NANOBUBBLE DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEM

By

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A thesis submitted to the School of Pharmacy in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of
Bachelor of Pharmacy (hons).

School of Pharmacy
Brac University
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Declaration

It is hereby declared that

1. The thesis submitted is my/our own original work while completing degree at Brac University.
2. The thesis does not contain material previously published or written by a third party, except where this is appropriately cited through full and accurate referencing.
3. The thesis does not contain material which has been accepted, or submitted, for any other degree or diploma at a university or other institution.
4. I have acknowledged all main sources of help.

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Approval

The thesis titled “Nanobubble Drug Delivery System” submitted by Yeasin Chowdhury (17146066) of Summer 2021 has been accepted as satisfactory in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of School of Pharmacy on May 2023.

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Ethics Statement

This study does not involve any kind of animal trial or human trial.

Acknowledgement

At first, I would like to convey my gratefulness to Almighty Allah for providing me with the strength and patience required to accomplish my project work. I wouldn't be able to finish my project work without Allah's guidance.

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Abstract

Ultrasound guided drug delivery has become the focus of increasing the possibilities of improving therapeutic treatments. This technique has been used in various combinations along with micron size water filled gas structure and also gas filled water structure. This type of chemical compound helps to amplify the biophysical activity that gains ability to interact with the targeted site like tumorous cell regions. As the technique requires the physio-chemical properties, it has maximum possibilities to deliver the drug compounds at targeted site. These nanobubble properties have potential applications to apply for and have potential outcomes.

Keywords: Nano bubbles, Silicon hybrid, Nano bubble treatment stability, Tumor therapy, Effective delivery Biocompatibility, Enhanced permeability, Endocytosis, Nanoparticles, Sonodynamic therapy, Theranostics, Stimuli-responsive.

Dedication:

I want to dedicate my project to Brac University.

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List of Acronyms

PEG (Polyethylene Glycol)

US (Ultrasound)

ABS (Acoustic Bubble System)

NP (Nanoparticle)

DC (Delivery Carrier)

DDS (Drug Delivery System)

EPR (Enhanced Permeability and Retention)

TTT (Targeted Therapy Technology)

CNT (Carbon Nanotube)

NBL (Nanobubble Liposome)

Chapter 1

Introduction

Nanobubble drug delivery is a cutting-edge technology that holds significant promise for revolutionizing targeted drug delivery systems. At its core, it involves the encapsulation of therapeutic agents within nanoscale bubbles, typically ranging from 100 to 1000 nanometers in diameter. These nanobubbles can be loaded with various drugs, genes, or imaging agents and engineered to navigate through the intricate biological environments of the body with precision.

1.1 Rational and autography of Nanobubble Drug

Nanobubbles are very small in size which are compared to nanometer sized having different constituents of varying on its physicochemical characteristic for the inner and outer shell. To improve the bioavailability, improvement and stability of delivered drugs at the targeted site. These are the smallest size bubble which requires sonoporization to reach the targeted cell. Nanobubbles remain suspended in liquid. In recent years it has been shown that the potential applications to treat patient.

Nanobubbles with the size of below 1 um can carry concavities in aqueous solution. These bubbles are round in shapes and also has gas filled core structure that allows them to perceptibly dynamic properties. Shell constitution can ensure a significant impaction the half-life of a bubble as it regulates the inter-charge of gas from the shell core to the surrounding medium. A variation on chemical components of ultrasound contrast agents which are acoustic pressure, temperature ambient and gas diffusion can affect the threshold of non-linear bubble activity.

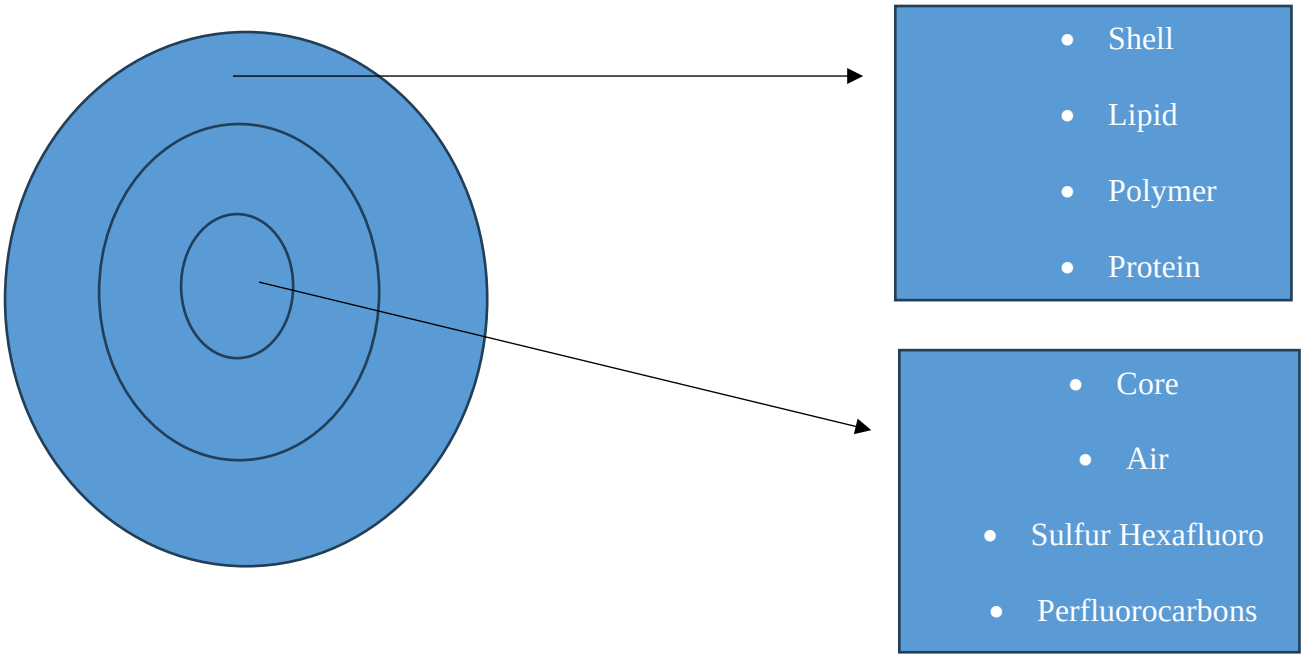

Figure 1: Schematic representation of Nanobubble Structure

Nanometer sized bubbles are nano bubbles which are always covered surrounded by lipid head also illustrated as protein or biodegradable which are easily to penetrate the cell membrane of polymeric shell structure. Normally ranges occur always between 1 and 8 um and the standard nanobubbles are always submicron in shape and size. However, this microbubble is also the elements imaging of vascular targets because of these are extravasation along attaining inside the perivascular area. However, this specific sized microbubble occurs to have target in penetrating the inside or deep tissue site or layers. This nano bubble has the ability for spreading the use of its wideness to transport tissues through the blood vessels. In previous years the study has been showed that this nano bubbles with their nano droplets have been hunted for an alternative to work out to microbubbles. These micro nanodroplets encapsulate a perfluorocarbon that is stable by the help of albumin, lipid or polymer shells. The microbubble cores have low boiling ability or facilities and the really very nano droplets which keeps continue to be in a liquid stage at frame heat environment. Consequently, microbubble that holds the nanodroplets should ignore as the via the leaked microvasculature and then it attains the perivascular region, inclusive with too much acoustic strain. Nucleic acids which are out of guard or protections are rapidly distorted and replaced by the cycle after general administration inside the body. Furthermore, intravascular injected nucleic acids could not be co-localized with microbubbles or nano bubbles, which are dynamic force of

