Intranasal Administration as a Route for Drug Delivery to the Brain: Evidence for a Unique Pathway for Albumin

Joseph A. Falcone, Therese S. Salameh, Xiang Yi, Benjamin J. Cordy, William G. Mortell, Alexander V. Kabanov, and William A. Banks

ABSTRACT
A variety of compounds will distribute into the brain when placed at the cribriform plate by intranasal (i.n.) administration. In this study, we investigated the ability of albumin, a protein that can act as a drug carrier but is excluded from brain by the blood-brain barrier, to distribute into the brain after i.n. administration. We labeled bovine serum albumin with [125I]Alb and studied its uptake into 11 brain regions and its entry into the blood from 5 minutes to 6 hours after i.n. administration. [125I]Alb was present throughout the brain at 5 minutes. Several regions showed distinct peaks in uptake that ranged from 5 minutes (parietal cortex) to 60 minutes (midbrain). About 2–4% of the i.n. [125I]Alb entered the bloodstream. The highest levels occurred in the olfactory bulb and striatum. Distribution was dose-dependent, with less taken up by whole brain, cortex, and blood at the higher dose of albumin. Uptake was selectively increased into the olfactory bulb and cortex by the fluid-phase stimulator PMA (phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate), but inhibitors to receptor-mediated transcytosis, caveolae, and phosphoinositide 3-kinase were without effect. Albumin altered the distribution of radioactive leptin given by i.n. administration, decreasing uptake into the blood and by the cerebellum and increasing uptake by the hypothalamus. We conclude that [125I]Alb administered i.n. reaches all parts of the brain through a dose-dependent mechanism that may involve fluid-phase transcytosis and, as illustrated by leptin, can affect the delivery of other substances to the brain after their i.n. administration.

Introduction
Drug delivery to the brain for the treatment of a wide variety of diseases is hampered by the blood-brain barrier (BBB). In recent years, intranasal (i.n.) administration has come to light as an effective and noninvasive means to circumvent the BBB for a variety of substances, including polypeptides, liposomes, virus vectors for gene therapy, and stem cells (Dhuria et al., 2010; Lochhead and Thorne, 2012a). These substances not only reach the brain tissue, but bioactive compounds such as insulin (Reger et al., 2008; Benediet et al., 2011; Craft et al., 2012), oxytocin (Veening and Olivier, 2013), and leptin (Schulz et al., 2012) do so in levels sufficient to cause significant behavioral changes in both patients and animal models of disease.

Albumin, the pre-eminent transport protein in the blood, is emerging as a versatile transport molecule for targeted drug delivery (Kratz, 2008), and albumin has recently gained attention in the field of pharmaceutical development for its ability to prolong the half-life and stability of bioactive compounds (Elsadek and Kratzer, 2012). Whereas albumin binding proteins, such as gp60 (albondin), facilitate transcytosis of albumin in peripheral capillaries, there is low expression in brain endothelial cells (Schnitzer, 1992), and albumin has been shown not to cross the BBB in vivo or in vitro (Pardridge et al., 1985); however, a study has suggested that ovalbumin may be taken up by brain after i.n. administration (Migliore et al., 2010).

Here, we assessed whether i.n. administration of radioactively labeled albumin in CD1 mice is an effective method of delivery to the brain. We also examined the regional distribution and time course of administered albumin, explored the cellular mechanisms of brain uptake, and assessed i.n. albumin’s effect on distribution of another potential central nervous system (CNS) therapeutic, leptin.
Materials and Methods

Animals. Male CD1 mice, 8 weeks of age, purchased from Charles River Laboratories (Wilmington, MA), were used throughout these experiments. Mice had free access to food and water and were on a 12-hour light/dark cycle. All studies were performed under approved Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee protocols and by an Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care International accredited facility.

