

Development of new radiotherapy modalities



Lucie Sancey

GDR MI2B – Ecully – Sept. 2021

Development of new radiotherapy modalities

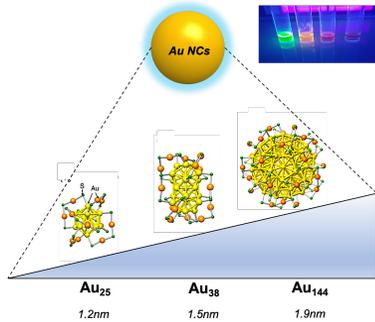
TUNABLE GOLD NANOCUSTERS

Radiotherapy



X. Le Guével

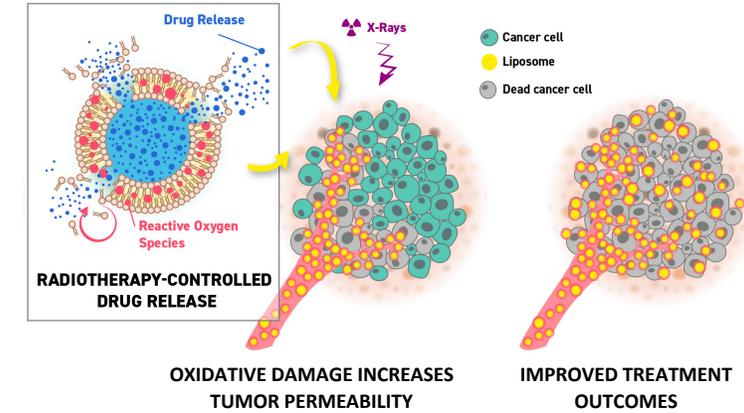
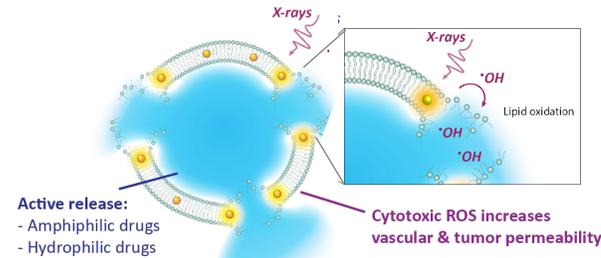
FLUORESCENCE MODULABLE
PHOTO/RADIO ACTIVABLE



LIPOSOMES FOR RADIOTHERAPY-TRIGGERED DRUG RELEASE IN PANCREATIC CANCER



M. Broekgaarden

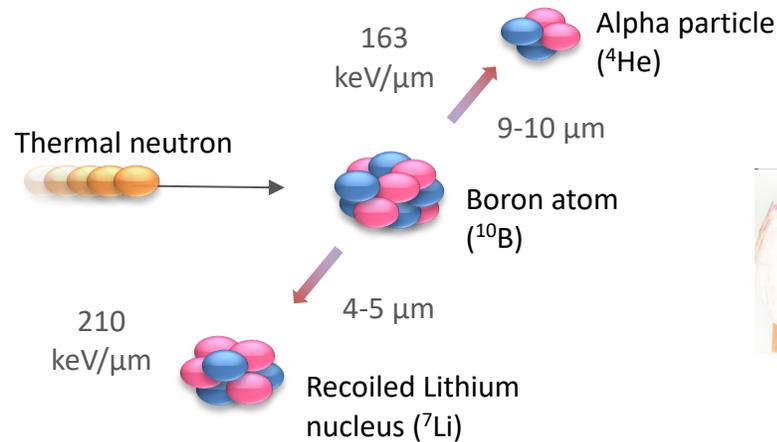
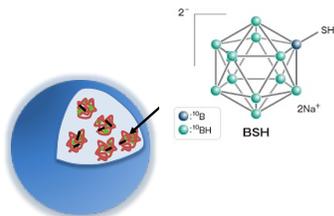


Neutrons therapy

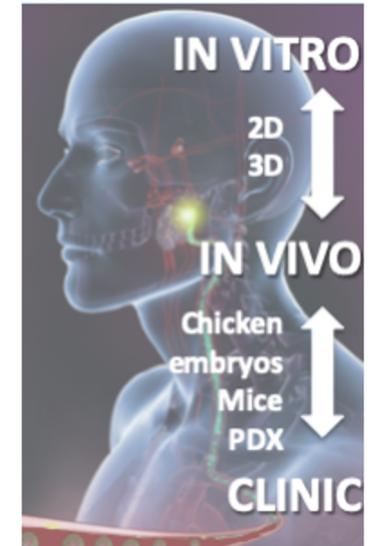
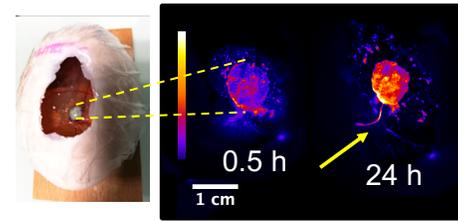
L. Sancey



NANOPARTICLES
INNOVATIVE MOLECULES



TRANSLATIONAL



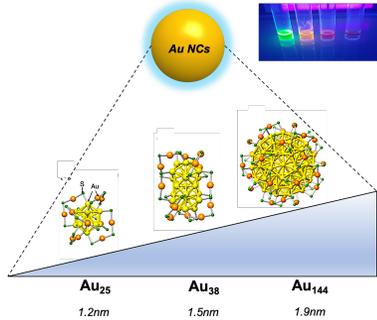
Lucie.sancey@univ-grenoble-alpes.fr

Jean-luc.coll@univ-grenoble-alpes.fr

Development of new radiotherapy modalities

TUNABLE GOLD NANOCUSTERS

FLUORESCENCE MODULABLE
PHOTO/RADIO ACTIVABLE

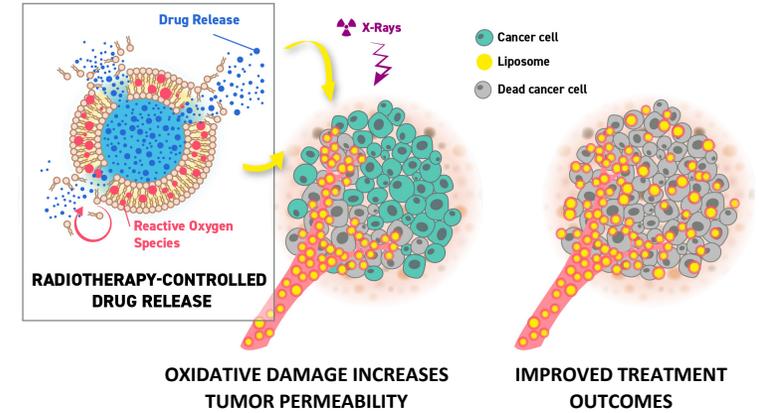
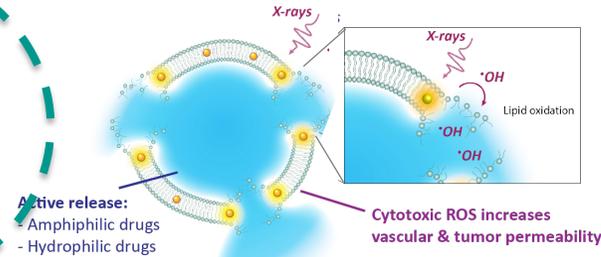


