



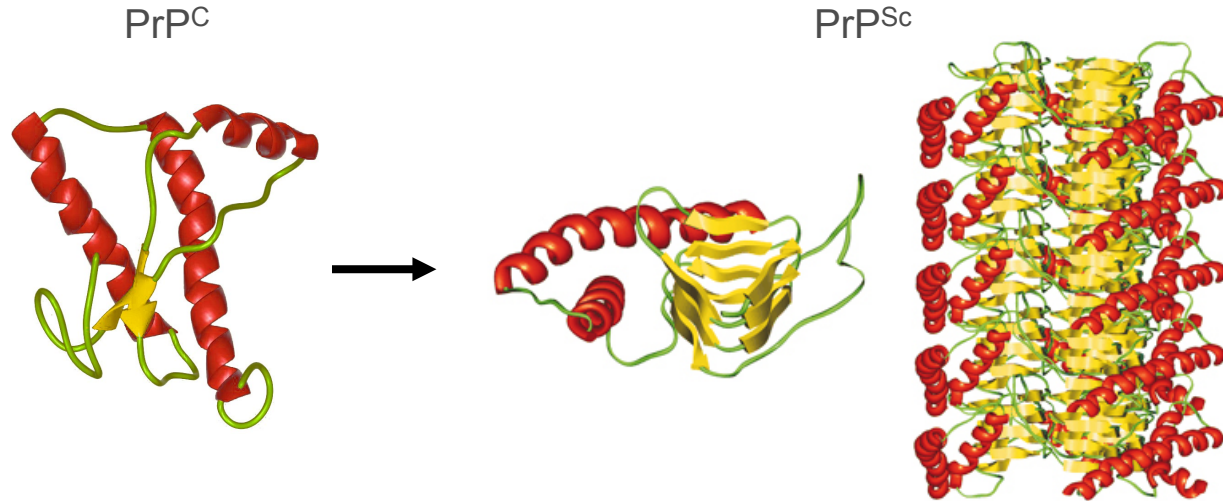
Nanoparticle-mediated brain delivery of a tetracationic porphyrin with potent anti-prion activities

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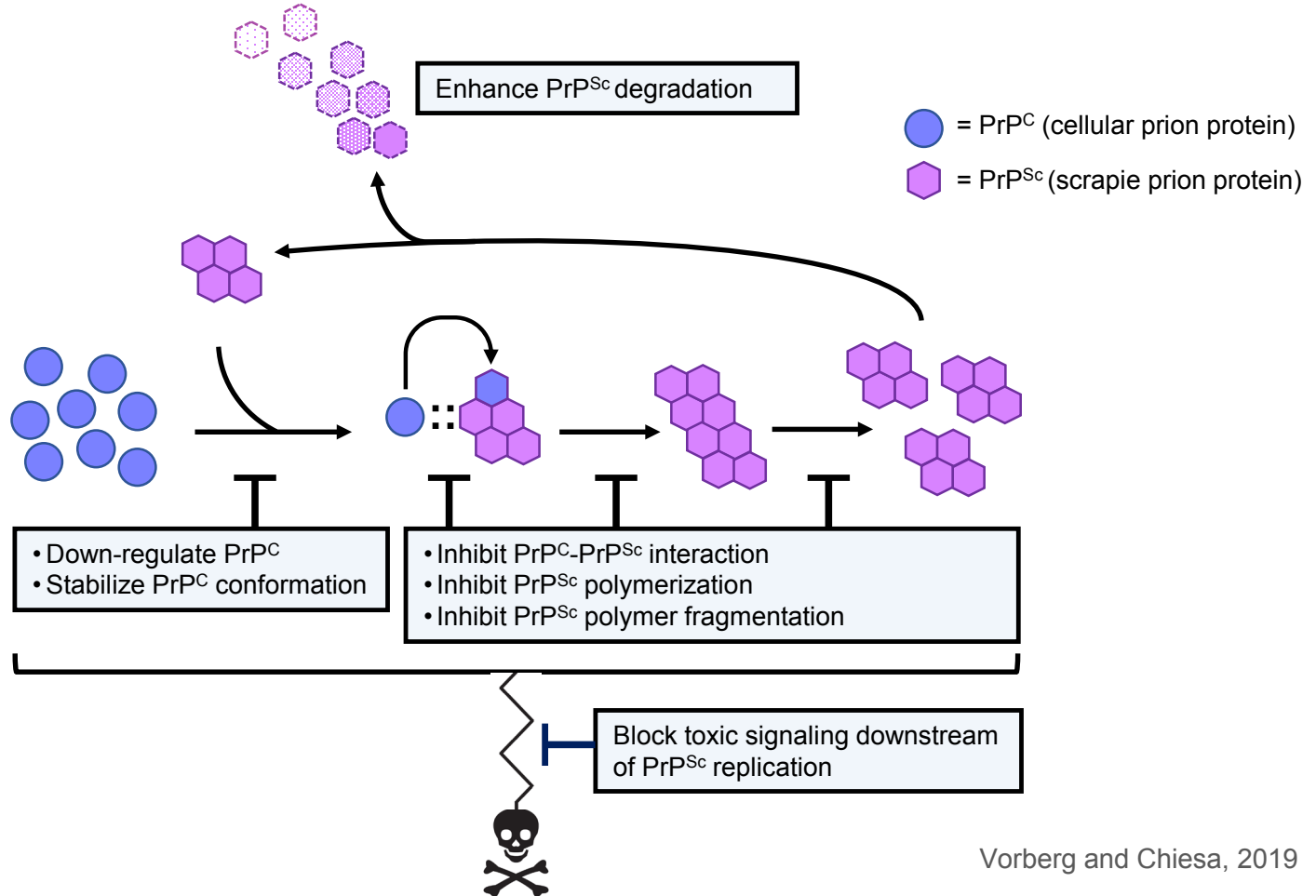
Conversion of PrP^C into PrP^{Sc} is the key pathogenic event in prion diseases



