










Investigation of sterile hydrogels as topical vehicles for APOSECTM, a stressed peripheral blood mononuclear cell secretome for the treatment of poorly healing wounds

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ABSTRACT

APOSECTM, a complex mixture of secreted proteins, lipids, and exosomes from stressed peripheral blood monocytes, is currently in clinical trials for the treatment of chronic wounds. When applied to open wounds, 1 mL reconstituted APOSECTM lyophilisate is syringe-mixed with 3 g sterile hydrogel prior to administration. This study investigates the pharmaceutical performance of this novel administration system. A gel formulation (APOgel) was developed for terminal sterilisation in pre-filled syringes with post-sterilisation viscosity (~325–350 Pa·s at 1 s⁻¹) comparable to a commercial benchmark gel. Syringe mixing of APOgel with a liquid APOSECTM surrogate (3:1) reduced viscosity by ~ 67% but was highly reproducible across different operators (CV < 6%). Administration of three sequential dose units of the mixture from the syringe revealed an ~ 20% higher content of active ingredients in the first and final dispensed compared to the middle unit, indicating non-uniform mixing in the closed syringe system. *In vitro* release studies over 72 h showed a 32% and 48% higher release of a small molecule marker and total proteins from the sterile APOgel compared to the benchmark, while total release at 72 h was 100% for small molecules and 25% for total proteins from the APOgel system. Efficacy studies in a murine wound healing model showed no significant difference between APOgel and the benchmark. Overall, APOgel shows potential as a hydrogel platform for topical administration but its mixing system, release kinetics, and test methods could benefit from further optimisation before broader use.

1. Introduction

Chronic non-healing wounds represent one of the most common complications of diabetes and significantly increase the risk of amputation and premature death (Monaghan et al., 2023). The pathophysiology of these ulcers is multifactorial, involving impaired angiogenesis,

excessive apoptosis of endothelial cells, and dysfunctional wound healing processes (Deng et al., 2023). Advanced therapeutic approaches, which range from cell-based to cell-free secretomes, skin substitutes and gene therapy, have shown promise in the treatment of such chronic, non-healing wounds (Monaghan et al., 2023; Deng et al., 2023). Amongst the therapies under development, the cell-free stressed

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peripheral blood mononuclear cell (PBMC) secretome (APOSEC™) has shown promising tissue-regenerating activity in large and small animal wounding models (Hacker et al., 2016; Wagner et al., 2018). The mechanism of action for the augmented wound healing associated with APOSEC™ has been studied both in *in vitro* and *in vivo* systems (Beer et al., 2016). Beer et al. (2015) was the first to show that the bioactivity of APOSEC™ correlated with the presence of a diverse array of secreted proteins, lipids, and exosomes (Beer et al., 2015). Studies indicated that stressing the PBMC with 60 Gy irradiation (either from a radioactive nuclide or linear accelerator) prior to cultivation in culture medium was indispensable for the APOSEC™ activity (Hacker et al., 2016; Beer et al., 2015; Laggner et al., 2021). Bioinformatic analysis showed that the genes encoding the proteins released by stressed PBMC are mediators of regenerative pathways. Besides proteins, other key components include micro-RNA (miRNA), which influence cellular communication and regenerative processes (Beer et al., 2015; Beer et al., 2014). Evidence supports the claim that the wound healing effect is primarily caused by the initiation of angiogenesis and epithelial proliferation *in vitro* and *in vivo*.

APOSEC™ is produced under good manufacturing practice (GMP) conditions by γ -irradiation (60 Gy) of PBMCs extracted from donor blood followed by further culture in a proprietary medium (e.g. AM2 medium). Once the PBMCs are removed, the remaining liquid fraction, containing soluble factors and mediators (i.e., the secretome of the discarded PBMCs), is subjected to two orthogonal viral clearance steps and ultimately lyophilised (Fig. S1; supplementary information section). Within this unique process, the culture medium becomes an integral component of the drug product. It is important to note that the cell-free APOSEC™ is, by definition, a biological medicinal product (i.e. a culture-based product; Directive 2001/83/EC) as opposed to an advanced therapy medicinal product (ATMP), a gene therapy medicinal product, a somatic cell therapy medicinal product or a tissue-engineered product (Regulation EC No 1394/2007).

Validated biological assays have shown that APOSEC™ can be produced with a compliant batch-to-batch consistency and a long lasting shelf-life stability (Laggner et al., 2020; Wuschko et al., 2019; Gugerell et al., 2020). The product successfully completed a phase I trial utilising autologous APOSEC™ in 2017. In 2023, a phase I/II study for safety and clinical efficacy in the treatment of diabetic foot ulcers with allogeneic APOSEC™ was finalised (Simader et al., 2017; MARSYAS II Synopsis of Clinical Study Report). During the MARSYAS I/II study, the contract manufacturer of APOSEC™ (BSZ Linz) reconstituted the lyophilisate of APOSEC™ or placebo (culture medium undergoing all production steps as APOSEC™) in 20R vials with 0.9% NaCl to create a liquid concentrate containing 100 U APOSEC™ per 0.5 mL (or placebo). The APOSEC™/placebo concentrate was frozen and stored at $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. A distributor (ABF) sent the labelled vials with frozen concentrate to the clinical study sites where the product was stored at $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ in a GCP-compliant (monitored) freezer until a diabetic foot ulcer patient was recruited and allocated to a randomised group. To prepare the “ready-to-use” APOSEC™ product, hospital pharmacy staff thawed the appropriate number of vials. Their content was then combined or diluted with 0.9% NaCl to 50U/mL, 100U/mL, or 200U/mL (reflecting the different dose levels in the study) followed by aspiration of 1 mL into a syringe. Placebo concentrates were prepared analogously. A second syringe was manually filled with 3 mL NU-GEL hydrogel (Systagenix, Gatwick, West Sussex, UK), a sterile alginate-based gel for topical administration (Table 1). Using a Luer connector (Combifix® adapter), the two syringes were connected, the liquid concentrate was mixed with the gel and collected in a single graduated syringe (total 4 mL). At the point of care, the blinded mixture of APOSEC™/NU-Gel or placebo/NU-Gel was applied according to the measured wound diameter ($0.5\text{ mL}/\text{cm}^2$), a volume which corresponded to $6.25\text{ U}/\text{cm}^2$, $12.5\text{ U}/\text{cm}^2$ or $25\text{ U}/\text{cm}^2$ APOSEC™, depending on the patient’s allocated treatment group (Fig. S2, supporting information section). This procedure was repeated every 72 h

Table 1

Reported composition of Nu-Gel (Hardy, 1996) and the proposed composition of APOgel.

Component	Nu-Gel composition (% w/w)	APOgel composition (% w/w)
Water	70.8	68.9
Propylene glycol (PPG)	25.0	25.0
Sodium alginate	3.0	3.0
Carboxymethylcellulose (NaCMC)	1.0	1.0
Hydroxyethylcellulose (HEC)	0.1	2.0
NaCl	0.1	0.1

Experiences during the trials highlighted two key areas where the administration system could be improved. First, it would be advantageous to have the sterile gel pre-filled into a syringe to negate the need for manually filling, thus reducing the preparation time and the risks of microbial contamination. Second, an increase in the amount of APOSEC™ and gel per product could allow clinicians to flexibly administer 1, 2 or 3 mL depending on wound size (i.e. transition from a single dose to a multi-dose dispensing system). A study was designed to investigate the pharmaceutical performance of a putative system incorporating these two principles. In the first part of the study, we developed a hydrogel, similar in composition to the benchmark product, Nu-Gel, which could be pre-filled into an autoclavable cyclic olefin polymer (COP) syringe (3 g) and terminally sterilised (Fig. 1A). Ideally, the rheological properties of the autoclaved gel should be comparable Nu-Gel ($\sim 350\text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}$ at 1 s^{-1}) and no detectable degradation products should be observed.

In the second part of the study, the pharmaceutical performance of a syringe-mixing and multi-dose dispensing system were studied. The envisioned preparation procedure would involve 1) reconstitution of the lyophilised APOSEC™ powder in 1 mL sterile saline solution, 2) aspiration of the liquid into a sterile, graduated 5 mL syringe, 3) connection of the liquid-filled syringe to the COP syringe containing 3 g sterile APOgel using a Luer connector (Combifix® adapter), 4) mixing of the liquid and gel by passing the contents back and forth between each syringe 20 times (Fig. 1B), 5) collection of the mixture in the graduated syringe, and 6) administration of prescribed volume to the wound. The performance of such a dispensing system is not only interesting within the context of the APOSEC™ development but also provides important insights for related drug delivery strategies, particularly in the emerging field of extracellular vesicle (EV)-based therapeutics. For example, there are an increasing number of studies investigating the co-formulation of therapeutic EVs together with gel-forming excipients for injectable *in situ* forming depot systems for localised, targeted delivery applications in tissue engineering or ocular drug delivery (Ma et al., 2024; Hwang and Lee, 2024; Zhang et al., 2025; Fu et al., 2025).

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Materials

Pharmaceutical grade carboxymethyl cellulose sodium salt Ph. eur. (NaCMC), hydroxyethyl cellulose 250HX 10,000 mPa·s Ph. Eur. (HEC), propylene glycol PHE (PPG, Ph. Eur. 11.0) and sodium alginate Ph. Eur. 11.0 (NaAlg) were purchased from Gatt-Koller (Absam, Austria). Sodium chloride Ph.Eur. as ingredient of APOgel was from Fagron GmbH (Glinde, Germany). Sodium chloride (NaCl, purity $\geq 99\%$) and casein soya bean digest (CASO) broth were provided by Carl Roth (Karlsruhe, Germany). A custom-formulated cell culture medium (AM2), containing Ringer’s lactate solution (838.75 mL/L), human serum albumin (8 g/L, or 0.120 mM) and recombinant human insulin (125 U/L, or 0.075 mM (Knopp et al., 2018)) for a ratio-weighted, total protein concentration of 0.195 mM, was purchased from PAN Biotech (Aidenbach, Germany) and was filtered through a $0.20\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ filter before use. Fluorescein sodium salt

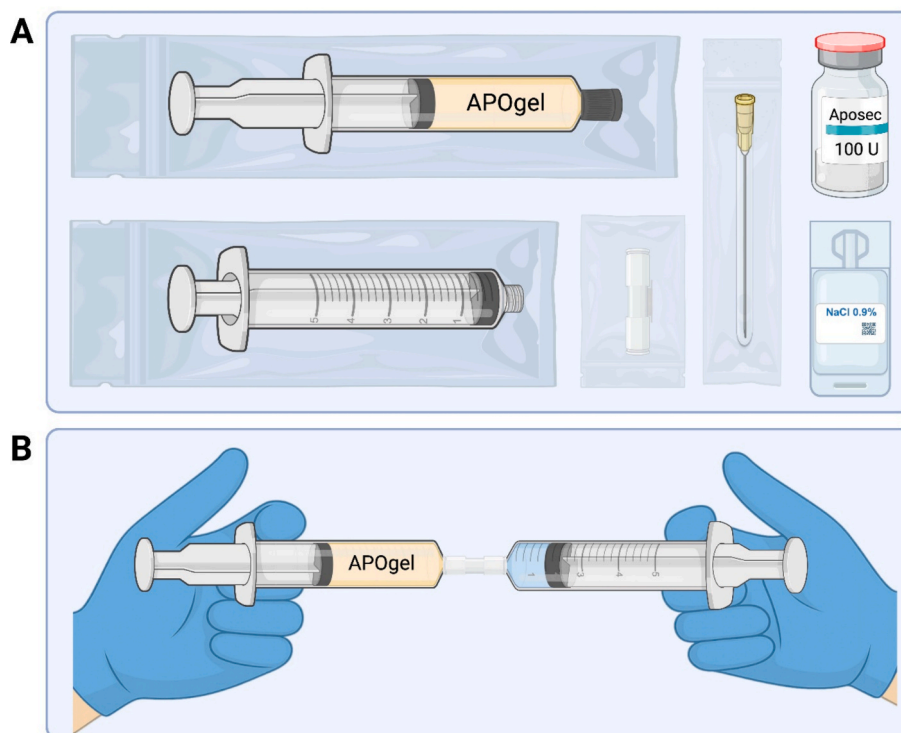


Fig. 1. (A) Schematic of the APOSEC™ product kit comprising a sterile bag containing a pre-filled COP syringe with 3 g sterile APOgel, a Luer connector, a vial of sterile, lyophilized APOSEC™, and a vial containing 1 mL sterile isotonic saline for injections, a sterile, graduated syringe with needle for the resuspension of APOSEC™, mixing with the gel and application to patients. (B) Illustration of the syringe-to-syringe mixing procedure of the reconstituted APOSEC™ fluid using two Omnifix® Luer Lock solo syringes via Combifix® adapter.

