



Radiosensitizing effects
with ultra small gadolinium based nanoparticles
Theragnostic AGuIX

Olivier TILLEMENT

Université Claude Bernard – Lyon 1 - France

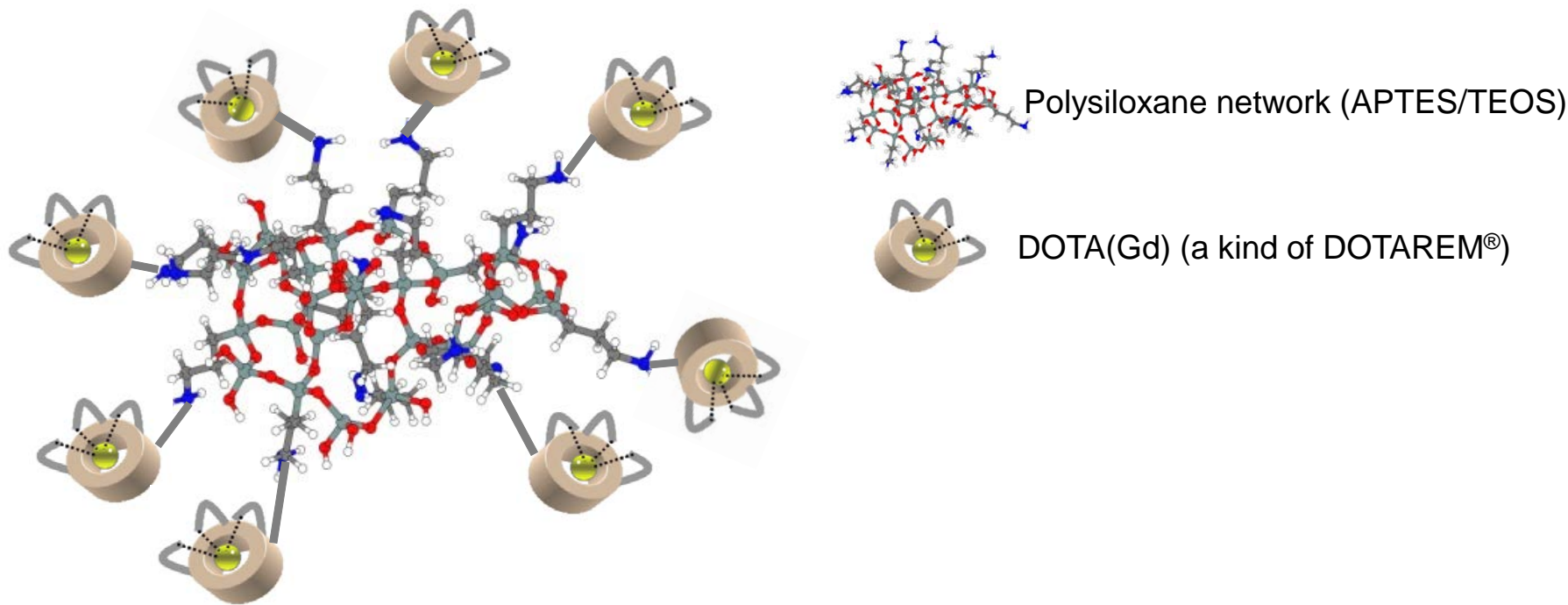
Chemical description of AGuIX[®] Nanodrug

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*



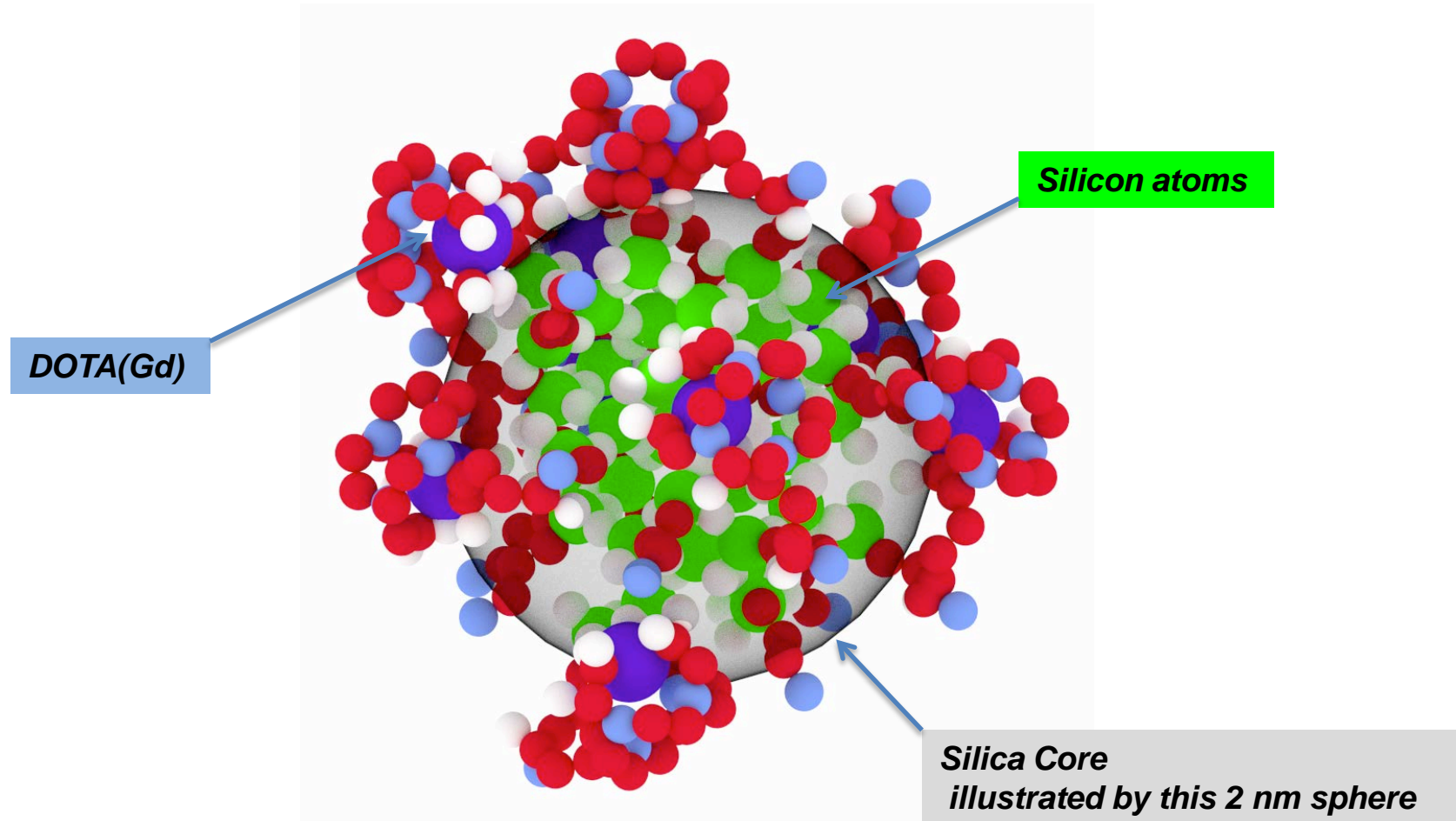
Size : 2-5 nm – 5/10 kDa

High colloidal stability and freeze drying ability

AGuIX[®] Nanodrug



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



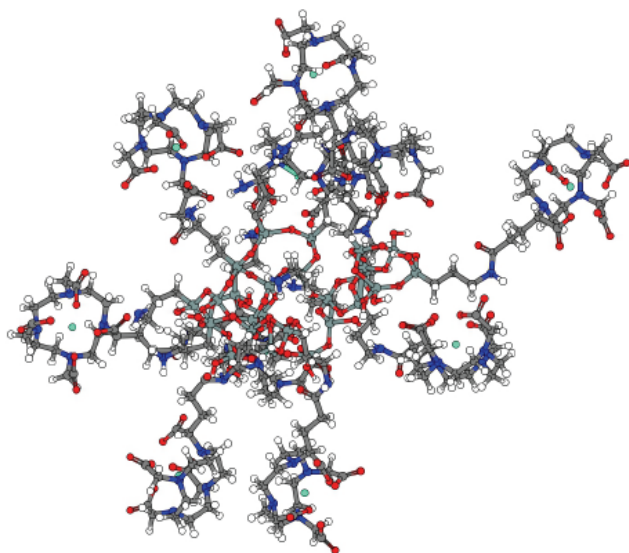
AGuIX[®]

