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Techniques for validating the genomic drivers of nanoparticle interactions in cancer cells

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Background

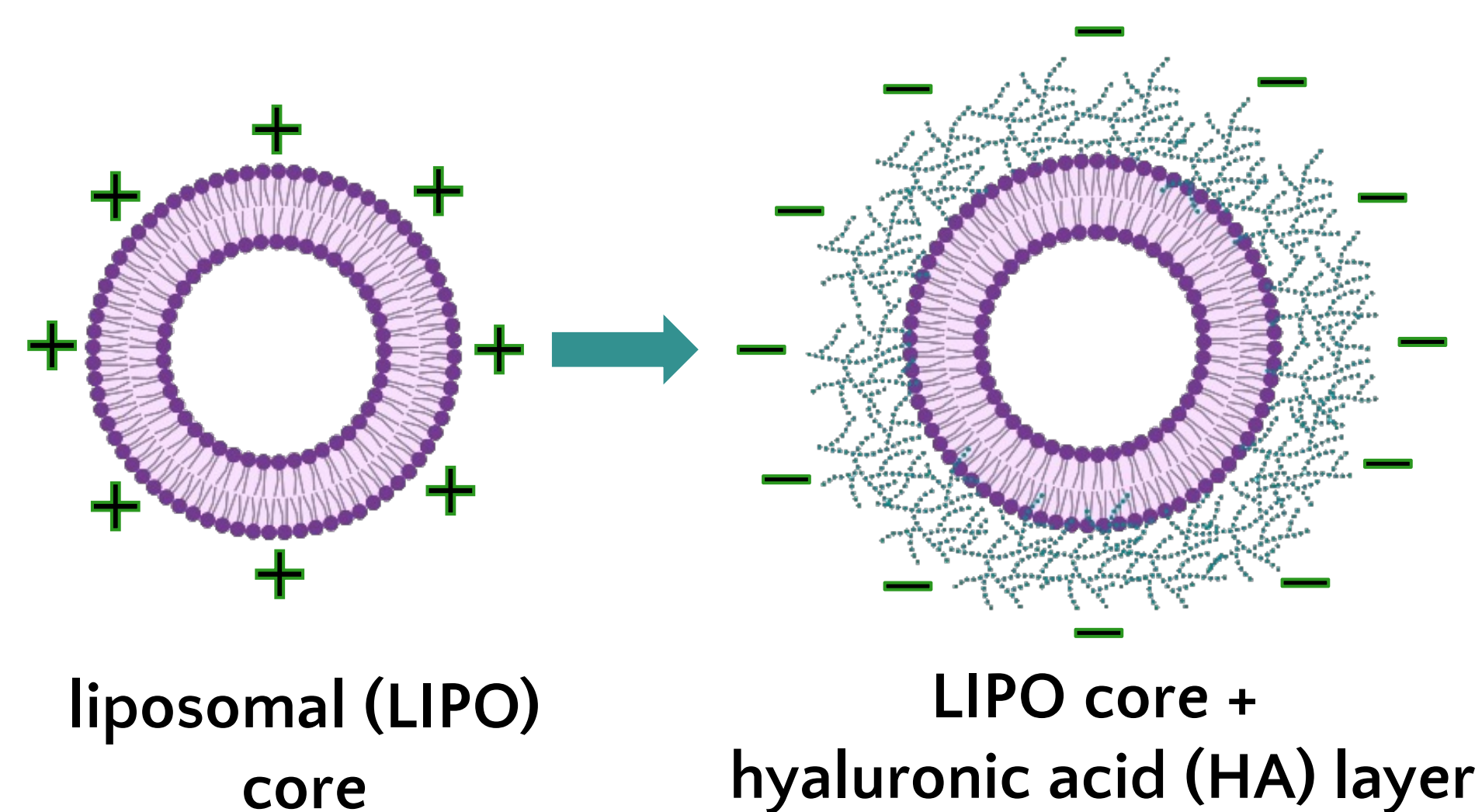
Current challenges of cancer therapies
Off-target effects, lack of specificity, and difficulty penetrating cancerous tissue¹

Nanomedicine is an exciting way address these issues.
Nanomedicine = using nanotechnology for medical and biological applications

- Reduce early degradation & clearance
- Improve tissue specificity
- Lower toxicity²

