In vitro biopharmaceutical characterisation of nasal products

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What regions do we want to model?



- Different areas of nasal cavity
 - Turbinates (~150 cm²)
 - Submucosal glands, goblet cells
 - Olfactory region (~10 cm²)
 - Bowman's glands
 - Nasal-associated lymphoid tissue (NALT); Waldeyer's ring (tonsils)









Complete recapitulation of native tissue or just key (rate-limiting) features?

- Mucus
- Mucociliary clearance
 - Is this necessary for drugs in solution?
 - Could it be controlled for by exposure time?
- Barrier provided by epithelium
 - Appropriate TEER
 - Relevant transporters



Role of mucus in drug delivery is often neglected Involved in:

- Dissolution
 - Drugs in suspension
 - Soluble fillers
- Swelling of polymers
 - Competition with mucin for water
 - Mucoadhesion



McGhee, E. O. et al. Langmuir 2019 35 (48), 15769-15775

Role of mucus in drug delivery is often neglected Involved in:

• Diffusion barrier/binding

- Biocompatibility
 - Increased mucus secretion



Models used to consider role of mucus

- Native mucus
- Mucin solutions
- Mucus or artificial mucus applied to cells that don't secret mucus
- Mucus-secreting cell lines
- Co-cultures of mucus-secreting cells and cells that don't secrete mucus
- Primary cell cultures
- Explants
- Ex vivo tissue
 - Olfactory mucosa; Waldeyer's ring (tonsils, adenoids, and other lymphoid tissue)

Cell models of turbinates that secrete mucus

- Human lung cell line (Calu-3)
- Rat tracheal cell line (SPOC-1)
- Human bronchial cell line (UNCN3T)
- Human airway epithelial cell line (NuLi-1)
- Human nasal epithelial cell line (RPMI 2560)
- Primary cultures of rat, human nasal/airway epithelium (MucilAir, EpiAirway)
- Goblet cells (no glandular contribution)

Comparing absorption in absence and presence of mucus



Deplete mucus by washing

Unwashed

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpb.2021.07.016



Validation of cell models

• Standard culturing conditions

• Standard experimental protocol

 Standard set of compounds with a range of physicochemical characteristics to test/validate each model



Validation of cell models

- Ideally, *in vitro in vivo* correlation in human (rather than rodents)
 - Drug in blood (or urine) at 30 min (*cf*. lung) or earlier
 - Aerodynamic droplet/particle size controlled to avoid lung deposition
- What is deposition area of delivery device? link to area of cells?
- What is retention time in nasal cavity link to duration of experiment?



Ovine tracheal epithelial explant showing ciliated cells and goblet cells





Ayoub, M. M. R. R., Lethem M. I., Lansley, a. B. (2021) Int J Pharm https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpharm.2021.121054

Biocompatibility

Benzalkonium chloride (0.015% w/w) Methocel[™] E50 premium LV (1.0% w/w) Propylene glycol (PG) (1.5% w/w) Potassium sorbate + PG (0.3% w/w + 1.5% w/w) Polysorbate 80 (0.025% w/w)

Increased mucin secretion

EDTA (0.015% w/w) Avicel® RC591 (1.5% w/w) Fluticasone furoate *in solution* (0.0004% w/w) DMSO (0.2% w/w)

Did not affect mucin secretion





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Absorption and biocompatibility



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Questions

- What regions of nasal cavity do we want to model?
- Complete recapitulation of native tissue or just key (rate-limiting?) features?
- How important is mucus in nasal drug delivery?
- How best to validate existing/new models?