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A review research in drug-device using combination product from invention

Laxmi Kirana Pallathadka[1], Anil Kumar[2], Keshamma E[3], B S Jyothsna[4], Harikumar Pallathadka[1]
[1] Manipur International University, Imphal, Manipur, India
[2] Department of Botany, DDU Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh, India
[3] Assistant Professor, Department of Biochemistry, Maharani Cluster University, Bangalore, Karnataka, India
[4] Associate Professor in Botany, Department of Botany UG & PG studies, Nrupathunga University, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India

Abstract
Drug-device combination products created a new trend of medical product growth, regulatory acceptance, and business engagement. Architectural advancements are combination products, which preserve a central concept and reinforce it with advanced connections between core technologies and modified complementary parts. This paper looks at case studies of drug-device stents and transdermal patches to get a better picture of the problems and benefits that combination drugs bring to the table as opposed to prior generations of conventional medicinal or drug delivery systems. Combination Product control innovations, along with the discovery that the competition benefit of current combination products remains in the sophistication of the mix, appear to indicate that a new high-value field has been developed in this generation of combination products. The recent research into emerging innovations that integrate medication, computer, and biologics indicates that this is a growing opportunity. According to our study, the first product in a new class of combination product presents the regulator and the sponsor. If the first product is licensed, the leading regulatory center may be established, and the degree of confusion regarding the whole class of combination drugs is significantly diminished. Through advising the decision on the primary purpose of the combination product, the sponsor of a new type of combination product plays a crucial role in mitigating this ambiguity.

Keywords: drug-device, organized drug delivery, combination products, primary action mode, drug device stents

Introduction

For more than half a century, drug and equipment combination products have been on the market. Combination products tend to involve no contact in the early stages between the medical and pharmacy equipment industries. In recent decades, however, the highly advanced combination products on the market [1] have increased the need for the joint use of capital by all sectors for developing medicines or gadgets. It's become difficult to identify the high-value combination products as either enabled drugs or enabled devices. Regulatory authorities have established unique competencies and regulations in response to the increasing convergence of drugs and devices seen in the new generation of combination products over the last decade. According to congressional enactment, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) created the Office of Combination Products in 2012. The Medical Device User Fee and Modernization Act enacted by the Congress on 2013 [2], required, the FDA should create an office to "ensure the prompt assignment of combination products to agency centers, the timely and efficient premarket analysis of such products, and consistent and acceptable post market regulation of" such products. The Office of Combination Products is dedicated to assisting industry and FDA personnel in "understanding this complicated regulatory environment" [3].

Drug-device stents to transdermal patches are examples of high-value combination products. In contrast to conventional combination products, medications, and devices, high value combination products present new technical and operational challenges: New techniques for product creation and a new regulatory approach are required. Traditional combination products, including pre-filled insulin types and spermicidal condoms, were developed to satisfy the need for more convenient products for the end consumer. The combination's lack of a strategic edge accelerated the processing of these items into freely available undifferentiated goods. High-value combination products, on the other hand, derive their competitive advantage from the combination's technical sophistication, and seek to enhance the role of the medical device or drug.

New rules helped to clarify the mechanism for approving high-value hybrid products, but also to tell if a product is a combination product form at a glance. Combination products of medicines, biological and/or surgical devices have two or three unregulated organizations. They can be combined in any way and formed as a single entity. They can be bundled together or separately, as long as the interaction or use of both is included. This description can lead to the classification of those products as combination products. In this paper we make review analysis of drug device using combination products from invention; We are looking at both transdermal patches and medication stents, both combining a surgical device and a pharmaceutical medicine, but their main function vary. The stent medicine is a medication functionally enhanced by a medicine, while the transdermal patch is a medicine with an advanced delivery system. The medication and machine had been independently approved for individual administration previous to the approval of the drug-device stent as hybrid product. In transdermal patches, the drug is still individually approved for use by patients, but the patch does not need to be approved as a device. However, these examples are supervised by the FDA as combination

products and undergo various regulatory procedures [2]. Previous research has identified state-of-the-art development potential, proximity to distribution channels and service networks and complementary technologies as resources for business laying the foundations of creative leverage [31].

