

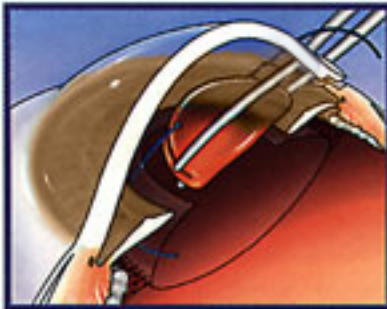
Polimeri e Biopolimeri di interesse farmaceutico

Stefano Piotto – piotto@unisa.it

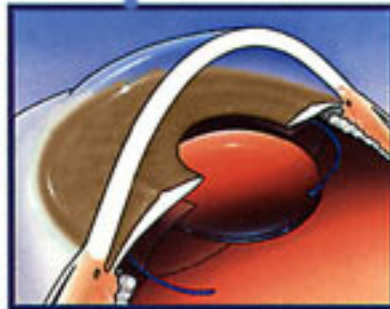
Simona Concilio – sconcilio@unisa.it



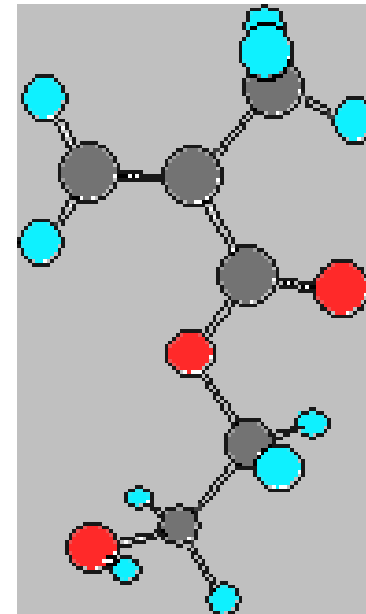
Idrogeli



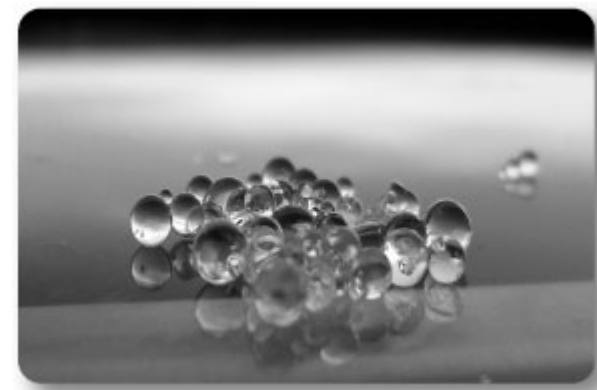
Folded Lens in Incision



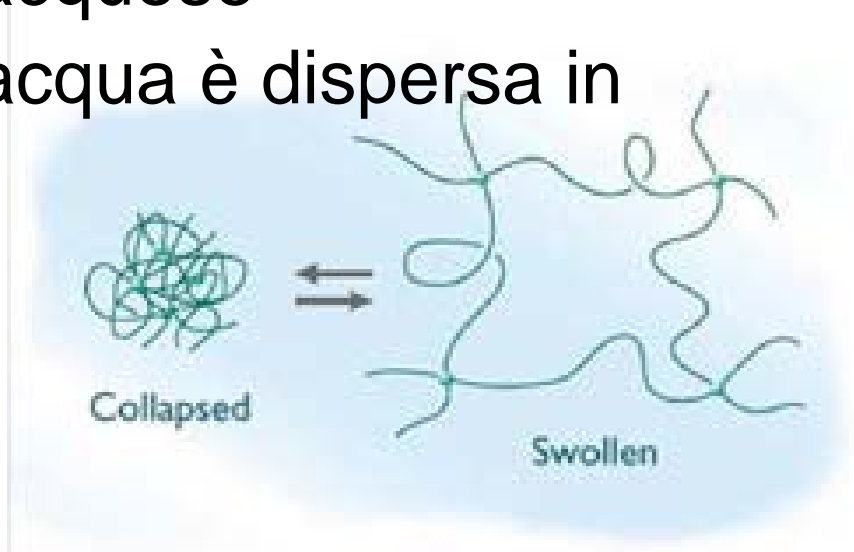
Unfolded in the Eye



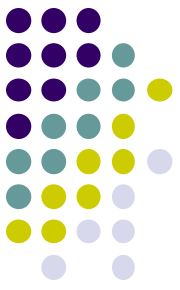
Definizioni



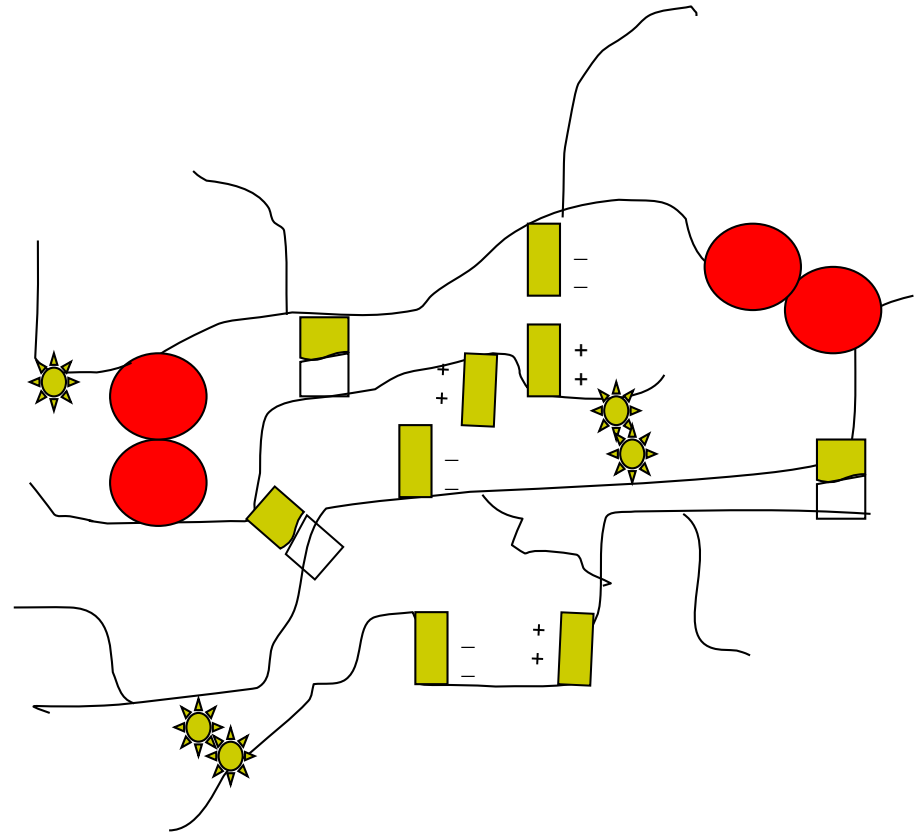
- Gli idrogeli sono polimeri reticolati, insolubili in acqua; formano una rete tridimensionale di catene polimeriche, unite da legami chimici o fisici;
- Polimeri in grado di rigonfiarsi in condizioni acquose
- Network polimerici in cui l'acqua è dispersa in tutta la struttura.



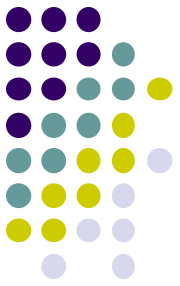
La reticolazione può essere chimica o fisica:



- per reazione di uno o più monomeri con gruppi funzionali laterali,
- legame idrogeno o ionico
- interazioni di van der Waals



Idrogeli

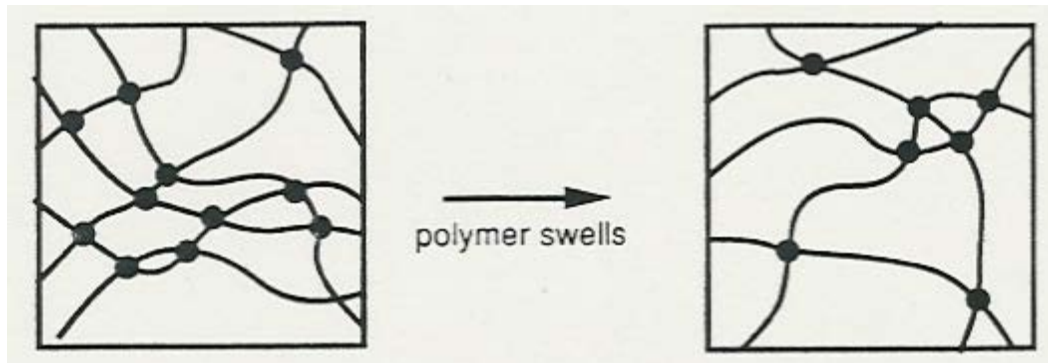


- Contengono uno o più atomi altamente elettronegativi, il che si traduce in una asimmetria di carica e favorisce legami idrogeno con l'acqua;
- A causa della loro natura idrofila, i materiali secchi assorbono l'acqua;
- Per essere definito idrogel, l'acqua deve rappresentare almeno il **10%** in peso (o in volume) del materiale;
- Quando il contenuto di acqua supera il **95%** del peso totale (o volume), l'idrogel si dice **superassorbente**.

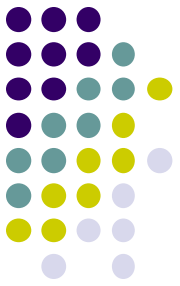
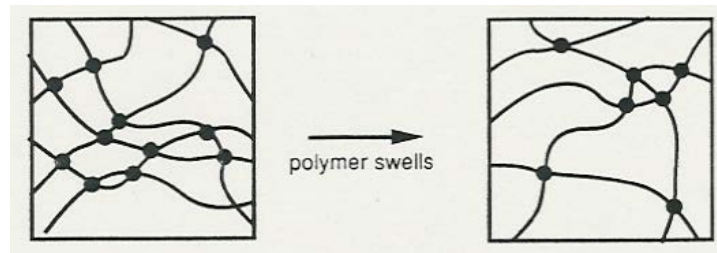
Idrogel: Swelling



- Il grado di rigonfiamento (o *swelling*) può essere quantificato come :
 - rapporto tra il **volume** del campione in stato rigonfio e il volume allo stato secco
 - rapporto tra il **peso** del campione rigonfio e quello del campione secco

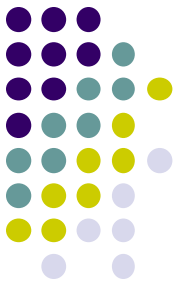


Idrogel:



- In un idrogel reticolato chimicamente, tutte le catene polimeriche sono collegate da legami covalenti per formare una rete e, in tal modo
- può essere visto come una sola molecola di grandi dimensioni o supra-macromolecola;
- La forza di rigonfiamento è controbilanciata dalla forza retrattile della struttura reticolata;
- La proprietà unica di questi gel è la capacità di **mantenere la loro forma originale durante e dopo il rigonfiamento**;
- Due forze diventano uguali ad un certo punto e l'equilibrio è raggiunto.

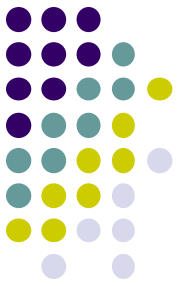
La forma si conserva



Swelling of a dried hydrogel (left) to a larger size of the same shape (right) in water.



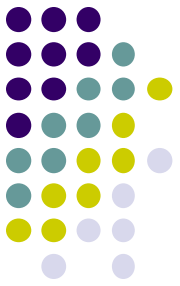
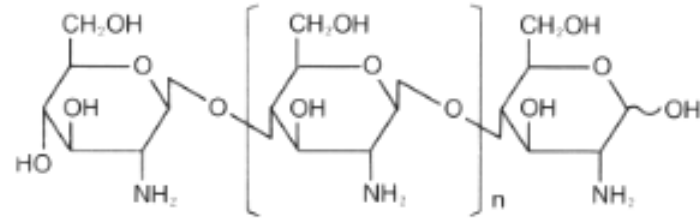
Xerogel



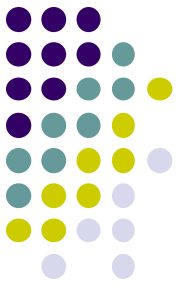
- Sono idrogel secchi
- Di solito il processo di rigonfiamento in acqua richiede molto tempo;
- Lo swelling è dovuto a una lenta diffusione di acqua attraverso le catene di polimero compatto;
- Una proprietà utile per la **somministrazione di farmaci controllata**.

Chitosano

Sample: Chitosan



Idrogel: Swelling



- Perché il grado di rigonfiamento è importante?

Perché da esso dipendono:

- coefficiente di diffusione di un soluto attraverso l'idrogel
- proprietà di superficie e mobilità di superficie
- proprietà ottiche (in particolare per applicazioni di lenti a contatto)
- proprietà meccaniche



Applicazioni



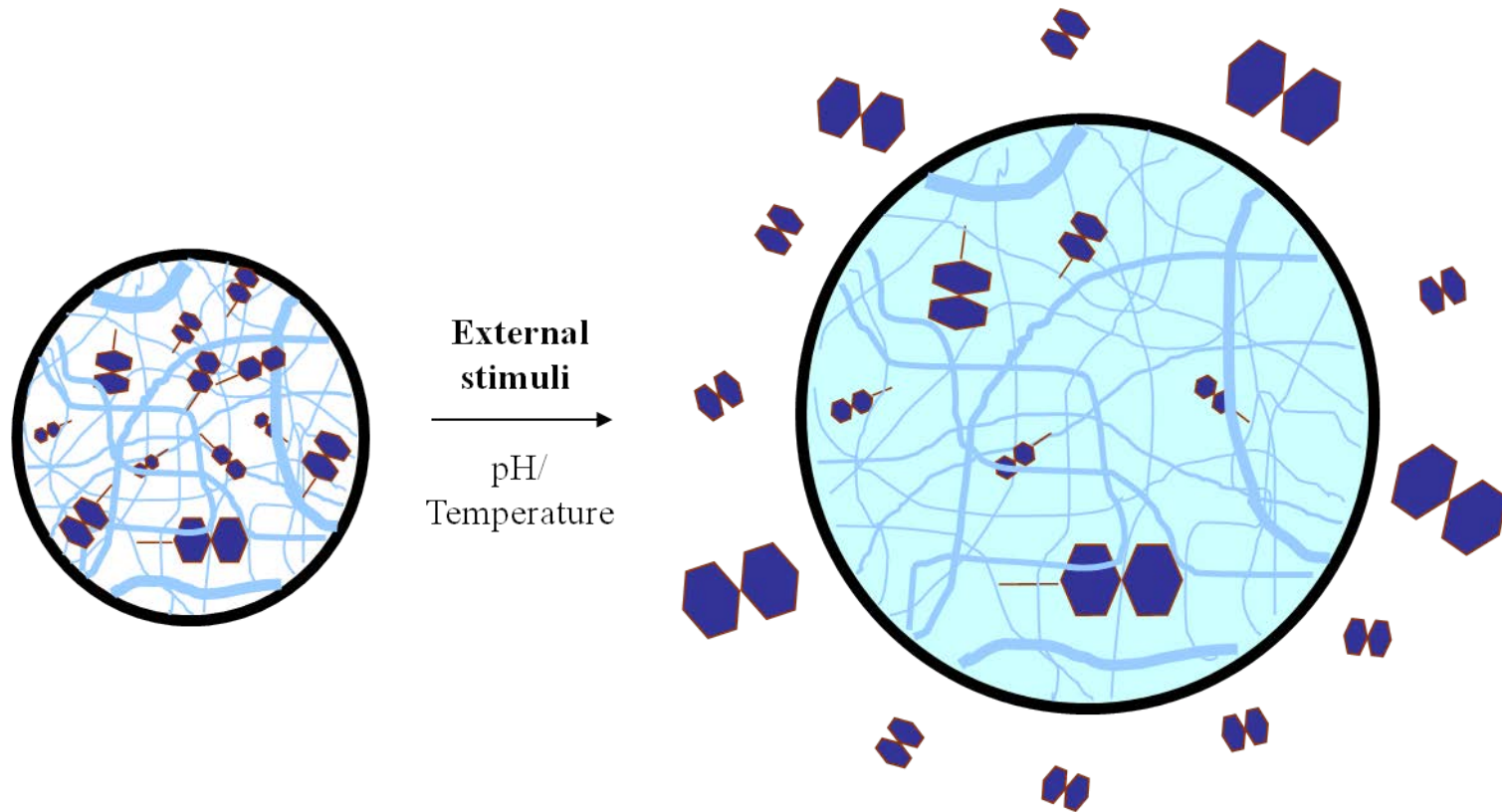
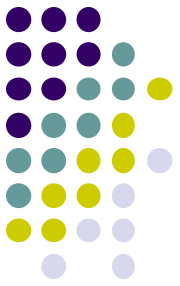
Applicazioni Farmaceutiche

- La composizione dei monomeri e le relative quantità nel multi-polimero idrogel possono essere variate per alterare le caratteristiche di diffusione e permeabilità del gel contenente agenti farmaceutici

