Tufts TECH TRANSFER

Silk-based Micro/Nano Spheres and Particles

have developed methods to

particles with utility in a wide

cosmetic, food industry, and

industrial applications. Silk is a

biodegradable, biocompatible,

naturally derived protein that is

friendly. Moreover, silk particles

are produced using FDA approved

materials, making them conducive

to applications involving human

implantation and consumption.

A primary use of these silk

particles is in the encapsulation

and subsequent release of drugs

and other substances. Micro/nano

particle-mediated drug delivery has

recently attracted a great deal of

attention. Silk offers an advantage

materials in that the silk particles

over other particle forming

"green" and environmentally

Researchers at Tufts University

produce silk-based micro and nano

variety of medical, pharmaceutical,

Technology available January 2013

Available Technologies:

- T001595
- ♦ T001629
- ♦ T001780
- T001790

Features and Applications:

- Versatile silk-based micro/nano particles for drug delivery, encapsulation, stabilization, and mechanical lubrication
- Naturally derived, biodegradable, and biocompatible
- Fabricated using FDA approved materials with no heat or harsh chemicals
- Broad utility in biomedical, pharmaceutical, consumer and industrial applications





Silk Microspheres

Scanning electron microscope images of silk microspheres prepared using various techniques

Summary

Silk micro/nano particles have great utility across a wide range of applications. Particle properties including size, shape, morphology, and charge can easily be tuned for specific purposes. The aqueous, ambient fabrication process is conducive to encapsulating sensitive compounds and the robust nature of particles allows them to stand up to repeated mechanical stresses. Several IP positions are now available for licensing from Tufts University. Check out a full description of the technology at [http:// techtransfer.tufts.edu/]

do not require the use of heat, pressure, or harsh chemicals during synthesis. This allows the bioactivity of sensitive therapeutics to be maintained as they are loaded into silk particles. In addition to therapeutics, silk particles can also be used to encapsulate dyes, fragrances and flavors for a variety of purposes.

Silk particles are also useful as a lubricating material. When placed between two sliding surfaces, the particles significantly reduce the sliding friction force. The robust nature of the silk protein allows the particles to retain their functionality during repeated cycling. These silk particle lubricants have utility in medical applications, such as reducing friction in arthritic joints, as well as in commercial or industrial applications.

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