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

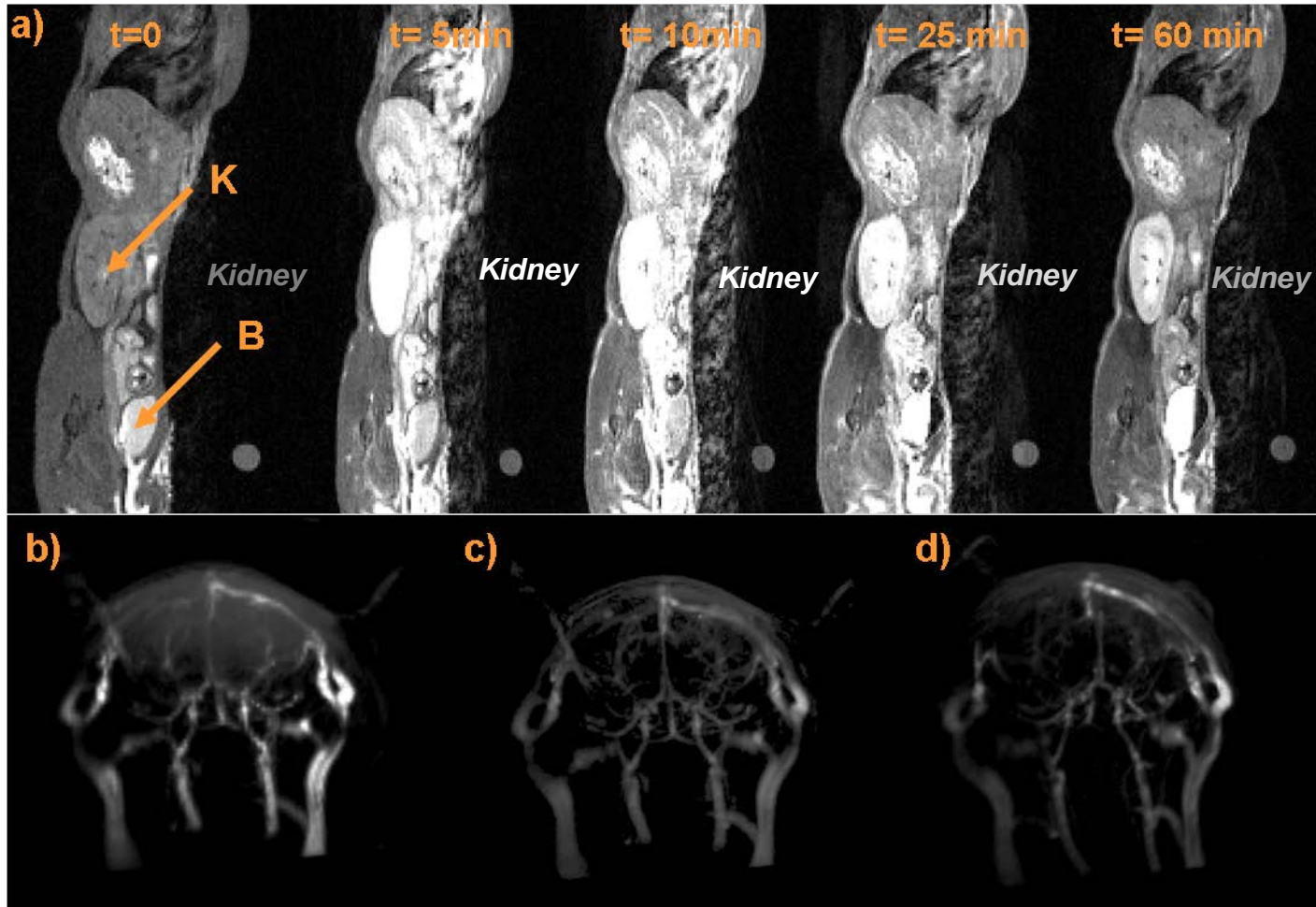
Two points

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



No contrast agent

AGuIX®

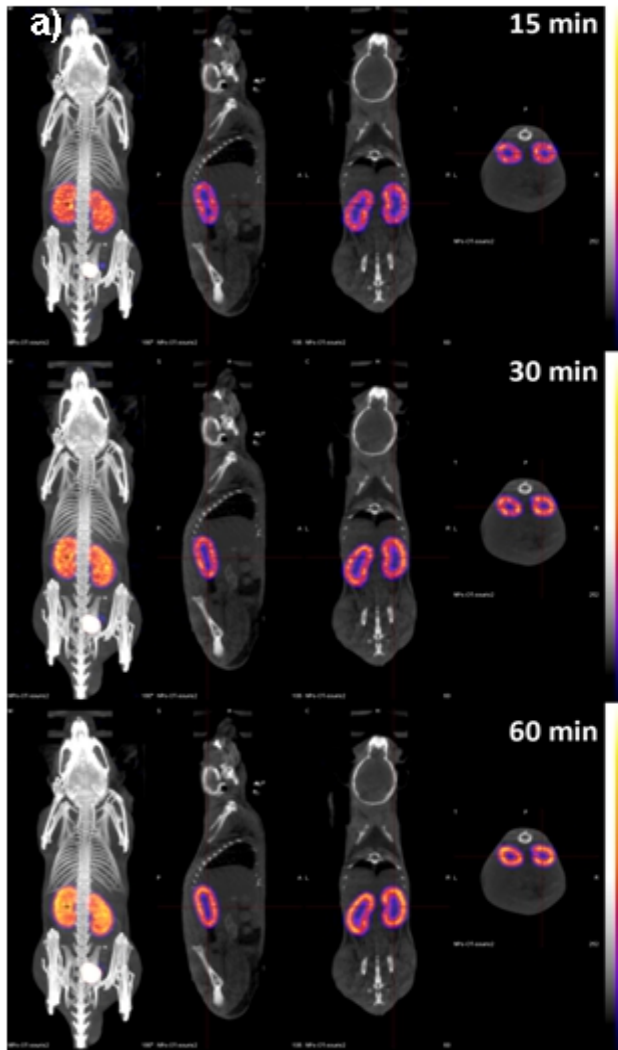
DOTAREM®

Injection IV: 80 μ L at 40 mM in Gd - Male c57Bl/6J mouse T₁-weighted images- 7T

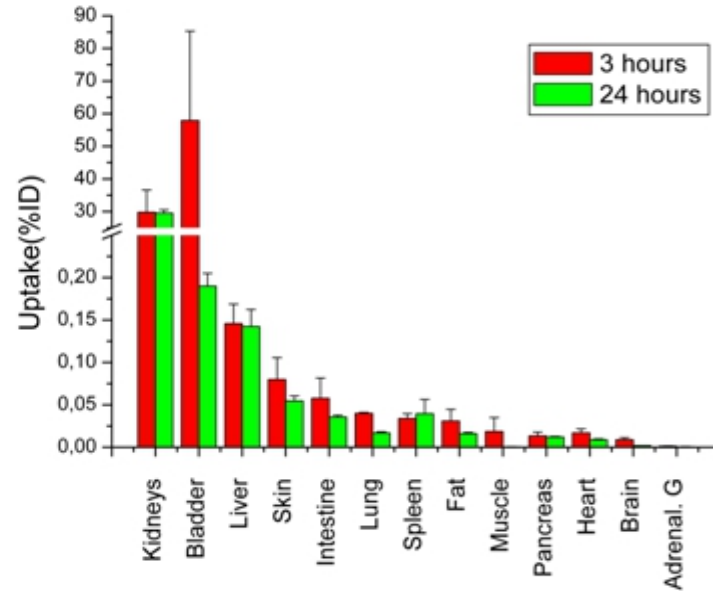
Biodistribution

Renal elimination - No liver uptake - No extravasation

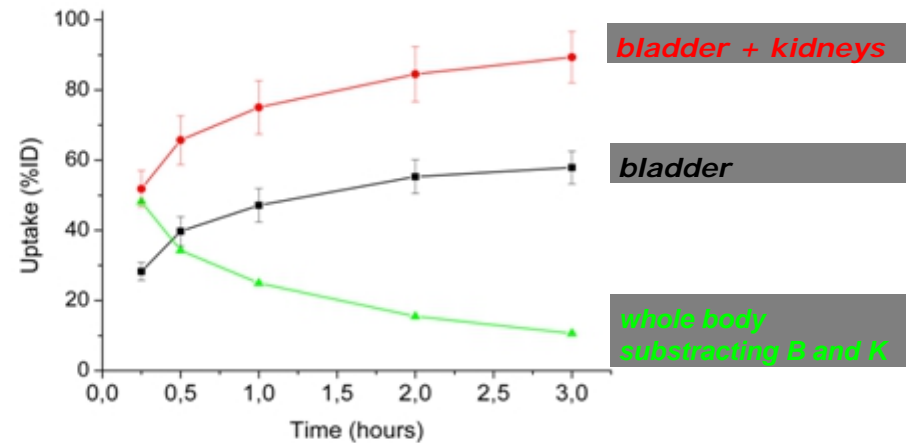
Blood residential time \approx 2 times of classical molecular contrast agent



b)

