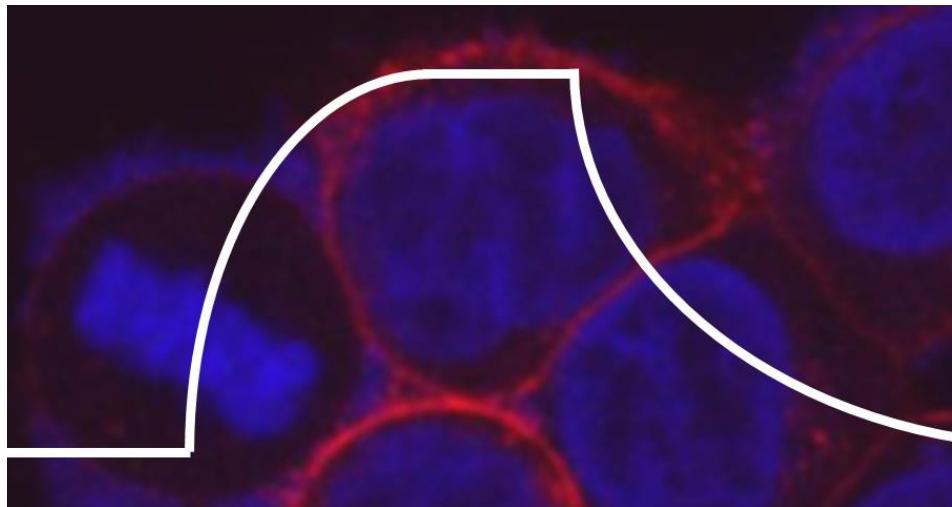


Towards prediction of *in vivo* behavior of nanoparticles: A quartz crystal microbalance platform for characterization of nanoparticle - cell interactions in a complex biological milieu



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Agenda

- Attana - the company
- Attana technology
- Assay development
- Results; biochemical / cell-based assays
- Summary; towards a mechanism for NP grouping and even for predicting NP behavior *in vivo*



