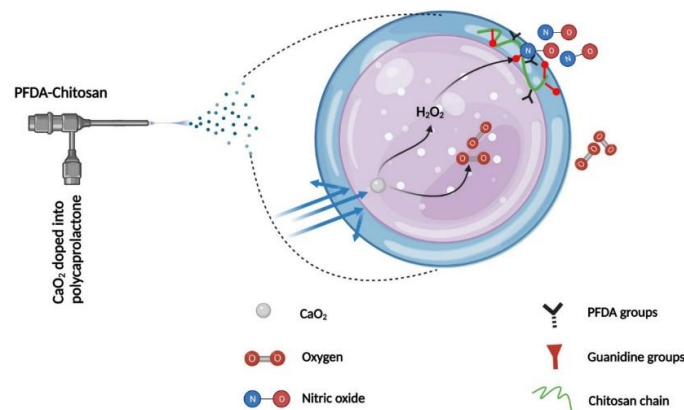


Synergistic oxygen and nitric oxide generation using core-shell particles

Chronic wounds in diabetics can be difficult to treat due to a complex and severe inflammatory microenvironment that includes biofilm formation, excessive reactive oxygen species (ROS), hypoxia, and insufficient nitric oxide (NO) synthesis. To address these challenges, we propose synthesizing core-shell particles that can generate both O₂ and NO simultaneously and control their release rate to mitigate hypoxia and prevent infection. We hypothesize that by encapsulating calcium peroxide (CaO₂) into polycaprolactone (PCL) particles, we can generate H₂O₂ and O₂ gradually through a reaction with water. The produced H₂O₂ can then react with guanidine groups on chitosan to generate NO. Perfluorocarbon groups (PFCs) on chitosan will form an NO and O₂ buffering shell that can trap excess gas release and release it in a controlled, sustained manner. To achieve this aim, several steps are required: A) Conjugating 40-45% PFC groups on the chitosan chain, B) Replacing the remaining amine groups of chitosan with guanidine groups through a chemical reaction, C) Synthesizing core-shell particles that generate and control the release of O₂ and NO, D) Evaluating the kinetics of generated O₂, H₂O₂, and NO from the particles, and E) Evaluating the physical and chemical properties of the developed materials. The proposed research aims to develop a novel approach to address the complex and severe inflammatory microenvironment in chronic wounds in diabetics using core-shell particles that generate both O₂ and NO and control their release rate, potentially leading to improved healing outcomes.



The schematic illustration was created in Biorender.com

Related literature:

[1] C. Tu, H. Lu, T. Zhou, W. Zhang, L. Deng, W. Cao, Z. Yang, Z. Wang, X. Wu, J. Ding, Promoting the healing of infected diabetic wound by an anti-bacterial and nano-enzyme-containing hydrogel with inflammation-suppressing, ROS-scavenging, oxygen and nitric oxide-generating properties, *Biomaterials* 286 (2022) 121597.

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