(SF) and phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) were obtained from Sigma Aldrich Ltd. (Dorset, UK). Water for injections (WFI) was produced in house according to the requirements of Ph. Eur. Monograph 0169 at the pharmacy of LKH-University Hospital Graz. Pierce™ Bradford Protein Assay Kit was purchased from Thermo Fisher Scientific (Massachusetts, USA). ClearJect® Luer Lock 5 mL cyclic olefin polymer (COP) syringes, suitable for autoclaving (Larmené-Beld et al., 2022), were provided as a complete system with plunger stoppers, tip caps and plunger rods by Gerresheimer (Düsseldorf, Germany). AM2 medium was filled into Omnifix® Luer Lock Solo 5 mL 3-piece syringes, which were obtained, along with the corresponding Combifix® adapter (female to female), from B. Braun (Melsungen, Germany). Unjacketed Franz-type diffusion cells (orifice: 11.28 mm, receptor volume: 2 mL, with flange joint) were provided by PermeGear (Pennsylvania, USA), including magnetic stir bars and sealing rings. Hydrophilic Nuclepore™ polycarbonate membranes (pore size: 0.2 µm, diameter: 25 mm) were supplied by Cytiva (Massachusetts, USA). Parafilm® was purchased from Amcor Limited (Zürich, Switzerland). Nu-Gel was purchased from 3 M (Minnesota, USA). Microorganism standards Vitroids™ of *Aspergillus brasiliensis* ATCC16404 and *Bacillus subtilis* ATCC6633 were purchased from Merck Millipore (Darmstadt, Germany).

2.2. Apogel production

A combination of factors, including intellectual property, sourcing, cost as well as manufacturing and scale-up considerations, contributed to the decision to employ a generic hydrogel system (APOgel), which could be produced under non-aseptic conditions (batch quantity: 2–3 kg), filled into COP syringes and terminally sterilised using steam heat sterilisation (121 °C, 2 bar, 15 min). The rheological properties of the sterilised APOgel should match the properties of the benchmark commercial product, Nu-Gel, which is reported to have the composition (Hardy, 1996) provided in Table 1. Since there are no literature reports

on Nu-Gel excipient properties or the employed manufacturing and sterilisation methods, the proposed APOgel formulation was based loosely on the published Nu-Gel composition with selected modifications made during the product optimisation process.

It is well known that steam heat sterilisation leads to changes in viscosity and mechanical stability of hydrogels using cellulose ethers and alginate as gelling agents (Bento et al., 2023). Therefore, a higher initial viscosity of the APOgel formulation was required to account for the viscosity reduction observed during terminal sterilisation. Small scale pilot studies (50 – 250 g gel per batch) revealed that APOgel viscosity prior to terminal sterilisation needed to be $> 700 \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}$ (at 1 s^{-1}) to achieve a similar viscosity to Nu-Gel ($\sim 350 \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}$ at 1 s^{-1}) post-sterilisation (see electronic supplementary information; ESI). The increase in viscosity of the pre-sterilisation gel was achieved by increasing the amount of HEC in the formulation from 0.1% to 2% w/w (Table 1).

APOgel was produced in a class D cleanroom of the hospital pharmacy at LKH-University Hospital Graz under GMP conditions (Abraham, et al., 2010). Three replicate 3 kg batches were prepared. Briefly, the gelling agents were manually dispersed in PPG before being combined with NaCl dissolved in WFI. The ingredients were blended for 1.5 min at 750 rpm using a jacketed, vertical mixer (Stephan Mixer UM-12, ProXES GmbH, Hameln, Germany) under a vacuum of 0.8 bar below atmospheric pressure. This was followed by an additional 1 min mixing step at 1500 rpm. Finally, the set vacuum was maintained for 1 min without rotation. The gel was then filled into polypropylene wide-neck jars and stored at room temperature (23 °C) until further use. For quality assurance reasons, all weights and process steps were documented in a manufacturing report.

Sterilisation of syringes containing APOgel was performed at a separate location under non-GMP conditions. APOgel samples were manually loaded into COP syringes ($3.00 \pm 0.03 \text{ g}$), then terminally sterilised using a vertical autoclave (Classic-Line HV-series from HMC Europe, Tüßling, Germany) set to the liquid program (121 °C, 2 bar, 15

min). After the autoclaving cycle, the syringes were allowed to cool to room temperature (23 °C, approximately one hour) followed by storage at 4 °C in darkness. Sterilised APOgel syringes were stored at 4 °C for a minimum of 24 h prior to further characterisation.

2.3. Rheological characterisation

The dynamic viscosity of all hydrogels investigated in the project was characterised using a modular compact rheometer (MCR 302, Anton Paar AG, Graz, Austria) with a 25 mm diameter cone-plate measuring system maintained at 23 °C via a Peltier heater. The gap distance between the stationary and the rotating plate was 0.1 mm. Zero-gap calibration was performed beforehand to ensure correct settings. A finite amount of hydrogel (400 – 600 mg) was dispensed onto the lower plate and trimmed after adjustment of the rotating plate, ensuring consistent gap filling. Dynamic viscosity was determined during increasing and then decreasing shear rates to assess linear rheological behaviour (De La Guardia et al., 2022). Gels that were stored at 4 °C were allowed to equilibrate to room temperature for approximately 1 h before measuring. The data was then analysed and compared through the Anton Paar RheoCompass software and plotted as viscosity (mPa·s) vs shear rates (s^{-1}). The viscosity at selected shear rates of interest (1, 10 and 100 s^{-1}) were also used for comparisons between different formulations.

Oscillatory shear studies were performed to evaluate viscoelastic properties of the APOgel before and after sterilisation using the same rheometer (Anton Paar MCR 302) at 23 °C. A cone/plate tool with a 25 mm diameter and a 2° angle was used. Prior to frequency sweeps, amplitude sweeps were carried out with a strain ranging from 0.01 to 100% and a fixed frequency of 10 rad/s to investigate the maximum strain within the linear viscoelastic region (LVE). Subsequently, frequency sweeps were performed within a frequency range of 1–100 rad/s at a fixed amplitude of 0.01%. G' (storage/elastic modulus) and G'' (loss/viscous modulus) of gels were assessed.

2.4. Attenuated total reflection Fourier Transform Infrared spectroscopy (ATR-FTIR)

ATR-FTIR was used to characterise gel composition before and after sterilisation and compared to NU-Gel. NU-Gel and APOgel (5 g), before and after autoclave sterilization, were frozen in falcon tubes by plunging them into liquid nitrogen, followed by storage overnight (10–12 h) at –80 °C, to ensure complete freezing. The next day, the tubes were transferred unsealed (covering them with pricked parafilm to allow water and PPG to escape) into a lyophiliser to dry over three days. Spectra were obtained using an Alpha II FTIR-spectrometer (Bruker Optics GmbH & Co. KG, Ettlingen, Germany) equipped with an ATR module (Platinum-ATR, single reflection ATR with a monolithic diamond). Approximately 500 mg of dry gels were transferred directly onto the ATR crystal for measurements. At least three technical replicates, each consisting of at least 14 scans averaged and blank-corrected (air blank), were recorded with an optical resolution of 4 cm^{-1} between 4000 and 400 cm^{-1} . The processing of the data was carried out with SpectraGryph software (v1.2.16.1). The analysis of the transmittance (% T) spectra is carried out by comparing the spectra of APOgel, autoclaved APOgel and NU-Gel between each other and particularly, for the appearance of unusual peaks, related to the chemical structures of possible degradation products. To better identify such similarities and by-products, we focus on specific spectral regions common to the NaCMC, HEC and NaAlg components (Ayouch et al., 2021; Phan, et al., 2026), here summarized in Table 2. Spectral similarities were assessed as described in the electronic supplementary information.

2.5. pH measurements

The relative pH of APOgel samples was determined before and after

Table 2

Group assignment from the ATR-FTIR spectrum for each dry components of the gel.

Peak wavenumber	Group assignment	Material
3287–3470	O–H stretching vibration	NaCMC, HEC, NaAlg
2935	CH ₂ asymmetric stretching	NaCMC
2923, 2870	CH stretching	NaAlg, HEC
1588–1650	–C=O carboxylate stretching	NaCMC, NaAlg
1440	–COO– symmetric stretching vibrations	NaCMC
1358	C–H deformations	HEC
1000–1200	C–O–C stretching on polysaccharide skeleton	NaCMC, NaAlg, HEC

steam heat sterilisation. Nu-Gel was used as a positive reference. The pH was measured using a calibrated Seven Compact pH meter (Mettler Toledo, USA) equipped with an InLab semi-micro sensor. Three technical replicates per batch were measured.

2.6. Sterility test

The sterility test for topical use of a gel was carried out on two aerobic microorganisms following the directive of the European Pharmacopeia (Sterility 2.6.1) (European Directorate for the Quality of Medicines & HealthCare (EDQM), 2008). The procedures were carried out under aseptic conditions in a BSL-2 safety cabinet, at a controlled temperature of 22.5 °C ± 1 °C and replicated three times (n = 3). Briefly, sterile 12 mL glass tubes were filled with 10 g of casein soybean digest (CASO) broth and autoclaved. To assess the growth promotion suitability of the CASO broth for the aerobic microorganisms, the bacteria *Bacillus subtilis* ATCC6633 and the fungi *Aspergillus brasiliensis* ATCC16404 were inoculated at < 100 CFU. To evaluate the ability of APOgel to inhibit the growth of aerobes, 500 mg ± 1% of autoclaved APOgel were injected directly from the COP syringes into the vials, followed by inoculation of the respective bacteria at < 100 CFU (validation test). To determine whether the sterile CASO broth is suitable for the growth of the two strains, the media was inoculated with the microorganisms at < 100 CFU (growth promotion test). To determine the sterility of the autoclaved APOgel (sterility test), 500 mg ± 1% of gel were injected directly from the COP syringes into the vials. As the control, 500 mg ± 1% of distilled water autoclaved in COP syringes (with the same procedure as for APOgel) were injected directly into the vials. The growth promotion and validation tests were incubated for a maximum of three days for *Bacillus s.* and 5 days for *Aspergillus b.* The determination of the sterility of APOgel and the control was carried out after 15 days by visual analysis.

2.7. Characterisation of the syringe-mixing procedure, mixture viscosity, and content distribution

Pilot studies were used to establish an optimal procedure for combining the reconstituted APOSEC™ liquid and APOgel using the closed-system syringe-mixing method described in Fig. 1. To reduce costs, AM2 medium (the medium used to culture PBMCs during APOSEC™ production) was used as a surrogate for the APOSEC™ product. AM2 medium (1.00 ± 0.01 g) was filled into a sterile 5 mL graduated Omnifix® syringe and then connected to the COP syringe with 3 g sterile APOgel (or commercially available Nu-Gel, as a benchmark) via Luer adapter. The liquid was then transferred first to the COP syringe and subsequently the mixture was homogenised by transferring the contents back and forth between the two syringes for 20 total passes. The final mixture was then retained in the graduated syringe for dosing. The rheological behaviour of the mixtures was investigated as described in section 2.3 for all APOgel batches produced. To understand the effects of intra-operator variability on the viscosity of the mixture, three different

volunteers were recruited to perform the mixing procedure after receiving the same verbal instructions and the rheological properties were characterised. Following this, the reproducibility of multi-dose dispensing was assessed by asking three volunteers to dispense three consecutive 1 mL doses from the syringes. The mass of each dispensed dose was measured gravimetrically.

