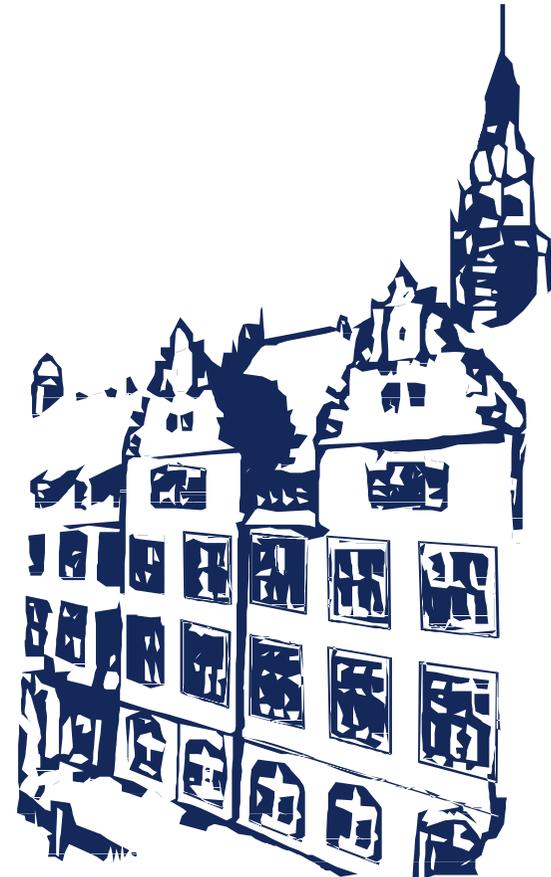


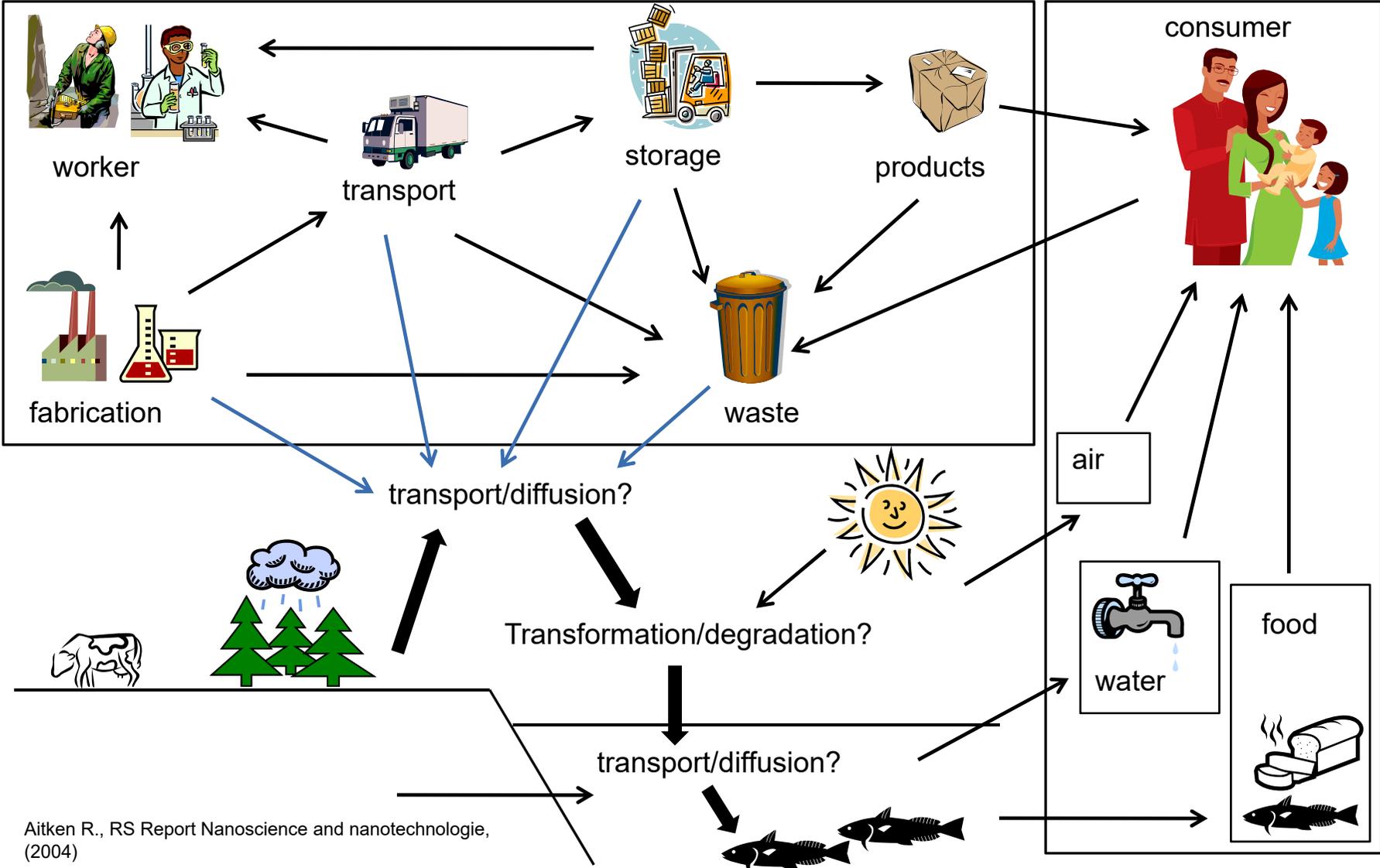
In Vitro Biotesting of Nanoparticles on Mammalian Cells

Thomas Scheper, Franziska Sambale
Frank Stahl, Antonina Lavrentieva

Leibniz Universität Hannover
Institut für Technische Chemie
Callinstraße 3, 30167 Hannover



Life Cycle of Nanomaterials

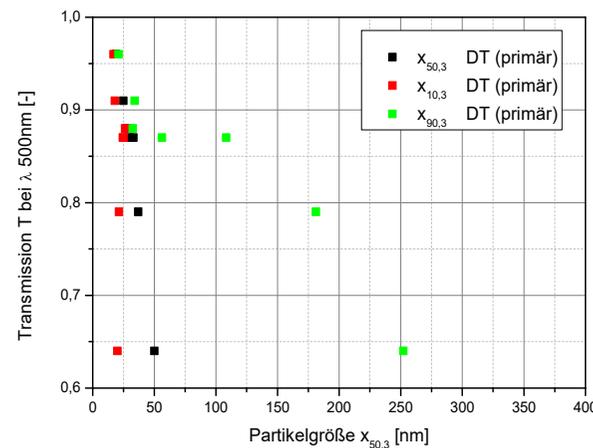
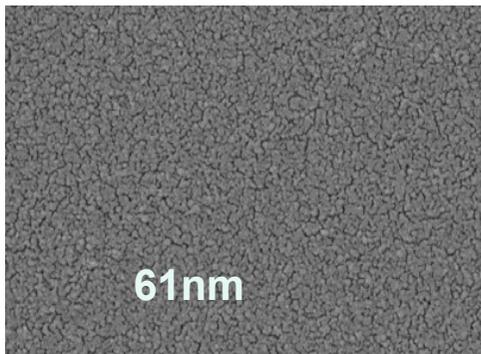


Aitken R., RS Report Nanoscience and nanotechnology, (2004)

Nanopartikuläre Beschichtungen im Innovationsverbund

● Nanopartikuläre Lackbeschichtung

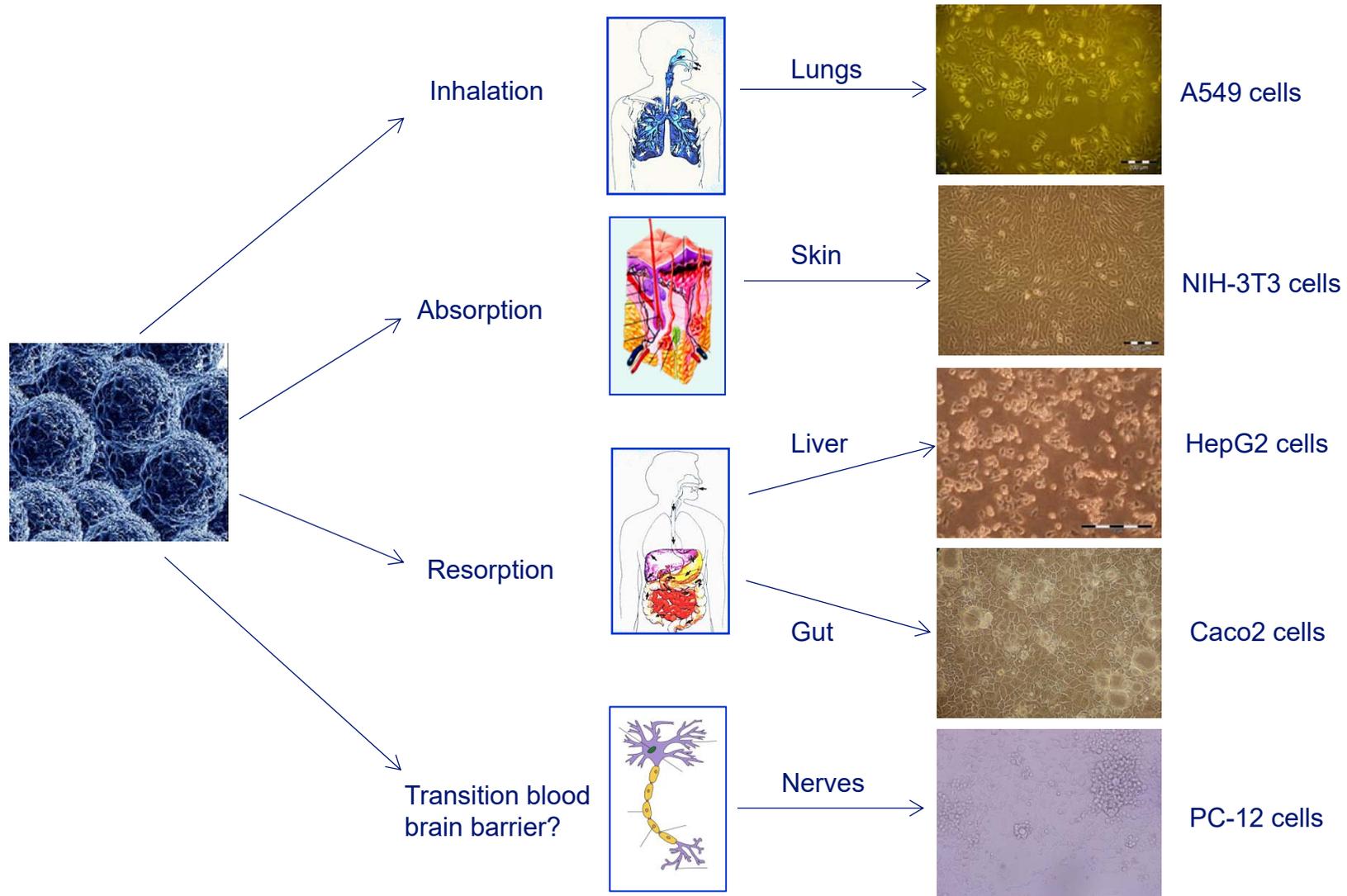
- Verbesserung bestehende Rezeptur
- Herstellung photokatalytisch-aktiver, transparenter Beschichtungen durch Titandioxidpartikel



