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Harvard John A. Paulson
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Multi-Responsive Nanogels for Biosensing, Drug Delivery, and Regenerative Medicine

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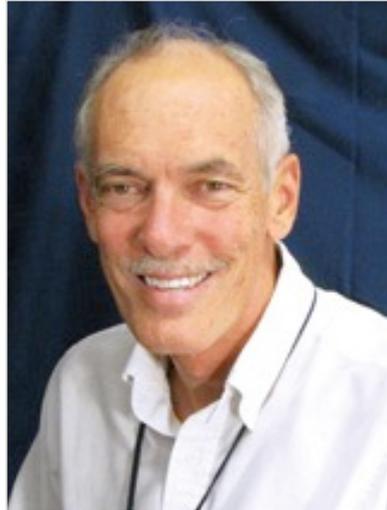
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Introductions



Mike Lesiecki
Host



Atilla Ozgur Cakmak
Assistant Professor
NACK Network



Postdoctoral Fellow in Biomedical
Engineering at Harvard University



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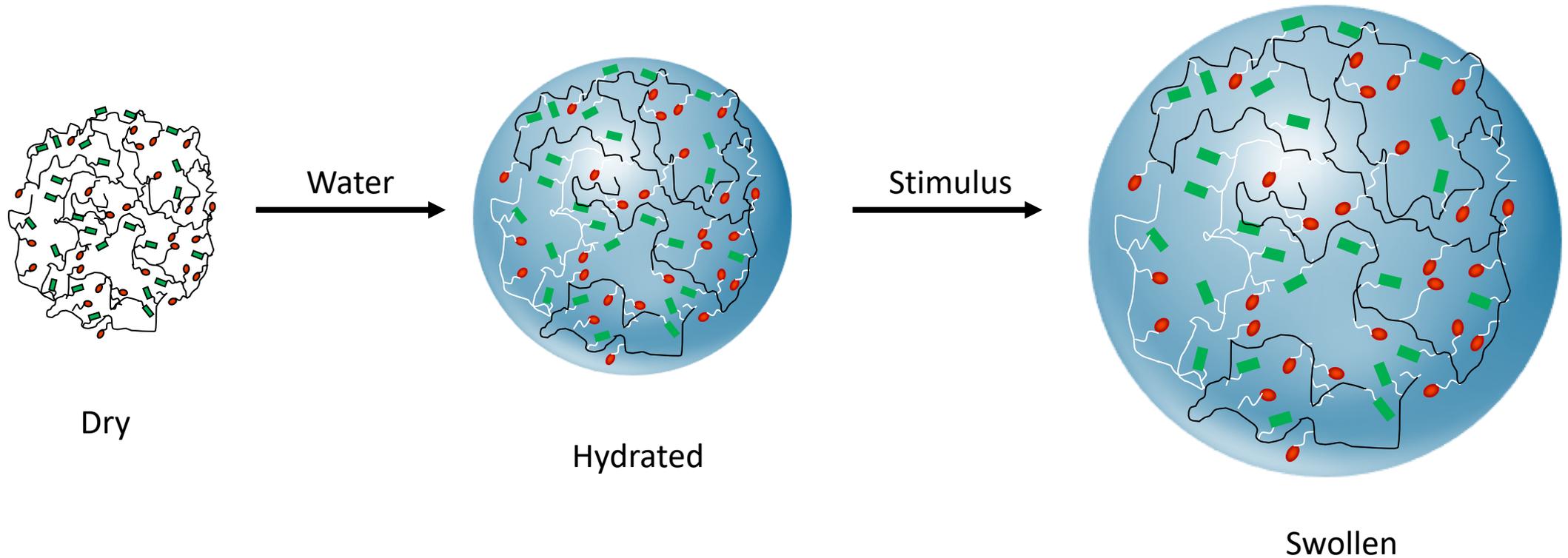
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Introduction

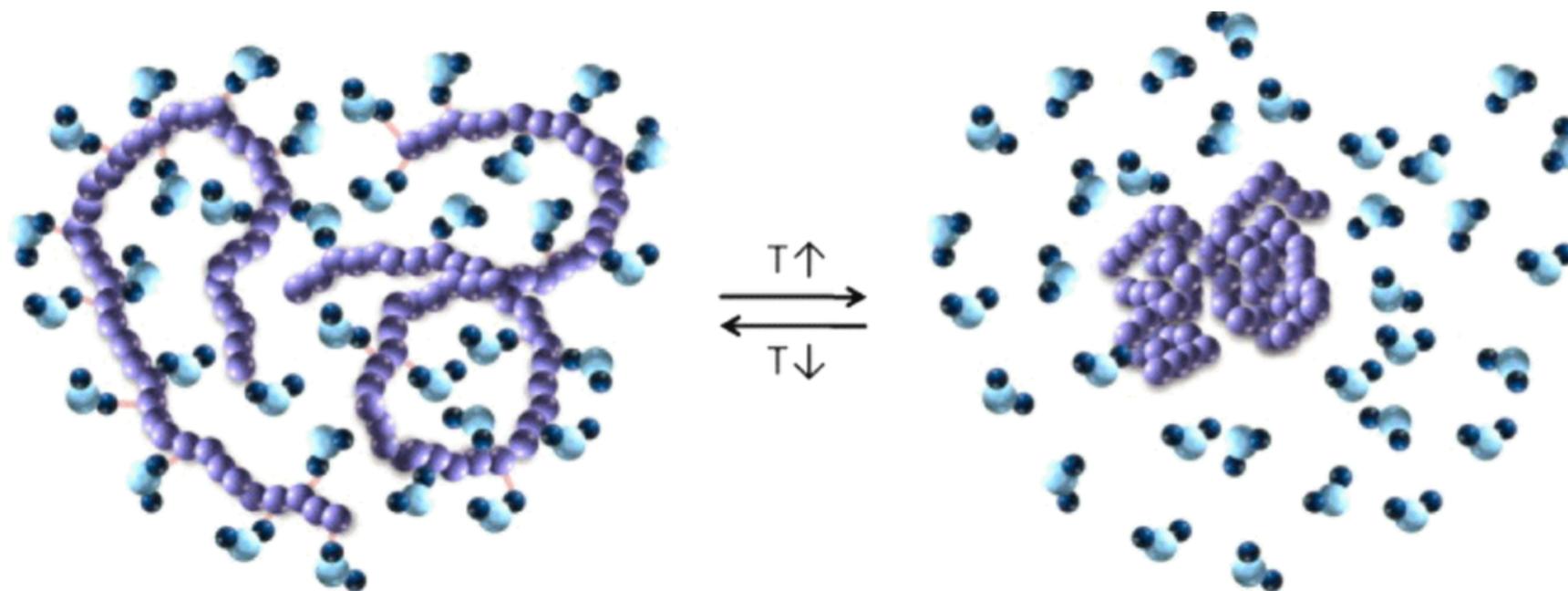
- The purpose of this webinar is to introduce you to ***environmentally responsive hydrogels*** with particular focus on ***fabrication and application of nanoscale hydrogel networks, or nanogels.***
- We have shown that these nanogels can be fabricated ***by a number of methods.*** Here, we focus on one particular method, which uses ***free radical co-polymerization of functional methacrylates, followed by orthogonal modification.***
- I will first provide ***a high-level thermodynamic analysis of how crosslinked networks behave in a good solvent.*** This fundamental understanding is critical in order to apply nanogels in a practical sense.
- Then, I will discuss in detail one application of nanogels – ***cancer precision medicine.***
- Finally, I will conclude with an overview of how similar nanogel systems are being applied within ***biosensing, drug delivery, and regenerative medicine.***

Thermodynamics of Gels: Swelling and Stimulus Response

$$\Delta G_{total} = \Delta G_{elastic} + \Delta G_{mixing} + \Delta G_{ionic}$$



Thermodynamic Response to Environment: Molecular Level



Hydrated Coil

Collapsed Globule

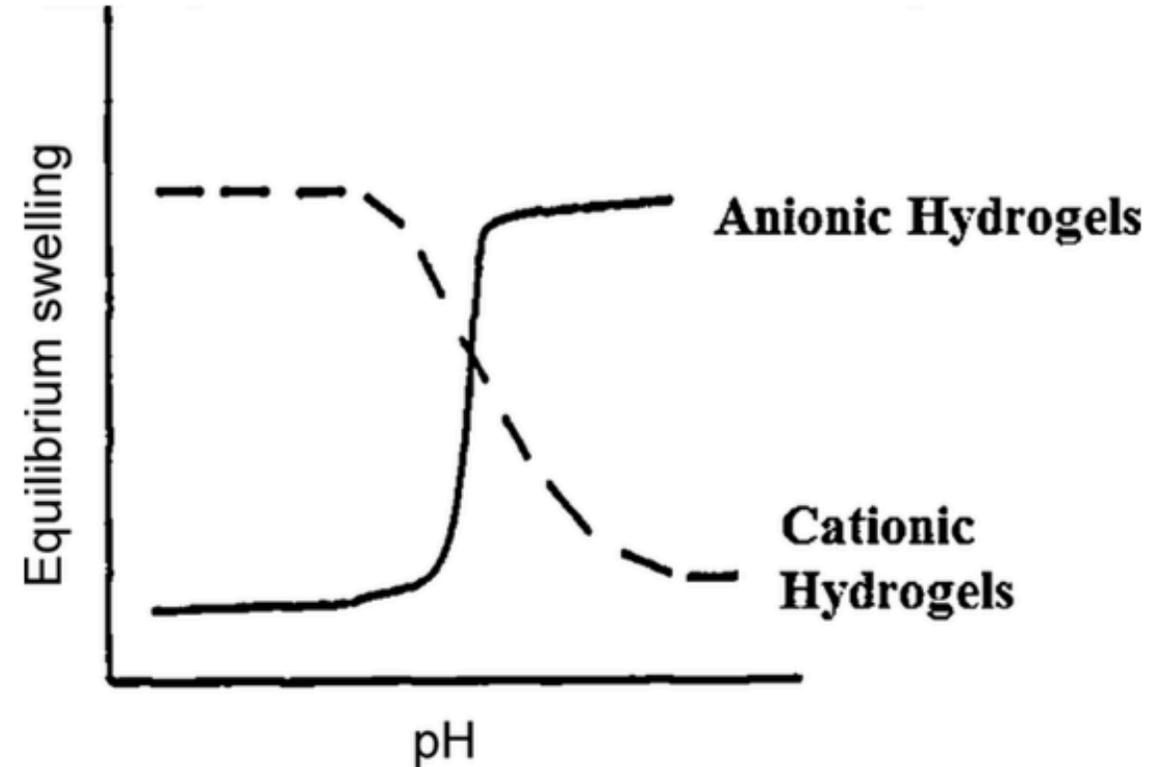
Biologically Relevant Example: pH Responsive Hydrogels

Location	pH
Blood	7.34–7.45
Stomach	1.0–3.0
Upper small intestine	4.8–8.2
Colon	7.0–7.5
Tumor, extracellular	7.2–6.5
Early endosome	6.0–6.5
Late endosome	4.5–5.0
Vagina	3.8–4.5
Inflamed tissue/wound	5.4–7.4

$$\frac{V_1}{4l} \left(\frac{v_{2,s}^2}{\bar{v}^2 M_r^2} \right) \left(\frac{10^{-pKa}}{10^{-pH} + 10^{-pKa}} \right)^2$$

$$= [\ln(1 - v_{2,s}) + v_{2,s} + \chi_1 v_{2,s}^2]$$

$$+ \left(\frac{V_1}{\bar{v} M_c} \right) \left(1 - \frac{2\bar{M}_c}{\bar{M}_n} \right) v_{2,r} \left[\left(\frac{v_{2,s}}{v_{2,r}} \right)^{1/3} - \left(\frac{v_{2,s}}{2v_{2,r}} \right) \right]$$



Fabrication and Responsiveness of Ionizable Nanogels

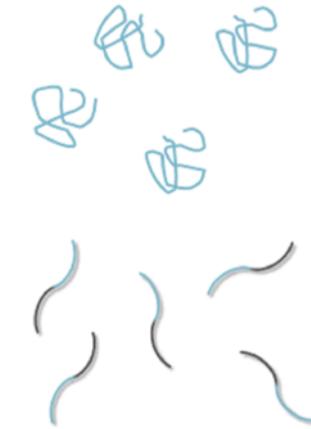
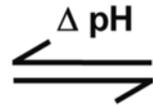
Linear Entanglements