transfection in blood arteries inside our body. Due to this, the nanobubble requires exact insertion inside the body for effective delivery. Because of these factors, systemic administration of nucleic acids necessitates a remarkably large volume of nucleic acids.

However, for this nanobubble drug, the use of these cationic polymers to produce nanoparticles lowered the likelihood of nuclease breakage or breakdown and removed off. This type of nanoparticle is also expected to utilize their interaction within the cell membranes and absorption into cells inside body. The difference between nucleic acid intravascular outcome behavior and bubble, on the other hand, remains totally uncharged.

1.2 Aim of the study

This nanobubble technology has emerged as a promising subject for ultrasound-triggered drug to interact with the targeted site. As they are nanoparticles, they have the ability to penetrate the cell membrane by sonoporation and give therapeutic effect to the targeted site. This nanobubble drug has been designed to obtain more efficient results. It has been potentially expedited in the delivery of anticancer drugs which is known as doxorubicin. These nanobubbles are being assembled at the site of a tumor followed by microbubble amalgamation. These nanobubbles undergo the targeted site and release effect with the help of ultrasound.

1.3 Objective of the study

Nanobubbles are most favorable way to diagnosis and evaluation for positive breast cancer treatment response. Thin-film hydration and ultrasound sonication method was used in fabrication of phospholipid shell. This nanobubbles provide long-acting contrast enhancement without toxic effect as proved in earlier performed vitro and in vivo experiment. The new way of this treatment against cancer could be a great aspect of life for the cancer patients. This technical drug delivery has the maximum efficacy to penetrate the cancer cell and interact with

those tumorous cells. This system requires the ultrasonic sound system to trigger the molecule to release effect on the specific targeted tumor cells. One of the targets of this study is trying the death rate on cancer.

Chapter 2

Methodology of Nanobubble Drug Delivery

Nucleic acid loaded nanoparticles that can be used to all types of different kinds of nucleic acids, and it is heard earlier that there are different types. In the different nucleic acids, it seems like every decade there's a new type of nucleic acid that becomes very hot and interesting. Let's say plasma that can be super coiled or a short double strand that seems very rigid and very difficult to encapsulate. And also, longer RNA or DNA that can have a secondary structure as mRNA for example then this may also have an impact on encapsulation so the fact is if it is developed a delivery system because obviously those nucleic acids cannot be delivered directly to cells. Then it really depends on the secondary structure and the actual structure of the nucleic acids that are trying to encapsulate. So, there's a broad range of different nanoparticle carriers for nucleic acids. The big drawbacks in conventional nanoparticle formulation are that usually researchers do that on a less scale and we have big differences from bench to bed. So, every time it is a new bed the sizes fall diversity. Zeta potentials can be quite different from a previous batch. Two different things have different sizes different positive sparsity for zeta potential. The other thing is that often times with respect to variability it can be seen as poor reproducibility as it is included before that one thing to a different to another to different sizes and so on the other thing is that with nucleic acid or particles or nanoparticles. In general, there is a problem of physical stability. So just do two thermodynamics nanoparticles are not thermodynamically stable. So, it tends to aggregate and sediment so if anyone wants to make a nanoparticle and suspension that supposed to have a certain shelf life. This can be a problem as well as biological instability if all thinks it's nucleic acids which are always prone to being degraded over time. So, there is a clinic that would be a need for fresh preparations every time doctor treats a patient but often times it would be difficult for doctor [S. M. (2021)].

The gas bubble contains nucleic acid, anti-body, peptide, polyethylene glycol. However, electrostatic interaction has also been shown to approve cationic microbubbles easily to load nucleic acids towards their screening area or surfaces. If it is given as intravenous delivery inside body, the boosted nucleic acid stability and efficiency could vary depending on the situation on the homeostasis. This is also another straight forward way or procedure that could be useful to variety of negative elements comparing with other compounds [Zhou, L. (2021)]. Researchers also used cationic lipids just to give a phase of nanobubble or create nucleic acid loaded nanobubbles for better efficacy which means the cation lipid helps to form a nucleic acid that loads the nanobubble. pDNA, siRNA and microRNA contain cationic lipid also interact with nanobubble which means cationic lipid is the main source for interacting with nanobubbles. Nucleic acid which is loaded on the surface of nanobubbles cationic lipids may improve nucleic acid stability in the serum which means the nucleic acid is stable in serum if the nucleic acid is loaded on the surface of the nanobubbles. However, there could be possible way that the acoustic force of ultrasound used for transfection can cause harm or damage to nucleic acids. According to the study It must be checked for the outcome of ultrasound on siRNA in the same conditions as the transfection which indicates the cell damage. After that, ultrasonic exposure did not cause any damage to siRNA because it has been checked through possible way as US is used for transfection. It has also been clear to all that the following ultrasonic waves do not destroy RNA chains according to research. However, according to the study of the intensity of the ultrasound and the type of molecules of nanobubbles, it is obviously important to examine the efficacy range of ultrasound on nucleic acids [J, & Qian, Y. (2021)].

Previously the topic of cationic nanobubbles has been discussed which were significantly more unstable than neutral nanobubbles. However, as it has been said, the degree of unsaturation and chain length that make liposomes can be changed to improve this ability. It is also obvious that short chain and also unsaturated fatty acid have been shown to improve all the liposome

membrane fluidity which means the unsaturated fatty acid is helping to improve liposome membrane. As a result, it was assumed that the fluidity of lipid membrane caused or influenced the gas retention ability of microbubbles or nano bubbles [Elbaz, N. M. (2021)].

Their small sizes allow extravasation from blood vessels into surrounding tissues and ultrasound-targeted site-specific release with minimal invasiveness, this are obtained to more efficient drug delivery system.

Encapsulation efficiency: It is an efficacy which is the percentage of drug that is successfully entrapped into the so-called micelle or nanoparticle. Clinical ultrasounds imagine which has been employed just for the ratio to estimate of Chitosan NBs.

