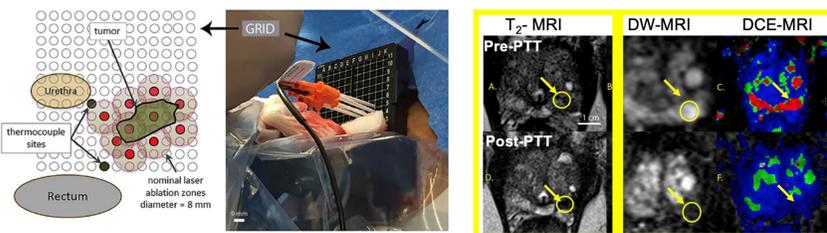


Ha Thach¹, Yara Kadria-Vili^{1,2,5}, Oara Neumann^{3,5}, Gary Martinez¹, Naomi J. Halas^{2,3,4,5}, and James Bankson¹

¹Department of Imaging Physics, The University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, 1515 Holcombe Boulevard, Houston, Texas 77030, United States

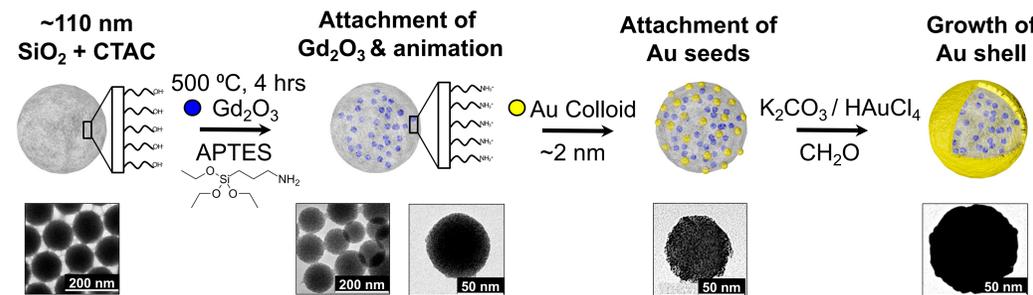
²Department of Chemistry, ³Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, ⁴Department of Physics and Astronomy, ⁵Laboratory for Nanophotonics, Rice University, 6100 Main Street, Houston, Texas 77005, United States

Overview



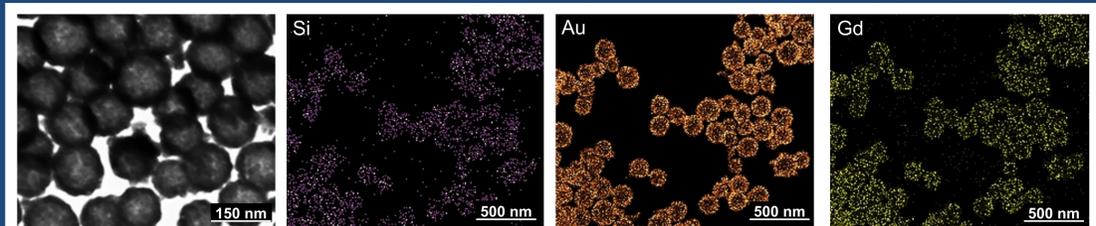
The purpose of this research is to develop a nanostructure that can induce localized photothermal therapy (PTT) in solid tumors and guide the therapy under magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), simultaneously. Clinical trial using Gold nanoshells (NSs) have shown promising results in photothermal ablate prostate tumor of 15/16 patients with minimum side effects. This is exciting, however, for better cancer treatment outcome, we need to address the distribution of NSs and the real-time thermal mapping within the ablation zone. To address these concerns and to further extend the functionality of gold NSs within clinic, we have designed MRI-active gold NSs that induce MRI-guided PTT under NIR illumination for better therapy outcome.

Gd₂O₃-Mesoporous Silica Nanoshells (MS NSs) Synthesis



Synthesis step process involving: (1) synthesis of mesoporous silica, (2) synthesis of ultra small Gd₂O₃ nanoparticles, (3) loading the mesoporous silica nanoparticles with the ultra small Gd₂O₃ nanoparticles, (4) growing a thin Au shell.

