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Effect of silver doped nanostructured titanium dioxide (TiO₂) on breast cancer epithelial cells

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Postdoc-Research Scholarships IKY

Operational Programme Human Resources Development Education and Lifelong Learning

NSRF 2014-2020


Co-financed by Greece and the European Union

Nanomedicine Cancer **Research**
Biology Cell Death **Laboratory**
 Breast Cancer Cell Toxicity **Drug**
 Physics **Delivery**
Titanium Dioxide Systems
 Richard Feynman Characterization **Smart** Silver
Nanoparticles **Pharmaceuticals** **Biomaterials**
Engineering **Nanotechnology**
 Medicine **Therapy** **CELLS**
 Chemical doping

Introduction

This research is co-financed by Greece and the European Union (European Social Fund - ESF) through the Operational Programme "Human Resources Development, Education and Lifelong Learning" in the context of the project "Reinforcement of Postdoctoral Researchers" (NSRF-RESEARCH), implemented by the State Scholarship Foundation (SFS).

Titanium Dioxide



TiO₂

Titanium Dioxide (characteristics)

Color	Usually White
Form	Crystalline Solid
Chemical Formula	TiO ₂
Density	4.23 g/cm ³

Titanium Dioxide Crystal Systems



Brookite
 Orthorhombic Crystal System

Orthorhombic Crystal System
 Bravais Lattice is rectangular parallelepiped with a parallelepiped base

Titanium Dioxide (applications)

- dielectric mirrors
- precious stones
- colors, pigments, plastics, papers, inks
- food, cosmetics, sunscreens, medicines
- solar cells (Graetzel cell)
- aeronautics

Titanium Dioxide (biomedical applications)

- artificial bone implants
- artificial limbs
- dentistry
- arterial stents, valves

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9

Insulators - Conductors - Semi-conductors

Semi-conductors

endogenous extraneous

n - type semi-conductor (energy gap: 3 - 3.2 eV) p - type n - type

10

Photocatalysis

«*photocatalysis is the acceleration of a photo-reaction in the presence of a catalyst*»
Mills and Hunte, 1997
N. Seprone and A.V. Emeline, 2002

«*process of ROS production by aquatic medium in the presence of a solid heterogenous catalyst and irradiation with light of specific and appropriate wavelength*»
K.T. Pickering 1997
R.J. Bull 2001

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11

Photocatalysis Process

12

Characteristics of an ideal photocatalyst

- photo-active
- able to be used in a wide range of electromagnetic spectrum (UV and visible light)
- photo-stable
- low cost
- non-toxic

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13

Titanium Dioxide Photocatalytic Applications

14

Cancer Statistics

American Cancer Society 2013

MEN		WOMEN	
(% incidence)	(% mortality)	(% incidence)	(% mortality)
Prostate Ca (33%)	Lung Ca (31%)	Breast Ca (32%)	Lung Ca (27%)
Lung Ca (13%)	Bladder Ca (10%)	Lung Ca (12%)	Breast Ca (15%)
Colorectum Ca (10%)	Colorectum Ca (10%)	Colorectum Ca (11%)	Colorectum Ca (10%)
Bladder Ca (7%)	Pancreas Ca (5%)	Endometrial Ca	Ovarian Ca (6%)
Skin Melanoma	Leukaemia (4%)	Non - Hodgkin	Pancreas Ca

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15

Cancer Statistics

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16

Conventional Treatment

- control of the proliferation of cancer cells
- induce apoptotic cell death

Warning!!!
The aim is the increase of the apoptotic effect of tumor cells and/or decrease of resistance of cancer cells to treatment.

17

AIM

18

Aim of this study

Development of Ag-doped TiO₂ nanoparticles with the potential to photo-induce anticancer effect via the mechanism of oxidative stress upon irradiation with visible light.

