

Biogel Release of Growth Factor to the Ocular Surface

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Problem Motivation

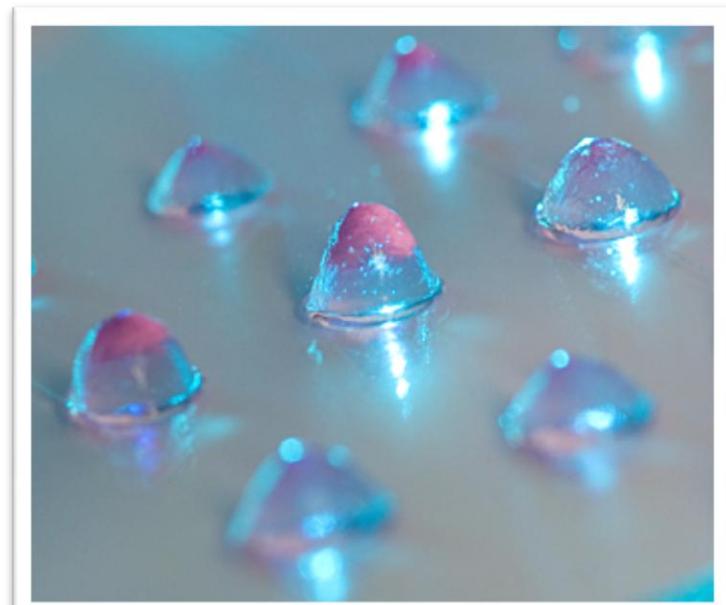
- ▶ Dry Eye affects 10 million Americans
- ▶ Chronic, incurable disease
- ▶ Available treatments only for comfort
- ▶ Growth factors for comfort and renewal

What is a Biogel?

“A polymeric networks with 3D configuration capable of imbibing high amounts of water or biological fluids.”

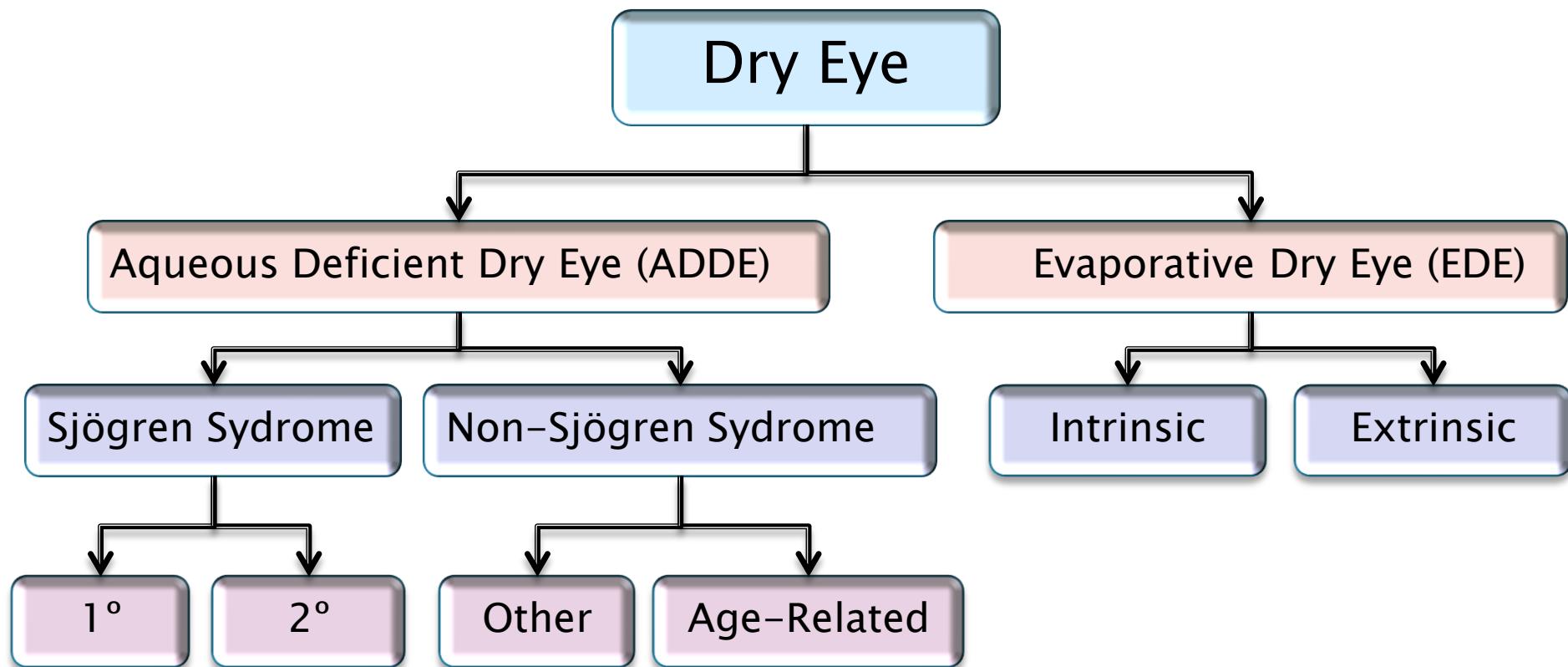
Hamidi, M., Azadi, A., & Rafiei, P. (2008). Hydrogel nanoparticles in drug delivery. *Advanced Drug Delivery Reviews*, 60(15), 1638–1649.

