



HAL
open science

Novel in situ gelling ophthalmic drug delivery system based on gellan gum and hydroxyethylcellulose: Innovative rheological characterization, in vitro and in vivo evidence of a sustained precorneal retention time

Pierre-Louis Destruel, Ni Zeng, Johanne Seguin, Sophie Douat, Frederic Rosa, Francoise Brignole-Baudouin, Sophie Dufay, Amelie Dufay-Wojcicki, Marc Maury, Nathalie Mignet, et al.

► **To cite this version:**

Pierre-Louis Destruel, Ni Zeng, Johanne Seguin, Sophie Douat, Frederic Rosa, et al.. Novel in situ gelling ophthalmic drug delivery system based on gellan gum and hydroxyethylcellulose: Innovative rheological characterization, in vitro and in vivo evidence of a sustained precorneal retention time. International Journal of Pharmaceutics, 2020, 574, pp.118734. 10.1016/j.ijpharm.2019.118734 . hal-03290593

HAL Id: hal-03290593

<https://cnrs.hal.science/hal-03290593v1>

Submitted on 21 Jul 2022

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



Distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution - NonCommercial 4.0 International License

1 **Novel *in situ* gelling ophthalmic drug delivery system based on gellan gum**
2 **and hydroxyethylcellulose: Innovative rheological characterization, *in vitro***
3 **and *in vivo* evidence of a sustained precorneal retention time**

4 Pierre-Louis Destruel^{a,b,c}, Ni Zeng^d, Johanne Seguin^c, Sophie Douat^b, Frédéric Rosa^b, Françoise
5 Brignole-Baudouin^{e,f,g}, Sophie Dufaÿ^b, Amélie Dufaÿ-Wojcicki^b, Marc Maury^d, Nathalie Mignet^c,
6 Vincent Boudy^{b,c,*}

7
8 ^a Unither Développement Bordeaux, ZA Tech Espace, av Toussaint Catros, Le Haillan, 33185, France

9 ^b Département recherche et développement pharmaceutique, Agence Générale des Equipements et Produits de
10 Santé (AGEPS), AP-HP, 7 rue du fer à moulin, Paris, 75005, France

11 ^c Université de Paris, UTCBS, CNRS, INSERM, Faculté de Pharmacie, 4 av de l'observatoire, Paris, 75006,
12 France, <http://www.cnrs.utcbs.fr/>

13 ^d Unither Pharmaceuticals, 3-5 rue St-Georges, Paris, 75009, France

14 ^e UMR CNRS 8638 - Chimie Toxicologie Analytique et Cellulaire, Université Paris Descartes, Sorbonne Paris
15 Cité, Faculté de Pharmacie de Paris, 4 Avenue de l'Observatoire, Paris, 75006, France

16 ^f CNRS UMR 7210 - Inserm UMR_S 968, Institut de la Vision, Paris, 75012, France

17 ^g Centre Hospitalier National d'Ophtalmologie des Quinze-Vingts, INSERM-DHOS, CIC 503, Paris, 75012,
18 France

19 *Corresponding author: Boudy, V. (e-mail: Vincent.boudy@aphp.fr; phone: 00 33 1 46 69 15 95)

20

21 **Abstract**

22 Achieving drug delivery at the ocular level encounters many challenges and obstacles. *In situ*
23 gelling delivery systems are now widely used for topical ocular administration and recognized
24 as a promising strategy to improve the treatment of a wide range of ocular diseases. The
25 present work describes the formulation and evaluation of a mucoadhesive and ion-activated *in*
26 *situ* gelling delivery system based on gellan gum and hydroxyethylcellulose for the delivery of
27 phenylephrine and tropicamide. First, physico-chemical characteristics were assessed to
28 ensure suitable properties regarding ocular administration. Then, rheological properties such
29 as viscosity and gelation capacity were determined. Gelation capacity of the formulations and
30 the effect of hydroxyethylcellulose on viscosity were demonstrated. A new rheological
31 method was developed to assess the gel resistance under simulated eye blinking. Afterward,
32 mucoadhesion was evaluated using tensile strength test and rheological synergism method in
33 both rotational and oscillatory mode allowing mucoadhesive properties of
34 hydroxyethylcellulose to be pointed out. Finally, residence time on the ocular surface was
35 investigated *in vivo*, using cyanine 5.5 dye as a fluorescent marker entrapped in the *in situ*
36 gelling delivery systems. Residence performance was studied by non-invasive optical imaging
37 on vigilant rabbits, allowing eye blinking and nasolacrimal drainage to occur physiologically.
38 Fluorescence intensity profiles pointed out a prolonged residence time on the ocular surface
39 region for the developed formulations compared to conventional eye drops, suggesting *in*
40 *vitro* / *in vivo* correlations between rheological properties and *in vivo* residence performances.

41

42 **Keywords**

43 Hydrogel, delivery system, ophthalmic, rheology, ocular residence time, optical imaging

44 **1. Introduction**

45
46 Ophthalmic drug delivery has raised a large interest over the last two decades. The
47 pharmaceutical market for ophthalmic products is on the rise, with more and more drugs and
48 medical devices in an increasing application number and yet, optimal drug delivery to the eye
49 is still a knotty challenge in many cases [1,2].

50 The eye is a complex and sensitive organ. Achieving high ocular bioavailability through
51 topical administration of active substances is a challenge as different mechanisms of
52 protection against external aggressions (e.g. its annexes: eyelids and tear film) tend to
53 eliminate the drug upon topical administration. Pre-corneal efflux factors such as nasolacrimal
54 drainage and eye blinking significantly reduce absorption [3]. Indeed, under physiological
55 conditions, the lacrimal fluid (7 μ L) is completely renewed in five minutes and its secretion
56 can reach a 400 μ L/min rate in case of irritation [4]. The active substances are then
57 immediately diluted and subjected to rapid elimination of the ocular surface and conjunctival
58 cul-de-sac. In addition, the ocular surface is periodically washed by the eyelids blinking.
59 Furthermore, the blink rate exhibits a high interpersonal variability, averaging 20 blinks per
60 minute [5,6]. These physiological factors often lead to limited contact time between the
61 administered product and the cornea, conjunctiva and sclera. The ocular bioavailability
62 following administration of liquid eye drop is rather low. Therefore, repeated administrations
63 are frequently required to obtain the expected therapeutic effect.

64 Over time and following scientific and technological advances, many pharmaceutical dosage
65 forms have been developed to overcome these physiological hindrances and enhance ocular
66 residence time. Preformed gels [7], ointments [8,9] and inserts [10,11] are the most described
67 of them, and have proven increased ocular bioavailability. However, semi-solid and solid

68 ophthalmic dosage forms often lead to patient discomfort due to high viscosities or irritations
69 [12].

70 *In situ* gelling delivery systems are one of the most promising ophthalmic dosage forms [13].
71 Instillation under liquid form allows an easy, safe and reproducible administration. Moreover,
72 preparation and production at the industrial level are facilitated as compared to solid and
73 traditional semi-solid forms. The major innovation of these smart hydrogels is related to a
74 solution to gel phase transition, induced by different stimuli which can be found
75 physiologically on the ocular surface such as temperature, pH or ionic strength [14].
76 Immediately after administration, *in situ* activated hydrogels undergo a phase transition
77 leading to gelation of the product. Gelation provides new viscoelastic properties, limiting pre-
78 corneal elimination and leading to prolonged residence time on the ocular surface. Recently,
79 the use of biopolymers exhibiting mucoadhesive properties increased the residence time of *in*
80 *situ* gelling systems on the ocular surface [15]. Finally, prolonged residence time of the
81 hydrogels on the ocular surface allowed an increase in the local absorption of the active
82 ingredients, leading to an improved bioavailability and therefore to a better efficacy.
83 Moreover, it has also been shown that the reduction of the pre-corneal elimination of *in situ*
84 activated hydrogels leads to a decrease of the systemic absorption and therefore to a reduction
85 of the side effects [16,17]. Hence, ophthalmic *in situ* gelling systems could potentially
86 improve the treatment of pathologies affecting the anterior segment of the eye and can be
87 considered as a new pharmaceutical strategy in the formulation of active ingredients with low
88 absorption at the ocular level.

89 The *in situ* gelling delivery systems presented here are based on gellan gum and
90 hydroxyethylcellulose (HEC). The gelling capacity of gellan gum in the ocular environment
91 has already been demonstrated and the enhanced residence time on the ocular surface was
92 proven *in vivo* for several gellan gum based formulations [18–21]. The combination with

93 HEC was conceptualized to enhance its viscosity, mucoadhesion and release properties, while
94 reducing polymer concentration. HEC is also well tolerated as compared to other cellulosic
95 polymers and exhibits suitable viscosity and lubricant properties [12]. All formulations are
96 preservative free, as a large number of eye drop preservatives (e.g. benzalkonium chloride)
97 exhibit an important toxicity [22–26]. The growing number of publications on this topic,
98 market trends and expectations of patients and practitioners show that this strategy has a real
99 potential.

100 The purpose of this study was to formulate and characterize a new *in situ* gelling system for
101 the delivery of phenylephrine hydrochloride and tropicamide. Nowadays, phenylephrine and
102 tropicamide are the two most used mydriatic active pharmaceutical ingredients. When
103 mydriasis induction is required, prior eye examinations or ophthalmic surgeries, two
104 predominant therapeutic strategies are available. Either the association of two liquid eye drops
105 of phenylephrine and tropicamide (Neosynephrine[®] 10 % and Mydriaticum[®] 0.5 %
106 respectively) or a solid ocular insert (Mydriaser[®]) combining phenylephrine and tropicamide.
107 None of these two pharmaceutical dosage forms are optimal regarding topical ophthalmic
108 administration. On one hand, due to the high pre-corneal elimination of conventional eye
109 drops, the induction of mydriasis requires up to five drops in each eye. A five minutes interval
110 between each drop is also required, leading to 30 to 45 minutes of patient care time prior eye
111 surgery. On the other hand, the ocular insert must be administered by a trained medical staff
112 and must be left in the conjunctival cul-de-sac for 30 to 45 minutes potentially leading to
113 patient discomfort and local irritations. A possible alternative to reduce patients discomfort
114 and increase the efficiency of treatments of the anterior segment of the eye could be *in situ*
115 gelling systems.

116 Therefore, we developed an *in situ* gelling hydrogel made of gellan gum and
117 hydroxyethylcellulose for the delivery of tropicamide and phenylephrine.

118 The first part of this work focuses on the formulation and physicochemical characterization
119 [27]. Then, gelling behavior, rheological and mucoadhesive properties were evaluated. A new
120 rheological method was developed to assess the gel resistance under simulated eye blinking.
121 Finally, residence time on the ocular surface was assessed *in vivo* in rabbit to corroborate the
122 hypothesis of prolonged drug delivery and validate the developed rheological methods.

123

124 **2. Materials and methods**

125 2.1. Materials

126 All the sol-gels were prepared using sterile water Versylene[®] purchased from Fresenius Kabi
127 France (Sèvres, France). Phenylephrine hydrochloride of European Pharmacopoeia grade was
128 a kind gift from Cheng Fong Chemical Co., Ltd. (Taipei, Taiwan). Tropicamide of European
129 Pharmacopoeia grade was a free sample from Tokyo Chemical Industry Co., Ltd. (Tokyo,
130 Japan). Deacylated gellan gum (Kelcogel[®] CG-LA) of pharmaceutical use grade was a free
131 sample from CP Kelco (Atlanta, GA, USA). Hydroxyethylcellulose (Natrosol[®] 250 M) was
132 generously provided by Ashland (Schaffhausen, Switzerland). Sodium citrate was purchased
133 from Cooper (Ponthierry, France). The porcine gastric mucin type II was purchased from
134 Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO, USA). The fluorescence probe (Cyanine 5) was synthesized in
135 our laboratory as described previously [28].

136

137 2.2. Differential scanning calorimetry

138 Each component was placed in aluminum pans and hermetically sealed. Differential scanning
139 calorimetry (DSC) and thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) of each individual component were
140 performed using a Perkin Elmer Diamond DSC at a heating rate of 10 °C/min between 25 and
141 200 °C.

142 Interaction analyses were done to assess the compatibility of phenylephrine hydrochloride
143 with tropicamide and selected excipients. Binary mixes were analyzed with the following
144 weight ratios: 1:3, 1:1 and 3:1.

145

146 2.3. Preparation of formulations

147 The hydrogels were prepared on a volume basis. Concentrations of all the components
148 reported here are expressed as weight/volume percentages (% w/v). Gellan gum solutions
149 were prepared by dispersing gellan gum (0.5 %) and sodium citrate (0.3 %) to a certain
150 volume of sterile water while stirring. The solutions were then heated to 80 °C allowing the
151 hydration of gellan gum chains. The clear solutions obtained were then cooled to room
152 temperature. After volume adjustment of the water loss due to evaporation, the preparations
153 were sterilized by filtering aseptically through 0.22 µm sterilizing filter under a laminar flow
154 hood.