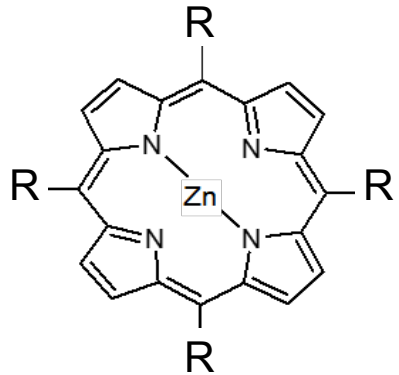
- Cellular protein
- Soluble
- Protease-sensitive
- 43% α -helix, 3% β -sheet
- NMR structure

- Disease-specific protein
- Insoluble/aggregated
- Partially protease-resistant
- 30% α -helix, 43% β -sheet
- 3D structure unknown

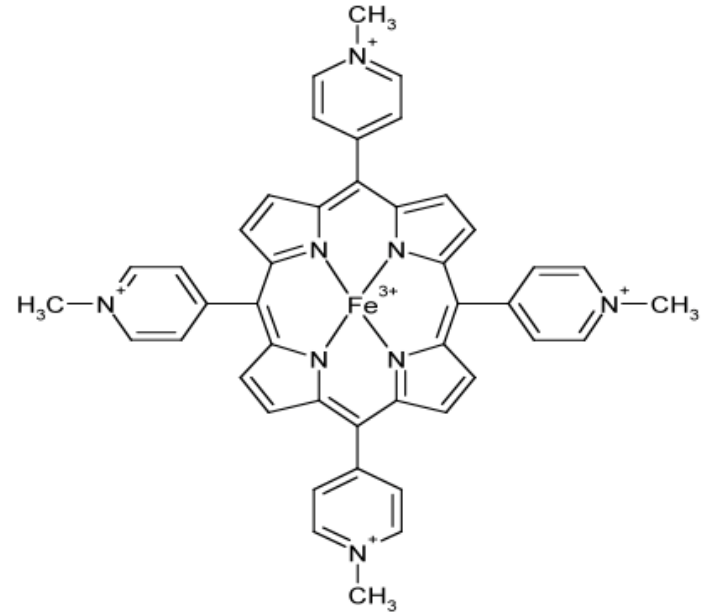
Possible therapeutic strategies for prion diseases



