

Video Article

# Formulation of Diblock Polymeric Nanoparticles through Nanoprecipitation Technique

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## Abstract

Nanotechnology is a relatively new branch of science that involves harnessing the unique properties of particles that are nanometers in scale (nanoparticles). Nanoparticles can be engineered in a precise fashion where their size, composition and surface chemistry can be carefully controlled. This enables unprecedented freedom to modify some of the fundamental properties of their cargo, such as solubility, diffusivity, biodistribution, release characteristics and immunogenicity. Since their inception, nanoparticles have been utilized in many areas of science and medicine, including drug delivery, imaging, and cell biology<sup>1-4</sup>. However, it has not been fully utilized outside of "nanotechnology laboratories" due to perceived technical barrier. In this article, we describe a simple method to synthesize a polymer based nanoparticle platform that has a wide range of potential applications.

The first step is to synthesize a diblock co-polymer that has both a hydrophobic domain and hydrophilic domain. Using PLGA and PEG as model polymers, we described a conjugation reaction using EDC/NHS chemistry<sup>5</sup> (Fig 1). We also discuss the polymer purification process. The synthesized diblock co-polymer can self-assemble into nanoparticles in the nanoprecipitation process through hydrophobic-hydrophilic interactions.

The described polymer nanoparticle is very versatile. The hydrophobic core of the nanoparticle can be utilized to carry poorly soluble drugs for drug delivery experiments<sup>6</sup>. Furthermore, the nanoparticles can overcome the problem of toxic solvents for poorly soluble molecular biology reagents, such as wortmannin, which requires a solvent like DMSO. However, DMSO can be toxic to cells and interfere with the experiment. These poorly soluble drugs and reagents can be effectively delivered using polymer nanoparticles with minimal toxicity. Polymer nanoparticles can also be loaded with fluorescent dye and utilized for intracellular trafficking studies. Lastly, these polymer nanoparticles can be conjugated to targeting ligands through surface PEG. Such targeted nanoparticles can be utilized to label specific epitopes on or in cells<sup>7-10</sup>.

## Video Link

The video component of this article can be found at <https://www.jove.com/video/3398/>

## Protocol

### 1. Synthesis of PLGA-b-PEG polymer

1. Poly(D,L-lactide-co-glycolide) (PLGA) with terminal carboxylate groups (PLGA-carboxylate) is dissolved in any solvent for PLGA (as mentioned in materials section) at a concentration of 5mM. PLGA can be dissolved at this concentration with gentle stirring.
2. Both NHS (molecular weight 115.09) and EDC (molecular weight 191.7) are dissolved in the PLGA solution at a concentration of 25mM. (Both EDC and NHS are added in a stoichiometric excess of 5 times compared to PLGA). PLGA-carboxylate is converted into PLGA-NHS by adding EDC and NHS to PLGA-carboxylate solution with gentle stirring for about 1 hour.
3. The reaction product PLGA-NHS is precipitated out by adding the washing solution methanol. Approximately 10 times volume excess of methanol is added to the solution. The solution is centrifuged at 2000 x g to precipitate out the PLGA-NHS and discard the supernatant (removes the traces of EDC and NHS. This procedure of washing with methanol is repeated at least three times.
4. The PLGA-NHS pellet is dried under a vacuum for 30 minutes to remove any traces of the washing solution.
5. The PLGA-NHS pellet is now re-dissolved in the same solvent at the same concentration that was used initially to dissolve PLGA. The heterobifunctional PEG (amine-PEG-carboxylate) is then added to the PLGA solution at a concentration of 5mM (stoichiometric ratio of 1:1). The mixture solution is incubated for 24 hours with constant stirring.
6. After 24 hours, the reaction product PLGA-b-PEG block copolymer is precipitated out by adding the washing solution methanol in excess. Repeat the washing and centrifugation process as mentioned above three times. This will remove all excess unreacted PEG.

7. The PLGA-b-PEG block copolymer is dried under vacuum.

## 2. PLGA-b-PEG nanoparticle preparation

Nanoparticles with PLGA core covered with PEG at the surface can be prepared with these diblock copolymers. A variety of different hydrophobic drugs can be encapsulated in such nanoparticles. Fluorescent compounds can be encapsulated in the nanoparticles or can be conjugated to PLGA and thus these nanoparticles can be used for fluorescence imaging.

Nanoprecipitation method is used to make nanoparticles especially when the desired cargo to be encapsulated is highly hydrophobic in nature.

