

Optimization, Thermo-Oxidative Stability, and Biological Activities of Vitamin E-Chitosan-TPP Nanoformulations

Hussein M. Ali¹, Mohamed H. Attia¹, Wael Mamdouh², Eman N. Rashed¹, Isra H. Ali^{3,4}

¹ Agricultural Biochemistry Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Ain-Shams University, P.O. Box 68, Hadayek Shoubra, Cairo 11241, Egypt

² Department of Chemistry, School of Sciences and Engineering, The American University in Cairo (AUC), AUC Avenue, P.O. Box 74, New Cairo 11835, Egypt

³ Department of Pharmaceutics, Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Sadat City, P.O. Box 32897, Sadat City, Egypt.

⁴ Department of Cardiovascular Medicine, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN, USA

E.Mails:

Hussein M. Ali (Corresponding author): Hussein_galaleldeen@agr.asu.edu.eg

Mohamed H. Attia: mohamed_aboudoma@agr.asu.edu.eg

Wael Mamdouh: wael_mamdouh@aucegypt.edu

Eman N. Rashed: emannasreldeen@agr.asu.edu.eg

Isra H. Ali: isra.ali@fop.usc.edu.eg

Supplementary Materials

Table S1. Preliminary screening for nanoemulsion preparation factors

F	Oil (mL)	Chitosan (w/v%)	Aq Phase (mL)	TPP: Chitosan Ratio	Size (nm)	PDI	Charge (mV)
1	2	0.5	8	0	475	0.251	24.8
2	2.5	0.5	7.5	0	753	0.252	28.7
3	3	0.5	7	0	772	0.198	22.2
4	2	1	8	0	254	0.128	26
5	2.5	1	7.5	0	691	0.175	26.7
6	3	1	7	0	820	0.181	29.9
7	2	0.5	8	0.1	398	0.232	26.1
8	2.5	0.5	7.5	0.1	644	0.225	30.5
9	3	0.5	7	0.1	671	0.173	31.1
10	2	1	8	0.1	204	0.119	28.2
11	2.5	1	7.5	0.1	353	0.154	28.7
12	3	1	7	0.1	381	0.177	27.7

Table S2. Assessment of the Box-Behnken design results demonstrating the influence of the examined formulation variables

Responses	R ²	Adjusted R ²	Predicted R ²	Adequate Precision	F-Value	P-Value	Significant Factors
Size (Y1)	0.9174	0.8211	0.5355	11.8423	8.00	0.0022	X ₁ , X ₂ , X ₃
PDI (Y2)	0.6428	0.2260	-1.0273	4.9077	1.70	0.2150	X ₁ , X ₂
Charge (Y3)	0.9840	0.9654	0.9081	20.8161	53.40	<0.0001	X ₁ , X ₄

* All models are quadratic

Table S3. Coefficients table demonstrating the p-values for the estimated responses among various nanoformulations

	Intercept	X ₁	X ₂	X ₃	X ₄	X ₁ X ₂	X ₁ X ₃	X ₁ X ₄	X ₂ X ₃	X ₂ X ₄	X ₃ X ₄	X ₁ ²	X ₂ ²	X ₃ ²	X ₄ ²
size	796.68	-1207.5	350.15	- 103.52	42.725	- 543.48	130.48	- 339.41	689.71	36.208	85.183	1094.3	75.327	154.68	101.11
p-values		< 0.0001	0.0251	0.4639	0.7602	0.0407	0.5921	0.1777	0.0131	0.8811	0.7255	0.0002	0.7200	0.4656	0.6312
PD	0.1855	-0.0009	0.0006	0.0419	0.0031	0.2269	- 0.0323	0.0160	- 0.0165	- 0.0725	0.1284	0.0747	0.1164	-0.0379	0.0852
p-values		0.9826	0.9877	0.3426	0.9423	0.0095	0.6681	0.8306	0.8263	0.3434	0.1065	0.2635	0.0927	0.5624	0.2055
Charge	30.188	25.650	-0.125	0.775	0.3775	- 1.2583	-1.3	- 4.7575	- 2.9083	0.975	2.7166	-21.486	0.2431	1.2515	1.6802
p-values		< 0.0001	0.9139	0.5064	0.7444	0.5329	0.5197	0.0319	0.1636	0.6278	0.1909	< 0.0001	0.8884	0.4751	0.3417

