Development of novel immobilized catalase delivery system through nanoencapsulation in Brij® niosomes.

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Abstract

One of the main challenges for successful pharmaceutical application of Catalase (CAT) is maintaining its stability. Physical immobilization of CAT through nanoencapsulation was proposed to resolve this challenge. CAT encapsulating niosomes (e-CAT) were prepared using different types of Brij® in presence of cholesterol (Ch). Kinetic parameters, pH optimum, thermal stability and reusability of CAT were determined. Results revealed that encapsulation enhanced CAT catalytic efficiency (Vmax/Km). Free CAT and e-CAT had pH optimum at 7.0. e-CAT exhibited improved thermal stability where it retained 50% residual activity at 60 °C. Free CAT lost its activity after 3 consecutive operational cycles however, e-CAT retained 60% of its initial activity following 12 cycles. Based on these encouraging results, CAT immobilization demonstrated a promising novel delivery system that enhances its operational stability.

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