

Ionic Liquid for Transdermal DDS

230907 Literature seminar #3

M2 Yuto Azumaya

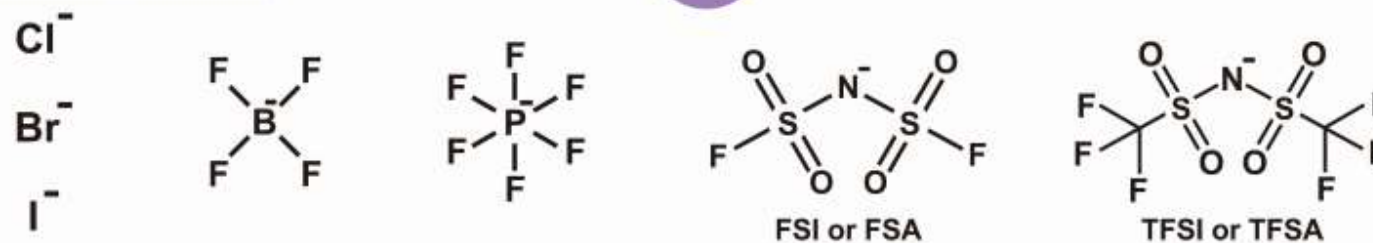
1. Introduction
2. Application
 1. CAGE system
 2. LBIL system
3. Summary and perspective

