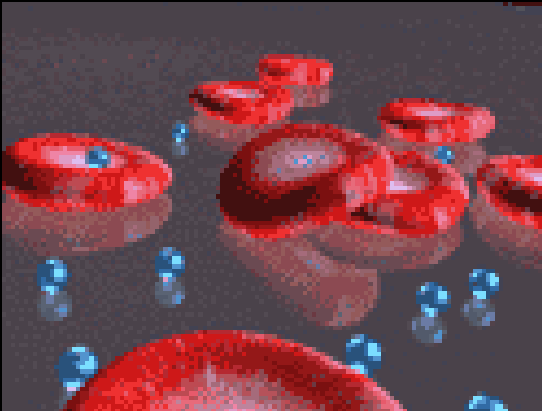


# Nanomedicine and Cancer

Joseph Abel

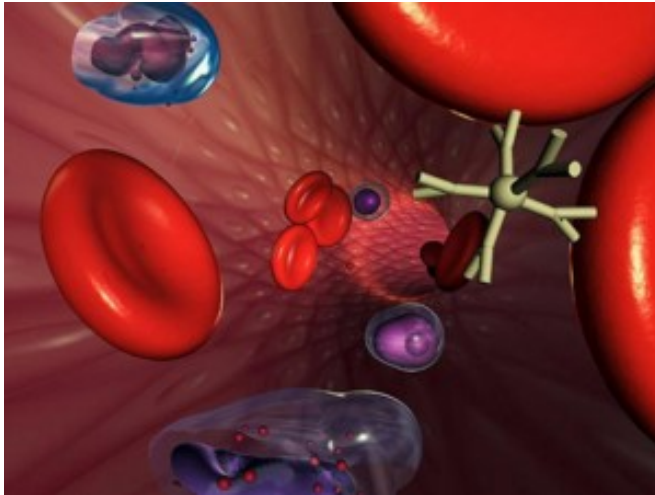
Department of Physics, USU



# Why Nanomedicine?

- Nanotechnology offers great advancements to medicine
- There is still a lot to be learned about the human body and nanotechnology offers a lot of help.

## Virus Seeking Probes



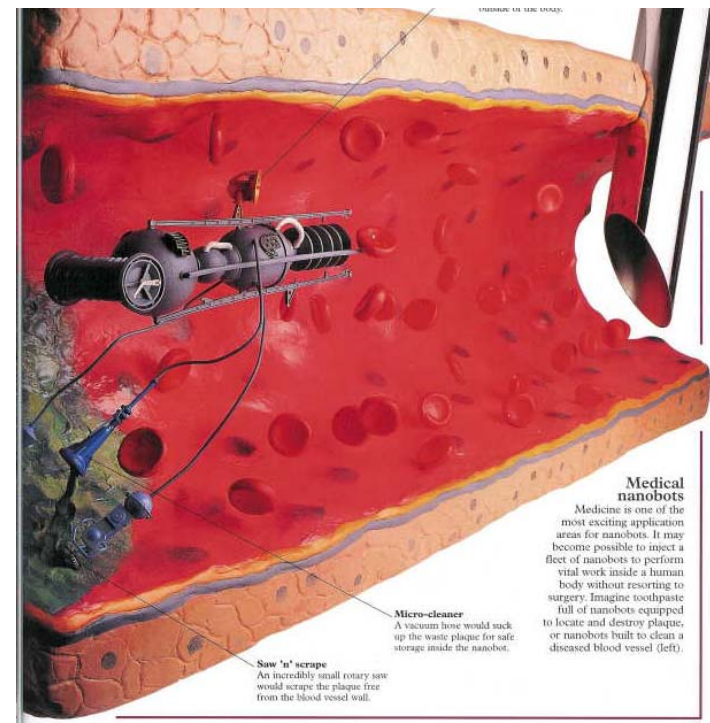
Source: [http://science.nasa.gov/headlines/y2002/15jan\\_nano.htm](http://science.nasa.gov/headlines/y2002/15jan_nano.htm)

