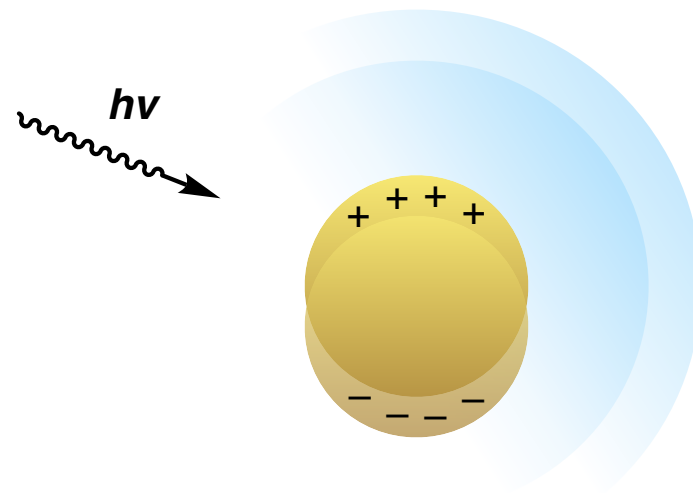


*Plasmonic Gold Nanoparticles
as Theranostic Agents*



Agustin Millet

MacMillan Group

May 27, 2020

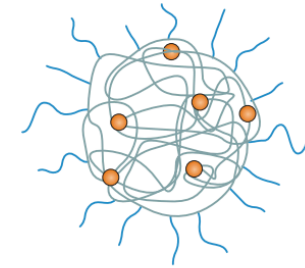
Outline

Theranostics

Definitions

The EPR effect

Most common theranostic agents

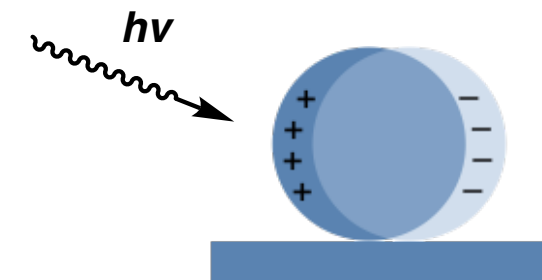


Plasmonic Resonance

History

Absorption cross-section

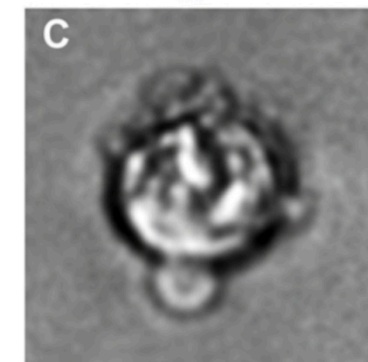
Plasmonic resonance as a function of shape, size, aggregation, and composition



Plasmonic Gold Nanoparticles in vivo

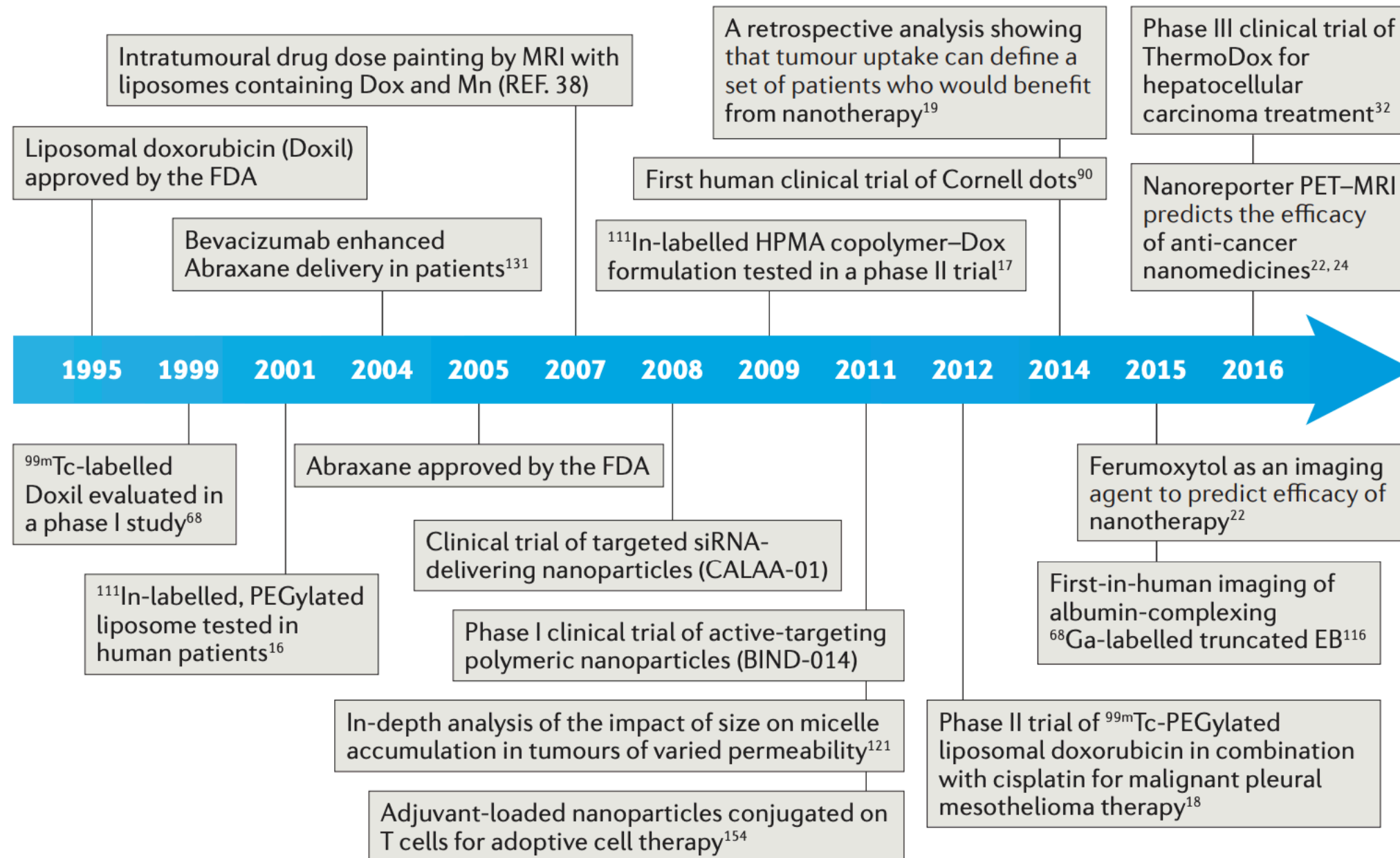
Development of a theranostic in vivo model

Plasmonic nanobubble-guided surgery



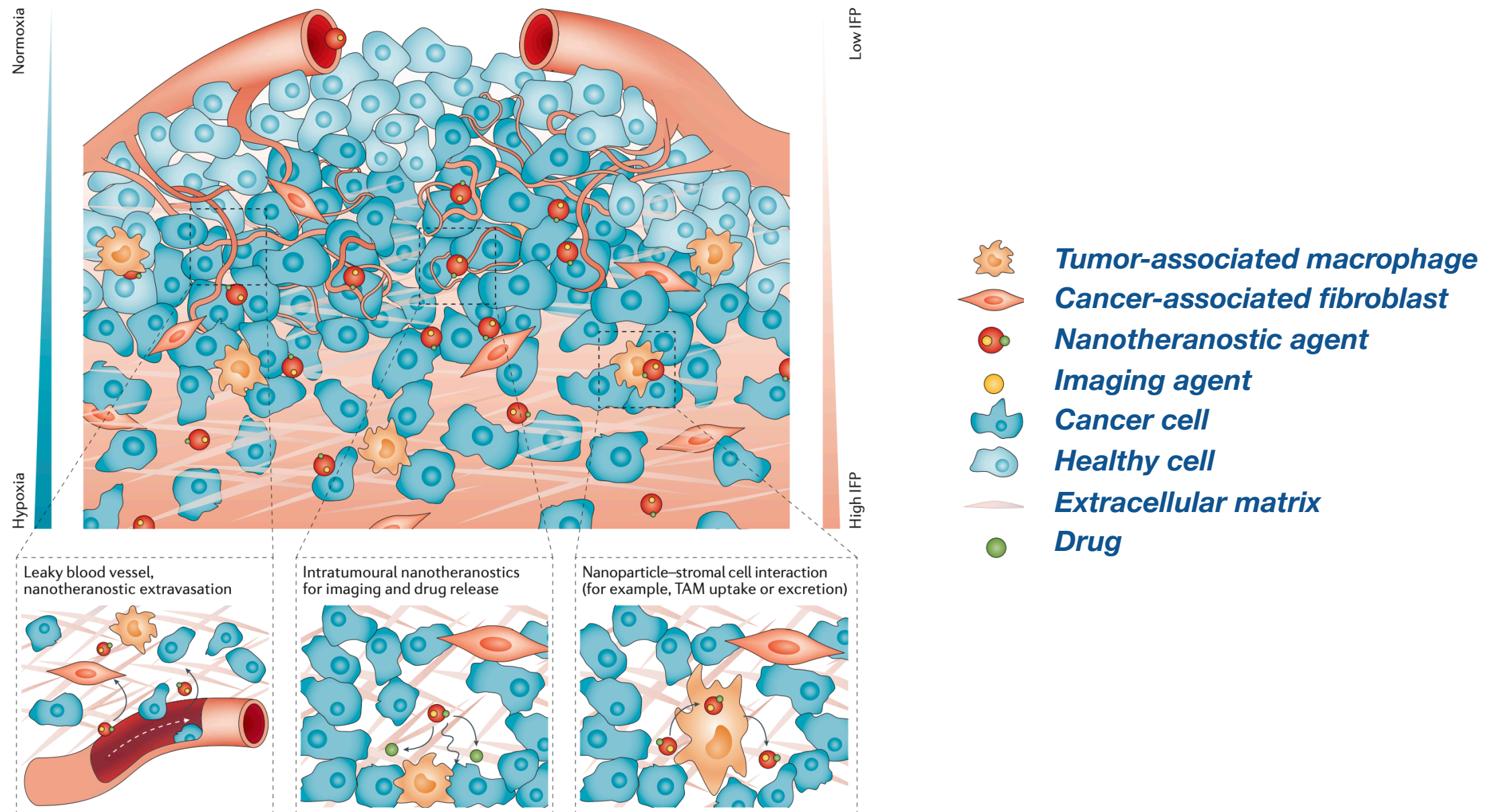
Nanotheranostics

anatomy of a nanotheranostic agent



Nanotheranostics

the EPR effect



the average tumour uptake of nanoparticles is only 0.7% of the injected dose

Wilhelm, S. e al. *Nat. Rev. Mater.* **2016**, 1, 16014.

Chen, H. et al. *Nat Rev Mater*, **2017**, 2, 17024.

Nanotheranostics

enhancement of the EPR effect

engineering nanoparticles

small NPs



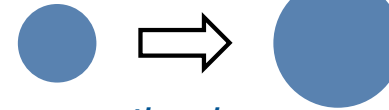
tumor penetration

NP shrinkage



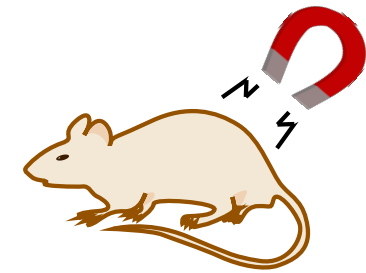
stimulus

NP expansion



stimulus

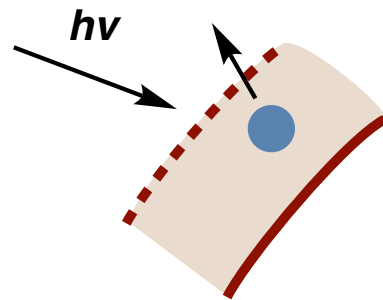
magnetic guidance



tumor retention

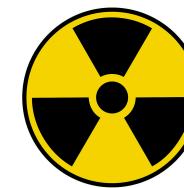
modulating tumor microenvironment

PDT/ultrasound



increase blood vessel leakiness

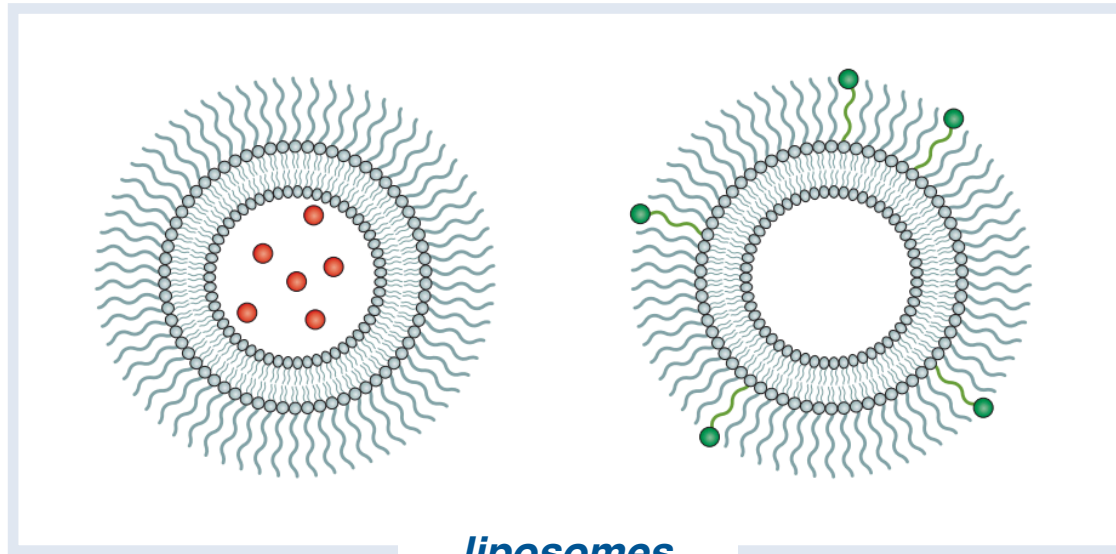
radiotherapy/immunotherapy



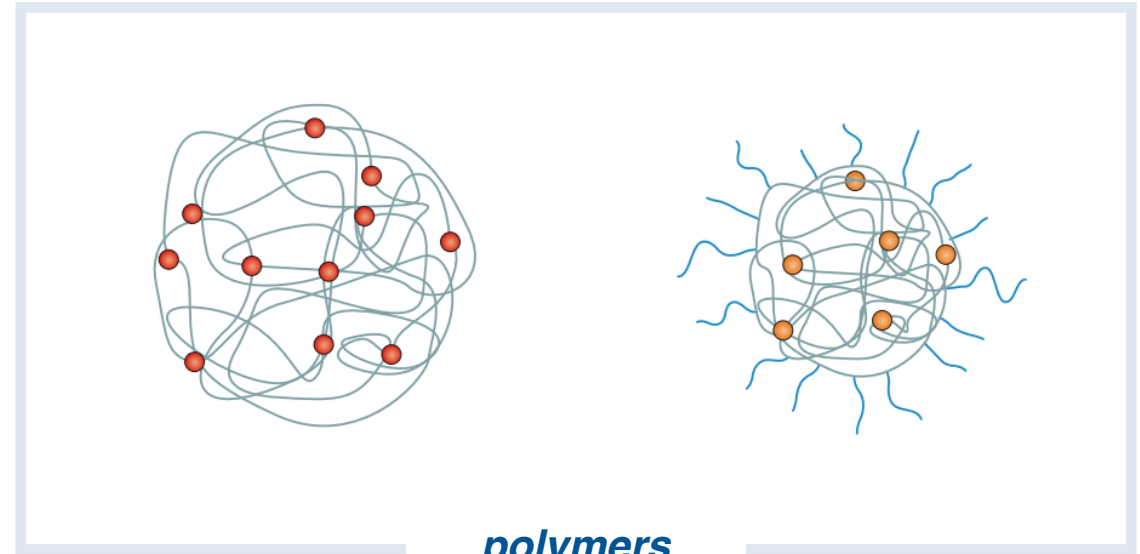
kill perivascular cancer cells

Nanotheranostics

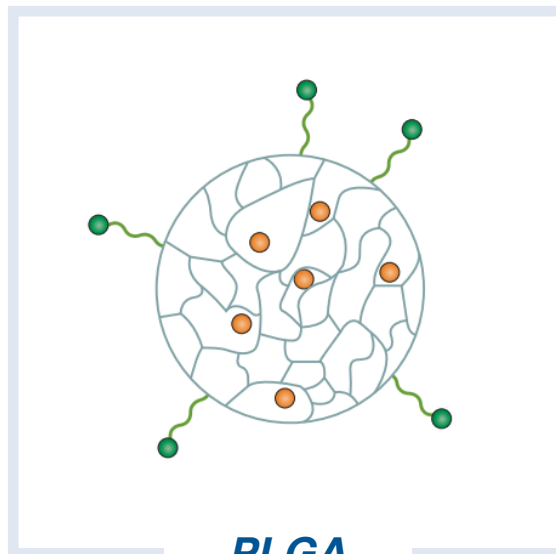
anatomy of a nanotheranostic agent



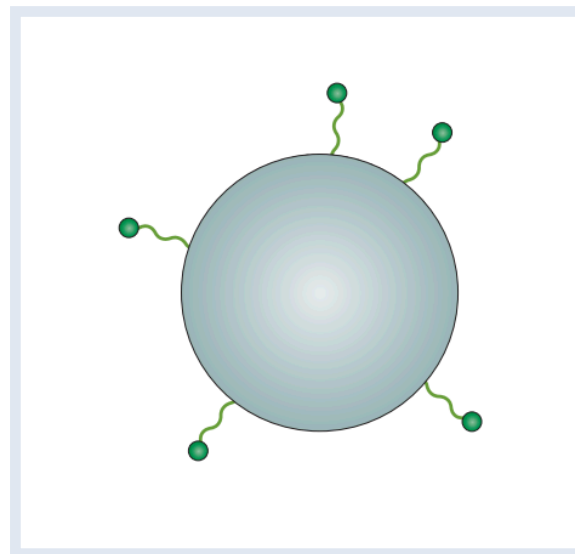
liposomes



polymers



PLGA



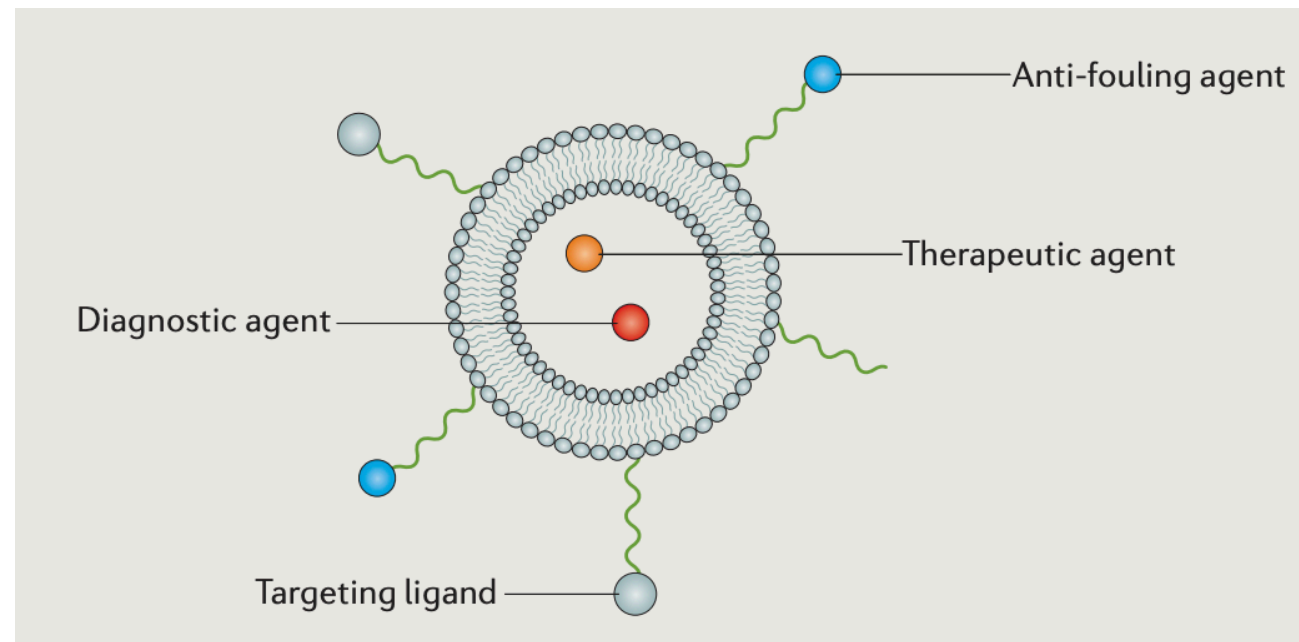
inorganic materials



● Fluorophore ● Radioisotope ● MRI mediator

Nanotheranostics

anatomy of a nanotheranostic agent



Diagnostic agents

- Positron emission tomography: ^{64}Cu and ^{68}Ga
- Magnetic resonance imaging: Gd^{3+} , Mn^{2+} , and iron oxide nanoparticles
- Ultrasound imaging: microbubbles
- Computed tomography: I and Au
- Optical imaging: quantum dots and fluorophores
- Single-photon emission computed tomography: $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ and ^{123}I
- Photoacoustic imaging: Au nanostructures and porphyrin

