

Comprehensive update on carbon nanotubes and their significances in the field of pharmaceuticals

Abstract

Carbon Nanotubes are carbon allotropes with nano size range that have a length-to-diameter ratio up to 132,000,000:1. These cylindrical molecules were a unique dominion that makes them favorable in pharmaceuticals and nanotechnology. However, structurally they showed like cylindrical graphene sheets of sp² bonded carbon atoms. They exhibit unique mechanical properties like high toughness and high tensile strength. Moreover, various methods have been refined to produce nanotubes in required and controlled quantities. Carbon nanotubes were found much utilization in medical research and pharmacy like when incorporated with various drugs they can be utilized as a carrier for drug delivery. They can also be utilized for boosting up of bio imaging genomes, proteomics and tissue engineering. However, CNTs possessed antioxidant properties and also showed preservative effect. When incorporated with magnetic materials, radioisotope enzymes, they can also be utilized as biosensors for diagnostic purposes and also for the monitoring of hazardous radiations in nuclear plant/reactor.

Keywords: carbon nanotubes, cnts, functionalization, dispersion, synthesis, analysis, toxicokinetic, applications

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Karandeep Singh,¹ Mahendra Rana,¹ Sumit Durgapal,¹ Amita Rana,¹ Suraj Pratap Verma,¹ Vinit Raj²

¹Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Kumaun University, India

²Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, India

Correspondence: Vinit Raj, Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Vidya Vihar, Rae Bareilly Road, Lucknow-226025, Email raj.vinit24@gmail.com

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Abbreviations: CNTs, carbon nanotubes; 3D, third dimension; nm, nanometer; C₆₀, buckminsterfullerene; TEM, transmission electron microscopy; SWNTs, single walled carbon nanotubes; MWNTs, multiple walled carbon nanotubes; °C, degree centigrade; Co, cobalt; Ni, nickel; Fe, iron; Y, yttrium; CVD, chemical vapour deposition; PECVD, plasma enhanced chemical vapour deposition; C₂H₂, ethylene; Mo, molybdenum; V, vanadium; FePc, iron phthalocyanine; C₄H₄S, thiophene; HNO₃, nitric acid; ZrO₂, zirconium dioxide; CaCO₃, calcium carbonate; μm, micrometer; CS₂, carbon disulfide; CF₄, tetra fluoromethane; COF₂, carbonyl fluoride; GCP, gel permeation chromatography; HPLC-SEC, high performance liquid chromatography-size exclusion chromatography; SWNHs, single walled nanohorns; EPO, erythropoietin; DNA, deoxyribonucleic acid; VP1, viral protein 1; FMDV, foot-and-mouth disease virus; CNHs, carbon nano horns; SED, surface-conduction electron-emitter display

Introduction

Until the mid-1980's it was believed that pure carbon exists in only two physical forms, Diamond, and Graphite. These forms have different physical geometry and dominions however their atoms in 3D space are arranged in covalently bonded mesh. These two physically and structurally distinct forms of carbon atoms are labeled as allotropes.

In last few decades, the curiosity regarding the discovery, development and, large-scale manufacturing and production of novel materials that lie within the nanometer dimensions has been increased. Such nanomaterials can be of organic or inorganic origin and most of them have not been much studied in the context of pharmacy. Carbon nanotubes (CNTs) are among one of them. CNTs are allotropes of carbon. Key dominions of Carbon nanotubes are as follows:

- They are tube-like structures, made of graphite.
- They are not more than 100 nm in diameter and can be as thin as 1 or 2nm.

C. They can be employed chemically and physically in useful ways.

D. They are having a wide range of utilization in materials science, pharmaceuticals, chemical processing, energy management, electronics, and many other fields.

These properties vary with kind of nanotube formed, defined by its diameter, length, chirality and arrangement of atoms in the wall. CNTs inherit various novel and unique dominions that make them advantageous in the field of pharmaceuticals and nanotechnology.¹

Historical background

In 1985, a group of researchers guided by Richard Smalley and Robert Curl of Rice University and Harry Kroto of Sussex University independently discovered an interesting thing during their researchers. They vaporized a specimen of graphite with a fierce pulse of laser light and utilized helium gas to transfer the vaporized carbon into the mass spectrometer. The mass spectrum unfolded some peaks akin to the bundles of carbon atoms, with a particular intense peak akin to molecules composed of 60 carbon atoms, C₆₀.