19

Schematic Representation of the study

Step 1

TiO₂ Synthesis – Chemical Doping with Ag – Characterization

20

Schematic Representation of this study

Step 2

Ag-doped TiO₂ photocatalytic effect on breast cancer epithelial cells

21

Schematic Representation of the study

Step 3

Biological effect of Ag-doped TiO₂ Cytotoxicity tests Apoptosis tests

22

Methods & Results - Part A

23

TiO₂ Preparation

Ag-doped TiO₂ preparation

- heating (100°C) for 12 h
- annealing (400°C) for 6 h

24

The need of doping!

- Doping with metal ions improves TiO₂ photocatalytic activity
- Reduction of electron-hole recombination
- More effective separation and stronger photocatalytic reactions
- Silver up-regulates TiO₂ biological activity
- Antibacterial properties
- Photo-excitement in visible light (also in UV)

25

Characterization of Ag-doped TiO₂ (size estimation)

Dynamic light scattering - (DLS) - 25°C

The diagram shows a laser beam passing through a sample containing particles. For 'Larger Particles', the intensity fluctuates with a lower frequency. For 'Smaller Particles', the intensity fluctuates with a higher frequency. Both plots show intensity on the y-axis and time on the x-axis.

26

Characterization of Ag-doped TiO₂ (size estimation – zeta potential)

Size Distribution by Intensity
 X-axis: Size (d, nm) on a log scale from 0.1 to 1000.
 Y-axis: Intensity (%) from 0 to 100.
 Peak at 130 nm.

Zeta Potential Distribution
 X-axis: Zeta Potential (mV) from -200 to 200.
 Y-axis: Zeta Potential (%) from 0 to 100.
 Peak at -14.8 ± 8 mV.

27

Characterization of Ag-doped TiO₂ (crystal phase estimation - Raman)

micro-Raman spectroscopy

The diagram shows a laser beam hitting a sample, with scattered light collected by a lens and analyzed. The Raman spectra show intensity vs Raman shift (cm⁻¹) for TiO₂ anatase, TiO₂ rutile, and TiO₂ brookite. The x-axis ranges from 200 to 700 cm⁻¹.

28

Characterization of Ag-doped TiO₂ (crystal phase estimation - Raman)

The graph shows Raman Intensity vs Raman Shift (cm⁻¹) from 100 to 800. Two curves are shown: Undoped TiO₂ (black) and 1.5 Wt.% Ag-TiO₂ (red). Peaks are labeled with phonon modes: E_g (544 cm⁻¹), E_g (152 cm⁻¹), B_{1g} (396 cm⁻¹), A_{1g} (513 cm⁻¹), and E_g (639 cm⁻¹).

29

Characterization of Ag-doped TiO₂ (molecular structure estimation - XRD)

The diagram shows an X-ray source emitting a beam through a beam defining slit, then through optical elements and scatter slits onto a sample. A detector plane captures the diffracted beam, while a beam stop and parasitic scatter cone are also shown.

30

Characterization of Ag-doped TiO₂ (molecular structure estimation - XRD)

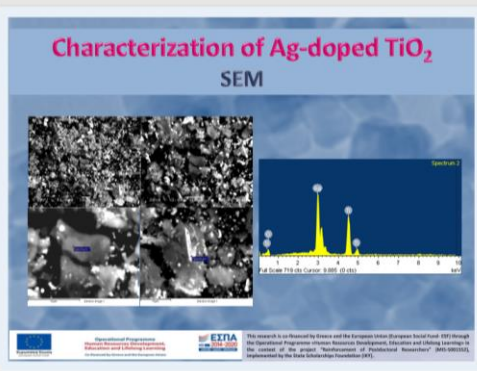
The graph shows Relative Intensity (%) vs 2 Theta (Degree) from 20 to 80. Four patterns are shown: Ag-N-TiO₂, Ag-TiO₂, N-TiO₂, and TiO₂. The Ag-TiO₂ pattern shows a peak at 18.61° 2θ, which is highlighted with a red arrow.

31

Characterization of Ag-doped TiO₂ SEM (scanning electron microscopy)

The diagram shows an electron gun emitting an electron beam through a condenser lens, magnification control, scan coils, and an objective lens onto a sample. A detector (BSE) and amplifier are also shown.

