# N-CARBOXYACYL CHITOSAN AND THEIR CHARACTERIZATION FOR POTENTIAL USE IN MEDICAL APPLICATIONS

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#### **ABSTRACT**

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N-maleoyl chitosan and N-succinyl chitosan which are both water soluble chitosan derivatives, were successfully synthesized by the introduction of maleic anhydride and succinic anhydride into the amino group of chitosan, respectively. The self-crosslinkable N-maleoyl chitosan films were indicated by the reduction of their swelling and weight loss behaviours toward the storage time of films. Moreover, the swelling behaviour of this chitosan derivative was also sensitive to the changes of pH and ionic strength of the solutions. For N-succinyl chitosan, hydrogel of this chitosan derivative was fabricated by direct crosslinking of chitosan with succinic anhydride via the chitosan-citric acid complexation. It was found that the increase of succinylation of the hydrogel resulted in an enhancement of succinyl linkage, cationic dye absorbability, susceptibility to the lysozyme degradation. Moreover, the nontoxicity of these N-succinyl chitosan hydrogel films toward the mouse fibroblast cells was confirmed by indirect cytotoxicity evaluation. After exposure to low dose (5-30kGy) of gamma radiation, the reduction of molecular weight of N-succinyl chitosan products in their dilute aqueous solution system was greater than in their solid film state. The structural analysis suggested that the radiolysis of N-succinyl chitosan products was mainly occurred at the glycosidic linkages and N-succinyl groups were partially eliminated. As results of their physicochemical properties, biodegradability and cytotoxicity, both fabricated N-maleoyl chitosan and N-succinyl chitosan have a potential use for applying in medical applications. In addition, low molecular weight of N-succinyl chitosan can be effectively produced by using gamma radiation at dilute aqueous solutions.

# บทคัดย่อ

ชุติมา วาณิชวัฒนเคชา : การสังเคราะห์และการวิเคราะห์คุณสมบัติของคาร์บอกซีเอซิลไคโตซาน เพื่อการนำไปประยุกต์ใช้ในทางการแพทย์ (N-Carboxyacyl Chitosan and their Characterization for Potential Use in Medical Applications) อ. ที่ปรึกษา: รศ.คร. รัตนา รุจิรวนิช ศ. คร. พิชญ์ ศุภผล และ ศ. คร. เซอิชิ โทกุระ 120 หน้า

เอ็น-มาลีโออิลไคโตซานและเอ็น-ซัคซินิลไคโตซานเป็นอนุพันธ์ของไคโตซานที่ สามารถละลายน้ำใค้ ซึ่งสังเคราะห์ ได้จากการเติมหมู่มาถือิกแอนไฮไครค์ และหมู่ซักซินิกแอนไฮ ใครค์เข้าไปติคที่หมู่อะมิโนของไคโตซาน ฟิลม์ที่สามารถเกิดพันธะเชื่อมโยงได้ด้วยตัวมันเองของ เอ็น-มาลีโออิลไคโตซานนั้นสามารถบ่งชี้ได้จากการลคลงของการบวมตัวและการลดลงของ น้ำหนักที่หายไปของฟิลม์เมื่อเวลาที่ใช้ในเก็บฟิลม์เพิ่มขึ้น นอกจากนี้พฤติกรรมการบวมตัวของ อนุพันธ์นี้ยังขึ้นกับค่าพีเอชและค่าไอออนิกสเตรนจ์ของสารละลายค้วย สำหรับไฮโครเจลของเอ็น-ซัคซินิลไคโตซานนั้นถูกขึ้นรูปโดยมีการเชื่อมโยงพันธะของหมู่ซัคซินิกแอนไฮไครค์ภายใน โครงสร้างของไคโตชานซึ่งเกิดผ่านการเกิดสารประกอบเชิงซ้อนเชิงซ้อนหว่างไคโตซานกับซิตริก แอซิค พบว่าการเพิ่มขึ้นของการแทนที่โคยหมู่ซัคซินิกแอนไฮไครค์ทำให้การเชื่อมโยงระหว่าง พันธะ,การดูคซับสีย้อมที่มีประจุบวก,ความว่องไวต่อการสถายตัวโคยไลโซโซมเพิ่มมากขึ้น นอกจากนี้ความไม่เป็นพิษของไฮโครเจลของเอ็น-ซัคซินิลไคโตซานต่อเซลล์ผิวหนังของหนูถูก ขึ้นยันด้วยวิธีการทคสอบความเป็นพิษโดยวิธีทางอ้อม การฉายรังสีแกมมาที่ความเข้มต่ำ (5-30 kGy) ไปยังสารละลายเอ็น-ซัคซินิลไคโตซานที่มีความเข้มข้นต่ำนั้นทำให้น้ำหนักโมเลกุลของ เอ็น-ซักซินิลไคโตซานลคลงอย่างมากและจากการวิเคราะห์โครงสร้างของอนุพันธ์ที่ถูกฉายรังสี พบว่า การฉายรังสีทำให้เกิดจากการขาดออกของสายโซ่หลักที่พันธะเชื่อมระหว่างโพลีแซคคาไรด์ (พันธะไกลโคซิดิก)และทำให้หมู่แทนที่บางส่วนถูกกำจัดออก จากผลการวิเคราะห์สมบัติทางเคมี กายภาพและความสามารถในการย่อยสลายได้ทางชีวภาพและความไม่เป็นพิษต่อเซลล์นั้นทำให้ วัสดุขึ้นรูปของเอ็น-มาลีโออิลไคโตซานและเอ็น-ซัคซินิลไคโตซานมีความเป็นไปได้ที่จะนำมา ประยุกต์ใช้ในทางการแพทย์ นอกจากนี้เอ็น-ซัคซินิลไคโตซานที่มีน้ำหนักโมเลกุลต่ำยังสามารถ ผลิตได้จากการฉายรังสีแกมมาที่ช่วงความเข้มต่ำนี้ไปยังสารละลายที่มีความเข็มข้นต่ำของ ผลิตภัณฑ์ของเอ็น-ซัคซินิลไคโตซานนี้อีกด้วย

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#### **ABBREVIATIONS**

N-MC N-maleoyl chitosan

Na N-MC N-maleoyl chitosan sodium salt

N-SC N-succinyl chitosan

Na N-SC N- succinyl chitosan sodium salt

N-SCG N-succinyl chitosan hydrogel

*N*-SCW Water soluble *N*-succinyl chitosan

DA Degree of acetylation

DD Degree of deacetylation

DS Degree of substitution

GlcNAc N-acetyl glucosamine

GlcN Glucosamine

C;H;N Carbon;Hydrogen;Nitrogen

 $M_{\rm v}$  The viscosity average molecular weight

 $M_{\rm w.a}$  The aggregated chains weight average molecular weight

 $M_{\rm w.s}$  The single chain molecular weight

MWCO Molecular weight cut off

γ-ray Gamma ray

EA Elemental analysis

FTIR Fourier-transformed infrared spectrometer

<sup>1</sup>H NMR <sup>1</sup>H-Nuclear magnetic resonance

UV-vis Ultra violet-visible spectrophotometer

SCE Size-exclusion chromatography

TCPS Tissue-culture polystyrene plate

PBS Phosphate buffer solution

DSS Sodium 2,2-dimethyl-2-silapentane-5-sulfonate

DMEM Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium

FBS Fetal bovine serum

SFM Serum-free medium

MTT 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)

-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide