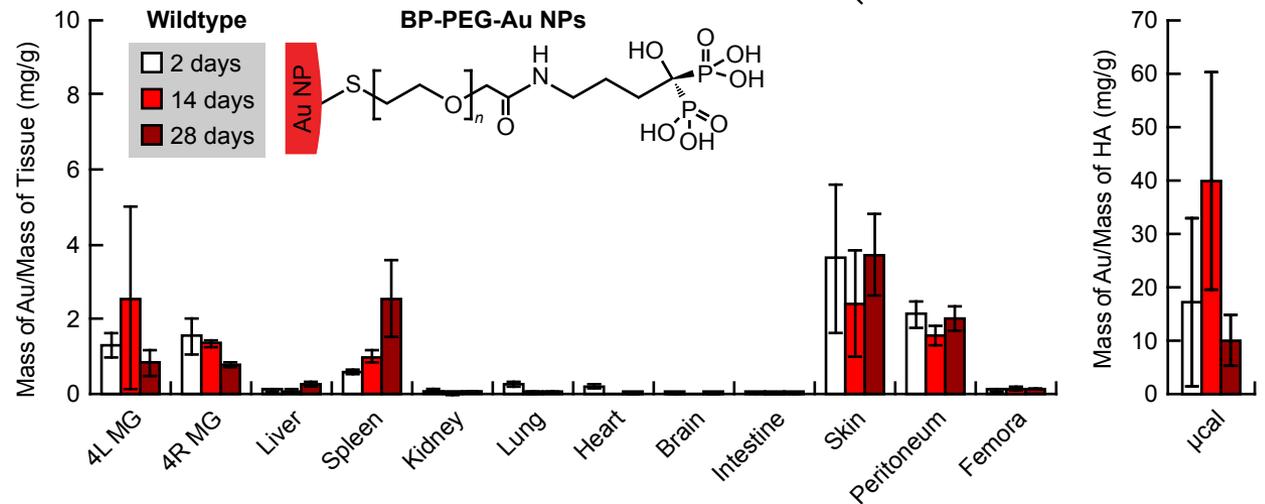
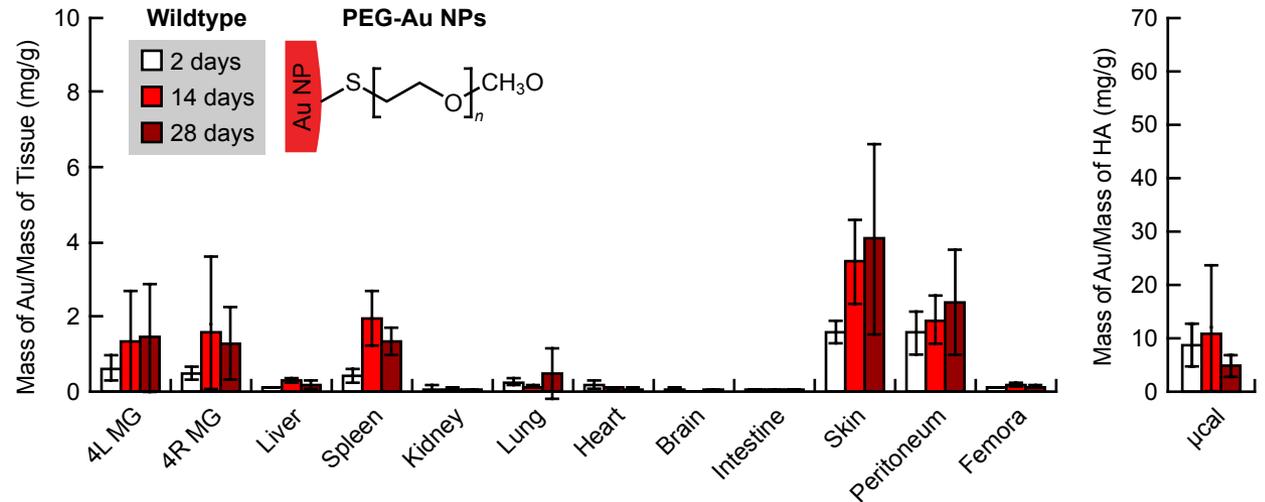
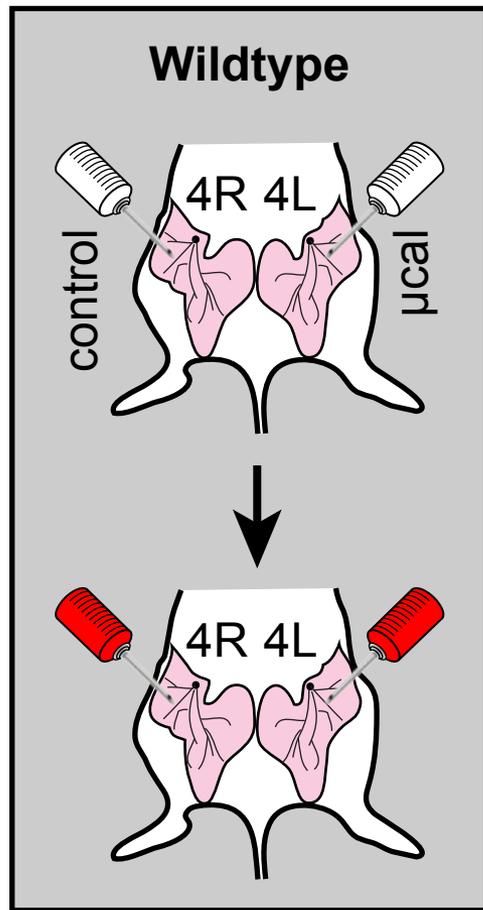
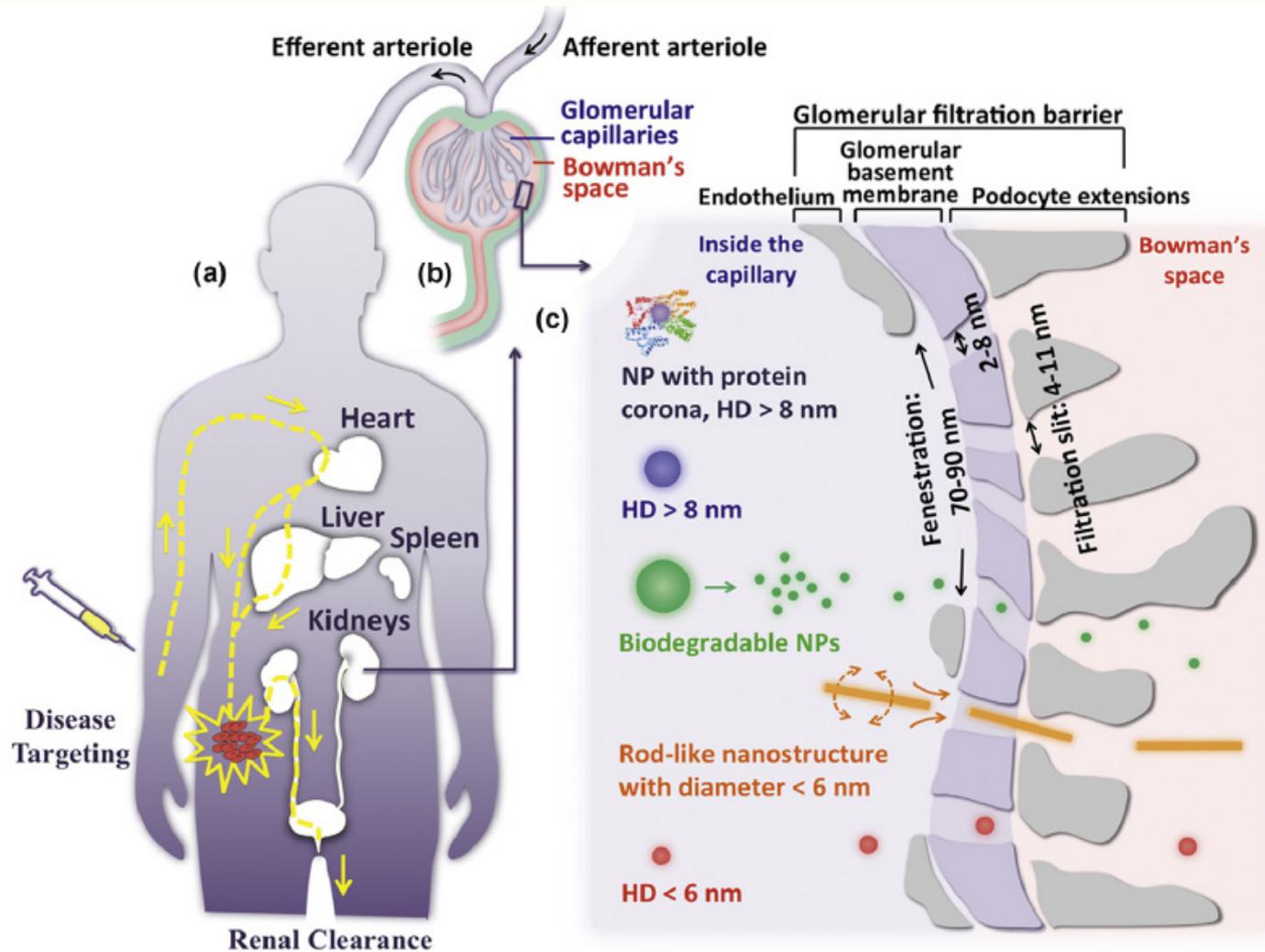


