# 3D human foreskin model for testing topical formulations of sildenafil citrate

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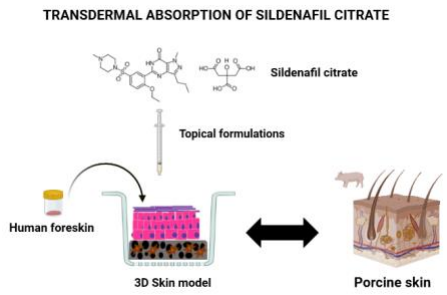
## ABSTRACT

Sildenafil citrate is an effective and approved drug used for the treatment of erectile dysfunction and premature ejaculation. Despite a widespread application, sildenafil citrate shows a low oral bioavailability that brings to a delayed onset of action, and numerous adverse cardiovascular effects in high-risk patients. For these reasons, local transdermal drug delivery of this drug is being explored as an interesting and noninvasive alternative administration method that avoids adverse effects arised from peak plasma drug concentrations. Although human and animal skin represents the most reliable models to perform penetration studies, they involve a series of ethical issues and restrictions. For these reasons new *in vitro* approaches based on artificially reconstructed human skin or "human skin equivalents" are being developed as possible alternatives for transdermal testing. There is little information, however, on the efficiency of such new *in vitro* methods on cutaneous penetration of active ingredients. The objective of the current study was to investigate the sildenafil citrate loaded in three commercial transdermal vehicles using 3D full-thickness skin equivalent and compare their permeability ability with the porcine skin. Our results demonstrated that, while the formulation plays an imperative role in an appropriate dermal uptake of sildenafil citrate, the D coeffient results obtained by using the 3D skin equivalent are comparable to those obtained by using the porcine skin when a simple drug suspension is applied (1.17 x $10^{-10}$ ± 0.92 x $10^{-10}$ $cm^2/s$ *vs* 3.5 x $10^2$ ± 3.3 x $10^2$ $cm^2/s$), suggesting that in such case, this 3D skin model can be a valid alternative for *ex-vivo* skin absorption experiments.


## GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT





**Key words**: 3D human skin equivalent; permeability; porcine skin; sildenafil citrate; formulations

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Erectile dysfunction (ED) is the inability to maintain and/or attain the erectile state of the penis allowing for sufficient and satisfactory sexual intercourse (Lue et al. 2004). This common clinical disorder has been thought to affect up to 52% of males aged between 40 to 70 years (Feldman et al. 1994). Sildenafil citrate (Viagra®, Pfizer, New York, NY, USA) is an effective and approved molecule used for the treatment of erectile dysfunction (Fink et al. 2002); (Salonia, Rigatti, et Montorsi 2003); (Badwan et al. 2001); (Kirby, Creanga, et Stecher 2013). This drug allows corpus cavernosum smooth muscle to relax, potentiating erections during sexual stimulation, by selectively inhibiting phosphodiesterase type 5 (PDE5) (Ghofrani, Osterloh, et Grimminger 2006); (Langtry et Markham 1999) ; (Thompson et al. 2001). Specifically, the primary mechanism of action of sildenafil involves the inactivation of cyclic guanosine monophosphate (cGMP), the downstream mediator of the vasodilating agent nitric oxide (NO) resulting in smooth muscle relaxation in penile cavernous tissues (Moreland, Goldstein, et Traish 1998); (Andersson et Wagner 1995); (Lau et Adaikan 2006). Sildenafil is rapidly absorbed after oral administration and the time to achieve maximal peak plasma concentration varies from 0.5 to 2 hours (De Toni et al. 2018). Due to its poor solubility, however, sildenafil shows a low oral bioavailability (38– 41%) that brings to a delayed onset of action, and possible adverse interactions with other drug such as cardiovascular and hypertension effects in high-risk patients (Muirhead et al. 2002); (Osman, El Maghraby, et Hedaya 2006); (Zinner 2007). In the last 15-20 years, many studies focused on the safety of sildenafil following oral administration, and raised some issues including cardiovascular deaths in patients, and in some cases suggesting that the treatment with this drug needs to be stopped immediately (Kloner 2000); (Tran et Howes 2003); (Kontaras, Varnavas, et Kyriakides 2008); (Tracqui et al. 2002). For such reasons, cutaneous application of the citrate salt of sildenafil has been proposed as a noninvasive alternative method (Atipairin et al. 2020) ; (Abdelalim, Abdallah, et Elnaggar 2020); (Y. S. R. Elnaggar, Massik, et Abdallah 2011); (Badr-Eldin et Ahmed 2016); (Y. Elnaggar, El-Massik, et Abdallah 2011); (Akula et P.K. 2018); (Farghali et Ahmed 2015). .However, despite the increasing number of studies where several formulations for the transdermal administration of sildenafil have been proposed, studies focusing on the skin permeability of such molecule are missing. In recent years, various *in vitro* models using synthetic skin membranes have been introduced and investigated to rapidly

screen the passive transport of a specific molecule through a given membrane (Kansy, Senner, et Gubernator 1998). The parallel artificial membrane permeation assay (PAMPA) showed a positive correlation between the permeability of various compounds through such membrane and human skin (Ottaviani, Martel, et Carrupt 2006). Similarly, Magnano et al. (Magnano, Sut, et al. 2022) demonstrated that the permeability of [6]-gingerol following exposure to ginger pure extract using skin mimicking barrier (SMB) was comparable to those obtained by using the porcine skin, suggesting that the new barrier can be a good alternative to *ex-vivo* animal skin for conducting percutaneous penetration experiments. Today, new *in vitro* approaches based on artificially reconstructed human skin or "human skin equivalents (HSE)" are being developed as possible alternative sources of tissue for skin permeation experiments (Neupane et al. 2020); (Iliopoulos, Chapman, et Lane 2021); (Suhail et al. 2019); (Westmoreland et Holmes 2009). HSE is three-dimensional (3D) *in vitro* tissue-engineered human skin, constructed by culturing human keratinocytes and fibroblasts using sophisticated technologies and quality systems (Idrees et al. 2021). These 3D models are physiologically more similar to the native human skin in terms of morphology, lipid composition, differentiation markers (Ponec et al. 2002); (Ponec et al. 2000); (Netzlaff et al. 2005), and functionality (viability and metabolism) with respect to *ex vivo* human tissues (Bell et al. 1981), representing a highly predictive and reproducible instrument for preclinical evaluations. Moreover, these advanced 3D models allow to study tumors, including malignant melanoma (MM) as reported by Marconi (Marconi et al. 2018), due to their ability to provide an excellent microenvironment that is closer to the *in vivo* situation to investigate the progression and invasion of the tumor, reducing time-consuming associated to animal studies, and to be cost-effective. HSEs are designed to comprise either only the epidermis or both the dermis and epidermis (full-thickness HSEs) (Zhang et Michniak-Kohn 2012). Currently, *in vitro* commercially available 3D models are epidermal-only models, including EpiSkin™, EpiDerm™, and SkinEthic™. The use of HSEs have been validated or are under validation as alternative to animal testing methods for the evaluation of chemical and ingredient hazard: skin irritation (OCED TG 439), skin corrosion (OECD TG 431), eye irritation and skin sensitization (EURL ECVAM Status Report on the Development, Validation and Regulatory Acceptance of Alternative Methods and Approaches (2015) and skin absorption experiments (OECD 2004). It is also worth mentioning that the permeability of molecules through 3D