1. The PLGA-b-PEG block copolymer and the drug/cargo (to be encapsulated) are dissolved in any solvent which dissolves PLGA. PLGA can be dissolved by many common solvents, including acetonitrile, DCM, tetrahydrofuran, acetone or ethyl acetate. The choice of solvent is critical, as it influences the properties of nanoparticle. Hence, appropriate solvent should be used in this step.
2. The polymer/drug mixture is then added dropwise to 3-5 volumes of stirring water giving a final polymer concentration of around 3 mg/mL (Fig. 2)
3. The stirring is continued for 2 hours under reduced pressure to allow the nanoparticles to form by self-assembly and remove traces of the organic solvent.
4. Harvesting and purification: The nanoparticles are then concentrated by centrifugation at 2,700xg for 10 min using an Amicon filter (MWCO 20KDa), washed, and reconstituted in PBS. This removes all the un-entrapped drug/cargo. Basic biophysical characterizations, such as size, surface charge, and drug loading efficiency can be performed to better understand the properties of nanoparticles.

## 3. Storage

Freeze-drying is a commonly used method to store nanoparticles<sup>11</sup>. Freeze-drying will preserve the physical and chemical characteristics of the nanoparticles for long term stability<sup>12</sup>. The freeze drying process can cause stress on the particles and destabilize the formulation, so cryo-protectants (protection from freezing stress) and lyo-protectants (protection from drying stress) are commonly used. The choice of these protectants is determined by the desired length of storage time<sup>13</sup>.

1. In freeze-drying, there is total solidification of the sample by freezing below its T<sub>g</sub>.
2. In the drying step, the ice is removed by sublimation. Temperature and pressure should be optimized to achieve an efficient freeze-drying process.

## 4. Representative results:

### Characterization of PLGA-b-PEG Di-block Copolymer

Different techniques can be used to confirm the successful conjugation of polymers. The composition of PLGA-b-PEG can be characterized using a 400 MHz 1H nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR). Molecular weight of the formed product (PLGA-b-PEG) can be verified by Gel permeation chromatography (GPC). The PLGA-b-PEG molecular weight distribution curve and elution time should be different from PLGA and PEG alone. In combination, these techniques should characterize the formed product and determine whether the conjugation reaction was successful.

### Characterization of PLGA-b-PEG nanoparticles

Particle size and size distribution can be measured by dynamic light scattering. Different parameters in the nanoprecipitation process affect the size of particles. Molecular weights of the polymers used initially (both PLGA and PEG) also effect the particle size distribution. Transition electron microscopy (TEM) can also be used to confirm the size distribution and structure of the nanoparticles as seen in figure 3. The particle size range is generally in the nm range. Large particle sizes with uneven size distribution could indicate either an error in the conjugation reaction or the nanoprecipitation method needs optimization. In addition, surface zeta potential can be measured by ZetaPALS. The drug/cargo loading efficiency can be quantified with standard HPLC.

The particles are dissolved in organic solvent and HPLC can be performed to measure the absorbance of the drug/cargo (Fig. 4). The drug release kinetic study can be done where known fixed quantities of the nanoparticles are dialyzed in 30 Slide-A-Lyzer MINI Dialysis units. At fixed time intervals, the content in the dialysis unit is collected and equal volume of organic solvent is added to dissolve the nanoparticles. HPLC is done on these samples to quantify the drug/cargo content.

