

## POLITECNICO DI TORINO Repository ISTITUZIONALE

The shielding effect of phospholipidic bilayers on zinc oxide nanocrystals for biomedical applications

<i>Original</i> The shielding effect of phospholipidic bilayers on zinc oxide nanocrystals for biomedical applications / Cauda, V.; Dumontel, B.; Canta, M.; Garino, N.; Limongi, T.; Canavese, G STAMPA (2017), pp. 30-30. ((Intervento presentato al convegno Merck Young Chemists Symposium tenutosi a Milano Marittima nel 13-15 novembre 2017.
<i>Availability:</i> This version is available at: 11583/2692484 since: 2018-03-12T13:54:30Z
<i>Publisher:</i> F. Bella, L. Botta, A. Bauchicchio, R. Cucciniello, A. D'Urso, A. Erba, P. Franco, E. Lenci, G. Mazzone, A.
Published DOI:
Terms of use: openAccess
This article is made available under terms and conditions as specified in the corresponding bibliographic description in the repository

Publisher copyright

(Article begins on next page)

## OR-9

## The shielding effect of phospholipidic bilayers on zinc oxide nanocrystals for biomedical applications

Valentina Cauda<sup>a,b</sup>, Bianca Dumontel<sup>a</sup>, Marta Canta<sup>a</sup>, Nadia Garino<sup>a,b</sup>, Tania Limongi<sup>a</sup>, Giancarlo Canavese<sup>a,b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Dipartimento di Scienza Applicata e Tecnologia, Politecnico di Torino, Corso Duca degli Abruzzi 24, 10129-Torino, Italy <sup>b</sup>Center for Sustainable Future Technologies CSFT@Polito, Istituto Italiano di Tecnologia, Corso Trento 21, 10129, Torino, Italy E-mail: valentina.cauda@polito.it

Zinc oxide nanocrystals (ZnO NCs), thanks to their unique properties, are receiving much attention for their use in nanomedicine, in particular for therapy against cancer [1]. To be efficiently employed as diagnostic and therapeutic (yet theranostic) tools [2], highly dispersed, stable and non-toxic nanoparticles are required. In the case of ZnO NCs, there is still a lack of knowledge about cytotoxicity mechanisms and stability in the biological context, as well as immunological response and haemocompatible features.

Most of these above-mentioned behaviours strongly depends on physicochemical and surface properties of the nanoparticles. We thus propose a novel approach to stabilize the ZnO NCs in various biological media, focusing on NC aggregation and biodegradation as a function of the surface functionalization.

We synthesized bare ZnO NCs, amino-propyl functionalized ones, and lipid bilayer-shielded NCs, and we characterized their morphological, chemical and physical properties. The stability behavior of the three different samples was evaluated, comparing their biodegradation profiles in different media, i.e. organic solvents, water, and different simulated and biological fluids. The studies aim to investigate how the particle surface functionalizations, and thus chemistry and charge, could influence their hydrodynamic size, zeta potential and consequent aggregation and degradation in the different solvents. We demonstrated that bare and amino-functionalized ZnO NCs strongly and rapidly aggregate when suspended in both simulated and biological media. Long-term biodegradation analysis showed small dissolution into potentially cytotoxic Zn-cations, also slightly affecting their crystalline structure. In contrast, high colloidal stability and integrity was retained for lipid-shielded ZnO NCs in all media, rendering them the ideal candidates for further theranostic applications [3].

The support from ERC Starting Grant – Project N. 678151 "Trojananohorse" and Compagnia di Sanpaolo are gratefully acknowledged.

<sup>[1]</sup> P. Zhu, Z. Weng, X. Li, X. Liu, S. Wu Adv. Mater. Interfaces 3 (2016) 1500494.

<sup>[2]</sup> E. Lim, T. Kim, S. Paik, S. Haam, Y. Huh, and K. Lee, Chem. Rev. 115 (2015) 327–394.

<sup>[3]</sup> B. Dumontel, M. Canta, H. Engelke, A. Chiodoni, L. Racca, A. Ancona, T. Limongi, G. Canavese and V. Cauda, *J. Mater. Chem. B*, under review