

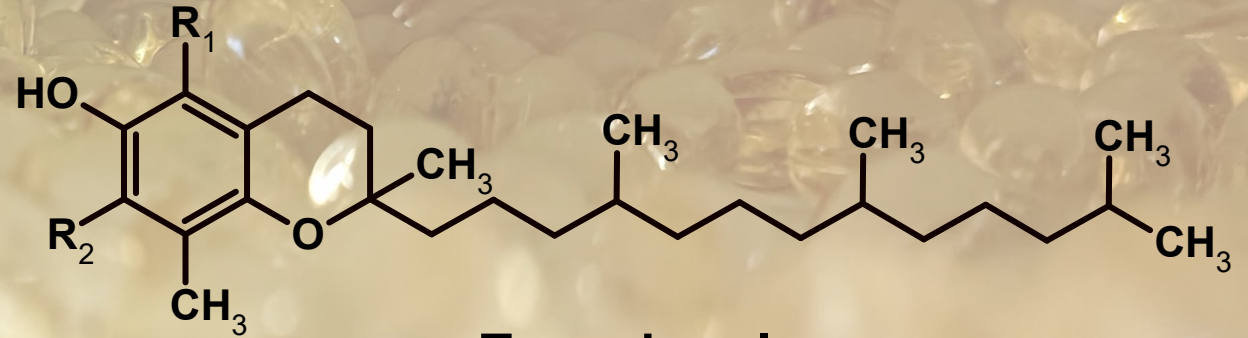
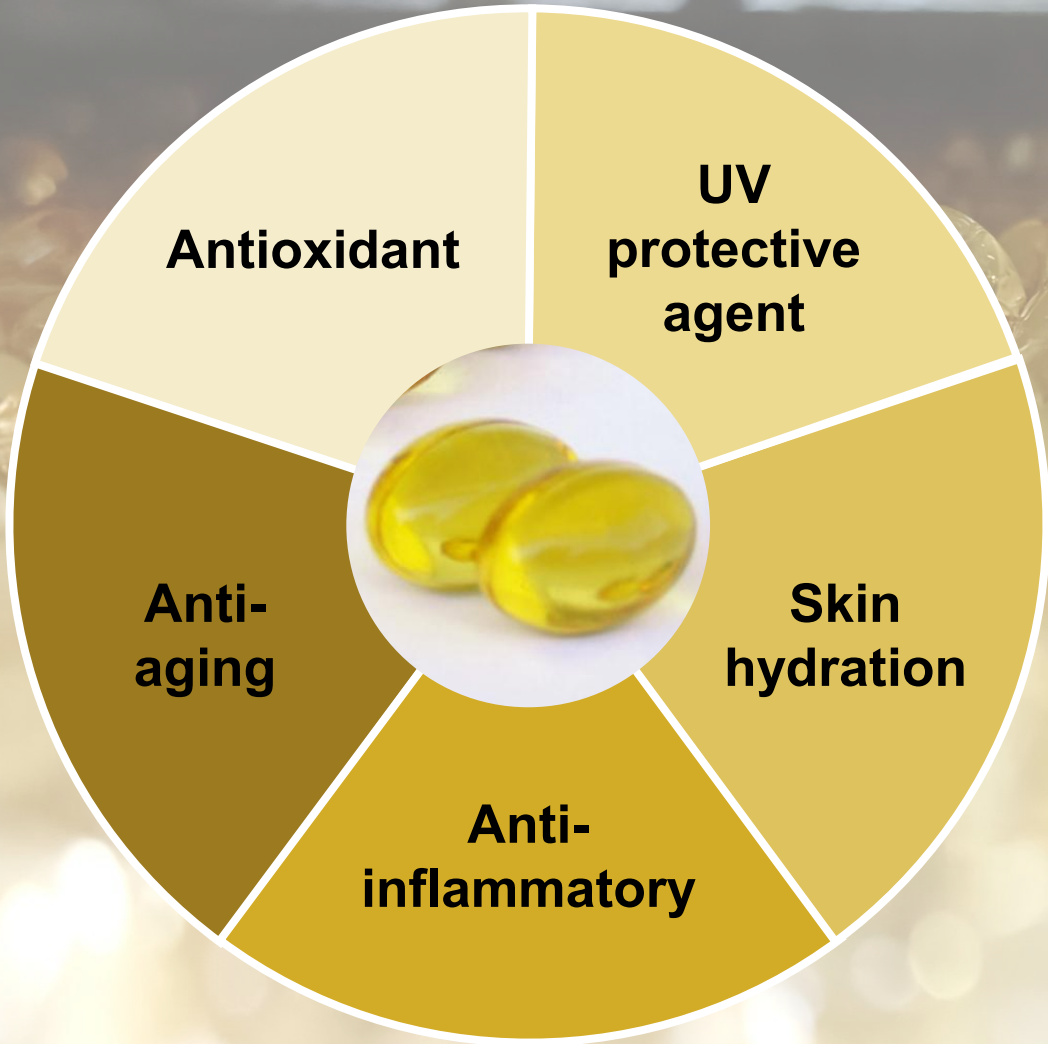


Nano meets micro: Enhanced dermal delivery of lipophilic tocotrienol nanoemulsion using microneedles

Jing Yi LEE (Estee)

Discipline of Pharmaceutical Technology,
School of Pharmaceutical Sciences,
Universiti Sains Malaysia, 11800 Minden, Penang

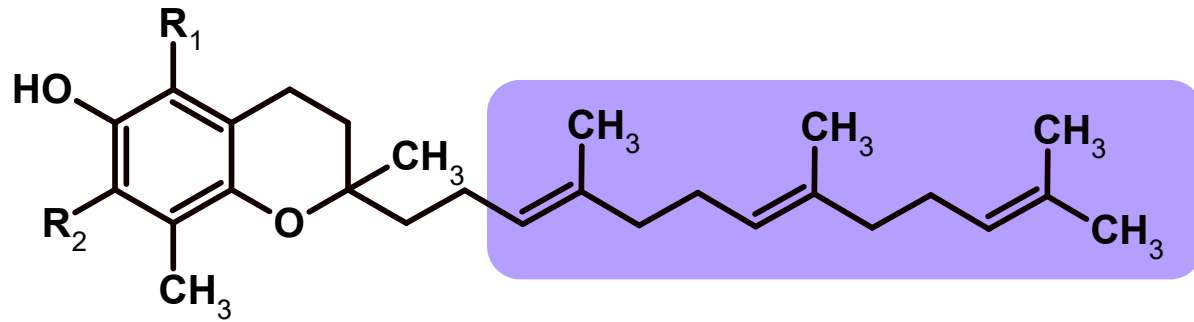
Vitamin E



Tocopherol

Predominant form of Vitamin E
High affinity to TP transfer protein

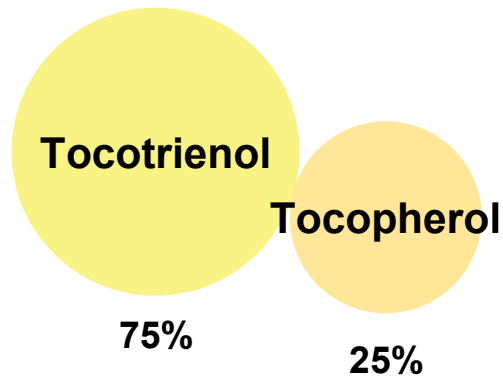
Tocotrienol (T3)



60x

antioxidant properties

Tocotrienol-rich fraction (TRF)



Challenges in individual isomer purification

Plant-based sources of T3



Palm oil



Wheat germ



Annatto

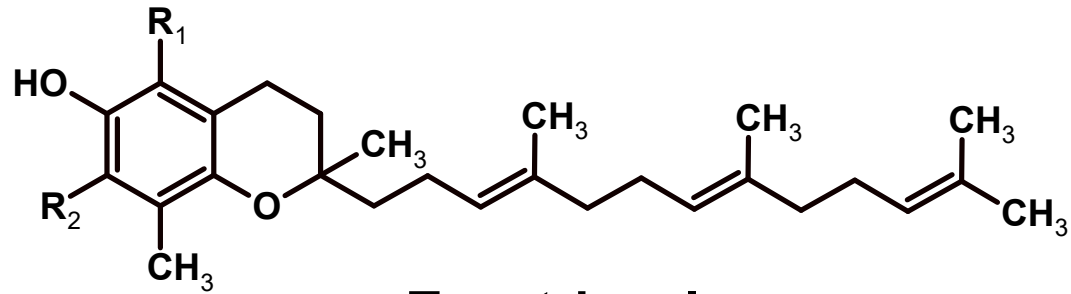


Barley

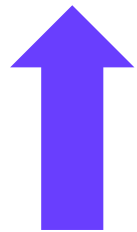


Malaysia as the 2nd largest palm oil exporter in the world

Dermal health benefits



Tocotrienol



Anti-aging
UV protective
Anti-inflammatory

Skin moisture &
pigmentation

Improve skin hydration with
melanin index reduction in humans

J. Dispers. Sci. Technol., 30(1), 72-75

Photoprotective

Photoprotective effect in
individuals with photosensitivity
clinical history

J. Eur. Acad. Dermatol. Venereol., 26(11), 1449-1453

Anti-inflammatory

Reduced C-reactive protein and
interleukin-6 level in chronic
haemodialysis patients

Vasc. Health risk manag., 747-761

Physical and chemical properties

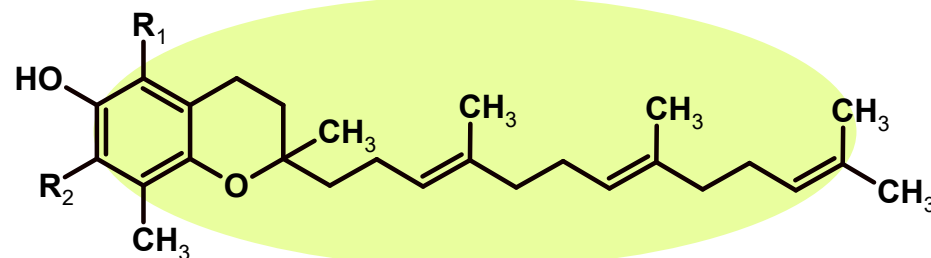
Molecular size

411 Da

↑ **Lipophilicity**

Partition coefficient

log P: ~8



Tocotrienol

Ionisation & permeant binding

Hydrogen bond donor: 1

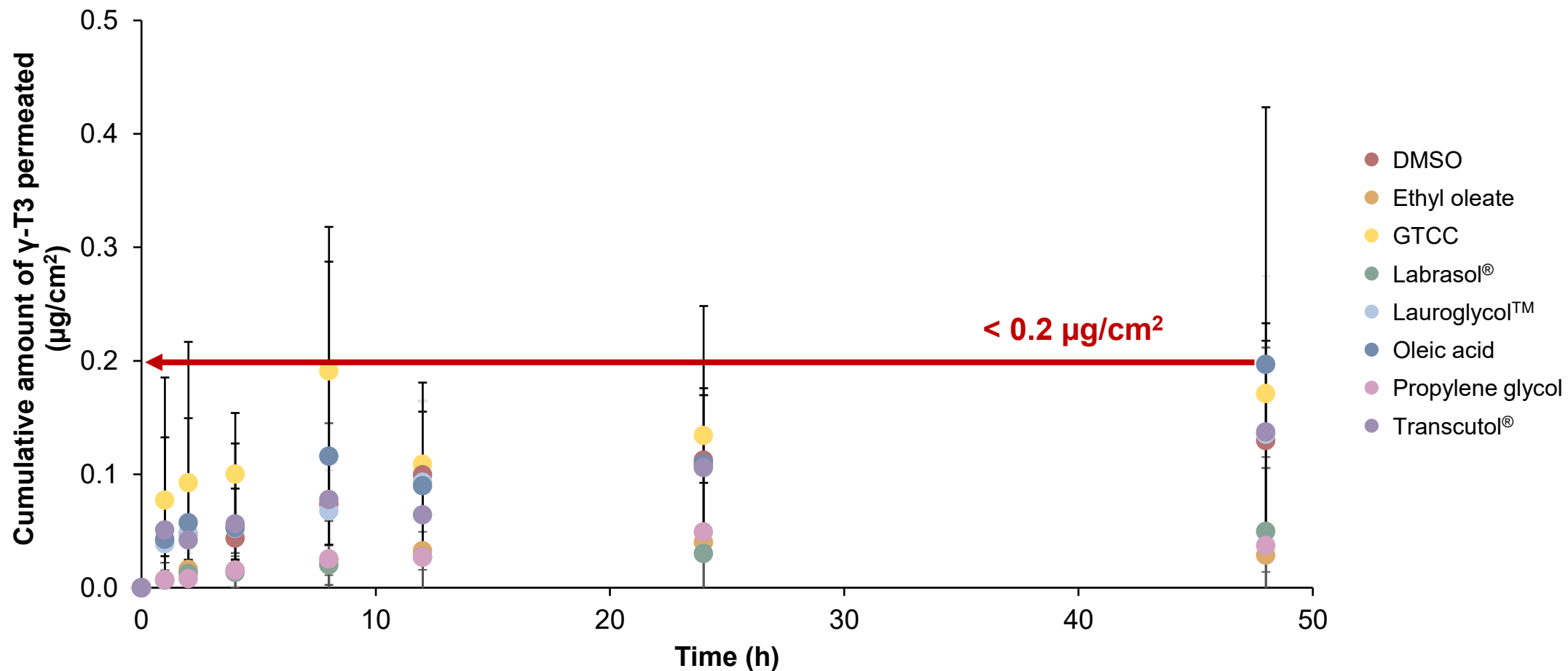
Hydrogen bond acceptor: 2

Melting point

~35°C

In vitro permeation study* with different solvents

Infinite dosing (10%w/v TRF)



