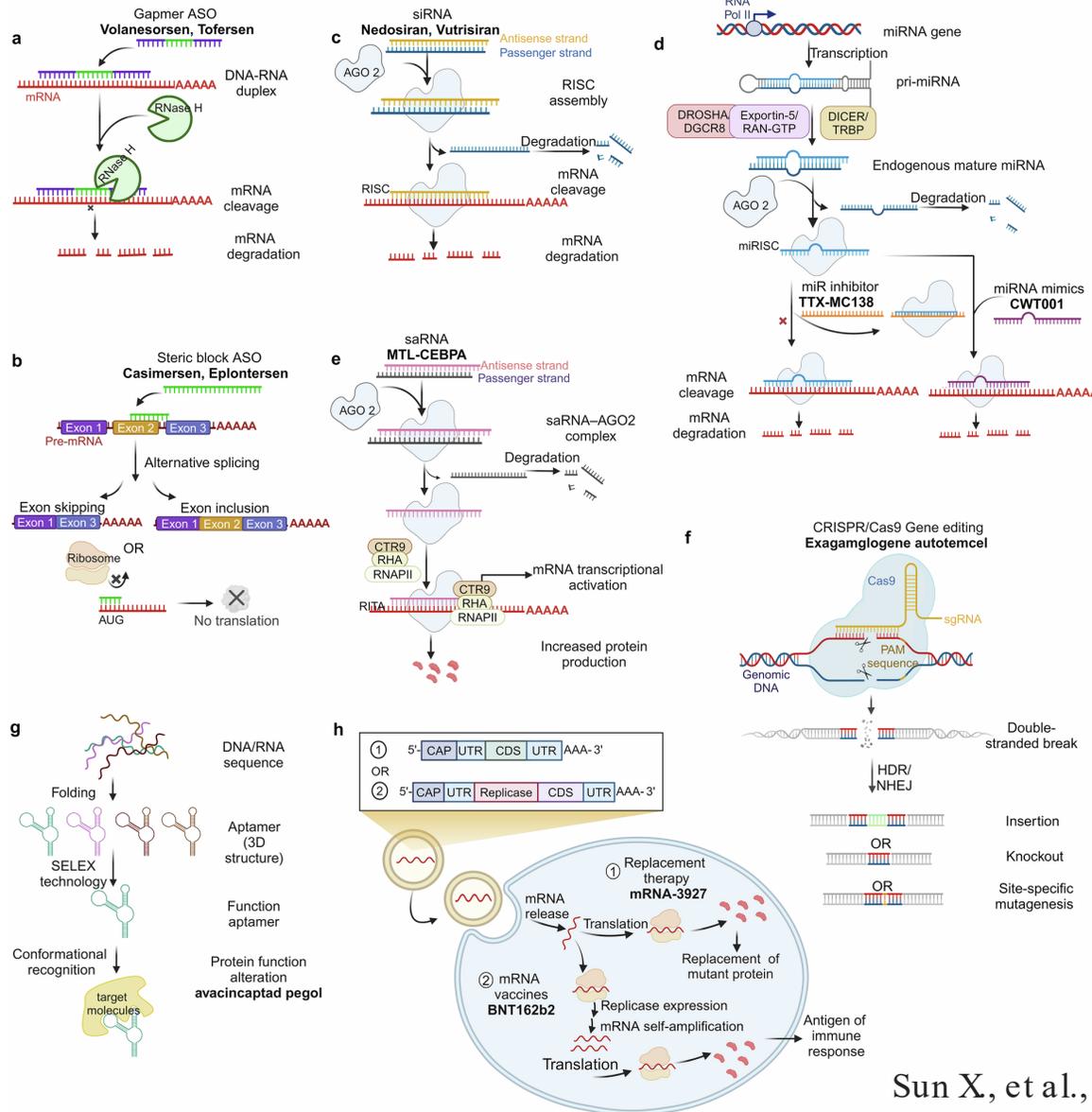


# Immunological challenges associated with nucleic acid-based therapeutics

Fiscal Year (FY) 2025 Generic Drug Science  
and Research Initiatives Public Workshop  
June-3-2025

Dr. Raman Bahal  
Associate Professor  
Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences  
University of Connecticut

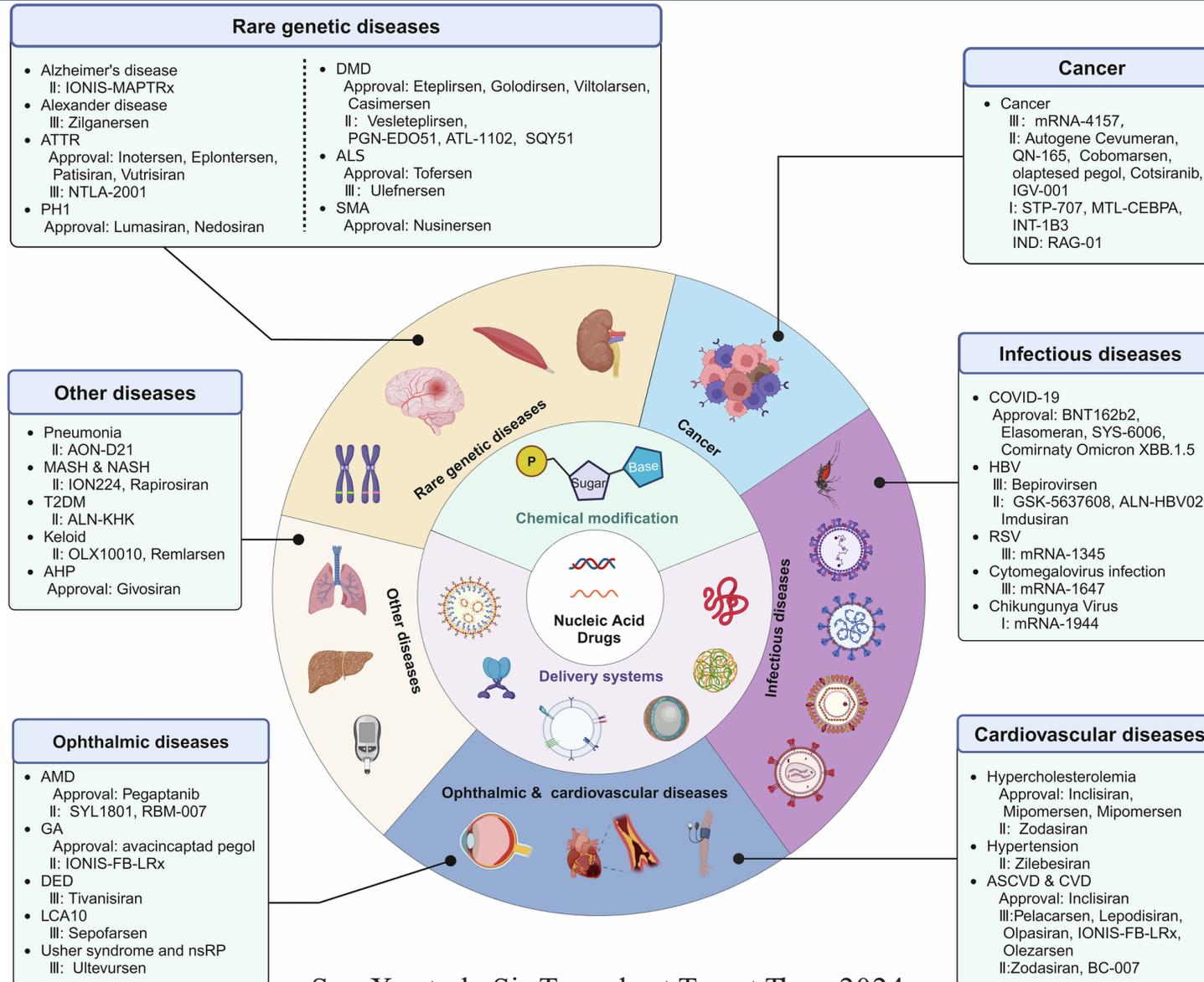
# Nucleic acid-based drugs and their mechanism of action



