

Polymeric nanomicelles for cyclosporine ocular delivery

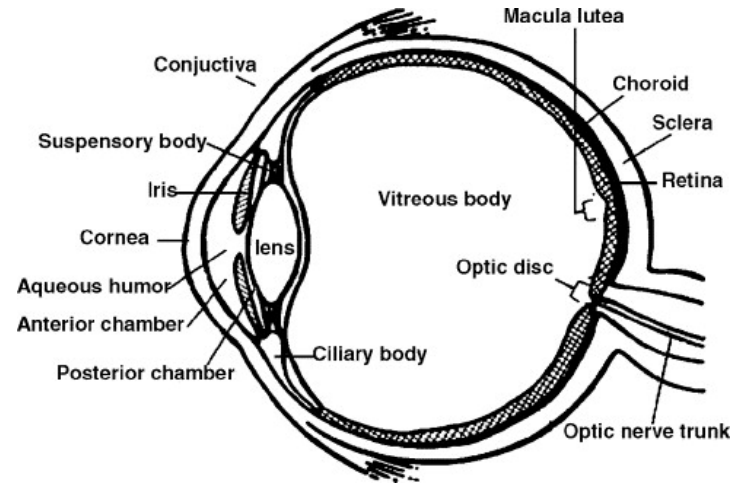
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Nano Rome, 20-23 September
2016 Innovation
Conference & Exhibition

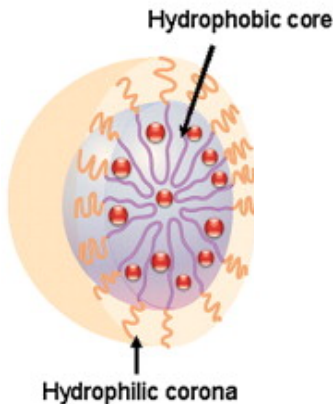
Nanocarriers and ocular drug delivery

- Increase residence time on ocular tissues
 - ocular surface
 - subconjunctival space
 - suprachoroidal space
 - vitreous humor
- Control drug delivery → sustained release
- Enhance cell uptake (conjunctival and corneal epithelia, RPE)
- Low viscosity



Aim of the work

- Preparation and characterization of cyclosporine-loaded micelles for ocular delivery
 - Drug solubilization without oily phase
 - Enhance tissue permeation/retention
- Polymeric micelles: self-assembling colloidal systems
 - non-ionic surfactants
 - ease of preparation



Micelles preparation

- Surfactants dissolution in water
- Cyclosporin addition (EtOH solution)
- Stirring overnight at 25°C (EtOH evaporation)
- Filtration (0.2 μm)



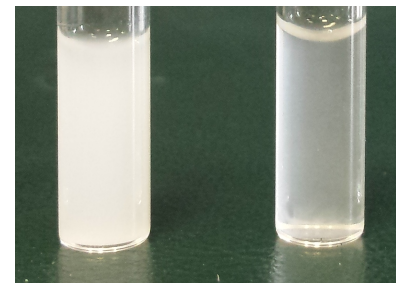
- Cyclosporin solubility
 - Excess amount of drug
 - Centrifugation step