*p-value: (Bold) $p < 0.05$, (Normal) $0.05 \leq p < 0.1$

Table S4. Scavenging DPPH radical by various tocopherol formulations (results are the mean of triplicate $\pm$ SD)

Conc. (μ M)	% Inhibition ($\pm$ SD)			
	α -TQ	α -TQA	α -TQ/CS-TPP/NPs	α -TQA/CS-TPP/NPs
3.68	25.78 ($\pm$ 0.265)	0.234 ($\pm$ 0.116)		
14.71	40.22 ($\pm$ 0.347)	0.234 ($\pm$ 0.116)	77.55 ($\pm$ 0.174)	0.455 ($\pm$ 0.228)
22.06	69.21 ($\pm$ 0.265)	0.334 ($\pm$ 0.352)	83.43 ($\pm$ 0.237)	0.531 ($\pm$ 0.348)
36.77	81.95 ($\pm$ 1.906)	0.502 ($\pm$ 0.301)	86.04 ($\pm$ 0.431)	0.607 ($\pm$ 0.525)
73.63	87.56 ($\pm$ 0.174)	0.334 ($\pm$ 0.153)	88.21 ($\pm$ 0.174)	0.683 ($\pm$ 0.521)
110.3	87.06 ($\pm$ 0.174)	0.535 ($\pm$ 0.058)	90.82 ($\pm$ 0.066)	0.872 ($\pm$ 0.066)
515.43		0.502 ($\pm$ 0.201)		0.872 ($\pm$ 0.174)

Table S5. Scavenging hydroxyl radical by various tocopherol formulations (results are the mean of triplicate $\pm$ SD)

Conc. (mM)	% Inhibition ($\pm$ SD)			
	α -TQ	α -TQA	α -TQ/CS-TPP/NPs	α -TQA/CS-TPP/NPs
0.529	11.29 ($\pm$ 0.894)	0.00 ($\pm$ 0.256)	24.52 ($\pm$ 0.054)	0.38 ($\pm$ 0.094)
0.882	14.30 ($\pm$ 0.148)	0.52 ($\pm$ 0.148)	38.02 ($\pm$ 0.143)	1.09 ($\pm$ 0.610)
1.235	36.01 ($\pm$ 0.194)	0.58 ($\pm$ 0.194)	49.98 ($\pm$ 0.286)	1.19 ($\pm$ 0.443)
1.941	50.50 ($\pm$ 0.244)	0.61 ($\pm$ 0.279)	68.67 ($\pm$ 0.379)	3.28 ($\pm$ 1.543)
2.647	60.76 ($\pm$ 0.979)	1.00 ($\pm$ 0.868)	83.97 ($\pm$ 0.162)	4.47 ($\pm$ 0.603)

Table S6. Reducing power of various tocopherol formulations (results are the mean of triplicate $\pm$ SD)

Conc. (μ M)	Absorbance ($\pm$ SD)			
	α -TQ	α -TQA	α -TQ/CS-TPP/NPs	α -TQA/CS-TPP/NPs
3.836	0.099 ($\pm$ 0.001)	0.004 ($\pm$ 0.002)	0.144 ($\pm$ 0.006)	0.009 ($\pm$ 0.003)
9.59	0.168 ($\pm$ 0.001)	0.003 ($\pm$ 0.002)	0.542 ($\pm$ 0.001)	0.0137 ($\pm$ 0.002)
38.359	0.623 ($\pm$ 0.021)	0.005 ($\pm$ 0.002)	0.705 ($\pm$ 0.008)	0.022 ($\pm$ 0.001)
76.719	0.771 ($\pm$ 0.005)	0.011 ($\pm$ 0.005)	0.836 ($\pm$ 0.008)	0.037 ($\pm$ 0.003)
172.617	0.905 ($\pm$ 0.021)	0.027 ($\pm$ 0.002)	1.679 ($\pm$ 0.106)	0.051 ($\pm$ 0.002)

