Review Article:

Advancing Precision Medicine: Nanoinformatics Applications in Drug Delivery, Disease Diagnostics, and Therapeutic Interventions

Johra Khan*

*Department of Medical Laboratory Sciences, College of Applied Medical Sciences, Majmaah University, Al Majmaah, 11952, Saudi Arabia

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Corresponding author:
Department of Medical Laboratory Sciences, College of Applied Medical Sciences, Majmaah University, Al Majmaah, 11952, Saudi Arabia
Email- j.khan@mu.edu.sa

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Abstract:
Nanoinformatics has made significant progress over the past decade, particularly in the manufacture and application of nanomaterials. This advancement has heightened concerns regarding biomedical and ecological safety, necessitating thorough safety assessments. Aim: This review aims to elucidate the applications of nanoinformatics in nanoparticle nanodelivery, as well as in the diagnosis and therapy of various diseases. A comprehensive literature search was conducted using databases such as PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, and Google Scholar, focusing on peer-reviewed articles, reviews, and book chapters published from 2015 to 2025. Keywords included "nanoinformatics," "nanomaterials safety," "in silico tools," "nanoparticle-biological interactions," "nanodelivery," and "nano-based diagnosis/therapy." Inclusion criteria of the study include computational modelling, data platforms, and risk prediction frameworks, with relevance assessed through abstract screening and published full-text reviews. Recent advancements in nanoinformatics have established robust frameworks for predicting nanomaterial risks, including detailed analyses of how nanoparticles interact with biological systems. Key developments encompass enhanced data platforms and in silico tools that support nanodelivery applications, disease diagnosis, and therapeutic strategies, while also providing a succinct overview of safety concerns and ecological impacts. Nanoinformatics represents a transformative approach to addressing safety concerns in nanomaterial applications, offering robust computational solutions for biomedical and ecological risk assessment. Future research should expand these tools for broader clinical translation, ensuring safer integration of nanotechnology in healthcare.

Keywords:
nanoparticles, nanoinformatics, drug delivery, nanotoxicology

Introduction:

Nanoinformatics is a multidisciplinary field that combines molecular biology, genetics, computer science, mathematics, and statistics. Nanoinformatics with bioinformatics is used to handle the informational challenges in biomedical research specially at cellular and molecular level specially dealing with sequencing in human genome project. According to Victor et al (2010)[1] "Nano informatics" is a general designation to prevent premature specialisation in a field that is yet to be fully defined, such as medical nanoinformatics or bionanoinformatics. In precision medicine, nanoinformatics plays an increasingly critical role, especially in cancer therapeutics. Computational methods enable researchers to design nanoparticles with enhanced biological interactions, while Artificial Intelligence (AI) driven analysis improves drug efficacy prediction and treatment personalization. By combining these capabilities, nanoinformatics advances drug delivery technologies, diagnostics, and therapeutic interventions.

Nanoinformatics is the application of informatics tools to analyse and process information on the structure, physico-chemical properties, surroundings, and applications of nanoparticles (NPs).

This review aims to elucidate the role of nanoinformatics in advancing precision medicine, with a focus on AI-driven nanoparticle design, predictive modeling of biological interactions, and applications in targeted cancer therapies, while addressing key challenges and future directions.

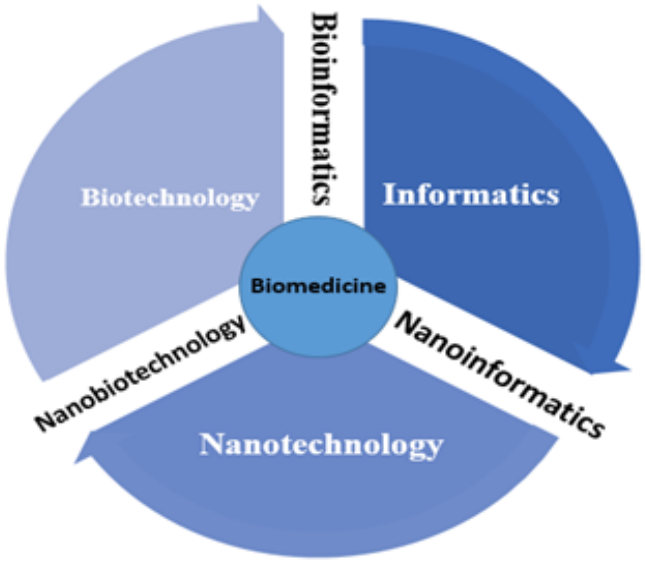


Fig.1: Nanoinformatics correlation with other discipline of science.