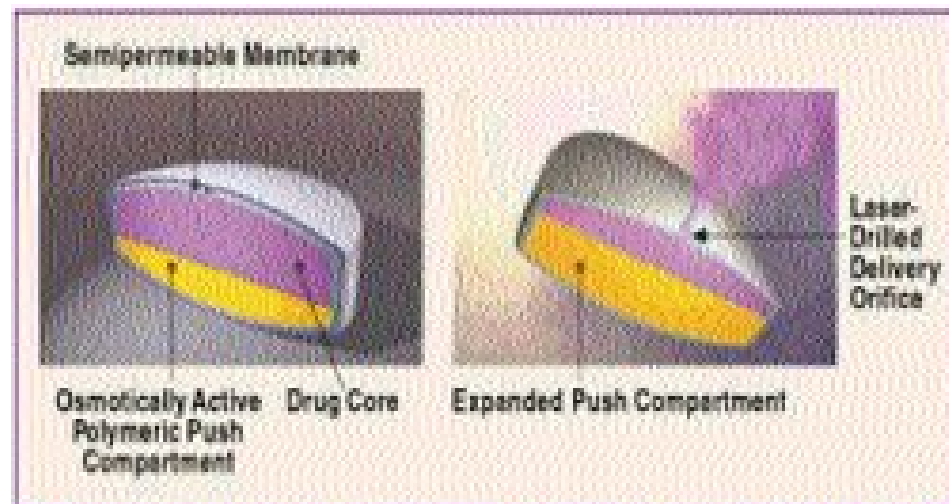
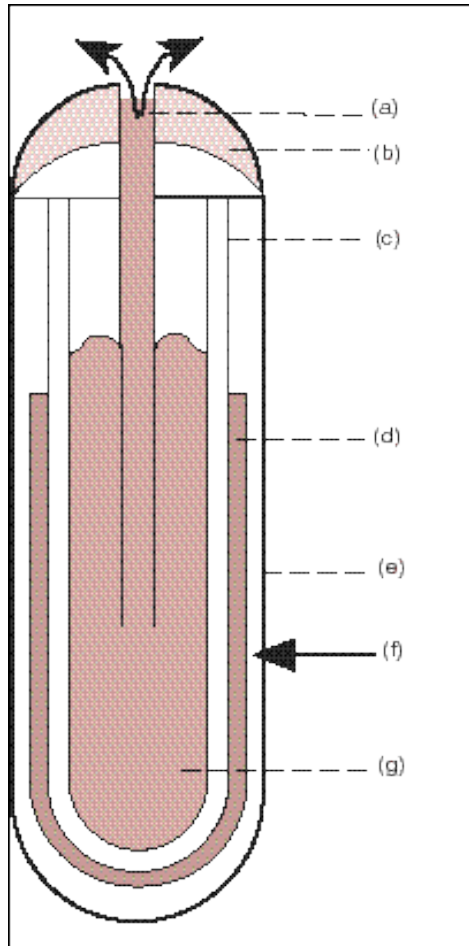
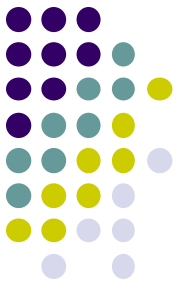
Metodi di drug delivery

- Il farmaco viene intrappolato in idrogel **durante la polimerizzazione**
- Il farmaco è introdotto **durante il rigonfiamento** in acqua
- Il rilascio avviene per fuoriuscita del farmaco dal gel e afflusso di acqua nel gel

Rilascio di farmaco dal'idrogel



Drug delivery



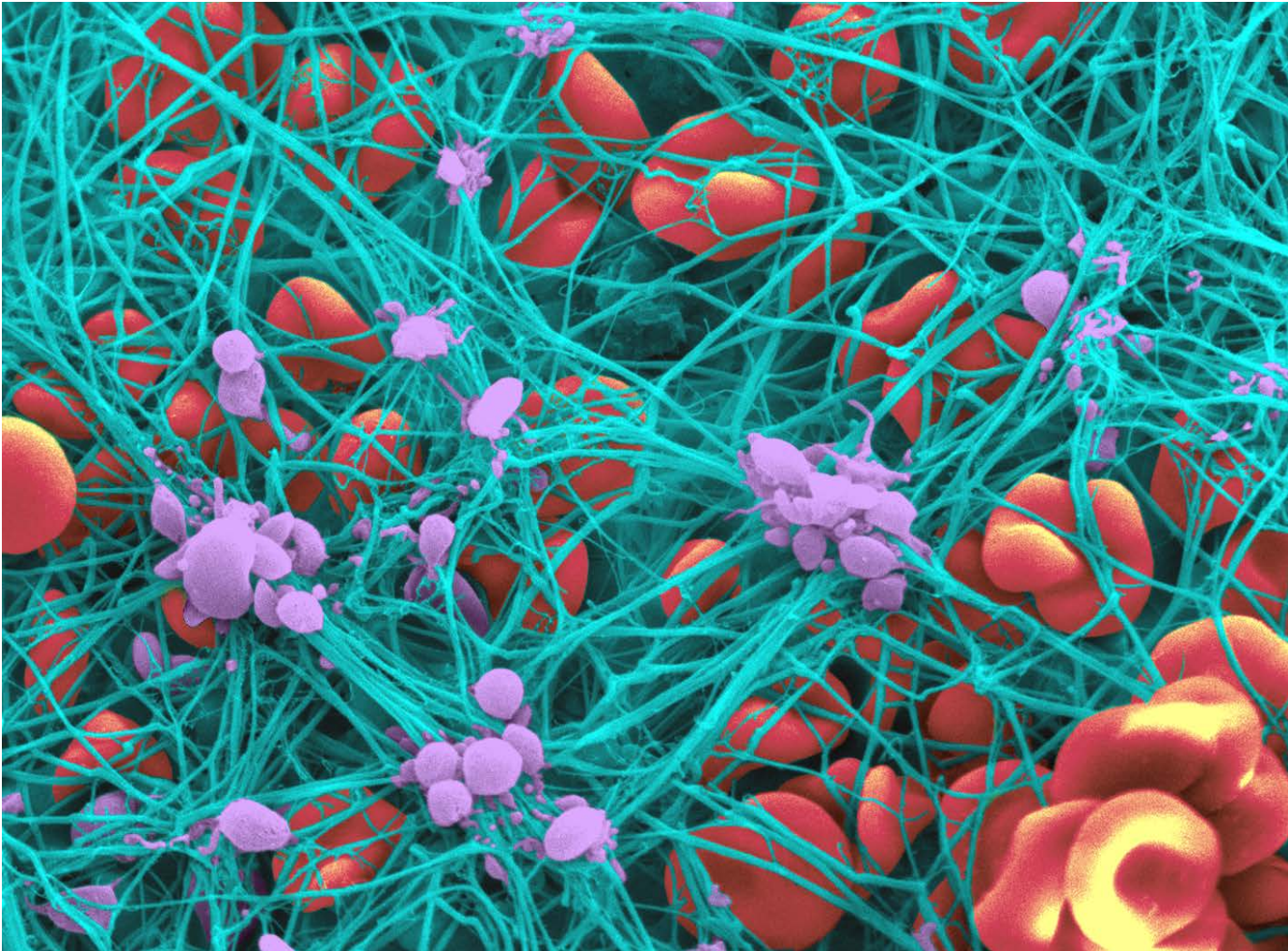
Esempi di idrogel biologici:



- Jello (gel di collagene ~ 97% acqua)
- Componenti della matrice extracellulare
- Polisaccaridi
- DNA/RNA
- coagulo di sangue
- Mucina - rivestimento dello stomaco, bronchi, intestino
- Glycocalyx - cellule epiteliali di rivestimento dei vasi sanguigni



Fibrin Hydrogel (coagulo sanguigno)

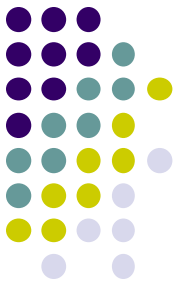


Funzione di un idrogel biologico

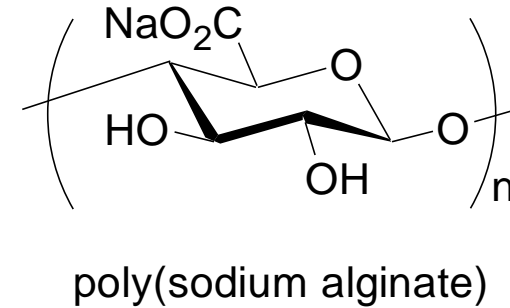
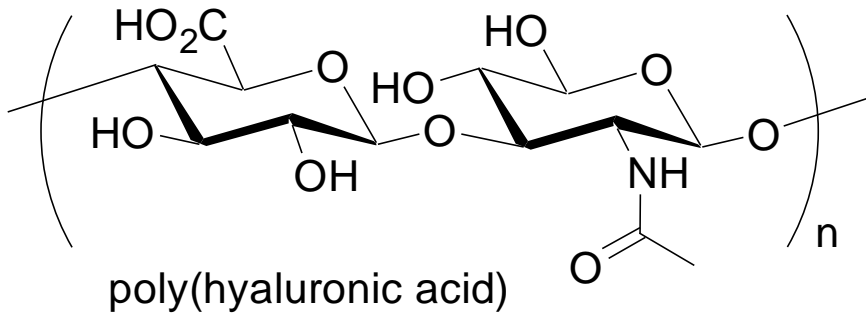


- Diminuzione della permeabilità alle molecole di grandi dimensioni
- Resistenza strutturale (per le pareti delle cellule epiteliali)
- Cattura e *clearance* di sostanze estranee
- Diminuzione della resistenza allo scivolamento/scorrimento
- Alta viscosità interna

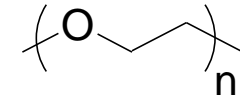
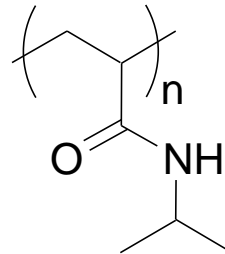
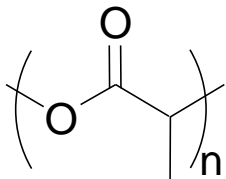
Polimeri che formano Idrogeli



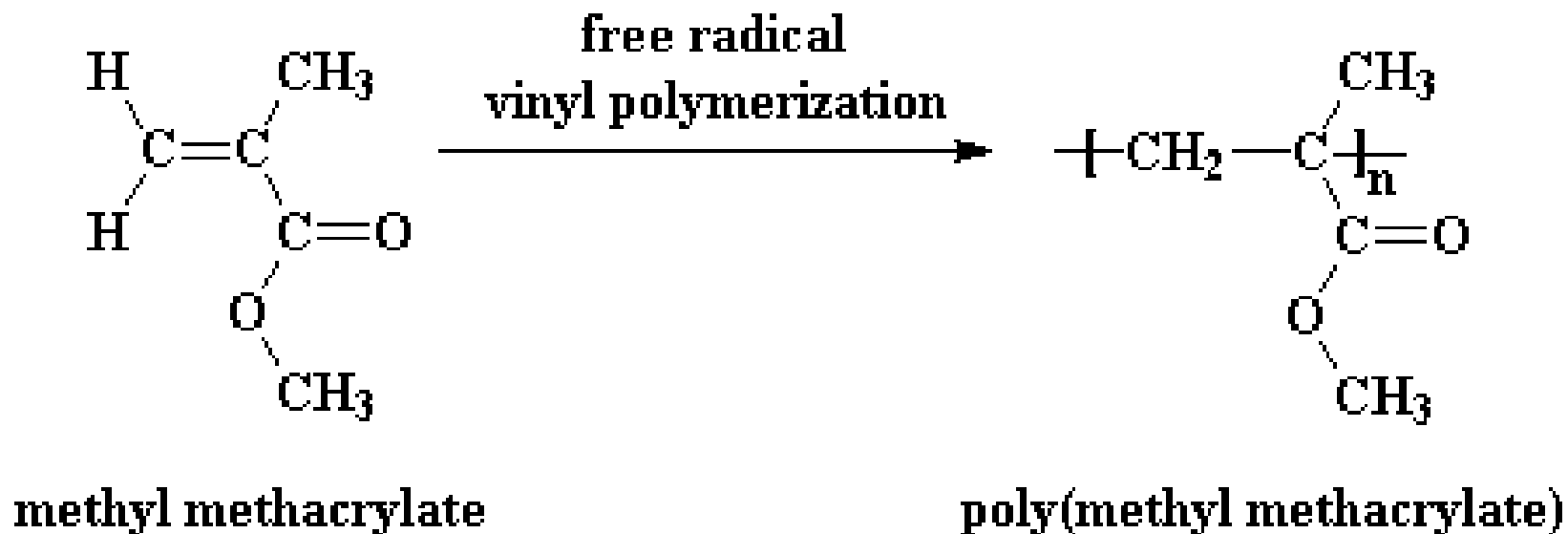
Naturali



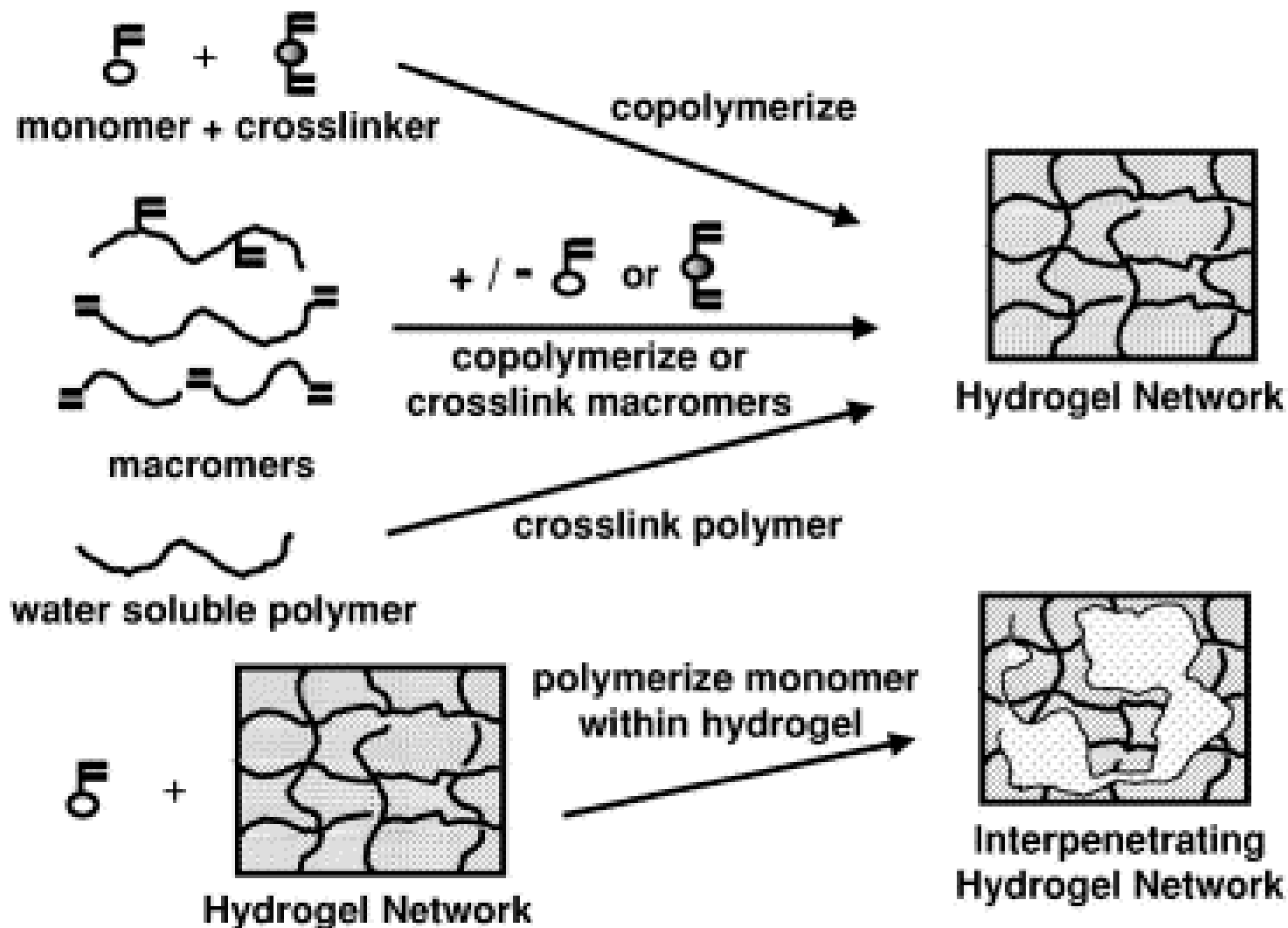
Sintetici



Poly(methyl methacrylate)



Preparazione di Idrogeli





GELESIS

Technology

Gelesis is developing a breakthrough treatment for obesity and other related co-morbidities.