# Biodistribution of PEG- & BP-PEG-Au NPs



# Renal Clearance (Glomerular Filtration)



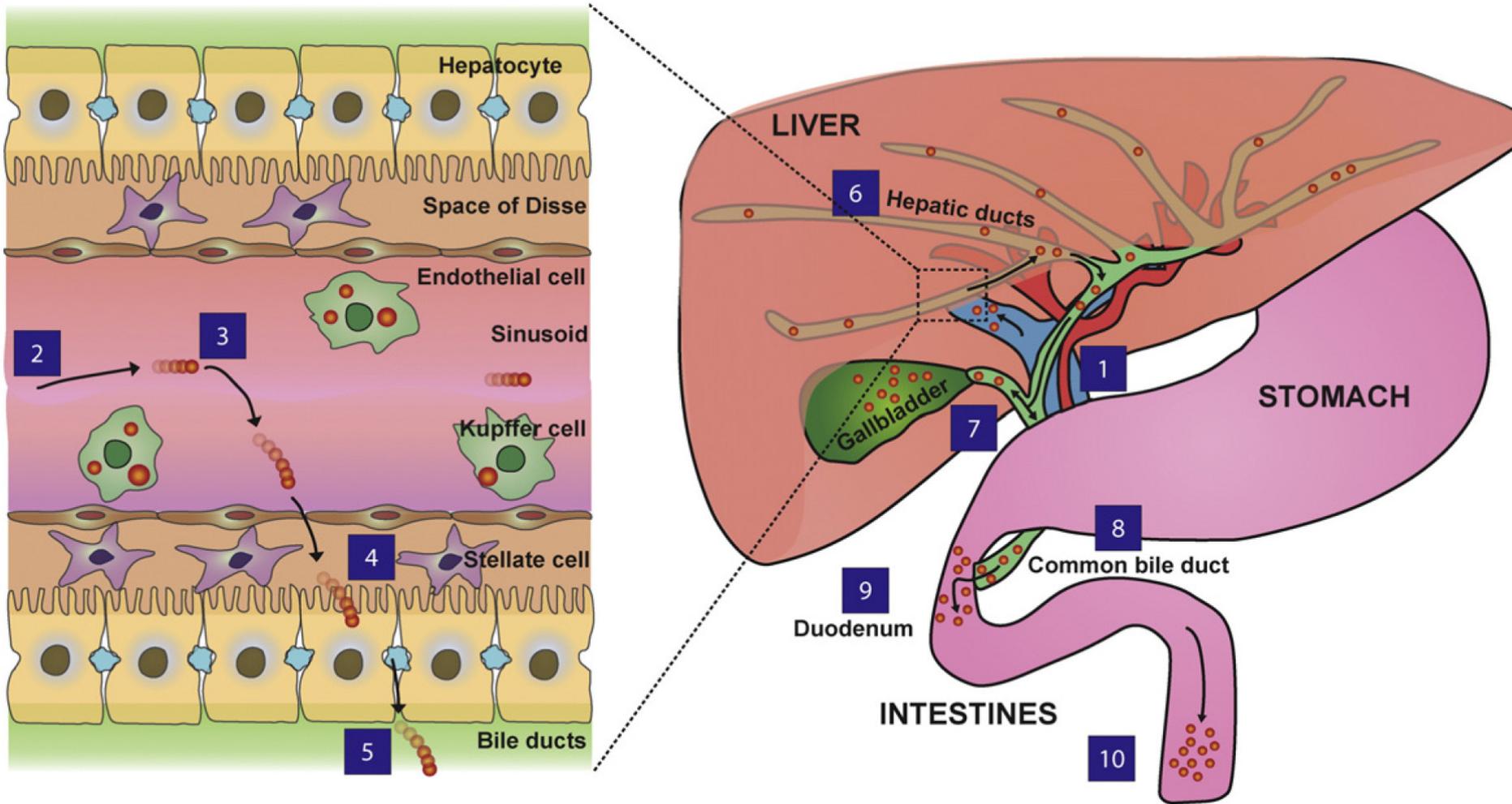
Liu *et al.*, *Mater. Today*, 2013



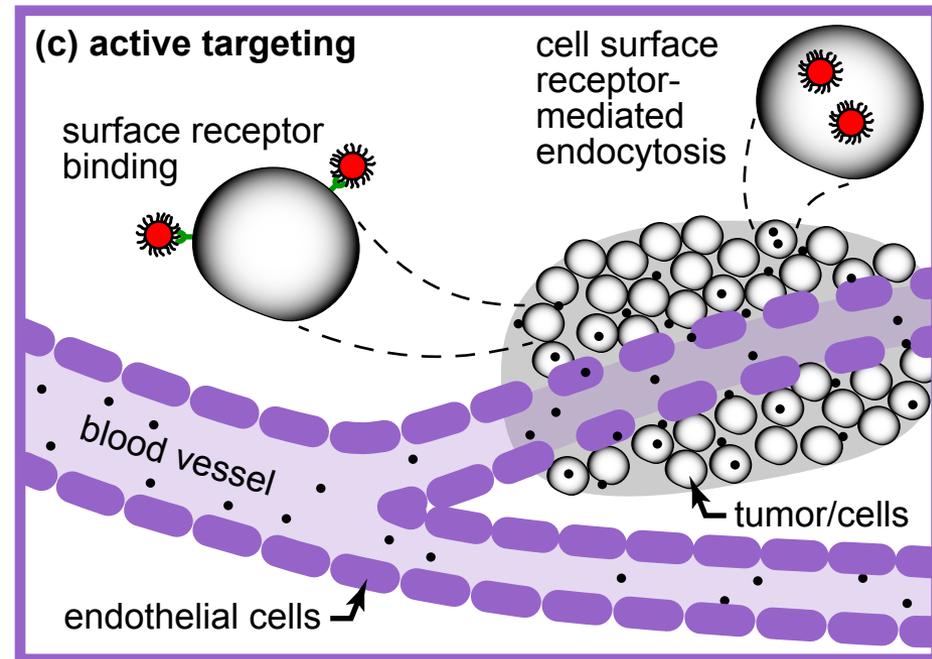
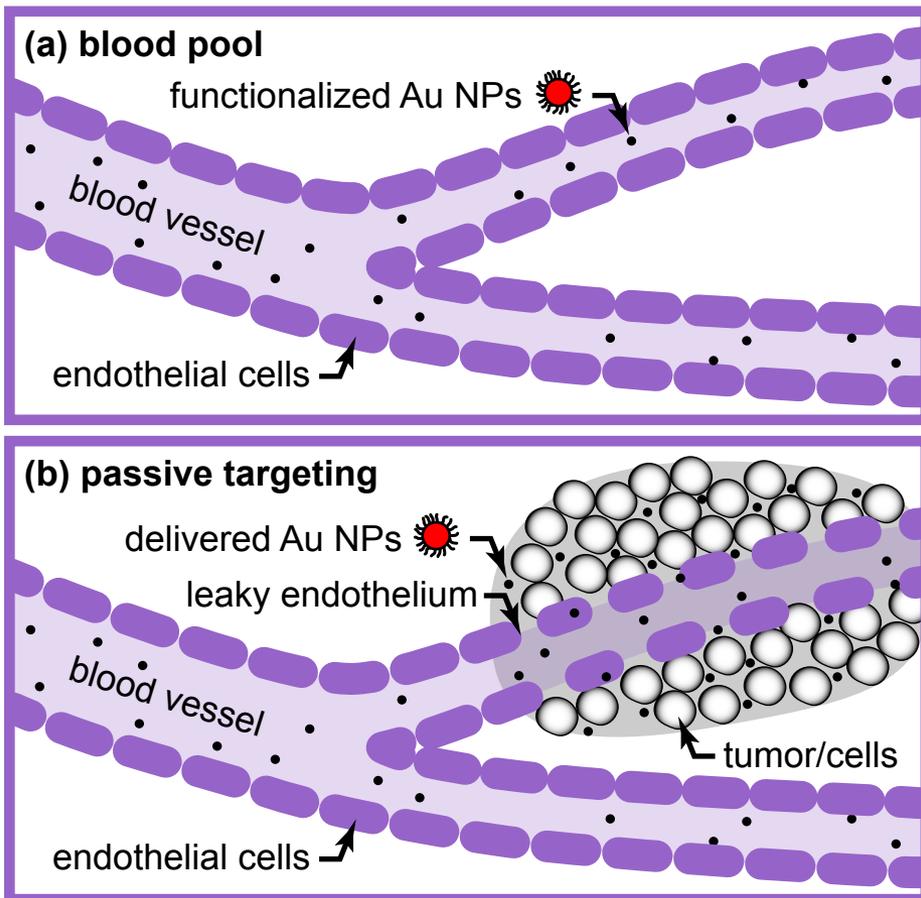
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<http://www.nd.edu/~bioeng>

