

## **4-Ammoniumbutylstyrene Based-Nanoparticles for the Controlled Release of Fenretinide**

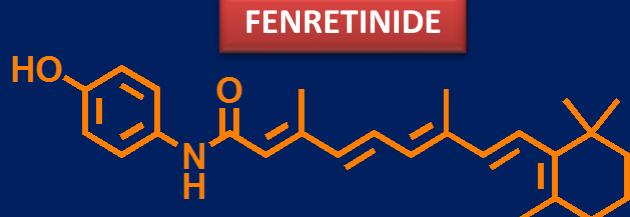
**Guendalina Zuccari 1,\* , Eleonora Russo 1, Carla Villa 1, Alessia Zorzoli 2, Danilo Marimpietri 2,  
and Silvana Alfei 1**

<sup>1</sup> Department of Pharmacy (DiFAR), University of Genoa, Viale Cembrano 4, I-16148, Genova,  
Italy;

<sup>2</sup> Cell Factory, IRCCS Istituto Giannina Gaslini, Via Gerolamo Gaslini 5, 16147 Genova, Italy

\* Corresponding author: [zuccari@difar.unige.it](mailto:zuccari@difar.unige.it)

# Graphical Abstract

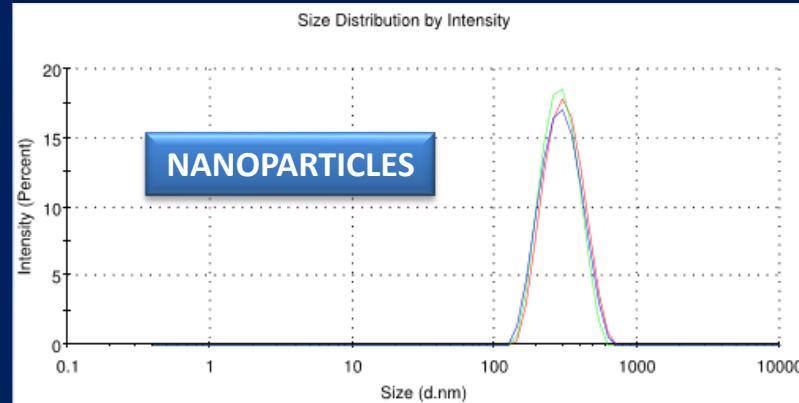
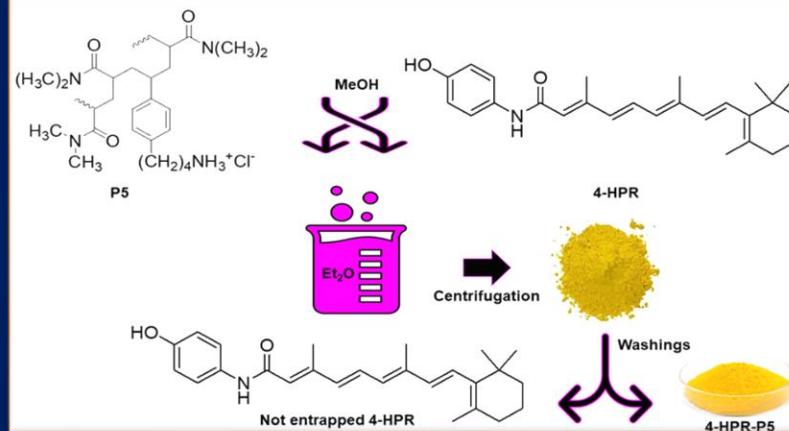


PROS	CONS
TUMOR ACTIVITY	LOW SOLUBILITY
TOXICOLOGICAL PROFILE	POOR BIOAVAILABILITY
ATION OF RESISTANCE	CLINICAL TRIALS WITH HIGH VARIABILITY IN RESULTS

