



TOPICAL APPLICATION OF NITRIC OXIDE-RELEASING NANOPARTICLES COMBINED WITH UV IRRADIATION ENHANCE NITROGEN OXIDES STORES IN HUMAN EPIDERMIS

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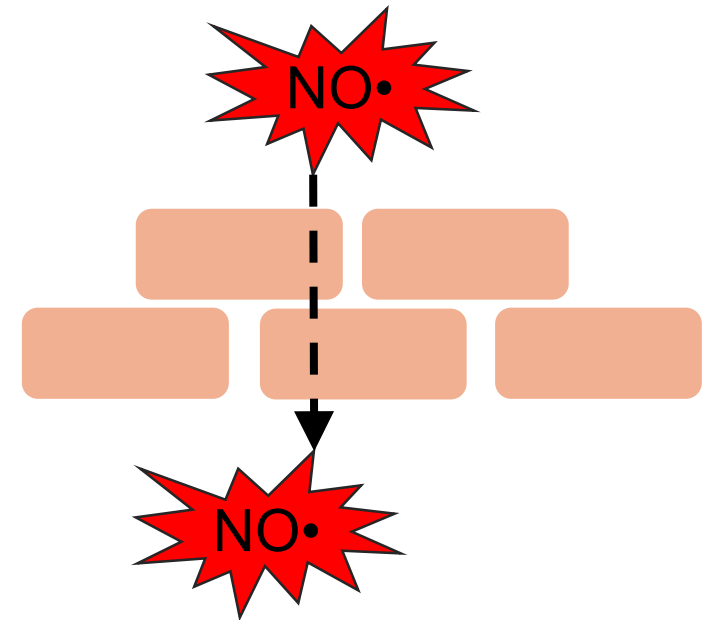
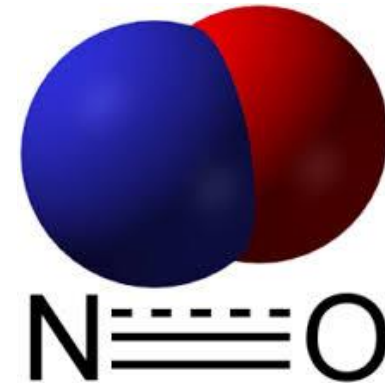
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Nitric Oxide (NO)

- Small molecule
 - Instable
- Lipophilic behavior

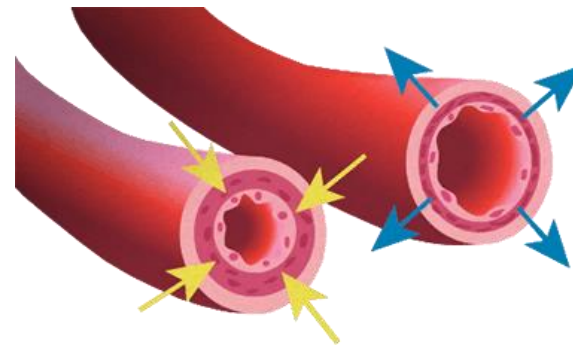
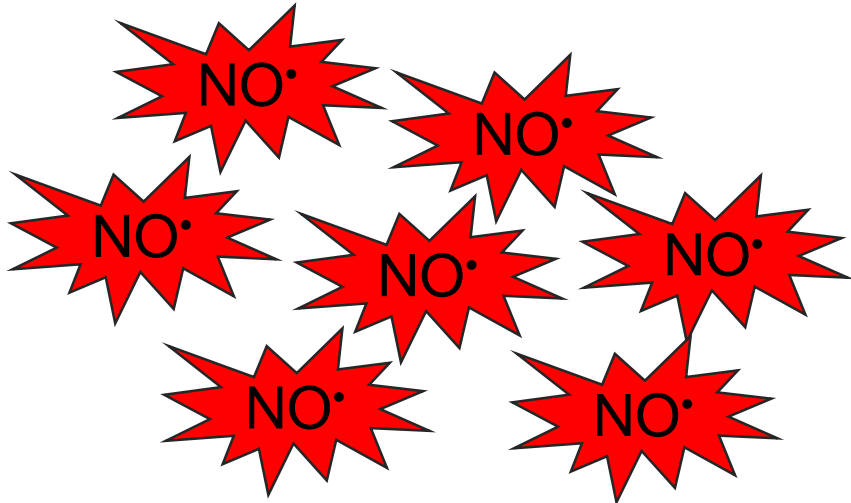
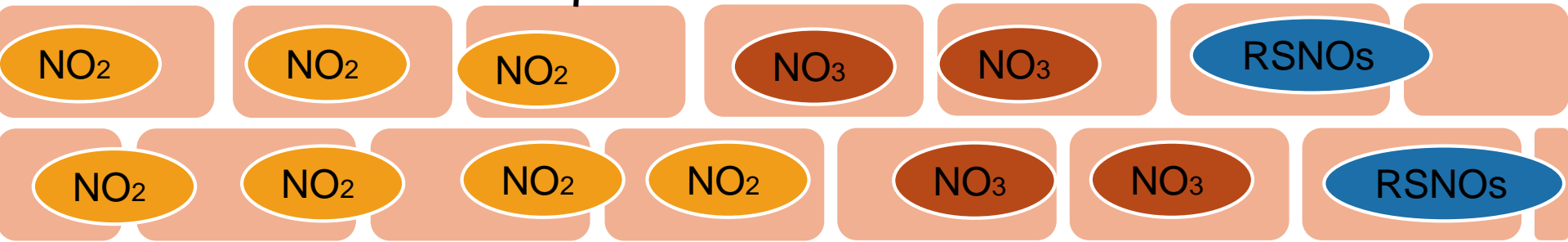
Physiologic processes

- Vasodilation
- Wound healing
- Immune response
- Antioxidant and anticancer activities