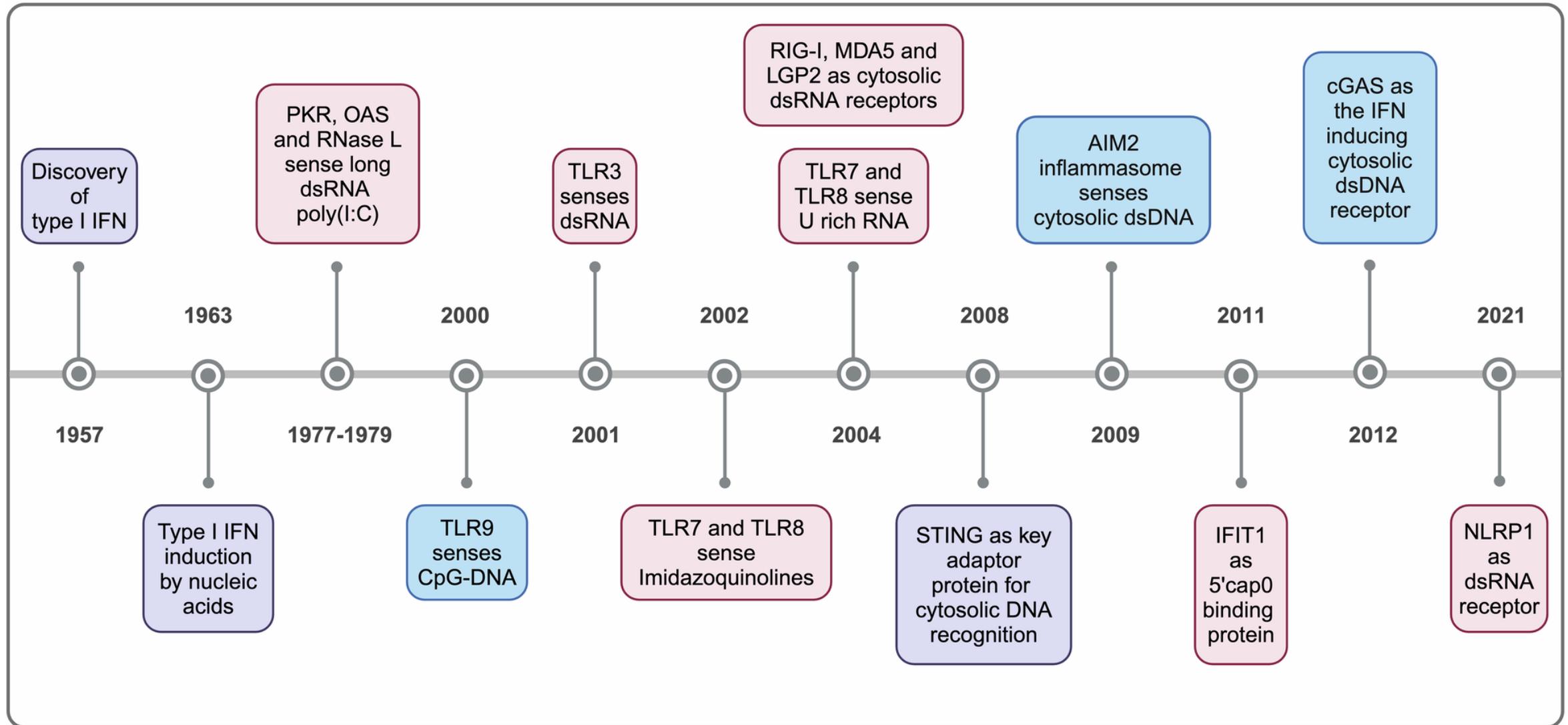
## Clinically approved therapy

- ASOs
- siRNA
- mRNA vaccines
- Aptamer
- CRISPR

# Therapeutic applications of nucleic acid drugs



# Discovery of nucleic acid sensing mechanisms



Significant discoveries: fundamental DNA sensors (blue), RNA sensors (red) and key signaling proteins (purple)

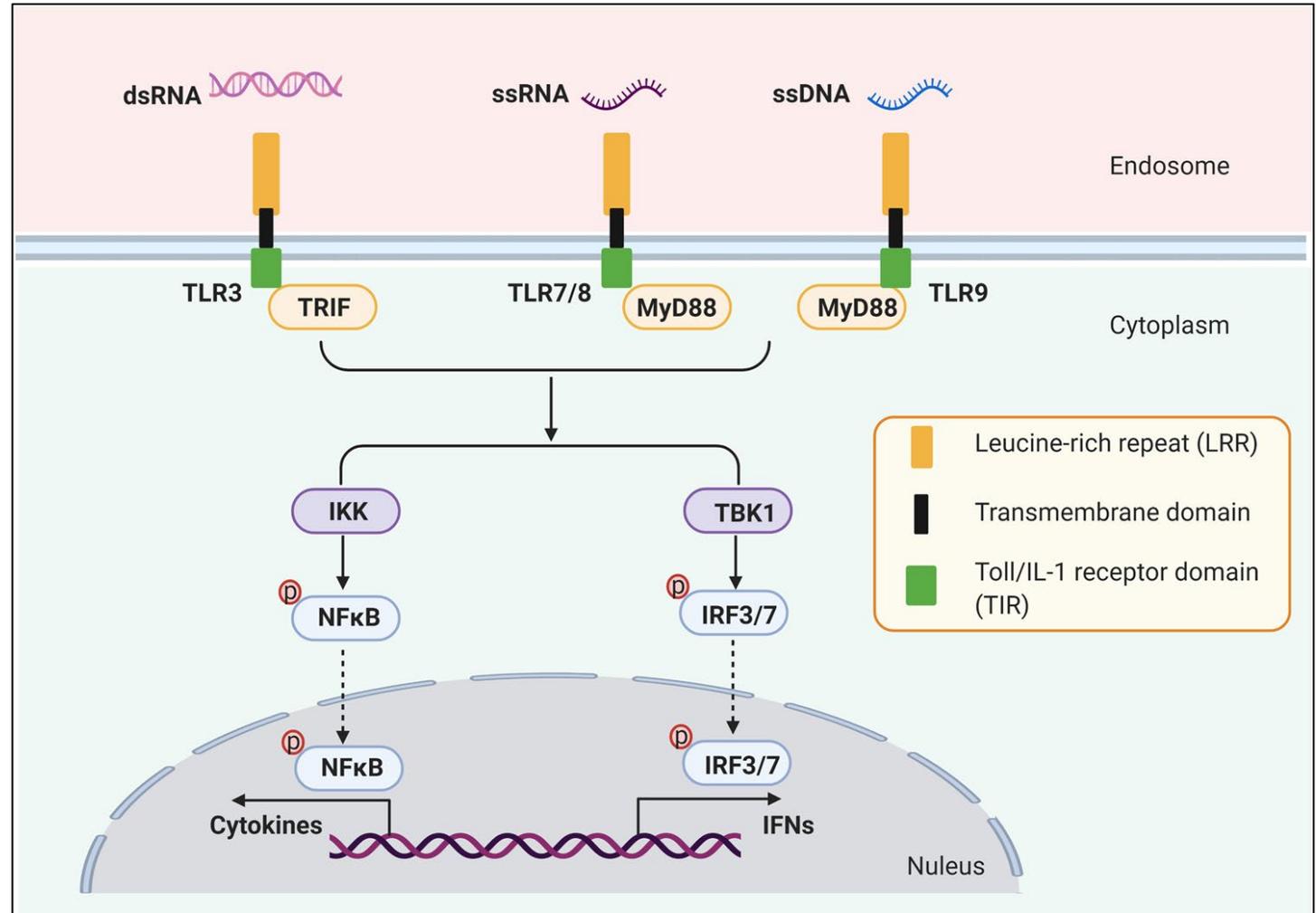
# Mechanism of nucleic acids-mediated immune response

