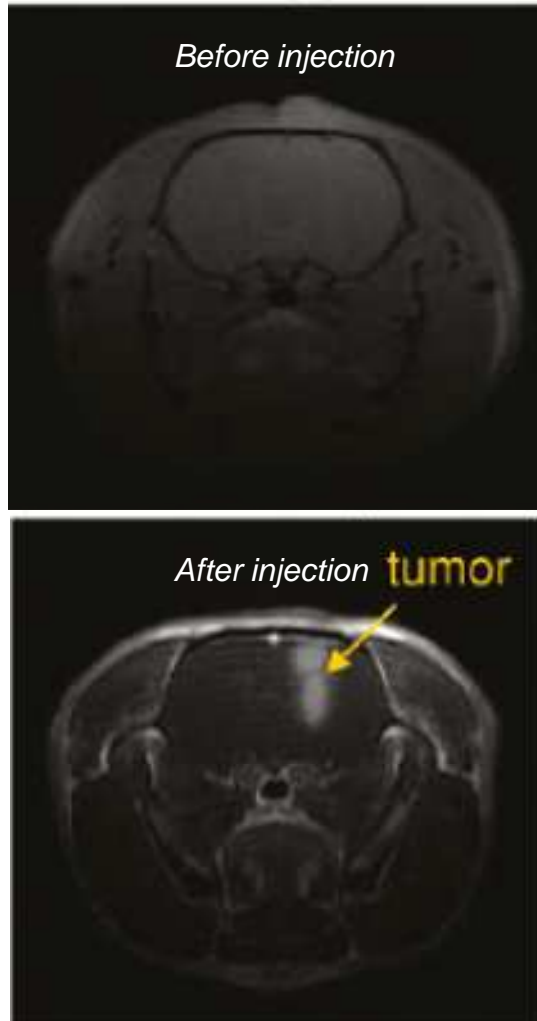
Comparison of Radiosensitizing effects: Nano/Molecules

Irradiation after IV Injection of particles AGuIX[®] or Molecules DOTAREM[®]



Irradiation 24 hours after Intravenous Injection of AGuIX[®]

Orthotopic Gliosarcoma 9L Fisher Rat – 1.4 ml 40 mM Gd



Very high Radiosensitizing effect 24 h hours after IV injection of AGuIX[®]
Gadolinium concentration in tumours seems to be in the **ppm** range $\mu\text{g/g}$...

G. Le Duc et al., *Unpublished results*

Conclusion

AGuIX[®] radiosensitizer

High radiosensitizing effect
complex damages

No need of specific irradiations
conventional clinical apparatus

Efficient at low concentrations
ppm range - <0.01 w% - <1% of injected dose

No specific active targeting is needed and EPR alone can be enough

No need of specific cell internalisation
active outside the cells

No evidence of toxicity
renal elimination

MRI contrast agent: Theragnostic compounds
efficient MRI T₁ Contrast Agent

Mechanisms – Fundamentals studies & How can this work ?

Surprising very high radiosensitizing efficiency

Efficient with

*Low concentrations,
large panel of ionizing species,
large panel of tumour cells*

