

Keio University



Gene Delivery Systems using GAG

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Gene delivery systems

- **Viral vectors**

adeno-associated virus, lentivirus, retrovirus, adenovirus, etc.

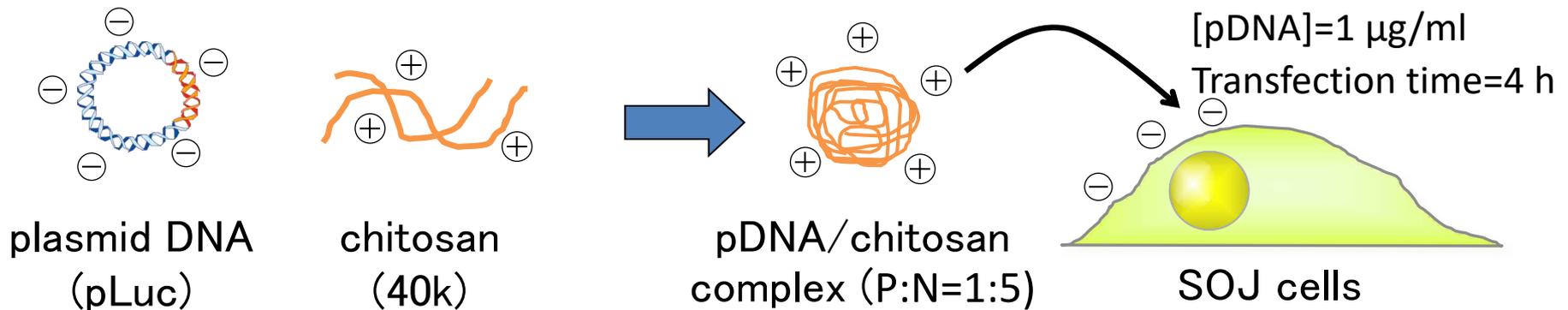
- **Non-viral vectors**

liposome, cationic lipid, cationic polymer, polymer micelle, etc.

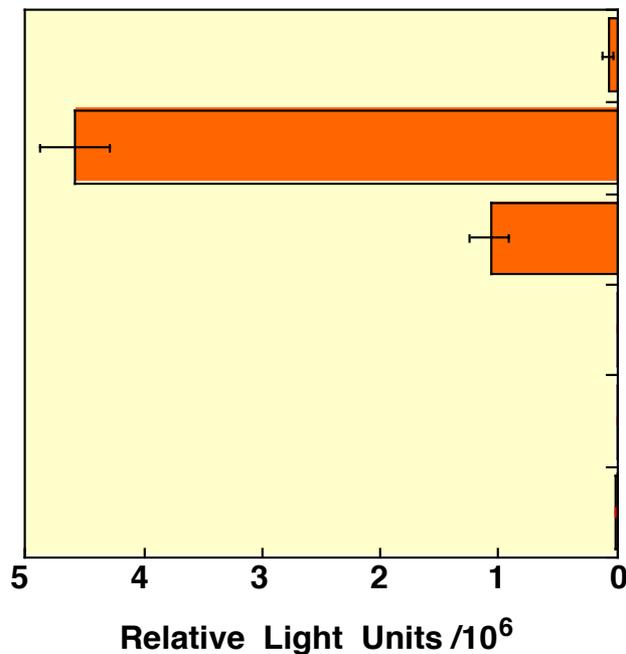
- **Physical methods**

hydrodynamic method, electroporation, ultrasonic levitation, etc.

Gene delivery using chitosan



**Luciferase Assay
(Plasmid / Chitosan)**



Chitosan

heptamer

40k

84k

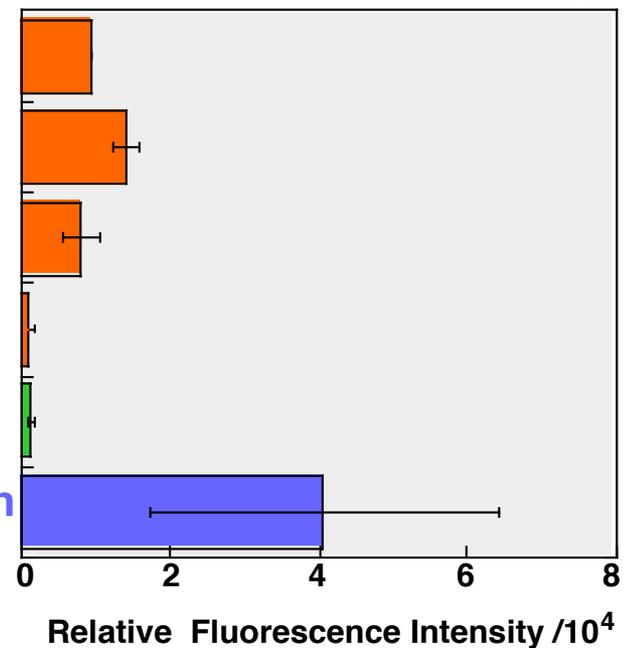
110k

pGalN
10k~30k

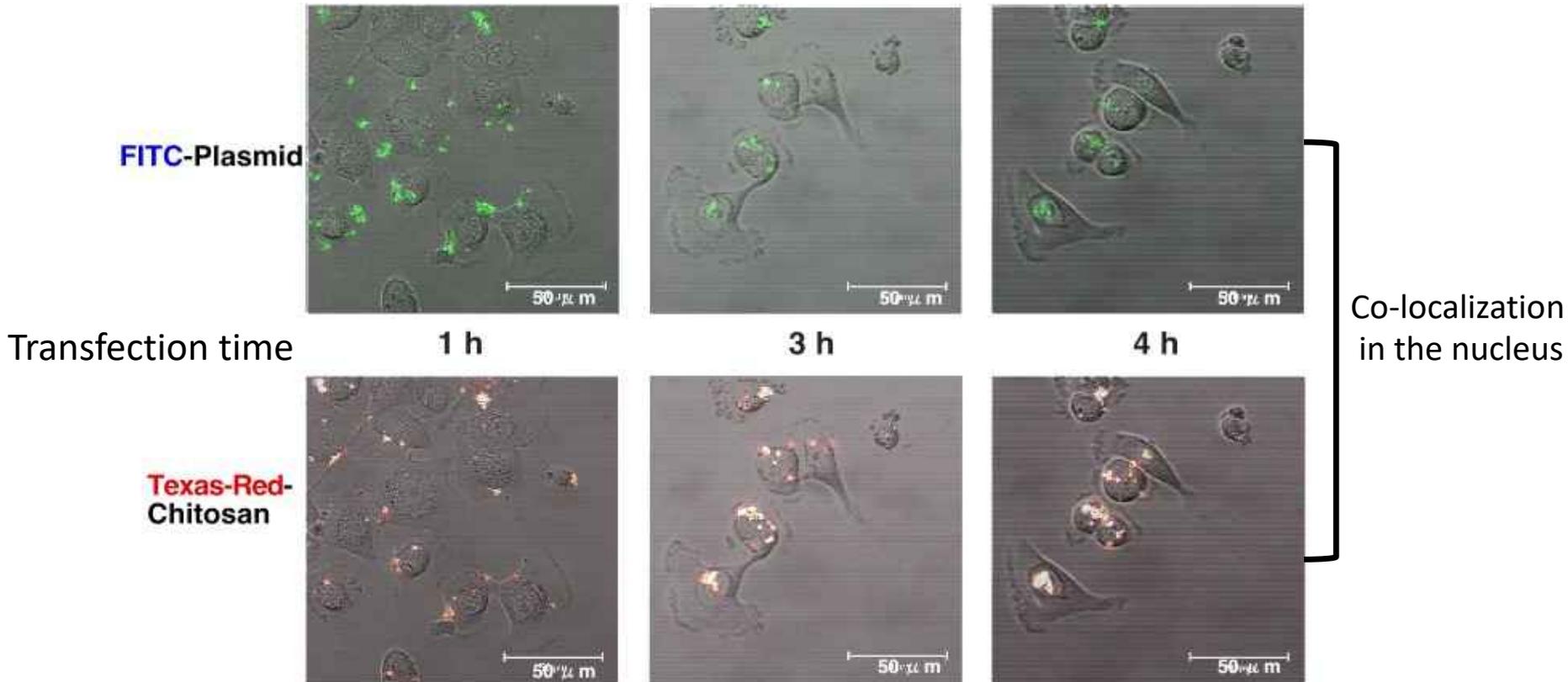
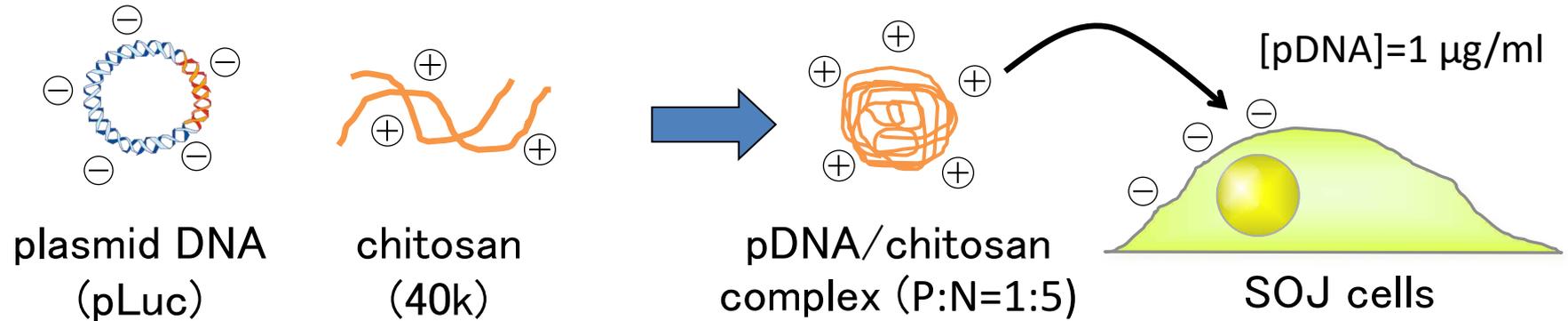
DEAE-Dextran
500k

