

## “Synthesis of mesoporous silica nanoparticles to improve the solubility and release rate of nifedipine hydrochloride”.

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### ABSTRACT

Mesoporous silica nanoparticles (MSNs) are introduced as chemically and thermally stable nanomaterials with well-defined and controllable morphology and porosity. It is shown that these particles possess external and internal surfaces that can be selectively functionalized with multiple organic and inorganic groups. Silica nano-particles were synthesized by chemical methods from tetraethylorthosilicate (TEOS), methanol (CH<sub>3</sub>OH) and deionised water in the presence of sodium hydroxide as catalyst at 80°C temperature.

Keywords: Silica; cyclosporine; nanoparticle.

### INTRODUCTION

Oral drug delivery is widely accepted for administration of drug into body. Oral drug delivery is convenient administration route compared to other route because of safety, non-invasive and comfort to the patient.

Absorption of drug is a rate limiting step for drug to reach systemic circulation.

But for better absorption, drug must be required in solution form.

A major hurdle to the development of oral solid dosage forms is the low solubility of drugs, producing negative effect on drug absorption and bioavailability. Solubility is a phenomenon of dissolution of solute in solvent to give a homogeneous system, is one of the important parameters to achieve desired concentration of drug in systemic circulation.

Any drug to be absorbed must be present in the form of solution at the site of absorption.

BCS Classification

High solubility–high permeability (class I);  
low solubility–high permeability (class II);  
high solubility–low permeability (class III);

and low solubility–low permeability (class IV).

### Different approaches to enhancement of Drug Solubility:

#### 1. Micronization 2. Nanonization

Spray Freezing into Liquid and Lyophilisation

Co-Solvency

Use of Surfactant

Solid Dispersion

Hydrotrophy

Liquid Solid System

Complexation

Mesoporous Silica and Silica Nanoparticles

(R. Narayan et al., 2018; Mudshinge et al., 2011) Origin of mesoporous silica nanoparticle.

Need of work

When poorly water-soluble drug molecules are contained in mesoporous silica, the spatial confinement within the mesopores can reduce the crystallization of the drug

Why this drug?

Nifedipine hydrochloride is a calcium channel blocker used in treating hypertension and angina pectoris.

To improve the solubility of BCS Class II drug (Nifedipine hydrochloride). Mesoporous silica used as a carrier for improving solubility of poorly soluble drug (NH). It has large surface area, high thermal stability, and tunable pore size

Aim and objective.. Aim:-

Synthesis of Mesoporous silica nanoparticles (MSN) to be used as a carrier for enhancing the solubility and release rate of BCS Class II drug (Nifedipine hydrochloride).

Objective:-

To accomplish the above aim following objectives were set as:

To synthesize mesoporous silica by CTAC template.

To study morphology of prepared mesoporous silica.

To study solubility profile and preliminary study of NH drug

To prepare drug loaded mesoporous silica nanoparticle. (mass ratio: 1:1, 1:2, 1:3)

Literature Review.

Selection of methods suitable for synthesis of MSN. Procurement of silica precursor & structured directing agent, other excipients.

Procurement of parateck SLC. Preparation of MSN. Selection of drug and organic solvent.

Solubility study: selection of suitable solvent. Study of FTIR, PXRD.

Sunil Kumare et al (2017):

In this paper, historical background of mesoporous silica materials and methods which are used to synthesize these materials such as sol-gel method, microwave assisted technique, chemical etching technique, templating approach are discussed.

Jie Li et al (2018): In this paper investigate the effect of pore size on anticancer efficacies. MSN with different pore sizes but similar particle size & surface charge were synthesized via microemulsion method.

Miao et al (2009): In this paper, synthesized ordered mesoporous silica by using polystyrene microemulsion as template. XRD, TEM and N<sub>2</sub> adsorption-desorption isotherms are used to characterize the mesostructure.

Liang Huet et al 2015: used a combination of drug loaded MSN and then the loaded MSN were repeatedly encapsulated by chitosan and alginate via layer-by-layer self-assembly method to establish a oral sustained drug delivery system for BCS class-II drug Felodipine. After multilayer coating, the drug release

rate was effectively controlled. The stability and mucosa adhesive ability of prepared nanoparticles were also explored.

Yu-Shen Lin et al. (2009): A study on sol-gel approach using water-in-oil microemulsion as a template for synthesis of silica nanospheres which can encapsulate preformed hydrophobic (Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) nanoparticles then explored these multifunctional hollow nanospheres in cell-labelling application.

Sandy Harto et al. (2016): Investigated the effect of particle size on the release profile, solubility and oral bioavailability of curcumin in mice including amine functionalized MSM and MSN. MSN-A-Cur had a better release profile and a higher solubility compared to amine MSMA-Cur. The bioavailability of MSN-A-Cur and MSM-A-Cur was considerably higher than that of 'free curcumin'.

Nicardipine hydrochloride formulations

Various formulations have been developed for the improvement of solubility of Nicardipine hydrochloride. Michael Bet al (1994): studied the solubility behavior of Nicardipine Hydrochloride, two techniques that are known to improve solubility, complexation and salt formation, were examined. Both routes provide potential alternatives for the solubilization of Nicardipine hydrochloride.

Aher S. et al (2018): Prepared fast dissolving tablet of Nicardipine Hydrochloride by direct compression method and solubility could be enhanced by preparing solid dispersion of drug with  $\beta$ -cyclodextrin in various ratios. The optimized solid dispersion was further kneaded with suitable proportions of superdisintegrant and other ingredients. Then studied pre-compression and post-compression parameters of tablet.

KKavitha et al. (2011): Developed and evaluated matrix-type transdermal therapeutic system containing

Nicardipine hydrochloride with different ratios of hydrophilic and hydrophobic polymeric combinations by the solvent evaporation technique. The developed transdermal patches were evaluated for various parameters.

T. Nagendra Babu et al. (2015): Prepared Nicardipine hydrochloride sustained release pellets which correlate the standards of marketed product by using HPMC and Ethyl Cellulose as polymers. And compare the in-vitro dissolution profiles of formulated pellets with various concentrations of HPMC and Ethyl cellulose.

Hare Krishna Roy et al. (2010): The purpose of the study was to increase the solubility of Nicardipine hydrochloride by cyclodextrin inclusion complex technique. Among different complexes,



a complex with 1:1 molar ratio of drug and  $\beta$ -CD showed the highest dissolution rate. Matrix tableti JK. Drug solubility: importance and enhancement techniques. ISRN pharmaceuticals. 2012; 2012.

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