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Design of sensors for in-vivo detection of cancer related enzymes

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Laura Soto, Jose Covarrubias, Stefan H. Bossmann

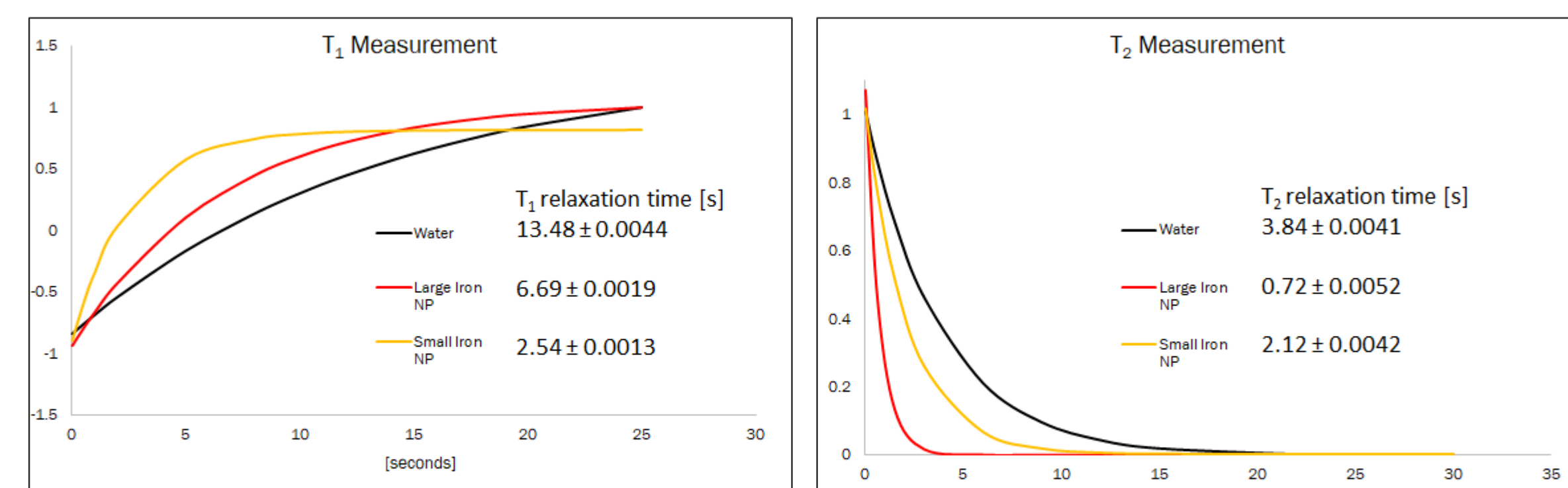
Department of Chemistry, College of Arts and Sciences, Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS

Background

- Cancer is among the leading causes of death in the world.
- In 2018, there were approximately 9.6 million cancer deaths.
- In the U.S. alone there were 1.7 million new cancer cases and 600,000 deaths.