History and background

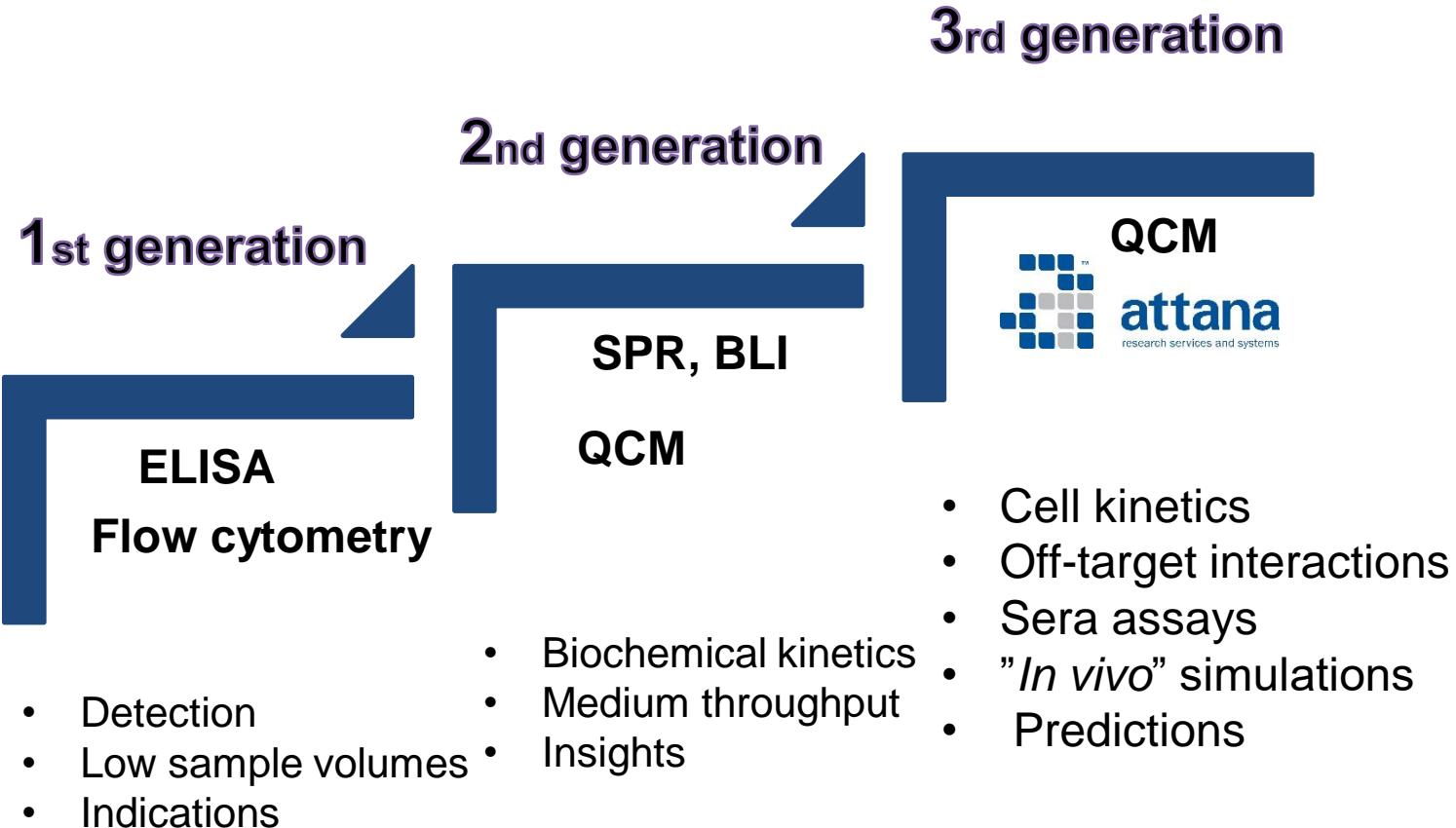
Attana history and biosensor systems

- Founded 2002 in Stockholm, Sweden
- Based on research from KTH, Royal Institute of Technology
- Products on market since 2003
- Contract Research since 2013
- Attana contract research labs in Stockholm, London and Copenhagen