- ▶ Absorbs because of hydrophilic groups
- ▶ Structure resembles body tissue

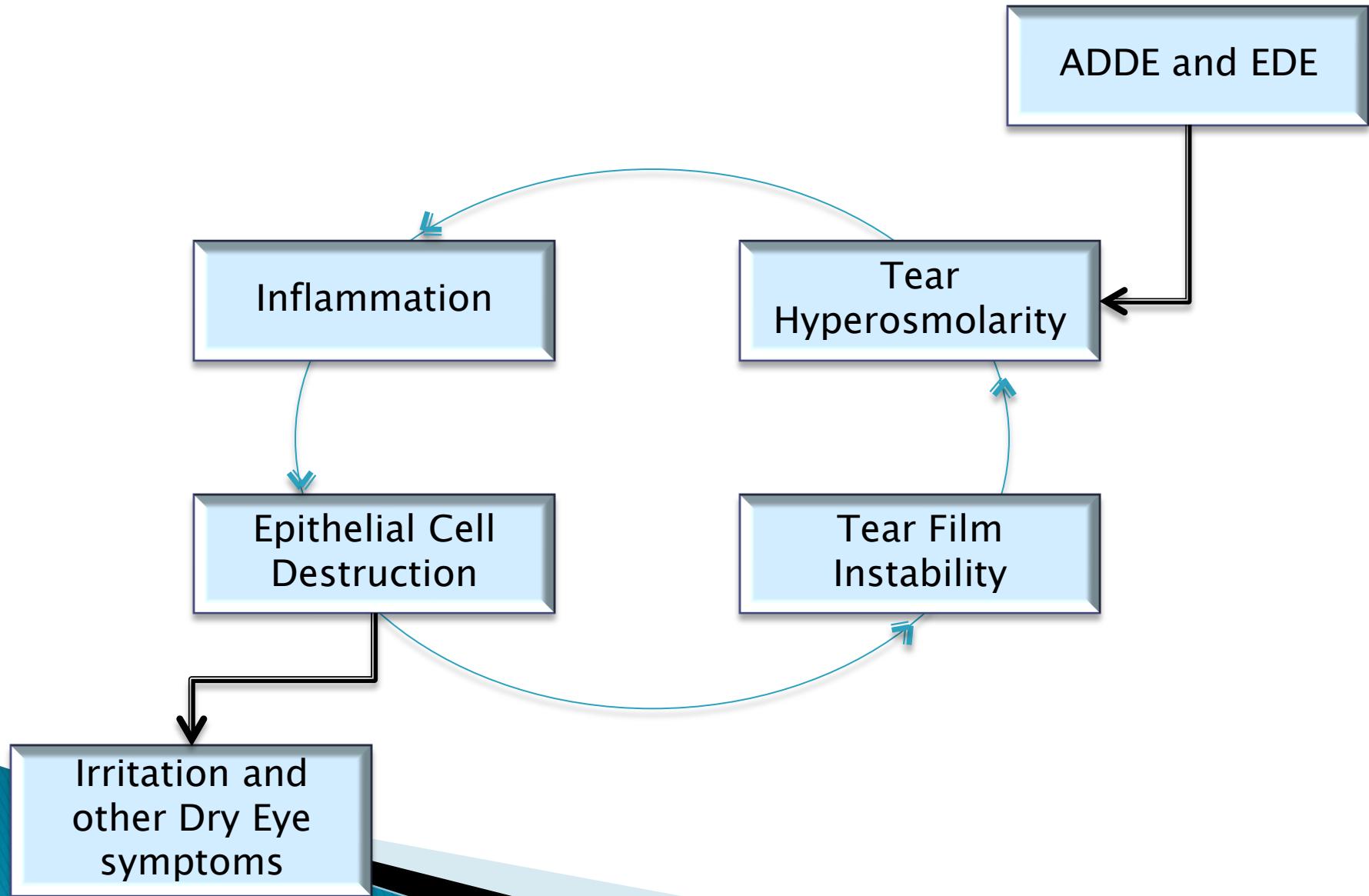


<http://www.pharmainfo.net/devisarvani/hydrogels-novel-drug-delivery-system>

Classification of Dry Eye

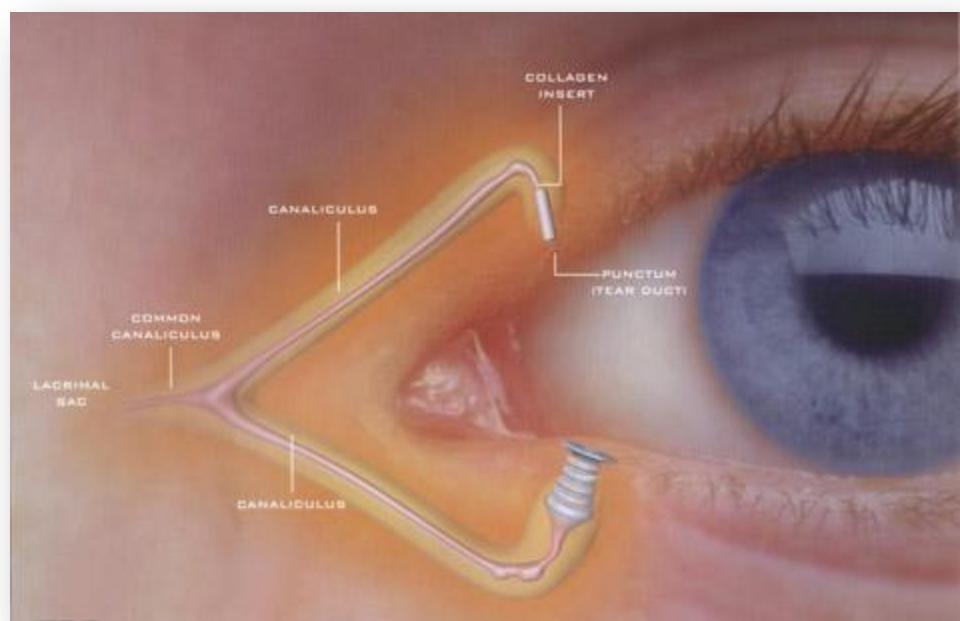


Causative Mechanism



Current Treatments

- ▶ Tear Supplementation
- ▶ Tear Secretagogues
- ▶ Tear Retention
 - Punctal Occlusion
 - Contact Lenses



<http://www.parkavenuelaser.com/images/punctalplugs.jpg>

Current Treatments

- ▶ Anti-inflammatory therapy
 - Cyclosporine
 - Corticosteroids
- ▶ Biological tear substitutes
 - Serum
 - Salivary Gland Autotransplantation



http://www.bausch.ca/en_CA/images/product_full_img/pharma/lotemax_lg_en.



