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ET DE SÛRETÉ NUCLÉAIRE



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

Krakow, 28 April 2022

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MEMBRE DE
ETSON

WHAT ARE THE EXPOSURE SITUATIONS?

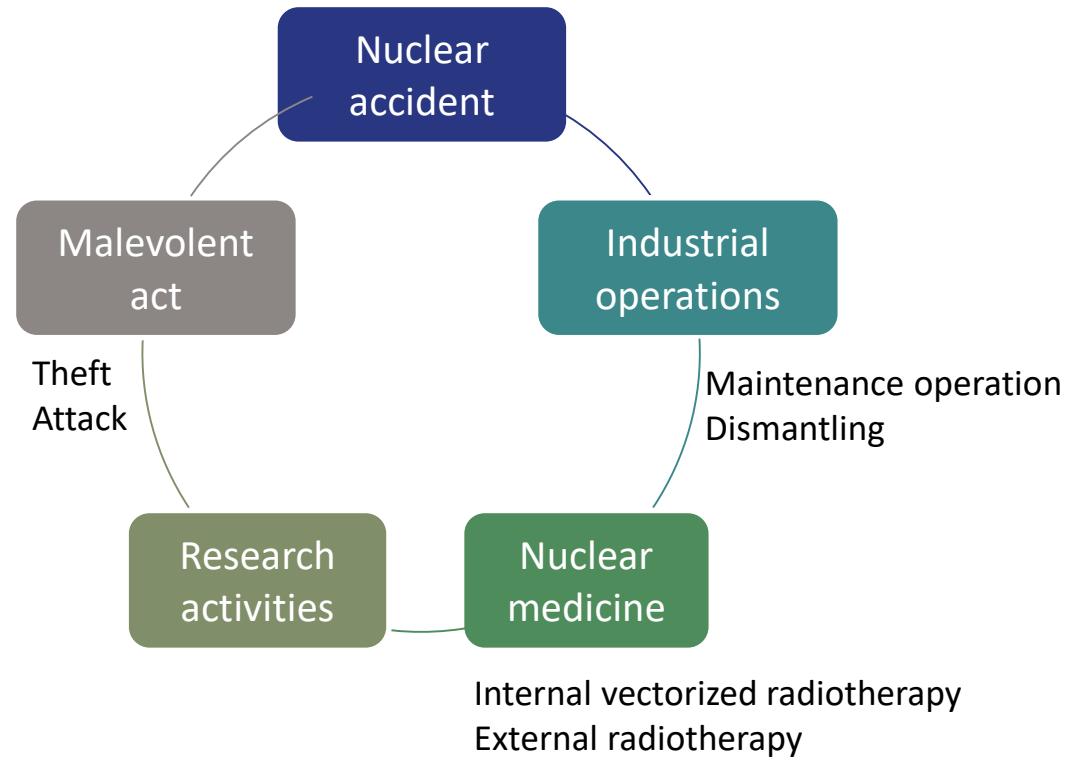
COBALT-60

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

STRONTIUM-90

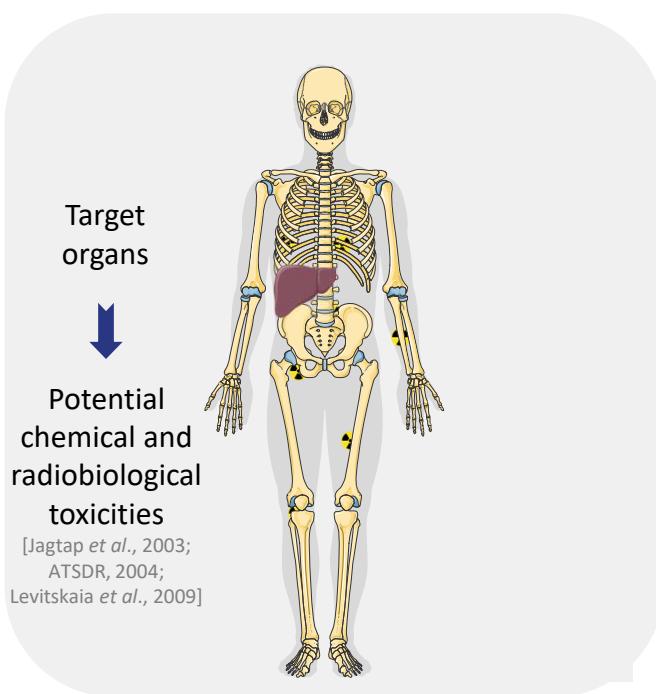
- Alkaline earth metal
- Fission product
- β^- emitter
- $T_{1/2} = 29.14$ years

