

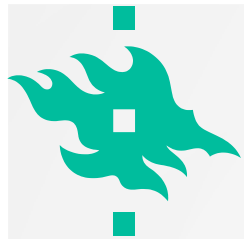


Timo Laaksonen

8th International Symposium on
Phospholipids in Pharmaceutical Research
11.9.2024, Heidelberg

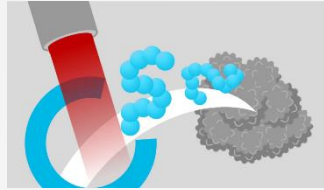
Light-activated drug
release from
liposome-hydrogel
systems

HELSINGIN YLIOPISTO
HELSINGFORS UNIVERSITET
UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI



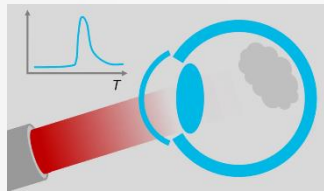
PHARMACEUTICAL NANOTECHNOLOGY

(<https://www.helsinki.fi/en/researchgroups/pharmaceutical-nanotechnology>)



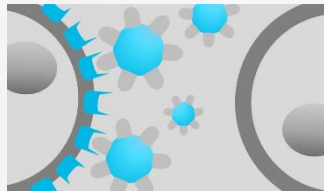
Light activation and photochemistry

- Light activated liposomes
- Part of the **PREIN Flagship**



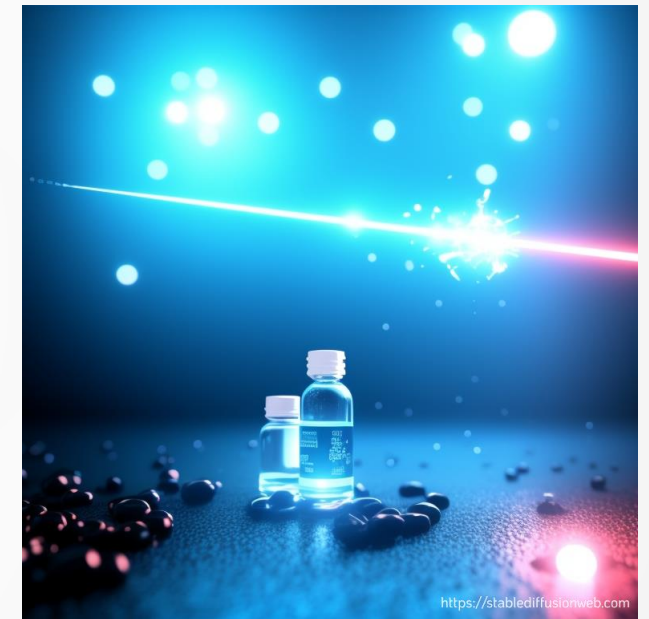
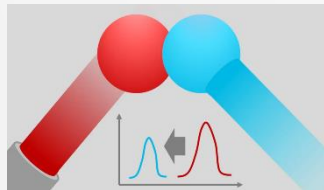
Nanoparticles for drug delivery

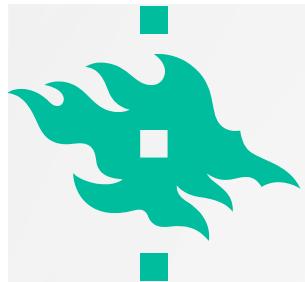
- Liposomes, micelles, DNA nanoparticles etc.
- Part of the **GeneCellNano Flagship**



