

Targeting Drug to MACROPHAGES for Enhance Healing Efficacy of Enclosed Drug : AIDS Sanjeev Chauhan¹, Saurabh Jawahar Sanghavi², Jaffer Sadik Md³

¹Sharda University Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh, India ²Research Scholar, Mansarovar Global university, Sehor, MP, India ³Sri Indu institute of pharmacy , Hyderabad, India

ABSTRACT

Article Info

Volume 9, Issue 2 Page Number : 189-198

Publication Issue

March-April-2022

Article History

Accepted : 20 March 2022 Published : 30 March 2022

Targeted drug shipping to the macrophages seems to be an appealing proposition to enhance healing efficacy of enclosed drug. Thus, macrophages may be exploited as Trojan horses for centered drug shipping. Nanocarriers can migrate throughout the specific membrane barriers and launch their drug shipment at sites of infection. Macrophages play a key function in protecting in opposition to overseas pathogens, recuperation wounds, and regulating tissue homeostasis. Driving this versatility is their phenotypic plasticity, which permits macrophages to reply to subtle cues in tightly coordinated ways. However, whilst this coordination is disrupted, macrophages can resource the development of severa diseases, which includes cancer, cardiovascular disease, and autoimmune disease. The central hyperlink among those problems is aberrant macrophage polarization, which misguides their purposeful programs, secretory products, and law of the encircling tissue microenvironment. As a end result in their crucial and deterministic roles in each fitness and disease, macrophages have received large interest as targets for drug shipping. Here, we speak the function of macrophages withinside the initiation and development of diverse inflammatory diseases, summarize the main capsules used to alter macrophages, and evaluate drug shipping structures designed to goal macrophages. We emphasize techniques which are authorised for medical use or are poised for medical investigation. Finally, we offer a prospectus of the destiny of macrophage-centered drug shipping structures. Destruction of CD4 T cells is taken into consideration to be the principal reason of immunodeficiency manifested through opportunistic infections in HIV-1inflamed humans, as properly as in SIV-inflamed macaques. We recommend that monocyte/ macrophage lineage cells additionally play an crucial function in the pathogenesis of AIDS, primarily based totally on our current work with the SIV/rhesus macaque animal model. We recommend that harm to CD4 T cells is crucial and simply apparent, however harm to monocyte/macrophage lineage cells, despite the fact that much less obvious, may also offer the lacking

Copyright: © the author(s), publisher and licensee Technoscience Academy. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial License, which permits unrestricted non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited



hyperlink to are expecting the onset of opportunistic infections and development to AIDS.

Keywords : Drug Targeting , Macrophages , CD4+ , AIDS , HIV, microphage

I. INTRODUCTION

DRUG TARGETING

A drug target is a molecule in the body , usually a protein , that is intrinsically associated with a particular disease process and that could be addressed by a drug to produce a desired therapeutic effect. The therapeutic response of a drug depends upon the interaction of drug molecule with cell on cell membrane related biological events at receptor sites in concentration dependent manner .

In Targeted drug delivery system a special form of drug delivery system where the medicament is selectively targeted or delivered only to its site of action or absorption and not to the non-target organs or tissues or cells . It is a method of delivering medication to a patient in a manner that increases the concentration of the medication in some parts of the body relative to others . This improve efficacy and reduce side effects [2].