* Porcine ear skin was used

GTCC: Caprylic/capric glyceride; Lauroglycol™: Propylene glycol monolaurate (Type III); Transcutol®: Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether; Labrasol®: PEG-8 caprylic/capric glyceride

Mass balance studies

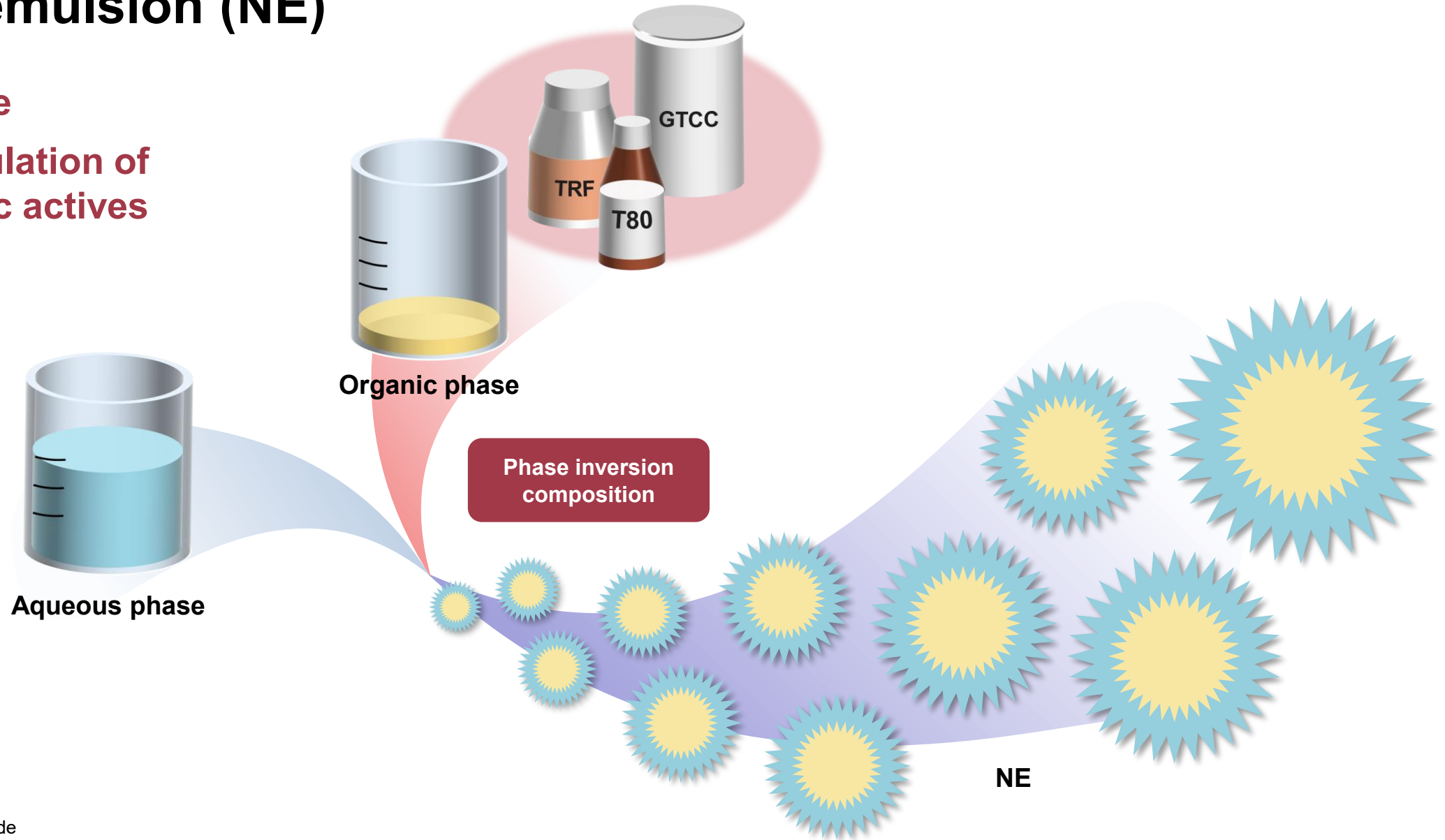
Solvents	Permeation		On skin (%)	In skin (%)	Total percentage (%)
	$\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$	%			
DMSO	0.130 ± 0.083	0.0058 ± 0.01	70.24 ± 15.27	0.10 ± 0.03	70.33 ± 15.29
Ethyl oleate	0.029 ± 0.015	0.0026 ± 0.01	106.58 ± 5.79	0.18 ± 0.12	106.75 ± 5.73
GTCC	0.172 ± 0.047	0.0074 ± 0.01	87.08 ± 6.99	0.02 ± 0.01	87.11 ± 6.98
Labrasol®	0.050 ± 0.066	0.0022 ± 0.01	106.95 ± 14.99	0.04 ± 0.01	106.99 ± 15
Lauroglycol™	0.136 ± 0.14	0.0076 ± 0.01	125.52 ± 11.12	0.03 ± 0.01	125.56 ± 11.12
Oleic acid	0.197 ± 0.227	0.0055 ± 0.01	78.19 ± 5.04	0.03 ± 0.01	78.22 ± 5.03
Propylene glycol	0.038 ± 0.069	0.0159 ± 0.02	102.89 ± 5	0.88 ± 0.28	103.78 ± 4.87
Transcutol®	0.138 ± 0.096	0.0054 ± 0.01	97.8 ± 2.46	0.07 ± 0.02	97.87 ± 2.44

< 0.02%

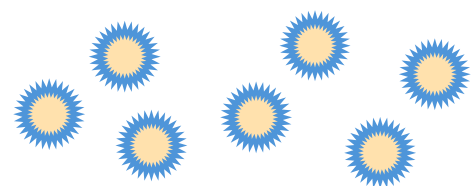
Nanoemulsion (NE)

Nanosize

**Encapsulation of
lipophilic actives**

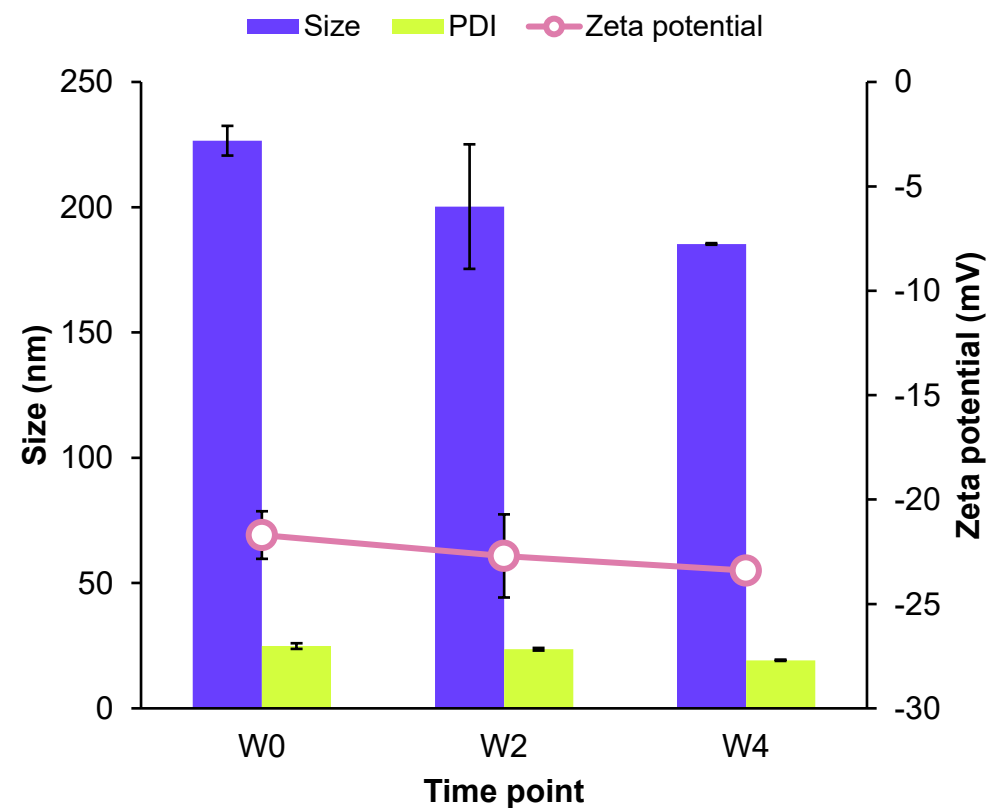


Chracterisation of TRF-loaded NE



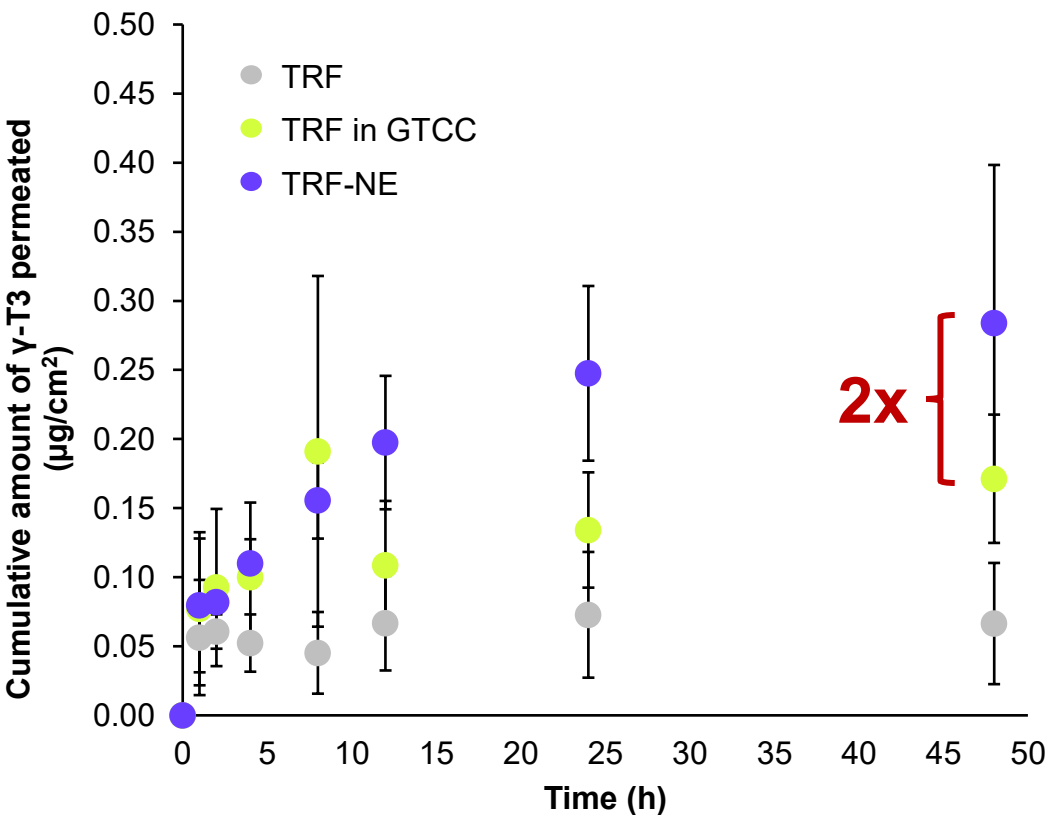
- TRF
- GTCC
- T80

Stability study



In vitro permeation study*

TRF:	TRF in GTCC:	TRF-loaded NE:
Infinite	Infinite (10%w/v TRF)	Infinite (8%w/v TRF)
Dose: ~15 mg/cm ²	Dose: ~2 mg/cm ²	Dose: ~1.5 mg/cm ²