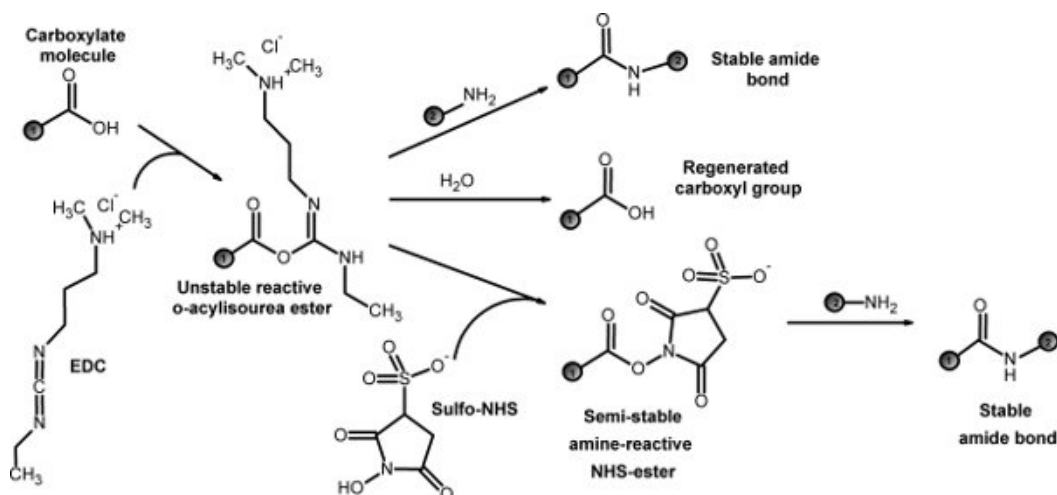


Figure 1. EDC/NHS chemistry

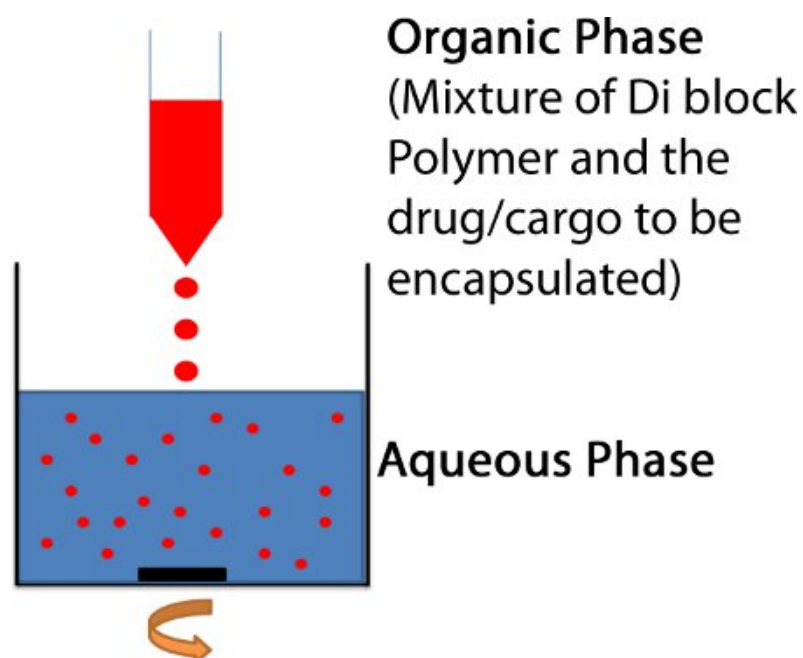
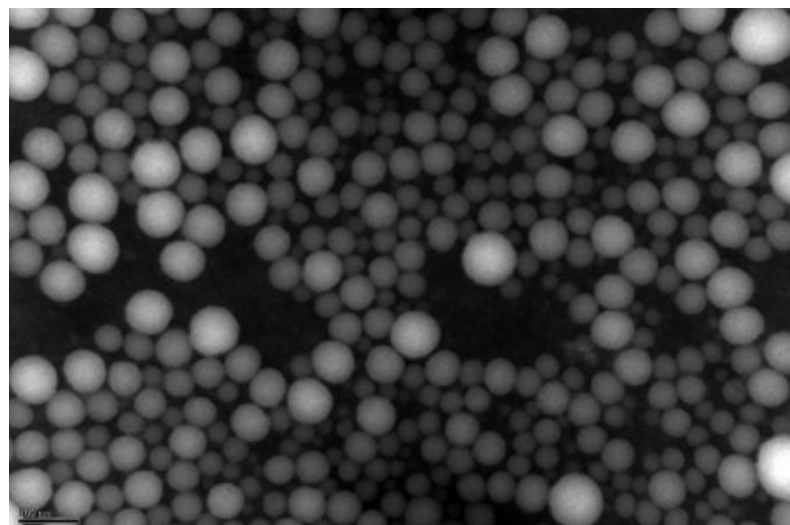
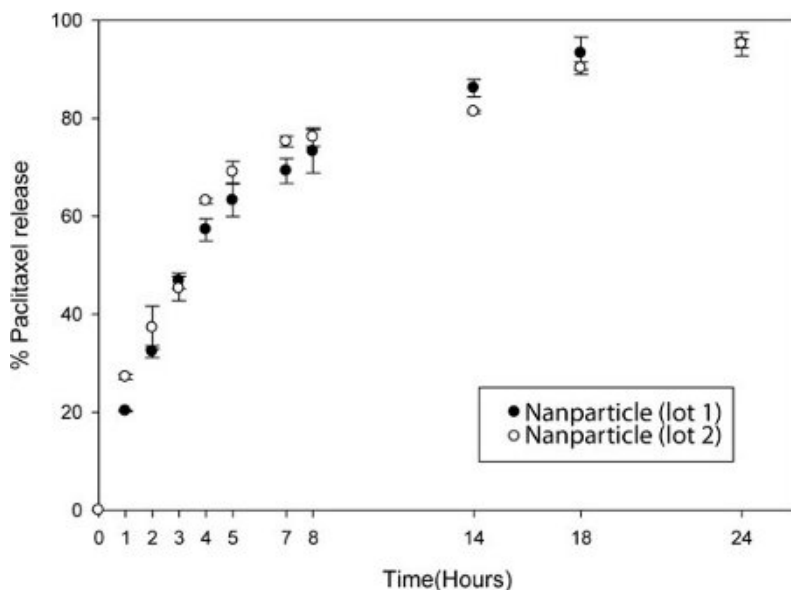


