

Microemulsions vs chitosan derivative-coated microemulsions for dermal delivery of 8-methoxypsoralen

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Background: 8-methoxypsoralen (8-MOP) is one of the most commonly utilized drugs in psoralen-ultraviolet A therapy for treatment of vitiligo. However, poor skin retention and systemic side effects limit the clinical application of 8-MOP.

Methods: Microemulsions (MEs) and chitosan derivative-coated 8-MOP MEs were developed and compared for dermal delivery of 8-MOP. Ex vivo skin retention/permeation study was performed to select the ME formulation with the highest retention:permeation ratio. Four different chitosan-coated MEs were prepared and compared with the ME formulation for their ability to distribute 8-MOP in the skin.

Results: Among various ME formulations developed, a formulation containing 2.9% ethyl oleate, 17.2% Cromophor EL35, 8.6% ethanol and 71.3% water showed the highest ex vivo skin retention:permeation ratio (1.98). Of four chitosan-coated MEs prepared, carboxymethyl chitosan-coated MEs (CC-MEs) and hydroxypropyl chitosan-coated MEs (HC-MEs) showed higher ex vivo skin retention:permeation ratio (1.46 and 1.84), and were selected for in vivo pharmacokinetic study. AUC_{skin} (0–12 h) for 8-MOP MEs ($4578.56 \text{ h}\cdot\text{ng}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$) was higher than HC-MEs ($3422.47 \text{ h}\cdot\text{ng}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$), CC-MEs ($2808.51 \text{ h}\cdot\text{ng}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$) and tincture ($1500.16 \text{ h}\cdot\text{ng}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$). Also, AUC_{plasma} (0–12 h) for MEs ($39.35\pm 13.90 \text{ h}\cdot\text{ng}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$) was significantly lower than HC-MEs ($66.32 \text{ h}\cdot\text{ng}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$), CC-MEs ($59.70 \text{ h}\cdot\text{ng}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$) and tincture ($73.02 \text{ h}\cdot\text{ng}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$).

Conclusion: These combined results suggested that the MEs developed could be a promising and safe alternative for targeted skin delivery of 8-MOP.

Keywords: 8-methoxypsoralen, microemulsion, chitosan-coated microemulsion, ex vivo permeation, microdialysis, pharmacokinetics

Background

Vitiligo is a skin disease of spontaneous hypopigmentation characterized by white patches on different areas of the body.^{1,2} Vitiligo is caused by skin- and hair-follicle melanin depigmentation, but the pathogenesis remains unclear.³ About 1%–2% of people are affected by vitiligo globally, with no predilection for age, sex, or race.⁴ This disease is easy to diagnose, but few treatments are available, and patient quality of life is often been negatively affected.⁵

Photochemotherapy using psoralen or its derivatives plus ultraviolet A is an effective treatment for vitiligo, and has been approved by the US Food and Drug Administration and regulatory agencies in European countries.⁶ 8-Methoxypsoralen (8-MOP) is one of the most commonly utilized drugs in psoralen–ultraviolet A therapy.^{7,8} 8-MOP may activate tyrosinase in the horny layer of the skin, promoting melanin synthesis and facilitating the proliferation and migration of melanocytes.⁹ 8-MOP

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may also stimulate keratinocytes to release inflammatory mediators that could enhance melanocyte function and serve as melanocyte growth-stimulating factors.¹⁰

Traditional topical 8-MOP formulations, such as solutions,¹¹ creams,¹² and tinctures,¹³ are efficacious; however, significant systemic side effects, including pain, pruritus, vesicular erythema, severe phototoxic erythema, hepatic toxicity, and renal toxicity, limit its usage.¹⁴ Studies have shown that the target of 8-MOP therapeutic treatment of vitiligo is the epidermis.^{15,16} Therefore, enhanced skin targeting and reduced skin permeation of 8-MOP are warranted for improving therapeutic efficacy and avoiding its potential side effects. Also, high concentration of 8-MOP in the skin helps to reduce the dose of ultraviolet A radiation exposure and associated side effects.¹⁷

Microemulsions (MEs) are thermodynamically stable isotropic systems with small particles (<100 nm).¹⁸ MEs can regulate the distribution of skin retention and transdermal absorption of encapsulated drug. Reports indicate that MEs can improve drug absorption in the skin, and they have been suggested as promising candidates for transdermal delivery.^{19–21} Chitosan-coated MEs, which have emerged as a novel carrier for transdermal delivery of chitosan and its derivatives, with high biocompatibility and low toxicity, may help to permeate the stratum corneum and open tight junctions in skin.²² The aim of this study was to enhance the retention of 8-MOP in the skin and reduce its entry to the bloodstream (skin permeation) using MEs and chitosan derivative-coated MEs as delivery vehicles.

Methods

Materials

8-MOP were purchased from Japharm (Nanjing, China). 8-MOP tincture (1 mg mL⁻¹ 8-MOP in ethanol-water) was purchased from Huapont Pharm (Chongqing, China). Isopropyl myristate, Cremophor EL35, and Cremophor RH40 were purchased from BASF (Ludwigshafen, Germany). Ethyl oleate, oleic acid, oleoyl macroglycerides (Labrafil M 1944 CS), and medium-chain triglycerides were obtained from Gattefossé (France). Polyoxyethylene stearate (Solutol) and polyethylene glycol 400 (PEG₄₀₀) were purchased from Sinopharm Chemical Reagent (Shanghai, China). Cabomer-940 was purchased from Shin-Etsu Chemical Japan. Lactate chitosan (LC), carboxymethyl chitosan (CC), acetic chitosan (AC), and hydroxypropyl chitosan (HC) were purchased from Sinopharm Chemical Reagent (Shanghai, China). 4,8,5'-Trimethylpsoralen (TMP) was purchased from Tauto Biotech (Shanghai, China). High-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC)-grade methanol and acetonitrile

were obtained from Tedia (Fairfield, OH, USA). Double-distilled water was used throughout the study. All other chemical reagents and solvents were of analytical grade.

Preparation of 8-MOP MEs

Ethanol and propylene glycol were chosen as cosurfactants for their good solubility of 8-MOP and mixed with Cremophor EL35, RH40, or Solutol at a weight ratio of 1:2 (K_M 2:1) to form mixtures (S_{mix}). Then, S_{mix} was added to ethyl oleate, oleic acid, Labrafil M 1944 CS, medium-chain triglycerides, or isopropyl myristate at weight ratios of 9:1, 8:2, 7:3, and 6:4, respectively. Double-distilled water was added dropwise to the oil and S_{mix} with magnetic stirring at ambient temperature. Therefore, a total of 120 different preparations were prepared and tested. After 2 weeks of storage at ambient temperature, ten drug-free preparations that successfully formulated MEs were included for drug loading. Then, the K_M values of the included MEs with good stability were changed to 3, 1.5, and 1. After 1 month of storage at ambient temperature, homogeneous, clear, and transparent formulations were chosen for preparation of MEs for loading 8-MOP. Drug-loaded MEs were prepared by adding 20 mg 8-MOP into 20 mL MEs with stirring at 25°C for 2 hours, followed by centrifugation at 13,000 rpm for 10 minutes. Supernatants were purified 8-MOP-loaded MEs and were stored in vials for 1 week at ambient temperature. Three formulations, which were homogeneous, clear, and transparent, were selected for further experiments.

