



Brain Bound! Nose-to-Brain Delivery with In-situ Intranasal Gels

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Research Focus

Drug Repurposing

- High throughput screening
- FDA-approved therapies

Local Deposition & Enhanced Bioavailability

- Local delivery of therapies
- Solubility & bioavailability enhancement
- Inhibition of efflux transport

Scalable Nanomedicine

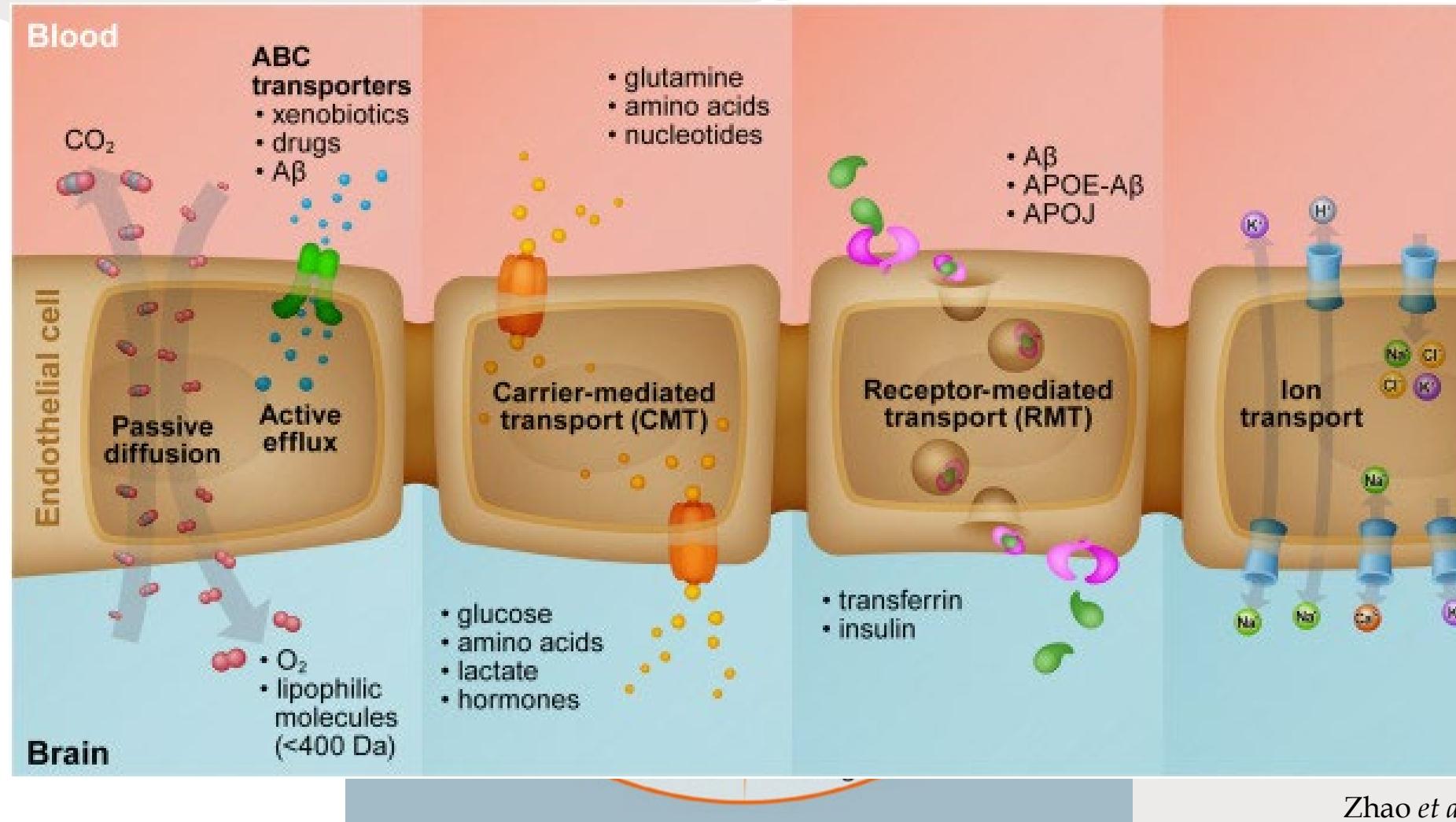
- Hot Melt Extrusion
- High Pressure Homogenizer
- Spray Drying

Disorders of the Brain

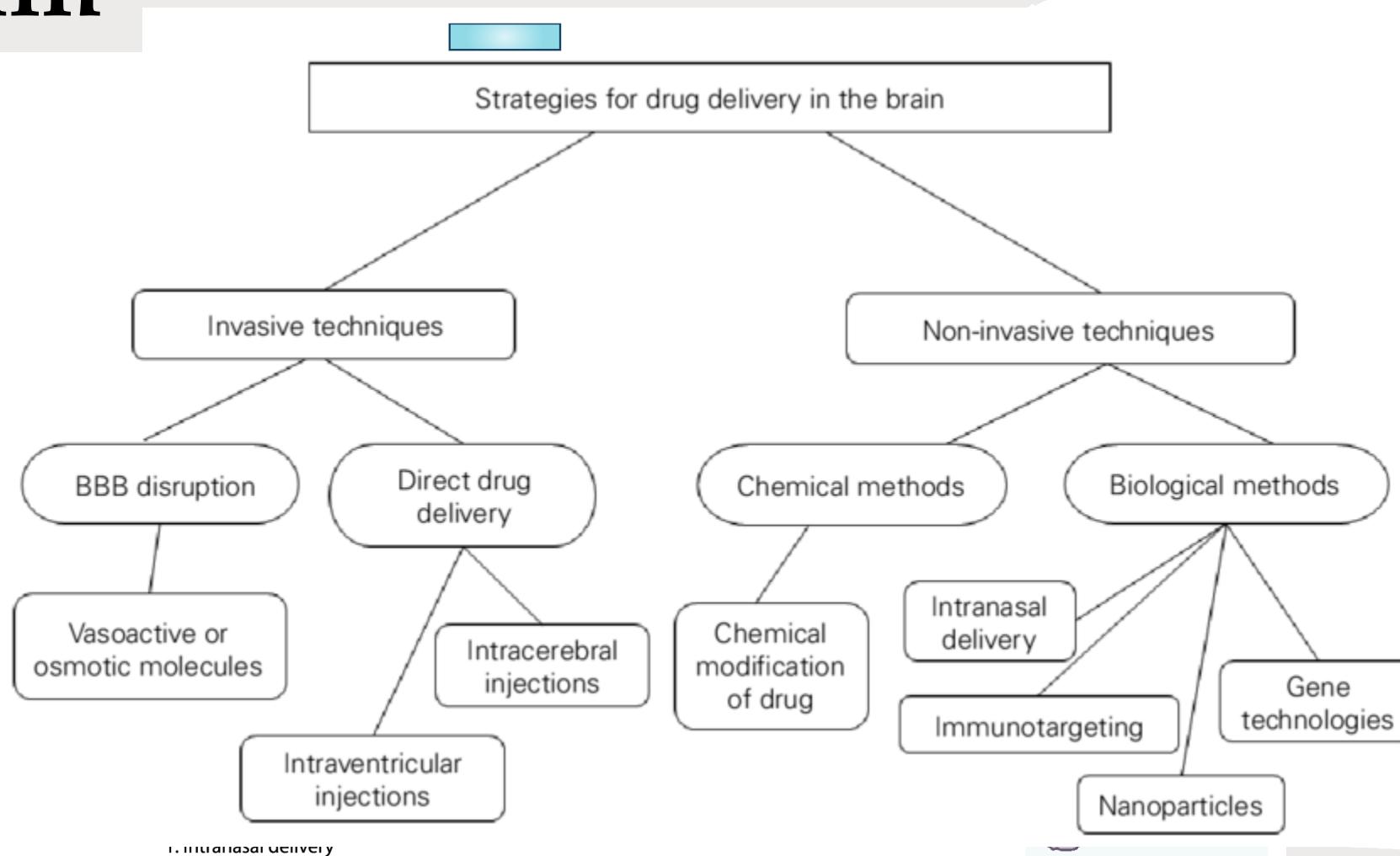
- A wide range of diseases affecting the brain and nervous system
 - It can impact brain function, leading to functional loss and disabilities
- Over 1 in 3 people around the world are affected by a neurological condition
 - >2 billion patients, >11 million deaths
 - Over 4.9 billion cases projected by 2050
 - Not including brain cancers, which are more deadly than most other cancers
- Cause significant disability
 - >18% increase in DALYs since 1990
 - Leading cause of overall global disease burden