Iodination of Albumin and Leptin. Bovine serum albumin (BSA) (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO) and murine leptin (R&D Systems Inc., Minneapolis, MN) were radioactively labeled with $^{[{}^{125}I]}$ by the chloramine-T method (Greenwood et al., 1963). Briefly, 10 μg of albumin (1 μg/μl in 0.25 M phosphate buffer (PB)) or 5 μg of leptin (1 μg/μl in dH2O) was labeled with 0.5 μCi of $^{[{}^{125}I]}$ (PerkinElmer, Waltham, MA). The BSA was purified on a column of Sephadex G-10 (GE Healthcare, Piscataway, NJ) and the leptin on a Nap-5 column (LR; Baxter International, Deerfield, IL). The BSA was purified on a column of Sephadex G-10 (GE Healthcare) and the leptin on a Nap-5 column (LR; Baxter International, Deerfield, IL). The BSA fractions were collected at 1-minute intervals into 100 μl lactated Ringer’s solution (LR; Baxter International, Deerfield, IL) in glass tubes treated with Sigmacote siliconizing reagent (Sigma-Aldrich); the leptin fractions were collected in plastic tubes at 1-minute intervals into 100 μl of LR solution with or without 1% BSA. An acid precipitation using 15% trichloroacetic acid was then performed to assess purity. The percentage of radioactivity precipitated was calculated by the following formula (eq. 1):

$$\text{CPM}_{\text{pellet}} / (\text{CPM}_{\text{pellet}} + \text{CPM}_{\text{supernatant}}) \times 100 \%$$

(1)

Only fractions that showed >90% activity in the precipitate were used in the experiment.

Intranasal Administration. Mice were anesthetized by i.p. injection of urethane, 40% solution (Sigma-Aldrich); 1 μl containing 400,000 counts per minute (CPM) of $^{[{}^{125}I]}$ Alb in PB was administered i.n. via a micropipette tip inserted 4 mm into the left nostril of each mouse. Leptin labeled with $^{[{}^{125}I]}$ ([$^{125}I$]Lep) was injected in PB with or without 1% BSA (1 g/100 ml) added to the PB saline vehicle.

Tissue Collections. Male CD1 mice were anesthetized and administered i.n. $^{[{}^{125}I]}$ Alb or $^{[{}^{125}I]}$ Lep as described. Blood was collected from the carotid artery, and the whole brain was removed at a predetermined time point after i.n. administration. Time points were 5, 10, and 30 minutes, and 1, 2, 4, and 6 hours. The brain was dissected using the method of Glowinski and Iversen (1966) on ice into 11 regions of the olfactory bulb, occipital cortex, striatum, frontoral cortex, hypothalamus, thalamus, hippocampus, parietal cortex, cerebellum, midbrain, and pons medulla, and each region was weighed. The collected whole blood was allowed to clot at room temperature, centrifuged at 5400 rpm for 10 minutes at 4°C, and the supernatant was separated from the pellet. The radioactivity of both pellet and supernatant was determined in a Wizard2 Automatic Gamma Counter (PerkinElmer) by counting for 3 minutes, and the percentage of radioactivity precipitated (AP %) was calculated by the following formula (eq. 5):

$$\text{AP} % = \left( \frac{\text{CPM}_{\text{pellet}}}{\text{CPM}_{\text{pellet}} + \text{CPM}_{\text{supernatant}}} \right) \times 100$$

(5)

The percentage that was precipitated from samples was divided by that which precipitated in the processing controls and multiplied by 100 to give an index of intact $^{[{}^{125}I]}$ Alb.