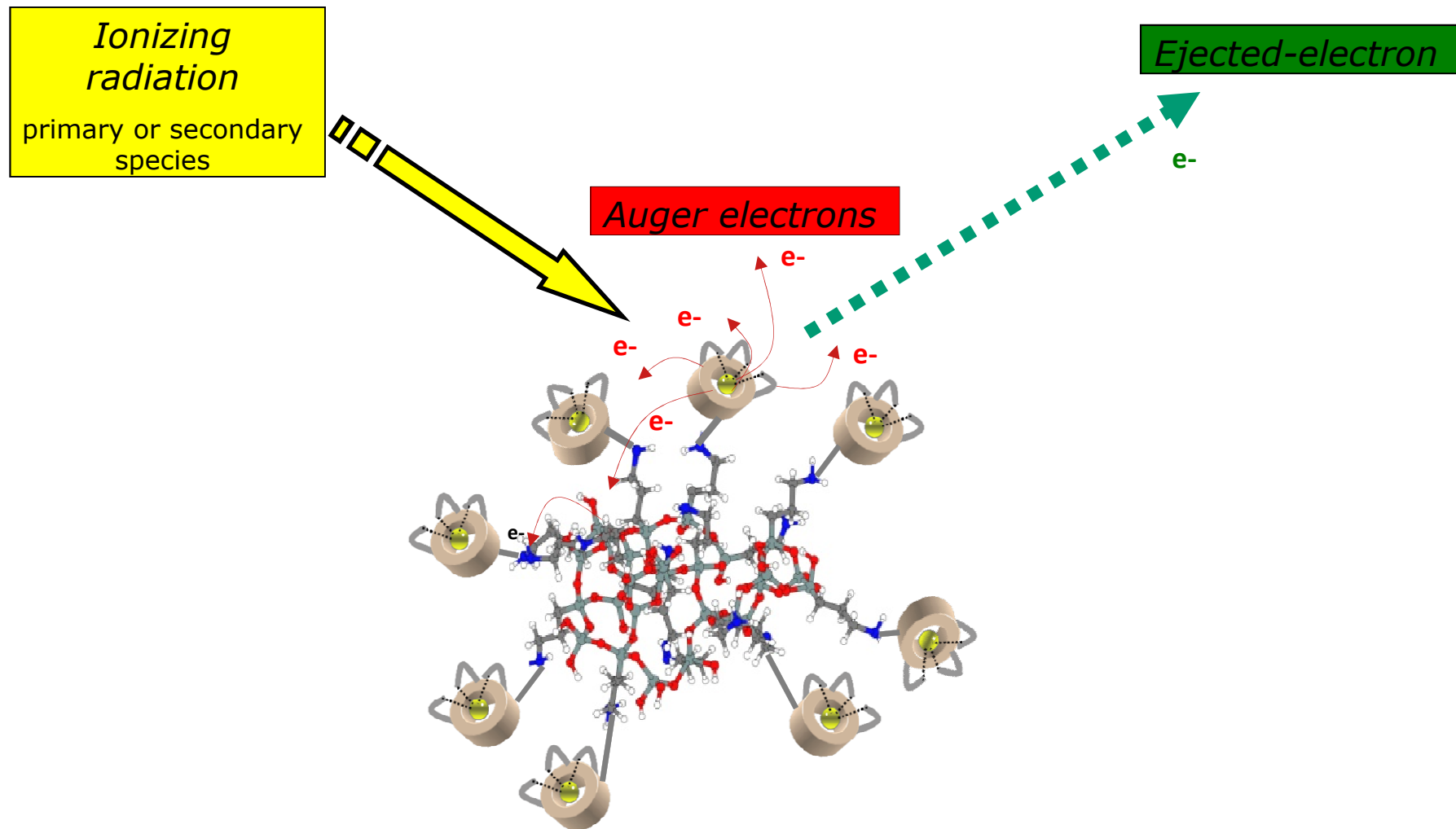
Outside cells

Complex damages

A possible mechanism story... draft schematic story...

