

BENNY LAB

Development of Biocompatible Inks for 3D-Printed Drug Delivery Systems

Yonatan Edri, Ofra Benny.

Institute for Drug Research, School of Pharmacy, Faculty of Medicine, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem.



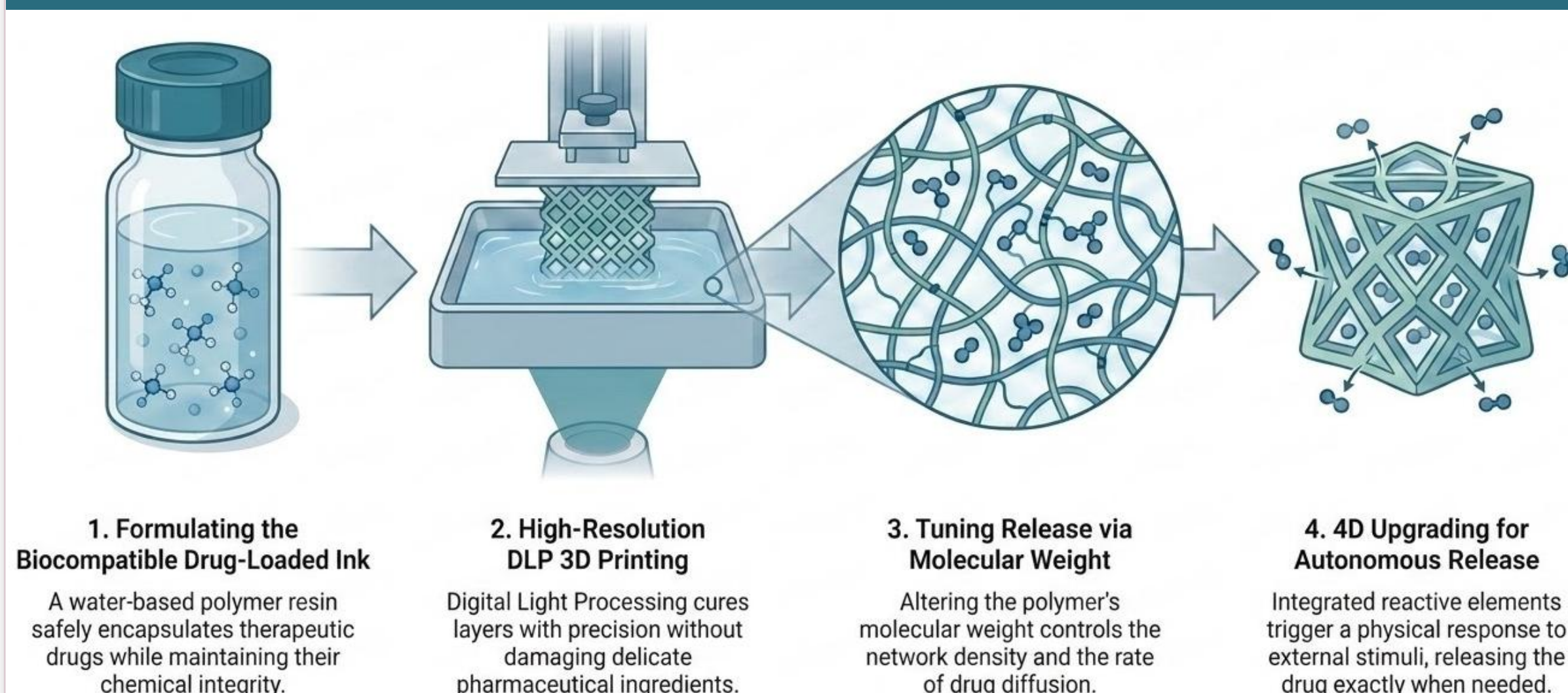
The Clinical Challenge

- Standard methods often struggle with precise targeting, resulting in off-target tissue exposure.
- Drug delivery approaches tend to be “one size fits all”, yet patient morphology and metabolism can vary significantly.
- Nowadays, 3D implants for biomedical uses typically support personalized structural matching without the incorporation of drugs.