$^{[{}^{125}I]}$ Alb versus $^{[{}^{125}I]}$ Alb + Unlabeled Albumin. Male CD1 mice were anesthetized as described above and administered i.n. $^{[{}^{125}I]}$ Alb with or without 10 μg (2 μg/μl in PB) of unlabeled albumin (n = 29/group). Blood was collected from the external jugular vein, and the whole brain was removed 30 minutes after the i.n. administration. Olfactory bulb, cortex, and cerebellum were dissected from the remainder of the brain on ice and centrifuged in 1 ml of 1% BSA in LR. Tissue samples were homogenized in a Mini-BeadBeater (BioSpec Products, Inc., Bartlesville, OK) twice (30 seconds each pulse; 4800 rpm), then centrifuged at 10,000 g for 20 minutes at 4°C. Whole blood samples were allowed to clot at room temperature and then centrifuged at 5400g for 10 minutes and also at 4°C. A 50-μl portion of the supernatant from each sample was used to perform an acid precipitation using 15% trichloroacetic acid. To determine the amount of degradation that occurred with processing, 400,000 CPM was added in vitro to a sample of serum from a mouse that had not received i.n. $^{[{}^{125}I]}$ Alb (n = 2). Samples were then processed as described. After the addition of trichloroacetic acid, the serum, brain, and processing controls were centrifuged at 500g for 10 minutes at 4°C, and the supernatant was separated from the pellet. The radioactivity of both pellet and supernatant was determined in a Wizard2 Automatic Gamma Counter (PerkinElmer) by counting for 30 minutes, and the percentage of radioactivity precipitated (AP %) was calculated by the following formula (eq. 5):
was done concurrently with a control group, and 30 minutes after injection of an inhibitor or control (DMSO or MeOH), 1 μl of 0.25 M PB containing 400,000 CPM of [125I]Alb was administered i.n. 4 mm into the right nostril. Blood was collected from the external jugular vein, and the whole brain was removed 15 minutes after i.n. administration of [125I]Alb. The olfactory bulb, cortex, and cerebellum were dissected from the remaining of the brain on ice, each region was weighed, and the level of radioactivity determined in a Wizard2 Automatic Gamma Counter by counting for 30 minutes. Whole brain mass and radioactivity were determined by combining the mass and radioactivity of all regions except the olfactory bulb. Whole blood was allowed to clot at room temperature and centrifuged at 5400 g for 15 minutes at 4°C, and the radioactivity was counted in 50 μl of the resulting serum for 30 minutes. The percentage of the injected dose present in 1 ml of serum (%Inj/ml) and the percentage of injected dose taken up per gram of brain region (%Inj/g) were calculated according to the equations herein.

Statistical Analysis. Means are reported with their standard error and number. Means were compared by two-tailed t test. Statistical significance was taken as P < 0.05. The Prism 5.0 statistical software program (GraphPad Software Inc., San Diego, CA) was used in statistical analysis.

Results

Our first goals were to determine whether i.n.-administered albumin reaches the brain, where in the brain it distributes, and the time course of delivery and clearance. We therefore harvested the brain over a 6-hour period, dividing it into the 10 regions of Glowinski and Iversen (1966) plus the olfactory bulb. Figure 1 shows the percentage of i.n.-administered [125I]Alb taken up by each brain region (%Inj/g) at the various time points and the varying regional patterns of [125I]Alb uptake and clearance.

All brain regions showed uptake of [125I]Alb at 5 minutes, the first time point examined (Fig. 1). The highest peaks occurred in the olfactory bulb (1.06%Inj/g ± 0.35, n = 15) and striatum (0.45%Inj/g ± 0.21, n = 10). In the frontal cortex, parietal cortex, occipital, thalamus, cerebellum, and pons medulla, the concentration of [125I]Alb was highest at 5 minutes, after which it decreased gradually. Among the three cortical regions, the frontal cortex and occipital cortex remained steady at 0.10–0.15%Inj/g through the first 2 hours, whereas the parietal cortex decreased earlier, having undetectable levels by 2 hours. Several regions demonstrated distinct peaks in %Inj/g, including the olfactory bulb at 10 minutes, the striatum at 30 minutes, and the midbrain and hypothalamus at 60 minutes. The cerebellum had the lowest peak level and was the first to be cleared with undetectable levels 60 minutes after i.n. administration of [125I]Alb. [125I]Alb is essentially cleared from all regions by 4 hours.

The %Inj/ml of serum (Fig. 2) remained fairly steady at 1% Inj/ml, trending upward at the 6-hour time point. The rate at which [125I]Alb would enter the bloodstream to produce these
levels ranged from about 0.32% Inj/min at 5 minutes to a low of 0.012% Inj/min at 360 minutes. Multiplying time by % Inj/min showed that about 1.5–4% of the i.n. dose of [125I]Alb entered the blood stream during the course of the study.

To determine the extent to which the radioactivity observed in the brain after i.n. administration of [125I]Alb accurately represents the presence of the administered protein, we performed an acid precipitation of the tissue. Because most of the regions showed the strongest signal within the first hour, we chose to examine time points 10 and 60 minutes after i.n. administration. Four regions were examined, and the radioactivity of each sample after precipitation is reported as a percentage of a matched processing control (Table 1). When measured, pooled from all regions and both time points, the mean adjusted percentage was 61.36% (± 9.40%), representing the portion of radioactivity measured throughout these experiments that reliably signifies intact [125I]Alb. No statistical differences were seen in any regions between the two time points (P > 0.05 by two-way analysis of variance).

