



HAL
open science

Cyclodextrins as building blocks for new materials

Miriana Kfoury, Sophie Fourmentin

► **To cite this version:**

Miriana Kfoury, Sophie Fourmentin. Cyclodextrins as building blocks for new materials. Beilstein Journal of Organic Chemistry, 2023, 19, pp.889-891. 10.3762/bjoc.19.66 . hal-04142953

HAL Id: hal-04142953

<https://hal.science/hal-04142953>

Submitted on 27 Jun 2023

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



Cyclodextrins as building blocks for new materials

Miriana Kfoury and Sophie Fourmentin*

Editorial

Open Access

Address:

Université du Littoral Côte d'Opale, Unité de Chimie
Environnementale et Interactions sur le Vivant (UCEIV, UR 4492),
59140 Dunkerque, France

Email:

Sophie Fourmentin* - lamotte@univ-littoral.fr

* Corresponding author

Keywords:

building blocks; cyclodextrins; new materials

Beilstein J. Org. Chem. **2023**, *19*, 889–891.

<https://doi.org/10.3762/bjoc.19.66>

Received: 01 June 2023

Accepted: 12 June 2023

Published: 19 June 2023

This article is part of the thematic issue "Cyclodextrins as building blocks for new materials".

Guest Editor: S. Fourmentin



© 2023 Kfoury and Fourmentin; licensee
Beilstein-Institut.
License and terms: see end of document.

The continuous increase in the number of publications carried out on cyclodextrins (CDs) and their market growth are clear evidence of the undying interest in these macrocycles discovered in 1891 [1]. It seems that these supramolecules still have not revealed all their secrets and are still stimulating curiosity in fundamental and applied research. CDs are the most studied supramolecular hosts. They provide the most extensive database on molecular recognition in the literature, with more than 100,000 publications [2]. CDs owe their success not only to the unique molecular structure [3], which allows them to act as host compounds, but also to their biodegradability [4], negligible toxicity, and excellent safety profile [5]. In addition, CDs offer a further step towards sustainability, making them suitable for a wide range of uses in various fields. Accordingly, the global market size of CDs is expected to grow to nearly US\$ 390 million by 2027, registering consequently a compound annual growth rate of 5.5% from 2021. The CD market was not affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and had in fact experienced a strong increase. This was due to the favorable environment for the CD market created by the increasing demand for pharmaceuticals containing CDs. Three clinical trials have demonstrated the use of CDs in the treatment of COVID-19. Two of them use the sulfobutyl ether β -CD/remdesivir inclu-

sion complex and the third applies the α -CD/sulforaphane inclusion complex called Sulforadex[®] [6]. The approved Janssen vaccine against SARS-CoV-2 infection (Ad26.COV2.S) was also a milestone for CD research and has served as a large-scale safety test for 2-(hydroxypropyl)- β -CD (HP- β -CD). CDs have also been used to functionalize face mask textiles to block and inactivate bacteria and viruses [7].

Apart from the COVID-19 pandemic, CDs are well represented in the pharmaceutical market, in at least 130 marketed products [2]. Examples of the use of CDs in medicines are β -CD in cetirizine tablets and cisapride suppositories, γ -CD in a minoxidil solution, HP- β -CD in itraconazole antifungal, in intravenous and oral solutions, sulfobutyl ether β -CD in intravenous voriconazole antimycotic, and randomly methylated β -CD in a nasal spray for hormone replacement therapy with 17 β -estradiol.

Yet, the current interest goes far beyond the simple use of CDs as a delivery system for therapeutic agents. Current research interests focus on the intrinsic activity of CDs as well as their derivatives and polymers. One of the biggest discoveries in this field is the observation that the solubilizer HP- β -CD is effec-

tive against Niemann–Pick type C disease (NPC) and is in phase 2b/3 clinical trials [8]. It has also been suggested that CDs may have beneficial effects on other neurodegenerative diseases, such as Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, and Huntington's diseases. Due to their ability to extract cholesterol, treatment with CDs could reduce atherogenesis and atherosclerotic plaque size by solubilizing cholesterol crystals [9]. In addition, CDs can sequester cholesterol and lipids from viruses and envelopes and provide virucidal and bactericidal activity against a wide range of microorganisms [10]. Altogether, these findings highlight the ability of CDs to act as potential active pharmaceutical ingredients, which may influence the current regulatory framework for the use of CDs and further stimulate their market.

