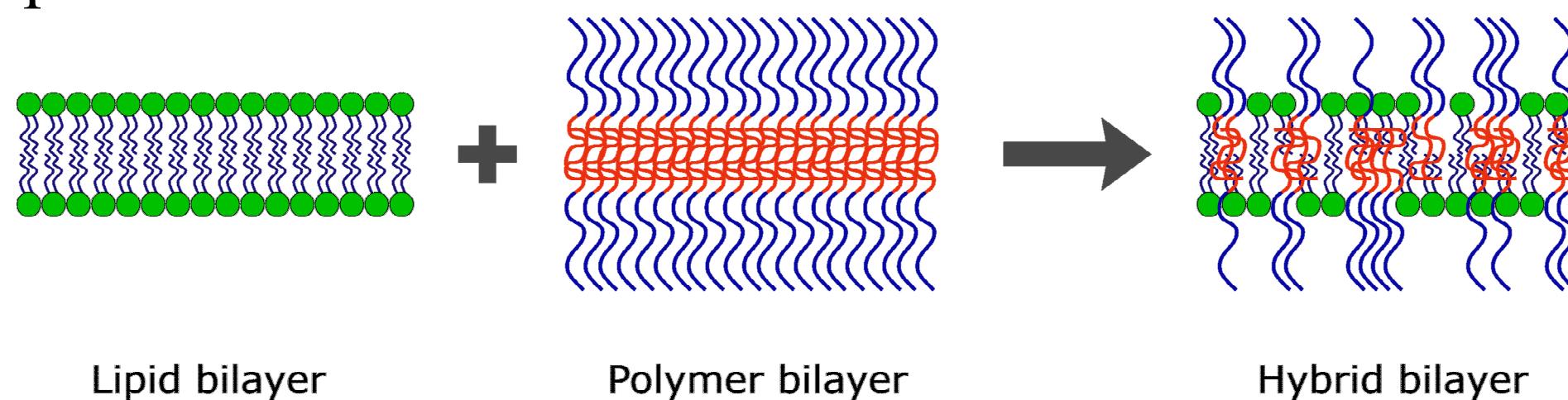


Nanoparticle-Supported Hybrid Bilayers for Drug Delivery

Sun Hae Ra Shin, Haley L. Monteith, Walter F. Paxton
Center for Integrated Nanotechnologies, Sandia National Laboratories
sshin@sandia.gov

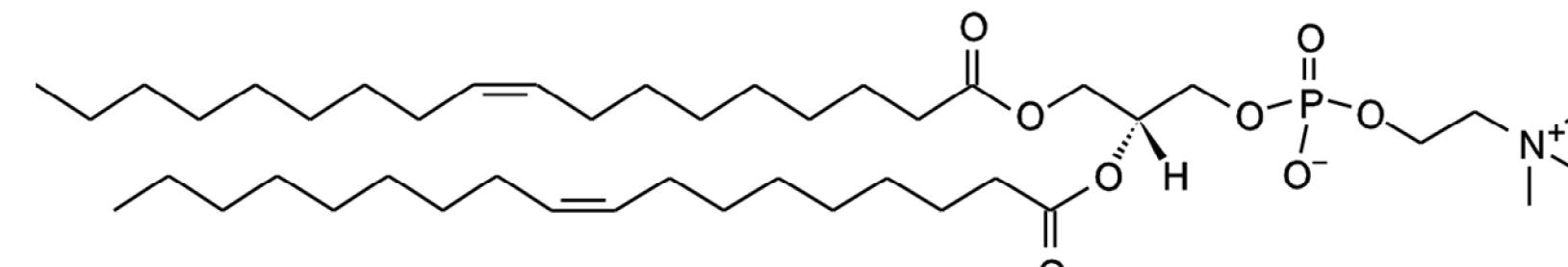
1. Motivation – Smart Delivery Vesicles

- Our aim is to design prophylactic and therapeutic delivery systems based on porous nanoparticles coated with bilayers.^[1]
- Mesoporous silica nanoparticles (MSP) can load more cargo than vesicles but need a coating to keep cargo in.
- Problem of naturally occurring lipid bilayers is their poor physical and chemical stability.
- Polymer based bilayers have enhanced mechanical stability^[2] and can provide chemical versatility.
- Hybrid lipid-polymer bilayers^[3] are highly desirable for developing artificial organelles due to synergistic membrane properties.

