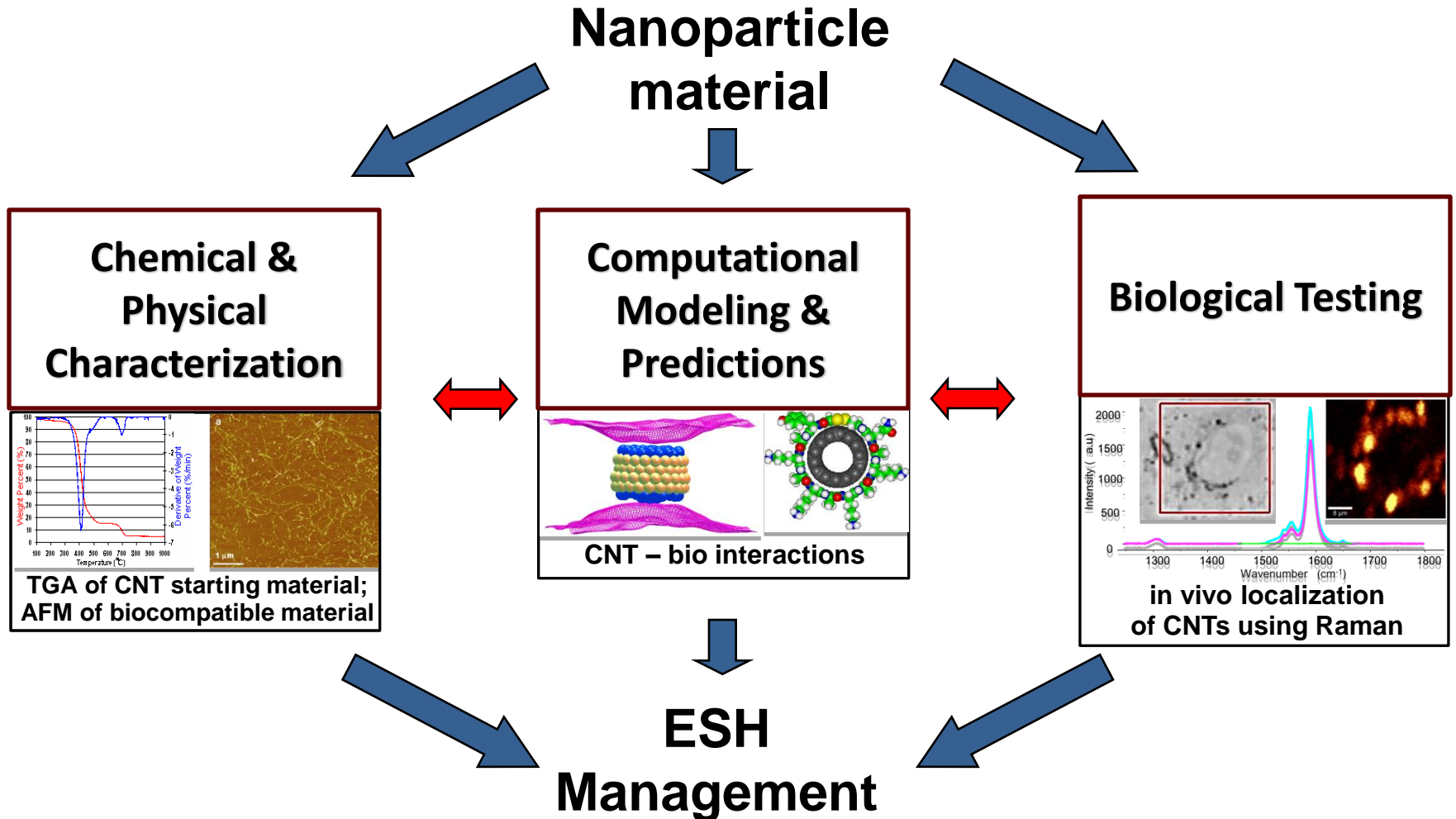


# The University of Texas at Dallas BioNanosciences Group

## Predicting, Testing, and Neutralizing Nanoparticle Toxicity



# Task Title: (Task Number: 425.027)

## Predicting, Testing, and Neutralizing Nanoparticle Toxicity

### The University of Texas at Dallas

Departments of Chemistry and Molecular & Cell Biology; Alan G. MacDiarmid NanoTech Institute

#### PIs:

- **Steven O. Nielsen (PI)**
- **Rockford K. Draper (co-PI)**
- **Paul Pantano (co-PI)**
- **Inga H. Musselman (co-PI)**
- **Gregg R. Dieckmann (co-PI)**

#### Graduate Students:

- **Udayana Ranatunga (talk):** PhD candidate, 100% funded
- **David Bushdiecker (poster):** PhD candidate, Not funded
- **Nancy Jacobsen:** MS candidate, Not funded

#### Undergraduate Students:

- **Tyler Hughes (poster), Samee Vakil, Simon Beck, Dat Nguyen, Triet Nguyen**

#### Senior Personnel:

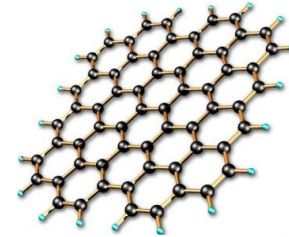
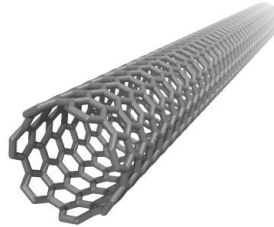
- **Ruhung Wang:** Research Associate
- **Bob Helms**

# Deliverables & Objectives

- Obtain and validate data on the physical and chemical characteristics of carbon nanotubes (CNTs) and CMP nanoparticles correlated with structural modeling, interaction with model mammalian cells, toxicity, and bioactivity

**Year 1:**

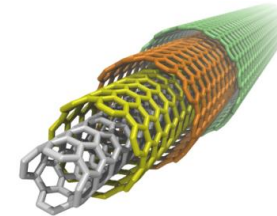
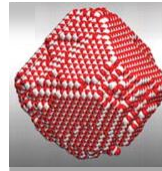
single-walled  
carbon  
nanotubes



graphene  
oxide

**Year 2:**

ceria

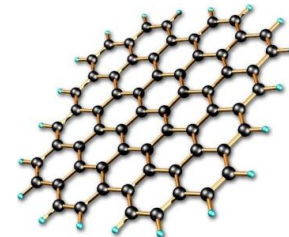
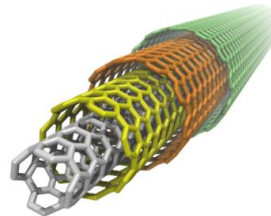


multi-walled  
carbon  
nanotubes

Science 312, 1504 (2006)

**Year 3:  
(this year)**

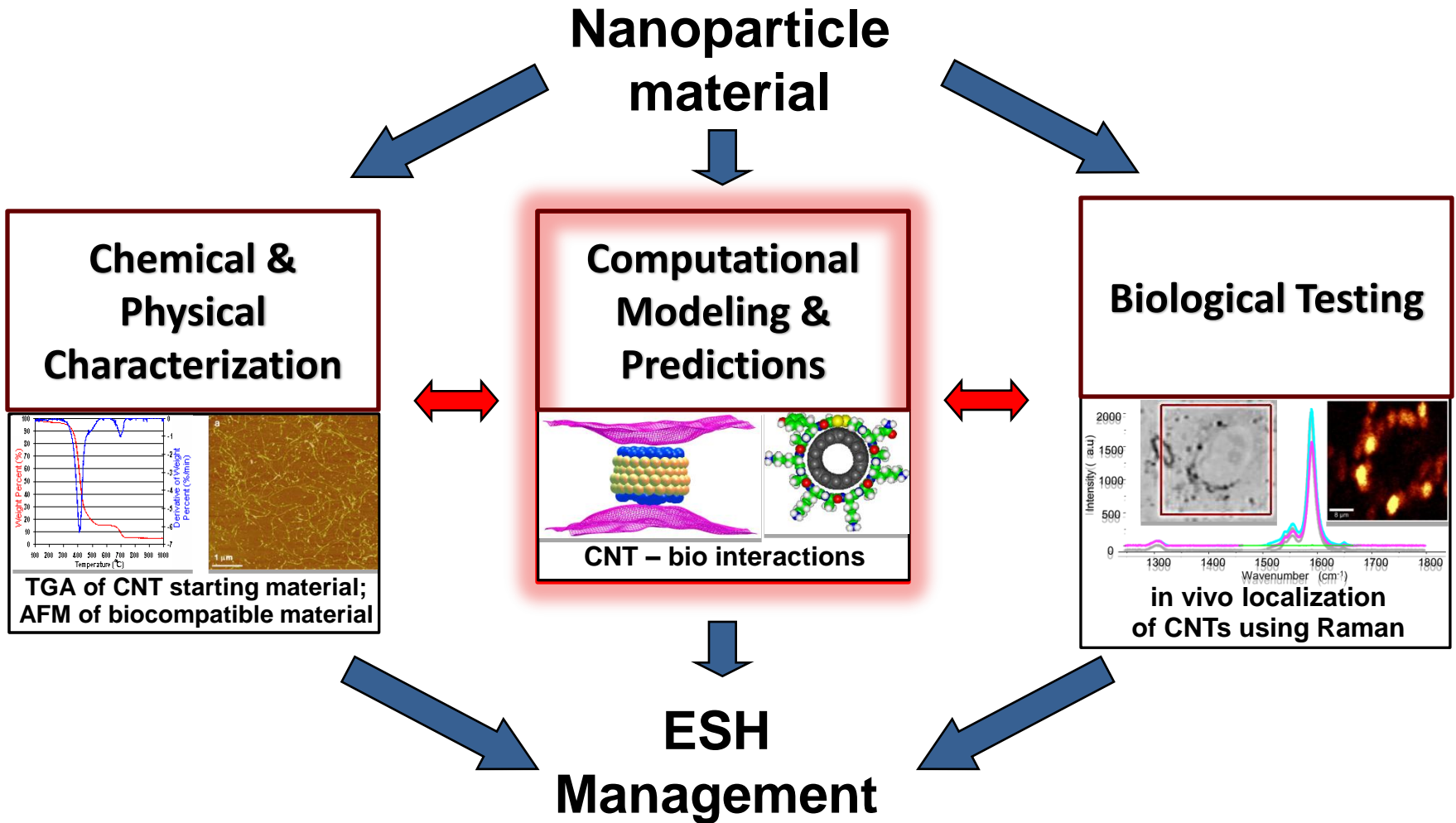
multi-walled  
carbon  
nanotubes



graphene  
oxide

*identification or prediction of inherent material ESH properties and any process by-products*