Radiotherapy



X. Le Guével

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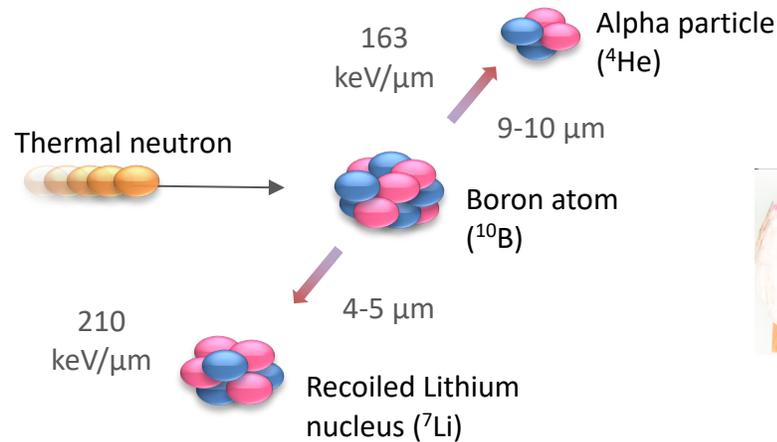
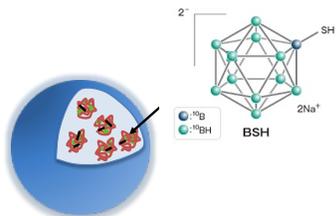


Neutrons therapy

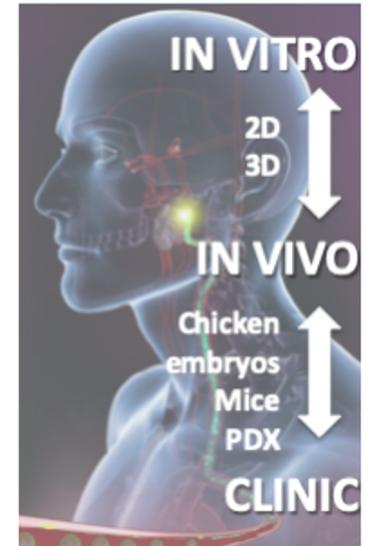
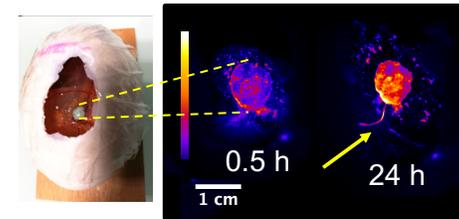
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NANOPARTICLES
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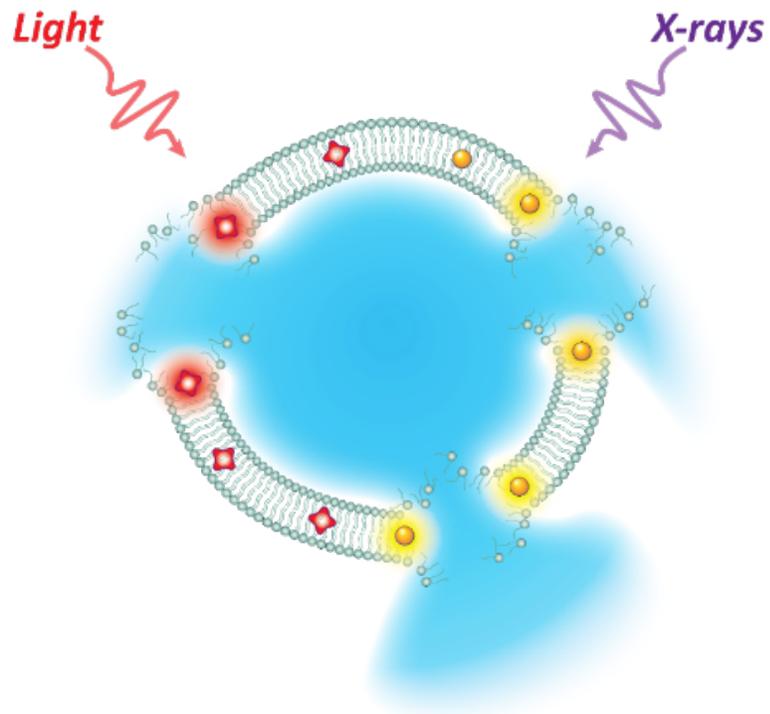


TRANSLATIONAL





M. Broekgaarden
CRCN INSERM



Light- and Radiation-controlled drug delivery

Mans Broekgaarden



PANCREATIC CANCER

A need for improved treatment safety & efficacy

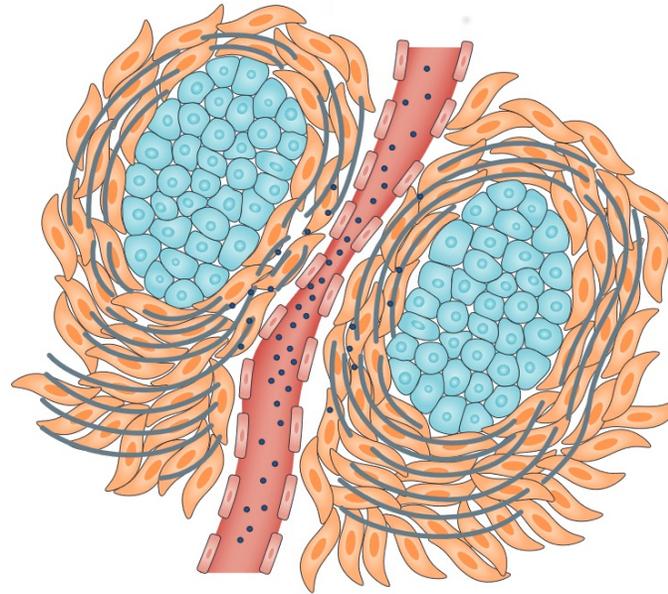
M. Broekgaarden



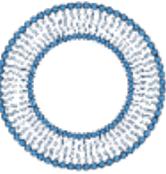
85% of patients not eligible for surgery
Median survival 6 months



Radiotherapy + chemotherapy
Median survival 15 months
Intolerable chemotherapy doses required



Liposomal chemotherapeutics
+ Specific accumulation in tumor
+ Improved safety
- Uncontrolled drug release



Adiseshaiah et al., Nat Rev Clinical Oncol 2016

Challenges

Spatiotemporal controlled drug release
At the right place & right time

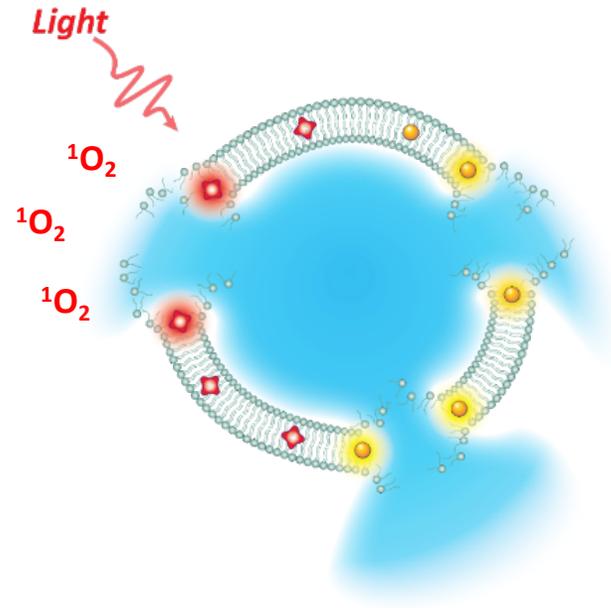
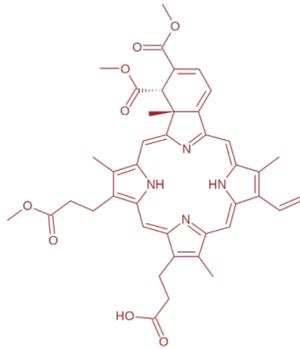


