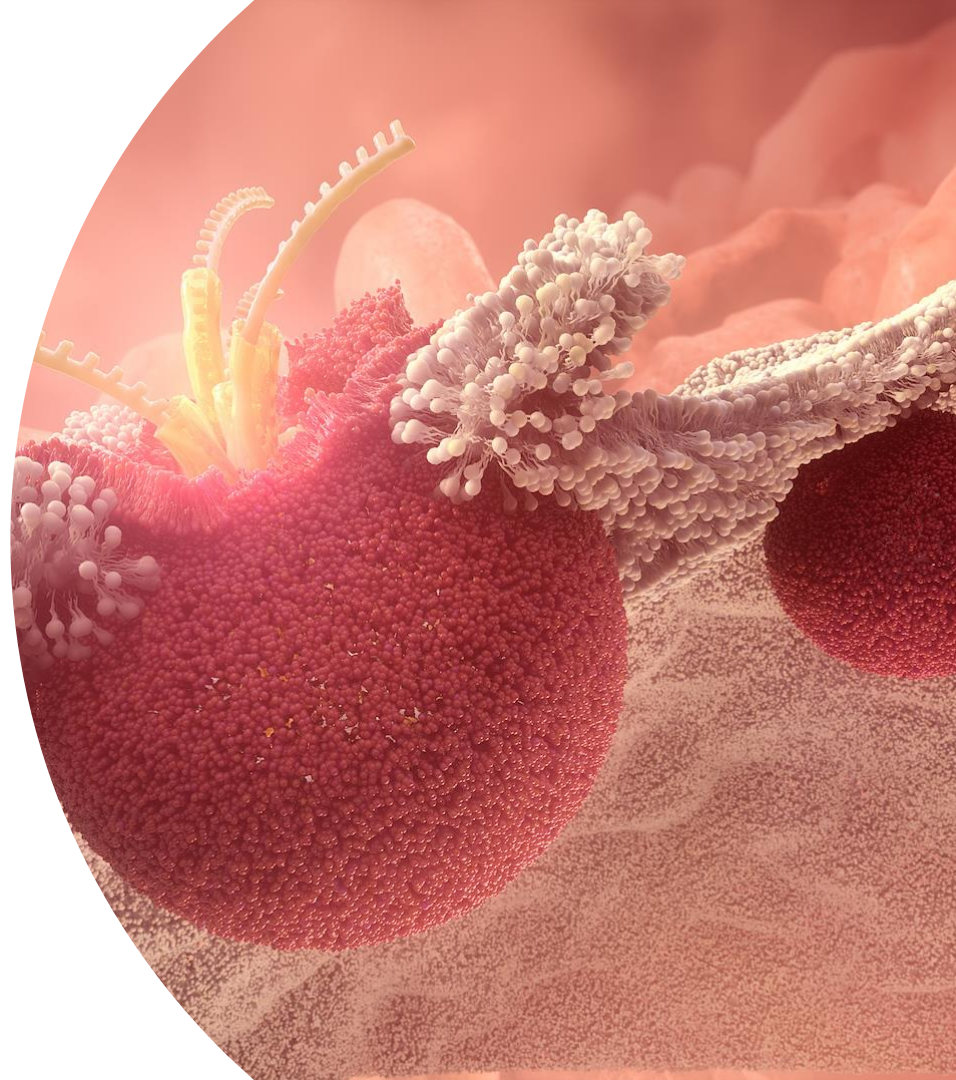


# Structural Investigation of Lipid Nanoparticles is key for Successful mRNA Delivery

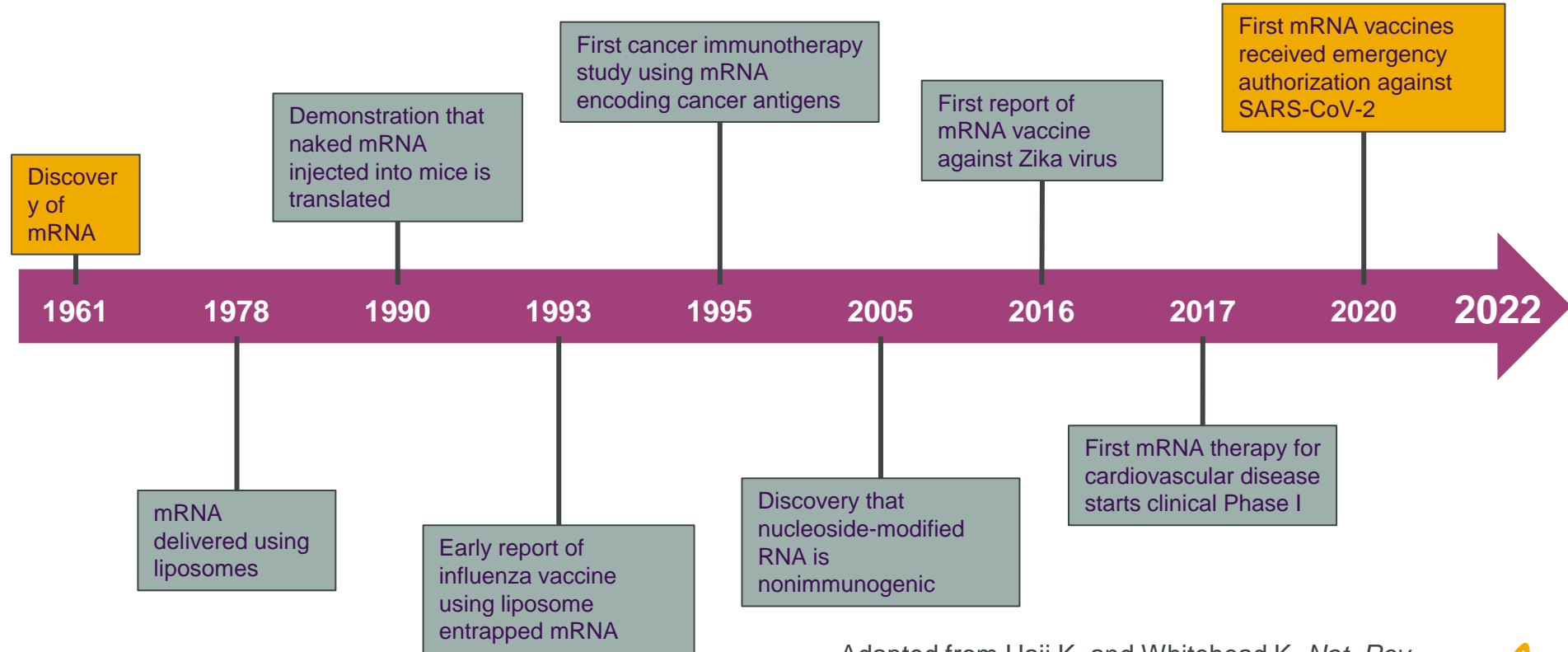
**Marianna Yanez Arteta**

Advanced Drug Delivery, Pharmaceutical Sciences, R&D,  
AstraZeneca, Gothenburg, Sweden

ESS ILL User Meeting – 5 October 2022



# Timeline of key advances for mRNA therapeutics



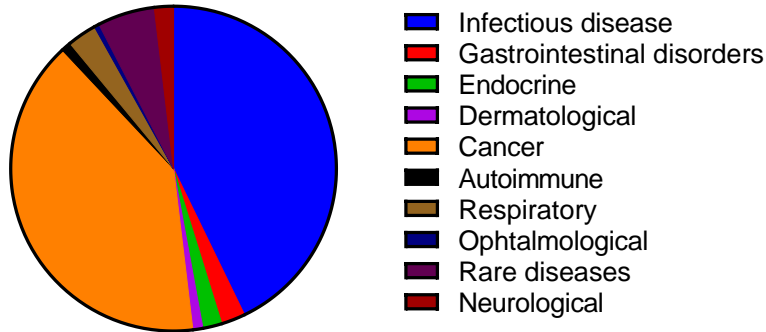
Adapted from Hajj K. and Whitehead K. *Nat. Rev.* 2017



# Looking at the future of RNA based therapies

## How does the future looks for RNA therapies?

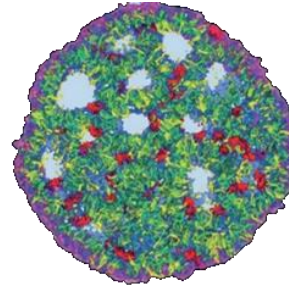
Clinical trials of RNA medicines and RNA-transfected cell therapies for disease condition (Adapted from Webb et al. Mol. Pharmaceutics 2022)



In 2021, 75 new clinical trials were registered using mRNA as the modality according to [clinicaltrials.gov](https://clinicaltrials.gov)

## What is enabling RNA therapies coming this far?

LNPs: **cationic ionizable lipid (CIL)**, **cholesterol (Chol)**, **distearoylphosphatidylcholine (DSPC)** and a **poly(ethylene glycol lipid)**.