Technology

Biosensor technology development

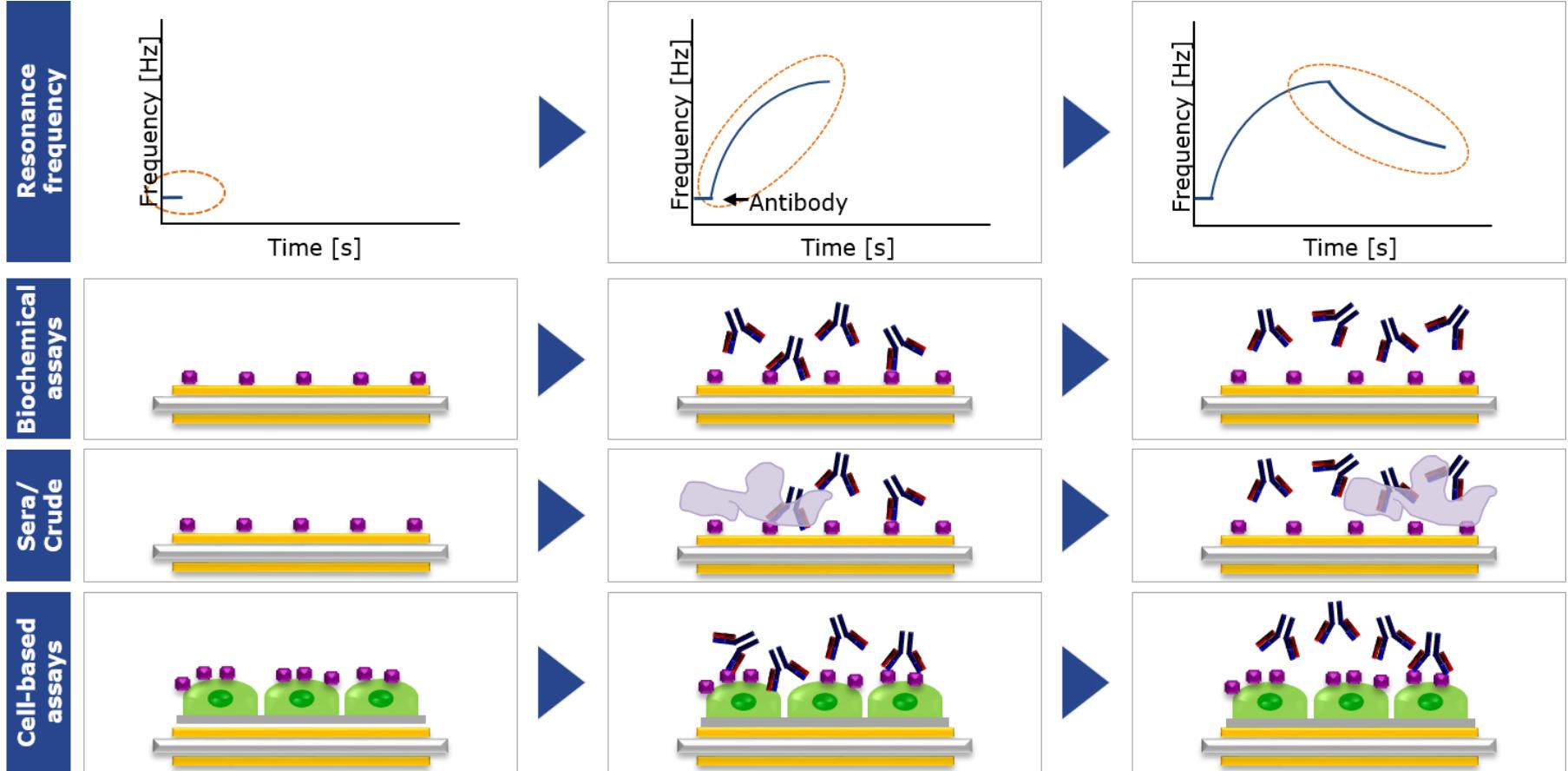


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Technology

Attana – Quartz Crystal Microbalance technology (QCM)

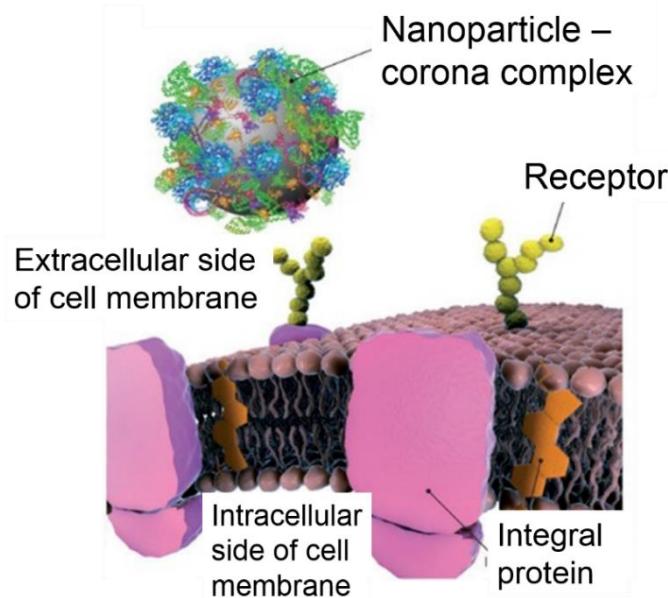
Full binding profiling providing *in-vitro* biology



QCM-assays for NP characterisation

Objectives

- Label-free *in situ* detection of functional epitopes on the nanoparticles biological surface
- To profile the actual binding partners for nanoparticles in complex biological milieu



