

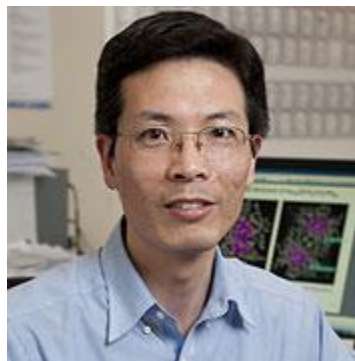
# Glomerular barrier behaves as an atomically precise bandpass filter in a sub-nanometre regime

Bujie Du<sup>1</sup>, Xingya Jiang<sup>1</sup>, Anindita Das<sup>2</sup>, Qinhan Zhou<sup>1</sup>, Mengxiao Yu<sup>1</sup>, Rongchao Jin<sup>2</sup> and Jie Zheng<sup>1\*</sup>



**Jie Zheng**

Department of Chemistry,  
The University of Texas, Dallas  
Fundamental structure-property  
relationships of noble metals on the nano  
scale and applying new functional  
nanoparticles in biomedical imaging

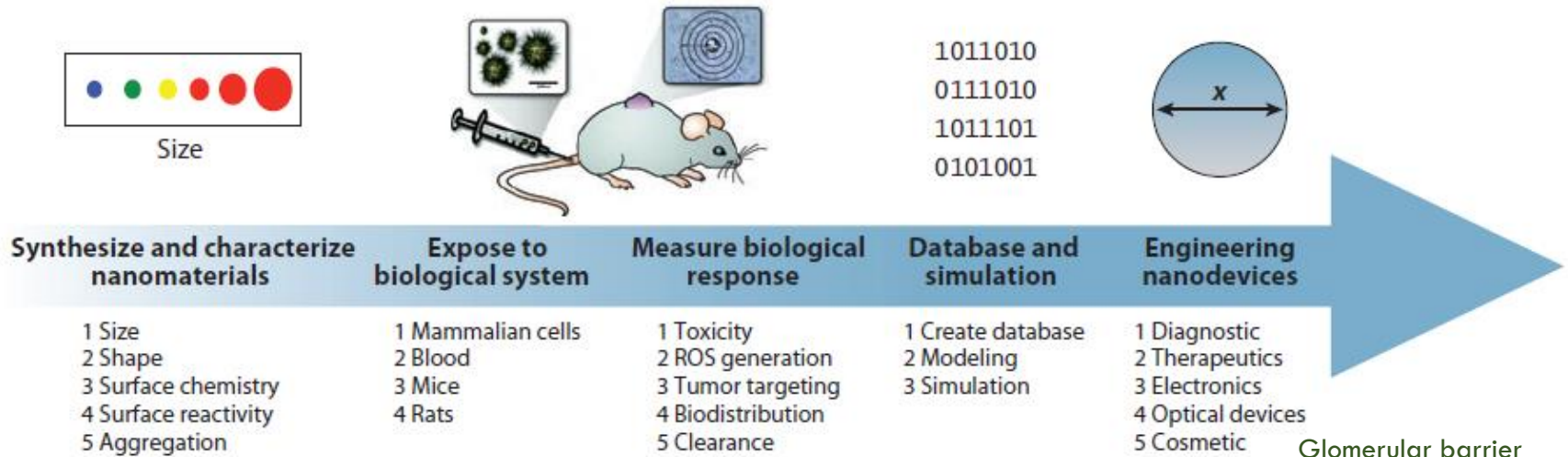


**Rongchao Jin**

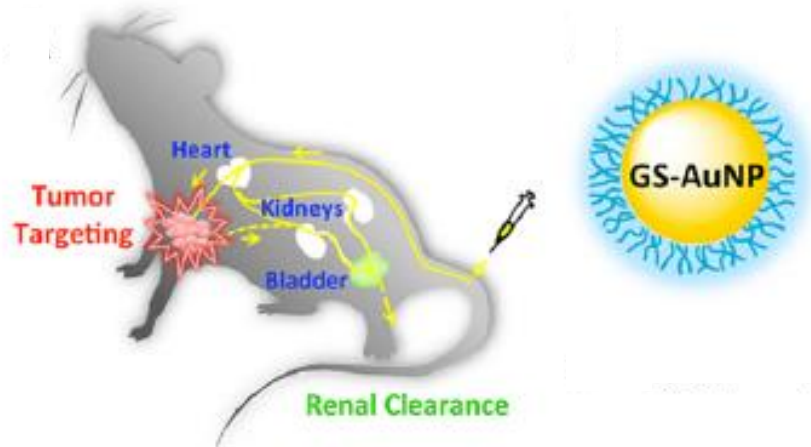
Department of Chemistry,  
Carnegie Mellon University  
Nanoscience, nanoparticles,  
synthesis, catalysis, optics