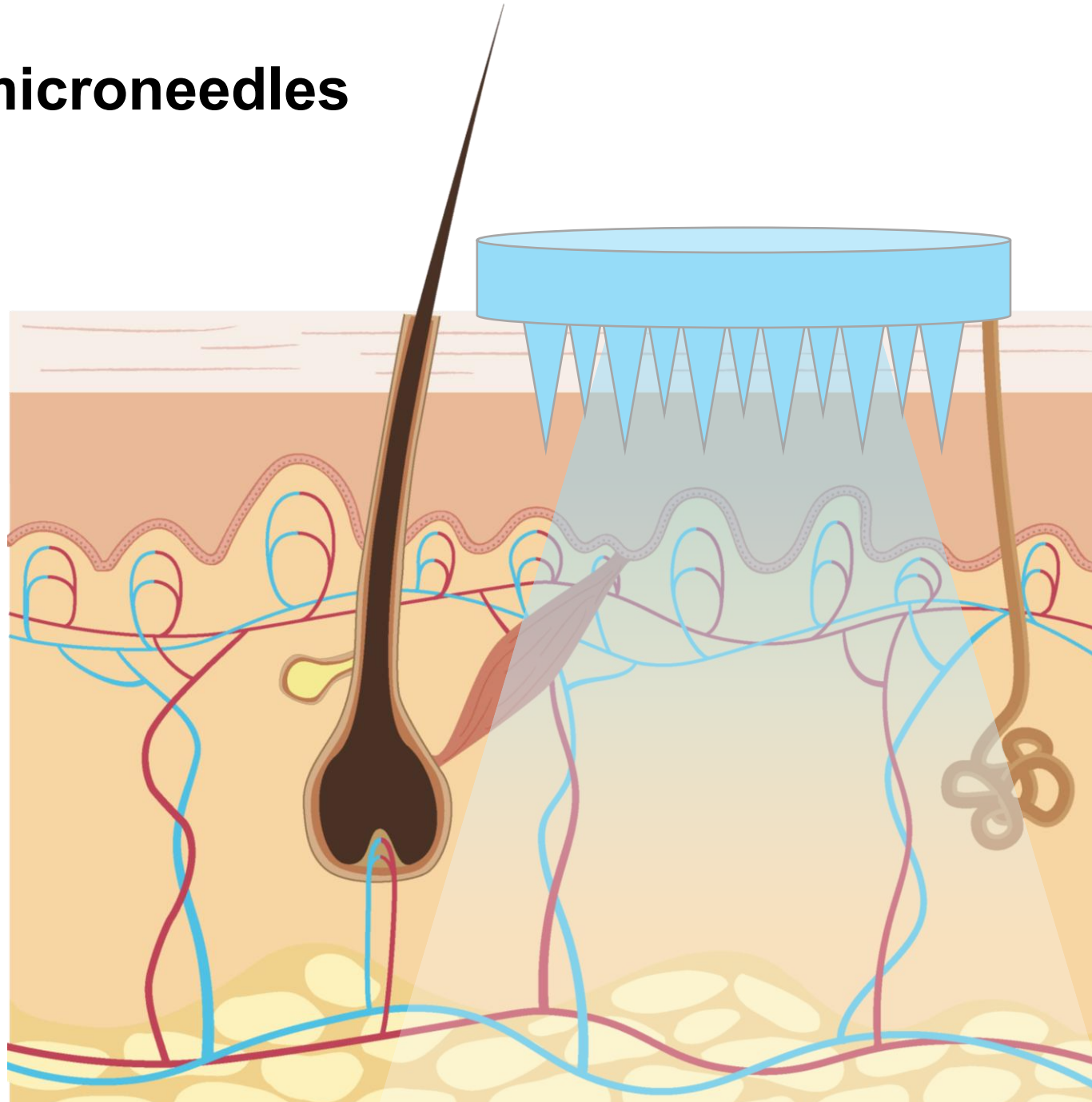
* Porcine ear skin was used

Recent literature on TRF nanoformulations

	Current work	Harun et al., 2021	Nair et al., 2021	Pham et al., 2014
Nanoformulation	Nanoemulsions	Nanoemulsions	Ethosomes	Nanoemulsions
Dose (mg)	1	4	1	7
Membrane used	Full thickness porcine skin	Rat skin	Full thickness human skin	Artificial cellulose-ester membrane
Cumulative amount of γ -T3 permeated ($\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$)	~0.3	NA	~1	~2
Cumulative amount of γ -T3 permeated (%)	~0.05	~25	0.1	~0.03

< 1% permeated

Dissolving microneedles

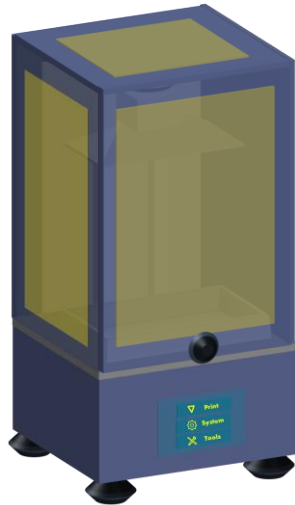


3D printing

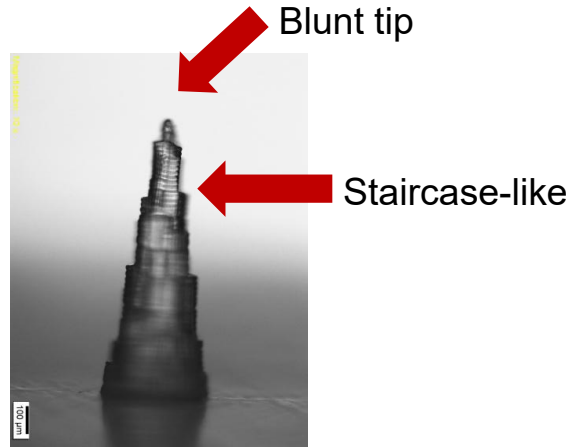
Customisable designs

Tune MN
dimensions

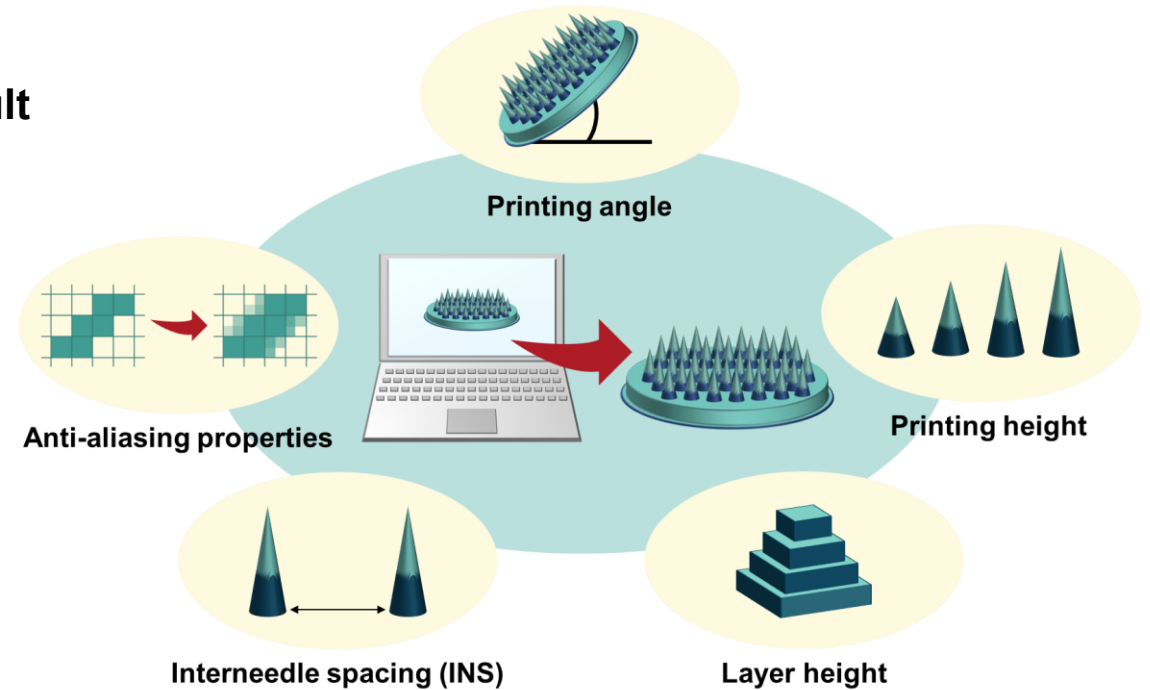
Number of
needles



Low cost conventional
3D printer

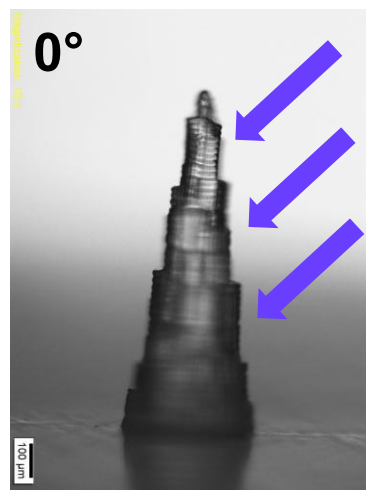
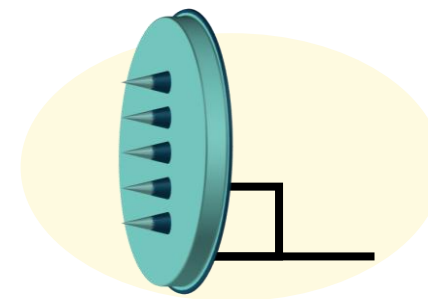
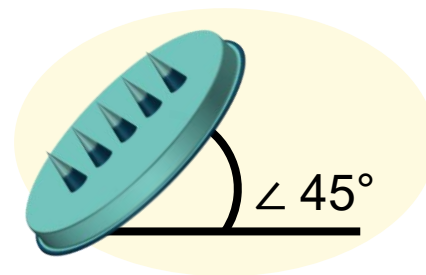
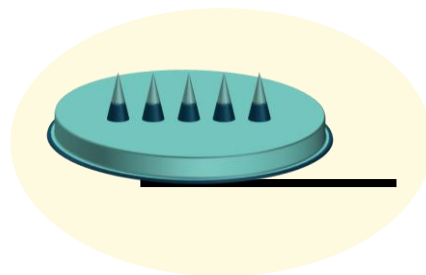
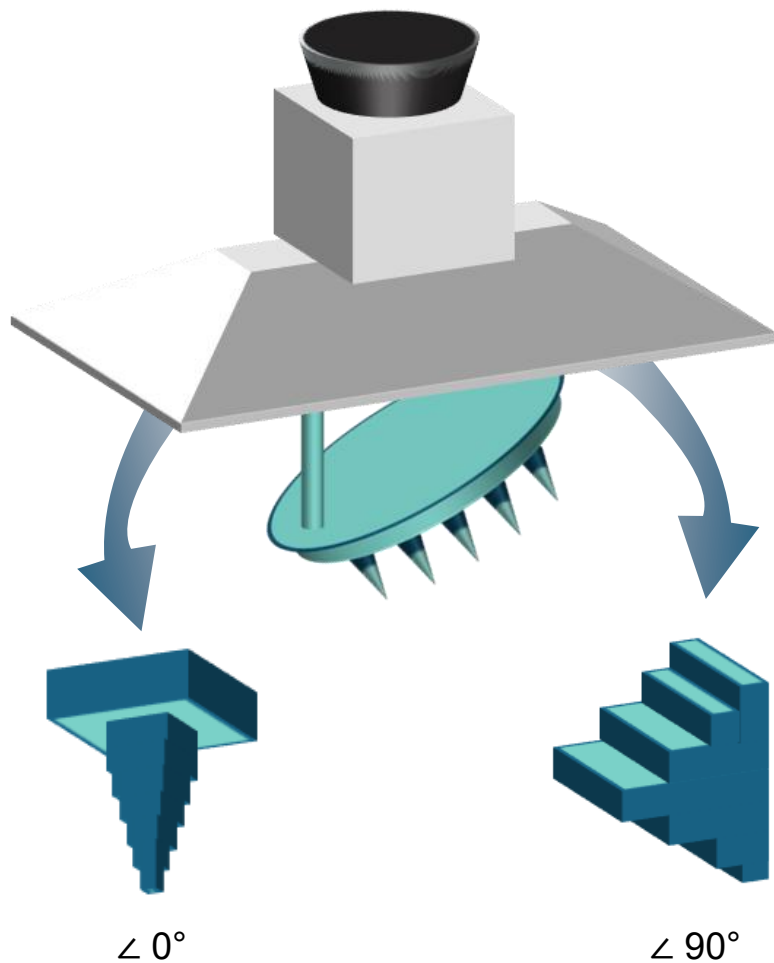


