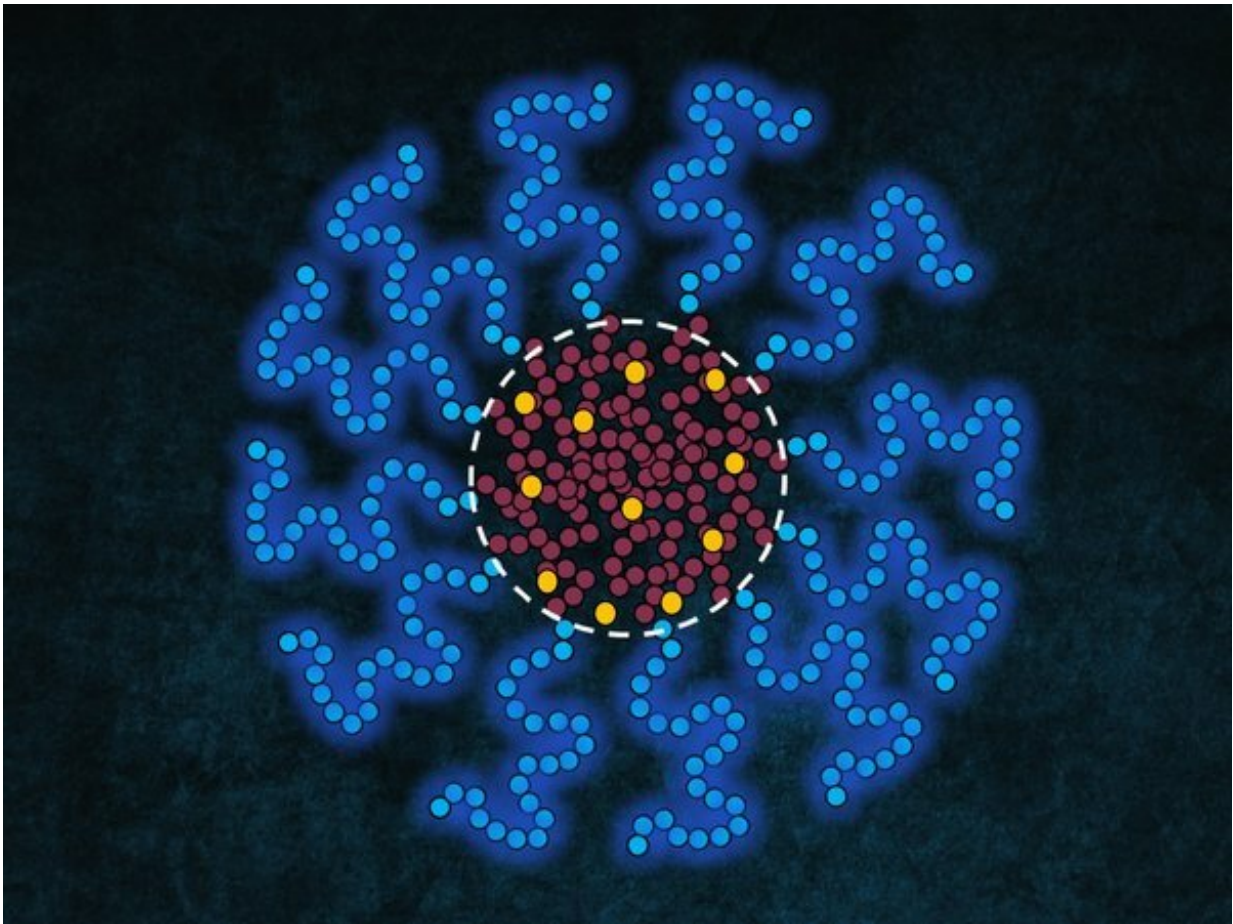


Smarter drug release thanks to control over encapsulation

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Schematic figure of a micelle—consisting of a hydrophilic shell (blue tails) and a hydrophobic core (red tails)—encapsulating drug molecules (yellow). The drug molecules mostly gather at the core-shell interface (dashed-white line) of the micelle if the concentration of the drug is below the water solubility of the solvent, while if the concentration is above the solubility they gather in the core. Credit: Alessandro Ianori

Researchers at Eindhoven University of Technology and Utrecht University have discovered the parameters that govern the encapsulation of drugs. This gives more control over the slow and steady release of drugs in patients. Moreover, designing encapsulations for new drugs will now require far less experimentation which makes for faster and cheaper drug development. The researchers believe this work will have a significant impact on the biomedical field and designing future drugs.

Many drugs are hydrophobic—they do not dissolve well in [water](#)—which makes [drug delivery](#) in patients problematic. One possible solution is to encapsulate the drugs in small packages that are hydrophobic (water-repellent) on the inside and hydrophilic (water-soluble) on the outside. The drugs will accumulate in the inside of these packages and the transportation of the drug throughout the patient's body becomes much easier. The packages often consist of associated surfactants, which are pharma-approved. When dissolved in water, a physiological solution, or blood, these molecules orient their hydrophobic part towards the inside core (with affinity for the insoluble drugs) and their hydrophilic side towards the outside, forming a spherical 'package', called a micelle.

The whereabouts in a micelle

Transporting drugs throughout the body in this way has been possible for decades, but only now researchers understand which factors exactly dictate where the drugs inside the micelle gather. This [spatial distribution](#) can dramatically affect the release rate of the drugs inside a patient. Some drugs concentrate at the center of the hydrophobic core of the micelle and release slowly, which is desirable for the drug uptake of a patient. Other drugs gather at the core-shell interface of the micelle and release typically fast. Therefore, controlling the location of the drugs

in the micelle encapsulation controls the release rate of the drugs.

Using a dye to track drug

To investigate where insoluble drugs gather, the researchers used Nile Red, a dye molecule that resembles the size and solubility of typical drugs. The dye has a very clever property: not only does it absorb a specific color of light, but also that color depends on its environment. If the dye is dissolved in pure water, it absorbs light of a different color than if there is also some alcohol dissolved in the water. Changing the water/alcohol ratio is a clever way to simulate a good solvent or a poor solvent for the dye. This is analogous to working with a water soluble drug or an insoluble drug. By measuring the light absorption, the researchers could determine how much dye gathered at the core of the micelle and how much at the core-shell interface.

Experiments combined with computer simulations

To confirm their findings, the researchers did [computer simulations](#) to determine the locations of the dissolved drugs and the shape of the block copolymer micelle. The computations reveal the arrangement of the components inside and outside the micelle, enabling to assess the preferred regions of the drug.

From the experiments and computations it was concluded that the preferred region of the drug inside the block copolymer micelles is mostly determined by the concentration and the solubility of the drug molecules in the surrounding medium (water/physiological medium/blood). If the concentration of the drug is below the water solubility of the solvent the drug molecules gather at the core-shell interface of the micelle, while if the concentration is above the solubility they gather in the core.

Fewer trial-and-error experimentation

Today's drug encapsulation research is dominated by trial-and-error experimentation. The results reported in this study enable easier and cheaper development of smart drugs. This will help reduce side effects associated with therapy and facilitate the creation of personalized therapeutic treatments where the release of the [drug](#) is adjusted to the individual needs of the patient.

More information: Alessandro Ianaro et al. Controlling the Spatial Distribution of Solubilized Compounds within Copolymer Micelles, *Langmuir* (2019). [DOI: 10.1021/acs.langmuir.9b00180](https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.langmuir.9b00180)

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