The development of complementary expertise and the extension of business facilities are also driven by architectural creativity. The organization requires modern equipment, multidisciplinary know-how and expertise, and the creation of new test methodology in addition to incorporating technology. Drug-device stents, for example, were most likely created by multidisciplinary teams of physicists, biomaterials experts, pharmaceutical scientists, and a number of healthcare specialists [29]. The paper ends with a review of how our results and the model we suggest may be used to build new generations of combination drug-device products, as well as the regulatory environment and strategic implications for technology and industry partnerships. These highlights include a guide for the development of combination products which, as a result of regulatory and technological changes, takes into account the evolution of combination products. While most references in this article come from the US, our preliminary research on other markets reveals that the findings are more general and extended for other geographical markets as well as future generations of blended goods, such as those from tissue engineering.

Methodology

The data was collected from last 10-years Scopusdatabase targeted research articles, combination product books as well as regulations related to drugs. The data was obtained from different articles from the following countries: USA, EU, Canada, India, China, Japan and ASEAN countries. A list was compiled a list of all FDA-approved drug-device stents and managed drug delivery systems that required a New Drug Application submission. This resulted in the approval of 12 drug-device stents and over 70 managed drug delivery systems in the United States (Table 1). The bulk of the data was obtained from numerous research papers published in high-ranking journals. The FDA website was used to gather information on drug-device stent approvals [4], and re-examined at the company's websites and financial reports. When searching for and individual sponsor on clinicaltrials.gov, all clinical data was retrieved and augmented with scientific publications. The recap.com database and company websites were combed for all deals involving the sponsor company with eachcombination product. The PRISMA check list and PRISMA Diagram is also attached for ease of understanding of current work.

Table 1: Data Collection Sources

Source	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Drug-device Stents	12	14.6%	14.6%
Drug Delivery System	70	85.4%	100.0%
Total	82	100.0%	

Exploratory Results

Upgraded Device Function by Drugs

Two functions of stents have been added to the market in the last two decades (Figure 1). With more advanced technologies, the second generation achieved better performance, but it faced additional manufacturing and regulatory approval challenges. Companies that spanned both generations acquired the skills required to create more innovative medical devices that combine and distribute medicines.

