

Empowering porous silicon nanoparticles and metal-organic frameworks for solving medical problems: From cancer to heart diseases applications

Hélder A. Santos

Department of Biomaterials and Biomedical Technology, The Personalized Medicine Research Institute (PRECISION), University Medical Center Groningen (UMCG), University of Groningen, Ant. Deusinglaan 1, 9713 AV, Groningen, The Netherlands

h.a.santos@umcg.nl

Abstract

Metal-organic frameworks (MOFs) hold promise as theranostic carriers for atherosclerosis.^[1–4] However, to further advance their therapeutic effects with higher complexity and functionality, integrating multiple components with complex synthesis procedures are usually involved. Here, we reported a facile and general strategy to prepare multifunctional for anticancer (**Fig. 1**) and anti-atherosclerosis theranostic platform (**Fig. 2**) in a single-step manner. A custom-designed multifunctional polymer, poly(butyl methacrylate-co-methacrylic acid) branched phosphorylated β -glucan (PBMMA-PG), can effectively entrap different MOFs via coordination, simultaneously endow the MOF with enhanced stability, lesional macrophages selectivity and enhanced endosome escape. Sequential *ex situ* characterization and computational studies elaborated the potential mechanism. This facile post-synthetic modification granted the administered nanoparticles atherosclerotic tropism by targeting Dectin-1+ macrophages, enhancing *in situ* MR signal intensity by 72 %. Delivery of siNLRP3 effectively mitigated NLRP3 inflammasomes activation, resulting a 43 % reduction of plaque area. Overall, the current study highlights a simple and general approach for fabricating a MOF-based theranostic platform towards atherosclerosis conditioning, which may also expand to other indications targeting the lesional macrophages.

References

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Figures

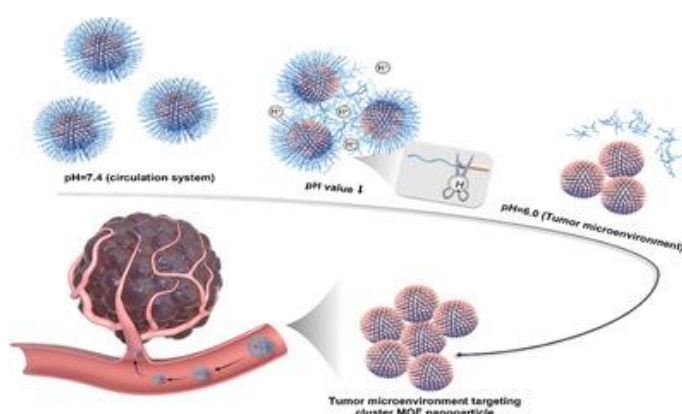


Figure 1: A pH-responsive metal-organic framework nanoparticle responsively removes hydrophilic compositions with steric hindrance and exposes the hydrophobic part *in situ*, forming clustering nanoparticles with enhanced tumor accumulation and therapeutic effects.

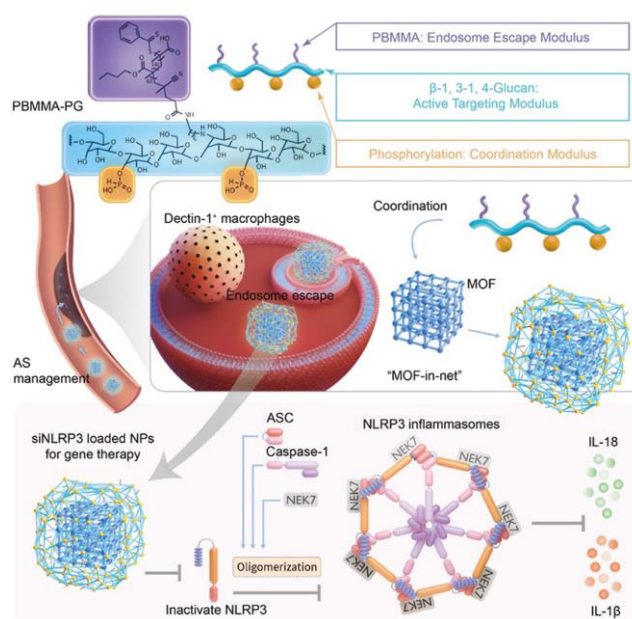


Figure 2: Conceptual schematic of the nanoparticle fabrication and therapeutic principle underlying its design for targeted myocardium infarction.