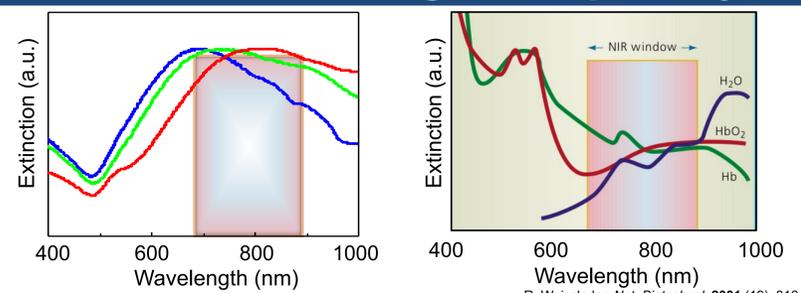
STEM-HAADF Energy Dispersive X-ray Mapping



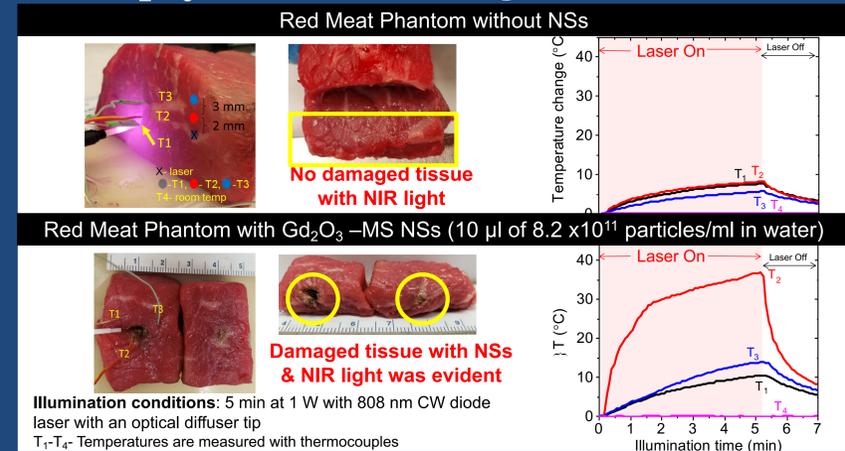
Gd₂O₃ -MS NSs were loaded into the interior channels or adsorbed on the surface

STEM-HAADF- Scanning transmission electron microscopy high-angle annular dark-field images

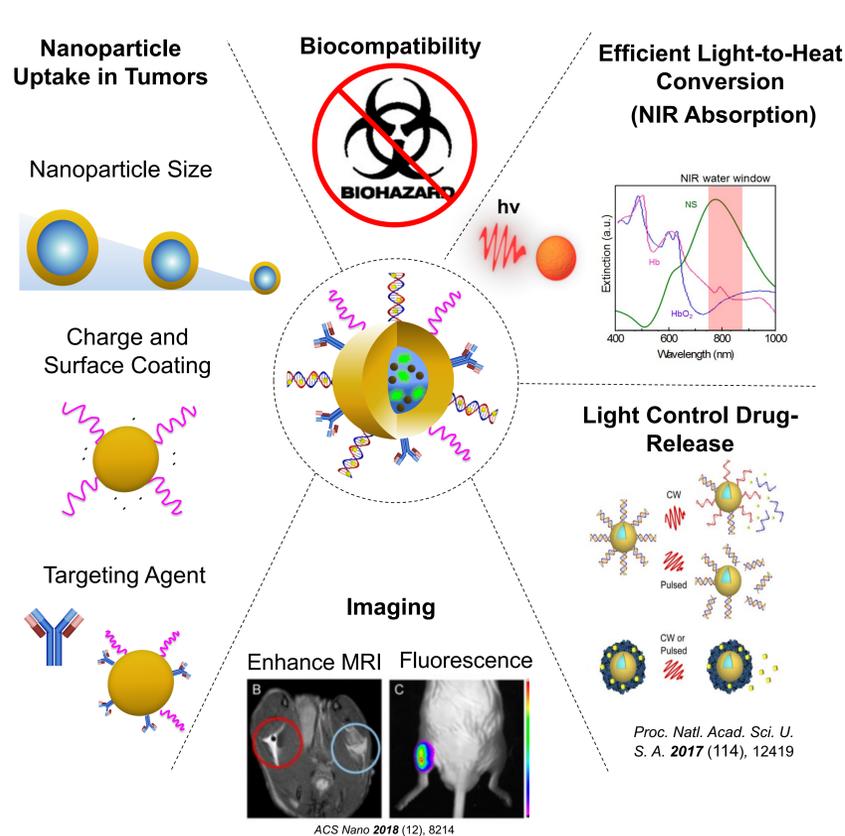
Strong Near-infrared (NIR) Resonance where Tissue has High Transparency