# NEUROBLASTOMA CELLS



# AMORPHOUS SOLID DISPERSION BY ANTI SOLVENT PRECIPITATION TECHNIQUE



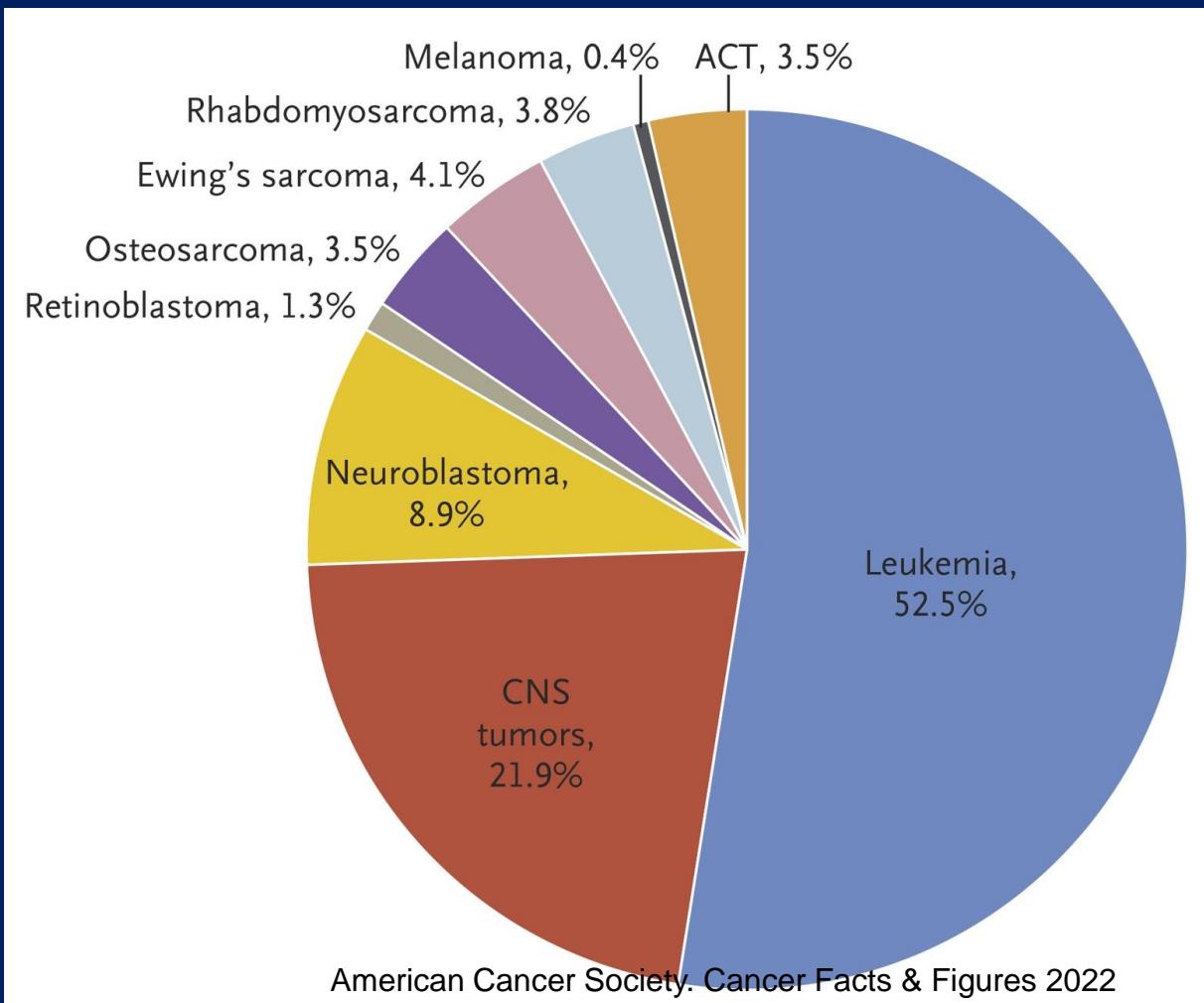
## Abstract

Fenretinide (4-HPR), a synthetic retinoid with low toxicological profile, is endowed with high anti-tumor activity. However, 4-HPR shows poor oral absorption due to its low solubility, and variable blood concentrations for a massive hepatic first pass effect. Here, we prepared nanoparticles (NPs) made of 4-ammoniumbutylstyrene random copolymer (P5) by the anti-solvent co-precipitation technique. The encapsulation led to an increase in drug apparent solubility of 1134 folds with a drug loading of 37%. The NPs showed an extended dissolution rate, a mean diameter of 249 nm, positive Zeta potential, and confirmed an anti-proliferative activity on neuroblastoma cells.

