

Application of Mechanoresponsive polymer to Drug Delivery

2016.6.18

M1 Daiki Kuwana

Contents

- **1. Mechanoresponsive polymer**
- **2. DDS using polymer studied in Grinstaff group**
- **2-1. Previous study**
- **2-2. DDS using mechanoresponsive polymer (main paper)**

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The word “mechanoresponsive”

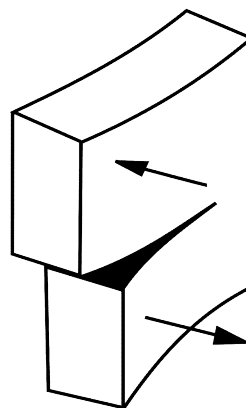
- Responsive to mechanical stimuli and inducing deformation



compression



tension



shear



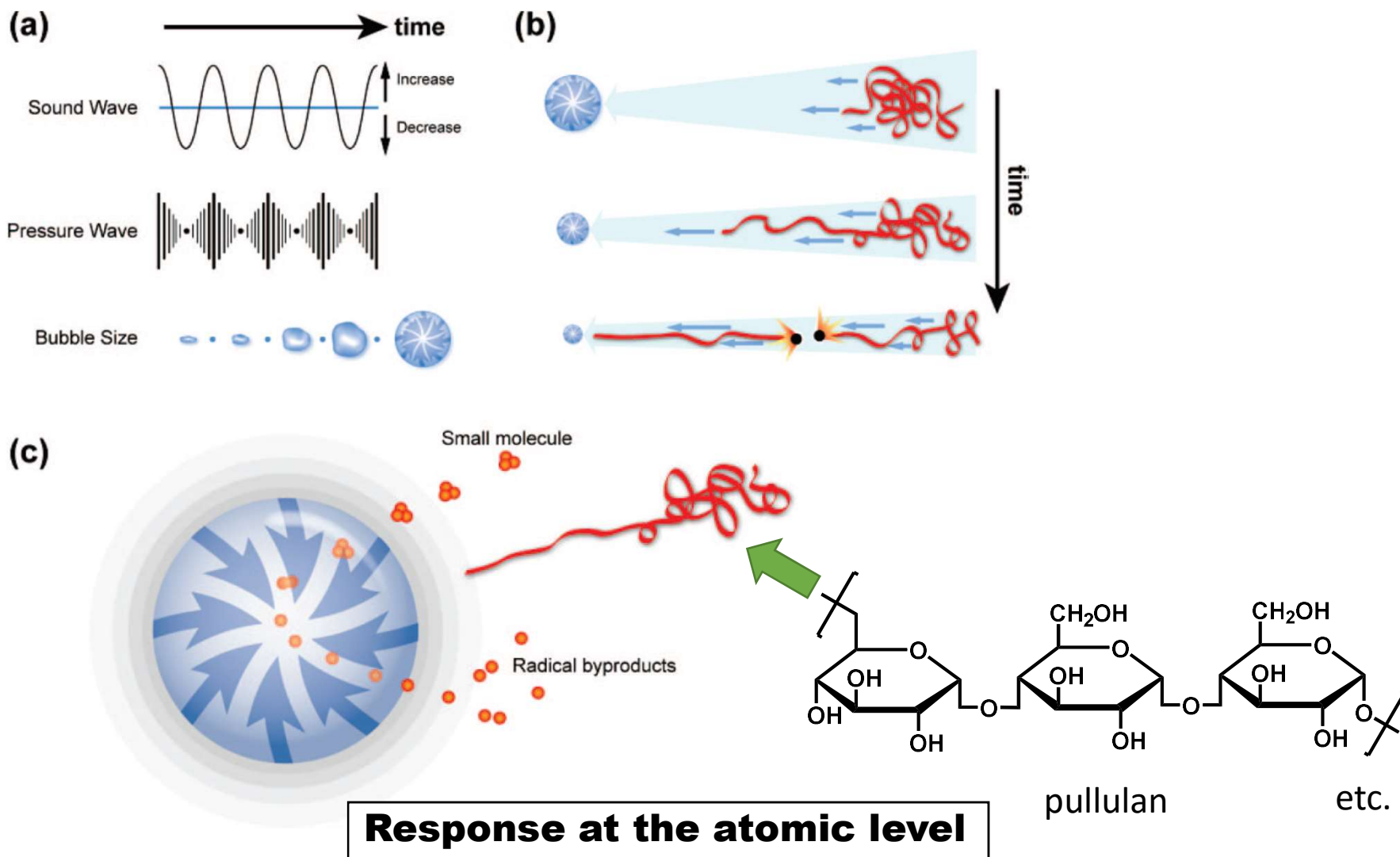
ultrasound



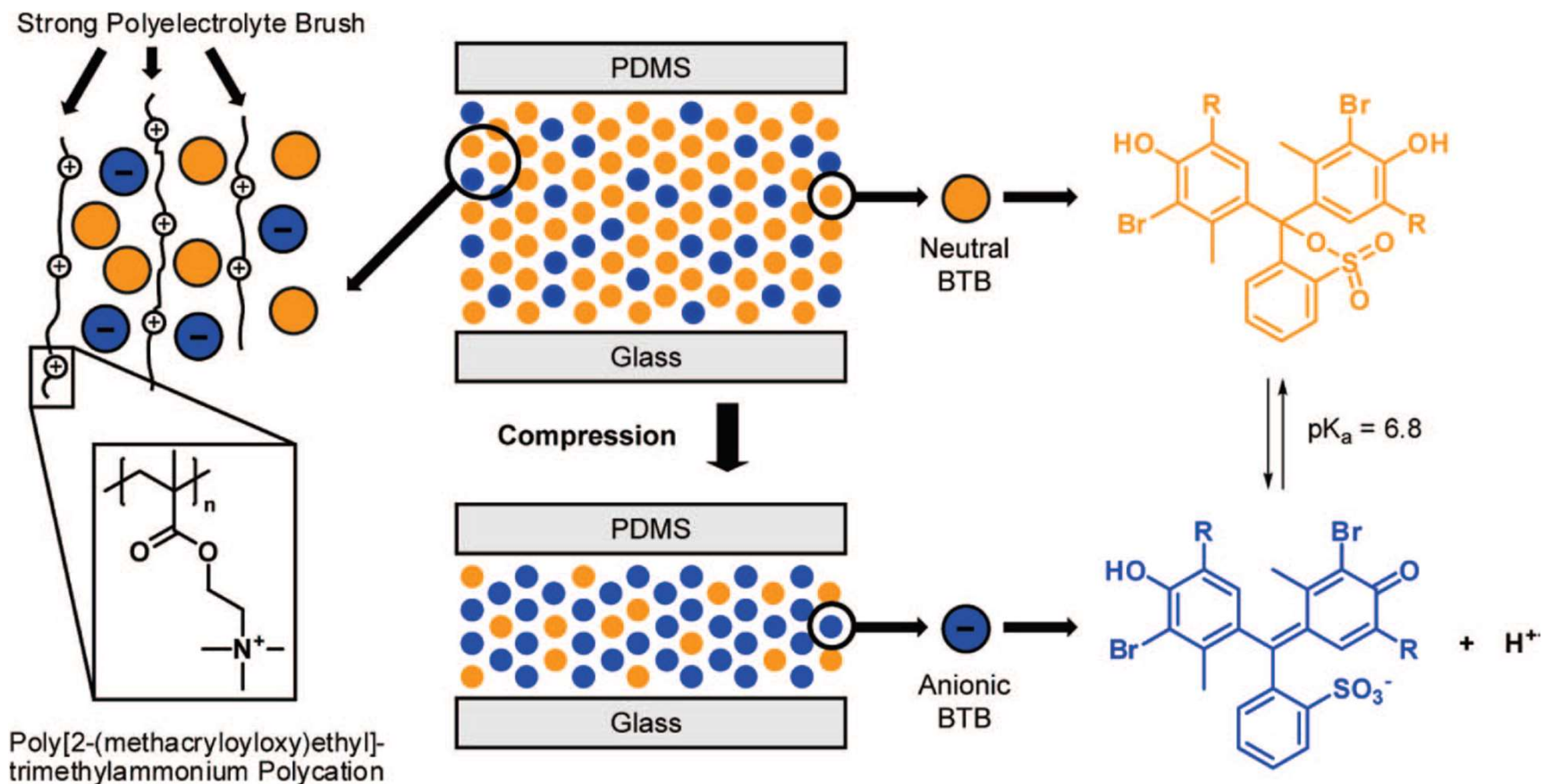
Responses at the

- **atomistic**
- **supramolecular**
- **micro/macrosopic level**

Example of mechanoresponsive materials (1)



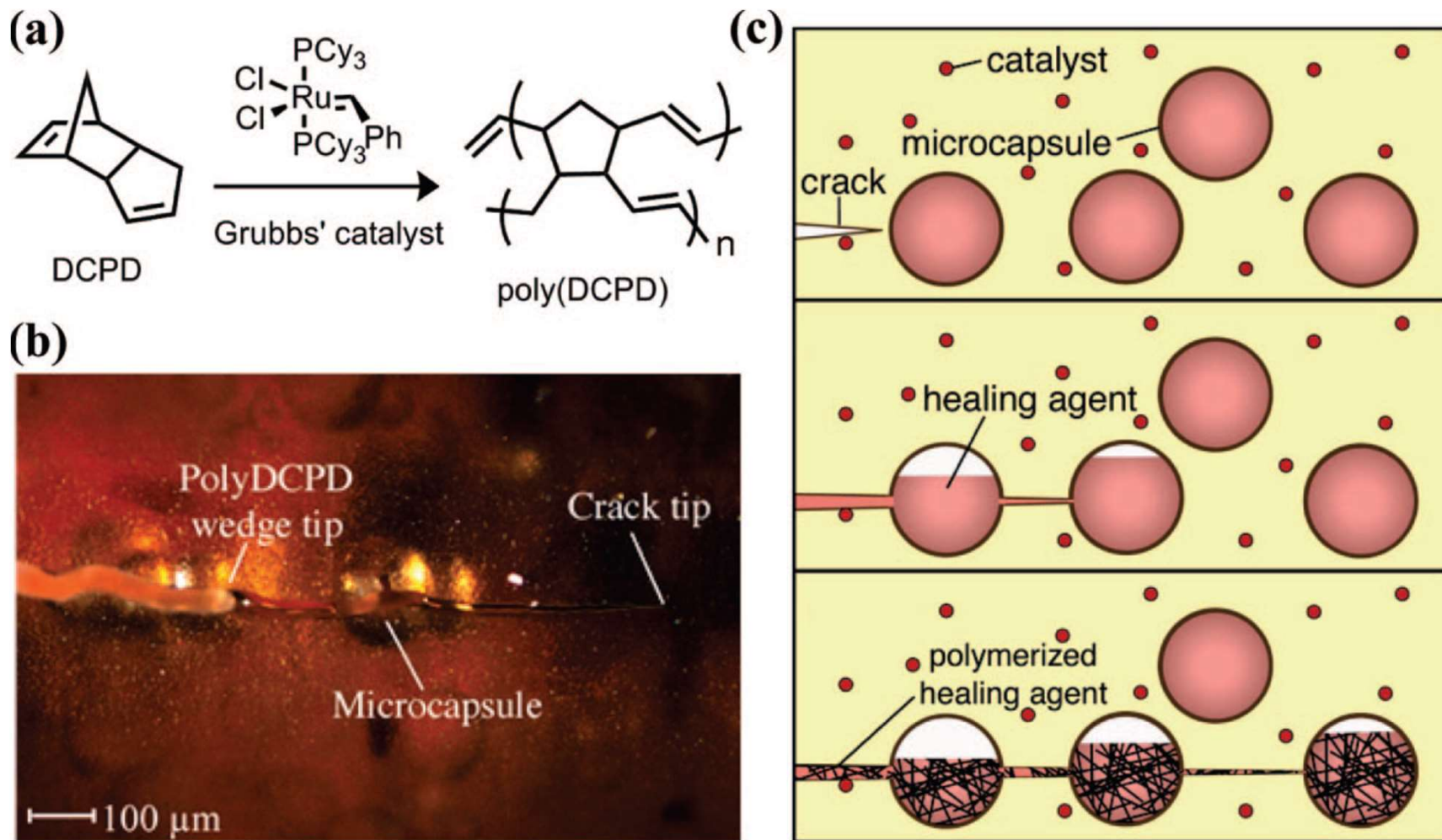
Example of mechanoresponsive materials (2)



