

**IECP
2020**

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pharmaceutics



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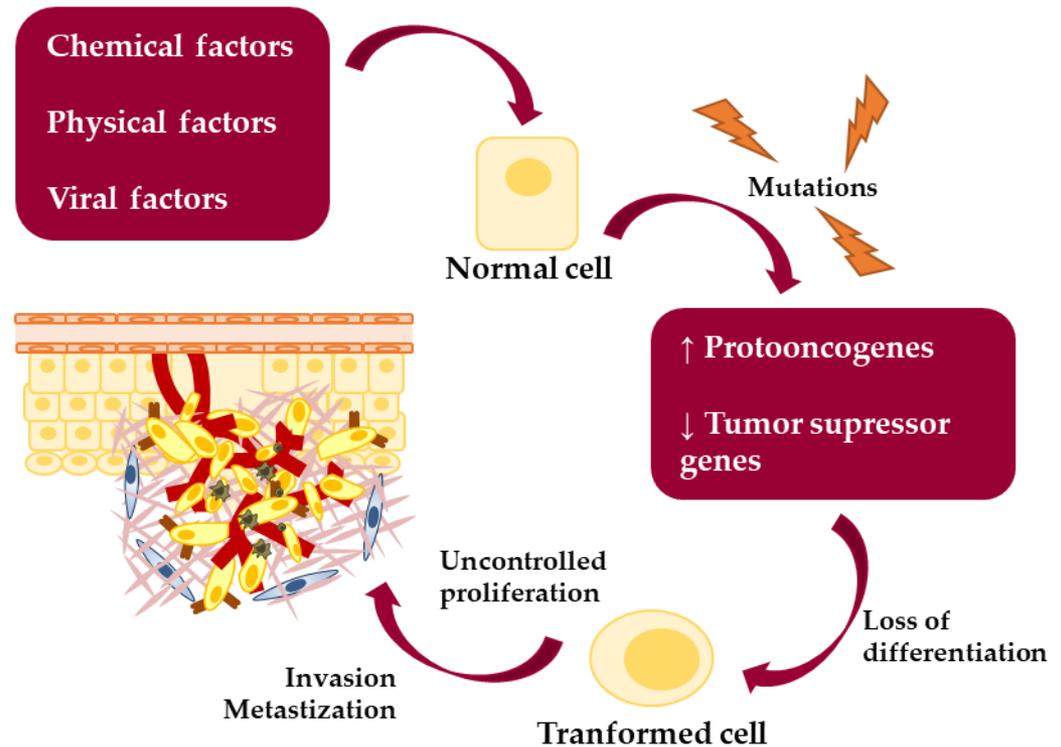
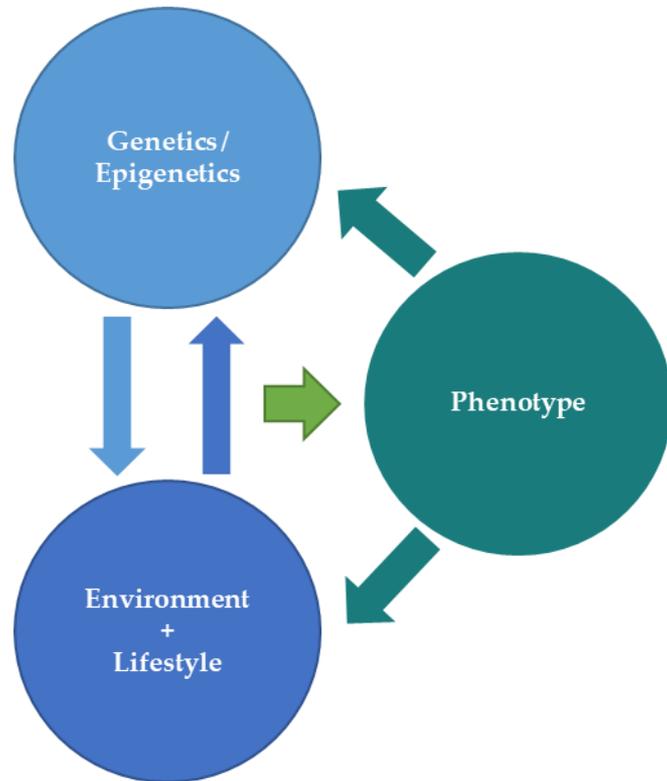
Abstract