Biomedical informatics (BMI) has advanced as a field that includes both medical informatics and bioinformatics over the last ten years, supported by numerous research programmes. This discipline has seen significant development. There are more than 1000 public databases available that provide crucial information on genomics and diseases, which are vital for biomedical translational research[2,3]. The field of medical informatics emerged from the study and practical use of computers in the field of biomedicine in recent years. Genomic and translational medicine has experienced significant progress due to this research. Nanomedicine has been firmly established in the field of targeted drug delivery and is constantly evolving with promising therapeutic applications. A diverse array of nanocarriers is available, encompassing many design models, compositions, sizes, and shapes. Developing these nanocarriers involves employing complicated methodologies, conducting minitrials, and implementing control measures to minimise error and adhere to development standards. Nanoinformatics incorporates breakthrough techniques such as automated data analysis, machine learning, and data mining, which are applied in several study domains, including nano-drug delivery[4].

Materials and Methods:

A comprehensive literature survey was performed to compile recent developments in nanoinformatics and its applications in nanodelivery, diagnosis, and therapy. The search included peer-reviewed journals, review articles, and relevant conference proceedings from the past decade. Key electronic databases (e.g., PubMed, Web of Science, Scopus) and specialized resources in nanotechnology and bioinformatics were queried using combinations of terms such as "nanoinformatics," "nanomaterials," "nanoparticle delivery," "nanodiagnostics," "nanotherapy," "in silico modelling," "data platform," "knowledge infrastructure," "toxicology," and "nano–bio interactions." Articles were screened for relevance to informatics approaches, modelling frameworks, data integration platforms, predictive tools, and experimental–computational coupling. Priority was given to studies demonstrating translational applications, risk-prediction performance, or mechanistic insight into particle–biological interactions. Syntheses from selected high-quality sources were used to identify trends, gaps, and representative examples.

Nanoinformatics and Nanoparticles

Nanoparticles are characterised as either dispersions of particulates or solid

particles with dimensions ranging from 10 to 1000 nanometers. The medication is dissolved, trapped, encapsulated, or affixed to a nanoparticle matrix. Nanoparticles, nanospheres, or nanocapsules can be obtained depending on the technique of preparation. Nanocapsules are composed of a distinct polymer membrane that encloses a hollow, effectively confining the medicine within. On the other hand, nanospheres are matrix systems where the drug is evenly spread throughout. Recently, biodegradable polymeric nanoparticles, specifically those coated with hydrophilic polymer like poly (ethylene glycol) (PEG), have gained attention as drug delivery devices. These particles, known as long-circulating particles, can circulate in the body for an extended period and target specific organs. They can also be used as carriers of DNA in gene therapy and can deliver proteins, peptides, and genes (Table 1)[5-7]. The experimental techniques applied to develop and analyse drug formulation are both time-consuming and costly. The optimisation of the material results in a substantial expansion of the potential outcomes, and the overall number of factorial configurations becomes overwhelmingly large for experimental methods to handle within a limited timeframe.

Table 1: Types of Nanoparticles and Their Applications in Nanomedicine.

Nanoparticle Type	Size Range (nm)	Key Properties	Primary Applications	References
Liposomes	50-1000	Biocompatible, biodegradable, amphiphilic	Drug delivery, vaccine carriers	5-7
Polymeric Micelles	10-100	High drug loading, prolonged circulation	Hydrophobic drug delivery	8, 9
Quantum Dots	2-10	Fluorescent, tunable emission	Imaging, diagnostics	8
Gold (Au) Nanoparticles	1-100	Surface plasmon resonance, easy functionalization	Photothermal therapy, diagnostics	27
Silver (Ag) Nanoparticles	1-100	Antimicrobial, catalytic	Antimicrobial applications	26, 28
Polymeric Nanoparticles (PLGA)	10-1000	Biodegradable, controlled release	Sustained drug delivery	7, 55, 56
Dendrimers	1-15	Highly branched, monodisperse	Gene therapy, targeted delivery	8, 61
Carbon Nanotubes	1-100 (diameter)	High aspect ratio, electrical conductivity	Drug delivery, biosensing	32
Iron Oxide Nanoparticles	10-100	Magnetic, biodegradable	MRI contrast, magnetic targeting	29, 30, 34

Nanoinformatics in design and delivery of nanoparticle

Recent studies show significant progress in classifying nanoparticles, such as liposomes, polymeric micelles, quantum dots, Silver (Au), silicon (Si) polymer shells, and dendrimers[8]. However, there are still limitations and challenges that require the development of more effective types of nanoparticles. Specifically, there in vivo behaviours need to be better utilised[9].

