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REVIEW ARTICLE

Nanomaterials Marvels: Transformative Advancements in Biomedicine, Drug Delivery, and Pharmaceutical Analysis

Amaresh PRUSTY[*°], Sasmita Kumari PADHİ[**]

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SUMMARY

Nanoparticles are solid colloidal particles ranging in size from 10 to 1000 nm having high surface area-to-volume ratio which allows them for efficient interaction with biological systems. Nanoparticles offer many benefits in comparison to larger particles such as increased surface-to-volume ratio and increased magnetic properties. Nanomaterials hold the potential to revolutionize critical domains like Biomedicine, Drug Delivery, and Pharmaceutical Analysis. These particles can be functionalized with specific molecules to target diseased cells or tissues, enhancing the efficacy of drugs while minimizing side effects. For instance, gold nanoparticles conjugated with antibodies can be used for targeted cancer therapy, delivering therapeutic agents directly to tumor cells. Similarly, drugs encapsulated within nanoparticles can be protected from premature degradation and released in a controlled manner at the target site improving their drug solubility, and enhance cellular uptake, leading to better therapeutic effect in treatment strategies. Polymeric nanoparticles, liposomes, and micelles are some examples of commonly used nanocarriers for drug delivery. Nanomaterials are finding increasing applications in pharmaceutical analysis and can be employed as highly sensitive detection probes for drugs, metabolites, and biomarkers. Additionally, nanomaterials can be used for the separation and purification of biomolecules, facilitating accurate and efficient analysis. This review explores different types of nano material's used exploring their new advances and applications in biomedicine, drug delivery, and pharmaceutical analysis. As research continues to overcome current challenges, nanomaterials unique properties hold immense promise for revolutionizing healthcare and improving patient outcomes.

Key Words: *Biomedicine, Nanoparticles, Carbon nanotubes, Drug Delivery.*

Nanomalzemeler Harikalar Yaratıyor: Biyomedikal, İlaç Taşınması ve Farmasötik Analizde Dönüştürücü Gelişmeler

ÖZ

Nanoparçacıklar, 10 ila 1000 nm boyutlarında, biyolojik sistemlerle etkin etkileşime olanak tanıyan büyük yüzey alanı-hacim oranına sahip olan katı kolloidal parçacıklardır. Nanoparçacıklar, daha büyük partiküllerle karşılaştırıldığında, artan yüzey-hacim oranının artması ve manyetik özelliklerin artması gibi bir çok avantaj sunmaktadır. Nanomalzemeler, Biyomedikal, İlaç Taşınması ve Farmasötik Analiz gibi kritik alanlarda devrim yaratma potansiyeline sahiptir. Bu parçacıklar, hastalıklı hücreleri veya dokuları hedeflemek için belirli moleküllerle işlevselleştirilebilir, böylece ilaçların etkinliği artırılırken yan etkiler en aza indirilebilir. Örneğin, antikorlarla konjuge edilmiş altın nanoparçacıklar, hedefli kanser tedavisi için kullanılabilir ve terapötik ajanları doğrudan tümör hücrelerine iletebilir. Benzer şekilde, nanoparçacıkların içine kapsüllenmiş ilaçlar, erken bozunmaya karşı korunabilir ve hedef bölgeye kontrollü bir şekilde salınabilir, böylece ilaç çözünürlükleri iyileştirilebilir ve hücresel tutulum artırılabilir, bu da tedavi stratejilerinde daha iyi terapötik etkiye yol açabilir. Polimerik nanoparçacıklar, lipozomlar ve miseller, ilaç taşınması için yaygın olarak kullanılan nano taşıyıcıların bazı örnekleridir. Nanomalzemeler, farmasötik analizlerde giderek daha fazla uygulama alanı bulmakta olup ilaçlar, metabolitler ve biyobelirteçler için son derece hassas tespit probları olarak kullanılabilmektedir. Ayrıca nanomalzemeler biyomoleküllerin ayrıştırılması ve saflaştırılmasında da kullanılabilir, bu da doğru ve etkili analizlerin yapılmasını kolaylaştırır. Bu derlemede biyomedikal, ilaç taşınması ve farmasötik analiz alanlarındaki yeni gelişmeleri ve uygulamaları keşfederek farklı tipteki nano malzemelerin kullanımı ele alınmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Biyomedikal, Nanopartiküller, Karbon nanotüpler, İlaç Taşınması.*

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[*] ORCID: 0000-0002-2978-8044, Department of Pharmaceutics, Royal College of Pharmacy and Health Sciences, Berhampur. Odisha. India.
[**] ORCID: 0009-0009-7989-1021, College of Nursing. MKCG College. Berhampur. Odisha. India.

