

# Biophotonics Platforms for the characterization of functionalized nanoliposomes

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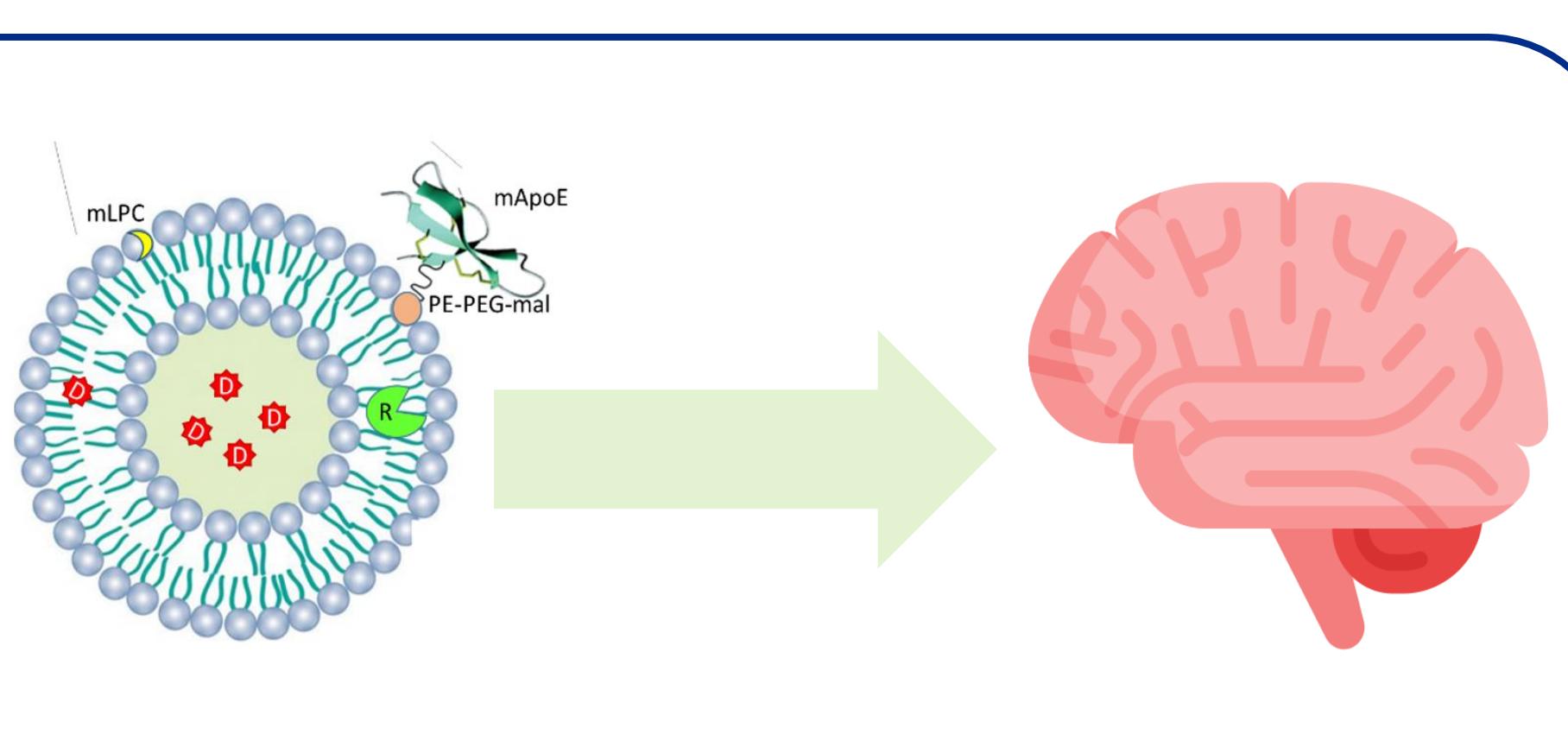
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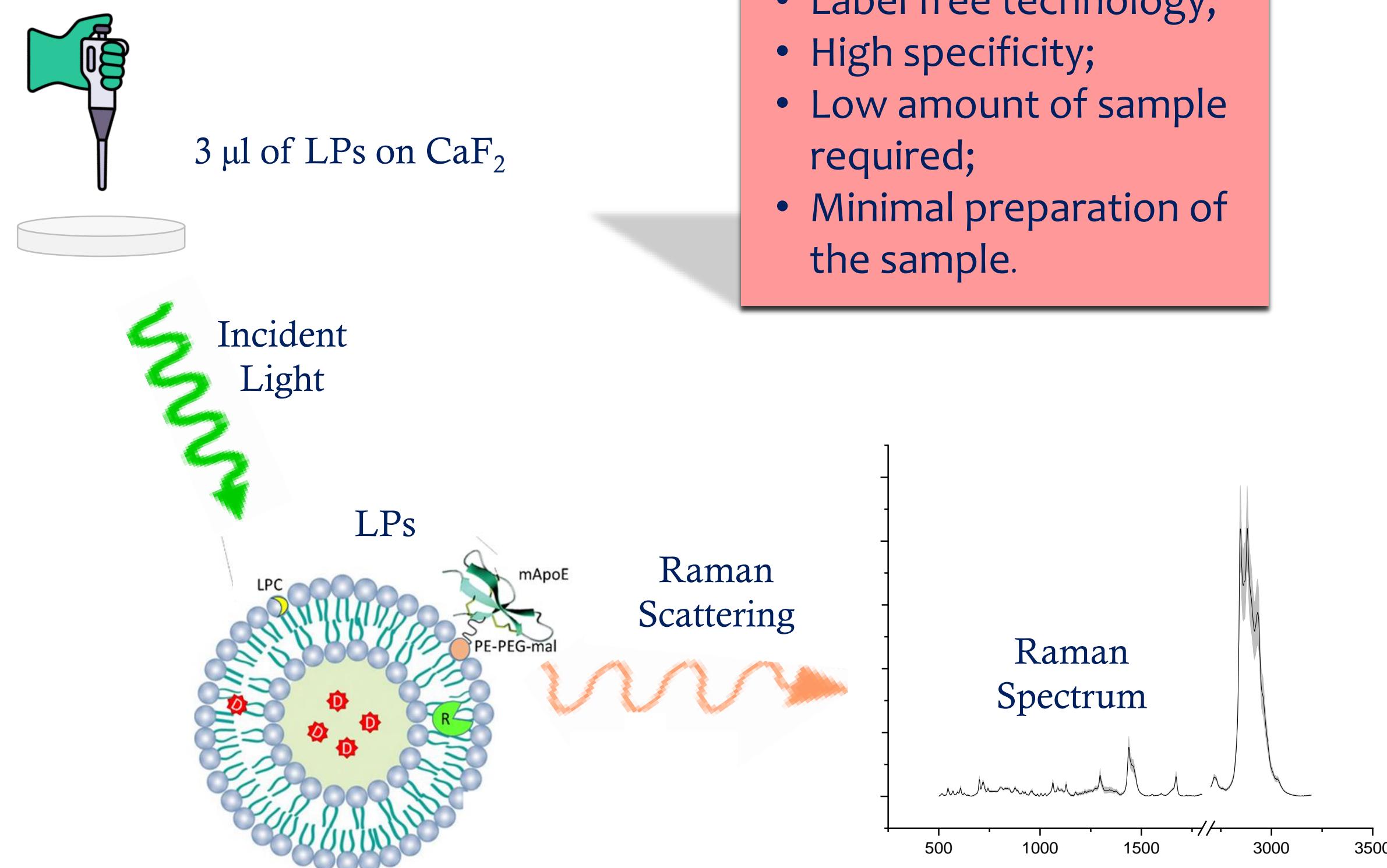
## INTRODUCTION