The nanoinformatics application modules have emerged as a solution to address these problems. They help in effectively managing raw data, evaluating data from biomedical applications, and conducting simulation-based studies on the interaction between nanoparticles and biological molecules[4]. It has specifically aided in the storing and computational management of extensive volumes of structural and property data in the realm of nanomedicine. This has facilitated data mining, data modelling, and knowledge discovery research in the field[4-10]. The primary objective of nanoinformatics in the development of anti-cancer medication is to design targeted nanomedicine that specifically accumulates at the tumour location by binding to cancer cells while sparing healthy cells[11]. In the contemporary era, several nanoinformatics techniques have surpassed conventional nanotechnology approaches in enhancing the quality of created nanomedicine for enhanced cancer diagnosis and therapy[12,13].

The formulation design of medications is employed as a method to enhance a drug's stability, solubility, toxicity, and efficacy. Formulations might additionally be employed to enhance the visual aspect of the medicine. Phospholipids, triglycerides, and polymers are the predominant excipients utilised for formulating various substances. The quality and performance of a formulation are determined by the physicochemical characteristics of the drug-excipients mixture. The drug's ability to dissolve in the excipients or the ability of the drug and excipients to mix, along with any specific interactions between them, are important factors in determining how much of the drug can be loaded into the formulation and how well it will be retained. Currently, the bulk of medicine formulations are primarily generated through trial and error. Currently, no established process can identify the most appropriate excipients or ingredients. When considered from this perspective, the task of choosing suitable excipients or ingredients can be a time-consuming and costly operation. Tests and experiments on innovative drug formulations do not inherently uncover the underlying chemical mechanism of their effectiveness, such as the mechanism and cause of drug precipitation. Consequently, they do not provide indications of potential pathways for improvement. Computational approaches offer advantages over experimental approaches in terms of

achieving rapid, precise, and cost-effective predictions for building nano delivery[14].

Using computational methods to design nano delivery systems.

Although there have been advancements in measuring, designing, and optimising the structure and dynamics of NPs, this type of research is still limited by inherent and practical constraints. Resolving structural features might pose challenges, making it difficult or even impossible. Additionally, systematically varying variables like as composition, size, and charge on the surface can be excessively laborious and costly. Consequently, it is challenging to clarify the broad biophysical principles that link the efficiency of a drug delivery system (DDs) with its composition. It is improbable to predict the ideal DDs design just based on experimental study. One further difficulty in the creation of DDs is that while many DDs demonstrate potential in laboratory experiments, they fail when tested in living organisms[15]. This is mostly due to the absence of mechanistic understanding that may be obtained by experimental methods that rely on trial and error. Theoretical methods, encompassing both analytical and computational approaches, enable the initial evaluation of variables to anticipate optimal circumstances for subsequent tests[16]. Computer modelling techniques offer comprehensive insights into molecular interactions and various physicochemical aspects of medications and carriers. These techniques have been extensively utilised in the fields of biology, biochemistry, and biophysics[17,18]. Computer simulation can enhance tests and aid in the logical development of novel formulations with enhanced effectiveness. This study provides an overview of the primary experimental methods used to analyse nanoparticle-based DDs. Additionally, it delves into the current applications of computer simulations, specifically focusing on their role in elucidating the molecular components of DDs[19-21].