- ➔ 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

^{90}Sr

- 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 decontamination

WHAT IS A DECORPORATING AGENT?

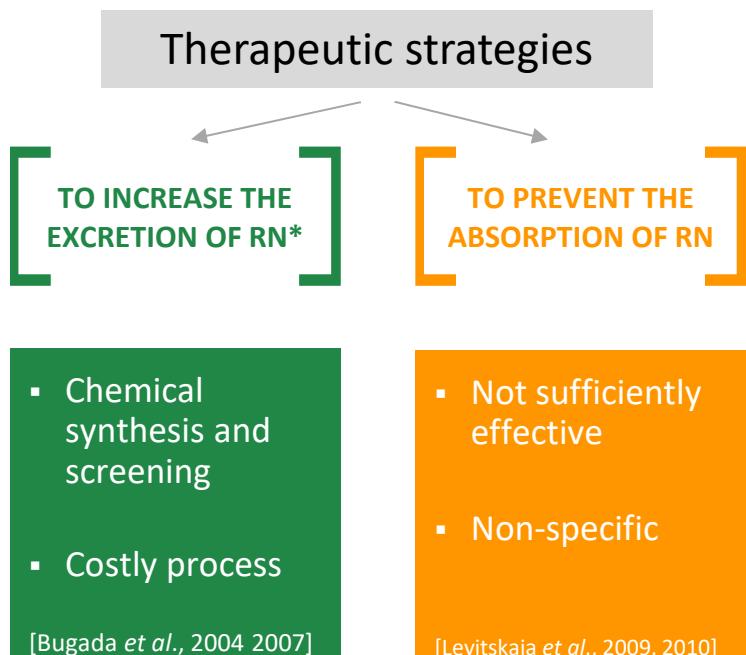
Definition of « decorporate » [Fisher, 2000]

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

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

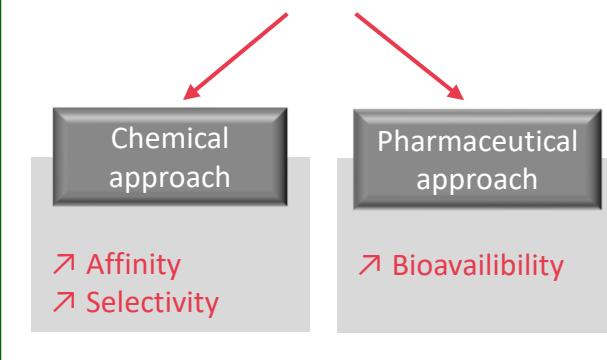
- ✓ Non-toxic chelating agent
- ✓ High affinity of the agent for the molecule of interest
- ✓ Formation of a stable ligand-metal complex
- ✓ Formation of a urinary soluble and excretable ligand-metal complex

WHAT ARE THE POTENTIAL THERAPEUTIC STRATEGIES?



Bisphosphonate series

[Bugada et al., 2004; 2007]

