

Nanoscale and Nanoscale Delivery VII

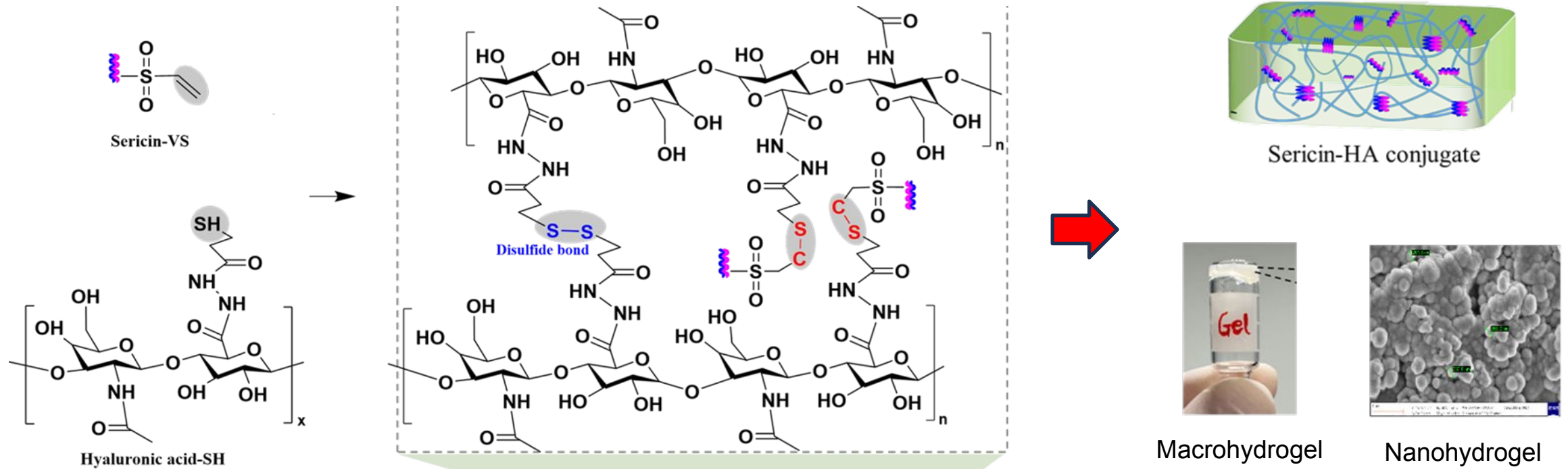
**Novel nanohydrogel based on a conjugate
between sericin and hyaluronic acidic
acid**

Piera Di Martino



Objectives

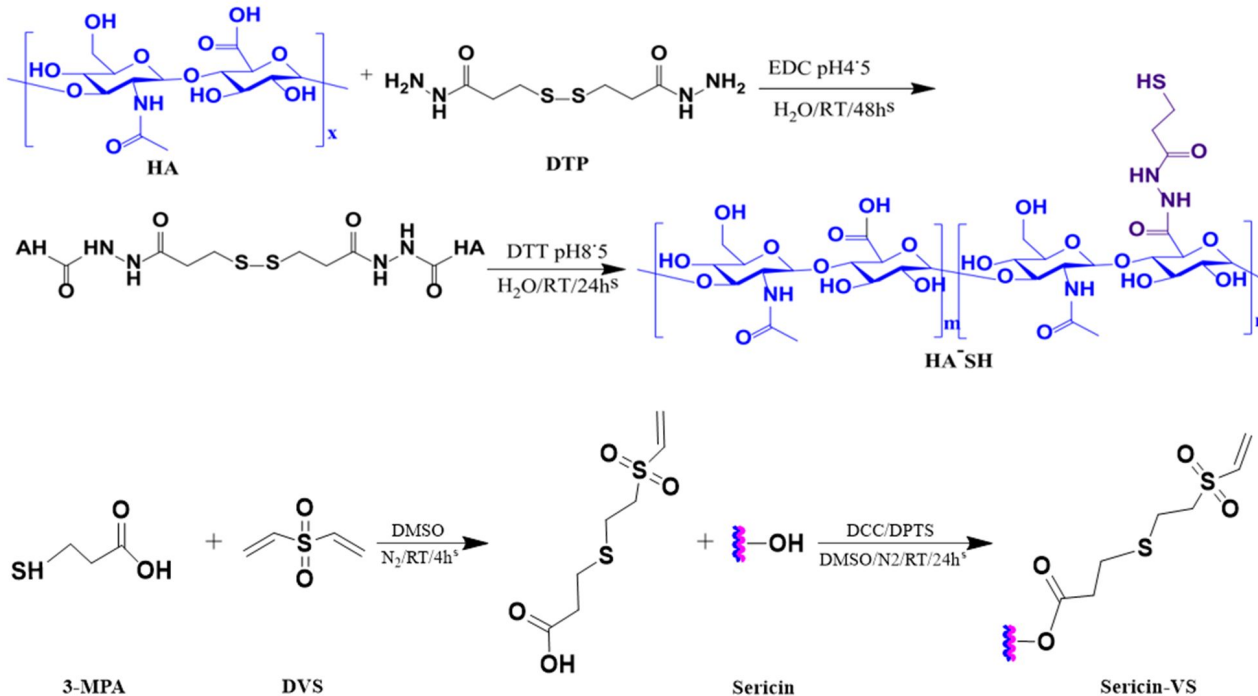
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- Synthesis of a novel conjugate sericin-hyaluronic acid
- Formulation of novel macrohydrogels
- Formulation of novel nanohydrogels

