

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

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## Background

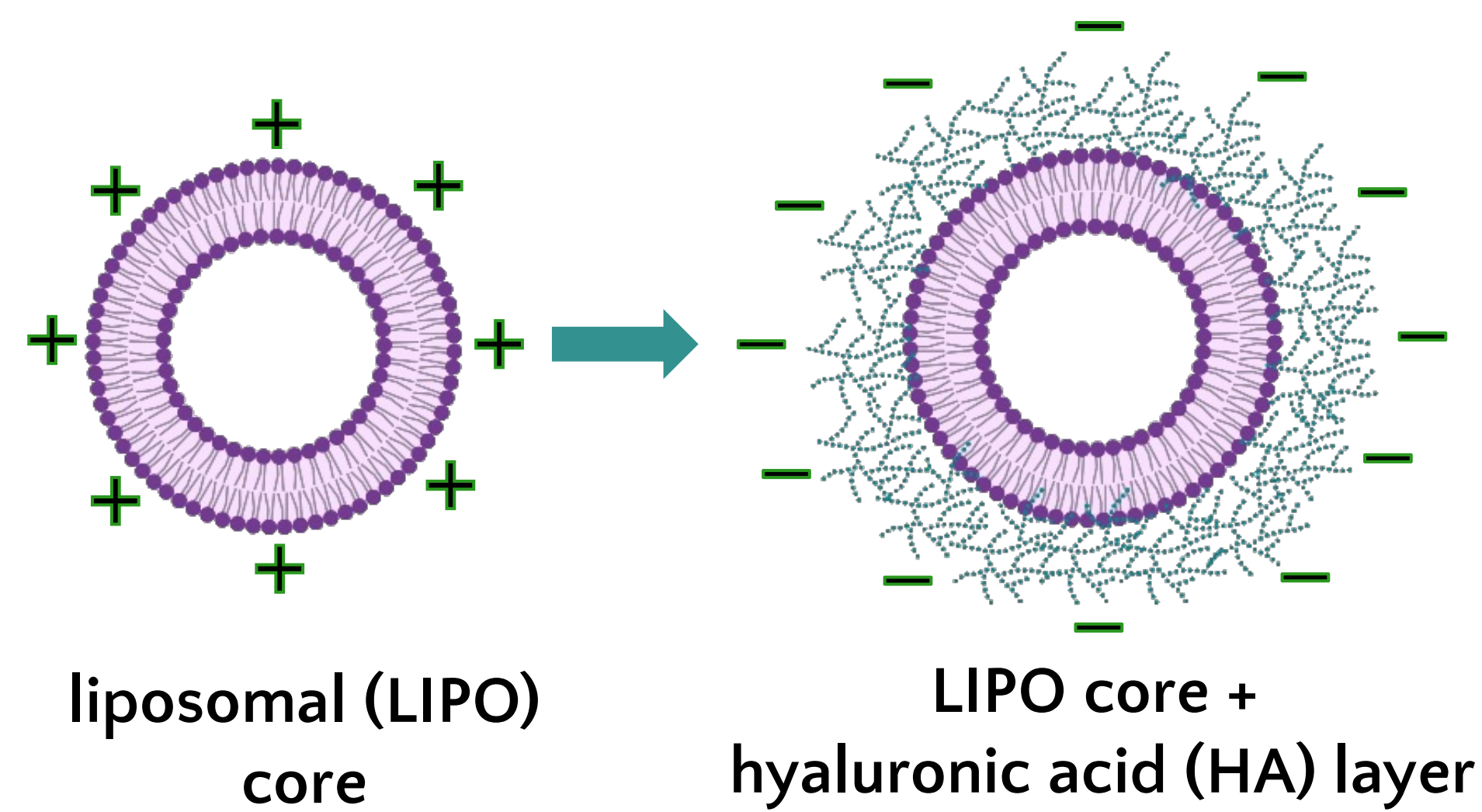
Current challenges of cancer therapies  
Off-target effects, lack of specificity, and difficulty penetrating cancerous tissue<sup>1</sup>

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

- Reduce early degradation & clearance
- Improve tissue specificity
- Lower toxicity<sup>2</sup>

