

Cyclosporine Nanosuspensions: Optimised Size Characterisation & Oral Formulations

Ciclosporin Nanosuspensionen: Optimierte Partikelgrößencharakterisierung & Orale Formulierungen

Inaugural-Dissertation
zur Erlangung des akademischen Grades des
Doktors der Naturwissenschaften (Dr. rer. nat.)
eingereicht im Fachbereich Biologie, Chemie, Pharmazie
der Freien Universität Berlin

vorgelegt von

Cornelia M. Keck

Berlin 2006

Das Fehlen einer besonderen Kennzeichnung oder eines entsprechenden Hinweises auf ein Warenzeichen, ein Gebrauchsmuster oder einen Patentschutz lässt nicht den Schluss zu, dass über die in dieser Arbeit angegebenen Dinge frei verfügt werden kann.

Jede Verwertung der Arbeit außerhalb der Grenzen des Urheberrechtsgesetzes ist unzulässig. Dies gilt insbesondere für Nachdrucke, Mikroverfilmungen oder vergleichbare Verfahren sowie für die Speicherung in Datenverarbeitungsanlagen.

1. Gutachter: Prof. Dr. Rainer H. Müller

2. Gutachter: Prof. Dr. Alfred Fahr

Tag der mündlichen Prüfung: 16.06.2006

For my mother and my brother

Contents

1	Introduction and aims of thesis	1
1.1	<i>Introduction</i>	1
1.2	<i>Aims of thesis</i>	2
2	Theoretical background	5
2.1	<i>P-Glycoprotein and its influence on poor bioavailability</i>	5
2.1.1	History	5
2.1.2	Characterisation	5
2.1.3	Mechanism of action	6
2.1.4	Expression	7
2.1.5	Substrates of p-gp	8
2.1.6	Modulators of transport function of p-gp	8
2.1.7	Inhibition of p-gp for increase of bioavailability	8
2.2	<i>Nanosuspensions – the formulation approach for overcoming poor solubility problems of drugs</i>	9
2.2.1	Definition	9
2.2.2	Properties of nanosuspensions	9
2.2.3	Production of nanosuspensions - overview of existing technologies	11
2.2.4	High pressure homogenisation (piston-gap)	15
2.2.4.1	Homogenisation in water (DissoCubes)	15
2.2.4.2	Homogenisation in water-free media and water mixtures (Nanopure)	20
2.2.5	Combination technology precipitation and homogenisation (NANOEDGE)	24
2.2.6	Large scale production, scaling up issues	25
2.2.7	Final formulations of drug nanosuspensions	27
2.2.8	Products on the market/in clinical phases	28
2.2.9	Conclusion and perspectives	29
2.3	<i>Particle size characterisation of nanosuspensions</i>	31
3	Materials and Methods	34
3.1	<i>Materials</i>	34
3.1.1	Cyclosporine	34
3.1.1.1	Therapeutic indication	34
3.1.1.2	History and commercialisation	34
3.1.1.3	Mode of action and metabolism	34
3.1.1.4	Adverse effects and interaction	35
3.1.1.5	Properties	35
3.1.2	Stabilisers with inhibition of p-glycoprotein	37
3.1.2.1	TPGS	37
3.1.2.2	Other surfactants with p-glycoprotein inhibition	38
3.1.3	Surfactants without inhibition of p-glycoprotein	38
3.1.4	Quasie-emulsifiers for viscosity enhancement	38
3.1.5	Peppermint oil	39
3.1.6	Materials for determination of the refractive index	40
3.1.6.1	Fat emulsions	40
3.1.6.2	SLN/NLC	40
3.1.6.3	Nanosuspensions	40
3.1.6.4	Oils	40
3.1.6.5	Latex dispersions	40
3.1.7	Other materials	41