II. TARGETED DRUG DELIVERY TO MACROPHAGES

The improvement of a success drug transport providers faces numerous demanding situations like drug solubility aspects, efficient focused on, in vivo stability, and hemolytic in addition to cytotoxicity aspects. Nanotechnology-primarily based totally drug transport structures are establishing themselves as promising applicants to satisfy out the want for brand new shipping with numerous advantages, together with progressed solubility and bioavailability of hydrophobic pills, excessive drug payload, prolonged drug half-life, progressed healing index, managed launch of bioactive together with decreased immunogenicity, and toxicity . Targeted drug transport structures pledge to increase the healing windows of medication through escalating their transport to the goal tissue in addition to the goal-non-goal tissue ratio, which leads to discount withinside the minimal powerful dose of the drug and the related drug toxicity. Due to constrained range of receptor webweb sites on any given tissue, focused shipping is especially an appealing technique for bioactive with slim healing window and/or lively at very low concentration. The most important strategies for the focused drug transport are lively and passive strategies. Passive concentrated on takes place because of extravasation of the nanocarriers on the diseased site in which the microvasculature is leaky. Examples of such sicknesses in which passive concentrated on of nanocarriers may be done are tumor and infected tissues. Localized sicknesses together with most cancers or infection now no longer handiest have leaky vasculature however additionally overexpress a few receptors that may be used as goals. Therefore, nanotherapeutics also can be actively focused to those webweb sites. Ligands that specially bind to receptors, preferentially overexpressed at goal webweb sites, had been coupled to the floor of lengthy circulating nanocarriers. Ligand-mediated lively binding to webweb sites and cell uptake are especially precious to therapeutics that aren't taken up without difficulty with the aid of using cells and require facilitation with the aid of using fusion, endocytosis, or different approaches to get entry to their cell lively webweb sites. Active concentrated on also can beautify the distribution of nanotherapeutics withinside the tumor interstitium. More recently, lively concentrated on has been explored to supply pills into resistant most cancers cells. Examples of concentrated on ligands and their goals are indexed . For a extra unique evaluation at the diverse strategies of drug concentrated on inclusive of lively in addition to passive concentrated on, Macrophages (Greek: makros manner massive and phagein manner eat) are cells produced with the aid of using the differentiation of monocytes in tissues. Macrophages feature in each non-unique protection (innate immunity) in addition to initiate, unique protection mechanisms (adaptive immunity) in vertebrates. These are specialised phagocytic cells that assault overseas substances, infectious microbes, and most cancers cells via destruction and ingestion [1]. Currently, it's miles a chief opinion that there are numerous activated varieties of macrophages however those had been categorized specifically into corporations certain as i) pro-inflammatory or classically activated macrophages (M1), and ii) antiinflammatory or rather activated macrophages (M2). The M1 macrophages are immune effector cells which might be competitive in opposition to microbes and might engulf and digest affected cells tons extra readily, even as the M2 macrophages feature in wound healing, tissue repair, and turn-off immune device activation with the aid of using generating anti inflammatory cytokines [2].

III. MACROPHAGE MATURATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Macrophages contain an critical factor of the innate immune device to sell the transition from innate to adaptive immune responses, and they're additionally critical goals of HIV/SIV contamination. Tissue macrophages originate from the intravascular pool of monocytes [3] derived from the bone marrow [3]. From the bone marrow, monocytes originate from stem cells that go through as a minimum 3 cycles of differentiation (monoblast, promonocyte, and monocyte) earlier than they're launched into the circulation. The circulating half-lifestyles of monocytes below everyday instances has been tested to be seventy one h in human [4], forty two h in rats [5], and 17.four h in mice [6]. The accumulation of macrophages in tissue webweb sites of contamination is derived from the circulating pool of monocytes and is followed via way of means of an boom withinside the turnover rate (i.e., mobileular division) of peripheral blood monocytes [3, 6]. Most research approximately monocyte kinetics were accomplished the usage of radioisotopes that had been confined via way of means of the want of specialised equipment [3, 5-7]. More currently, the thymidine analog, BrdU, has been used correctly to screen the kinetics and turnover costs of unique mobileular populations, which includes monocytes, via way of means of making use of glide cytometry analyses [8]. Such research have proven that inflammatory mediators launched from the infected tissues have the capacity to stimulate monocytopoiesis withinside the bone marrow and result in monocyte launch from the bone marrow [8].