skin models is much higher compared to those measured in human skin *ex vivo*, due to less well-developed barriers (Huong et al. 2009). Nevertheless, these skin equivalent models clearly show higher reproducibility of data, reducing the variability between replicates, which is typically present in skin permeation studies using human or animal skin tissues due to the inter-individual and intra-individual (according to site) variations. Interestingly, such 3D skin models seemed to correctly predict the percutaneous absorption rank order of a series of compounds with different physicochemical properties (Van Gele et al. 2011); (Doucet, Garcia, et Zastrow 1998); (Gay et al. 1992); (Michel et al. 1995); (Dreher et al. 2002). The validation and implementation of these experimental models as alternative methods in the evaluation of the molecule permeation, therefore, are strongly promoted, representing a promising scientific innovation. The first aim of this work was to study the skin penetration of sildenafil citrate loaded in three commercial transdermal formulations as model vehicles using 3D full-thickness skin equivalent. The second aim was to compare preliminary permeation assays through the new 3D human foreskin model with skin permeation experiments performed using Franz's diffusion cells and porcine ear skin as model membrane, in order to examine 3D full-thickness skin equivalent as useful membrane for transdermal studies. To further support the good comparability between 3D full-thickness skin equivalent and porcine skin we also performed the diffusion experiments of a sildenafil citrate solution (standard aqueous sample). The choice of sildenafil citrate as a model drug to evaluate the 3D model was dictated for several reasons namely (i) our interest on the use of topical formulations as an alternative administration method for penile treatment (ii) at our knowledge the current study represents the first example where the skin penetration of sildenafil citrate is investigated using a 3D human skin equivalent obtained from human foreskin (iii) sildenafil citrate is often preferred to pure sildenafil in commercial formulations for its superior water solubility. .

## 2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

### 2.1. MATERIALS

All chemicals used in this study were of analytical grade. Specifically, acetonitrile (ACN), ethanol, and formic acid were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, Missouri, USA). Sodium chloride, sodium hydrogenphosphate, and potassium dihydrogenphosphate were obtained from Carlo Erba (Milan, Italy).

Water (reagent grade) was produced with a Millipore purification pack system (MilliQ water). The physiological solution used as the receptor fluid was prepared by dissolving 2.38 g of $Na_2HPO_4$, 0.19 g of $KH_2PO_4$ and 9 g of NaCl into 1 liter of MilliQ water (final pH = 7.35). Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium (DMEM), Ham's F12 and Gold Keratinocyte Basal Medium (KBM) were purchased from Lonza, (Basel, Switzerland); Fetal bovine serum (FBS), Penicillin/Streptomycin/Amphotericin (PSA); L-Glutamine; DMEM/HAM'SF12 composed of insulin (5 µg/mL); transferrin (5 µg/mL), triiodothyronine (2 nM), cholera enterotoxin (0.1 nM), hydrocortisone (0,4 µg/mL), adenine (180 nM) epidermal growth factor (10 ng/mL) from Sigma-Aldrich (Missouri, USA).

## 2.2. PREPARATION OF THREE MODEL TOPICAL FORMULATIONS OF SILDENAFIL CITRATE

In order to check the role of formulation on the permeability, sildenafil citrate was incorporated in three preformed commercial transdermal used as model vehicles, and were purchased from Fagron Italia S.r.l. (Bologna, Italy). The composition of the selected model formulations is shown in Table 1. Specifically, formulations A and B are liposomal creams with B being more lipophilic, while formulation C is a classic o/w cream. The three formulations were selected since all contain different enhancers such as such isopropyl myristate and isopropyl palmitate (formulation A), short chain alcohols and glycols (formulation B) or olive oil and oleic acid (formulation C) and thus can potentially accelerate the cutaneous permeation of sildenafil citrate (Lane 2013); (Williams et Barry 2004). The dispersion of the active into each formulation was performed through the following procedure: approximately 1.950 mg of sildenafil citrate was added to 25 mL of a specific vehicle (formulation A, B or C) and transferred in 30 mL container. The mixture was stirred using an unguator (Gako unguator, Farmalabor, Italy) for 6 minutes at 1000 rpm. The resulting product was stored at room temperature. To determine the concentration of sildenafil citrate in each formulation, 0.5 mL of each topic cream (corresponding to a theoretical amount of 38.6 mg of sildenafil citrate) was dissolved in 6.0 mL of 50/50 % (v/v) water/ethanol solution. The sample was stirred for 4 hours, filtered through a 0.45 µm polypropylene housing, polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) membrane filter (Whatman®) and assayed by HPLC, using a

method reported in the paragraph 2.7. The experimental amounts of the active in 0.5 mL of formulations A, B and C were 31.30 ± 1.11mg, 31.25 ± 1.74 mg and 31.44 ± 0.99 mg, respectively.

Table 1 : List of the selected formulations and information given by the manufactures in the label related to composition.

| FORMULATION | INGREDIENTS |
|---|---|
| **Formulation A** | Sildenafil citrate, water, isopropyl myristate, glyceryl monostearate, PEG-40 stearate, stearic acid, isopropyl palmitate, lecithin, simethicone, urea, cetyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol, potassium sorbate E202, benzoic acid, EDTA, butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT), sorbic acid, carbomer, hydrochloric acid E507. |
| **Formulation B** | Sildenafil citrate, water, soybean lecithin, caprylic/capric triglyceride, sorbitol, dimethicone, propylen glycol, stearyl alcohol, glyceryl stearate, alcohol, cetearyl alcohol, ceteareth-20, PEG-100 stearate, cetyl esters wax, octyldodecanol, steareth-2, steareth-21, phenoxyethanol, hydroxyethyl acrylate/sodium acryloyldimethyl taurate copolymer, ethylhexylglycerin, magnesium aluminum silicate |
| **Formulation C** | Sildenafil citrate, water, glycerine, C12 -15 alkyl benzoate, glyceryl stearate, PEG-100 stearate, stearic acid, oleic acid, olive oil, phenoxyethanol, dimethicone, hydroxyethyl acrylate/sodium acryloyldimethyl taurate copolymer, caprylic/capric triglyceride, cetyl alcohol, trolamine, tocopheryl acetate, ethylhexylglycerin |

## 2.3. RHEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

Rheological properties of the three topical formulations were determined using a stress controlled rotational rheometer (Haake Mars Rheometer, 379-0200 Thermo Electron GmbH, Karlsruhe, Germany) equipped with plate-plate geometry (PP60, diameter= 60 mm) and a Peltier temperature control system. Samples were loaded between devices and all measurements were carried with a fixed gap of 0.5 mm. Viscoelastic properties of the products were analyzed through several rheological tests. Flow experiment was performed at constant temperature T=25°C, over a range shear rate of 1 to 1000 $s^{-1}$. Temperature sweep was carried from 5 to 40°C at a heating rate of 1°C/min and an oscillation frequency of 1 Hz. Time sweep was evaluated for 120s at a fixed frequency and temperature (1 Hz and 37°C, respectively). Mechanical spectra were obtained using frequency sweep from 0.1 to 100 Hz at 37°C.

