

# Biocompatible Microemulsion Gels for the Delivery of Hydrophilic and Hydrophobic Active Ingredients

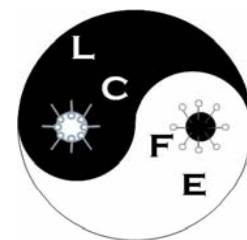
**Carol X. Xuan, O. Chung, E.J. Acosta, Y-L Cheng**

Department of Chemical Engineering and Applied Chemistry

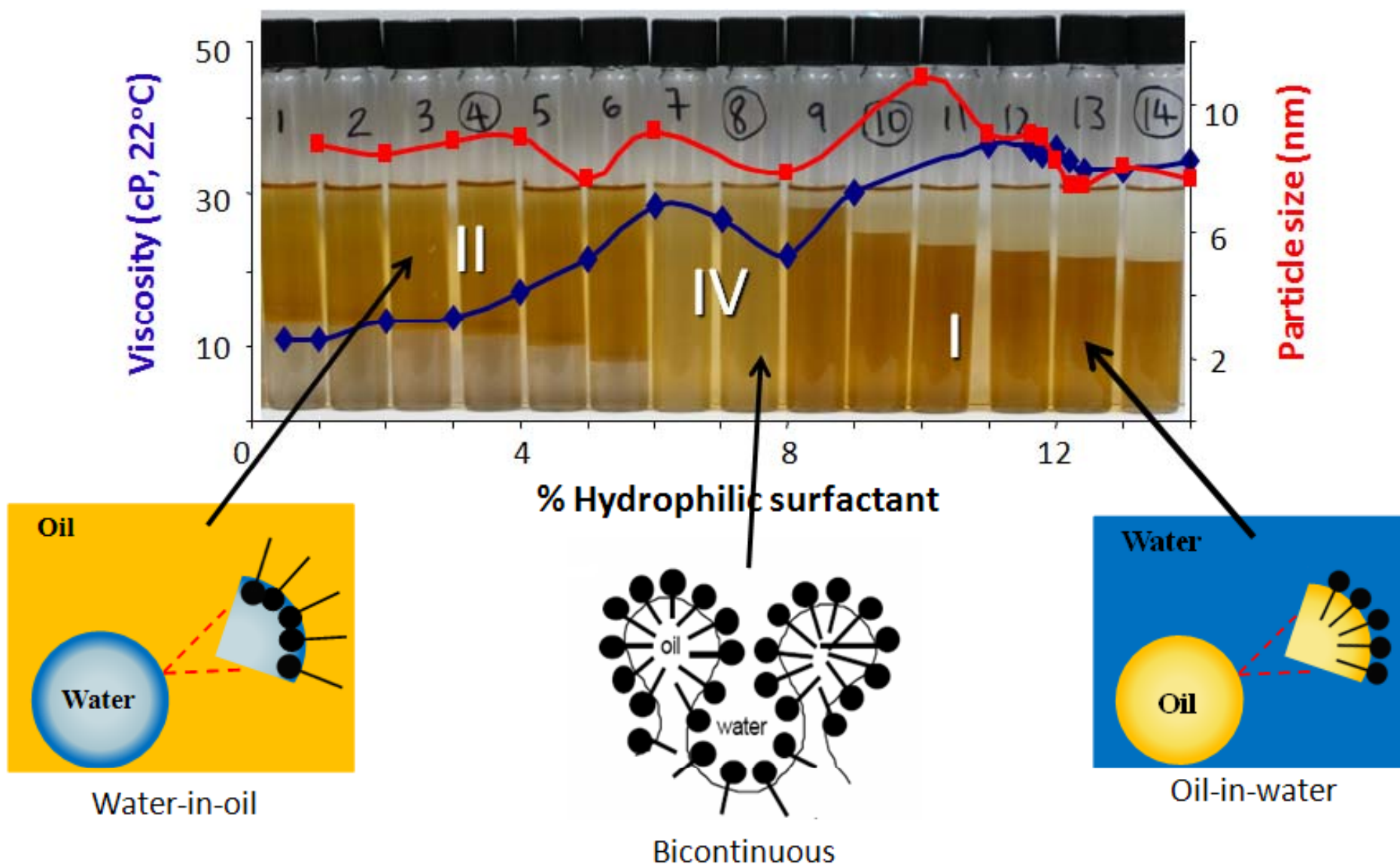
University of Toronto

Society of Cosmetic Chemist Ontario Chapter Meeting

May 26, 2011

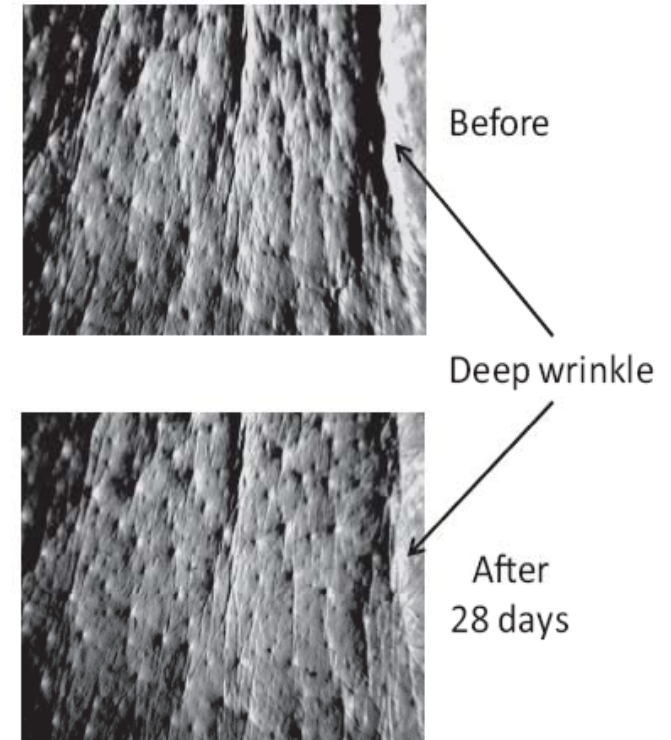


# Microemulsions ( $\mu$ Es)



# $\mu$ Es for the Delivery of Actives

- Ability to co-solubilize hydrophilic and hydrophobic actives
- Enhancing skin permeation of active ingredients
- Novel low toxicity lecithin linker  $\mu$ Es by Yuan et al. for transdermal delivery



Pictures of the crows feet area of a volunteer at day 0 & day 28 after applying a linker lecithin  $\mu$ E containing 0.5% Deepaline PVB (anti-wrinkle active).

