



Biological studies on cyclodextrins

Ferenc Fenyvesi ^{1,*}

¹ Department of Pharmaceutical Technology, Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Debrecen, Nagyerdei St. 98, H-4032 Debrecen, Hungary

* Corresponding author: fenyvesi.ferenc@pharm.unideb.hu

Abstract: In recent years, our knowledge of the biological effects of cyclodextrins has grown significantly. Cellular actions of cyclodextrins originate in their ability to form complexes with lipophilic biomolecules. Cyclodextrins can target different types of molecules according to their size, for instance, alpha-cyclodextrins form complexes with phospholipids, while beta-cyclodextrins can bind cholesterol or prostaglandin E2. Due to their interactions with the main membrane constituents, cyclodextrins can affect the barrier function of biological barriers or influence the function of membrane proteins. Nevertheless, cyclodextrins can enter the cells by endocytosis and affect the intracellular cholesterol storage. Based on these findings, 2-hydroxypropyl-beta cyclodextrin (HPBCD) received the orphan designation for the treatment of Niemann-Pick disease, type C. The endocytosis of cyclodextrins works in different cell types and can be applied in the delivery of drugs into the cells. Tissue distribution and pharmacokinetics of cyclodextrins could be further characterized by imaging techniques. Radiolabeled HPBCD and randomly methylated beta-cyclodextrin (RAMEB) were used to study their in vivo behavior by positron emission tomography recently. Interestingly RAMEB accumulation was detected in prostaglandin E2 (PGE2) positive tumors. These findings can promote further research and application of cyclodextrins in inflammation and tumor diagnosis or targeting. The presentation aims to give an overview of the main biological effects of cyclodextrins and the recent results of this research field.

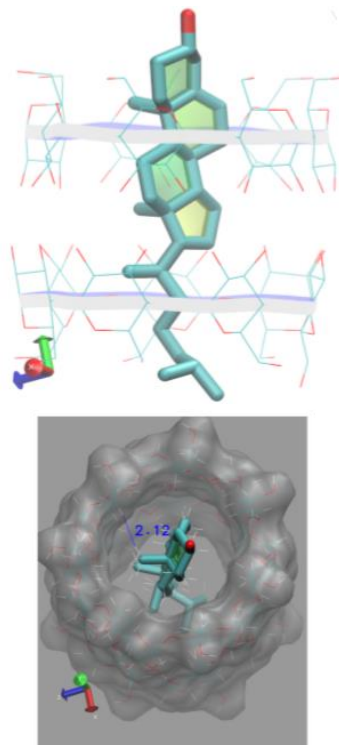
Keywords: cyclodextrins, cellular effects, biological barriers, endocytosis, cholesterol

Cyclodextrins

Host-guest interactions



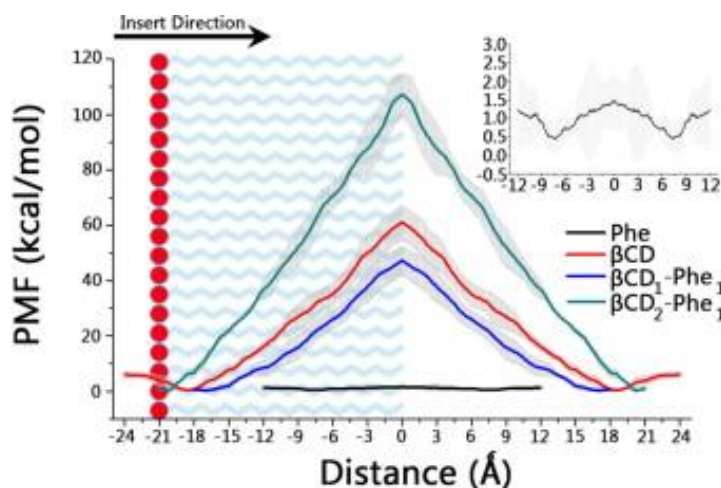
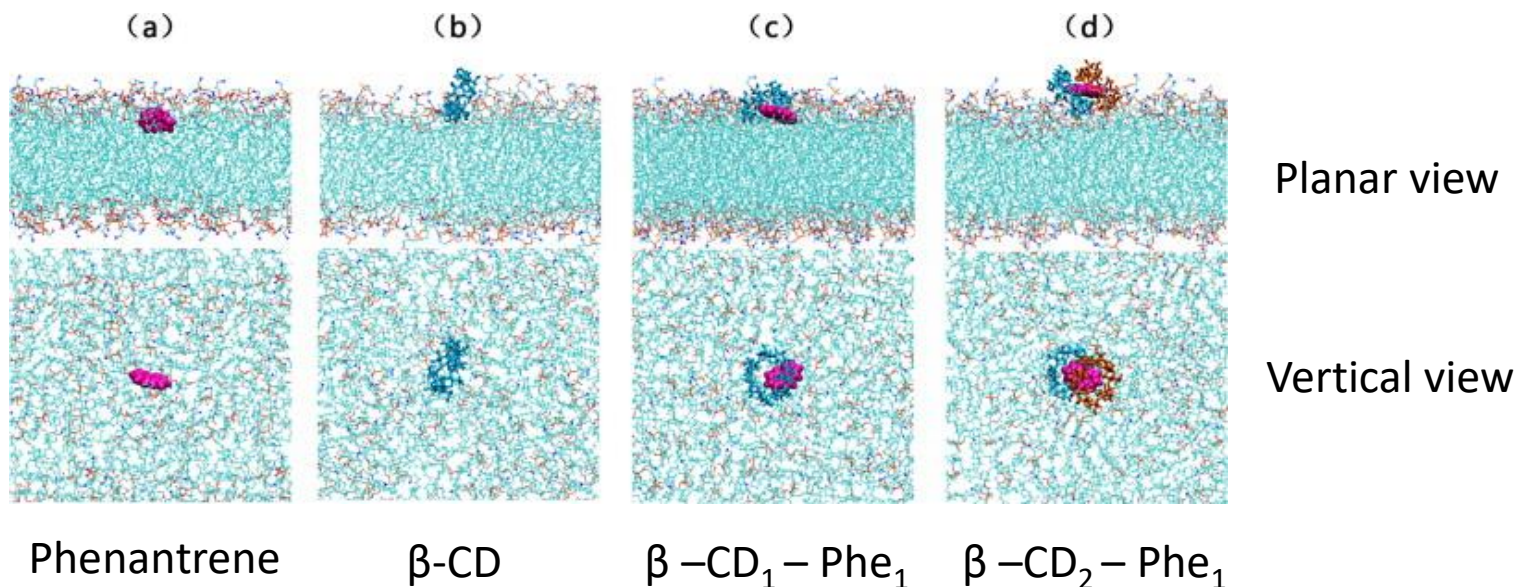
β -cyclodextrin + cholesterol



Beilstein J. Org. Chem. 2018, 14, 838-848.

IECP
2020

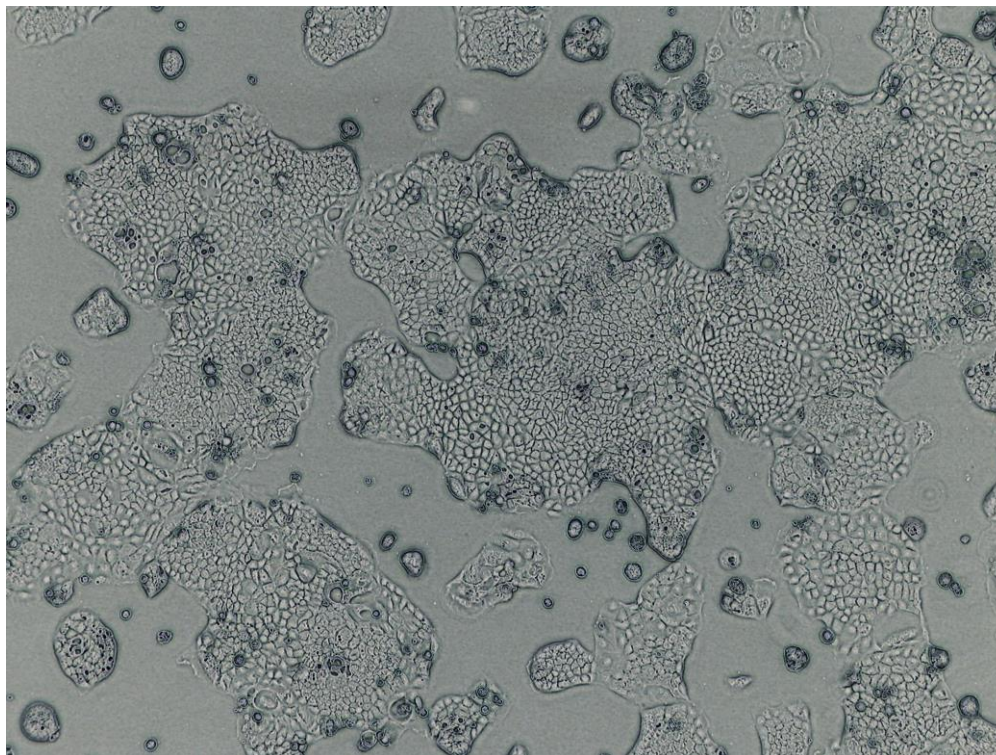
Cyclodextrin – cell membrane interactions