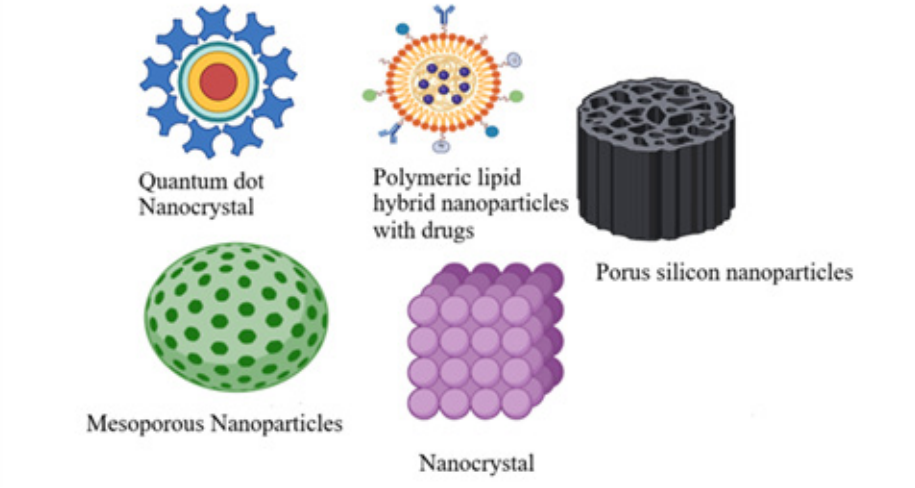


Fig. 2: Different types of Nanoparticles.

Tools for modelling and simulating at the nanoscale

Nanoscale modelling and simulation techniques are used to develop nanobiomodels with refined and unique properties. The modelling and simulation modules primarily involve five key components. Firstly, the computational construction of nanomodels includes the physiochemical description, annotation of nonmaterial surfaces, design, and controlled production processes. Secondly, the development of pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics models. Thirdly, the creation of a model that represents the lifecycle of nanoparticles within the human body, encompassing processes such as absorption, distribution, metabolism, excretion, phagocytosis, immunogenicity, and toxicity analysis. Fourthly, the formulation of a nano-QSAR model. Lastly, establishing a model that examines the interaction between nanoparticles and the biological environment at the tissue, cellular, and atomic levels, focusing on nanoparticle and nanotoxicity[22].

Various parameters in the modelling of NPs have an impact on the process of medication delivery. The parameters encompass the following: (a) the nature of the NP platform, which can be liposomes, polymeric micelles, polymer-drug conjugates, or dendrites; (b) the physical characteristics, such as size and shape; and (c) the surface chemistry. During its trajectory, a nanoparticle encounters several biological obstacles at different stages and locations, such as barriers in the bloodstream, at the tumour site, on cellular surfaces, and even within cell organelles. Overcoming these obstacles in wet lab studies is consistently a costly endeavour, but theoretical and computational modelling is readily utilised to address issues about surface chemistry, optimised shape, or other features, to enhance a nanoparticle's potential as a leading molecule[23].

Conducting toxicological and ecotoxicological tests on various nanoparticles is essential for determining the risk assessment in the field of nanotoxicology. Extensive laboratory and animal investigations have provided a preliminary understanding of how different nanoparticles cause toxicity. Nevertheless, accurately predicting the risk assessment and functionality of nanoparticles continues to be a crucial obstacle in the advancement of effective nanoparticle treatments[24].

Nano-toxicity is a significant difficulty in the realm of nanoscience and nanotechnology, representing the negative aspects of nano-formulations. Chemotherapeutic pharmaceuticals, nanomedicines, and nano-carriers all possess perilous characteristics. When a

nano-carrier carrying bioactive substances such as protein and peptide medicines, as well as chemotherapeutic drugs like anticancer agents, is present in the body for a long time, it becomes harmful and specifically causes damage to healthy cells and organs. Nanotoxicology is an emerging discipline that incorporates advancements in toxicology, including the application of systems biology methods to model and predict the disturbances induced by nanomaterials in biological systems. To fully comprehend nano-bio interactions, it is necessary to integrate several views from disciplines such as chemistry, physics, molecular biology, immunology, pharmacology, computational sciences, and other related subjects[25]. It is crucial to consider nano-toxicology as an interdisciplinary subject, and here is why. Hence, maintaining regular communication among scientific disciplines is vital. Nano-toxicology primarily investigates the toxicity of nanoparticles and assesses their harmful impacts on both persons and the environment. The nanoparticles that have been extensively studied in various toxicological studies include Silver[26], Gold[27], Cobalt oxide[28], Titanium dioxide[29], Magnesium oxide[29], Iron oxide[29, 30], Zinc oxide[31], diesel exhaust nanoparticles, carbon nanotubes, fullerenes[32], and "nano-C60 "[33].

