

A Novel Revolutionary Approach of a Synthesis and Application of Targeted Nanosponge Drug Delivery



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Abstract

The novel and development of nanotechnology have brought a term targeted drug delivery system. Targeting a molecule to a specific site has brought a certain pharmacological action. Nanosponge is a part of nanotechnology which is both hydrophilic and lipophilic in nature. They are colloidal carriers which improve the aqueous solubility of the poorly soluble drug by enhancing and improving the physical and chemical stability and improving the permeability and bioavailability in the body tissues. Nanosponge are tiny sponges which are in the size of colloidal sizes and nanosized cavity. Their general application can be seen in oral administration, parenteral administration, topical administration and available in the form of hydrogel. The current review discusses various methods of synthesis and application of nanosponges.

Keywords: Nanosponge; Hydrophilic; Lipophilic; Aqueous solubility; Route of administration

Introduction

A Nanosponge Synthesis and application can determine the helpful outcome of treatment of several Cancer therapies, Breast cancer, inflammation, Brain tumor, Antifungal therapy, and treating poison in blood as adsorbent. Generally, it is difficult to understand the chemistry behind the targeted drug delivery system. Whether how much drug dose to be given and to prevent overdose [1,2]. So, a new term "Nanosponge" is introduced where it is the resulting combination of the Polymer and crosslinker. It has a size of about 50nm or less than that. They can withstand a temperature of about 300 degrees high temperature. They encapsulate the molecular drug which is lipophilic in nature by engulfing it within its core when it covers the molecular drug it forms a hydrophilic covering open structure like a membrane [3,4]. For example, Nanosponge likes Sodium alginate Poly-L-Lysine where it encapsulates the Antisense oligonucleotides drug molecule within its core and releases the drug for cancer therapy viral infection pathological-disorders. This type of study is used for Pharmacokinetic satisfaction on an in-vitro in vivo model called mice. Nanosponges are nano solid in form and can be formulated in the form of oral, Parenteral, or inhalational dosage forms. For oral administration, these are prepared in a mixture of excipients. Which is compressed on either tablet. For Parenteral

administration, these are easily mixed with saline and other aqueous solutions. For Topical dosage form, Nanosponge can be effectively incorporated into the topical hydrogel.

Mechanism of Drug Release from Nanosponge

When the Nanosponge-based formulation (Polymer +Crosslinker) in the encapsulated-based form. These can be either in the form of injection or Cream or lotions applied on the skin. It gets penetrated through the minute skin pore cavities leading to reach the carrier the Blood flowing RBCs which tends to bind it to RBCs cellular component. thereby reaching the desired targeting cell by giving almost Pharmacological action.

Advantages

- the drug encapsulated nanosponge provides a pharmacological action to the targeted site delivery system [5-10].
- It is non-toxic and non-mutagenic.
- It can reduce the irritation without reducing the efficacy.
- It can mask the unpleasant flavor of the drug.
- It tends to improve the stability, flexibility, and elegance of the formulation.

Disadvantages

a) During loading of nanosponge it depends [11,12] mainly on the degree of crystalline. P-crystalline nanosponge shows different loading capacities.

b) Since it is tiny molecule chances of dose dumping is possible.

Cyclodextrin-Based Nanosponges are Classified into Four Different Stages Depending on Their Evolution of Cyclodextrin Nanosponges, Chemical Composition, and Properties

Stage 1: which is also known as the “Plain Nanosponges” includes functional group-based cyclodextrin nanosponges which are connected to crosslinker [13].

a) Cyclodextrin-based carbamate nanosponges

Eg: Crosslinkers like Disocyanate encapsulate the drug generally steroids. It is prepared with the help of solvent-based synthesis [14].

b) Cyclodextrin-based Ester nanosponges

Eg: Crosslinkers like Anhydride encapsulates the drug Ibuprofen. It is also prepared with the help of Solvent-based synthesis [15].

c) Cyclodextrin-based Carbonate nanosponges

Eg: Crosslinkers like Carbonyl encapsulates the drug itraconazole which is prepared with help of either the Solvent extraction method or thermal desorption method [16].