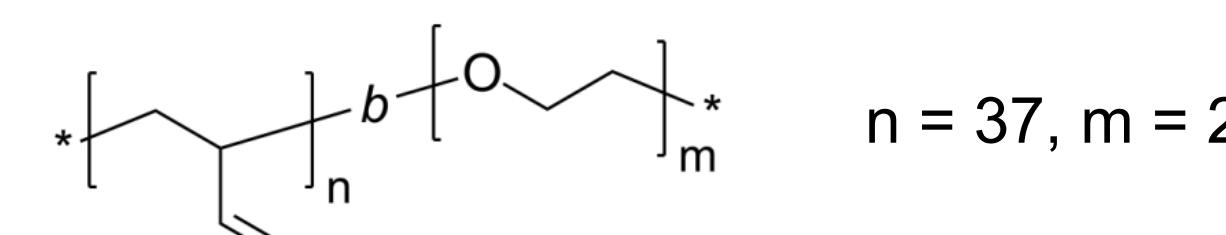


2. Experimental Method

- Lipid : 1,2-Dioleoyl-sn-glycerol-3-phosphocholine (DOPC)

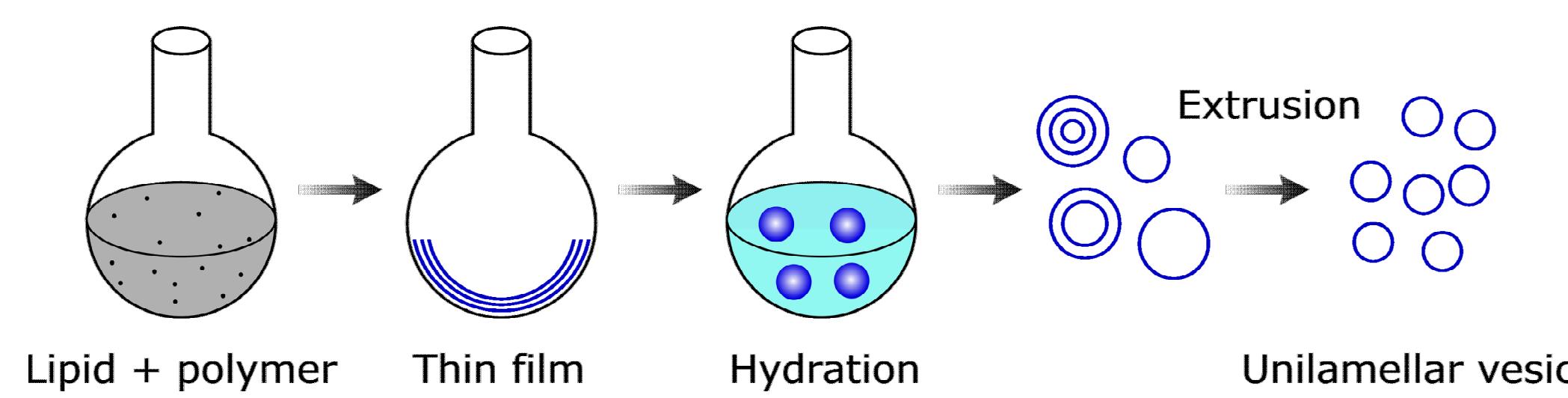


- Polymer : Poly (butadiene-*b*-ethylene oxide) (PBD-PEO)