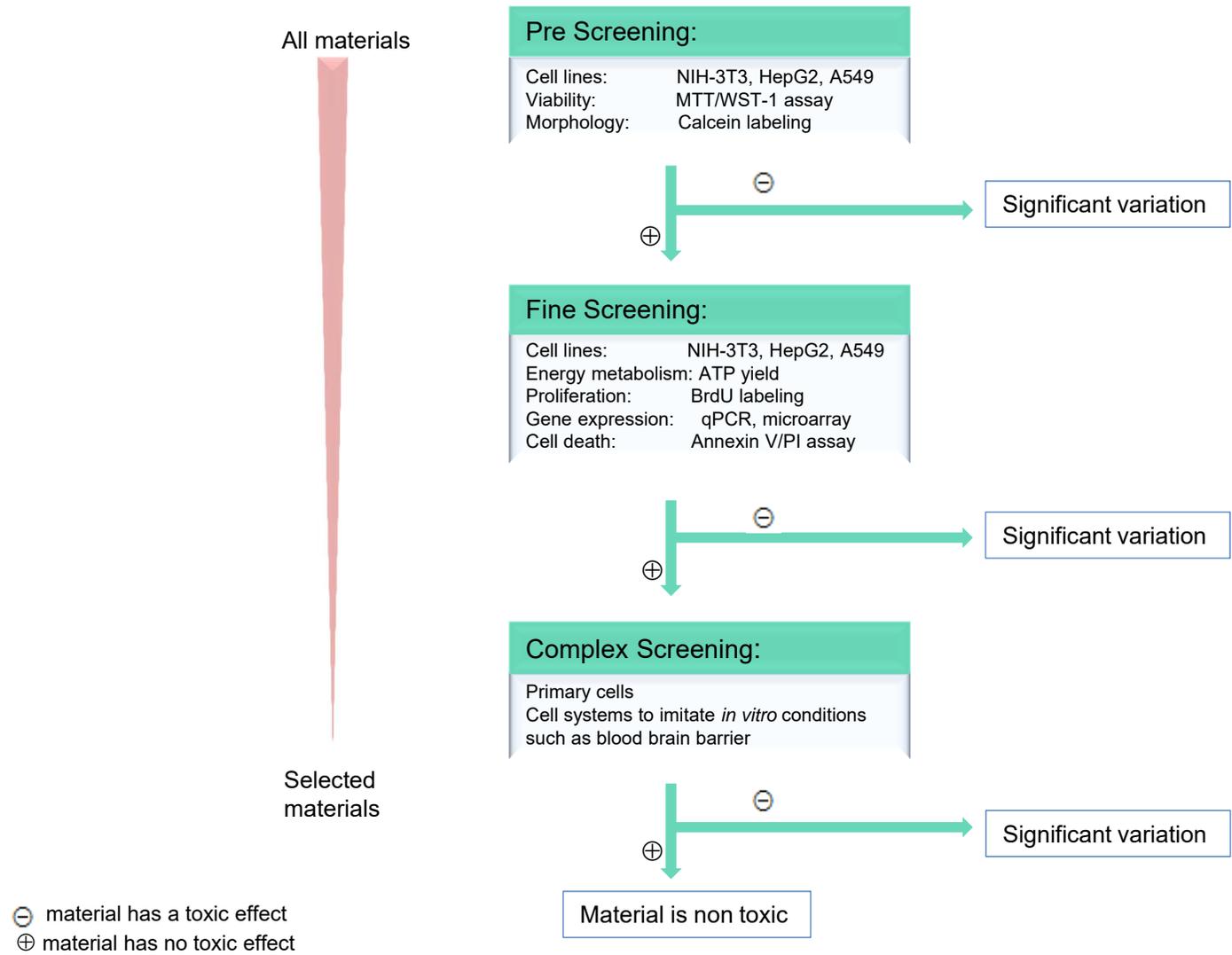
● Nanopartikuläre Kunstharzoberfläche

- Abriebbeständige Beschichtung mit Easy-to-Clean-Oberfläche

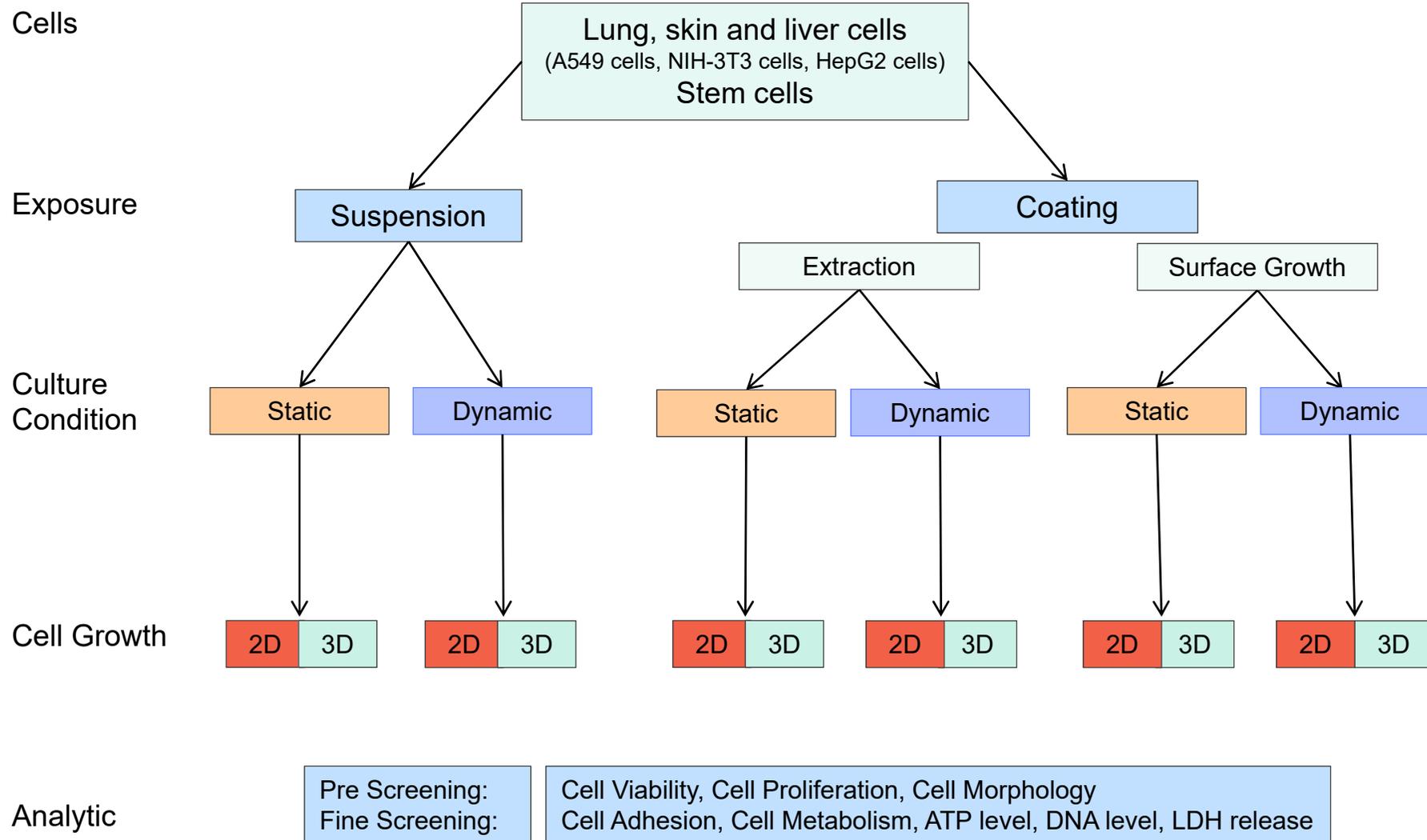
Uptake Possibilities of Nanoparticles



Aim of my Project: Screening System for Nanoparticle Safety Testing

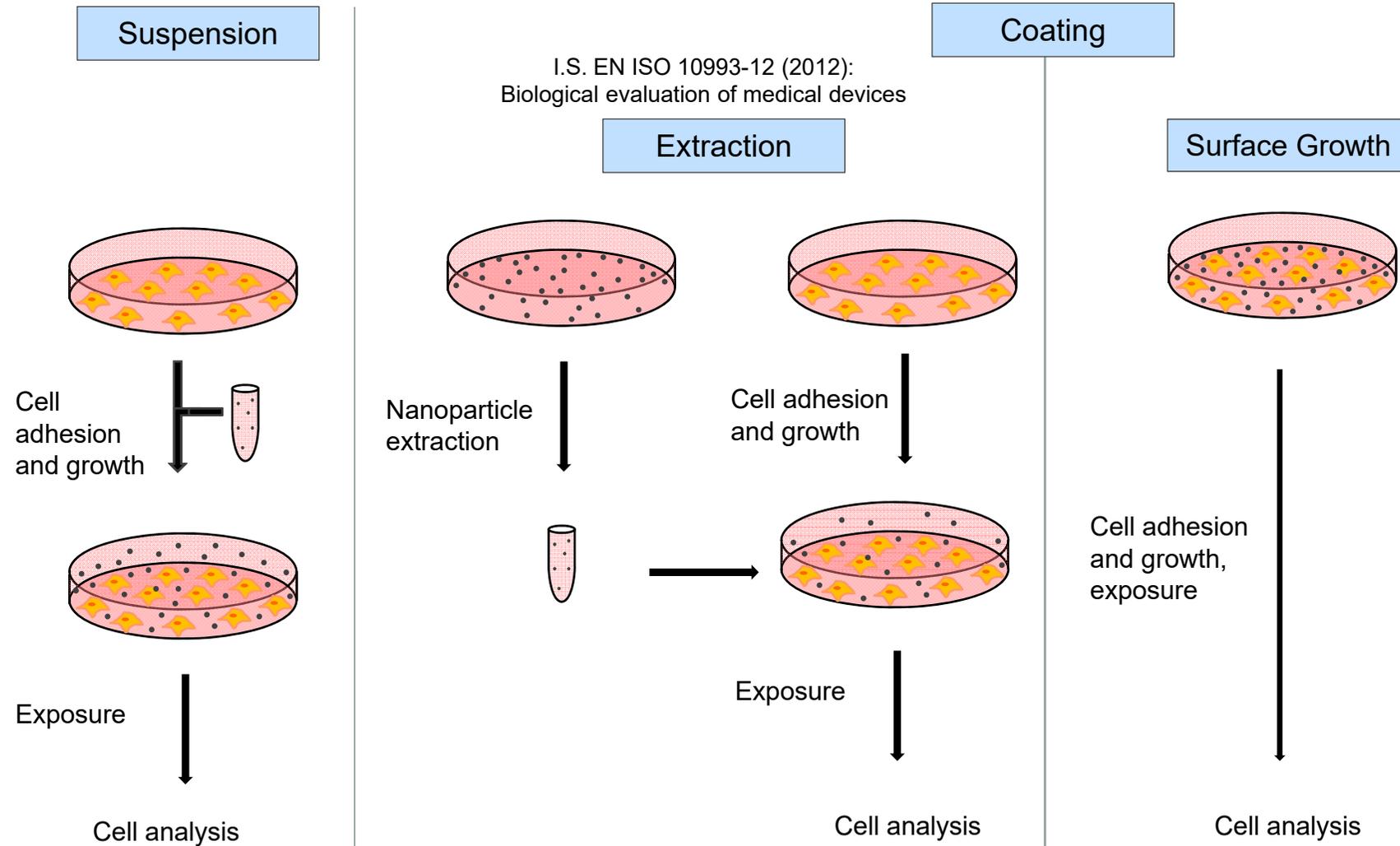


Overview



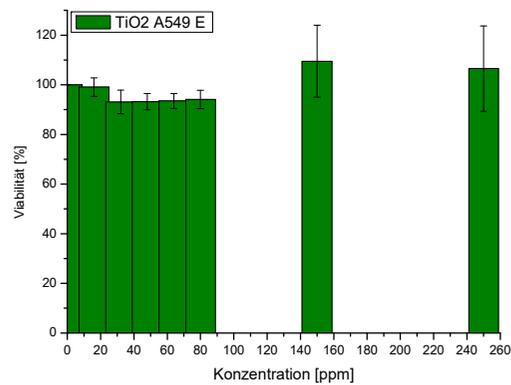
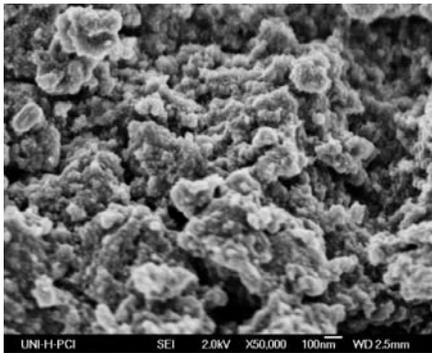
Stage of Work

Comparison of Different Ways of Exposure

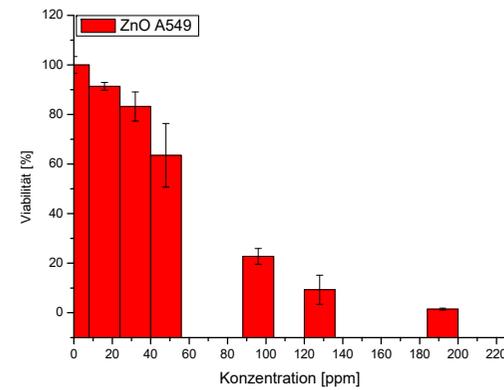
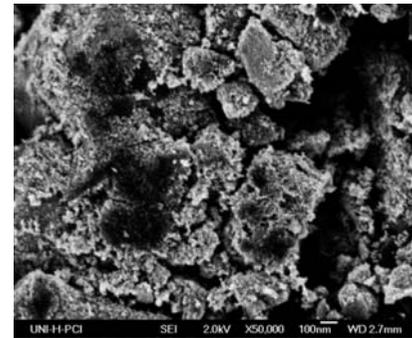


