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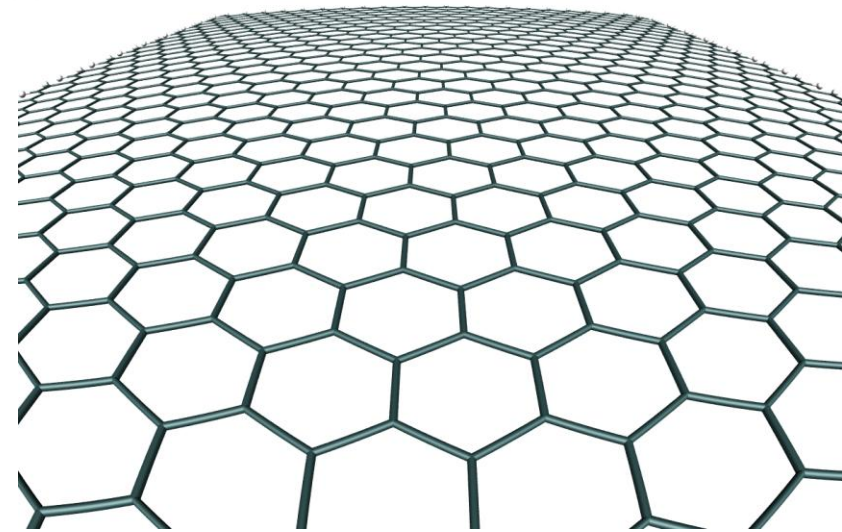
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Highly Biocompatible Reduced Graphene Oxide and its Applications in Drug Delivery and Early Cancer Detection

**By Assoc. Prof. Dr Kasturi Muthoosamy
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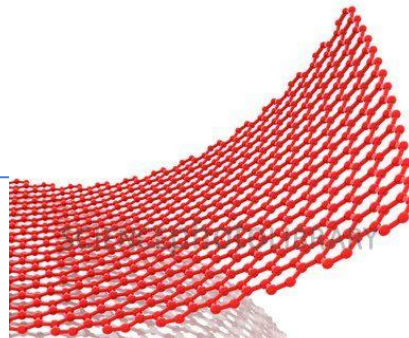
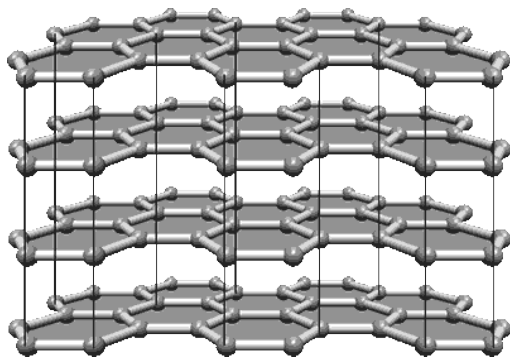
Introduction



Graphene derivatives



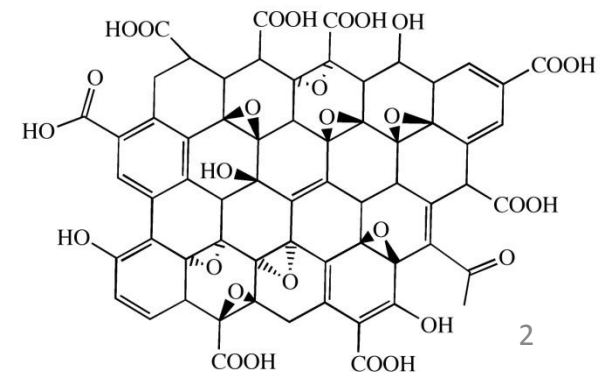
Graphite



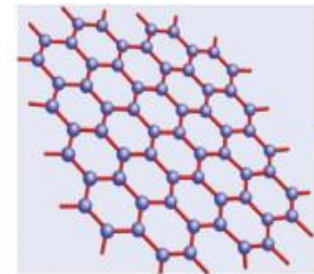
Graphene



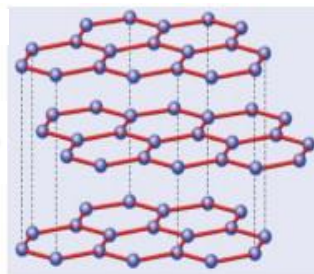
Graphene oxide (GO)



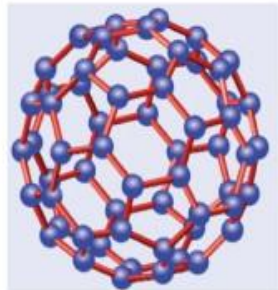
Graphene derivatives



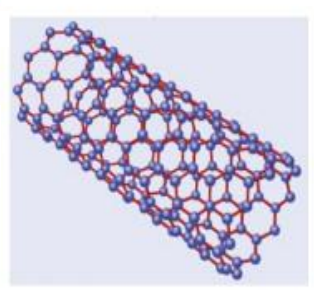
2D graphene



3D graphite



0D fullerene



1D CNTs



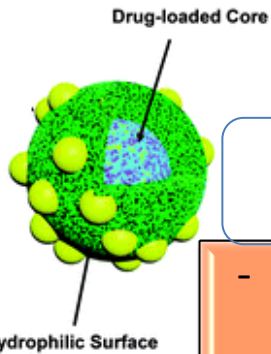
Properties

- Superlative mechanical strength (Young's modulus of 1100 GPa)
- Unparalleled thermal conductivity (5000 W/m/K)
- Exceptional electrical conductivity (mobility charge carrier 200,000 cm²/V/s)
- **High planar surface area (2630 m²/g)**

Applications

- Energy storage devices
- Electrodes
- Photodetectors
- Biosensing
- Photothermal therapy
- Medical imaging
- **Drug delivery applications**

Graphene and other drug delivery cargos

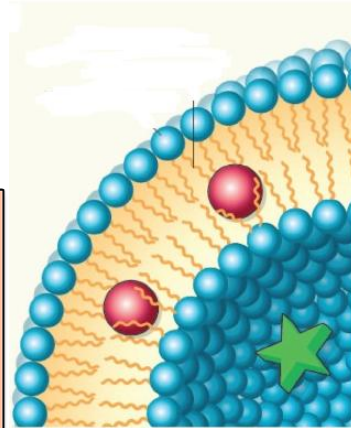


Polymeric micelles

- Drug loading efficiency (LE): 15-95%

Drawbacks:

- Tedious synthesis route
- Loading capacity ≈ 20 wt.%
- Right selection of polymer
- Functional groups present
- Charge

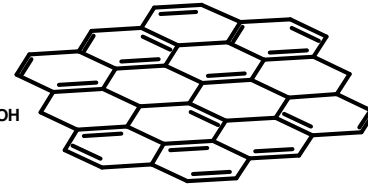
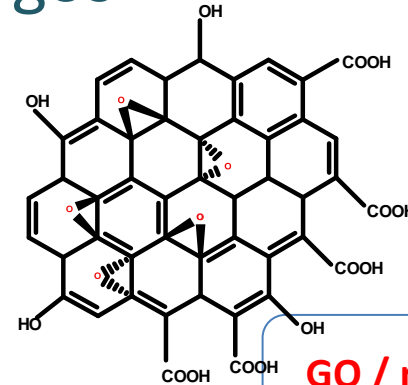


Lipids

- Drug LE: 0.2-5%

Drawbacks:

- Unpredictable gelation tendencies
- Low incorporation rate, crystalline structure



GO / reduced GO (RGO)

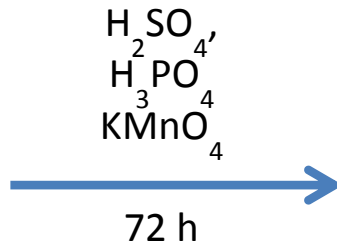
- Drug LE: 95%
- Ease of functionalization
- Drug delivery of hydrophobic drugs without modifications
- **High drug loading ≈ 200 wt.% via pi-pi stacking**

Conventional Graphene production

Modified Hummer's method.