Flow Cytometry

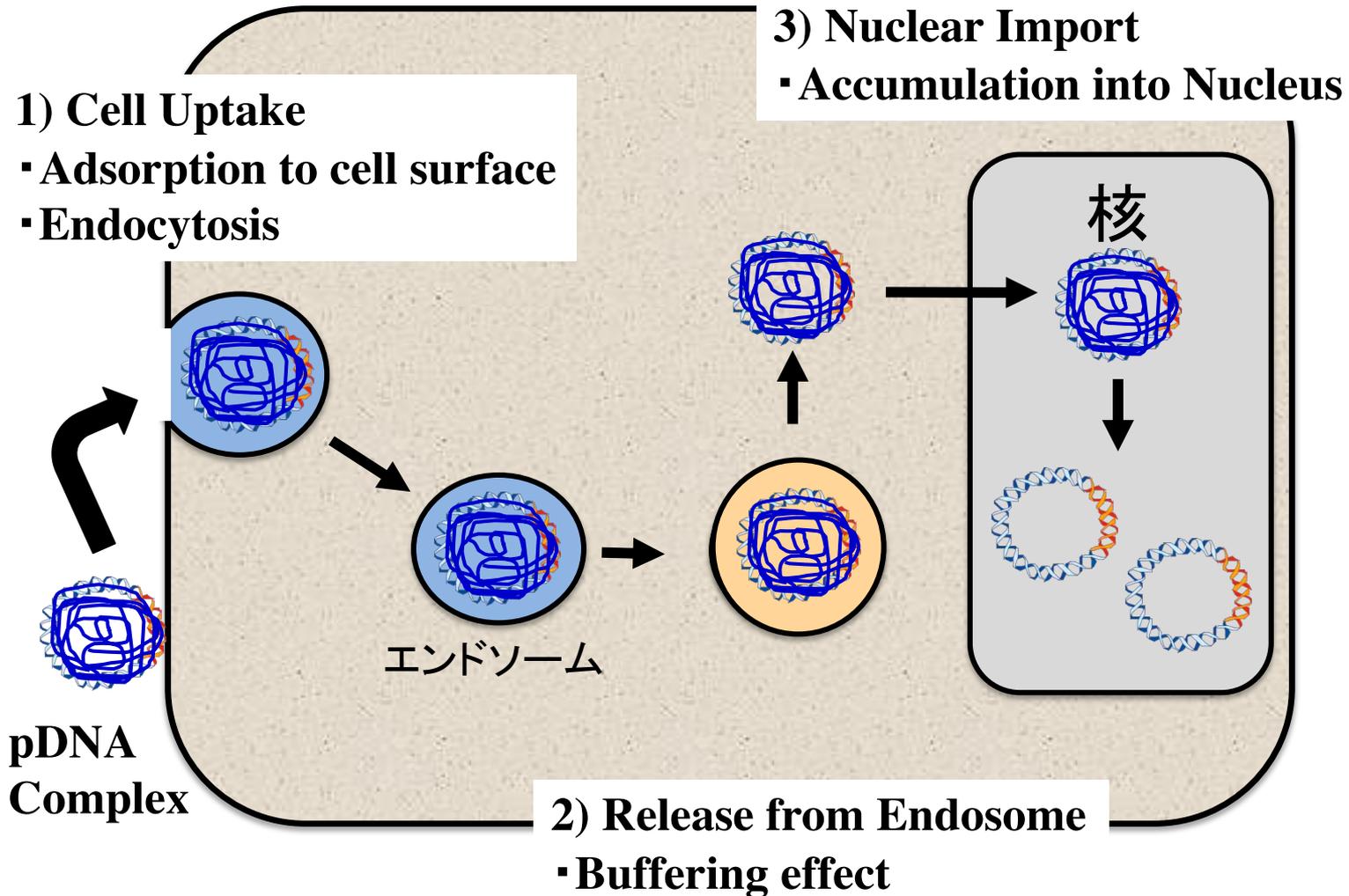
(FITC-Plasmid / Chitosan)



Gene delivery using chitosan

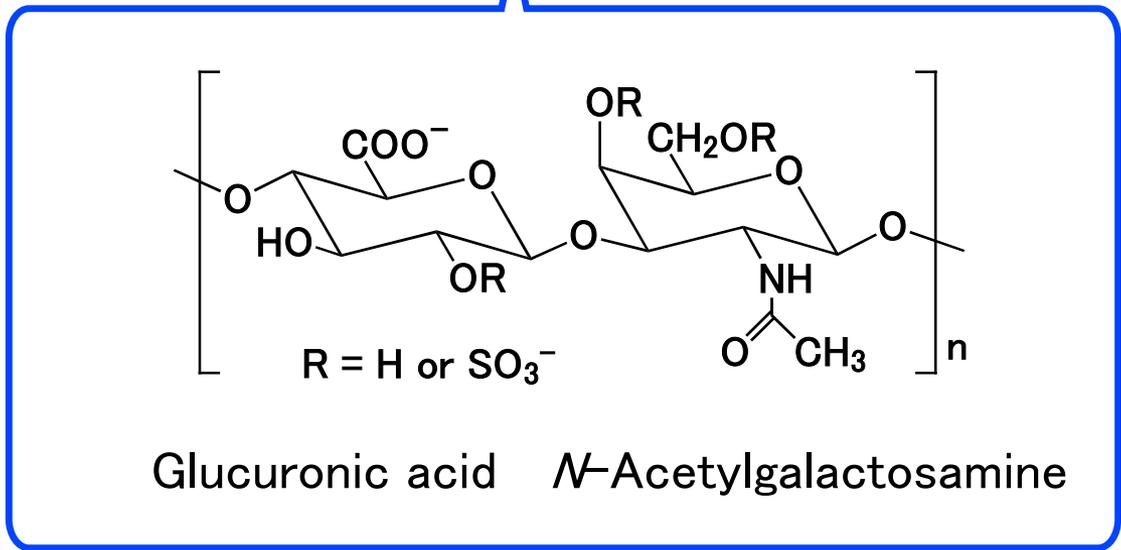
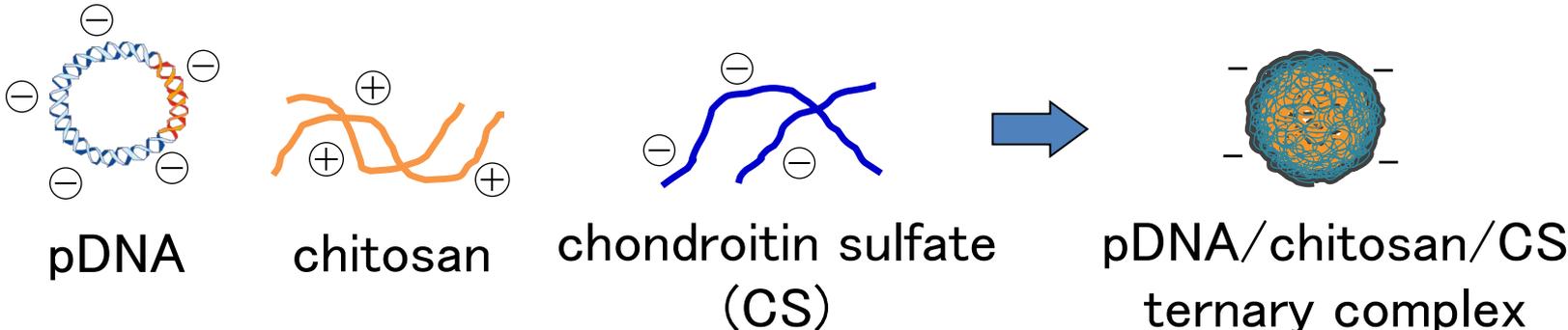


Mechanism of cell transfection using pDNA/chitosan complex



pDNA/chitosan/chondroitin sulfate ternary complex

Improvement of pDNA/chitosan complex



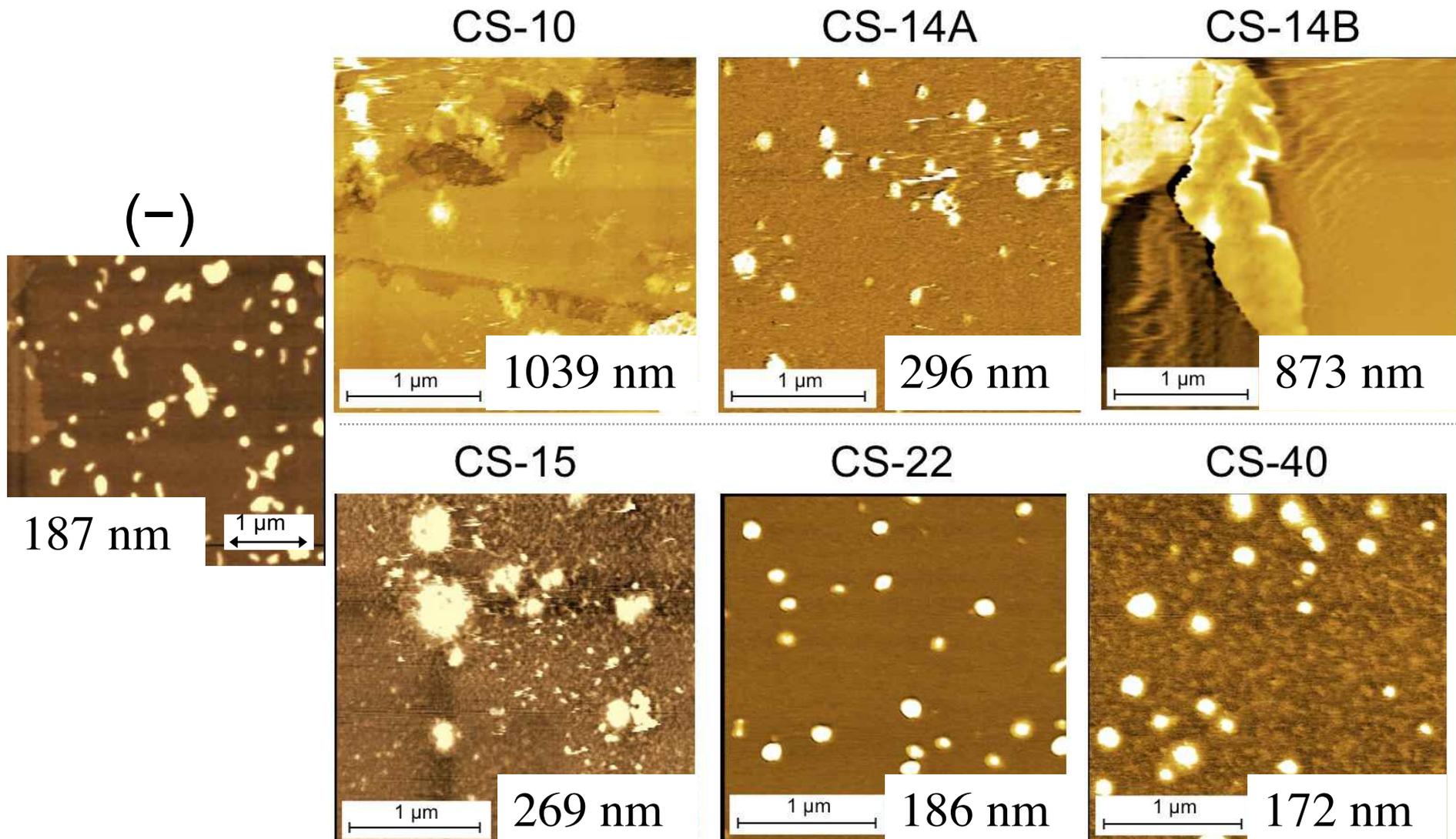
Particle size and zeta-potential of ternary complexes

	CS	MW ($\times 10^3$)	Degree of Sulfation (per disaccharide)	Diameter (nm)	Zeta-potential (mV)
pLuc/ chitosan P:N=1:5	-	-	-	187 \pm 12	+18 \pm 1
	CS-10	10	1.02	1039 \pm 9	-39 \pm 3
	CS-14A	14	1.21	296 \pm 37	-40 \pm 3
pLuc/chitosan /CS P:N:(-)=1:5:16	CS-14B	14	0.96	873 \pm 18	-39 \pm 2
	CS-15	15	1.06	269 \pm 3	-40 \pm 2
	CS-22	22	1.20	186 \pm 8	-39 \pm 3
	CS-40	40	1.08	172 \pm 2	-39 \pm 1

P:N:(-) = phosphate group(pDNA) : amino group (chitosan) : carboxy group and sulfate group (CS) n=3

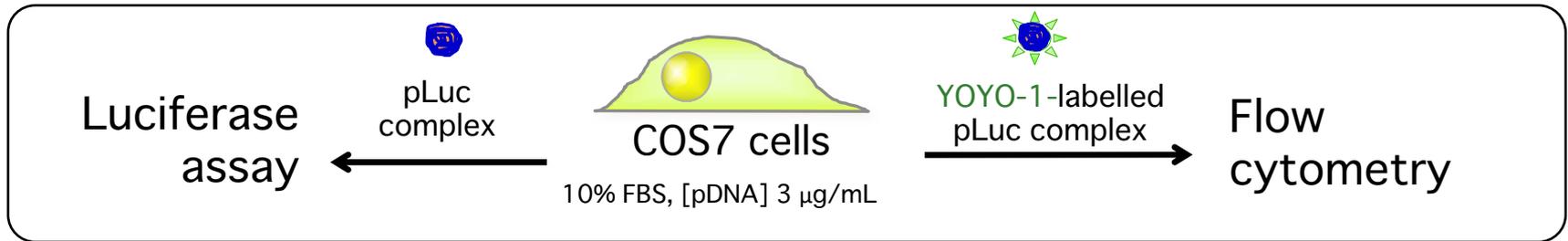
Ternary complexes of CS-22 and CS-40 formed particles of about 180 nm.