Debasmita Ghosh  
03.02.2018

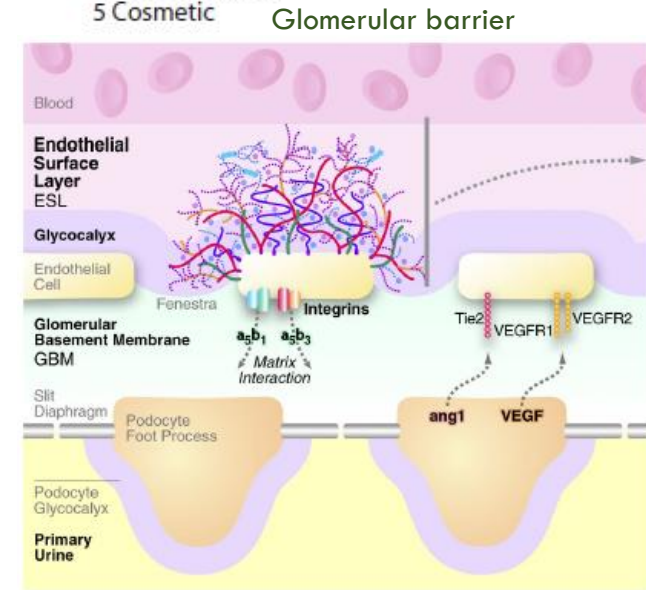
# Nano-bio interaction



Albanese et al., *Annu. Rev. Biomed. Eng.*, 2012, 16, 1



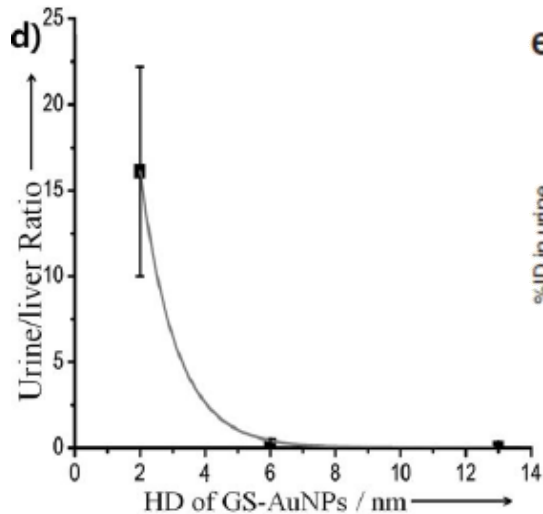
Liu et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2013, 135, 4978



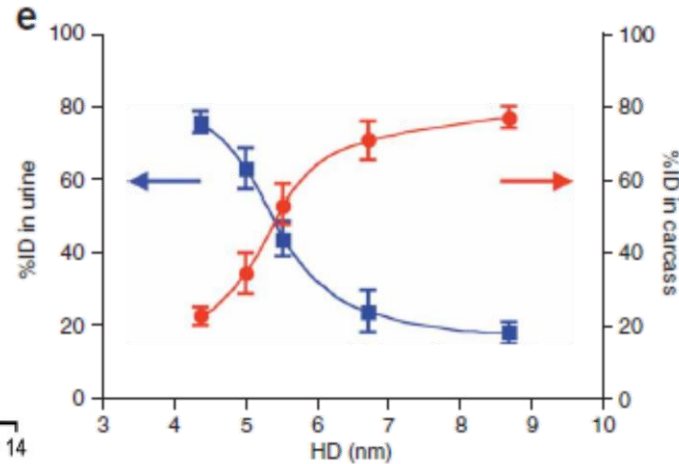
Haraldsson et al., *Physiol Rev.*, 2008, 88, 451

**Renal clearance of atomically precise clusters**

# Importance

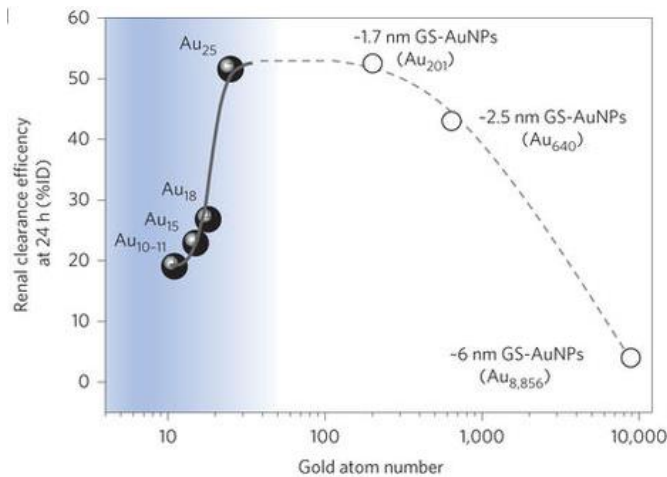


Zhou et al., *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, 2011, 123, 3226



Choi et al., *NATURE BIOTECHNOLOGY*, 2007, 25, 1165

**Glomerulus was a  
“size-cutoff” slit**



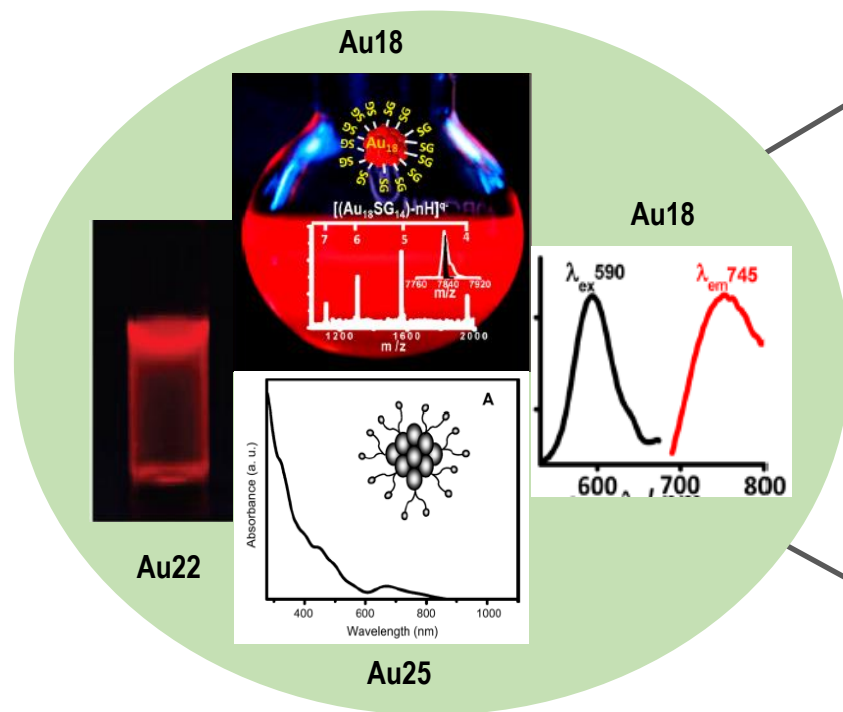
Du et al., *NATURE NANOTECHNOLOGY*, 2017, 12, 1096

