

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure No.	Caption	Page No.
Introduction		
Figure 1.	Structure of amphiphile and its self assembled structure (Micelle).	1
Figure 2.	Summary of aggregate structure predicted from critical packing parameter C_{pp} .	3
Figure 3.	General structure of glycerides.	5
Figure 4.	Molecular structure of Phospholipid with different head groups.	7
Figure 5.	Structure of Soylecithin.	7
Figure 6.	Structure of phosphatidylglycerol.	8
Figure 7.	General structure of glycolipids.	10
Figure 8.	Steroid ring system.	10
Figure 9.	Core structure of sterol.	11
Figure 10.	Structure of cholesterol.	11
Figure 11.	Schematic diagram of IPA.	13
Figure 12.	Structure of a liposome.	14
Figure 13.	Schematic diagram of thin film rehydration technique.	16
Figure 14.	Representative images of SUV, LUV and MLV.	19
Figure 15.	Gel and liquid crystalline phase of bilayer aggregate.	20
Figure 16.	Schematic representation of non-interdigitated and fully interdigitated lameller phase.	21
Figure 17.	Schematic representation of Micro and Nano emulsion	26
Figure 18.	Schematic structure of dendrimer.	28
Figure 19.	Synthetic routes of dendrimer. (A) Divergent synthesis and (B) Convergent synthesis.	31
Figure 20.	Hydrodynamic size distribution as function of intensities.	33

Figure 21.	Representative surface pressure – area isotherm of lipids.	35
Figure 22.	(i) TEM and (ii) SEM image of vesicles. Lower panel: AFM micrograph and height analysis of solid supported bilayer.	36
Figure 23.	SANS plot of different kind of lipidic aggregates	36
Figure 24.	DSC thermogram of SLC vesicle. Scan rate: 2 °C/min.	37
Figure 25.	FTIR spectra of DMPC liposome.	38
Figure 26.	Representative image of % of drug release with time form vesicles bilayer.	40

Chapter I

Figure 1.	Surface pressure (π) – area (A) isotherm for the monomolecular films of SLC+IPA (in presence of 30 mol% cholesterol) at the air-buffer interface. Temp. 25 °C. Mole fraction of IPA (x_{IPA}): 1,0.2; 2, 0.0; 3,0.4; 4,1.0 and 5,0.5. Inset: A_{ex}/A_{id} vs. x_{IPA} profile at $\pi = 0, 20$ and 30 mNm^{-1} . A 0.1 mM PBS buffer (pH 7.4) in 100 mM NaCl was used as the subphase	54
Figure 2.	Variation in the compressibility moduli (C_S^{-1}) with the surface pressure for pseudo binary monomolecular films of SLC+IPA. A 30 mol% cholesterol was used. Temp. 25 °C. Mole fraction of IPA (x_{IPA}): ●, 0; ○, 0.1; △, 0.2; □, 0.3; ◇, 0.4; ▲, 0.5 and ▼ 1.0	58
Figure 3.	Variation of excess free energy (ΔG_{ex}^0) for the SLC+IPA mixed monolayer systems (in presence of 30 mol% cholesterol) with the mole fraction of IPA (x_{IPAA}) at different surface pressure (mNm^{-1}): ○, 10; △, 20 and □, 30. Temp. 25 °C.	59
Figure 4.	Variation of ΔG_{mix} as a function of composition for mixed monolayers of SLC+IPA at 25 °C. Surface pressures (π / mNm^{-1}) are: ○, 10; △, 20 and □, 30.	60
Figure 5.	Relationship between interaction energy (I. P.) and surface	

- pressure (π) at different IPA mole fraction. x_{IPA} : \circ , 0.1; Δ , 0.2; ∇ , 0.3 and \square , 0.4. Temperature was set on 25 °C. 62
- Figure 6.** Variation in the hydrodynamic diameter (d_h) for SLC +IPA (in presence of 30 mol% cholesterol) vesicles with time at 25 °C. Mole fraction of IPA (x_{IPA}): \circ , 0; Δ , 0.1; \square , 0.2; ∇ , 0.3; \blacktriangle , 0.5 and \bullet , 0.4 64
- Figure 7.** Variation of polydispersity index for the SLC+IPA (in presence of 30 mol% cholesterol) vesicles with time. Mole fraction of x_{IPA} : \square , 0; \circ , 0.1; Δ , 0.2; ∇ , 0.3; \bullet , 0.4 and \diamond , 0.5. 65
- Figure 8.** Representative TEM image of SLC+IPA (7:3, M/M) vesicles. Inset: Magnified image of the selected area. Scale bar is indicated in the figure. 67
- Figure 9.** Freeze fractured TEM images of SLC+IPA (10:0, M/M, panel A) and SLC+IPA (7:3, M/M, panel B) vesicles. Scale bars are indicated in each panel. 67
- Figure 10.** DSC thermograms of SLC+IPA vesicles at different SLC/IPA ratio (in presence of 30 mol% cholesterol). Scan rate: 2 °C min⁻¹. Mole fractions of IPA are mentioned inside the figure. 69
- Figure 11.** Variation in the transition temperature (T_m), half peak width of the transitions ($\Delta T_{1/2}$), and enthalpy changes for the melting (ΔH) and changes in the heat capacity (ΔC_p) with the composition (x_{IPA}) for SLC+IPA vesicles comprising 30 mol% cholesterol. PBS buffer at pH=7.4 was used in the preparation of vesicles. 70
- Figure 12.** Fluorescence spectra of 10 μ M 7HC in solvents of different polarity (dashed lines) and vesicles of varying composition (solid lines) at 25 °C. Excitation wavelength (λ_{ex}) = 330 nm. Different solvents and the mole fraction of IPA are mentioned inside the figure. Spectra were also recorded in PBS alone. 72