The uniformity of APOSEC™ components in each consecutive 1 mL dispensed dose was also assessed. Sodium fluorescein (SF; 0.025% w/w) was added to AM2 medium as an easily quantifiable surrogate for low molecular weight, water soluble APOSEC™ components. Total proteins and peptides already present in the AM2 medium were evaluated using the Bradford assay. A 0.1 g sample was dispensed from the graduated syringe into a pre-weighed centrifuge tube and ~ 1.5 g discarded (sample #1). This process was then repeated twice (samples #2–3). The mass of each sample was determined followed by dilution and quantification of SF and total proteins. SF content was quantified using fluorescence spectroscopy in a microplate reader (Tecan™ infinite 200; Tecan Ltd., Männedorf, Switzerland) with excitation/emission wavelengths of 485/ 535 nm. The AM2:gel mixture without the addition of SF was used for background subtraction. A calibration curve (0.0156–1 µg/mL; $R^2 = 0.993$, LOD = 0.0052 µg/mL, LOQ = 0.0157 µg/mL) was used to quantify the amount of SF per g mixture. Total protein content was quantified using a Bradford assay according to manufacturer instructions. A standard curve of bovine serum albumin (2.5–25 µg/mL; $R^2 = 0.992$, LOD = 1.158 µg/mL, LOQ = 3.509 µg/mL) was used to quantify the amount of total protein per g mixture. All experiments were performed in triplicate.

2.8. Release kinetics

Franz-type diffusion cells were used for *in vitro* release studies to evaluate the release profiles of SF and total protein from AM2:APOgel mixtures prepared by a single operator according to the procedure described in 2.7. Mixtures of AM2 and non-autoclaved Nu-Gel were prepared the same way and used as a benchmark control. A low-viscosity control was prepared containing a mixture of one-part AM2 medium combined with three parts APOgel formulation without gelling agents (i. e. NaCl, PPG and HPLC water). Diffusion cells were assembled and 2 mL PBS were added to the acceptor chamber under continuously stirring at 400 rpm. An infinite dose of each test sample (500 mg ± 100 mg) was placed onto a hydrophilic polycarbonate membrane (pore size: 0.2 µm, diameter: 25 mm) with a permeation area of 0.99 cm². To reduce evaporation during the study, the sampling port was covered with aluminium foil and the donor chamber was occluded with Parafilm® and aluminium foil. All cells were placed in a thermostatically controlled shaking water bath (model 1092 from GFL; Burgwedel, Germany) at skin surface temperature (32 ± 0.5 °C).

Two different study protocols were compared; 1) a 6-h study was performed to assess initial release plus diffusion rates under high gradient conditions and 2) a 72-h study was performed to assess release plus diffusion of SF or total proteins into the acceptor chamber over a therapeutically relevant timescale (i.e. a proposed dosing frequency of once every three days). In the 6-h study, samples (1 mL) were taken every hour for 6 h and replaced with an equal volume of PBS. For the 72-h release experiment, the entire volume of the receptor chamber (2 mL) was removed and replaced with PBS every 24 h. In the 72-h study, the entire Franz cell system was weighed at each time point to assessed evaporation losses and gel swelling.

SF and total protein were quantified as surrogate markers (Section 2.7); APOSEC™ itself was reserved for biological activity evaluation. Release plus diffusion profiles were visualised by plotting the cumulative release as a percentage of the original amount of SF or total protein applied to the donor compartment against time (h). The cumulative release profiles for both the 6-h and 72-h studies were fitted using an exponential kinetic model developed for drug release from swollen gels under non-sink conditions (Bernik et al., 2006). In general, sink

conditions are maintained when drug concentration in the receptor medium does not exceed about 20% of its solubility, preventing saturation and allowing constant diffusion (Siepmann and Siepmann, 2020). In the current study, both the SF and proteins are freely soluble at all concentrations employed. Therefore, the 6-h release study is considered a high gradient condition, while the 72-h experiments reflect a more complex environment resulting from a reduction in the concentration gradient over time due to less frequent exchange of the receptor medium between samplings, as well as back-diffusion caused by the swelling gel. These conditions therefore demand kinetic modelling that goes beyond simple zero- or first-order models. To unify the fitting approach, a non-sink exponential release model (Equation 1) was applied for both time points (Bernik et al., 2006).

Equation 1:

$$C(t) = C_{\infty} \times (1 - \exp^{-K(-r) \times t})$$

In Equation 1, the drug concentration ($C(t)$; %) at time t is proportional to the maximum predicted released concentration of drug at infinite time (C_{∞} ; %), which is expressed by the asymptote of the fitting curve. C_{∞} is reduced over time by the reabsorption, more precisely the back-diffusion, of drug by the swelling gel from the bulk, a process described by the reabsorption kinetic constant, $K(-r)$. To understand the release kinetics from the gel to the bulk, $K(r)$, at equilibrium we can calculate the kinetic constant of release by the equilibrium 2:

Equation 2:

$$Keq = \frac{C_{\infty}}{C_f^{\infty}} = \frac{K(r)}{K(-r)}$$

Where C_f^{∞} refers to the concentration of drug left in the gel at the equilibrium, a value that can be back-calculated from the experimental measurements.

2.9. In vivo model for comparative testing of APOSEC™ hydrogel formulations

All animal experiments were approved by the Animal Ethics Committee of the Medical University of Vienna (GZ 2025–0.048.207) and conducted in accordance with national and institutional regulations for animal care and use. Female Balb/C mice (commonly used in wound healing studies) were obtained from Charles River Laboratories and housed under specific-pathogen-free conditions at the Core Facility for Biomedical Research of the Medical University of Vienna. Animals were maintained in individually ventilated cages under a 12h light/dark cycle, with *ad libitum* access to standard food and water. After a minimum of a 14-day acclimatisation period, full-thickness excisional wounds (1 × 1 cm) were created on the dorsal skin under MMF anaesthesia (medetomidine-midazolam-fentanyl). Wound borders were outlined using a sterile 1 × 1 cm template and the marked skin area was carefully excised using surgical scissors. After the procedure, the anaesthesia was antagonized, and each mouse received a subcutaneous glucose solution for postoperative stabilization.

This study aimed solely to compare the *in vivo* performance of APOgel and Nu-Gel following mixing with APOSEC™. For both hydrogels, APOSEC™ lyophilisate (100 U; batch #732) was reconstituted in 0.5 mL 0.9% NaCl and mixed with the respective hydrogel (1.5 mL), consistent with the ratio described in section 2.7. From each final formulation, 0.5 mL were applied topically per mouse (25 U/cm²). The respective mixture was applied directly onto the wound surface (without wound covering) every second day for a total of ten days. Mice were monitored daily for general health and wound appearance. Standardized digital photographs of each wound were taken once per day, including a millimetre scale for calibration. Wound areas were quantified using ImageJ (Version: 2.16.0/1.54p) by manually tracing the wound margins and calculating the wound area in mm² based on the calibrated scale. The percentage decrease in wound size was calculated relative to the day

of maximum wound expansion, which served as the reference point for each animal. After ten days of observation, mice were euthanized by gradual CO₂ inhalation.

2.10. Statistical analysis and graphics

Results were analysed using Microsoft Excel, GraphPad Prism (v. 10.01) and where specified, Python 3.13, for which the codes are provided. Wound areas were analysed using a two-way repeated-measures ANOVA with Geisser–Greenhouse correction (time = within-subject factor, treatment = between-subject factor). In addition, overall wound-healing performance was assessed by calculating the area under the curve (AUC) of normalized wound area (%) over time (days) for each animal. Equivalence between treatment groups was explored using a two one-sided tests (TOST) approach based on mouse-level AUC values. A predefined equivalence margin of $\pm 15\%$ relative to the mean Nu-Gel AUC was applied, and equivalence was concluded if the 90% confidence interval for the between-group mean difference lay entirely within these bounds. Images are produced using Microsoft Powerpoint and Bio-render. The graphical abstract is created using icons from [Freepik.com](https://www.freepik.com).

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Apogel characterisation

The quality requirements (Troiano et al., 2016; Dailey, 2018) for semi-solid drug products applied topically to open wounds is based on European Medicines Agency guidance (European Medicines Agency. [Guideline on Quality and Equivalence of Locally Applied Locally Acting Cutaneous Products](#), 2024) with the added specification of sterility, since the product will be applied to open wounds. Critical quality attributes (CQAs) defined for the sterile APOgel in the pre-filled syringe are listed in Table 3. It should be noted that these CQAs define preliminary development targets rather than final product specifications. Observed deviations from these targets reflect exploratory findings and highlight areas for further optimisation rather than non-compliance with intended CQAs.

Steam heat sterilisation is the most common method for terminal sterilisation of medicinal products and is recommended by regulatory agencies (European Pharmacopoeia 5.1.5, 2017, European Medicines Agency (EMA), 2019), as long as the product can withstand the elevated temperatures employed (121 °C, 2 bar, 15–20 min) (Bento et al., 2023; European Medicines Agency (EMA), xxxx). In the context of APOgel production as topical product, sterility can be validated for aerobic microorganisms following the European Pharmacopoeia 2.6.1 (European Directorate for the Quality of Medicines & HealthCare (EDQM), 2008). Sterility investigations showed that autoclaved APOgel has no inhibitory activity (validation test) towards *Aspergillus b.* but inhibits the growth of *Bacillus s.* Interestingly, after 5 days (beyond the validation test period set by the European Pharmacopoeia) *Bacillus s.* grew in CASO broth in the presence of APOgel. The sterility tests carried out on sterile APOgel

Table 3

CQAs and target specifications for the terminal sterilisation of APOgel in pre-filled COP syringes.

Terminally sterilised APOgel pre-filled in COP syringes		
CQA	Test method	Specification
Sterility	Ph. Eur. Sterility 2.6.1 (for aerobic microorganisms)	No microbial growth of aerobic microorganisms detected
Viscosity	Dynamic viscosity	Post-sterilisation viscosity of APOgel within $\pm 15\%$ of Nu-Gel
Chemical stability	ATR-FTIR	No appearance of degradation peaks upon autoclaving
pH	pH-meter	pH within $\pm 15\%$ of Nu-Gel
Appearance	Visual inspection	Minimal changes in bubbles and colour compared to non-sterile gel

injected directly from the COP syringes showed no microbial growth after 15 days, moreover, the control validated the test. Hence, steam sterilisation in COP syringes is an effective method to sterilise APOgel.

Despite the advantages of steam heat sterilisation (efficiency, speed, simplicity, low cost and no residues in the product (Dai et al., 2016; Galante et al., 2018), the high temperatures needed can affect the structural properties of gel-forming polymers and can lead to the reduction of water content in the hydrogel due to evaporation (Beard et al., 2021). Additionally, water vapour can cause degradation and hydrolysis of some polymers, altering their gel structure and properties, especially if bubbles are present in the gel (Dai et al., 2016; Ahmed, 2015). This effect is well-documented and stems from polymer chain degradation, which reduces molecular weight and thereby viscosity (Stoppel et al., 2014; Alipour et al., 2022; Ferreira et al., 2023). Specifically, glycosidic bonds of sodium alginate undergo hydrolytic cleavage, while cellulose derivatives (NaCMC, HEC) may be susceptible to oxidative degradation, potentially due to free radical formation of hydroperoxides. Notably, the extent of degradation can vary depending on the manufacturer and batch-related impurities, contributing to differences in viscosity loss (Bakhrushina et al., 2024; Natrosol™ 250 hydroxyethylcellulose (HEC), 2018). It is also important to note that the effects of sterilisation on gel viscosity can be reduced by the addition of electrolytes. For example, hydrogels made with NaCMC and HPMC showed an increase in viscosity, hardness, compressibility and adhesiveness in medium with higher ionic strength. The ionic stabilising effect was also observed with different grades of carbomers (Tichý et al., 2016). Furthermore an older study suggests that propylene glycol (which is present at 25% in APOgel) may help stabilise alginate solutions by moderating temperature-dependent viscosity changes (Schwarz and Levy, 1957).