Therapeutic agents

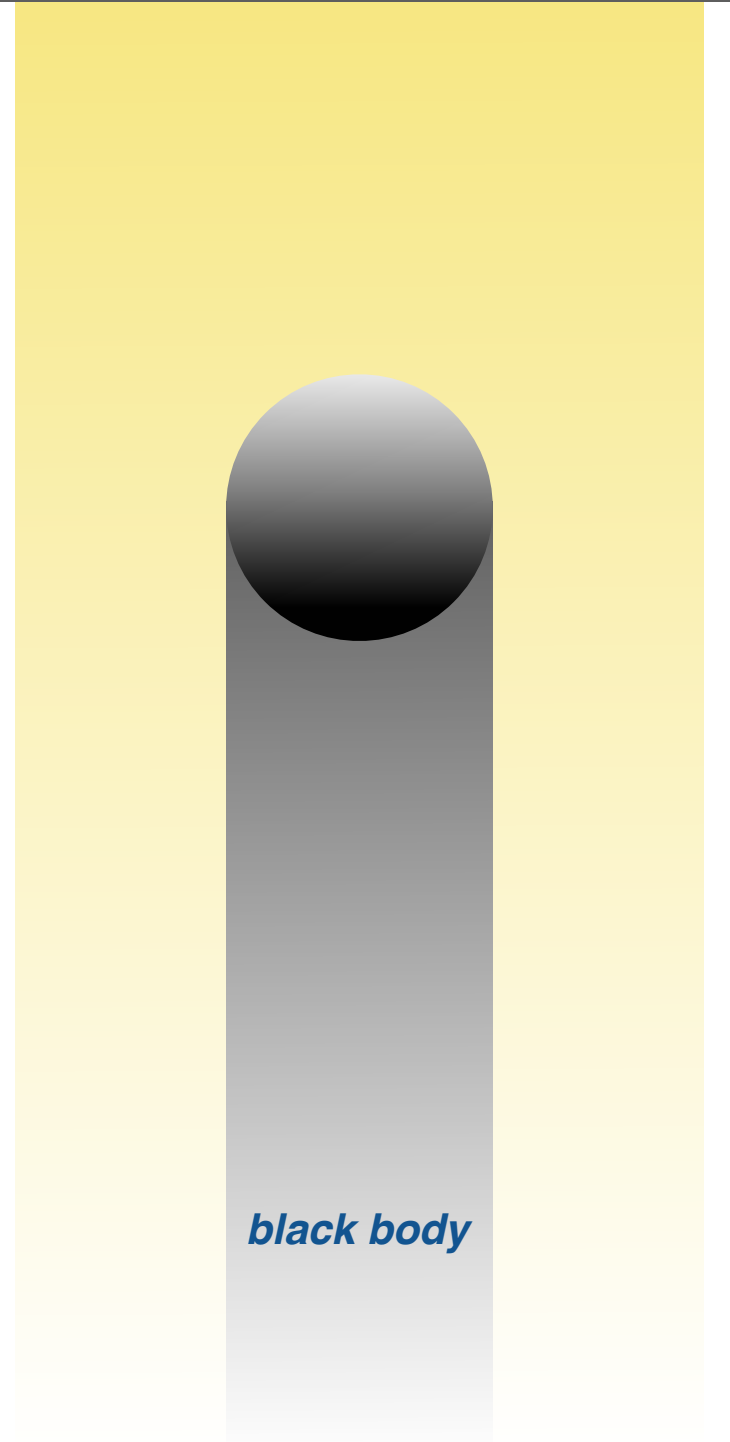
- Chemotherapy: doxorubicin and paclitaxel
- Radiation therapy: Au, Hf, and Gd
- Immunotherapy: cancer vaccines and immune checkpoint inhibitors
- Photodynamic therapy: indocyanine green
- Photothermal therapy: Au nanostructures
- Gene therapy: small interfering RNA, plasmids, and CRISPR

Plasmonic Nanoparticles

geometric vs optical cross-section

$$\sigma_{abs} = \sigma_{geom}$$

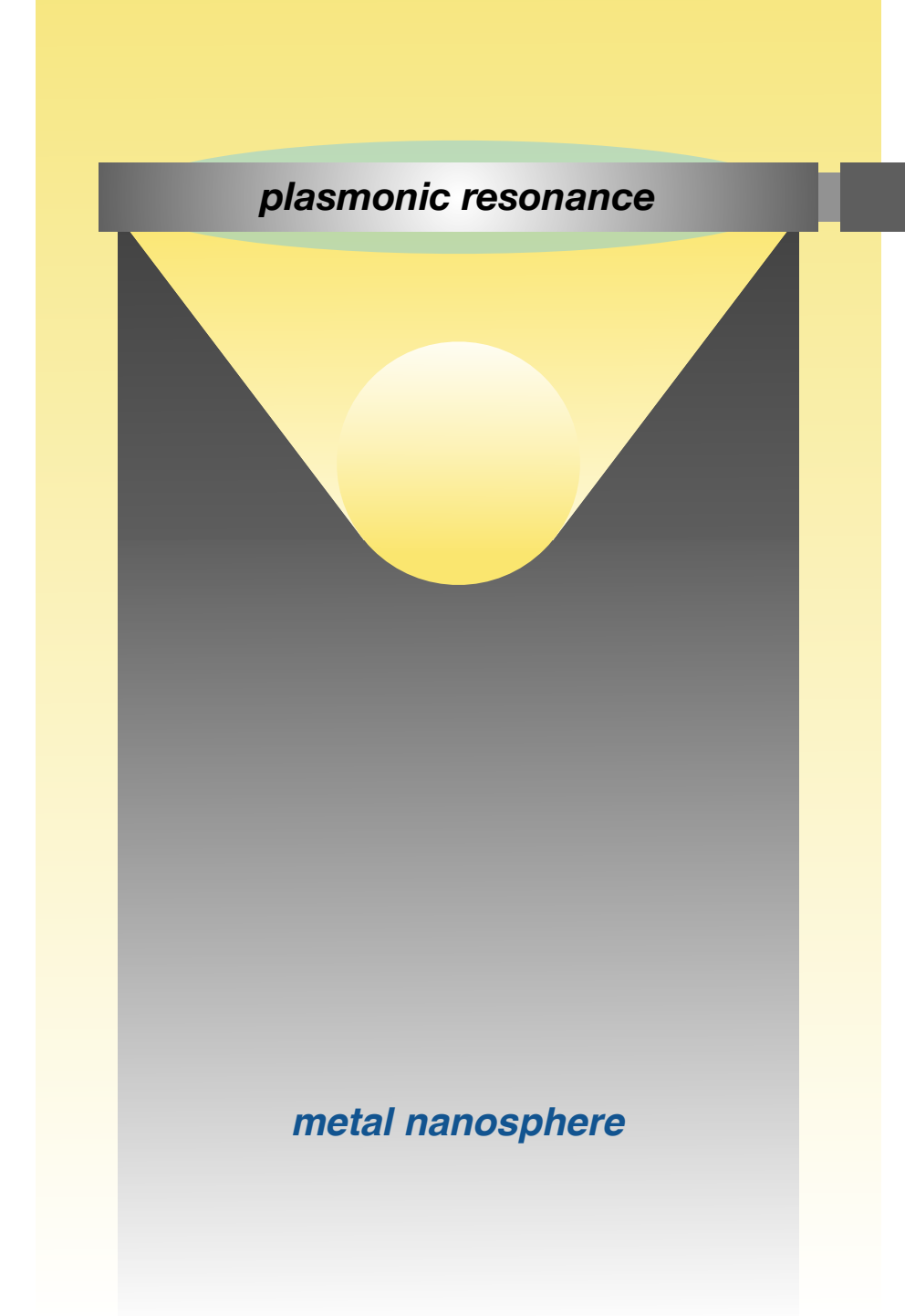
light source



black body

$$\sigma_{abs} > \sigma_{geom}$$

light source



plasmonic resonance

metal nanosphere

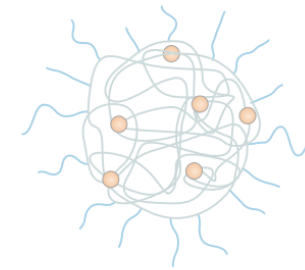
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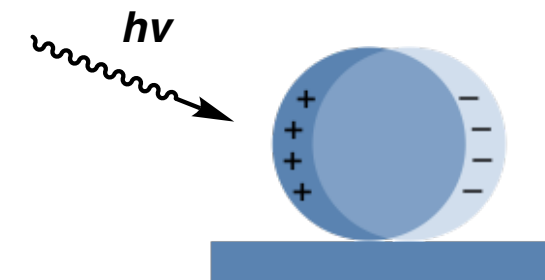


Plasmonic Resonance

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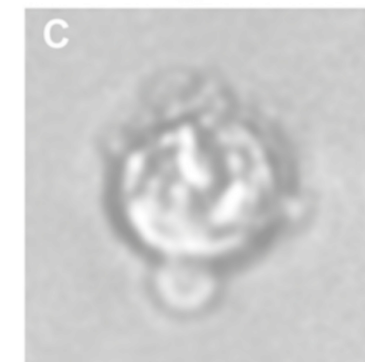
Plasmonic resonance as a function of shape, size, aggregation, and composition



Plasmonic Gold Nanoparticles in vivo

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Plasmonic nanobubble-guided surgery



Plasmonic Nanoparticles history



8th century BC

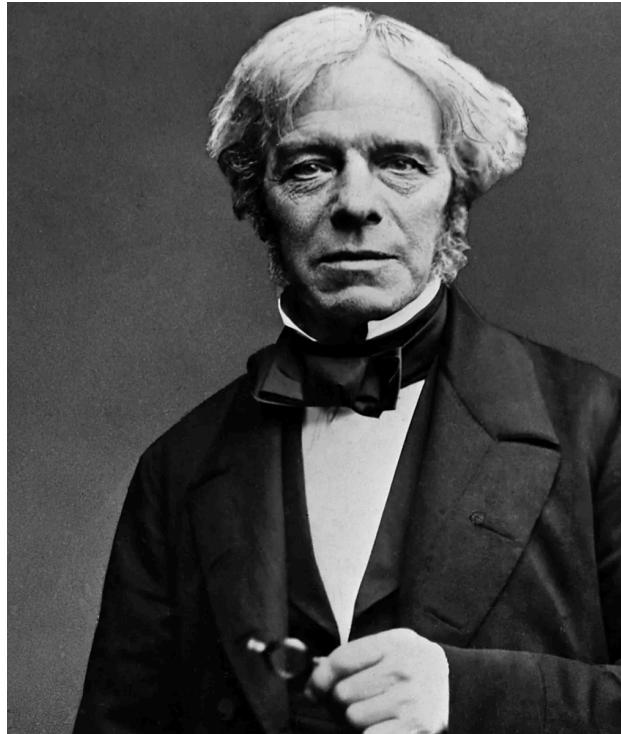
4th century

17th century

19th century

Plasmonic Nanoparticles

history



Michael Faraday

1852: 'Experimental Relations of Gold (and Other Metals) to Light'

***described the Au colloid solutions as
'a beautiful ruby fluid',
and attributed the effect to
'a mere variation in the size of particles'***

Plasmonic Nanoparticles

history



Gustav Mie

1908.

№ 3.

ANNALEN DER PHYSIK.

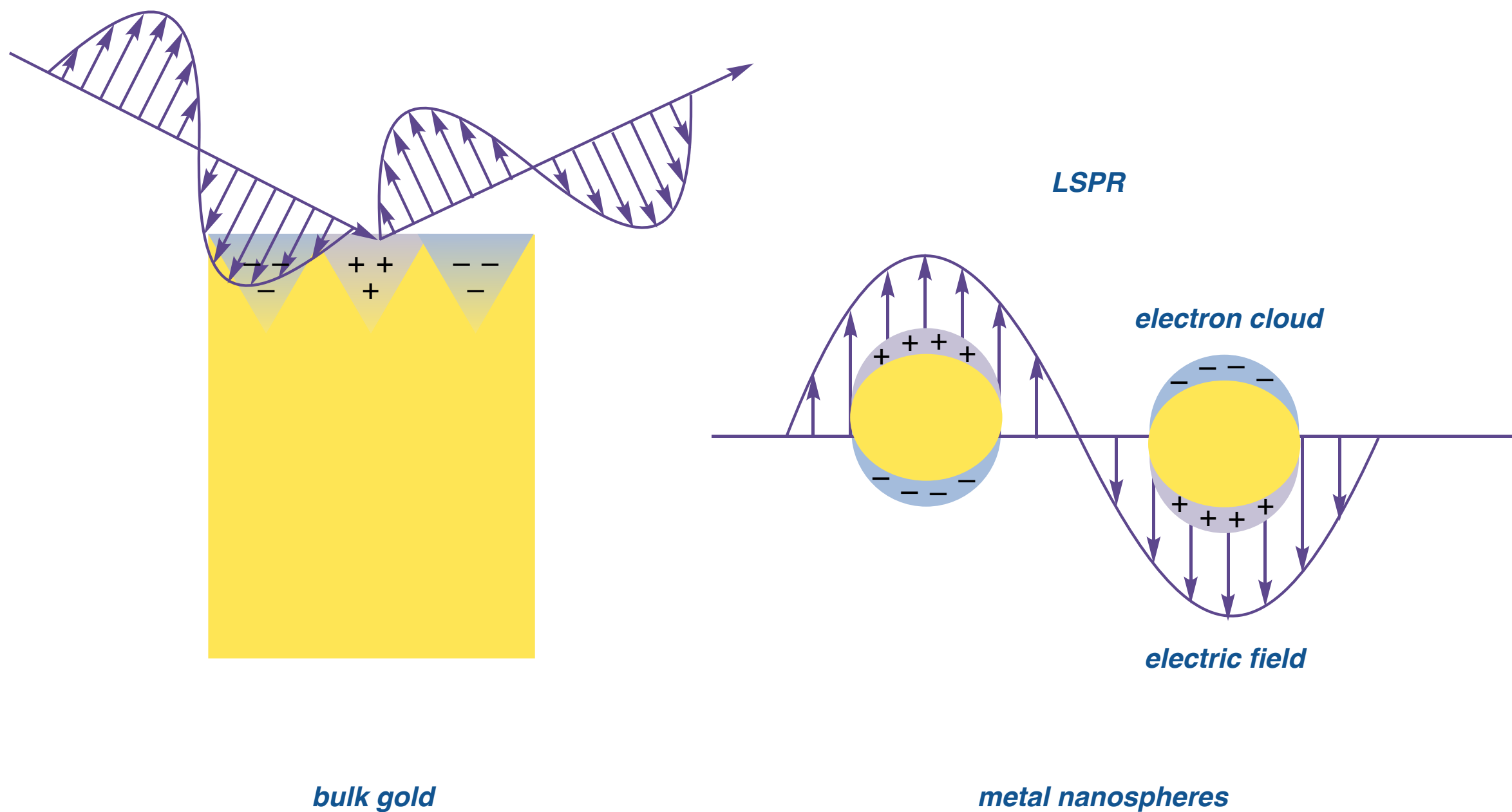
VIERTE FOLGE. BAND 25.

-
1. *Beiträge zur Optik trüber Medien, speziell kolloidaler Metallösungen;*
von Gustav Mie.
-

***Mie theory is an exact analytic solution to Maxwell's equations
for spheres with an arbitrary size***

Plasmonic Nanoparticles

electronic interaction with electromagnetic field



Second reference - if needed Kobayashi, S. et al. *Tetrahedron* **1993**, 1761.

First reference Cotte, M. et al. *Acc. Chem. Res.* **2010**, 43, 705.

Plasmonic Nanoparticles

dielectric constant of noble metals

Drude's free electron model

$$\epsilon(\omega) = 1 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega(\omega + i\gamma_b)}$$

$$\gamma(l_{\text{eff}}) = \gamma_b + \frac{A\nu_F}{l_{\text{eff}}}$$

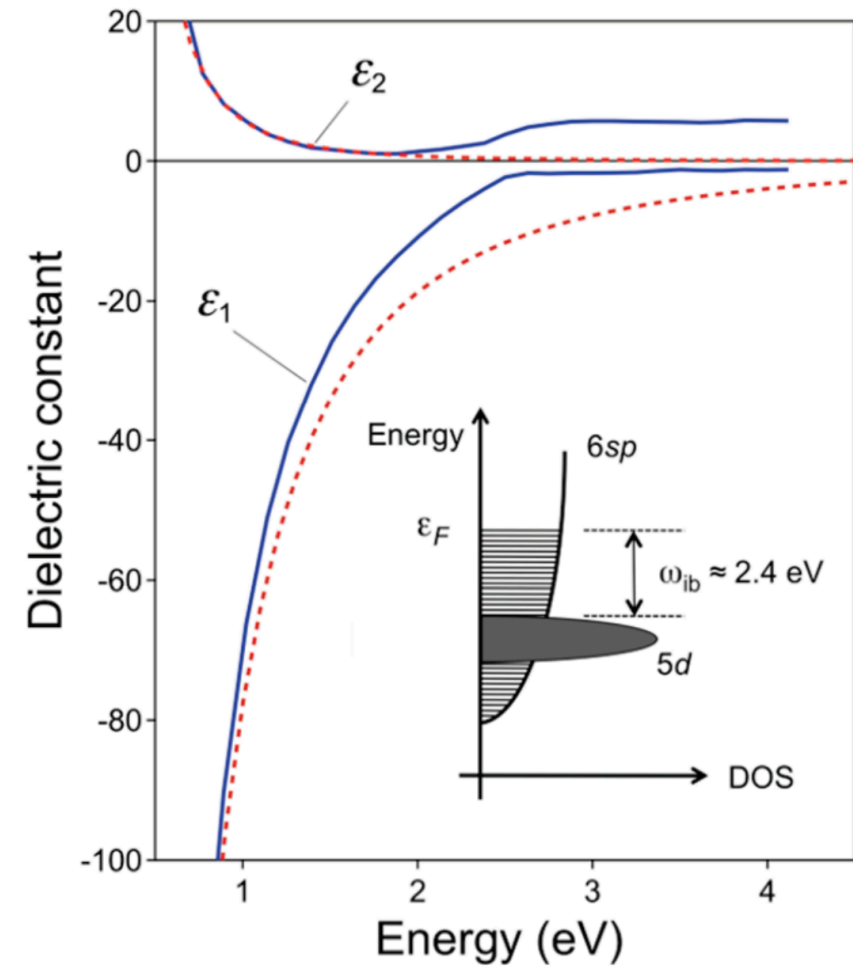
*damping constant
related to mean free path*

$4V/S$

for noble metals:

$$\epsilon(\omega) = \epsilon^{\text{ib}}(\omega) + 1 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega[\omega + i\gamma(l_{\text{eff}})]}$$

interband contribution (E > 55 kcal/mol)



Plasmonic Nanoparticles

dielectric constant of noble metals

separating into imaginary and real components

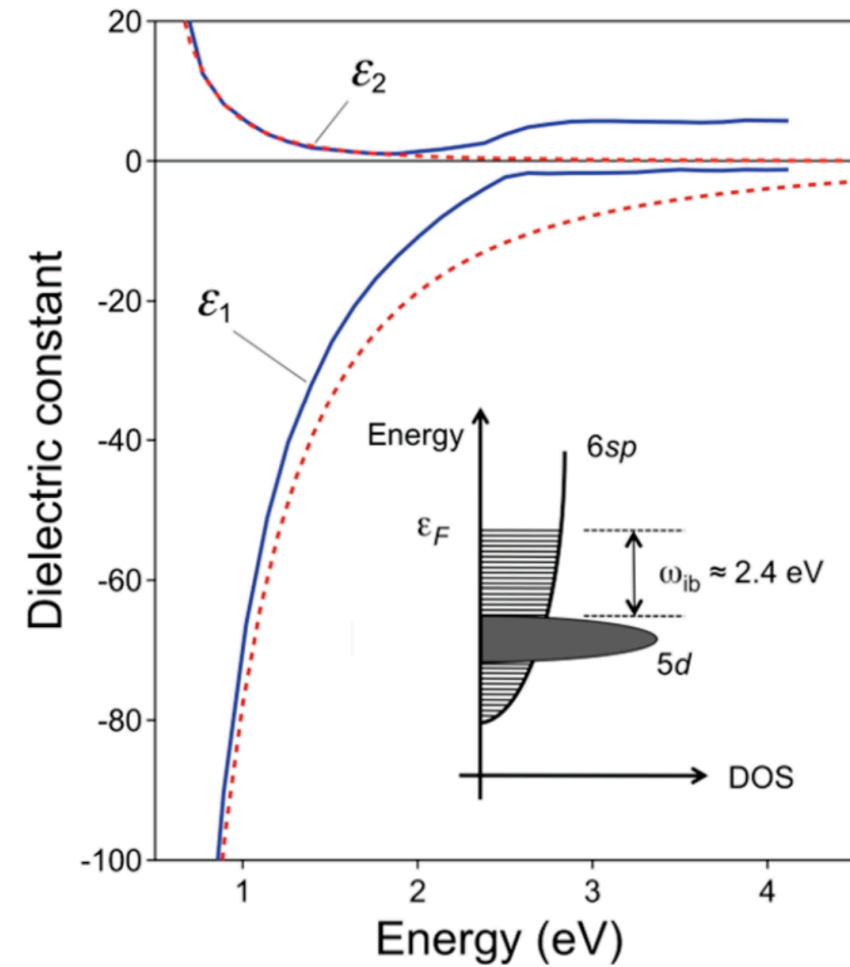
$$\omega \gg \gamma.$$

$$\epsilon_1(\omega) \approx \epsilon_1^{\text{ib}}(\omega) + 1 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2} \quad \text{imaginary}$$

$$\epsilon_2(\omega) \approx \epsilon_2^{\text{ib}}(\omega) + \frac{\omega_p^2 \times \gamma(l_{\text{eff}})}{\omega^3} \quad \text{real}$$

$$\epsilon_1(\omega) \approx \epsilon_1^{\text{bulk}}(\omega)$$

$$\epsilon_2(\omega) \approx \epsilon_2^{\text{bulk}}(\omega) + \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^3} \times \frac{A\nu_F}{l_{\text{eff}}}$$



