### Nanoparticle Toxicity An Introduction

Paul Greaney

Modelling Research Group

16 October 2015

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- Introduction
- Biology
- Experiments
- Experimental Results
- Some Modelling Assumptions
- Modelling Uptake

Next talk:

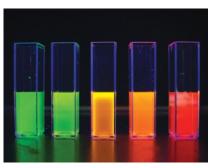
- Compartment Model
- Parameter Estimation
- Modelling Results
- Future Work

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# Introduction

- Nanoparticle: 1-100nm (human hair  $\sim$  50,000 nm).
- Quantum dots: nanoparticles made from semiconductor materials -CdTe here.
- Size-tunable optical properties: green-emitting 2nm, red-emitting 5nm QDs (less aggressive).
- Applications: high-resolution cellular imaging, drug delivery, tumour targeting.



### Figure: Various sizes of QDs

Gun'ko group, TCD

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# Biology

- Cell exposure to QDs:
  - Cytoplasm granulation
  - Loss of functionality
  - Nucleus fragmentation
  - Chromosome damage
  - Cell death
- Need to minimize damage:
  - QD composition
  - Dose
  - Exposure time

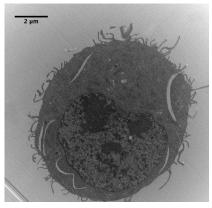


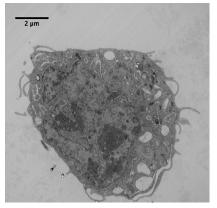
Figure: TEM image of untreated RAW 264.7 cell (control)

- Cells grown for 24 hours.
- Co-incubated with coated or uncoated green/red QDs for 12/24 hours.
- Three concentrations: 1 nM, 10 nM, 100 nM.
- Analyzed using a flow cytometer (identify if cells are healthy, in apoptosis, or in necrosis).

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# Results

- 1 nM, 10 nM: no deviation from control.
- Drastic change for 100 nM.
- Varied greatly depending on QD parameters.



# 2.µm

### Cell with Green TGA QDs

Cell with Red TGA QDs

Paul Greaney

Nanoparticle Toxicity

- Four states: healthy, apoptotic, necrotic, dead.
- Healthy cells can enter apoptosis or necrosis.
- Cells in apoptosis or necrosis can die.
- No reversibility.
- Rate at which cells leave healthy state depends on QD concentration.

# Modelling Uptake

- Cells uptake QDs via endocytosis.
- Depends on cell type, NP size, shape, surface treatment.
- No data on uptake rates!
- Define a saturation concentration *c*<sub>s</sub> and current intracellular concentration *c*(*t*).
- Assume rate of ingestion of proportional to difference between c<sub>s</sub> and c(t) so

$$\frac{dc(t)}{dt} = k_c(c_s - c(t)),$$

with c(t = 0) = 0, giving

$$c(t) = c_s(1 - e^{-k_c t}).$$
 (1)

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Olga Gladkovskaya, Paul Greaney, Yurii K. Gun'ko, Gerard M. O'Connor, Martin Meere and Yury Rochev. An experimental and theoretical assessment of quantum dot cytotoxicity. Toxicology Research, 2015, 4, 1409–1415

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