As listed in Table 3, the target viscosity profile of the sterile APOgel was within $\pm 15\%$ of the Nu-Gel benchmark product over a range of shear rates (1 – 100 s⁻¹), which represent shear stress values of common processes, including mixing and pouring (Ahmed, 2015). The criteria could largely be met by increasing the amount of HEC in the APOgel formulation to 2% w/w, resulting in a hydrogel with a higher viscosity pre-sterilisation (~700 Pa·s) and a post-sterilisation viscosity profile within $\pm 15\%$ of the Nu-Gel product in the initial shear rate sweep (at 1 s⁻¹; Fig. 2). However, the viscosity of sterilised APOgel at other shear rates in the forward and back sweep tended to deviate from that of Nu-Gel, often beyond the specification of $\pm 15\%$, indicating that sterile APOgel might exhibit a different gel microstructure. Storage of the sterile APOgel in the syringes at 4 °C over 90 days showed a trend towards increased APOgel viscosity with storage time (Fig. 2D).

Oscillatory shear studies were performed to gain more detailed insight into the APOgel microstructure before and after sterilisation (Fig. 3). Amplitude sweeps revealed a higher linear viscoelastic region for APOgel pre-sterilisation compared to post-sterilisation, indicating a decrease in structural density induced by sterilisation (Fig. 3A-B). The presence of a maximum in storage modulus (G') of the non-sterilised APOgel just before the structural breakdown indicates a slight strain stiffening while the steep decrease in storage modulus after breakdown is indicative of a more brittle gel structure (Fig. 3A). In contrast, the sterilised APOgel shows minimal strain stiffening and is more ductile during the gel breakdown phase (Fig. 3B). The crossover points (G' = G'') are just above 100% deformation for APOgel pre- and post-sterilisation. Frequency sweeps were conducted at a fixed strain of 0.01%. During the frequency sweep, G' > G'' across the entire frequency range in both samples indicating that a gel-like or solid structure was maintained after sterilisation. However, both storage and loss moduli of APOgel pre- and post-sterilisation increased with frequency indicating a less ordered, weak gel network that is dependent on transient interactions between the gelation agents.

The reduction in APOgel viscosity following steam heat sterilisation did not induce noticeable amounts of degradation products as assessed by ATR-FTIR (Fig. 4A). The ATR-FTIR spectra did not show measurable

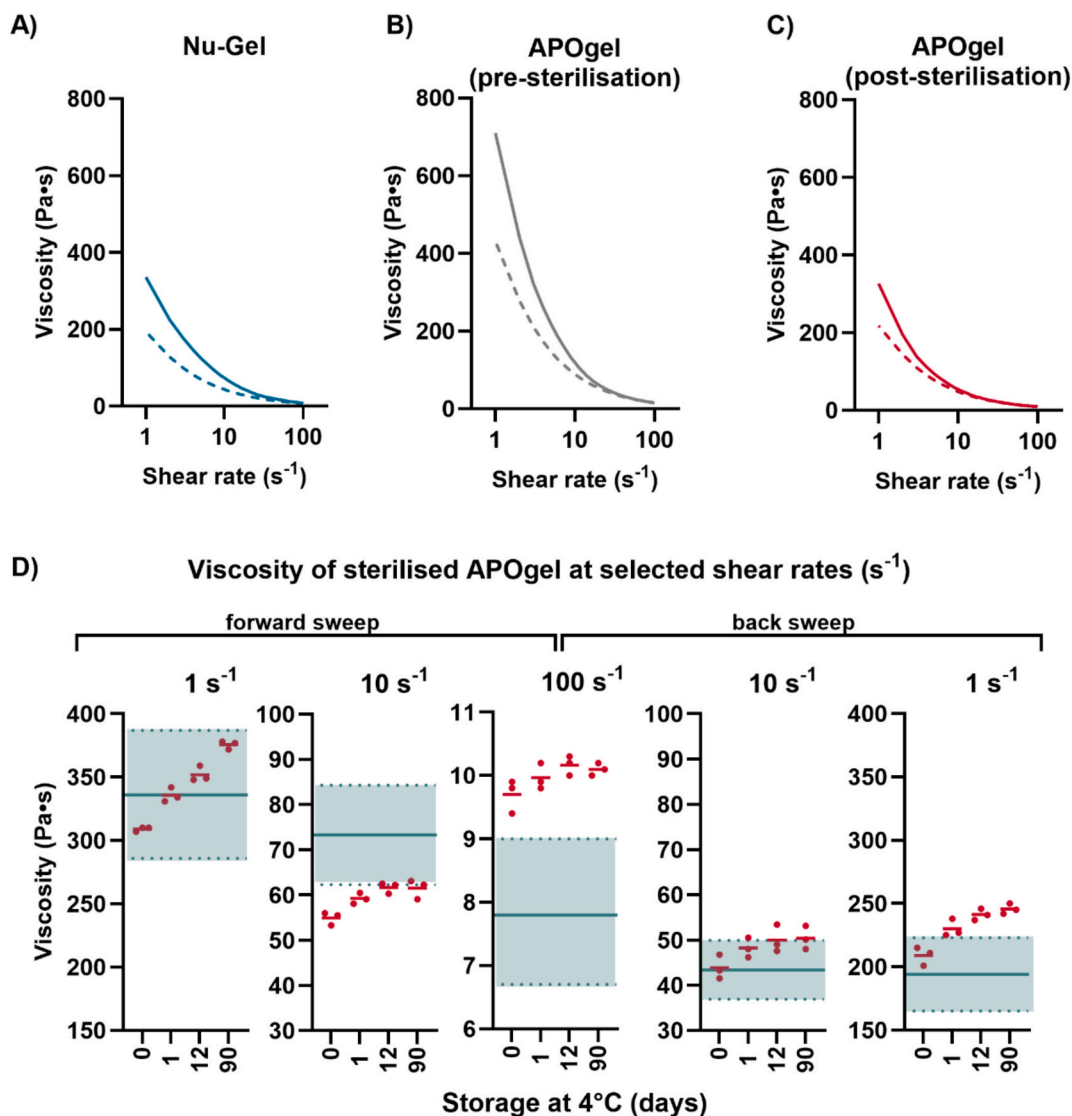


Fig. 2. Dynamic viscosity values (Pa·s) across a shear rate sweep from 1 to 100 s⁻¹ for (A) Nu-Gel, (B) APOgel (pre-sterilisation), and (C) APOgel (post-sterilisation). Solid lines depict the first sweep, while dotted lines depict the back sweep. (D) Selected dynamic viscosity (Pa·s) values of sterile APOgel tested after storage at 4 °C for 1, 12 and 90 days. Results represent the mean of three technical replicates for each of the three batches produced. The solid blue line indicates the mean viscosity of Nu-Gel at each shear rate and the shaded area indicates $\pm 15\%$ of the Nu-Gel mean.

differences between Nu-Gel, APOgel (pre-sterilisation) and the sterile APOgel product (spectral similarity analysis is reported in the electronic [supplementary information](#)). To determine if sterilisation introduced acidic breakdown products, the pH values of the gels were measured (Fig. 4B). The pH of APOgel pre-sterilisation (6.93 ± 0.03) was within the specification of $\pm 15\%$ of the mean Nu-Gel pH value (7.10 ± 0.05); although mildly but significantly lower than Nu-Gel. Steam heat sterilisation reduced the APOgel pH value further to 6.47 ± 0.02 , indicating that the sterilisation procedure did indeed increase acidity of the product. Based on the growing literature in the treatment of chronic, poorly healing wounds, evidence is mounting that more acidic pH topical preparations improve therapeutic outcomes via suppression of bacterial growth, facilitation of oxygenation, and stimulation of cellular signalling involved in wound healing (Sim et al., 2022). The pH of the vehicle gel may also impact the biological activity of APOSECTM components, which has not yet been investigated. Finally, the visual appearance of the APOgel formulations in the COP syringes were assessed pre- and post-sterilisation (Fig. 4C). The sterilisation process increased the number of bubbles but reduced their overall size, and the colour appeared slightly yellowish. Overall, the investigated parameters

suggest only very minor changes to the APOgel following sterilisation.

3.2. Pharmaceutical performance of the mixing/administration system

The proposed syringe-based mixing and dispensing system may be attractive for many putative applications but is also not well-characterised in the literature. To structure our current investigation, a list of CQAs and the corresponding target specifications for an envisioned dispensing system are listed in Table 4. It should be noted that these CQAs define preliminary development targets rather than final product specifications. Observed deviations from these targets reflect exploratory findings and highlight areas for further optimisation rather than non-compliance with intended CQAs.

3.2.1. Mixture properties

To understand how the proposed syringe-mixing procedure will affect the properties of the APOSECTM:APOgel mixture, pilot investigations were performed using AM2 medium instead of reconstituted APOSECTM, which acted as a low-cost surrogate liquid with a similar viscosity. Preliminary studies found that optimal mixing of the

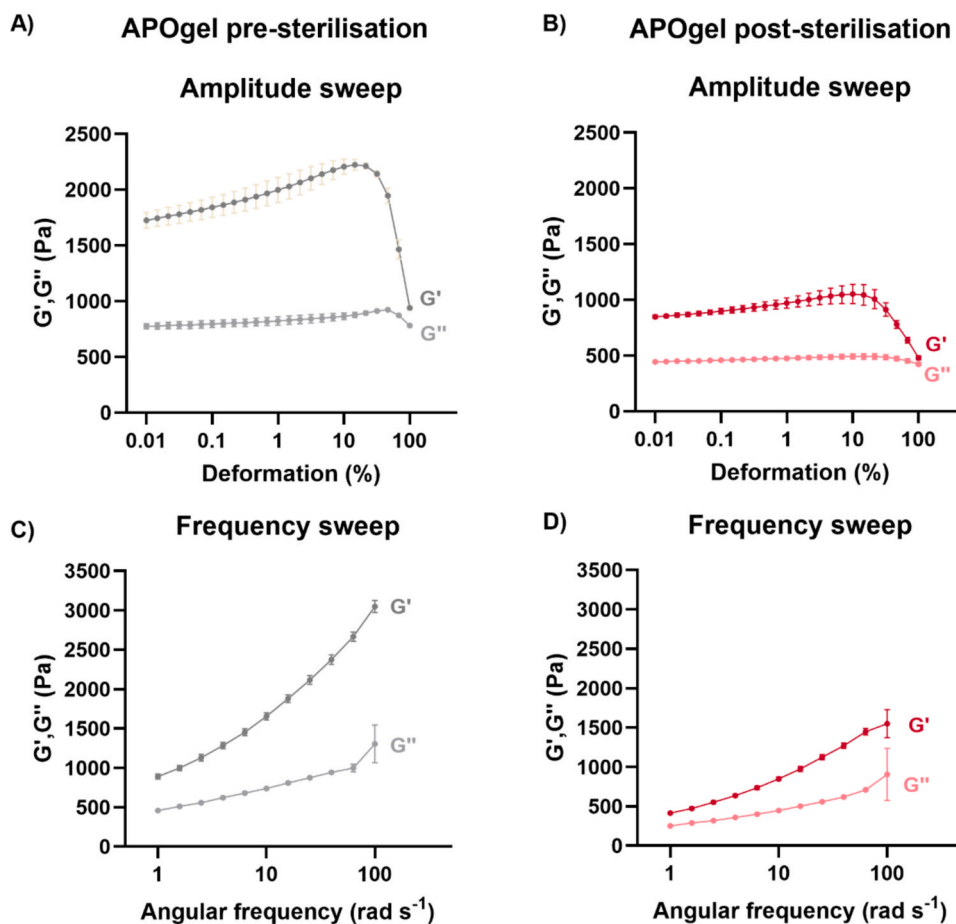


Fig. 3. Amplitude sweeps of APOgel samples before (A) and after (B) steam heat sterilisation. Frequency sweeps of APOgel samples before (C) and after (D) steam heat sterilisation. In each graph, the storage (G') and loss (G'') modulus are depicted. Results represent the mean \pm standard deviation of one technical replicate from $n=3$ batches.

liquid AM2 medium (1 g = 1mL) with 3 g APOgel occurred when the two components were combined and the mixture passed 20 times between the two syringes. The resulting viscosity of the AM2:Nu-Gel mixture exhibited a viscosity reduction of 56% compared to the Nu-Gel alone (Fig. 5A), when comparing at the initial shear rate of 1 s^{-1} , reflective of the viscosity directly following administration from the syringe. The AM2:APOgel mixture (Fig. 5B) exhibited a 67% viscosity reduction compared to the sterile APOgel (at the initial shear rate of 1 s^{-1}) and was also 27% less viscous than the AM2:Nu-Gel mixture. The lower viscosity of the AM2:APOgel mixture compared to Nu-Gel was outside the target specifications listed in Table 4, guiding further optimisation, such as adjusting the number of mixing cycles, controlling shear rate during mixing or modifying the gel-to-liquid ratio. We further investigated whether the experience of operators resulted in different viscosities of AM2:APOgel mixtures, since preliminary studies indicated that participants tended to mix more carefully with less experience. It was hypothesised that with increased practice, participants might apply higher shear forces resulting in lower mixture viscosity (Uman et al., 2020). In our follow-on study, experience levels (no experience, some experience = 3–5 prior mixing operations, and experienced = >20 previous mixing operations) showed overall comparable viscosity to Fig. 5B with a low variability ($CV < 6\%$), suggesting no meaningful change in viscosity through repeated practice and compliance with our targeted specifications.

