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Abstract:

The identification of novel therapeutic agents using nanomedicine is critical in the fight against diabetes mellitus (DM). Cholic acid (CA) has shown potential in diabetes management, but its effectiveness is limited by poor solubility and stability. To overcome these challenges, CA was encapsulated in chitosan nanoparticles (CACNPs). The CACNPs had a negative zeta potential (ZP) of -13.6 ± 5.81 mV, which is an indication of good stability and potential for enhanced uptake by diseased cells. The average particle size (PS) measured by dynamic light scattering (DLS) was 169.8 ± 84.3 nm. The polydispersity index (PDI) was 0.220, indicating uniform particle size distribution. The drug loading capacity (DL%) of the CACNPs was $60.96 \pm 0.9\%$, whereas, the entrapment efficiency (EE%) was $69.19 \pm 1.02\%$. The MTT assay on 3T3-L1 cells revealed a concentration-dependent effect on cell viability, with an IC_{50} value of 766.0 ± 0.09 μ g/ml. Furthermore, CACNPs demonstrated dose-dependent enhancement of glucose uptake in differentiated adipocytes, while at 500 μ g/ml, they inhibited adipocyte differentiation, suggesting a potential role in adipogenesis inhibition. Quantitative PCR (qPCR) indicated positive modulation of glucose metabolism-related genes (PI3K, GLUT4, PPAR γ) upon treatment with CACNPs. These findings suggest that CACNPs could serve as a novel inhibitor of adipocyte differentiation and may influence key pathways in glucose metabolism, making them promising candidates for the management of DM.

Keywords: Cholic acid; Chitosan Nanoparticles; Diabetes mellitus; 3T3-L1; qPCR.

Introduction:

DM is an epidemic, which has gradually inclined over the past two decades with regard to causing mortality across China (Kharroubi and Darwish, 2015, Wang et al., 2022).

Critically, over the past decade, the median age has reduced with higher prevalence as a consequence of physical inactivity, elevated consumption of red meat and a considerable volume of population being obese (Wang et al., 2021). The global statistics is staggering with 451 million patients in 2017 which is projected to a mammoth 693 million in 2045.

Nanomedicine remains critical in the management of DM and in overall improvement or patient care, as several pilot-scale clinical studies have been conducted in humans. It is also used as a sensor for monitoring glucose levels and in development of vaccines for DM (Veisheh et al., 2015). CA is a bile acid that is secreted by liver using cholesterol and conjugated to glycine or taurine for assisting in the process of digestion. In this pursuit, chitosan nanoparticles (CNPs) have been used in administering drugs for DM as they pose high bioavailability *in vivo* with enhanced therapeutic efficacy for drugs they carry (Priyanka et al., 2022). Furthermore, chitosan as a polymer with muco-adhesive properties can aid in effective differentiating and protecting effects on pancreatic cells thereby causing a drop in glucose levels and improvement in lipid metabolism (El-Dakrouy et al., 2023). Since bile acids have been identified to possess beneficial effects in studies performed for managing DM, the present study was hypothesized at using CACNPs for decreasing triglyceride accumulation and improving glucose uptake and utilization. We believe that CA may possess anti-diabetic effects *in vitro* and this may be enhanced by controlled delivery using CNPs. Hence, we have tested our hypothesis by synthesizing CNPs and loading them with CA besides testing them for their anti-diabetic effects *in vitro* mechanistically. In this regard, in this research trial proposed *in vitro*, the beneficial effects of CACNPs on 3T3-L1 adipocytes will be studied adopting a mechanistic approach using real-time PCR internationally for the first time.

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2. **Materials and method:**

All chemicals used for the experiment were of analytical grade (SRL Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai, India). Chitosan powder sourced from shrimp shells was purchased with an appearance of white to pale yellow, with solubility in 1% acetic acid, degree of deacetylation of 90% and a viscosity of 150 - 500 m.Pas at 20 °C. Sodium Tripolyphosphate Anhydrous (sTPP) (57 - 59% and pH 9.1 - 10.1) and CA (98%) were purchased in extrapure form.

