

Sustained GDNF delivery via PLGA nanoparticles

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INTRODUCTION

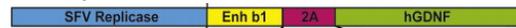
Glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF) is a protein with remarkable trophic actions on dopaminergic neurons which is under investigation for Parkinson's disease (PD) therapy^{1,2}. It is a highly glycosylated biopharmaceutical in which the composition of attached glycans potentially influences drug efficacy and immunogenicity². Hence, the use of recombinant GDNF from mammalian cells is essential to avoid safety issues². Moreover, although several approaches to deliver this protein to the brain have been described³, a promising strategy would be the use of nanoparticles (NPs) containing GDNF in the dopamine-depleted brain areas.

The objective of this work is to develop and characterize biodegradable NPs loaded with recombinant GDNF produced in mammalian cells for brain tissue engineering.

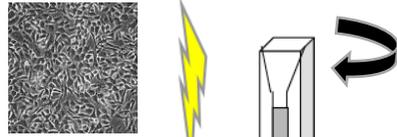
RESULTS

hGDNF expression and purification

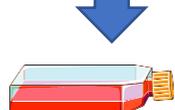
A) hGDNF expression in BHK cells



BHK-21 cells



Electroporation



Centrifugation and filtration

B) hGDNF purification

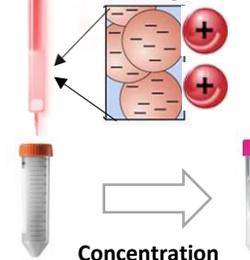
Cation exchange chromatography

WB analysis

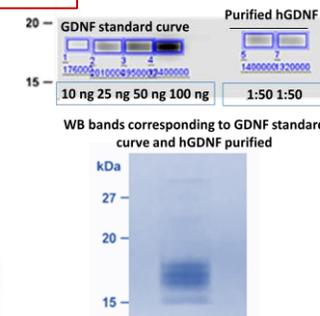
Fast Flow resin

Protein mixture

GDNF



Concentration

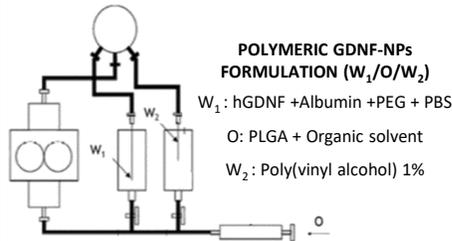


Coomassie Blue staining showed that hGDNF obtained was highly pure

hGDNF-loaded NPs preparation and characterization

A) hGDNF-loaded NPs preparation

hGDNF-NPs were formulated by double emulsion solvent evaporation using One Recirculation Machine (TROMS) Technology



POLYMERIC GDNF-NPs FORMULATION (W₁/O/W₂)

W₁: hGDNF +Albumin +PEG + PBS

O: PLGA + Organic solvent

W₂: Poly(vinyl alcohol) 1%

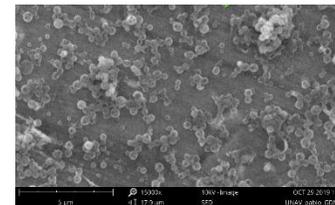
Scheme of TROMS Technology

B) NPs characterization

B1 Size, PDI and EE

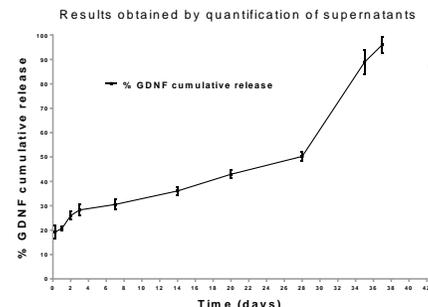
PLGA NPs (n=3)	MEAN SIZE	PDI	EE%
	405.5 ± 2.9 nm	0.08 ± 0.03	61.65 ± 7

B2 SEM analysis



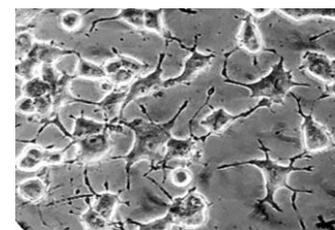
Spherical particles.
Uniform size distribution of NPs.
No aggregation.

B4 In vitro release study of GDNF from NPs



GDNF released within the first 24 hours was 19.10 ± 3.5%, followed by a phase of sustained-release with 50.6 ± 3.1% of GDNF being released within 28 days.

B3 Bioactivity



PC12 cell-based bioassay showed that GDNF remains bioactive after its nanoencapsulation.

Future perspectives

- A two-component hydrogel based on HA functionalization with adamantane (guest) and β -cyclodextrin (host) will be prepared and characterized.
- GDNF-NPs will be included in the hydrogel for its local brain administration.

CONCLUSIONS

- GDNF-loaded NPs were successfully prepared by W₁/O/W₂ emulsion/extraction process using TROMS technology with a high drug entrapment efficiency.
- The developed nanosystem has great potential for brain tissue engineering applications.

REFERENCES

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- R.A. Barker et al, GDNF and Parkinson's Disease: Where Next? A Summary from a Recent Workshop.
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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