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Review Article

**AN OVERVIEW ON THE STUDY OF CUBOSOMES –
NANOPARTICLES**Arun T S^{*1}, Subash Chandran M.P¹, Prasobh G.R¹, Aparna P¹, Remya S. B¹¹ Department of Pharmaceutics, SreeKrishna College of Pharmacy and Research Centre,
Parassala, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, India. 695502

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Abstract:

Cubosomes are nanoparticles in structure which is mainly made of certain amphiphilic lipids in definite proportion, known as bicontinuous cubic phase liquid crystals. Hydrating a surfactant or polar lipid that forms cubic phase and then dispersing a solid like phase into smaller particles usually forms a cubosomes. They perform solid like rheology with unique properties of practical interest. They are thermodynamically stable and they have carvenous (honeycomb) structures which are tightly packed twisted into three dimensional bilayers. This type of complex structure allows them to have greater drug loading ability. Cubosomes have ability to encapsulate the hydrophobic, hydrophilic, amphiphilic substances. Cubosomes can increase the solubility of poorly soluble drug. Cubosome dispersions are bioadhesive and biocompatible. Because of their properties, cubosome are versatile systems, administrable by different ways such as orally, percutaneously and parenterally. Cubosome structure by means of electron microscopy, light scattering, x-ray and NMR, nevertheless few researchers has been studying the potential of cubosome as delivery systems. Cubosomes are square and rounded particles with internal cubic lattices visible. The invention of cubosomes is a distinctive story and spans the fields of food science, differential geometry, biological membranes and digestive processes. Self-assembled cubosomes act as active drug delivery systems; highly accepted, has got importance after innovation and nomination. Cubosomes are thermodynamically stable; they enclose a structure similar to "Honeycomb" through bicontinuous domains of water and lipid. Inside the surfactant, it is assembled into bilayers and wrapped into a three dimension, periodic and minimal surface, forming a strongly packed structure. Bicontinuous cubic liquid crystalline phase with optically lucid, extremely viscous material and have exclusive structure at the nanometer range.

Keywords: Cubosomes, Honeycombs, Drug-loading, Nanoparticles, Bicontinuous**Corresponding author:****Arun T S,**

Department of Pharmaceutics,

SreeKrishna College of Pharmacy and Research Centre, Parassala,

Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, India. 695502

Ph. No.: 0471 - 2204747

E-mail : tsarun989@gmail.com

QR code



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INTRODUCTION:

Cubosomes are distinct, sub-micron, nano-structured particles of bicontinuous cubic liquid crystalline phase. They contain identical microstructure as that of its parent with high surface area and their dispersions are less viscous than the parent cubic phase. Most probably cubosomes are composed of polymers, lipids and surfactants with polar and non polar components hence said as amphiphilic. The amphiphilic molecules are driven by the hydrophobic effect into polar solvent to impulsively identify and assemble into a liquid crystal of nanometre scale. Thus cubosomes are bicontinuous cubic liquid phase enclosing two separate regions of water divided by surfactant controlled bilayers. Further these are similar to liquid crystalline substance with cubic crystallographic symmetry and are optically isotropic, viscous and solid too. The cubic phase can fracture and form colloiddally and or thermodynamically stable particulate dispersions. Cubosomes have great importance in nanodrug formulations[1].

Advantages

- It is economic.
- It is non-toxic and biocompatible.
- Method of preparation is simple.
- It has excellent bio adhesive properties.
- It has skin permeation enhancement.
- For longer time they are thermodynamically stable.
- Capability of encapsulating hydrophilic, hydrophobic and amphiphilic substances.

- Targeted release and controlled release of bioactive agents.
- Due to high internal surface area & cubic crystalline structures there is high drug loading.

Disadvantages

- Due to presence of large amounts of water inside cubosomes there is low entrapment of water soluble drugs.
- Because of the high viscosity the large scale production is sometimes difficult.
- Large scale production is difficult for sometimes because of high viscosity.

STRUCTURE OF CUBOSOME

The basic structure of cubosomes includes honeycombed structures separating the two internal aqueous channels along with large interfacial area. Cubosomes are nanoparticles, more accurately nanostructure particles of liquid crystalline phases with cubic crystallographic symmetry formed by the self-assembly of amphiphilic or surfactant like molecules[2]. The cubic phases possess a very high solid like viscosity, which is a unique property because of their intriguing bicontinuous structures which enclose two distinct regions of water separated by a controlled bilayer of surfactant application. Amphiphilic molecules form bicontinuous water and oil channels, where bicontinuous refers to two distinct (continuous, but non-intersecting) hydrophilic regions separated by the bilayers (fig:1). The interconnectedness of the structure results in a clear viscous gel similar in appearance and rheology to cross-linked polymer hydrogels.

