

# Solvent-free nanoparticles for encapsulation of water-soluble compounds

CARLOTTA MATTIODA, XXXVII Cycle DIMEAS, Dipartimento di Ingegneria Meccanica e Aerospaziale, Politecnico di Torino

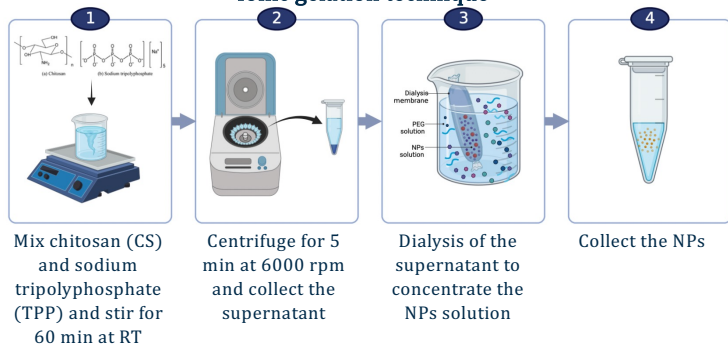
## INTRODUCTION

The increasing societal concerns regarding sustainable practices with lower environmental impact have put pressure on the pharmaceutical industry<sup>1</sup> to focus on greener formulation and synthesis techniques. For instance, the use of **safer solvents** is identified as a clear priority towards sustainable chemical processes. In this endeavour, the introduction of innovative, **solvent-free techniques** is a key step towards greener production of pharmaceuticals<sup>2</sup>. Nanoparticles (NPs) have attracted increasing attention as drug delivery systems, since they can protect the active principle, enhance its transport, and reduce the undesired effects<sup>3</sup>.

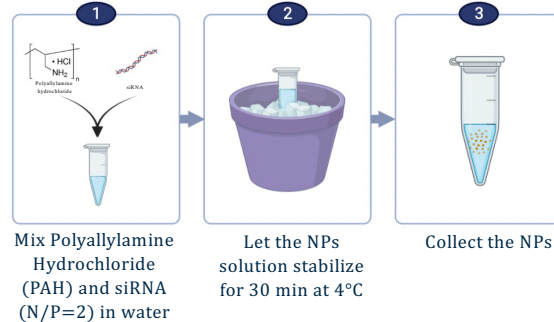
**This PhD project aims at the development of innovative synthesis techniques to prepare NPs, that will replace organic solvents with water-based solutions.**

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

### Ionic gelation technique

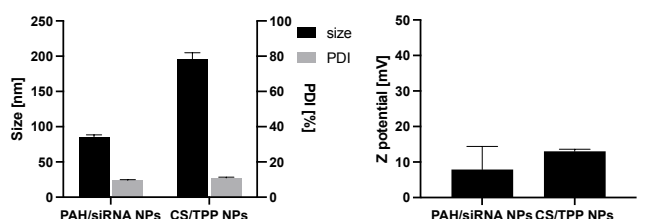


### Self-assembly technique



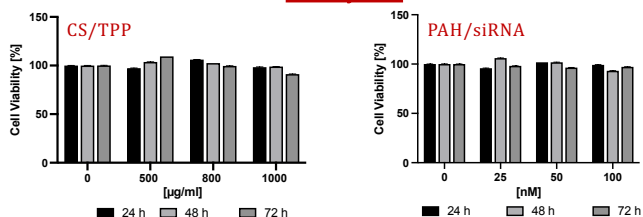
## RESULTS

### NPs characterization



CS/TPP NPs have a size in the 200 nm range, a low polydispersity index (0,25) and positive surface charge (+13 mV).  
PAH/siRNA NPs have a size in the 90 nm range, a low polydispersity index (0,24) and positive surface charge (+9 mV).

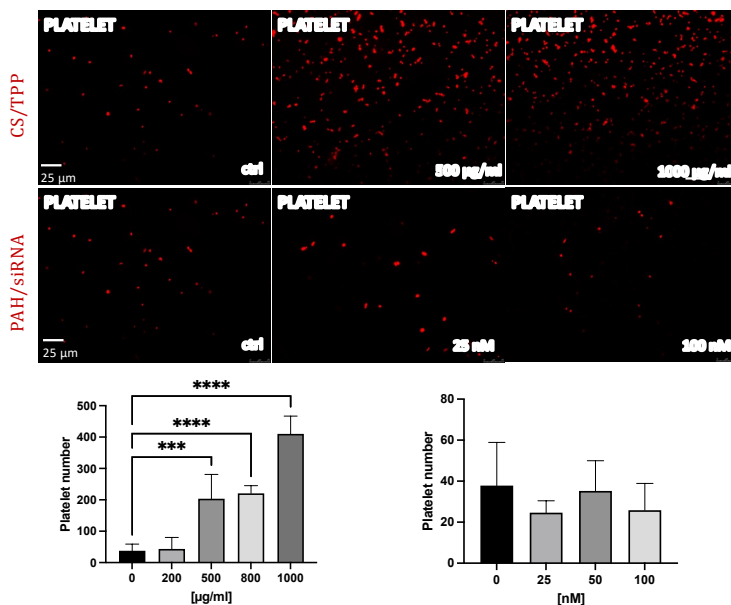
### Viability tests



Cell viability tests were performed on human fibroblasts (Hff-1) treated with empty CS/TPP NPs and PAH/siRNA NPs.

Results show **no evident signs of toxicity for the bare NPs** at any of the tested concentrations.

### Platelet activation tests



Platelet activation was measured by counting the number of adherent platelets after treatment with NPs. The results show that CS/TPP NPs cause high platelet activation at concentrations above 200 µg/ml.  
PAH/siRNA NPs did not show signs of platelet activation.

## CONCLUSIONS

Two **solvent-free NPs** synthesis techniques were optimized. **Non-toxic NPs** with **homogenous size distribution and positive surface charge** were obtained with CS and PAH. PAH/siRNA NPs did not trigger platelet activation, supporting their further application in platelet-assisted drug delivery. Future work will focus on: i) surface modification of PAH/siRNA NPs with platelet anchoring ligand to favour reinternalization within platelets (**in cooperation with CSTS healthcare**); ii) development of a metastatic melanoma in vitro model (**in collaboration with University of Newcastle**); iii) drug loading with therapeutic antibodies and siRNAs for melanoma treatment.

### HARD SKILLS (66/100)

- From science to business: how to get technology out of laboratories - The course summarizes the main concepts for the technology transfer
- Advanced therapies (nanomedicine, gene and cell therapy) in surgery - The course describes the synthesis and characterization of nanostructured systems
- Research and Nanomedicine 2022, V Edition - Nano-therapeutics systems and regenerative medicine workshop
- Approcci innovativi in ambito cosmetico, in ottemperanza con la regolamentazione Europea - The course is about alternative methods to *in vivo* experiments

#### REFERENCES

- Milanesi, M. et al. Journal of Cleaner Production 261 (2020).
- Pena-Pereira, F. et al. Green Chemistry 17 (2015).
- Wilczewska, A. Z. et al. Pharmacological Reports 64 (2012)

### SOFT SKILLS (30/40)

- Navigating the hiring process: CV, tests, interview
- Research integrity
- Responsible research and innovation, the impact on social challenges
- Thinking out of the box
- Time management
- Writing Scientific Papers in English