



# 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

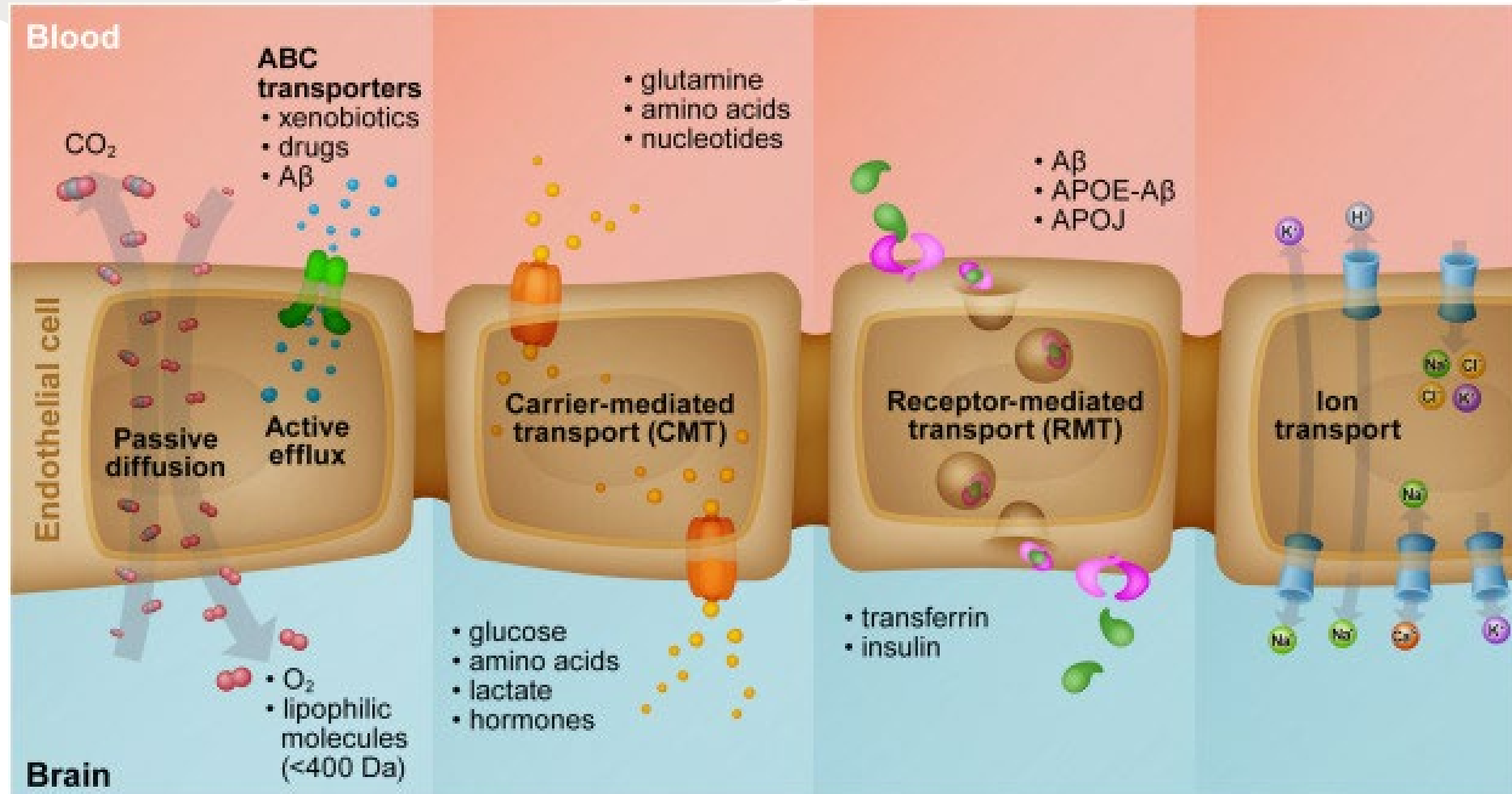
- Hot Melt Extrusion
- High Pressure Homogenizer
- Spray Drying

# Disorders of the Brain

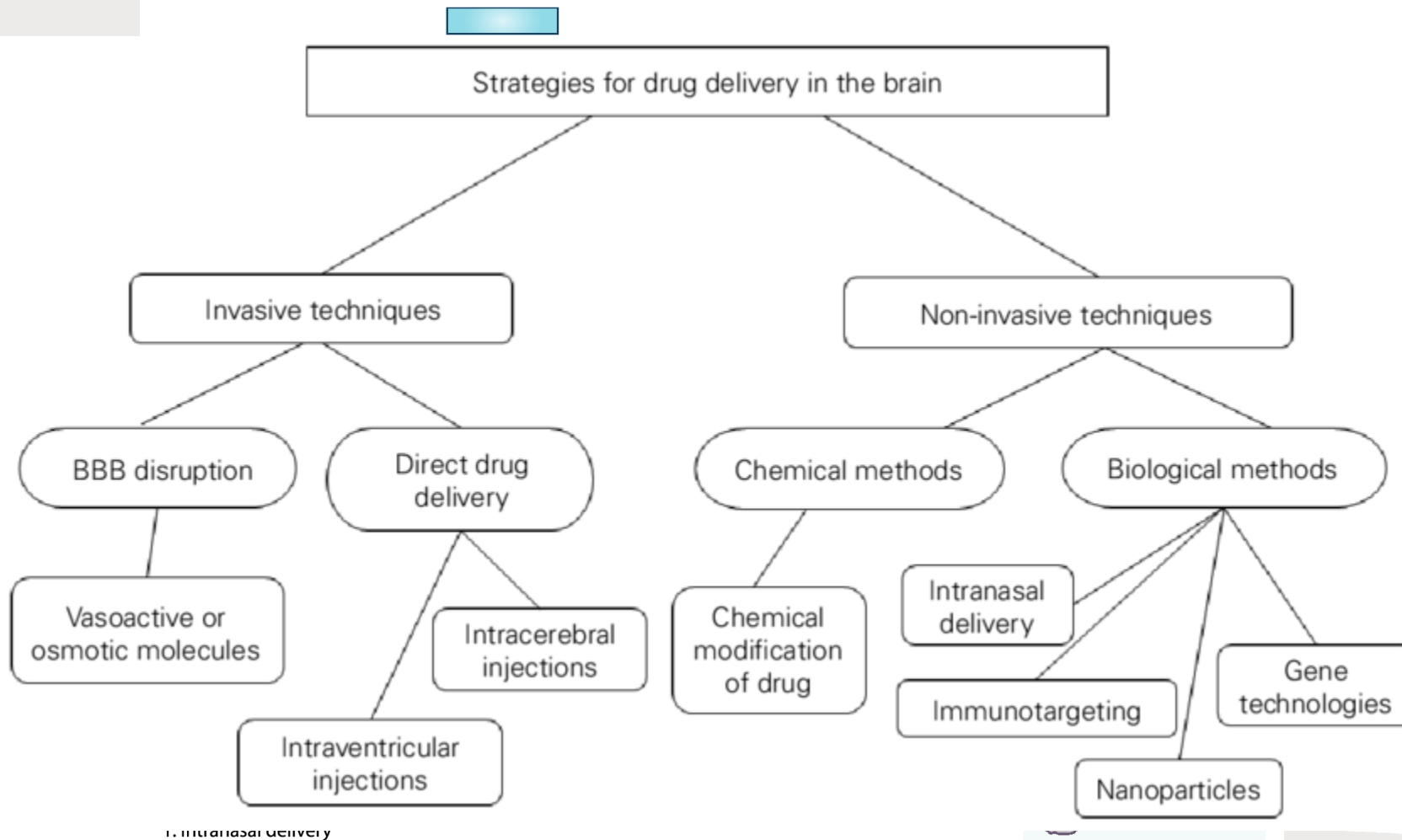
- A wide range of diseases affecting the brain and nervous system
  - It can impact brain function, leading to functional loss and disabilities
- Over 1 in 3 people around the world are affected by a neurological condition
  - >2 billion patients, >11 million deaths
  - Over 4.9 billion cases projected 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