Graphite powder



Graphene oxide
(GO)

Chemical reduction

**anhydrous
hydrazine,
hydrazine
monohydrate,
sodium
borohydrate,
hydroquinone,
metal/
hydrochloric acid**

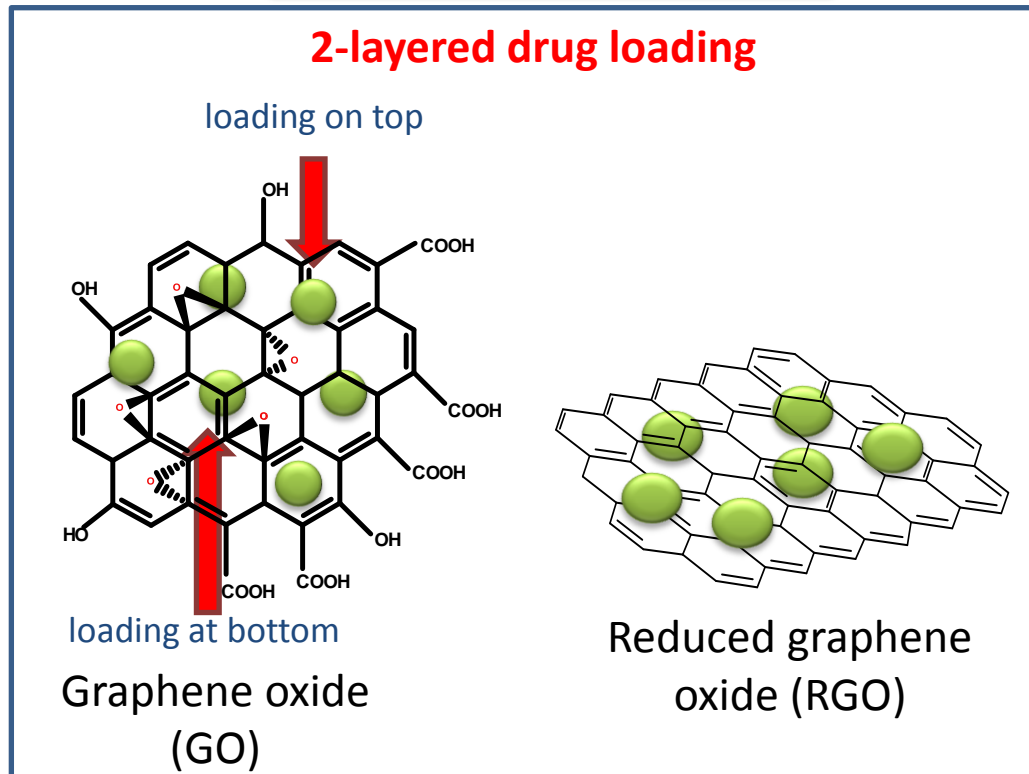


Graphene/
Reduced
graphene oxide
(RGO)

Concerns
-Toxicity

Graphene as drug delivery cargo

Drug loading on GO & RGO



Limitations:
-Steric hindrance

Limitations:
-Solubility

Synthesis of RGO

Use of mushroom extract as an effective reducing agent.

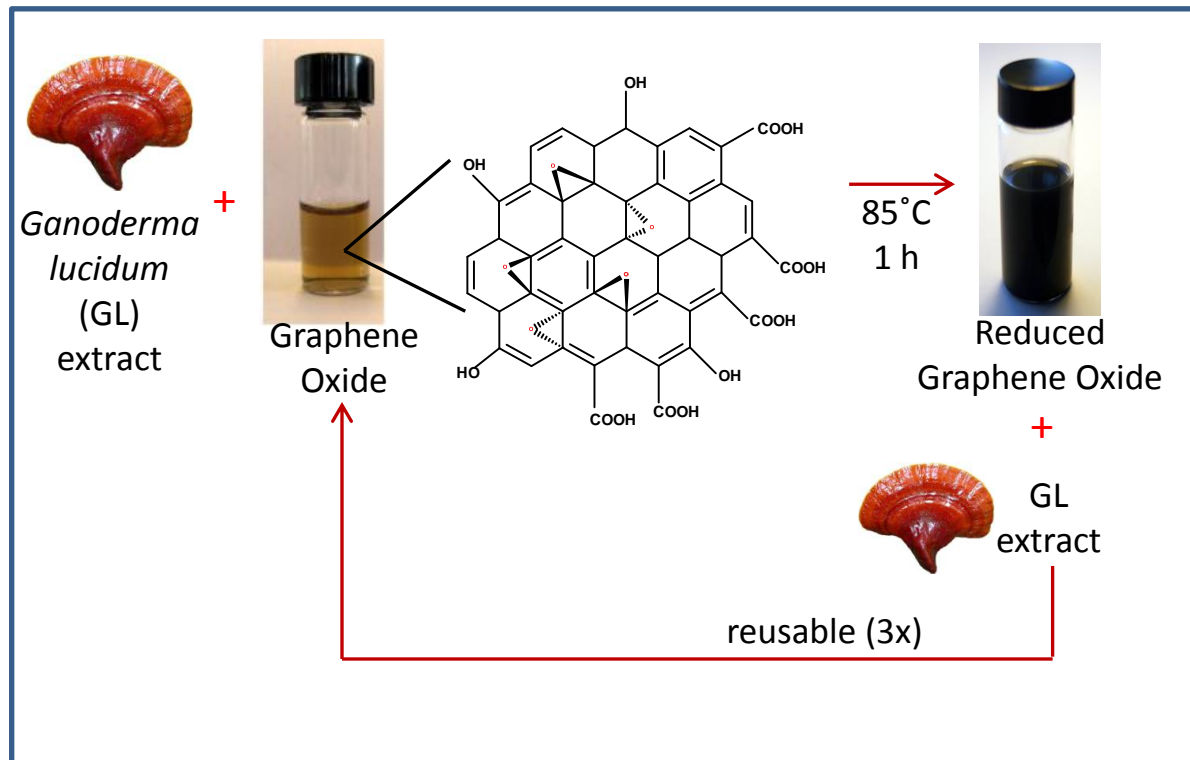


Fig. 1: Schematic representation of RGO production from the reduction of GO.

Research highlights

- *In-situ* reduction of GO with reusability of reducing agent (3x) with 75% conversion efficiency
- Green-synthesis with easy separation, purification and bulk production

Characterization of RGO

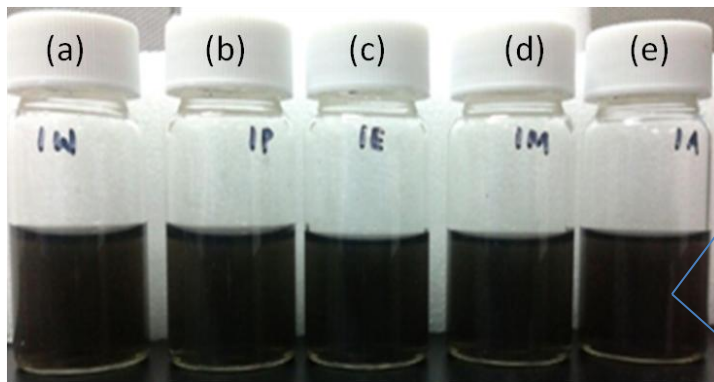
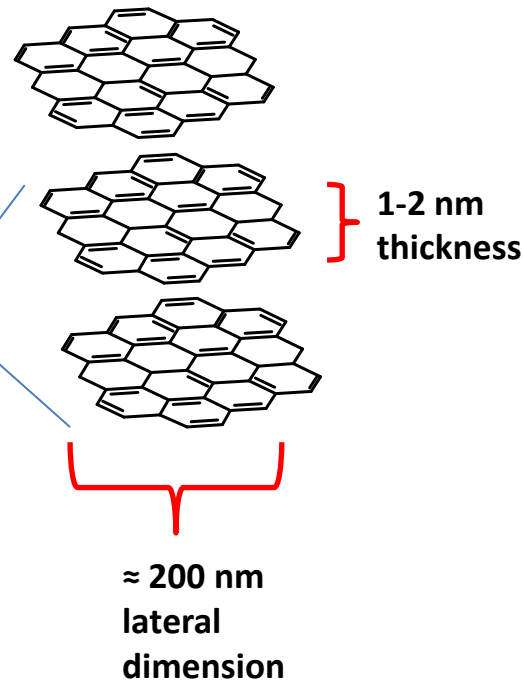


Fig. 2: Solubility of RGO in (a) water (b) PBS buffer (c) ethanol (d) methanol and (e) acetone.



Research highlights

- Dispersible in water and other solvents and stable for a year
- RGO nanosheets (3 layers thick based on Raman spectroscopy)

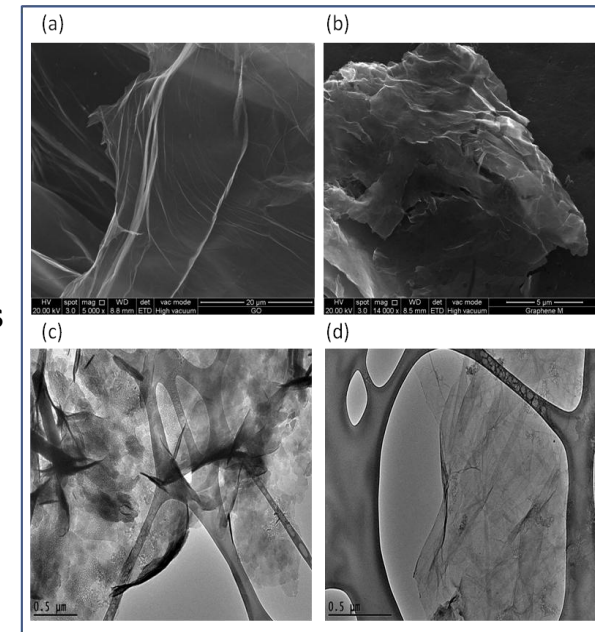


Fig. 3: FESEM images of (a) GO and (b) RGO and HRTEM images of (c) GO and (d) RGO.

Cell viability of GO and RGO

Table 1: IC₅₀ values of cells upon treatment with GO and RGO.