This newly formed cluster lead the group to propose that a new form or allotrope of carbon had been discovered. It was a sphere like a football with 32 faces. Out of 32 faces, 12 were pentagons and 20 were hexagons.

After this discovery, other related molecules were also explored and they along with bucky balls were recognized as new allotropes. This newly discovered class of carbon molecules was named as fullerenes. Fullerenes are the molecules consisting wholly of carbon in the form of a hollow sphere, ellipsoid or tube, they consist of a series of interlocking hexagons and pentagons.²

It was also found that these carbon atoms can form long cylindrical tubes, these tubes were initially termed as "buckytubes" but now known as carbon nanotubes or CNTs. Carbon nanotubes (CNTs)

were unveiled in 1991 by Sumio Iijima in Tsukuba, Japan, during high-resolution transmission electron microscopy (TEM) observation of soot generated from the electrical discharge between two carbon electrodes. The discovery was accidental, although it would not have been possible without Iijima's excellent microscopist skills and expertise. Iijima discovered that under different experimental conditions, carbon atoms can instead self-assemble into CNTs.³

Table I Comparative Study of Swnts and Mwnts

| S No | SWNTs | MWNTs |
|------|--|--|
| 1 | Discovered by donald bethune, in 1993 | Discovered by Sumio Iijima, in 1991 |
| 2 | SWNTs have their outer diameter in the range 0.6-2.4nm. | MWNTs generally have their outer diameter in the range of 2.5-100 nm. |
| 3 | Made by rolling single layer of graphene | Made by rolling multiple layers of graphene with an inter layer separation of about 0.3nm. |
| 4 | Catalyst is required for production | Can be produced without catalyst |
| 5 | Bulk synthesis is difficult since it requires proper control over growth and atmospheric conditions. | Bulk synthesis is easy. |
| 6 | Purity is poor | Purity is high |
| 7 | Chances of defect are more during functionalization. | Chances are less but once happened it is difficult to improve. |
| 8 | Fewer conglomerations in body. | More conglomerations in body. |
| 9 | Characterization and evaluation is easy | It has very complicated structure. |
| 10 | It can be easily tangled and more flexible. | It cannot be easily tangled. |

Chirality or geometry of carbon nanotubes:

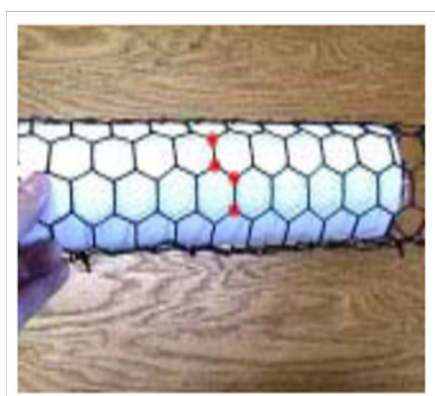
There are three different geometries of CNTs. The three unique geometries are also called as flavors. The three flavors are armchair, zig-zag, and chiral [e.g. zig-zag (n, 0); armchair (n, n); and chiral (n, m)]. These flavors can be differentiated on the basis of how the carbon sheet is wrapped into a tube.

Classification of carbon nanotubes

Carbon nanotubes are classified into following two types: (Table 1)¹⁻⁵

- A. SWNTs – Single Walled Carbon Nanotubes
- B. MWNTs – Multiple-Walled Carbon Nanotubes

The chirality of an SWNT is defined by a pair of integers (n, m) which is derived from the 3D arrangement of graphite hexagons with respect to the SWNT axis. The chiral vector (n, n) in arm chair arrangement is perpendicular to the tube axis as shown Figure 1A whereas in Figure 1B, the chiral vector (n, 0) is V-shape perpendicular to the tube axis. All other arrangements except armchair and Zig Zag are known as chiral or helical compositions, Figure 1C.



A. Arm chair arrangement of carbon atom.



B. Zig-zag arrangement of carbon atom.



C. Chiral arrangement of carbon atom

Figure 1 Different arrangement of carbon atom.

The chirality of SWNTs is important and concludes their conductivity, for their potential development into a huge variety of SWNT-based electronic switching devices.⁴ One of the important physical dominions of carbon nanotubes is that it is possible to manufacture them only a single layer thick. This implies that they can be about 1/50,000th the thickness of a human hair.