# Hepatobiliary Clearance



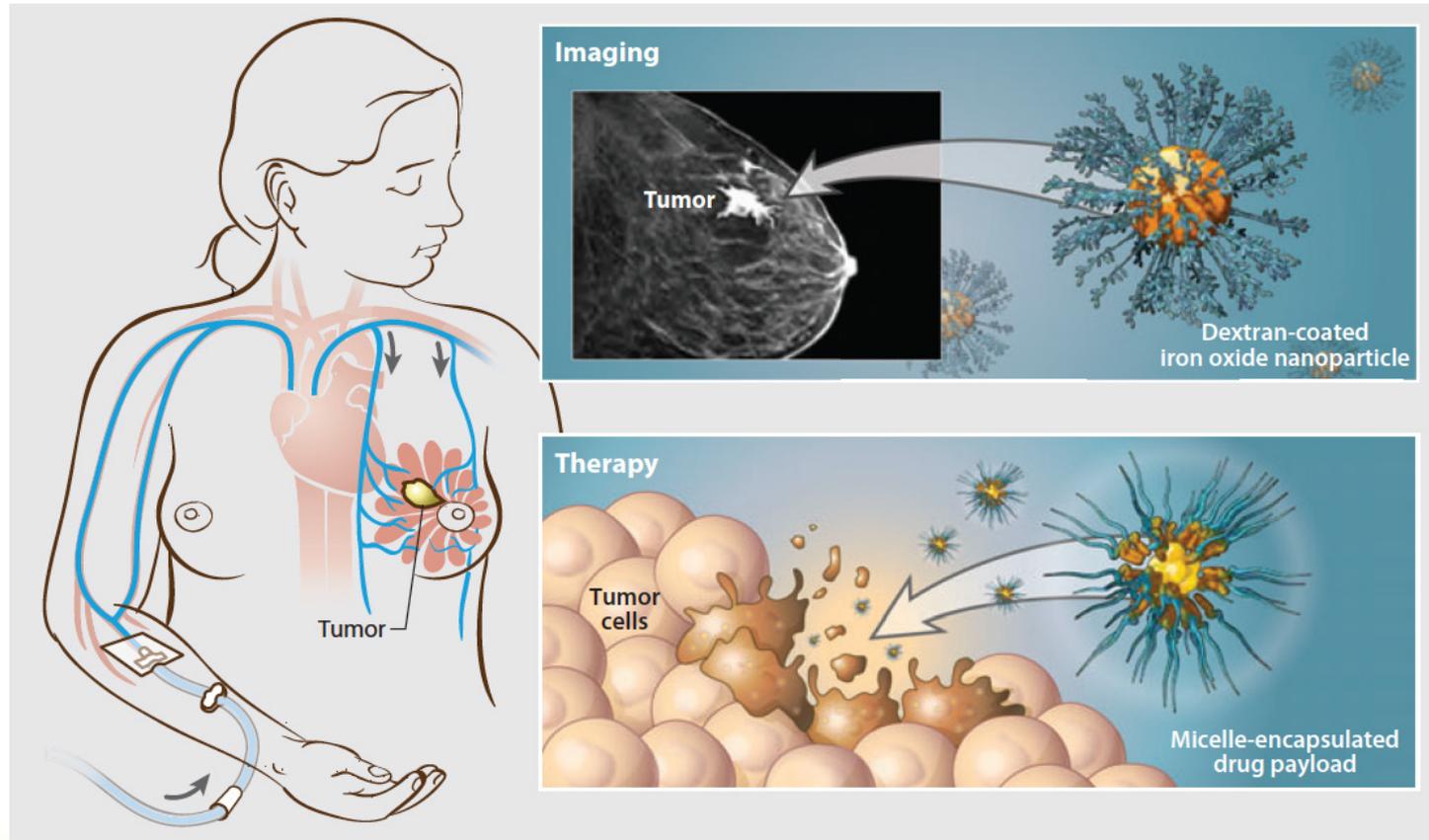
# Passive Versus Active Targeting



# Targeting Nanoparticles

Passive Targeting: accumulation of NPs due to physiological effects

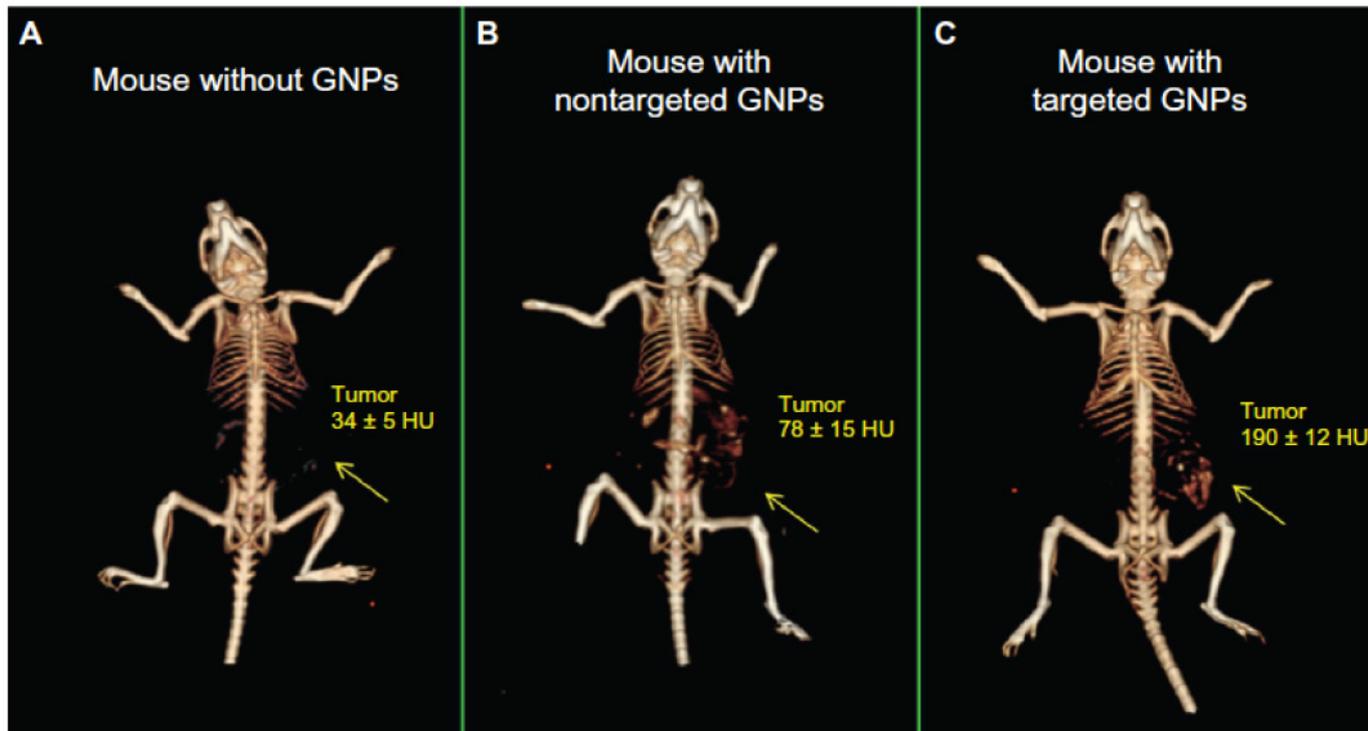
- size, molecular weight
- enhanced permeation and retention (EPR) effect



# Targeting Nanoparticles

Active Targeting: binding of a functional molecule to specific sites

- ligands (e.g.,  $-\text{COOH}$ ,  $-\text{NH}_2$ ,  $-\text{PO}(\text{OH})_2$ , etc.)
- biomolecules (e.g., folic acid, heparin, bombesin, insulin, etc.)
  - antibodies (e.g., anti-HER, **anti-EGFR**, anti-CD4, etc.)



*Reuveni et al., Int. J. Nanomed., 2011*



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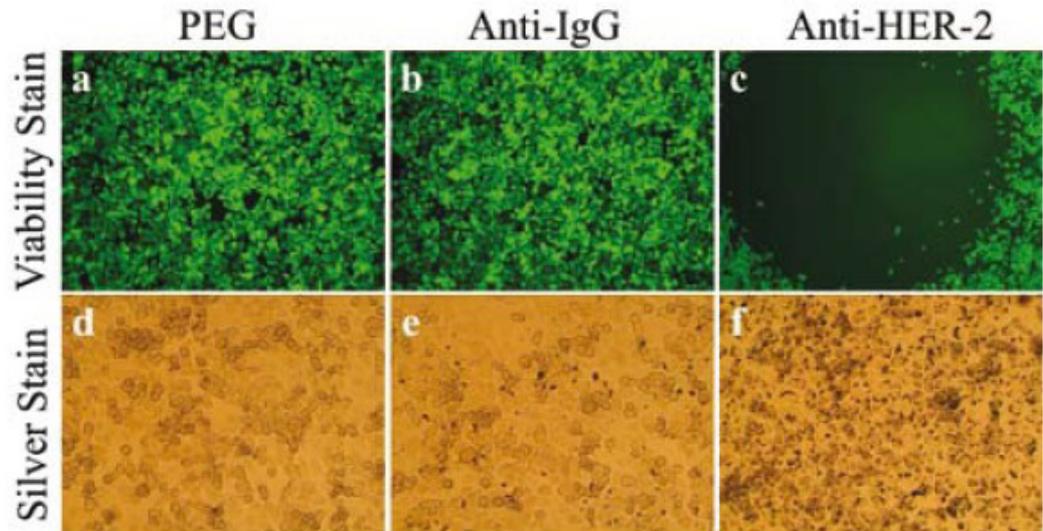
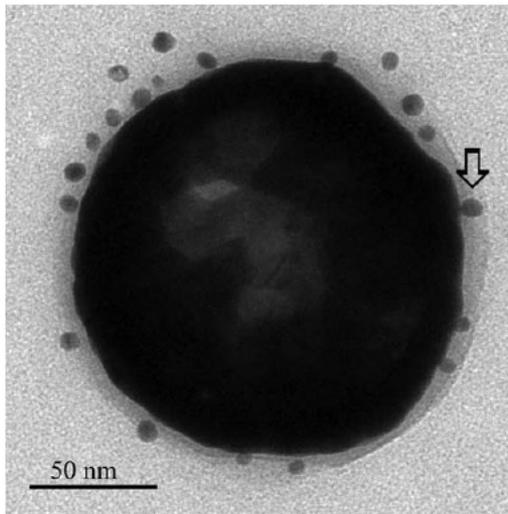
<http://www.nd.edu/~bioeng>

# Targeting Nanoparticles

Active Targeting: binding of a functional molecule to specific sites

- ligands (e.g.,  $-\text{COOH}$ ,  $-\text{NH}_2$ ,  $-\text{PO}(\text{OH})_2$ , etc.)
- proteins
- antibodies e.g.,  $\text{SiO}_2$  coated Au nanoshells functionalized with anti-HER-2 to target surface receptors overexpressed in breast cancer cells for photothermal ablation