155 APIs stock solution containing HEC (0-0.71 %), phenylephrine (7.1%) and tropicamide
156 (0.71%) in sterile water were prepared separately. After complete dissolution under magnetic
157 stirring, the solution was filtered aseptically through 0.22 µm sterilizing filter under a laminar
158 flow hood. A certain volume of the sterile gellan gum solution was then added dropwise
159 under vigorous stirring to the resultant mixture to obtain homogeneous, sterile, *in situ* gelling
160 ophthalmic formulations of phenylephrine and tropicamide. Final concentrations are reported
161 in table 1.

162

163 2.4. Physicochemical characterization

164 Hereafter, the ophthalmic *in situ* gelling delivery systems previously prepared were
165 characterized regarding the pH, osmolality and transparency to ensure a safe and non-irritant
166 ocular administration and to maintain the patient's vision. Indeed, as an ophthalmic

167 formulation intended for topical use, the preparations should comply with preferable
168 properties related to the physiology of the eye and ophthalmic delivery requirements [29,30].

169

170 2.4.1. Transparency

171 The percent light transmittance in the visible light spectrum from 400 to 800 nm wavelength
172 against water as a reference standard was measured using a Perkin-Elmer UV-Vis
173 spectrometer Lambda 25. Measurements were done in triplicate and mean \pm SD value for
174 each formulation was calculated.

175

176 2.4.2. pH measurement

177 The pH of the formulations was measured using a Hanna HI 98240 pH meter. Prior
178 measurement, the pH meter was calibrated using Mettler Toledo pH standards of 4.01 and
179 7.00 at 25 °C. The calibration was then validated using a pH standard of 6.86. All
180 formulations were tested for pH in triplicate and the mean \pm SD value was calculated.

181

182 2.4.3. Osmolality

183 Osmolality of the formulations was tested using Roebing Automatic Osmometer type 13.
184 Prior to use, the apparatus was calibrated using distilled sterile water as blank (0 mOsm/kg)
185 and standard solution of 300 mOsm/kg. Measurements were done in triplicate and mean \pm SD
186 value for each formulation was calculated.

187

188 2.5. Rheological studies

189 All the rheological analyses were performed on an Anton Parr MCR102 Rheometer and all
190 the data were analyzed using the Anton Parr RheoCompass software. The geometry was a
191 stainless steel cone/plate (diameter 50 mm, angle 1 ° and gap 100 μ m), which provided an

192 homogeneous shear of the sample. The cone was equipped with a solvent trap to avoid
193 evaporation during measurement. Thanks to Peltier diodes which were placed in the lower
194 plate, it was possible to control the temperature with a precision of 0.1 °C.

195

196 2.5.1. Viscoelastic behavior and gelation assessment

197 Viscoelastic behaviors of the *in situ* gelling systems were evaluated, before and after addition
198 of simulated tear fluid (STF), at 25 and 35 °C respectively. Oscillatory experiments were
199 carried out and the storage modulus G' and loss modulus G'' were measured. These
200 experiments were carried out under frequency and amplitude values which belonged to the
201 viscoelastic linear regime where G' remained invariant and where the sample did not undergo
202 structural modifications. The frequency was 1 Hz and the amplitude 0.1 %. All rheological
203 results are the mean \pm SD of n=6 experiments.

204 The STF was added at a 7:30 ratio corresponding to the ratio between the volume of the
205 physiological tear fluid and the volume of the instilled formulation drops, the physiological
206 volume of the tear fluid being 7 μ L and the average volume of an eye drop being 30 μ L [31].

207 The composition of STF is reported in table 2.

208

209 2.5.2. Flow behavior and viscosity

210 Flow properties of the *in situ* gels mentioned previously were determined after addition of
211 STF at 35 °C using a stress sweep. After 2 min of equilibration, the shear rate was increased
212 gradually from 0.1 to 5000 s^{-1} (upward curve). Then, the shear rate was maintained at 5000 s^{-1}
213 for 30 seconds and subsequently decreased gradually from 5000 to 0.1 s^{-1} (downward curve).

214 The results are the mean \pm SD of n=6 experiments.

215

216

217 The viscosity curves were fitted according to the Cross equation, Eq. (1):

$$218 \quad \eta = \eta_{\infty} + \frac{\eta_0 - \eta_{\infty}}{1 + (C\dot{\gamma})^m} \quad (1)$$

219 where η represents the apparent viscosity at a given shear rate (mPa.s), $\dot{\gamma}$ is the shear rate (s^{-1}),
220 η_0 is the zero-shear viscosity (mPa.s) and η_{∞} is the infinite-shear viscosity (mPa.s). C is the
221 Cross time constant (s) and the reciprocal, $1/C$, gives a critical shear rate which is a useful
222 indicator of the onset shear rate for shear thinning. The Cross constant m is dimensionless and
223 corresponds to the measurement of the dependence degree of viscosity on shear rate in the
224 shear-thinning region. A value of zero for m indicates a Newtonian behavior while values of
225 m tending to one show an increasing shear thinning behavior [33].

226

227 2.5.3. Gel resistance under simulated eye blinking

228 2.5.3.1. Rotational measurements

229 This test was developed to predict the behavior of the preparation under eye blinking. To do
230 so, the preparations were exposed alternatively to a high shear rate of 5000 s^{-1} for 1 second,
231 immediately followed by measurements at a low-destructive shear rate of 1 s^{-1} for 1 min. The
232 high shear rate was chosen to simulate the eye blinking as it was shown that the physiological
233 eye blinking shear rate ranged between 3000 and $40\,000 \text{ s}^{-1}$. The low shear rate was selected
234 to assess the viscosity behavior during the inter-blinking period, when the eye is open. This
235 cycle was repeated ten times in a row to simulate ten blinking periods. The physiological
236 inter-blinking period lasts 5 to 7 seconds, but a 1 min interval was required to allow sufficient
237 precision of the measurement. Once again, this test was conducted after addition of STF. The
238 results are the mean \pm SD of $n=6$ experiments.

239

240

241 2.5.3.2. Oscillatory measurement

242 The same test was conducted replacing the low shear rate measurement phase by oscillatory
243 measurements to predict the elastic behavior of the preparation under eye blinking. Thus, the
244 preparations were exposed alternatively to a high shear rate of 5000 s^{-1} for 1 second,
245 immediately followed by non-destructive oscillatory measurements at a frequency of 1 Hz
246 and amplitude of 1 % for 1 min. The oscillatory measurements were selected to assess the
247 elastic behavior during the inter-blinking period, when the eye is open. This cycle was
248 repeated ten times in a row to simulate a ten blinking period. The physiological inter-blinking
249 period lasts 5 to 7 seconds, but a 1 min interval was required to allow sufficient precision of
250 the measurement. Once again, this test was conducted after addition of STF. The results are
251 the mean \pm SD of $n = 6$ experiments.

252

253 2.6. Bioadhesion: measurement of the mucoadhesive force

254 Evaluation of the mucoadhesive ability of the three formulations was performed using two
255 complementary methods [34,35]. First, a tensile strength test was applied pointing out the
256 surface interactions between the formulation and a mucin film acting as a biological substrate.
257 Then, the rheological synergism method was used, showing the mucoadhesive effect due to
258 internal interactions. These tests were run after addition of STF to assess the mucoadhesive
259 capacity of the gelled formulations.

260

261 2.6.1. Tensile strength test

262 The mucoadhesive capacity of the formulations was evaluated by measuring the force
263 required to detach the formulations from a mucin film in a tensile test [28,36]. The
264 measurements were performed on an Anton Parr MCR102 Rheometer and all the data were
265 analyzed using Anton Parr RheoCompass software. The geometry was a stainless steel

266 plate/plate (diameter 50 mm and gap 100 μm). A 5 % (weight/weight) porcine gastric mucin
267 dispersion was previously prepared in sterile water. Mucin films were prepared directly on the
268 lower plate: The mucin dispersion (300 μL) was placed and spread homogeneously on the
269 plate. The plate was then heated for 3 min at 70 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ allowing the mucin dispersion to dry.
270 Then, the hydrogel (400 μL) was carefully loaded on the lower plate, covering the mucin film.
271 After a contact of 1 min with the hydrogel with a force of 0.3 N, the upper plate was moved
272 upward at a constant speed of 10 mm/min until the complete break-up of the hydrogel. Six
273 replicate analyses were performed for each formulation at 35 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, using a fresh sample and a
274 fresh mucin film in each case. The force of detachment as a function of displacement was
275 recorded by the software. Then, the maximum detachment force (F_{max}) was analyzed and
276 compared with the data obtained from the gel strength study without mucin film. The
277 difference between the two forces, ΔF_{max} , indicates the mucoadhesion capacity of the
278 hydrogel [28]. The results are the mean \pm SD of n=3 experiments.

279

280 2.6.2. Rheological synergism

281 This method was originally described by Hassan and Gallo [37] and adapted to ophthalmic
282 formulations to take into account the dilution due to STF [38,39]. The geometry was a
283 stainless steel cone/plate (diameter 50 mm, angle 1 $^{\circ}$ and gap 100 μm), which provided an
284 homogeneous sample shear. The cone was equipped with a solvent trap to avoid evaporation
285 during the measurement. Thanks to Peltier diodes which were placed in the lower plate, it was
286 possible to control the temperature with a precision of 0.1 $^{\circ}\text{C}$. All rheological results are the
287 mean \pm SD of n=6 experiments.

288

289 2.6.2.1. Viscosity

290 Mucins (5 %, w/w) were dispersed in STF and then left to equilibrate overnight at 4 °C. The
291 dispersion was then mixed with the formulations using the previous ratio of 30:7. The
292 viscosities of the mucin dispersion, the three formulations and the formulations-mucin
293 mixtures were then measured at 100 s⁻¹ and 35 °C with the rheometer. The viscosity due to
294 mucoadhesion (η_b) was calculated by Eq. (2):

$$295 \quad \eta_b = \eta_t - (\eta_m + \eta_p) \quad (2)$$

296 where η_t is the viscosity of the mixture, η_m is the viscosity of the mucin dispersion and η_p is
297 the viscosity of the formulations. The mucoadhesive force was then calculated using the Eq.
298 (3):

$$299 \quad F_b = \eta_b \times \gamma \quad (3)$$

300 where γ represents the shear rate at which the viscosity value was calculated.

301

302 2.6.2.2. Oscillatory measurements

303 Here, the values of the elastic moduli (G') measured at 35 °C were used to evaluate the
304 interactions between the formulations and the mucin dispersion [40]. The interaction was
305 calculated as $\Delta G'$ using Eq. (4):

$$306 \quad \Delta G' = G'_t - (G'_p + G'_m) \quad (4)$$

307 where G'_t is the elastic modulus of the mixture, and G'_p and G'_m represent respectively the
308 elastic modulus of the formulation and the mucin dispersion. Herein, $\Delta G'$ referred to as the
309 mucoadhesive interaction term, is the elastic component interpreted as the interaction between
310 the formulation and the mucins. In this study, the elastic modulus of the mucin dispersion was
311 negligible, Eq. (4) was therefore simplified to Eq. (5):

312

$$313 \quad \Delta G' = G'_t - G'_p \quad (5)$$

314

315 The frequency was 1 Hz and the amplitude 0.1 %. These experiments were carried out under a
316 stress value which belonged to the viscoelastic linear regime where G' remained invariant and
317 where the sample did not undergo structural modifications.

318

319 2.7. *In vivo* evaluation of ocular residence time

320 This animal research project was authorized by Ministry of higher education and research, in
321 conformity with the regulations of Committee on Ethics in the care and use of laboratory
322 animals, with the reference Apafis #14792. Male New-Zealand albino rabbits were purchased
323 from CEGAV (France). The *in vivo* experiments were performed in non-anesthetized rabbits
324 kept in restraining boxes. Their heads were free of movements so that normal eye blinking,
325 head and eye movements were allowed during the experiments.

326 *In situ* gels were prepared by adding 0.014 % of Cyanine dye 5.5 to obtain suitable
327 fluorescence intensity [28]. One drop of preparation was carefully administered into animal's
328 conjunctival cul-de-sac with a plastic transfer pipette. The contralateral eye was treated with a
329 control solution containing the same amount of fluorescent probe. Prior administration, the
330 fluorescence intensity of the *in situ* gels and the control solution were measured with a
331 microplate fluorimeter Infinite F200 PRO (Tecan, France) and no significant difference was
332 found (from 39087 ± 449 to 40358 ± 997). The weight of the drops from different
333 formulations as well as control solution was measured, and no significant variations were
334 found (from $28.6 \pm 0.8 \mu\text{g}$ to $30.1 \pm 1.2 \mu\text{g}$). A flexible scale was placed on the rabbit cheek,
335 and pictures of both eyes were recorded using Fluobeam[®], provided by Fluoptics (Grenoble,
336 France). A laser was used to visualize the fluorescence signal. Acquisitions were performed
337 immediately after administration (reference image) and until three hours after formulations
338 administration.

