

Flavonoid loaded solid lipid nanoparticles in Pluronic gel for combating dry eye disease ¹ Samiullah Khan, ^{1, 2}Chi Wai Do, ^{1, 3}KaHing Wong, ^{1, 4, 5}Emmanuel A. Ho

¹Centre for Eye and Vision Research (CEVR), 17W Hong Kong Science Park, Hong Kong; ²School of Optometry, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong;

3Department of Food Science and Nutrition, The HK Polytechnic University, 4School of Pharmacy, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Canada; 5Waterloo Institute for

Background

Dry eye disease (DED) is a dynamic multifactorial ocular disease accompanied by increased tear osmolarity, oxidative stress and ocular surface inflammation. Current effective therapies for DED are very limited. Flavonoids (Flav), class of secondary metabolites are natural phenolic compounds widely present in different plants reported to possess potent anti-inflammatory, anti-anontotic and anti-oxidative properties

Objectives

To explore the therapeutic potential of flavonoid loaded lipid nanoparticles in pluronic gel in dry eye conditions by investigating their

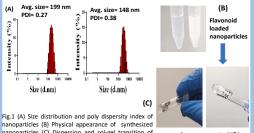
- Anti-inflammatory effect
- Anti-apoptotic effect
- Anti-oxidative effect
- Regulation of Mitochondrial membrane potential (MMP)

Methods

Flavonoid loaded lipid nanoparticles (Flav Nanoparticles) were fabricated by oil in water emulsification-ultrasonication technique. While lipid nanoparticles in Pluronic gel were prepared by cold method. Cellular uptake of nanoparticles by human corneal epithelial cells (HCECs) were checked by flow cytometery and confocal microscopic analysis. HCE cells based DED model was established by increasing the osmolarity of the medium from 312 mOsm (control) to 450 mOsm (DED) via addition of sodium chloride. Anti-inflammatory effect of flavonoid loaded formulations was investigated by qPCR analysis under DED conditions. Anti-oxidative effect was conducted by DCFH-DA assay under DED conditions. Anti-apoptotic effect was investigated by Annexin V-FITC apoptosis assay under DED conditions. Effect of flavonoid loaded formulations under DED conditions on MMP regulation was checked by JC-1 assay.

Experimental Results

1. Flavonoid loaded nanoparticles and gel fabrication

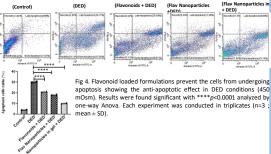


nanoparticles (C) Dispersion and sol-gel transition of nanoparticles in PF127 gel solution

2. HCE Cellular uptake of nanoparticles

Flavonoid loaded nanoparticles in ge

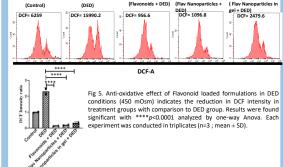
4. Anti-apoptotic effect of formulations in DED conditions



Court (B)

Fig 2. HCECs uptake (A) PPVA nanoparticles (B) Nanoparticles fold ratio (C) Nanoparticles uptake by confocal microscopy. Each experiment was conducted in triplicates (n=3; mean

5. Anti-oxidative effect of formulations in DED conditions



3. Anti-inflammatory effect of formulations in DED conditions

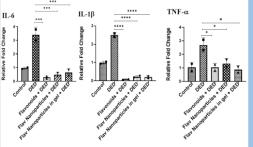
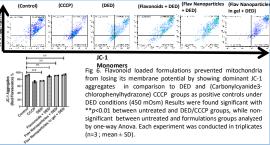


Fig 3. qPCR analysis indicates the down regulations of pro-inflammatory cytokines in DED conditions (450 mOsm) by flavonoid loaded formulations. Results were found significant with ****p<0.0001, ***p<0.001 and *p<0.05 analyzed by one-way Anova. Each experiment was conducted in triplicates (n=3; mean ± SD).

6. Effect of formulations on MMP regulation in DED conditions



Conclusion

We believe that flavonoid loaded formulations has the potential to be used as alternate therapy in treating DED