About Gelesis

● Technology

About Obesity

Advisors (alphabetical)

Team

News

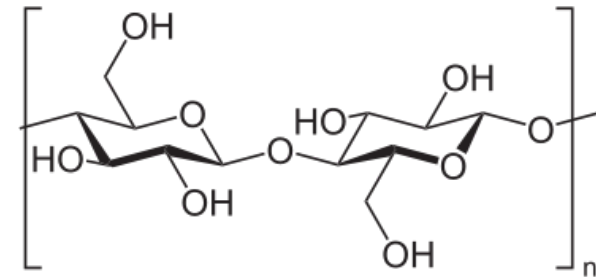
Contact Us



Novel superabsorbent cellulose-based hydrogels crosslinked with citric acid

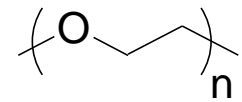
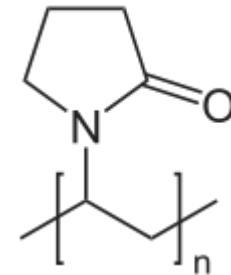
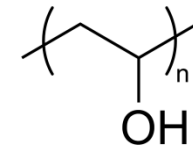
Sannino¹, et al, **Journal of Biomedical Materials Research Part A**, vol. 67, 1016–1024, 2003

Idrogeli



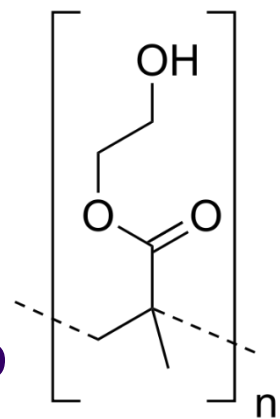
Idrogeli **altamente rigonfiabili**:

- Derivati della cellulosa
- poly(vinyl alcohol)
- poly(N-vinyl-2-pyrrolidone), PNVP
- poly(ethylene glycol)

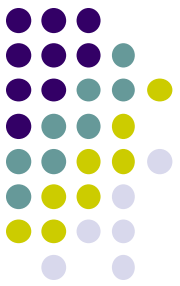


Idrogeli **poco rigonfiabili**:

- poly(hydroxyethyl methacrylate), PHEMA e derivati

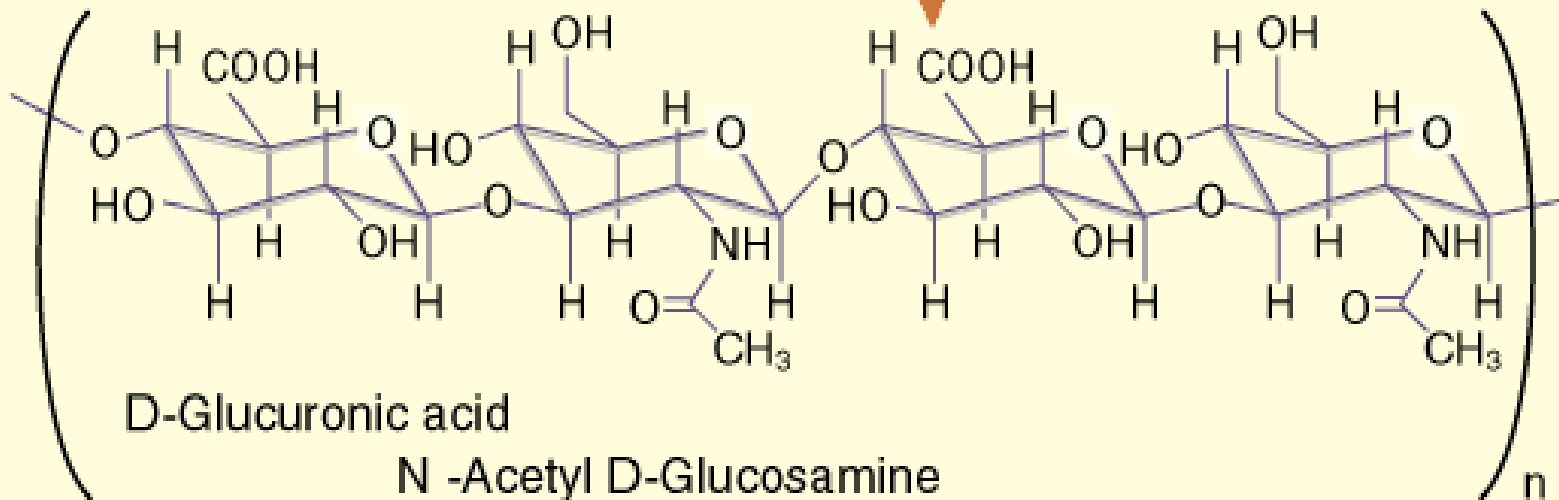


Si può copolimerizzare un monomero altamente idrofilo con altri monomeri meno idrofili, per raggiungere il grado di rigonfiamento desiderato

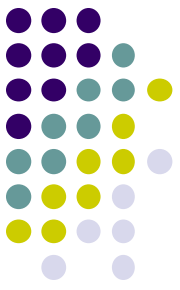


Acido ialuronico

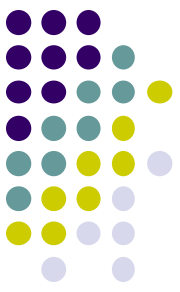
principal targets for chemical modification



Caratteristiche importanti degli idrogeli



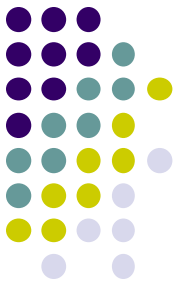
- Di solito sono **polimeri** altamente **ionici**
- Spesso mostrano grandi variazioni volumetriche in risposta alla concentrazione ionica (Ca^{++} , H^+) o alla temperatura
- Il volume è determinato dalla combinazione di forze attrattive e repulsive



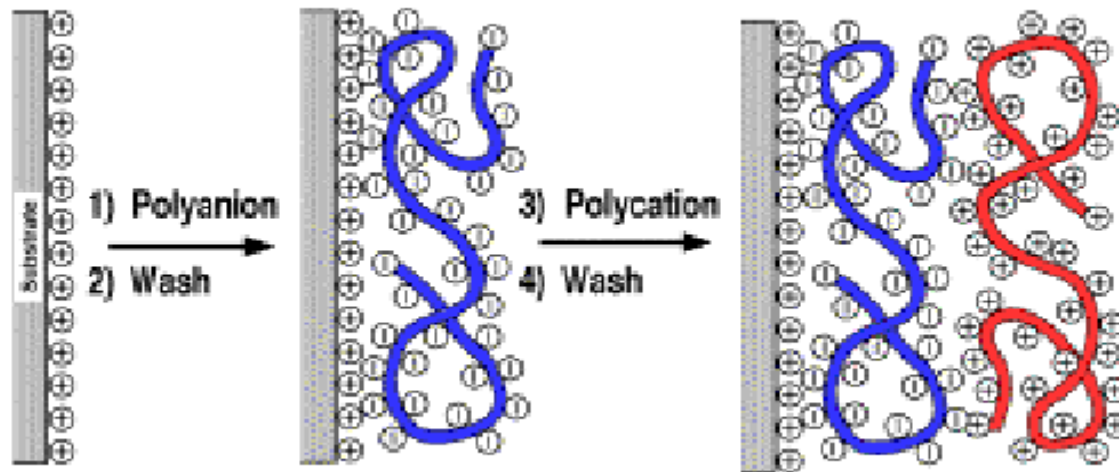
Idrogeli polielettroliti

- Polyanions
 - Carboxymethylcellulose
 - Alginate
 - Dextran sulfate
 - Carboxymethyl dextran
 - Heparin
 - Carrageenan
 - Pectin
 - xanthan
- Polycations
 - Chitosan (derived from crab shells)
 - Polyethyleneimine
 - Poly(4-vinyl-N-butylpyridinium) bromide
 - Quarternized polycations
 - Poly(vinylbenzyltrimethyl)ammonium hydroxide

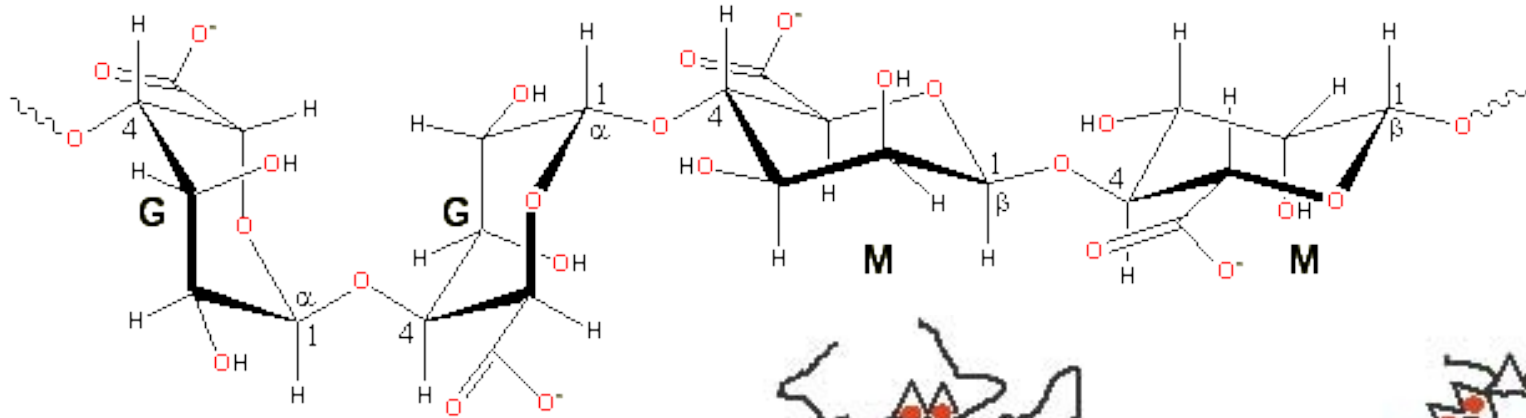
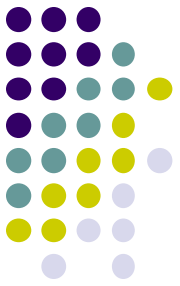
Polielettroliti Multilayer



Deposizione strato dopo strato



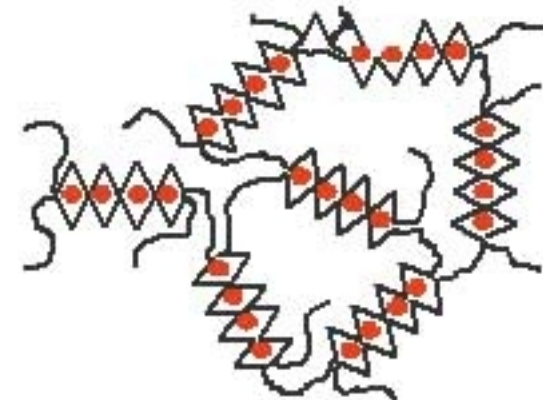
Gel di Alginato



mannuronate (M)
guluronate (G)



M-rich network



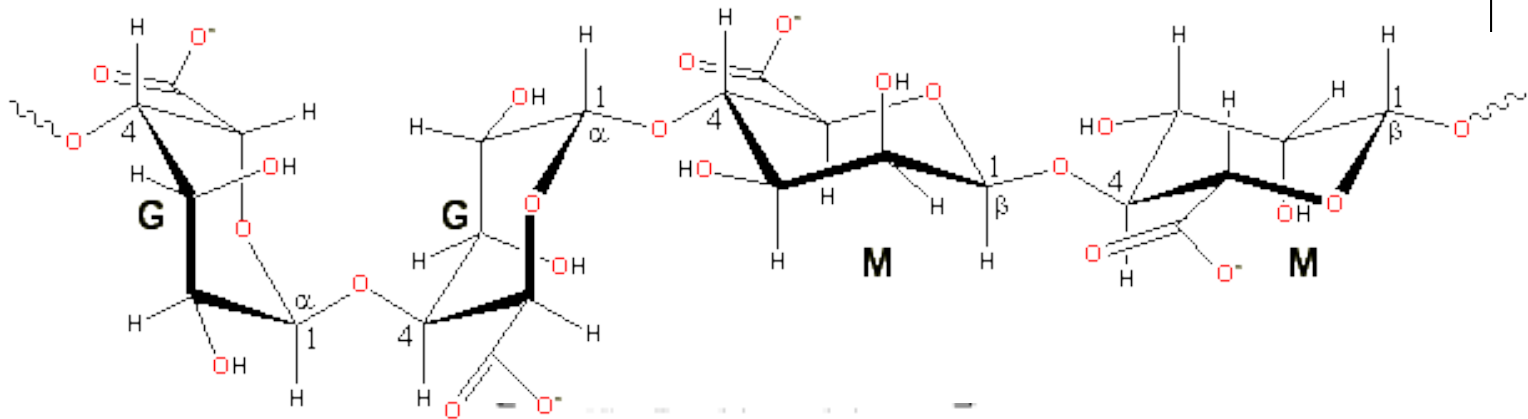
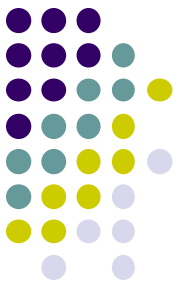
G-rich network



represents M-fractions

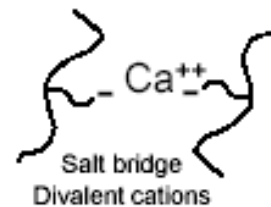
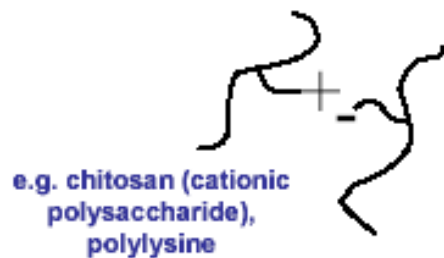
represents cross-linked G-fractions

Gel di Alginato



+ cationic polymer

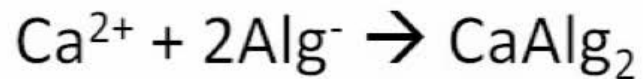
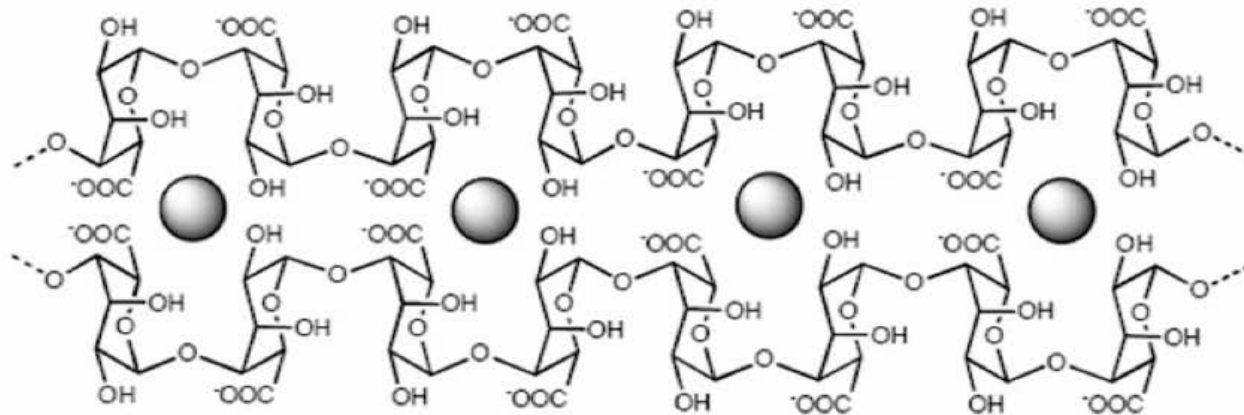
+ divalent cations





Example of gelation

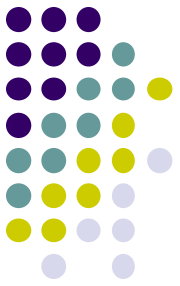
Calcium ions join together separate alginate strands



Handwritten signature or mark.

Strutture “egg-box” (a “scatola di **uova**”) caratteristiche dei geli rigidi di **alginato**.

Sodio alginato



Function

An algae-extracted gelling agent, sodium alginate is used in molecular gastronomy in association with calcium salts for the basic spherification and reverse-spherification processes, whether to make small caviar-like pearls or large ravioles.



Properties

The uses of sodium alginate take advantage of two special properties it has. On the one hand, once dissolved in an aqueous solution, sodium alginate has the property of thickening the preparation and increasing the viscosity. On the other hand, when brought into contact with a calcium solution, it forms a gel. This gelling occurs through a cold process

Creative cooking applications

By dissolving a small amount of sodium alginate in a chosen alimentary liquid, spheres with jellied edges and a liquid interior can be fashioned. The liquid simply has to be delicately dropped in a calcium solution. Alginate and calcium will join to form a gelatinous wall around the liquid sphere thus created so that the spheres will burst in the mouth. They can be served hot or cold, in a mound that reminds of caviar or dispersed in a cocktail.





Esempi di applicazioni

- Utilizzo di gel di alginato in preparazioni di “cucina molecolare”

Video

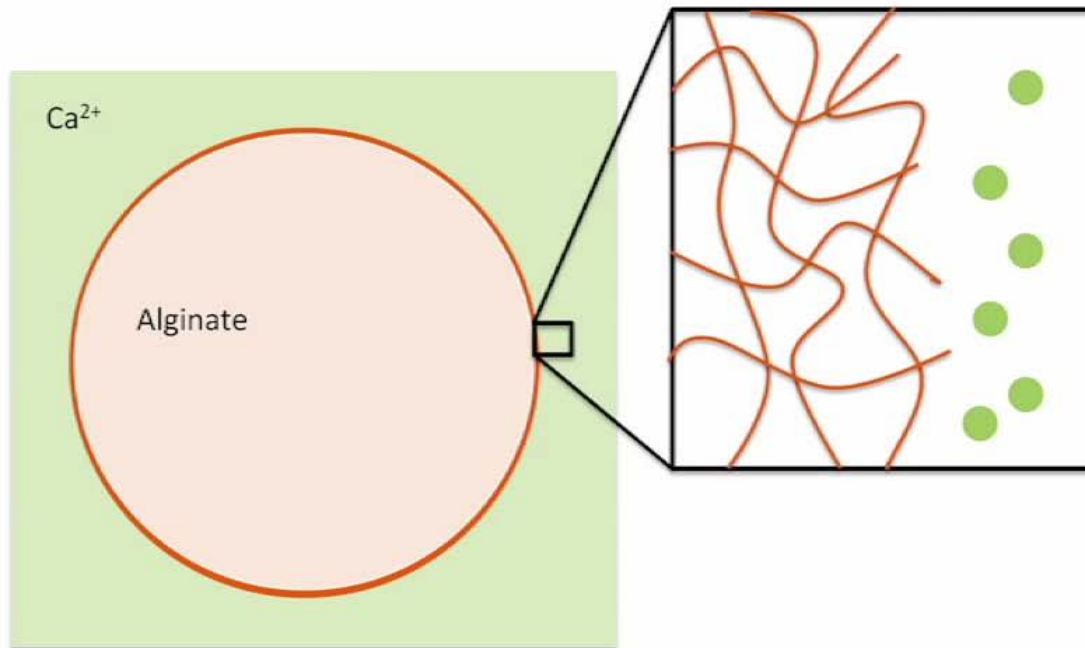


MOJITO



Spherification: Direct

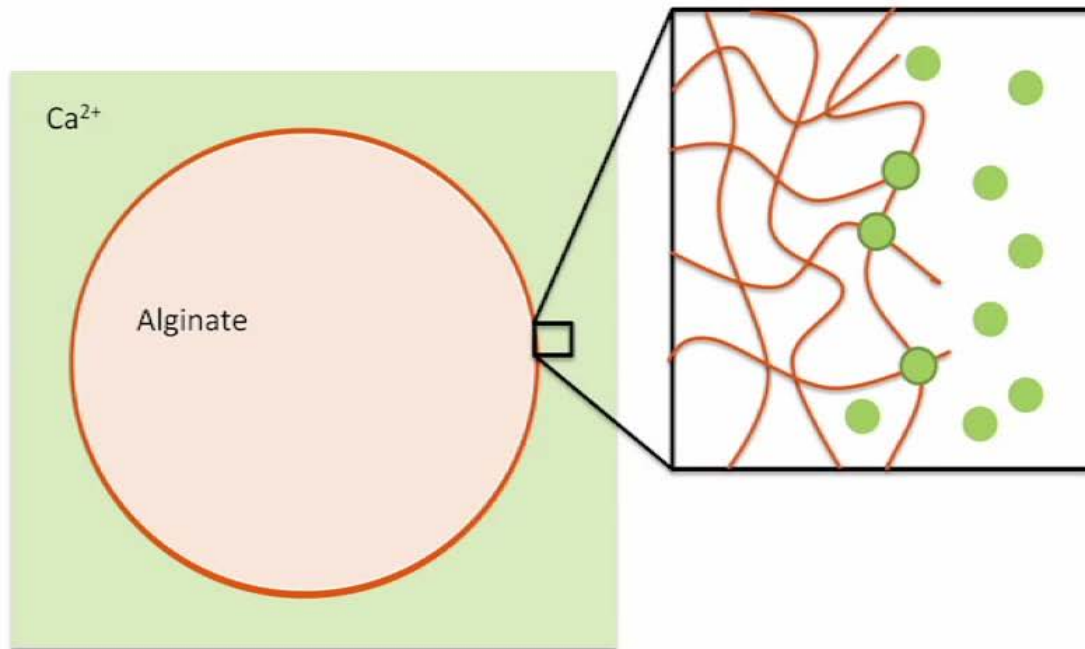
Alginate drop forms gels with Ca^{2+} in solution