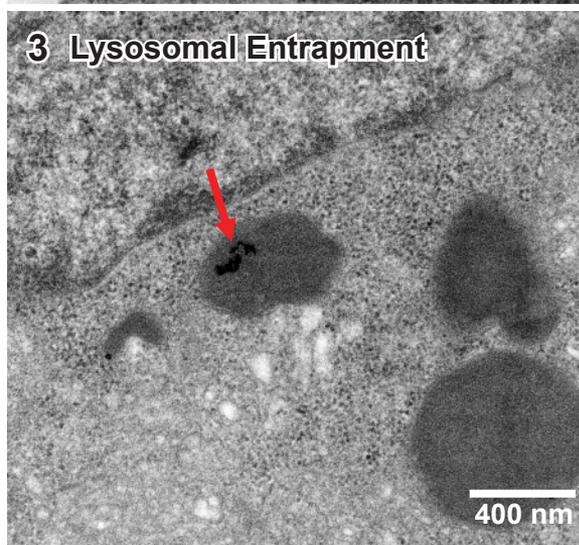
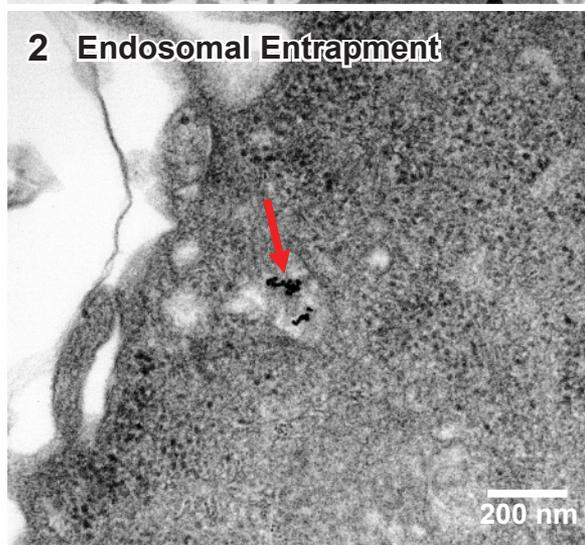
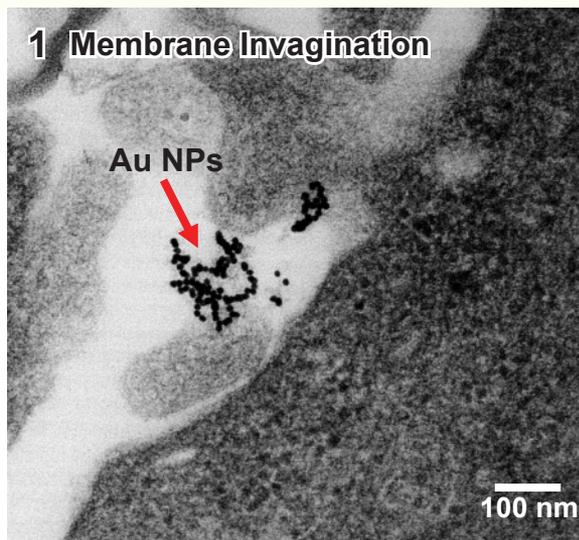
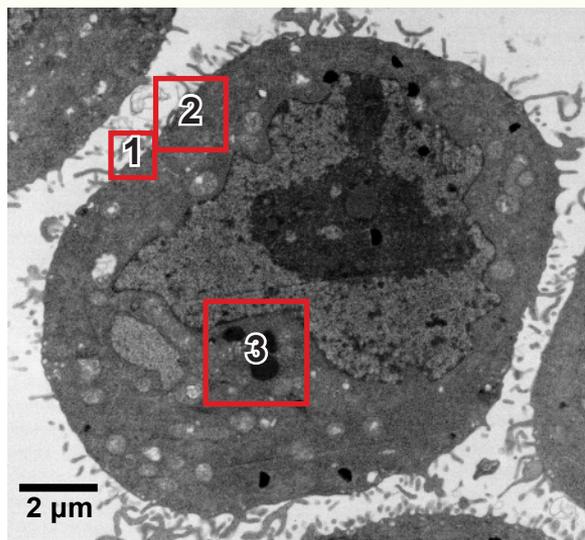
*Lowery et al., Int. J. Nanomed., 2006*



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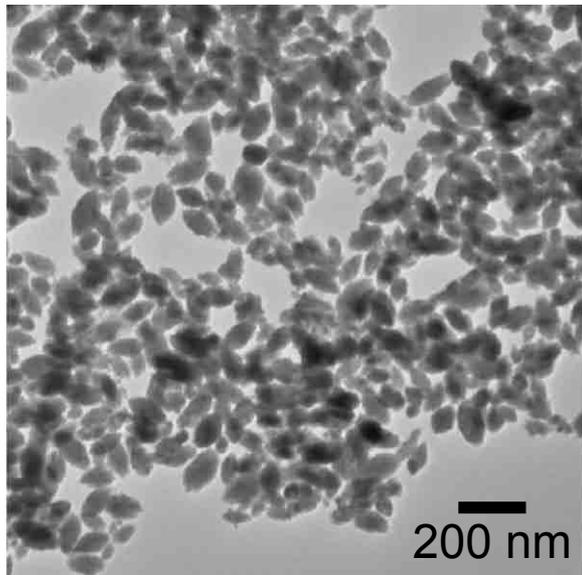
<http://www.nd.edu/~bioeng>

# Cellular Uptake of Au NPs

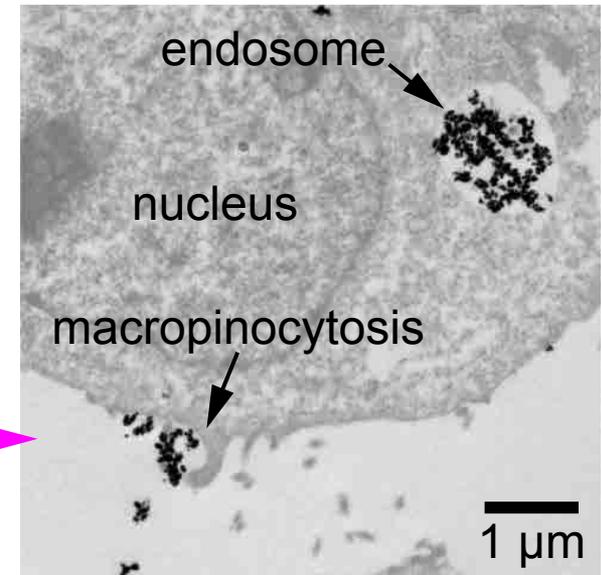
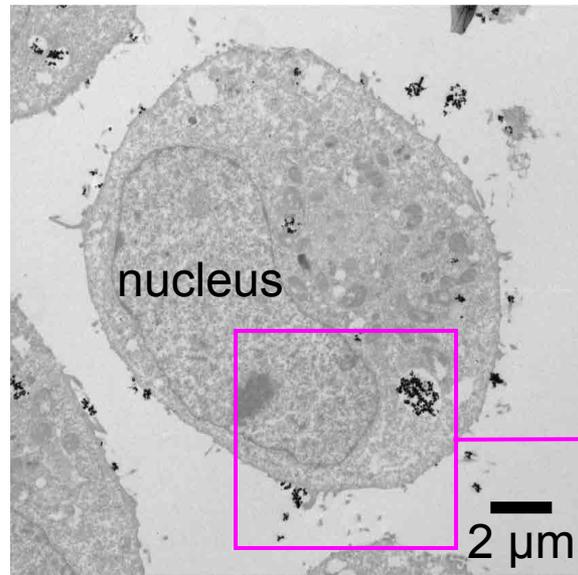