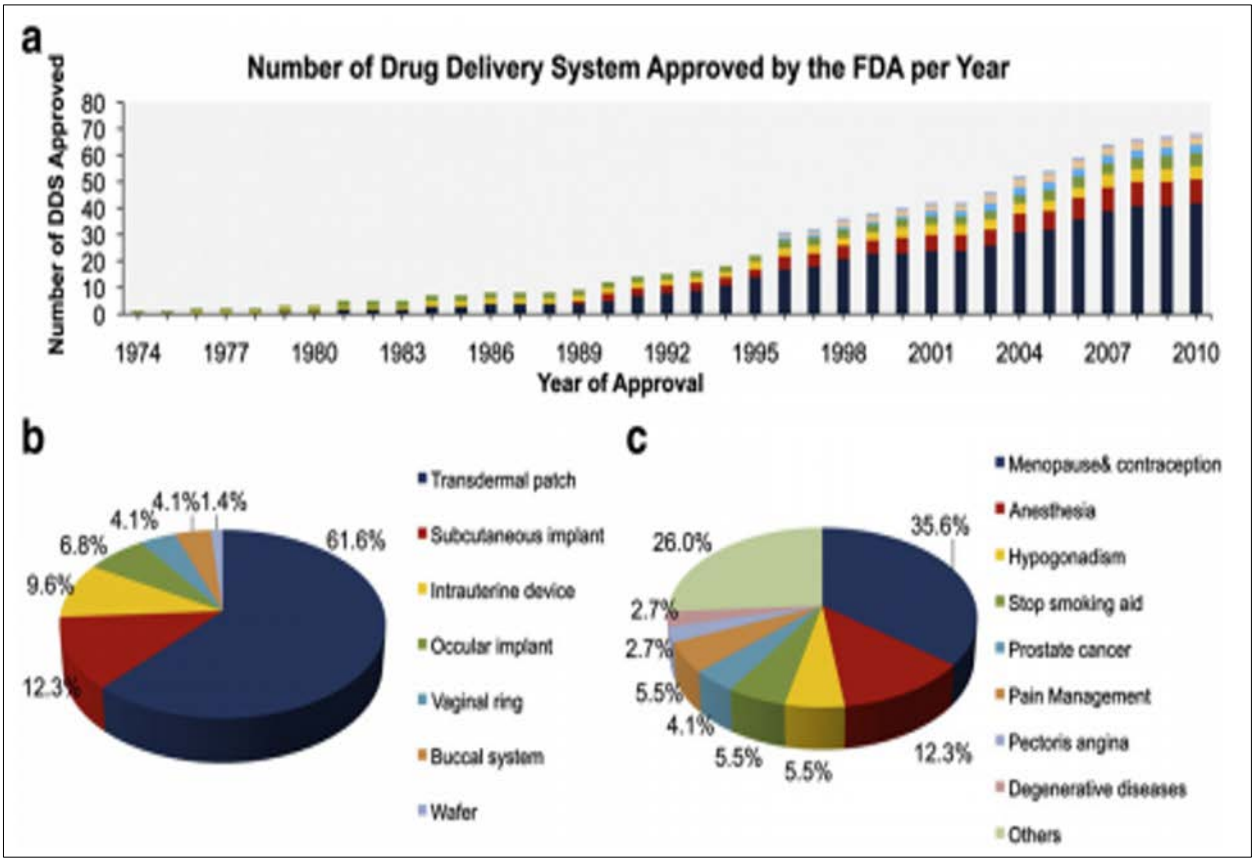

Fig 1: Number of Drug Delivery System Approved by the FDA per Year

The FDA approved the first bare-metal stent in 1994. This is a metallic expandable tube implanted in the stenotic blood vessel and used to stretch the occlusion along with a catheter and movement device. Stenosis is caused by the formation of atheromatous plaque in the pipe. The stent is used to improve blood pressure and the occlusion. Unlike previous treatment guidelines such as coronary bypass, stents are simple, less invasive and extremely deliverable therapies. Instant restenosis is still a big complication after stent application even though stents have been proven to be highly effective and lower than balloon angioplasties restenosis rate [5, 6]. The blood vessel contains an atheromatous plaque, which causes stenosis. By widening the occlusion, the stent increases blood flow. As opposed to previous levels of treatment, such as coronary bypass, stenting is a straightforward approach that is less invasive and highly deliverable. Although stents have shown to be very good and reduce the rate of restenosis in comparison with balloon angioplasties, instant restenosis is still a big complication after stent placement [7]. Drug-device stents have been shown to outperform bare-metal stents despite being more technically complex [8]. The drugs stent integrates mechanical action on blocking the blood vessel by releasing drugs to avoid restenosis to reduce the problem of instant restenosis associated with bare metal stents [9, 10]. A number of stenos associated complications, such as numerous lesions, narrow arteries and long lesions [11] and diabetes [2, 12], have been developed as of 2012 for the patients with new drug device students. As the expense of integrating technologies, assembling and obtaining regulatory approval of drug equipment stents rose, firms that bridged the divide between bare-metal and drug equipment were able to maintain a competitive lead by acquiring core skills in developing specialized drug-based medical equipment.

Delivery of Drug Upgraded by Devices

Transdermal patch technology has been extensively defined elsewhere [13-15]. Here, we'll look at how patches and controlled-drug delivery mechanisms have developed over time and the regulatory considerations associated with them. Transdermal patches provide a controlled route through which drugs are transmitted through the skin into the bloodstream, which is particularly useful in distributing powerful medicines which are not well absorbed or metabolized when orally. Its popularity benefits from its ease of use, ease of use and increased patient compliance with care programs. Patches from the first century permitted passive diffusion through the skin only; active diffusion methods were used in later decades.