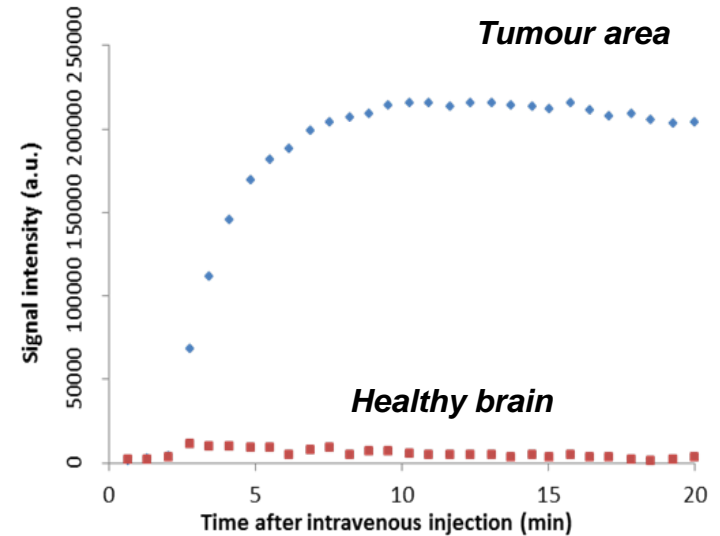
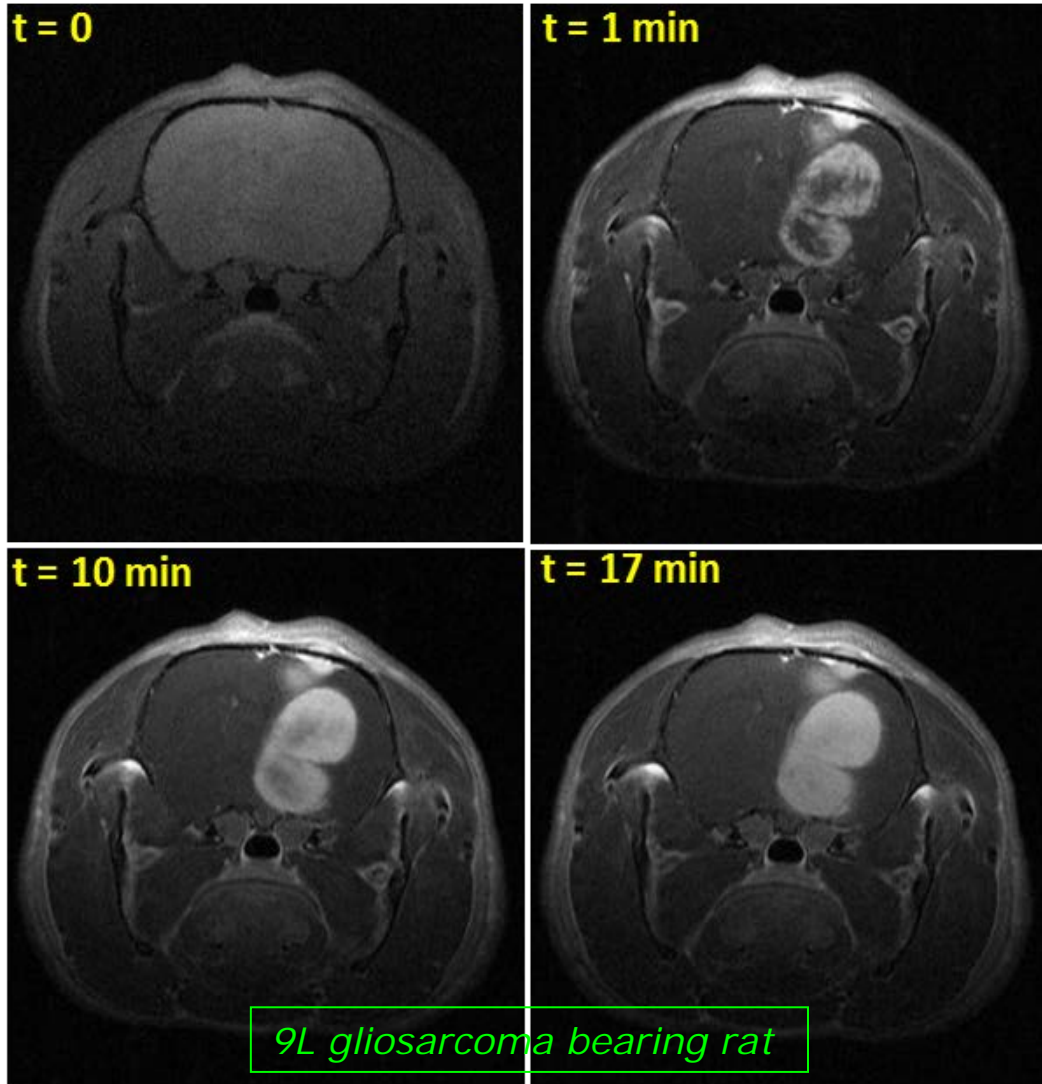


c)



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

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*)

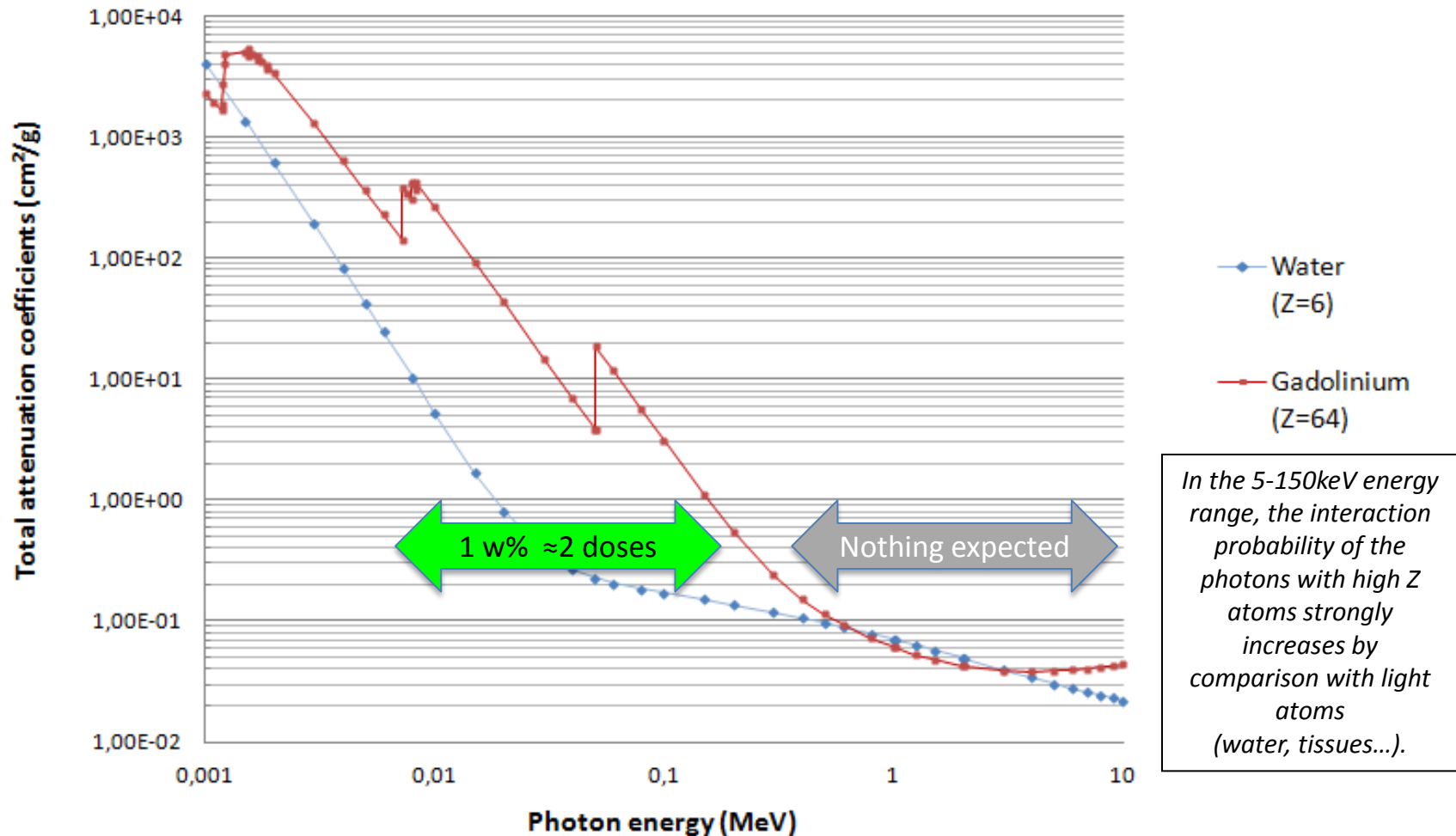
Therapeutical activation & Radiosensitization