Controlled drug release by light and radiation

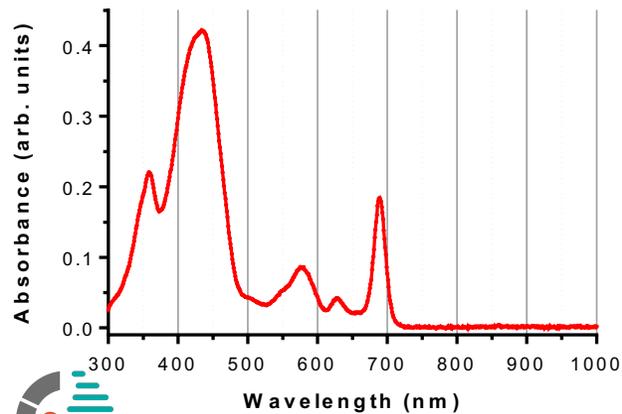
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PHOTODYNAMIC THERAPY

Benzoporphyrin derivative (BPD)



Absorption spectrum BPD



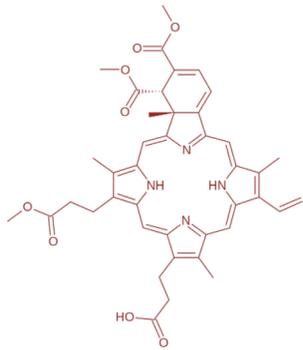


Controlled drug release by light and radiation

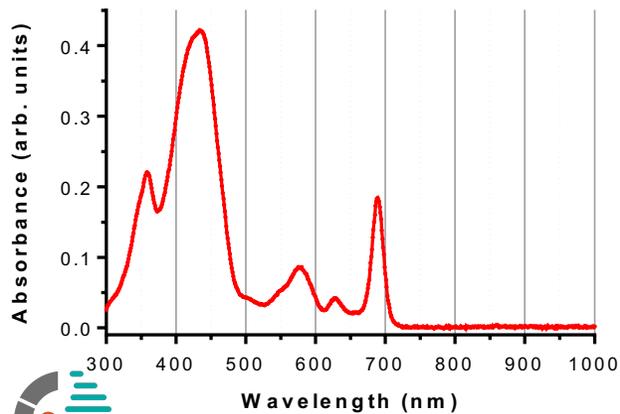
M. Broekgaarden

PHOTODYNAMIC THERAPY

Benzoporphyrin derivative (BPD)



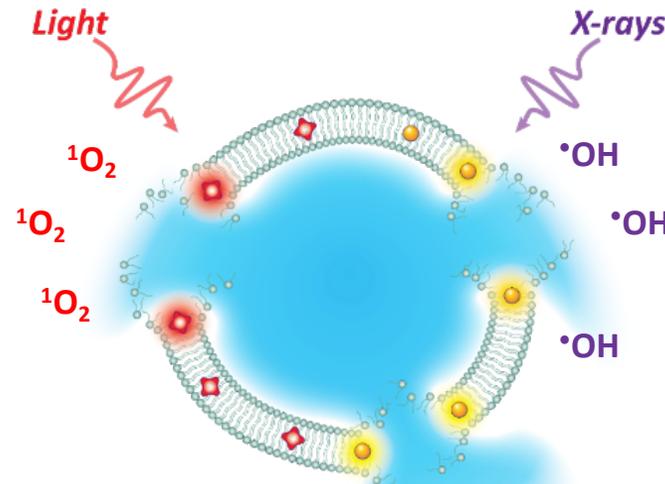
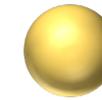
Absorption spectrum BPD



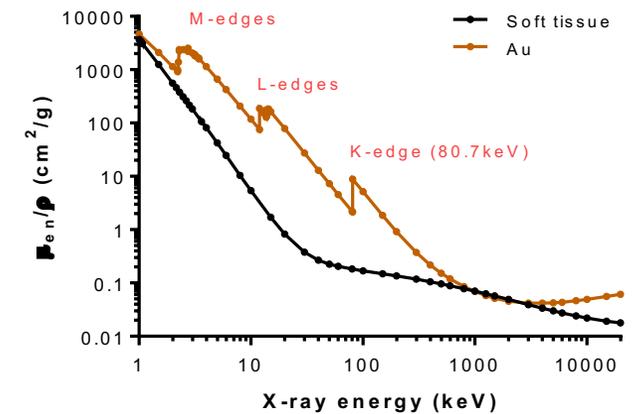
RADIATION THERAPY

Gold nanoclusters 3-nm

- Dodecanethiol-stabilized (hydrophobic)



X-ray mass attenuation





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From light to radiation

Light-controlled drug release

- Efficient and proven concept



- Photodynamic therapy still experimental
- Shallow tissue penetration (1 cm)

X-ray-controlled drug release

- Largely unexplored

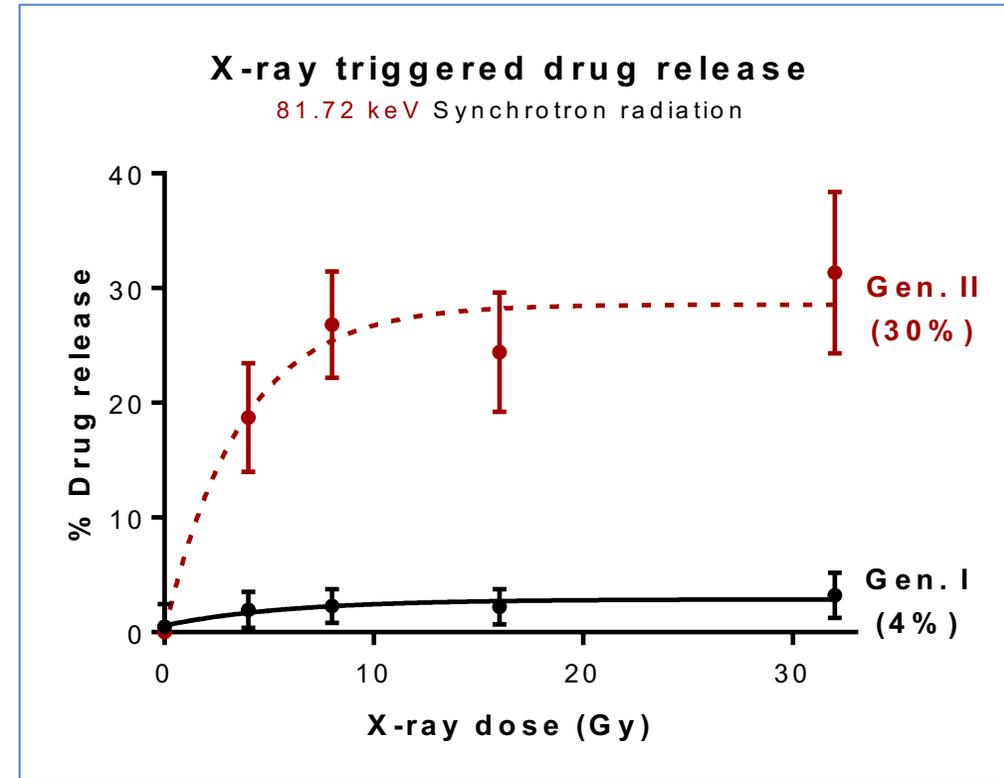
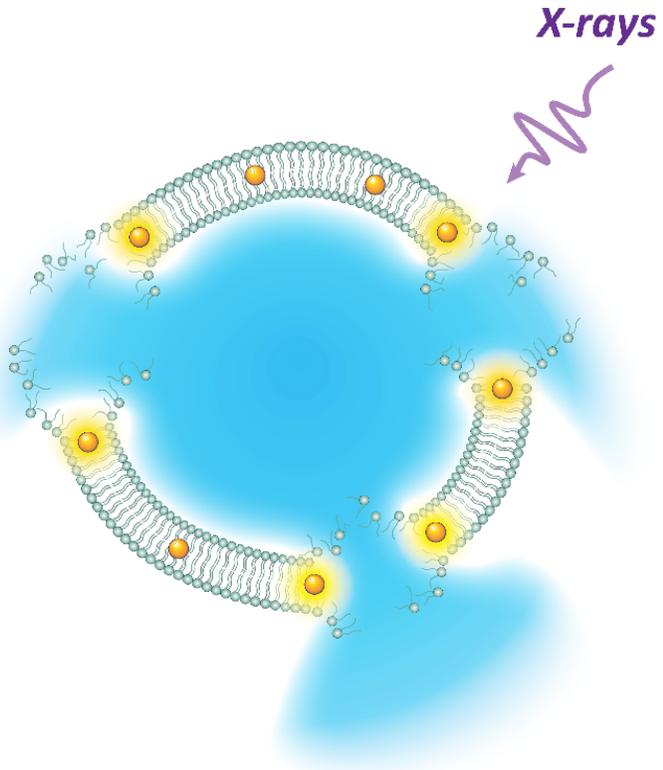