Spherification: Direct

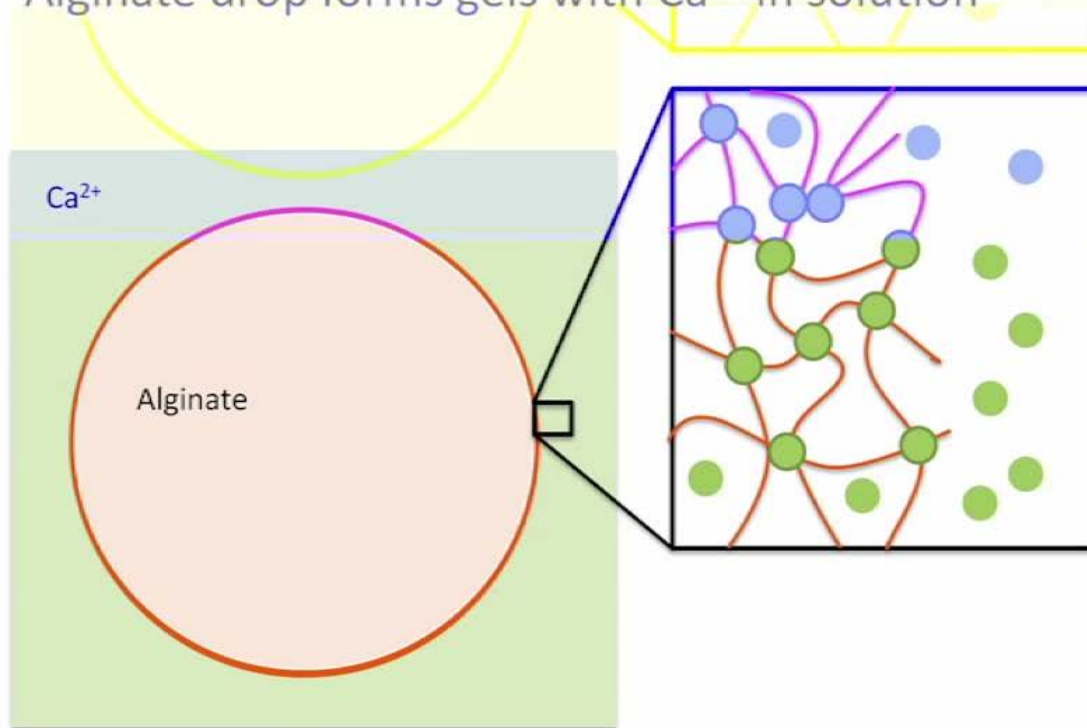
Alginate drop forms gels with Ca^{2+} in solution





Spherification: Direct

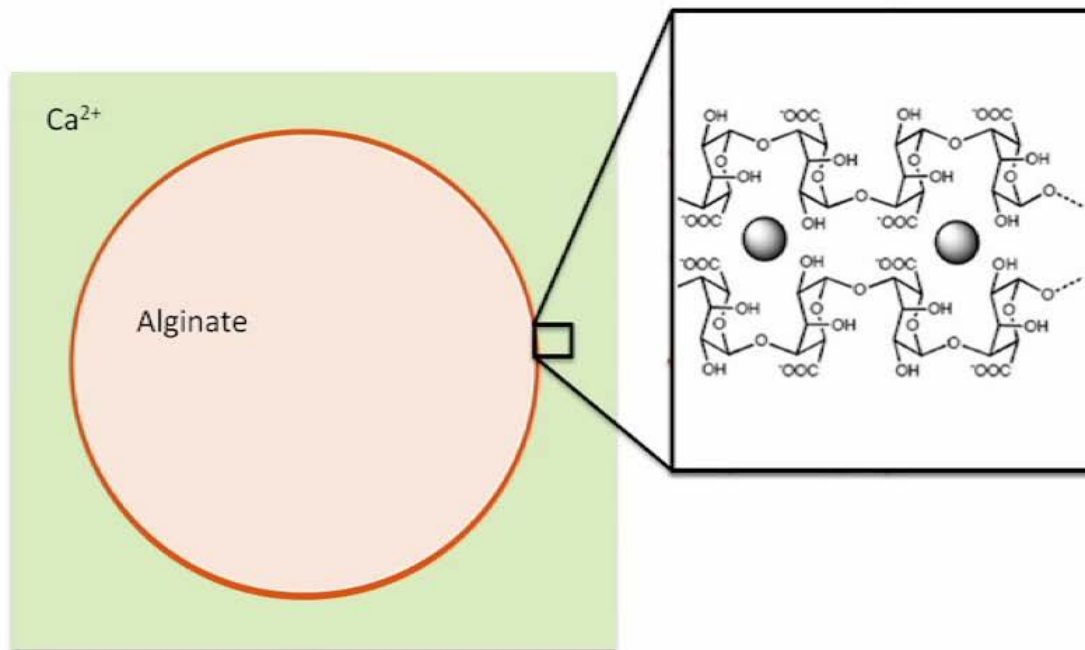
Alginate drop forms gels with Ca^{2+} in solution





Spherification: Direct

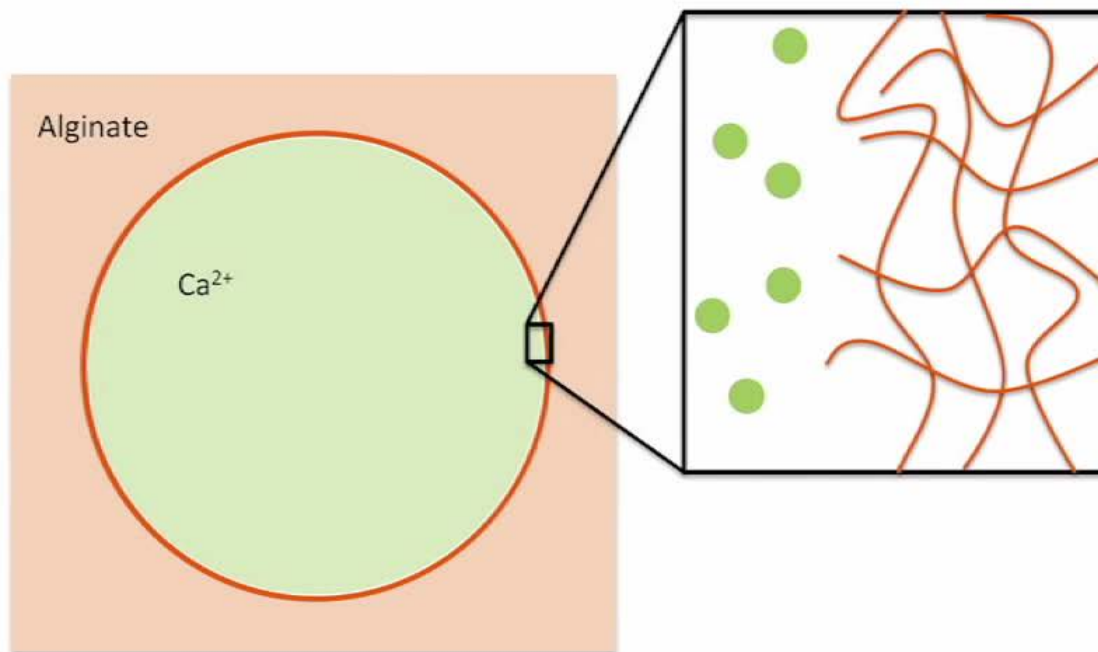
Alginate drop forms gels with Ca^{2+} in solution



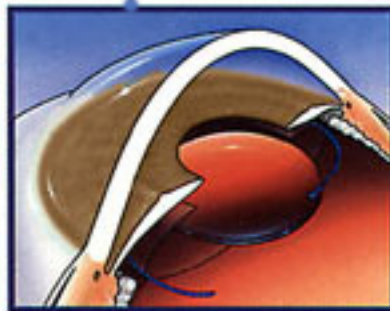
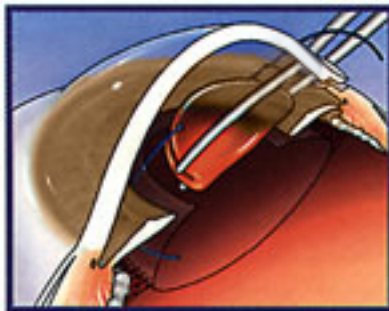
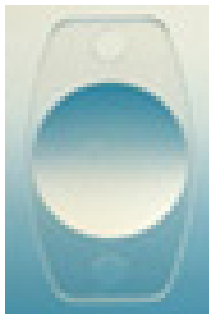


Spherification: Inverse

Ca²⁺ solution forms gels with aqueous alginate

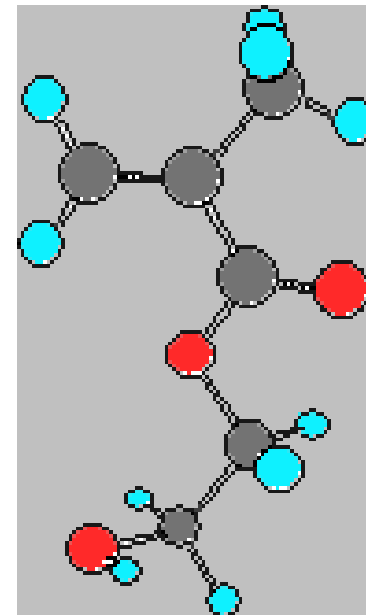


Idrogeli Parte II

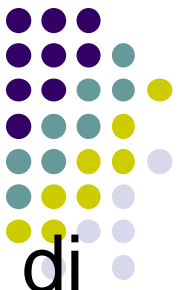


Folded Lens in Incision

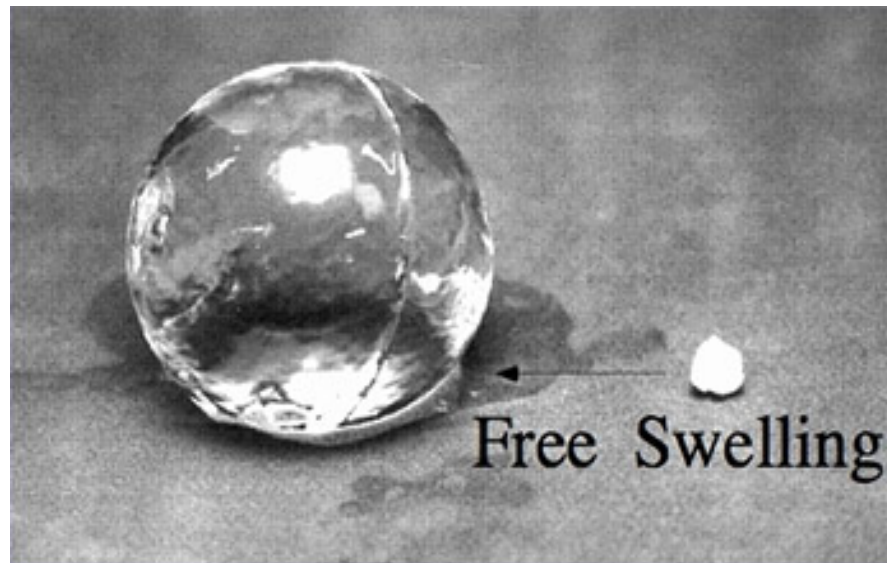
Unfolded in the Eye

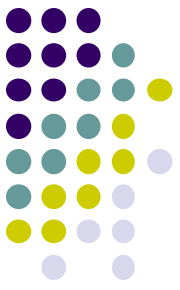


Idrogeli



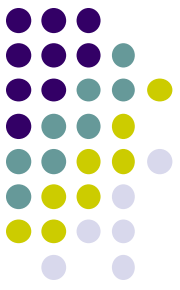
- Gli hydrogel sono polimeri reticolati in grado di rigonfiarsi con acqua: *swelling*
- Reagiscono a piccoli cambiamenti delle proprietà chimico-fisiche del mezzo in cui si trovano, ad es. pH, temperatura, forza ionica.





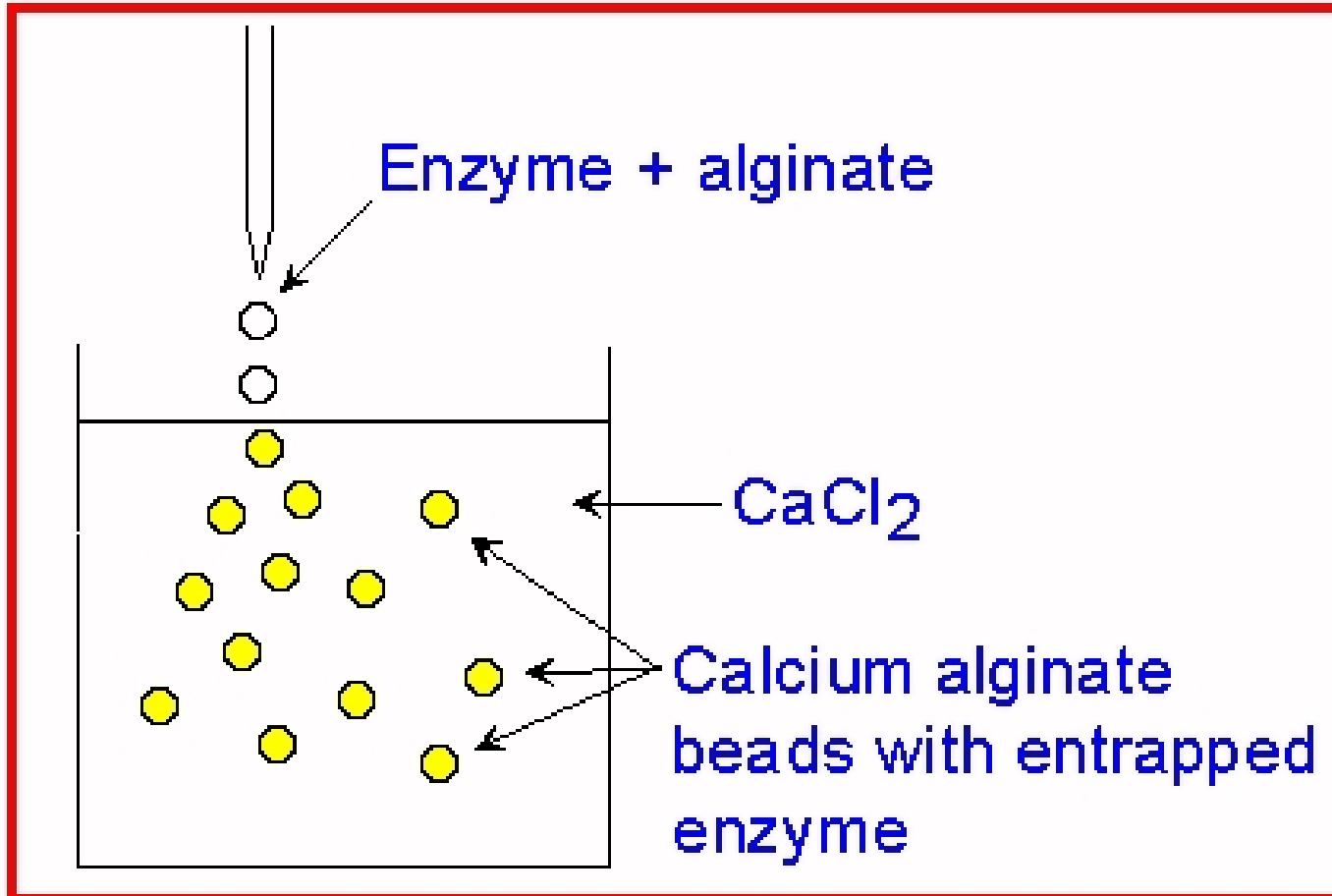
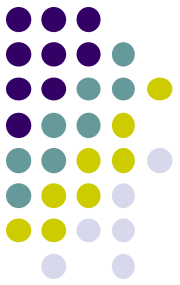
Applicazioni

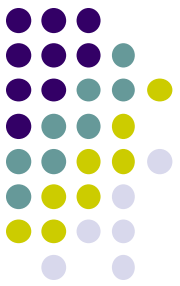
- Materiali super-assorbenti nei pannolini,
- in campo agricolo per la ritenzione di acqua e agenti nutritivi
- nelle industrie cosmetiche e farmaceutiche
- nella costruzione di organi e tessuti artificiali
- come bendaggi per tagli e ferite e nella protezione dalle fiamme
- materiali per lenti a contatto e bendaggi chirurgici



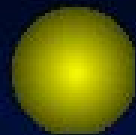
- Gli idrogel hanno la capacità di percepire i cambiamenti di pH, temperatura, o la concentrazione di metaboliti e **rilasciare** il loro carico come risultato di tale cambiamento
- idrogel che rispondono a specifiche molecole, come il glucosio o antigeni possono essere utilizzati come **biosensori**