Phe – no energy barrier
 β -CD – high energy barrier

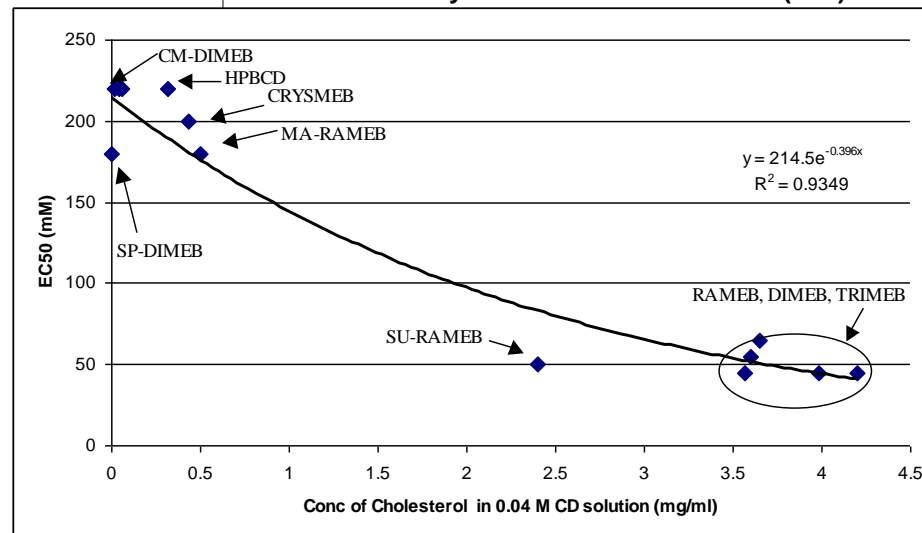
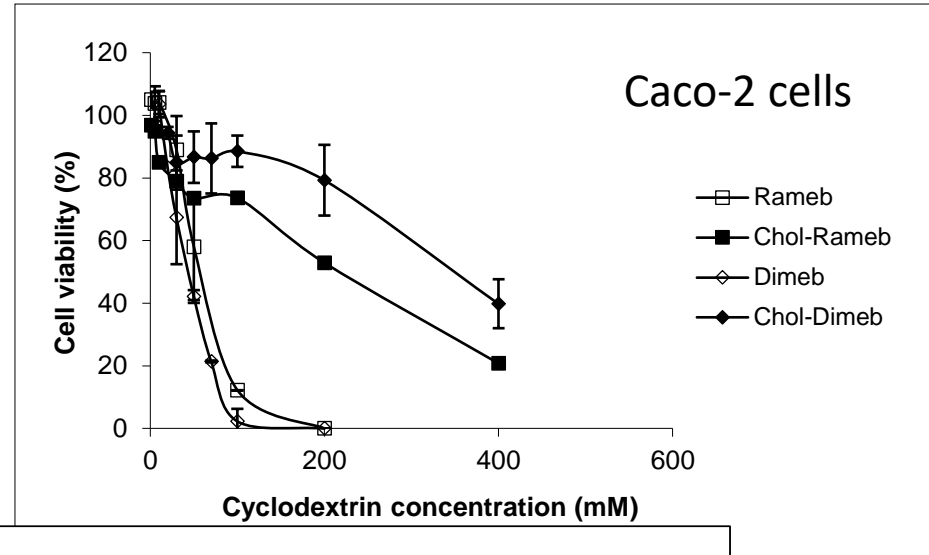
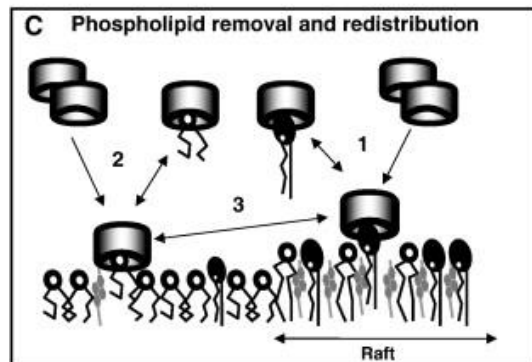
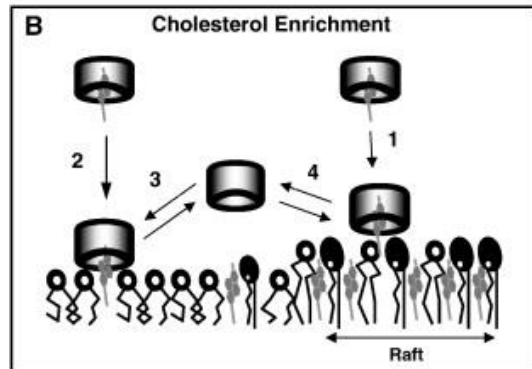
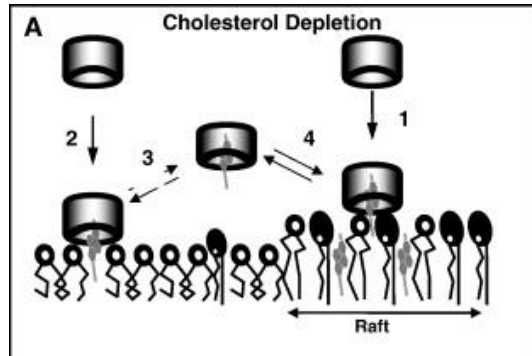
1. *In vitro* biological studies

Examination of β -cyclodextrin derivatives on cells



Cyclodextrin – cell membrane interactions

Cellular effects of β -cyclodextrins - Cytotoxicity



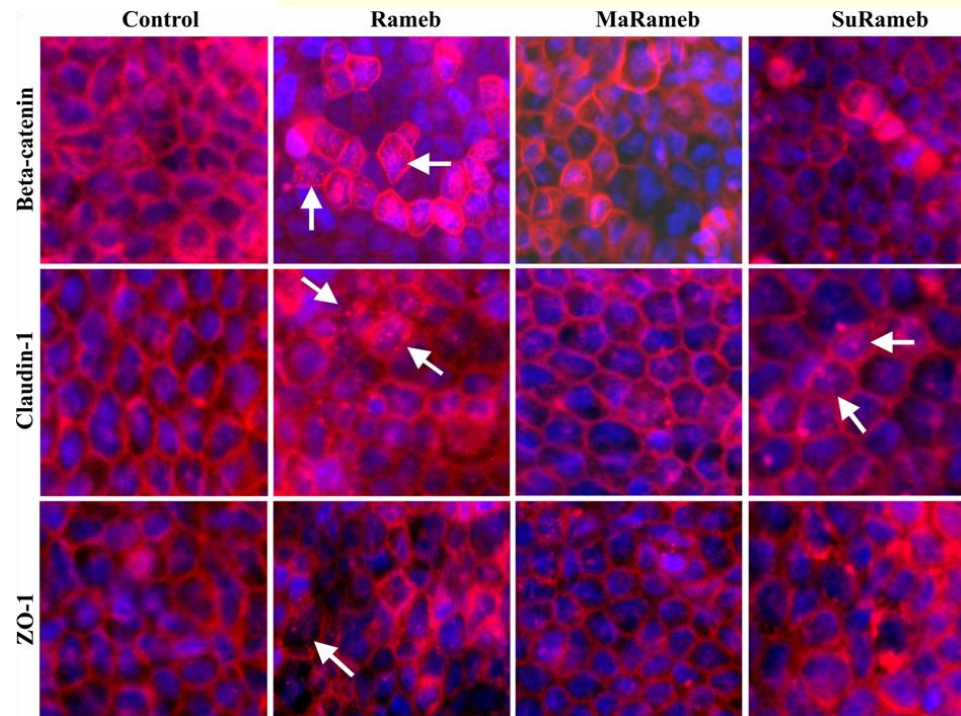
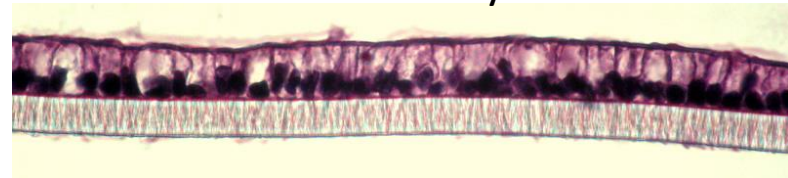
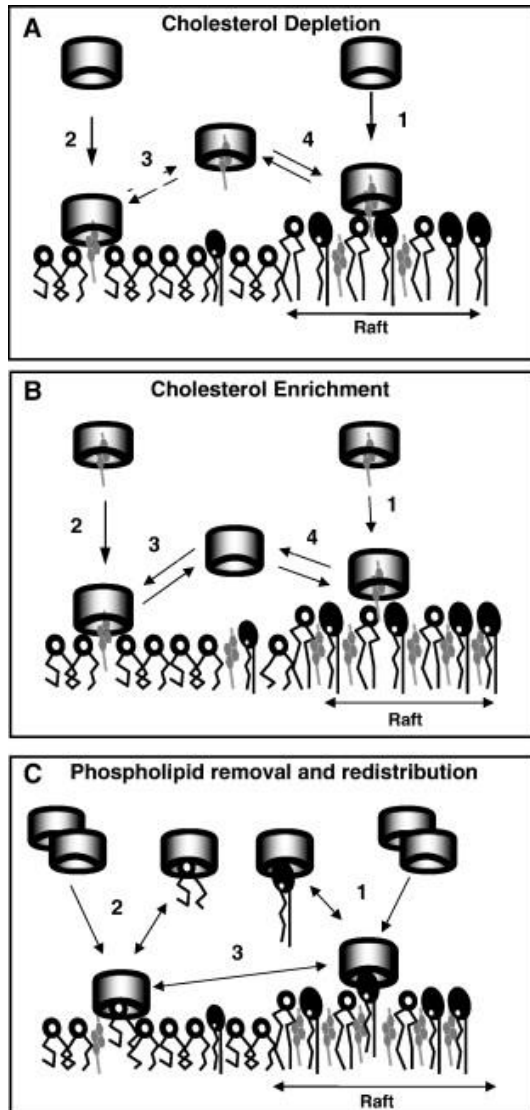
Kiss, T., Fenyvesi F., et al., European Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences, 2010, 40,(4): 376-380

IECP
2020

Cyclodextrin – cell membrane interactions

Cellular effects of β -cyclodextrins – Tight Junctions

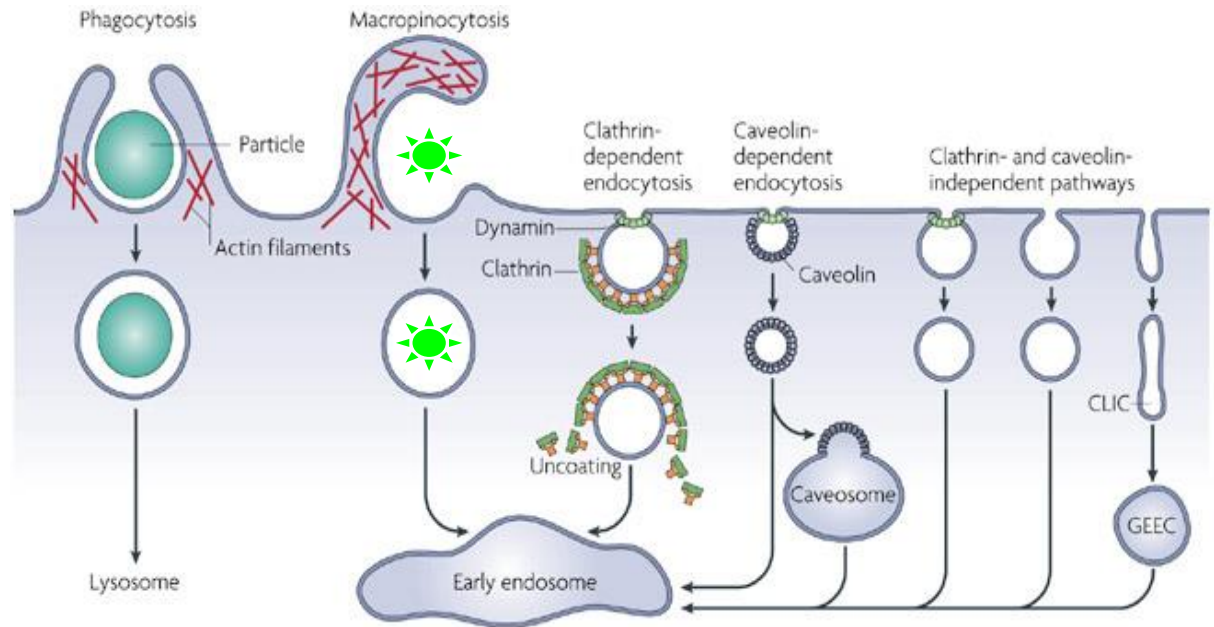
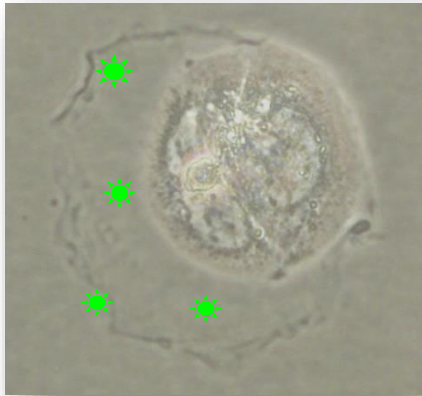
Caco-2 monolayers



Fenyvesi F et. al., J Pharm Sci. 2011;100(11):4734-44

IECP
2020

Cyclodextrin – cell membrane interactions - Endocytosis



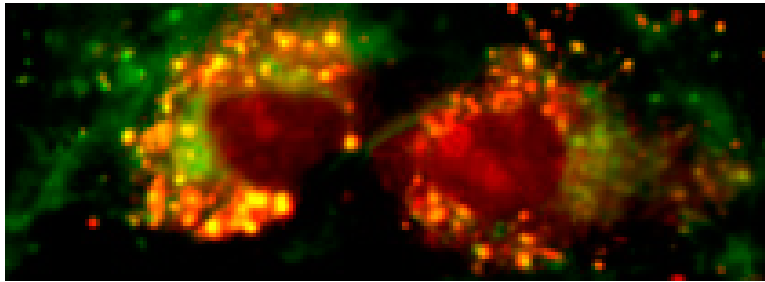
Nature Reviews | Molecular Cell Biology

Lopez, S. & Arias, C. (2010) How Viruses Hijack Endocytic Machinery. *Nature Education* 3(9):16

IECP
2020

Cyclodextrins enter the cytoplasm

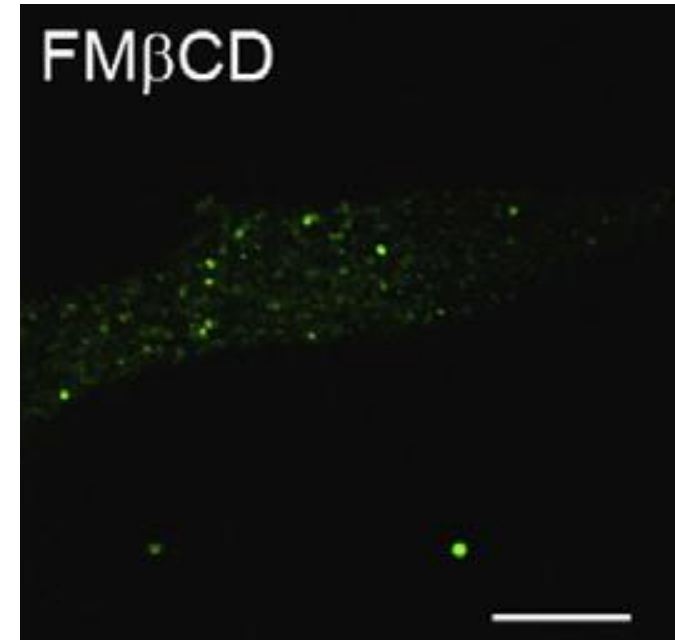
Niemann-Pick disease type C :
Lysosomal cholesterol storage disorder



Rosenbaum et al. 2009. PNAS
Endocytosis of beta-cyclodextrins is responsible for
cholesterol reduction in Niemann-Pick type C mutant cells



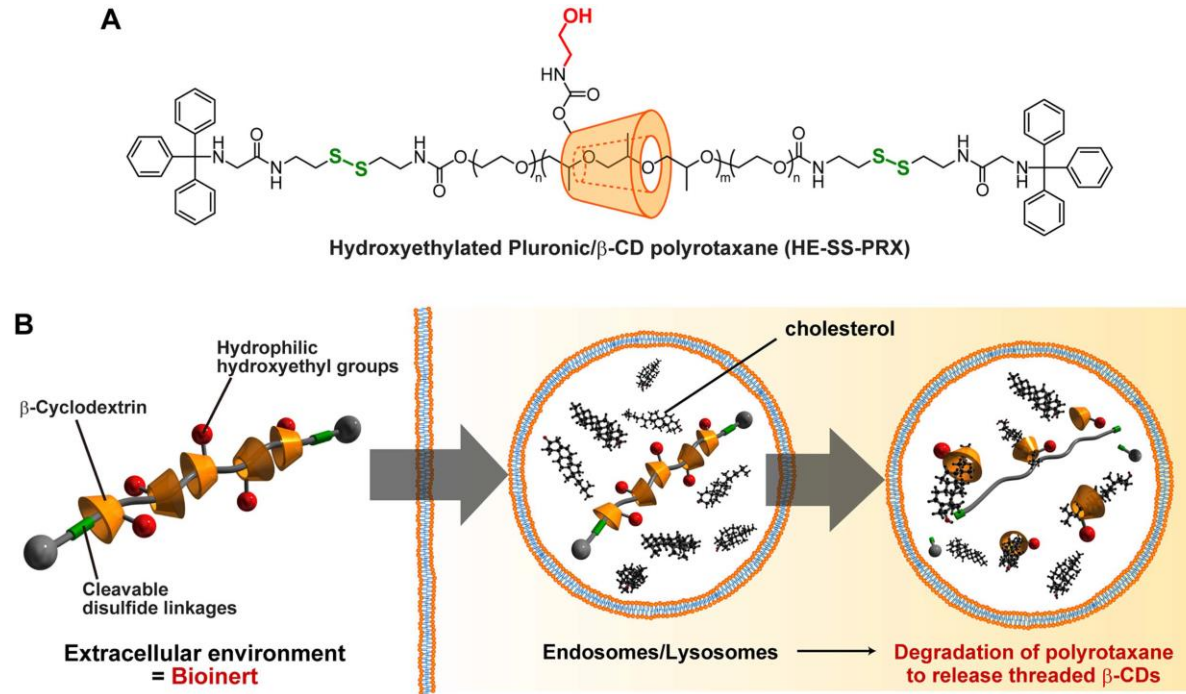
Application of hydroxypropyl-beta-cyclodextrin in the
treatment of Niemann-Pick disease type C
as an orphan drug



Plazzo et al. 2012. Chemistry and Physics of lipids
Uptake of a fluorescent methyl-β-cyclodextrin
via clathrin-dependent endocytosis