The capacity of the transdermal patches of the first generation to supply thin, lipophilic drugs was significantly limited by the methods for passive diffusion of medicinal products [16]. In the first generation, two separate architectures competed: reservoir-type and matrix-type patches [17]. Active diffusion methods were implemented in the second generation of transdermal patches, allowing for the distribution of larger molecules and greater control over diffusion speeds [18]. This latest generation uses chemical enhancers, non-activator ultrasounds and iontophoresis to optimize drug delivery [19]. Active diffusion is performed with a residual electric current, helping to enlarge pores and diffusion of large molecules across the skin, as examples of active transdermal pads, in iontophoresis systems. The third generation of patches, which cross the 'stratum carenum' skin boundary [15, 20-22], implemented microneedles, thermal ablation, microdermabrasion, electroporation, cavitation ultrasound and synergistic variations. Clinical trials for the third generation are currently underway, and the provision of big molecules and vaccines is supposed to revolutionize [23, 24].

Changing aspects of invention in Drug Delivery

The creation of a combination product necessitates a unique series of relationships between a variety of corporations and regulatory agencies. Our analytical study of medicinal system stents and transdermal patches reveals that the pioneering, current and regulatory authority roles will efficiently examine the difficulties that development in combination products has in the product manufacturing process and in determining which primary mode of operation. Known companies in the focal market that we are researching are referred to as officers. The focal sector is the one that is currently affected or similar to the one that is being disrupted by technological transition. The sponsors, Pioneers, are launching the first of a new kind of combination product. When the product enters market, business relations move from technology to market, and officers are in a greater position to pick and market the combination product. It involves thinking about the company, distribution channels and infrastructure networks which the incumbent is currently available to, as well as the financial capital necessary to get regulatory approval and market the combined product. When the first of a combination product class is launched, the market standard will quickly catch up.

In addition to the technological convergence factors that led to the product mix, pioneers who placed the first product in a class of combination products had an impact on the dynamics of the invention throughout the class. The unrealistic touches upon the three main mode of operation levers, incorporating technologies into a new concept, framing the legal analysis and future product and establishing the market affairs process by complementary licensing for technology.

Our findings are consistent with previous research of other sectors. Based on their influence of the systems and models of industry in bigger organisations, they are more likely to become leaders. Consequently, after the pioneer was purchased, [25-26] the corporate corporation had to maintain the acquisition's integrity instead of rushing in to incorporate it into an existing market unit in order to continue promoting innovation.

Combination products are manifestations of architectural invention in the sense that the term "architectural imagination" is used [27]. The pioneer and later officer slicense the combination product to supplement and integrate similar technologies with core technology. According to previous research, architectural developments retain the central principle by concentrating on how product elements are connected together [28]. As a consequence, the inherent information that underpins the main components is unchanged. Architectural advancements are combination products, which preserve a central concept and reinforce it with advanced connections between core technologies and modified complementary parts.

In order to determine the technological impact of a company's profile and differentiate main and complementary innovations, the concept of architectural innovation is significant. The invention of drug-device stents and managed drug delivery mechanisms exemplifies architectural creativity in the sense of making a combination medication. The complementary innovations are authorized and incorporated into the product network by the device provider