VA01: a porphyrin with potent anti-prion activity



VA01



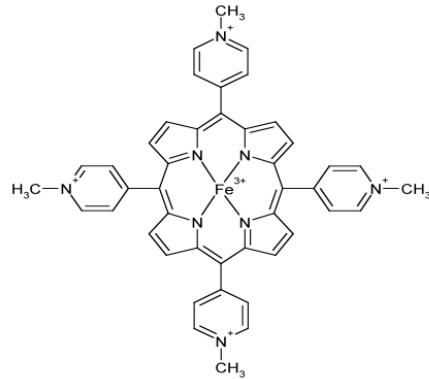
Fe(III)TM-PyP

Caughey et al., 1998
Priola et al., 2000

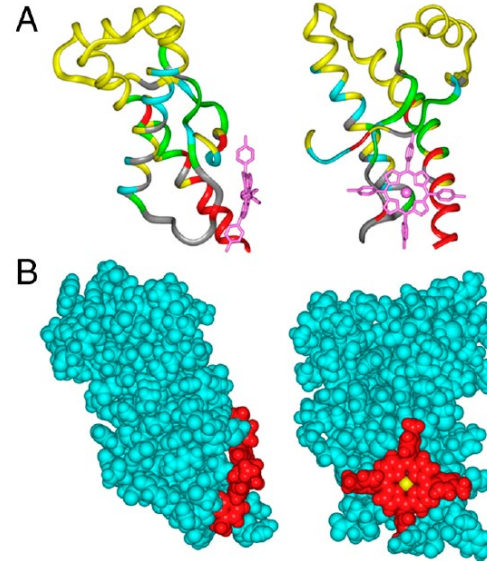
Pharmacological chaperone for the structured domain of human prion protein

Andrew J. Nicoll^{a,1}, Clare R. Trevitt^{b,1}, M. Howard Tattum^b, Emmanuel Risse^a, Emma Quarterman^a, Amaury Avila Ibarra^c, Connor Wright^a, Graham S. Jackson^b, Richard B. Sessions^c, Mark Farrow^a, Jonathan P. Waltho^d, Anthony R. Clarke^{b,c}, and John Collinge^{a,b,2}