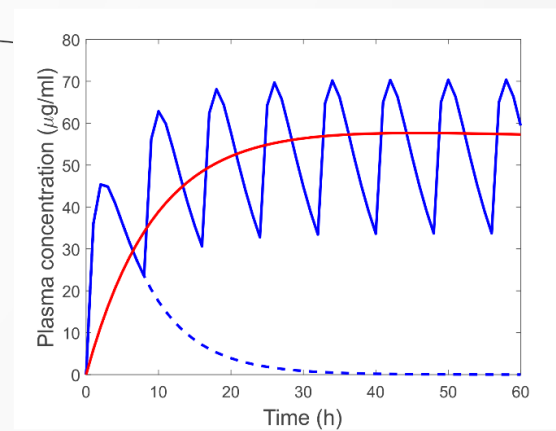
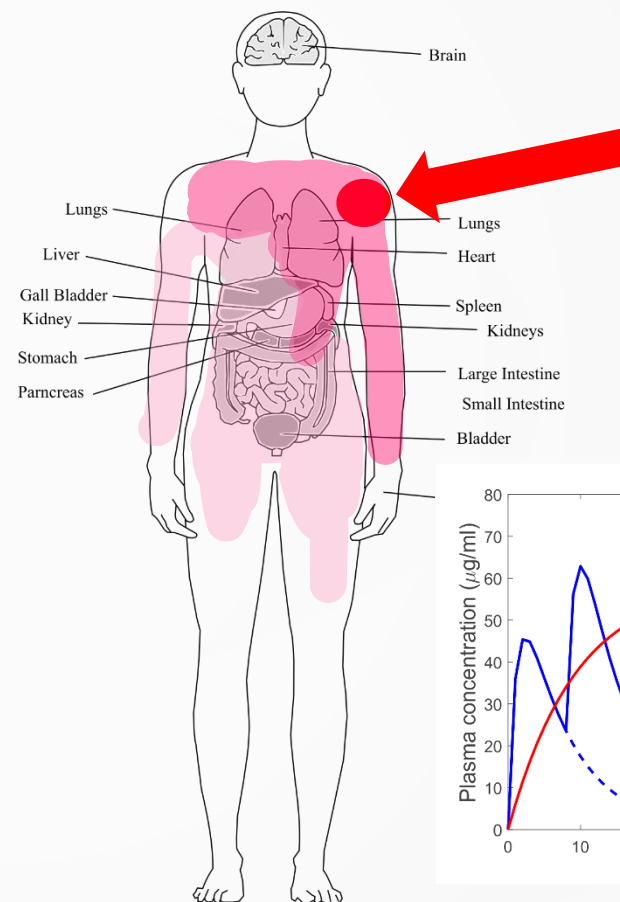
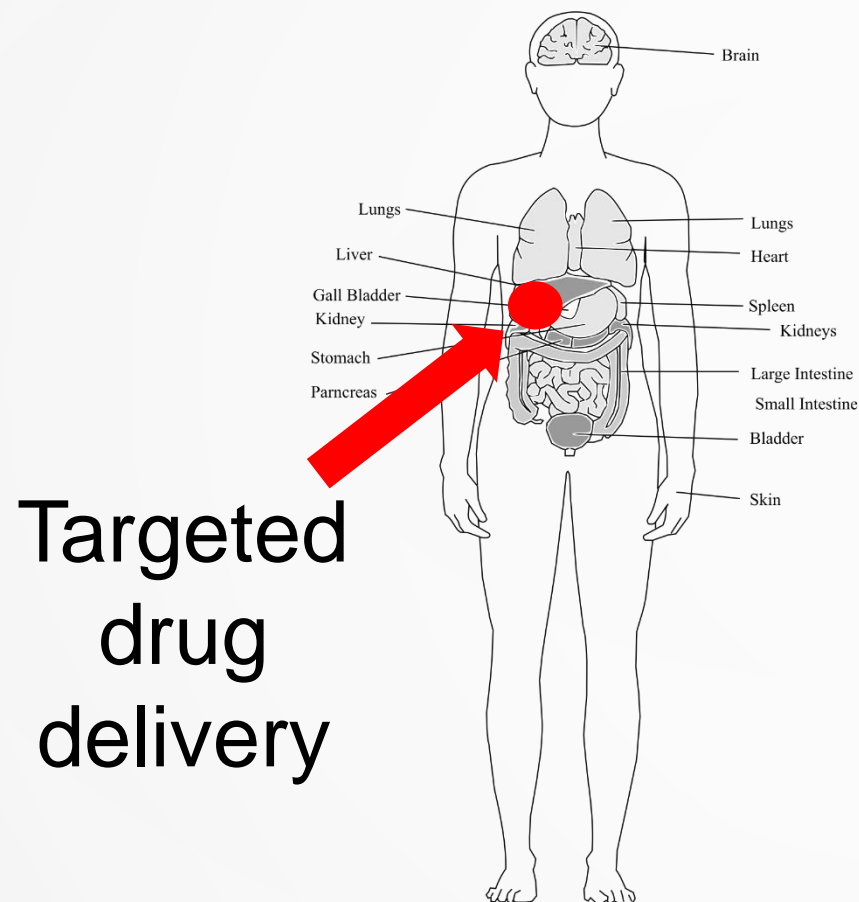
Hydrogels and controlled drug release

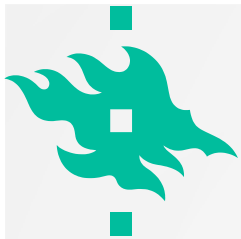
- Cellulose nanofibers (Collaboration with UPM)
- Photoactivatable Drug Releasing Implants (**ERC Consolidator Grant**)





PARTICLES IN CIRCULATION VS. CONTROLLED DRUG RELEASE MATERIALS

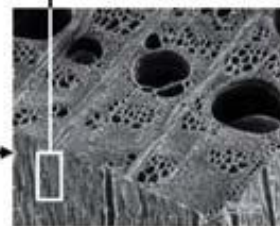




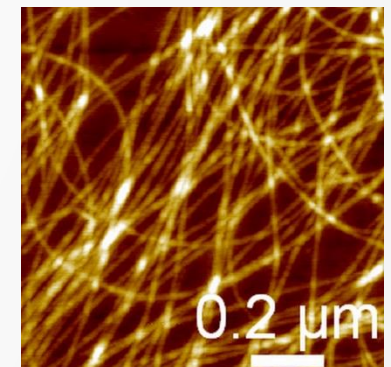
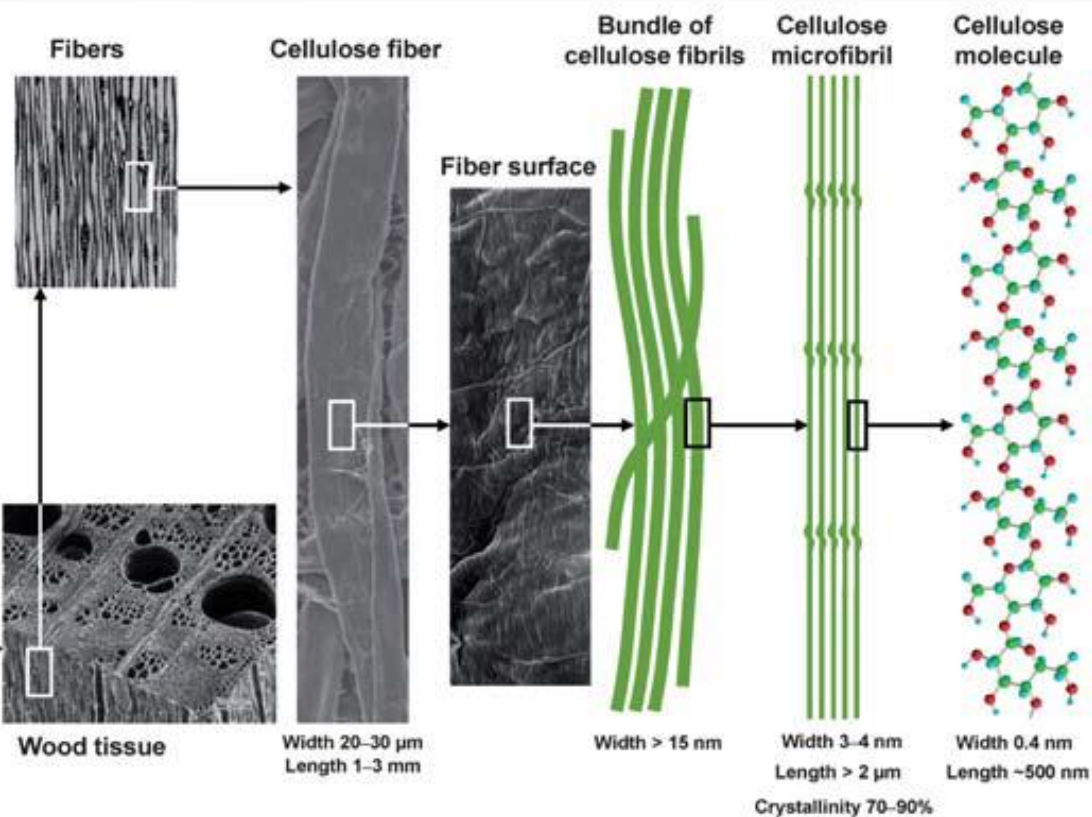
CELLULOSE NANOFIBERS (NFC/CNF)