Saturated formulation are opalescent

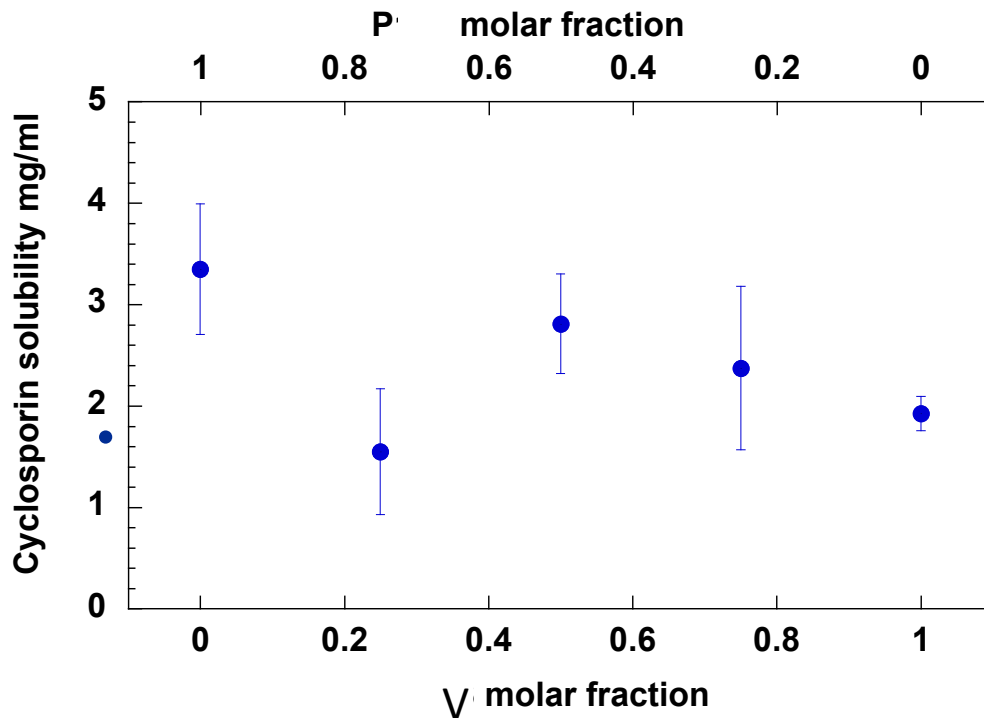
Pre-centrifugation

Post-centrifugation
and filtration



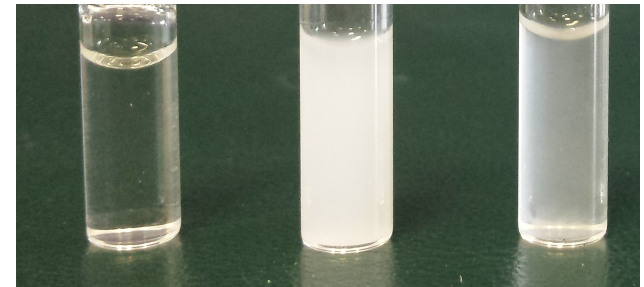
Cyclosporin solubility - P : V molar ratio

- **5mM** surfactants concentration
- **Determination of cyclosporin solubility**
 - Dilution with CH₃CN
 - HPLC analysis
- **Water solubility: 0.03 mg/ml**