AFM observation of ternary complexes

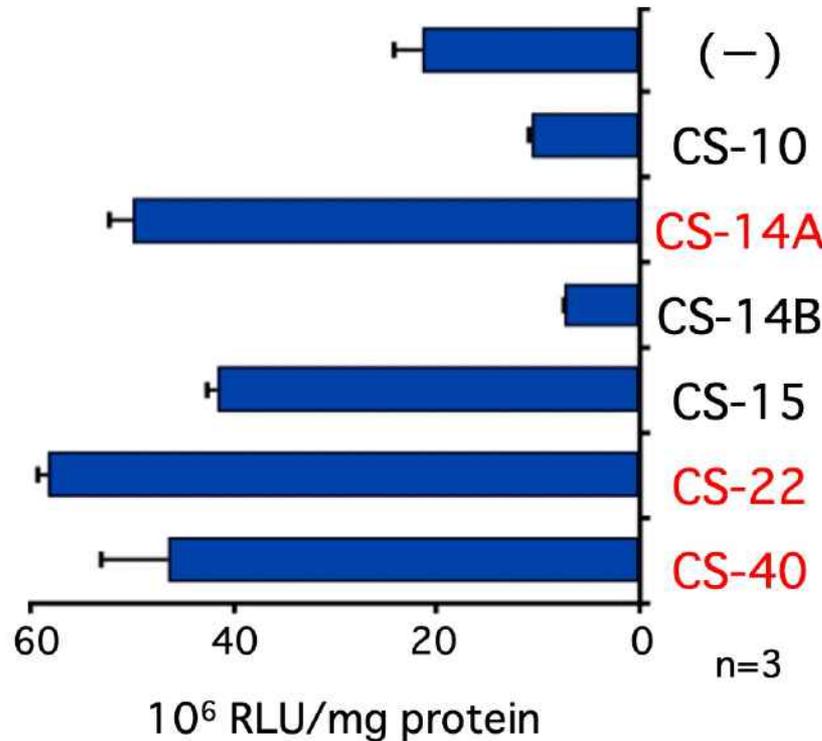


Ternary complexes of CS-14A, CS-22 and CS-40 formed uniform spherical particles.

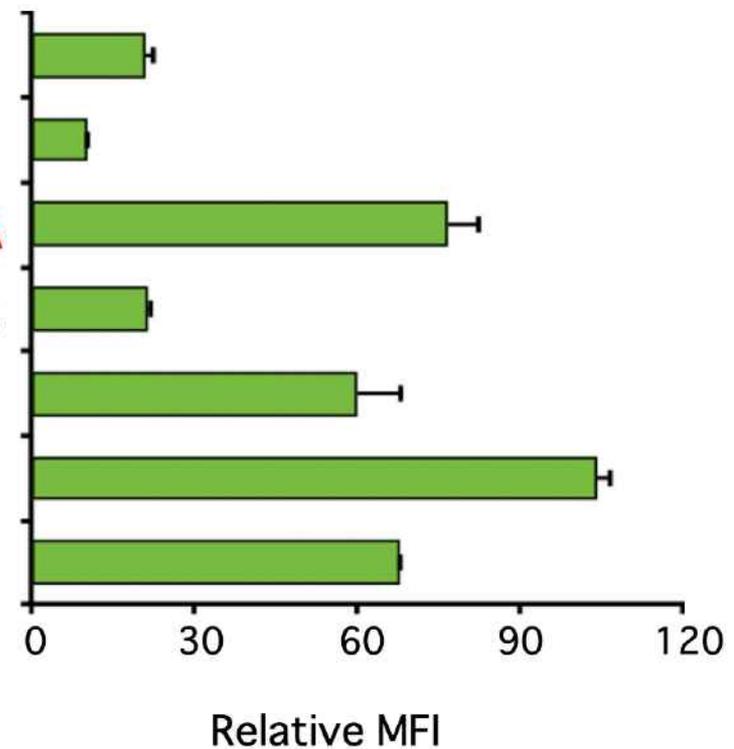
Transgene expression activity and cellular uptake