To investigate the dose dependence of albumin uptake, we administered 400,000 CPM of [125I]Alb with and without additional unlabeled albumin, the results of which are shown in Fig. 3. Inclusion of unlabeled albumin decreased [125I]Alb uptake by the cortex (0.074 ± 0.008 with unlabeled albumin versus 0.146 ± 0.030 without, P < 0.05), whole brain (0.085 ± 0.009 with unlabeled albumin versus 0.132 ± 0.017 without, P < 0.05), and serum (2.290 ± 0.1759 with unlabeled albumin versus 4.645 ± 1.007 without, P < 0.05). Changes in olfactory bulb and cerebellum were not significant.

Cellular mechanisms for [125I]Alb uptake into the brain and blood were studied by administering agents 30 minutes before [125I]Alb i.n. administration and harvesting brains 15 minutes after i.n. administration. The agents were phenylarsine oxide, filipin, LY294002, and PMA, lidocaine, histamine, monensin, and verapamil. DMSO or MeOH was used as control, depending on the solubility of the inhibitor. Only PMA had a statistically significant effect (Fig. 4), increasing uptake at the olfactory bulb and cortex, but with no effect on cerebellum, or whole brain. PMA had no effect on serum levels, and the other agents were without effects on brain or serum levels (data not shown).

The ability of albumin to influence brain distribution of substances administered by the i.n. route was tested by examining the distribution of [125I]Lep given with or without albumin included in the i.n. injection. Figure 5 shows that coadministration with albumin decreased [125I]Lep entry into the blood and uptake by the cerebellum, but it increased hypothalamic uptake. There were also statistical trends for decreasing uptakes by the olfactory bulb and whole brain but without an influence on hippocampus.

### Discussion

Intranasal administration is a promising approach for the delivery of biologicals to the brain (Frey, 2002; Lochhead and Thorne, 2012b); however, it is unknown which substances can or cannot use this route, nor is it known what cellular mechanisms underlie this uptake. Here, we investigated albumin uptake after i.n. administration. If albumin were to be taken up after i.n. administration, it might act as a binder and carrier, helping to direct substances to specific brain regions, similar to the role albumin plays in the circulation. Albumin is by far the most versatile transport protein in the blood circulation and has been used in a variety of pharmaceutical applications, as has been recently reviewed (Elsadek and Kratz, 2012). Several strategies have been developed to link drugs, prodrugs, and bioactive polypeptides to albumin, including various forms of physical and covalent binding as well as drug encapsulation in albumin nanoparticles (Kratz, 2008; Elsadek and Kratz, 2012). Leveir and Vietoza, developed by...
Novo Nordisk (Bagsvaerd, Denmark) for the treatment of diabetes, are long-lasting derivatives of human insulin and glucagon-like peptide-1 agonist, respectively. Through the attachment of myristic acid, a saturated fatty acid that binds albumin with high affinity, the serum half-life of these compounds is extended from minutes to hours (Elsadek and Kratz, 2012; Kratz and Elsadek, 2012). Albumin-binding moieties, such as myristic acid, maleimide, and a growing number of synthetic peptides, offer a simple and effective means of linking drugs to exogenous and endogenous serum albumin. Developing albumin to play similar roles after i.n. administration could be a major advance in this approach for the delivery of biologicals to the brain.

Recent reviews of i.n. administration (Dhuria et al., 2010) make a good case for the involvement of the olfactory nerves, noting the high turnover of olfactory neurons and the presence of perineural channels created by olfactory ensheathing cells. Our results are consistent with this model: whereas [125I]Alb to play similar roles after i.n. administration could be a major advance in this approach for the delivery of biologicals to the brain.

Fig. 4. Cellular mechanisms of uptake of i.n. administered [125I]Alb. Influence of the fluid-phase stimulator PMA on the percentage of [125I]Alb uptake taken up per gram of tissue (%Inj/g) by the olfactory bulbs (Off Bulb), cortex, cerebellum, and whole brain. PMA was given 30 minutes before i.n. administration of [125I]Alb, and brains were harvested 15 minutes after [125I]Alb administration. Filipin, LY294002, histamine, verapamil, lidocaine, monensin, and phenylarsine oxide were without effect on [125I]Alb distribution, and none of the drugs affected the levels of [125I]Alb in serum (data not shown). Significance (*P > 0.05) indicated by asterisk.

