



## ADVANTAGES OF VARIOUS APPROACHES BY USING DIFFERENT NANOPARTICLES IN DRUG DELIVERY

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### ABSTRACT

The emerging applications of nanotechnology in medical field and more precisely in the delivery of drug has been reported in various area of research that includes pharmaceutical sciences which are utilizing nanoparticles in order to minimize the toxic effects as well as side effects of the doses of drugs and their potential improvements by increasing the biocompatibility of nanoparticles in order to intensify the diagnostic as well as therapeutic moieties in to diseased cells with higher efficacy. Specifically at atomic, molecular and supramolecular scale it exhibit fundamentally new properties. Incorporating the prodrugs in to nanotechnology based carrier combines the methods of developing drug invasion and their biocompatibility. Various nanostructure including liposome's polymers, dendrimers, silicon or carbon material have been detected as well as tested as carriers in drug delivery system. The modern form of approaches are most important when there is inconsistency together with dose and the strength of a remedy in order to understand the extent of transfer of drug from plasma to target region. Cell specific targeting can be achieved by adding the preparations to separately intended transporters.

**KEYWORDS:** *Drug delivery; Dendrimers; Liposomes; Nanoparticles; Organic nanoparticles.*



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Received on: 21-07-2017

Revised and Accepted on: 21-09-2017

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.22376/ijpbs.2017.8.4.p131-138>



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## INTRODUCTION

The scientific and tremendous approaches of nanoparticles in the biomedical area of research and its precise role in the drug delivery in order to deliver the therapeutic drug have demonstrate it as a new targeting tool for the treatment of various disease<sup>1</sup>. 'Nanotechnology is the technology to facilitate controlled implications and widely utilized for the manufactures of structures and devices at atomic or molecular scale'<sup>2</sup>. The nanosized objects termed as nano particles, its unique properties as well as roles can vary remarkably from those objects which are prepared of alike material<sup>3</sup>. Unique mechanism of nano particles allowed to act together with complicated cellular purposes in various approaches, on the basis of its tiny size, enhanced solubility, personalized surface, multifunctionality of nano particles have ensured its promising result in the area of medicines. It has been investigated that not only biotechnology also the pharmaceutical sciences are using nano particles in order to reduce the toxicity and side effects of drugs, medicine is transported to the site of accomplishment, for this reason its effect on essential tissue furthermore fatal consequences could be diminished by involving controlled drug delivery system<sup>4</sup>. Various nanostructure including liposome's polymers, dendrimers, silicon or carbon material have been detected as well as tested as carriers in drug delivery system<sup>5</sup>. The recent mode of approaches is extremely valuable when there is disagreement involving dose and the drug's concentration in order to understand the extent of transfer of drug from plasma to target region. Cell specific targeting can be accomplished by nailing the medicines to separately intended carriers<sup>6</sup>. Latest trends of nanotechnology have determined that nano particles constructs lesser than 100 nm at least one dimension, because of its minute dimensions its nanostructures demonstrate distinctive physicochemical as well as biological belongings that have improved its efficacy along its utilization in biomedical applications and several research area that depicts the role of nanotechnology<sup>7</sup>. According to the definition from NNI (National Nanotechnology Initiative) nanostructures or nano particles resemble of size ranging from 1 to 100 nm in at least one dimension<sup>8</sup> The mode of conjugating the preparation to the nanocarrier besides the tactic which entails its targeting is extremely emphasized for

intracellular drug delivery treatment for bioactivity, here the medicine may be adsorbed or covalently attached to a nanocarrier exterior or it can be encapsulated into it<sup>9</sup>. Cell specific targeting with nanocarriers conjugated to the concerned location by using detected ligands attached to the outside of conjugated antibodies, low molecular ligands e.g. peptides, folic acids etc.<sup>10</sup> Passive targeting involves the enhances permeability and retention effects that facilitate targeted drug delivery as drug carriers are expected to stay for long time, accumulation will be done at pathological site of action with affected leaky vasculatures (tumour, inflammation etc). The core objective of nano particles is to control and implicate bimolecular construct and supramolecular assemblies in order to improve quality of human health<sup>11</sup>. Nanocarriers used for biomedical applications have to be biocompatible (ability to integrate with a biological system in a synchronized mannered without eliciting immune response. It has been analyzed that nano particles in the form of nanocarriers are employed so that it can improved the pharmacokinetics of loaded poorly dissolved hydrophobic drugs by dissolving them in hydrophobic compartments<sup>12</sup>.

