

Self-Nanoemulsifying Drug Delivery System of Genkwanin: A Novel Approach for Anti-Colitis-Associated Colorectal Cancer

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Purpose: The aim of the present study was to develop an optimized Genkwanin (GKA)-loaded self-nanoemulsifying drug delivery system (SNEDDS) formulation to enhance the solubility, intestinal permeability, oral bioavailability and anti-colitis-associated colorectal cancer (CAC) activity of GKA.

Methods: We designed a SNEDDS comprised oil phase, surfactants and co-surfactants for oral administration of GKA, the best of which were selected by investigating the saturation solubility, constructing pseudo-ternary phase diagrams, followed by optimizing thermodynamic stability, emulsification efficacy, self-nanoemulsification time, droplet size, transmission electron microscopy (TEM), drug release and intestinal permeability. In addition, the physicochemical properties and pharmacokinetics of GKA-SNEDDS were characterized, and its anti-colitis-associated colorectal cancer (CAC) activity and potential mechanisms were evaluated in AOM/DSS-induced C57BL/6J mice model.

Results: The optimized nanoemulsion formula (OF) consists of Maisine CC, Labrasol ALF and Transcutol HP in a weight ratio of 20:60:20 (w/w/w), in which ratio the OF shows multiple improvements, specifically small mean droplet size, excellent stability, fast release properties as well as enhanced solubility and permeability. Pharmacokinetic studies demonstrated that compared with GKA suspension, the relative bioavailability of GKA-SNEDDS was increased by 353.28%. Moreover, GKA-SNEDDS not only significantly prevents weight loss and improves disease activity index (DAI) but also reduces the histological scores of inflammatory cytokine levels as well as inhibiting the formation of colon tumors via inducing tumor cell apoptosis in the AOM/DSS-induced CAC mice model.

Conclusion: Our results show that the developed GKA-SNEDDS exhibited enhanced oral bioavailability and excellent anti-CAC efficacy. In summary, GKA-SNEDDS, using lipid nanoparticles as the drug delivery carrier, can be applied as a potential drug delivery system for improving the clinical application of GKA.

Keywords: insoluble herbal drug, nanoparticle-based drug delivery system, intestinal permeability, pharmacokinetics, anticancer efficacy

Introduction

Colorectal cancer is the third most common malignancy with considerably high morbidity and mortality worldwide, especially in the United States, Europe and some Asian countries.¹ It is widely recognized that ulcerative colitis (UC) and Crohn's disease (CD) are both important etiological factors of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) associated intestinal cancers,² while the long-term development of IBD can directly result in continuous epithelial injury and eventually

lead to CAC susceptibility.³ Chronic inflammation, which promotes tumorigenesis by immune cells producing cytokines, is considered as a key driver of this progression.⁴ Increased expression of a few inflammation-related genes, namely tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- α , interleukin (IL)-6, interferon (IFN)- γ and interleukin (IL)-1 β , has been observed in CAC.^{5–7} Therefore, enhancing immunity and suppressing tumor-related inflammation has aroused intense interests from researchers in order to suppress CAC.

GKA (Figure 1A), a typical bioactive non-glycosylated flavonoid isolated from Genkwa Flos (*Daphne Genkwa* Sieb. et Zucc.), is usually used for quality control of Genkwa flos in Chinese Pharmacopoeia. To date, many researches indicate that GKA has exhibited potent effects in anti-inflammatory,⁸ radical scavenging,⁹ immunomodulatory,¹⁰ antibacterial¹¹ and anti-rheumatoid arthritis.¹² Besides, our previous study has shown that GKA could inhibit tumor cell proliferation partly by enhancing host immunity and reducing inflammatory factor levels.¹³ However, the low aqueous solubility (<1 μ g/mL) and low permeability of GKA severely limit its clinical practice.^{14,15} It is thus necessary to improve the solubility and bioavailability of GKA for the purpose of enhancing its further application in CAC treatment.

Self-nanoemulsifying drug delivery system (SNEDDS) is an anhydrous nanoemulsion formulation composed of oil, surfactant, cosurfactant and drug. In vitro, the nanoemulsion forms spontaneously after adding an aqueous phase followed by gentle stir. In vivo, the formation of nanoemulsion with the droplet size in the range of 20–200 nm can be triggered by gentle peristaltic agitation of the gastrointestinal (GI) tract.^{16–18} Smaller globule size provides SNEDDS with a larger interfacial surface area, which could consequently improve its drug absorption and bioavailability by enhancing drug release and membrane permeation, reducing pre-systemic metabolism, and inhibiting efflux pump.¹⁹ Nowadays, there are extensive interests in SNEDDS due to their potential in optimizing the oral bioavailability of insoluble herbal drugs, especially in flavonoid compounds, namely naringenin,²⁰ rutin and myricetin.²¹ In recent years, the studies of SNEDDS have opened up a promising new avenue to the increase of drug solubility, reduction of side-effects and enhancement of anti-tumor capacity.^{22,23}

The aim of this study was to optimize a formulation to improve GKA solubility, bioavailability, and anti-CAC

activity (Scheme 1). The optimized formulation (OF) was evaluated by physicochemical properties, droplet size, polydispersity index, zeta potential, morphology, stability and release test. Meanwhile, intestinal permeability and pharmacokinetic parameter of the OF were investigated. Besides, we also assessed the effects of OF in parallel to GKA-suspension on AOM/DSS-induced C57BL/6J mice model.

Materials and Methods

Reagents and Animals

Genkwanin (purity >98%) was purchased from Cao Yuan Kang Biotechnology Co., Ltd. (Chengdu, China). Labrafil M1944CS (Oleoyl polyoxyl-6 glycerides), Maisine CC (glyceryl monolinoleate), Lauroglycol 90 (Propylene glycol monolaurate), Capryol 90 (propylene glycol monocaprylate), Labrasol ALF (caprylocaproyl polyoxyl-8 glycerides), Transcutol HP (diethylene glycol monoethyl ether) were supplied by Gattefossé (Saint-Priest Cedex, France). Kolliphor HS 15 (macrogol 15 hydroxy stearate), CremophorRH40 (polyoxyl 40 hydrogenated castor oil) were kindly donated by BASF (Ludwigshafen, Germany). Olive oil, castor oil, Tween 80, Glycerin, propylene glycol, and polyethylene glycol 400 were purchased from Nanjing Chemical Reagent Co., Ltd. (Nanjing, China). Azoxymethane (AOM) was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich Co. LLC (St. Louis, MO, USA). Dextran sulfate sodium (DSS, 36–50 kDa) was purchased from MP Biomedical, Inc. (Solon, OH, USA).

Mouse IL-1 β , IL-6, IL-8, IL-10, TNF- α and INF- γ ELISA kits were obtained from Senbeijia Biotechnology Co., Ltd. (Nanjing, China).

Male Sprague Dawley rats (body weight 250–300g) and Male C57BL/6J mice (body weight 18–22g) were obtained from the Hunan SJA Laboratory Animal Co., Ltd. (Certificate No. SCXK (xiang) 2019–0004, Hunan, China). Animal welfare and experimental procedures were carried out in strict accordance with the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals (Institute of Laboratory Animal Resources Commission on Life Sciences National Research Council National Academy Press Washington, D.C.) and approved by the Institutional Animal Ethics Committee in Jiangxi Qing Feng Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd (permission No. 193,410,007). All animals performed in studies were in accordance with the ethical standards of the institution or practice at which the studies were conducted.

