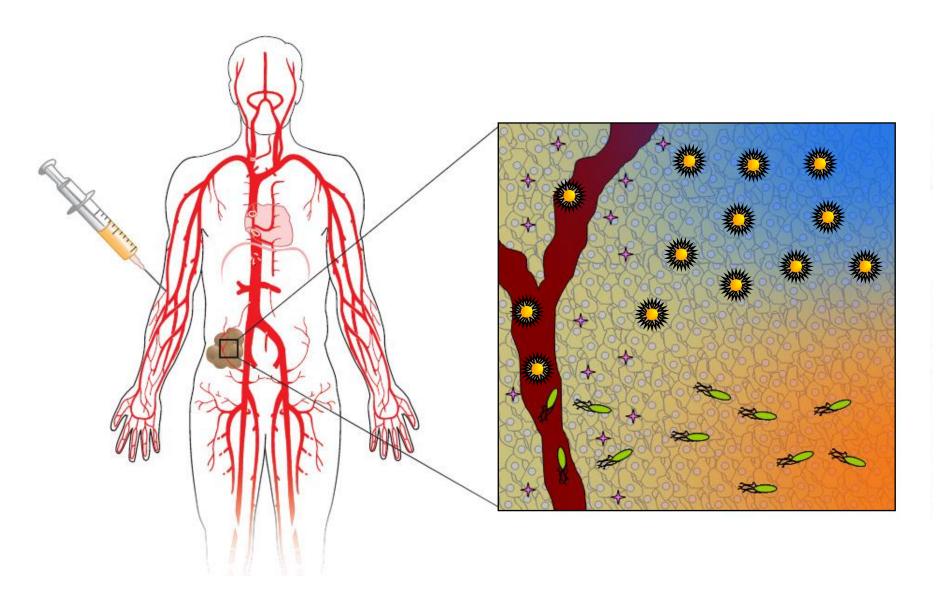
Course: Introduction to Nanomedicine

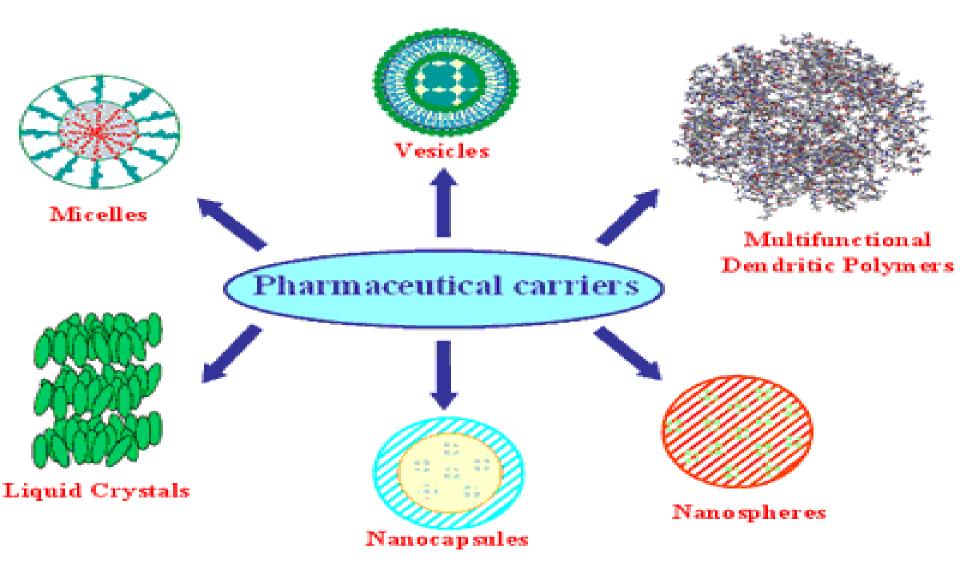
Nanoparticles for Nanomedicine

Dr. K. Premkumar Associate Professor Dept of Biomedical Science Bharathidasan University