**Keywords:** **Fenretinide;** **Drug Delivery;** **Nanoparticles,**  
**Neuroblastoma**

# Frequency of Paediatric Cancer Types

1 in 7,000 children



# Therapy for Neuroblastoma

## Chemotherapy

Cisplatin  
Carboplatin  
Doxorubicin  
Cyclophosphamide

## Surgery

Surgical resection

## Myeloablative chemotherapy

Etoposide  
Paclitaxel  
Vincristine  
Melphalan

## Radiotherapy

I-123 MIBG

Treatment of residual disease

## Immunotherapy

Anti-GD2 monoclonal antibody  
Interleukin-2  
Cytokines

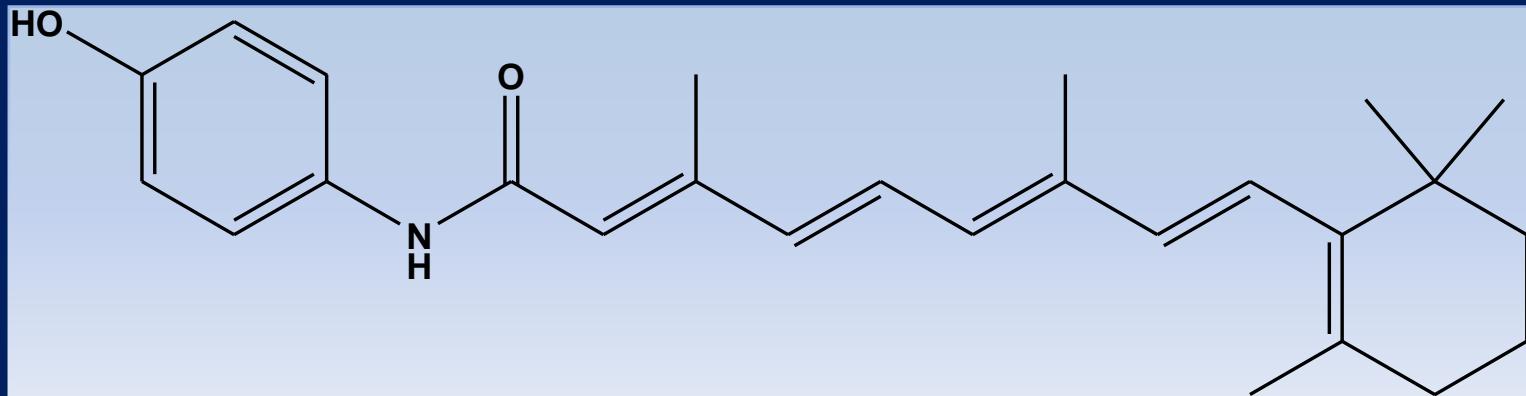
## Differentiation therapy

Isotretinoin

## Newer regimens

Irinotecan  
Topotecan  
**Fenretinide**  
I-131-MIBG  