## Nano-Robots Replacing Neurons



Source: <http://www.e-spaces.com/Portfolio/trans/blood/index.html>

## Artery Cleaner



Source: <http://foresight.org/Nanomedicine/Gallery/index.html>

# **Nano-Technology applied to Cancer**

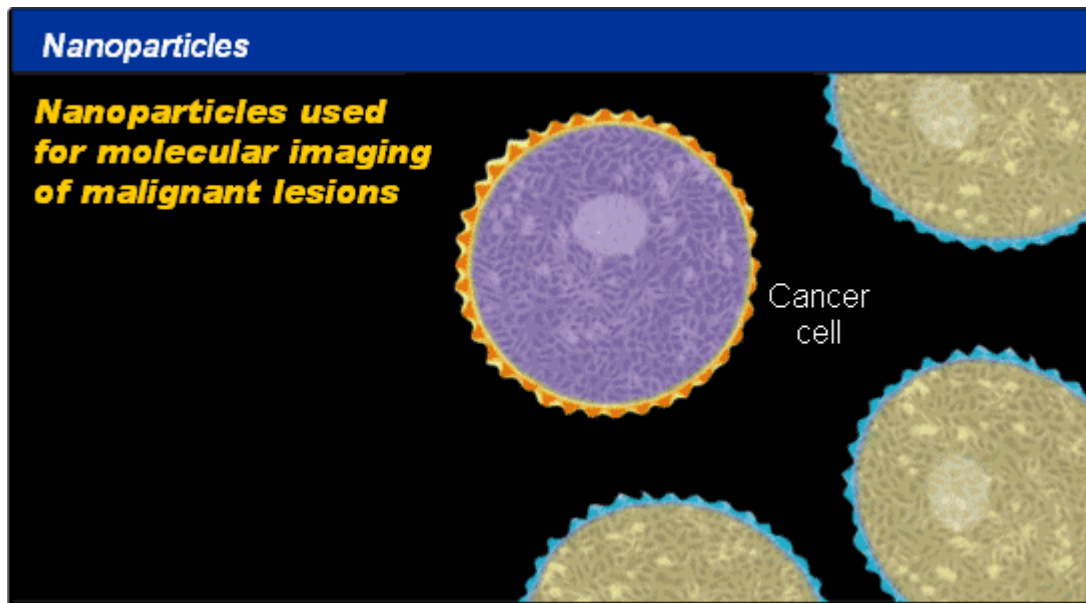
## **Advantages of Nanoscale devices in Medicine**

- Devices smaller than 50 nm can easily enter most cells
- Devices smaller than 20 nm can transit out of blood vessels
- Devices are capable of holding thousands of small molecules
  - Contrast Agents
  - Drugs

## **Major Areas of Development of Nanomedicine**

- Prevention and control
- Early detection
- Imaging diagnostics
- Multifunctional Therapeutics

# Nanoparticles

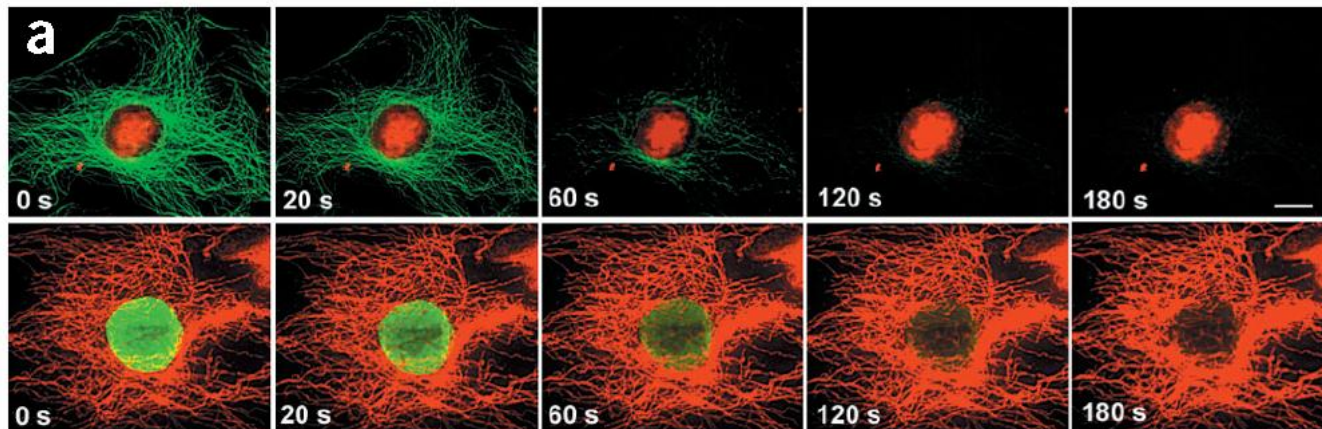


Reference: Ed Neuwelt, Oregon Health Sciences University

# Nanoparticle Contrast Agents Under Development

## Quantum Dots

- unique optical and electronic properties such as:
  - size and composition
  - tunable fluorescence emission from visible to infrared wavelengths
  - large absorption coefficients across a wide spectral
  - range and very high levels of brightness and photo stability
- colloidal quantum dots are the size of a typical protein