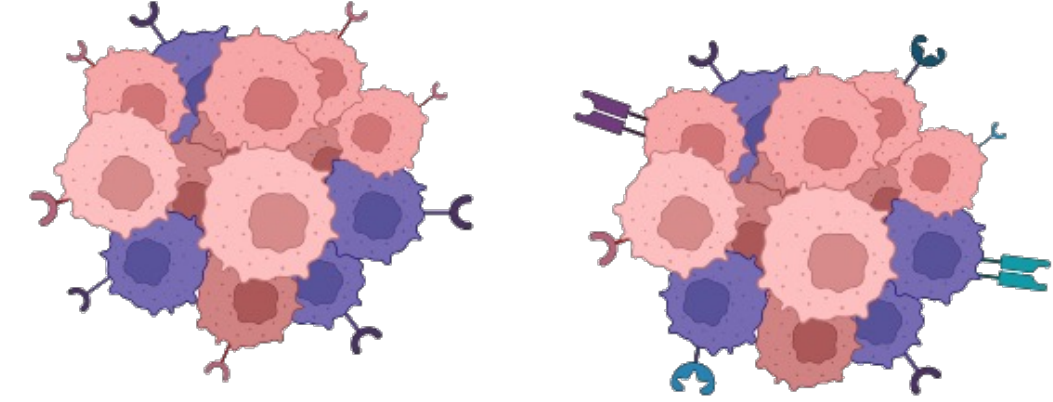
Layer-by-Layer nanoparticle (NP) assembly

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



Limitations of studying nano-bio interactions

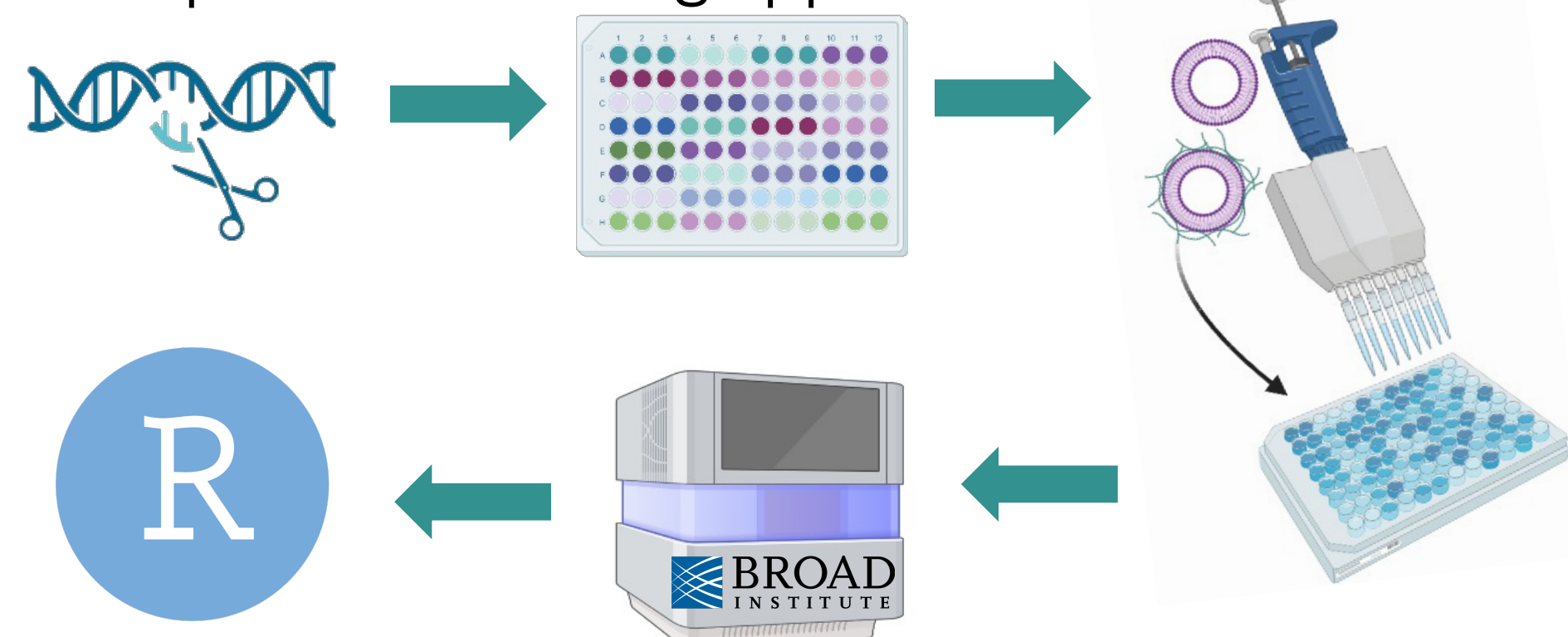
- Tissue and cellular heterogeneity make it difficult to determine which chemical properties result in successful NP delivery in specific tissues<sup>3</sup>
- We hypothesize that an improved understanding of the biologic drivers of NP delivery will improve the utilization of nanomedicine for cancer