The consistency of dispensing 1 mL units of AM2:APOgel from the graduated syringe was assessed gravimetrically using three untrained volunteers (symbols indicate different volunteers; Fig. 5C). It was assumed that a 1 mL unit volume dispensed from the graduated syringe

would equate to 1 g. Eight of ten dispensed volumes were within $\pm 10\%$ of the expected mass, while all ten were within the $\pm 15\%$. A trend toward slightly lower mass values was observed. To determine whether the syringe-mixing procedure achieved a homogenous distribution of AM2 components within each AM2:APOgel mixture, three samples of equal mass were dispensed sequentially from each syringe and the content of both a small molecule marker (SF) and total proteins was quantified. Surprisingly, the relative amounts of SF and total protein in samples #1 and #3 were consistently higher than sample #2, indicating a slight concentration gradient towards both ends of the syringe (Fig. 5D-E). However, a mass balance was not performed, thus further variations in the gel may be present.

A recent study highlighted the challenges of creating a homogenous mixture via syringe-to-syringe mixing of viscous biomaterials, applying a similar method as described here (Dani et al., 2021). Although this study focussed on investigating the effects of different geometries of the mixing units on viscosity, they provided evidence that a discrepancy can occur between the front and the end of the syringe. The significance of analysing syringe concentration gradients is further highlighted by Xing et al., where fluid dynamics within syringes were shown to cause uneven protein distribution (Xing et al., 2019). Although 56% of the AM2:APOgel mixture sample aliquots were within the targeted $\pm 15\%$ range of the mean content and all values were within $\pm 25\%$, this variability raises concerns for dose accuracy when only part of the syringe volume is administered. Further optimisation of the mixing procedure or alternative device geometries will be necessary to ensure more consistent distribution across the syringe barrel.

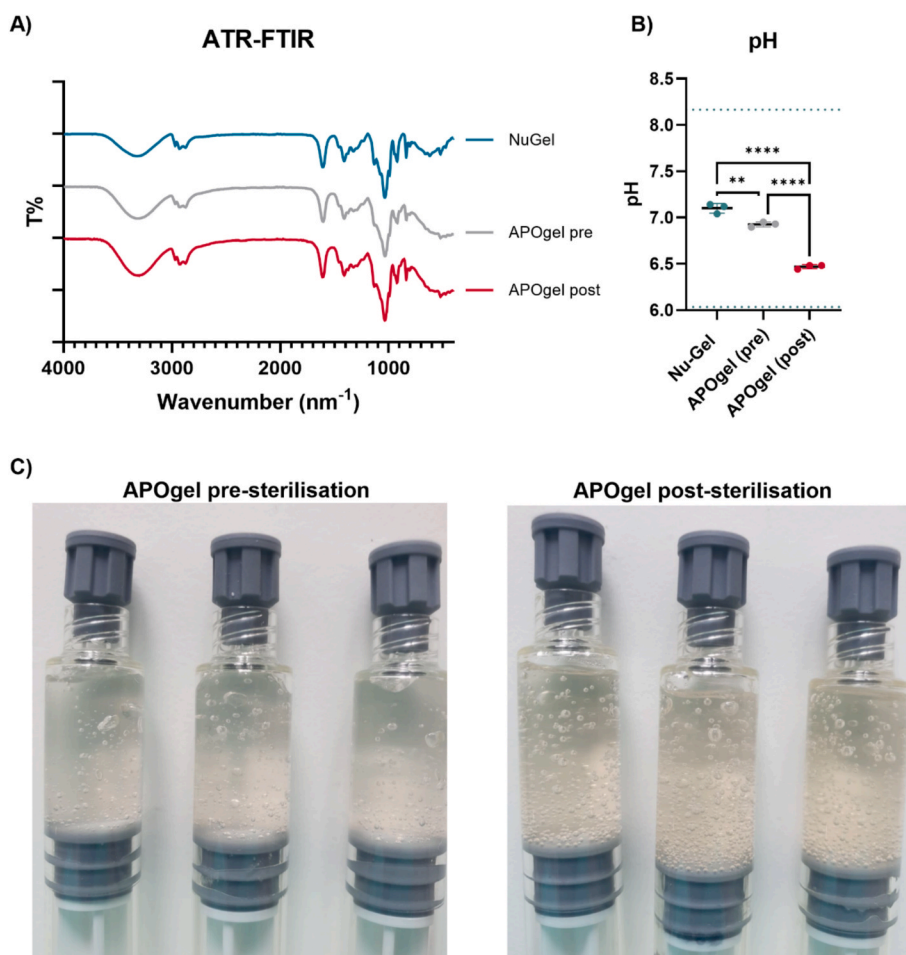


Fig. 4. ATR-FTIR spectra (A) and pH values (B) of Nu-Gel (blue) and APOgel (grey: pre-sterilisation; red: post-sterilisation). The dotted lines in the graph of pH values depict $\pm 15\%$ of the mean Nu-Gel pH value. One way ANOVA comparison of pH values from the three batches was performed. ** denotes $p < 0.01$. **** denotes $p < 0.0001$. (C) Visual appearance of APOgel pre- and post-sterilisation in COP syringes ($n=1$ from three batches).

Table 4

CQAs and target specifications for the putative APOSEC 2.0 syringe-mixing and dispensing system as illustrated in Fig. 1.

Syringe-based mixing and administration system		
CQA	Test method	Specification
Post-mixing viscosity	Dynamic viscosity	<15% difference to AM2:Nu-Gel mixtures
Uniformity of viscosity	Dynamic viscosity following mixture by multiple operators	Coefficient of variation < 10%
Uniformity of dispensed unit volume	Gravimetric assay of each 1 mL dispensed unit	Each dispensed volume unit should have a mass between 0.850 and 1.150 g
Content distribution in syringe	Quantification of surrogate molecules in multiple doses from the same mixture	Each dispensed volume unit should have a concentration $\pm 15\%$ of the theoretical SF or total protein content
Release profile	Franz cell diffusion studies	APOgel t50 and t90 values should be $\pm 15\%$ of Nu-Gel
% release	Franz cell diffusion studies	Release of small molecule and total proteins should be >85% of the applied dose within 72h
Biological activity	<i>In vivo</i> bioactivity comparison	No significant difference in wound healing kinetics as per two-way repeated-measures ANOVA with Geisser-Greenhouse correction

3.2.2. *In vitro* release studies

Release studies of analytes from the AM2:gel mixtures were conducted using Franz-type diffusion cells (Franz, 1975), a standard *in vitro* method for simulating transdermal delivery through either skin tissue or, in the case of this study, synthetic membranes (Ng et al., 2010). To evaluate the release plus membrane diffusion rates of both small and large molecules from the mixture, SF (0.025% w/v) was added to the AM2 medium prior to mixing. Since AM2 medium also contains insulin and albumin, the total protein content release from the mixture was analysed. A 6-h study (Fig. 6A,C) was performed to assess initial release rates under high gradient, infinite dose (500 mg sample) conditions, while a 72-h study was performed to assess component release over a therapeutically relevant timeframe (i.e. a proposed dosing frequency of once every three days; Fig. 6B,D). In the latter case, the medium exchange occurred only once every 24-h resulting in a lower concentration gradient, back-diffusion and gel thickening in some cases. A low viscosity control comprised of water, PPG and NaCl (in the same amounts as the gel formulations) was prepared and mixed with AM2 medium to highlight the effects of the mixture viscosity on the release rate of small and large molecular weight compounds.

Release plus membrane diffusion profiles under high gradient conditions (6-h study) showed more rapid diffusion of SF and protein from the low viscosity control sample compared to the gels (Fig. 6A,C), verifying that the gels slow the release of both small molecules and proteins (Owh et al., 2022). In both cases, the calculated release rate constant $K(r)$ of the AM2:PPG/water control was higher than for both gel mixtures (Table 5). Comparison of the SF and protein release from