Transgene expression activity

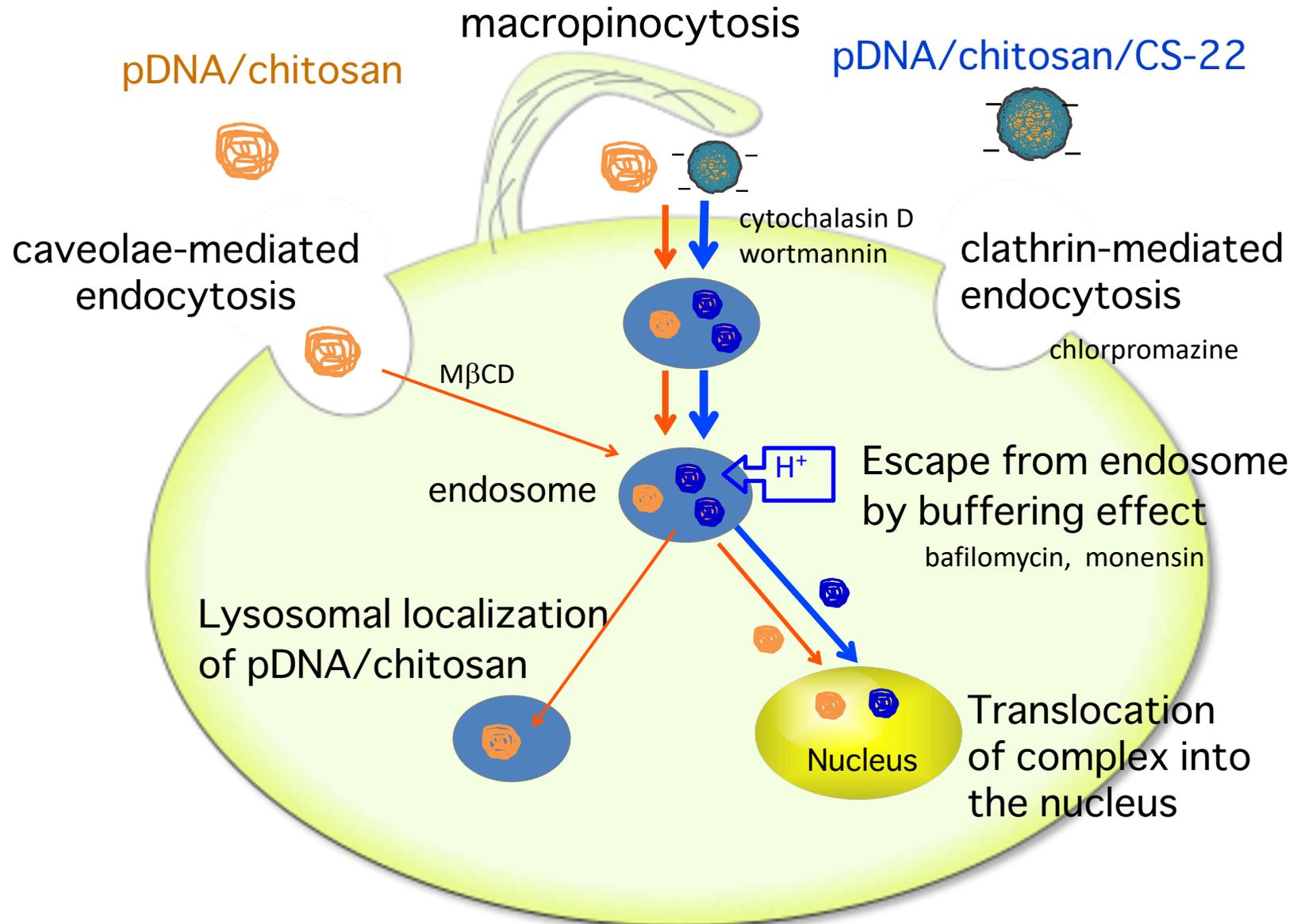


Cellular uptake

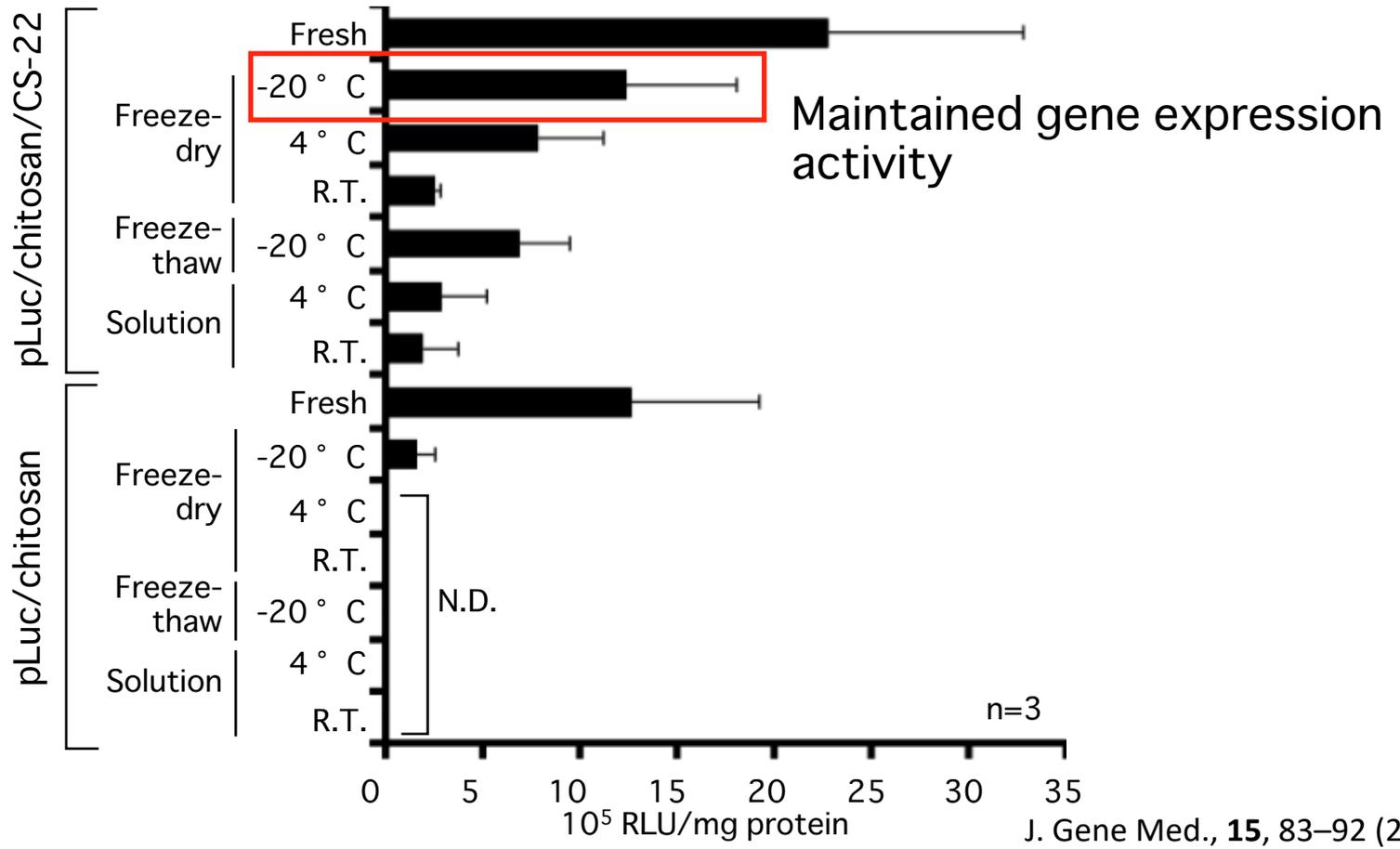
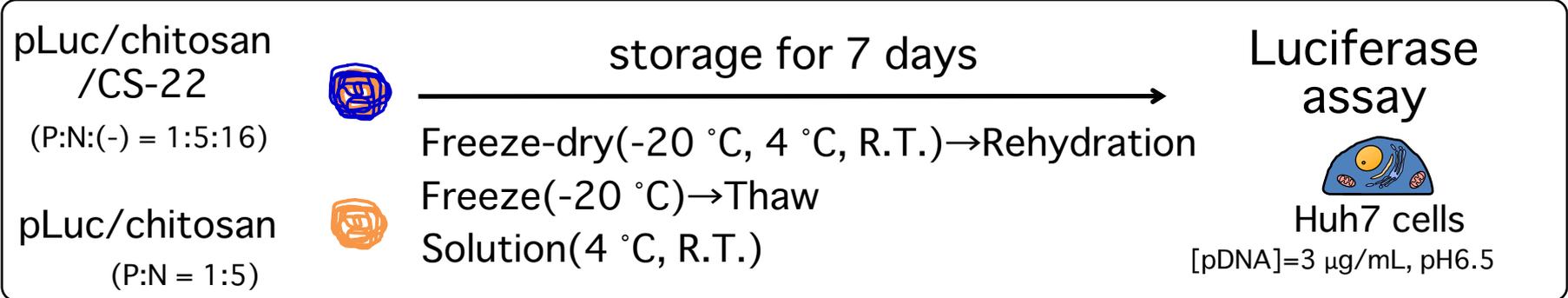


Enhanced transgene expression corresponds to increased cellular uptake.

Intracellular trafficking of pDNA/complexes (COS7 cells)



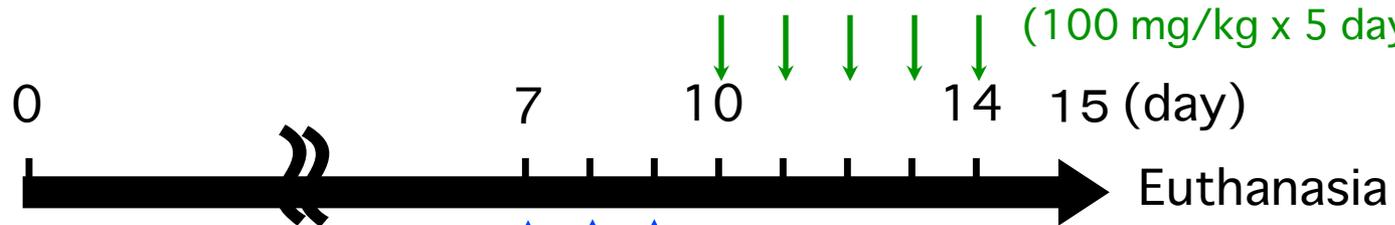
Expression activity of pLuc complexes after storage



Suicide gene therapy of tumor-bearing mice

Prodrug: intraperitoneal injection of GCV

(100 mg/kg x 5 days)



Subcutaneous inoculation of Huh7 cells
(8×10^6 cells/head)