Challenges in Therapeutic Delivery to the Brain



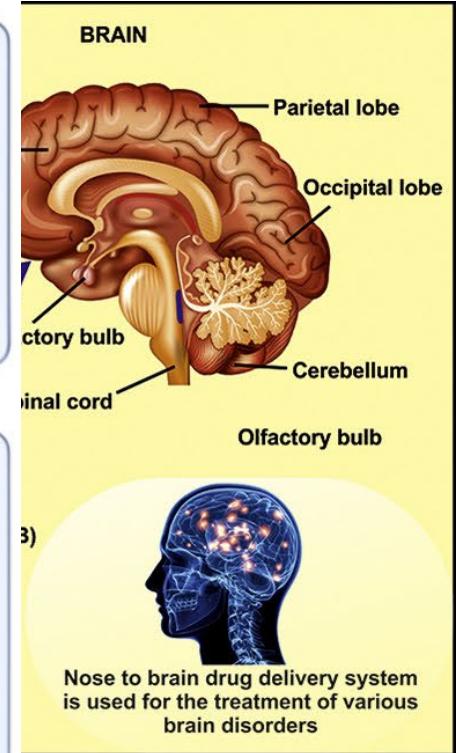
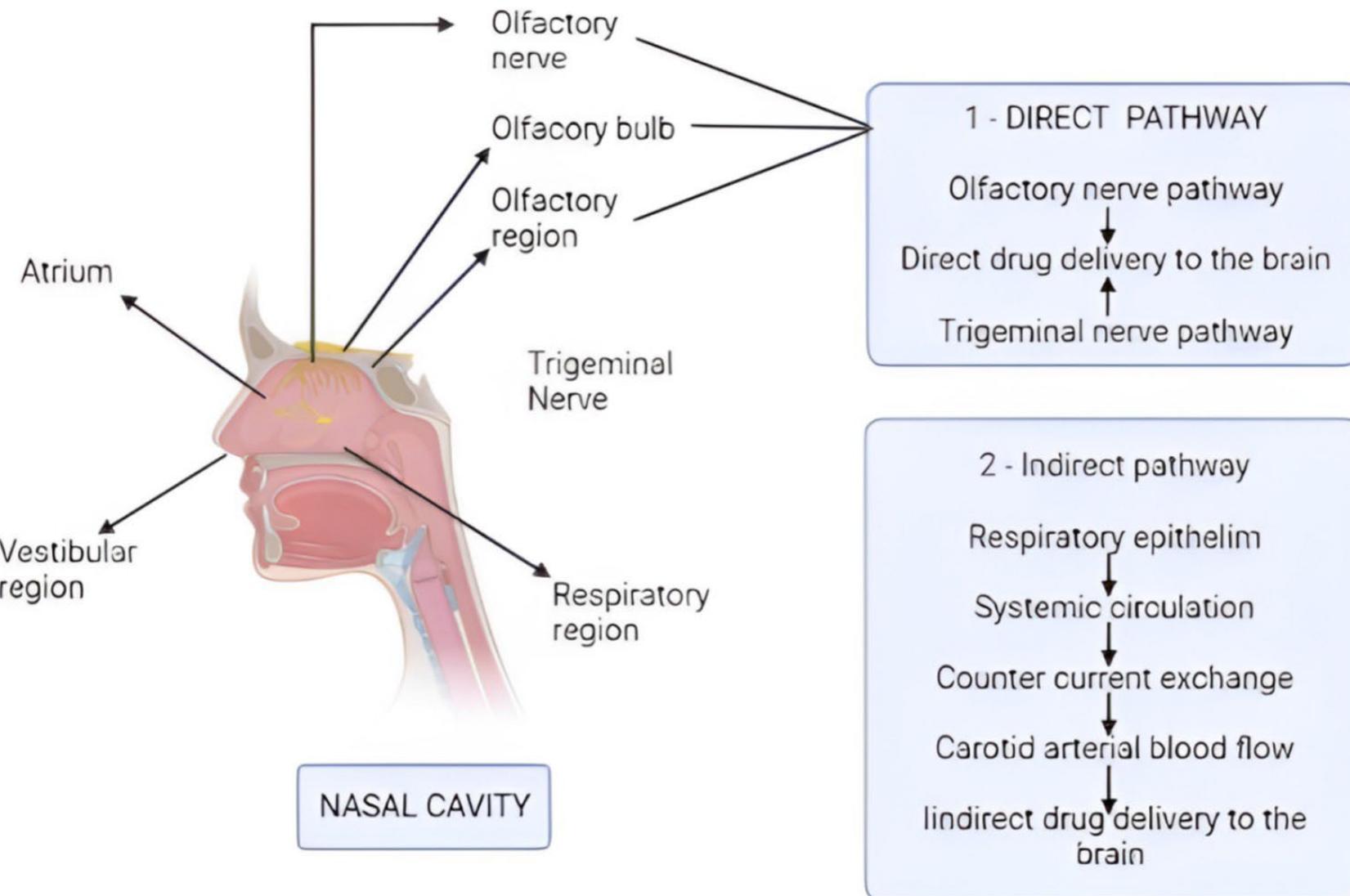
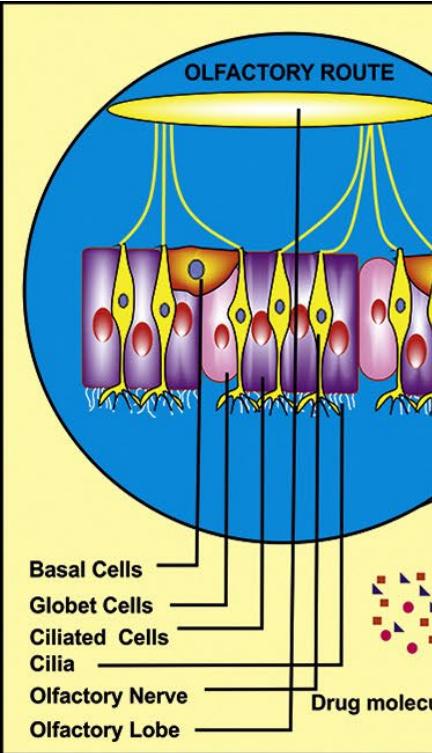
Enabling Drug Delivery to the Brain