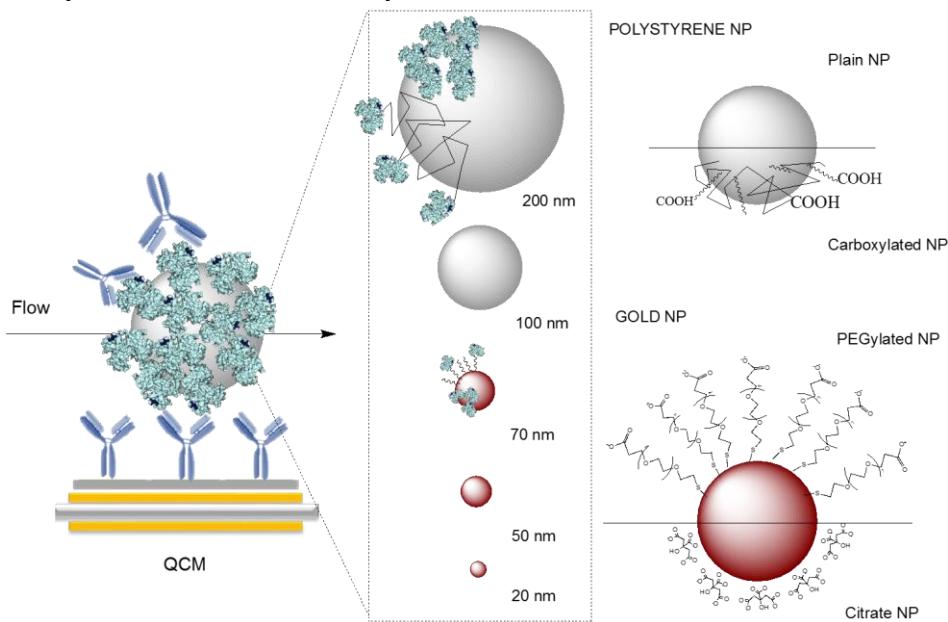
Monopoli *et al*, 2014



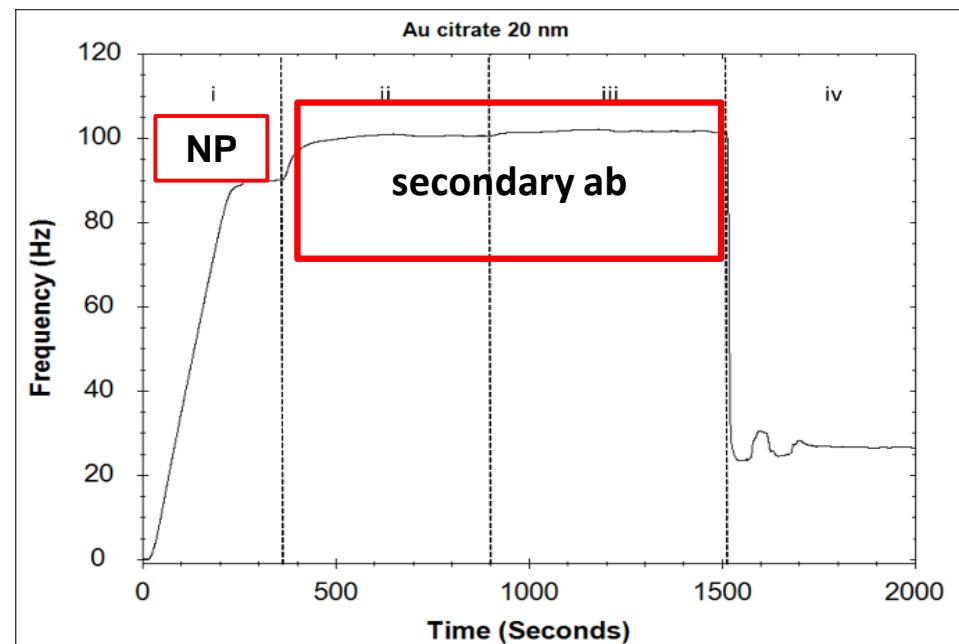
Assay Development

Workflow – Biochemical assays

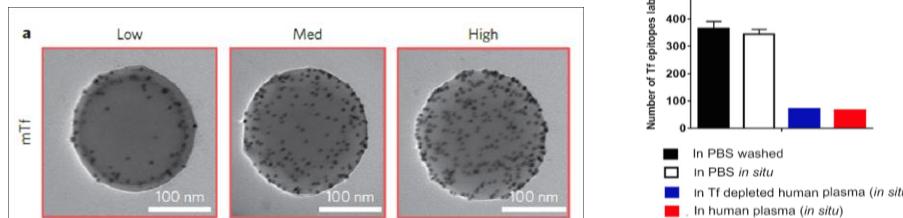
Experimental set-up



QCM sensorgrams



Validation - Comparison



- Kelly et al., *Nature Nanotechnology* 2015
- MCL Giudice et al., *Nature Communications* 2016