## Receptor mediated recognition

### Toll like receptors

- ❖ TLR3:dsRNA
- ❖ TLR7/8:ssRNA
- ❖ TLR9:ssDNA

## Immunological cascade of events



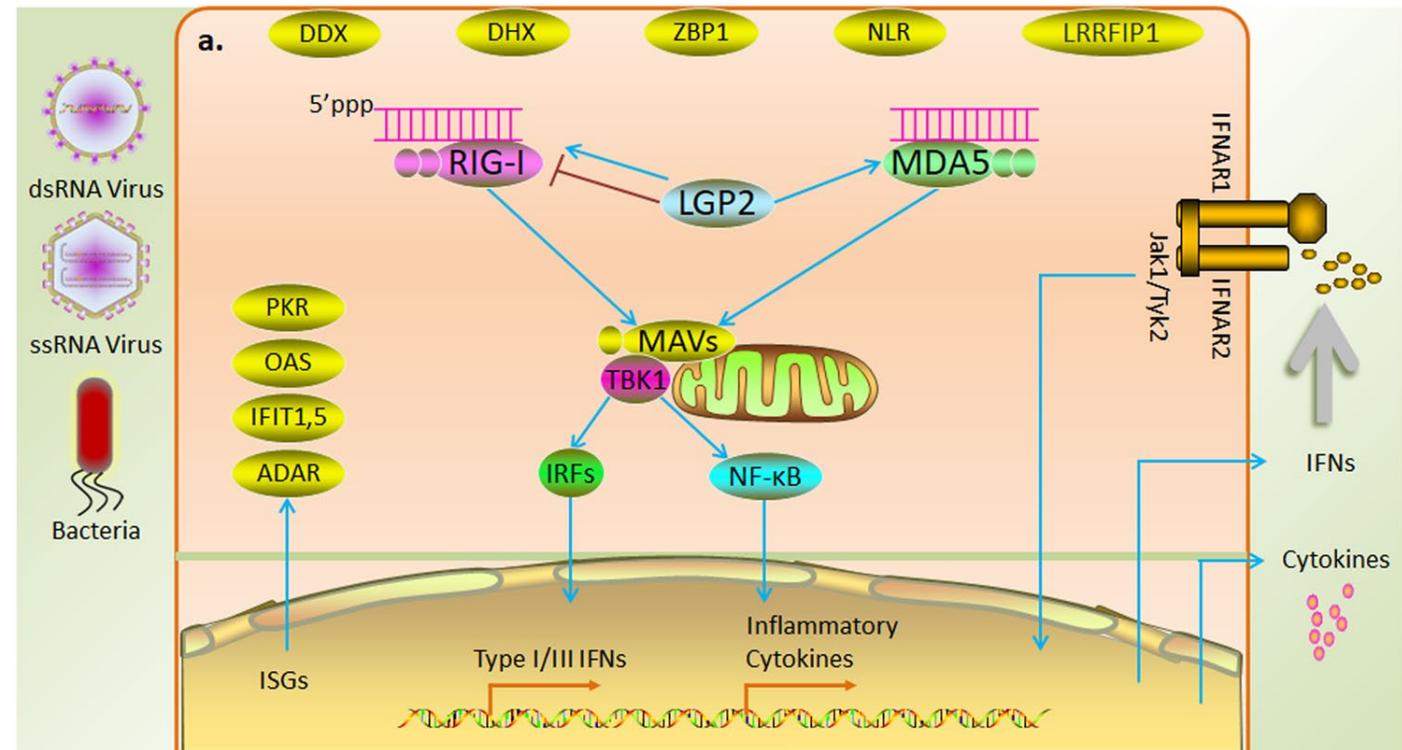
# Cytosolic sensing of nucleic acids

In addition to immune cells (Dendritic cells, Macrophages, Neutrophils, NK cells), epithelial cells and fibroblasts on the mucosal surface can stimulate an effective innate immune response.

## Cytoplasmic sensors

- ❖ RLS family (RIG-1, MDA-5, LGP2): RNA
- ❖ cGAS/IFI16-STING: DNA
- ❖ AIM2: dsDNA
- ❖ Cyclic GMP-AMP: DNA

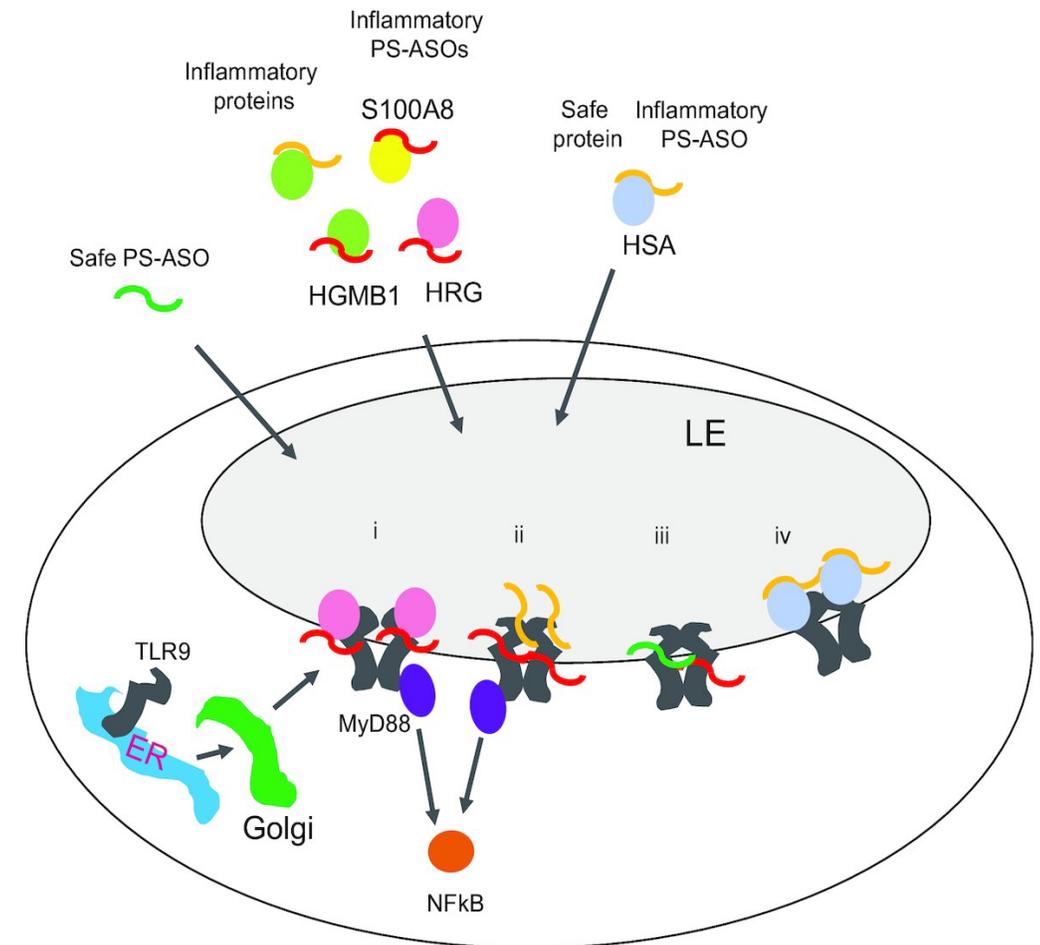
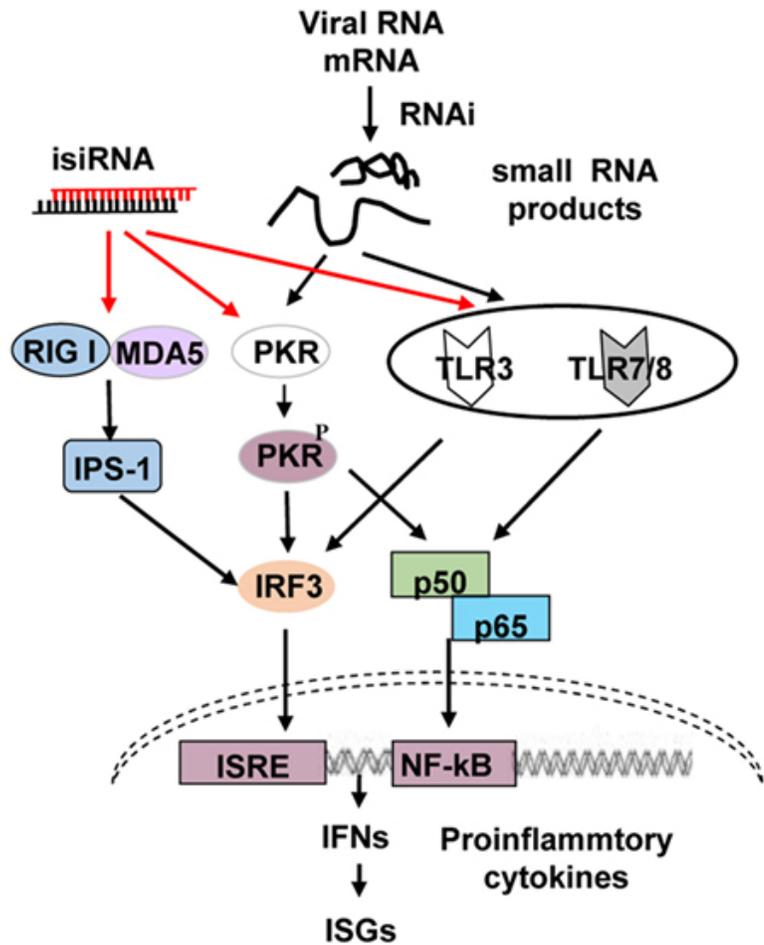
## Cytosolic RNAsensing and regulation mechanisms