Plasmonic Nanoparticles

absorption cross-section of GNPs

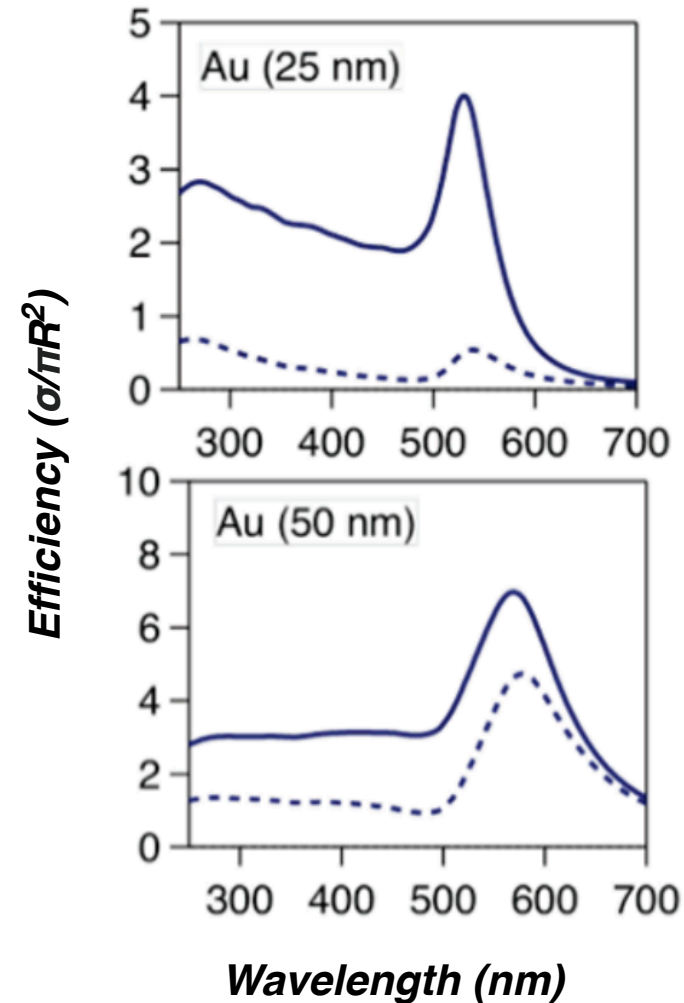
Mie theory

$$\sigma_{\text{sca}} = \frac{2\pi R^2}{x^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2n+1) \{|a_n|^2 + |b_n|^2\}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{ext}} = \frac{2\pi R^2}{x^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2n+1) \text{Re}[a_n + b_n]$$

$$\sigma_{\text{abs}} = \sigma_{\text{ext}} - \sigma_{\text{sca}}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{abs}} = \frac{18\pi V}{\lambda} \epsilon_m^{3/2} \frac{\epsilon_2}{(\epsilon_1 + 2\epsilon_m)^2 + \epsilon_2^2}$$

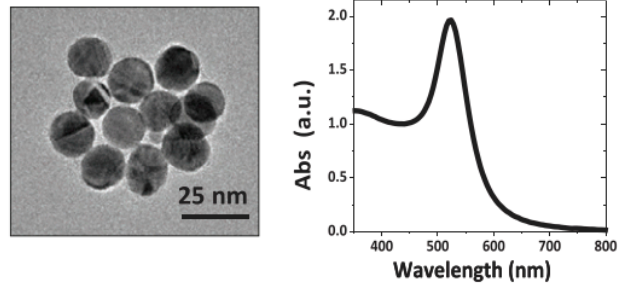


for spherical nanoparticles the plasmon resonance occurs when $\epsilon_1 = -2\epsilon_m$

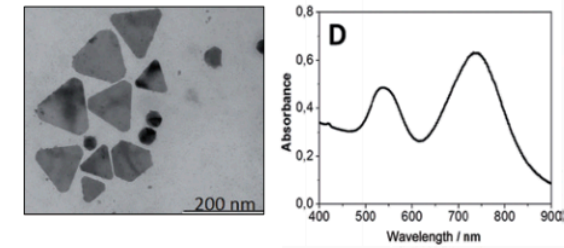
Plasmonic Nanoparticles

shape and composition

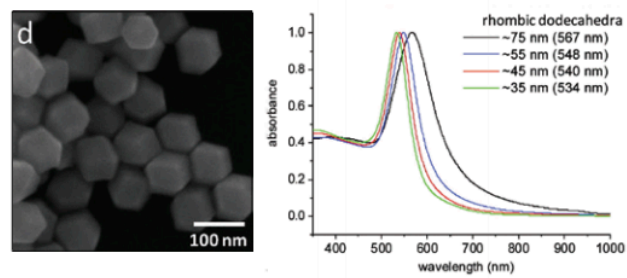
Nanospheres



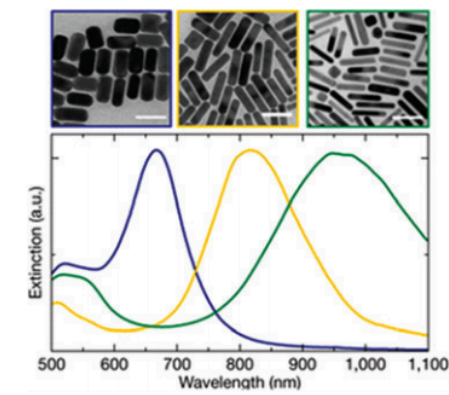
Nanotriangles/prisms



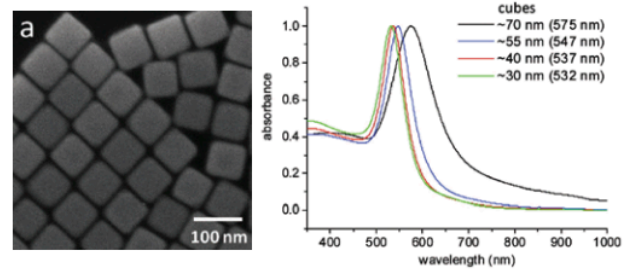
Nanododecahedra



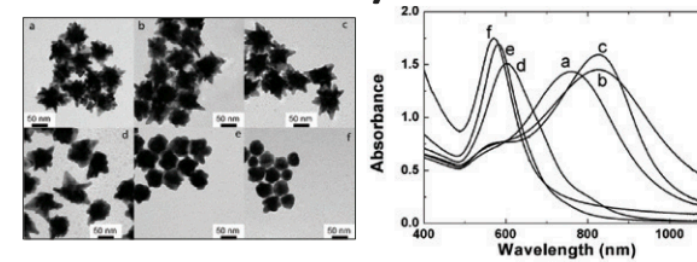
Nanorods



Nanocubes



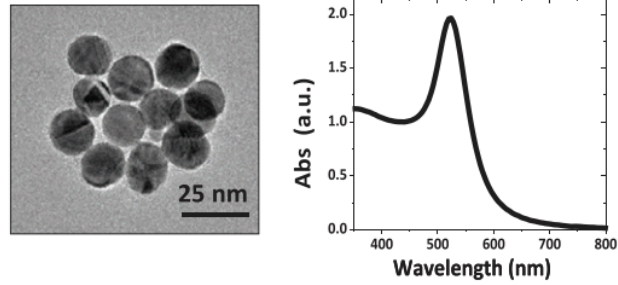
Nanostars/urchins



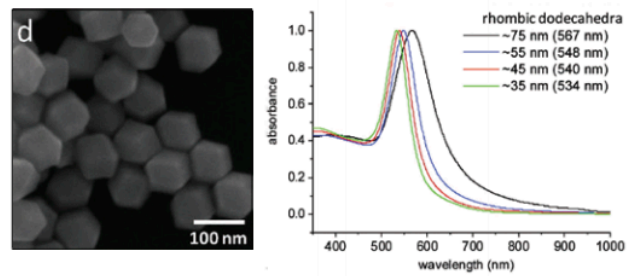
Plasmonic Nanoparticles

shape and composition

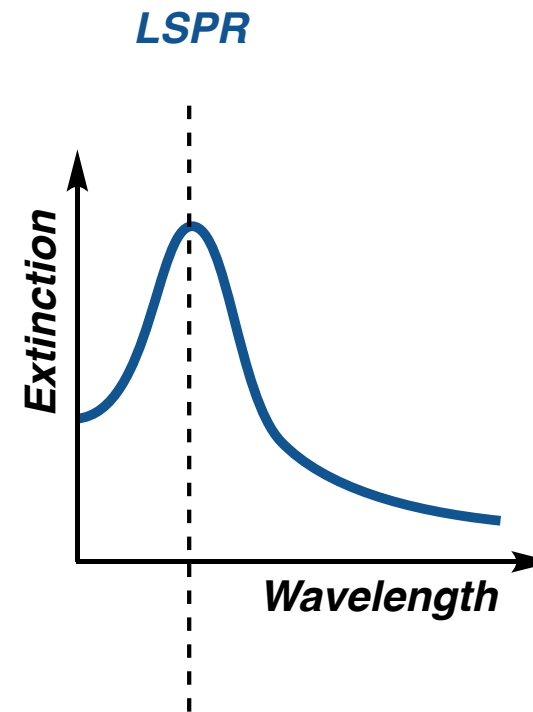
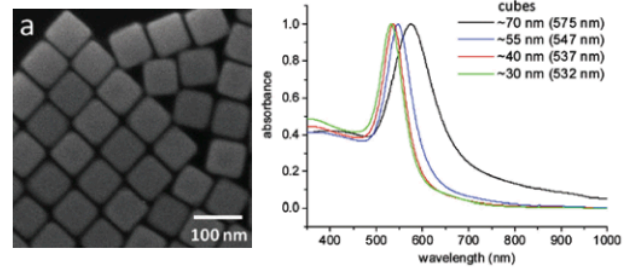
Nanospheres



Nanododecahedra



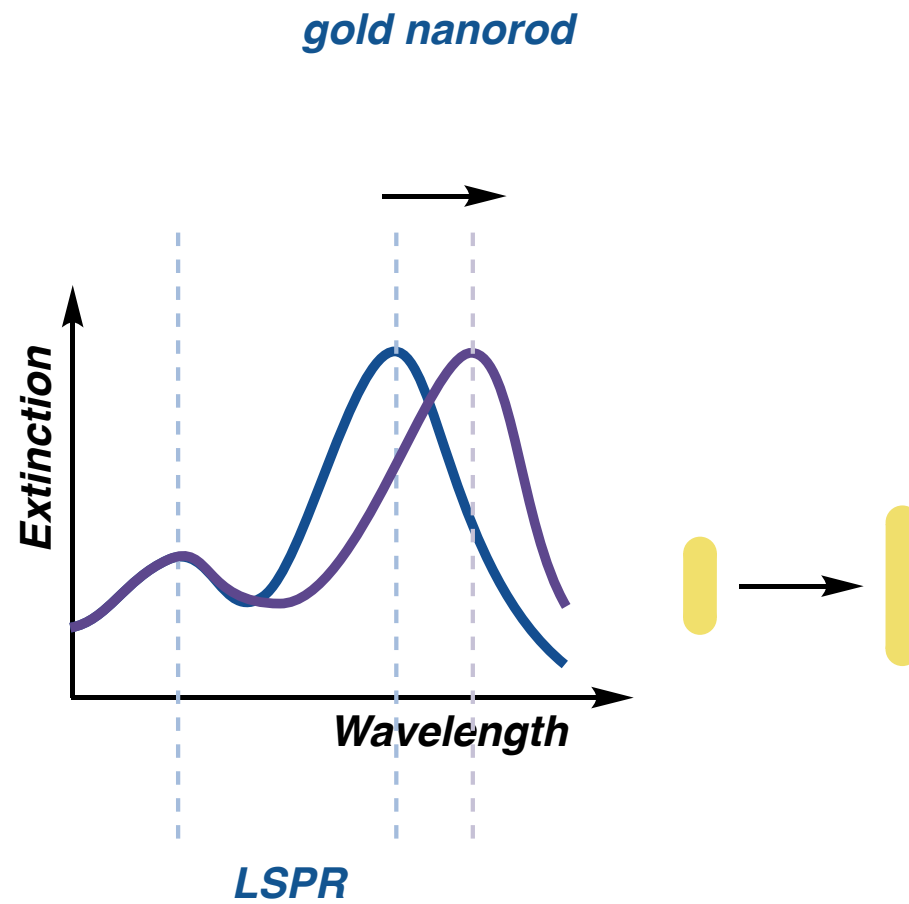
Nanocubes



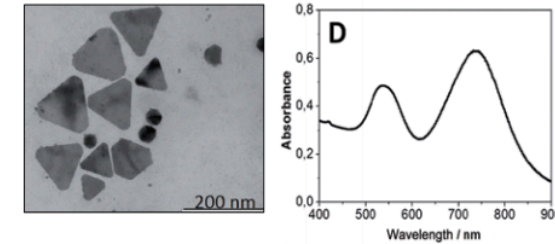
single LSPR determined by the size of the particle

Plasmonic Nanoparticles

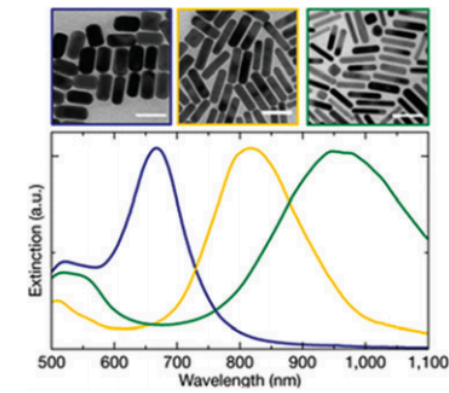
shape and composition



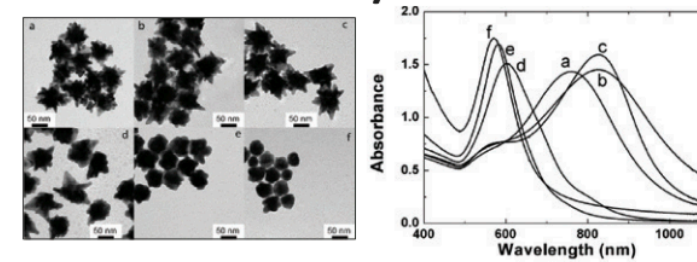
Nanotriangles/prisms



Nanorods



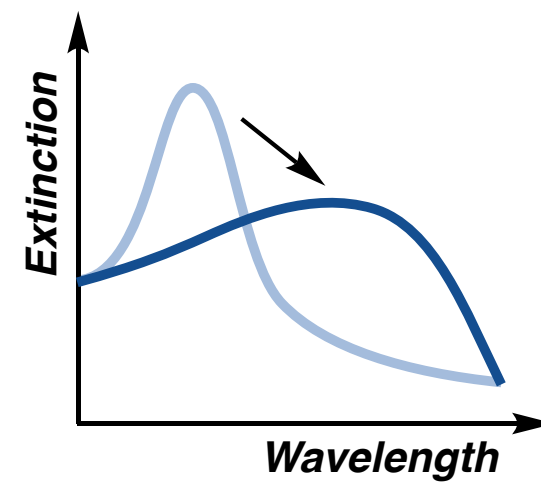
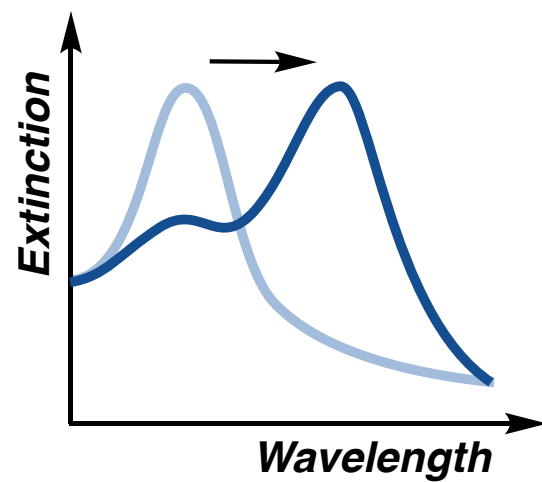
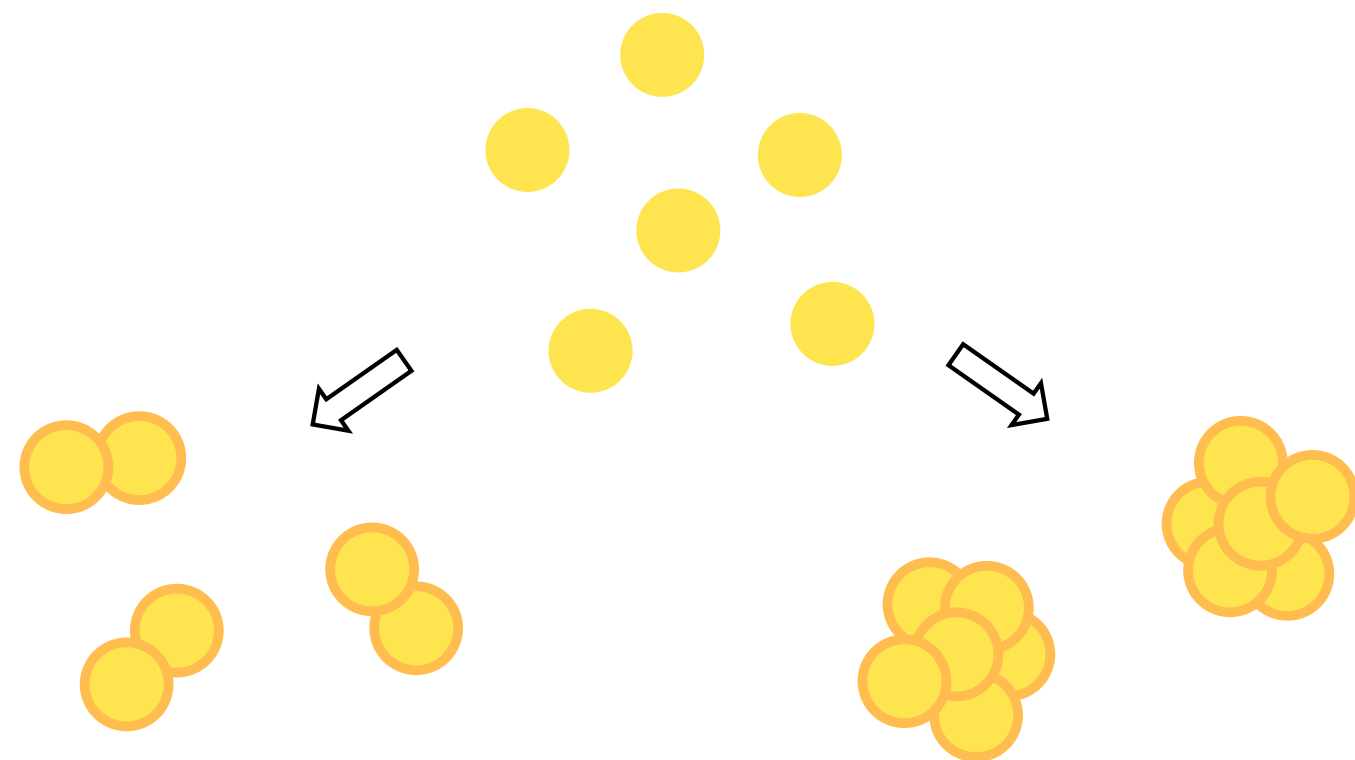
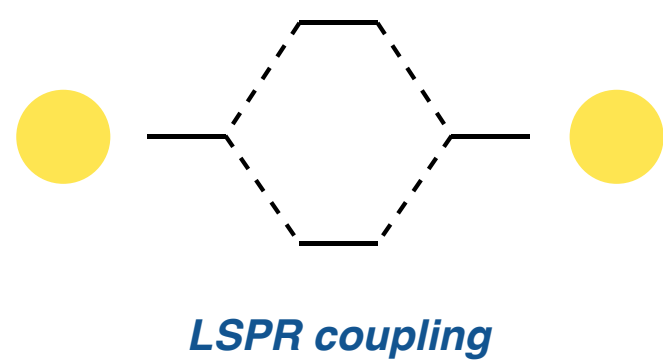
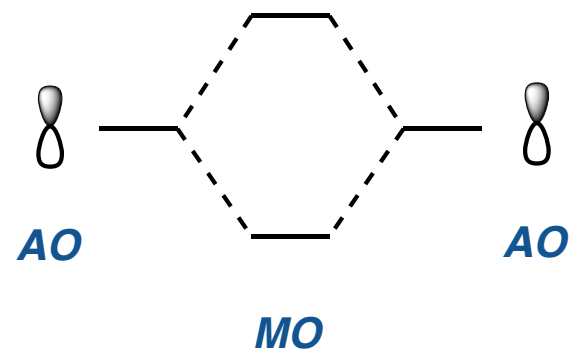
Nanostars/urchins