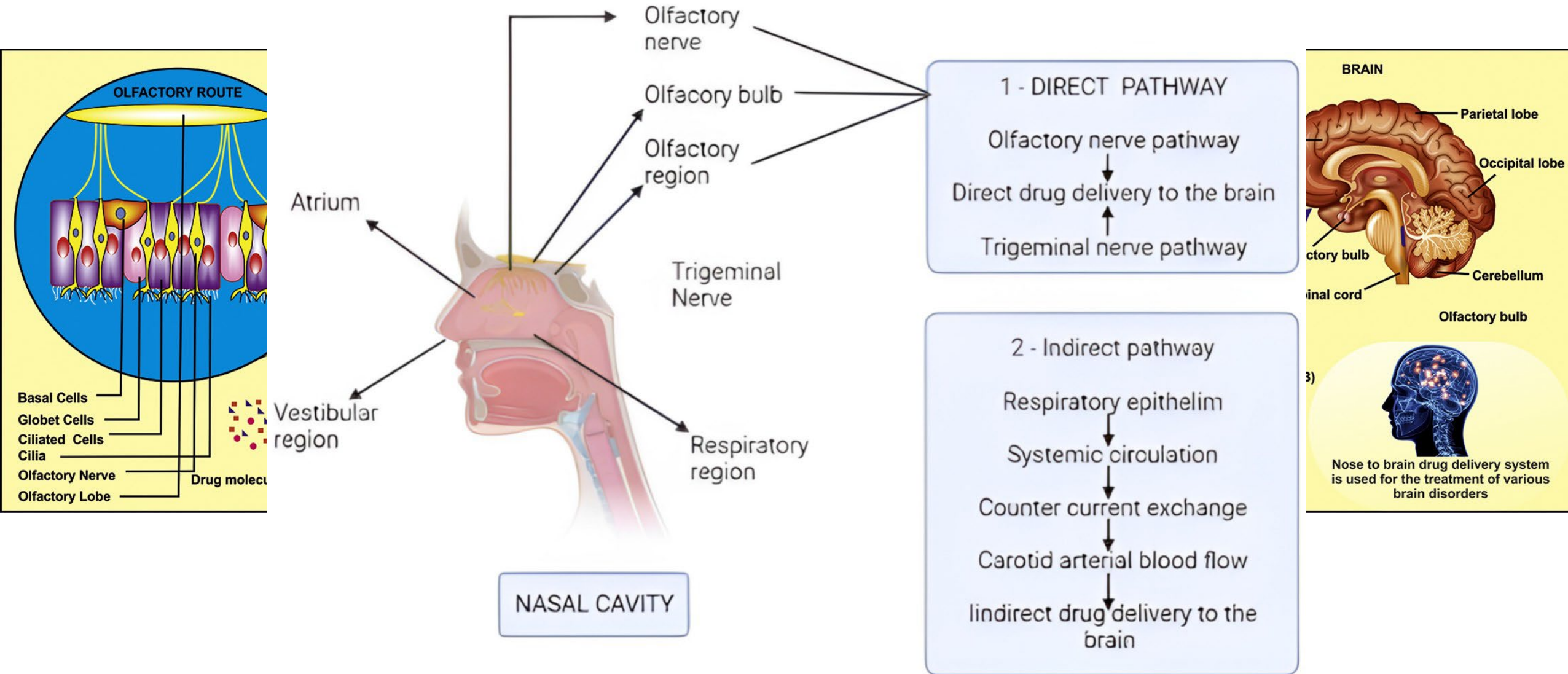
1. Intranasal delivery

# Intranasal Route of Drug Delivery

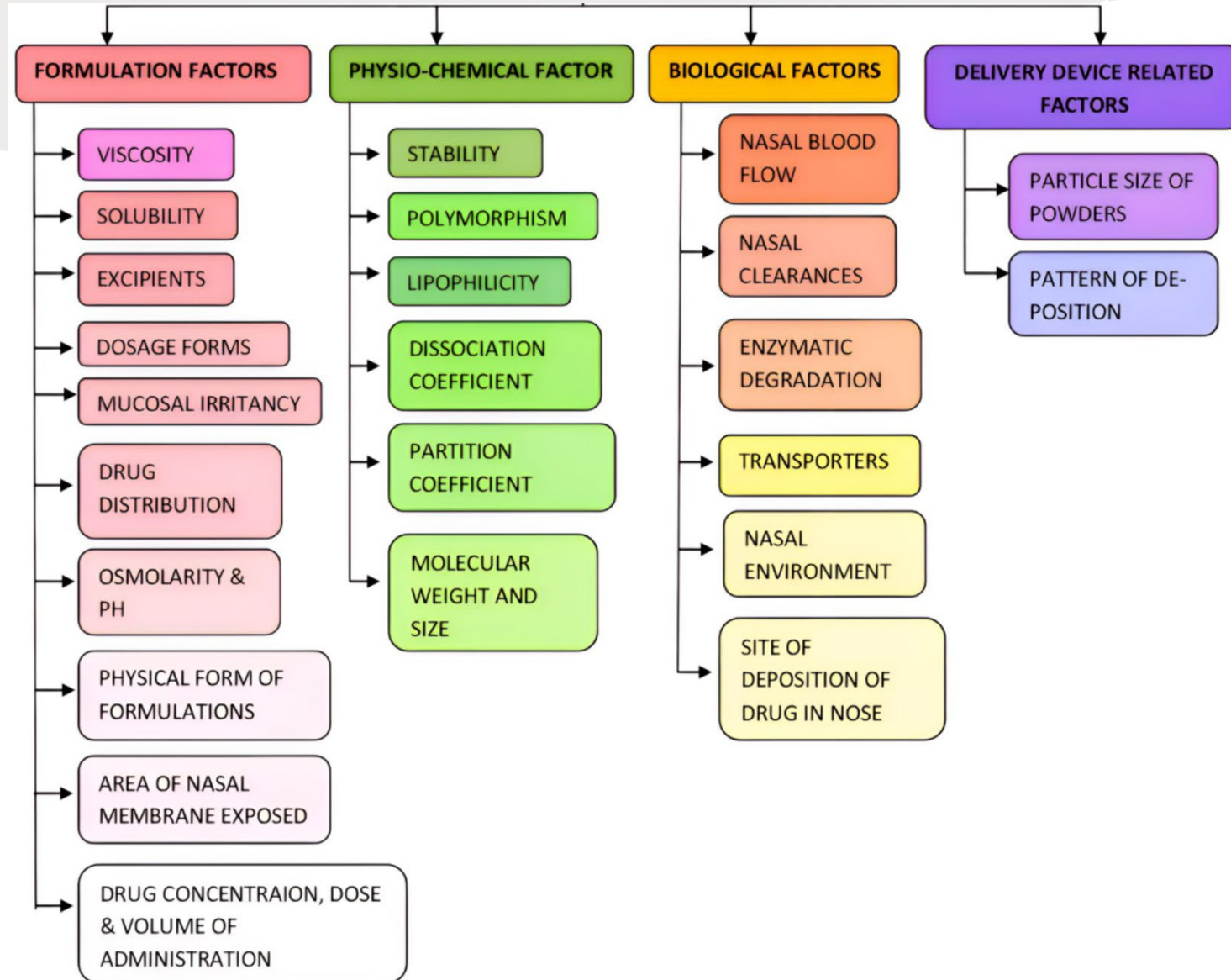
- **Non-invasive:** A non-invasive method of delivering drugs to the body through nose
- **Rapid Absorption:** Bypasses the gastrointestinal tract and hepatic first-pass metabolism
- **Direct Brain Access:** Facilitates drug delivery to the central nervous system through the olfactory and trigeminal 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!