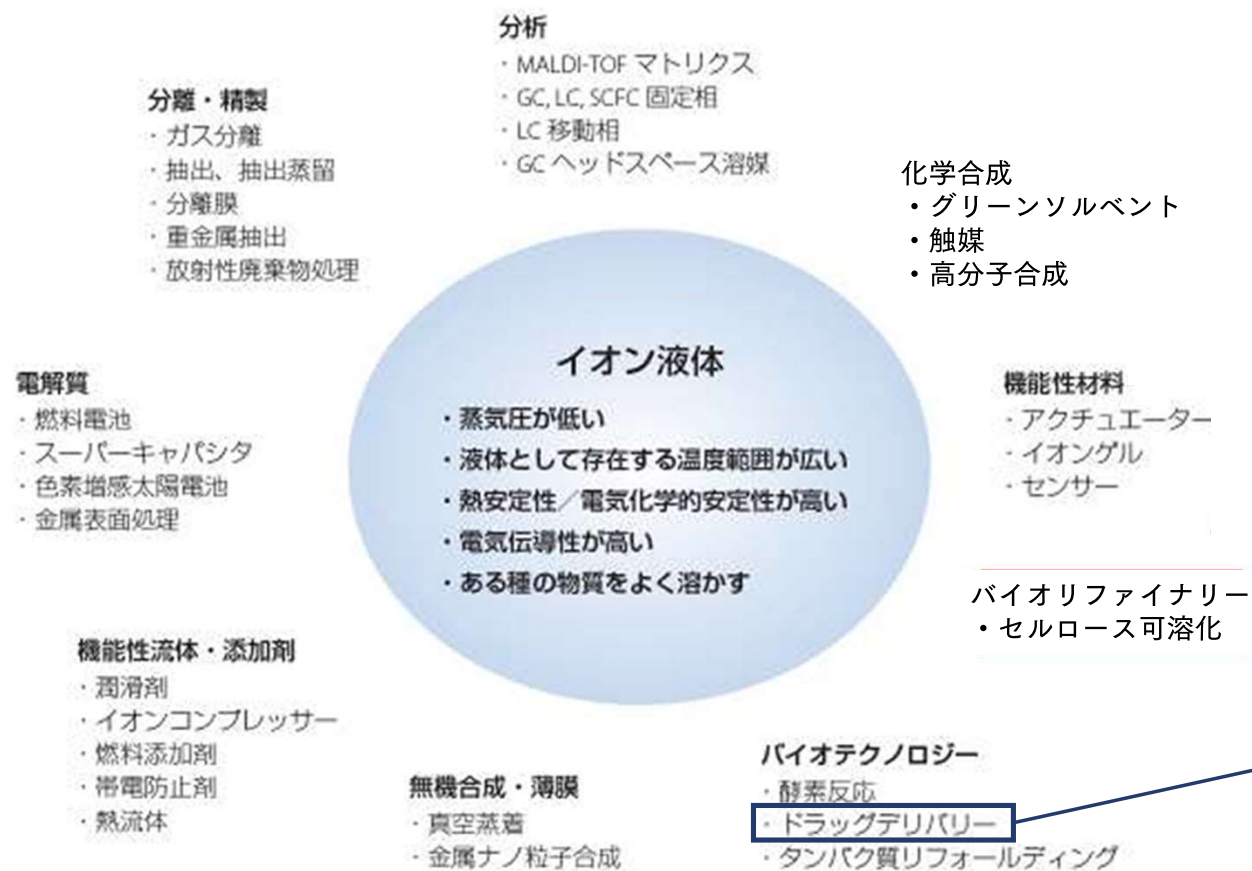
カチオン骨格の種類



イオン液体

代表的なアニオン種



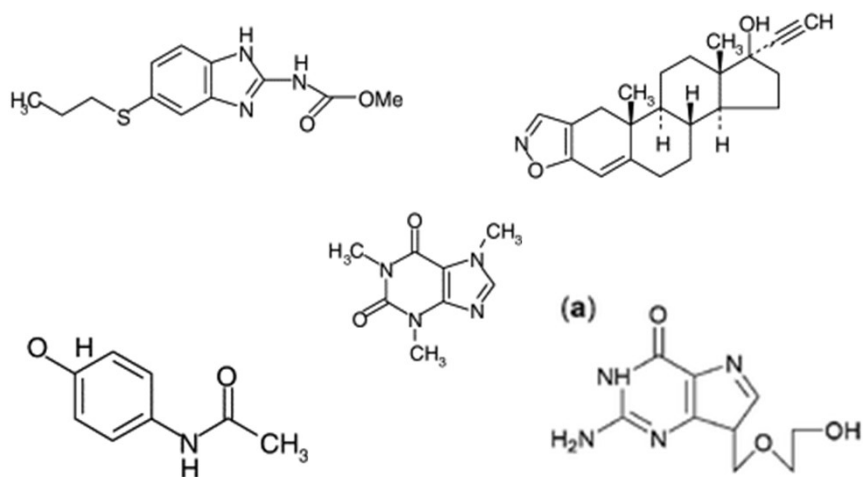


Today's topic

Figure 1. イオン液体の特徴とアプリケーション

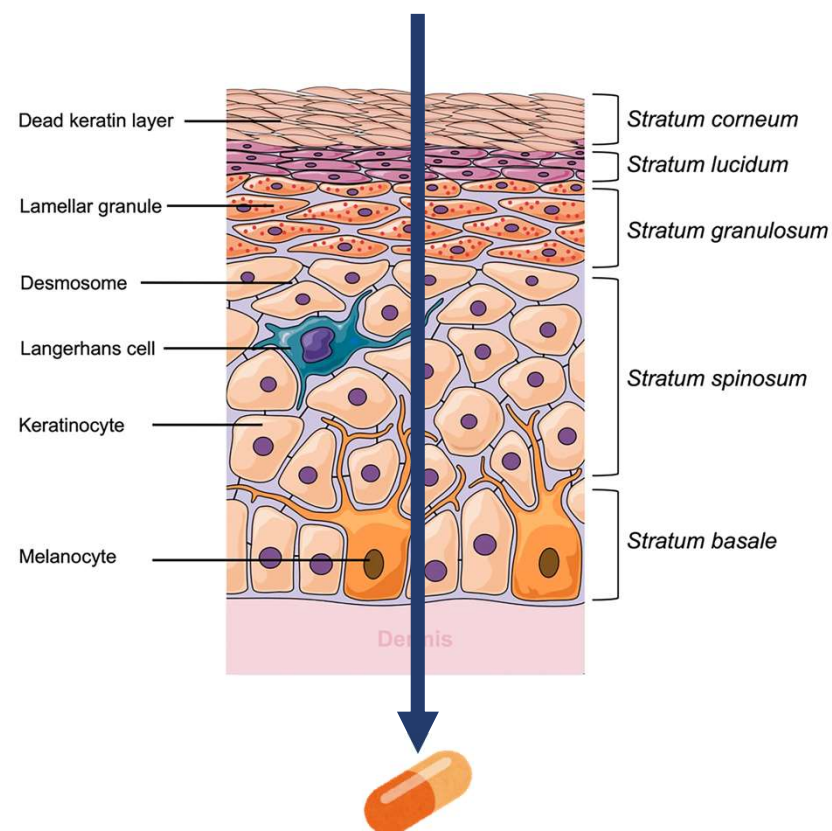
Introduction : Ion Liquid for pharmaceutical use

① solubilize poorly soluble drug molecules



- Avoidance of crystal polymorphism
- Improvement of drug efficacy and stability
- Application to other DDS systems

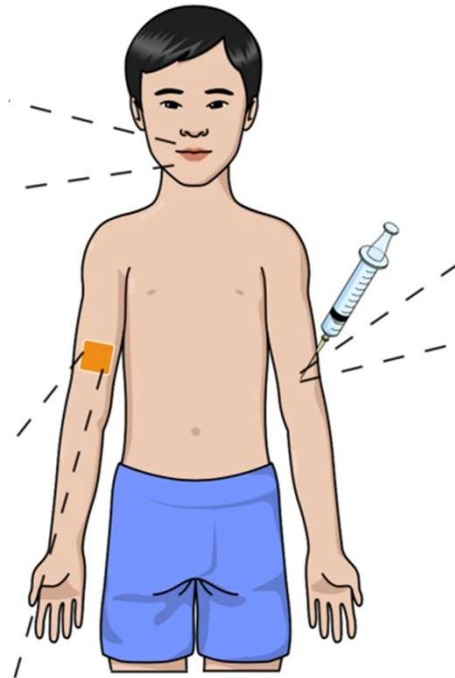
② Transdermal permeation enhancer (today's topic)



• Transdermal

- not or less invasive
- ease on application
- avoid first pass metabolism

- × Skin irritation
- × Limited to Suitable drug
 - MW < 600 Da
 - a water/octanol partition coefficient in the range of 1–3
 - a low melting point



• oral

- Easy to swallow and convenient
- Various dosage form
- × Degradation by digestive system or liver

• injection

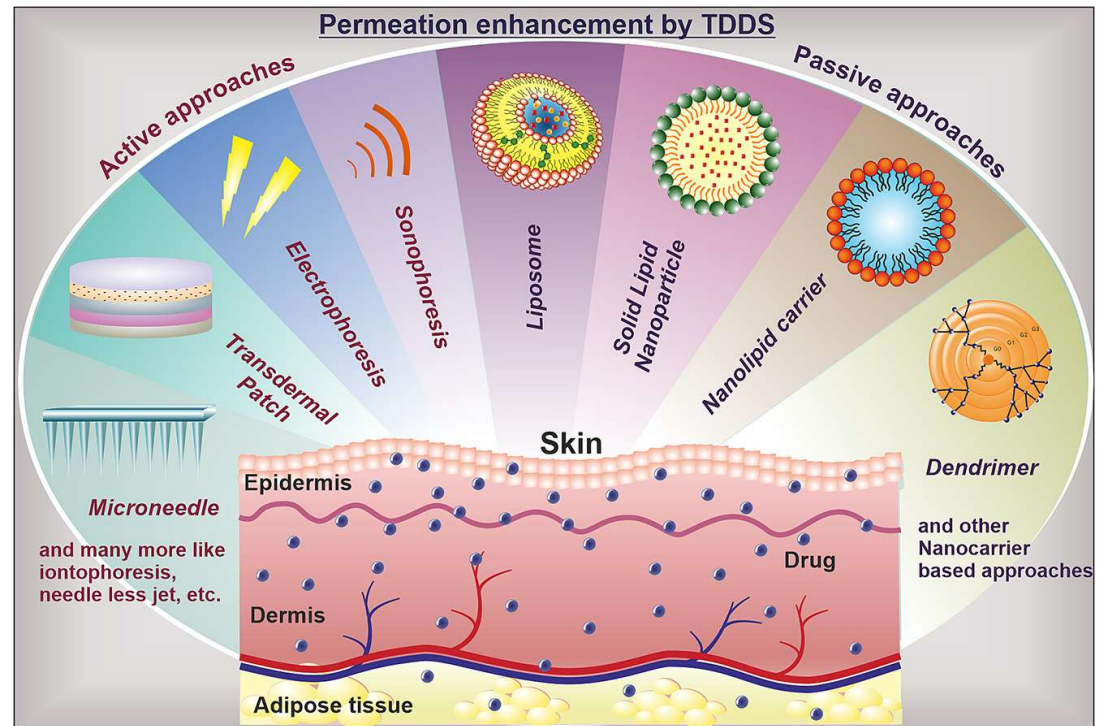
- 100% bioavailability
- accurate dose
- × Invasive
- × painful
- × expert personnel needed