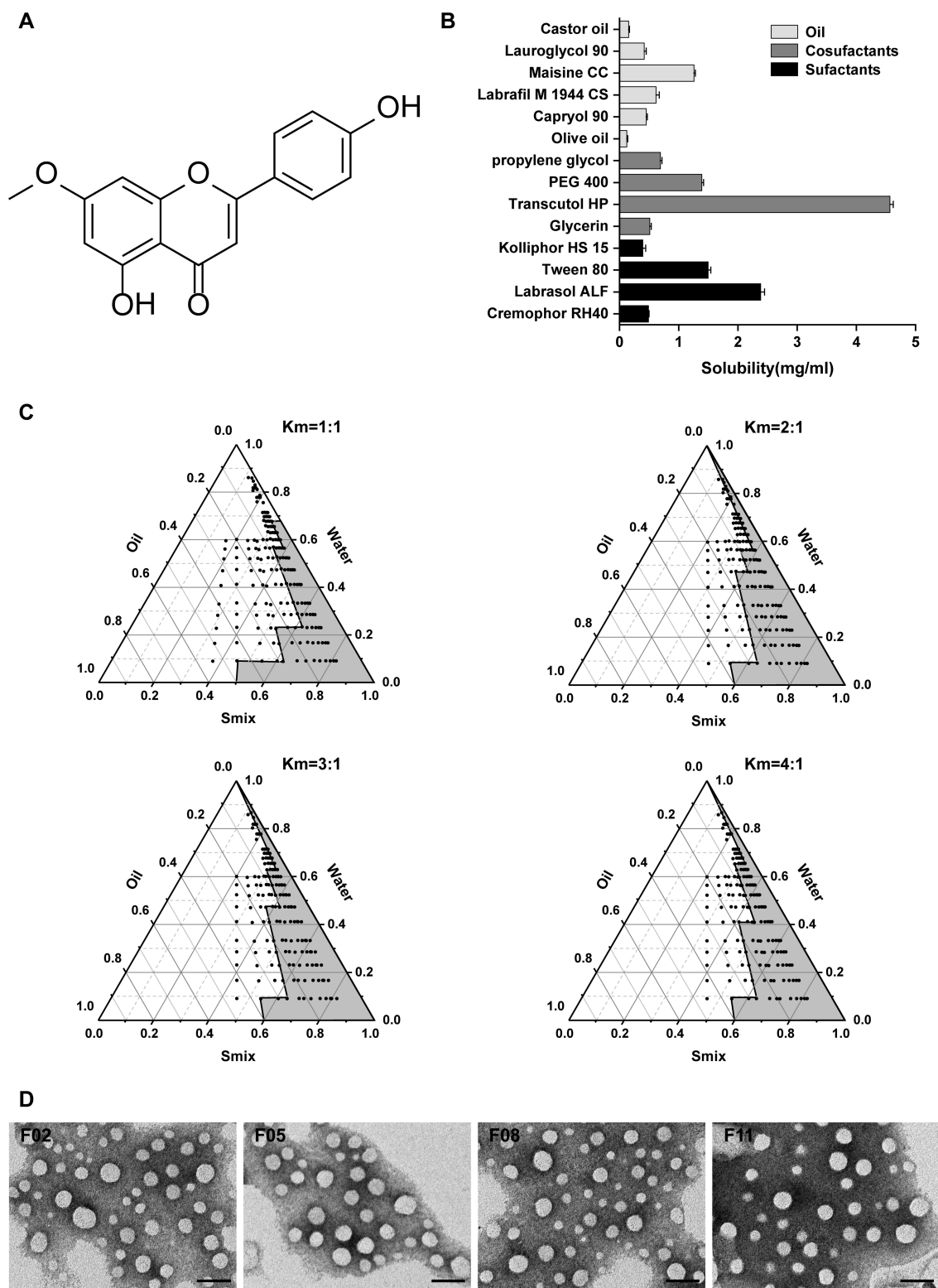
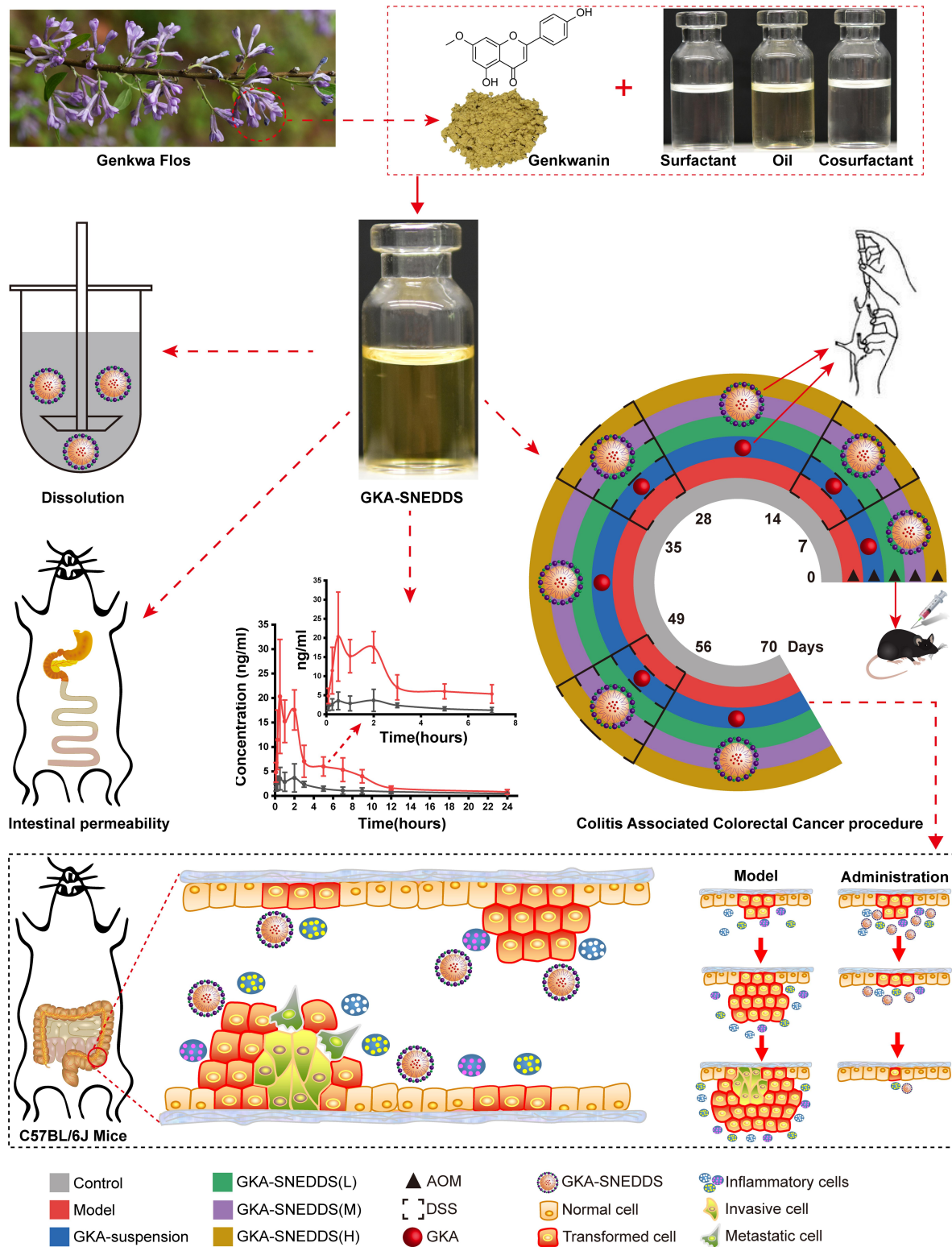


Figure 1 (A) Chemical structure of GKA. (B) Solubility of GKA in different excipients. (C) Pseudo-ternary phase diagrams of blank SNEDDS in K_m value of 1:1, 2:1, 3:1, and 4:1. (D) TEM images of GKA-SNEDDS with the four nanoemulsions (F02, F05, F08 and F11), diluted with distilled water at a ratio of 1:500 and mixed at 37 °C. Scare bar, 200 nm.

Abbreviations: K_m ratio, the ratio of surfactant to cosurfactant; S_{mix} , the mixture of surfactant and cosurfactant.



Scheme I Evaluation of SNEDDS for genkwanin in vitro and in vivo.

Optimizing of SNEDDS Formulation Components

Solubility Study

Excess GKA was added into stop-glass bottles containing a total of 1 mL of oil, surfactant or cosurfactant phase. All the samples were mixed with vortex for 10 minutes at 25°C and then were gently shaken for another 24 hours at 37°C. After the gentle shake, the mixtures were centrifuged at 12,000 rpm for 10 minutes and the supernatants were collected. Subsequently, we diluted the supernatants with methanol and filtered them with a glass fiber filter (25mm, Waters). The concentration of GKA was measured at 338 nm by HPLC. Each experiment was repeated in triplicate.

Construction of Pseudo-Ternary Phase Diagrams

Based on the results of solubility studies, the pseudo-ternary phase diagrams of oils (Maisine CC), surfactants (Labrasol ALF), and cosurfactants (Transcutol HP) were obtained by the water titration method to determine the existence range of the self-micro-emulsifying region.

With the aim of obtaining optimal solubility of GKA and the stability of the self-emulsion, a series of different ratios of oil, surfactant and cosurfactant (S_{mix}) were selected. The selected S_{mix} ratios were 1:1, 2:1, 3:1, and 4:1, when the mixture of oil and S_{mix} weight ratios were 1:9, 1:8, 1:7, 1:6, 1:5, 2:8 (1:4), 1:3.5, 1:3,3:7 (1:2.3), 1:2, 4:6 (1:1.5), 5:5 (1:1), 6:4 (1:0.7), 7:3 (1:0.43), 8:2 (1:0.25),

9:1 (1:0.1). Each mixture was added into a round-bottom flask and stirred vigorously with magnetic stirrers at 150 rpm for 5 min. The mixture was then titrated with distilled water until it formed a transparent self-emulsion with a faint blue light by visual observation. The pseudo-ternary phase diagrams were constructed by the use of the software Origin 2018. Each experiment was repeated in triplicate.

Preparation of GKA-SNEDDS and Formulation Optimization

The prepared SNEDDS formulations of GKA along with their compositions and codes are listed in Table 1. Moreover, to investigate the self-nanoemulsifying properties of GKA-SNEDDS, the thermodynamic stability and emulsifying effect of these formulations were tested.

Thermodynamic Stability Tests

Thermodynamic stability tests are composed of three parts: centrifugation, heating-cooling cycle and freeze-thaw cycle.²⁴ First, the selected formulations were centrifuged at 3500 rpm for 30 minutes in order to determine the stability of as an isotropic single-phase system. Subsequently, the formulations that did not show any phase separations, creaming or cracking were subjected to six heating and six cooling cycles, in which samples were incubated at 4 °C or 45 °C for every 48 hours, respectively. Finally, the stable formulations at these temperatures were treated with three further freeze-

Table 1 Thermodynamic Stability and Emulsification Efficacy Test of GKA-SNEDSS

Formulation Code	S_{mix} Ratio (w/w)	Formulation Composition		Thermodynamic Stability Studies			Emulsification Efficacy Test (1:500)	
		GKA (mg/mL)	Maisine CC/Labrasol ALF/Transcutol HP (% w/w)	Cent	HCC	FTC	Distilled Water	0.1N HCl
F01	1:1	0.50	15:42.5:42.5	√	√	√	Grade B	Grade B
F02		0.50	20:40:40	√	√	√	Grade B	Grade B
F03		0.50	25:37.5:37.5	√	√	√	Grade D	Grade D
F04	2:1	0.50	15:56.67:28.33	√	√	√	Grade B	Grade B
F05		0.50	20:53.33:26.67	√	√	√	Grade B	Grade B
F06		0.50	25:50:25	√	√	√	Grade C	Grade C
F07	3:1	0.50	15:75:15	√	√	√	Grade B	Grade B
F08		0.50	20:60:20	√	√	√	Grade A	Grade A
F09		0.50	25:56.25:18.75	√	√	√	Grade C	Grade C
F10	4:1	0.50	15:68:17	√	√	√	Grade B	Grade B
F11		0.50	20:64:16	√	√	√	Grade A	Grade A
F12		0.50	25:60:15	√	√	√	Grade C	Grade C

Note: √, Indicates the formulation passed the test.

Abbreviations: Cent, centrifugation (3500 rpm for 30 minutes); HCC, heating-cooling cycle (six heating and six cooling cycles, 4 °C and 45 °C for every 48 hours); FTC, freeze-thaw cycle (between -20 °C and 25 ± 2 °C in deep-freezer).

thaw cycles at temperatures between $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $25 \pm 2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ in deep-freezer (Cooling System, Martin Christ), the treated time should not be less than 48 hours.