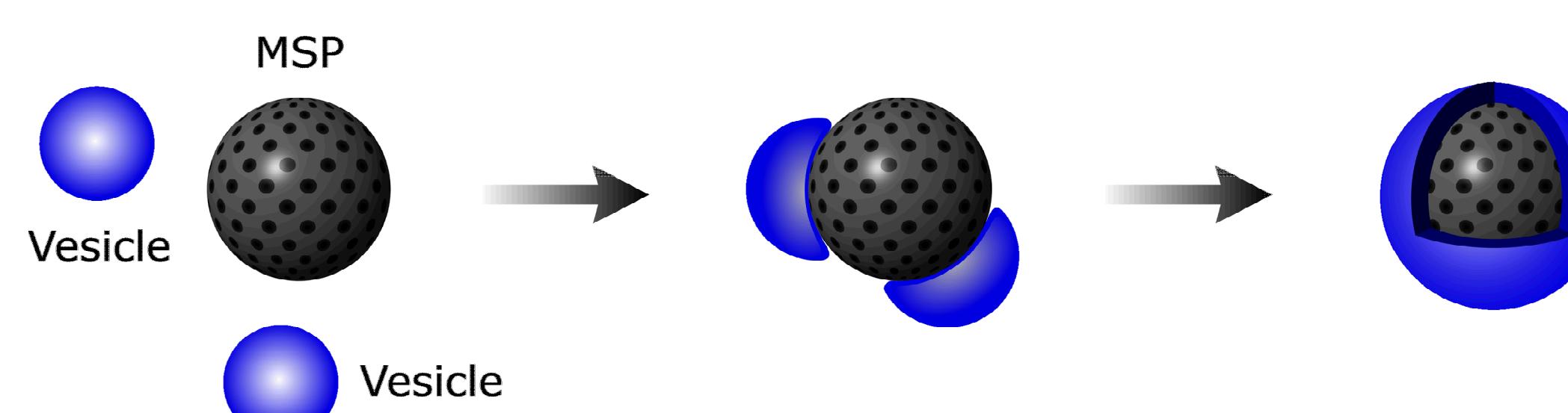


- Mesoporous silica nanoparticle (MSP)