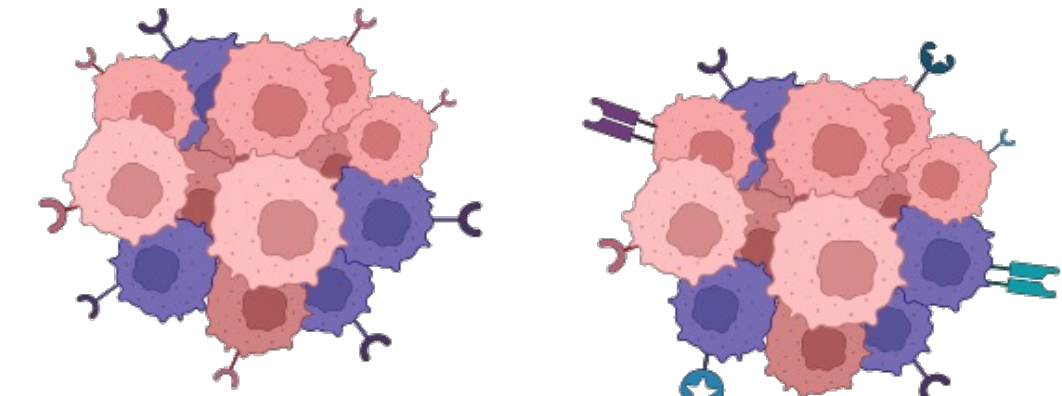
Layer-by-Layer nanoparticle (NP) assembly

- Tunable NP assembly platform allowing multiple therapeutic modalities and tissue targeting



Limitations of studying nano-bio interactions

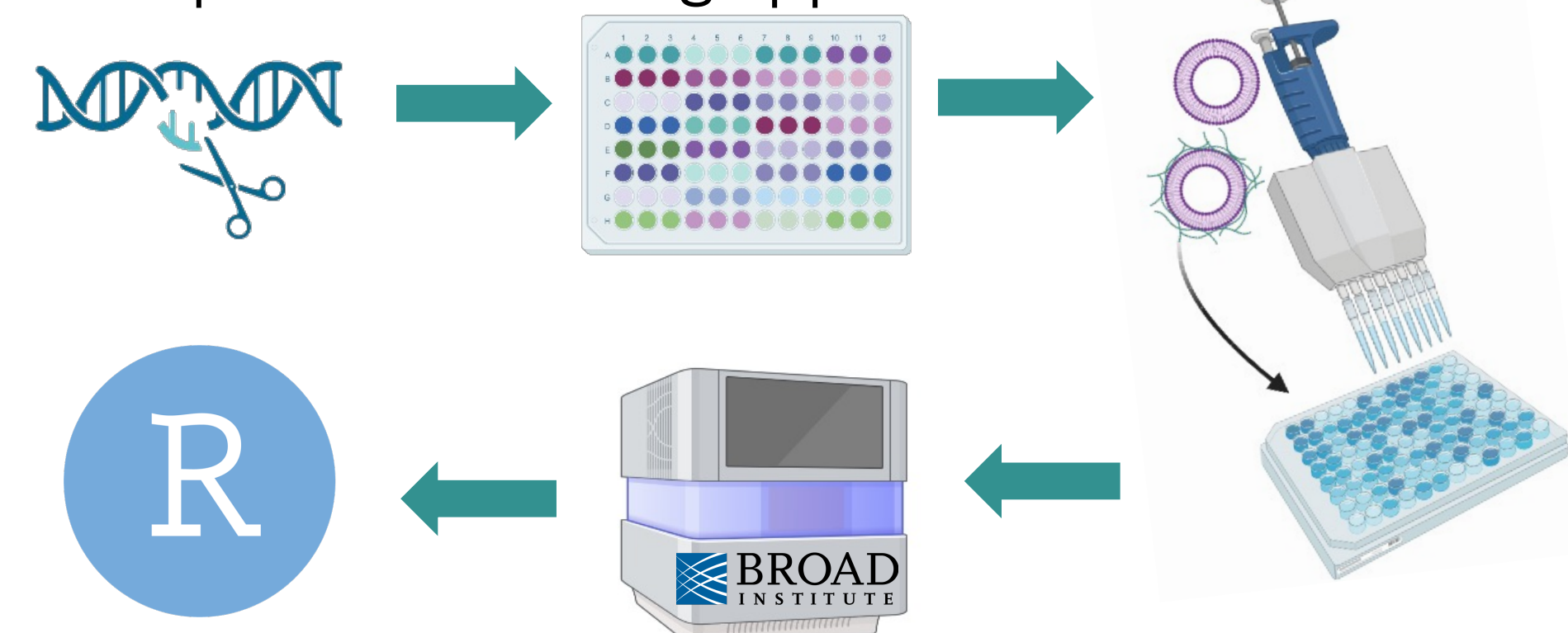
- Tissue and cellular heterogeneity make it difficult to determine which chemical properties result in successful NP delivery in specific tissues³
- We hypothesize that an improved understanding of the biologic drivers of NP delivery will improve the utilization of nanomedicine for cancer