IECP
2020

Lysosomal-specific cholesterol reduction by Polyrotaxanes



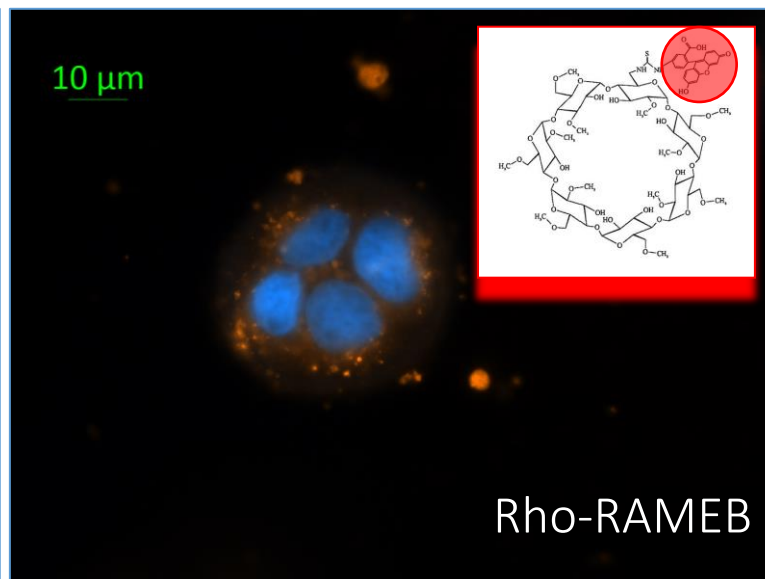
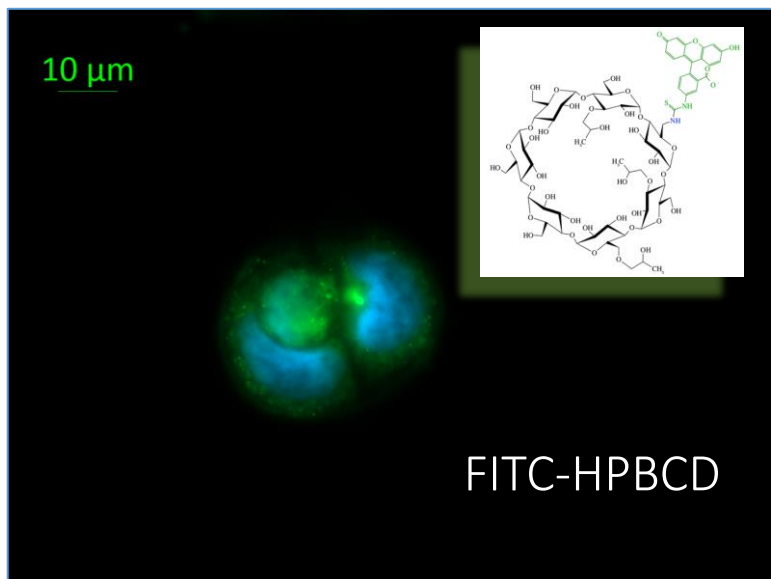
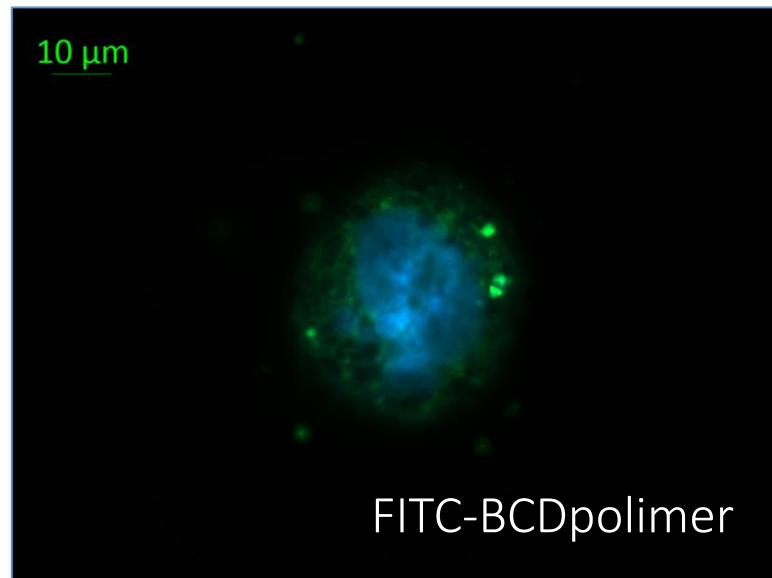
Tamura A. and Yui N., Scientific Reports, 2014, 4:4356.

Cyclodextrins can act from inside the lysosomes.

Are cyclodextrins able to reach the cytoplasm of other cell types?

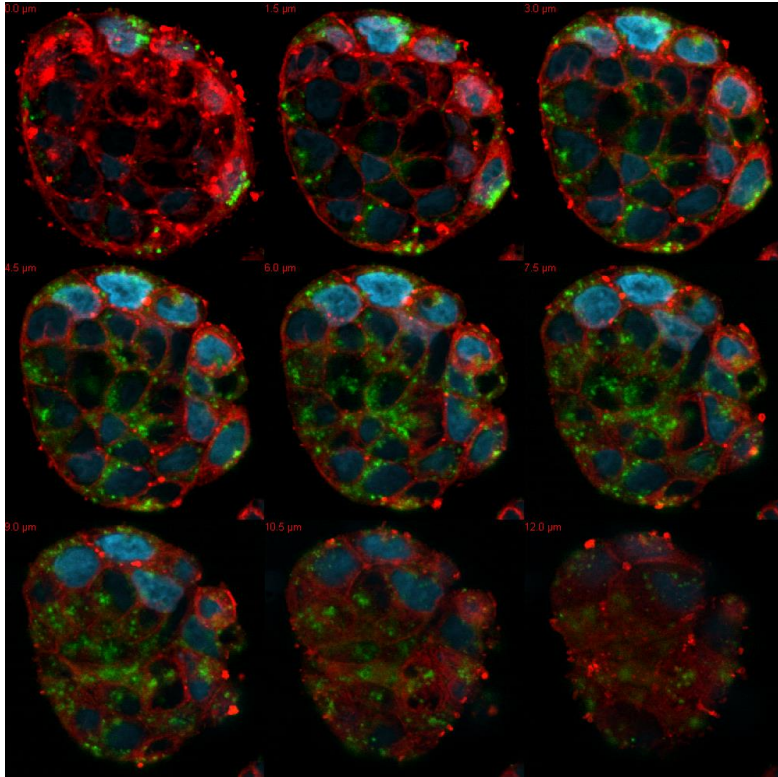
Fluorescent cyclodextrins in the cytoplasm of Caco-2 cells

50 μ M, 30 min, 37 $^{\circ}$ C

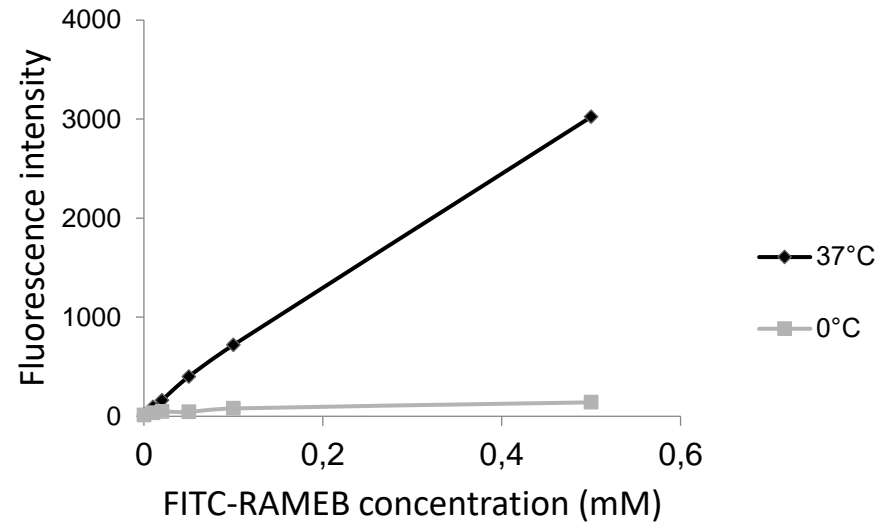


IECP
2020

Intracellular FITC-RAMEB accumulation in Caco-2 cells

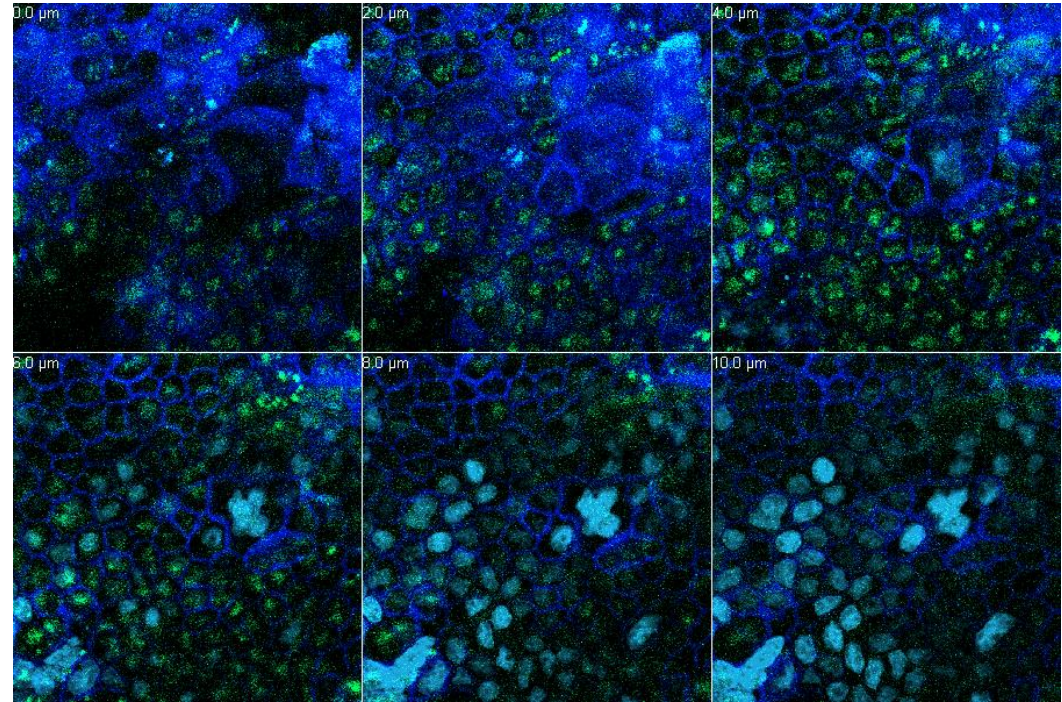
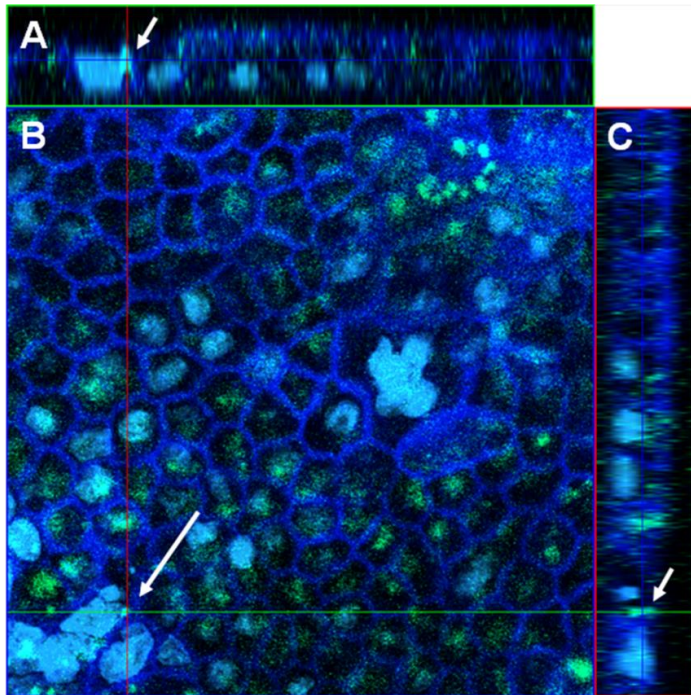