Ex vivo skin retention/permeation study of 8-MOP MEs

The ex vivo skin-permeation study was carried out in accordance with the recommendations in the *Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals* and approved by the Animal Ethical Committee of the Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University. The permeability of three drug-loaded MEs was determined using a modified Franz-type diffusion cell (Pharmacopoeia Standard Instrument, Tianjin, China) fitted with excised porcine skin obtained from the abdomen of a healthy pig (10 kg).

The skin was mounted on the receptor compartment with the stratum corneum facing up into the donor compartment and the dermal side facing down into the receptor compartment. The donor cell was filled with 1 mL drug-loaded ME or 8-MOP tincture. The receptor compartment was filled with 17 mL physiological saline containing 30% PEG₄₀₀ v:v as the receptor phase and maintained at 37°C±1°C, with constant stirring at 200 rpm. The effective diffusion area was 1.77 cm². At predesignated time points (1, 2, 4, 6, 8,

12, and 24 hours), 400 μL receptor phase was removed and replaced with 400 μL fresh phase. Permeation was calculated:

$$Q_n = (C_n V + \sum C_i V_i) / S \quad (1)$$

where Q_n is the cumulative amount of 8-MOP at time t , C_n the concentration of 8-MOP in the receptor phase at point n , C_i the concentration of 8-MOP in the receptor phase at point i , V volume of the receptor phase, V_i removed volume of the receptor phase at point $n-1$, and S the effective diffusion area.

Following the *ex vivo* skin-permeation experiments, the amount of 8-MOP retained in the skin was determined by homogenization. After being washed three times with triple-distilled water, the skin was cut into small pieces and placed into a 5 mL volumetric flask containing 3 mL methanol. Sample extraction was performed by sonication for 30 minutes and diluting with methanol to an appropriate volume. The resulting solution was centrifuged at 13,000 rpm for 10 minutes. The supernatant was analyzed by HPLC, and 8-MOP retained in the skin calculated:

$$Q_{\text{skin}} = CV/m \quad (2)$$

where, Q_{skin} is the amount of 8-MOP retained in the skin at time t , C the concentration of 8-MOP in skin, V the volume of sample analyzed and m the weight of the skin samples.

The ME formulation with the highest retention:permeation ratio was selected for chitosan coating and *in vivo* evaluations.

Characterization of selected 8-MOP MEs

The ME formulation with the appropriate drug-loading capacity and highest drug retention:permeation ratio in *ex vivo* skin was subjected to physicochemical characterization.

Appearance and micromorphology of selected 8-MOP MEs

Visual inspection of 8-MOP ME appearance by transmission electron microscopy (TEM; JEM-1200EX; Jeol, Tokyo, Japan) was employed to visualize 8-MOP ME microstructure. 8-MOP MEs were placed in 4 mL Eppendorf tubes and diluted 20-fold. The diluent was dropped on a copper mesh covered with carbon film, and filter paper was used to absorb the excess liquid. After the diluent had been dried in air, the carbon film was placed under TEM to observe 8-MOP ME morphology.

Determination of physicochemical characterization of selected 8-MOP MEs

Mean droplet size, polydispersity index (PDI), and ζ -potential of the MEs were characterized using a laser

particle-size analyzer (Nano ZS90; Malvern). An appropriate 8-MOP ME volume was transferred into a 10 mL Eppendorf tube and diluted 50 times for detection at 25°C. pH values and electronic conductivity were evaluated with a DDS-11A digital conductivity meter (Leida, Shanghai, China).

Preliminary stability of selected 8-MOP MEs

The 8-MOP ME was stored at 25°C or 4°C for 60 months. Stability was evaluated by visual inspection, centrifugal stability, and physicochemical characterization on days 30 and 60.

Preparation of chitosan derivative-coated 8-MOP MEs

At a concentration of 0.75%, LC, CC, AC, and HC were used to replace the water phase in the selected formulation of 8-MOP MEs to formulate LC-coated 8-MOP MEs, CC-coated 8-MOP MEs, AC-coated 8-MOP MEs, and HC-coated 8-MOP MEs.

Characterization of chitosan derivative-coated 8-MOP MEs

Characterization of chitosan derivative-coated 8-MOP MEs was conducted the same as for the selected 8-MOP MEs, including TEM, droplet size, PDI, ζ -potential, pH, electronic conductivity, and maximum drug-loading capacity. For drug loading–capacity calculation, 100 μL MEs or chitosan derivative-coated MEs were diluted by adding methanol with sonication for 15 minutes, and the samples were analyzed by HPLC. Also, preliminary stability of selected chitosan derivative-coated 8-MOP MEs was evaluated.

Comparison of *ex vivo* skin permeation of 8-MOP MEs and chitosan derivative-coated 8-MOP MEs

Ex vivo skin-permeation experiments were conducted in the same fashion to compare skin retention and permeation of the 8-MOP in MEs and in chitosan derivative-coated ME formulations. Chitosan derivative-coated 8-MOP MEs with higher retention:permeation ratio were selected for *in vivo* microdialysis experiments.

HPLC analysis of *ex vivo* skin-permeation study samples

Receptor-phase samples were filtered through 0.22 μm polytetrafluoroethylene filters (Millipore) and then analyzed with a validated HPLC method. Skin samples were prepared as described in the *ex vivo* skin-permeation study. Receptor-phase samples and supernatant of skin samples were analyzed by HPLC using a Welchrom C_{18} column (5 μm , 4.6 \times 250 nm) with a methanol:water ratio of 58:42 v:v as the mobile phase.

Flow rate was fixed at 1 mL/min and ultraviolet-detection wavelength at $\lambda=249$ nm.

Microdialysis system

To test the in vivo skin-targeting efficacy of 8-MOP MEs and chitosan derivative-coated 8-MOP MEs, a microdialysis system was developed. CMA 30 linear microdialysis probes with a 6 kDa membrane cutoff and a dialysis membrane length of 10 mm were used (model 801,0460; CMA Microdialysis, Solna, Sweden). A microsyringe pump (CMA 102) was used to pump the perfusate at different constant flow rates, and microdialysate samples were collected in 0.6 mL amber polypropylene tubes (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA) using a CMA 170 automated collector system.