Response at the supramolecular level

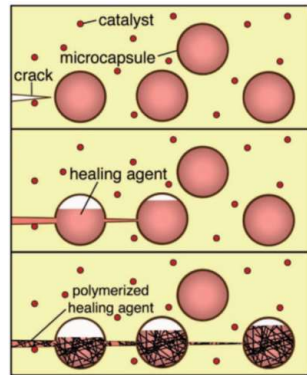
Caruso, M. M.; Davis, D. A.; Shen, Q.; Odom, S. A.; Sottos, N. R.; White, S. R.; Moore, J. S. *Chem. Rev.* **2009**, *109*, 5759

Example of mechanoresponsive materials (3)

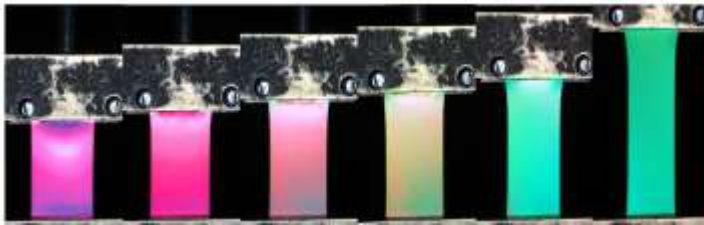


Response at the microscopic level

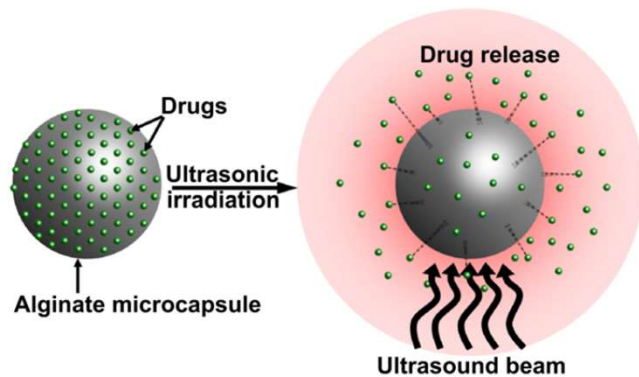
Application of mechanoresponsive materials



Self-healing assemblies



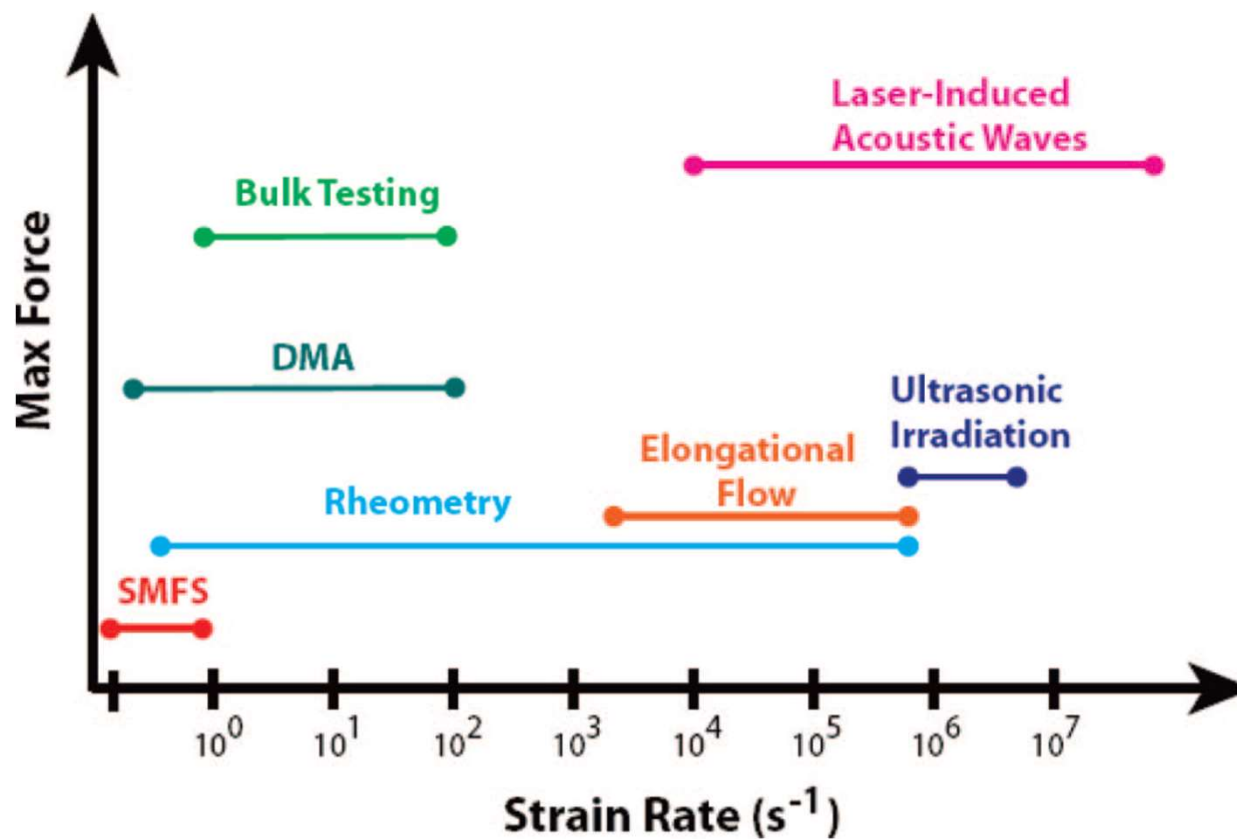
electronics



medicine

-
- 1) Caruso, M. M.; Davis, D. A.; Shen, Q.; Odom, S. A.; Sottos, N. R.; White, S. R.; Moore, J. S. *Chem. Rev.* **2009**, 109, 5759
 - 2) Schafer, C. G.; Gallei, M.; Zahn, J. T.; Engelhardt, J.; Hellmann, G. P.; Rehahn, M. *Chem. Mater.* **2013**, 25, 2309
 - 3) Wang, C. Y.; Yang, C. H.; Lin, Y. S.; Chen, C. H.; Huang, K. S. *Biomaterials* **2012**, 33, 1547

Characterization of mechanochemical activity

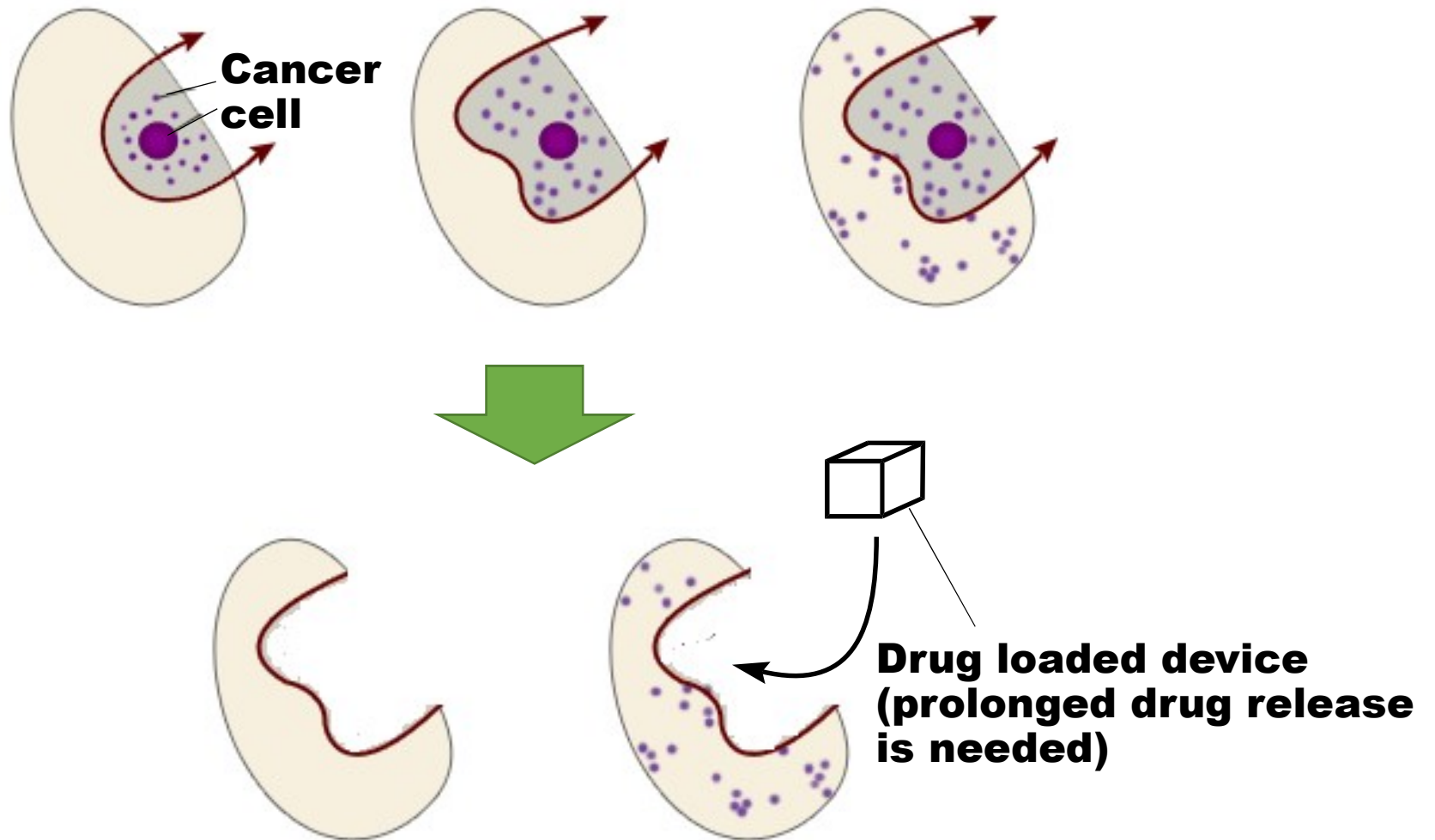


Caruso, M. M.; Davis, D. A.; Shen, Q.; Odom, S. A.; Sottos, N. R.; White, S. R.; Moore, J. S. *Chem. Rev.* **2009**, *109*, 5759