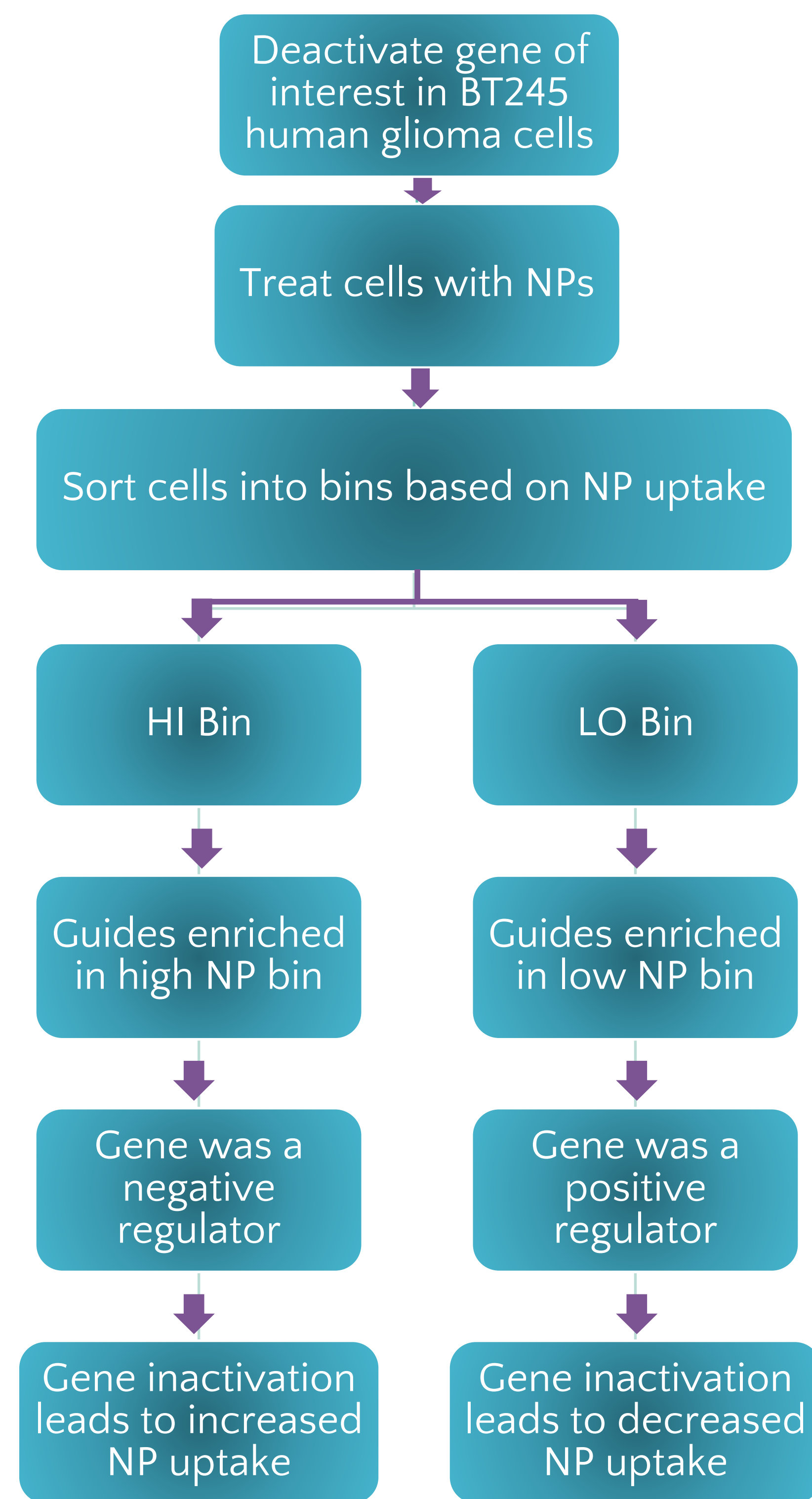
## High-throughput techniques

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

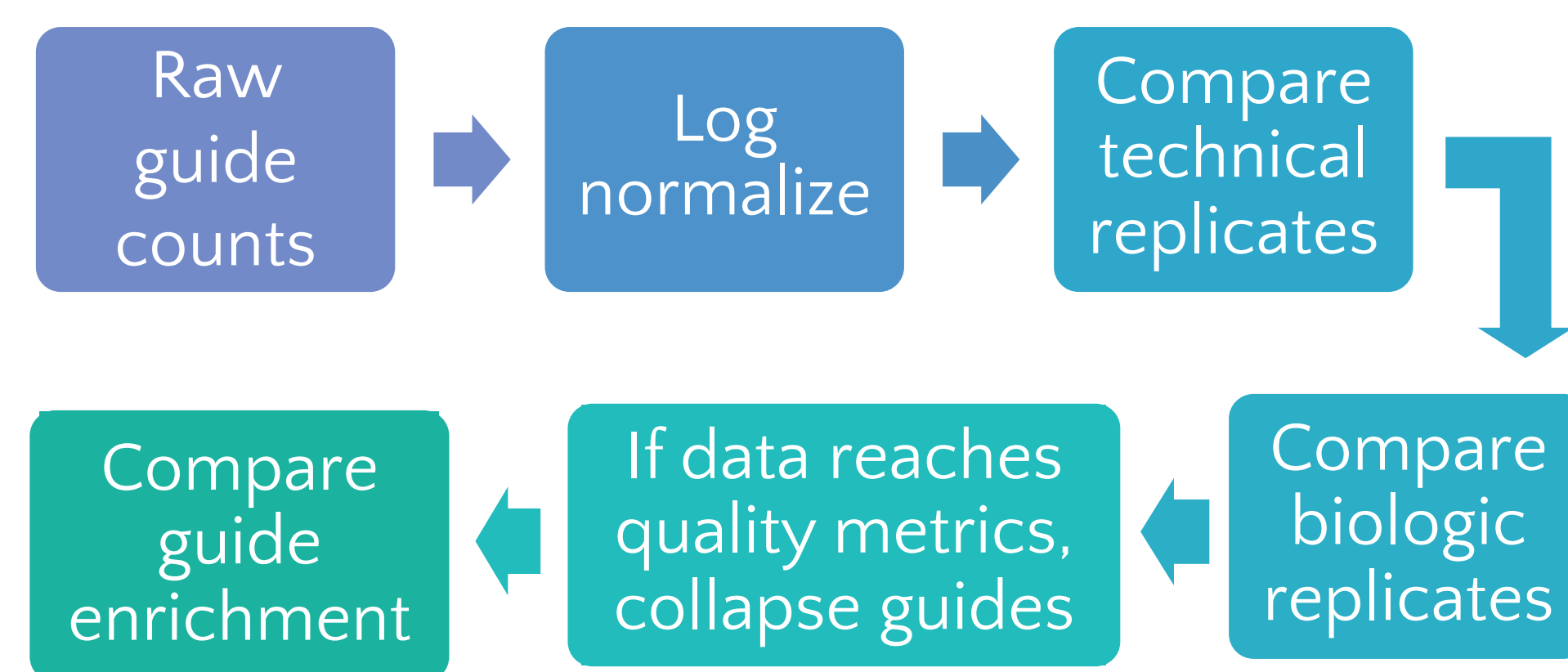
- We previously identified potential genes that regulate these interactions using previous methods<sup>4</sup>
- We seek to validate multiple genes simultaneously with pooled screening approaches