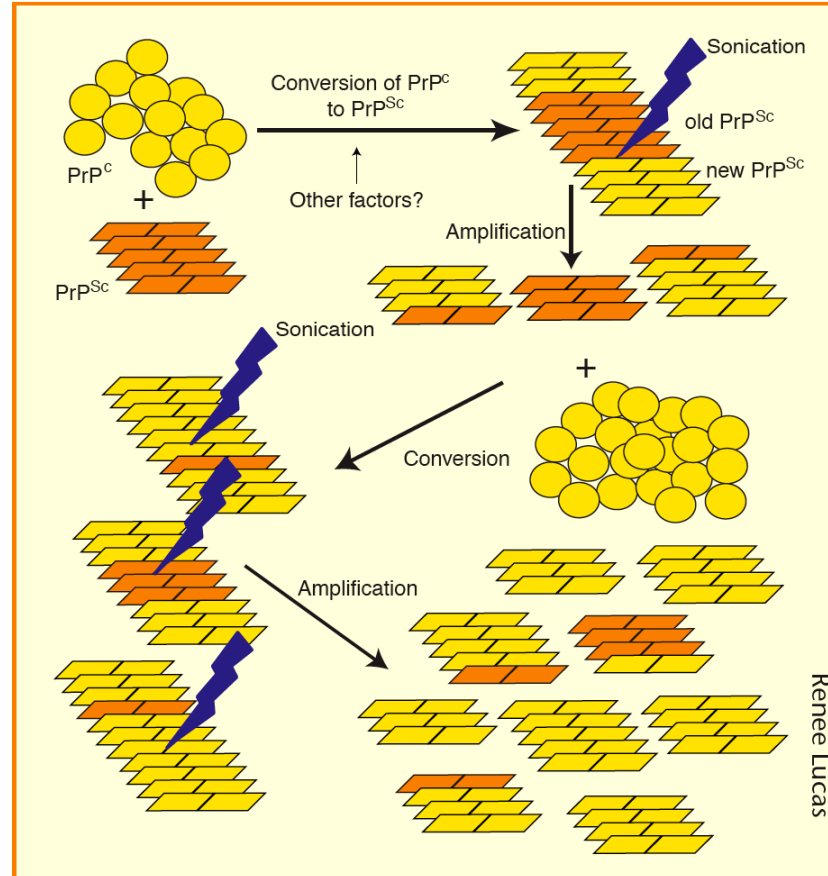
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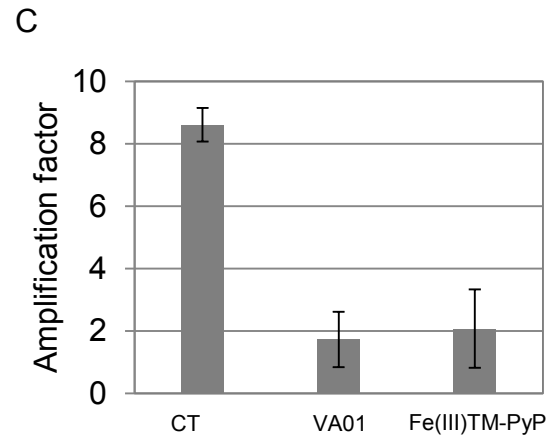
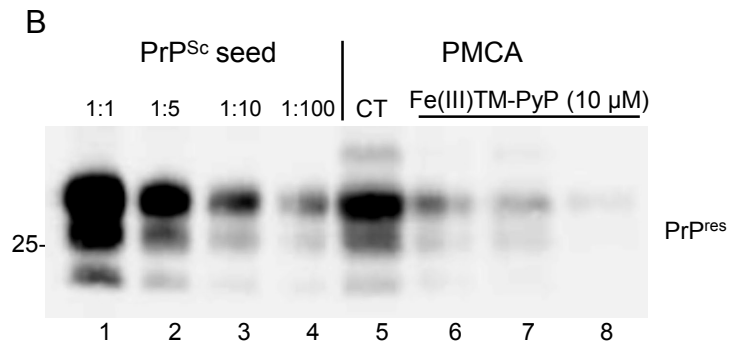
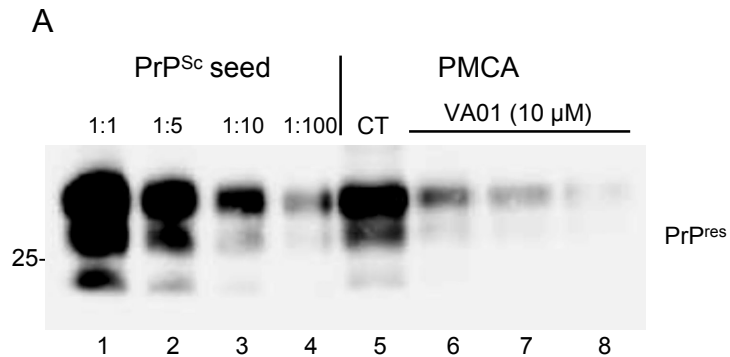
Fe(III)TM-PyP



A cell-free PrP^{Sc} conversion assay (Protein Misfolding Cyclic Amplification, PMCA)