Sample	Cell line (IC ₅₀ µg/ml)		
	HT-29	U87MG	MRC-5
GO	261.1	26.27	138.2
RGO	392.7	132.40	364.4

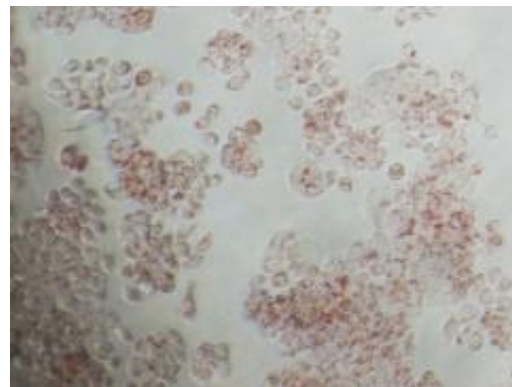


Fig .4:
Representative image of cell viability assay of GO on HT-29, U87MG, MRC-5 cells

Research highlights

- RGO exceedingly biocompatible to HT-29, U87MG cancer cells and MRC-5 normal cells

Methodology – Part 2

Application of RGO – drug delivery of hydrophobic drugs Curcumin (Cur) and Paclitaxel (Ptx)

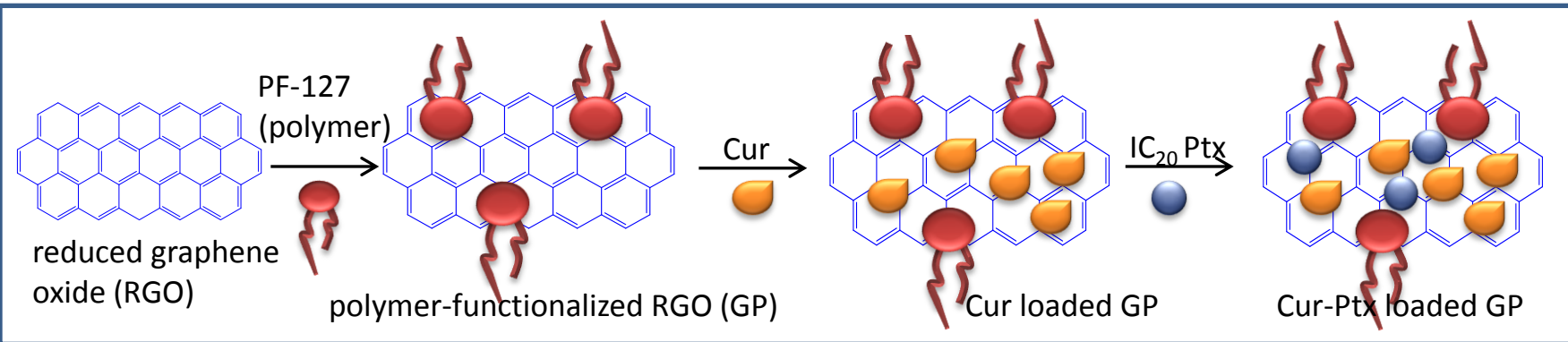
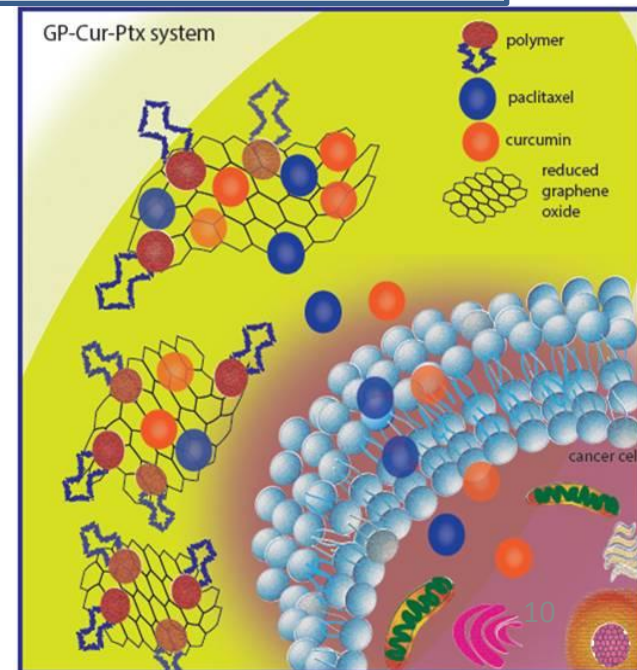


Fig. 5: Schematic representation of drug loading onto RGO.

Fig. 6: Cur and Ptx delivery into cancer cells using a GP cargo.



Muthoosamy K, Abubakar IB, Bai RG, et al. Exceedingly higher co-loading of Curcumin and Paclitaxel onto polymer-functionalized reduced graphene oxide for highly potent synergistic anticancer treatment. *Sci. Rep.*, 6, 32808 (2016).

Drug loading and principles

- Cur loading efficiency (%) = 97 ± 0.07
- Cur loading capacity = 678 wt. %
- Ptx loading efficiency (%) = 98 ± 0.15

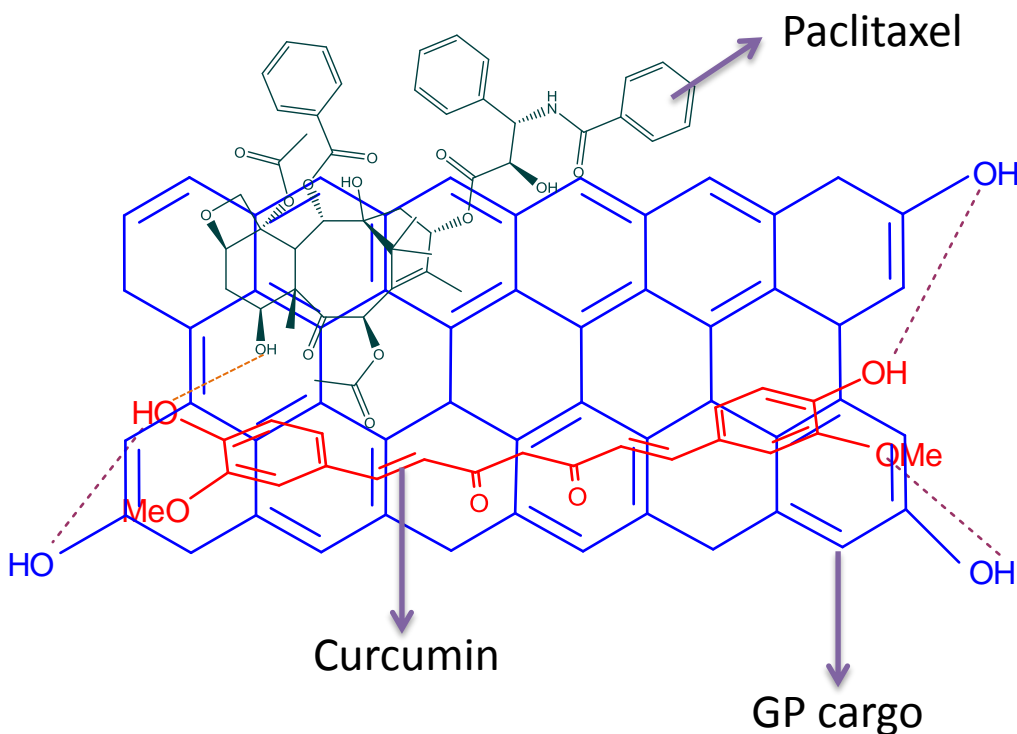


Fig.7: Besides pi-pi interactions, drugs are also held by weak hydrogen bonding.

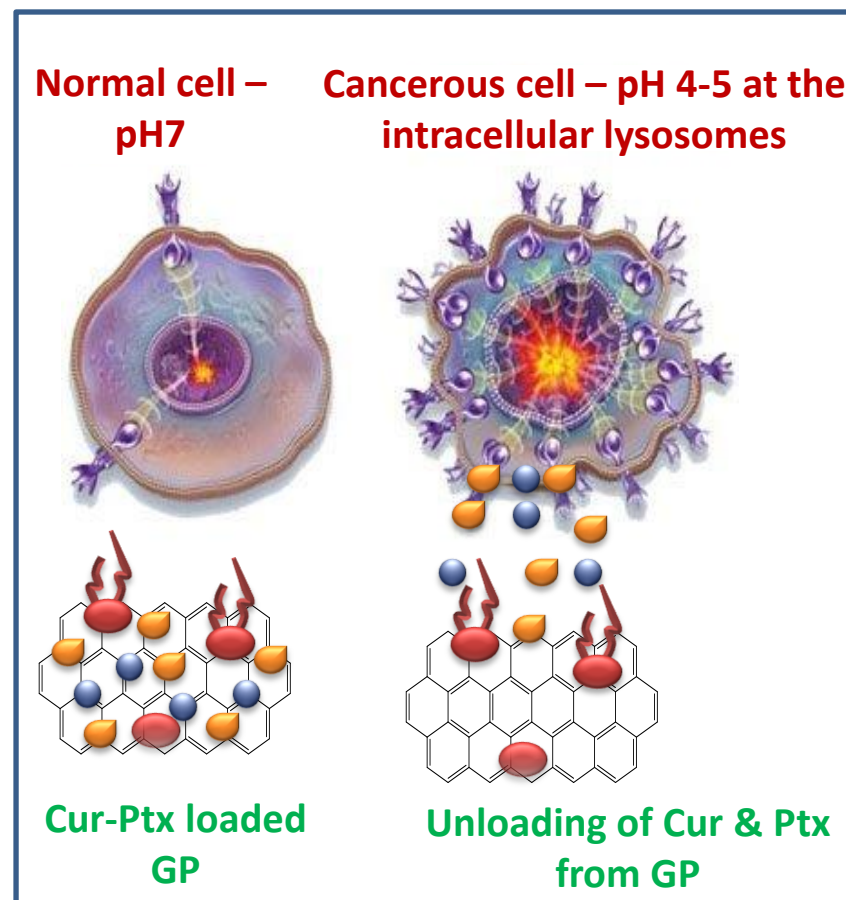


Fig. 8: Schematic representation of pH sensitive drug unloading from RGO.

Drug release profile

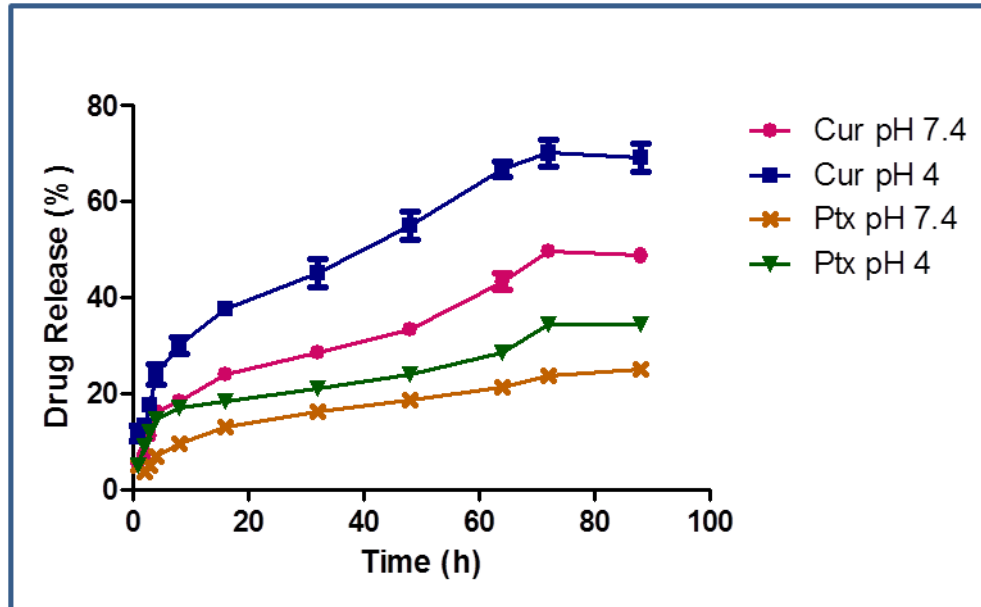


Fig. 9: Release profile of Cur and Ptx from the GP-Cur-Ptx system in PBS buffer at pH 4 and at 7.4, monitored for 90 h.

Data presented are mean \pm SD of triplicates (n=3).

- By 48 h, 50% of Cur was released, only 25% of Ptx, at pH 4.
- Drug release at pH 4 > pH 7.4.
- Slow release suggest good stability of GP-Cur-Ptx hybrid system.
- Release of Cur in advance would allow chemosensitization of cancer cells, which in turn increase therapeutic efficacy of Ptx.

Cell viability assay on A549 and MDA cells

Table 2. Combination index (CI) analysis of GP-Cur-Ptx against A549 and MDA cells and the effect of these respective doses on MRC-5 cells, in terms of IC₅₀ values.

No	Cells	IC ₂₀ dose of Ptx (ng/ml)	Dose of GP-Cur which induced 50% growth inhibition in combination with IC ₂₀ of Ptx (µg/ml)	CI
1	A549	69.7	13.24 ± 1.8	0.54
2	MDA	46.7	1.450 ± 1.9	0.43
3	MRC-5	69.7	25.71 ± 1.2	-
4	MRC-5	46.7	37.50 ± 1.2	-

Results – Part 2



Percentage of ROS generation

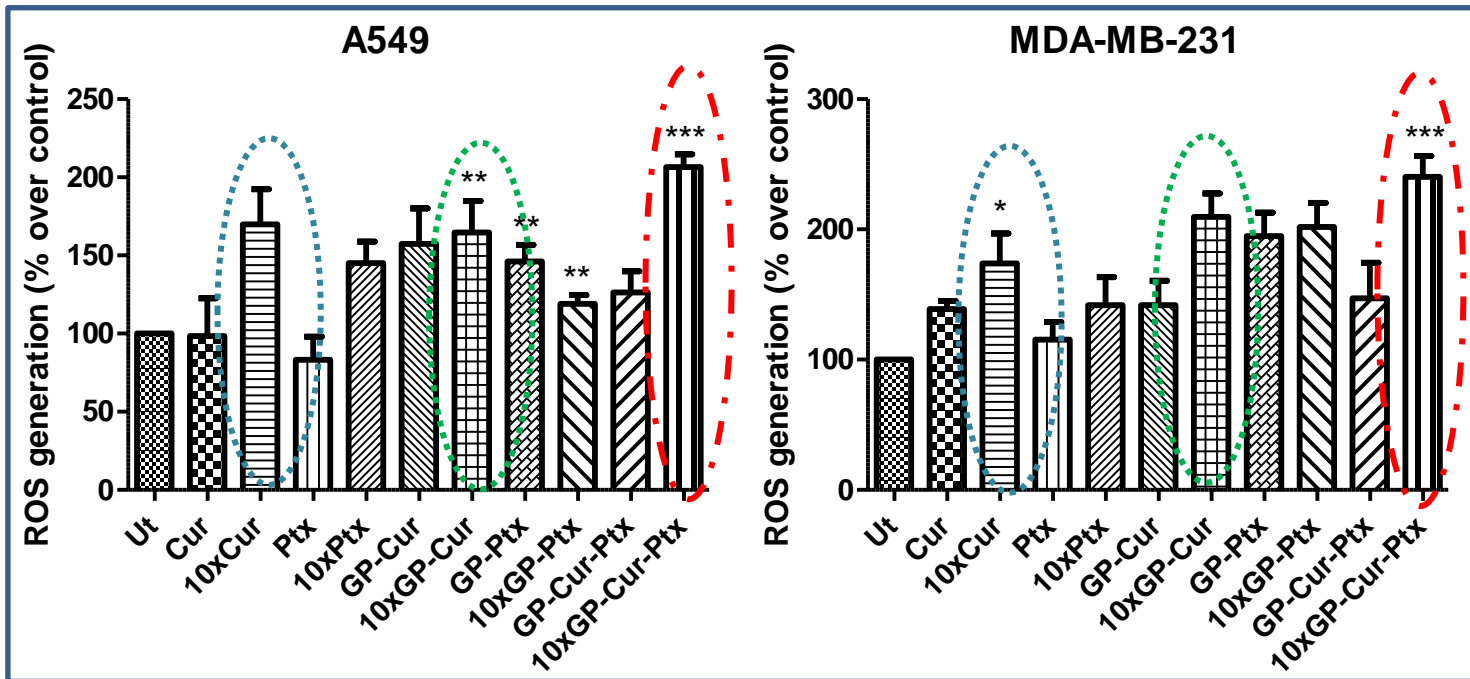
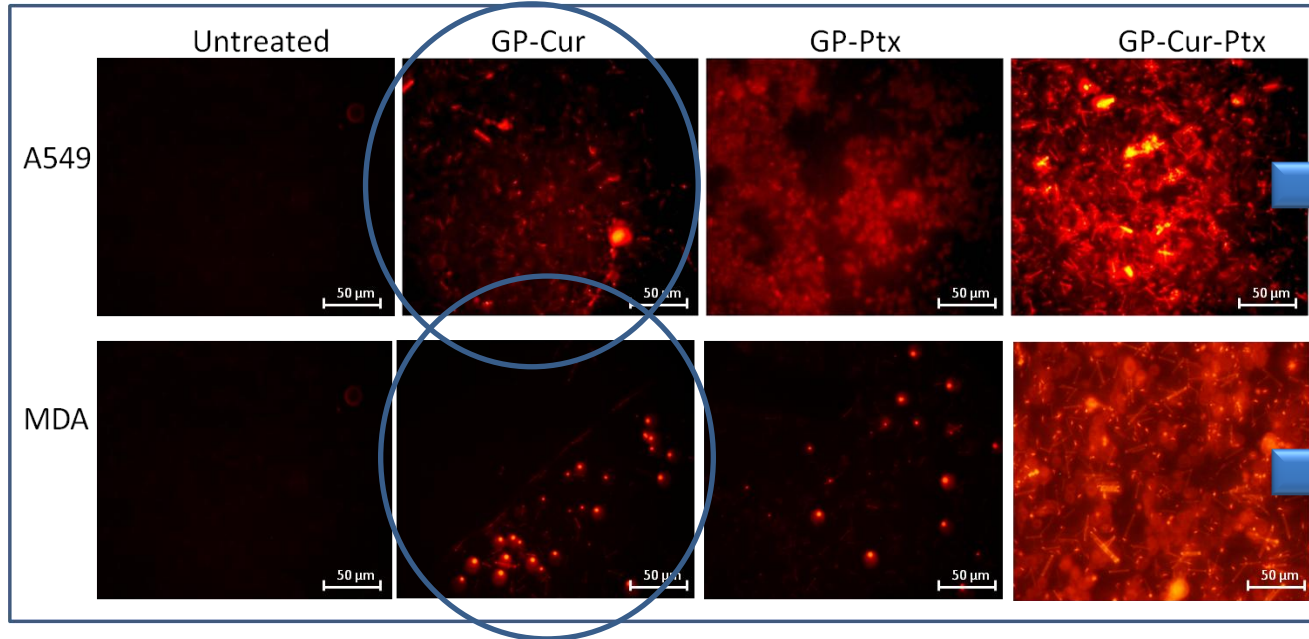


Fig. 10: ROS generation of A549 and MDA cells.