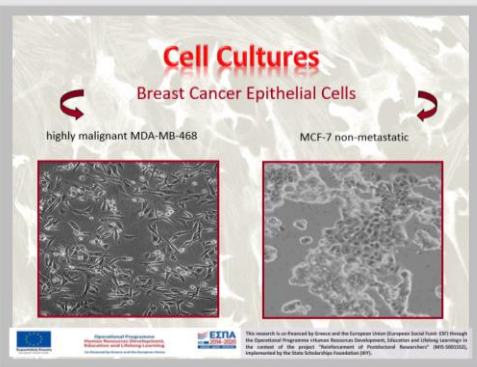
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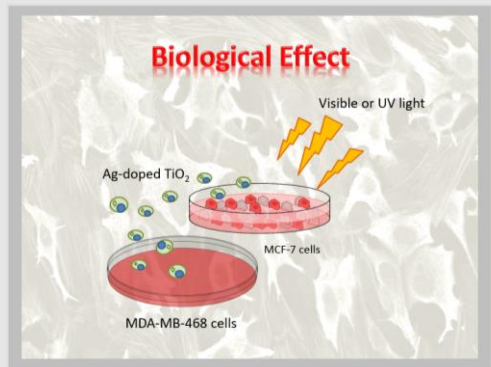
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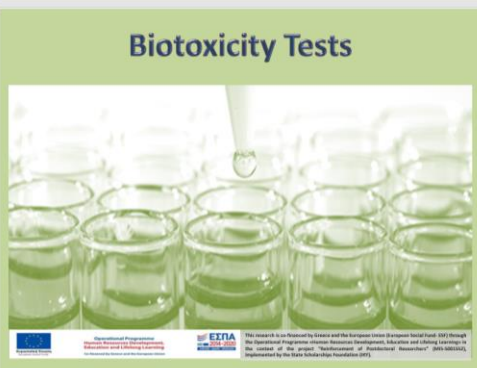
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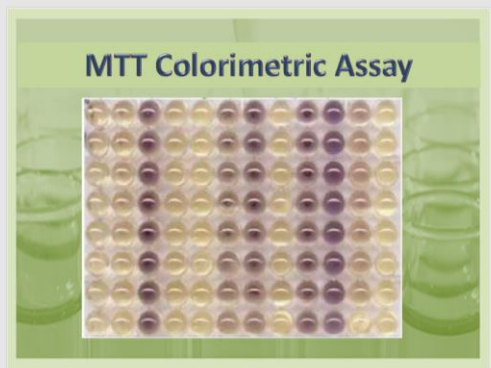
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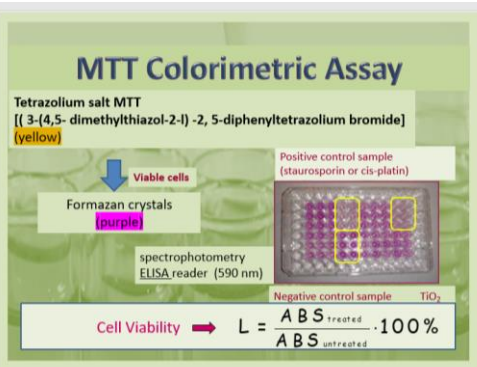
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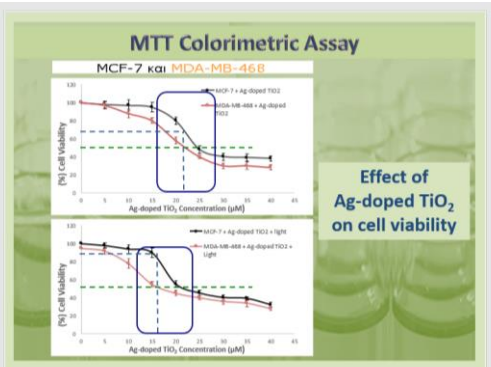
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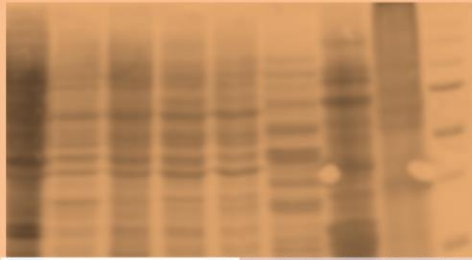


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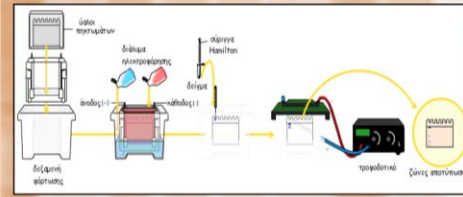
Necrosis or Apoptosis...?