339 Formulations A, B and C were compared with the control solution (phenylephrine 5 %,
340 tropicamide 0.5 % and cyanine dye 0.014 % in sterile water). The kinetic data of fluorescence
341 intensity was obtained by analyzing the images by open source processing program Image J
342 [41]. Fluorescence intensity was measured selecting the ocular surface area only to avoid bias
343 due to gel deposits on the edges of the eyelids and around the eyes. Results are mean \pm SD of
344 $n = 3$ experiments, made on three different rabbits. Each rabbit had a minimum of 48 hours
345 washout period between two experiments.

346 At the end of the protocol, rabbits were placed in foster care by an approved association, no
347 sacrifice was needed.

348

349 2.8. Statistical analysis

350 The statistical significance of the obtained values was analyzed using one-way ANOVA and
351 multiple T-tests ($p < 0.05$) (Statgraphics centurion 18, Statgraphics Technologies, inc., The
352 plains, VA, USA).

353

354 3. Results and discussion

355

356 3.1. Physicochemical characterizations

357 In addition to the unique rheological features of *in situ* gelling delivery systems, sol–gels
358 intended for an ophthalmic use should meet the same requirements as conventional
359 ophthalmic forms. The formulations must have optimal pH, clarity, and **osmolality**. The
360 optimal pH for an ophthalmic formulation is near the physiological pH (7.0–7.4), although
361 formulations with a pH from 4.0 to 8.0 shall be administered [29]. The formulation should
362 also be isotonic to avoid irritation upon administration. Clarity is particularly important for
363 sol-gels that are intended to remain in contact with the ocular surface. Indeed, the optical

364 absorption in the visible wavelength range [42] or transmittance [30,43] has to be explored to
365 ensure that light is able to pass through the gel and that the vision of the patient is not altered.
366 The pH and osmolality values for each formulation are shown in table 3.

367 The three formulations exhibited similar pH and osmolalities. With pH values between 6.45
368 and 6.50 the pH were slightly acidic but close enough to neutrality and in the range of suitable
369 pH for ophthalmic use. Regarding the osmolality, values from 430 to 440 mOsm/kg were
370 found. At first glance, these results show a relatively large gap from isotonicity (300-320
371 mOsm/kg). However, these high osmolality values are almost only due to the high proportion
372 of phenylephrine hydrochloride in the formulations, which is required to reach a therapeutic
373 mydriasis. It was shown that the osmolality of the commercially available mydriatic eye drop
374 containing 10 % of phenylephrine hydrochloride was above 900 mOsm/kg. Therefore, while
375 being relatively higher than physiological osmolality, the osmolalities of the formulations
376 proposed here have been reduced by two fold compared with mydriatic eye drops used in
377 routine.

378 The transmittance in the visible light spectrum was then measured. Results are shown in
379 figure 1. The percent light transmittance of the three formulations was above 90 % over the
380 entire visible domain making them appropriate for ophthalmic use. Besides, the increase of
381 HEC concentration revealed a slight decrease in the transparency which may be attributed to
382 the intrinsic properties of the polymer.

383

384 3.2. Differential scanning calorimetry

385 Heating DSC curve of phenylephrine hydrochloride showed a single endothermic peak at
386 141.1 °C with no mass loss detected with TGA. This peak was identified as the fusion peak of
387 phenylephrine hydrochloride (Fig. S1A). Regarding tropicamide, a single endothermic peak at

388 96.1 °C was detected on the heating DSC curve, with no mass loss on the TGA analysis. This
389 peak was identified as the fusion peak of tropicamide (Fig. S1B).

390 The analysis of the binary mixes showed no significant differences in the peaks of PHE and
391 TPC, as well as in the excipient's peaks. Therefore, no interactions between PHE, TPC and
392 the excipients were evidenced (Tab. S1).

393

394 3.3. Rheological studies

395 3.3.1. Viscoelastic behavior and gelation assessment

396 Oscillatory experiments were mainly used to determine whether the formulations were in a
397 liquid or a gel state. The higher the G' value is, the more pronounced the elastic character is.
398 Conversely the higher the G'' value is, the more pronounced the viscous properties are. To
399 extrapolate, one may consider that when the G'' value is higher than the G' value, the
400 preparation exhibits a viscous-dominant (i.e. liquid-like) behavior. Inversely, when the G'
401 value is higher than the G'' value, the preparation exhibits an elastic-dominant (i.e. solid-like)
402 behavior. Afterwards, the tangent of the phase angle, a useful quantifier of the presence and
403 extent of elasticity in a fluid can be calculated as: $\tan\delta = G''/G'$. Thus, a viscous (liquid-like)
404 state is observed when $\tan\delta > 1$. A gel (solid-like) state is observed when $\tan\delta \leq 1$. Beyond
405 this critical gelation point, preparations do not necessarily appear as a cohesive and self-
406 supporting gel but may appear as a fluid gel also referred as “weak gel” in the literature. This
407 phenomenon occurs particularly with gellan gum based gels [21] and this behavior is highly
408 sought regarding the ocular administration.

409 Storage modulus (G'), loss modulus (G'') and tangent of the phase angle ($\tan\delta$) values in
410 presence or absence of simulated tear fluid (STF) are reported in table 4.

411 Before addition of STF, the three formulations exhibited a liquid-like behavior with very low
412 values of storage and loss moduli and tangents of the phase angle values greater than 1. The
413 liquid-like behavior before administration is a prerequisite for *in situ* gelling delivery systems
414 allowing a free flow and ability to form drops. Thus, formulations A, B and C are suitable for
415 an easy, safe and reproducible administration to the eye.

416 After addition of STF, formulations A, B and C underwent a liquid / gel transition. Indeed, the
417 storage moduli were increased by 30 folds and tangents of the phase angle shifted to values
418 below 1. As reported in the literature [44], these measurements assessed the *in vitro* gelation
419 due to ionic interactions between gellan gum chains and mono and divalent cations of the tear
420 fluid. Therefore, formulations A, B and C should exhibit an *in situ* gelation following
421 administration to the eye.

422

423 3.3.2. Flow behavior and viscosity

424 *In situ* gels presented a shear-thinning behavior (Fig. 2). **Viscograms** were fitted with the
425 Cross model with good correlation coefficient values (A: $R^2 > 0.986$, B: $R^2 > 0.998$, C:
426 $R^2 > 0.997$). A constant viscosity was obtained for very low shear rates, and then the viscosity
427 decreased with the increase of the shear rate. η_0 , η_∞ and m values are reported in table 5, as
428 well as the viscosity at 5000 s^{-1} which represent the viscosity under the shear of the eyelid.

429 From the Cross equation, no significant differences were shown between η_∞ values and η_0
430 values were in the same order of magnitude. Contrariwise, significant differences in the
431 viscosity at 5000 s^{-1} were observed between formulation A, B and C. Thus, the three
432 formulations exhibited similar values of η_∞ and η_0 but different shear-thinning behaviors with
433 different viscosity values over the stress sweep in the range of 0.1 to 5000 s^{-1} . These
434 differences were highlighted with the Cross constant, formulation A being significantly more
435 shear-thinning than formulations B and C with a greater m value.

436 Formulation A displayed a non-thixotropic behavior shown by the significant overlay of
437 downward and upward curves (Fig. 2A). On the contrary, formulations B and C exhibited a
438 thixotropic behavior shown by a significant gap between the downward and upward curves
439 (Fig. 2B and 2C).

440 The three formulations exhibited flow behaviors and viscosities suitable for ocular
441 administration. On one hand, formulation A exhibited a very low viscosity under high shear
442 rates but recovered almost instantly when the deformation stopped. On the other hand,
443 formulations B and C presented higher viscosities under high shear rates followed by a
444 delayed and incomplete recovery at rest. The shear-thinning behavior presents real advantages
445 for formulations intended to remain on the ocular surface. It allows a high viscosity at rest,
446 when the eye is open, and a low viscosity under the shear of the eyelid, thus avoiding
447 irritation and discomfort.

448

449 3.3.3. Gel resistance under simulated eye blinking

450 In order to complete the previous observations, two rheological experiments were developed.
451 Formulations were submitted to a series of simulated eye blinking (i.e. high shear rate
452 interspersed by rest periods) to predict the rheological behavior over time on the ocular
453 surface.

454

455 3.3.3.1. Rotational measurements

456 The first test allowed viscosity measurements during the inter-blinking intervals. At each
457 simulated blinking, the viscosities reached a minimum due to the shear-thinning behavior and
458 then recovered during the inter-blinking periods (Fig 3).

459 The results were in accordance with the flow behavior and thixotropy study. Also, the order of
460 magnitude of the viscosity at 1 s^{-1} was the same than previously observed. As a non-

461 thixotropic hydrogel, viscosity of formulation A attained a plateau at its original value almost
462 instantly during rest periods conducting to a steady viscosity all along the ten cycles of
463 simulated blinking. Contrarily, as thixotropic hydrogels, viscosities of formulations B and C
464 recovered without reaching the plateau during the inter-blinking intervals. This delay resulted
465 in a slight loss of viscosity at each blinking. Thus, after two cycles, formulations B and C
466 exhibited lower viscosities than formulation A which was the less viscous formulation
467 originally.

468

469 3.3.3.2. Oscillatory measurements

470 The second test allowed the measurement of storage (G') and loss (G'') moduli during the
471 inter-blinking intervals. The parameter $\tan\delta$ was used to assess the gel state of the
472 formulations. At each simulated blinking, $\tan\delta$ reached a maximum, due to the partial
473 deconstruct of the tridimensional network of the gel, and then recovered during the inter-
474 blinking periods (Fig 4).

475 Formulation A exhibited a $\tan \delta < 1$ all along the ten cycles. Thus, the gel network resisted to
476 the high shear of the simulated blinking and formulation A remained at a gel state.

477 Formulation B also remained at a gel state all along the ten cycles except at the moment of
478 high shear rate where $\tan \delta \leq 1$. Thus, it could be eliminated from ocular surface as a liquid at
479 the moment of the blinking.

480 Formulation C exhibited a $\tan \delta < 1$ for the rest period of the first two cycles. Then, the gel
481 network was dismantled as $\tan \delta > 1$ and the formulation was at a liquid state.

482 Thus, the elimination rate of the ocular surface of formulation C should be higher than
483 formulation's B, itself higher than formulation's A. Therefore, formulation A exhibited the
484 more suitable rheological properties to enhance the residence time on the ocular surface.

485

486 3.4. Bioadhesion: measurement of the mucoadhesive force

487 3.4.1. Tensile strength test

488 The maximum detachment forces of hydrogels (F_{\max}) were measured and compared in the
489 presence and in the absence of mucin film. The results are presented in figure 5. When
490 comparing F_{\max} values with mucin to those without mucin, here expressed as ΔF_{\max} , a
491 significant increase was observed for all the formulations ($p < 0.001$).

492 This indicated a positive interaction between hydrogels and mucin which was coherent with
493 data found on the mucoadhesive properties of gellan gum and HEC in the literature [45].
494 Therefore, hydrogels could be retained by interacting with the mucin associated to the ocular
495 surface, leading to enhanced ocular retention time.

496

497 3.4.2. Rheological synergism

498 The mucoadhesive force of a formulation can be determined by a simple method which
499 depends on the evaluation of the "rheological synergism" existing when mixing mucoadhesive
500 polymers with mucin dispersions [46].

501 The mucoadhesive interaction term $\Delta G'$ was found positive for all three formulations
502 indicating a synergism on the elasticity of the gels and therefore, a positive interaction
503 between hydrogels and mucin. The G' and $\Delta G'$ values are summarized in table 6. $\Delta G'$ values
504 of formulations B and C containing HEC, were significantly higher than formulation's A,
505 clearly exhibiting the strong effect of HEC on the mucoadhesion properties of hydrogels. $\Delta G'$
506 of formulations A, B and C are reported in figure 6A.

507 The mucoadhesive forces were positive for all three formulations. Positive mucoadhesive
508 forces are due to viscosity synergisms in the mixtures indicating a mucoadhesive interaction

509 between hydrogels and mucin. The viscosity and mucoadhesive force values are summarized
510 in table 7.

511 Viscosities of bioadhesion were significantly different between formulations A, B and C (Fig.
512 6B). Formulation C was more mucoadhesive than formulation B, itself more mucoadhesive
513 than formulation A. Again, the increase in the concentration of HEC was related to the
514 increase of the mucoadhesive properties.