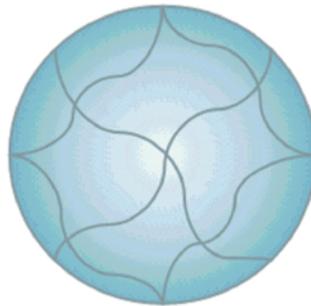
Block Copolymer Micelles



Crosslinked Networks



Disassembly

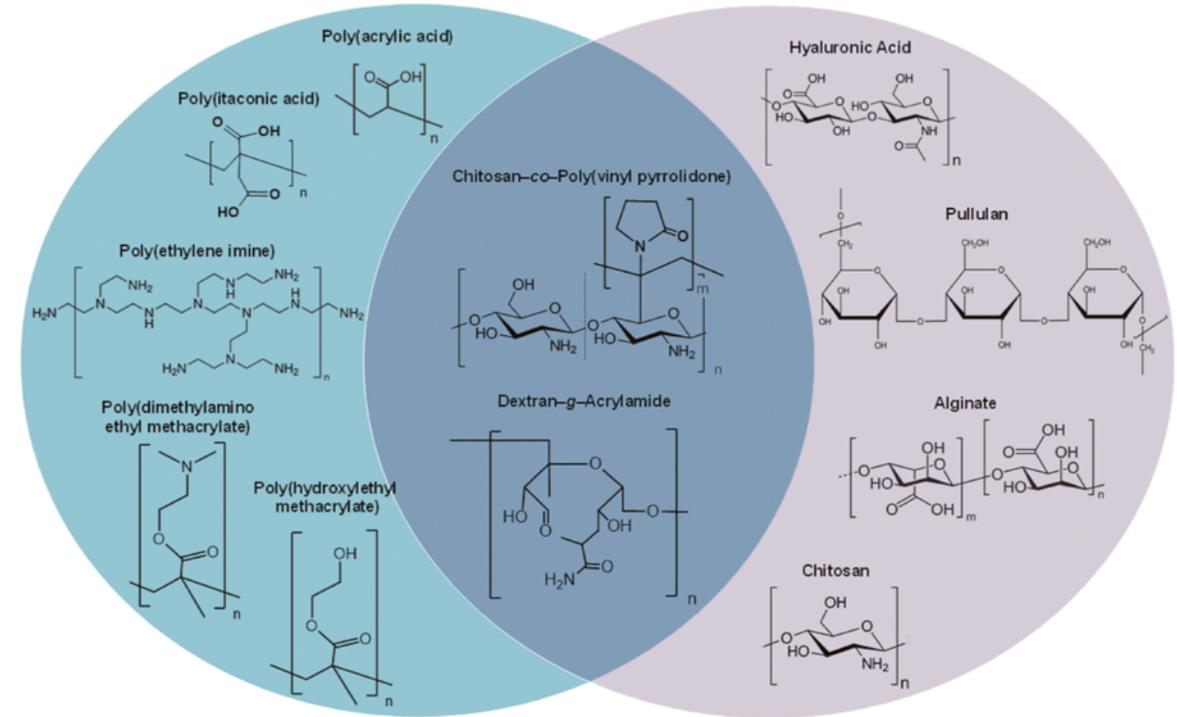


Swelling

Synthetic

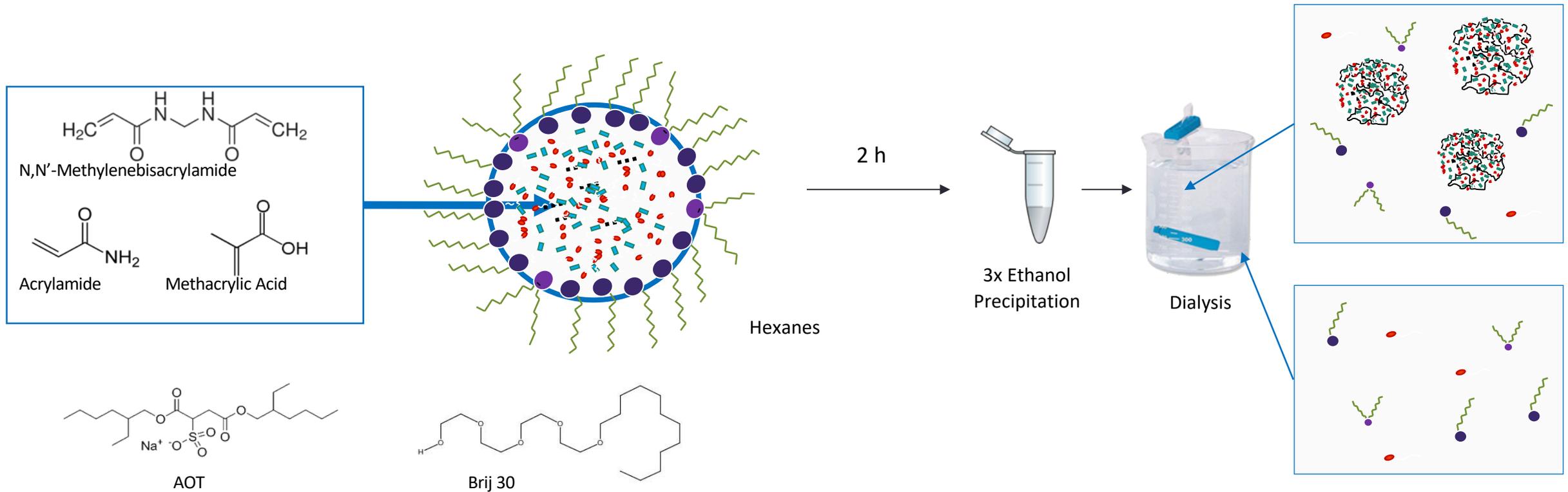
Hybrid

Natural

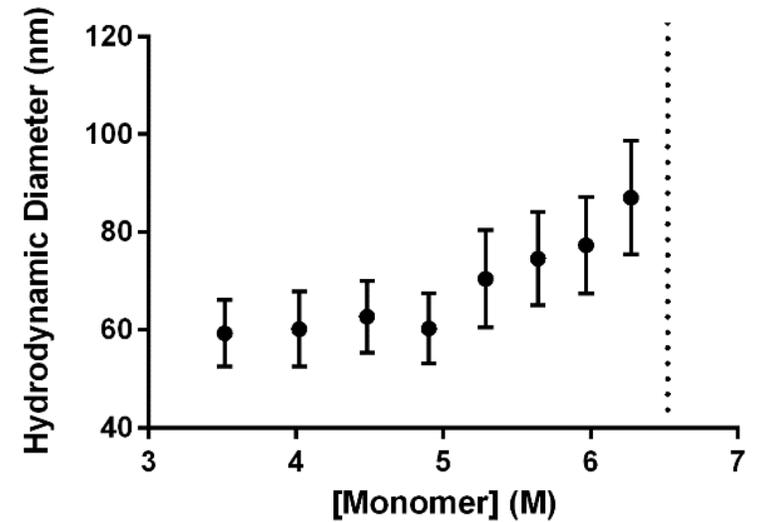
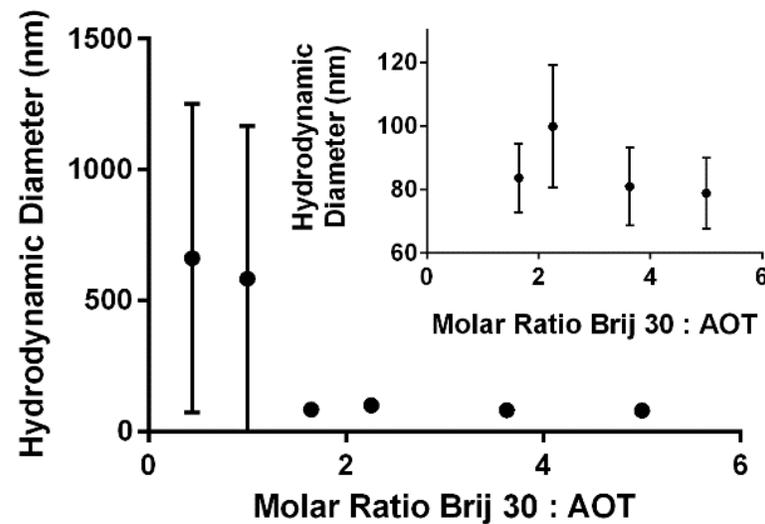
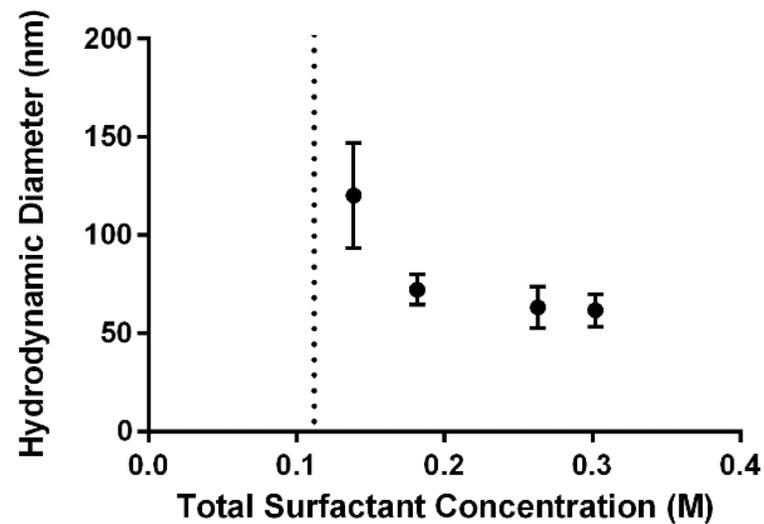


A Brief Question Break

Synthesis of Intelligent Nanogels via Inverse Emulsion Polymerization

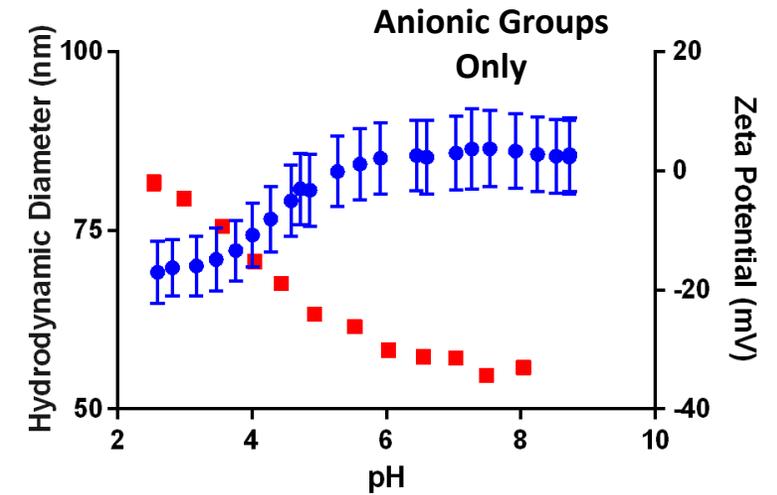
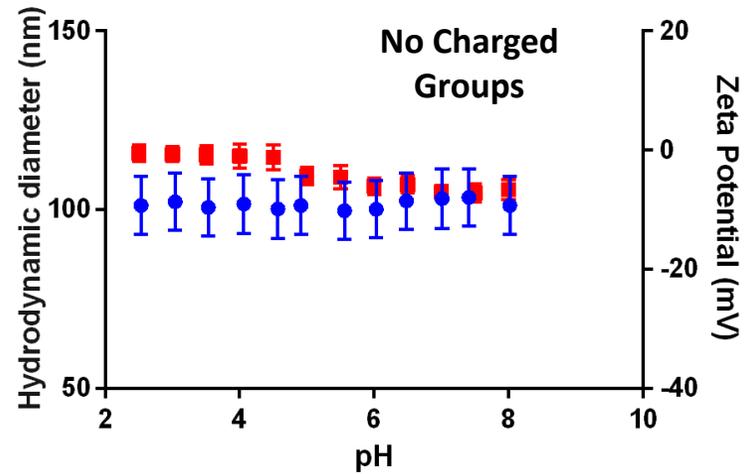
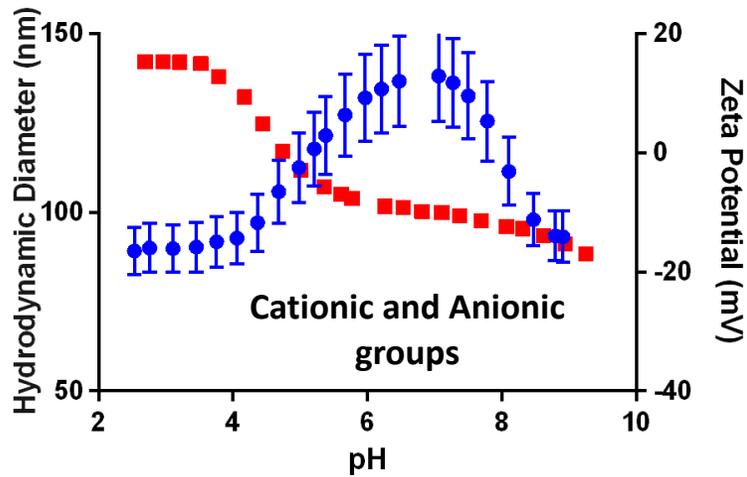


Tunability of Nanogel Diameter via Modulation of Emulsion Parameters



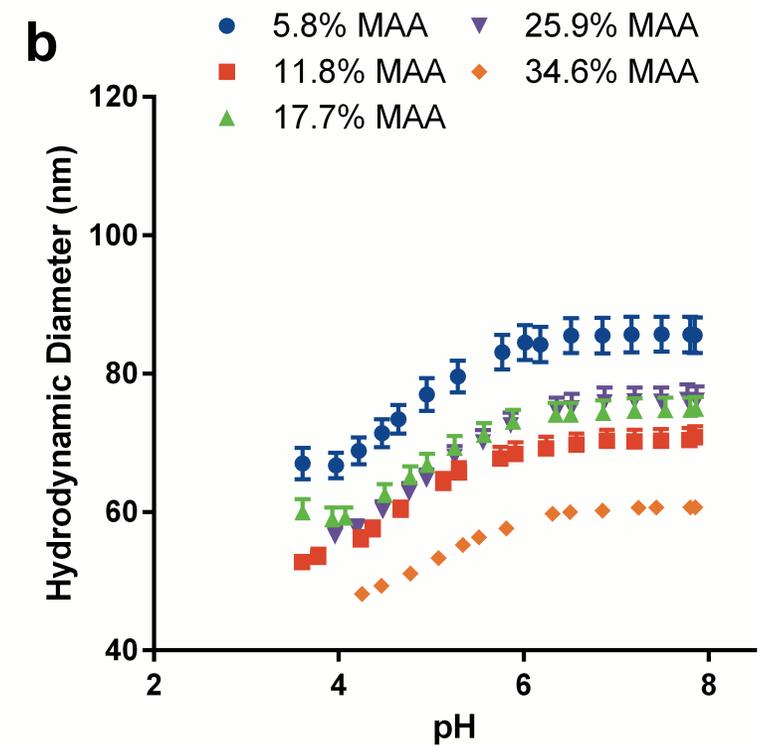
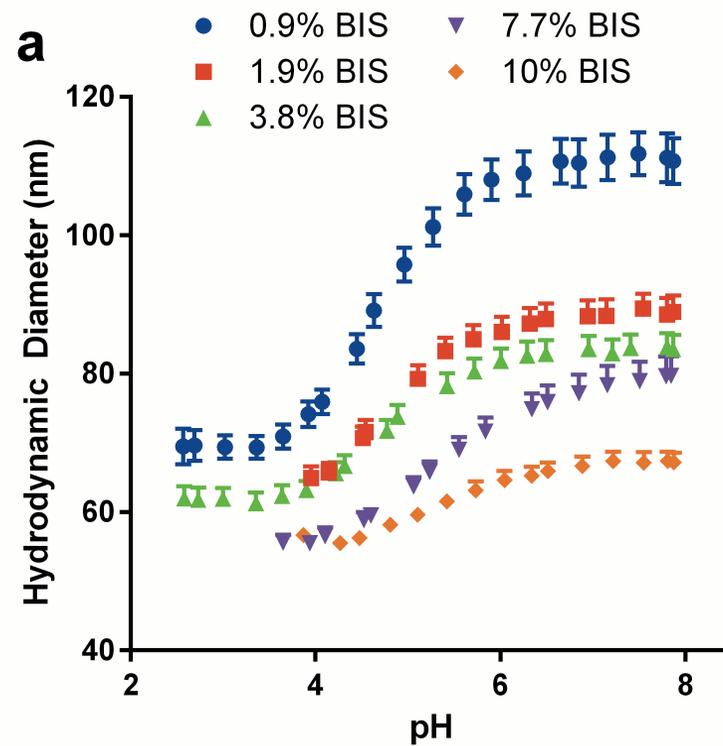
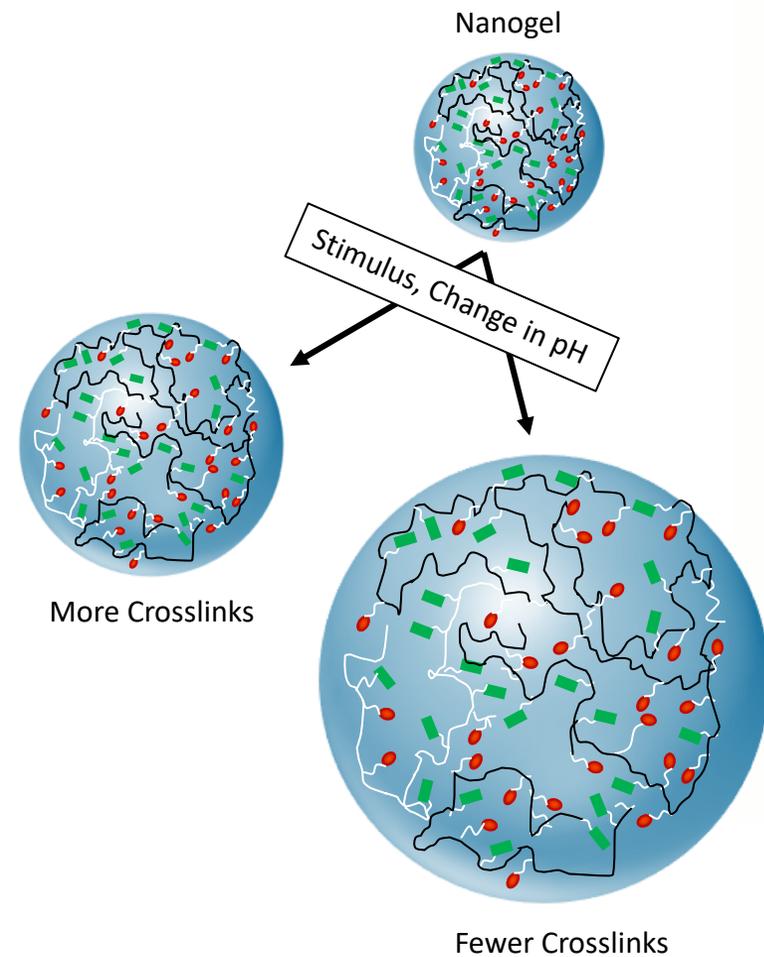
- ✓ Nanogel diameter is tunable through modulation of polymerization parameters
- ✓ Critical levels determined for successful nanogel formation

Response of Intelligent Nanogels to the pH Environment: Diameter and Surface Charge