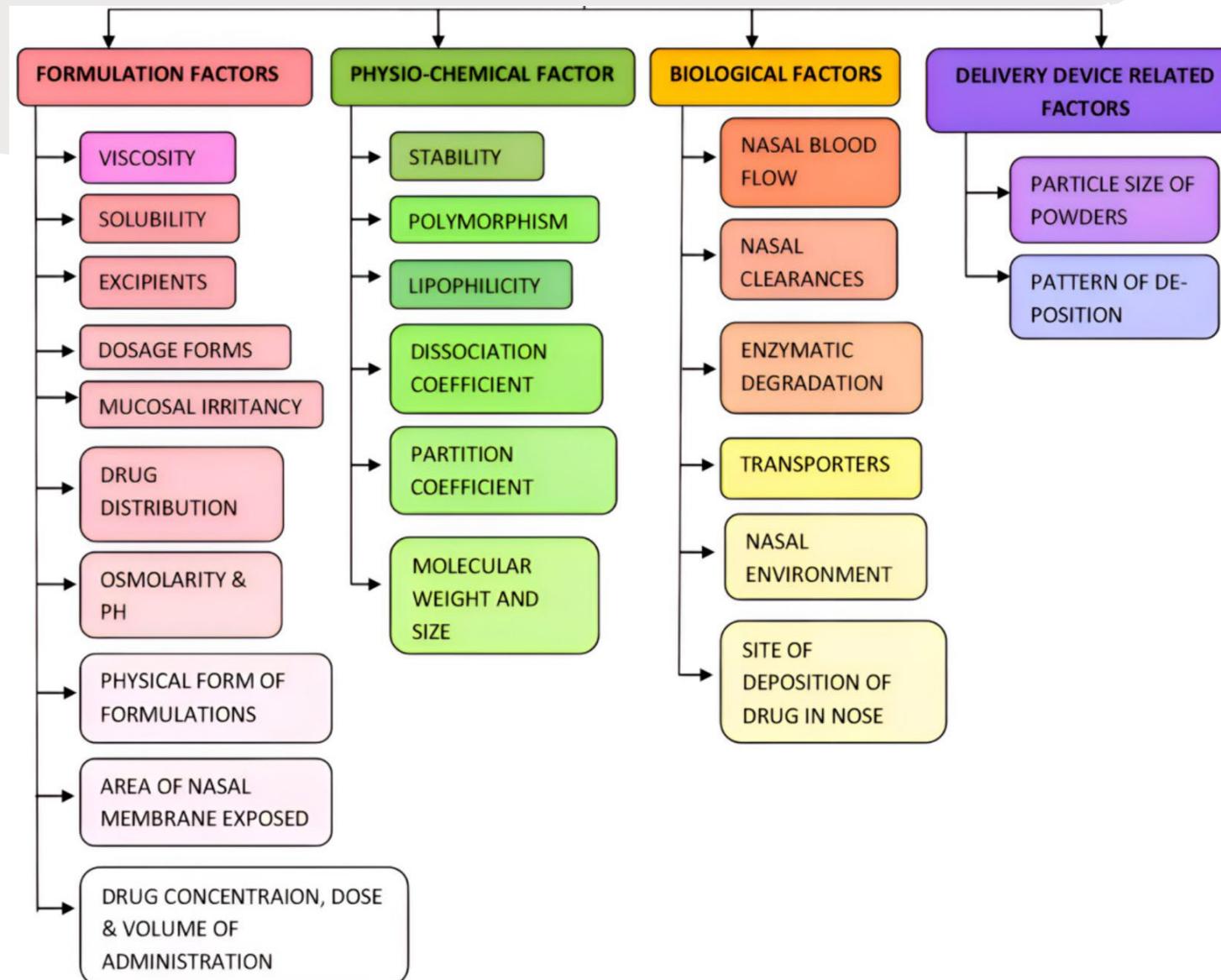
Intranasal Route of Drug Delivery

- **Non-invasive:** A non-invasive method of delivering drugs to the body through nose
- **Rapid Absorption:** Bypasses the gastrointestinal tract and hepatic first-pass metabolism
- **Direct Brain Access:** Facilitates drug delivery to the central nervous system through the olfactory and trigeminal pathways
- **Versatile Formulations:** Suitable for a wide range of drugs, including peptides, proteins, and small molecules
- **Potential for Self-Administration:** Patients can often self-administer, enhancing convenience and accessibility
- **Low Dosage Requirements:** Typically requires smaller doses compared to oral or intravenous routes

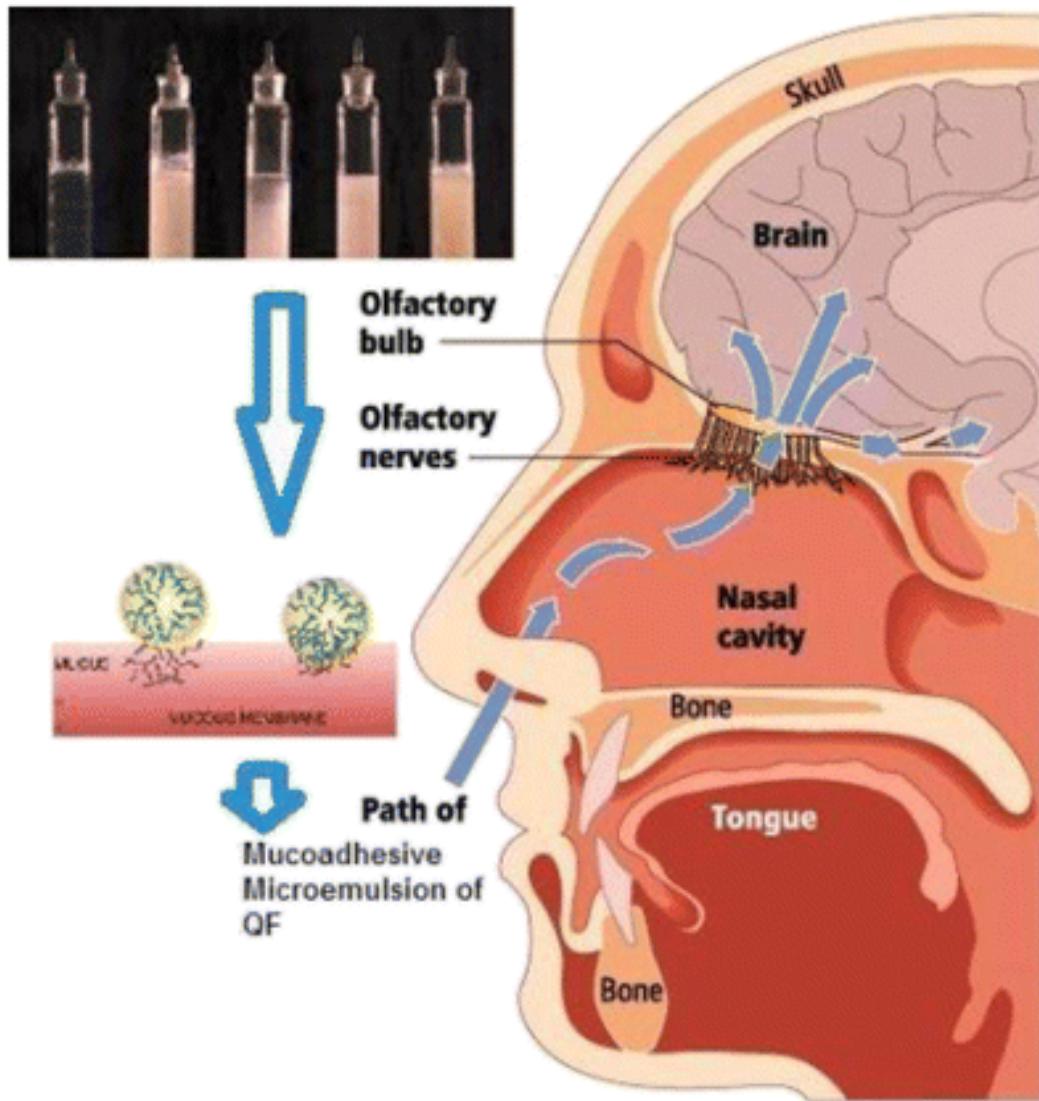
Nasal Route to Access Brain!



Challenges of Nasal Drug Delivery

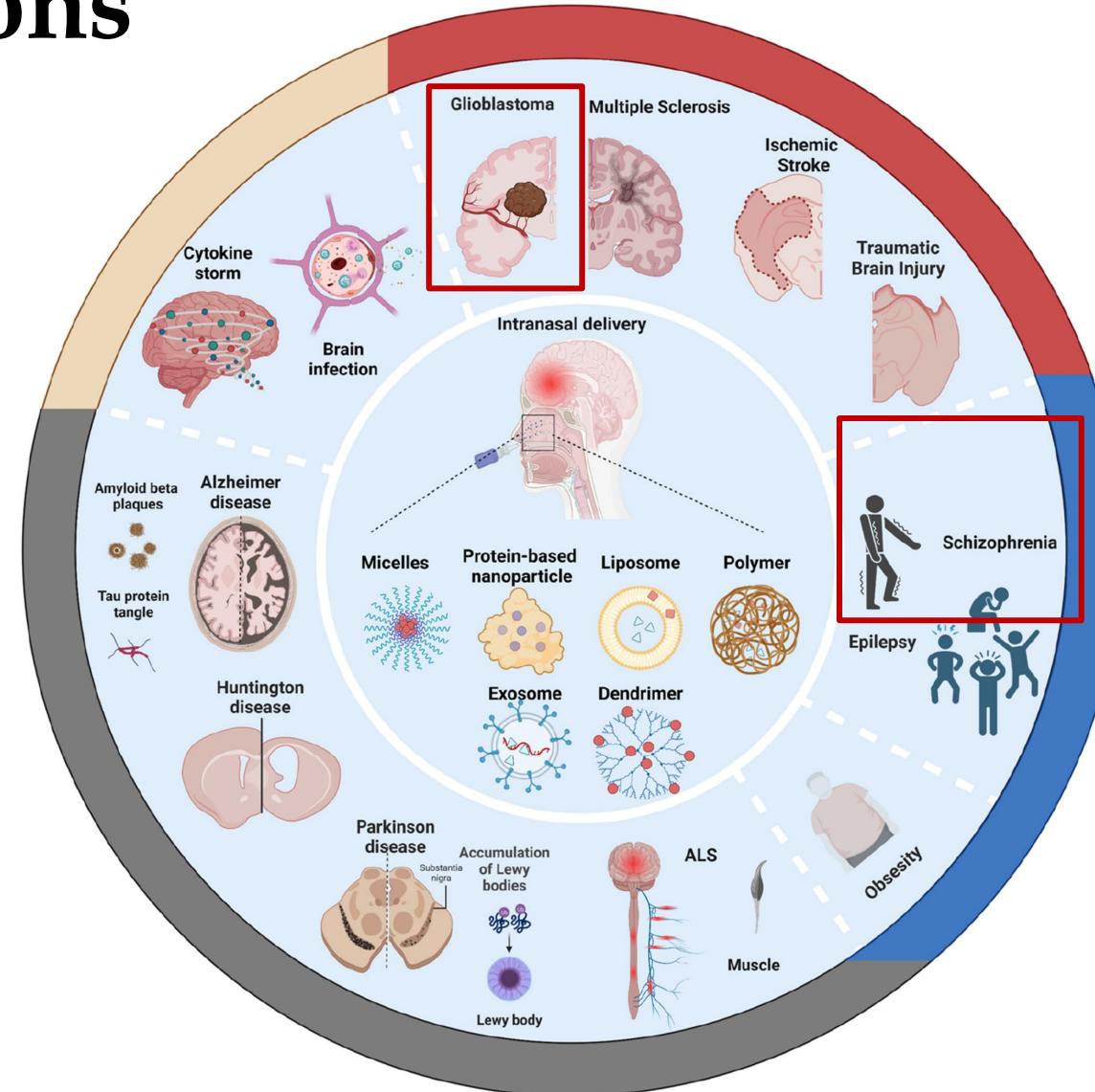


In-situ Gels for Nose-to-Brain Delivery



- Based on bioadhesive polymers that form gels upon contact with nasal mucosa
- Increase retention of drug in nasal cavity
- Capable of encapsulating a variety of delivery systems and hence aid in bypassing blood-brain barrier
- Biodegradable