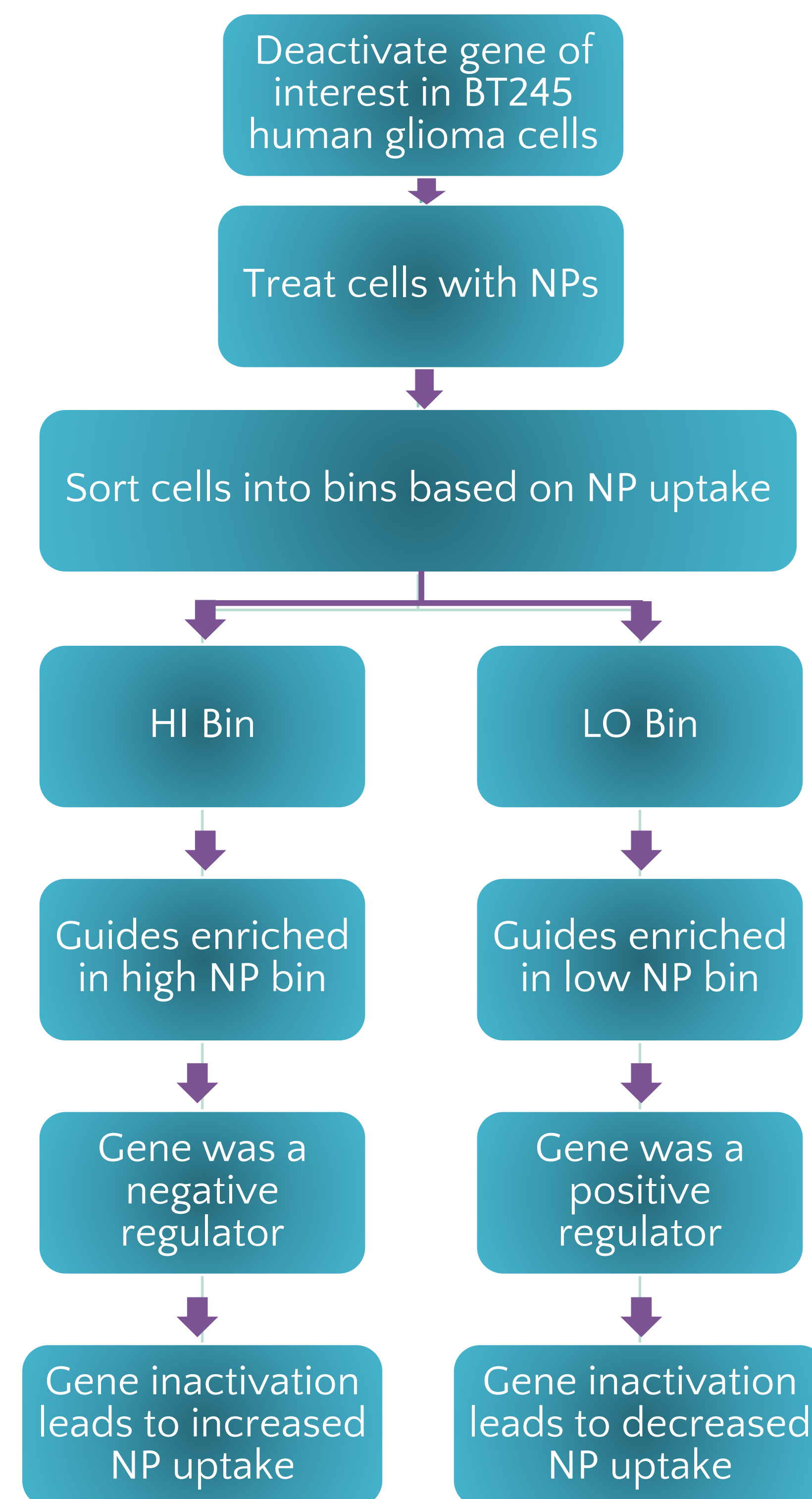
High-throughput techniques

High throughput screening to validate the genomic drivers of NP-cell interactions