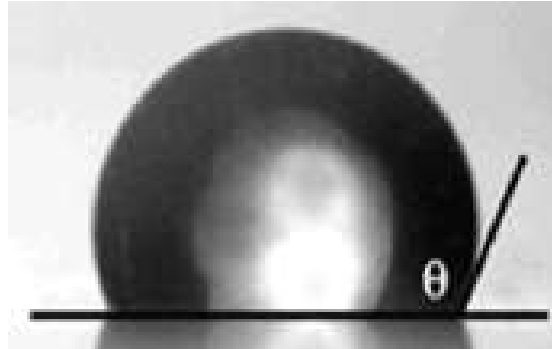
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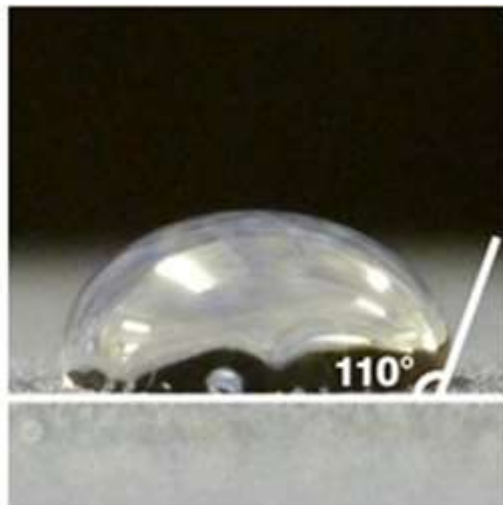
Suppression of cancer recurrence



“Super” hydrophobic



θ = contact angle

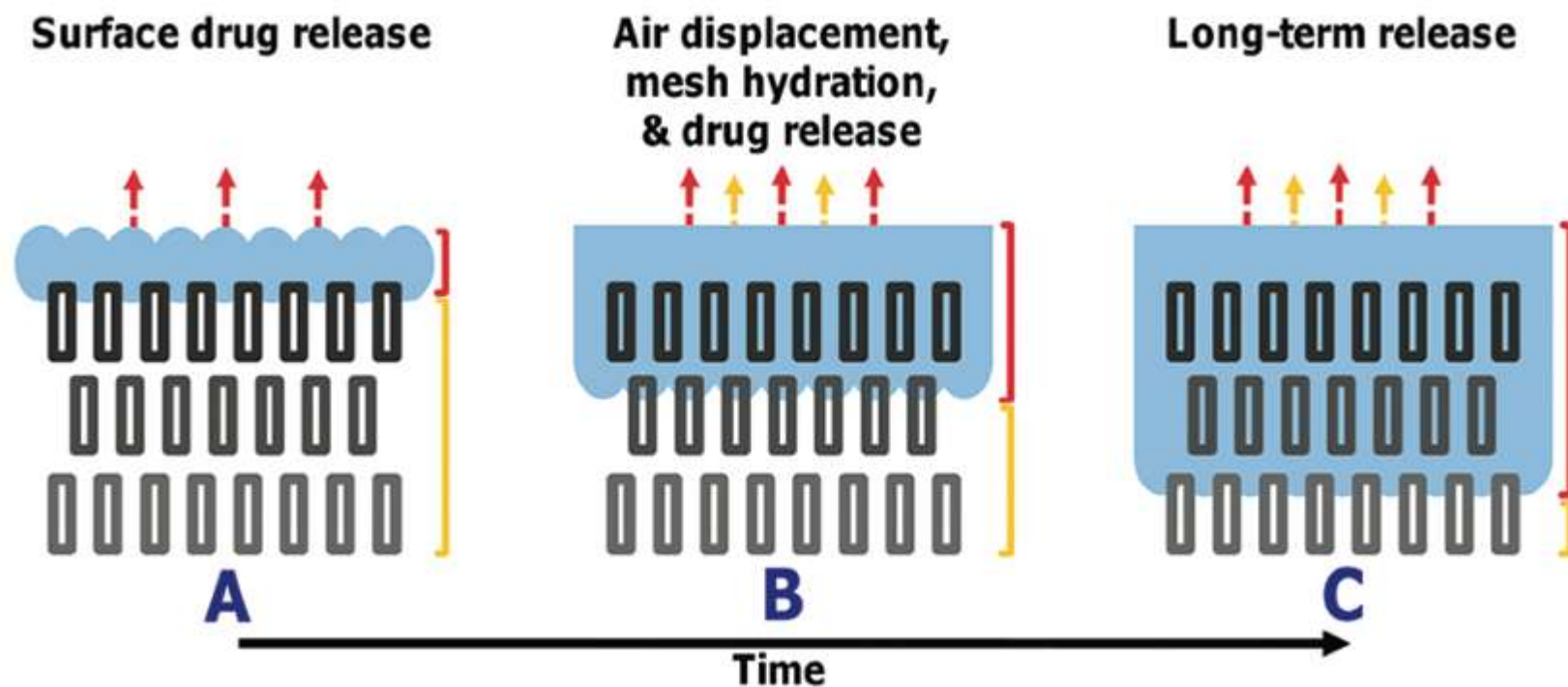


**$\theta > 90^\circ$:
hydrophobic**



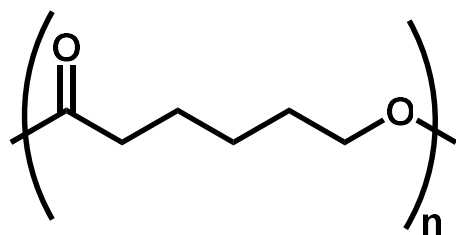
**$\theta > 150^\circ$:
superhydrophobic**

Control drug release by hydrophobicity



Stefan, T.; Colson, Y. L.; Grinstaff, M. W. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2012**, 134, 2016

Polymer selection

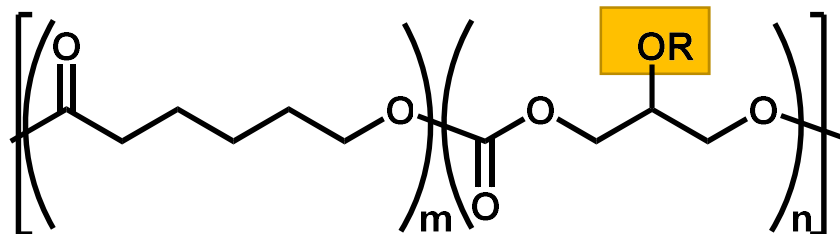


PCL

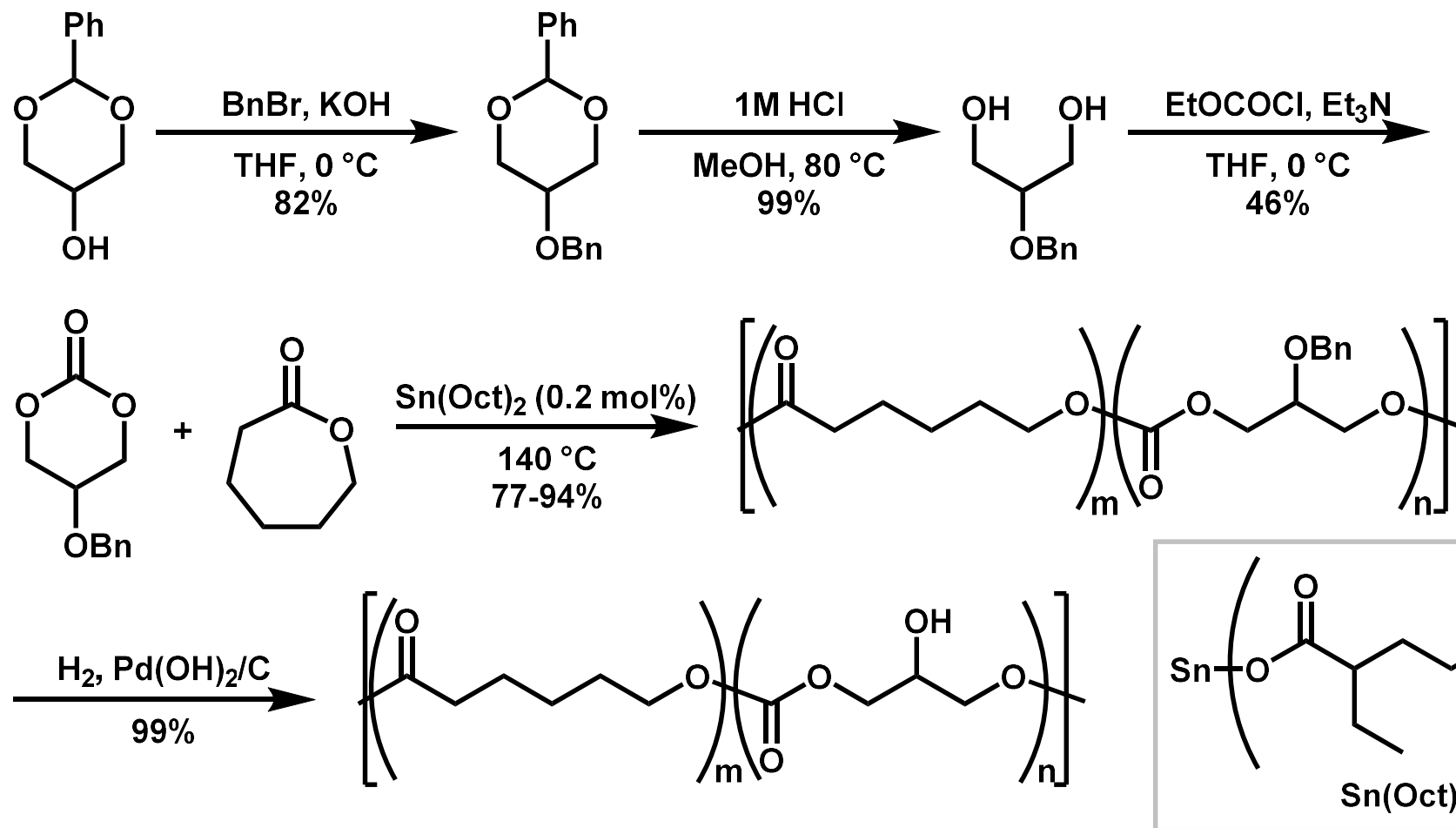
- Slow degradation rate
- ✗ No space of functionalization



various functional group?