Intranasal Delivery to the Brain – Disease Applications



Case Study - I

Nanoformulations Mediated Enhanced Brain Delivery of Quetiapine for Schizophrenia Treatment

Gadhav D et al., Int J Pharmaceutics, 2023
Gadhav D et al., Int J Biol Macromol, 2024

Schizophrenia & Quetiapine

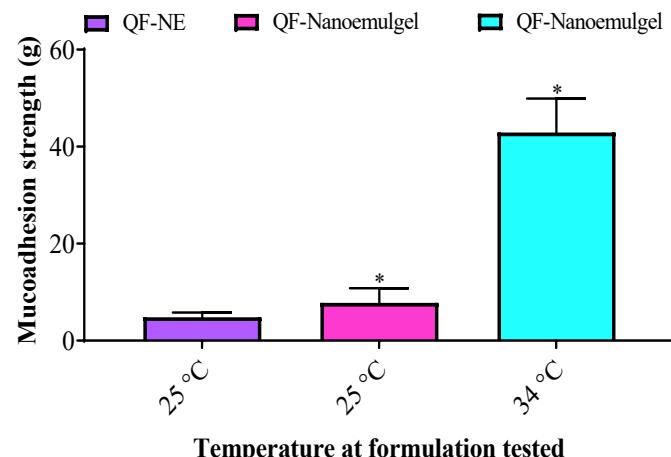
- A mental health condition affecting how people think, feel and behave
- Caused by an imbalance in chemical signals, genetics, environment, etc.
- Approximately 1 in 300 people (24 million patients worldwide)
- Currently treated with antipsychotic medications
- Quetiapine (QF):
 - Limited oral bioavailability (<9%)
 - >10 million annual prescriptions in the US (>2 million unique patients) in 2023
 - Highly hydrophobic and significant liver metabolism
 - Serious off-target hematological effects

QF-encapsulated *in-situ* Gels

- **Nanoemulgel**

- Nanoemulsion formulation
- Chitosan/Poloxamer-407 mediated *in-situ* gel formulation

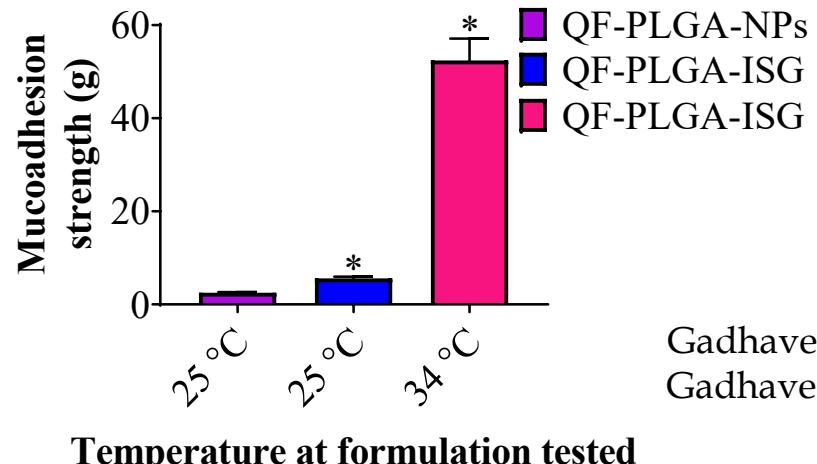
Formulations	Physicochemical characterization			
	Globule size (nm)	Polydispersity Index	Zeta potential (mV)	Transmittance (%)
QF-NE	15.0 ± 0.3	0.05 ± 0.001	-18.3 ± 0.2	99.6 ± 0.4
QF-Nanoemulgel	20.4 ± 0.7	0.121 ± 0.01	+21.5 ± 0.9	98.5 ± 1.2



- **Mucoadhesive PLGA NPs**

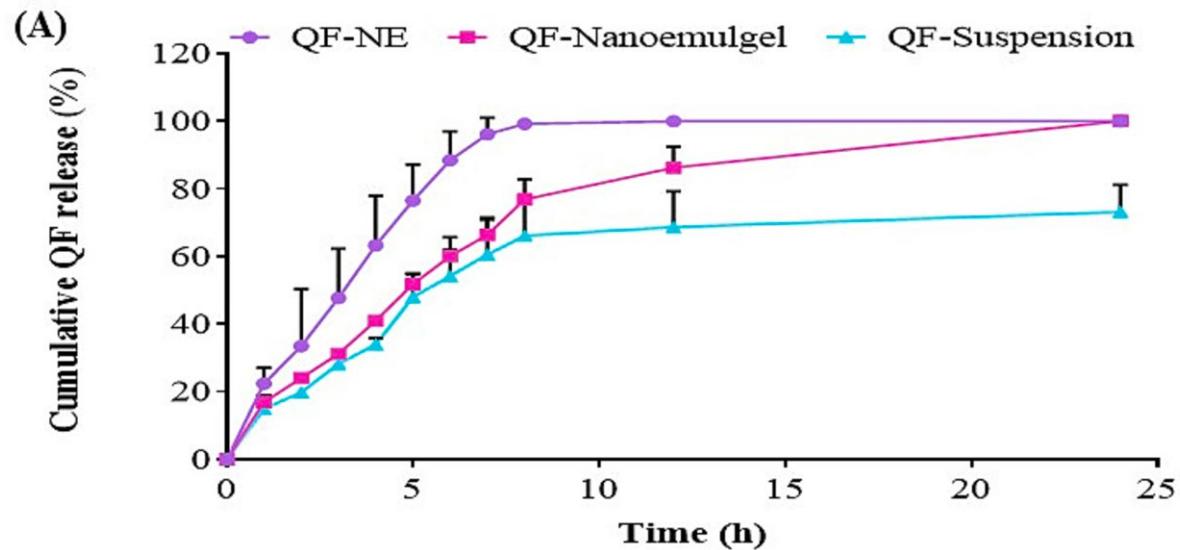
- Resomer 50:50 PLGA
- Chitosan/Poloxamer-407 mediated *in-situ* gel formulation

Formulations	Physicochemical Characterization		
	Particle Size (nm)	PDI	ζ-Potential (mV)
QF-PLGA-NPs	154.3 ± 1.2	0.122 ± 0.01	-17.8 ± 0.6
QF-PLGA-ISG	162.2 ± 1.4	0.124 ± 0.02	+20.5 ± 0.7



Gadhav D *et al.*, Int J Pharmaceutics, 2023
Gadhav D *et al.*, Int J Biol Macromol, 2024