Pharmacokinetic study

In vitro recovery

The pharmacokinetic study on animals was carried out in accordance with the recommendations in the *Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals* and approved by the Animal Ethical Committee of the Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University. Both incremental and decremental methods were used to test in vitro microdialysis recovery. For the incremental method, the probe was sunk in three different concentrations of 8-MOP (5, 50, and 600 ng mL⁻¹) and isotonic PBS was perfused. For the decremental method, the probe was sunk in isotonic PBS and three different concentrations of 8-MOP (5, 50, and 600 ng mL⁻¹) were perfused. The perfusion flow rate was fixed at 1 μ L min⁻¹. After an equilibration period of 1 hour, microdialysates (60 μ L) were collected every hour for 5 hours. Collected samples were analyzed using a validated HPLC method. Relative recovery was obtained by the incremental method and relative loss by the decremental method.^{23,24}

In vivo recovery

Male Sprague Dawley rats (n=5) were anesthetized with 1% pentobarbital sodium (40 mg/kg), and a temperature-maintaining heating pad (37°C) was used to control body temperature. Abdominal fur was shaved from the dorsal area (3×3×0.2 cm). A CMA 30 dermal probe was inserted through the tip of the cannula and the introducer needle then retracted, leaving the dialysis membrane implanted in the dermal tissue of the ventral region. Three concentrations of 8-MOP (5, 50, and 600 ng mL⁻¹) solution were perfused. Perfusion, equilibration, and sample collection were performed as for in vitro recovery experiments.

Stability of in vivo recovery

For evaluation of stability of in vivo recovery, a moderate concentration of 8-MOP (50 ng mL⁻¹) was used.

Microdialysis parameters were the same, but samples were collected every hour for 12 hours.

Administration and microdialysis

A total of 24 male Sprague Dawley rats weighing 200–250 g were used for in vivo microdialysis study. The animals were housed in well-spaced ventilated cages and maintained on healthy diets. Prior to the studies, the animals were fasted for 12 hours. Animals were separated into three groups. Anesthetization and fur shaving were as previously described. Group 1 (n=6) received 0.1% 8-MOP tincture (0.7 mL), group 2 (n=6) 8-MOP MEs, and group 3 (n=6) and group 4 (n=6) received two selected chitosan derivative-coated ME formulations each. All formulations were applied to medical gauze and overlaid on exposed skin (3×3×0.22 cm) at an equivalent 8-MOP dose (0.7 μ g). Microdialysis conditions and sample collections were as previously described. Blood samples were collected from tail veins of rats at predetermined time intervals. After the last blood sampling, the hairless skin was excised and the formulation wiped off using medical alcohol. All procedures were carried out in accordance with the recommendations in the *Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals*. The protocol was approved by the ethics committee of the Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University.

UPLC-MS analysis of pharmacokinetic study samples

For microdialysate samples, 60 μ L of each sample was collected in a 1.5 mL Eppendorf tube, mixing with 30 μ L TMP (200 ng mL⁻¹) as internal standard. Then, ethyl acetate (600 μ L) was added, with vortexing for 5 minutes. Supernatant (550 μ L) was collected after centrifuging at 15,000 rpm for 10 minutes (10°C). After vacuum drying (37°C), the residual was dissolved with methanol (60 μ L) and analyzed by ultraperformance LC (UPLC) mass spectrometry (MS). For blood samples, sera were obtained by centrifuging samples at 5,000 rpm for 10 minutes. Serum (150 μ L) was mixed with 30 μ L TMP (200 ng mL⁻¹). Then, ethyl acetate (1,000 μ L) was added, with vortexing for 5 minutes. Supernatant (950 μ L) was collected after centrifugation at 15,000 rpm for 10 minutes (10°C). After vacuum drying (37°C), the residual was dissolved with methanol (60 μ L) and analyzed by UPLC-MS.

A UPLC-MS system equipped with an LC-20A workstation (Shimadzu, Kyoto, Japan) with quadrupole linear ion-trap MS (4,000 Q Trap; Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, USA). Chromatographic conditions were

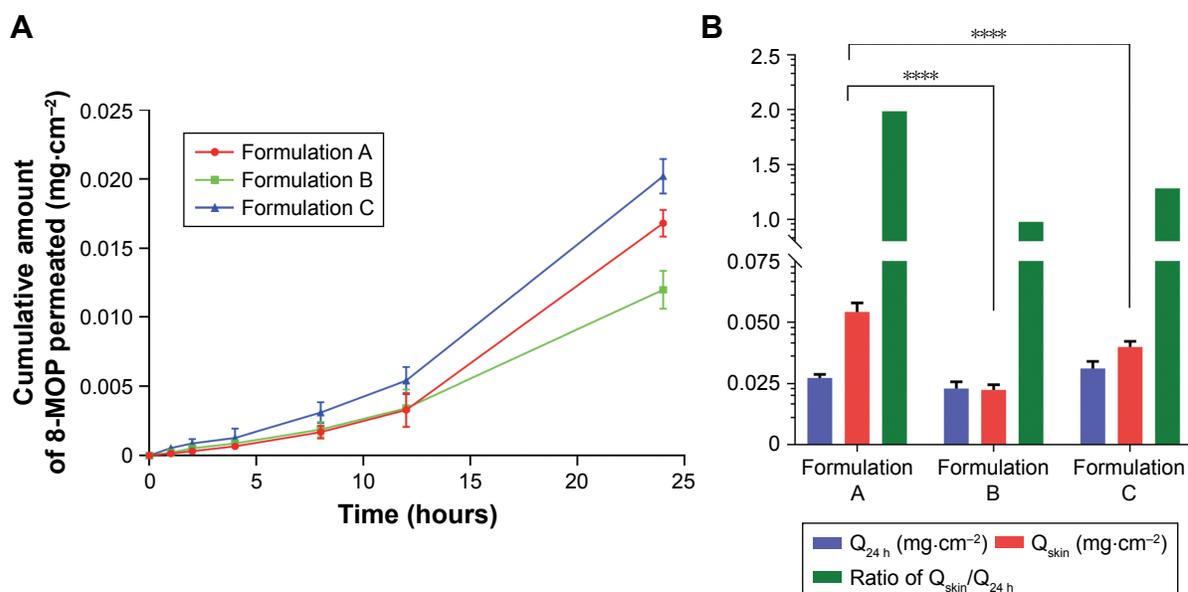


Figure 1 Ex vivo skin-permeation profile of the three ME formulations (n=6).

Notes: (A) Cumulative 12-hour 8-MOP permeation; (B) comparison of amount of 8-MOP retained and permeated in the skin and calculated retention:permeation ratio (**** $P < 0.0001$). Formulation A showed a significant higher amount of 8-MOP retained in the skin than formulation B and C, formulation A also showed the highest ratio of retention/permeation.

Abbreviations: ME, microemulsion; MOP, methoxypsoralen.

Xtimate XB-C8 column (2.1×30 mm, 3 μ m, Welch material), methanol:water 70:30 v:v as mobile phase, fixed flow rate 0.25 mL min⁻¹, and temperature 450°C. MS conditions were electrospray-ionization probe operated in positive-ionization mode, capillary voltage 3 kV, cone voltage 35 kV, extractor voltage 3 kV, multiple reaction-monitoring transitions at mass-to-charge ratios (m/z) of 229.1 \rightarrow 141.9 for 8-MOP, and desolvation temperature 450°C.

Statistical analysis

All statistical analyses were performed with SPSS 19.0. Results are expressed as mean \pm SD. The differences among groups were evaluated by ANOVA, followed by Duncan's multiple-range tests. All data analyses were performed at a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$.

Results

Preparation of 8-MOP ME formulations

Among various formulations tested, three (A, B, and C) exhibited good stability after 1 month of storage and were selected for ex vivo skin-permeation study. Details of composition are available in Table S1.

