

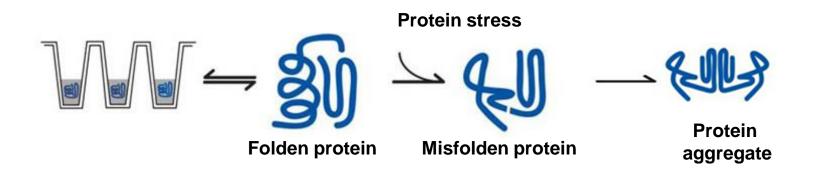
CARBOHYDE SUGAR IS LIFE

Cyclodextrins

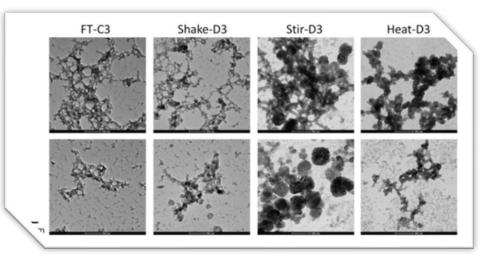
Uses in protein formulations



Outcomes of Protein Aggregation



- Decreased efficiency
- Altered pharmacokinetics
- Immunogenicity, irritation, anaphylaxis
- Short shelf-life, poor stability

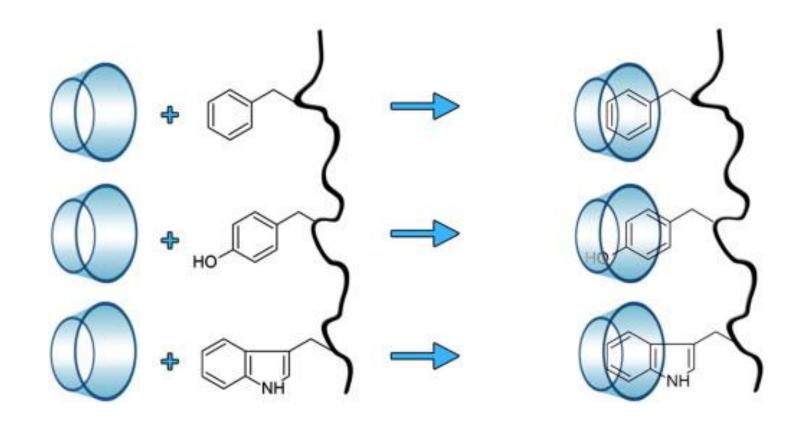


Monoclonal antibodies are particularly prone to aggregation



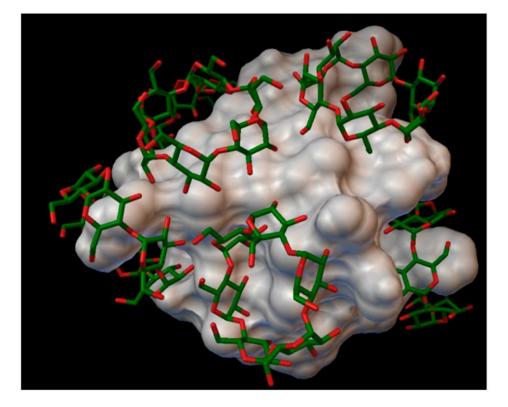
CD-Proteins Interactions

CDs are able to interact with proteins and polypeptides on several levels. The classical inclusion involves aromatic amino acids.





Cyclodextrin's effect on insulin aggregation

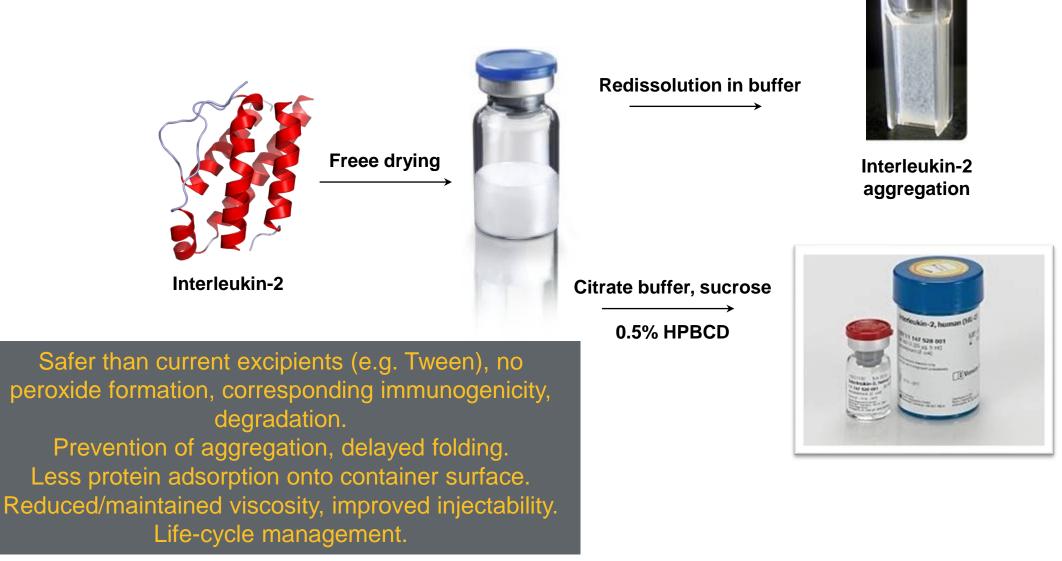


Several CD molecules cover a single proteins simultaneously.