## DRUG DELIVERY AND NANOPARTICLES

The liberation of drug as well as analogous pharmaceutical development in connection with nano medicine could be understood as science and technology of nano meter scale (10 to 1000 nm)<sup>13</sup>. The total system leads to certain functions with respect to its treatment, prevention, and diagnosing the disease known as smart drug delivery system. The scientific approaches of drug delivery through nanoparticles include<sup>14</sup>.

1. More precise drug delivery and drug targeting,
2. Minimization in toxicity by maintaining therapeutics effects,
3. Larger safety and its biocompatibility,
4. They have capability to integrate with the biological system without eliciting immune response,
5. Smaller particles have larger surface area, they are more reactive,
6. Smaller particles are manipulated to tissue extravasations and renal clearance etc.

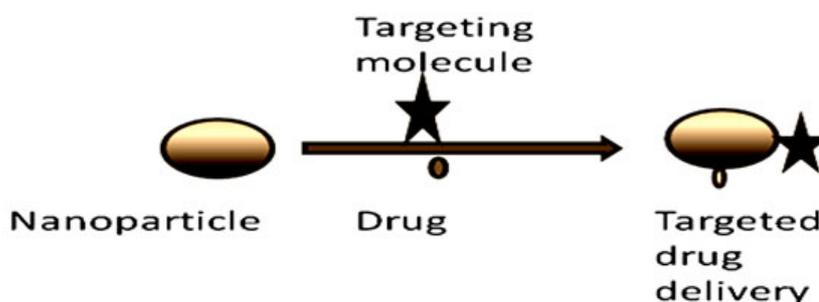


Figure 1  
Drug delivery through nanoparticles.

## ORGANIC NANOPARTICLES

One of the main as well as significant aspects of nanotechnology tools for product improvement is the

prospect to convert accessible drug and with inadequate water solubility, rate of dissolution in to swiftly water soluble dispersion by changing them in to nano-sized

drugs<sup>15</sup>. Liposomes are the largely clinically customary nanosystem for several remedial liberation approaches their effectiveness could be understood by reducing systemic effects as well as toxicity; drug is incorporated in the liposome by the encapsulation process<sup>16</sup>. The release of drugs from liposomes depends on the composition of liposome's, pH, and osmotic gradient and surrounding environment. There are lot of examples to illustrate liposomal formulations with the help of drugs such as anticancer drugs, neurotransmitter, antibodies etc. liposome also having some limitations as its deplete encapsulation competence, rapid spurt discharge of drugs, poor shortage ability etc.<sup>17</sup> Designing of liposomes have controlled over the release and drug bio availability. The discharge of medicines from liposome's approachable polymers or hydro gel is subjected to drastic changes in their pH, temperature, radiofrequency or magnetic field<sup>18</sup>. It has been investigated that liposome's increases the solubility of drugs and also tends to increases upon their pharmaceutical co-kinetic property such as, therapeutic index of chemotherapeutic drugs, rapid metabolism and reduction of harmful side effects, increases of in vitro & in vivo cancer activity. The multi functionality of liposome's containing the specific properties, antigen or other biological system can be used to design drugs which act upon selectively on particular tissue<sup>19</sup>.

### **POLYMERIC NANOPARTICLES**

Polymeric nanoparticles are consisting a diameter ranging from 10 to 100 nm. the polymeric nano particles are isolated from synthetic polymers such as Polycaprolactone (PCL), polyacrylamide and native polymers for example gelatin, albumin, collagen, alginate and numerous methods that involves for example spontaneous emulsification, solvent evaporation, solvent diffusion and salting out. The division of polymeric nanocarriers can be classified on the basis of 3 medicine amalgamation mechanism. Firstly it concludes polymeric carrier that utilize covalent chemistry for candid drug conjugation.