Ex vivo skin retention/permeation study of 8-MOP ME formulations

Results of ex vivo skin-permeation study for the three 8-MOP ME formulations are shown in Figure 1. Details of ex vivo skin-permeation profiles are summarized in Table 1. Briefly, the permeation rate and cumulative permeated amount of

8-MOP of formulation A were lower than formulation C, but higher than formulation B. However, formulation A showed the highest skin retention of 8-MOP, as well as highest retention:permeation ratio. Therefore, formulation A, with the highest retention:permeation ratio of 1.98, was the optimal formulation of 8-MOP ME and was selected for further experiments.

Characterization of selected 8-MOP MEs

The selected 8-MOP MEs (formulation A) were colorless, transparent, and homogeneous, with slight pale-blue opalescence and good fluidity. 8-MOP ME particles were spherical and uniformly distributed in the system when observed under TEM (Figure 2A). The mean droplet size of 8-MOP ME was 17.303 nm, with PDI 0.142, ζ -potential -17.40 mV, pH 6.225, and electronic conductivity 24.75 μ S·cm⁻¹ (Table 2). The appearance, clarity, and physicochemical characterizations of samples had not changed after 60 days of storage at 4°C or 25°C (Table S2).

Table 1 Ex vivo skin-permeation profile of three 8-MOP ME formulations

	$Q_{24\text{ hours}}$ (mg·cm ⁻²)	Q_{skin} (mg·cm ⁻²)	Retention:permeation
A	0.02735±0.00146	0.05431±0.00364	1.98*
B	0.02304±0.00278	0.02249±0.00210	0.98
C	0.03120±0.00289	0.03999±0.00228	1.28

Note: * $P < 0.01$ versus formulation B and formulation C.

Abbreviations: MOP, methoxypsoralen; ME, microemulsion.

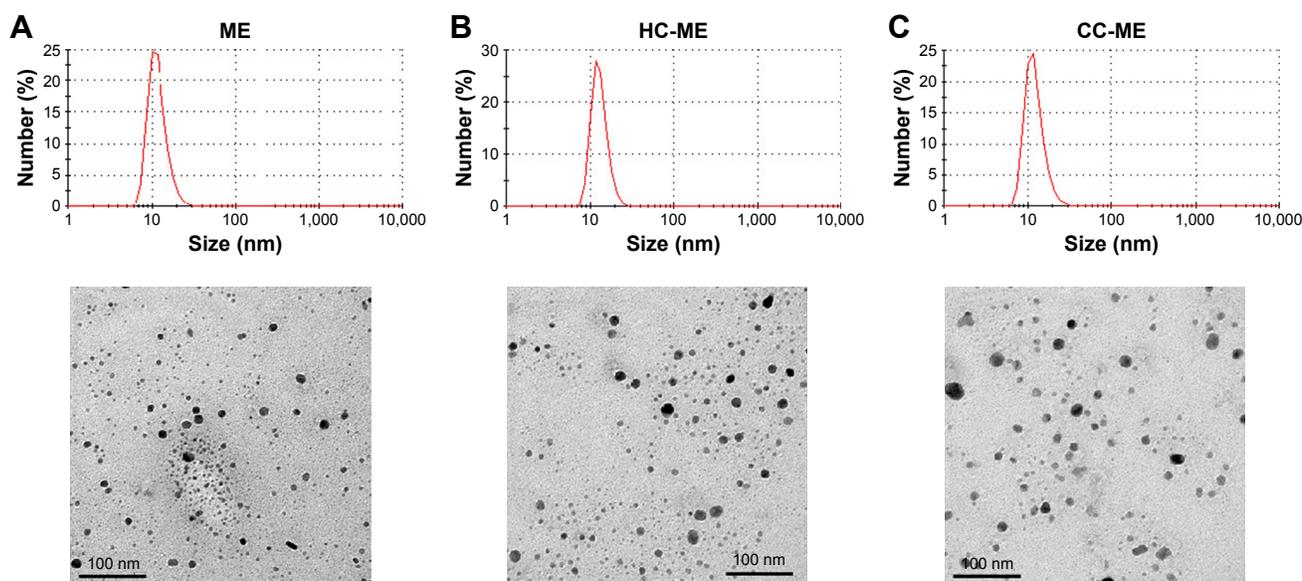


Figure 2 Appearance and micromorphology of ME formulations.

Notes: (A) 8-MOP MEs; (B) HC-MEs; (C) CC-MEs. Size distribution assessed by dynamic light scattering; images observed under transmission electron microscopy.

Abbreviations: ME, microemulsion; MOP, methoxypsoralen; HC, hydroxypropyl chitosan; CC, carboxymethyl chitosan; PDI, polydispersity index.

Preparation and characterization of chitosan derivative-coated 8-MOP MEs

Chitosan derivative-coated 8-MOP MEs were prepared using chitosan-derivative solutions (0.75%) as the water phase in the selected formulation A. The appearance of the four formulated derivatives – AC-MEs, LC-MEs, CC-MEs, and HC-MEs – was transparent and homogeneous with good fluidity. As summarized in Table 2, all formulations were uniformly distributed ($PDI < 0.2$), with similar droplet sizes (17–20 nm). The ζ -potential value also reflects the stability of the formulation, and the absolute ζ -potentials of chitosan derivative-coated MEs were higher than 8-MOP MEs, showing increased stability. pH values of AC-ME and LC-ME were lower than other formulations, due to the existence of acetate and lactate. The electronic conductivity of AC-ME was higher than other formulations, because of the acetate as a mild acid. However, drug-loading capacity was not significantly different among formulations (1.4 – 1.7 mg mL⁻¹). Therefore, a balanced amount of drug (1.4 mg mL⁻¹) was chosen for

preparing those formulations of equivalent 8-MOP dosage for further experiments. HC-ME and CC-ME particles were also spherical and uniformly distributed in the system (Figure 2B and C).

Comparison of ex vivo skin retention/permeation of 8-MOP MEs and chitosan derivative-coated 8-MOP MEs

To compare ex vivo skin permeability of 8-MOP MEs and chitosan derivative-coated MEs, as well as 8-MOP tincture, each formulation was added to abdominal porcine skin at an equivalent dose of 8-MOP. The cumulative permeated amount of 8-MOP (Q_n) is presented in Figure 3A. While less 8-MOP in tincture permeated the skin, it exhibited the lowest retention:permeation ratio (Table 3). 8-MOP MEs showed the highest ex vivo skin permeability, as well as the highest retention:permeation ratio. Retention:permeation ratios of HC-ME and CC-ME were higher than other chitosan-coated 8-MOP ME formulations, and were selected for in vivo pharmacokinetic study (Figure 3B).

Table 2 Physicochemical characterization of 8-MOP MEs and four chitosan derivative-coated 8-MOP MEs

	Droplet (nm)	PDI	ζ -potential (mV)	pH	Conductivity ($\mu\text{S}\cdot\text{cm}^{-1}$)	Drug-loading capacity (mg mL ⁻¹)
MEs	17.303	0.142	-17.40	6.225	24.75	1.535
AC-MEs	18.775	0.181	25.75	4.460	69.15	1.721
LC-MEs	17.548	0.138	37.15	4.885	37.40	1.632
CC-MEs	19.702	0.098	-20.20	7.450	29.80	1.504
HC-MEs	20.040	0.128	28.23	6.260	32.90	1.430

Abbreviations: MOP, methoxypsoralen; MEs, microemulsions; AC, acetic chitosan; LC, lactate chitosan; CC, carboxymethyl chitosan; HC, hydroxypropyl chitosan; PDI, polydispersity index.