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

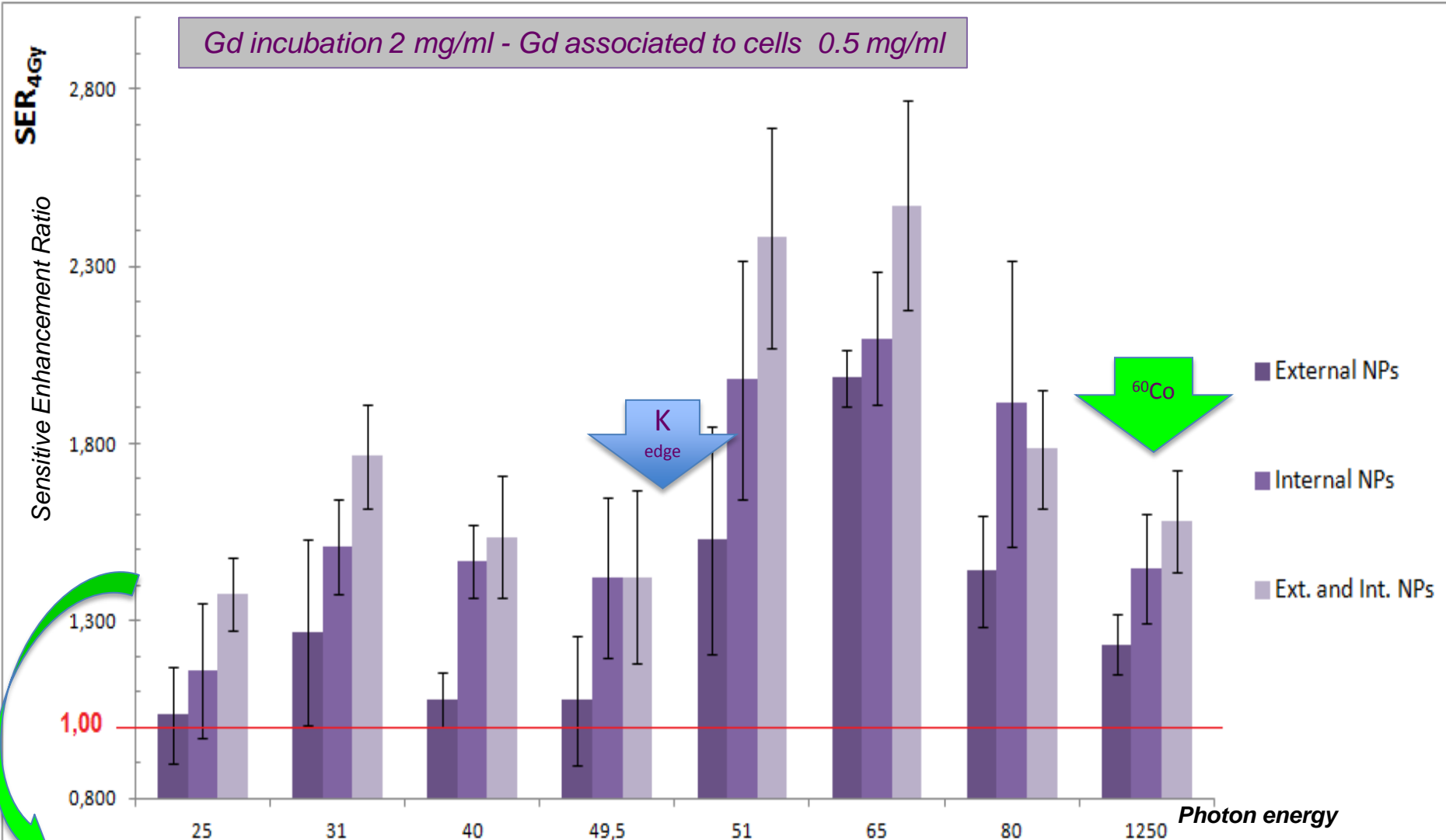


In Vitro Radiosensitization Experiments

Typical methods

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

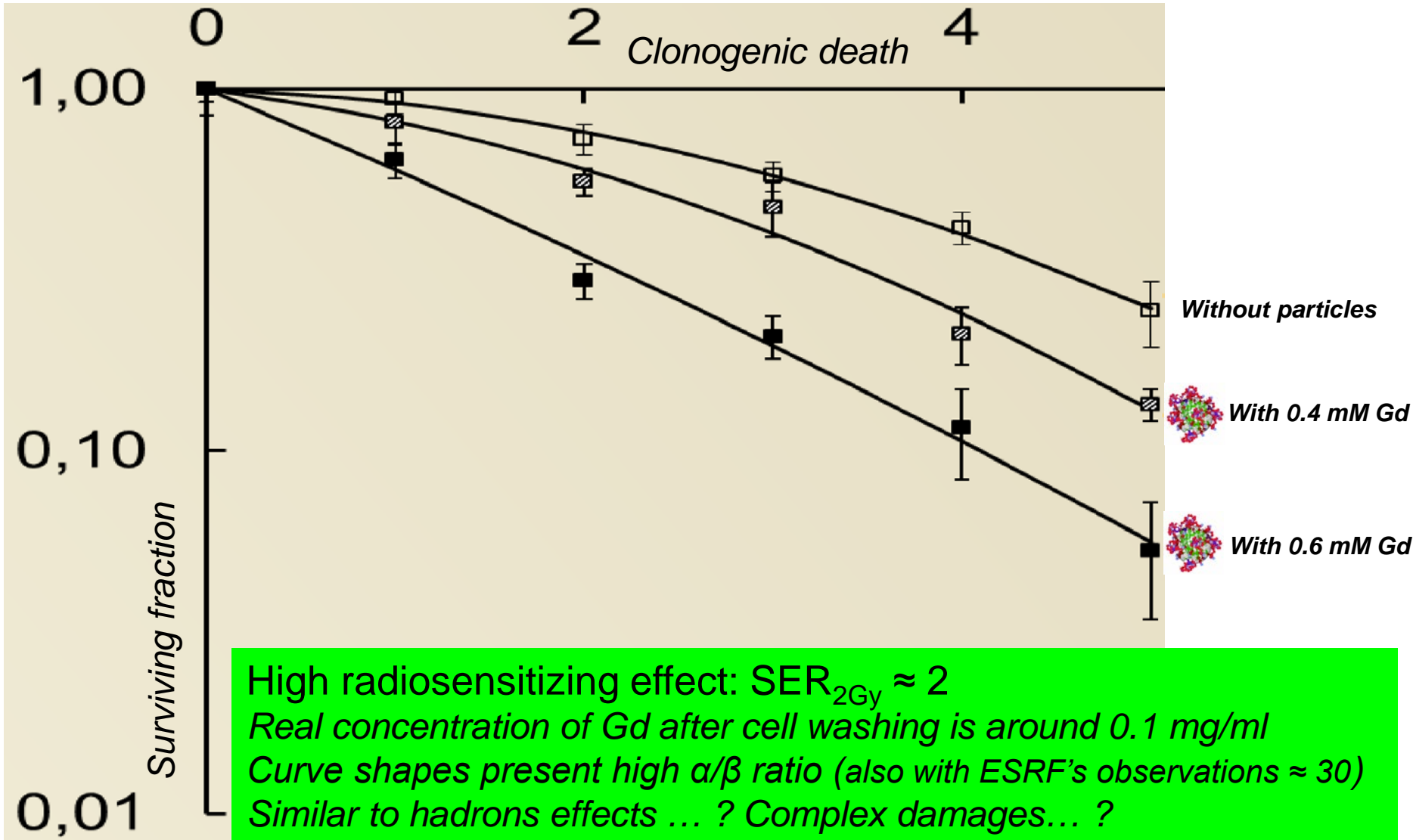
Irradiation at ESRF with various energies around K_{edge} Gd F 98 Rats Glioma cells



High radiosensitizing effect – expected evolution around the K-edge
 Anyway: ten times more efficient than predictions in the keV range ... and more if MeV... and **outside** cells...