Intratumoral injection of pTK complexes

[pTK] = 10 μ g/100 μ L x 3 days



- pTK/chitosan/CS-22

P:N:(-) = 1:8:16

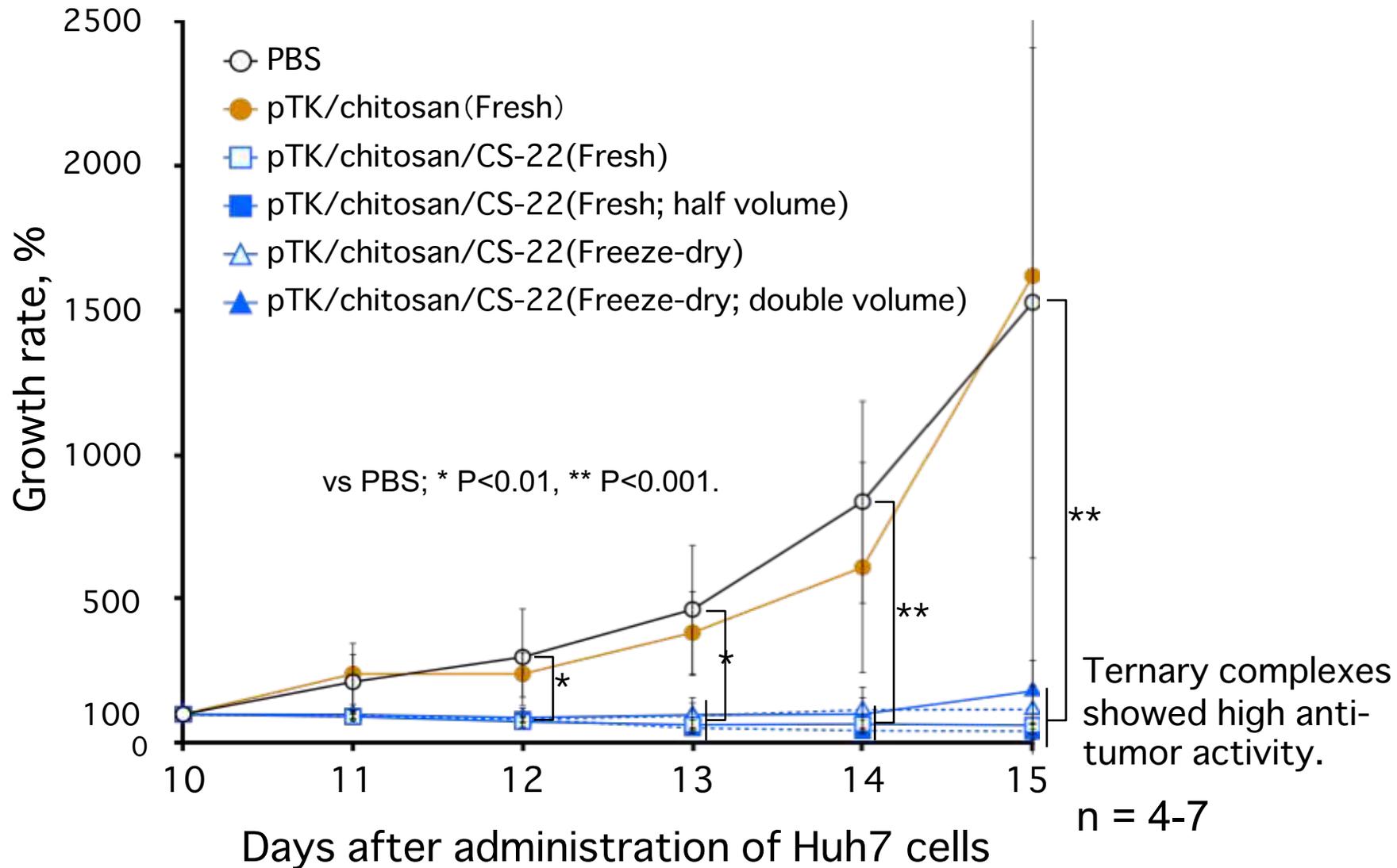
- pTK/chitosan

P:N = 1:8

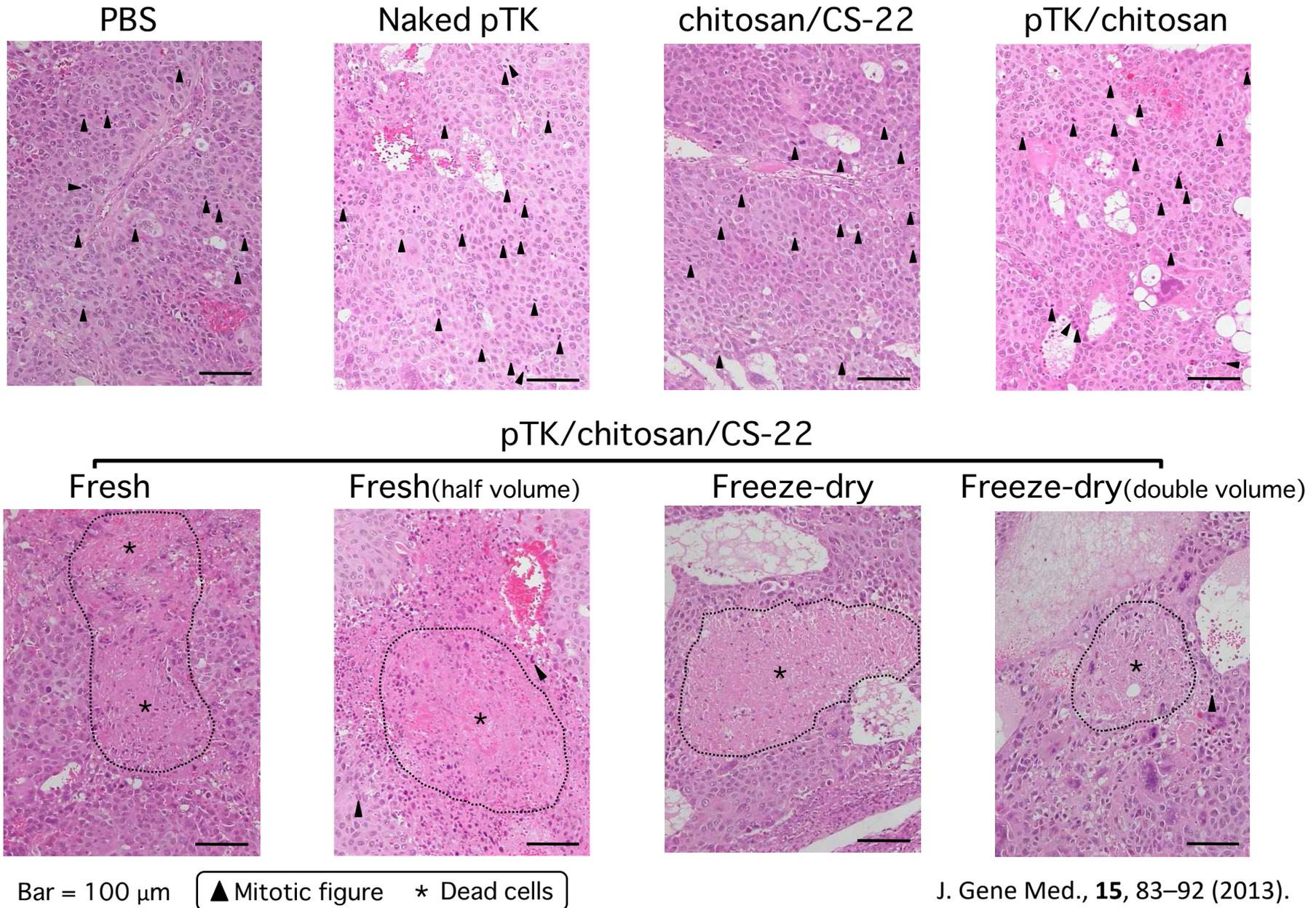
pTK: HSV-1 thymidine kinase gene



Suicide gene therapy of tumor-bearing mice

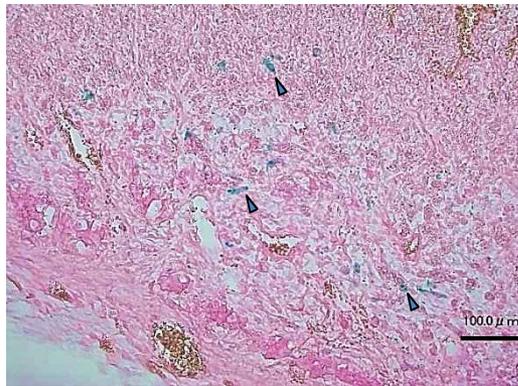


Histopathological analysis of tumor sections

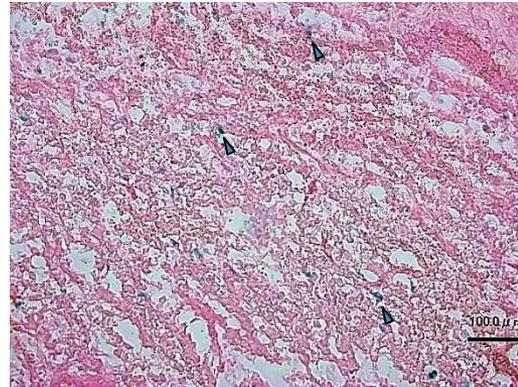


In vivo β -galactosidase assay

Naked pGal

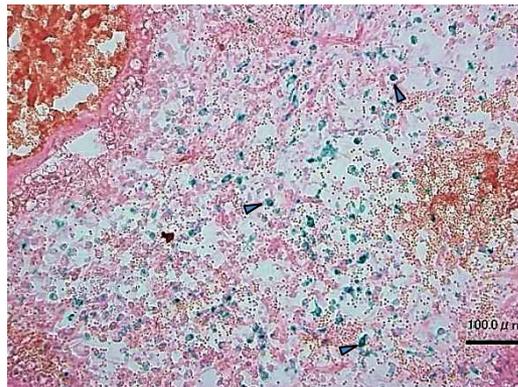


pGal/chitosan

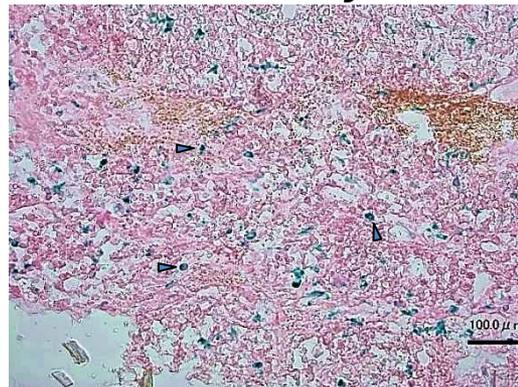


pGal/chitosan/CS-22

Fresh

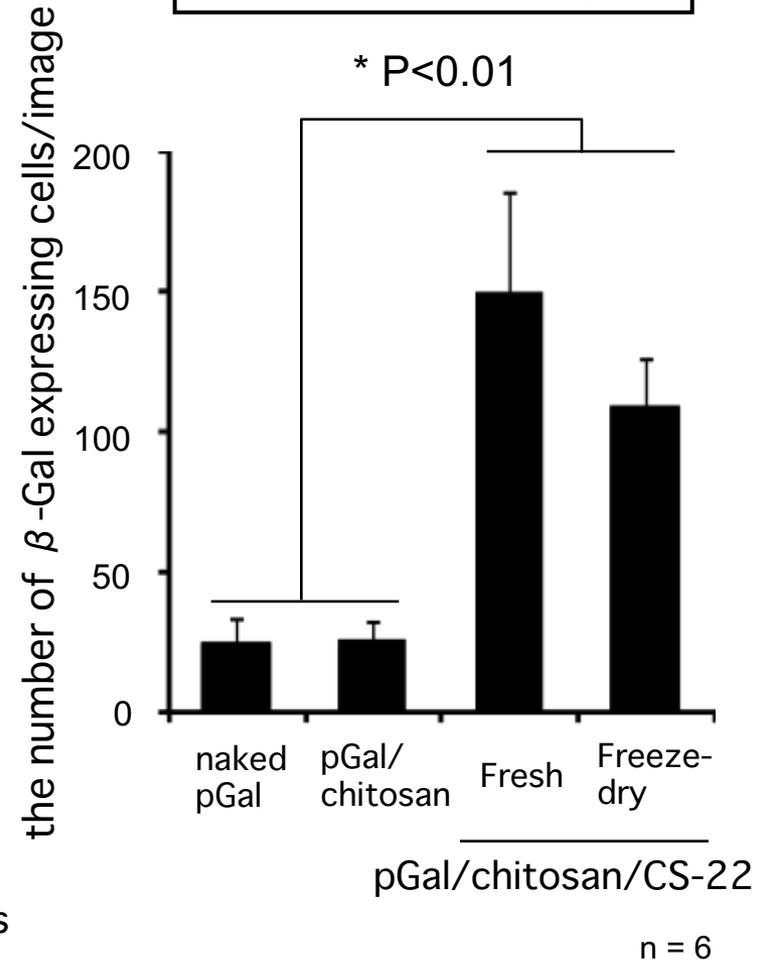


Freeze-dry



▲: Typical β -Gal expressing cells

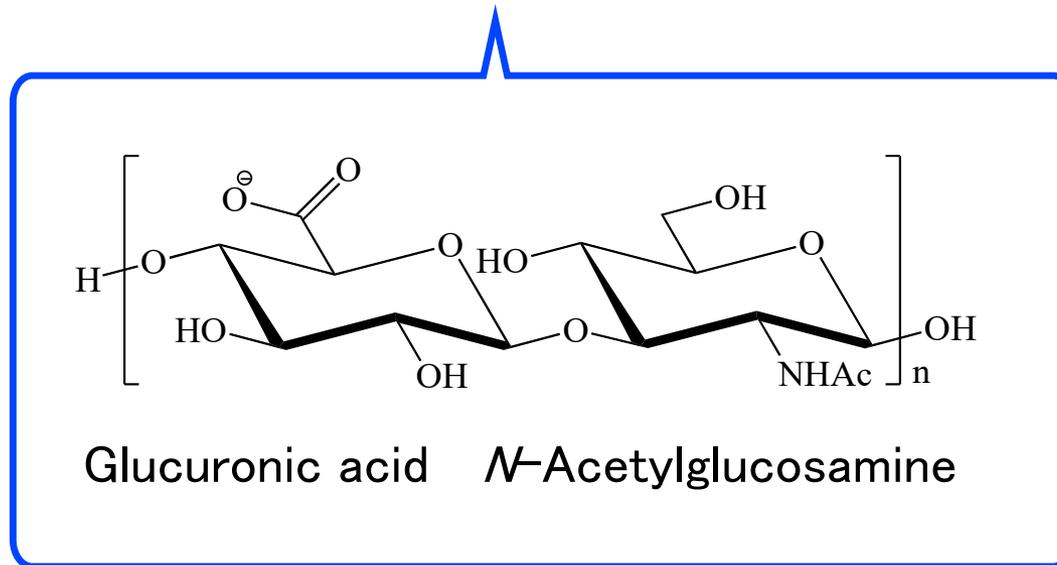
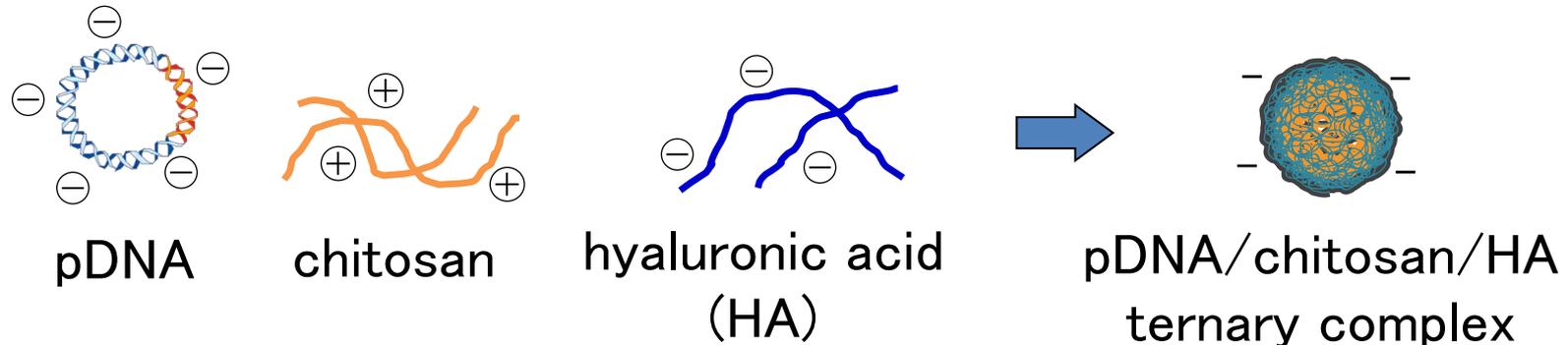
Quantitative analysis