# Cellular Uptake of HfO<sub>2</sub> NPs

As-prepared HfO<sub>2</sub> NPs

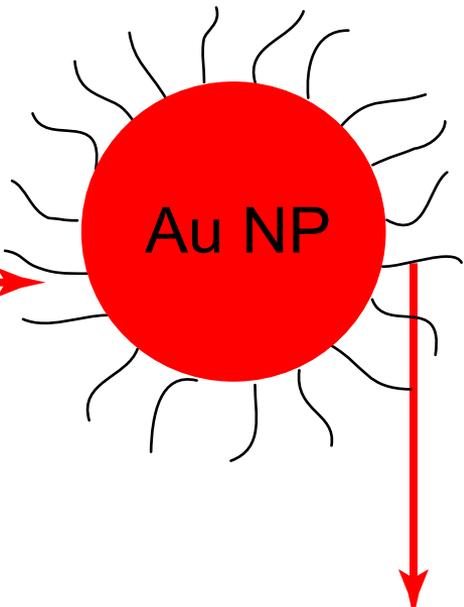
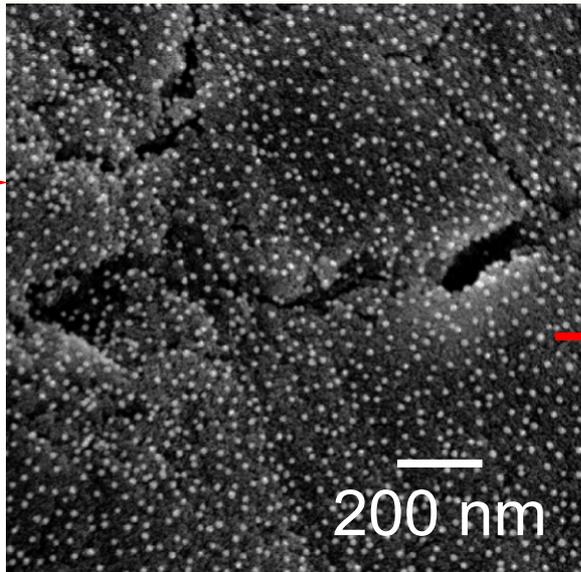
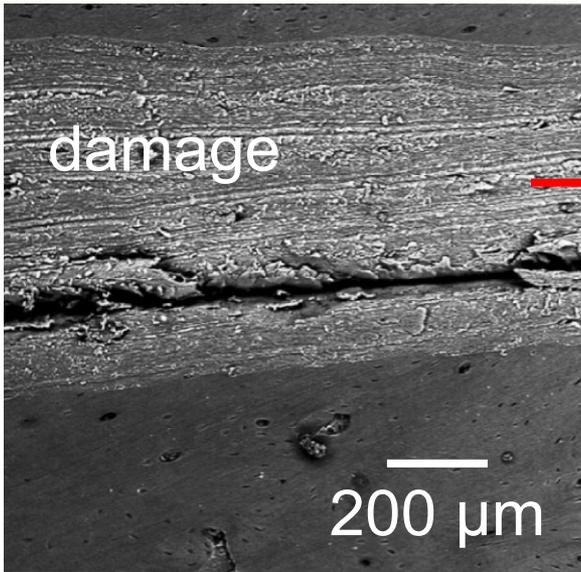


Uptake in HeLa cells by macropinocytosis

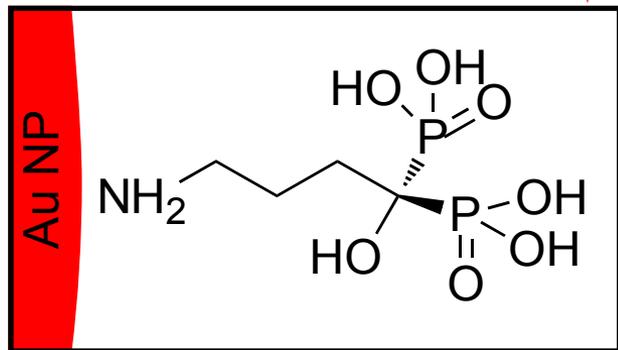
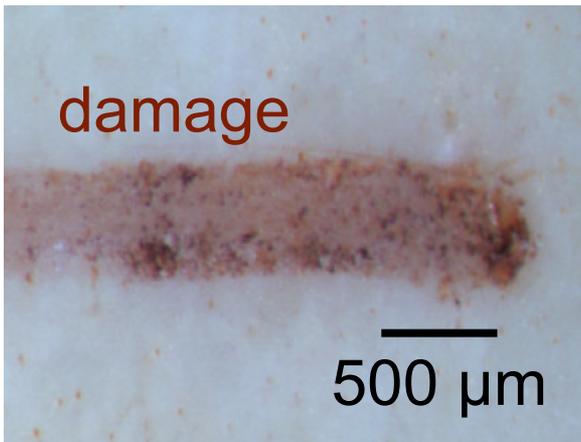


# Targeted Labeling of Damaged Bone Tissue

SEM-BEI



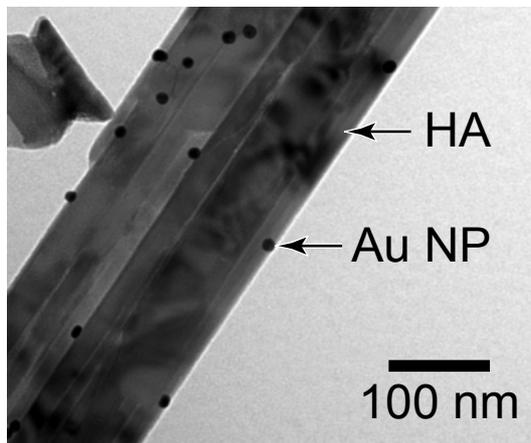
Optical



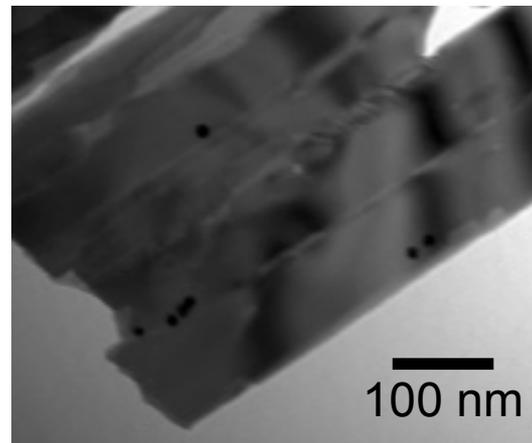
# Functionalized Au NP Binding to HA

- used single crystal HA whiskers, 5.63 m<sup>2</sup>/g (BET) *Roeder et al., 2006*
- incubated in functionalized Au NP solutions for varying time, concentration, and media (DI H<sub>2</sub>O, PBS, FBS)
- measured supernatant [Au] using ICP-OES
- modeled Langmuir binding isotherms

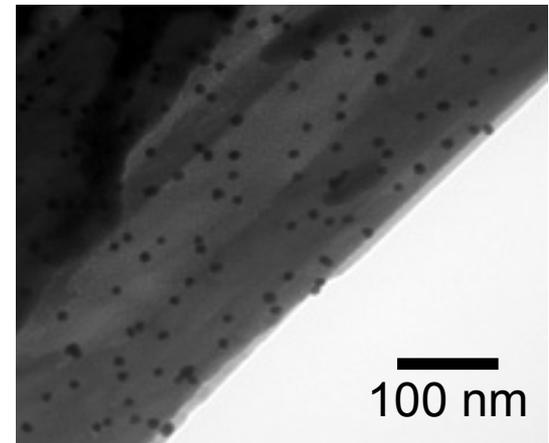
GA-Au NPs



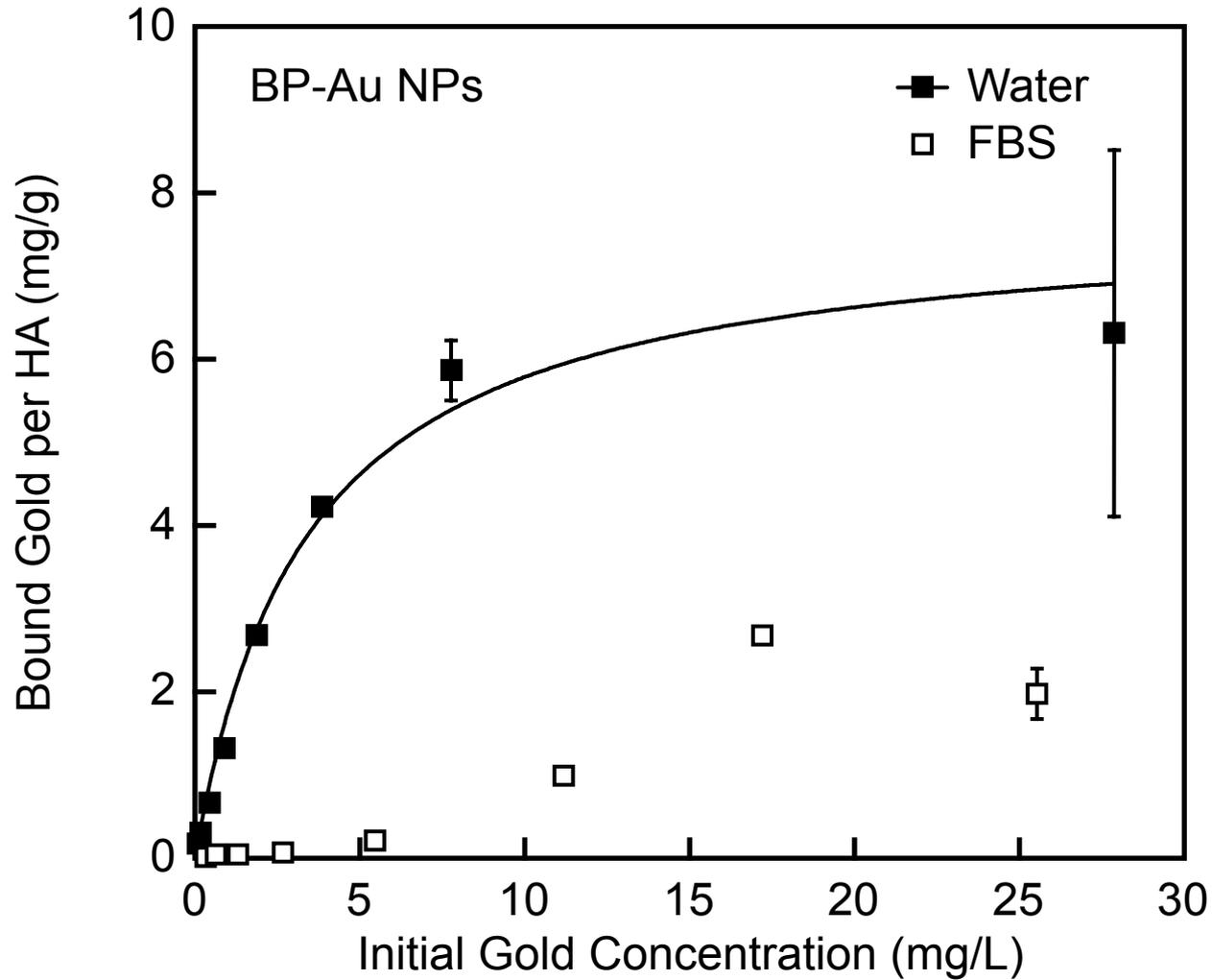
PA-Au NPs



BP-Au NPs



# Binding Affinity to HA



# Functionalized Au NP Binding to HA

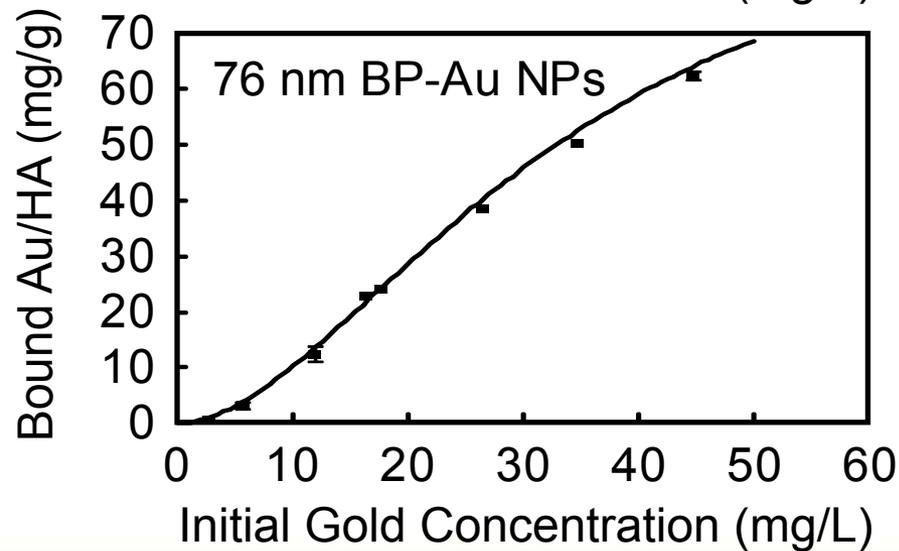