MN printed at default
print setting



Printing parameters

Printing angle



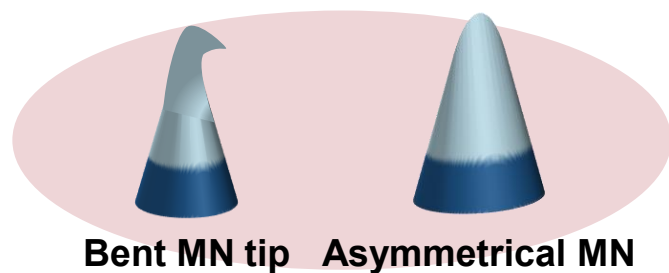
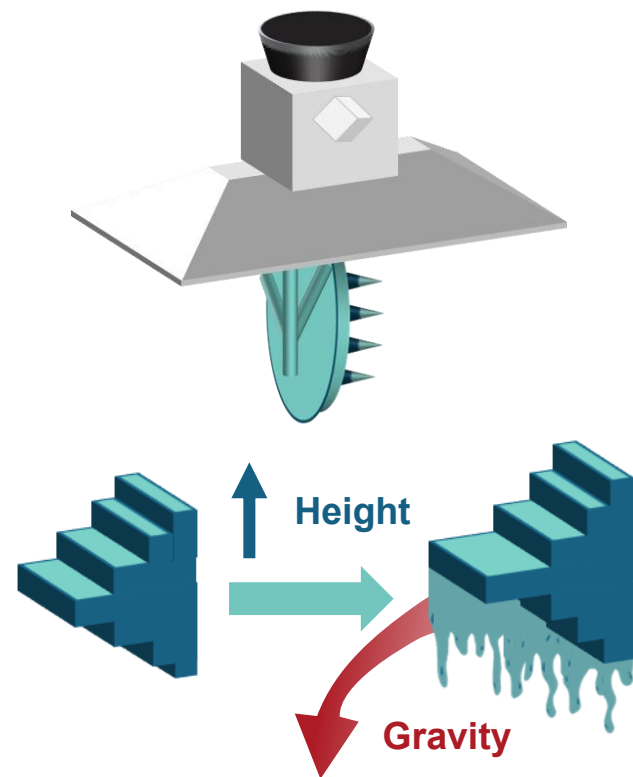
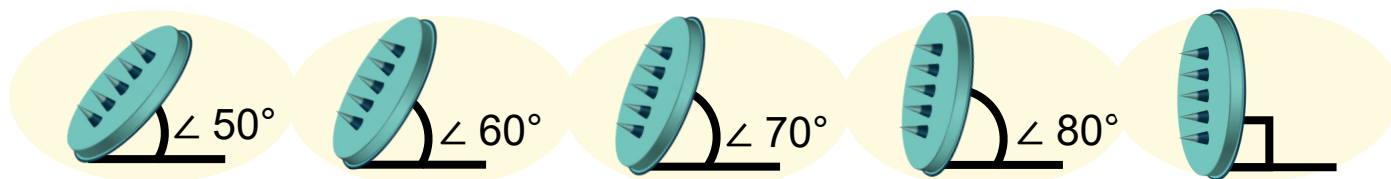
Staircase effect

Layer-by-layer
curing pattern



Ensure better
functionality of MN

Printing height

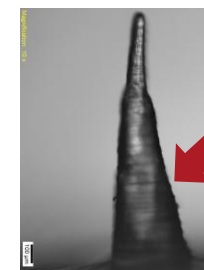
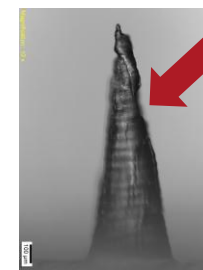
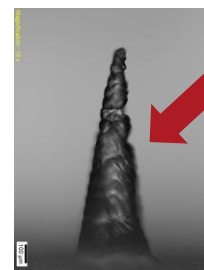
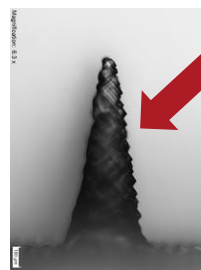
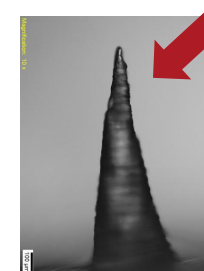
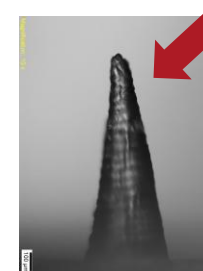
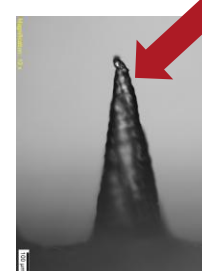
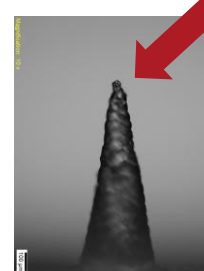
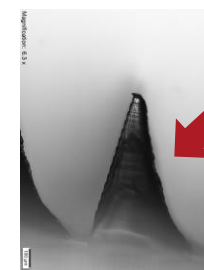
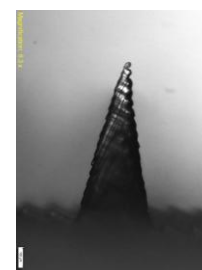
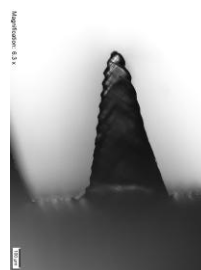


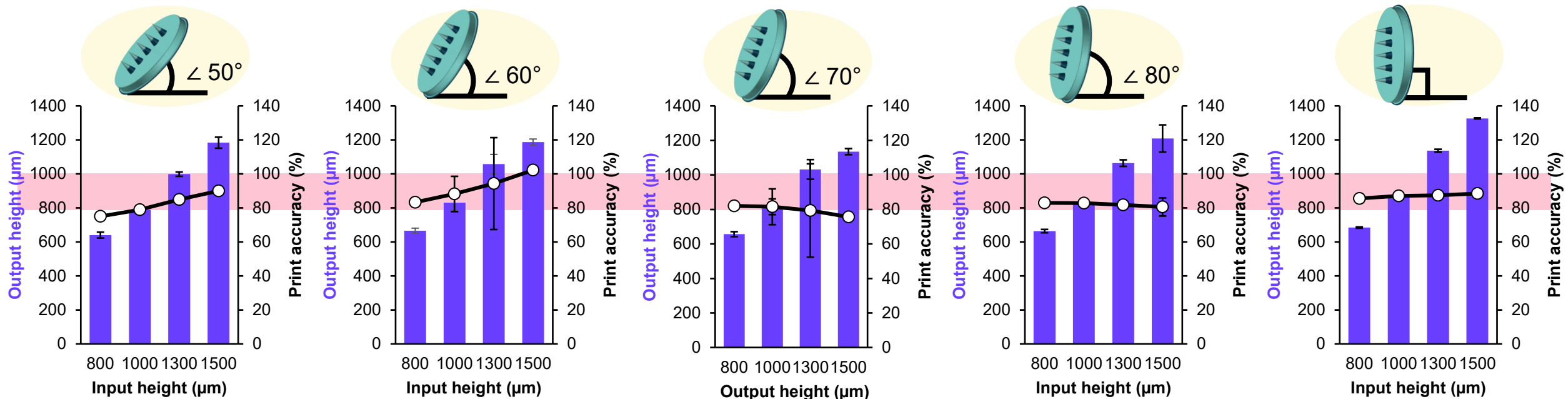
800 μm

1000 μm

1300 μm

1500 μm

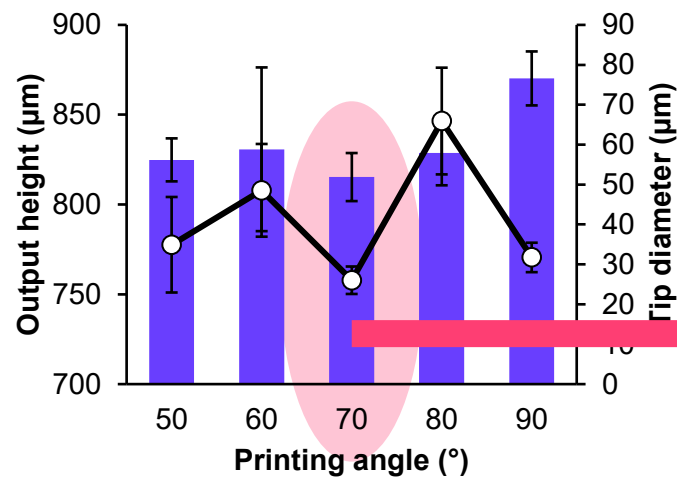
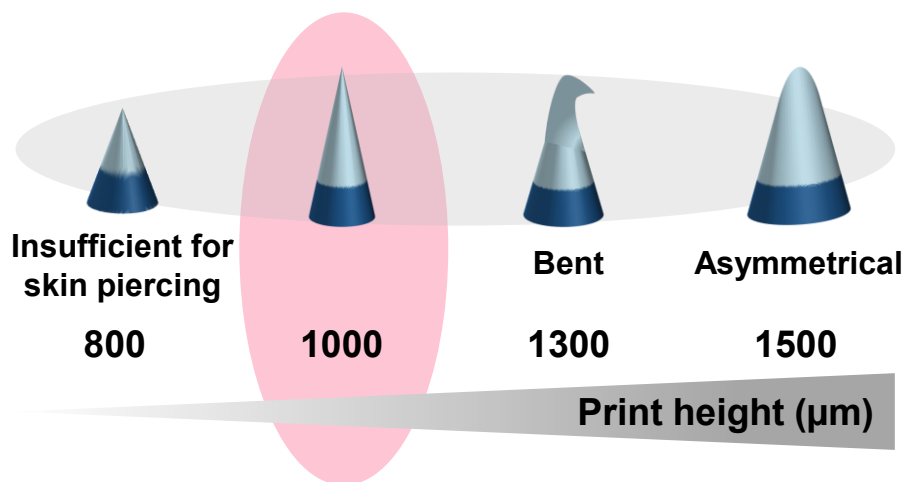




$$\text{Print accuracy (\%)} = \frac{\text{Output height (\mu m)}}{\text{Input height (\mu m)}} \times 100\%$$