° Corresponding Author; Dr. Amaresh Prusty
E-mail: amareshprusty@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

In 21st century where research and innovation are increasing the life span of human beings, the science of nanotechnology has offering unprecedented opportunities in the field of biomedicine, drug delivery, and pharmaceutical analysis.Nanoparticles have garnered significant attention for their potential in enhancing drug delivery (Wilczewska et al., 2012; Din et al., 2017; Etheridge et al., 2013; Fay et al., 2017), where they used for precise release of therapeutic agents in controlled manner reducing both the dosage and frequency. These materials show distinctive chemical, physical, and biological characteristics possessing larger surface-area-to-volume ratio, tenable geometry, and interactive potential with biomolecules which makes them an ideal candidate for targeted drug delivery. This transformative approach aims to minimize side effects, reduce dosages, and enhance therapeutic outcomes. The application of nanomaterials in drug delivery represents a paradigm shift in pharmaceutical sciences. Their ability to interact with biomolecules facilitates efficient uptake across cell membranes, maximizing drug efficacy. Nanomaterials' capacity to regulate the rate of drug release is a crucial feature in the biomedicine, which is the branch of medicine concerned with the practical application of principles from biology and physiology. One of the most critical areas of study for creating new nanomaterials for use in biomedicine is the hunt for better diagnostic agents.

The vast family of nanomaterials, both organic and inorganic, allows for selective design tailored to specific applications. Their distinct properties like interactions with ligands, smaller drug molecules, or antibodies make them invaluable tools for advancing analytical techniques. Despite the numerous advantages, nanoparticles pose challenges such as non-toxicity, bio-distribution, accumulation, and clearance from the human body. Nanoparticles are effective in drug delivery due to increased ligand binding, increased binding efficiency, and thereby achieve greater therapeutic efficiency (Hainfeld et al., 2014). Nanomaterials have revolutionized drug delivery by enhancing the pharmacokinetics and therapeutic efficacy of drugs (Egwu et al., 2024). Liposomes, polymeric nanoparticles, and dendrimers are some examples of nanocarriers used to encapsulate drugs and improve their bioavailability. This review gives brief insights the vivid role of nanomaterials, emphasizing their significance into the biomedicine, drug delivery, and pharmaceutical analysis. Exploring of these marvels opens new frontiers, paving the way for groundbreaking advancements with far-reaching implications for healthcare and pharmaceuticals.

Recent advancements in nanomaterials

Nanomaterials encompass a diverse range of materials, including nanoparticles, nanotubes, nanofibers, nanogels, and more. Researchers are developing new nanomaterials with tailored properties to meet specific biomedical needs. For instance, graphene oxide, a two-dimensional nanomaterial, has gained attention for its exceptional mechanical strength, electrical conductivity, and significant role in tissue engineering and drug delivery. Different types of nano materials are discussed below,