• Transdermal

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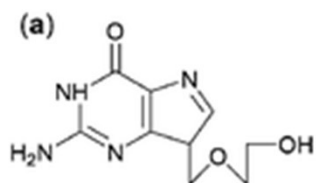
• Other method



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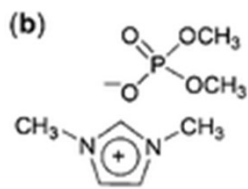
- There is a need to develop more hypoallergenic and efficient transdermal delivery methods.

Introduction : the first application of IL to TDDS



acyclovir
Sparsely soluble

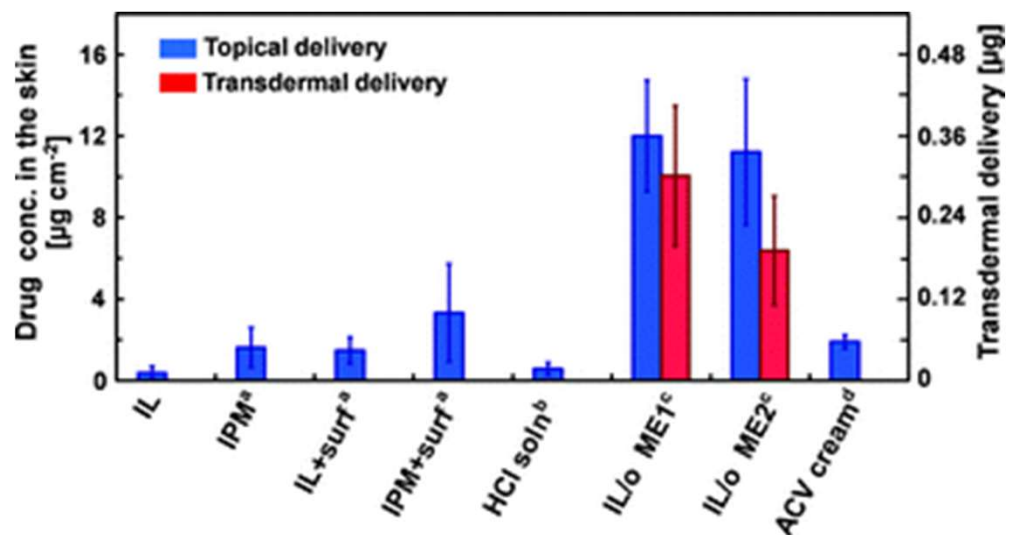
Tween-80
Span20
(surfactant)



Ionic liquid

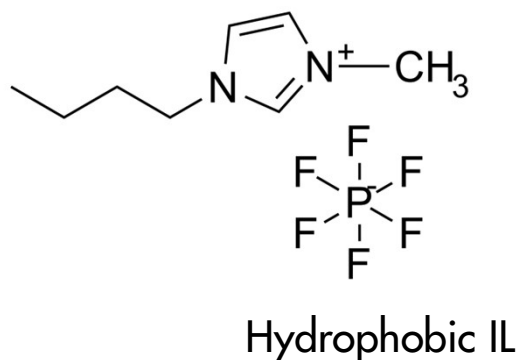
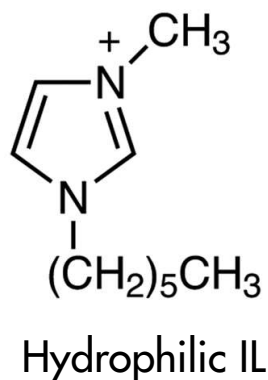


MicroEmulsion



- Solubilization with IL → ME formulation improves delivery efficiency
- ✧ Transdermal delivery enhancement of IL was not clear

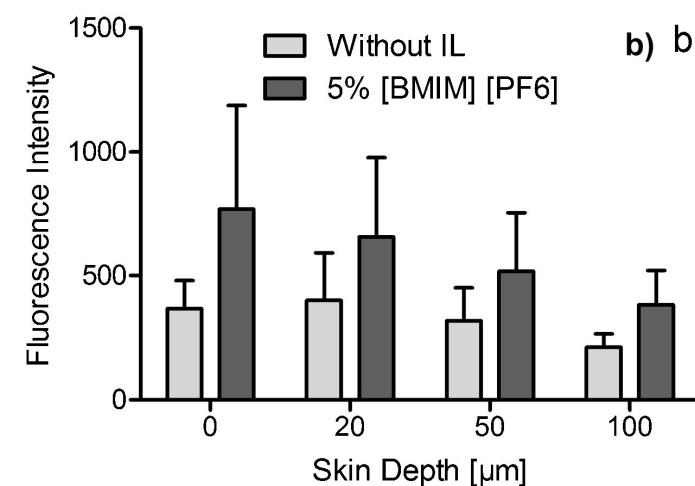
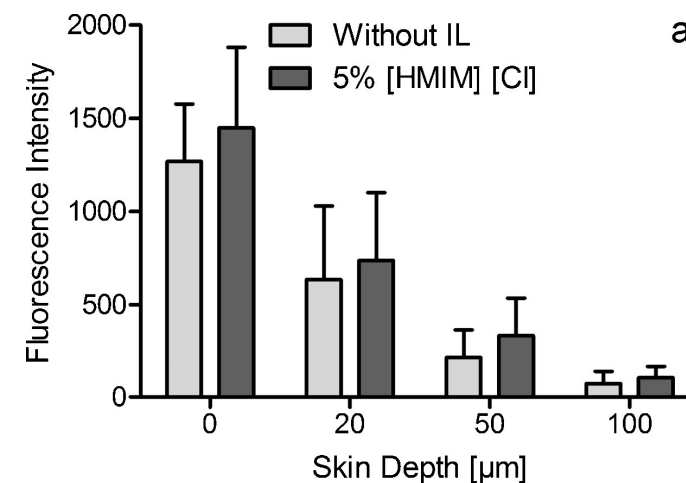
Introduction : Transdermal penetration promoting effect of IL