Interaction with Ionizing radiation and a gadolinium

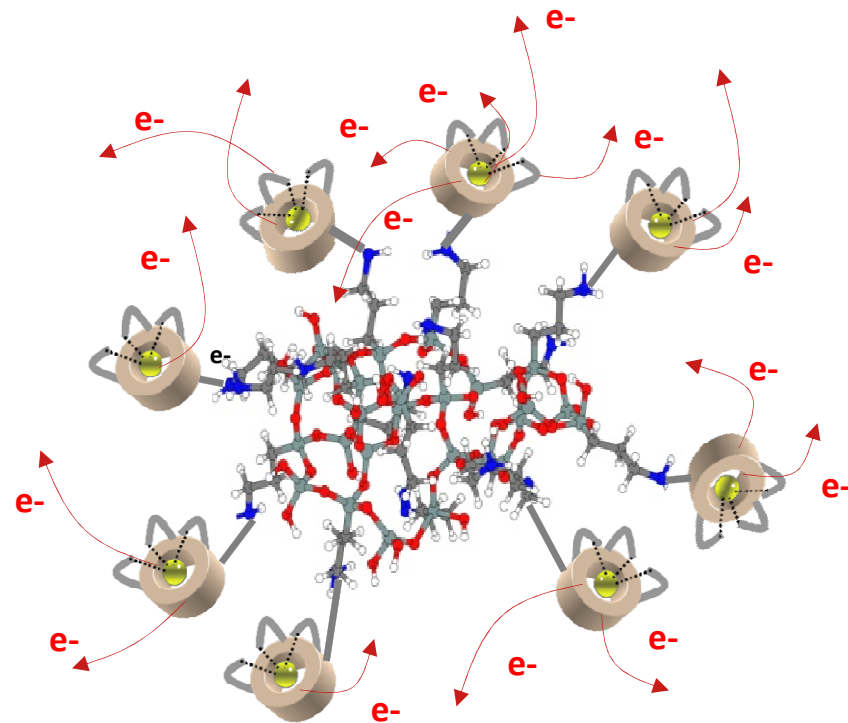
Initiation of a photon electron and some Auger electrons



Propagation to neighbour High Z species

Nano particle effect

Auger shower propagation



Distance between two Gd neighbour ≈ 1 nm inn AGuIX[®]
(1 mM in a molecular complex form will give ≈ 10 nm)

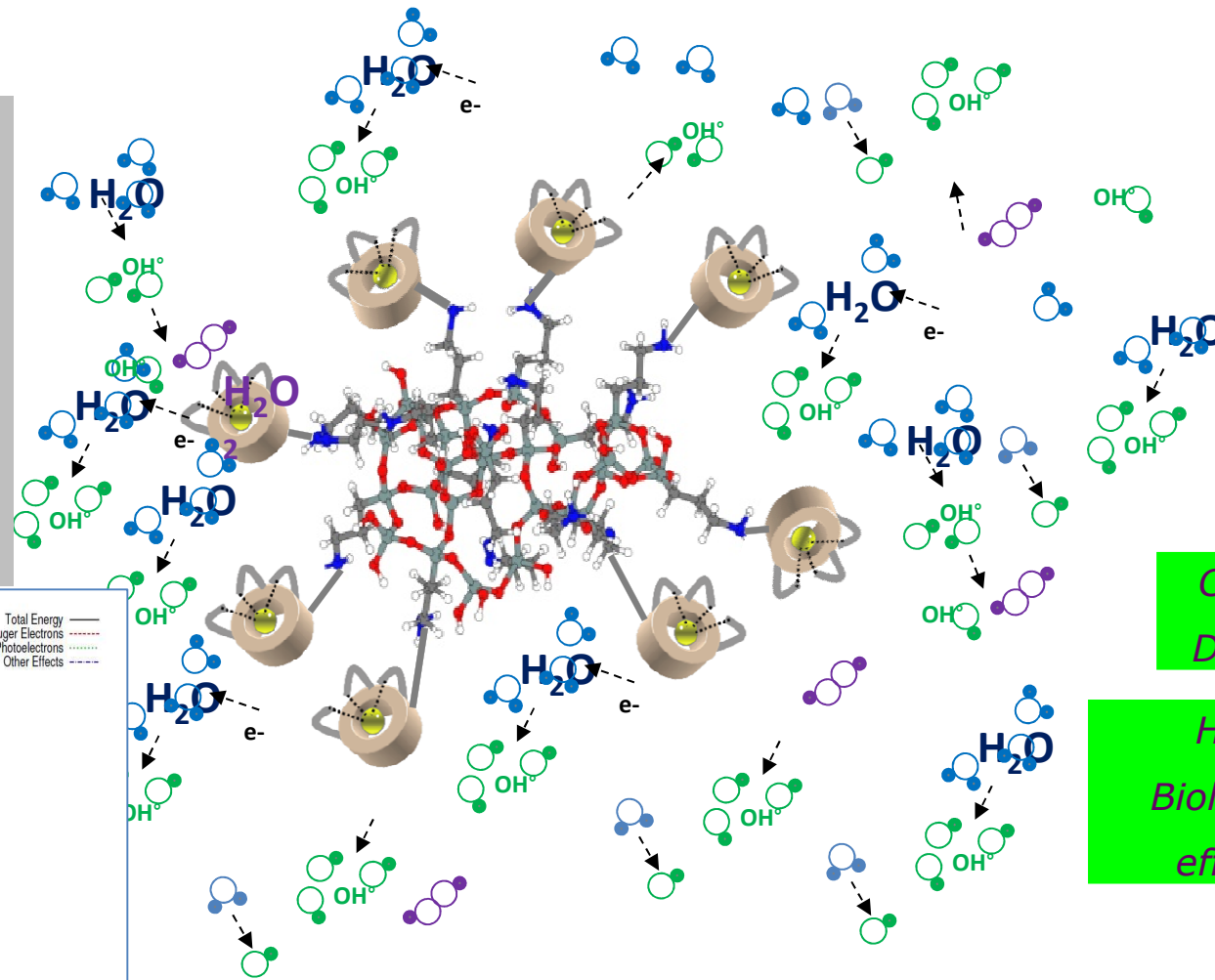
Delivery of high doses in the local zone around nanoparticles