## 2.4. 3D HUMAN SKIN EQUIVALENT

### 2.4.1. ISOLATION OF PRIMARY HUMAN FIBROBLASTS

Primary human dermal fibroblasts (hDF) were obtained from foreskins of two different individuals. Samples were collected with written informed consent of patients, according to the Declaration of Helsinki after approval of the Modena Medical Ethical Committee (Prot. 184/10). Isolated cells were

cultured in 175-$cm^2$ flasks as described by Lotti (Lotti et al. 2022) at 37°C in a 5 % $CO_2$ humidified atmosphere and 95% air incubator. Cell culture medium was Dulbecco's modified Eagle medium (DMEM), supplemented with 5% (v/v) fetal bovine serum (FBS), 2% (v/v) Glutamine, 1% (v/v) Penicillin-Streptomycin-Amphotericin (PSA). The medium was exchanged every 2 days. Fibroblasts were used for up to 8 passages (P8), reaching 70-80% confluency.

### 2.4.2. ISOLATION OF PRIMARY HUMAN EPIDERMAL KERATINOCYTES

Primary human epidermal keratinocytes (hEK) were isolated from foreskins according to the Modena Medical Ethical Committee (Prot. 184/10) and seeded onto murine 3T3 fibroblasts, as feeder layers. Cells were cultured in 75-$cm^2$ flasks in Ham's F12 medium/Dulbecco's modified Eagle medium (DMEM), containing 10% (v/v) fetal bovine serum (FBS), penicillin (100 U/mL), streptomycin (0.1 mg/mL), Glutamine (4 mM), supplemented with a cocktail of adenine (0.18 mM), insulin (5 µg/mL), transferrin (5 µg/mL), hydrocortisone (0.4 µg/mL), triiodothyronine (2 nM), cholera enterotoxin (0.1 nM), epidermal growth factor (10 ng/mL). The medium was exchanged every 2 days. Keratinocytes were used at low passage (P2) and subcultured at confluency between 70 and 80%.

### 2.4.3. 3D RECONSTRUCTED HUMAN SKIN EQUIVALENT

The 3D fully-human skin equivalent was generated by successively fabricating a dermal compartment consisting of fibroblasts and a multi-layered, well differentiated epidermal compartment on top of the dermis as summarized in Figure 1. Polystyrene scaffolds (12-well Alvetex® scaffold inserts, REPROCELL Europe Ltd, Glasgow, UK) were used for the development of 3D skin equivalent, following the protocol described by Zoio (Zoio 2022). In the 12-well insert format, the scaffold has a diameter of 15 mm and an effective area of 1.12 $cm^2$. The thickness of the 3D skin equivalent was 200 µm.

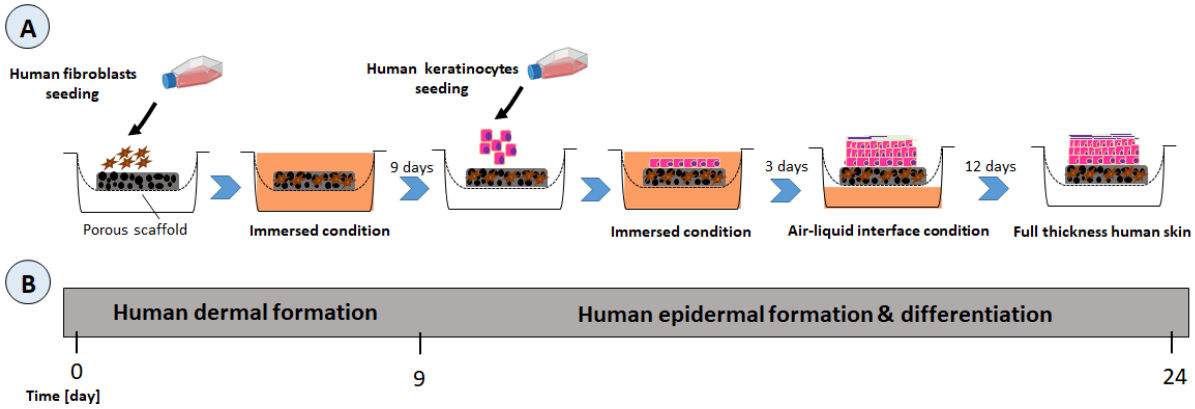



Figure 1 : (A) Schematic representation of the methodology for the development of 3D fully human skin equivalent (HSE). It is generated using a porous polystyrene scaffold seeded with fibroblasts to recreate the dermal layer. Then keratinocytes are seeded on top of the dermal layer and the culture is raised to air liquid interface culture conditions to allow the keratinocytes to differentiate and form epidermal layers. (B) : Timeline for the development of HSE.

## 2.5. PORCINE EAR SKIN PREPARATION

Porcine skin was used as a skin model in the penetration test due to its similarity in terms of morphology and permeability to human skin (Schmook, Meingassner, et Billich 2001); (Barbero et Frasch 2009); (Wester et al. 1998); (Simon et Maibach 2000). Piglet ears were collected immediately after the suppression of the animal and stored at –25°C on aluminum foil for a period of up to 4 months. On the day of the experiment, the piglet ears were thawed in a physiological solution at room temperature and the skin samples were cut into 4 $cm^2$ square pieces. The thickness of the skin samples used was measured with a micrometric caliper (Mitutoyo, Roissy en France, France), obtaining an average value of 0.97 ± 0.03 mm. To evaluate skin integrity, Trans Epidermal Water Loss (TEWL) was measured on each skin piece after one hour of equilibration using a Vapometer (Delfin Vapometer, Delfin Technologies, Sweden) already used in our previous work (Magnano, Marussi, et al. 2022): the average TEWL values of skin samples was found to be below 10 $g \cdot m^{-2} \cdot h^{-1}$ (Guth et al. 2015).

## 2.6. *IN -VITRO* ABSORPTION STUDIES

### 2.6.1. PERMEATION ASSAY OF SILDENAFIL CITRATE THROUGH 3D FULL SKIN EQUIVALENT

The permeation test for sildenafil citrate from three topical formulations (formulation A, formulation B and formulation C) was investigate and compared with the aqueous suspension of the drug. 3D skin equivalents (200 µm) were transferred into a new six-well plate, where skin penetration study was

conducted. The receptor (basolateral)/surrounding compartment was filled with 4.5 mL of physiological solution, touching the tissue from below. The effective skin area for diffusion was 1.12 cm². At time 0 (beginning of the experiment), 0.5 mL of each formulation (The experimental amount of the active in 0.5 mL of each formulation is reported in section 2.2) was carefully applied on the surface of the skin equivalent. This resulted in a theoretical applied dose of sildenafil citrate $Q_0$ = 34.5 mg/cm². The plate was subsequently covered, horizontally shaken and maintained at 32°C, 5% $CO_2$, throughout the experiment (4 h). At pre-specified time intervals (0, 20, 40, 60, 120, 180, and 240 min) 1.0 mL of receptor solution was withdrawn and immediately replaced with an equal volume of fresh buffer. Samples were analyzed by high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC). Experiments were conducted in three replicates.