The exploration of the potential of inclusion complexation is not limited to the biomedical field. CDs are renewable and biodegradable materials that enable green and environmental biotechnologies for all applications [11]. The ability of CDs to act as solubilizers, stabilizers, permeation enhancers, cryoprotectors, sequestrants of toxic compounds, taste and odor maskers, coating materials of solid surfaces, and chiral receptors has been successfully explored in food, packaging, cosmetics, textiles, separation processes, environmental remediation, extraction, and catalysis [2,5,12].

Molecular encapsulation is not the only application area for these macrocyclic components at present. CDs are versatile molecules. Their 3D structure makes them exceptional building blocks for the design of innovative supramolecular architectures due to the differential reactivity of their alcohol functions. This allows regioselective chemical modification at either the primary or secondary rim [13]. As a result, these molecular hosts can be specifically linked either covalently or noncovalently to a wide variety of ligands. CDs are a significant part of almost all areas of science that require high performance with minimal environmental impact. They are involved in the construction of interlocked molecules (rotaxanes and catenanes), supramolecular polymers, artificial enzymes, hydrogels, metal–organic frameworks, supramolecular solvents, fibers, nanotubes, nanoparticles, and so on [14–17]. In addition to bearing a rigid skeleton, CDs act as versatile multitasking agents. They add value to these composites as their cavities remain generally available to accommodate active substances, or they work as supramolecular catalysts or molecular concealers.

Due to the fact that CDs are nontoxic to humans and to the environment and used to develop greener synthetic routes and strategies, CD-based materials are considered safe and environmentally friendly [18]. This includes, among other characteristics, that they are edible, biodegradable, ecological, and biocompatible. Thus, these supra-architectures have a multi-

tude of uses in food, biomedicine, regenerative medicine, cosmetics, molecular electronics, polymer chemistry, gold recovery, gas absorption, depollution, biochemical material sciences, nanotechnology, self-healing materials, 3D printing, and so on [19–21].

We hope that you will enjoy consulting the articles in this thematic issue and that you will gain new insights to help advance CD-based materials, which are burgeoning on several fronts and are likely to continue to push the boundaries in all areas of applications and beyond. We are extremely grateful to all the researchers who contributed to this issue and thankful to the Editorial Team at the Beilstein-Institut for their kind assistance and support.

Miriana Kfoury and Sophie Fourmentin

Dunkerque, June 2023

ORCID® iDs

Miriana Kfoury - <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3436-6943>

Sophie Fourmentin - <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4334-0051>