It is also known that Chitosan is a physic-chemical in their character of nanobubble formulations. However, this chitosan Nbs is either blank or DNA loaded and could be targeted and also could be non-targeted accordingly. According to the research, photon correlation is the process that shows the index of NBs formulation is determined accordingly and the zeta potential was measured by electrophoretic mobility using with instruments [Wang, X. (2021)].

Let’s check an example how these nanoparticles can be used for imaging the brain tumor, so this is the MRI photoacoustic Raman imaging that is the MPR technique to delineate the tumor. So, these nanoparticles can be intravenously injected into a mouse bearing the brain tumor and these nanoparticles can circulate in the blood stream and it diffuse through the disrupted blood brain barrier and that will be retained by the tumor and this MPR is too large to cross the intact blood brain barrier, so it cannot be accumulated in the healthy brain. And you can see here these MRP is made of gold core and the Raman active layer and followed by you are having these silica shells and on the top and are having this coating that is the gadolinium coating, which could be useful for MRI imaging. So, by using these nanoparticles, we can do the imaging at three levels like pre surgery MRI, surgery and also, we can evaluate after post-

surgery also. So, let’s see how it can deliver the drug to the eye. So, in the ophthalmic preparation, it can be applied topically to the cornea, or instilled in the space between the eyeball and lower eyelid okay, so we can use the solution, but here is the problem that occurs is that it dilutes with tear and on the later on it washes away through the apparatus which is known as lachrymal and also, we have to administer at frequent intervals. And scientists can use the suspensions and it need a longer contact time and it may cause irritation due to the particle size of the drug and we can use the ointment and again you need a longer contact time and greater storage stability and it may produce the film over the eye and it will cause blurring vision. And also, can be used the emulsion for the drug delivery. Here it can be described as the drug will release from the vehicles as the prolonged release but blurred vision, patient noncompliance and also adding oil entrapment which are the illustrated drawbacks and can be said that gels can be also used. And it is comfortable to use, but again there could be some limitations as its less blurred vision, but the outcome drawbacks are described as matted eyelids and rate control on diffusion is absence [Zhou, L. (2021)].

Chapter 3

3.1 Zeta potential:

Zeta potential can be measured to determine the extent to which the particles are carrying a negative charge or the negative charge within the solution. In order to zeta potential, these colloids can come together and form micro flock and then macro flock. So that they can ultimately settle out. One need to neutralize the negative charge so no one do that by the addition of positive ions and aluminum sulfate for purposes. when alum is added to one of these jars, we see that positive ions from the alum react with the negatively charged colloids and that effectively neutralizes the chart. So, it is called that step charge neutralization that takes one to two seconds to occur. So once rapidly mix the coagulant in the solution within one to two seconds, it is achieved charge neutralization and there's different degrees of coagulation. This is how to classify the extent or the degree of coagulation and it's based on the zeta potential [Wang, X. (2021)].

Zeta potential is one of the important factors to calculate the potential of nano bubble drugs. Zeta potential helps to formulation and also helped or tends to lift the transmission electron microscopy. Ultra sound imaging was used to the fixation of chemical known as Chitosan. This is one of the essays known as MTT assay which is important for determination of chitosan nano bubbles.

The assay is a colorimetric assay for assessing cell metabolic activity. NAD(P)H-dependent cellular oxidoreductase enzymes may, under defined conditions, reflect the number of viable cells present. MTT assays are usually done in the dark since the MTT reagent is sensitive to light [Sun, Y. (2021)].

This assay requires:

- Media from culture.
- Serum free media of 50 ul and 50 ul of MTT solution.
- Incubation plate at 37-degree C for 3 hours.
- It also requires extra after incubation. After incubation, add 150 ul of MTT solvent into each well.
- Wrap plate in foil and shake on an orbital shaker for 15 minutes.
- Read observation.

According to the MTT assay the overall outcome indicated that the microbubble is with DOX which also displayed the excellently loaded along with ultrasound which is able to enhance according to the MTT assay enhancement. The research study about in vitro drug release helps to indicate or point out the ultrasound system which induced DOX release [Sun, Y. (2021)]. This has become a flashed news that the US-targeted nano bubbles destruction already has been employed as a successful approach in the sector of the nano bubble drug delivery system. This also consists of stabilized shell also including core center. According to the researcher it came that the main composition of shell which consists of the natural synthetic substances or the polymers, surfactants also including lipids and other materials also. It is one of the positive news that the scientists have developed US triggered PLGA nano bubbles containing methotrexate which is used for cancer treatment. It is well to know that. It is not only for dominate or functioning as efficient contrast agent of drug delivery to targeted site for improving expected effectiveness of HIFU ablation, but also has an anticancer targeted drug carrier for the human and betterment. Double emulsion evaporation method is required for preparing the methotrexate. However, the surface of nanobubble drug was changed or reshaped with targeting antibodies which is known as monoclonal antibody. Nano bubble undergo in vitro, and in vivo studies and it is important to improve the US imaging capacity which helps to target the ratio of efficiency of nano bubbles. However, this study according to the research

complied that this nano bubble has ability to increase enough efficiency for HIFU ablation which has a great importance in clinical trial for patients.

According to the research, these nano bubbles have the ability to react he targeted cancer cells and have the ability to increase the HIFU ablation and its prior efficacy and ha ability to avoid the difficulty to reach residual cancer cells. This is known as the positive sign as the synergistic effects of nano bubbles with HIFU ablation that provided the anticancer effect to cancer cells inside the body.

Zeta potential is a potential of a property of physical exhibited by any particle in various types of material surface like suspension and others. It can be also utilized to optimize the formulations of protein solutions, emulsion and suspension which helps to predict interactions that interact with the surfaces, and helps to drive the formation of films and coatings [Zhou, L. (2021)].

3.2 Colloidal systems

In a colloidal system, dispersed particles have two layers of oppositely charged ions on the surface, called the stern and double layers. The zeta potential is defined as the voltage at the edge of the double layer. If two particles have high enough zeta potentials of the same sign, they will not agglomerate because of those like charges repelling each other. How does the measurement work? A sample is loaded into a disposable folded capillary cell, which has conductive points to receive an electric charge. Inside the instrument, a laser measures how fast the particles are moving when they're charged – the faster they move, the higher the absolute value of their zeta potential. As long as the solvent is polarizable, the zeta potential can be measured. Chloroform, THF, and short chain alcohols do require a special zeta cell, however. The capillary cells degrade over time, especially in high-salt media, so it's important to check them against a standard often. At nano composure, one calibrates the cells every single

day by using a Malvern-provided polystyrene latex standard. One important use of zeta potential is that you can use it to predict the long-term stability of particles. Zeta potentials of less than negative sixty millivolts or above sixty millivolts will have excellent stability. Conversely, zeta potentials between negative ten and positive ten millivolts are in danger of rapid agglomeration unless they're sterically protected, such as by polyethylene glycol ligands. Another important use of zeta potential is that it can be used to indirectly determine if a surface change has occurred. For example, if anyone takes a citrate-capped nanoparticle and displaces the citrate with polyethylene glycol, they should expect to see the zeta potential go from highly negative to slightly less negative. Zeta potential numbers are meaningless unless the solvent and pH are also reported, as the number can change dramatically because of those [Zhou, L. (2021)].