Enhanced invasiveness of the ternary complex in tumor tissue

pDNA/chitosan/hyaluronic acid ternary complex

Improvement of pDNA/chitosan complex



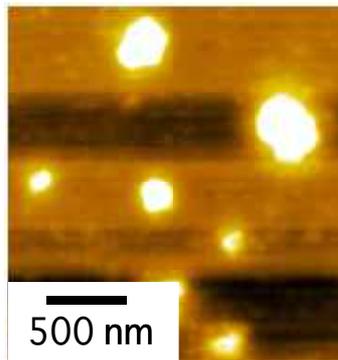
Characterization of ternary complexes

- Agarose gel electrophoresis
- Particle size and zeta-potential

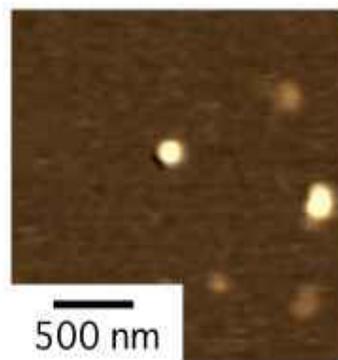
HA	MW	P:N:C	Diameter	Zeta-potential
HA-400	400k	1:5:16	264 nm	-41.6 mV
HA-600	600k	1:5:16	311 nm	-41.3 mV
HA-700	700k	1:5:16	317 nm	-44.8 mV
HA-1300	1300k	1:5:16	336 nm	-45.4 mV

P:N:C = phosphate group (pDNA) : amino group (chitosan) : carboxy group (HA)

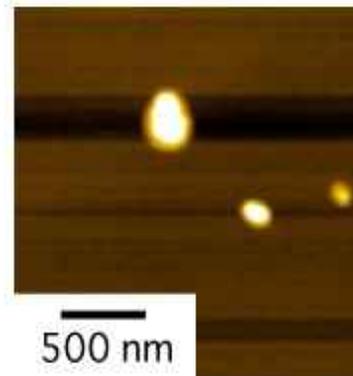
- Atomic force microscope



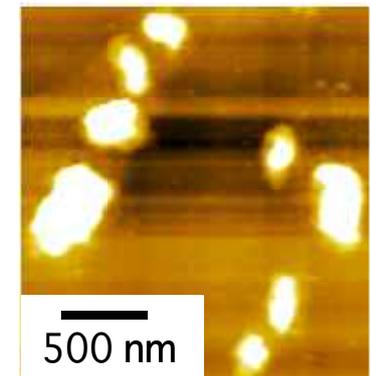
HA-400



HA-600

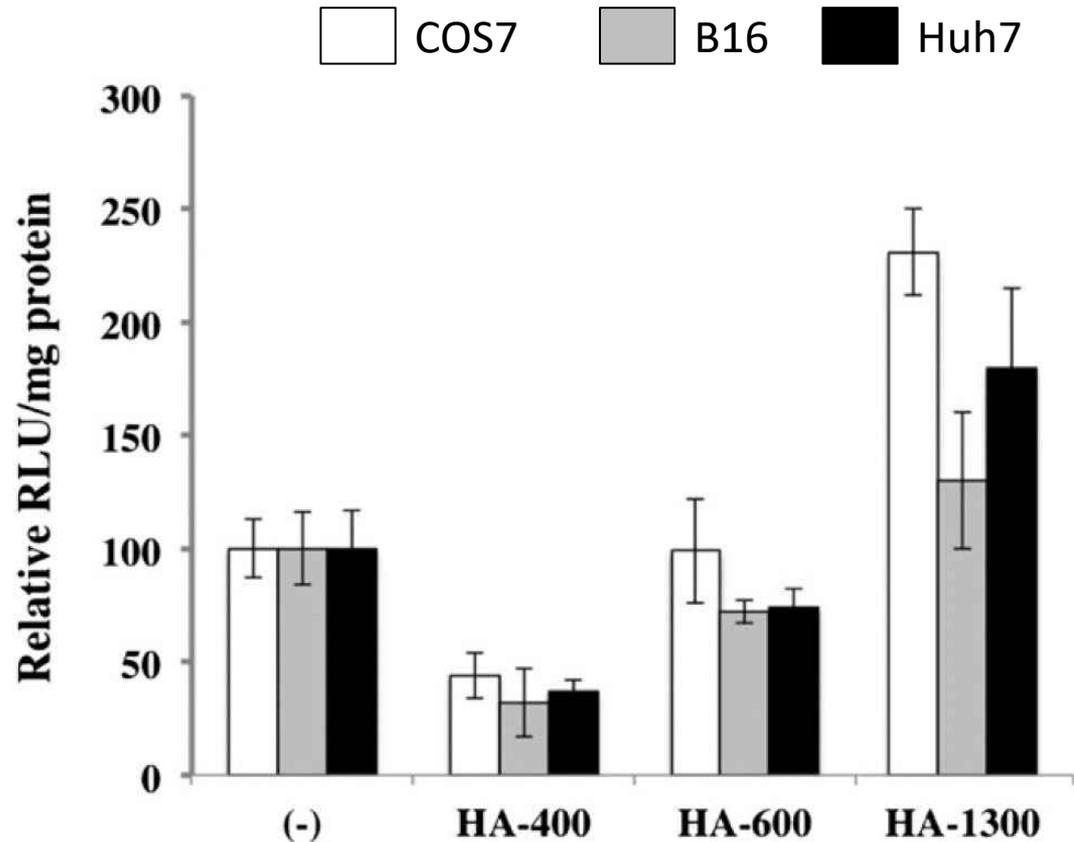
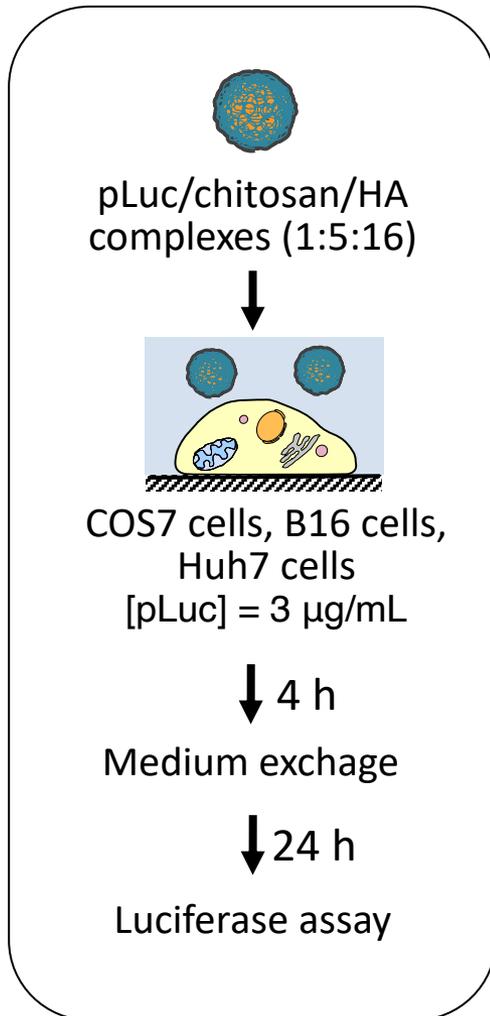


HA-700



HA-1300

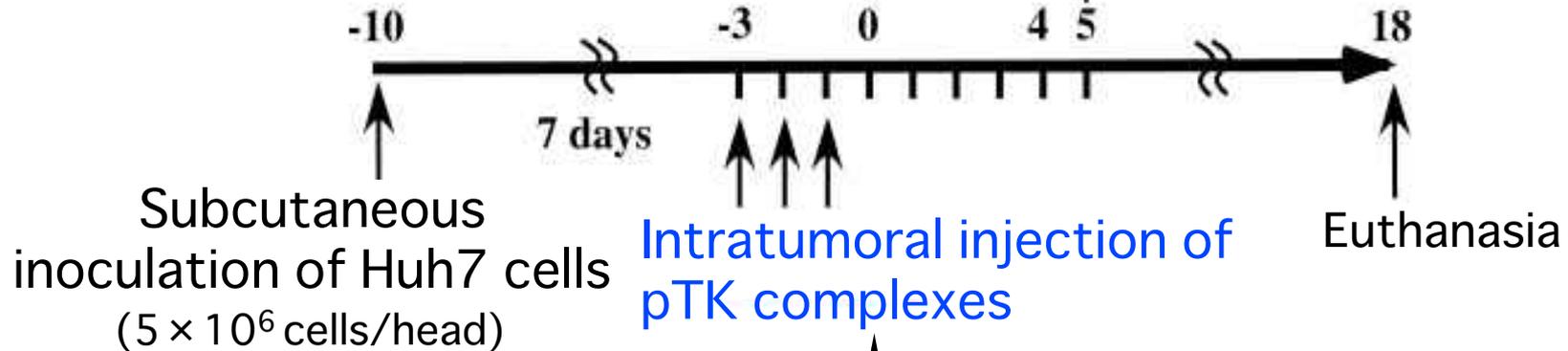
Transgene expression activity using pDNA/chitosan/HA ternary complexes (*in vitro*)



- The expression activity was dependent on MW of HA.
- Inhibition experiment suggested the involvement of CD44 (COS7 cells).

Suicide gene therapy of tumor-bearing mice

Prodrug: intraperitoneal injection of GCV
(100 mg/kg x 6 days)