References

- Morin-Crini, N.; Fourmentin, S.; Fenyvesi, É.; Lichtfouse, E.; Torri, G.; Fourmentin, M.; Crini, G. *Environ. Chem. Lett.* **2021**, *19*, 2581–2617. doi:10.1007/s10311-020-01156-w
- Loftsson, T.; Sigurdsson, H. H.; Jansook, P. *Materials* **2023**, *16*, 2223. doi:10.3390/ma16062223
- Crini, G. *Chem. Rev.* **2014**, *114*, 10940–10975. doi:10.1021/cr500081p
- Verstichel, S.; De Wilde, B.; Fenyvesi, E.; Szejtli, J. *J. Polym. Environ.* **2004**, *12*, 47–55. doi:10.1023/b:joee.000010050.52967.94
- Trotta, F.; Loftsson, T.; Gaud, R. S.; Trivedi, R.; Shende, P. *Carbohydr. Polym.* **2022**, *295*, 119880. doi:10.1016/j.carbpol.2022.119880
- Almeida, B.; Domingues, C.; Mascarenhas-Melo, F.; Silva, I.; Jarak, I.; Veiga, F.; Figueiras, A. *Int. J. Mol. Sci.* **2023**, *24*, 2974. doi:10.3390/ijms24032974
- Maton, M.; Gabut, S.; Neut, C.; Odou, P.; Sacareau, C.; Pinon, A.; Vialette, M.; Gerber, G.; Martel, B.; Blanchemain, N. *Biomater. Sci.* **2023**, *11*, 3502–3511. doi:10.1039/d2bm01988d
- Davidson, C. D.; Ali, N. F.; Micsenyi, M. C.; Stephney, G.; Renault, S.; Dobrenis, K.; Ory, D. S.; Vanier, M. T.; Walkley, S. U. *PLoS One* **2009**, *4*, e6951. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0006951
- Agnes, M.; Pancani, E.; Malanga, M.; Fenyvesi, E.; Manet, I. *Macromol. Biosci.* **2022**, *22*, 2200090. doi:10.1002/mabi.202200090
- Braga, S.; Barbosa, J.; Santos, N.; El-Saleh, F.; Paz, F. *Pharmaceutics* **2021**, *13*, 409. doi:10.3390/pharmaceutics13030409
- Fenyvesi, É.; Sohajda, T. *Environ. Sci. Pollut. Res.* **2022**, *29*, 20085–20097. doi:10.1007/s11356-021-18176-w
- Crini, G.; Cosentino, C.; Bradu, C.; Fourmentin, M.; Torri, G.; Ruzimuradov, O.; Alaton, I. A.; Tomei, M. C.; Derco, J.; Barhoumi, M.; Prosen, H.; Malinović, B. N.; Vrabel, M.; Huq, M. M.; Soltan, J.; Lichtfouse, E.; Morin-Crini, N. *Environ. Chem. Lett.* **2022**, *20*, 2597–2628. doi:10.1007/s10311-022-01438-5

13. Liu, J.; Wang, B.; Przybylski, C.; Bistri-Aslanoff, O.; Ménand, M.; Zhang, Y.; Sollogoub, M. *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* **2021**, *60*, 12090–12096. doi:10.1002/anie.202102182
14. Roy, I.; Stoddart, J. F. *Acc. Chem. Res.* **2021**, *54*, 1440–1453. doi:10.1021/acs.accounts.0c00695
15. Kfoury, M.; Landy, D.; Fourmentin, S. *Curr. Opin. Green Sustainable Chem.* **2022**, *36*, 100630. doi:10.1016/j.cogsc.2022.100630
16. Hashidzume, A.; Yamaguchi, H.; Harada, A. *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2019**, 3344–3357. doi:10.1002/ejoc.201900090
17. Jain, M.; Nowak, B. P.; Ravoo, B. J. *ChemNanoMat* **2022**, *8*, e202200077. doi:10.1002/cnma.202200077
18. Cecone, C.; Hoti, G.; Krabicová, I.; Appleton, S. L.; Caldera, F.; Bracco, P.; Zanetti, M.; Trotta, F. *Green Chem.* **2020**, *22*, 5806–5814. doi:10.1039/d0gc02247k
19. Ponchel, A.; Monflier, E. *Nat. Commun.* **2023**, *14*, 1283. doi:10.1038/s41467-023-36700-z
20. Velessiotis, D.; Maffeo, D.; Millios, C.; Makarona, E.; Viswanathan, C.; Yannakopoulou, K.; Mavridis, I.; Pikramenou, Z.; Glezos, N. *Phys. Status Solidi A* **2008**, *205*, 2532–2535. doi:10.1002/pssa.200780194
21. Alvarez-Lorenzo, C.; García-González, C. A.; Concheiro, A. *J. Controlled Release* **2017**, *268*, 269–281. doi:10.1016/j.jconrel.2017.10.038

License and Terms

This is an open access article licensed under the terms of the Beilstein-Institut Open Access License Agreement (<https://www.beilstein-journals.org/bjoc/terms>), which is identical to the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>). The reuse of material under this license requires that the author(s), source and license are credited. Third-party material in this article could be subject to other licenses (typically indicated in the credit line), and in this case, users are required to obtain permission from the license holder to reuse the material.

The definitive version of this article is the electronic one which can be found at:
<https://doi.org/10.3762/bjoc.19.66>