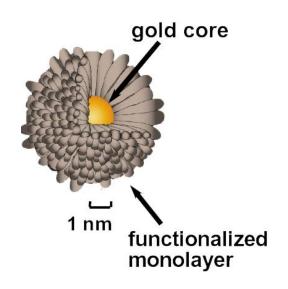
Targeted Delivery

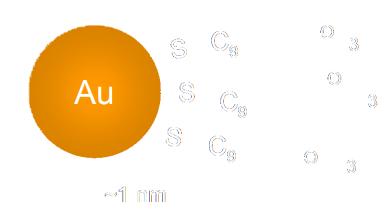


Drug Delivery Carriers



Design of Nanoparticles



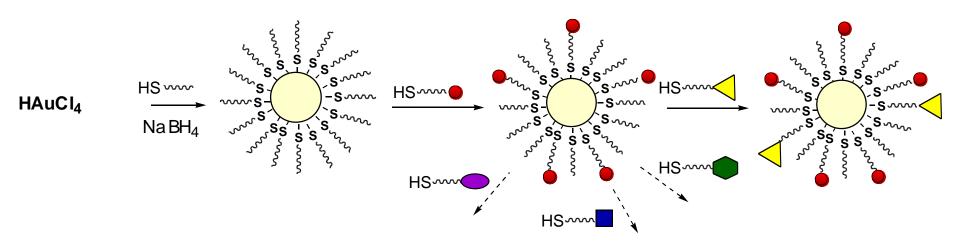






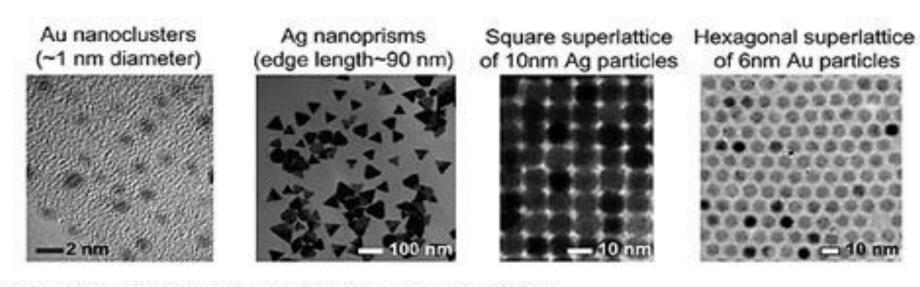


Synthesis of Gold Nanoparticles

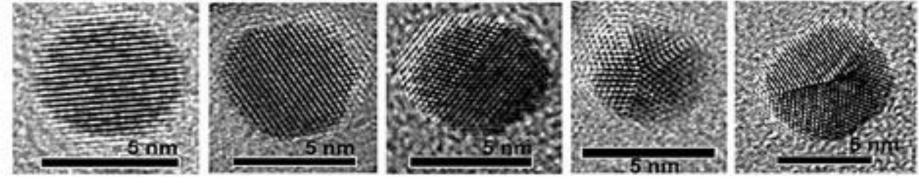


- AuCl4- salts are reduced using NaBH4 in the presence of thiol capping ligands
- The core size of the particles formed can be varied from <1 nm to ~ 8 nm
- The surface functionality can be controlled through the choice of thiols

Nanocluster



High resolution TEM images of Au and Ag nanoparticles:



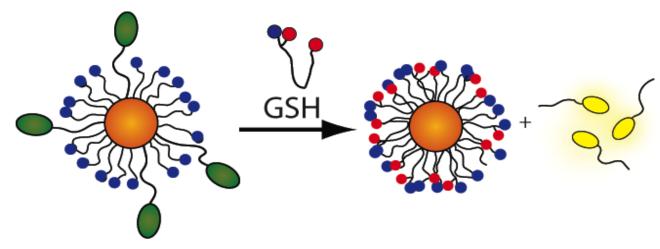
Nanoparticles for Drug Delivery

- Metal-based nanoparticles
- Lipid-based nanoparticles

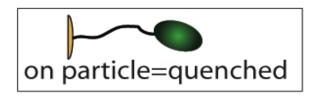
Polymer-based nanoparticles

Biological nanoparticles

Fluorophores and Drugs Selectively Dissociate Inside Cells

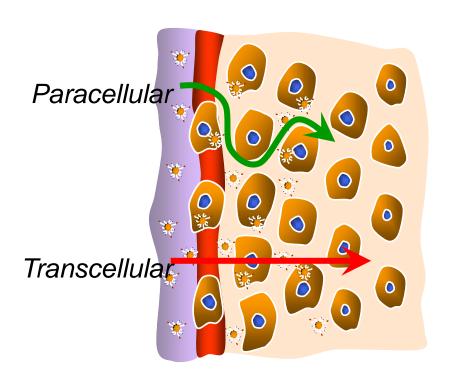


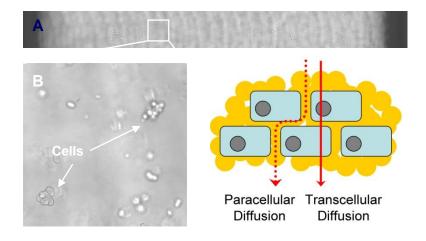
prodrug/analog:



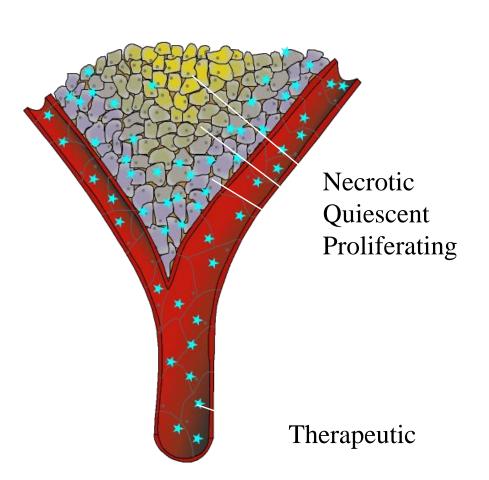


Particle Charge & Tissue Penetration





Targeted Intratumoral Therapy



- Quantify tumor microenvironments
- Develop vectors to target tumor quiescence

Immunoisolation for Cell-encapsulation therapy

- Liver Dysfunction: Encapsulation of Hepatic Cells
- Pancreas Dysfunction: Encapsulation of Islets of Langerham
- Disorders of the CNS: Parkinson's, Alzheimer's
- Pre-requisites for cell encapsulation
 - continued and optimal tissue/cell supply
 - maintenance of cell viability and function
 - successful prevention of immune rejection
- Nanoporous Silicone-based biocapsules serves as Artificial Pancreas(Desai et al. 2001)
- What are the drawbacks of such an artificial pancreas?

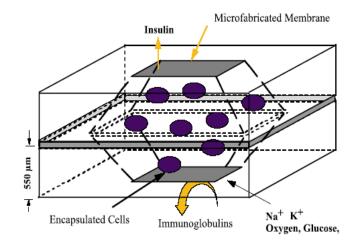


Fig. 1. Schematic of immunoisolation biocapsule which allows nutrient to diffuse freely but excludes immune components.

THANKYOU I