Wood



Wood tissue

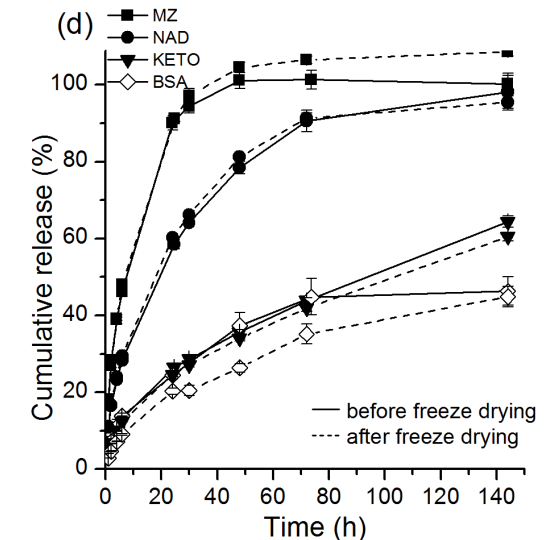
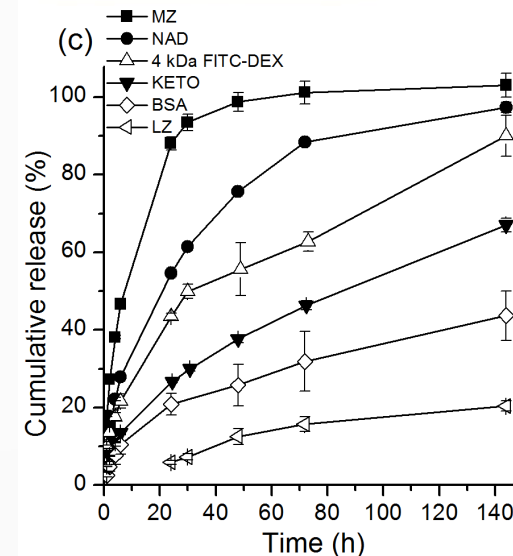
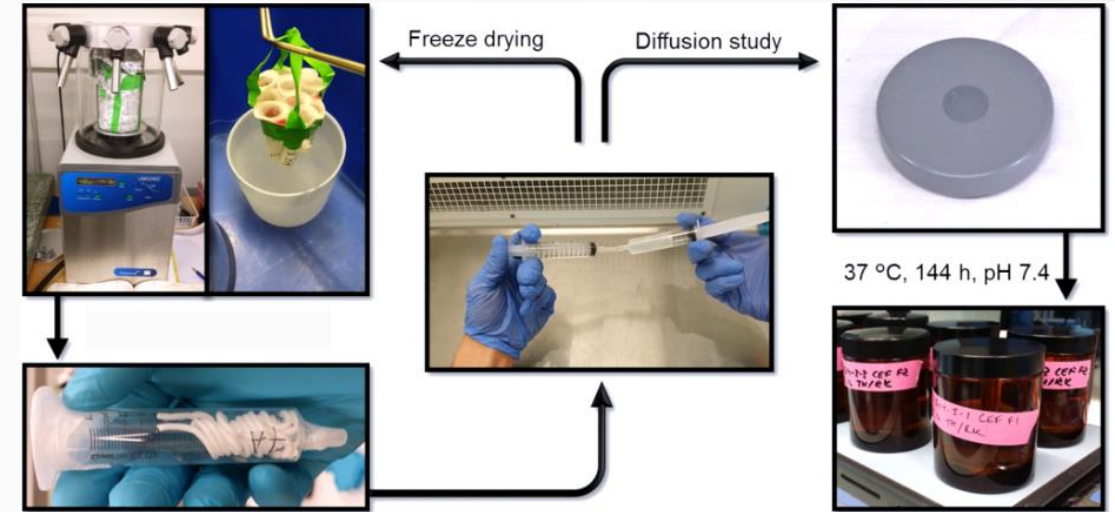