3.2	Methods	41
3.2.1	High pressure homogenisation	41
3.2.1.1	Nanosuspensions	41
3.2.1.2	Emulsions and lipid particles	41
3.2.2	Photon correlation spectroscopy (PCS)	42
3.2.3	Laser diffractometry (LD)	42
3.2.4	Microscopic analysis	42
3.2.5	Zetapotential determination (ZP)	42
3.2.6	Measurement of the refractive index (RI)	43
3.2.6.1	Becke line	44
3.2.7	High performance liquid chromatography (HPLC)	45
3.2.8	Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC)	46
3.2.9	UV/Vis measurements	46
3.2.10	Surface tension measurements	46
3.2.11	Production of self-emulsifying drug delivery systems (SEDDS)	46
4	Laser diffractometry – investigations on the method and on the performance of the LS 230	47
4.1	Theoretical background	47
4.2	Overview of laser diffractometers on the market	51
4.3	Measuring principle of the LS 230	53
4.3.1	PIDS	53
4.4	Aim of study	56
4.5	Nailing test	56
4.5.1	Resolution capacity of the LS 230	59
4.5.2	Conclusion	61
4.6	Influences of optical parameters on results	61
4.6.1	Analysis of polydisperse systems	61
4.6.1.1	Influence of parameter setting on diffraction pattern	62
4.6.1.2	Influence on PIDS data	63
4.6.1.3	Influence of optical parameters on particle size and particle size distribution	63
4.6.1.4	Influence on the width of the distribution	68
4.6.1.5	Influence on results using different size distributions	69
4.6.1.6	Summary	70
4.6.2	Analysis of monodisperse latex dispersion	70
4.6.2.1	Simulation of mono disperse latex dispersion	72
4.6.2.2	Simulation principle	73
4.6.2.3	Interpretation of data	75
4.6.2.4	Influence of optical parameters on the particle concentration analysed by the software	78
4.6.2.5	Conclusion	79
4.7	Investigations to changes of measuring conditions	80
4.7.1	Impact of measuring time	80
4.7.1.1	Changes in obscuration	81
4.7.1.2	Changes in measured intensities (flux-values)	82
4.7.1.3	Changes in detected PIDS intensities	84
4.7.1.4	Changes in particle sizes	85
4.7.1.5	Conclusion	89
4.7.2	Dissolution of cyclosporine nanosuspensions during measurements	91
4.7.2.1	Changes in particle size during the measurement	91
4.7.2.2	Changes in temperature during the measurement	97
4.7.2.3	Conclusion	98
4.7.3	Detection of larger particles beside a small sized bulk population	99
4.7.3.1	Influence on measuring mode used	99
4.7.3.2	Differences in particle sizes by variation of the characterisation method	100

4.7.3.3	Conclusion	103
4.7.4	Influence of sample drawing and sampling position	103
4.7.4.1	LD-measurements with and without PIDS	105
4.7.4.2	Conclusion	107
4.7.5	Temperature controlling	108
4.7.5.1	Increase of temperature - influence on start temperature	108
4.7.5.2	Conclusion	110
4.8	Summary	111
4.8.1	Errors of the conventional method	113
4.8.2	Optimisation of LD-measurements using the LS 230	114
4.8.2.1	General suggestions	114
4.8.2.2	Size characterisation of nanosuspensions	115
5	Determination of the real refractive index	118
5.1	Aim of study	118
5.2	Methods to determine the real refractive index	118
5.2.1	Measurement of refractive index by analysis of dn/dc	118
5.2.1.1	Determined indices for selected lipid systems and nanosuspensions	123
5.2.1.2	Limitations of the method	124
5.2.2	Analysis of real refractive index by observation of the Becke line	124
5.2.3	Measurement of refractive index with manual Abbe refractometer	126
5.2.4	Real refractive index obtained from interferometry	129
5.2.5	Changes of the real index of refraction due to hydration	130
5.2.6	Time dependent changes in refractive index	132
5.2.7	Conclusion	132
5.3	Comparison of LD results obtained from measurements with and without correct optical parameters	133
5.3.1	Conclusion	148
6	Cyclosporine nanosuspensions	149
6.1	Production and characterisation by application of the optimised analytics and comparison with the conventional analytics	149
6.1.1	Production of cyclosporine nanosuspensions	150
6.1.1.1	Influence on production temperature	151
6.1.1.2	Summary of study – set up of parameters for the production and characterisation of cyclosporine nanosuspensions	160
6.1.2	Stability of cyclosporine nanosuspensions	161
6.1.2.1	Stabiliser screening	161
6.1.2.2	Stabiliser screening without subsequent dilution	168
6.1.3	Conclusion	215
6.2	Stability enhancement of cyclosporine nanosuspensions by increased viscosity of the dispersion medium	216
6.2.1.1	Results	217
6.2.1.2	Conclusion	220
7	Zeta potential of nanosuspensions	221
7.1	Background for nanocrystals	221
7.2	Short introduction to the zeta potential	221
7.3	Combined steric and electrostatic stabilisation	224
7.4	Considerations for selection of stabilisers	225
7.5	Influence of stabiliser concentration	226
7.6	Influence of pH	228
7.7	Influence of electrolytes	230

