

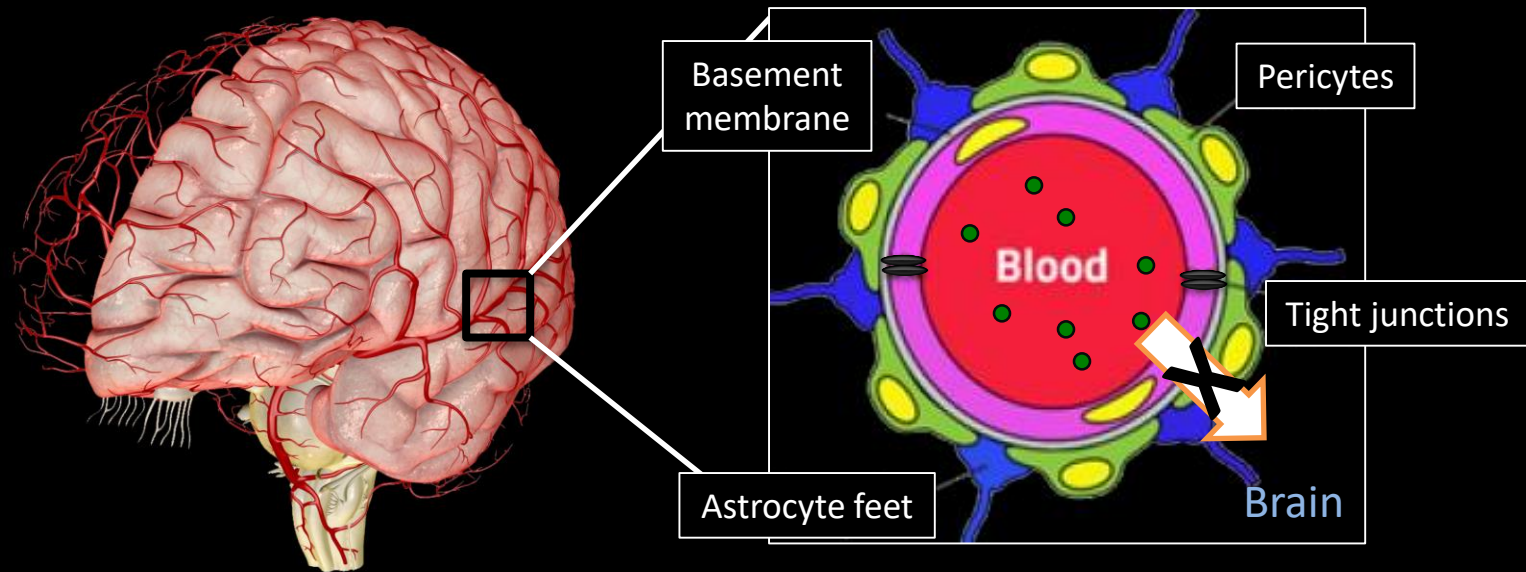
Organoid platform for modeling the blood-brain-barrier

Transporter Conference 2019

Choi-Fong Cho, Ph.D.

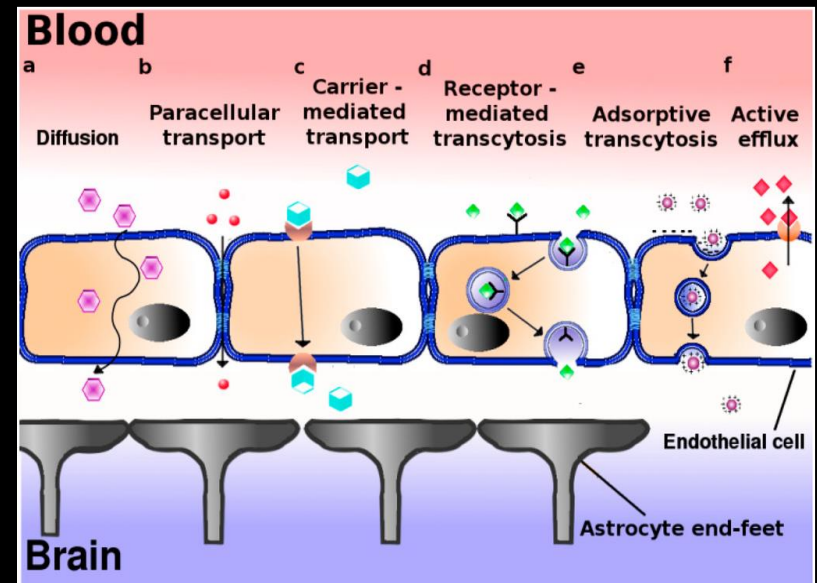
ccho@bwh.harvard.edu

Blood Brain Barrier (BBB)



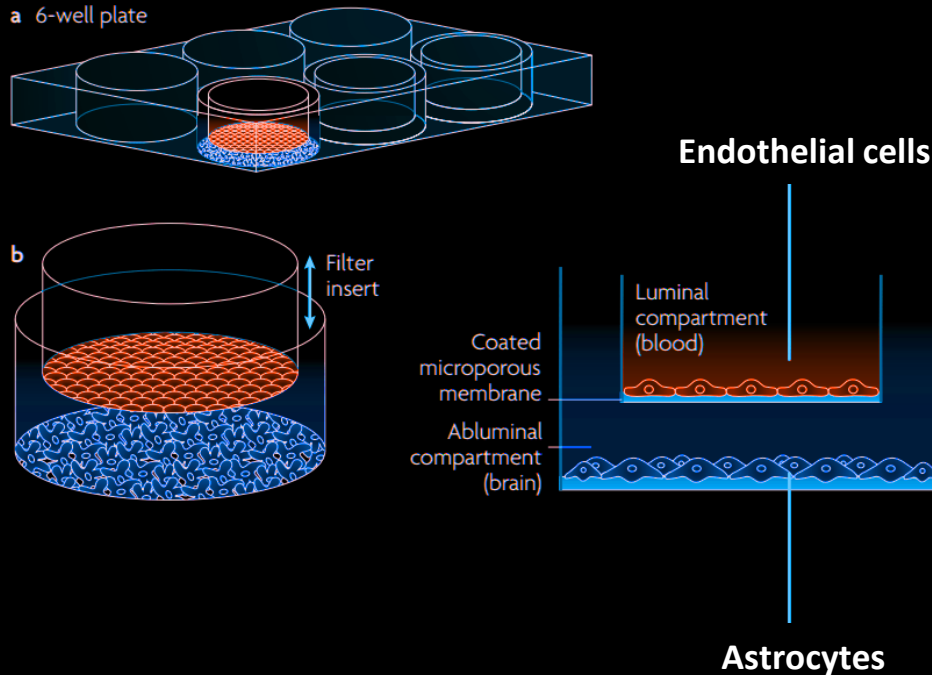
BBB:

- Protects brain from harmful substances.
- Estimated 98% of drugs cannot cross the BBB.
- Clinical need: Brain therapeutics that can overcome the BBB.

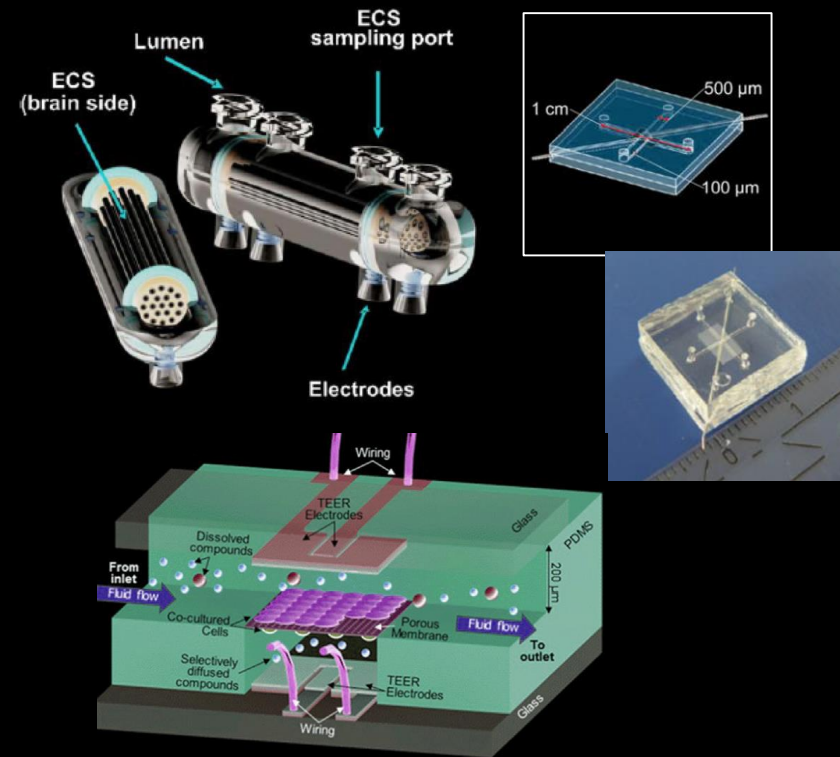


Models to study BBB

Trans-well (static) model



Dynamic BBB model and microfluidic systems



- 2D in vitro BBB model.
- Mid-throughput
- Monolayer of cells – dedifferentiation and loses BBB properties.
- Failure to account of cell-cell interactions.

- 3D - Account for cell-cell interaction, blood flow, shear stress.
- Low throughput.
- Technically demanding

Transwell model: Imperfect barrier formation

- Transwell was first developed in 1983.
- Imperfect EC monolayer across the filter.
- Areas consisting multiple layers of ECs.
- Holes in the monolayer.

Ann Neurol 14:396–402, 1983

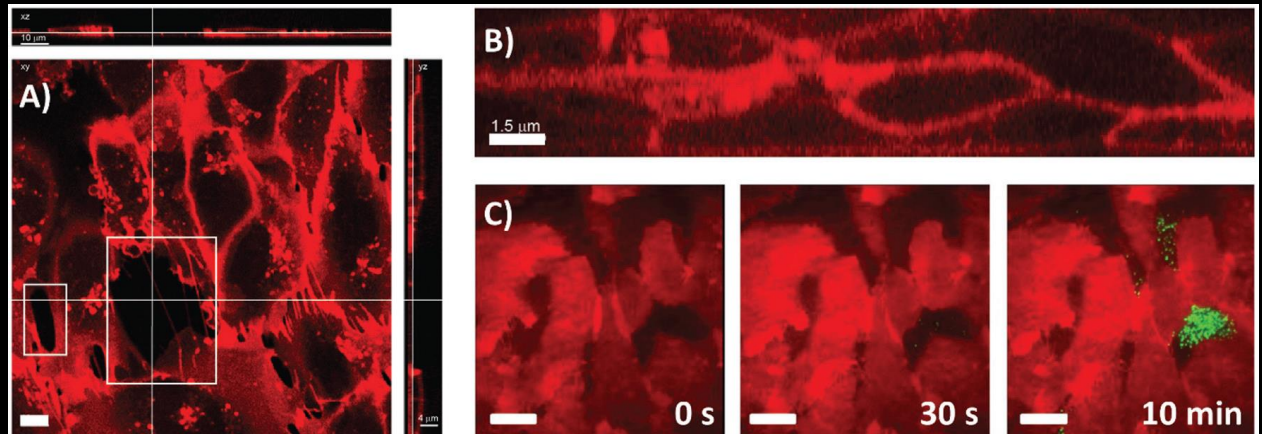
Brain Microvessel Endothelial Cells in Tissue Culture: A Model for Study of Blood-Brain Barrier Permeability

Phillip D. Bowman, PhD,* Steven R. Ennis, PhD,* Kyle E. Rarey, PhD,†
A. Lorris Betz, MD, PhD,* and Gary W. Goldstein, MD*