Zeta Potential, Hydrodynamic Diameter

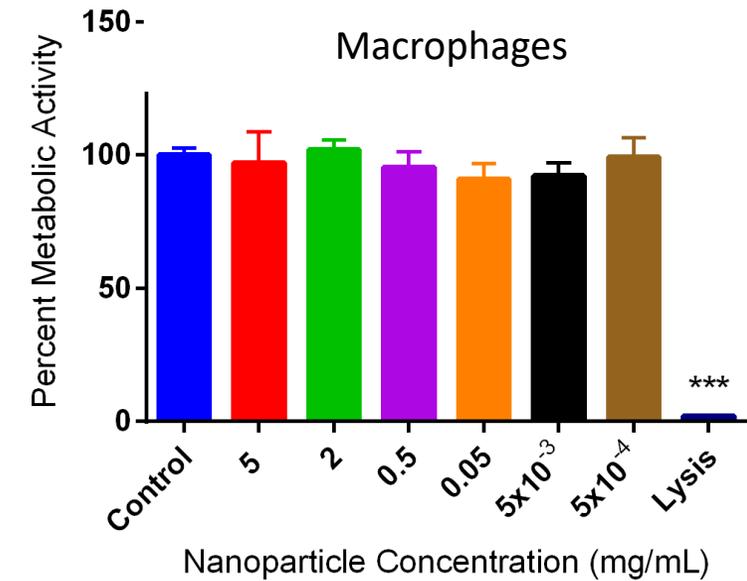
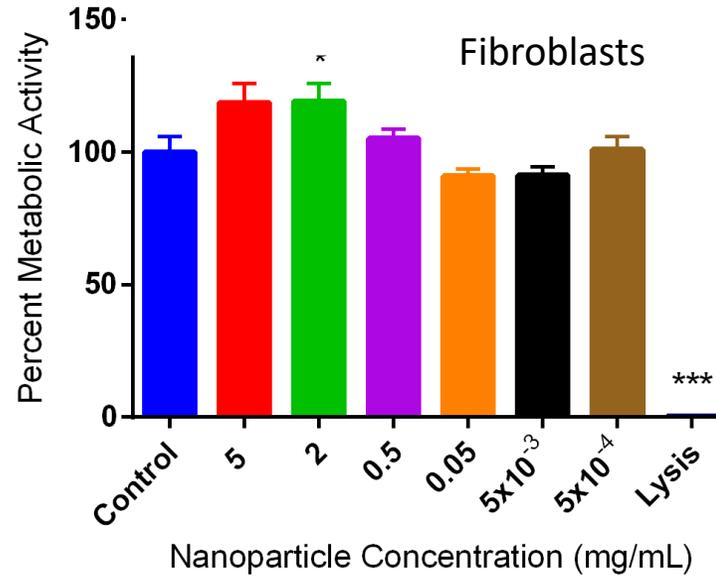
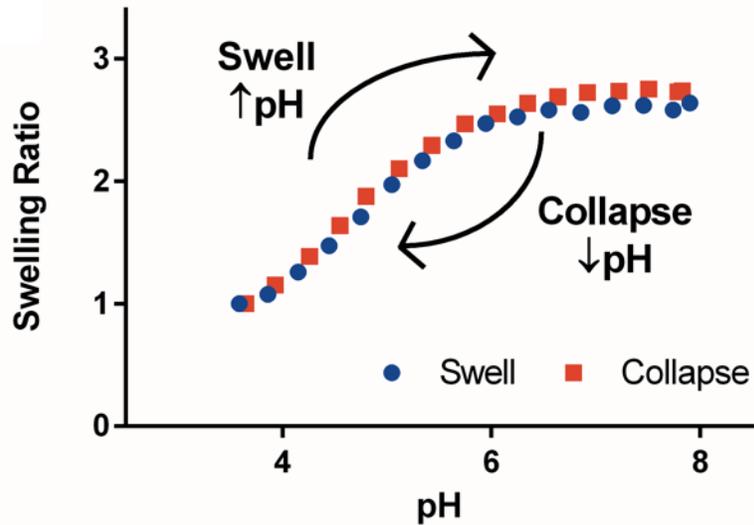
Tunability of the Magnitude of pH Response: Change the Network Structure



- ✓ Tunable via modulation of the monomer feed
- ✓ Range of environmental responsiveness observed

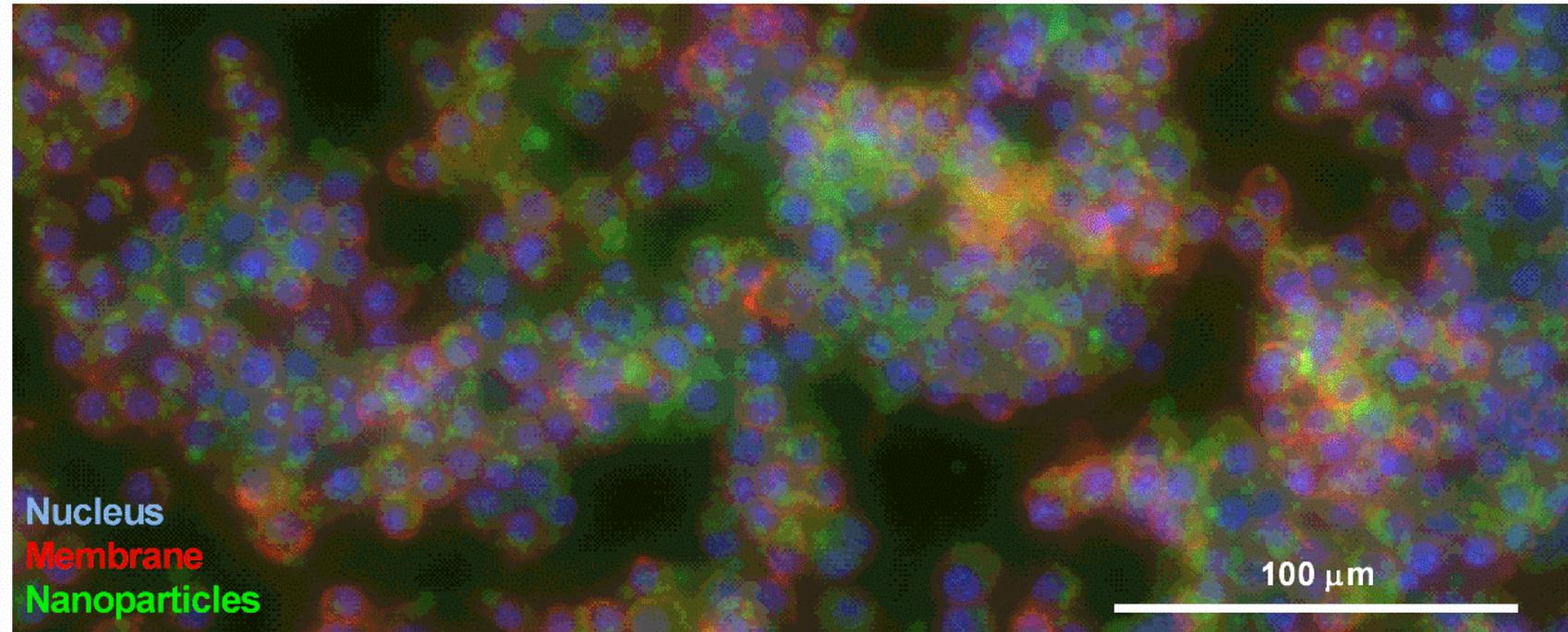
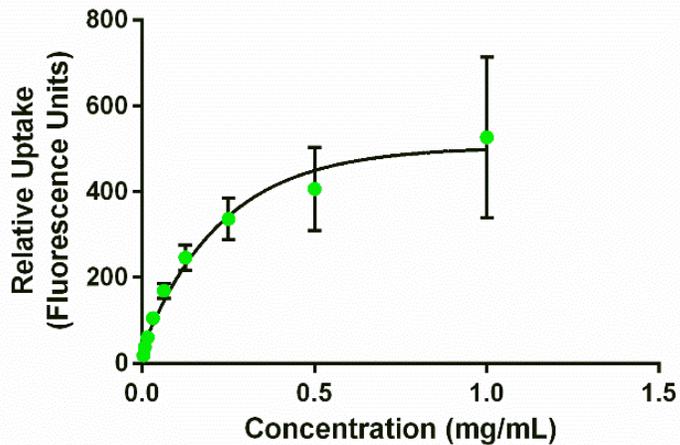
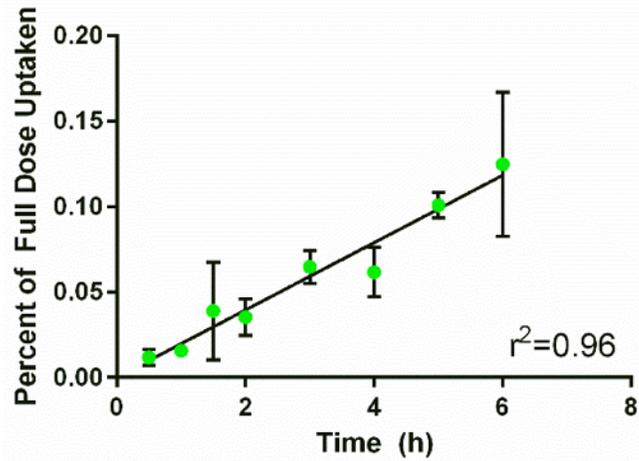
$n = 3$
 $\bar{x} \pm \sigma$

Responsiveness and Cytocompatibility of P(AAm-co-MAA) Nanogels

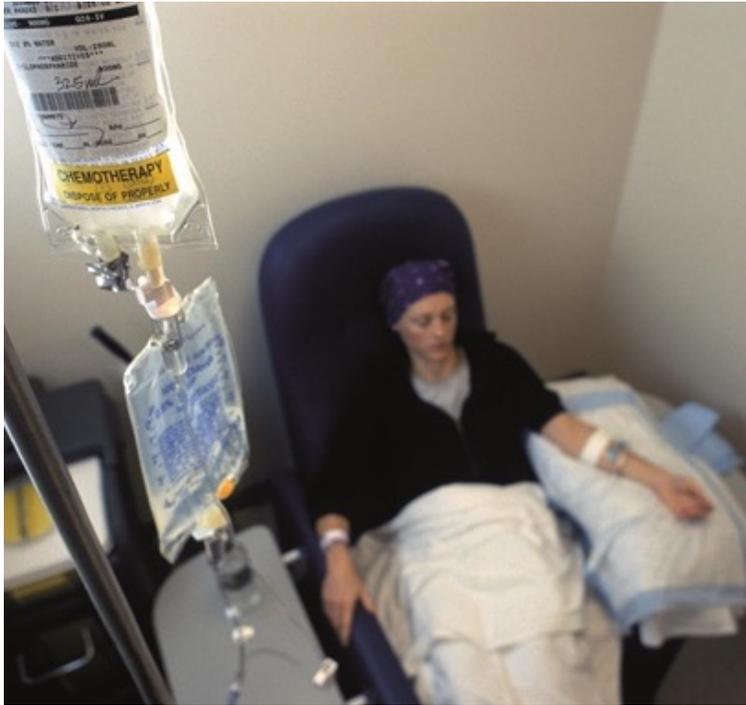


- ✓ Uniform, Spherical, Stable in Solution
- ✓ Reversible pH-responsive behavior
- ✓ Biocompatible

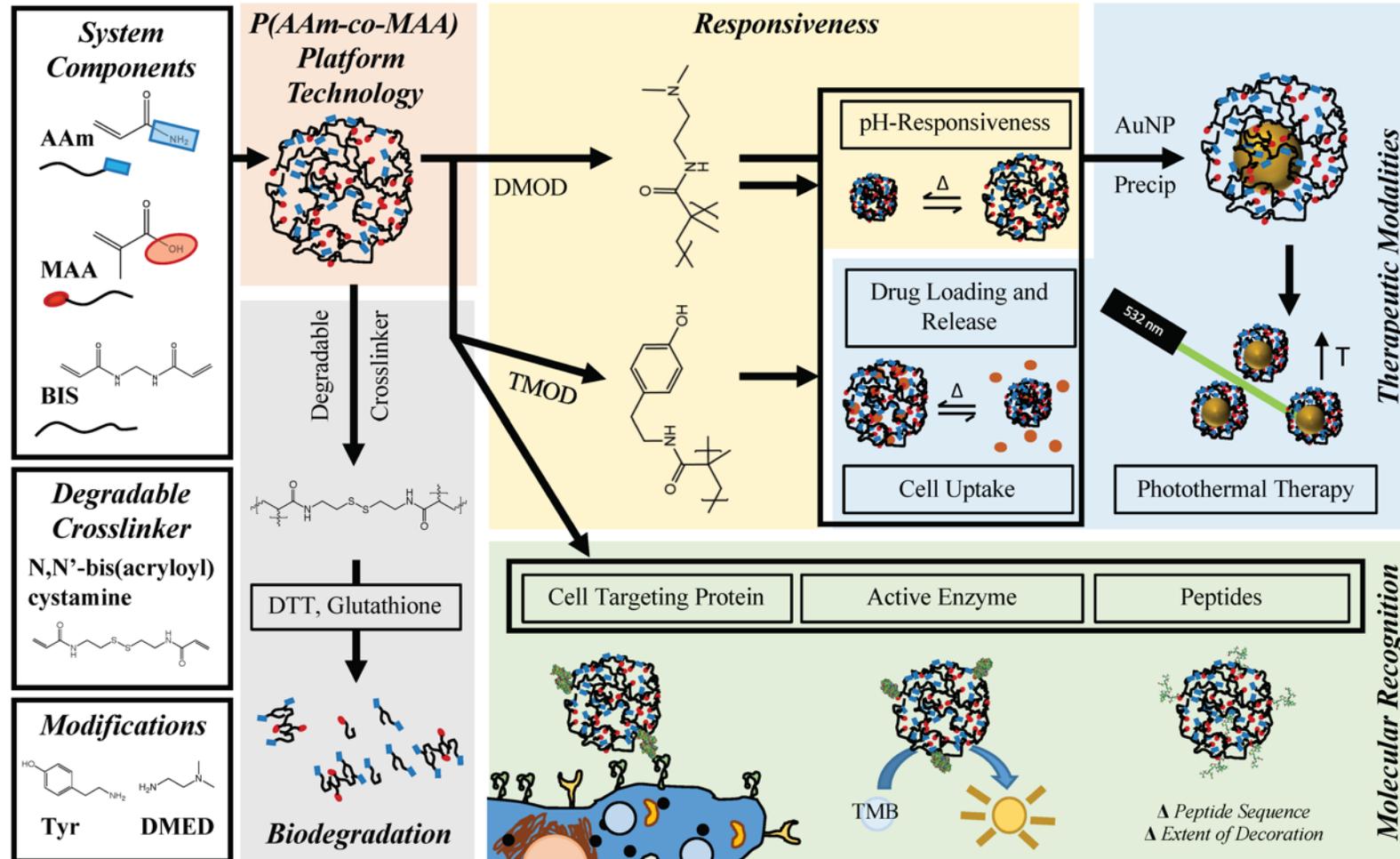
P(AAm-co-MAA) Nanogel Uptake by Murine Macrophages