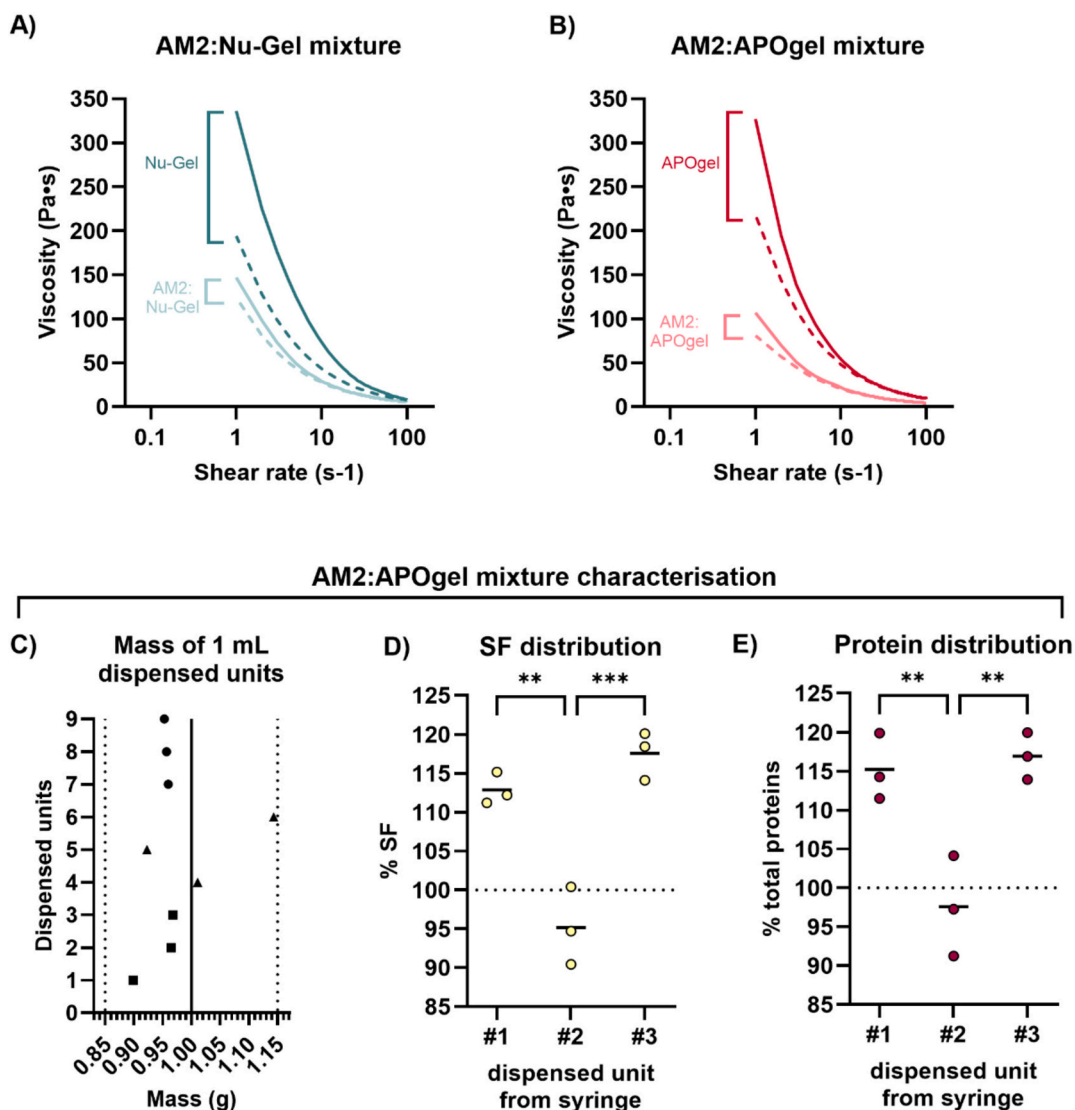


Fig. 5. Dynamic viscosity values (Pa·s) across a shear rate sweep from 1 to 100 s^{-1} for gels and AM2: gel mixtures (1:3). (A) Nu-Gel and (B) sterile APOgel. Viscosity profiles represent the mean of $n=9$ experiments using three different batches. (C) Mass values of nine dispensed unit volumes (1 mL) of AM2:APOgel across different operators. Each operator is indicated by a different symbol. Distribution of SF (D) and total proteins (E) in three sequential but spatially separated 0.1 g samples of AM2:APOgel mixture dispensed from three different syringes by a single experienced operator.

the AM2:gel mixtures revealed a slightly more rapid release when APOgel was used (Fig. 6A,C), likely due to the lower viscosity compared to Nu-Gel mixtures (Fig. 5A-B).

The fitted release profiles of SF and proteins over 72h (Fig. 6B,D) revealed a more rapid and extensive release of SF (~100%) and total proteins (~25%) from APOgel compared to Nu-Gel, despite the likely occurrence of back-diffusion and gel thickening over the 72-h study period. It should be noted that the profiles of the low viscosity controls are depicted in black only for the first 24h, where a measurable amount of fluid was still present in the donor chamber. After this time, gravimetric analysis of the changes to total mass of the system (Fig. 7C) indicated that the donor chamber of the AM2:PPG/water samples may have been depleted and therefore the concentrations of the later time points are shown in grey. The mass measurements of the donor chambers of the AM2:gel mixtures did not deplete but rather increased in mass over time (Fig. 7A-B). It is important to consider that the gel layer in the donor chamber of the Franz cell is likely to be substantially thicker than a gel layer applied *in vivo* to an open wound, with the consequence that the overall release rate and extent of release of macromolecular components may be higher *in vivo*.

Over 72h, the diffusion rate of SF and total proteins from AM2:APOgel was higher compared to AM2:Nu-Gel mixtures. A rationale for these discrepancies can be drawn from formulation differences, including the impact that sterilisation likely had on the APOgel network structure, crosslinking density and viscosity, which would likely influence the release profiles differently (Stoppel et al., 2014). Table 5 reports the comparative release rate constant and predicted maximum release values for all release profiles of Fig. 6, according to Equations 1 and 2. The *in vitro* diffusion studies over 72h show that, while the release of small molecules is rapid and complete, the release of total proteins reaches only approximately 25% of the total applied content in the gel at 72h. Since the primary active ingredients of the APOSEC™ are macromolecular in nature, the current formulation may result in lower dose levels of key active agents within the wound than expected. However, as mentioned above, the release kinetics under *in vivo* conditions (i.e. with thinner gel layers, application of mechanical stress via movement, abrasion via the wound dressing) cannot be perfectly replicated using the Franz cell method. Therefore, under *in vivo* conditions, release of macromolecules may be more rapid and complete than measured here.

Tracking of the total Franz cell mass and calculation of the donor

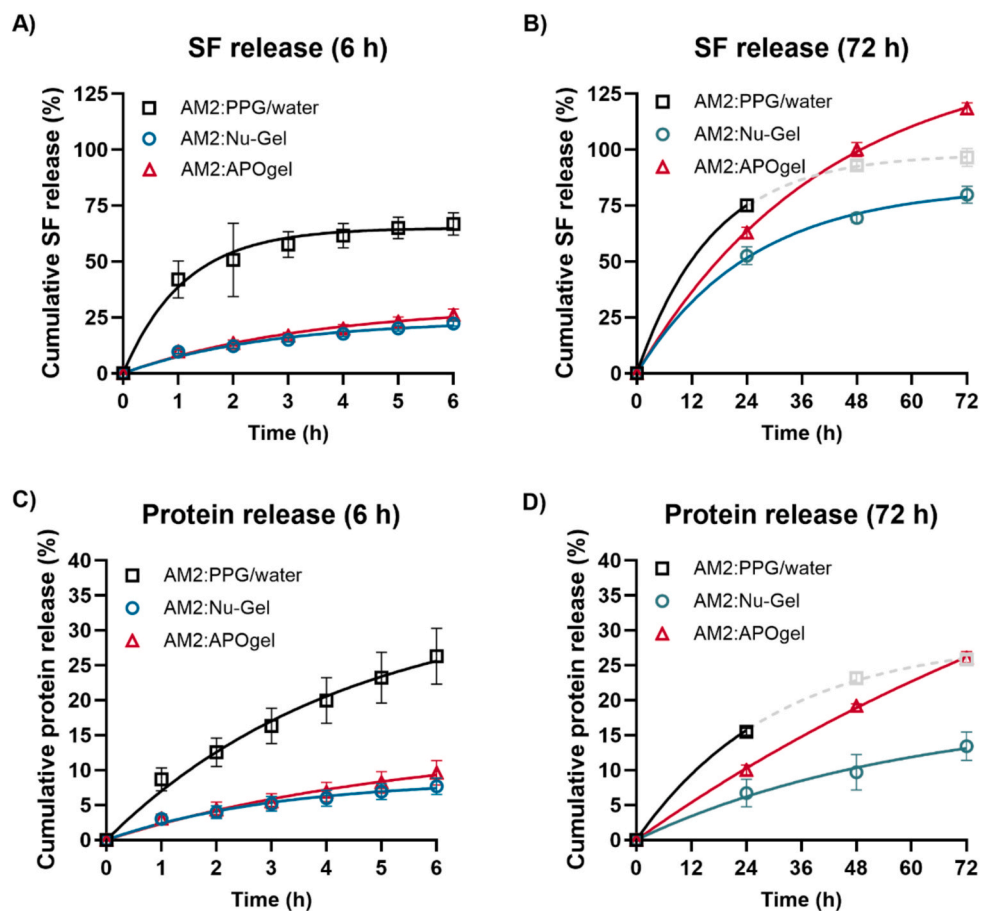


Fig. 6. *In vitro* cumulative release plus membrane diffusion (%) profiles of SF and total proteins over 6h (A, C; high gradient conditions) and 72h (B, D; lower gradient conditions) from AM2:gel mixtures. A low viscosity control mixture (AM2:PPG/water) was included to highlight the effects of the gel component of the mixture on release profiles. Coloured lines represent fitting of the curves to Equation 1. The 48 and 72h time points in the AM2:PPG/water controls are indicated in grey due to a loss of donor fluid at these time points and therefore a higher uncertainty in the data. Data points represent the mean \pm standard deviation of $n=3$ batches.

Table 5

Release rate constant ($K(r)$; $10^{-3}h^{-1}$) and predicted maximum release (C_{∞} ; %) of SF and proteins from samples mixed with AM2, obtained by fitting the release profiles to Equation 1.

	AM2:PPG/water			AM2:Nu-Gel			AM2:APOgel		
	$K(r)(10^{-3}h^{-1})$	$C_{\infty}(\%)$	Adj. R^2	$K(r)(10^{-3}h^{-1})$	$C_{\infty}(\%)$	Adj. R^2	$K(r)(10^{-3}h^{-1})$	$C_{\infty}(\%)$	Adj. R^2
SF	1.8 ± 0.3	64.4 ± 1.8	0.9850	0.1 ± 0.1	23.8 ± 2.2	0.9722	0.1 ± 0.1	30.3 ± 3.2	0.9810
(6h) Protein	89.2 ± 18.8	34.4 ± 3.7	0.9899	28.9 ± 5.8	8.7 ± 0.8	0.9831	26.5 ± 0.1	14.2 ± 2.7	0.9833
(6h) SF	1700.4 ± 1912.3	98.0 ± 0.3	0.9999	166.2 ± 35.4	83.5 ± 2.6	0.9978	-190.5 ± 27.8	143.9 ± 3.1	0.9997
(72h) Protein (72h)	12.8 ± 0.8	28.7 ± 0.6	0.9990	3.6 ± 1.5	18.8 ± 3.9	0.9871	6.3 ± 1.3	64.6 ± 8.5	0.9994

compartment mass at each time point before and after medium exchange in the 72-h study provided insights into concurrent evaporation in the system and swelling of the gels (Fig. 7A-B). In the first 48h, the AM2:Nu-Gel samples exhibited mild losses due to evaporation and gel swelling was only observable in the final 24h. The AM:APOgel mixtures, in contrast, showed evidence of substantial swelling behaviour at all time points, as seen in the increases in mass following medium exchange. The enhanced swelling of the AM2:APOgel system is another indication of a sterilisation-induced alteration of the APOgel structure and lower viscosity, which in a therapeutic context could promote both compound release and exudate uptake, effects which are beneficial for wound

healing (Dumville et al., 2013; Xu et al., 2025).

3.2.3. *In vivo* wound healing kinetics following APOSECTM hydrogel treatment

To compare the *in vivo* wound-healing efficacy of APOSECTM incorporated into either Nu-Gel or APOgel, Balb/c mice were treated for ten days following full-thickness excisional wounding. A schematic overview of the experimental design is shown in Fig. 8A. The respective APOSECTM-gel mixtures were applied to the wound surface every second day, and the healing process was documented daily through standardized photography under identical conditions. Wound areas were

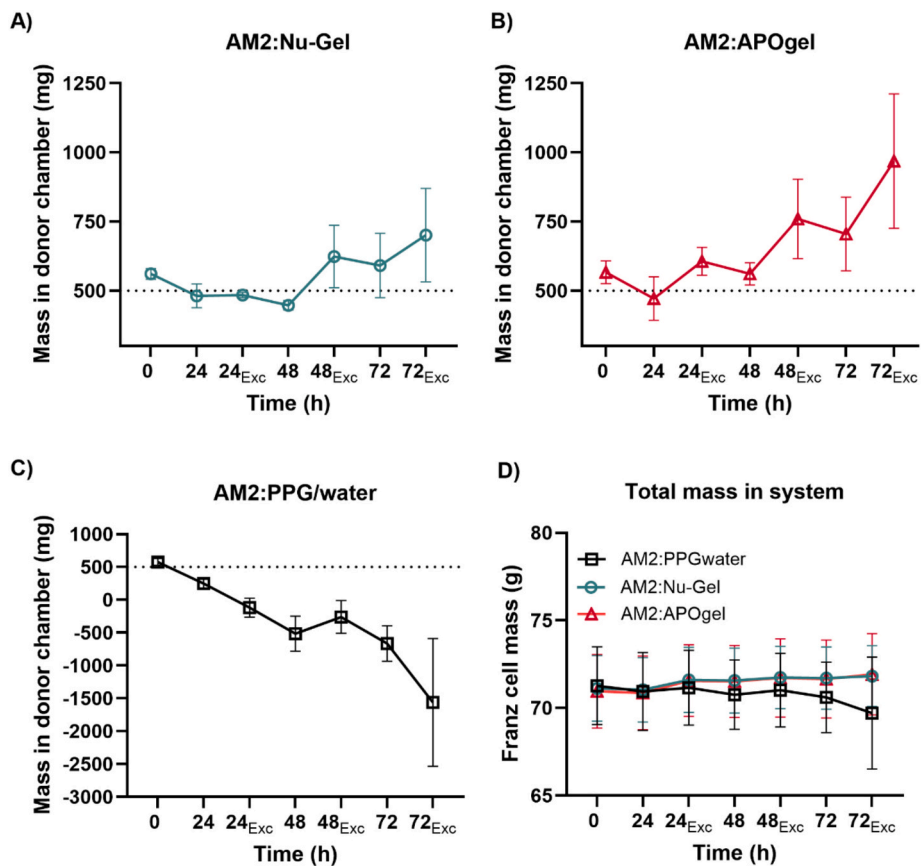


Fig. 7. Change in sample mass within the donor chamber over 72h relative to time point 0h: (A) AM2:Nu-Gel, (B) AM2:APOgel, (C) AM2:PPG/water. (D) Changes to the total mass of the Franz cell at different time points of the experiment. The abbreviated subscript, Exc, indicates a medium exchange, i.e. the mass measured after removal of the entire volume of the acceptor chamber and addition of 2 mL buffer. Values represent the mean \pm standard deviation of n=6 samples (two replicate experiments with three gel batches).