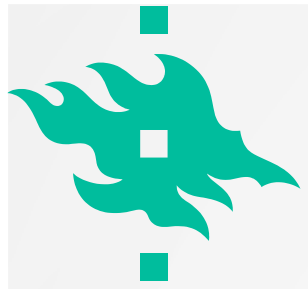


HYDROGELS AS DRUG RESERVOIRS

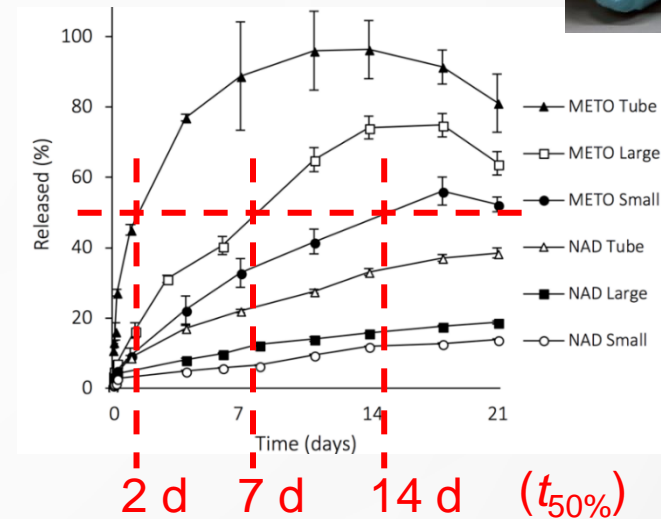
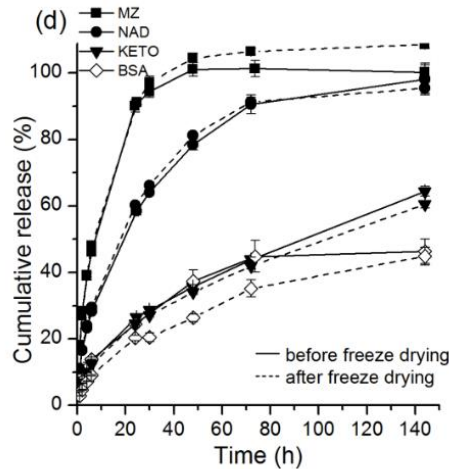
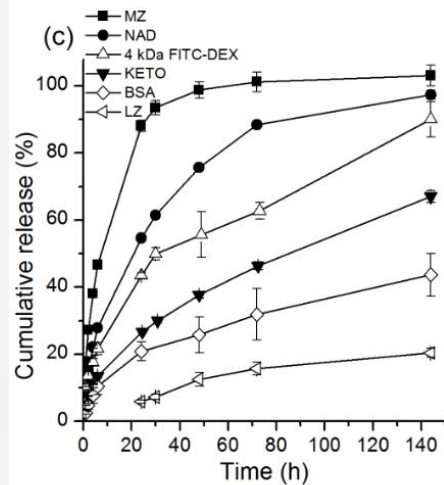
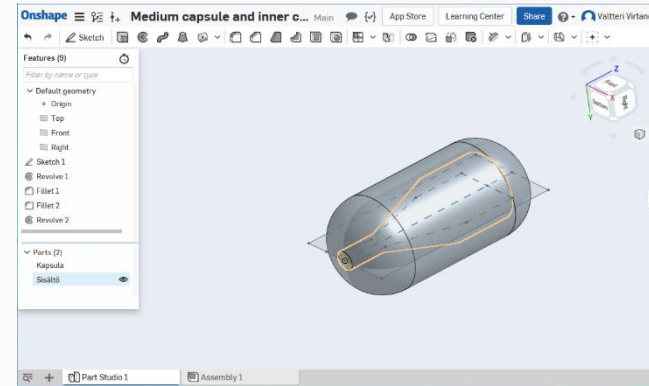
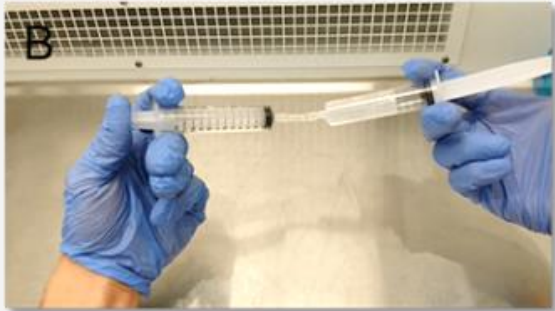
Using the hydrogel directly
– more convenient approach

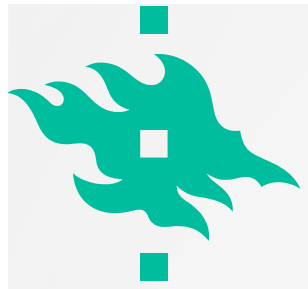
- Cellulose nanofiber hydrogel as a starting material (native / oxidized)
- Sustained drug release possible
- Hydrogels can be freeze-dried and rehydrated for improved storage
- APIs can be successfully incorporated and diffusion coefficients determined