- Formation of hybrid vesicles via thin film hydration

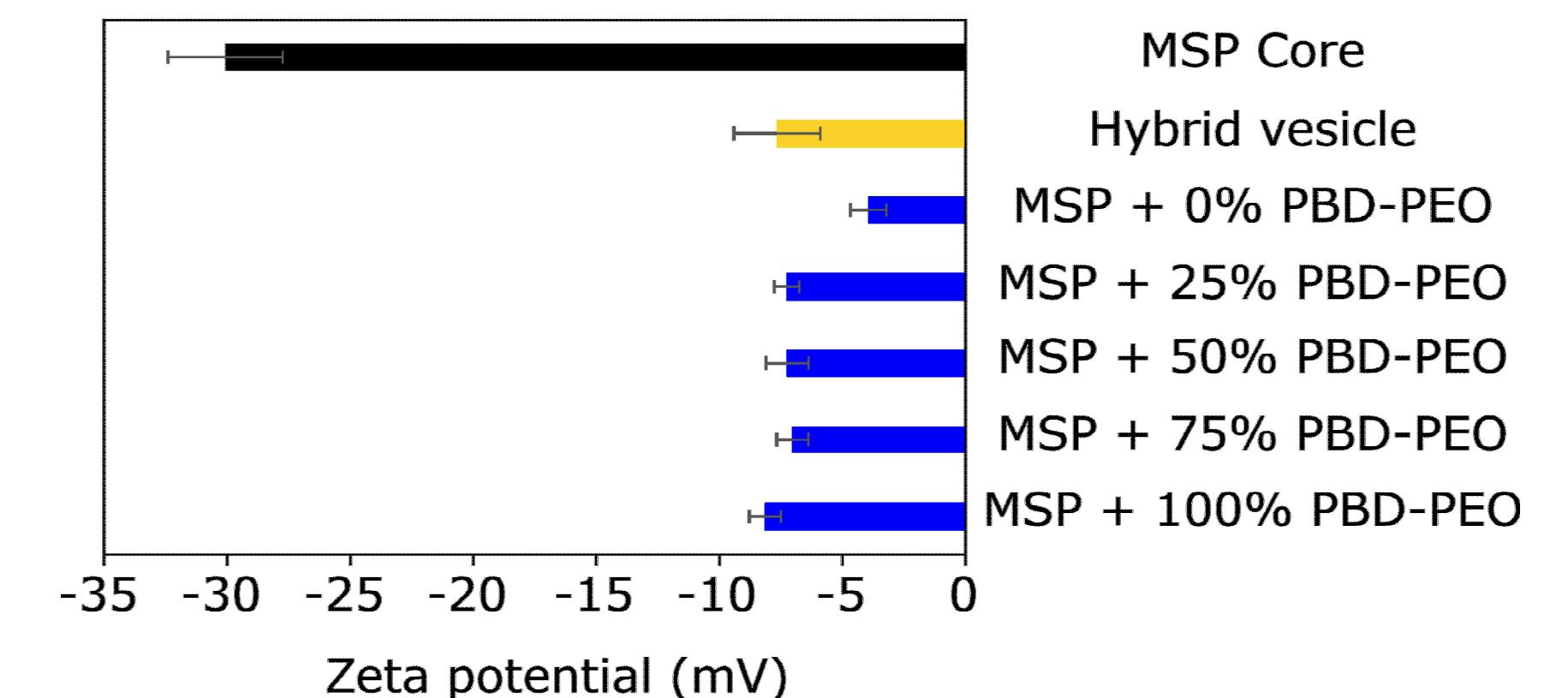


- Formation of MSP-supported hybrid bilayers by fusion

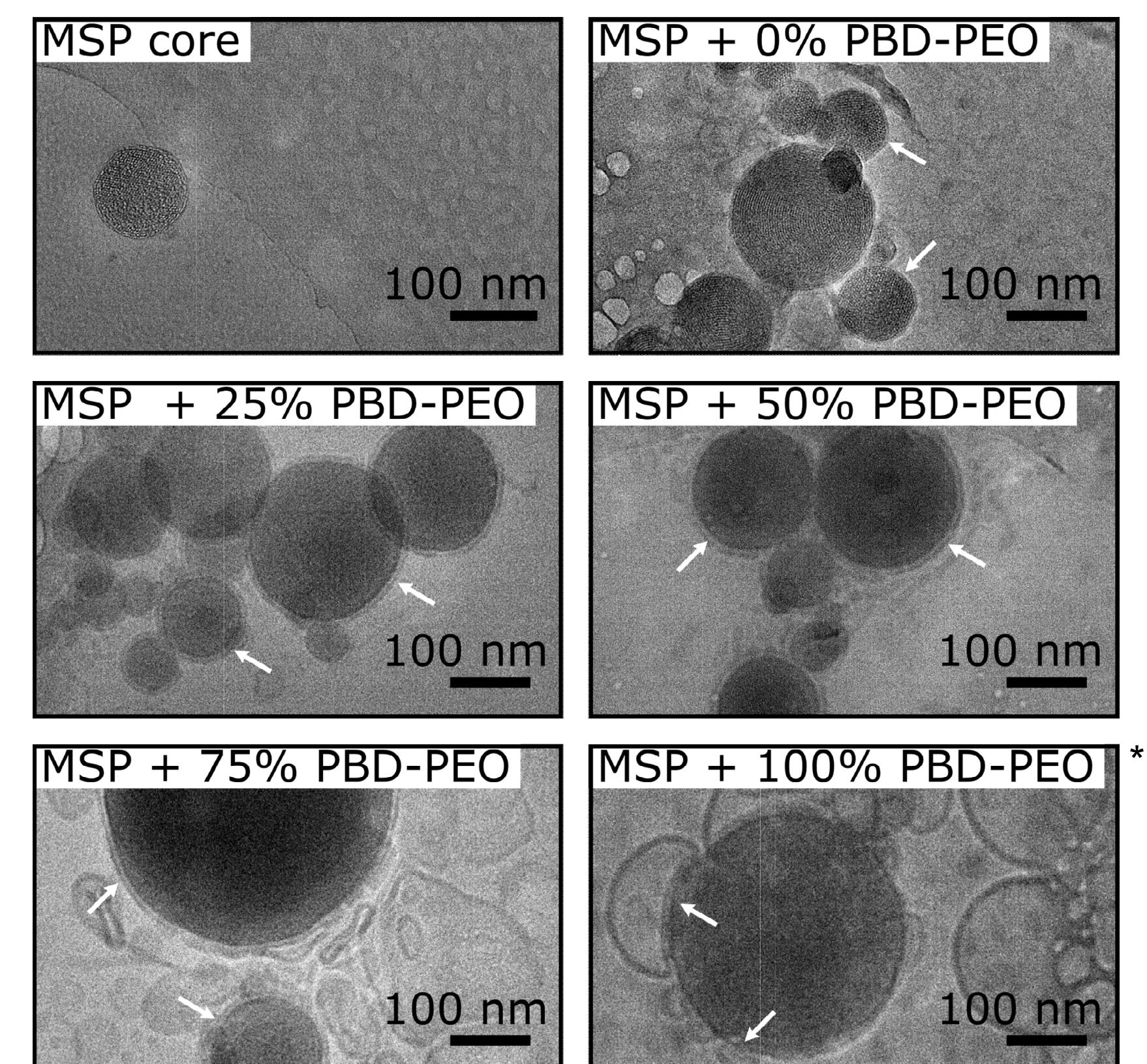


3. Result – Hybrid Bilayer Coating on Particle

- Change in zeta potential of MSP before and after vesicle fusion, indicating formation of bilayer coating on the MSP