## Experimental Overview



## Data analysis pipeline

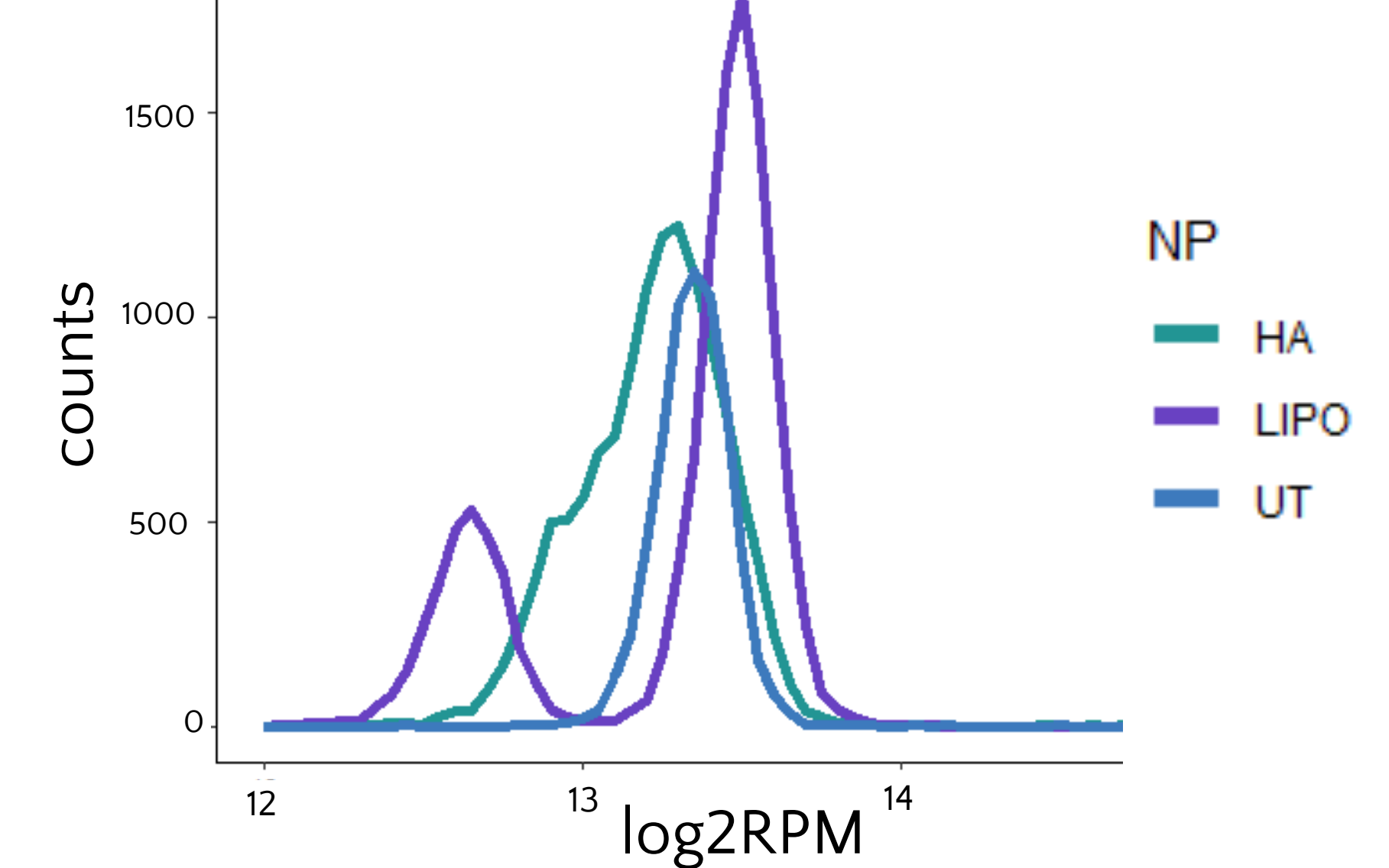


$$\text{Log}_2 \text{ normalized Reads (RPM)} = \text{Log}_2 \left( \frac{\text{Reads for one guide in one sample}}{\text{Total reads for all guides in one sample}} \times 1e6 + 1 \right)$$

