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#### Background

#### Disease application

Nanoparticle subunit

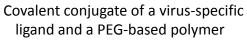
- Varicella zoster virus causes infections in the skin and eyes
- Therapy is needed to prevent virus spread and reduce contagiousness

#### Nanoviricide® mechanism and activity

- Designed to act like a decoy of a human cell
- It binds to virions and infected cells, inactivating them
- A VZV-specific ligand was designed for this series of test agents
- NV-118 is effective in cells (EC<sub>50</sub> 16 μg/mL)

#### Nanoparticle Structure & Evaluation

#### Structure



#### Purpose

- Evaluate NV-118 and derivatives as a topical treatment for VZV
- Test in the Skin Organ Culture Model
- Identify lead compounds for

NanoViricides, Inc.

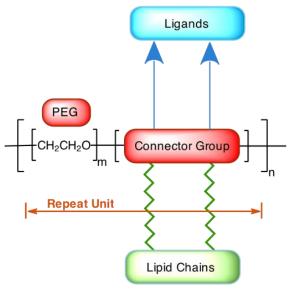
#### Results

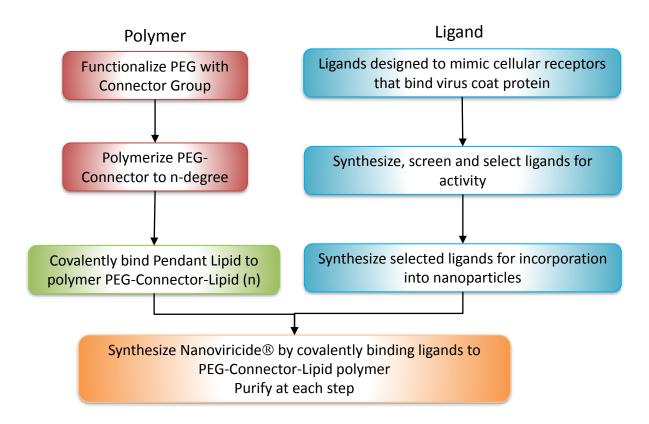
Anti-VZV Nanoparticles are:

- Effective in ARPE-19 cells
- Not cytotoxic
- Effective in human skin organ culture
- Tolerated in human skin

Lead compounds were identified Optimal vehicle for topical treatment was selected

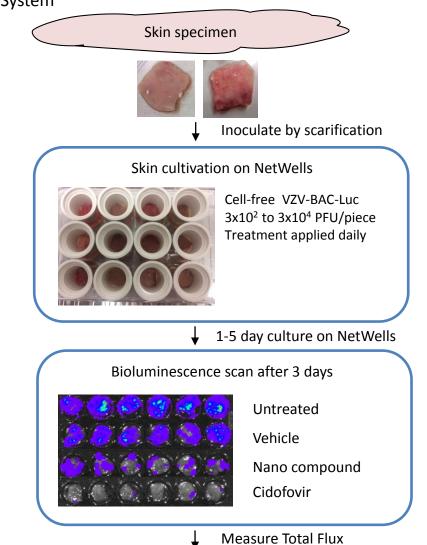
# Nanoparticle synthesis





# Evaluation in Skin Organ Culture

# Skin Organ Culture System

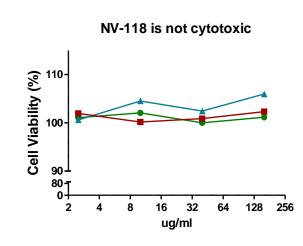


## Skin Organ Culture Assays

VZV Yield (Total Flux)

## **Evaluation in Cells**

#### NV-118 is effective in ARPE-19 cells 150-VZV Yield (%) Acyclovir-Na+ NV-118 128 256 32 ug/ml



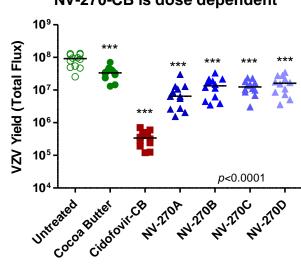
Cytotoxicity measured by MTT assay

- VZV was pre-incubated with the compounds or vehicle for 1 h
- Then added to ARPE-19 cells and cultured for 6 days
- VZV-infected cells were detected by immunocytochemistry and measured by ELISA
- Each point is the mean  $\pm$  SD, N=6 replicates

# NV-204 in cocoa butter is effective VZV Yield (Total Flux) 10<sup>3</sup>

NV-118 and NV-173 are effective in skin

## **NV-270-CB** is dose dependent



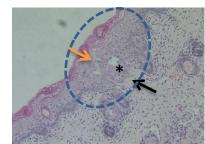
- Each symbol represents one piece of skin
- Bars are the median
- 1-way ANOVA with Dunnett post hoc test

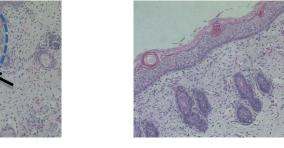
## Statistical Analysis

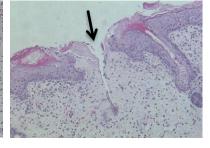
• Data are combined from 1-3 separate experiments

# Histopathology in Human Skin

# **H&E Stained Skin Sections**







## Untreated skin

- VZV lesion in the epidermis (circled)
- Multinucleated giant cells (orange arrow) • Breach of the basal cell layer (black arrow)
- Vesicle forming in lesion (\*)
- Normal epidermis and dermis · Hair follicles were abundant · Needle track where VZV was inoculated

No VZV lesions were observed

Skin treated with NV-118