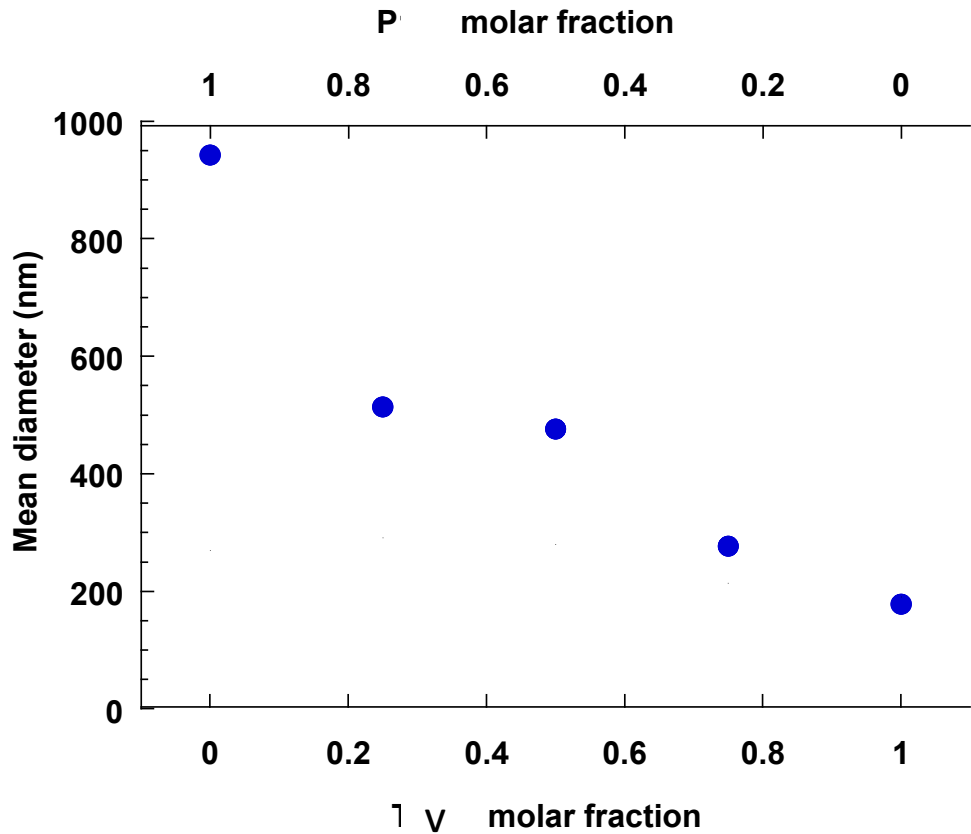


Opalescent formulations

Nanosuspension



DLS analysis - P : v molar ratio



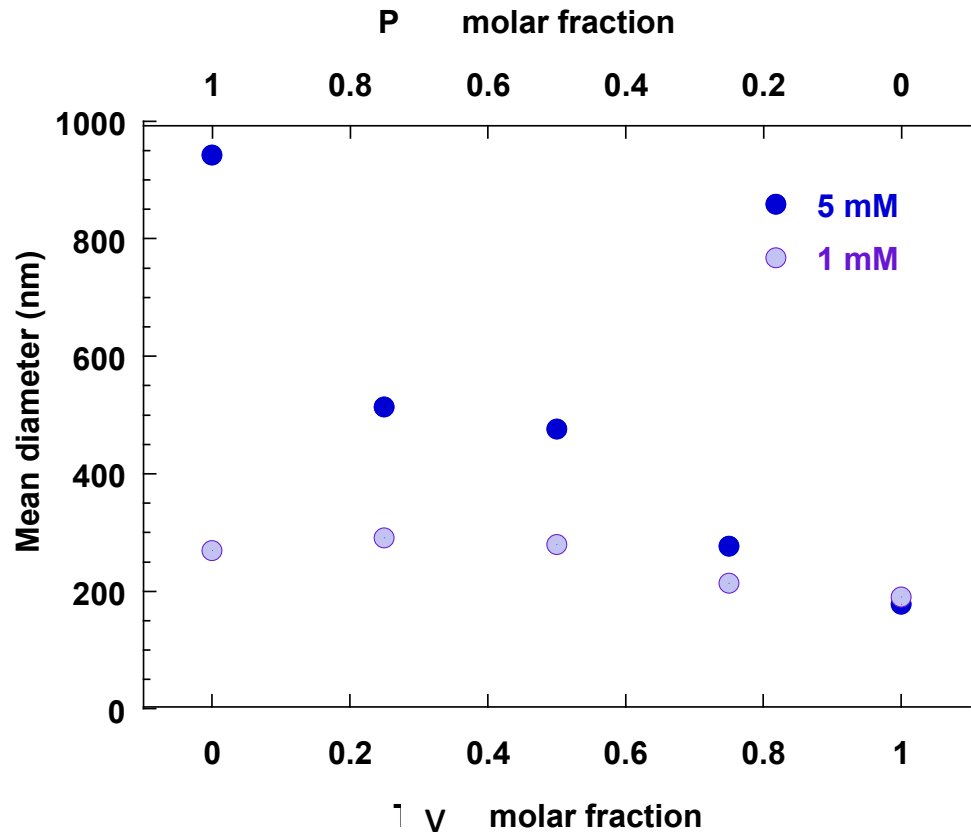
5 mM

All the formulations have been filtered (0.2 μ m)