ROS generation images



➤ In **GP-Cur-Ptx**, Cur also acts as antioxidant, which induces adverse effect on Ptx, thus increased ROS level.

Fig. 11: ROS generation images of A549 and MDA cells.

➤ In **GP-Cur**, Cur as pro-oxidant: induce ROS accumulation.

ROS generation images

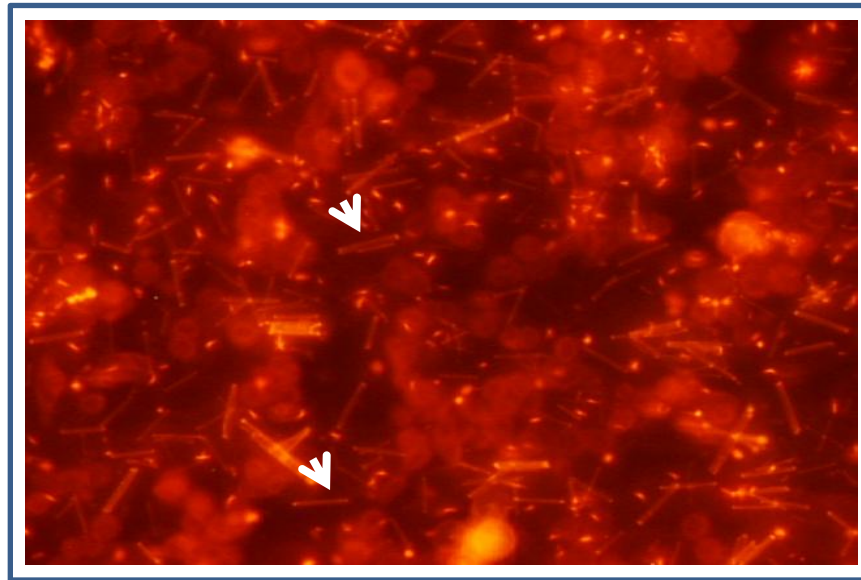


Fig. 12: Representative images of ROS generation in MDA cells.

Rod-like structure in A549/MDA cells:
-Only drugs were internalized.
-GP serves as drug delivery vehicle.



Is the elevated ROS due to the GP cargo?

Results – Part 2



Morphology of cells treated with concentrated GP cargo

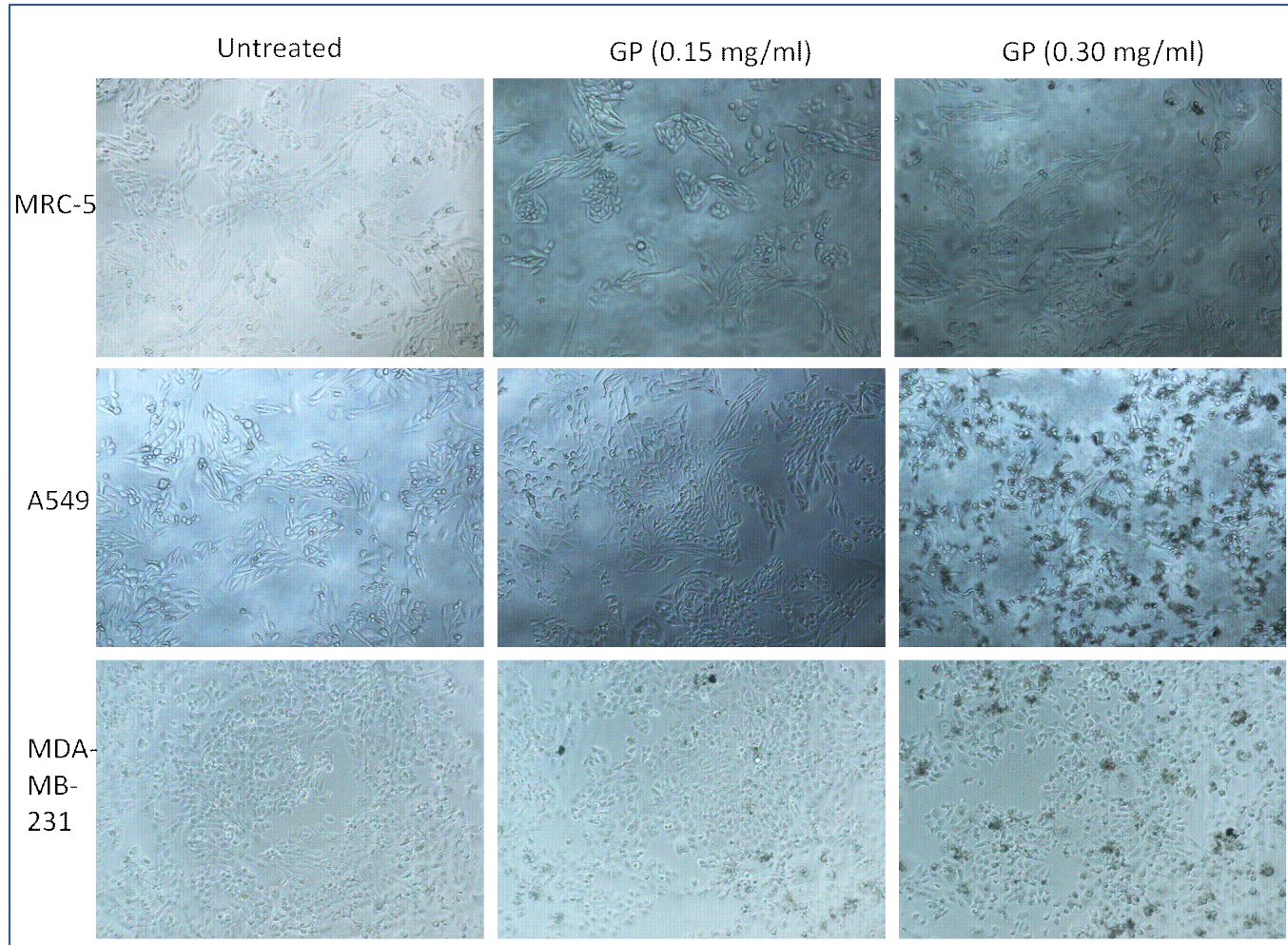


Fig. 13: Morphology images of untreated cells and cells treated with the drug carrier, GP at 0.15 and 0.30 mg/ml for MRC-5, A549 and MDA-MB-231 cells.

Percentage of apoptosis in A549 cells

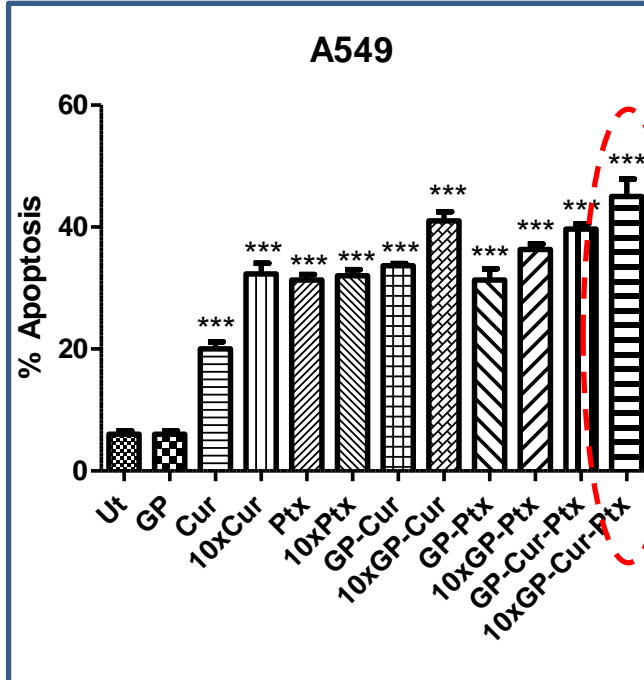


Fig. 14: Percentage of apoptosis induced by the treatment groups on A549 cells.

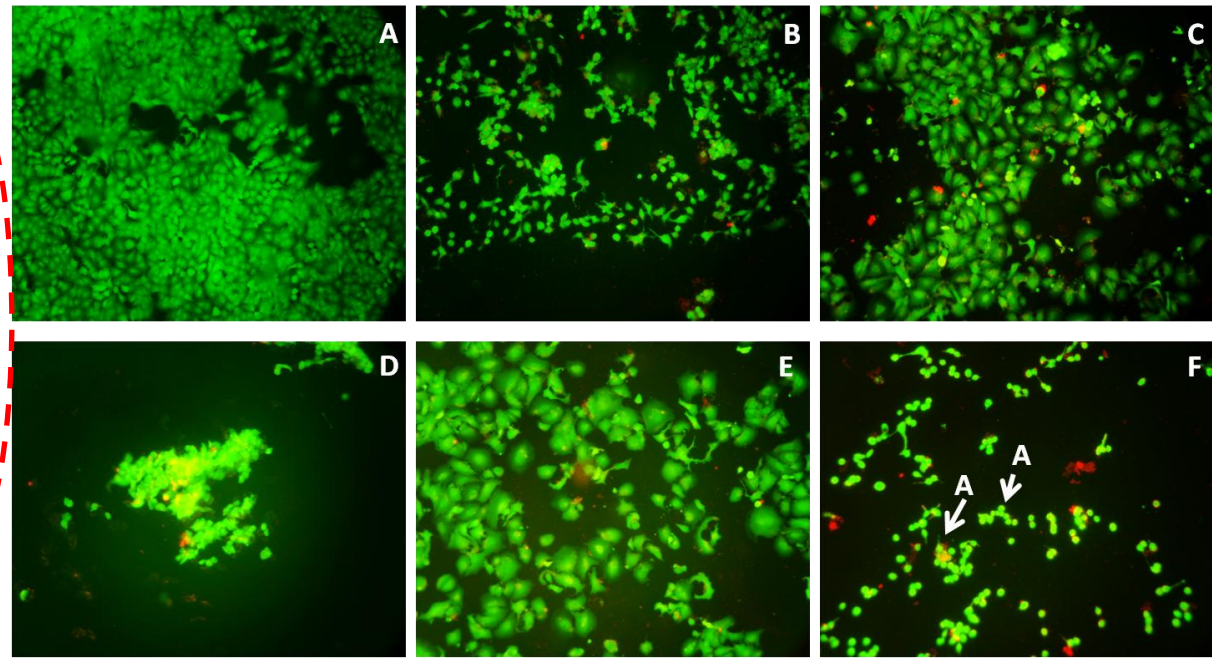


Fig. 15: Merged images of A549 cells after staining with Annexin-Cy3 and 6-CFDA. (A) untreated cells, and cells treated with: (B) Cur; (C) Ptx; (D) GP-Cur; (E) GP-Ptx and (F) GP-Cur-Ptx. Arrows labelled 'A' are representation of typical features of cells undergoing apoptosis.

Percentage of apoptosis in MDA-MB-231 cells

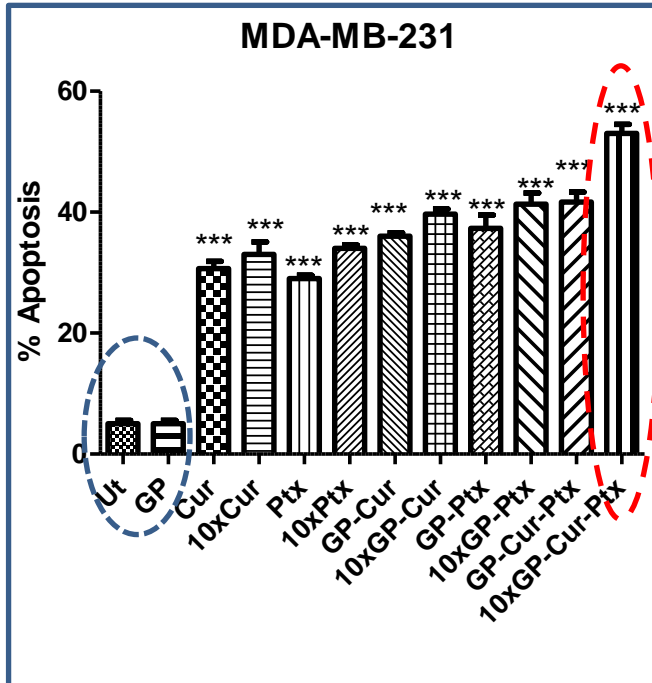


Fig. 16: Percentage of apoptosis induced by the treatment groups on MDA-MB-231 cells.

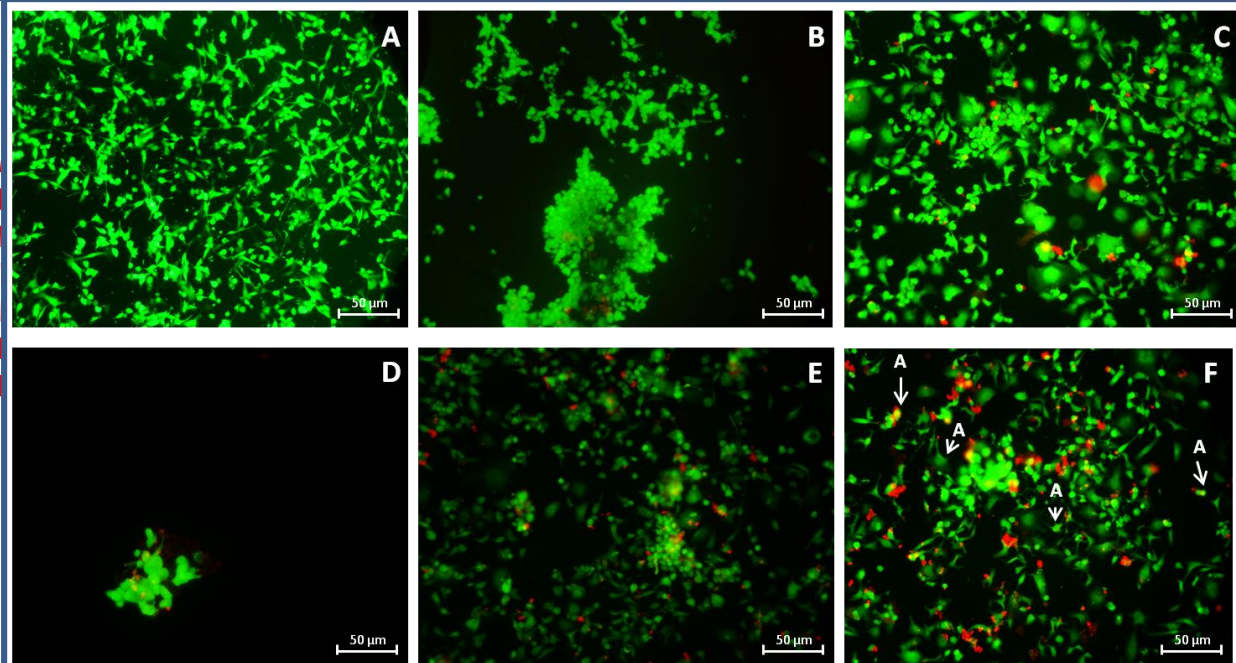


Fig. 17: Merged images of MDA-MB-231 cells after staining with Annexin-Cy3 and 6-CFDA. (A) untreated cells, and cells treated with: (B) Cur; (C) Ptx; (D) GP-Cur; (E) GP-Ptx and (F) GP-Cur-Ptx. Arrows labelled 'A' are representation of typical features of cells undergoing apoptosis.

Application 2- Biosensing

Folic acid (FA) modified RGO (RGO-FA)

Methodology

- RGO preparation by mushroom mediated reduction of GO.
- FA attachment to RGO by direct loading.