Synthesis of co-polymer



Polymer scope

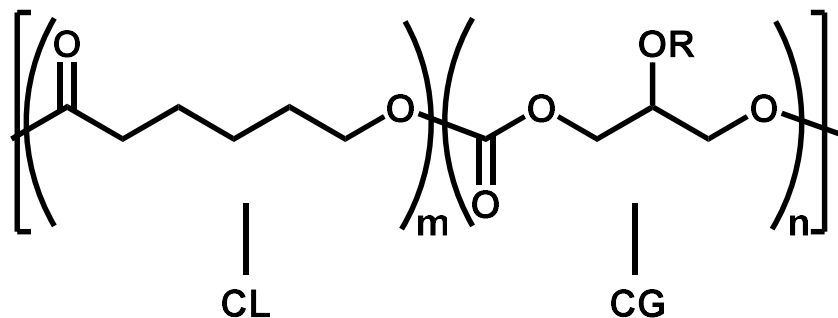


Table 1. Composition, Molecular Weight, and Thermal Data of Copolymers^a

polymer	yield (%)	mol wt		
		$M_n(\text{theor})$	$M_n(\text{SEC})$	M_w/M_n
CL-CG-100-0	77	57 000	22 700	1.47
CL-CG-90-10-Bn	87	61 700	13 300	1.67
CL-CG-90-10-OH	99	57 200	12 200	1.67
CL-CG-80-20-Bn	92	66 400	10 200	1.96
CL-CG-80-20-OH	99	57 400	8600	1.96
CL-CG-80-20-C ₆ -OH	86	68 800	10 100	1.91
CL-CG-80-20-C ₅ -CO ₂ H	83	70 200	10 400	1.96
CL-CG-80-20-C ₆ -NH ₂	85	68 700	10 100	1.94
CL-CG-70-30-Bn	94	71 100	9300	1.78
CL-CG-60-40-Bn	79	75 800	7900	1.94
CL-CG-0-100-Bn	42	104 000	3600	3.16

Wolinsky, J. B.; Ray, W. C.; Colson, Y. L.; Grinstaff, M. W. *Macromolecules*. **2007**, *40*, 7065

Addition of natural fatty acids

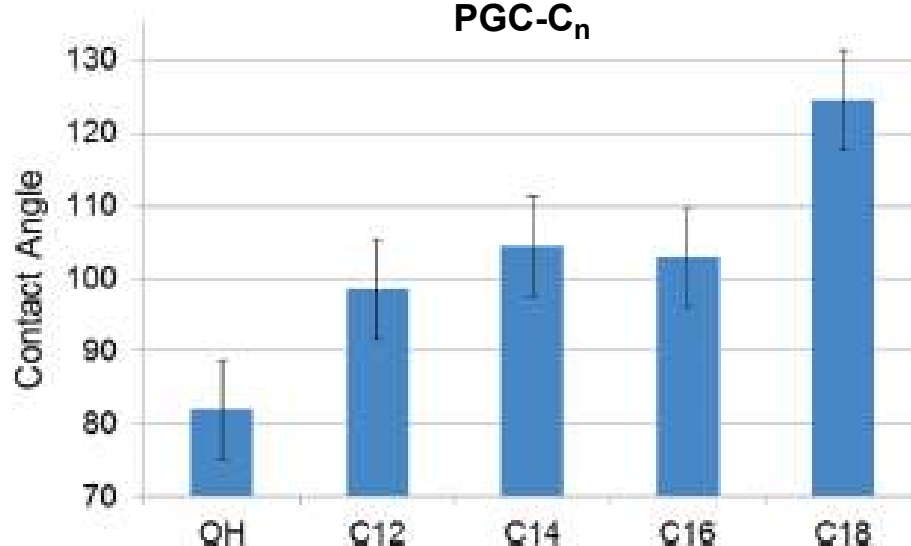
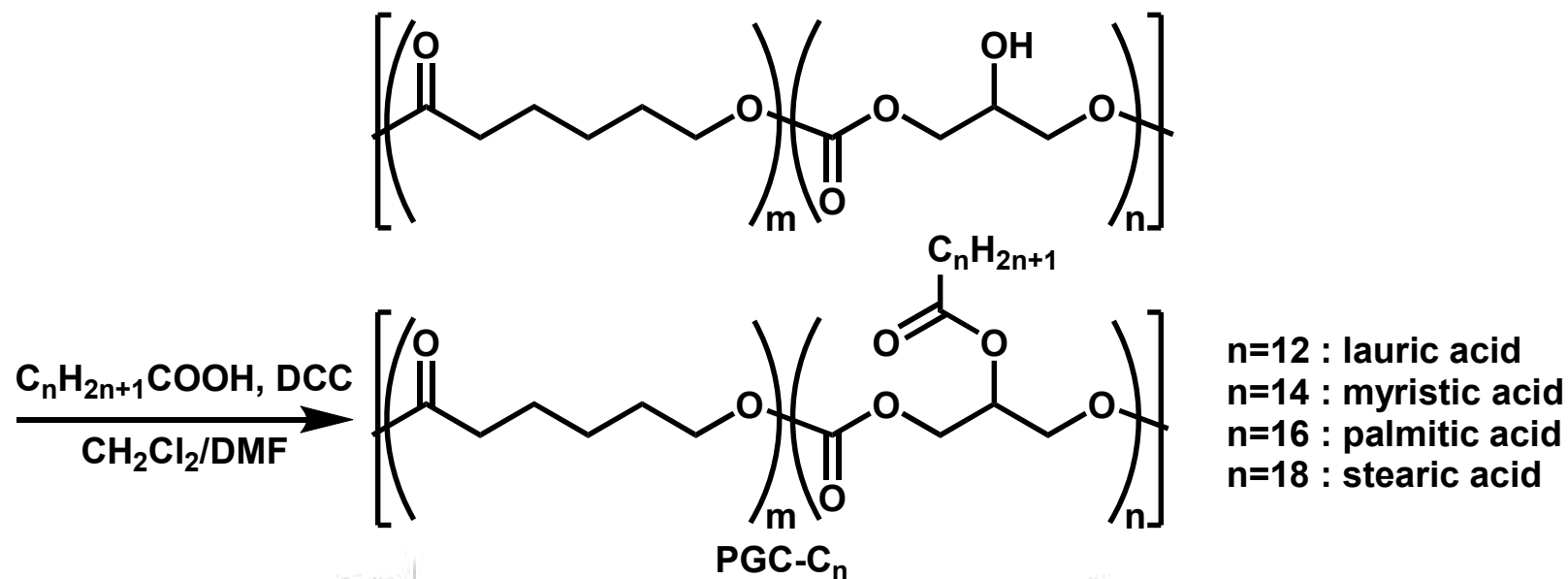


Figure 4. Static contact angle measurements from polymer cast films (n = 3).

Formation of drug loaded mesh

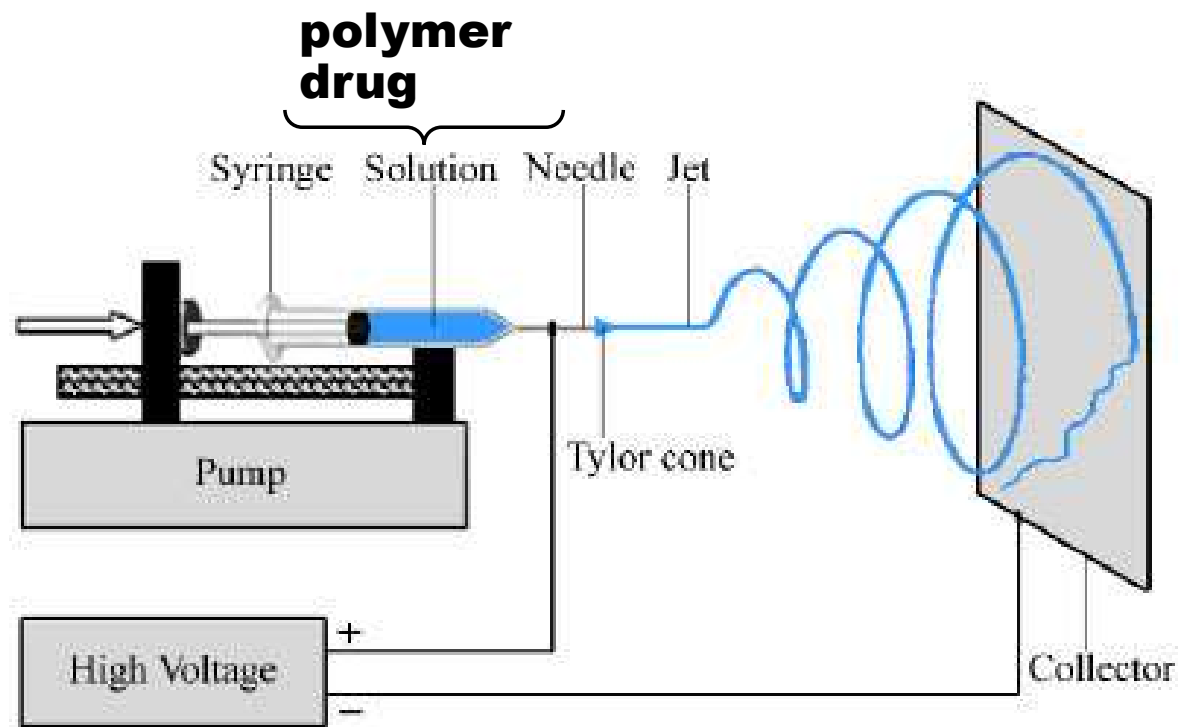


Figure 1: Electrospinning setup

Drug release experiment

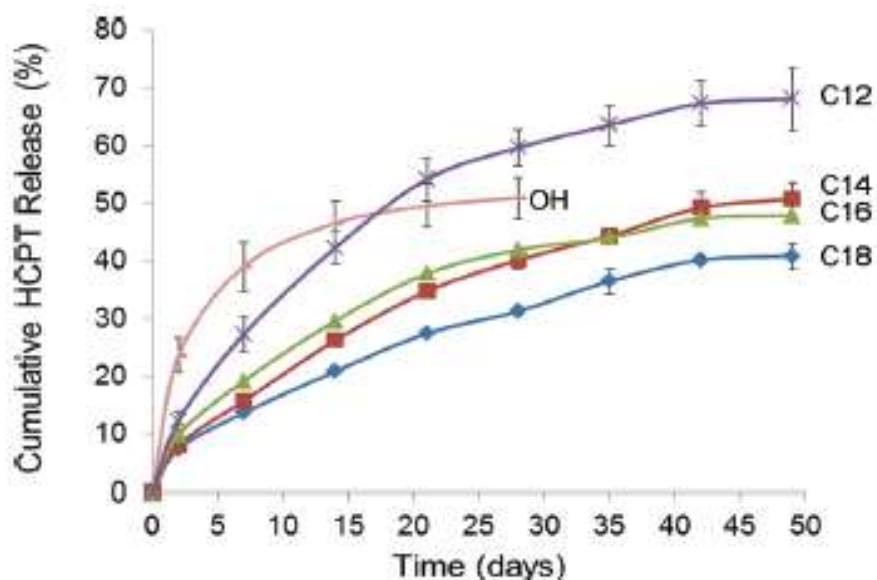


Figure 5. Cumulative release of 10-hydroxycamptothecin from drug-loaded films in PBS at 37 °C ($n = 3$).