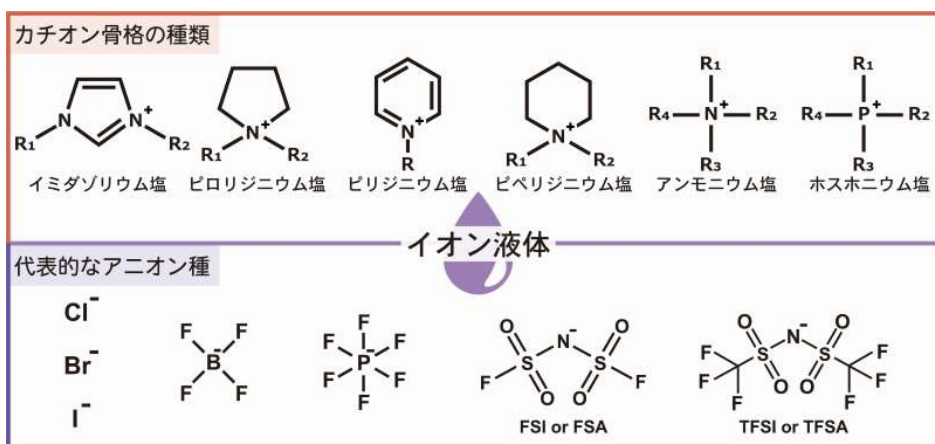


- In ME formulations incorporating hydrophobic ionic liquids
 - Enhanced transdermal delivery capacity was observed
- Advance as a carrier for transdermal absorption enhancement

Considerations at that time on the effect of promoting transdermal delivery

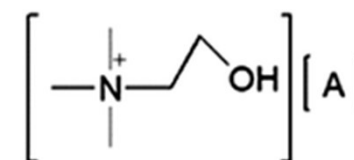
- Ionic liquids are known to act as cationic surfactants
 - Ionic surfactants penetrate the stratum corneum, extracting lipids from the stratum corneum and disrupting lipid bilayer packing in the tissue
 - Anionic surfactants can enhance stratum corneum hydration in vivo
- These two actions were thought to improve skin penetration.



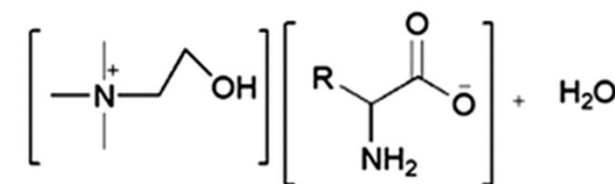


• Bio-IL

ex)



Choline Alkanoate IL



Choline Amino Acid-based IL

Biocompatibility concerns

Mainly membrane perturbation by cationic side chains and hydrophobic anions

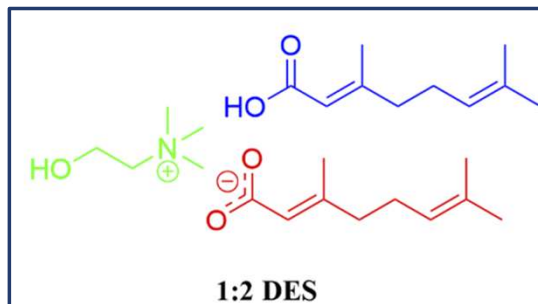
- IL using biologically-derived molecules
→ Aiming to improve biocompatibility.
- Amino acids, fatty acids, choline, etc...

• Request for IL-DDS

- Transdermal delivery capacity
- Biocompatibility (hypoallergenic, low toxicity, etc.)