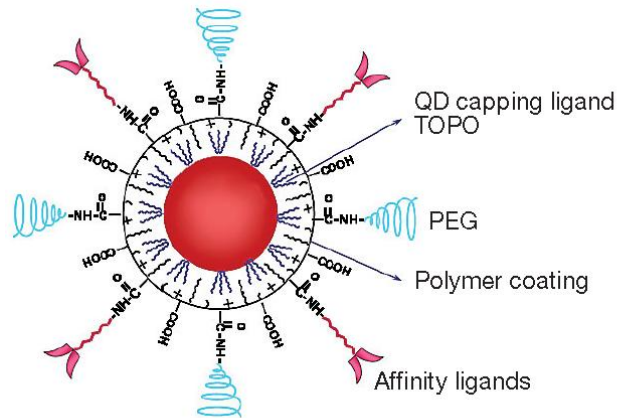
Taken From: The use of nanocrystals in biological detection, Paul Alivisatos



# In vivo Cancer Targeting and Imaging with Quantum Dots

A summary of the report published by Xiaohu Gao, Richard M Levenson, Leland W K Chung & Shumming Nie

## Probe Design

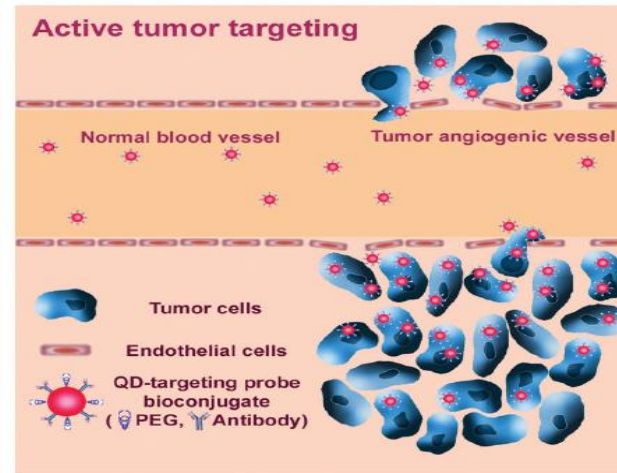
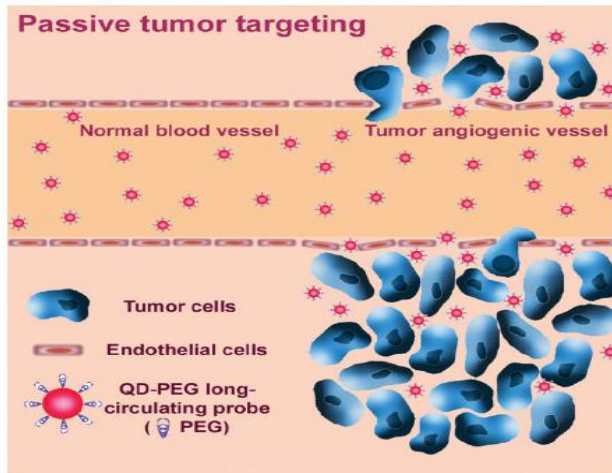


QD capping ligand: TOPO  $\text{O}=\text{P}$

PEG: poly (ethylene glycol)  
 $\text{-(CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-O)-}_n$  MW = 5,000