### 2.6.2. PERMEATION AND RETENTION STUDY OF SILDENAFIL CITRATE THROUGH PORCINE SKIN

Skin absorption studies were performed in static diffusion cells according to the OECD guidelines (OECD 2004). The skin pieces were mounted between the donor and receptor chamber of Franz-type static diffusion cells with the *stratum corneum* facing the donor chamber. The effective skin area for diffusion was 0.95 cm². The receptor fluid (RF) was composed of a physiological solution that was continuously stirred using a Teflon coated magnetic stirrer. The concentration of the salt in the receptor fluid is approximately the same as that found in the blood. The receptor compartment had a mean volume of 4.5 mL filled with RF. Mounted Franz cells were maintained at 32 ± 1°C by means of circulation of thermostated water in the jacket surrounding the cell. At time 0, 0.5 mL of formulation A (corresponding to 38.6 mg of sildenafil citrate) were accurately deposited in direct contact with the porcine skin surface in the Franz cell. This resulted in a theoretical applied dose of sildenafil citrate $Q_0$ = 40.6 mg/cm². To assess the absorption experiments, formulation A was selected and was compared with that from drug aqueous suspension. The permeation study lasted 4 hours, in order to determine the permeation profile of sildenafil citrate remaining and permeating through the skin. At selected time points (0, 20, 40, 60, 120, 180, and 240 min) 1.0 mL of each receptor sample was collected and analyzed. An equal volume of fresh receptor fluid was immediately replaced in each sample in order to maintain sink conditions.

All the experiments were conducted on 3 independent biological replicates. The amounts of sildenafil citrate in RF as well as in each skin layer after 4 hours were quantified by HPLC (see later section 2.7)

### 2.6.3. COLLECTION AND TREATMENT OF SAMPLES

Ear skin piece was washed three times with 1.0 mL of MilliQ. For each biological sample the *stratum corneum* (SC) was isolated from viable layers by tape stripping (4 strips) using D-Squame tape (Monaderm, Monaco) and placed in vials each containing 4.0 mL of MilliQ and stirred for 4 hours. Subsequently, the explant epidermis and dermis (E+D) were cut into small pieces with a scalpel, then immersed in 4.0 mL of MilliQ, stirred for 4 hours and diluted 1:10 in MilliQ before HPLC analysis. Sildenafil citrate was extracted from each fraction (*stratum corneum*, epidermis + dermis) at room temperature for 4 hours. After each extraction, aliquots of 1.0 mL were filtered through a 0.45 µm polypropylene filter (polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) membrane filter, Whatman® Maidstone, United Kingdom) before analysis by UV-HPLC. Three replicates were performed for each experiment.

## 2.7. ANALYSIS OF SILDENAFIL CITRATE BY HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY (HPLC)

For each test, the concentration of sildenafil citrate was obtained using an Agilent 1260 chromatograph (Santa Clara, CA, USA) equipped with a diode array (DAD). Agilent InfinityLab Poroshell 120 C18 (3.0 × 100 mm, 4.0 µm) was used as stationary phase, with temperature set to 23°C. The mobile phase was composed of acetonitrile (A) and 0.1% formic acid water (B), in gradient elution mode, at a flow rate of 0.4 mL/min, in isocratic phase: 30% A, 70% B. The injection volume was 10 µL, and the detection wavelength was 254 nm. The retention time of sildenafil citrate was at 4.8 ± 0.02 min and the total run time was 8 min. Limit of quantification (LOQ) and limit of detection (LOD) were 0.12 µg/mL and 0.04 µg/mL respectively.

## 2.8. PERMEABILITY CALCULATIONS AND DATA ANALYSIS

The cumulative amount of permeated drug (dQ, expressed in µg) was plotted as a function of time (dt expressed in s). The linear portion of the slope, corresponding to the steady-state (Hopf et al. 2020) was utilized to calculate the flux according to Eq. 1.

$$J = \frac{\mathrm{dQ}}{\mathrm{A}*\mathrm{dt}} \quad (1)$$

Where A represents the surface area of the barrier (expressed in $cm^2$). The calculated flux was used to calculate the apparent permeability coefficient ($P_{app}$) as Eq. (2):

$$\mathrm{P}_{app} = \frac{J}{C_d} \quad (2)$$

where $P_{app}$ (cm/s) is the apparent permeability coefficient, J (μg/$cm^2$ per s) is the flux at the steady state and $C_d$ is the drug donor concentration (μg/$cm^3$). The lag time ($t_{lag}$) that is the delay time of the first contact of the drug with the skin's surface until a steady state flux is established was calculated as the intercept of the plots. In the simplest case of Fickian diffusion through a homogeneous membrane of thickness (h) $t_{lag}$ is given by Eq. (3) (Hopf et al. 2020)

$$\mathrm{t}_{lag} = \frac{h^2}{6\mathrm{D}} \quad (3)$$

Furthermore, the diffusion coefficient (D, units of $cm^2$/s) was calculated utilizing Eq. 4 (Hopf et al. 2020)

$$D = \frac{h^2}{\mathrm{t}_{lag}*6} \quad (4)$$

## 2.9. HISTOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

The reconstructed tissues were fixed with formalin for 2 hours at room temperature, dehydrated, and embedded in paraffin wax to allow for transverse sectioning. Sections were thinly sliced (4 μm thick) using a microtome and these were stained using a hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) stain kit (Vector Laboratories Inc., Burlingame, CA, USA). Staining times were 5 min for hematoxylin and 1 min for eosin. The H&E stained slides were examined with a D-Sight slide scanner (Menarini Diagnostics, Bagno a Ripoli, Firenze, Italy). The thickness of the 3D skin equivalent was measured using ImageJ software (National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, USA) in 6 microscope fields.

## 2.10. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

The results are expressed as the quantity permeated per skin surface unit (µg/cm$^2$). Data from skin absorption experiments were expressed as mean ± standard deviation (SD). Statistical analysis of differences between two groups were analyzed by Student t-test and those between multiple groups were performed using the analysis of variance (ANOVA, one-way) The significance level was set at $p < 0.05$.

# 3. RESULTS

## 3.1. CHARACTERIZATION OF THE CREAMS: RHEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

The rheological properties of the three topical bases in which sildenafil citrate was dispersed are reported in Figure 2. The flow curve and temperature sweep of all the samples present a classical shear thinning behavior with viscosity dropping down by increasing the shear rate. The loading process and the presence of the drug in the formulation did not alter the rheological properties of the bases. However, formulation B presented higher viscosity compared to A and C, possibly due to structural differences between the tested products.

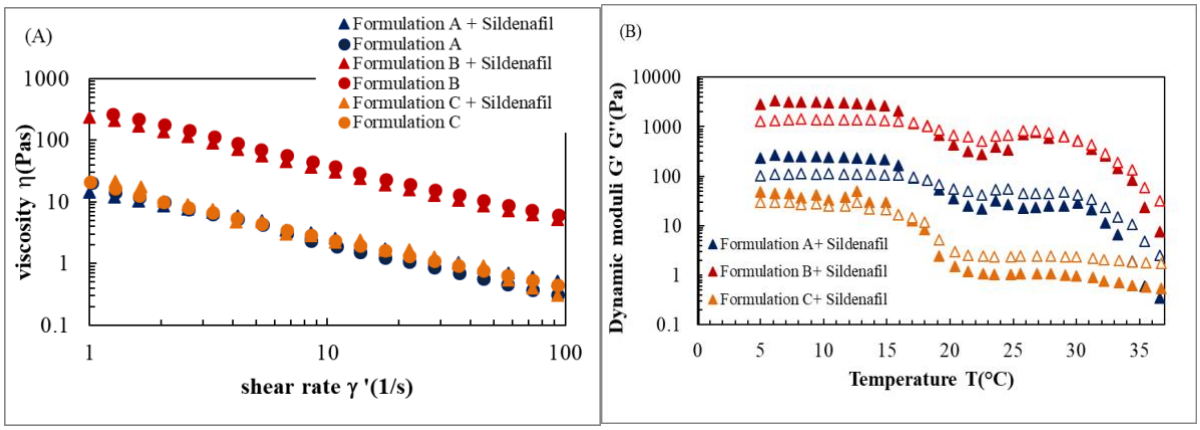



Figure 2 : (A) Flow curve of formulations A(blu), B(red) and C(orange) with and without Sildenafil (triangle and circles respectively) ; (B) temperature sweep of formulations A(blu), B(red) and C(orange) with drugs, G' was reported with close symbols, G'' with open symbols.