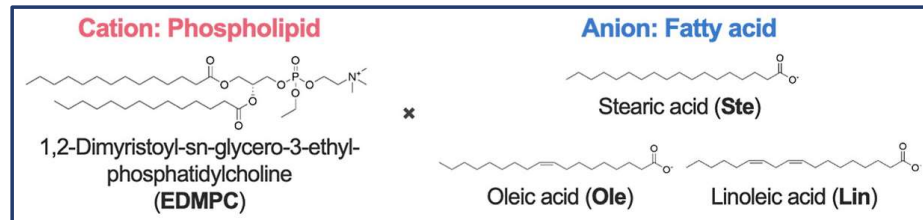
• Main Topic

① CAGE system



Choline + Geranic acid

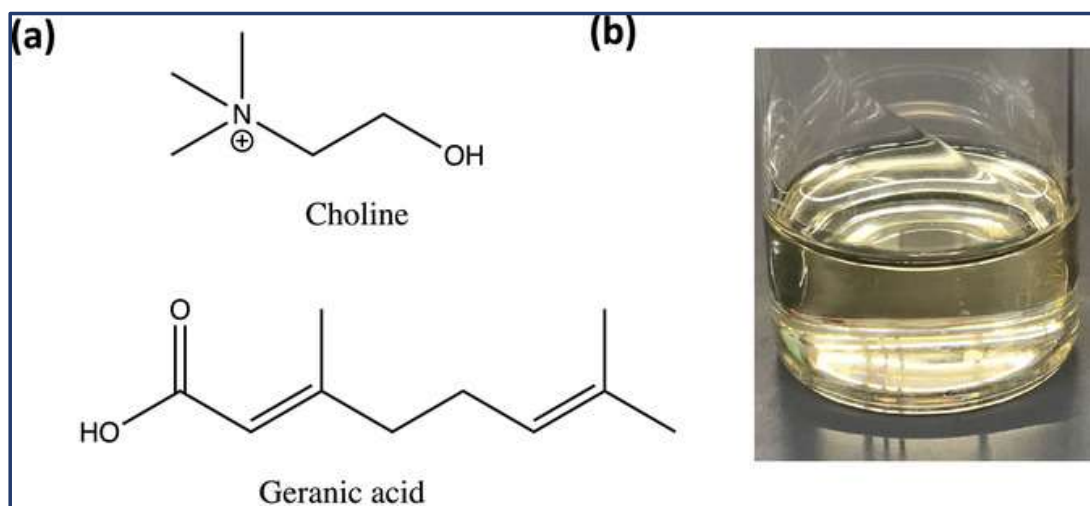
② LBIL system



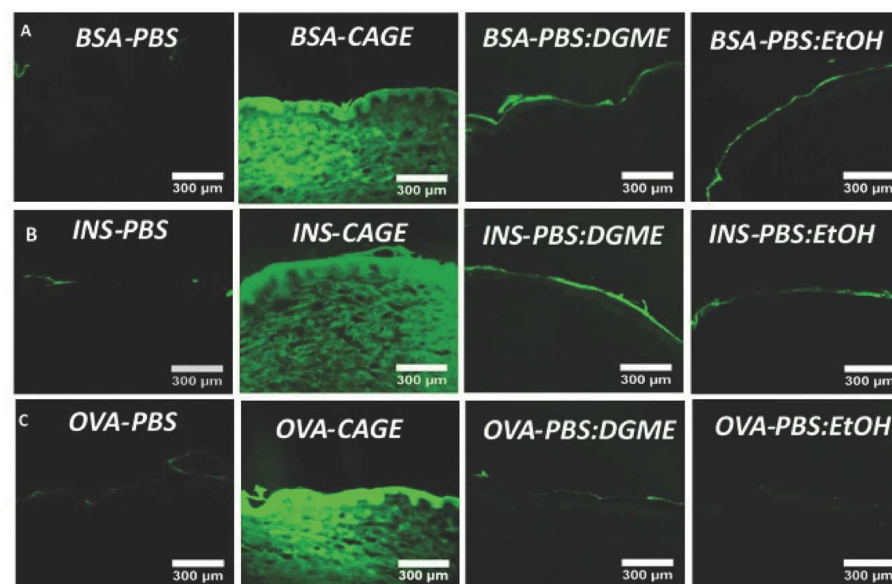
Cationic phospholipid + Fatty acid

1. Introduction
- 2. Application**
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Application① : What is CAGE system?



- An ionic liquid (or deep eutectic solvent) composed of choline and geranic acid
- Has a transdermal penetration enhancing effect
- low cytotoxicity
- First released in 2014, used for deep skin DDS of antibiotics
- 2017: applied for protein delivery



Application ① : CAGE system mechanism study

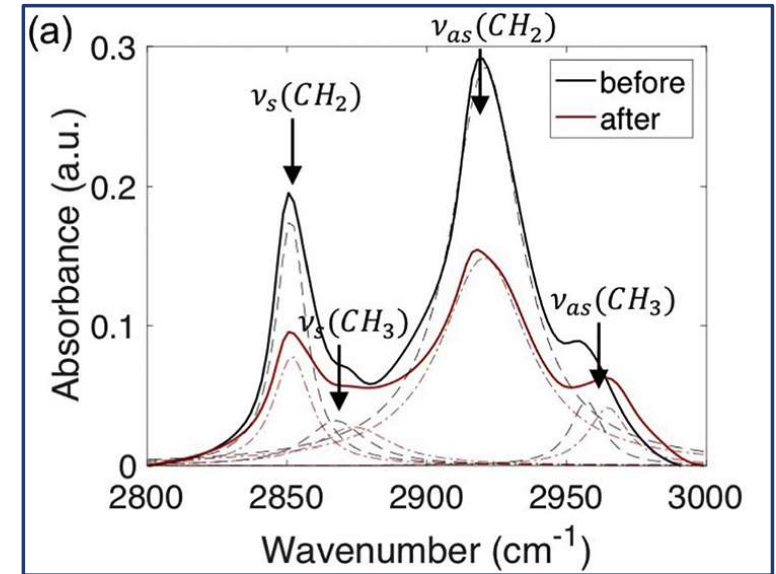
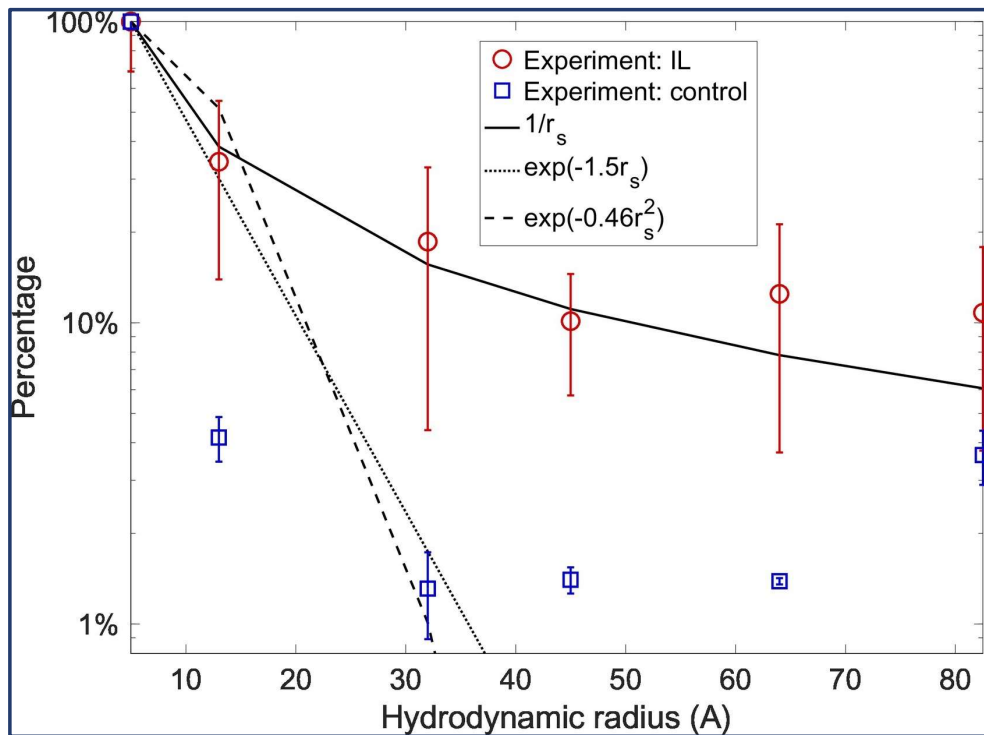
Evaluate delivery efficiency of dextrans of various molecular weights