CAR-T  
AKI

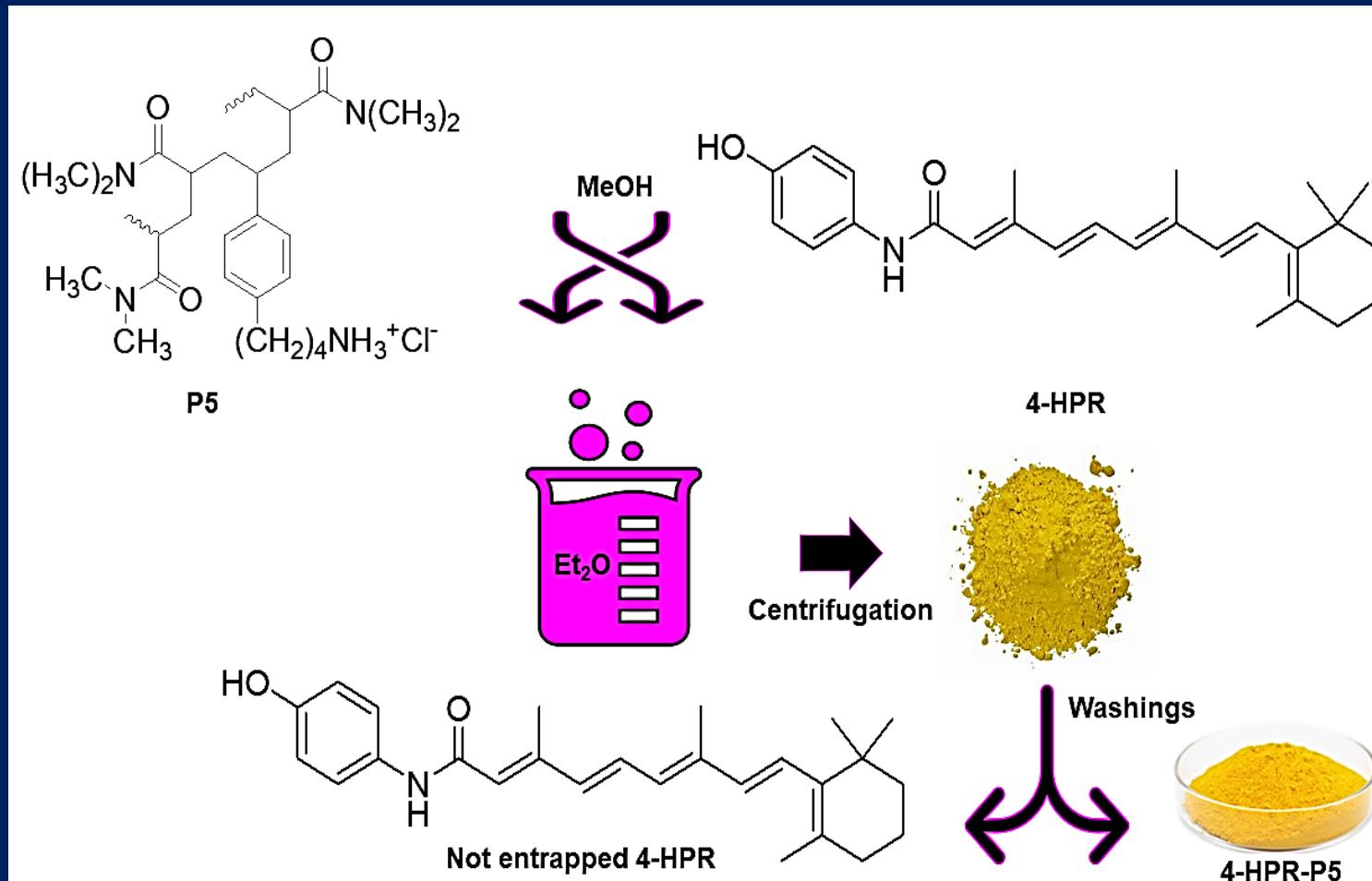
# Fenretinide



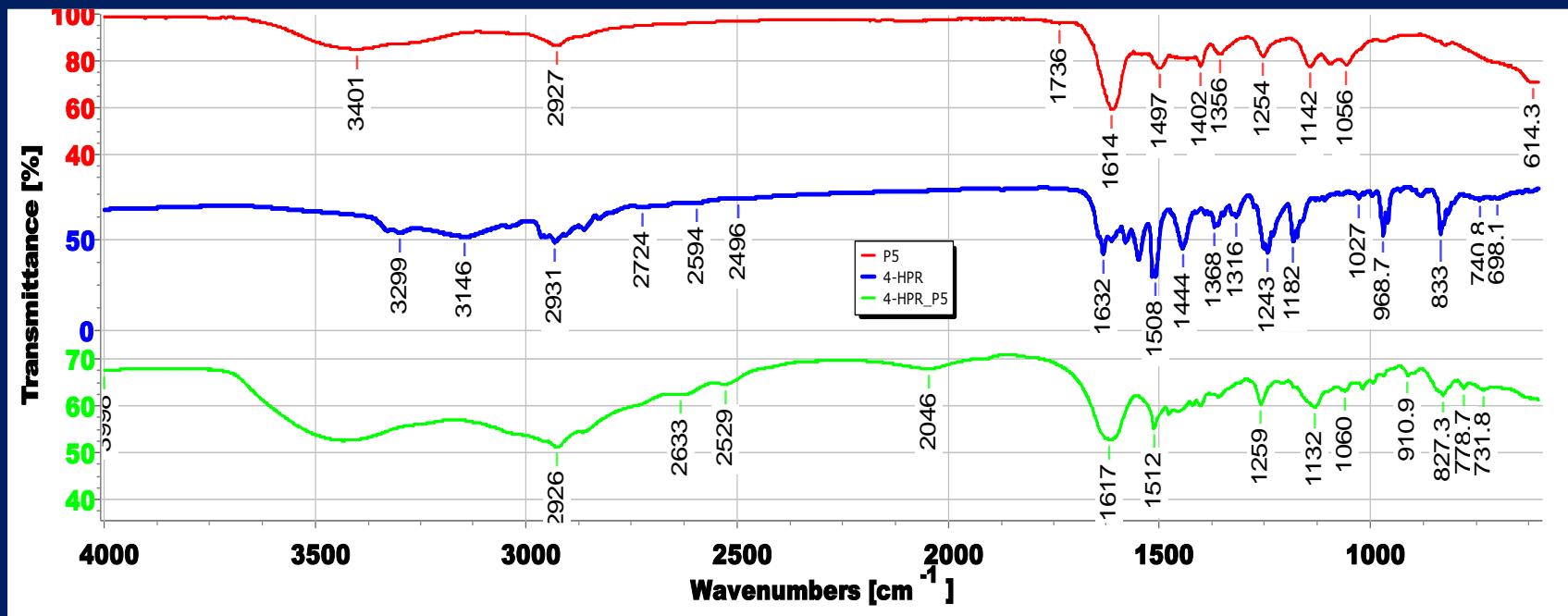
**N-(4-hydroxyphenyl)retinamide (4-HPR)**

PROS	CONS
HIGH ANTITUMOR ACTIVITY	LOW SOLUBILITY
FAVORABLE TOXICOLOGICAL PROFILE	POOR BIOAVAILABILITY
NO INDUCTION OF RESISTANCE	CLINICAL TRIALS WITH HIGH VARIABILITY IN RESULTS