Formation of high concentration of active species

(radicals, peroxides,...)

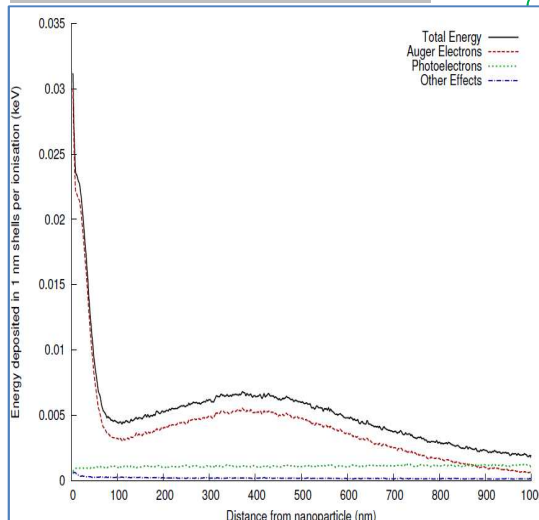
Extremely large doses are expected in the vicinity of the Nanoparticles.

Hundreds of Gy <50 nm after 1 ionizing event...



Complex Damages

High Biological effects



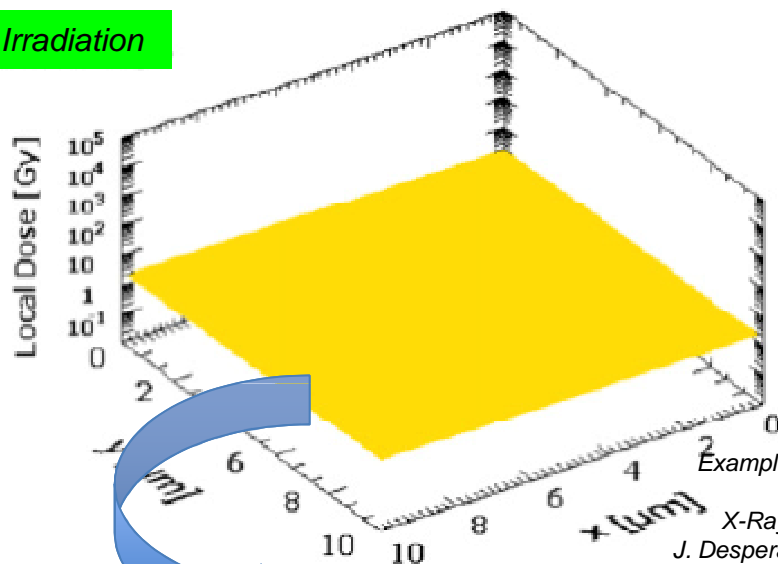
Calculations S. McMahon et al....