Benchmark-System

Non-toxic
Titanium dioxide nanoparticles
(UV 100)



Toxic
Zinc oxide nanoparticles
(0.1 % Ru)



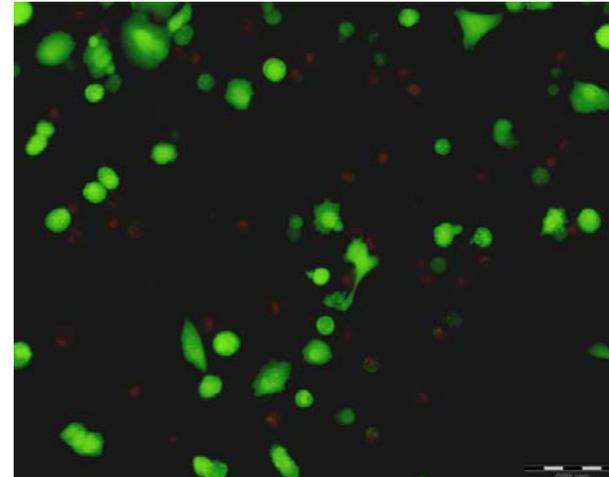
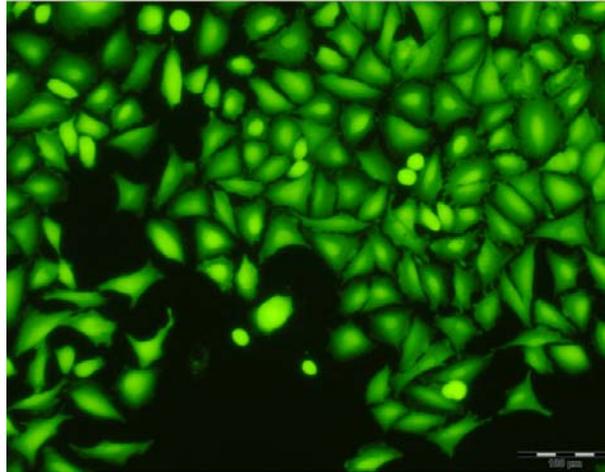
Screening-System

Benchmark-System: Lebend-Tod-Färbung (Calcein-AM/Pi-Färbung)

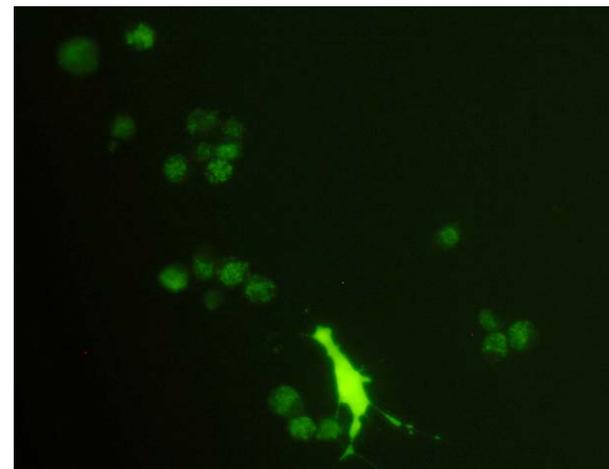
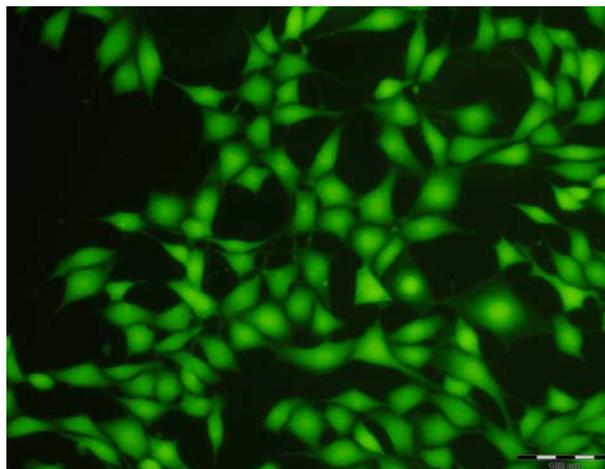
Kontrolle

ZnO 0,1 % Ru

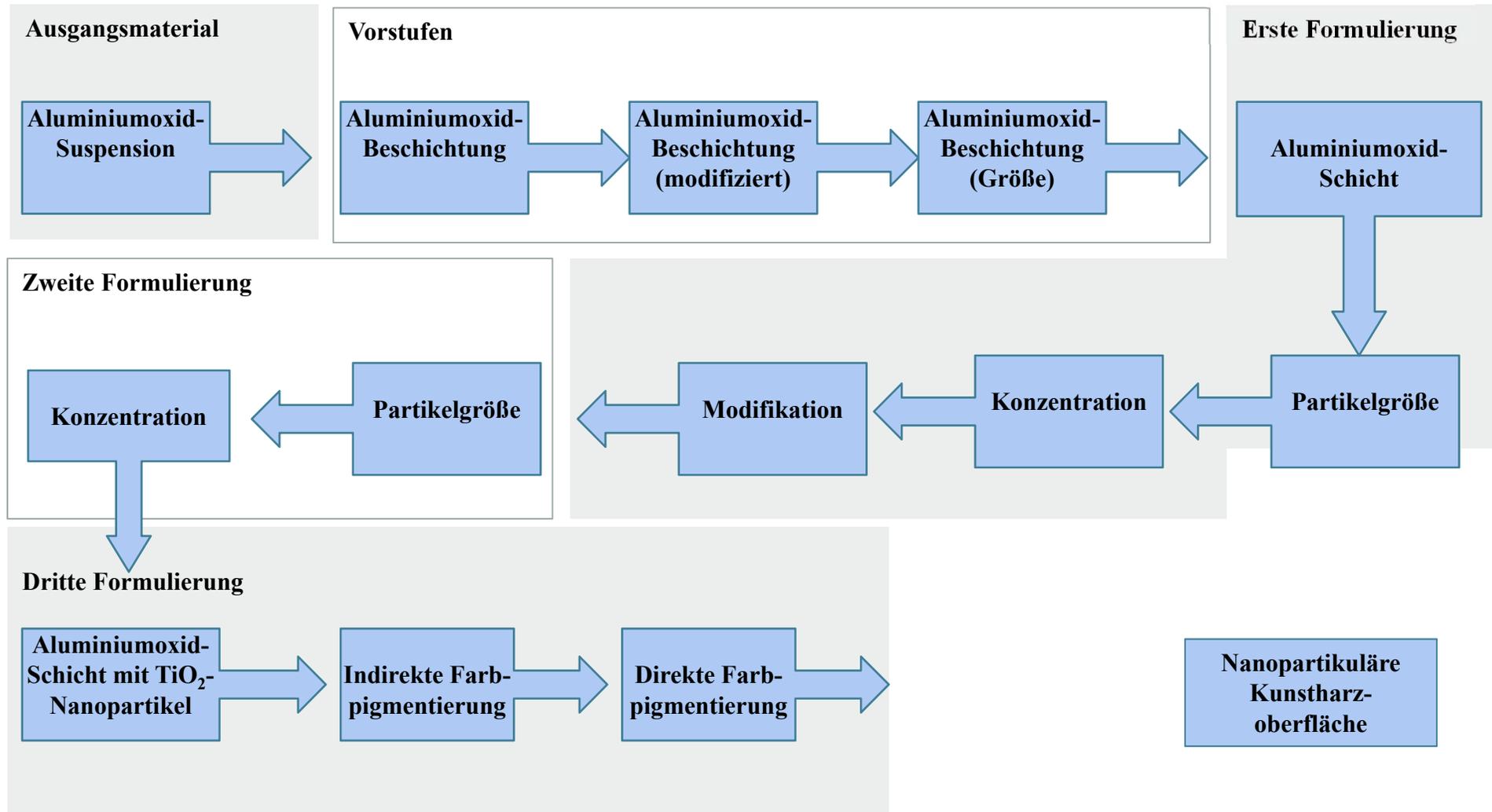
A549-Zellen



NIH-3T3-Zellen



Prozesskette der nanopartikuläre Beschichtung (Aluminiumoxid – Nanopartikel)