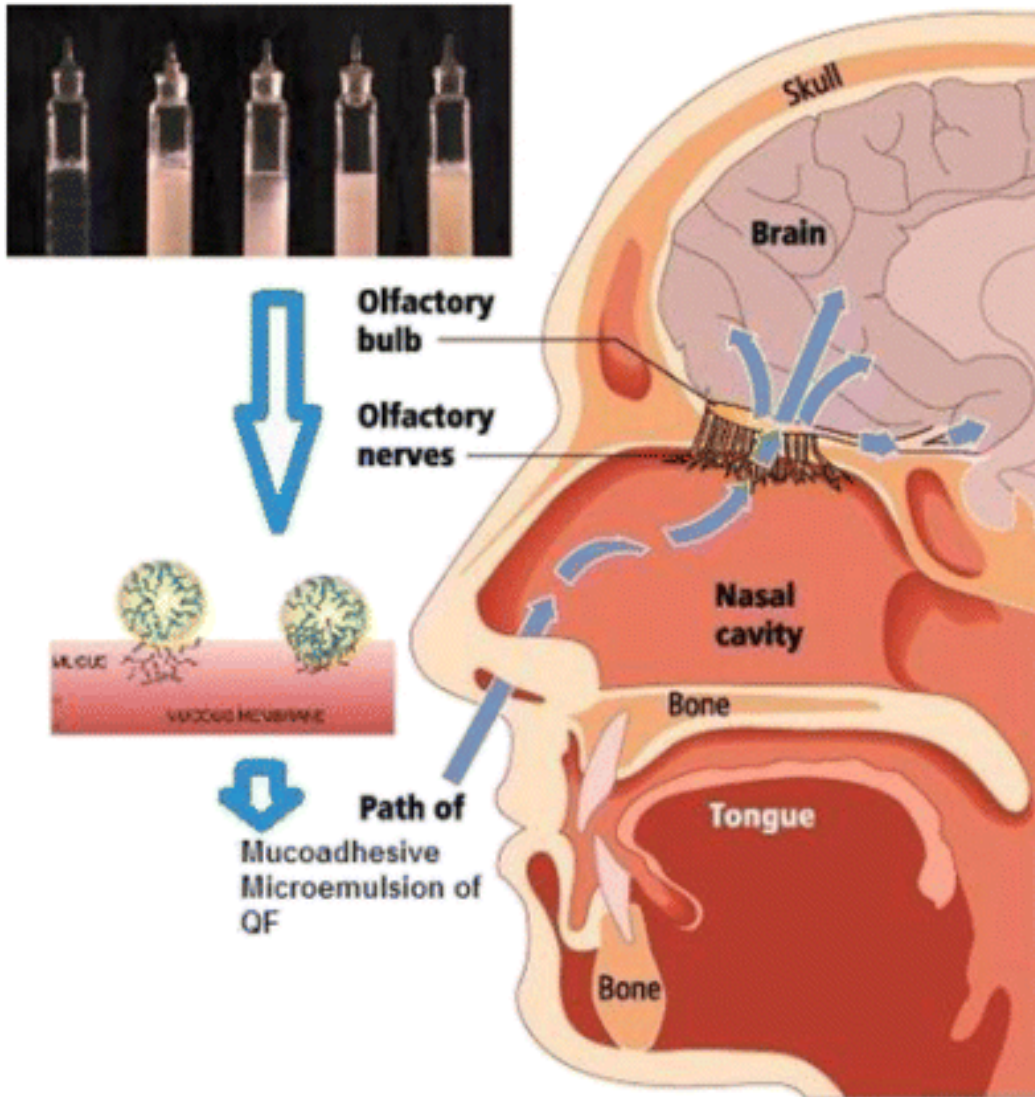


# Challenges of Nasal Drug Delivery



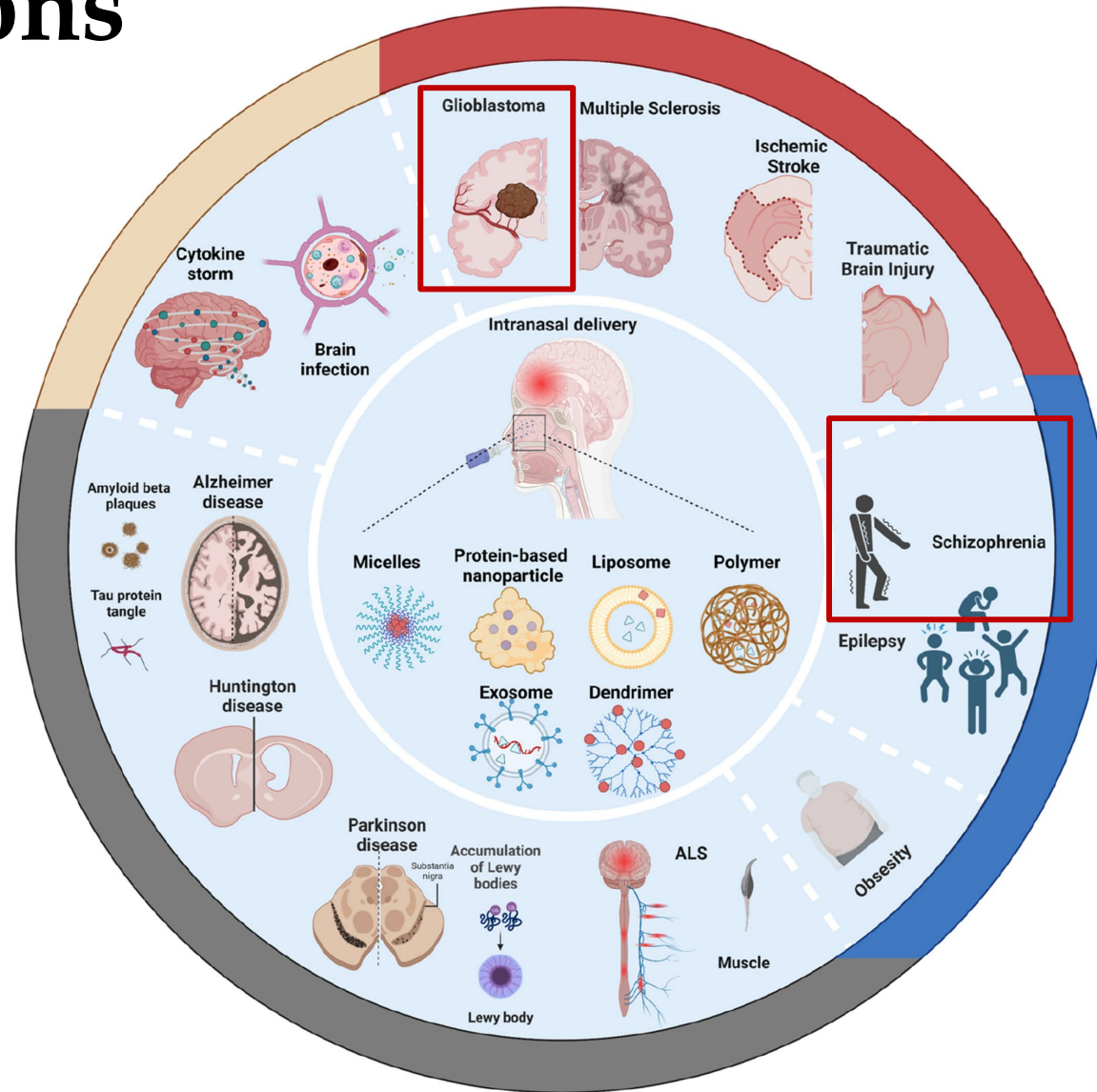


# In-situ Gels for Nose-to-Brain Delivery



- 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

*Gadhawe D et al., Int J Pharmaceutics, 2023*

*Gadhawe D et al., Int J Biol Macromol, 2024*

# Schizophrenia & Quetiapine

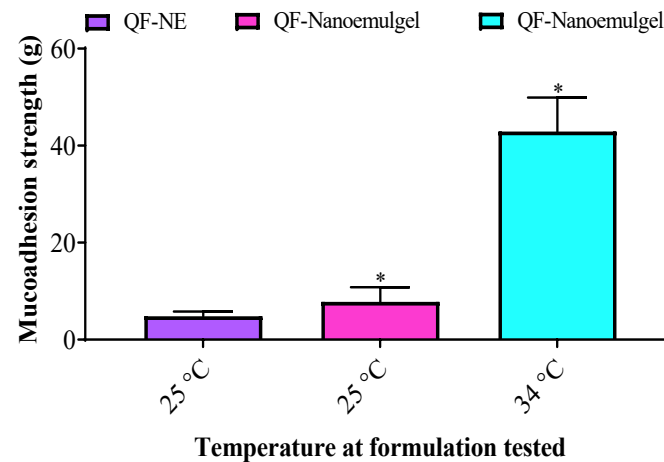
- A mental health condition affecting how people think, feel and behave
- Caused by an imbalance in chemical signals, genetics, environment, etc.
- Approximately 1 in 300 people (24 million patients worldwide)
- Currently treated with antipsychotic medications
- Quetiapine (QF):