# Predicting, Testing, and Neutralizing Nanoparticle Toxicity



# Dispersion of Carbon Nanotubes (CNTs)

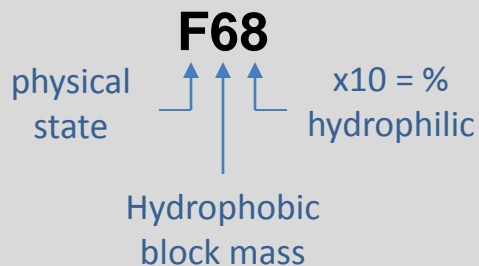
- Aggregation of nanomaterial has been implicated in toxicity
- Aggregation can be controlled through the use of dispersants
- Dispersants used in this study:

## Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA)

Natural protein

(~600 residues → 67 kDa)

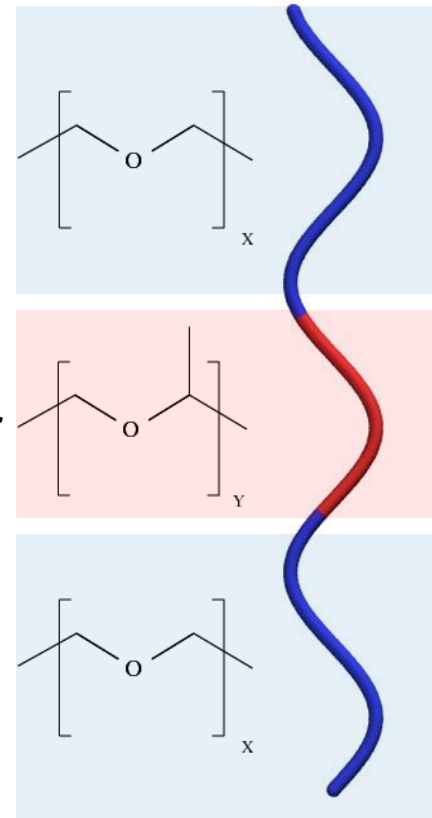
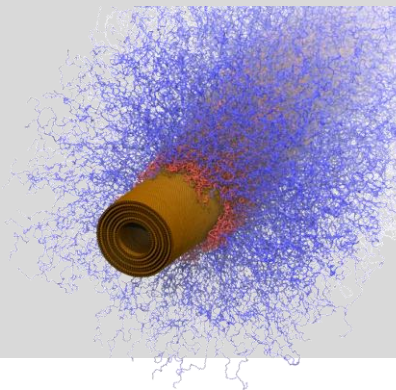
naming convention



## Pluronics®

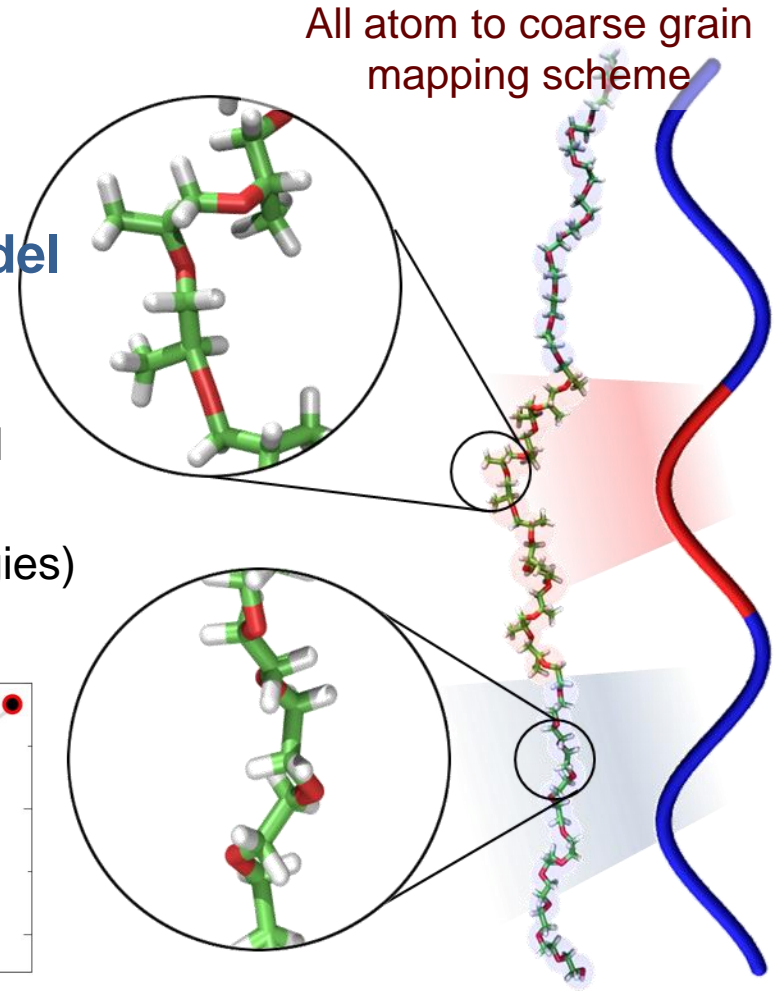
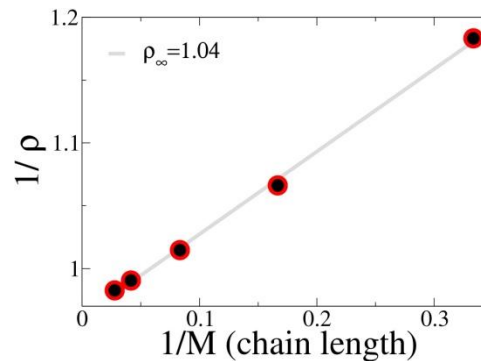
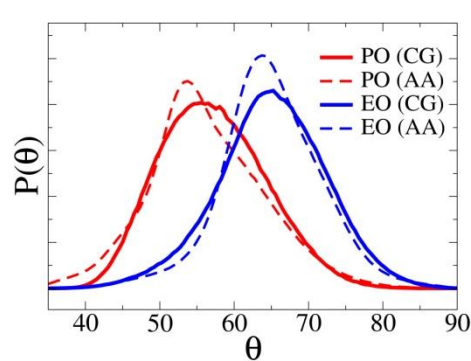
Tri-block copolymer

- Commercially available
- Inexpensive
- FDA approved
- Block lengths vary
- Structure affects behavior



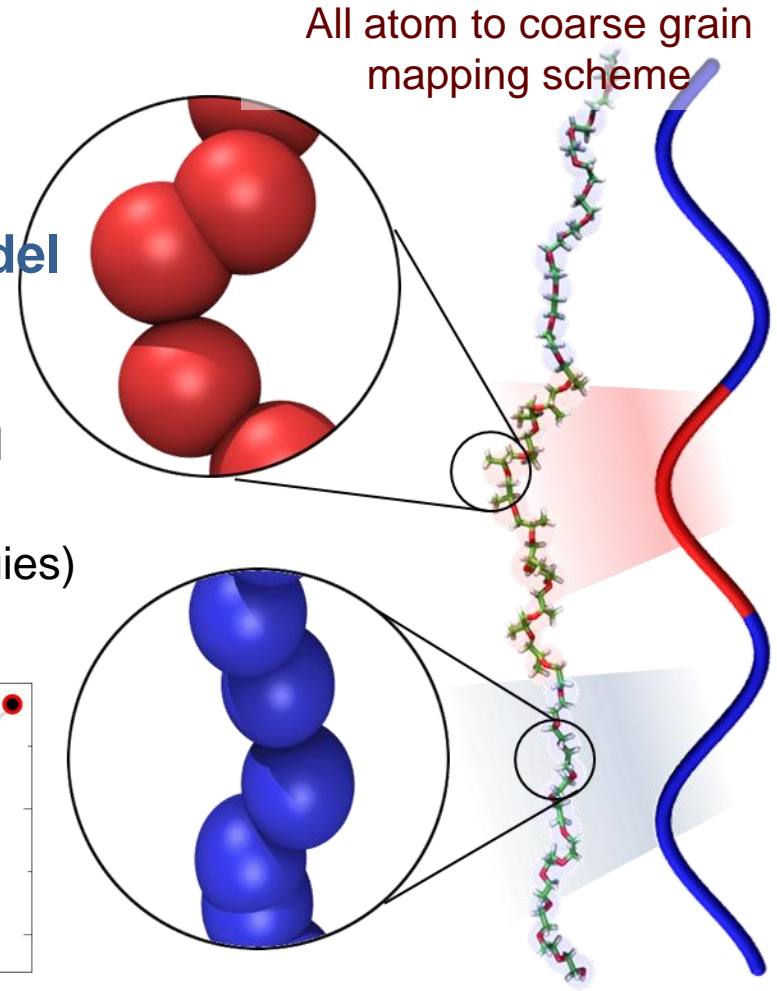
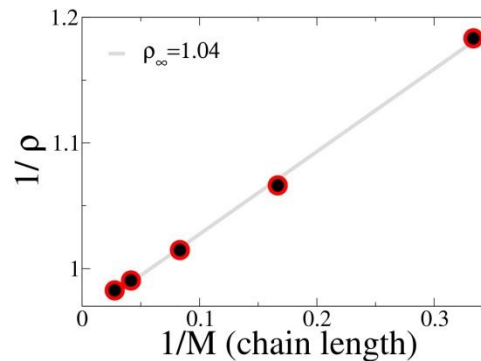
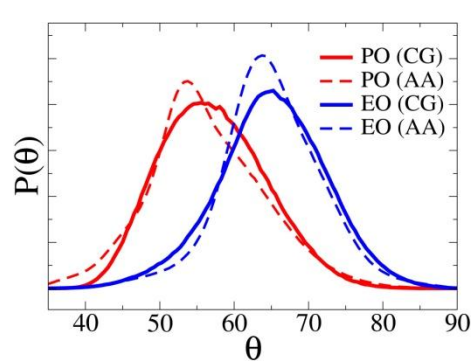
# Modeling Plurionics