515 The three evaluation methods described above are complementary as they enlighten different
516 aspect of mucoadhesion, which is a complex phenomenon [47,48]. More than ten different
517 types of mucins are expressed on the ocular surface [49]. Two main categories are
518 distinguished: the mucins associated to the membrane (i.e. cornea) as MUC1, MUC4 and
519 MUC16 [50,51] and secreted mucins, dispersed in the tear fluid, like MUC2 and MUC5A. On
520 one hand, tensile strength test highlighted the surface interaction between hydrogels and the
521 mucin films. This method could be related to the first category of mucin as the interaction
522 involved an interface, mucin film mimicking the cornea. On the other hand, rheological
523 synergism involved a liquid phase interaction and could be related to the second category of
524 mucin secreted in the tear fluid.

525

526 3.5. *In vivo* evaluation of ocular residence time

527 Fluorescence intensity of formulations A, B and C containing cyanine 5 dye were compared
528 with the control solution of PHE and TPC containing the same concentration of cyanine after
529 administration on non-anesthetized rabbits. **The impact of the addition of the dye on
530 physicochemical properties of the formulations was assessed rheologically. No significant
531 changes were shown on the viscosity and the gel resistance under simulated eye blinking.**

532 The evolution of the fluorescence intensity normalized by the initial fluorescence signal is
533 plotted on figure 8. As we can see, there was a significant difference between the control

534 solution and the hydrogel formulations. As expected, the control solution was almost
535 completely eliminated during the first 10 minutes following administration [1]. Formulations
536 A, B and C showed a significantly higher retention of the fluorescent probe in the corneal
537 region in comparison with the reference solution. During the first 10 minutes, a large
538 variability was observed. It was probably due to the large volume of product instilled. Indeed,
539 as said above, the volume of tear fluid on the ocular surface is about 7 μL . Here, the drop
540 volumes were about 30 μL , resulting in a fast elimination of the surplus either by nasolacrimal
541 drainage or by lacrimation. As we can see, a significant amount of *in situ* gel was found on
542 the rabbit cheeks and eye contour (Fig. 7). Also, at the initial period, rabbits showed no sign
543 of stress or discomfort due to administration. No increase in the blinking frequency was
544 noted, confirming the limited volume capacity of the conjunctival cul-de-sac and ocular
545 surface as the main factor for elimination [52]. The prolonged residence time on the ocular
546 surface region is illustrated on figure 7.

547 After 20 minutes all the *in situ* gels tended to exhibit a slow decrease in signal intensity from
548 the corneal region. After 3 hours, around 20 % remained on the rabbit's ocular surface, which
549 suggested good resistance of the hydrogel formulations on ocular surface.

550 Area under curve (AUC) were calculated and showed a significant difference between *in situ*
551 gelling formulations and the control solution ($p < 0.05$) (Tab. 8). Formulation A exhibited the
552 most prolonged residence time on the ocular surface which was coherent with *in vitro* gel
553 resistance studies and previous studies on the importance on gelation versus viscosity
554 enhancement [19]. Even though, no significant differences were shown between formulations
555 due to large variability of *in vivo* experiments. Nevertheless, these results are promising as
556 experiments were conducted on vigilant rabbits meaning that *in situ* gels were submitted to
557 physiological eye blinking which is known to promote a fast elimination.

558 In the literature, a substantial amount of *in vivo* experiments are dedicated to preclinical
559 studies on the residence performance of ophthalmic *in situ* gelling delivery systems
560 [43,53,54]. Due to the low amount and transparency of the *in situ* gels, visual evaluation is
561 delicate to carry out. In this context, various imaging methods are used [27]. The
562 incorporation of a fluorescent marker provides accurate information about *in situ* gel's
563 behavior *in vivo* [28]. Using a portable camera allowed relatively easy measurements and
564 therefore, the animals could be kept vigilant. The imaging technique was non-invasive, and no
565 sacrifice was needed to analyze the fluorescence intensity. As compared to gamma
566 scintigraphy technique, which is often used to study the performance of ophthalmic
567 hydrogels, the physical incorporation of the marker used in our study was easier and safer to
568 realize.

569 Despite the significant increase in AUC and fluorescence intensity remaining after 3h (Tab.
570 8), formulations A, B and C exhibited biphasic clearance patterns usually observed with liquid
571 solutions [55], contrariwise with observations made by Rupenthal *et al.* [56] and Meseguer *et*
572 *al.* [57] showing constant elimination rate for polymeric formulations. This could be due to
573 the very low concentration of polymer used, which results in “liquid-like” gels also called
574 weak gels [21]. Indeed, concentration of gellan gum was decreased by more than 3 fold
575 compared with other studies. Still, *in situ* gelling delivery systems presented in this study
576 exhibited a promising retention time on the ocular surface suggesting that elasticity (i.e.
577 storage modulus (G')) would play a leading role over other parameters such as viscosity or
578 mucoadhesion in a certain extent.

579

580 **4. Conclusion**

581

582 In this study, novel *in situ* gelling delivery systems containing a combination of
583 phenylephrine hydrochloride and tropicamide were developed. All *in situ* gelling delivery
584 systems exhibited suitable physico-chemical properties for ophthalmic use. Appropriate
585 viscosities and *in situ* gelation capacities were demonstrated, along with shear-thinning
586 behavior favorable to ocular administration. A new method to characterize rheological
587 behavior under simulated eye blinking was developed and showed significant differences in
588 the resistance of the gels. The addition of HEC enhanced the viscosity while decreasing the
589 gels resistance to shear stress. Also, HEC reinforced the mucoadhesive properties of the
590 formulations. Subsequently, ocular residence time was assessed *in vivo*, giving insights on the
591 importance of each parameter. Indeed, the ocular residence time resulted in a combination of
592 the effects individually assessed *in vitro*.

593 These new formulations are promising alternatives to conventional eye drops regarding their
594 capacity to enhance residence time on the ocular surface for more than 3 hours, and therefore
595 the drug bioavailability. Moreover, these innovative delivery systems could improve the
596 treatment of several affections of the anterior segment of the eye. An enhanced bioavailability
597 would lead to a better efficacy of the treatment while allowing a decrease in the frequency of
598 administrations and therefore, in the quantity of drug administered. Also, several studies on *in*
599 *situ* gelling delivery systems have shown reduced side effects with a decreased absorption at
600 the systemic level. Finally, these delivery systems are an added value to drugs, making it
601 possible to best meet patients and practitioners needs, to improve medical care and hence,
602 patient compliance.

603

604 **Acknowledgements**

605 The authors would like to thank Unither Pharmaceuticals for financial support on this project,
606 and Pr. Moji C. Adeyeye for early stage research training at Roosevelt University, College of

607 Pharmacy, and for her knowledge on ophthalmic *in situ* gelling delivery systems. *In vivo*
608 imaging was performed at the Life Imaging Facility of Université de Paris (Plateforme
609 Imageries du Vivant, LIOPA), supported by France Life Imaging (grant ANR-11-INBS-0006)
610 and Infrastructures Biologie-Santé.