multiple LSPRs determined by the aspect ratio of the material

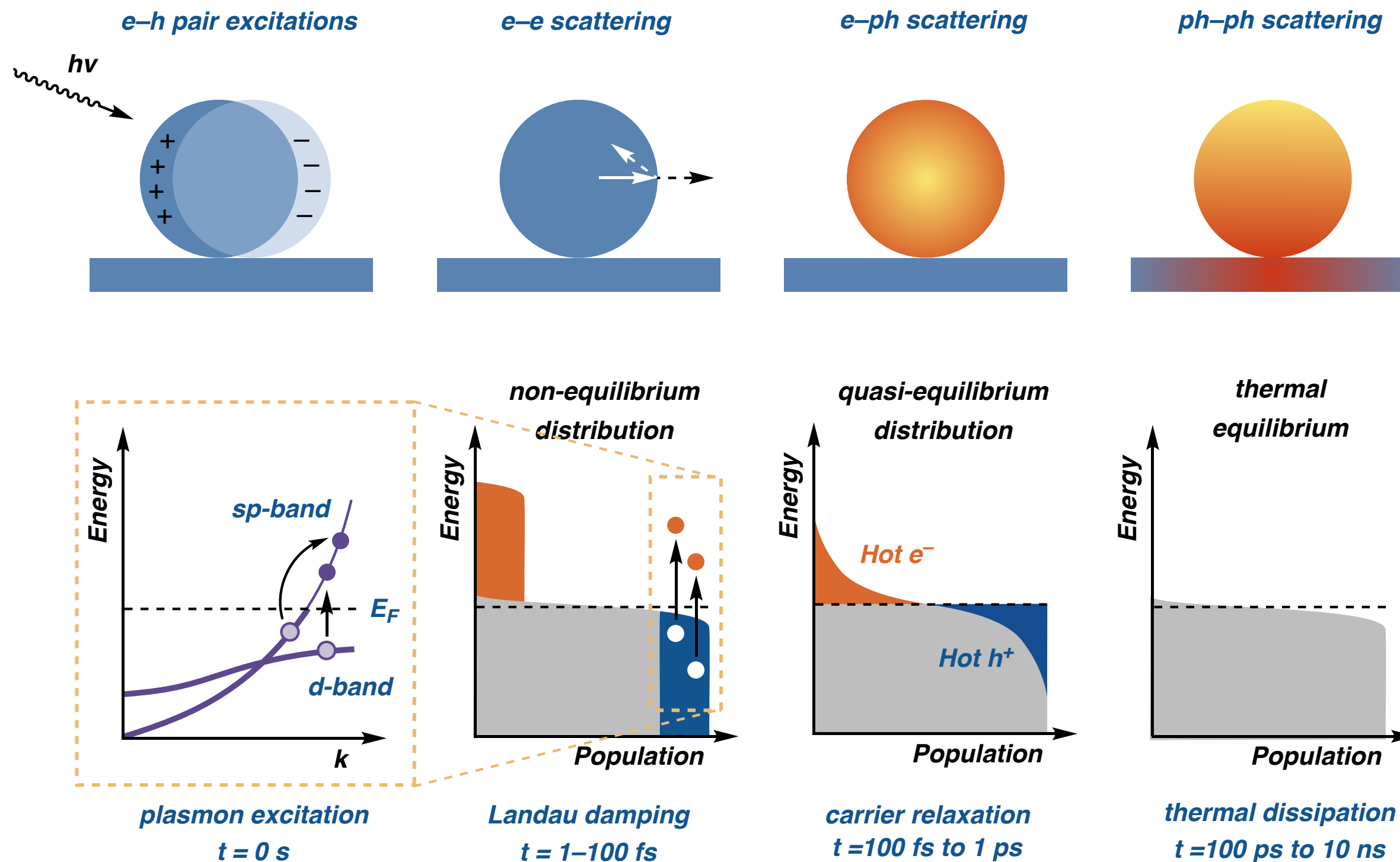
Plasmonic Nanoparticles

plasmon-plasmon coupling



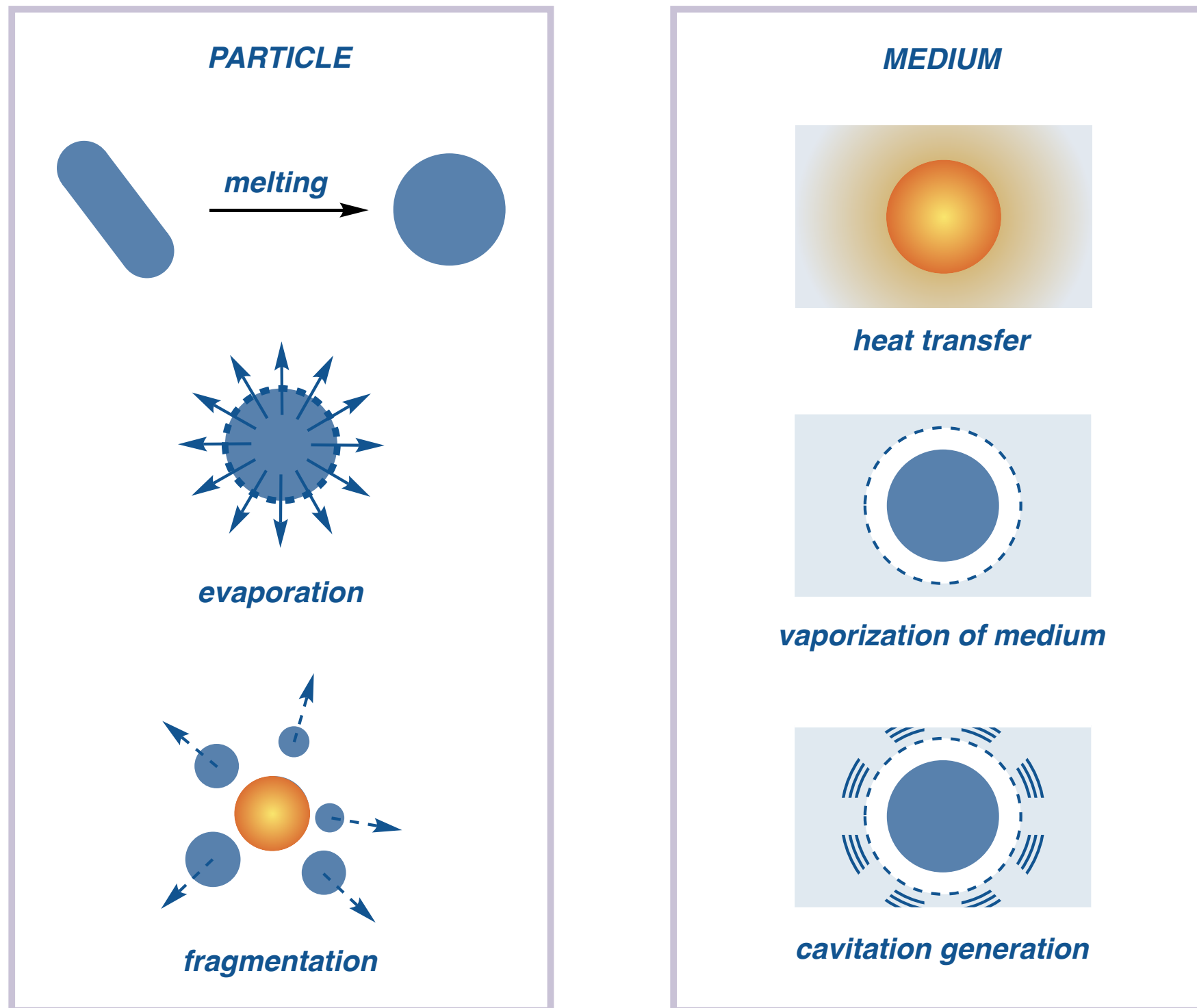
Plasmonic Nanoparticles

plasmon excitation timeline



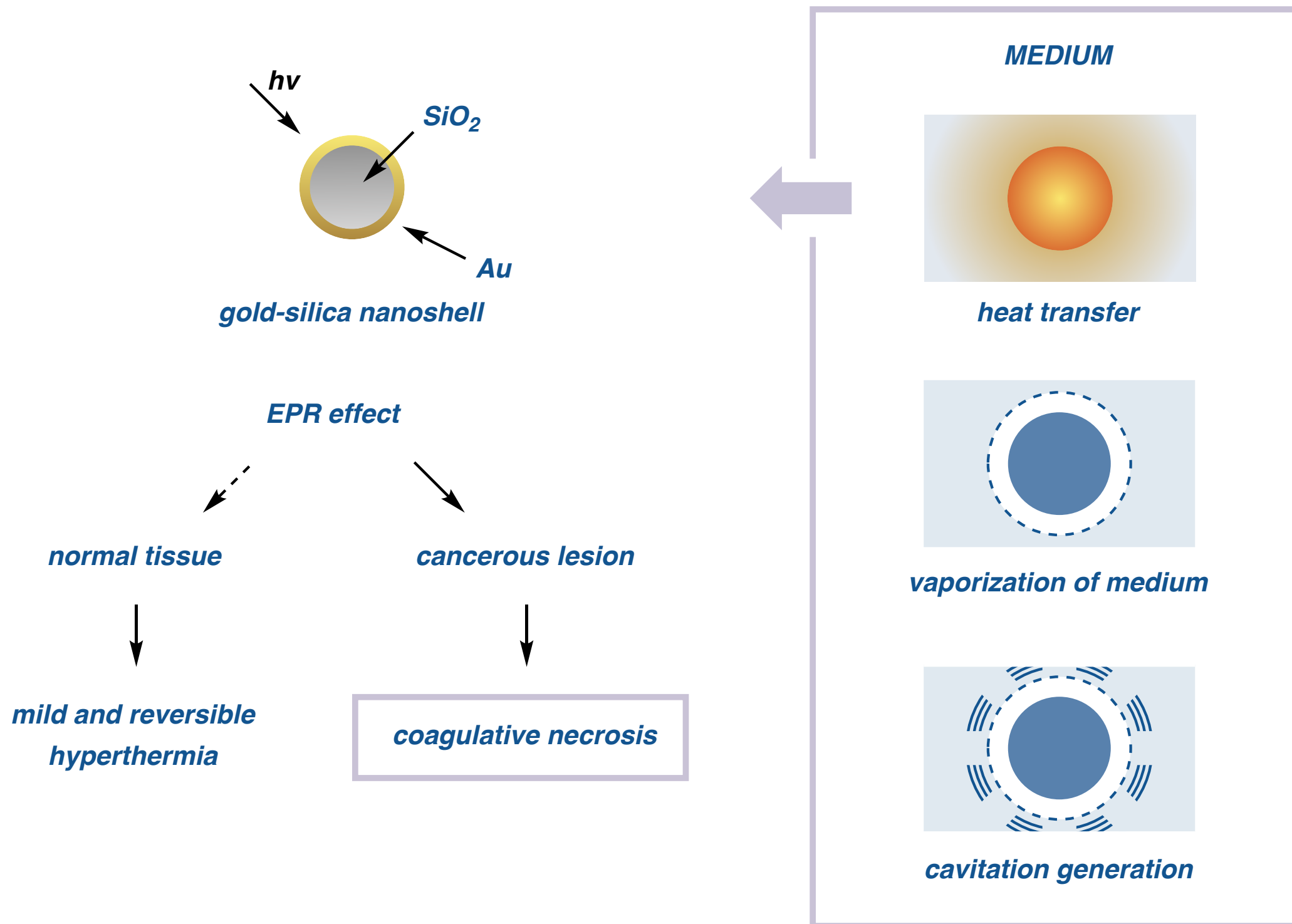
Plasmonic Nanoparticles

energy dissipation and the medium



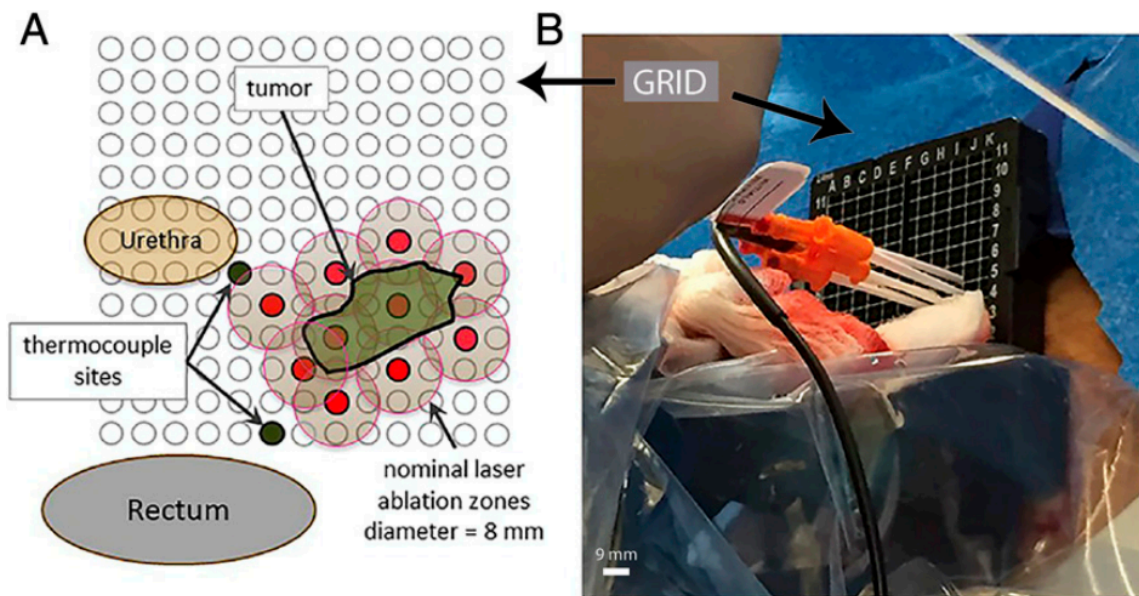
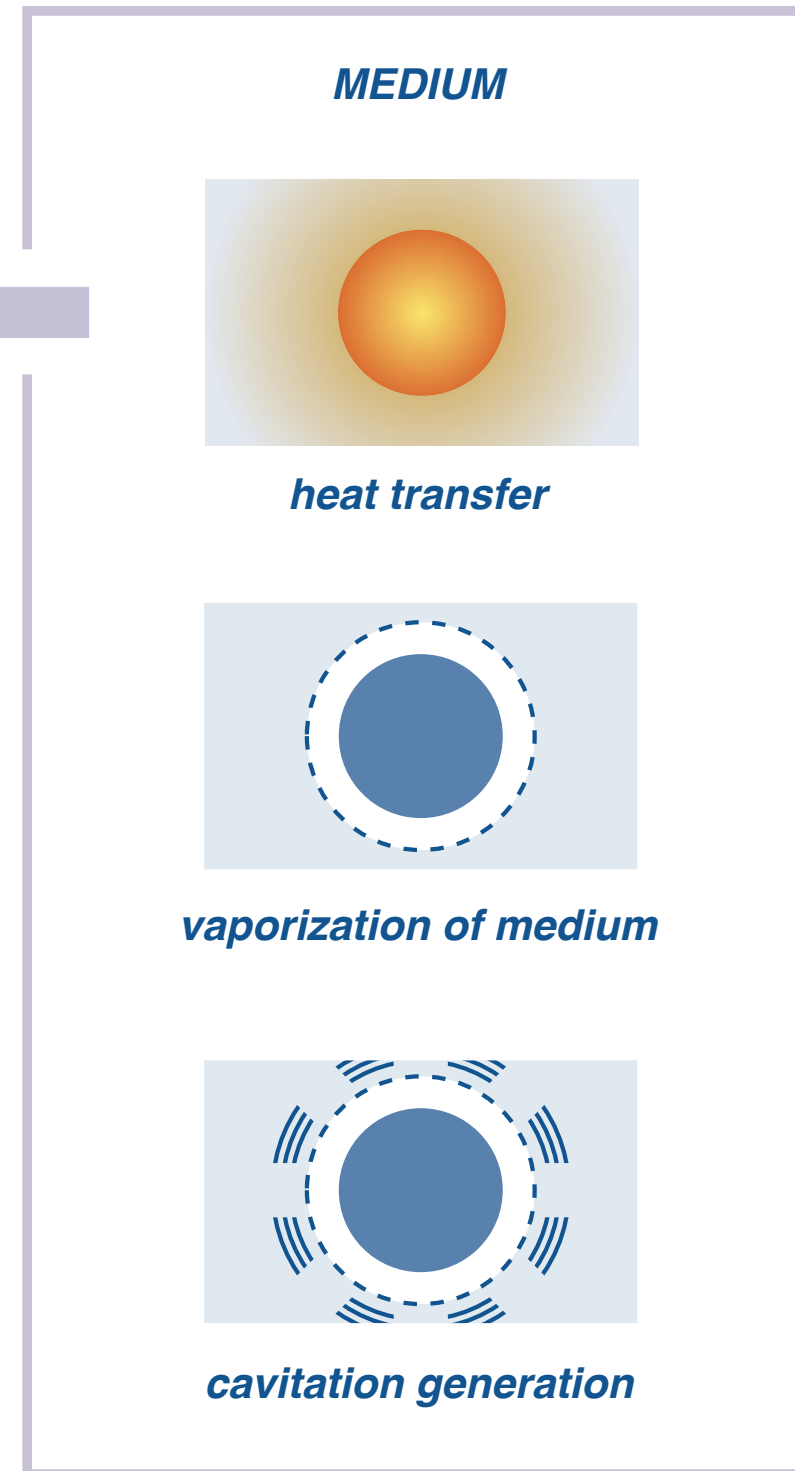
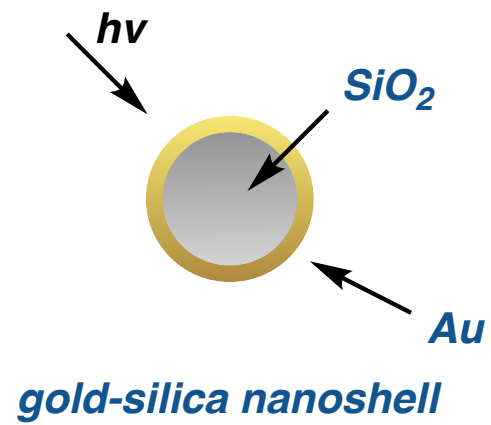
Plasmonic Nanoparticles

photothermal ablation



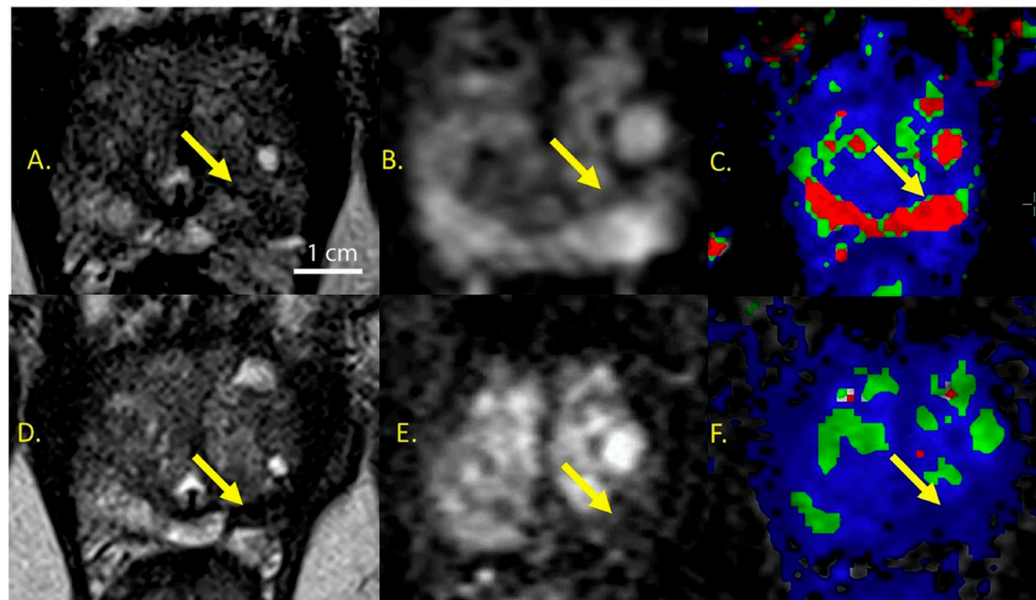
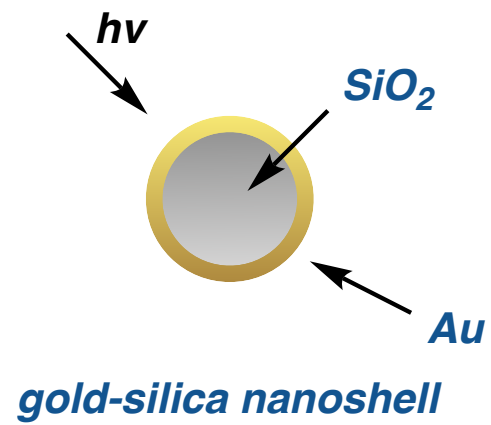
Plasmonic Nanoparticles