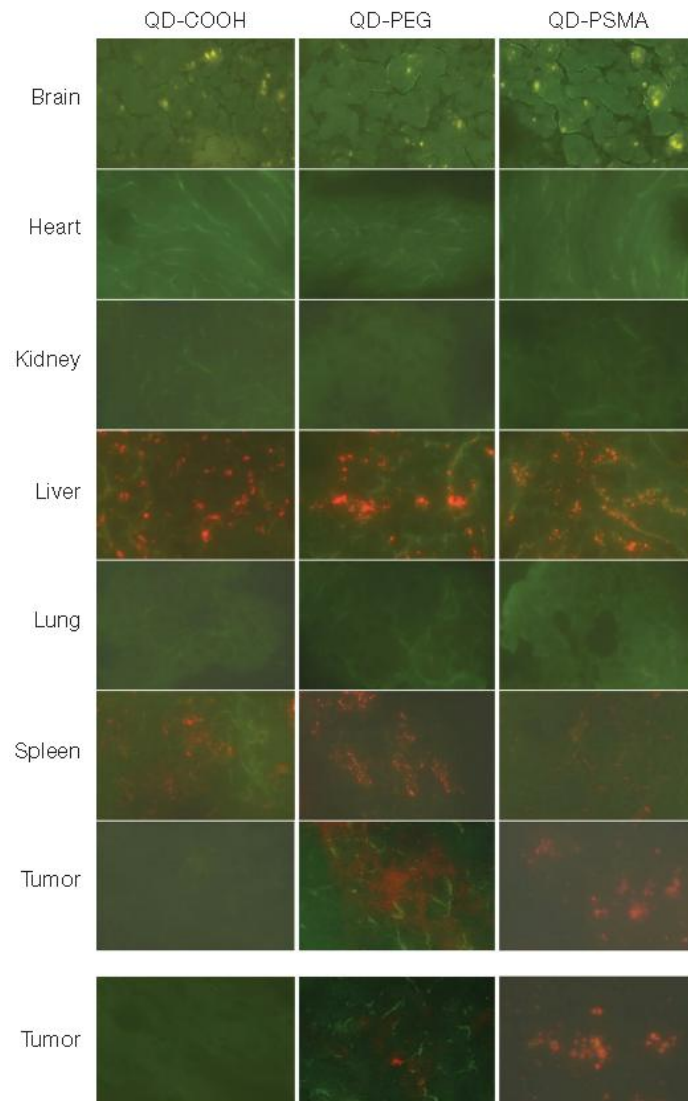
Affinity ligands: antibody, peptide,  
small-molecule drug,  
inhibitors