NO storage in human skin



Mechanism capable of modulating the NO bioactivity in the bloodstream

Leading cause of global mortality

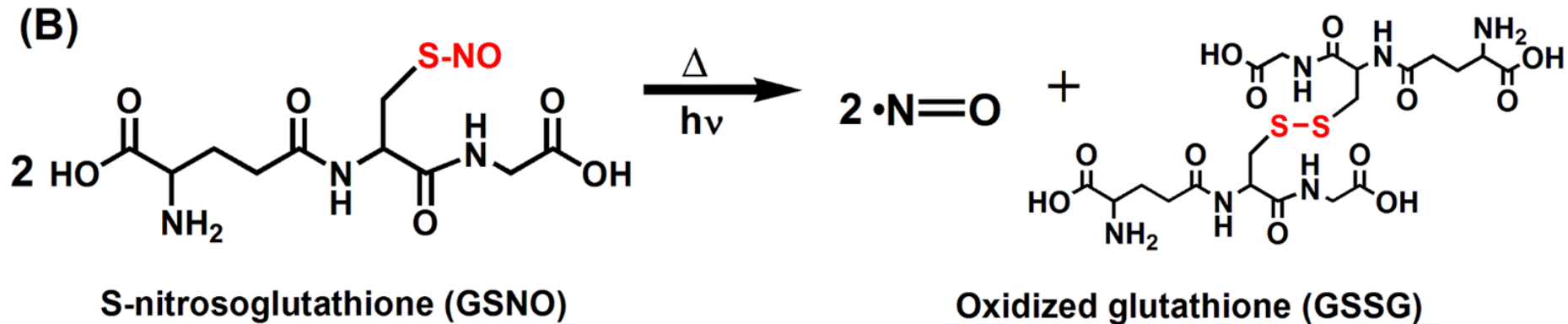
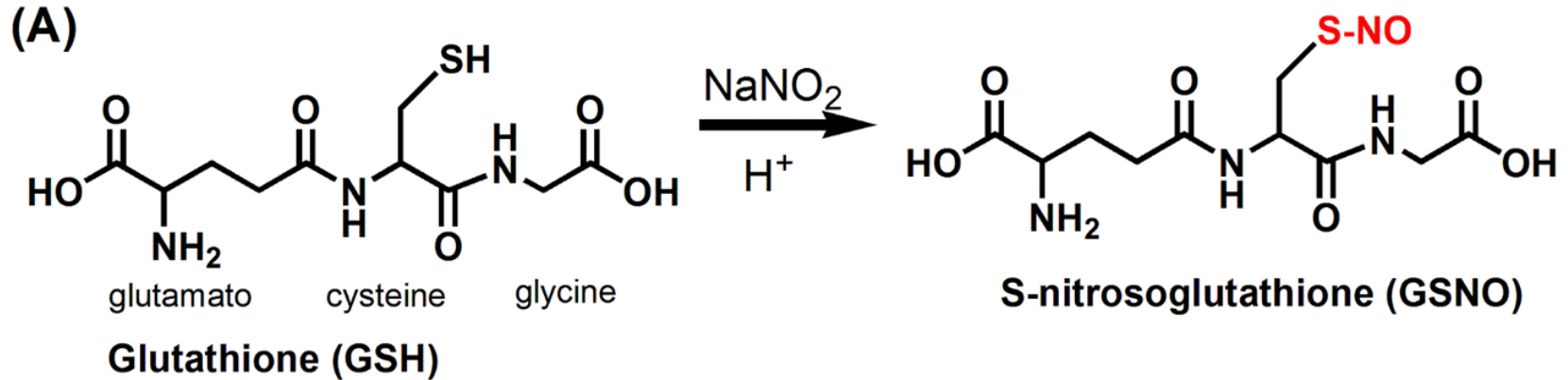


The decrease of the blood pressure
ca. of 10 mmHg

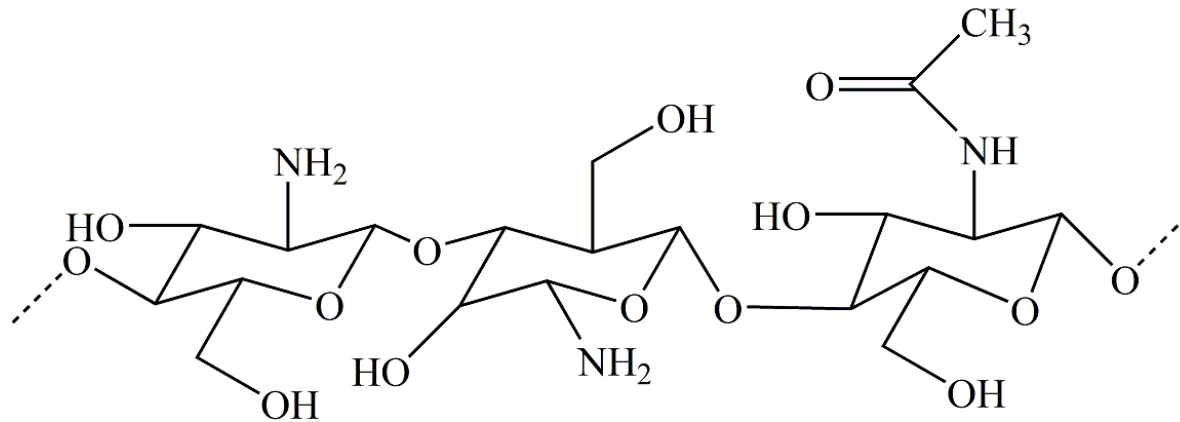


Decrease the risk for stroke by
56% and for coronary heart
disease by 37%

Nitrosothiols (RSNOs)