Green – FITC-RAMEB
Blue – nucleus
Red – cell membrane



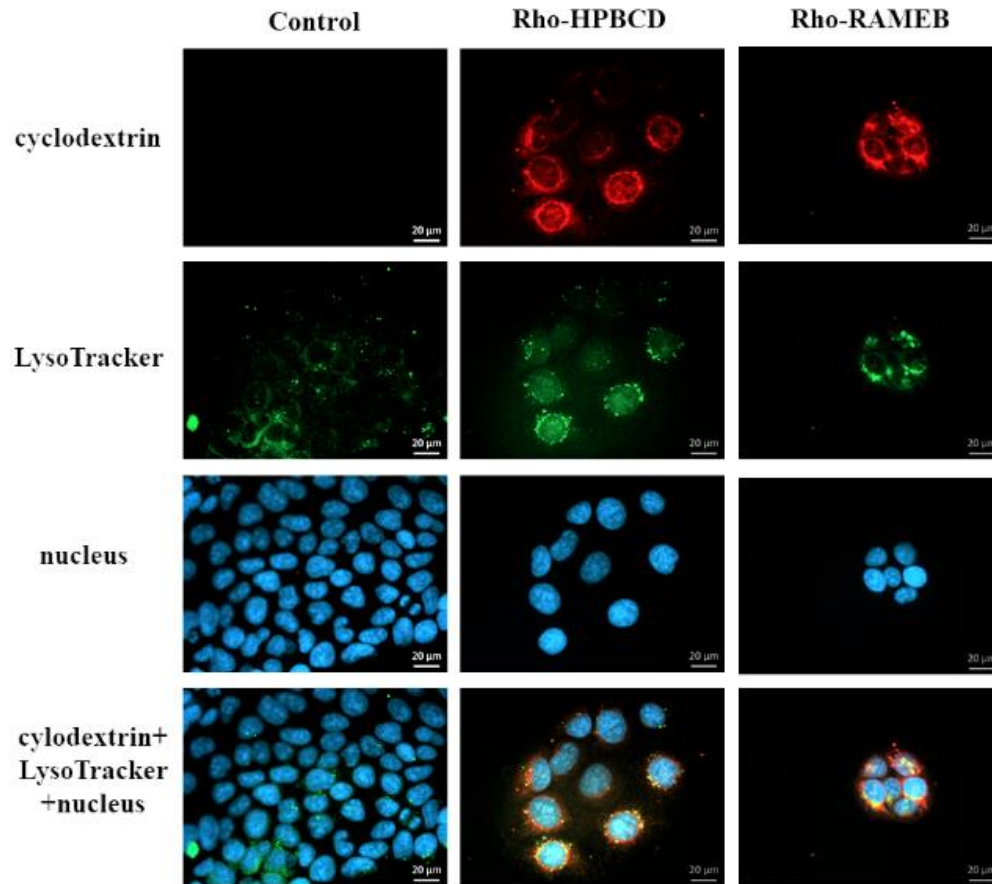
Fenyvesi F. et al., (2014) PLoS ONE 9(1): e84856.

Intracellular FITC-RAMEB accumulation in Caco-2 cell layer



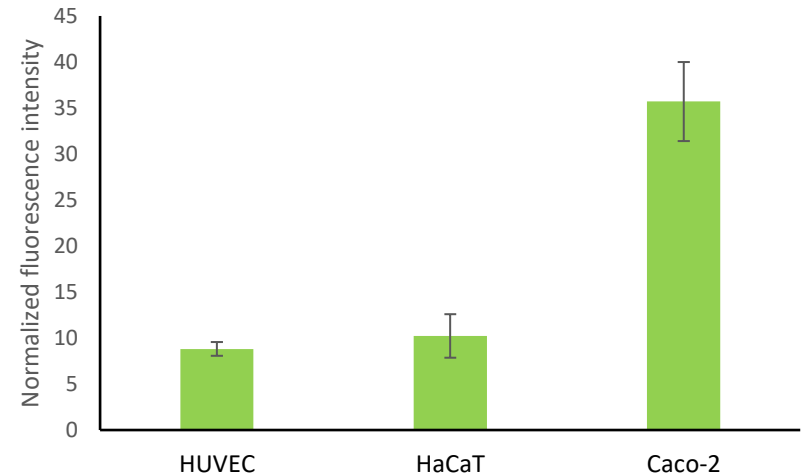
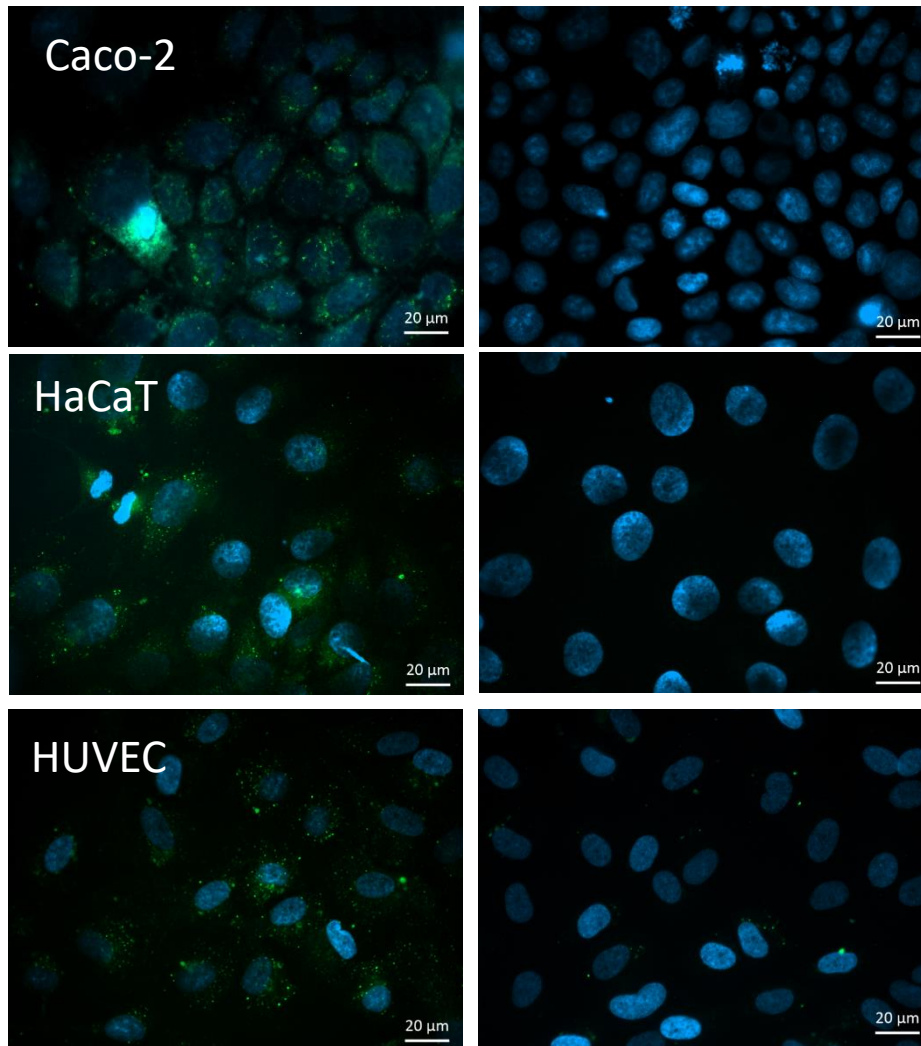
Green – FITC-RAMEB
Pale Blue – nucleus
Blue – cell membrane

Intracellular localization of cyclodextrins



Detection of lysosomes
by fluorescence microscopy
in Caco-2 cells

Intracellular FITC-HPBCD accumulation in different cell lines



50 μM , 30 min, 37 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, flow cytometry



IECP
2020



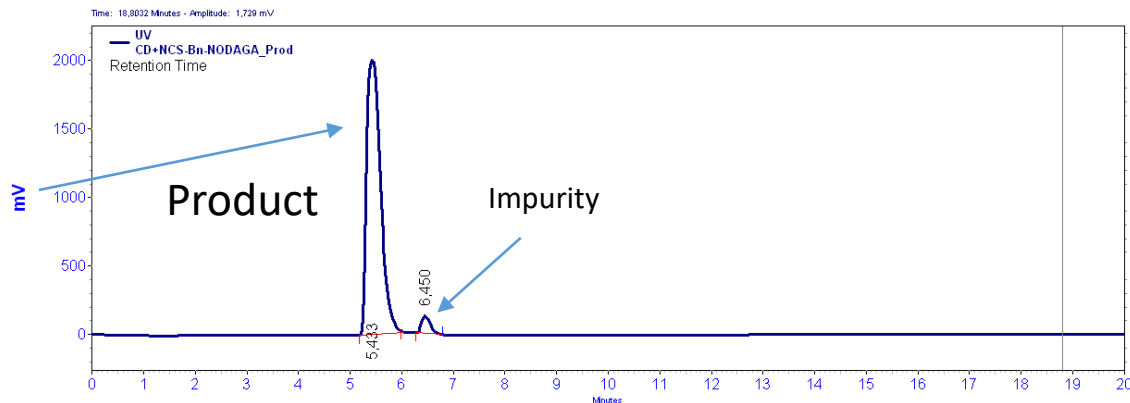
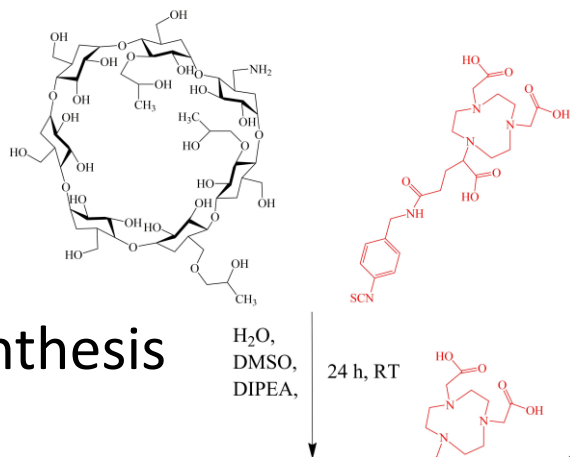
UNIVERS
DEBRE