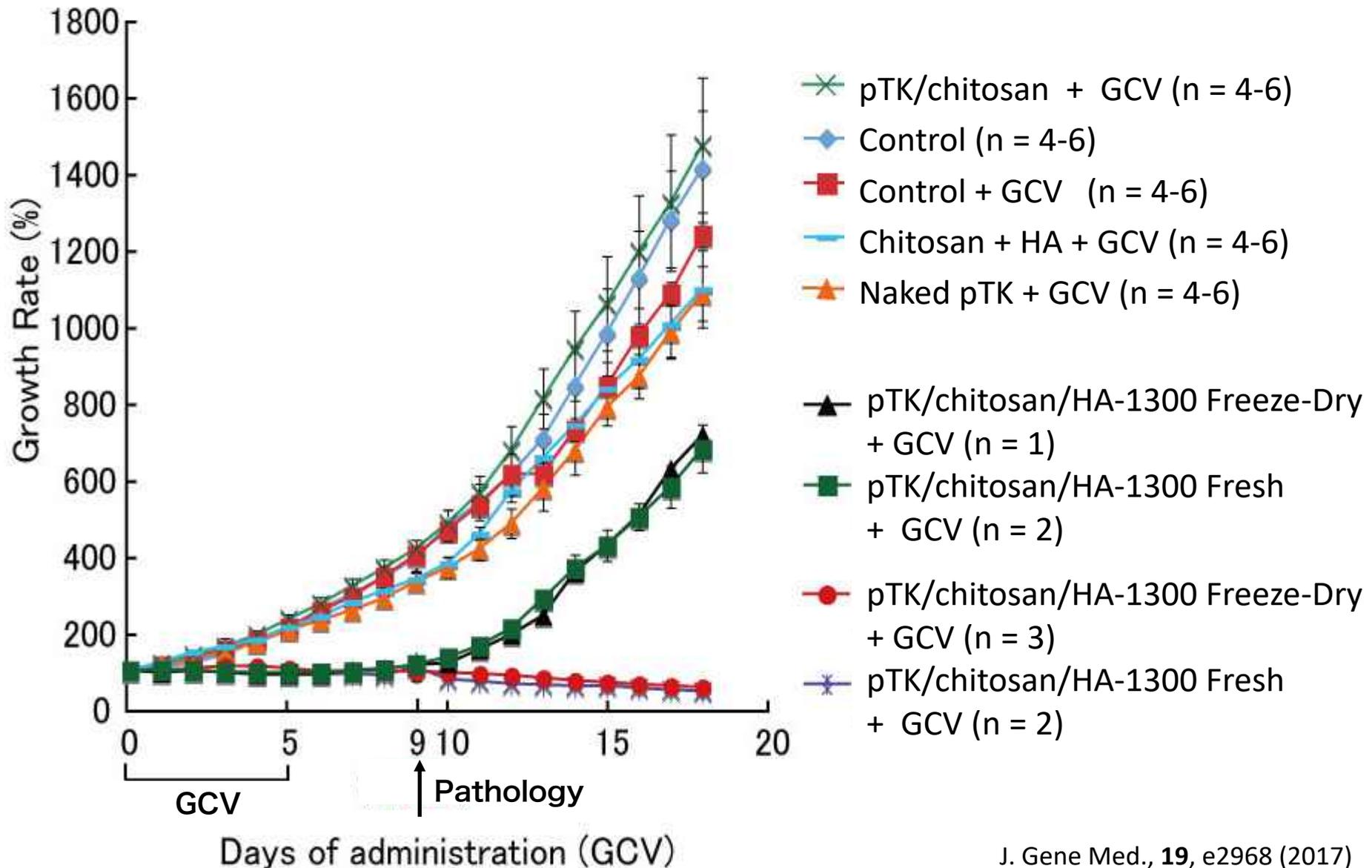


- pTK/chitosan/HA
P:N:C = 1:8:16

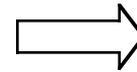
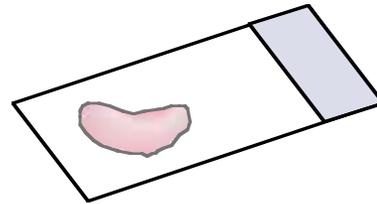
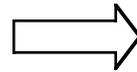
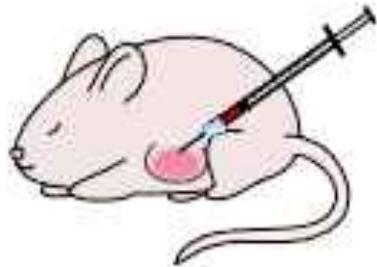
- pTK/chitosan
P:N = 1:8

[pTK] = 10 μg/100 μL x 3 days

Suicide gene therapy of tumor-bearing mice



Histopathological analysis of tumor sections



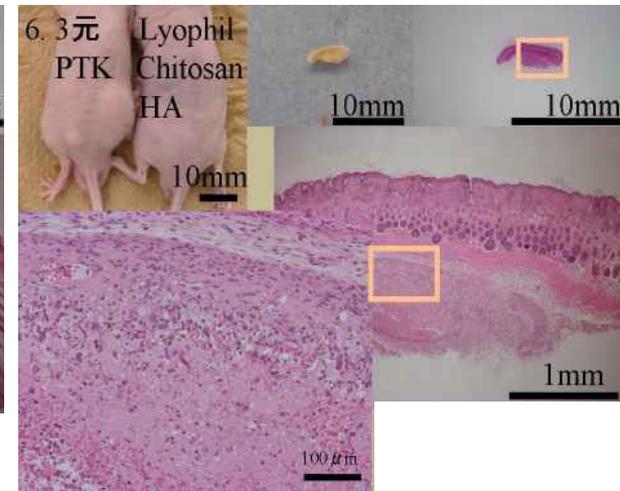
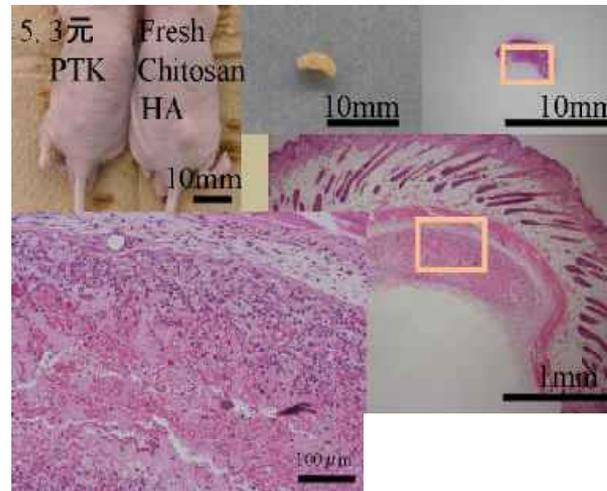
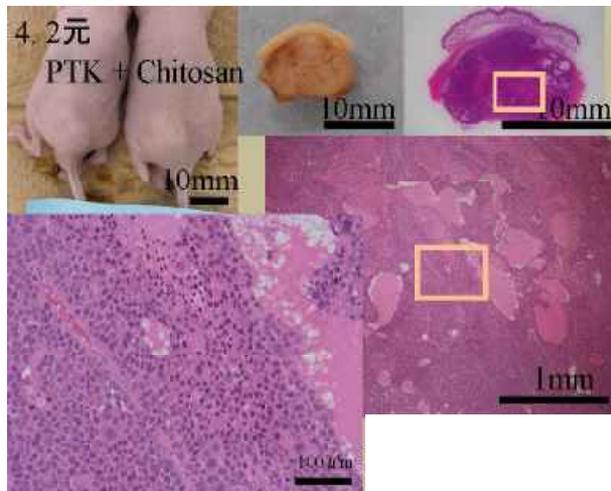
Hematoxylin-eosin stain

Immobilization,
preparation of sections

pTK/chitosan
(Fresh)

pTK/chitosan/HA-1300
Fresh

Freeze-dry



Tumor growth,
Necrosis in a small part

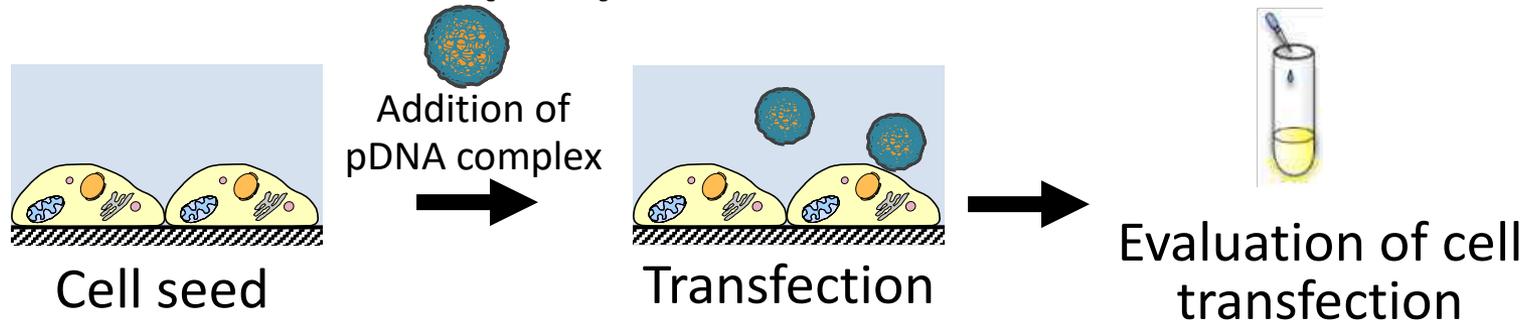
Complete tumor necrosis

Comparison of binary and ternary complexes

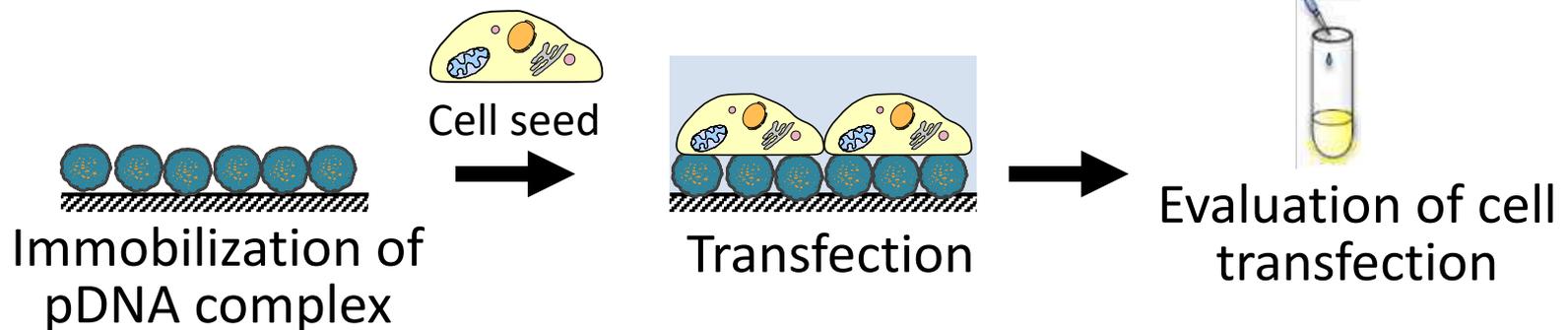
	pDNA	pDNA/chitosan binary complex	pDNA/chitosan/ HA(CS) ternary complex
Stability	×	×	○
Cell transfection activity	×	○	○
Gene transfer into nucleus	×	○	○
Cell specificity	×	×	○
Storage	—	×	○
Suicide gene therapy (<i>In vivo</i>)	×	×	○

Solid-phase reverse transfection (RTF)

● Forward transfection (FTF)