DLS analysis

v	P	5 mM PI
0	1	0.158
0.25	0.75	0.073
0.5	0.5	0.094
0.75	0.25	0.166
1	0	0.183

DLS analysis - P : v molar ratio



5 mM and 1 mM
All the formulations have been filtered (0.2 μm)

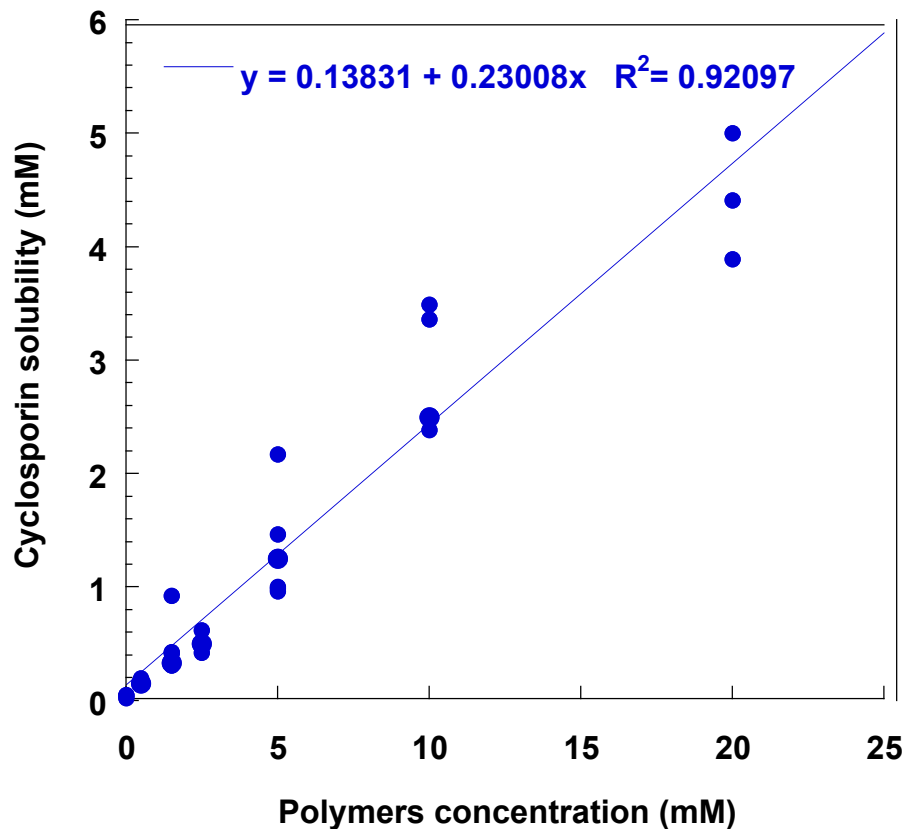
DLS analysis

v	P	5 mM PI	1 mM PI
0	1	0.158	0.123
0.25	0.75	0.073	0.005
0.5	0.5	0.094	0.014
0.75	0.25	0.166	0.096
1	0	0.183	0.065