- CryoEM images showing MSP-supported hybrid bilayers



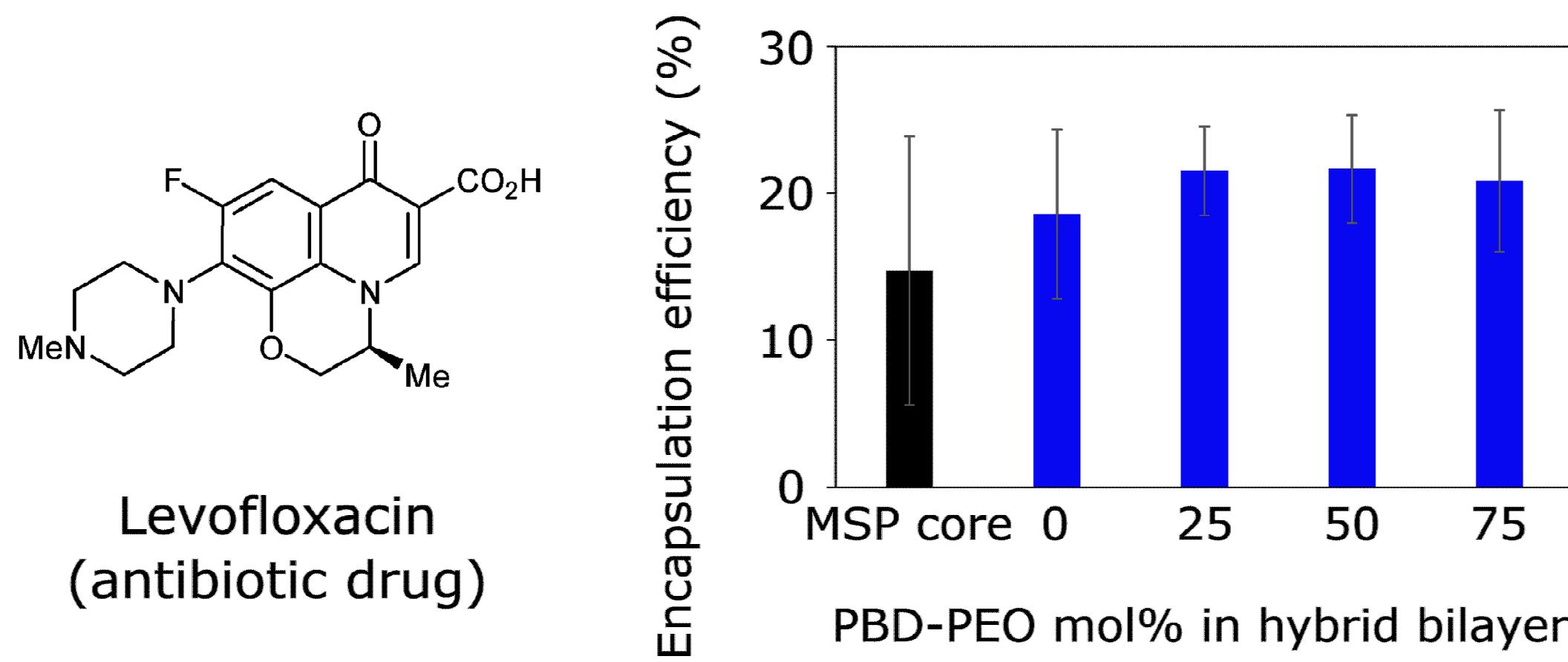
*Incomplete coating of 100% PBD-PEO bilayer due to robust polymer bilayer

5. Conclusion & Future Work

- We have demonstrated formation of supported hybrid bilayers on MSP by fusion.
- MSP with bilayer coating can be loaded with more cargo than MSP without bilayer coating.
- MSP with hybrid bilayer coating releases cargo slower than MSP with lipid bilayer coating due to enhanced mechanical stability of bilayer.
- Chemical and pH stability of MSP with hybrid bilayer coating will be further investigated for drug delivery application.
- Cell cytotoxicity of MSP-supported hybrid bilayer will be studied.