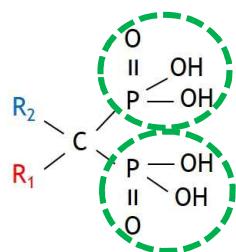


Repurposing drug

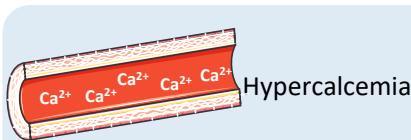
*radionuclide

BISPHOSPHONATES SERIES

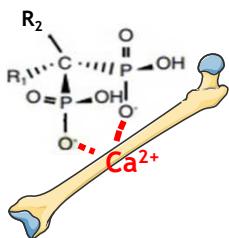
Chemical structure



Therapeutic indications



Mechanism of action



- Chelation of calcium
- Internalisation into macrophages
- ➔ Apoptosis



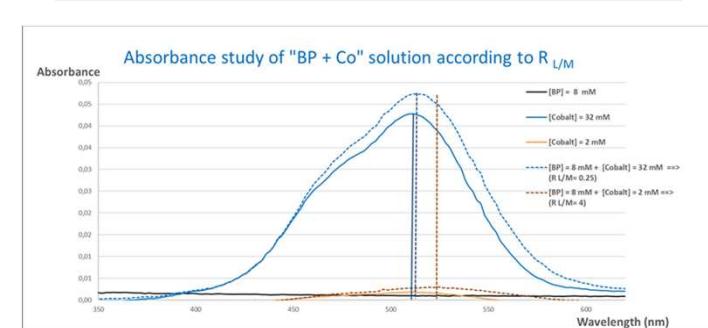
Inhibition of bone resorption

[Ebetino, 2011]

[Cole et al., 2016]

Chemical approach

Preliminary results on complexation studies

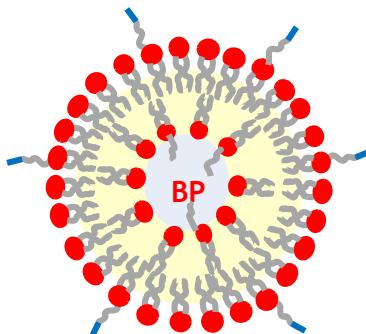


- Known to complex with BP on other divalent cations (Fe^{2+} . Mg^{2+} . Cu^{2+} ...)
- [Lamson, 1984; Barja, 2001; Foti, 2013]
- Identification of the complexation Co-L in the scientific literature

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

^{232}Th contamination

[Kumar et al., 2012]

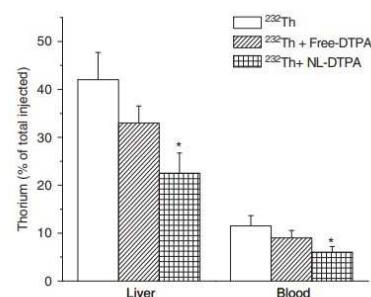


Figure 4. Effect of neutral liposomes encapsulated with DTPA (NL-DTPA) on ^{232}Th decorporation from liver and blood of rats ($n=7$) administered with ^{232}Th . Free-DTPA was taken to compare the efficacy of neutral liposomal-DTPA. Results are expressed as percentage of injected ^{232}Th (600 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$,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

^{238}Pu contamination

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

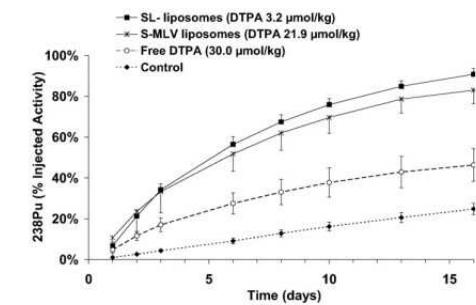


Fig. 1. Plutonium-238 cumulative excretion in urine + feces 16 days after i.v. injection of ^{238}Pu -phytate followed by decorporation treatment (protocol 1). Treatments were injected 1 h after i.v. injection of 11.8 kBq ^{238}Pu -phytate (phytate concentration 0.2 mM). Each value is the mean % of ^{238}Pu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

Encapsulation inside liposomes → Efficient strategy to decontaminate 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 ~ μm



Suspension of
SUV** liposomes ~ 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

| | 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 |

Determination of the encapsulation rate (RP-HPLC)

| | 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 |
| METHOD 2 | D ₇₀ | Sonication | 40.71 |
| | | Extrusion | 40.77 |
| | D ₉₂ | Sonication | 39.86 |
| | | Extrusion | 37.25 |
| | 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)