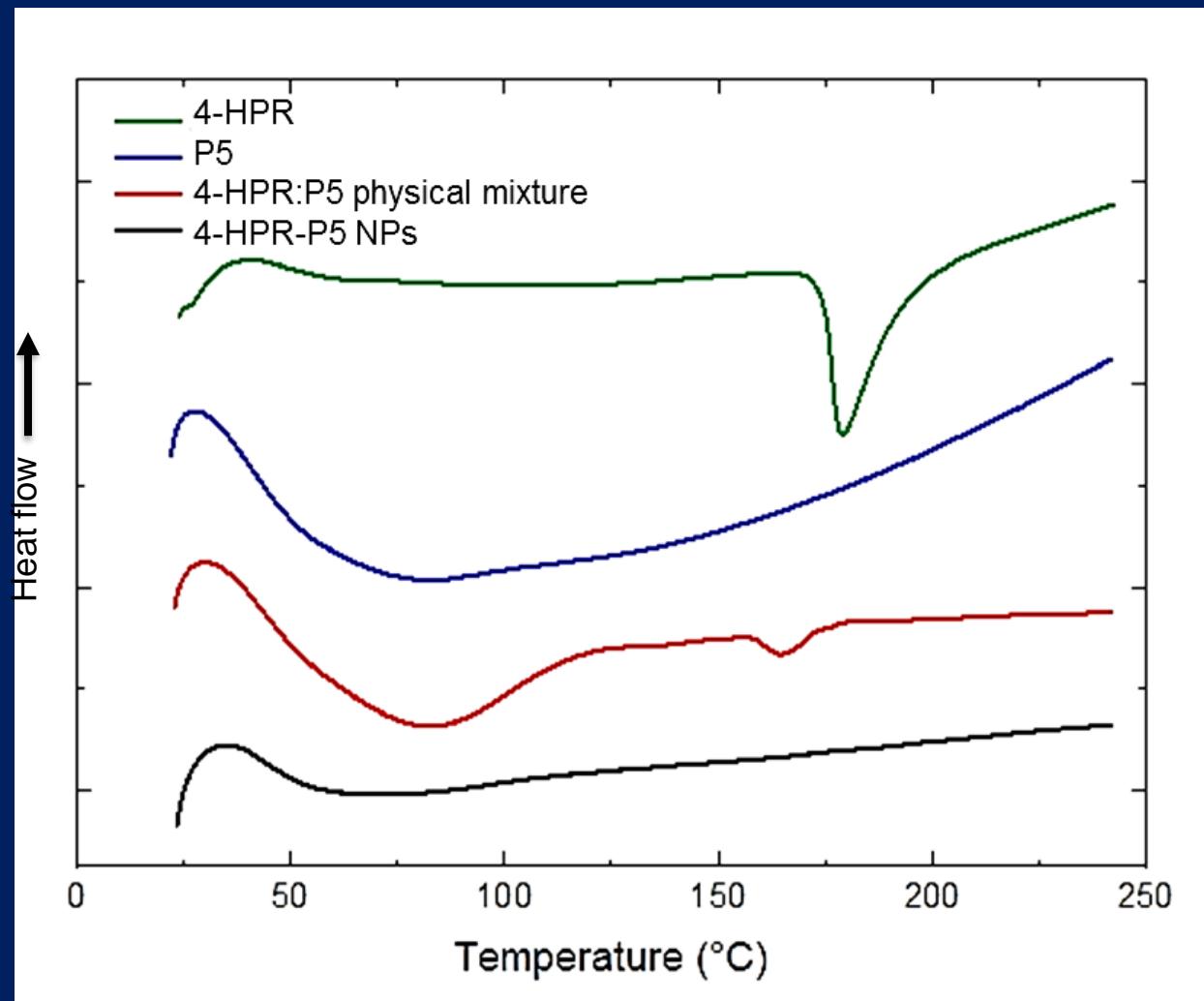
# Preparation of 4-HPR-P5 NPs



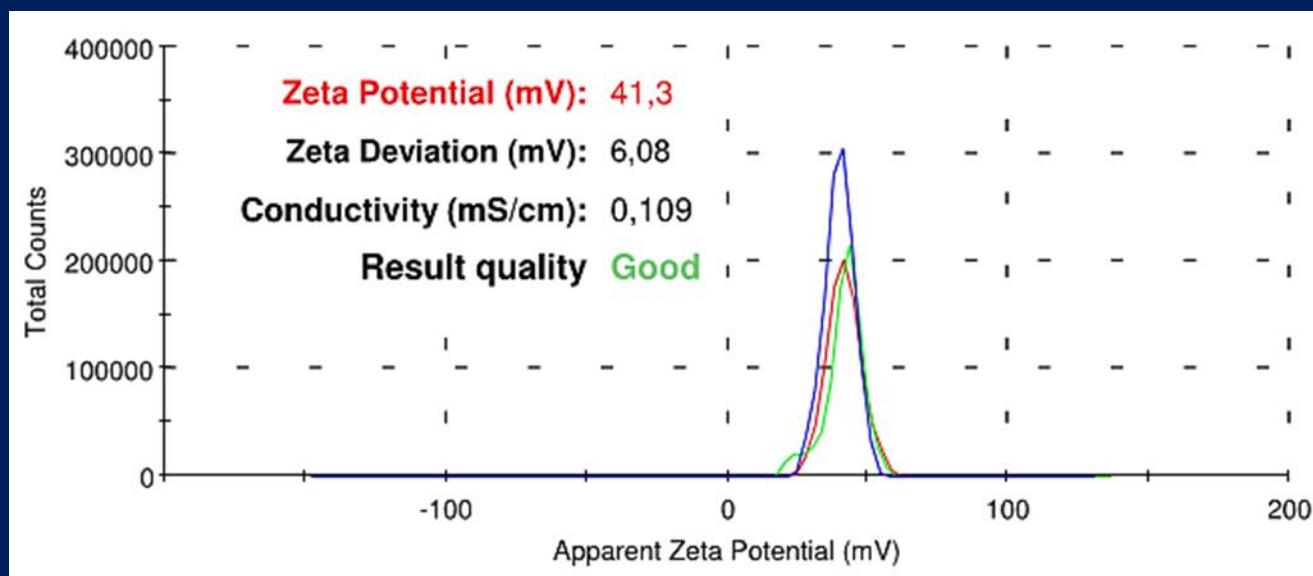