Mini Review

Diána Hudecz, Louise Rocks, Laurence W. Fitzpatrick, Luciana-Maria Herda
and Kenneth A. Dawson*

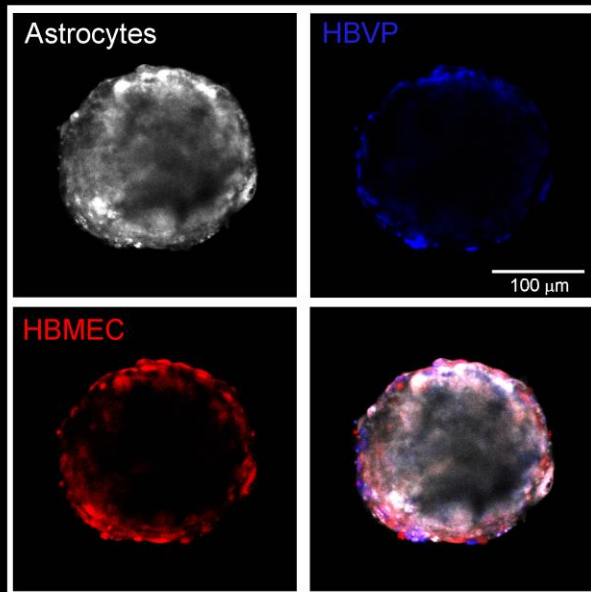
Reproducibility in biological models of the blood-brain barrier



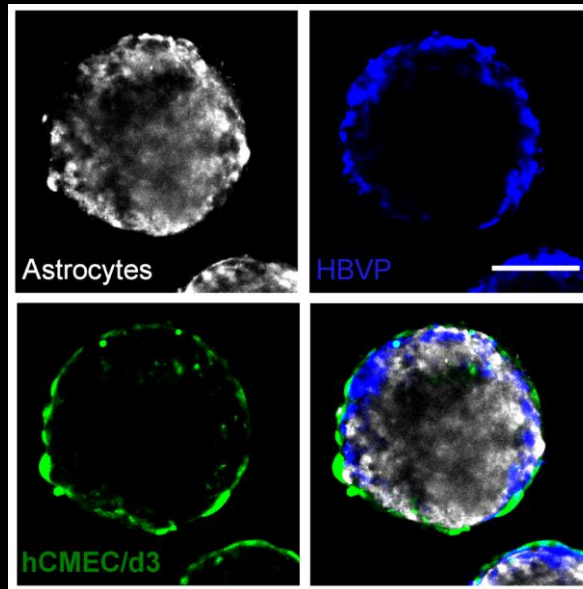
BBB organoids

Triple co-culture of
Astrocytes, Pericytes, Endothelial cells

a. **HBMEC (Primary)**



**hCMEC/D3
(Immortalized)**



Advantages:

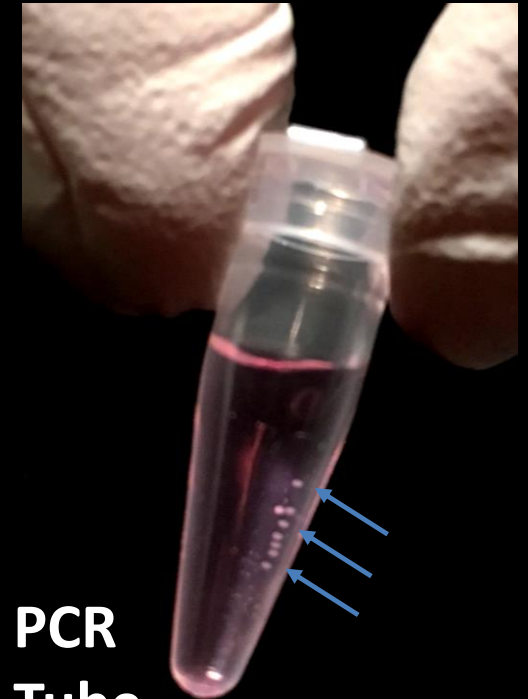
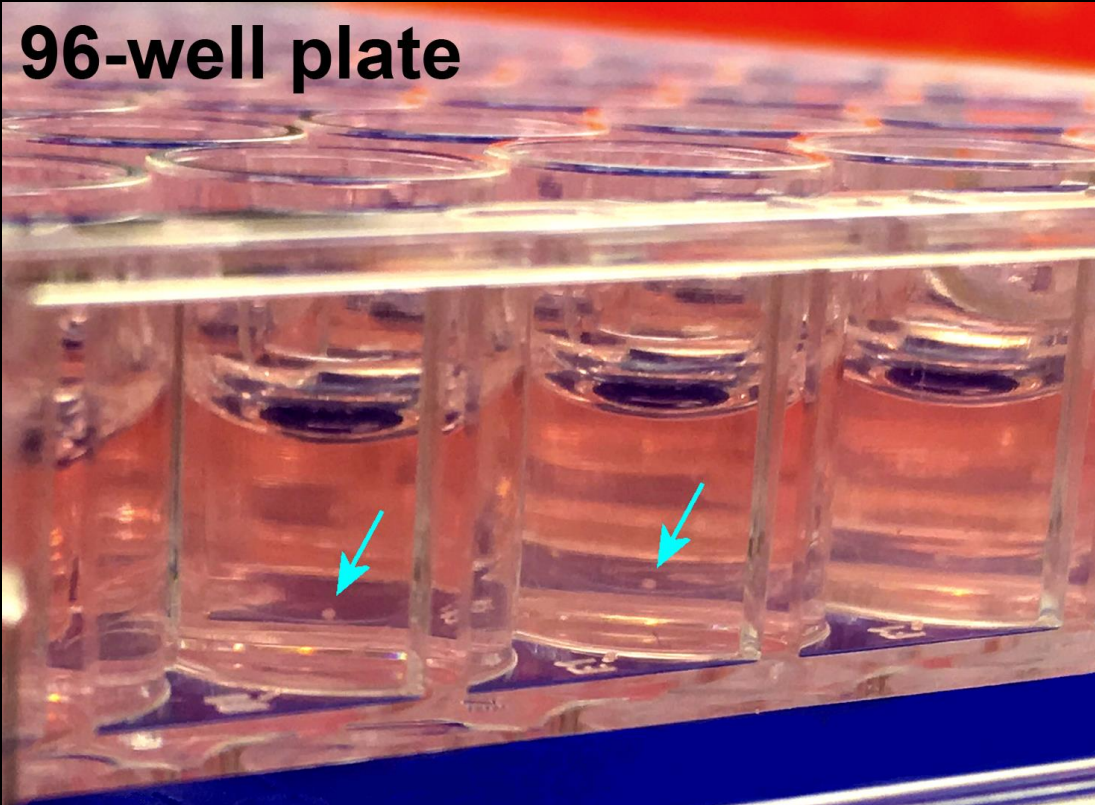
- 3D in vitro multicellular BBB spheroids.
- Accounts for cell-cell interactions.
- High-throughput.
- Cost-effective.
- Easily reproducible (spheroid formation: 90% success rate).

Cho et al. *Nat Comm* (2017)

Culture of organoids

- 1 spheroid per well
- Low-adherence condition (agarose coated well)
- Can be pooled together for experiments