Emulsification Efficacy Tests

GKA-SNEDSS formulation (1mL) was dispersed into 500 mL of distilled water and 0.1 N HCl, in a standard dissolution apparatus (SOTAX AT 7, Sotax Group, Switzerland). The speed of dissolution paddle was kept at 50 rpm to provide the formulation with gentle mixing and the dissolution temperature was maintained at $37 \pm 0.5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. The visual evaluation of the in vitro performance of the formulations was carried out with five grading systems according to the following classification (Table 2).^{25,26}

Preparation of GKA-SNEDDS

GKA-SNEDDS was prepared using Maisine CC, Labrasol ALF, and Transcutol HP. Firstly, GKA was dissolved in Maisine CC and then mixed with Labrasol ALF and Transcutol HP in a gentle magnetic stirring environment (300 rpm, $25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 30 minutes). The formulations (F02, F05, F08 and F11) were chosen as candidates for further investigation of their dispersibility and self-nanoemulsifying properties.

Characterization of GKA-SNEDDS

Time for Self-Nanoemulsification

The self-nanoemulsification time of GKA-SNEDDS was evaluated on dissolution apparatus (SOTAX AT 7, Sotax Group, Switzerland). Briefly, the selected formulations of GKA-SNEDDS were added dropwise to 500 mL of

distilled water, of which the temperature was kept at $37\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 0.5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. Moreover, a standard stainless steel dissolving paddle rotating at 50 rpm is used for gentle stir to obtain a clear and uniform system. The emulsification time was assessed visually²⁷ and the assessments were performed in triplicate as well.

Droplet Size Analysis and Zeta Potential

The droplet size and the polydispersity index (PDI) of each nanoemulsion were evaluated by the Zetasizer (Malvern Instruments, Malvern, UK). After diluting the GKA-SNEDDS formulation with distilled water at $37\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, samples were directly evaluated in triplicate.

Assessment of Entrapment Efficiency

GKA-SNEDDS formulations (with a known amount of GKA) were added to 500 mL of distilled water and centrifuged at 12,000 rpm for 10 minutes at $37\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. Followed by the HPLC measurement of GKA amount in the supernatants, the entrapment efficiency (EE) was calculated by the following equation.²⁸

$$EE(\%) = \frac{W_{\text{Total GKA}} - W_{\text{Untrapped GKA}}}{W_{\text{Total GKA}}} \times 100\% \quad (1)$$

Surface Morphology Detection

The selected SNEDDS surface morphology was characterized by transmission electron microscopy (HT7700, Hitachi, Tokyo, Japan). After diluting the nanoemulsions with water, droplets were placed on gold sputter-coated copper grids. Then, the excess droplets were separated by filter paper and the remaining nanoemulsions on the gold sputter-coated copper grids were left to dry in the dark before staining with phosphotungstic acid (2%) prior to observation.

In vitro Drug Release Evaluation

The release profiles of GKA-SNEDDS formulations were performed using a drug dissolution tester (SOTAX AT 7, Sotax Group, Switzerland) according to USP < 711 > dissolution test Apparatus II (paddle method). The paddle rotation speed at 50 rpm and a temperature of $37\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 0.5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ were maintained in this test. Briefly, aliquots of GKA-SNEDDS (equivalent to 5mg of GKA) or GKA-suspension (GKA suspended in 0.5% CMC-Na) was placed in a dialysis bag (molecular weight cut-off 100KD) and added to 250 mL of artificial gastric juice (2% Triton X-100, HCl, pH 1.2) or artificial intestinal juice (2% Triton X-100, PBS, pH 6.8) respectively. Then, 5 mL of each solution was taken out at 0, 2, 4, 8,

Table 2 Visual Evaluation of Self-Emulsification Behavior

Grade	Dispersibility and Appearance	Emulsification Time (Seconds)
A	Rapidly forming nanoemulsion which is clear or bluish appearance	<60S
B	Rapidly forming, slightly less clear emulsion which has a bluish white appearance	<60S
C	Fine milky emulsion, similar to milk in appearance	<120S
D	Slow to emulsion, dull, grayish white emulsion with slightly oily appearance	>120S
E	Poor or minimal emulsification with large oil globules noticed on the surface	>180S

12, 24, 36 and 72 h and replaced with an equal volume of fresh medium. Finally, the samples were filtered using a 25 mm glass fiber filter and then analyzed by HPLC.

Intestinal Permeability Study

The intestinal permeability of the selected formulations (F02, F05, F08 and F11) was evaluated in single-pass intestinal perfusion (SPIP) model as the previous report.²⁹ Male Sprague Dawley rats (body weight 250–300g, n=15) were randomly divided into five groups with free access to water. The animals were fasted for 12 hours before the experiment. Firstly, GKA-SNEDDS (containing 2.5 mg GKA) or GKA-suspension was ultrasonically dispersed in 500 mL Krebs-Ringer buffer solution and treated with 37 °C water bath to obtain perfusion solution. Then, a single-pass constant flow (0.2 mL/min) of solution was perfused into ligated rat duodenum and jejuna segments. When the stable state was achieved (after approximately 30 min), the samples were regularly taken out for 90 min at 15 min intervals and then centrifuged at 12000rpm for 10 min. The supernatants were collected and then filtered with a glass fiber filter (25 mm, Waters), followed by HPLC analysis. The lengths of the tested sample segments were measured at the end of the perfusion. The effective permeability coefficient was calculated by the following equations.^{30,31}

$$P_{\text{eff}} = -Q \ln \left(\frac{C_{\text{out(corrected)}}}{C_{\text{in}}} \right) / 2\pi r l; \quad (2)$$

$$C_{\text{out(corrected)}} = \frac{C_{\text{out}} \times V_{\text{out}}}{V_{\text{in}}} \quad (3)$$

where P_{eff} is the effective permeability coefficient (cm/s), Q is the flow rate of perfusion solution (0.2 mL/min), C_{in} is the concentrations of the GKA in the inlet perfused ($\mu\text{g/mL}$), C_{out} is the corrected concentration of the GKA in the outlet perfused ($\mu\text{g/mL}$). V_{in} and V_{out} are the entering and exiting volume of the perfusion solution (mL), r is the rat intestinal radius (cm), and l is the length of the intestinal segment (cm).

In vivo Pharmacokinetic Study

The pharmacokinetic study of optimized formulation (F08) was evaluated in male Sprague Dawley rats (body weight 250–300g, n=12). All the animals were randomly divided into two groups with free access to water. The animals were fasted for 12 hours before the experiment. Then, the animals of two groups were treated with a single dose of the GKA-suspension or the GKA-SNEDDS (F08

formulation) at 125 mg/kg, respectively. After the GKA treatments, blood samples (0.20 mL each) were collected from the eye socket veins of rats at 5, 15, 30, 60, 120, 180, 300, 420, 540, 720 and 1440 minutes. By the means of centrifugation (12,000 rpm, 10 minutes), the plasma was collected and stored at -80°C for further evaluations. Moreover, in order to avoid the influence of protein in the plasma, acetonitrile (3.0 mL) was added into the mixture and the mixture was vortexed for 2 minutes. Subsequently, after centrifugation for another 10 minutes (12,000 rpm), the supernatant was collected and dried with nitrogen blow in the environment of -0.8 Mpa at 25°C . The residue was redissolved with 200 μL acetonitrile/water (v/v). Finally, after another centrifugation (12,000rpm, 10 minutes), the supernatant was collected and analyzed with the LC-MS/MS system. The relative bioavailability (F) of GKA was calculated by the following equation.³²

$$F = \frac{\text{AUC}_{\text{GKA-SNEDDS}}}{\text{AUC}_{\text{GKA-suspension}}} \times 100\% \quad (4)$$

The Therapeutic Effect of GKA-SNEDDS on AOM/DSS-Induced CAC Mice

The Establishment of AOM/DSS-Induced CAC Model and Administration

Male C57BL/6J mice (body weight 18–22 g) were administered under standard conditions of alternating 12 h dark and light cycles at $24 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ with relative humidity of $50 \pm 10\%$. The animals were separated into 6 groups (n=8 per group), the normal control or control group, the AOM/DSS or model group, GKA-suspension (GKA suspended in 0.5% CMC-Na, 22.5mg/kg/day), GKA-SNEDDS (L) (low-dosage, 2.5 mg/kg/day), GKA-SNEDDS (M) (medium-dosage, 7.5mg/kg/day), GKA-SNEDDS (H) (high-dosage, 22.5 mg/kg/day). The CAC model mouse was constructed by intra-peritoneal injection of 10 mg/kg AOM and oral 2.0% DSS.^{33,34} In brief, except the control group, all the animals received intra-peritoneal injection of AOM (10 mg/kg) on the first day. Then, all the groups were treated with the corresponding drug system for 1 week after the AOM injection (set as day1). Seven days later, 2.0% DSS was given in the drinking water over 7 days, followed by 14 days of regular water. The DSS treatments were repeated three times. Animals in the model group were only treated with AOM/DSS without any GKA added. What's more, GKA group was orally administered with a feeding tube every 24 h for 70 days. Afterwards,

all mice were sacrificed at the end of the third cycle, colon samples were collected for other evaluations.

Assessment of Body Weight and Disease Activity Index

The severity of colitis was evaluated with disease activity index (DAI), which is scored by assessing animal body weight, stool consistency and stool bleeding.³⁵ These factors were monitored twice a week. The DAI score was calculated based on the sum of these scores, ranging from 0 (healthy) to 12 (severe colitis), according to Table 3.

Assessment of Colon Length and Colonic Tumorigenesis

The colons (from the ileocecal junction to the anorectal junction) of all the groups were collected and measured with a ruler. The colonic tumorigenesis was assessed as previously reported.³⁶ In brief, after rinsing the colon with phosphate-buffered saline, the colon was slit longitudinally along the mesentery to observe its gross morphological changes, and the prominent areas of the colon (which may include cancer) were observed visually. Afterwards, all colons were photographed. The number and size of tumors were evaluated using Image-J software.