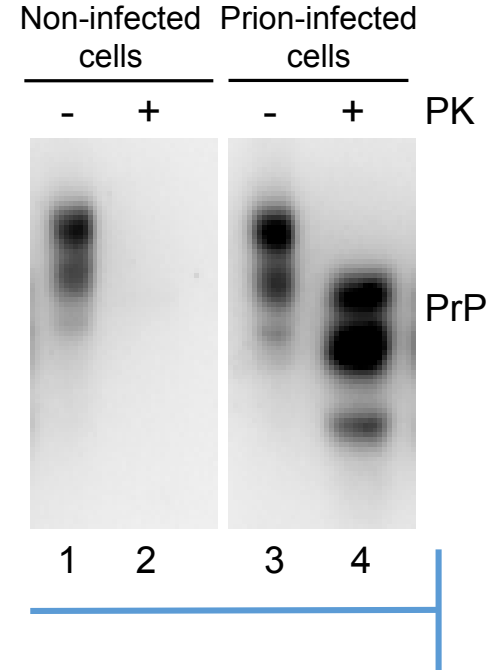
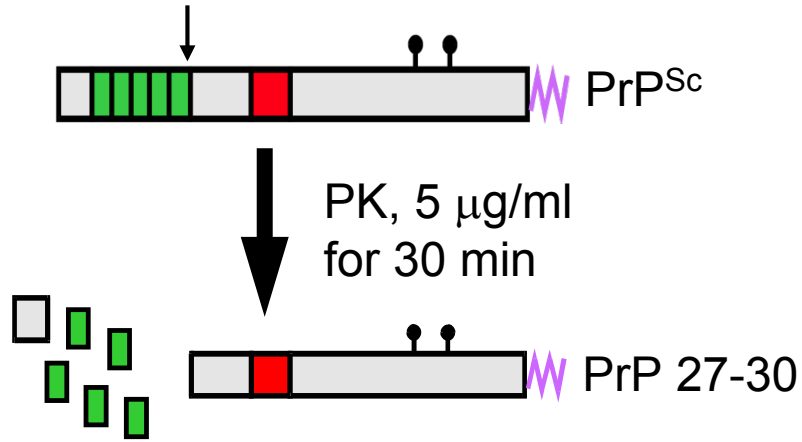
VA01 inhibits PrP^{Sc} replication in PMCA



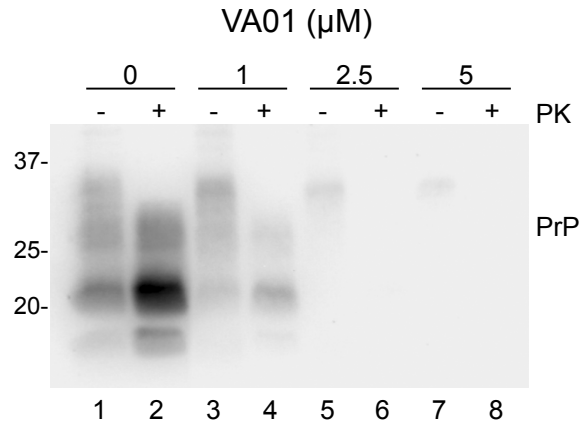
A cell assay for analysis of anti-prion activity



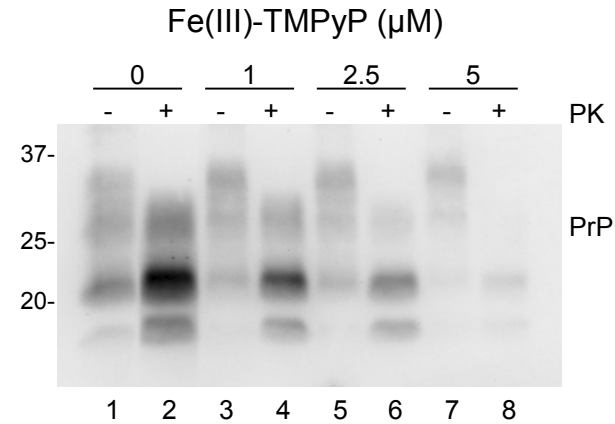
Cultures of prion-infected N2a cells (ScN2a-22L)