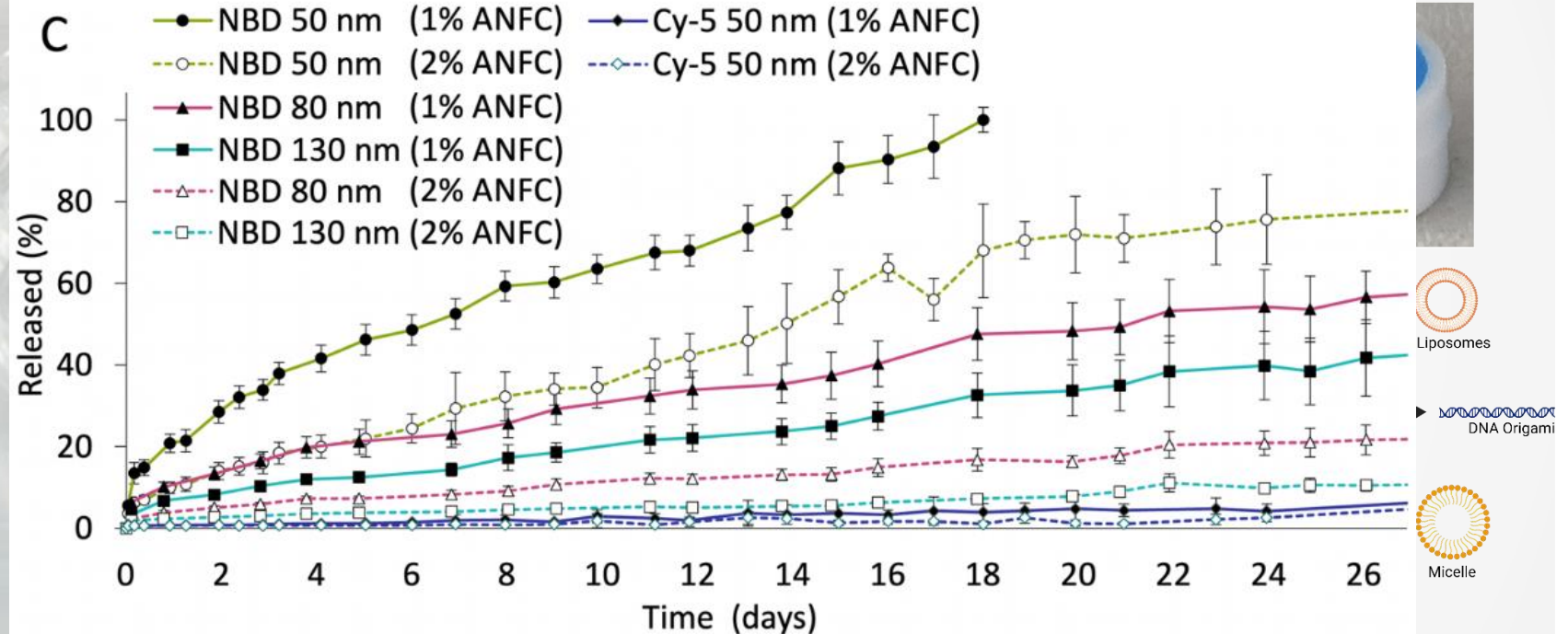
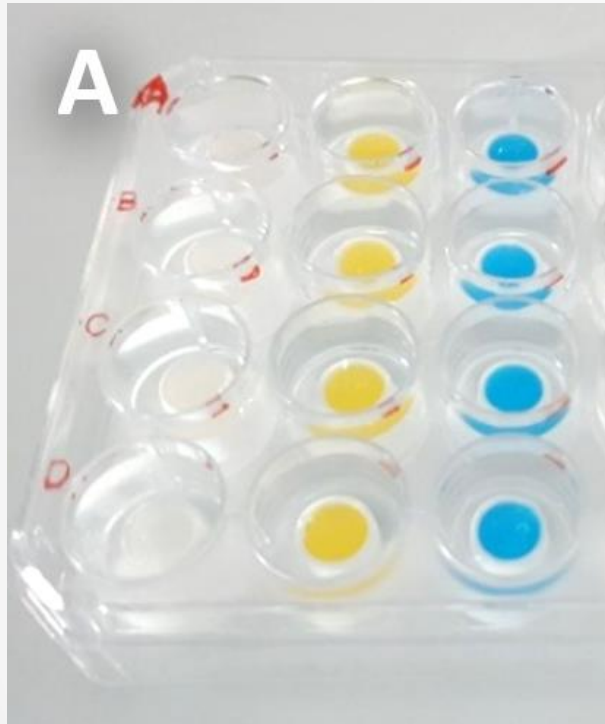


HOW TO BETTER CONTROL OR MODULATE THE RELEASE RATE?





HOW ABOUT BIGGER THINGS, LIKE NANOPARTICLES, INSTEAD OF MOLECULES?



Increasing nanocellulose concentration slows down the release

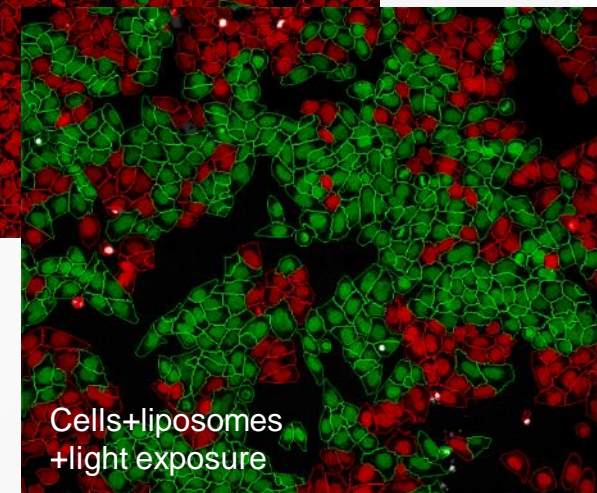
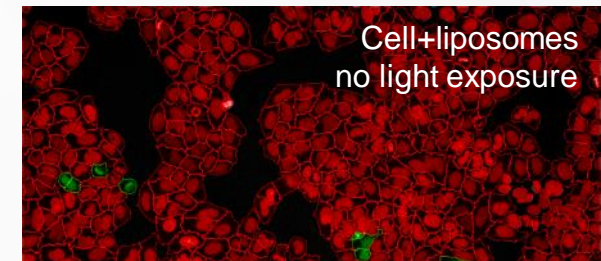
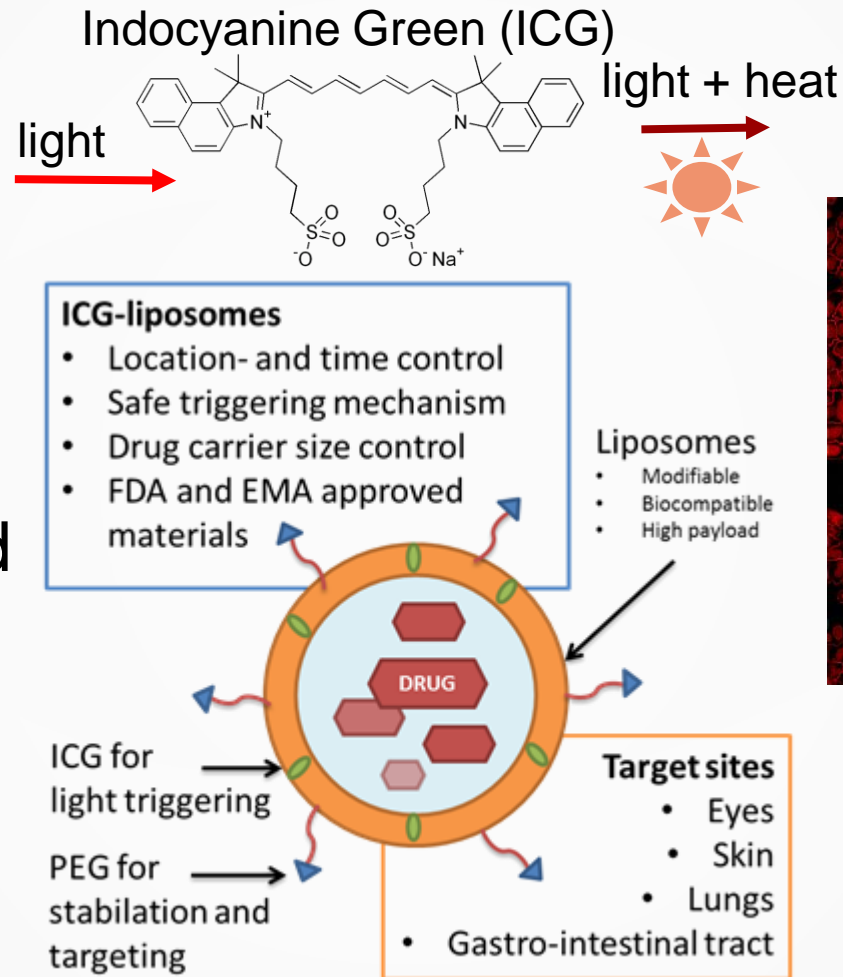
Positive charge locks the particles inside the hydrogel