Histologic Assessment of Colons

The colons of each group were collected and cut into small segments (2cm), then fixed with 10% paraformaldehyde, embedded in paraffin blocks, and subsequently stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E). Histological evaluation was assessed by using a light microscope (Nikon ECLIPSE Ti2, Tokyo, Japan). Histological scores were blindly evaluated by two pathologists using the following measures:³⁷ crypt architecture (normal, 0 points; Severe crypt distortion with loss of entire crypt, 3 points), degree of inflammatory cell infiltration (normal, 0 points; dense inflammatory infiltrate, 3 points), muscle thickening (base

of crypt sits on the muscularis mucosae, 0 points; marked muscle thickening present, 3 points), goblet cell depletion (absent, 0 points; present, 3 points) and crypt abscess (absent, 0 points; present, 3 points). The histological disease score was calculated from the sum of each individual score.

Assessment of Inflammatory Cytokines

The colon tissues were homogenized in PBS, according to the instructions of the corresponding manufacturer, the concentration of pro-inflammatory cytokine (IL-1 β , IL-6, IL-8 and TNF- α) and anti-inflammatory cytokine (IL-10 and INF- γ) were detected by ELISA kits.

Immunohistochemistry Analysis

The colons were collected and fixed with 10% paraformaldehyde, followed by paraffin embedding. Then, the colon paraffin sections were processed for immunohistochemistry. Colon sections were deparaffinised followed by anti-PCNA or anti-Ki-67 antibody at a 1:200 dilution.

Apoptotic cells in colonic tissues were labeled with the terminal deoxyribonucleotidyl transferase-mediated dUTP-digoxigenin nick end-labeling (TUNEL) method using an In Situ Apoptosis Detection Kit according to the manufacturer's instructions. Images were captured with an ECLIPSE Ti 2 microscope (Nikon Imaging Japan Inc., Tokyo, Japan) and quantified by counting the number of positively stained cells in eight randomly selected fields. The number of positively stained cells was expressed as a percentage of the total cells in the 10 areas.

Statistical Analysis

The results are reported as the mean \pm standard deviation (SD). Significant differences were determined by ANOVA followed by Student's *t*-test for multiple comparisons. Differences were considered significant at $p < 0.05$.

Results

Structure Elucidation of GKA

¹³C NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ ppm: 182.34 (C-7), 165.52 (C-1), 164.46 (C-9), 161.74 (C-3), 161.63 (C-5), 157.62 (C-17), 128.97 (C-15, C-19), 121.49 (C-14), 116.41 (C-16, C-18), 105.09 (C-8), 103.42 (C-4), 98.35 (C-2), 93.04 (C-6), 56.44 (C-12). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ ppm: 12.963 (1H, s, H-21), 10.383 (1H, s, H-20), 7.956 (2H, d, J=8.4 Hz, H-15 and H-19), 6.938 (2H, d, J=8.4 Hz, H-16 and H-18), 6.839 (1H, s, H-8), 6.755 (1H, d, J=1.6 Hz, H-2), 6.368 (1H, d, J=2.0 Hz,

Table 3 Evaluation of Disease Activity Index

Classification	Characterization (Scores)
Body weight change	No weight loss or weight gain (0 points), 5–10% weight loss (1 point), 11–15% weight loss (2 points), 16–20% weight loss (3 points), >21% weight loss (4 points).
Stool consistency	Normal and well-formed (0 points), very soft and unformed (2 points), watery stool (4 points).
Stool bleeding	Normal color stool (0 points), reddish color stool (2 points), bloody stool (4 points).

H-6), 3.868 (3H, s, H-12). IR (KBr, cm^{-1}): 3280(-OH), 1666 (chromone), 1589, 1500, 1451, 1375, 1342, 1208, 833. By comparing its NMR with the published data, this compound was confirmed to be GKA.³⁸ The NMR spectrum of GKA is shown in [supplementary Figure S1 and S2](#), and infrared spectrum is shown in [supplementary Figure S3](#).

Development of SNEDDS Formulation Solubility Study

The purpose of the solubility study is to determine the appropriate oil phase, surfactant and cosurfactant for GKA-SNEDDS development. It has been extensively reported that identifying the appropriate oil, surfactant and cosurfactant with the greatest solubilization potential for the drug under research is very necessary for achieving optimal drug loading.³⁹

As shown in [Figure 1B](#), GKA solubility in different solvent media was evaluated by the mentioned method.⁴⁰ We can easily find that Transcutol HP (4.57 mg/mL) is a commonly used solvent and a powerful solubilizer agent, as well as the most soluble cosurfactant for GKA. Moreover, Maisine CC and Labrasol ALF (1.26 and 2.38 mg/mL, respectively) showed the highest solubilization ability in the oil phase and the surfactant phase. Furthermore, Maisine CC (Glycerol monolinoleate) is an often-used solubilizer for lipophilic drugs and bioavailability enhancer, Labrasol ALF is commonly used in oral self-emulsifying lipid formulation.⁴¹ Therefore, in this study, Maisine CC, Labrasol ALF, and Transcutol HP were respectively selected as the oil, surfactant, and cosurfactant of GKA-SNEDDS.

Construction of Pseudo-Ternary Phase Diagrams

Based on the results of the above solubility studies, Maisine CC (oil), Labrasol ALF (surfactant), and Transcutol HP (cosurfactant) were applied to construct the pseudo-ternary phase diagrams. As shown in [Figure 1C](#), different ratios of S_{mix} (1:1, 2:1, 3:1, and 4:1 for Labrasol ALF:Transcutol HP) generated similar nanoemulsion areas ($K_m=3:1 > K_m=4:1 > K_m=2:1 > K_m=1:1$). When surfactant concentration was increased to S_{mix} ratio 4:1, it was seen that nanoemulsion area decreased as compared to 3:1 ratio. While cosurfactant concentration was further increased to S_{mix} ratio 1:1, it was observed that the nanoemulsion area decreased as compared to S_{mix} ratio 2:1. This result indicated that S_{mix} ratio played a significant role in promoting self-emulsification.¹⁶

Moreover, regarding the excellent emulsification capability of Labrasol ALF and Transcutol HP as well as the prominent solubility of GKA in Maisine CC, the proportion of SNEDDS formulations was further optimized.

Formulation Optimization

According to the pseudo-ternary phase diagrams and pre-set drug concentrations (0.5mg/mL), the amount of oil phase (15%–25%, w/w), surfactant (37.5%–75%, w/w) and cosurfactant (15%–42.5%, w/w) were screened and named as formulation 01–12. The thermodynamic and self-nanoemulsifying properties of these formulations were assessed and summarized ([Table 1](#)).

The formulations have passed the stress tests of centrifugation, heating–cooling cycle and freeze–thaw cycle. This showed the selected formulations (F01–12) were thermodynamically stable systems with no phase separation, creaming or cracking.

When infinite dilution is done to nanoemulsion formulation, there is a possibility of it to phase separately, leading to precipitation of a poorly soluble drug since nanoemulsions are formed at a particular concentration of oil, surfactant, cosurfactant, and water.⁴² We used distilled water and 0.1N HCl as a dispersion medium because it is well reported that there is no significant difference in the nanoemulsions prepared using nonionic surfactants, dispersed in water or simulated gastric or intestinal fluids.^{42,43} When the formulation is diluted to 500 times and the amount of oil increases to 25% (W/W), the emulsification time was extended and the emulsified solution appears milky or slightly oil droplets-looking. The emulsification result of grade C or D was not selected. The formulations (F02, F05, F08 and F11) were chosen for self-nanoemulsifying characterization, in vitro dissolution and in vivo intestinal permeability study.

Characterization of the GKA-SNEDDS

The selected formulations (F02, F05, F08 and F11) were subjected for characteristic assessments, specifically emulsification time, droplet size, polydispersity index, zeta potential, and drug entrapment efficiency. The mean emulsification time was increased from 41.17 ± 2.93 sec to 54.23 ± 2.51 sec, revealing that the emulsification time slightly increased with the increased concentration of surfactant in the formulation. Compared with the other three formulations and it was observed that the mean droplet size of the F08 formulation was $94.58\text{nm} \pm 0.86$ with $\text{PDI} < 0.15$, a higher negative average zeta potential (-14.56 ± 1.64 mV) and a higher entrapment efficiency ($91.73\% \pm 3.44$). The

Table 4 In vitro Characterization of GKA-SNEDSS (Mean \pm SD, n = 3)

Formulation Code	Emulsification Time (Sec)	Droplet Size (nm)	Polydispersity Index (PDI)	Zeta Potential (mV)	Entrapment Efficiency (%)
F02	41.17 \pm 2.93	127.08 \pm 1.77	0.18 \pm 0.03	-13.36 \pm 0.73	76.90 \pm 2.86
F05	43.37 \pm 2.57	101.24 \pm 1.85	0.16 \pm 0.01	-12.73 \pm 1.61	83.75 \pm 3.31
F08	45.19 \pm 2.62	94.58 \pm 0.86	0.14 \pm 0.01	-14.56 \pm 1.64	91.73 \pm 3.44
F11	54.23 \pm 2.51	98.43 \pm 0.81	0.27 \pm 0.02	-13.63 \pm 1.30	86.12 \pm 2.59

other formulations (F02, F05 and F11) have also shown their droplet size less than 150 nm, PDI less than 0.30, and with zeta potentials around -13 mV (Table 4). The entrapment efficiency (%) for GKA was found to be in the range of 76–91%, while the F08 formulation has shown higher entrapment efficiency. The results showed that when the Maisine CC content was 20% (w/w), the percentage of Labrasol ALF was increased and the emulsification time was prolonged, whereas the droplet size was reduced. Since Labrasol ALF is a non-ionic surfactant and does not contribute much to zeta potential, the results of the formulations zeta potential were not significant ($p > 0.05$).

TEM images (Figure 1D) show the spherical nature of nano-emulsions with observed particle sizes less than 200 nm in each image. The morphology of the four formulations showed that the droplets of diluted GKA-SNEDDS were almost in spherical shape with smooth surface. Furthermore, no sign of drug precipitation was yet observed, indicating the physical stability of the formed nanoemulsion.