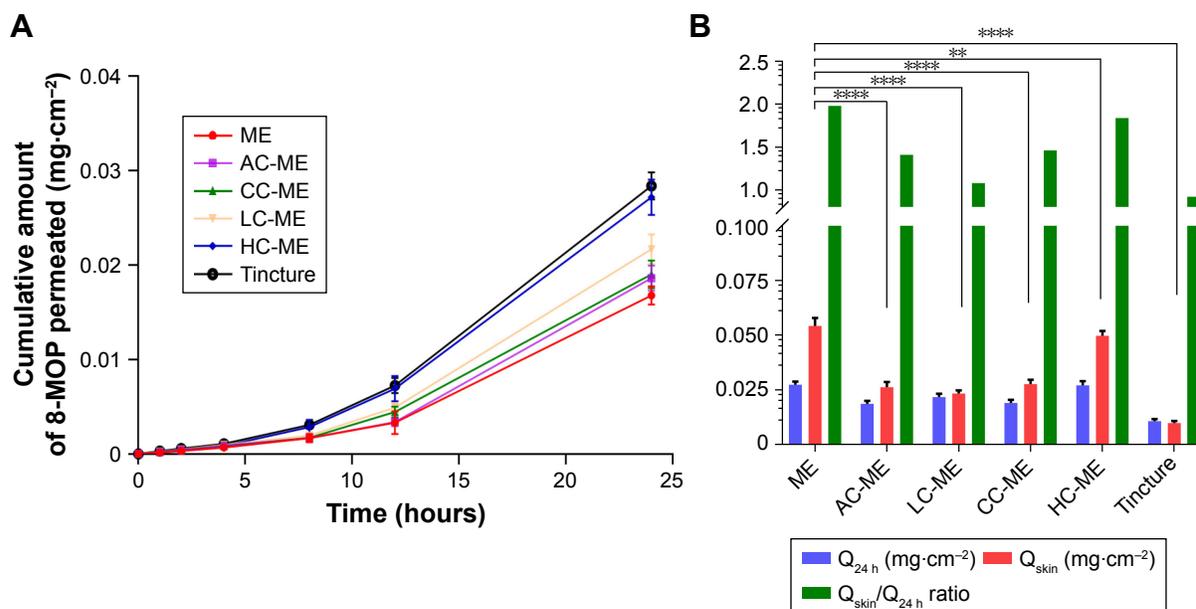


Figure 3 Ex vivo skin-permeation profile of the selected ME formulation, HC-MEs, CC-MEs, AC-MEs, LC-MEs, and tincture (n=6). **Notes:** (A) Cumulative 12-hour 8-MOP permeation of skin; (B) comparison of 8-MOP retained and permeated in skin and calculated retention:permeation ratio (*** $P < 0.001$, ** $P < 0.01$). MEs showed a significantly higher amount of 8-MOP retained in the skin than all chitosan derivative-coated MEs, and also showed the highest ratio of retention:permeation. **Abbreviations:** ME, microemulsion; HC, hydroxypropyl chitosan; CC, carboxymethyl chitosan; AC, acetic chitosan; LC, lactate chitosan; MOP, methoxypsoralen.

Pharmacokinetic study

Figure 4 shows anesthetized rats under pharmacokinetic study. Fur on the abdomen was shaved with no harm to the skin. Microdialysis membrane was steadily implanted in the dermal tissue of the ventral region. UPLC-MS was valid for 8-MOP, internal-standard TMP showed no significant overlap, and chromatography for blank microdialysates and blank plasma showed minimal influence on the sample (Figure S1). Mean in vitro recovery between dialysis (relative recovery 34.4%±5.6%) and retrodialysis (RL 35.1%±3.7%) was consistent, with no significant difference between different doses (Figure 5A). Therefore, RL was used for in vivo microdialysis analysis. In vivo recovery was not significantly changed when different concentrations of 8-MOP were

perfused (Figure 5B), and RL for the moderate concentration was relatively low, but generally stable (mean 20.0%±1.6%) during 12-hour testing (Figure 5C).

Results of in vivo pharmacokinetic study were consistent with the ex vivo study. MEs, HC-MEs, and CC-MEs all showed increased skin retention and decreased plasma 8-MOP concentration than tincture (Figure 6). 8-MOP in tincture was less able to distribute in the skin, but easily permeated the skin and entered the bloodstream. 8-MOP in CC-MEs released and distributed in the skin very quickly, but were not retained. 8-MOP in HC-MEs was released in controlled fashion and was steadily distributed in the skin, but also a higher amount of 8-MOP permeated the skin and entered the bloodstream than CC-MEs. However, 8-MOP MEs were readily distributed and retained in the skin, and the amount of 8-MOP permeating the skin significantly decreased. Quantitatively, ME was the only formulation with dialysate $AUC_{0-12\text{ hours}}$ higher than plasma $AUC_{0-12\text{ hours}}$ (Tables 4 and 5). MEs showed better skin-retention ability (3.05-fold higher than tincture, 1.63-fold higher than CC-MEs, and 1.34-fold higher than HC-MEs). More importantly, plasma $AUC_{0-12\text{ hours}}$ for 8-MOP MEs was significantly decreased (0.54-fold less than tincture, 0.66-fold less than CC-ME and 0.59-fold less than HC-ME). Therefore, the skin-targeting ability of ME was better than HC-MEs and CC-MEs, with a substantially increased ratio of $AUC_{\text{dialysate}}:AUC_{\text{plasma}}$.

Table 3 Ex vivo skin permeability of 8-MOP MEs, chitosan derivative-coated 8-MOP MEs, and 8-MOP tincture

	$Q_{24\text{ hours}}$ ($\text{mg}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$)	Q_{skin} ($\text{mg}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$)	Retention: permeation
MEs	0.02735±0.00146	0.05431±0.00364	1.98*
AC-MEs	0.01861±0.00134	0.02617±0.00238	1.41*
LC-MEs	0.02169±0.00156	0.02334±0.00140	1.08
CC-MEs	0.01901±0.00146	0.02766±0.00202	1.46*
HC-MEs	0.02710±0.00189	0.04976±0.00221	1.84*
Tincture	0.01069±0.00098	0.00986±0.00092	0.92

Note: * $P < 0.01$ versus tincture. **Abbreviations:** MOP, methoxypsoralen; MEs, microemulsion; AC, acetic chitosan; LC, lactate chitosan; CC, carboxymethyl chitosan; HC, hydroxypropyl chitosan.



Figure 4 Rats under in vivo pharmacokinetic study.