3.3 Theranostic approach

According to the research this approach used to indicate the total combination of radioactive drug which helps in the way to identify chemical compounds easily and also it has a hand of second radioactive drug which deliver the therapy just to treat the targeted tumor and including any metastatic tumors.

3.4 Superparamagnetic:

Superparamagnetic is one of the properties which occurring with only single domain magnetic elements where the magnetic memory is absent partially. Superparamagnetic is a form of magnetism which tends to appear in small nanoparticles. However, this superparamagnetic can be randomly flip direction under the influence of temperature.

3.5 HIFU in Nano-bubble Drug:

High intensity focused ultrasound triggered nanoscale bubble generating liposome for efficient and safe tumor ablation under photoacoustic imaging monitoring.

The principal line clinical treatment according to the HIFU for tumors are surgical operation and also for chemotherapy and radiotherapy. These procedures which is been maintained both to create massive injury or critical outcomes, resulting in high pain degree. A study showed that excessive depth centered ultrasound is also known as a micro invasive or nano-invasive tends to recover or healing modality which must be powered which depends on penetration ability to penetrability of ultrasound in so called organic tissue. In HIFU, low depth the ultrasonic beam which is launched in all guidelines that comes from an outside source are aggregated that needs to focus on cancer tissue which tends to generate a HIFU in nano bubble drugs. Therefore, intensity of acoustic waves of HIFU at the focal point is above 10000 x/cm2 and through the way it is accompanied by using very string the human bodily reaction which also indicate warmth, cavitation and also include the mechanical results carried out. According to the study we found that the temperature that we are following for the nano bubbles of the goal vicinity is causes unexpectedly increased that is above 60-degree C, and also causing instantaneous and irreversible coagulative necrosis which happened just because of the fast lower of ultrasound depth, tissues are covering the focal area which are not highly not affected. By having those benefits, it is shown that the medical application of HIFU is turning to extra significant in future [Chen, H. (2021)].

3.6 Benign liver lesion:

One of the reputed researchers stated that the main phenomena or the period when contrast agent tends to appear just to vapor on CEUS which is attempted to clear its exact mechanism and also its diagnosis usefulness which are dingily to the research. Another scientist's study group tried to present their e really very important to nanoparticles drugs. Researcher also come with the theorized that bursts bubbles which occurs in hepatic hemangioma and which has sluggish blood flow, remaining in the lesion whereas burst bubbles in HCC and also which has blood flow faster are also soon be replaced with new ones accord comparative analyses of

CEUS, CE-CT and MRI just for the outcome of the hemangioma and AP shunt diagnosis which is very important for the nano bubble drug delivery system [Sun, Y. (2021)].

3.7 Sonoporation

Sonoporation is small pore which is roughly smaller than a sugar grain [Chen, H. (2021)]. Scientists succeeded in creating an optical beam of light that is able to grab nanobubbles and able to manipulate the fizzed size or shapes and also the exact positions where they are able to stick to the cell surface. This allows more sonoporation research in depth which is based on the search result such as fixing or determining cell membrane damage which is really bad and the exact ratio or the amount of drug injected into cells. Using 1 MHz which is very short pulsed recognized ultrasound to meet premium iodide which is a fluorescent substance into prostate cancer cells for the human body. This research is another important for the nanobubble drug delivery system.

3.8 CEUS for diffuse liver disease

Recent research illustrated that ultrasound features of diffuse liver diseases to discuss the ultrasound features of acute hepatitis fatty liver disease, liver cirrhosis, passive liver congestion and bud Kyrie syndrome. Let's start with acute hepatitis. In acute hepatitis there is diffuse swelling of the hepatocyte's proliferation of cup for cells and infiltration of the portal areas by lymphocytes and monocytes. The sonographic features parallel the histologic findings in most patients the liver appears normal hepatomegaly is seen in many cases. Thickening of the gallbladder wall occurs in up to 80 percent of acute hepatitis particularly in viral hepatitis. As it is clear that this case that occurs due to hypoalbuminemia that generates gallbladder wall edema per portal lymph adenopathy can be seen in patients with acute hepatitis particularly in viral hepatitis. In this case the liver parenchyma may show diffuse hypoechogenic with accentuated brightness of the portal triads or periportal cuffing. This appearance is called starry

sky. Starry sky appearance is non-specific but most commonly associated with hepatitis. It has poor sensitivity and specificity. Let's discuss fatty liver sonographic features of fatty infiltration depending on the amount of fatty deposition and whether it is diffuse or focal the key sonographic feature of diffuse. Fatty infiltration diffuses increased echogenicity of the liver parenchyma and decreased acoustic penetration hepatomegaly may be present. As it can be known that the liver is isoechoic to the renal cortex. On the other hand, the liver shows diffuse fatty changes manifested by diffuse increased parenchymal echogenicity as compared to the renal cortex. There is decreased acoustic penetration with slightly impaired visualization of diaphragm as the red arrow pointing visualization of the normal bright intrahepatic vessel walls diminishes in fatty liver because the surrounding liver tissue becomes more hyperechoic. Echogenic vessel walls in fatty liver are not visualized due to increased echogenicity of the surrounding liver parenchyma. Depending on the severity of fatty deposition a subjective and semi-quantitative grading of the fatty liver can be made ranging from mild to severe. In mild fatty infiltration there is mild diffuse increased hepatic echogenicity with normal visualization of diaphragm and intrahepatic vessel borders. It will show that in moderate fatty infiltration there is moderate diffuse increased hepatic echogenicity with slightly impaired visualization of intrahepatic vessels and diaphragm. In severe fatty infiltration there is marked increased echogenicity with poor penetration of posterior segments of right lobe of liver and poor or no visualization of hepatic vessels and diaphragm. In this case the posterior segment of the right lobe and the diaphragm are not visualized, special attention should be given to patients with severe fatty liver. In these cases, focal hepatic lesions are difficult to visualize due to posterior attenuation for solving unclear cases. Although the process of fatty infiltration is usually diffuse fatty deposition or fatty sparing may be focal resembling a mass focal fatty infiltration is hyperechoic area in a liver with normal echogenicity. While focal fatty sparing is hypoechoic area in a hyperechoic liver focal fatty change is usually seen in characteristic

locations a typical common site of focal hepatic changes is the gallbladder fossa. In this case the liver shows diffuse increased echogenicity of fatty infiltration with hypoechoic area. At the gallbladder fossa representing focal fatty sparing. Another typical site of focal fatty changes is anterior to the porta hepatic. In this case it can also be seen near the fosse form ligament or in the sub capsular parenchyma. It can be seen in the caudate lobe as in this case focal fatty changes may mimic a focal neoplastic lesion [Zhang, Y. (2021)].