- >60% of cancer patients receive radiotherapy
- Deep tissue penetration

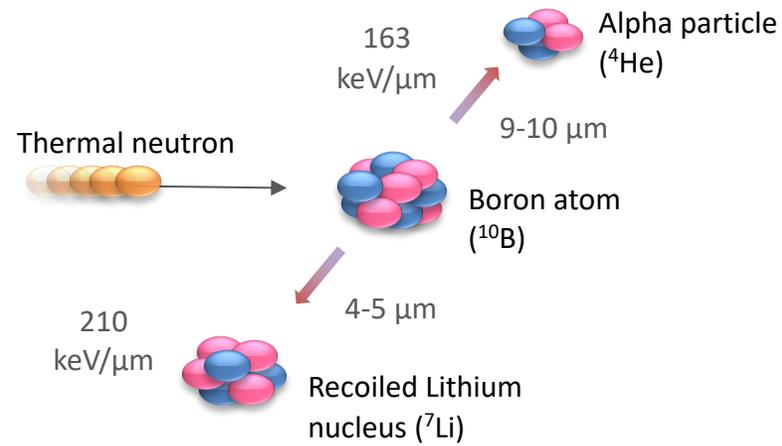


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X-ray controlled drug release



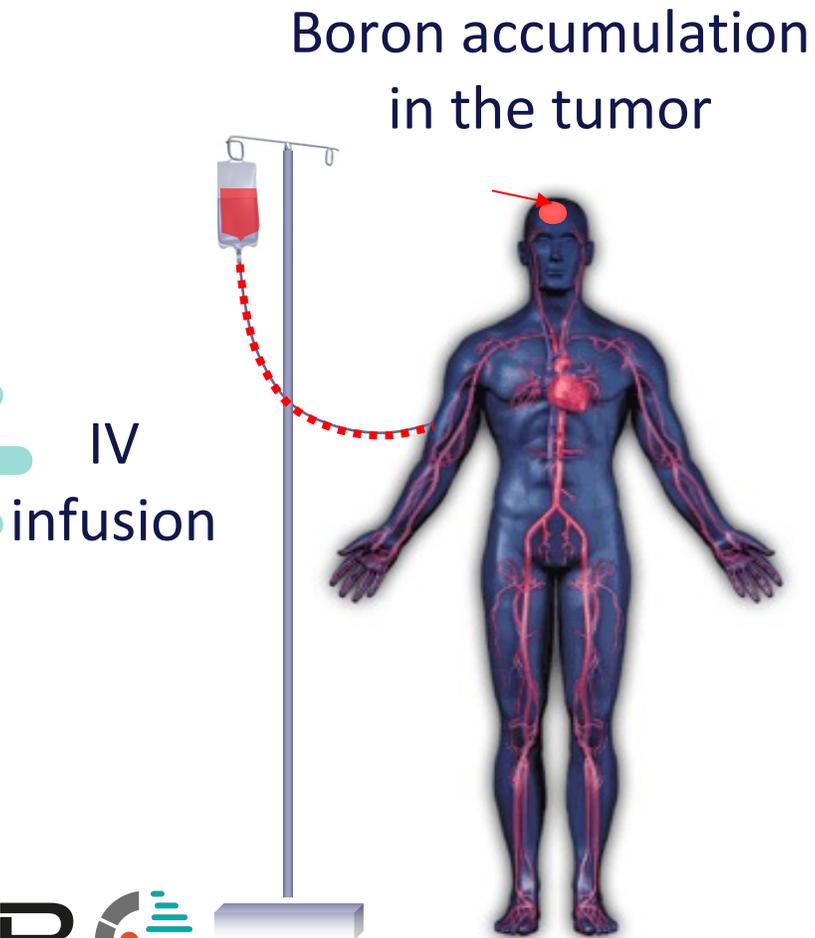
Under investigation from cells to mice



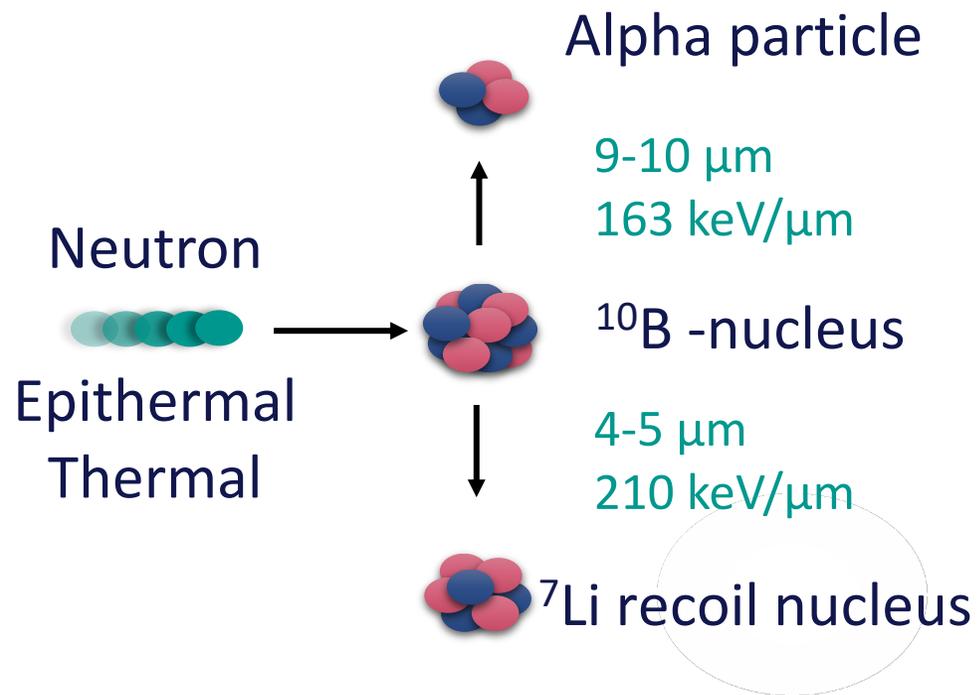
Theranostic compounds for Boron Neutron Capture Therapy