The second approach comprises hydrophobic connections flanked by drugs in addition to nano carriers' example, (polymeric micelles from amphiphilic type co-polymers)<sup>20</sup>. It increases the constancy of some volatile pharmaceutical agents, effortlessly as well as economically fabricated in enormous quantity by a numerous techniques. Biodegradable polymers or nanopolymers have been widely used as drug delivery vehicles due to its large bioavailability, allowed better encapsulation and constitute less toxic properties. The process that is employed during the release of drug by polymeric nano particles in which polymeric drug carrier delivers the drug at tissue location by following 1 of 3 common physiochemical mechanism<sup>21</sup>. It involves the swelling of polymers nano particles by hydration followed via diffusion. By the enzymatic reaction resulting in rapture or degradation or cleavage of polymer at the place of release, so there by it releases medication from captured internal core .

### **HYDROGEL NANOPARTICLES**

Hydrogel are cross linked network of hydrophilic

polymers that could be absorbs and keep >20% of their heaviness in water<sup>22</sup>. Hydrogels are one of the extreme drug delivery system among several types, in order to enhance effectiveness & biocompatibility. Hydrogel are utilized to transport small molecules, hydrophilic drugs which have elevated solubility in together aqueous solvent swelling as well as hydrophilic hydro gel matrix. Hydro gel nanoparticles also referred as polymeric nanogels or macromolecules<sup>23</sup>. The most important goal in designing nano particles as a deliverance system are to manage size of particle, their properties of surface in addition to the liberation of pharmacologically dynamic representatives with the intention of to get location precise accomplishment of medicine<sup>24</sup>. The polymers commonly used in preparation of hydro gel constitute pharmaceutical biological applications. Hydro gels that are commonly utilized in the delivery of medicine are generally produced external of the body furthermore infused with medicines prior to its presence in the body. There are various strategy employed which includes UV photopolymerisation & other cross linking techniques<sup>25</sup>. Apart from this non cross linked linear polymers can be employed as medicine release medium. Cross linking of polymers chain could be accomplished by using a range of ecological causes (temperature, pH, ionic strength). Polymers constituting hydrophobic interactions cross link in aqueous environment through thermal gelatin. the hydro gel based delivery are of two major category one time controlled system to stimuli -induced release system<sup>26</sup>. The major limitation of stimuli induced release system is their slow response time, which results in loss of mechanical strength in polymer network.

### **CLASSIFICATION OF BIODEGRADABLE DENDRITIC POLYMERS USED IN DRUG DELIVERY.**

Dendrimers supported liberation of drug paid attention on encapsulating medicines. The tremendous improvements in polymers in addition to dendrimers chemistry have offered a innovative class of molecules identified dendronized polymers which constitute linear polymers & offer drug release rewards for the reason of their increased flow time<sup>27</sup>. The arrangement of dendrimers consist not triple distinctive architectural provinces as a moiety otherwise core, layers of branches reiterate units that are up-and-coming from core & the purposeful ending groups on external coating of reiterate components. Dendrimers constituting following polymers when used in drug delivery studies are polyamidoaminemelamine (PAMAM), polyamidoamine-organosilicon, amphiphilic dendrimer, polyethyleneimine, polypropyleneimine, polyethylene glycol chitin<sup>28</sup>. Dendrimers could be obtain by either divergent or convergent ways. Whereas in divergent approaches, dendrimers are produced from core in addition to additional made to outer layers termed as generations<sup>29</sup>. For convergent approach synthesis start from the fringe of dendrimer molecule furthermore stops at center. Drugs that are connected with dendrimers can be employed for the healing of cancer. They are also known for well defined structure and molecular weight<sup>30</sup>.