Table S7. Oxidative stability of various tocopherol formulations against H₂O₂ (results are the mean of triplicate $\pm$ SD)

Time(h)	Remaining Percentage ($\pm$ SD)			
	α -TQ	α -TQA	α -TQ/CS-TPP/NPs	α -TQA/CS-TPP/NPs
Zero	100 ($\pm$ 0.400)	100 ($\pm$ 0.724)	100 ($\pm$ 0.423)	100 ($\pm$ 3.673)
24	90.73 ($\pm$ 0.646)	98.65 ($\pm$ 1.016)		
48	82.72 ($\pm$ 1.042)	92.94 ($\pm$ 0.982)		
72	69.53 ($\pm$ 0.704)	86.86 ($\pm$ 0.450)		
96	68.62 ($\pm$ 0.500)	86.86 ($\pm$ 0.450)	99.96 ($\pm$ 0.573)	99.84 ($\pm$ 2.301)

Table S8. Oxidative stability of various tocopherol formulations against HOCl (results are the mean of triplicate $\pm$ SD)

Time (min)	Remaining Percentage ($\pm$ SD)			
	α -TQ	α -TQA	α -TQ/CS-TPP/NPs	α -TQA/CS-TPP/NPs
Zero	100 ($\pm$ 0.075)	100 ($\pm$ 0.598)	100 ($\pm$ 0.00)	100 ($\pm$ 3.017)
5	37.55 ($\pm$ 1.091)	89.91 ($\pm$ 0.470)		
15	22.29 ($\pm$ 0.418)	77.79 ($\pm$ 0.470)		
5760	22.22 ($\pm$ 0.437)	26.44 ($\pm$ 0.690)	99.79 ($\pm$ 0.376)	100.91 ($\pm$ 0.346)

Table S9. % of MDA formation of heated oils (5 h), relative to the unheated sample, with different tocopherol formulations (results are the mean of triplicate $\pm$ SD)

Time (h)	Formation Percentage of MDA ($\pm$ SD)			
	Oil+ α -TQ	Oil+ α -TQA	Oil+ α -TQ/CS-TPP/NE	Oil+ α -TQA/CS-TPP/NE
1	10.06 ($\pm$ 1.040)	71.21 ($\pm$ 0.631)	6.61 ($\pm$ 0.826)	51.24 ($\pm$ 0.826)
2	18.32 ($\pm$ 0.509)	78.8 ($\pm$ 0.530)	8.65 ($\pm$ 1.018)	68.45 ($\pm$ 0.881)
3	27.6 ($\pm$ 0.107)	83.36 ($\pm$ 1.029)	9.12 ($\pm$ 0.565)	71.975 ($\pm$ 0.770)
4	37.47 ($\pm$ 0.644)	84.1 ($\pm$ 0.921)	12.08 ($\pm$ 0.670)	72.02 ($\pm$ 0.322)
5	47.89 ($\pm$ 0.294)	91.58 ($\pm$ 0.504)	14.67 ($\pm$ 0.922)	73.25 ($\pm$ 0.922)

