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Original Research Article

Gentamicin loaded mesoporous silica nano particles for topical treatment of bacterial infections

Srishtee Srivastava[1,*], Shalini Singh[1], Pranati Srivastava[2], Ajay Kumar[2], Yuthika Narayan[2], Shubhi Tiwari[2]

[1]*Dept. of Pharmacy, IPSR Group of Institution Unnao, Unnao, Uttar Pradesh, India*
[2]*School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, CSJM University, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India*

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ABSTRACT

Gentamicin sulphate is one of the most widely used Aminoglycosides in the treatment and diagnosis of contagious diseases, but gentamicin sulfate has a short half-life. However, mesoporous silica nanoparticles (SiO_2 NPs) can be used as good carriers of antibiotics to increase their release. Our goal is the preparation and production of SiO_2-gentamicin nanohybrids through their anti-virus management applications in media applications. In vitro gentamicin extraction profile from nanocomposites (gentamicin-conjugated SiO_2 NPs) prepared for a sol-gel method showing a rapid release of 95.7% during the first 7 h. An antimicrobial study of SiO_2-gentamicin nanocomposites compared to native SiO_2 NP and free gentamicin was performed against S. aureus. SiO_2-gentamicin nanocomposites were very effective in combating S. Aureus. In summary, the rapid release of gentamicin corresponds to the need for high-dose antibiotic screening. In addition, the extended release justifies the promising treatment of nanohybrids in topical infection programs.

This operation aims to effectively provide, synthesize mesoporous silica nanoparticles in the form of Sol-Gel and novel anti-inflammatory solutions using a nanovehicle loaded with antibacterial agents that can penetrate the skin, thereby increasing antimicrobial activity. Gentamicin Sulfate is an antibacterial drug used to treat a wide range of bacterial infections and is used to fight bacterial infections. However, the use of Gentamicin Sulfate is limited due to its ototoxicity, neurotoxicity and protoxicity may be accompanied by short biological life, poor detection, and reduced clinical efficacy.

To overcome this problem various drug carriers are available in the field of medicine, which helps to bring medicine into the target area. For this purpose, mesoporous silica nanoparticles (MSNs) are found to be biocompatible, chemical and thermal stable nanoparticles. Their distinctive structural features load drug loading and subsequent delivery of the drug to the target area. Here, we used to combine Silica nanoparticles (MSNs) with finely formed mesoporous structures have been synthesized using Tween-80 (commercially available non-ionic surfactant) and tetraethylorthosilicate (TEOS) as a precursor to acid sources such as -nanocarriers of gentamicin sulfate to improve its therapeutic properties. Nanoparticle drug delivery methods provide opportunities to identify and kill small pathogens such as viruses. Among them, porous silica nanoparticles deserve special attention because of their versatile properties such as high drug loading, controlled drug release and orientation of organs / cells. The removal of gentamicin sulfate from the empty inner part of the carrier is delayed. In addition, the high porosity of acid catalyzed silica nanoparticles allows for higher loading of drugs. The effectiveness of these loaded antibacterial particles (S. aureus) is determined by the doses of silous porous loaded gentamicin sulfate. This has been helpful in reducing infection in a particular affected area.

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1. Introduction

1.1. Nanoparticle as controlled drug delivery carrier

Nanoparticles are nano-sized objects whose size is measured in nanometer (nm) from 1-100nm.