Boron Neutron Capture Therapy: Principle

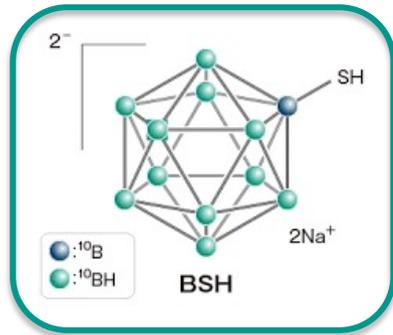
1) Boron-10 vectorization in tumor



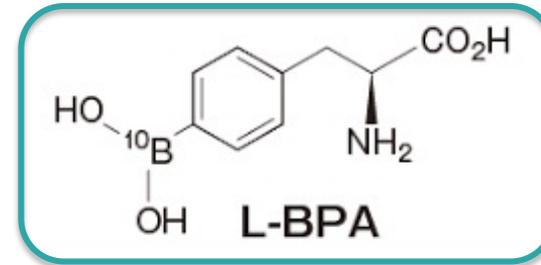
2) Neutron exposition



Current limitations the FDA-approved boron-based compounds



- + 12 boron atoms
- Weak tumor accumulation

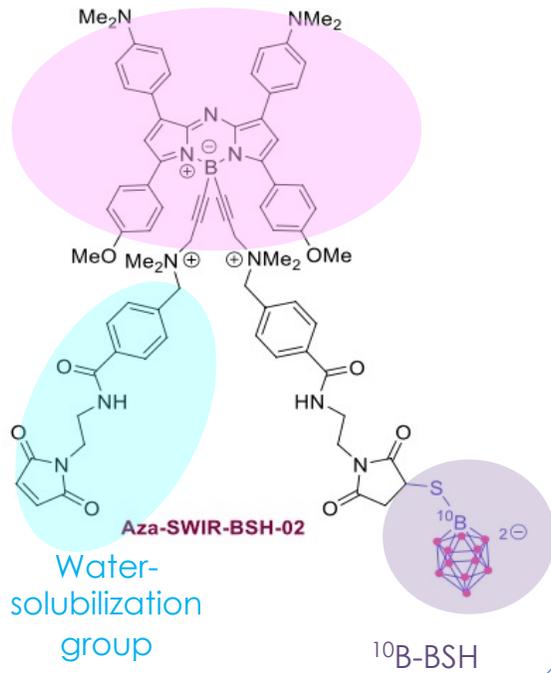


- + Tumor-specific
- Poor number of Boron-atom

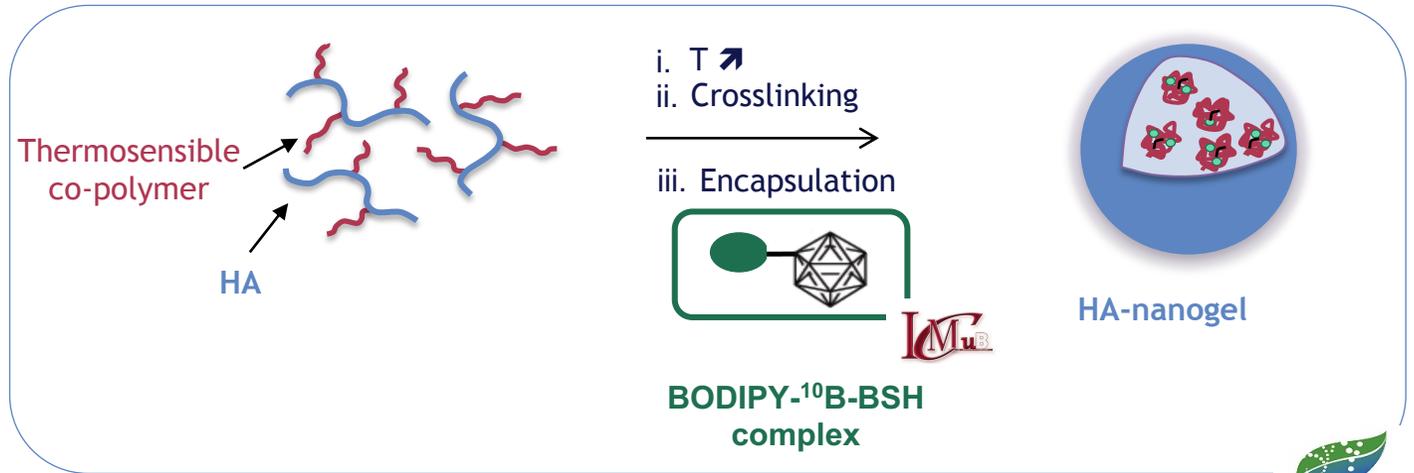
- Objectives: **To develop innovative theranostic boron-containing compounds**
To evaluate their tumor accumulation
To evaluate their BNCT efficacy in relevant biological models

Theranostic vectors of boron-10

NIR-II imaging



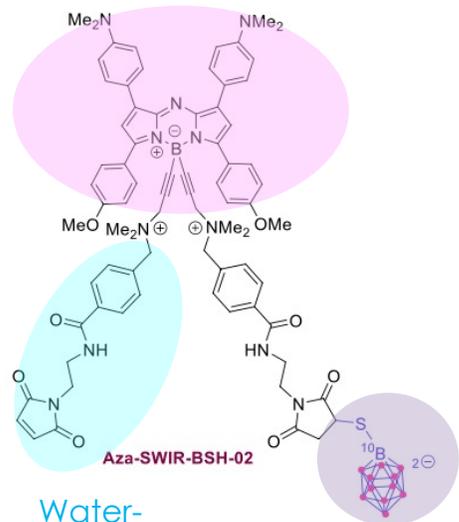
aza-BODIPY as
theranostic BSH
vector



Hyaluronic acid based nanogel

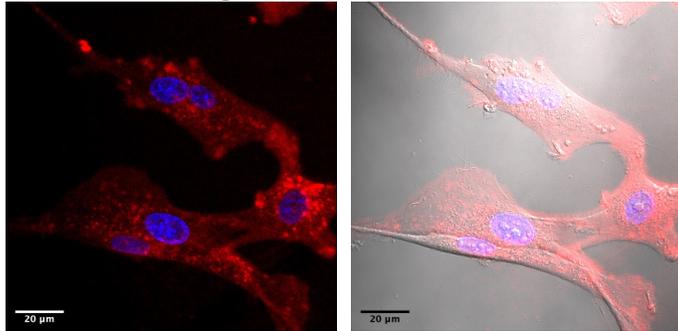
aza-BODIDY as ^{10}B -BSH vector: distribution