  - Limited oral bioavailability (<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

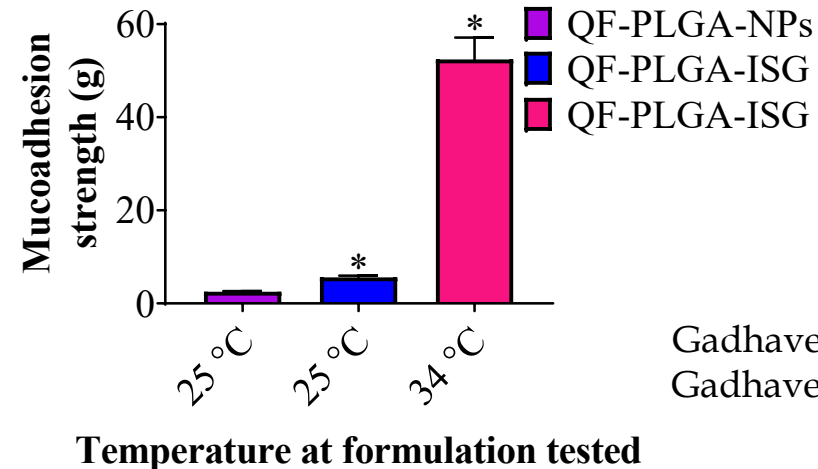
Formulations	Physicochemical characterization			
	Globule	Polydispersity	Zeta potential	Transmittance
	size (nm)	Index	(mV)	(%)
QF-NE	15.0 ± 0.3	0.05 ± 0.001	-18.3 ± 0.2	99.6 ± 0.4
QF-Nanoemulgel	20.4 ± 0.7	0.121 ± 0.01	+21.5 ± 0.9	98.5 ± 1.2



- **Mucoadhesive PLGA NPs**

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

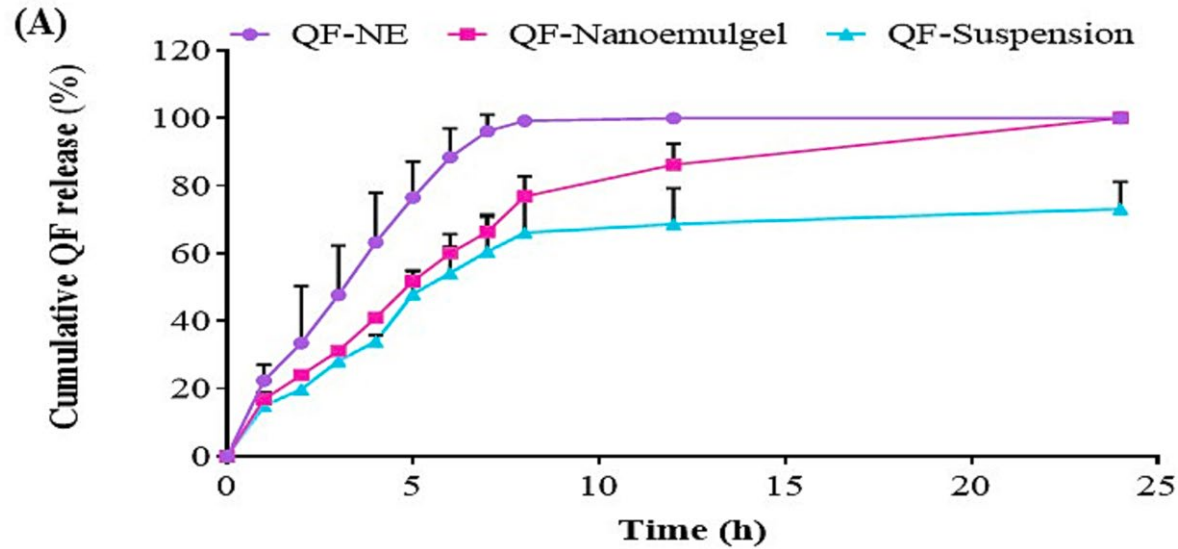
Formulations	Physicochemical Characterization		
	Particle Size (nm)	PDI	ζ-Potential (mV)
QF-PLGA-NPs	154.3 ± 1.2	0.122 ± 0.01	-17.8 ± 0.6
QF-PLGA-ISG	162.2 ± 1.4	0.124 ± 0.02	+20.5 ± 0.7