Production of carbon nanotubes

CNTs are widely manufactured by following techniques:

- A. Arc discharge method
- B. Laser ablation method

- C. Chemical vapor deposition
D. Other methods⁶

Arc discharge method: Arc discharge method was first used by Iijima in 1991 exclusively for the production of CNTs. This technique (Figure 2) produces both SWNT and MWNT at the same time, therefore, this method requires separation of required CNT from the soot.

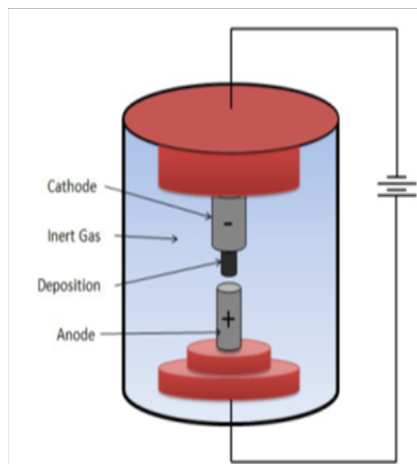


Figure 2 Arc discharge method.

This technique involves vaporization of graphite anode rod and deposition of the carbon soot on the cathode rod under an inert atmosphere. Graphite rods with 99.99% purity are used. Major impurities in graphite are sulfur atoms as sulfur changes the morphology of CNTs. The anode is a long rod of 6 mm diameter & the cathode is a short rod of 9 mm diameter. When pure graphite electrodes are used then MWNTs are obtained but when anode doped with some catalyst material like Ni, Co etc are used then SWNTs are produced. Helium and argon have a different diffusion coefficient and thermal conductivities, these dominions affect the nanotube diameter in the arc process.⁷

Laser ablation method: MWNTs were relatively easy to develop as compared to SWNTs therefore, in 1996; Smalley et al. successfully developed laser ablation method (Figure 3) for mass production of SWNTs.

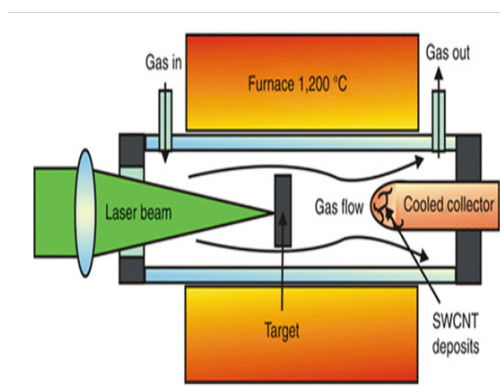


Figure 3 Laser ablation method.

A pulsed or continuous laser is utilized to vaporize a graphite target in an oven at 1200°C. Hazy, scattered feather like hot vapors

form, that expands and cools rapidly. As this plume cools, small carbon molecules and atoms rapidly aggregate to form larger clusters, including fullerenes and other soot material. It should be kept in mind that if pure graphite electrodes are used, MWNTs would be obtained, but if an alloy of graphite including one or more catalysts like Co, Ni, Fe or Y was used then uniform SWNTs could be synthesized. From these clusters, tubular molecules develop into SWNT until the catalyst particles become too large, or until conditions have changed sufficiently that carbon cannot diffuse through the surface of the catalyst particles. It is also possible that the particles become that much coated with the soot layer that they cannot absorb much radiation and the nanotubes resist growing. The SWNTs formed, in this case, are clustered together by Vander Waals forces. Nanotubes obtained by laser ablation are relatively purer (up to about 90% purity) than those obtained from arc discharge process. The Ni/Y catalyst mixture in the ratio 4.2/1 gives the best yield.⁸

The size of the SWNTs obtained from this technique ranges from 1-2 nm, for example, SWNTs of size range 1.3-1.4 nm are obtained when Ni/Co catalyst with a pulsed laser at 1470°C was used. In the case of a continuous laser at 1200°C and Ni: Y catalyst in the ratio 2:0.5 is used, SWNTs with an average diameter of 1.4 nm were formed with 20-30% yield.⁹

Chemical vapor deposition: Arc discharge method which was earlier used for the synthesis of CNTs was not sufficient to produce tubes of high purity, so efforts were made in developing a new method which could produce CNTs of high purity with controllable growth and the scientists come up with Chemical vapor deposition (CVD) technique (Figure 4).

