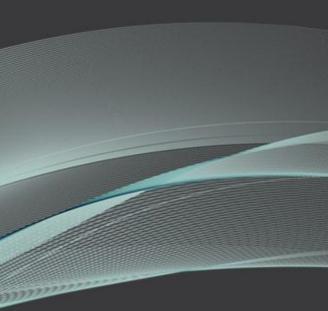


"Novel hybrid DSPC:P(OEGMA-co-LMA) nanoplatforms: **Exploring the design parameters affecting their** performance"

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Hybrid Nanoparticles-Definition

• Nanocarriers, composed of two or more different biomaterials, which biophysical maintain the properties of all components.

Main advantages

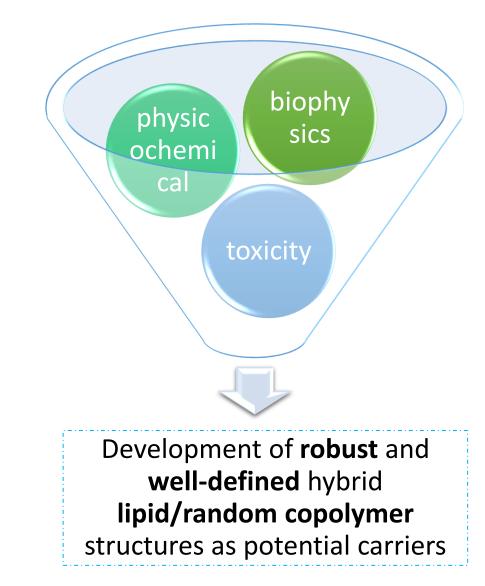
- Nanoscale
- Modified and Targeted Release
- Incorporation of multiple therapeutic drugs and/or

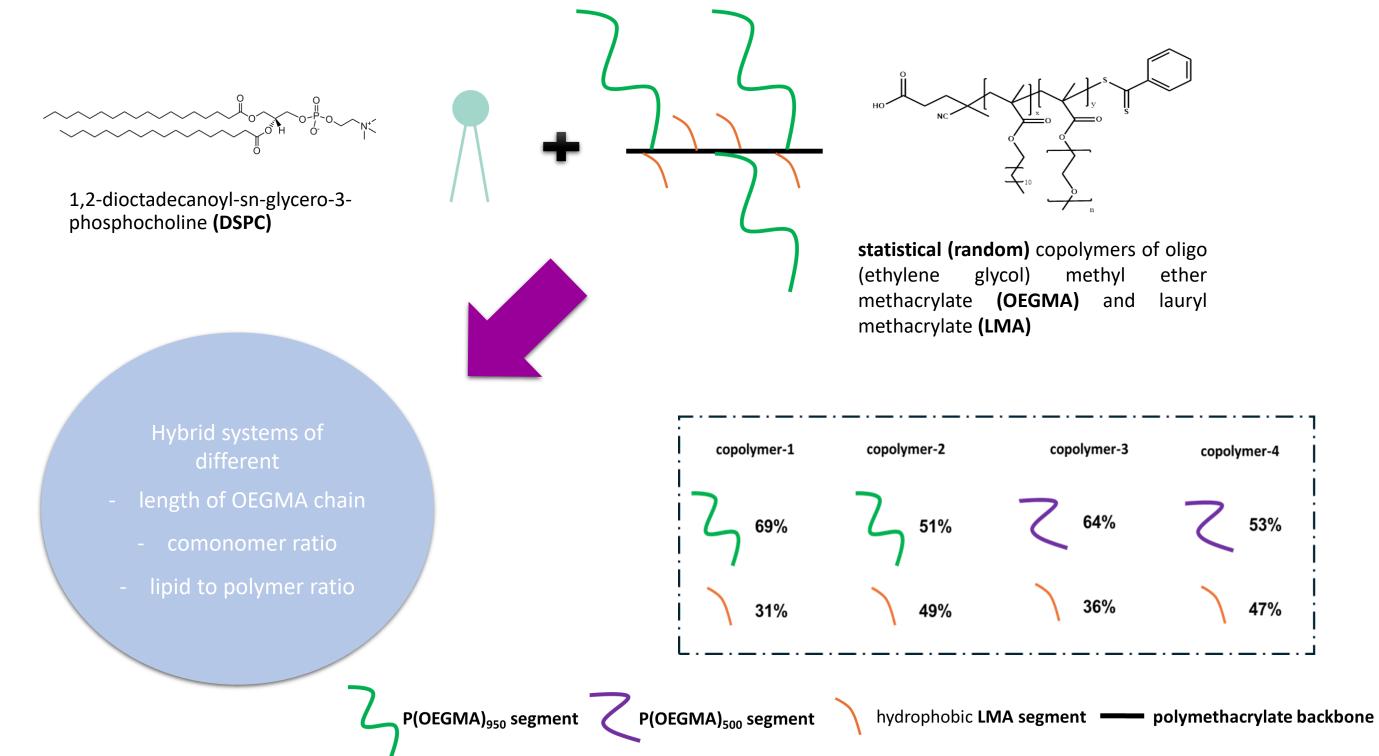
drugs with challenging properties

- Decrease of disadvantages of individual nanoparticles (toxicity, in vivo stability, solubility)
- New intrinsic properties

