

EPR effect / BSB hypothesis

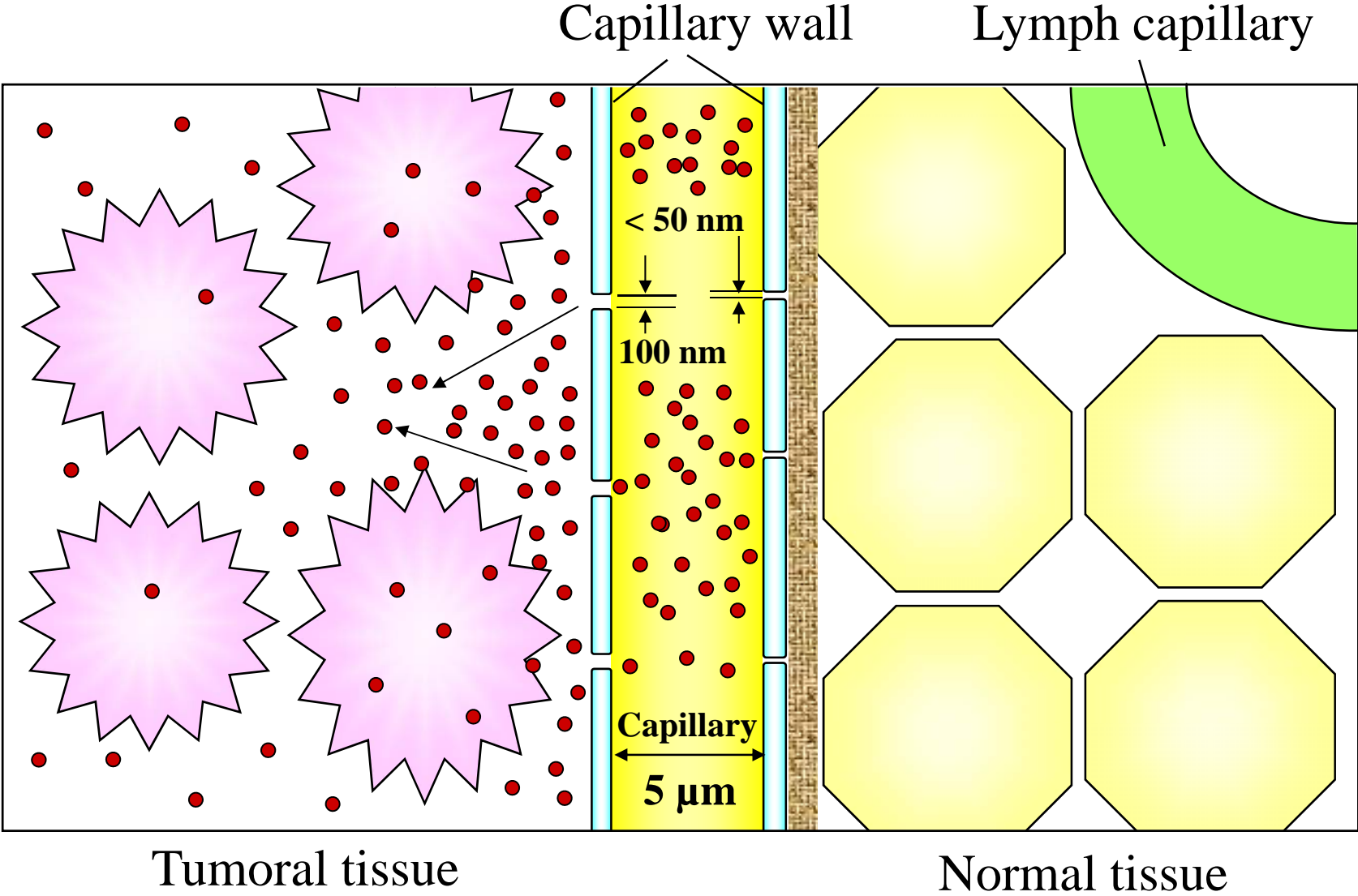
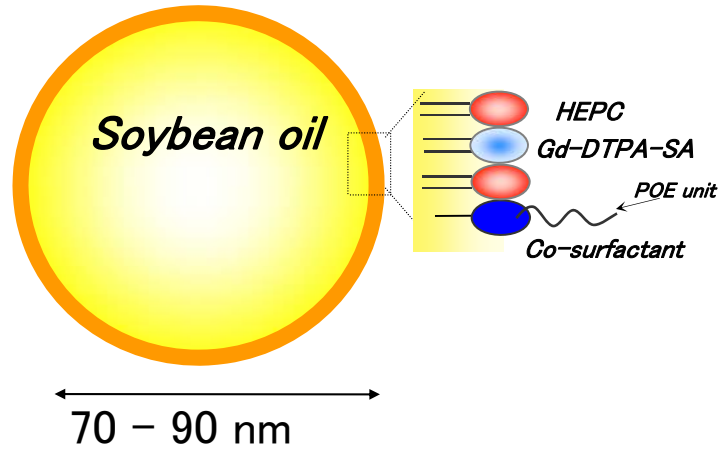
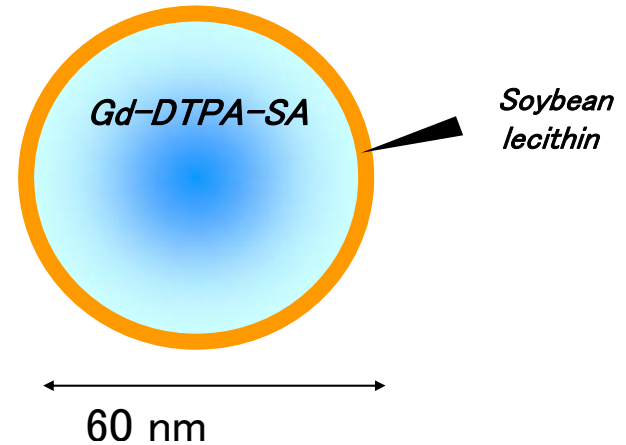