The temperature sweep plot in Figure 2B showed the formulation dependence on heating. Also in this case, all formulations showed similar behaviour although each formulation presented different values of dynamic moduli. Going into more details, at 5°C elastic moduli G' were slightly higher than the viscous ones G'', indicating a transition state between solid (G'>>G'') and liquid (G'<<G'') behaviour. The real transition where G'' clearly overcame G' occurred at around 18°C and systems remained in the

sol phase at higher temperatures. The results reported in Figure 2 are in agreement with data reported in the literature (Pharmaceutics 2020, 12, 105). Finally, similar to the viscosity results reported in Figure 2A, formulation B showed higher G values compare to the other two formulations.

### 3.2. PERMEATION PROFILES OF SILDENAFIL CITRATE FROM NEW TOPICAL FORMULATIONS THROUGH 3D SKIN EQUIVALENTS

The concentrations of sildenafil citrate loaded into three basic topical formulations and the aqueous suspension in the 3D skin equivalents are reported in Figure 3. It can be observed that the amount of drug in the basolateral medium increase over time among all the formulations at the end of the contact time (4 hours). Notably, the sildenafil citrate from the aqueous suspension showed the highest permeation profile reaching a concentration of 426 ± 12.3 $\mu g/cm^2$ after 4 hours suggesting that the molecule can easily cross the 3D full thickness skin when available in solution. This is an important result confirming that the strategy of the local administration of this molecule is possible. Certainly, a simple aqueous suspension of the sildenafil citrate cannot be suitable for local application, but rather it must be incorporated in appropriate formulations with optimal rheological properties that can release the active with a desired profile. A topical product requires optimization also in terms of texture and affinity. In this context, among the three topical formulations, the amount of sildenafil citrate was particularly high in formulation A and formulation C after 4 h of contact through 3D full-thickness skin samples (217 ± 17.8 $\mu g/cm^2$ and 165 ± 13.3 $\mu g/cm^2$, respectively), while the maximum concentration of the drug reached in the formulation B was 53.9 ± 28.3 $\mu g/cm^2$. A statistically significant difference between drug aqueous suspension and the three topical formulations was found. Importantly, the different RF data of sildenafil citrate at 4 h, obtained by formulation B and the other two creams are also statistically different.However, steady state transdermal flux of sildenafil citrate was found to be close and in the same order of magnitude only for formulation C and formulation A through 3D skin models, ranging from $1.96 \times 10^{-4} \pm 0.76 \times 10^{-4}$ $\mu g/cm^2$*s to $2.05 \times 10^{-4} \pm 0.12 \times 10^{-4}$ $\mu g/cm^2$*s, and 1 to 2 times higher than those obtained for formulation B ($0.69 \times 10^{-4} \pm 0.38 \times 10^{-4}$ $\mu g/cm^2$*s $p < 0.05$, Table 2). The $P_{app}$ (cm/s) of sildenafil citrate from each formulation through 3D skin model was determined dividing the flux at the steady state by the concentration of sildenafil citrate in the donor solution ($C_d$)

(see experimental section 2.8). The drug suspension exhibited the highest value of $P_{app}$ ranging around $9.05 \times 10^{-9} \pm 0.89 \times 10^{-9}$ cm/s, while formulation A and formulation C showed similar values of $P_{app}$ ($5.30 \times 10^{-9} \pm 0.30 \times 10^{-9}$ cm/sec and $5.08 \times 10^{-9} \pm 2.56 \times 10^{-9}$ cm/s, respectively). On the other hand the lowest value of $P_{app}$ was registered for formulation B ( $1.79 \times 10^{-9} \pm 0.99 \times 10^{-9}$ cm/s) (Table 2).

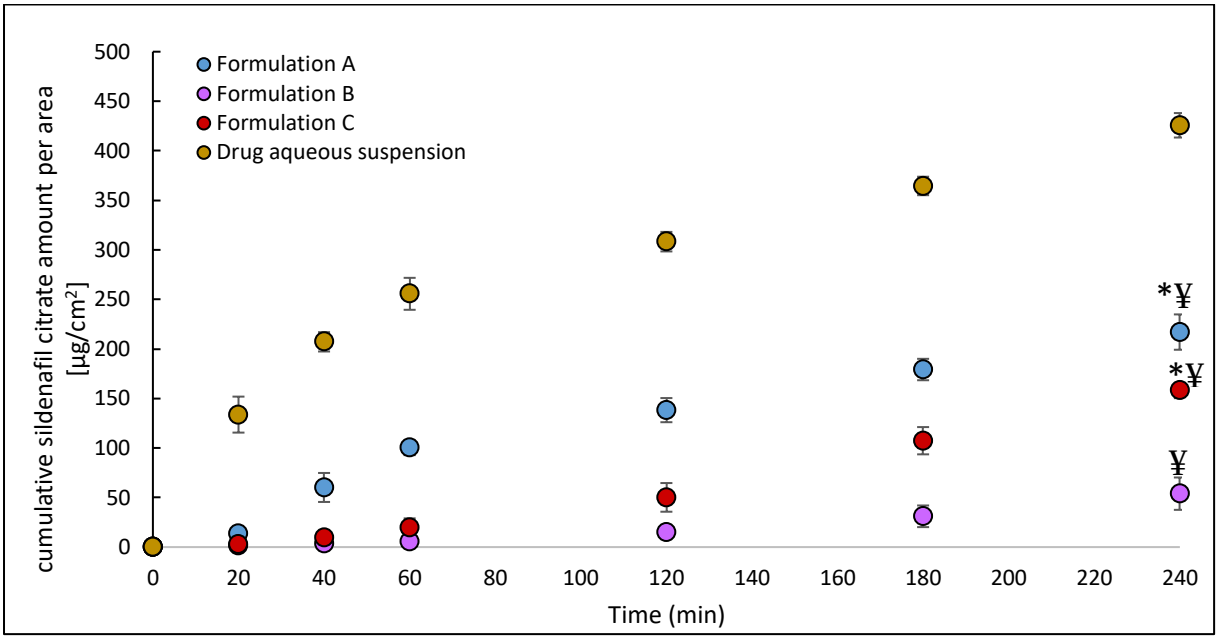



Figure 3 : Sildenafil citrate amount (µg/cm²) from topical formulations and from aqueous suspension that permeated in the receptor fluid at specific extraction times through 3D full thickness skin. Values are expressed as mean ± standard error of the mean (SEM) (n=3). (¥) show the statistically significant differences obtained between aqueous suspension and topical formulations $p< 0.05$. Asterisk (*) indicates statistically significant differences between formulation B and the other two tested formulations (formulation A and formulation C; $p< 0.05$).