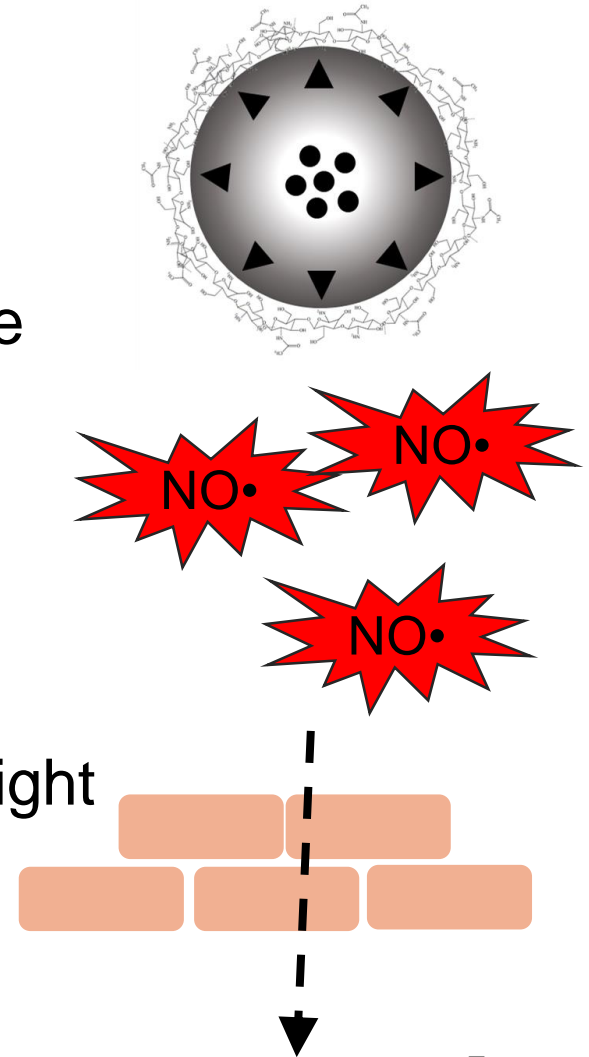
Chitosan nanoparticle



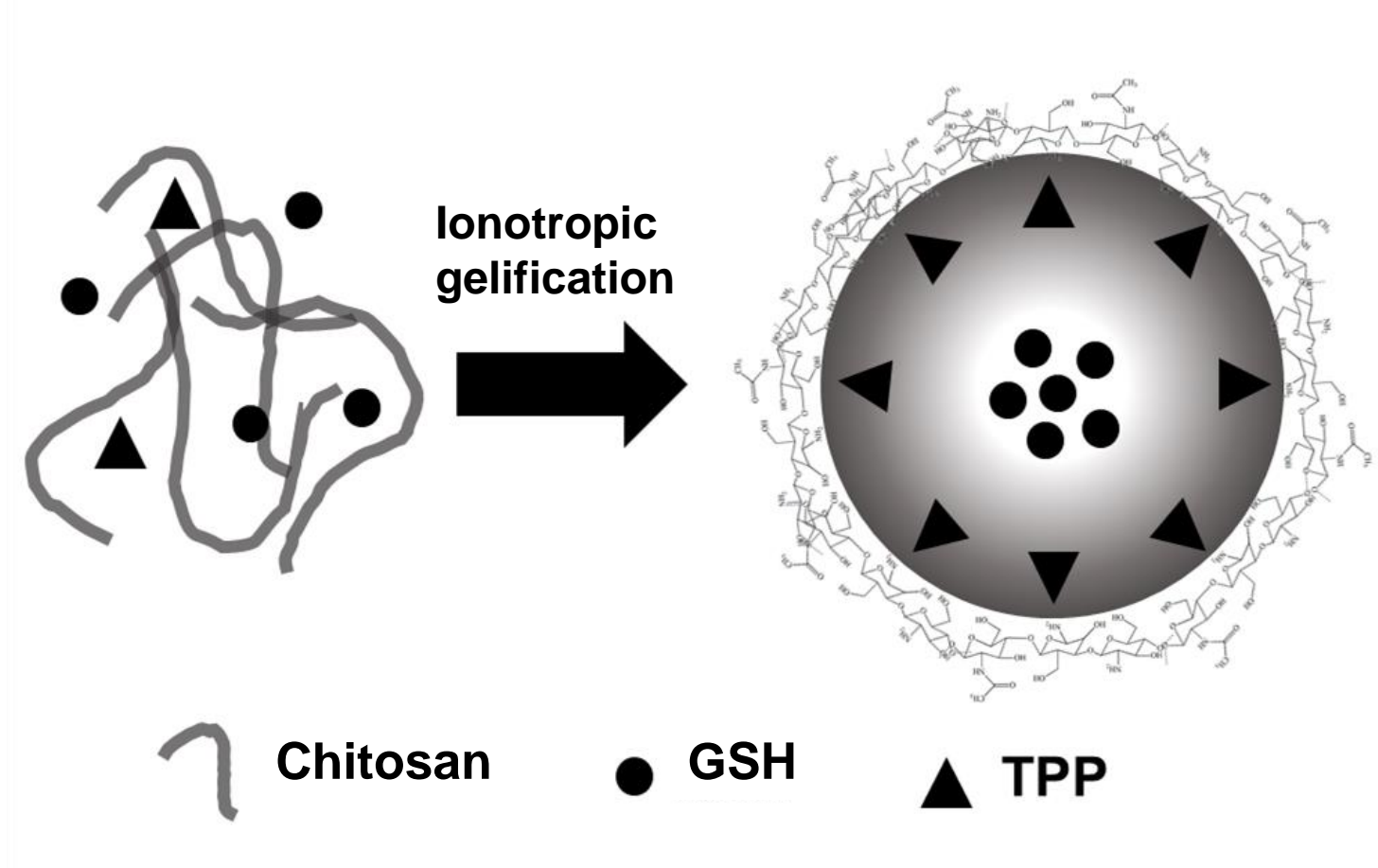
Cationic character
Mucoadhesive
Biodegradable
Biocompatible

Goal

- Synthesize and characterize NO-releasing chitosan nanoparticles;
- Evaluate the kinetics profiles of NO release from chitosan nanoparticles using *in vitro* (Franz Cell) and *ex vivo* methods;
- Investigate the influence of the ultraviolet light in the NO release from chitosan nanoparticles.



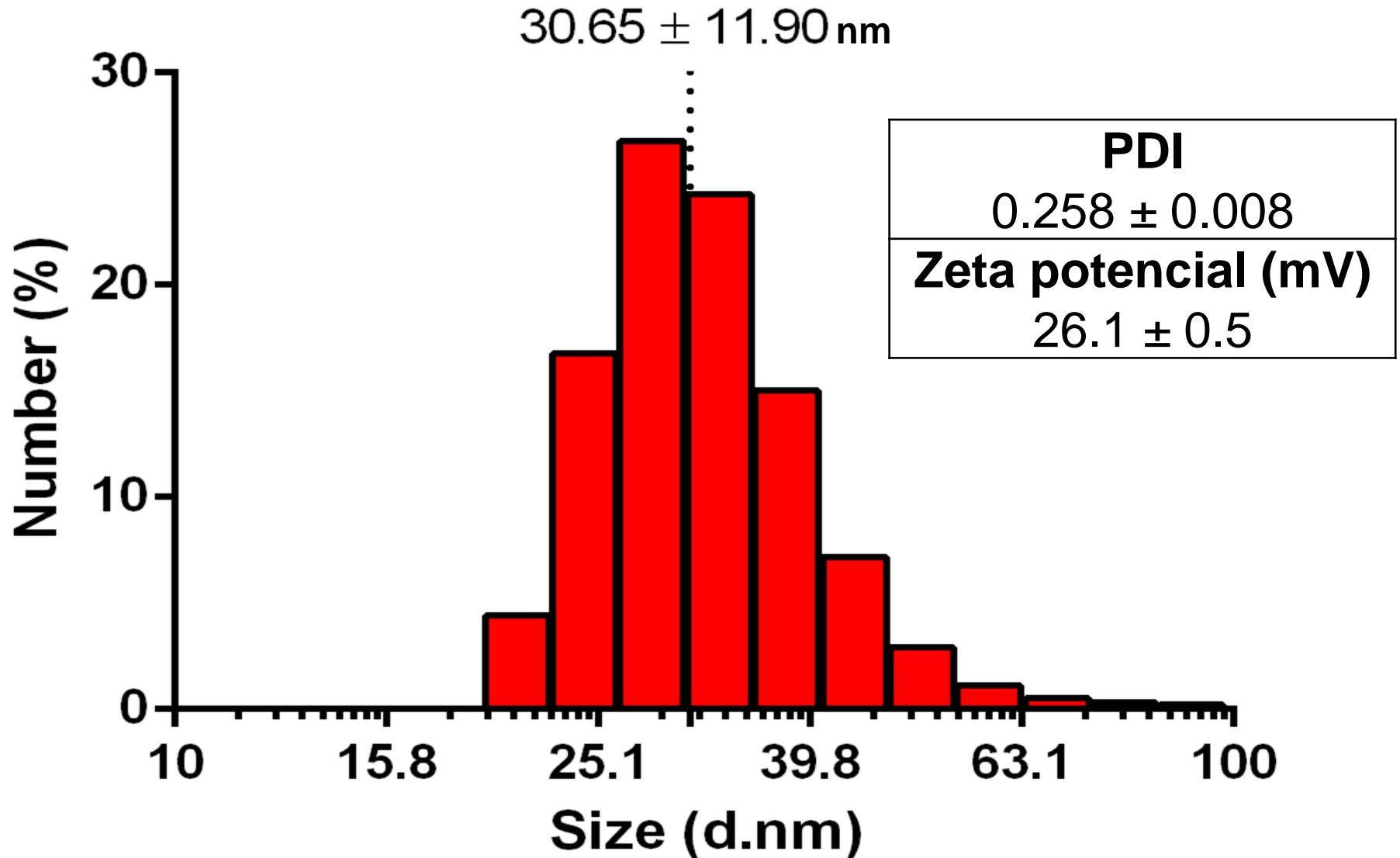
Synthesis of chitosan nanoparticles (CS NPs)