**Table 1**  
**Dendritic biodegradable polymer in drug delivery**

<b>Dendrimer types</b>	<b>Drug loaded</b>	<b>Application</b>
Polyamidoamine (PAMAM)	Nadifloxacin Prulifloxacin	Treatment of certain disorders of the heart, brain and blood vessels
polypropylene Amine	Nystatin and terbinafine	Antifungal against <i>Candida albicans</i>
Polylysine dendrimer	Viva gel	HIV, HSV and STD (sexually transmitted diseases)

### **SOLID LIPID NANOPARTICLES IN TARGETED DRUG DELIVERY**

Solid lipid nanoparticles (SLN) were developed in 1991, are particulate system which involves the traditional colloidal carrier for parenteral drug administration with particle diameter of 50 to 1000 nm. They are employed in drug delivery system due to their size dependent properties, and the tendency to incorporate the drugs in to nano carrier such as liposome's, emulsion, polymeric nano and micro particles<sup>32</sup>. The tendency of SLN to be administered for different routes and controlled drug delivery has attracted wide attention of researchers<sup>33</sup>. On the other hand, insufficiency of protected polymers have limited the wide spread application of nano particles in nano medicine<sup>34</sup>. In order to conquer these limitations, lipid has been put forth as an alternative carrier for lipophilic pharmaceuticals. These lipid nano particles are known as solid lipid nanoparticles.

### **ADVANTAGES OF SOLID LIPID NANO PARTICLES**

- Precise and targeted drug release,
- Enhanced biocompatibility,
- Improved bioavailability and biocompatibility,
- long term consistency,
- Chemical stability to labile integrated compounds.

### **PREPARATION OF SOLID LIPID NANO PARTICLES**

SLN are prepared from lipid, emulsifier and water solvent, the lipids those are utilized for formulations involves triglyceride, glycerol, phospholipids, steroid, and waxes etc.<sup>36</sup> Methods that are commonly employed for preparation of SLN are high pressure homogenization, solvent emulsification/ solvent evaporation, super critical fluid method, spray drying method, precipitation technique etc.<sup>37</sup>

### **SLN FOR TROPICAL USE**

SLN have been utilized for various tropical applications includes peculiar drugs such as imidazole<sup>38</sup>, antifungal<sup>39</sup>, anticancer<sup>40</sup>, ketoconazole<sup>41</sup>, flurbiprofen<sup>42</sup> etc. The invasion of podophylotoxin SLN in to stratum corneum along with skin surface tends to epidermal targeting. The isotretinoin loaded lipid nano particles are encapsulated for tropical delivery of drugs. The utilization of soybean lecithin and tween 80 for hot homogenization method, by employing glycerol behenate, vitamin A loaded nano particles can be prepared<sup>43</sup>.

### **TOPICAL ROLE OF FULLERENES IN TARGETED DRUG DELIVERY**

Fullerenes have exerted influence upon dissimilar areas

of knowledge ever since their breakthrough in 1985. The investigations of chemical, physical and biological possessions of fullerenes have provided capable information that includes hydrophobicity, size and electronic configuration which make them an exploring matter in the field of therapeutic chemistry<sup>44</sup>. Fullerene family more specifically C<sub>60</sub> which constitutes electrochemical, physical as well as photo properties can be advantageous within different medicinal fields<sup>45</sup>. The exclusive carbon cage structure that coupled for derivitization process enables the therapeutic agent. Fullerenes have the tendency to fit within hydrophobic void of HIV proteases that suppress the entrance of substrate to the catalytic location of an enzyme<sup>46</sup>. It could also adopt for radical scavenger and antioxidant. Similarly, if they are exposed to sunlight, fullerenes can fabricate singlet oxygen in elevated quantum yield<sup>47</sup>. This mechanism collectively with the undeviating electron transport commencing energized position of fullerenes are utilized for cleave DNA bases. They are also been put forth as a carrier for gene and drug delivery system<sup>48</sup>. Today's the important area of research is concerned with modern material nano science that involves carbon based materials. Fullerene the most generous representative of fullerene family was first introduced in 1990 by resistant heating of graphite<sup>49</sup>. Fullerene molecules are totally collected of carbon in the form of void ellipsoid, sphere and tube. Sphere-shaped fullerene also known as bucky balls 60 are generally insoluble in aqueous media and assembled very easily, so there are several ways to overcome the limitations of natural repulsion of fullerenes for water that involves<sup>50</sup>.