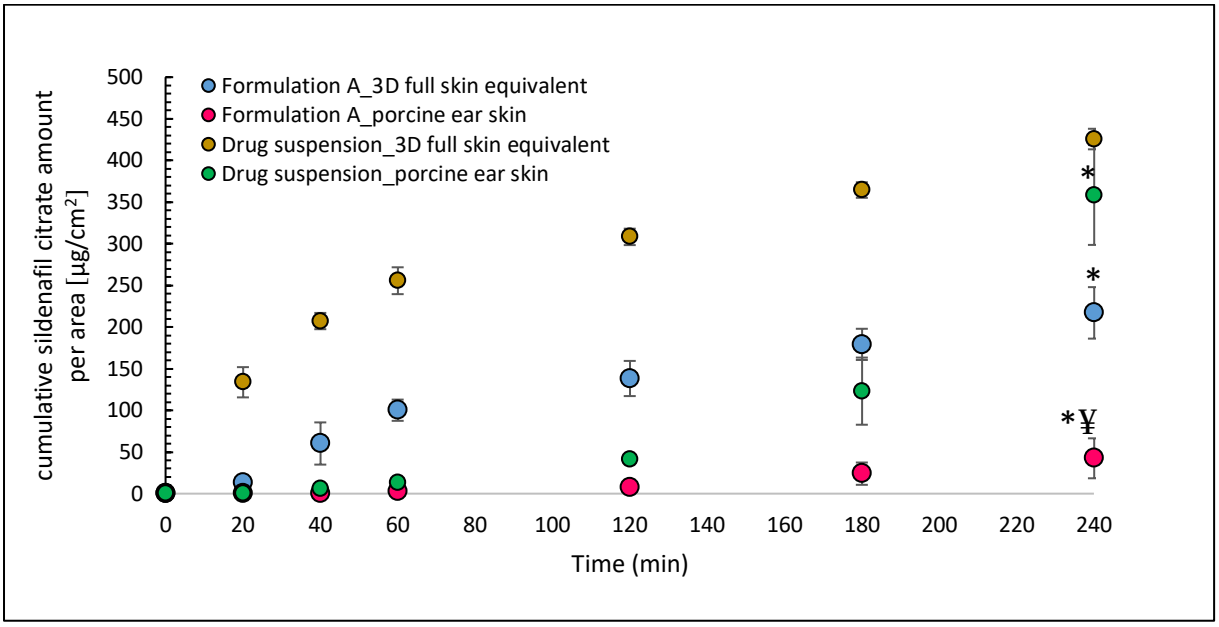
Table 2: Flux (J), apparent permeability coefficients ($P_{app}$) and sildenafil citrate concentration loaded into three basic topical formulations and from the aqueous suspension measured for 3D full thickness skin. Values are expressed as mean ± SD (n=3). (¥) show the statistically significant differences obtained between aqueous suspension and topical formulations $p< 0.05$. Asterisk (*) indicates statistically significant between formulation B and the other two tested formulations (formulation A and formulation C; $p< 0.05$).

| **Formulation** | **J (µg/cm²*s)** | **$P_{app}$ (cm/s)** | **Sildenafil citrate concentration in RF at 4 h (µg/cm²)** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Drug aqueous suspension | $2.87 \times 10^{-4} \pm 0.28 \times 10^{-4}$ | $9.05 \times 10^{-9} \pm 0.89 \times 10^{-9}$ | 426 ± 12.3 |
| Formulation A | $2.05 \times 10^{-4} \pm 0.12 \times 10^{-4}$*¥ | $5.30 \times 10^{-9} \pm 0.30 \times 10^{-9}$*¥ | 217 ± 30.9*¥ |
| Formulation B | $0.69 \times 10^{-4} \pm 0.38 \times 10^{-4}$¥ | $1.79 \times 10^{-9} \pm 0.99 \times 10^{-9}$¥ | 53.9 ± 28.3 ¥ |
| Formulation C | $1.96 \times 10^{-4} \pm 0.76 \times 10^{-4}$*¥ | $5.08 \times 10^{-9} \pm 2.56 \times 10^{-9}$*¥ | 165 ± 13.3*¥ |

### 3.3. PERMEATION OF SILDENAFL CITRATE THROUGH PORCINE EAR SKIN MODEL

To examine the 3D full skin equivalent as a new skin model for skin penetration of molecules, permeation experiments were assessed using porcine ear skin through Franz cell method. Among the three topical creams, formulation A was selected due to its suitable rheological behavior leading to a better release profile of the active thus a higher permeability, observed through 3D skin model. Diffusion experiments of a sildenafil citrate suspension (standard aqueous sample) was also performed. The concentrations of sildenafil citrate from formulation A and from drug water suspension that passed into the receptor per unit area of skin are reported in Figure 4. Sildenafil citrate permeated through the two skin models, showing the following trend: 3D full skin equivalent drug suspension > 3D full skin equivalent formulation A > porcine ear skin drug suspension > porcine ear skin formulation A (Figure 4). Specifically, the mean amount of sildenafil citrate from formulation A observed in RF at the end of the contact time (4 hours) were 217 ± 30.9 $\mu g/cm^2$ for the 3D full skin equivalent samples and 42.4 ± 24 $\mu g/cm^2$ when porcine ear skin was used. Similarly, the content of sildenafil citrate from aqueous suspension through 3D full skin equivalent samples was higher than those obtained for porcine ear skin (426 ± 12.3 $\mu g/cm^2$ and 358 ± 189 $\mu g/cm^2$, respectively). As it can be seen the different RF data of sildenafil citrate at 4h, obtained by 3D skin equivalent and the other biological membrane are statistically different. Steady state transdermal fluxes of sildenafil citrate from formulation A and from aqueous suspension through 3D equivalent skin models, however, were found to be 2 times higher than those obtained for porcine ear skin (formulation A : 2.05 x $10^{-4}$ ± 0.12 x $10^{-4}$ $\mu g/cm^2$*s *vs* 0.57 x $10^{-4}$ ± 0.33 x $10^{-4}$ $\mu g/cm^2$*s $p < 0.05$; drug suspension 2.87 x $10^{-4}$ ± 0.28 x $10^{-4}$ $\mu g/cm^2$*s *vs* 0.99 x $10^{-4}$ ± 0.89 x $10^{-4}$ $\mu g/cm^2$*s $p < 0.05$ Table 3). The $P_{app}$ (cm/s) of sildenafil citrate through each skin model was determined dividing the flux by the concentration of sildenafil citrate in the donor solution ($C_d$) (see experimental section 2.8). 3D full skin equivalent produced the highest values of $P_{app}$ ranging around 5.30 x $10^{-9}$ ± 0.30 x $10^{-9}$ cm/s for formulation A and 9.05 x $10^{-9}$ ± 0.89 x $10^{-9}$ cm/s for drug suspension compared to those measured through porcine ear skin (1.48 x $10^{-9}$ ± 0.86 x $10^{-9}$ cm/s and 3.16 x $10^{-9}$ ± 3.09 x $10^{-9}$ cm/s, respectively) (Table 3). Importantly, the different diffusion coefficients of the aqueous suspensions of sildenafil citrate obtained by 3D skin equivalent and the porcine skin are 1.17 x $10^{-10}$ ±

360 0.92 x $10^{-10}$ cm/s and 3.5 x $10^{2}$ ± 3.3 x $10^{2}$ cm/s, respectively (p=0.105). The differences between the
361 two models remain statistically not significant, showing that the two tested models are comparable. On
362 the other hand, the D coefficient of formulation A calculated for porcine ear skin was 5.3 x $10^{2}$ ± 0.29 x
363 $10^{2}$ cm/s, while 1.06 x $10^{-10}$ ± 0.06 x $10^{-10}$ cm/s was obtained for 3D skin equivalent (p=0.005) (Table 3).
364 It is important to underline that a statistically significant difference between the porcine skin and the 3D
365 skin equivalent was found, demonstrating that the two models are not comparable when semisolid
366 products are applied as the case of formulation A.