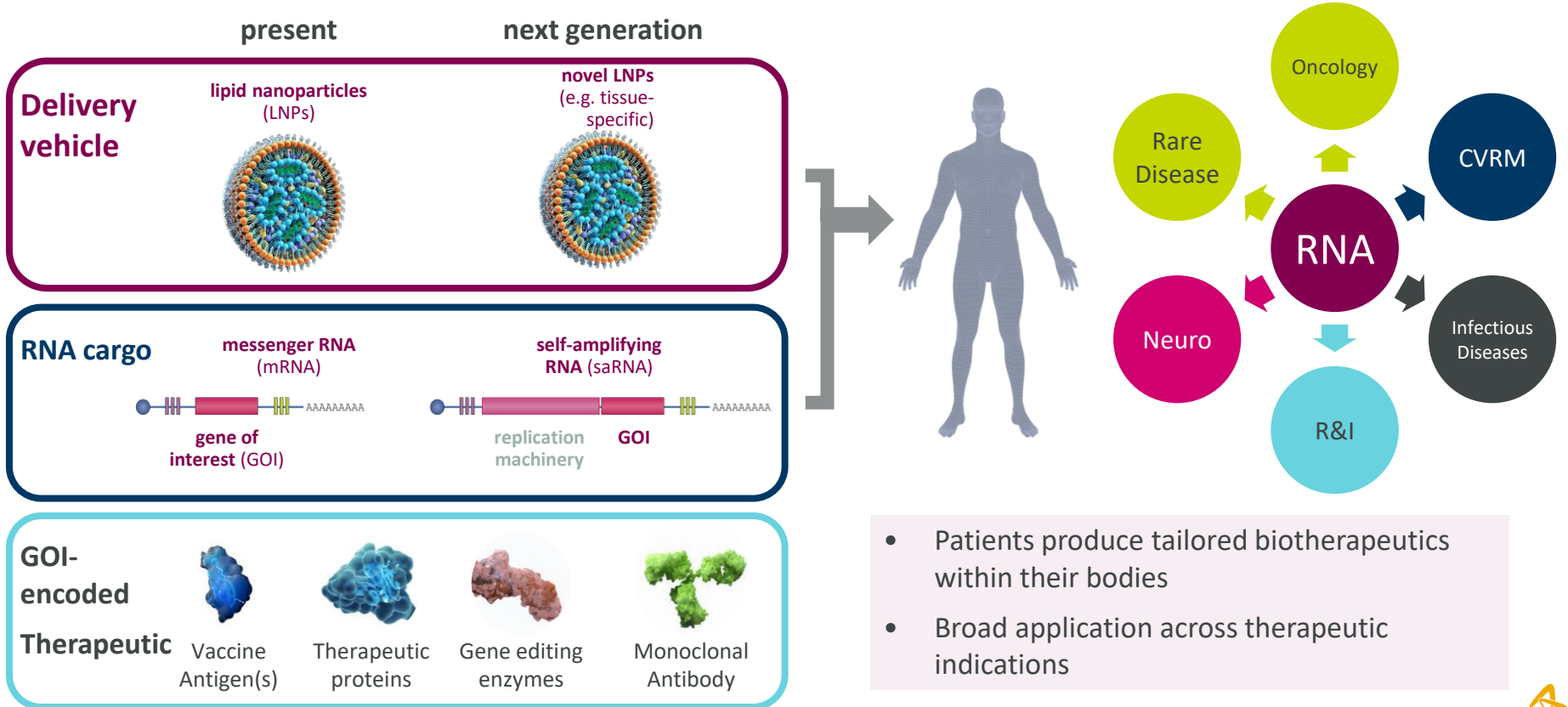
Representation of LNP containing **siRNA** based on molecular simulations (Rozmanov et al. Faraday Discussions 2014)

1 *siRNA* product and 2 *mRNA* vaccines have been approved using LNPs

**onpattro**<sup>™</sup>  
(patisirán) lipid complex injection



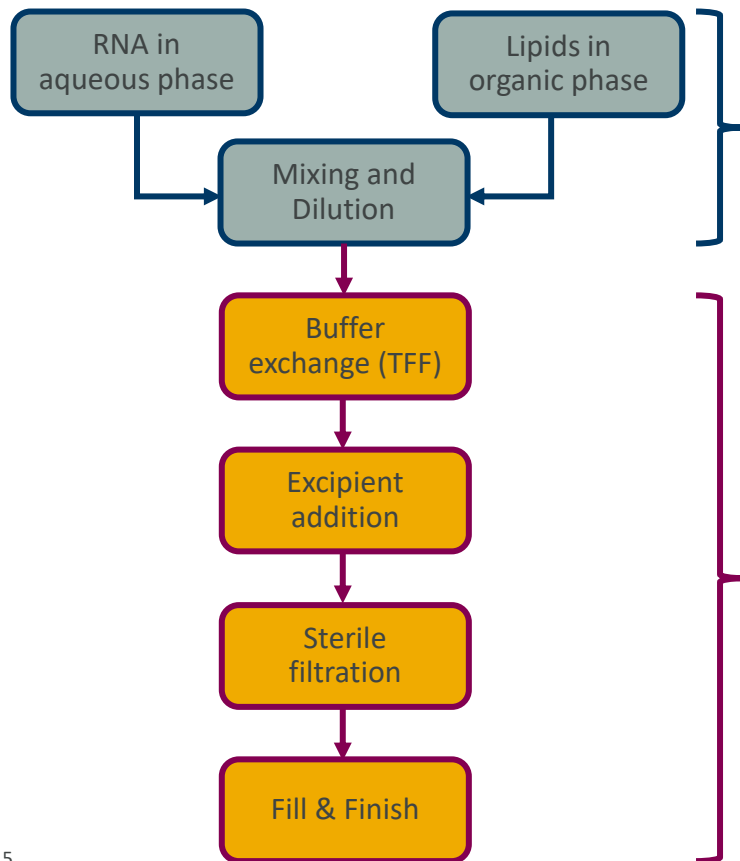
# LNP-delivered RNA therapeutics are potentially transformative across a number of disease indications



<sup>4</sup> Slide courtesy of my colleagues Lennart Lindfors, James Button, Jason Laliberte and Grzegorz Sienski



# Developing a robust manufacturing process is key for success



## Mixing

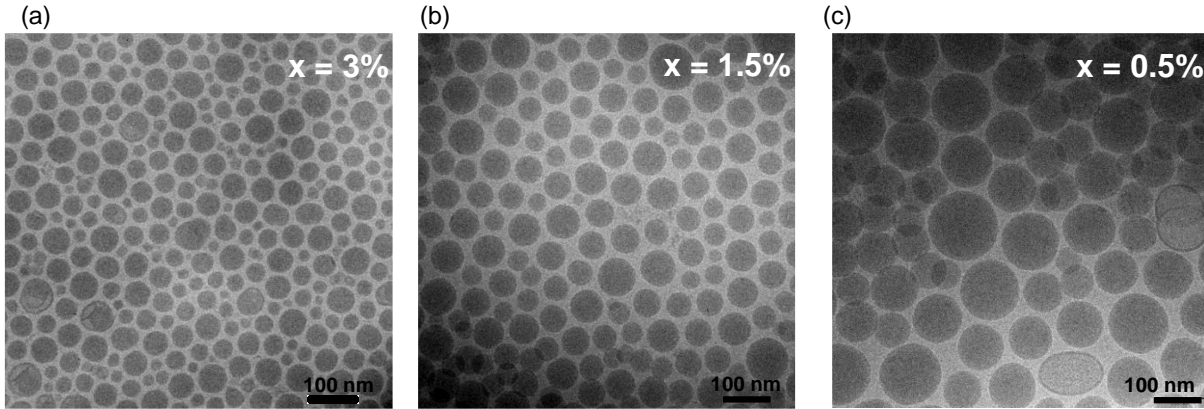
- Mixing geometry (e.g. T-junction vs microfluidics)
- Speed of mixing
- Concentrations and volumes
- Aqueous/organic mix ratio
- In-line dilution