- Drug Delivery
- Regenerative Medicine

Synthesis of thiolated hyaluronic acid (HA-SH) and vinyl sulfonated sericin (Ser-VS)



•Sericin has been previously extracted from silkworm and purified by green extraction processes (unpublished data).

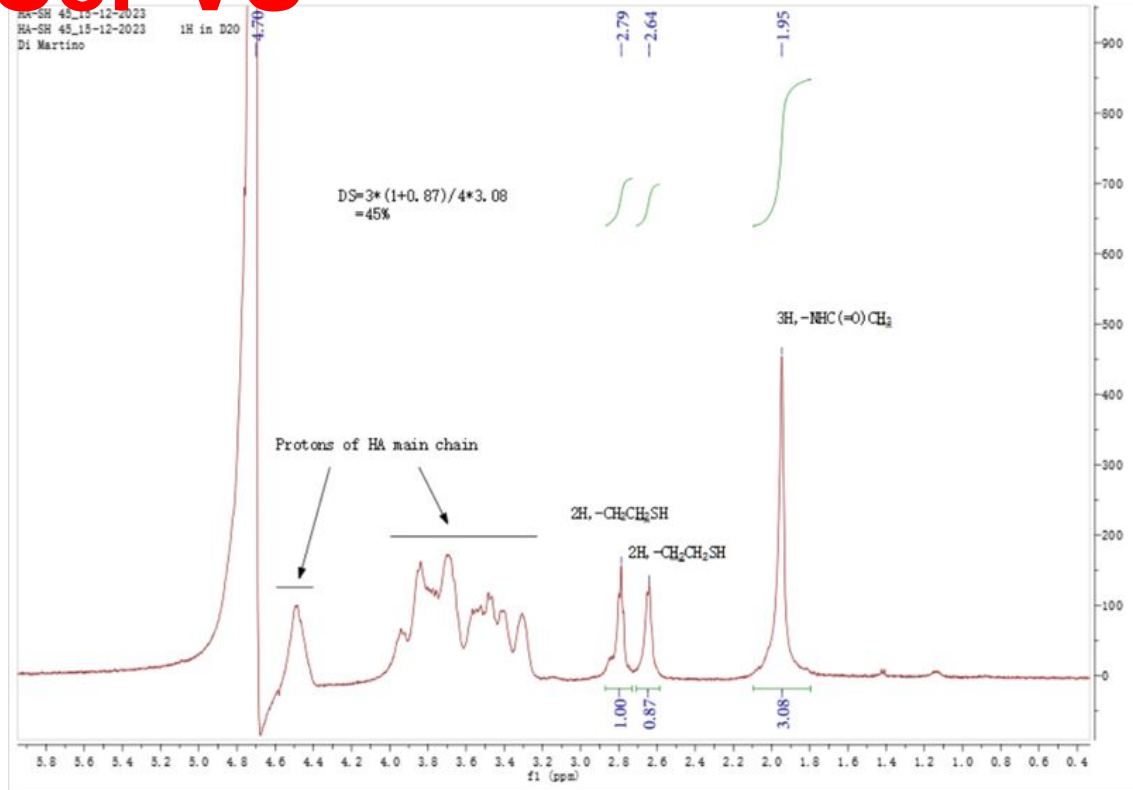


•Formulations of different composition in Ser-VS and HA-SH.

