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Perspective

# The Role of Lipid Nanoparticles in Drug Delivery System

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## ABOUT THE STUDY

In addition, several preclinical and clinical trials, notably the siRNA-LNP products, indicate that LNPs unleash the promise of nucleic acid-based treatments and vaccines. Understanding the function of the components that make up LNPs is necessary to comprehend what is essential to their success. Lipid vesicles with a homogenous lipid core are known as lipid nanoparticles (LNPs). These vesicles have lately attracted a lot of interest due to their amazing performance as a delivery system for COVID-19 mRNA vaccinations. They are frequently utilized in small-molecule medication and nucleic acid delivery.

Yet, the potential applications of temporary protein expression generated by mRNA go far beyond the development of vaccines for infectious illnesses; they also show promise as vaccines, protein replacement treatments, and gene-editing tools for the treatment of uncommon genetic disorders. Nevertheless, naked mRNA is intrinsically unstable and susceptible to fast hydrolysis and destruction by nucleases. The creation of lipid-based nanocarriers is gaining attention for a variety of reasons, including the recent expansion of these solid lipid nanoparticles as vaccine components as during COVID-19 pandemic. For formulation scientists, nanomaterials have been a lively subject where interdisciplinary research is being done all over the world. Revolutionary technologies have evolved as a result of improvements in the creation of functioning nanosystems.

Particularly lipid nanosystems are widely favoured because of their low immunogenic safety profiles and variety of adaptable intrinsic features. One such appealing drug delivery method involves surface properties of lipid nanoparticles by binding carbohydrates to these systems. Intriguing qualities that carbohydrates bestow onto nanosystems include stealth, bio stability, solubility, reduced toxicity owing to a less immunogenic response, targeting capability, as well as ease of active pharmaceutical ingredients. Using techniques like adsorption, incorporating (nano precipitation or solvent replacement method), crosslinking, and grafting, the carbohydrate attached systems may be created. A thorough overview of prospective lipid-based nanoparticulate systems is given in the current paper, with a focus on liposomes, solid nanoparticles of lipids, nanostructured lipid carriers, and micelles. The most effective nonviral technology for delivering endogenous RNA to targeted cells is lipid nanoparticles (LNPs). An authorized LNP-based RNA interference treatment given intravenously and directed at parenchymal liver cells, serves as an example of these technologies as systemic delivery platforms. Yet, it has been more difficult to identify systemically given LNP technologies that can transport RNA preferentially outside of hepatocytes.

## CONCLUSION

An LNP-based messenger RNA (mRNA) distribution technology is rationally developed to preferentially target the liver Reticulo Endothelial System (RES) in this case, after thorough mechanistic knowledge of *in vitro* nanoparticle bio distribution and body clearance. RES-targeted LNPs dramatically increase mRNA expression both generally within the liver and particularly within hepatic RES cell types, according to evaluations in embryonic zebra fish, validation in mice, and direct comparisons to LNP-mRNA systems that rely on the lipids composition of Onpattro's.

Changing the formulation of Onpattro's LNP surface charge to neutral to anionic is all that is necessary to target hepatic RES. More importantly, this technology demonstrates that thorough knowledge of the key nano-bio interactions involved in the disease must come before the design and synthesis of advanced RNA therapies. This technology not only offers new opportunities to treat systemic diseases and liver-specific diseases in which RES types of cells play a key role.

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