<http://www.latisse.com/images/restasis.jpg>

Collagen Shield



www.oasismedical.com

▶ Pros

- Protein: Most abundant
- Natural: Non-antigenic
- Biodegradable, bioreabsorbable, biocompatible
- History

▶ Cons

- Variability of properties
- Hydrophilicity
- Ergonomics

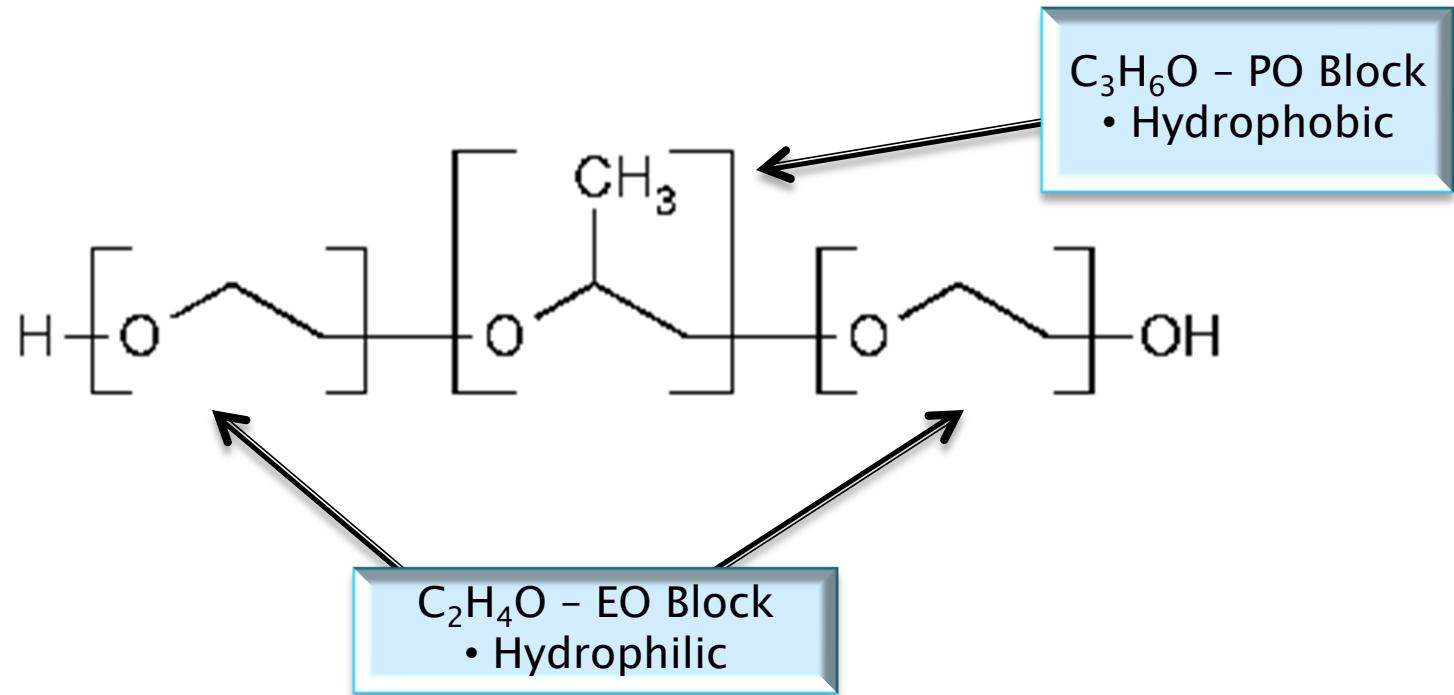
Collagen Shield

- ▶ Cross-Linking
 - Glutaraldehyde, chromium tanning
 - Entrapment
 - Increases durability, dissolving rate, drug release rate and drug contact time

- ▶ Degradation process
 - Breakdown cross-linked proteins
 - Surface layer replenished
 - Incorporation of EGF, possible other drugs