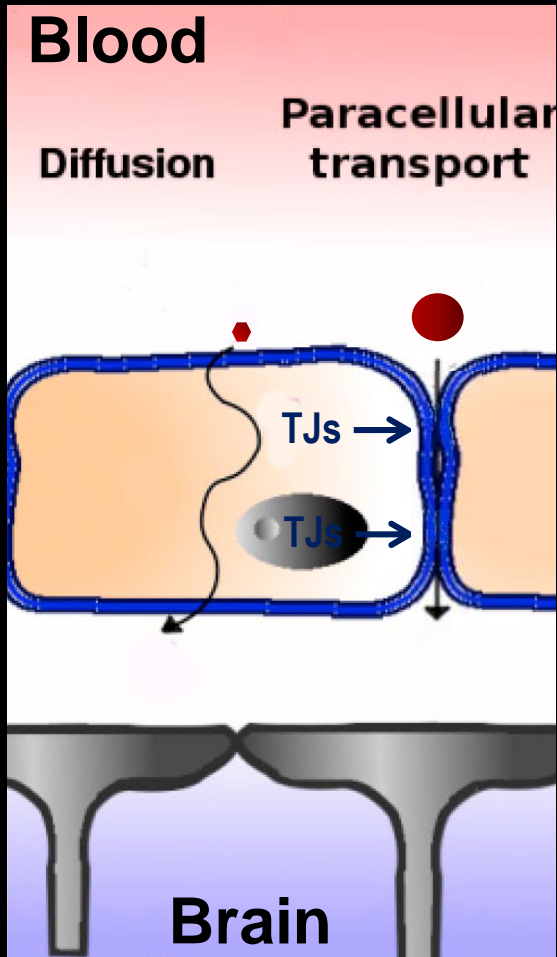
96-well plate



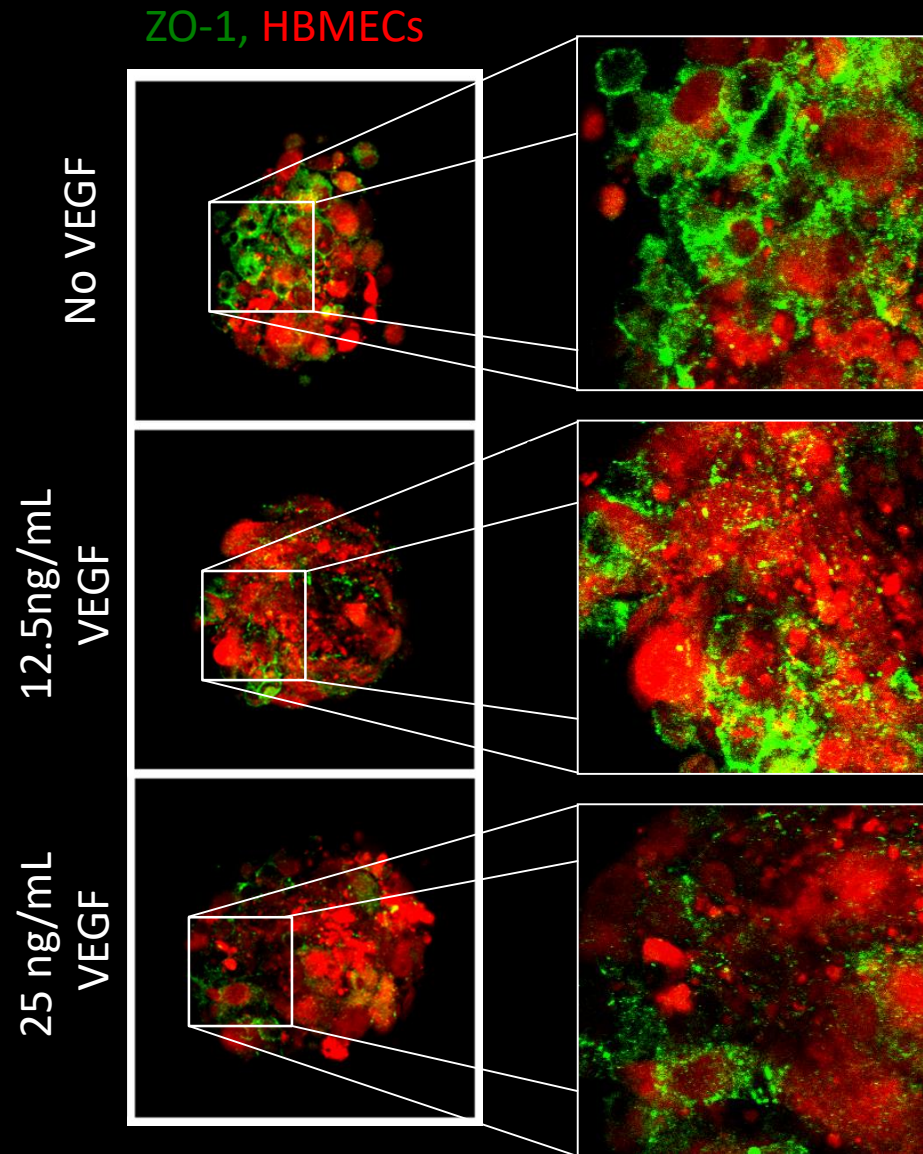
PCR
Tube

Disruption of tight junctions increases spheroid permeability to dextran

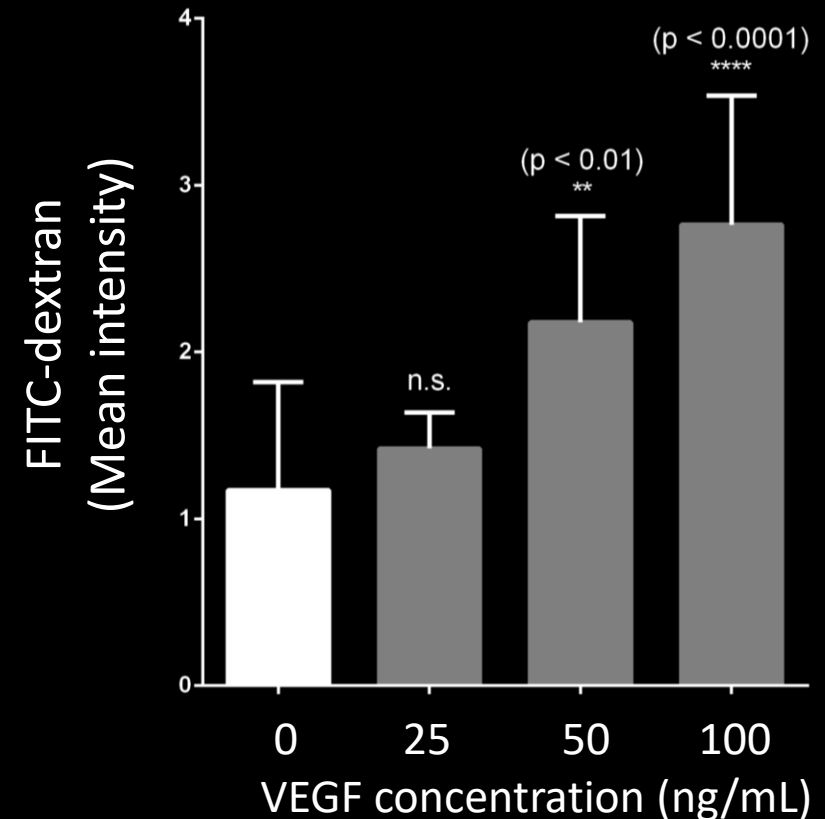
Paracellular pathway



Disruption of tight junctions increases spheroid permeability to dextran

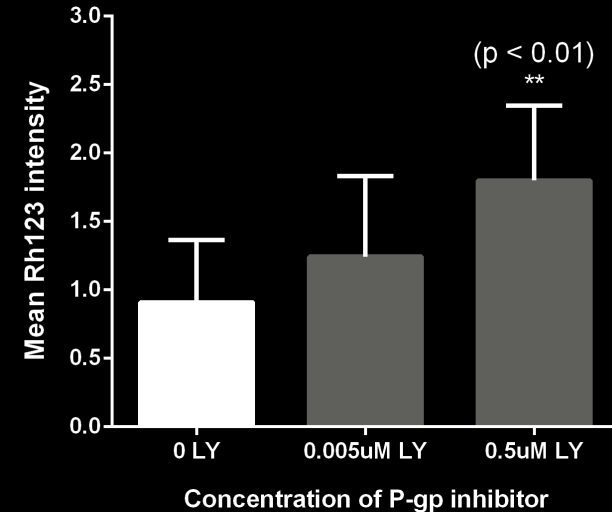
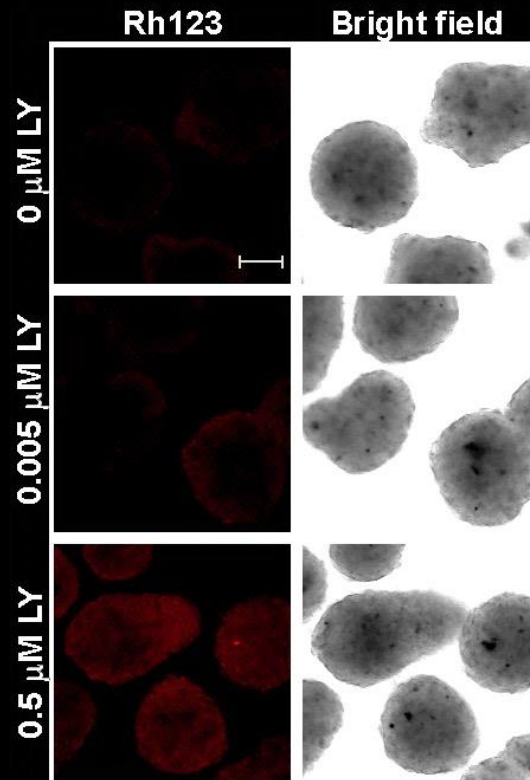
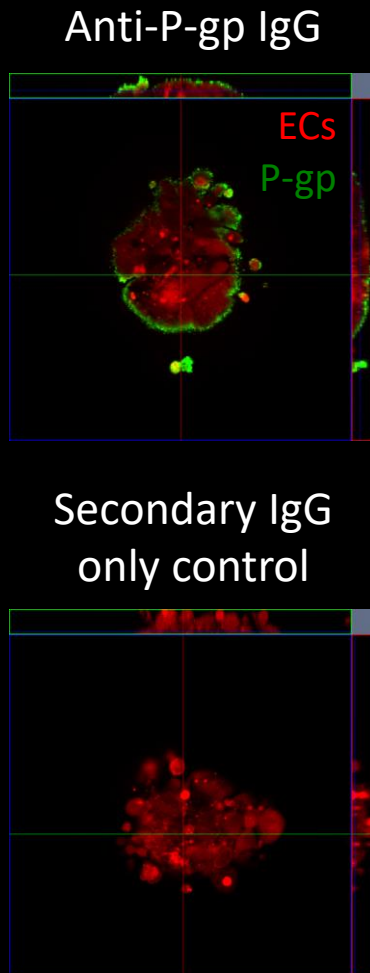
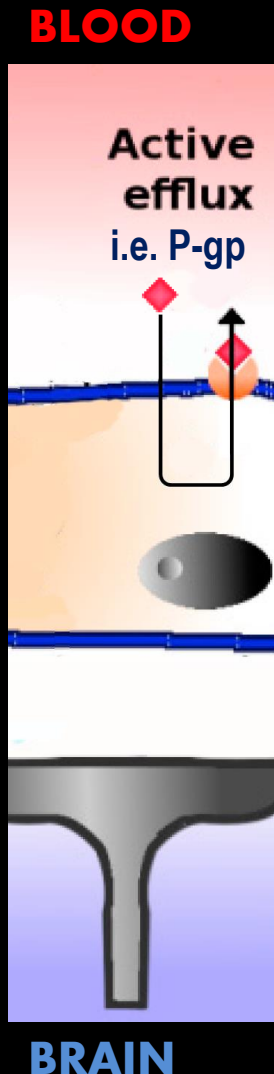


Disruption of tight junctions with VEGF increases dextran permeability



Efflux pump (P-glycoprotein) in BBB spheroid

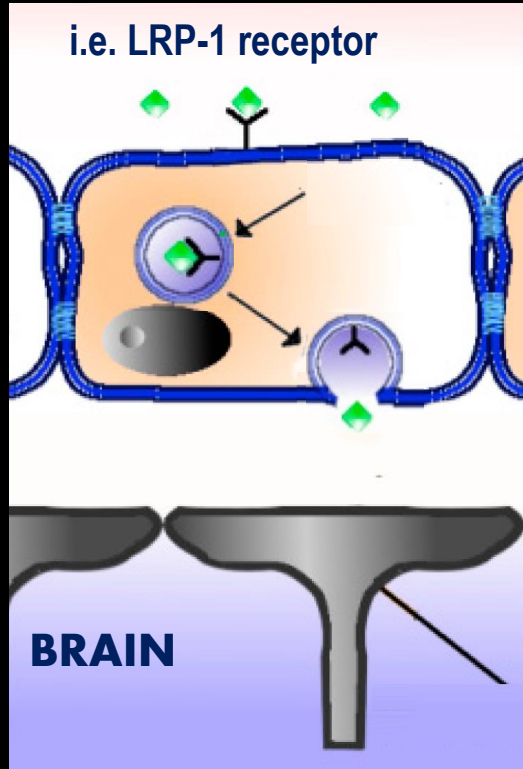
Rhodamine-123: Substrate of P-gp



Inhibition of P-gp promotes entry of
Rhodamine-123 into spheroid

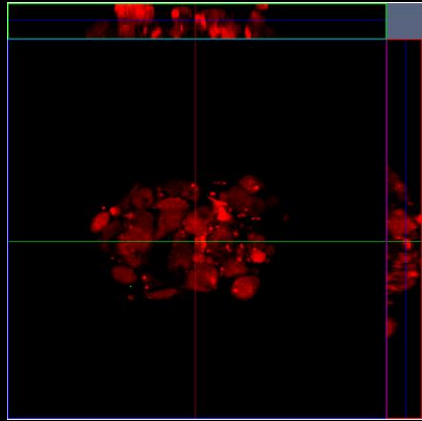
Receptor-mediated transcytosis: Angiopep-2

BLOOD

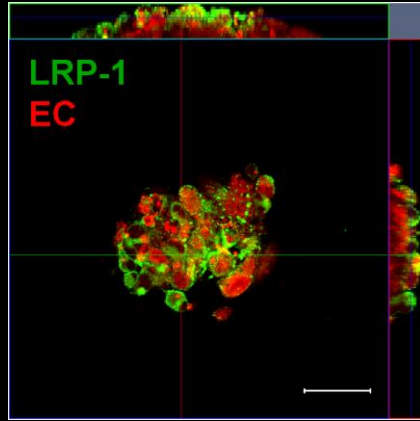


Receptor-mediated transcytosis: Angiopep-2

No Primary IgG

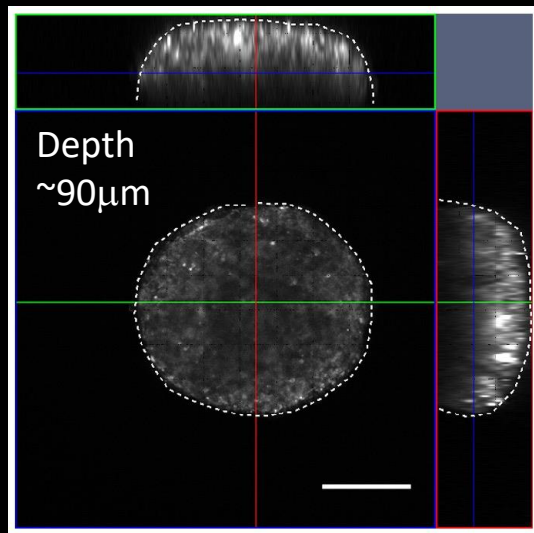


LRP- R

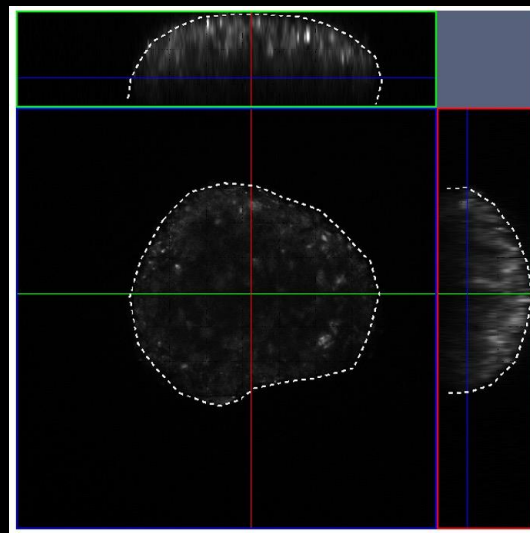


- High LRP-1 receptor expression.
- Angiopep-2, known BBB-penetrating ligand of the LRP-1 receptor.
- High angiopep-2 permeability observed.