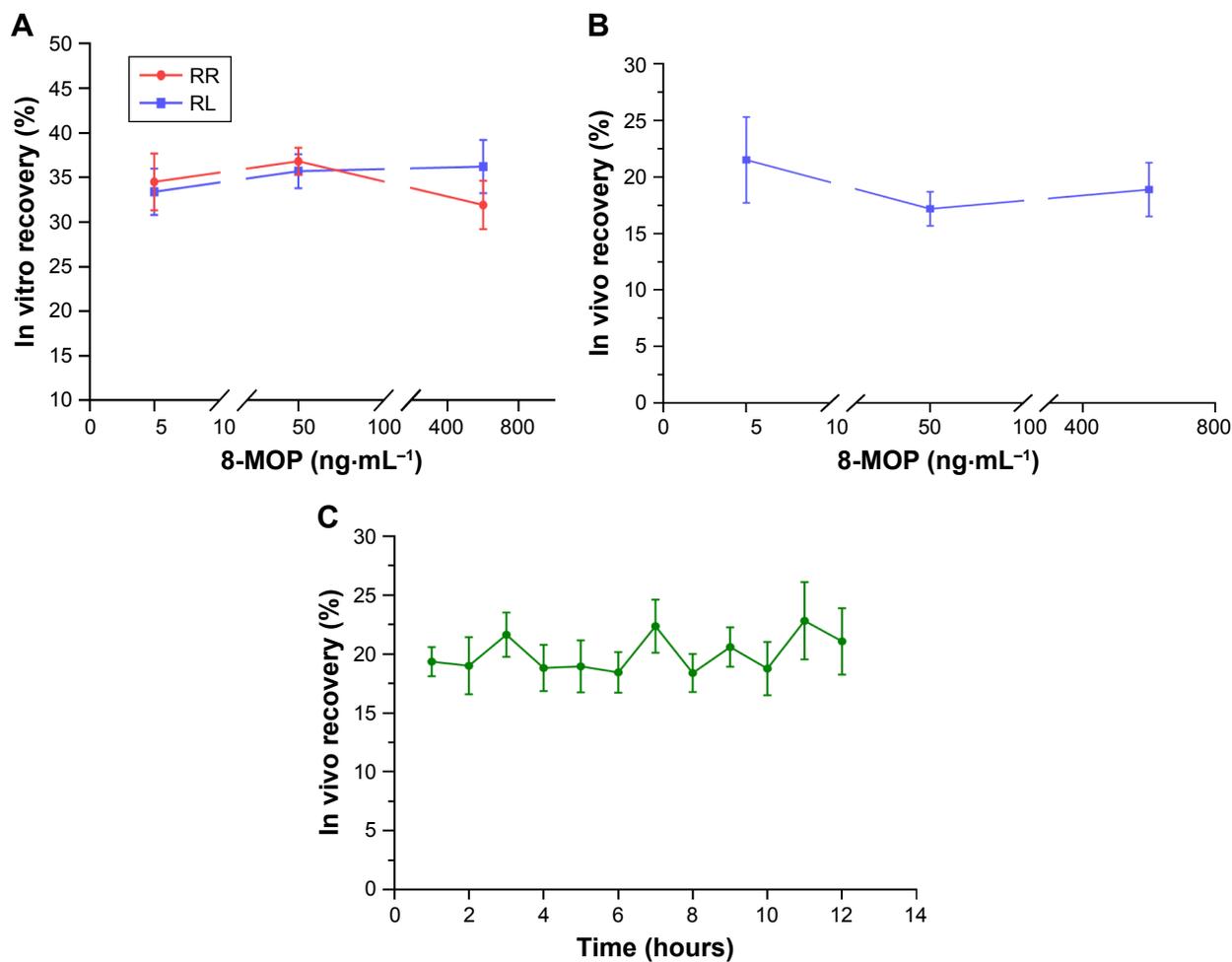


Figure 5 In vitro and in vivo recovery from microdialysis (n=5).

Notes: RR was obtained by the incremental method and RL by the decremental method. **(A)** In vitro RR and RL for different concentrations of 8-MOP (5, 50, and 600 ng mL⁻¹) perfused. RR and RL showed no significant difference, and RL was used as an alternative for RR. **(B)** In vivo recovery (RL) for different concentrations of 8-MOP (5, 50, and 600 ng mL⁻¹). In vivo recovery was consistent for different concentrations of 8-MOP. **(C)** Stability of in vivo recovery during 12-hour testing, when a moderate concentration of 8-MOP (50 ng mL⁻¹) was perfused. In vivo recovery over 12 hours was generally stable for analysis.

Abbreviations: MOP, methoxypropalene; RR, relative recovery; RL, relative loss.