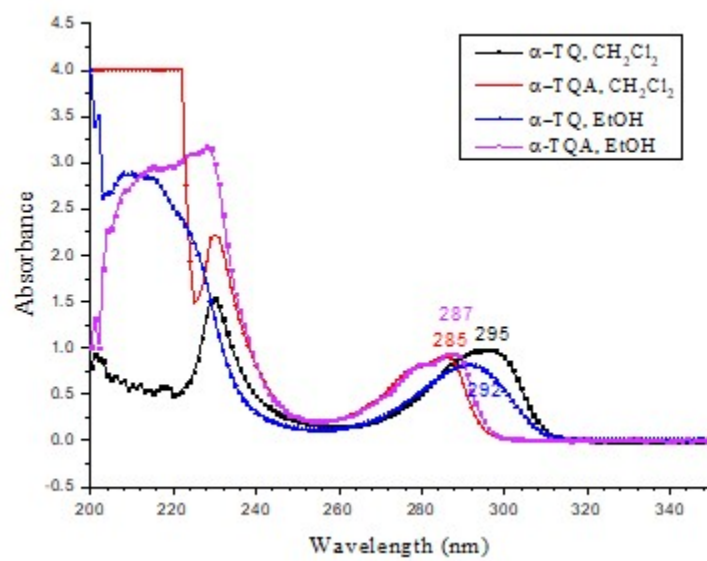


Fig. S1. UV-Vis spectra of α -TQ, and α -TQA in CH_2Cl_2 , and EtOH

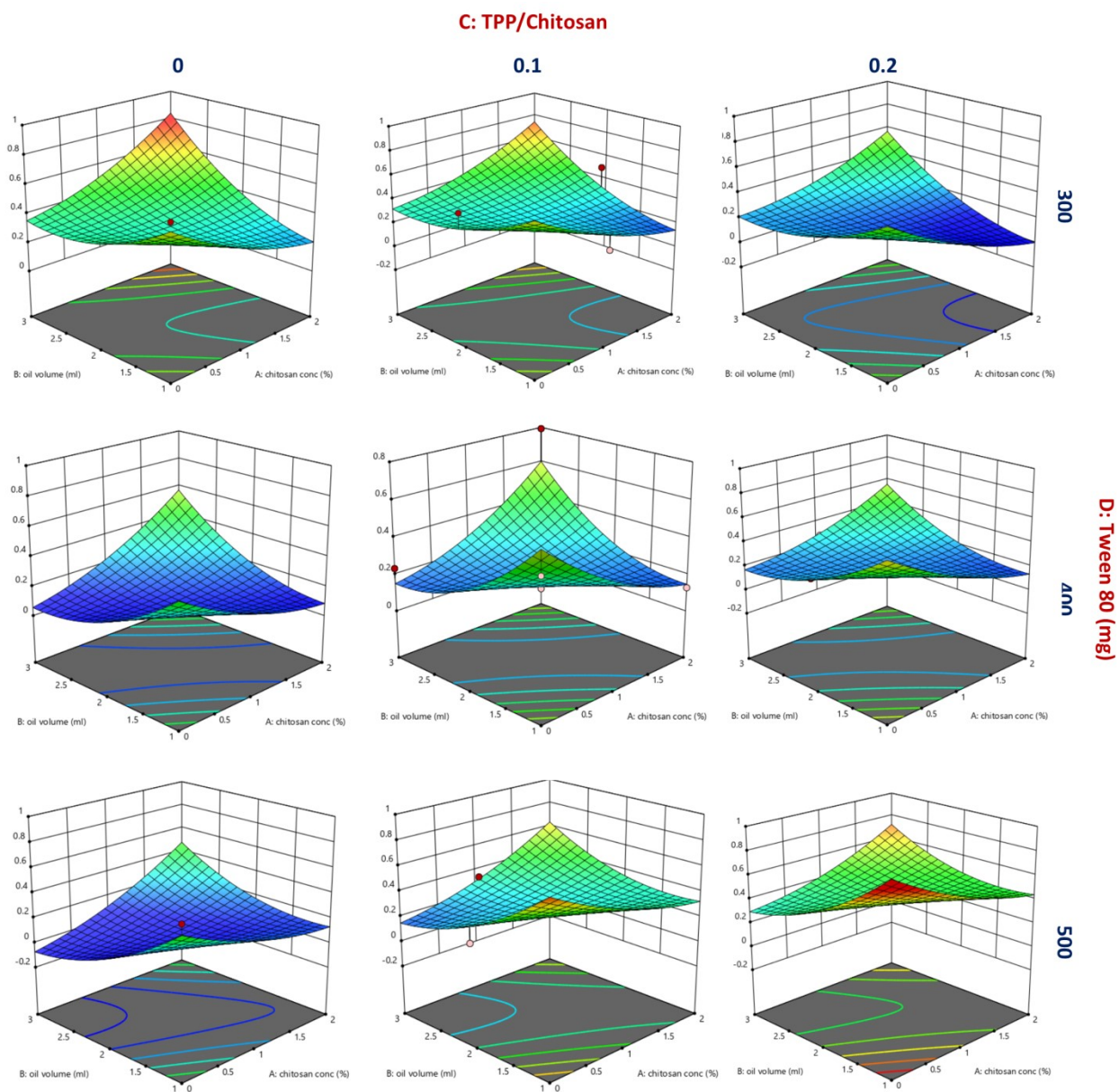


Fig. S2. RSM of the effect of CS concentration (A) and oil volume (B) on PDI (Y2) under different conditions of TPP:Chitosan ratio (C) and Tween 80 (D)