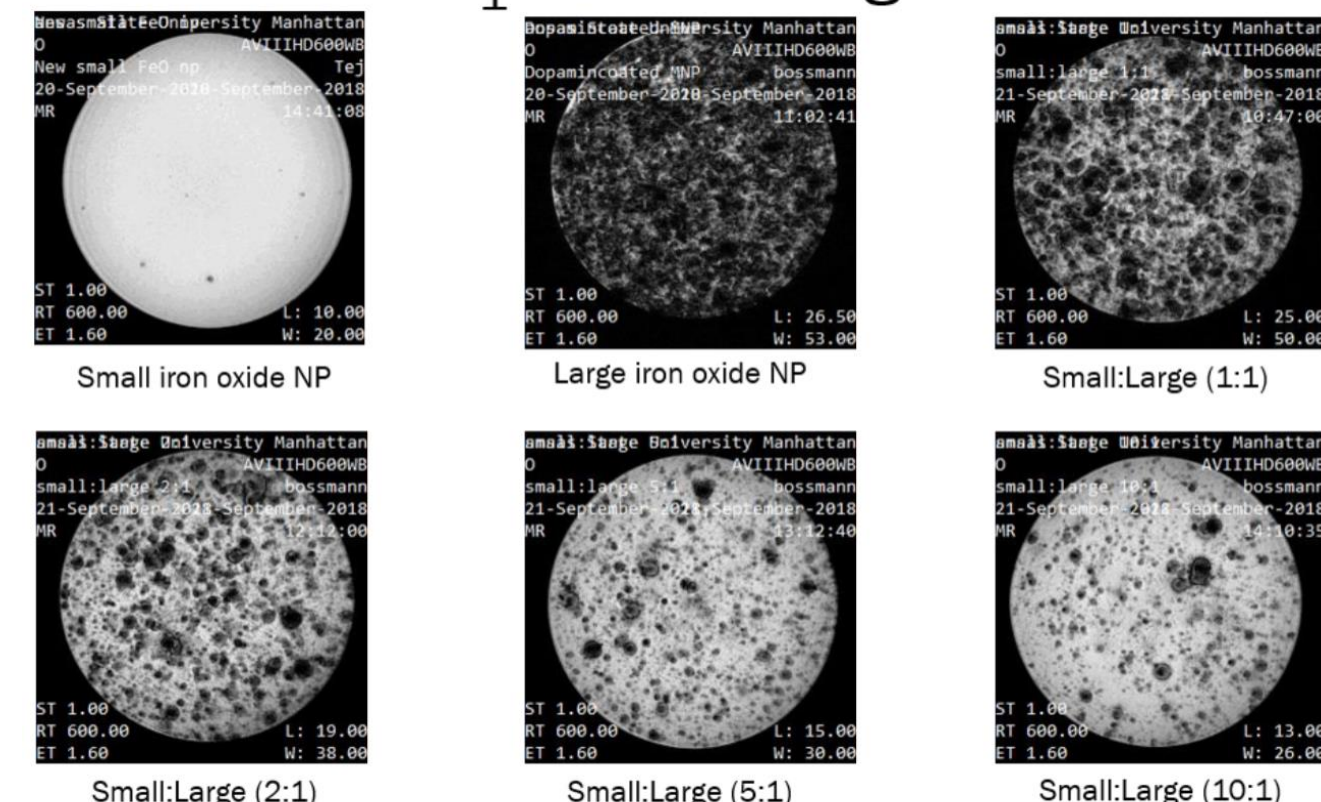
T₁ and T₂ Imaging

Water T₁ and T₂ measurements (600MHz)