SWIR imaging

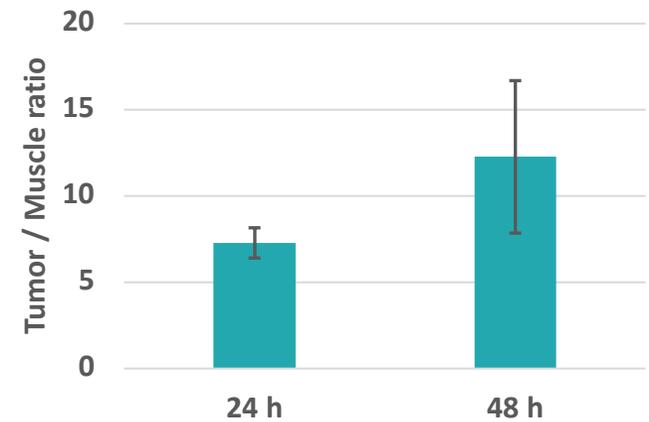
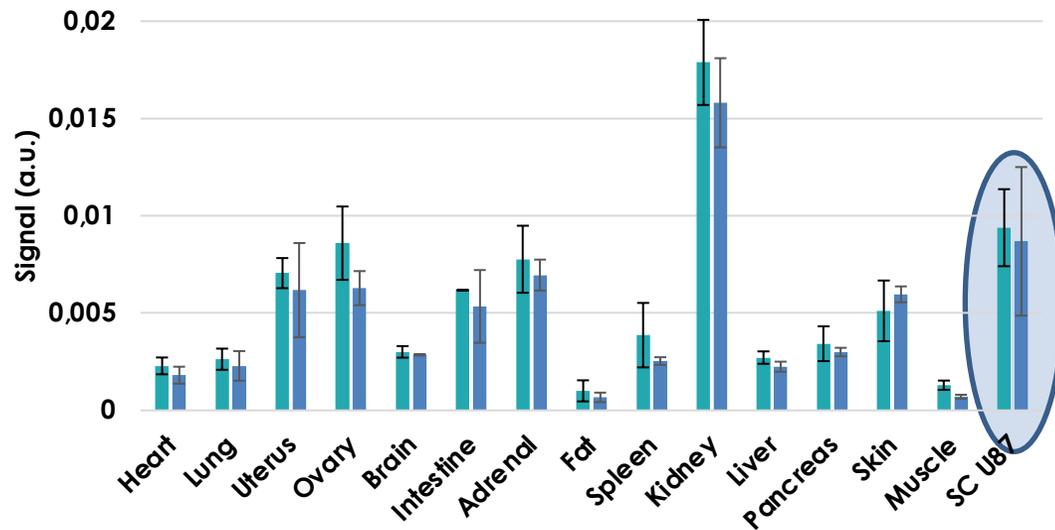
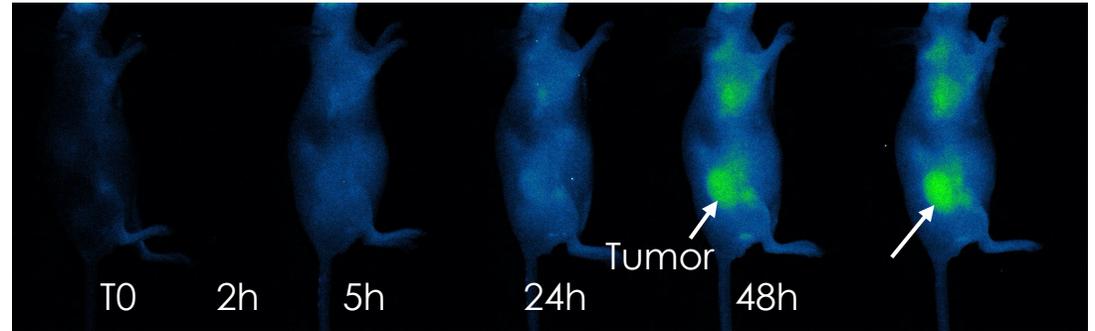


Water-solubilization group

U87-MG glioblastoma cells



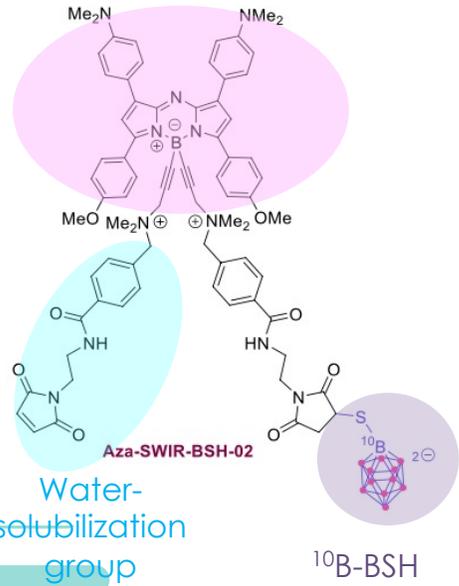
Mouse-bearing U87-MG sub-cutaneous tumor



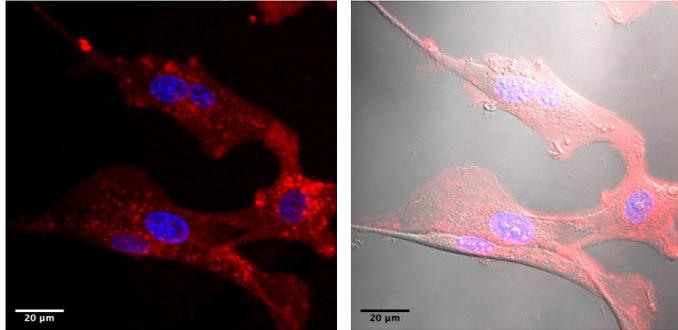
Ex-vivo Tumor / Muscle ratio
> 5 at 24 h and 48 h

aza-BODIDY as ^{10}B -BSH vector: distribution

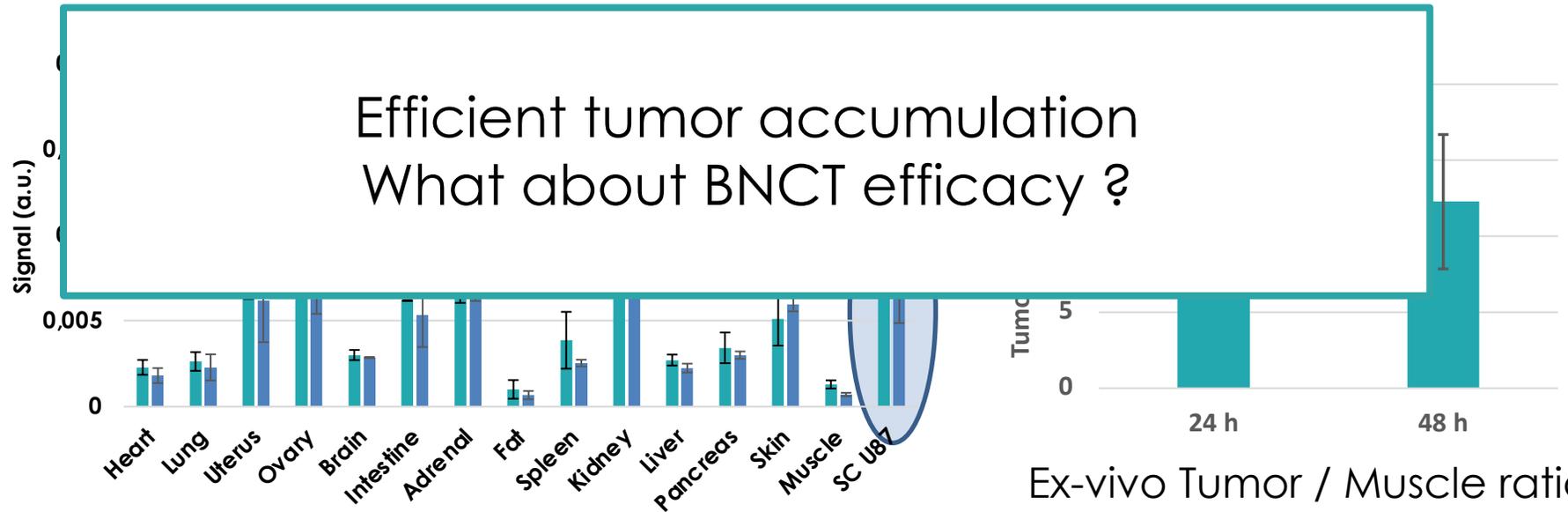
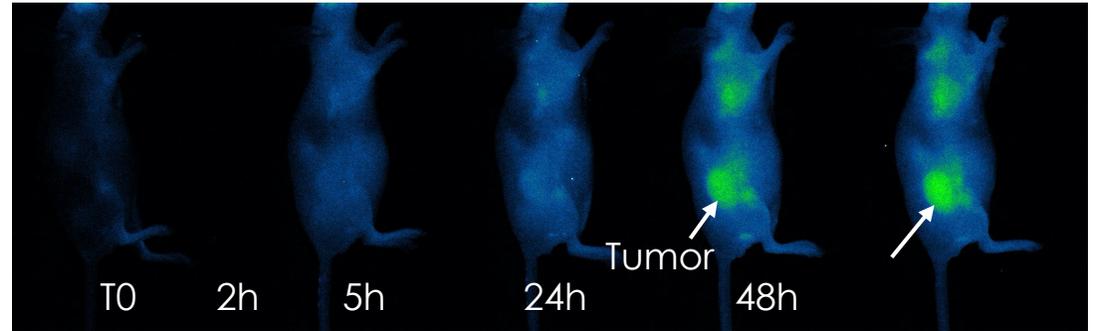
SWIR imaging