1. Carbon nanotubes(CNTs)

These nanoparticles have nanometer diameter and a length of micrometres and they are made up of enrolled cylindrical graphitic sheets (named graphene) wrapped up into a seamless cylinder with a nanometer sized diameter. Due to their nano size they can easily make their way to inside cells, delivering drugs directly to the cytoplasm or nucleus that improve the pharmacological and therapeutic efficacy of the drug. CNTs possess some unique properties in their structure which, makes them suitable for drug delivery for the treatment of various diseases (Rozhin et al., 2022; Bolshakova et al., 2022; Alberto et al., 2005). The electron transport within carbon nanotubes (CNTs) occurs through quantum effects due to their nanoscale dimensions, propagating exclusively along the tube's axis. Owing to their small size in the nanometer scale, CNTs offer the advantage of delivering smaller drug doses to specific diseased cells, minimizing side effects on healthy cells a significant improvement over conventional drug. These results in enhanced efficiency in targeting disease cells (Harris 2009). The ideal property of CNTs for easy movement in the human body is due to their enhanced solubility when combined with lipids by reducing the risk of blockage of vital body organ pathways. Regarding optical properties, CNTs exhibit robust absorbance in specific spectral windows, such as near-infrared (NIR) light. Functionalizing them with binding entities specific to tumor cells enables the selective destruction of disease cells, particularly in cancer, in drug delivery applications using NIR light. Due to better cell penetration qualities and high drug loading capacities in comparison to dendrimers, polymers, and liposomes, carbon nanotubes have wide spread applications in drug delivery for cancer treatment. These nanotubes have lager inner volume, making them suitable as drug containers and ease of cell uptake (Mishra & Sahu 2020). Still, the particles have some problems in drug delivery due to their lack of solubility, clumping occurrences, and half-life (Gupta & Nayak 2019). CNTs prove advantageous as nanovectors for drug delivery, as evidenced by efficient cell uptake and prominent effects, demonstrating their potential as less harmful drug nanovehicles (Ashwin et al., 2009). Also, encapsulation of drugs in CNTs helps to enhance water dispersibility, better bioavailability, and reduced toxicity resulting, in controlled release of loaded molecules (Zhu et al., 2005). In recent developments, Yinghuai Zhu, & Narayan S Hosmane introduced a novel method for cancer treatment and the technique is called Boron Neutron Capture Therapy. They successfully attached substituted C2B10 carborane cages to single-wall carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) via nitrene cycloaddition. The resulting water-soluble SWCNTs, functionalized with carborane units and ethoxide moieties, demonstrated concentrated boron atoms in tumor cells compared to blood and other organs. This highlights their potential as effective nano vehicles for boron neutron capture therapy in cancer treatment (Zhu et al., 2017). Their strong optical absorbance in the 700 to 1,100 nm near-infrared window, combined with suitable functionalization chemistry, allows for optical stimulation inside living cells.

2. Nanofibres

Nanofibers encapsulate drug molecules and release them through different mechanisms, such as burst release, sustainable release, or tunable release. Most conventional drug delivery systems are administered through enteral routes, like tablets, capsules, and granules, or parenteral routes, including intravenous, intra-arterial, intramuscular, or subcutaneous. However, the main drawbacks through these routes are first-pass metabolism, discomfort, and pain. So, direct administration of drugs into the buccal cavity offers a solution to these issues. Incorporating active substances into nanofibers facilitates drug delivery in the buccal cavity. Nanofibers, particularly those prepared by electro spinning, are designed to quickly interact with saliva, dissolving or disintegrating in the mouth of patient. This results in the rapid release of drugs into the buccal mucosa for immediate absorption. In controlled-release scenarios, the drug delivery system must dissolve or disintegrate within a defined timeframe. Both oral and transcutaneous controlled-release methods enable pharmaceutical drug administration once or twice a day, enhancing patient compliance and reducing toxic plasma peak concentrations associated with multiple administrations of immediate-release formulations (Sarma et al., 2024; Contreras-Cáceres et al., 2019; Thakur & Sankar, 2023).

3. Nanogels

Nanogels are single or multiple types of nanoparticles surrounded by a cross-linked hydrophilic polymer network. In the biomedical and pharmaceutical fields, nanogels find applications in regeneration of body tissues, wound healing, surgical devices, implantation, and various drug delivery methods such as peroral, rectal, vaginal, ocular, and transdermal routes. While still in the early stages of development, the utilization of 3D printing has gained attention in nano gel production, but still this technique is considered one of the most convenient methods for nano gel manufacturing, especially as the demand for precise nanogels production increases for personalized medicine, biomedical applications, and specialized drug delivery. Nanogels are use in drug delivery system due to their high drug encapsulation capacity, uniformity, tunable size, ease of preparation, minimal toxicity, stability in the presence of serum, and stimuli responsiveness property. Nanogels utilize active targeting moieties for the delivery of drugs by altering their stability in an environment (temperature, pH, and concentration of glutathione) sensitive manner (Liu et al., 2022; Li et al., 2024; Liwei et al., 2019 ; Murphy et al., 2011; Wu et al., 2016).