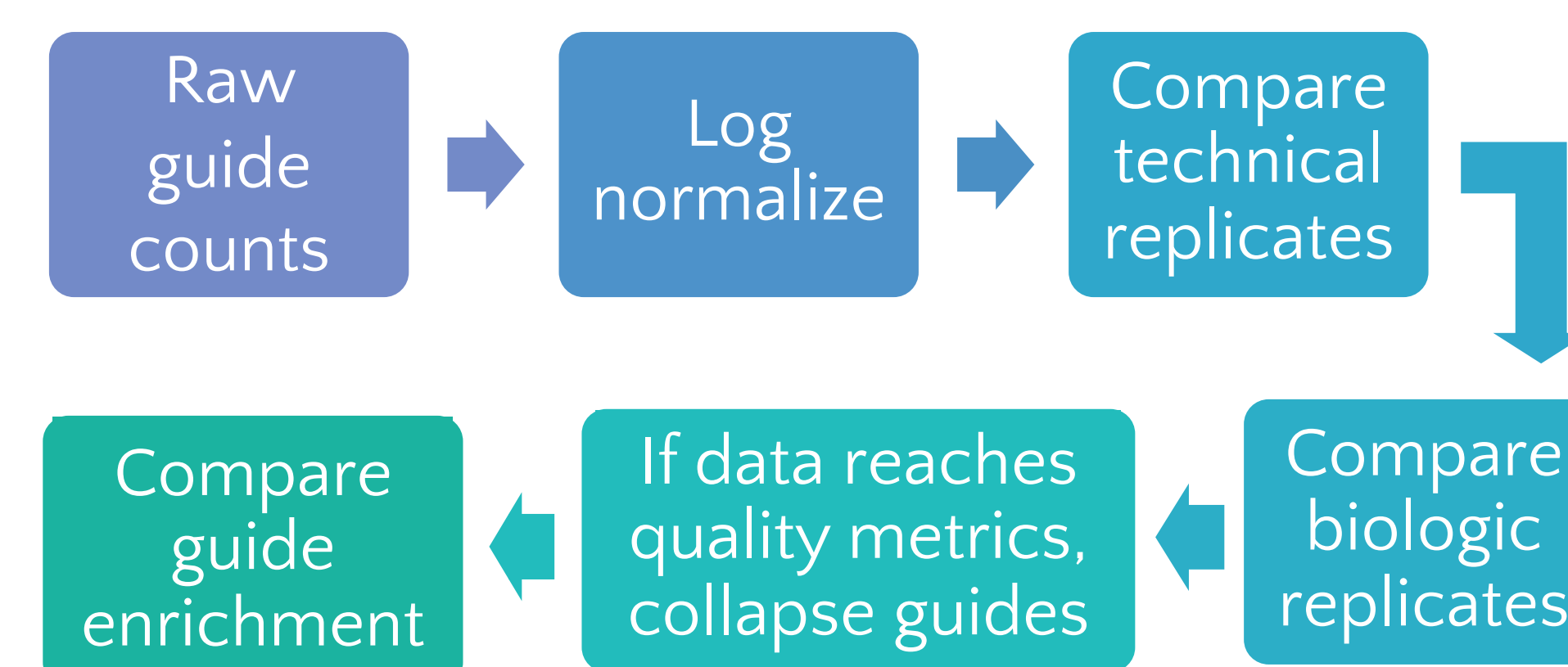
- We previously identified potential genes that regulate these interactions using previous methods⁴
- We seek to validate multiple genes simultaneously with pooled screening approaches