2.1. Preparation and characterization of CACNPs:

Chitosan powder (2 mg/mL) was dissolved in 2% glacial acetic acid (prepared with normal saline (0.9% w/v)) and 50 mM NaCl and stirred for 1 hr at 350 rpm. Later, CA was added (2 mg/mL) and stirred again for 1 hr. Subsequently, sTPP solution (2 mg/mL) was added at 2:1 ratio of chitosan solution:sTPP and stirred for another 1 hr. All chemicals were used for synthesis in powder form. The final solution was centrifuged at 10000 rpm for 15 mins and a pellet obtained with CACNPs was washed several times with normal saline (0.9% w/v). The same method was followed for preparation of CNPs without CA (pCNPs) (Calvo et al., 1997, Siva et al., 2022). The UV-vis analysis of CACNPs was performed using LABMAN Single Beam UV-Vis Spectrophotometer (LMSP-UV1200). PS and PDI was calculated using Particulate Systems model Nano Plus instrument. ZP was measured using Zetasizer Nano ZS, Malvern Panalytical, Malvern, UK. The morphology was measured using JEM-2100 Plus TEM, JEOL Ltd., Japan. All these physicochemical analyses of CACNPs were conducted across different laboratories in India.

2.2. *In vitro* drug loading and release assay:

2.2.1. Drug loading efficacy:

The extent of unconjugated CA was calculated from the supernatant by analyzing its λ -max value (802 nm) and consequent absorbance values. The calibration curve was derived

to determine the concentration of CA. The EE% and DL% was determined using the following formulae:

$$EE \% = \frac{(\text{Amount of drug incorporated}) - (\text{Amount of free drug})}{(\text{Amount of drug incorporated})} \times 100$$

$$DL \% = \frac{\text{Total amount of drug incorporated in the nanoparticles}}{\text{Total weight of nanoparticles}} \times 100$$

2.2.2. Drug release assay:

The *in vitro* drug release assay used dialysis membrane sacs, with CACNPs prepared as before, utilizing 2 mg/mL CA as the drug and normal saline as the medium. After centrifugation, the pellet and supernatant were separated. Supernatant absorbance measured at 802 nm. The pellet was placed in dialysis bags, stirred at 180 rpm and room temperature. Supernatant samples were collected at several intervals till 24 hrs. Calibration curves were used to assess drug release (Kasthuri and Rajendiran, 2009). The drug release assay was conducted with the medium volume of 37.5 ml (25 ml of chitosan solution and 12.5 ml of sTPP solution in the ratio of 2:1), at room temperature with 2.5 ml of the final pellet (containing the CACNPs) in the dialysis bag. As per the drug released in the supernatant (44.868%) at the end of synthesis, the volume of drug in the final pellet was 1.102 mg/mL (55.132%).

2.3. Cell culture and MTT assay for biocompatibility:

The embryonic fibroblast cell line (3T3-L1) was used for cell culture and standard MTT assay. 96 well plates were loaded with the cells at 1×10^4 cells/well in DMEM media. Standard antibiotics and nutrients were provided and incubated at 37°C with 5% CO₂. The cells were treated with different concentrations of CACNPs (100 - 500 µg/mL) and incubated for 24 hrs. Later, the medium was aspirated; MTT was added and incubated under standard

conditions for 4 hrs. Now, MTT was discarded and the absorbance was read at 570 nm (Florento et al., 2012).

2.4. Adipocyte differentiation and oil red staining:

3T3-L1 preadipocytes were seeded at 3×10^4 cells/well and incubated at 37 °C with 5% CO₂. After 24 hrs, the cells were transferred to DMEM containing 10% FBS, 0.5 mM of DMI (3-isobutyl-1-methyl xanthine), 1 μM dexamethasone and 1.7 μM insulin and incubated at 37 °C with 5% CO₂ for two days. Further, DMEM was loaded with CACNPs, 10% FBS and 1.7 μM insulin and incubated for two days. Further, DMEM medium with 10% FBS containing CACNPs (500 μg/mL) was supplemented every two days for eight days. Later, the lipid content was analyzed using oil red staining. The cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde for 60 mins. The cells were stained well along with 0.3% Oil-Red-O in 60% isopropanol for 60 mins, picturized using Optika CCD camera, the stain was eluted and analyzed at 490 nm using LMSP-UV1200 spectrophotometer (Balakrishnan et al., 2018).