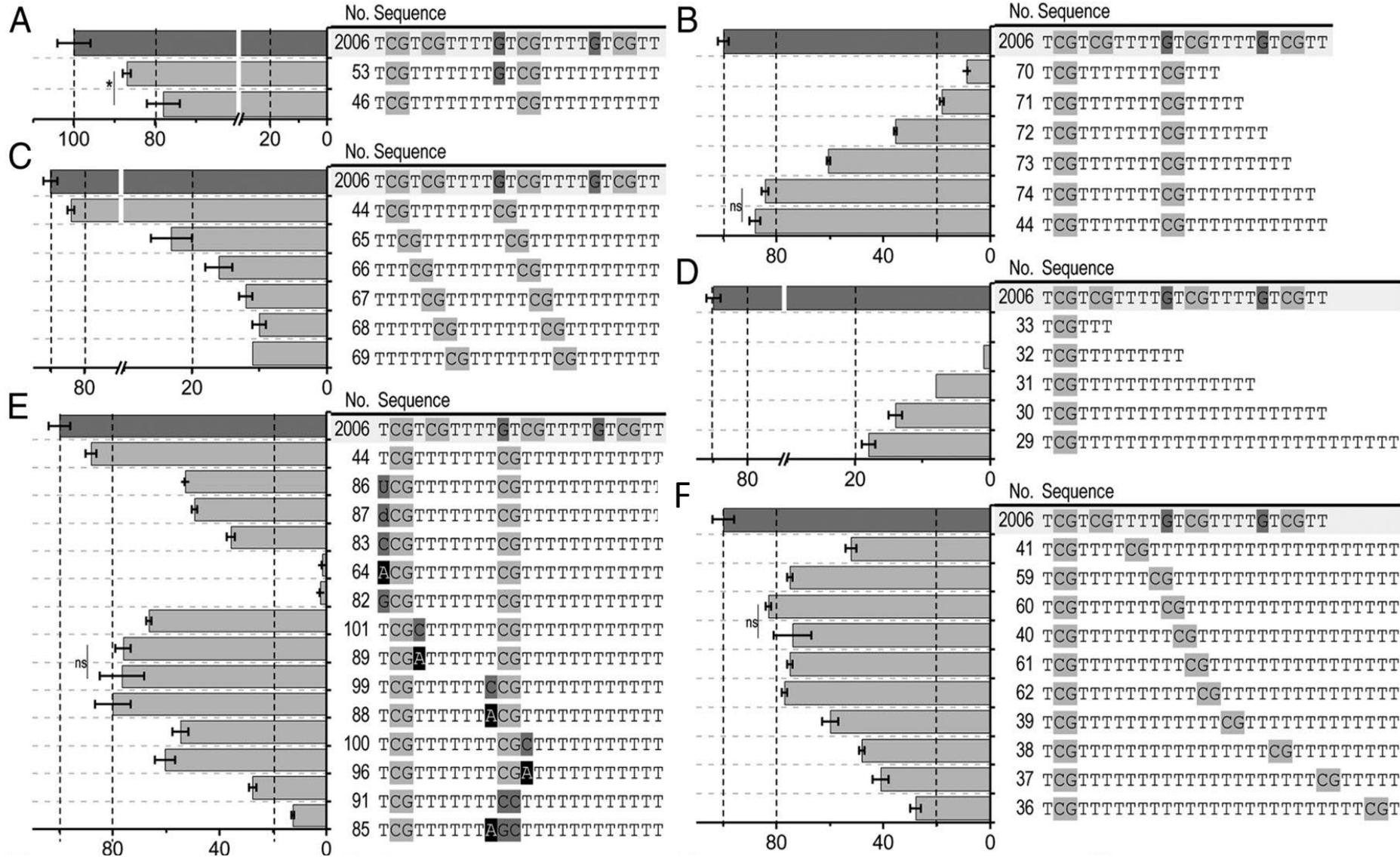
# Oligonucleotides mediated innate immune response