## Tumor Targeting

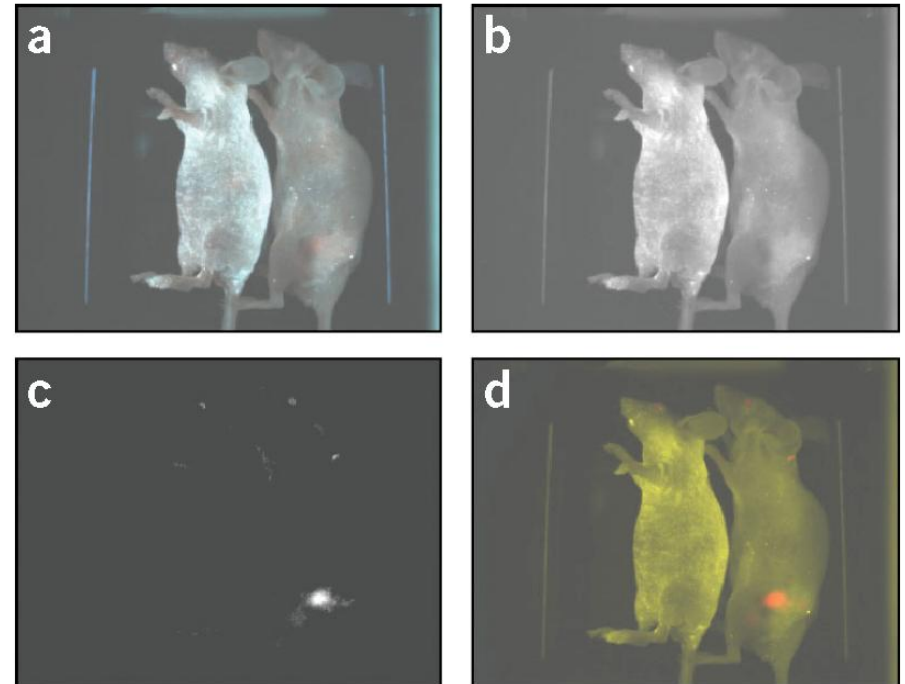


# Behavior of Quantum Dots in Animals

## Histological Examination of QD Uptake

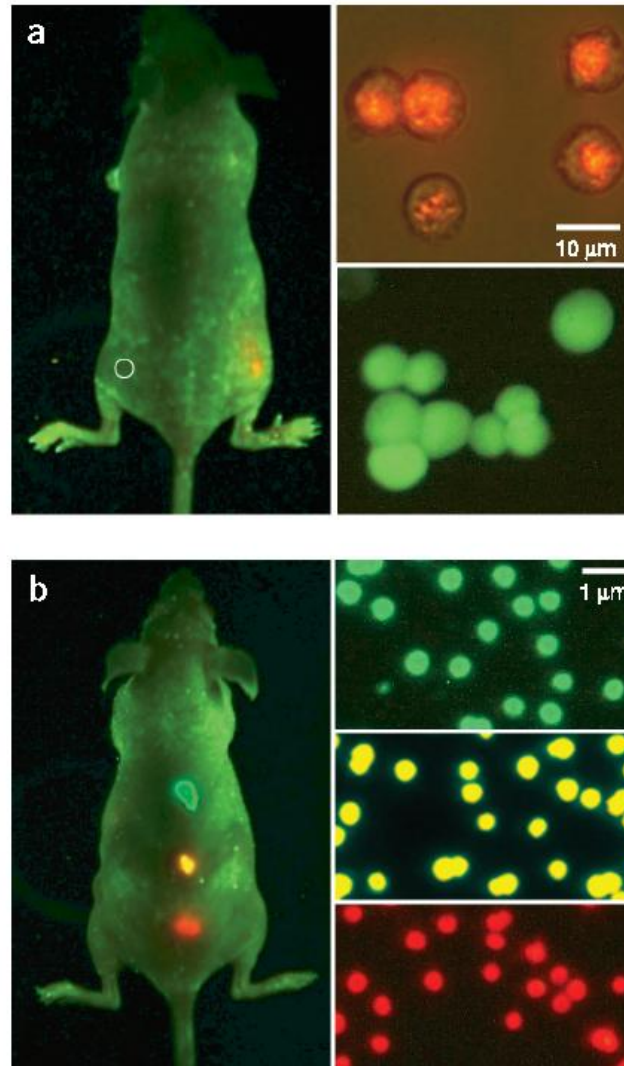


## Quantum Dots in Live Mouse



# Behavior of Quantum Dots in Animals

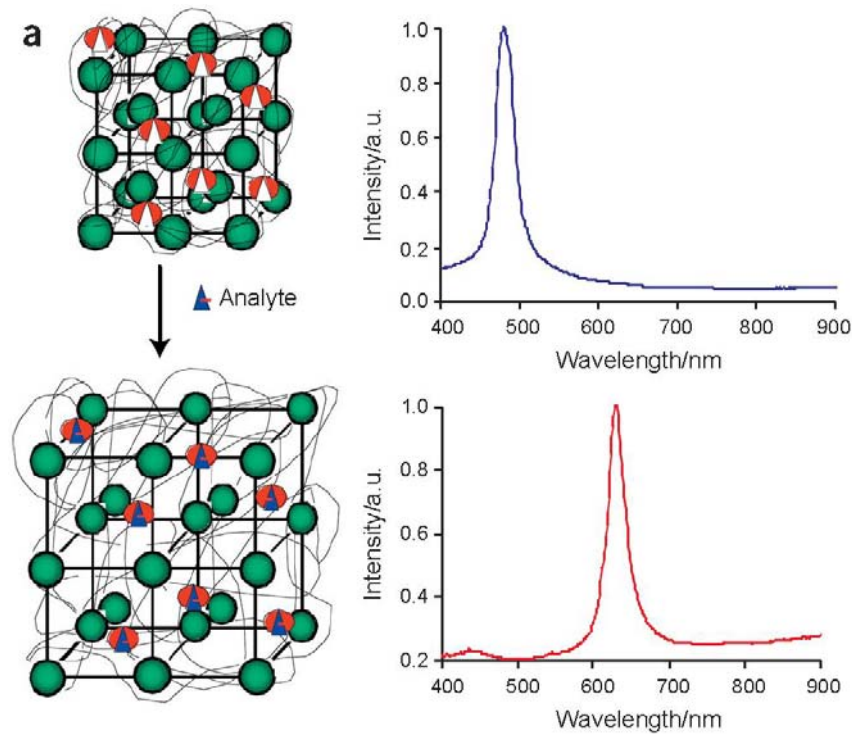