IV. AIDS PATHOGENESIS: CURRENT STATUS

Loss of CD4 T cells

Destruction of CD4 T cells after HIV contamination is a broadly common mechanism related to the incidence of opportunistic infections and cancers that characterize development to AIDS [9, 10]. Several mechanisms that purpose this CD4 T mobileular depletion were postulated which includes via way of means of widespread apoptosis of uninfected CD4 T cells and direct cytophatic impact of CD4 T cells via way of means of HIV contamination or via way of means of cytotoxic T cells. Regardless of the suitable mechanism of CD4 T mobileular destruction all through HIV/SIV contamination, it's far clean that a profound decline withinside the ranges of CD4 T cells through starts early all the extreme virus contamination phase, which recovers in part withinside the blood, after which maintains to say no



for the duration of the lengthy and variable continual degree of contamination. Immune activation

HIV/SIV-related continual immune activation has emerged currently as an critical idea to assist provide an explanation for HIV pathogenesis [11]. This is primarily based totally specifically on a constant affiliation among disorder development and the statement or generalized immune activation in HIVinflamed people and SIV-inflamed macaques. This immune activation includes the extended frequency of activated T and B cells. Using the SIV-inflamed macaque model, our information additionally tested that NK cells are similarly activated as compared with the T and B cells [12]. Increased T mobileular turnover and excessive ranges of proinflamatory chemokines and cytokines had been additionally determined all through this popular immune activation. Although a virtually described mechanism approximately the purpose of this popular immune activation has but to be tested, a microbial translocation idea has been proposed [13]. The breakdown of the mucosal barrier and mucosal immunity that arise with depletion of CD4 T cells outcomes withinside the translocation and publicity of the systemic immune device to microbial pathogens and merchandise including endotoxin. This leakage of microbes and microbial merchandise then induces a popular, nonspecific and polyclonal immune activation. It isn't clean whether or not HIV contamination at once reasons or simply correlates with microbial translocation to effect development to AIDS, and extra research are had to deal with this issue.

V. ROLE OF MACROPHAGES IN AIDS

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Macrophages additionally play a selected position in HIV contamination. CD4+ T cells and cells from the macrophage lineage are taken into consideration because the maximum vital goal cells for HIV-1, and play an vital position in viral staying power and the formation of the viral reservoir. While the fundamental viral reservoir in handled HIV-1 contamination is made from CD4+ T cells, the distribution and traits of the macrophage reservoir continue to be in large part unknown.Macrophages, which explicit CD4 in aggregate with the coreceptor C-C chemokine receptor kind 5 (CCR5) and function objectives for HIV-1 contamination. Although the CD4+ T cells withinside the lamina propria are taken into consideration the fundamental goal for HIV-1 Infection of macrophages positioned withinside the lamina propria of the intestinal, penile urethral and vaginal mucosa.

The HIV can input the macrophage thru binding of gp120 to CD4 and 2d membrane receptor, CCR5 (a chemokine receptor) [2]. The ability of macrophages emigrate in organs and to live on in tissues makes them capacity conveyors of HIV-1 contamination [3,4]. Indeed, efficient HIV-1 contamination takes place independently of mobile DNA synthesis in macrophages [5]. The meeting and budding of viral debris arise in cytoplasmic vacuoles in macrophages [6]. An opportunity access route, macrophages [6]. An opportunity access route, macrophages Effect of pro- and anti inflammatory stimulations on macrophage susceptibility to HIV contamination.

We first decided the expression tiers of CD4 and CCR5 that could account for mobile susceptibility to HIV-1/Ba-L. Control expression tiers have been $87,500 \pm 16,800$ and $12,300 \pm 3500$ MEF, for CD4 and CCR5 respectively (mean \pm SEM, n = 5). Due to interindividual versions in antigenic density, outcomes are hereafter expressed as a percent of untreated mobile expression level. Almost all examined stimulations dwindled each CD4 and CCR5 quantitative expression. GM-CSF, IL-four, IFN- γ , TNF- α , and LPS even caused an nearly whole abolishment of CCR5 detection. On the alternative hand, IL-10 upregulated each CD4 and CCR5



membrane expression tiers, while M-CSF had no impact. CD4 and CCR5 expression carefully paralleled every different (r = 0.907), confirming their co-[removed]Hewson et al., 2001, Singer et al., 2001, Staudinger et al., 2003) on a extensive panel of stimulations. Virology.