The development of nanomedicine nanotechnology over the past few years has led to the development of various nanocarrires for application testing and treatment as drug delivery systems to solve the problem of various diseases (Yang KN[1] 2004). It is an act or fact of treating diseases improperly in order to benefit from their function; with the help of nanotechnology we can create so many tools, devices to simplify physical, chemical and biological functions (Barabbino A, 2011). Several nanocarriers based on biological platforms, which have recently opened up new and exciting opportunities, have been developed in the development of controlled drug delivery systems. Different devices are used such as parenteral depot systems, microspheres, liposome,[2] noisome, silver nanopatices, nanotubes, inanimate nanoparticles,[3,4] synthetics and nanoparticles. Nanoparticles have received a lot of attention because of their special physical and chemical properties (Sladkova M[5] 2009 & Sivasankar S[2] 2007). They are widely accepted because they protect the drug from further damage and in the control of ongoing drug withdrawal. Faraji AH[3] 2009) A major benefit of the CDD program is the increased efficacy of a drug obtained by controlling drug overdose within a standard of effective treatment and to prevent systemic toxicity. The delivery of nanoparticle-based drugs using particles at a nanometer size range and the maximum particle size depends on the type of administration and the target organs or cells. In contrast to biological systems, rare substances including amorphous silica offer many benefits of use as regulated drug carriers. The molecular weight of the polymeric device and the drug loading content are critical to controlled drug release. Various types of nanoparticles have their uses and benefits in nanomedicine, ceramic (inorganic) nanoparticles are gaining popularity due to increased mechanical strength, chemical stability, compliance and more (Barbe C[4] 2004), (Tan W[6] 2004).) & (Avnir D[7] 2006) Plasma synthesis, chemical vaposition deposition, micro emulsion processing, synthesion synthesis, sol-gel processing, hydrothermal technique etc. are various methods used to prepare inanimate nanoparticles. These materials include gold nanoparticles, magnetic nanoparticles, and silica nanoparticles. Controlled drug delivery systems can maintain drug concentration in specific areas of the body within a large range and below the toxic limit, so medical performance enhances and reduces toxicity. Materials used in the delivery of controlled drugs should be non-toxic and compliant (Tzankov B[8] 2014).

* *Corresponding author*.
E-mail address: srishteesri0401@gmail.com (S. Srivastava).

Table 1: The advantages and disadvantages of drug delivery carriers.

Carrier Type	State of Art	Advantages	Disadvantages
Inorganic silica nanoparticles	Laboratory	Low toxicity High-loaded custom-adjusted size for optimal performance, biodiversity, biodegradability, high surface area, pore volume, single distribution molecule for guests in a bitter space	Low efficiency

2. Topical Drug Delivery Systems

2.1. Introduction

Topic management is a popular method of local delivery of medical agents because of their usability and cost-effectiveness. A specific challenge is to develop a treatment plan to achieve a complete integration of a particular drug into its functional environment over a period of time. Headline management has been the focus of the past. Drugs used in targeted areas avoids the incidence of early hepatic passing, abdominal fluctuations in pH and fluctuations in plasma levels, which are most commonly associated with oral administration. acceptance, simplicity and ease of use, painless and unnecessary strategies, Improving drug availability, better physical and drug response and less systemic toxicity and drug exposure to non-infectious tissues / sites (Singh D[9] 2015).

Since the skin is undoubtedly the first line of defense, so most bacteria like Pseudomonas aureginosa and Staphylococcus aureus live in the skin and are a major cause of skin infections. The skin acts as the first line of defense against the attack of microorganisms (Kilkenny M[10] 1997) With bacterial infections of the skin, the preferred treatment method is preferred over systemic treatment due to the delivery of large quantities of previous drugs into the desired environment. And it is less likely to cause adverse effects of systemic, toxic, and viral resistance. When the integrity of the skin is compromised its natural defenses will therefore be weakened and subject to subject matter (Schwartz RA, 2010).

3. Materials and Methods

Gentamicin Sulfate ($C_{19}H_{40}N_4O_{14}S$) was used as one of the API to provide antibacterial activities in the topical formulations. The Chemical structure of $C_{19}H_{40}N_4O_{14}S$

Table 2: Clinical features of topical antibiotics managements for bacterial skin infections (Mandell G[11] 2005)