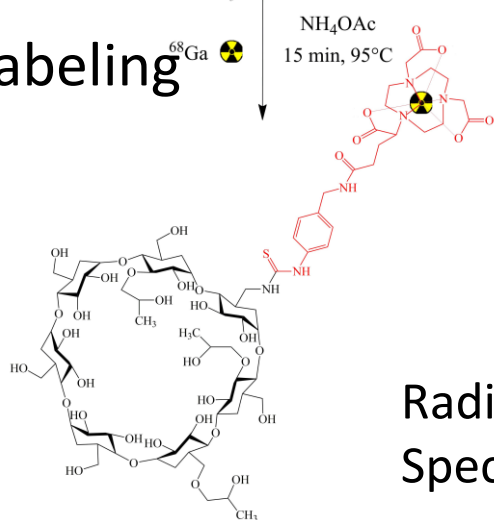
2. *In vivo* biological studies

Chemical synthesis and radiolabeling of ^{68}Ga -labeled **NODAGA-HPBCD**

Synthesis



^{68}Ga -labeling

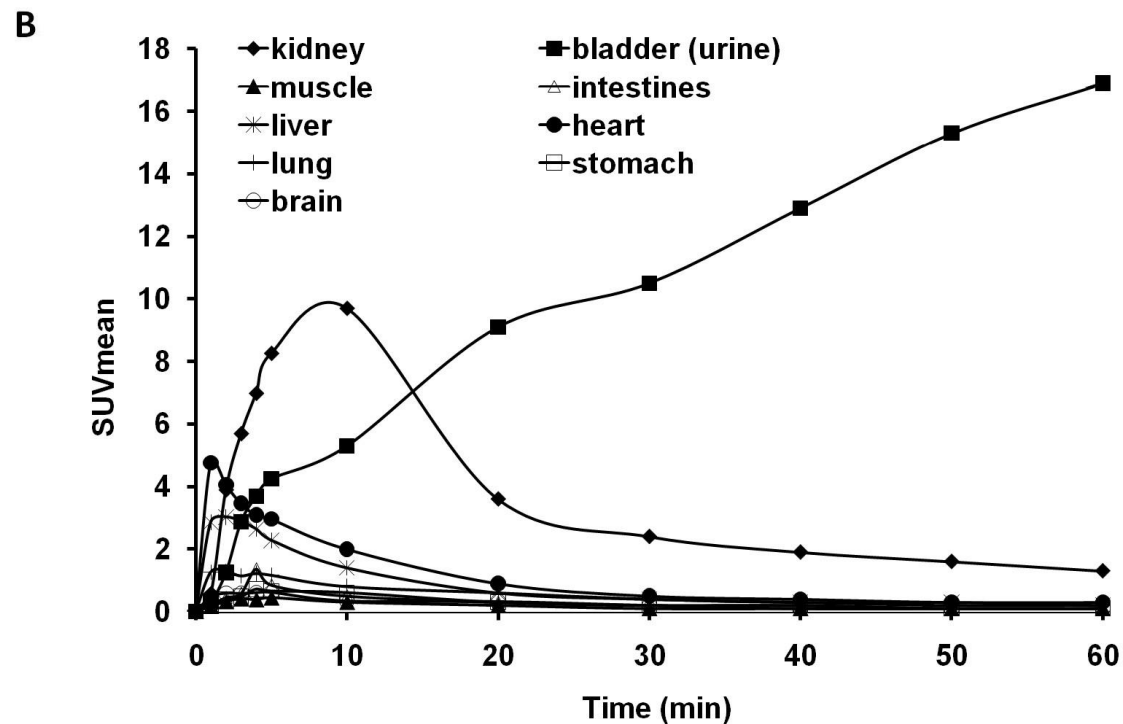
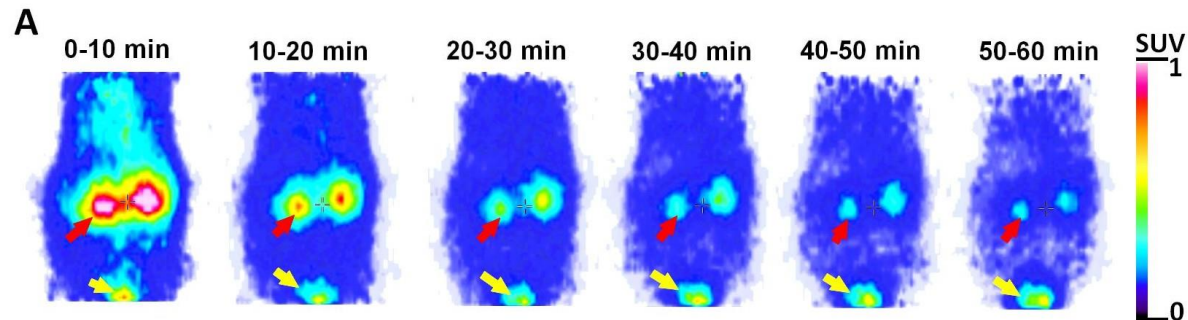


Purification by preparative RP-HPLC
- Purity > 98% (HPLC)

Radiochemical purity > 98% (=HPLC)
Specific activity was $17.62 \pm 2.43 \text{ GBq}/\mu\text{mol}$

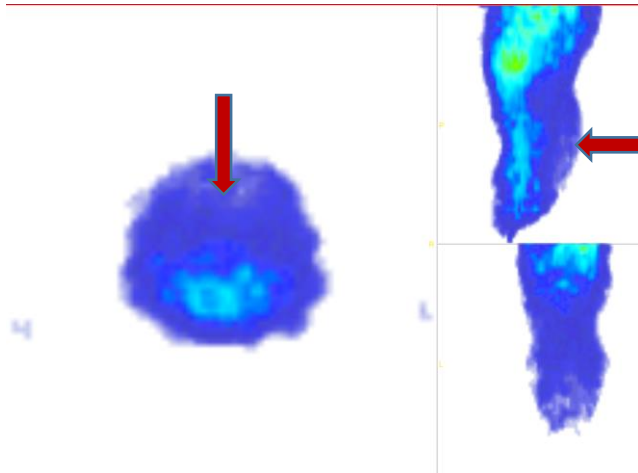
In vivo PET imaging

BALB/c mice, 6.3 ± 0.2 MBq of ^{68}Ga -NODAGA-HPBCD i.v.