We assessed the permissiveness of differentially activated macrophages to HIV contamination via way of means of an finishing factor titration approach (Fig. 1B), the handiest approach which lets in evaluation of the actual susceptibility to contamination with out interferences bobbing up from replication level. ILfour and the pro-inflammatory molecules IFN-y, TNF- α , and LPS reduced the susceptibility to contamination via way of means of a issue of at the least one log, suggesting the induction of green antiviral activities. TGF-B and PGE2, via way of means of barely growing the susceptibility to HIV contamination (2- and 5-fold, respectively), can also additionally facilitate mobile contamination however this impact is of low magnitude. Other stimulations had nearly no impact.

Receptor-primarily based totally processes for Macrophage concentrated on Macrophages are promising objectives for carbohydrate-primarily based totally therapeutics as they explicit carbohydrate binding receptors, Which internalize the transport device thru receptor-mediated Endocytosis [14]. One such carbohydrate binding receptor Is the macrophage mannose receptor, an endocytic protein That is fantastically expressed on macrophages [15]. Basically Mannose receptors (MR), a 175-kDa trans-membrane protein Consisting of 3 extracellular C-kind lectin regions, i.e., Carbohydrate-reputation domains (CRDs), NH2terminal Cysteine-wealthy domain (Cys-MR), and a fibronectin II Domain [16,17] are expressed solely at the floor of Alveolar macrophages that could understand mannose terminal Molecules with excessive affinity [18]. The Cys-MR interplay With

splenocytes outcomes from the binding of sulfated carbohydrates. It has additionally been pronounced that sulfate moiety on four-SO4 GalNAc makes sturdy hydrogen bonds with the cystein organization On mannose receptors [19]. Macrophage galactose-kind C-kind lectin ¹/₂ (Mgl1/2) are Another organization of C-kind lectin receptors which have been Associated with M2 macrophages differentiation particularly in Parasitic infections. However, Mgl1 and Mgl2 had been detected As a selected gene signature in an in vitro version beneathneath stimulation with B16 melanoma-conditioned tumor medium [20]. Zhang-Hoover et al. explored the glycosylated drug transport motors as a way to get right of entry to alveolar macrophages, a mobile Implicated withinside the pathogenesis of pulmonary conditions [21]. Approximately 60% of the preliminary alliance of human Immunodeficiency virus (HIV) with macrophages is arbitrated via way of means of macrophage mannose receptor (MMR), due to the fact 1/2 of of the carbohydrates on gp120 are terminally mannosylated as evidenced via way of means of the inhibitory impact of mannan, D-mannose and soluble mannose-binding lectin, however now no longer the D-galactose [22,23]. Pruthi et al. advanced the amphotericin B-loaded mannose functionalized multi-walled carbon nanotubes, AmB-mannosylated MWCNTs (AmBitubes) for macrophages concentrated on. Amphotericin B launched from AmBitubes became frequently determined to be amassed in liver and spleen that can be because of the mannose receptor-mediated uptake of AmB-loaded mannoseappended MWCNTs via way of means of the macrophages synthesized glycopolymers from carbohydrate functionalized monomer precursors reversible additionfragmentation chain through transfer (RAFT) polymerization to show off excessive affinity closer to carbohydrate receptors. The fluorescently categorized glycopolymers have been used to decide macrophage-precise concentrated on vitro and in vivo. Mannose in and Nacetylglucosamine containing glycopolymers have



