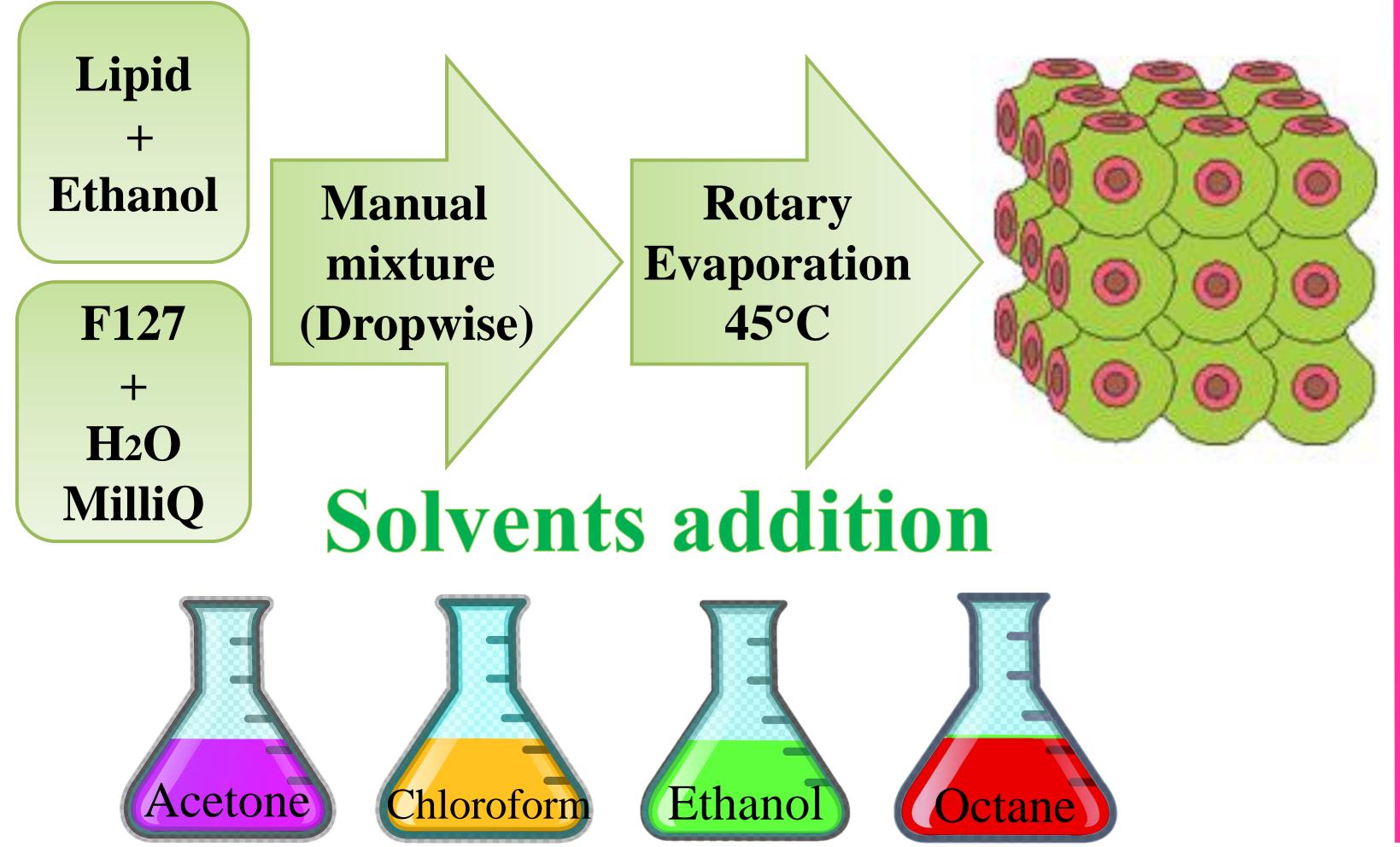
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Micellar to cubic transition in phytanthriol based nanoparticles Mayra Lotierzo¹, Barbara Malheiros¹, Bruna R. Casadei², Raphael Dias de Castro² and Leandro R. S. Barbosa¹,^{2*}