Irradiation at 250 kV (small animal irradiator facility Lyon)

SQ20B radioresistant Head and Neck Carcinoma



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 | | | | |



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
h
o
t
o
n
s

| <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 ^h | 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 ?

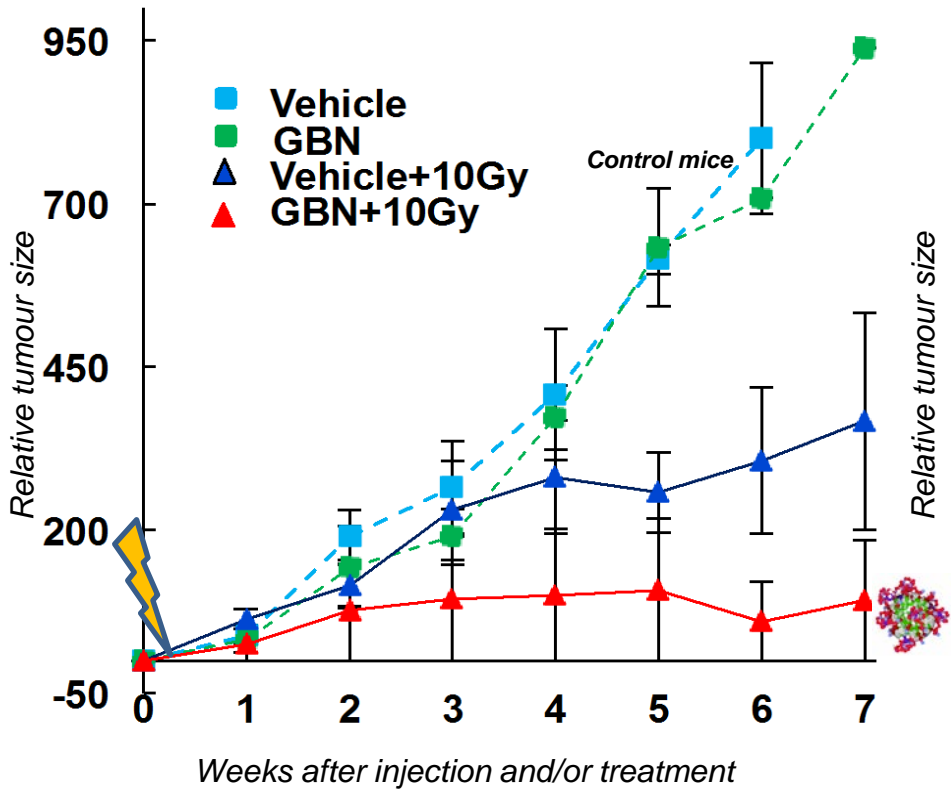
Injection IT, Intra Tumoural or Peritumoural (5-20% ID/g)
Nebulization for Lung – Administration via the Airways (1-5% ID/g)
Injection IV, Intravenous Injection (0.1-1% ID/g)



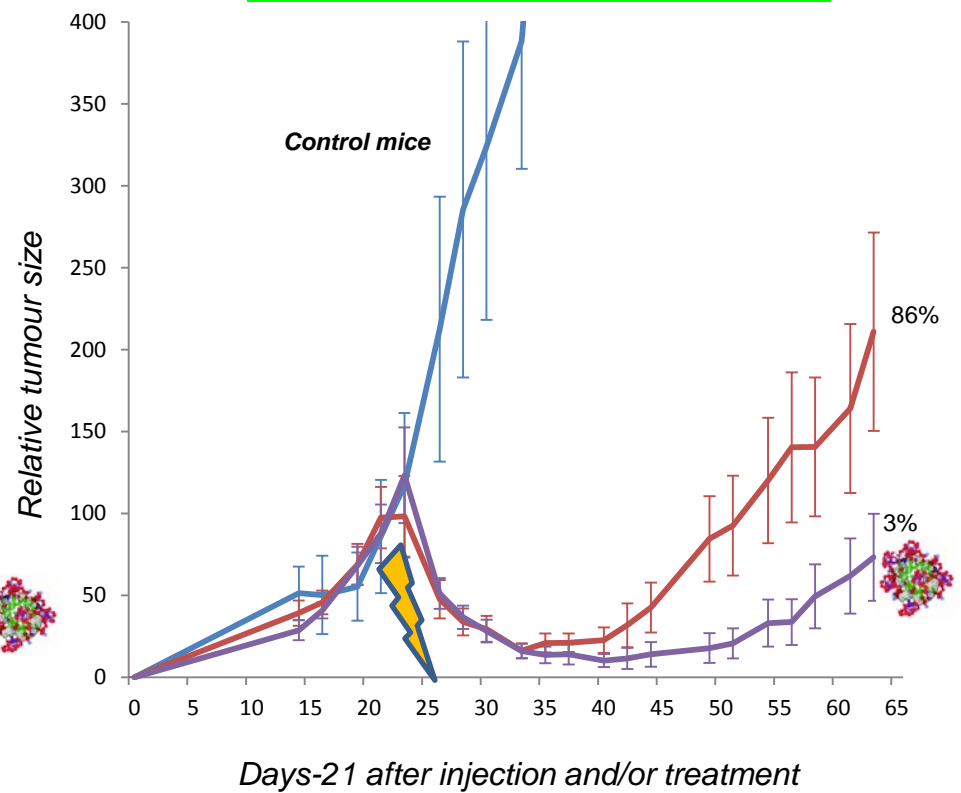
Irradiation after Intra Tumoural Injection of AGuIX[®]