2.5. Adipocyte differentiation and glucose uptake study:

3T3-L1 pre-adipocytes were seeded at 3×10^4 cells/well and after 24 hrs of standard culture condition. The growth media was shifted to DMEM containing 10% FBS, 0.5 mM of DMI (3-isobutyl-1-methyl xanthine), 1 μM dexamethasone and 1.7 μM insulin. After incubating for 2 days, the post-differentiation media was added with CACNPs (250 and 500 μg/mL). Glucose uptake assay was performed using 4-aminoantipyrine and N-ethyl-N-sulfopropyl- M-toluidine as the substrates and GOPOD as the enzyme after durations of 12 and 22 hrs. Residual glucose was measured at 350 nm using the UV-Vis spectrophotometer (LMSP-UV1200). The percentage of glucose was obtained as follows:

$$\text{Glucose uptake rate (\%)} = [1 - A2/A1] \times 100$$

Where, A1 is the absorbance of the mixed-glucose, DMEM-supplemented control, and A2 is the absorbance of the sample group (Chen et al., 2023).

2.6. RNA isolation and quantitative PCR:

qPCR was conducted using Rotor-Gene Q 2PLEX HRM Real-Time PCR system (Qiagen) using 2(-Delta Delta C(T)) method. total RNA was extracted using TRIzol reagent (Ambion, USA). Reverse transcription was performed using PrimeScript™ 1st strand cDNA Synthesis Kit (TAKARA BIO INC). The reaction conditions were maintained at 3 µg of total RNA samples, 1 µL of Oligo dT Primer (50 µM), 1 µL of dNTP Mixture (10 mM each), 4 µL of 5X PrimeScript Buffer, 0.5 µL of RNase Inhibitor (40 U/µl), 1 µl of PrimeScript RTase (200 U/µl) and were mixed with 20 µL of DEPC treated water. The thermal profile was 42 °C for 60 mins and termination of the reaction at 95 °C for 5 mins and SYBR® Select Master Mix (Applied Biosystems) was used. The amplification protocol involved enzyme activation at 50 °C for 2 mins, denaturation at 95 °C for 2 mins, followed by 40 cycles at 95 °C for 15 secs and 60 °C for 60 secs (Kumar et al., 2019).

2.7. Hemocompatibility assay:

Freshly drawn blood samples from sheep were collected and the RBCs were separated by centrifugation at 3000 rpm for 5 mins. The supernatant was aspirated, the RBCs were washed using PBS and centrifuged again under the same conditions until it turned clear. The pellet was then diluted to 1:100 using PBS and 1% erythrocyte solution was treated with CACNPs. 10% Triton X-100 was used as a control. The mixture was incubated 37 °C for 60 mins and centrifuged as above. The final supernatant was collected and the absorbance was read at 450 nm using an ELISA reader (Jiang et al., 2023). The haemolytic activity was assessed using the formula:

Haemolysis ratio = $(\text{OD}(\text{test}) - \text{OD}(\text{negative control})) / (\text{OD}(\text{positive control}) - \text{OD}(\text{negative control})) \times 100\%$.

3. Results:

3.1. Characterization of CACNPs:

According to the UV-Vis analysis, the CACNPs showed an absorption maximum at 350 nm in comparison to 310 nm for CNPs with no drug (pCNPs) and 380 nm for CA (Figure 1). The pCNPs had a ZP of $+12.4 \pm 3.62$ mV, whereas, the ZP of CACNPs was -13.6 ± 5.81 mV. Pertaining to stability, the CACNPs showed the above mentioned ZP values after one month of preparation. After a period of six months, the zeta potential value was -1.60 ± 2.91 mV. The stability study was the same as for measuring the ZP of pCNPs and CACNPs. Yet, the CACNPs were stored at the temperature of 4 °C and humidity of 30 to 50% and ZP was measured post-storage at the mentioned conditions after 6 months (Figure 2). The particle size of CACNPs was 169.8 ± 84.3 nm, whereas, the PDI was 0.220 (Figure 3). As per TEM analysis, the CACNPs were predominantly spheres and cubes with an average particle size of 32.35 nm (Figure 4).