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



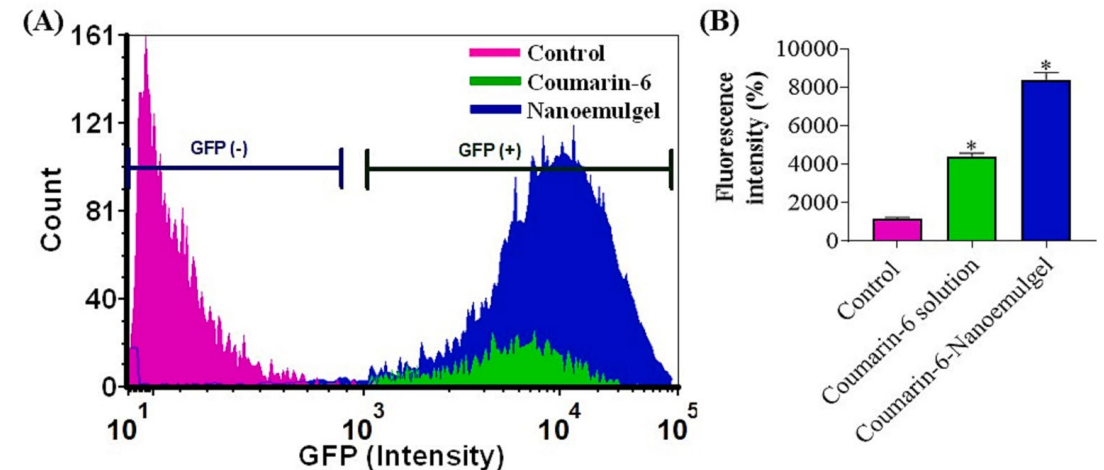
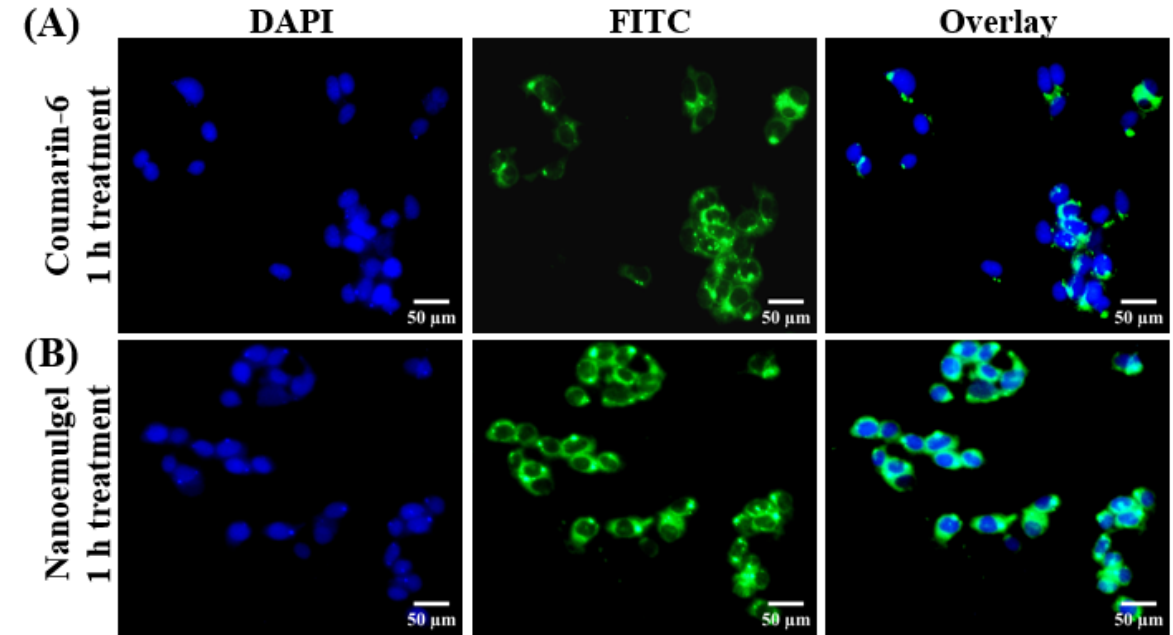
# QF-loaded Nanoemulgel Characterization



(B)

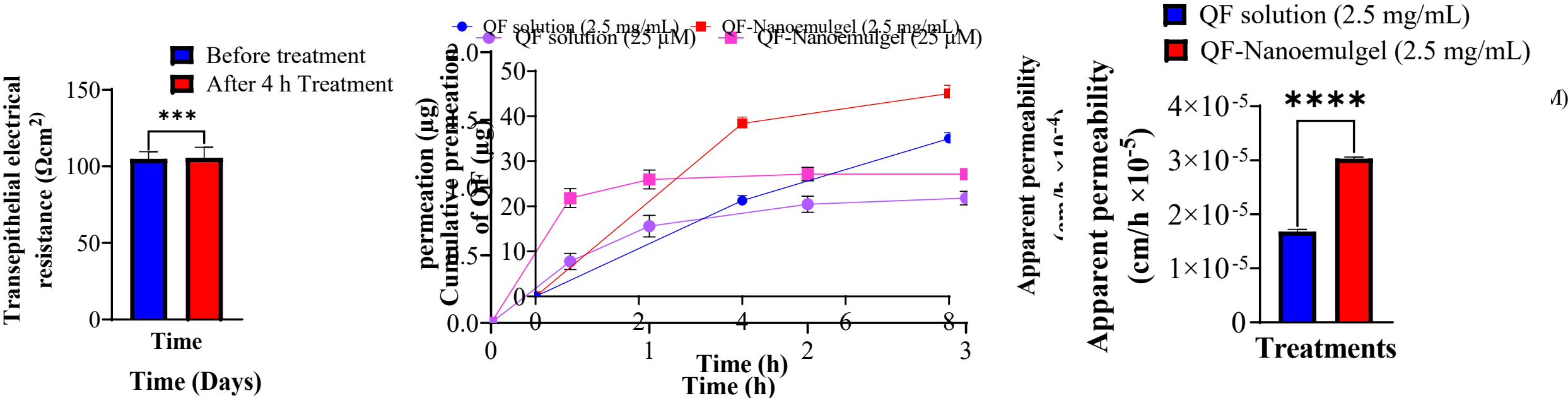
Release kinetic models	Formulations		
	QF-NE ( $R^2$ )	QF-Nanoemulgel ( $R^2$ )	QF-Suspension ( $R^2$ )
Zero-order	0.993	0.989	0.983
First-order	0.937	0.983	0.972
Higuchi	0.946	0.947	0.926
Hixon-Crowel cube root	0.977	0.98	0.987
Korsmeyer-Peppas	0.938	0.916	0.903
n = Release exponent	(n = 0.755)	(n =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

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

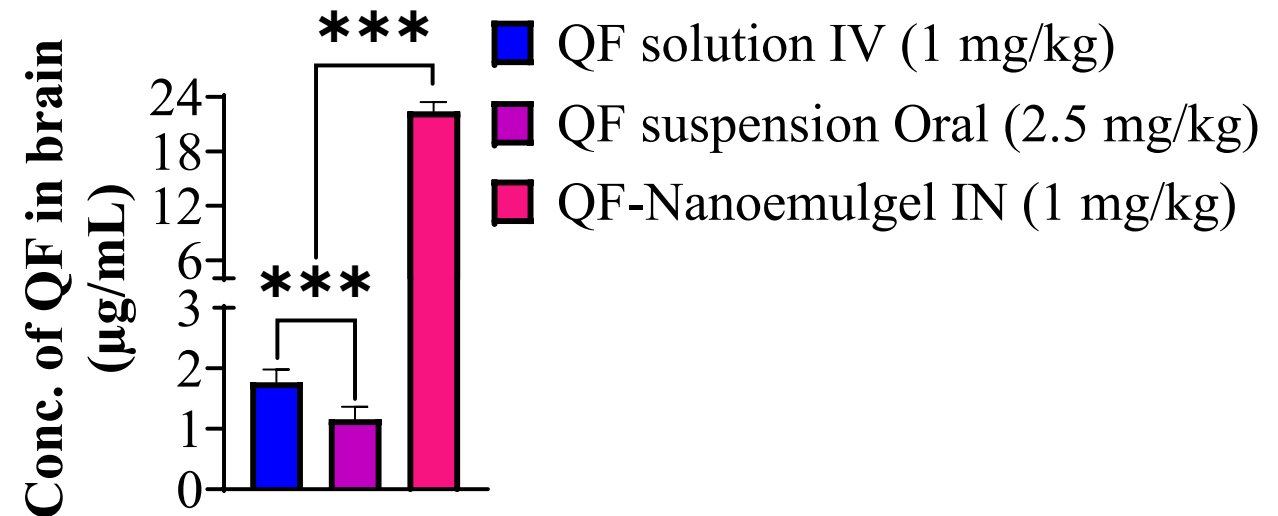
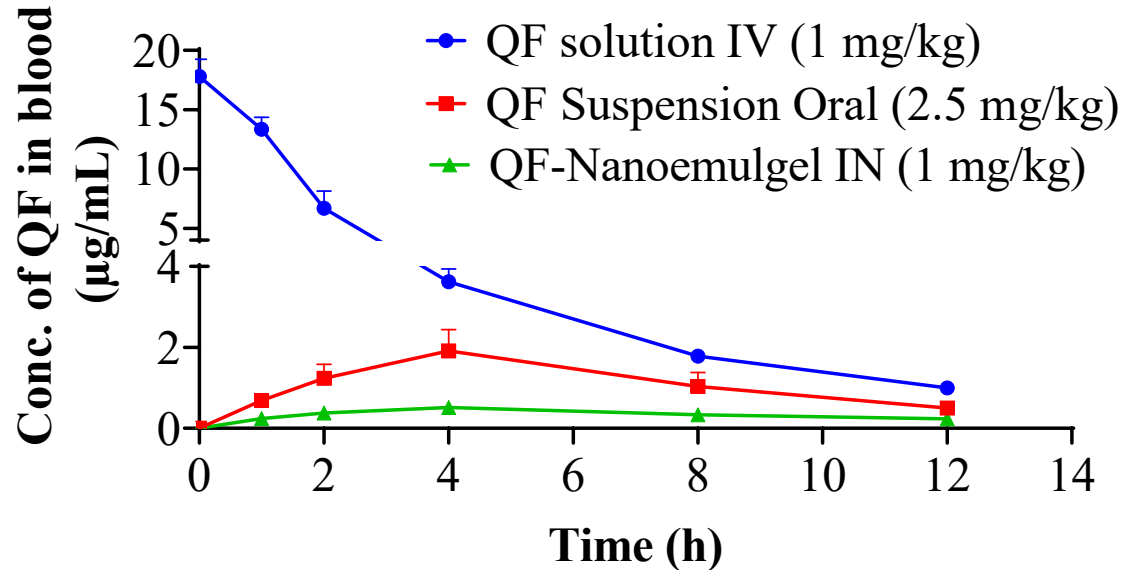