Pluronic block-copolymers conjugated with PEI have demonstrated promising results for multiparametric target gene/drug co-delivery in cancer with reduced side-effects [1,2]. The goal of this work was to synthesize and characterize a novel nanosystem Pluronic L121-PEI for gene/drug co-delivery. For this purpose, hydroxyl groups from Pluronic were activated which was further conjugated with PEI. FTIR and $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectroscopy were used for structural characterization. Particle size, polydispersity index (PDI) and zeta potential were assessed by Dynamic and Electrophoretic Light Scattering, respectively. A fluorescent pyrene probe was used to evaluate the Critical Micellar Concentration (CMC). Hemolysis experiment was performed to estimate the *in vitro* biocompatibility of the nanosystem. FTIR analysis confirmed that pluronic was successfully conjugated with PEI as a band between $3380\text{-}3390\text{ cm}^{-1}$ (N-H bond) was observed. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ results showed characteristic proton peaks from Pluronic (-CH₃ at $\delta 1.1$ ppm) and from PEI (-CH₂-CH₂NH- between $\delta 2.7\text{-}3.4$ ppm). Nanoparticles hydrodynamic diameter was ca. 125 nm with a PDI below 0.250, and a charge nearby +30 mV. The CMC was around 50 $\mu\text{g/mL}$. The hemolysis ratio of a 5 mg/mL nanomicellar solution was less than 5%. Overall, a novel Pluronic L121-PEI was successfully synthesized and could constitute a promising multiparametric nanoapproach for gene/drug co-delivery in cancer therapy.

Keywords: cancer; polymeric micelles; micelleplexes; Pluronic L121; polyethyleneimine (PEI)