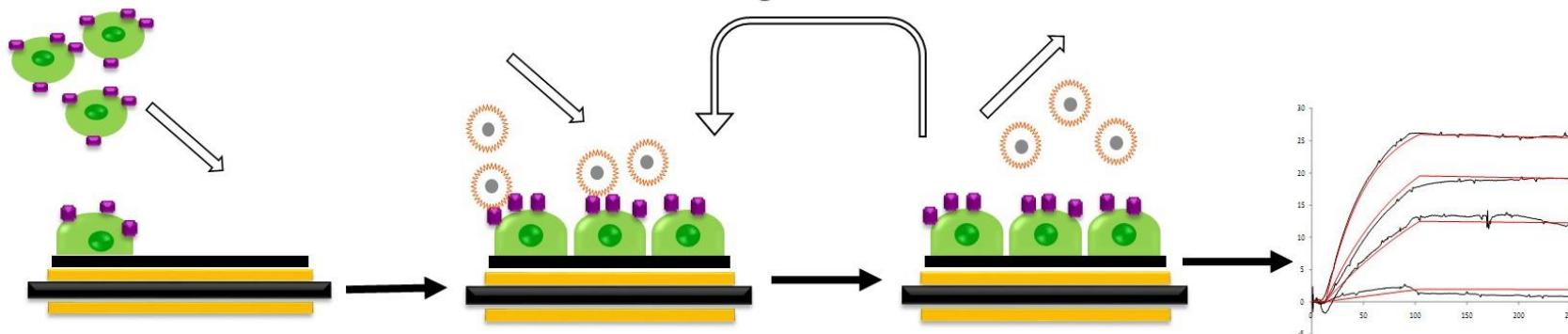


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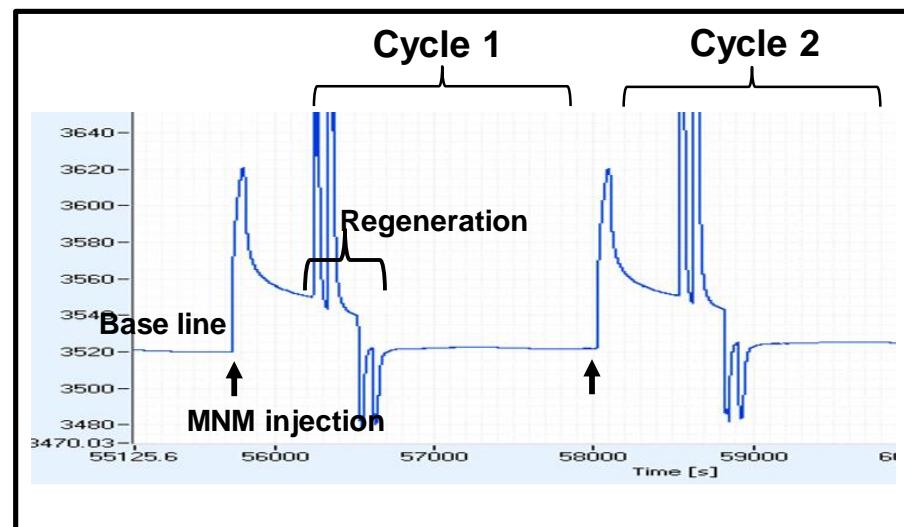
Assay Development