LIGHT-ACTIVATION OF LIPSOMES

Light excitation at **808 nm** enables good tissue penetration and safety

Light energy is converted to **heat**, which releases the contents from thermosensitive liposomes



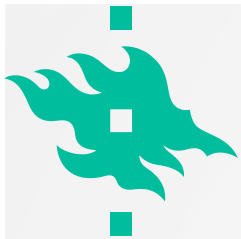
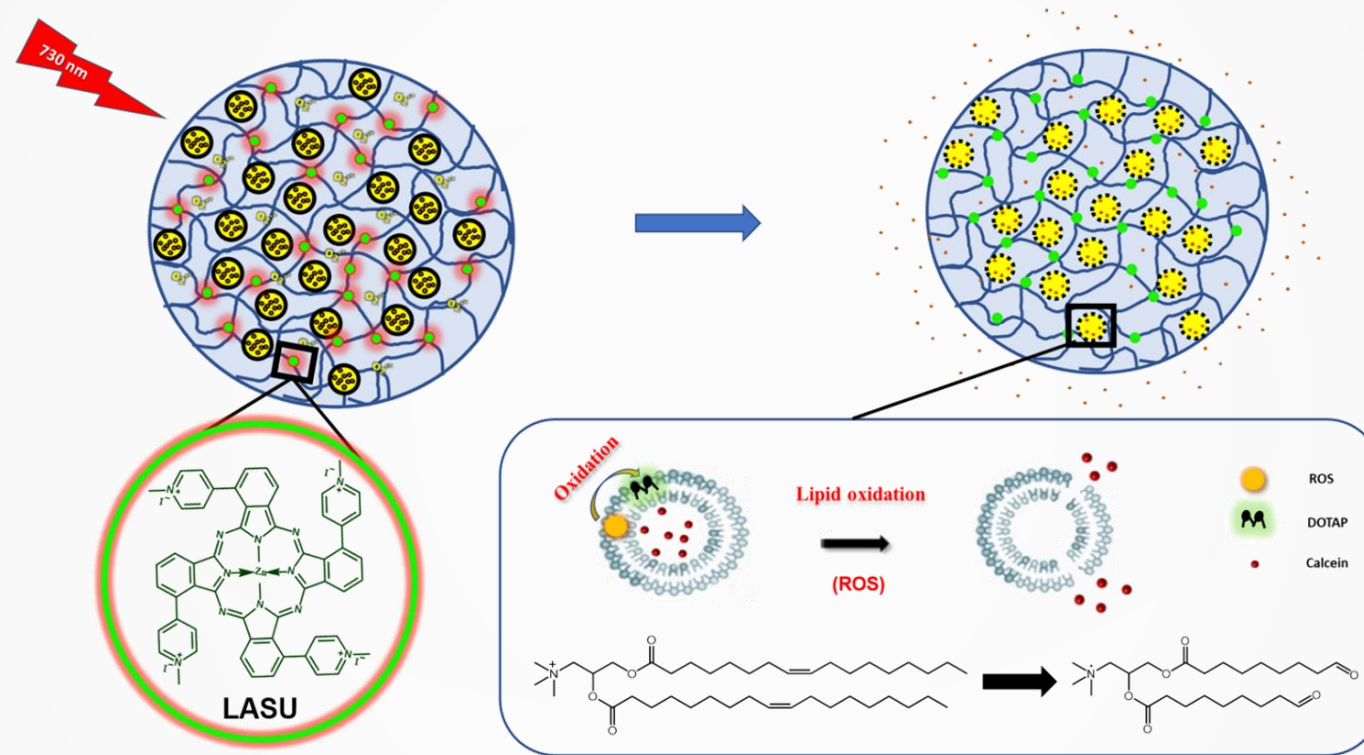


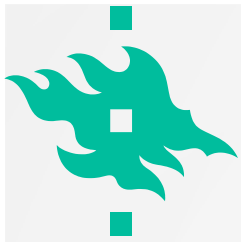
PHOTO-OXIDATION – ANOTHER METHOD FOR LIGHT ACTIVATION



Olga Lem



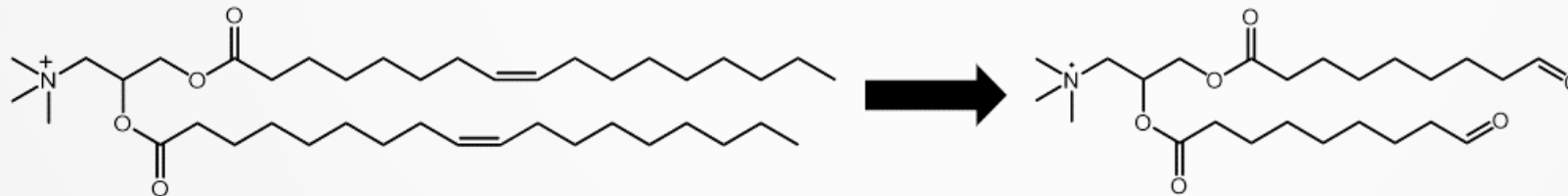
LASU – Zn phthalocyanine photosensitizer for ROS generation. Binds to cellulose!
Liposomes also bind to cellulose → Simple mixing is enough to process the material