- Encapsulation and micro encapsulation in spherical carriers like cyclodextrin and callixarenes<sup>51</sup>, polyvinyl pyrrolidone<sup>52</sup>, micelles and liposome's<sup>53</sup>.
- Suspension is done with the help of co solvents by the saturation of fullerenes in benzene solution.
- Hydrophilicity can be increased by chemical functionalization with amino acids, poly hydroxyl groups, amphiphilic polymers<sup>54</sup>.

### **MAGNETIC NANOPARTICLE FOR TARGETED DRUG DELIVERY**

Magnetic nanoparticles (MNP) & its scientific approaches in biomedical areas of research has become relatively common place<sup>55</sup>. The recent observations and research analysis constitute magnetic micro and nano particles. Magnetic marking is supported upon the desirability of magnetic nano particles to an outer magnetic field<sup>56</sup>. Magnetic targeting offer most important advantages of delivery of drug, the capability to aim particular location that can be seen in

tumor, in vivo, in order to reduce the general allocation of cytotoxic composites as well as attractive for their uptake at intended location. For designing magnetic nano particles it includes physical constraints for instance size of carrier particles, magnetic properties as well as strength of field etc.<sup>57</sup> Iron oxides with core/shell structure are extensively utilized as source of magnetic particles. There are several crystalline polymorphs of iron oxides such as alpha-Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, beta-Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and so on<sup>58</sup>. Coating of magnetic nanoparticles along with polymers describes a way of stability of nano particles against oxidation<sup>59</sup>. Another drug delivery involves transporting magnetic core/shell Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/Si<sub>2</sub> SiO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles by means of electrophoresis deposition on to an electrically conductive bendable PET substrate<sup>60</sup>. Recent studies demonstrated that, the organic compounds were applied for MNP functionalization, which involved the folate- intervened aqueous super paramagnetic iron oxide that included in to micelles<sup>61</sup>. MNP were also having its promising role in studying of in vitro drug accumulation inside leukemia k562 cell lines<sup>62</sup>. The tremendous role of MNP stems from inherent possessions of their magnetic core united with their medicine loading competence biochemical property<sup>63</sup>.

### **NOVEL ROLE OF MESOSPOROUS SILICA NANOPARTICLES**

Mesoporous silica nanoparticles (MSN) can be used as drug delivery system which will increase the efficiency of drug delivery. MSN constitutes exclusive assets for example elevated pore capacity, excessive exterior area as well as controlled aperture size<sup>64</sup>. Physical & chemical properties could be improved by surface modifications by different functional group which result in an increased of capacity of drug loading<sup>65</sup>. The involvement of different material for the modification of surface of MSN includes gelatin, 3 amino propyltriethoxy orthodilane, and methoxy di ethoxy silane etc.<sup>66</sup> MSN are effectively used by reason of their squat toxicity as well as elevated capacity of packing of medicine. As silica is enormously exist in an surroundings in contrast to further metal oxides akin to titanium in addition to iron oxides<sup>67</sup>. MSN constitute well distinkted structure possessions that permit effortless functionalization of silanol holding exterior to control<sup>68</sup>. Loading of drug, surface functionalization is requiring for load proper type of drug molecules. The synthesis of mesoporous particles characterized by employing a easy sol-gel technique otherwise spurt drying method<sup>69</sup>. The most extensively utilized kinds of MSN are the crystalline materials (MCM-91), which constitute MSN, can stack a amount of remedial medicine with 200-300 mg silica. Production of MSN takes place at small concentration of surfactant to formulate the construction of mesosphere that is dependent upon the interaction among anionic oligomers of orthosilic acid and cationic surfactant<sup>70</sup>. The most commonly used msn are mobile crystalline materials (MCM-41) that requires liquid crystal templating of an alkyl triethyl ammonium bromide. Mesoporous silica nanoparticles, used as biosensing element because of its size and structure. The most important advantage of porous nano material is its ability of surface functionalization. The targeting moieties is the outstanding way to deliver drug. They are

promising nano carrier to efficiently transport and site specific drug delivery of chemotherapeutic agents for effective cancer treatment<sup>71</sup>.

