

Au-SiO₂ Nanoshells Operating at the First Biological Window

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FIRSTUP

CONSULTANTS



BIONANOMED & MEDICAL PHYSICS GROUP

Universidad de Sonora

Research interest:

BIONANOMEDICINE

- 1. Synthesis and characterization of nanomaterials for biomedical applications.
 - Magnetic, Metallic nanoparticles and Nanocomposites.
- 2. *In situ* plasmonic or magnetically-induced hyperthermia for tumor annihilation.
- 3. Surface Enhanced Raman Spectroscopy (SERS) for environmental and biological analysis.
- 4. Theranostics: Nanoparticles-based diagnosis and treatment combined.

MEDICAL PHYSICS

- 1. Synthesis and Characterization of nanomaterials for ionizing radiation detection: personal dosimetry.
- 2. Radiobiology: Biological effects of ionizing radiation on biological tissues.

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OUTLINE

Introduction

- Metallic NPs Bioaplications
- Surface Plasmon Resonance
- Biological Window

Methodology

- Synthesis:
- SiO2 Janus based Nanoparticles
- Colloidal gold seed
- Au:SiO₂

Results

Conclusions





METALLIC NANOPARTICLES (MNPS) BIO-APPLICATIONS



K. Mo, Santacruz-Gomez
K, A. H., Landon, P. B., ., Kang, H. et al. (2016).
Magnetically-responsive silica–gold nanobowls for targeted delivery and SERS-based sensing.
Nanoscale, 8(23), 11840-11850.

Janetanakit, W., **Santacruz-Gomez, K.**, R. Lal et al,. (2017). **Gold embedded hollow silica nano golf balls for imaging and photothermal therapy**. *ACS Applied Materials & Interfaces*.





NIR WINDOW IN BIOLOGICAL TISSUE

- First biological window : from 700 nm to 950 nm (NIR-I),
- Second biological window : from 1000 to 1350 (NIR-II).
- Third biological window: from 1550 to 1870 (NIR-III)
- Each window providing increased transparency toward biological matter.



Macmillan Publishers Ltd: Nature Nanotechnol., 2009, 4, 710–711

The Aim of this Work Was...

To synthethize Silica-gold nanoshells $(Au:SiO_2)$ in two ways (Au embedded and Au core-shell) optimized to absorbed in the first biological spectral window were synthetized in two different ways to add the gold nanoparticles.



Au:SiO2 (Au embedded)



SYNTHESIS

Au:SiO2 (Au core-shell)

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TEM Image Of Au:SiO₂ Nanoshells

Au:SiO2 (Au embedded)



Au:SiO2 (Au core-shell)





• Au:SiO₂ (Au core-shell) 240 nm





SURFACE PLASMON RESONANCE



PHOTOCHEMICAL EFFECT



The microscope includes an optical fibre, an 850 nm laser was coupled to this fibre and the IR light was delivered directly into the microscope objective to the sample. PPTT killed 60.5% of the HeLa cells, whereas 97.3% of cells remained viable in samples irradiated in the absence of $_{PEG}GNRs$; in comparison, both non-irradiated samples (with and without $_{PEG}GNRs$) shown a non-significant effect on viability



CONCLUSIONS

• Two types of Au:SiO₂ nanostructures absorbing at the first biological window were synthetized: (Au core-Shell and Au embedded).

Au:SiO ₂	Au core-Shell	Au embedded
Size (nm)	240	150
Optical absorption (nm)	400 - 950	400 - 800
LSPR máximum(nm)	700nm	600nm
LSPR max intensity (a.u.)	0.3	0.8

• After 5 and 10 minutes of (850 nm) laser exposure of HeLa Cells incubated with Au:SiO2 PEGylated nanoshells, no significative photochemical damage was observed



THANKS