in the case of drug-device stents. Complementary devices are approved and combined with the medication by the drug manufacturer in case of managed systems of drug delivery.
Development of complementary expertise and the extension of business facilities are also driven by architectural creativity. The organization requires modern apparatus, multidisciplinary know-how as well as expertise, and the creation of new the test methodology in addition to incorporating technology. Drug-device stents, multidisciplinary physics teams, biomaterials experts, pharmacy researchers, and a range of healthcare experts were, for example, most likely created [29]. The testing of medical products typically entails studying physical and mechanical properties, while the testing of drugs or biological products depends on analytical, bio-analytical, and biological potency. Medical technologies companies that have invented combination products have traditionally been unable to produce, integrates or test drugs. Instead, they have learnt new pharmaceutical approaches by combining the pharmaceutical business.
The primary action mode is crucial in bridging distance between product creation and clinical research, and it coincides with the framework of organizational relationships that occurs in subsequent phases. Consequently, evaluation of the primary mode of service is also regarded as the most important milestone of risk control for combination products. Despite the alleged primary mode of operation during the process, our data shows that the conduct assumed by any stakeholder drives the dynamics of combination product innovation, rather than the assessment itself. To put it another way, to an observer, primary operation mode is the strong informative predictor that clarifies potential policy. There are, however, several approaches of foreseeing the primary mode of action, on the basis of strategic decisions made before the final assessment is carried out by the regulator, or all the parties interested in co-developing a different kind of combination products.
The choice of a primary method of operation limits the extent of prospective development and clinical efficiency, thereby making the combination product a number of officers more desirable. It will outline the activities of the incumbent to promote product development and market the fashioned product finally. According to the results, organization that finances the commodity through the regulatory mechanism is focused on the primary mode-of-operation core technology.
As the legal framework of combination products is established by the law, it is necessary for the first of its kind to determine a primary mode of operation. The first-of-a-main kind's mode of operation sets the standard for the whole class. In fact, this means that taking an extra phase with a first type combination medication raises the perceived risk of acquiring it relative to a conventional medicine or medical device. However, the fact that a pioneer's main invention greatly impacts how he delivers the product, his arguments and its planned use to the regulator is largely minimizing this risk. An antibiotic-coated implant may be controlled, for example, as a device or a drug according to the intended application and claims. If the antibiotic's function is to avoid colonization on the implant, it would almost definitely be monitored as a medicinal product. These descriptions are inextricably related to the pioneer's understanding of technology and core competencies. Not unexpectedly, the type of organization which submits combination product coincides with evaluation of the primary mode of operation.
In contrast to medications or medical devices, another move in regulating the one of its kind combination product adds more difficulty but mitigates this uncertainty for potential incoming members of same-class goods.
According to our results, officers use their greater financial and consumer roles to promote creation of the first set of combinations product and advancement of subsequent product development cycles for this group. The incumbents take over to build corporate relationships from the founders as product development progresses and the primary mode of operation is created. If the pioneer is responsible for the final stages of product creation, he will patent the invention and re-form the previous technical partnerships in conjunction with his marketing activities.
Incumbents enter combination product production after all past complexities have been resolved, as well as, only remaining hesitations are linked to conventional supervisorypaths, industry, delivery systems, as well as networks of services. Later analysis by a researcher backs up these results, arguing that incumbents with money and consumer leverage are best placed to harness innovation [30]. This hypothesis is expanded upon by numerous scholars. Previous analysis has established advanced production capability, proximity to sales platforms and utility networks, and complementary technology as tools that give incumbents a leg up on the market when it comes to leveraging innovation [31].
If the first-of-its-kind combination product is on the market, legislation based on precedent helps it to easily become the de facto norm. If the first of a kind combination products are accepted on the market, the acceptance route is set up and the minor uncertainty disappears and the incumbents are able to come up with it.

Discussion

Combination drug products are a transformative field of modern pharmaceutical instruments, incorporating performance, design, implementation, and, sometimes, business partnership and software licenses for the manufacture of a particular blend of commercial partners and technology licenses, implementation and, in some cases. Medical product growth, regulatory approval procedures, and organizational engagement have all evolved as a result of this emerging therapeutic product group. Case studies in medications stents and transdermal patches provide a comprehensive understanding of the challenges and benefits of combination products relative to previous generations of conventional pharmaceutical or surgical delivery devices. Examples of high-value combination products in which the medicines and the implant play a primary and secondary role are medication stents and transdermal patches. Combination drugs were created in both cases to enhance the role of previously licensed, scientifically approved products.
The development of sophisticated combination product has brought the pharmaceutical and medical device industries closely together, and companies from both industries are now taking on complementary positions in the growth of drug devices. Start-ups, emerging subsidiaries of existing firms, as well as officers from both sectors have partnered to combine and develop drug-device technology, building on each other's experience in product creation, testing, marketing, and delivery. A new field for consumers has been created at the convergence of the pharmaceutical and medical device industry with new devices that extract a competitive

advantage from the mixture and include high quality combination products.