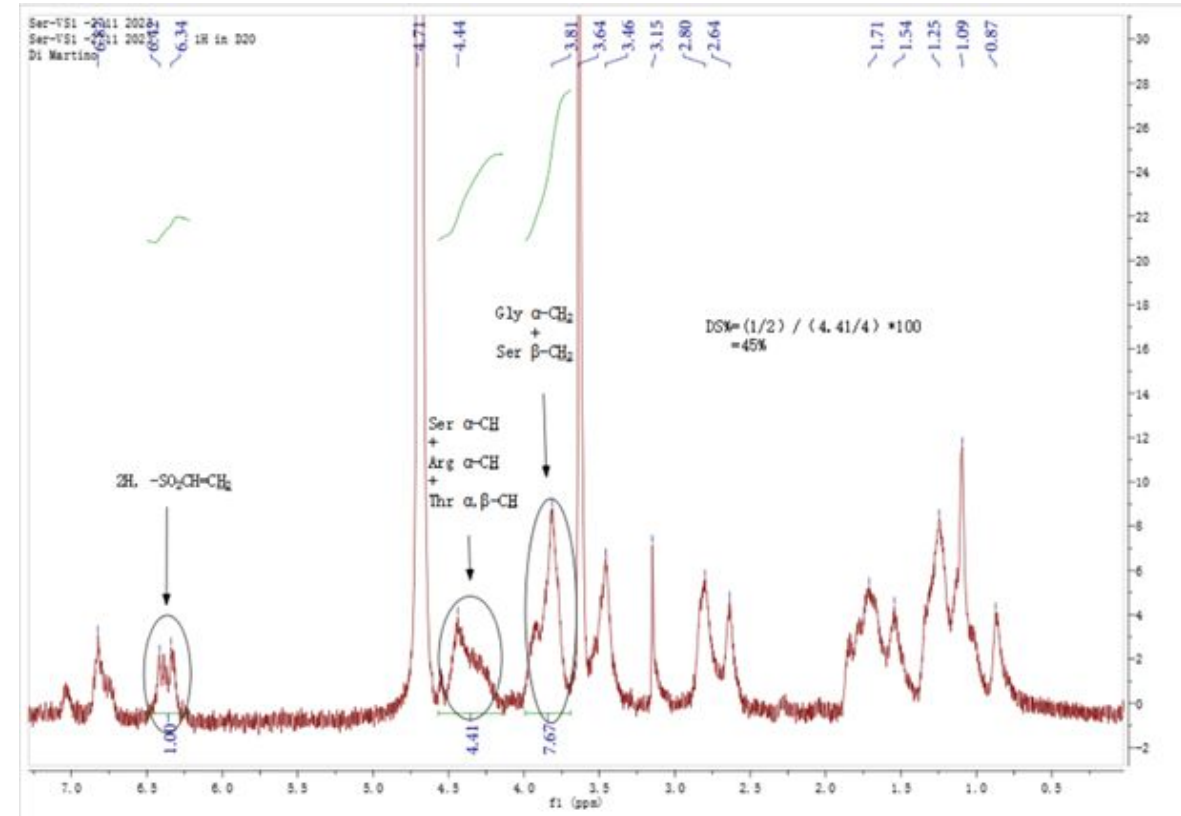
Ser-VS (DS)	HA-SH (DS)		
	10	45	70
3	Gel-A	Gel-B	Gel-C
10	Gel-7	Gel-4	Gel-1
45	Gel-8	Gel-5	Gel-2
87	Gel-9	Gel-6	Gel-3