U87-MG glioblastoma cells



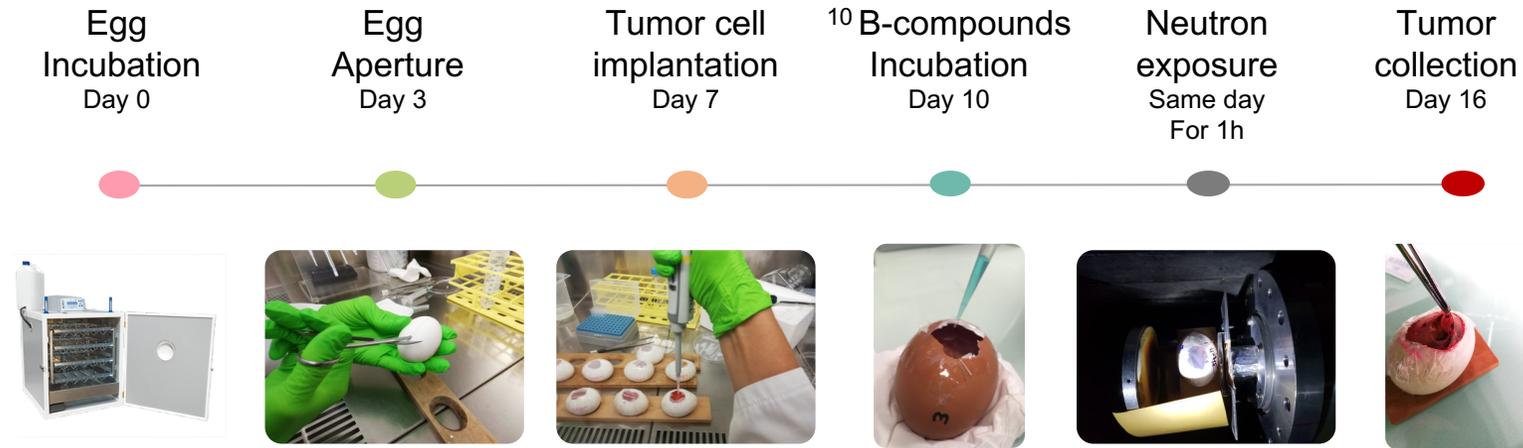
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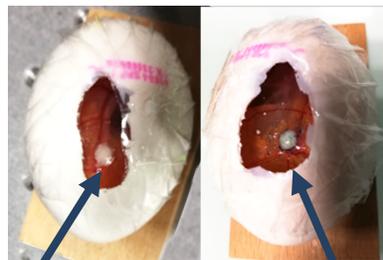
Ex-vivo Tumor / Muscle ratio
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aza-BODIDY as ^{10}B -BSH vector: BNCT efficacy

➤ In ovo model of tumor



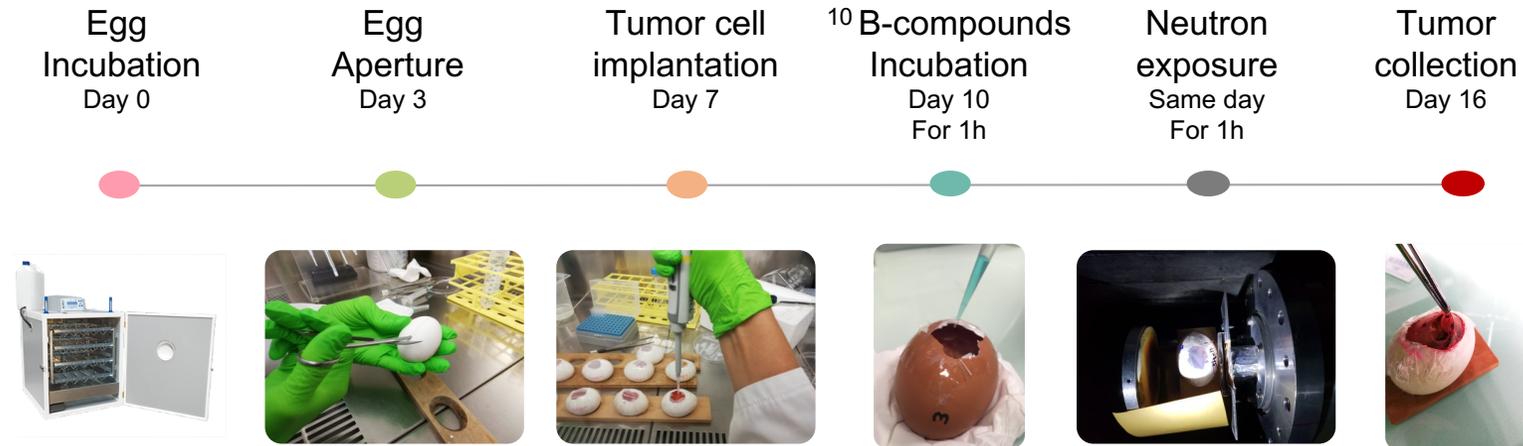
➤ Representative eggs after BSH or aza-BODIPY-BSH incubation (day 10)



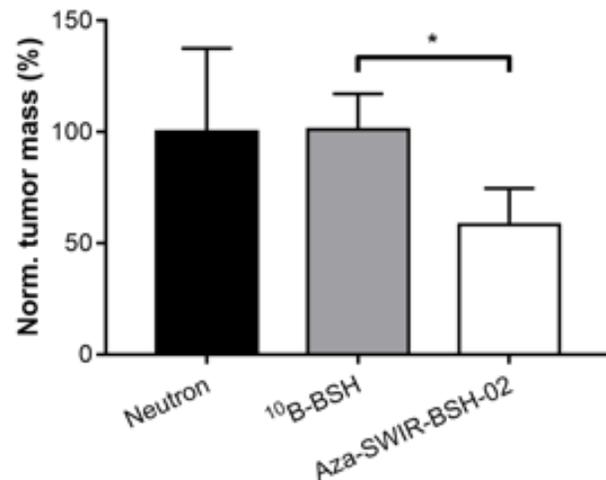
The “blue” aza-BODIPY is accumulated inside the tumor mass.