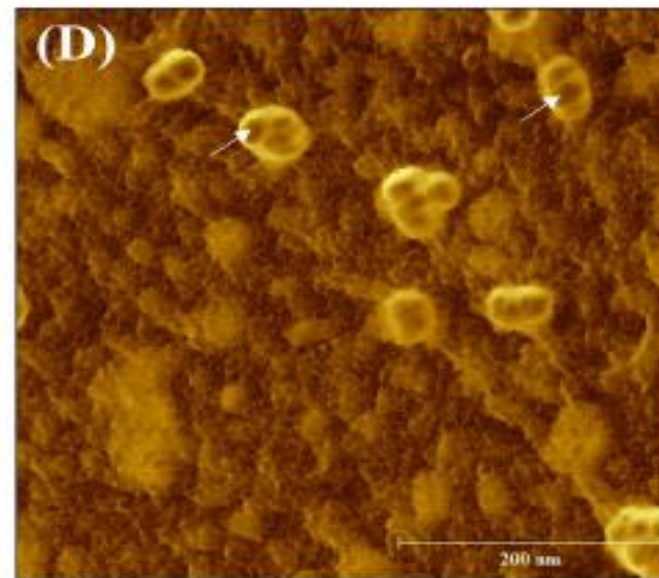
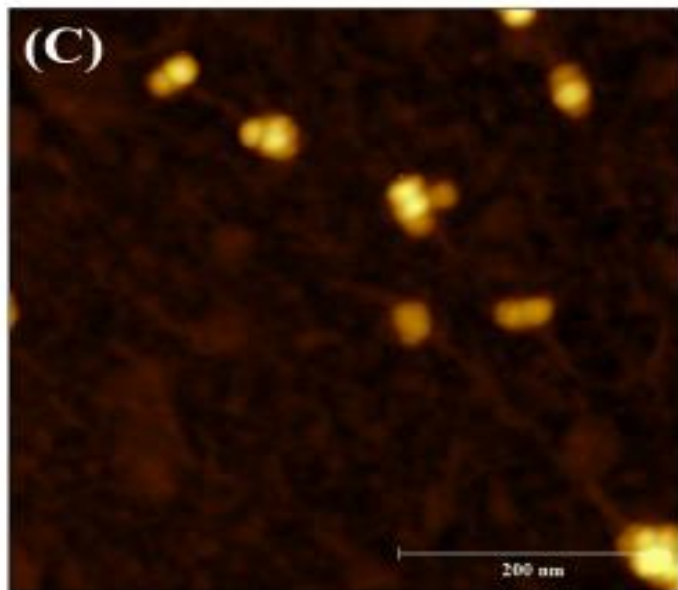
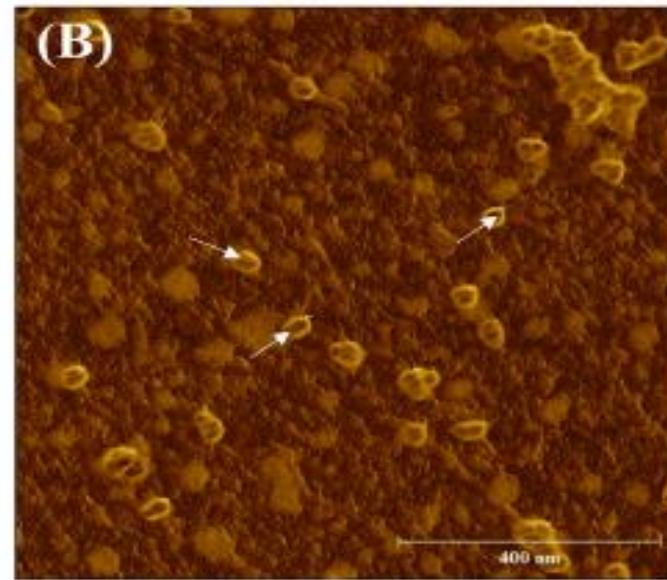
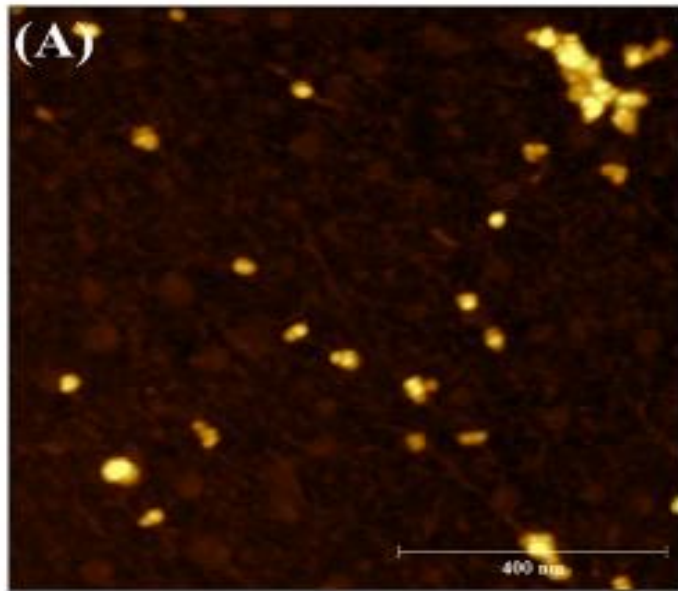
Encapsulation efficiency (EE%)

99.60 ± 0.01

Dynamic light scattering (DLS)

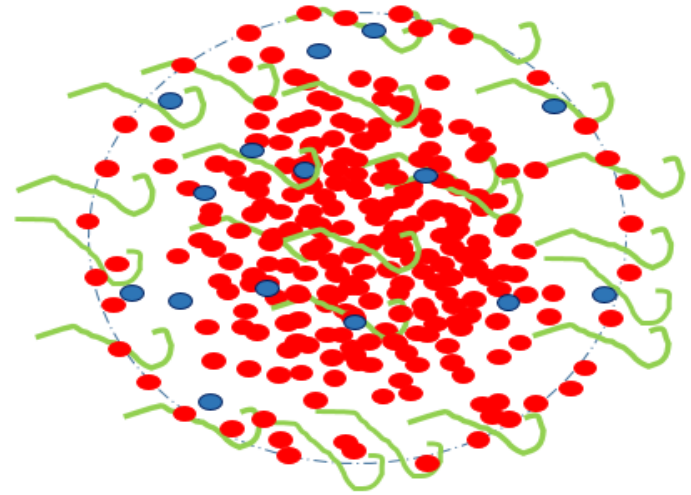


Atomic Force Microscopy (AFM)