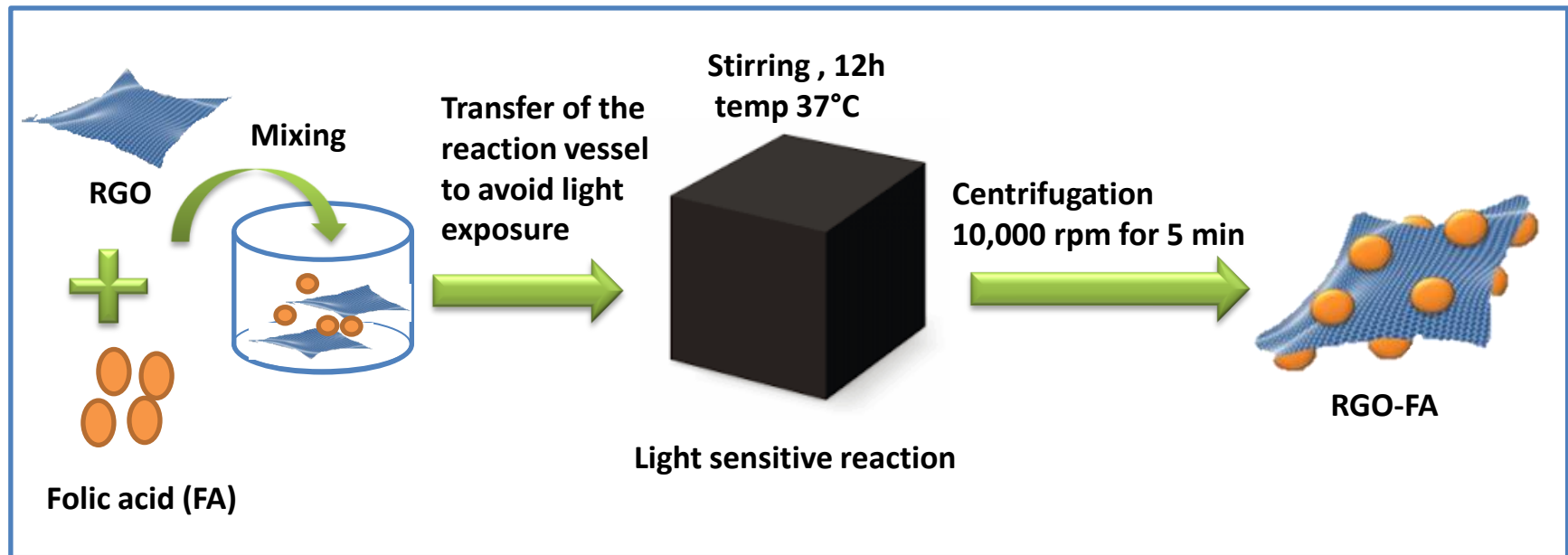


Fig. 18: Schematic diagram of RGO-FA preparation.

Detection of folate receptor (FR) using RGO-FA

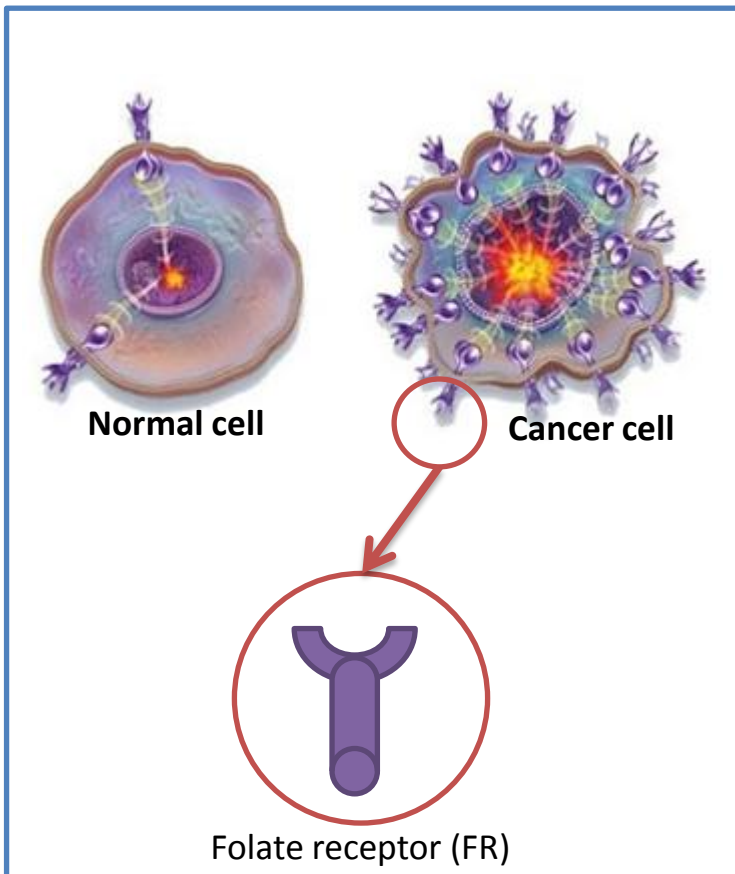


Fig. 19: Illustration of over-expression of FRs in cancerous cells.

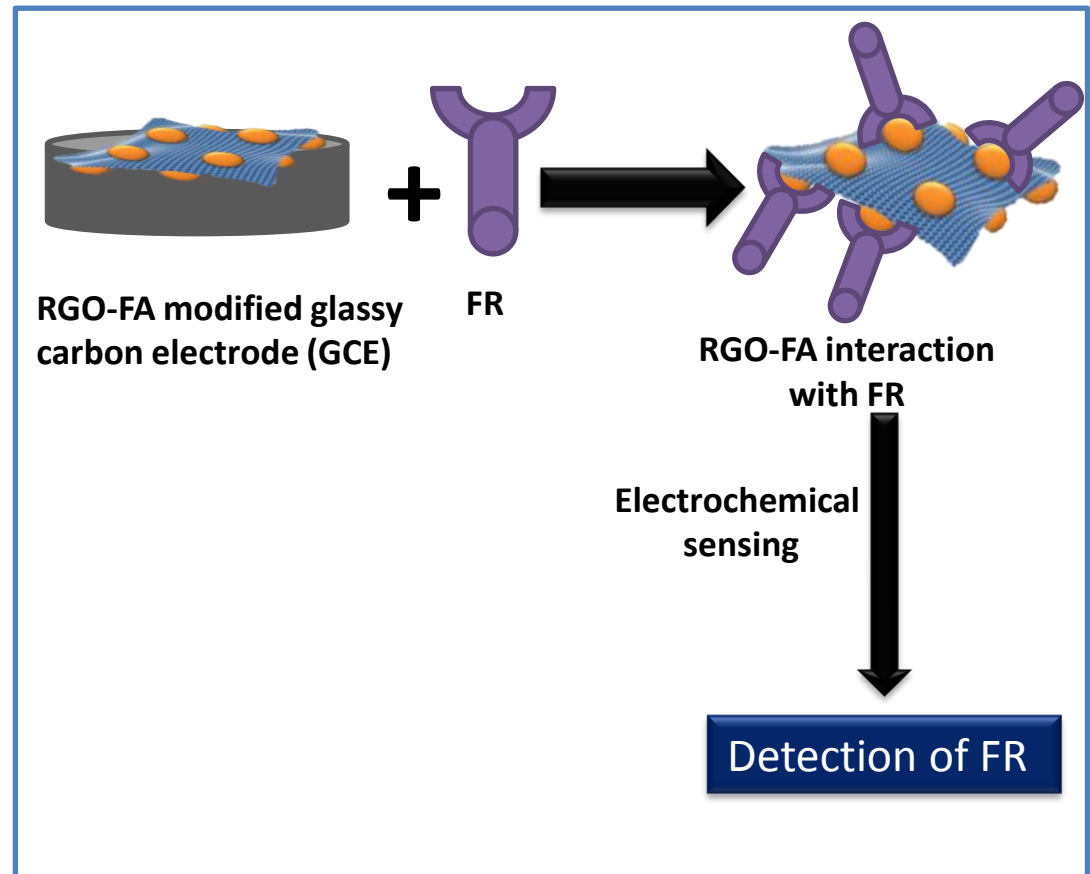


Fig. 20: Schematic representation of RGO-FA modified GCE and its use in FR detection.

RGO-FA sensing of FR using CV and EIS

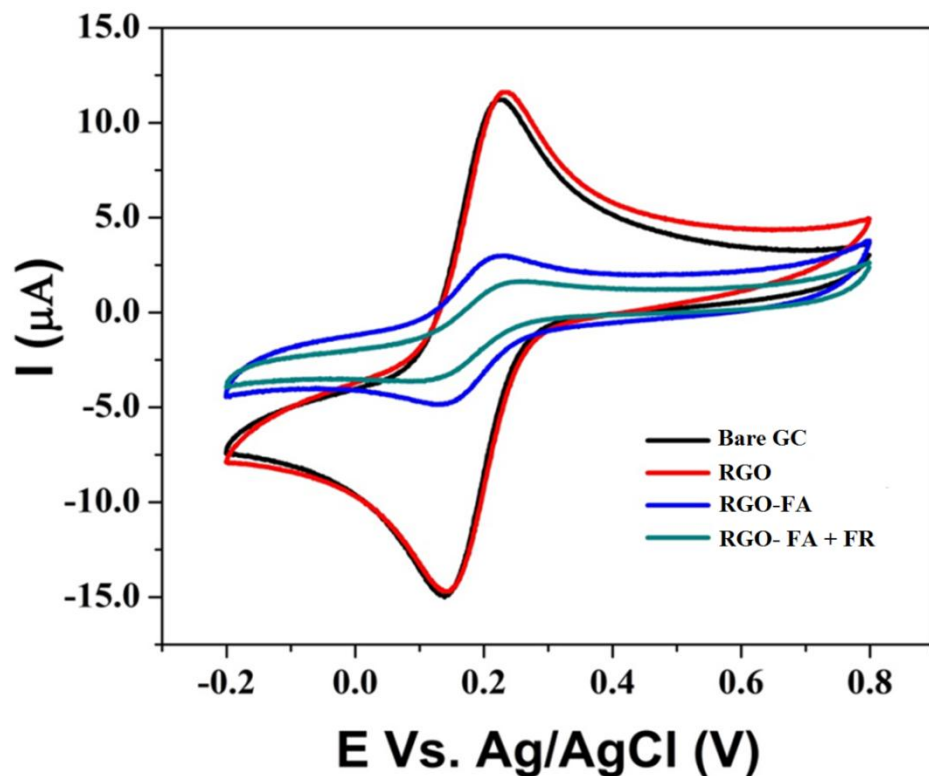


Fig. 21: CV analysis of bare GCE, RGO/GCE and RGO-FA/GCE and RGO-FA/GCE + 100 pM FR in 0.1 M $[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-/4-}$.