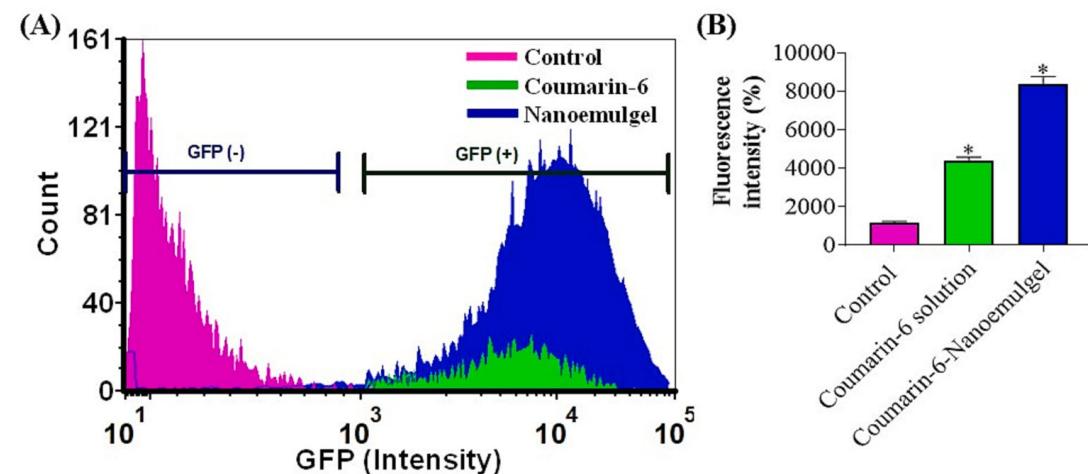
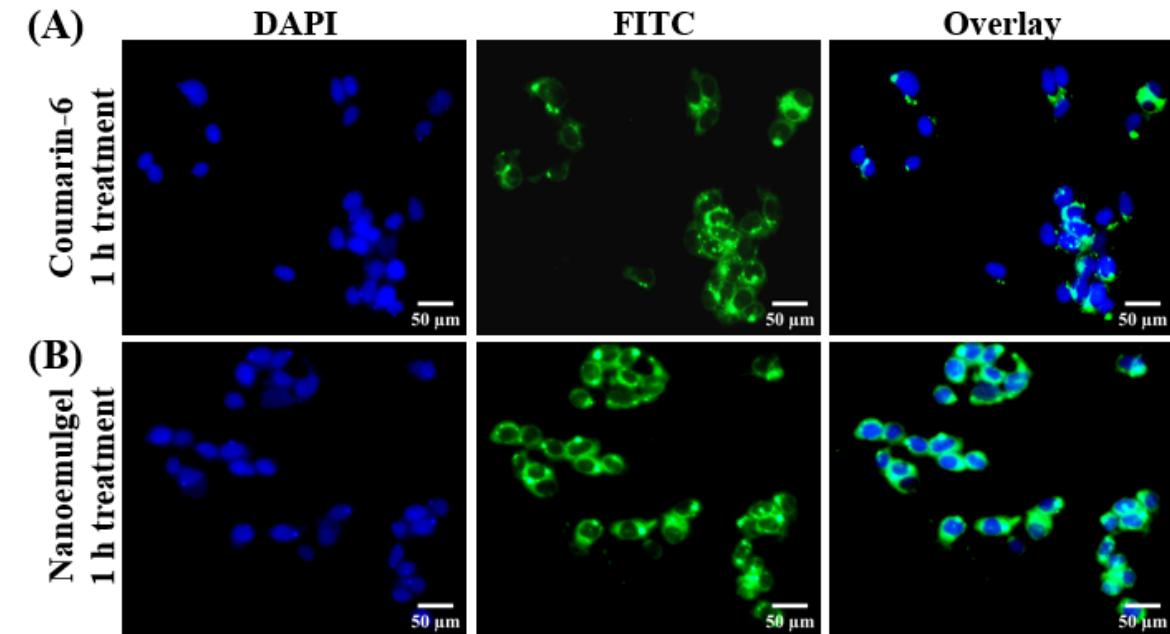
QF-loaded Nanoemulgel Characterization



(B)

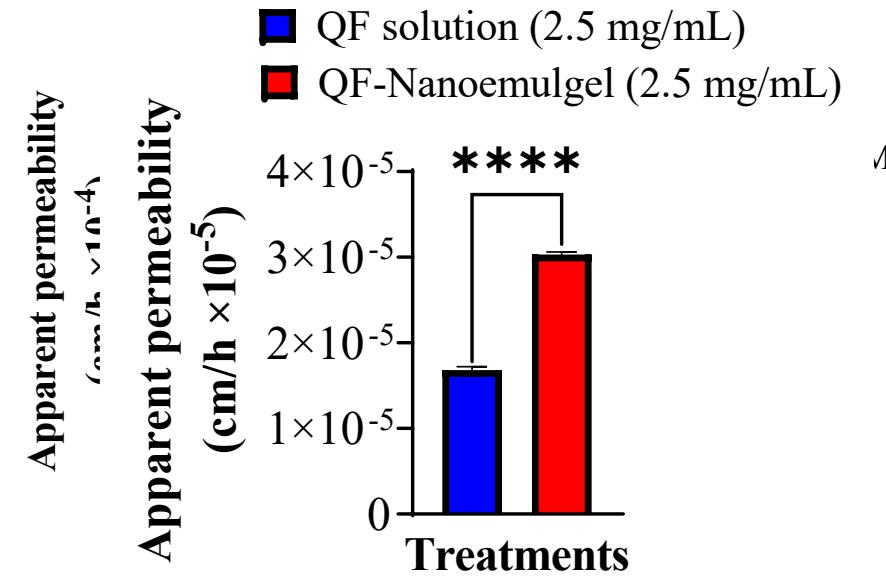
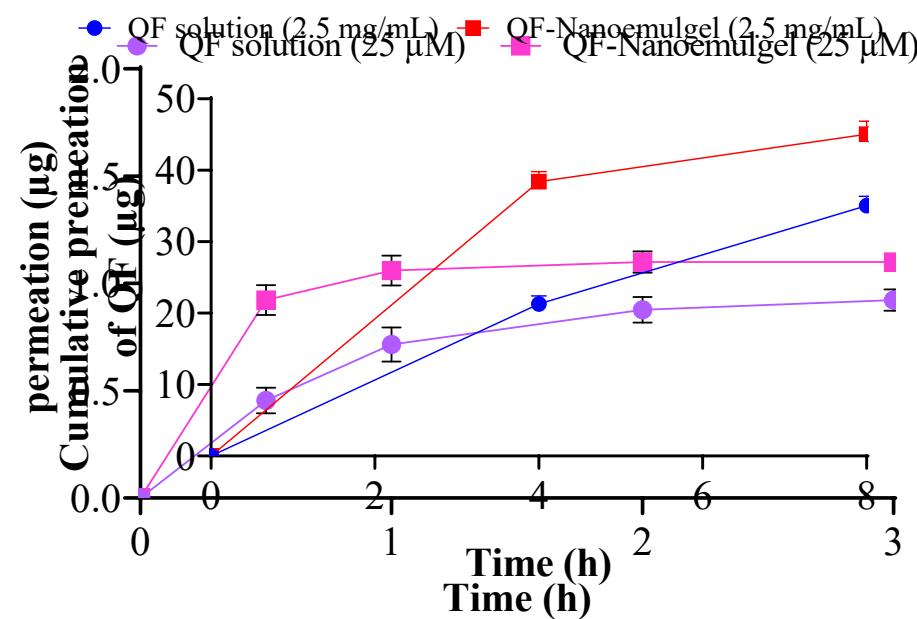
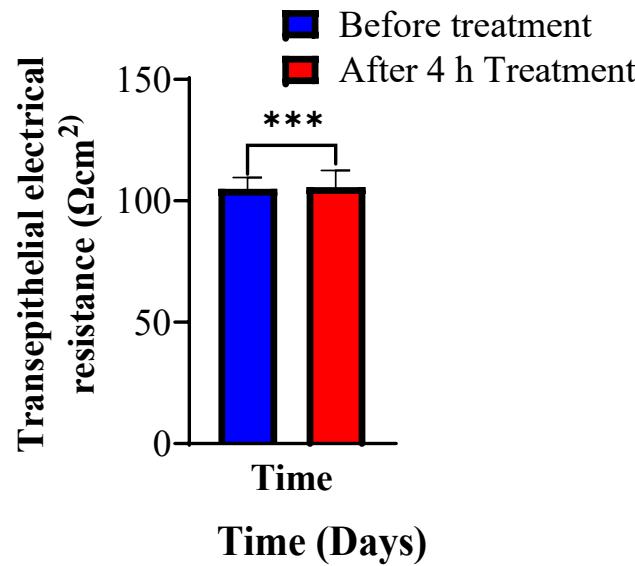
Release kinetic models	Formulations		
	QF-NE (R^2)	QF-Nanoemulgel (R^2)	QF-Suspension (R^2)
Zero-order	0.993	0.989	0.983
First-order	0.937	0.983	0.972
Higuchi	0.946	0.947	0.926
Hixon-Crowel cube root	0.977	0.98	0.987
Korsmeyer-Peppas	0.938	0.916	0.903
$n =$ Release exponent	($n = 0.755$)	($n = 0.705$)	($n = 0.725$)

QF-NE: Quetiapine hemifumarate nanoemulsion, QF-Nanoemulgel: Quetiapine hemifumarate chitosan poloxamer nanoemulgel, R^2 : Regression coefficient