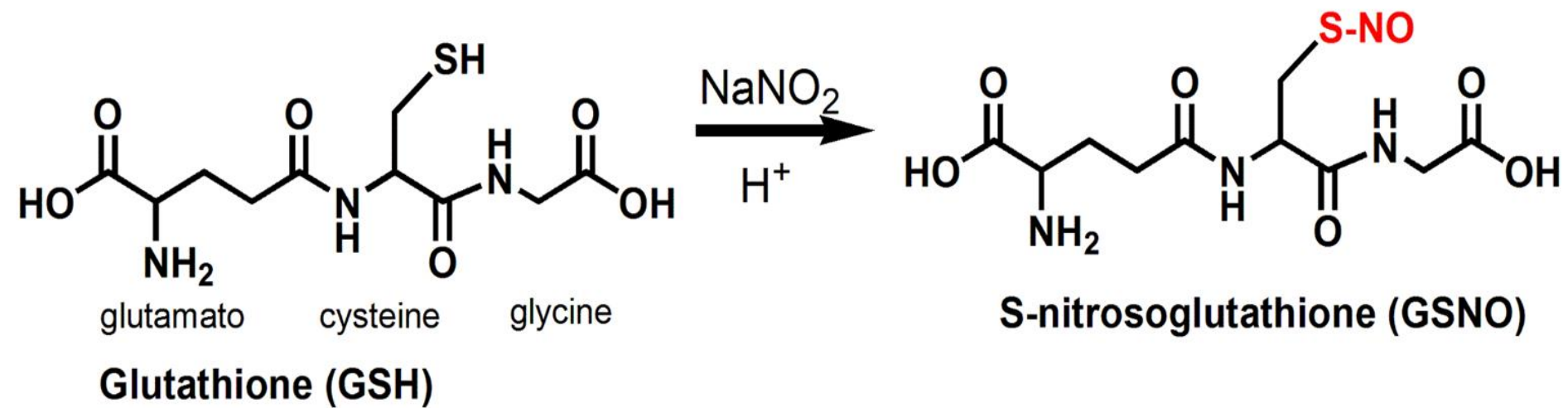
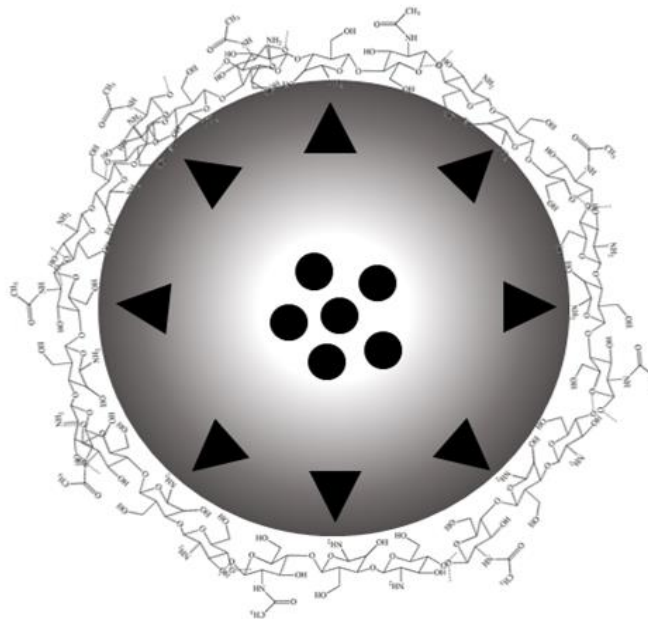


X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS)

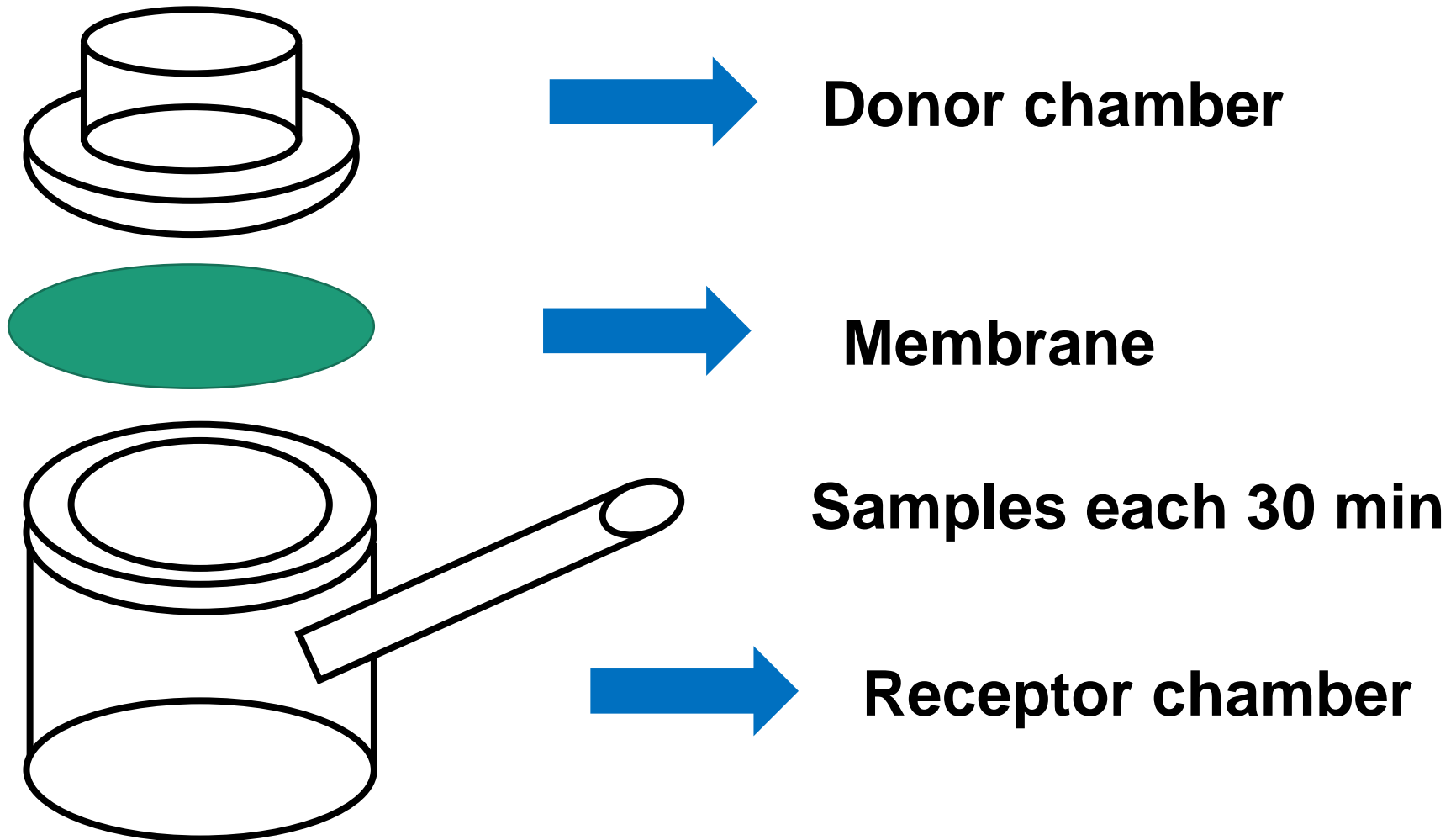
- **Glutathione (GSH)**
- **Sodium tripolyphosphate (TPP)**
- **Chitosan**