Background

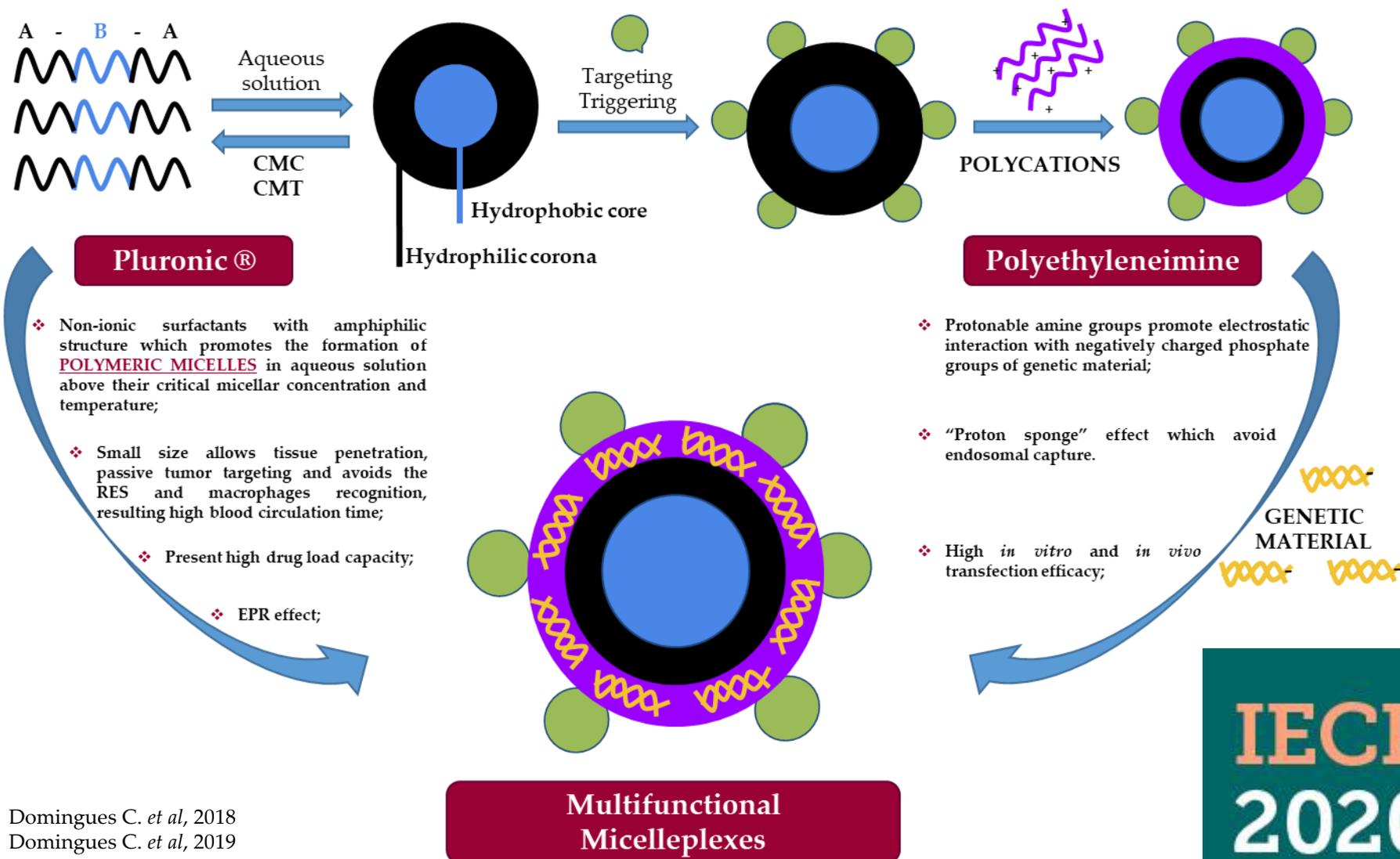
Cancer



- ❖ Cancer is a multistep disease that results from the crosstalk between genetic/epigenetic alterations and environmental/lifestyle factors;
- ❖ Despite the advances in diagnosis and treatment, recurrences, resistances to the treatments and adverse side effects are frequent.

Background

Micelleplexes advantages as nanocarriers for cancer