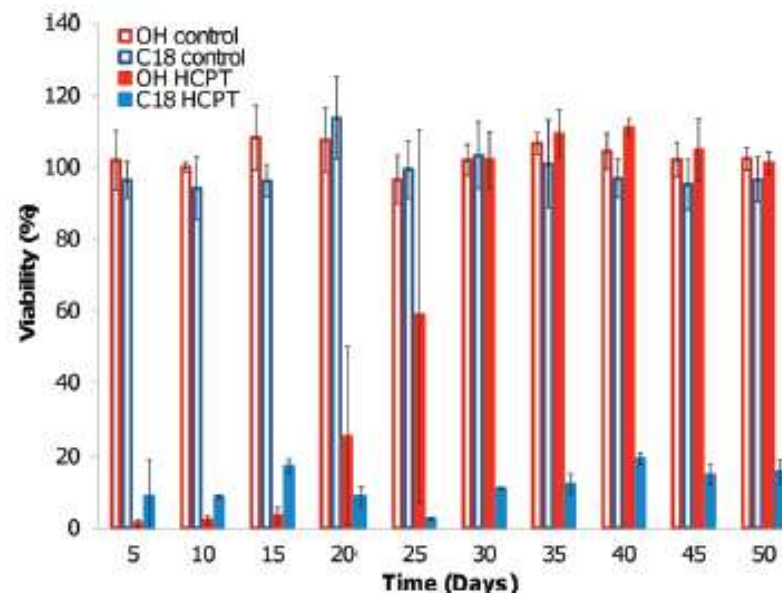
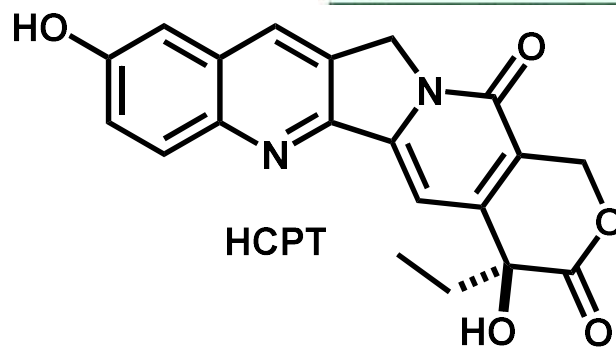


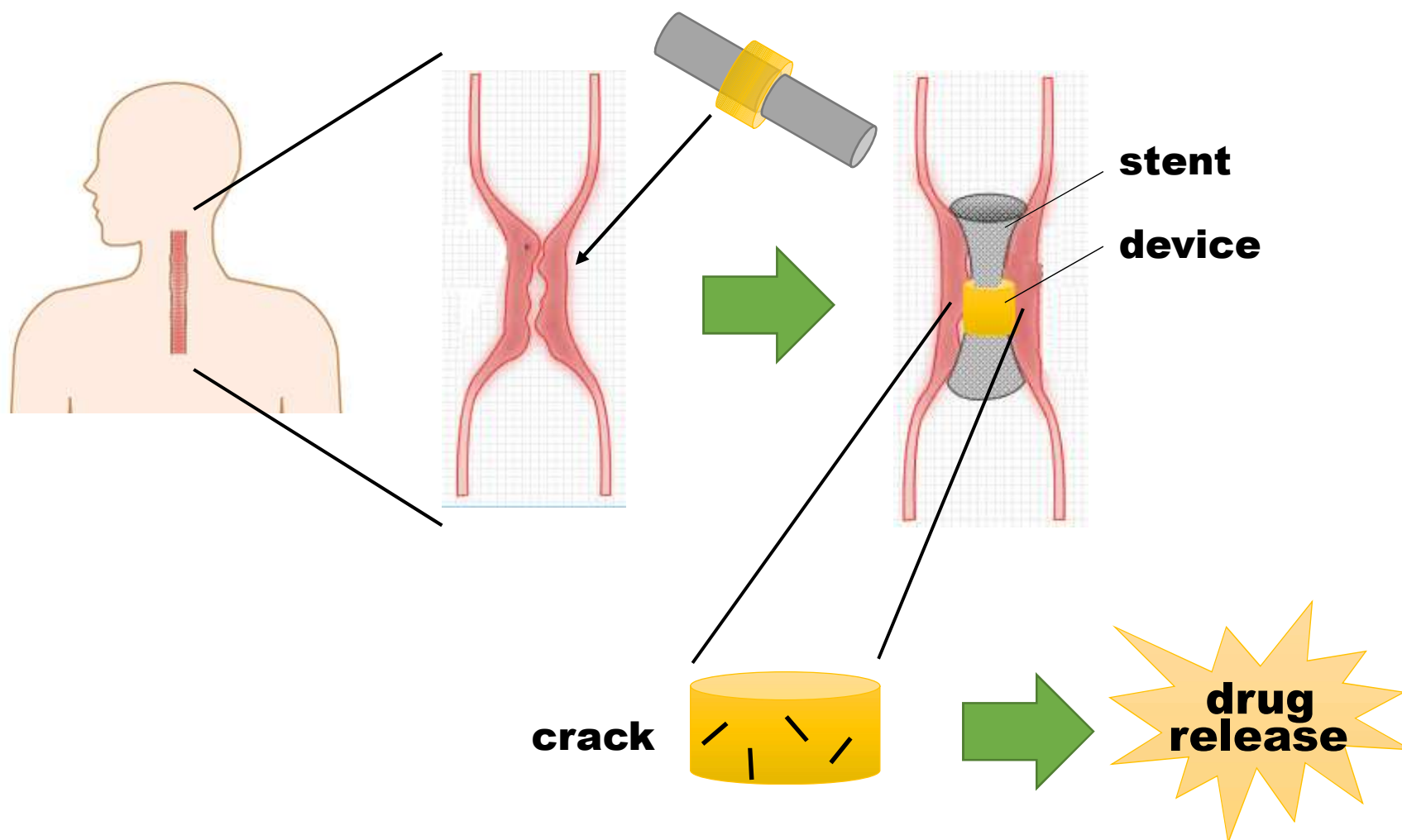
Figure 6. Antiproliferative efficacy of HCPT-loaded and unloaded PCG-OH and PCG-C18 films exposed to A549 human nonsmall cell lung cancer cells over 24 h intervals ($n = 3$).



Contents

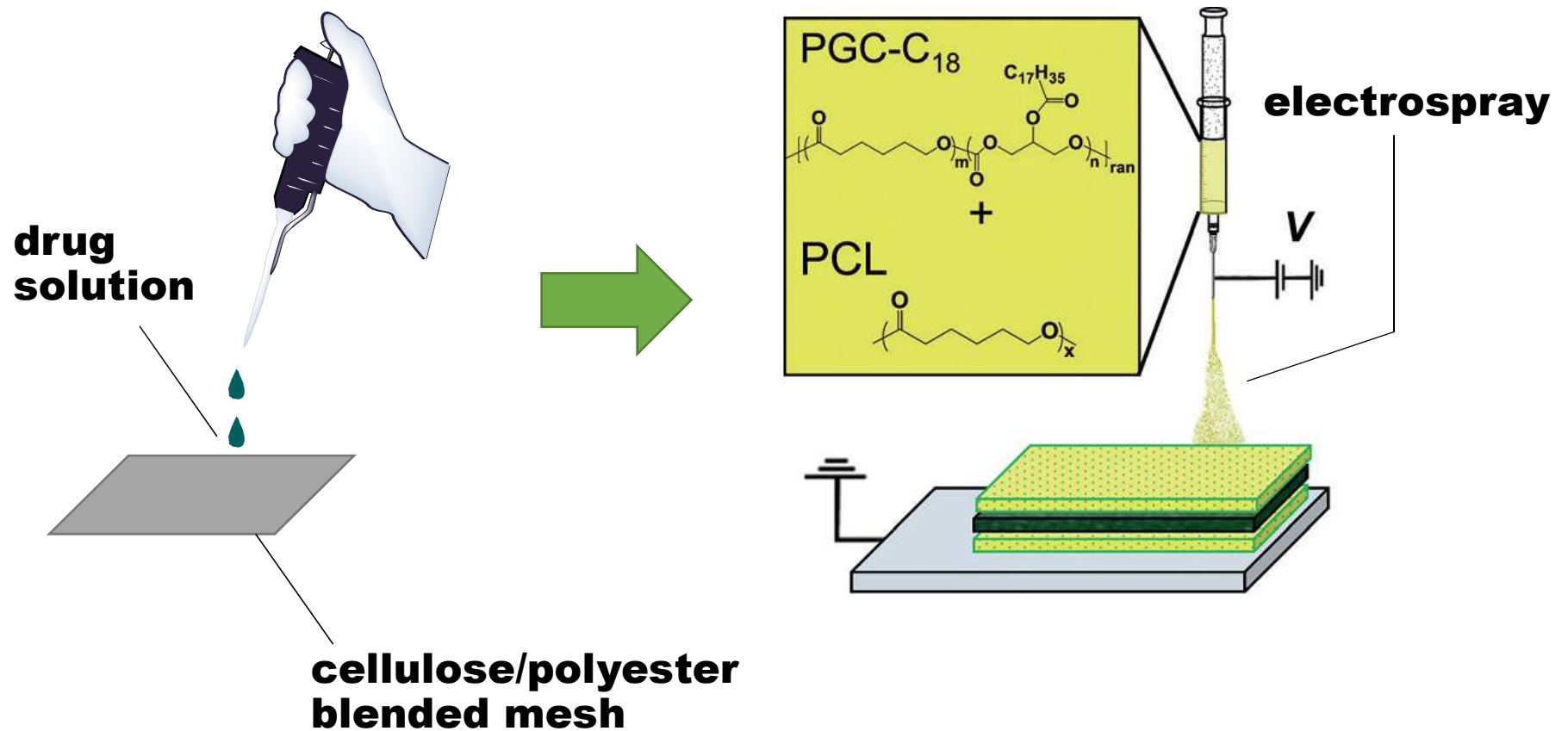
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Concept

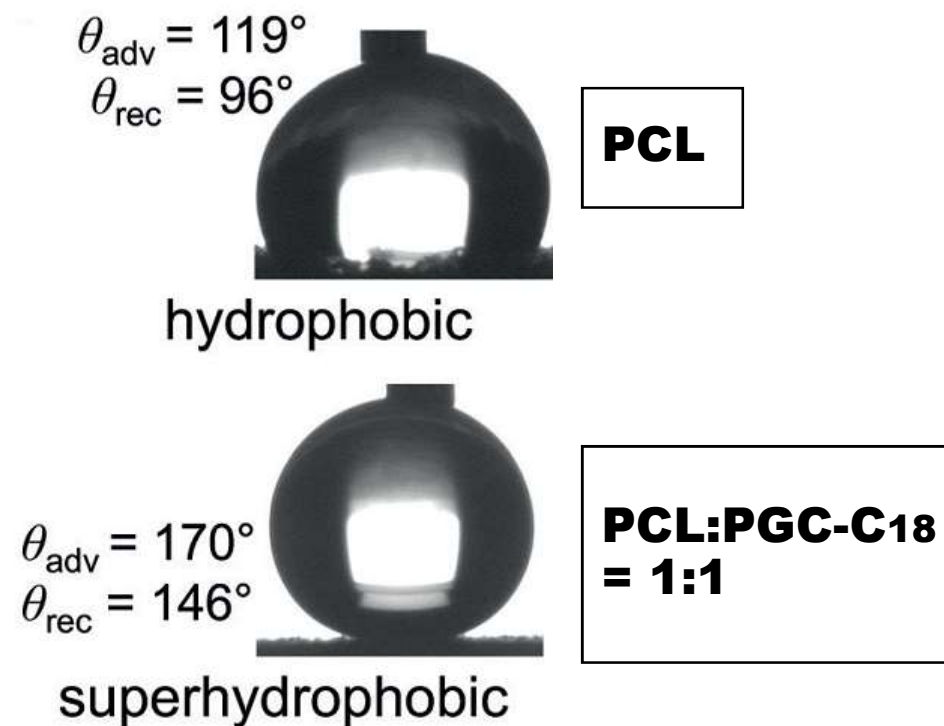


Wang, J.; Kaplan, J. A.; Colson, Y. L.; Grinstaff, M. W. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2016**, 55, 2796