Nano-informatics application in Detection of Different Diseases

The advanced development of nanotechnologies for diagnosis and therapy can take advantage of the ability of AI algorithms to analyse vast amounts of data and detect complex patterns. To enhance the performance of nanomedicines, it is possible to optimise their formulations by accurately predicting the interactions between nanoparticles and biological components such as cell membranes, the target drug, and the process of drug encapsulation. This optimisation can be achieved by considering factors such as the effectiveness and kinetics of drug encapsulation [34]. Moreover, the effectiveness of patients' medication may be forecasted, and their health condition can be differentiated through the utilisation of pattern recognition and classification algorithms[35, 36]. Given the intricate nature of cancer, these analytical skills have great significance. This study emphasises the use of artificial intelligence (AI) for accurate analysis of medical data and the development of nanomedicine. It specifically focuses on the application of nanomaterials in the production of omics, diagnostics, and therapeutic technologies for precision cancer medicine.

Nanoinformatics can benefit from the use of AI algorithms to analyse large volumes of data and identify intricate patterns, facilitating progress in diagnosis

and therapy. To improve the effectiveness of nanomedicine, it is feasible to refine their compositions by precisely forecasting the interactions between nanoparticles and biological elements, such as cell membranes, the intended medication, and the process of drug encapsulation. To achieve this optimisation, one must consider parameters such as the efficacy and kinetics of drug encapsulation[37]. Furthermore, by employing pattern recognition and classification algorithms[38, 39], it is possible to predict the efficacy of patients' medicine and distinguish their health state. Due to the complex nature of cancer, these analytical skills have immense importance. This study highlights the utilisation of artificial intelligence for precise examination of medical data and the advancement of nanomedicine. The main emphasis is on the use of nanomaterials in developing omics, diagnostics, and treatment technologies for precision cancer medicine.

Nanotechnology enhances the speed and accuracy of sequencing technologies employed for acquiring omics data. Third-generation sequencing techniques, such as single-molecule real-time (SMRT) sequencing and nanopore sequencing, enable the direct analysis of individual DNA molecules without the need for template amplification. This decreases errors in reading[37]. The SMRT system utilises thin aluminium sheets that are printed on silica substrates, incorporating 60–100 nm cavities produced by electron beam lithography. Sub-wavelength cavities are utilised as a restricted observation area to optically monitor the insertion of fluorescent nucleotides into a complementary strand of the target DNA. These cavities contain only one DNA polymerase[40]. The process of converting the raw signal from a Nano pore into a nucleotide sequence is accomplished using AI. Nano pore sequencing often utilises a group of algorithms known as artificial neural networks. An artificial neural network (ANN) typically consists of multiple layers of interconnected nodes. In the case of Nano pores, the weight of each connection is modified according to its impact on the output. This adjustment is made using training data that contains known output, specifically known oligonucleotide sequences. The goal is to get the most favourable results. Given the 90% accuracy rate of current Nano pore sequencing techniques, additional computer processing is required after sequencing to fix any errors in the reads. These additional techniques utilise multiple reads to generate consensus sequences, which greatly enhance sequencing accuracy to 97% and beyond, depending on the extent of DNA coverage (Table 2).

Table 2: Nanoinformatics Applications in Disease Detection and Therapy.

Disease Category	Nanoinformatics Application	Technology/ Platform	Outcome/Benefit	Key Challenges	References
Cancer	AI-driven tumor targeting	Targeted nanomedicine with computational optimization	Selective accumulation at tumor sites, reduced toxicity	Tumor heterogeneity, off-target effects	11-13, 37
Cancer	Multi-biomarker detection	AI-enhanced multiplex nanosensors	Pattern-based diagnosis despite biomarker variability	Biomarker standardization	41, 42
Cancer	Personalized drug screening	Barcoded liposomes with computational analysis	In situ drug efficacy prediction	Complex barcode analysis	43-45
Gene Therapy	RNAi delivery optimization	Nano-carriers with ML-guided design	Targeted gene silencing in oncogenes	Delivery efficiency, immunogenicity	48-52
Alzheimer's Disease	BBB penetration modeling	Modified nanoparticles with computational prediction	Enhanced CNS drug delivery	BBB complexity, long-term safety	53-58, 64
Parkinson's Disease	Nanoparticle transport simulation	Receptor-mediated transcytosis modeling	Targeted neuronal delivery	Neurodegenerative progression variability	59, 66, 67
Multiple Sclerosis	Small molecule delivery	Computational BBB disruption analysis	Improved therapeutic access to CNS	Disease-specific BBB changes	61, 62
Genomics	Nanopore sequencing	AI-based signal processing (ANN)	90-97% accuracy in real-time sequencing	Error correction requirements	37, 39, 40

