









LIPOSOMAL FORMULATIONS OF NEW DECORPORATION MOLECULES FOR THE TREATMENT OF INTERNAL STRONTIUM/COBALT CONTAMINATIONS

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WHAT ARE THE EXPOSURE SITUATIONS?

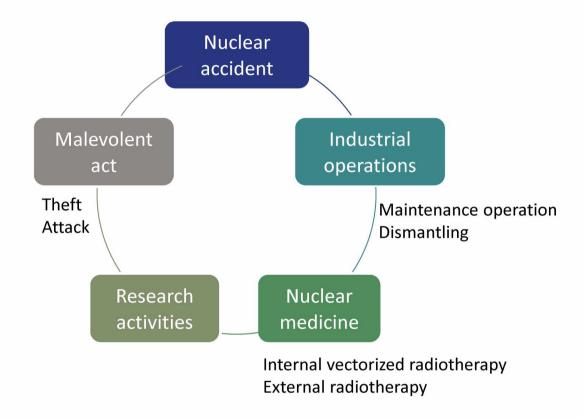
COBALT-60

- Metal
- Activation product
- β- emitter
- $T_{1/2} = 5.27$ years

STRONTIUM-90

- · Alkaline earth metal
- Fission product
- β-emitter
- $T_{1/2} = 29.14$ years

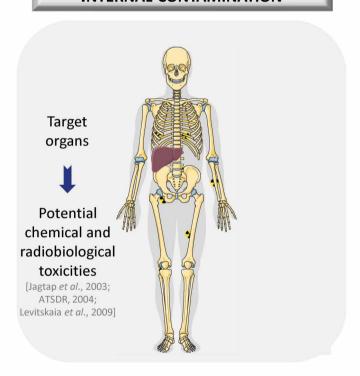
- → Civilian population
- → Military responders
- → Nuclear industry workers





WHAT ARE THE HEALTH RISKS?

INTERNAL CONTAMINATION



Recommended emergency treatment

[Guide ASN. 2008]



60**Co**

- 1/ DTPA calcium salt
- 2/ Cobalt gluconate

90Sr

- 1/ Ammonium chloride
- 2/ Calcium gluconate
- 3/ Sodium alginate
- → Moderate efficacy and lack of specificity

[Fisher et al., 1978; Sharma et al., 2011]

To develop a more effective pharmacological treatment for decorporation

WHAT IS A DECORPORATING AGENT?

Definition of « decorporate » [Fisher, 2000]

To remove radioactive metals from the body using chelating agents or other administered pharmaceutical agents.

Main features required of a decorporating agent [Crisponi, 2013]

- ✓ Non-toxic chelating agent
- ✓ High affinity of the agent for the molecule of interest
- ✓ Formation of a stable ligand-metal complex
- ✓ Formation of a urinary soluble and excretable ligand-metal complex

WHAT ARE THE POTENTIEL THERAPEUTIC STRATEGIES?

Therapeutic strategies **Bisphosphonate** TO SELECT TO PREVENT THE TO INCREASE THE series MARKETED == **EXCRETION OF RN* ABSORPTION OF RN** [Bugada et al., 2004; 2007] **MOLECULES** Chemical Not sufficiently Affinity towards Chemical Pharmaceutical synthesis and effective approach approach screening Similar Non-specific distribution of ⊿ Affinity → Bioavailibility Costly process ✓ Selectivity RN [Bugada et al., 2004 2007]

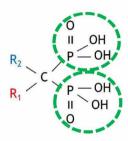
*radionuclide



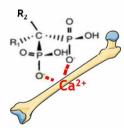
Repurposing drug

BISPHOSPHONATES SERIES

Chemical structure



Mechanism of action



- Chelation of calcium
- Internalisation into macrophages
 - → Apoptosis



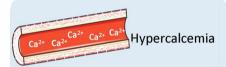
Inhibition of bone resorption

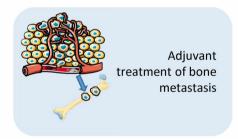
[Ebetino, 2011]

Therapeutic indications



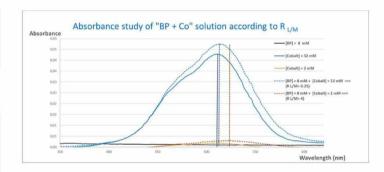
Metabolic bone disease





[Cole *et al.*, 2016]

Chemical approachPreliminary results on complexation studies



 Known to complex with BP on other divalent cations (Fe²⁺. Mg²⁺. Cu²⁺...)