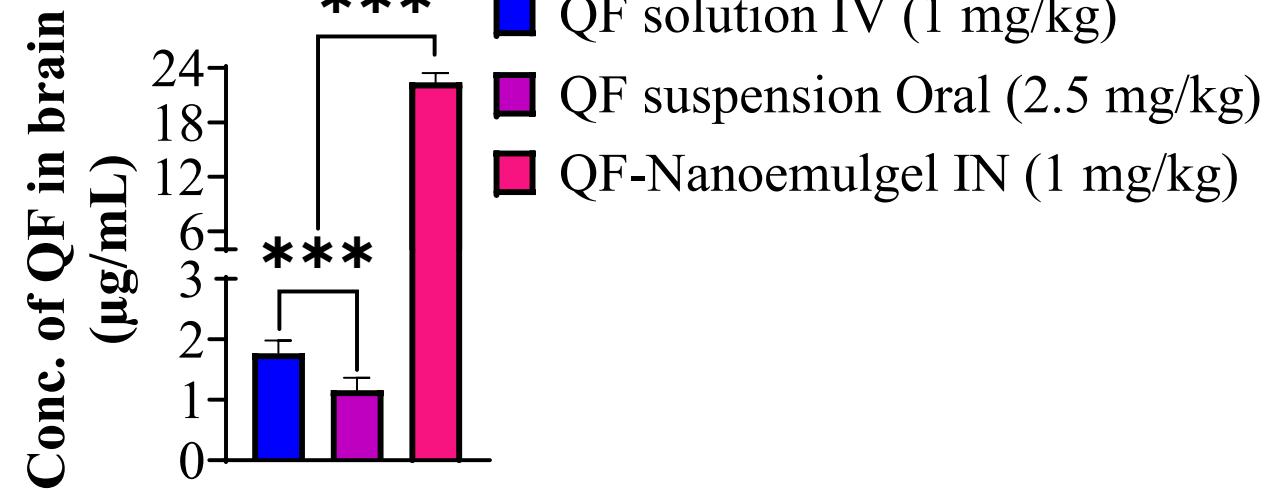
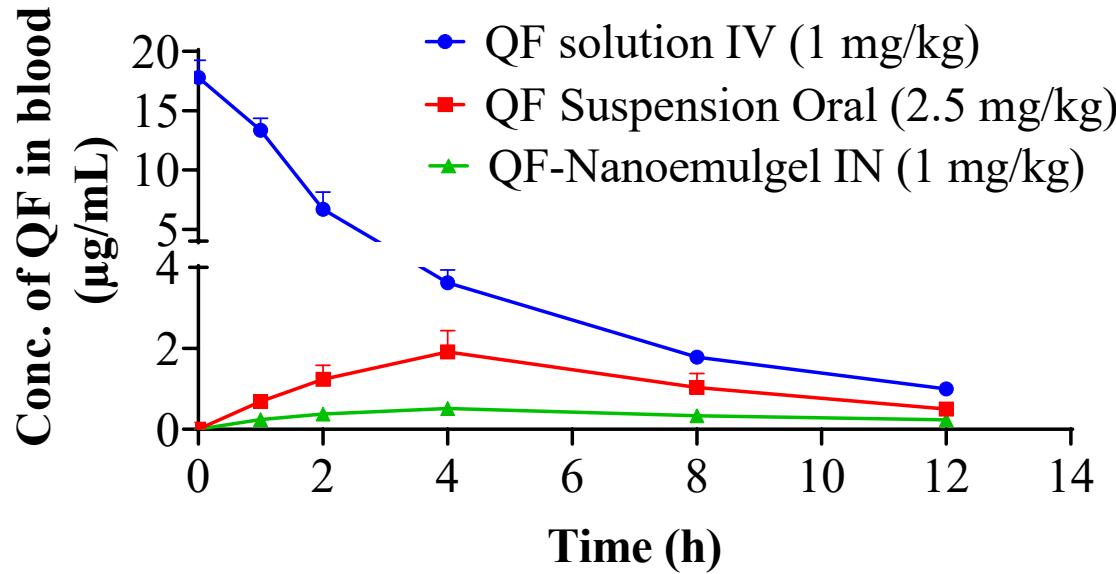


Enhanced Permeation across Nasal Epithelium (Nanoemulgel)

EpRPMAL265D Nasal Epithelial Mesiocadherin Model



Single Dose Pharmacokinetics of QF-loaded Nanoemulgel



Case Study - II

Nintedanib-encapsulated Nanoemulgel for Glioblastoma Treatment

Gadhave D et al., Int J Pharmaceutics, 2025

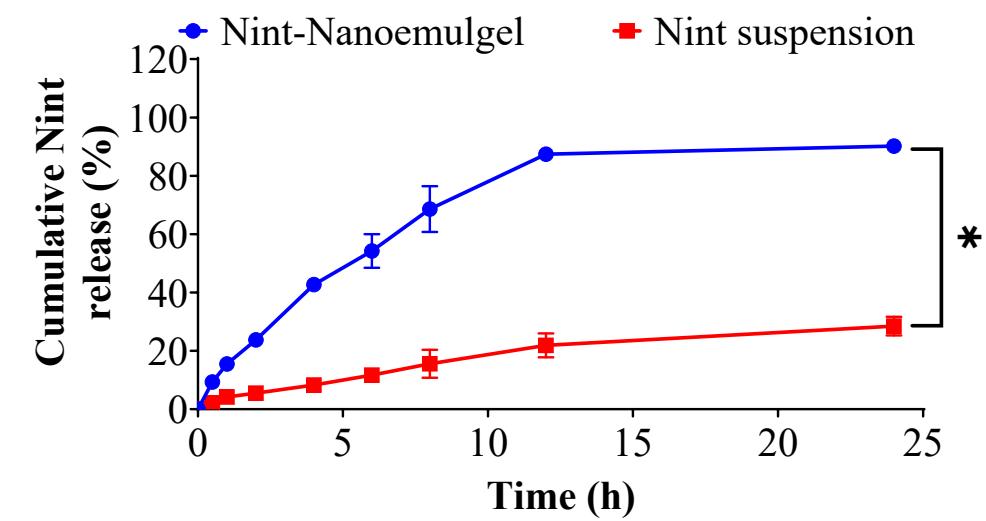
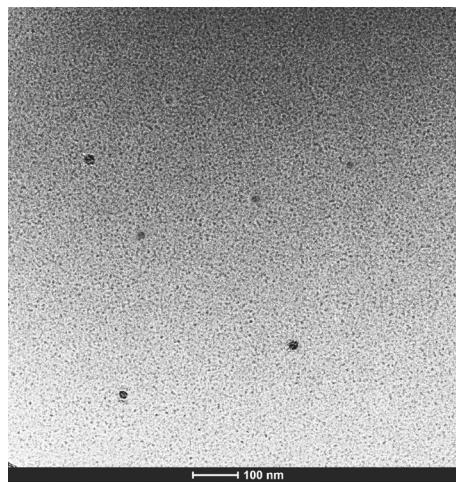
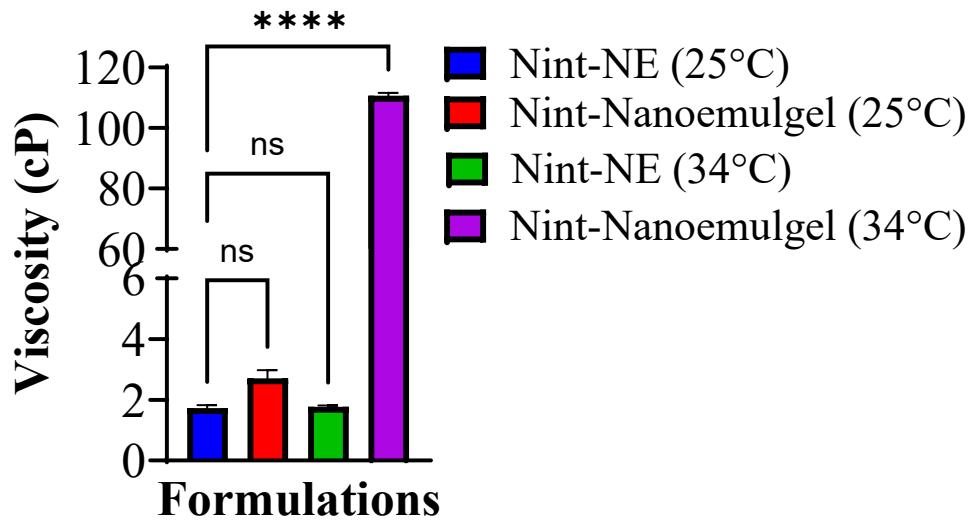
Glioblastoma & Nintedanib