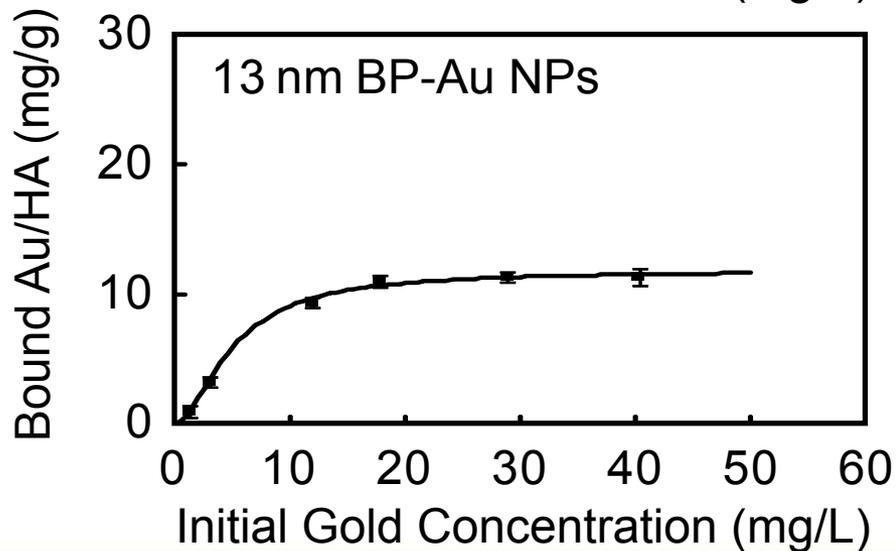
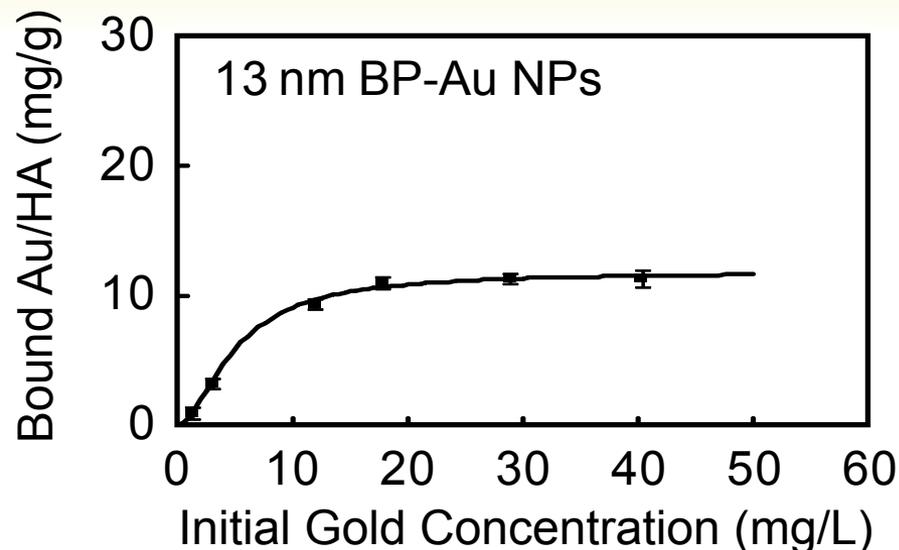
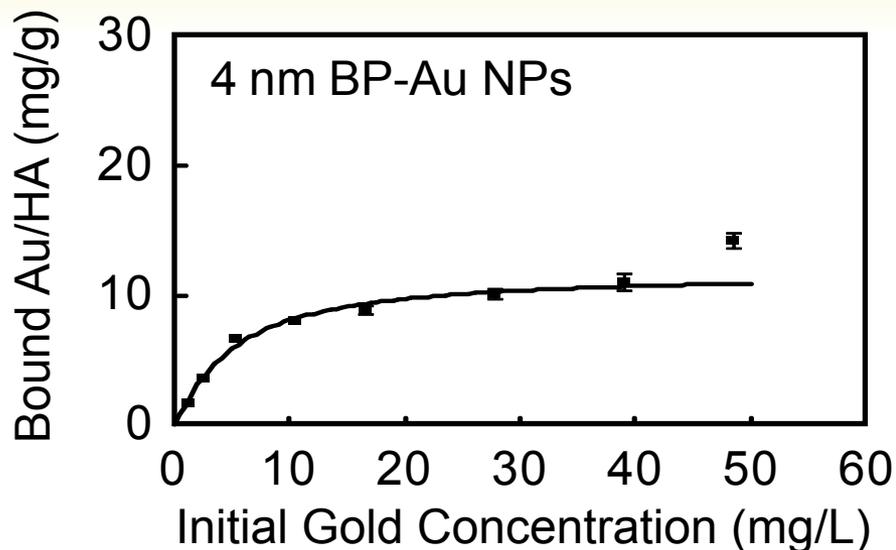
binding constants in DI water  
determined from Langmuir isotherms

