

A Tunable, Biodegradable Drug Delivery with Hydralese® for Long-Acting Implants

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PURPOSE

The development of biodegradable polyurethanes for biomedical applications has garnered significant attention due to their potential benefits over non-degradable polyurethanes and conventional bioresorbable polyesters. Existing biodegradable polyesters such as poly(lactic-co-glycolic) acid (PLGA) and polylactic acid (PLA) lack the elastomeric properties needed to match the compliant viscoelastic behavior of native tissues, limiting their clinical applications and usability.

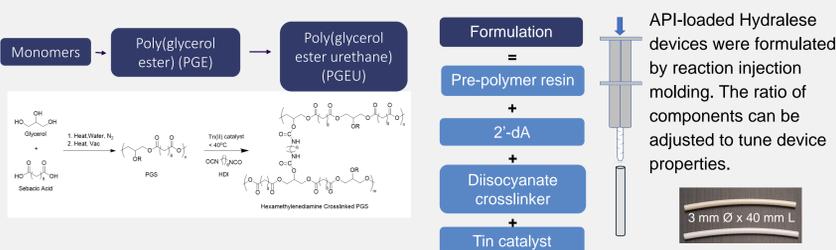
Secant Group's Hydralese® platform is a versatile polymeric delivery system that demonstrates tunable drug release and biodegradation rates for applications such as drug delivery, tissue engineering, and medical devices. Hydralese has a library of polymers based on poly(glycerol ester urethanes) (PGEU). In this study, cylindrical implants were formulated by loading a model API compound, 2'-deoxyadenosine (2'-dA), within Hydralese (PGEU)-based structures.

OBJECTIVES

Our aim was to investigate the potential for: (a) PGEUs to provide sustained delivery of a small, hydrophilic drug, 2'-deoxyadenosine, based on the polymer cross-linking density, monomer composition, and molecular weights at high loadings for up to six months, and (b) tunable polymer degradation profiles.

METHODS

Implant Formulation



In Vitro Release and Polymer Degradation Conditions

- Release of the model API 2'-deoxyadenosine from PGU rods into 10 mM PBS pH 7.4 at 3x sink conditions and 37°C and 50 RPM
- Media was monitored by HPLC with VWD.
- N=9 rods were chosen per formulation.
- N=2 samples were pulled at each timepoint for SEM characterization, mass analysis and API extraction.
- Extractions were performed in DMSO on samples pulled at 3 months and 6 months to confirm the amount of 2'-dA remaining in the sample.

RESULTS

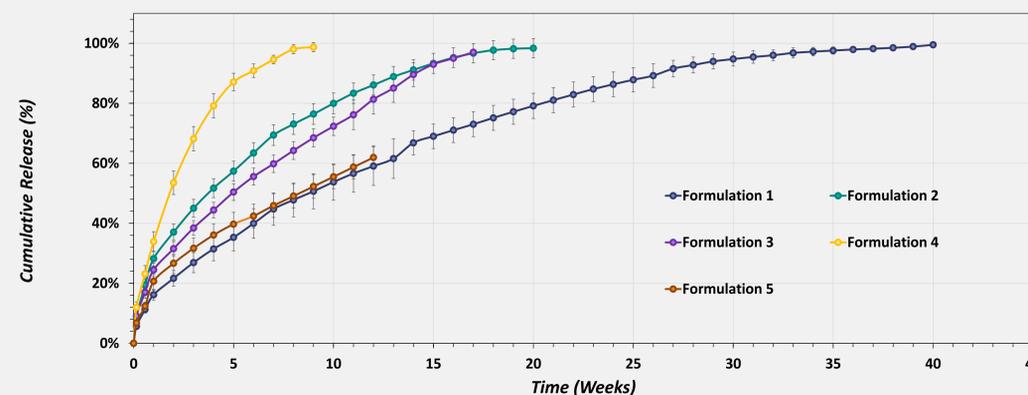


Figure 1. *In vitro* release kinetics of 40% (w/w) 2'-dA-loaded PGEU cylindrical rods (3 mm Ø x 40 mm L)