siRNA can activate RIG-I/MDA5 pathway or TLR3

PS-ASOs can directly act on TLR9 or interact with inflammatory proteins



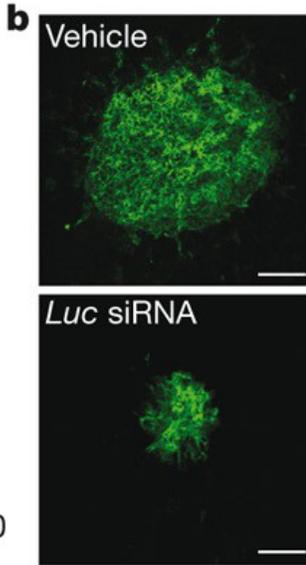
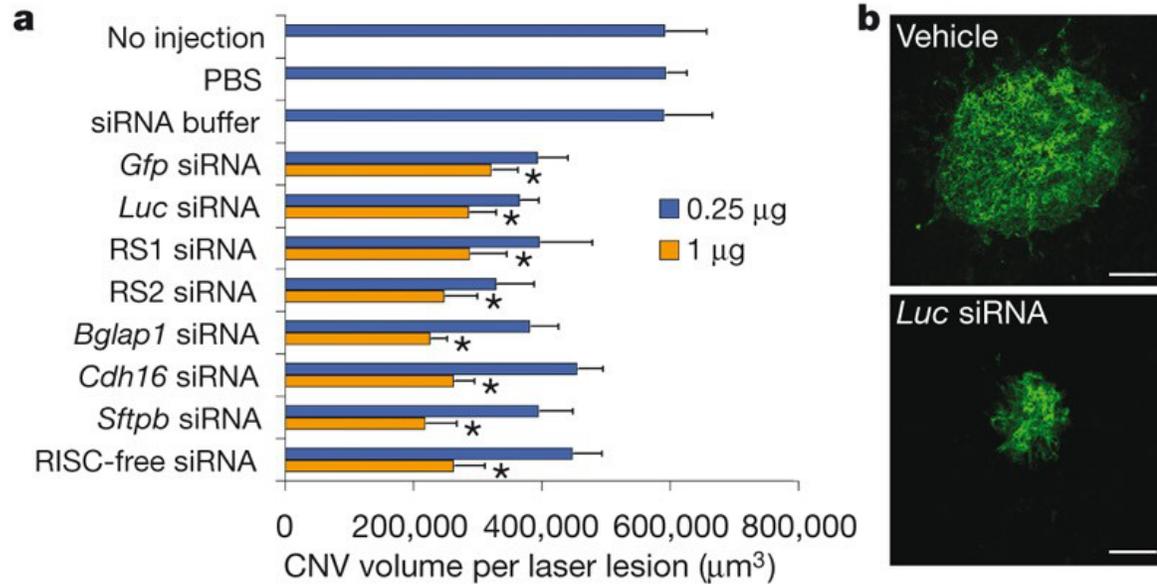
# Oligonucleotides' features affecting immune response



5' CpG motif and an adjacent thymidine group leads to TLR9 stimulation

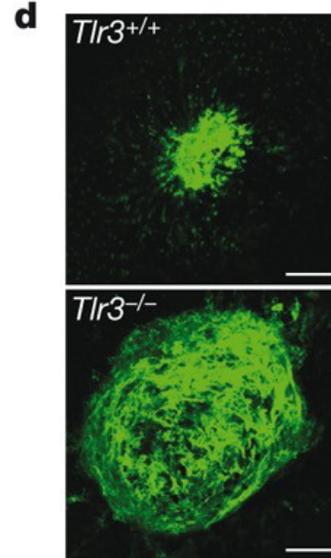
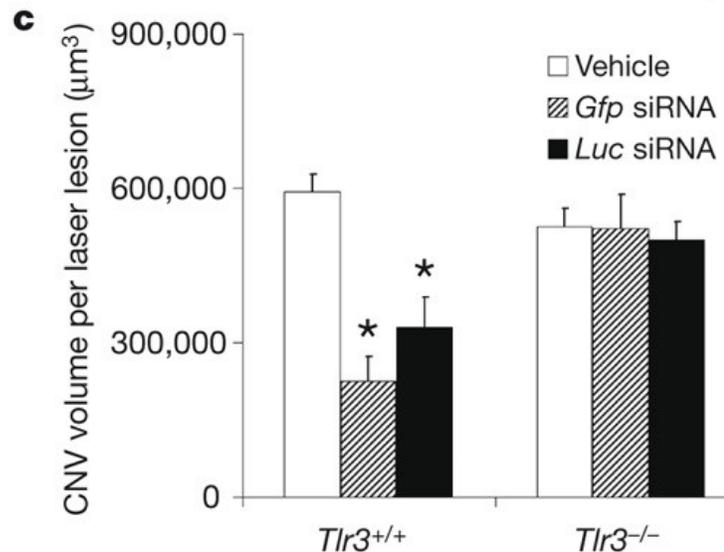
A. CpG motifs. B. 3' T-tail length. C. 5' T-tail length. D. Oligo length with one CpG motif. E. Nucleotides adjacent to CpG. F. Position of CpG motifs.

# Sequence independent immune response



**Sequence- and target-independent angiogenesis suppression by siRNA via TLR3**

siRNA's sequence-independent immune response is mediated through TLR3.



Guanine- and uridine-rich siRNAs are more prone to binding to TLR7/8, making them sequence-specific.

# Chemical modifications to overcome immune response

## 1. Nucleosides modifications

Pseudouridine  
( $\Psi$ )

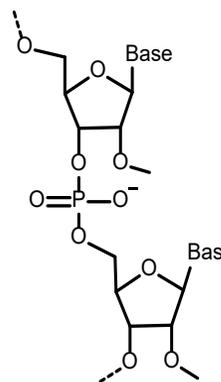
N1-Methyl-pseudouridine  
(m<sup>1</sup> $\Psi$ )

2'-Thiouridine  
(s<sup>2</sup>U)

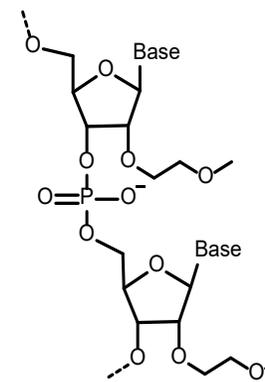
5-Methyl-cytidine  
(m<sup>5</sup>C)

## 2. 5' Cap in mRNA

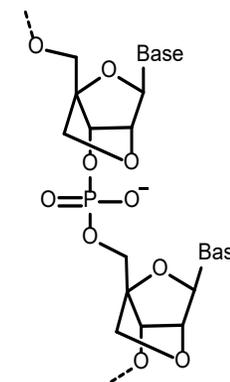
## 3. Sugar modifications



2'-O-Methyl  
(2'-OMe)

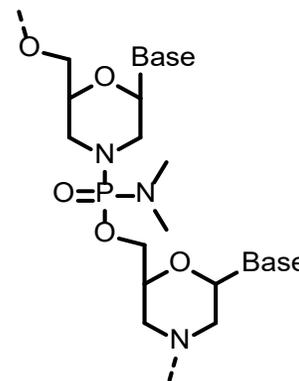


2'-O-Methoxyethyl  
(2'-MOE)

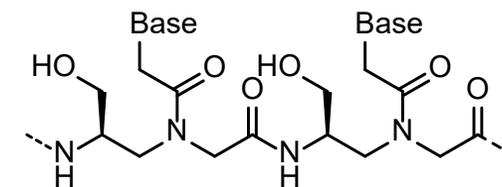


Locked nucleic acid  
(LNA)