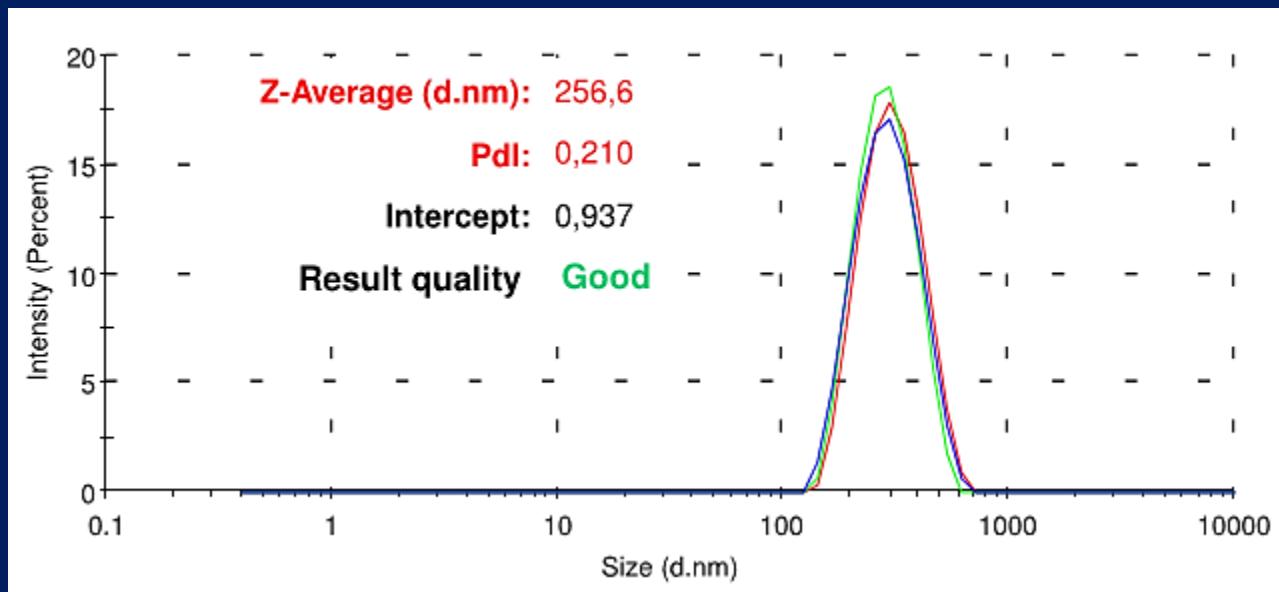
# FTIR spectra of 4-HPR-P5 NPs P5 and pristine 4-HPR