photothermal ablation

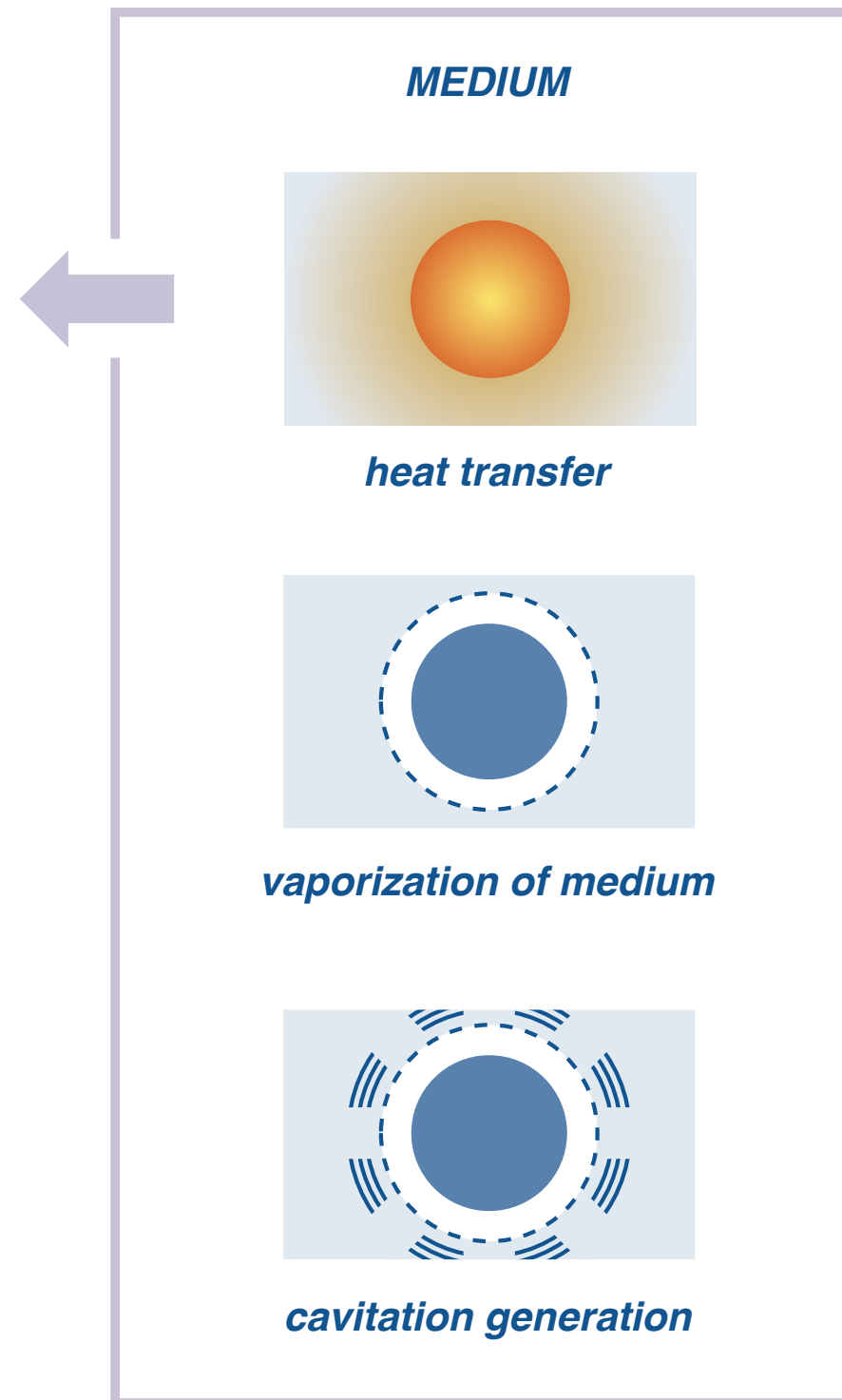


Plasmonic Nanoparticles

photothermal ablation

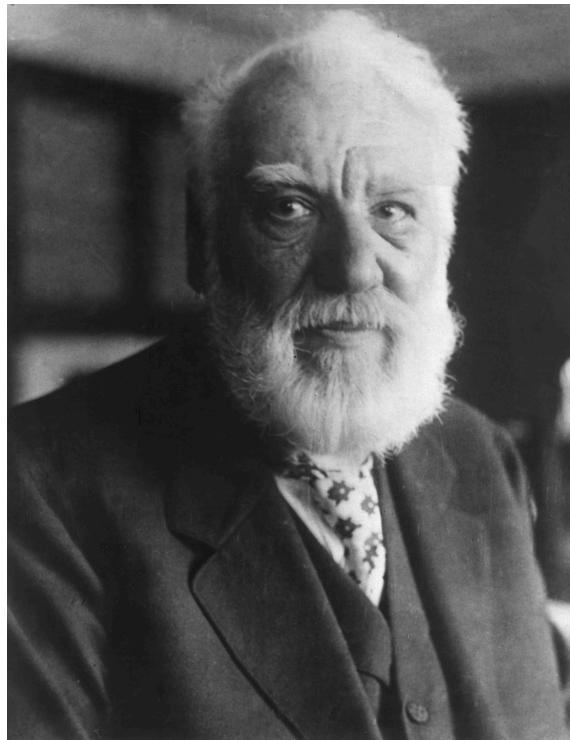


**3 months after treatment:
complete removal of tumor after**



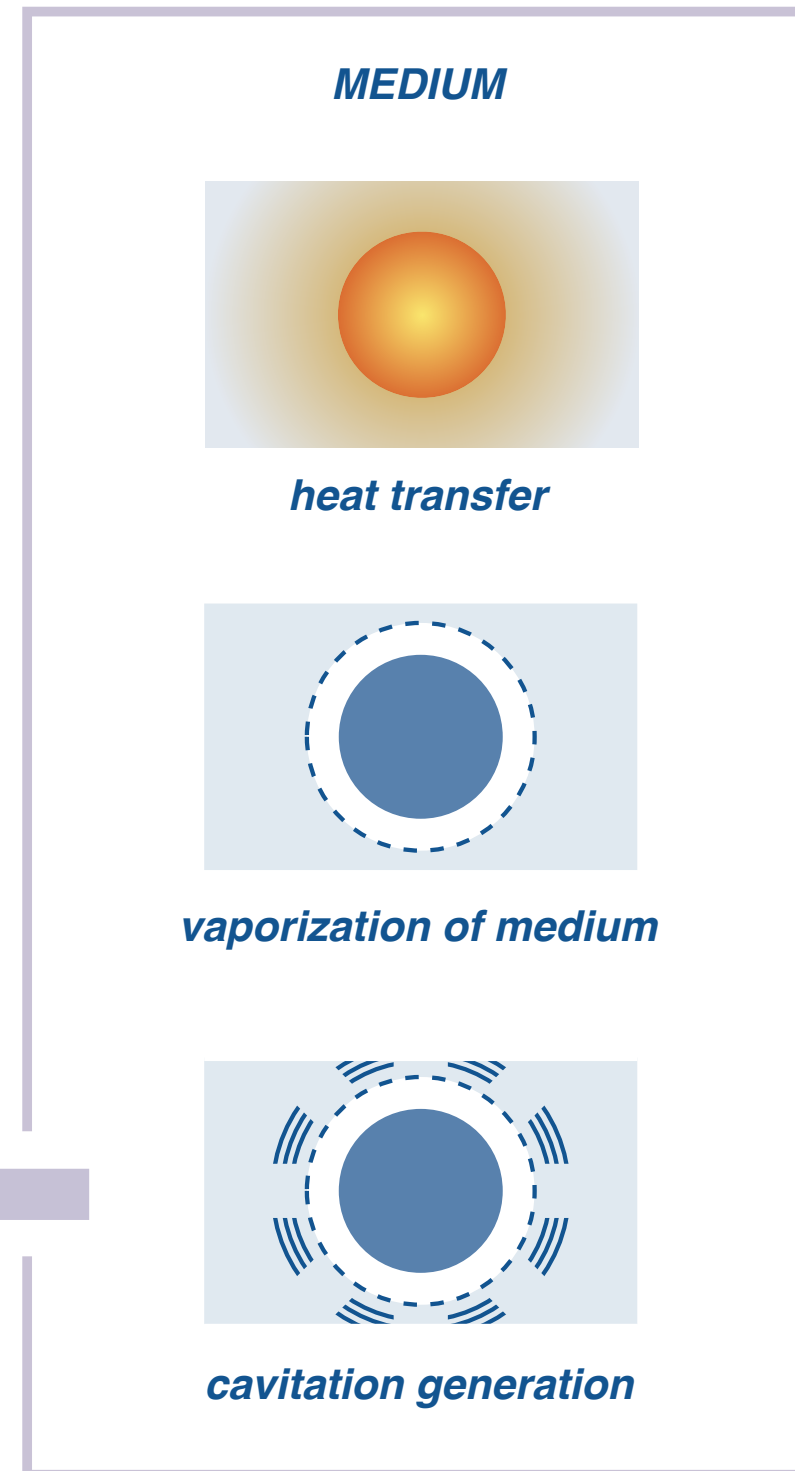
Plasmonic Nanoparticles

photoacoustic effect



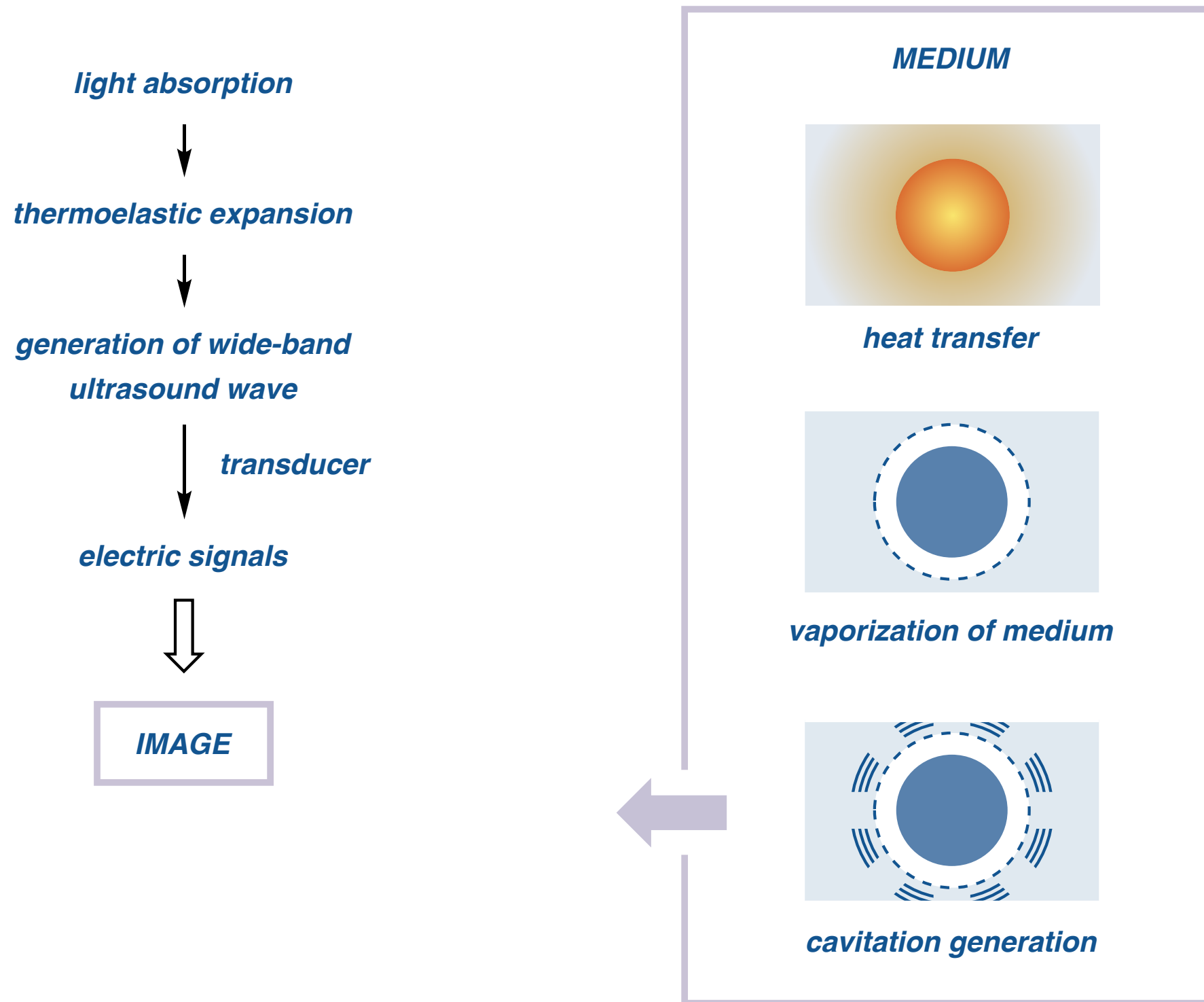
ART. XXXIV.—*On the Production and Reproduction of Sound by Light*; by ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL, Ph.D.

[Read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in Boston, August 27, 1880.]



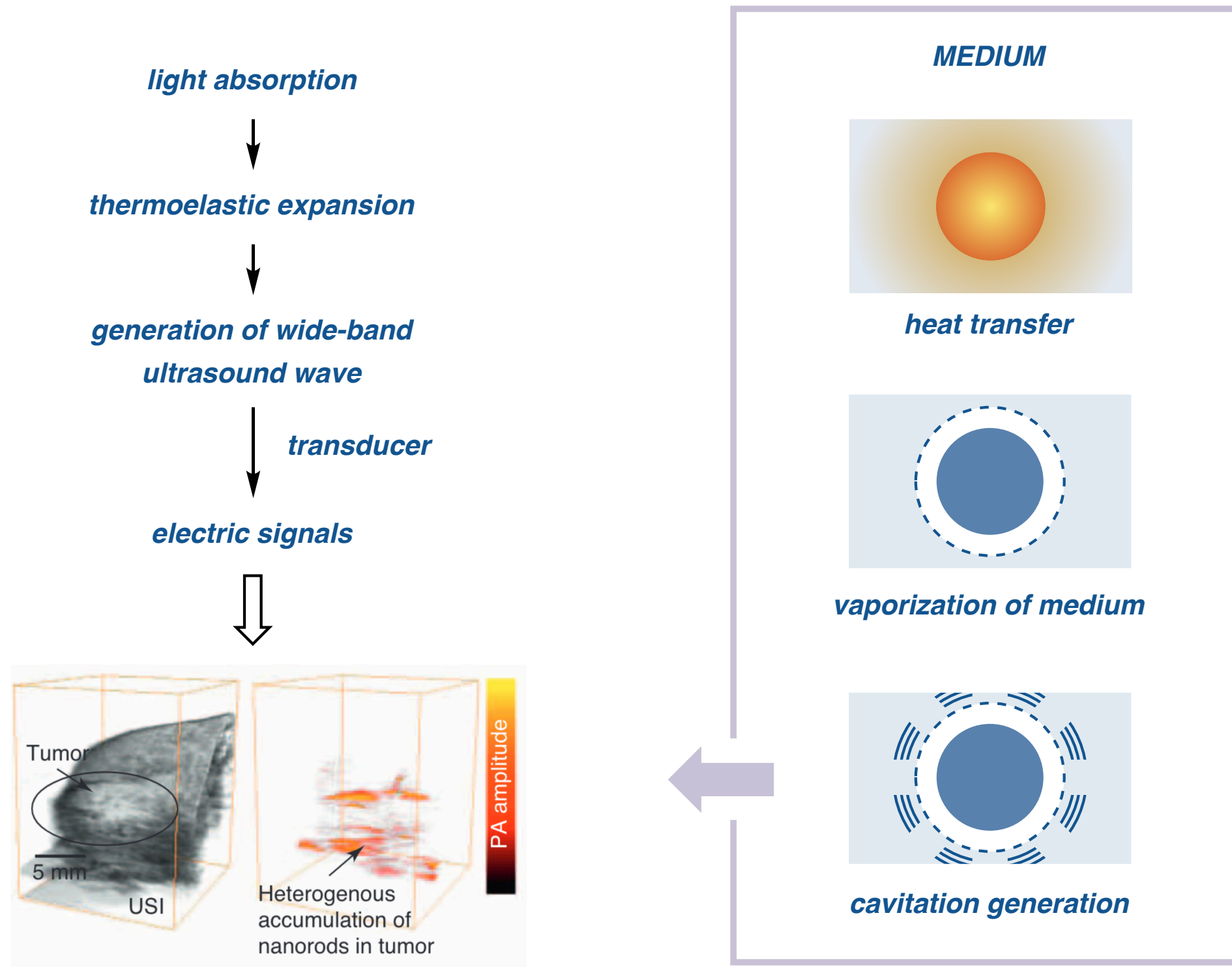
Plasmonic Nanoparticles

photoacoustic effect



Plasmonic Nanoparticles

photoacoustic effect



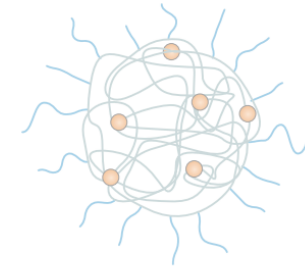
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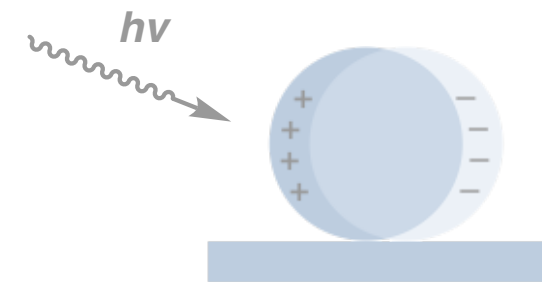


Plasmonic Resonance

History

Absorption cross-section

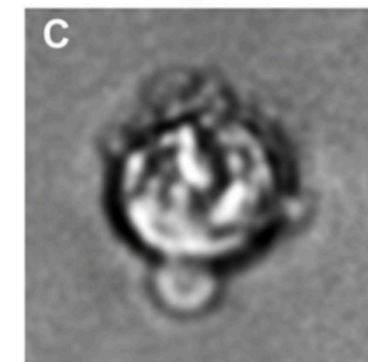
Plasmonic resonance as a function of shape, size, aggregation, and composition



Plasmonic Gold Nanoparticles in vivo

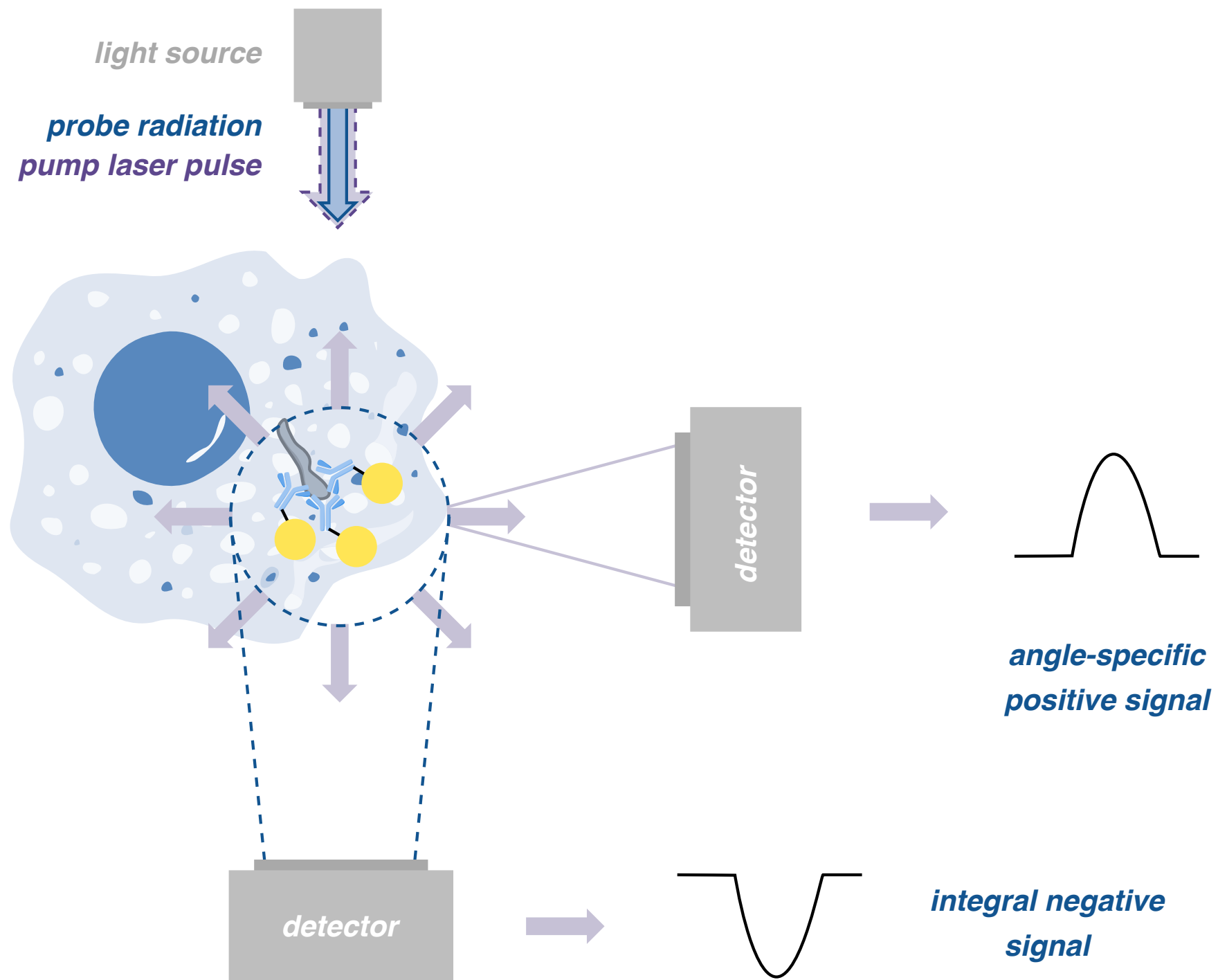
Development of a theranostic in vivo model