In vitro Drug Release

In vitro release studies were conducted to obtain insight into the release behavior of GKA-SNEDDS and GKA-suspension. As shown in Figure 2A and B, the cumulative dissolution of GKA-suspension in pH 1.2 and pH 6.8 dissolution media within 36h was only about 10%, verifying its poor aqueous solubility. However, the amount of GKA released from the four formulations (F02, F05, F08, and F11) was about 50% within 36h. The release profile of these formulations shows a rapid release followed by a steady phase, indicating a faster release rate and a higher cumulative dissolution rate compared to the GKA-suspension. According to the Noyes–Whitney equation ($dC/dt = k_D A (C_s - C_t)$), the release of GKA is primarily influenced by its solubility because the fast release of GKA from SNEDDS is independent of the GKA-SNEDDS droplet size. By loading the drug into micelles or nanoemulsion particle sizes, SNEDDS could improve the solubility of GKA.^{44,45} Therefore, these results indicated that the greater availability

of dissolved GKA from the SNEDDS formulation may result in better absorption and bioavailability.⁴⁶

Intestinal Permeability Study

The intestinal permeability of GKA was evaluated in Male Sprague Dawley rats. The experimental results (Figure 2C) indicated that the effective permeability coefficient (P_{eff}) of GKA-suspension in the duodenum was 1.62×10^{-4} cm/s, which was 1.38 times than that in the jejunum (1.17×10^{-4} cm/s), demonstrating that GKA was primarily absorbed in the duodenum.²⁹ Moreover, the P_{eff} of GKA-SNEDDS formulation in the duodenum was also higher than that in the jejunum, indicating that GKA loaded in SNEDDS did not exert any influence on GKA intestinal absorption which is site dependent. The duodenal P_{eff} of the F02, F05, F08 and F11 formulations were 1.2 ($p < 0.05$), 1.4 ($p < 0.01$), 2.1 ($p < 0.01$) and 1.9 ($p < 0.01$) times than that of GKA-suspension, respectively, indicating that GKA permeability can be significantly improved by using these four SNEDDS formulations. Reasonably, these results are likely attributed to lymphatic transport of the drug through the triglyceride core of the chylomicron, which is the primary lymphatic transport mechanism of insoluble drugs through lipid carriers (such as SNEDDS).⁴⁷

In vivo Pharmacokinetic Study

The pharmacokinetic profile of the optimized GKA-SNEDDS (F08) was evaluated to analyze GKA in rat plasma after oral administration. The main objective of this study was to correlate the solubility and intestinal permeability of GKA with the enhancement of its oral bioavailability. The mean plasma concentration–time curves of GKA-suspension and the GKA-SNEDDS (F08) were presented (Figure 2D), and their pharmacokinetic parameters were listed (Table 5). As the results shown, the C_{max} value of GKA from SNEDDS was significantly ($p < 0.01$) enhanced over 4.34-fold than that of GKA-suspension, when the AUC_{0-24} of GKA also significantly increased by 353.28% (from 26.31 ± 6.78 to 92.95

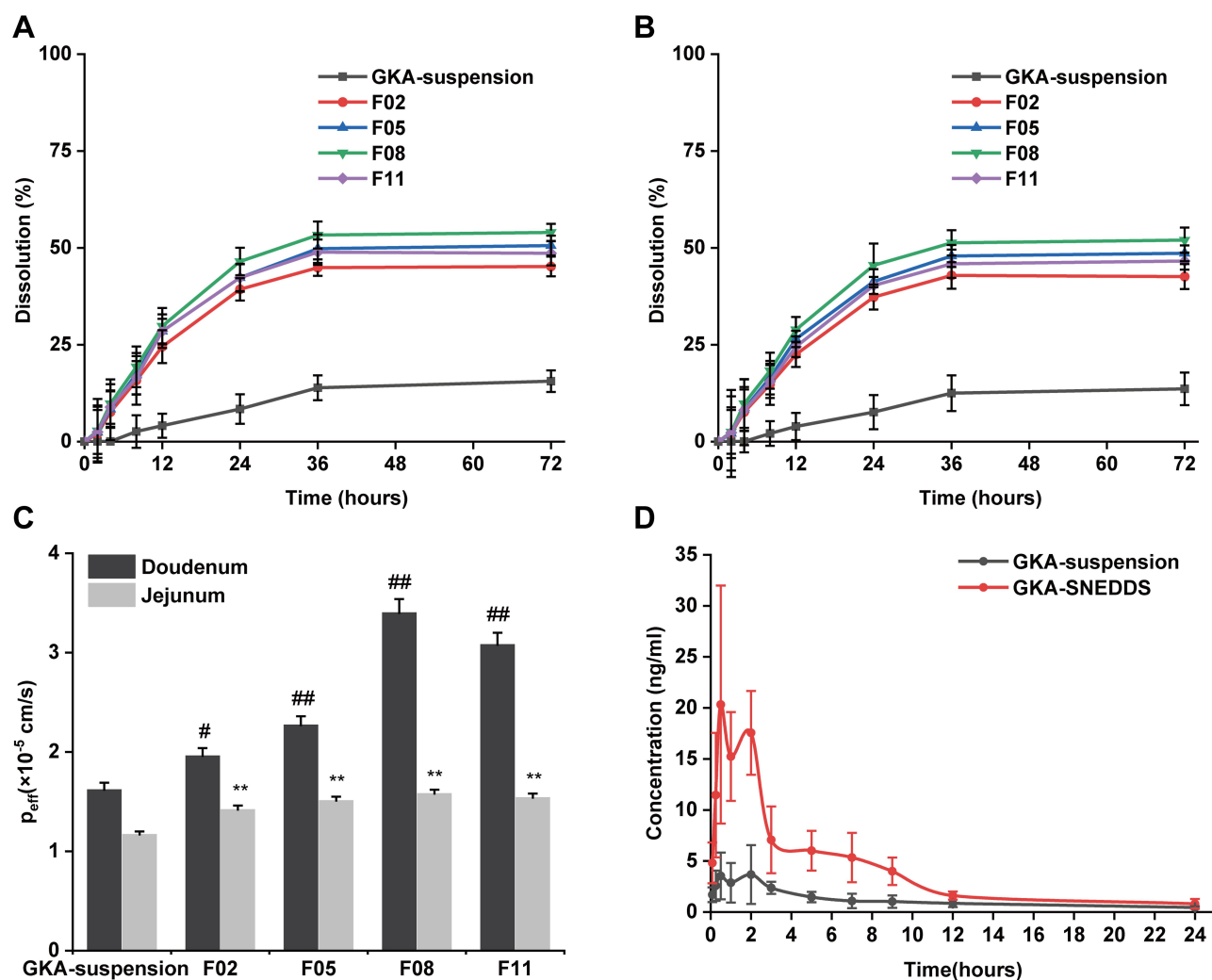


Figure 2 Dissolution profiles of GKA-SNEDDS and GKA-suspension in (A) Simulated gastric fluid (pH 1.2). (B) Simulated intestinal fluid (pH 6.8). (C) The effective permeability coefficient (P_{eff}) of GKA-SNEDDS in rats' duodenum and jejunum by single-pass intestinal perfusion model. Each value represents the mean \pm SD ($n = 3$). $^{\#}p < 0.05$ and $^{\#\#}p < 0.01$ as compared to GKA- suspension group in duodenum, $^{**}p < 0.01$ as compared to GKA-suspension group in jejunum. (D) Plasma concentration–time profiles of rats after oral administration of GKA-SNEDDS and GKA-suspension.

± 22.89) in the SNEDDS-treated group as compared to the GKA-suspension group. The T_{max} of GKA decreased from 1.83 ± 1.12 h to 1.17 ± 0.68 h, indicating that the GKA

absorption was accelerated by SNEDDS. Additionally, compared with GKA-suspension, the $t_{1/2}$ value of GKA in blood was shortened by SNEDDS, which showed that SNEDDS may slightly accelerate the metabolism of GKA. The pharmacokinetic study in rats indicated that SNEDDS could significantly improve the bioavailability of GKA.

Table 5 Pharmacokinetic Parameters of GKA After Oral Administration of GKA-SNEDDS and GKA-Suspension

Parameters	GKA-Suspension	GKA-SNEDDS
C_{max} (ng/mL)	5.23 ± 2.14	$24.33 \pm 9.33^{**}$
T_{max} (h)	1.83 ± 1.12	1.17 ± 0.68
AUC_{0-24} (ng h/mL)	26.31 ± 6.78	$92.95 \pm 22.89^{**}$
$AUC_{0-\infty}$ (ng h/mL)	30.98 ± 9.65	100.41 ± 20.31
$t_{1/2}$ (h)	7.66 ± 4.66	3.62 ± 1.37
F (%)	—	353.28

Notes: Data are expressed as mean \pm SD ($n = 6$). $^{**}p < 0.001$ as compared to GKA-suspension-treated group after oral administration, respectively.

Abbreviations: T_{max} , the time of peak concentration; C_{max} , the Peak of maximum concentration; AUC_{0-24} , the area under the concentration–time profile curve of up to 24h; F, the relative bioavailability.