[Lamson, 1984; Barja, 2001; Foti, 2013]

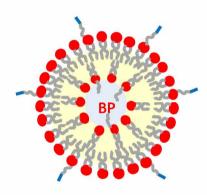
 Identification of the complexation Co-L in the scientific literature

Cc Biorender



PHARMACEUTICAL APPROACH

→ To vectorize BP molecules inside **liposomes**



Schematic of a liposome

OBJECTIVES

- 1- To delay their elimination from the body [Phan et al., 2005]
- 2- To target the major retention organs (skeleton and liver)

Use of liposomes in decorporation LIPOSOMES OF DTPA

²³²Th contamination

[Kumar et al., 2012]

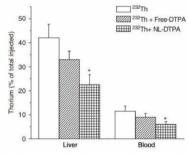


Figure 4. Effect of neutral liposomes encapsulated with DTPA (NI-DTPA) on ²³²Th decorporation from liver and blood of rats (n=7) administered with ²³²Th. Free-DTPA was taken to compare the efficacy of neutral liposomal-DTPA. Results are expressed as percentage of injected ²³²Th [600 µg/kg, i.m. for 24 h). Data shown are mean ± SD. * Indicates significantly higher decorporation of ²³²Th from liver and blood of animals treated with NI-DTPA compared to animals treated with free-DTPA therapy at p < 0.001.

²³⁸Pu contamination

[Phan et al., 2006; Almaki et al., 2021]

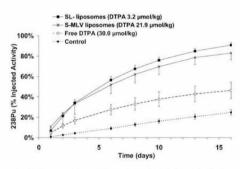


Fig. 1. Plutonium-238 cumulative excretion in urine + feces 16 days after i.v. injection of ²³⁸Pu-phytate followed by decorporation treatment (protocol 1). Treatments were injected 1 h after i.v. injection of 11.8 kBq ²³⁸Pu-phytate (phytate concentration 0.2 mM). Each value is the mean % of ²³⁸Pu-phytate injected activity (±S.D.) for five animals.

Encapsulation inside liposomes → Efficient strategy to decorporate RN

GALENIC FORMULATION PROTOCOL – METHODS TESTED

Method 1

1- Encapsulation of the molecule

- Introduction of the lipid solutions into the flask
- Evaporation of the organic solvent
- Rehydratation of the lipid film with the solution containing the molecules
- 2- Reduction in liposome size Extrusion or sonication
- 3- Purification
 Ultracentrifugation



Suspension of MLV* liposomes $\sim \mu m$

Cc Biorender



Suspension of SUV** liposomes \sim nm

Method 2

1- Preparation of blank liposomes

- Introduction of the lipid solutions into the flask
- Evaporation of the organic solvent
- Rehydratation of the lipid film with a buffer solution
- 2- Reduction in liposome size Extrusion or sonication
- 3- BP molecule encapsulation Several freeze / thaw cycles
- 4- Purification
 Ultracentrifugation

^{*}Multilamellar vesicles

^{**}Small unilamellar vesicles

GALENIC FORMULATION PROTOCOL

Caracterization of the galenic formulation

Determination of the encapsulation rate (RP-HPLC)