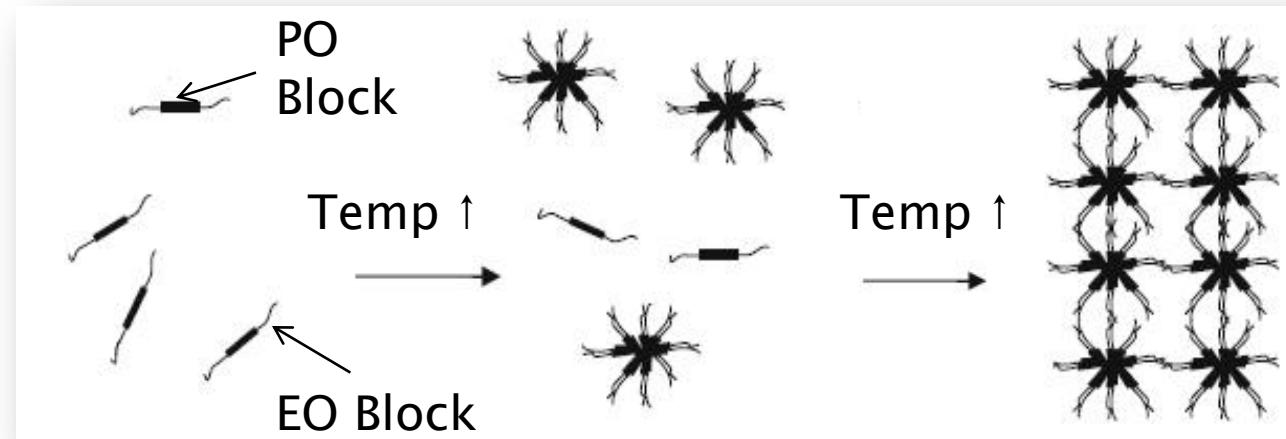
Poloxamer Hydrogel

Polyoxyethylene (EO) and Polyoxypropylene (PO)
triblock copolymer.



Poloxamer (407) Hydrogel

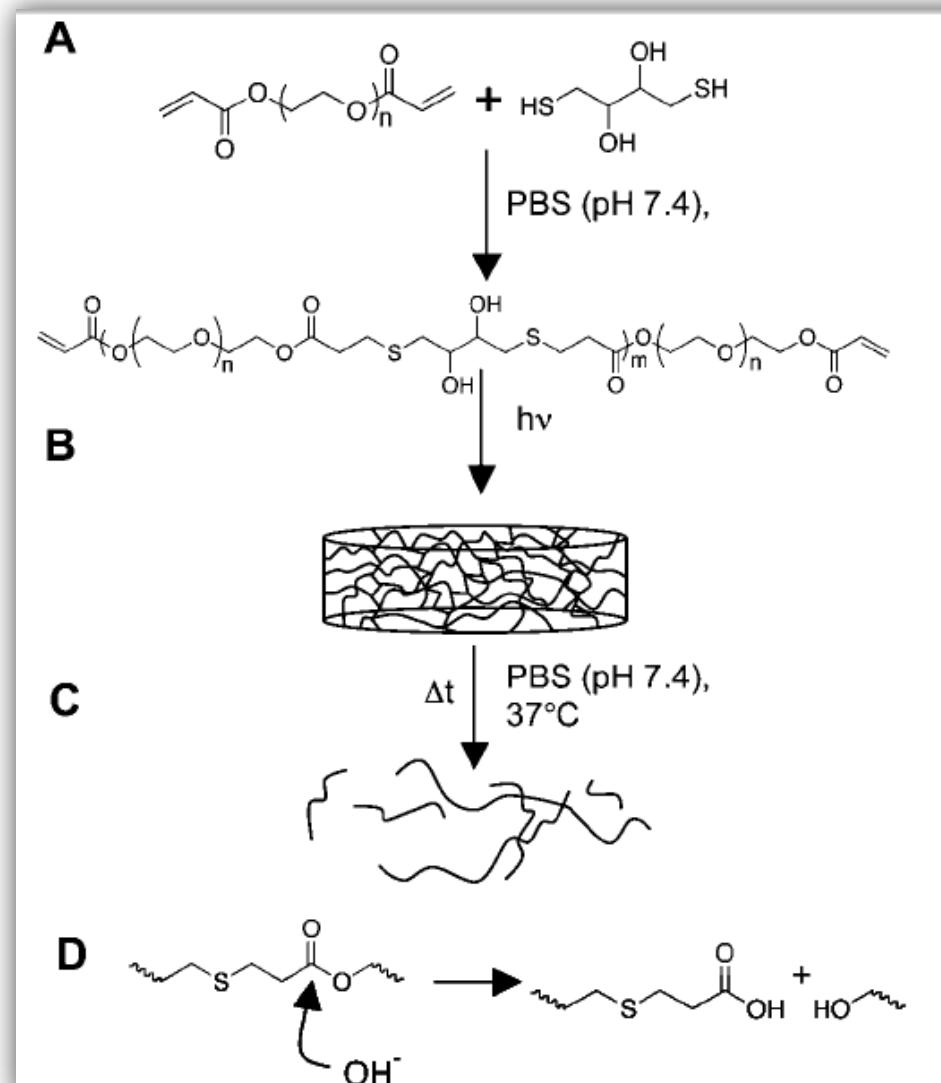
- ▶ Thermo-reversible property varies with concentration
- ▶ FDA considers inactive ingredient
- ▶ Gel dissolution \leq 12 hours