Transdermal Delivery
Theoretical Modelling

$$P = \frac{\varepsilon/\tau}{\Delta x} DK$$

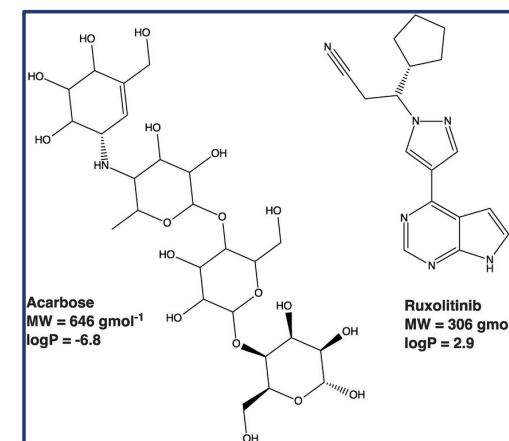
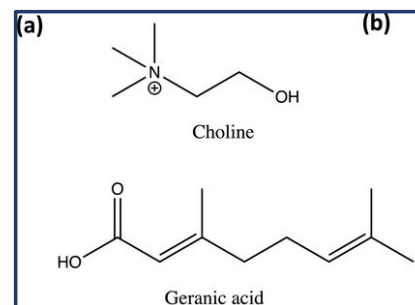
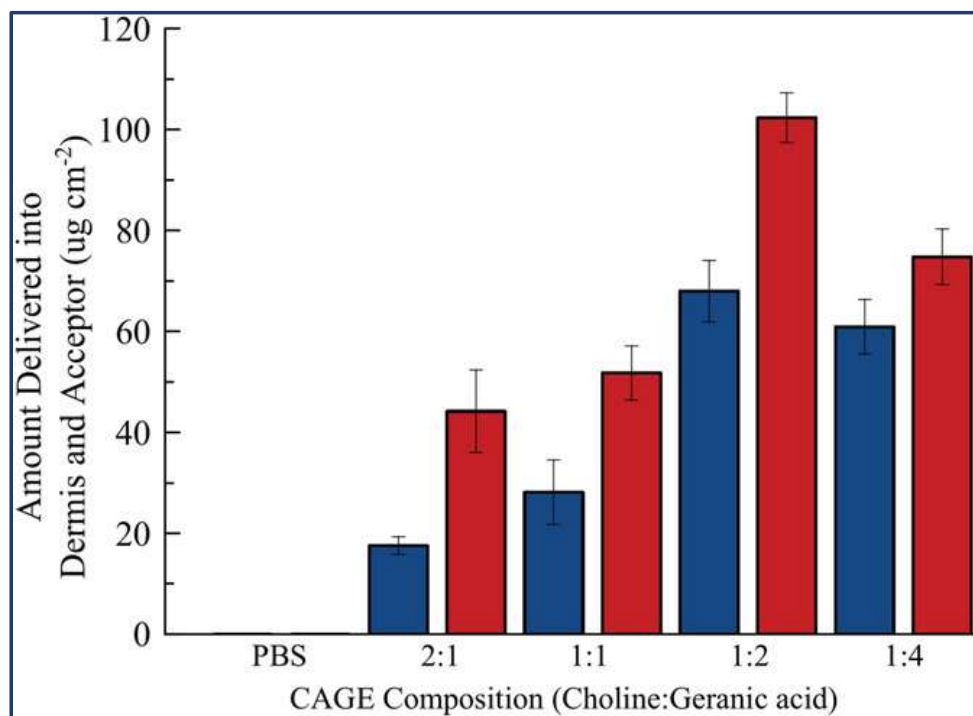
P vs. MW?

modeling macromolecular drug delivery



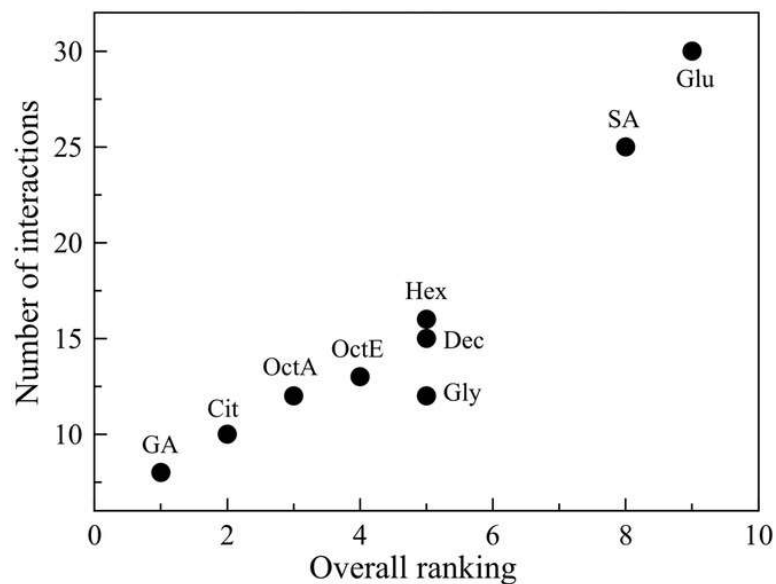
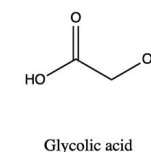
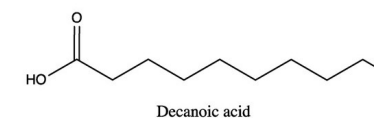
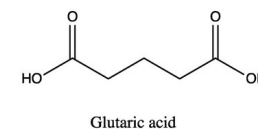
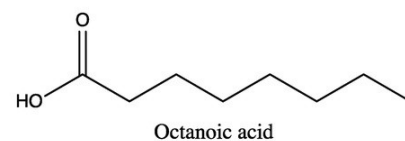
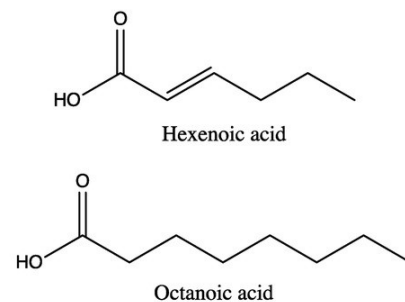
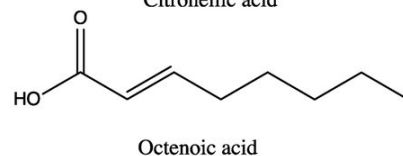
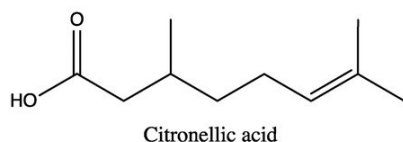
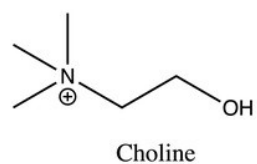
Confirmation of SC lipid migration into IL (FT-IR) → Extraction action of lipids