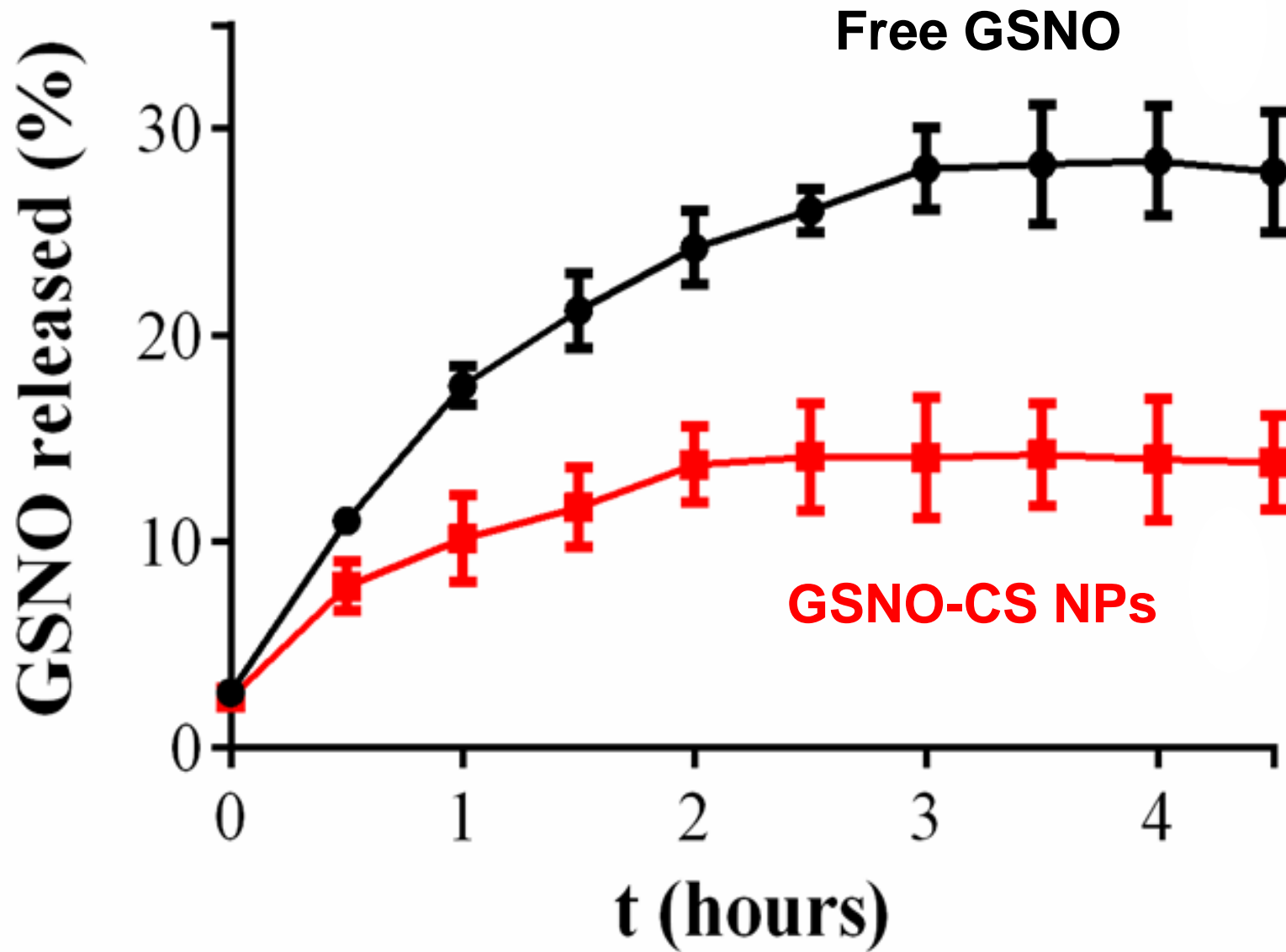


Molar ratio	Total	Surface
Chitosan/TPP	3.5	7.8
GSH/Chitosan	17.5	3.29
GSH/TPP	60.5	25.93



In vitro GSNO release using a Franz cell

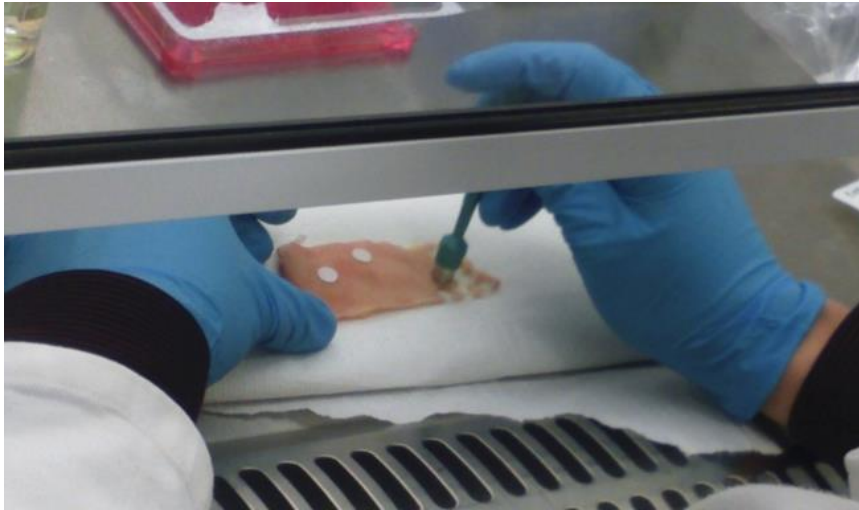




Ex vivo NO permeation



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Human skin section from the department of plastic surgery and incubated with DAF-2DA, an NO chromophore.

NPs (GSNO = 100 mmolL)