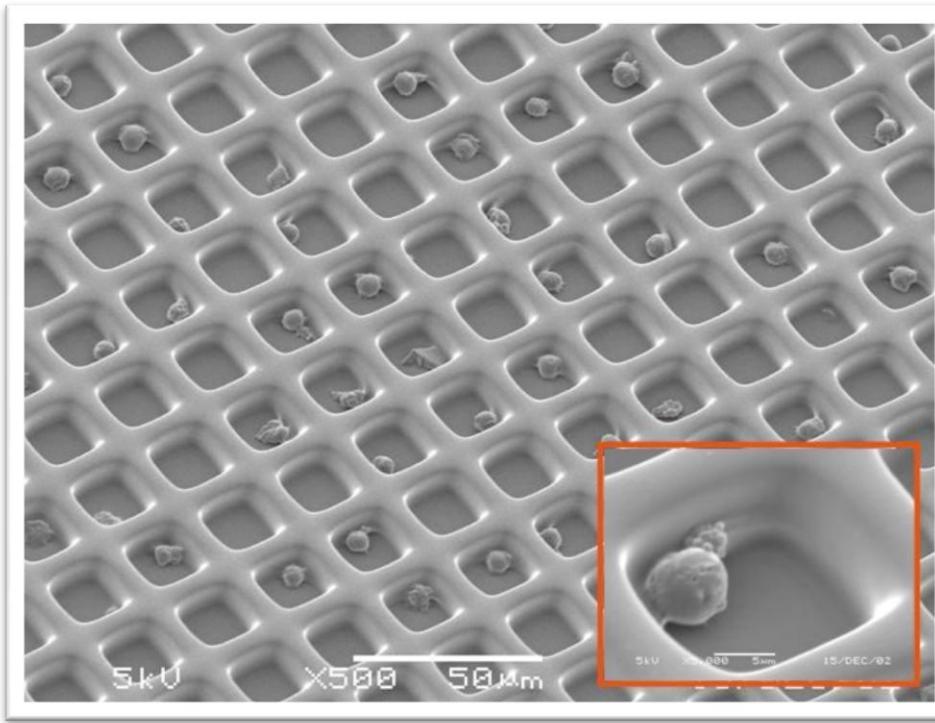
A review of Poloxamer 407 Pharmaceutical and Pharmacological Characteristics",
Pharmaceutical Research, Vol. 23, No. 12, December 2006.

Poly(ethylene glycol) Hydrogel

- ▶ Photocross-links not readily degradable
- ▶ Dithiol bridges are hydrolytically labile
- ▶ Varying ratio alters extent of degradation