Experimental Overview



Data analysis pipeline

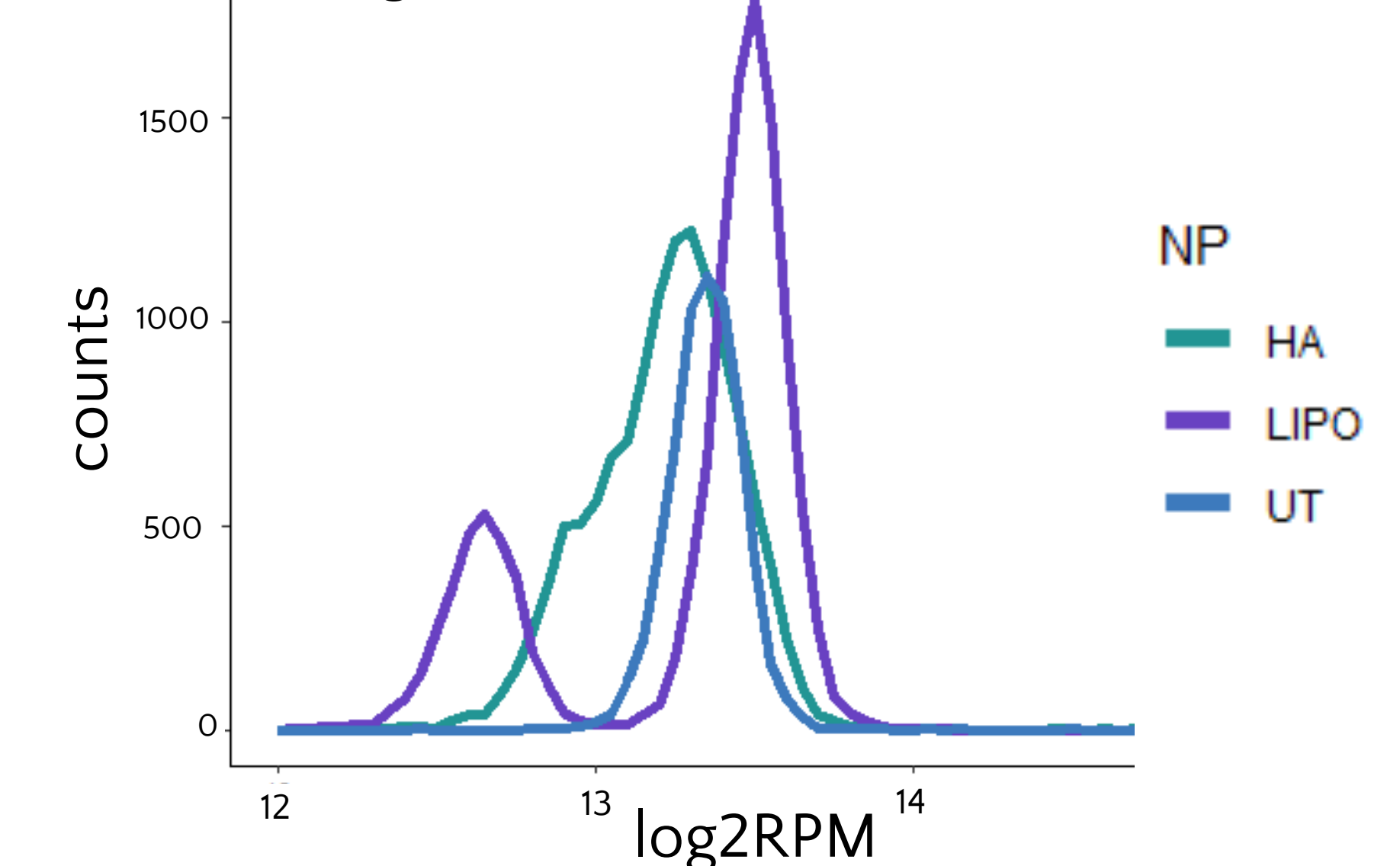


$$\text{Log}_2 \text{ normalized Reads (RPM)} = \text{Log}_2 \left(\frac{\text{Reads for one guide in one sample}}{\text{Total reads for all guides in one sample}} \times 1e6 + 1 \right)$$