■ Output height ● Print accuracy

> 80% print accuracy

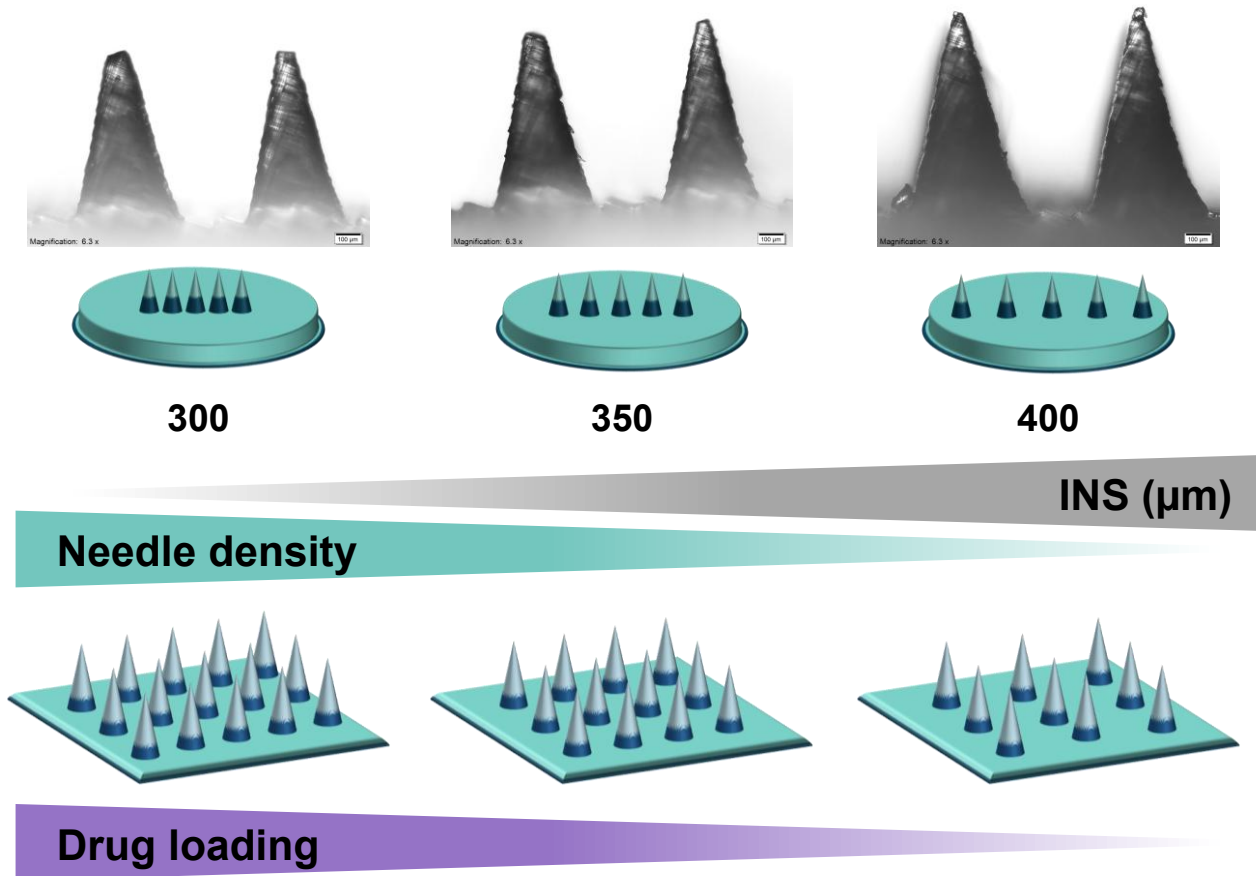


Smallest tip diameter (~26 μm)

■ Output height ● Tip diameter

Interneedle spacing (INS)

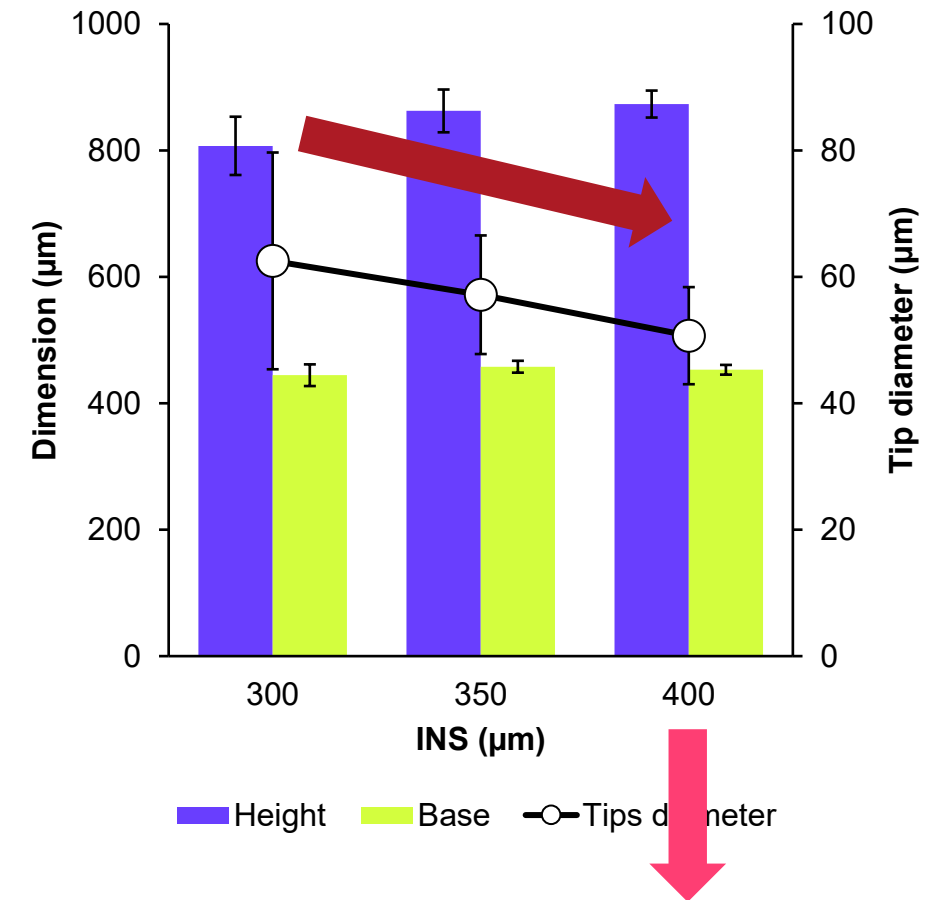
Distance between edge of neighbouring needles