Immobilizzazione di enzimi

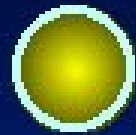




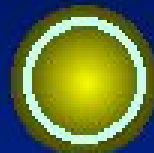
Microencapsulation Method



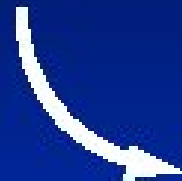
Cells in Alginate Beads



Poly-L-Lysine layer Added



Second Layer of Alginate Added

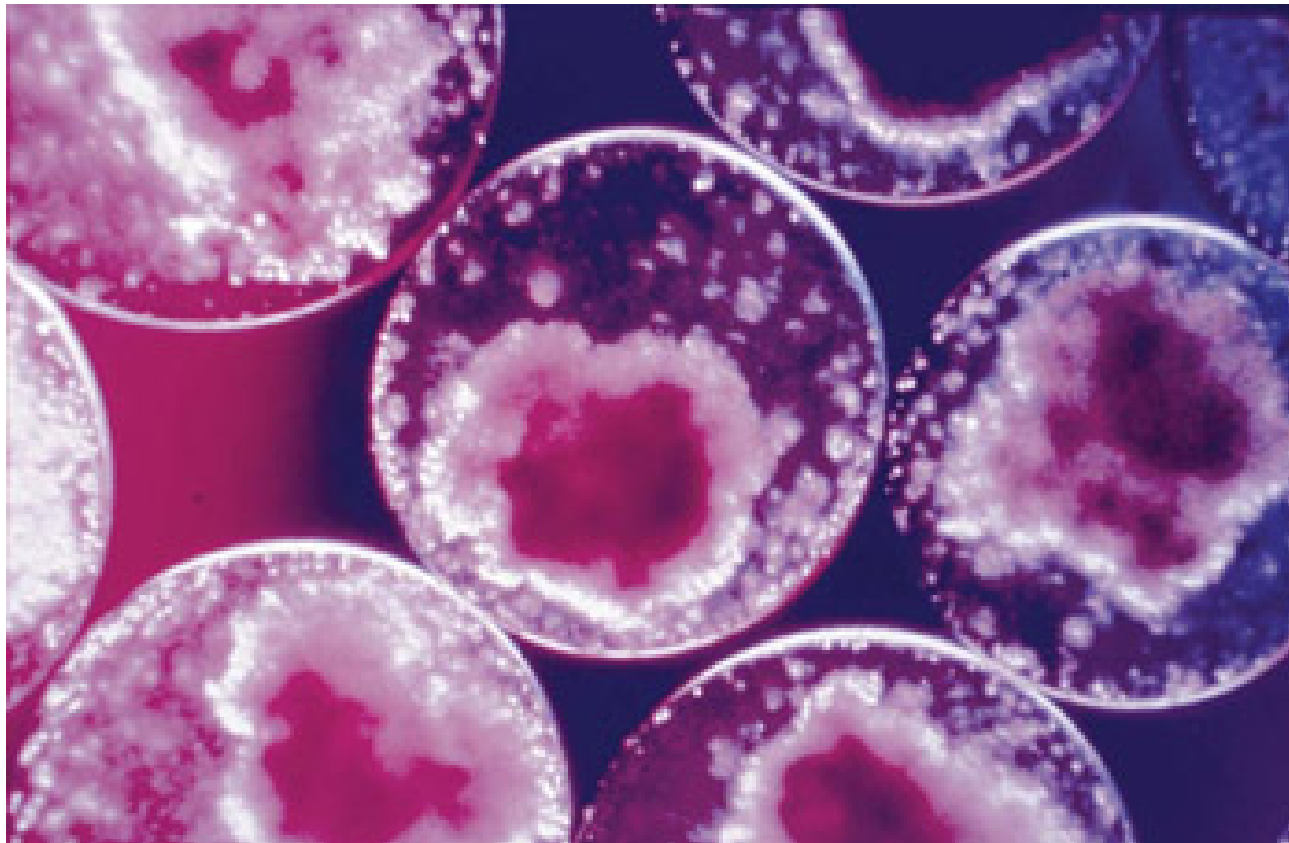
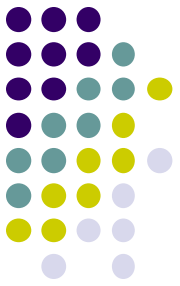


Encapsulated Cells maintained
in regular tissue culture

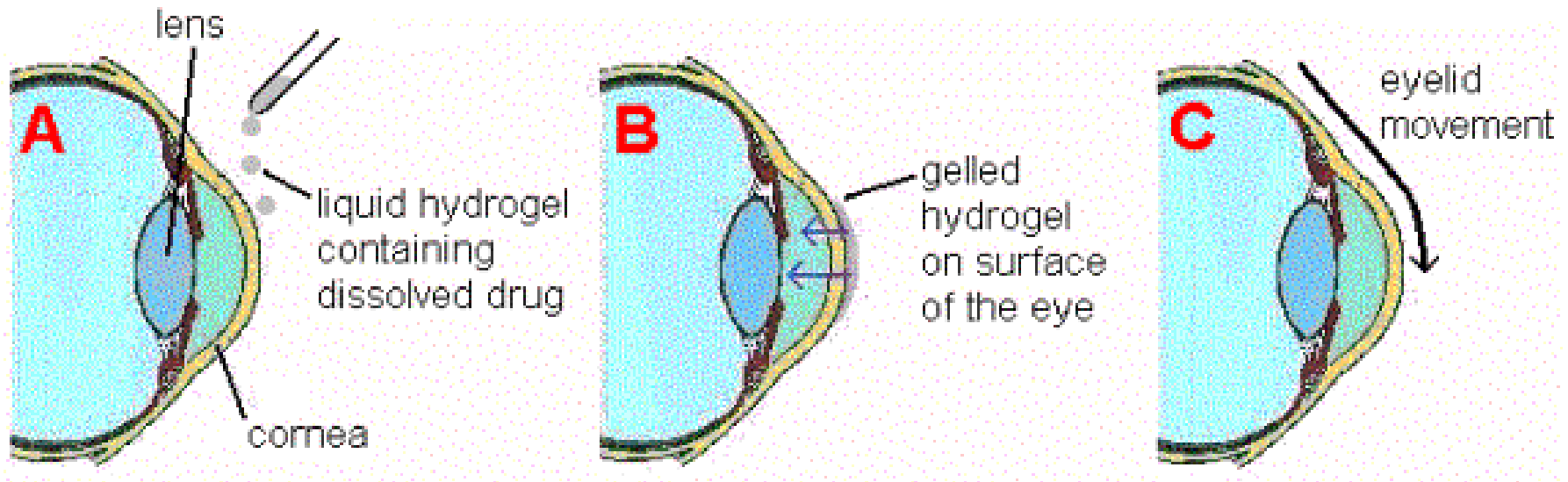
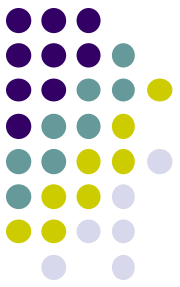
APA CAPSULES

***Scaffold* in ingegneria dei tessuti**

Gli idrogel possono contenere cellule per la riparazione tissutale



Drug Delivery Oculare



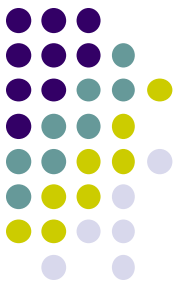
Idrogel: Applicazioni



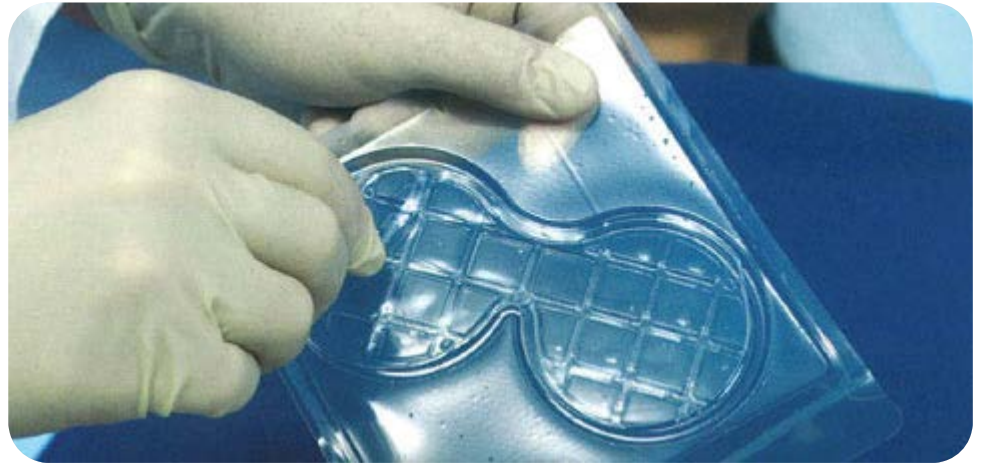
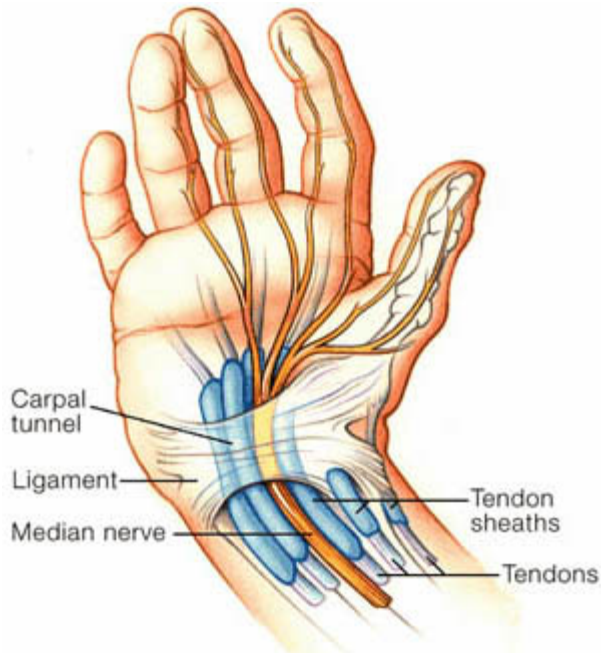
- Medicazione per guarigione delle ferite (Vigilon®, Hydron®, Gelperm®)
 - non antigenico, copertura della ferita flessibile
 - permeabile all'acqua e ai metaboliti
 - bassa resistenza



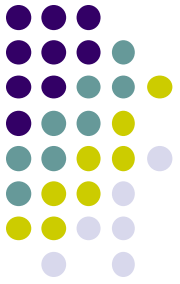
Il gel crea un ambiente umido per il trattamento di patologie minori come lievi ustioni, lacerazioni superficiali, tagli e abrasioni.



- tendini artificiali e cartilagini
- pelle artificiale
- materiali per ricostruzione maxillo-facciale
- sostituzione delle corde vocali
- maschere post-blefaroplastica

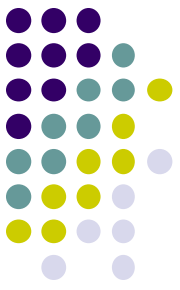


- Materiali superassorbenti per pannolini
- Creme cosmetiche
- Creme per ustioni



Corning® Ultra Low Attachment

Unica superficie idrogel che inibisce l'attacco di cellule

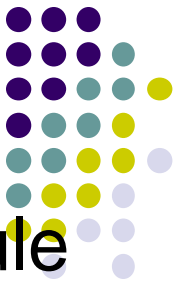


E' un idrogel idrofilo e neutro. Poiché le proteine e le altre biomolecole si assorbono passivamente alle superfici in polistirene per interazioni idrofobiche o ioniche, uno strato di questo idrogel inibisce l'immobilizzazione aspecifica, inibendo quindi l'attaccamento di cellule.

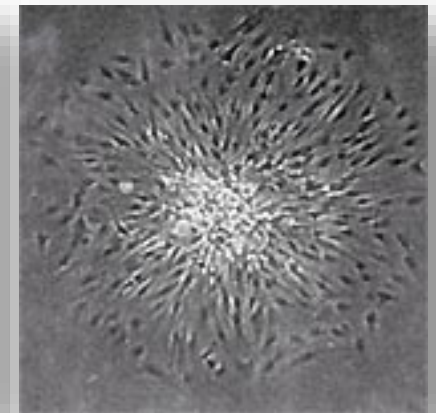
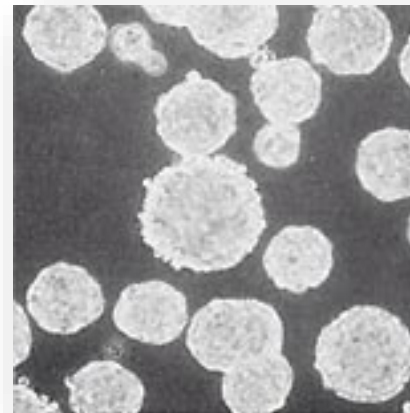
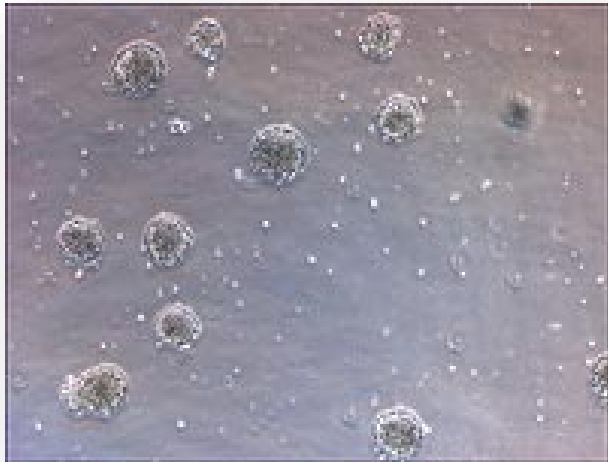
E' stabile, non citotossico, biologicamente inerte e non degradabile.



Corning® Ultra Low Attachment



- E' utile per crescere colture primarie di di cellule tumorali o normali in forma di sferoidi
- E' ideale per colture di cellule staminali
 - Promuove la formazione del corpo embrionale
 - Produce colonie con margini definiti
 - Morfologia più pulita
 - Rende le colonie più facili da staccare

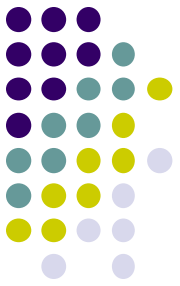


Idrogeli: Applicazioni



- Uso biomedico grazie alla bio- ed emo-compatibilità
- Uso farmaceutico grazie alla idrofilicità (controlled/sustained drug release)
- Prima applicazione biomedica: **lenti a contatto**
 - buona stabilità meccanica
 - indice di rifrazione adatto
 - alta permeabilità ad ossigeno
 - esigenze di manutenzione igienica
 - non in grado di correggere l'astigmatismo
- Rivestimento superficiale lubrificante
 - utilizzato con cateteri, tubi di drenaggio e guanti
 - non tossico

Lenti a contatto



- Le lenti a contatto sono costantemente in contatto con il fluido dell'occhio: il film lacrimale
- Le lacrime sono composte non solo da acqua ma anche da proteine, grassi, sodio, calcio, bicarbonato ed enzimi
- Se un polimero è **idrofobo** ostacola il flusso lacrimale e ne risulta la deposizione di proteine o lipidi sulla lente (*biofilm*)
- Ciò riduce l'efficacia del contatto, causando **infezioni** e/o irritazione

Sviluppo storico delle lenti a contatto

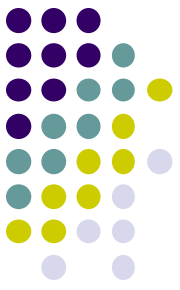


Year	Individual(s)	Development
1508	Leonardo da Vinci	Described glass contact lens
1636	René Descartes	Tube of water used to neutralize the cornea
1801	Thomas Young	Used Descartes' principle to study the eye
1827	John Herschel	Described how a contact lens could be ground; concept of molding the eye
1887	F. A. Muller.	Fitted a glass blown lens for a patient to protect the eye
1888	A. E. Fick	Described first glass lens to be worn to correct vision
1888	E. Kalt	Designed and fitted glass corneal lenses; Used ophthalmometer to fit lenses
1936	W. Feinbloom	Made lens with glass central optic and plastic surround (first plastic used in contact lens)
1938	Mullen and Obrig	First all-plastic (PMMA) contact lens
1947	N. Bier	Fenestrated minimum-clearance haptic lens
1947	K. Tuohy	All-plastic corneal lens
1950	Butterfield	Designed corneal lens to parallel the cornea; used peripheral curves
1960	Wichterle and Lim	Hydrogel polymers for contact lenses
1968		U.S. FDA became involved in regulating contact lenses
1971	Bausch & Lomb	First hydrogel lens approved in United States
1970s	J. DeCarle	Extended wear with high water content hydrogel lenses
1970s	Rynco Scientific	Use of CAB polymer for contact lenses
1970s		First clinical marketing of soft silicone lenses
1978	Danker Laboratories	U.S. FDA approval of CAB lenses
1979	Syntex Ophthalmic	U.S. FDA approval of a PMMA-silicone copolymer lens

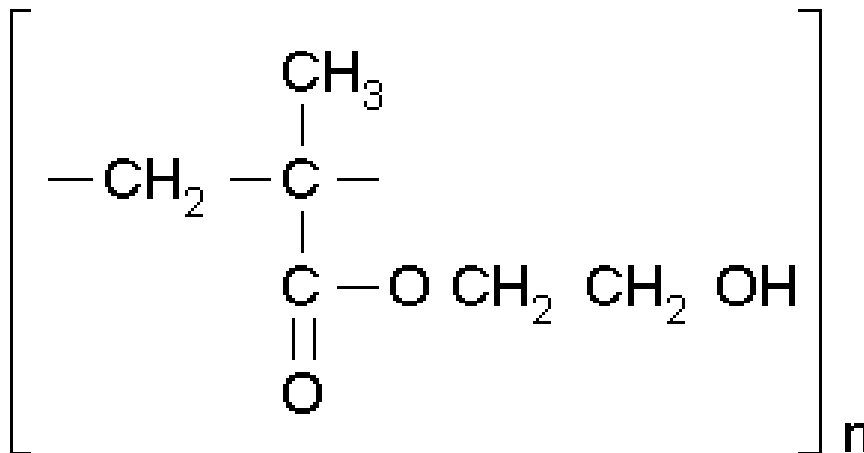
SOURCE: G. E. Lowther, *Contact Lenses: Procedures and Techniques* (Boston, MA: Butterworths, 1982)

Poly(2-hydroxyethylmethacrylate)

PHEMA



- PMMA /silicone, aumenta la permeabilità ad O₂
- Silicone hydrogels, poliacrilamide
- L'aggiunta di tensioattivi HEMA/MAA (methacrylic acid), aumenta il contenuto di H₂O
- GMA (glycerol methacrylate), migliora la resistenza alla formazione di biofilm



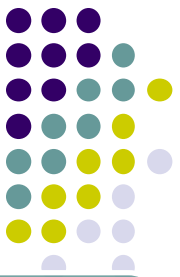
Hydrogel: PHEMA



- E' l'idrogel più utilizzato
- contenuto d'acqua simile ai tessuti viventi
- inerte ai processi biologici
- mostra resistenza alla degradazione
- permeabile ai metaboliti
- non assorbito dal corpo
- resiste alla sterilizzazione con il calore

A screenshot of the hydrogelvision website. The header includes the logo 'hydrogelvision CORPORATION' and navigation links for 'Practitioner Login', 'Consumer Login', and 'Distributor Login'. Below the header is a navigation bar with links for 'HOME', 'ABOUT HYDROGEL VISION', 'H₂O CONTACT LENSES', 'PRACTITIONER', and 'CONSUMER'. The main content area features a blue background with water droplets and the text 'extreme H₂O' and 'Solving wearability problems one drop at a time'. A large 'H₂O' graphic is also visible. On the right side, there is a close-up image of a woman's eye wearing a contact lens. At the bottom, there is a product image of a 'clarity H₂O' contact lens case and the text 'Introducing Clarity H₂O naturally moist, exceptionally clear contact lenses'.