3.9 Various Ultrasound Devices and Use

It is a small devices size, simple and real time, ultrasound method really become tough as it needs to detect and for the detection of a variety of disorders through body. However, this stable research employed therapeutic installation in clinical settings for such diseases like as calculi, malignancies including bone fractures and Parkinson's disease which are completely has gotten too much interest just like potential energy source. This is obvious that ultrasonic actively developed through recent years. It is also found that catheter-based ultrasound and MRI that tend to be focussed ultrasound have been used. To get the proper exposure, ultrasound devices with computer control is important to treat the targeted site.

Chapter 4

Discussion about factors, lesion related with the nano bubble drug delivery

It is very important to discuss about the factors of nano bubble drugs that could create lesion inside the body organ which may create serious injury to the patient.

4.1 Onward factors of nanobubble drug delivery

According to the research, it can be illustrated that the structure of receptor should be matched with the drug. Otherwise, the binding site of the receptor will fail to bind with the fixed drug. It is obvious that the potential and efficacy of the drug will be decrease below the average line if the target is not matched with the drug. To meet the drug to the targeted location, one need to stable a biocompatibility nano carrier which will able to carry the effect of drugs to the specific targeted site. Let's talk about the example, it is clear that the use the serum albumin HSA from a human body is considered as the most and one of the highly biocompatible and biodegradable material. This human body serum, is used to any kind of drug and also it is possible to target these HSA to a particular location inside human body, for example to target the nano particle to the tumorous cells or cancer cells, it is important to add the cancer specific antibodies to the targeted cancer cells so that it gains the ability to bind only to the cancer cell and it can release the anticancer drug to the cancer cells. So, the next one is studying the target drug interaction [Zhang, Y. (2021)].

4.2 Nano Bubble and Micro bubble with ultrasound for systemic gene delivery

Nano bubbles have the ability to penetrate the cell membrane of the targeted cell which is a tumorous region and rarely rejected by the tumorous protection. This nanobubble is so small with therapeutic effect that it has the controllable delivery on the targeted site. However,

according to the study this method comes up with the little effect until it is found that the stimulated with external and are thought must be safe just for no target tissues without following stimuli. After the research by scientists, the development of the so called theragnostic nanoparticles matched more attention as it has an important role in nanobubble drug delivery system. Various combinations of nanoparticles with external stimuli are reported to facilitate not only nucleic acid delivery but also optical imaging magnetic resonance imaging, nuclear imaging and computed tomography. Ultrasound imaging is used frequently in clinical settings and valuable for the early detection or follow up chronic disease that increase with age. Gene therapy is promising for the treatment of many diseases including cancer and genetic diseases. From the viewpoint of safety route sound mediated gene delivery with non and microbubble were recently developed as no nowhere non-viral vector system and us mediated and nucleic acid engines provided you using, and microbubble are able to produce a transient change in the permeability of the cell membrane. After the ultrasound induced cavitation who are reducing several damages and enables at its basic or site-specific intracellular delivery of gene at both in vitro in vivo [Fan, A. C. (2018)]. In this particular case using liposomal and technologies we have recently developed not nowhere repeated based on nano bubble and saw so called bubble rhythm. It is a nano bubble that that can also be used to enhance effective of us mediated gene delivery and also use imaging function as us imaging agent in the symposium. Scientists try to talk about us mediated terrible system combined with leave it with nano bubble and discuss the feasibility as a promising method for targeting and non-invasive gene therapy. This project's aim is first is to develop a physical nucleic acid and gene delivery tool using episcopal technology and next one is establishing the feasible combination method of nano bubble. Diagnosis therapy and using ultrasound and before swarming our technology so far, we have developed several and different type of nano bubble

like this. For example, neutral repeat containing nano bubble and also cationic anionic lipid content and containing nano bubble these are also useful for gene delivery [Fan, A. C. (2018)].

However, the outcome has not enough time to focus on muscular dystrophy delivery who wrote local and systemic delivery molecule is morpholino illegal. All and targeted tissue of course and skeletal mass in this simple tube and to application that has been experienced. The first one is using neutral repeat containing number bubble for local delivery as need-to-know DMD a patient is extinct, and this ulster also characterized by progressive master. A trophy and weakness and also the degeneration and regeneration of muscle fiber mechanism of intimidation set in patient has history in gene mutation this this is due to the detection of dystopian protein several research have been developed the method of gene therapy using a V and stem cell transplantation and also known as skipping therapy but still need unsafe and efficient and nucleic acid or gene therapy for the immediate treatment so as all may know current exon skipping therapy using anti sense or nucleotide as clinical application of Dimity is approved by FDA 2016 that name is pollution produced by script feature of PMO is registered to awareness and very stable in vivo and acting in sequence specific manner however history strategy need high dose at administration of PMO and repeated injections. Due to the rose syrup permeability also highly cost therefore development of new creation and delivery system for Josephine gene expression with high efficiency and low dosage is required so first question is to delivery can be enhanced by the combination method of nano bubble and route sound. So, in this case it can be used as a neutral bubble and PMO just mixing and injected to local he after that we check the recovery of the expression by EXO speak skipping. So, this slide shows a method after, so Emma TX were injected with PMO and nano bubble immediately applied with root sound and two weeks after corrected master and then analyzed in this case we used this rooster. Sound condition is also optimized by reporter gene transfection assay. So, if successfully to know delivery into the nucleus in such case. Excel

skipping is leading to recovery of the and just for his protein. So, this is a result of detection of exon and 23 and this is a stop codon in mu DX model mass. Researchers check the artificial analysis so as they can see so in the treatment of nano bubble and richer sound exposure in that case exon skipping band can be enhanced compared to PMO injection are all so next slide show that it disturbing and protein expression by email chemistry so also as we can see in the case of nano bubble and sun exposure and significantly higher. Protein expression can be seen also and this is lower magnification enraged express area also could be observed and this is calculated data so this is this slide shows a neo fiber plasma membrane integrity after and - two weeks after treatment of bubbly nano bubble and rotor sound with p.m. all and advance through dye injected so this photograph shows that means nonspecific uptake of a bands blue dye. So as one can see after the treatment with a nano bubble and recent exposure and ejection of the dye could be seen this is a brief summary local injection p.m. or by combination of nano bubble and root sound exon skipping efficiency and has also disturbing expression and also the general expression area also enhanced so next one is for the systemic delivery. In this case need to use a new kick lipid containing nonverbal also we developed then upright the right for the delivery of the heart or diaphragm muscle so why need to deliver into the heart respiratory muscle so application which has half of this t-midi patient reported to be hot or not really. So, in this study to recover this deserving expression in the middle heart or diaphragm muscle it is the delivery of PMO into the muscle by the patient [Zhang, Y. (2021)].