The research work published by Wang et al. suggests formulation of nano gel taking chitosan-poly (N-isopropylacrylamide-co-acrylamide) for paclitaxel delivery taking acryl amide at 5.5% w/w and to increase the volume phase transition temperature from 32 °C to 38 °C and thereby decrease the critical aggregation concentration from 5 μg/mL to 1.1 μg/mL that shows effective cellular uptake of payloads through electrostatic absorptive endocytosis which exhibits outstanding anticancer efficacy in HT-29 human colon cancer (Wang et al., 2014). Similarly various other researchers like Oh et al. develop a self-organized 3-diethylaminopropyl bearing glycol chitosan nanogel containing drug doxorubicin and *In vitro* evaluation report shows release was significantly accelerated when placed in the acidic medium of pH 6.8 (Oh et al., 2010). Other notable work like by Chen et al. prepared dual thermo- and pH-sensitive micellar nanogels composed of m PEG-iso propylidene glycerol containing drug paclitaxel for tumor treatment (Chen et al., 2014). So, these research outcomes suggest the potential of nanogels in targeted drug delivery and their role in enhancing therapeutic outcomes.

4. Polymeric nanoparticles

Polymeric nanoparticles (NPs) fall within the size range of 1 to 1000 nm and can be loaded with active compounds entrapped within or surface-adsorbed onto the polymeric core. These particles due to their small size have gained significant attention in recent years for drug carriers in controlling drug release by protecting drugs and other bioactive molecules against the environment, and there by improves the bioavailability and therapeutic index (Soppimath et al., 2001; Cano et al., 2019).

The production of polymeric NPs depends on the type of drug to be loaded and its specific requirements for administration. The methods are based on two main strategies: the dispersion of preformed polymers or the polymerization of monomers (Jawahar et al., 2012). During preparation process, organic solvents must have to be dissolve in polymer, as these solvents may possess toxicity problems. Similarly, removing solvent residues from the final product becomes necessary. Polymeric nanoparticles possess a wide range of different physical properties, such as composition, concentration, size, shape, surface properties, crystallinity, and dispersion state, which are assessed by near-infrared spectroscopy, electrophoresis, electron microscopy, dynamic light scattering (DLS) or photon correlation spectroscopy (PCS), and chromatography (Doktorovova et al., 2014). The comprehensive characterization of polymeric NPs is crucial not only for their applicability but also to address concerns related to nanotoxicology and exposure assessment in workplaces. This is essential for evaluating health and safety hazards and controlling manufacturing processes.

5. Inorganic nanoparticles

The drug delivery system containing inorganic nanoparticles is often achieved through surface functionalization with specific ligands. Gold nanoparticles have also been investigated for their response to local near-infrared (NIR) light as a stimulus for drug release. In a particular study, gold nanoparticles functionalized with double-stranded DNA encapsulating drug molecules exhibited controlled release upon NIR light irradiationreleasing the drugs at the target site (Xiao et al., 2012; Arruebo, 2011). Due to the well-defined surface properties like higher pore volume, higher surface area and narrower pore diameter distribution, allow the entrapment of drugs, proteins and other biogenic molecules with predictable and reproducible release patterns with inorganic nanoparticles (Vallet-Regí 2006; Wang 2009).