$$V = \frac{V_{max} \cdot [S]}{K + [S]}$$

Group	$K$ (mg/L)	$V_{max}$ (mg/g)	$V_{max}^*$ (mg/m <sup>2</sup> )	$R^2$
GA-Au NPs	0.69	1.20	0.21	0.88
PA-Au NPs	0.25	0.48	0.09	0.69
<b>BP-Au NPs</b>	<b>3.40</b>	<b>7.75</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>0.95</b>
Au NPs	2.14	0.39	0.07	0.75

Recall that BP exhibited ~50% lower surface density on Au NPs compared to GA and PA.

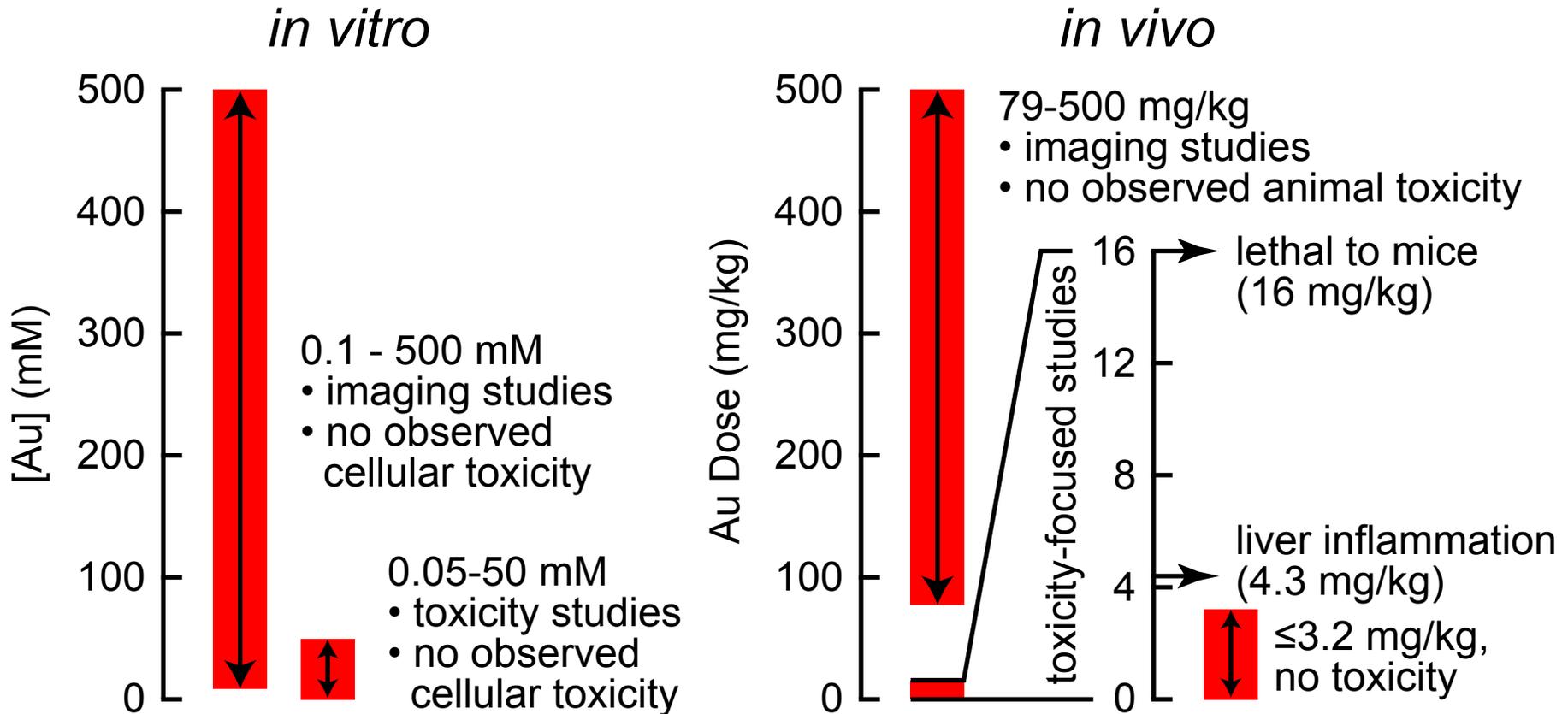
# BP-Au NP Binding Affinity to HA



# Effects of Au NP Size

	Reference	Size (nm)	# Au NPs/cell	ng Au NPs/cell				
Passive targeting to cells	<i>Chithrani et al. 2006</i> Citrate-stabilized Au NPs HeLa cells	14	$3 \cdot 10^3$	$8.31 \cdot 10^{-8}$				
		30	$4.5 \cdot 10^3$	$1.23 \cdot 10^{-6}$				
		50	<b><math>6 \cdot 10^3</math></b>	$7.58 \cdot 10^{-6}$				
		74	$4 \cdot 10^3$	$1.64 \cdot 10^{-5}$				
		100	$2 \cdot 10^3$	<b><math>2.02 \cdot 10^{-5}</math></b>				
	<i>Xu et al. 2009</i> 2-mercaptosuccinic acid stabilized Au NPs HeLa cells	4	<b><math>1 \cdot 10^7</math></b>	$6.46 \cdot 10^{-6}$				
		20	$1 \cdot 10^5$	$8.08 \cdot 10^{-6}$				
		40	$2 \cdot 10^4$	$1.29 \cdot 10^{-5}$				
		60	$1 \cdot 10^4$	<b><math>2.18 \cdot 10^{-5}</math></b>				
Active targeting to mineral substrate	Reference	Size (nm)	# Au NPs/g mineral	mg Au NPs/g mineral				
Active targeting to mineral substrate	<i>Ross et al. 2014</i> Bisphosphonate functionalized Au NPs	5	<b><math>9.3 \cdot 10^{15}</math></b>	11.0				
		13	$5.1 \cdot 10^{14}$	11.3				
		35	$7.0 \cdot 10^{13}$	29.3				
		76	$1.6 \cdot 10^{13}$	<b>62.5</b>				

# Au NP (Non-)Toxicity



*Dosing studies are critical to determine the minimum dose required to enhance contrast without inducing cytotoxicity.*