Plasmonic nanobubble-guided surgery



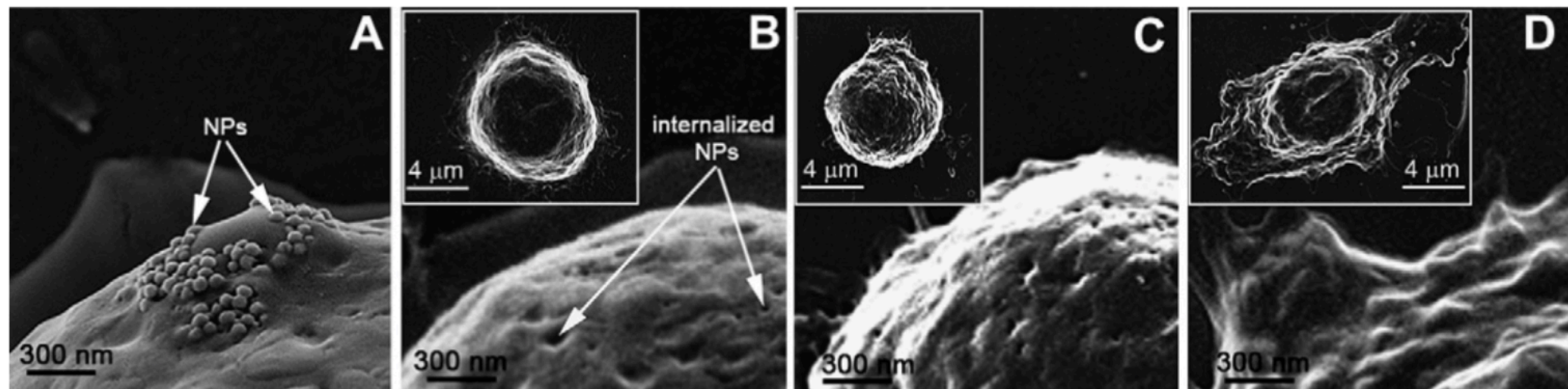
GNP as Theranostic Agents

in vivo model



GNP as Theranostic Agents

in vivo model



*NP membrane
coupling*

internalization

*single pump
laser pulse*

ablative PNB



Diagnosis

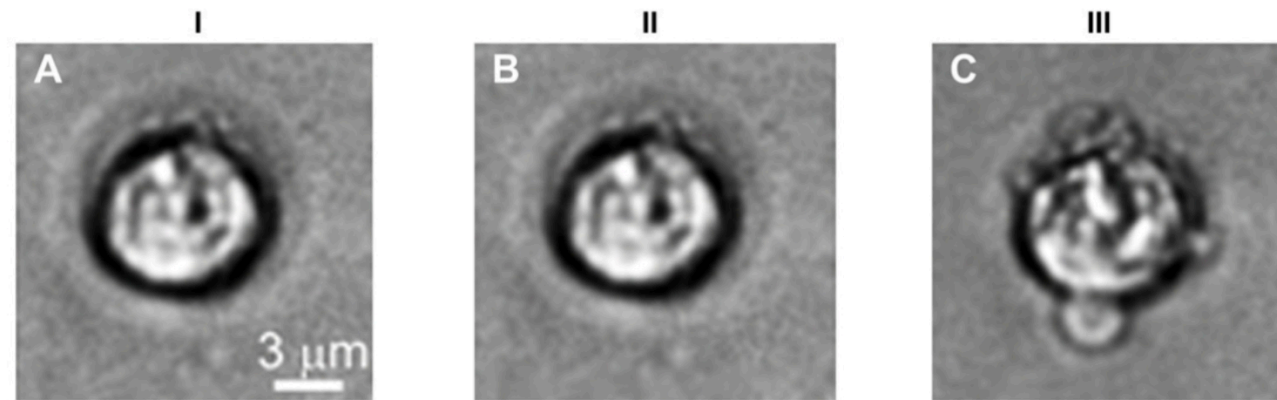


Therapy

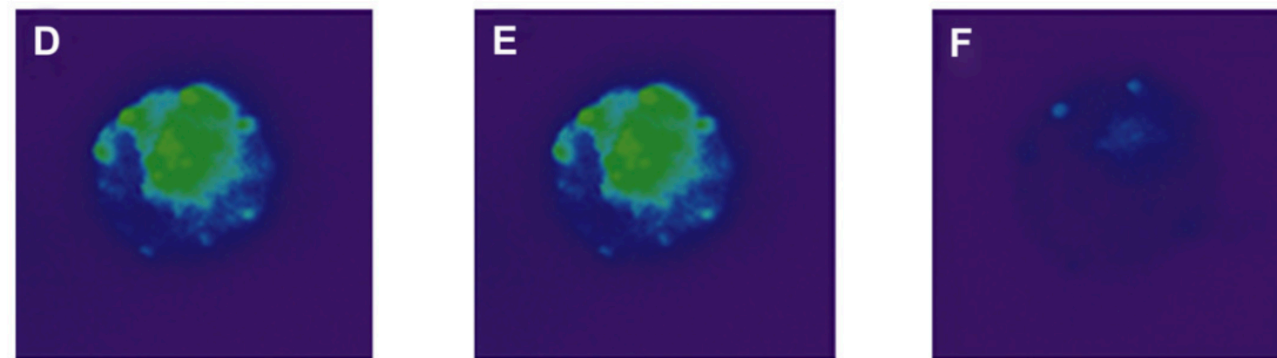
GNP as Theranostic Agents

in vivo model

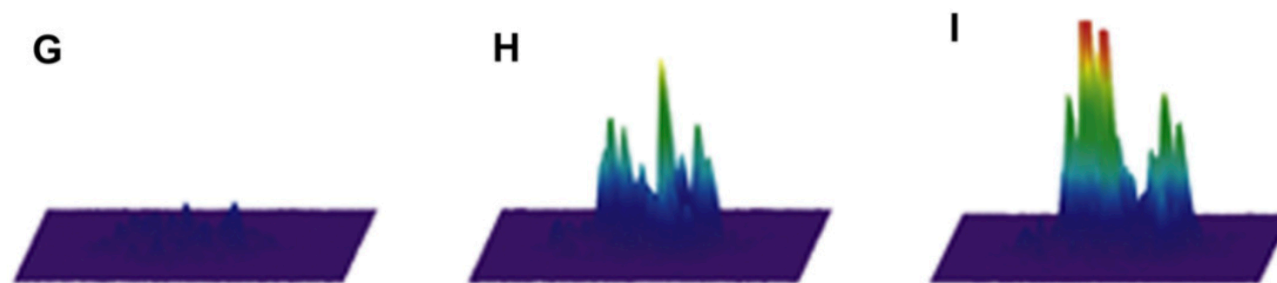
bright field



fluorescence of dye

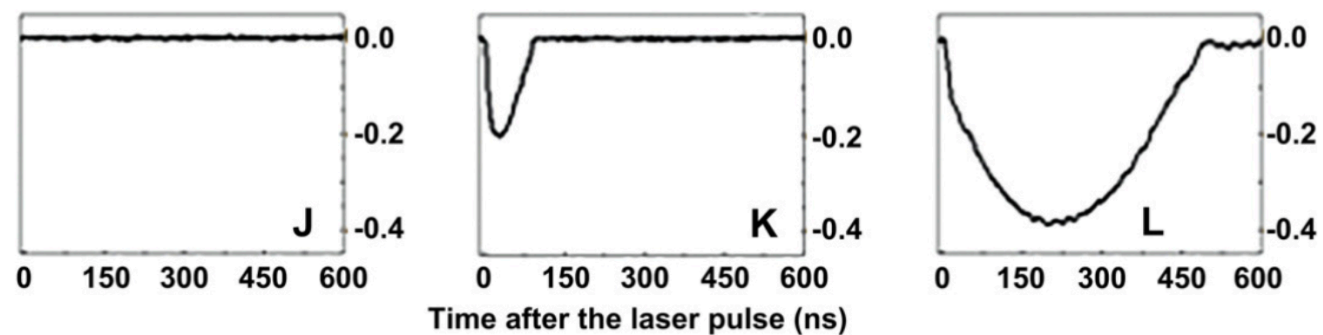


side-scattering

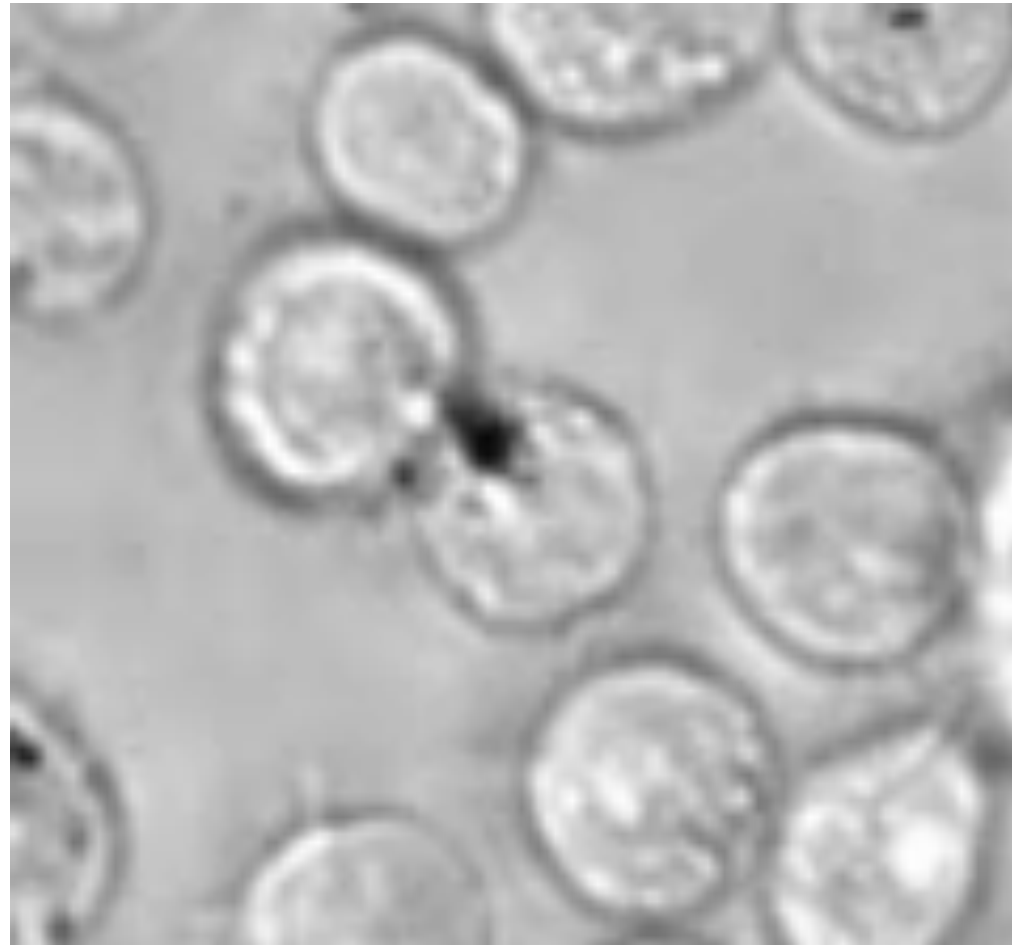


Photodetector signal (V)

scattering time response

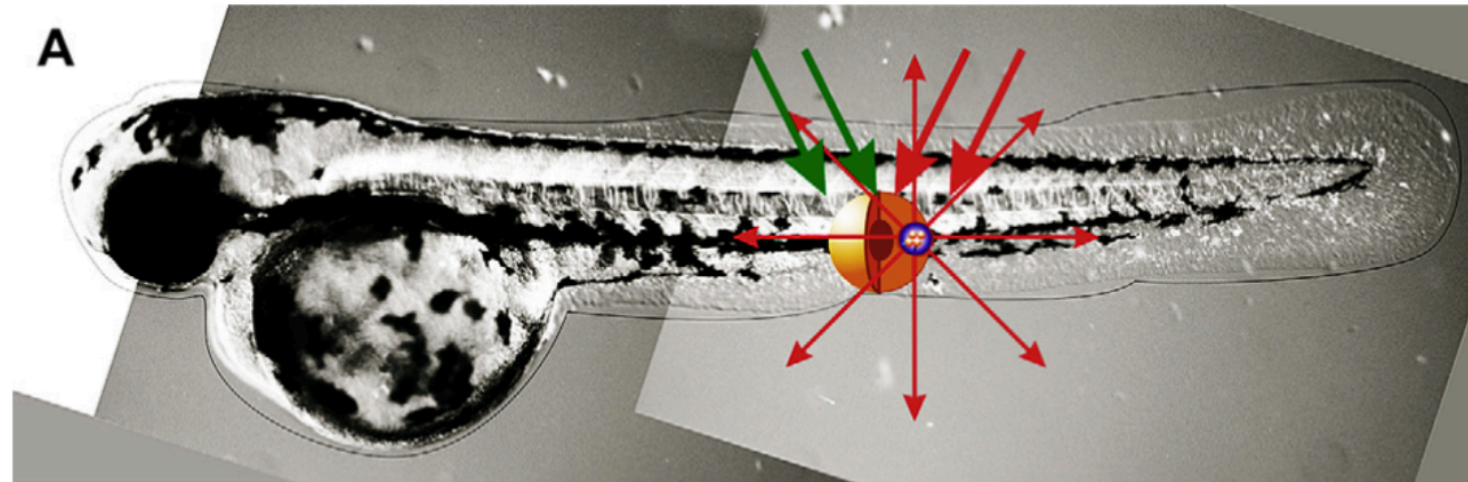


GNP as Theranostic Agents
in vivo model

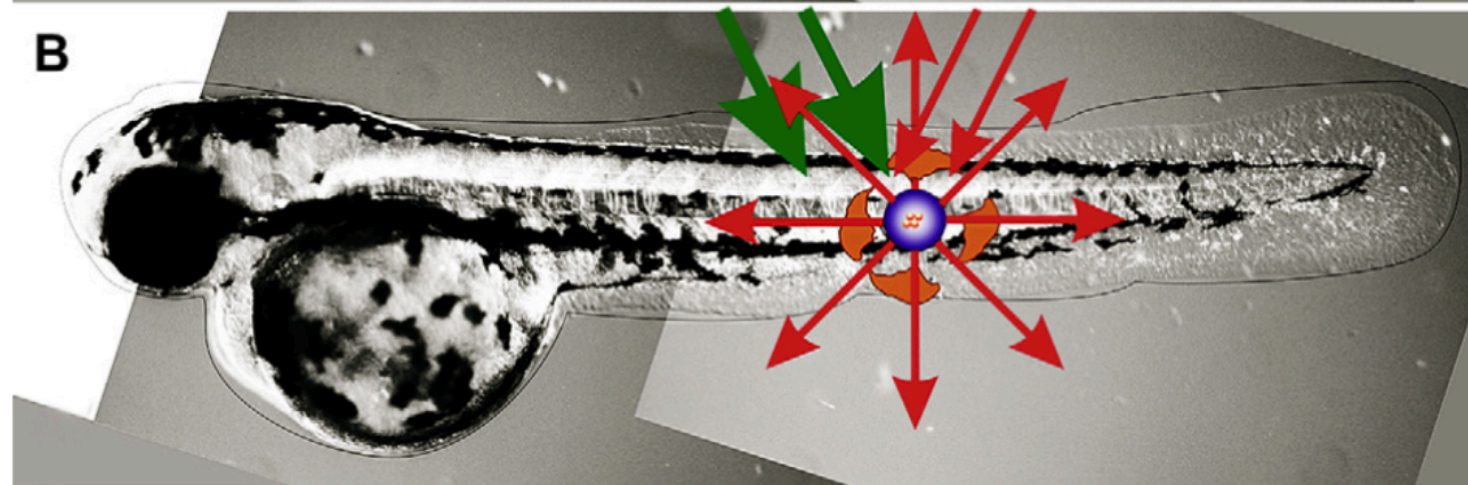


GNP as Theranostic Agents *in vivo* model

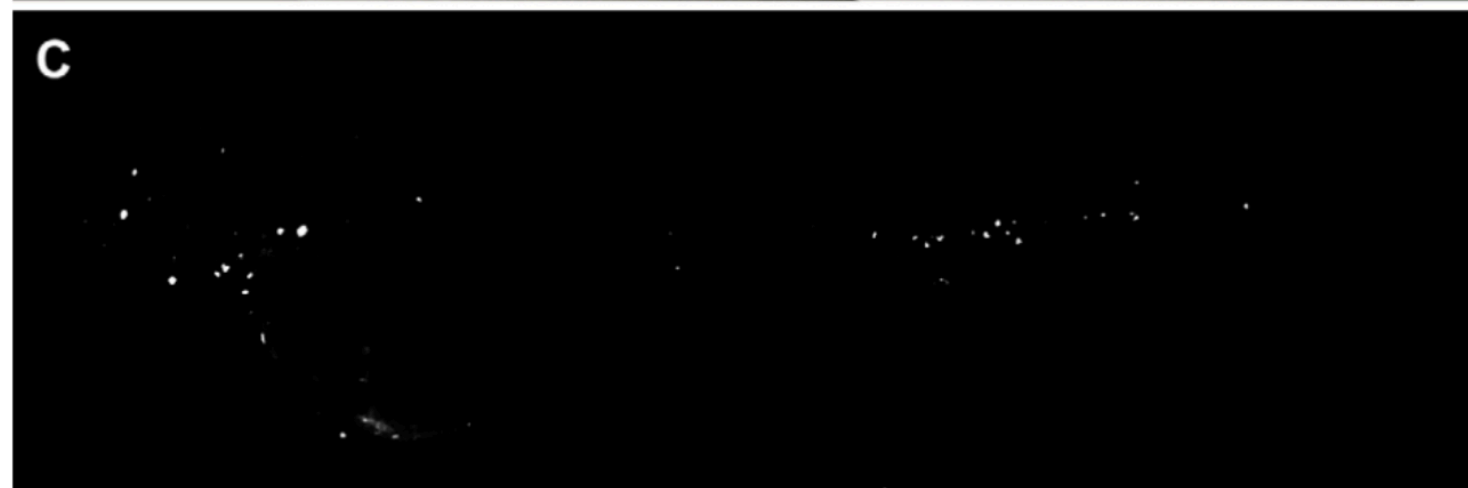
Diagnosis



Therapy



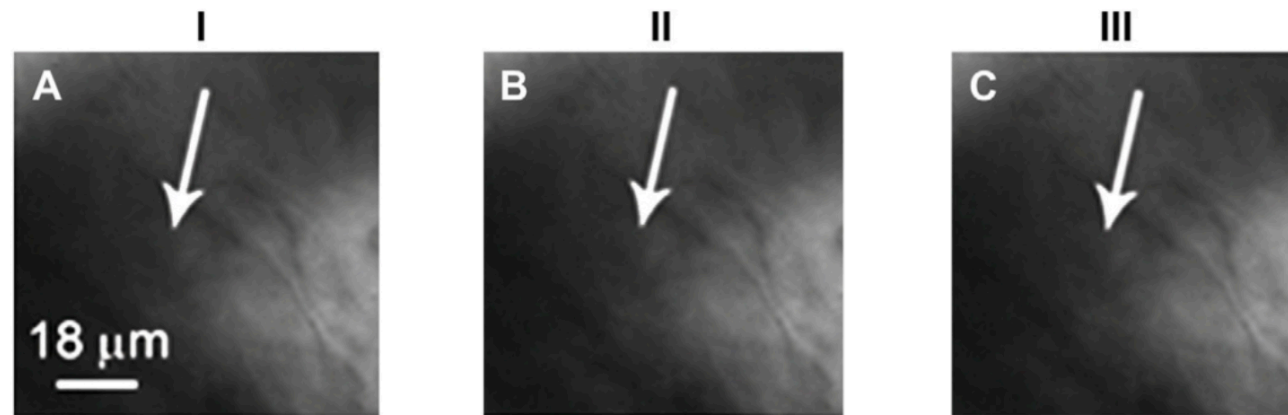
labeled cancer cells



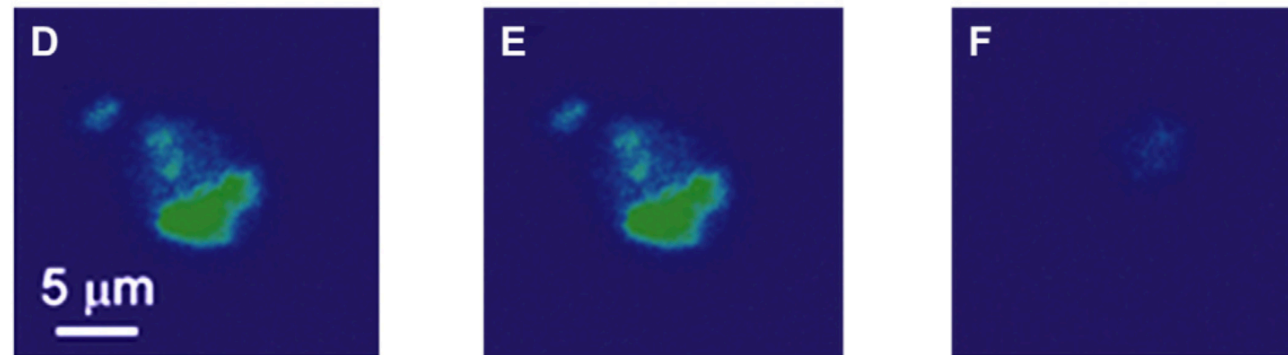
GNP as Theranostic Agents

in vivo model

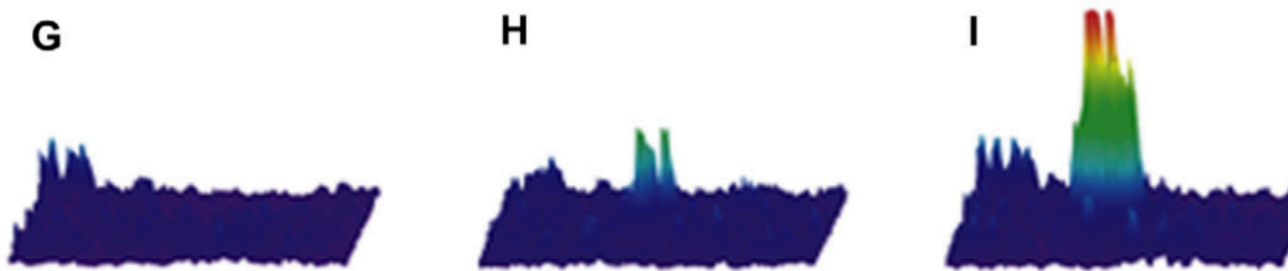
bright field



fluorescence of dye

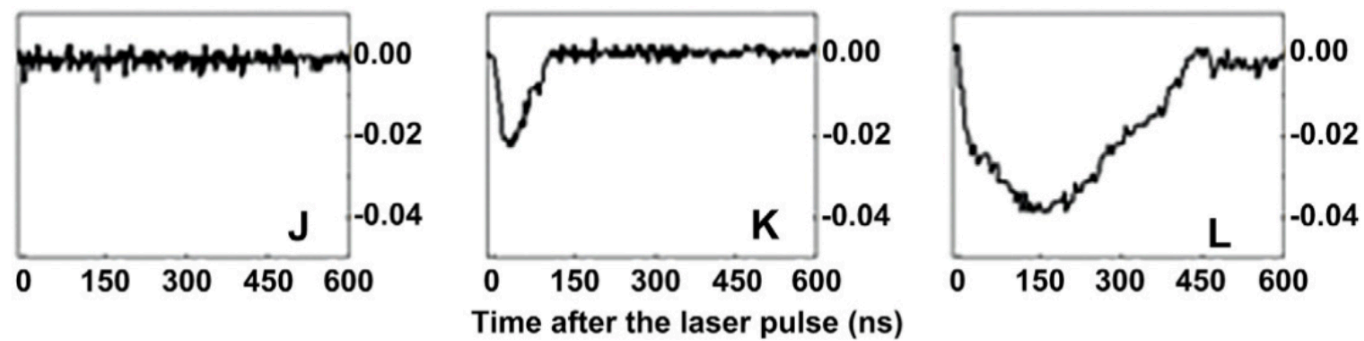


side-scattering



Photodetector signal (V)