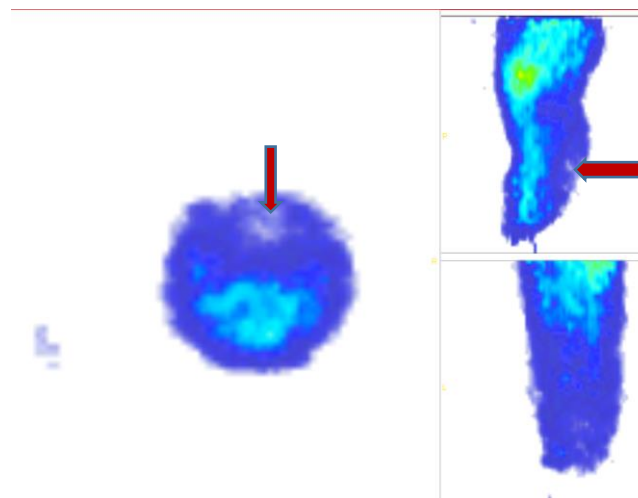


BRAIN

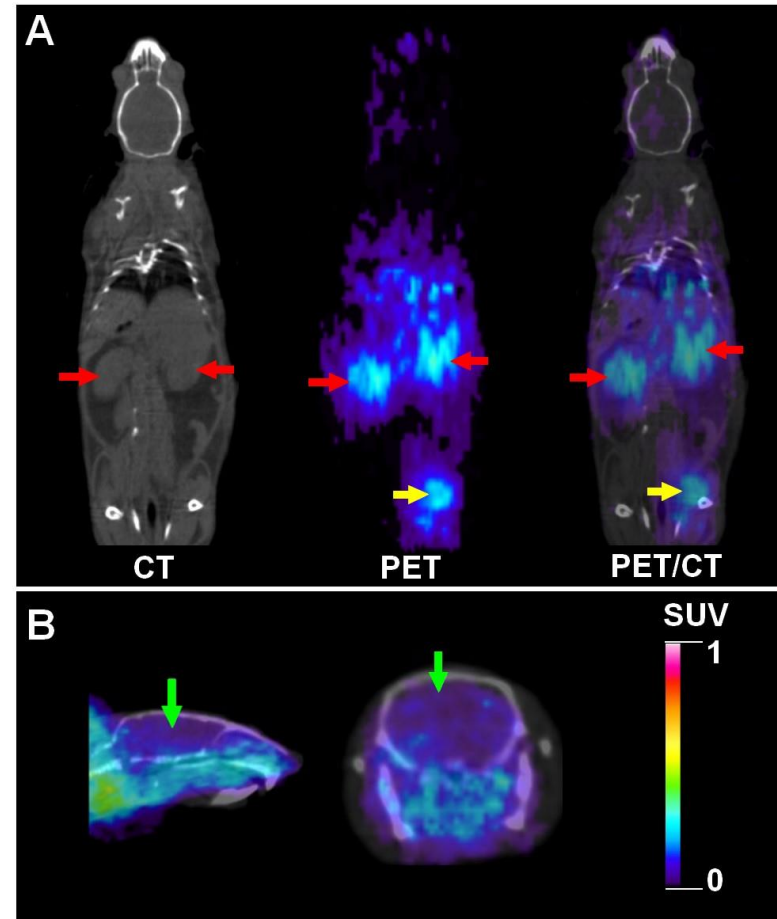
10 min post injection



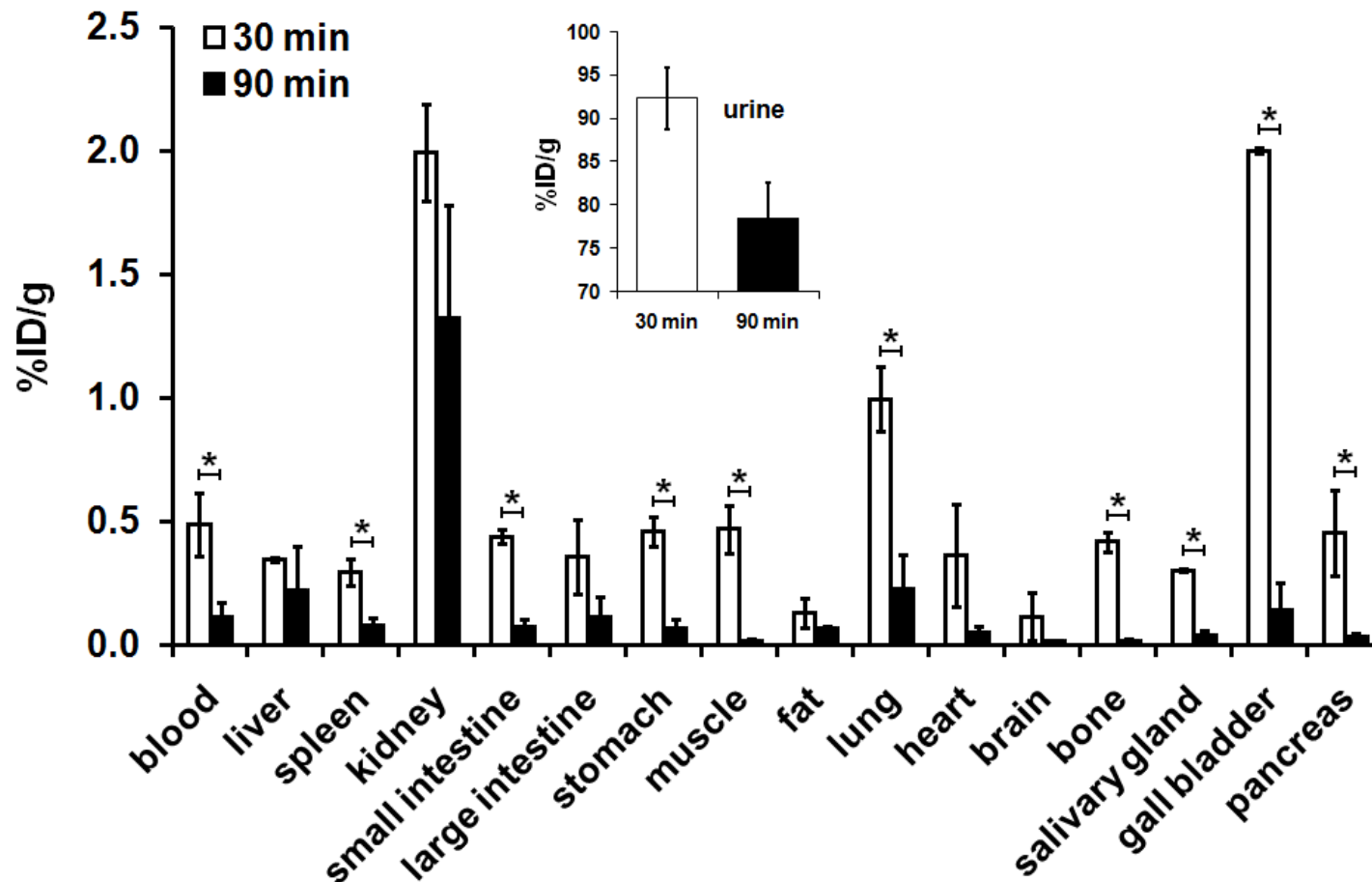
15 min post injection



PET/CT 90 min



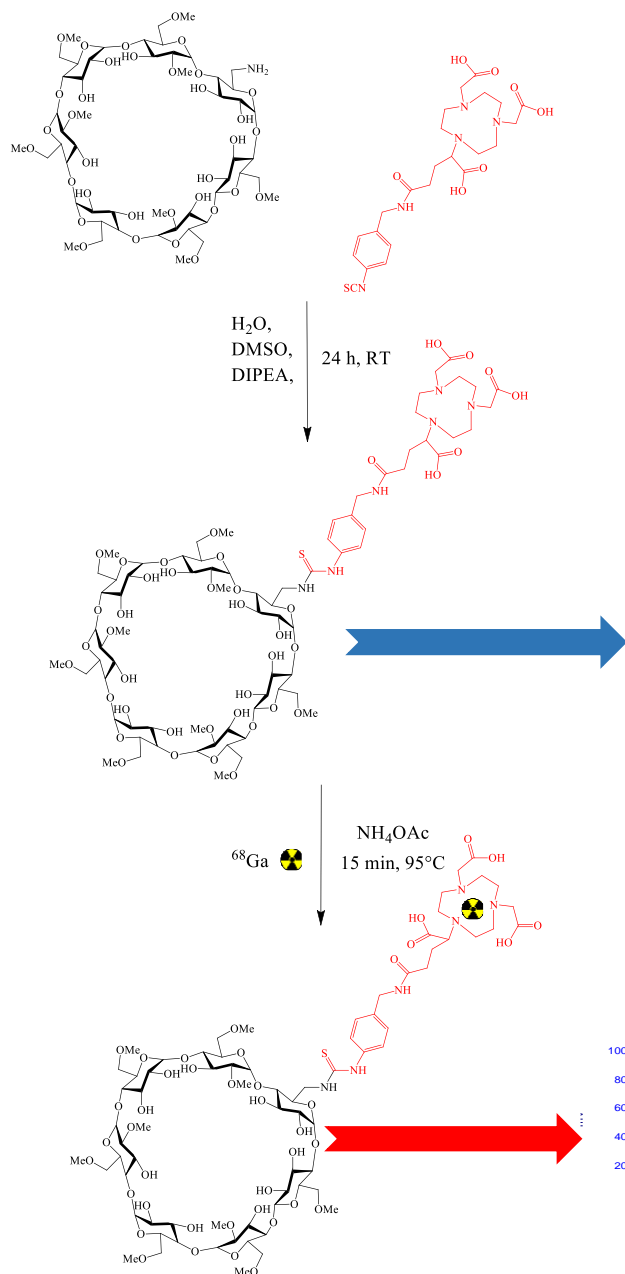
Ex vivo
biodistribution studies
NODAGA-HPBCD



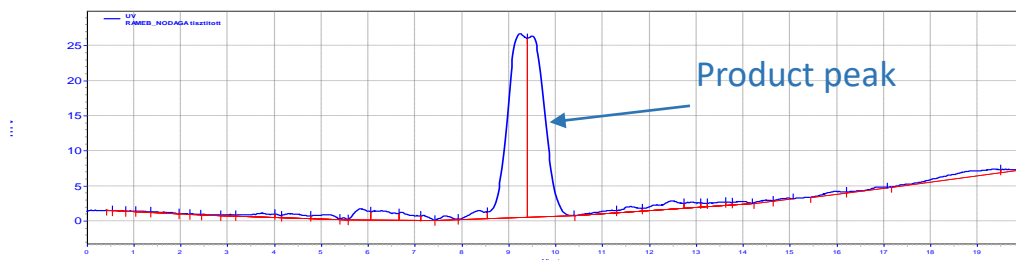
6-deoxy-6-monoamino-RAMEB

p-NCS-Bn-NODAGA

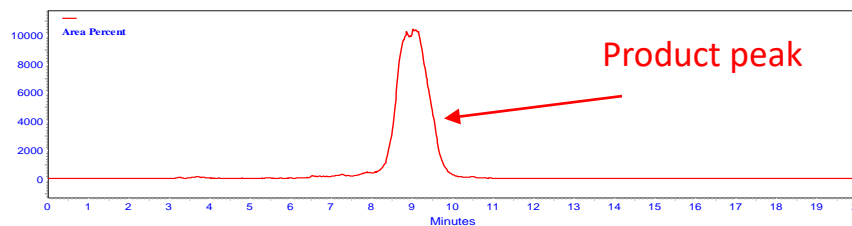
Chemical synthesis and radiolabeling of ^{68}Ga labeled **NODAGA-RAMEB**