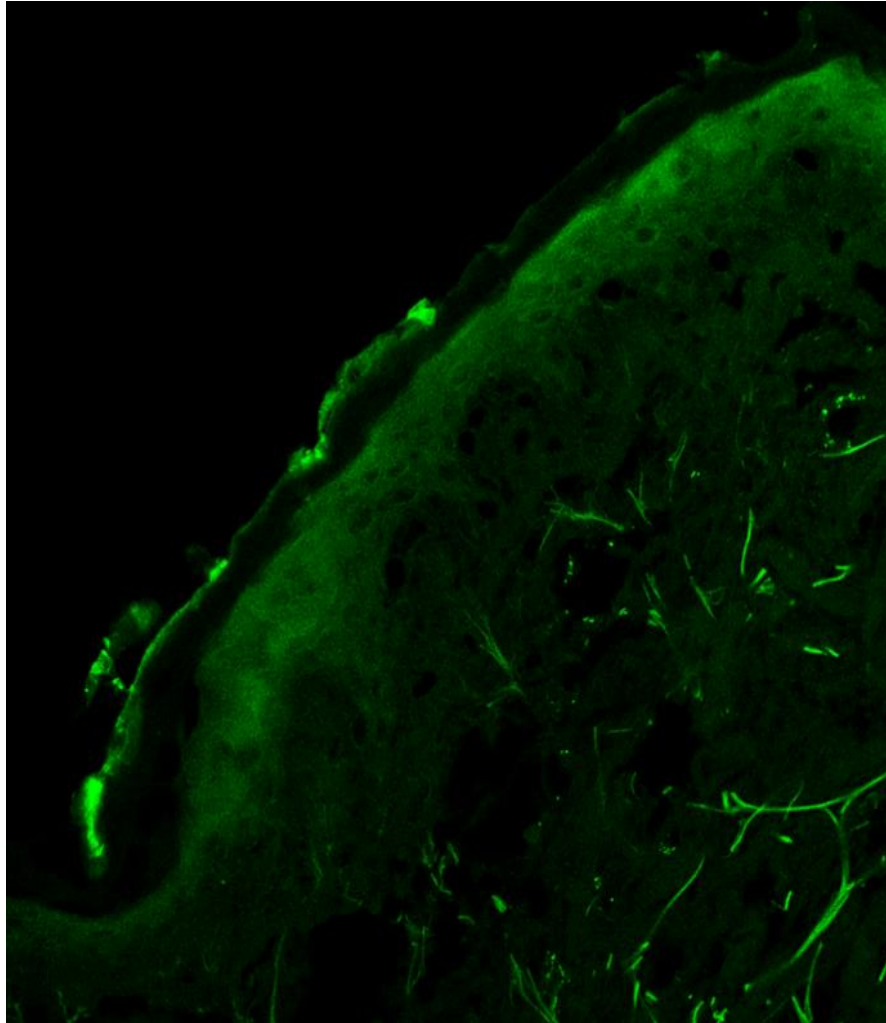
Skin

Dark condition

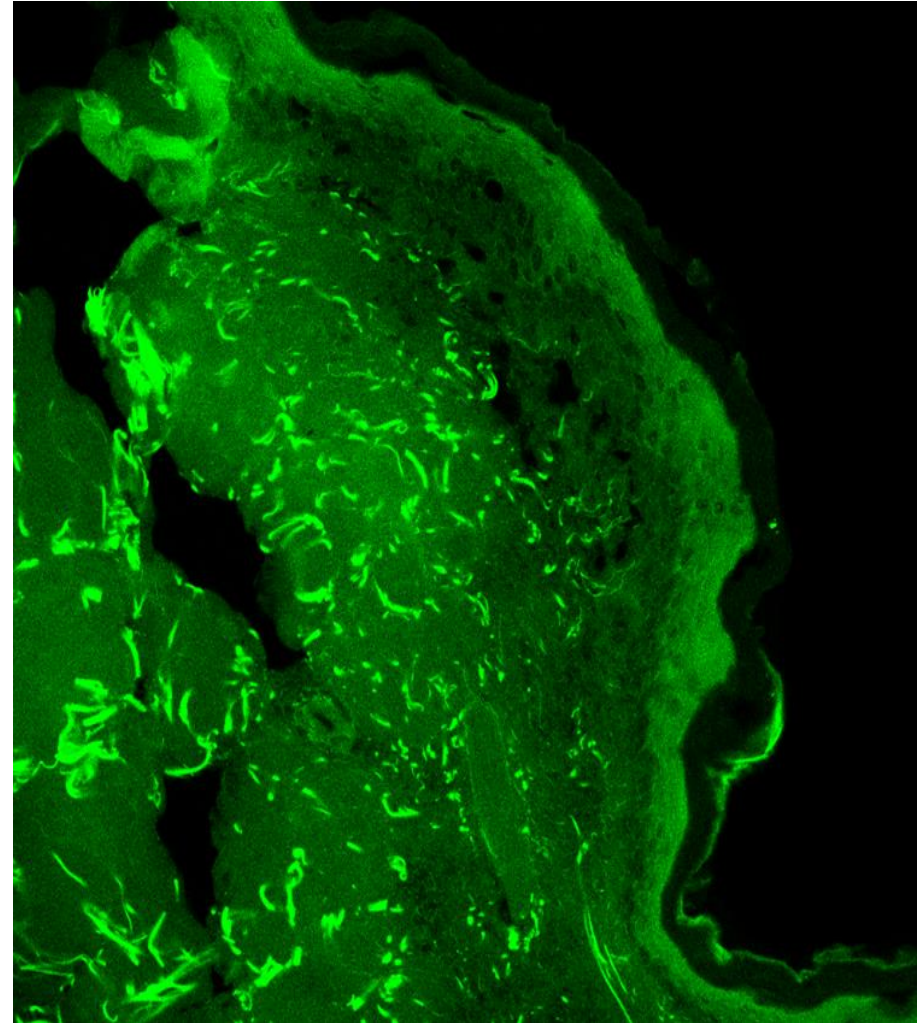
Irradiated with
UV light for 20 min
($\lambda = 290$ nm)

NO permeated through human skin: confocal microscopy

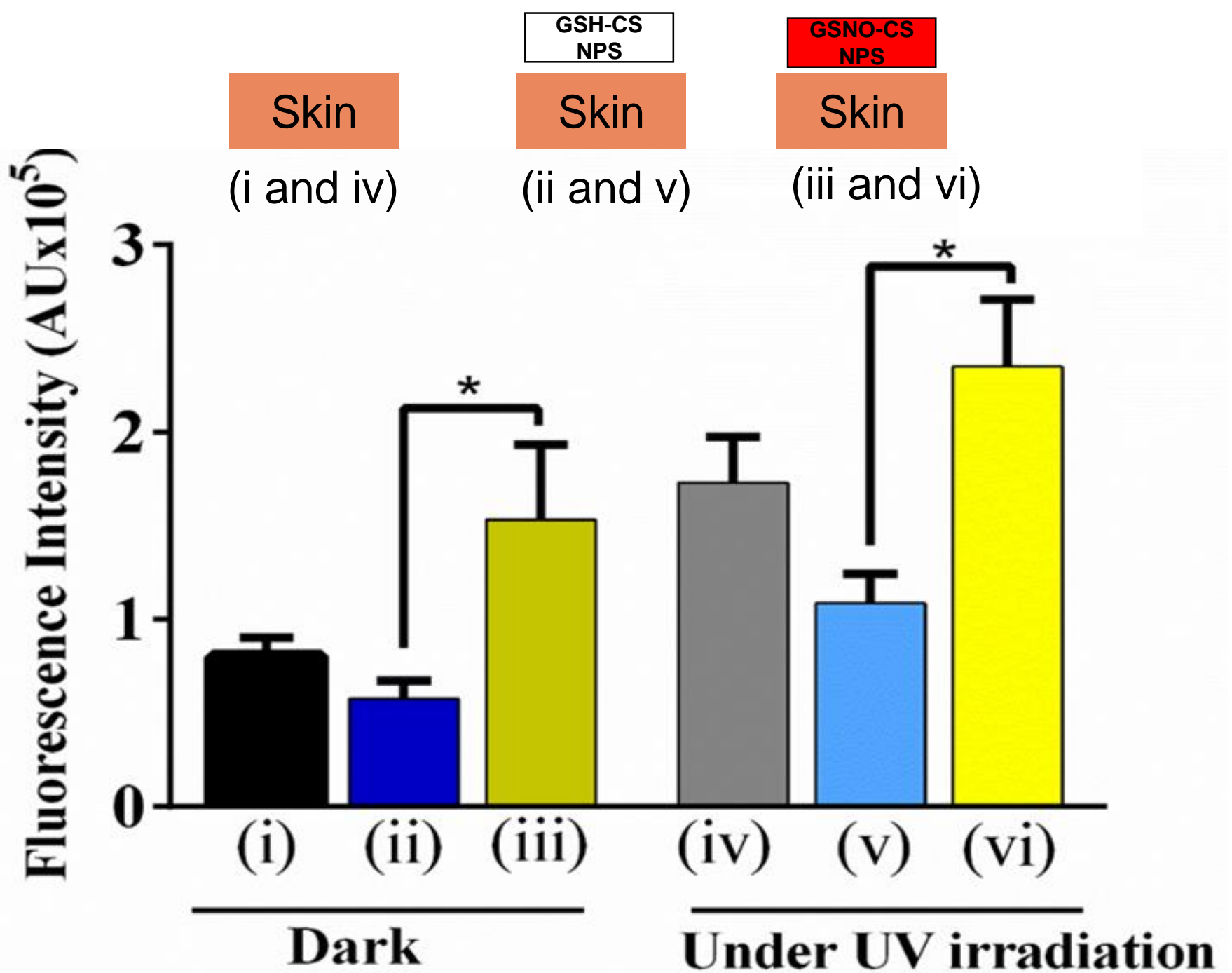
Green signal = NO derivatives



Control



NO-releasing CS NPs



Conclusions

- GSH-CS NPs consist of a core-shell structure;
- The incorporation of GSNO into chitosan nanoparticles modulates the NO release;
- Topical application of GSNO-CS NPs significantly increase the levels of NO in the epidermis;
- In addition, the combination of cutaneous administration of GSNO-CS NPs followed by skin UV irradiation further enhanced the NO and its derivatives loaded in human skin.