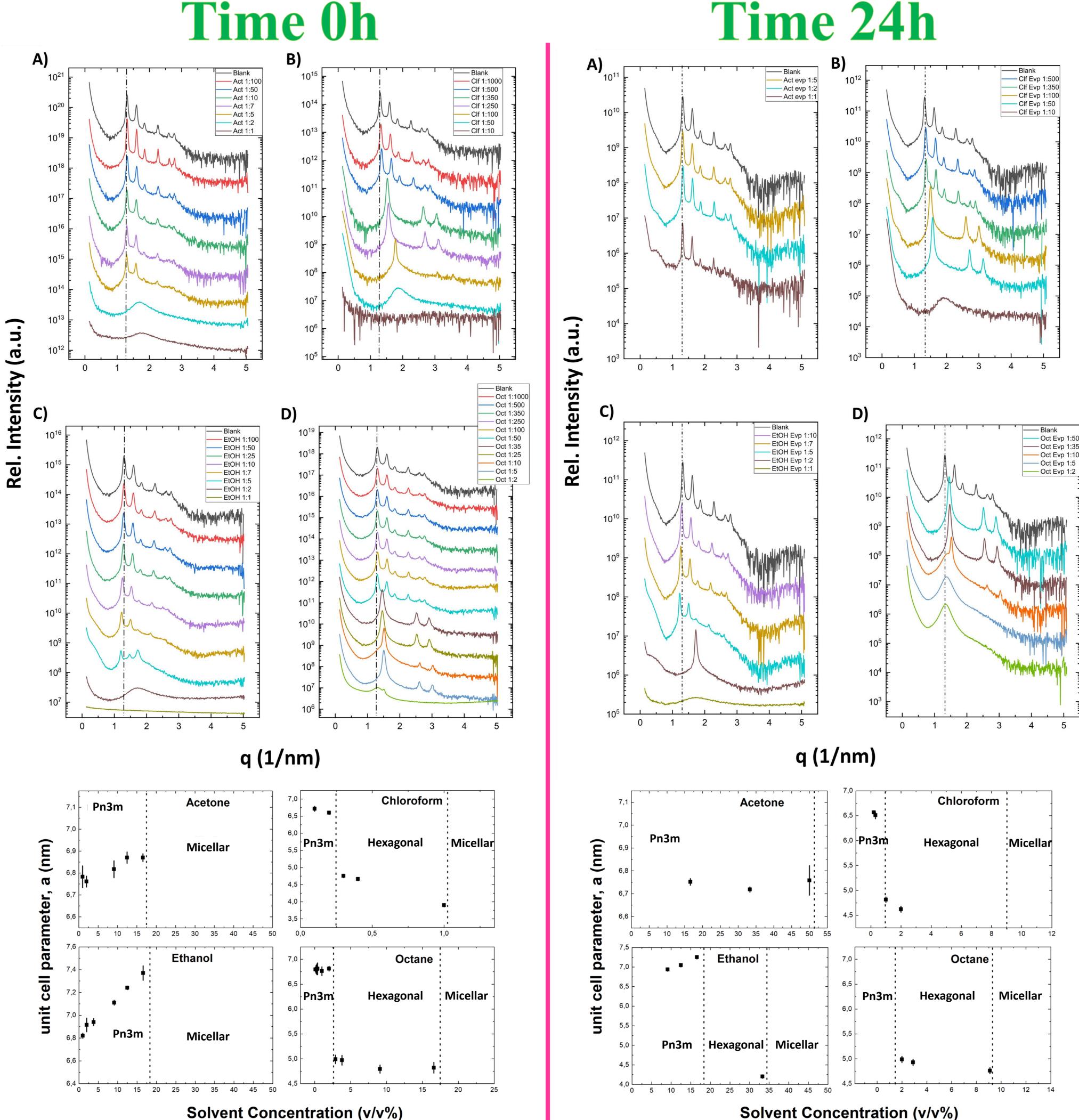
Abstract

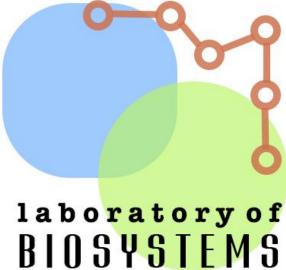
Cubosomes are composed of a mixture of specific lipids with the ability to self-associate, such as phytanthriol (PHY), and polymers that act as a stabilizer, such as poloxamer (F127). These nanoparticles have a high hydrophobic volume, approximately 50%, which makes them promising vehicles for drug delivery of hydrophobic molecules. A challenge for incorporating molecules into nanoparticles is the use of organic solvents in the process. In this study, we investigated the structural influence of four different solvents (acetone, ethanol, chloroform and octane), using low-angle X-ray scattering and cryogenic electron microscopy techniques, aiming to help choose the most appropriate solvent to charge the drug in the cubosome.

Methods



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Conclusions

- High amount of acetone and ethanol (< 17 % v/v) are not able cubic the inner to change structure.
- The unit cell parameter didn't significantly change the in presence of acetone, whereas it increases 10 - 15% in the presence of ethanol.
- **Chloroform** and Octane have different effect over PHU-CUB induced a cubic-to-hexagonal-tomicellar transition.
- Researchers should try to use less harmful solvents in order to produce or incorporate to hydrophobic into drugs cubosomes.
- the 24-hour incubation After period, the influence of solvents are partially reversible.

Acknowledgments:







FAPESP

FUNDAÇÃO DE AMPARO À PESQUISA DO ESTADO DE SÃO PAULO