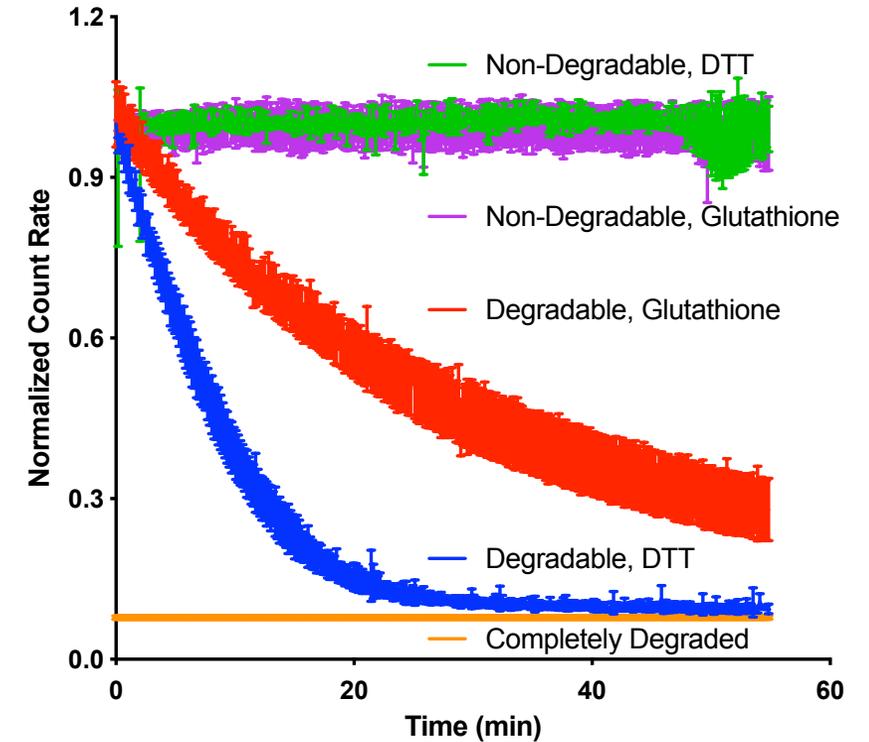
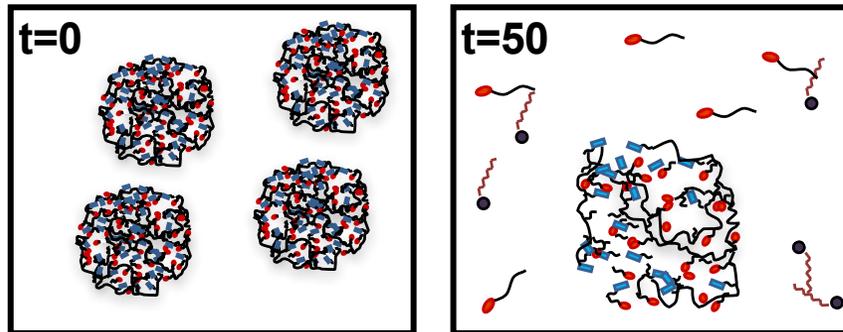
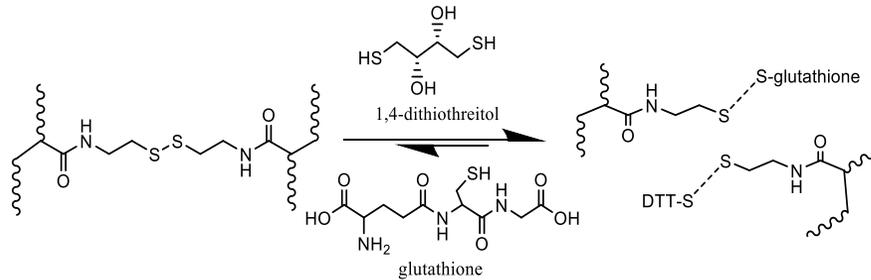
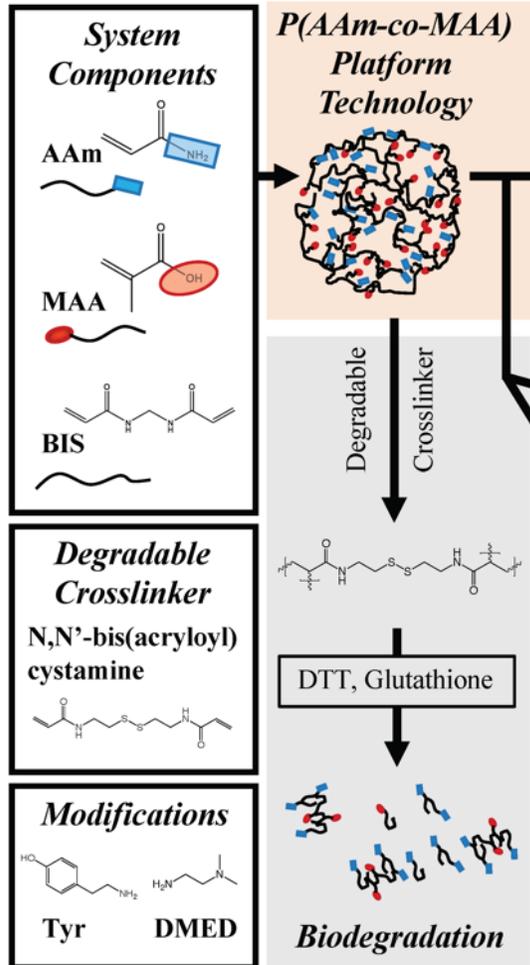
The Challenge of Cancer Precision Medicine



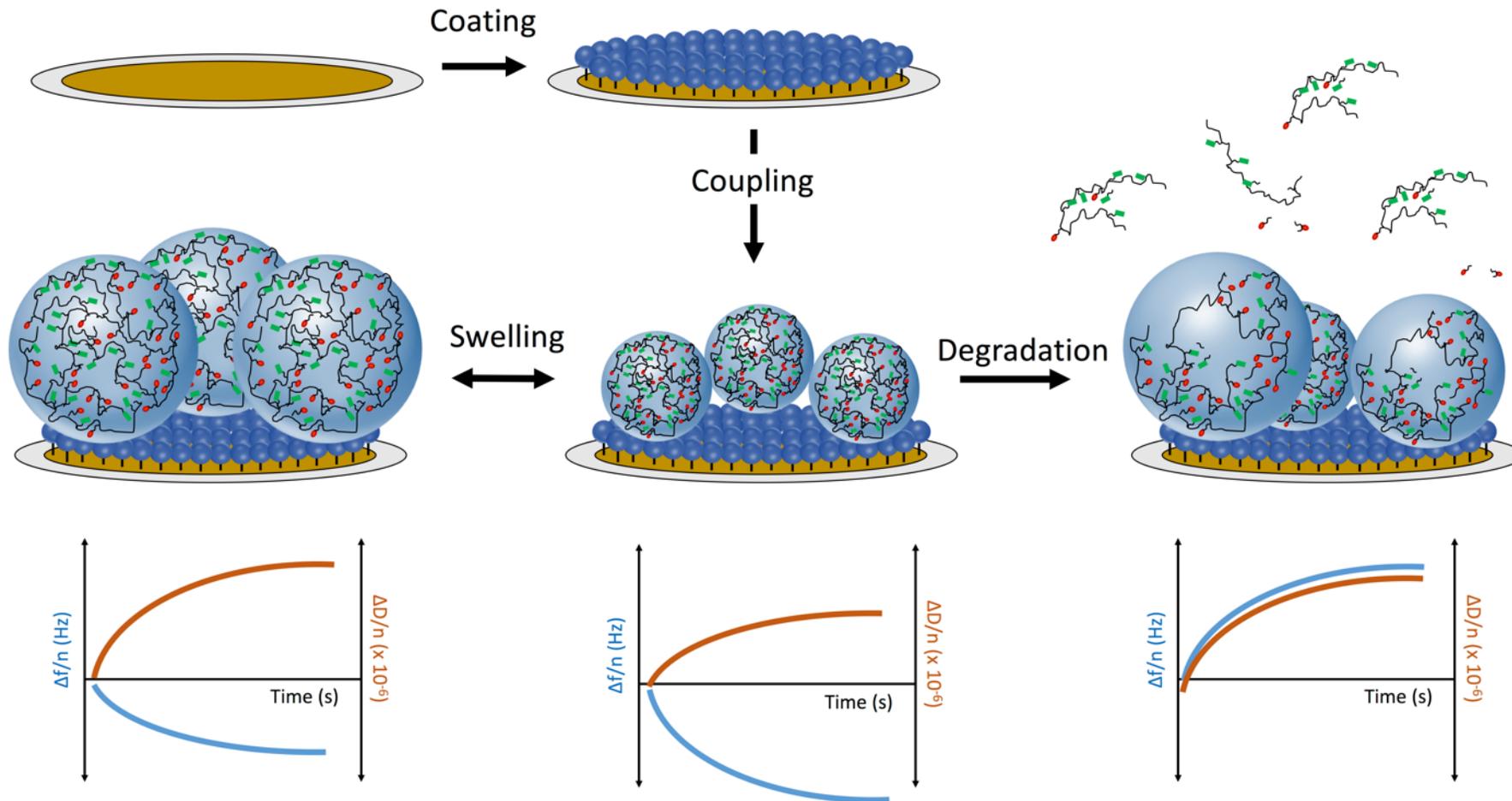
P(AAm-co-MAA) as a Modular Technology for Precision Medicine



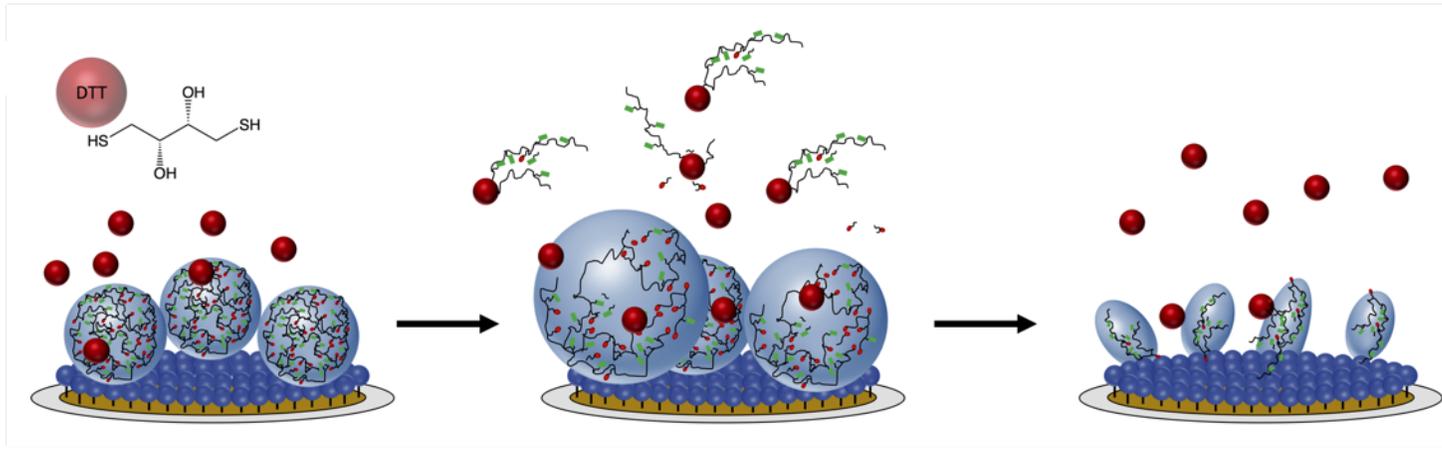
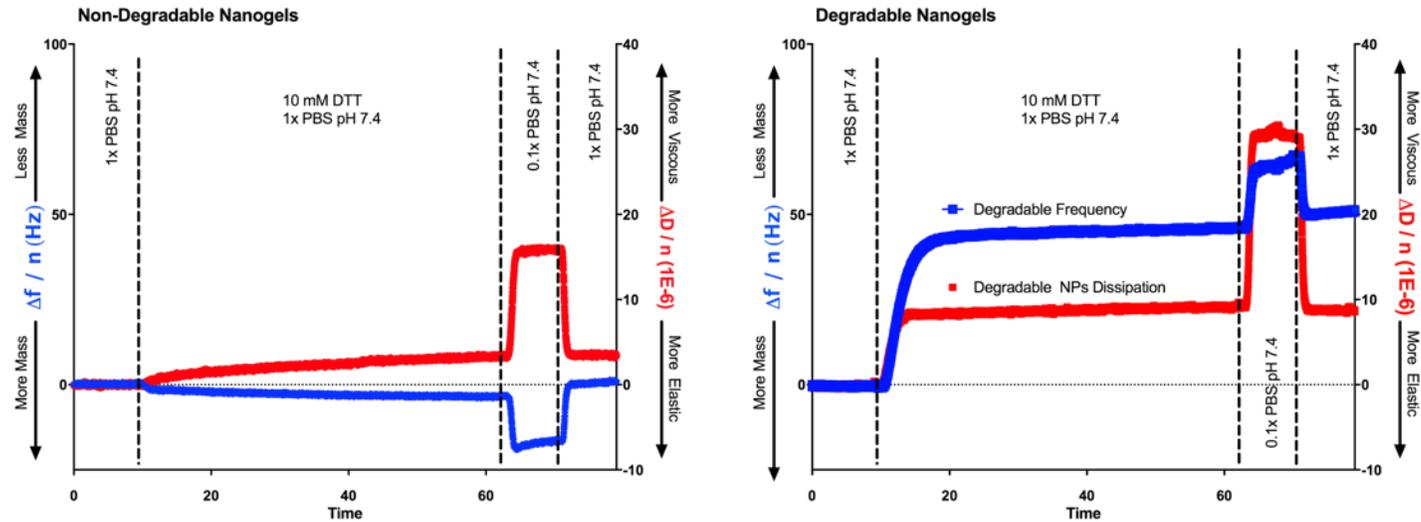
Biodegradation Kinetics and Analysis



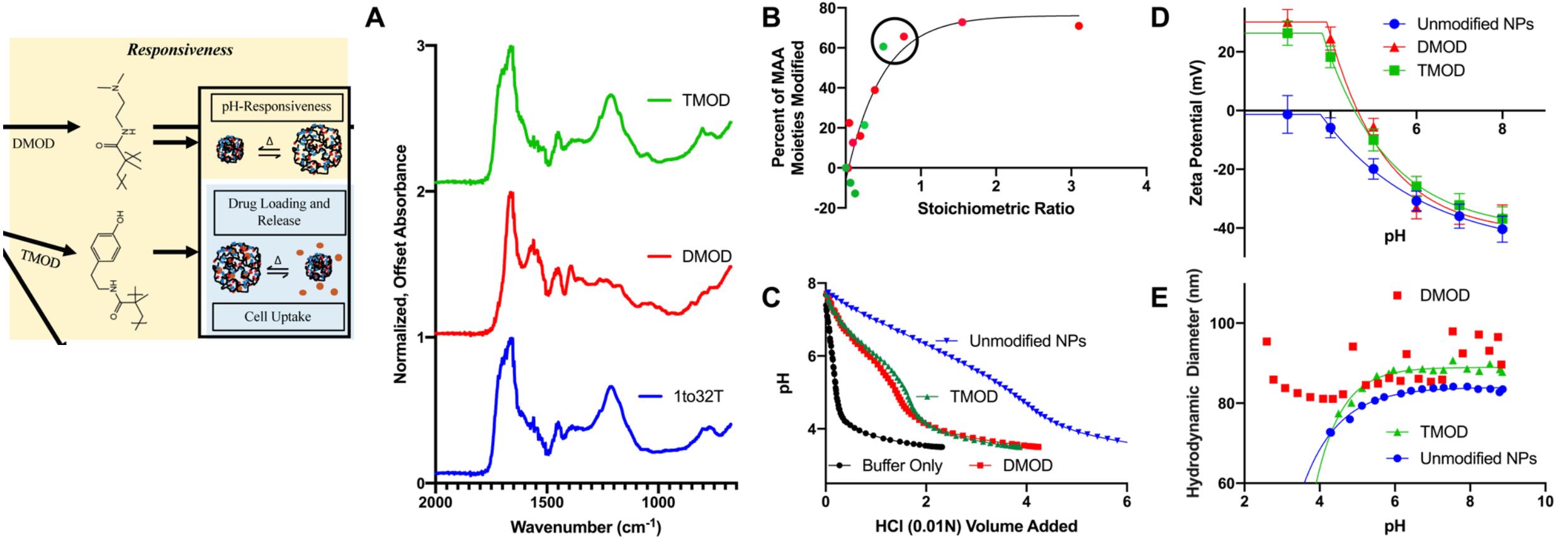
QCM-D Analysis of Nanogel Biodegradation