3.2. ⁶ *In vitro* drug loading and drug release assay:

The EE% and DL% of CACNPs was $69.19 \pm 1.02\%$ and $60.96 \pm 0.9\%$. Approximately 45% of CA was released as the free drug before conducting the drug release study. According to the drug release, an initial 'burst release' was observed at pH 5.5, the point from which there was a sustained release of the bile salt at 24 hrs. The drug release at different time points at pH 5.5 and 7.4 are 67.56% and 9.73% (1 hr), 74.15% and 15.59% (2 hrs), 79.27% and 20.71% (3 hrs), 81.47% and 26.57% (4 hrs), 81.47% and 30.22% (5 hrs) and 82.93% and 39.01% (24 hrs). The rapid drug release at pH 5.5 (7.5-fold at 1 hr and 2-fold after 24 hrs) compared to physiological pH 7.4 could mean that the drug release was due to

polymer erosion. The standard curve for CA and the drug release profile are presented in Figure 5.

3.3. Cytotoxicity and biocompatibility testing on 3T3-L1 cell line:

The cytotoxicity of the CACNPs was assessed using the MTT (3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide) assay, a widely accepted colorimetric method for determining cell viability and metabolic activity. The raw data obtained from the MTT assay were converted to the percentage of cell viability, and the mean, standard deviation, and standard error were calculated for each tested concentration. The results revealed a concentration-dependent effect of the CACNPs on cell viability. At the highest tested concentration of 500 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, the cell viability was slightly reduced to $95.07 \pm 2.31\%$ indicating mild or very limited cytotoxicity. However, at lower concentrations (400 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, 300 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, 200 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, and 100 $\mu\text{g/ml}$), the cell viability remained high, ranging from $98.59 \pm 0.54\%$ to $99.65 \pm 0.54\%$ suggesting that the compound did not exert significant cytotoxic effects at these concentrations (Table 1A). Whereas, the negative control, representing untreated cells, exhibited a normal cell viability of 100%, confirming the reliability of the experimental procedures. The positive control, known to induce cytotoxicity, showed a substantially decreased cell viability of 58.10% (Figure 6A (I)). Further the IC_{50} value was measured from % Inhibition vs Concentration graph, which was found to be $766.0 \pm 0.09 \mu\text{g/ml}$ (Figure 6A (II)). The microscopic observations are presented in (Figure 6B).

3.4. Differentiation of 3T3-L1 preadipocytes to adipocytes, treatment and glucose uptake study:

The glucose uptake values obtained for the undifferentiated and differentiated control groups at 12 hrs and 22 hrs were consistent (Table 1B and Table 1C). CACNPs at 250 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ resulted in a reduced OD of 0.311 ± 0.01 compared to the undifferentiated control group.

Similarly, exposure to CACNPs at 500 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ further decreased the OD to 0.273 ± 0.02 . The control group, which did not get exposed to CACNPs, exhibited a higher OD value of 0.446 ± 0.03 (Table 1B). At 12 hrs, glucose uptake in undifferentiated and differentiated control groups was approximately 23.33% and 25.33%, respectively. However, at 22 hrs, the percentage of glucose uptake in the differentiated control group increased to approximately 49.63%. Interestingly, treatment with CACNPs at 250 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ led to a slight increase in glucose uptake (50.59%), while treatment with CACNPs at 500 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ resulted in a more substantial enhancement (55.63%) compared to the differentiated control. However, CACNPs treatment exhibited a dose-dependent effect on glucose uptake in differentiated adipocytes at 22 hrs, with higher concentrations (500 $\mu\text{g/ml}$) (Table 1C, Figure 7).

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3.5. Adipocyte differentiation and oil red staining:

Adipocyte differentiation was induced in 3T3-L1 preadipocytes following the protocol of Balakrishnan *et al.*, (Balakrishnan *et al.*, 2018). The differentiated control group showed a significant increase in intracellular lipid content (0.403 ± 0.026 absorbance at 490 nm, (mean = 0.378)) compared to the undifferentiated control group (0.127 ± 0.012 absorbance at 490 nm, (mean = 0.116)), confirming successful induction of adipocyte differentiation. Further, when the effect of CACNPs (500 $\mu\text{g/ml}$) on adipocyte differentiation was assessed, there was an increase intracellular lipid content (0.436 ± 0.006 absorbance at 490 nm) compared to the differentiated control group (Figure 8A). The lipid accumulation on seeded 3T3-L1 cells were further visualized at 20X magnification, which in turn supports the data by red staining of lipid droplets in the cytoplasm of differentiated and CACNPs-induced cells (Figure 8B).