6. Nanoparticle Albumin-bound (nab) Technology

Nanoparticles composed of albumin have emerged as an effective strategy in the clinical research for treating various diseases due to its natural ability to transport hydrophobic particles and transcytose molecules bound to it. The nanoparticle albumin-bound (nab) technology employs the protein albumin as a carrier for hydrophobic chemotherapy drugs through noncovalent binding. (Khakpour et al., 2024)

7. Dendrimers

Dendrimers are highly branched, monodisperse polymeric materials macromolecules. The structure of dendrimers has a significant impact on their physical and chemical properties. Dendrimers, owing to their unique properties, find applicability in a broad spectrum of biomedical and industrial domains. They possess empty internal cavities and numerous functional end groups contributing to high solubility and reactivity. Synthesized through an iterative sequence of reaction steps, each interaction in the process results in a higher generation dendrimer. In the pursuit of creating a delivery vehicle for poorly water-soluble anticancer agents, a collaborative effort between Boston University and the Research Triangle Institute (RTI) has yielded a biocompatible dendrimer. This dendrimer wraps around water-insoluble drugs, offering a promising solution for improving the solubility and delivery of anticancer agents. Polyamidoamine (PAMAM) dendrimers have received much attention for their ability to solubilize water -insoluble drugs and their ability to promote the transport of drugs across biomembranes (Kaurav et al., 2023; Abedi-Gaballu et al., 2018; Almalki et al., 2022; Bohr et al., 2020; Li et al., 2018 ; Prusty 2012).

Role of Nanomaterials in Exploring New Advances and Applications in Biomedicine

Nanomaterials mainly due to their high surface atom ratio, leading to modified physicochemical properties and heightened chemical reactivity, holds immense potential in these domains. CNTs, in particular, have emerged as a formidable tool to advance biomedical methodologies in treating of various diseases. The exceptional capability of CNTs to permeate cell membranes, coupled with the sp2 hybridization of all carbons, facilitates their functionalization with a many of bio molecules or compounds. This versatility enables them to target cells and deliver drugs in response to specific environmental stimuli. The diverse roles of nanomaterials in the 20th century are cited below

i. Theranostic Nanomaterials:

Theranostic is an emerging field that combines therapeutic and diagnostic capabilities in a single entity. Nanomaterials play a crucial role in theranostic by providing a platform for simultaneous disease detection, monitoring, and treatment. Nanoparticles loaded with therapeutic agents and imaging probes enable real-time monitoring of treatment progress, allowing clinicians to adjust therapies as needed (Chen et al., 2014; Jokerst et al., 2011; Xie et al., 2010).

ii. Nanomaterials in Imaging:

In biomedicine, imaging technologies have benefited mainly largely from nanomaterials. Nanomaterials like quantum dots, gold nanoparticles, and superparamagnetic iron oxide have all been employed as contrast agents in various imaging modalities, including fluorescence imaging, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), and computed tomography (CT). These nanomaterials enhance the sensitivity and resolution of imaging techniques, enabling early disease detection and accurate diagnosis (Han et al., 2019).

iii. Nanomaterials in Regenerative Medicine:

Tissue engineering and regenerative medicine are rapidly advancing fields in today's world. These fields utilize nanomaterials to create biomimetic scaffolds and promote tissue regeneration. Nanofibers, hydrogel, and nanocomposites provide a three-dimensional environment that mimics the extracellular matrix and supports cell growth, differentiation, and tissue formation. Nanomaterials-based scaffolds have been used for bone, cartilage, skin, and nerve tissue regeneration (Arora et al., 2012).

iv. Nanomaterials for Cancer Therapy:

Nanomaterials due to their ability to target and selectively destroy cancer cells, they show immense promise in cancer treatment. Gold nanoparticles, for example, can be functionalized with antibodies to bind to cancer cells specifically. Once targeted, these nanoparticles can generate localized heat upon exposure to near-infrared light, leading to cancer cell death. Nanomaterials can also deliver chemotherapeutic drugs directly to tumor sites, minimizing systemic side effects.

So compared with traditional approach of drug therapy, the discovery and wide range of application of nanomaterials in biomedicine continues to provide better therapeutic effect by reducing toxicity. Though regulatory frameworks for the approval and use of nanomaterials-based products in medicine require careful consideration to ensure their effectiveness and safety, but still the multifunctional property of nanomaterials with integrated diagnostic, therapeutic, and targeting capabilities are expected to become more prevalent. As nanotechnology advances, personalized medicine and patient-tailored therapies will likely be enabled through the use of nanomaterials (Shan et al., 2022 ; Nazarkina et al., 2023 ; Zhou et al., 2023 ; Feng et al., 2022; Dallari et al., 2022; Galić et al., 2022; Feito et al., 2022; Arcos et al., 2023; Jiménez-Holguín et al., 2022).