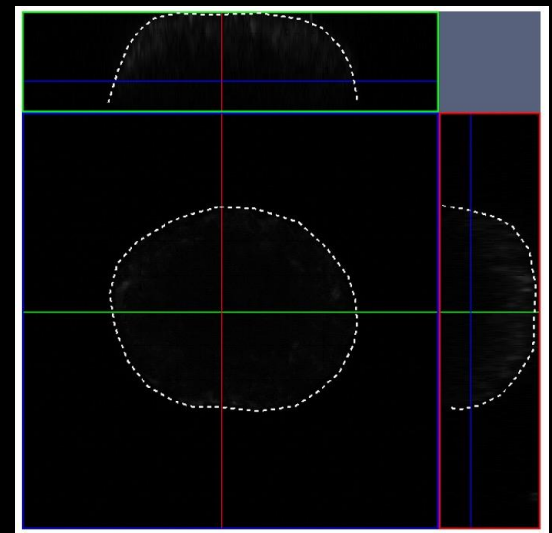
Angiopep-2



Scramble-Angio

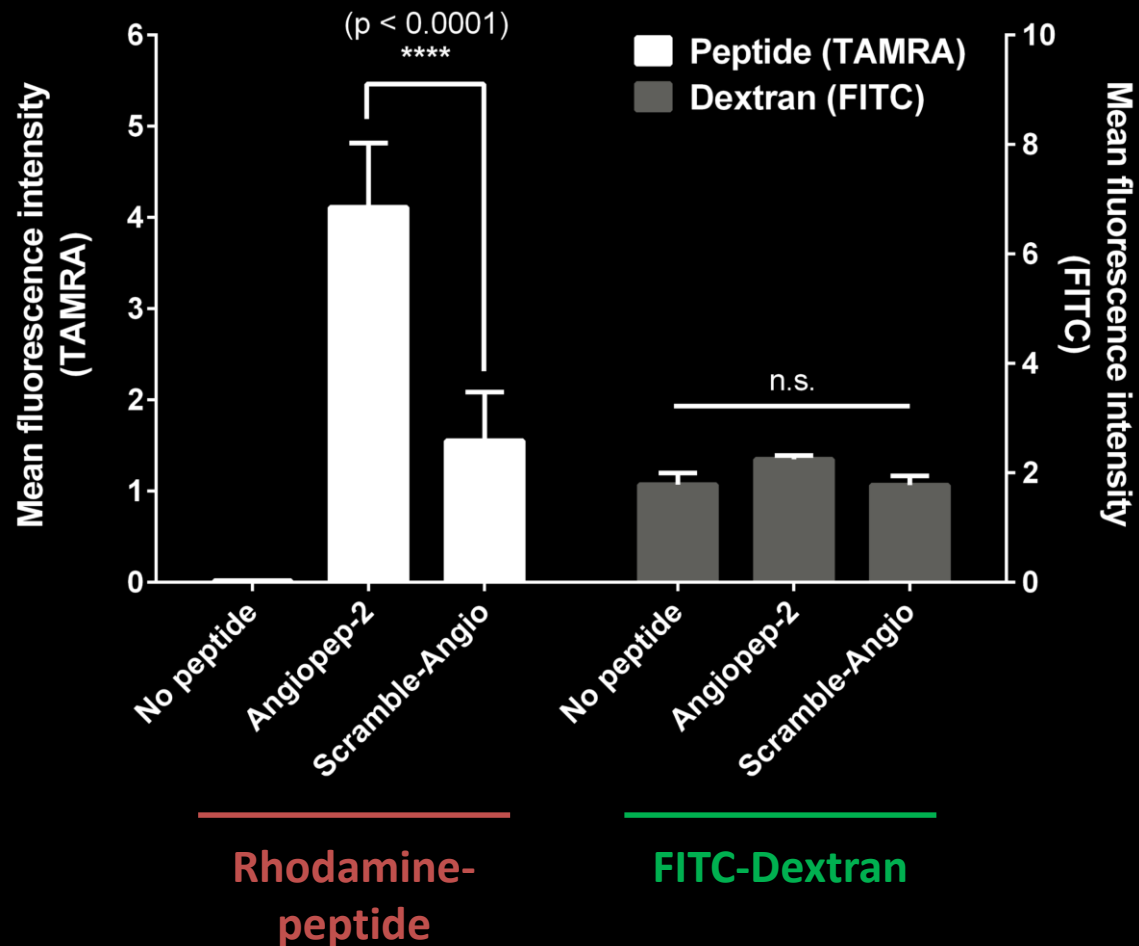
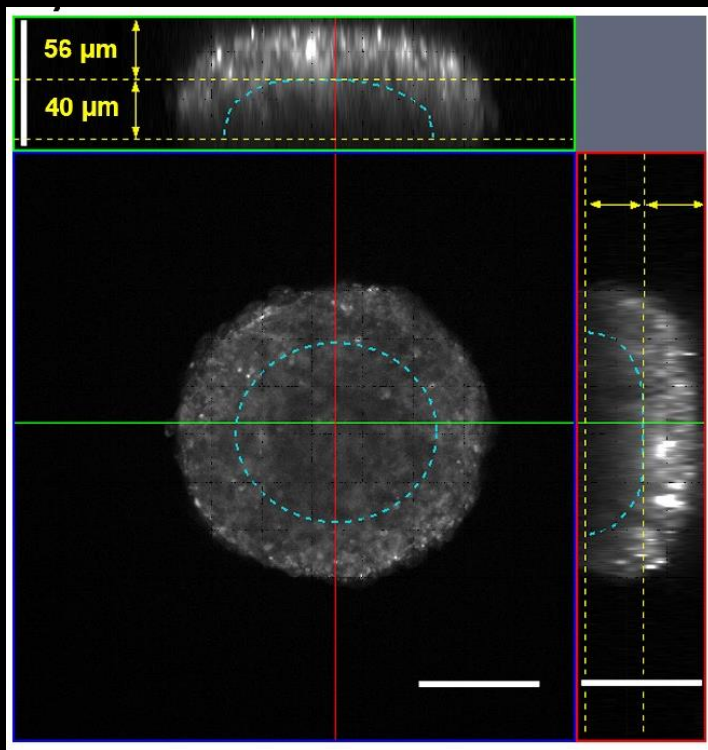


Fluores. Dextran

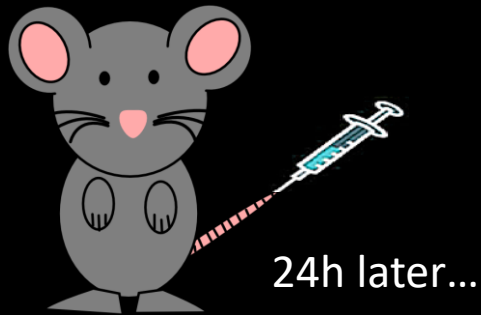


Quantification of angiopep-2 permeability

High permeability of angiopep-2 in BBB organoids that exclude dextran



Receptor-mediated transcytosis in mouse brain: Angiopep-2 vs. scramble peptide

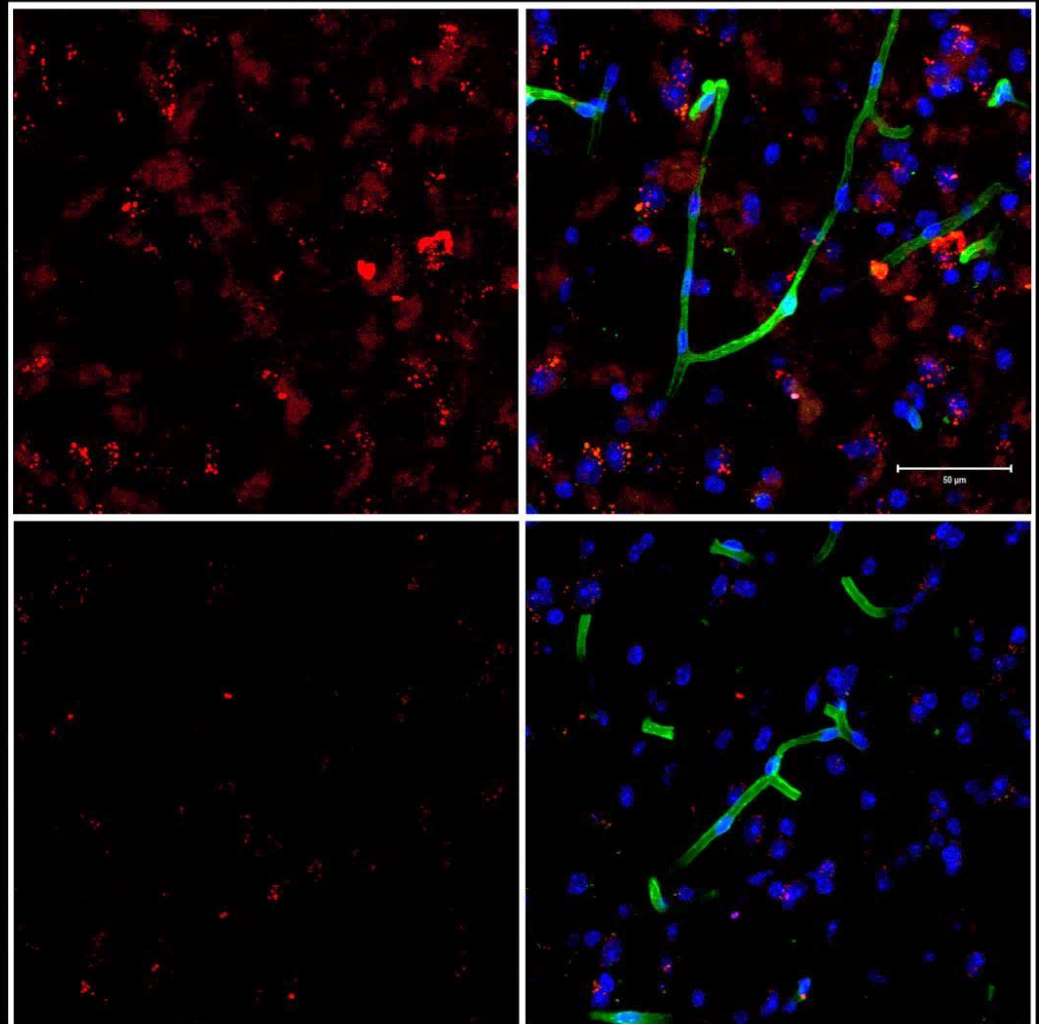


Angiopep-2

Scramble

Cy5.5

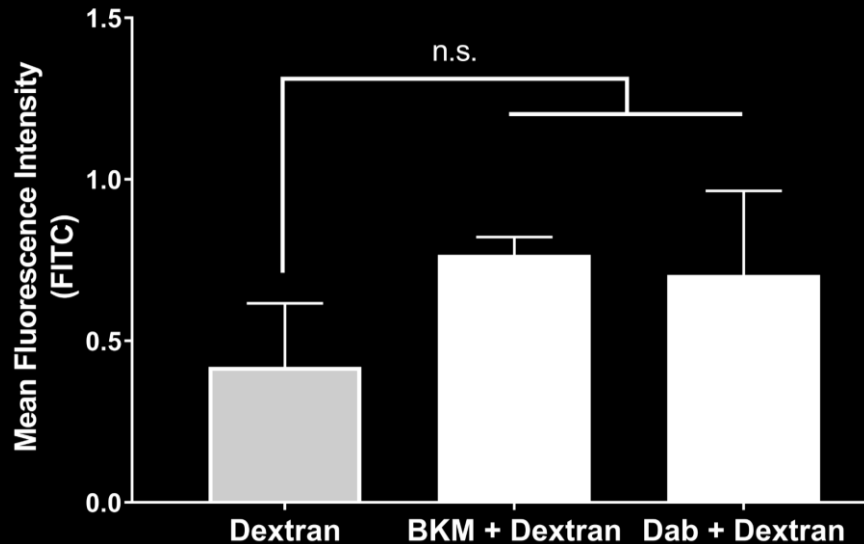
Cy5.5 +
Lectin-488 + Hoechst



Mass Spectrometry Imaging: Small molecule detection

BKM-120 and Dabrafenib **do not**
disrupt BBB integrity:

Dextran influx



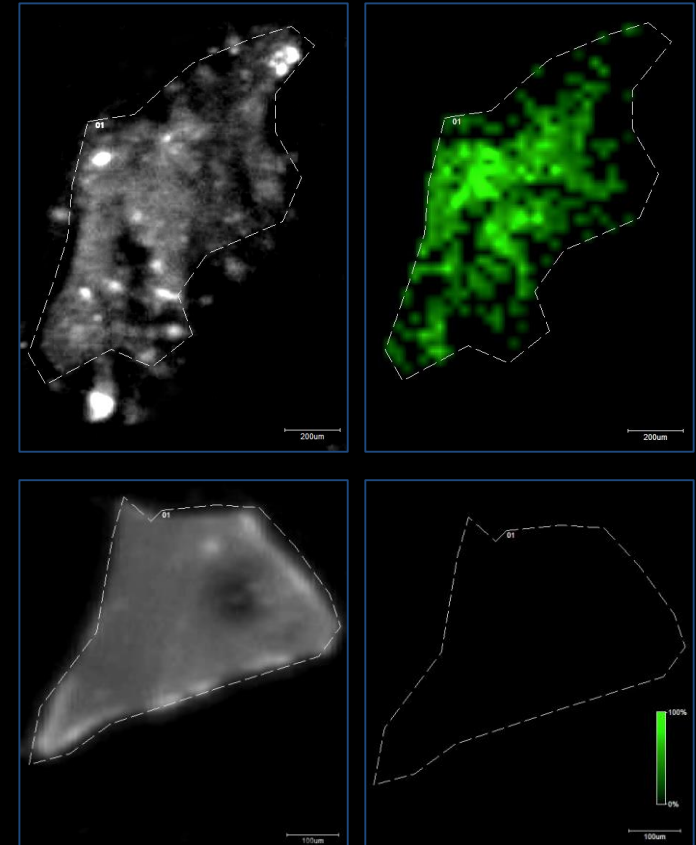
- BKM-120: BBB-penetrant drug
- Dabrafenib: Non-penetrant (control) drug

BKM

Dab

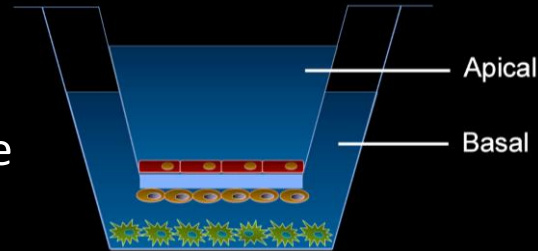
Tissue
scan

Mass spec
imaging



Comparison with well-known Transwell model

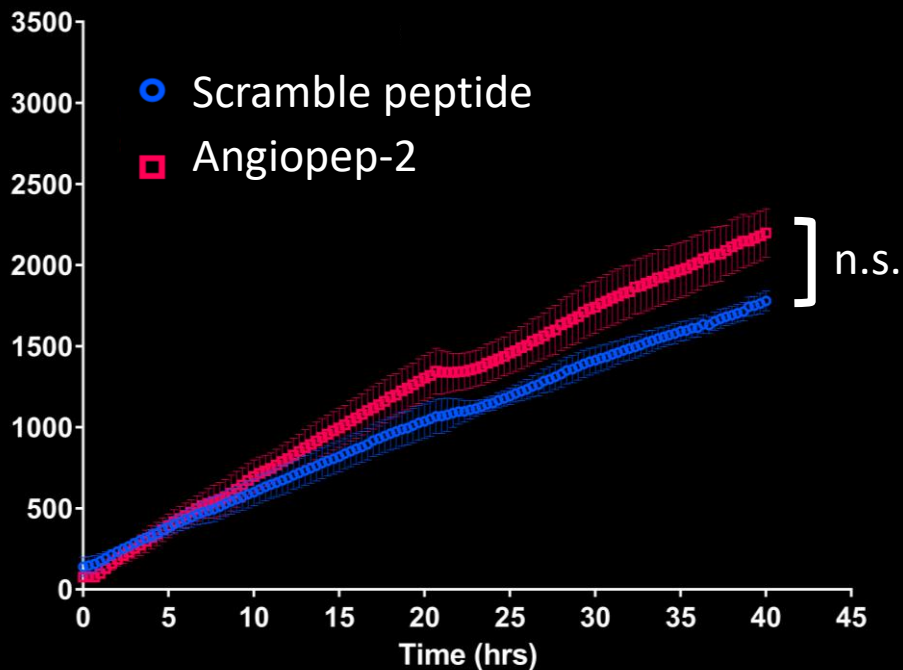
Transwell: Co-culture



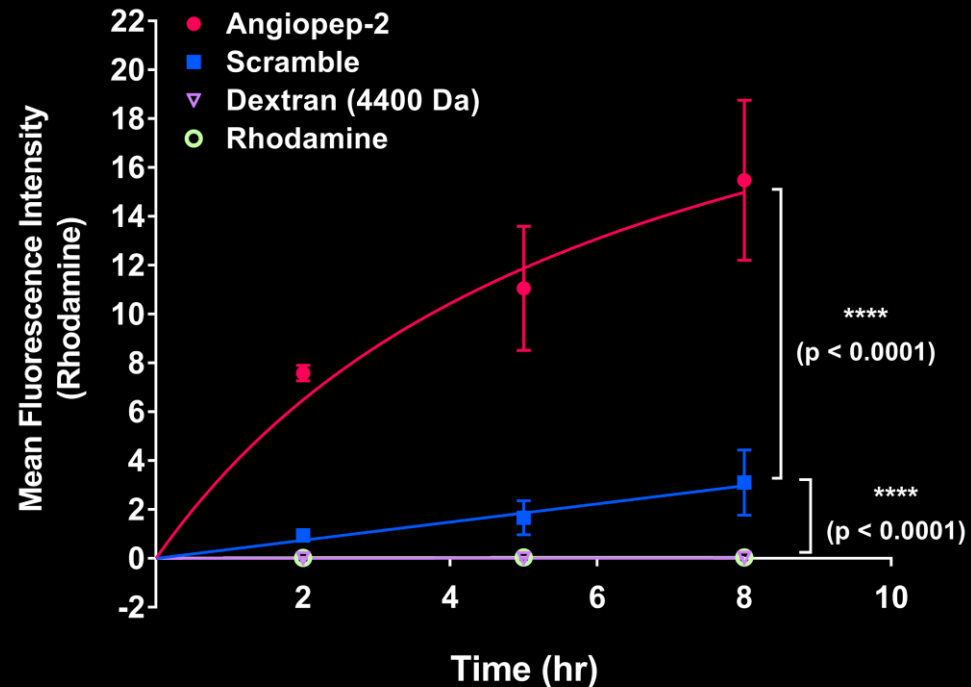
Legend:



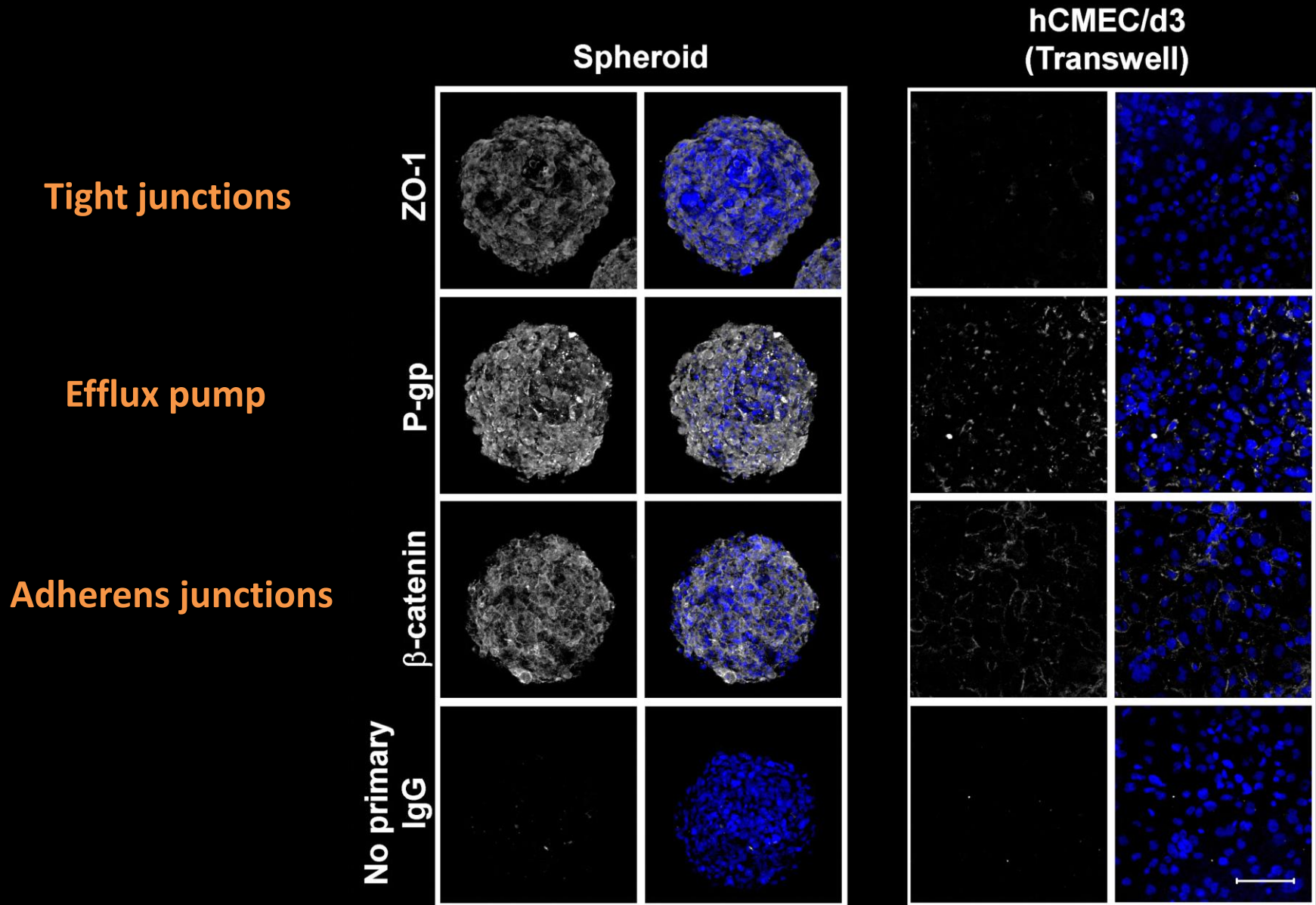
Transwell Model



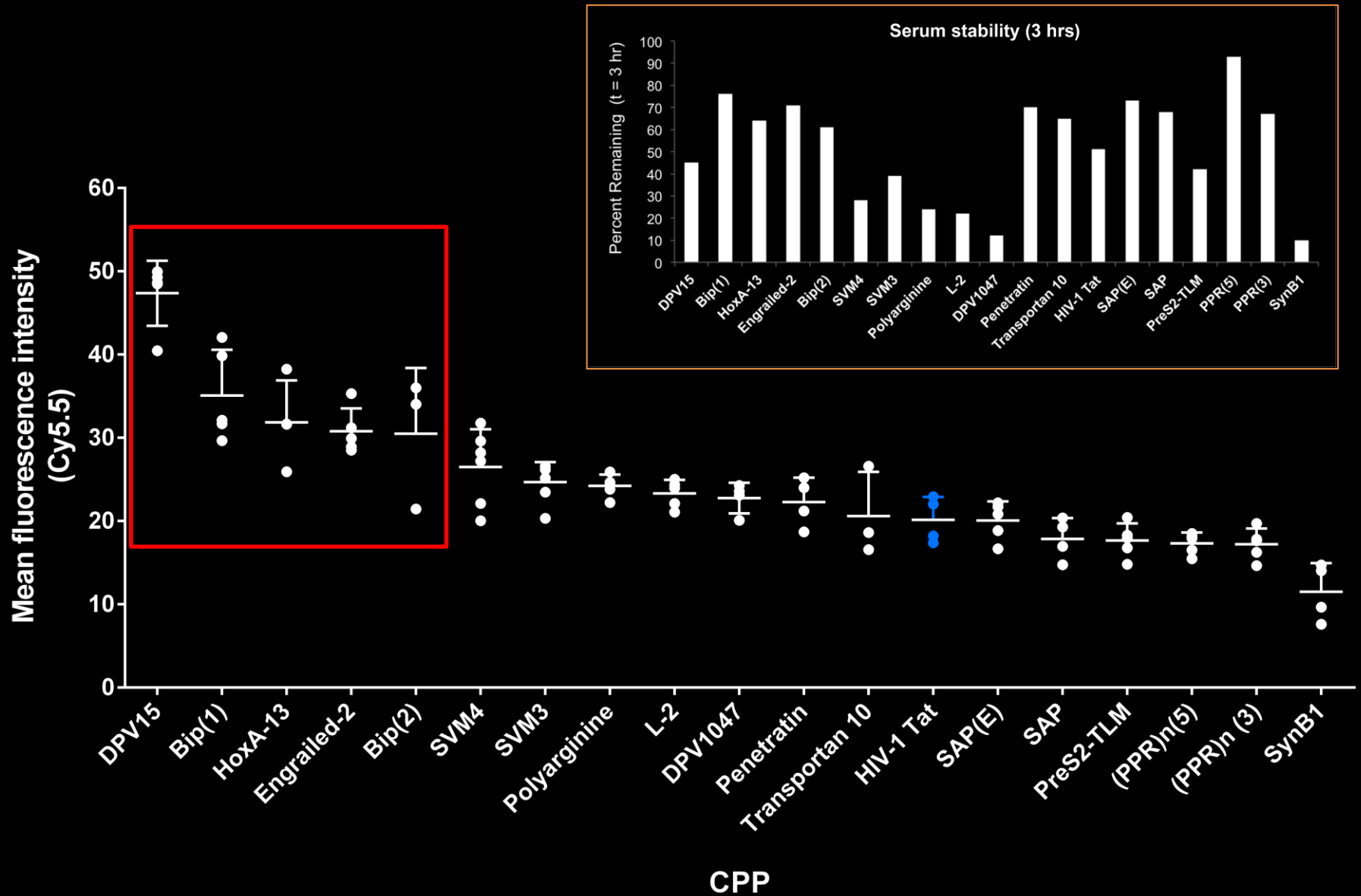
BBB Organoid Model



BBB characteristics: Spheroids vs. Transwell Model

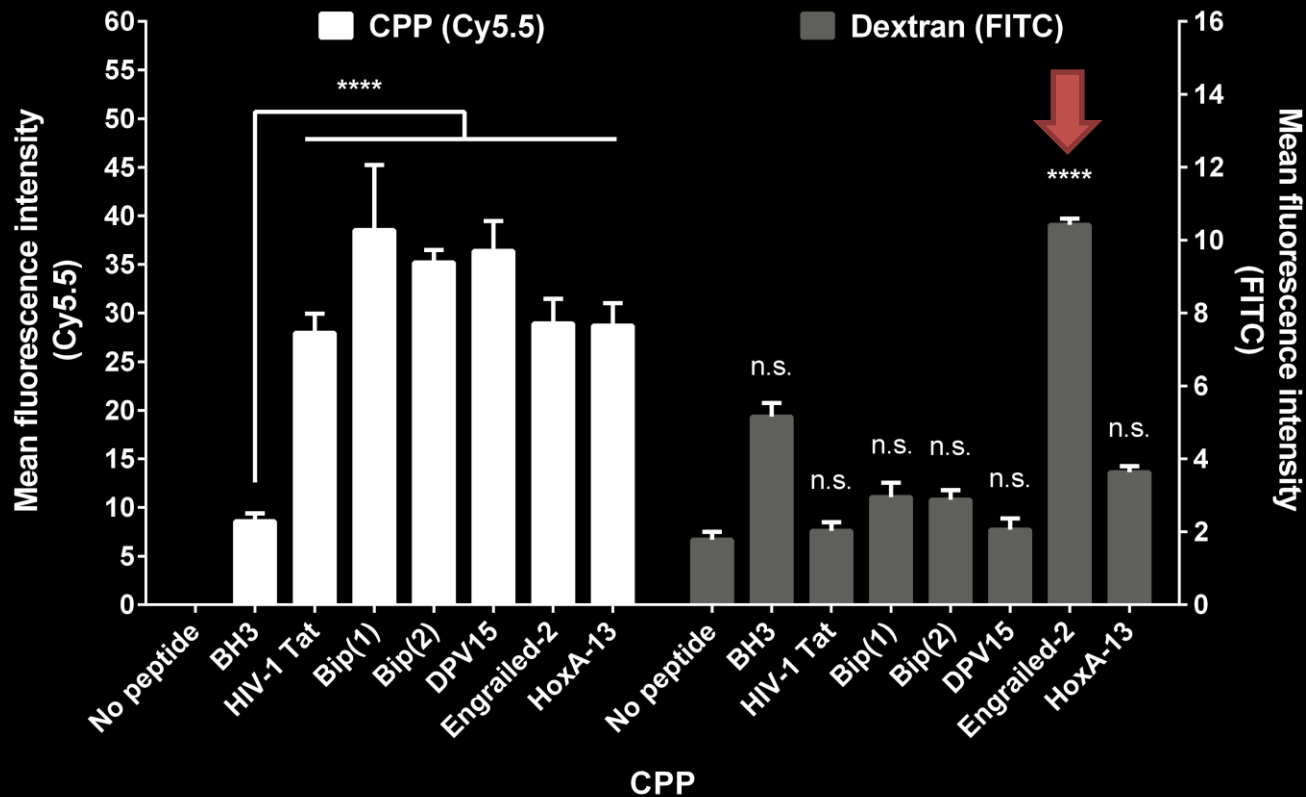


CPP screen using BBB spheroids



Analysis of top CPPs

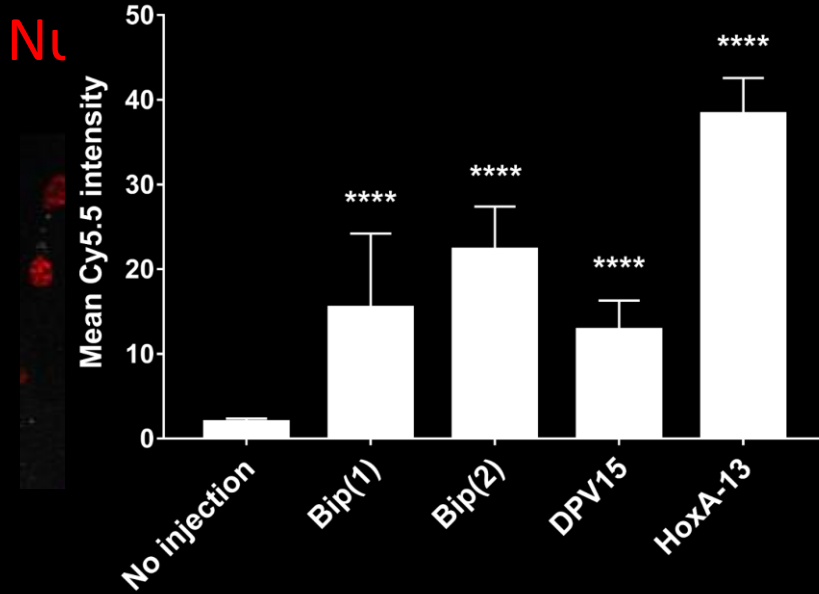
Co-incubation of CPP and dextran



Engrailed-2 promoted influx of dextran
→ Indication of barrier disruption?