**Glomerulus becomes an atomically  
precise “bandpass” barrier of  
ultrasmall Au NPs**

**Designing clinically translatable  
precised nanomedicine for strokes,  
hypertension, atherosclerosis,  
chronic renal failure**

# Relevance

## Luminescent glutathione clusters



Synthesis

Characterization

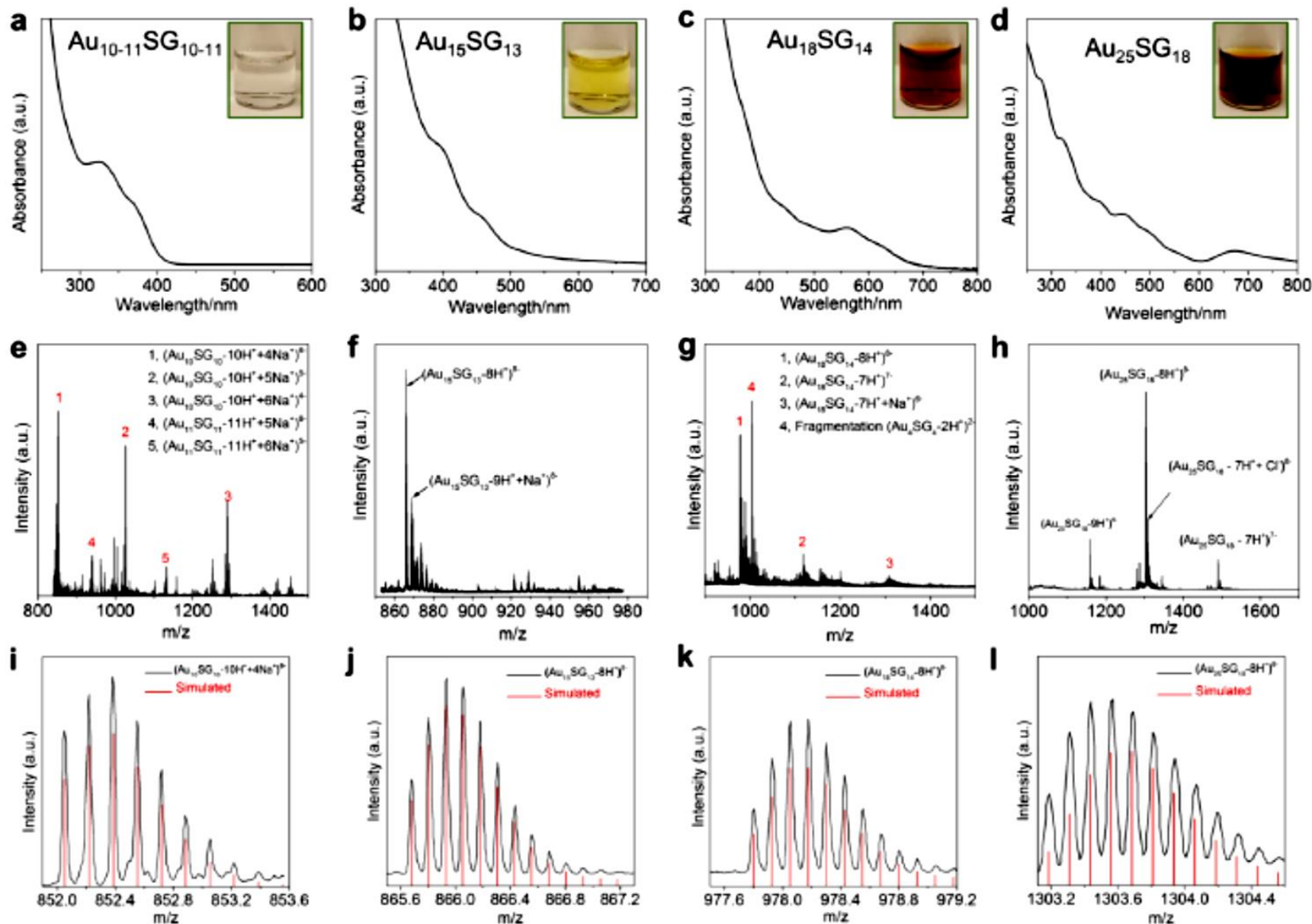
Better understanding of these NCs in biosystems