### **FABRICATION OF NANOPARTICLES DRUG DELIVERY WITH MICROFLUIDICS TOOL**

The advancement of composite nano and micro particles can be studied in broad area of research. They are employed in drug delivery studies because of their enormous potential on the basis of their size, distribution and their biomedical applications in various areas related to medical disciplines. There are various technique that are involved in the production of nano particles but among them micro fluidics play a dynamic role in manufactures of particles on the basis of their precise size, small size distribution, high encapsulation efficiency. However the development of polymeric nano particles drug delivery could be well understood when its production involves encapsulation with micro fluidics tools and various strategy on the basis of its enormous potential will comes out as an emerging field of today research areas. Micro fluidics, the science which deals with the engineering of fluid flow at nano scale allowed us to understand the approach of lab-on-a-chip technology. The involvement of drug delivery devices at cellular, tissue and at organism level constitute three different ways which are employed for the synthesis of smart particles by using lab-on a-chip-technology. The potentiality to understand the effects of certain drugs at cellular level, which involves micro fluidics based cell culture platforms in order to generate the different form of environment, lab on a chip technology allowed us to administer the drug at controllable rate. At organ level the delivery of drug based on LOC involves the usage of microneedels and the implantable devices for fluid handling, which works as targeted delivery. In other words micro fluidics is the science and technology of inserting nano liter volume in micro scale fluidics channel that employed wide range of applications such as chemical synthesis, single cell analysis, tissue engineering.

### **OTHER ADVANTAGES OF NANOPARTICLES**

Nanoparticles have utmost worth in the development of medical diagnostics as well as treatments. Nanoparticles carry out as fluorescent imaging mediator which brings to cell along with then elucidate the access of biological substance similar to peptides within the cell. Silver nanoparticles are essentially employed since it gives improved amalgamation of light therefore demonstrates stronger as well as sharper plasmon resonance. Nanoparticles in medicine in addition to gene delivery by nanoparticles comprise nanospheres along with nanocapsules in which medication is watery, wrapped up as well as separated into the contiguous matter in addition to remedy is surrounded to an aqueous enclosed by a covering like barrier, correspondingly. Nanoparticles can conquer the shortcoming akin to little movement directs to recurrent administration as well as undesired targeting associated to the minute remedial representatives. Polymer nanoparticles can expand the in vivo movement time with permeable blood vessels which augments the

submissive release of remedy to tissue as well as viability of administration in the course of diverse ways i.e. gulp of air as well as oral administrations. Delivery of genes through nanoparticles can substitute malfunctioning or omitted gene, conveyed gene can source the obliteration of faulty cell in addition to grounds flawed cells to revert back to usual cell. Nanoparticles in malignancy cure a conservative remedy for malignancy which consists of emission, chemotherapy, surgical treatment as well as therapy by hormone have a few restrictions as they indistinctively have an effect on the individual body together with normal as well as cancerous cell. Nanoparticles can conquer the boundaries of conservative remedy as it is applied as medicine release mediator which heaps the preparation in large quantity to the cancer location as a consequence progresses for the handling of cancer. Nanoparticles perform as cancer precise biomarker in addition to imaging potential which identify the tumor. Silver nanoparticles synthesized by using leaves of some medicinal plants like as *Vitis vinifera* L, *Rosa damascene*, *Ocimum Sanctum* leaf extract can be used for various intentions like as in the detection of different bacteria<sup>72-77</sup>.

## CONCLUSION

The emerging applications of nano technology in

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medicine and more precisely in drug delivery has been reported in various area of research that includes pharmaceutically sciences that are utilizing nano particles in order to minimize the toxic effects and side effects of doses of drugs and their potential improvements increasing the biocompatibility of nano particles in order to intensify the diagnostic and therapeutic moieties in to diseased cells with greater efficacy. At atomic, molecular and supramolecular scale it exhibit fundamentally new properties. Incorporating the prodrugs in to nanotechnology based carrier combines the methods of developing drug invasion and their biocompatibility. So there are so many methods are used for the synthesis of nanoparticles and applied for the various purposes.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are grateful to Prof. Aditya Shastri, Vice-Chancellor, Banasthali University; DST, Govt. of India for supporting Banasthali University under its CURIE scheme and bioinformatics centre intended for make available the required services.

## CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Conflict of interest declared none.

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**We sincerely thank the above reviewers for peer reviewing the manuscript**