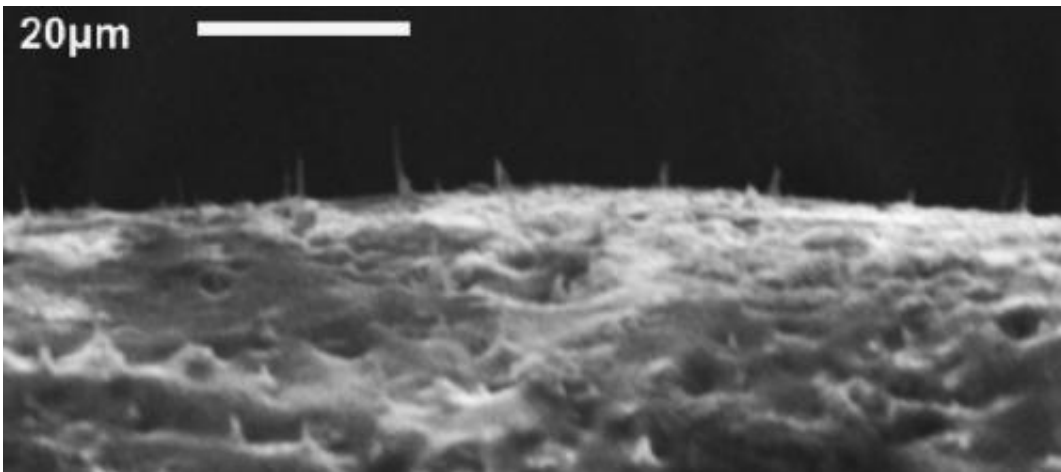


# Researchers create flexible, nanoscale 'bed of nails' for possible drug delivery

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This image shows carbon nanofiber "needles" embedded in an elastic silicone membrane. Credit: Anatoli Melechko, North Carolina State University

Researchers at North Carolina State University have come up with a technique to embed needle-like carbon nanofibers in an elastic membrane, creating a flexible "bed of nails" on the nanoscale that opens the door to development of new drug-delivery systems.

The research community is interested in finding new ways to deliver precise doses of drugs to specific targets, such as regions of the brain. One idea is to create balloons embedded with nanoscale spikes that are coated with the relevant drug. Theoretically, the deflated balloon could be inserted into the target area and then inflated, allowing the spikes on

the balloon's surface to pierce the surrounding cell walls and deliver the drug. The balloon could then be deflated and withdrawn.

But to test this concept, researchers first needed to develop an [elastic material](#) that is embedded with these aligned, nanoscale needles. That's where the NC State research team came in.

"We have now developed a way of embedding [carbon nanofibers](#) in an elastic silicone membrane and ensuring that the nanofibers are both perpendicular to the membrane's surface and sturdy enough to impale cells," says Dr. Anatoli Melechko, an associate professor of [materials science and engineering](#) at NC State and co-author of a paper on the work.

The researchers first "grew" the nanofibers on an aluminum bed, or substrate. They then added a drop of liquid [silicone polymer](#). The polymer, nanofibers and substrate were then spun, so that centrifugal force spread the [liquid polymer](#) in a thin layer between the nanofibers – allowing the nanofibers to stick out above the surface. The polymer was then "cured," turning the liquid polymer into a solid, [elastic membrane](#). Researchers then dissolved the aluminum substrate, leaving the membrane embedded with the carbon nanofibers "needles."

"This technique is relatively easy and inexpensive," says Melechko, "so we are hoping this development will facilitate new research on targeted drug-delivery methods."

**More information:** The paper, "Transfer of Vertically Aligned Carbon Nanofibers to Polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS) while Maintaining their Alignment and Impalefection Functionality," is published online in the journal *ACS Applied Materials & Interfaces*.

Provided by North Carolina State University

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