Ghosh et al., *J. Phys. Chem. Lett.*, 2012, 3, 1997

Muhammed et al., *Chemical Physics Letters*, 2007, 449, 186

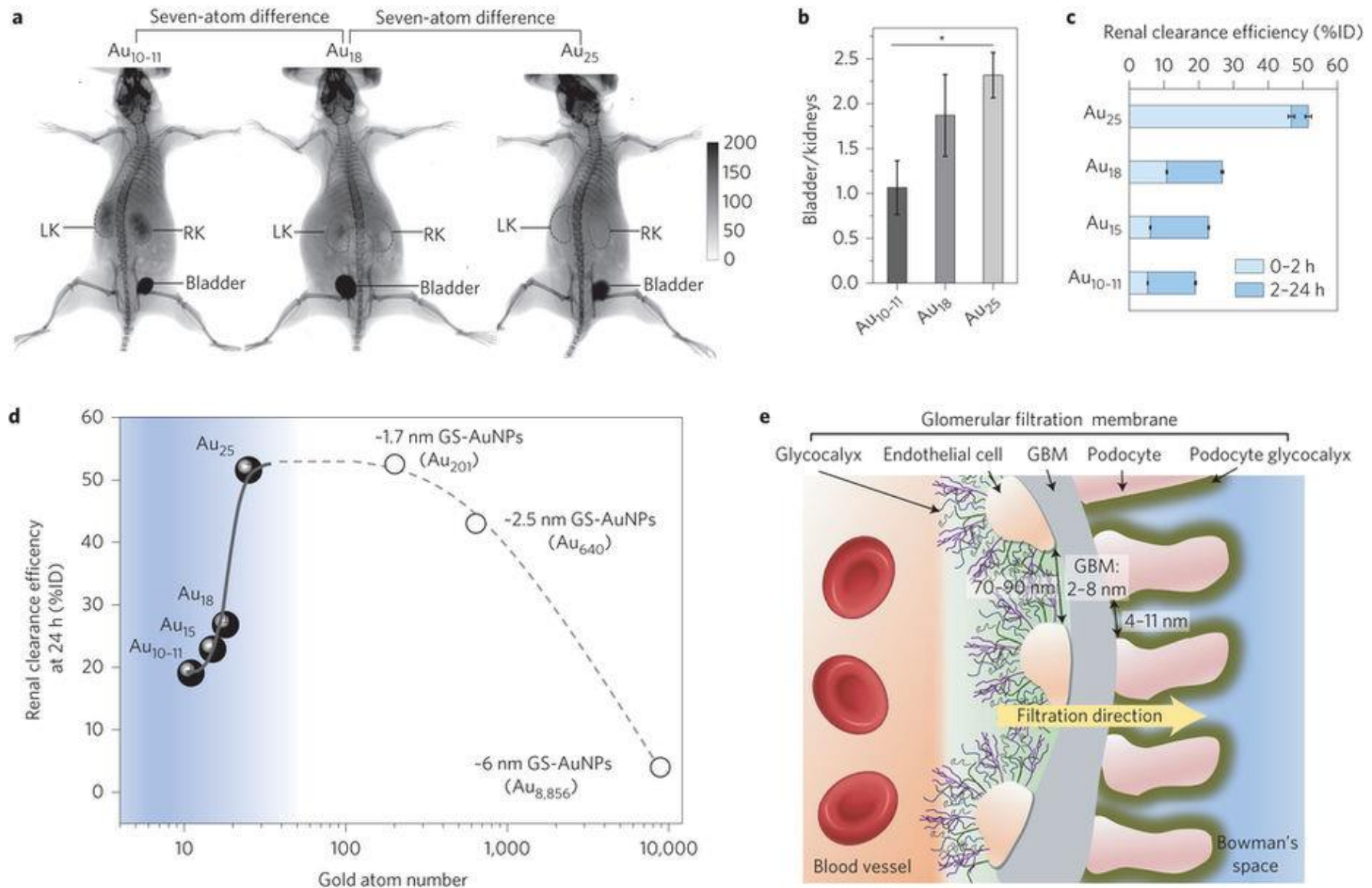
Shibu et al., *Applied Materials & Interfaces*, 2009, 10, 2199