# Enhanced Permeation across Nasal Epithelium (Nanoemulgel)

Epithelial Model



# Single Dose Pharmacokinetics of QF-loaded Nanoemulgel



# Case Study - II

## Nintedanib-encapsulated Nanoemulgel for Glioblastoma Treatment

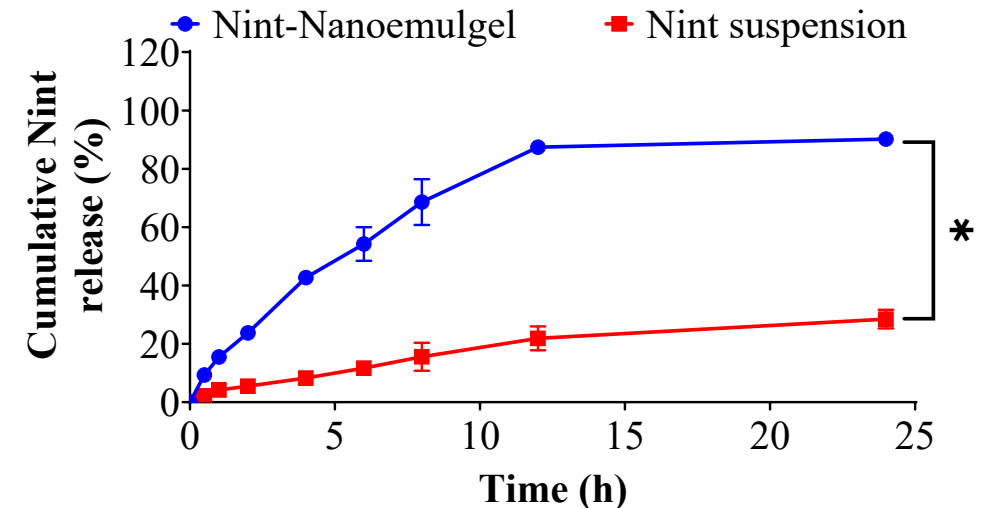
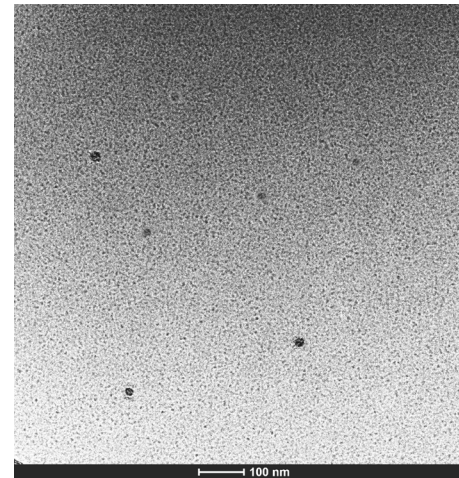
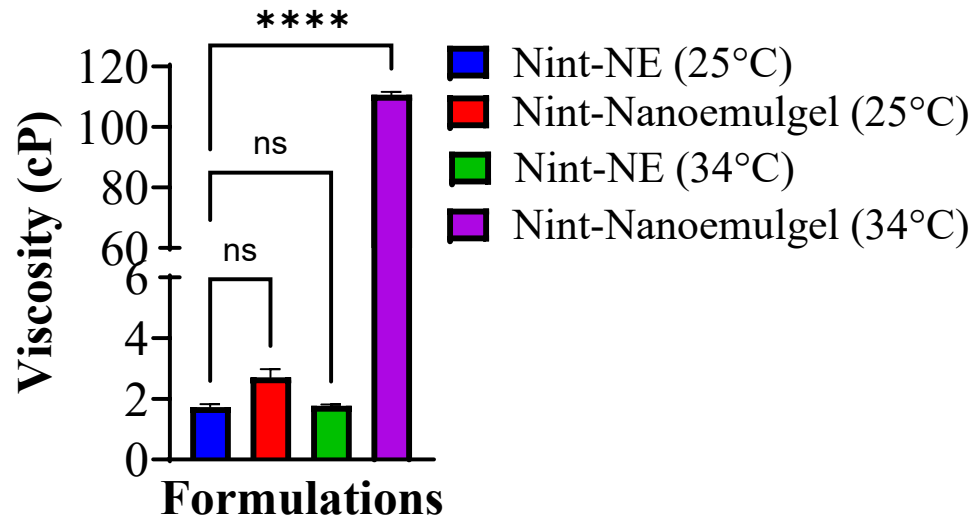
# Glioblastoma & Nintedanib