scattering time response



Plasmonic Nanobubble-Guided Surgery

motivation

microscopic (or minimal) residual disease, MRD

(head and neck squamous cell carcinoma)



often comprises just tens of cancer cells

cause lethal recurrence

palpation and radiographic imaging



not sensitive enough

pathological analysis of surgical margins



slow and often inaccurate

resect large margins of normal tissue



often fails while causing high morbidity

post-operative radiation or chemoradiation therapies

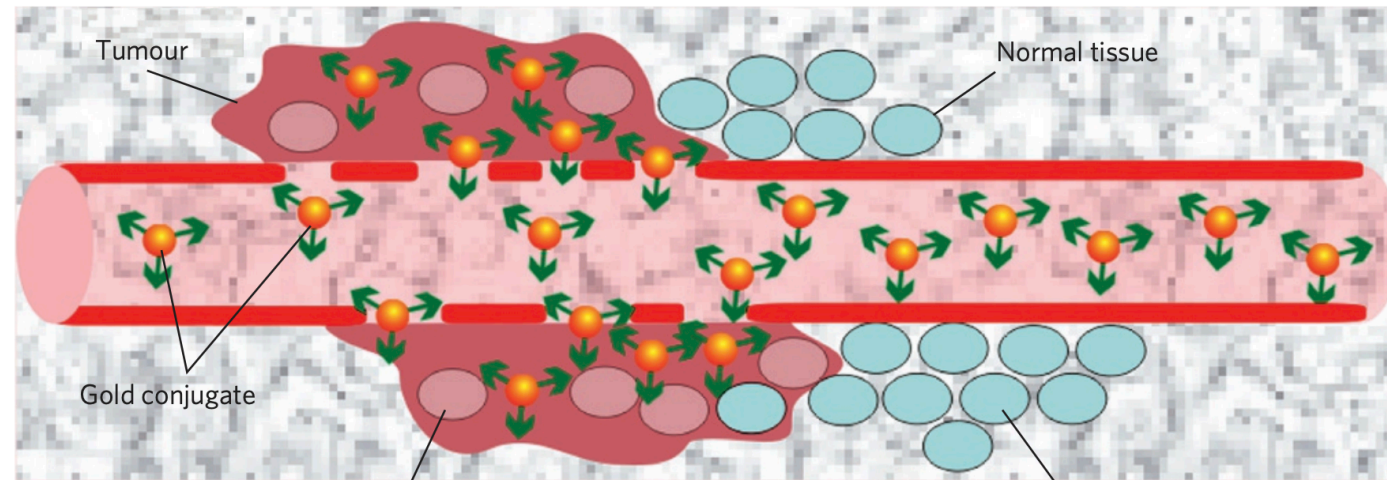


increase morbidity and cost

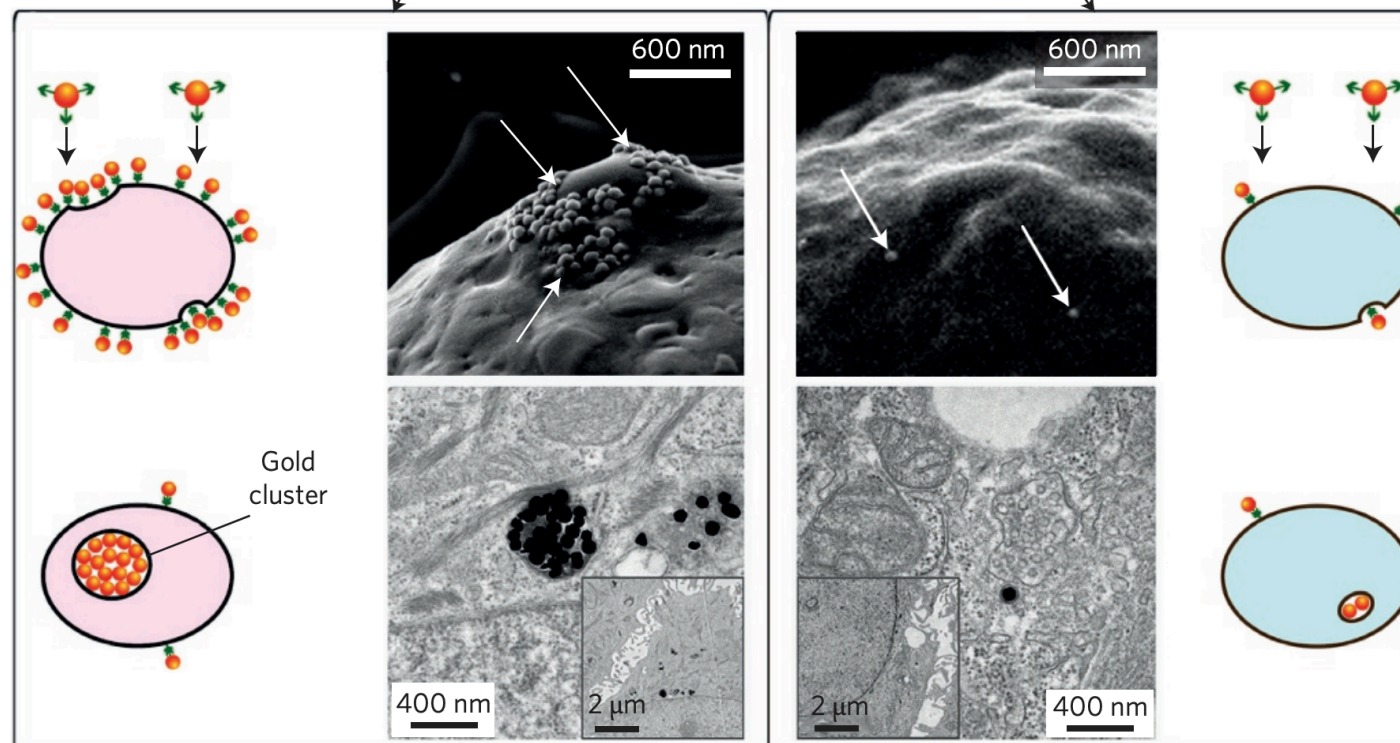
**detect MRD in solid tissue in vivo with single cancer
cell sensitivity and in real time**

Plasmonic Nanobubble-Guided Surgery in vivo model

EPR effect



antibody specific interactions

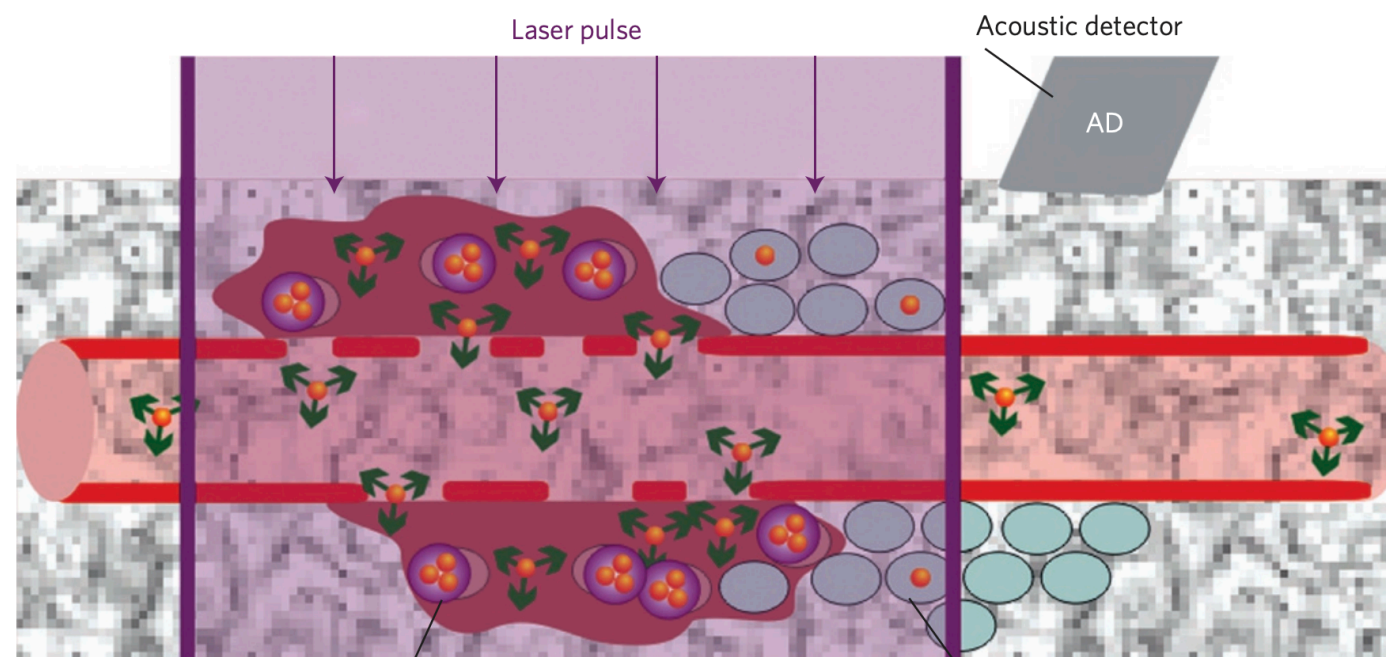


formation of clusters of GNPs

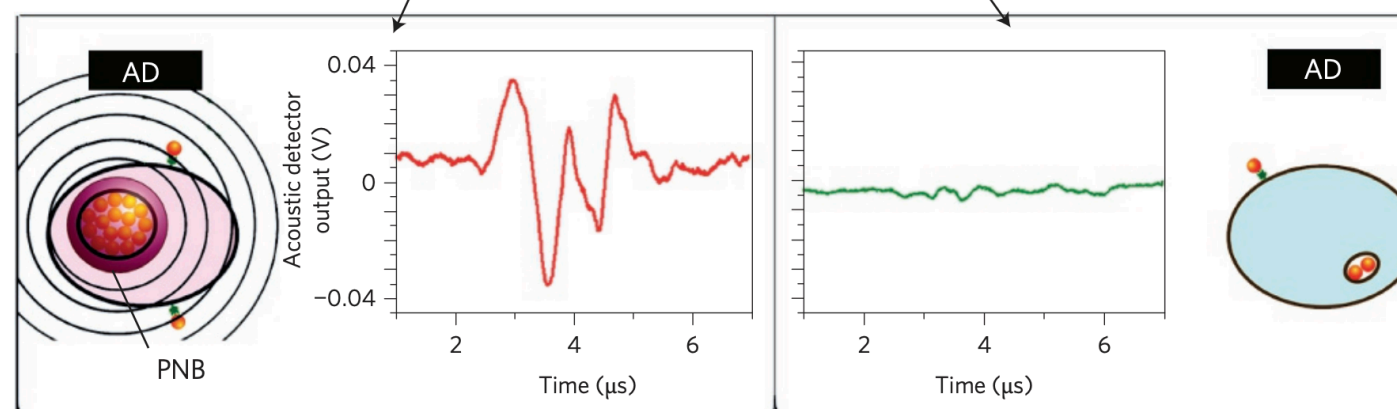
three consecutive stages of selectivity

Plasmonic Nanobubble-Guided Surgery in vivo model

*application of a
laser pulse*

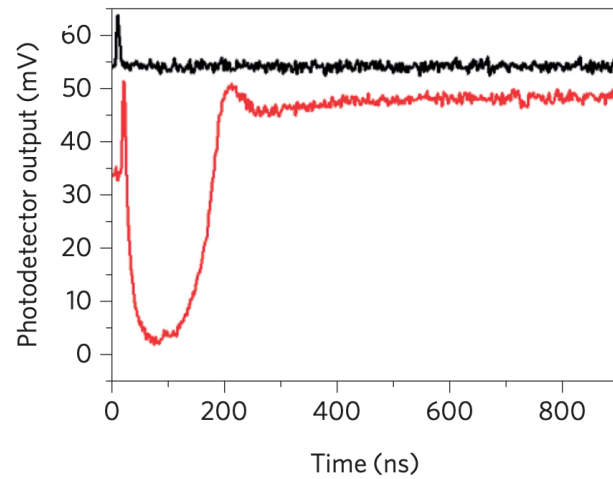


*PNB formation
and diagnosis*

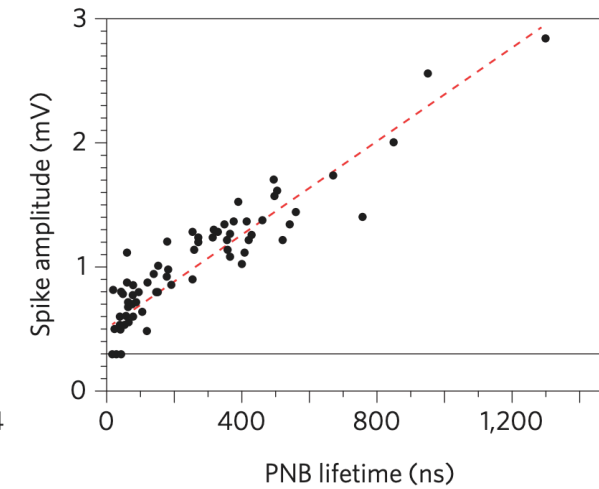
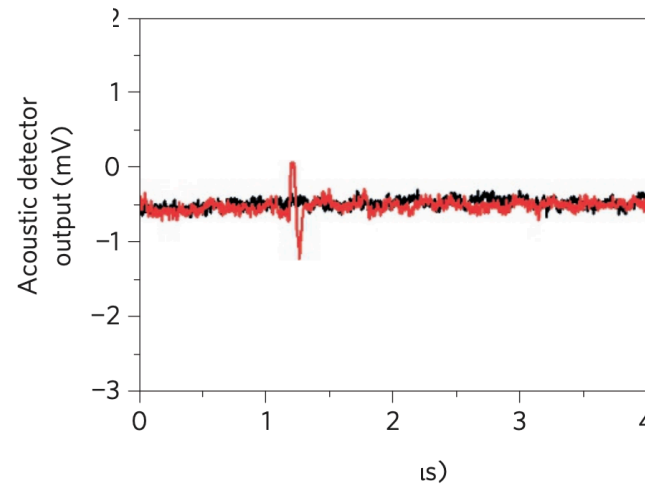


Plasmonic Nanobubble-Guided Surgery in vivo model

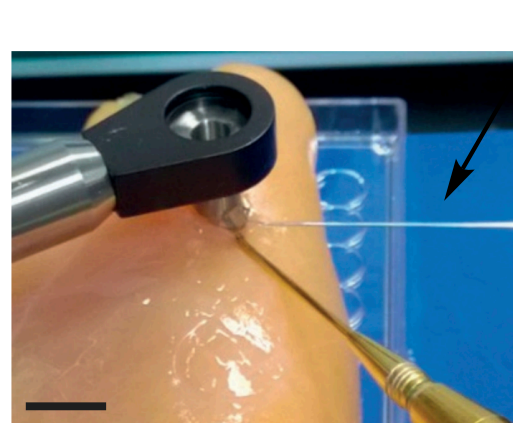
time response



acoustic response

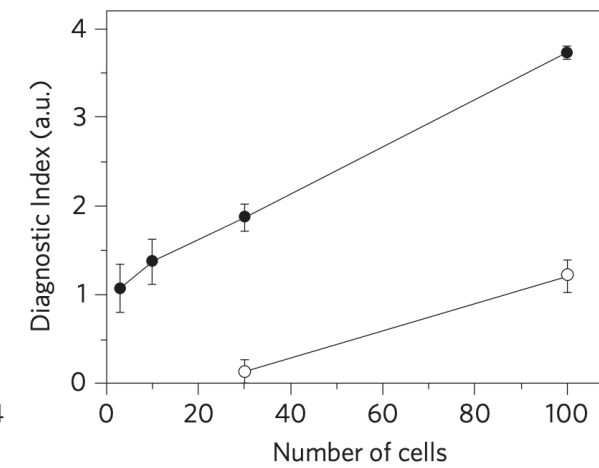
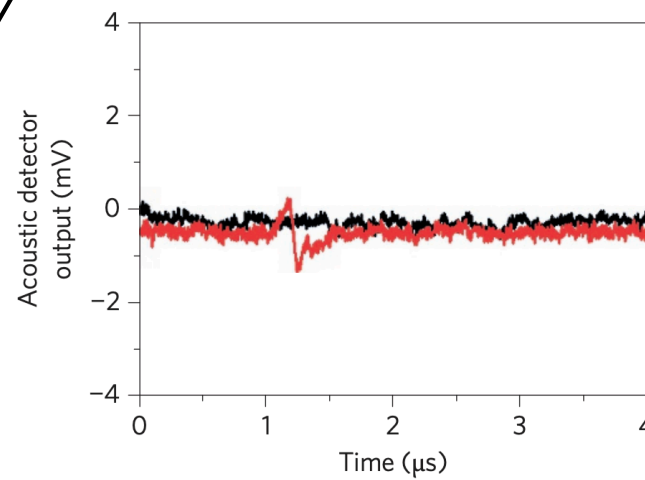