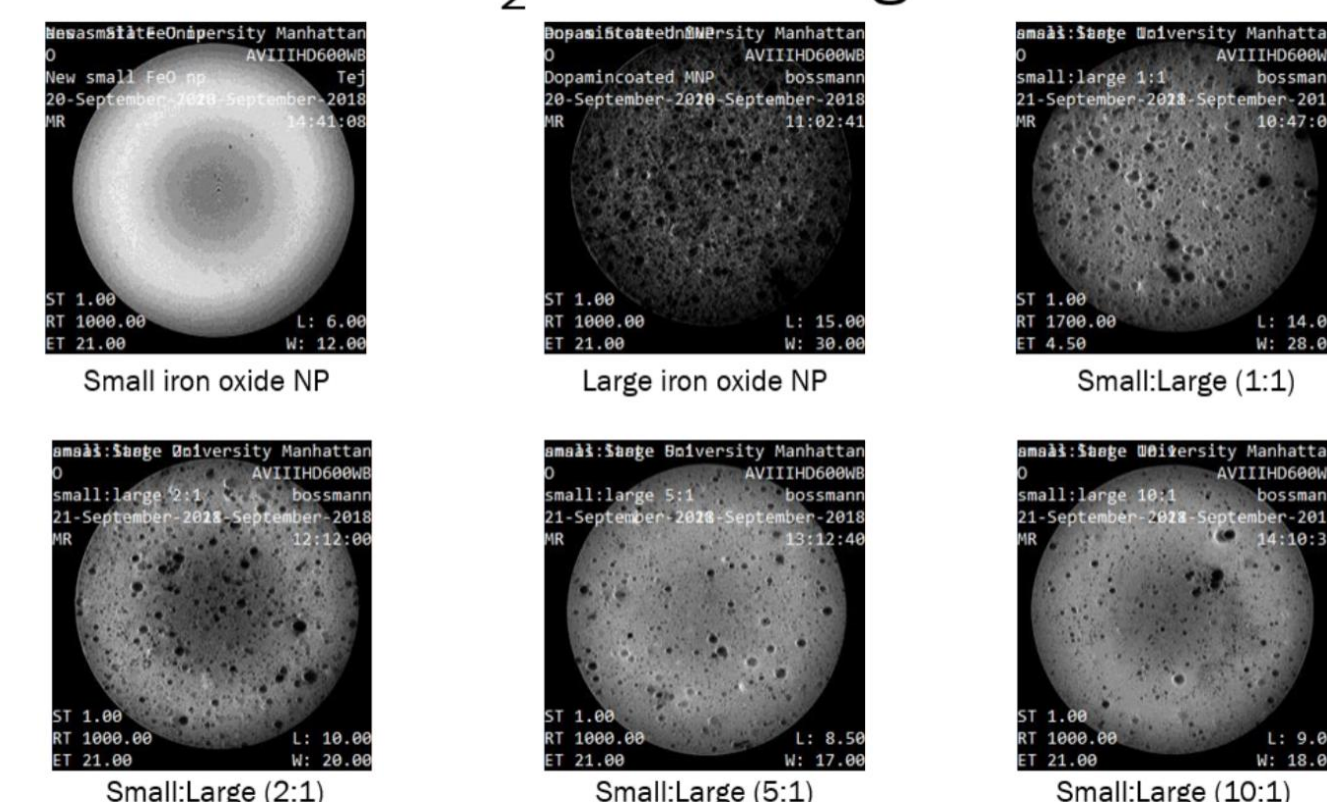
| D2O/H2O (5%) | T ₁ (s) | T ₂ (s) |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| 0.5 mg/mL Fe ₃ O ₄ NPs (Large) | 6.69 ± 0.0019 | 0.72 ± 0.0052 |
| 0.5 mg/mL Fe ₃ O ₄ NPs (Small) | 2.542 ± 0.0013 | 2.12 ± 0.0042 |

T₁ based image



Small Fe₂O₃ NPs are good T₁ contrast agents.