They were advancing the capability of detecting many biomarkers instead of just a single biomarker in sensing[41]. The diagnostic screening of patient-derived liquid biopsies utilising single biomarker sensors demonstrates high sensitivity and specificity. However, the limited availability of authorised single biomarkers and the diversity in biomarker expression among patients hinder this technique. The integration of AI into the data processing of multiplex nano sensors enables the detection of disease-specific biomarker patterns. These sensors can detect a wide range of target molecules. By employing these patterns, it is possible to perform patient screening even in the presence of variations in biomarker expression. In addition, microsensors based on pattern recognition were specifically created for analysing cell cultures rather than targeting biomarkers. These sensors consist of arrays of nanoparticles that are tagged with fluorescent markers. They can specifically detect cancer stem cells in a cell culture originating from a tumour. Additionally,

there are electronic noses that can detect the gases released by cell cultures[42].

Prediction of Personalised Drug Efficacy using Nanotechnology

Nanotechnology provides a means to do these types of in situ diagnostics. Medicine efficacy in a patient's tumour can be predicted by employing barcoded liposomes, which are specialised particles containing the medicine and a distinct DNA barcode[43]. Presently, the data analysis procedures of this methodology rely on the direct quantification of barcodes and their respective proportions in both viable and non-viable cells. By integrating AI algorithms into data analysis techniques, one can expand the range of applications for the process and detect combined treatment effects while considering complex barcode distribution patterns. Moreover, the results of the on-site screening using nanotechnology can be further improved by employing computational methods for virtual drug screening as an initial stage[44]. The core of this methodology is a hybrid decision tree that, following training on past data, evaluates a subset of features. By analysing drug-target interactions, a dataset of drugs that are currently available on the market and can specifically target these cancer drivers was subsequently generated. The purpose of this was to automatically customise therapeutic drugs based on the specific mutational landscape of each patient. Despite its limitations, such as potential errors in mutation categorization, neglect of the combined effects of drugs, and intratumor heterogeneity, this computational tool offers a fresh outlook on potential therapeutic approaches[45].

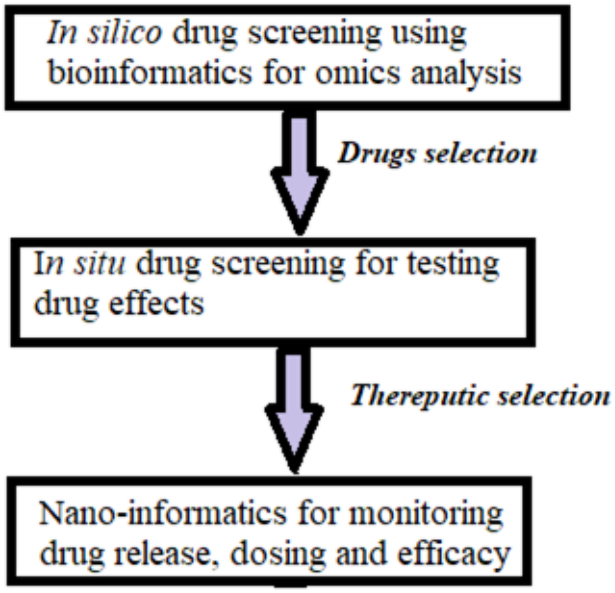


Fig. 3: Application of Nano informatics in drug discovery and testing.

Employing nanomedicine and bioinformatics to tailor a personalised treatment regimen for every individual patient[46]. Preliminary drug screening utilising computational tools will generate a list of drugs that have therapeutic promise, based on the patient's unique omics profile. Furthermore, the utilisation of nanoparticle-based technology allows for in situ testing of these drugs, which can effectively determine the optimal treatment approach. The treatment regimen can be modified by utilising nanotheranostic technologies, which involve combining the nanomedicine with an imaging agent to monitor the drug's pharmacokinetics and release at the intended site[47].