Domingues C. *et al*, 2018
 Domingues C. *et al*, 2019

Aim

To synthesize and characterize a novel nanosystem Pluronic L121-PEI for gene/drug co-delivery.

Experimental Design

1st Task – Synthesis of Pluronic L121-PEI

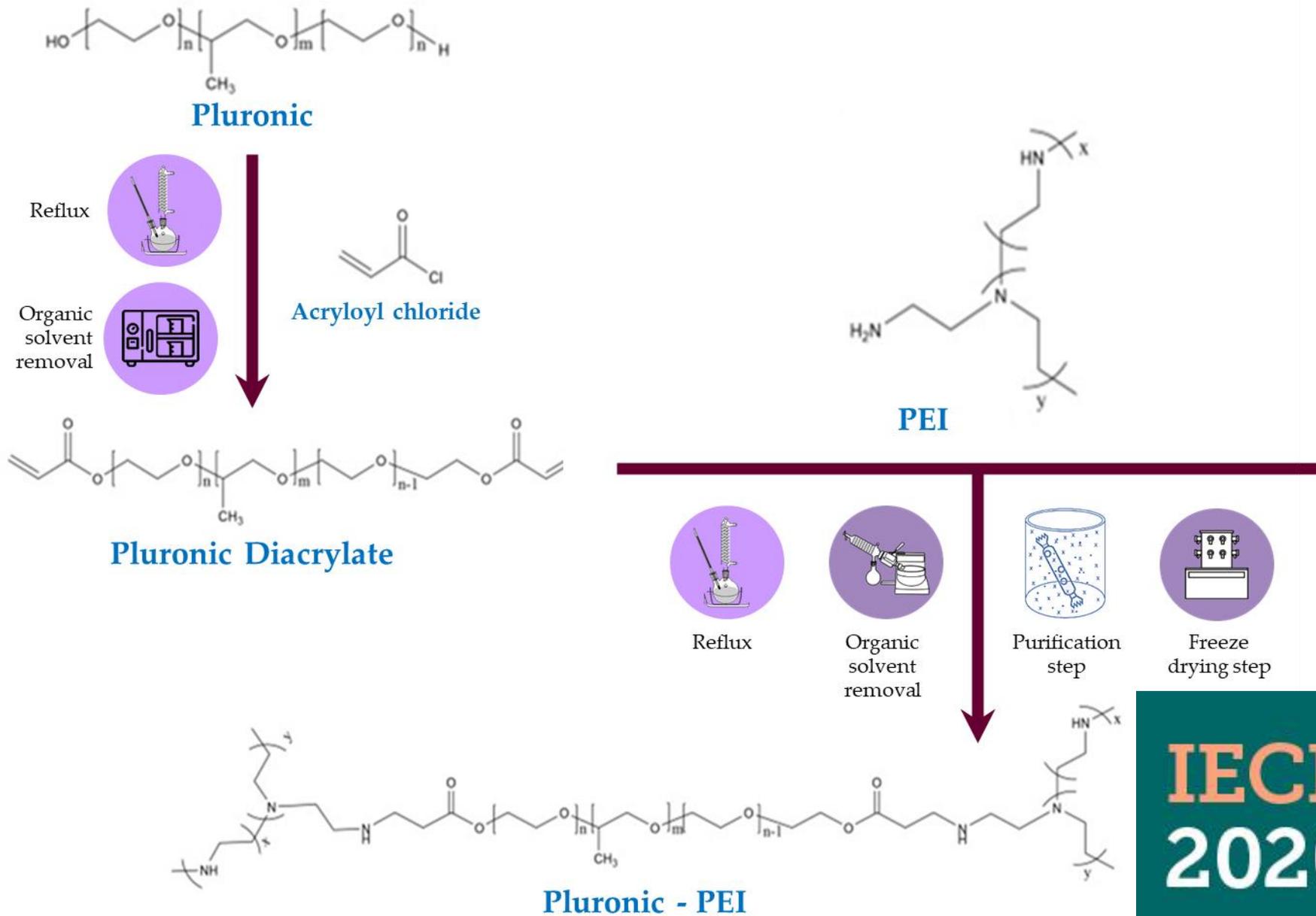
2nd Task – Structural and physicochemical characterization of the new synthesized nanosystem

