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Publication date: 2014

Link back to DTU Orbit

Citation (APA):

Bruun, L. M., Schaarup-Jensen, H., Jølck, R. I., Hansen, A. E., Christiansen, A. N., Clausen, M. H., ... Andresen, T. L. (2014). Sucrose acetate isobutyrate based nanogels as liquid fiducial tissue markers with potential use in image guided radiotherapy. Abstract from Liposome Research Days 2014, Copenhagen, Denmark.

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SUCROSE ACETATE ISOBUTYRATE BASED NANOGELS AS LIQUID FIDUCIAL TISSUE MARKERS WITH POTENTIAL USE IN IMAGE GUIDED RADIOTHERAPY

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SUMMARY

Sucrose Acetate IsoButyrate (SAIB)-based radiopaque fiducial tissue markers containing coated gold nanoparticles (AuNPs) have been developed. One of these formulations, the PNIPAM (poly(N-isopropyl acrylamide))-AuNP-SAIB based gel, was assessed to be a suitable marker for image guided radiotherapy (IGRT).

INTRODUCTION

IGRT is an important tool used to visualize tumors during radiation treatment. Tumors rarely display a fixed position during irradiation or within a treatment period due to breathing motion, changes in organ filling and tumor size. Radiopaque fiducial tissue markers are therefore of great interest to place within - or around tumors in order to achieve high precision in IGRT. Better markers will enable improved tumor coverage i.e. the destruction of all cancer tissue. Furthermore, it is important to have a safer and more accurate setup for tumor treatment in radiotherapy - including adaptation of online "tumortracking" – thereby delivering high radiation doses to tumors with minimal damage to surrounding healthy tissue [1].

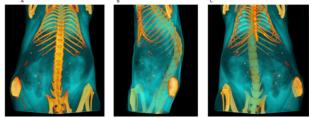
EXPERIMENTAL METHODS

The poster presents the development of novel injectable liquid fiducial markers based on formulations of SAIB and polylactide (PLA) containing coated AuNPs. A mixture of SAIB/EtOH/PLA (75:20:5) was used as matrix due to its high biocompatibility, low viscosity, as well as its ability to form a stable, biodegradable gel depot upon injection [2]. Three different AuNP coating systems were tested - a dithiolane functionalized SAIB derivative, synthesized in four steps starting from sucrose, together with PEG- and PNIPAM polymers, respectively. The AuNPs were synthesized by a three step seeding protocol using chloroauric acid as Au³⁺ source and trisodium citrate as reductant and stabilizer. In vitro release from SAIB gels was studied in PBS-buffer at 37°C. Gels (200µL) containing SAIB/EtOH/PLA (75:20:5) + 30mg PNIPAM-AuNPs mL⁻¹ or 10mg PEG-AuNPs mL⁻¹ were

injected subcutaneously at the upper left flank of immunocompetent NMRI-mice using hypodermic 25G needles. The gel-depots were visualized by micro-CT imaging.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The dithiolane functionalized SAIB derivative was discarded as a coating option due to irreversible aggregation of the formed nanoparticles. The SAIB gels containing PEGylated AuNPs provided high CT contrast *in vivo*, however it suffered from AuNP migration towards the gel-boundaries resulting in an inhomogeneous distribution of contrast agent. The PNIPAM-coated-AuNP-SAIB gel provided both excellent CT contrast and high *in vivo* stability. Furthermore, the PNIPAM-coated-AuNPs are easy to handle, as they can be lyophilized and stored as an air stable powder, which is readily dispersible in ethanol.



Maximum Intensity Projection of PNIPAM-AuNP-SAIB gel depot in a mouse viewed from several angles.

CONCLUSION

The PNIPAM-AuNP-SAIB gel showed high stability, biocompatibility and provided high CT contrast *in vivo*. This gel is a viable alternative to existing liquid fiducial markers.

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