'Bed of nail' phenomenon

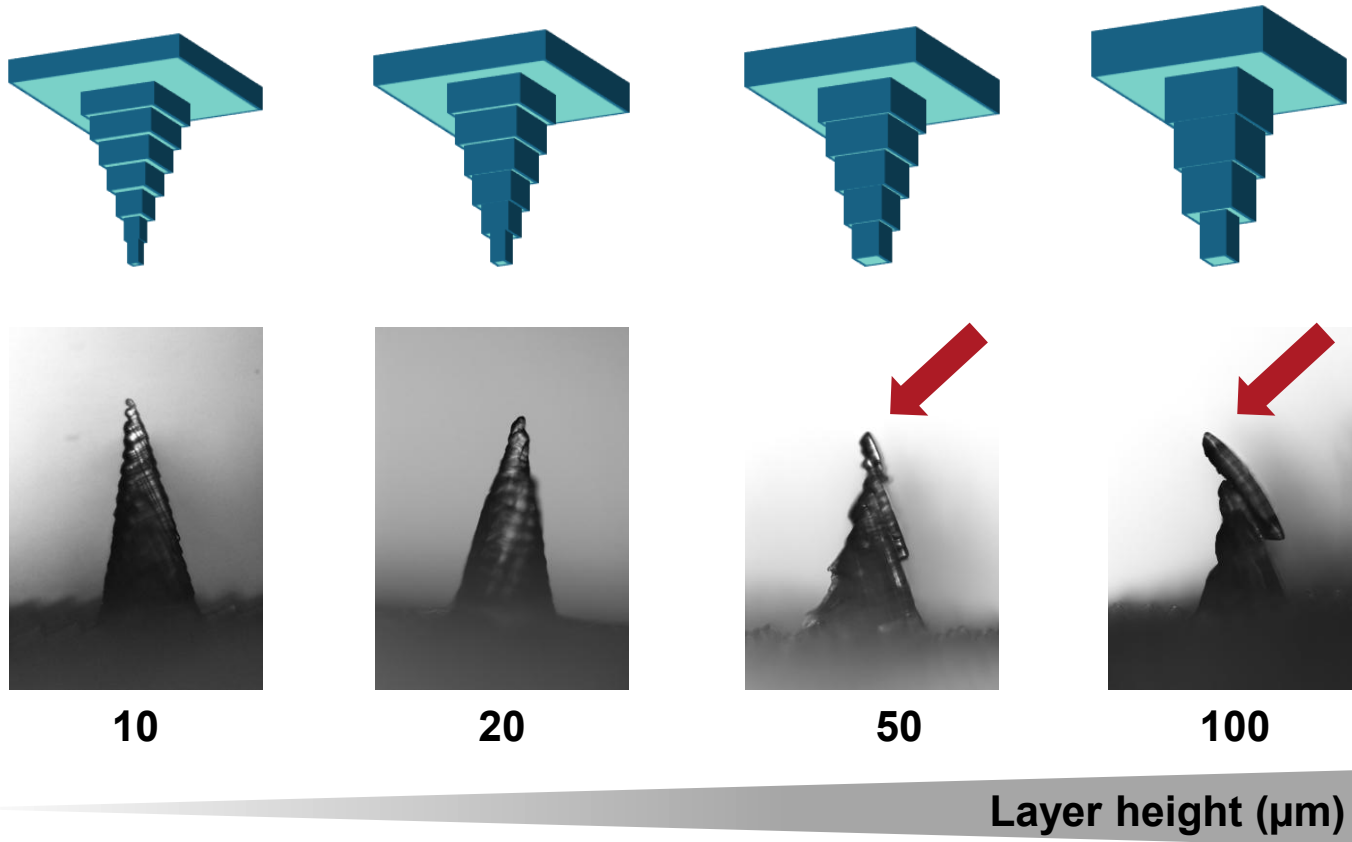


Insertion force

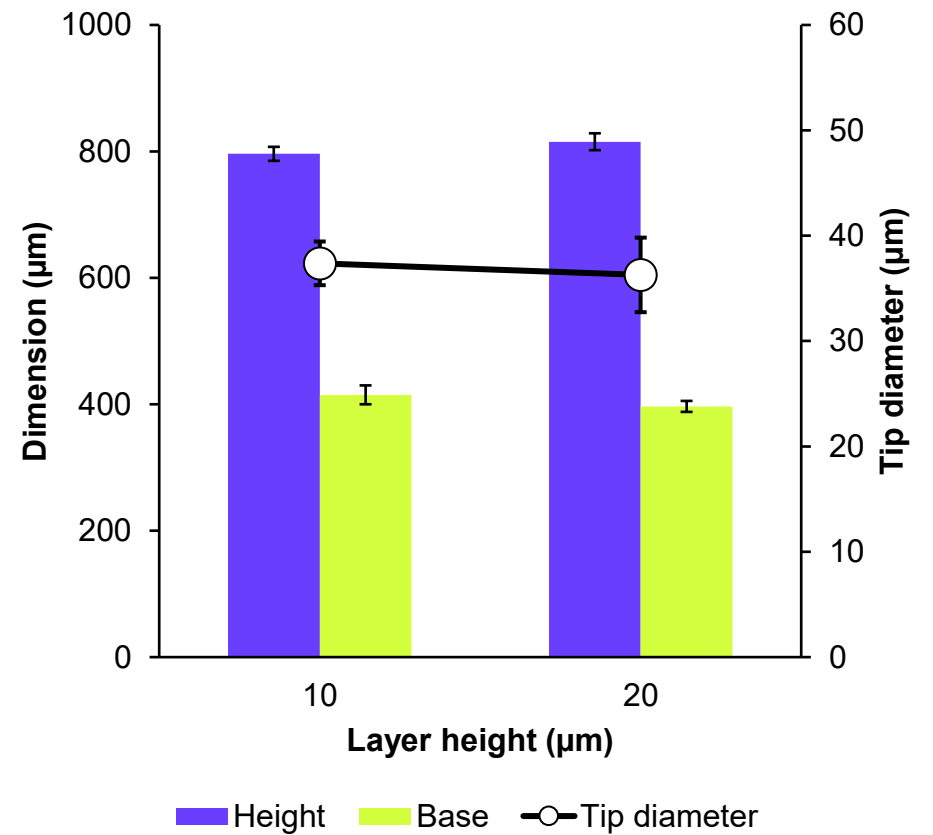


Reduce 'bed of nail' effect

Layer height

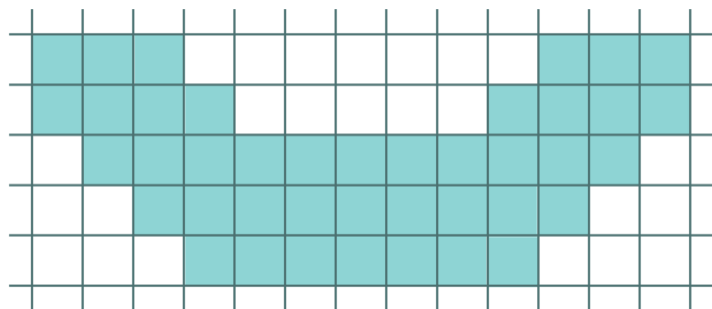


Smoother surface finish

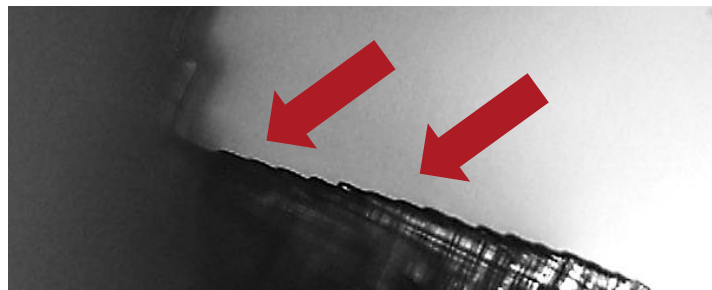


Anti-aliasing

Digital signal processing technique

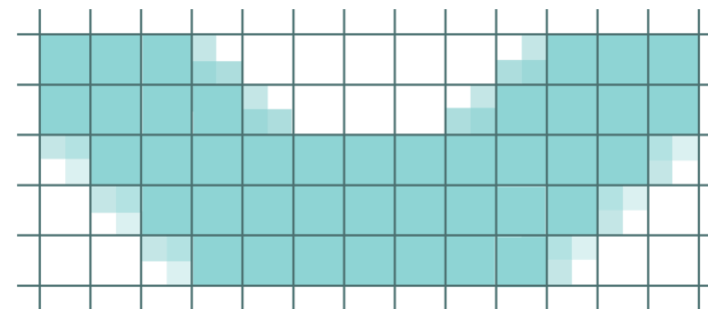


Aliased

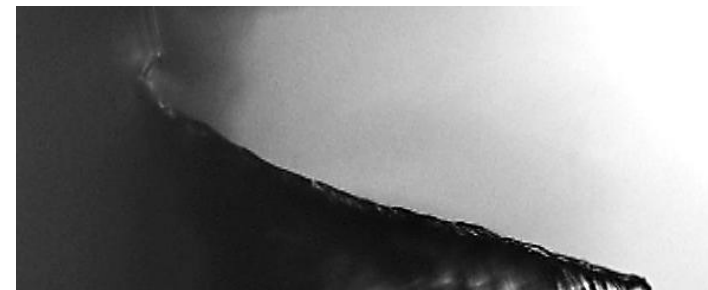


Jagged surface

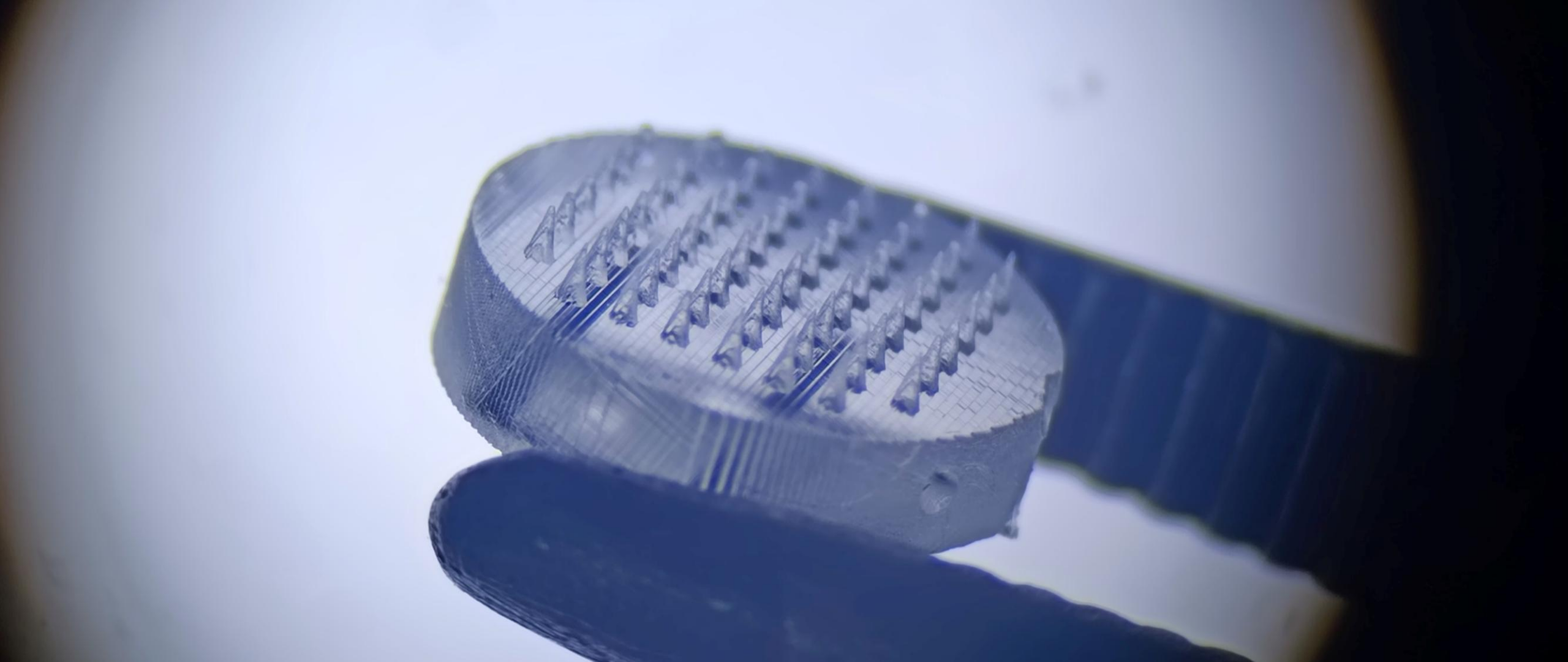
**Blurring and
grayscale level**



Anti-aliased



Smooth surface



Printing angle

70°

INS

400 μm

Printing height

1000 μm

Anti-aliasing

On

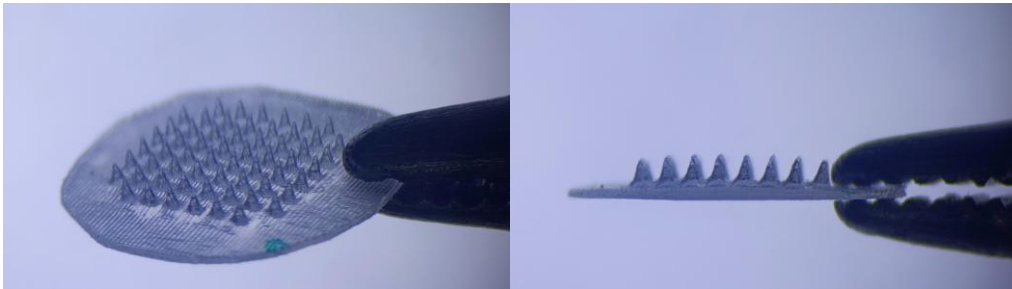
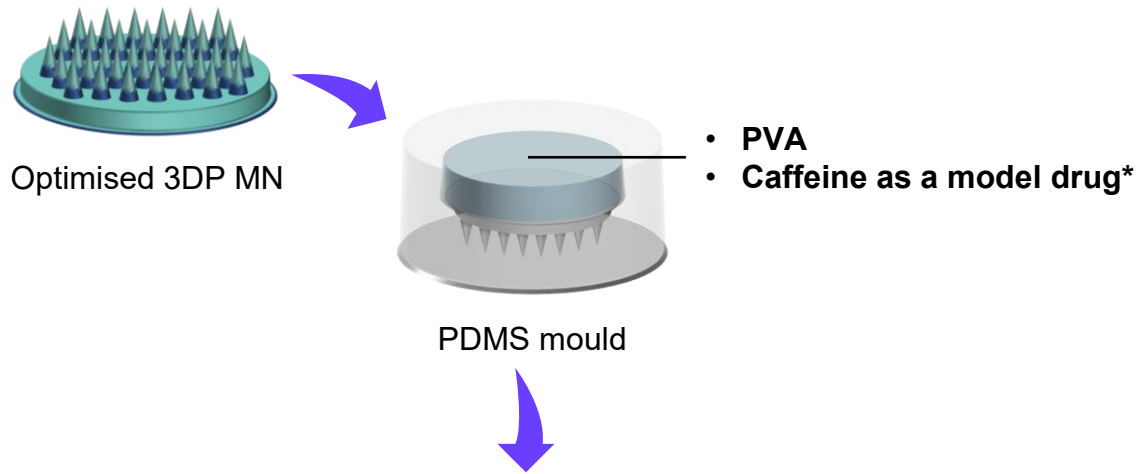
Layer height

10 μm

Number of needles

60 conical needles

Validation of 3DP MN

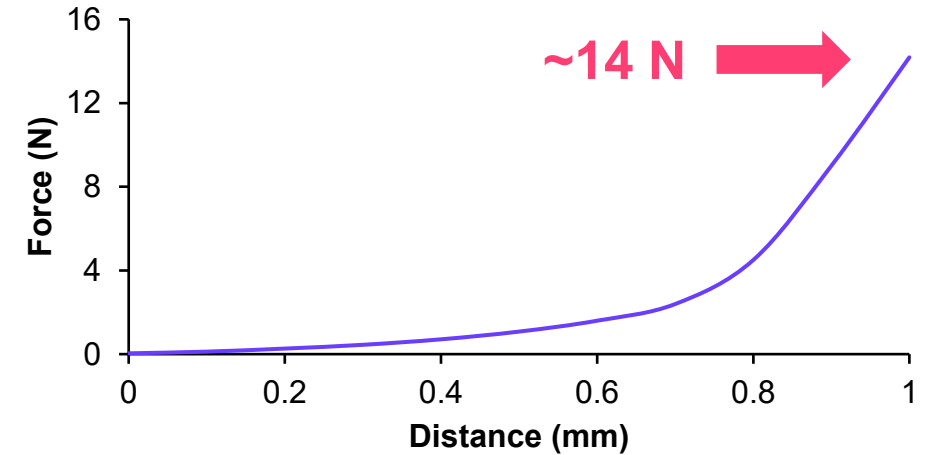


Caffeine-loaded DMN (CAF-DMN)

Height	$807.34 \pm 14.96 \mu\text{m}$
Base	$417.08 \pm 9.17 \mu\text{m}$
Tip diameter	$38.86 \pm 7.82 \mu\text{m}$