Research Goals

- To formulate innovative, biocompatible 3D printing inks for printed drug delivery systems, allowing the synthesis of localized, custom-printed medical structures.
- To incorporate stimuli-responsive components that automatically release the drug in response to a physiological stimulus.

How It Works



How It Looks

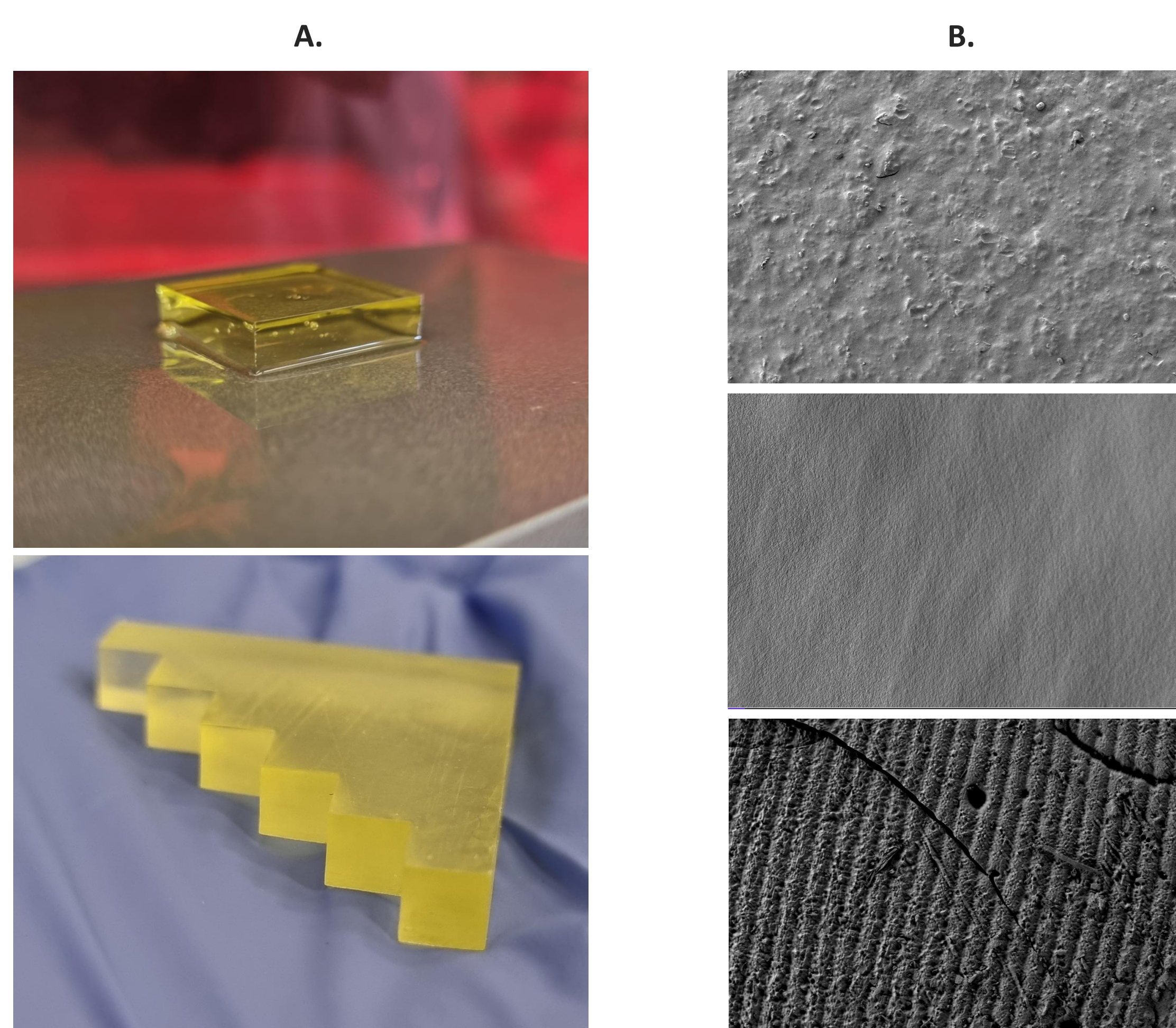


Figure 1. Structural Characterization of the Formulated Ink.
(A) DLP-printed, custom 3D-printed hydrogels demonstrate excellent shape retention and optical clarity.
(B) SEM Imaging showing the internal cross-linked polymer matrix forms a dense mesh.