## Quantum Dots vs Organic Dyes



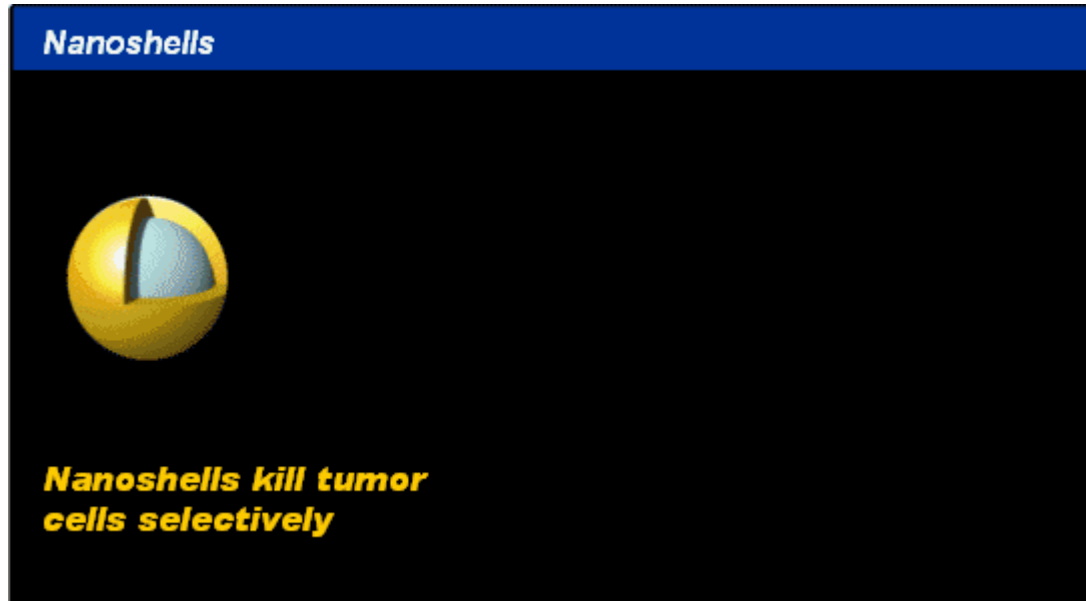


# Nanoparticle Contrast Agents Under Development

## Photonic Crystals



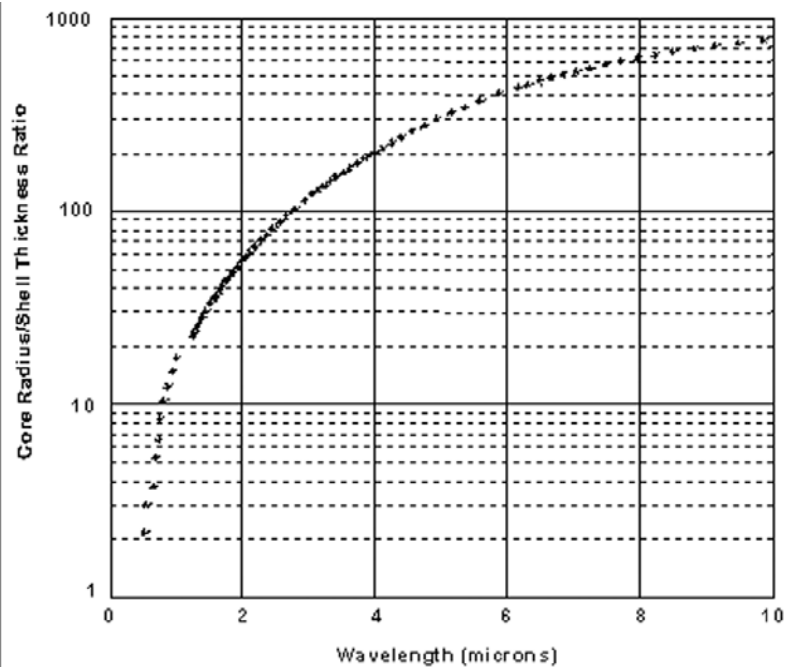
# Nanoshells



Reference: Jennifer West, Rice University

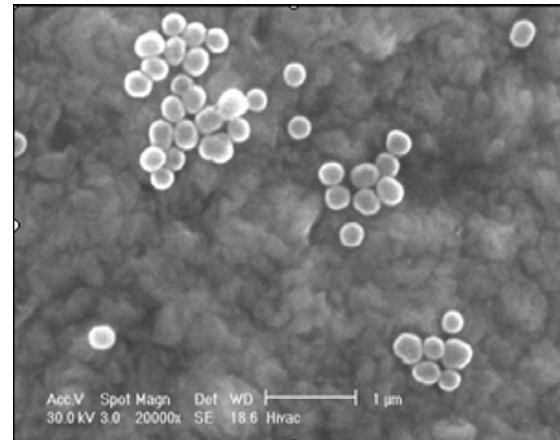
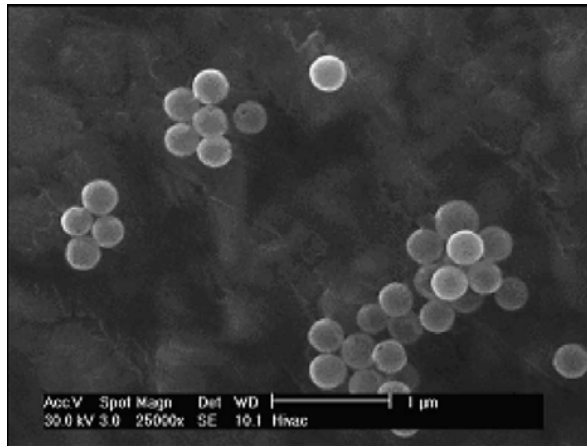
# Properties of Gold Nanoshells