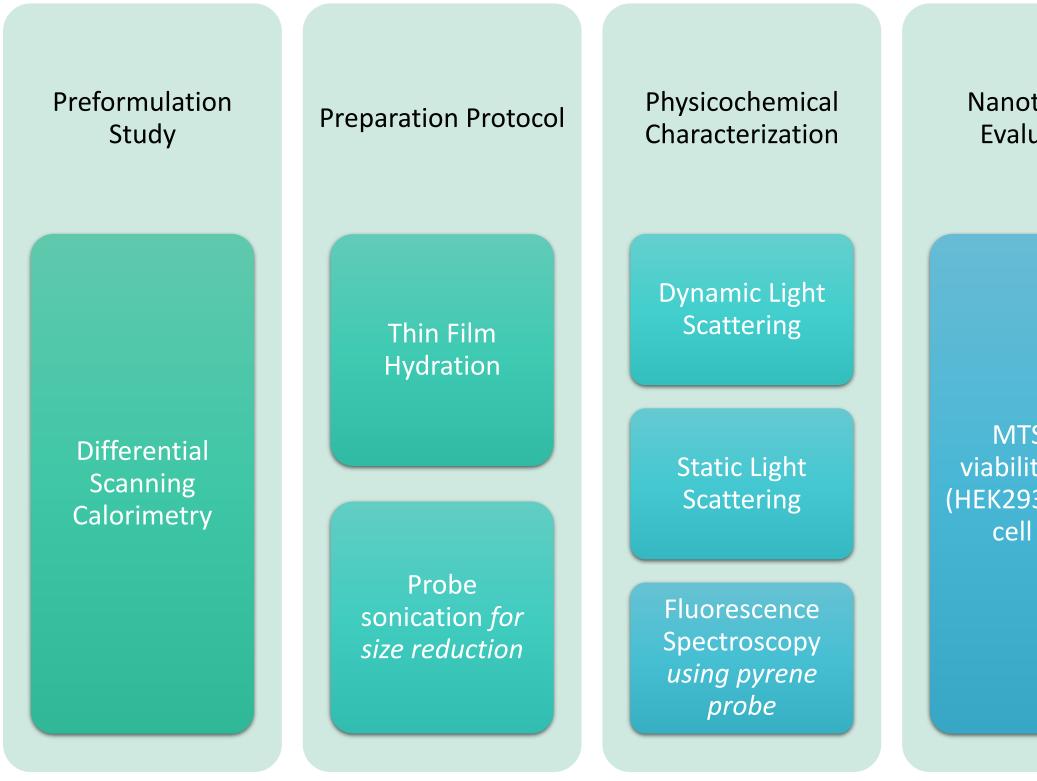
Main Scope

Elucidation of the **design parameters** affecting hybrid nanoparticles' behavior regarding:



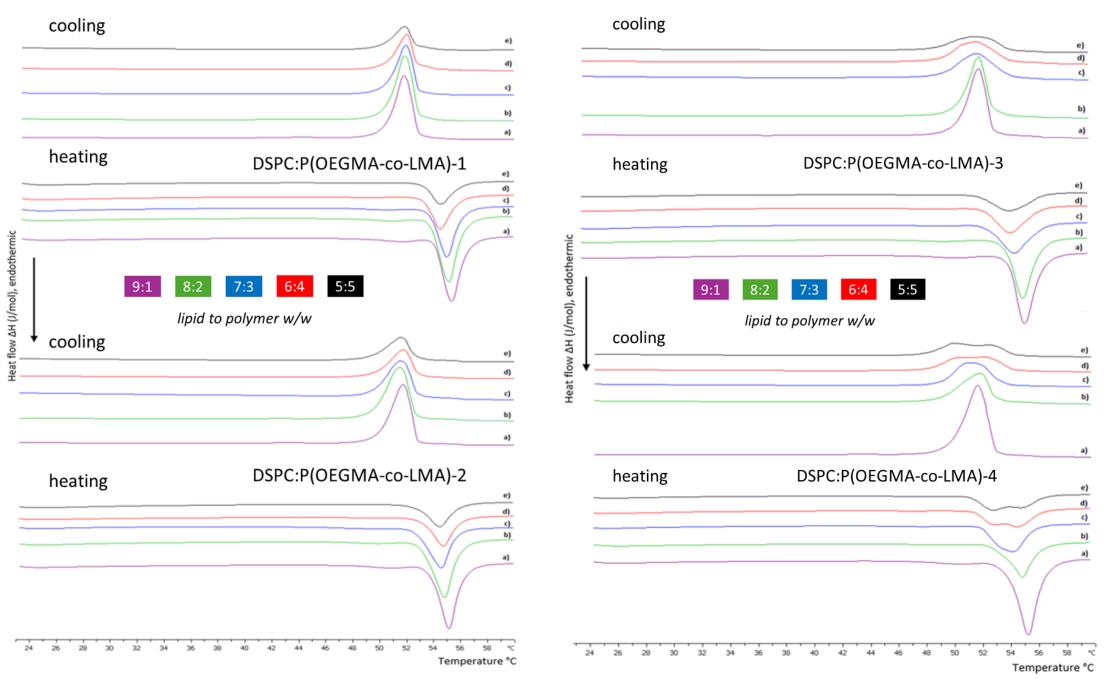


2. Materials & Methods

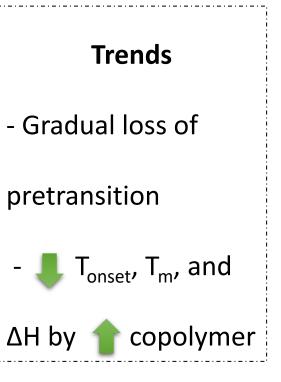


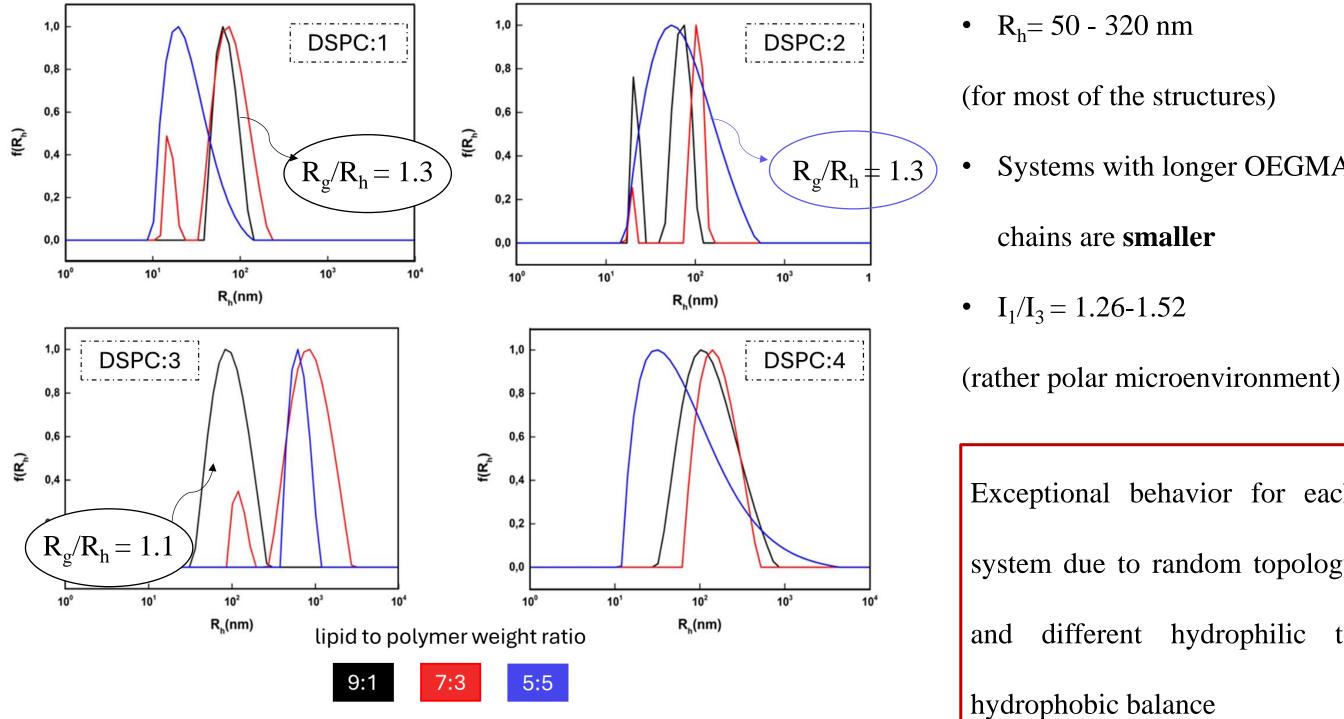
Nanotoxicity Evaluation

MTS cell viability assay (HEK293 normal cell line)



- Successful incorporation of the copolymers into DSPC bilayers
- **Cooperative hybrid bilayers** *except DSPC with copolymers 3 and 4 above 20% weight*