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368 Figure 4 : Sildenafil citrate amount from formulation A and from drug aqueous suspension (µg/cm²) that permeated in the receptor fluid at
369 specific extraction times through porcine ear skin and 3D full thickness skin. Values are expressed as mean ± SD (n=3). (¥) show the statistically
370 significant differences obtained between formulation A through 3D skin equivalent and porcine skin p< 0.05. Asterisk (*) indicates statistically
371 significant differences between drug suspension through 3D full thickness skin and the other samples (p< 0.05).

372 Table 3: Flux (J), apparent permeability coefficients ($P_{app}$), diffusion coefficients (D) and sildenafil citrate concentration loaded in vehicle A
373 and from aqueous suspension measured for each skin model. Values are expressed as mean ± SD (n=3). (¥) show the statistically significant
374 differences obtained between formulation A through 3D skin equivalent and porcine skin p< 0.05. Asterisk (*) indicates statistically
375 significant between drug suspension through 3D skin equivalent and the other samples (p< 0.05).

| Model | J (µg/cm²*s) | $P_{app}$ (cm/s) | D (cm²/s) | Sildenafil citrate concentration in RF at 4 h (µg/cm²) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3D full skin equivalent formulation A | 2.05 x $10^{-4}$ ± 0.12 x $10^{-4}$ * | 5.30 x $10^{-9}$ ± 0.30 x $10^{-9}$* | 1.06 x $10^{-10}$ ± 0.06 x $10^{-10}$* | 217 ± 30.9* |
| 3D full skin equivalent drug suspension | 2.87 x $10^{-4}$ ± 0.28 x $10^{-4}$ | 9.05 x $10^{-9}$ ± 0.89 x $10^{-9}$ | 1.17 x $10^{-10}$ ± 0.92 x $10^{-10}$ | 426 ± 12.3 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Porcine ear skin formulation A | 0.57 x $10^{-4}$ ± 0.33 x $10^{-4}$*¥ | 1.48 x $10^{-9}$ ± 0.86 x $10^{-9}$*¥ | 5.3 x $10^{2}$ ± 0.29 x $10^{2}$ | 42.4 ± 24*¥ |
| Porcine ear skin drug suspension | 0.99 x $10^{-4}$ ± 0.89 x $10^{-4}$* | 3.16. x $10^{-9}$ ± 3.09 x $10^{-9}$* | 3.5 x $10^{2}$ ± 3.3 x $10^{2}$ | 358 ± 189* |

## 3.4. MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF 3D SKIN EQUIVALENT

The morphology of the developed skin equivalent was analyzed by conducting H&E staining on transverse sections. Figure 5 shows that the 3D model formed a skin complex architecture with a complete epidermis, mimicking the normal process of epidermal stratification and resembling what has been previously described by Zoio (Zoio 2022). Moreover, the expression of involucrin, critically involved in the formation of the cornified cell envelope, was evaluated to analyze the epidermal barrier formation in the skin equivalent. The results reveal the presence of such typical epidermal tissue protein in the skin equivalent, confirming the epidermal differentiation (Figure 5).

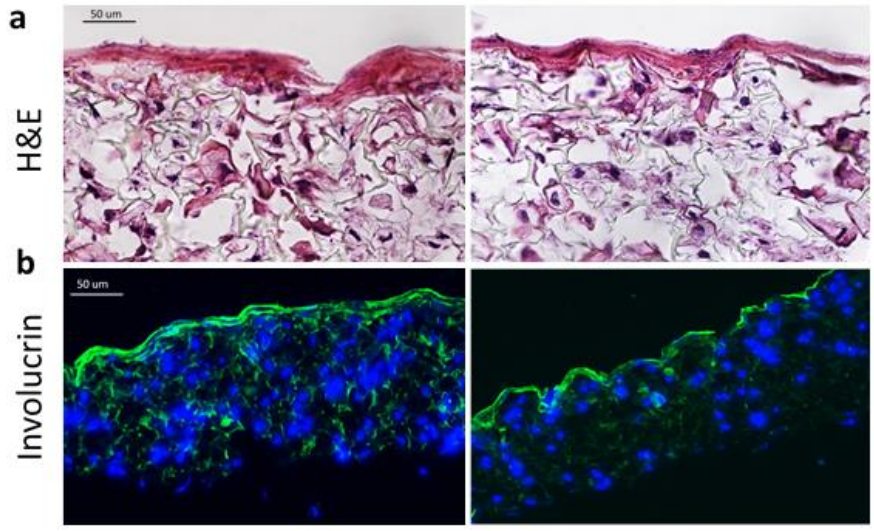


Figure 5 : Hematoxilin and Eosin staining of the 3D full thickness skin equivalent. (a): The morphology of the developed skin equivalent. (b): Expression of involucrin. The corresponding bright field image. Scale bar: 50 µm

## 4. DISCUSSION

Pure sildenafil possesses limited water solubility due to its hydrophobic nature and it is classified as Biopharmaceutics Classification System (BCS) class II drug (Kim et al. 2019). As a consequence, the citrate salt form is often preferred in commercial formulation for its superior water solubility (Sawatdee et al. 2019); (Doghri et al. 2019); (Renshall et al. 2020). Moreover, the salt form is able to guarantee transdermal absorption when administered cutaneously. Indeed, our data demonstrated that the highest