4.3 Peptide Modified bubbles for targeting Delivery

Angiopep-2 amplified nanobubbles were previously generated accordingly to the same way that AG73 had been modified nanobubbles [Fan, A. C. (2018)]. Ang2 is one of the important substances or important and very useful for brain medication which is known as gene and also could be illustrated as peptide delivery. However, the low volume or it can be said that the density of the exact lipoprotein also can be receptor which is also related with protein known

as 1 which has been commonly focused on illustrated too bEnd-3 cell also which is a chemical compound for nanobubble drug delivery system. Because of their repaid growth and stability of BBB features over so many passages within, the bEnd-3 cell-line has been employed as a model for the blood brain barrier. C terminal modifier was added to prevent enzymes degradation which helps to mimic native proteins. Ang2-modified nanobubbles might connected to End-3 cells LRP1.Furthermore, syndecan-2 in neovascular vessels and AG73-modified nanobubbles demonstrated selective patch-up along them., gene delivery and ultrasound imaging capabilities for tumor neo vessels in vitro and in vivo. In some cases, the C-terminal is important to remove hydrogen bonding from the terminal. Angio pep peptide modified nanobubbles. Ang - useful for brain targeted medications which is really essential for the modifier terminal gene along with peptide delivery. Protein and saccharides, such as transferrin and mannose utilized as ligands to modify could be an important factor which related with nanobubble drug delivery system and valuable instruments for nucleic acid delivery to target areas.

4.4 Benign liver lesion

The NB could achieve 68% of optimal drug encapsulation. In addition, ligand binding assays demonstrated that attachment of targeted NBs to human HepG2 liver cancer cells was highly efficient. However, the proliferation of cells assay indicated ultrasonic Hz treatment. Treatment with the help of GPC3-targeted and apatinib loaded NBs causes higher cell proportion in the G1phase which is comparable with other various treatments. The second most common begin liver tumor, focal nodular hyperplasia (FNH), is a common accidental discovery. Dr. Tsukata Saitoh of Shimane University Hospital discussed the utility of Sonazoid CEUS in the differential diagnosis of FNH, particularly when employing maximum intensity projection pictures, because the kupffer phase of FNH is comparable to that of a hyper vascular liver tumor. Apatinib which is an oral small molecule anti angiogenetic medicine which is used

to treat patients for advanced carcinoma hepatocellular. The aim of the study is to develop novel GPC3, and drug loaded NB that is mostly associated and effective on hepatocellular carcinoma in vitro [Du, Y. (2019)].

4.5 CEUS for diffuse liver disease

CEUS with sonovue already has been utilized for severe diseases. The ratio is sinusoids capillarization. With the presence of arteriovenous and proto-venous shunts that helps to decrease hepatic vein arrival time. In study it is shown that the HVAT is lower for cirrhotic patients compared to noncirrhotic patients [Du, Y. (2019)].

At the genetic level, the mechanism of aging and the onset of many diseases have been identified. However, according to the study, it is found that the importance of ultrasound and ultrasound delivery is very important to deliver the drug to the specific targeted site. It has been illustrated that the nanobubble dreg delivery with the help of ultrasound to transfer nucleic acids has been useful to treat the patients and also it has ability as for the treatment of disorders such as cardiovascular disease, CNS sickness and malignancies.

Chapter 5

Analysis

Analysis the risk factors and the portion of being treatment is also very important before applying on patient

5.1 Discussion on nanobubble drug analysis

The Japan Society of Ultrasonic in Medicine's Annual Scientific Meeting is held every year to bring together researchers and clinicians from all over Japan in a Japanese forum to share and discuss recent advancement and new breakthroughs in ultrasound. The medicinal and engineering sides of this discipline were also covered in the presentations. Contrast-enhanced ultrasonography (CEUS) which has had a significant impact on the practice of ultrasound in medicine over the last decades by allowing for detailed visualizations of vascularity, employs bubbles. Bubble technology has also showed promise in transport of genes and drugs as well as microinjection.

Advanced research on the biological impacts of the bubble, as well as its application for diagnosis and therapy was discussed at this conference. This review will concentrate on publications from Japan that deal with the scientific and clinical aspects of bubbles technology in ultrasonography.

5.2 Bubble Liposome for molecular imagine and drug -gene delivery system

The recent discovery of bubble liposome applications including molecular imaging and the gene and medication delivery system was announced by a team from the National Defense Medical College and Tokyo University. Dr. Kohsuke Hagisawa has developed

a gas cored molecular targeted bubble liposome with a peptide sequence on its surface that targets glycoprotein LLb/LLLa (also known as integrin LLb3), a sign of platelet activation and high density integrated vascular thrombosis [Zhang, Z. (2021)].

The combination of AG73 DOX with BLs and US did not improve Doxorubicin cellular absorption but it did increase drug release in the cytoplasm (fig-1) Dr. Hamano and his team previously succeeded in producing AG73-PEG liposomes, which can be used as a targeted gene delivery vehicle for cancer cells.

5.3 Preparation of Antibody-Modifier Liposomes and NBs

DSPC and DSPE-PEG2000-O were combined at a molar ratio of 94:4 to create liposomes for the NBs. A reverse phase evaporation approach was used to make the liposomes as previously described. All lipids were dissolved in a 1:1 mixture of chloroform. After that, PBS to the lipid solutions, which was then sonicated and evaporated at 65 degrees Celsius. The liposomes size was modified to roughly 100-200 nm using extrusion machinery and filter the organic solvent was fully evaporated. After size, the liposome was sterilized by passing them through a sterile 0.45 m syringe filter. 1-1 dioctadecyl -3-3-3-3-tetraindocarbocyamine perchlorate was used to fluorescently label the lipid membrane. The employed place is the post insertion approach to alter the Fc- polypeptide also again founding the liposomes. The tris(2-carboxyethyl) phosphine hydrochloride. Peptide – conjugated PEG micelles were combined with pre-formed liposomes for 1 hour at 60-degree C to make polypeptide-modified liposomes.

5.4 L-cysteine

Another study showed that non-modified liposomes were made by 2 mole percent PEG2000-maleimide micelles mixed without an enzyme known as peptide with previous formed liposome. It also known that Antibody-modified liposomes and another chemical molecule known as perfluorpropane gas were used to make each NB. 2 mL sterilized vials. Suspension was filled with another chemical compounds known as perfluoropropane gas which is closed

and then pressured with 3 mL of chemical substances known as perfluoropropane gas which is already described in earlier reports. To make NBs, the vials were placed in a bath type sonicator for 2 minutes. The average size of the NBs was determined using a particle sizer and light scattering [Zhang, Z. (2021)].