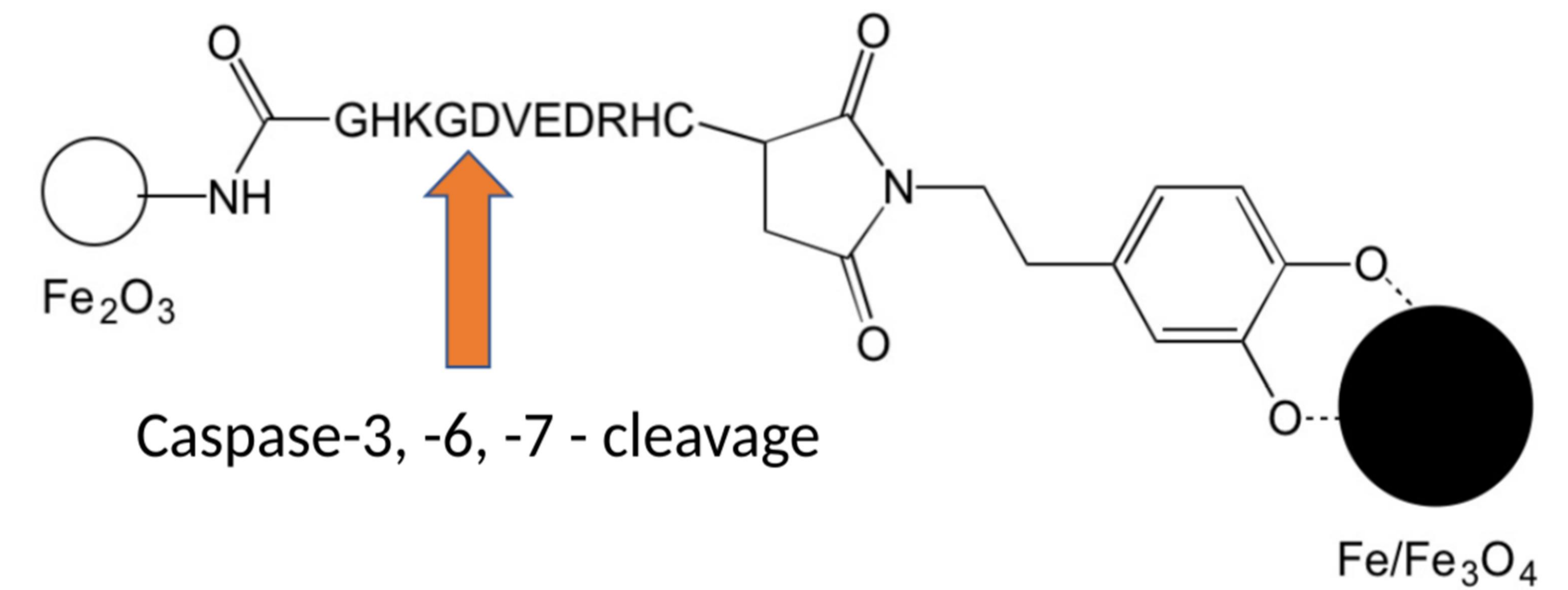
T₂ based image



Large Fe/Fe₃O₄ NPs are good T₂ contrast agents.

Objective

The goal of this project is to create a nanobiosensor, which would have T₁ and T₂ based imaging capabilities to measure enzymatic activity. This tool will be able to differentiate between benign and malignant tumors in-vivo and to quantify the effect of cancer treatments, such as chemotherapy and radiation therapy.

