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Cancer Treatment



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Superparamagnetic Gold Nanoparticles Synthesized on Protein Particle Scaffolds for Cancer Theragnosis

Koo Chul Kwon¹, Eunji Jo¹, Young-Wan Kwon², Boram Lee¹, Ju Hee Ryu³, Eun Jung Lee⁴, Kwangmeyung Kim³, and Jeewon Lee¹* (*Corresponding author – Phone: +82-2-3290-3304; Fax: +82-2-926-6102; E-mail: leejw@korea.ac.kr)

¹Department of Chemical and Biological Engineering, Korea University, Anam-Dong 5-1, Seongbuk-Gu, Seoul 136-713, Republic of Korea.

² KU-KIST Graduate School of Converging Science and Technology, Korea University, Seoul 136-701, Republic of Korea

³ Center for Theragnosis, Biomedical Research Institute, Korea Institute of Science and Technology, 39-1 Hawolgok-dong, Seongbuk-gu, Seoul 136-791, Republic of Korea.

⁴ Department of Chemical Engineering, Kyungpook National University, Daegu 41566, Republic of Korea

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Introduction

- Theragnosis: Therapy + Diagnosis.
- Superparamagnetic gold-nanoparticle clusters (SPAuNCs) were synthesized on engineered viral capsid particle carrier that present peptide ligands targeting a tumor cell receptor (TCR).





- Thus, there is a need to develop various alternative modes of treatments.
- Targeting the cancer cell is a major challenge as the cancer biomarkers vary from patient to patient and tumor to tumor within a patient.

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Ultrasmall CuCo₂S₄ Nanocrystals: All-in-One Theragnosis Nanoplatform with Magnetic Resonance/Near-Infrared Imaging for Efficiently Photothermal Therapy of Tumors

Bo Li, Fukang Yuan, Guanjie He, Xiaoyu Han, Xin Wang, Jinbao Qin, Zheng Xiao Guo, Xinwu Lu,* Qian Wang, Ivan P. Parkin, and Chengtie Wu*

- Ultrasmall copper-based ternary chalcogenide nanoparticles, CuCo₂S₄ Nanocrystals were prepared by a one-pot hydrothermal route.
- Low toxicity and bioavailability.
- MR resonance imaging is necessary to overcome the challenges in photothermal imaging.
- They need to be further conjugated tumor targeting agents.

Relevance

- Synthesis of Nanoparticle on target specific biomolecular scaffolds to facilitate in vivo imaging.
- Magnetic and Surface Plasmon resonance properties can be changed through interaction with amino acids.

Synthesis of SPAuNCs

Capsid.



6

the

the

Results and discussion



Time-course TEM images of SPAuNC in 50% human serum solution at 37.5 °C to test stability





Magnetic hyperthermia effect, estimated through the time-course measurement of temperature increase in the PBS solutions containing SPAuNC, SPIONs (Superparamagnetic Iron oxide Nanoparticles) (5 nm), DAuNC (Diamagnetic AuNC), synthetic AuNPs (5, 20, 40 nm), and engineered HBV capsid under an AMF (10 kW/360kHz).

Magnetic Properties



EPR spectra of SPAuNCs and DAuNCs with g-factors (dimensionless magnetic moment)

Features at 1700, 3200 and 2000 to 4500 G correspond to that of Superparamagnetic Iron oxide Nanoparticles



Results of SQUID magnetometer analysis of SPAuNC/AuNPs (d-1, d-2) and DAuNC (d-3)

MRI contrast



T_1 and T_2 relaxation rates (R_1 , R_2) and relaxivities (r_1 , r_2) of SPAuNC in PBS.

Higher the ratio of r_2 to r_1 is, the more the contrast agent is suitable for T_2 -weighted imaging. The relaxivity ratio (r_2/r_1) of SPAuNC (aff +) is 6.8 which is comparable to that of commercial T_2 -contrast standard, Resovist (i.e., 6.2)

T2-weighted MR images of SPAuNC 0.13 0.10 0.09 0.08 0.05 mM 0.04 1.50 1.00 1.76 2.50 2.00 μq 0.76mM 0.50 0.03 0.00 1.00 0.25 1.20 20.00 10.00 5.00 0.60 0.00 25.00 μq Au contents in SPAuNC

T₂-weighted MR images of SPAuNC at various Au contents.

XPS Studies



Gold-chemisorbed oxygen is the side chain oxygen of Tyr6, because the Tyr_6 is located near His_6 that is combined with $(CH_3)_3PAu_1$ via a coordination bond

Induction of Magnetism



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MDA-MB-468 (EGFR+) treated with SPAuNC (aff +)



MDA-MB-436 (EGFR-) treated with SPAuNC (aff +)



MDA-MB-468 (EGFR+) treated with SPAuNC (aff -)



MDA-MB-468 (EGFR+) treated with SPION (aff -)



Scale bar: 20 µm

Fluorescence images of in vitro cultures of EGFR-expressing (MDA-MB-468) and 4 EGFR-free tumor (MDA-MB-436) cells treated with SPAuNC (aff +), SPAuNC (aff –), 5 or SPION that were all labeled by Cy5.5.

Ex vivo NIRF images of tumor (MDA-MB-468)grafted liver and four major organs (lung, spleen, kidney, and heart) at the predetermined time points for 24 h after the intravenous injection of Cy5.5-SPAuNC (aff + or aff –) to the liver-tumor-bearing mice.

NIRF images of mice bearing a subcutaneous tumor (MDA-MB-468) at the predetermined time points for 24 h after the intravenous injection of Cy5.5-SPAuNC (aff + or aff –). (The dotted circles indicate the tumor.)

Time-course variation of the NIRF intensity from the MDA-MB-468 tumor of the mice

At 3 h after IV injection of Cy5.5-SPAuNC (aff+)

Time-course photographic images of mice the bearing а subcutaneous tumor (MDA-MB-468) (n = 6 with the survival rate of 100%) that were treated (case a) or not treated (case b) by SPAuNC (aff +). (At 9th h after the intravenous injection of SPAuNC (aff +) to the subcutaneous tumorbearing mice, the AMF (360 kHz, 10 kW) was applied for 15 min using a radio frequency generator.)

SPAuNC	AMF	SPAuNC	AMF	SPAuNC	AMF
+ AMF	only	+ AMF	only	+ AMF	only

Healthy mouse (control)

I

Time-course T2-weighted MR images of the mice bearing a liver tumor (MDA-MB-468) and healthy mice using SPAuNC (aff +) as a contrast agent. (The yellow dotted circles indicate liver.)

Pre-injection

0 h

After IV injection

6 h

9 h

Summary

- In vivo denaturation of the subunit proteins is accelerated under the tumor-killing hyperthermia condition.
- This leads to the spontaneous disassembly of the viral capsid, followed by the **release of the individual small AuNPs.**
- The released small AuNPs easily pass through **glomerular filtration** and are effectively removed through renal excretion.
- The SPAuNCs exhibited a notable multimodal performance of both subcutaneous and deep-tissue tumors in live mice.
- The SPAuNCs showed excellent biocompatibility without in vivo accumulation problems.

Thank you