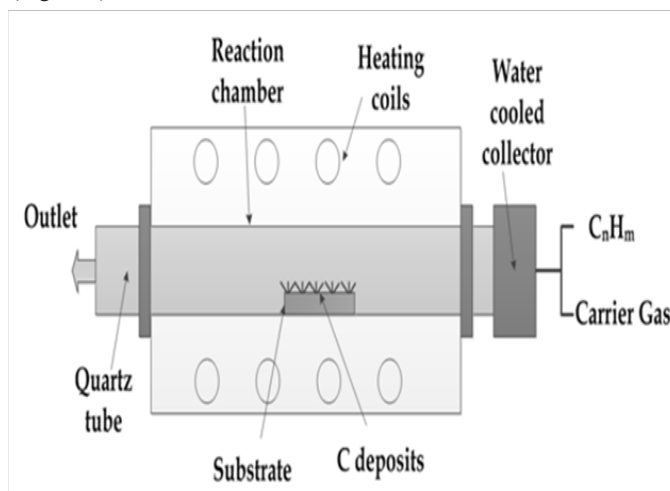


Figure 4 Mechanism of chemical vapour deposition.

CVD technique was a completely different method as compared to arc discharge and laser ablation method. Earlier methods employed the utilization of high-temperature condition and less reaction time but CVD as compared to arc discharge method and laser ablation can be worked out on medium temperature conditions and more catalytic condition reaction time.¹⁰⁻¹² CNTs are synthesized by putting a carbon source in the gas phase and using an energy source, such as plasma or resistively heated coils, to transfer energy to gaseous carbon molecules. The power source is utilized to unveil reactive carbon species of molecule. If proper parameters and conditions are maintained then high-quality CNTs are obtained. Excellent alignment of CNTs and positional control on a nanometer scale can be acquired

by utilizing this technique. Type of CNT is dependent on the nature of the metal catalyst.^{13,14}

The temperatures used for the synthesis of nanotubes by CVD technique is usually in the range of 650-900°C. Typical yield of high purity CNT for CVD is approximately 30%. One of the prime benefits of this technique is that the nanotubes obtained from this technique are so pure that no further purification is required; they can be utilized as such. In the last decade, contrasting methods for the carbon nanotubes synthesis with CVD have been developed, like plasma enhanced CVD, thermal CVD, catalytic pyrolysis of hydrocarbon and laser assisted CVD.¹⁵

Plasma enhanced CVD (PECVD): PECVD is an assuring growth technique for the vertical alignment and selective positioning of CNTs. For being an excellent field emitter vertical alignment is an important property, this property find application in flat panel displays. The idea behind selecting plasma processing is to avoid the dissociation of precursor as observed by highly energetic electrons and as a result, the substrate temperature can be substantially lowered as compared with thermal CVD.

The CNTs has been successfully processed from various plasma techniques such as hot filament PECVD,¹⁶⁻¹⁹ microwave PECVD,²⁰⁻²⁴ D.C. (glow discharge) PECVD,²⁵⁻²⁷ and inductively coupled PECVD^{28,29} and Rf PECVD.³⁰⁻³² It is evident from above methods that PECVD is a high yield and controllable method of producing vertically aligned CNTs.

Thermal CVD: A thermal CVD reactor consists of a quartz tube enclosed in a furnace and is inexpensive to construct. The material used for substrate may be Si, silica quartz or alumina. The nature of the catalytic metals and their supports affects the yield of the CNTs; other important factors that also affect the yield include the hydrocarbon sources, the gas flows, the reaction temperature, and the reaction time, etc. It is possible to design the chemical and physical properties of the CNTs according to the need in advance by taking care of the proper conditions for their manufacturing. This technique is mostly used for growing MWNTs, it utilizes acetylene and ethylene as carbon feedstock and Fe, Ni or Co as the catalyst, the temperature used for growing CNTs is typically in the range of 500- 900°C.

Fonseca et al.³³ obtained huge amounts of MWNTs by deposition of C₂H₂ catalytically over Co and Fe catalysts supported on silica or zeolite. Combinations of metal catalysts, Co/Mo, Co/Fe and Co/V mixtures supported by either zeolite or alumina have also been used to decompose C₂H₂ to produce large amounts of MWNTs.³⁴ Presence of Co ensures good quality MWNTs, whereas Fe is responsible for the thickness of the tubes.