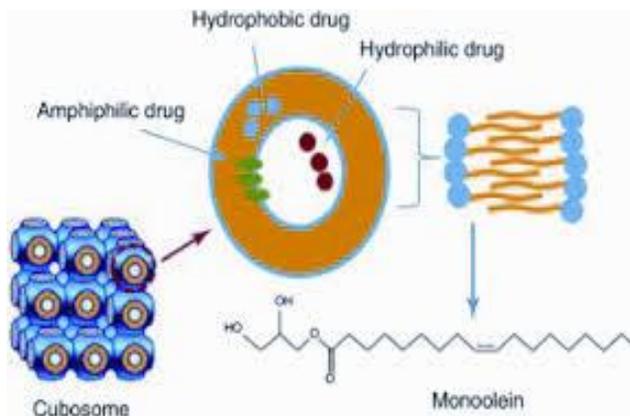


Fig: 1 Structure of cubosome

MATERIALS USED IN CUBOSOME FORMATION

Bicontinuous cubic phases are found in natural lipids, cationic and non-ionic surfactants and polymer systems. The lipid most widely used to construct bicontinuous cubic phases is the monoglyceride monoolein, monoglycerides spontaneously form bicontinuous cubic phases upon the addition of water, are relatively insoluble and are resistant to changes in temperature. The main precursor of cubosome formation is monoolein[3]. Monoolein or glycerylmonooleate is a mixture of the glycerides of oleic acid and other fatty acids, mainly the monooleate. Monoolein may be obtained in two forms, a mixed glyceride form or as distilled monoolein; the distilled monoolein is preferred for pharmaceutical applications because of its high purity. Monoolein occurs as a waxy yellow paste with a characteristic odour. It swells in water, giving rise to several lyotropic liquid crystalline structures.

Monoolein show the mesomorphic phase, important in making more comprehensible the potential pharmaceutical application of the lipid. In general monoglycerides exhibit different phase behaviours

when they exposed to water. Surfactants, which are used in the production of cubosomes, are poloxamer 407 in a concentration range between 0% and 20% w/w with respect to the disperse phase. The concentration of the monoglyceride/surfactant mixture generally takes between 2.5% and 10% w/w with respect to the total weight of the dispersion. Polyvinyl alcohol used in alternative to poloxamer as stabilizing agent in the dispersion.

METHOD OF PREPARATION

Cubosomes can be manufactured by two different techniques as shown in figure 2. Figure 2 Manufacturing techniques of cubosomes[4]. The cubosome dispersion carried out by two methods.

Fabrication method

GMO/p407 cubic gel GMO 5% and P407 1.0% were melted at 60°C in hot water bath and add the required amount of drug and stir continuously till dissolve. Deionized water is added drop by drop and vortex is set to the homogenisation. It kept upto 48 hrs at room temperature the optically isotropic cubic gel are formed and disturbed by mechanical stirring crude dispersion.