# Characterization of NCs

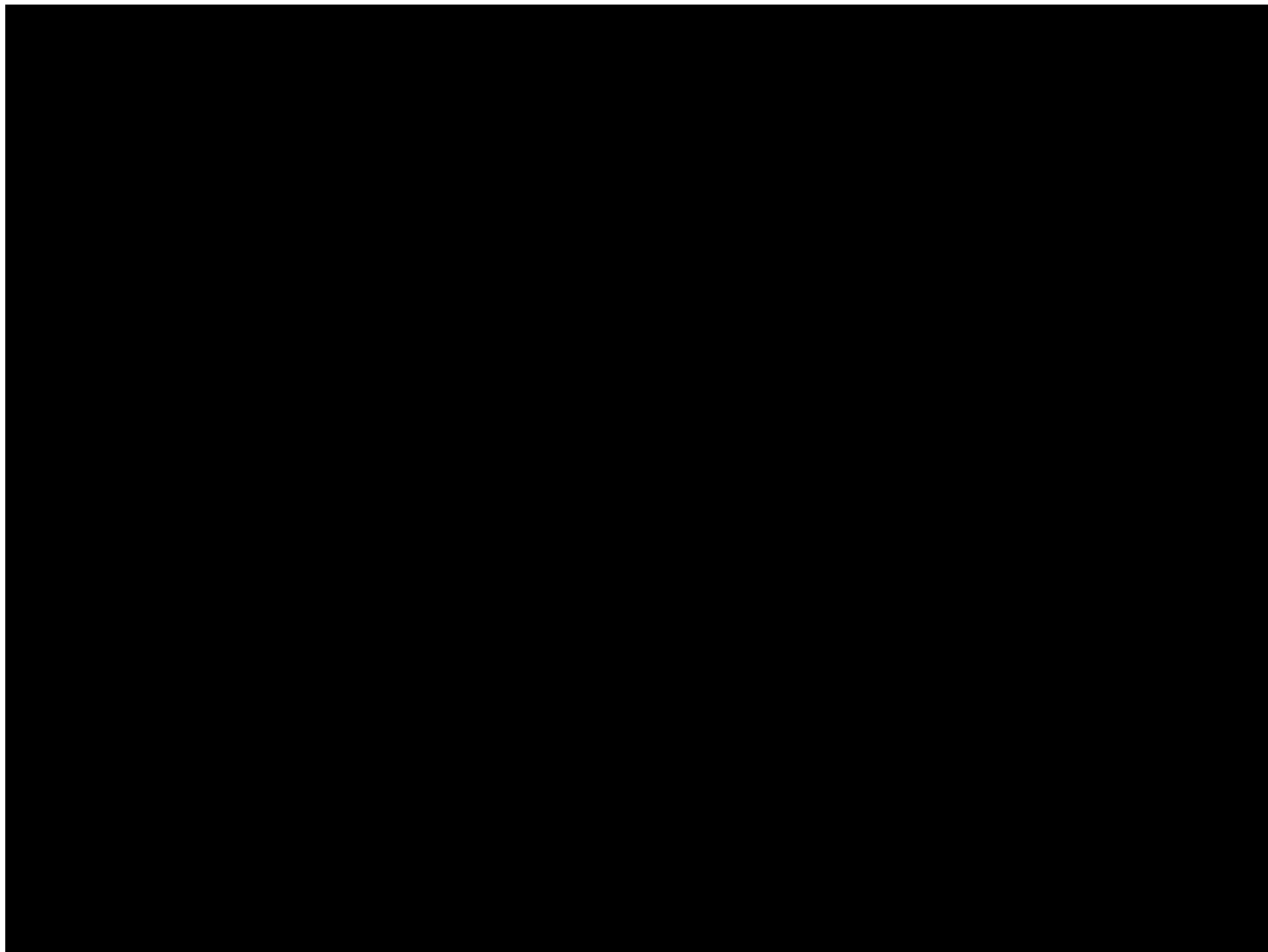




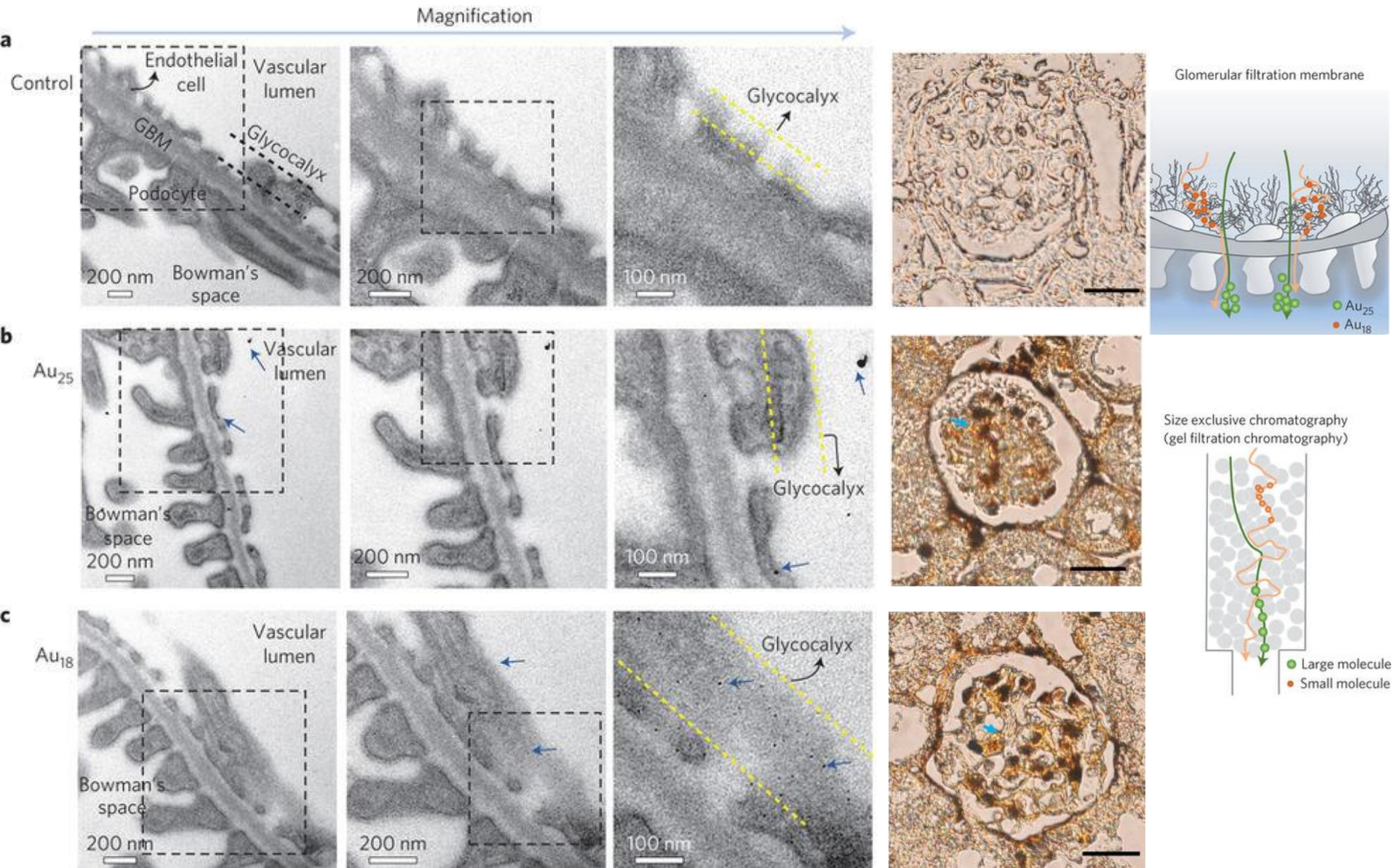
# Renal clearance of different sized AuNCs