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3.6. qPCR for identification of insulin signalling:

In our investigation, we assessed the impact of CACNPs on the PI3K, GLUT4, and PPAR γ mRNA expression levels in the 3T3L1 cell line, which are intricately linked to glucose metabolism in adipose tissues. The findings demonstrated a positive modulation in the expression of all three proteins following the introduction of CACNPs. Notably, Glut-4, a crucial indicator of diabetes within cells, exhibited a remarkable overexpression of up to 0.5 fold in the presence of CACNPs compared to differentiated cells, emphasizing the potential positive influence of CACNPs on insulin-dependent glucose transport. PPAR isoforms, particularly PPAR γ , known for their diverse effects on cell growth, differentiation, and metabolism, exhibited increased expression in CACNPs-treated cell lines compared to both differentiated and undifferentiated control cells. The expressions of these genes are depicted in Figure 9A.

3.7. Hemocompatibility assay:

The treatment of CACNPs showed no hemolytic effects (1.58%) even at the maximum tested dose of 500 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ in comparison to the 100% lytic effect of Triton X 100 (10%) (Figure 9B).

4. Discussion:

This study aims to explore CACNPs' physicochemical features, drug loading efficiency, biocompatibility, and effects on 3T3-L1 pre-adipocyte differentiation and glucose metabolism.

The changes in absorption maximum and the respective shift in peaks of CA, pCNPs and CACNPs at 380 nm (characteristic for CA), 310 nm (characteristic for CNPs) and 350 nm could be possibly attributed to the encapsulation of the CNPs with a drug (CA in this case) (Ganesan et al., 2022). The change in charge of the drug-loaded CNPs from positive to negative implies a drug-induced surface modification. Drug-entrapped CNPs are negatively

charged, while unloaded ones are positively charged (Riezk et al., 2020). Consistent with this interpretation, the pCNPs in our report had a ZP of $+12.4 \pm 3.62$ mV, whereas, the CACNPs had a ZP of -13.6 ± 5.81 mV. Also, it is important that nanomaterials with ZP values between -10 and +10 mV are neutral, while those between -30 and +30 mV are substantially anionic and cationic (Clogston and Patri, 2011). The results show that pCNPs are cationic due to chitosan, while CACNPs are anionic due to the formulation being entrapped with the bile component CA (Singh and Chauhan, 2022). ZP of CACNPs was stable after one month of preparation. However, the six-month zeta potential drop (-1.60 mV) may imply decline in stability. Since the ZP in this region indicates very low or no stability, storage and use over time of CACNPs must be explored by further studies (Liu et al., 2022). The PDI showed that CACNPs were moderately polydisperse and the average size below 200 nm allows them to extravasate circulation and gets internalized into target cells by clathrin mediated endocytosis (Mazumdar et al., 2021). The mean PS as per TEM was 32.35 nm. TEM detects PS locally, while DLS measures light intensity over the study area. Thus, biological fluid research will benefit from PS analysis by DLS (Kaasalainen et al., 2017).

The EE% and DL% of CACNPs at $69.19 \pm 1.02\%$ and $60.96 \pm 0.9\%$ proved the reliability and efficiency of the experimental setup (Thanawuth et al., 2023). Fast, continuous medication delivery at 24 hrs was observed to be 82.93% of the drug at lysosomal pH 5.5, whereas, a comparatively sustained release of 39.01% was observed at physiological pH 7.4. The drug's surface attachment, production method, polymer breakdown due to chain breaking and gradual polymer erosion, in addition to drug-carrier interface contact, which releases much cargo, may cause rapid initial release (Nallamuthu et al., 2015). Surface-associated drug-CNPs connection may enhance the rapid release. The second reason may be chain scission polymer degradation. Final reason may be polymer erosion, which loses bulk cargo (Fu and Kao, 2010). The enhanced entrapment of CACNPs may be due to anionic bile

components' interaction with cationic compounds like chitosan (Pavlović et al., 2018). CNPs-based drug delivery systems with similar drug concentrations have exhibited consistent and slow release over 24 hrs (Dahiya et al., 2023, Surendran and Palei, 2022).