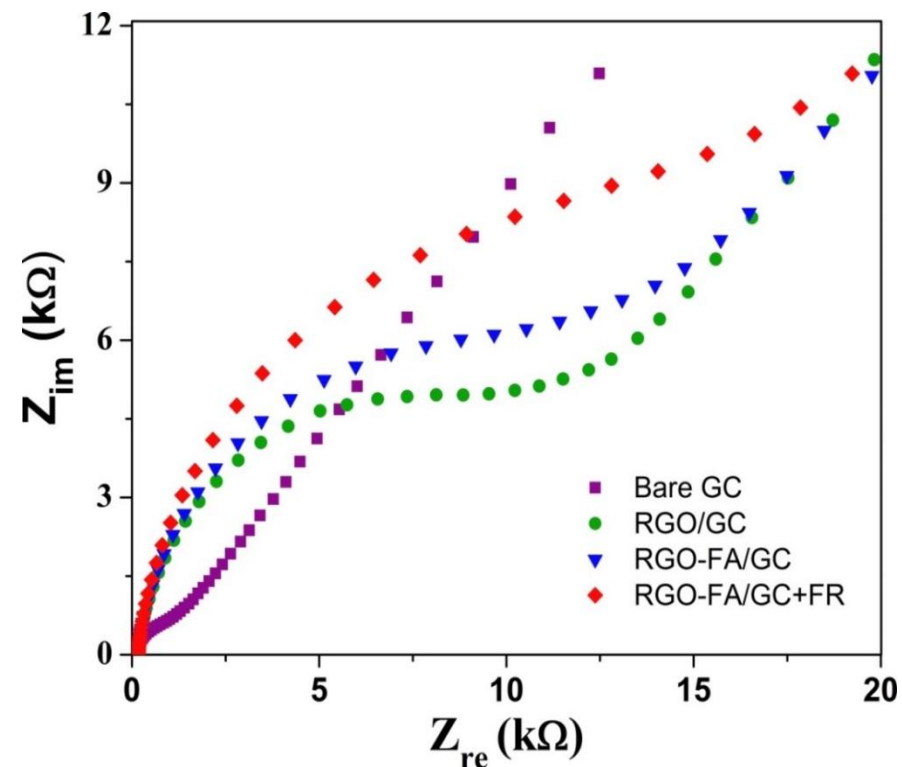


Fig. 22: EIS spectra of bare GCE, RGO/GCE and RGO-FA/GCE and RGO-FA/GCE + 100 pM FR in 0.1 M $[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-/4-}$.

RGO-FA sensing of FR using DPV

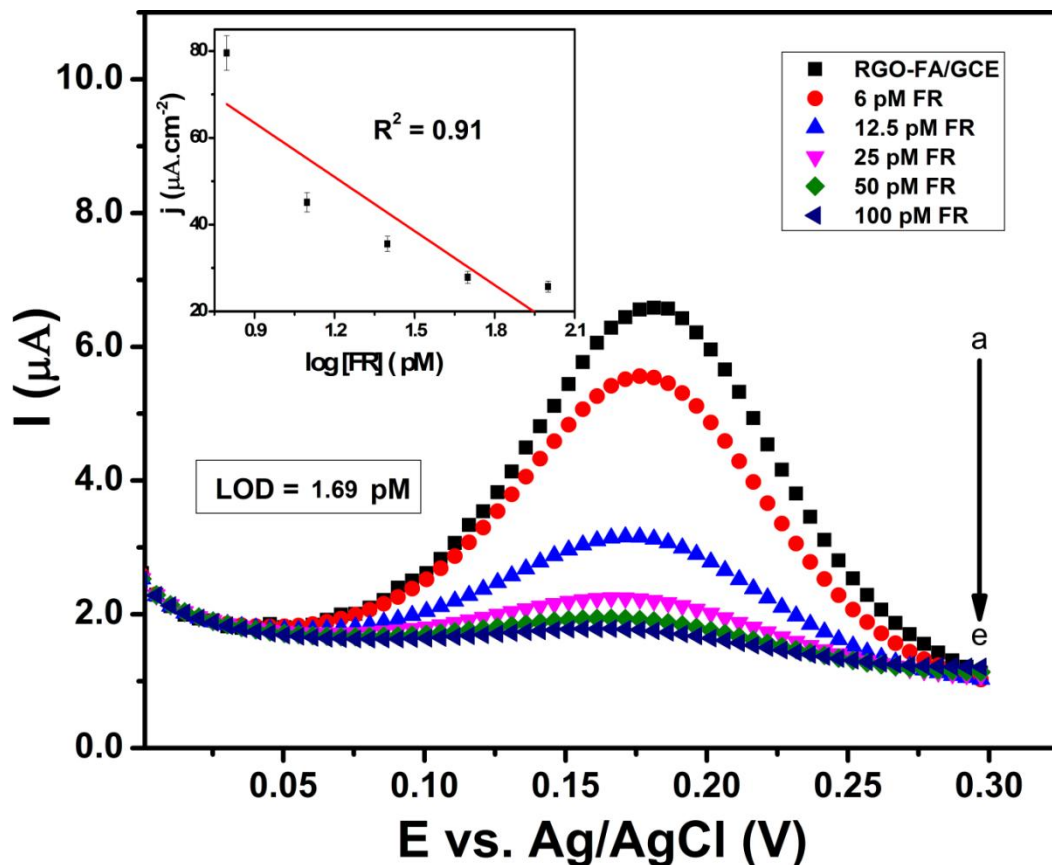


Fig. 23: DPV analysis of RGO-FA with the addition of FR at predetermined intervals.

Linear range: 6-100 pM, $s/n=3$, sensitivity 0.037 $\mu\text{A}/\text{pM}$.

RGO-FA interference studies

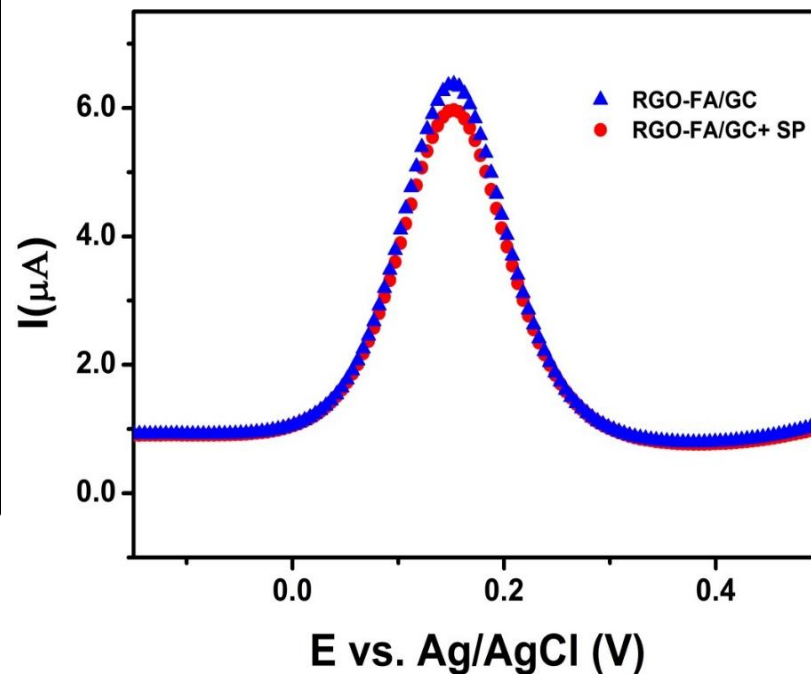


Fig. 24: Interference analysis of RGO-FA with the addition of serum protein (SP) (100 pM).

- **Efficient reduction** of GO to RGO using commercial grade mushroom powder.
- A readily water soluble and stable (1 year) RGO.
- **Cur loading onto GP cargo:**
 - **687 wt%**
 - Highest observed so far
- **GP-Cur-Ptx system:**
 - Potent against **A549 (13.24 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$)** and **MDA-MB-231 (1.450 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$)** cancer cells (compared to treatments with single drugs).
 - Highly biocompatible and cell-specific (the same dose tested on MRC-5 (normal cells) shows no toxicity).

- **GP-Cur-Ptx system:**
 - Only the drugs were engulfed by cells, leaving behind the GP cargo.

- **Biosensing studies:**
 - RGO-FA based cancer cell detection targeting FR showed **LOD of 1.69 pM** (DPV).
 - RGO-FA sensor showed good specificity towards FR even in presence of interfering proteins.

Acknowledgments

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THANK YOU