## 4. Alternate backbone chemistry



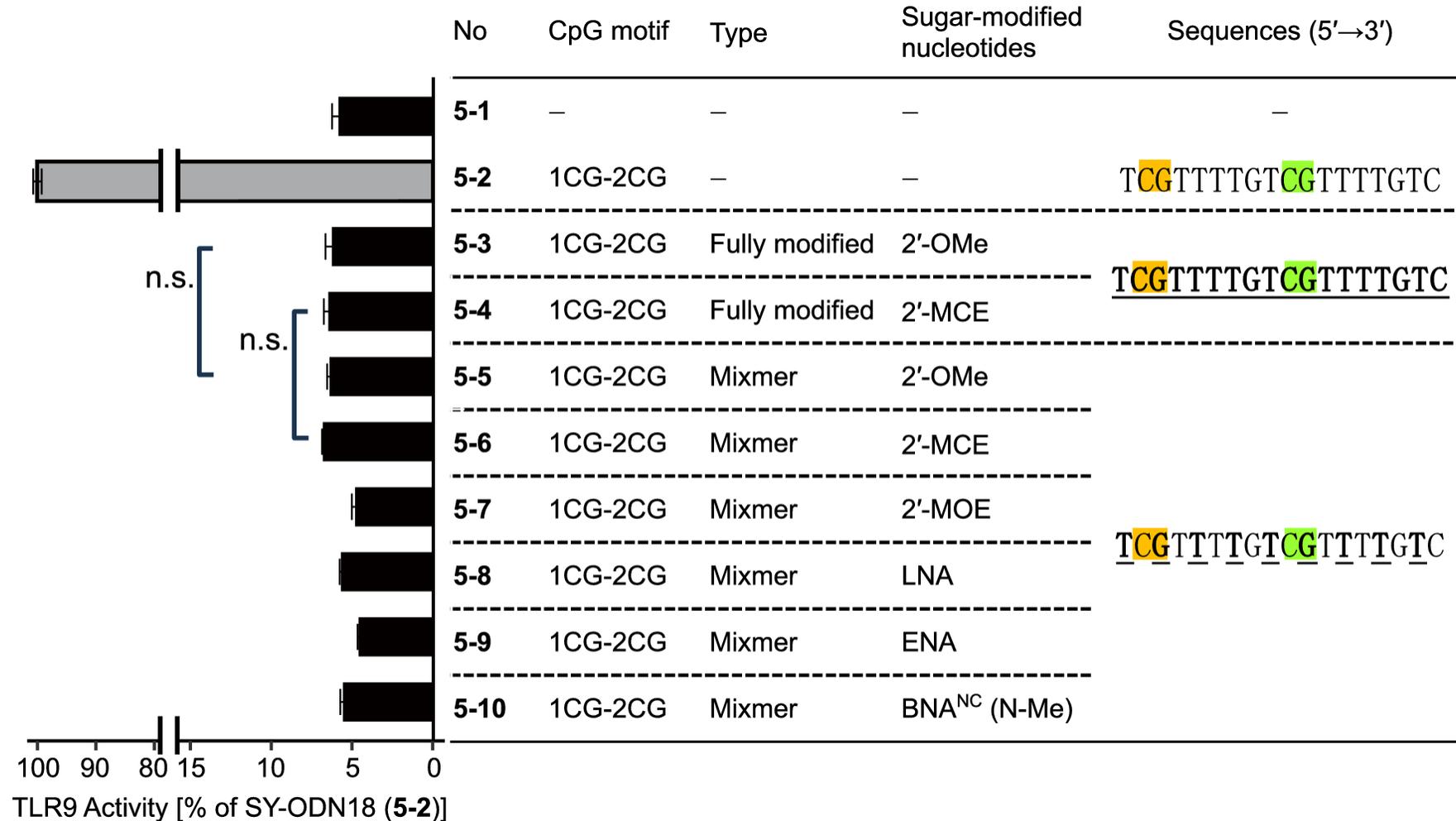
Phosphorodiamidate morpholino  
oligomers (PMO)



Peptide nucleic acid  
(PNA)

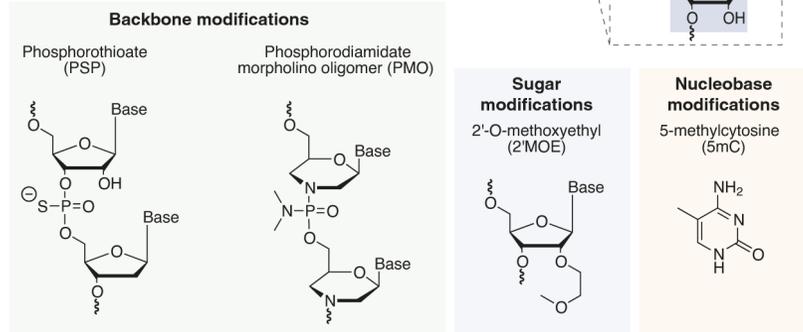
# Modified oligonucleotides confer immune resistance

Sugar modifications in CpG-containing oligonucleotides result in reduced TLR9 activation.

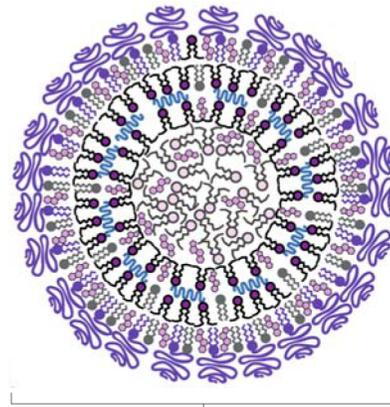


# Nucleic acid delivery methods

ASO

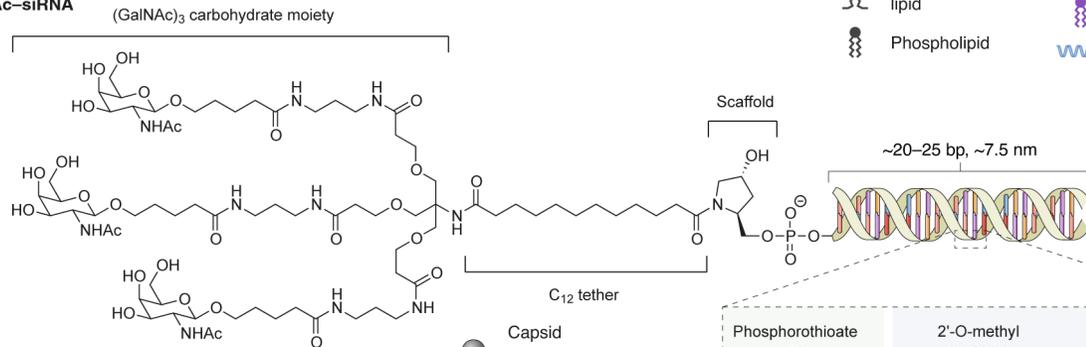


LNP

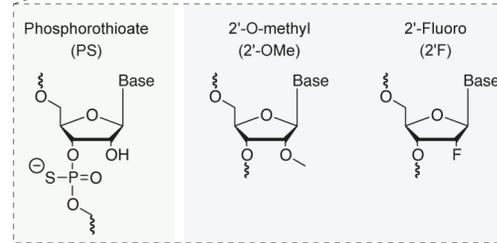
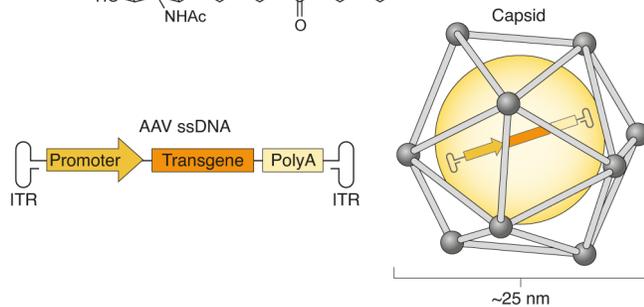


- Positively charged ionizable lipid
- Neutral ionizable lipid
- Phospholipid
- Cholesterol
- PEG-lipid
- siRNA or mRNA