injection needle



endoscope
782 nm, 30 ps,
70 mJ/cm²

acousting sensor



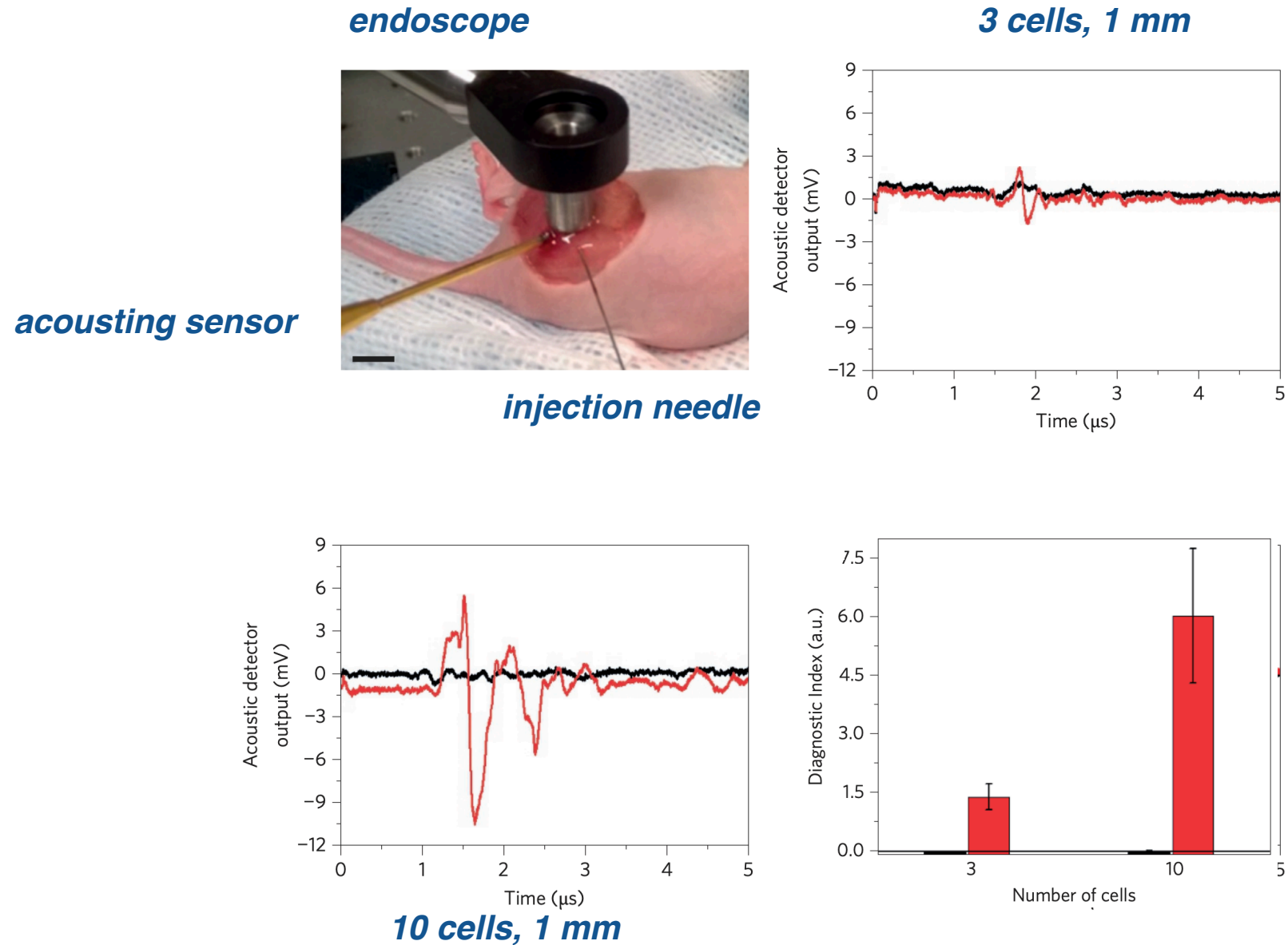
1 mm

3-4 mm

— control

— GNP-pretreated cells

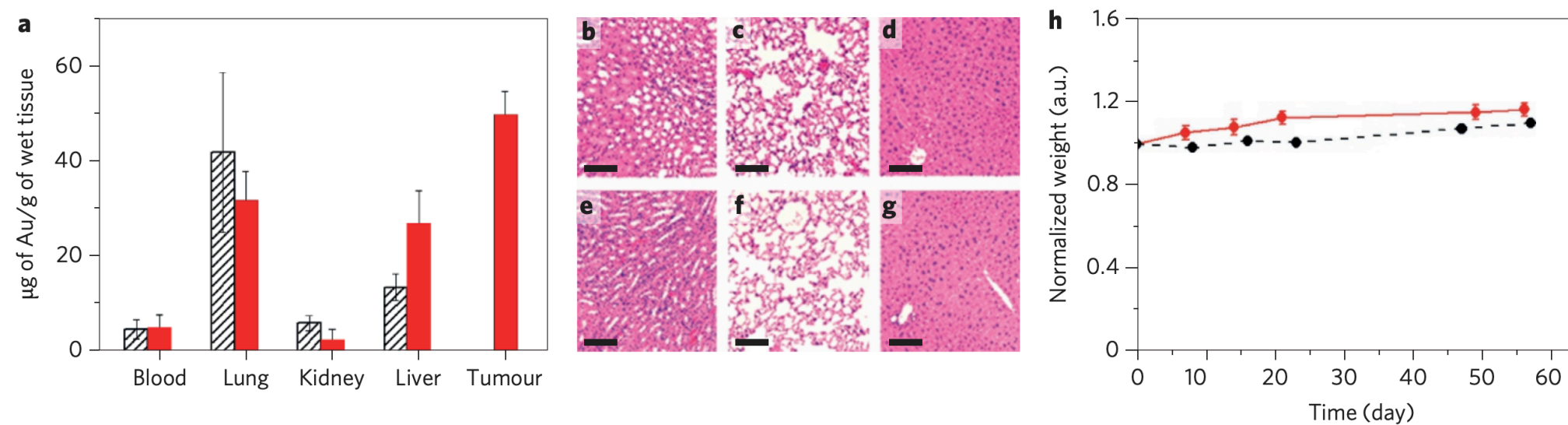
Plasmonic Nanobubble-Guided Surgery in vivo model



as little as 3 cancer cells can be acoustically detected upon irradiation

- before injection
- GNP-pretreated cells

Plasmonic Nanobubble-Guided Surgery in vivo model

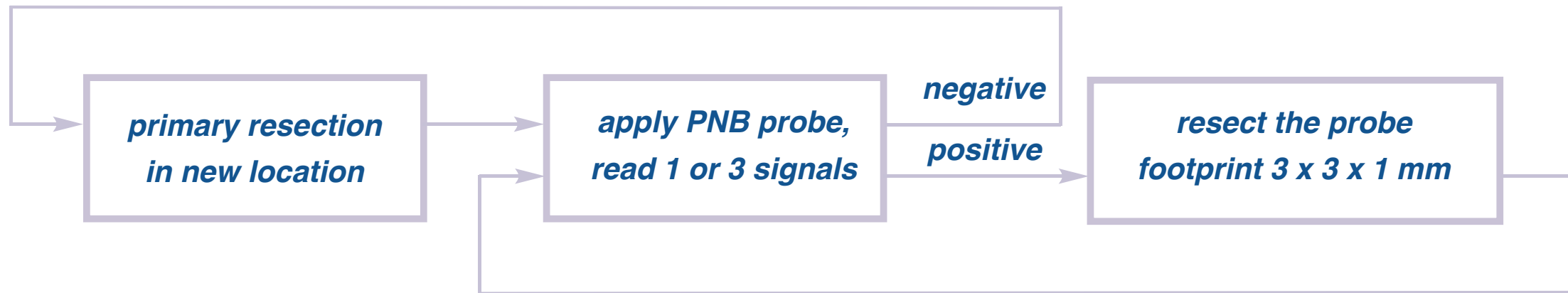


NPs accumulated primarily in the tumor and did not display any cytotoxic effects

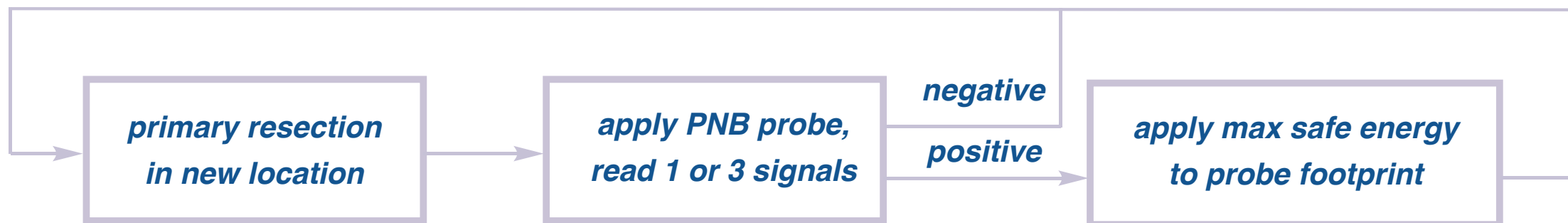
Plasmonic Nanobubble-Guided Surgery

PNB-guided surgery: algorithm

Resectable MRD

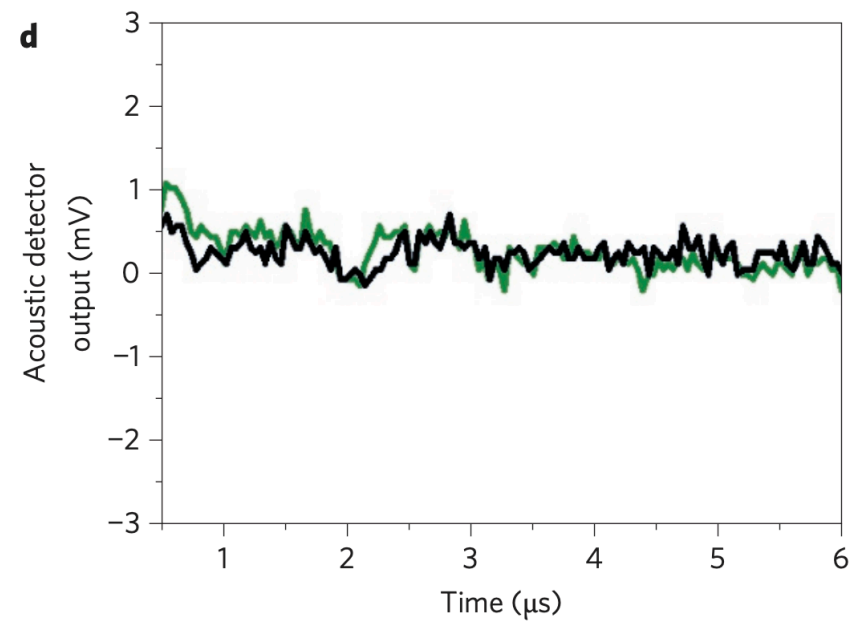
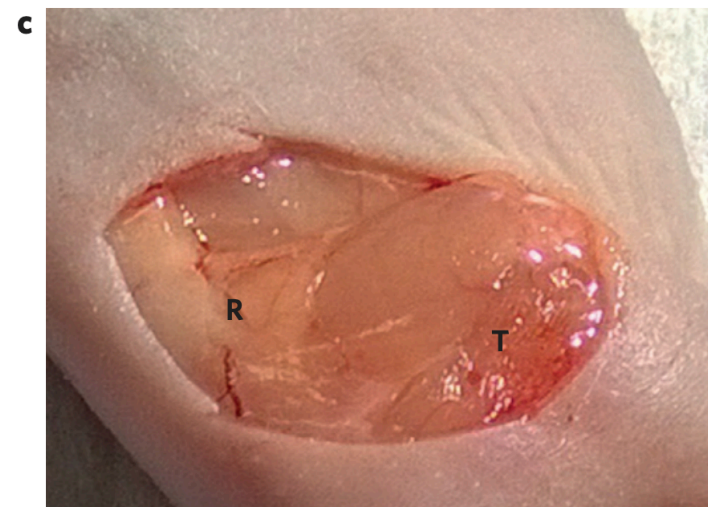
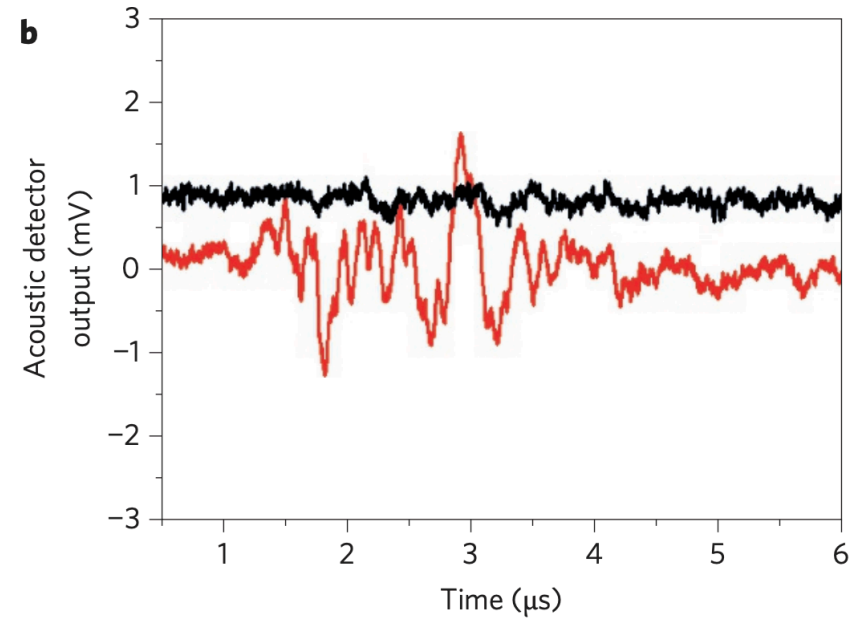
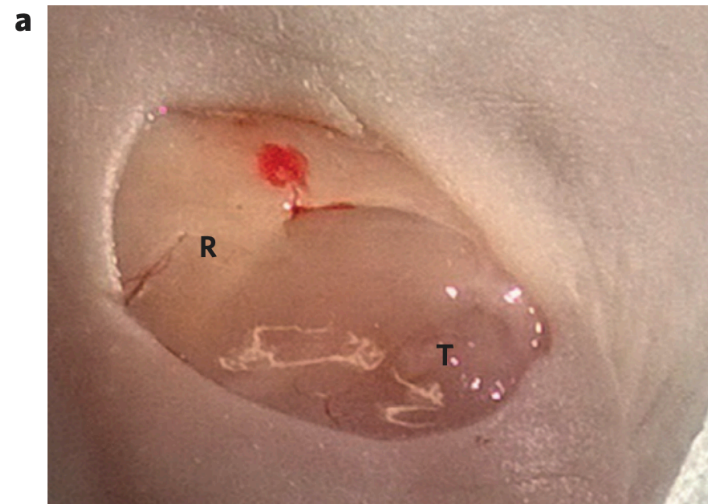


Unresectable MRD



Plasmonic Nanobubble-Guided Surgery

PNB-guided surgery: Resectable MRDs

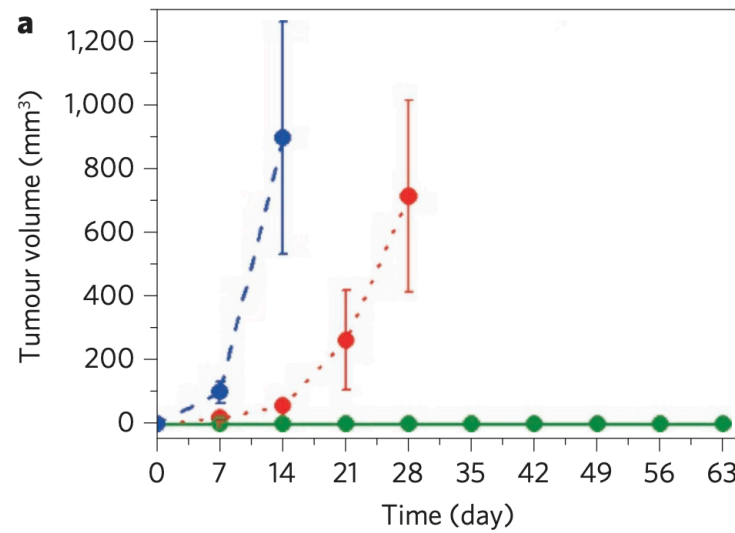


PNB generation allows for real time cancerous cell detection and treatment

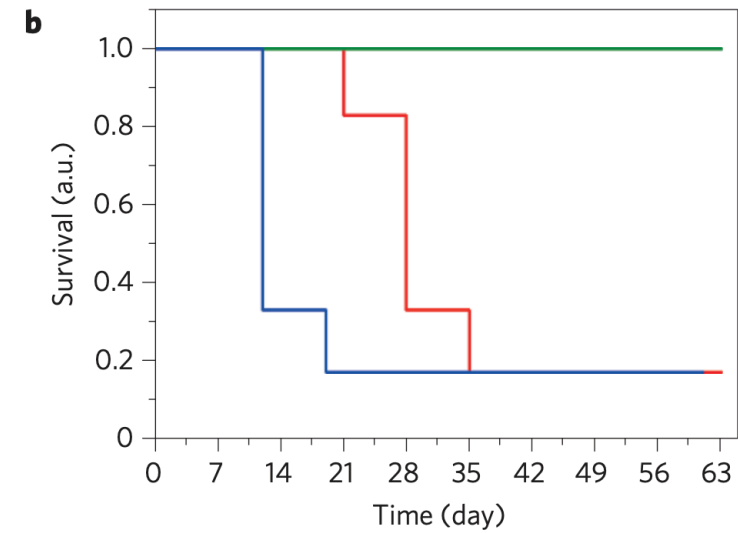
Plasmonic Nanobubble-Guided Surgery

PNB-guided surgery: Resectable MRDs

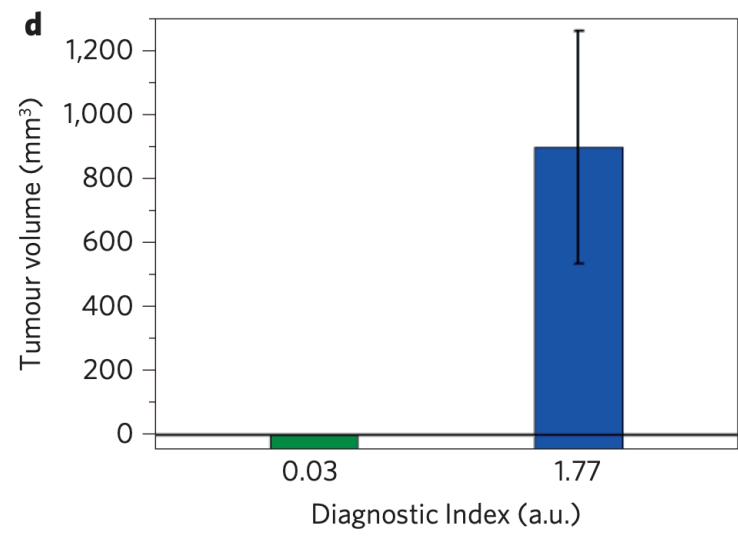
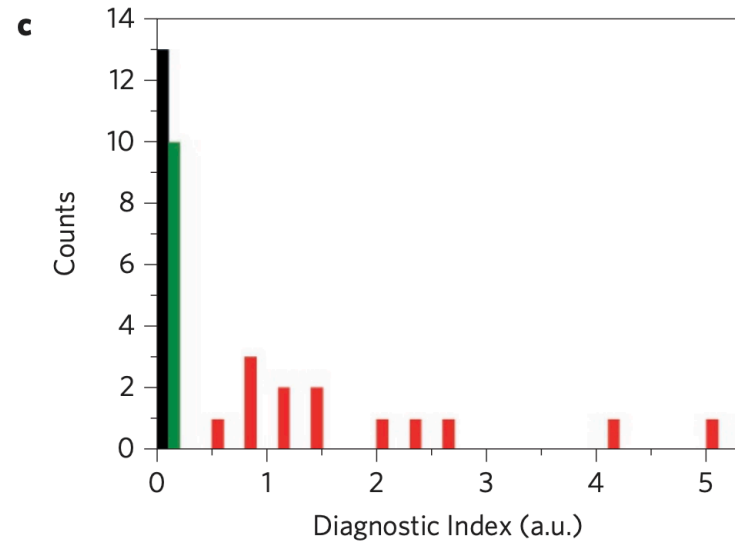
standard surgery



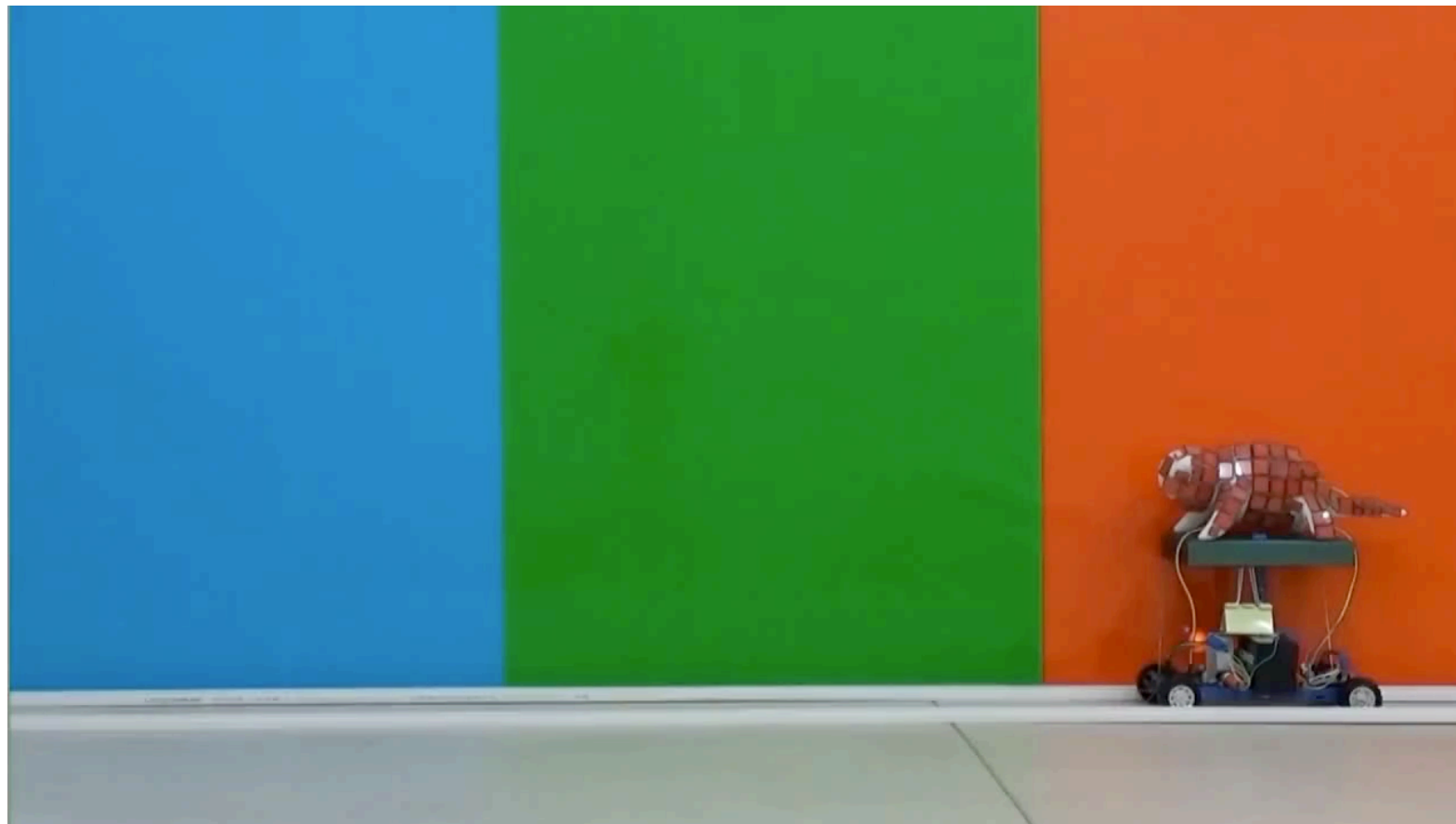
PNB-guided surgery of unresectable MRD



PNB-guided surgery of resectable MRD



100% survival rate on mouse model with resectable MRD



Questions?