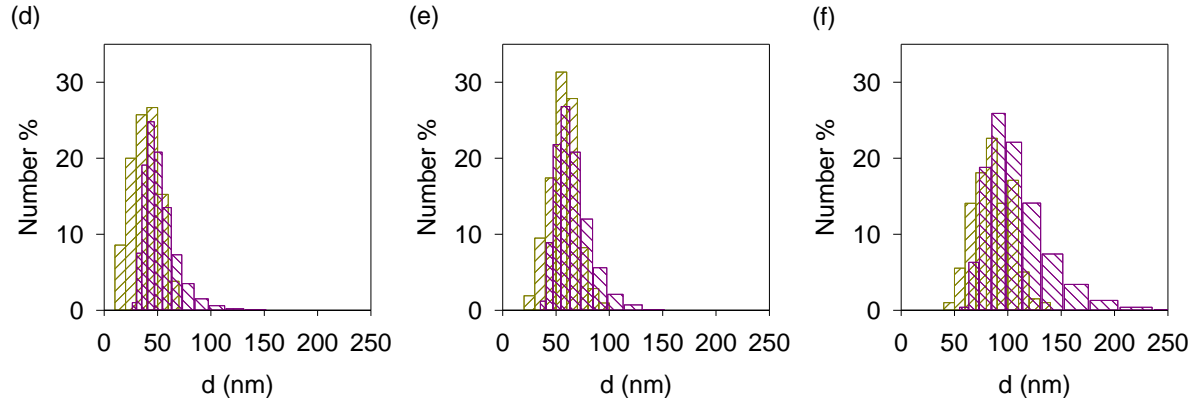
## Downstream Process

- Exchange from mixing composition to final buffer using typically TFF. Critical parameters as flow rate/shear effect, time and compatibility with filters needs to be addressed
- Concentration adjustment
- Addition of excipients for stability
- Sterile filtration
- Lyophilization if required, including reconstitution
- Fill-finish
- Pack, label and distribution of RNA-LNP drug product

# Controlling the size of the LNPs

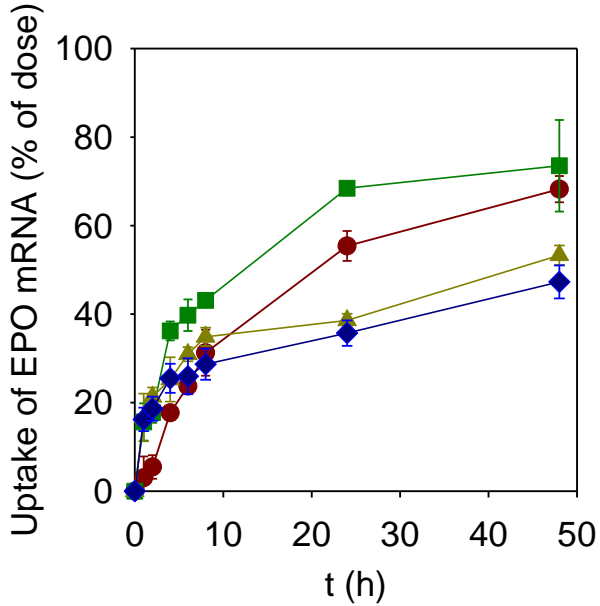


**Standard approach:**  
CIL:Chol:DSPC:PEG-lipid  
in a 50:40- $x$ :10: $x$  mole  
ratio.

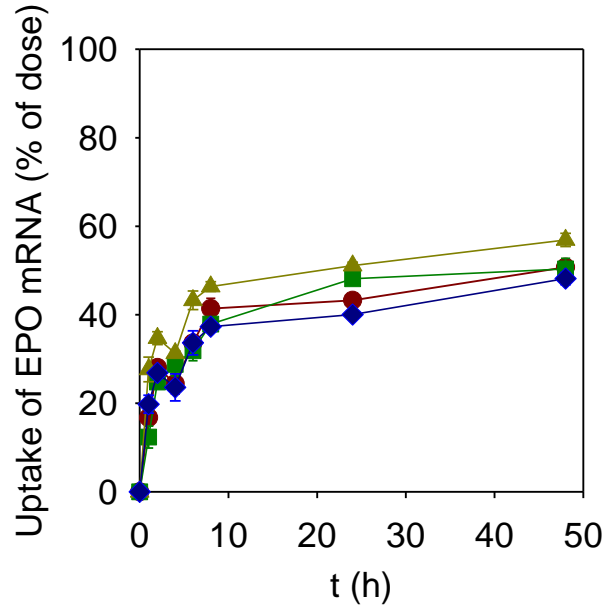


# *In vitro* uptake of LNPs of different size

LNP uptake in human adipocytes



LNP uptake in iPSC derived hepatocytes



Tracking of LNPs containing  $^3\text{H}$  labelled DSPC.