Skin infections	Antibiotic agents	Bacterium
Impetigo	Gentamicin 0.1% ointment/cream Fusidic acid Mupirocin Retapamulin	Staph. aureus alone Staph. aureus with Strep. pyogenes Strep. pyogenes alone
Folliculitis	Gentamycin 0.1%ointment/cream Mupirocin 2% cream/ointment Retapamulin 2% ointment	Staph. Aureus
Acne	Topical clindamycin Topical erythromycin Topical sulfacetamide sodium	Staph. Aureus
	Topical tetracycline	Staph. Aureus
Furuncles (boils) & carbuncles	Polymxin B sulfate & bacitracin zinc Macrolide preparations Penicillin series Cephalosporin series Aminoglycosides Tetracycline series	Strep. pyogenes Staph. aureus Strep. pyogenes plus Staph. aureus Group B, C or G beta-haemolytic
Cellulitis	Clindamycin or a macrolide Amoxicillin,cephalexin Flucloxacillin	streptococci

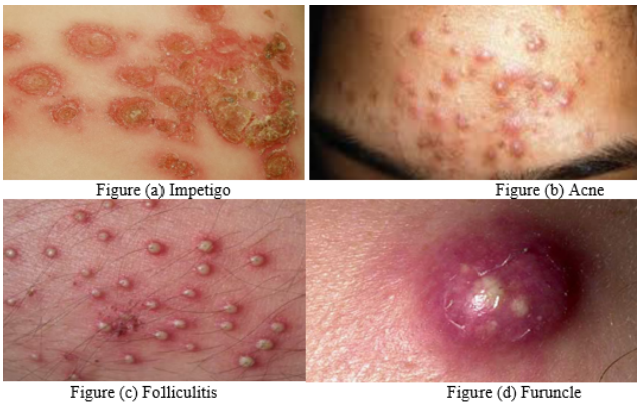

Fig. 1: (a) Impetigo (b) Acne (c) Folliculitis (d) Foruncle

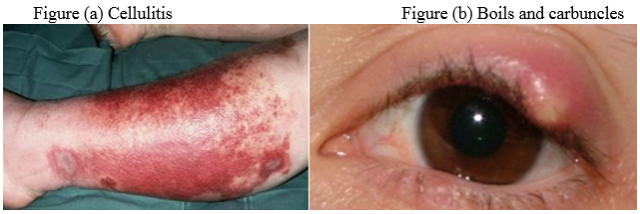

Fig. 2: Clinical feature of common bacterial skin infections

is given in Figure 3. Gentamicin Sulfate was gifted from SHUATS, Allahabad. TEOS ($Si(C_2H_5O)$ were used as precursor to obtained silicon dioxide Nanoparticles. TEOS was a donated by Nano research Lab, Allahabad University. Tween 80 were used as a surface acting agent or surfactant. Tween 80 as a non-ionic surfactant that is widely used as an emulsifier in cosmetics, pharmaceuticals and food products. Tween 80 was donated by Nano research Lab, Allahabad University. PEG 400 &PEG 4000 was used as a inactive ingredients & used for preparation of ointment base in the topical formulations. Polymers were used as thickening agents in ointment formulations. PEG 400 & PEG 4000 was obtained from S.D Fine-Chem Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai. Glycerin USP 99% Natural was added to the ointment formulation and acted as a humectant and moisturizer to attract water when applied to the skin. Theoretically, it improves the hydration of the stratum corneum. Glycerin was obtained from Nano research Lab, Allahabad University.

3.1. Synthesis of surfactant@MSN

Fig. 3: Image of synthesis and final product

Mesoporous silica nanoparticles are synthesized at room temperature (RT) using a non-ionic surfactant in the mid 80's as structural control agents. For standard preparation, 1.8 g of Tween-80 was dissolved into 100 ml of 1 M HCl aqueous solution under strong stirring at room temperature. Then 5.6 ml of TEOS as a silicon compound is added slowly within 20 minutes. The intense stimulation was continued for 24 hours, after which the milk-white compounds were collected by centrifugation. To remove the surfactant adsorbed from the outside, the composite material was washed three times with ethanol. The final products were dried for 12 hours at 100 °C in a vacuum to obtain silica nanoparticle (Sharma N[12] 2010).