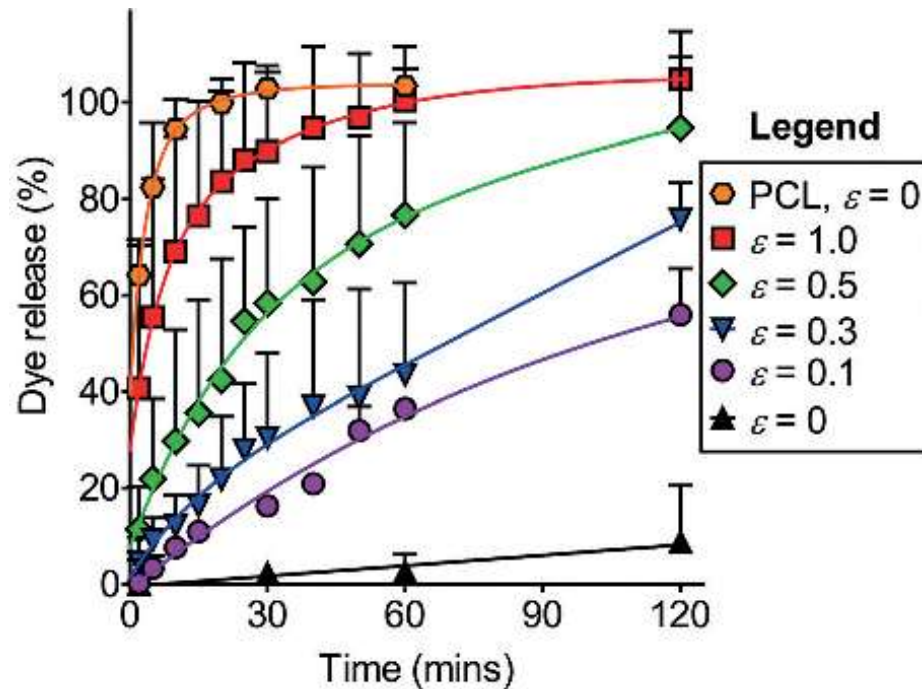
Fabrication of device



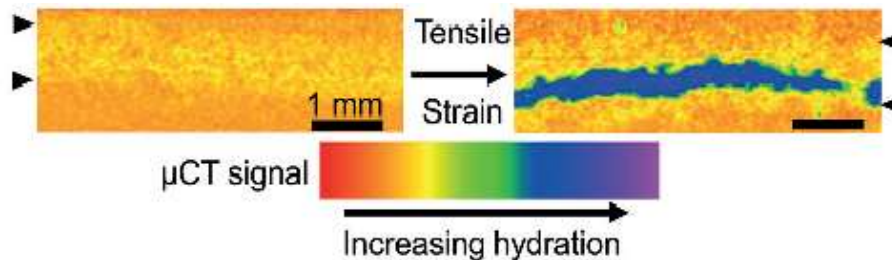
Hydrophobicity of device



Drug release under tension



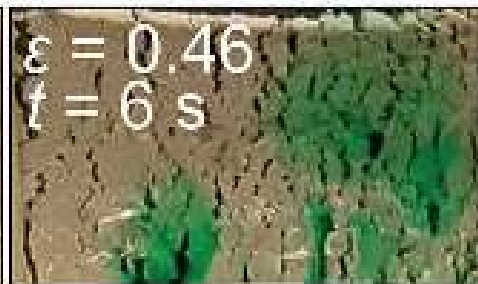
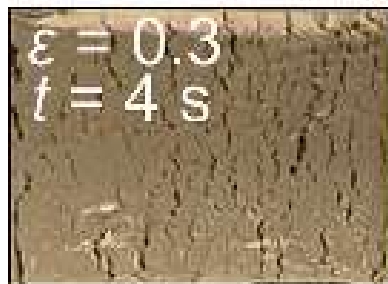
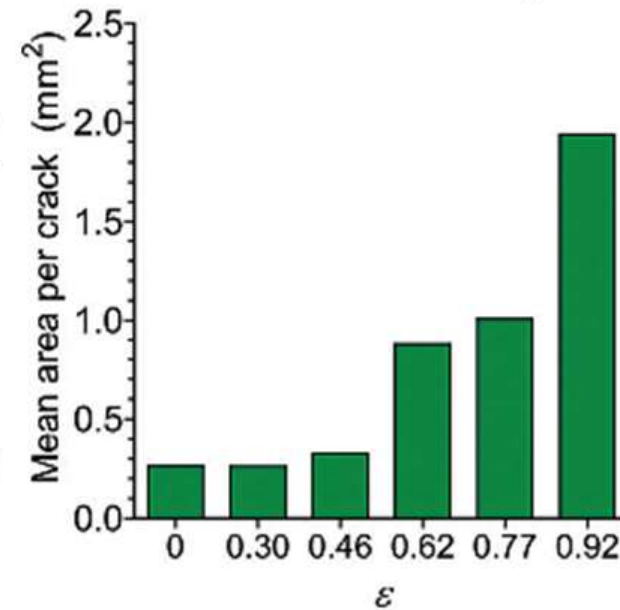
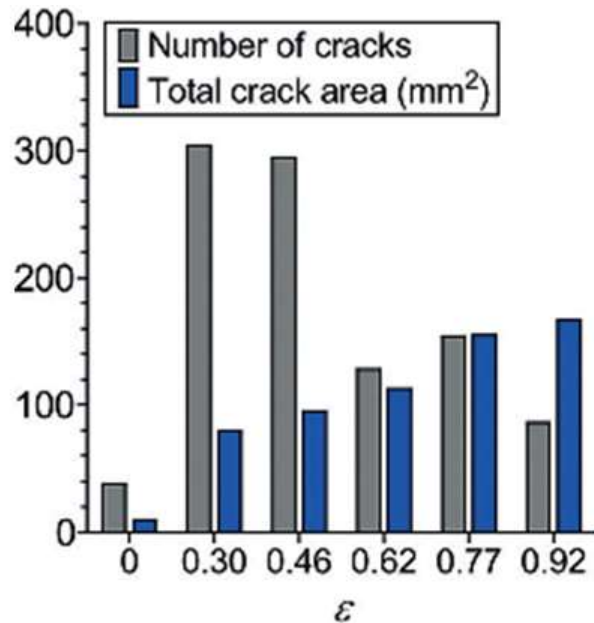
(ϵ : The degree of strain)



**Blue color = hydration
= Crack appearance**

- 1) Subrahmanyam, C .; Kulatheeswaran, R.; Ward, R. S. *J. Nat. Prod.* **1999**, 62, 257-260
- 2) Shin, J.; Park, M.; Fenical, W. *Tetrahedron* **1989**, 41, 1633-1638

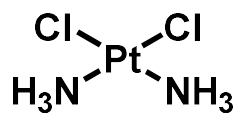
Mechanism of drug release



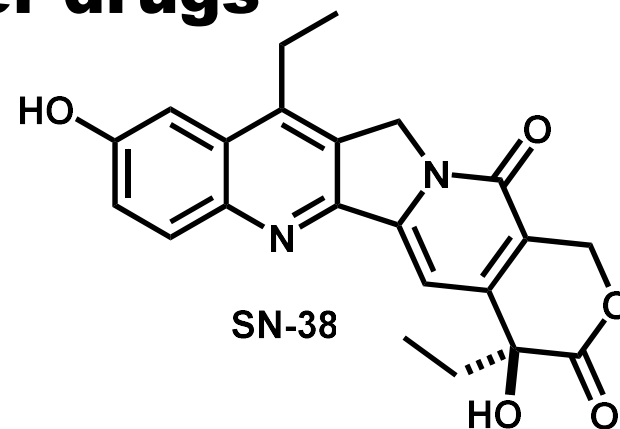
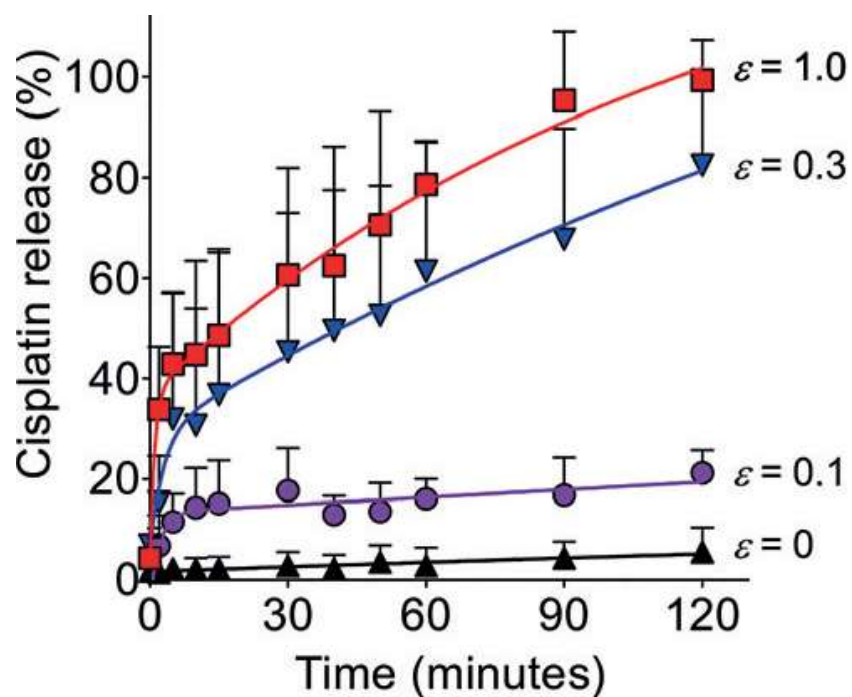
Crack formation