5.5 In vivo US imaging analysis

Tumor bearing mice (Tumor size: approximately 100 mm3) were used for in vivo. The tumor animals were sedated before being intravenously injected with 200g/299L of NBs as lipids. The tumors' location is indicated by the circles. An Aplio80 US diagnostic machine was used to perform US imaging using a 12 MHz wideband transducer and contrast harmonic imaging at a mechanical index of 0.25 [Liu, H. (2020)].

5.6 Design and purification of Fc Binding polypeptide

Because of their strong affinity for IgG, SDS-PAGE examination of these two isolated polypeptides revealed accordingly a signal protein band of 34.9 kDa that was close to the expected molecular size. According to the study the core sequences of the Fc-A59 the chemical polypeptide has a very high binding affinity for the Fc region. According to the ELISA polypeptides a strong binding affinity. As a result, it's been employed to modify antibodies for NBs.

5.7 Production of Fc Binding Polypeptide

A team made two Fc-binding polypeptides for this study (Fc-A59 and Fc-G67). On previous publications, a three-helix bundle (59 residues) strongly binds to the Fc and of IgG. According to the Fasmac Co Ltd (Japan) produced

- Fragment encoding DNA
- Backward linker ASTGS
- Cysteine

This was subsequently cloned into 6P-1Based on earlier publications, the Fc-G67 polypeptide was created for modifications of the antibody (4D5-Fc)**.**

Scientist described that this is obvious that size distribution of these liposomes was very short as shown in required chemical supplementary. However, it is obvious to illustrate the mean diameter of the non-labeled and antibody-modified compounds of nanobubble. It implies that NBs can be made even after the liposomes already goes under the modified known as antibody-modified, it results in an antibody-modified nanosized lipid bubble.

5.8 Specific Attachment of Anti-CD146 Antibody-Modified NBs

Research stated the AntiCD146 also introduced as melanoma cell adhesion. It requires glycol protein and integral membrane that tends to belongs the Ig. It is important to add the fact that the chemical compounds named as Fluorescence microscopic was used to evaluate NBs to HUVECs which exhibits CD146.

However, like antibody-modified NBs, antibody-modified which is consisting a chemical name liposome based on polypeptide have a particular attachment tendency. Another chemical compound called polypeptide based on a chemical antibody modification approach could be effective on modified antibody or antibody modification of nanoparticles.

Chapter 6

Limitations

There could be some limitations for the patients that must be taken under observation and the influences

6.1 Limitations of nanobubble drug delivery

The major disadvantage of this encapsulated lipid nanobubbles as a drug delivery vehicle is its low payload efficacy. To combat this, an oil shell can be incorporated to the interior of the lipid monolayer to enhance efficacy. Targeted therapy has made ultrasound responsive drug delivery system a significant area of research. URDDS come in a variety of formulations, such as liposome, emulsion and microspheres. In targeted therapy, ultrasound is an essential local stimulation for initiating medication release. Small molecules, bio macromolecules and inorganic compounds can all be loaded into URDDS as drugs. Clinical applications include thrombolysis, disruption of the blood brain barrier, stimulation of an immunological responses of ischemic myocardium. This study focuses on current developments in URDDS and examines their formulations, clinical applications and prospective usage from a variety of angles. According to the study a drug delivery that gives intense which excreted by outer force or created by tissues which is targeted itself for researching. Most of the chemical which are related to stimuli in micro ambience such as temperature or heat, enzymes and magnets are used as to boost or trigger. US or ultrasound comprises wave type pressures at the 20kilo Hz frequencies or even way greater. Like photosensitive and auditory waves, the US or ultrasound waves can be altered, focused through medium.

6.2 Influencing factors and problems

The ultrasound characteristic is to peak negative pressure which plays an important role in drug delivery. The frequency which is required for ultrasound waves is set as 1MHz. It allows the bubble size which is between 1-3 um size. The inertial cavitation occurs at higher acoustic pressure which is approximately 500 kPa which results in shockwaves. If the acoustic pressure is low and the range is (<0.05-0.1) bubbles gets started to oscillate and the reflected frequency is equal to that frequency transmitted. Endocytosis enhanced when the bubbles are located near the cell membrane. It started gently oscillation which cause the cell membrane to become unstable [Liu, J. (2021)].

6.3 Acoustic cavitation

If we talk about acoustic cavitation, we can say that it's a simple term which collapse or growth of microbubbles which is a kind of preexisting under the guidance of US field in liquids. Dynamic oscillations and high temperature are pointed as the reason for bubble cavitation. Cavitation when comes to the excess ultrasonic pressure, it starts resulting in more vicious oscillation which leading to destruction.

6.4 Nonlinear cavitation

Increasing the acoustic pressure, it causes the bubble to become nonlinear and more resistance to compression than widen expansion. This is known as nonlinear cavitation. This cavitation results in harmonic signals. This harmonic imaging is used to enhance the ration of microbubble to tissue reverse scattered. Disruption, expansion caused by the higher acoustic pressure.

6.5 Exposure parameter

To maximize the drug release, the exposure of ultrasound should be chosen wisely. Research ensured that it might be possible to achieve stable cavitation on targeted location only by adjusting the high intensity ultrasound exposure. Bone attenuation is one of the major problems of ultrasound drug delivery. Distortion of ultrasound waves produced by the skull to expose brain tissue can be corrected by large surface area phase arrays and also by the important information of imaging methods. A group or researcher stated that ultrasound exposing to moderate level of intensity has also has the potential genotoxicity because of the gained ability to damage DNA in cancer [Liu, J. (2021)].

Chapter 7

Controlling parameters

Controlling the microbubble dynamics from cavitation is one of the major targets to enhance the efficacy of drug delivery in a system.

7.1 Controlling discussion of Microbubble Dynamic

However, the dynamics of microbubble within an artificial capillary network with his colleagues from University of Agriculture and Technology. In a model of an artificial branch, Dr. Nobuhio Shigehara was able to stimulate the aggregation of microbubble to reroute blood flow. Using the same artificial blood vessel network, Dr. Ren Koda demonstrated that a specific direction of ultrasonic exposure could be utilize to redirect microbubbles streaming at rates up to 50mm/sec Dr. Takashi Azuma, a specialist in high intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU) systems, is pictured in figure 2. Bubbles are pre-trapped to prepare the initial condition of the bubbles. The use of a dual frequency bilaminar transducer (2 MHz 64 channel and 500 KHz 16 channel) boosted control of imaging and bursting of microbubbles, accordingly to a summary of observations for bubble cloud cavitation teams for therapy from the University of Tokyo's school of Engineering. Dr. Ken ichi Kawabata pf Hitachi's Medical System Development revealed that using ultrasound to create microbubbles in a nano-sized lipid precursor may make microbubbles in the intended target [Guo, X. (2021)].