- 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

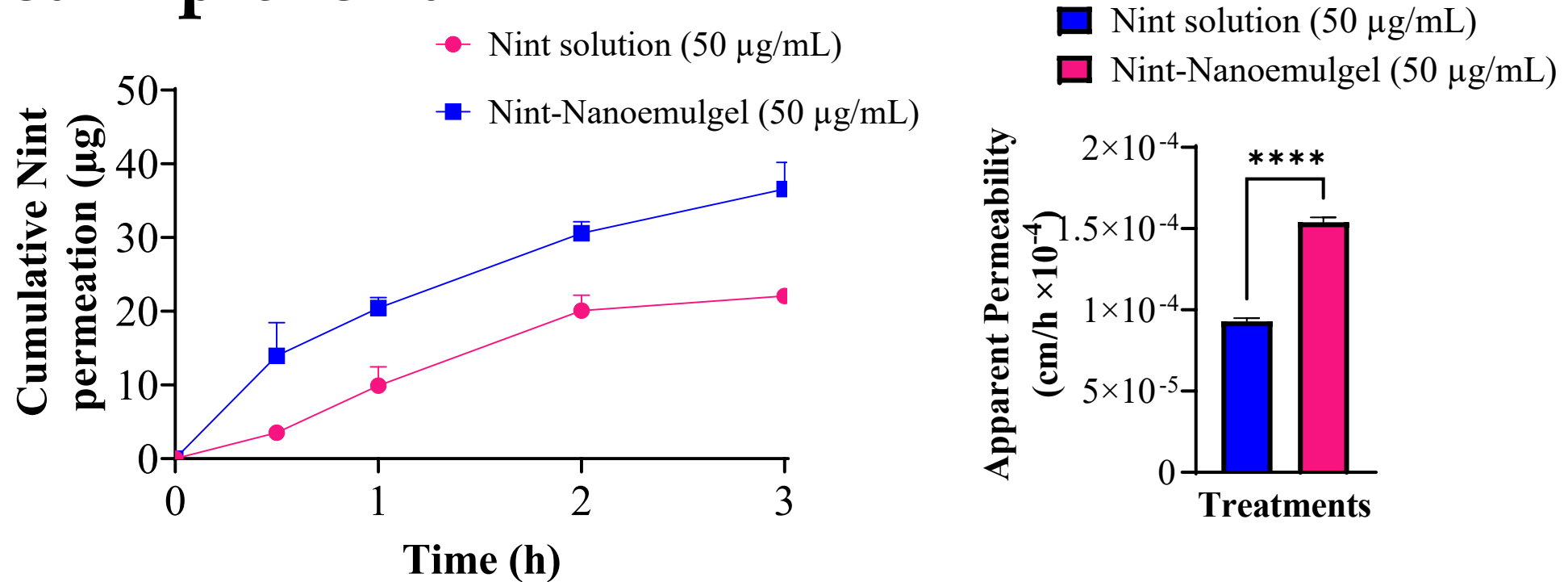


# In-situ Nanoemulgel of Nintedanib

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



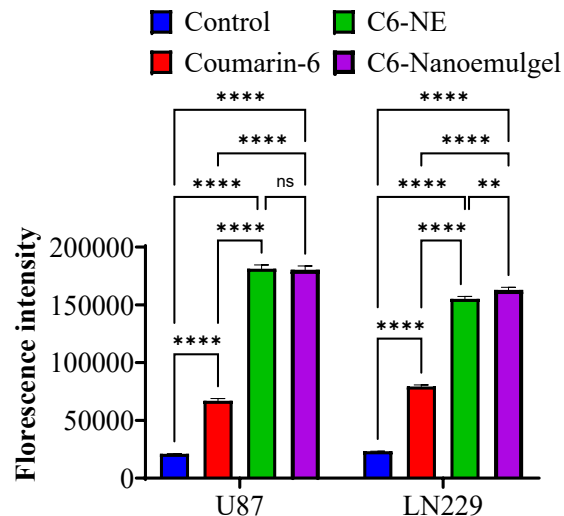
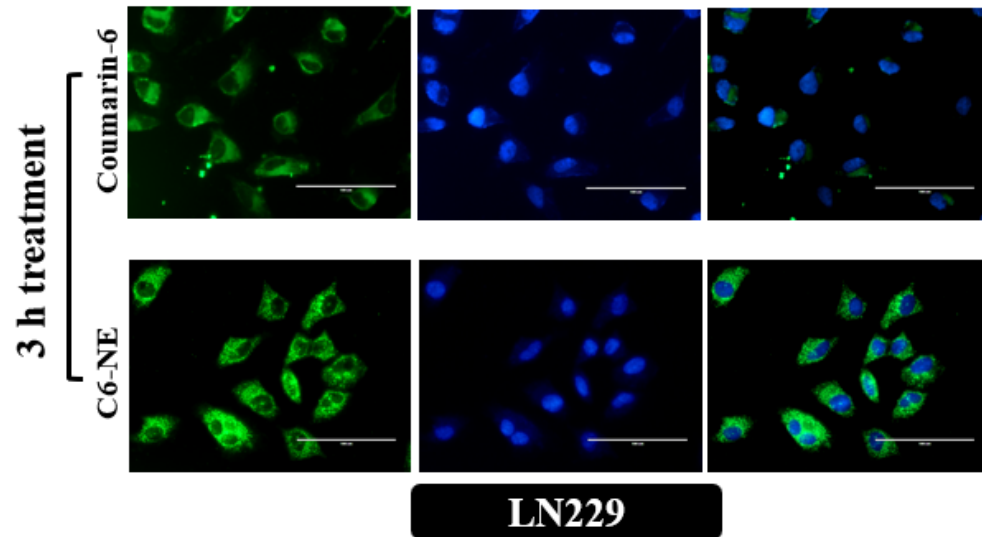
# Enhanced Permeation & Reduced Efflux across Nasal Epithelium



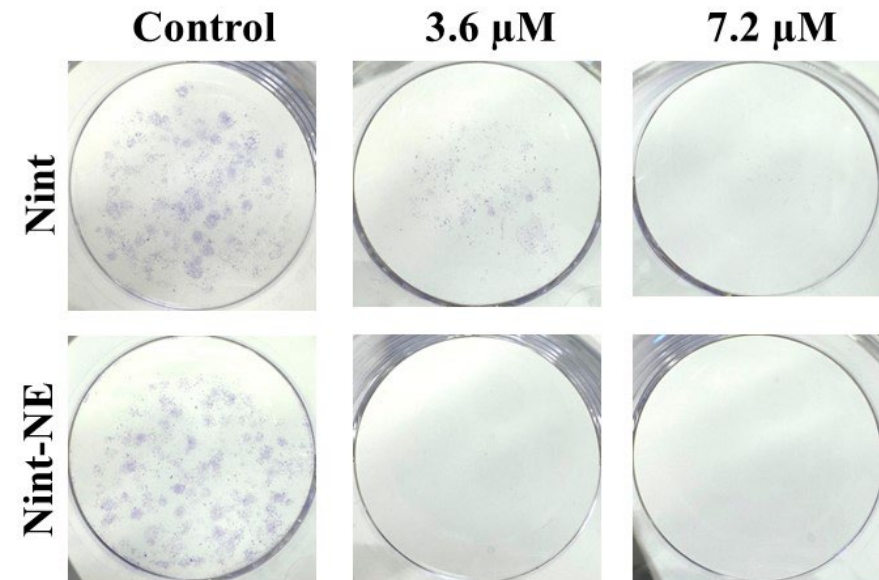
Formulation	$P_{app}$ (cm/h × 10 <sup>-5</sup> ) (A-B)	$P_{app}$ (cm/h × 10 <sup>-5</sup> ) (B-A)	Efflux ratio
Nint solution (50 ug/mL)	9.3×10 <sup>-5</sup>	1.9×10 <sup>-5</sup>	0.21
Nint-Nanoemulgel (50 ug/mL)	1.5×10 <sup>-4</sup>	1.4×10 <sup>-5</sup>	0.09

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.