P: v 1:1 Ratio

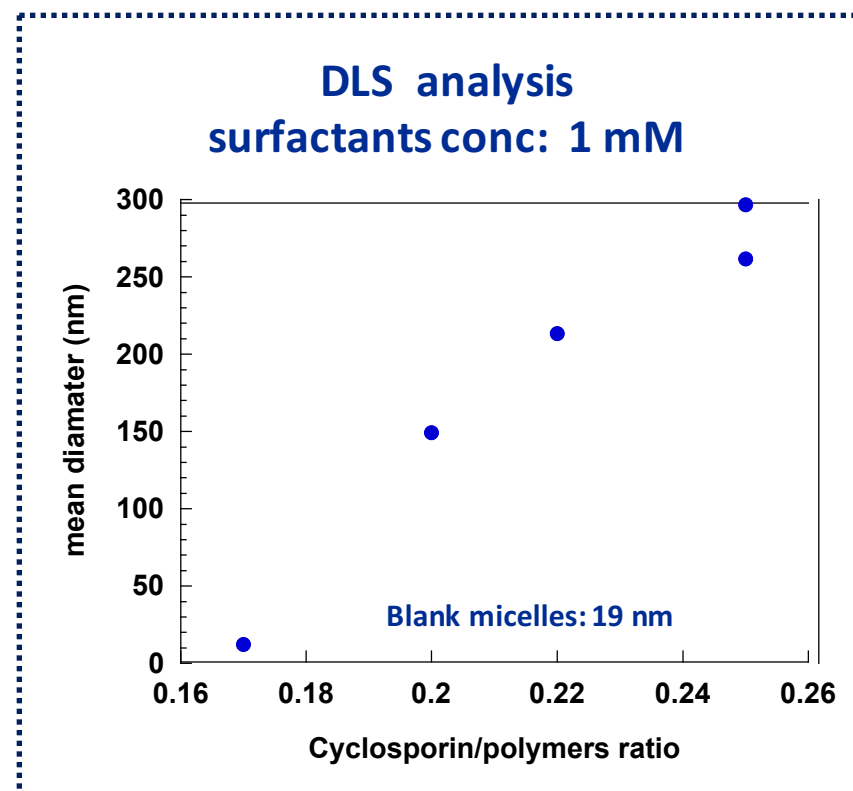
Cyclosporin solubility – surfactants concentration