Figure 2. Nanoprecipitation method for preparing polymeric nanoparticles. The organic solution of a solvent (acetonitrile or DCM) containing the PEG-PLGA diblock and the drug or cargo to be loaded into the particle is added dropwise to 3-5 mL of stirring H<sub>2</sub>O.



**Figure 3. Transmission Electron Microscopy of nanoparticles.** A TEM image of PEG-PLGA nanoparticles containing wortamin. Phosphotungstic acid was used as a contrast agent.



**Figure 4. Controlled release of drug from nanoparticle.** Release of Paclitaxel from nanoparticles after dialysis in PBS. At the noted time, particles were removed from dialysis cassettes and solubilized in acetonitrile. The solution was measured by HPLC. Two separate lots of nanoparticles were compared.

## Discussion

The nanoprecipitation method using diblock co-polymers represents a simple, fast method to engineer polymeric nanoparticles. The resulting nanoparticles are composed of a hydrophobic core which can be utilized for the delivery of poorly soluble compounds. The surface hydrophilic layer enables excellent aqueous solubility while providing a moiety for potential further conjugation to a targeting ligand.

There are many nanoparticle platforms, including liposomes, polymeric nanoparticles, dendrimers, metal particles, and quantum dots<sup>14</sup>. Among these platforms, the polymeric nanoparticle platform is one of the easiest to formulate and the most versatile in terms of applications. It requires minimal equipment setup and the technique can be learned in several hours. It also has a wide range of applications and its biocompatibility enables both *in vitro* and *in vivo* applications. Its ability to carry a cargo allows imaging and therapeutic capabilities.

EDC/NHS chemistry is presented here to generate the diblock copolymer. However, block copolymers can be synthesized using different catalysts. Another commonly used catalyst is stannous octoate. The terminal hydroxyl groups of PEG are used as initiating groups to synthesize block copolymers. Ring polymerization of lactide and glycolide initiated by dihydroxy PEG or monomethoxy PEG can lead to A-B-A or A-B type block copolymers respectively<sup>15</sup>. This method of preparation gives more flexibility in the design, however the EDC/NHS chemistry is easier to use and can save time by using a commercially available PLGA polymer.

In addition to nanoprecipitation, other methods to generate diblock polymer nanoparticles can be used. A common alternative is an "oil in water" emulsion method<sup>16</sup>. The emulsion method again starts with an organic phase containing the diblock copolymer and an aqueous phase. However, upon mixing the two solutions, nanoparticles are generated through vortexing and sonicating. This method is very similar, but the nanoprecipitation method allows more control in the mixing step as well as avoids the use of sonication.

There are many potential applications for this platform. First, it can be utilized for the delivery of hydrophobic/poorly soluble drugs in drug delivery studies. For example, taxanes are poorly soluble and require a solvent for *in vivo* studies. Polymeric nanoparticles can encapsulate taxane drugs and abrogate the need for solvents. Nanoparticles can also deliver cell biology reagents that are poorly soluble, such as wortmannin. Polymer nanoparticles can also be loaded with fluorescent dye and utilized for intracellular trafficking studies. These polymer nanoparticles can be conjugated to targeting ligands through surface PEG. Combined with fluorescent labeling, these targeted nanoparticles can be used to label specific epitopes on or in cells. Since each nanoparticle can encapsulate a large number of fluorescent molecules, the nanoparticles can improve the sensitivity of such biological studies. Fluorescent labeled nanoparticles can also be utilized for *in vivo* imaging, such as the visualization of blood vessels and atherosclerotic plaques.

## Disclosures

No conflicts of interest declared.

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