

Autologous coculture
of primary human alveolar epithelial cells and macrophages
for evaluating the safety and efficacy
of novel inhalation pharmaceuticals

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1. Zusammenfassung

Tierversuche sind gängige Praxis um Unbedenklichkeit oder Wirksamkeit von Inhalanda in präklinischen Studien zu untersuchen. Die Relevanz der durch Tierversuche generierten Daten für den Menschen wird zunehmend in Frage gestellt. Das Ziel dieser Arbeit ist deshalb die Entwicklung eines für den Menschen relevanten *in vitro* Modells der Blut-Luft-Schranke zur genaueren Vorhersage der humanen *in vivo* Situation.

Im ersten Kapitel wird beschrieben, wie die Aufnahme von Partikeln in Alveolarmakrophagen mit Korrelativer Licht- und Elektronenmikroskopie (CLEM) *in vitro* visualisiert werden kann. Das zweite Kapitel legt den Fokus auf die Entwicklung eines zellulären alveolaren *in vitro* Modells. Die humane autologe Kokultur besteht aus primären alveolaren Typ-I ähnlichen Pneumozyten, welche mit primären Alveolarmakrophagen des gleichen Spenders kokultiviert werden. Das Modell erwies sich als geeignet, um Zell-Partikel-Interaktionen zu untersuchen, wobei die Partikel direkt aus der Luft auf die Zelloberfläche abgeschieden wurden. Mittels CLEM konnte gezeigt werden, dass es lediglich die Makrophagen sind, die die Fremdpartikel aufnehmen. Der Fokus des dritten Kapitels liegt auf der Fähigkeit der autologen Kokultur entzündliche Prozesse nachzuahmen. Das *in vitro* Modell zeigte eine typische Freisetzung entzündlicher Marker nach Stimulation mit Lipopolysacchariden. Eine anschließende Behandlung mit IL-10 beladenen Partikeln führte zu einer anti-inflammatorischen Wirkung.

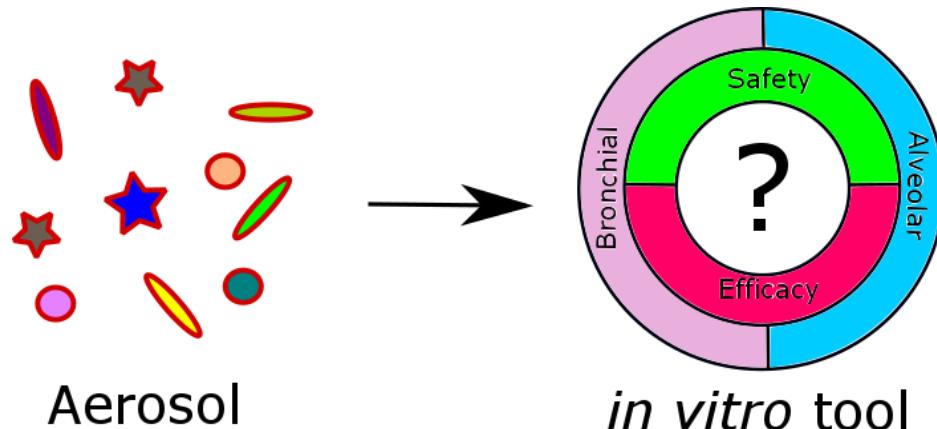
2. Summary

Animal experiments are general practice to study safety and to estimate the efficacy of orally inhaled drugs in preclinical trials. The relevance of these data for humans is questionable. The aim of this thesis is the development of a relevant *in vitro* model of the air-blood barrier that can better predict the human *in vivo* situation.

The first chapter describes how particle uptake by alveolar macrophages can be visualized *in vitro* by correlative light and electron microscopy (CLEM). The second chapter focuses on the development of a cellular *in vitro* model addressing the alveolar space. The human alveolar autologous coculture consists of primary alveolar type I-like pneumocytes cocultured with primary alveolar macrophages from the same human donor. The model demonstrated its use to investigate cell-particle interactions at the air-liquid interface. Only macrophages engulfed foreign particles in the *in vitro* model visualized by CLEM. The ability of the autologous co-culture to mimic inflammatory processes in the lung is the focus of the third chapter. The *in vitro* model showed a typical interleukin release of inflammatory markers after stimulation with lipopolysaccharides. A subsequent treatment with IL-10 loaded particles counter-regulated the inflammation.