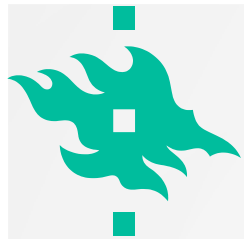


LIPOSOMES AND ROS - SIMPLER

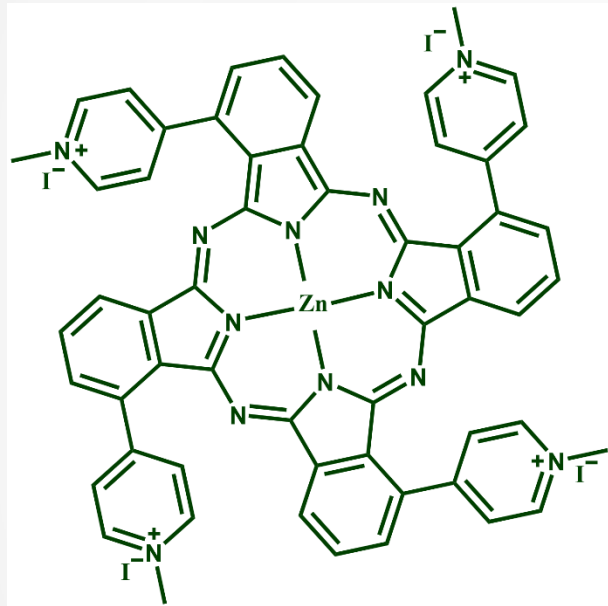
Optimization is considerably easier, for example this works:

60% DPPC	Stability, prevents leakage
30% DOPC/DOTAP	ROS-sensitivity
5% DSPE-PEG	Biocompatibility
5% Cholesterol	Stability, prevents leakage



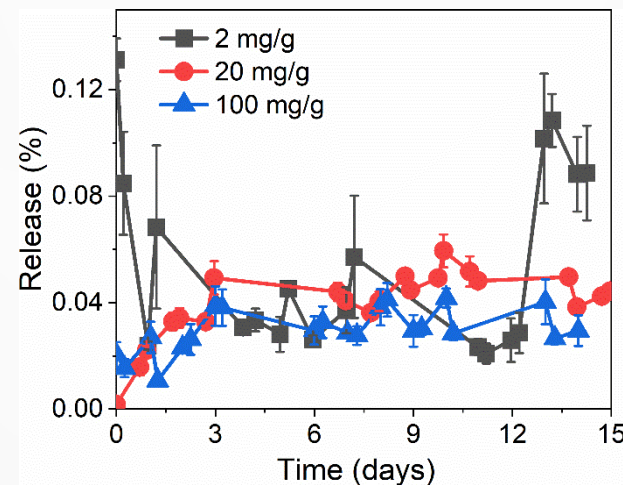
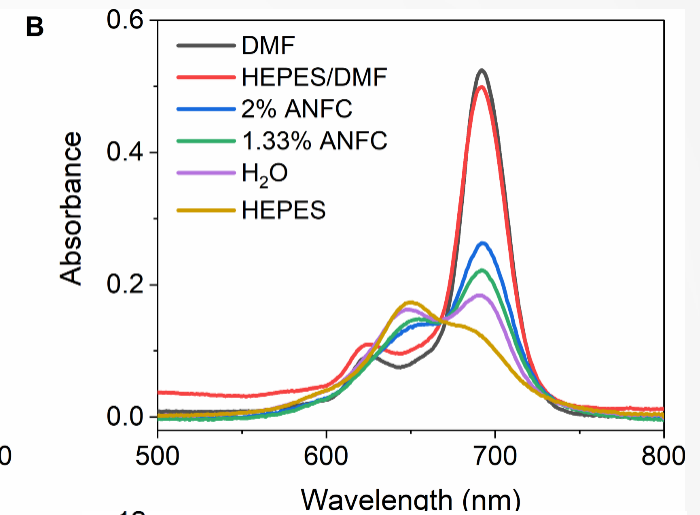
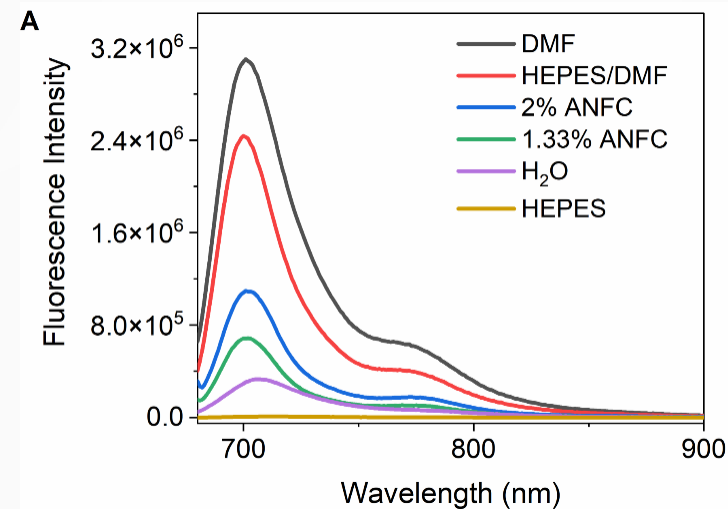


