

1st Training Workshop & Summer School Magnetic Nanohybrids for Cancer Therapy

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BOOK OF



ABSTRACTS

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Balkan Center-CIRI-AUTH, Thessaloniki-Greece

<http://magnacharta.physics.auth.gr/manaca-workshop.htm>

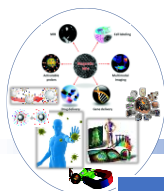
Magnetic Nanostructure Characterization:

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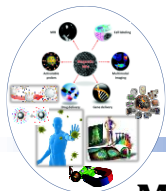


Technology & Applications

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Oral Presentations		
Num	Title & Presenting Author	Session
O01	Magnetic Nanohybrids for Cancer Therapy M. Angelakeris, Greece	Materials & Structure
O02	Iron based "Core-Shell" Nanoparticles for Magnetic Hyperthermia of Cancer Cells A. Manukyan, Armenia	
O03	Scaling Up Magnetic Nanoparticles Production K. Simeonidis, Greece	
O04	Characterization of nanomaterials using transmission electron microscopy M. Spasova, Germany	
O05	Nano-Theranostics based on magnetic ferrite nanoparticles C. Dendrinou, Greece	
O06	Application of X-ray absorption fine structure spectroscopies for the study of Fe ₃ -xMnxO ₄ nanoparticles M. Katsikini, Greece	Magnetism & Properties
O07	Tuning structure and Magnetic Properties of Nanoparticles for Enhanced Heating Performance P. Trohidou, Greece	
O08	Basics of Magnetometry and How to Apply on Nanoparticles U. Wiedwald, Germany	
O09	Introduction to X-Ray Magnetic Circular Dichroism T. Feggeler, Germany	
O10	Core-Shell and Bi-phasic MNPs for cancer therapy: Structure and properties A. S. Kamzin, Russia	
O11	Ferromagnetic Resonance: Theory and Applications for Magnetic Nanoparticles A. Semisalova, Germany	Biomedical Constraints
O12	Magnetic liposomes as versatile clinical carriers G. Litsardakis, Greece	
O13	Magnetite-Gold nanohybrids as ideal platforms for theranostics M. Efremova, Germany	
O14	The Blood-Brain-Barrier as target for magnetic nanoparticle imaging and opening U. Hofmann, Germany	
O15	Cancer nanomedicine: considerations for the in vitro experimental design C. Spiridopoulou, Greece	
O16	How cells respond to magnetic field? Magnetic hyperthermia for Cancer Treatment R. Tzoneva, Bulgaria	Cancer Specific Aspects
O17	Enhancing cancer immunotherapy through Nanotechnology C. Chlichlia, Greece	
O18	Magnetic nanoparticles for cancer therapy and diagnostics: effects of morphology and coating M. Abakumov, Russia	
O19	Cell membrane-coated magnetic nanocubes for the treatment of glioblastoma C. Tapeinos, Italy	
O20	The Radiobiological Basis of Radiation Therapy and Hyperthermia S. Spirou, Greece	
O21	Magnetic Particle Imaging Applications in Cancer Inflammation, Theranostics, and Cell Tracking N. Carvou, UK	
O22	Combinatory, Magnetic or Non-magnetic cancer modalities? T. Samaras, Greece	



Magnetite-Gold nanohybrids as ideal platforms for theranostics

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In this work, we present the first size-dependent study of hybrid Fe₃O₄-Au NPs with diameters of 6-44 nm Fe₃O₄ and 3-11 nm Au for theranostics combining the contrast enhancement in magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), the heating potential in magnetic particle hyperthermia (MPH) and dual chemical functionality for the payload delivery.

High-quality Fe₃O₄ nanocrystals with bulk-like magnetic behaviour were obtained as confirmed by the presence of the Verwey transition. The 25 nm-sized octahedral Fe₃O₄-Au hybrids showed the best characteristics for MRI and MPH. We obtained an extraordinarily high r_2 -relaxivity of 495 mM⁻¹·s⁻¹ along with a specific loss power of 617 W·g_{Fe}⁻¹. The functional *in vitro* hyperthermia test for the 4T1 mouse breast cancer cell line demonstrated 80% and 100% cell death for immediate exposure and after precultivation of the cells for 6 h with 25 nm Fe₃O₄-Au hybrid nanomaterials, respectively [1].

As a next step, Fe₃O₄-Au hybrids were conjugated with two fluorescent dyes or the combination of drug and dye allowing the simultaneous tracking of the nanoparticle vehicle and the drug cargo *in vitro* and *in vivo*. The delivery to tumors and payload release were demonstrated in real time by intravital microscopy [2]. Replacing the dyes by cell-specific molecules and drugs makes the Fe₃O₄-Au hybrids a unique all-in-one platform for theranostics.

References

- [1] M. V. Efremova et al., Beilstein J. Nanotechnol, 2018, 9 (1), 2684–2699.
- [2] M. V. Efremova et al., Sci. Rep., 2018, 8 (1), 11295.