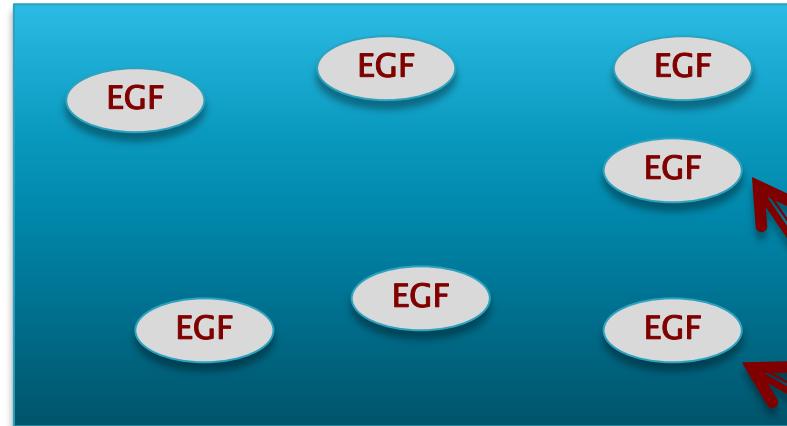


Hydrogel Network



http://www.nibib.nih.gov/nibib/image/Research/P41Images/MToner_cellaray.jpg

POLY(ETHYLENE GLYCOL) GEL



**EPIDERMAL
GROWTH
FACTOR**

Design Matrix

	Poly(ethylene glycol) Gel	Poloxamer 407 Gel	Collagen Shield
Biocompatibility (25pts)	20	20	25
Degradation Control (25 pts)	25	15	20
Cost of Materials (5 pts)	5	5	2
Ergonomics (15 pts)	10	15	10
Drug Release Control (30 pts)	25	10	20
Total	85	70	77

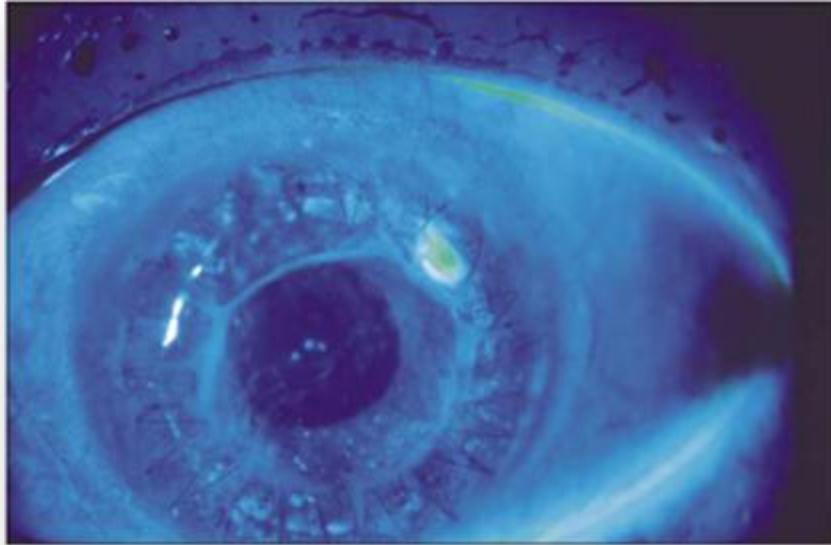
Growth Factors

Epidermal Growth Factor

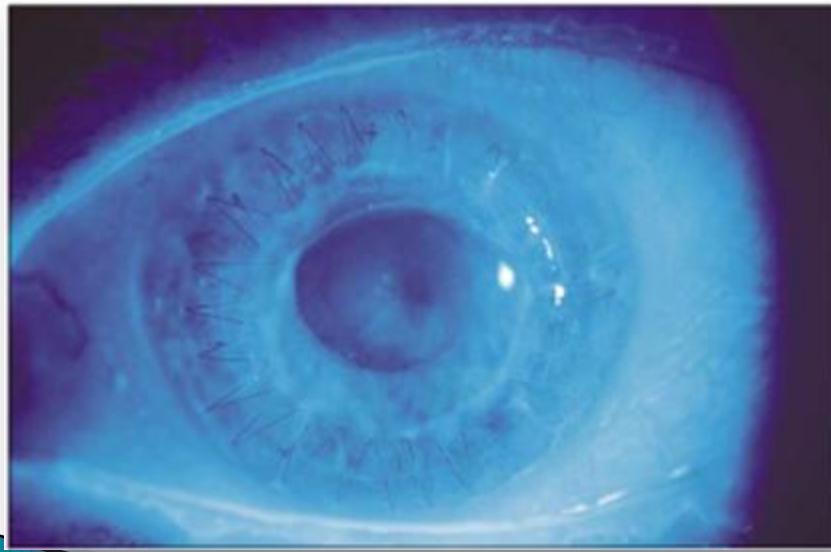
- Molecular weight of 6000 Da
- Differentiation and proliferation of epithelial cells
- Chain contains 53 amino acids