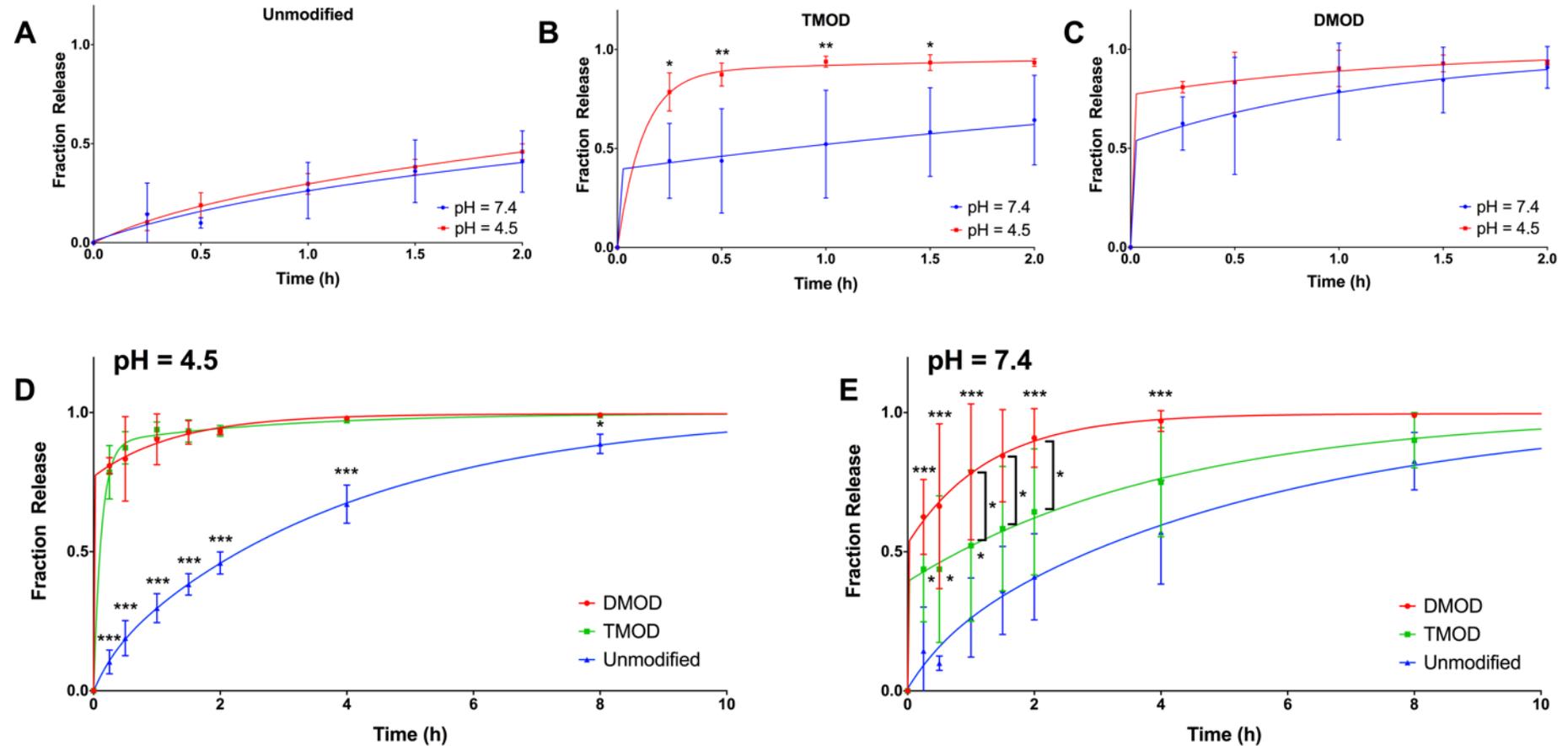
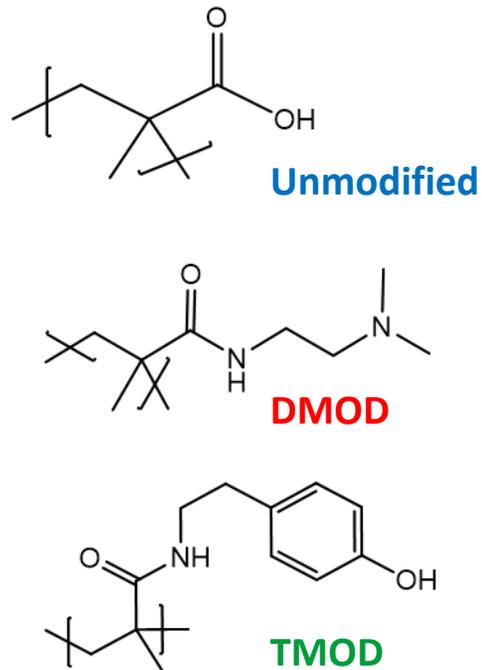
QCM-D Analysis of Nanogel Biodegradation



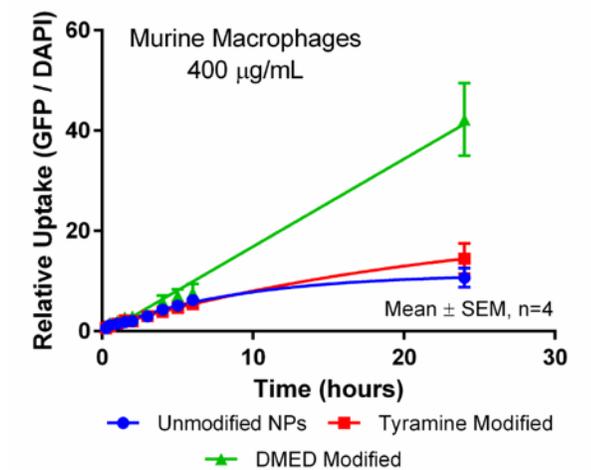
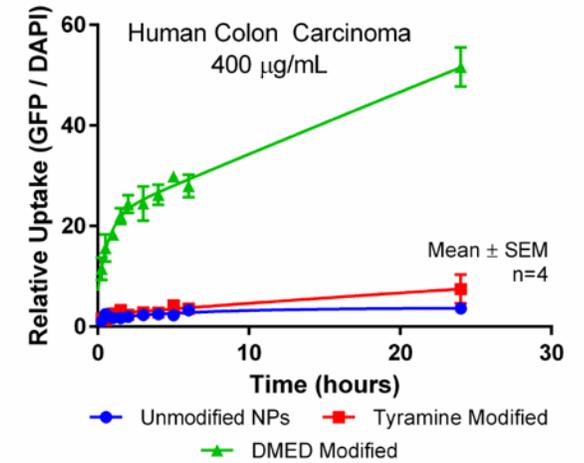
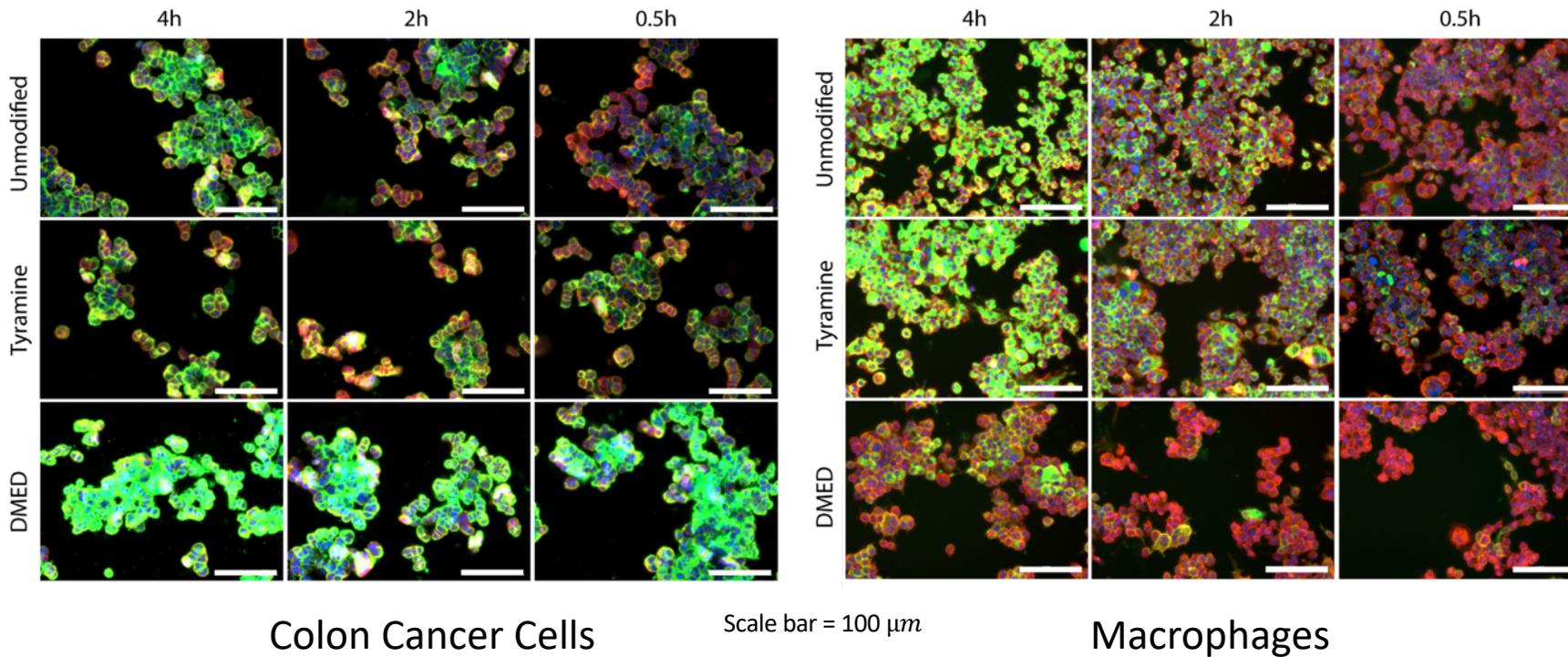
Synthesis and Characterization of Small Molecule-Modified NPs



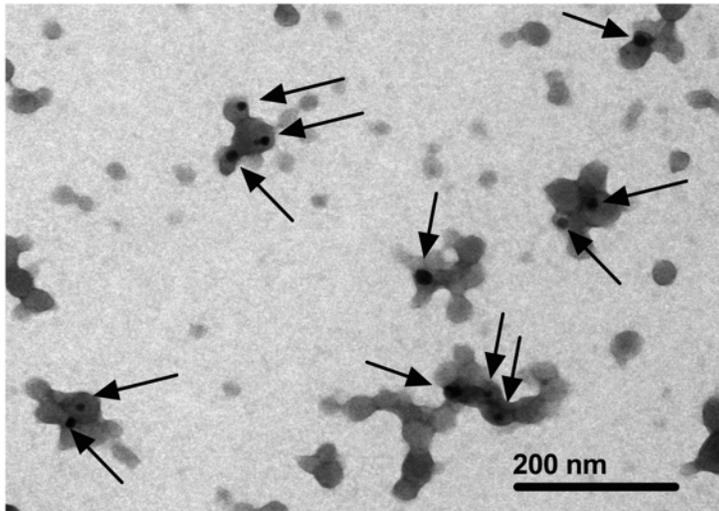
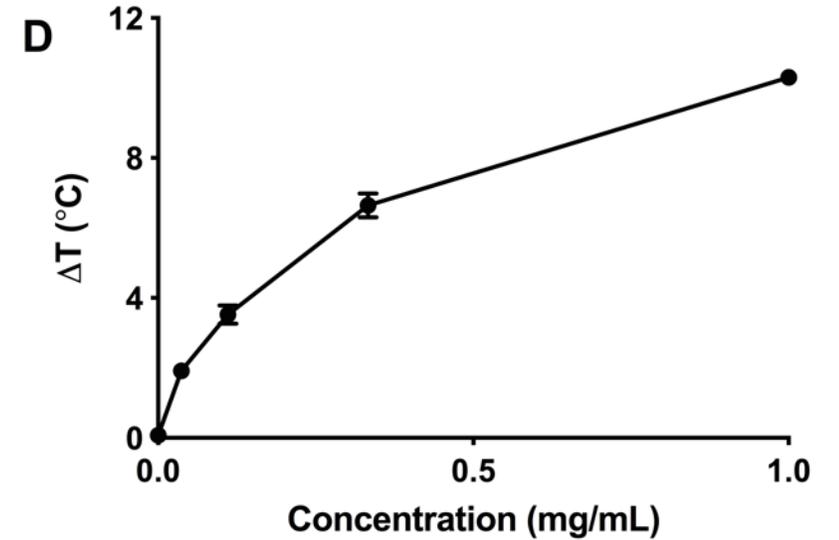
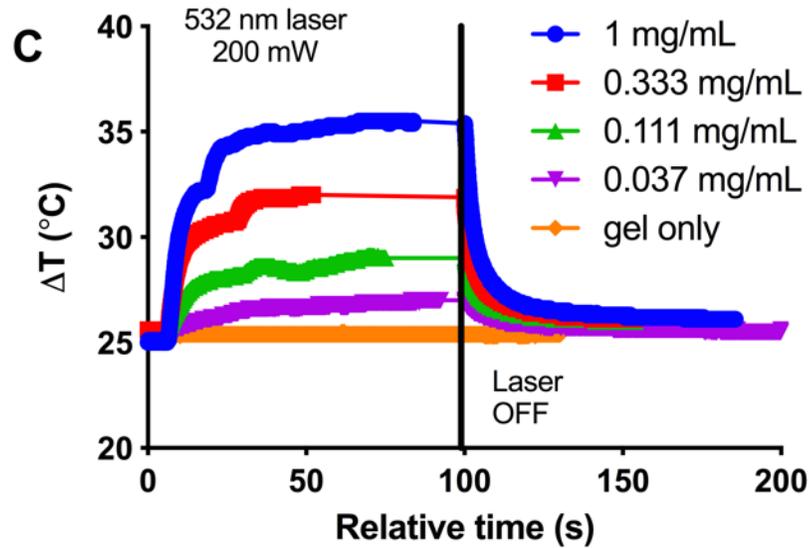
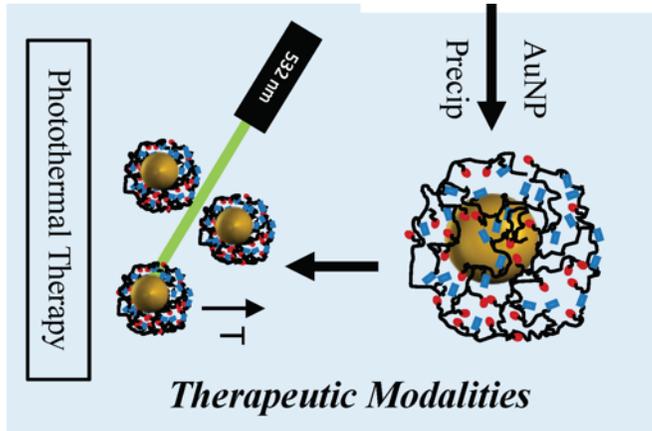
Impact of Nanogel Modification on Responsive Release of Methylene Blue



High-Throughput Assay for Cell Internalization of Nanoparticles (Macrophages vs. Colon Cancer (400 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$)