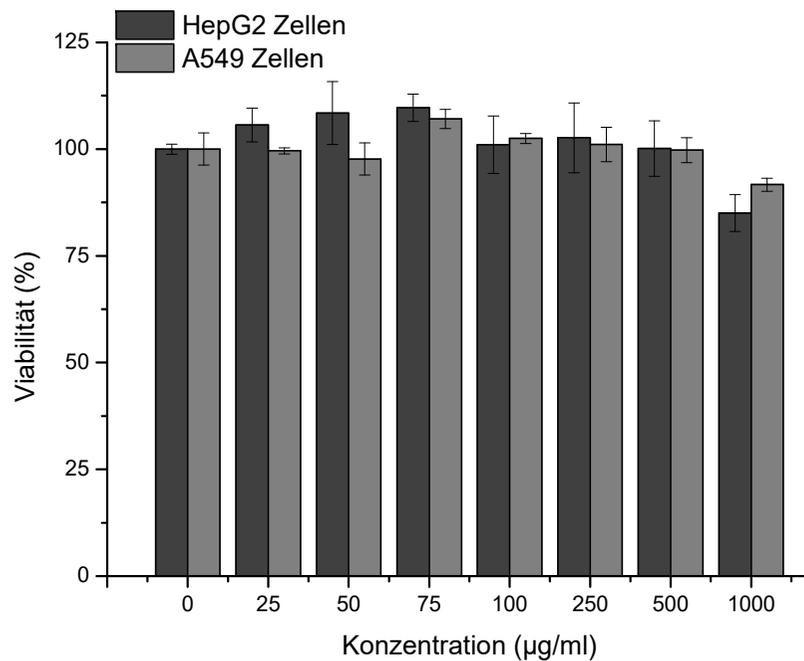


Toxikologische Charakterisierung: Ausgangsmaterials und Vorstufen

Ausgangsmaterial

Aluminiumoxid-Suspension

- Aluminiumoxid (11 ± 2 nm (REM))
- Wässrige Suspension, pH 7



Vorstufe:

Aluminiumoxid-Beschichtung

Suspension: Aluminiumoxid (EtOH): 500 nm (DLS)

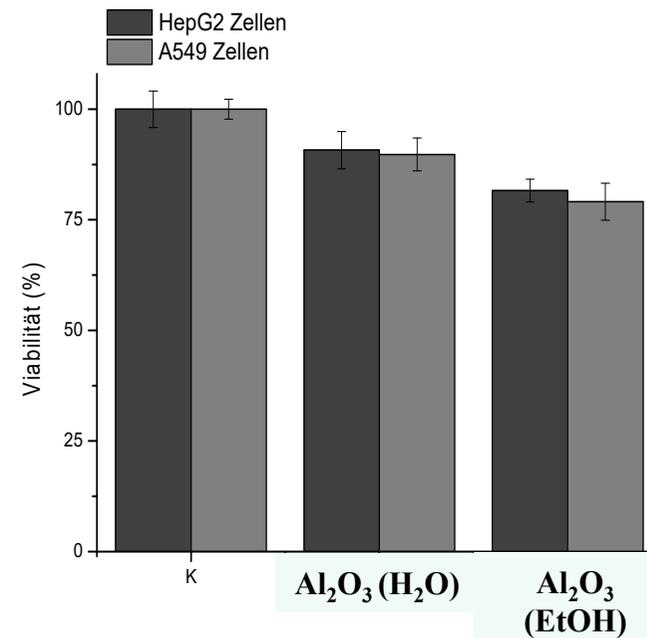
Aluminiumoxid (H₂O): 130 nm (DLS)

Extraktionsbedingungen:

72 h, 37 ° C, 5 % CO₂

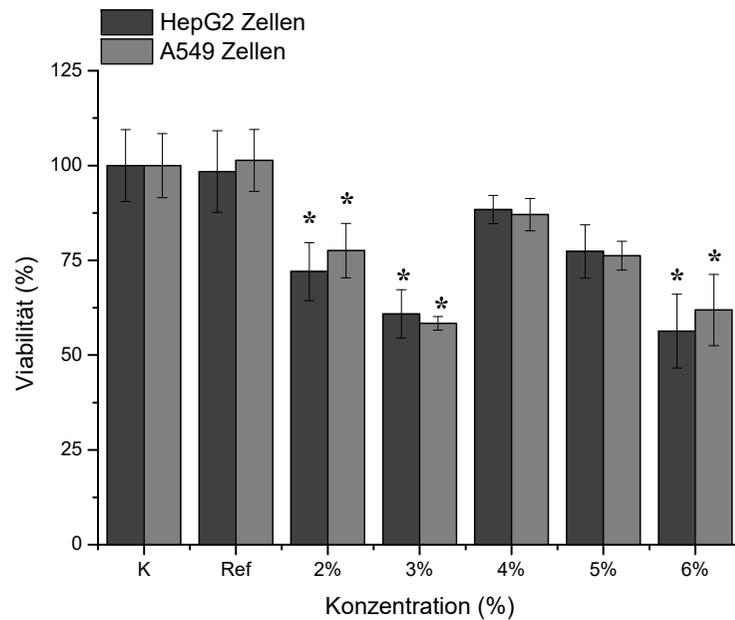
3 cm²/ml DMEM (10 % FKS)

10 % w/w Beschichtung

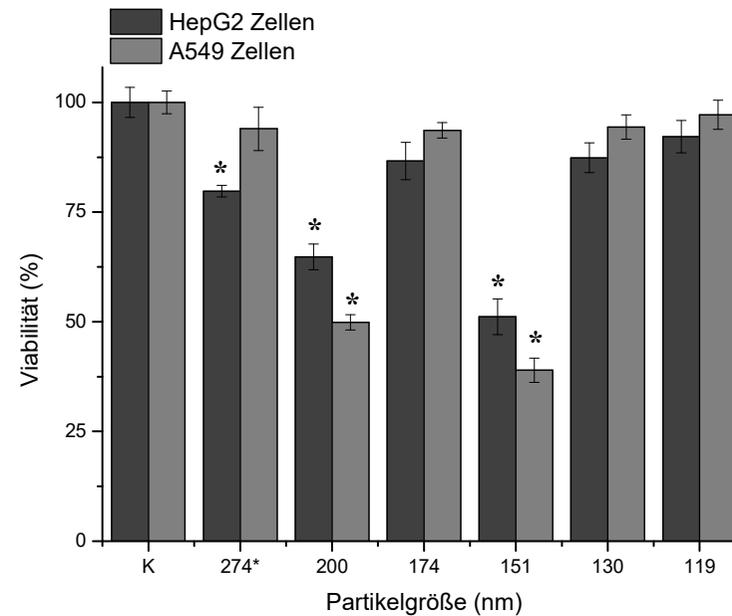


Toxikologische Charakterisierung: Konzentration und Partikelgröße (zweite Formulierung)

Zweite Formulierung Aluminiumoxid-Schichten Vergleich von verschiedenen Konzentrationen in der Schicht



Zweite Formulierung Aluminiumoxid-Schichten Vergleich von verschiedenen Partikelgrößen in der Schicht

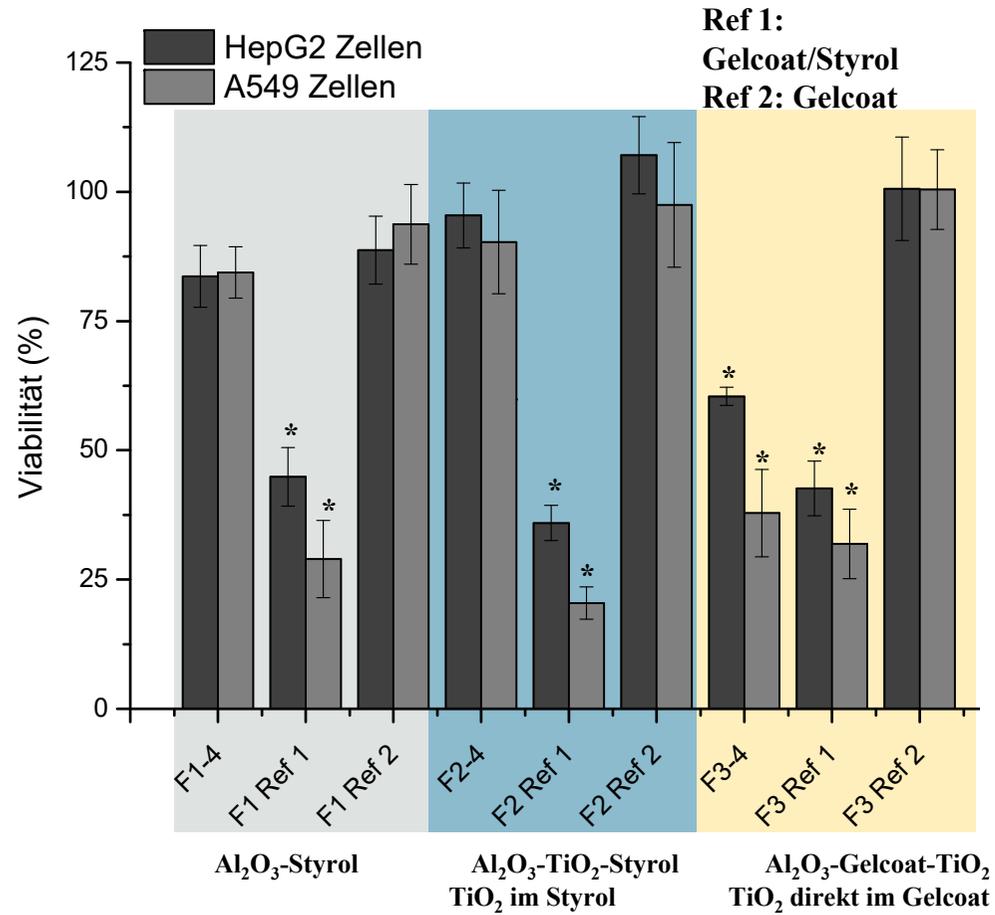


Aluminiumoxid mit Silan, 4% in der Schicht (Jutta Hesselbach)