Lenti a contatto

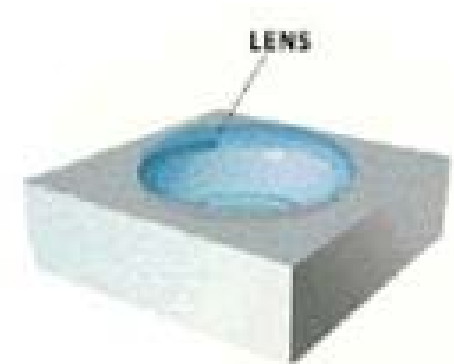
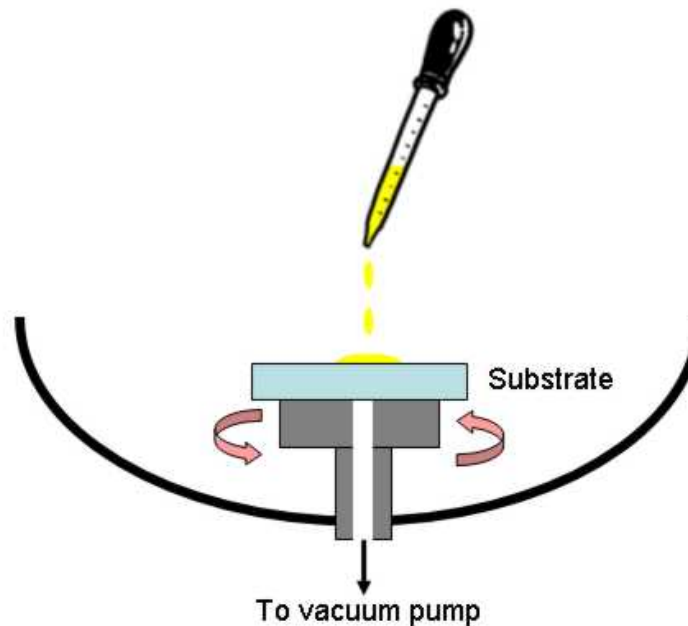
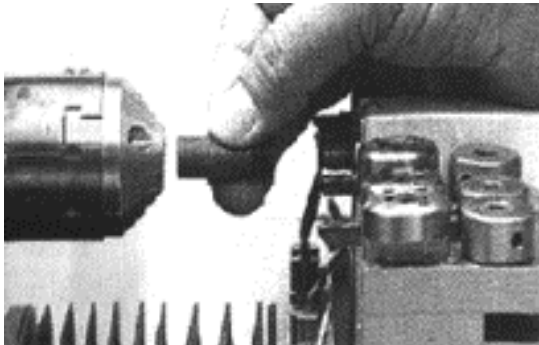


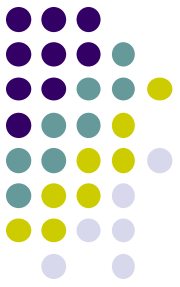
Metodi di fabbricazione:

Computer assisted cutting

Spin casting-polymerization

Molding-polymerization





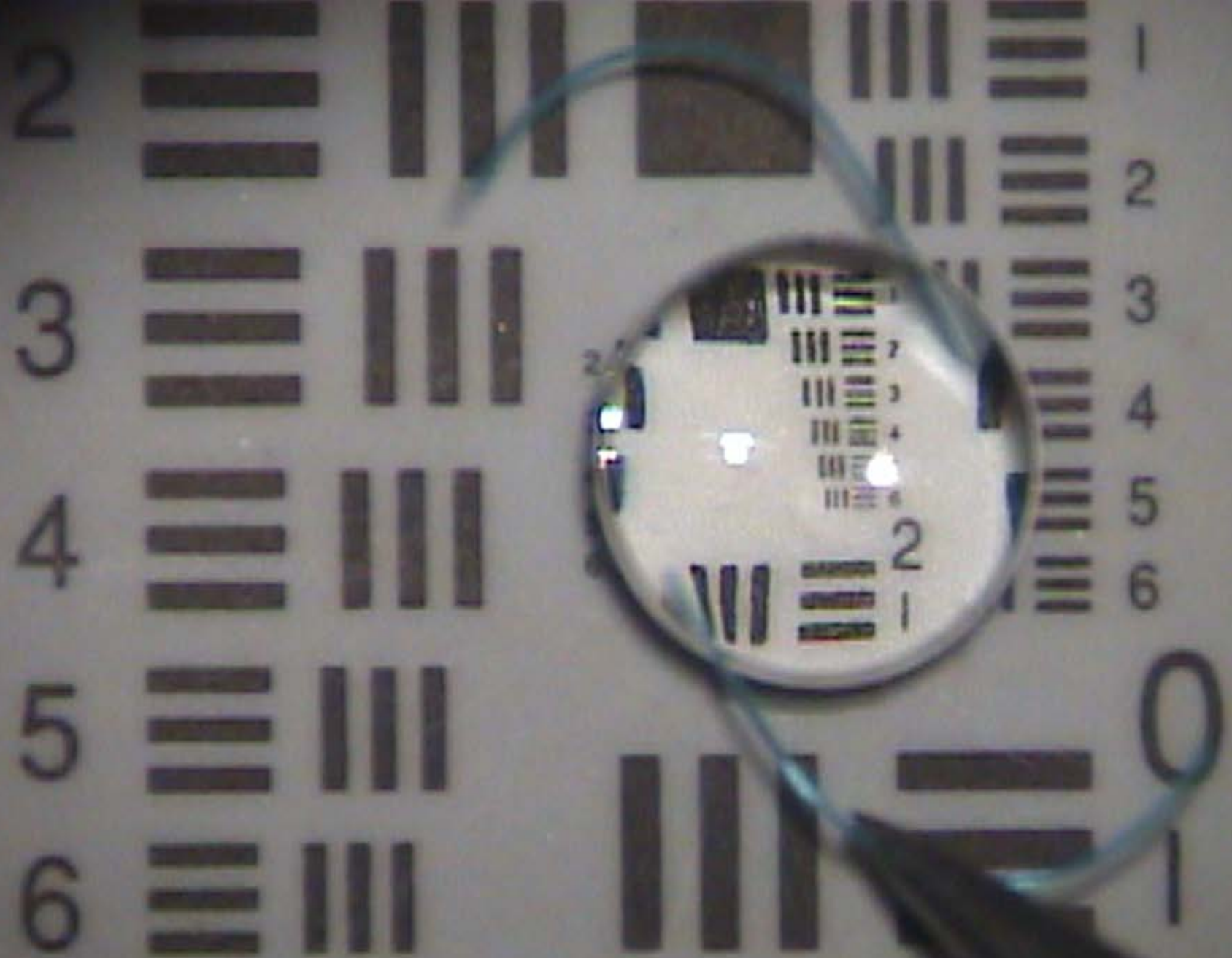
Lenti intraoculari

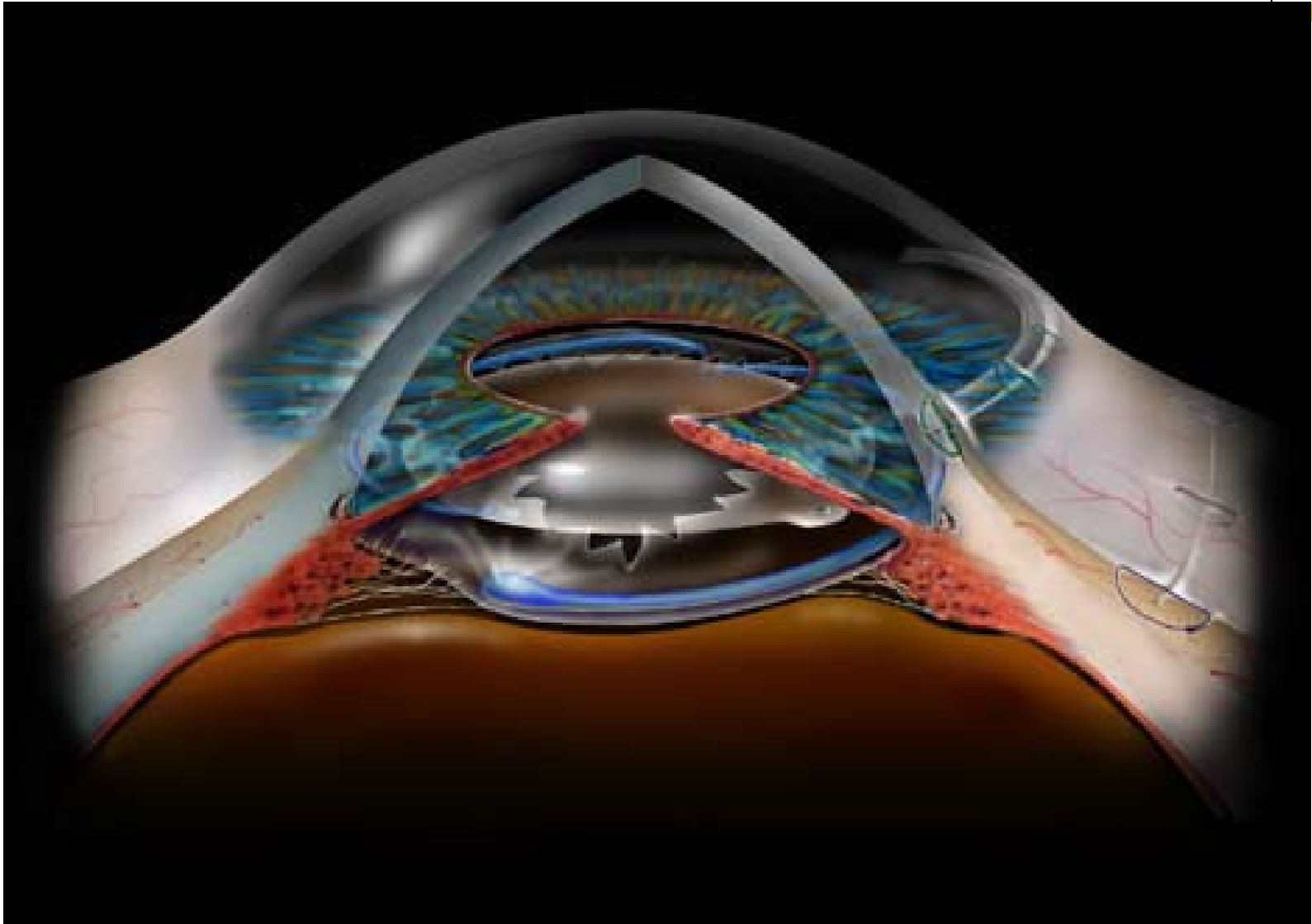
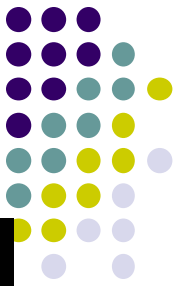
Intraocular lens (IOL)

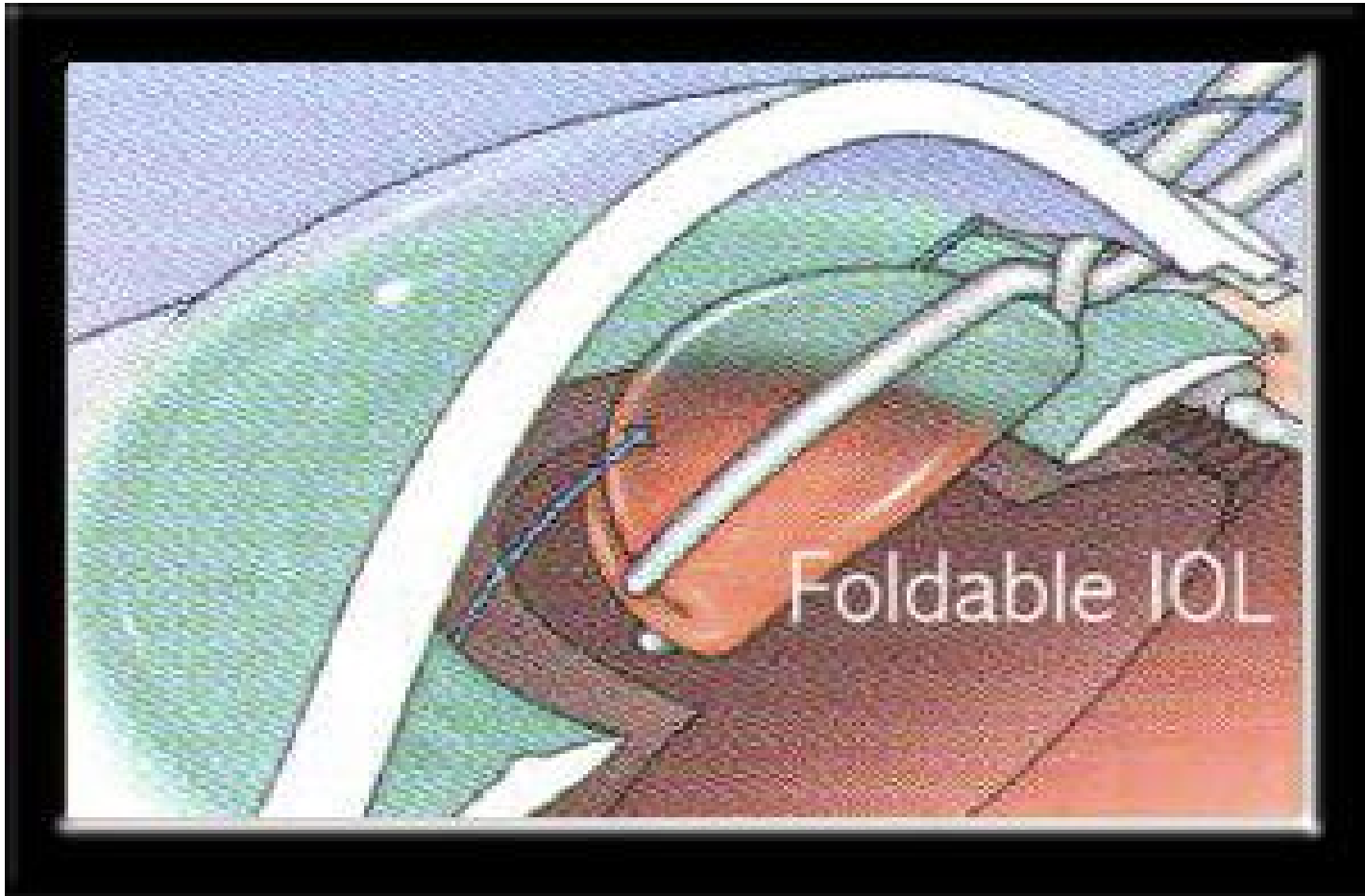
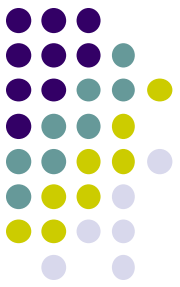