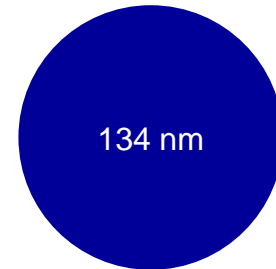
43  
nm



62  
nm



89 nm



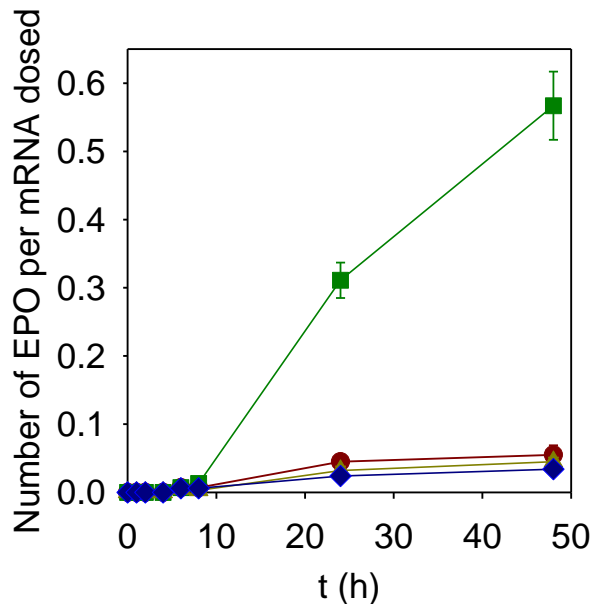
134 nm



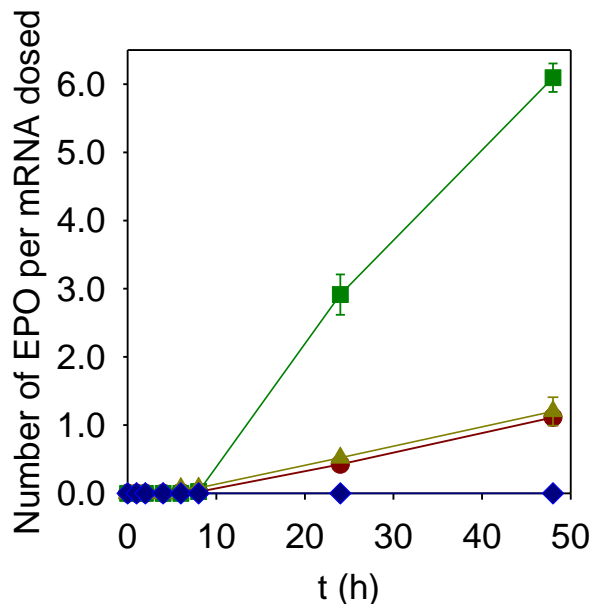


# Expression of EPO mRNA *in vitro* for LNPs of different size

Protein expression in adipocytes



Protein expression in hepatocytes



***Why do LNPs of 62 nm have a higher transfection efficacy?***



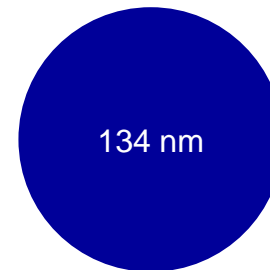
43  
nm



62  
nm



89 nm



134 nm



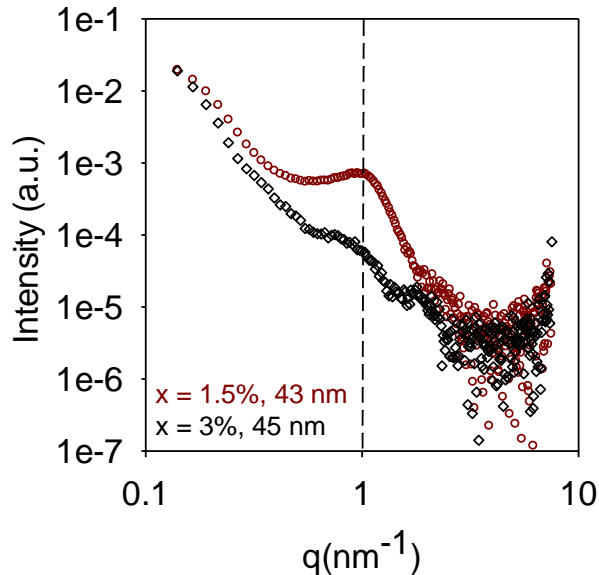


# LNPs containing mRNA have a structured core

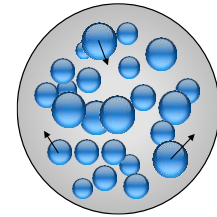
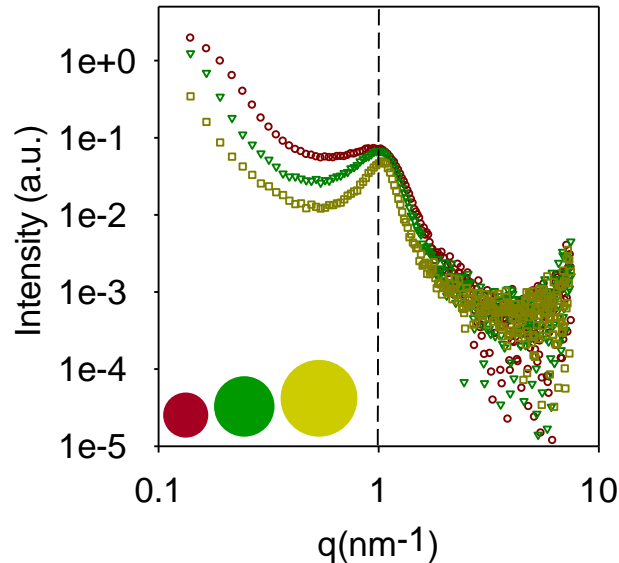
mRNA-LNPs have a “structured core” with a 6 nm correlation distance.

- Inverted micellar phase? (Literature)

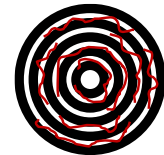
SAXS of mRNA LNPs vs. Empty LNPs



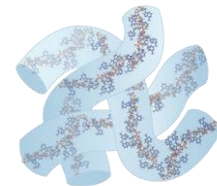
SAXS of mRNA LNPs of different sizes



- Onion?

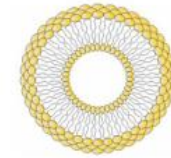


- Wormlike micelles?

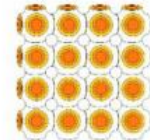


# Why do we care about the structure of LNPs?

- LNP transfection efficacy is very low, 1-2% (Gilleron et al. (2013) *Nat. Biotech.* 31:638-646)
- Which type of structures will facilitate endosomal escape?



Liposome



Cubosome (P)



Nanosphere



Hexosome



Cubosome (D)



Nanocapsule

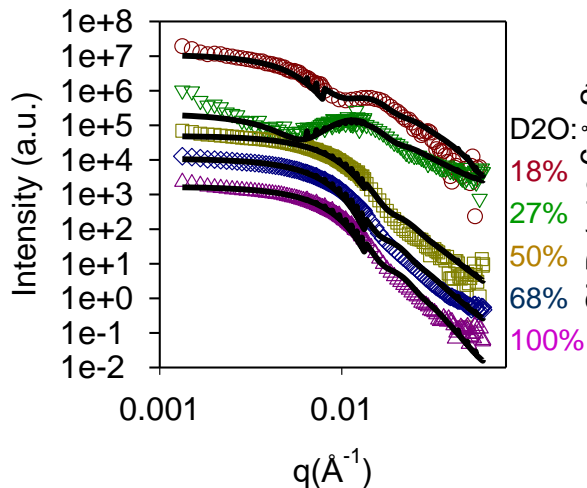
Géral et al., (2013) *Pharmaceutics* 5:126-167



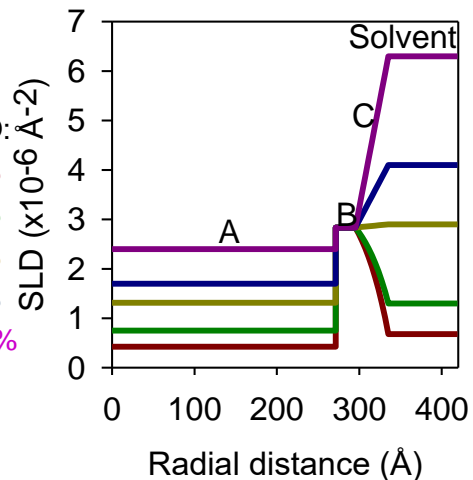
# Location of lipids within the LNPs obtained by SANS



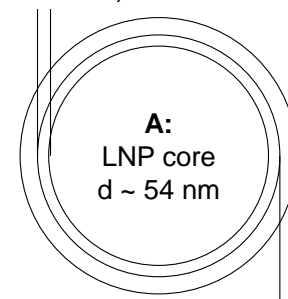
SANS of LNPs with deuterated DSPC and Chol in buffer with different H<sub>2</sub>O/D<sub>2</sub>O ratio



SLD profiles corresponding to the fits to the core-shell model



**B:** Lipid monolayer (enriched in DSPC):  $\delta \sim 2.4$  nm



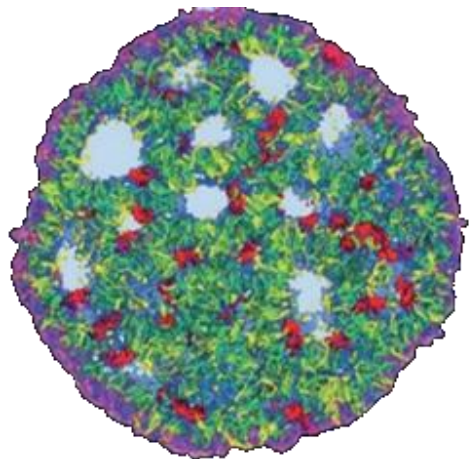
**A:**  
LNP core  
 $d \sim 54$  nm

**C:** PEG<sub>2000</sub> layer in mushroom configuration:  $L \sim 4$  nm

Schematic representation of the lipid distribution in the LNPs

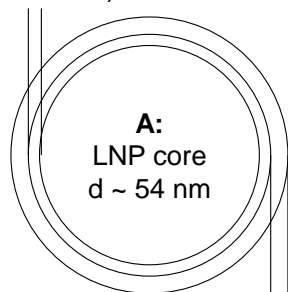


# Location of lipids within the LNPs: Comparison with previous models



## Schematic representation of the lipid distribution in the LNPs

**B:** Lipid monolayer (enriched in DSPC):  $\delta \sim 2.4$  nm

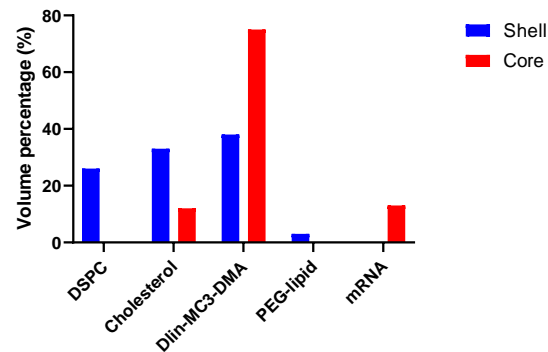


**C:** PEG<sub>2000</sub> layer in mushroom configuration: L~4 nm



Final lipid distribution was quantified by formulating LNPs with multiple deuteration levels:

- DSPC (d83)
- Dlin-MC3-DMA (d62)
- Cholesterol (“Match-out”)



Representation of an LNP containing siRNA : CIL, Chol, DSPC and PEG-lipid. Based on molecular simulations (Rozmanov et al. Faraday Discussions 2014)

## A. LNP core:

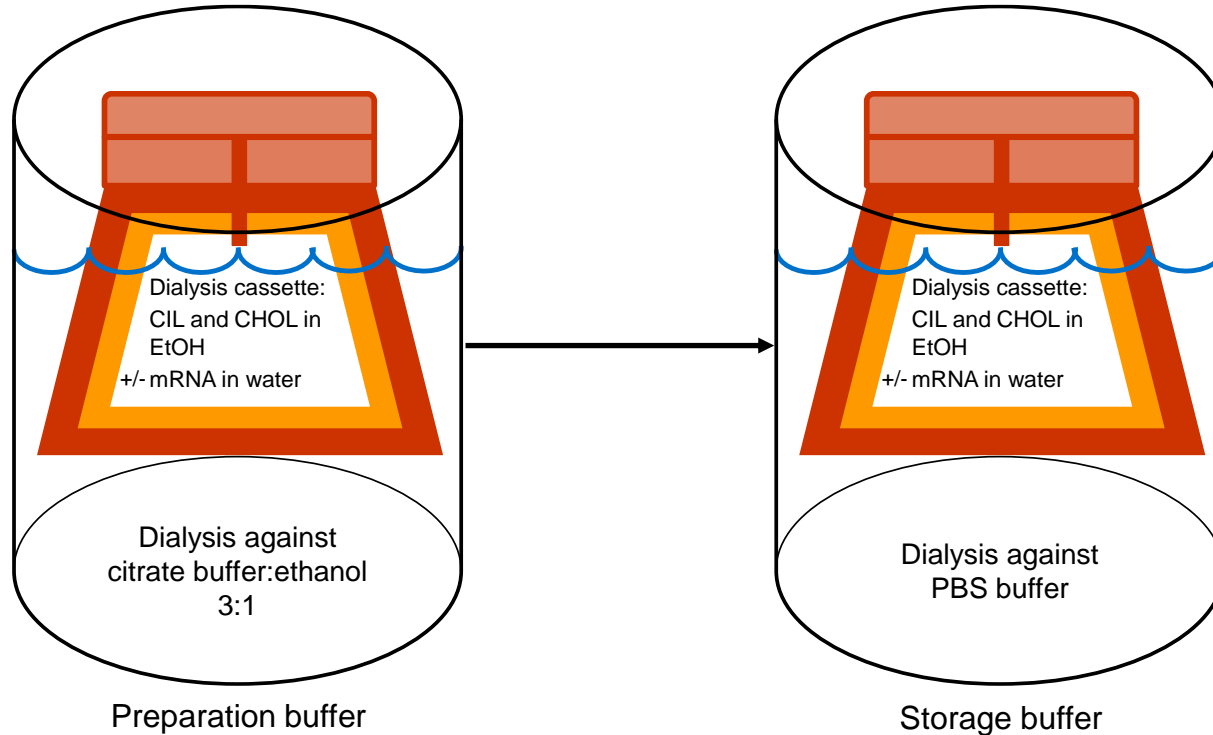
- Cationic ionizable lipid (CIL)
- Cholesterol (CHOL)
- 24% water
- mRNA

Yanez Arteta et al. *PNAS* **2018** E3351–E3360

12 Sebastiani et al. *ACS Nano* **2021** 15, 6709–6722

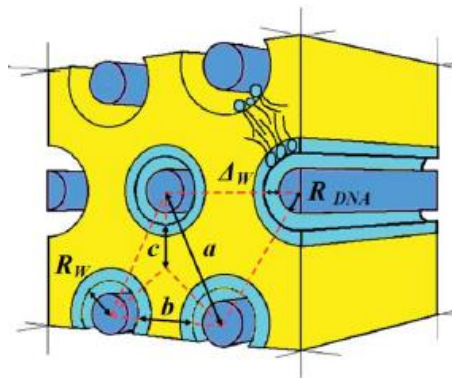
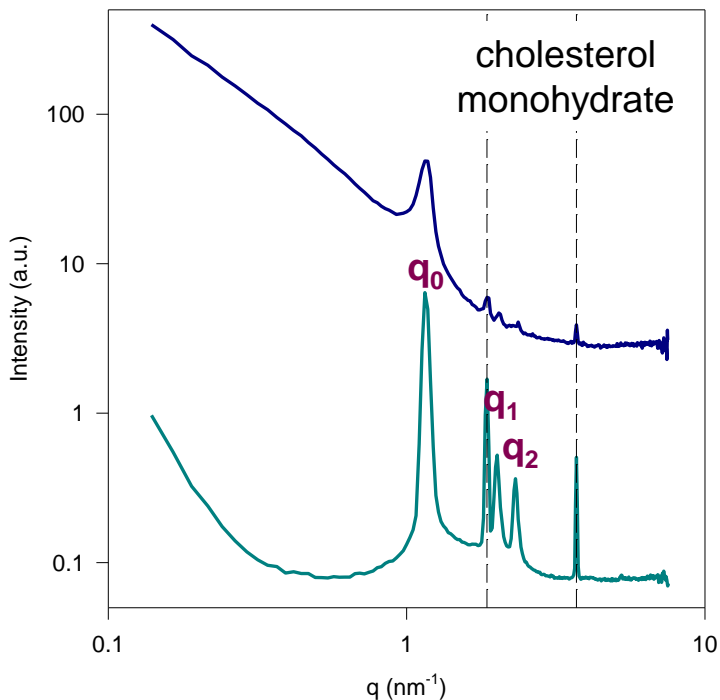


# Further exploration of the LNP core

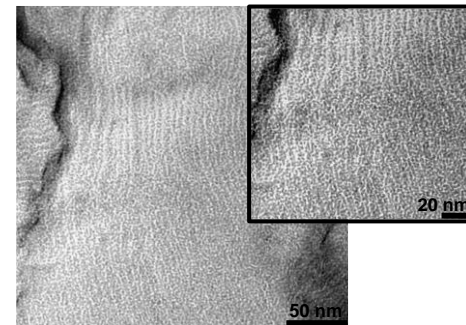


# SAXS of the core phase: citrate:ethanol 3:1 phase

Small angle x-ray scattering (SAXS) for empty and polyA LNP bulk phases (pH 3, 25% EtOH)



Schematic representation of a reversed hexagonal phase structure. (Bilalov *et al.* Soft Matter 2011)



Freeze fracture micrograph of the LNP core phase in citrate:ethanol 3:1 phase

Reversed hexagonal phase (water or water/RNA rigid cylinders):

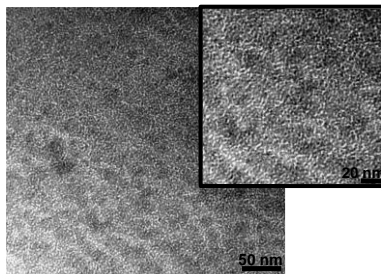
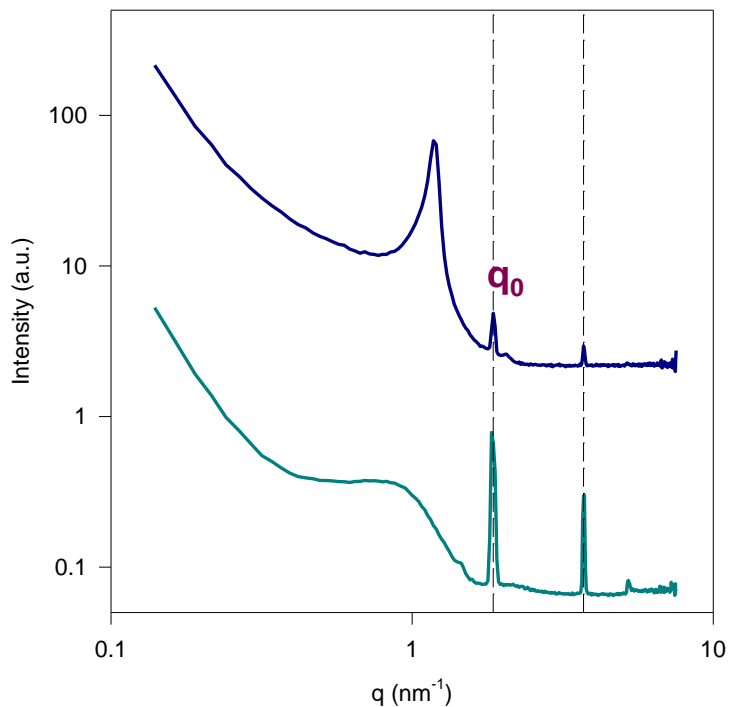
- $q_1 = \sqrt{3} * q_0$
- $q_2 = \sqrt{4} * q_0$