# Renal clearance of different sized AuNCs

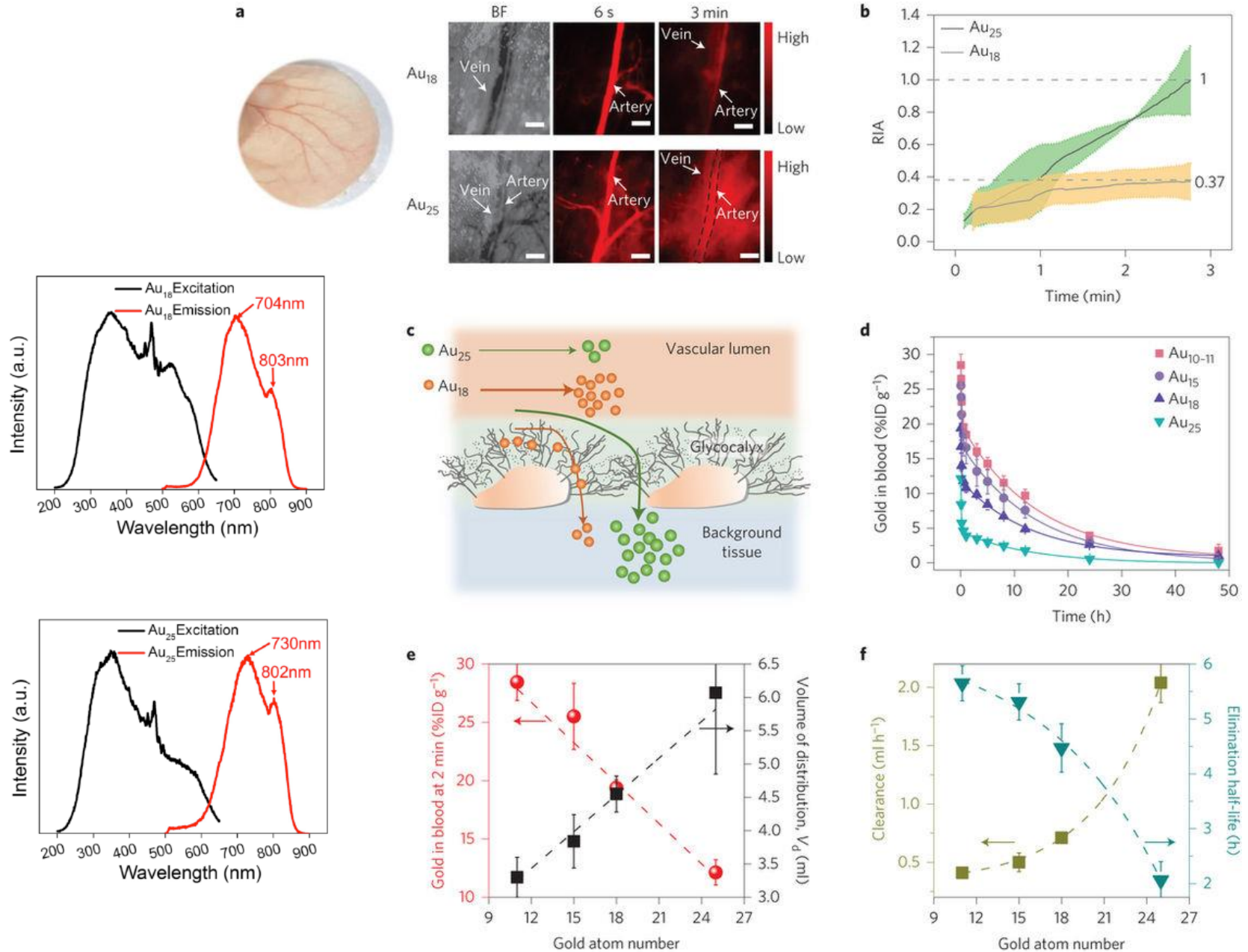


# Glomerular filtration of Au<sub>18</sub> and Au<sub>25</sub>