Mixtures of Co and V in equal amounts produce the highest yields and thinnest tubes as compared to the other catalyst ratios. The choice of the carbon feedstock gas also affects the growth of CNTs. Baker et al.³⁵ reported that unsaturated hydrocarbons such as C₂H₂ produce much higher yields and higher deposition rates than other saturated gases. Colomer et al.³⁶ by catalytic decomposition obtained SWNTs having high yields (70-80%) utilizing H₂/CH₄ mixture over well-dispersed metal particles (Co, Ni, Fe) on MgO at 1000°C. Maruyama et al.³⁷ had developed high-quality SWNTs using alcohol as a carbon feedstock. This method not only finds application in mass production of SWNTs, but also for the direct production of SWNTs on non-metallic substrates such as silicon and quartz.

Other methods

Catalytic pyrolysis of hydrocarbon: This method is commonly used for the mass production of CNTs. Using catalytic pyrolysis technique high purity CNTs are obtained so no need of purification to recover CNTs from the substrate. It involves the injection of catalyst as colloidal suspension with carbon feedstock right into the CVD chamber. Organometallic compounds that are used in the form of colloidal suspension include metallocenes, iron pentacarbonyl and iron (II phthalocyanine).³⁸⁻⁴⁴ These precursors on heating directly get converted to gaseous form, catalyst nanoparticles are formed when the compound is decomposed by heat. Different Organometallic compounds require different temperature conditions for sublimation and nanotube growth so a double stage furnace is needed.^{45,46} In a short while ago, CNTs with tractable diameters from ~1 to 200 nm were produced by pyrolysis of iron phthalocyanine (FePc) at ~900°C under argon gas flow.⁴⁷ The addition of small amount of thiophene (C₄H₄S) to liquid hydrocarbons has also been proclaimed to promote the growth of SWNTs.⁴⁸⁻⁵⁰

Silane solution method: CNTs can also be produced using this method, in which a substrate such as stainless steel mesh or carbon paper was dipped in a silane solution of a metal catalyst like Co: Ni in the ratio 1:1; and a feedstock gas (ethylene) was fed through the substrate and the catalyst deposited thereon while the substrate was heated by the utilization of electrical current. Thus, a reaction takes place between the catalyst and the gas molecules to yield CNTs, supported on the conductive substrate.⁵¹

Purification of CNTs: CNT samples obtained from various methods discussed above are generally not pure, they consist of a mixture of various species of carbon such as amorphous carbon soot, carbon nanoparticles, a mixture of fullerenes and transition metals that were introduced as a catalyst during the synthesis.⁵²⁻⁵⁴ These impurities intervene with most of the aspired dominions of CNTs. For research purposes, it is of foremost importance that CNTs of high purity should be obtained and used. For example, when a particular type of CNT is required then it very crucial to purify the sample and determine that sample is pure as possible. Most commonly used industrial techniques include strong oxidation and acid refluxing techniques, but these techniques affect the structure of CNTs. Methods used for the purification of CNTs includes:

Oxidation: Oxidation of CNT sample is a good and one of the simplest ways to remove the carbonaceous impurities and to clear the metal surface. But this treatment has some flaws that by oxidation not only the impurities are getting oxidized but the CNT obtained are also getting oxidized. But it is also substantial to consider that the less proportion of CNT and more amounts of impurities are getting oxidized. One of the reasons for this selective oxidation can be that the impurities are having a more open structure as compared to CNTs; another reason for this can be that these impurities are more attached to the metal catalyst, which also acts as oxidizing agent. The efficiency of this method depends on lot of factors like:

- i. Metal content
- ii. Oxidation time
- iii. Environment
- iv. Oxidizing agent
- v. Temperature.⁵³

It has been discovered that the contrasting functional groups have a different toxicological profile which adds on to the intrinsic toxicity of the CNT. Pristine batches of CNT just after synthesis contain several carbonaceous impurities and metallic nanoparticles which can severely add to the toxicokinetic profile of CNTs.⁶⁰

Donaldson et al.⁶¹ have reported that the structural features of nanomaterials, like fiber shape, the length and the gathering status of the CNT, can also affect their local deposition in the lungs and can elicit immunological response following presentation to CNT.

Maynard et al.⁶² have investigated the release of toxic particles from unrefined SWNT material into the air and the potential routes of exposure of the workers in a small-scale production facility.

Huczko et al.^{63,64} examined the effects of CNT characteristics and the duration of exposure on the degree of respiratory distress observed together with any induced lung pathology.

Koyama et al.⁶⁵ studied the effect of metal impurities on the toxicological profile and noticed the initiation of immunological toxicity and localized alopecia.