Workflow – Cell-based assays

experimental set-up



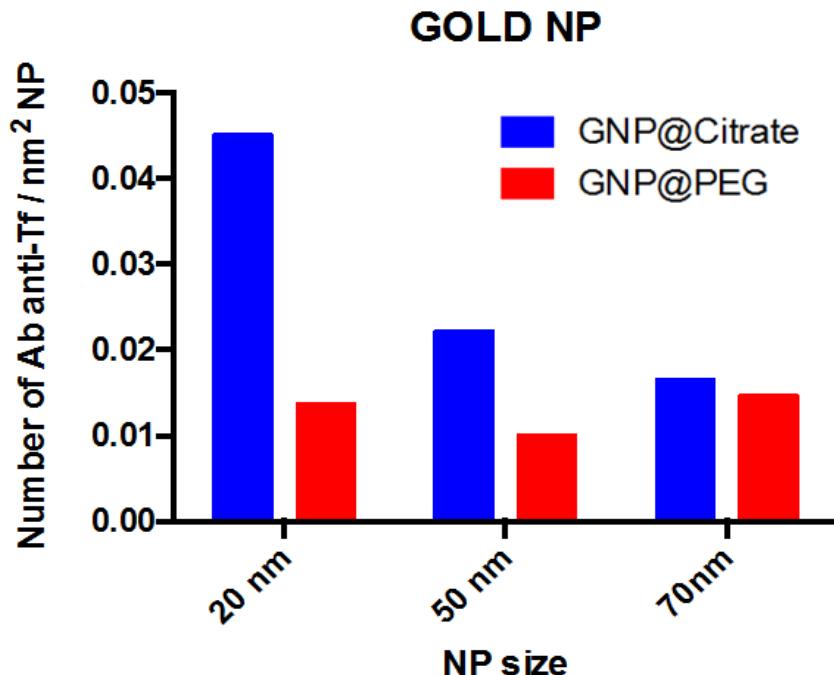
Cell growth (Immobilisation)



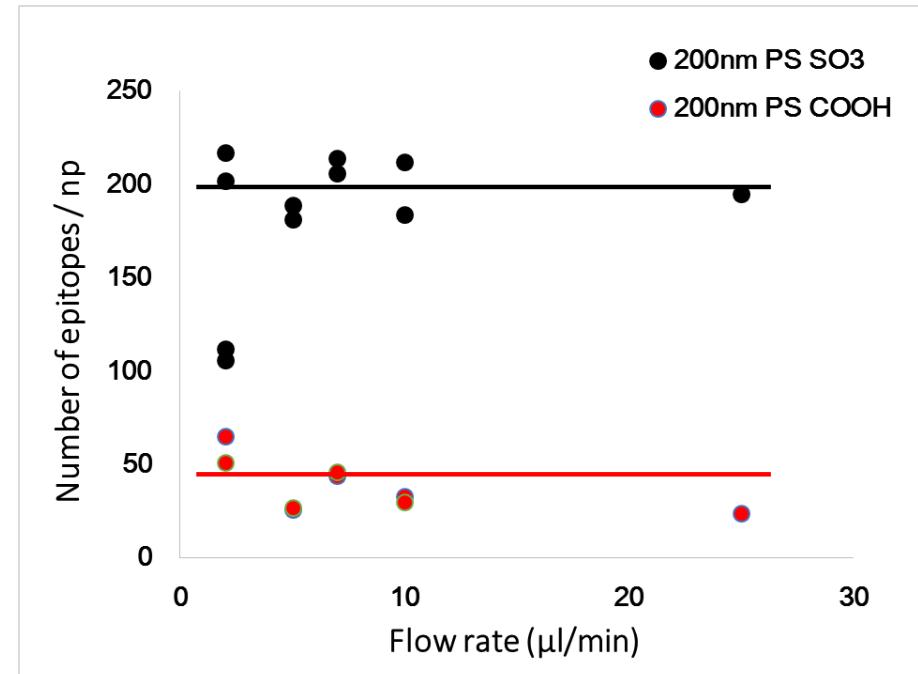
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Results

Mapping protein binding sites on the NP biomolecular corona



- Number of anti-transferrin antibodies / nm^2 NP
- 2 different materials; Au, PS
- Influence of size
- Influence of functionalization