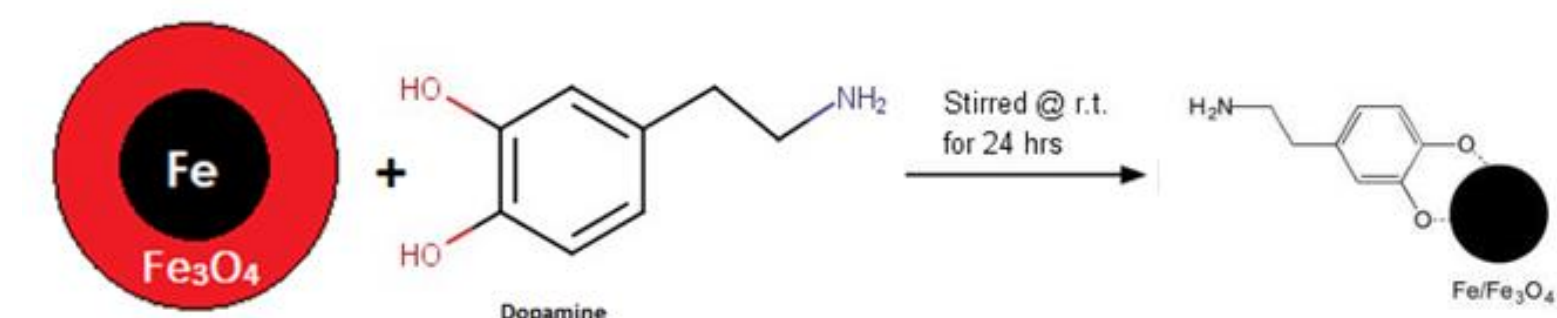


Methods

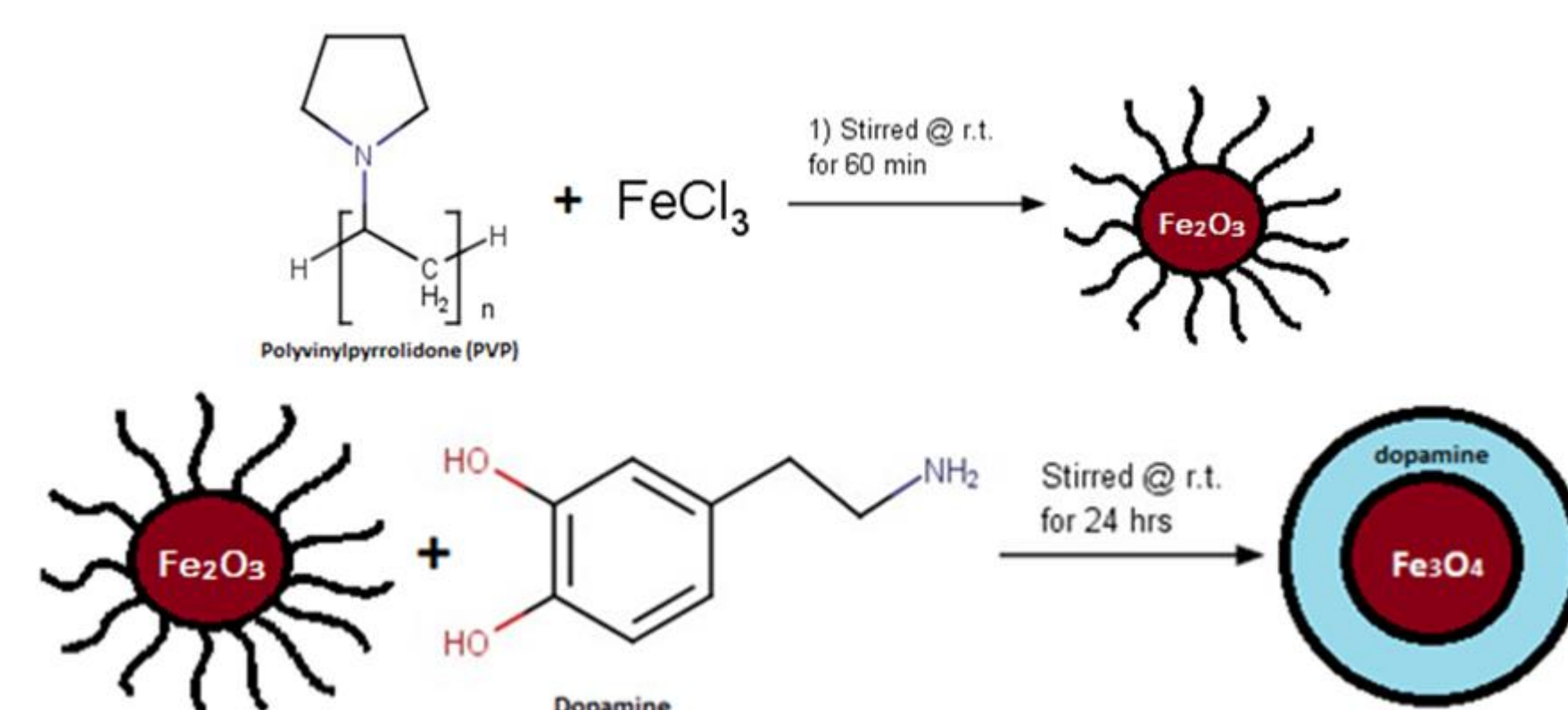
Synthesis of Large Magnetic Nanoparticles