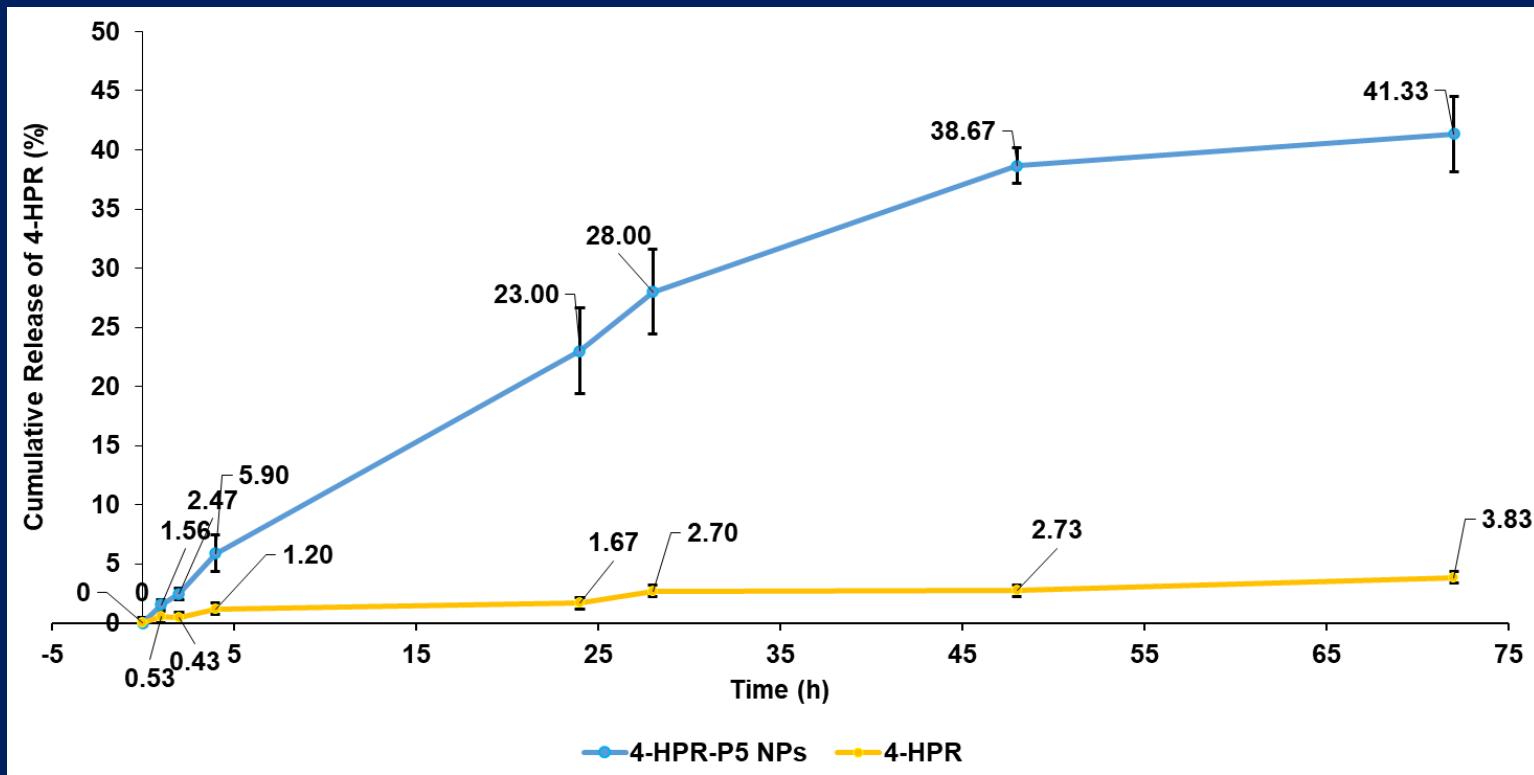
## DSC thermograms



# DLS analysis



# In vitro drug release



## IC50 VALUES

Cells	Times (h)	4-HPR ( $\mu\text{M}$ )	P5 ( $\mu\text{M}$ )	4-HPR-P5 NPs ( $\mu\text{M}$ )
IMR-32	24	1.08	-	1.07
	48	1.93	-	1.76
	72	0.68	-	1.25
SH-SY5Y	24	7.84	-	-
	48	4.32	-	-
	72	4.99	-	1.93



**Department of Pharmacy:**

**Prof. Eleonora Russo**

**Prof. Carla Villa**

**Prof. Silvana Alfei**



**ISTITUTO GIANNINA GASLINI**

**ISTITUTO PEDIATRICO  
DI RICOVERO E CURA  
A CARATTERE SCIENTIFICO**

**Cell Factory:**

**Dr. Danilo Marimpietri**

**Dr. Alessia Zorzoli**

