



An Injectable Nanovehicle for a Cancer Treatment Combination of Paclitaxel, Rapamycin and 17-AAG

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WARF: P090383US03

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The Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation (WARF) is seeking commercial partners interested in developing a composition of the synergistic anticancer agents rapamycin, paclitaxel and 17-AAG, encapsulated and solubilized by nontoxic, nanoscale PEG-*b*-PLA micelles.

Overview

Two-drug combinations of paclitaxel and rapamycin (an mTOR inhibitor) as well as paclitaxel and 17-AAG (an enhanced version of geldanamycin and Hsp90 inhibitor) have progressed into human clinical trials for cancer therapy. UW-Madison researchers have discovered that paclitaxel, rapamycin and 17-AAG exert synergistic anticancer activity against breast cancer cells. They also have discovered that nontoxic, nanoscale poly(ethylene glycol)-*block*-poly(lactic acid), or PEG-*b*-PLA, micelles surprisingly can take up all three cancer drugs, enabling the simple, safe, sterile and synergistic delivery of this three-drug combination, as opposed to conventional vehicles that are toxic, incompatible and require sequential drug administration.

The Invention

A UW-Madison inventor has developed a novel, nontoxic nanoformulation of multiple anticancer agents. This nanoformulation consists of rapamycin, paclitaxel and 17-AAG, encapsulated by safe PEG-*b*-PLA micelles.

These polymeric micelles can be used to safely and effectively deliver multiple active agents, including therapeutics that are poorly soluble in water, enabling the simple, sterile and synergistic delivery of paclitaxel, rapamycin and 17-AAG. The combination of paclitaxel, rapamycin and 17-AAG is particularly effective because it targets the PI3-AKT-mTOR pathway, a common deregulated pathway in cancer, leading to disruption at both AKT and mTOR.

Applications

- Cancer therapy using a nanocombination of paclitaxel, rapamycin and 17-AAG

Key Benefits

- PEG-*b*-PLA micelles containing paclitaxel, rapamycin and 17-AAG are stable and remain soluble in water for 24 hours at room temperature.
- PEG-*b*-PLA micelles are in Phase II clinical trials for paclitaxel alone and have proven to be safe after IV infusion in humans.
- Paclitaxel, rapamycin and 17-AAG can be incorporated together into individual PEG-*b*-PLA micelles or incorporated individually into PEG-*b*-PLA micelles, which can be administered concurrently or sequentially.
- Levels of paclitaxel, rapamycin and 17-AAG can be controlled by adjusting the amount of each drug incorporated individually in PEG-*b*-PLA micelles.

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- PEG-*b*-PLA micelles are safer than toxic excipients like Cremophor® EL or DMSO, enabling the use of higher drug doses for cancer therapy.

Stage of Development

Paclitaxel, rapamycin and 17-AAG solubilized together in PEG-*b*-PLA micelles have been shown to exert synergistic activity against breast cancer cells *in vitro*. They can be administered to mice at surprisingly high doses (60, 30 and 60 mg/kg, respectively, on days 0, 4 and 8) with low acute toxicity (<15% body weight change and no deaths).

The development of this technology was supported by WARF Accelerator. WARF Accelerator selects WARF's most commercially promising technologies and provides expert assistance and funding to enable achievement of commercially significant milestones. WARF believes that these technologies are especially attractive opportunities for licensing.

Additional Information

For More Information About the Inventors

- [Glen Kwon](#)

Related Intellectual Property

- [View Continuation Patent in PDF format.](#)
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Publications

- Shin H.C., Alani A.W., Rao D.A., Rockich N.C. and Kwon G.S. 2009. Multi-Drug Loaded Polymeric Micelles for Simultaneous Delivery of Poorly Soluble Anticancer Drugs. J. Control. Release 140, 294-300.

Tech Fields

- [Drug Delivery : Other drug delivery technologies](#)

For current licensing status, please contact Rafael Diaz at rdiaz@warf.org or 608-960-9847

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