3.2. Drug loading method

Carrier: The drug dose in the loading solution was 1: 2 (w: w). Then, the mixture was ultrasonicated for 30 seconds (3 cycles) and stirred for 12 hours to achieve a higher load on the pores of the MSNs. Loading is done under ambient conditions in sealed containers. Finally, the mixture was centrifuged followed by a vacuum and dried at 40 ° for more than a day.

3.3. Formulation of peg ointment base

The preparation of the PEG oil base is done using the Fusion method. Initially, every ingredient was prepared in precise proportions. In this way, the (try) foundations of PEG oil are dissolved in a water bath with a decrease in the order of its melting point. Start with the foundation with the highest melting point. Once that base has melted, lower the temperature to reduce the exposure of other foundations to higher temperatures. Then add the remaining bases with respect to the melting points. Avoid overheating the mixture, when the first base begins to cool, add the remaining ingredient and stir the mixture gently to avoid getting too much air. Once the mixture has cooled at room temperature, transfer the preparation to a suitable container for continuous use.

Topical oils have been prepared by mixing MSN dosage with the drug in the form of an ointment to prepare a smooth paste with two or three times the base weight, gradually adding more bases until it forms the same oil, finally transferred to a suitable container (Jain NK., 2010).

3.4. Characterization parameter gentamicin ointment

3.4.1. Appearance

The physical appearance was examined by visual inspection.

3.4.2. Homogeneity test

The test is performed by pressing a small amount of fat mixed between the thumb and index finger. Static consistency and the appearance of bright particles on the fingers were used to test the similarity of other formations.

3.4.3. Viscosity

The Brookfield Viscometer was used to determine the viscosity of Gentamicin oil in DV-III ULTRA using a spinning no. 64 (Brookfield Engineering laboratories, USA) using spinning no. 64 at 21.5 ° C (Prasad MA[13] 2012).

The composition of the composition was determined by measuring the scattering width of 1 g of sample between two plates of horizontal glass after one minute. The average weight used on a high plate was 100 g. Each construction was tested three times. The spread is expressed in time in seconds taken by two slides from the oil, placed between two slides under the direction of a certain load. Reduce the time taken to separate the two slides, preferably the spread of oil. The spread is calculated using the following formula (Asia R[14] 2015)

$S = M \times L / T.$

Where = spread, M = weight is tied to the top slide, L = width spread in cm, T = time taken to split slides.

In this experiment, M = 100 g, L = 10 × 20 cm and T were recorded.

3.5. Escape

Extrudability test is a measure of the force required to remove an instrument from a falling tube when a certain amount of energy has been applied to it by weight. In the present study it determined the percentage of oil extracted from the tube in the use of a particular load. The availability of prepared fats was calculated using the following formula.[15]

Extrudability = The amount of oil extracted from the tube x 100

Total amount of oil applied to the tube

pH**:** The pH of the synthetic range was determined using a Digital pH meter (Digital pH meter LI 127, ELICO LTD). 0.5 g of measured composition was dispensed in 50 mL of distilled water and pH was known (Ali J[16] 2013 & Asija R[17] 2015).

3.6. In-vitro drug release research

The membrane distribution method has been used in in vitro extraction studies for gentamicin. Studies were performed inside a cell stored at 37ºC under mixing conditions. The composition of Gentamicin ointment was studied using a dialysis bag (cellulose membrane, cutting 12,400 MW), which (1) allows the free distribution of drug molecules in the extraction area, while simultaneously (2) completely separating nanoparticles medium extraction.10mg / 1ml sample of each composition was accurately measured and placed on an inevitable cellophane membrane immersed in phosphate buffer pH 7.4 for 24 hours. The newly prepared sample was placed in a dialysis bag as a donor chamber, which was placed in 100 ml of media media (the newly developed saline phosphate buffer pH 7.4, measured at 37 ° C). Aliquots of the 2.0 ml distribution center were withdrawn at a fixed time 0, 1,2,3,4,5,6,7 hours from the sample port and included the same amount for the new distribution. Collected samples were analyzed using a UV-VIS spectrophotometer of 232nm (Mohsenia M[18] 2015 and Ravindra TJ[19] 2011).

