



Biodegradable protein based Nanoparticles for drug delivery

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OVERVIEW

Improved method for nanoparticle-based drug delivery systems

- Creates biodegradable Ovalbumin (OVA) protein nanoparticles
- Allows for a wide variety of molecule carrying and delivery

MODALITY

Injectable system for systemic or localized drug delivery

INDICATION

Designed for therapeutic delivery with current emphasis on enhancing anti-tumor activity, particularly for brain tumors and other conditions requiring targeted drug release

PUBLICATIONS

["Engineered Ovalbumin Nanoparticles for Cancer Immunotherapy"](#)

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Patent pending

BACKGROUND

Nanoparticle-based drug delivery systems show advantages compared to their free drug counterparts including protection of loaded cargo from degradation or deactivation, controlled release mechanisms, and altered pharmacokinetics which permit specific control of biodistribution. However, nanoparticle use may be limited because of their rapid clearance from

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Category

Therapeutics and Vaccines
Life Sciences

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the circulation, inefficient delivery to target tissues, and a limited ability to cross anatomic blocks such as the blood brain barrier. The promise for nanoparticle-based therapeutics can only be met once these limitations are addressed.

INNOVATION

Researchers have prepared biodegradable Ovalbumin (OVA) protein nanoparticles comprised of at least one therapeutically active protein with a synthetic polymer crosslinker. The fabrication method involves cross-linking water-soluble proteins that yields structures with novel architecture. The process creates a mesh framework comprised of large, open pores within which therapeutic molecules can be loaded. The categories of molecules that can be loaded include therapeutics, biomolecules, enzymes, small molecules, and imaging agents. The release profile which facilitates delivery of these agents can be influenced by adjusting the size of the pores in the mesh. Animal studies have shown that OVA protein nanoparticles can improve the overall anti-tumor response compared to free protein in mice with brain tumors.