been proven to especially goal mouse bone marrowderived macrophages (BMDMs) in vitro in a dosestructured way compared to a galactose-containing glycopolymer (30- and 19-fold better uptake, respective eachly) [24]. The mannose glycopolymer uptake M2-polarized exhibited improved in carbohydrate-precise macrophages. This uptake became retained in vivo, as alveolar macrophages confirmed sixfold better internalization of mannose glycopolymer, compared to galactose, following intratracheal management in mice. Mannose receptor has been utilized in gene vaccine through concentrated on human dendritic cells and macrophages through the phagocytic pathway [25]. Dectin-1, a non-opsonic b-glucan receptor, expressed in macrophages, is critical for the phagocytosis of yeast via way of means of macrophages through the popularity of b-glucans, a mobile thing of yeast [26]. In current years, siRNA shelled with b-glucans for concentrated on dectin-1 receptors of macrophages has been effectively designed for the remedy of systemic infection via way of means of oral management [27]. Various research have proven that the folate receptor beta (FR-b), displaying a excessive affinity for folic acid (FA), is especially expressed via way of means of activated macrophages [28-29]. Therefore a folate-primarily based totally nanodevice will likely supply the healing dealers to activated macrophages with out affecting ordinary cells and tissues. Recently, Rollett et al. organized FA floorchanged human serum albumin (HSA) nanocapsules for precise mobile internalization via way of means of FR-b-superb macrophages. The internalization of the FA-changed nanocapsules became determined threefold better in FR-b-superb macrophages than in macrophages now no longer expressing FR-b, displaying that the binding/internalization of drugs have been being mediated thru folate receptors [30]. In this look at, the authors claimed that the sonochemical approach became used first time for the guidance of HSA nanocapsules warding off poisonous cross-linking chemical compounds and emulsifiers utilized in different pronounced strategies however folic floor for acid change, N-(3dimethylaminopropyl)-N-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride (EDAC) cross-linking agent became used. In our opinion one of these look at can be supplemented with hemolytic toxicity, cytotoxicity on different macrophage mobile lines, and stability. Further research together with internalization assessment the usage of different mobile kinds to affirm specificity, in addition to floor change with different concentrated on moieties to beautify specificity of macrophage internalization would possibly facilitate adoption of this approach for the guidance of nanocapsules of different polymers. Most lately pronounced scavenger receptors (SRs) are structurally unrelated membrane receptors which are fantastically expressed via way of means of phagocytes (macrophages, microglia, and dendrite cells). They broadly understand and uptake macrophages having a poor charge. Scavenger receptors are archetypal multifunctional and teleogically historic pathogen receptors, capable of bind concentrated on ligands of each pathogen and selforigin and understand the changed low-density lipoprotein (LDL) via way of means of oxidation and acetylation [31,32]. In this component lately, Wang et al. pronounced that the scavenger receptors and caspase-nine have been actively participated withinside the apoptosis caused via way of means of the acid and taurine-functionalized MWCNTs. The taurine-functionalized **MWCNTs** (tauMWCNTs) confirmed much less cytotoxicity and apoptotic impact to RAW 264.7 cells compared to acid-handled MWCNTs [33]. In some other current look at, Graversen et al. pronounced that the hemoglobin CD163 in scavenger receptor macrophages fantastically multiplied the anti inflammatory efficiency of dexamethasone. The in vivo efficiency of conjugated dexamethasone became approximately 50fold than that of non-conjugated dexamethasone [32]. Thus scavenger receptors additionally appear like



really well worth similarly exploration in contrast with different higher regarded receptors.