- Figure 13.** Fluorescence spectra of 10 μ M DPH in PBS buffer (pH 7.4) in vesicles of varying composition at 25 $^{\circ}$ C. Excitation wavelength (λ_{ex}) = 357 nm. Mole fractions of IPA are mentioned inside the figure. 73
- Figure 14.** Variation in the fluorescence anisotropy (r) for DPH (O) and 7-HC (Δ) with the mole fraction of IPA (x_{IPA}) in the vesicles comprising SLC+IPA + 30 mol% cholesterol. Temp. 25 $^{\circ}$ C. While DPH evaluates the anisotropy value for the core hydrocarbon region of the bilayer, 7-HC monitors the anisotropy of the palisade layer. 74

Chapter II

- Figure 1.** (A) $\pi - A$ isotherms for the monomolecular films of (i) DHDAB, (ii) SLC, (iii) IPA and (iv) cholesterol (B) mixed spread monolayers at the air-buffer interface: (1) HCV2, (2) 1+DDDAB, (3) 1+DTDAB, (4) 1+DHDAB and (5) 1+DODAB. Bi-tail surfactant amount was 5 mol%. (C) Dependence of A_{ex}/A_{id} on π for different sets of SLC/IPA with DHDAB. (\circ and \bullet) HCV1; (Δ and \blacktriangle) HCV2 and (\square and \blacksquare) HCV3. Amount of DHDAB (\circ , Δ and \square 5 mole % and \bullet , \blacktriangle and \blacksquare 10 mole %). (D) Variation in the compressibility moduli (C_s^{-1}) with π . Surfactant amount 5 mol%: (1) HCV2; (2) 1 + DDDAB; (3) 1 + DTDAB; (4) 1 + DHDAB; (5) 1 + DODAB. Temperature 25 $^{\circ}$ C. 89
- Figure 2.** $\pi - A$ isotherm of mixed monolayer with (Red) and without (Black) Px at 25 $^{\circ}$ C. 90
- Figure 3.** Gibbs excess free energy (ΔG_{ex}^0) for the interfacial mixing of lipids. Systems (HCV2) with the chain length of bi-tail cationic surfactant (5 mol%) at different surface pressures. Surface pressure (mN/m): 10 (black), 20 (red) and 30 (green). Panel A: mixed monolayer without Px. Panel B: mixed monolayer with Px. 93

- Figure 4.** Variation of hydrodynamic size (d_h), zeta potential (Z. P.) and PDI of SLC/IPA hybrid vesicles with the bi tail surfactant chain length at 25 °C. d_h and PDI were indicated by bars and solid lines respectively. SLC/IPA mole ratios are indicated in the figure and the bi- tail cationic surfactants amount was fixed to 5 mol%. 94
- Figure 5.** Conventional (A_1 and A_2) and freeze fractured (B_1 and B_2) transmission electron micrographs of HCV2/DHDAB in the absence (A_1 , B_1) and presence (A_2 , B_2) of piroxicam. 95
- Figure 6.** Variation of SANS intensity with scattering vector Q for HCV1 (black), HCV2/DHDAB (red) and HCV2/DHDAB/Px (green) at 25 °C. Inset: Kratky plot for the same set of systems. Q being set between the region of $0.0013 \text{ \AA}^{-2} \leq Q^2 \leq 0.02 \text{ \AA}^{-2}$. 96
- Figure 7.** SAXS profiles of the cationic vesicles with and without Px. HCV2/DHDAB (red) and HCV2/DHDAB/Px (green) at 25 °C. 98
- Figure 8.** DSC thermograms of HCV1 (black dotted line), HCV2 (red dotted line), HCV2/DHDAB (red solid line) and HCV2/DHDAB/Px (green solid line). Scan rate: 2 °C/min. 100
- Figure 9.** Variation of enthalpy (ΔH ; panel A); half peak width ($\Delta T_{1/2}$, Panel B) and heat capacity (ΔC_p , Panel C) with bi-tail surfactant chainlength (bis- C_{12} to bis- C_{18}). Vesicles composition: SLC/IPA (1:0, Green); SLC/IPA (9:1, Red) and SLC/IPA (7:3, blue). 100
- Figure 10.** FTIR spectra of HCV1 (black), HCV2/ DHDAB (red) and HCV2/ DHDAB/Px (blue). Inset: Increment of $-CH_2$ stretching frequency with addition of DHDAB and Px on SLC bilayer. 102
- Figure 11.** AFM images of solid supported bilayers. Images were