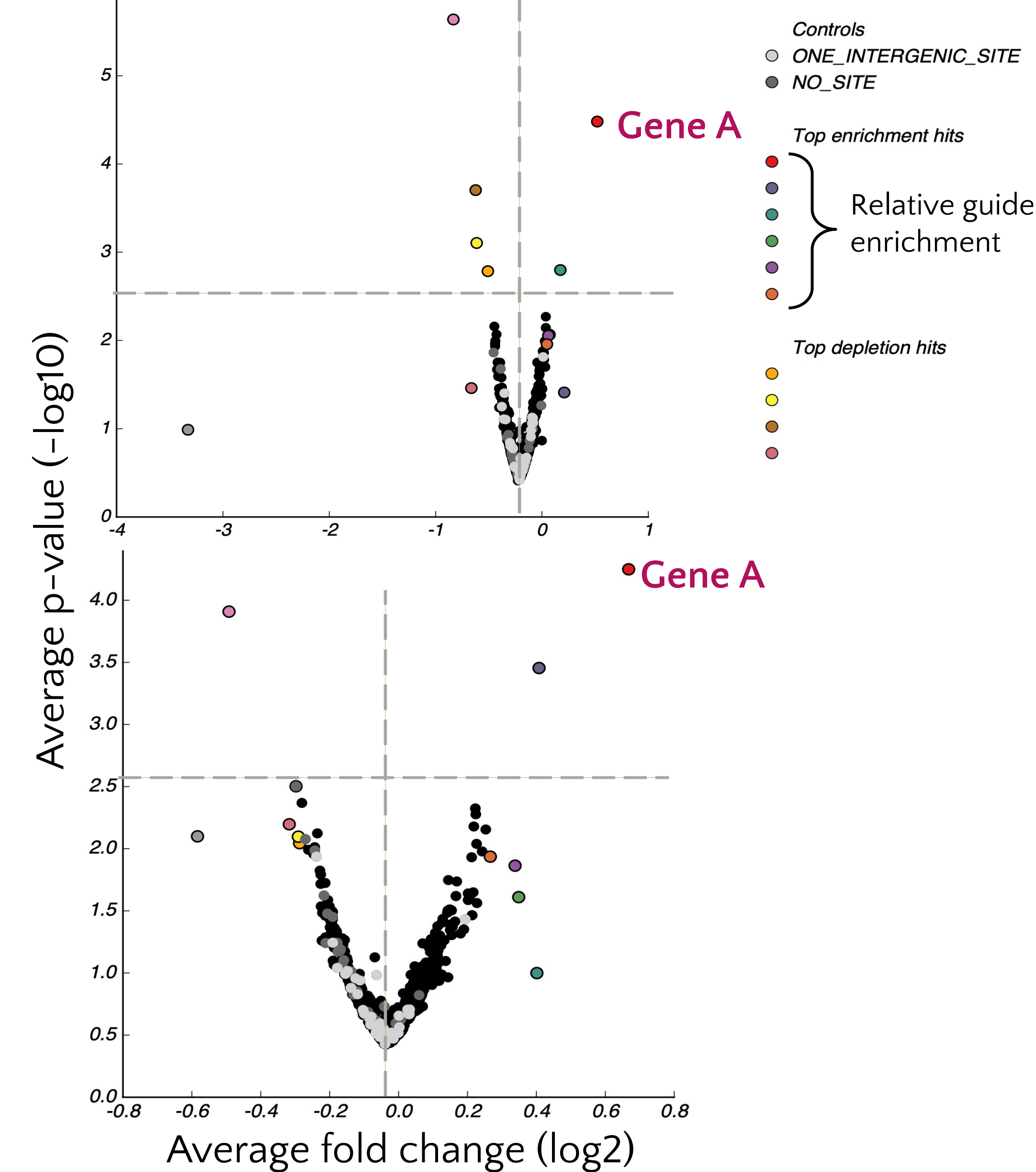
$$\text{Log}_2 \text{ fold change} = \text{Log}_2 \text{ normalized reads of HI} - \text{Log}_2 \text{ normalized reads of LO}$$

## Results

Log<sub>2</sub>RPM > 12 indicates adequate sample input and genomic DNA extraction