The particular anatomical feature of **blood brain barrier (BBB)** prevents the passage of drugs for the treatment of brain disorders. To overcome this limitation we use **nanoliposomes (LPs)** functionalized with a sequence of apolipoprotein E (mApoe) to deliver the drug to the brain.

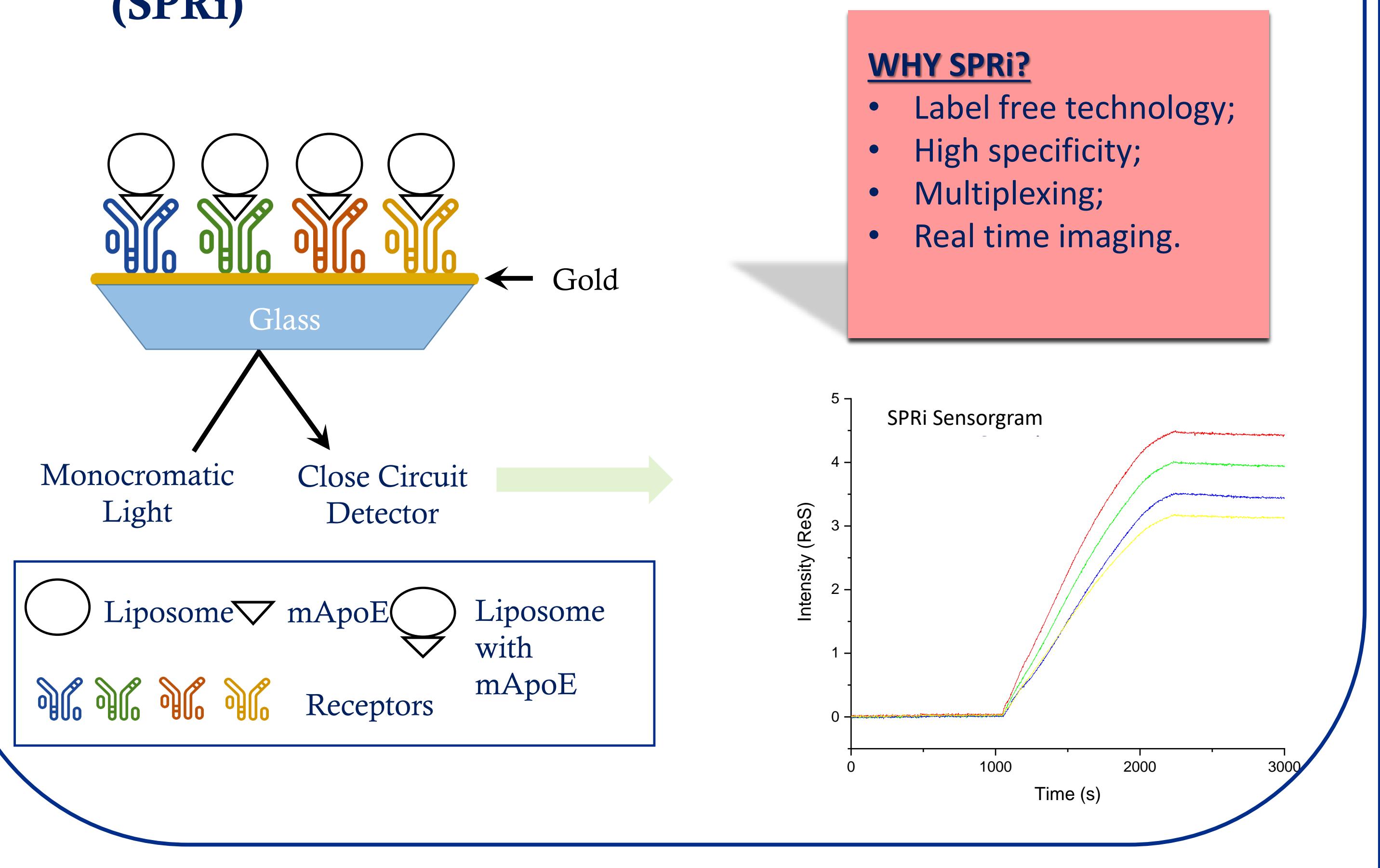


## METHODS

### 1. Raman Spectroscopy (RS)



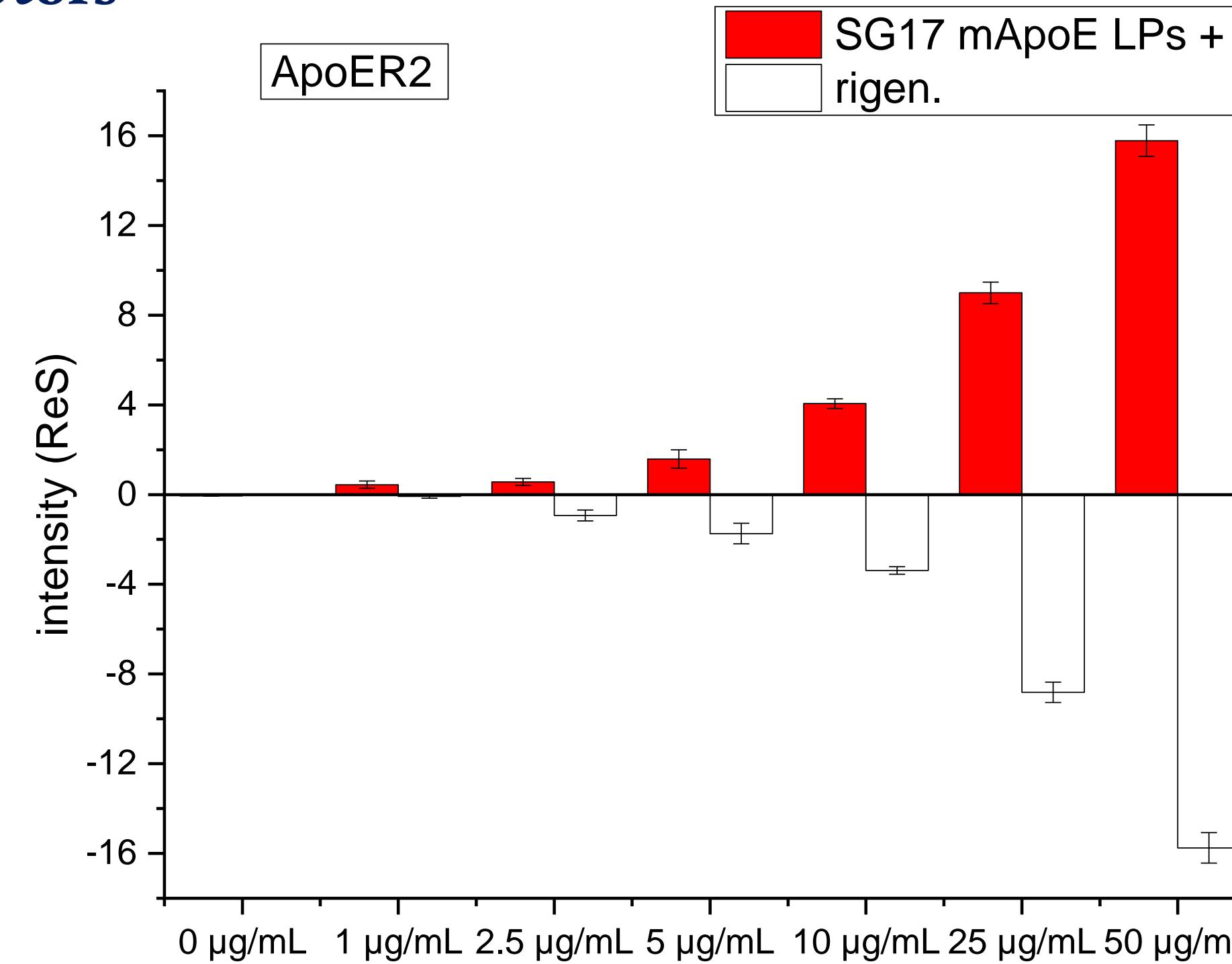
### 2. Surface Plasmon Resonance imaging (SPRI)



### 2. Binding affinity comparison with different receptors

- We optimize the gold chip regeneration procedures.
- The SPRi results confirm a LP concentration-dependent signal on mApoe specific receptors.
- The presence of mApoe in the LP formulation is responsible for a greater bond on some specific mApoe receptors.