Aluminiumoxid, perfluoriert (Alexander Kockmann), 274*

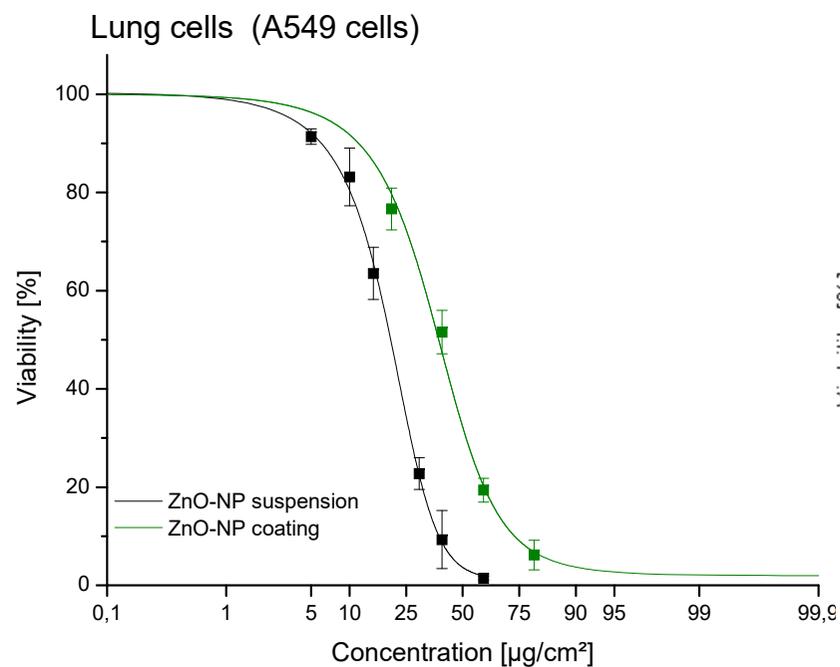
Toxikologische Charakterisierung: Al₂O₃-Schicht mit Farbpigmente

Dritte Formulierung Aluminiumoxid-Schichten Vergleich von verschiedenen Farbpigmentierungen



Stage of Work

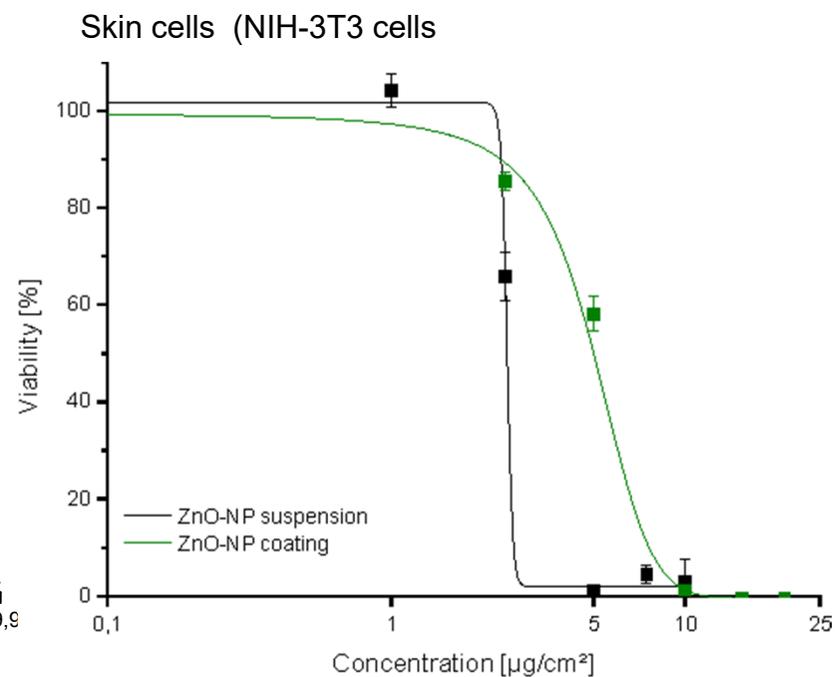
Coating vs. Suspension: 2D Static Culture (Surface Growth)



Nanoparticle: ZnO (0,1 % Ru)

Suspension: $IC_{50} = 18 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$

Coating: $IC_{50} = 35 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$



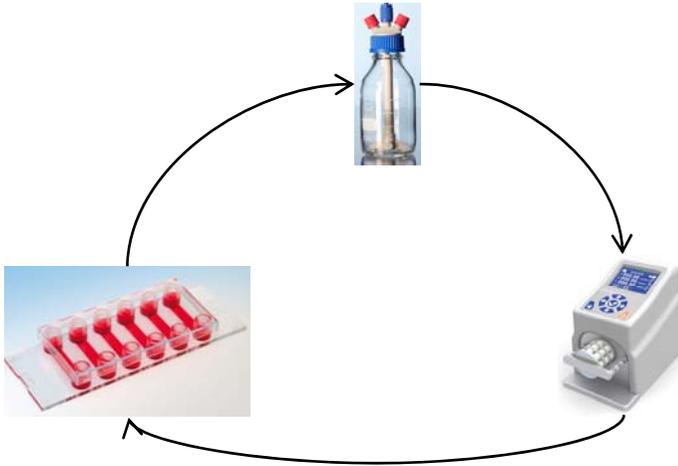
Nanoparticle: ZnO (0,1 % Ru)

Suspension: $IC_{50} = 3 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$

Coating: $IC_{50} = 8 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$

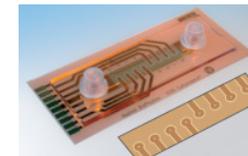
Stage of Work

Suspension: 2D Dynamic Culture



- Dynamic culture condition
- More physiological conditions (comparable with blood stream)
- Well-defined shear stress

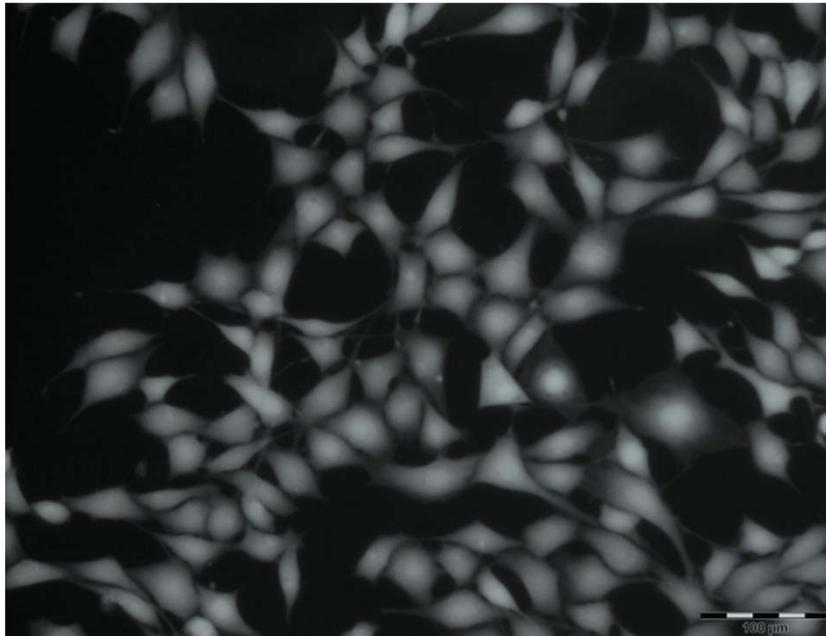
- Cell viability
- Cell metabolism
- ATP level
- Cell adhesion (ECIS)



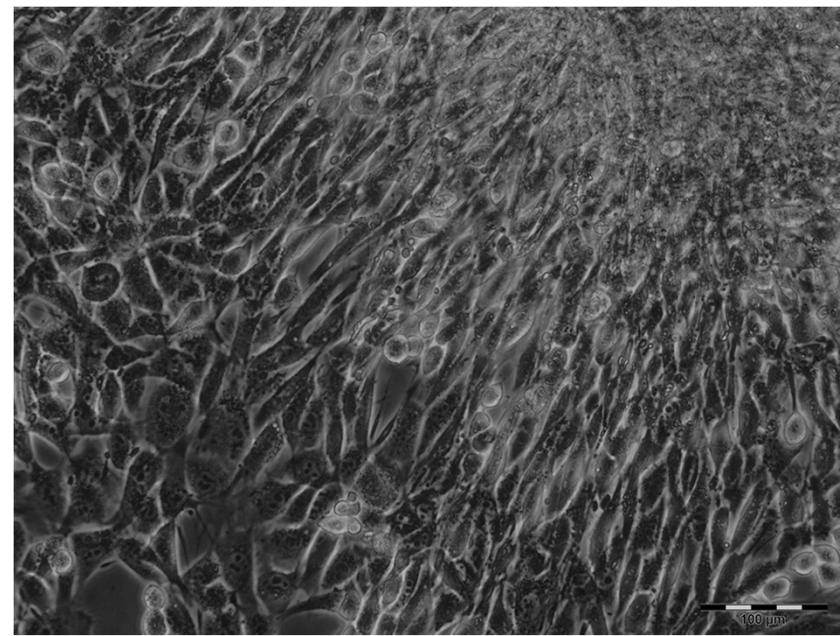
Stage of Work
Static vs. Dynamic Culture Condition

Cell Morphology of Skin Cells (NIH-3T3 cells)

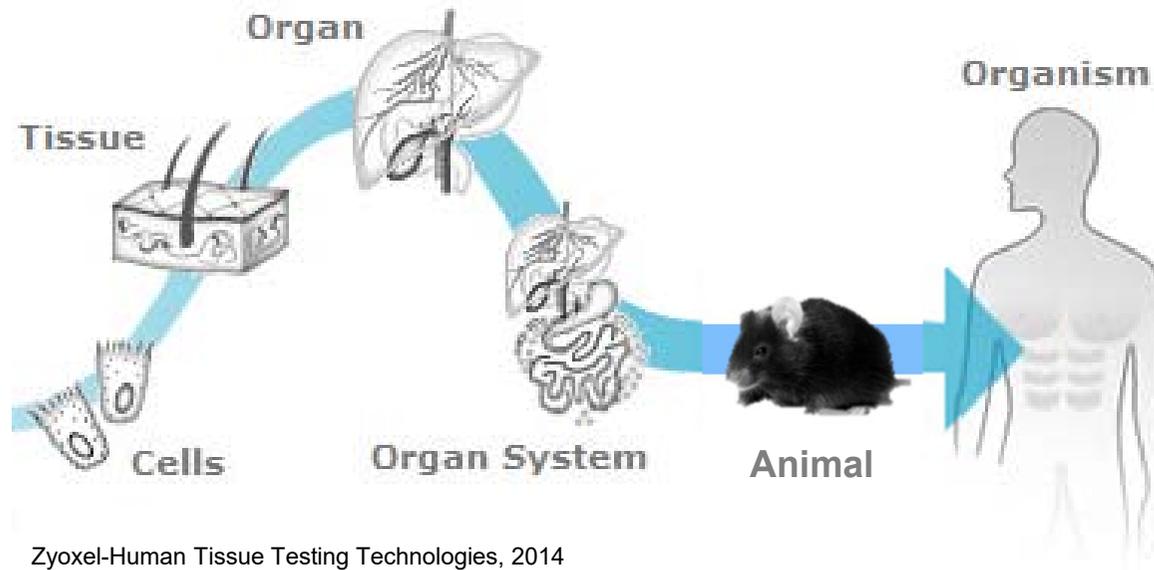
Static Culture



Dynamic Culture

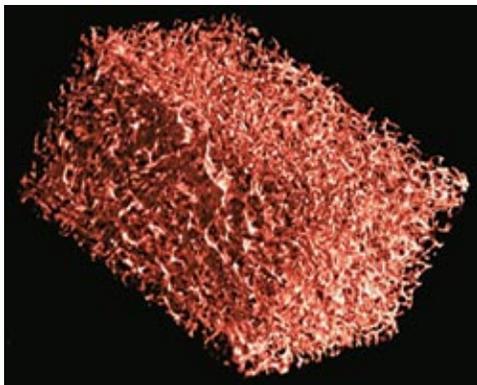


Stage of Work 2D vs. 3D Cell Culture

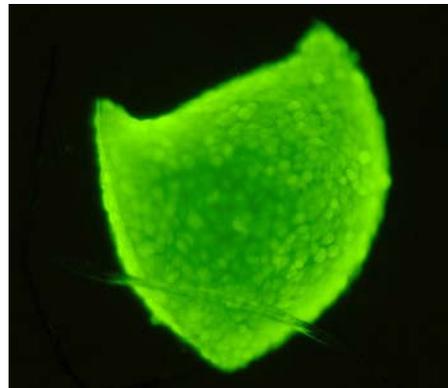


- 2D static cell culture is unrepresentative model
- Cell-cell and cell-matrix interactions
→ significant role in cellular response to drugs and toxins