Smaller decrease in diffusion with increasing molecular weight
→ Suggests a potentially more favorable mode of macromolecular delivery



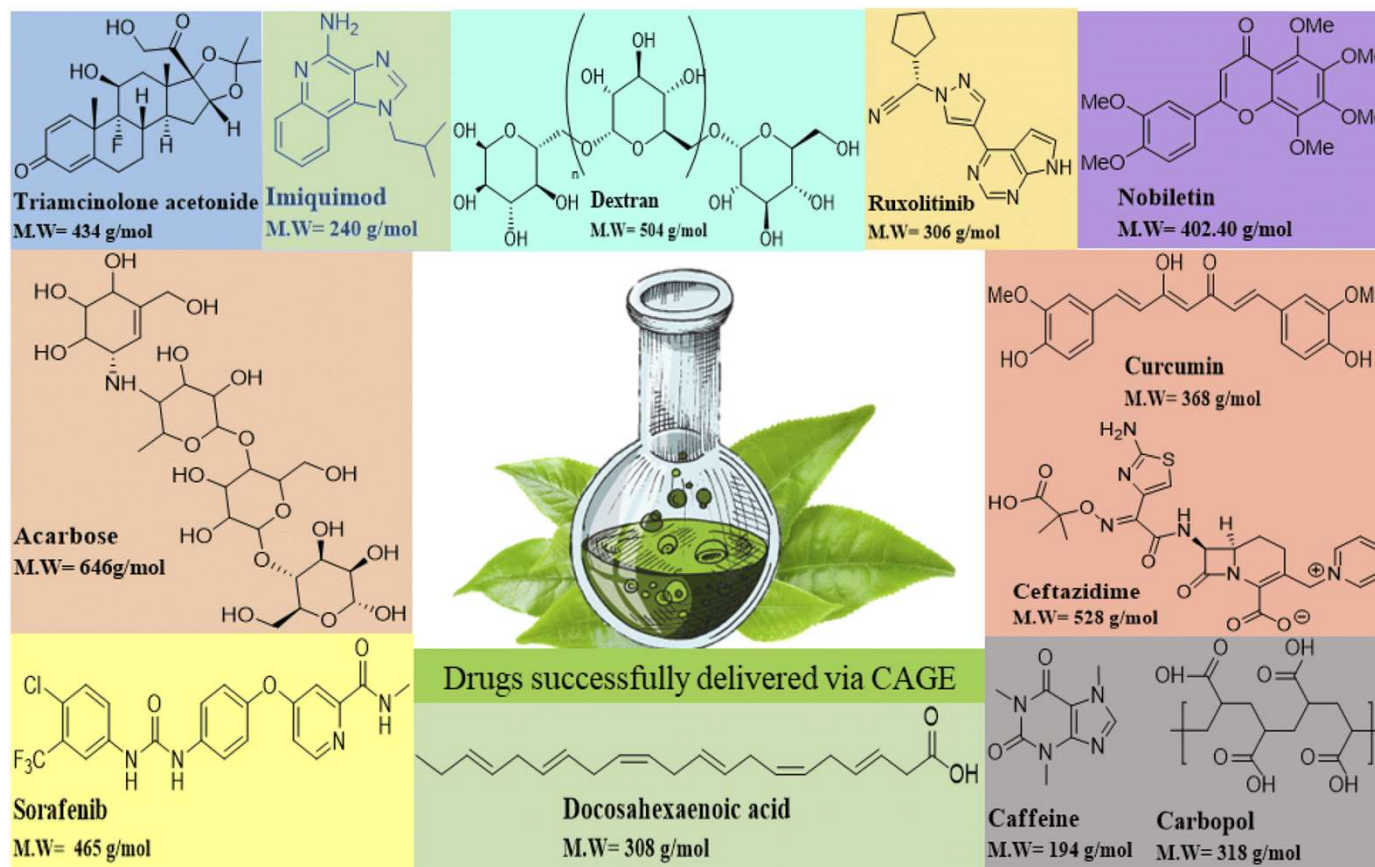
- Maximum efficiency when cation : fatty acid = 1:2
(Considered just the right balance between hydrophobicity and distribution to skin)

(a)



- Fatty acids: hydrophobic and highly unsaturated promote delivery more
- The smaller the interaction between ions, the higher the efficiency (NOESY)
- The number of cross peaks between alkyl chains was inversely correlated with the delivery efficiency rank.
 - Ability to penetrate stratum corneum depends on fatty acid anions
 - Strong interactions between ions inhibit distribution to the skin

Application① : recent development

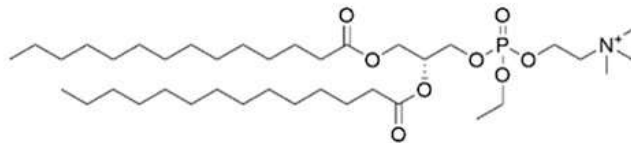


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(a)

Lipid-based biocompatible ionic liquids

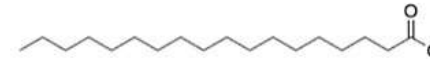
Cation: Phospholipid



1,2-Dimyristoyl-sn-glycero-3-ethylphosphatidylcholine
(EDMPC)

x

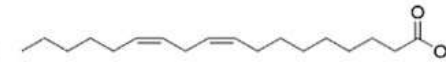
Anion: Fatty acid



Stearic acid (**Ste**)



Oleic acid (**Ole**)