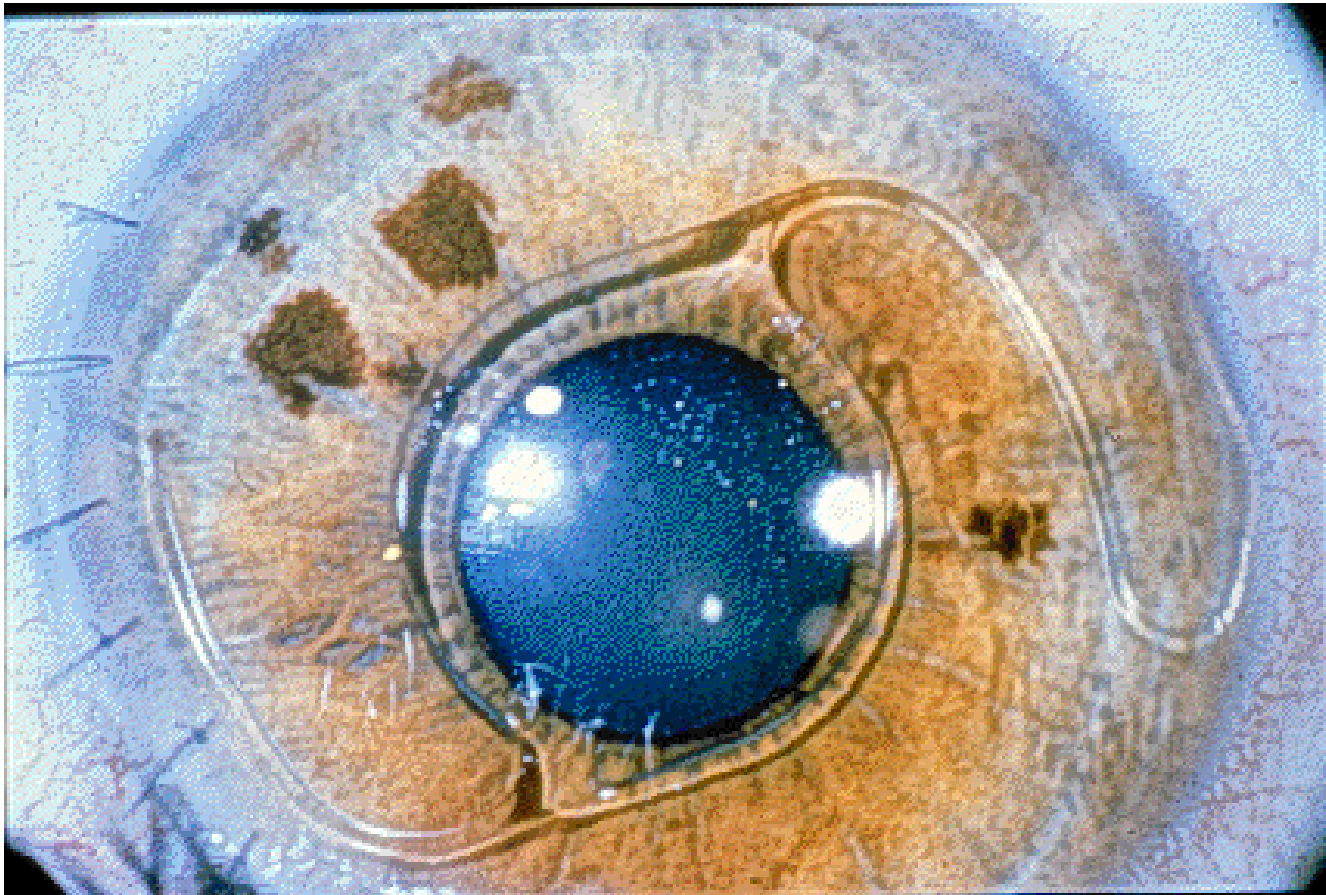
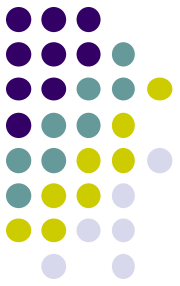
- PMMA
- PHEMA
- Polymer backbone – miscela di PMMA e PHEMA
- Si può modificare il contenuto di acqua
- Si possono aggiungere additivi come UV bloccanti

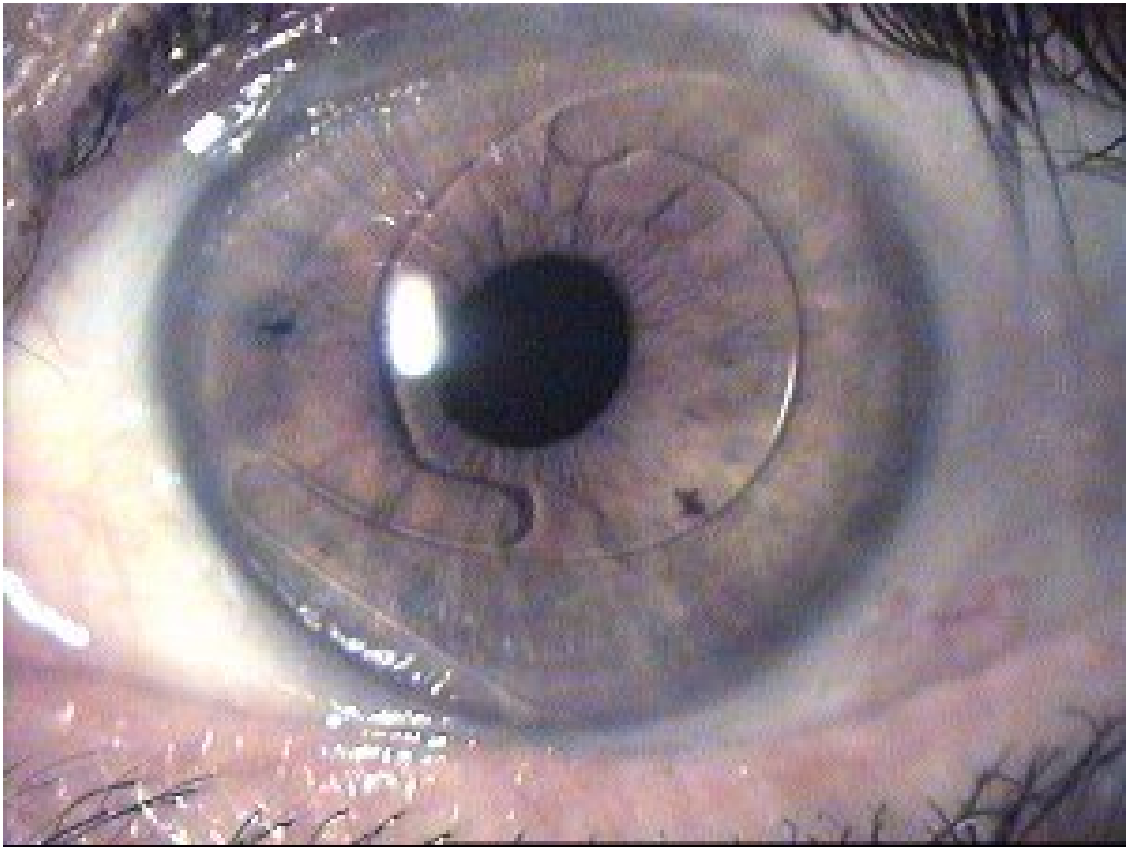
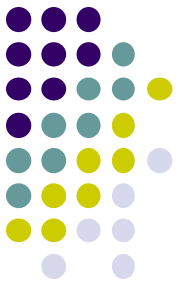




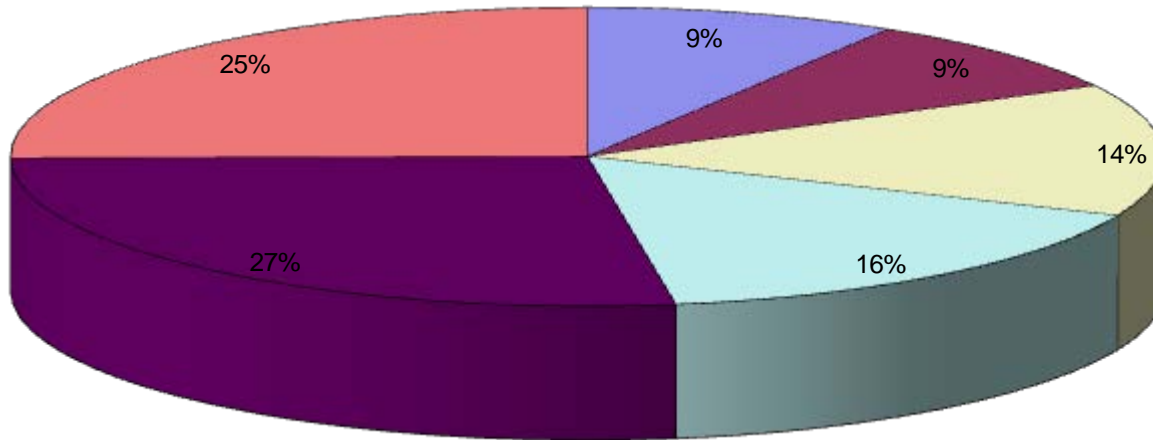
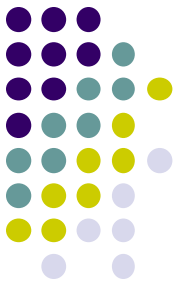






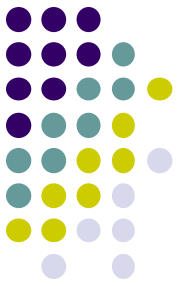


IOL pieghevoli



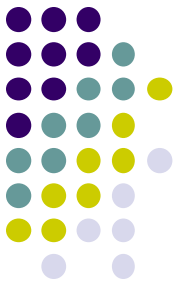
- Multifocal, Silicone
- One Piece (plate), Silicone
- One Piece with Haptics, Acrylic
- Three Piece, Acrylic
- Three Piece, Hydrogel
- Three Piece, Silicone

Motivi per intervento di revisione della IOL

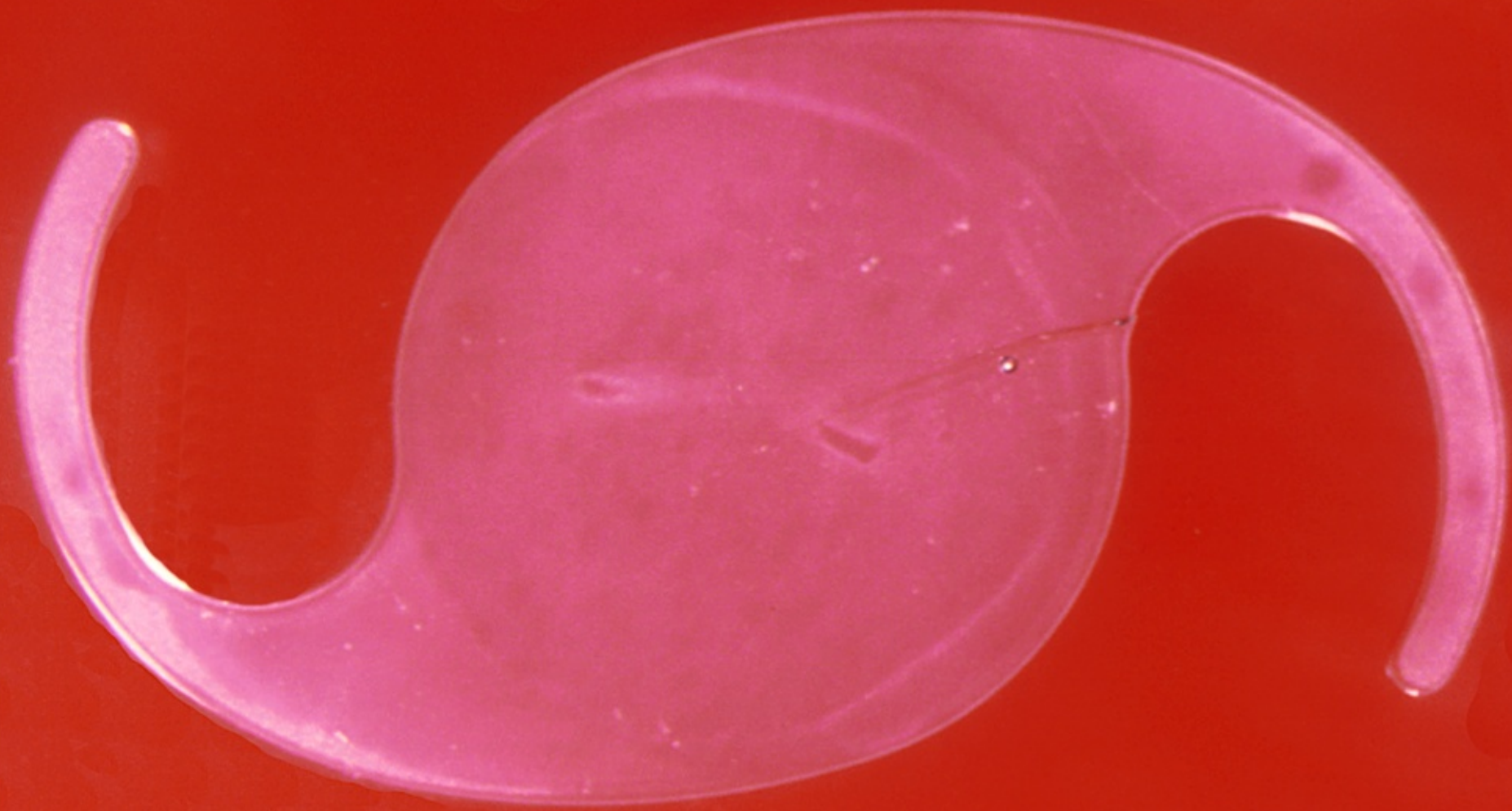


- Potere della lente errato
- Aberrazioni ottiche
- Dislocazione/decentramento
- Opacizzazione post-operatoria

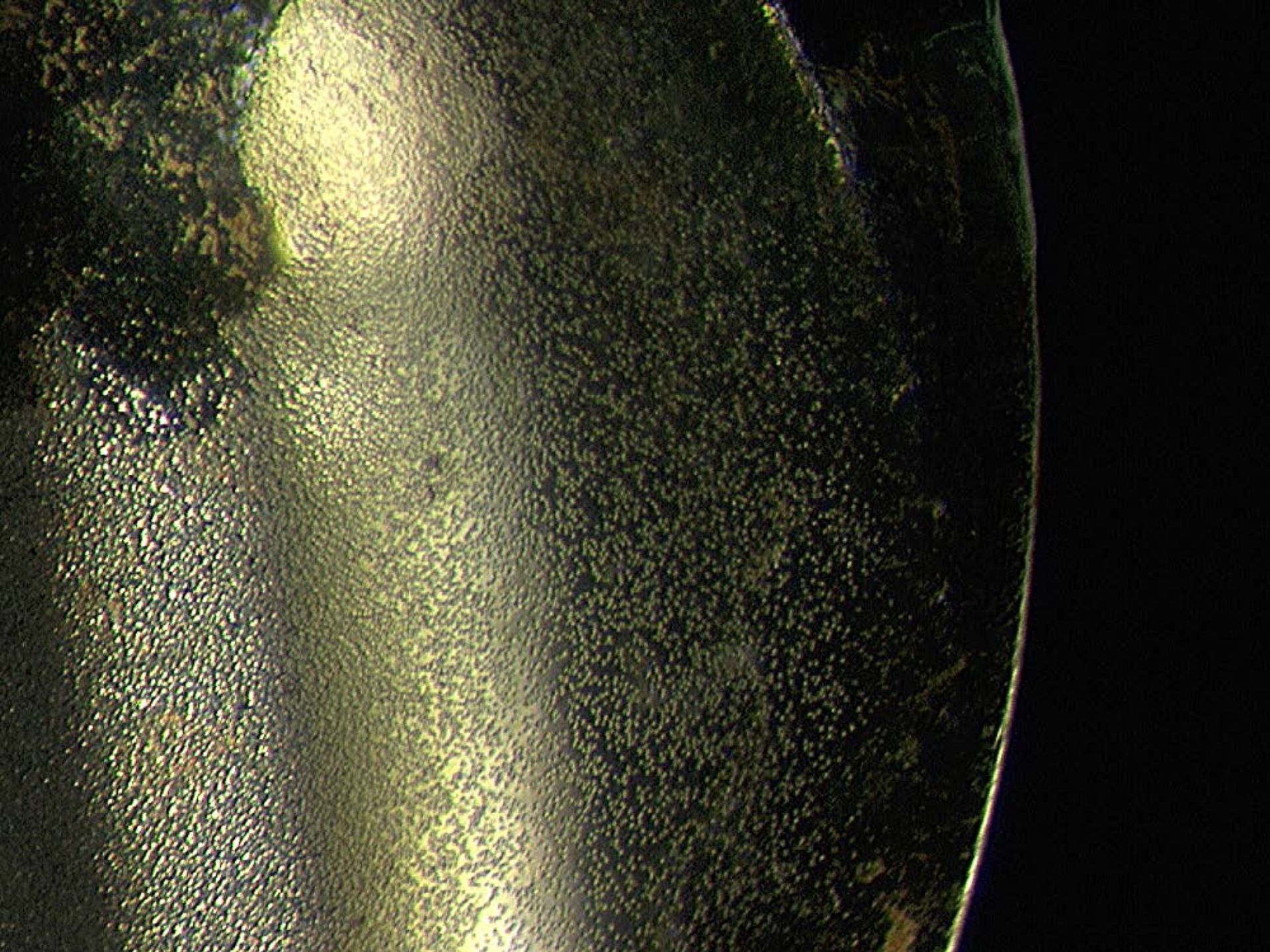
IOL Opacizzazione ottica



- Opacizzazione di superficie
- Opacizzazione nella sostanza
- L'analisi delle opacizzazioni rivela spesso la presenza di calcio
- Analisi al microscopio elettronico a scansione



