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Preparation of niosomes containing chloramphenicol sodium succinate and evaluation of their physicochemical and antimicrobial properties

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Objectives: Various systems such as microparticulate systems are utilized for intracellular chemotherapy. One type of these systems is niosomes which are categorized as vesicular systems and essentially composed of non-ionic surfactants and cholesterol. **Methods:** In this study non-ionic surfactant vesicles (niosomes) from three polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers, i.e. C₁₆EO₂ (Brij 52), C₁₈EO₂ (Brij 72), C₉₋₉EO₂ (Brij 92) and cholesterol encapsulating chloramphenicol sodium succinate (CMP) were prepared by film hydration method. In vitro characterization of niosomes including microscopical observation, size distribution measurement by laser light scattering method, release of CMP in phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.4 and Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) determination of free and entrapped antibiotic against *E.coli* were evaluated. Chloramphenicol concentration was determined by UV spectrophotometry at 276 nm. **Results:** Log-normal size distribution was observed for all prepared niosome formulations. In the presence of 40 molar percent of cholesterol the release of CMP was best fitted by Baker & Lonsdale model indicating a diffusion based release of antibiotic. In formulation containing 30 molar percent of cholesterol the erosion and dissolution based model (Hixson-Crowell) was best applicable. MIC of encapsulated CMP was less in vesicular systems in comparison with free drug. Morphological study of vesicles revealed different shape and size niosomes which were more as MLVs (Multi Lamellar Vesicles). Brij 92 containing niosomes had less stability, possibly due to liquid nature of this surfactant. **Conclusion:** Niosomes can be used for controlled release of chloramphenicol. However, although MIC of entrapped antibiotic is less than free one, more studies on in vivo and cell cultures such as mouse macrophages (J774) will be required in future studies.

Key words: Niosomes, Polyoxyethylene alkylether, Chloramphenicol sodium succinate, *E.coli*.

E.coli (Multi Lamellar Vesicles) MLV (Minimum Inhibitory Concentration) MIC (Hixson-Crowell) MIC (C₉₋₉EO₂) MIC (C₁₈EO₂) MIC (C₁₆EO₂) pH / UV (Baker & Lonsdale) MIC (J774) *E.coli*

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() () () Enoxacin ()
() () () Zidovudin (Leishmania)
() () () (HIV)

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() Bacopasaponin C () Amarogentin ()
() Harmine () Intracellular chemotherapy

() Lala Basu Subcellular

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Submicroscopic

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E.coli

() *Klebsiella pneumoniae*

Francisella tularensis

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(J774) Balb/c

(MAC) *Mycobacterium avium complex*

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B

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(C₉₋₉EO₂)

(C₁₈EO₂)

(C₁₆EO₂)

() Fluka

macrophage-based infections

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Merck

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(Niosomes)

Submicrone

(Encapsulation efficiency) : (pH /) ml
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 (°C) /
 ml
 ml / rpm
 ml (°C) (PBS)
 ml () UV
 = \ × / mg/ml
) ()
 (PBS) (MW- Cut Off 3500 D) (Sony)
 °C (Vesicle aggregation)
 ml (PBS) ml (Malvern Master-Sizer, UK)
 nm
 /
 :
 (°C)
 MIC (MIC)
 (PTCC = 1330) E.coli

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/ / /

(EE)

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MIC

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(Scheff Duncan) Post Hoc

P< /

() Bimodal

Desorption

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MIC

E.coli MIC (MLV)

± / (d_v)