Role of Nanomaterials in Exploring Novel Innovations and Applications in Drug Delivery

Nanotechnology makes a remarkable transformation in designing and, developing of innovative drug delivery systems (Marovic et al., 2022). Due to their extraordinary chemical diversity, chemical and biological properties with macromolecular specificity and less toxicity, their use as therapeutic agents increased rapidly in comparison to chemicals that are prepared by synthetic sources (Thilakarathna & Rupasinghe 2013 ; Chen et al., 2014; Swierczewska et al., 2016; Chen & Chen 2010; Yhee et al., 2014).

Role

i. Applications in Cancer Therapy

To overcome challenges and side effects associated with traditional therapy involved in treatment of cancer, nanomaterials are proved to be efficient. Lipid-based nanoparticles, such as liposomes and micelles, encapsulate chemotherapeutic drugs, enhancing their solubility and reducing systemic toxicity. Moreover, nanoparticles functionalized with tumor-specific ligands enable targeted drug delivery to cancer cells, minimizing damage to healthy tissues. This approach improves drug accumulation at tumor sites, increasing treatment efficacy.

ii. Innovative Drug Delivery Systems

Innovative nanomaterials-based drug delivery is used mainly in disease treatment to specific target cells. Stimuli-responsive nanoparticles can release drugs in response to changes in pH, temperature, enzyme activity, or other physiological conditions, improving therapeutic outcomes. For example, temperature-sensitive nanoparticles release drugs upon exposure to hyperthermia, a technique used in treating cancer (Liu et al., 2016).

iii. Enhanced Therapeutic Payload

Nanomaterials have enabled the delivery of a wide range of therapeutic agents beyond conventional small molecules, including genes, proteins, and RNA molecules. Polymeric nanoparticles, for instance, can efficiently encapsulate nucleic acids and protect them from degradation. This capability holds great promise for gene therapy, where nucleic acids are delivered to correct genetic disorders or modulate gene expression to treat diseases.

iv. Overcoming Biological Barriers

Nanomaterials can overcome biological barriers that hinder effective drug delivery. Due to their surface modifications, nanoparticles can deliver medicaments to the brain bypassing the Blood Brain Barrier which will helpful for treating neurodegenerative diseases and brain tumours (Blanco et al., 2015; Maeda et al., 2013).

v. Personalized Medicine and Tailored Therapies

The advent of nanomaterials has paved the way for personalized medicine, where therapies are tailored to individual patients. These particles can carry specific drugs, diagnostics, and targeting ligands based on a patient's genetic profile and disease state. This approach maximizes treatment efficacy while minimizing adverse effects, leading to more precise and effective treatments.

So, the field of nanomaterials in drug delivery is rapidly evolving, with researchers continuously exploring new materials, fabrication techniques, and delivery strategies. Hybrid nanomaterials that combine the properties of multiple components are being developed to further enhance drug delivery efficiency. Integrating artificial intelligence and machine learning can also optimize the design and performance of nanomaterials-based drug delivery systems (Ryu et al., 2014).

Nanomaterials in Pharmaceutical Analysis

Nanomaterials have emerged as a revolutionary tool in pharmaceutical analysis, offering unparalleled opportunities to enhance sensitivity, selectivity, and efficiency in drug testing and quality control. With their unique physicochemical properties, nanomaterials have revolutionized various aspects of pharmaceutical analysis, enabling advancements in drug detection, quantification, and characterization. This essay explores the recent findings and applications of nanomaterials in pharmaceutical analysis, shedding light on their transformative impact on the industry (Pandit &Zeugolis, 2016; Vertelov et al., 2007; Hernandez-Santos et al., 2002; Li et al., 2012; Kumar et al., 2015; Wolfbeis 2015).