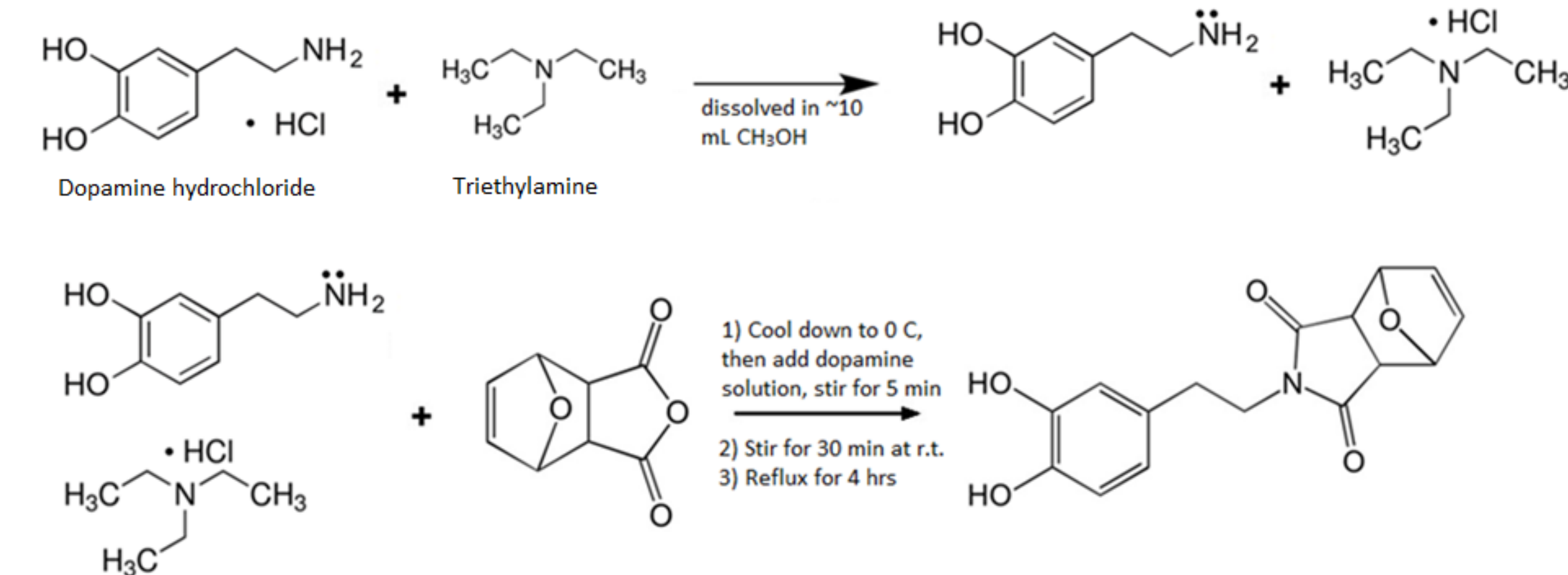
Dopamine Coating of Large MNP



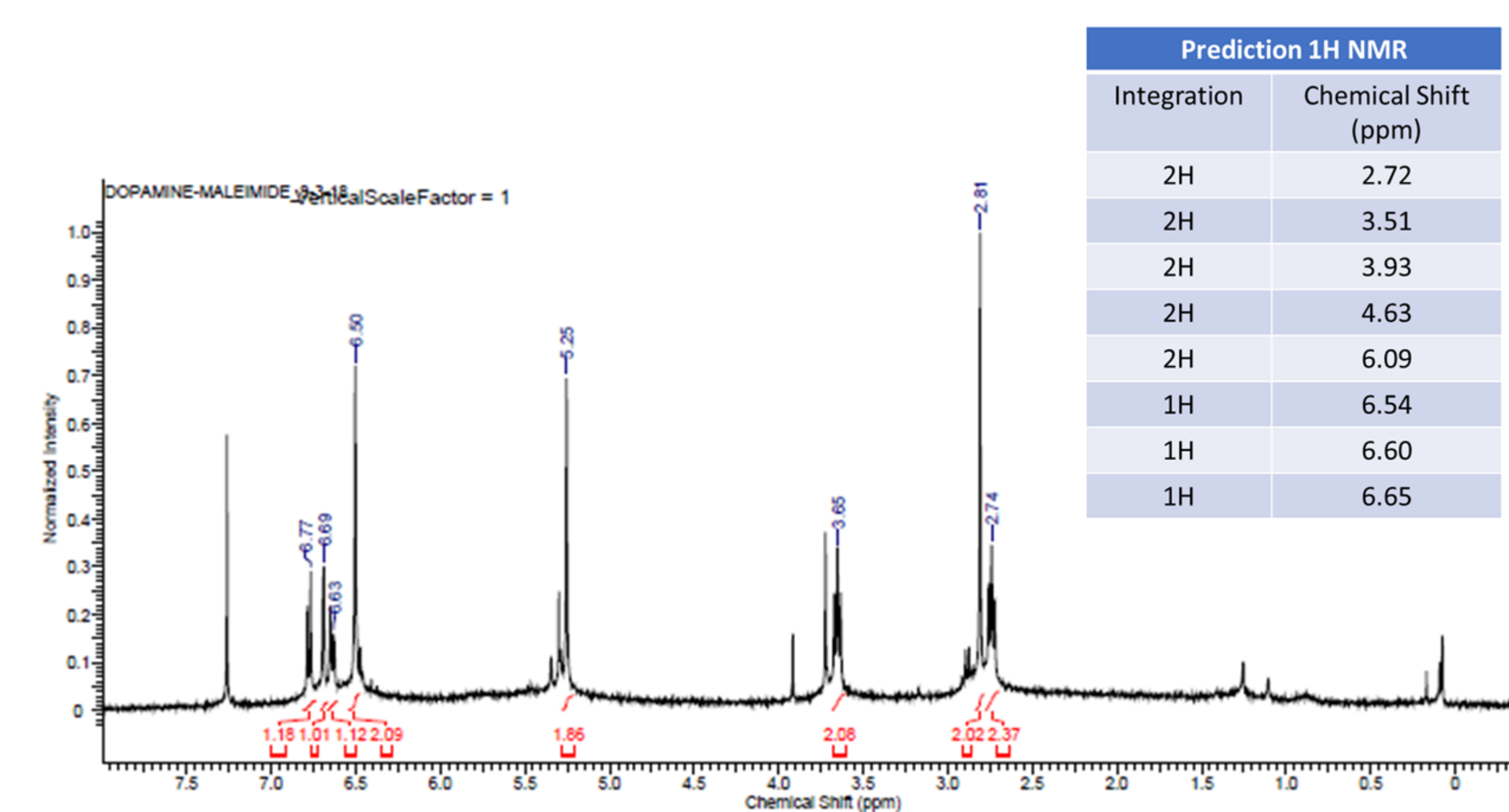
Synthesis of Small Nanoparticles



Synthesis of Protected Dopamine-Maleimide Anchor



Proton ¹H NMR



Results

- Dopamine-maleimide anchor was successfully synthesized.
- Results of the cysteine attachment were not very successful.
- Unfortunately, control had a higher sulfur content than sample.

| Sulfur Analysis (ICP-OES) | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Sample ID | Sulfur Content (ppm) |
| Standard 1 | 5.00 |
| Standard 2 | 8.00 |
| Standard 3 | 10.00 |
| Standard 4 | 30.00 |
| Standard 5 | 50.00 |
| Control (1mg/mL) | 12.1808 |
| Sample Strategy (1mg/mL) | 7.3509 |

Future Work

- Try new methods to optimize the attachment of large NP to cysteine (peptide).
- Attach small NP to other end of peptide and assemble sensor together.
- Finally, move on to do in-vitro and in-vivo testing.

Acknowledgements

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