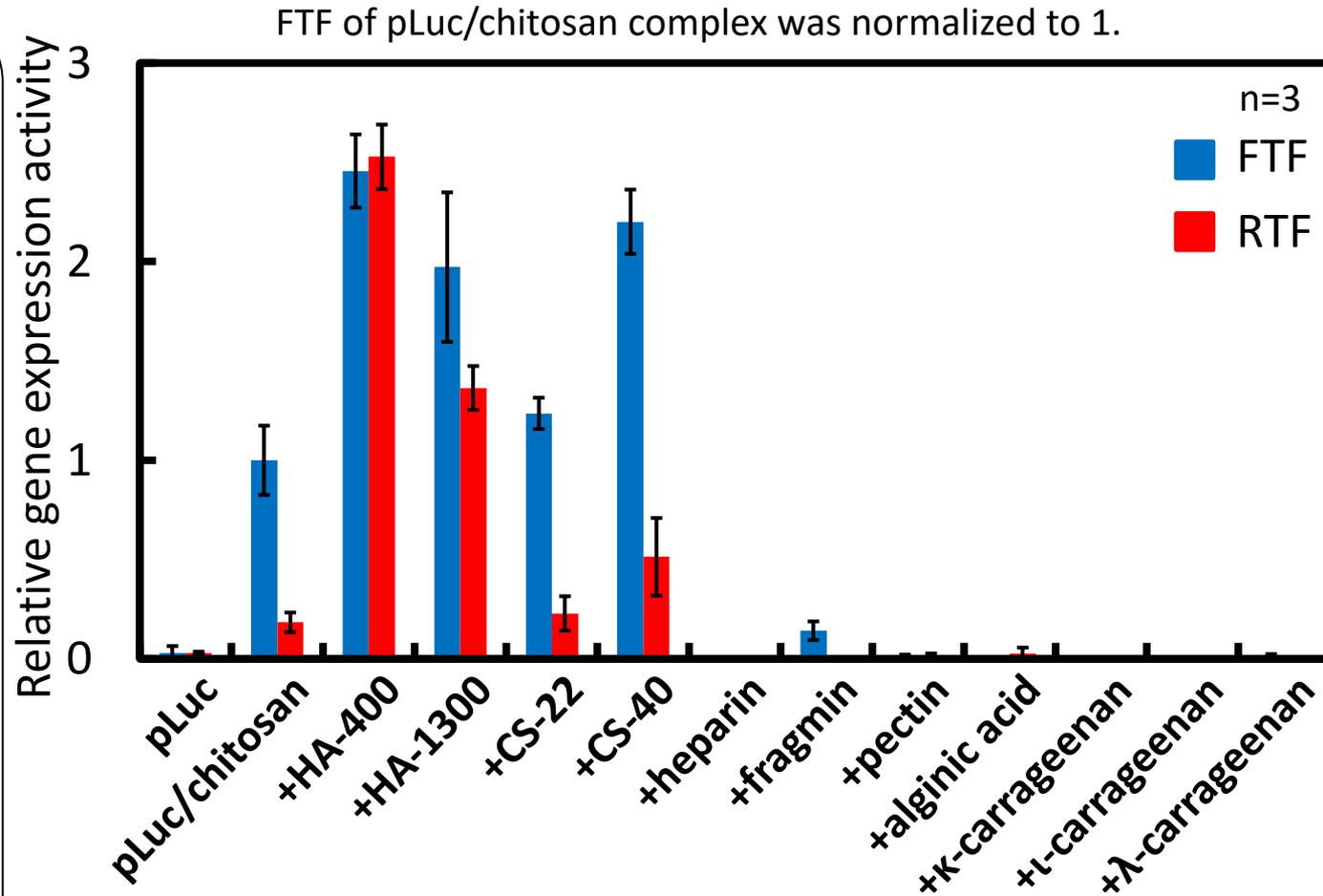
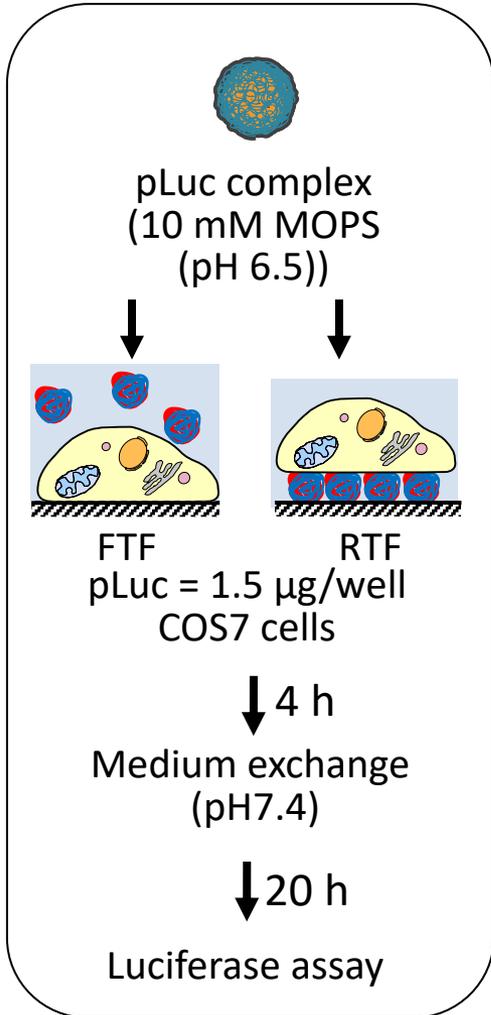


● Solid-phase reverse transfection (RTF)



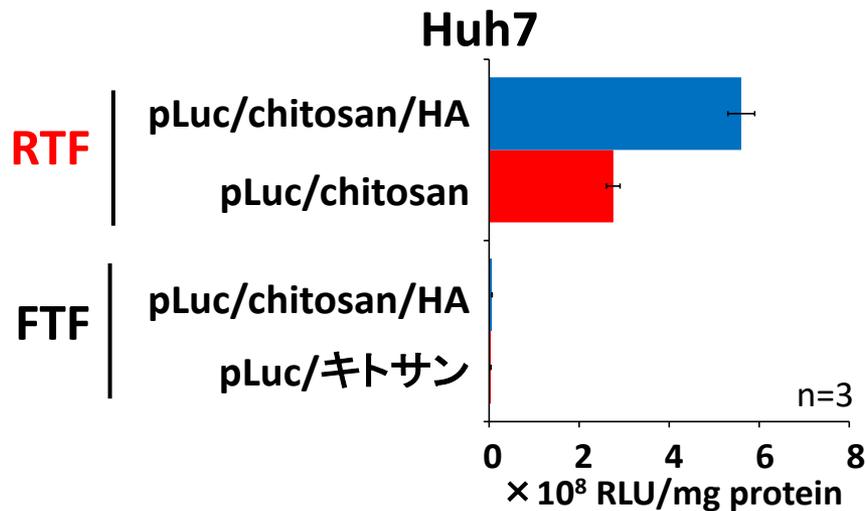
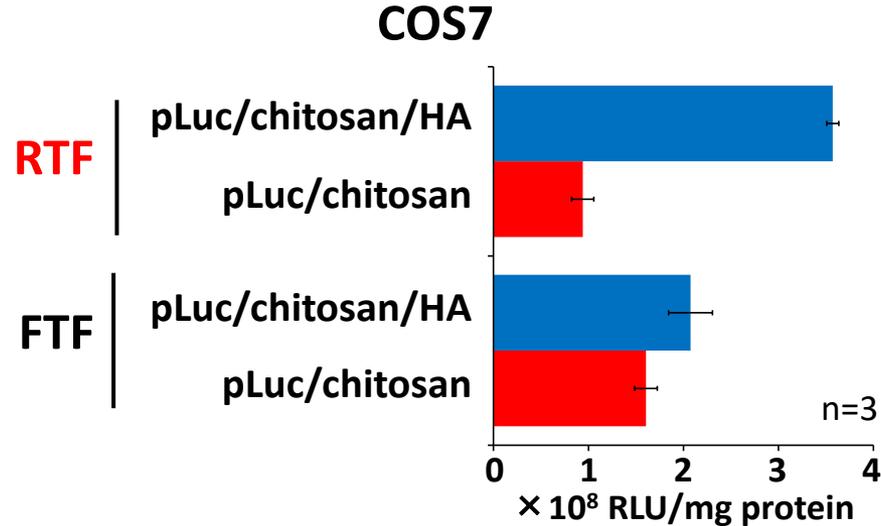
- Useful for cell array development
- Gene carriers are limited and the gene expression mechanism is not elucidated.

Cell transfection activity of pDNA/polysaccharide complexes in RTF



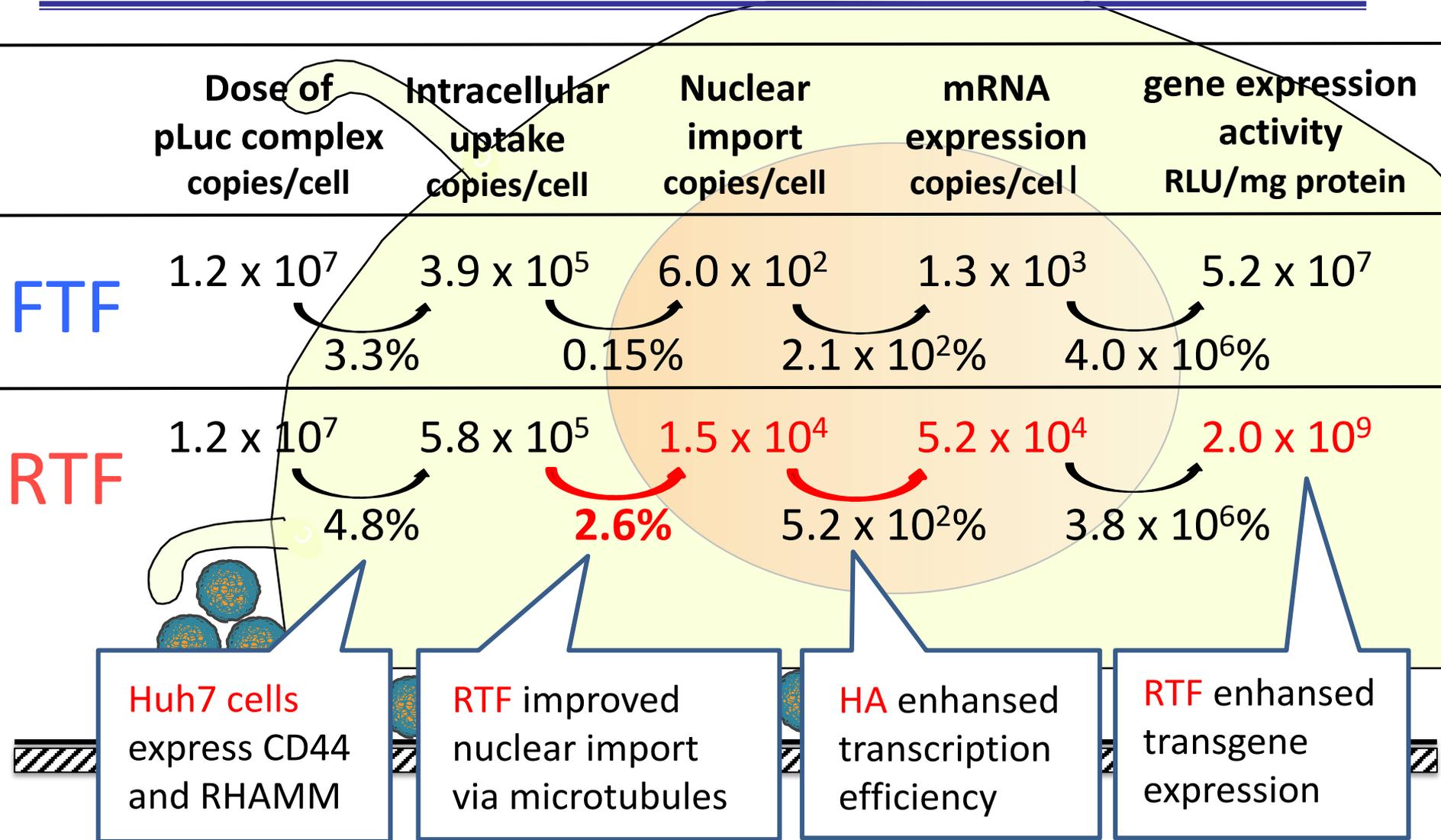
HA ternary complexes are suitable for RTF.

Cell dependence of trangene expression in RTF



Gene expression of the HA ternary complex was enhanced in RTF.

Intracellular delivery of pLuc/chitosan/HA-840 complexes (Huh7)



Summary of pDNA/polysaccharide complexes

pDNA/chitosan/chondroitin sulfate ternary complex

- Cell uptake by macropinocytosis
- Storage stability by lyophilization
- Transgene expression and anti-tumor activity *in vivo*

pDNA/chitosan/hyaluronic acid ternary complex

- HA receptor-mediated endocytosis
- Nuclear import mediated by microtubule
- Storage stability by lyophilization
- Anti-tumor activity *in vivo*
- Improving transgene expression by solid-phase reverse transfection