VI. NOVEL HYPOTHESIS: DAMAGE OF MONOCYTE/MACROPHAGES DICTATES PROGRESSION OF HIV INFECTION TO AIDS

In conjunction with declining stages of CD4 T cells, HIV additionally seems to have an effect on monocyte/macrophage lineage cells, which can also additionally have an excellent extra profound effect at the development of HIV contamination to AIDS. This speculation relates to and is supported with the aid of using the characteristic of innate immunity, namely, to function the primary line of protection to steer clear of disease correctly whilst faced constantly with environmental pathogens. Monocytes and macrophages play a major position withinside the innate immune responses, and therefore, withinside the case of HIV contamination, intact macrophages could preclude or restrict get right of entry to of opportunistic pathogens from getting access to purpose contamination, no matter the CD4 T mobileular harm resulting from HIV contamination. speculation is that harm Our to the monocyte/macrophage lineage is unbiased of CD4 T mobileular harm with the aid of using the HIV virus. More importantly, large macrophage harm can be a key component that in the end permits opportunistic pathogens to pass each strains of protection and consequently, purpose infections which might be indicative of AIDS development. Therefore, a excessive monocyte turnover price manifested with the aid of using destruction of tissue macrophages can be an correct marker that predicts AIDS development HIV-inflamed individuals. in The assisting speculation is defined in a simplistic schematic diagram that compares the stability among CD4 T cells and macrophages for the manifestation of opportunistic infections . We hypothesize that the lack of innate barrier characteristic, despite renovation of absolute mobileular wide variety, isn't a end result of a easy lower withinside the wide variety of macrophages however a end result of a greater complicated stability among the to be had wide variety of purposeful macrophages in the course of an lively dying process and the replenishing process. In different words, if a threshold wide variety of macrophages had been required to dam the doorway of a non-stop publicity to opportunistic pathogens that usually exist withinside the environment, a large turnover of macrophages due to their dying may want to lower the wide variety of to be had macrophages temporally, although absolutely the wide variety of macrophages stays the same. This green mechanism of the bone marrow device to preserve the wide variety of circulating monocytes, despite chronic, large destruction of macrophages, demonstrates the critical position of the monocyte/macrophage mobileular lineage withinside the renovation of day by day immunological homeostasis.

This may also give an explanation for why harm on this arm of the immune device turned into now no previously, longer mentioned while CD4 Т mobileular harm turned into greater with no trouble apparent. It remains possible that a purposeful illness of macrophages will be prompted by a lower the wide variety of CD4 helper feature. Givenbthe reality that macrophages also are plentiful withinside the gastrointestinal tract, it will likely be crucial to decide the impact of macrophage disorder withinside the intestine at the sickness course of HIV infection. As antigen presentation is taken into consideration to be some other crucial feature of macrophages, its illness may additionally have implications on T mobileular disorder. Finally, the excessive macrophage turnover may also play an crucial position withinside the chronic inflammatory cytokine typhoon frequently discovered in the course of AIDS progression. Although this speculation is primarily based totally in general latest on our paintings on monocyte/macrophages withinside the SIV/macaque model, it's miles crucial to emphasise that similarly

research could be essential to demonstratebthe vital position of innate immunity, such as macrophages for AIDS sickness progression .

VII.CONCLUSION

Nano- and microcarrier structures play an critical function in the concentrated on of drug(s). Carriers offer sustained drug delivery to the lungs, make bigger period of action, lessen the healing dose, enhance affected person compliance, and decrease the adverse consequences of exceedingly poisonous drugs. However, there's a want to discover the receptors which are gift completely on macrophages. The identity of such receptors might also additionally similarly facilitate drug concentrated on to numerous parts/organs/cells of frame possessing distinct sort of macrophages. Further studies efforts are favored to make sure the protection of long-time period in vivo applications. There is an vital requirement for carefully designed comparative toxicology as well as toxicokinetic research for all varieties of nanocarriers for their in all likelihood medical use. Any synthetic, biodegradable polymeric nanocarrier, which shall achieve achieving the 'Generally Regarded As Safe' (GRAS) status, will take delight of overwhelming healing attractiveness in phrases of protection and efficacy.

VIII. DECLARATION OF INTEREST

The author Sanjeev Chauhan would like to acknowledge.