4. Results

4.1. Preformulation studies of gentamicin

Physical State: Gentamicin was physically examined found to be White to off white hygroscopic powder.

Table 3: Physical description of gentamicin

Sr. No.	Physical description	Observations
1.	Color	White
2.	Odor	Odorless
3.	Nature	Hygroscopic

Melting Point of Gentamicin was determined by open capillary method (thiele tube method). The melting point

Table 4: pH Determination

Sr. No.	Drug	pH reading
1.	Gentamicin sulfate	4.5 ± 0.02

of gentamicin was found to be 221°C which complies with literature value (218-237°C) indicating identity and purity of drug sample.

Table 5: Melting point determination

Sr. No	Drug	M.P
1.	Gentamicin Sulfate	221°C± 0.22

Table 6: Solubilities analysis

Sr. No	Solvents	Observations
1.	Water	Freely soluble
2.	Chloroform	Practically insoluble
3.	Ethanol	Practically insoluble

Solubilities studies show the Gentamicin sulfate was highly soluble in water as compared to others solvents.

4.2. Spectrophotometric study

4.2.1. Standard curve of gentamicin Sulfate

UV — 1700 Shimadzu UV- VIS Spectrophotometer was used to measurement of spectra. The solvent which are used for the assay was distilled water. Standard Stock solution and Wavelength Selection: Accurately weighed 10 mg of Gentamicin Sulfate was transferred into a volumetric flask containing 10mL water. The solutions were sonicated for about 5 min and than make up volume upto 100 ml with distilled water. This solution was scanned in the 200-400 nm UV regions. The wavelength maxima (λmax) was observed at 232 nm and this wavelength was adopted for Standard calibration curve of drug and absorbance measurement. Dilutions Preparations: Five dilutions of 2.0, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, 8.0 and 10.0 μg/ml were made from 100μg/ml sample Gentamicin Sulfate solution.

Procedure: After preparation of standard and sample solutions, strength of solution 10μg/ml in 10 ml absorbance of the sample preparation and standard preparation in 1cm cell at the wavelength of maximum absorbance at about 232nm, using a spectrophotometer, using the blank solution.

4.3. Characterization of nanoparticles

According to the Stober method, mesoporous silica nanoparticles with high dispersity can be easily obtained. Syntheses of mesoporous silica nanoparticles (MSNs) are usually derived from sol-gel chemicals, which use surfactants or block copolymers as the building blocks for the production of mesopores.

4.4. Particle size analysis

The particle size of the Mesoporous silica Nanoparticles is made by the Zeta sizer. The particle size shown is shown to be 200 nm.

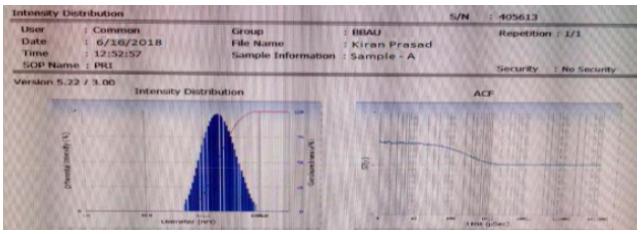

Fig. 4: Particle size shown

4.5. Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) analysis

Electron microscopy (TEM) transmission images provided important details to the native SiO2 NP as shown in Figure 7. Indigenous SiO2 NPs (Figure 7) show smooth interactions with a medium size of 200nm. Similar results were reported in the literature by Stober W[20] 1968.