VA01 is more potent than Fe(III)TM-PyP in clearing prions from cells

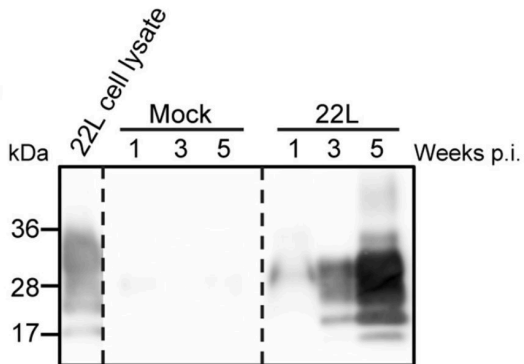
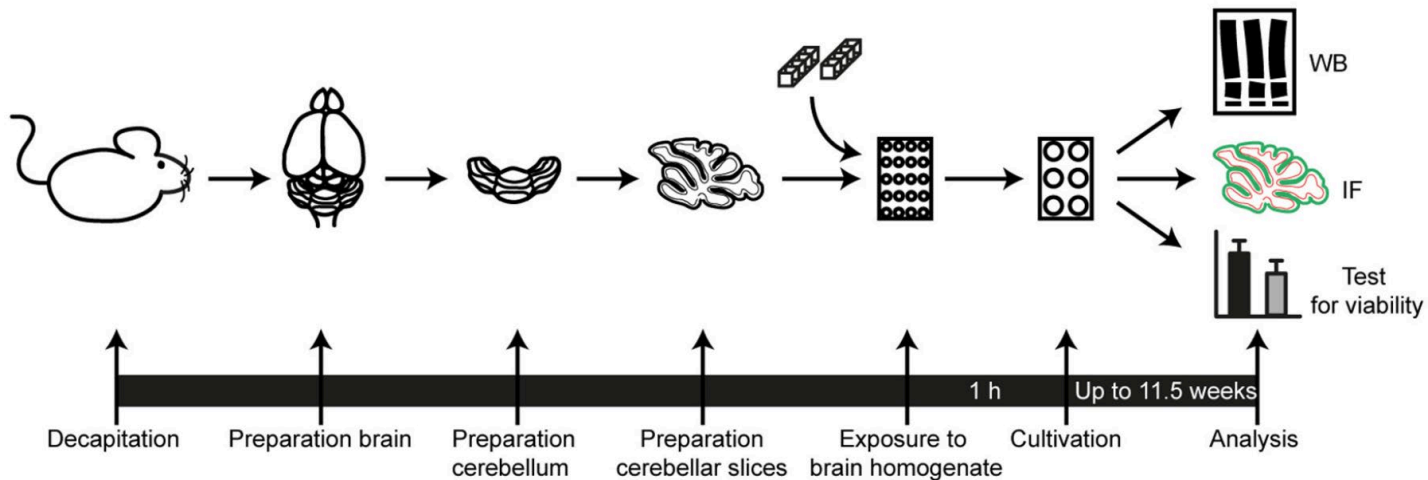


$\text{IC}_{50} = 0.68 \mu\text{M}$

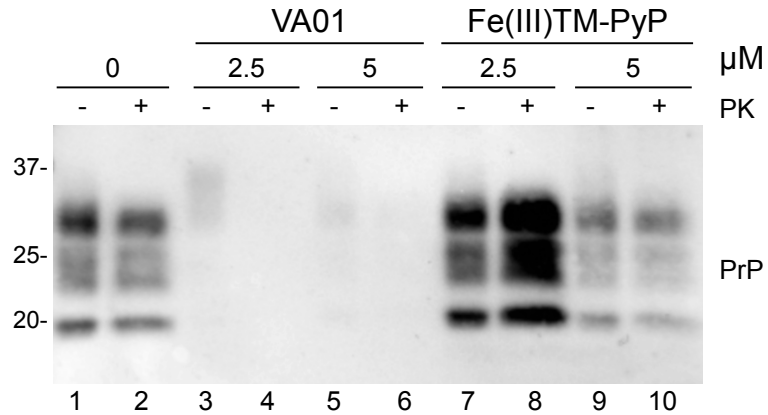


$\text{IC}_{50} = 1.293 \mu\text{M}$

The prion-infected cerebellar organotypic cultures (COCS)



VA01 is more potent than Fe(III)TM-PyP in the prion-infected COCS assay

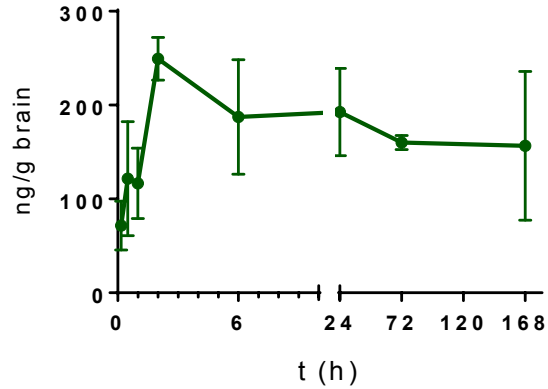
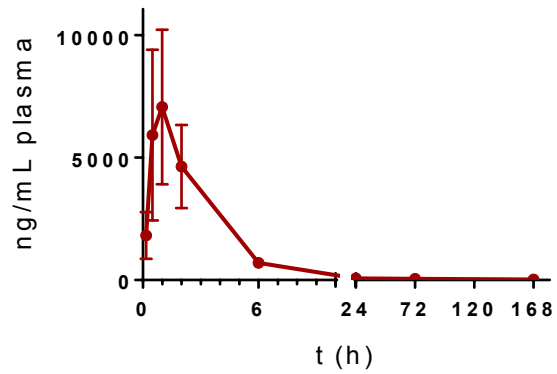