New legal, policy and technological difficulties have been created by the introduction of these high-value combination products, marking the break from manufacture of traditional medicaments and devices. This divergence may be viewed as a source of risk by potential sponsors of new combination products, especially regulatory risk. The Regulation Base is a second stage in the regulatory process that incorporates substance formation and the regulatory risk, in line with the concurring phases of drug production, according to the Primary mode of action assessment. Our results show that the primary mode of service decision only adds minor risks to the development process; somewhat, this is related to importance initial sponsor sees in combination as well as aids officers in rationalizing and preparing tools they will require when they take on the role of getting the product to market from pioneers. Indeed, primary method for assessing the actions constitutes a reasonable proxy to understand the development and the co-evolution of the relationships required to sell this product during its production; and, because the appraisal has been predictable so far for the majority of the products on the market, a simple model can be drawn which sums up expectations.

The complexities of combination products are dictated by the positions played by the pioneer, officers, as well as regulatory agencies in product growth. Complementary technologies are combined into a modern design, early technology-based partnership forming and the primary mode of action measurement is informed in the process. The regulator considers the submission documents as drugs, systems and biologics to assess the primary mode of action and forward the medication to the regulatory approval center responsible. In the future, officers gain ownership of the commodity supply, and the primary mode of operation tells them how they will leverage their capital and formed relationships as their market, distribution systems, and service network are given greater importance. When the first-of-its-kind combination offering is introduced, it soon becomes the de facto standard, enabling incumbents to keep up.

These complexities illustrate how many new competitors view the competitive launch of a combination product. Companies, particularly start-ups and new divisions, will benefit from the complementarity of advances in drug technology to grow into new markets: the combination product business, pharmaceuticals or market for medical devices. In order to speed up the production and distribute of a combination product during the product life cycle for future generations, start-Ups that produce a new type of combination product which overcomes the inconvenience of a single managed product might benefit from the incumbents' supplementary capital while acquiring experience.

Combination product is perhaps the most promising field for new product growth. Combining quality control innovations, along with the discovery that the competition benefit of current combination produts remains in the sophistication of the mix, appear to indicate that a new high-value field has been developed in this generation of combination products. The recent research into emerging innovations that integrate medication, computer, and biologics indicates that this is a growing opportunity. New biomedical developments, such as cell-based therapies, new biosimilar, nanotechnologies, molecular diagnosis, tissue engineering and nanotechnology are expected to open new avenues for the bridging of the system and the drug ability.

Conclusions

In this study, we introduced drug-device combination products as a new trend of medical product growth, regulatory acceptance, and business engagement. Combination products are architectural advances because they retain a central principle while strengthening it with sophisticated linkages between core technology and updated complementary components. This paper looks at case studies of drug-device stents and transdermal patches to get a better picture of the problems and benefits that combination drugs bring to the table as opposed to prior generations of conventional medicinal or drug delivery systems. The developments in combination product control, as well as the finding that the competitive advantage of existing combination products lies in the complexity of the combination, tend to suggest that this generation of combination products has created a new high-value sector. The recent research into emerging innovations that integrate medication, computer, and biologics indicates that this is a growing opportunity. According to our study, the first product in a new class of combination product presents the regulator and the sponsor. If the first product is licensed, the leading regulatory center may be established, and the degree of confusion regarding the whole class of combination drugs is significantly diminished. Through advising the decision on the primary purpose of the combination product, the sponsor of a new type of combination product plays a crucial role in mitigating this ambiguity. Generally speaking, in modern drug delivery systems, combination drug-device products are a groundbreaking technological category, representing a rare combination of performance, architecture, implementation, and, in some cases, company partnering and technology licensing. Medical product growth, regulatory approval procedures, and organizational engagement have all evolved as a result of this emerging therapeutic product group.

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