# Microemulsion Gels

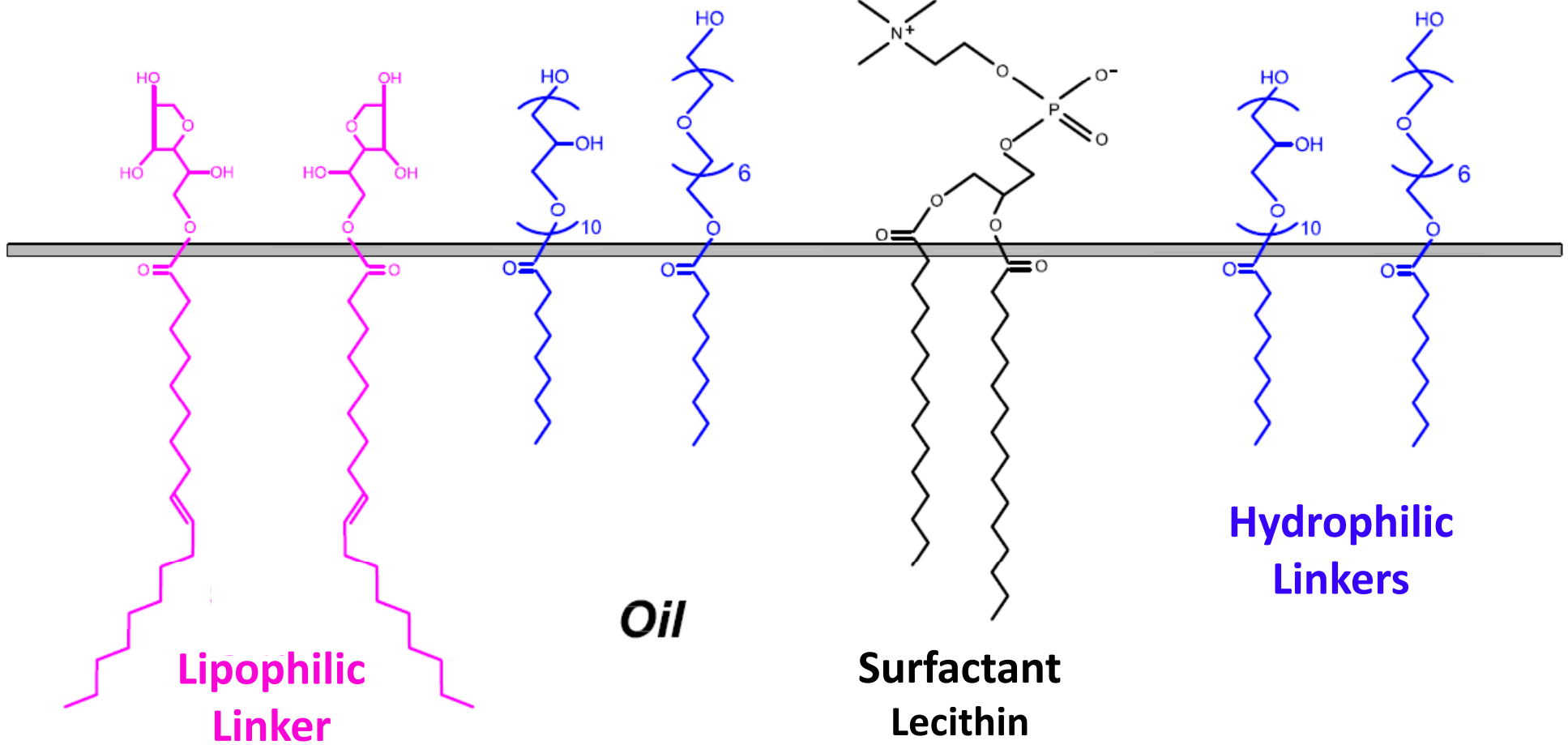
- Microemulsion gel =  $\mu\text{E}$  + gelling agent(s)
- Stimuli-responsive (temperature, pH, etc.)
- Possible gelling agents: gelatin, poloxamers, carbomer, gellan gum, etc.