611 The authors would also like to thank White Rabbit association for their help on rabbit's
612 rehabilitation.

613 **References**

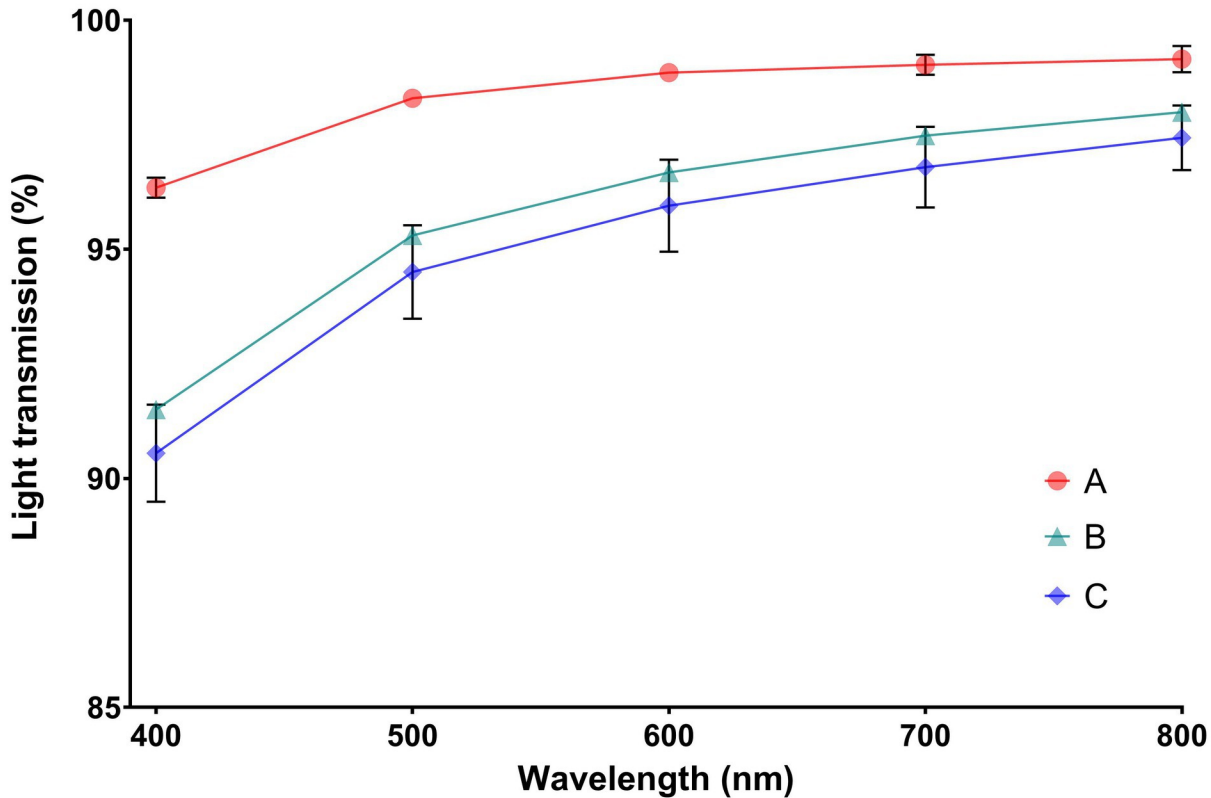
614

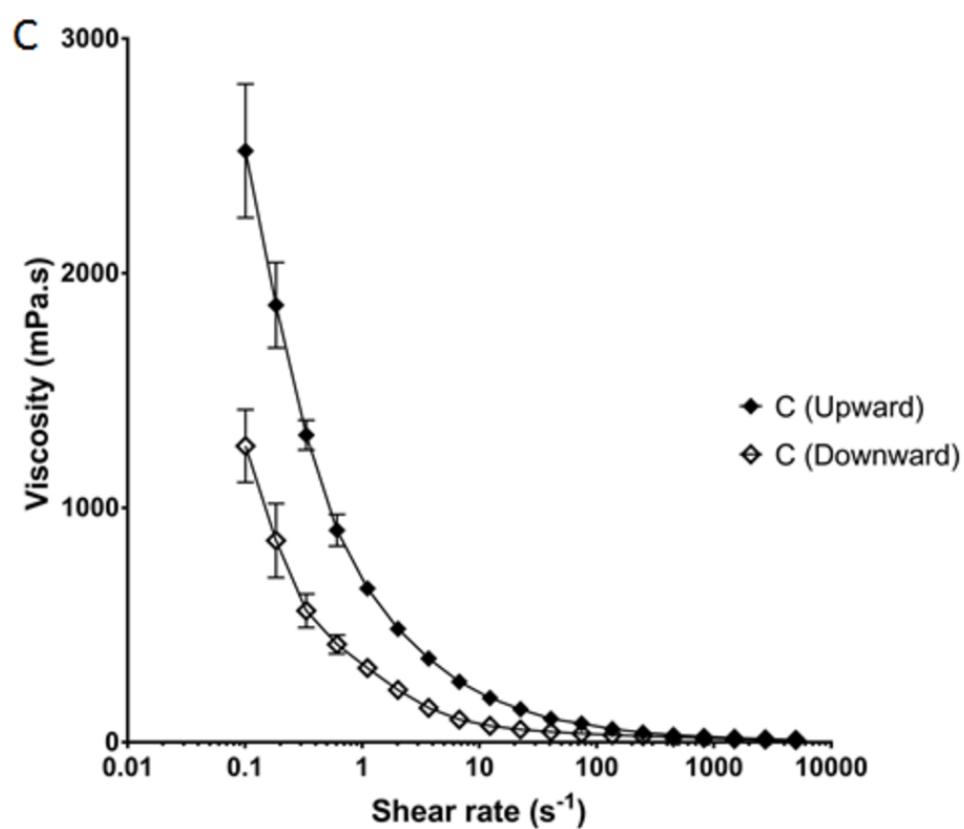
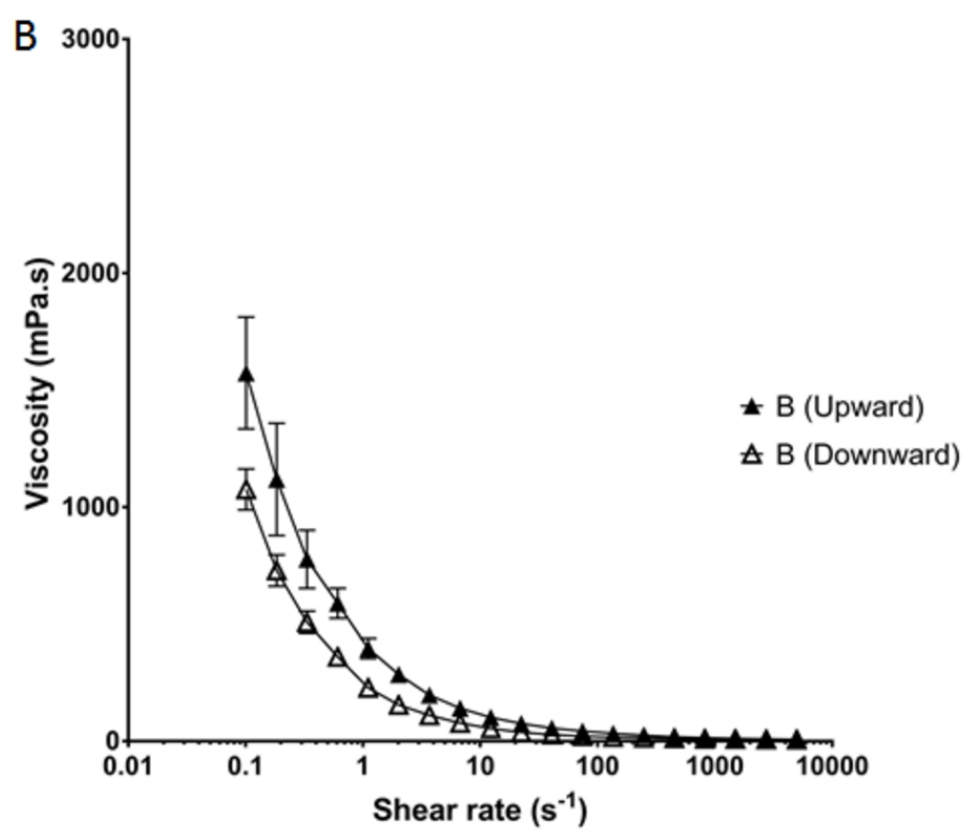
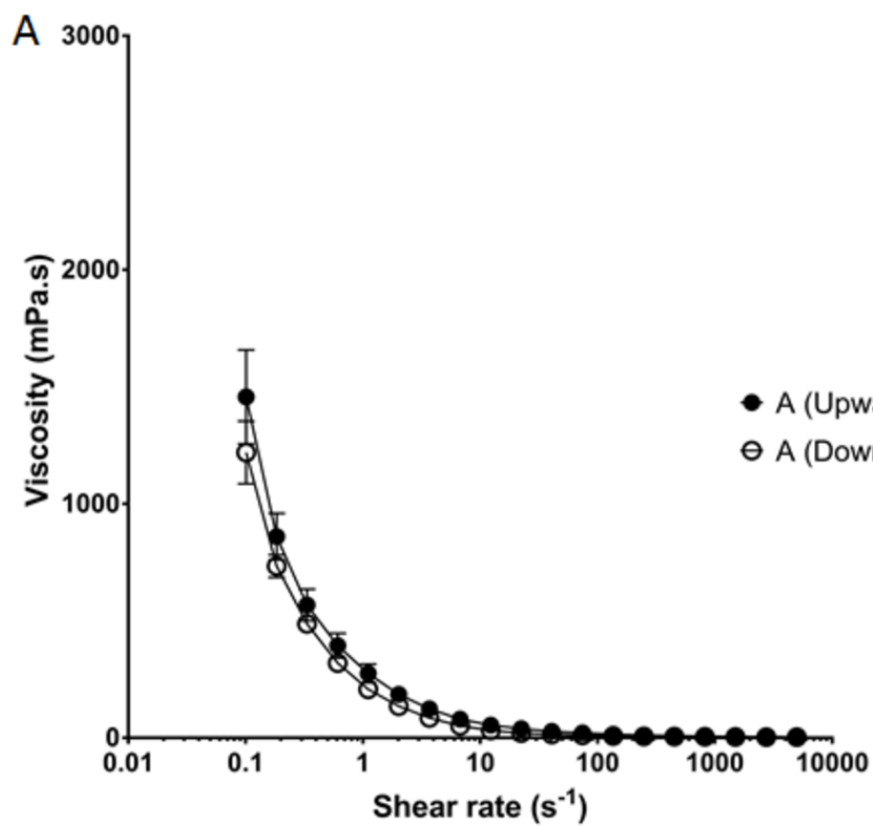
- 615 [1] A. Urtti, Challenges and obstacles of ocular pharmacokinetics and drug delivery, *Adv. Drug*
616 *Deliv. Rev.* 58 (2006) 1131–1135. doi:10.1016/j.addr.2006.07.027.
- 617 [2] U.B. Kompella, R.S. Kadam, V.H. Lee, Recent advances in ophthalmic drug delivery, *Ther.*
618 *Deliv.* 1 (2010) 435–456. doi:10.4155/tde.10.40.
- 619 [3] K. Järvinen, T. Järvinen, A. Urtti, Ocular absorption following topical delivery, *Adv. Drug*
620 *Deliv. Rev.* 16 (1995) 3–19.
- 621 [4] N.J. Van Haeringen, Clinical biochemistry of tears, *Surv. Ophthalmol.* 26 (1981) 84–96.
622 <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/0039625781901454>.
- 623 [5] R. Gaudana, H.K. Ananthula, A. Parenky, A.K. Mitra, Ocular Drug Delivery, *AAPS J.* 12 (2010)
624 348–360. doi:10.1208/s12248-010-9183-3.
- 625 [6] K.S. Rathore, R.K. Nema, S.S. Sisodia, An overview and advancement in ocular drug delivery
626 systems, *Int. J. Pharm. Sci. Res.* 1 (2010) 11.
- 627 [7] H. Sasaki, K. Yamamura, K. Nishida, J. Nakamura, M. Ichikawa, Delivery of drugs to the eye by
628 topical application, *Prog. Retin. Eye Res.* 15 (1996) 583–620.
- 629 [8] Q. Bao, R. Jog, J. Shen, B. Newman, Y. Wang, S. Choi, D.J. Burgess, Physicochemical
630 attributes and dissolution testing of ophthalmic ointments, *Int. J. Pharm.* 523 (2017) 310–319.
631 doi:10.1016/j.ijpharm.2017.03.039.
- 632 [9] X. Xu, M. Al-Ghabeish, Z. Rahman, Y.S.R. Krishnaiah, F. Yerlikaya, Y. Yang, P. Manda, R.L.
633 Hunt, M.A. Khan, Formulation and process factors influencing product quality and in vitro
634 performance of ophthalmic ointments, *Int. J. Pharm.* 493 (2015) 412–425.
635 doi:10.1016/j.ijpharm.2015.07.066.
- 636 [10] C. Torrón, P. Calvo, O. Ruiz-Moreno, J. Leciñena, A. Pérez-Iñigo, Use of a New Ocular Insert
637 versus Conventional Mydriasis in Cataract Surgery, *BioMed Res. Int.* 2013 (2013) 1–4.
638 doi:10.1155/2013/849349.
- 639 [11] M. Hornof, W. Weyenberg, A. Ludwig, A. Bernkop-Schnürch, Mucoadhesive ocular insert
640 based on thiolated poly (acrylic acid): development and in vivo evaluation in humans, *J.*
641 *Controlled Release.* 89 (2003) 419–428.
642 <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0168365903001354>
- 643 [12] A. Ludwig, N.J. Van Haeringen, V.M.W. Bodelier, M. Van Ooteghem, Relationship between
644 precorneal retention of viscous eye drops and tear fluid composition, *Int. Ophthalmol.* 16 (1992)
645 23–26. <http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/BF00917068>

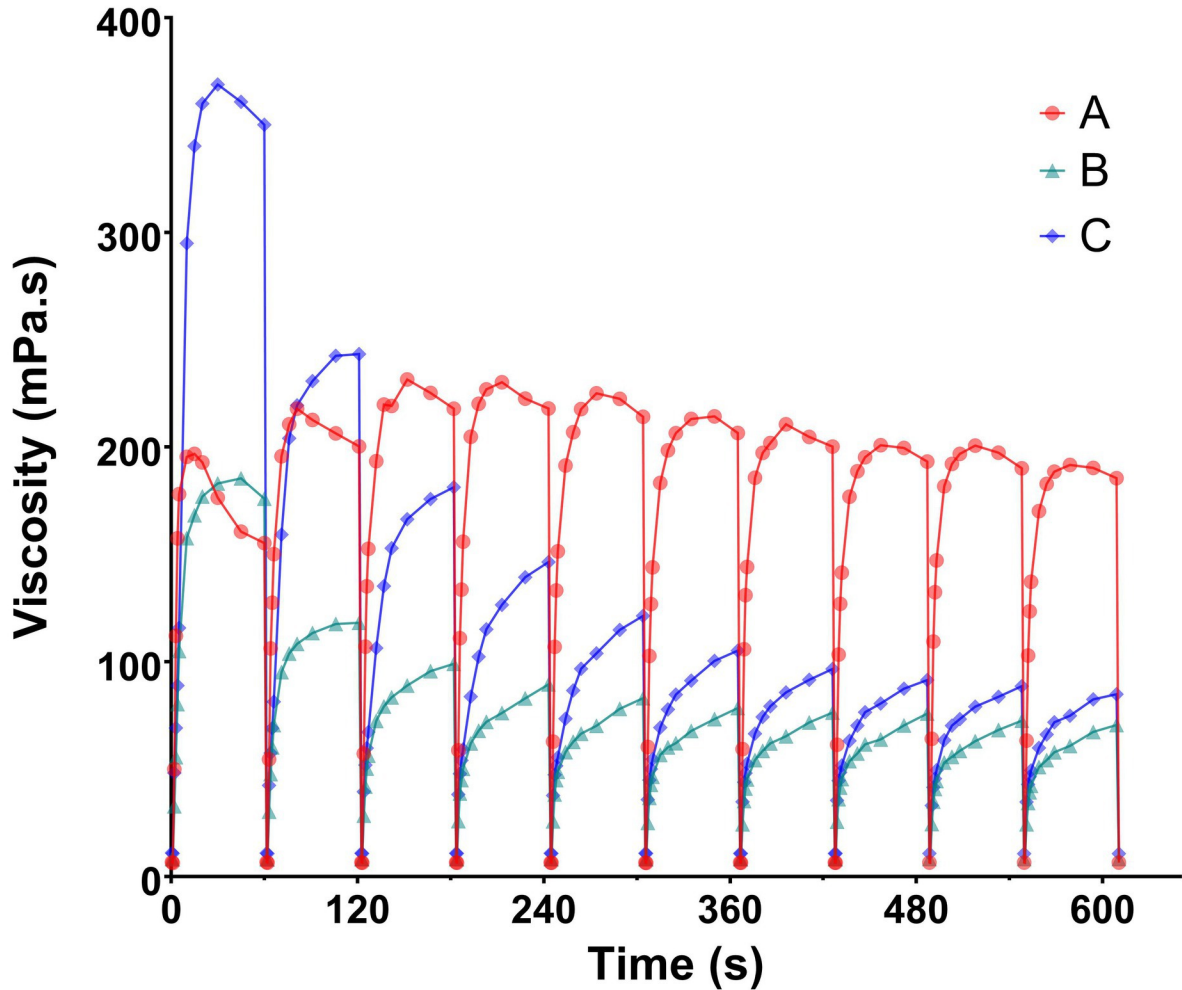
- 646 [13] H. Almeida, M.H. Amaral, P. Lobão, J.M.S. Lobo, In situ gelling systems: a strategy to improve
647 the bioavailability of ophthalmic pharmaceutical formulations, *Drug Discov. Today*. 19 (2014)
648 400–412. doi:10.1016/j.drudis.2013.10.001.
- 649 [14] T.R. Thrimawithana, I.D. Rupenthal, S.A. Young, R.G. Alany, Environment-sensitive polymers
650 for ophthalmic drug delivery, *J. Drug Deliv. Sci. Technol.* 22 (2012) 117–124.
- 651 [15] A. Ludwig, The use of mucoadhesive polymers in ocular drug delivery, *Adv. Drug Deliv. Rev.*
652 57 (2005) 1595–1639. doi:10.1016/j.addr.2005.07.005.
- 653 [16] E. Moisseiev, D. Loberman, E. Zunz, A. Kesler, A. Loewenstein, J. Mandelblum, Pupil dilation
654 using drops vs gel: a comparative study, *Eye*. 29 (2015) 815–819.
655 <http://www.nature.com/eye/journal/v29/n6/abs/eye201547a.html>
- 656 [17] J. Li, H. Zhao, C.I. Okeke, L. Li, Z. Liu, Z. Yin, P. Zhuang, J. Sun, T. Wu, M. Wang, N. Li, J.
657 Pi, Q. Zhang, R. Zhang, L. Ma, X. Pang, Z. Liu, L. Zhang, L. Fan, Comparison of systemic
658 absorption between ofloxacin ophthalmic in situ gels and ofloxacin conventional ophthalmic
659 solutions administration to rabbit eyes by HPLC–MS/MS, *Int. J. Pharm.* 450 (2013) 104–113.
660 doi:10.1016/j.ijpharm.2013.04.018.
- 661 [18] A. Rozier, C. Mazuel, J. Grove, B. Plazonnet, Functionality testing of gellan gum, a polymeric
662 excipient material for ophthalmic dosage forms, *Int. J. Pharm.* 153 (1997) 191–198.
663 <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0378517397001099>
- 664 [19] A. Rozier, C. Mazuel, J. Grove, B. Plazonnet, Gelrite®: A novel, ion-activated, in-situ gelling
665 polymer for ophthalmic vehicles. Effect on bioavailability of timolol, *Int. J. Pharm.* 57 (1989)
666 163–168.
- 667 [20] I.D. Rupenthal, C.R. Green, R.G. Alany, Comparison of ion-activated in situ gelling systems for
668 ocular drug delivery. Part 1: Physicochemical characterisation and in vitro release, *Int. J. Pharm.*
669 411 (2011) 69–77. doi:10.1016/j.ijpharm.2011.03.042.
- 670 [21] E.R. Morris, K. Nishinari, M. Rinaudo, Gelation of gellan – A review, *Food Hydrocoll.* 28
671 (2012) 373–411. doi:10.1016/j.foodhyd.2012.01.004.
- 672 [22] M.D.S. Jean, C. Debbasch, F. Brignole, P. Rat, Toxicity of preserved and unpreserved
673 antiglaucoma topical drugs in an in vitro model of conjunctival cells, *Current Eye Res.* 20 (2000)
674 85–94.
- 675 [23] C. Debbasch, P. Rat, J.-M. Warnet, M.D.S. Jean, C. Baudouin, P. Pierre-Jean, Evaluation of the
676 toxicity of benzalkonium chloride on the ocular surface, *J. Toxicol. Cutan. Ocul. Toxicol.* 19
677 (2000) 105–115.
- 678 [24] S. Datta, C. Baudouin, F. Brignole-Baudouin, A. Denoyer, G.A. Cortopassi, The Eye Drop
679 Preservative Benzalkonium Chloride Potently Induces Mitochondrial Dysfunction and
680 Preferentially Affects LHON Mutant Cells, *Investig. Ophthalmology Vis. Sci.* 58 (2017) 2406.
681 doi:10.1167/iovs.16-20903.
- 682 [25] M. Bouchemi, C. Roubéix, K. Kessal, L. Riancho, A.-L. Raveu, H. Soualmia, C. Baudouin, F.
683 Brignole-Baudouin, Effect of benzalkonium chloride on trabecular meshwork cells in a new in
684 vitro 3D trabecular meshwork model for glaucoma, *Toxicol. In Vitro.* 41 (2017) 21–29.
685 doi:10.1016/j.tiv.2017.02.006.
- 686 [26] C. Baudouin, A. Labbé, H. Liang, A. Pauly, F. Brignole-Baudouin, Preservatives in eyedrops:
687 The good, the bad and the ugly, *Prog. Retin. Eye Res.* 29 (2010) 312–334.
688 doi:10.1016/j.preteyeres.2010.03.001.
- 689 [27] P.-L. Destruel, N. Zeng, M. Maury, N. Mignet, V. Boudy, In vitro and in vivo evaluation of in
690 situ gelling systems for sustained topical ophthalmic delivery: state of the art and beyond, *Drug*
691 *Discov. Today*. 22 (2017) 638–651. doi:10.1016/j.drudis.2016.12.008.
- 692 [28] N. Zeng, J. Seguin, P.-L. Destruel, G. Dumortier, M. Maury, H. Dhotel, M. Bessodes, D.
693 Scherman, N. Mignet, V. Boudy, Cyanine derivative as a suitable marker for thermosensitive in