Regeneration	SDS (%)	Solvent
1 μg/mL	0.1	H <sub>2</sub> O
2.5 μg/mL	0.25	H <sub>2</sub> O
5 μg/mL	0.5	H <sub>2</sub> O
10 μg/mL	0.5	H <sub>2</sub> O
25 μg/mL	0.5	NaOH
50 μg/mL	0.5	NaOH



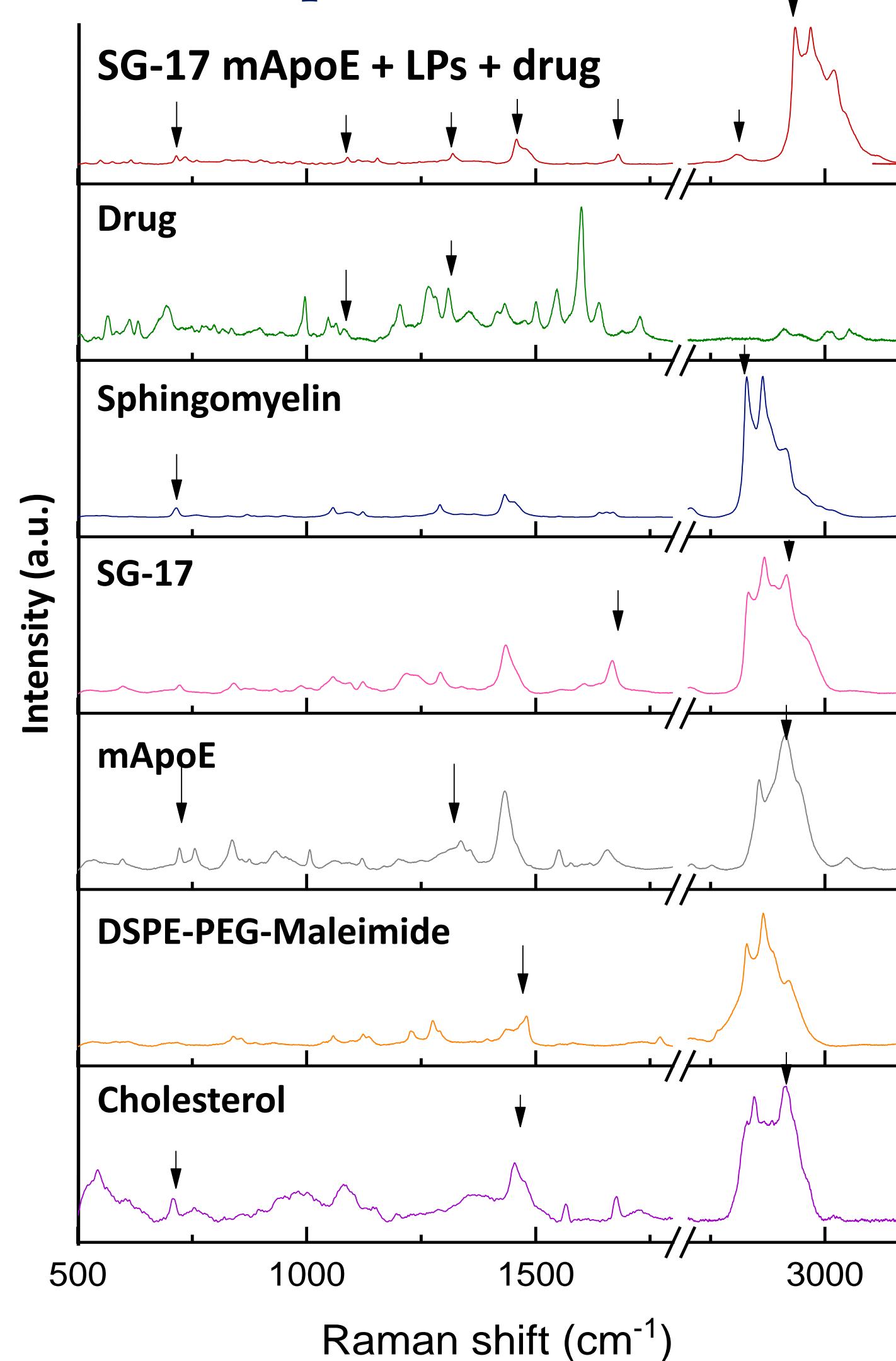
## AIMS

- Quality control and reproducibility in LPs synthesis through **Raman spectroscopy (RS)**.
- Binding affinity between LPs and receptors using **Surface Plasmon Resonance imaging (SPRI)**.