# Objective

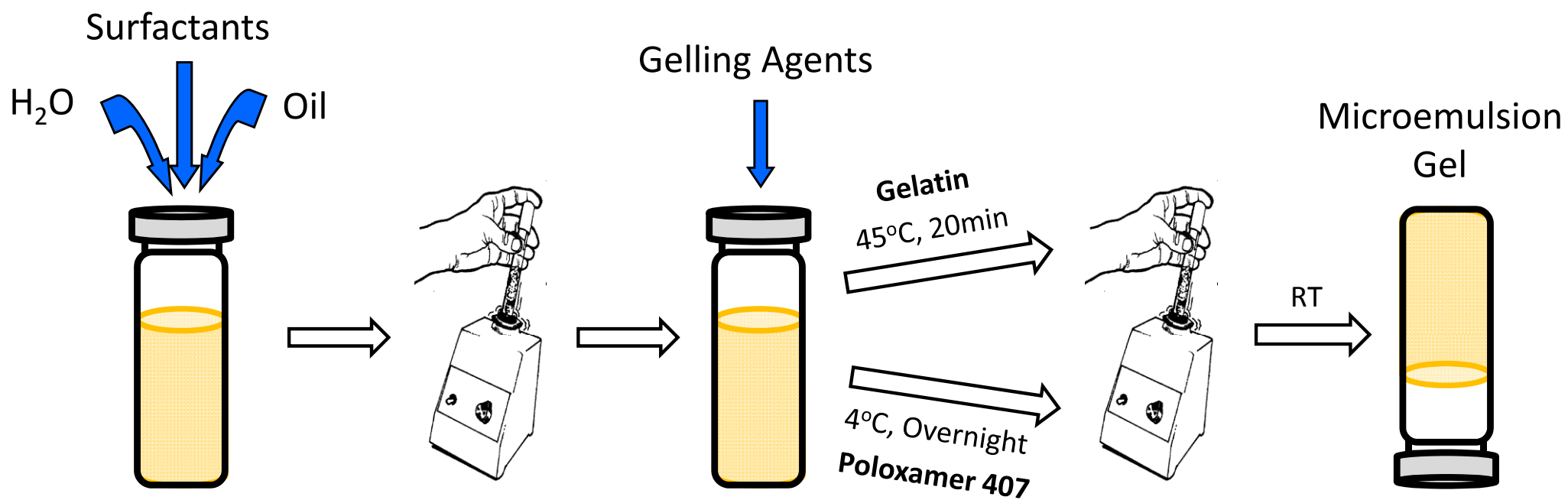
Modify the **viscosity** of low toxicity linker lecithin microemulsions using thermoresponsive viscosity modifying agents (**gelatin & poloxamer 407**)