- **Existing models**
  - All atom representation
  - Cannot simulate adequate sizes
- **Our solution: a coarse grained model**
  - Reduce complexity while maintaining molecular structure
  - All atom simulations used to set bonded interactions
  - Experiment data (density, surface energies) used to tune non-bonded interactions



# Modeling Pluronics

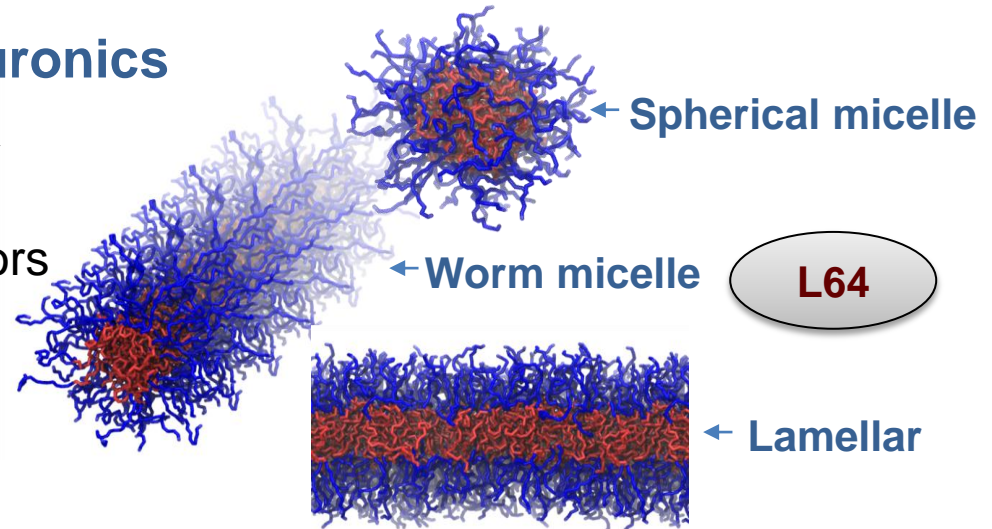
- **Existing models**
  - All atom representation
  - Cannot simulate adequate sizes
- **Our solution: a coarse grained model**
  - Reduce complexity while maintaining molecular structure
  - All atom simulations used to set bonded interactions
  - Experiment data (density, surface energies) used to tune non-bonded interactions



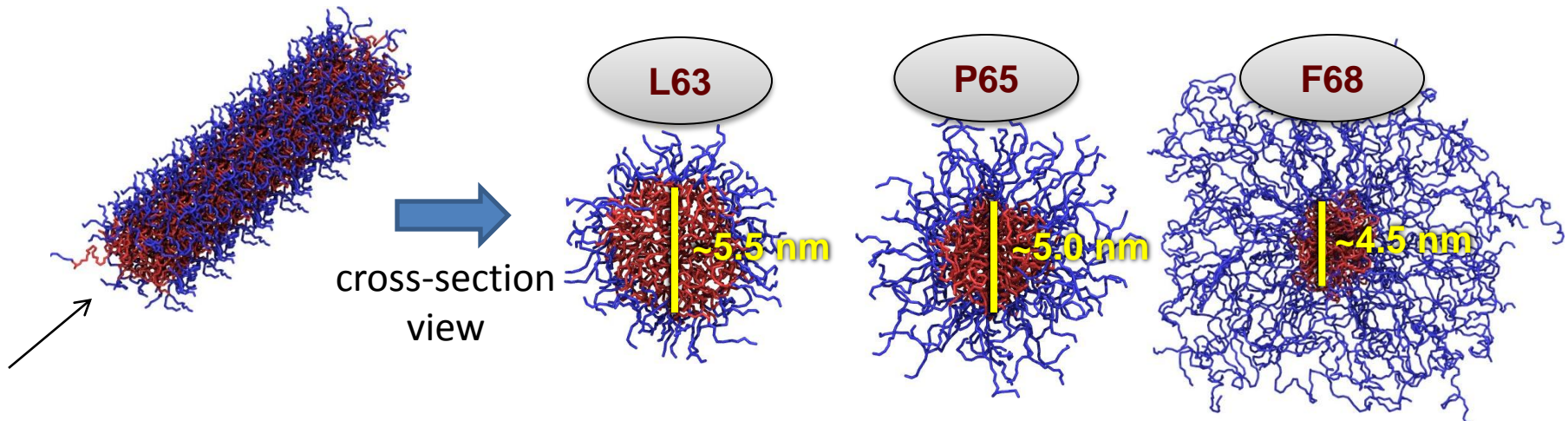
# Polymer Self Assembly

- Aggregate shape of Pluronics

- Depends on structure & concentration
- Balance of several factors
  - Packing of A
  - Solvation of B

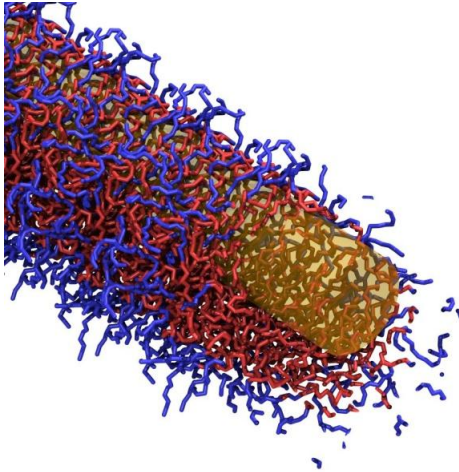


- Metastable worm-micelles



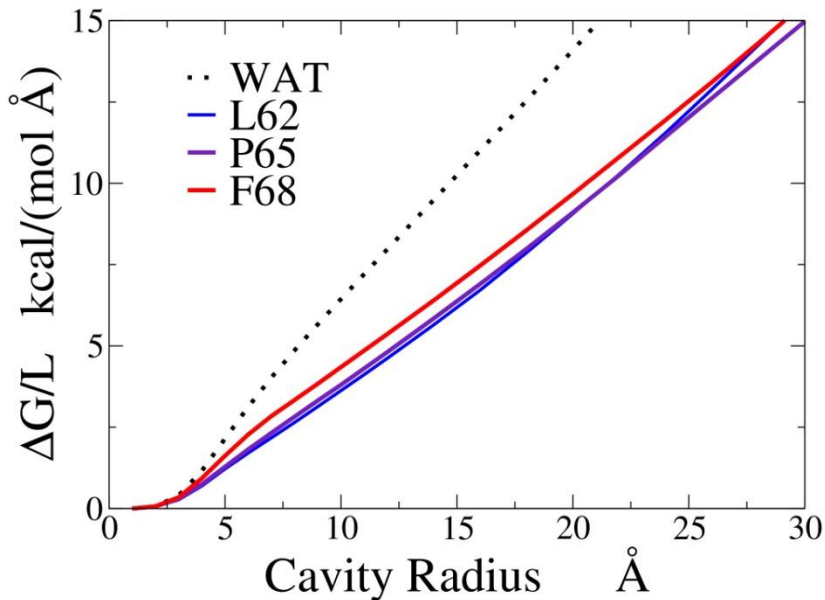
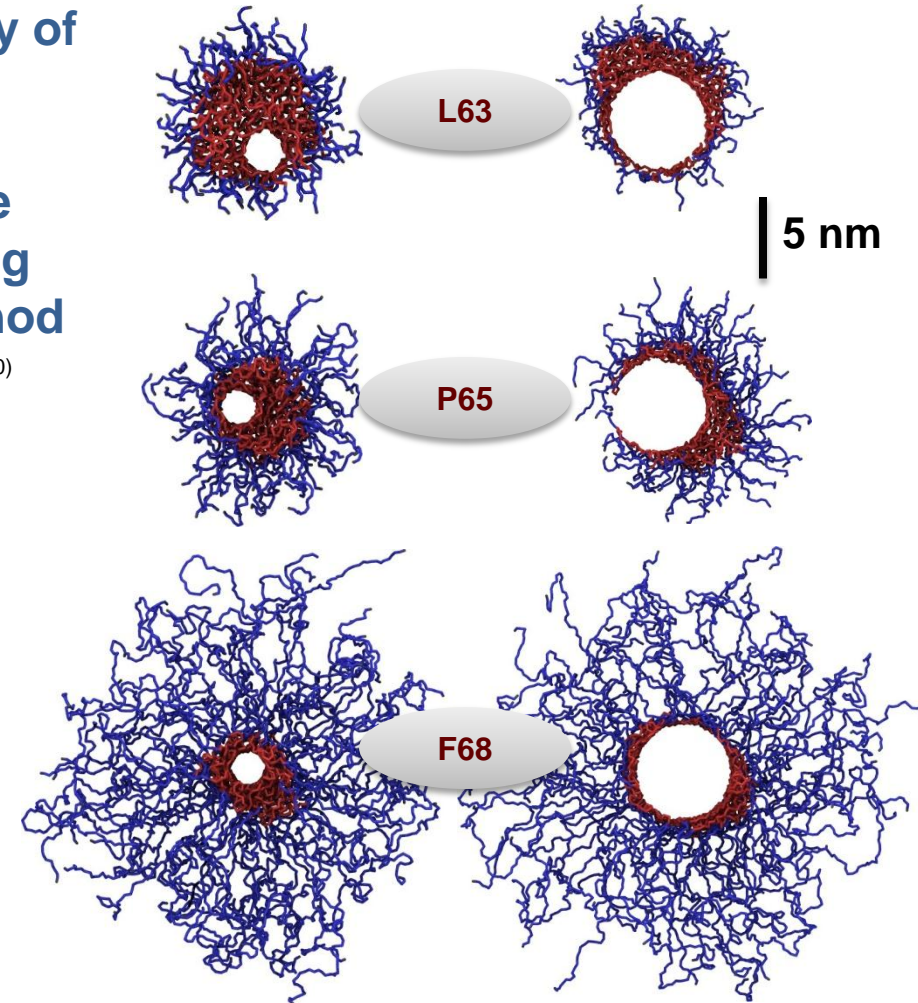