The Therapeutic Effect of GKA-SNEDDS GKA-SNEDDS Reduces Macroscopic Damage

The progress of establishment and administration of AOM/DSS model is shown in Figure 3A. The body weight of mice in the model and GKA-treated groups (GKA-suspension, and GKA-SNEDDS) decreased substantially during each circle of DSS and moderately retrieved after DSS treatment was finished (Figure 3B). From the first circle of DSS, the animal body weights in both the model and GKA-treated

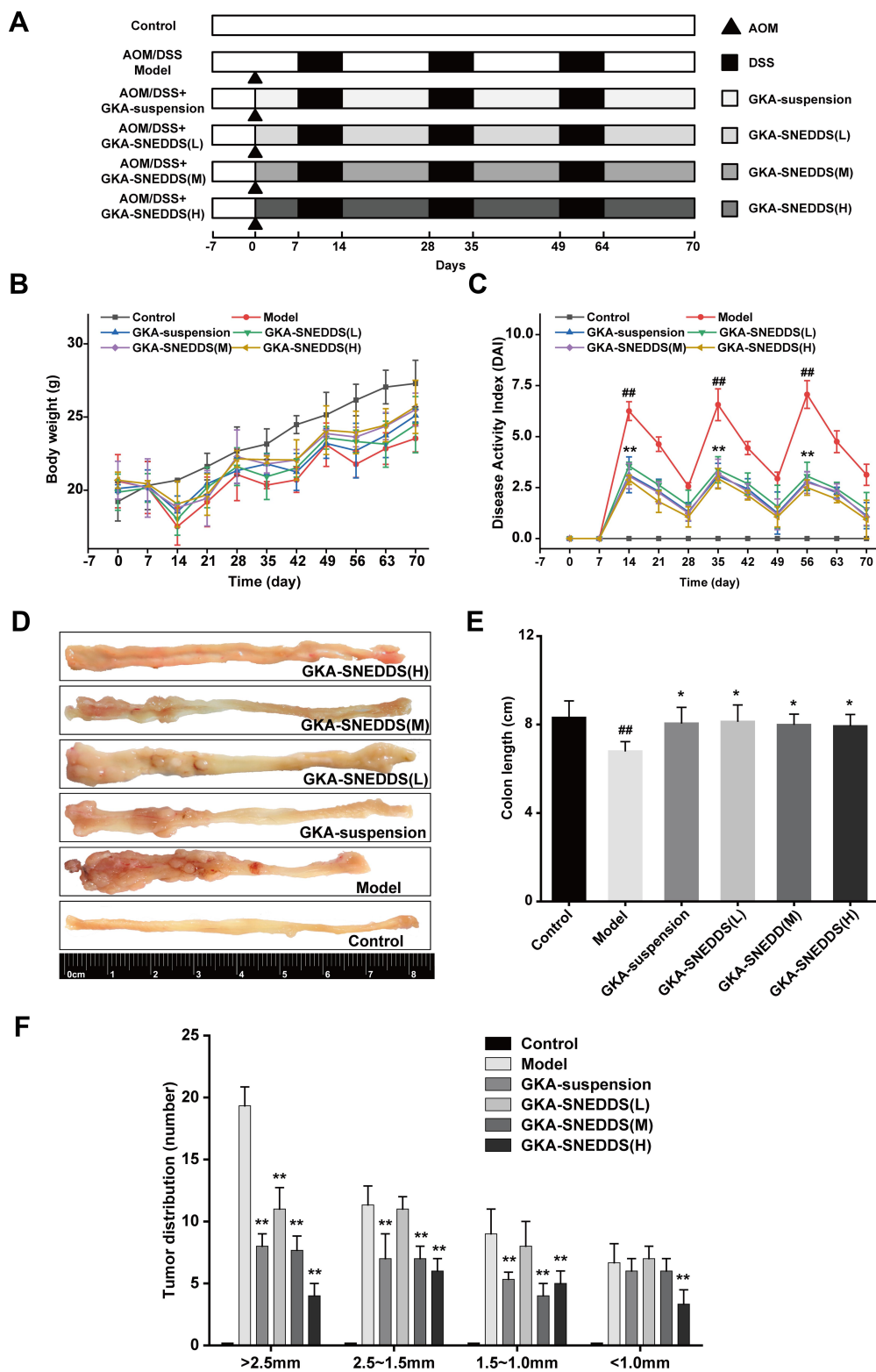


Figure 3 GKA-SNEDSS significantly prevented initiation and progression of CAC. (A) AOM/DSS model establishment and administration. (B) Mice body weight changes. (C) Disease activity index. (D) Representative macroscopic features of colon length and tumor growth. (E) Colon lengths. (F) Tumor multiplicity changes in the colon. The results were expressed as mean ± SD. ##*p* < 0.01 compared with the control group, **p* < 0.05 and ***p* < 0.01 compared with the model group.

group were significantly lower than that in the control group, which showed a slowly daily increase during the whole period of experiment. However, the body weight loss was significantly attenuated in the GKA-SNEDDS (H)-treated group and GKA-SNEDDS (M)-treated group.

DAI score is a common parameter that helps to evaluate the severity of colonic inflammation, that is saying the higher DAI score is, the more serious colitis injury is.⁴⁸ After DSS administration, AOM/DSS-treated mice showed signs of weight loss, diarrhea and bloody stool. Thus, DAI score in AOM/DSS-treated mice group increased rapidly compared with the control group ($p < 0.01$). However, DAI scores of the GKA-treated groups were significantly lower than that of the control group and presented a dose-dependent manner ($p < 0.01$). Furthermore, while comparing the GKA-suspension-treated group and GKA-SNEDDS (M)-treated group, the result showed no statistically significant difference ($p > 0.05$), whereas the DAI score of the GKA-SNEDDS (H)-treated group was significantly lower than that of the GKA-suspension-treated group ($p < 0.01$). These results indicated that GKA-SNEDDS treatments could effectively alleviate colonic mucosal injuries of mice treated with AOM/DSS, which include edema, hyperemia, intestinal wall thickening, mucosal erosion and ulcer (Figure 3C).

The colon length and tumor genesis in CAC mice were visually reflected in Figure 3D–F. No tumor area was observed in the control group. The model group was observed with obvious atrophy of the colon, severe necrosis of distal colon tissue and the significantly shortened

colon length compared with the control group ($p < 0.01$, Figure 3E). Besides, tumor numbers and tumors burden both significantly increased in comparison with the control group ($p < 0.01$, Figure 3F). GKA-treated mice were found to possess less tumor burden and shorter intestinal lengths compared with the AOM/DSS-treated group. Moreover, administrations of the GKA-SNEDDS significantly decreased the number of tumors in a dose-dependent manner. The aforementioned results suggested that GKA-SNEDDS can efficiently suppress the tumorigenesis.

Effects of GKA-SNEDDS on Histological Alternation

H&E staining and the histological scores showed that the control group exhibited intact mucosa, perfect submucosa, and uninjured colonic mucosa and orderly arranged glandular cells. In addition, no inflammatory cell infiltration in the normal crypts was observed from the control group (Figure 4). While the AOM/DSS-treated group showed a number of inflammatory features, including infiltration of inflammatory cells in the mucosa or lamina propria, distortion or disappearance of crypt structure and loss of enterocyte, which led to a low microscopic score ($p < 0.01$). In contrast, obvious recoveries of crypts architecture epithelium as well as reduction of histological inflammation were observed in the GKA-SNEDDS and GKA-suspension groups. Moreover, deteriorating pathologies were also observed to be alleviated in the GKA-SNEDDS (H)-treated group (22.5 mg/kg) ($p < 0.01$). GKA-suspension-treated (22.5 mg/kg) group exhibited a similar therapeutic effect to GKA-SNEDDS (M)-treated group ($p > 0.05$).

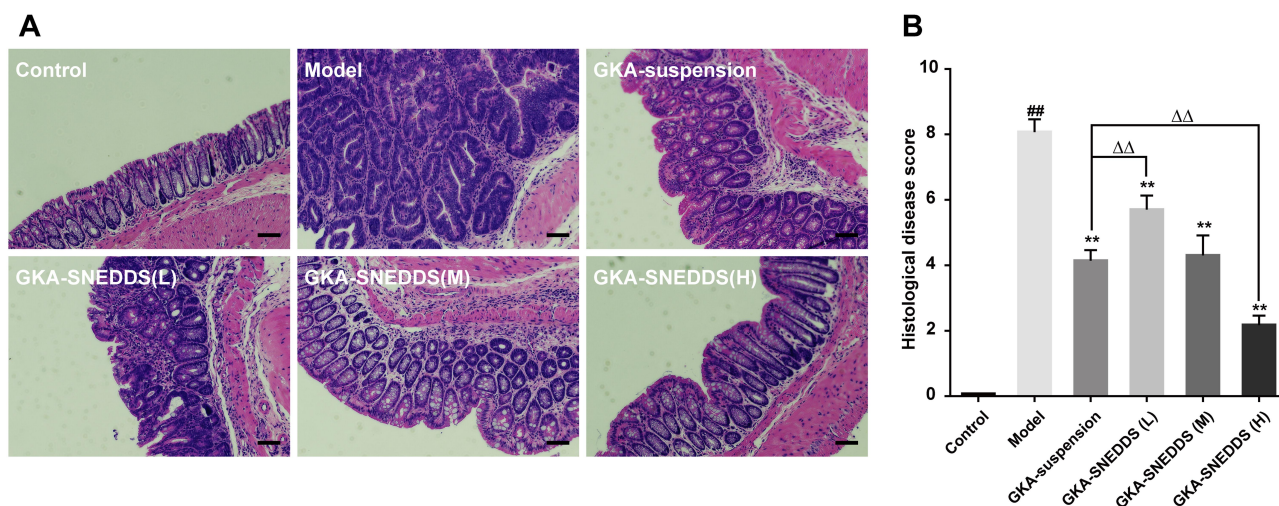


Figure 4 (A) Representative H&E staining histological sections showing inflammatory changes in the colon. Scales bar, 100 μ m. (B) Histological disease score. The results were expressed as mean \pm SD. ### $p < 0.01$ compared with the control group, ** $p < 0.01$ compared with the model group, $\Delta\Delta p < 0.01$ compared with the GKA-suspension-treated group.

These results suggested that GKA has observable therapeutic effects against CAC induced by AOM/DSS with a dose- and formulation-dependent manner.

Effects of GKA-SNEDDS on Inflammatory Cytokines

Inflammatory and immunity cytokines play a pivotal role in a wide variety of human cancers with CAC included.^{36,49} Compared with the control group, the levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines (IL-1, IL-6, IL-8, TNF- α) in the AOM/DSS-treated group were significantly increased (Figure 5A–D; $P < 0.01$). As the result showed, administration of GKA could inhibit the levels of these pro-inflammatory cytokines significantly. The anti-inflammatory cytokines including IL-10 and INF- γ were decreased to a lower level after AOM/DSS exposure, while anti-inflammatory cytokines recovered significantly after GKA-SNEDDS (M, H) and GKA-suspension treatment (Figure 5E and F; $p < 0.01$). Moreover, compared

with GKA-suspension, GKA-SNEDDS (H) performed better in inhibiting pro-inflammatory cytokines and promoting anti-inflammatory cytokines ($p < 0.05$). Furthermore, GKA-suspension had similar effects with GKA-SNEDDS (M) in the attenuation of inflammatory cytokines.