The examination into cytotoxicity, which was carried out using the MTT test, provided valuable insights into the biocompatibility of CACNPs, which is an essential component for the potential uses of these nanomaterials in the field of medicine (Li et al., 2012). The MTT test confirmed CACNPs' biocompatibility, which is significant for medicine (Larsson et al., 2020). The intricate link between concentration of CACNPs and cell health must be examined since concentration of a drug affects cell viability. At the highest dose, cell viability decreased somewhat, indicating mild cytotoxicity. Lower doses retain cell viability, indicating limited cytotoxicity. Concentration-dependent patterns suggest therapeutic windows for CACNPs. Though biocompatible, excessive doses can be harmful. Besides IC_{50} data, negative and positive controls demonstrate the assay's sensitivity and specificity (Berrouet et al., 2020). Microscopic assays demonstrate cytocompatibility of the CACNPs.

The impact of CACNPs on 3T3-L1 pre-adipocyte glucose absorption and development was dose-dependent, with a significant decrease at 500 $\mu\text{g/ml}$. At 250 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, CACNPs slightly improved glucose uptake, while at 500 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, differentiated adipocytes dramatically increased glucose absorption after 22 hrs. The undifferentiated and differentiated control groups showed constant optical density (OD), showing the experimental design is reliable for adipocyte differentiation. CACNP therapy reduced optical density (OD), indicating early adipogenesis and adipocyte differentiation suppression. The dosage-dependent association between OD values and glucose absorption showed that CACNP concentration is essential to adipocyte function. Increased glucose absorption at 500 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ indicates CACNPs can boost glucose metabolism in mature fat cells. These findings show a complex relationship between CACNPs and adipocyte physiology. CACNPs restrict

early differentiation but promote glucose absorption, which may affect adipocyte growth and function (Vishwanath et al., 2013).

The effects of CACNPs were next investigated on 3T3-L1 preadipocyte adipocyte differentiation. Comparing the differentiated control group's intracellular lipid level to the non-differentiated group has proved differentiation's efficacy. The differentiated control group had excessive intracellular lipids. The absorbance rate of control differed significantly from test absorbance, indicating adipocyte differentiation. A follow-up study examined the effect of 500 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ CACNPs on adipocyte differentiation. Contrary to expectations, CACNPs-treated cells had higher lipids. The unanticipated increase in lipid accumulation shows that CACNPs inhibit 3T3-L1 preadipocyte development. Further seeded 3T3-L1 cells were examined at 20x magnification for lipid buildup and found that differentiated grown cells had red lipid droplets in their cytoplasm, supporting the concept that they probably promoted positive adipogenesis (Majka et al., 2014).

Gene expression experiments showed that 3T3L1 cell line PI3K, GLUT4, and PPAR γ mRNA levels directly affect adipose tissue glucose metabolism. Results showed that CACNPs enhanced the expressions of all three genes. PI3K improves adipose tissue insulin signalling (Nelson et al., 2014). PPAR isoforms have been found to affect human processes like cell growth, differentiation, development, metabolism, and cancer, making them therapeutic targets. High amounts of PPAR in regions with high mitochondrial fatty acid oxidation control genes involved in lipoprotein metabolism, resulting in enhanced HDL (Grimaldi et al., 2010). Corresponding results from our study also revealed the increased expression of PPAR γ in CACNPs added cell lines when compared to differentiated and undifferentiated control cells.

Hemocompatibility assay is a critical and significant tool for analyzing the effects of a medical component when it is intended to be used for interacting with blood or its

constituents (Nalezinková, 2020). In the current study, the physicochemical properties of nanomaterials define the way they interact with blood, cells and tissues which is deemed to be their hemocompatibility which was obvious from our results that showed less than 2% lysis which is a non-hemolytic profile (Malehmir et al., 2023).

5. Conclusions:

The analysis of CACNPs demonstrated their promising potential as therapeutic agents. The nanoparticles exhibited favorable properties such as a small particle size and a low PDI, supporting passive targeting of diseased cells. However, the reduction in zeta potential after six months suggests a need for further optimization to enhance long-term stability. Additionally, CACNPs positively impacted glucose uptake in differentiated adipocytes, and qPCR analysis revealed the modulation of key genes involved in glucose metabolism. In addition, the CACNPs presented excellent hemocompatibility and biocompatibility. The overall biocompatibility of CACNPs reinforce their suitability for further investigation suggesting them as promising candidates for future research in context of glucose metabolism.

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