# Microemulsion Components

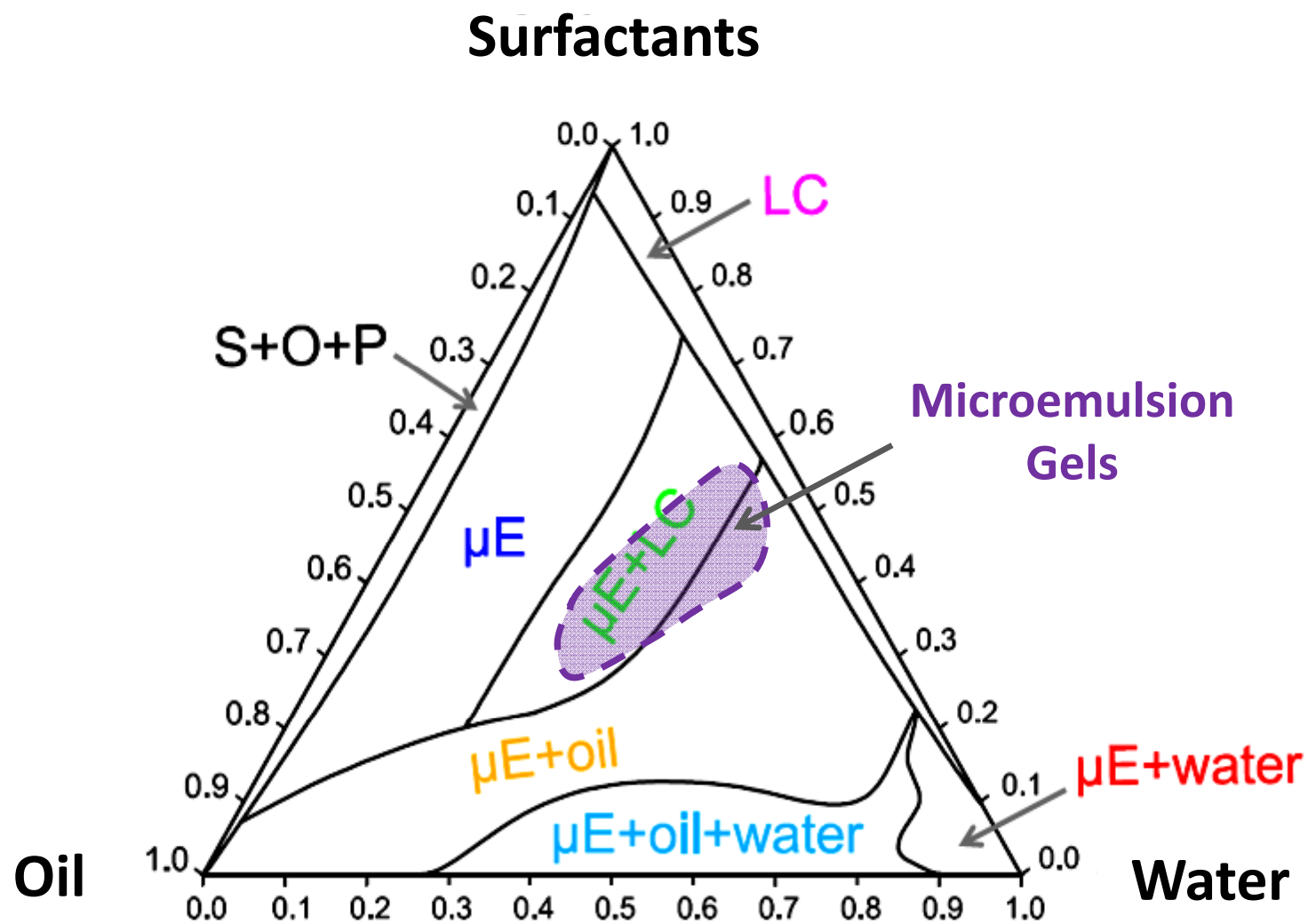
*Water*



# Methodology



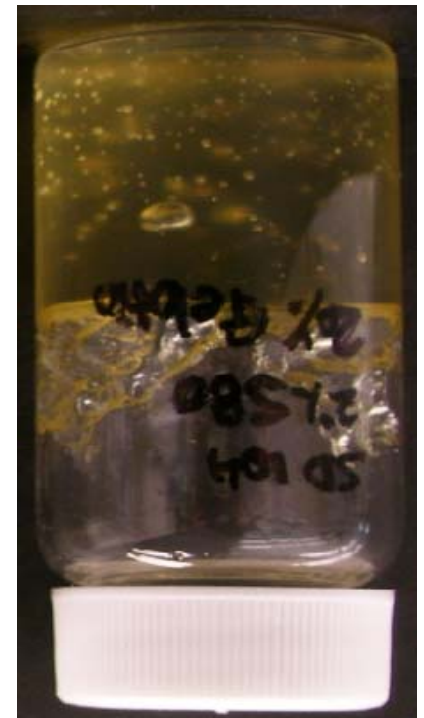
# Ternary Phase Diagram (25°C)