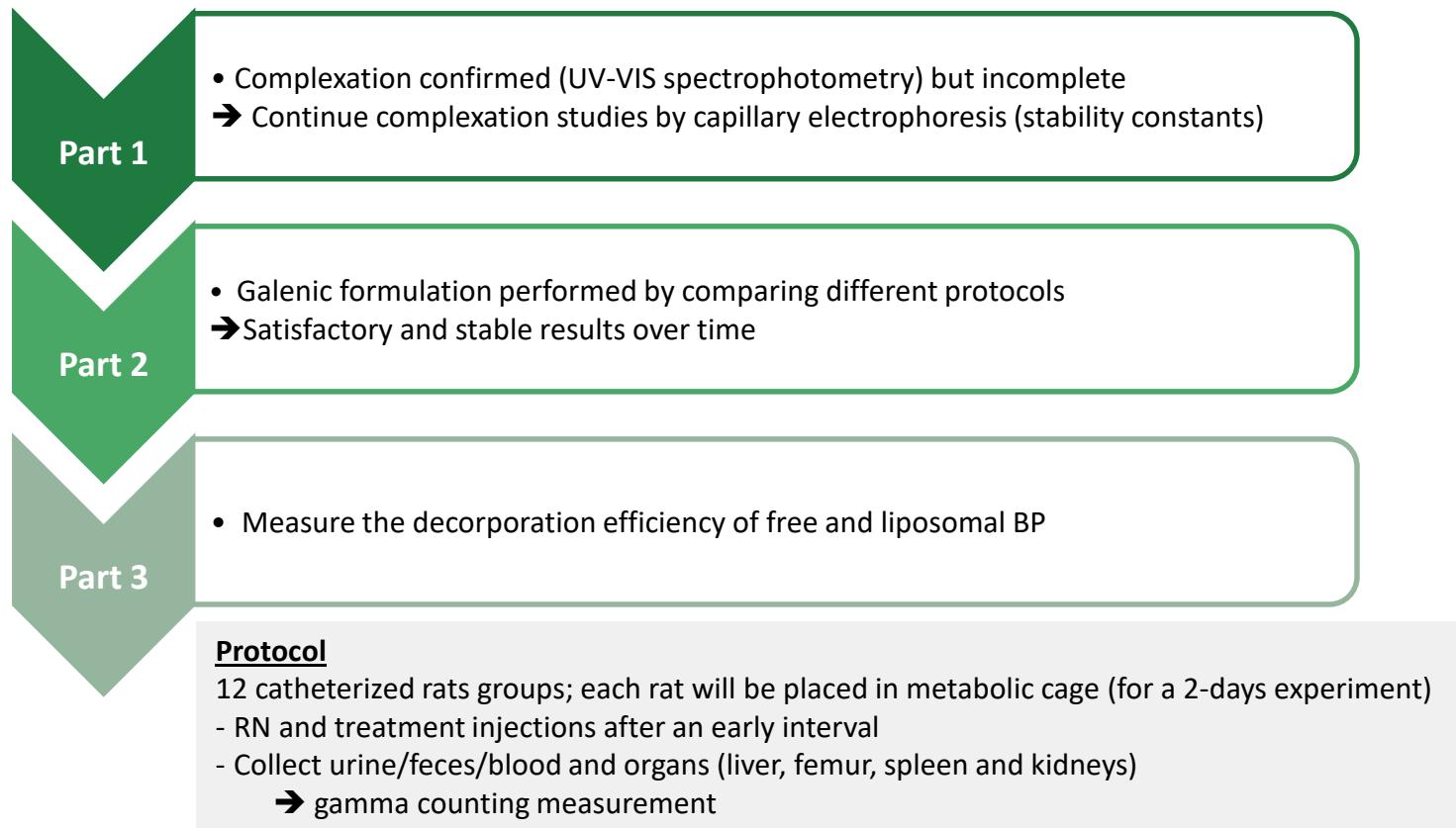
| Date | Size (nm) | Polydispersity index | Zeta potential (mV) |
|----------------|-----------|----------------------|---------------------|
| D ₇ | 125.7 | 0.095 | - 44.30 |
| D ₉ | 126.8 | 0.098 | -44.16 |
| D ₉ | 122.8 | 0.115 | -46.55 |
| Mean | 125.1 | | -45.00 |
| SD | 2.07 | | 1.34 |