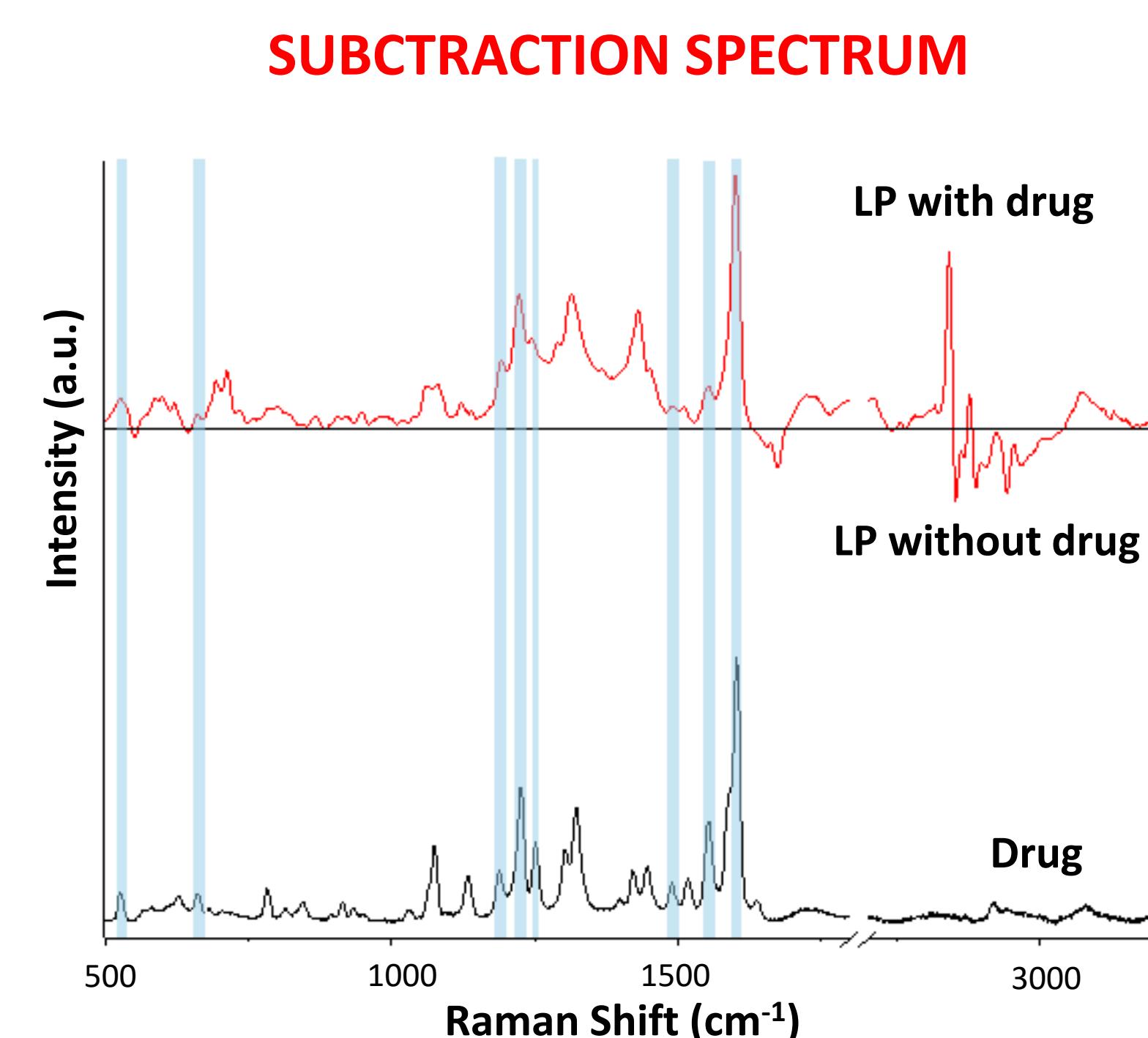
## RESULTS

### 1. Raman analysis of nanoliposomes

RS is able to visualize each component of LPs.