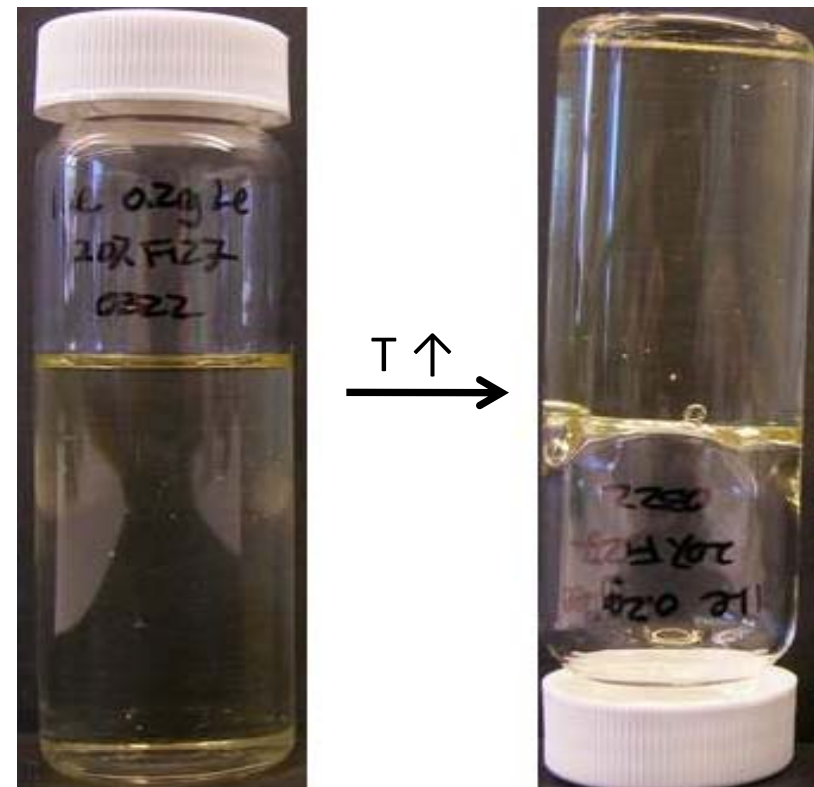
# Gelatin as Viscosity Modifying Agent

- Able to modify the viscosity of linker lecithin  $\mu$ E
- Produce thermoresponsive microemulsion gels at  $\sim 20\%$  w/w gelatin
  - Can incorporate  $\leq 40\%$  oil in the microemulsion gels
  - Can adjust gel hardness and opacity by varying oil, water or gelatin content

