Monitoring Drug Loading and Releasing in MIL-88B(Fe) Films on Modified Gold Substrates using Surface Plasmon Methods

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY LONG BEACH

Trenton Nguyen, Hao Pham and Dr. Fangyuan Tian
Department of Biomedical Engineering and Department of Chemistry

ABSTRACT

Coronary Artery disease (CAD) is a major leading cause of death in the United States. Characterized by plaque narrowing the blood vessel, people with CAD have a higher chance of experiencing heart attack and stroke. Our research studies the effects of using MIL-88B, a porous structure of the class: Metal Organic Framework (MOF) as a porous inorganic coating on drug eluting stent (DES), to prevent CAD and minimize restenosis and thrombosis effects. MIL-88B was synthesized under a solvo-thermo method and used for UV-Vis to see drug delivery properties while implementation of MIL-88B on gold was used as a model to see the binding of Ibuprofen on MIL-88B as well as the binding of 16-Mercaptohexadecanoic acid (MHDA) on gold for SPR experiments. Our results confirmed the successful preparation of ibuprofen loaded MIL-88B film on MHDA functionalized gold substrate.

METHODS

Synthesis:

MIL-88B is synthesized by mixing a set amount of metal, Iron (III) Chloride with ligand, Terephthalic acid in DMF solvent. After heating for about 12 hours, a network of metal framework developed with porous centers.

Surface Plasmon Resonance (SPR)

SPR allows real-time, label free detection of biomolecular interactions.

Self Assembled Monolayer (SAM):

The formation of MHDA SAM on clean gold surface was monitored using SPR. Similarly, the binding of MIL-88B to MHDA along with ibuprofen loading was studied using SPR.

RESULTS

X-ray Powder Diffraction (XRD)

UV-Vis Spectroscopy

Infrared Spectroscopy

ATR-IR spectra of
a) pure ibuprofen,
b) pristine Fe-MIL-88B,
c) ibuprofen loaded Fe-MIL-88B

Surface Plasmon Resonance

PXRD patterns of MIL-88B at the condition of
i) as-synthesized,
ii) after solvent exchange
iii) after loading with ibuprofen, in comparison to
iv) pure ibuprofen.

FTIR spectra of
a) Au surface,
b) MHDA SAM modified Au surface,
c) Fe-MIL-88B thin film on a MHDA-functionalized Au substrate,
d) ibuprofen loaded Fe-MIL-88B thin film
e) Fe-MIL-88B thin film after drug releasing.

Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM)

SEM images of
a) clean gold
b) MIL-88B crystals on MHDA-modified Au surface
c) ibuprofen loaded MIL-88B crystals
d) MIL-88B after releasing ibuprofen in PBS.

CONCLUSION

We confirmed the encapsulation of ibuprofen within the porous MIL-88B structures by optical spectroscopic studies. The drug loading capacity of the testing Fe-MIL material was found to be about 19.5 wt% for ibuprofen delivery. SPR results showed successful binding of a MHDA SAM on clean gold surface within a few minutes. Additionally, we prepared a uniform MIL-88B film on a MHDA modified Au surface via covalent bonding. The successful encapsulation of ibuprofen in MIL-88B was confirmed by a significant change in SPR resonance response in the *in situ* studies. Following hexane wash, no significant decrease in SPR signal was observed for the ibuprofen-loaded MIL-88B film. This confirmed ibuprofen was encapsulated inside of MIL-88B cages not being adsorbed on the outer surface.

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