Irradiation 200 kV 10 Gy after AGuIX IT injection SQ20B & A375sc

Head And Neck Carcinoma SQ20B
150 µl 6.6 mM Gd – 10 Gy



Melanoma A375 sc
40 µl 100 mM Gd - 2*10 Gy

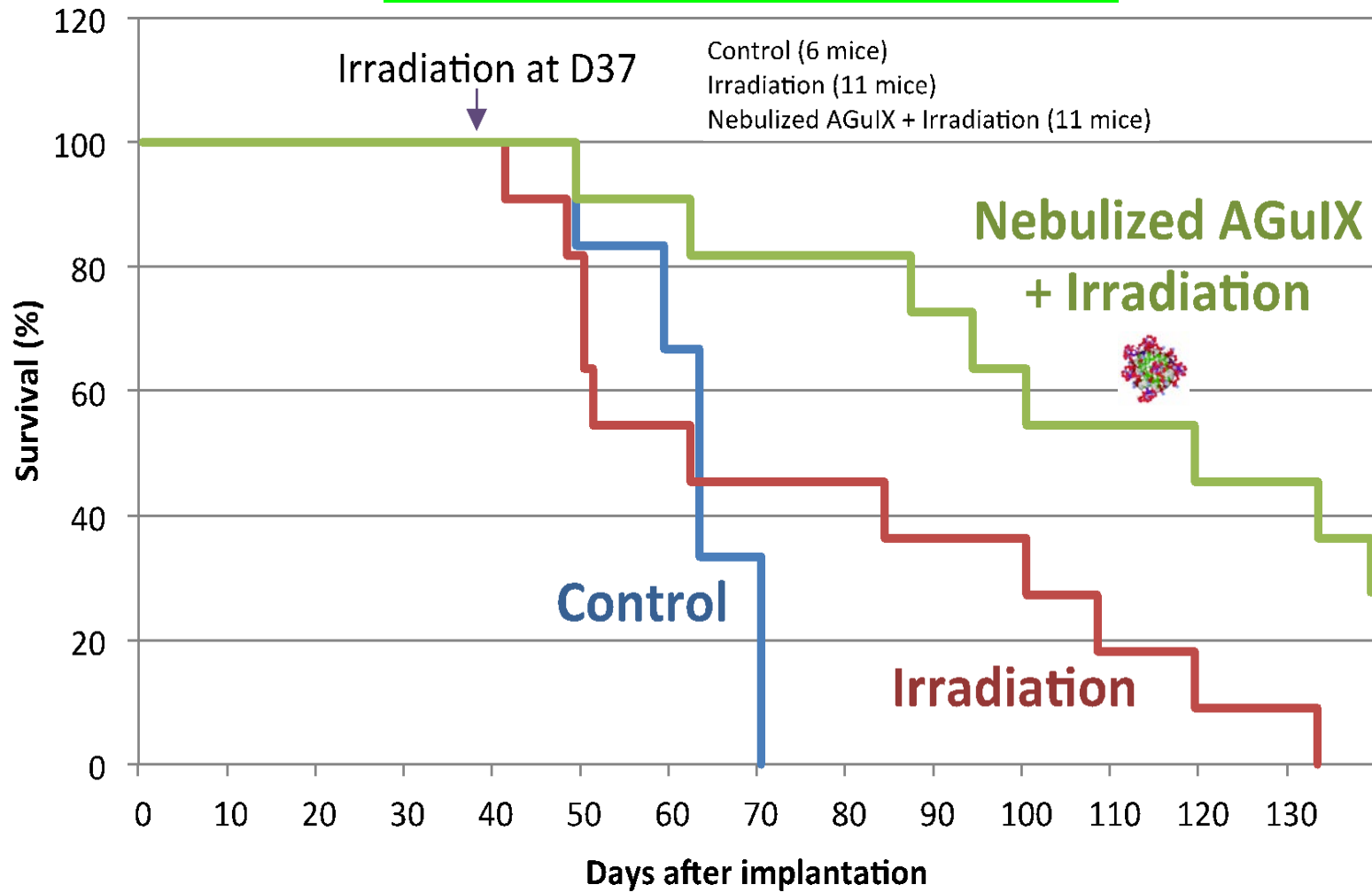


In vivo radiosensitizing effects

Irradiation after Inhalation: administration via the airways

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

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

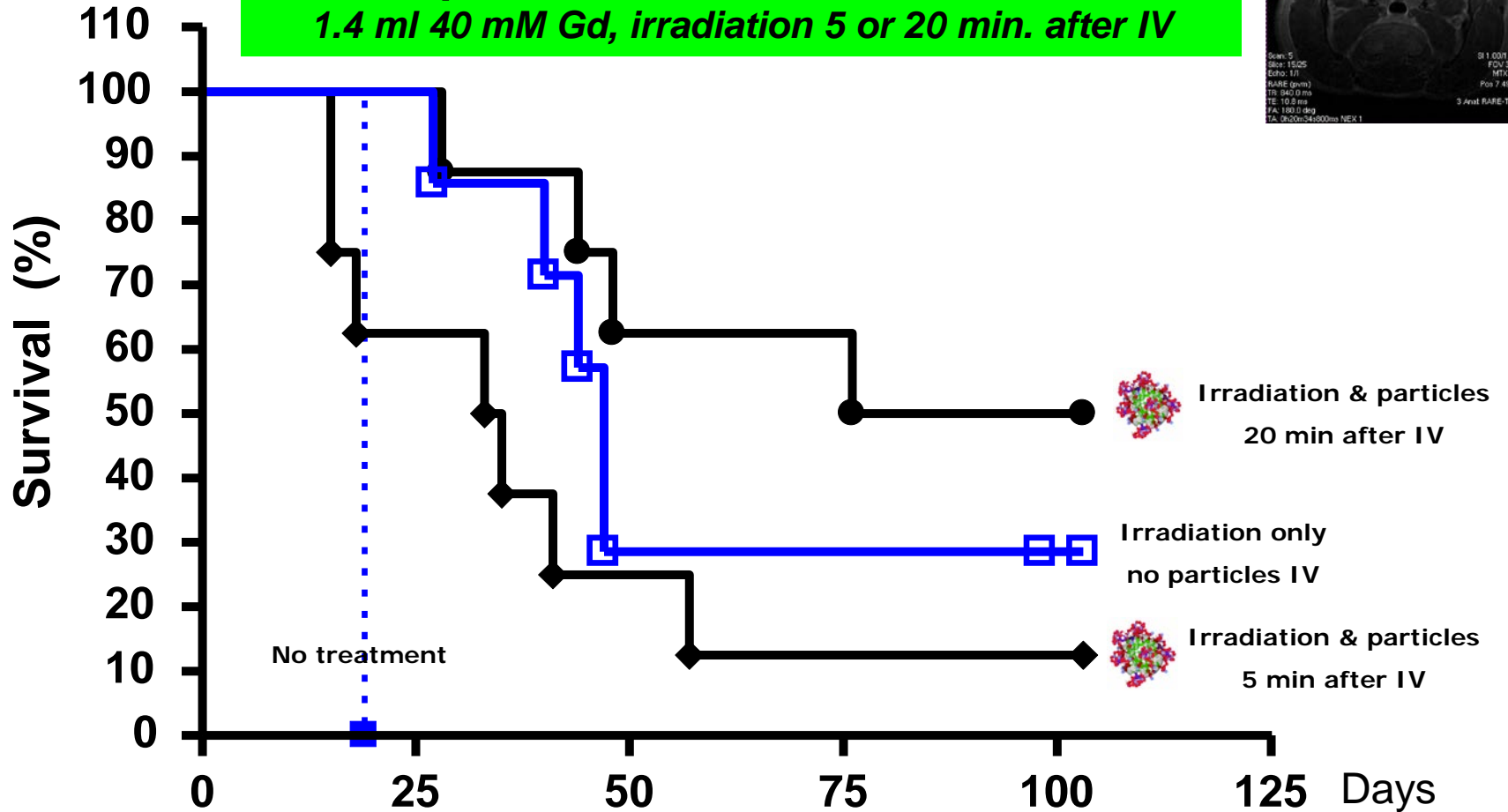


Irradiation after Intravenous Injection of AGuIX®

Irradiation MRT after AGuIX IV Injection



Orthotopic Gliosarcoma 9L on Fisher Rats
1.4 ml 40 mM Gd, irradiation 5 or 20 min. after IV



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...

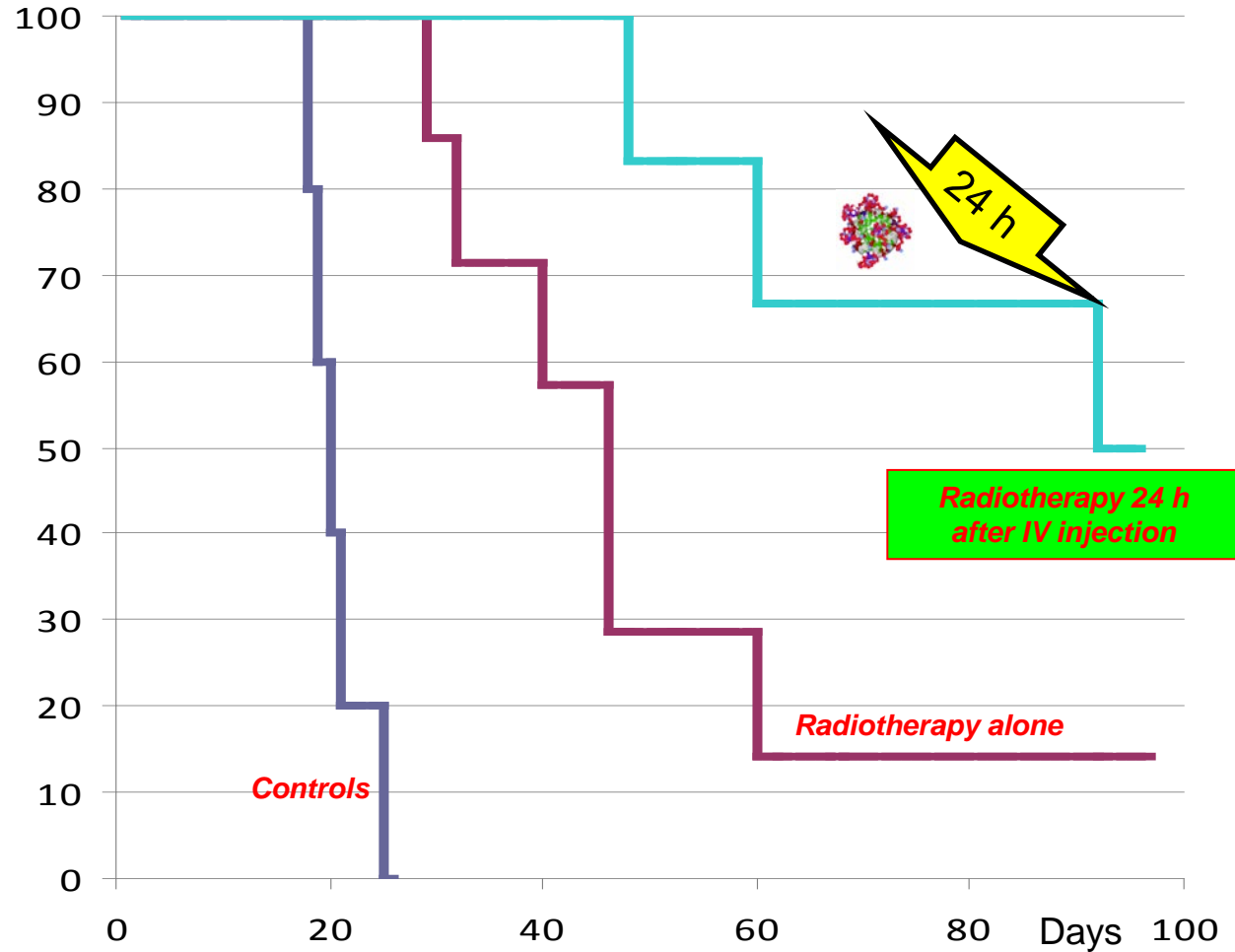
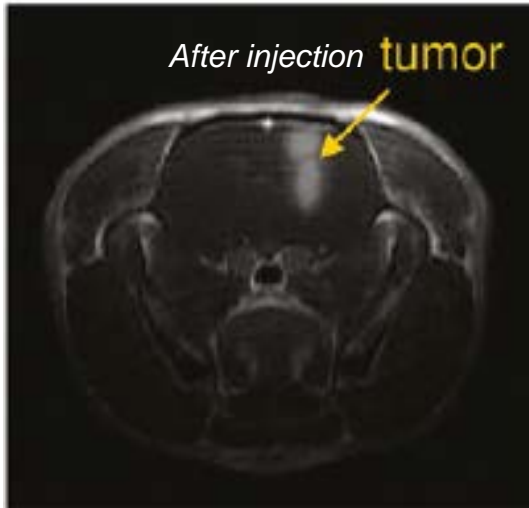
Irradiation 24 hours after Intravenous Injection of AGuIX®