Stage of Work
Suspension: 3D Cell Culture Modells



Cell Adhesion on
Scaffolds

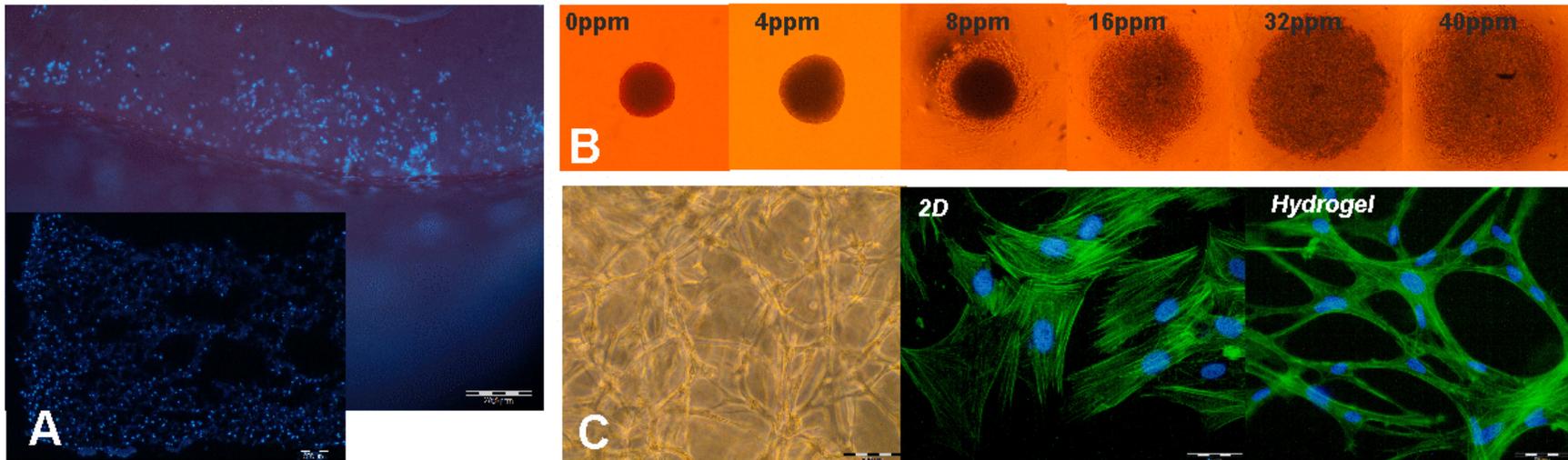


Cell Aggregation,
Spheroid Formation

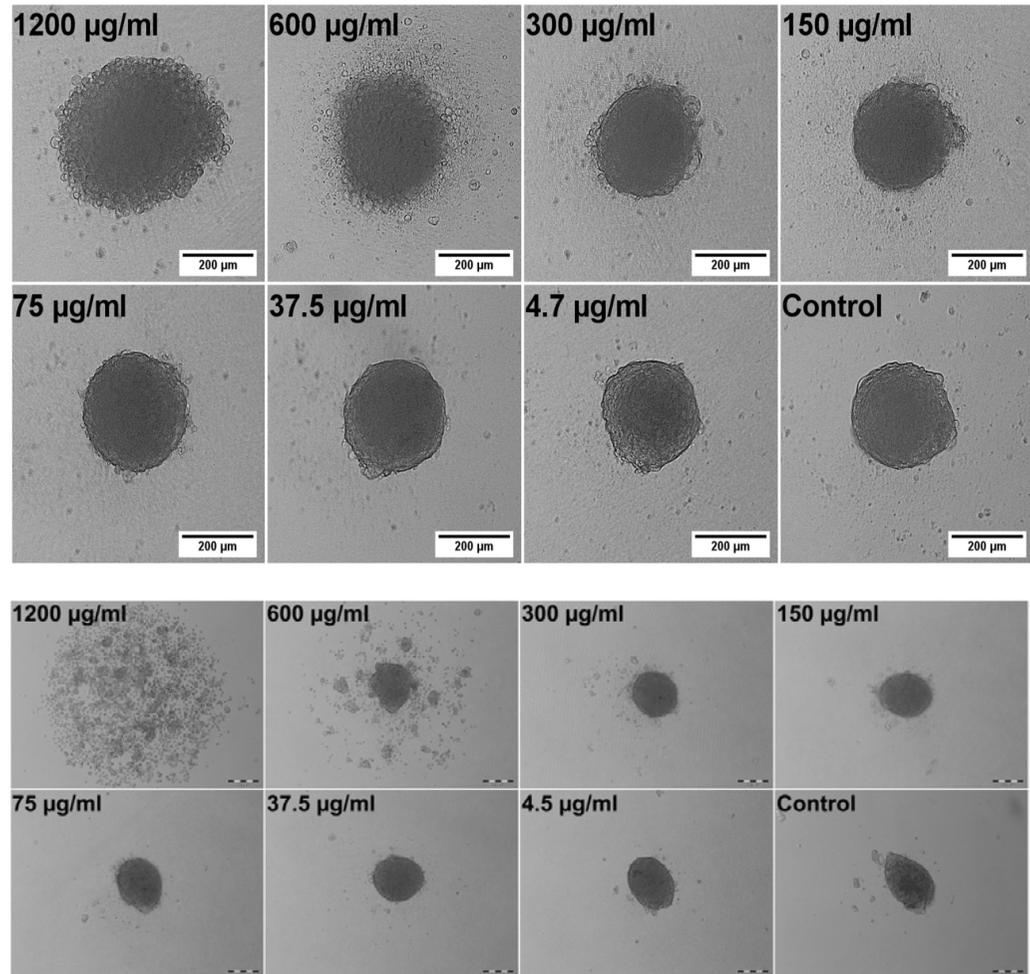
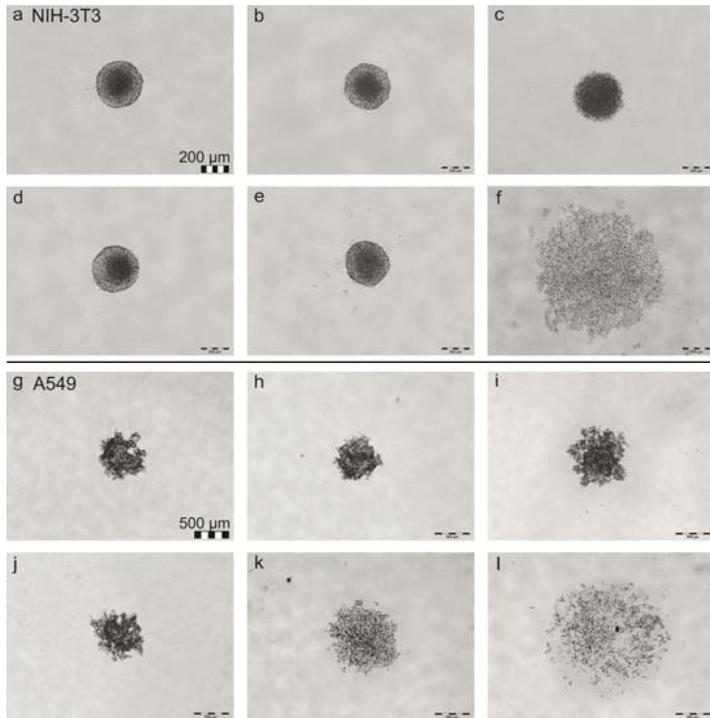


Cell Immobilization in
Hydrogel

Establishment of 3D Cell Cultures: 3 Models



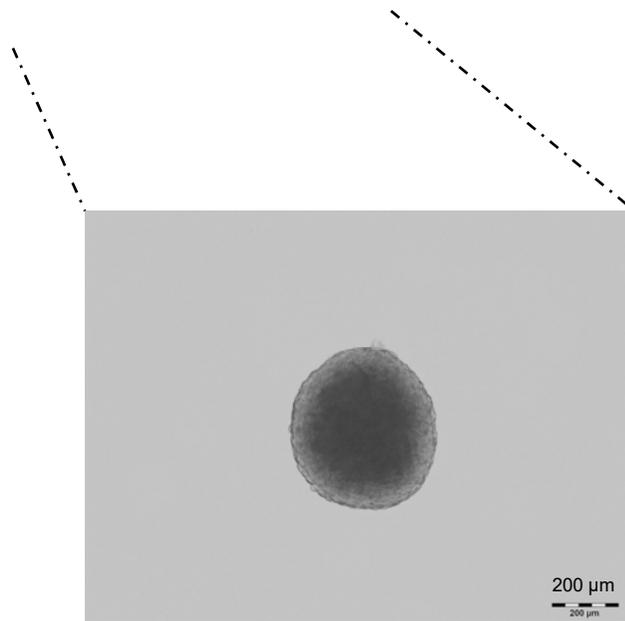
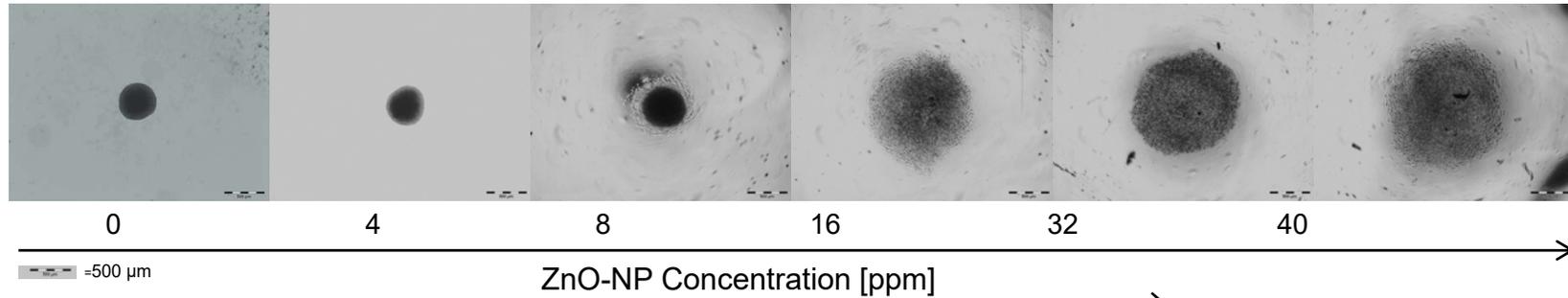
Establishment of 3D Cell Cultures : Microtissues / Cell Spheroids