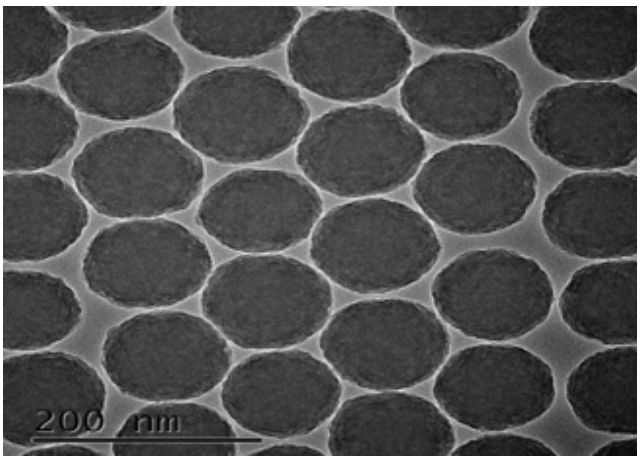

Fig. 5: HR-TEM image of mesoporous silica nanoparticles

4.6. Commitment to production, security performance and drug content.

Percentage generated, % Effective input of content and drug content was detected and shown in Table 9

4.7. Entrapment efficiency

o. 6 You have shown the effect of % Entrapment on the performance of the built structure. The results give you

Table 7: Studies of % yield, % ee and dc.

Formulation code	Production Yield	% EE	Drug Content
1	81.25 %	84.2%	53.2%

an idea of the 81.25 percent drug that is successfully bound / absorbed by MSN. The efficacy of the capture was determined by centrifugation using MSN-loaded MSN. The supernatant was tested using UV-Visible Spectroscopy. Calculated by

$$\% EE = \frac{Drug\ added - free\ unentrapped\ drug}{drug\ added} \times 100$$

4.8. Drug content

The drug content is determined in a water-soluble UV-Visible Spectrophotometer at lamda max 232nm of a group of mesoporous silica nanaoparticles found to be 53.2% respectively. It is estimated that 53.2% of NP weight loss composed of each drug 1 mg NP contains 0.53 mg of the drug.

4.9. Health property test of mesoporous silica controls gentamicin anointment

The physicochemical characteristics of the topical formulations are given in Tables 10 & 11. From the results, it is concluded that all the formulations performed show good appearance and similarity. The body appearance of the ointment was naturally white, which was the color obtained from PEG. The structure of the construction was smooth. Table 10: Physicochemical evaluations for different topical formulations.

Table 8: Drug release kineticsof topical Gentamicin loaded MSNs ointments

Formulation code	color	Homogeneity	Consistency	Texture
O-2	White shiny	Excellent	+++	Smooth
O-3	White transparent	Good	+ +	Smooth
O-4	White opaque	Good	++	Smooth

Table 9: Determination of pH, spreadibility, viscosity& extrudability

Formulation code	Ph	Spreadibility	Viscosity	Extrudability
O-2	6.7±0.02	33.00 g cm/sec	20594 cps	Easily extrudable
O-3	6.5±0.15	32.14 g cm/sec	21600 cps	Easily extrudable
O-4	6.5±0.05	31.16 g cm/sec	23607 cps	Easily extrudable

drug withdrawal and measuring the amount of drug released under those conditions. The in vitro value of the drug release was investigated in the Phosphate Buffer pH 7.4 test site. As shown in Figure12, the pattern of long-term discharge was observed in GS-loaded forms of MSN up to 7 h and concluded that the maximum discharge was indicated by O-2 Results shown in Table 12 (Mohsenia M[21] 2015)

Table 10: In-vitro amount of drug release studies of gentamicin loaded MSN ointment

Time (hrs)	O-2	O-3	O-4
0	0	0	0
1	4.8	3.3	1.2
2	11.1	9.45	5.58
3	21.0	18.25	14.21
4	34.5	29.65	23.0
5	49.8	42.75	36.42
6	71.4	62.25	57.13
7	95.7	85.38	73.96

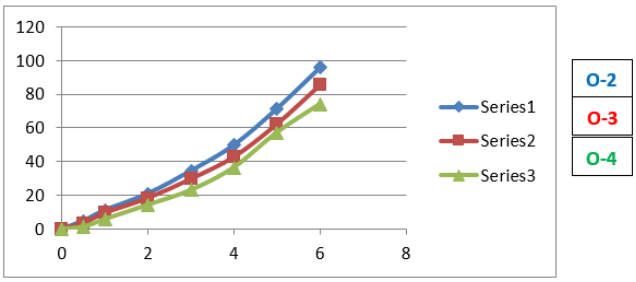

Fig. 6: Prolonged amount of drug release effect of gentamicin ointments

4.10. In-vitro value for the study of drug withdrawal in the form of a dialysis package

In-vitro drug release testing, active drug ingredient (API) measurement from mesoporous silica Nanoparticle in a controlled laboratory setting, important tests for drug development and quality control. It was found that high drug exposure was achieved within seven hours. It involves placing a dose form on a set of conditions that will trigger