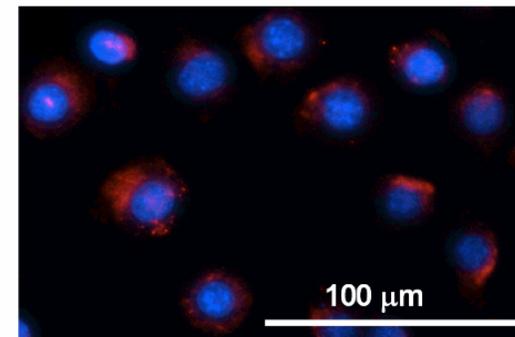
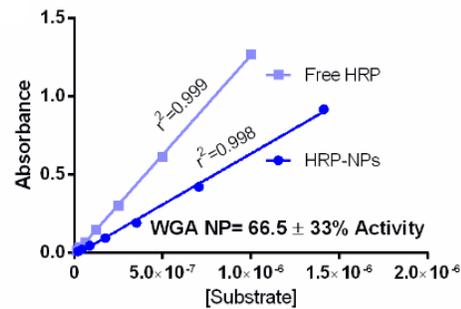
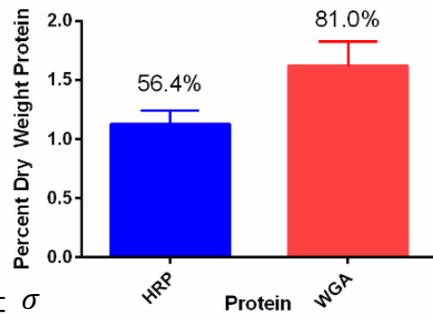
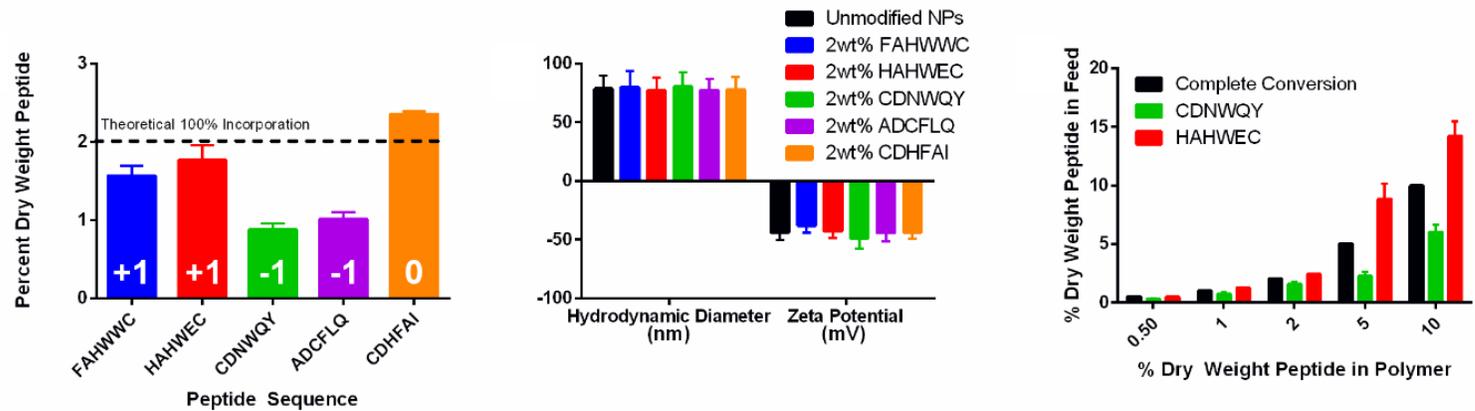
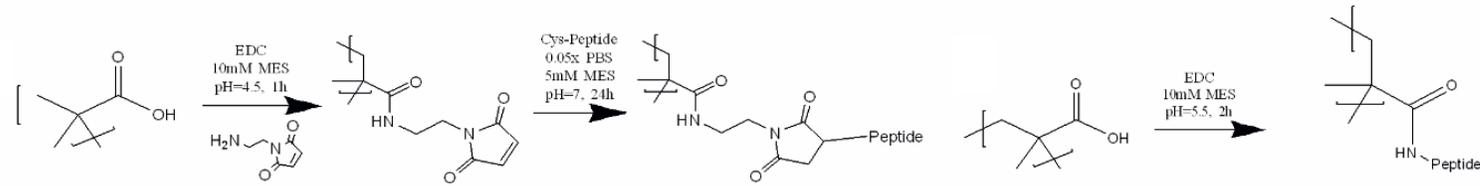


Photothermal Therapy: Composite DMOD Nanogels with Gold Nanoparticles

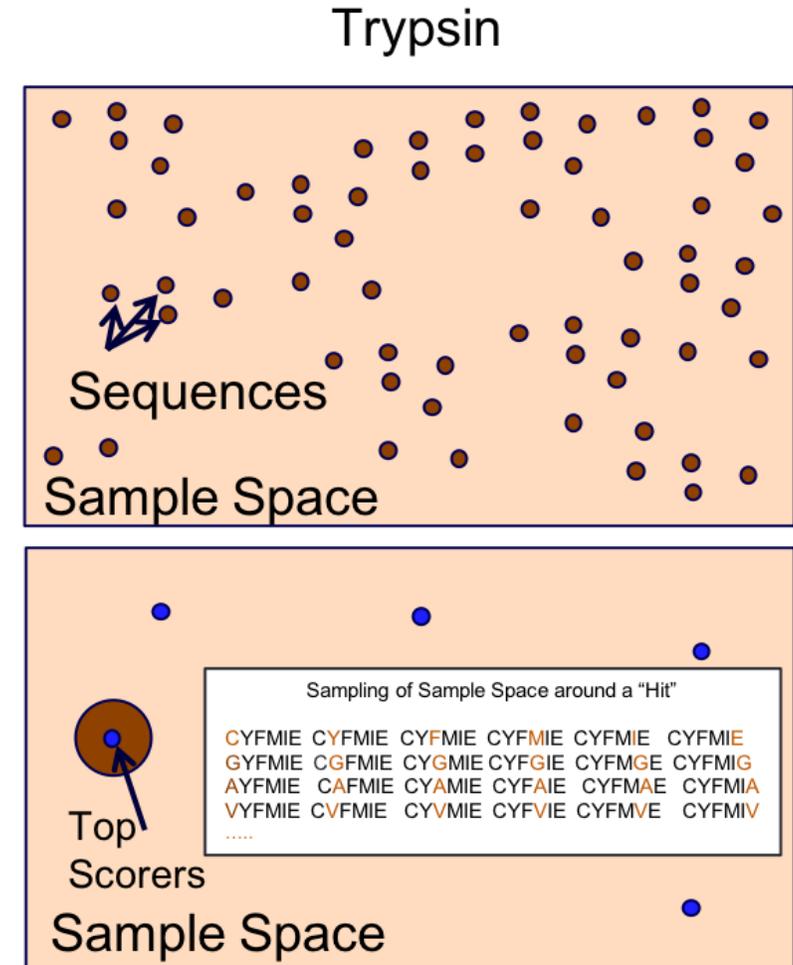
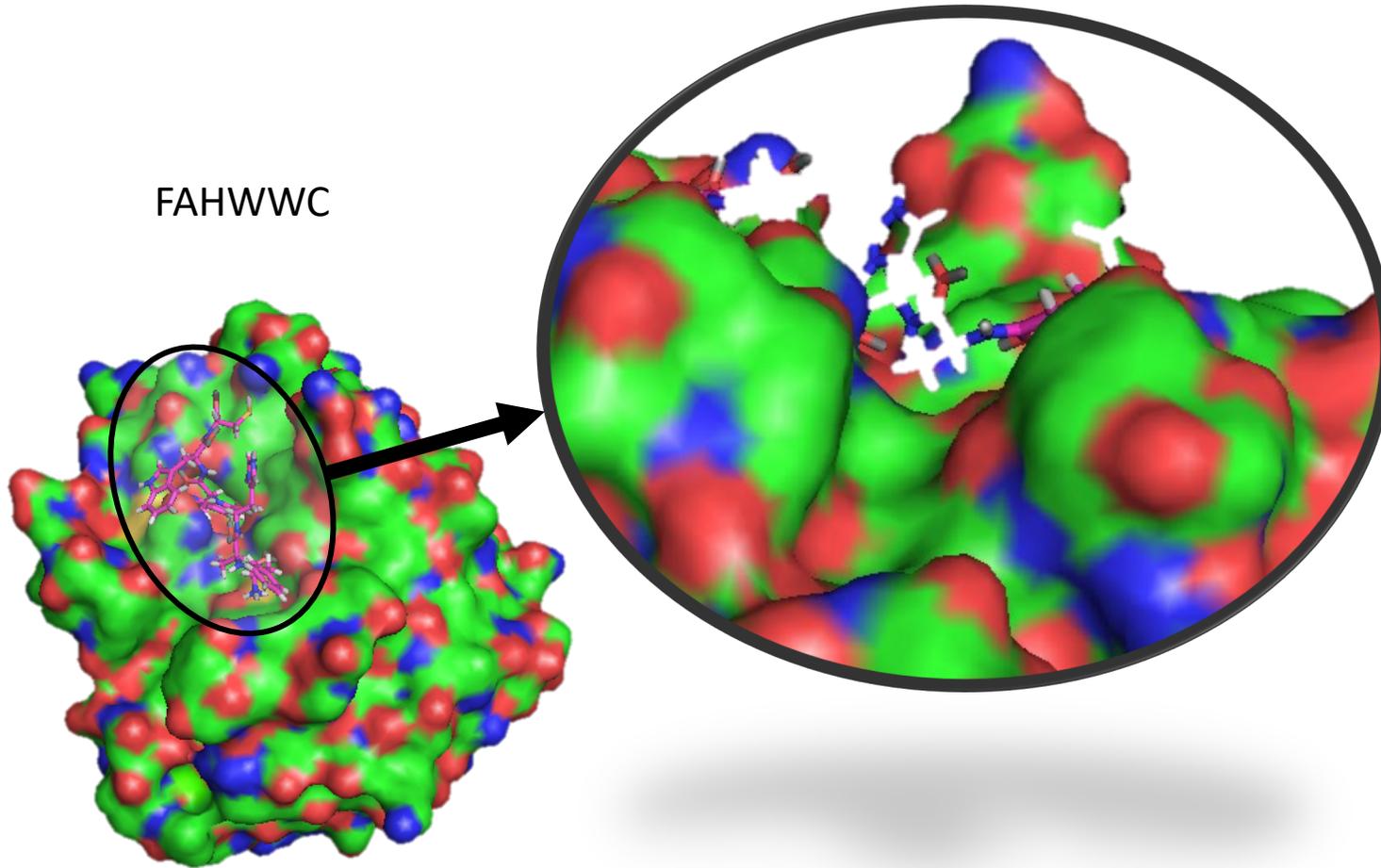


- ✓ Precipitation of gold nanoparticles due to the intrinsic reducing ability of N,N-dimethylethylenediamine
- ✓ AuNP absorb 532 nm laser and transduce to heat

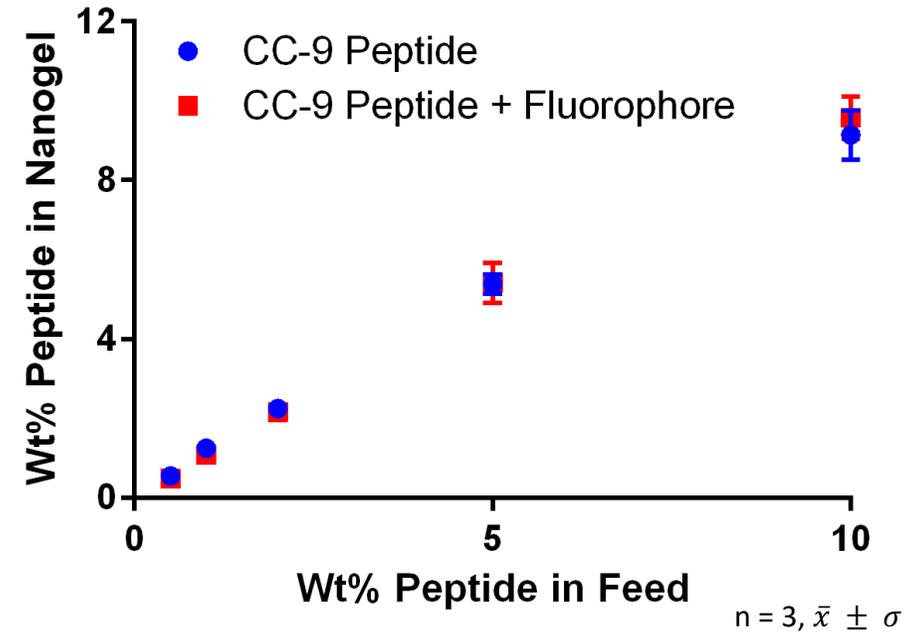
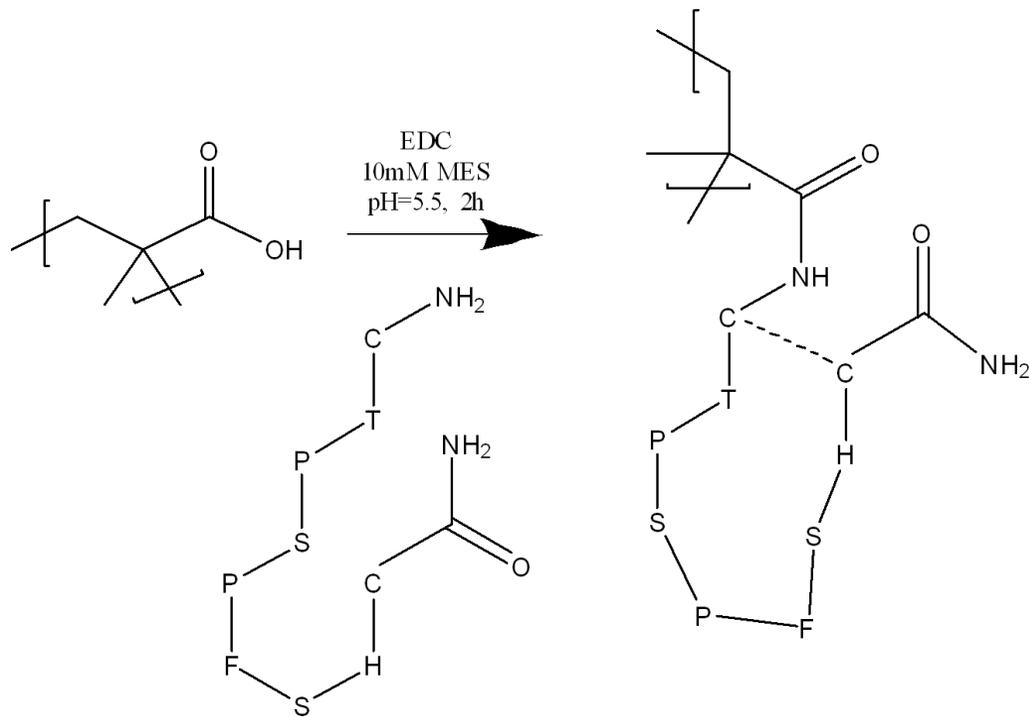
Nanogel Bioconjugation: Peptides and Proteins