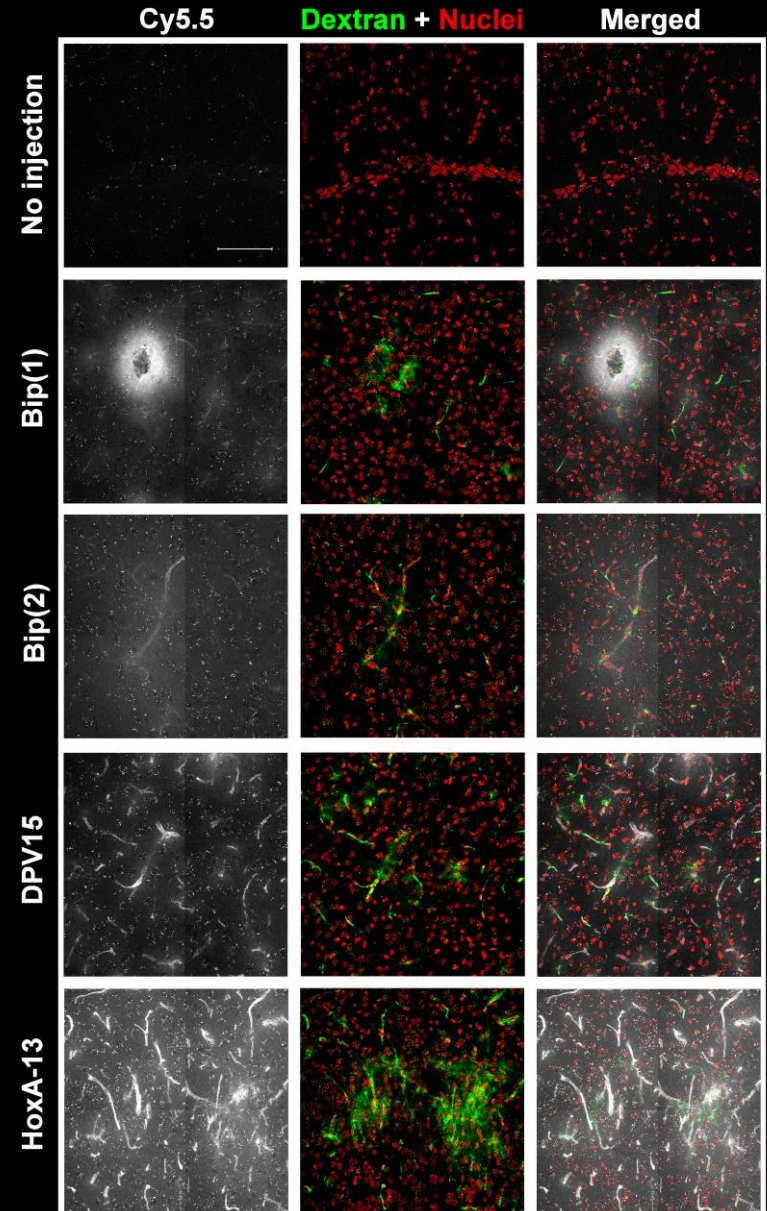
BBB-penetration *in vivo*

CPP level in brain tissue



1) I.V. administration of CPP

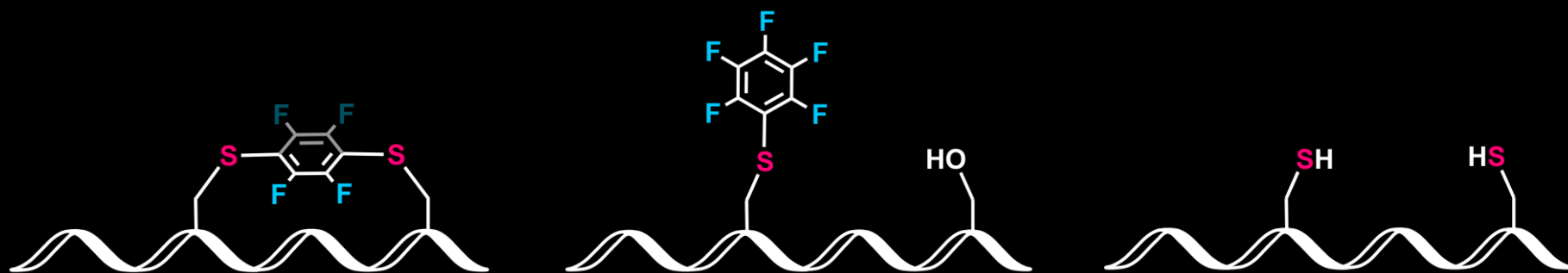
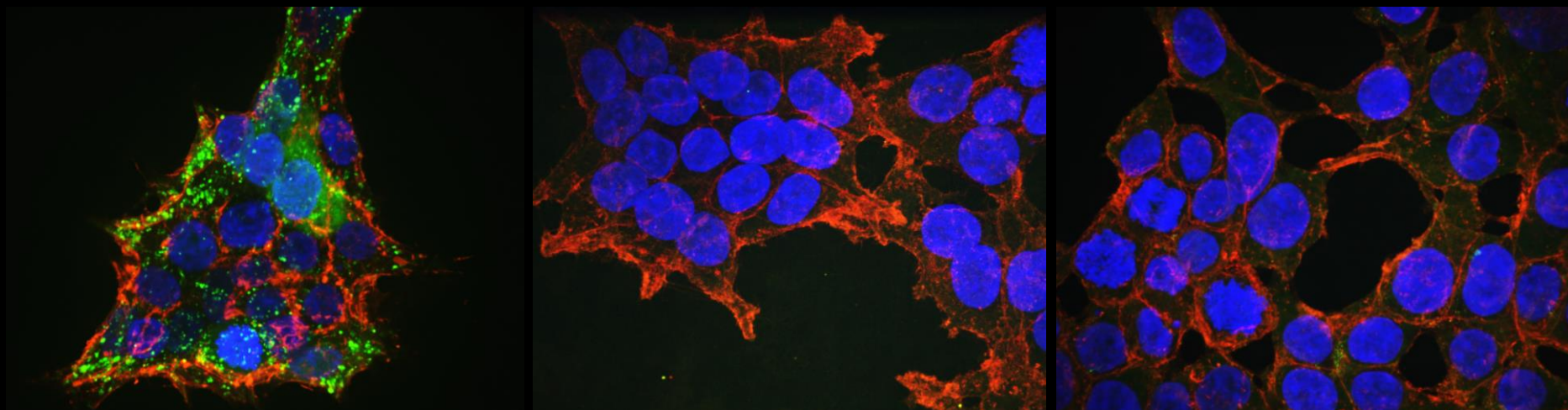
2) I.V. administration of dextran



BBB spheroids as drug screening tool:

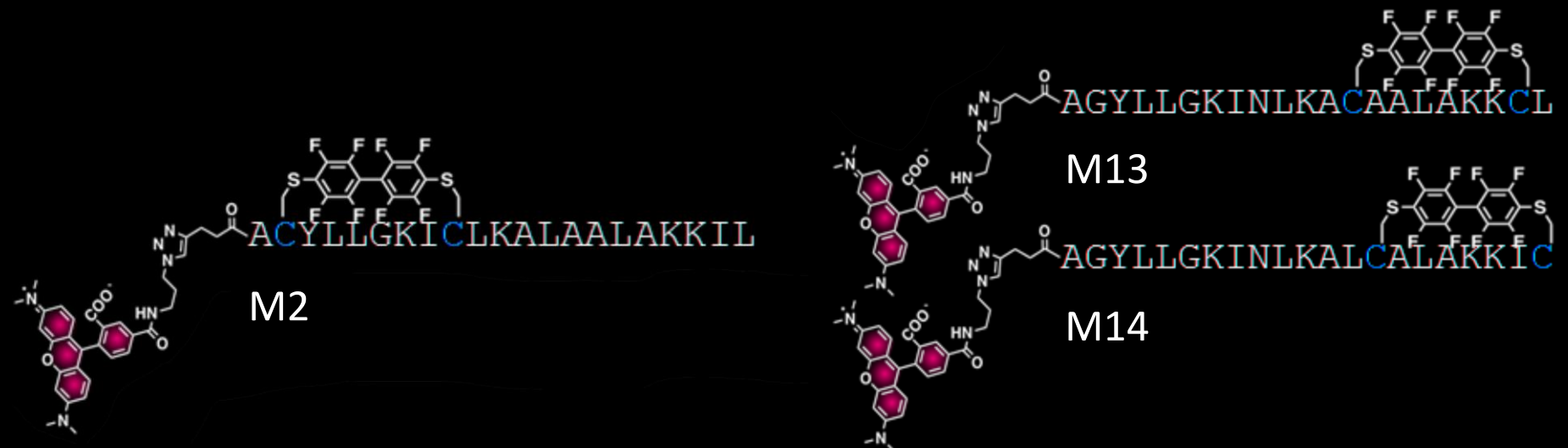
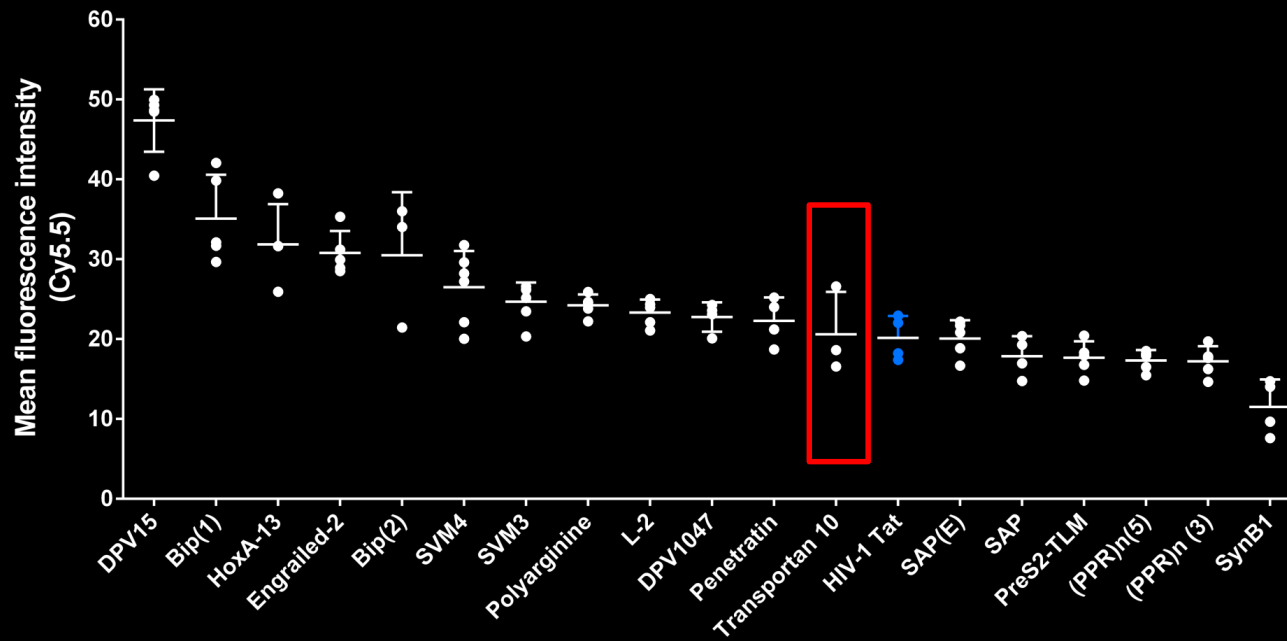
Chemically modify drugs to enhance BBB permeability?

Pentelute Lab: JACS, 2013, 135 (16): 5946-9



Peptide stapling enhances cell binding and permeability

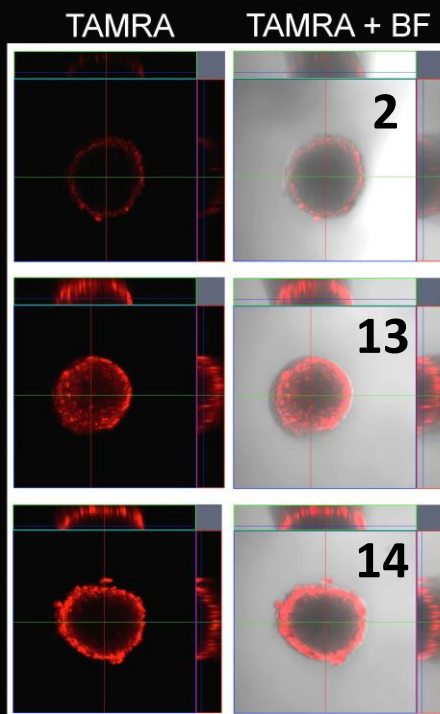
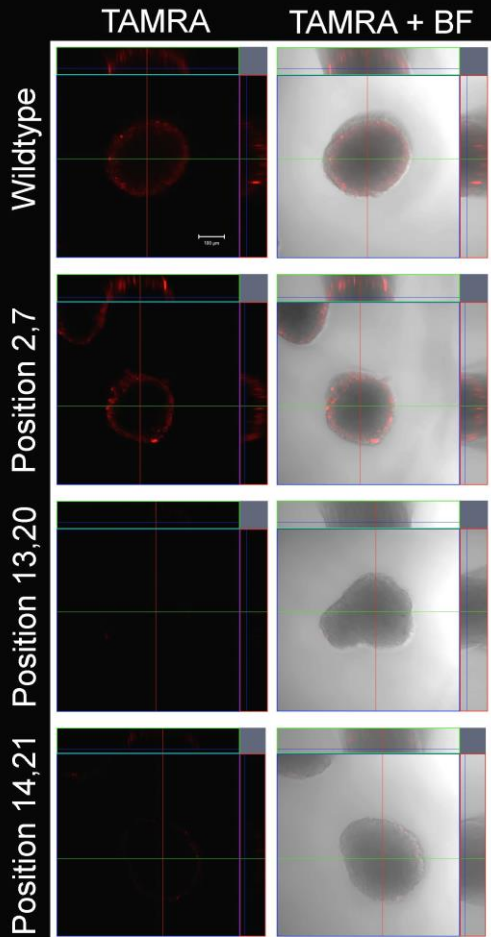
TP10 Analogues