Discussion

Applications of CNTs

Carrier for drug delivery:

- A. Many researchers have contributed in proving the effectiveness of CNTs as a possible carrier for drug delivery systems.⁶⁶
- B. Amphotericin B (an antifungal drug), when incorporated with carbon nanotubes, reported enhanced targeting.⁶⁷
- C. Cisplatin (anticancer drug), when incorporated with oxidized SWNHs, have reported to slow down the delivery of cisplatin in aqueous milieu, which increases the residence time of drug in the liver, which has been reported to be effective in terminating the growth of human lung cancer cell.⁶⁸
- D. Polyphosphazene platinum, an anticancer drug when given assimilated into nanotubes showed increased distribution, permeability and retention in the brain because of guarded lipophilicity of nanotubes.⁶⁹
- E. Doxorubicin, an antibiotic when given assimilated into nanotubes showed increased intracellular penetration.⁶⁹
- F. Oral Erythropoietin (EPO) administration has been made possible because of CNT- based carrier system, which was not possible earlier due to the instability of EPO in the gastric environment.⁶⁹
- G. The gelatin- CNT mixture (hydrogel) has been utilized as a potential carrier system for biomedical.⁶⁹
- H. CNTs can also be utilized as lubricant and glidant in pharmaceutical industries due to sliding nature of graphite layers bound with weak Vander wall force.⁶⁹

In genetic engineering: Nanotubes due to their specific structure and dominions are utilized as a carrier for gene therapy to treat cancer and genetic disorders. Their tubular nature has proved them as a vector in gene therapy. Nanotubes complexed with DNA were reported to deliver DNA before it was broken by cells defense system, boosting

transfection significantly. In genetic engineering, CNTs and CNHs are used to manipulate genes and atoms in the development of bioimaging genomes, proteomics, and tissue engineering. The unwound DNA (single stranded) winds around SWNT by connecting its specific nucleotides and causes a change in its electrostatic property. This creates its potential application in diagnostics (polymerase chain reaction) and in therapeutics. Wrapping of carbon nanotubes by single-stranded DNA was discovered to be sequence-dependent, and hence can be used in DNA analysis.⁷⁰

Biomedical applications: Bianco et al.⁷¹ have prepared soluble CNTs and have covalently linked biologically active peptides with them. This was established for viral protein VP1 of FMDV exhibiting immunogenicity and eliciting an antibody response. In chemotherapy, drug entrapped nanotubes attack directly on viral ulcers and kill viruses. No antibodies were produced against the CNT backbone alone, suggesting that the nanotubes do not possess fundamental immunogenicity. The combination of all the described features of the vaccine system with the actuality that the capacities of the anti-peptide antibodies to neutralize FMDV have been enhanced has indicated that CNT can have a valuable part in the making of novel and effective vaccines.

In vitro studies by Kam et al.⁷² demonstrated selective cancer cell killing accomplished by hyperthermia due to the thermal conductivity of CNT into those cells.

Artificial implants: CNTs can be utilized as artificial implants without the problem of any host body rejection reaction. Normally host body shows rejection reaction for implants with post administration pain but when CNHs and CNTs have used incorporation with proteins and amino acids they successfully avoid all rejection reaction. This approach is being utilized with calcium filled CNTs, which can act as a bone substitute.⁷³

Preservatives: CNTs and CNHs are having antioxidant properties. So they can be utilized for the preservation of drugs which are prone to oxidation. Their antioxidant properties are being employed in anti-aging cosmetics with zinc oxide as sunscreen to prevent oxidation of important skin components.⁶⁹

Diagnostic tool: Nanotubes have a specific property of showing fluorescence when incorporated with any biomolecule. So protein-encapsulated or protein/enzyme-filled nanotubes have fluorescent properties which can be utilized as implantable biosensors. For diagnostic purposes, CNTs can also be incorporated with magnetic materials, radioisotope enzymes which can be utilized as biosensors.⁷⁴

CNTs role in cancer therapy: Many studies investigated that CNT was used for the cellular adsorption.⁷⁵ Therefore, the diffusion of nanotubes interred and crossed cell membranes via an energy-independent non-endocytotic process. There are many fabricated neon drug target have been purposed for the folate receptors.⁷⁶

Magnetic nanoparticles assembled CNTs: From the long time decades, nanoparticles have been used for the many targets. Magnetic CNTs have also showed encouraging outcomes as a MRI difference agent with elevated nuclear magnetic resonance relaxivities, catalysis and little cytotoxicity. CNTs engaged more professionally in bio-imaging or biomedical applications.⁷⁷