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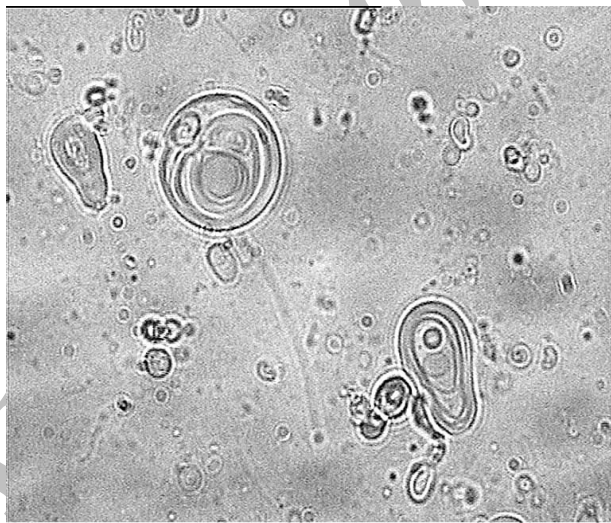
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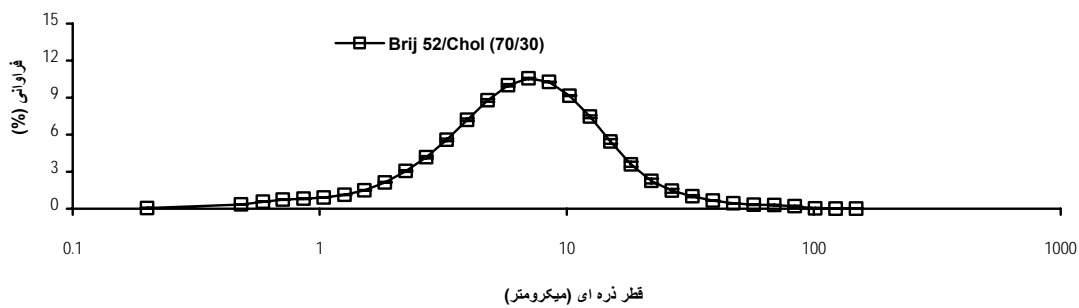
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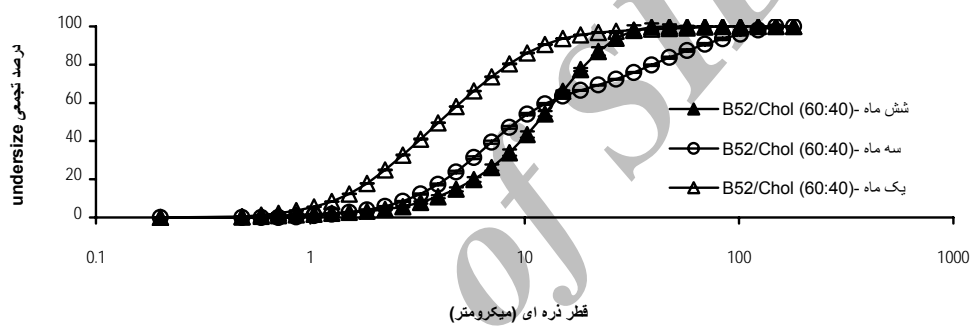
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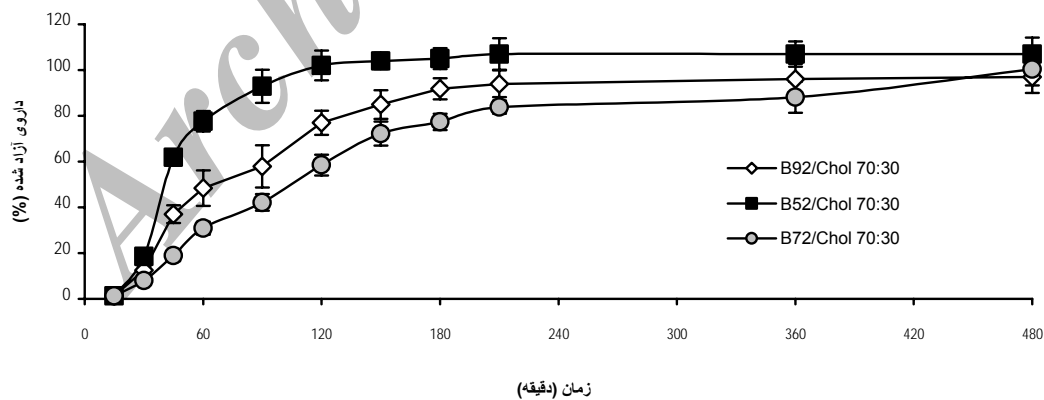
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(n= SD ±) . (°C) :



(n= SD ±) °C

PBS

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(r2)

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	mole% Brij 52/Chol		mole% Brij 72/Chol		mole% Brij 92/Chol	
	60:40	70:30	60:40	70:30	60:40	70:30
Baker & Lonsdale	/	/	/	/	/	/
Higuchi	/	/	/	/	/	/
Fick's first law	/	/	/	/	/	/
Zero order	/	/	/	/	/	/
Hixson-Crowell	/	/	/	/	/	/
First order	/	/	/	/	/	/

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Yoshioka

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Bisby

Calcein

Hixson-Crowell

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Calcein

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(J774)

MIC

(E.coli J774

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