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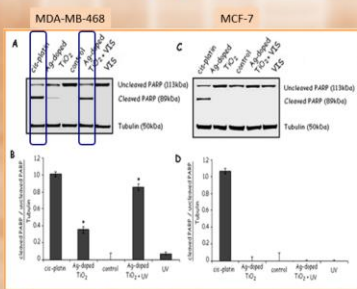
Western Blotting



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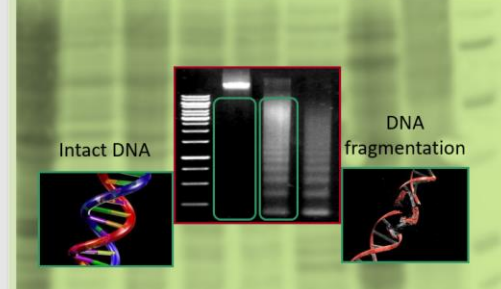
Apoptotic Effect



Ag-doped TiO₂ (15µM) induces apoptosis on MDA-MB-468 cells, which is visible through PARP fragmentation, while MCF-7 are unaffected

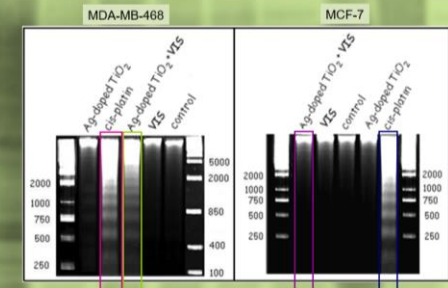
43

DNA laddering



44

DNA laddering



45

Conclusion

46

Conclusion

Ag-doped TiO₂ nanoparticles induced cell death specifically in the highly malignant MDA-MB-468 cancer cells, while MCF-7 cells were still unaffected, under the same circumstances.

47

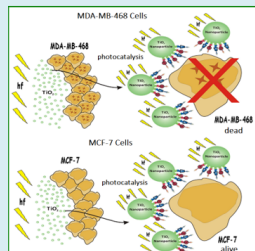
Conclusion

The molecular mechanism of Ag-doped TiO₂ nanoparticles cytotoxicity was associated with PARP activation thus resulting in DNA fragmentation and programmed cell death.

48

Conclusion

This selective toxicity of Ag-doped TiO_2 nanoparticles is related to the different constitution of cellular membrane and to different interactions between the membrane proteins and Ag-doped TiO_2



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49

Conclusion

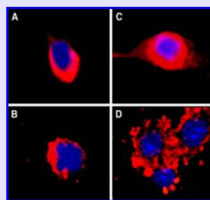
Ag-doped TiO_2 photo-excited nanoparticles pairs of electrons and holes are generated.

These sub-atomic particles react with water and oxygen, yielding reactive oxygen species (ROS) which can damage cancer cells.

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50

Conclusion



TiO_2 induces cell death in two separate steps:

1. Binding of TiO_2 on the cellular membrane. ROS Production. Oxidative Stress.
2. Destruction of cellular organelles via signaling or entrance of TiO_2 inside the cell with toxic effect.

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51

Future Perspectives

Future Perspectives

- Optimization of the method
- Further studies are already in progress, focalizing at the development of visible-light-excited **co-doped** TiO_2 nanoparticles with silver and nitrogen, for targeted cancer therapy.
- Encapsulation of TiO_2 in polymers, in order to control the release of nanoparticles is also already in progress for drug delivery system development.

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53

Thank You !!!!!!!

54