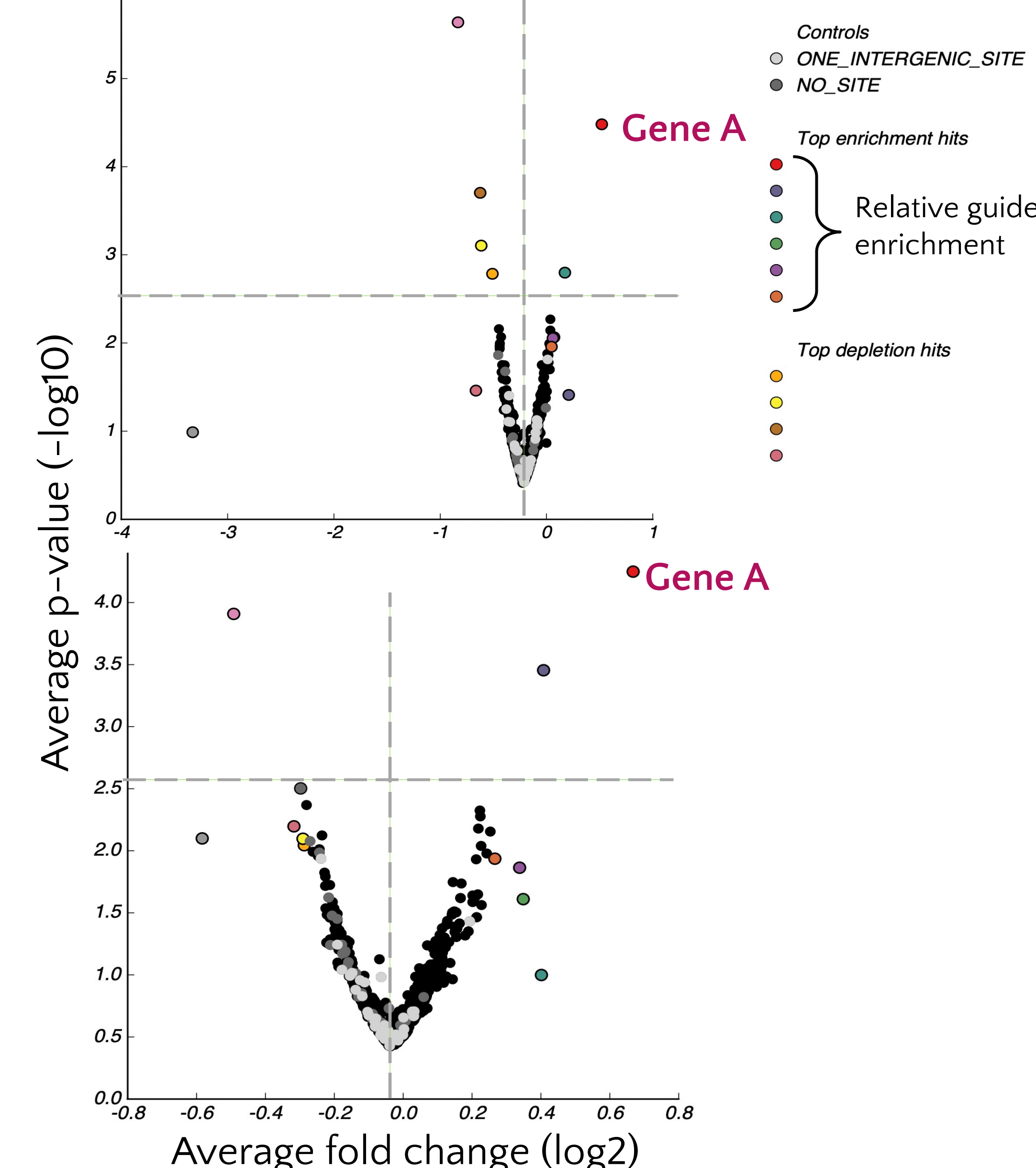
$$\text{Log}_2 \text{ fold change} = \text{Log}_2 \text{ normalized reads of HI} - \text{Log}_2 \text{ normalized reads of LO}$$