- “Tunability” of the optical resonance



# Images of Nanoshells

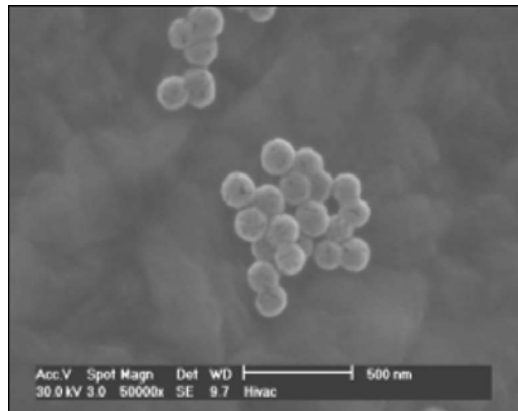
## Larger diameter nanoshells used for Imaging



120 nm radius and 35 nm shell thickness

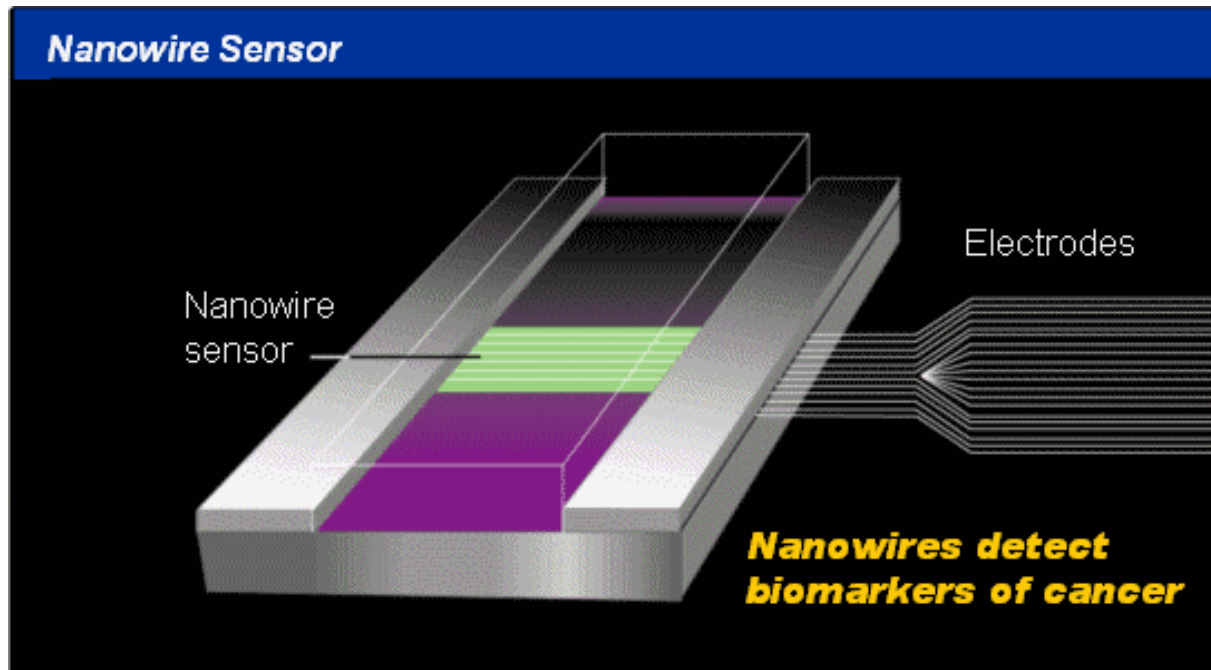
100 nm radius and 20 nm shell thickness

## Smaller diameter nanoshells used for photothermal therapy applications



60 nm radius and 10 nm shell

# Nanowire Sensor

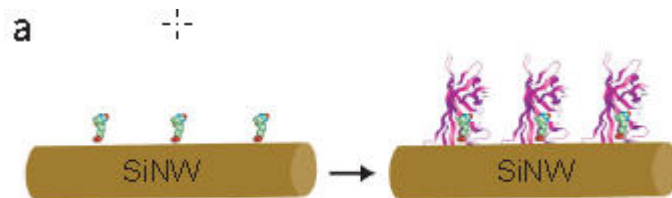


Reference: Jim Heath, California Institute of Technology



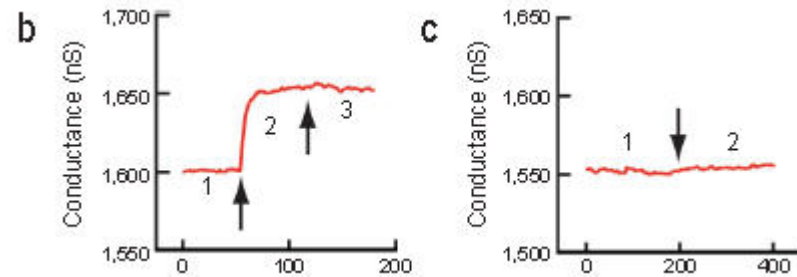
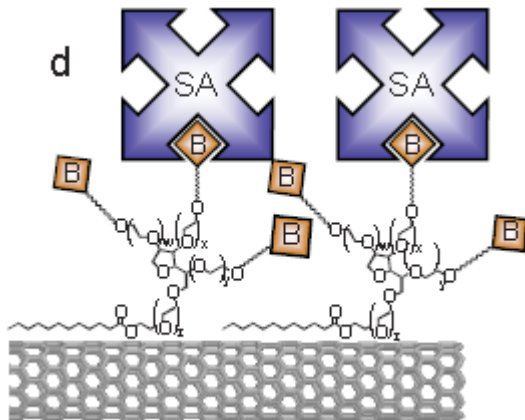
# Nano-Wires in Biosensing

## Silicon Nanowire



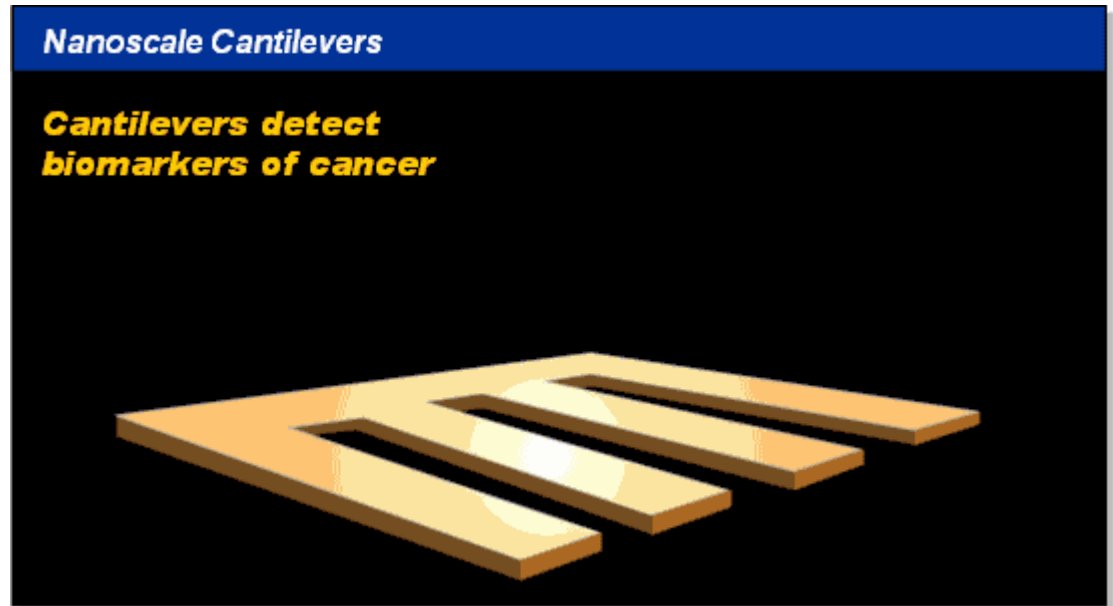
## Conductance Graphs

## Carbon Nanotube



# Nanoscale Cantilevers

Cantilevers can be used as detectors of molecules. In this example specific molecules are attached to the cantilevers. The molecules selected are molecules that will bind to a specific molecule. When that molecule binds to the cantilever it changes the physical properties of the cantilever and that change can be detected.



Reference: Arun Majumdar, University of California at Berkeley



A team at the California Institute of Technology is using tiny cantilevers to probe molecular bonds.

## Nanomedicine - Conclusion

- Nanotechnology will radically change the way we diagnose, treat and prevent cancer
- Nanomedicine for cancer has the ability to improve health care dramatically
- Current research is mostly in diagnostic tools, although there are many other application of nanomaterials in medicine...
- There are still lots of advances needed to improve Nanomedicine