Same global macroscopic dose

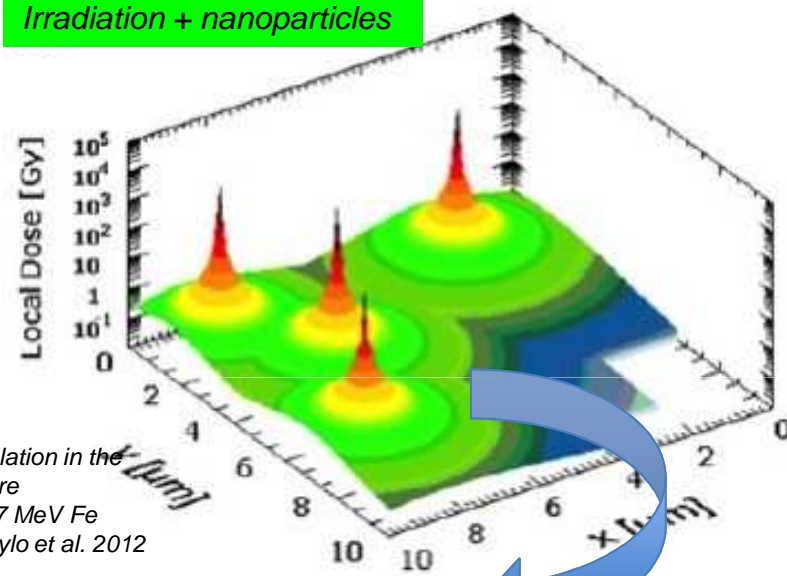
but some local modifications in the sub-micrometric / nanometer range

Same dose will create the same amount of ROS ° OH

Irradiation

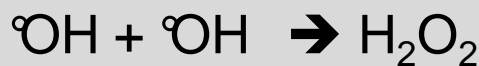


Irradiation + nanoparticles



Example of simulation in the literature
X-Ray and 177 MeV Fe
J. Desperas-Standylo et al. 2012

Formation of the same amount of ROS : °OH



H₂O₂ formation is related to the square of the °OH concentration...

local high ROS concentration can initiate secondary chemical species with high chemical stability (for example H₂O₂...HOCl...) and long range action...

Only hypotheses for a beginning of explanations !

I think there are tricky interesting points to understand, and we need helps...

Preclinical and fundamental studies

In 2013, we start 3 PhDs in collaboration with the teams of ...

Ross Berbeco (Alex Detappe - Pancreas)



Eric Deutsch (Frédéric Law- Lung)



Claire Rodriguez (Shady Kobt – Head & Neck)



Acknowledgements

Pascal PERRIAT, Géraldine Le DUC, Stéphane ROUX, Marie DUTREIX, Claire RODRIGUEZ LAFRASSE, Marie-Thérèse ALOY, Marc JANIER, Muriel BARBERI, Céline FROCHOT, François LUX, Lucie SANCEY, Sandrine DUFORT, Jean Luc COLL, Andrea BIANCHI, Yannick CREMILLIEUX, Frédéric BOSCHETTI, Franck DENAT, Ross BERBECO, Karl BUTTERWORTH, Cédric LOUIS, Pierre MOWAT, Anna MIGNOT, Eric DEUTSCH, Jean Luc PERFETTINI, Kevin PRISE, Sandrine LACOMBE ...

Et al. !