Center-center distance  $a = 6.2$  nm



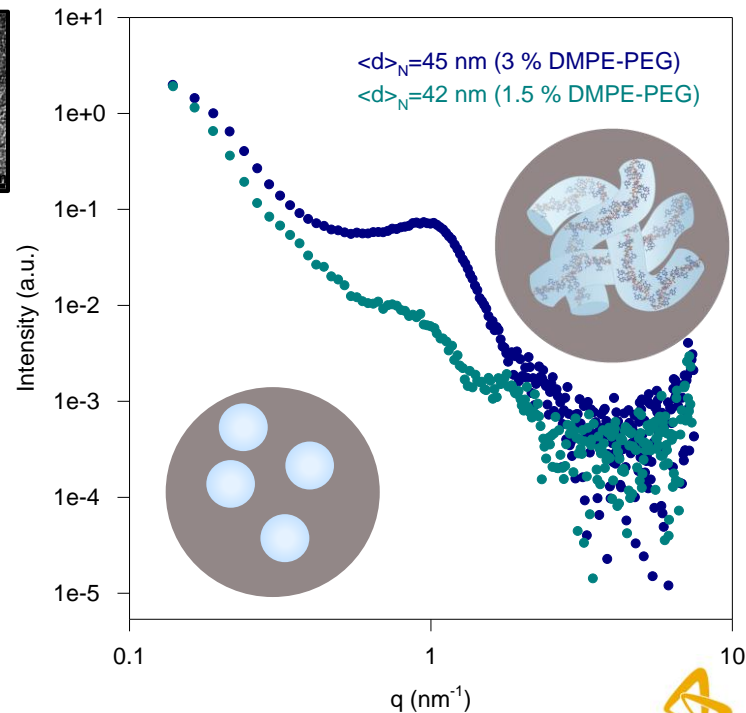
# SAXS of the core phase: PBS buffer and comparison with LNPs

Small angle x-ray scattering (SAXS) for empty and polyA LNP bulk phases (pH 7.4)



Freeze fracture micrograph of the LNP core phase in PBS

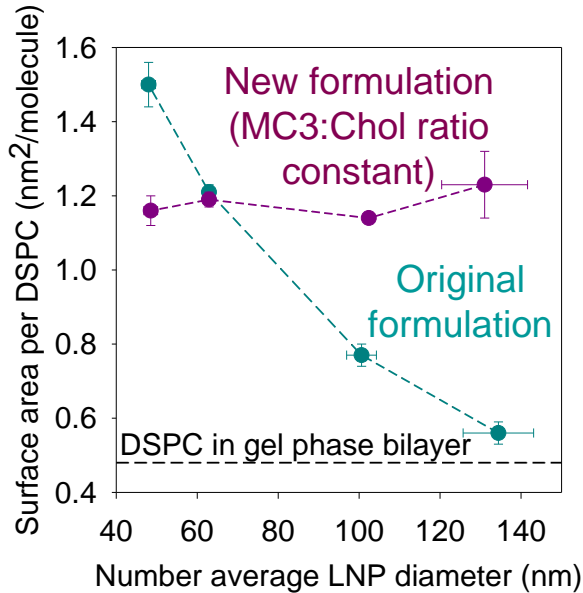
Small angle x-ray scattering (SAXS) of mRNA LNPs vs empty LNPs



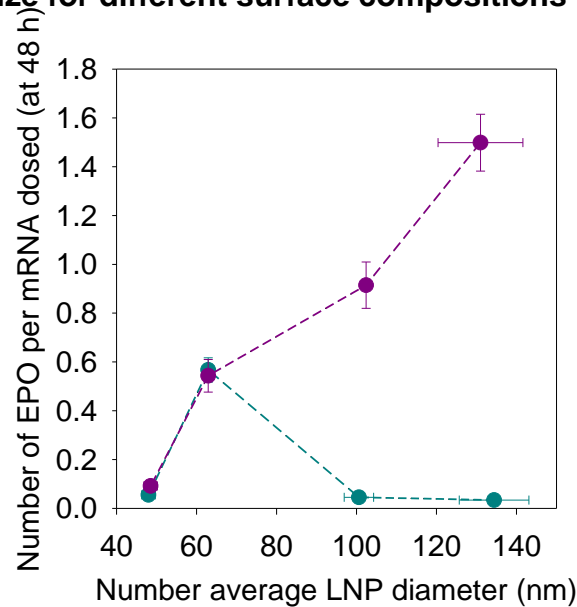


# Reprogramming cell protein production by modifying LNPs surface

Area per DSPC as a function of size for different LNP formulations



Protein expression as a function of the LNP size for different surface compositions