We saw that pretreatment with PMA increased the uptake of [125I]Alb in the olfactory bulb and cortex, but not the cerebellum or whole brain, suggesting a role for PKC signaling in the active nose-to-brain transport of [125I]Alb (Wu-Zhang and
Newton, 2013). More specifically, PMA can stimulate fluid phase transcytosis, the same pathway that albumin uses to cross endothelial cells (Guillot and Audus, 1990). Phenylarsine oxide, which has effects on N-type Ca\(^{2+}\) channel currents (Searl and Silinsky, 2000), protein tyrosine phosphatases (Lohmann et al., 2004), and phosphatidylinositol 4-kinase (Wiedemann et al., 1998), an important step in the 4,5-biphosphate signal pathway (Toker, 1998) that blocks receptor-mediated transcytosis (Knutson et al., 1983), was without effect on i.n. [\(^{125}\)I]Alb uptake. The same was true of verapamil, the L- and T-type Ca\(^{2+}\) channel blocker (Bergson et al., 2011), which can also inhibit P-glycoprotein, an ATP-dependent drug transport protein (Schninkel, 1999). Albumin-binding proteins, such as endothelial membrane-associated gp60 (albomin) (Schnitzer, 1992), use caveola-dependent mechanisms to transport albumin from peripheral blood vessel lumen to interstitium and are inhibited by filipin (Schnitzer et al., 1994; Tiruppathi et al., 1997), a cholesterol-binding agent that inhibits caveola-dependent transcytosis (Schnitzer et al., 1994). Pretreatment with filipin did not affect [\(^{125}\)I]Alb uptake here, indicating that i.n. transport of albumin is not dependent on caveolae. The phosphoinositide 3-kinase inhibitor LY294002 was also without effect. Monensin, a compound that inhibits acidification of intracellular organelles to prevent endocytosis and delivery of macromolecules to lysosomes, had no effect on albumin transport (Hastings et al., 1994). Lidoaine, which acts on axons of sensory neurons to block the conduction of action potentials by closing voltage-dependent Na\(^{+}\) channels, has an attenuating effect on transport of materials in axons but had no effect on albumin (Lavoie et al., 1989; Hiruma et al., 2008). Also, vasogenic agents, such as histamine, did not increase transport of albumin, despite increasing BBB permeability (Stamatovic et al., 2008).

The consideration that albumin can be used to aid in the uptake or targeting of other biologicals was confirmed in our study with [\(^{125}\)I]Lep. Leptin is a 16-kDa protein that has effects on both feeding and cognition (Pellemounter et al., 1995; Farr et al., 2006). As such, it has been considered for development both as an anorectic and as a treatment of cognitive impairments. However, the anorectic effects, although desirable in the treatment of obesity, would be a serious untoward effect in the treatment of dementia. Here, albumin had several beneficial effects on i.n. administered [\(^{125}\)I]Lep uptake by the brain. It decreased serum levels by supposedly retarding its clearance from brain, it increased its uptake to the hypothalamus, which would supposedly enhance its potency as an anorectic, and it decreased its uptake to nontarget sites, such as the cerebellum and possibly the olfactory bulb and whole brain. In conclusion, we found that [\(^{125}\)I]Alb was taken up by and distributed throughout brain after i.n. administration, with little [\(^{125}\)I]Alb entering blood. [\(^{125}\)I]Alb uptake was dose-dependent and stimulated by PMA. Albumin influenced the distribution of [\(^{125}\)I]Lep, suggesting that i.n. albumin may be used to deliver substances to the CNS. Our observation that albumin readily reaches the brain after i.n. administration could indicate new applications for albumin in designing CNS-targeting drugs for the treatment of neurologic disease.

**Conducted experiments:** Salameh, Falcone, Yi, Cordy, Mortell. Performed data analysis: Banks, Yi, Falcone, Salameh. Wrote or contributed to the writing of the manuscript: Falcone, Banks, Salameh, Yi, Kabanov.

**References**


**Authorship Contributions**

Participated in research design: Banks, Salameh, Falcone, Kabanov, Yi.

Downloaded from jpet.aspetjournals.org at ASPET Journals on July 10, 2017


Address correspondence to: William A. Banks, 1660 S. Columbian Way, 810A/Bldg 1, VAPSHCS, Seattle, WA 98198. E-mail: wabanks1@uw.edu

Downloaded from jpet.aspetjournals.org at ASPET Journals on July 10, 2017