Methods for Peptide Identification – Molecular Docking

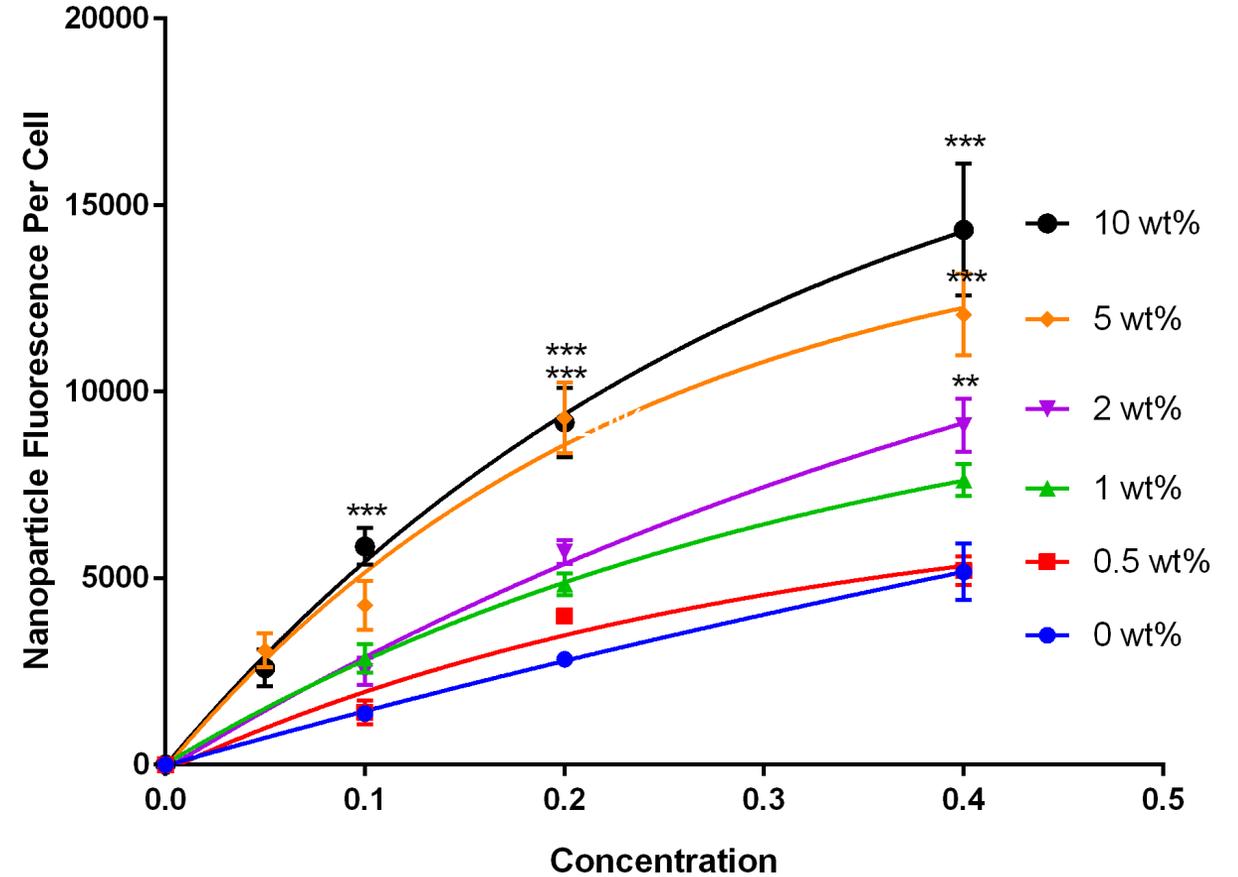
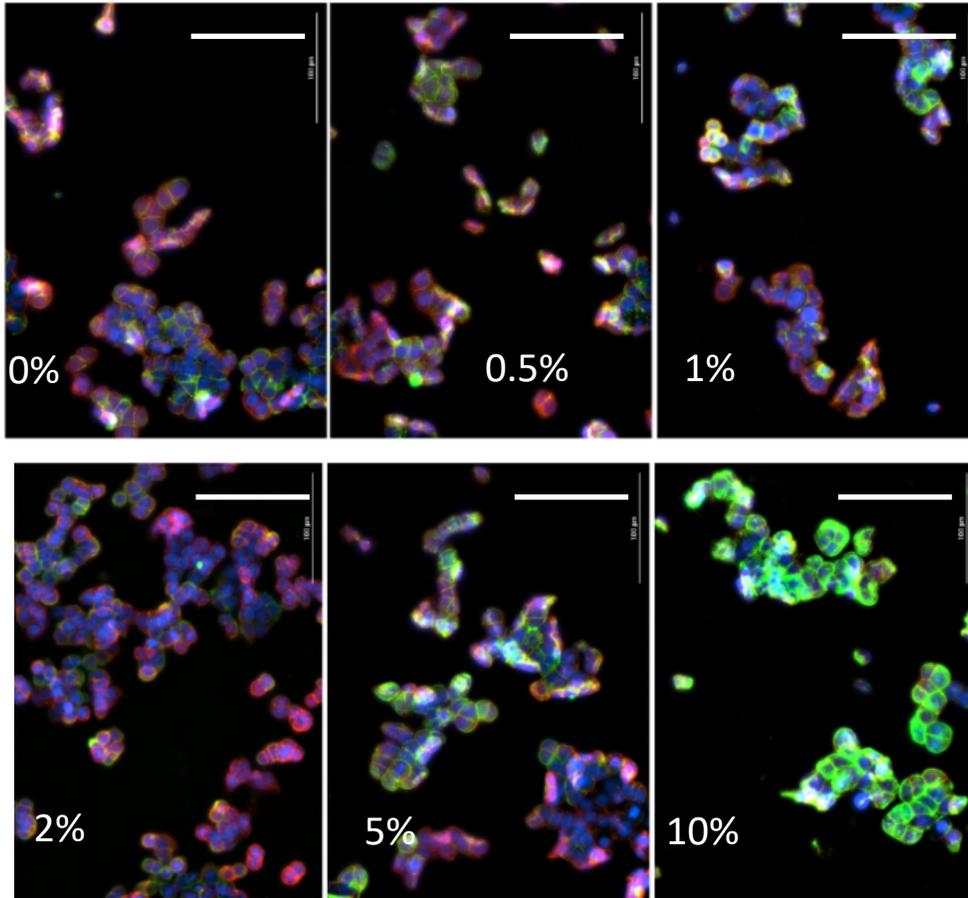


Covalent Coupling of Cell Targeting Peptides to P(AAm-co-MAA) Nanogels



Targeting of Colorectal Tumors with a Peptide-Polymer Nanoparticle Conjugate

Scale bar = 100 μm



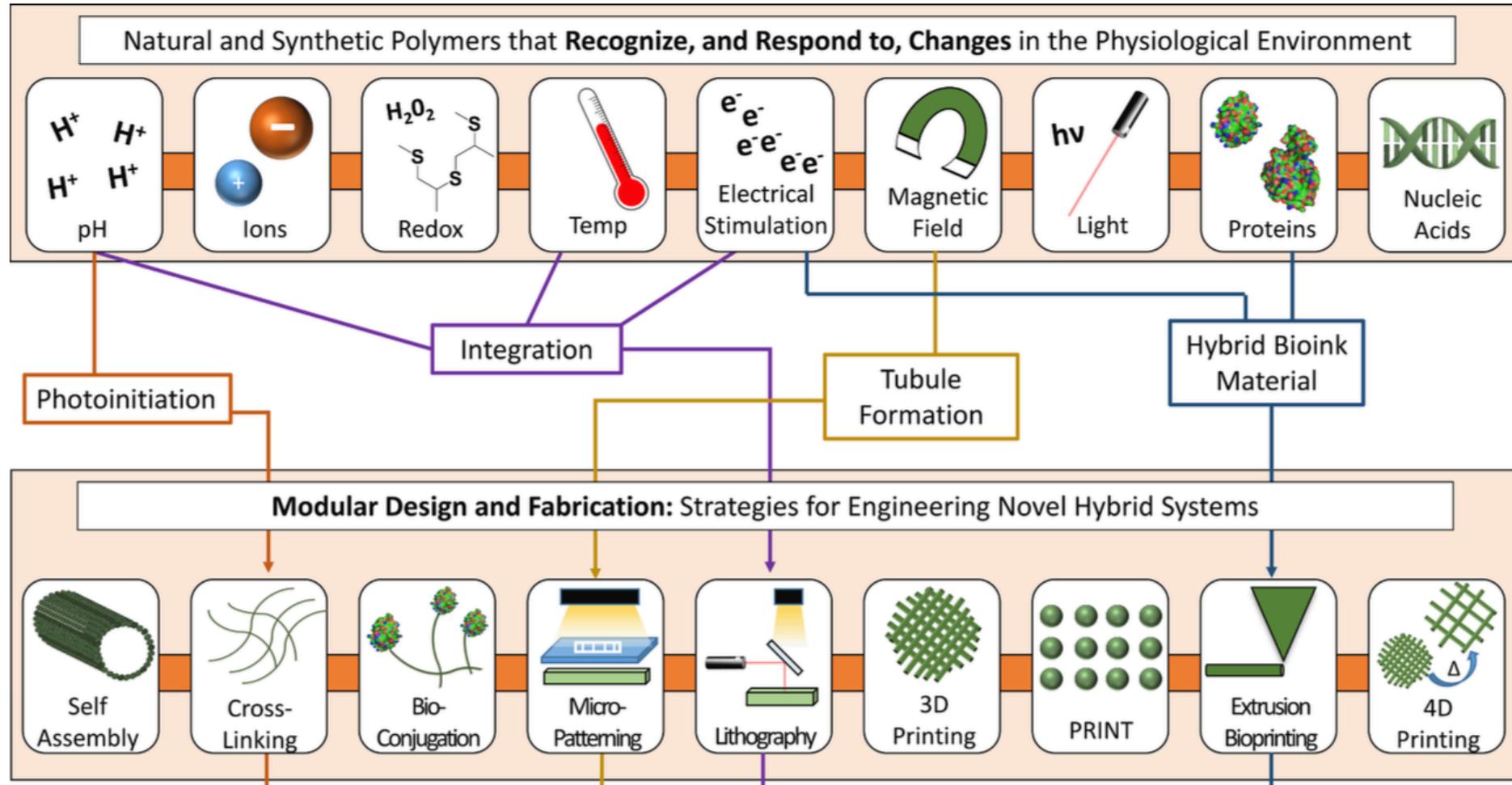
$n = 4-8, \bar{x} \pm \sigma, *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001$

Question Break

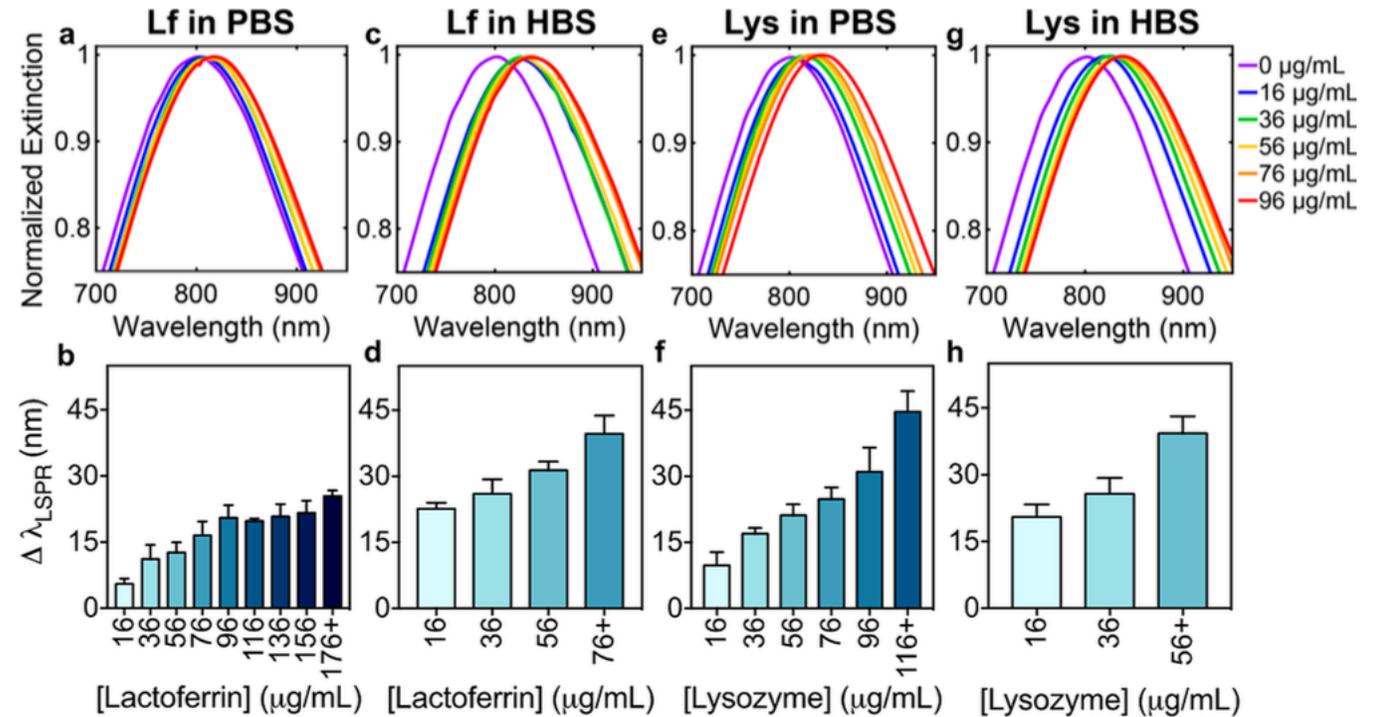
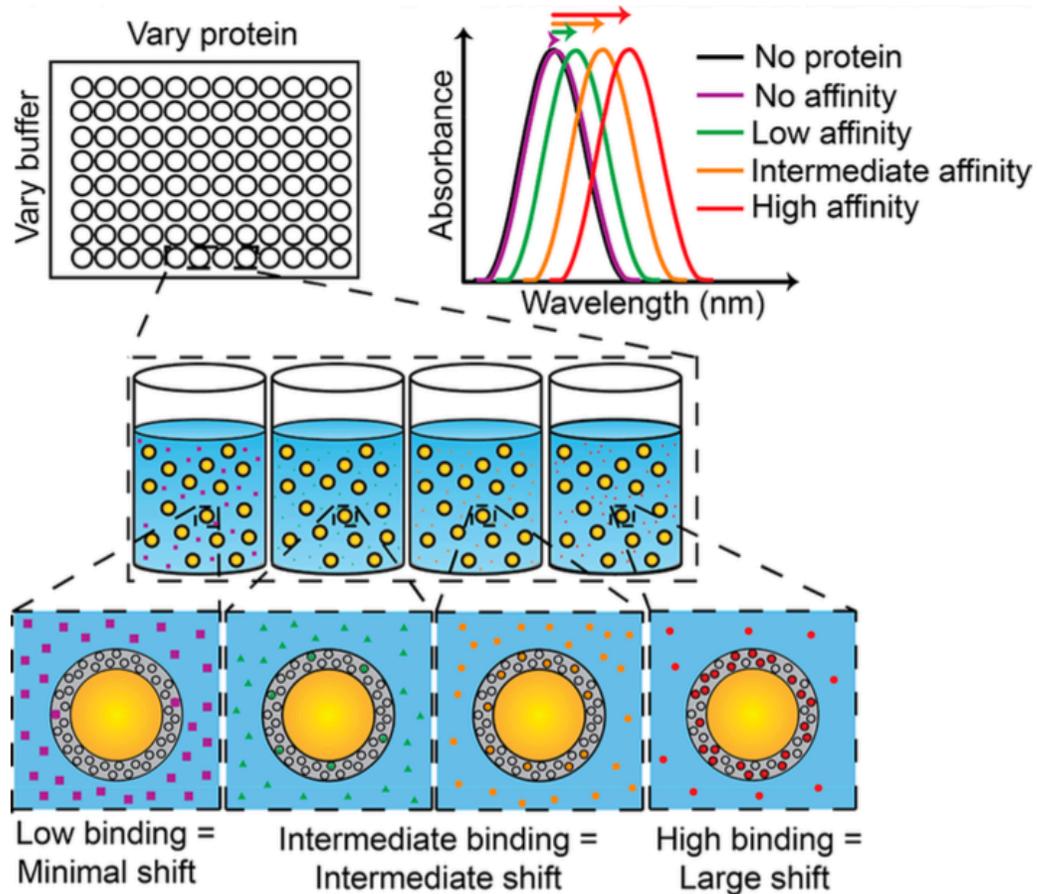
Summary

- We have invented a ***new P(MAA-co-AAm) nanogel*** platform.
- P(MAA-co-AAm) is modifiable through EDC-catalyzed crosslinking. We have demonstrated how modification with functional small molecules ***promoted pH-responsive therapeutic release, enhanced cell uptake, and facilitated photothermal therapy.***
- Peptide modification is ***readily tunable*** by modulating the mass fraction of free peptide in the modification medium
- ***CC-9 targeting peptide*** modification increases internalization by colon cancer cells by up to 310%
- Along the way, we developed new **QCM-D methods** for quantifying the biological behavior of nanogels, as well as a **high throughput assay for nanogel uptake by cells**. Both new methods will be useful to the nanomedicine field.