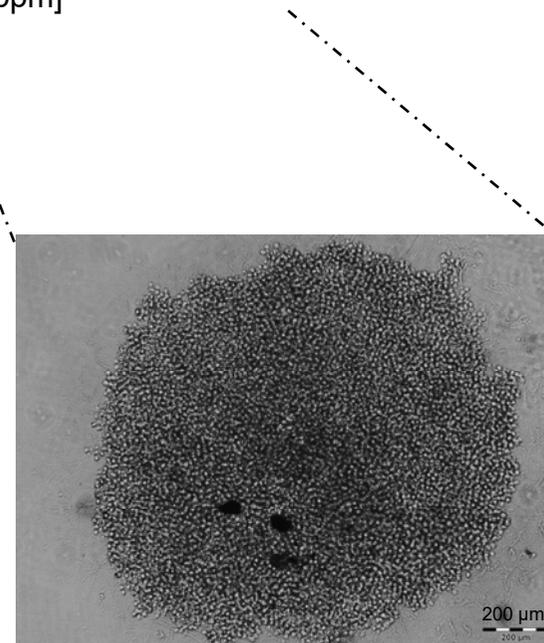
Stage of Work

Suspension: 3D Static (Speroid)

Skin Cells (NIH-3T3 cells) Cell Morphology



0 ppm



16 ppm

Spheroid Formation of NIH-3T3 Cells

24 hour time lapse video

Institute of Technical Chemistry
Leibniz University Hannover
Franziska Sambale

www.tci.uni-hannover.de



Spheroid Formation of NIH-3T3 Cells with Titanium Dioxide Nanoparticles

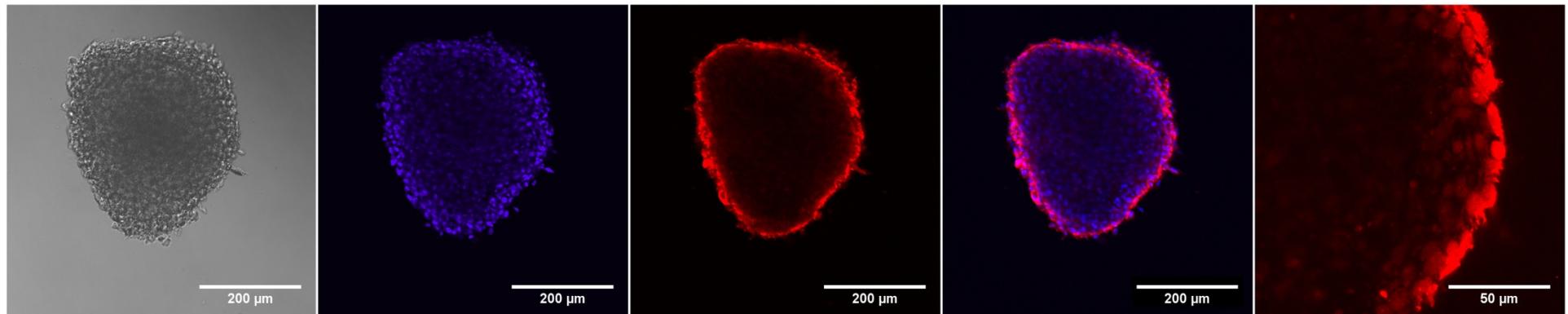
24 hour time lapse video
50 µg/ml titanium dioxide nanoparticles
Nanoparticle addition without equilibration

Institute of Technical Chemistry
Leibniz University Hannover
Franziska Sambale

www.tci.uni-hannover.de



Konfokalmikroskopie, nach 4h Inkubation mit QDots



Bright field

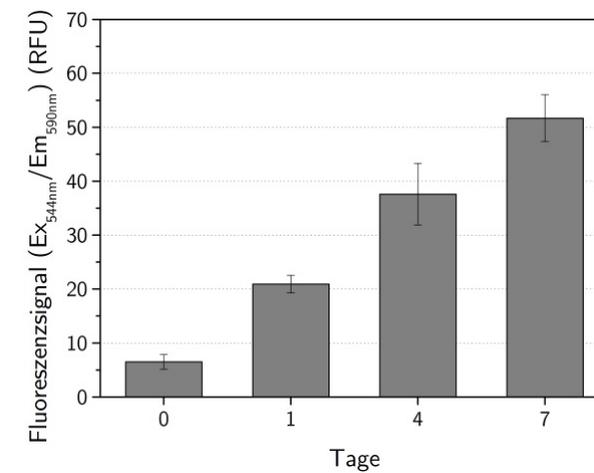
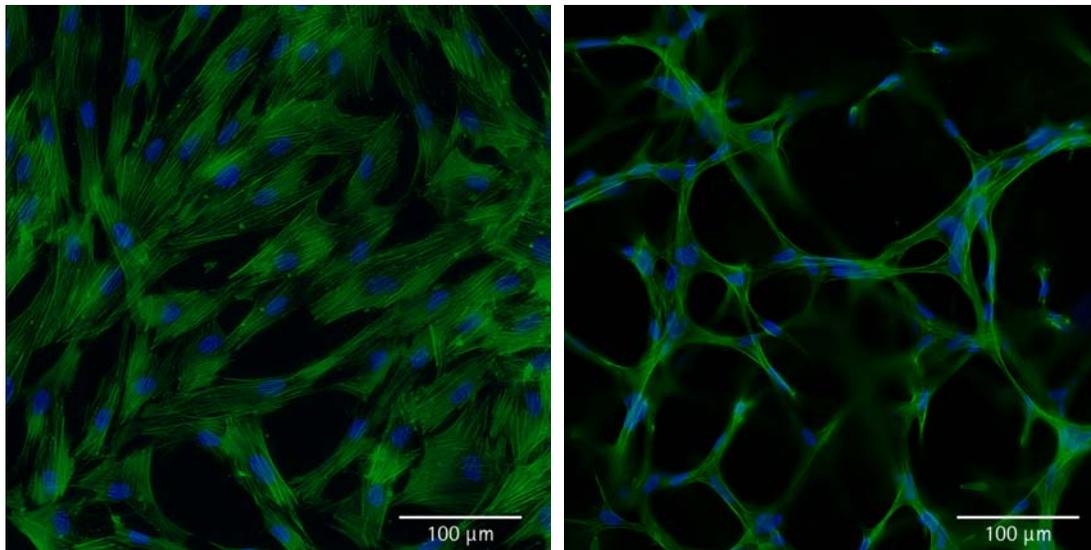
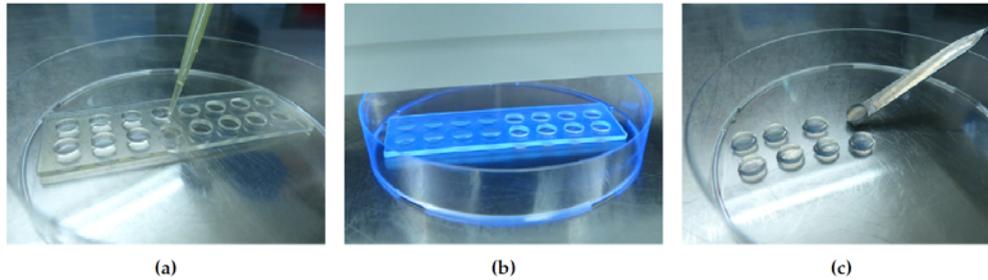
DAPI