CDs were found to be useful for improving the pharmacological performance of various insulin formulations aimed for different routes of administration – oral, nasal, pulmonary, etc.



Interaction of CDs with Interleukin-2



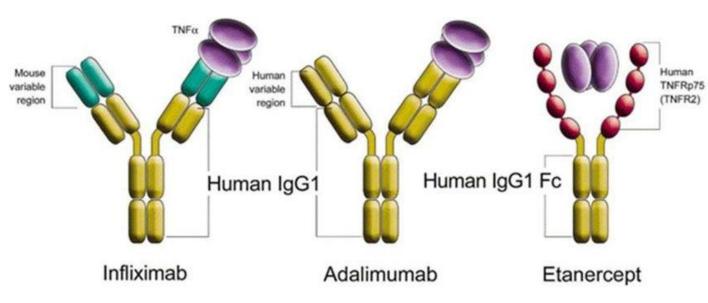


Stabilizer for Monoclonal Antibodies

Open Access Article

Polysorbates versus Hydroxypropyl Beta-Cyclodextrin (HPβCD): Comparative Study on Excipient Stability and Stabilization Benefits on Monoclonal Antibodies

by A Hailong Zhang ^{1,*} , Shiqi Hong ¹, Sarah Si Kai Tan ¹, Tao Peng ¹, Lucas Yuan Hao Goh ¹, Kwan Hang Lam ¹, Keat Theng Chow ¹ and Rajeev Gokhale ^{2,*}



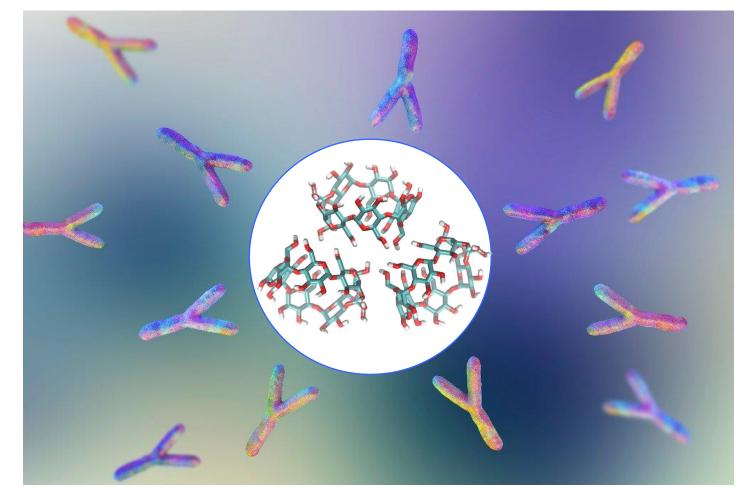
Physicochemical stability excipient

HPβCDs: stable under heat, autoclavation, light and oxidative stress. Chemical structure unchanged.
Polysorbates (PS): degrade under heat-stress and autoclavation severely decompose upon light irradiation and significantly hydrolyse and oxidize.

Physicochemical stability of monoclonal antibodies HPβCD formulations: decrease in protein aggregation, superior monomer and total protein recovery compared to PS-containing formulations. HPβCD formulations: reduce both agitation and thermal stress-induced protein aggregation and prevents subvisible particle formation compared to PS.



Monoclonal Antibody for Detection of CDs

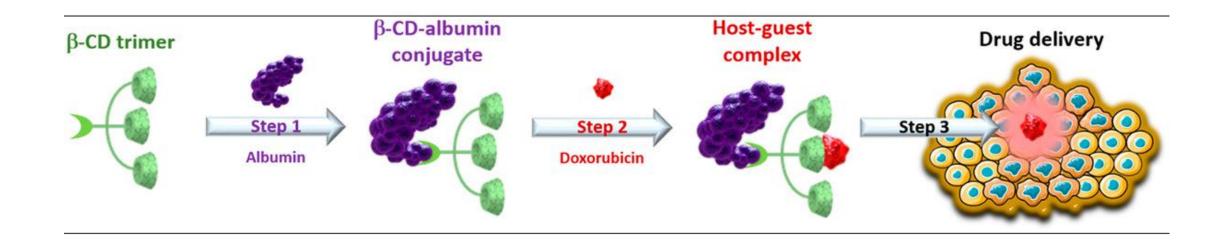


The monoclonal antibody to BCD was generated by using a conjugate of glucosaminylmaltosyl-BCD and bovine serum albumin as an antigen.

The monoclonal antibody was IgM/ κ and reacted with β -CD with high specificity. The epitope recognized seemed to be located on the secondary side of the β -CD

The immunoassay was useful to determine BCD in biological fluids such as human plasma and urine.

Monoclonal Antibody-CD conjugates



β-cyclodextrin trimer binds to circulating albumin to form the corresponding bioconjugate in the bloodstream. This latter can then entrap doxorubicin following its i.v. administration via the formation of a host–guest inclusion complex and deliver the drug in tumors.

This way the β -cyclodextrin trimer improved the therapeutic efficacy of doxorubicin in C57BL/6 mice associated with an increased deposition of doxorubicin in malignant tissues when used in combination with the β -cyclodextrin trimer compared to the administration of the drug alone.



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