aza-BODIDY as ^{10}B -BSH vector: BNCT efficacy

➤ In ovo model of tumor



➤ Tumor masses collected 6 days after neutron exposure



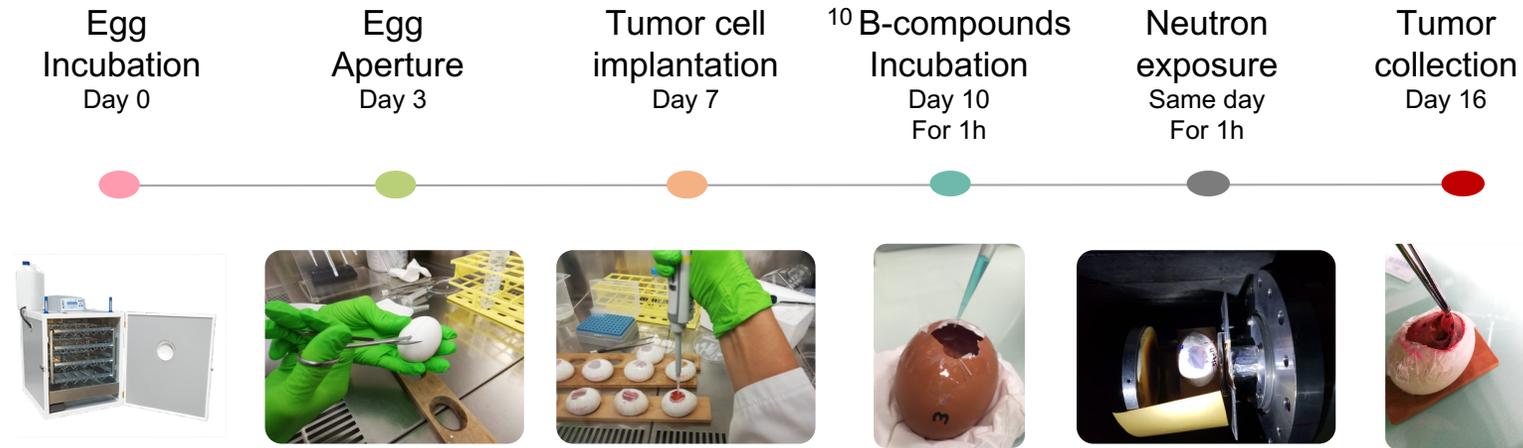
aza-BODIPY-BSH was able to significantly reduce tumor mass (-40%) while BSH did not.

Kalot et al, Cells 2020

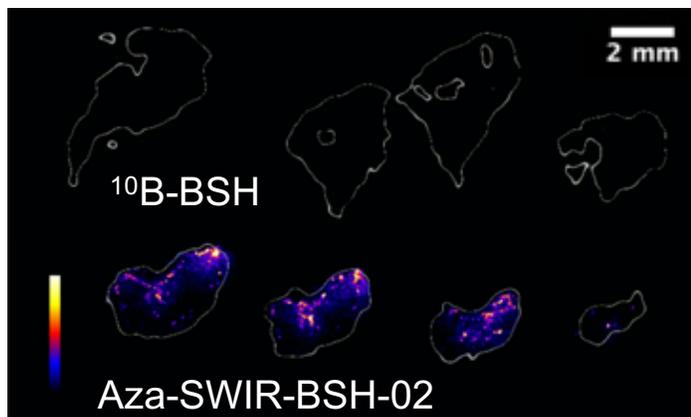
Sauerwein et al, Life 2021

aza-BODIDY as ^{10}B -BSH vector: BNCT efficacy

➤ In ovo model of tumor



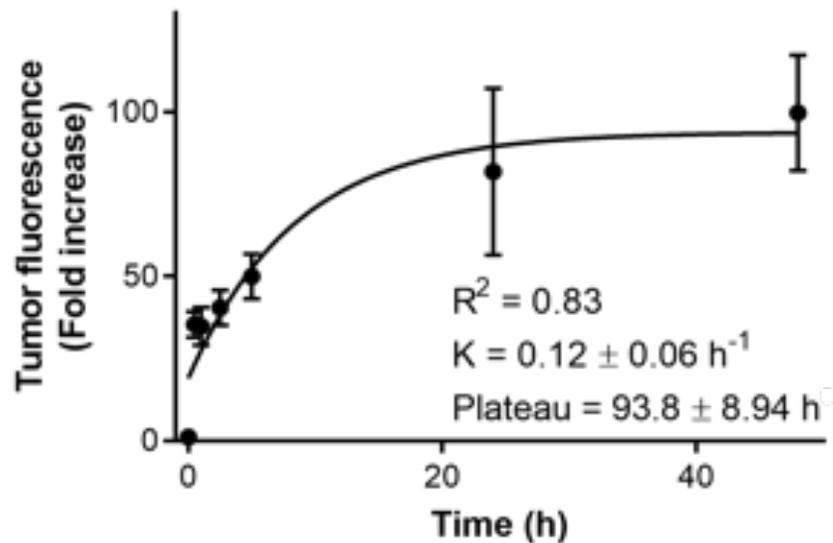
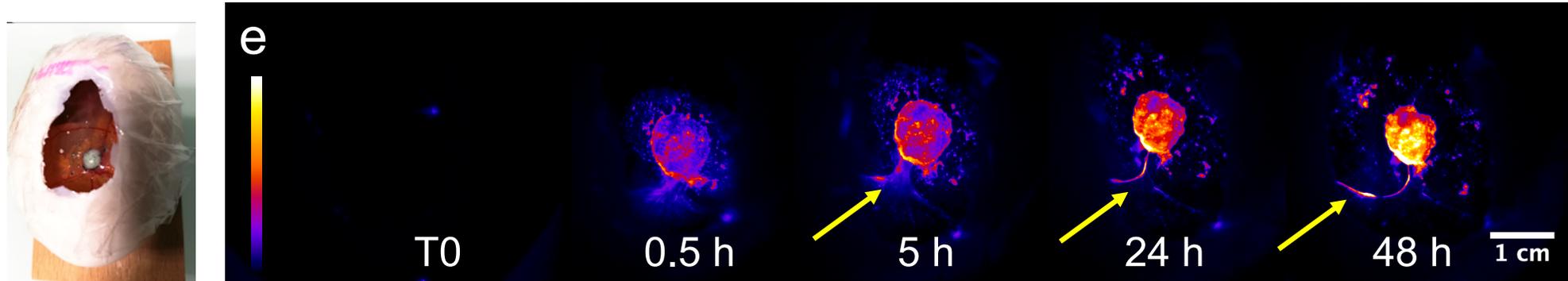
➤ Boron was still present in the tumor 6 days after neutron exposure after aza-BODIPY vectorization



Boron was detected on tumor sections using LIBS elemental imaging after aza-BODIPY-BSH incubation

Kinetic of tumor uptake

- In ovo distribution of aza-BODIPY-BSH using fluorescent optical imaging



- In ovo distribution evidences a maximum tumor uptake after 24-48 h

➔ BNCT efficacy might be optimal if the compound is incubated for >24 h

Take home message

- Development of new radiotherapy modalities for a **better tumor control** and a **limitation of the side effects**
- Drug formulation optimization for a better efficacy (drug release/tumor targeting)
- **Theranostic** compounds for BNCT
- PoC:
 - Synchrotron → 6MV clinical irradiator
 - BNCT for Rodents-bearing tumors

Acknowledgements



Jean-Luc COLL

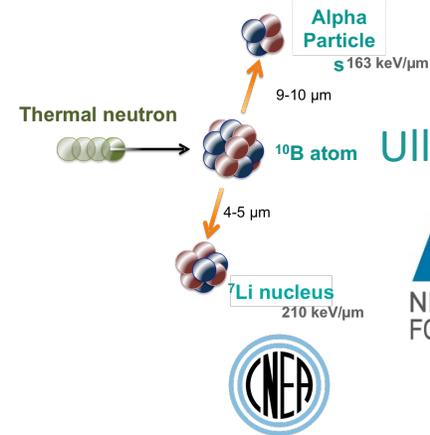
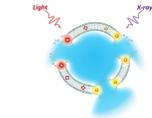
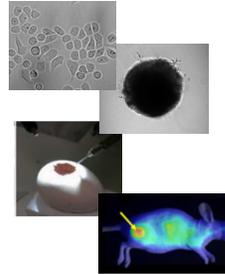
Ghadir KALOT

Benoit BUSSER

V. JOSSERAND

Mans BROEKGAARDEN

Xavier LE GUEVEL



Ulli KÖSTER



Wolfgang SAUERWEIN



Christine GOZE
Amélie GODARD
Ewen BODIO

