CHEM2DMAC

UV-C driven reduction of nanographene oxide opens path for new applications in phototherapy

Artur M. Pinto, Filipa A. L. S. Silva^{a,b,c,d}, Licínia Timochenco^{a,b,c,d}, Raquel Costa Almeida^{c,d}, José Ramiro Fernandes^{e,f}, Susana G. Santos^{c,d}, Fernão D. Magalhães^{a,b}, Artur M. Pinto^{a,b,c,d}

 ^aLEPABE - Laboratory for Process Engineering, Environment, Biotechnology and Energy, Faculdade de Engenharia, Universidade do Porto, Rua Dr. Roberto Frias s/n, 4200-180 Porto, Portugal
 ^bALICE - Associate Laboratory in Chemical Engineering, Faculdade de Engenharia, Universidade do

Porto, Rua Dr. Roberto Frias s/n, 4200-180 Porto, Portugal

^ci3S - Instituto de Investigação e Inovação em Saúde, Universidade do Porto, Rua Alfredo Allen, 208, 4200-180 Porto, Portugal

^dINEB - Instituto de Engenharia Biomédica, Universidade do Porto, Rua Alfredo Allen, 208, 4200-180 Porto, Portugal

^eCQVR – Centro de Química Vila Real, Universidade de Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro, Portugal ^fPhysical Department, University of Trás-os-Montes and Alto Douro, Quinta dos Prados, 5000-801 Vila Real, Portugal arturp@fe.up.pt



The main challenges associated to the application of graphene-based materials (GBM) in phototherapy are obtaining particles with lateral nanoscale dimensions and water stability that present high nearinfrared (NIR) absorption. Nanosized graphene oxide (GOn) is stable in aqueous dispersion, due to the oxygen functionalities on its

New nanosized, water stable and biocompatible PTT agent
New NIR-LED system to evaluate PTT agents efficacy in vitro

surface, but possesses low photothermal efficiency in NIR region. GOn total reduction originates reduced nanographene oxide (rGOn) that presents high NIR absorption, but poor water stability. [1] In this work, partially reduced nanographene oxide (p-rGOn) has been produced by GOn UV-C photoreduction. Different irradiation times (2–12 h) were tested to determine the optimal point for obtaining a partially reduced material that is still water-stable, but displays the ability to convert NIR light into heat. 8 h of UV-C irradiation was identified as the optimal value, yielding a p-rGOn that remains well dispersed in water for at least 6 months and possesses strong photothermal efficiency. After 30 min of NIR irradiation, an aqueous p-rGOn 8 h dispersion (250 μ g mL⁻¹) attains 57.2 °C, corresponding to a temperature increase of 26.4 °C. Its mean lateral nanoparticle size was 188 ± 99 nm, measured by TEM. Finally, after 24h incubation with p-rGOn 8 h (150–250 μ g mL⁻¹) no significant effects have been observed in human skin fibroblasts (HFF-1) cell viability, demonstrating its high potential for use in the biomedical field, namely in photothermal therapy. Furthermore, an innovative custom-built NIR LED-system has been successfully developed for *in vitro* tests.

References

[1] Artur M. Pinto, Andreia M. Pereira, Inês C. Gonçalves (2020). Carbon Biomaterials. In Wagner WR, Sakiyama-Elbert SE, Zhang G, Yaszemski MJ (Ed.), Biomaterials Science. An Introduction to Materials in Medicine, 4th ed. San Diego, California: Elsevier. ISBN: 9780128161371.