Use of Nanoinformatics in Personalized Gene Therapy

For oligonucleotides to be effectively transported and activated at the desired location in gene therapy, the use of nano-carriers is crucial. RNA interference (RNAi), first demonstrated by Fire and Mello, is a technique that is used to specifically target and degrade complementary messenger RNA (mRNA) molecules in cells. This technique has been utilised in precision medicine for various diseases, including cancer. Studies have shown that suppressing oncogenes, cell invasion and metastasis-related proteases, drug resistance-related genes, and angiogenic factors can have positive therapeutic effects in several forms of cancer[48,49]. Nanotechnology is employed for gene therapy delivery by means other than RNA interference. Current clinical trials are actively investigating the administration of mRNA vaccines and mRNAs for immune oncology in several malignant conditions, including pancreatic, colorectal, and metastatic melanoma[50]. Furthermore, the identification and progress of CRISPR (clustered regularly interspaced short palindromic repeats)/ Cas9 technology provide an extra approach for editing the genome, which has potential applications in cancer treatment and necessitates efficient delivery techniques. Liu et al. disrupted T-cell genes that are responsible for inducing immune responses against transplanted tissues, with the aim of generating allogeneic chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T-cells. Although the activities of these cells resembled those of unmodified CAR T-cells, further research is required to ascertain the immunogenicity of these cells[51]. Nevertheless, this data can be utilised to train machine learning algorithms and detect significant design components that might have been overlooked in previous versions. Moreover, a specific modelling approach that focuses on the interactions between membranes and nanoparticles can provide insights into the mechanism by which particles are taken up by cells and the

route they travel within cells. This modelling can also reveal how the properties of the nanoparticles influence these processes. By taking into consideration these aspects and making modifications to the features of the nanoparticles, the transfection effectiveness can be further improved[52].

Significance of nanoinformatics in the study of neurodegenerative disorders

Neurodegenerative disorders refer to a group of neurological diseases that cause damage to the structure and function of neurons in the brain or spinal cord. The healthcare business is confronted with a significant challenge due to the ageing population and the rising incidence of central nervous system disorders such as Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, and strokes. Despite breakthroughs in our understanding of the pathophysiology of central nervous system (CNS) disorders, early detection and therapy remain challenging. Furthermore, existing drugs mostly target symptom management rather than addressing the underlying causes. Many newly created drugs, such as proteins and peptides, may not be successful due to their poor pharmacokinetics and lack of specific targeting. This is because they can increase the risk of side effects. The challenges primarily arise from biological barriers, such as the blood-brain barrier (BBB). Functioning as a protective boundary between the CNS and peripheral circulation, it hinders the passage of many substances from the bloodstream to the brain[53]. The BBB is composed of endothelial cells, astrocyte end-feet, and pericytes to effectively block the passage of chemicals, ions, and cells from the bloodstream into the central nervous system. The chemicals can cross the blood-brain barrier by five main mechanisms: diffusive transcellular lipoid bilayer membrane transport, transport carriers, particular receptor-mediated endocytosis and transcytosis, adsorptive transcytosis, and paracellular-tight junction transport. The presence of the BBB prevents toxins, infections, and inflammation, and ensures the maintenance of homeostasis in the CNS[54]. The transportation of drugs to the CNS was additionally impeded by the restrictive nature of the BBB. Moreover, BBB dysfunction has been documented in most central nervous system disorders, such as Alzheimer's disease (AD), Parkinson's disease, and strokes. While the exact role of BBB failure in the development of sickness remains uncertain, changes in the transport system and enzymes have a key role in contributing to and worsening the condition[55]. The disruption of the BBB in CNS disorders has significant implications for treatment. Patients with CNS disorders may experience advantages from having an undamaged BBB. Considering the

significant impact of BBB disruption on disease development, this method is likely to be controversial.

Nanomaterial-based technologies have multiple uses in biomarker identification, therapies, and theragnostic. Initially, modified nanomaterials can be employed to detect and cure injured cells and tissues at the molecular scale. Nano engineered materials can enhance drug release, improve bioavailability, facilitate the distribution of multiple agents, and protect compounds from degradation when applied on a modified surface with unique molecules. The process of modifying the surface of nanomaterials can be employed to specifically target and penetrate the BBB, as well as extend the nanomaterial's lifespan in the bloodstream. Nanomaterials are highly prioritised for the diagnosis and therapy of CNS illnesses due to their distinct characteristics[56].