Stapling TP10 (M13) enhances brain delivery

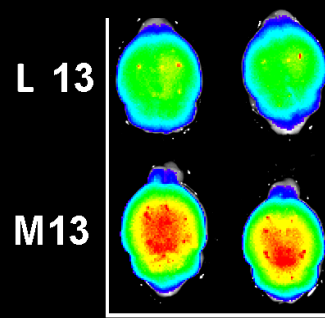
Linear (L)

Staple/Macrocytic (M)



Cy5.5 + **Nuclei**
+ **Dextran**

Magnified

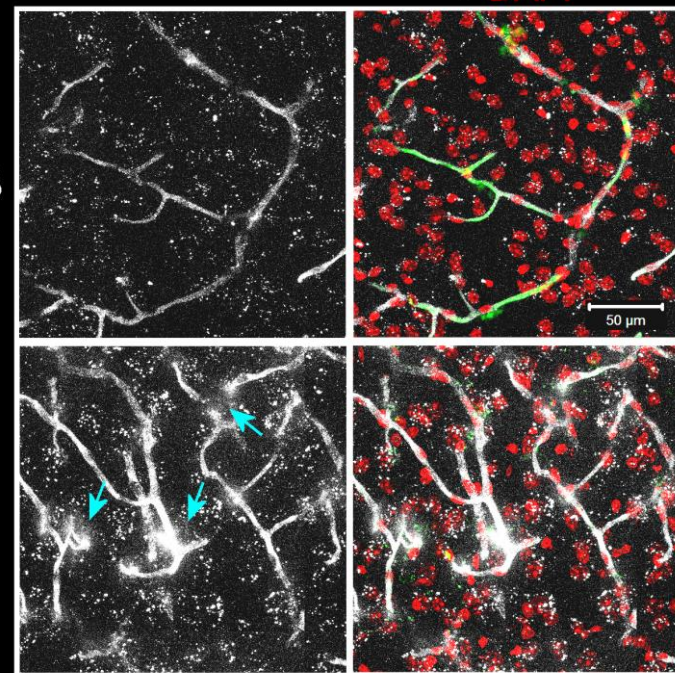


Cy5.5 (white)

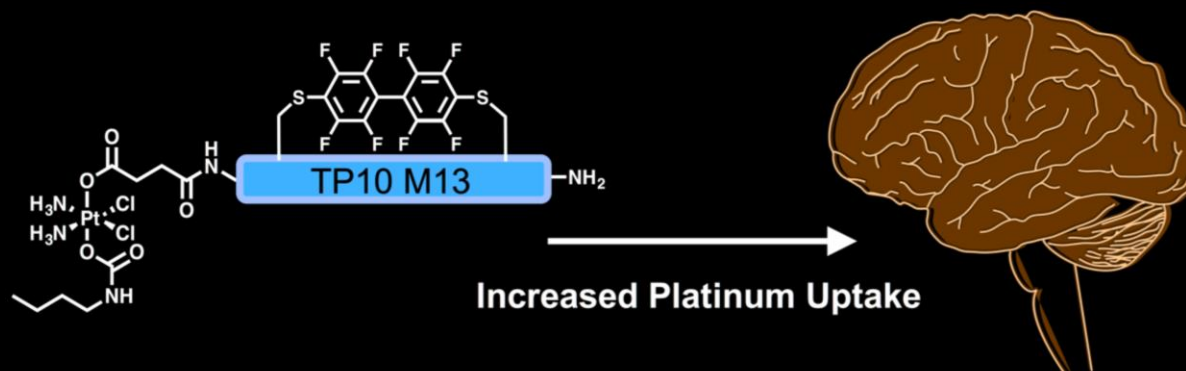
Cy5.5 + dextran
+ **DAPI**

L 13

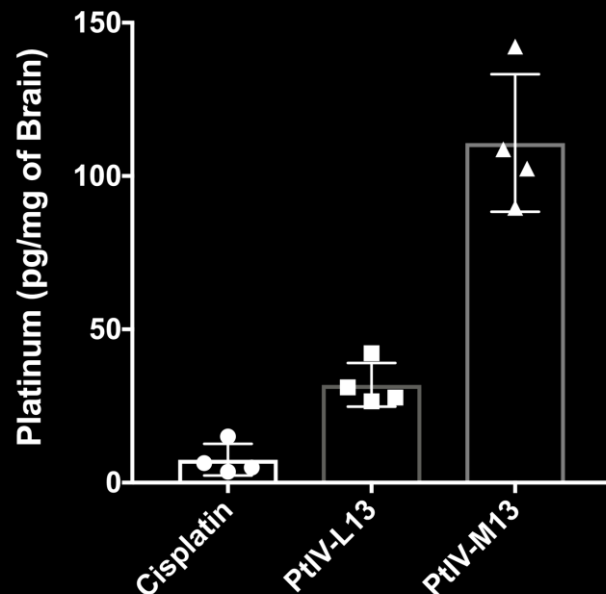
M13



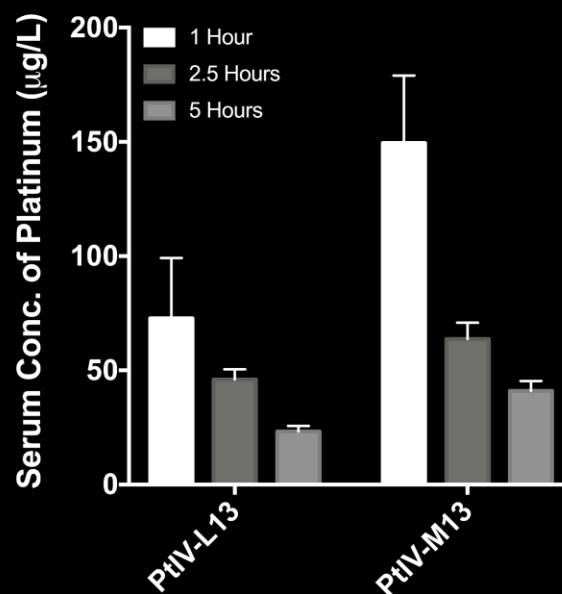
M13-cisplatin conjugate



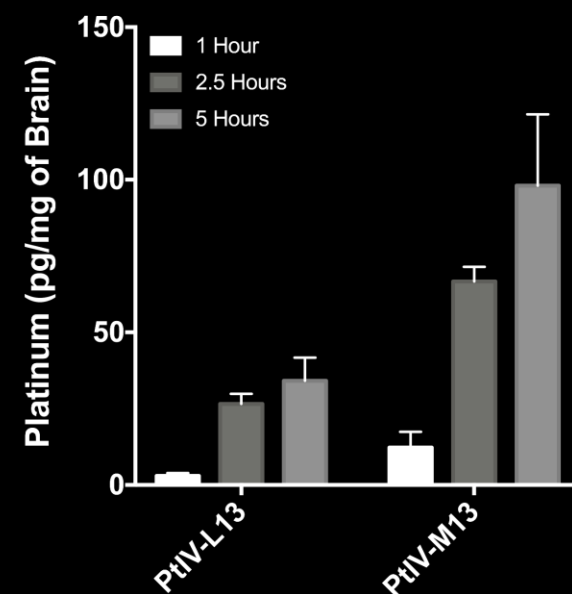
Brain uptake



Serum

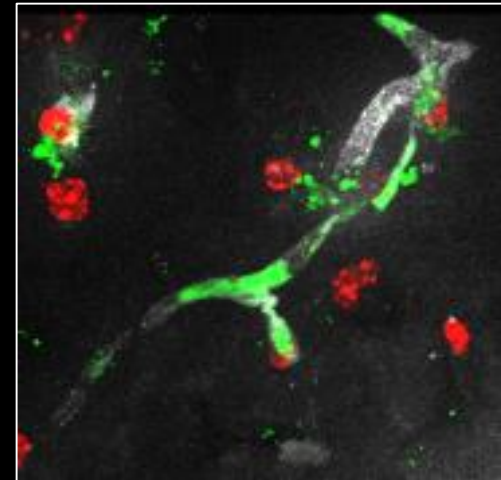
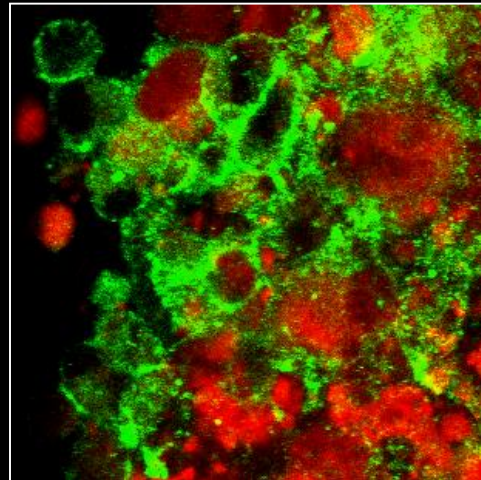
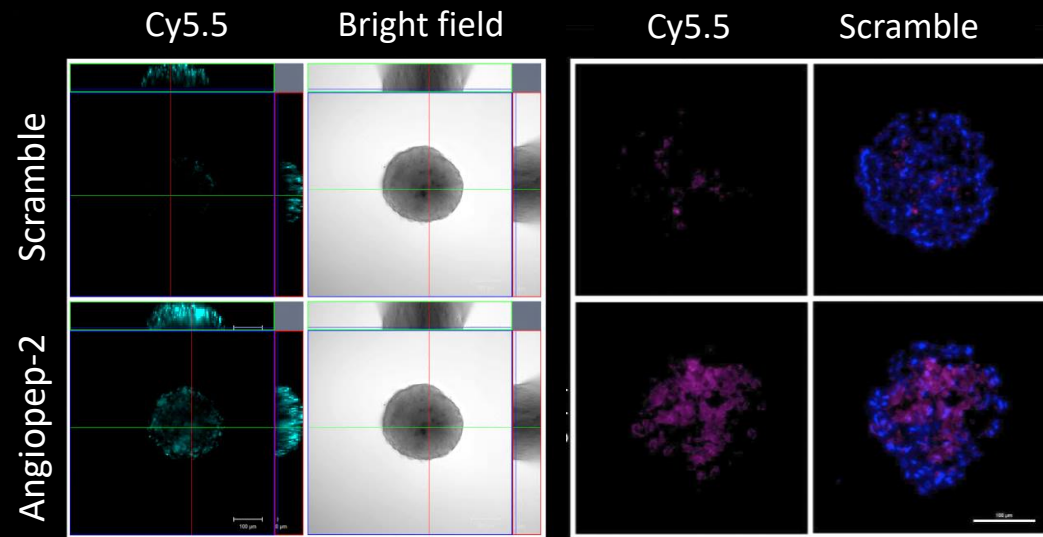


Brain



Summary

1. “BBB organoids” as next-generation analysis tool for brain-penetrating agents.
2. Organoids reproduce essential BBB properties and functions compared to widely-used transwell system.
3. Development of BBB-penetrating peptides and therapeutics.



Thank you...

BWH/Harvard Medical School

Dept. of Neurosurgery:

- E. Antonio Chiocca, MD/PhD
- Sean Lawler, PhD
- Nathalie Agar, PhD
- Niklas von Spreckelsen, MD
- Yuan Qu, MD
- David Calligaris, PhD
- Kalvis Hornburg
- Sonja Bergmann
- Michael Regan

MIT, Dept of Chemistry:

- Bradley Pentelute, PhD
- Nina Hartrampf
- Justin Wolfe
- Colin Fadzen

Sources of Funding:

- Canadian Institute of Health Research
- Harvard NeuroDiscovery Center
- Women's Brain Initiative
- Connors Center
- BWH Program in Precision Medicine
- Brigham Research Institute
- Department of Defense