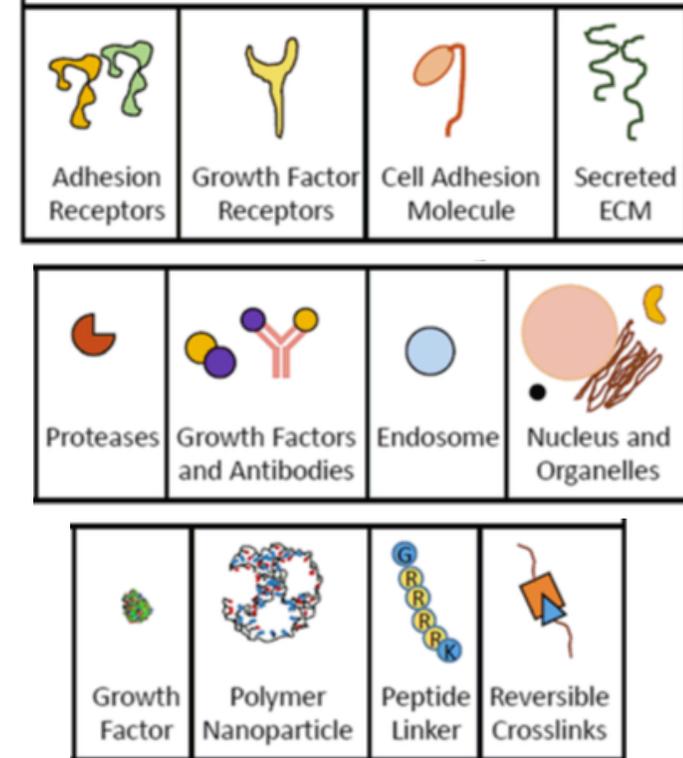
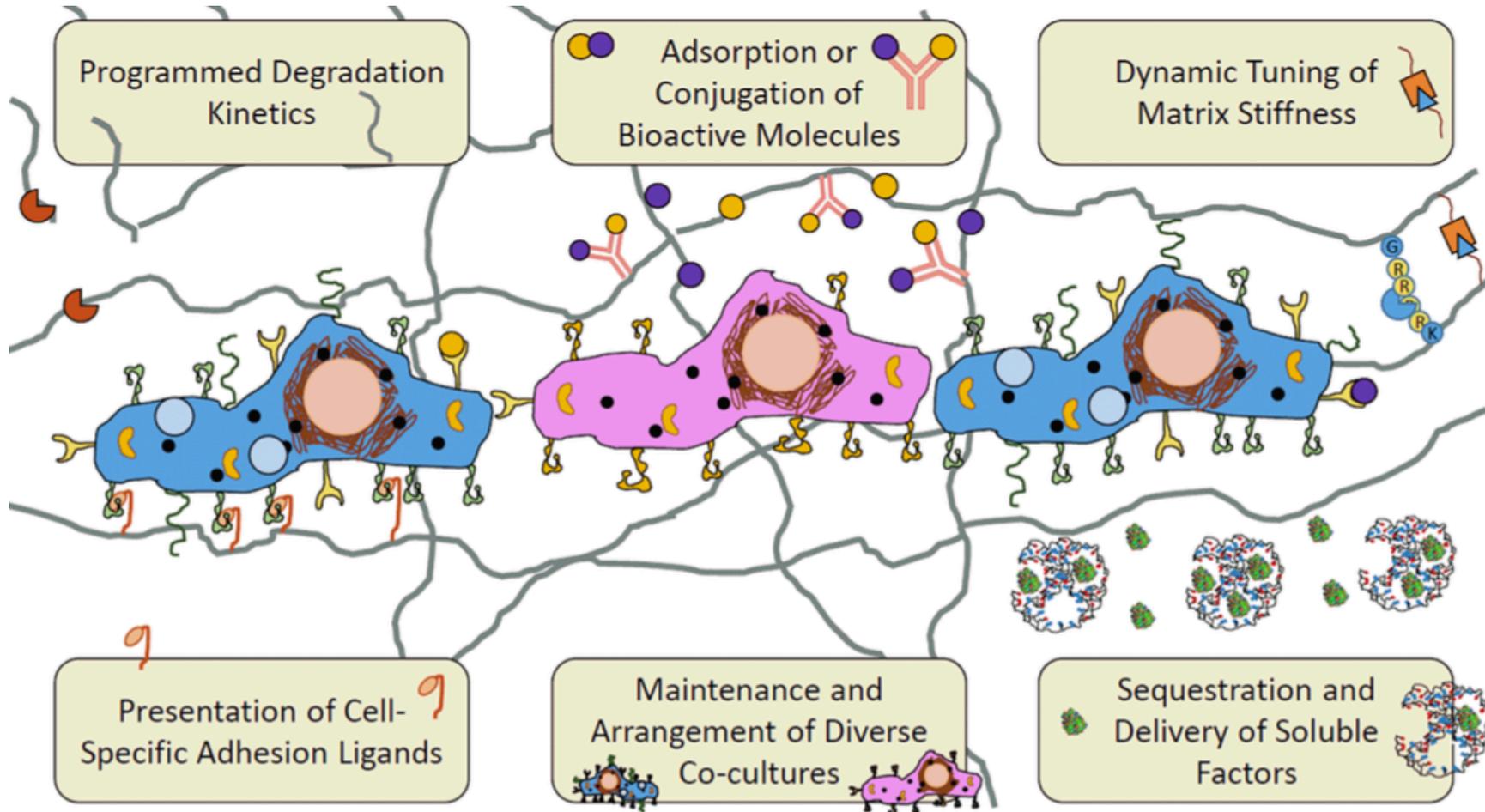
Design and Evaluation of Recognitive Biomaterials for Diverse Precision Medicine Applications



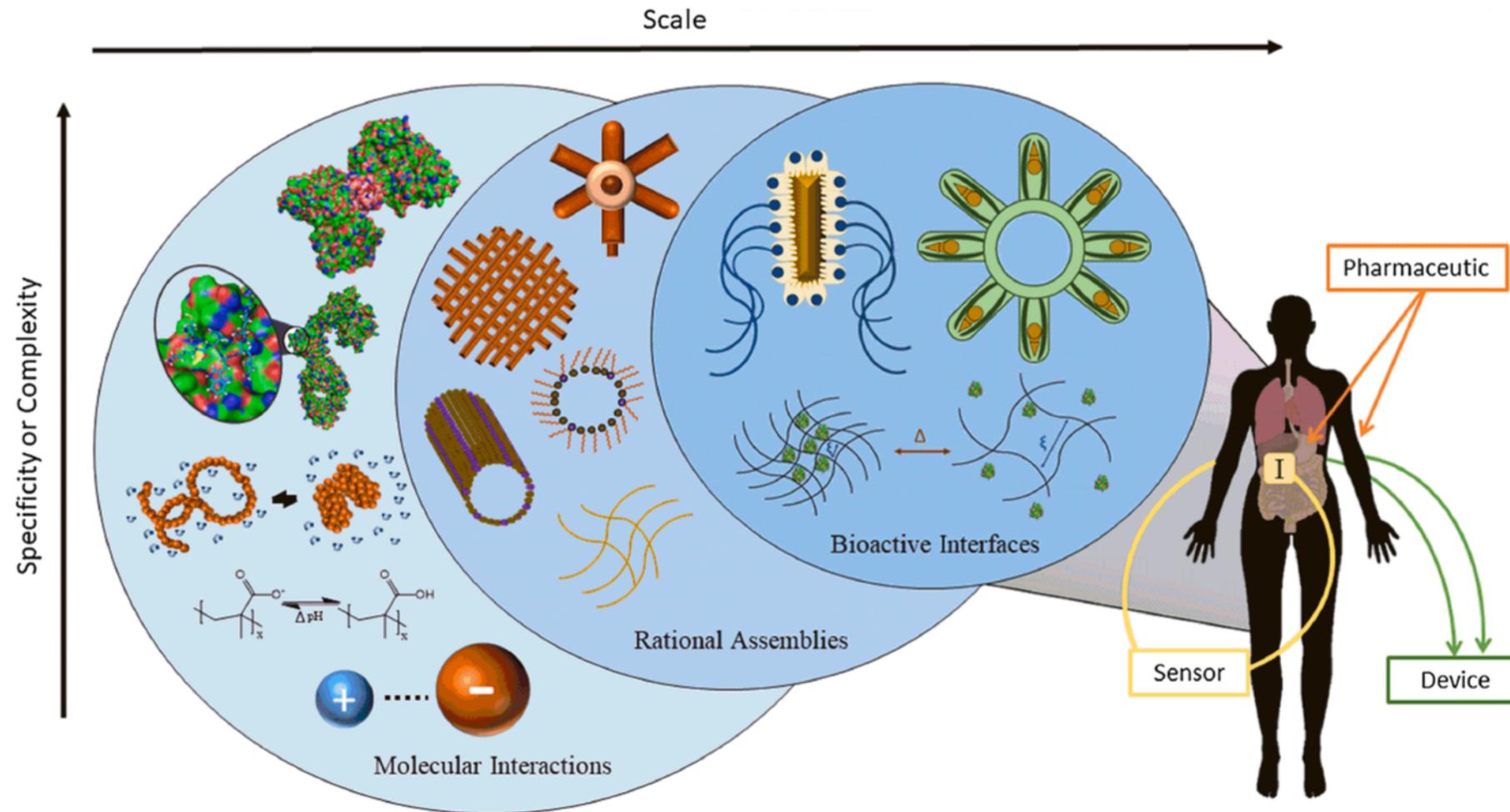
Polymeric Recognition Elements as Biosensors



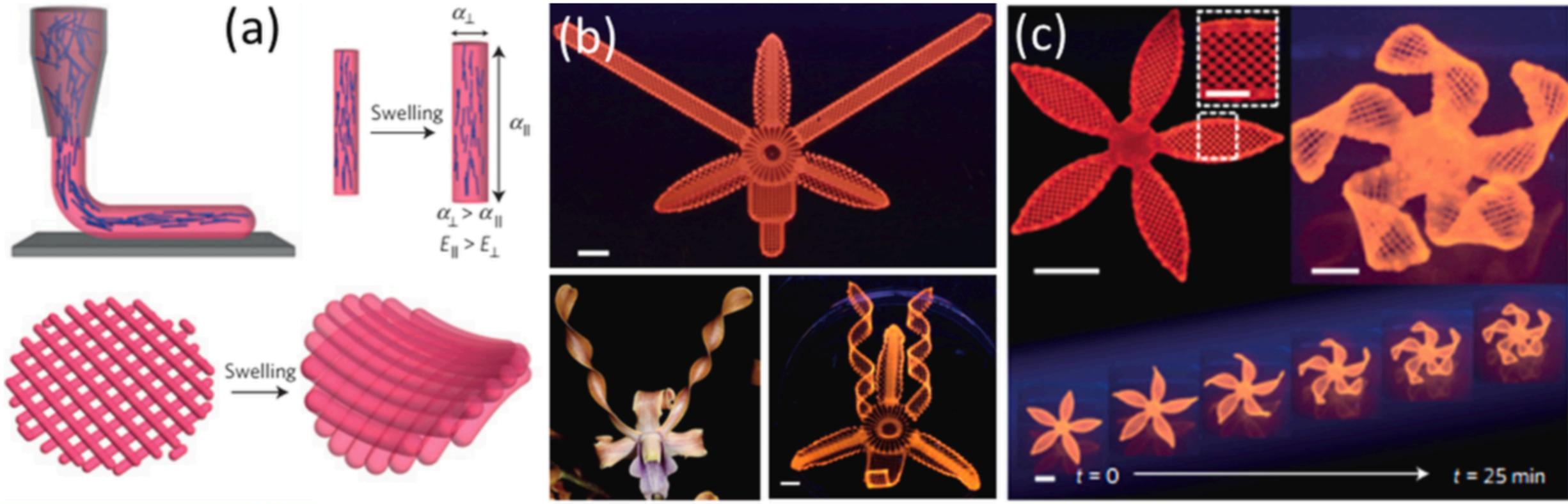
Modular Scaffolds for Tissue Regeneration



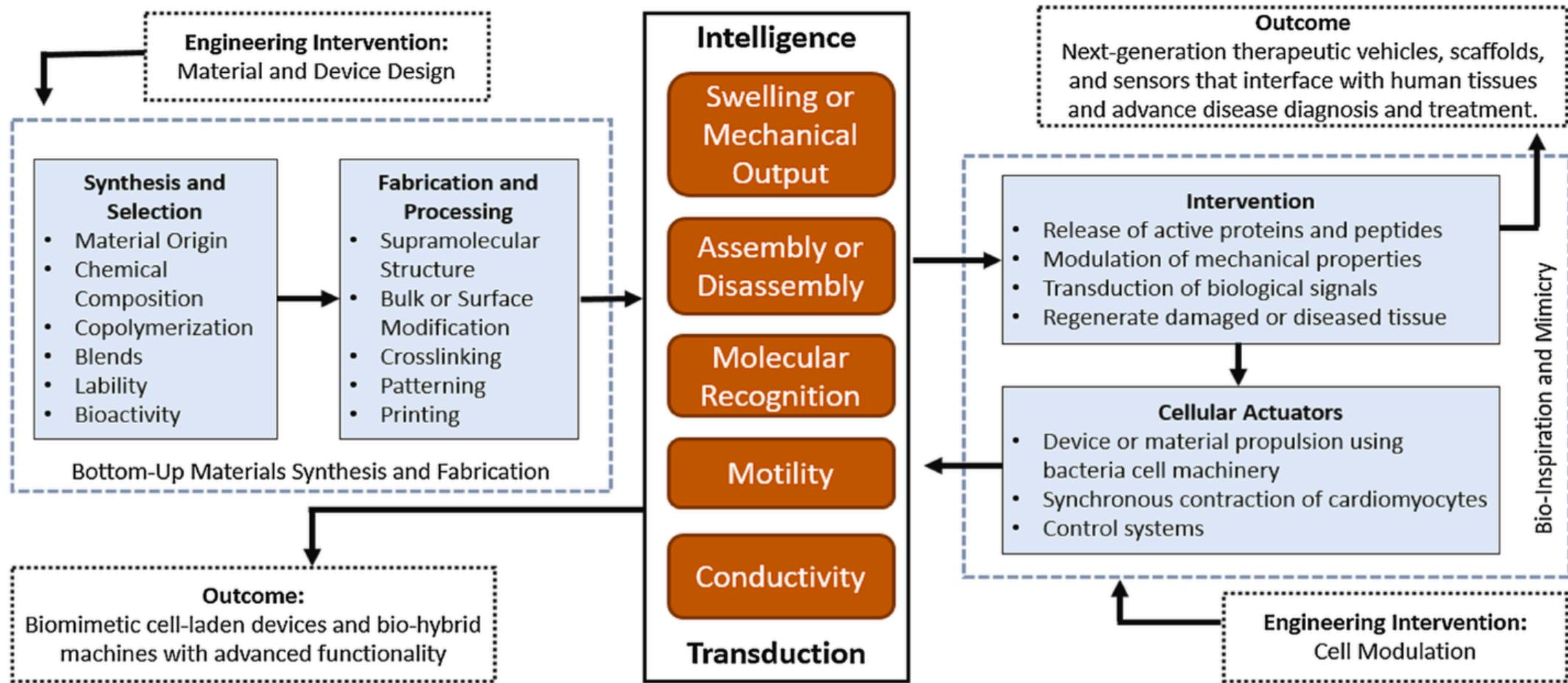
Modular Fabrication of Bioinspired Materials: Soft Actuators



Bioinspired Soft Actuators: Bioprinting Smooth Muscle Cells



Summary and Conclusion



Summary and Conclusion

- The thermodynamics of polymer-solvent and polymer-analyte interactions lead to **interesting and useful properties, which can be leveraged for medical applications.**
- Through rational design of intelligent or responsive materials, it is possible to apply new formulations within **drug delivery, biosensing, and tissue regeneration, amongst other applications.**
- I provided on detailed case study, on applying modular nanogels for **cancer precision medicine.** As you could see, through responsiveness to the environment and recognition of cell receptors, we achieved **cell targeting, tunable biodegradation, and a controlled release of therapeutic agents.**
- It is my hope that responsive materials, and constructs thereof **can address unmet healthcare needs in the future.**

Acknowledgements:

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Twitter: @JohnRClegg



Project Funding:



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<https://www.questionpro.com/t/AMft0Zgf3Y>