Additional Growth Factors

- Insulin-Like Growth Factor-1 (IGF-1)
- Substance P



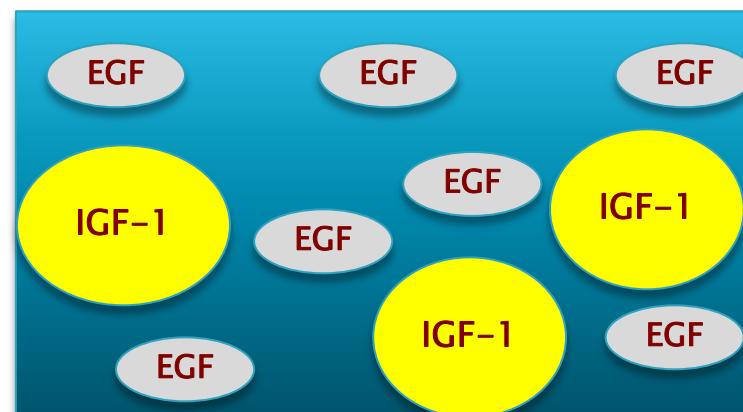
Corneal wound in presenting patient



Healed corneal wound after weeks treatment of IGF-1 and Sub P

Barney, N. P., MD. (2002). Substance P, insulinlike growth factor 1, and surface healing. *Clinicopathologic Reports, Case Reports, and Small Case Series*, 120(FEB 2002), 215–216.

POLY(ETHYLENE GLYCOL) GEL



INSULIN-LIKE
GROWTH
FACTOR-1

EPIDERMAL
GROWTH
FACTOR

Projected Costs

Item	Cost
Epidermal Growth Factor	\$180 for 1mg
Insulin-Like Growth Factor-1	\$150 for 1mg
Substance P	\$75 for 1mg
Total	\$180 (\$405)

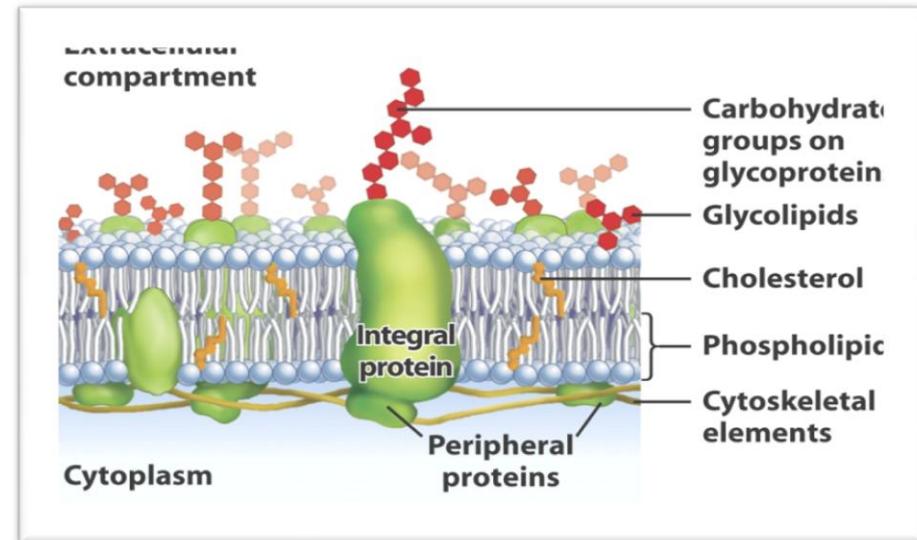
Future Work

▶ Testing

- Gel degradation
 - Wet mass (initial)
 - Dry mass – freeze drying
- Drug release
 - Release of Methyl Blue tested by spectrometer
 - Growth factor in human corneal epithelial cell cultures

▶ Gel additives

- Cell adhesion ligand
- Drug delivery vehicle
 - Alginic acid microspheres



References

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