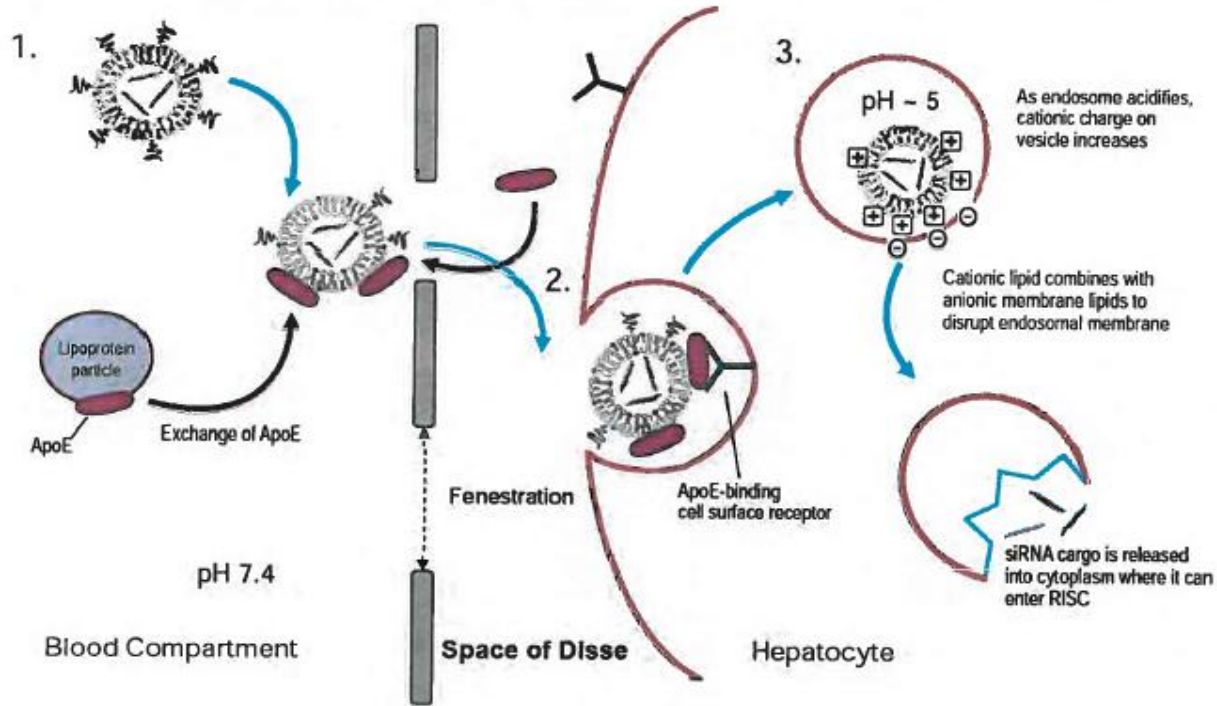
**“One shoe size doesn’t fit all”**



**Knowing the size and type of feet allows a rational design**

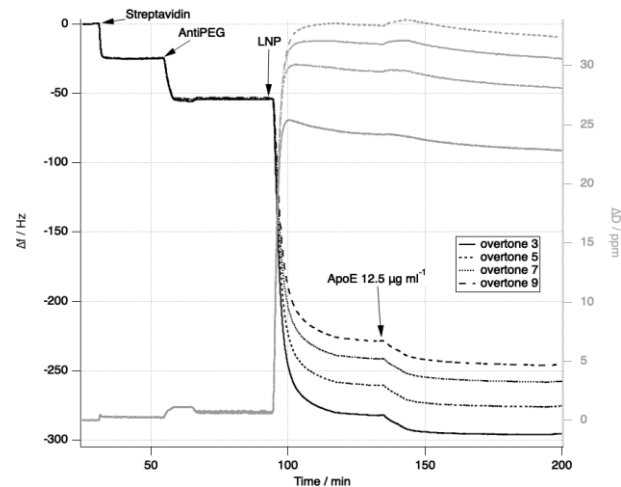
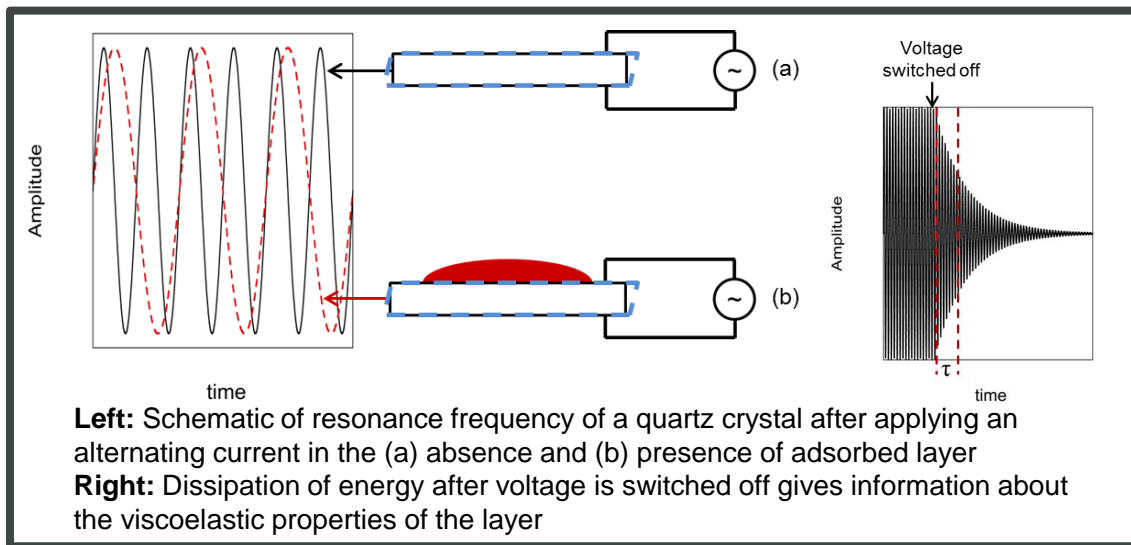


# LNPs proposed mechanism of action for IV delivery to hepatocytes



# The principle behind QCM-D

- **Quartz Crystal Microbalance with Dissipation** monitoring is an acoustic technique
- It allows measuring the adsorbed mass on a solid substrate in real time with a sensitivity of  $0.01 \text{ mg m}^{-2}$

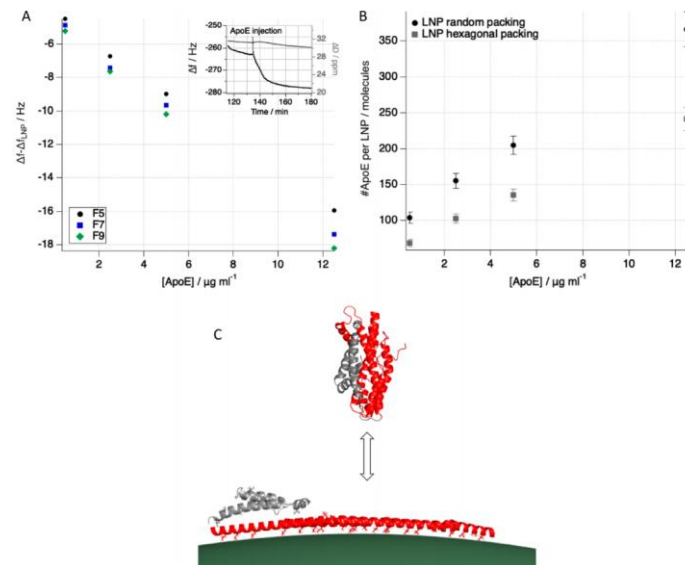


Sebastiani et al. *ACS Nano* 2021 15, 6709–6722



# Developing a sensor for protein binding to LNPs

- Functionalized sensors have been developed to investigate the affinity of proteins to LNPs using QCM-D
- ApoE show the highest binding affinity while other proteins as ApoA and HSA show low or no binding
- The sensor is able to differentiate between LNPs of different composition

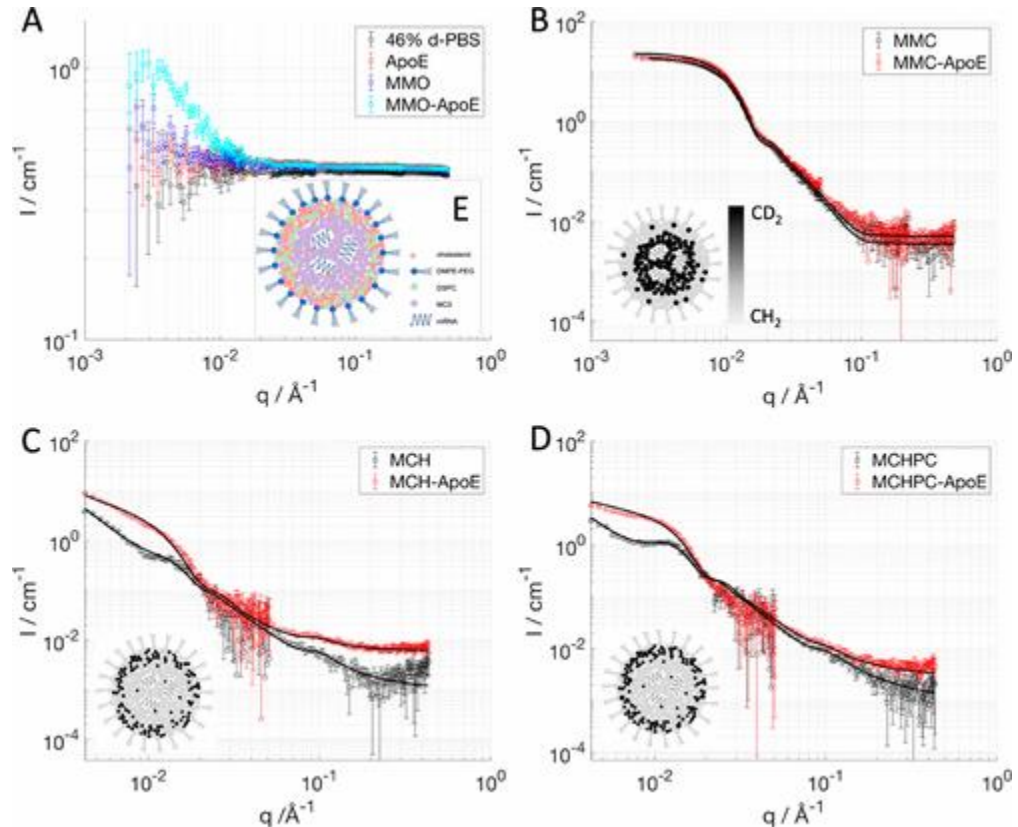


Sebastiani et al. *ACS Nano* **2021** 15, 6709–6722  
Sebastiani et al. *JCIS* **2022** 610, 766–774



