

ORAL DRUG DELIVERY OF INSULIN IN DIABETES MELLITUS: AN ATTRACTIVE ALTERNATE TO OVERCOME INVASIVE ROUTE

ABSTRACT

The subcutaneous injection of insulin for the treatment of diabetes mellitus can lead to patient non-compliance, Diabetes discomfort, pain and local infection is a chronic metabolic health disease affecting the homeostasis of blood sugar levels in human beings. Oral route of drug delivery system has been the most widely accepted means of drug administration for formulating other than invasive drug delivery systems. For the development of an oral insulin delivery system, we have to focus on defeating various gastro-intestinal barriers for insulin uptake across the gastrointestinal tract. To defeat these barriers various types of formulations such as insulin conjugates, micro/nanoparticles, liposomes, hydrogel, capsule, and tablets are designed to deliver insulin orally. Various potential ways to administer insulin orally has been explored over years but a fluctuating level of success. A number of advancement has taken place in the recent years for understanding the needs of improved oral delivery systems of insulin. This review article concentrates on the challenges for oral drug delivery of insulin as well as various carriers used for the oral drug delivery of insulin and also provides the relevant information about the clinical tested formulations of oral insulin and its patents.

Keywords: Insulin, formulation technology, oral drug delivery, patient compliance,

INTRODUCTION

The effective treatment of diabetic person with insulin need painful route of administration. Although invasive routes are poorly acceptable by the diabetics but other noninvasive routes of administrations are highly expedient¹. Administration of drugs by oral route is the most acceptable route of administration, but it is difficult to deliver peptide and protein drugs by this route. Presystemic enzymatic degradation and poor penetration of the intestinal membrane are the main reasons for the low oral bioavailability of peptide and protein drugs². Oral bioavailability of insulin is below 1% so there is a big challenge to improve it upto 30%–50%³. A number of polymers both biodegradable and non-biodegradable polymers have been studied for non-invasive delivery of insulin. Non-biodegradable polymers possess problems of toxicity, difficulty in eviction and also sustained release of insulin cannot be attained using these polymers. Biodegradable polymers favour the uptake of insulin through intestinal cells by shielding the encapsulated drug from the external harsh conditions. Biodegradable polymeric particles protect the peptide from the peptidases, so that they can be uptake by enterocytes. Polymeric particles will slowly degrade after absorption depending on the nature of the polymer; provide a sustained and controlled release of the drug⁴. Various strategies have to be implemented to maximize oral insulin bioavailability to defeat GI barriers, and to bring safe and effective oral dosage form to the market⁵. In order to attain an ideal oral peptide drug delivery system, some alternates will be required to encapsulate the insulin⁶. For the oral delivery of peptide and protein drugs, nanocarriers have shown great potential with improved pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of insulin. Nanocarriers or nanoparticles can stabilize these macromolecular drugs by providing insulation from the harsh GI conditions and accelerating their transport across the absorptive epithelia⁷. The new strategies for products that are tried before include water-soluble, long-acting insulin derivative, [(2-Sulfo)-9-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl]3-insulin, vitamin B12-dextran nano particles, lipid nano particles and PEGylated calcium phosphate nanoparticles etc as oral drug delivery carriers for insulin⁸.

VARIOUS CHALLENGES TO ORAL INSULIN DRUG DELIVERY

Absorption across GIT membrane

General route for absorption of drug molecules is the Paracellular and the transcellular route. Hydrophilic molecules having mol. Wt. less than 500 Da absorbed by Paracellular route. The molecules having high molecular weight like insulin (about 6KDa) cannot absorb via this route. Absorption of insulin by transcellular route is restricted because of its molecular size, its charge, and its hydrophilicity⁹. To increase the GI uptake of orally poorly absorbed insulin is their binding to colloidal particles that can safeguard the insulin from degradation in the GI tract and encourage the transport of poor-absorbable molecules into systemic circulation¹⁰.