GKA-SNEDDS Inhibits Cell Proliferation and Induces Apoptosis

Colonic tumorigenesis is associated with intestinal epithelial homeostasis, which is controlled by the balance between proliferation and apoptosis of mucosal cells.⁵⁰ The intestinal homeostasis of mice treated with GKA-suspension or GKA-SNEDDS were compared. Additionally, cell proliferation was detected by Ki-67 and PCNA staining. Besides, DNA fragments in colon tissue were detected by TUNEL staining. We found that compared with AOM/DSS mice, tissue from GKA-treated mice displayed a decrease in the number of Ki-67 (Figure 6A and D) and PCNA positive cells

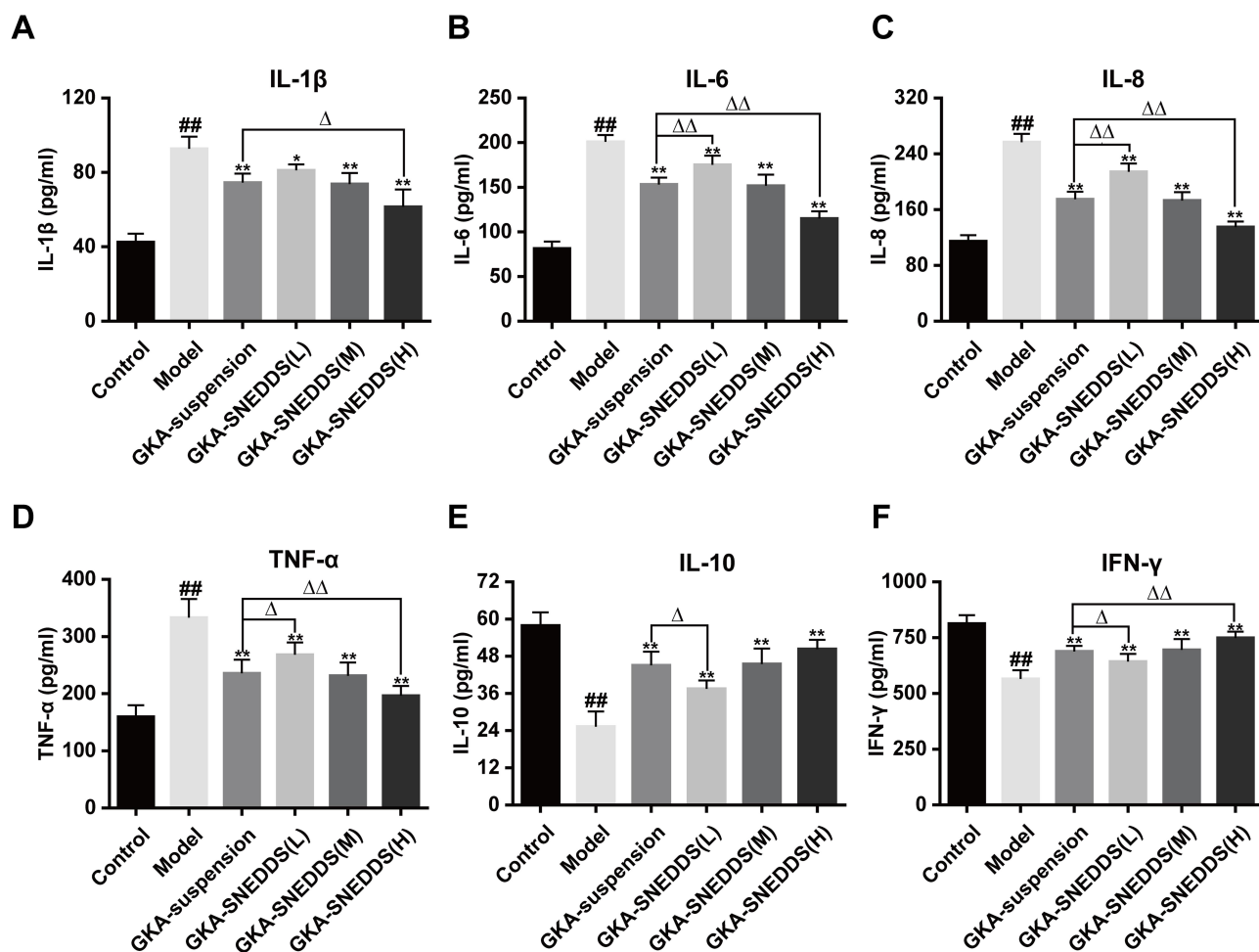


Figure 5 Effects of GKA-SNEDDS on inflammatory cytokines. Data are presented as mean \pm SD (n=8). ## $p < 0.01$ compared with the control group, * $p < 0.05$ and ** $p < 0.01$ compared with the model group, $\Delta p < 0.05$ and $\Delta\Delta p < 0.01$ compared with the GKA-suspension-treated group.

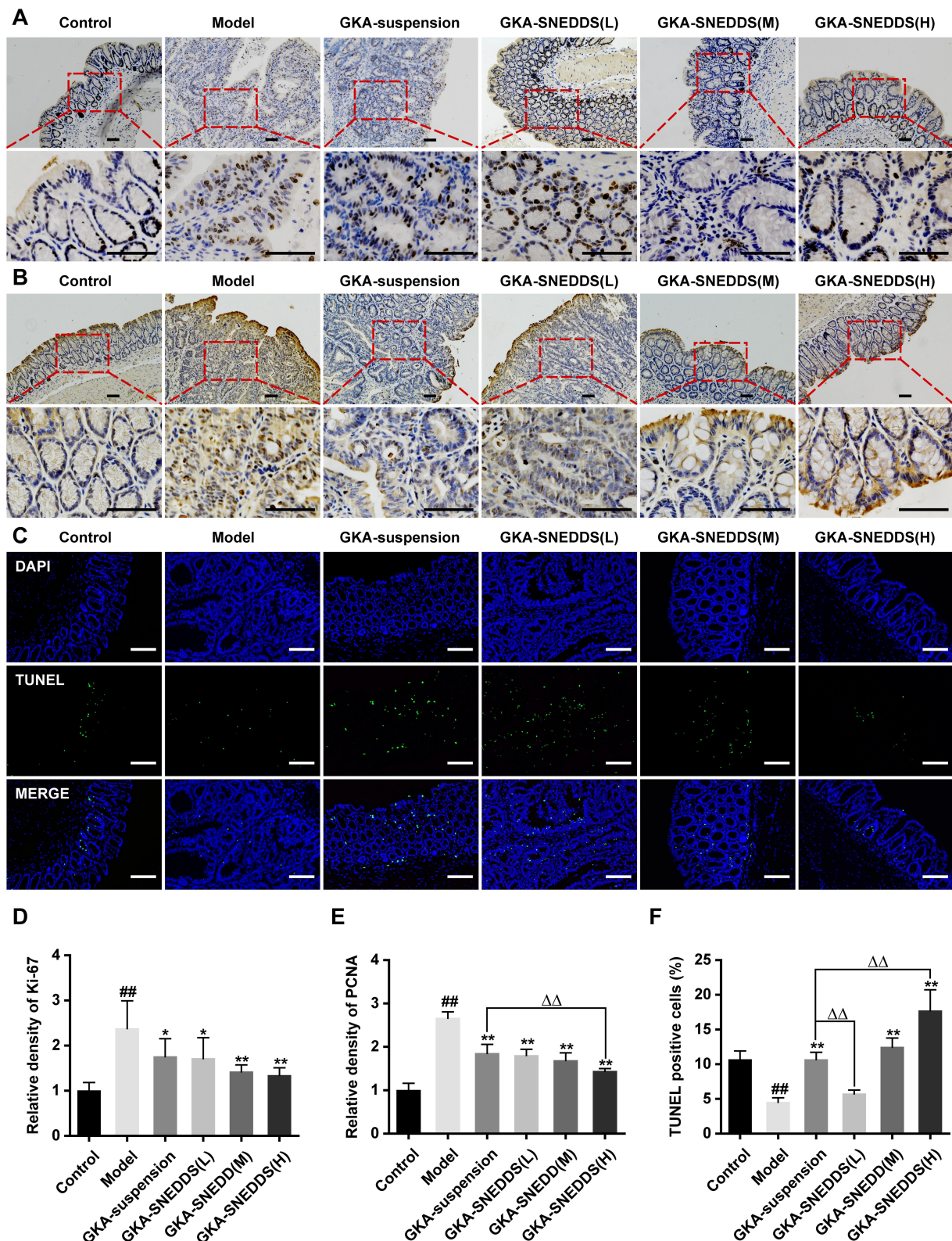


Figure 6 Administration of GKA inhibits cell proliferation and induces apoptosis in the colon. **(A)** Cell proliferation was measured via Ki-67 staining of colon sections from mice (upper, 10 × objectives; lower, 40 × objectives; Scale bar, 100 μm.). **(B)** Cell proliferation was measured via PCNA staining of colon sections from mice (upper, 10 × objectives; lower, 40 × objective; Scales bar, 100 μm.). **(C)** Representative images of fluorescent DAPI and TUNEL staining of colon sections from mice (upper, 10 × objective; lower, 40 × objectives; Scale bar, 100 μm.). **(D)** The relative density of Ki-67 in colon tissue. **(E)** The relative density of PCNA in colon tissue. **(F)** The percentages of apoptotic cells in the colon tissue were quantified and normalized versus the number of nuclei. Data are presented as mean ± SD (n=8). ^{##}p < 0.01 compared with the control group, ^{*}p < 0.05 and ^{**}p < 0.01 compared with the model group, ^{ΔΔ}p < 0.01 compared with the GKA-suspension-treated group.