Mechanical properties

Axial compression test



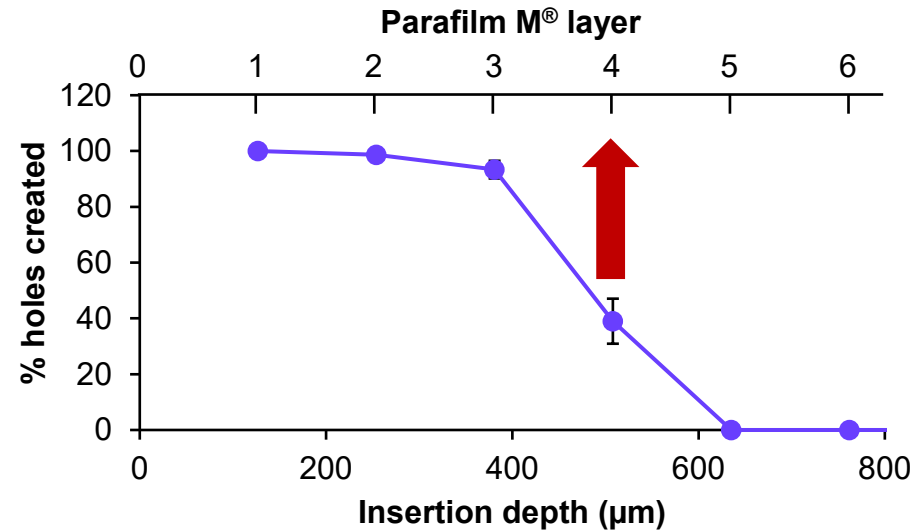
Percentage MN height reduction test



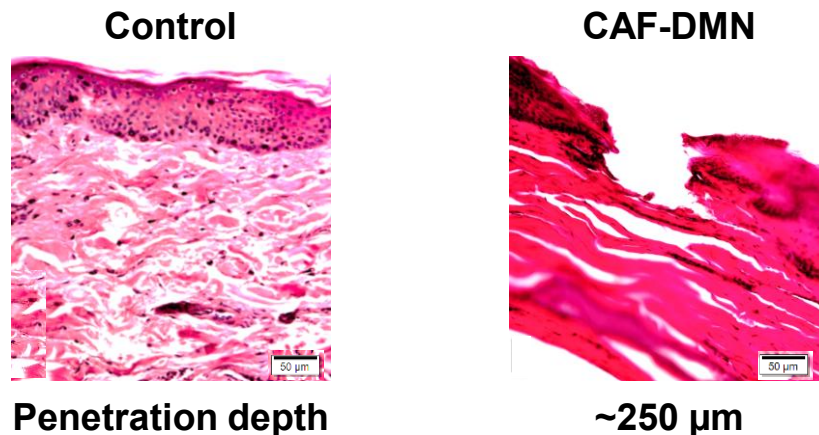
* Ease of incorporation into hydrophilic PVA matrix; established studies available on caffeine-loaded MNs

Insertion profiles

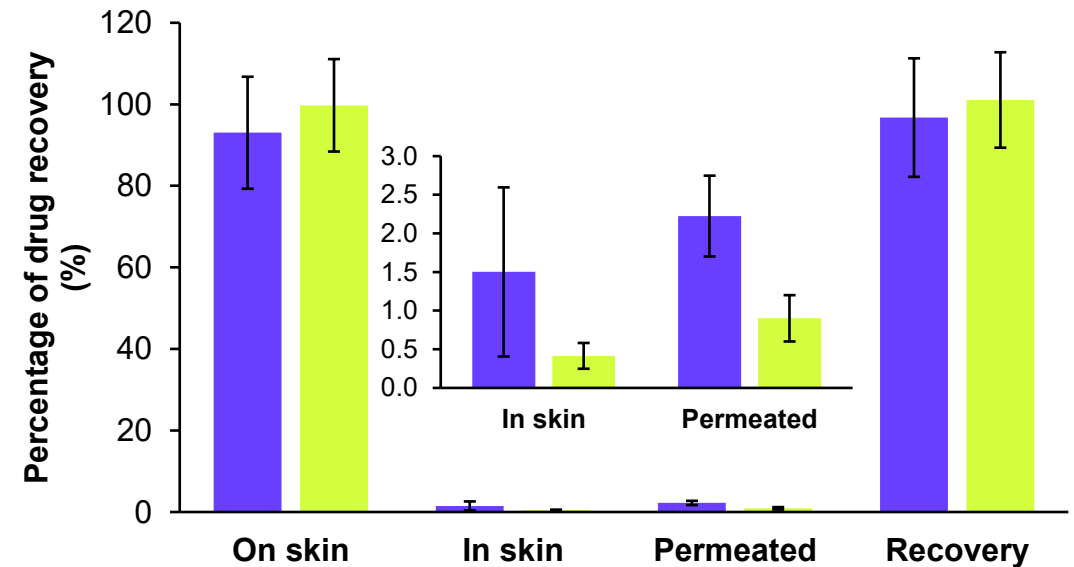
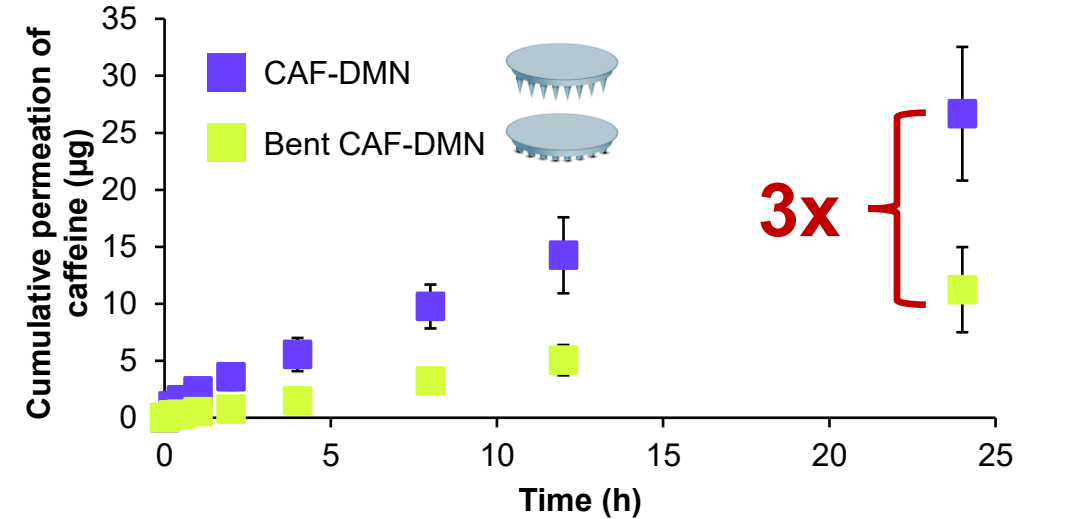
Parafilm® M insertion test



In vitro skin insertion test*

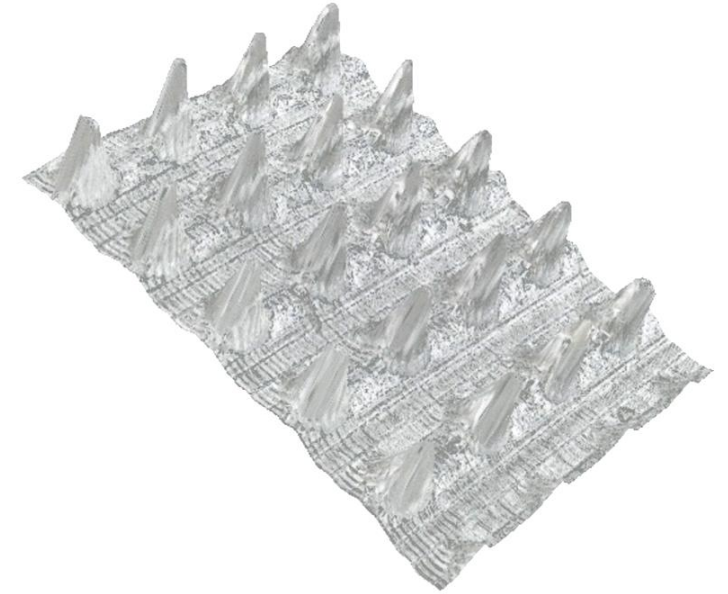
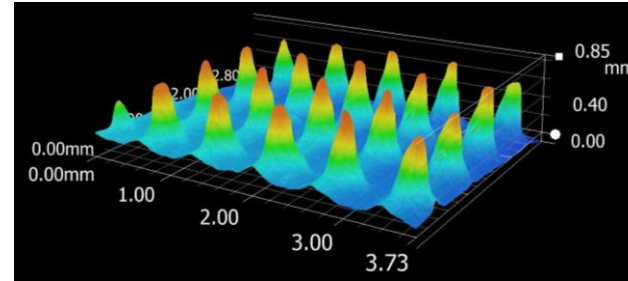
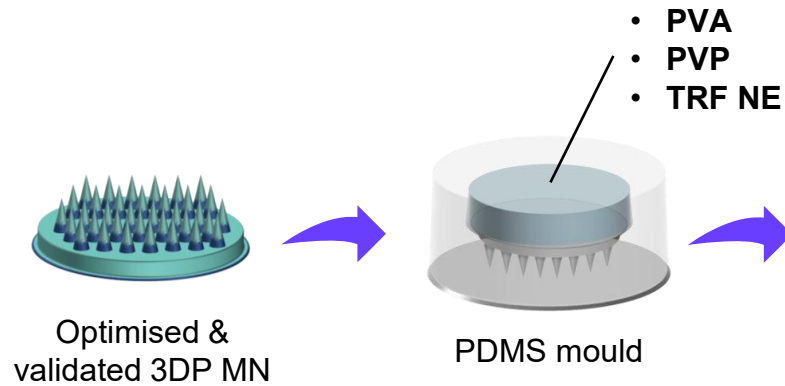