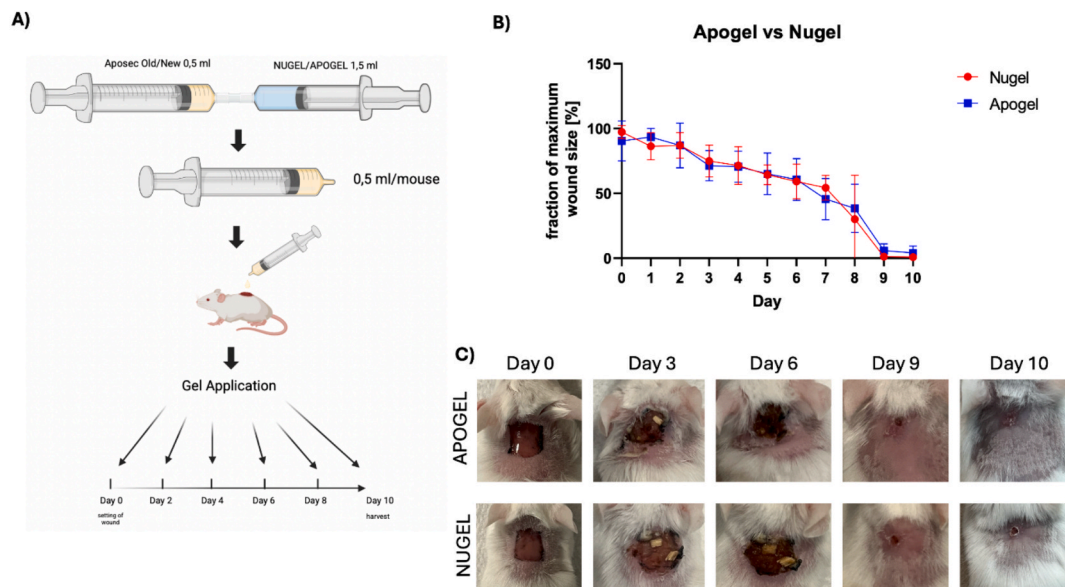


Fig. 8. Comparative in vivo evaluation of APOSEC™ hydrogel formulations. (A) Schematic of the in vivo wound healing experiment. Lyophilised APOSEC™ was reconstituted in 0.9% NaCl, mixed with hydrogel (Nu-Gel or APOgel) and applied topically every second day for 10 days. (B) Wound closure kinetics of APOgel (blue) and Nu-Gel (red) expressed as fraction of maximum wound size (%). Data are mean \pm SD (APOgel n = 5, Nu-Gel n = 4). Two-way repeated-measures ANOVA with Geisser–Greenhouse correction showed no significant difference between groups (treatment p = 0.94; interaction p = 0.83). (C) Representative wound images at days 0, 3, 6, 9 and 10 showing comparable healing progression in both treatment groups.

quantified using ImageJ by manually tracing the wound borders and the percentual remaining wound area was calculated relative to the day of

maximum wound expansion for each animal on each day. One animal in the Nu-Gel group (M4) had to be excluded from the analysis, as it had repeatedly scratched and thereby mechanically enlarged its wound during the observation period, resulting in non-comparable wound measurements. The final dataset therefore included APOgel (n = 5) and Nu-Gel (n = 4) mice.

Statistical analysis was performed using two-way repeated-measures ANOVA with Geisser-Greenhouse correction in GraphPad Prism 9.0. The factors included time (within-subject) and treatment group (between-subject). As shown in Fig. 8B, wound size significantly decreased over time in both groups ($p < 0.0001$), confirming progressive healing. No significant effect of treatment ($p > 0.05$) or interaction between time and treatment ($p > 0.05$) was detected, indicating comparable healing kinetics between APOSECTM:Nu-Gel- and APOSECTM:APOgel-treated mice. The highly overlapping wound-healing trajectories observed across all time points (Fig. 8B) further underscore the comparable biological performance of both formulations. Furthermore, representative wound images from individual animals are displayed in Fig. 8C, illustrating similar macroscopic progression of wound closure in both treatment groups.

To further assess overall wound-healing performance, the area under the curve (AUC; % · day) of normalized wound area over time was calculated for each animal. Equivalence was evaluated using a two one-sided tests (TOST) approach with a predefined equivalence margin of $\pm 15\%$ relative to the mean Nu-Gel AUC ($\pm 86.65\%$ · day). The mean AUC was 577.7% · day for Nu-Gel and 585.2% · day for APOgel, corresponding to a small mean difference of 7.5% · day. However, the 90% confidence interval for the between-group difference (-118.0 to 133.0% · day) exceeded the predefined equivalence bounds, and neither one-sided test reached statistical significance ($p = 0.098$ and $p = 0.135$), indicating that formal equivalence could not be demonstrated. Notably, the observed mean difference was small relative to the overall variability of the model (standard deviation $\sim 98\%$ · day in both groups), resulting in wide confidence intervals. Overall, these results indicate comparable *in vivo* wound-healing performance of APOSECTM:APOgel and APOSECTM:Nu-Gel, while acknowledging that the study was not powered to formally establish equivalence.

3.2.4. Interpretation of findings beyond APOSECTM

Hydrogels are already established as versatile carriers with tuneable mechanics, including their capability to form injectable depots that localise and control the release of bioactive agents ranging from small molecules to therapeutic proteins and EVs (Bhatta et al., 2025). Integrating biologics and EVs into hydrogels is particularly attractive for regenerative medicine, as it can extend their bioactivity, improve stability, and overcome the rapid clearance that limits their efficacy *in vivo* (Ju et al., 2023; Zheng et al., 2024). Yet, moving these systems toward clinical application requires overcoming technical challenges, including potentially slower release kinetics of macromolecules and EVs, possible effects of mixing on EV structure and function (which was not studied here) and achievement of a uniform distribution within the hydrogel matrix. One limitation of the current study was the lack of incorporation of model, labelled EVs into the AM2 medium for the evaluation of EV stability during syringe-mixing as well as EV release kinetics from the AM2:gel mixtures. This investigation is currently underway but requires such an extensive amount of method development and quality control experiments, that this work will be reported in a separate study.

4. Conclusion

This study evaluated APOgel, an autoclavable hydrogel, as a sterile matrix for topical administration of a biological product, using APOSECTM as an example system. The formulation met several predefined CQAs, including sterility, pH, and chemical stability, while post-sterilisation viscosity was slightly lower than the benchmark, Nu-Gel. Mixing via a syringe connector produced uneven concentrations along

the gel, which may limit homogeneity when dispensing portions individually. In Franz Cell tests using a 5 mm layer, lower viscosity mixtures released small molecules completely and macromolecular proteins up to 25%; in practical applications, where hydrogel layers are thinner, release is expected to be faster and more complete. *In vivo* wound-healing experiments showed that APOgel performed similarly to the more viscous APOSECTM:Nu-Gel system, suggesting partial protein release may still support efficacy. Overall, APOgel shows potential as a hydrogel platform for topical administration but its mixing system, release kinetics, and test methods could benefit from further optimization before broader use.

CRedit authorship contribution statement

Dalia Hamid: Writing – original draft, Visualization, Validation, Investigation, Formal analysis, Data curation. **Lisa Auer:** Writing – original draft, Visualization, Methodology, Investigation, Formal analysis, Data curation. **Stefan Mohr:** Resources, Methodology. **Sylwia Gazda-Miarecka:** Data curation. **Melanie Salek:** Investigation, Conceptualization. **Hannes Kühtreiber:** Validation, Investigation, Conceptualization. **Nina Langoth-Fehring:** Validation, Project administration, Conceptualization. **Tanja Pfleger:** Methodology. **Victoria Klang:** Methodology. **Michael Mildner:** Supervision, Investigation, Formal analysis, Conceptualization. **Clemens Aigner:** Resources, Investigation, Conceptualization. **Dirk Sorgenfrey:** Writing – review & editing, Validation, Formal analysis, Conceptualization. **Hendrik Jan Ankersmit:** Writing – review & editing, Supervision, Resources, Methodology, Investigation, Funding acquisition, Conceptualization. **Lea Ann Dailey:** Writing – review & editing, Visualization, Validation, Supervision, Project administration, Methodology, Investigation, Formal analysis, Conceptualization. **Gianluca Bello:** Writing – review & editing, Writing – original draft, Visualization, Validation, Supervision, Software, Project administration, Methodology, Investigation, Formal analysis, Data curation, Conceptualization.

Declaration of competing interest

The authors declare the following financial interests/personal relationships which may be considered as potential competing interests: Gianluca Bello reports equipment, drugs, or supplies was provided by Aposcience AG. Hendrick Jan Ankersmit reports a relationship with Aposcience AG that includes: board membership. H.J. Ankersmit has patent #EP2201954 issued to APOSCIENCE AG. Hendrick Jan Ankersmit, Michael Mildner and Sylwia Gazda-Miarecka are respectively CEO, CSO and Head of Quality Assurance of APOSCIENCE AG which developed and produces the secretome and is the sponsor of this study. Nina Langoth-Fehring, Hannes Kühtreiber and Melanie Salek are also affiliated with APOSCIENCE AG. All other authors declare no competing interests. If there are other authors, they declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary data to this article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpharm.2026.126914>.

Data availability

We will share data link from repository.