(Figure 6B and E). In addition, the average TUNEL labeling indices of colon in mice treated only with AOM/DSS was significantly lower than that of the control group and the administration of GKA-SNEDSS significantly increased the number of TUNEL-positive cells compared with AOM/DSS-treated mice (Figure 6C and F). As shown by the above results, GKA-SNEDDS exhibited promising properties on inhibiting cell proliferation and inducing cell apoptosis in colon tissues with a dose-dependent manner.

Discussion

GKA is one of the most renowned flavonoids from the phenolic compounds with various promising pharmacological properties. Our previous studies have shown that GKA treatment significantly ameliorates the tumorigenesis symptoms in APC^{Min/+} mice model.^{13,51} However, oral administration of GKA faces the limitations of it having low aqueous solubility and low oral bioavailability, which greatly restrict its clinical application in medicine. Therefore, for the further application of GKA, it is necessary to develop a novel formulation using advanced strategies to improve its aqueous solubility and bioavailability, as well as to minimize toxicity and side effects.

In recent years, nanoparticle-based drug delivery systems have become a promising strategy which has been widely used in the treatment of inflammatory bowel disease.^{52–54} SNEDDS technology is a lipid-based drug delivery system that has attracted the attention of the pharmaceutical industry and is considered to be a promising drug carrier for improving the oral bioavailability of poorly soluble drugs.⁵⁵ To date, many commercial SNEDDS drugs have been approved by FDA, such as kaletra[®] (Ritonavir/Lopinavir), Aptivus[®] (Tipranavir), Sandimmune[®] (cyclosporine).^{17,56} Given the advantages of the SNEDDS technology and its application in medicine, this study used it to increase the solubility and enhance the bioavailability of GKA.

Given that both excellent emulsifying ability and low adverse reactions are considered as vital criteria for developing the best formulations of GKA for oral administration, we preliminarily optimized the formulations by using various kinds of oils, surfactants, and cosurfactants. In the solubility study, GKA was found to exhibit maximum solubility in Maisine CC. Our result also indicated that Maisine CC resulted in the smallest droplet size and PDI compared with other selected oils. Maisine CC is winterized oil composed of long-chain mono-, di-, and triglycerides for lipid-based formulations and is commonly applied

not only to solubilize poorly water-soluble lipophilic APIs but to increase their oral bioavailabilities at the same time.^{57,58} This property enhances chyle particle production as well as lymphatic transport of drug and avoids drug degradation by first-pass hepatic metabolism, by which reasons the bioavailability of the drug can be improved.^{47,59} Hence, for the purposes of achieving optimum drug loading, forming the smallest particle sizes and improving lymphatic transport of GKA, Maisine CC was selected as the oil phase in GKA-SNEDDS.

For emulsifying the oil spontaneously to eventually form SNEDDS, the surfactant is preferred to be nonionic (less toxic than ionic) and has an appropriate hydrophile-lipophile balance (HLB) value ($HLB \geq 12$) in the optimized formulation.⁶⁰ Labrasol ALF is a safe surfactant with short formation time of self-emulsification, of which the HLB value is favorable to form the smallest globule size nanoemulsion.⁶¹ The other nonionic surfactants, such as Kolliphor HS 15 (HLB=12-14), Tween 80 (HLB=15) and CremophorRH40 (HLB=14-16) are extensively used to improve the dissolution and delivery of drugs.⁶² Among the various selected surfactants, Labrasol ALF was selected as the surfactant in formulating SNEDDS, as it exhibited high solubility of GKA and the smallest droplet size.

The cosurfactant is one of the essential ingredients used in the SNEDDS formulations, which is capable of reducing interfacial tension, increasing the drug loading, adjusting self-nano-emulsification time and particle sizes as well as expanding self-nanoemulsification areas in the pseudo-ternary diagrams.^{18,63} Transcutol HP, consisting of highly purified diethylene glycol monoethyl ether which has efficiency in spontaneous nanoemulsion, is a kind of regularly employed cosurfactant in nano-formulation.^{64–66} In comparison to the other cosurfactants, Transcutol HP exhibited the best dissolving capacity for GKA (4.57 mg/mL).

According to the result thermodynamic stability experiment and emulsification efficiency experiment, four candidate formulations (F02, F05, F08 and F11) were firstly screened and then evaluated by the self-nanoemulsification time, droplet size, entrapment efficiency, drug release, and intestinal permeability. The optimized formulation (F08) was selected: Maisine CC, Labrasol ALF, and Transcutol HP at a weight ratio of 20:60:20 (w/w/w). In vivo intestinal permeability results showed that Maisine CC significantly increased the solubility of GKA and improved the transport in the lymphatic system, whereas Labrasol ALF

inhibited the efflux pump which further contributed to the enhanced permeability of GKA.⁶⁷ Compared with other candidate formulations, F08 has better permeability, indicating that the release and absorption of GKA from SNEDDS may be determined by the physical characteristics of each formulation, such as emulsification efficacy, particle size and entrapment efficiency.

The pharmacokinetic profile of GKA-SNEDDS (F08) presented significantly enhanced relative bioavailability of GKA in comparison with GKA-suspension. Also, there was an obvious bimodal concentration–time curve. However, this may not only be triggered by GKA entering hepatic circulation but could also be due to the partial gastric digestion. The bimodal profile in this study was characterized by a rapid initial release of the drug from the lipid-based GKA-SNEDDS followed by a constant release rate, after which a second-time fast release of drug was observed again at the terminal phase. Bimodal release profiles of a GKA's structurally similar analogue, specifically apigenin, were obtained by a previous study.⁶⁸

The SNEDDS system has several possible mechanisms regarding improving the bioavailability of drugs, including drug solubilization in intestinal fluid, modification of transport mechanisms in enterocytes and modification of drug distribution into systemic circulation (portal bloodstream vs lymphatic system).^{69–71} Our previous result indicated that the transport mechanism of GKA is via passive diffusion and active multidrug resistance protein-mediated efflux through the enterocytes' membrane.^{29,72} Therefore, the intestinal permeability and bioavailability of GKA can be significantly improved through SNEDDS technology. The inferred mechanisms are that, on the one hand, not only it improved the solubility and lymphatic transport of GKA, but it helped with forming smaller self-nano emulsified particle size; on the other hand, it promoted GKA absorption by inhibiting the relative efflux pump.

In this study, we evaluated the CAC therapeutic effect of GKA-SNEDDS (F08) in parallel to GKA-suspension. The AOM/DSS-induced CAC model was first constructed followed by the assessment of the clinical symptoms, namely body weight change, DAI, colon length, tumor genesis and histological alterations. As the result, compared with the control group, it was found that the model group exhibited significant body weight loss with a higher DAI score and induced tumor genesis. However, GKA-SNEDDS treatment exhibited excellent therapeutic effects, to be more specific, it not only attenuated the loss of body

weight, but decreased DAI score as well as reduced tumor amount in a dose-dependent manner. Moreover, the beneficial effect of GKA-SNEDDS was further confirmed by histological analysis. Colonic mucosa damage and infiltration of inflammatory cells were significantly ameliorated by GKA-SNEDDS treatment, which indicated that GKA-SNEDDS had promising therapeutic effects compared with GKA-suspension. All these results suggested that the improved intestinal permeability and pharmacokinetic properties by SNEDDS might significantly contribute to the therapeutic effects of GKA against CAC.

CAC is a kind of malignant tumor with chronic inflammatory mucosa. In regard to inflammation, it is one of the most common potential carcinogens in the colon.⁷³ Unbalanced release of cytokines easily leads to inflammation and intestinal mucosa damage. Moreover, it is widely acknowledged that various cytokines (such as IL-1 β , IL-6, IL-8, TNF- α , IL-10 and INF- γ) are vital signals in the intestinal immune system.⁷⁴ IL-1 β , IL-6, IL-8, and TNF- α are the key pro-inflammatory mediators that may cause intestinal mucosal impairment resulting in inflammation.⁷⁵ IL-10 and INF- γ are known as potent immunosuppressive and immunoregulatory factors that could effectively inhibit the synthesis of pro-inflammatory cytokine and the presentation of antigen, thus ultimately reduce the response of inflammation.⁷⁶ In our study, GKA-SNEDDS significantly inhibited the production of AOM/DSS-induced IL-1 β , IL-6, IL-8, and TNF- α , and wisely promoted the production of immunoregulatory mediators in a dose-dependent manner. Additionally, the anti-inflammatory effect of high dose GKA-SNEDDS was better than that of medium and low dose GKA-SNEDDS, let alone GKA-suspension. These results indicated that the effects of GKA-SNEDDS inhibiting tumor development and progression might be closely related to the enhancement of immune response and the reduction of gut inflammation.

Besides, cell proliferation in GKA-suspension and GKA-SNEDDS group was both examined by Ki-67 and PCNA staining. In addition, the apoptosis assessments of both groups were carried out by TUNEL staining. These results indicate that GKA-SNEDDS administration could significantly inhibit the formation of colon tumors through inducing the cell apoptosis in AOM/DSS-induced CAC mice model. In summary, the designed SNEDDS efficiently enhanced the applicability of GKA from improving oral absorption and anti-CAC specialty, as evidenced by *in vitro* characterization, *in vivo* pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics assessments.

Conclusion

This is the first report on the GKA application for prevention and treatment of CAC. The GKA-SNEDDS formulations for oral administration against CAC were successfully developed and characterized. The representative SNEDDS formulated for GKA in the current study provide collective advantages, specifically superior self-emulsification efficiency with improved physical stability, increased solubility, enhanced intestinal permeability and elevated bioavailability. The present study demonstrates that GKA in SNEDDS possesses strong efficacy against CAC in C57BL/6J Mice via regulating immune functions, inhibiting the production of inflammatory cytokines as well as suppressing tumor proliferation from promoting tumor cell apoptosis. Overall, SNEDDS with promising in vitro and in vivo characteristics could serve as a technical platform for the oral delivery of insoluble herbal drugs such as GKA.

Acknowledgments

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Disclosure

Hua-Feng Yin is an employee of Jiangxi QingFeng Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. The authors report no other potential conflicts of interest in this work.

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