In vitro permeation* and mass balance studies of CAF-DMN



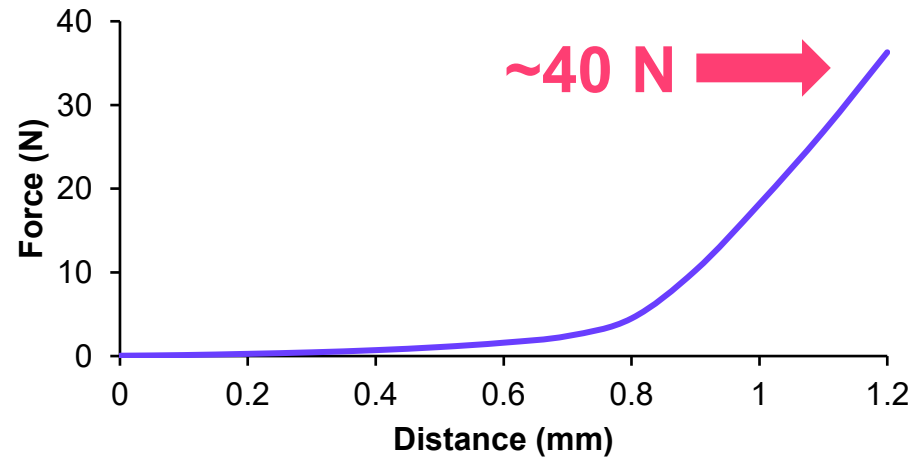
* Porcine ear skin was used

TRF NE-loaded MN

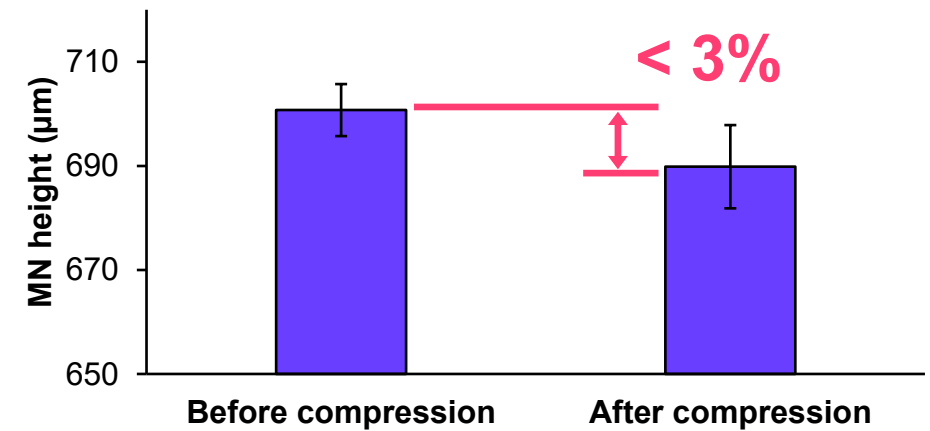


Mechanical properties

Axial compression test

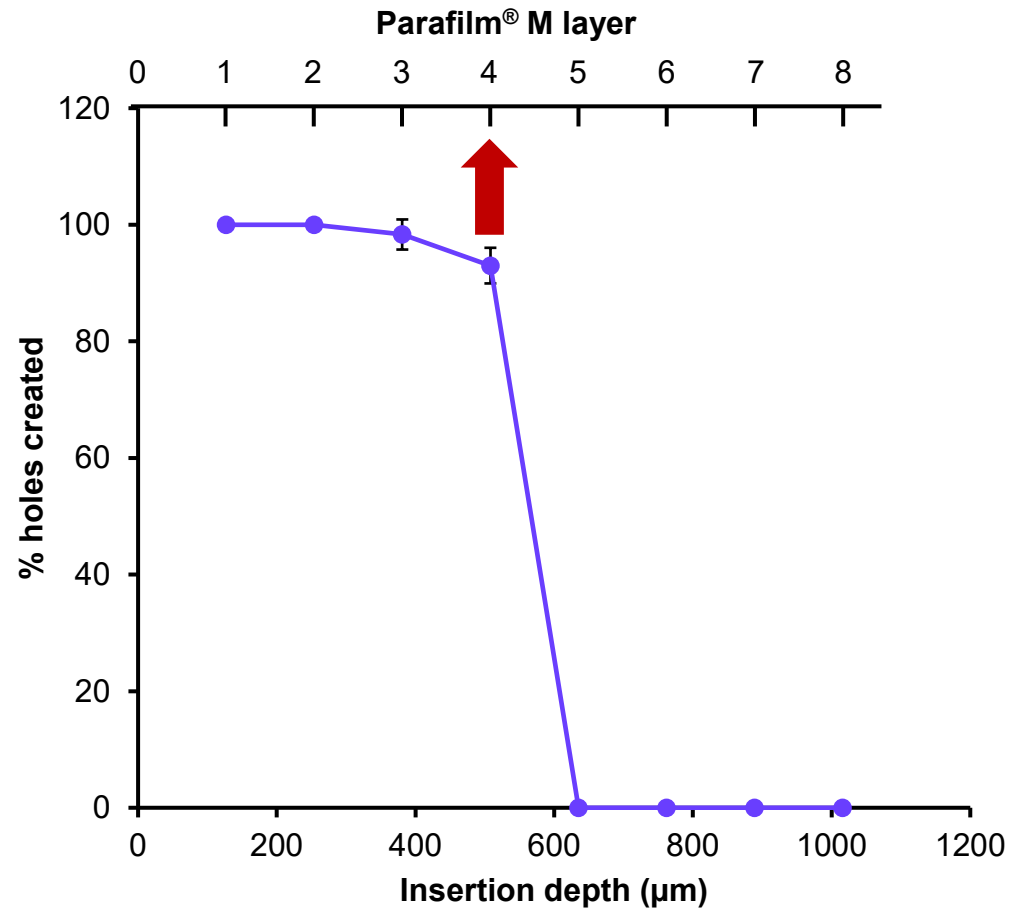


Percentage MN height reduction test

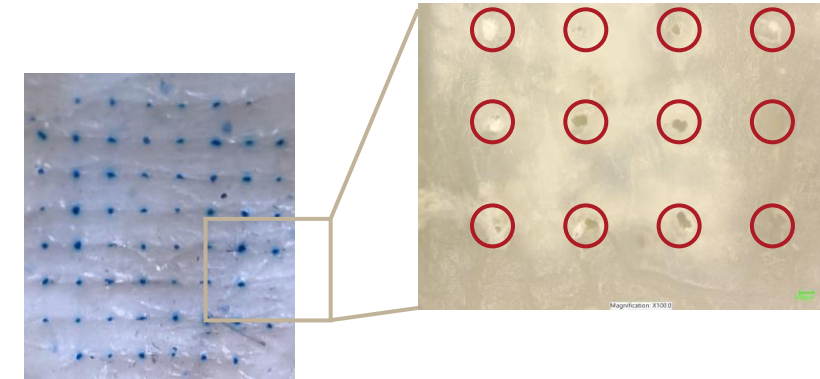


Insertion profiles

Parafilm® M insertion test

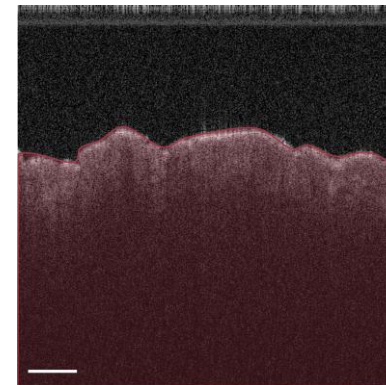


In vitro skin insertion test*



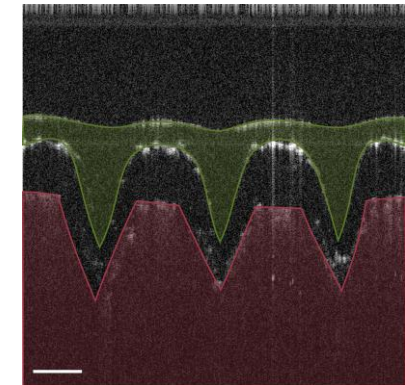
$89 \pm 2.01\%$

Control



Penetration depth

TRF NE-loaded MN



~400 μm

* Porcine ear skin was used

In vitro permeation and mass balance studies* of TRF NE-MN

TRF only:

Infinite
Dose: ~15 mg/cm²

TRF in GTCC:

Infinite (10%w/v TRF)
Dose: ~2 mg/cm²

TRF-loaded NE:

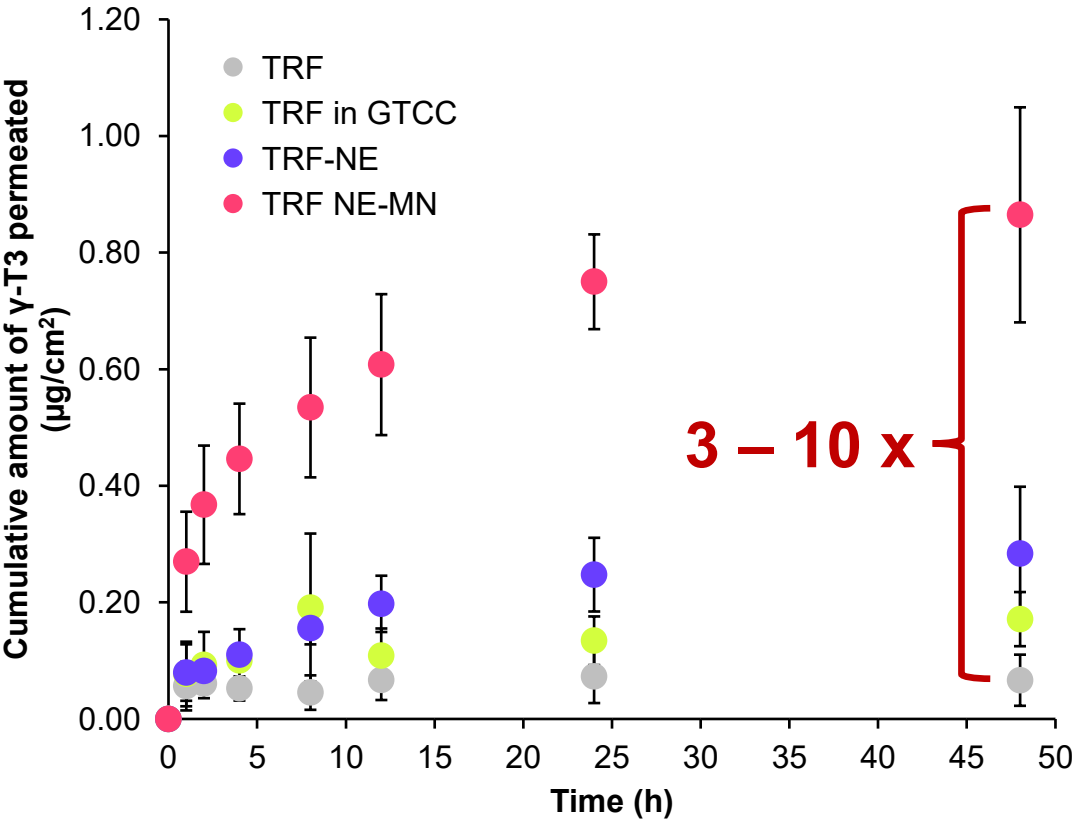
Infinite (8%w/v TRF)
Dose: ~1.5 mg/cm²

TRF NE-MN:

Infinite (8%w/v TRF)
Dose: ~15 µg/cm²

1/100x
dose loaded

In vitro permeation studies



Mass balance studies

Solvents	Permeation		On skin (%)	In skin (%)	Total percentage (%)
	µg/cm ²	%			
TRF	0.07 ± 0.05	0.01 ± 0.01	74.28 ± 10.82	0.19 ± 0.07	74.47 ± 10.85
TRF in GTCC	0.172 ± 0.047	0.0074 ± 0.01	87.08 ± 6.99	0.02 ± 0.01	87.11 ± 6.98
NE	0.29 ± 0.12	0.02 ± 0.01	66.23 ± 14.52	1.12 ± 1.43	67.37 ± 13.13
TRF NE-MN	0.87 ± 0.19	5.6 ± 1.47	83.84 ± 20.3	3.49 ± 3.48	92.92 ± 22.95

* Porcine ear skin was used

Conclusion



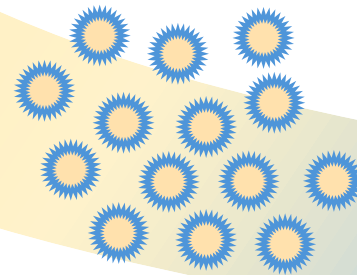
High lipophilicity of TRF

Amount permeated: $< 0.07 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$



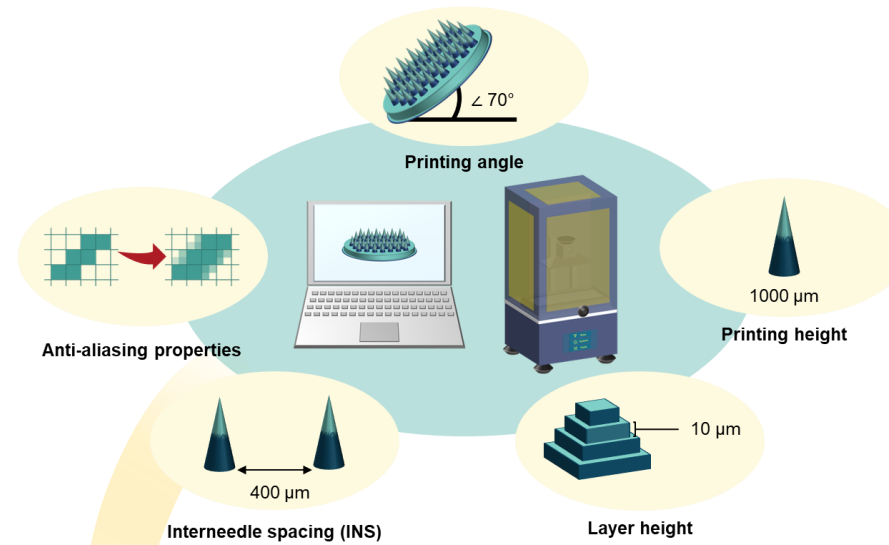
TRF in solvents

Amount permeated: $\sim 0.15 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$

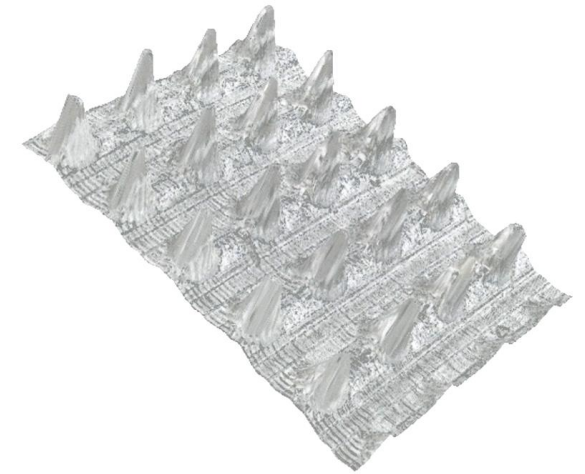


TRF-nanoemulsion

Droplet size: $< 200 \text{ nm}$
Amount permeated: $\sim 0.3 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$



Optimised and validated 3DP MN



TRF NE-MN

Amount permeated: $\sim 1 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$

Acknowledgements



Jing Yi Lee (Estee)
PhD candidate

Discipline of Pharmaceutical Technology,
School of Pharmaceutical Sciences,
Universiti Sains Malaysia



Assoc. Prof. Dr. Choon Fu Goh
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School of Pharmaceutical Sciences,
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