Fig. Penetration of Particles from Capillaries to Tumor

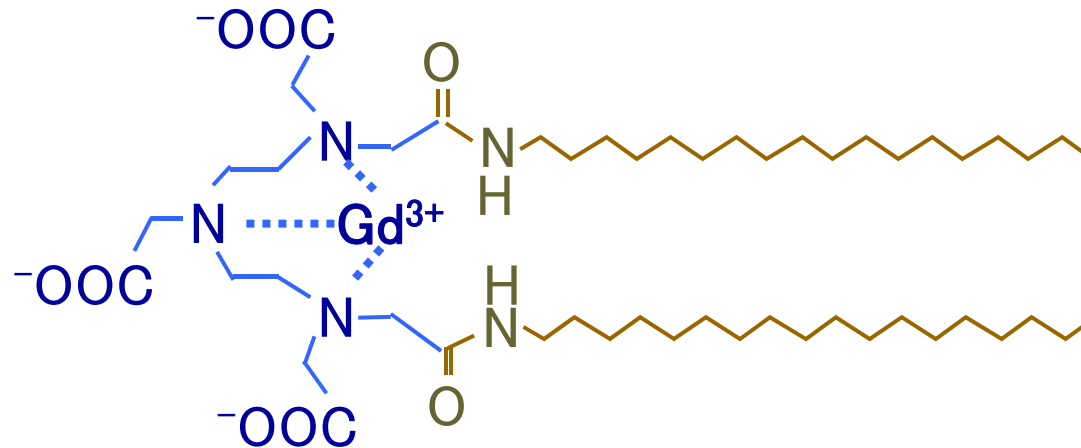
Gd-nanoLE



Gd-nanoGR



Gd-DTPA-SA



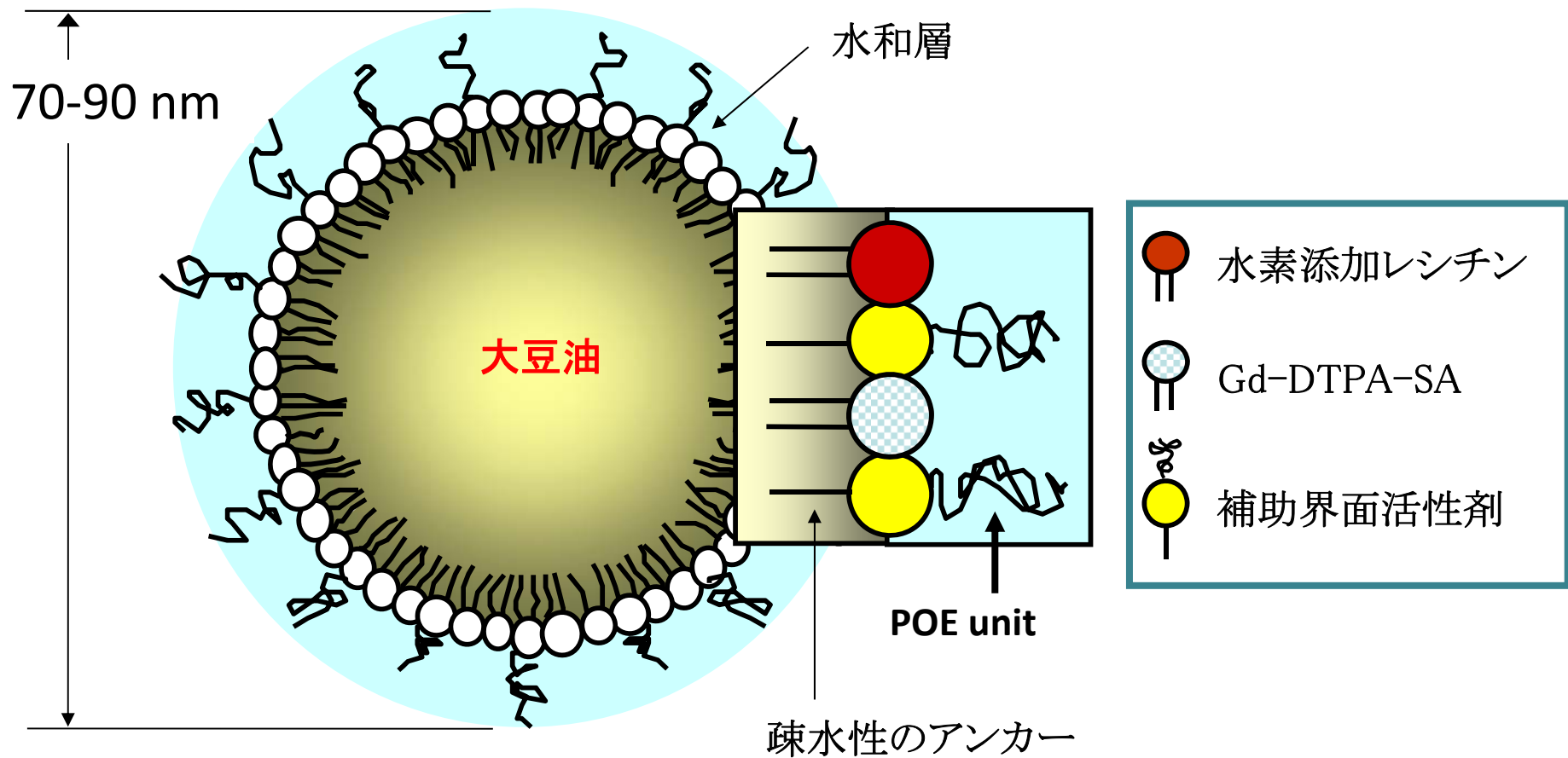


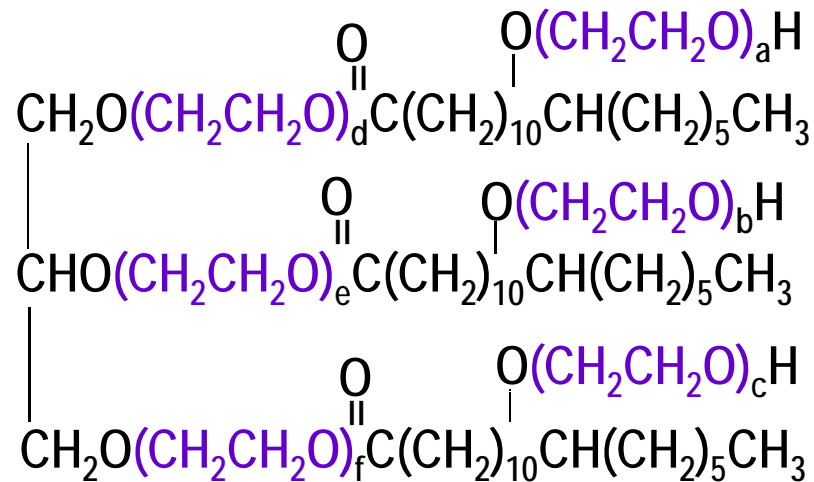
図. がん中性子捕捉療法用脂質ナノ粒子の構造

Tetsuya Watanabe, Hideki Ichikawa, Yoshinobu Fukumori. Tumor Accumulation of Gadolinium in Lipid-Nanoparticles Intravenously Injected for Neutron-Capture Therapy of Cancer. *Eur. J. Pharm. Biopharm*, 54, 119-124 (2002).

Chemical Structure of Co-surfactants

HCO-60

(Polyoxyethylene 60 hydrogenated castor oil)



$$(a + b + c + d + e + f \doteq 60)$$

Myrj53

(Polyoxyethylene 50 stearate)



Brij700

(Polyoxyethylene 100 stearylether)



$(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})$ –: Polyoxyethylene (POE) unit (hydrophilic)

In Vivo Experiments

Animal: Syrian (golden) hamster (female, b.w. 98 ± 10 g, 6 weeks)

Tumor cell: D₁179 (Green's melanoma)

- D₁179 fragment ($2 \times 2 \times 2$ mm) was subcutaneously inoculated on the left nates of hamsters.
- The Gd-nanoLE was administrated at 10 days after inoculation, while the diameter of the tumor mass became about 10 mm.
- The Gd-nanoLE was i.v. injected into the hamsters at a dose of 1 mL per hamster (maximum tolerable volume).