Key Results: Drug Surrogate Release Test

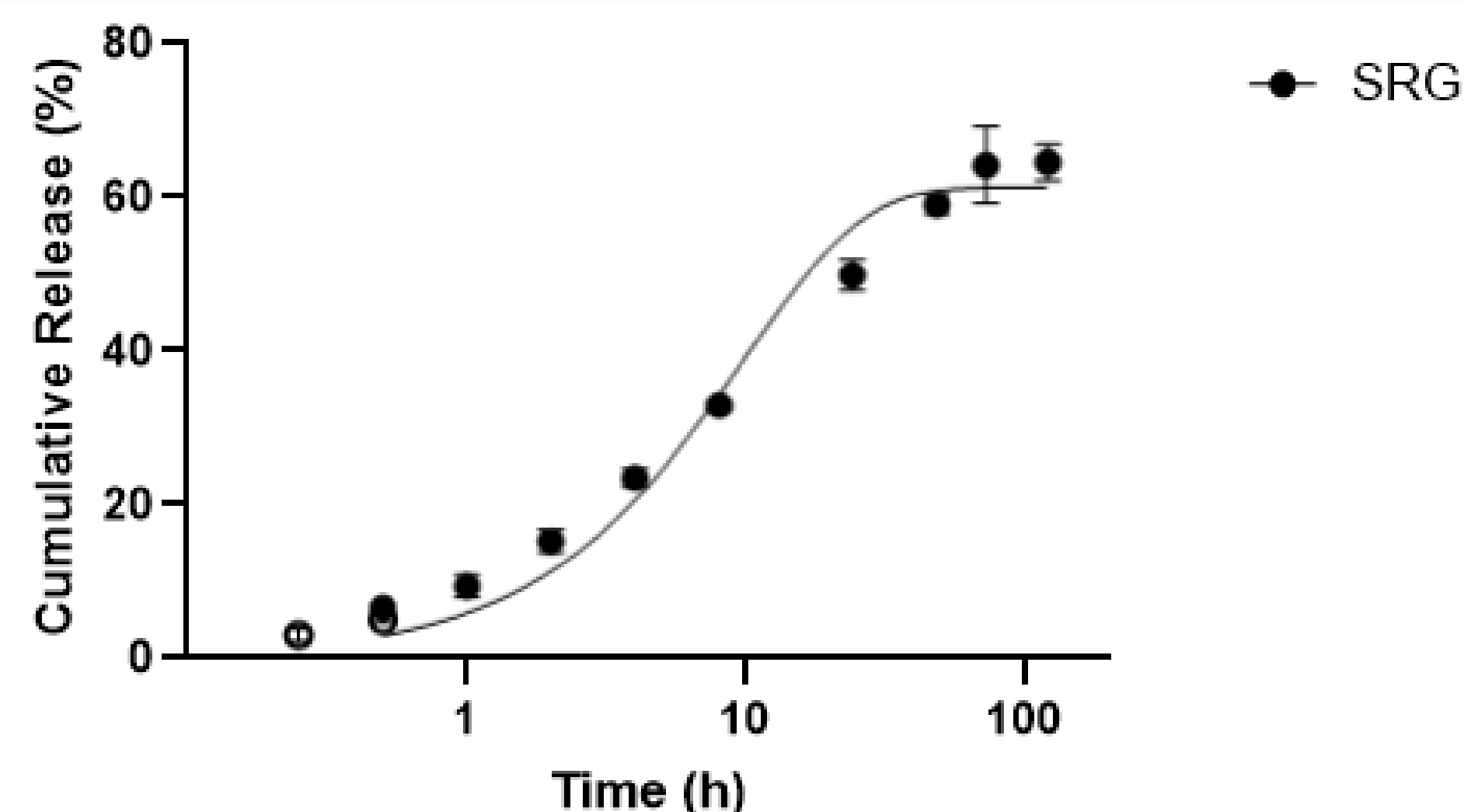


Figure 2. Cumulative release of a model drug surrogate from 3D-printed hydrogel discs.

- **Printability and reproducibility:** The hydrogel ink was successfully printed into reproducible constructs. Disc weights were highly consistent, with a mean of approximately 60.6 mg and a narrow range of 60.1-61.6 mg, supporting reproducible fabrication.
- **Sustained release profile:** The model small-molecule payload showed monotonic release over 120 h, reaching approximately 49.9% release at 24 h and 61.3% release at 120 h.
- **Kinetic behavior:** Release followed a one-phase association model with a fitted plateau of 61.3%, a rate constant of 0.103 h^{-1} , half-time of 6.75 h, and $R^2 = 0.967$.
- **Incomplete release suggests matrix retention:** The plateau confidence interval excluded complete release, indicating that approximately 39% of the payload remained within the hydrogel network after 120 h.

Next Steps



Formulation Characterization & Scalability

Characterize a broader range of additional formulations and assess key properties including rigidity, swelling, degradation profiles, and 3D print fidelity at scale.



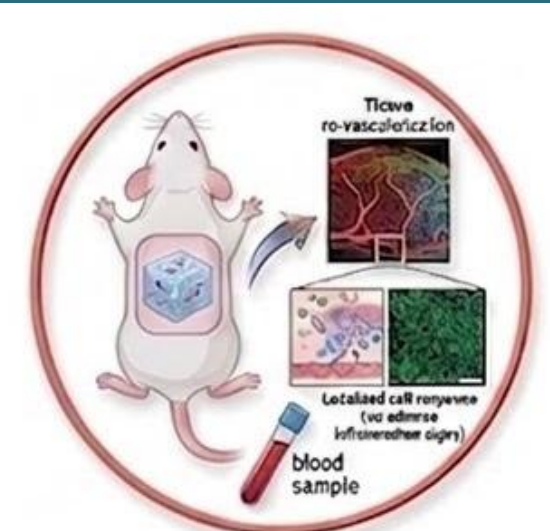
Advanced Mechanical & 4D Analysis

Compare static 3D constructs with dynamic, future stimulus-responsive (e.g., pH, light) 4D formulations.



Drug-Specific Formulations & Cyto-Compatibility

Incorporate specific therapeutic agents and develop medical indications. Evaluate material medical indications. Evaluate cytocompatibility in cell models.



In Vivo Efficacy & Host Response

Perform comprehensive animal studies to evaluate the in vivo reaction to implanted materials and therapeutic efficacy.

Potential Application & Impact

- ✓ **Personalized therapy:** Bridging nanotechnology, materials science, and pharmacology to create customized architectures that account for individual disease morphology.
- ✓ **Minimizing Side Effects:** By restricting off-target drug release and activating exclusively at the intended site, these platforms can significantly reduce systemic side effects.
- ✓ **Future Applications:** Providing a foundation for developing printed, patient-specific medical devices across all medical fields.

Note: The precise formulation of the ink is currently withheld to safeguard intellectual property rights.



Contact:
Ofra.Benny@mail.huji.ac.il
Tel: +972-2-6757268

Yonatan.edri@mail.huji.ac.il

Yonatan Edri