P : v 1:1



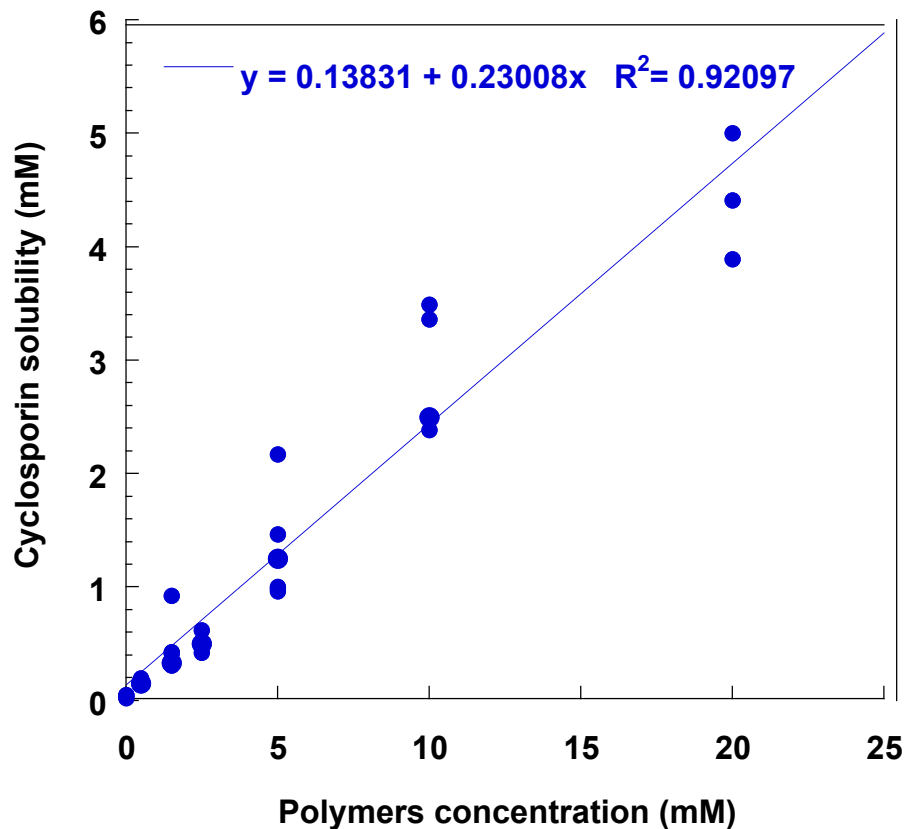
Formulation pH : 6.6 – 7.1

0.9% NaCl addition



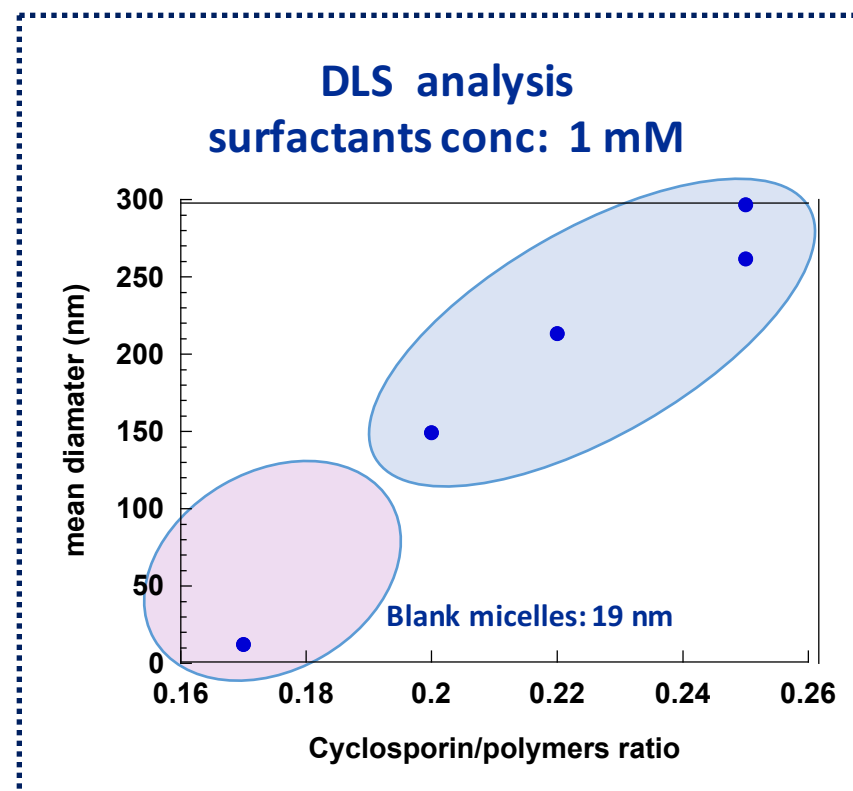
Cyclosporin solubility – surfactants concentration

P : v 1:1



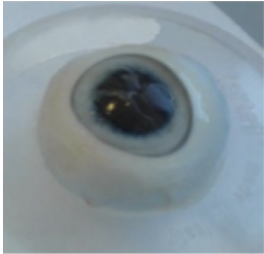
Formulation pH : 6.6 – 7.1

0.9% NaCl addition



CyA cornea accumulation

- Freshly explanted porcine eye-bulbs

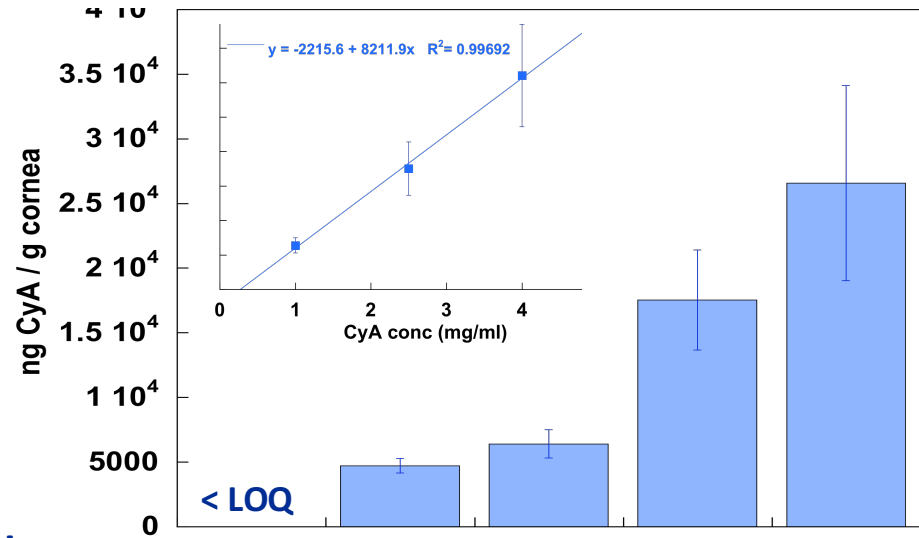


- Formulation application (200µl)
- 3h contact

References:

- coarse emulsion
- positively charged nanoemulsion (commercial) cetalkonium chloride

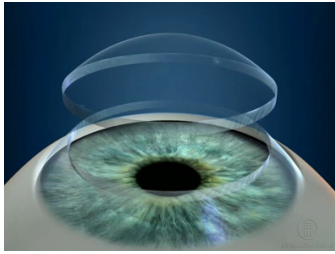
- Careful ocular surface cleaning
- Aqueous sampling and analysis
- Cornea dissection
- Extraction
- Concentration under N₂
- HPLC analysis
- Method validation for specificity and recovery (92± 5 %)



Coarse emulsion 1 mg/ml
Comm. for formulation 1 mg/ml

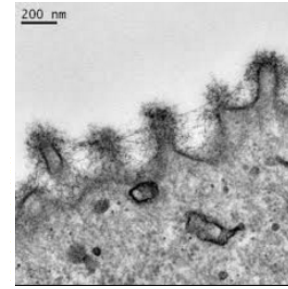
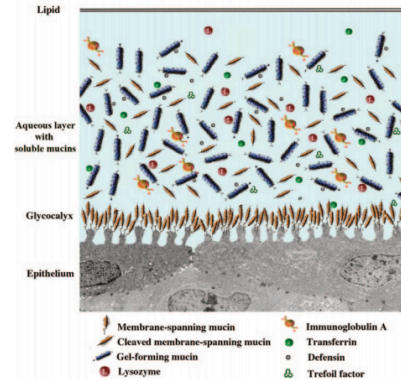
1	2.5	4	CyA mg/ml
0.25	0.25	0.17	CyA/Surf ratio
200	200	20	Size nm

Freshly explanted porcine eye bulbs

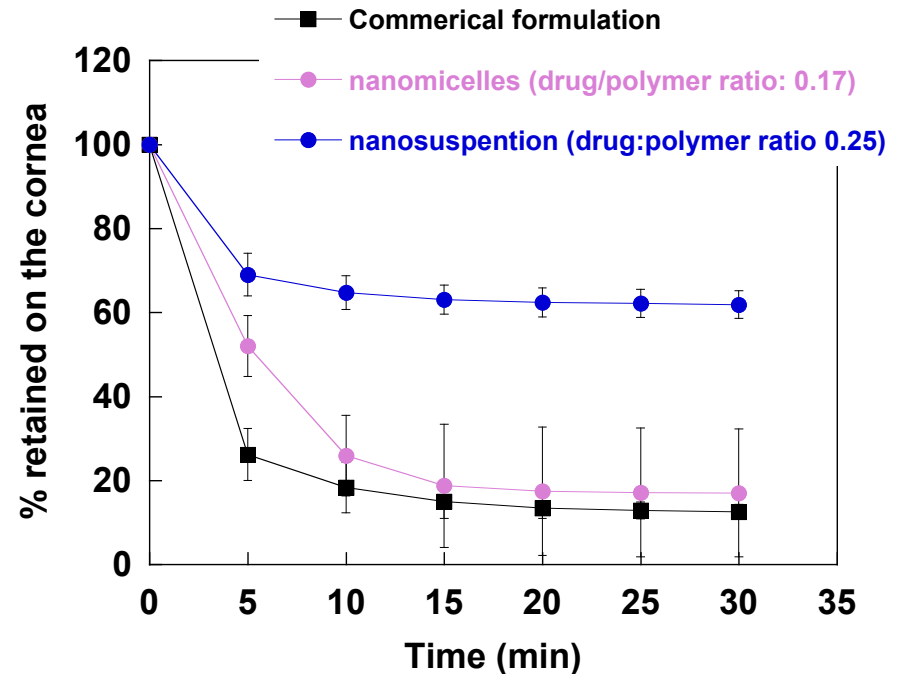
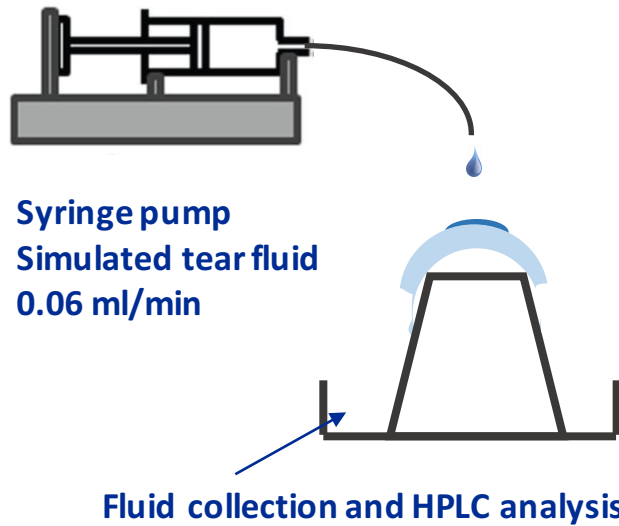