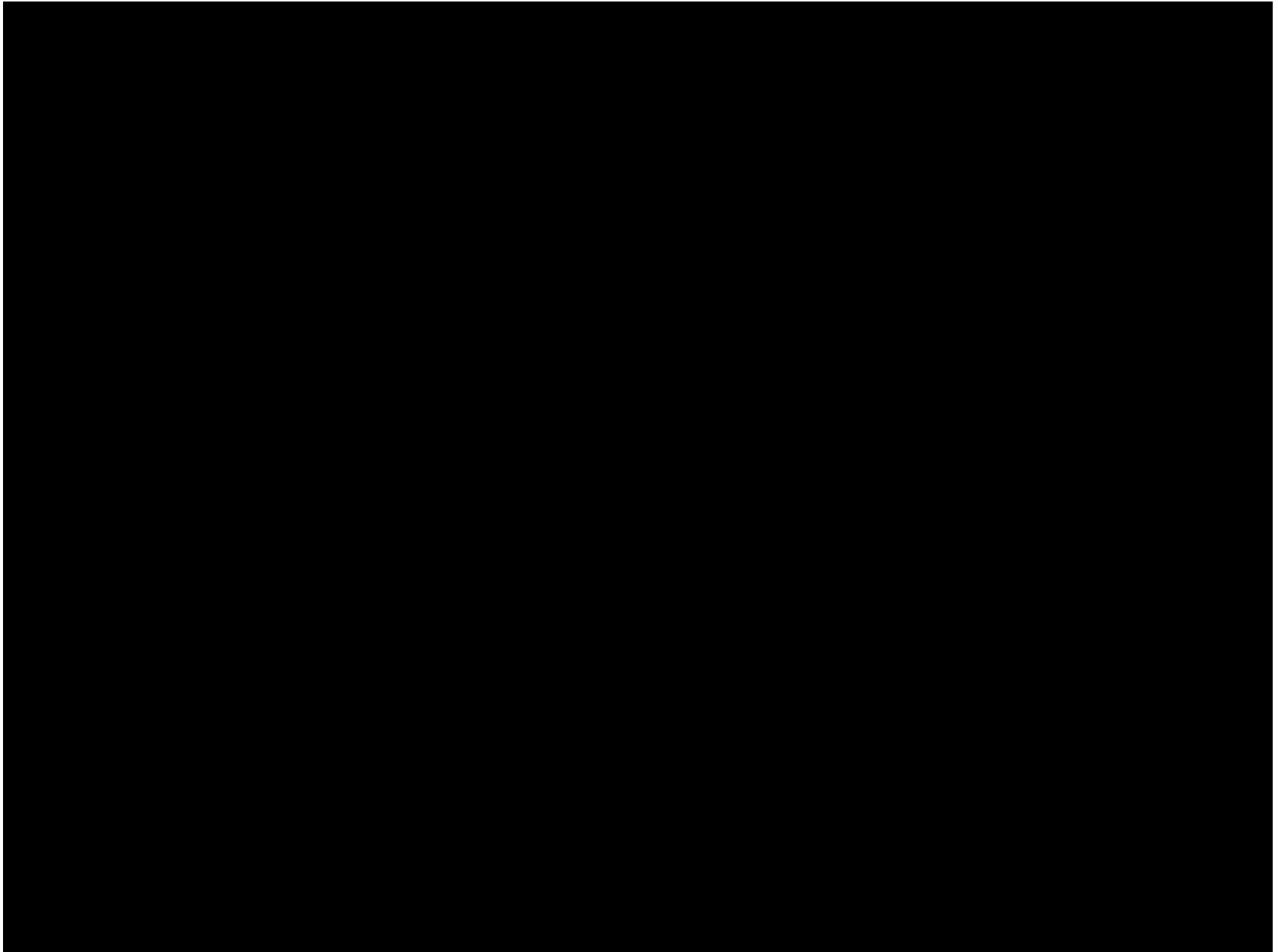




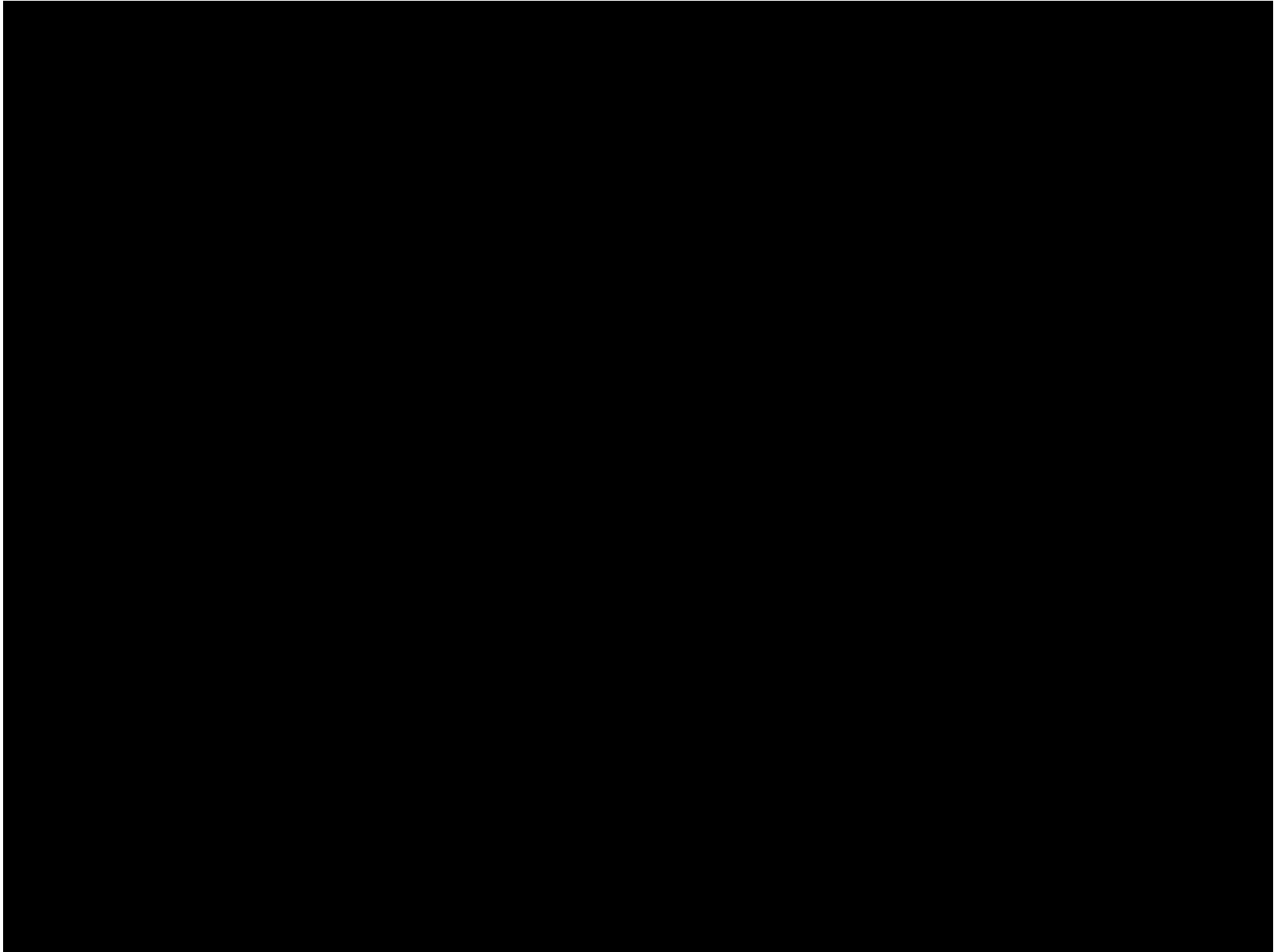
# Normal vessel extravasation and pharmacokinetics