# Polymer Assembly Around CNTs



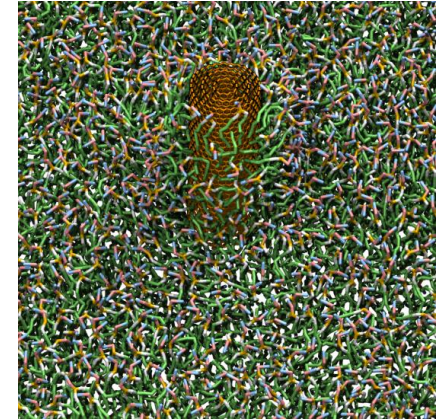
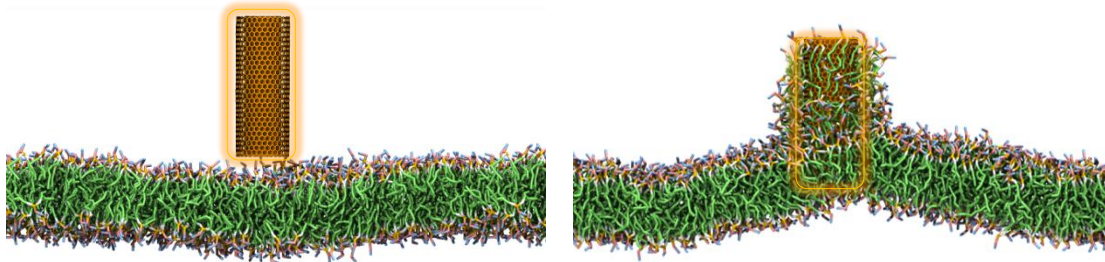
The free energy of growing a hydrophobic cylinder can be measured using our novel method

J. Chem. Phys. **132**, 054706 (2010)

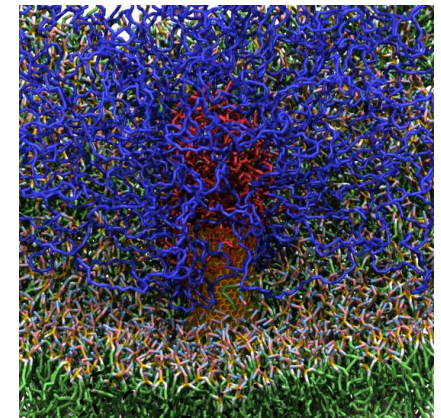
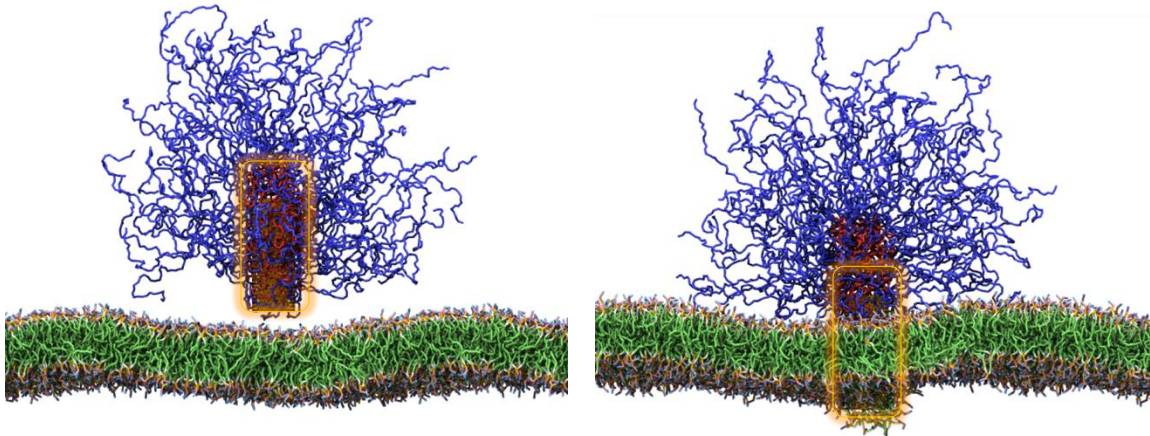


# Nanotube – Lipid Interaction

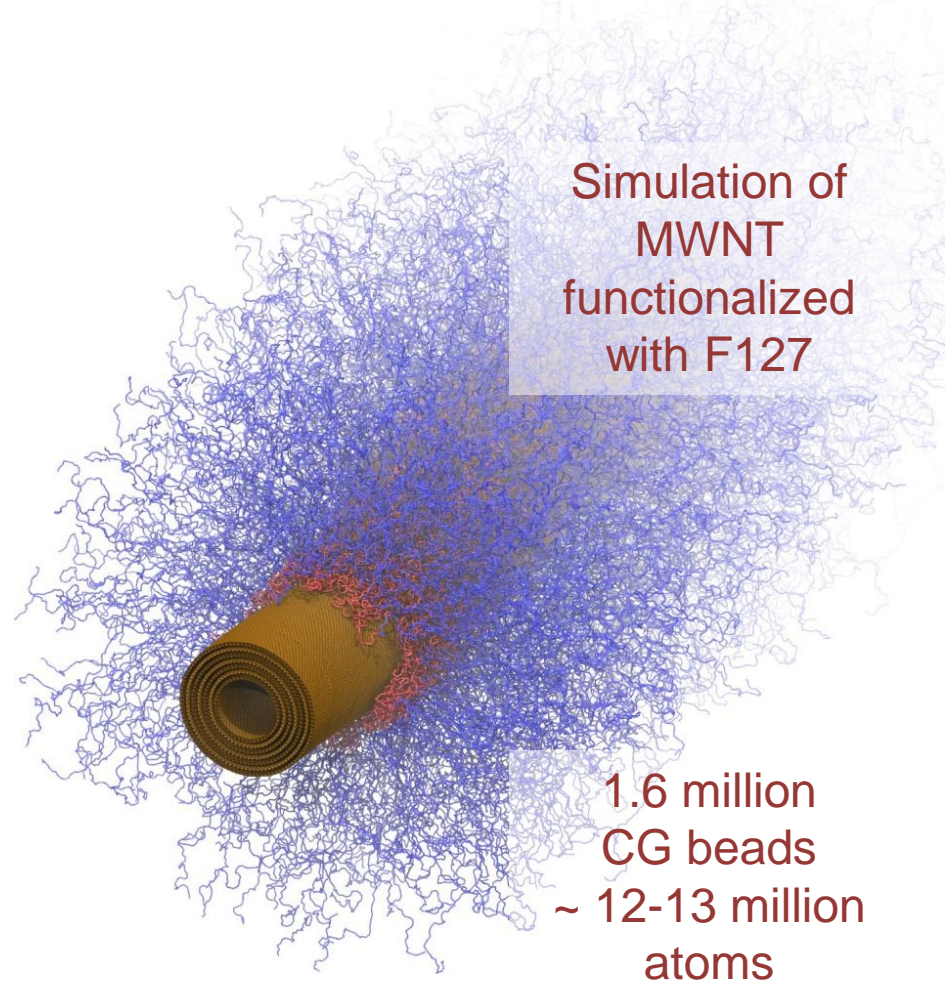
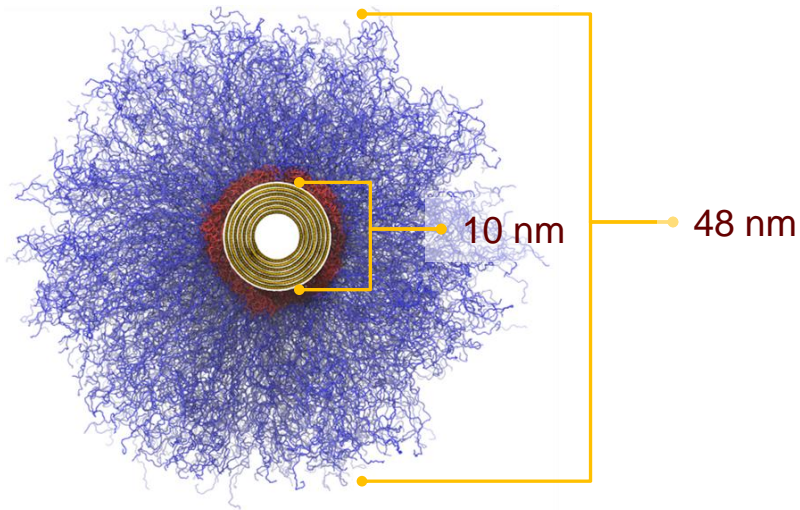
- Bare MWNT spontaneously penetrates into a lipid membrane