- cornea dissection
- 20 µl of formulation
- 5 minutes waiting

Mucoadhesion

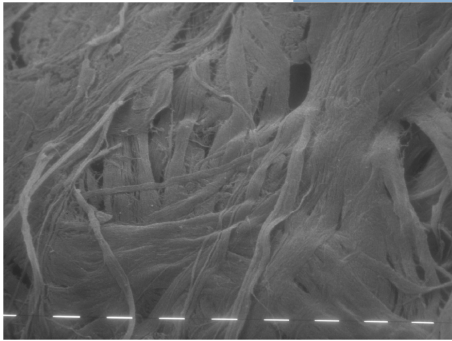


From University of Houston Tear Film Structure and Function; Rachel Redfern, OD, PhD, FAAO September 14, 2015

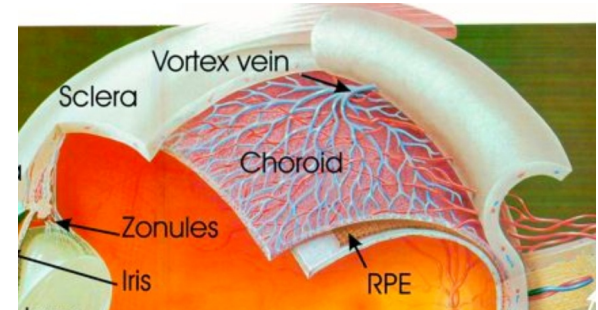
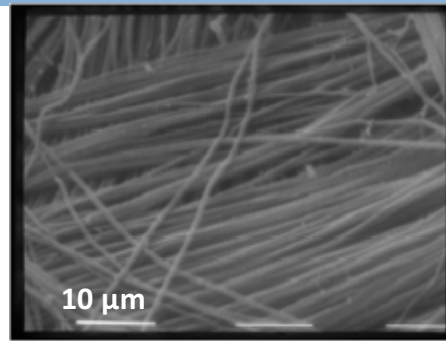


CyA transcleral delivery

SEM 5000 X



SEM 20000X



CyA 4 mg/ml

20 mM surfactants (P:v 1:1) Sclera pore size: 20-80 nm

Micelles size approx. 20 nm

Application time	Amount retained ($\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$)	Amount Permeated ($\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$)
6 h	12 ± 5	0
22h	50.6 ± 9	2 - 20

Conclusion & Perspectives

- **Polymeric mixed micelles of P and V**
 - **Ease of preparation**
 - **Good cyclosporine solubility**
 - **Good performance on tissue**

- **Stability**
- **Tolerability (in vivo test)**
- **Further characterization**

Acknowledgement

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