8	Further investigations of cyclosporine for oral delivery	233
8.1	<i>Development of small sized emulsions containing cyclosporine</i>	234
8.1.1	Production and characterisation	236
8.1.1.1	A1 - Emulsions containing different oils, stabilised with TPGS, produced at 80°C	236
8.1.1.2	A2 - Emulsions containing different oils, stabilised with TPGS, produced at 25°C	238
8.1.1.3	A3 - Emulsions containing peppermint oil and different stabilisers, produced at 80°C	239
8.1.1.4	A4, A5 and A6 - Emulsions containing peppermint oil and different stabilisers, produced at 25°C	240
8.1.2	Conclusion	242
8.2	<i>Development of a self-emulsifying drug delivery system (SEDDS)</i>	243
8.2.1	Solubility of cyclosporine	250
8.2.2	Influence of production parameters on particle size	250
8.2.3	Screening for optimal concentration of Tagat TO	252
8.2.4	Characterisation of SEDDS containing cyclosporine	254
8.2.5	Measurement of surface tension	255
8.2.6	SEDDS containing lower concentrations of Tagat TO	256
8.2.7	Conclusion	257
8.3	<i>Development of an emulsifier free delivery system containing cyclosporine</i>	258
8.3.1	Introduction	258
8.3.1.1	Screening for maximal absorption volume	260
8.3.1.2	Comparison of non loaded Aeroperls® and Aeroperls® loaded with cyclosporine dissolved in peppermint oil	260
8.3.1.3	Comparison of Aeroperls® loaded with cyclosporine / peppermint oil and SEDDS	262
8.3.1.4	DSC measurements	265
8.3.2	Conclusion	267
8.4	<i>Characterisation of Sandimmun Optoral® (neoral)</i>	269
8.4.1	Comparison of Sandimmun with cyclosporine SEDDS	271
8.4.2	Conclusion	272
9	Summary of the thesis	273
10	Zusammenfassung der Arbeit	279
11	References	287
12	Appendix	299
12.1	Diagrams for the determination of the dn/dc	299
12.1.1	Emulsions and SLN stabilised with lecithin	299
12.1.2	Cetylpalmitate NLC - identical in lipid composition, different in stabiliser of incorporated drugphase with different stabilisers	300
12.1.3	Softisan SLN - identical in lipid composition – different in incorporated drug	301
12.1.4	Stearyl alcohol NLC - identical in lipid composition – different in incorporated drug and Dynasan NLC	302
12.1.5	Nanosuspensions – different in drug – similar in stabiliser (Tween 80)	303
12.1.6	Nanosuspensions – different in drug – similar in stabiliser (PLX 188)	304
12.1.7	Latex dispersions	305
12.1.8	Stabilisers	305
12.2	LD data for cyclosporine nanosuspensions	306
12.2.1	LD data of the suspensions measured analysed with the optimised LD method	306
12.2.2	LD data of the suspensions measured and analysed with the conventional LD method	311
Publications		317
Acknowledgements		319

Abstract: A more reliable laser diffractometer analytical procedure was developed to assess with higher accuracy the size of nanocrystals, the prerequisite for a sound formulation development. The screening procedure for optimised nanosuspension formulations was distinctly improved and the mechanism, leading to artefacts in the previous procedures, could be identified. A next generation approach for drug nanocrystals was realised by the SmartCrystal® technology, by combining nanocrystal technology with the inhibition strategy for p-glycoprotein. On top, an even simpler approach was realised by the development of the stabiliser free Cycloperls. In this formulation cyclosporine is dissolved in an oil with inhibitory effect on p-glycoprotein (peppermint oil), the oily solution is simply absorbed into porous Aeroperls. In this thesis two alternative cyclosporine formulations were developed – SmartCrystals® and Cycloperls. The formulations are physically stable and should theoretically show an improved oral bioavailability, which should be proved in in vivo tests.

Abstrakt: In dieser Arbeit wurde die Partikelgrößencharakterisierung mittels Laserdiffraktometrie optimiert. Mit dieser optimierten Methodik ist es möglich, Partikelgrößen und Partikelgrößenverteilungen von Nanosuspensionen genauer und vor allem korrekt zu bestimmen. Nur mit Anwendung dieser hier etablierten Methode kann ein aussagekräftiges Ergebnis bei der Charakterisierung von Nanosuspensionen erzielt werden. Es konnte gezeigt werden, dass die herkömmliche Screening-Methode zur Identifizierung optimaler Stabilisatoren für Nanosuspensionen einige bisher nicht beachtete Fehlerquellen beinhaltet, die zu Artefakten führen können. Die Screening-Methode wurde dahingehend verbessert. Eine neue Generation von Nanokristallen wurde am Beispiel von Ciclosporin entwickelt, die SmartCrystal® Technologie. Diese Technologie beinhaltet die Vorteile einer Nanosuspension sowie die Fähigkeit, P-Glykoprotein zu hemmen. Eine weitere Formulierung mit Ciclosporin und zusätzlichen inhibitorischen Eigenschaften wurde mit den Cycloperls realisiert. Cycloperls bestehen nur aus Ciclosporin gelöst in Pfefferminzöl, absorbiert in Aeroperls 300. Sie enthalten keinen Emulgator. In dieser Arbeit konnten somit zwei alternative Ciclosporin-Formulierungen entwickelt werden – SmartCrystals® und Cycloperls – : zwei stabile Formulierungen, die theoretisch eine erhöhte orale Bioverfügbarkeit aufweisen, was nun in in vivo Studien getestet werden sollte.