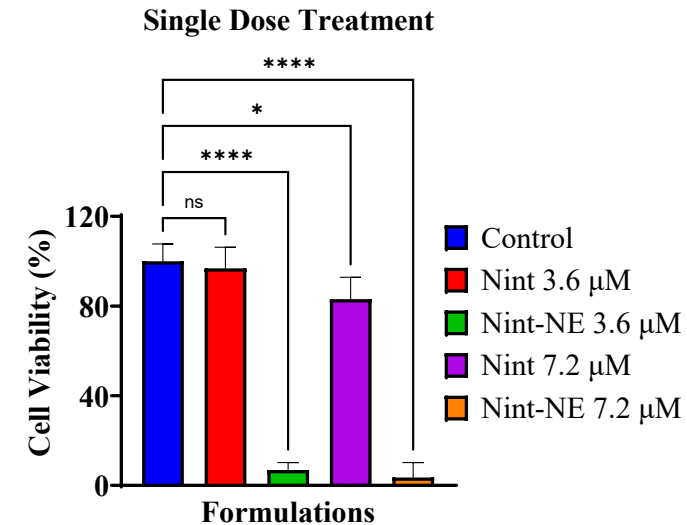
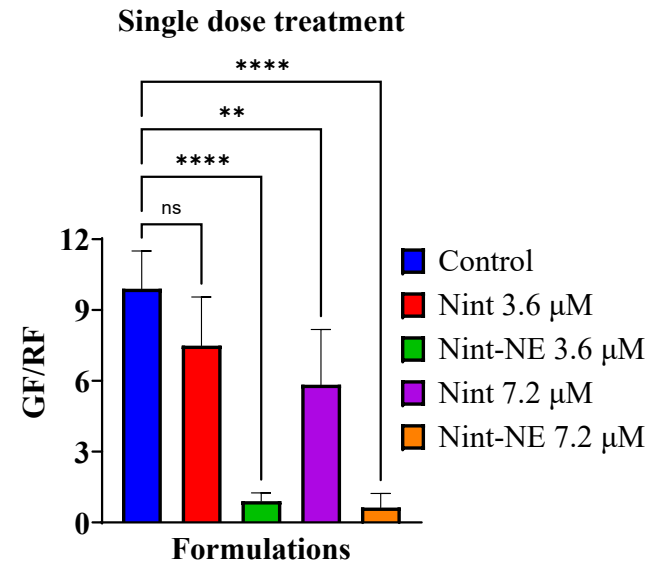
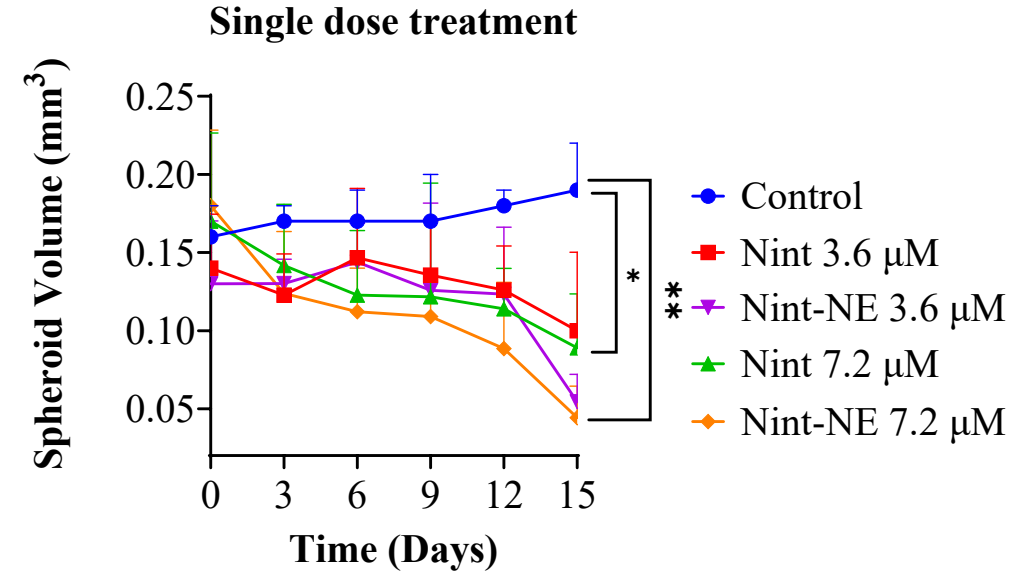
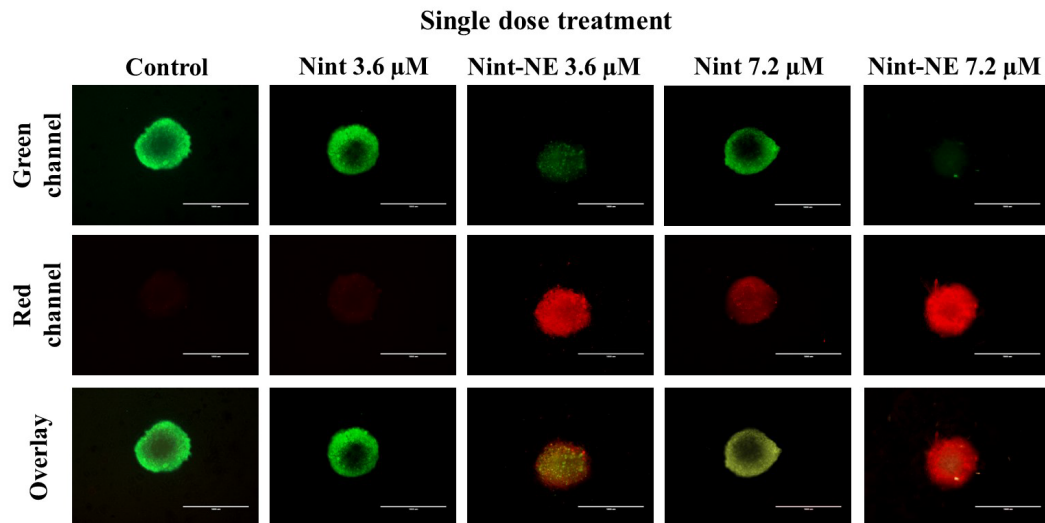
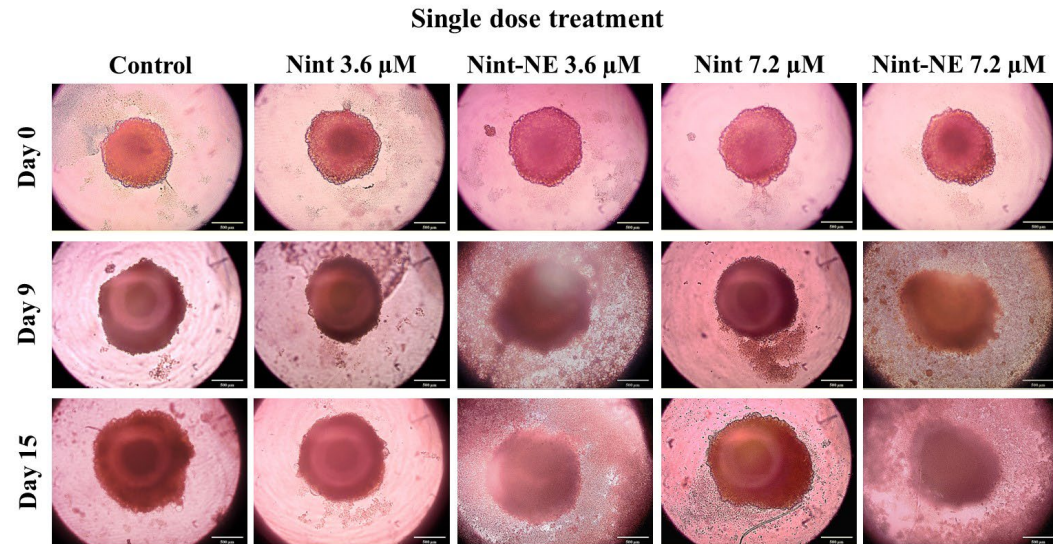
# Improved Cellular Uptake & Anticancer Properties of Nintedanib-loaded Nanoemulgel



Sr. No.	Formulations	IC <sub>50</sub> (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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UNIVERSITY**

College of Pharmacy  
and Health Sciences



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and Blood Institute



National Institute of  
Diabetes and Digestive  
and Kidney Diseases



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# *Thank You!!*