Results

Log₂RPM > 12 indicates adequate sample input and genomic DNA extraction



Volcano plot shows genes significantly involved in uptake of LIPO NPs



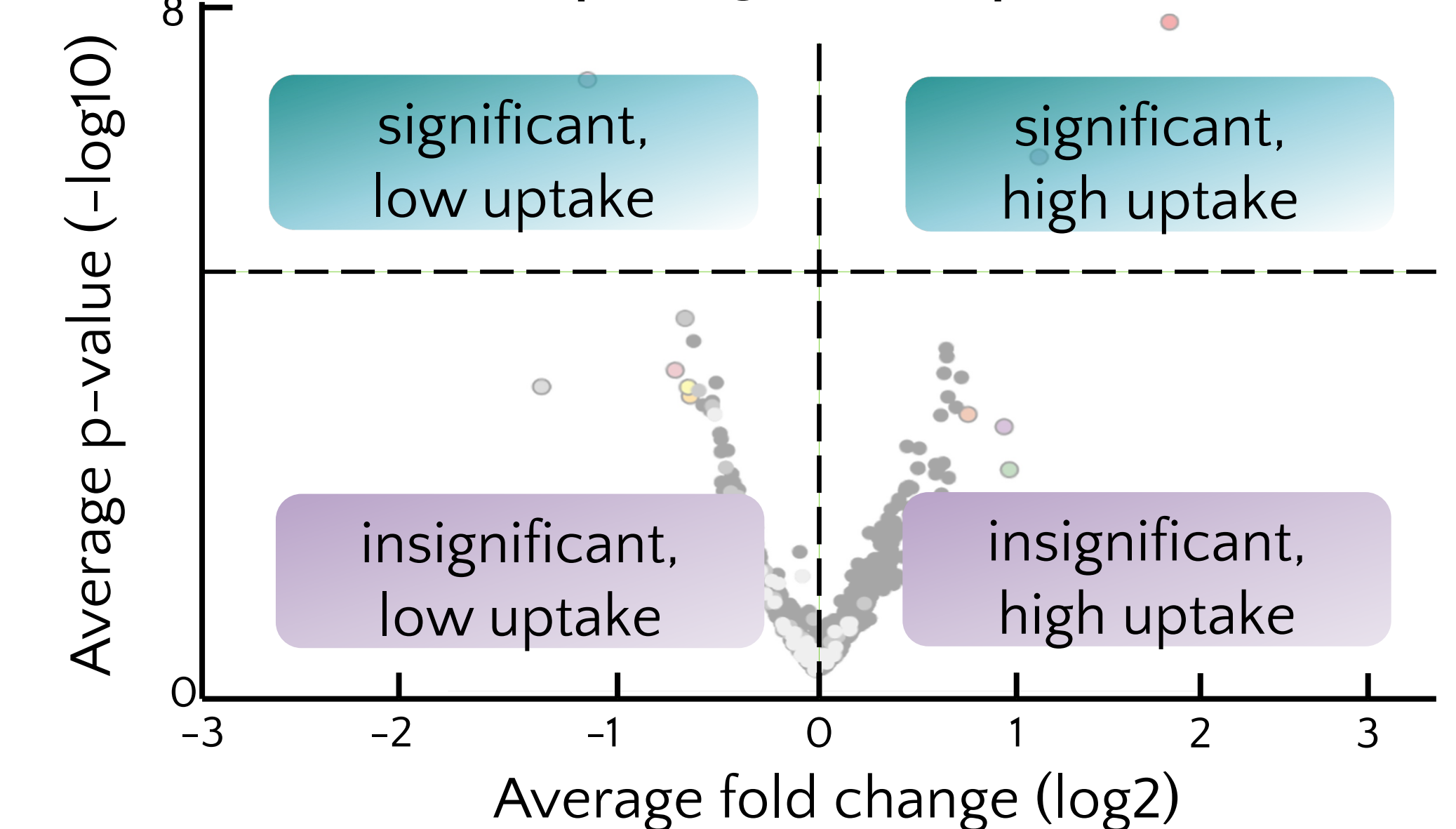
Conclusion

- Developed a strategy to analyze results of CRISPR pooled screening with two different NP formulations
- Validated genes identified using computational methods
- Identified a previously less-explored gene that contributed to decreased uptake of LIPO and HA NPs