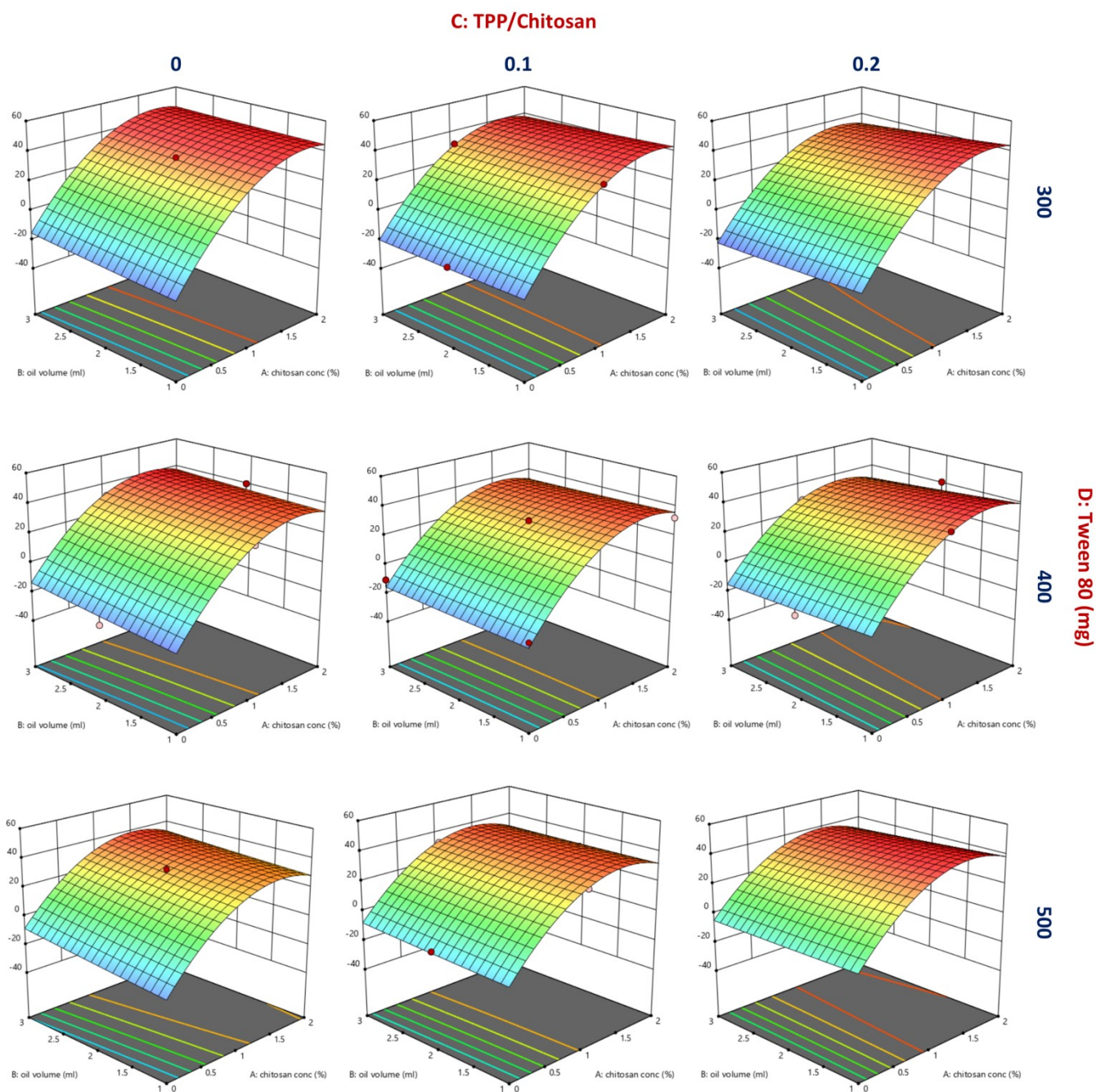


Fig. S3. RSM of the effect of Chitosan concentration (A) and Oil volume (B) on Surface Charge (Y3) under different conditions of TPP:Chitosan ratio (C) and Tween 80 (D)