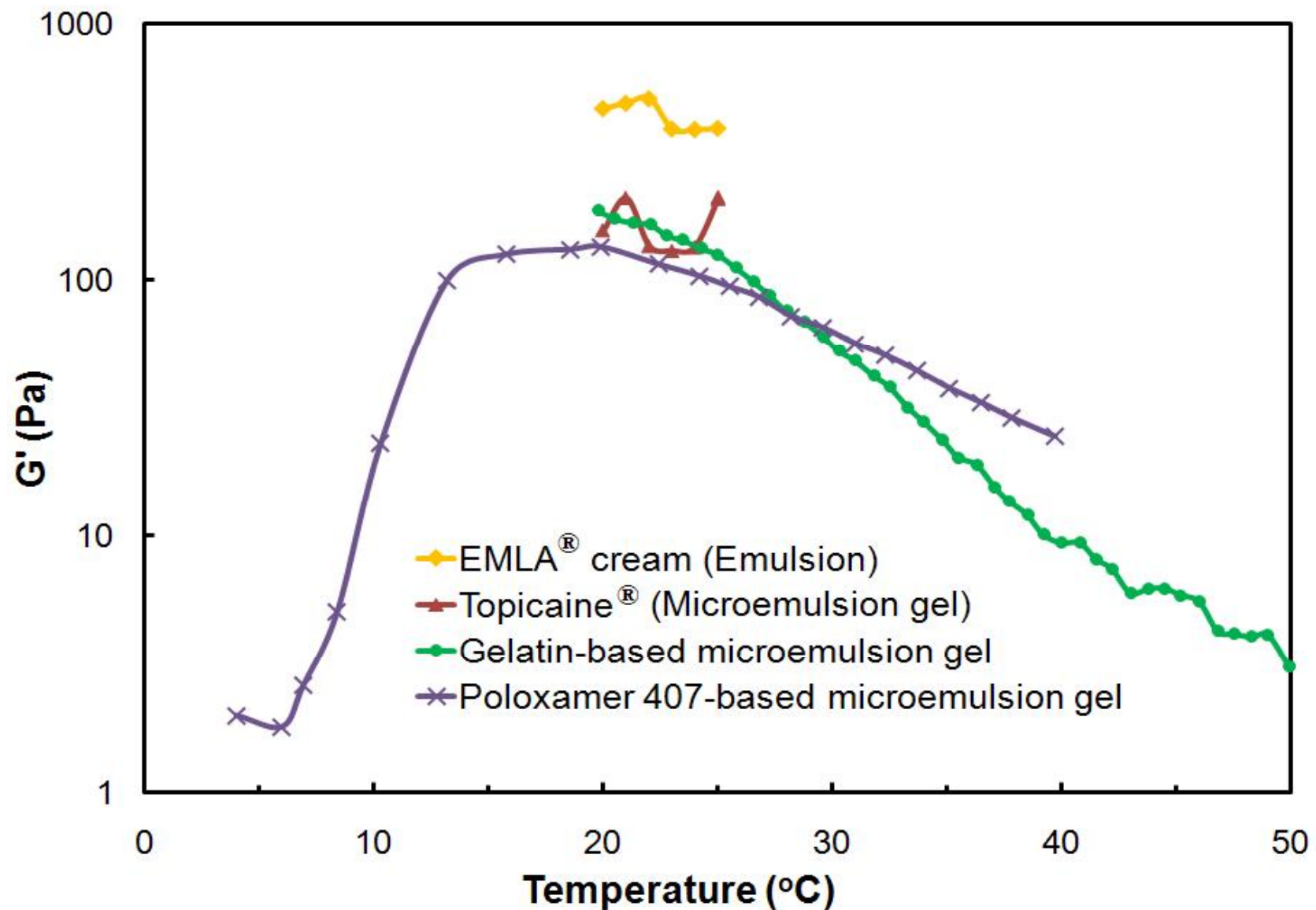


# Poloxamer 407 as Viscosity Modifying Agent

- Able to modify the viscosity of linker lecithin  $\mu$ E
- Produces thermo-responsive, transparent microemulsion gels at  $\sim$  20% w/w poloxamer 407
  - Can incorporate 10% oil
  - Shear thinning
  - “Shelf life” > 1 year



# Rheological Comparison



# Summary

- Viscosity of low toxicity lecithin-based linker microemulsions can be modified with addition of gelling agents such as gelatin and poloxamer 407
- Addition of 20 wt% gelatin or poloxamer 407 can produce thermoresponsive microemulsion gels
- Hardness and opacity of microemulsion gels can be adjusted by varying oil, water and gelling agent content

# Acknowledgement

- Mengyan Li (summer student)
- Laboratory of Colloid Formulation and Engineering (LCFE)
- Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada 20/20 Ophthalmic Network

# References

1. Acosta, E.; Chung, O.; Xuan, X.Y. Lecithin-linker microemulsions in transdermal delivery. *Journal of Drug Delivery Science and Technology*. 21-1 (2011) 77-87.
2. Boonme, P. Applications of microemulsions in cosmetics. *Journal of Cosmetic Dermatology*. 6 (2007) 223-228.
3. Yuan, J.S.; Ansari, M.; Samaan, M.; Acosta, E.J. Linker-based lecithin microemulsions for transdermal delivery of lidocaine. *International Journal of Pharmaceutics*. 349 (2008) 130-143.
4. Yuan, J.S. Yuan; Acosta, E.J. Extended release of lidocaine from linker-based lecithin microemulsion. *International Journal of Pharmaceutics*. 368 (2009) 63-71.
5. Sottmann, T.; Stubenrauch, C. *Microemulsions: Background, New Concepts, Applications, Perspectives*. Oxford, Wiley-Blackwell, 2009.
6. Kogan, A.; Garti, N. Microemulsion as transdermal drug delivery vehicles. *Advances in Colloid and Interface Science*. 123-126 (2006) 369-385.
7. Petit, C.; Zemb, Th.; Pileni, M.P. Structural study of microemulsion-based gels at the saturation point. *Langmuir*. 7 (1991) 223-231.

# Thank You!



Carol Xuan: [carol.xuan@utoronto.ca](mailto:carol.xuan@utoronto.ca)