Presystemic enzymatic degradation

Pepsin is present inside the stomach as a group of aspartic proteases. Pancreatic proteases existing in small intestine comprising the serine endopeptidase (trypsin, α -chymotrypsin, elastase and exopeptidases, carboxypeptidase A, and carboxypeptidase B) which is accountable for the degradation of proteins. The order of enzymatic degradation of insulin in the small intestine is Duodenum > jejunum > ileum⁹. Insulin can be available for absorption through GIT when the enzymatic attack is either diminished or defeated¹¹. Although Insulin is not subject to proteolytic breakdown by brush border enzymes¹².

Poor Intestinal transport of insulin

The anatomy of insulin is very exquisite. Insulin is susceptible to oxidative damage when react amino acids⁹. In other terms we can say that insulin has low permeability via intestinal mucosa¹¹.

Dosage form stability

Proteins changes its conformation, size, shape, surface properties, and bioactivity upon development into different formulations. Changes in conformation, size, shape can be detected by use of spectrophotometric techniques, X-ray diffraction, differential scanning calorimetry, light scattering, electrophoresis, and gel filtration¹². (Figure 1)

FEATURES OF AN ABSOLUTE ORAL INSULIN CARRIER

An absolute carrier for insulin:

- should be pH sensitive.
- should provide a biocompatible and stable environment to ensure that the active part of insulin will remain biologically active after encapsulation.
- should reduce or avoid enzyme degradation and increase insulin permeability across the intestinal membrane.
- the permeability of the mucosal epithelium to enhance the absorption of insulin and provide the intact insulin to the blood circulation.
- must be safe after oral administration.
- Insulin should be available for interaction with cell surface receptors and captured by lymphatic cells, or pass through or be entrapped in the lymph nodes or transferred to the systemic circulation, provided that the particles remain as such and particle size will be acceptable up to a limit¹³.

DIVERSE CARRIERS USED FOR NON INVASIVE DRUG DELIVERY OF INSULIN

Insulin-loaded Bioadhesive PLGA Nanoparticles for Oral Drug Delivery

PEGylation play an important role in increasing the stability of several therapeutic proteins¹⁴. For the drug delivery system of proteins and peptides Poly (D, L-lactide-co-glycolide) nanoparticles (PLGA-NP) have been used extensively. Chitosan PLGA nanoparticle has some attractive properties, such as a mucosal adhesion, positive charge, and absorption enhancement, which increase the duration of residence of insulin in in-vitro and improve its bioavailability in in-vivo for oral delivery¹⁵. The negative surface charge present on PLGA nanoparticles tends to reduce the oral bioavailability by limiting the diffusion of insulin nanoparticle across the mucus layer. Cationic chitosan can be used to coat and modify the surface charge of PLGA nanoparticles¹⁶.

Polymeric Hydrogels for Oral Insulin Delivery

Nature of the polymer might enhance the residence time of a drug delivery system inside the GI tract¹⁷. Polymeric hydrogels protect insulin from enzymatic degradation in acidic environment of stomach and deliver insulin effectively in the intestinal region. Swelling and de-swelling mechanisms of the hydrogel under different pH conditions of the body control the release of insulin. A combination of enzyme inhibitors and polymeric systems have potential to increase the potency of orally given insulin¹⁵.

Acrylic Polymers for Oral Insulin Delivery

Acrylic polymers are synthetic mucoadhesive polymers, basically intended for oral drug delivery. Various techniques used to generate synthetic polymers are Nano precipitation, solvent evaporation, freeze-drying, spray drying of emulsions and supercritical fluid technology¹⁵. Methacrylic acid or acrylic acid are used as copolymer for their pH-sensitive nature and ability to bind calcium, and poly (ethylene glycol) because of its ability to stabilize and protect proteins¹⁸.

Aerosolized Liposomes for Pulmonary Delivery of Insulin

Pulmonary route for systemic delivery of peptides and proteins is paid more attention because it's a non-invasive method of administering insulin and hence valuable for the delivery of large molecular proteins¹⁴. This method is effective for both type 1 (T1DM) and type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM)¹⁹. Generally lungs have large surface area (approximate about 100 square metres) and acts as an ideal target for insulin delivery²⁰.

