

# Investigation of albumin adsorption on DK-I-56-1 nanocrystals by dynamic light scattering

Jelena Mitrović<sup>1</sup>, Daniel Knutson<sup>2</sup>, Ines Nikolić<sup>1</sup>, James Cook<sup>2</sup>, Miroslav Savić<sup>3</sup>, Snežana Savić<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Pharmaceutical Technology and Cosmetology, University of Belgrade-Faculty of Pharmacy, Serbia

<sup>2</sup> Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, United States

<sup>3</sup> Department of Pharmacology, University of Belgrade – Faculty of Pharmacy, Serbia



NanoCellEmoCog



Science Fund of the Republic of Serbia

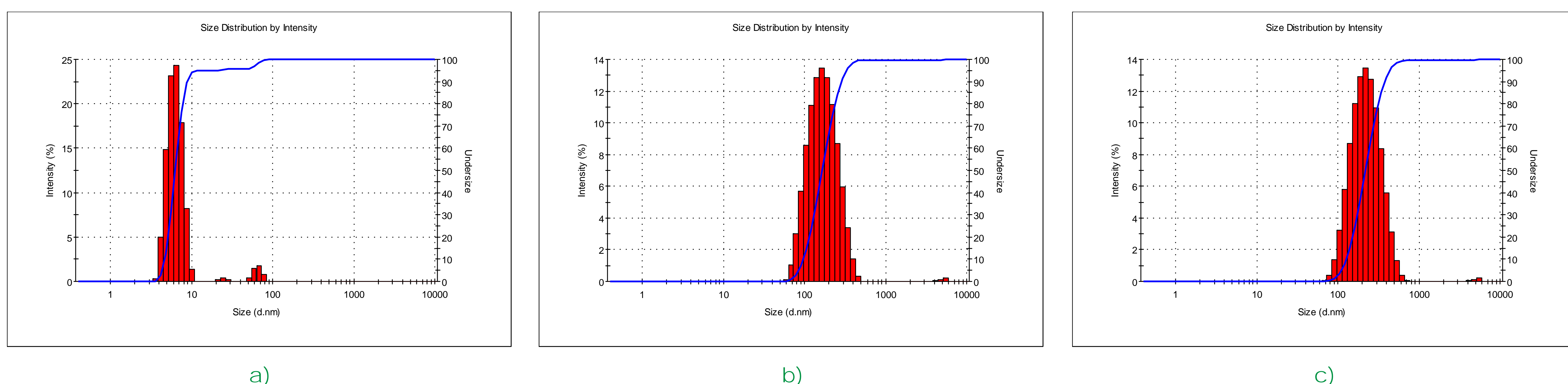
## Methods

## Introduction

After parenteral administration, nanoparticles interact with different proteins, forming a shell called corona, which further influences nanoparticles' biodistribution. Protein adsorption is affected by particle size and shape, but also by molecular interactions of chemical groups from the particle surface and amino-acid residues of the proteins. In human plasma, albumin is the most abundant protein so it is frequently used for the investigation of protein-nanoparticle interactions (1).

In this study we investigated the attachment of bovine serum albumin (BSA) to recently developed nanocrystals (2) of DK-I-56-1 (7-methoxy-2-(4-methoxy-d3-phenyl)-2,5-dihydro-3H-pyrazolo[4,3-c]quinolin-3-one), stabilized by polysorbate 80 (NS2) or the combination of polysorbate 80 and poloxamer 407 (NS4). Nanocrystal dispersion was incubated in medium containing 0.1% or 1% BSA in phosphate buffer saline (pH 7.4, PBS) at 37 °C for 1 h. Particle size analysis was conducted by dynamic light scattering (DLS) in 10 min interval, at 37 °C on Zetasizer ZS90 (Malvern Instruments Ltd., Worcestershire, UK).

## Results



a)