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

Before injection



After injection tumor



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

Conclusion

AGuIX[®] radiosensitizer

High radiosensitizing effect
complex damages

No need of specific irradiations
conventional clinical apparatus

Efficient at low concentrations
ppm range - <0.01 w⁰ - <1⁰ 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*

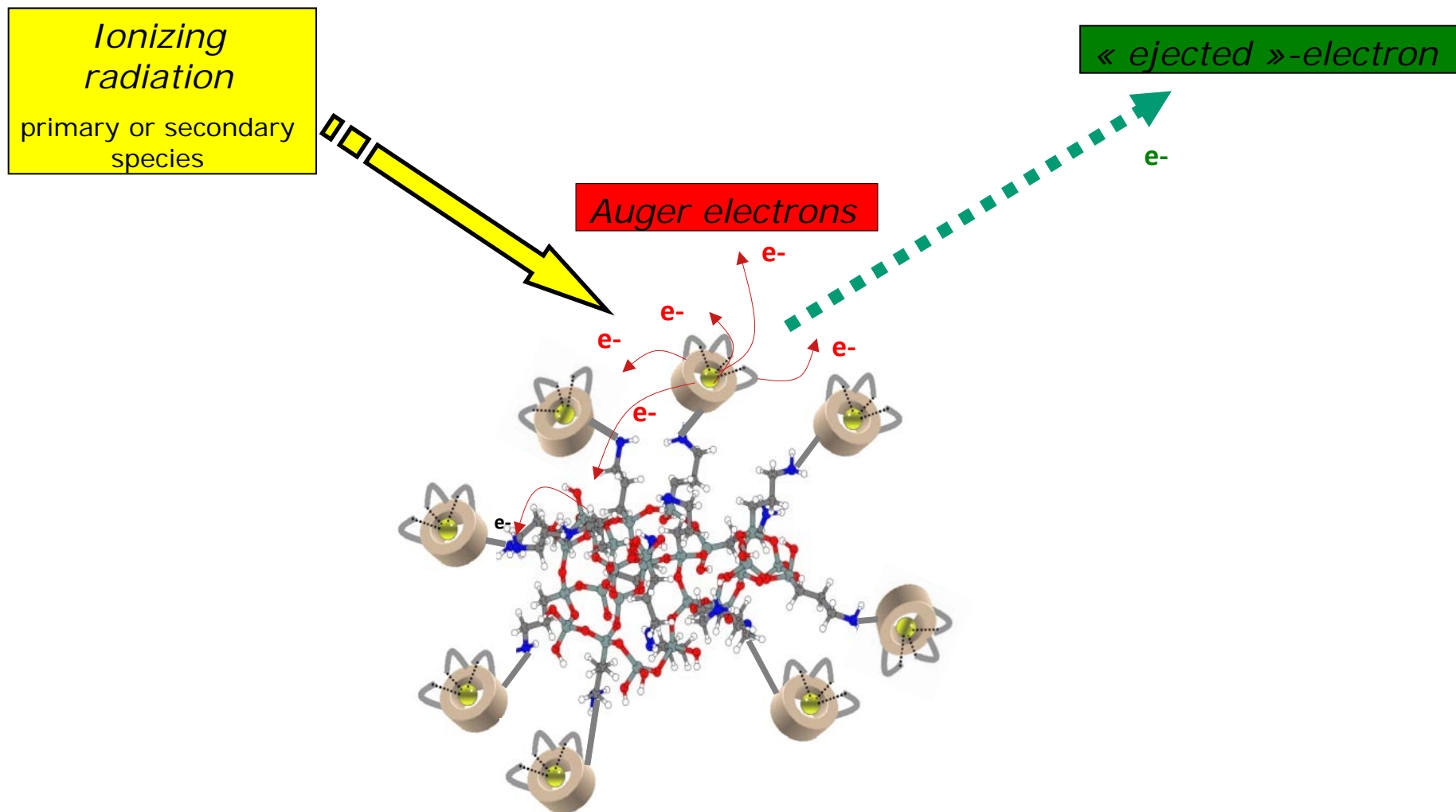
Outside cells

Complex damages

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

Interaction with Ionizing radiation and a gadolinium

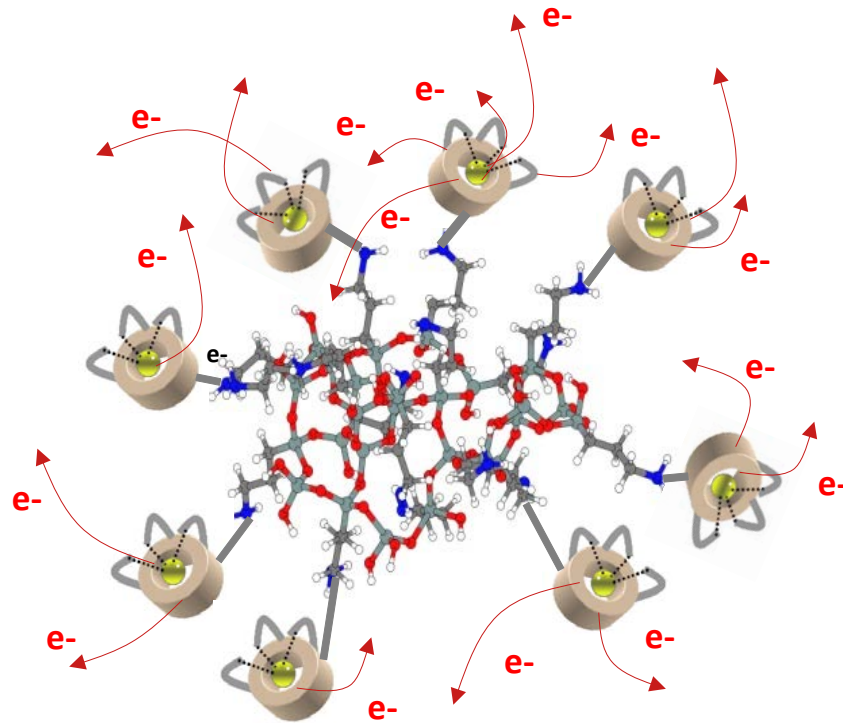
Initiation of a photon electron and some Auger electrons



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)