3. Introduction - Cell and tissue-based *in vitro* models for improving the development of oral inhalation drug products

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Keywords: inhalation toxicity, 3R, lung model, animal replacement, respiratory tract

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Abstract

The interplay of costs, ethics and the need for more relevant predictive data has increased the need for adequate models drastically. This review highlights how *in vitro* models can enrich pulmonary drug delivery research with more detailed insights in cellular and non-cellular barriers, allowing for faster improvements and significant innovations of inhalation drug products. Risk assessment in inhalation toxicology and aerosol medicines and related important guidelines are mentioned as a fundament for the described methods. Principle decisions to find a suitable *in vitro* tool for the question being asked are discussed to improve the individual selection. Depending on the cellular and non-cellular barrier, exemplary *in vitro* tools are described with their ability to reflect a certain part of the *in vivo* lung situation. The review closes with a short summary of more complex systems as well as their advantages and limitations.

5. Chapter I – Macrophage uptake of cylindrical microparticles investigated with correlative microscopy

Clemens Tscheka, Marius Hittinger, Claus-Michael Lehr, Nicole Schneider-Daum, and Marc Schneider

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Macrophage uptake of cylindrical microparticles investigated with correlative microscopy

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Keywords: Fluorescence Light Microscopy (FLM), Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM), Correlative Light and Electron Microscopy (CLEM), microparticles from nanoparticles, shape dependent uptake, non-spherical particles, phagocytosis

Abstract

Cylindrical particles offer the opportunity to develop controlled and sustained release systems for the respiratory tract. One reason is that macrophages can phagocytose such particles only from either of the two ends. We investigated the uptake behavior of murine alveolar macrophages incubated with elongated submicron-structured particles. For that purpose, fluorescent model silica nanoparticles were interconnected with the biocompatible polysaccharide agarose, building up cylindrical particles within the pores of track-etched membranes. In contrast to common approaches we determined the uptake at different time points with scanning electron microscopy, fluorescence microscopy, and the combination of both techniques - correlative microscopy (CLEM). As a consequence, we could securely identify uptake events and observe in detail the engulfment of particles and confirm, that phagocytosis could only be observed from the tips of the cylinders. Correlative microscopy allowed a comparison of the uptake measured with different techniques at identical macrophages. Qualitative and quantitative evaluation of this cylindrical particle uptake showed substantial differences between fluorescence microscopy, electron microscopy and the combination of both (CLEM) within 24 hours.

6. Chapter II – Autologous co-culture. Part I: Model Characterisation

Marius Hittinger, Julia Janke, Hanno Huwer, Regina Scherließ, Nicole Schneider-Daum and Claus-Michael Lehr

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Autologous Co-culture of Primary Human Alveolar Macrophages and Epithelial Cells for Investigating Aerosol Medicines. Part I: Model Characterisation

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Keywords: advanced *in vitro* model, lung model, PADDCC, PLGA, pulmonary drug delivery, Shuttle & Find.

Summary

The development of new formulations for pulmonary drug delivery is a challenge on its own. New *in vitro* models which address the lung are aimed at predicting and optimising the quality, efficacy and safety of inhaled drugs, to facilitate the more rapid translation of such products into the clinic. Reducing the complexity the *in vivo* situation requires that such models reproducibly reflect essential physiological factors *in vitro*. The choice of cell types, culture conditions and the experimental set-up, can affect the outcome and the relevance of a study. In the alveolar space of the lung, epithelial cells and alveolar macrophages are the most important cell types, forming an efficient cellular barrier to aerosols. Our aim was to mimic this barrier with primary human alveolar cells. Cell densities of alveolar macrophages and epithelial cells, isolated from the same human donor, were optimised, with a focus on barrier properties. The combination of 300,000 epithelial cells/cm² together with 100,000 macrophages/cm² showed a functional barrier (transepithelial electrical resistance > 500Ω*cm²). This cell model was combined with the Pharmaceutical Aerosol Deposition Device on Cell Cultures (PADDONCC). The functionality of the *in vitro* system was investigated with spray-dried fluorescently labelled poly(lactic-co-glycolic) acid (PLGA) particles loaded with ovalbumin as a model drug.