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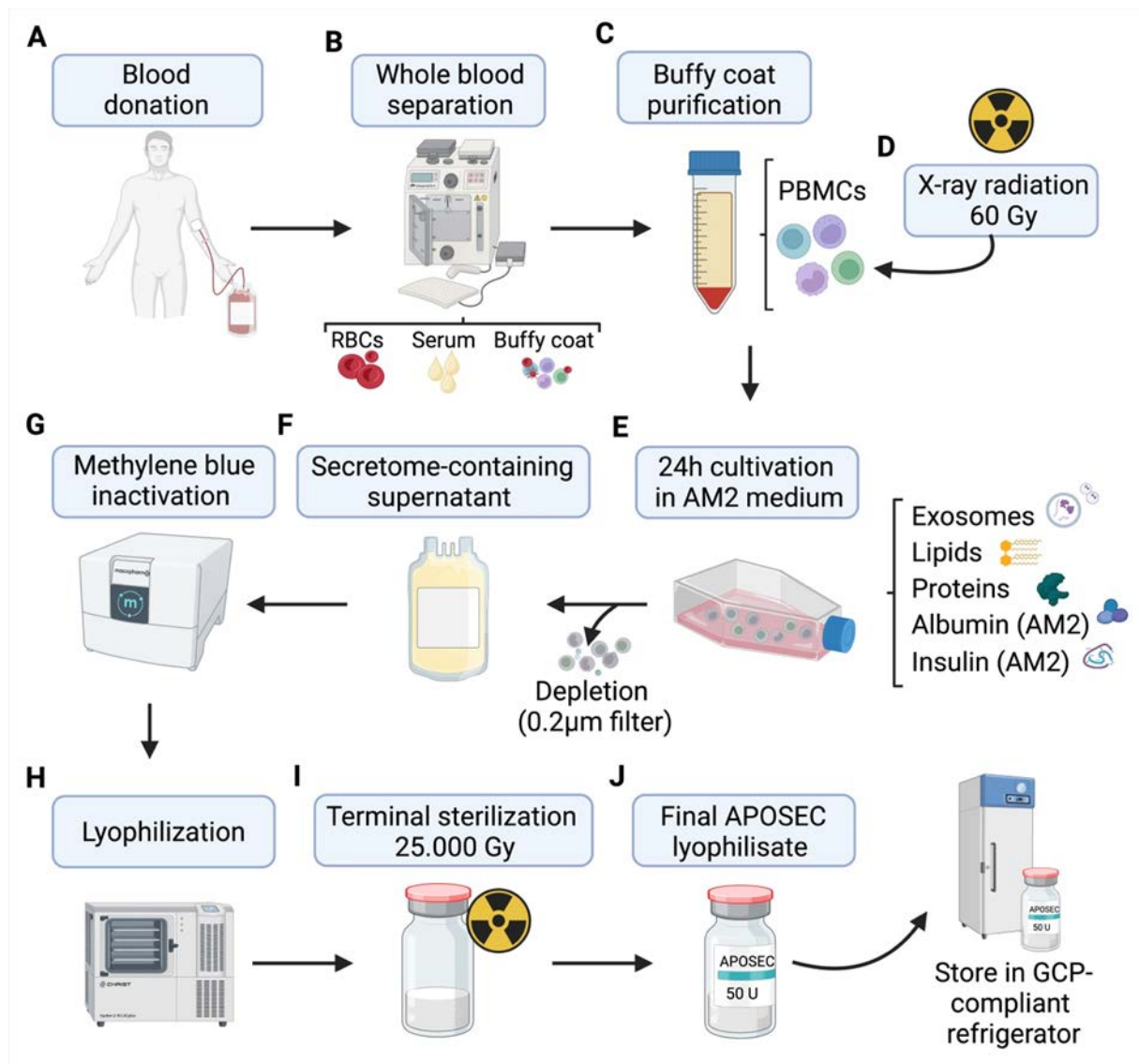
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Supporting information

Investigation of sterile hydrogels as topical vehicles for APOSEC™, a stressed peripheral blood mononuclear cell secretome for the treatment of poorly healing wounds

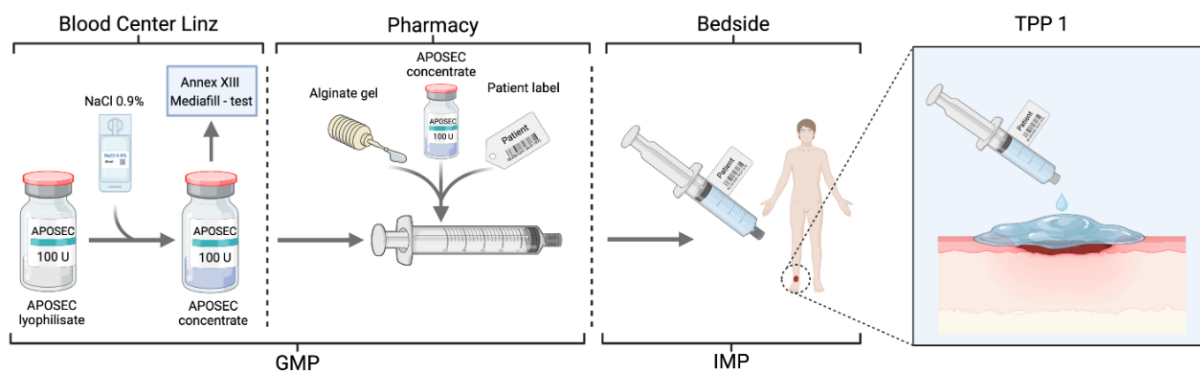
Dalia Hamid ^{a,†}, Lisa Auer ^{b,c,†}, Stefan Mohr ^d, Sylwia Gazda-Miarecka ^c, Melanie Salek ^{c,d}, Hannes Kühtreiber ^{b,c,e}, Nina Langoth-Fehringer ^c, Tanja Pflieger ^a, Victoria Klang ^a, Michael Mildner ^e, Clemens Aigner ^b, Dirk Sorgenfrey ^f, Jan Hendrik Ankersmit ^{b,c,*}, Lea Ann Dailey ^{a,*}, Gianluca Bello ^{a,*}.

Figure S1 : Manufacturing process of APOSEC™



(A) Whole blood is collected from multiple healthy donors. (B) Using a Compomat G4 system (Fresenius Kabi), the blood is fractionated into approximately 200–250 mL serum, 200–250 mL packed red blood cells, and ~30 mL buffy coat per 500 mL donation. (C) The buffy coat fraction is centrifuged again to remove residual red blood cells, yielding a purified cell fraction. (D) Peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) within the purified buffy coat are irradiated with 60 Gy X-rays. (E) Irradiated PBMCs are cultured for 24 h in AM2 medium, resulting in the release of exosomes, lipids, and proteins; insulin and albumin are present as integral components of the medium. (F) After depletion of cells and debris by filtration through a 0.2 µm filter, the secretome-containing supernatant is transferred into sterile storage bags as intermediate product. (G) Methylene blue inactivation is performed using the Macopharma system. (H) The product is subsequently lyophilized in a freeze-dryer (Lyophilisator, Martin Christ, Epsilon 2-10 LSCplus). (I) The lyophilizate is aliquoted into sterile vials (50 units APOSEC per vial) and subjected to terminal sterilization with 25,000 Gy. (J) The final APOSEC lyophilisate is stored in a GCP-compliant refrigerator until clinical use.

Figure S2 : Preparation and administration of APOSEC™ TPP for the MARSYAS I/II trial



The frozen APOSEC™ concentrate was distributed to the local pharmacy adjacent to the study site. The APOSEC concentrate was manually blended with the NUGEL alginate gel and filled into graduated syringe. The alginate gel - APOSEC mixture was distributed the study physician and applied to the wound of the randomized study patient.

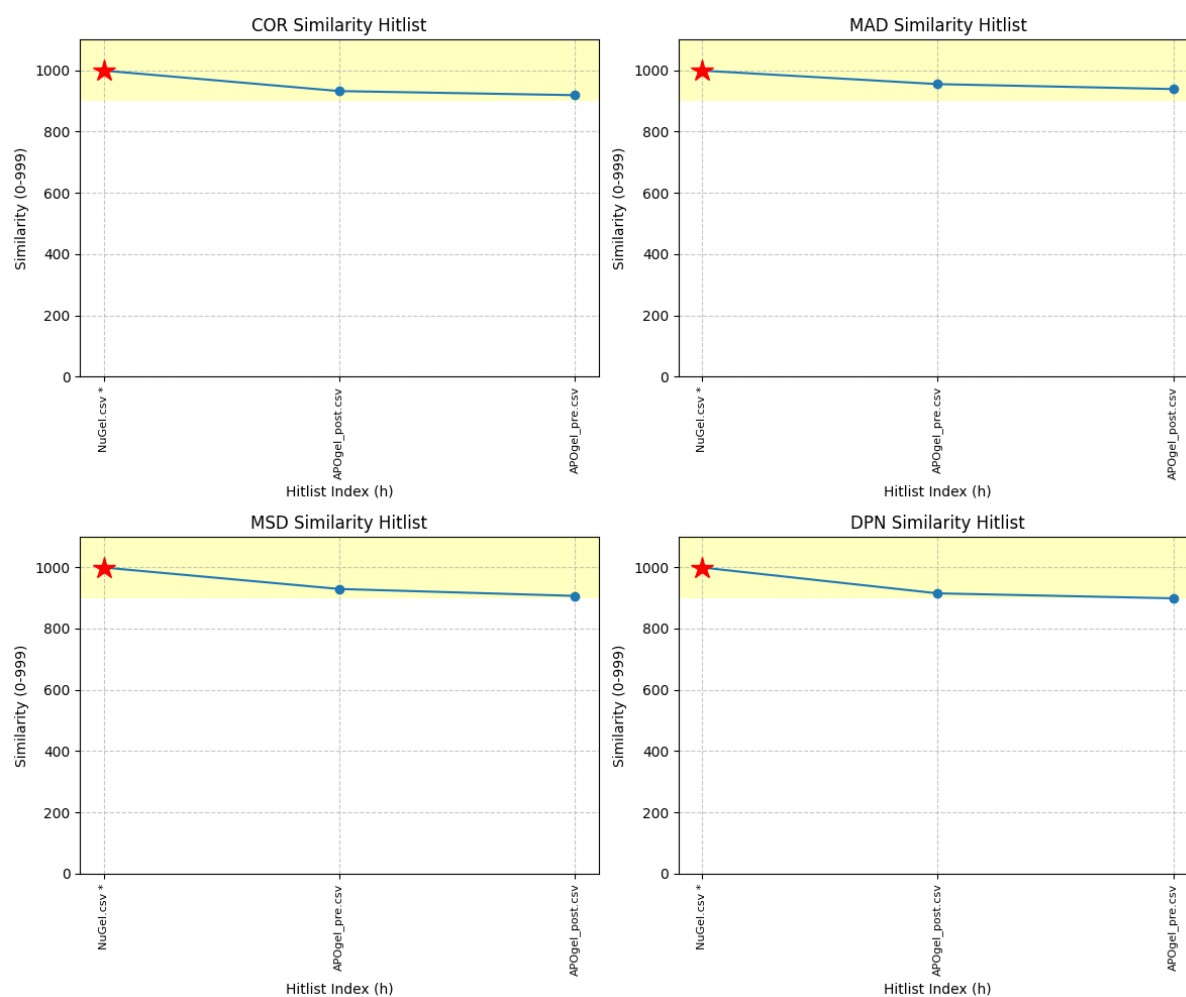
ATR-FTIR similarity calculations

Similarity between different FTIR absorbance spectra was quantified using similarity measures with scores normalised to a range of 0–999, where 999 indicates identical spectra and values below 900 indicate not similar spectra. The calculations of 4 similarity measures are carried out with the Python (v3.13) code provided according to the theory reported in the study by Varmuza ¹. A reference spectrum (in this case NUGel) is used and then compared to the other spectra (APOgel pre and post sterilization). The similarity measures focus on specific spectra aspects summarized in this table:

Measure	Focus	Score >900 meaning
COR	Pattern similarity	Peaks and valleys match
MAD	Average difference at each point	Spectra are close throughout the whole interval

MSD	Emphasizes large differences	No mismatches between spectra
DPN	Overall shape/intensity	Spectra point in same direction

The FTIR spectra of APOgel pre and post sterilization did not show measurable differences to Nu-Gel, except for the DPN similarity of APOgel pre sterilization which differ only for 1 point. This could be to a normal variability between spectra and is not affecting the overall outcome.



Spectrum	COR	COR Similarity	MAD	MAD Similarity	MSD	MSD Similarity	DPN	DPN Similarity
NuGel *	999	Similar	999	Similar	999	Similar	999	Similar
APOgel_post	932	Similar	955	Similar	929	Similar	915	Similar
APOgel_pre	919	Similar	939	Similar	906	Similar	899	Not Similar

(1) Varmuza, K.; Karlovits, M.; Demuth, W. Spectral Similarity versus Structural Similarity: Infrared Spectroscopy. *Analytica Chimica Acta* **2003**, 490 (1), 313–324. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0003-2670\(03\)00668-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0003-2670(03)00668-8).