As biosensors: Biomedical industry CNT-integrated sensors are expected to bring about revolutionary alterations in many fields

and exceptionally in the biomedical industry sector. One example is monitoring of the exposure to hazardous radiation like in nuclear plants/reactors or in chemical laboratories or industries. The main purpose in all these cases is to discover the exposure in different stages so that appropriate therapy may be given. CNT-based nanosensors are highly befitted as implantable sensors. Implanted sensors can be utilized for monitoring pulse, temperature, blood glucose, and also for diagnosing diseases. One such example is the utilization of nanotubes to track glucose levels in the blood, which would allow diabetics to examine their sugar levels without the need for taking samples by pricking their fingers.⁷⁸

Till date various biosensor have been developed like as p-aminophenol-modified multi-walled carbon nanotubes used for detect vitamin C (ascorbic acid) through its electrochemical oxidation.⁷⁹ Furthermore, electrochemical sensors for detecting chloramphenicol based on multi-walled tubes considered and successfully tested.⁸⁰ Moreover, Sensors used for monitoring and controlling of human motions.⁸¹ These are now a few examples of how industry can obtain benefit of the vibrational, electrical, and mechanical properties of the multi-walled carbon nanotubes, which include DWNTs and TWNTs

Table 2 Companies Selling and Developing Cnt Products

| Company | URL | Field of application | Notes |
|-----------------------|--|----------------------|---|
| Adidas | www.adidas.com | Composites | Running shoe sole |
| Amroy | http://www.amroy.fi/ | Composites | Partnership with yachts, sports goods and wind turbine blade manufactures |
| ANS | http://www.appliednanostructuredolutions.com | Composites | Synthetic fibers |
| | | Energy | CNT based power for battery electrodes |
| Baltic | http://www.balticyachts.com | Composites | Sailing yachts |
| Canon | www.canon.com | Microelectronics | Field emission display; SED TV |
| Eikos | www.eikos.com | Coating | Transparent conductors |
| | | Energy | Photovoltaic cells |
| Nanomix | www.nano.com | Biotechnology | Sensing and diagnostic |
| Nokia | www.nokia.com | Coatings | Transparent conductors |
| Panasonic boston Labs | www.panasonic.com | Coatings | Transparent conductors |
| Porifera | http://poriferanano.com | Energy | Filtration membranes |
| Samsung | www.samsung.com | Coatings | Transparent conductors |
| Yonex | www.yonex.com | Composites | Badminton rackets, tennis rackets |

Conclusion

This review presents an overview of carbon nanotubes their structure, morphology, synthesis and purification methods along with their properties, applications, limitation and market. The distinct structural properties apart from their limitations carbon nanotubes

Limitations of CNTs

Apart from having numerous applications CNTs also have certain limitations:

1. CNTs are not soluble in most of the solvents and their incompatibility in biological milieu restricts their use in medical science.
2. It is almost impossible to produce structurally and chemically reproducible batches of CNTs with almost identical characters, so batch to batch variation in properties may take place.
3. Difficulty in maintaining high quality and purity standards.

Companies Selling and Developing CNT Products

On the basis of the field of application various companies (Table 2) indulge themselves in the development of carbon nanotubes that comes in a variety of diameters, lengths, and functional group content. CNTs today are prepared for industrial applications in bulk quantities. Several CNT manufacturers have 100 ton per year development capacity for MWNTs.⁸²

prove that they have great potential for being a useful carrier in pharmaceutical nano delivery. Scientists are trying to research the dominions of CNTs heavily and deeply with many of the known properties. SWNTs and MWNTs have already proven their potential as being a better alternative to the existing drug delivery systems. Among the various techniques shown for synthesis in the review, CVD

originated to be the best method for large-scale synthesis of MWNTs and small scale synthesis of SWNTs. But the large scale synthesis of SWNTs is still a challenge for scientists. Nanotubes truly shorten the gap between the micro realm and the macro world and are destined to be the emerging star of future technology. With the prospect of nanotechnology, cancer treatment and innovative new answers to life-threatening diseases the importance of nanotubes in medical science has increased in last few decades. They can pass through membranes; carry therapeutic drugs, vaccines, nucleic acid deep into targets which were previously unreachable. Overall recent studies have shown that carbon nanotubes have a very bright future in all fields of science.

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Conflict of interest

The author declares no conflict of interest.

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