- F68 wrapped MWNT: activation barrier to insert into lipid membrane



# Simulating Pluronic-MWNTs

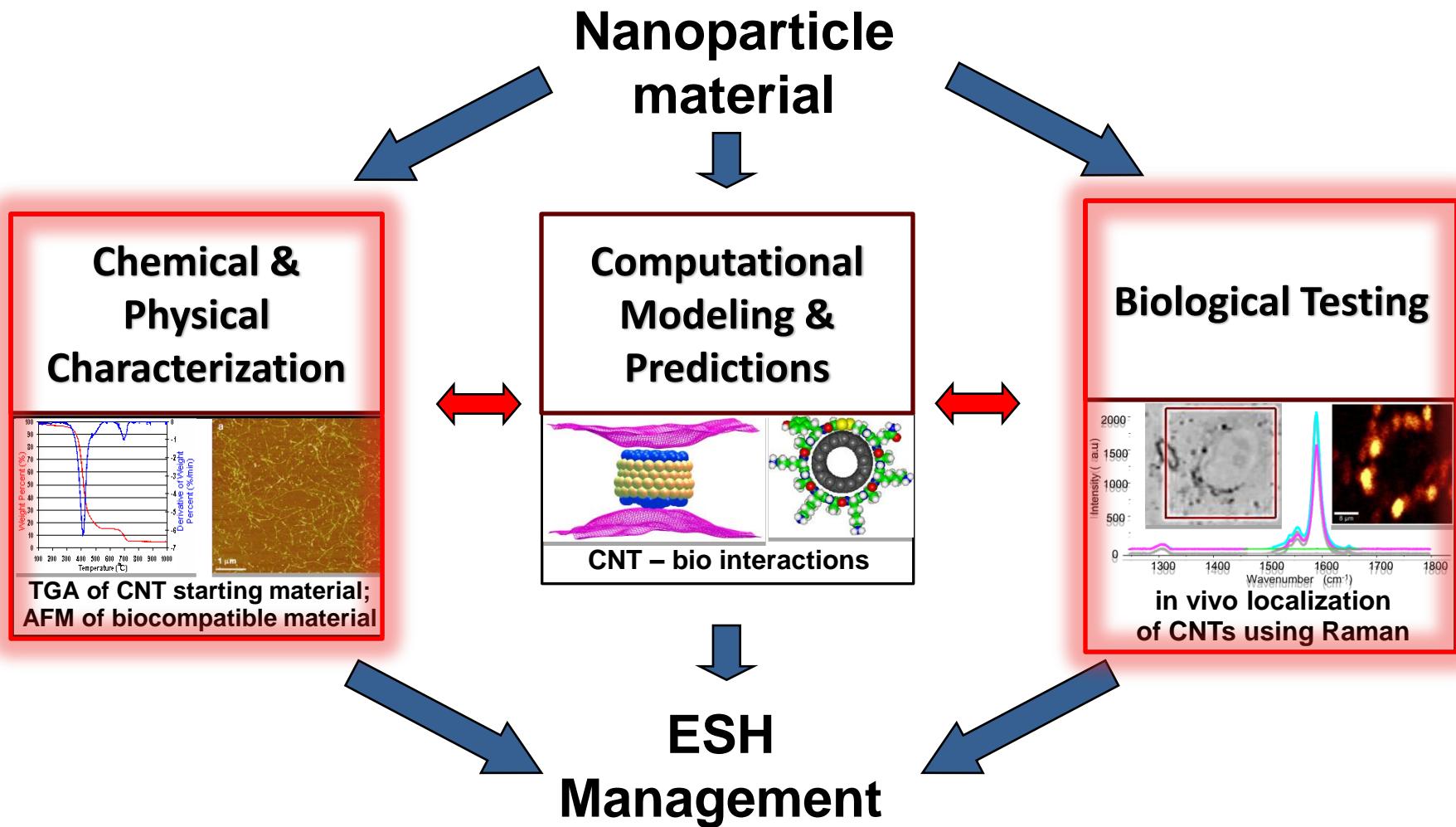


- **Simulations are too CPU intensive**
  - Diameter of experimentally used MWNT ~10-20 nm
  - Too many atoms to simulate!
  - Need a more efficient approach

# Conclusion from Theory / Simulation Studies

- **Successfully constructed a Coarse Grained model of Pluronics**
- **Pluronics with higher % hydrophilic mass are suitable for dispersing larger hydrophobes**
- **Pluronic-functionalized MWNTs interact differently with lipid bilayer membranes**
- **Simulating experimentally relevant Pluronic-functionalized MWNTs leads to the development of new computational methodology**

# Predicting, Testing, and Neutralizing Nanoparticle Toxicity



# Overview:

# Nanoparticle Characterization and Biological Testing

Review work on multi-walled carbon nanotubes:

1. **Control MWNT aggregation -**

testing correlation between toxicity and aggregation

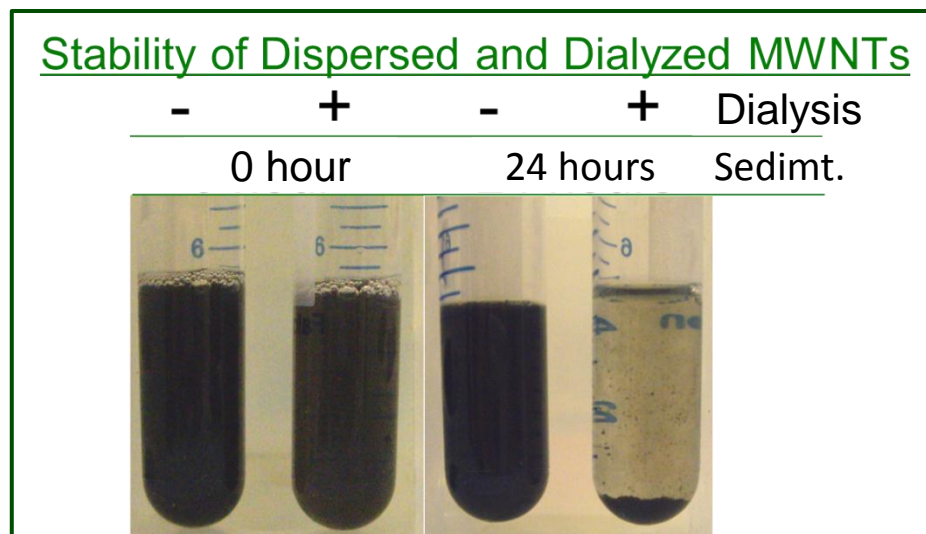
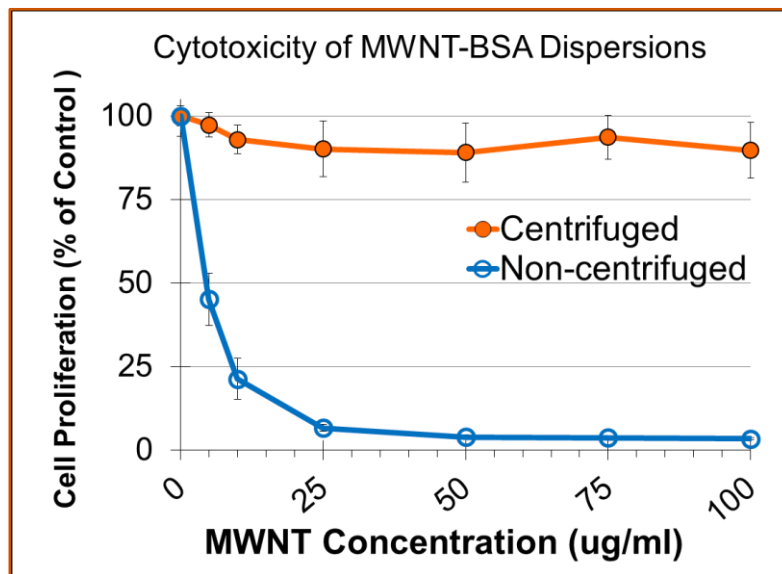
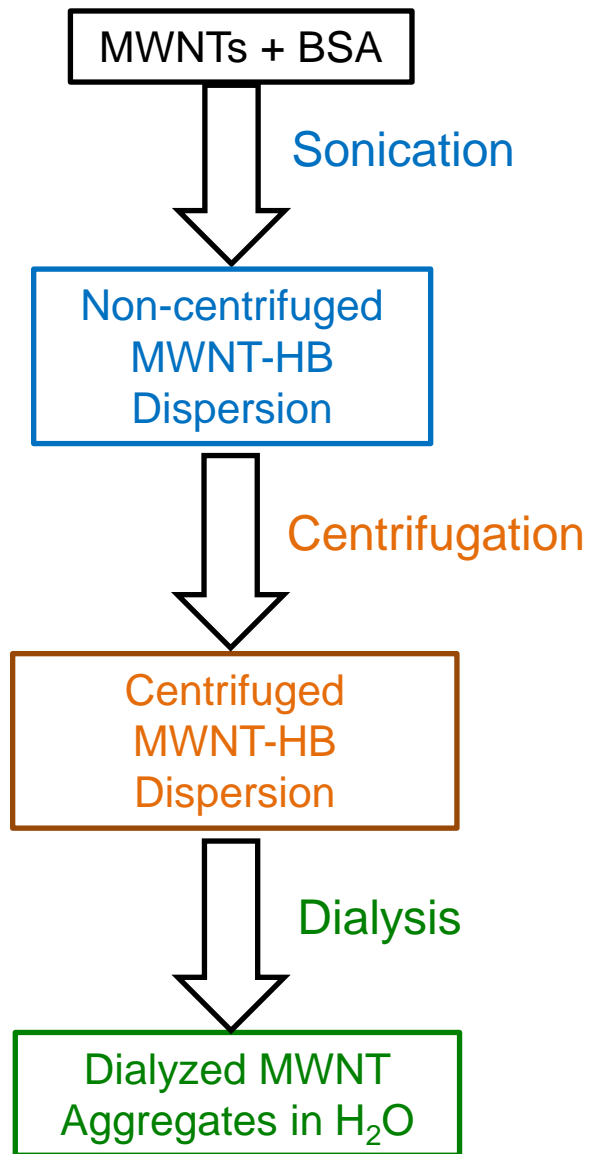
2. **Optimizing MWNT dispersions -**

testing the effectiveness and toxicity of Pluronic F-68 as a dispersant for MWNTs

\* See poster by Hughes et al. for further details.

\* Poster by Bushdiecker et al. on carboxylated SWNT toxicity.