4.11. Drug release kinetics studies of MSNs loaded ointment

Analysis of extraction data was performed using a variety of kinetic formulations for better composition meaning the use of % collection of drugs compared to time (zero order kinetic model); log cumulative % remaining drug compared to time (first kinetic model); accumulation of drug release compared to square roots (Higuchi model) and log

cumulative % vs. log time (Korsmeyer -peppas model). The R2 values are set in table 10

Details were treated according to Zero order, First order, Higuchi model & Korsmeyer-peppas model pattern for drug withdrawal kinetics during the drug distribution process. The value of R2 = 0.975 clearly shows that the composition has been shown to be well expressed by Zero order kinetics. It was followed by a zero-output pattern. The zero-order process is a regular measurement process independent of the drug focus.

5. Conclusion

In this study we successfully prepared Mesoporous silica nanoparticles using the Sol-Gel method, tested and tested for drug delivery systems. Silica particles offer another interesting alternative to the delivery of organic drugs. Their internal hydrophilicity and biological compatibility, as well as excellent protection make them successful in obtaining controlled drug applications. Silica nanoparticles are synthesized and then separated by different techniques. UV-Vis spectroscopy of the composite particles showed a diffuse diffusion of photons by silica colloids. However, the formation of Silica nanoparticles is confirmed by the presence of a UV-absorbance peak.

The drug delivery system is important in increasing the effectiveness of the treatment and reducing the side effects of many living molecules. The results clearly show that their effectiveness as carriers of illicit drugs is promising. The key conclusions drawn from the results are: Gentamicin sulfate loaded on the profile of the release of mesoporous silop nanoparticles was improved. The load was efficient and did not require an excessive amount of medication. Several factors affect the loading efficiency and gentamicin sulfate release rate from MSNs. The wide pore range facilitates the release of drugs inside and outside mesoporous silica nanoparticles which can reduce the frequency of doses. The presence of gentamicin on the skin is enhanced by loading the drug into mesoporous silica nanoparticles.

The resulting lubrication results showed that the oil had an attractive appearance, smooth texture with good consistency, viscosity, spread etc. From the developed formulation O2 formula exhibits good dispersion, viscosity, drug release and antimicrobial effect. Therefore, it has been concluded that our formulas may be another promising treatment for bacterial infections of the skin. Gentamicin oil loaded with MSNs is successfully developed using a mixture of PEG 4000, PEG 400 drug delivery to produce local efficacy. The oil can increase the availability of the drug on the skin and the rapid release of the drug can be achieved successfully. The results obtained showed that the manufacture of PEG oil showed a better composition of Gentamicin release. Therefore, PEG ointment may be a promising antifungal drug.

Table 11: Drug release kinetics of topical gentamicin loaded MSNs ointments

Formulatiom- code	Zero- order		First-order		Higuchi - Model		Korsmeyer-peppas model	
	R2	k	R2	k	R2	k	R2	n
O-2	0.975	15.27	0.846	0.279	0.839	17.70	0.737	0.789
O-3	0.968	13.63	0.868	0.284	0.826	16.28	0.789	0.707
O-4	0.961	12.25	0.894	0.312	0.804	15.96	0.906	0.497

6. Source of Funding

None.

7. Conflict of Interest

None.

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Author biography

Srishtee Srivastava, Research Scholar

Shalini Singh, Associate Professor

Pranati Srivastava, Assistant Professor

Ajay Kumar, Assistant Professor

Yuthika Narayan, Research Scholar

Shubhi Tiwari, Research Scholar

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