22L-infected COCS, treated for 1 week

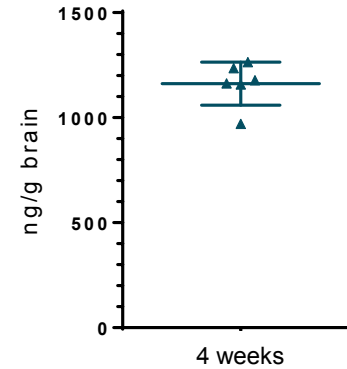
Does VA01 reach the brain?

VA01 pharmacokinetics

10 mg/kg, i.p., single dose



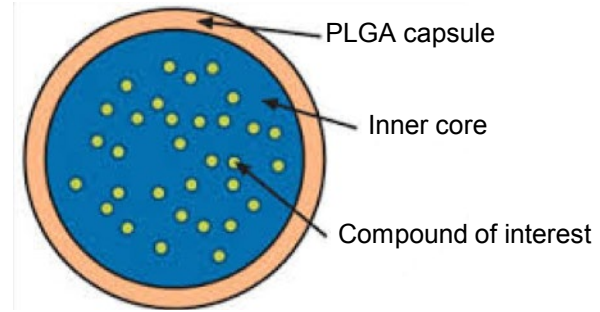
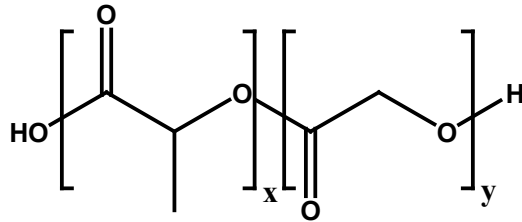
10 mg/kg, i.p., chronic treatment



How can we boost the brain delivery of VA01?

Poly(lactic-co-glycolic acid) (PLGA) nanoparticles

- PLGA

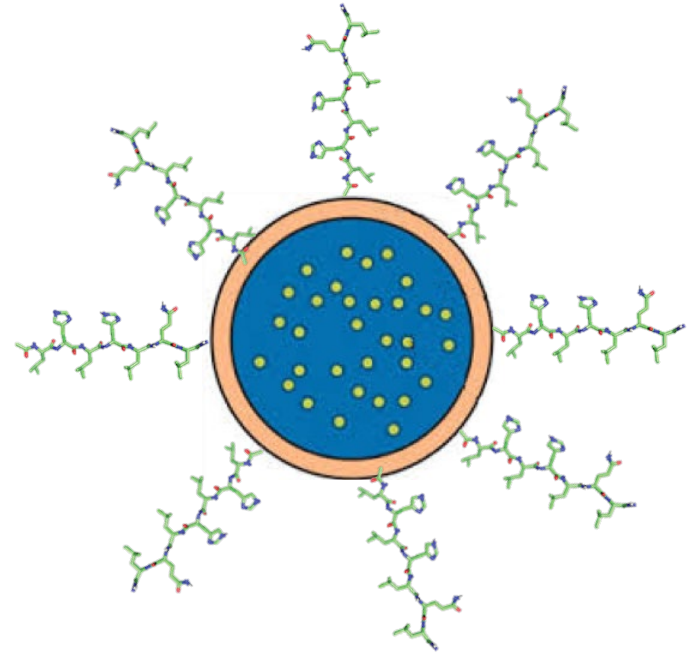


- Safe (FDA approved)
- Relatively inexpensive
- Amenable to chemical modification
- Forms nanoparticles
 - 100-200 nm
 - -20/-40 mv charge
 - can be loaded with various molecules