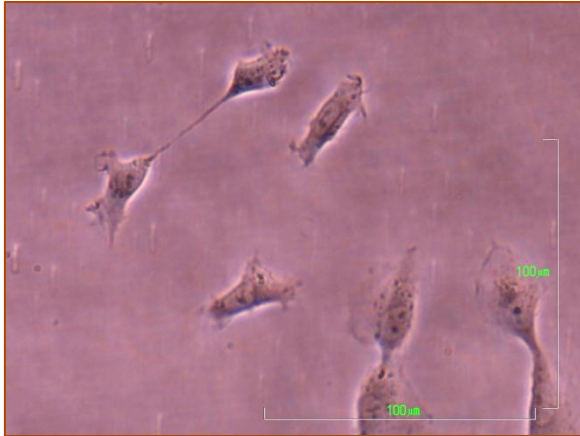
# Preparation of Dispersed and Aggregated MWNTs



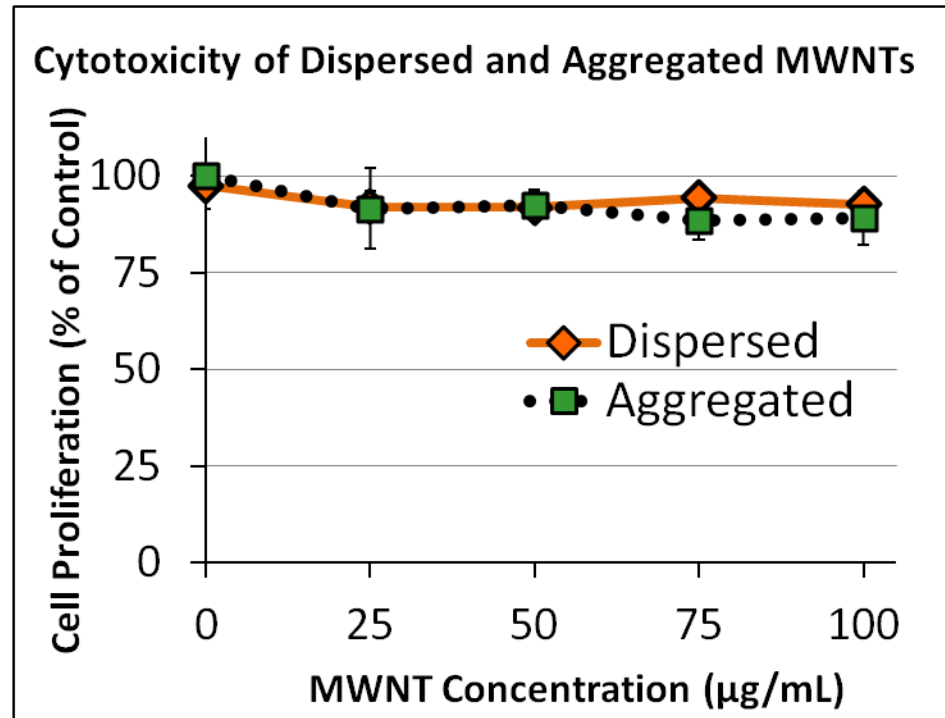
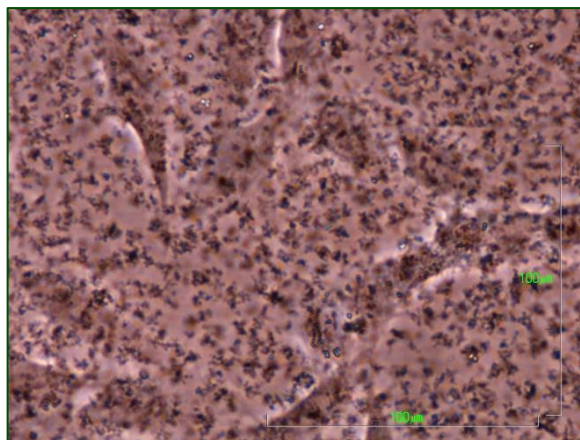
# Cytotoxicity of Dispersed and Aggregated MWNTs

## NRK Cells in Culture Media

### A) Dispersed MWNTs



### B) Aggregated MWNTs

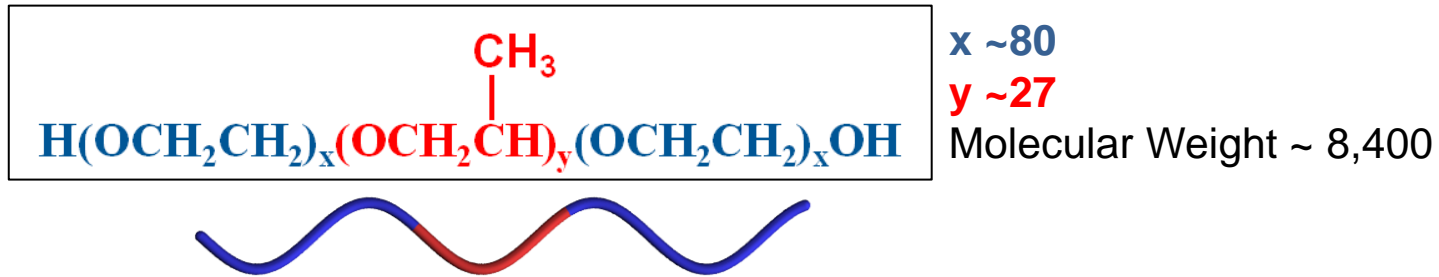


Removal of BSA induces MWNT aggregation.  
MWNT aggregation has no effect on cell proliferation.