Cyclodextrin-based Ether nanosponges

Eg: Crosslinkers like Epichlorohydrate encapsulate the drug captopril which is prepared by the method Solvent-based synthesis [17].

Stage 2: which is also known as the “Modified nanosponges” are categorized on the basis of specific properties. Such as fluorescence and electric charge **Eg:** Crosslinker like carboxylated nanosponges encapsulates the drug Antiviral agent Acyclovir [18].

Stage 3: Which is also known as the “stimuli-responsive nanosponges”. They are categorized by external changes in the environment such as temperature, Redox condition, and pH **Eg:** Glutathione bioresponsive cyclodextrin nanosponges [19,20].

Stage 4: This is also known as the “Molecularly imprinted nanosponges “ which is categorized on the basis of the high selectivity of specific molecules. **Eg:** Biomimetic estimation of glucose using molecular and molecular imprinted polymer nanosponges [21].

Techniques Involved in the Synthesis Process for Nanosponges

Melt-based synthesis

This type of technique involves melting up of a combination. Crosslinking agents with cyclodextrin where it's mixed at a maximum speed with the help of a magnetic stirrer at a very high temperature where the fusion of both cyclodextrin and the crosslinking agent takes place. This technique is also called as fusion method. The mixture is left for cooling and washing is done to remove the unreacted substrates [22].

Solvent-based synthesis

This technique involves only solvents, where a polar solvent like Dimethylsulfoxide or dimethylformamide (DMSO/DMF). Finally, crosslinker like carbonyl-based nanosponges is added in the ratio of 1:4. The reaction was maintained at a temperature of 10 degrees celsius for refluxing time for about 1-48hr. Once the solution temperature is settled down to 30-degree celsius and the demineralized water is added to remove the unreacted product and thereby product is filtered under vacuum. The final product is purified with the help of the soxhlet apparatus by the addition of ethanol to it. Later after a certain longer period of time of purification. The final product is subjected to drying [23].

Microwave-assisted synthesis

It is the simplest method compared to melt-based synthesis. where this technique exhibits the four-time reduction in the reaction time. It makes the nanosponges property a higher degree of crystallization and shows homogenous distribution with the polymer [24].

Ultrasound-assisted synthesis

This technique involves Ester-based cyclodextrin and Diphenyl carbonate are taken together and put in a vial. Then the vial is kept in an ultrasound bath consisting of water in it and heated at a temperature of 90 degrees celsius and sonicated for about 5 hr. Further purification and crystallization are done by washing it with Demineralized water to remove the unreacted product. The final product is filtered with the help of a vacuum, and it is further purified and dried with the help of soxhlet apparatus consisting of ethanol [25].

Application of Nanosponges

Molecular drug targeting

In one of the articles it is claimed that the GSH-responsive cyclodextrin-based nanosponge encapsulated the drug doxorubicin showed therapeutic action and efficacy in human Hep G2 cells (*in-vitro*) and organotypic cultures of rat precision-cut liver slices (PCLs, *ex-vivo*) [26].

As toxin therapy

Polymeric nanosponge tends to absorb the membrane damaging toxins which leads to a diversion away from cellular

targets (*In-vivo* study) in mouse, the nanosponge tends to heal the toxicity of staphylococcal alpha-hemolysin (α -toxin) which can increase the survival capacity of the toxin of mice [27] (Figure 1-4).

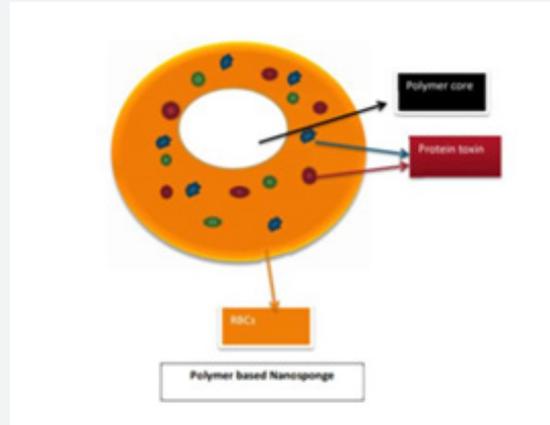


Figure 1: Polymer based nanosponge.