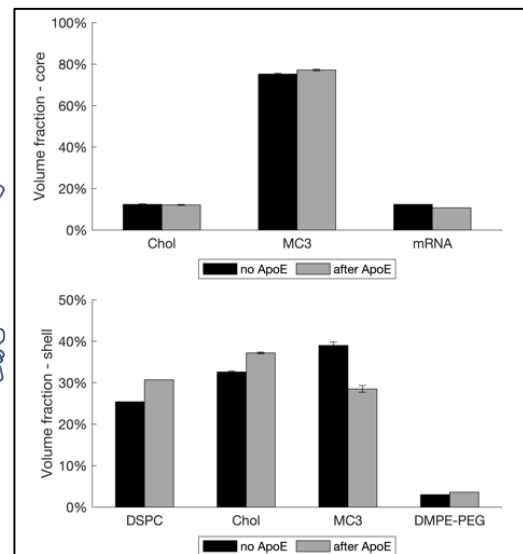
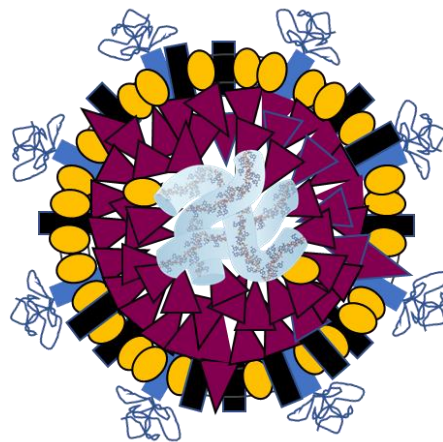
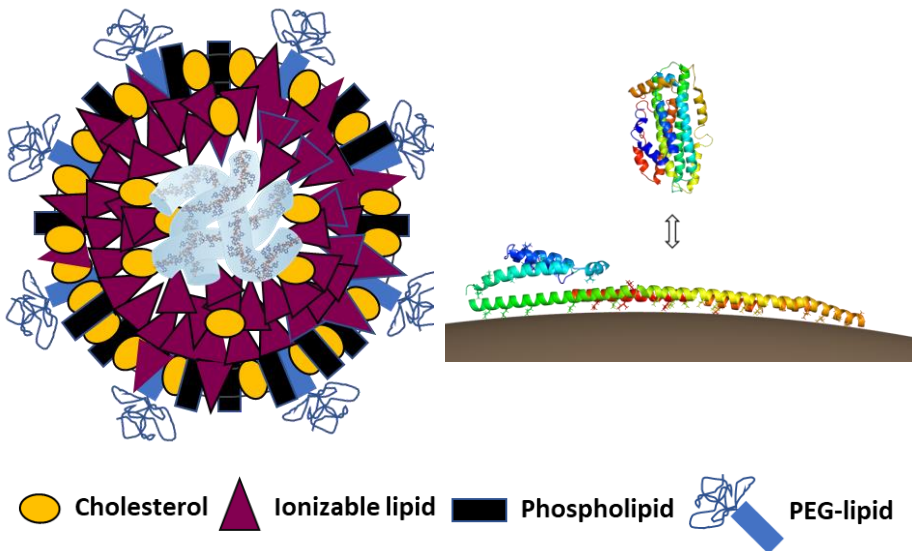
# SANS as a tool to characterize LNPs in the presence of proteins

- LNPs were incubated with ApoE for 3 h
- Isotopically labelled LNPs were designed to highlight LNP components
- Addition of ApoE shows clear changes in the LNP structure



# ApoE binding induces lipid redistribution

- ApoE binding leads to an increased cholesterol concentration in the LNP surface which seems to be accompanied by nanodomain formation.
- The surface nanostructure will play a role in the intracellular fate of LNPs.

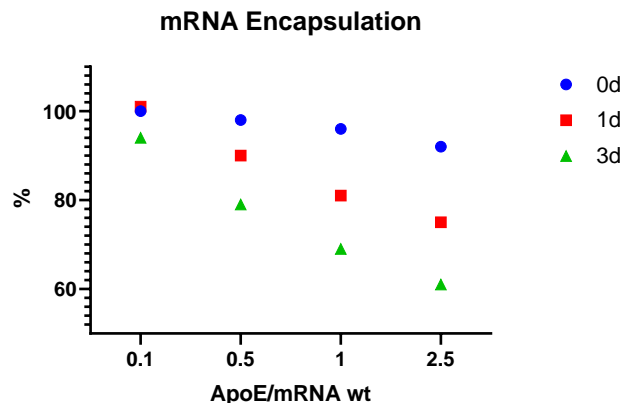
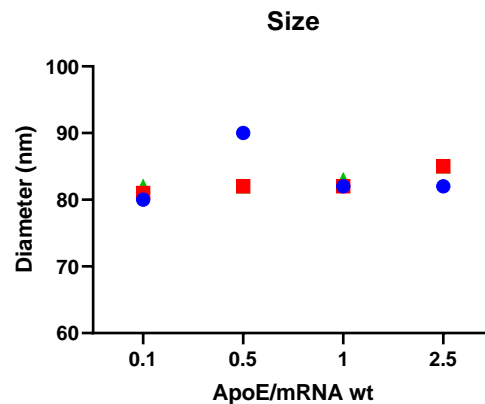
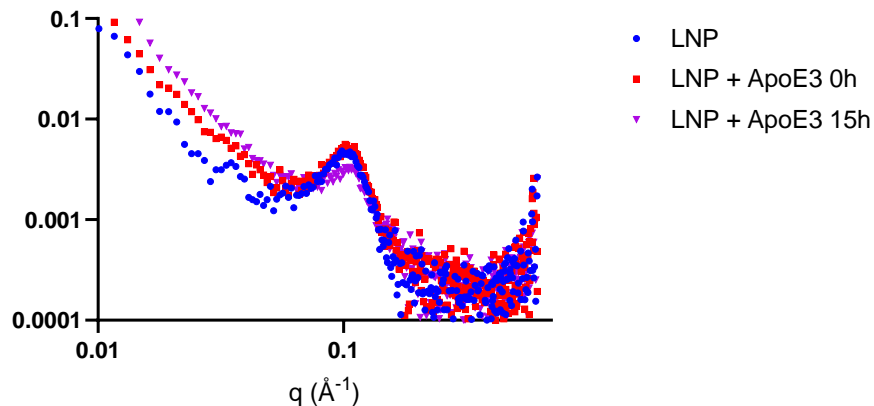


Sebastiani et al. ACS Nano **2021**, 15, 6709–6722



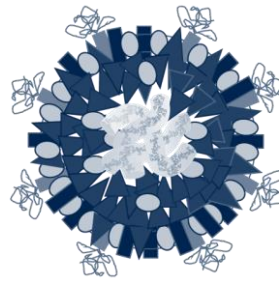
# ApoE Binding induces changes in LNP core

- Incubation of ApoE with mRNA-LNPs does not affect the size measure by DLS, but it does affect mRNA encapsulation
- SAXS indicates a “less ordered” internal structure





# Summary



- LNPs are leading delivery vehicles for RNA therapy
- SANS is a powerful tool for characterization and development of mRNA-containing LNPs
- The transfection efficacy of LNPs containing mRNA is size and surface composition dependent
- Binding of ApoE induces lipid redistribution across mRNA-containing LNPs



# Planning the formulation development strategy for a RNA-LNP

## Discovery

*Focus on efficacy, safety, stability and manufacturability*

## Development

### Optimizing LNP composition

- Lipid composition
- N:P ratios

### Developing a robust manufacturing process

- Mixing
- Downstream process (TFF)

### Stress studies

- Freeze-Thaw
- Impurity spiking
- Shear sensitivity
- Light/UV sensitivity

### Enhancing LNP stability in solution

- Lipid solution
- Buffer/pH evaluation
- Excipients evaluation

### Evaluating compatibility with materials

- Plastic and metal surfaces
- Primary containers
- Handling in clinic



# Acknowledgements



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- **Marité Cárdenas**



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- Aurel Radulescu



UNIVERSITY OF  
GOTHENBURG

- Johan Bergenholtz

- Marc Obiols-Rabasa (Lund University, SAXS support measurements)
- Jonny Eriksson (Uppsala University, cryo-TEM measurements)



***And many others!***

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