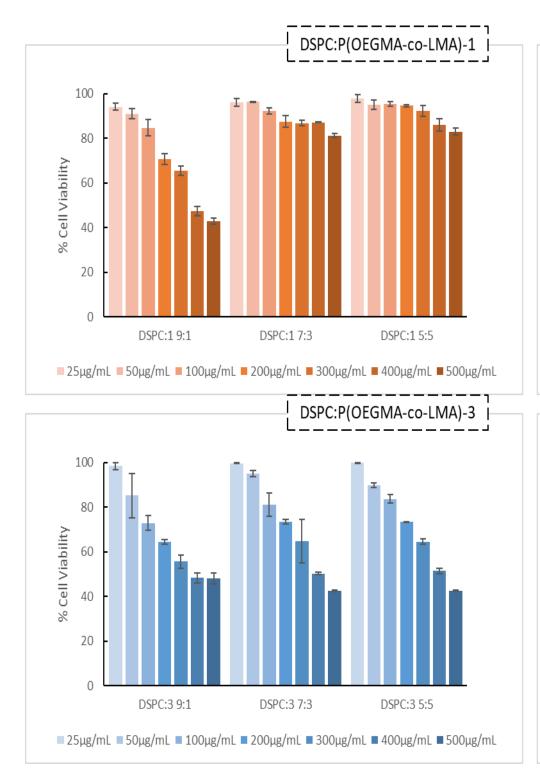


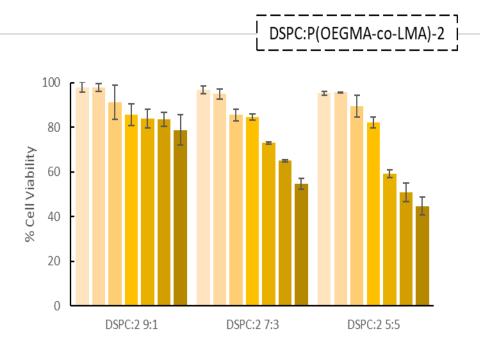
Systems with longer OEGMA

Exceptional behavior for each

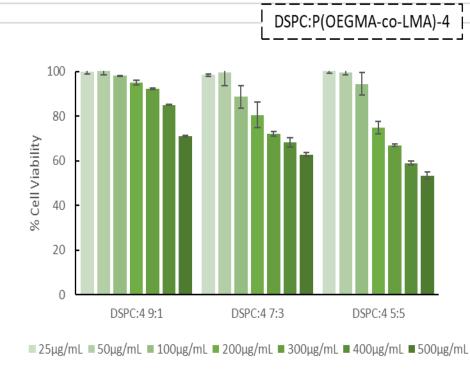
system due to random topology

different hydrophilic to





= 25µg/mL = 50µg/mL = 100µg/mL = 200µg/mL = 300µg/mL = 400µg/mL = 500µg/mL



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ntration			
/ lipid	to	pol	ymer
dent			
most t	oxic:	DS	SPC:3
tructures			
mpatible: DSPC:1 (5:5)			
C:2 (9:1)			
dent	on	%	LMA
r OEGMA chain length			
different co-assembly			

- Successful fabrication of biocompatible
 DSPC:P(OEGMA-co-LMA) hybrid systems
- The main **influential parameters**:

• Future perspectives:

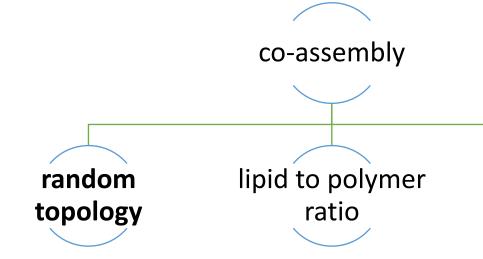
Morphology

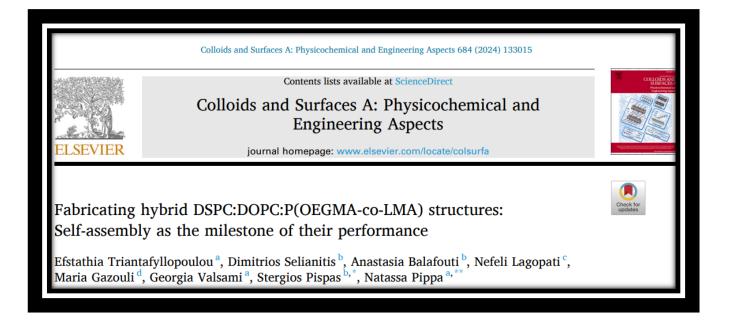
Microfluidity

Protein corona formation and in vivo stability

Drug loading

Drug release kinetics





hydrophilic to hydrophobic balance

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Thank you for your attention!