RED-LIGHT ABSORBING SENSITIZER BINDS TO CELLULOSE

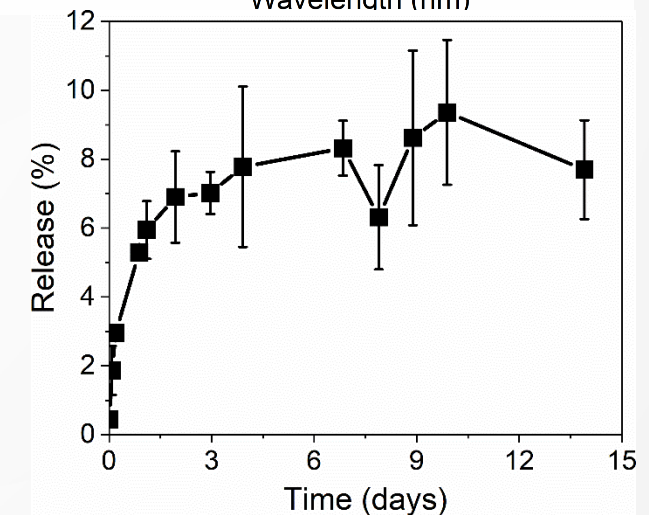


Pyridine substituted phthalocyanine
zinc complex

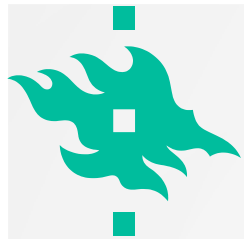
Absorption max. at ca. 690 nm



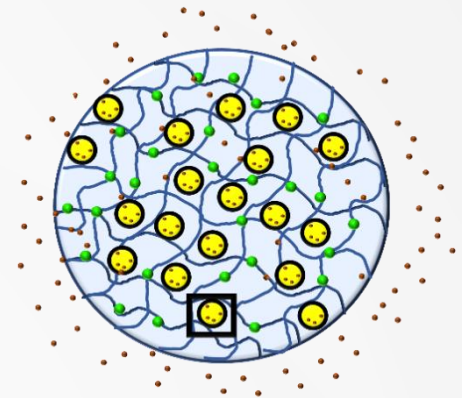
No release of the dye from CNF



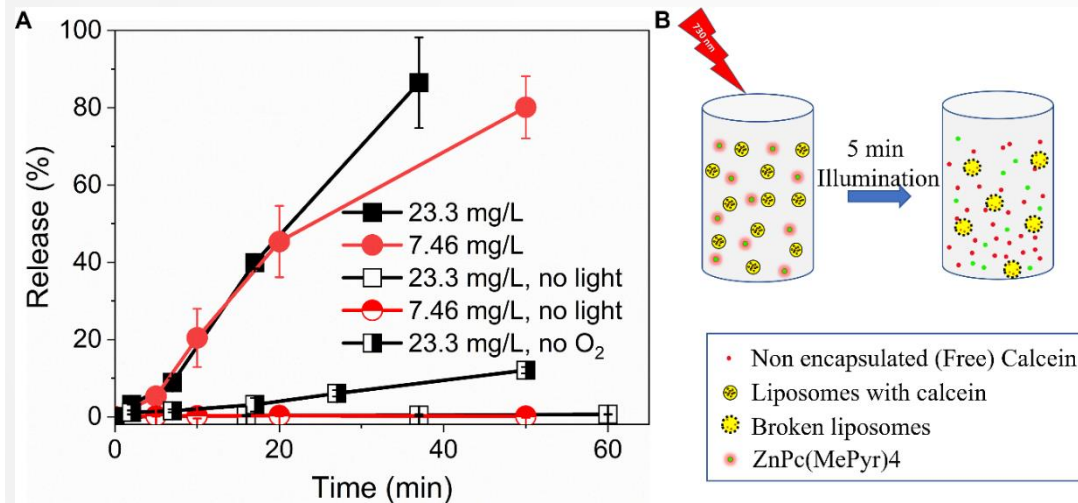
No release of the liposomes



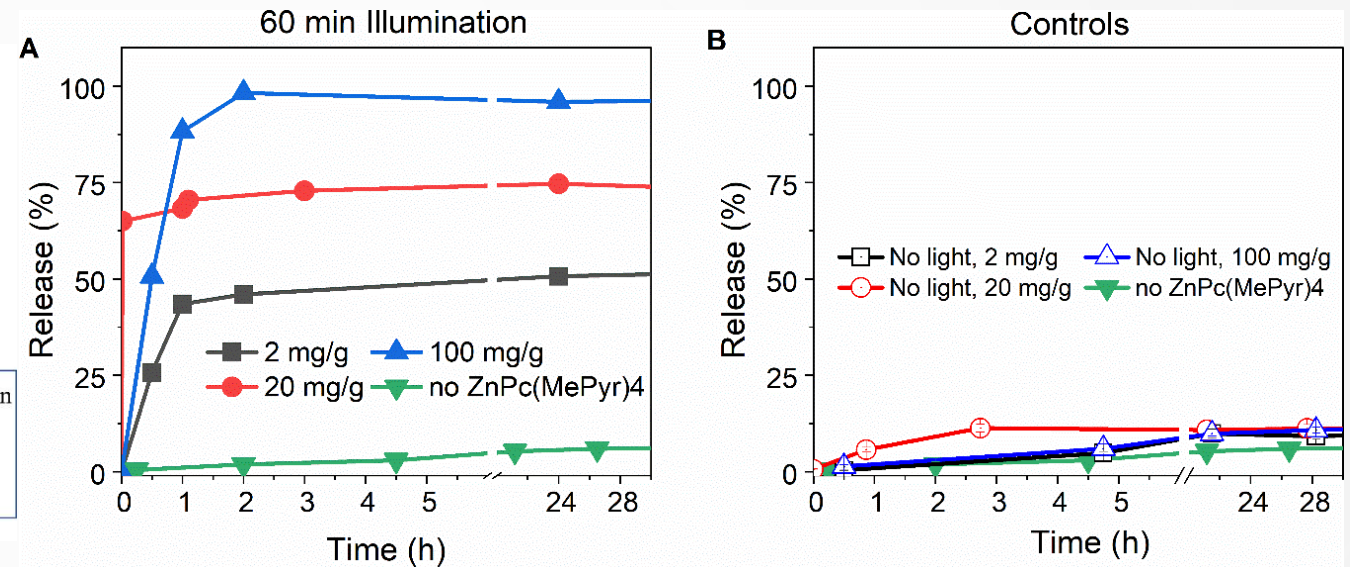
LIGHT-ACTIVATED & ROS-MEDIATED RELEASE FROM CELLULOSE NANOFIBERS



Release from the liposomes



Release from CNF





ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



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