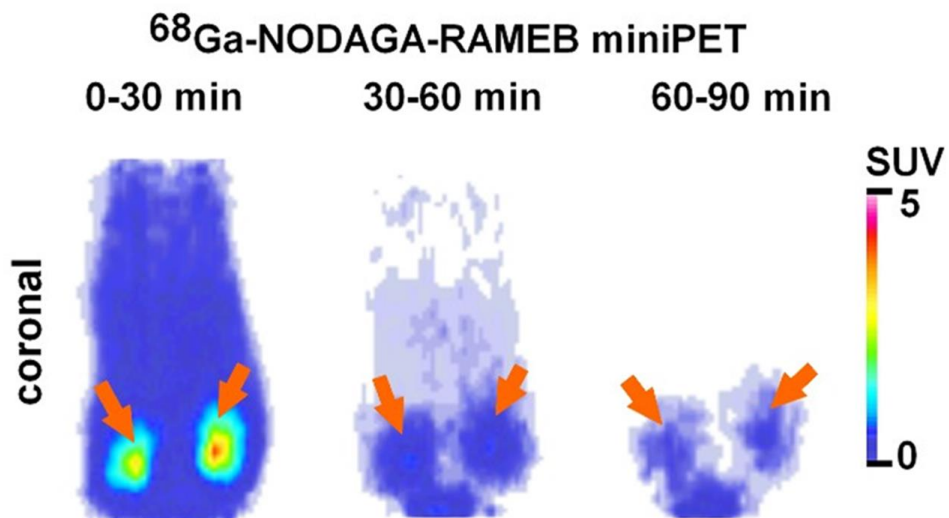
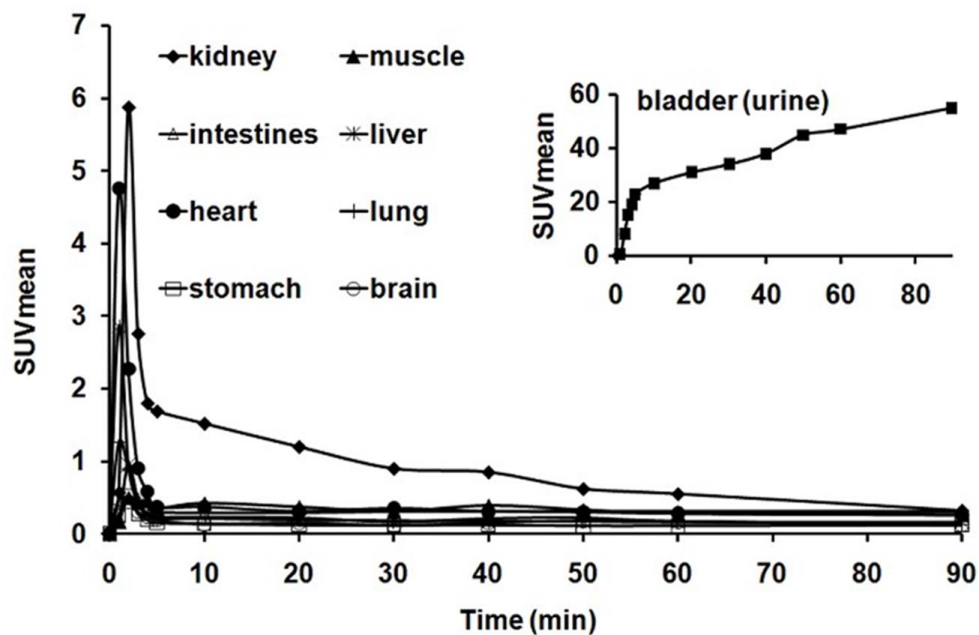


HPLC chromatogram (UV) of HPLC purified NODAGA functionalized RAMEB (NODAGA-RAMEB)

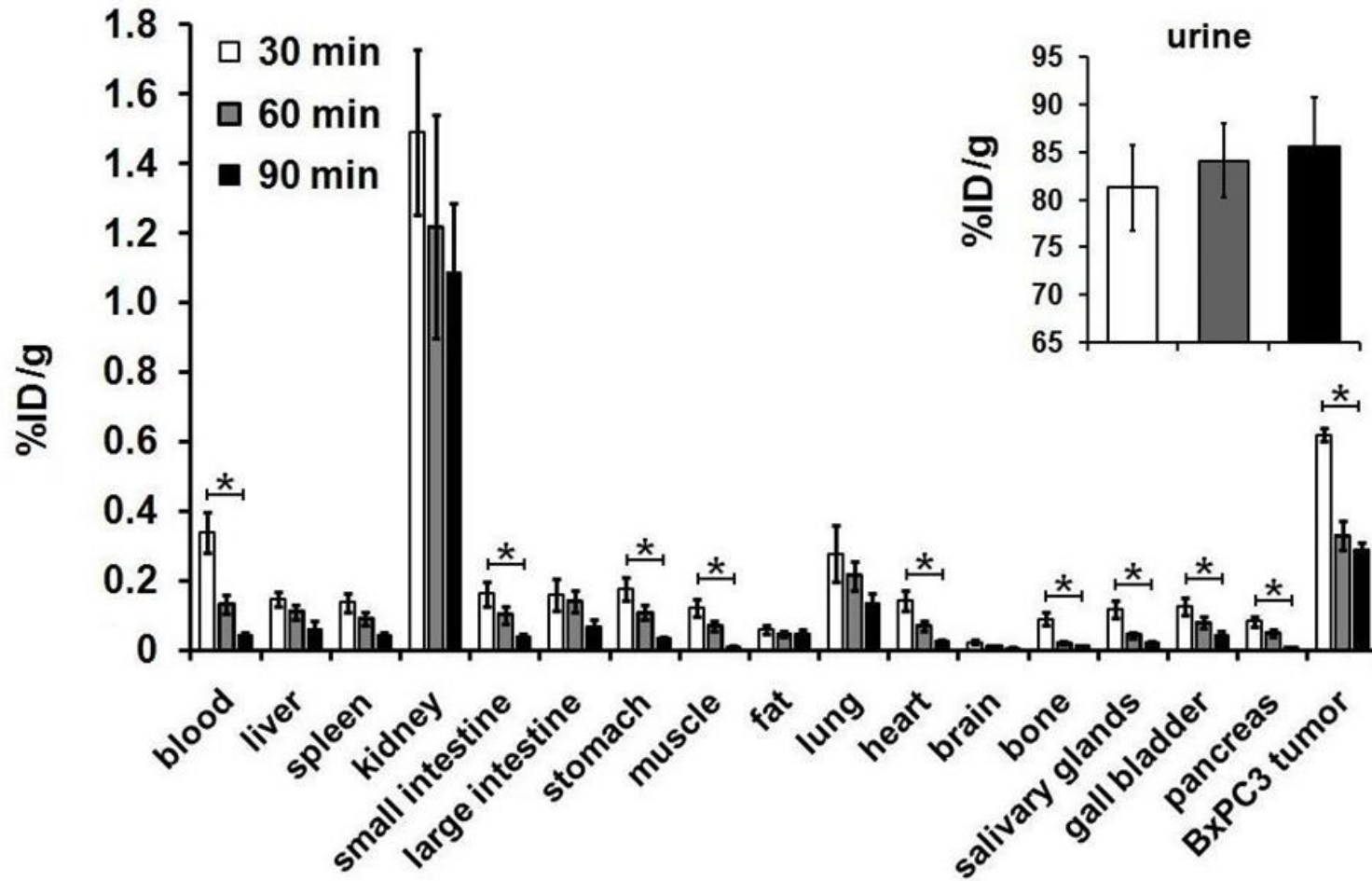


Radio HPLC chromatogram of ^{68}Ga -labeled NODAGA-RAMEB (^{68}Ga -NODAGA-RAMEB)



A**B**

Ex vivo biodistribution - ^{68}Ga -NODAGA-RAMEB

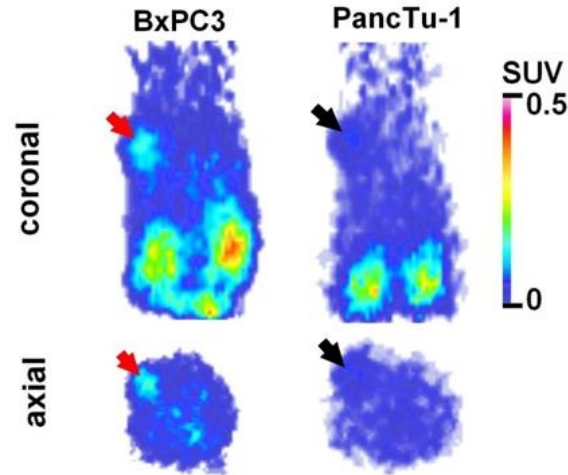


BxPC3

High expression of
Prostaglandin E2 Receptor
(EP2)

A

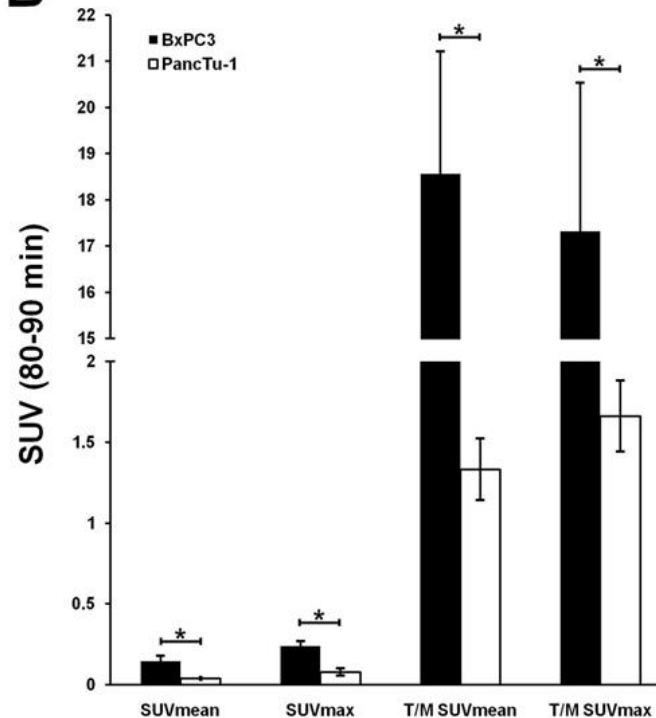
^{68}Ga -NODAGA-RAMEB miniPET
80-90 min



PancTu-1

Low expression of
Prostaglandin E2 Receptor
(EP2)

B



SUV - standardized uptake value
T/M - tumor-to-muscle (background) ratio

Conclusions

- Cyclodextrins interact with biomolecules at different levels of biological systems
- Cyclodextrins enter the cytoplasm of different cell lines by endocytosis
- ^{68}Ga -labeled NODAGA-HPBCD and RAMEB have fast elimination and limited tissue distribution
- Unexpected distribution in the lung- but in accordance with toxicity data
- No uptake to the brain after i.v. administration
- Unexpected ^{68}Ga -labeled NODAGA-RAMEB tumor accumulation in PGE2 positive tumors

Thank you for your kind attention!

Acknowledgments

- Cyclolab Ltd. Budapest, Hungary
- Ágnes Rusznyák and Katalin Réti-Nagy
- György Trencsényi, István Hajdu, Division of Nuclear Medicine and Translational Imaging, Department of Medical Imaging, Faculty of Medicine, University of Debrecen

This study was supported by FK_17 (FK124634) research grant of the National Research, Development and Innovation Office, Budapest, Hungary and by the János Bolyai Research Scholarsip of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (BO/00290/16).