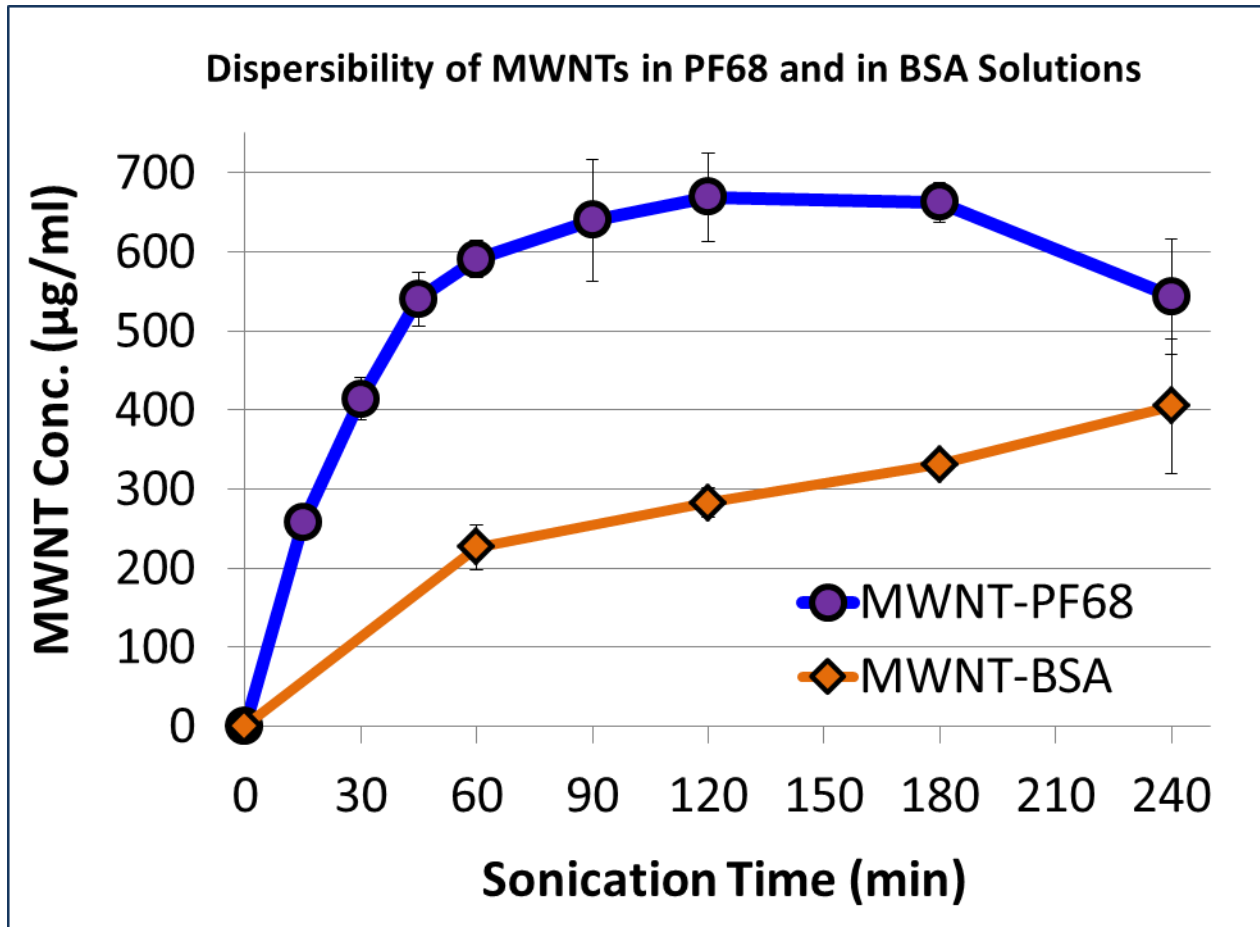
# MWNTs: Improving the Dispersant

- We have been using the protein BSA
- Focused on Pluronic F-68 block copolymer



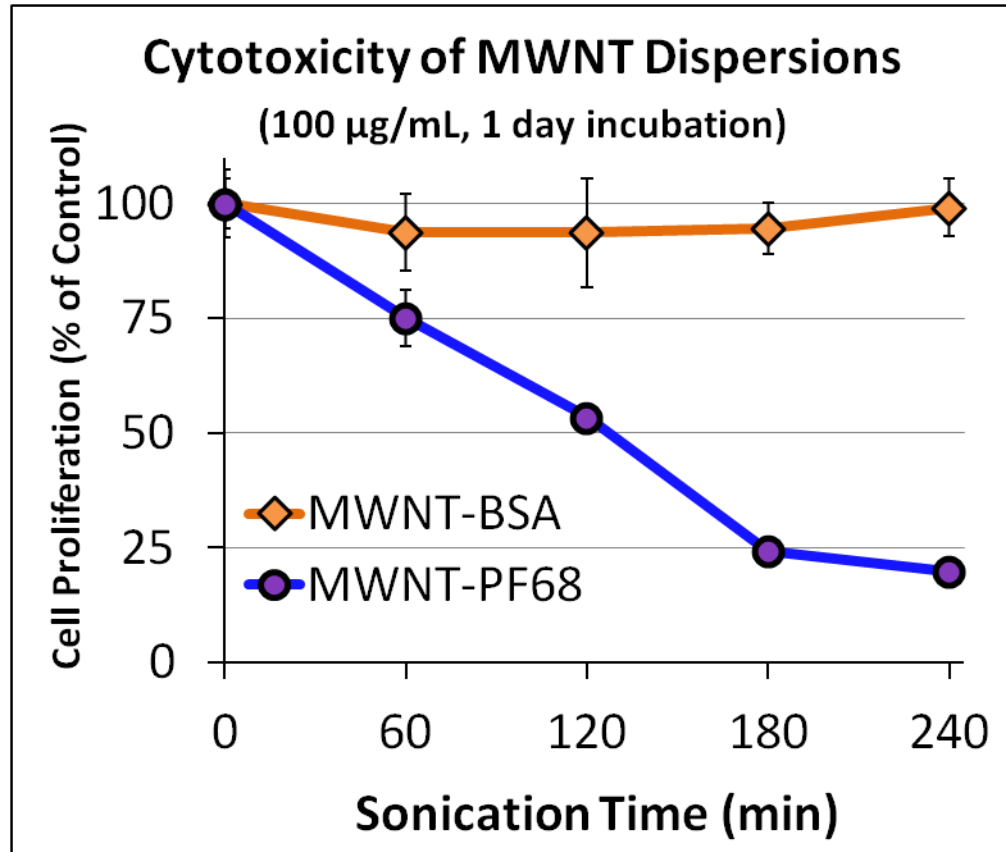
- ✓ Defined structure for modeling studies
- ✓ Inexpensive: BSA  $\sim$  \$3,000/kg vs. Pluronic  $\sim$  \$120/kg
- ✓ Amenable to cleaning spills and instruments
- ✓ Effective
- ✓ Biocompatible: Oral LD50  $\Rightarrow$  15,000 mg/kg (Rat)  
Dermal LD  $\Rightarrow$  5,000 mg/kg (Rabbit)  
FDA approved as a component of intravenous injections

# Comparing the Effectiveness of Pluronic and BSA in Dispersing MWNTs



Pluronic F-68 disperses MWNTs faster and better than BSA solution.

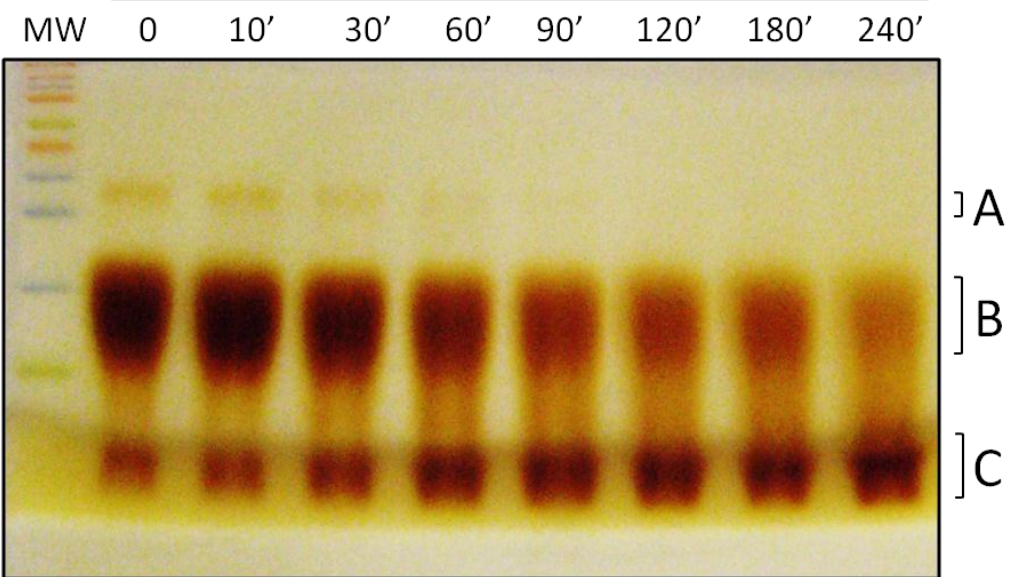
# Comparing the Cytotoxicity of MWNT-BSA and MWNT-PF68 Dispersions



MWNT-BSA dispersions are not toxic.  
MWNT-PF68 dispersions become toxic upon sonication.

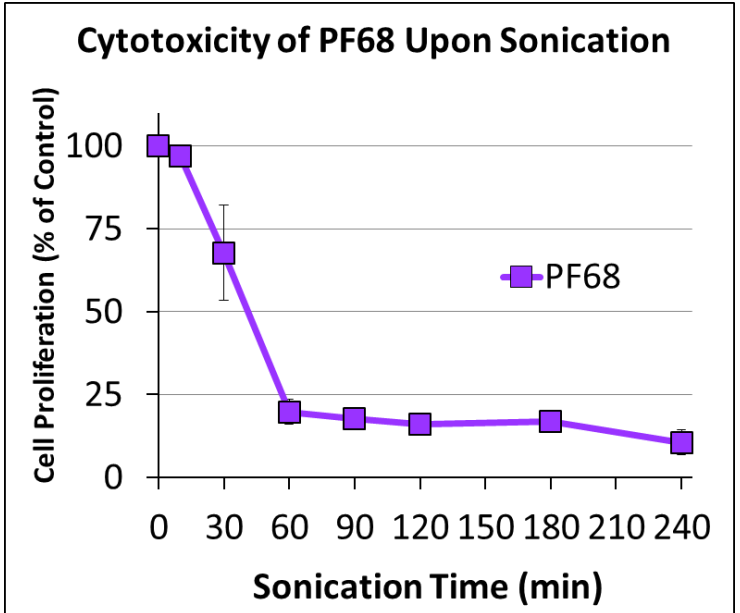
# Degradation and Cytotoxicity of PF68 upon Sonication

## Sonication of Pluronic F68



Increasing Sonication Time

- Less high MW components (A & B)
- More low MW components (C)

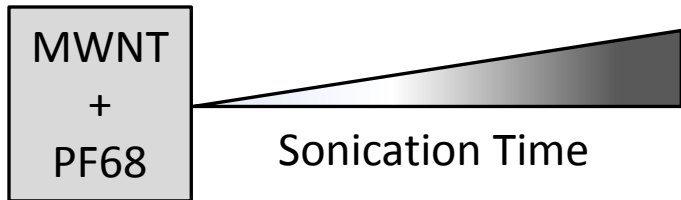
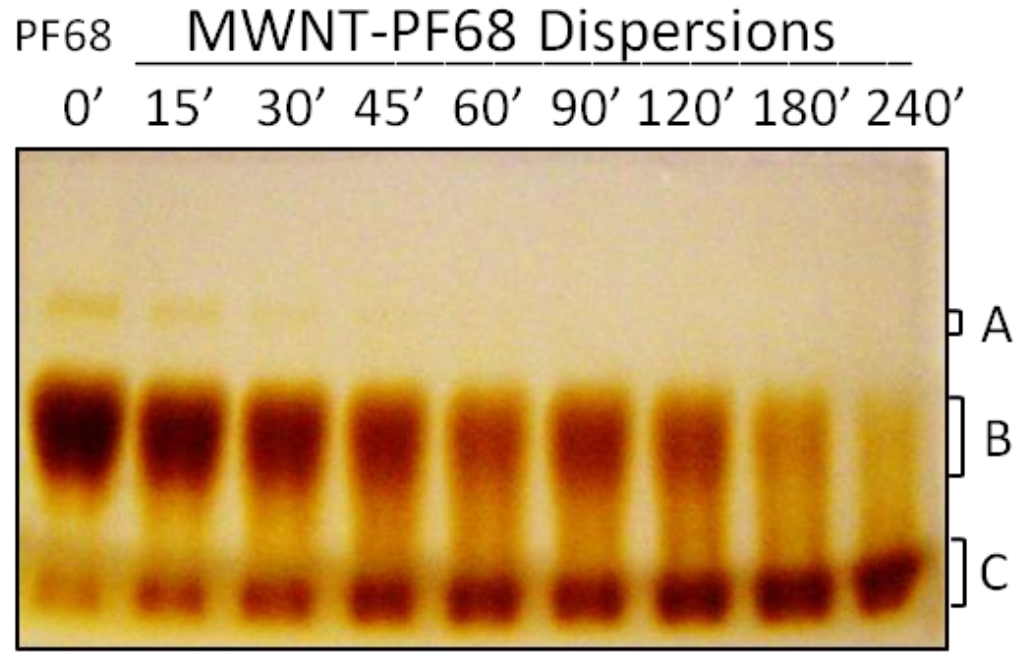
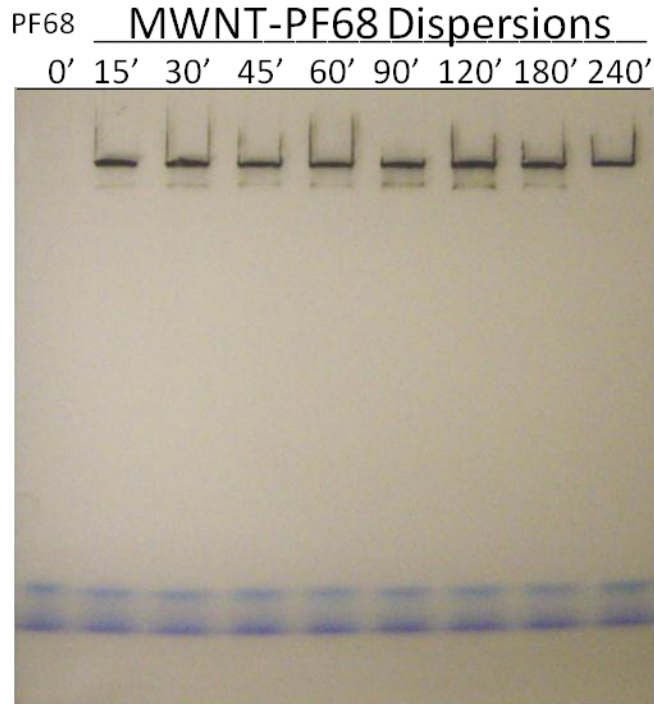


