

Binding of nanoparticles and adenoviruses to target cancer

¹Edward-Jones S, ⁶Ada E, ⁵Saini V, ^{1,3}Thompson GB, ^{1,2}Bagaria, HG, ⁵Maaik E, ^{1,4}Nikles DE, ^{1,2}Johnson DT, ⁵Curiel DT

¹MINT Center, ²Departments of Chemical and Biological Engineering, ³Metallurgical and Materials Engineering, and ⁴Chemistry, The University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, AL 35487, ⁵Division of Human Gene Therapy, Departments of Medicine, Surgery, Pathology and the Gene Therapy Center, University of Alabama at Birmingham, AL 35294, ⁶University of Massachusetts, Lowell, MA 01854

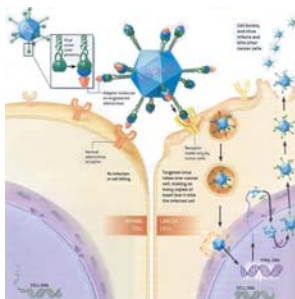
This project was funded by grant NSF-DMR 0213985

Magnetic Fluid Hyperthermia

- Hyperthermia therapy for cancer involves heating of cancerous tissue to kill cancer (typically ~45°C)
- In magnetic fluid hyperthermia (MFH) magnetic nanoparticles are heated by applying an alternating magnetic field
- How to localize magnetic nanoparticles to the cancerous tissue to prevent healthy tissue damage? – with Adenoviruses! (that give common cold)

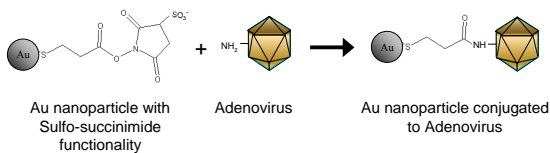
Genetically Modified Adenoviruses to Target Cancer

- Dr. Curiel's group at UAB have developed genetically modified adenoviruses that can target the cancerous tissue



Nettleback and Curiel, *Sci. Am.*, Oct. 2003

- Magnetic nanoparticles can be targeted to the cancer by binding them to these adenoviruses
- 2 nm gold particles have been conjugated to adenoviruses¹, but large nanoparticles (10-20 nm) are required for MFH
- Here we attempt to bind ~15 nm gold nanoparticles (as a model system) to adenoviruses
- Providing succinimide or sulfo-succinimide groups on nanoparticles can facilitate their conjugation to the adenoviruses (through lysine residues on adenoviruses' capsid protein as shown below)



¹ Everts et al., *Nano Letters*, 6, 587-591

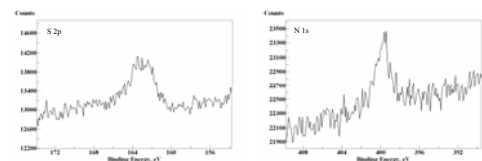
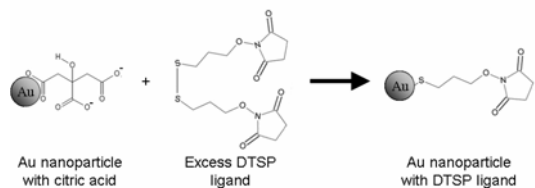
Preparation of ~15 nm Au nanoparticles

144μl of 1.42 M of Tetrachloro aurate
+
500 ml of DI water
↓
Heated to boil
Inject 15 ml of 1% (by weight) of Sodium citrate solution in water
↓
Color changes from yellow, to blue black to violet to red
↓
Boil for 30 minutes and cool

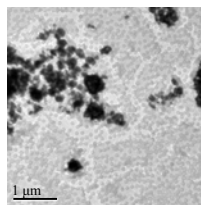
TEM image of Au nanoparticles

Frens G. *Nature* 1973

Ligand Exchange with DTSSP to Introduce Succinimide Groups on Au nanoparticle's surface



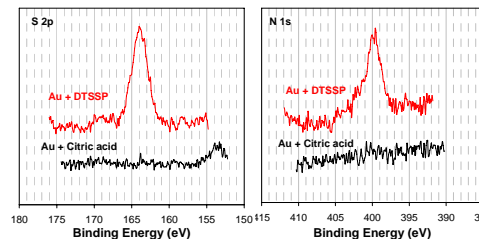
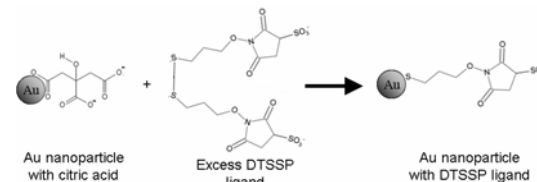
- S2p and N1s XPS spectra confirm the presence of adsorbed DTSSP on Au nanoparticles
- Ligand-exchanged particles were mixed with adenoviruses following the procedure described in Everts *et al.*¹
- Particles appeared to have precipitated probably due to decreased negative charge from displacement of citric acid by uncharged DTSSP



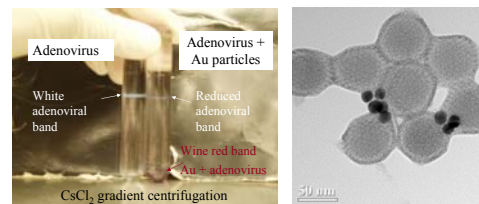
- TEM image of DTSSP ligand-exchanged Au nanoparticles with adenoviruses
- Dark spots are aggregated Au particles and the light regular features (~70 nm) are adenoviruses
- Au particles did not bind to adenoviruses

Ligand Exchange with DTSSP to Introduce Succinimide Groups on Au nanoparticle's surface

- Charged DTSSP may stabilize particles better than uncharged DTSSP



- S2p and N1s XPS spectra indicate that DTSSP is present on Au nanoparticles after ligand exchange
- Particles appeared visibly stable when mixed with adenoviruses



- CsCl₂ gradient centrifugation suggests that Au nanoparticles with DTSSP ligands bind to adenoviruses
- TEM image of the wine red centrifugation bottoms confirms that Au nanoparticles are bound to adenoviruses
- Au particles appear to cross-link between adenoviruses

Conclusions and Future work

- Au nanoparticles aggregated after ligand exchange with DTSSP and hence could not bind to adenoviruses
- However, DTSSP ligand-exchanged Au particles were found to be stable and were successful in binding particles with adenoviruses
- Infectivity studies need to be performed to ensure that adenoviruses are functional after conjugation with Au particles