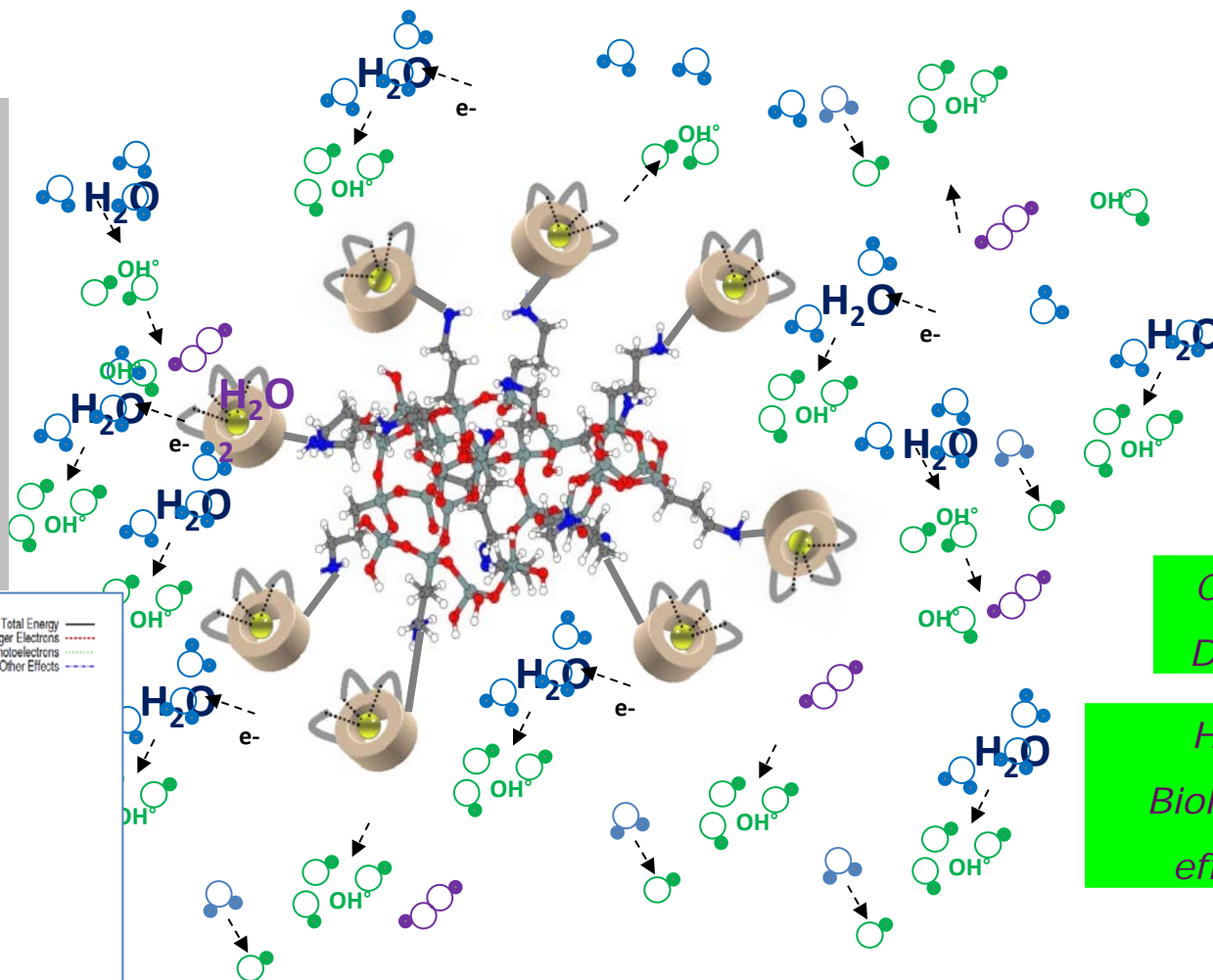
Delivery of high doses in the local zone around nanoparticles

Formation of high concentration of active species

(radicals, peroxides,...)

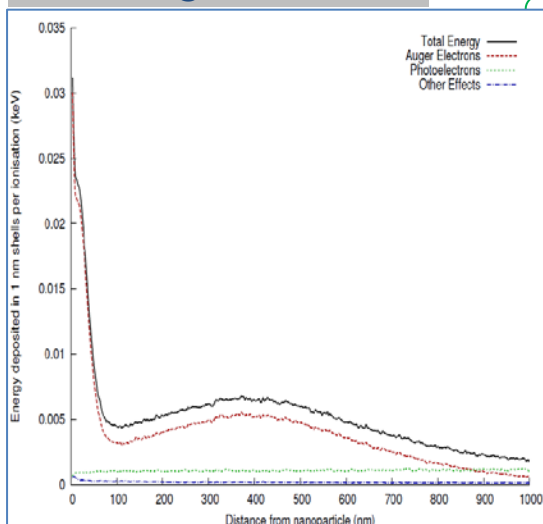
Extremely large doses are expected in the vicinity of the Nanoparticles.

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



Complex Damages

High Biological effects

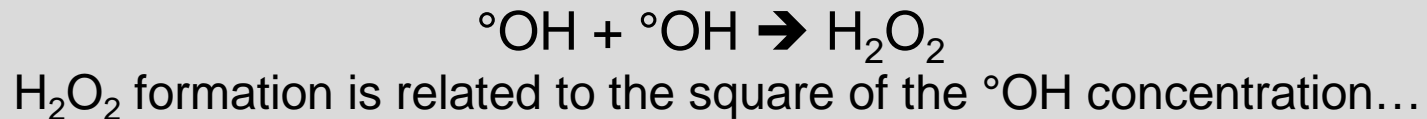
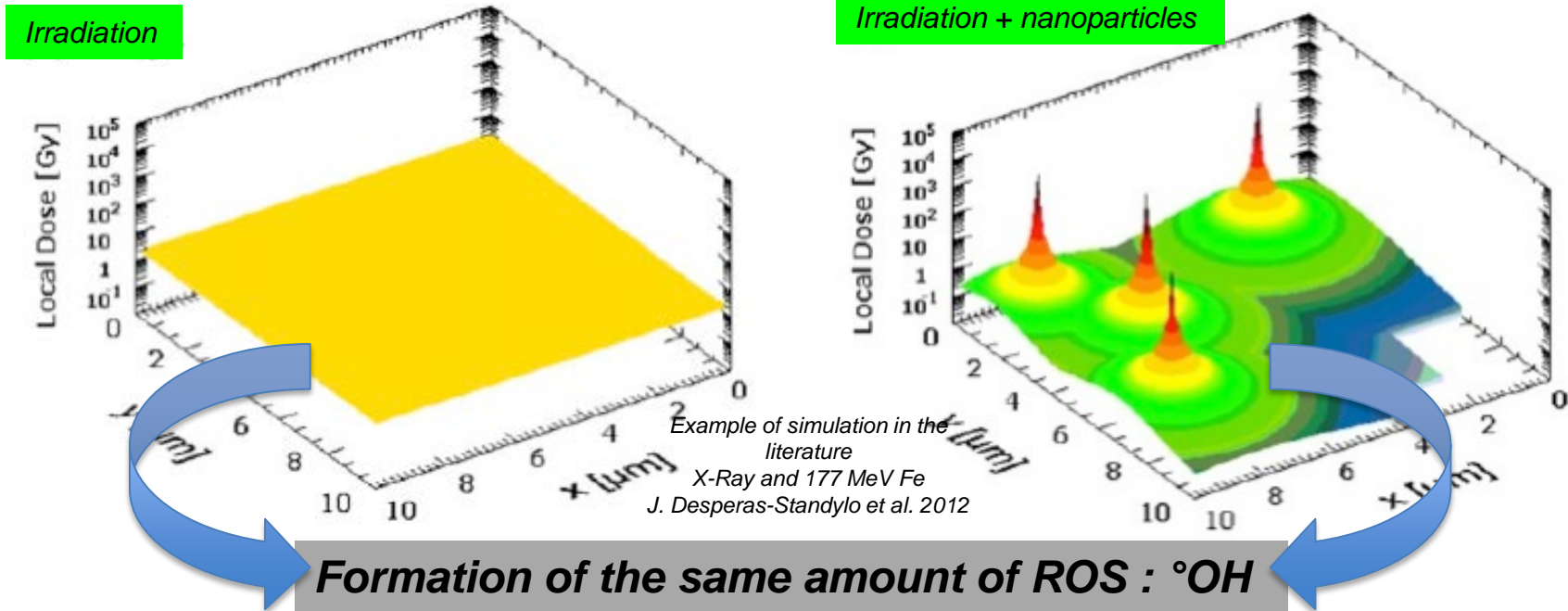


Calculations S. McMahon et al., Scientific Reports 2011

Same global macroscopic dose

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

Same dose will create the same amount of ROS ° OH



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. !