# Normal vessel extravasation and pharmacokinetics



# Normal vessel extravasation and pharmacokinetics



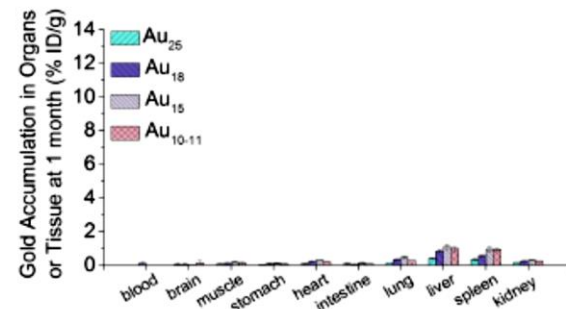
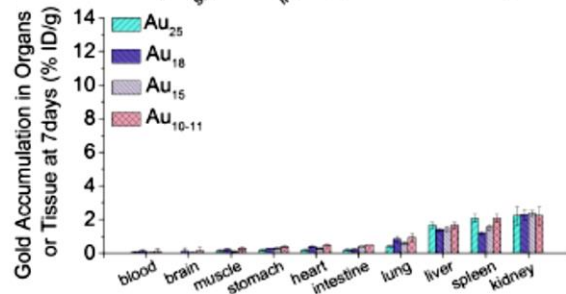
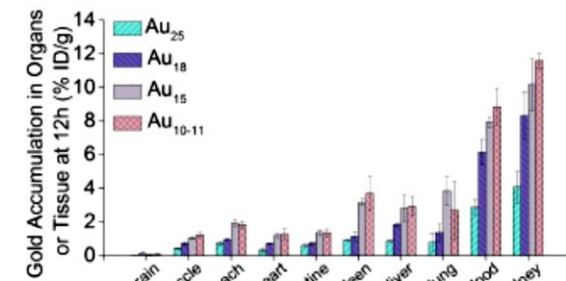
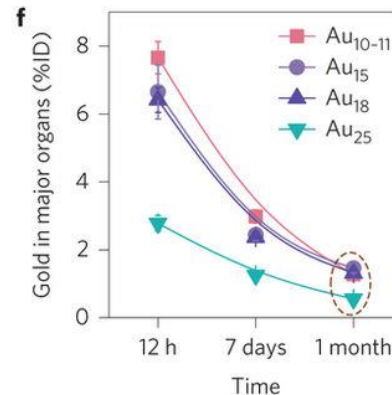
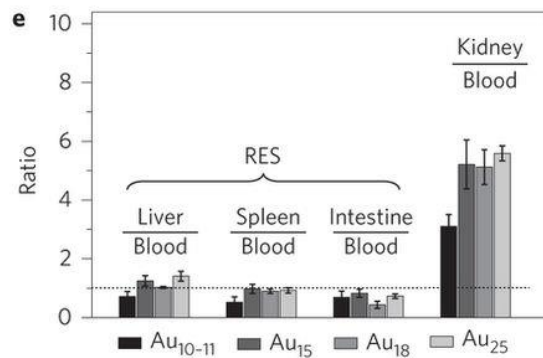
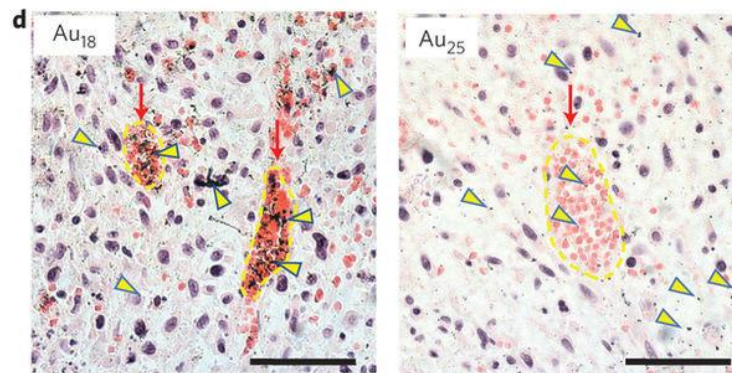
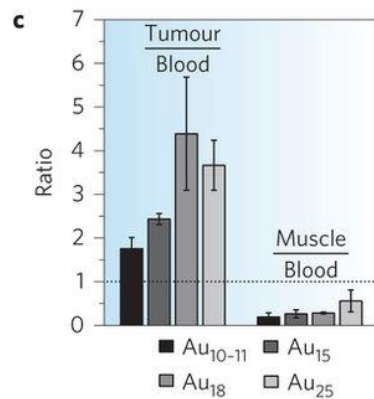
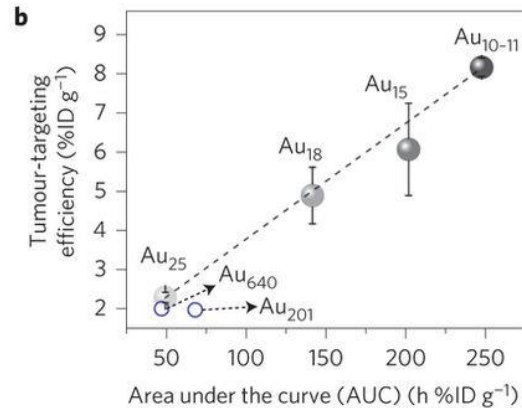
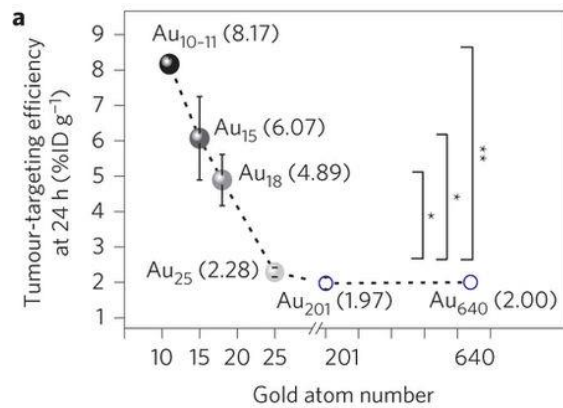
# Passive tumor targeting

- ✓ Size-dependent properties, multimodality, high physiological stability
- ✓ **Strong Enhanced permeability and retention (EPR) effect**
- ✓ Prolonged elimination half-life
- ✓ **Efficient renal clearance**
- ✓ Low accumulation in RES (Reticuloendothelial system) organs

Small molecular probes	less EPR effect	more renal clearance
Conventional nanoprobes	more EPR effect	less renal clearance
<b>Molecular nanoprobes</b>	<b>more EPR effect</b>	<b>more renal clearance</b>



# Passive tumor targeting of Au NCs



# Conclusion

- ❖ The glomeruli can serve as an atomically precise barrier to slow down the renal clearance of clusters with size below 1 nm.
- ❖ A few-atom decrease in cluster size results in a nearly one order reduction in renal clearance.
- ❖ The retention of the smaller NCs by the glycocalyx of glomeruli can be explained by the separation principle used in the size-exclusion chromatography.
- ❖ This phenomenon significantly impacts their accumulation in cancerous tissues through the EPR effect.
- ❖ This discovery highlights how precisely the glomerulus and the body could response to ultrasmall AuNPs, which might be generalized to many other renal-clearable nanosystems.