The g7 peptide improves brain delivery of PLGA nanoparticles

The g7 peptide

- Synthetic opioid-like glycopeptide modified to avoid opioid effects
- Crosses the BBB through receptor-mediated endocytosis
- Can be linked to PLGA
- g7-PLGA forms nanoparticles like PLGA



g7-PLGA NPs have been successfully used in mouse models of brain diseases

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Cholesterol-loaded nanoparticles ameliorate synaptic and cognitive function in Huntington's disease mice

Marta Valenza^{1,†}, Jane Y Chen^{2,†}, Eleonora Di Paolo^{1,‡}, Barbara Ruozi^{3,‡}, Daniela Belletti³, Costanza Ferrari Bardile¹, Valerio Leoni^{4,5}, Claudio Caccia⁴, Elisa Brilli¹, Stefano Di Donato^{4,§}, Marina M Boido⁶, Alessandro Vercelli⁶, Maria A Vandelli³, Flavio Forni³, Carlos Cepeda², Michael S Levine², Giovanni Tosi³ & Elena Cattaneo^{1,*}

Reduced plaque size and inflammation in the APP23 mouse model for Alzheimer's disease after chronic application of polymeric nanoparticles for CNS targeted zinc delivery

Antonietta Vilella^{a,1}, Daniela Belletti^{b,1}, Ann Katrin Sauer^{c,d}, Simone Hagmeyer^{c,e}, Tasnuva Sarowar^{c,e}, Martina Masoni^{c,e}, Natalia Stasiak^a, John J.E. Mulvihill^{f,h}, Barbara Ruozi^b, Flavio Forni^b, Maria Angela Vandelli^b, Giovanni Tosi^{b,*}, Michele Zoli^{a,*}, Andreas M. Grabrucker^{d,g,h,*}

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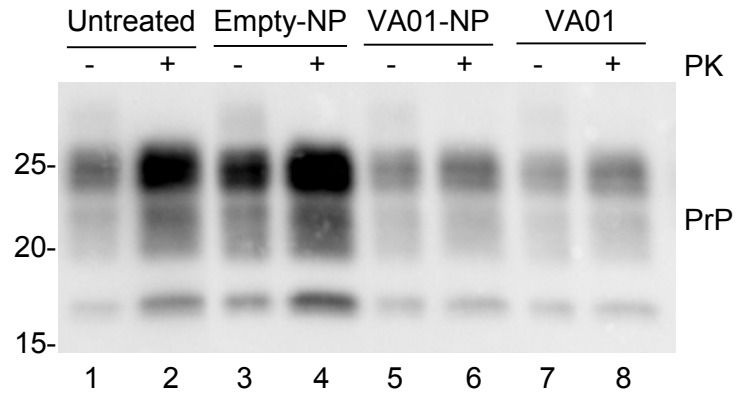


Article

Targeting Brain Disease in MPSII: Preclinical Evaluation of IDS-Loaded PLGA Nanoparticles

Laura Rigon^{1,2,†}, Marika Salvalaio^{2,3,†}, Francesca Pederzoli^{2,4}, Elisa Legnini^{1,2}, Jason Thomas Duskey⁴, Francesca D'Avanzo^{1,2}, Concetta De Filippis^{1,2}, Barbara Ruozi⁴, Oriano Marin⁵, Maria Angela Vandelli⁴, Ilaria Ottonelli⁴, Maurizio Scarpa^{1,2}, Giovanni Tosi⁴ and Rosella Tomanin^{1,2,*}

VA01-loaded g7-NPs reduce PrP^{Sc} levels in prion-infected COCS



22L-infected COCS, single treatment, analyzed after 48h

Summary

- VA01 inhibits PrP^{Sc} replication in PMCA, N2a cells and COCS
- VA01 is more potent than Fe(III)TM-PyP
- A fraction of VA01 reaches the brain after systemic administration but its biological activity in the brain is variable
- Functionalized nanoparticles (g7-NPs) improve brain delivery of drugs
- VA01 can be efficiently loaded in g7-NPs maintaining its anti-prion activity *in vitro*

Conclusions

- VA01 is a promising therapeutic molecule for prion diseases
- Before testing the therapeutic efficacy of VA01 in preclinical models, we need to improve its brain penetration
- VA01-loaded g7-NPs are active *in vitro*
- We are now testing the brain delivery of VA01 loaded in g7-NPs

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