| | Date | Method for liposomes ~ nm | Size (nm) | Polydispersity index | Zeta potential (mV) |
|-------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| METHOD 1 | D ₇ | Sonication | 125.7 | 0.095 | - 44.3 |
| | | Extrusion | 147.1 | 0.067 | - 42.1 |
| | D ₃₁ | Sonication | 128.0 | 0.094 | - 42.3 |
| | | Extrusion | 147.3 | 0.043 | - 40.7 |
| | D ₇₀ | Sonication | 125.5 | 0.095 | -43.6 |
| | | Extrusion | 146.6 | 0.053 | -42.1 |
| | D ₉₂ | Sonication | 127.9 | 0.127 | -42.1 |
| | | Extrusion | 146.2 | 0.064 | -46.8 |
| METHOD 2 | D ₁₀ | Sonication | 133.3 | 0.103 | - 42.9 |
| | | Extrusion | 154.7 | 0.065 | - 42.8 |
| | D ₅₄ | Sonication | 128.4 | 0.080 | NA |
| | | Extrusion | 150.7 | 0.026 | -41.2 |

| | Date | Method for Liposomes ~ nm | Encapsulation rate (%) |
|-------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| METHOD 1 | D_9 | Sonication | 40.90 |
| | | Extrusion | 38.06 |
| | D ₃₀ | Sonication | 38.60 |
| | | Extrusion | 38.45 |
| | D ₇₀ | Sonication | 40.71 |
| | | Extrusion | 40.77 |
| | D ₉₂ | Sonication | 39.86 |
| | | Extrusion | 37.25 |
| METHOD 2 | D ₁₀ | Sonication | 47.07 |
| | | Extrusion | 50.77 |
| | D ₅₄ | Sonication | 44.40 |
| | | Extrusion | 51.14 |

Size and encapsulation rate of liposomes stable over time



Choice of method 1 - sonication



GALENIC FORMULATION PROTOCOL

Method 1
Sonication

Caracterization of the galenic formulation (N=3)

| Date | Size (nm) | Polydispersity index | Zeta potential (mV) |
|----------------|--------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| D ₇ | 125.7 | 0.095 | - 44.30 |
| D_9 | 126.8 | 0.098 | -44.16 |
| D_9 | 122.8 | 0.115 | -46.55 |
| Mean | 125.1 | | -45.00 |
| SD | 2.07 | | 1.34 |

Determination of the encapsulation rate (N=3)

| Date | Encapsulation rate (%) |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| D_9 | 40.90 |
| D ₁₀ | 40.18 |
| D ₁₀ | 39.59 |
| Mean | 40.22 |
| SD | 0.007 |

→ Reproducible results

CONCLUSION - PERSPECTIVE

• Complexation confirmed (UV-VIS spectrophotometry) but incomplete

→ Continue complexation studies by capillary electrophoresis (stability constants)

• Galenic formulation performed by comparing different protocols

→ Satisfactory and stable results over time

• Measure the decorporation efficiency of free and liposomal BP

Part 3

Protocol

12 catheterized rats groups; each rat will be placed in metabolic cage (for a 2-days experiment)

- RN and treatment injections after an early interval
- Collect urine/feces/blood and organs (liver, femur, spleen and kidneys)
 - → gamma counting measurement











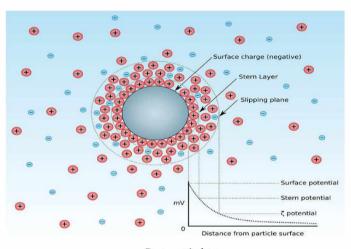
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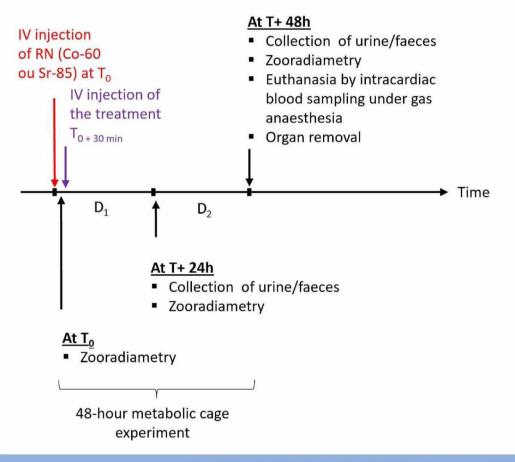


ZETA POTENTIAL



Potentiel Z

EXPERIMENTAL PROTOCOL



Collected organs:

- Liver
- Kidneys
- Spleen
- Femur