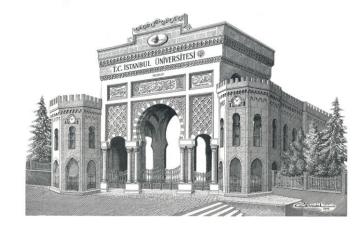
# NAFTIFINE-LOADED ELECTROSPUN NANOFIBERS AS TOPICAL DRUG CARRIERS



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#### **INTRODUCTION&AIM**

- Electrospun nanofiber mats offer several desirable features as topical drug delivery systems. They have high surface area-to-volume ratios that provide efficient delivery of both hydrophilic and hydrophobic drugs, and they can provide sustained drug release, which reduces the frequency of topical application to increase patient compliance.
- Y This study aims to formulate and characterize naftifine (NFT), which is a highly lipophilic polyene antifungal drug) loaded polyvinyl alcohol (PVA)/ sodium alginate (SA) nanofibers as an alternative formulation approach for its effective cutaneous administration.

### **Preparation of nanofibers**

- ✓ Nanofibers were prepared by electrospinning of 16% PVA and 2% SA in the volume ratio of 8:2.
- ✓ Voltage: 15 kV
- ✓ Feed rate: 1 ml/h.
- ✓ Distance between collection plate and needle tip: 15 cm.

### **ATR-FTIR Study**

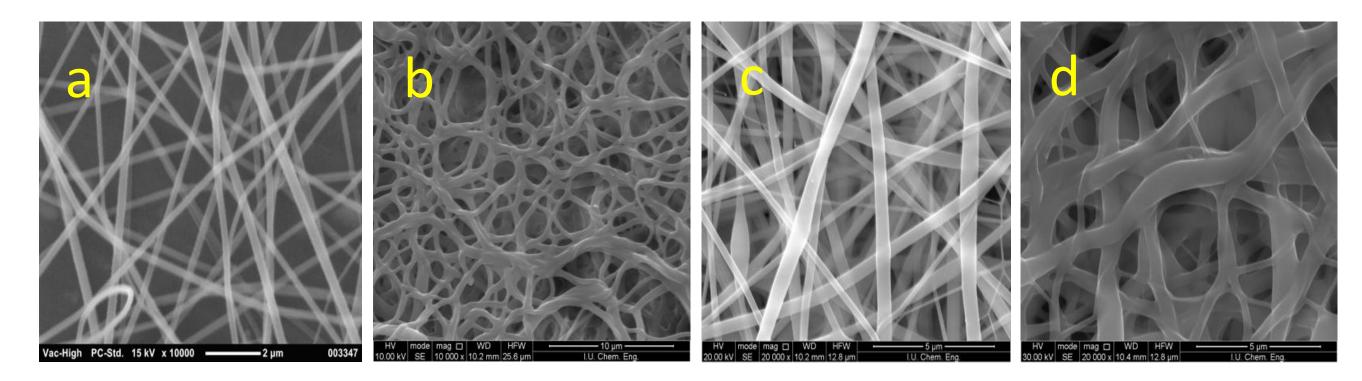
- ✓ The chemical structure of the fibers was characterized using ATR-FTIR Spectroscopy (Perkin Elmer Spectrum 100 FT-IR Spectrometer, Shelton, CT, USA) with a wavenumber range of 400-4000 cm<sup>-1</sup>.
- ✓ The FTIR spectra presented in Fig. 2 revealed that NFT was incorporated into the nanofiber mats.

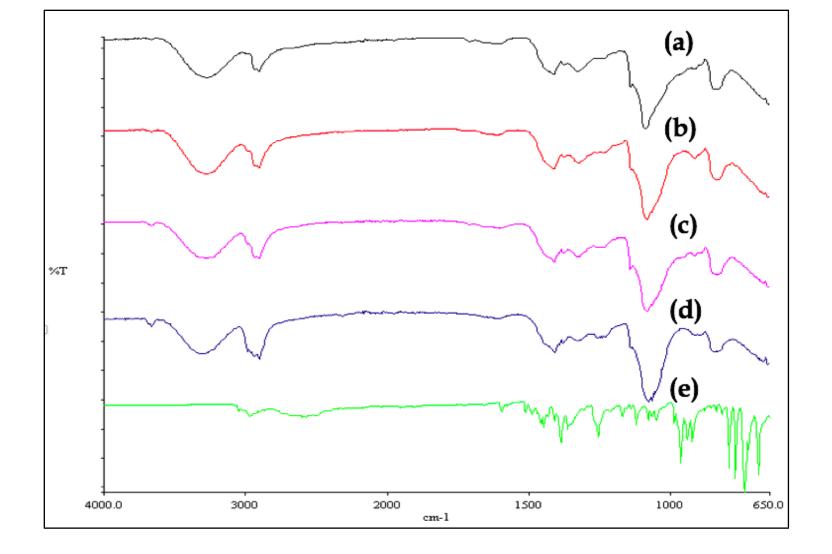
#### Crosslinking Agent: 25% Glutaraldehyde (GTA)

Code	Nanofiber Formulation
Ν	Plain PVA/SA
GTA	Plain crosslinked PVA/SA
NFT-N	NFT (0.3%w/v) loaded PVA/SA
NFT-GTA	NFT (0.3%w/v) loaded crosslinked PVA/SA

#### **Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM)**

- ✓ The morphology and size of nanofibers were visualized by SEM (FEI-QUANTA FEG 450).
- ✓ The average diameters of the nanofiber mats was in the range of 242.46±63.74-527.74±251.12 nm (Fig. 1).