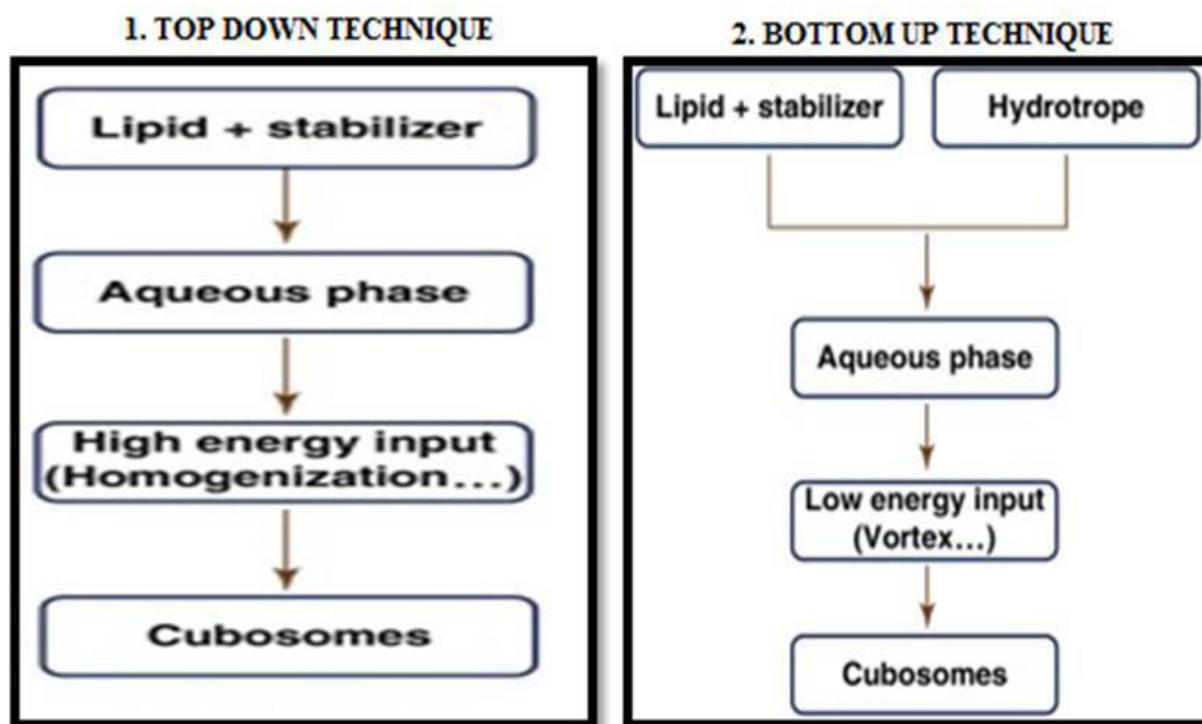


Fig: 2 Manufacturing techniques of cubosomes was subsequently fragmented by sonicator probe having the energy 200W under cool temperature at the 20°C in water bath for the 20 min.

Emulsification method

In this method the GMO and P407 are put in to the water and it followed the ultrasonication the 5% GMO and 1% P407 and 5% ethanol in 89% water are taken GMO and P407 are melted at the 60°C and mixed the ethanolic solution was added to the melting. The resultant mixture are added drop wise to deionized water preheated at the 70°C, it ultrasonicated at maximum power 130kW for 50min at the same temperature the disperse solution are kept in to the ambient temperature and protected from light.

EVALUATION OF CUBOSOMES [5]**Visual inspection**

The cubosomes are visually assessed for optical appearance (e.g colour, turbidity, homogeneity, presence of macroscopic particles).

Shape of the cubosome

Transmission electron microscopy can be used to view the shape of the cubosomes.

Particle size distribution

Particle size distributions of cubosomes are mainly determined by dynamic laser light scattering using Zetasizer (Photon correlation spectroscopy). The sample diluted with a suitable solvent is adjusted to light scattering intensity of about 300 Hz and measured at 25°C in triplicate. The data can be collected and generally shown by using average volume weight size. The zeta potential and polydispersity index can also be recorded.

Zeta potential

The magnitude of zeta potential indicates the degree of electronic repulsion between adjacent, similarly charged particles. Zeta potential is key indicator of the stability of formulation.

Entrapment efficiency

The entrapment efficiency of cubosomes can be determined using ultra filtration techniques. In the later technique, untrapped drug concentration is determined, which is subtracted from the total drug added [6]. The amount of drug is analyzed by using spectrophotometer.

Measurement of drug release

Drug release from cubosomes can be done by pressure ultrafiltration method. It is based on that proposed using an Amicon pressure ultrafiltration cell fitted with a Millipore membrane at ambient temperature (22±2)°C.

Stability studies

The physical stability can be studied by investigation of organoleptic and morphological aspects as a function of time. Particle size distribution and drug content can be assessed at different time intervals can also be used to evaluate the possible variations by time.

In cancer therapy recently some anticancer drugs have been successfully encapsulated in cubosomes and characterized physicochemical properties. The unique structure of this promising nano carrier suggests its application in melanoma therapy. In order to specifically target nano medicines to tumours, different approaches have been envisaged, with passive and active targeting of cancer cells having been shown to be valid approaches in preclinical and clinical studies. Oral drug delivery cubosomes direct the varied challenges in oral delivery of numerous compounds including poor aqueous solubility, poor absorption, and large molecular size. In an application large proteins have been encapsulated for local activity in the gastrointestinal tract. Cubosomes technology provides drug release at different absorption sites, for example in the upper or lower intestine, which is important for the drugs that have narrow absorption window. Intravenous drug delivery systems Lipid nanoparticles comprising interior liquid crystal structures of curved lipid membranes are used to solubilize encapsulate and deliver medications to disease areas within the body. Compare to emulsions and liposomes the cubosomes nanoparticle shows increased payloads of peptides, proteins and many insoluble small molecules, and are ideal carriers for injection. Topical drug delivery systems Cubosomes are more bioadhesive in nature, so that they can conveniently use in topical and mucosal delivery of different drugs. Topical delivery systems are based on the exploitation of unique properties of liquid crystal and liquid crystal nanoparticle technologies. Topical drug delivery systems are unique in situ forming bioadhesive liquid crystal systems facilitate controlled and effective drug delivery to mucosal surfaces like buccal, ophthalmic and vagina.