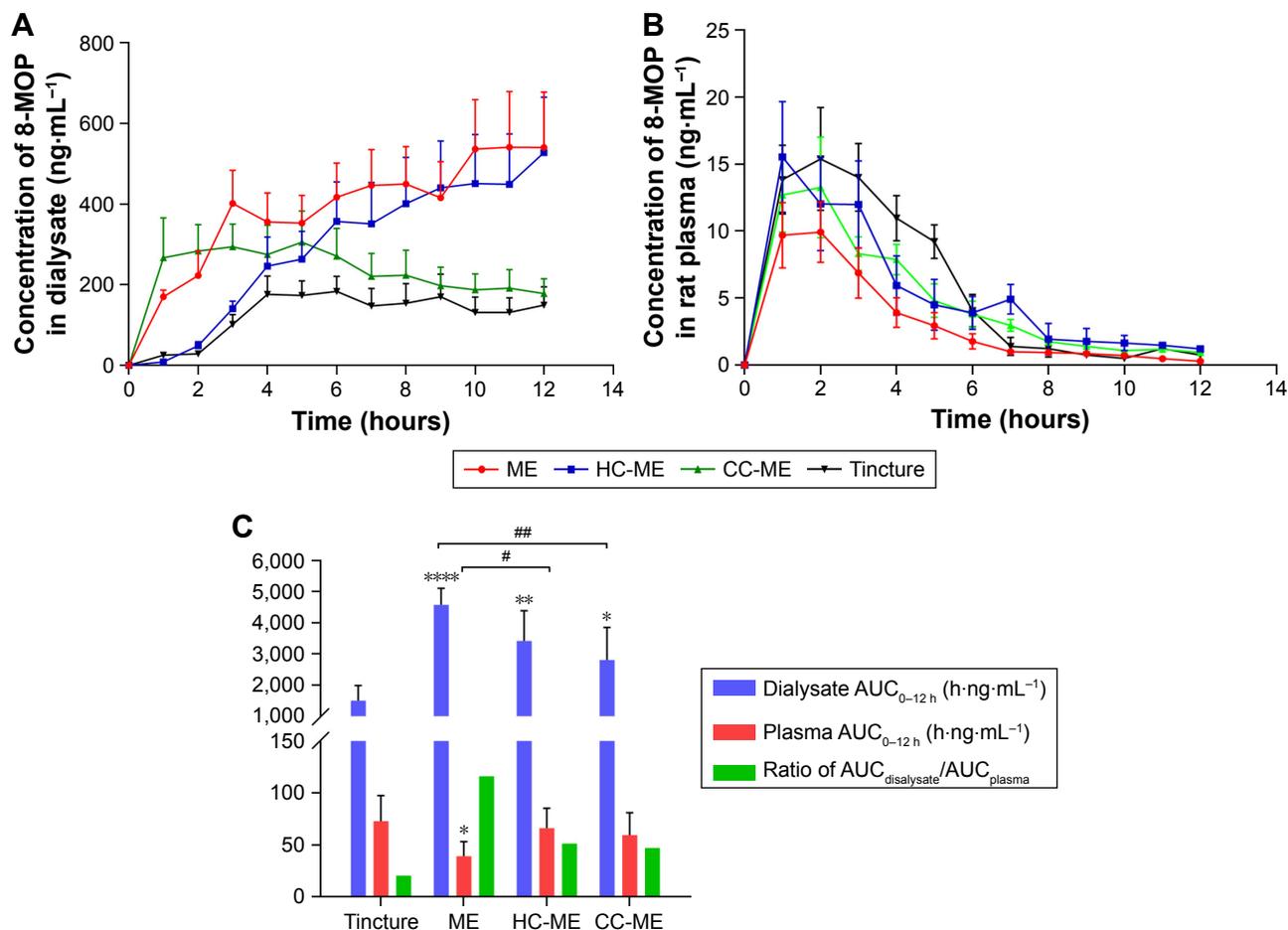


Figure 6 In vivo pharmacokinetic profile of 8-MOP MEs, HC-MEs, CC-MEs, and tincture (n=6). **Notes:** (A) Dermal concentration–time profiles over 12 hours of 8-MOP retained in the skin; (B) 12-hour plasma concentration–time profiles of 8-MOP; (C) comparison of 8-MOP retained (AUC_{dialysate}) and permeated (AUC_{plasma}) in skin and calculated retention:permeation ratio (compared to tincture, ***P<0.001, **P<0.01, *P<0.05; compared to MEs, ##P<0.01, #P<0.05). MEs showed a significantly higher amount of 8-MOP retained in the skin than any other formulation, as well as the highest ratio of AUC_{dialysate}:AUC_{plasma}. **Abbreviations:** MOP, methoxy psoralen; MEs, microemulsions; HC, hydroxypropyl chitosan; CC, carboxymethyl chitosan.

Discussion

In this study, we aimed to enhance the retention of 8-MOP in the skin while reducing its entry to the bloodstream (skin permeation) using MEs and chitosan derivative-coated MEs as delivery vehicles. Of various 8-MOP formulations prepared, we selected three formulations, MEs, HC-MEs,

and CC-ME, as vehicles for topical delivery of 8-MOP. While the ME formulation exhibited enhanced skin-targeting effects of 8-MOP, chitosan derivatives failed to enhance the skin-targeting effects of 8-MOP MEs further. Nevertheless, the selected 8-MOP ME formulation was a simple and promising vehicle for targeted skin delivery of 8-MOP.

Table 4 Pharmacokinetic parameters of microdialysate samples

	t _{max} (hours)	C _{max} (ng·mL ⁻¹)	AUC _{0–12 hours} (h·ng·mL ⁻¹)
Tincture	6	183.40±48.55	1,500.16±487.22
MEs	11	540.82±138.29*	4,578.56±537.10*
HC-MEs	12	527.38±137.73*	3,422.47±973.85*
CC-MEs	5	305.79±77.44*	2,808.51±1,038.83*

Note: *P<0.05 versus tincture. **Abbreviations:** MEs, microemulsions; HC, hydroxypropyl chitosan; CC, carboxymethyl chitosan; C_{max}, maximum concentration; t_{max}, time to C_{max}.

Table 5 Pharmacokinetic parameters of plasma samples

	t _{max} (hours)	C _{max} (ng·mL ⁻¹)	AUC _{0–12 hours} (h·ng·mL ⁻¹)
Tincture	2	15.38±3.84	73.02±24.58
MEs	2	9.93±2.25*	39.35±13.90*
HC-MEs	1	15.53±4.12	66.32±19.33
CC-MEs	2	13.25±3.75	59.70±21.50

Note: *P<0.05 versus tincture. **Abbreviations:** MEs, microemulsions; HC, hydroxypropyl chitosan; CC, carboxymethyl chitosan; C_{max}, maximum concentration; t_{max}, time to C_{max}.

In our preparation of ME formulations, we did not assign much priority to drug loading. Drug retention in the skin is dependent on drug distribution between the vehicle and the skin.²⁵ ME formulations with elevated adherence and spreadability on the skin, as well as permeation ability through the stratum corneum, would be more likely to reduce skin-layer partitioning and prolong retention of the drug in the skin.^{26,27} Therefore, ME formulations were firstly selected for their stability and solubility for preparing oil-in-water MEs of 8-MOP and then selected for their skin-targeting ability. Of ME formulations of various compositions prepared, only three were homogeneous, clear, and transparent after the stability test and suitable for drug-loading.

In our ex vivo skin retention/permeation study, formulation A showed the highest skin retention:permeation ratio and was selected for in vivo study. Surfactants and cosurfactants may interact with skin components and reversibly weaken its barrier capability and facilitate drug permeation.²⁸ The Q_{24} and Q_{skin} of formulations A and C were higher than formulation B, because ethanol can enhance skin permeation.^{29,30} Formulation C contained oleic acid, and showed improved transdermal ability.^{31,32} Therefore, formulation A was able to penetrate the stratum corneum, but less able to permeate the skin, and showed the highest retention:permeation ratio. In our following ex vivo skin-permeation study comparing the ME (formulation A) and chitosan-coated MEs, HC-MEs, and CC-MEs showed higher retention:permeation ratio than AC-MEs and LC-MEs. This could be attributed to the low pH values of AC and LC, as the composition of the ME formulation was consistent among all formulations. It has been reported that high pH values of formulations can quickly increase skin pH and alter stratum corneum integrity/cohesion alterations, leading to increased permeability.³³

In our pharmacokinetic study, the concentration of 8-MOP retained in the skin increased cumulatively, but the 8-MOP plasma time-concentration curve looked like single-dose oral administration (Figure 6B). We speculate that the majority of penetration enhancers, like water, oil, and surfactants/cosurfactants in the formulations were quickly (<2 hours) absorbed and dissipated in the skin during the skin-permeation process, leaving 8-MOP retained in the skin with less entering the bloodstream. For drug retained in the skin, elimination was slow and the amount appeared to be accumulating during 12-hour microdialysis. Increased skin permeation of HC-MEs and CC-MEs over MEs confirmed that chitosan derivatives can help permeate the dermis layer. Also, skin retention for HC-MEs was slightly higher than CC-MEs, and this could be attributed to the positive ζ -potential of HC-MEs, which interacted with tight-junction proteins in the skin.³⁴⁻³⁶ However,

further studies concerning the skin-permeation mechanism for chitosan-coated ME are warranted.