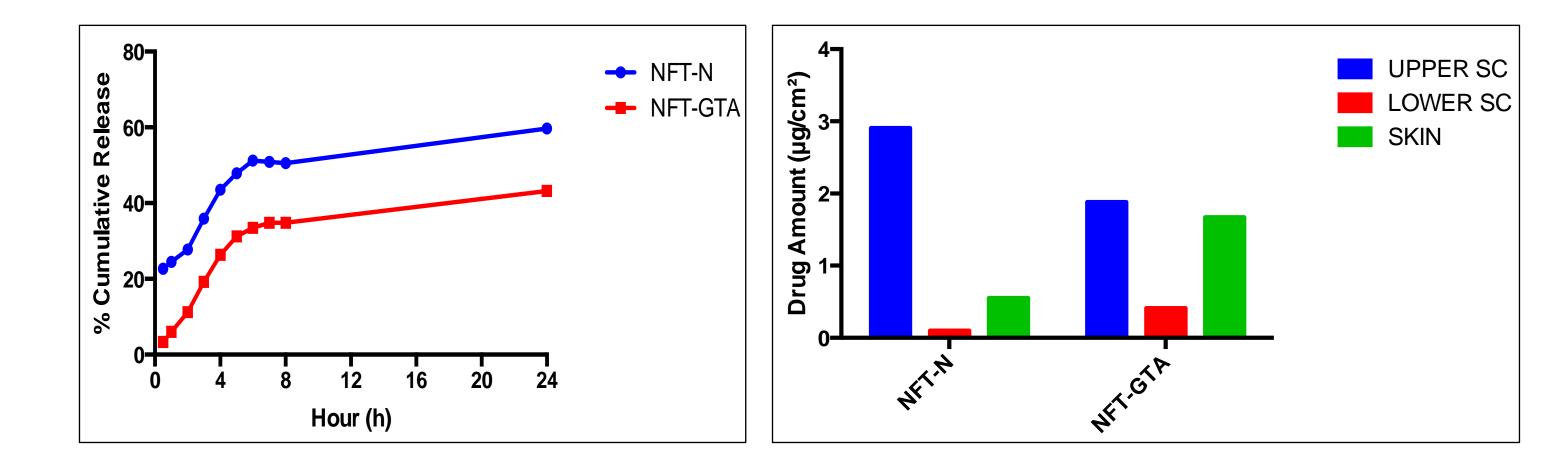




**Figure. 2:** FTIR spectra of a) NFT, b) PVA/SA nanofibers, c) Crosslinked PVA/SA nanofibers, d) NFT-loaded PVA/SA nanofibers, e) NFT-loaded crosslinked nanofibers.

### **In Vitro Drug Release and Skin Penetration**

✓ In vitro drug release and in vitro pig skin penetration of NFT was investigated using Franz diffusion cells (diffusion area of 1.76 cm<sup>2</sup>, Permegear V6A Stirrer, Hellertown, PA, USA) (Fig. 3 & Fig. 4).



**Figure. 1:** SEM micrographs of a) N b) GTA c) NFT-N d) NFT-GTA.

### **Entrapment Efficiency**

- A known area of nanofibers was dissolved in the mixture of acetonitrile and distilled water (1:1, v:v) and the drug content in nanofibers was determined by HPLC.
- ✓ The entrapment efficiency of NFT in the mats was approximately 87.4%.

#### **Dynamic Mechanical Analysis**

- Mechanical strength of the nanofibers was measured using dynamic mechanical analyzer (DMA, TA Q800).
- The relaxation modulus (MPa) of the nanofibers was in the range of 106.0 Mpa-295.2 Mpa.

**REFERENCE** 1. Ulubayram K, et al., Curr. Pharm. Des., 21: 1930-1943.

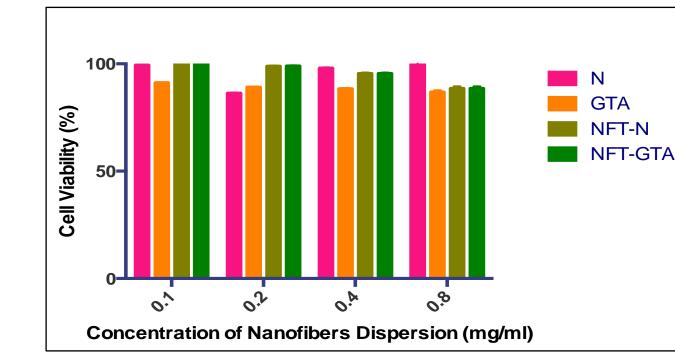
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Figure 3. Release profiles of NFT from nanofiber formulations.

**Figure 4.** In vitro NFT penetration into the skin from nanofiber formulations.

## **Evaluation of Cytotoxicity**

✓ MTT test performed with mouse embryonic fibroblast cell line confirmed more than 90% viability, which is an acceptable rate for a biocompatible material (Fig. 5).



**Figure 5.** The percentage of viable cells after treatment with different nanofiber formulations.

#### CONCLUSION

✓ NFT loaded PVA/SA nanofibers provided localized drug delivery to the skin and their biocompatibility was shown. Further studies are needed to evaluate the skin penetration and antifungal activity



#### of this material in comparison to conventional topical formulation