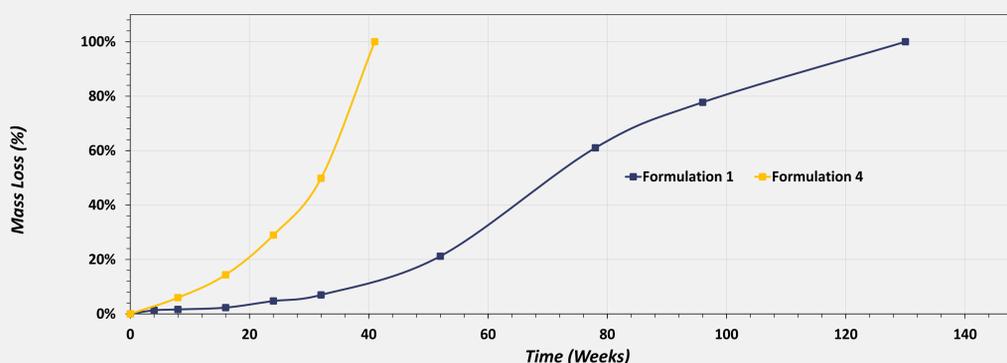


Figure 3. *In vitro* polymer degradation profiles for unloaded PGEU from Formulation 1 and 4

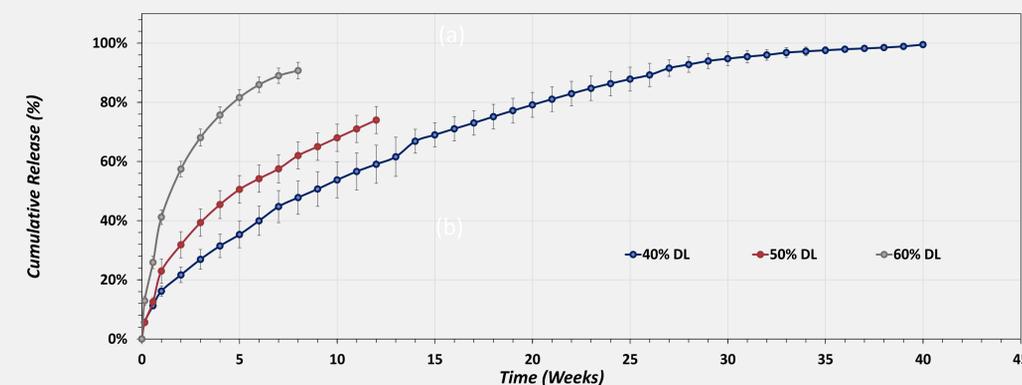


Figure 2. *In vitro* release kinetics of 40 weeks for 40%, 50% and 60% (w/w) 2'-dA-loaded Formulation 1 composition cylindrical rods (3 mm Ø x 40 mm L); 2'-dA release for 50% and 60% (w/w) formulations are still ongoing.

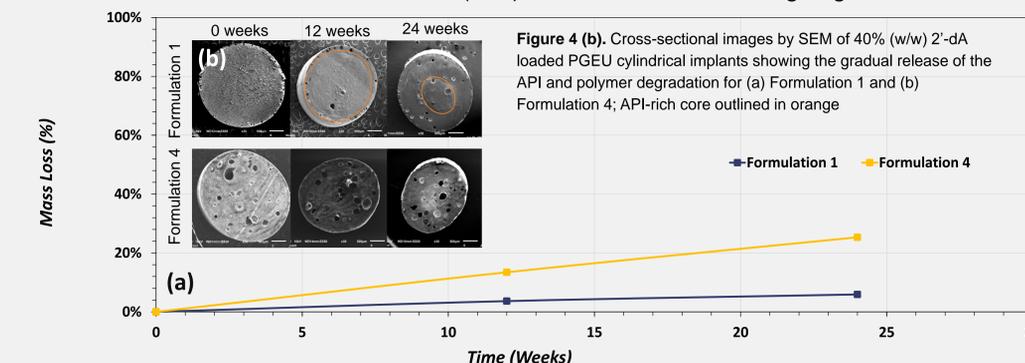


Figure 4 (a). *In vitro* polymer degradation profiles for 40% (w/w) 2'-dA-loaded PGEU cylindrical rods per Formulation 1 and 4 up to 6 months of *in vitro* release

CONCLUSIONS

- 2'-deoxyadenosine was successfully loaded into flexible, solvent-free PGEU implants at 40%, 50% and 60% (w/w) loadings under ambient conditions
- API release kinetics show devices can be tuned to release drug payloads from 10 weeks up to 40 weeks for small, hydrophilic drugs
- Higher drug loadings and use of more hydrophilic pre-polymer resins result in faster release profiles
- Hydralese provides a library of polymers with *in vitro* degradation profiles from 3-12+ months

PGEU implants are an attractive carrier providing efficient pharmacokinetics and long-acting treatment at higher loadings for small, highly water-soluble drugs, such as 2'-dA.

REFERENCES

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