Acknowledgments



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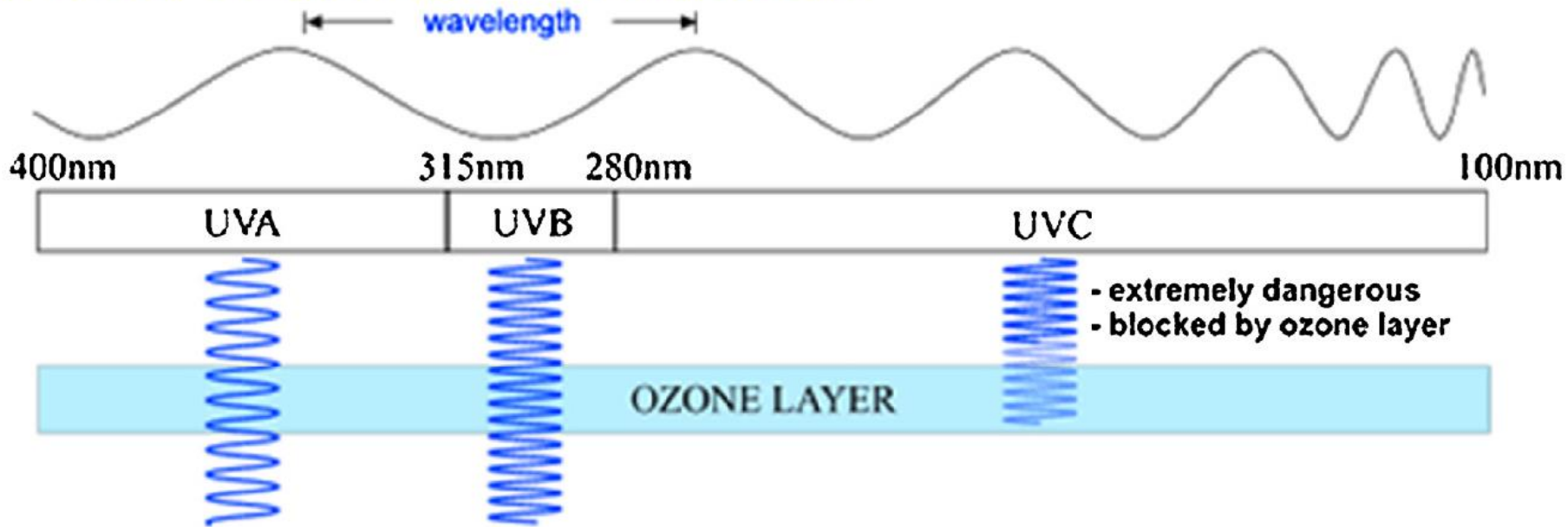
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Collaborators
Dr. Richard Weller
Dr^a. Juliana Bernardes

	Higuchi		Kosmeyer-Peppas			Hixson-Crowell	
	R ²	K _H (%·h ^{-1/2})	R ²	n	K _k (%·h ⁻ⁿ)	R ²	K _s (%·h ^{-1/3})
GSNO	0.989	17.711	0.984	0.516	3.281	0.855	-4.144
GSNO-CS NPs	0.996	8.772	0.974	0.350	2.239	0.826	-2.564

TYPES OF ULTRAVIOLET RADIATION

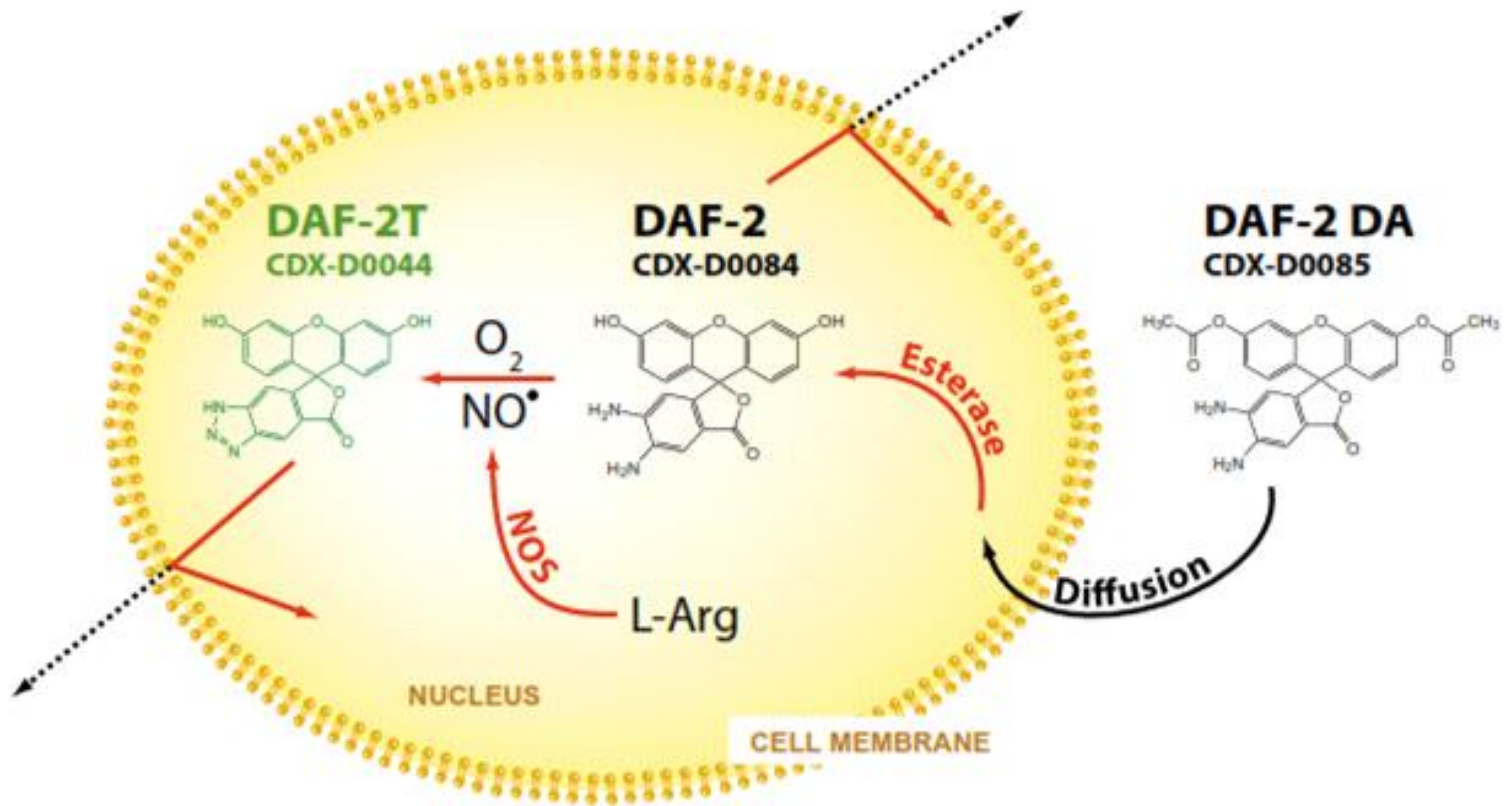


- premature ageing
- wrinkling of the skin
- implicated in skin cancer

- skin cancer
- cataracts
- sunburn

Vitamina D

DAF-2DA



While best known for its important signaling functions in human physiology, NO is also of considerable therapeutic interest