Crack propagation

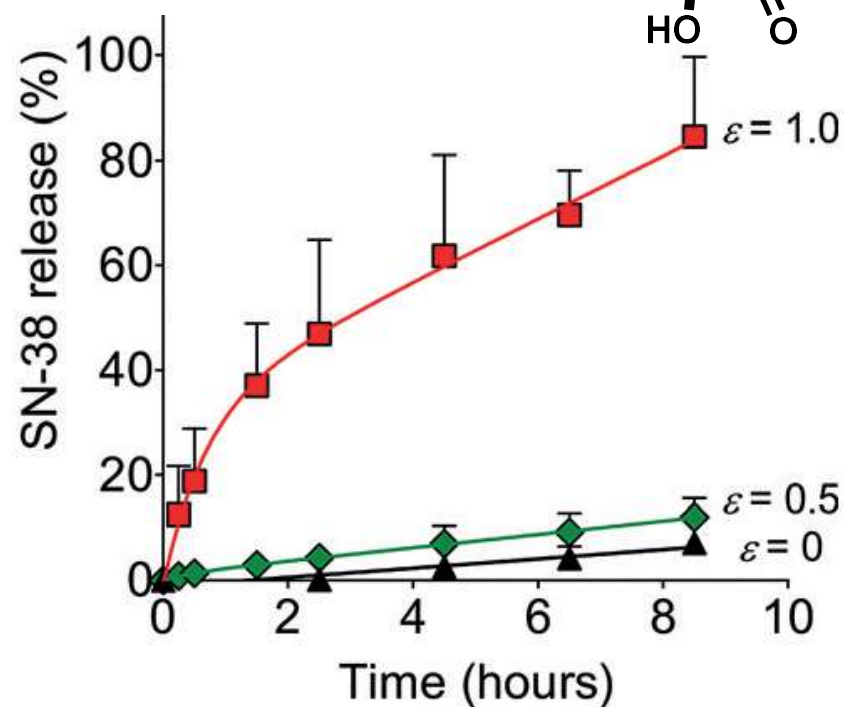
Delivery of anti-cancer drugs



cisplatin

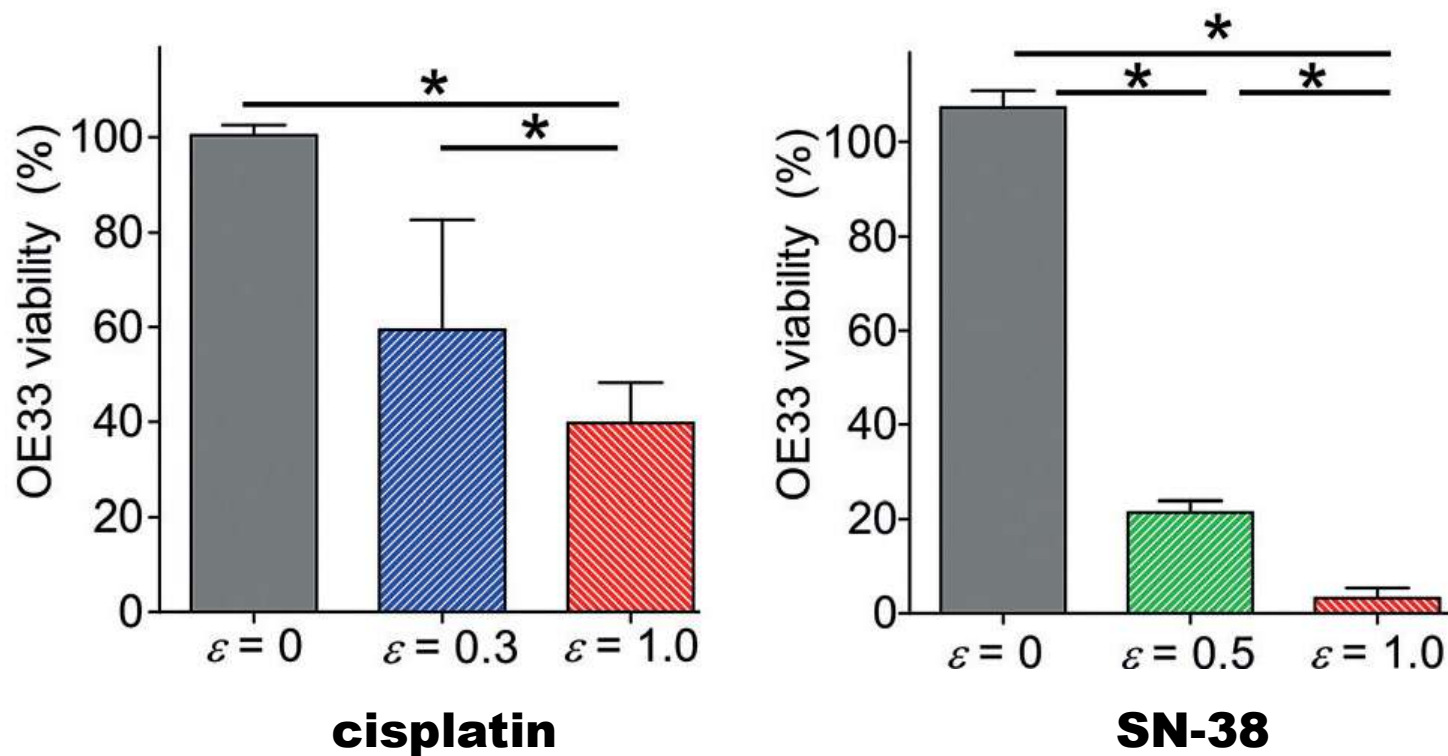


SN-38

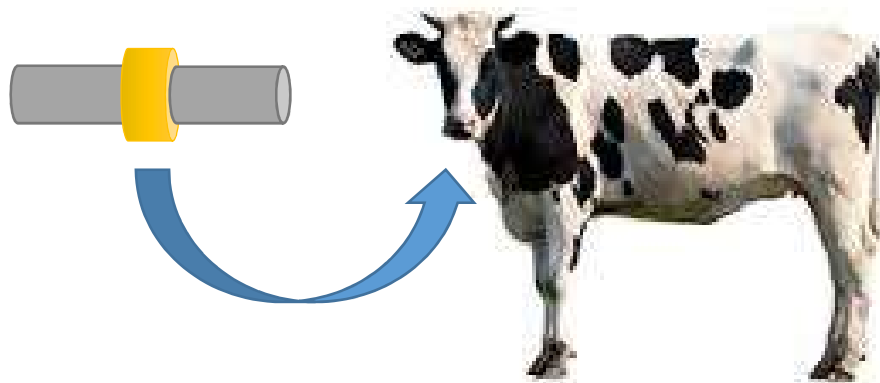


Drug release can be controlled by tension.

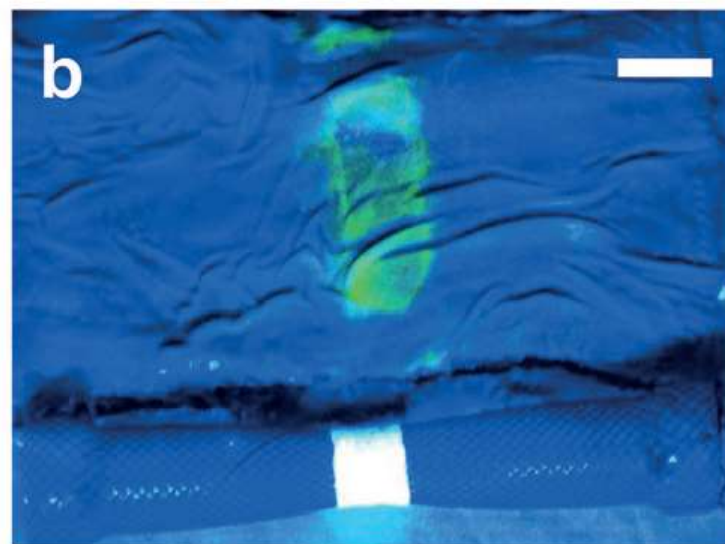
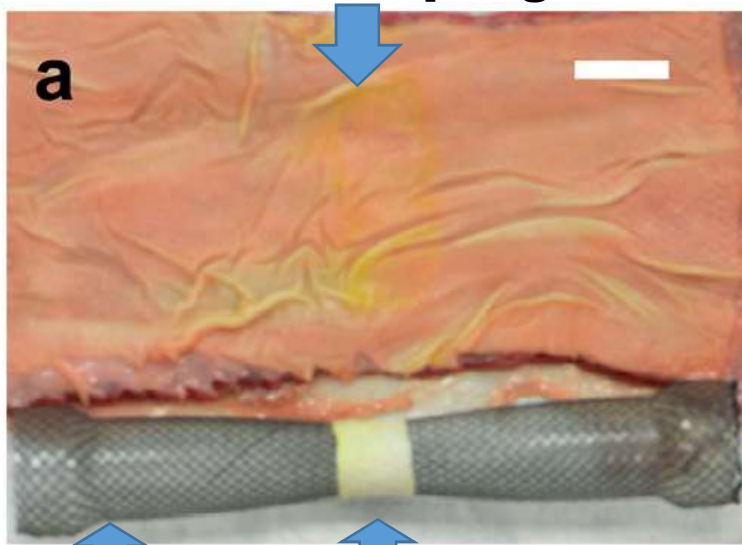
In vitro experiment



***Ex vivo* experiment (1)**



bovine esophagus

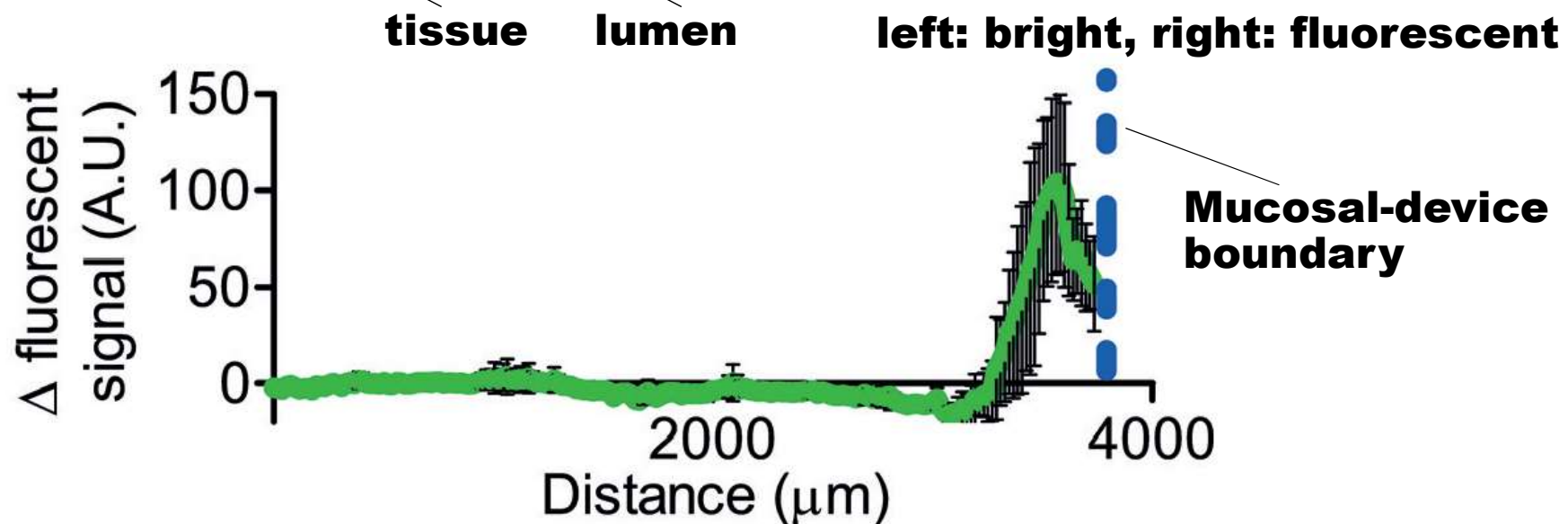
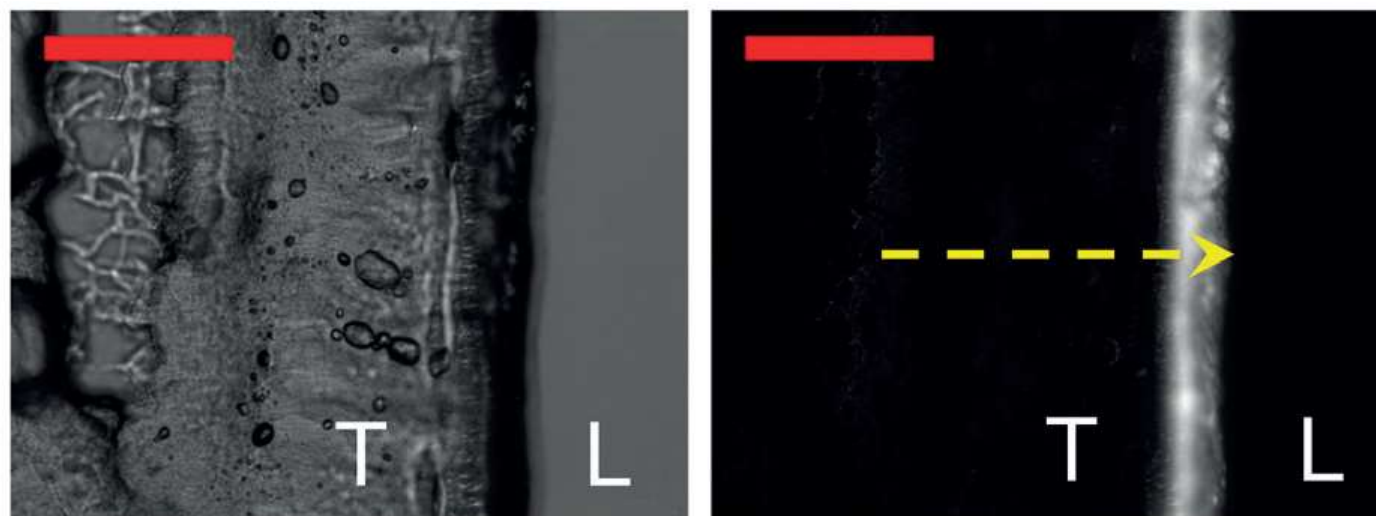