GalNAc-siRNA



AAV



ASOs  
Local delivery | Nuclease susceptibility | Immune activation

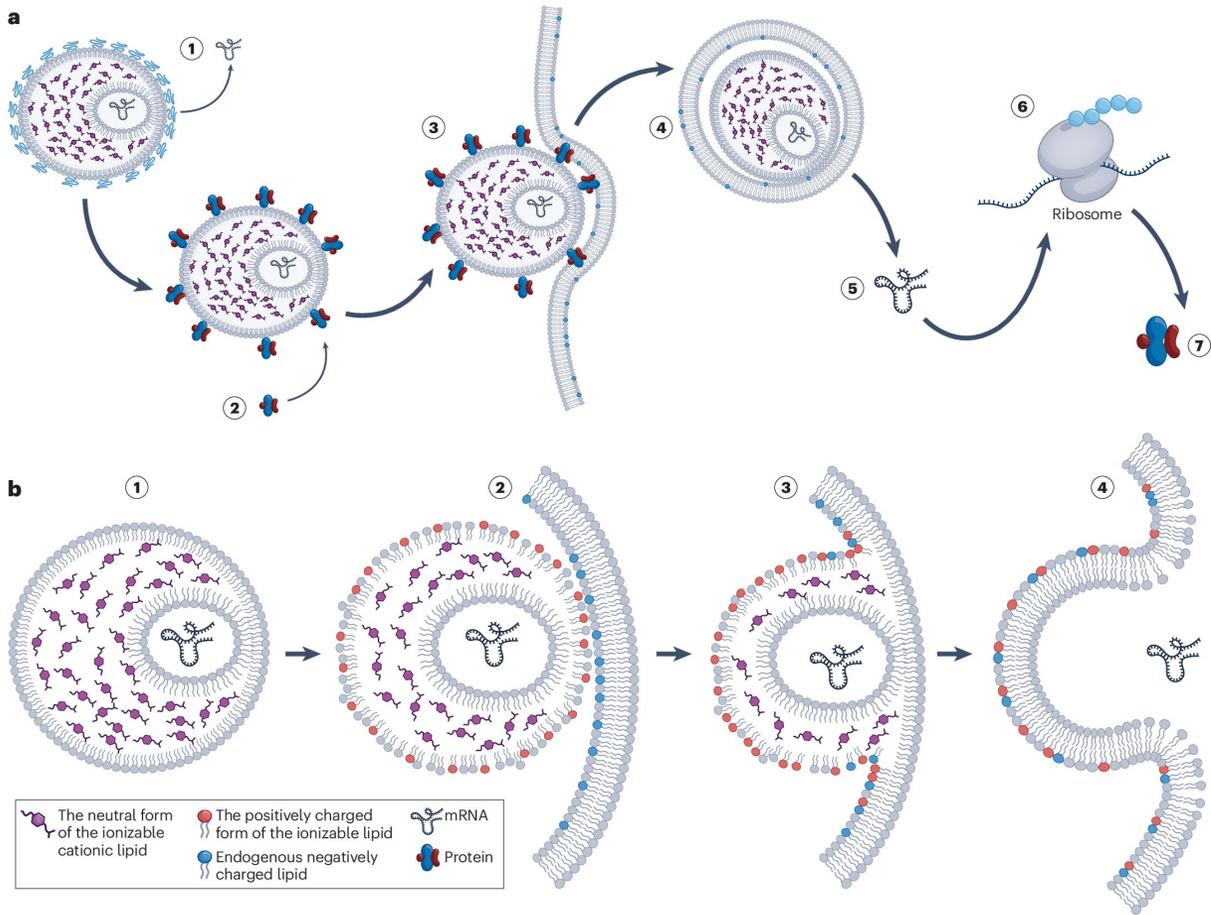
LNPs  
Nuclease stability | Successful mRNA delivery | Immune activation via carrier components | Limited tissue-specific targeting

Bioconjugates  
Enables cell/tissue-specific delivery | Allows synthetic and formulation flexibility | May trigger immune activation | Demonstrated clinical success

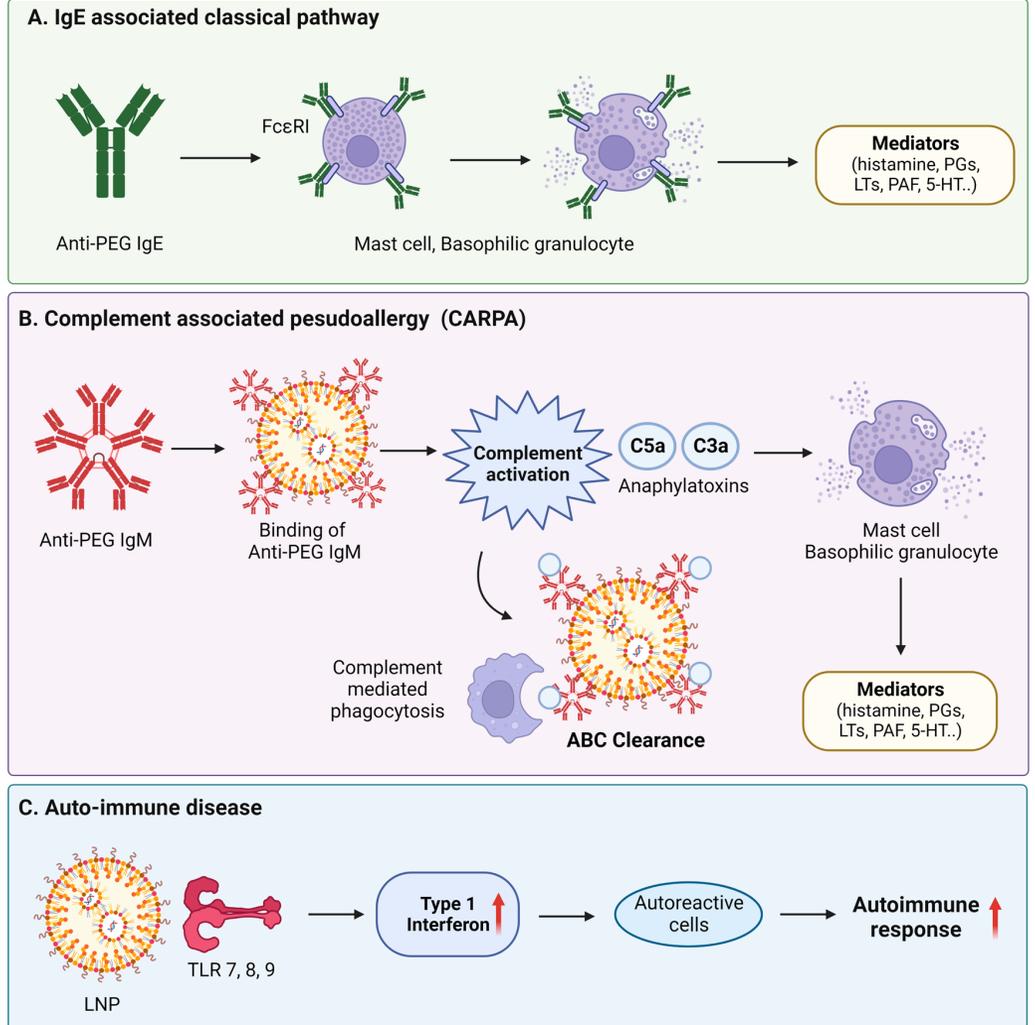
AAV vectors  
Gene delivery platform | High transduction rates and broad tropism | Limited DNA loading (<5kb) | May trigger immune response