Using nanoparticles in the medical field offers several significant benefits. These include a large drug-loading capacity, which minimises the chances of chemical interactions or toxicity. Additionally, nanoparticles have a high surface area-to-volume ratio, making them easier to administer through injection. They also allow for active and passive drug-targeting strategies and provide sustained and continuous dosing options. The selection of nanoparticle manufacturing materials is influenced by various factors, including nanoparticle size, targeting properties, lipid or water solubility, hydrophobicity or hydrophilicity, chemical and physical stability, surface charge, permeability, biodegradability, biocompatibility, cytotoxicity, drug release profile, and antigenicity of the final product[57].

NPs can be utilised for delivering medication to the brain due to their versatile and flexible structures. However, before they can be utilised, other criteria need to be considered, such as surface chemistry, hydrophobicity, shape, size, and charge, among others. An ideal NP should possess desired characteristics such as biocompatibility, reduced toxicity, and the ability to bind and deliver drugs or therapies. If the degradation rate of the substance is slow enough within the body, it can effectively cross the blood-brain barrier and control the sustained release of medications over prolonged durations. These properties make NPs highly efficient in crossing the BBB58. An inquiry into site-specific drug delivery has led to a non-intrusive spread of the prescribed amount to designated regions, enabling an accurate and focused application of the therapeutic dose at the location of the pharmacological activity.

Currently, there are both non-invasive and invasive methods for medication delivery to the brain. Non-invasive options include intranasal administration with modified drugs to enhance permeability of the BBB. Invasive methods involve injection or implantation directly into the brain, either into the ventricles or cerebral tissue, as well as infusion. Disruption can be beneficial in specific instances for crossing the BBB[59]. Disruption of the BBB is frequently utilised to enhance the efficacy of drug delivery to the brain. For instance, mannitol is employed to facilitate the opening of the BBB for the treatment of certain CNS cancers. Ultrasound, on the other hand, is utilised to generate transient perforations in the BBB[60]. Recent studies have demonstrated that small therapeutic compounds, with a molecular weight of less than 1000 Da, can effectively traverse the BBB in patients with AD and multiple sclerosis (MS)[32]. The physical and chemical characteristics of NPs play a crucial role in determining their ability to penetrate the BBB and the mechanisms via which they can achieve this [61]. NPs can cross the BBB and deliver drugs to the diseased brain when they are modified with an appropriate ligand[62-65]. Endothelial cells can be traversed through transcytosis, enabling the entry of drugs or drug-conjugated nanoparticles into the central nervous system[66]. Additionally, endothelial cells can be penetrated through endocytosis, facilitating the crossing of pharmaceuticals through the blood-brain barrier[67]. Neuropharmaceutical researchers are studying receptor-mediated and adsorptive transcytosis mechanisms, along with the underlying physicochemical characteristics of Neuropharmaceutical. Consequently, this could potentially result in the development of more efficacious medicines capable of traversing the BBB[1,68-70].

Conclusion:

Nanoinformatics is significantly reshaping precision medicine by enabling more effective drug delivery, disease diagnostics, and therapeutic strategies. The core insights highlight the critical synergy between artificial intelligence and nanotechnology, where AI-driven analysis of complex biological data allows for more accurate predictions of nanoparticle behavior, thereby optimizing drug design and enhancing therapeutic outcomes. The inherent versatility of nanoparticles, including their capability to cross biological barriers like the blood-brain barrier, opens new frontiers for treating conditions such as neurodegenerative disorders. Computational modeling plays a pivotal role in anticipating these interactions and refining delivery systems.

While the field is rich with promise,

overcoming challenges related to comprehensive database construction, standardization of data, and seamless integration into clinical practice is essential. Addressing these, alongside the ethical and economic considerations of nanomedicine, requires continued interdisciplinary collaboration. Looking ahead, the drive towards personalized and targeted therapies, powered by advanced nanomaterials, signifies a shift towards highly customizable treatments that are poised to revolutionize patient care. By navigating these challenges and capitalizing on nanoinformatics' potential, the field is set to profoundly advance medical practices, particularly in precision cancer medicine.

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