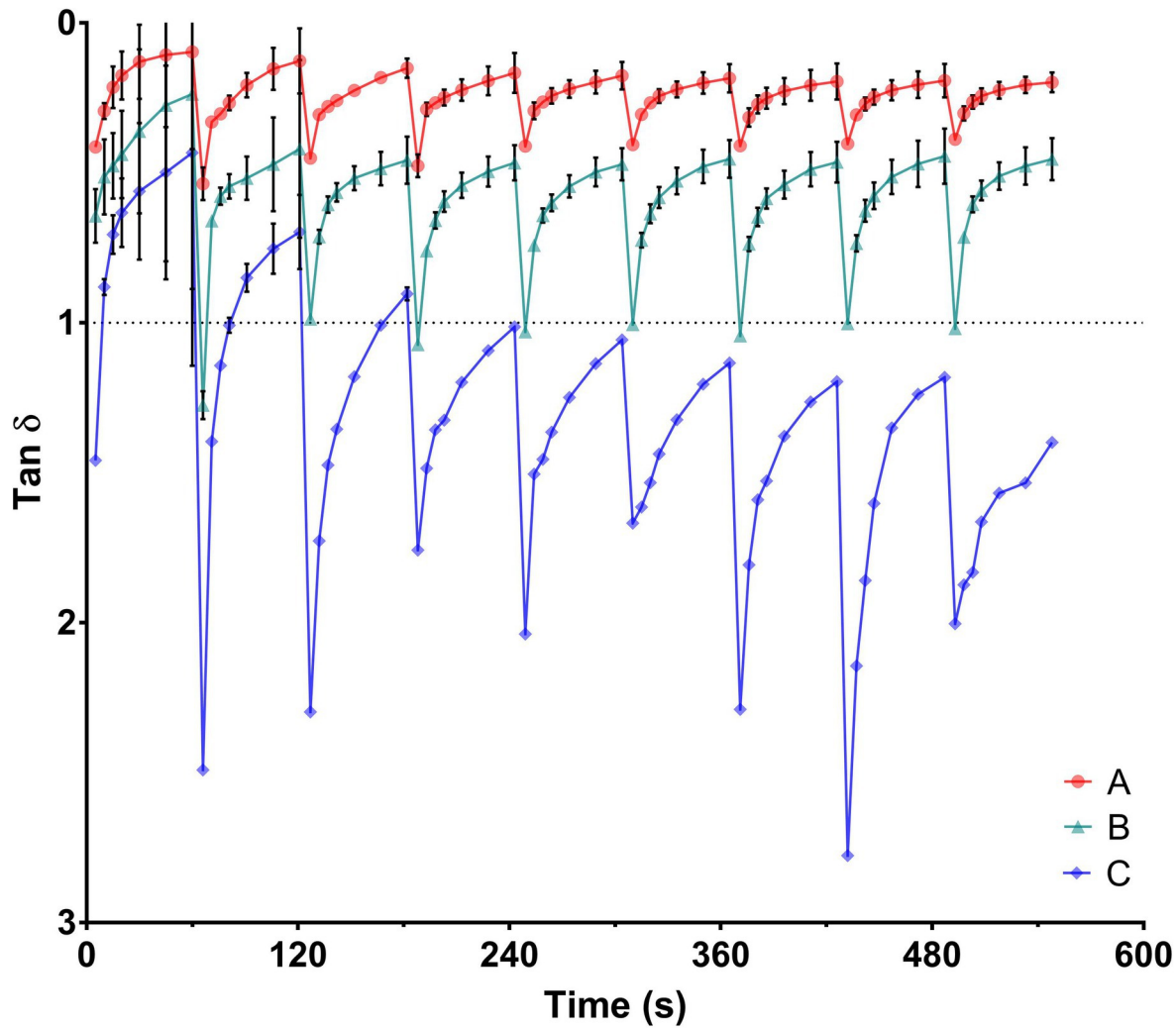
- 694 situ gelling delivery systems: In vitro and in vivo validation of a sustained buccal drug delivery,
695 *Int. J. Pharm.* 534 (2017) 128–135. doi:10.1016/j.ijpharm.2017.09.073.
- 696 [29] P. Baranowski, B. Karolewicz, M. Gajda, J. Pluta, Ophthalmic Drug Dosage Forms:
697 Characterisation and Research Methods, *Sci. World J.* 2014 (2014) 1–14.
698 doi:10.1155/2014/861904.
- 699 [30] U.K. Kotreka, V.L. Davis, M.C. Adeyeye, Development of topical ophthalmic in situ gel-
700 forming estradiol delivery system intended for the prevention of age-related cataracts, *PloS One.*
701 12 (2017) e0172306.
- 702 [31] R. Karki, M. Meena, T. Prakash, T. Rajeswari, D. Goli, S. Kumar, Reduction in drop size of
703 ophthalmic topical drop preparations and the impact of treatment, *J. Adv. Pharm. Technol. Res.*
704 2 (2011) 192. doi:10.4103/2231-4040.85540.
- 705 [32] M. Paulsson, H. Hägerström, K. Edsman, Rheological studies of the gelation of deacetylated
706 gellan gum (Gelrite®) in physiological conditions, *Eur. J. Pharm. Sci.* 9 (1999) 99–105.
707 <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0928098799000512>
- 708 [33] Cross, M.M., **Polymer systems: deformation and flow. MacMillan: London, UK, 1968.**
- 709 [34] S. Tamburic, D.Q.M. Craig, A comparison of different in vitro methods for measuring
710 mucoadhesive performance, *Eur. J. Pharm. Biopharm.* 44 (1997) 159–167. doi:10.1016/S0939-
711 6411(97)00073-8.
- 712 [35] M. Davidovich-Pinhas, H. Bianco-Peled, Mucoadhesion: a review of characterization
713 techniques, *Expert Opin. Drug Deliv.* 7 (2010) 259–271. doi:10.1517/17425240903473134.
- 714 [36] G. Sandri, M.C. Bonferoni, S. Rossi, F. Ferrari, M. Mori, C. Del Fante, C. Perotti, L. Scudeller,
715 C. Caramella, Platelet lysate formulations based on mucoadhesive polymers for the treatment of
716 corneal lesions: Platelet lysate in mucoadhesive formulations, *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.* 63 (2011)
717 189–198. doi:10.1111/j.2042-7158.2010.01208.x.
- 718 [37] E.E. Hassan, J.M. Gallo, A simple rheological method for the in vitro assessment of mucin-
719 polymer bioadhesive bond strength, *Pharm. Res.* 7 (1990) 491–495.
- 720 [38] L. Mayol, F. Quaglia, A. Borzacchiello, L. Ambrosio, M. Rotonda, A novel
721 poloxamers/hyaluronic acid in situ forming hydrogel for drug delivery: Rheological,
722 mucoadhesive and in vitro release properties, *Eur. J. Pharm. Biopharm.* 70 (2008) 199–206.
723 doi:10.1016/j.ejpb.2008.04.025.
- 724 [39] S.A. Tayel, M.A. El-Nabarawi, M.I. Tadros, W.H. Abd-Elsalam, Promising ion-sensitive in situ
725 ocular nanoemulsion gels of terbinafine hydrochloride: Design, in vitro characterization and in
726 vivo estimation of the ocular irritation and drug pharmacokinetics in the aqueous humor of
727 rabbits, *Int. J. Pharm.* 443 (2013) 293–305. doi:10.1016/j.ijpharm.2012.12.049.
- 728 [40] H. Hägerström, M. Paulsson, K. Edsman, Evaluation of mucoadhesion for two polyelectrolyte
729 gels in simulated physiological conditions using a rheological method, *Eur. J. Pharm. Sci.* 9
730 (2000) 301–309. <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0928098799000706>
- 731 [41] M.D. Abramoff, J. Paulo, J. Sunada, Image processing with ImageJ, *Biophotonics Int.* 11 (2004)
732 36–42.
- 733 [42] S.B. Makwana, V.A. Patel, S.J. Parmar, Development and characterization of in-situ gel for
734 ophthalmic formulation containing ciprofloxacin hydrochloride, *Results Pharma Sci.* 6 (2016) 1–
735 6. doi:10.1016/j.rinphs.2015.06.001.
- 736 [43] A. Fernández-Ferreiro, M. González Barcia, M. Gil-Martínez, A. Vieites-Prado, I. Lema, B.
737 Argibay, J. Blanco Méndez, M.J. Lamas, F.J. Otero-Espinar, In vitro and in vivo ocular safety
738 and eye surface permanence determination by direct and Magnetic Resonance Imaging of ion-
739 sensitive hydrogels based on gellan gum and kappa-carrageenan, *Eur. J. Pharm. Biopharm.* 94
740 (2015) 342–351. doi:10.1016/j.ejpb.2015.06.003.