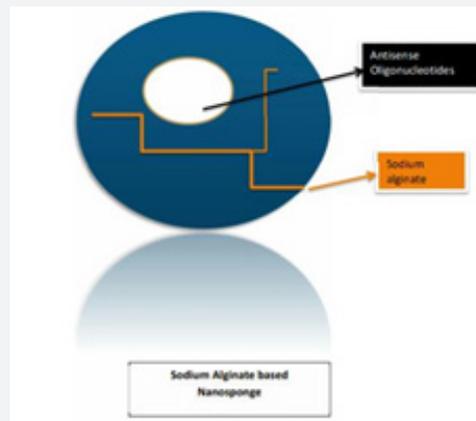


Figure 2: Sodium alginate based nanosponge.

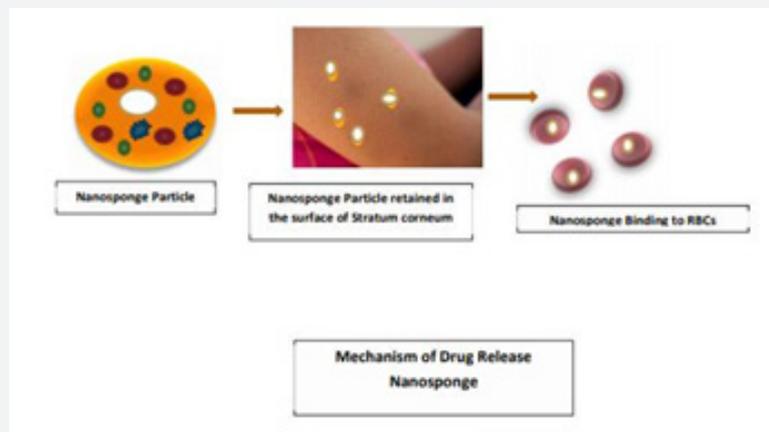


Figure 3: Mechanism of drug release nanosponge.

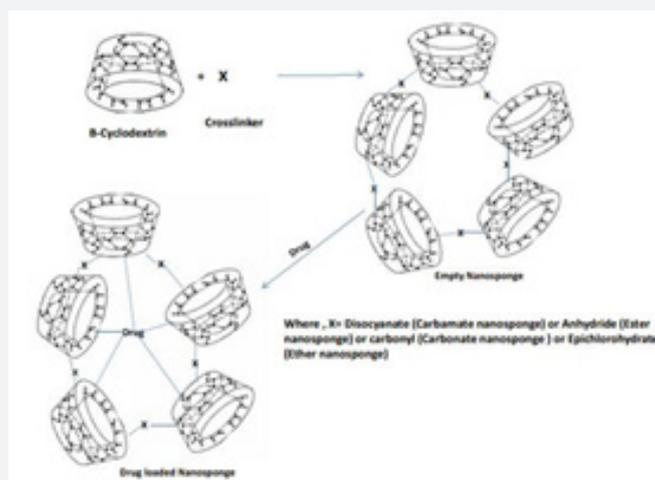


Figure 4: Structure of B-Cyclodextrin.

As dermal penetration

In the case of skin absorption cyclodextrin is crosslinked with the pyromellitic dianhydride which tends to give a semisolid formulation that is applied on the skin. Diclofenac is an anti-inflammatory drug, which is typically formulated as an ointment form because of its composition. It is able to penetrate the dermal skin. This cyclodextrin nanosponge does not affect during penetration of diclofenac into the skin. But diclofenac dose can be controlled by the addition of pyromellitic dianhydride [28].