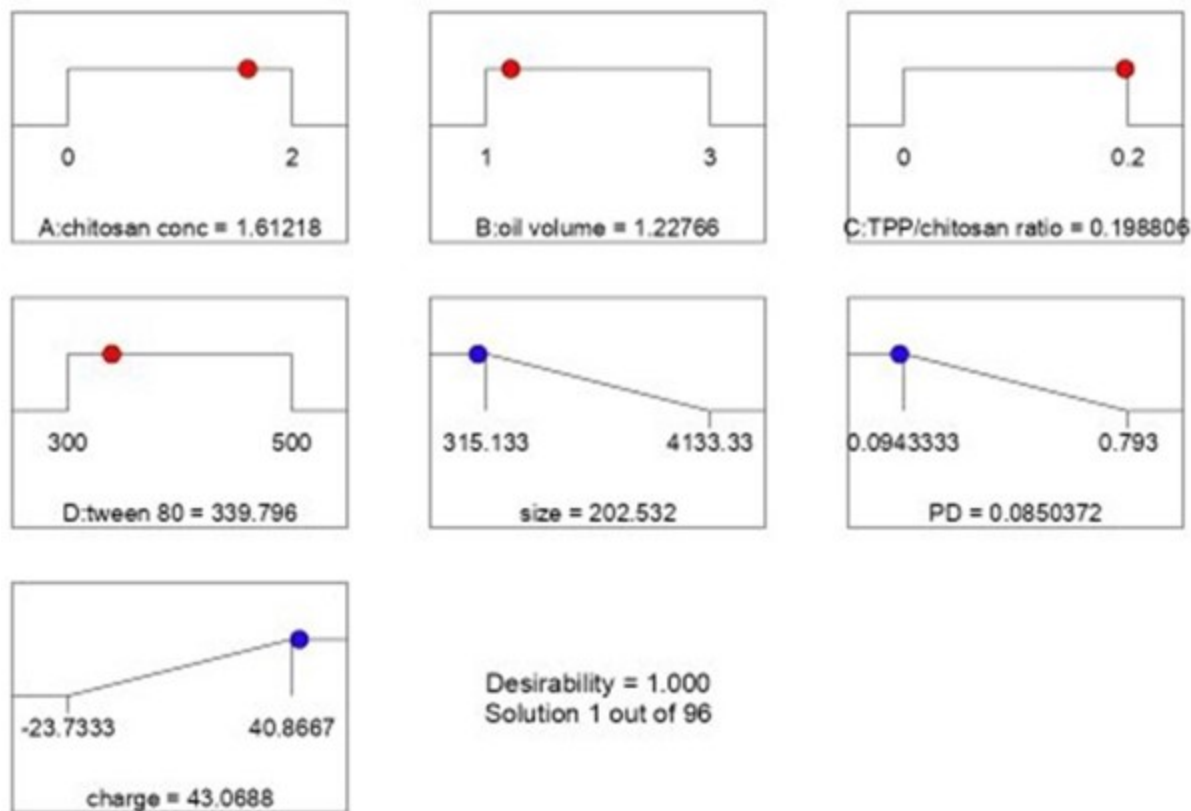


Fig. S4. Design-Expert optimization showing target constraints, optimized factors, and predicted responses for α -TQ/CS-TPP/NE. The desirability was adjusted to minimize both particle size (Y1) and PDI (Y2), while maximizing the zeta potential (Y3). The optimized factors were: (A) chitosan solution concentration = 1.612% w/v, (B) Oil volume = 1.227 mL, (C) TPP: Chitosan mass ratio = 0.198, and (D) Tween-80 amount = 339.76 mg. The model outcome predicts the optimized formulation with an overall desirability = 1.000, where the predicted size = 202.532 nm, PDI = 0.085, and Zeta potential = +43.068 mV. Red and blue circles indicate the chosen factors and predicted responses, respectively, within the allowable ranges.