# Lipid nanoparticles (LNP) as nucleic acid delivery carriers

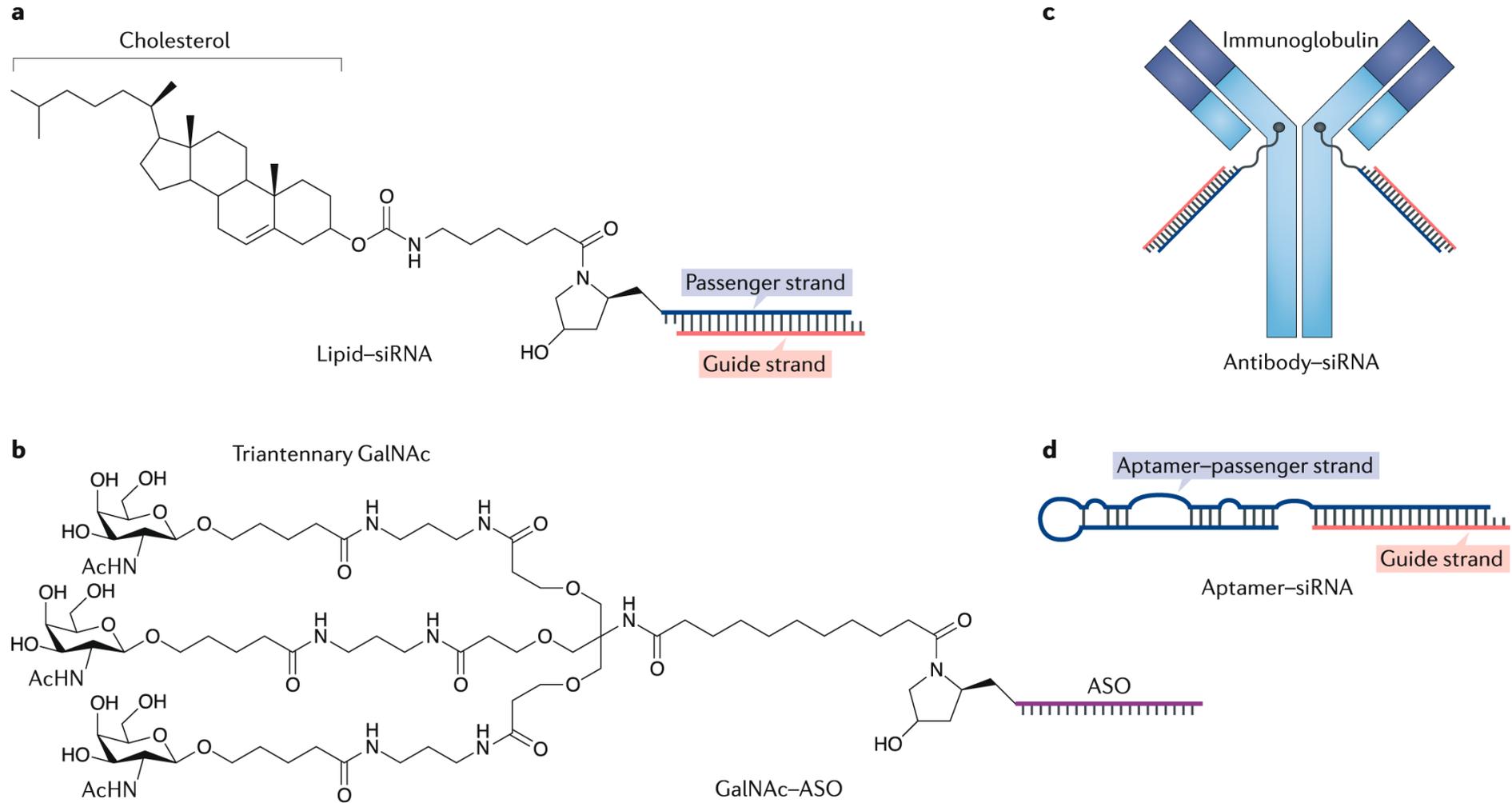
## LNP-mediated mRNA delivery



## LNP-mediated immune response



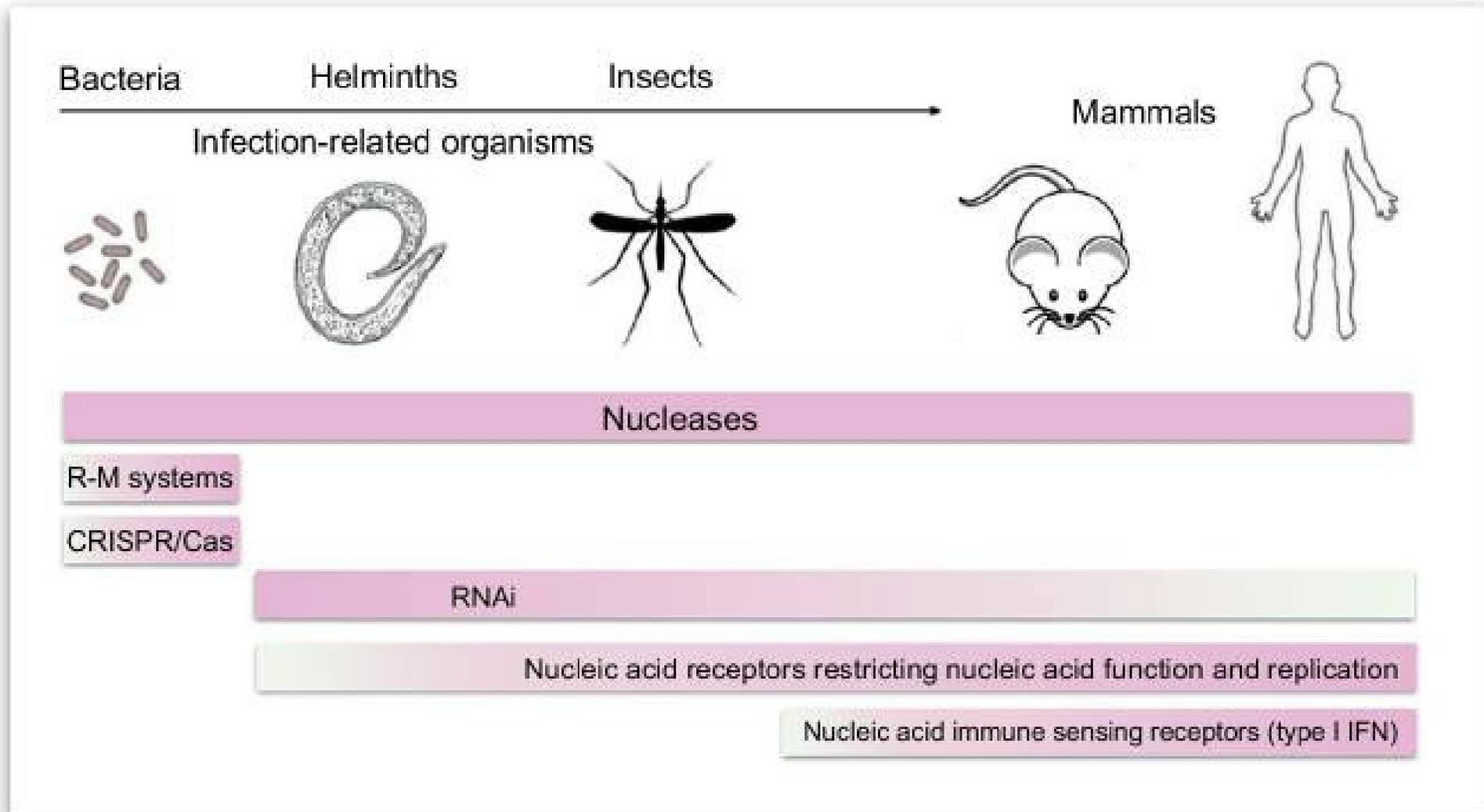
# Bioconjugates mediated nucleic acid delivery



**Advantages:** Targeted delivery, lesser off target effects, but can stimulate immune response

# Considerations of nucleic acid-mediated immune activation

Immune responses are unique to each species.



# Methods to detect nucleic acid mediated immune activation

## ✓ Innate immune system activation:

TLR engagement: TLR3, TLR7/8, TLR9  
Inflammasome activation

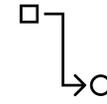
Complement activation



## Activation of Immune cells:

Proliferation / activation-based assays

Lymphocyte proportion by flow cytometry



## Immunostimulatory effects:

Panel of cytokines by ELISA or western blot analysis in PBMC cells or plasma following in vivo treatment.

mRNA levels of cytokines by qPCR.



## Detection timelines:

Innate immune response develops in minutes to hours.

Adaptive immune response develops from days to weeks.

# Summary

- The immune system outcompetes us! A comprehensive evaluation is needed for a specific oligonucleotide-based drug product.
- Delivery systems associated with specific oligonucleotides introduce an additional layer of complexity for assessing the immune response.
- Challenges exist in transitioning rodent studies to predict human results. However, there is room for early observation at both the cell culture and preclinical levels to assess the immune response to both oligonucleotides alone and their delivery system.