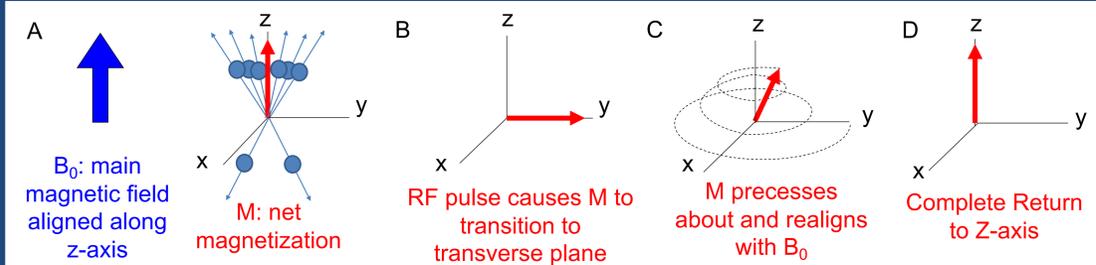
Gd₂O₃-MS NSs Assisting Localized PTT



Gold-based Nanoparticles for Nano Therapy

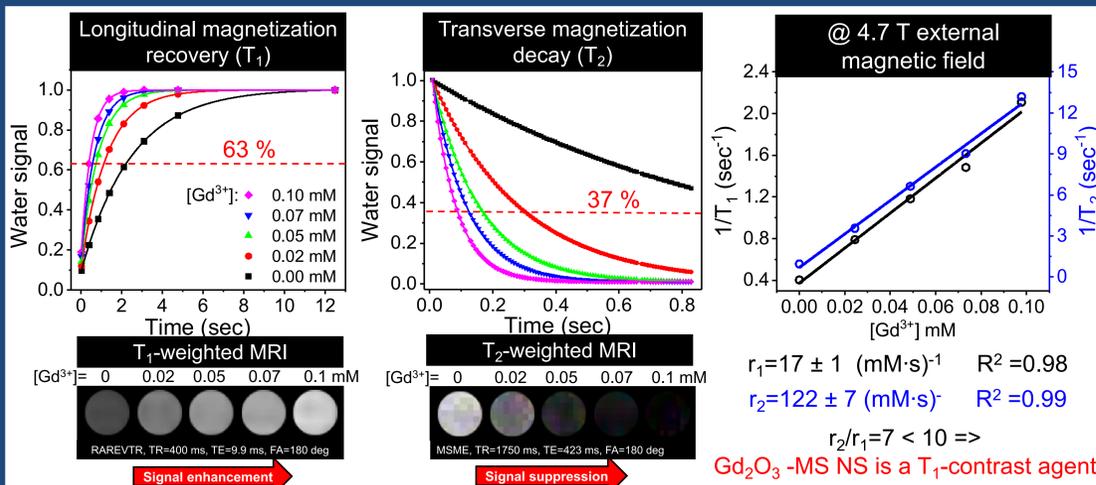


MRI Relaxation Process



Gd₂O₃ -MS NS Relaxation Rates (r₁ & r₂)

(100 nm MS core, 22 nm Au shell, $(3.3 \pm 0.1) \times 10^6$ Gd³⁺/NS)



Conclusion

- We have successfully synthesized and characterized Gd₂O₃-MS NSs
- Gadolinium based contrast with a dual T₁/T₂ MRI capability
- Higher r₁ => brighter T₁-w MRI
- Higher r₂ => darker T₂-w MRI
- Strong NIR property
- No tissue damaged was detected with NIR light, but an evident tissue damaged was observed with both NIR illumination and NSs presence.
- Gd₂O₃-MS NSs enable both MRI visualization and NIR photothermal therapy which is ideal for MRI-guided localized PTT of solid tumors.

This study demonstrates a valuable new dual-function capability that will quickly translate the usage of "See and Treat" MRI-active gold NSs into the clinic.

Future work: PTT condition optimization (NS concentration, laser power, illumination time, etc.) *in vitro* under MRI guidance for an effective treatment and better outcome.

References

References Y. Kadria-Vili, et al., manuscript in preparation.

Internship Partnership for Careers in Cancer Science & Medicine