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





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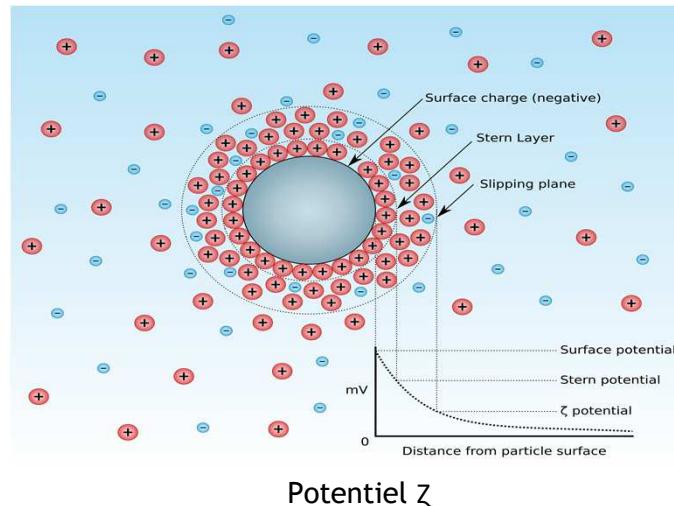
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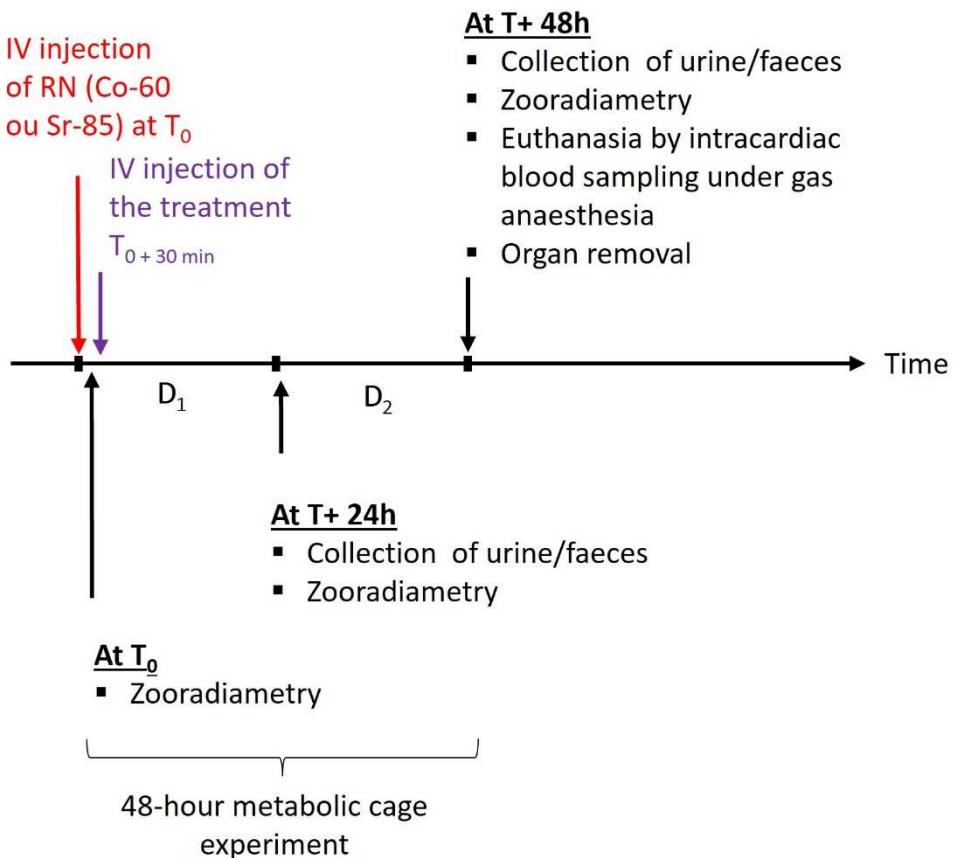
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ZETA POTENTIAL



EXPERIMENTAL PROTOCOL



Collected organs:
- Liver
- Kidneys
- Spleen
- Femur