- The most common malignant brain tumor (about 48% cases)
- 2-year post-diagnosis survival = 17% (5% after 5 years)
- Presents unique treatment challenges due to localization in the brain, inherent resistance to therapy, tumor variability, and neurotoxicity associated with anti-cancer treatments
- Nintedanib
 - Multiple tyrosine-kinase inhibitor
 - Efficacy in preclinical models of glioblastoma
 - <5% oral bioavailability (efflux transport)
 - Does not cross blood brain barrier

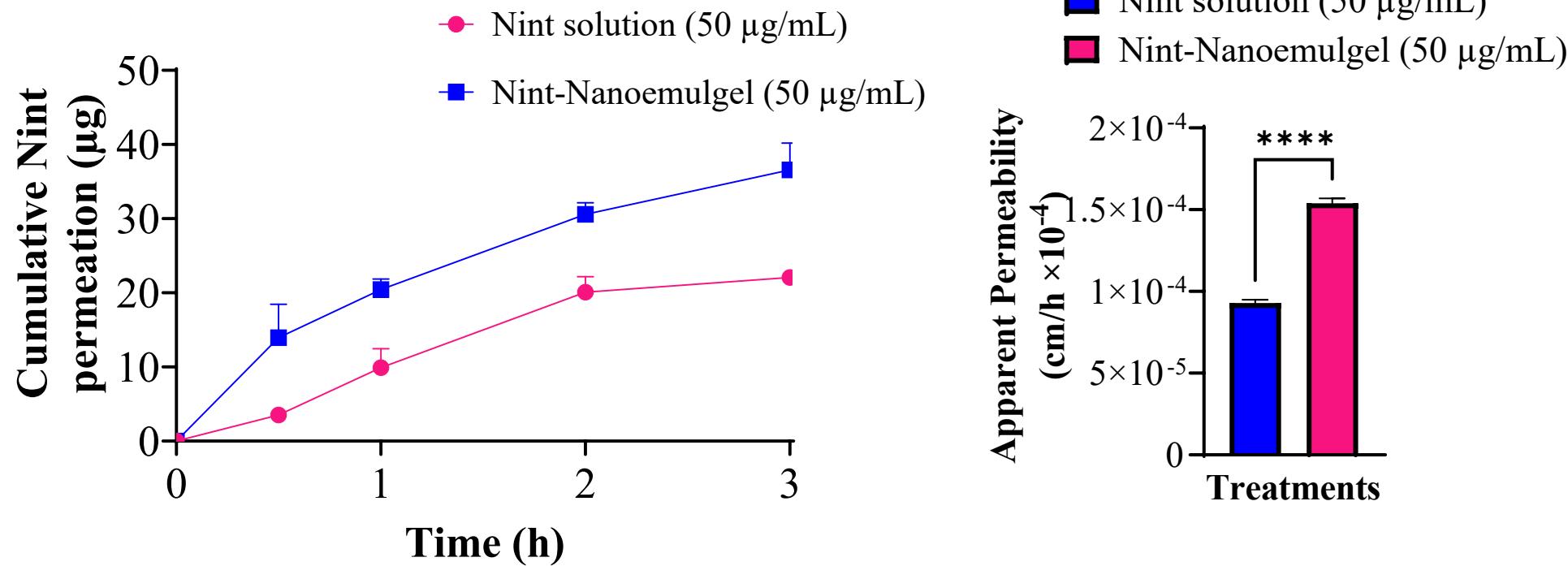
In-situ Nanoemulgel of Nintedanib

Physicochemical Characterization

Formulation	Globule size (nm)	Polydispersity Index	Encapsulation efficiency (%)	Zeta potential (mV)	Transmittance (%)	pH
Nint-NE	23.6 ± 1.8	0.19 ± 0.02	96.3 ± 2.7	-5.7 ± 1.1	98.9 ± 0.1	6.3 ± 0.4
Nint-Nanoemulgel	27.4 ± 0.8	0.17 ± 0.01	93.5 ± 3.5	-4.7 ± 0.6	98.2 ± 0.2	6.0 ± 0.2

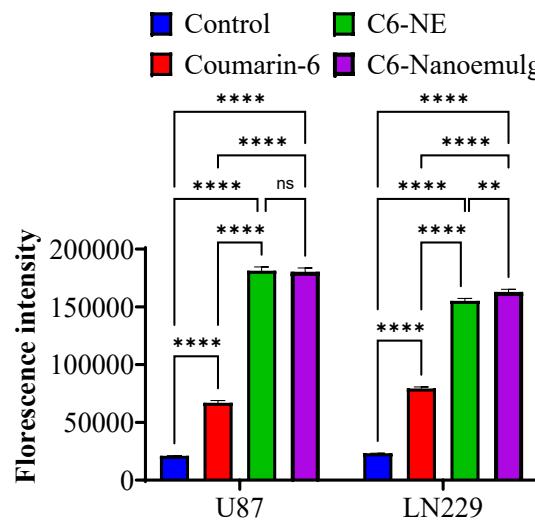
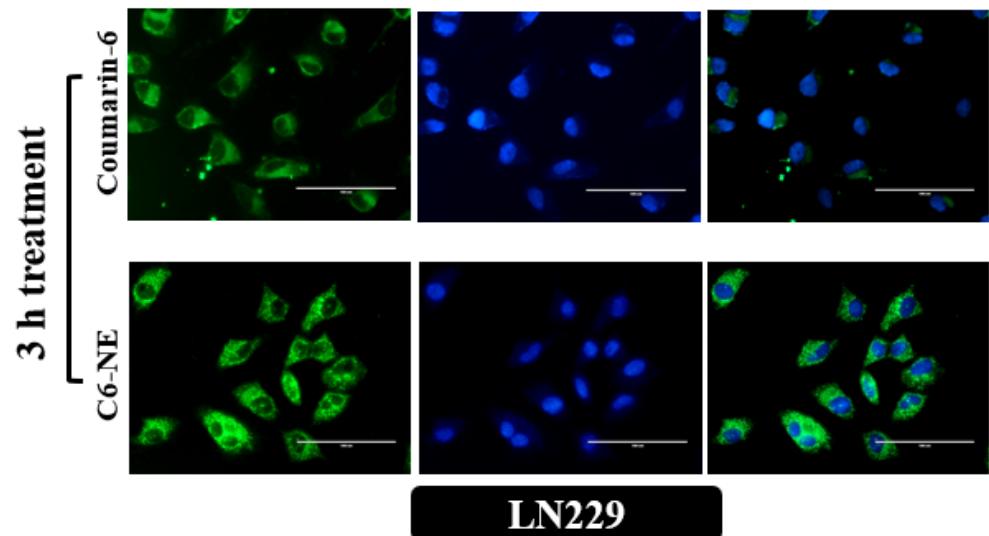


Enhanced Permeation & Reduced Efflux across Nasal Epithelium

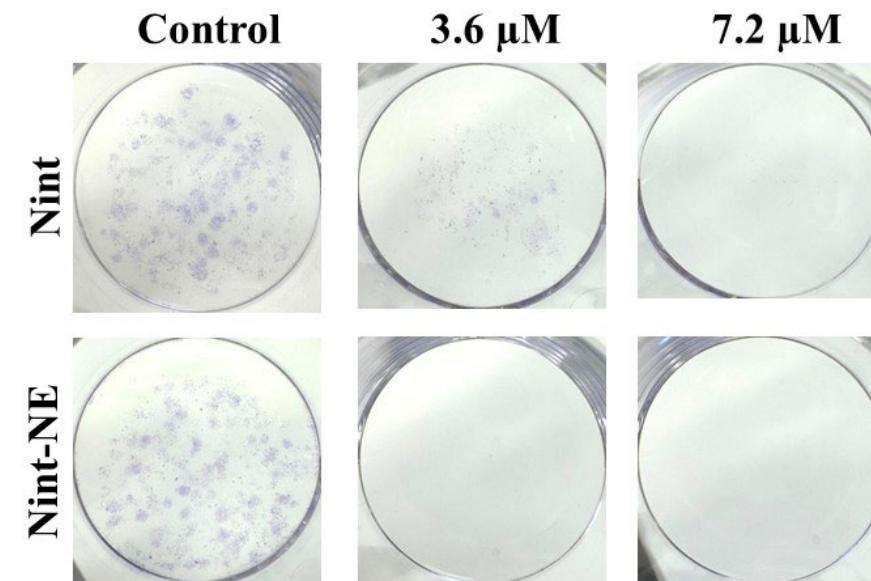


Nint solution: *Nintedanib solution*; Nint-Nanoemulgel: *Nintedanib nanoemulsion-loaded in-situ gel*; P_{app} : Apparent permeability; A-B: Apical to Basolateral; B-A: Basolateral to Apical.