IX. REFERENCES

- [1]. Krombach F, Mu["]nzing S, Allmeling AM, et al. Cell size of alveolar macrophages: an interspecies comparison. Environ Health Perspect 1997;105(5):1261-3
- [2]. Mosser DM, Edwards JP. Exploring the full spectrum of macrophage activation. Nat Rev Immunol 2008;8:958-69

- [3]. Gras G, Chretien F,Freedman BD, Liu QH, Del Corno M, et al. HIV-1 gp120 chemokine receptor-mediated signaling in human macrophages. Immunol Res 2003;27:261-76
- [4]. Vallat-Decouvelaere AV, et al. Regulated expression of sodium-dependent glutamate transporters and synthetase: a neuroprotective role for activated microglia and macrophages in HIV infection? Brain Pathol 2003;13:211-22
- [5]. Weinberg JB, Matthews TJ, Cullen BR, et al. Productive human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) infection of nonproliferating human monocytes. J Exp Med 1991;174:1477-82
- [6]. Orenstein JM, Meltzer MS, Phipps T, et al. Cytoplasmic assembly and accumulation of human immunodeficiency virus types 1 and 2 in recombinant human colony-stimulating factor-1treated human monocytes: an ultrastructural study. J Virol 1988;62:2578-86
- [7]. Pruthi J, Mehra NK, Jain NK. Macrophages targeting of amphotericin Bloaded mannosylated carbon nanotubes. J Drug Target 2012;20(7):593-604
- [8]. Banerjee A, Roychoudhury J, Ali N, et al. Stearylamine-bearing cationic liposomes kill Leishmania parasites through surface exposed negatively charged phosphatidylserine. J Antimicrob Chemother 2008;61:103-10
- [9]. Forsman, A., Weiss, R. A. (2008) Why is HIV a pathogen? Trends Microbiol. 16, 555–560.
- [10].Levy, J. A. (2009) HIV pathogenesis: 25 years of progress and persistent challenges. AIDS 23, 147– 160.
- [11].Sodora, D. L., Silvestri, G. (2008) Immune activation and AIDS pathogenesis. AIDS 22, 439 – 446.
- [12].Hasegawa, A., Liu, H., Ling, B., Borda, J. T., Alvarez, X., Sugimoto, C.,Vinet-Oliphant, H., Kim, W. K., Williams, K. C., Ribeiro, R. M., Lackner, A. A., Veazey, R. S., Kuroda, M. J. (2009) The level of monocyte turnover predicts

disease progression in the macaque model of AIDS. Blood 114,2917–2925.

- [13].Brenchley, J. M., Price, D. A., Schacker, T. W., Asher, T. E., Silvestri, G., Rao, S., Kazzaz, Z., Bornstein, E., Lambotte, O., Altmann, D., Blazar, B. R., Rodriguez, B., Teixeira-Johnson, L., Landay, A., Martin, J. N., Hecht, F. M., Picker, L. J., Lederman, M. M., Deeks, S. G., Douek, D. C. (2006) Microbial translocation is a cause of systemic immune activation in chronic HIV infection. Nat. Med. 12, 1365–1371.
- [14].Taylor M, Bezouska K, Drickamer K. Contribution to ligand binding by multiple carbohydrate-recognition domains in the macrophage mannose receptor. J Biol Chem 1992;267:1719-26
- [15].Ezekowitz R, Williams D, Koziel H, et al. Uptake of Pneumocystis carinii mediated by the macrophage mannose receptor. Nature 1991;351:155-8 16. Taylor ME, Conary JT, Lennartz MR, et al. Primary structure of the mannose receptor contains multiple motifs resembling carbohydrate-recognition domains. J Biol Chem 1990;265(121):56-62
- [16].Ezekowitz RA, Sastry K, Bailly P, et al. Molecular characterization of the human macrophage mannose receptor: demonstration of multiple carbohydrate recognition-like domains and phagocytosis of yeasts in Cos-1 cells. J Exp Med 1990;172:1785-94
- [17].Largent BL, Walton KM, Hoppe CA, et al. Carbohydrate-specific adhesion of alveolar macrophages to mannose-derivatized surfaces. J Biol Chem 1984;259:1764-69
- [18].Liu J, Teng L, Liu C, et al. Augmented inhibitory effect of superoxide dismutase on superoxide anion release from macrophages by chemical modification with polysaccharide and attenuation effects on radiation-induced inflammatory cytokine expression in vitro. J Drug Target 2009;17:216-24