	recorded in liquid cell by tapping mode. Systems (A) HCV2/DHDAB/Px (B) HCV2/DHDAB. Scan area: 2x2 μm^2 . Panel A1 and B2: Height analyses of the bilayer surface of system A and B.	103
Figure 12.	In Vitro release profile of Px from PBS (\blacktriangle) and from SLC/IPA (9:1, M/M, HCV2) with varying hydrocarbon chainlength. DDDAB (\square), DTDAB (\circ), DHDAB (Δ) and DODAB (\diamond). All the experiment was performed in PBS and repeated three times. Temperature: 25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$.	106
Figure 13.	UV-VIS spectra of vesicles with and without Px with respect to the controls. Absorbance measured at 541 nm.	107
Figure 14.	<i>In-vitro</i> cytotoxicity studies of vesicles with and without Piroxicam on normal human blood cell lymphocytes. PBS, control (black); HCV2/DxDAB (red) and V2/DxDAB/Px, (green). The mean standard deviations are indicated in the bar.	108
Figure 15.	<i>In-vitro</i> cytotoxicity studies of vesicles with and without piroxicam at 24 and 48 h on human neuroblastoma cell line (SH-SY 5Y). PBS, control (black); HCV2 + 5 mol% DxDAB (red) and HCV2 + 5 mol% DxDAB + Px, (green). The mean standard deviations are indicated in the bar.	109

Chapter III

Figure 1.	Variation of hydrodynamic size (d_h , panel A), zeta potential (Z. P., panel B) and turbidity (T, panel C) with G5-SA concentration at 25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$. Vesicles (HCV1, \circ ; HCV2, Δ and HCV3, \square .) with 0.1 mM lipid/surfactant concentration were used.	120
Figure 2.	Morphological behaviours of vesicle formulations at different G5-SA dendrimer concentration. Scale bar: 500 nm.	123
Figure 3.	AFM micrographs of solid supported bilayers of HCV2 (10	

	mol% IPA) and HCV3 (30 mol% IPA) at 0.001(panel A and B) and 0.1 μ M (panel C and D) G5-SA. Images were taken 2 h after the mixing.	124
Figure 4.	Formation of interracial adsorbed monolayer at water- air interface through the vesicle disintegration in the absence and presence of dendrimer at different concentration. Each panel describe changes in the value surface pressure (π) as a function of time. Dendrimer concentrations (in μ M): Panel A, 0.0; Panel B, 0.001 and Panel C, 0.1. Green line; HCV1, Blue line; HCV2 and Red line; HCV3. Panel D describes two possible steps of adsorption of monolayer at the water-air interface from hybrid cationic vesicles.	126
Figure 5.	Changes in the surface pressure of dendrimer/vesicle complex as a function of time. Vesicles identity and dendrimer concentration were given in the figure.	129
Figure 6.	The rate of vesicle disintegration or monolayer formation kinetics for three different formulated cationic vesicles at different dendrimers concentrations. Dendrimers concentrations (μ M): 0 (Black); 0.001 (Blue) and 0.1 (Red).	131
Figure 7.	A comparative study of rate constant (k) for three different set of vesicles HCV1 ($x_{IPA} = 0$), HCV2 ($x_{IPA} = 0.1$) and HCV3 ($x_{IPA} = 0.3$) as a function of dendrimers concentrations.	131
Figure 8.	DSC thermograms of vesicles HCV2 (blue line), HCV3 (brown line) in presence of G5-SA Dendrimers. Dendrimer concentrations was set to 0.001 (dotted lines) and 0.1 μ M (solid line). Scan rate: 2 $^{\circ}$ C/min.	133
Figure 9.	Variation of steady state fluorescence anisotropy (r) of DPH (panel A) and 7-HC (Panel B) as a function of dendrimer concentration at 25 $^{\circ}$ C. HCV1 (\circ); HCV2 (Δ) and HCV3 (\square).	136