- ❖ Structural analysis: FTIR (Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy)
- ❖ ¹H-NMR (Nuclear Magnetic Resonance)
- ❖ DLS (Dynamic Light Scattering)
- ❖ ELS (Electrophoretic Light Scattering)
- ❖ Pyrene fluorescent probe

3rd Task – *In vitro* biocompatibility of the new synthesized nanosystem

- ❖ Hemolysis test

Synthesis strategy of Pluronic L121-PEI

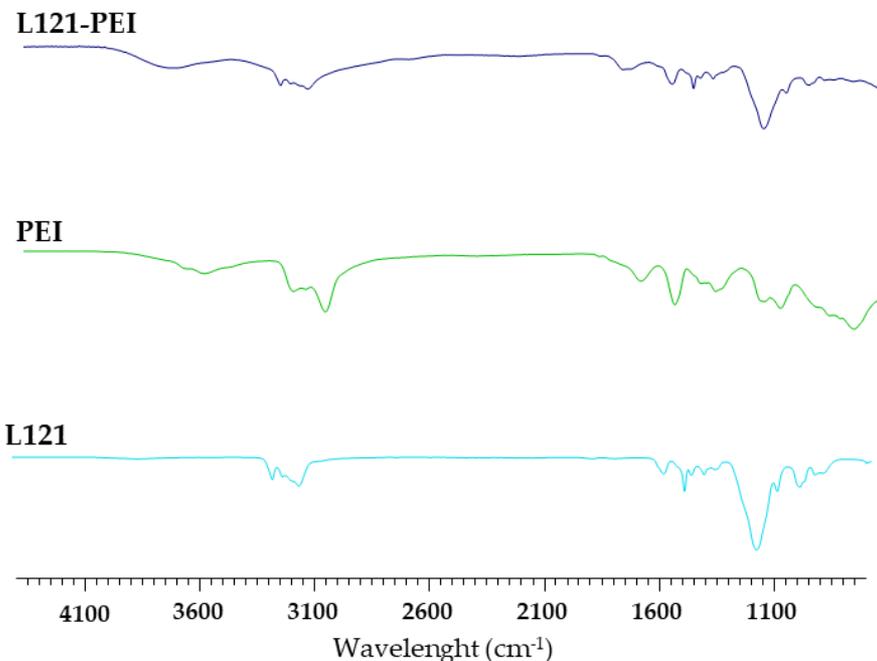


Results

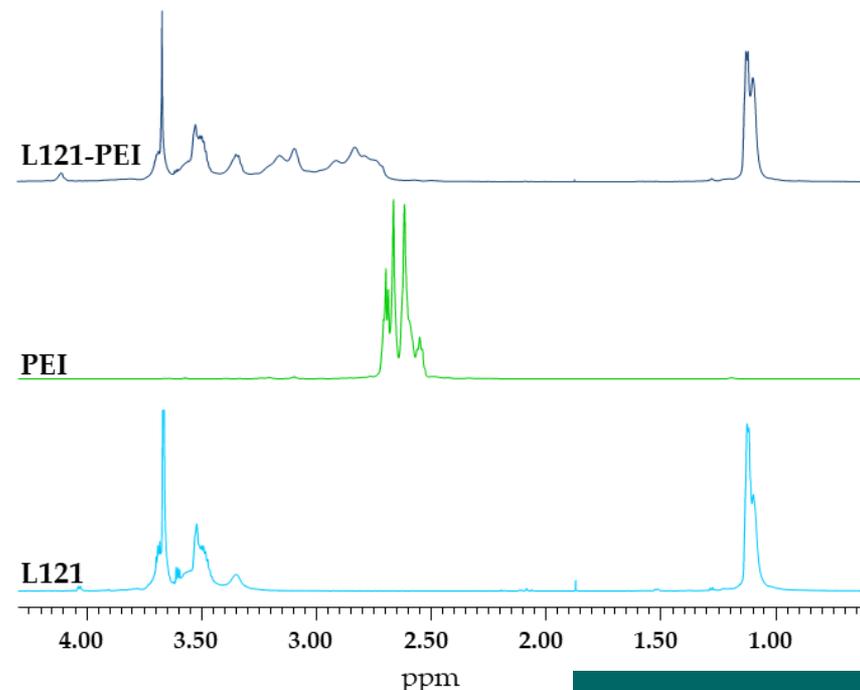
Structural Analysis



FTIR Spectroscopy



$^1\text{H-NMR}$ Spectroscopy



- ❖ FTIR analysis confirmed the conjugation of the activated pluronic with PEI by the presence of a band between $3380\text{--}3390\text{ cm}^{-1}$ (N-H bond);
- ❖ $^1\text{H-NMR}$ results showed characteristic proton peaks from Pluronic ($-\text{CH}_3$ at $\delta 1.1\text{ ppm}$) and from PEI ($-\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{NH-}$ between $\delta 2.7\text{--}3.4\text{ ppm}$).

Results

Physicochemical characterization

Hydrodynamic diameter, Polydispersity index and Zeta Potential (Dynamic light scattering and Electrophoretic light scattering)

Table I – Average size, polydispersity index and zeta potential of different Pluronic L121-PEI nanosystems.

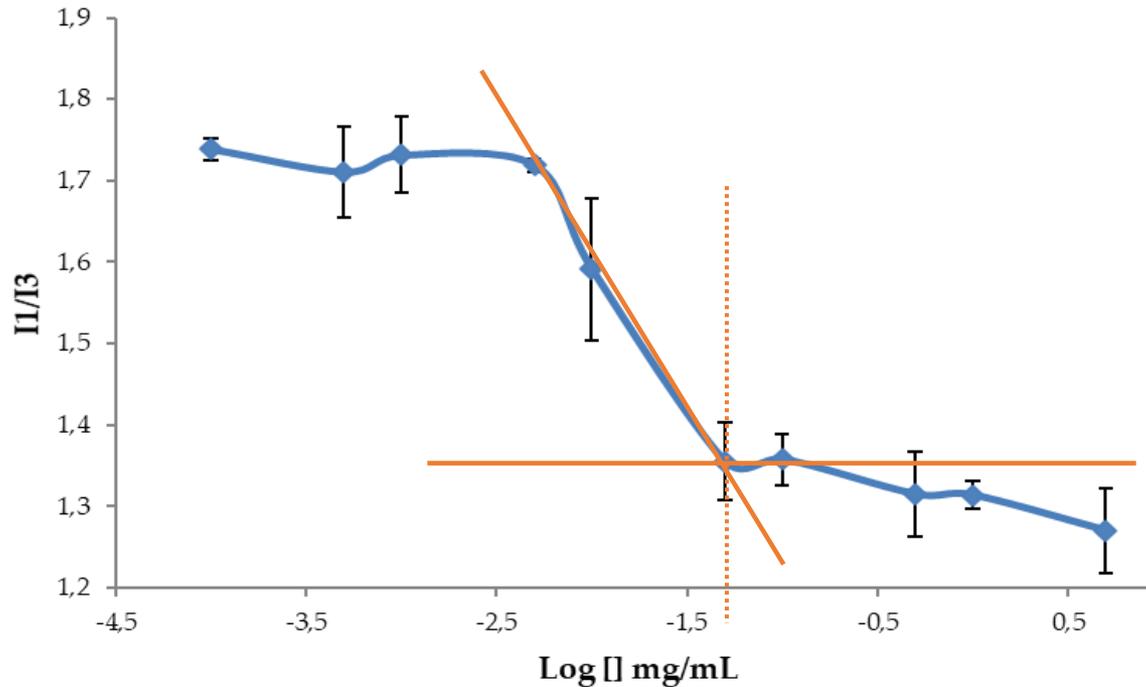
	Size (nm)	Polydispersity Index	Zeta Potential (mV)
L121-PEI	125.2 ± 2.6	0.165 ± 0.020	27.8 ± 1.270