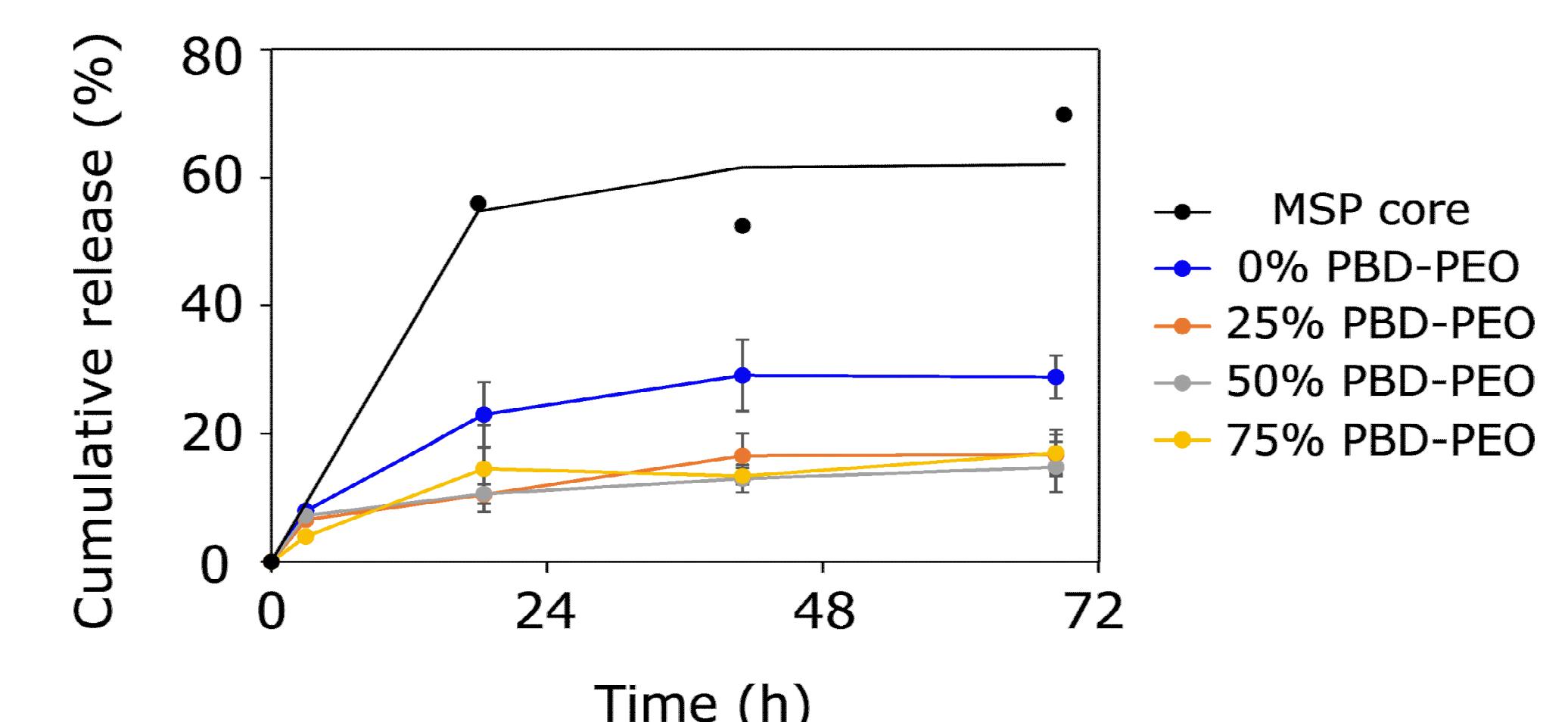
4. Result – Drug Loading and Release

- Drug encapsulation efficiency of MSP with hybrid bilayer coating



→ Coated MSP (21%) can be loaded with more drug than uncoated MSP (14%).

- Drug release from MSP with hybrid bilayer coating



→ MSP with hybrid bilayer coating (16%) releases drug slower than MSP with lipid bilayer coating (28%).

6. Acknowledgement & Reference

This work was performed, in part, at the Center for Integrated Nanotechnologies, an Office of Science User Facility operated for the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Science. Sandia National Laboratories is a multi-mission laboratory managed and operated by National Technology and Engineering Solutions of Sandia, LLC., a wholly owned subsidiary of Honeywell International, Inc., for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-NA-0003525.

- [1] C.J. Brinker et al. *Nat. Mat.* **2011**, *10*, 389-397
- [2] D.E. Discher et al. *Science* **1999**, *284*, 1143-1146
- [3] W.F. Paxton et al. *Colloids Surf. B Biointerfaces* **2017**, *159*, 268-276