Volcano plot shows genes significantly involved in uptake of LIPO NPs



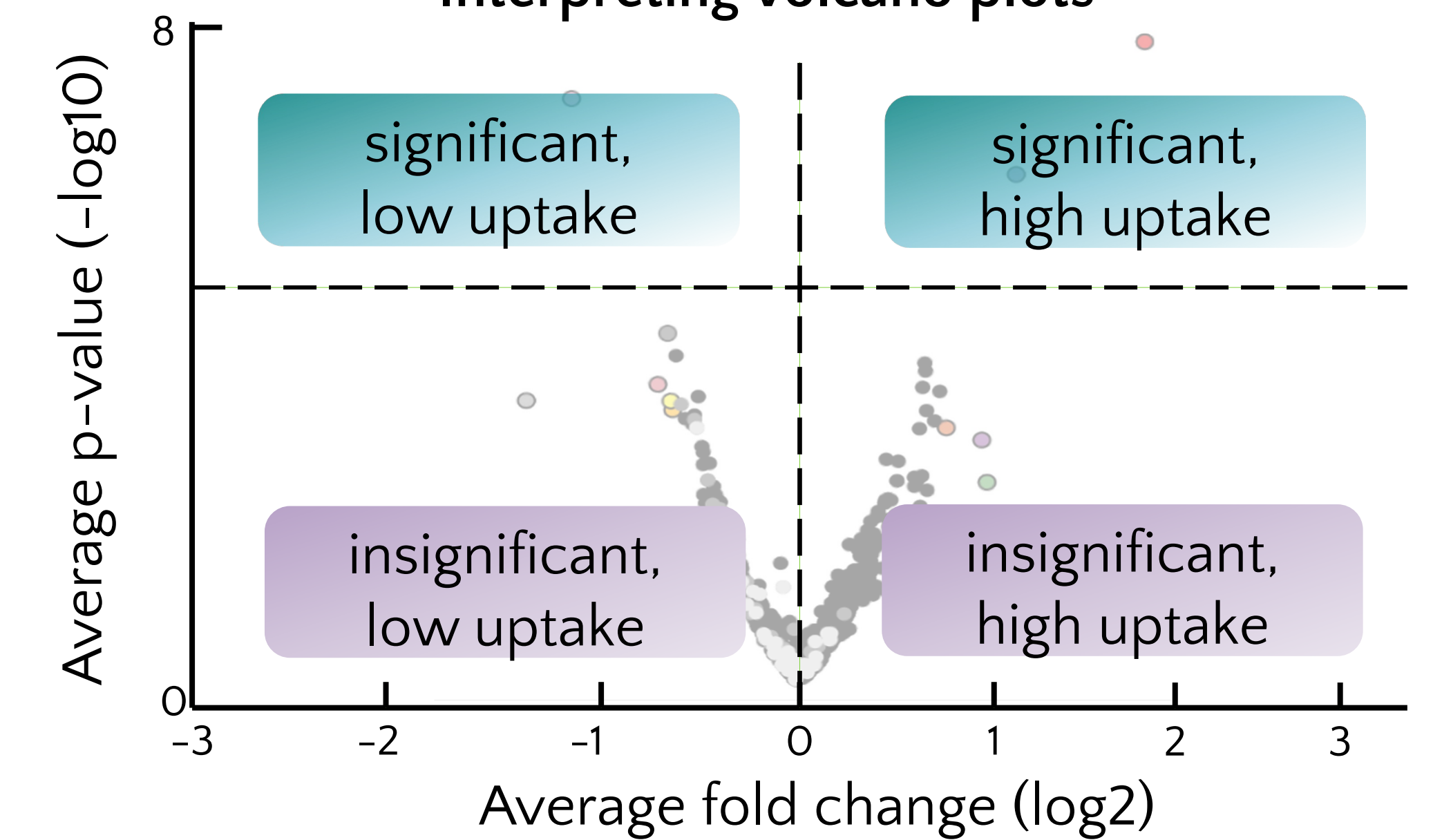
## Conclusion

- 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

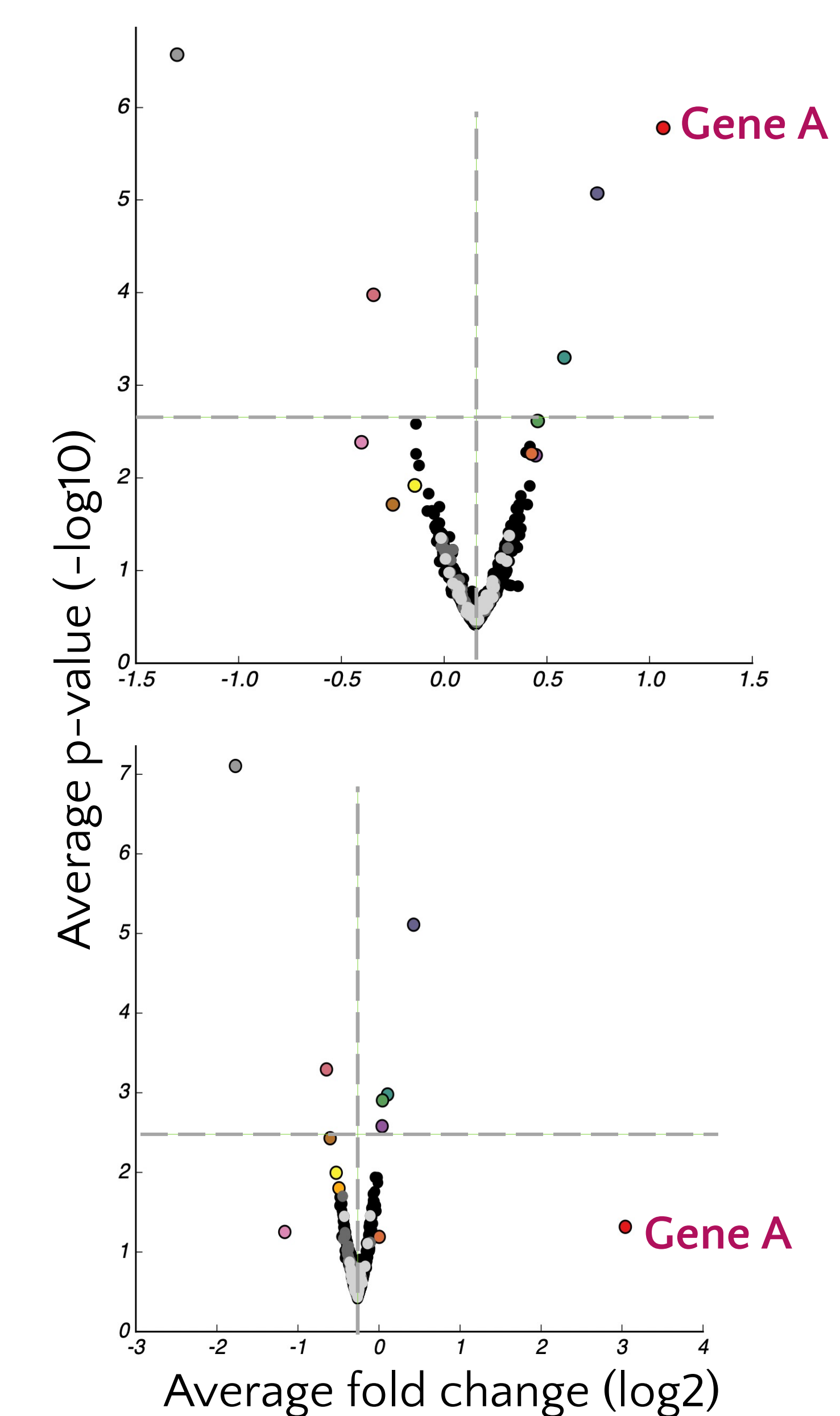
Next Steps

- 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

- <sup>1</sup>Shi, J. J.; Kantoff, P. W.; Wooster, R.; Farokhzad, O. C.; Cancer nanomedicine: progress, challenges and opportunities. *Nat. Rev. Cancer* 2017, 17 (1), 20–37.
- <sup>2</sup>Wilhelm, S.; Tavares, A. J.; Dai, Q.; Ohta, S.; Audet, J.; Dvorak, H. F.; Chan, W. C. W.; Analysis of nanoparticle delivery to tumours. *Nat. Rev. Mater.* 2016, 1 (5), 16014.
- <sup>3</sup>Poon, 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.
- <sup>4</sup>Boehnke N, Straehla JP, Safford HC, Kocak M, Rees MG, 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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