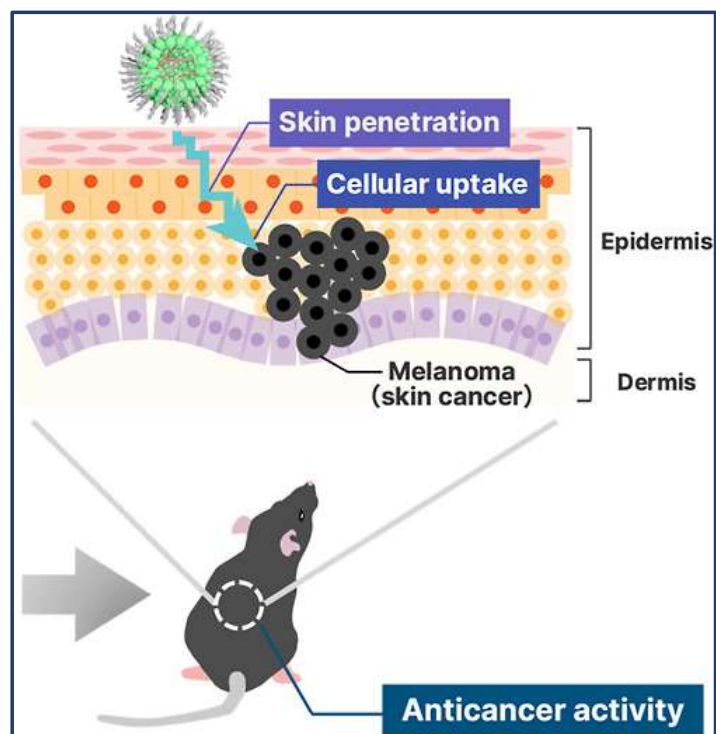


Linoleic acid (**Lin**)

Application② : LBIL – based TDDS

The merit of oligonucleotides TDDS

- Avoid severe injection site reactions and pain
- Avoid side effects from systemic drug exposure.



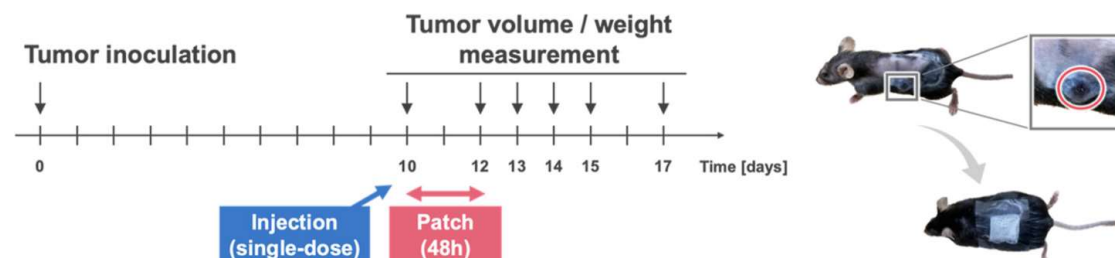
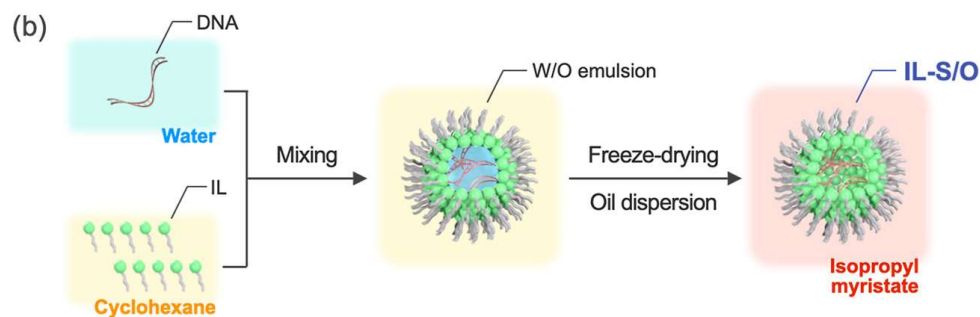
課題① : barrier of SC

→ Transdermal delivery capability of IL

課題② : cell membrane

→ Ability of cationic qualities to be delivered intracellularly

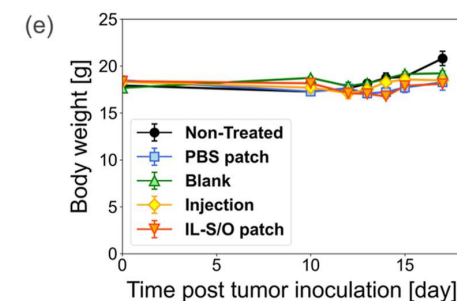
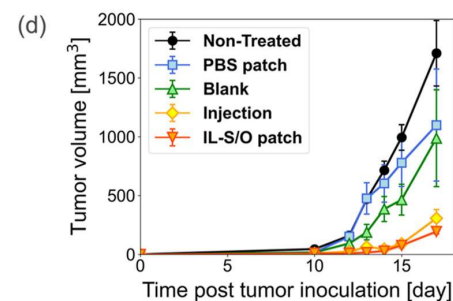
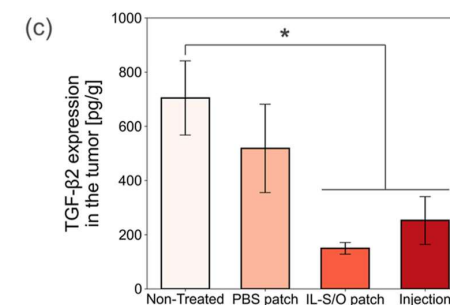
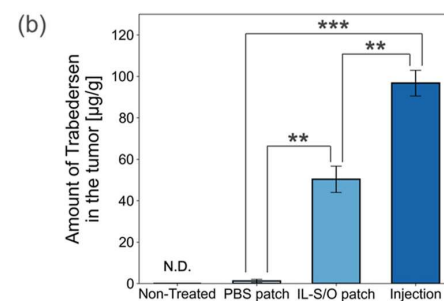
Application② : LBIL – based TDDS of oligonucleotide



TDDS of trabedersen (α -TGF β)

- Tumor shrinkage in model mice was confirmed.
- No side effects were observed.

→ Expected to be developed as an alternative administration method to intravenous injection



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- Summary

- Ionic liquids: liquid salts at room temperature, which have been applied in various ways to date
- Transdermal delivery enhancers
- ILs can deliver various drug molecules transdermally
- Expected to be developed as a transdermal delivery method in clinical practice

- problems

- More detailed study of delivery mechanisms and biotoxicity
- Further functionalization
- Research for clinical application