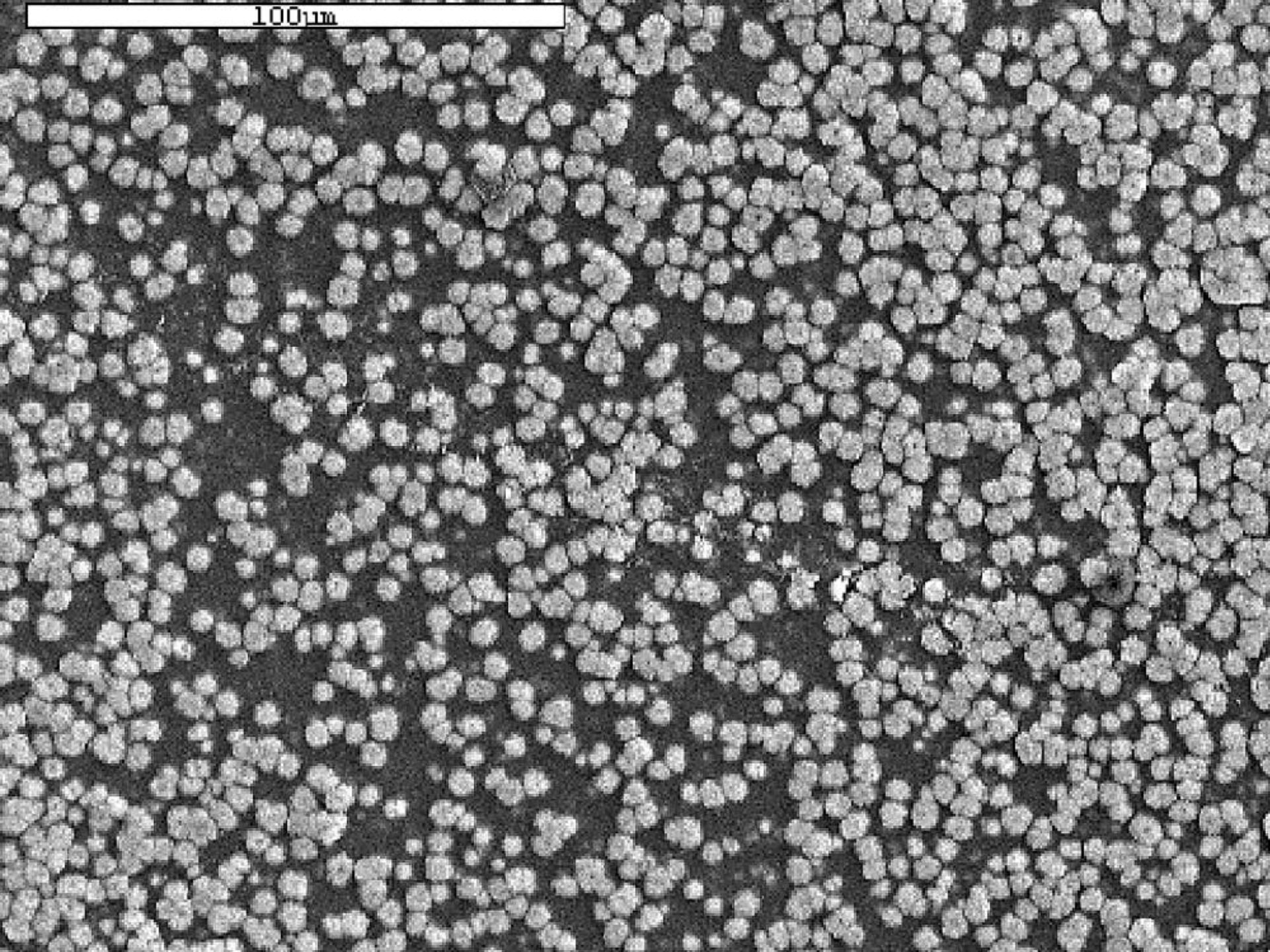


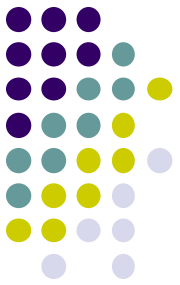


500µm



100µm

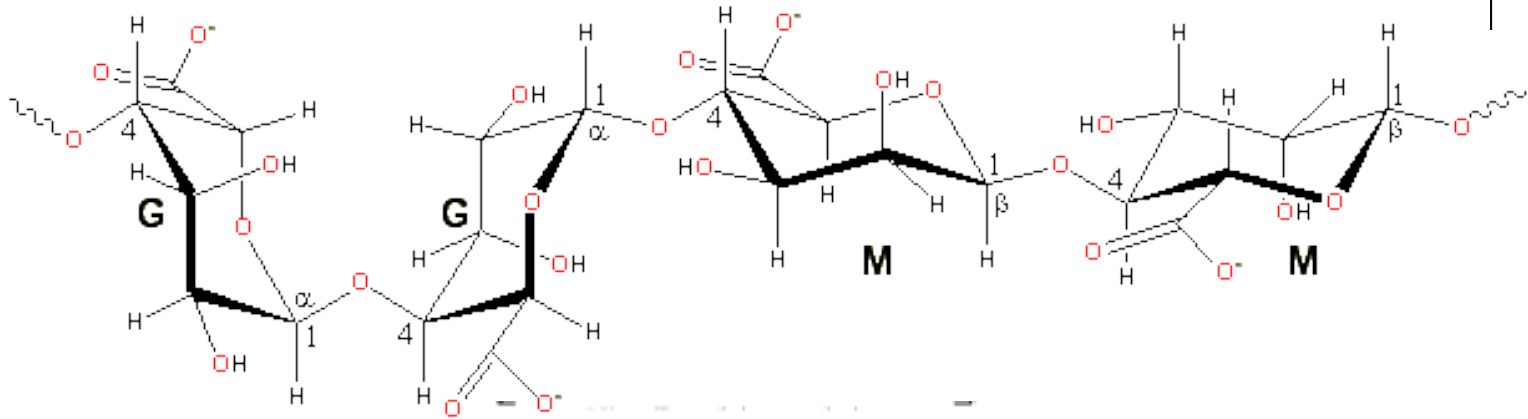
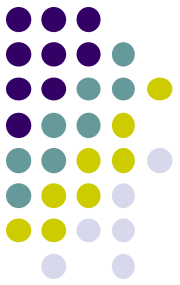




PARTE 2: GEL DI ALGINATO

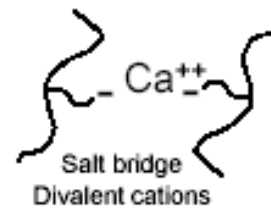
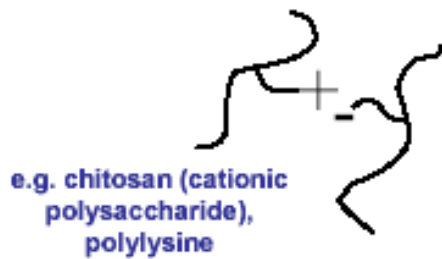
dimostrazione pratica

Gel di Alginato



+ cationic polymer

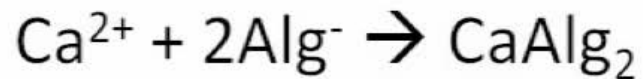
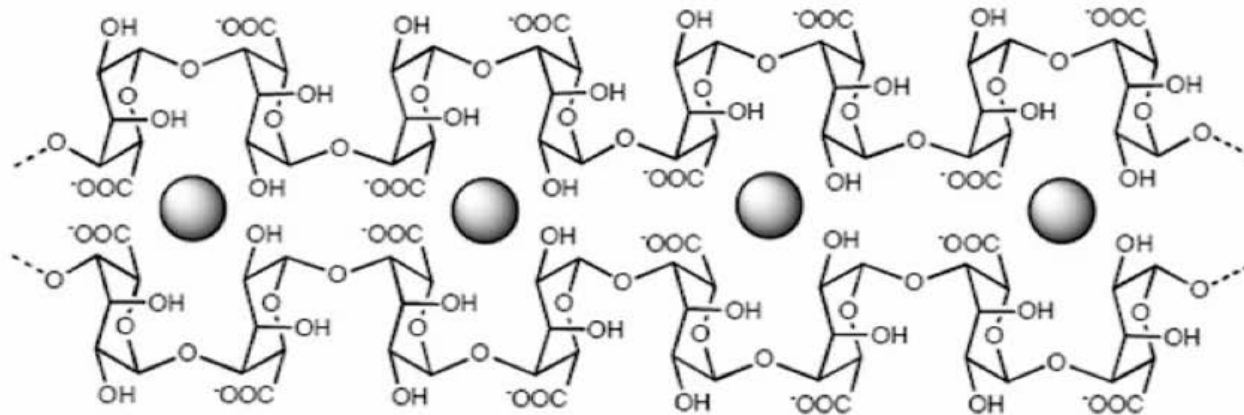
+ divalent cations





Example of gelation

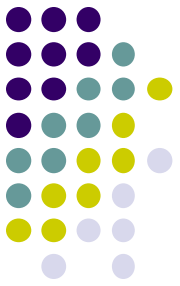
Calcium ions join together separate alginate strands



Handwritten signature or mark.

Strutture “egg-box” (a “scatola di **uova**”) caratteristiche dei geli rigidi di **alginate**.

Sodio alginato



Function

An algae-extracted gelling agent, sodium alginate is used in molecular gastronomy in association with calcium salts for the basic spherification and reverse-spherification processes, whether to make small caviar-like pearls or large ravioles.



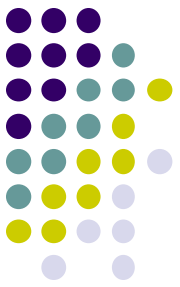
Properties

The uses of sodium alginate take advantage of two special properties it has. On the one hand, once dissolved in an aqueous solution, sodium alginate has the property of thickening the preparation and increasing the viscosity. On the other hand, when brought into contact with a calcium solution, it forms a gel. This gelling occurs through a cold process

Creative cooking applications

By dissolving a small amount of sodium alginate in a chosen alimentary liquid, spheres with jellied edges and a liquid interior can be fashioned. The liquid simply has to be delicately dropped in a calcium solution. Alginate and calcium will join to form a gelatinous wall around the liquid sphere thus created so that the spheres will burst in the mouth. They can be served hot or cold, in a mound that reminds of caviar or dispersed in a cocktail.





Esempi di applicazioni

- Utilizzo di gel di alginato in preparazioni di “cucina molecolare”

[Video 1](#)

[Video 2](#)

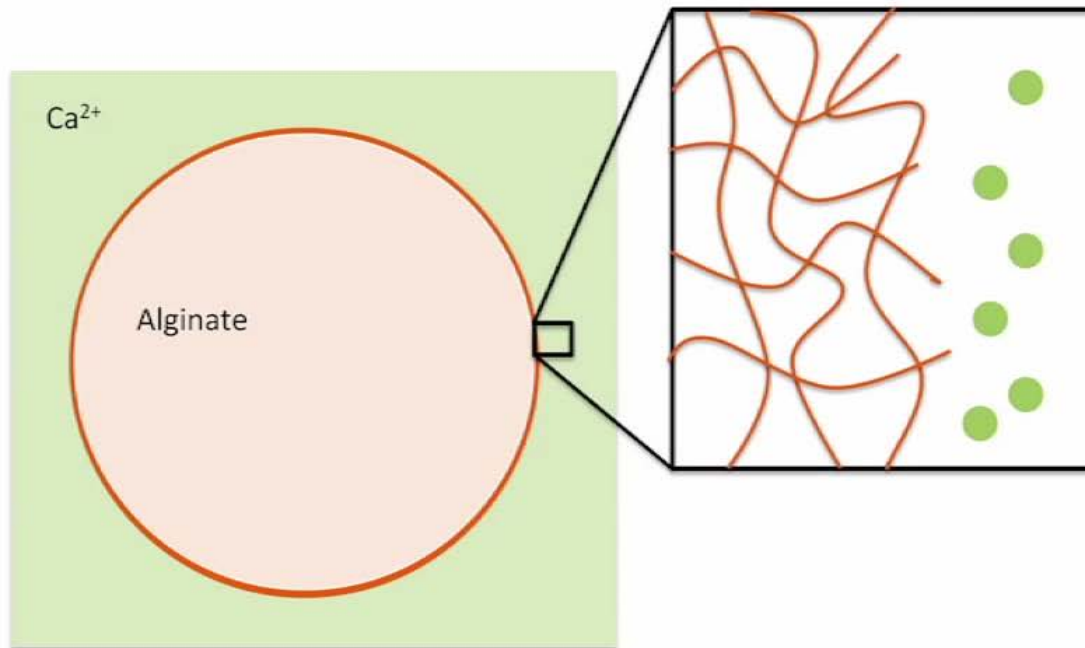


MOJITO



Spherification: Direct

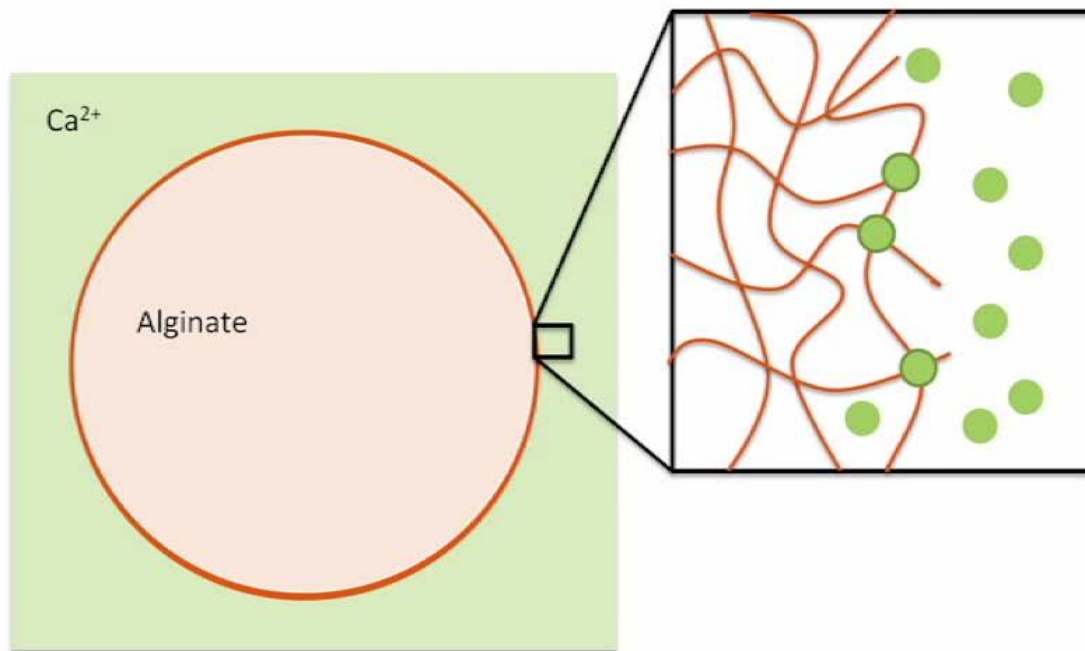
Alginate drop forms gels with Ca^{2+} in solution





Spherification: Direct

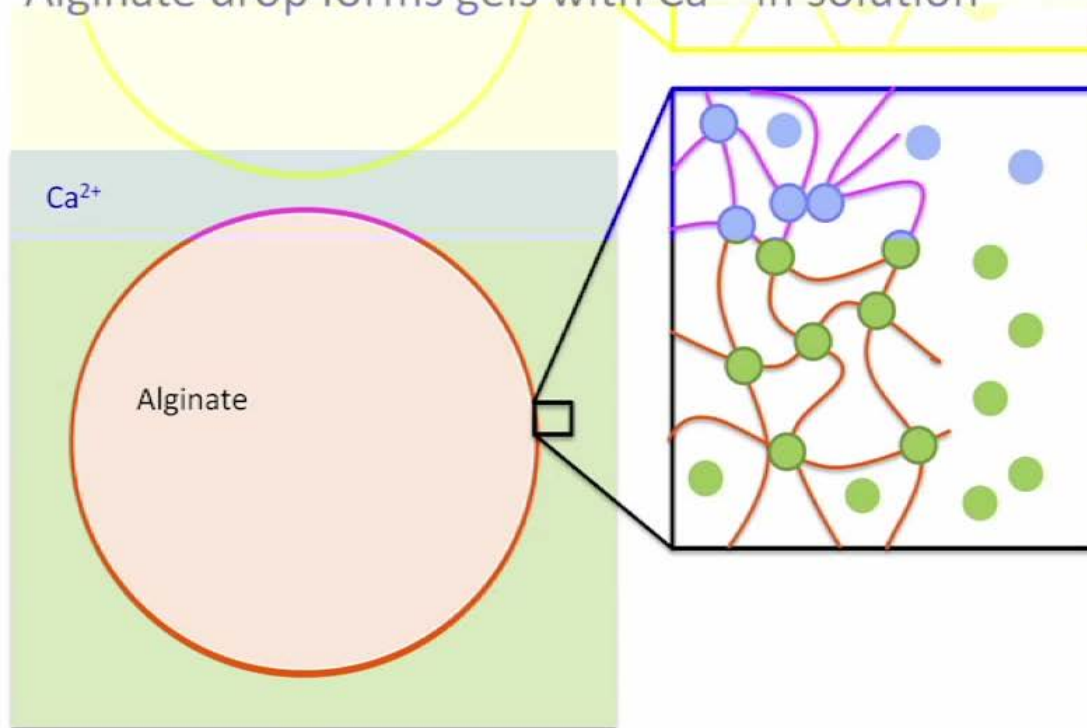
Alginate drop forms gels with Ca^{2+} in solution





Spherification: Direct

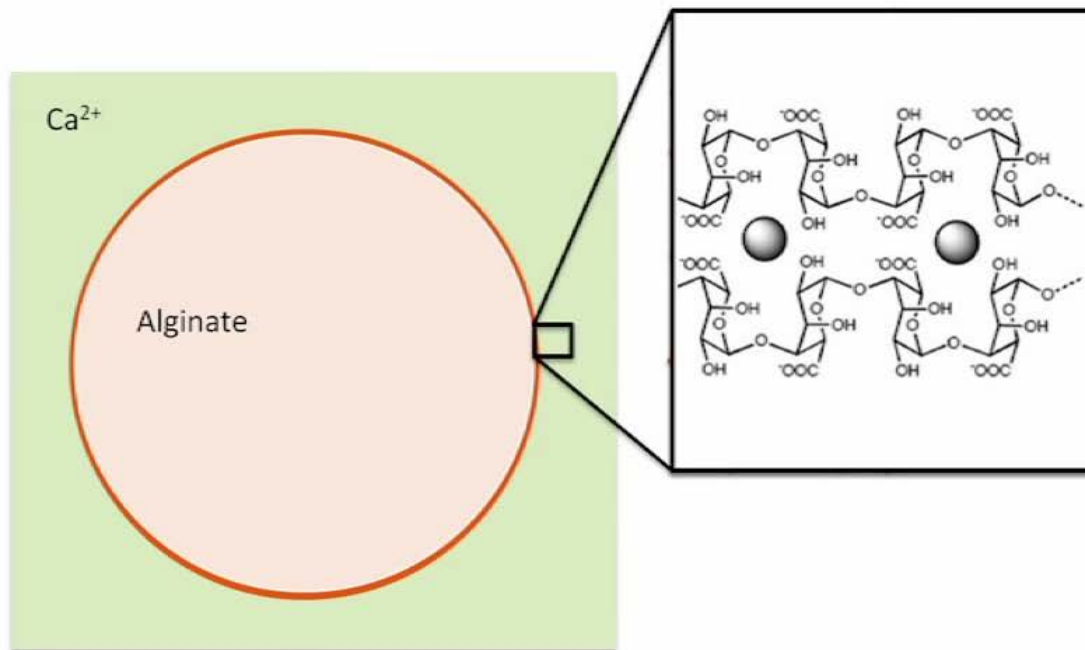
Alginate drop forms gels with Ca^{2+} in solution





Spherification: Direct

Alginate drop forms gels with Ca^{2+} in solution





Spherification: Inverse

Ca²⁺ solution forms gels with aqueous alginate