Different Role

i. Nanomaterials in Drug Analysis

Nanomaterials have redefined drug analysis by providing novel platforms for the detection and quantification of pharmaceutical compounds. One significant application is chromatographic separations, where nanoparticles are utilized as stationary phases to improve resolution and selectivity. Using magnetic nanoparticles in sample preparation has also gained prominence, enabling efficient extraction and purification of analytes from complex matrices (Sharma &Chaudhery, 2020; Priscila et al., 2017).

ii. Nanoparticles in Spectroscopic Techniques

Spectroscopic techniques, such as UV-Vis, fluorescence, and Raman spectroscopy, have seen remarkable enhancements by incorporating of nanomaterials. Quantum dots, gold nanoparticles, and carbon nanotubes have been employed as labels or probes to amplify signals and increase sensitivity. Moreover, surface-enhanced Raman scattering (SERS) has leveraged the plasmonic properties of nanoparticles for ultrasensitive detection of drugs, even at trace levels.

iii. Nanomaterials in Mass Spectrometry

Nanomaterials have revolutionized mass spectrometry-based pharmaceutical analysis. Nanoparticles are employed as matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization (MALDI) matrices, improving analyte ionization and detection. Additionally, nanomaterials such as graphene and metal-organic frameworks have been utilized for selective enrichment of analytes, enhancing detection limits and, reducing matrix interferences (Hecht et al., 2021).

iv. Biosensors and Nanomaterials

Nanomaterials-based biosensors have transformed pharmaceutical analysis by providing rapid, specific, and sensitive detection methods. Nanoparticles are functionalized with bio receptors, such as antibodies or aptamers, to recognize target analytes. These biosensors have applications in detecting drugs, pathogens, and biomarkers, offering point-of-care diagnostics and real-time monitoring.

v. Nanomaterials for Imaging

Nanomaterials have enabled revolutionary advances in pharmaceutical imaging techniques. Various nanoparticles, such as magnetic nanoparticles, quantum dots, and silica nanoparticles, enhance the quality and sensitivity of imaging modalities like magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), computed tomography (CT), and fluorescence imaging. These advances have facilitated non-invasive monitoring of drug distribution, metabolism, and targeting within biological systems.

vi. Nanomaterials in Quality Control

Pharmaceutical quality control relies on rigorous testing to ensure drug safety and efficacy. Nanomaterials have streamlined this process by offering rapid and sensitive analytical methods. Nanoparticles can be used as indicators for colorimetric and electrochemical assays, providing easy-to-read results for pharmaceutical analysis. These tools expedite release testing and batch-to-batch consistency checks (Bhavyasri et al., 2023; Nkanga, 2023).

While integrating nanomaterials in pharmaceutical analysis holds immense potential, challenges persist. Issues related to reproducibility, standardization, and regulatory approval must be addressed. Additionally, nanomaterial's potential toxicity requires careful evaluation to ensure their safe application in pharmaceutical analysis. The future of nanomaterials in pharmaceutical analysis is promising. Continued research and development are expected to yield innovative nanomaterials-based analytical platforms, providing enhanced accuracy, speed, and sensitivity. As nanotechnology continues to evolve, collaborations between researchers, pharmaceutical companies, and regulatory bodies will be crucial to harness its full potential and ensure its safe and effective implementation.

CONCLUSIONS

So nanotechnology has led to the creation of a diverse array of nanomaterials with distinct properties, functionalities, and applications in every aspect of drug delivery and biomedicine, which will help in the longevity of human life span. These materials can encapsulate drug molecules, target them, and release therapeutic agents with precision, which has opened new avenues in personalized medicine and improved patient outcomes. Though these miracle particles are front runner in disease treatment, still many areas must have to be addressed and solved related to their stability, biocompatibility, and potential toxicity through thorough evaluation to ensure patient safety. Additionally, the scalability of nanomaterial synthesis and the regulatory approval process require careful consideration to bring these innovative technologies from the lab to clinical practice. As the field of nanomaterials continues to evolve, the pharmaceutical industry stands poised to benefit from their transformative impact, ultimately leading to safer and more effective drugs for patients worldwide.

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION RATE STATEMENT

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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