7. Chapter III – Autologous co-culture. Part II: Evaluation of IL-10-loaded Microparticles for the Treatment of Lung Inflammation

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Autologous Co-culture of Primary Human Alveolar Macrophages and Epithelial Cells for Investigating Aerosol Medicines. Part II: Evaluation of IL-10-loaded Microparticles for the Treatment of Lung Inflammation

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Keywords: alveolar, epithelial cells, *in vitro*, interleukin-10, macrophages, nano spray drying

Summary

Acute respiratory distress syndrome is linked to inflammatory processes in the human lung. The aim of this study was to mimic *in vitro* the treatment of lung inflammation by using a cell-based human autologous co-culture model. As a potential trial medication, we developed a pulmonary dry powder formulation loaded with interleukin-10 (IL-10), a potent anti-inflammatory cytokine. The inflammatory immune response was stimulated by lipopolysaccharide. The co-culture was combined with the Pharmaceutical Aerosol Deposition Device on Cell Cultures (PADDCC), to deposit the IL-10-loaded microparticles on the inflamed co-culture model at the air–liquid interface. This treatment significantly reduced the secretion of interleukin-6 and tumour necrosis factor, as compared to the deposition of placebo (unloaded) particles. Our results show that the alveolar co-culture model, in combination with a deposition device such as the PADDCC, may serve as a powerful tool for testing the safety and efficacy of dry powder formulations for pulmonary drug delivery.

8. Lebenslauf

Studium

WS 2006/07-WS 2009/10	Studium an der FH Kaiserslautern (B.Sc., Studiengang Applied Life Sciences)
WS 2009/WS2011	Studium an der Universität des Saarlandes (M.Sc., Studiengang Biotechnologie)
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Berufserfahrung

2007-2008	Studentische Hilfskraft in Mathematik
2008	Praxissemester am Institut für Molekularbiologie in vitro, Homburg
2009	Bachelorarbeit am Institut für Pharmazeutische Biotechnologie, Saarbrücken
2009	Studentische Hilfskraft in Elektrochemie, FH Kaiserslautern
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2011	Masterarbeit in der Arbeitsgruppe Pharmazeutische Nanotechnologie, Saarbrücken
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Seit 2015	Wissenschaftlicher Mitarbeiter in der PharmBioTec GmbH (Abteilung Drug Delivery)

Freizeitaktivitäten

Fußball (SV Altheim-Böckweiler-Pinningen), Laufen (bevorzugt Halbmarathonstrecken), Stadtratsmitglied in Blieskastel mit den Aufgaben: Stellvertretender Fraktionsvorsitz, Mitglied im Rechnungsprüfungsausschuss & Werksausschuss, Mitglied im Aufsichtsrat Freizeitzentrum Blieskastel GmbH

9. Publikationen

Artikel (Peer-reviewed)

Hittinger M, Mell N, Huwer H, Loretz B, Schneider-Daum N, Lehr CM. Autologous coculture of primary human alveolar macrophages and epithelial cells for investigating aerosol medicines, part II: evaluation of IL-10-loaded particles for the treatment of lung inflammation. ATLA 2016

Hittinger M, Janke J, Huwer H, Scherließ R, Schneider-Daum N, Lehr CM. Autologous coculture of primary human alveolar macrophages and epithelial cells for investigating aerosol medicines – part I – characterization of the model. ATLA 2016

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Gehring G, Egele K, Wichter J, **Hittinger M**, Wiegand B, Lehr CM, Wenz G, Groß H. Gene delivery to the lung *in vitro* – reducing the number of transgenic animals. HIPS Symposium. Saarbrücken 2016

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Tscheka C, **Hittinger M**, Daum N, Lehr CM, Schneider M. Analysis of macrophage uptake of cylindrical particles by means of correlative microscopy. BioBarriers. Saarbrücken 2014

Hittinger M, Räsch S, Ruge C, Schulze C, Huwer H, Daum N, Schaefer U, Lehr CM. Interaction of nanosized SiO₂-FITC-labeled particles with the barriers of the deep lung. nanoGEM conference. Berlin 2013. <http://www.nanogem.de/>

Hittinger M, Tscheka C, Lehr CM, Daum N, Schneider M. Utilization of “Shuttle & Find®” for uptake experiments of substructured, rodshaped microparticles. Conference on In-Situ and Correlative Microscopy. Saarbrücken 2012. Advances in Imaging and Electron Physics 2013

Auszeichnungen/Preise

Young Scientist Travel Award – 20th European Congress on Alternatives to Animal Testing – European Society for Alternatives to Animal Testing 2016

Winning participant of the Global Academic Competition for Life Science Leaders of Tomorrow - Catalent Applied Drug Delivery Institute and the American Association of Pharmaceutical Scientists (AAPS) 2015

1. Preis Nano meets Future 2015 Poster-Award verliehen durch NanoBioNet e.V. 2015

2. Preis Fotowettbewerb Nano-Momente verliehen durch NanoBioNet e.V. 2014

2. Preis Fotowettbewerb Nano-Momente verliehen durch NanoBioNet e.V. 2012

Preis des Freundeskreises FH Zweibrücken für außergewöhnliche Studienleistungen und soziale Kompetenz. 2008

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