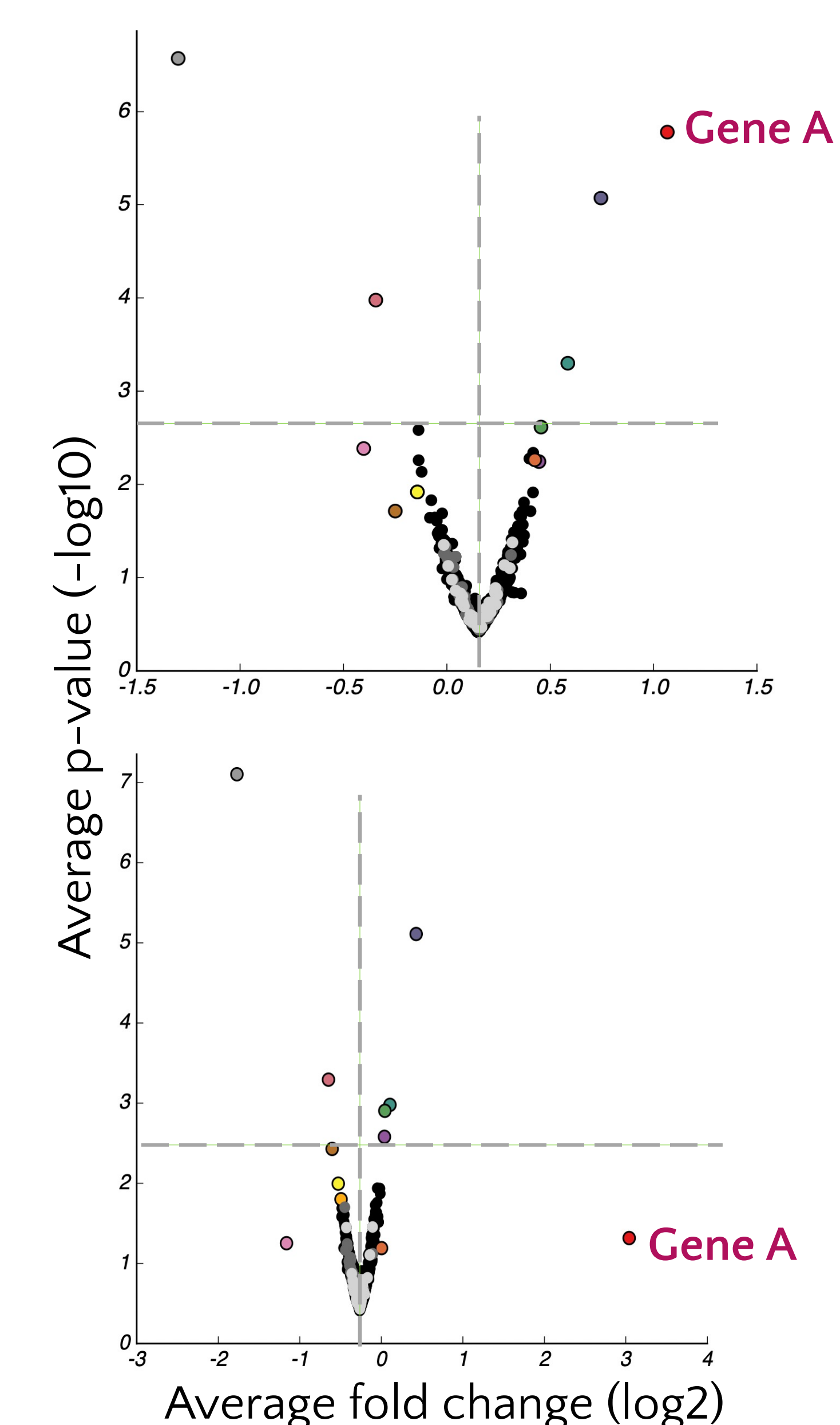
Next Steps

- Use the techniques developed here to study a larger library of NPs
- Perform screening on other cancer cell lines

Interpreting volcano plots



Similar results for HA NPs



References

- ¹Shi, J. J.; Kantoff, P. W.; Wooster, R.; Farokhzad, O. C.; Cancer nanomedicine: progress, challenges and opportunities. *Nat. Rev. Cancer* 2017, 17 (1), 20–37.
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- ³Poon, W.; Kingston, B. R.; Ouyang, B.; Ngo, W.; Chan, W. C. W.; A framework for designing delivery systems. *Nat. Nanotechnol.* 2020, 15 (10), 819–829.
- ⁴Boehnke, N.; Straehla, J. P.; Safford, H. C.; Kocak, M.; Rees, M. G.; Ronan, M. et al. Massively parallel pooled screening reveals genomic determinants of nanoparticle delivery. *Science* 2022;377:eabm5551. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.abm5551>. Images created in part by BioRender.

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