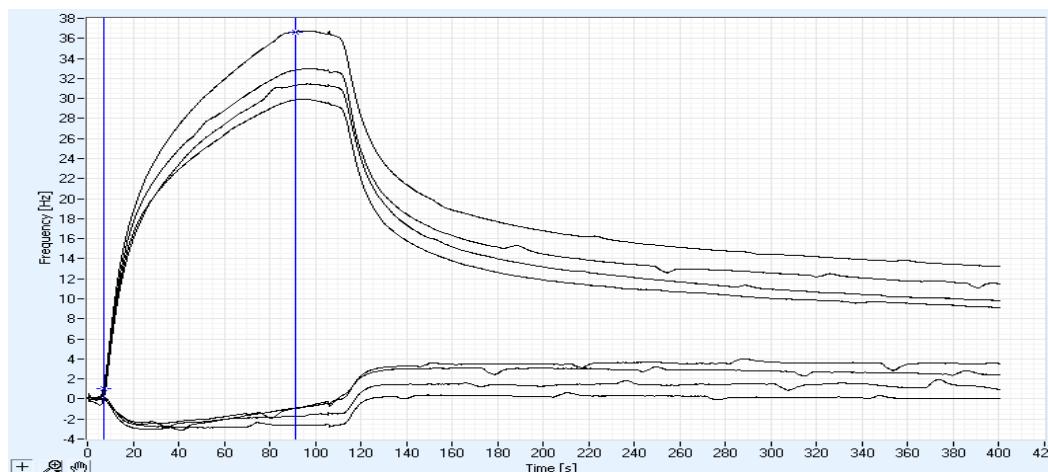
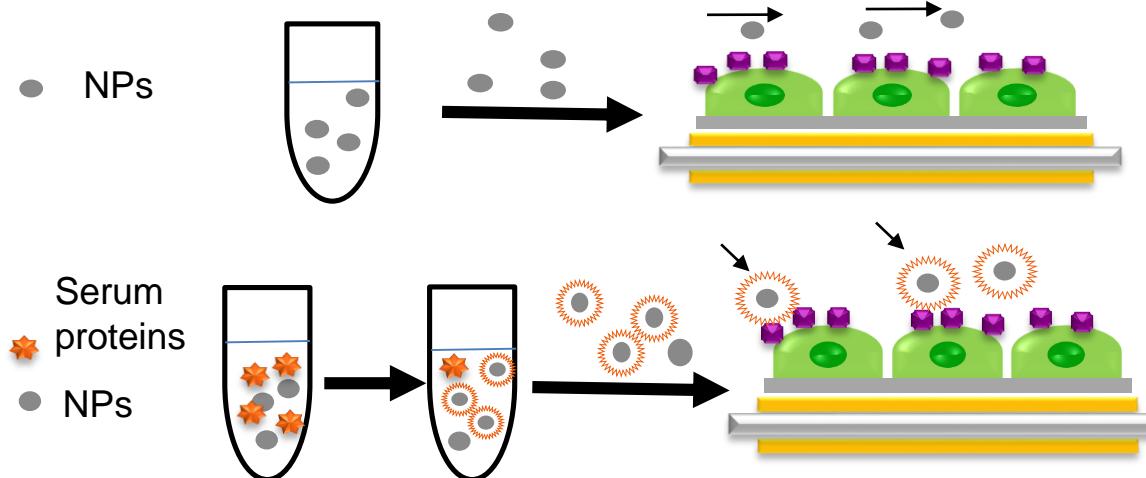


- Effect of flow rate of secondary ab
- No influence on number of counted abs in that range
- Accessibility of functional transferrin epitopes