Factors Affecting Biodistribution

- 1) Administration route
- 2) Particle size
- 3) Type of co-surfactant
- 4) Type of core component
- 5) Comparison with Gd-nanoLP
- 6) Formulation of surface layer

Effect of Cosurfactant

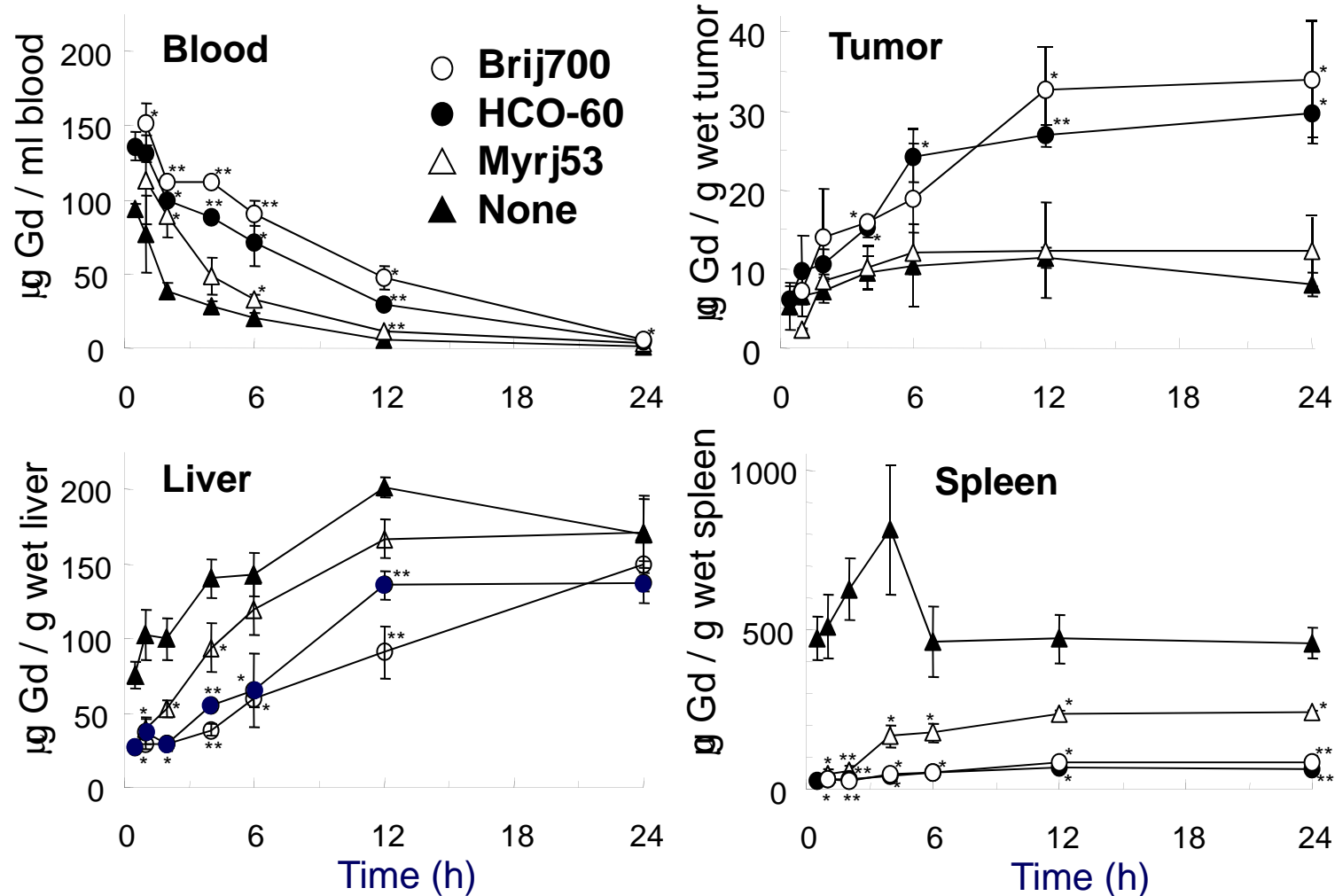


Figure 1. Effect of the type of co-surfactant on biodistribution after I.V. administration of standard-Gd-nanoLP at a dose of 1.5 mg Gd/ml/hamster. (closed triangle) Gd-nanoLP-PL; (open triangle) Gd-nanoLP with Myrj53; (closed circle) Gd-nanoLP with HCO-60; (open circle) Gd-nanoLP with Brij700. Each value represents the mean \pm S.D. (n=3). * $p < 0.05$ and ** $p < 0.01$, significantly different from the Gd concentration of Gd-nanoLP-PL.