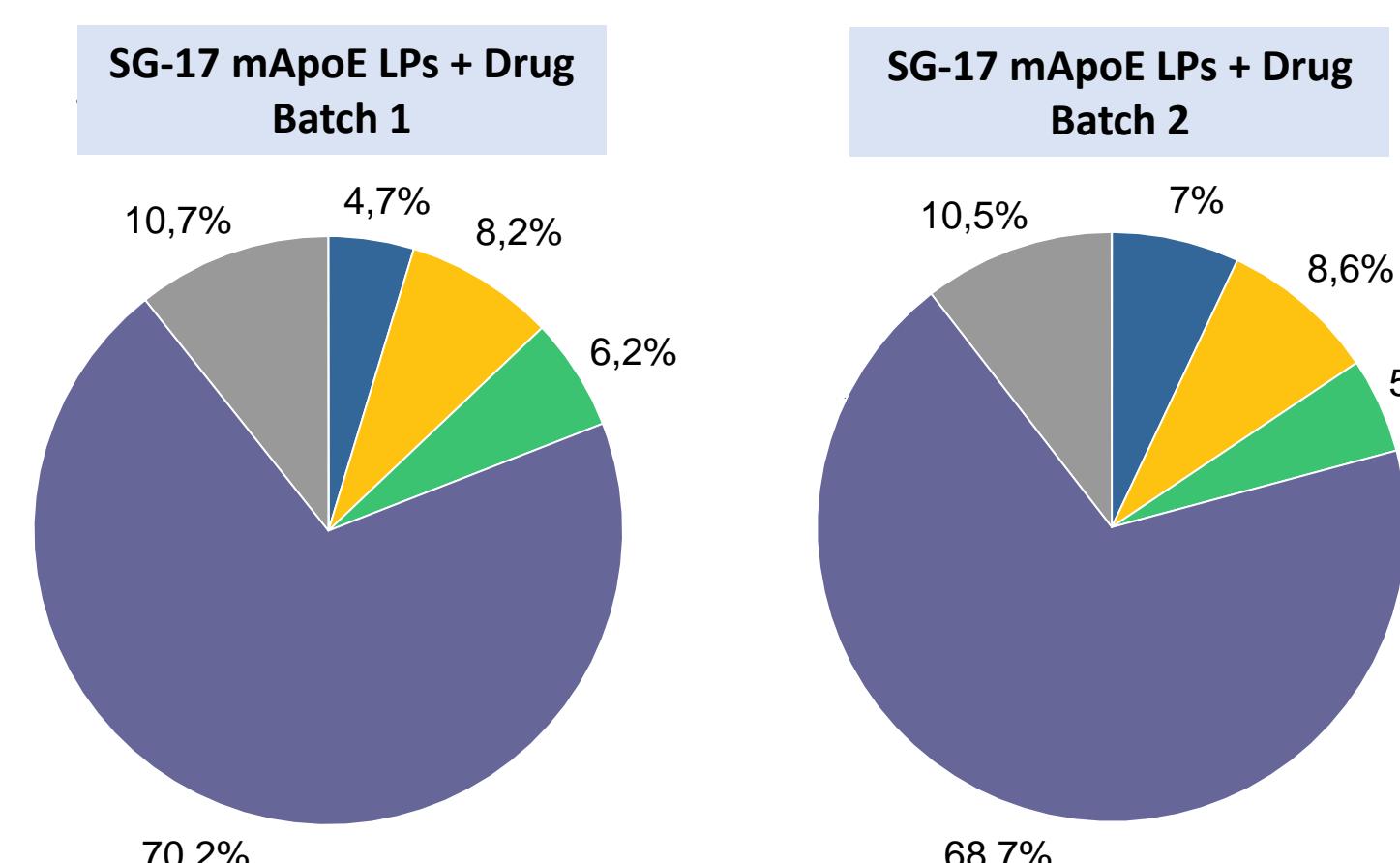
### SUBTRACTION SPECTRUM



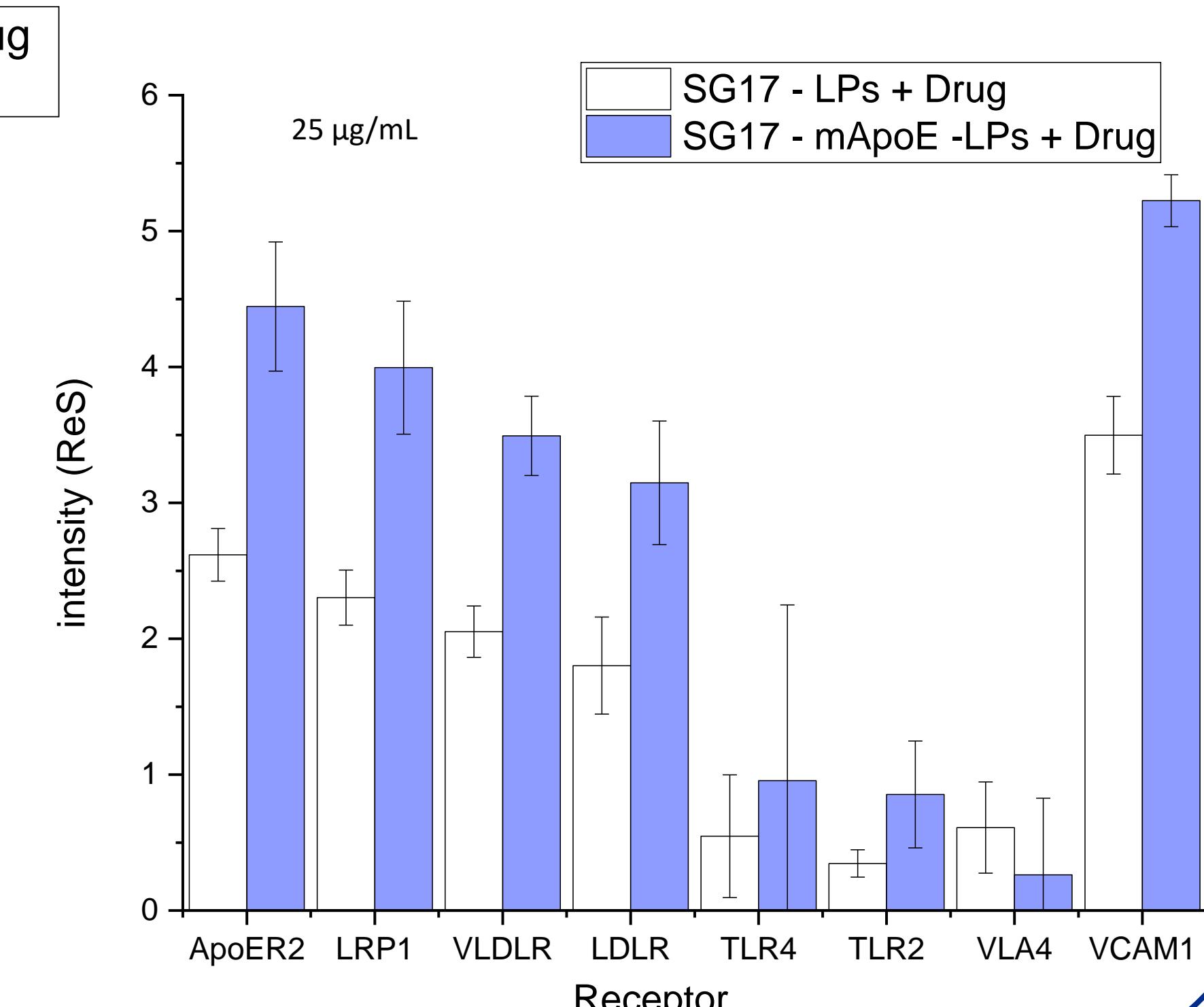
In the subtraction spectrum we can identify the characteristic peaks of the pure drug.

### CLS FITTING

This analysis shows that there are no significant differences between the component percentages of different batches



Cholesterol (green), Sphingomyelin (purple), Maleimide (grey)



## CONCLUSIONS

Our results demonstrate that RS and SPRi techniques can be valid quality control tools for characterization of functionalized liposomes.