Determination of the DS% by H-NMR for HA-SH and Ser-VS

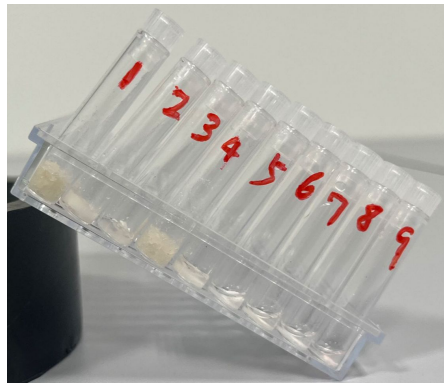
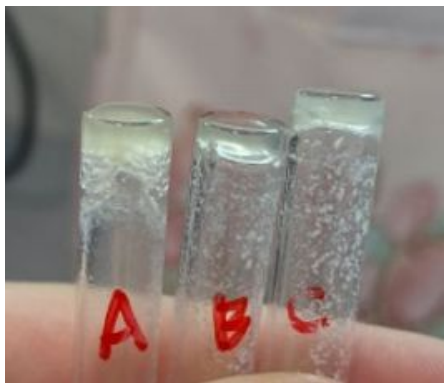


DS%(-SH)=45%

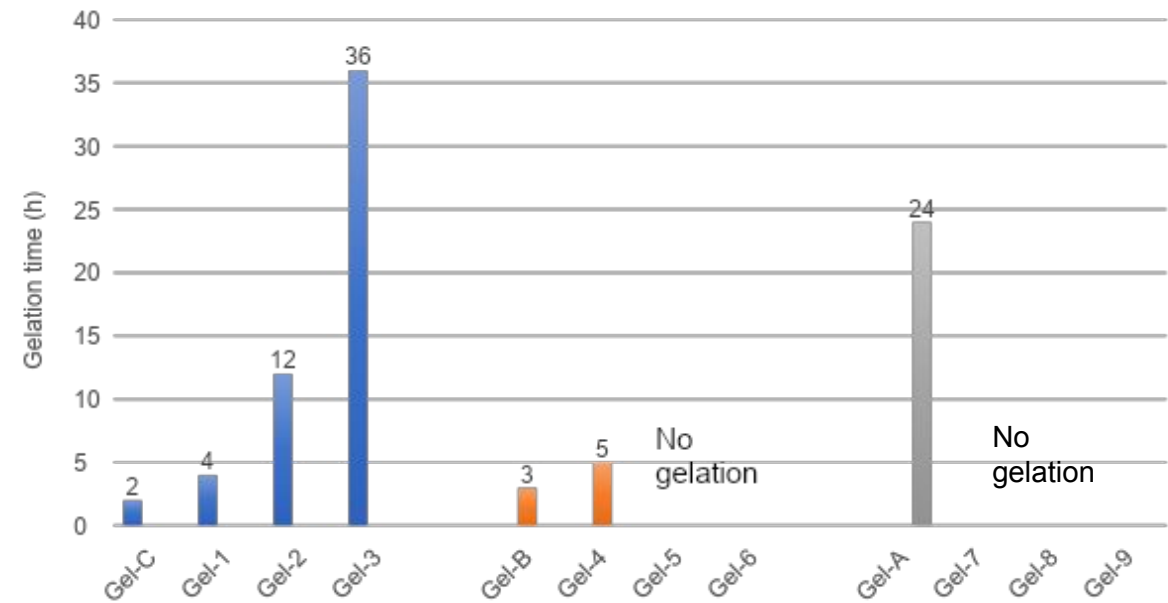


DS%(-VS)=45%

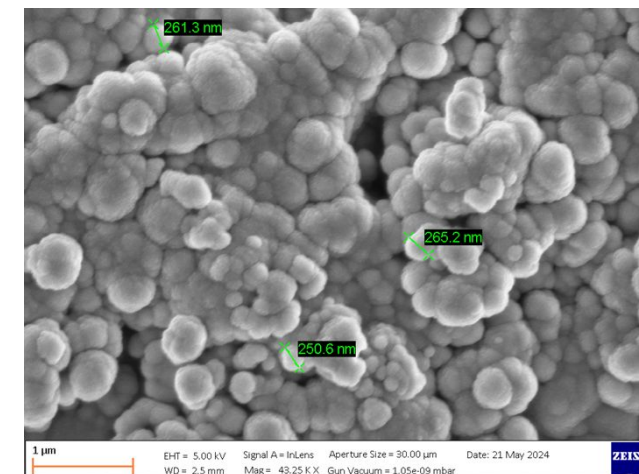
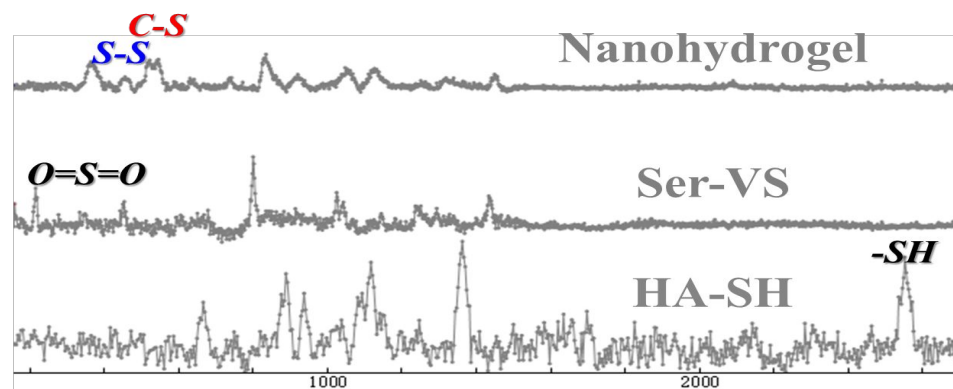
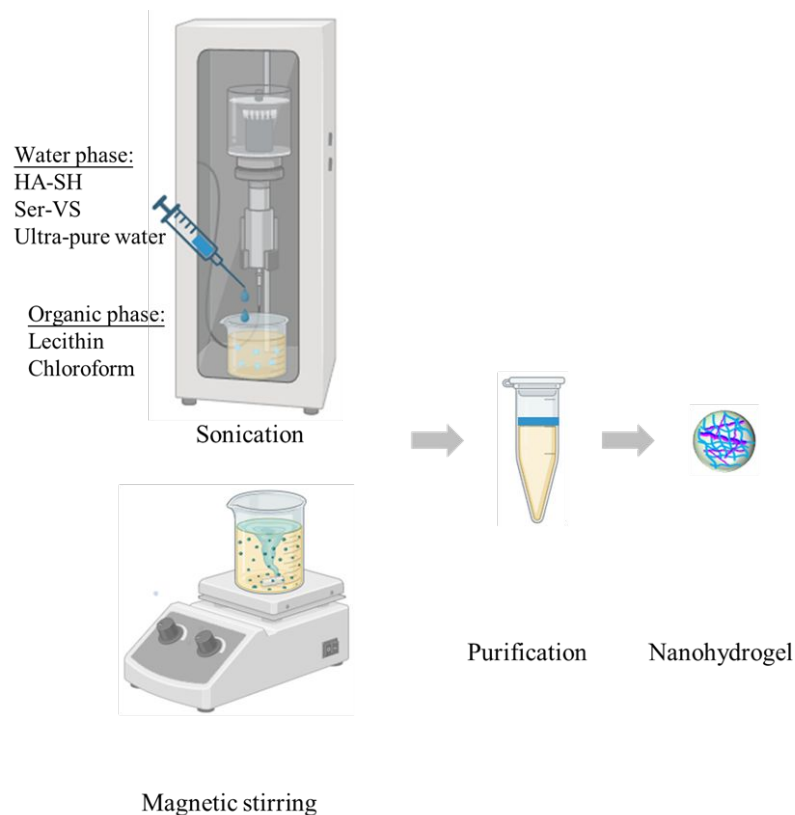
Gelation time of HA-SH and Ser-VS



Ser-VS (VS)	HA-SH (DS)		
	10	45	70
3	Gel-A	Gel-B	Gel-C
10	Gel-7	Gel-4	Gel-1
45	Gel-8	Gel-5	Gel-2
87	Gel-9	Gel-6	Gel-3



Formulation of nanohydrogel



Formulations	Size (nm)	PDI	Zeta potential (mV)
Nano-C	267	0.22	-44
Nano-1	256	0.42	-47
Nano-2	254	0.37	-32
Nano-3	293	0.44	-25
Nano-4	283	0.39	-34



Conclusio

- Thiolated hyaluronic acid was obtained by carbodiimide chemistry.
- Vinyl sulfonated sericin was obtained by one pot synthesis.
- By the conjugation of sericin-VS and HA-SH, a novel conjugate (macrohydrogel) was formed.
- Nanohydrogels based on Ser-VS and HA-SH were successfully prepared with suitable particle size and zeta potential.

Future

- Rheologic behavior
- Degradation behavior
- Drug release properties
- Nanoparticles improvement
- Cytocompatibility test
- *In vitro* and *in vivo* applications

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