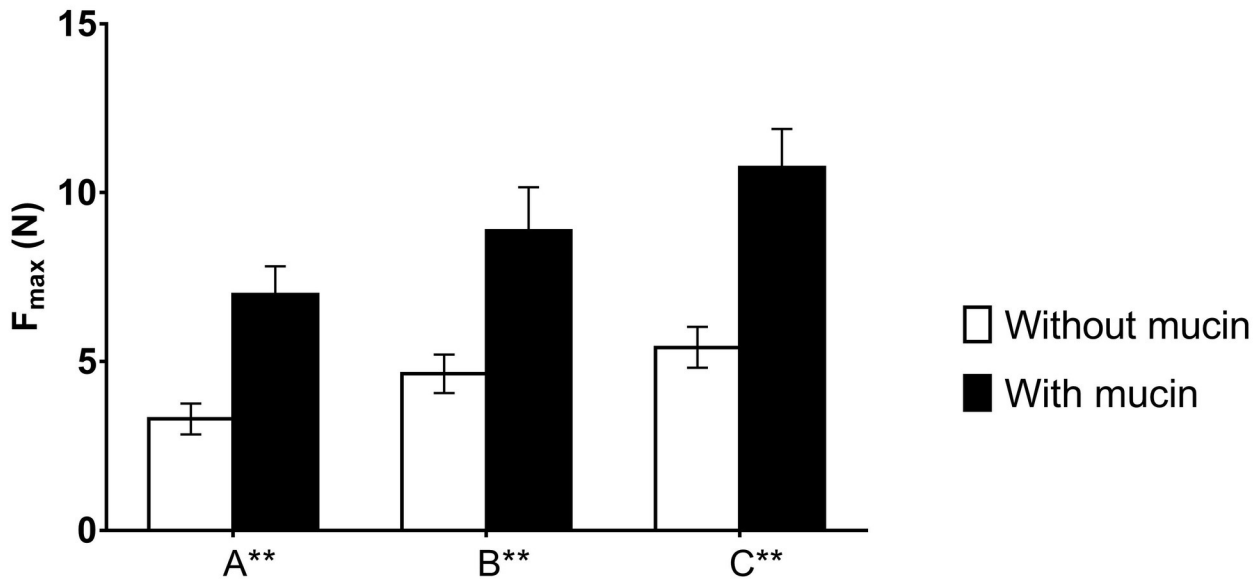
- 741 [44] J. Carlfors, K. Edsman, R. Petersson, K. Jörnving, Rheological evaluation of Gelrite® in situ
742 gels for ophthalmic use, *Eur. J. Pharm. Sci.* 6 (1998) 113–119.
743 <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0928098797000742>
- 744 [45] V. Grabovac, D. Guggi, A. Bernkop-Schnürch, Comparison of the mucoadhesive properties of
745 various polymers, *Adv. Drug Deliv. Rev.* 57 (2005) 1713–1723. doi:10.1016/j.addr.2005.07.006.
- 746 [46] N.A. Peppas, Y. Huang, Nanoscale technology of mucoadhesive interactions, *Adv. Drug Deliv.*
747 *Rev.* 56 (2004) 1675–1687. doi:10.1016/j.addr.2004.03.001.
- 748 [47] S.A. Mortazavi, An in vitro assessment of mucus/mucoadhesive interactions, *Int. J. Pharm.* 124
749 (1995) 173–182.
- 750 [48] N.A. Peppas, J.J. Sahlin, Hydrogels as mucoadhesive and bioadhesive materials: a review,
751 *Biomaterials.* 17 (1995) 1553–1561.
- 752 [49] I.K. Gipson, Distribution of mucins at the ocular surface, *Exp. Eye Res.* 78 (2004) 379–388.
753 doi:10.1016/S0014-4835(03)00204-5.
- 754 [50] A.F. Ablamowicz, J.J. Nichols, Ocular Surface Membrane-Associated Mucins, *Ocul. Surf.*
755 (2016) 1–11. <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1542012416300301>
- 756 [51] B.H. Perez, I.K. Gipson, Focus on Molecules: Human mucin MUC16, *Exp. Eye Res.* 87 (2008)
757 400–401. doi:10.1016/j.exer.2007.12.008.
- 758 [52] A. Urtti, L. Salminen, Minimizing systemic absorption of topically administered ophthalmic
759 drugs, *Surv. Ophthalmol.* 37 (1993) 435–456. doi:10.1016/0039-6257(93)90141-S.
- 760 [53] A. Fernández-Ferreiro, J. Silva-Rodríguez, F.J. Otero-Espinar, M. González-Barcia, M.J. Lamas,
761 A. Ruibal, A. Luaces-Rodríguez, A. Vieites-Prado, I. Lema, M. Herranz, N. Gómez-Lado, J.
762 Blanco-Mendez, M. Gil-Martínez, M. Pardo, A. Moscoso, J. Cortes, M. Sánchez-Martínez, J.
763 Pardo-Montero, P. Aguiar, In vivo eye surface residence determination by high-resolution
764 scintigraphy of a novel ion-sensitive hydrogel based on gellan gum and kappa-carrageenan, *Eur.*
765 *J. Pharm. Biopharm.* 114 (2017) 317–323. doi:10.1016/j.ejpb.2017.01.023.
- 766 [54] K. Edsman, J. Carlfors, K. Harju, Rheological evaluation and ocular contact time of some
767 carbomer gels for ophthalmic use, *Int. J. Pharm.* 137 (1996) 233–241.
- 768 [55] A.M. Durrani, S.J. Farr, I.W. Kellaway, Influence of molecular weight and formulation pH on
769 the precorneal clearance rate of hyaluronic acid in the rabbit eye, *Int. J. Pharm.* 118 (1995) 243–
770 250. doi:10.1016/0378-5173(94)00389-M.
- 771 [56] I.D. Rupenthal, C.R. Green, R.G. Alany, Comparison of ion-activated in situ gelling systems for
772 ocular drug delivery. Part 2: Precorneal retention and in vivo pharmacodynamic study, *Int. J.*
773 *Pharm.* 411 (2011) 78–85. doi:10.1016/j.ijpharm.2011.03.043.
- 774 [57] G. Meseguer, R. Gurny, P. Buri, A. Rozier, B. Plazonnet, Gamma scintigraphic study of
775 precorneal drainage and assessment of miotic response in rabbits of various ophthalmic
776 formulations containing pilocarpine, *Int. J. Pharm.* 95 (1993) 229–234.
777 <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/037851739390410H>
- 778

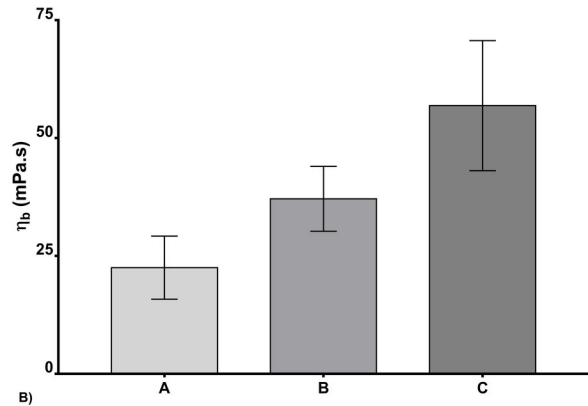
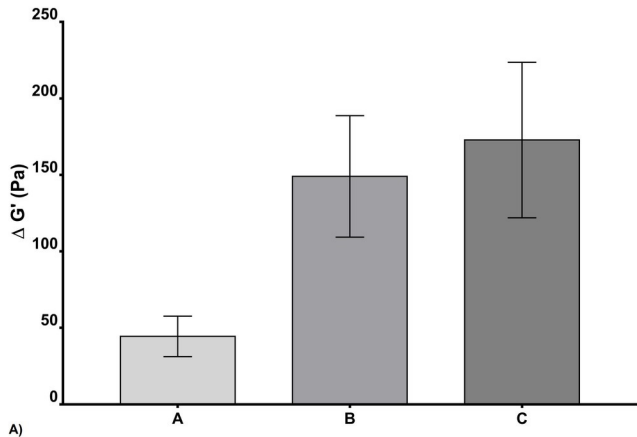








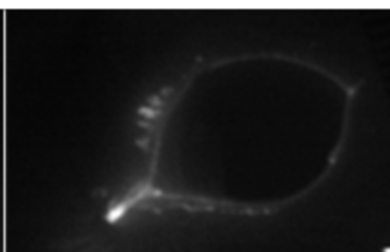
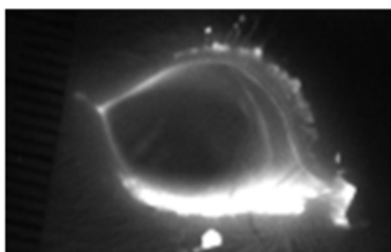




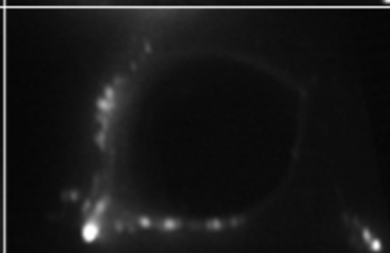
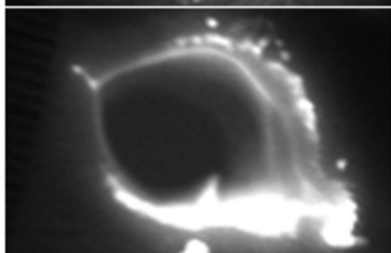
In situ gel

Control solution

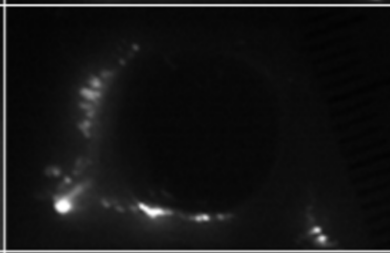
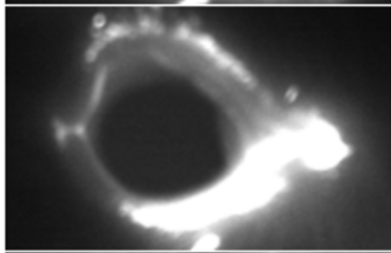
$t_{1\text{min}}$



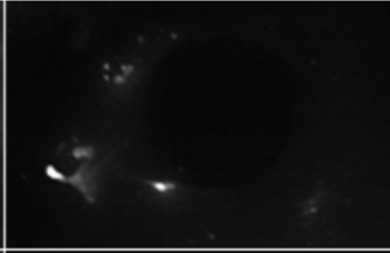
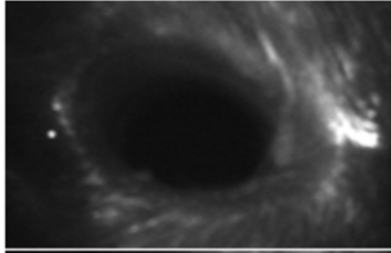
$t_{5\text{min}}$



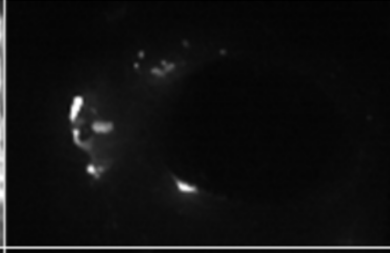
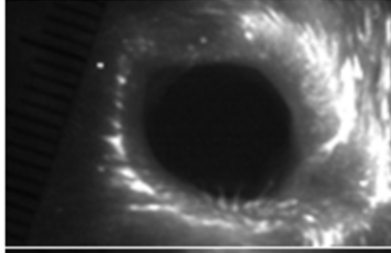
$t_{10\text{min}}$



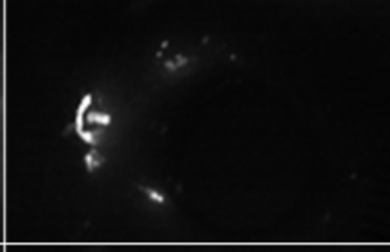
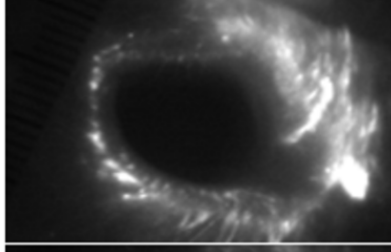
$t_{20\text{min}}$