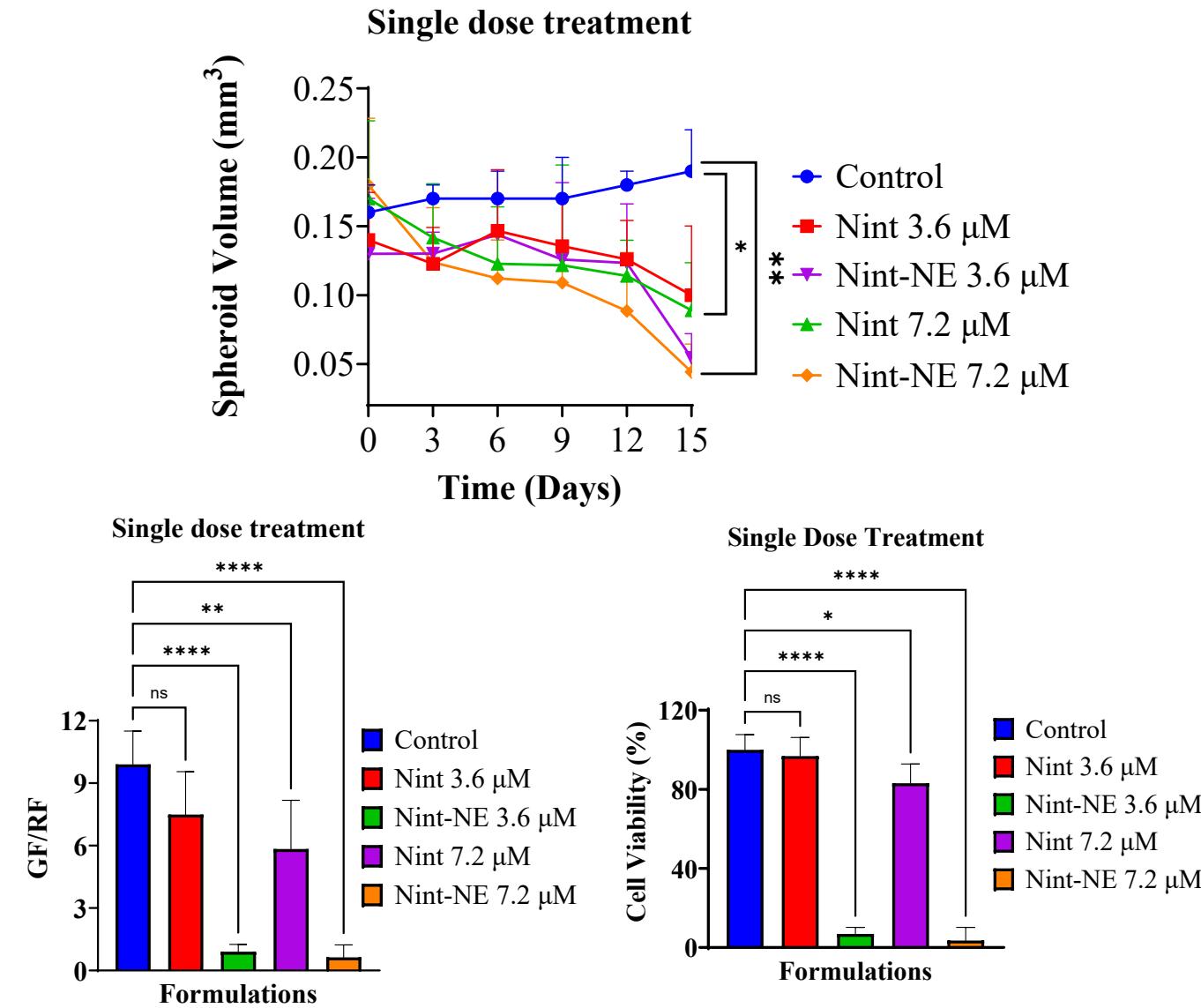
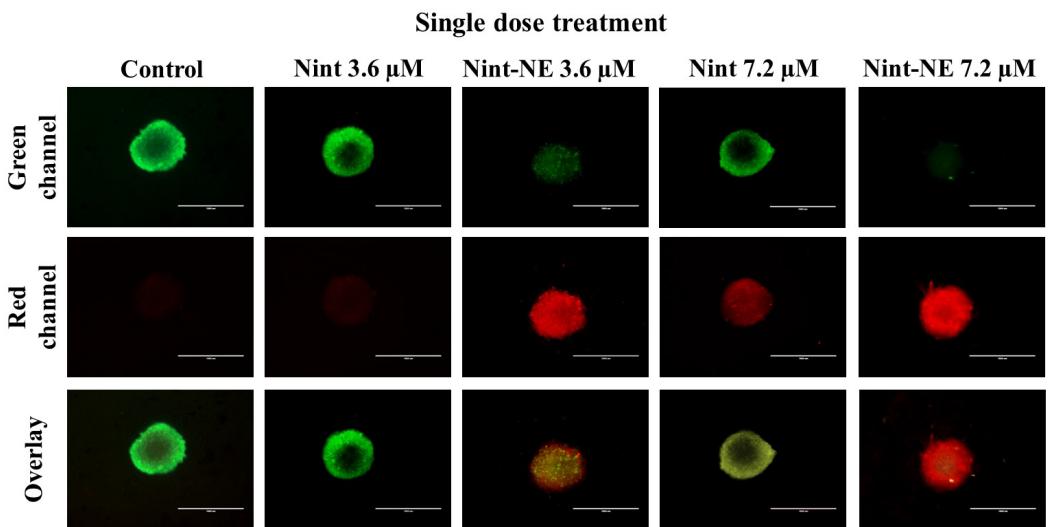
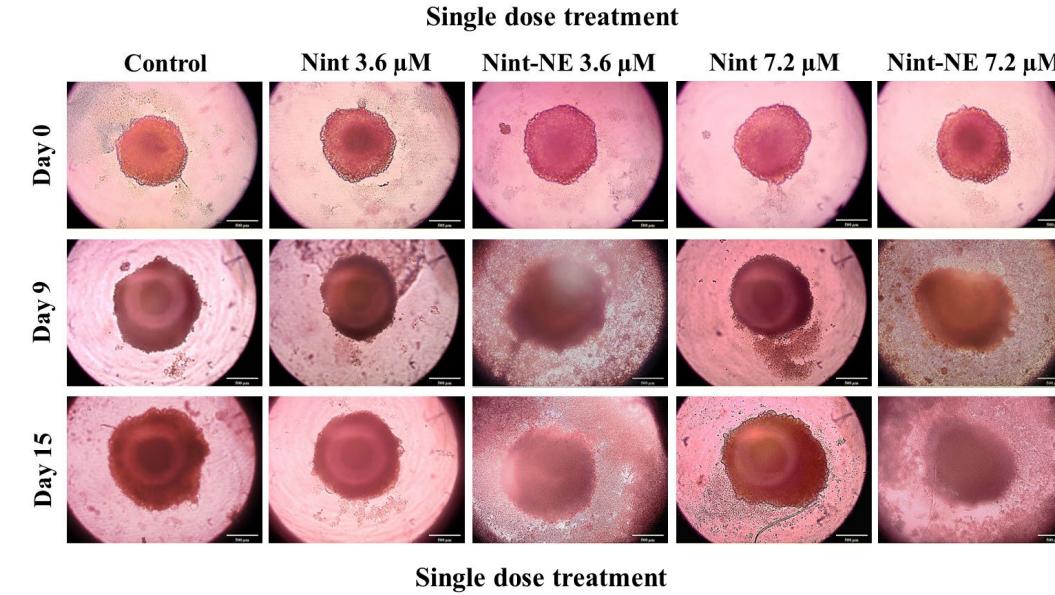
Improved Cellular Uptake & Anticancer Properties of Nintedanib-loaded Nanoemulgels



Sr. No.	Formulations	IC ₅₀ (μM) on different GBM cell lines		
		LN229	U87	U138
1	Nint (API)	13.7±1.8	7.7±1.8	7.5±2.4
2	Nint-NE	1.43±0.6	4.5±0.5	1.6±0.4
3	Nint-Nanoemulgel	5.3±2.1	3.7±0.8	3.6±1.4



Improved Anticancer Properties of Nintedanib-loaded Nanoemulgels



Summary

- In-situ gels provide a viable alternative to conventional dosing
- Able to encapsulate multiple nano-delivery systems with controlled release of the encapsulated payload
- Facilitate enhanced permeation across nasal epithelium for quick entry into the brain, bypassing the BBB
- Localized brain accumulation while avoiding systemic circulation
- Enhanced in-vitro anti-cancer efficacy

Acknowledgments



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R A D I U S ®



Thank You!!