Chitosan-zinc-insulin Complex

Chitosan, a biodegradable polymer and a cationic polysaccharide, has been extensively known for the preparation of nanoparticles for oral controlled delivery. Chitosan derivatization of polymers that improve drug retention capability, provide improved permeation, enhanced mucoadhesion and sustained release of therapeutic agents⁸.

MARKET STATUS OF ORAL INSULIN FORMULATIONS

In the recent years, the oral dosage form development of insulin is at different clinical stages from pre-clinical testing to Phase II clinical trials²¹. Oralin has been successfully trailed in Type 1 and Type 2 diabetic patients and when the results were compared with subcutaneous injection it was found appropriate for controlling blood glucose level²². A remarkable progress has been reported in the recent past years for the delivery of insulin by non-invasive routes. Some of other hormonal drugs, such as calcitonin and vasopressin, are available in the form of intranasal sprays. The field of oral insulin delivery took an enormous step ahead with the approval of Exubera® from Pfizer and Nektar Therapeutics⁵. (Table 1)

CONCLUSION

An extensive number of people especially in developed countries are suffered from diabetes. The pharmacotherapy for T1DM and T2DM treatment is subcutaneous injection of insulin. Discomfort, pain and local infection are the main reasons for patient non-compliance. On the other hand, if we develop oral dosage form of insulin formulation then we can improve patient acceptability. Painful administration and phobia from invasive routes have encouraged scientists to research new possible methods for oral insulin delivery.

Various barriers to insulin uptake by oral routes has its own set of advantages and disadvantages. Over the last few years, researchers have focused on oral insulin delivery. Although extensive human clinical studies are still the major requirement of oral insulin drug delivery and for the optimization of physiochemical and pharmacokinetic parameters of insulin as drug carrier for diabetes treatment.

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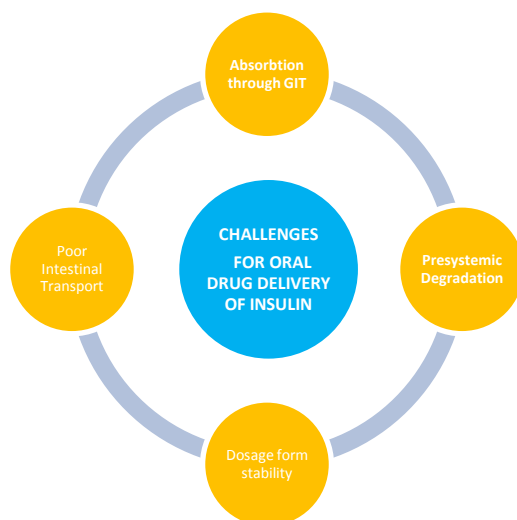


Figure 1. Various challenges to oral insulin drug delivery

Table 1. List of clinically tested oral insulin formulation⁹.

Company	Name	Product	Development phase
Biocon/Bristol-Myers Squibb	IN-105	Conjugate Insulin	II
Access Pharmaceuticals, Inc	CobOral™	Insulin coated insulin-loaded nanoparticles	II
Aphios Corporation	APH-0907	Nanoencapsulated insulin/ biodegradable polymer nanospheres	PRECLINICAL
Diabetology Ltd	Capsulin™ OAD	Insulin with delivery system Axxess™	II
Diasome Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	HDV-Insulin	Hepatic-directed vesicle-insulin (nanocarrier)	III
Emisphere Technologies, Inc.	Eligen® insulin	Insulin with chemical delivery agents (Eligen®)	I
Jordanian Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co. PLC	JPM oral	Liquid delivery system with insulin-chitosan nanoparticles	I
Novo Nordisk A/S	NN1952	Insulin analog with an oral delivery system GIPET®	
Oramed, Inc.	ORMD-0801	Insulin with protein oral delivery system POD™	II
Oshadi Drug Administration Ltd	Oshadi Icp.	Insulin, proinsulin, and C-peptide in Oshadi carrier	II
NOD Pharmaceuticals, Inc./ Shanghai Biolaxy, Inc.	Nodlin	Insulin with bioadhesive nanoencapsulation (NOD Tech)	II
Transgene Biotek Ltd.	TBL1002OI	Proprietary nanotechnology Trabi-Oral™	PRECLINICAL