Peak 1:  $6.3 \pm 0.3$  nm  
Peak 2:  $65.3 \pm 0.3$  nm

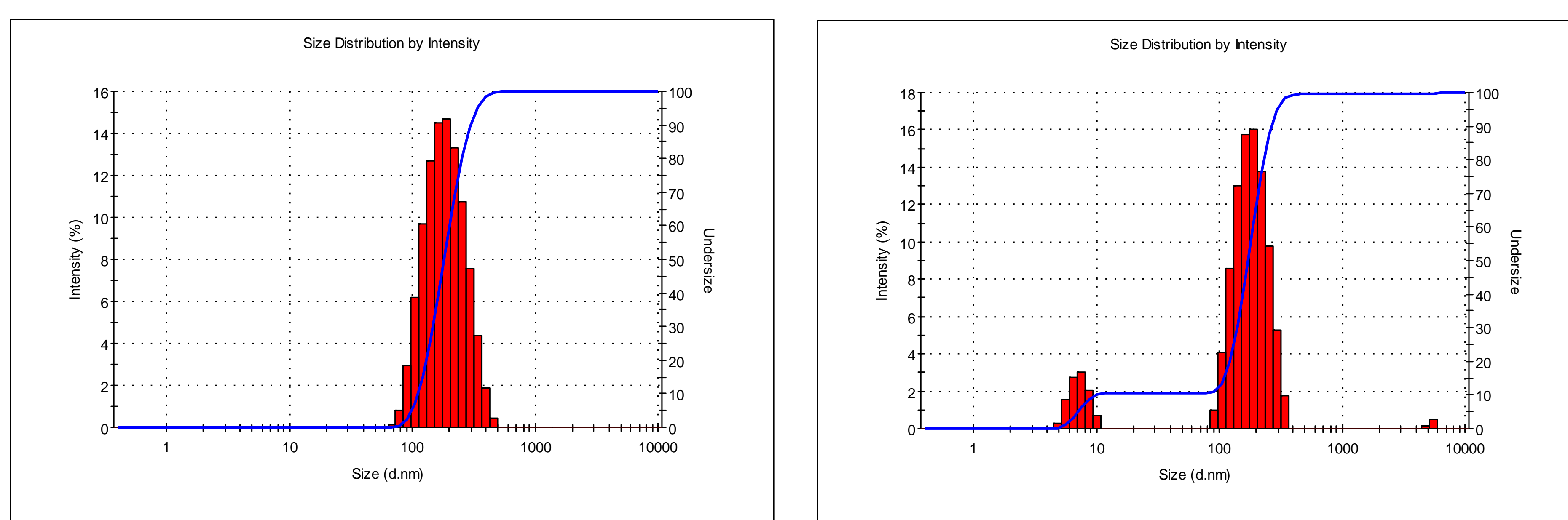
b)

c)

Figure 1: DLS results for a) BSA in PBS, b) NS2 in PBS and c) NS4 PBS.

✓ The adsorption of albumin (BSA) was influenced by the nanocrystal formulation and albumin concentration, but not incubation time.

✓ In a medium with 0.1% BSA, no particle size difference was noticed in either formulation, when compared to particle size in PBS.



a)

b)

Figure 2: DLS results for a) NS2 and b) NS4 in 1% BSA/PBS

Table 1: Mean hydrodynamic diameter (z-ave) and polydispersity index (PDI) before and after incubation of NS2 and NS4 in different media

Formulation	Particle size	0 h		1 h	
		z-ave (nm)	PDI	z-ave (nm)	PDI
NS2 in PBS		$153.9 \pm 1.6$	$0.202 \pm 0.008$	$163.0 \pm 0.5$	$0.187 \pm 0.009$
NS2 in 0.1% BSA/PBS		$153.8 \pm 1.2$	$0.181 \pm 0.019$	$161.6 \pm 2.1$	$0.186 \pm 0.016$
NS2 in 1.0% BSA/PBS		$161.0 \pm 1.3$	$0.251 \pm 0.020$	$165.2 \pm 0.6$	$0.250 \pm 0.009$
NS4 in PBS		$206.9 \pm 5.5$	$0.205 \pm 0.032$	$205.2 \pm 2.1$	$0.201 \pm 0.002$
NS4 in 0.1% BSA/PBS		$199.3 \pm 4.5$	$0.224 \pm 0.034$	$186.9 \pm 2.2$	$0.188 \pm 0.010$
NS4 in 1.0% BSA/PBS		$146.1 \pm 8.9$	$0.457 \pm 0.068$	$145.2 \pm 0.8$	$0.358 \pm 0.004$

✓ Formulation NS2: after the addition of 1% albumin, particle size and particle size distribution has increased, which indicated albumin binding.

✓ In formulation NS4, with higher albumin concentration two peaks were visible, one from the free albumin, and one from nanocrystal particles.

## Conclusion

The affinity of albumin was influenced mainly by the interaction with the nanocrystal stabilizers. Additional experiments should be performed to investigate the nature of observed interactions, as well as its relevance after nanocrystals administration.

## References

- Agrahari V, et al. Adv Drug Deliver Rev 2019; 148: 146-180.
- Mitrović JR, et al. Eur J Pharm Sci 2020; 152: 105432.

This research was supported by the Science Fund of the Republic of Serbia, grant No. 7749108, project Neuroimmune aspects of mood, anxiety and cognitive effects of leads/drug candidates acting at GABAA and/or sigma-2 receptors: In vitro/in vivo delineation by nano- and hiPSC-based platforms-NanoCellEmoCog.