Increasing Sonication Time

- Reduced cell proliferation

Sonication of Pluronic Polymers ==> Degradation ==> Toxicity

# Degradation of PF68 in MWNT-PF68 Dispersions



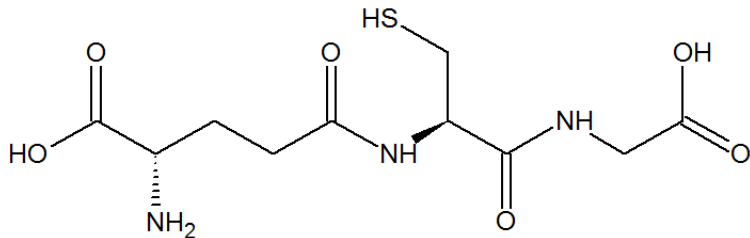
↑ **Dispersibility** – higher MWNT concentration

↑ **Cytotoxicity** – reduced cell proliferation

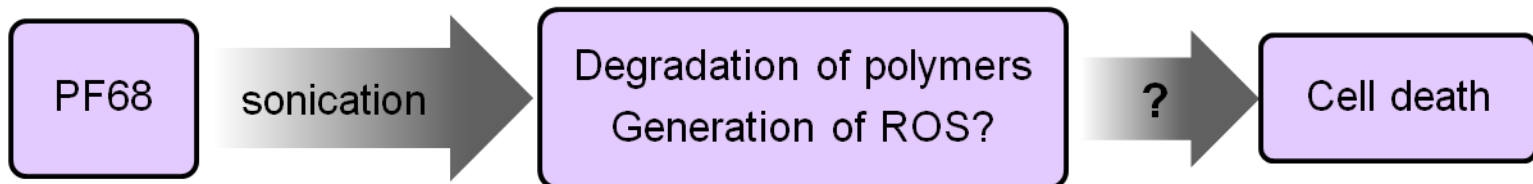
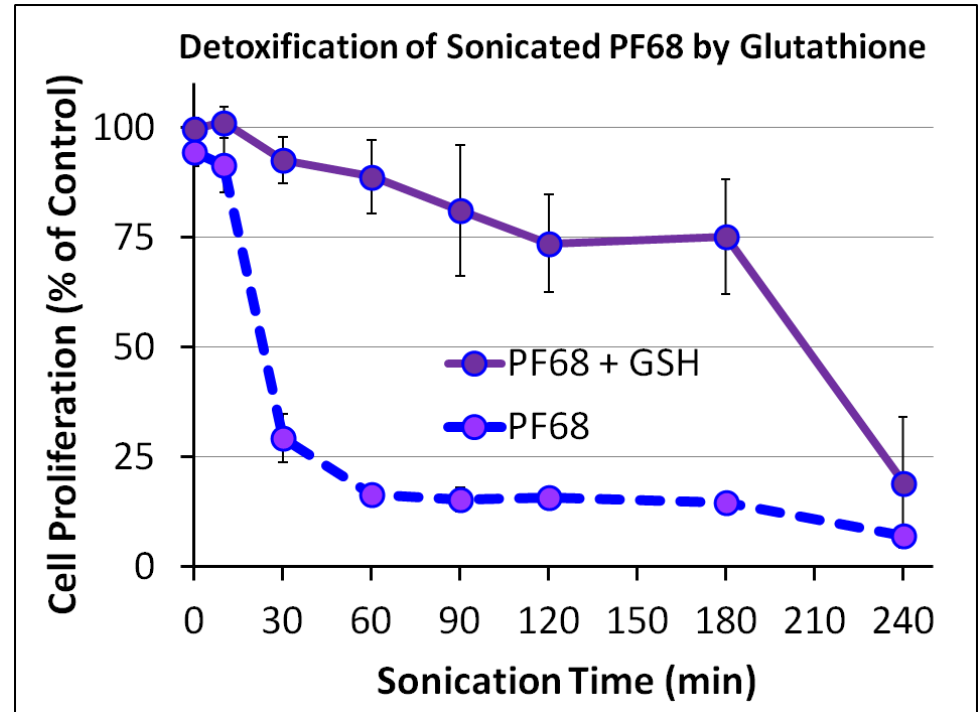
↑ **Pluronic Degradation** – detected small fragments

# Detoxification of Sonicated PF68 by Glutathione

GSH – glutathione (reduced)  
major endogenous antioxidant



Glutathione prevents damage to cells  
caused by reactive oxygen species  
(free radicals and peroxides)



## Summary:

- 1. Induce MWNT aggregation –**
  - ✓ Aggregation of MWNTs did not induce toxicity
- 2. Optimizing MWNT dispersions –**
  - ✓ Pluronic F-68 outperformed BSA in dispersing MWNTs
  - ✓ PF68 breakdown upon sonication, becomes toxic

## Future Work:

- 1. Chemical and physical characterization of MWNT dispersions –**
  - Control MWNT aggregation in various solutions
  - Particle size analysis by dynamic light scattering
  - Surface modification and impurities
- 2. Survey biocompatible dispersants for various MWNTs –**
  - Effectiveness of Pluronic polymers in dispersing MWNT of various sizes
- 3. Cytotoxicity analysis –**
  - ROS scavengers in preventing polymer toxicity upon sonication
  - Compare bio-accumulation of dispersed and aggregated MWNTs in cells

# ESH Metrics and Impact

1. *Reduction in emission of ESH problematic material to environment:*
  - Reduced the toxic material associated with commercial preparations of a variety of single-wall and multiwall CNT types to a level such that the final CNT materials displayed minimal toxicity to cells in a sensitive model cell culture system.
2. *Identification of inherent material ESH properties and any process by-products:*
  - Assessed inherent ESH properties of single-wall CNTs, multiwall CNTs, graphene oxide, CMP ceria, and separable by-products.
  - Demonstrated that single-wall CNTs and multiwall CNTs themselves have little inherent toxicity in cell culture models, and that observed toxicity is due to by-products that can be separated from the CNTs or due to dispersant breakdown upon sonication.
3. *Establish dose metrics:*
  - Dose metrics established using cultured mammalian cells for single-wall CNTs, multiwall CNTs, graphene oxide, and CMP ceria.
4. *Develop analytical tools to measure trace levels of materials in process effluents:*
  - Developed sensitive methods to detect CNTs, functionalized CNTs, graphene oxide, and CMP ceria using their unique Raman signatures.
  - Improved the accuracy of the UV-VIS spectroscopy method to quantify the percentages of semi-conducting and metallic CNTs
5. *Predictive materials modeling and development of nanoparticle-bio interaction studies:*
  - Developed predictive DLVO theory for CNTs and computer models for CNT-bio and C60-bio interactions; developed coarse grained model of Pluronic dispersants.



# Industrial Interactions and Technology Transfer

- Leveraged core ERC funding to obtain Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) grant from the NIH.
  - CNT toxicity.
- Initiated MWNT studies due to industrial interest by Intel, TI, and others.
  - ESH of MWNTs.
- Submitted “round robin” report to ERC nanotox researchers and industrial affiliates.
  - ESH of ceria CMP.

# Publications

- [SRC Publication P058919](#) P. Pantano, N. Jacobsen, “Determining the Percentages of Semi-conducting and Metallic Single-walled Carbon Nanotubes in Bulk Soot”, *Carbon* 49, 1998-2006 (2011).
- [SRC Publication P058918](#) R. DeVane, M. Klein, W. Shinoda, P. Moore, S. Nielsen, C. Chiu, “Effect of Carboxylation on Carbon Nanotube Aqueous Dispersibility – A Predictive Coarse Grained Molecular Dynamics Approach”, 24-Jan-2011.
- [SRC Publication P057837](#) S. Nielsen, C. Chiu, R. DeVane, A. Jusufi, P. Moore, M. Klein, W. Shinoda, “Parametrization and Application of a Coarse Grained Forcefield for Benzene/Fullerene Interactions with Lipids”, *J. Phys. Chem. B* 114, 16364-16372 (2010).
- [SRC Publication P058949](#) R. Wang, C. Mikoryak, S. Li, R. Draper, D. Bushdiecker, I. Musselman, P. Pantano, “Cytotoxicity Screening of Single-Walled Carbon Nanotubes: Detection and Removal of Cytotoxic Contaminants from Carboxylated Carbon Nanotubes”, 31-Jan-2011.
- [SRC Publication P060355](#) U. Ranatunga, T. Nguyen, S. Nielsen, “The Effect of Size on the Behavior of Fullerenes in Lipid Bilayers”, 22-Jun-2011.
- P. Pantano, R. K. Draper, C. Mikoryak, R. Wang, “Electrophoretic Methods to Quantify Carbon Nanotubes in Biological Cells”, in *Handbook of Carbon Nanomaterials*; F. D’Souza, K. M. Kadish, Eds. (2012) in press.
- N. Jacobsen, “A Density Gradient Ultracentrifugation Analysis of Single-Walled Carbon Nanotube Soot”, M. S. Thesis (UT Dallas, 2012)

# Presentations

- C. Chiu, “Computer Simulations of the Interaction between Carbon-Based Nanoparticles and Biological Membranes”, SRC TECHCON 2010, September 14, 2010.
- R. Wang, “Physical Characterization and In Vitro Toxicity Testing of Commercially Purchased Single-walled Carbon Nanotubes”, ERC Teleseminar, April 22, 2010.
- P. Pantano, “Confocal Raman Imaging of Carbon Nanomaterials Taken-up by Living Cells”, 66<sup>th</sup> SouthWest Regional ACS Meeting, Dec 2010.
- S. Beck, “Toxicity Assessments and Biomedical Applications of Single-Walled Carbon Nanotubes”, DFW MetroPlex Days, March 4<sup>th</sup> 2011.
- P. Pantano, “A Gel Electrophoresis Method to Improve the Accuracy of Carbon Nanotube Cytotoxicity Assessments”, Wichita State University.
- U. Ranatunga, R. Wang, “Nanoparticle aggregation and toxicity”, ERC Teleseminar, April 7<sup>th</sup>, 2011.
- U. Ranatunga, “Spherical Fullerenes in Lipid Membranes”, SRC TECHCON 2011, September 13, 2011.

# Awards

- *2010 Simon Karecki Award*: graduate student Chi-cheng Chiu.