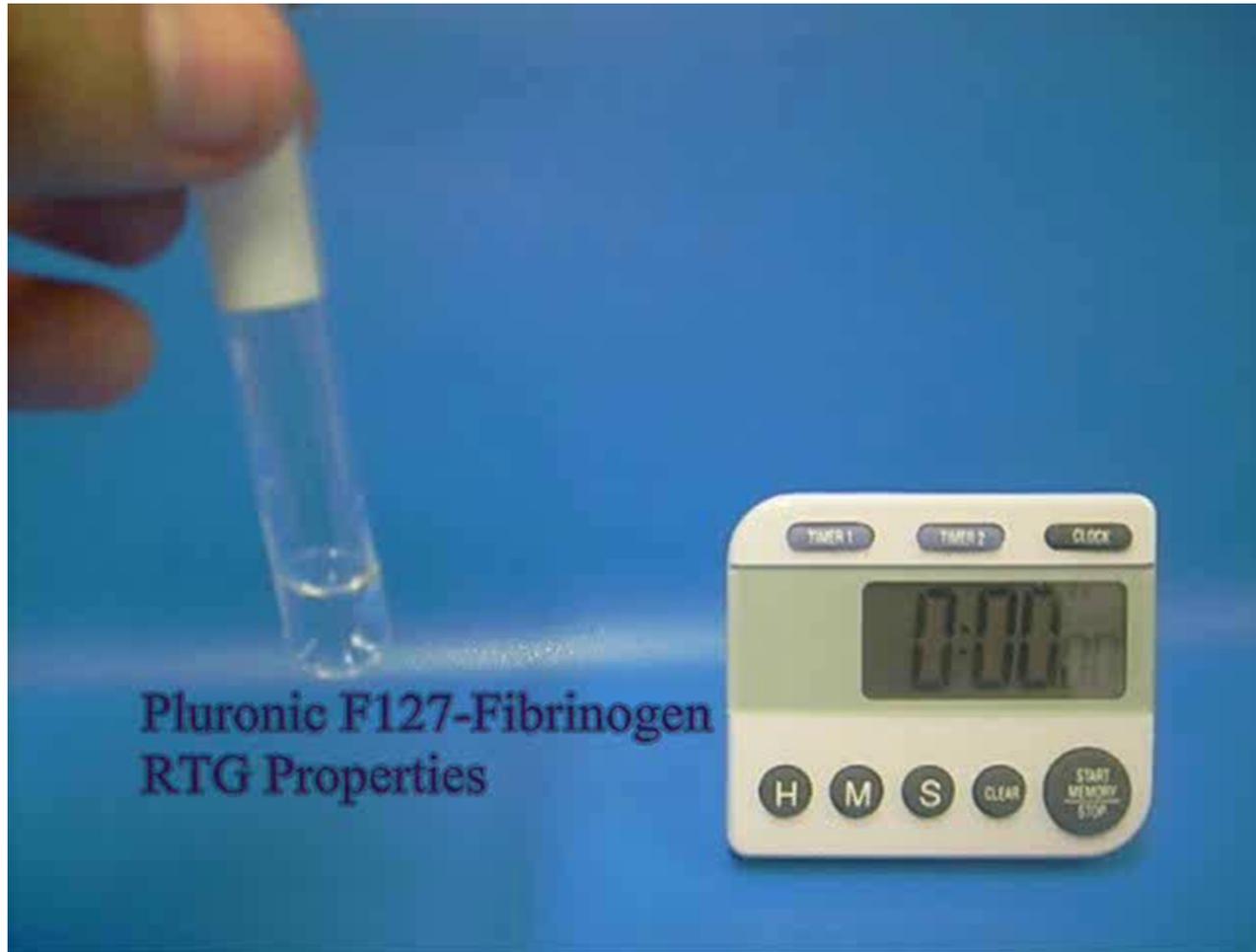
QDots

Qdots+DAPI

**Magnified
spheroid**

Establishment of 3D Cell Cultures : Hydrogel-based cell cultures



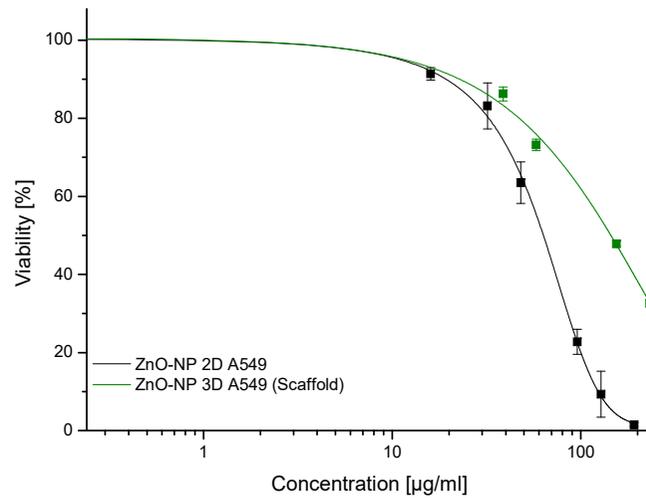
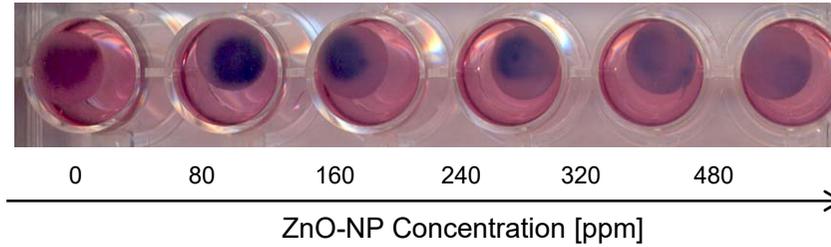


Pluronic F127-Fibrinogen
RTG Properties



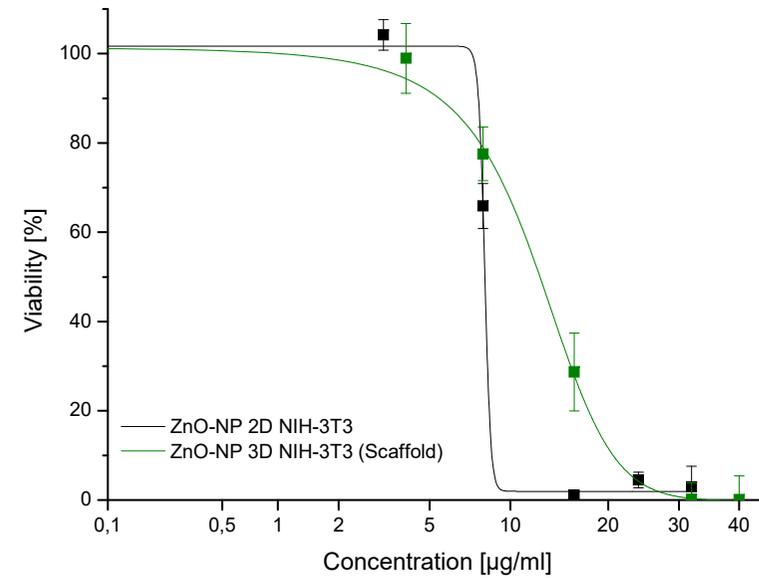
Stage of Work

Suspension: 3D Static (Scaffold)



Nanoparticle: ZnO (0,1 % Ru)

2D: $\text{IC}_{50} = 56 \mu\text{g/ml}$
3D: $\text{IC}_{50} = 202 \mu\text{g/ml}$

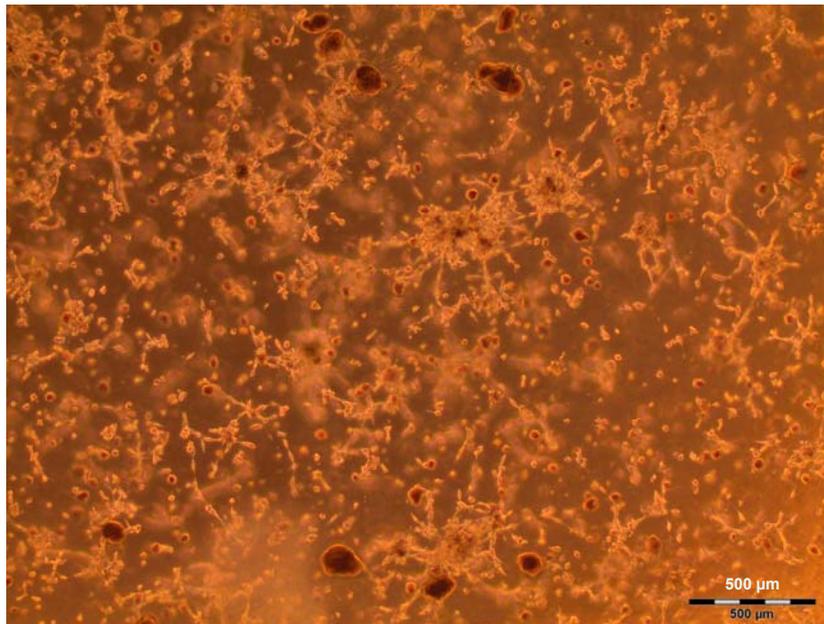


Nanoparticle: ZnO (0,1 % Ru)

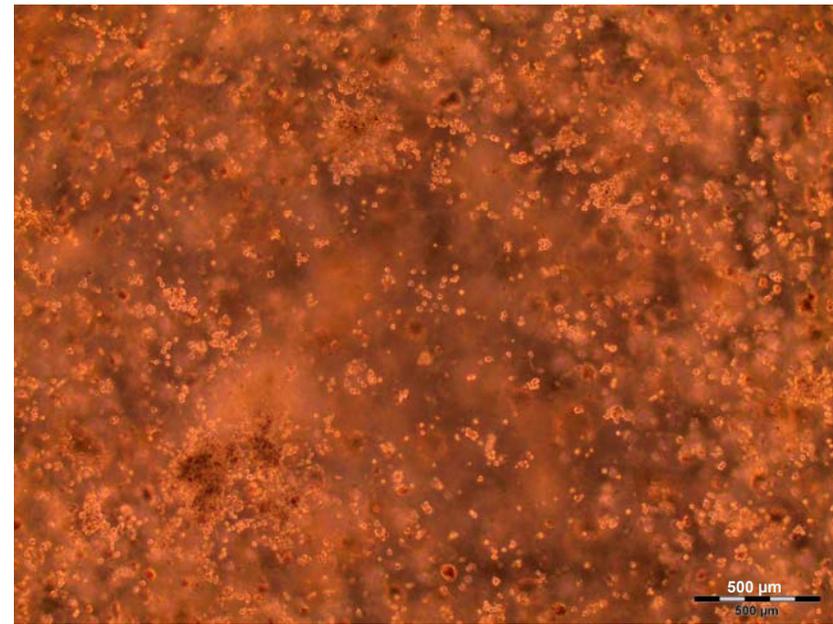
2D: $\text{IC}_{50} = 8 \mu\text{g/ml}$
3D: $\text{IC}_{50} = 12 \mu\text{g/ml}$

Stage of Work
2D vs. 3D Cell Morphology (Hydrogel)

Skin Cells (NIH-3t3 cells)



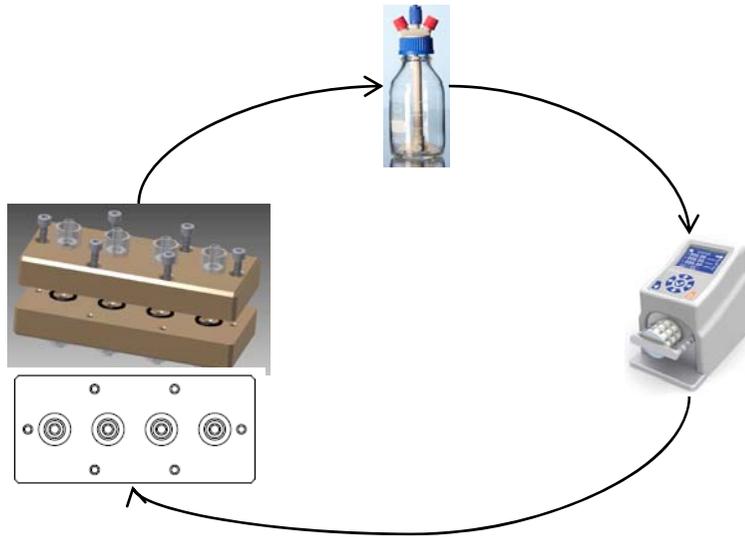
Control



40 ppm ZnO-NP

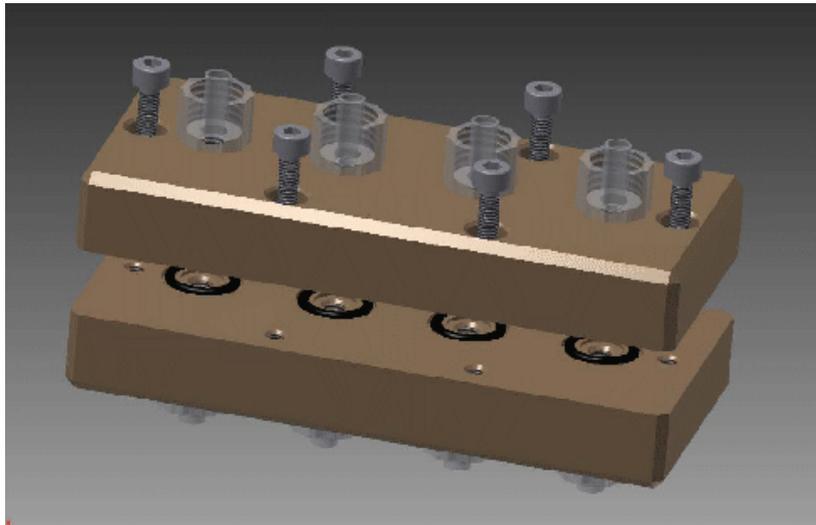
Stage of Work

Suspension: 3D Dynamic Culture



- Dynamic culture conditions
 - Well-defined shear stress
 - 3D cell growth
 - More physiological condition (comparable with blood stream)
-
- Cell viability
 - Cell metabolism
 - ATP level

Dynamic 3D Cell Culture



Summary and Outlook

Current *in vitro* nanotoxicity research needs optimization

Nanoparticle coating instead of nanoparticle suspension

2D cells are more sensitive

3D cell culture is a better model (cell-cell interactions)

Further experiments

- Compare different 3D cell models

- Development of dynamic cultivation

- Combine both ideas with a 3D dynamic model

Thank you for your attention.