stent

device

(a. white, b. UV light)

***Ex vivo* experiment (2)**

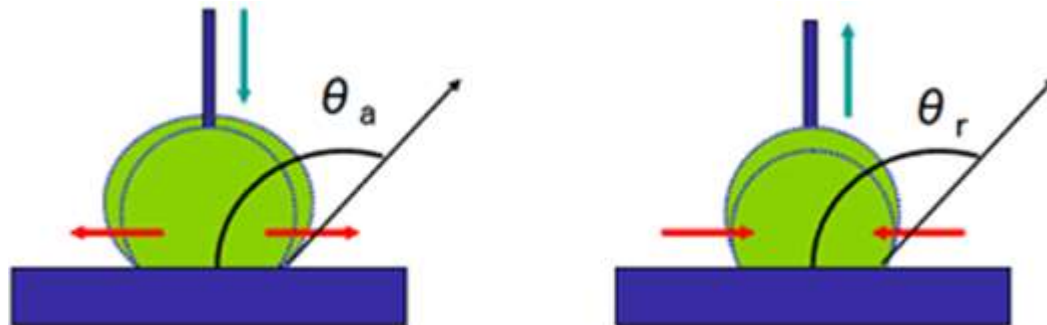


Summary

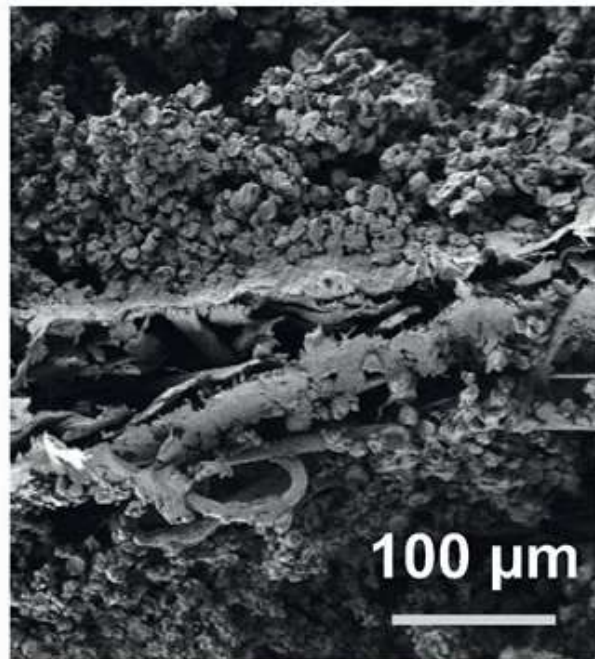
- **There are polymers which respond mechanical stimuli and change formation.**
- **Drug delivering device which used mechanoresponsive polymer was fabricated.**
- **Crack propagation is applied to DDS with help of superhydrophobicity.**

Appendix

Advancing/reversing contact angle



SEM image of device



Coating

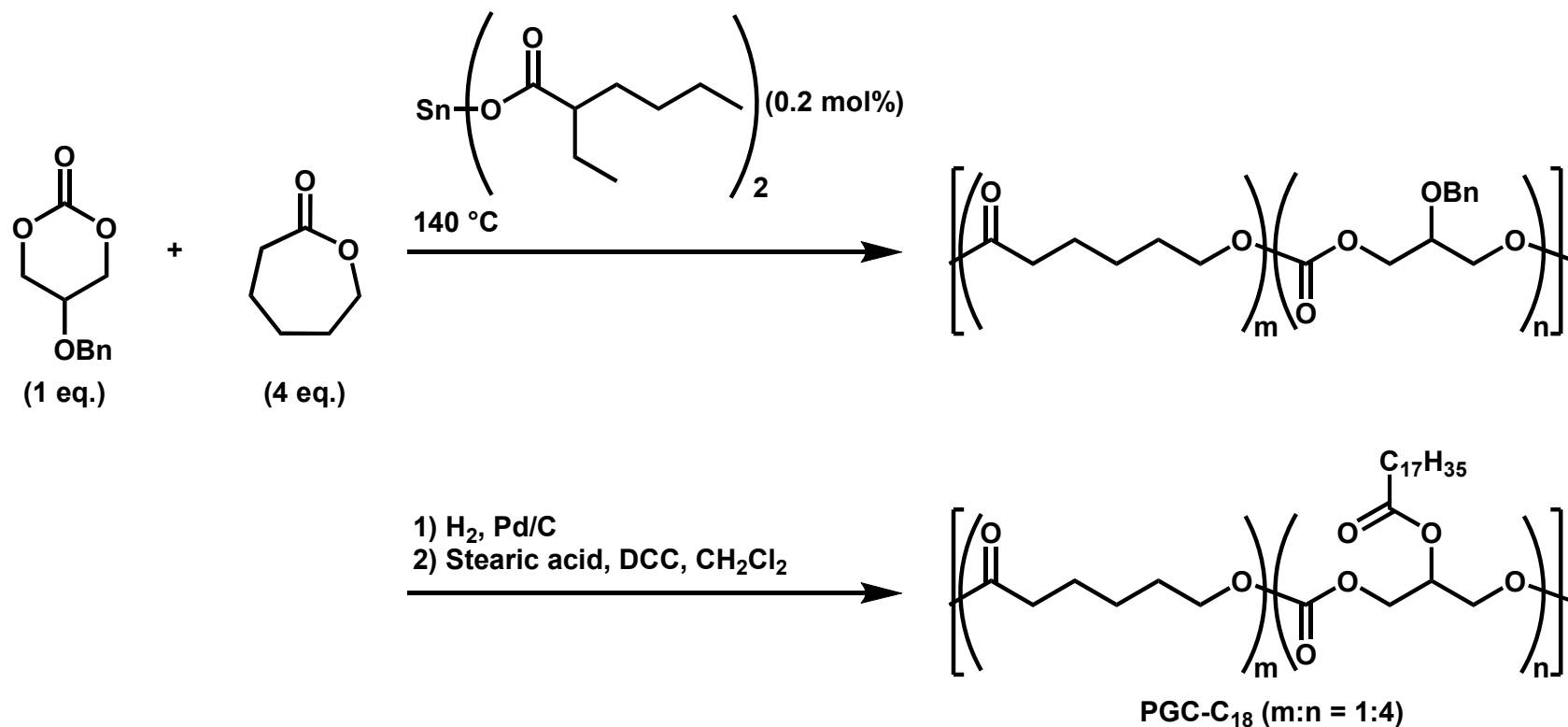
Drug

Core

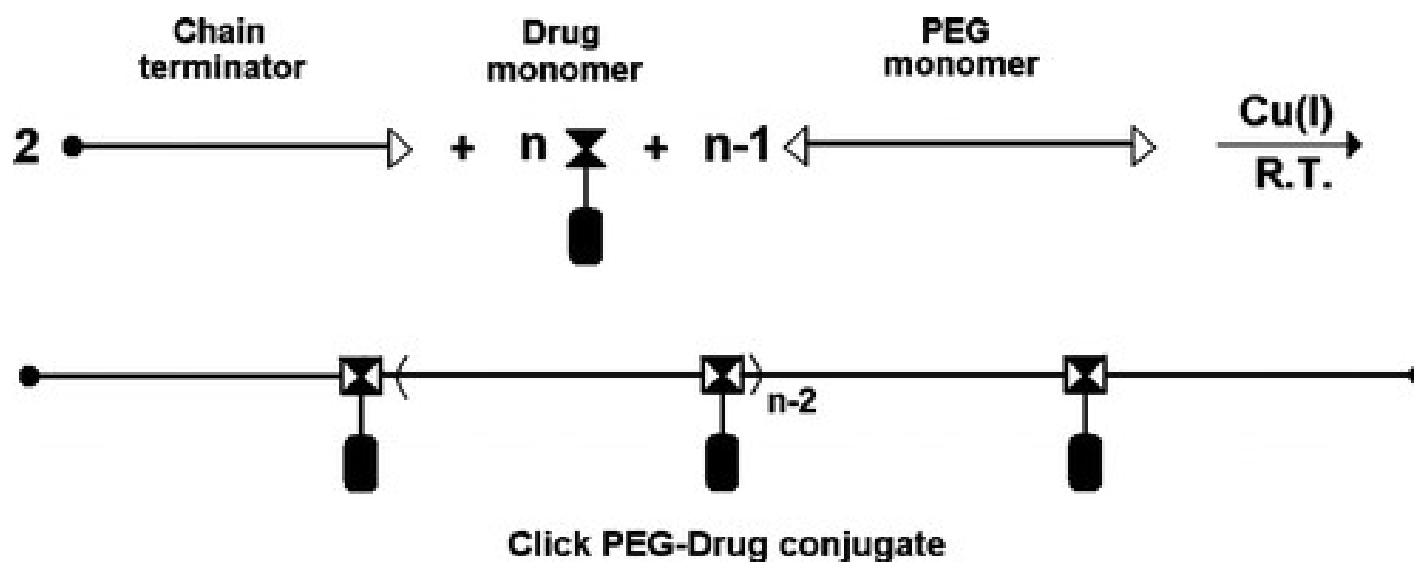
Coating

100 μm

Synthesis of PGC-C18



DDS using polymer



➡ **Covalent bonds with drugs**
High concentration is dosed at once

Stimuli-responsive drug delivery