Drug delivery vehicle Drug delivery vehicle is a common application for such new materials. The research in association with cosmetic companies like L'Oreal and Nivea are trying for the use of cubosome particles as oil-in-water emulsion stabilizers and pollutant absorbents in cosmetics. Controlled or sustained release behaviour Number of drugs with different physicochemical properties has been incorporated in cubosomes and their sustained drug release behaviour was also studied. Sustained

behavior of cubosomes was because of cubosome remnant particles. Monoglyceride based cubosome can be proposed for topical use, such as for percutaneous or mucosal application. In treatment of viral diseases Because of the microbicidal properties of monoglycerides, could be used to design intravaginal treatment of sexually transmitted diseases caused by viruses (e.g. HSV, HIV) or by bacteria like *Chlamydia trachomatis* and *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. Future prospects The cubosome nanoparticles hold promise in the field of drug delivery and sustained drug release, but further optimization is still required, depending on the route of administration, frequency of dosing and the mode of drug release, before such nanocarriers can truly realize their therapeutic potential in many diseases. They are also attractive nanovehicles for loading and delivery of proteins and peptides but the reported studies are still on a fundamental level and different aspects in terms of structural and morphological characteristics of these soft nanocarriers, loading capacity of bio macromolecules and their release should be addressed. Future development of cubosome based intravenous nanomedicines should address blood compatibility at early stages of formulation development. Further, little information is also still available on their stability in biological fluids and biological factors controlling drug release from cubosomes, structural transformation upon contact with biological fluids such as plasma, interactions with cell membranes, and infusion-related reactions. The application of cubosomes for intravenous drug delivery is an ambitious one; however, these nanocarriers may find accelerated applications for oral, ocular and topical delivery of poorly water soluble drugs, there by offering an alternative, yet, a cost effective opportunity in formulation science.

APPLICATIONS

In cancer therapy

Recently some anticancer drugs have been successfully encapsulated in cubosomes and characterized physicochemical properties. The unique structure of this promising nano carrier suggests its application in melanoma therapy[7]. In order to specifically target nano medicines to tumours, different approaches have been envisaged, with passive and active targeting of cancer cells having been shown to be valid approaches in preclinical and clinical studies.

Oral drug delivery

Cubosomes direct the varied challenges in oral delivery of numerous compounds including poor

aqueous solubility, poor absorption, and large molecular size. In an application large proteins have been encapsulated for local activity in the gastrointestinal tract[8]. Cubosomes technology provides drug release at different absorption sites, for example in the upper or lower intestine, which is important for the drugs that have narrow absorption window.

Intravenous drug delivery systems

Lipid nanoparticles comprising interior liquid crystal structures of curved lipid membranes are used to solubilize encapsulate and deliver medications to disease areas within the body. Compare to emulsions and liposomes the cubosomes nanoparticle shows increased payloads of peptides, proteins and many insoluble small molecules, and are ideal carriers for injection.

Topical drug delivery systems

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Controlled or sustained release behavior

Number of drugs with different physicochemical properties has been incorporated in cubosomes and their sustained drug release behaviour was also studied. Sustained behavior of cubosomes was because of cubosome remnant particles. Monoglyceride based cubosome can be proposed for topical use, such as for percutaneous or mucosal application.

In treatment of viral diseases

Because of the microbicidal properties of monoglycerides, could be used to design intravaginal treatment of sexually transmitted diseases caused by viruses (e.g. HSV, HIV) or by bacteria like *Chlamydia trachomatis* and *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*[10].

FUTURE PROSPECTS

The cubosome nanoparticles hold promise in the field of drug delivery and sustained drug release, but further optimization is still required, depending on the route of administration, frequency of dosing and the mode of drug release, before such nanocarriers can truly realize their therapeutic potential in many diseases[11]. They are also attractive nanovehicles for loading and delivery of proteins and peptides but the reported studies are still on a fundamental level and different aspects in terms of structural and morphological characteristics of these soft nanocarriers, loading capacity of bio macromolecules and their release should be addressed. Future development of cubosome based intravenous nanomedicines should address blood compatibility at early stages of formulation development. Further, little information is also still available on their stability in biological fluids and biological factors controlling drug release from cubosomes, structural transformation upon contact with biological fluids such as plasma, interactions with cell membranes, and infusion-related reactions[12]. The application of cubosomes for intravenous drug delivery is an ambitious one; however, these nanocarriers may find accelerated applications for oral, ocular and topical delivery of poorly water soluble drugs, there by offering an alternative, yet, a cost effective opportunity in formulation science.

CONCLUSION:

Cubosomes are nanoparticles but instead of the solid particles, cubosomes are self-assembled liquid crystalline particles, they have ability to incorporate many hydrophilic and lipophilic drugs and shows sustained and targeted drug delivery. Two methods such as top down and bottom up approaches could be easily employed to produce cubosomes either by ultrasonication techniques or high pressure homogenization. Cubosomes are applicable to wide range of drug candidates, proteins, immune substances and also to cosmetics. Due to the potential site specificity, the cubosomal preparations may be widely employed as targeted drug delivery systems for ophthalmic, diabetic and also for anticancer therapy. The cubosome technology is relatively new with high output and would have wide scope of research in developing new formulations with commercial and industrial viability.

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