Results

Physicochemical characterization

Critical Micellar Concentration (CMC)

(Pyrene fluorescent probe)

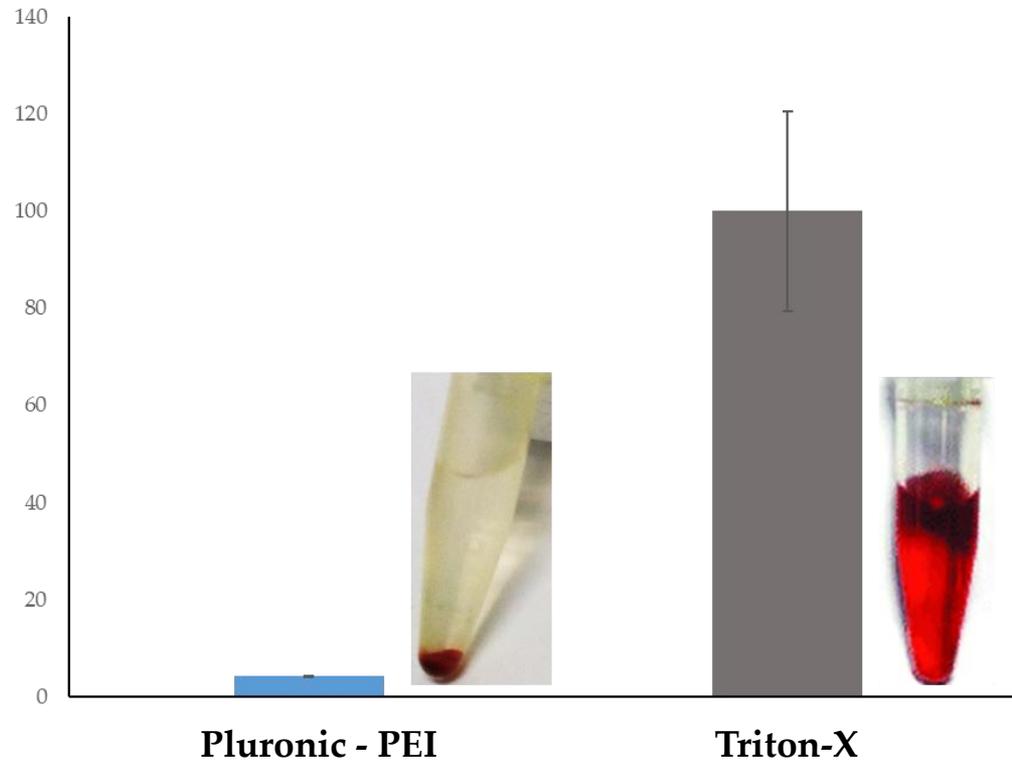


CMC was around $50 \mu\text{g/mL}$.

Results

In vitro biocompatibility

Hemolysis test



Hemolysis ratio of a 5 mg/mL nanomicellar solution was less than 5%.

Conclusions

- ❖ A novel Pluronic L121-PEI was successfully synthesized which can self-assemble in aqueous solution leading to the formation of biocompatible cationic polymeric micelles.
- ❖ Their small size is suitable for tumor-targeting and as they are positively charged, they can be also valuable for gene delivery.
- ❖ Overall, this new nanosystem could be a promising multiparametric nanoapproach for gene/drug co-delivery in cancer therapy.

Acknowledgments

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Thank you very much for your
attention!

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