One of the professors of Fukuoka University closed the Bubble session by giving a quick overview on the future of bubble technology in medicine. Microbubbles will play a major role in molecule imaging and therapy in the near future, according to him, especially with nano level technologies, which will shift the diagnosis and treatment border from the blood vessel wall to the real cancer tissue. (Even for lesion smaller than 10mm) on CEUS and was found to be effective for early detection. Dr. Keiko Korenaga of Kawasaki Medical School reported a

similar experience with CEUS on high frequency probes (6 to 7MHz) in the diagnosis of metastatic liver lesion in 127 instants.

7.2 Metastatic Liver Tumors

According to Dr. Hitomi Nakamura, diagnosing metastatic liver cancer with ultrasound imaging alone is difficult even with CEUS, which has a 70% accuracy rate. Dr. Kenji Takeshima of Ogaki Municipal Hospital, on the other hand, compared CEUS images from 675 cases of liver metastases in the vascular phase (kupffer phase) with their respective contrast enhanced CT images for sensitivity and specificity and found no significant differences between the two modalities. CEUS had an 863 percent sensitivity, 93.3 percent specificity, 82.6 percent positive predictive value and 97.9 percent negative predictive value, respectively. Surprisingly, the tumor measures in both modalities were comparable. The average tumor size in a CEUS picture was 19.1 mm, while it was 20.0 mm on a contrast enhanced CT scan. CEUS could also detect tumors as small as 2mm in size. Dr. Yasuko Mizushima of Kurume University Medical Centre is investigating the potential of CEUS for monitoring therapeutic response during therapy. While CT is currently the most used method for assessing efficacy, the excellent temporal and spatial resolution of CEUS allows for the visualization of blood flow within tumors, which has the potential to be used to monitor hemodynamic changed before and after chemotherapy [Guo, X. (2021)].

7.3 Pancreatitis

CEUS with Levovist was reported to be effective in distinguishing pancreatic cancer from non-neoplastic masses such as obstructive pancreatitis, autoimmune etiology, and chronic pancreatitis by Dr. Masumi Yasuda of Misyuku Hospital. Dr. Yosuke Nakamura and colleagues from Nagoya university presented their clinic pathological findings on five cases of pancreatic arteriovenous malformation (PAVM) collected between 2004 and 2011. PAVM is

a fairly rare condition that is generally present at birth. Dr. Nakamura discovered that endoscopic ultrasonography is superior to conventional ultrasound that contrast enhanced endoscopic ultrasound improved diagnostic accuracy even more.

7.4 Other Gastrointestinal Cases

Sonazoid CEUS proved beneficial and obviously the mainstreaming effect which also included the information in adding the extra detecting intra-abdominal hemorrhage according to the study that has been done by one of the scientists. However, it is important and also It should be mentioned that the three HCC rupture, one HCC rupture which occurs right after embolization therapy, one colon diverticular rupture and one hepatic sub capsular hematoma were on warded on screen which is presented by another scientist. In some untreated emergences cases. One of the scientists discovered that CEUS could replace quite upper gastrointestinal endoscopy along with colonoscopy. However, according to the study, it must be said that capsule endoscopy or double balloon endoscopy. The scientist discovered that regarding the nanobubble drug delivery system, CEUS was superior to B-mode which is known as ultrasonography in identifying gastrointestinal bleeding which is partially visual whether using a 3.5 MHz convex probe or a 6-7 MHz linear probe.

One of the scientists demonstrated that CEUS can be used to monitor blood flow of the intestinal wall and detect life threatening conditions. However, it is also known that mesenteric ischemia without exploratory laparotomy in a clinical investigation of 20 patients with acute abdomen which is a factor to be discussed according to the study. [Fan, A. C. (2018)].

7.5 Kidney

It is known that the most and very important CEUS and volume database US in the diagnosis

just for the renal cell carcinoma in 17 patients was prioritized and explained by a scientist. Sonazoid CEUS is able to function with second harmonic imaging and more ways to multiplane imaging was proven to be helpful in the following diagnosis of renal cell cancer.

7.6 Breast

The latest advanced confront with the subject of tissue signal which shows in Sonazoid CEUS for breast cancer. What found to be useful in characteristic which is knows accordingly malignant and benign breast masses. However, the actual specificity of the very new signal which comes up to suppression method which was absolute 92.3 percent could be more or less. This technique has proven to be more effective and useful in ductal carcinoma in situ that is formed by mastopathy, and which had a displaying the DCIS intraductal spread in 97 patients.

Chapter 8

Futuristic purpose of nanobubble drugs

8.1 Futuristic purpose

Fc region binding ensures that each and every antibiotic generates the correct immune response which has been given as antigen. It is a binder to various receptors.

8.2 Development of Antibody-Modifier Nanobubbles Using Fc-Region Binding Polypeptides for Ultrasound Imaging

I focus other than protein A-G binds strongly to immunoglobin to generate antibody modify NBs for usage in clinical contact. A/G protein for purification because of its high affinity of Fc region of antibodies. Antibody – modified NBs without the avid in-biotin interaction, we created and isolated Fc-binding polypeptides derived from protein A/G. Result came as anti-CD146 modified NBs first.

Chapter 9

Conclusion

Gene therapy has potential to revolutionize of a wide range of diseases, disorders. However, inadequate delivery and the inability to monitor gene delivery and therapeutic responses at the targeted site are major blocks to successful gene therapy. Because it allows us to evaluate the success of noninvasively. Numerous functional nanoparticles promise achieving gene transport with the crucial attribute of seeing the delivery due to the unique physiochemical. Recently innovation for molecular imaging of gene therapy is discussed in this study.

Nanometer sized bubbles are defined and designed to obtain more efficient drug delivery system. Indeed, their small sizes allow extravascular from blood vessels into surrounding tissues and ultrasound targeted site-specific release with minimal invasiveness.

Drug form technology permits the manufacture of a dosage form that delivers a drug safely to the patient's site of action over a controlled or prolonged period of time. In order to include, close, dissolve, or adsorbed the medicinal substance, biodegradable and biocompatible nano-carriers were created. Nanoparticles are round objects with sizes between 1 and 100 nm, such as nanospheres, nano capsules, nanoliposomes, lipoplexes, lipospheres, dendrimers, fullerenes, carbon nanotubes, nanoemulsions, and nanosuspensions. In nanospheres, an active ingredient is integrated into the polymer matrix, whereas in nano capsules, the polymer acts as a coating vessel to contain the drug in either solid or liquid form. Liposomes are vesicles that contain water and have a phospholipid and glycolipid bilayer membrane coating.

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