amount of sildenafil citrate permeated through 3D skin equivalent was registered for the aqueous drug suspension (Figure 3 and Table 2). This might be justified by the fact that drug suspension on the skin surface would provide a layer of more concentrated solution in skin pores resulting in higher concentration gradient and increased permeation with time. These results support the choice of the salt form for topical applications and transdermal absorption of sildenafil. The results reported in Figure 3 and Table 2 showed also the importance of formulation compositions on skin absorption. Among the three topical vehicles, formulation A presented the highest skin permeation of sildenafil citrate. Such observation can be related to the liposomal structure of such formulation that has been already demonstrated to improve transdermal absorption of drugs (Egbaria et Weiner 1990); (Shigeta et al. 2004); (Rahimpour et Hamishehkar 2012). A similar permeation rate was observed when sildenafil citrate was dissolved in the oil-in-water (o/w) emulsion formulation C, which is also an appropriate system for topical application (Otto, du Plessis, et Wiechers 2009), allowing the penetration of hydrophilic substances through the *stratum corneum* of the skin (Hoppel et al. 2015). Moreover, it is generally presumed that the penetration of ingredients in an o/w emulsion is higher when they are dissolved in the continuous phase of the emulsion (Wiechers 2005). Since in a typical o/w emulsion the ingredients are mainly distributed into the water continuous phase (Otto, du Plessis, et Wiechers 2009) it may be hypothesized that the affinity of sildenafil citrate for some ingredients of formulation C in the continuous phase of the emulsion can apparently facilitate the dermal uptake. An additional reason for the enhanced skin penetration of sildenafil citrate from formulation C can be related to the increase in the hydration level of the *stratum corneum*, caused by exposure to the external aqueous phase of such water-rich emulsion (Otto, du Plessis, et Wiechers 2009). Moreover, the positive effect of formulation C may be due to the presence of the olive oil, which act as transdermal enhancer affecting the permeation pathway of the drug (Čižinauskas et al. 2017); (Alhasso, Ghori, et Conway 2022). Conversely, the skin permeation of sildenafil citrate from formulation B was much lower compared to the other two tested creams (Figure 3 and Table 2). This may be attributed to the fact that formulation B is a liposomial organogel (lipophilic gel) representing a difficult vehicle for sildenafil citrate to diffuse and eventually cross the skin. Indeed, such formulation presented higher viscosity compare to the other products (Figure 2). Generally, a highly viscous cream shows low spreadability on the skin, while low viscosity eases the

application; in fact, it was reported in the literature a correlation between low viscosity of a vehicle and faster skin penetration of the incorporated drug (Kogan et Garti 2006). In this work, we explored the potential application of an *in vitro* 3D-human skin equivalent (3D-HSE) as an alternative method to animal and human testing for assessment of dermal uptake of sildenafil citrate. 3D-HSE was generated by fabricating the dermal and epidermal compartments (Figure 1) using primary human cells (keratinocytes and fibroblasts) obtained from healthy donors. Cells growing in 3D tissue cultures have different cell surface receptor expression, proliferative capacity, extracellular matrix synthesis, cell density, and metabolic functions that mimic closely the original human tissue (Brohem et al. 2011). Therefore, skin equivalents should recreate the layers characteristic of the native epidermis: stratum corneum (SC), stratum granulosum (SG), stratum spinosum (SS), and stratum basale (SB) on top of the mature dermis, mimicking the structural and functional properties of native skin as closely as possible (Schäfer-Korting et al. 2008). The *stratum corneum*, is considered as the rate-limiting step for passive drug diffusion across the skin (Scheuplein 1965). Such 3D skin models are preferred in preliminary pharmaceutical studies due to their relative reproducibility, as well as controllable passive transport characteristics (Guenou et al. 2009); (Suhail et al. 2019); however, they can also show some limitations including complexity, high cost and the inability to sustain long-term cell culture (Suhail et al. 2019). To compare preliminary permeation assays through this proposed 3D fully-human skin model, the formulation A of sildenafil citrate prepared and the drug suspension were used for assessing the permeation assays through this 3D skin model in comparison to porcine skin in order to examine 3D full-thickness skin equivalent as useful membrane for transdermal studies. The flux values of sildenafil citrate loaded in vehicle A obtained for 3D full thickness skin equivalent was found to be significantly higher compared to those measured for porcine ear skin (Figure 4 and Table 3). Moreover, the lag time ($t_{lag}$), the time necessary to establish a linear concentration profile across the barrier was also calculated. Formulation A through porcine ear skin showed a $t_{lag}$ of 93.3 ± 5.1 min, while for 3D skin equivalent the permeation was too rapid and it was not possible to determine $t_{lag}$. To further support the good comparability between 3D full-thickness skin equivalent and porcine skin we also perform the diffusion experiments of a sildenafil citrate solution (standard aqueous sample). Our results demonstrated higher permeation of drug aqueous suspension through the 3D skin model compared to porcine skin (Figure 4,

Table 3). Similarly, the $t_{lag}$ of drug suspension through the 3D skin equivalent was not possible to determine due to the too fast permeation, while the $t_{lag}$ through porcine ear skin was 62.3 ± 59.3 min. However, the diffusion coefficients of drug suspension measured with the 3D full thickness skin equivalent and the porcine ear skin are not statistically different, showing that the two tested models are comparable (Table 3). On the other hand, when a more complex system is applied such as formulation A, the D values calculated for 3D skin model and porcine skin are statistically different and in such case these two models don't show a positive correlation. The diffusion coefficient (also known as diffusivity) is an essential parameter to understand the passive diffusion through biological barriers and, as a consequence, bioavailability and biodistribution of an active pharmaceutical ingredient (API) (di Cagno et al. 2018). Furthermore, to develop a suitable skin equivalent as valid substitution for drug permeation, the skin barrier function of this model should be similar to *in vivo* healthy human skin. Epidermis barrier formation is associated with involucrin, a cell envelope protein, expressed at an early stage of keratinocyte differentiation (Steven et Steinert 1994). (Candi, Schmidt, et Melino 2005). This epidermal tissue protein is normally seen only in the upper spinous and granular layers and it promotes envelope formation and cellular cohesion (Candi, Schmidt, et Melino 2005); (Steinert et Marekov 1997). For such reason, the expression of involucrin at its correct anatomical position was verified in order to demonstrate the terminal differentiation of epidermis. The histological evaluation confirms the presence of such typical epidermal tissue protein in our skin model, suggesting the formation of the skin barrier function (Figure 5). Thus, this good correlation should be attributed to the anatomical characteristics of this 3D skin model generated from foreskins. So based on the evidence, we can conclude that when a simple water drug suspension is applied, such skin models are similar. Finally, it is important to point out that further investigations need to be performed, including an increase of the batches cells and a wider range of test molecules such as lipophilic compounds as well as other substances with varying physicochemical properties.

## 5. CONCLUSION

Our findings demonstrated that the 3D skin equivalent has a positive correlation with ear porcine skin when simple drug suspensions are applied. On the other hand, for more complex and viscous systems

such as formulation A, the two tested skin model cannot be considered comparable. Furthermore it is important to point out the similar anatomical structure of the 3D skin equivalent generated from foreskins with the histological and physiological properties of ear skin barrier. Additionally, the results reported in this study confirmed the importance of the formulation on the dermal permeation of the sildenafil citrate. Although further studies need to be performed, including an expanded panel of substances and pharmaceutical dosage forms, the 3D skin equivalent adopted in this work is able to provide a rapid initial estimation of the amount of sildenafil citrate permeated through the skin, with the potential of being a valid alternative to *ex-vivo* animal skin for skin penetration measurements of new dermal formulations of such important drug.

## CONFLICT OF INTEREST STATEMENT

The authors have no conflict of interest to disclose.

## AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

**Greta Camilla Magnano**: Conceptualization, Data Curation, Investigation, Writing - original draft. **Marika Quadri**: Data Curation, Investigation, Writing - review & editing. **Elisabetta Palazzo**: Investigation, Resources, Writing - review & editing. **Roberta Lotti**: Investigation., Writing - review & editing. **Francesca Loschi**: Investigation. **Stefano Dall'Acqua**: Investigation. **Michela Abrami**: Investigation. **Francesca Larese Filon**: Funding acquisition, Resources. **Alessandra Marconi**: Supervision, Resources, Writing - review & editing. **Dritan Hasa**: Conceptualization, Supervision, Writing - review & editing.

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