In conclusion, three selected formulations (8-MOP MEs, HC-MEs, and CC-MEs) successfully enhanced skin retention and decreased skin permeation of 8-MOP. However, neither HC-MEs nor CC-MEs further increased the skin-targeting effects of 8-MOP over MEs. Superior skin-targeting effects of MEs were highlighted, and the 8-MOP ME formulation containing 2.9% ethyl oleate, 17.2% EL35, 8.6% ethanol and 71.3% water could be a promising and safe alternative for the treatment of vitiligo.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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Supplementary materials

Table S1 Details of three 8-MOP ME formulations

	Oil phase (w:w)	Surfactant (w:w)	Cosurfactant (w:w)	Water phase (w:w)
A	Ethyl oleate (2.9%)	EL35 (17.2%)	Ethanol (8.6%)	Water (71.3%)
B	Ethyl oleate (2.7%)	Solutol (16.2%)	Propylene glycol (8.1%)	Water (73.0%)
C	Oleic acid (2.7%)	RH40 (16.3%)	Ethanol (8.1%)	Water (72.9%)

Abbreviations: MOP, methoxypsoralen; MEs, microemulsion.

Table S2 Preliminary stability of 8-MOP MEs, CC-MEs, and HC-MEs

	°C	Time (day)	Mean size (nm)	PDI	ζ-potential (mV)	pH	Conductivity ($\mu\text{S}\cdot\text{cm}^{-1}$)
MEs	4	30	17.95±0.76	0.11±0.03	-18.67±1.78	6.23±0.23	23.52±1.98
		60	18.85±0.66	0.16±0.06	-19.21±1.67	6.45±0.31	26.73±1.12
	25	30	18.02±0.43	0.10±0.01	-17.83±2.51	6.60±0.11	27.31±1.40
		60	19.09±1.33	0.18±0.07	-15.30±1.10	6.73±0.51	24.71±2.44
CC-MEs	4	30	19.65±0.42	0.19±0.08	-21.42±1.35	7.12±0.45	31.25±0.65
		60	19.87±0.68	0.21±0.03	-23.52±1.82	7.32±0.67	30.12±0.49
	25	30	19.95±0.19	0.09±0.01	-24.61±1.71	7.45±0.43	33.07±0.22
		60	20.12±0.77	0.12±0.02	-26.32±1.55	7.62±0.22	29.55±1.17
HC-MEs	4	30	20.14±0.86	0.17±0.02	26.47±1.42	6.36±0.56	30.31±1.09
		60	20.21±0.56	0.23±0.05	27.82±1.13	6.11±0.60	34.09±1.21
	25	30	20.16±1.06	0.19±0.06	28.74±1.81	6.52±0.12	32.06±1.73
		60	21.84±0.79	0.13±0.03	29.91±2.12	6.48±0.35	36.32±1.05

Abbreviations: MOP, methoxypsoralen; MEs, microemulsions; CC, carboxymethyl chitosan; HC, hydroxypropyl chitosan; PDI, polydispersity index.

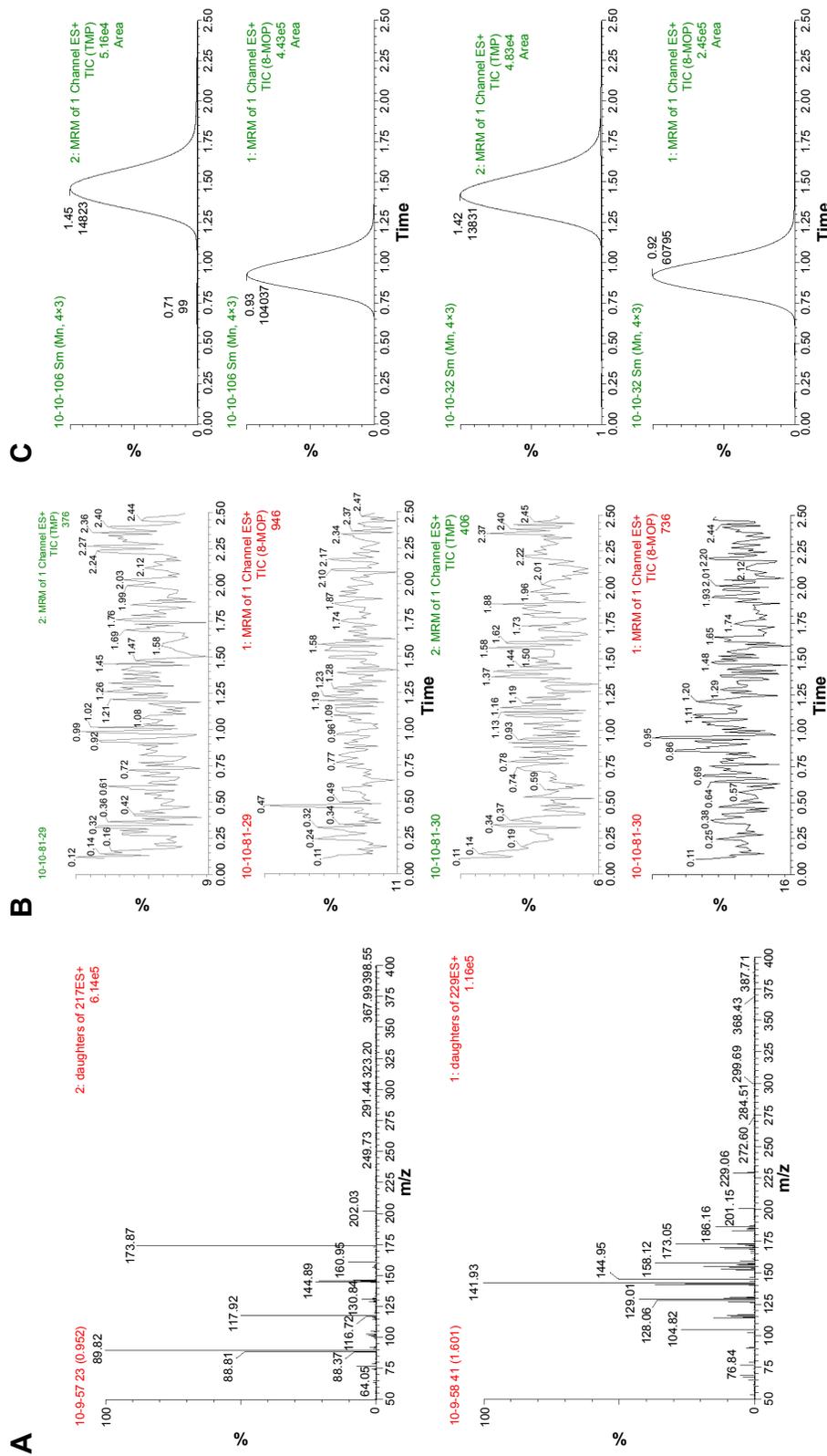


Figure S1 Valid UPLC-MS method for detecting 8-MOP in microdialysate.
Notes: (A) MS; upper: 8-MOP; lower: TMP. (B) Representative chromatography; upper: blank dialysate; lower: plasma sample. (C) Representative chromatography; upper: dialysate sample; lower: plasma sample.
Abbreviations: UPLC, ultraperformance liquid chromatography; MS, mass spectrometry; MOP, methoxypropralin; MRM, multiple-reaction monitoring; TIC, total ion current; TMP, trimethylpropralin; ES, electrospray.

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