Results

Clear impact of sera-formed corona on the interaction properties

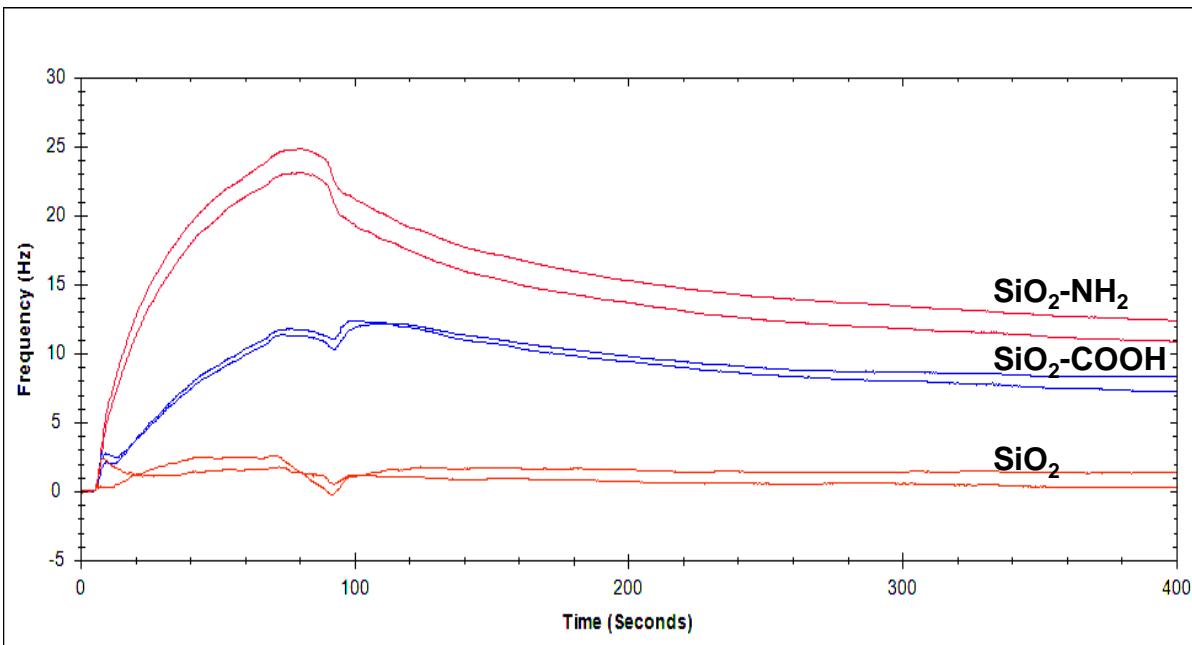


- ⇒ TiO_2 incubated in 10 % FCS
- ⇒ TiO_2 dispersed in PBS (No FCS)

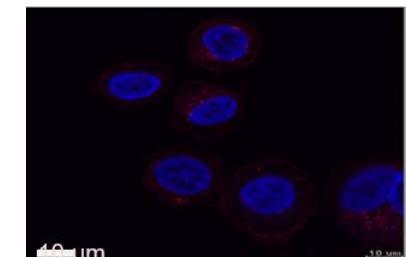


Results

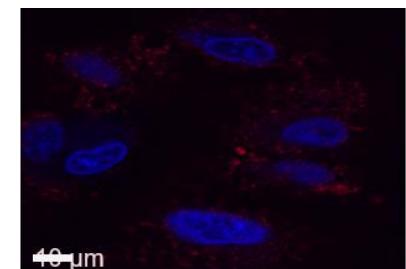
Effect of surface modifications on interaction properties



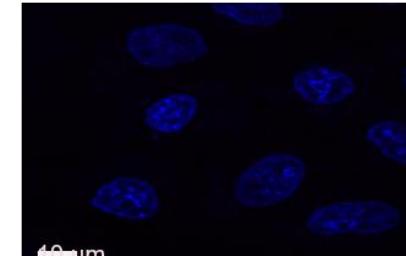
particle type	dissociation rate constant (kd)	maximum response at 200 sec.
SiO ₂ -NH ₂	18.3E ⁻⁴	15 Hz
SiO ₂ -COOH	2.17E ⁻⁴	8 Hz



$\text{SiO}_2\text{-NH}_2$



$\text{SiO}_2\text{-COOH}$



SiO_2



Results

NP screening

	A549 cells		Caco2 cells	
Particle	10% FCS	PBS	10% FCS	PBS
TiO ₂	✓	—	✓	—
Ag-cit	✓	✓	✓	✓
CeO ₂	—	—	—	—
SiO ₂	—	—	—	—
Printex 90	—	—	✓	—
FeOx	✓	—	✓	—
SiO ₂ - COOH	✓	—	✓	—
SiO ₂ - NH ₂	✓	—	✓	—



Summary

- Label-free *in situ* detection of functional epitopes on the nanoparticles biological surface
 - Biochemical assays
 - Correlate NP properties (size, shape, surface chemistry) to biological identity
- To profile the actual binding partners for nanoparticles in complex biological milieu
 - Cell-based assays
 - NP interaction experiments performed in serum
 - Influence of corona formation on interaction properties
 - Influence of functionalization on interaction properties – kinetics profiling



Where to find us

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THANK YOU !!

