

Dual-Responsive Nanoparticles Constructed Using Photo and Redox-Responsive Linkages

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Introduction: Nanoparticles for Drug Delivery



Advantages:

- Reducing immunogenicity
- Prolonging circulation times
- Precise targeting

responsive polymer





Dual Stimuli-Responsive Nanoparticles:

- Increase versatility and suitability
- Potential for combination therapies





Introduction: Redox responsive nanoparticle

GSH





Potential building blocks:







Y. Yang, et al. Sci. Adv. 2020, 6, eabc1725



Introduction: Diarylethene



Photochromic materials:

reversible transformation

two isomers having different spectra

induced by photoirradiation









DODT (dithiol monomer)



One-pot polymerization

PEG-cholesterol (stabilizer)



DPS (oxidising agent)



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• average particle size: 60-70 nm







The polymer peak becomes more and more obvious over time

DTT

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MELBOURNESynthesis of DAE-loaded nanoparticles

Core: DAE Thiol One-pot polymerization DPS Shell: H₃C $-CH_3$ H₃C CHa CH₃ H₃C 10 45 DAE: 🔾 ö Thiol : HS 'SH



Characterisation of DAE-loaded nanoparticles





3%DAE

(b)

120

100

80

60

40-

20 -

0

0

5

10

Relative Count Rate (%)





10%DAE

20%DAE





10%DAE

20

15

Time (hrs)

25

30

20%DAE



Photochromic Kinetics Measurement

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Photochromic Kinetics Measurement

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- ✓ The one-pot synthesis of dual photo- and redox-responsive DAE nanoparticles was successfully achieved, with varying DAE concentrations.
- ✓ The nanoparticles in this series exhibit tunable redox disassembly, ranging from 100% to 40%, based on the DAE content.
- ✓ They display different photochromic rates under UV irradiation, depending on the amount of DAE incorporated. Notably, the rates were significantly slowed in the nanoparticle form, indicating that the matrix impacts their behavior.









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