As an anticancer therapy

A major challenging nowadays drug, which are used in the treatment of cancer because of their low solubility and low permeability one such example is paclitaxel anticancer drug which belongs to BCS IV (Biopharmaceutical classification system) where carbonyldiimidazolebased cyclodextrin nanosponge encapsulate the drug paclitaxel and take it to the desired targeted cell to show its pharmacological action [29].

For Raman Spectroscopy

In recent study which were introduced by Ocon optics. The newly equipped RAM-SERS-SP surface enhanced Raman spectroscopy. Substrates tend to use a proprietary gold-silver nanosponge alloy to produce highly sensitive tracing capacity of Raman spectroscopy which in turn helps in detection of explosives, food safety, narcotics and biological research. Here, silver only SERS substrates work with best with 532nm gold. Substrates are better suited to 785nm. Both silver gold only SERS substrates combined work with 638nm raman excitation [30].

Oxygen delivery system

Three types of Cyclodextrin nanosponges were prepared by crosslinking, α , β or γ cyclodextrin with carbonyl diimidazole. In this type of study cyclodextrin based nanosponge formulation were developed as oxygen delivery system. For this purpose, three

types of cyclodextrin based nanosponge were suspended in water and were saturated with oxygen and in-vitro characterized. The efficacy was tested on vero cells. This is to check the capacity or ability to release oxygen in presence or in the absence of ultrasound was determined overtime. Cyclodextrin nanosponge or hydrogel combination systems were used for oxygen permeation through silicone membrane [31].

Inhibits SARS-CoV-2 infectivity

In one of the research article, it was found that the two types of cellular nanosponges which are derived from plasma membrane from human lung epithelial type II cells or human macrophages. These nanosponges show some protein receptors, both are identified and unidentified, required by SARS-CoV-2 for cellular entry. Then there is the incubation of nanosponges with SARS-CoV-2 takes place which gets neutralized and was unable to infect cells. The nanosponge platform is agonistic to viral mutations. The information on the target of the virus remains the identified host cell; the nanosponge will be able to neutralize the virus [32].

Removal of Neonicotinoid dinotefuran from wastewater

The β -cyclodextrin-based carbonate nanosponges are compiled with the superparamagnetic ferrosferic oxide nanoparticle. In one of the articles it was claimed that the potential removal of Dinotefuran from waste water. The nanosponges – Dinotefuran inclusion were evaluated by Transmission electron microscopy, Energy dispersive spectroscopy, UV-visible spectroscopy, scanning electron - microscopy, Thermogravimetric analysis, X-ray Powder diffraction and Proton nuclear magnetic resonance [33].

Property of having a protective agent from light

In one of the article, it was encapsulation [34] of Gamma-oryzanol showed a good protection from photodegradation. [35] Gamma-oryzanol. This is a ferulic acid ester mixture. Which is an antioxidant are used for stabilizing food and (Table 1) Pharmaceutical raw material [36].

Table 1: Some of the marketed nanosponge formulation.

Name of the Drug	Route of Administration	Brand Name	Dosage Form	Reference
Iodine	Topical	Mena - Gargel	Solution	[35]
Alprostadil	Intravenous	Prostavastin	Injection	[35]
Dexamethasone	Dermal	Glymesason	Tablet	[35]
Piroxicam	Oral	Brevin	Capsule	[35]

Conclusion

In this type of review study, it was found that a nanotechnology type of cyclodextrin-based nanosponge had Pros and cons in the formulation. According to it. It was classified as Plain nanosponge, Modified nanosponge, stimuli-responsive nanosponge, and molecular imprinted nanosponges. Based on it nanosponges technique were used for the synthesis process of nanosponges such as melt-based synthesis, solvent based synthesis, Microwave-assisted synthesis, and ultrasound - assisted synthesis, and useful application of nanosponge in targeted drug delivery system was described in molecular drug targeting, toxin therapy, dermal penetration and as an anticancer therapy.

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