- [19].Schmieder A, Schledzewski K, Michel J et al. Synergistic activation by p38MAPK and glucocorticoid signaling mediates induction of M2-like tumor-associated macrophages expressing the novel CD20 homolog MS4A8A. Int J Cancer 2011;129:122-32
- [20].Zhang-Hoover J, Sutton A, Van Rooijen N, et al. A critical role for alveolar macrophages in elicitation of pulmonary immune fibrosis. Immunology 2000;101:501-11
- [21].Turville S, Wilkinson J, Cameron P, et al. The role of dendritic cell C-type lectin receptors in HIV pathogenesis. J Leukoc Biol 2003;74:710-18
- [22].Nguyen DG, Hildreth JE. Involvement of macrophage mannose receptor in the binding and transmission of HIV by macrophages. Eur J Immunol 2003;33:483-93
- [23].Song EH, Manganiello MJ, Chow YH, et al. In vivo targeting of alveolar macrophages via RAFT-based glycopolymers. Biomaterials 2012;33:6889-97
- [24].Wattendorf U, Coullerez G, Voros J, et al. Mannose-based molecular patterns on stealth microspheres for receptor-specific targeting of human antigen-presenting cells. Langmuir 2008;24:11790-802
- [25].Herre J, Gordon S, Brown GD. Dectin-1 and its role in the recognition of beta-glucans by macrophages. Mol Immunol 2004;40(12):869-76
- [26].Aouadi M, Tesz GJ, Nicoloro SM, et al. Orally delivered siRNA targeting macrophage Map4k4 suppresses systemic inflammation. Nature 2009;458(7242):1180-4
- [27].Puig-Kroger A, Sierra-Filardi E, Dominguez-Soto A, et al. Folate receptor 1 is expressed by tumorassociated macrophages and constitutes a marker for M2 anti-inflammatory/regulatory macrophages. Cancer Res 2009;69:9395-03
- [28].Van Der Heijden JW, Oerlemans R, Dijkmans BAC, et al. Folate receptor 1 as a potential delivery route for novel folate antagonists to



macrophages in the synovial tissue of rheumatoid arthritis patients. Arthritis Rheum 2009;60:12-21

- [29].Rollett A, Reiter T, Nogueira P, et al. Folic acidfunctionalized human serum albumin nanocapsules for targeted drug delivery to chronically activated macrophages. Int J Pharm 2012;427:460-6
- [30].Wilkinson K, ElKhoury J. Microglial scavenger receptors and their roles in the pathogenesis of Alzheimer's disease. Int JAlzheimers Dis 2012;2012:1-10
- [31].Graversen JH, Svendsen P, Dagbes-Hansen F, et al. Targeting the Hemoglobin Scavenger receptor CD163 in Macrophages Highly Increases the anti-inflammatory potency of dexamethasone. Mol Ther 2012;20(8):1550-8
- [32].Wang X, Guo J, Chen T, et al. Multi-walled carbon nanotubes induce apoptosis via mitochondrial pathway and scavenger receptor. Toxicol In Vitro 2012;26:799-806

Cite this article as :

Sanjeev Chauhan, Saurabh Jawahar Sanghavi, Jaffer Sadik Md, "Targeting Drug to MACROPHAGES for Enhance Healing Efficacy of Enclosed Drug : AIDS ", International Journal of Scientific Research in Science and Technology (IJSRST), Online ISSN : 2395-602X, Print ISSN : 2395-6011, Volume 9 Issue 2, pp. 189-198, March-April 2022. Available at doi : https://doi.org/10.32628/IJSRST229235 Journal URL : https://ijsrst.com/IJSRST229235