

Local colonic application of monoclonal antibodies: does mucus hinder their permeation?

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- Ulcerative colitis
- Why local application of monoclonal antibodies?
- Mucus as a barrier
- Methods
- Results
- Conclusions
- Further work

Ulcerative colitis



UCL

Prevalence of Ulcerative Colitis

EU: 2.5 – 3 million patients ~€5.6 billion medical costs

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US: >1 million patients >\$6 billion medical costs

> Rapid rise in India and The Middle East

Japan: Prevalence of UC 1991: 18.1 per 100,000 2013: 121.9 per 100,000

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Prevalence

Highest

Intermediate

Lowest

Uncharted

Why deliver monoclonal antibodies orally?



Barriers to oral delivery of monoclonal antibodies



Stability of monoclonal antibodies in the gastrointestinal tract





Would mucus hinder the permeation of monoclonal antibodies?





UC



Methods to quantify infliximab in rat mucus & mucosa

Ussing chamber for permeation studies





Stabilise with bicarbonate ringer's

Add infliximab 0.2mg/ml apically to bicarbonate ringer's solution @ pH 6.0 / 7.4 for 2 hours

Quantification of infliximab



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Infliximab accumulation in rat colon tissue and mucus





* *p* < 0.05

Infliximab localized in rat colon tissue with mucus scrapped off





pH 6.0 apical mucus scrapped off

pH 7.4 apical mucus scrapped off

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• Mucus is a barrier to the permeation of infliximab.

• Infliximab may be entrapped in mucus owing either to its interaction with Fc gamma binding protein (FCGBP) or via interactions with mucin.

• pH did not have an effect on infliximab accumulation in mucus indicating that electrostatic interactions may not be responsible for their entrapment.





• Try permeation with higher concentrations.

- To determine the effect of mucus on permeation of infliximab from
- i) rat models of colitis and
- ii) tissues from human subjects (healthy and ulcerative colitis).



Thank you