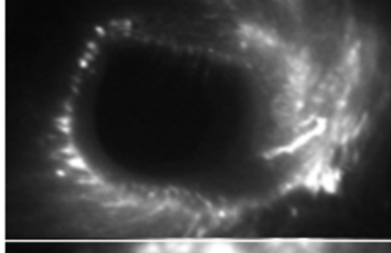
$t_{30\text{min}}$



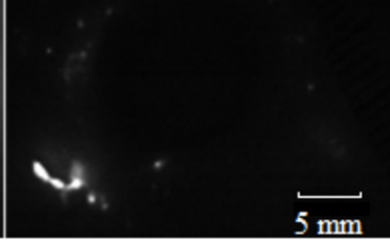
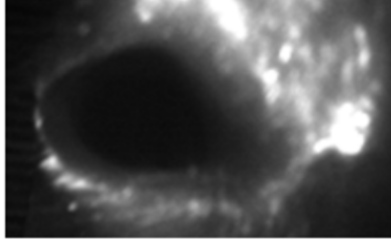
$t_{60\text{min}}$



$t_{120\text{min}}$



$t_{180\text{min}}$



5 mm

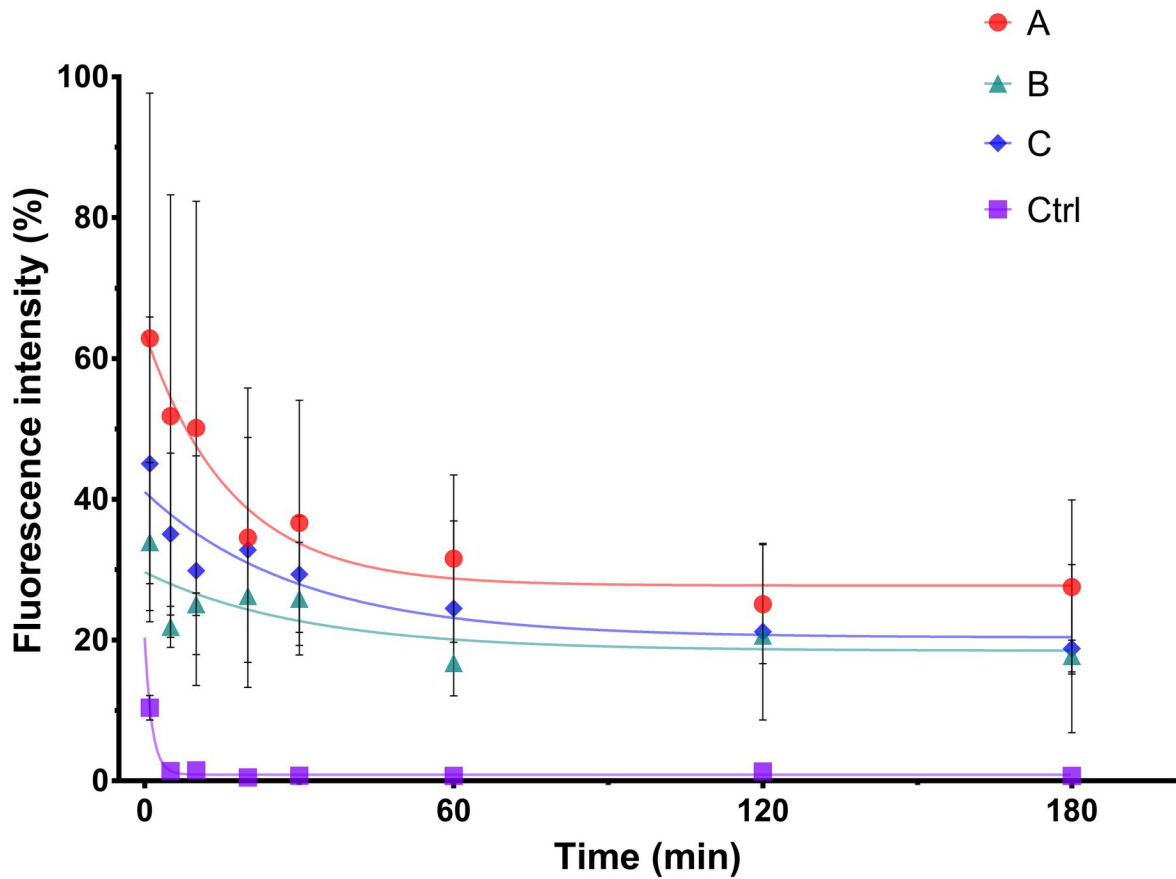


Table 1Composition of the *in situ* gelling delivery systems

	Gellan gum (% w/v)	Hydroxyethylcellulose (% w/v)	Sodium citrate (% w/v)	Phenylephrine (% w/v)	Tropicamide (% w/v)
A	0.15	0	0.09	5.0	0.5
B	0.15	0.25	0.09	5.0	0.5
C	0.15	0.5	0.09	5.0	0.5

Table 2

Simulated Tear Fluid composition [30,32]

	Mass (g)
Sodium chloride	0.670
Sodium bicarbonate	0.200
Calcium chloride	0.008
Magnesium chloride	0.005
Potassium chloride	0.138
H ₂ O	98.979

Table 3

pH and osmolality values

	pH	Osmolality (mOsm/kg)
A	6.46 ± 0.02	438.3 ± 2.1
B	6.49 ± 0.02	438.7 ± 5.0
C	6.50 ± 0.01	434.3 ± 5.0

Table 4

Values of G' , G'' , $\tan\delta$ and description of the viscoelastic behavior before and after gelation in presence or absence of simulated tear fluid (STF)

	Storage modulus, G' (Pa)	Loss modulus, G'' (Pa)	Tangent of the phase angle, $\tan\delta$	Viscoelastic behavior
A	0.117 ± 0.023	0.217 ± 0.011	1.855	Liquid-like
B	0.422 ± 0.081	0.574 ± 0.056	1.360	Liquid-like
C	0.622 ± 0.091	1.122 ± 0.071	1.804	Liquid-like
A + STF	17.545 ± 1.061	2.262 ± 0.366	0.129	Weak gel
B + STF	14.036 ± 1.723	2.283 ± 0.348	0.163	Weak gel
C + STF	18.154 ± 3.403	3.468 ± 0.631	0.191	Weak gel

Table 5Values of η_0 , η at 5000 s^{-1} , η_∞ , and m obtained from Cross model

	η_0 (mPa.s)	η at 5000 s^{-1} (mPa.s)	η_∞ (mPa.s)	Cross constant m
A	108613 ± 14	3.9 ± 0.2	3.2 ± 0.5	0.66 ± 0.04
B	81164 ± 8	7.4 ± 0.2	4.3 ± 0.5	0.56 ± 0.02
C	105085 ± 20	10.9 ± 0.6	4.8 ± 0.4	0.52 ± 0.03

Table 6Values of mucoadhesive interaction term $\Delta G'$ obtained from Eq. (5)

	G'_t (Pa)	G'_m (Pa)	G'_p (Pa)	$\Delta G'$ (Pa)
A	61.99 ± 12.22	0.08 ± 0.08	17.55 ± 1.02	44.44 ± 13.24
B	163.01 ± 38.00	0.08 ± 0.08	14.04 ± 1.71	148.97 ± 39.71
C	190.90 ± 47.46	0.08 ± 0.08	18.15 ± 3.35	172.75 ± 50.81

Table 7

Viscosity of bioadhesion and force of bioadhesion values obtained from Eq. (2) and (3) respectively

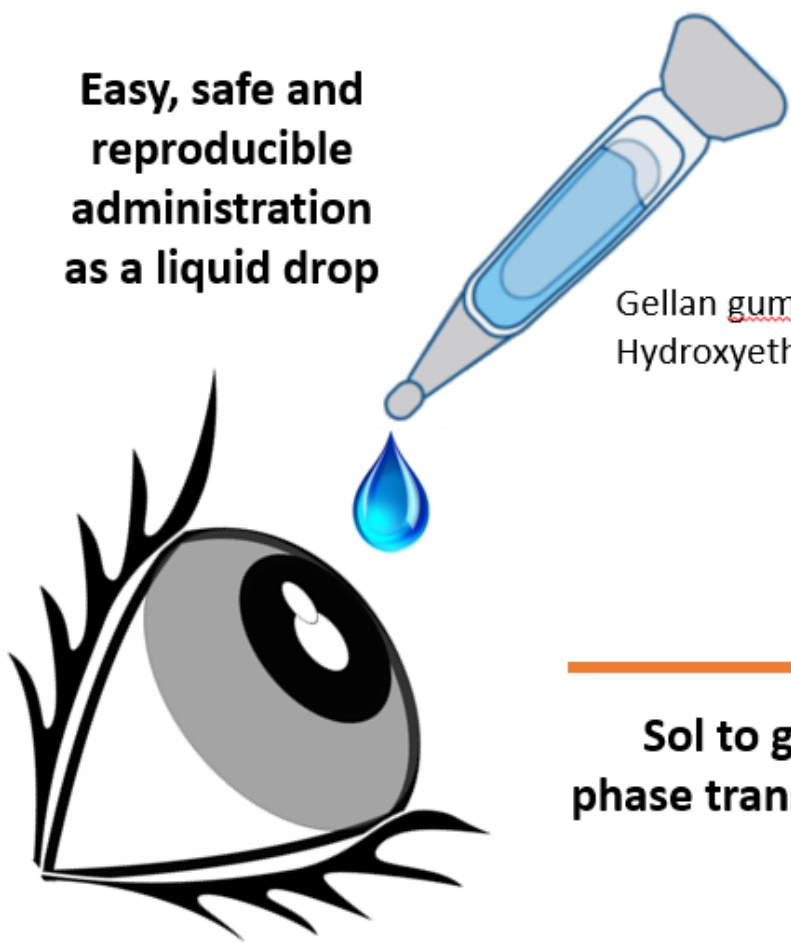
	η_t (mPa.s)	η_m (mPa.s)	η_p (mPa.s)	η_b (mPa.s)	F_b (mPa)
A	43.89 ± 4.17	5.78 ± 1.31	15.60 ± 1.21	22.51 ± 6.69	2251
B	71.97 ± 4.10	5.78 ± 1.31	29.07 ± 1.47	37.12 ± 6.88	3712
C	122.34 ± 7.81	5.78 ± 1.31	59.68 ± 4.67	56.88 ± 13.79	5688

Table 8

AUC and fluorescence intensity remaining 3 hours after instillation

	AUC _{0-180min} (% min)	Fluorescence intensity after 3h (%)
A	5567 ± 755	27.5 ± 12.4
B	3659 ± 151	17.7 ± 2.3
C	4325 ± 791	18.8 ± 11.9
Control solution	190 ± 51	0.7 ± 0.3

Easy, safe and reproducible administration as a liquid drop

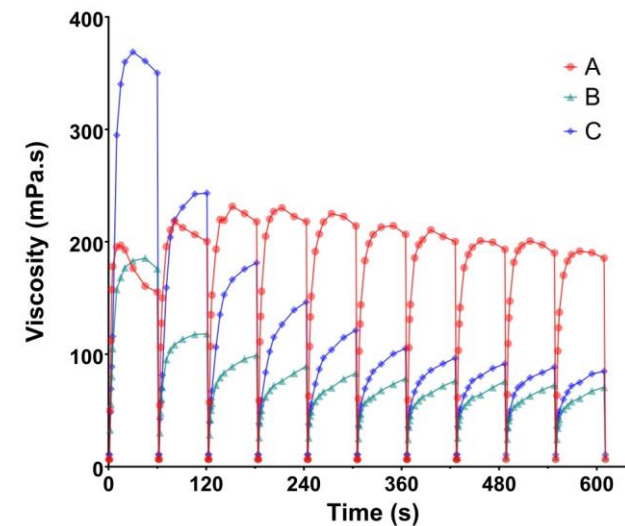


Gellan gum
Hydroxyethylcellulose

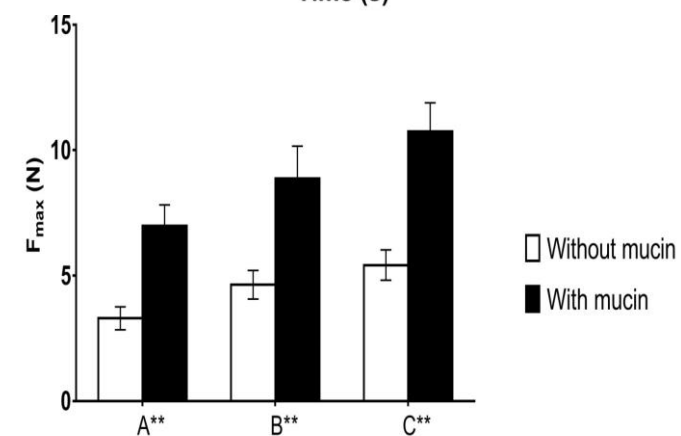
Sol to gel
phase transition



Suitable rheological behavior



Mucoadhesion



Prolonged *in vivo* residence time

