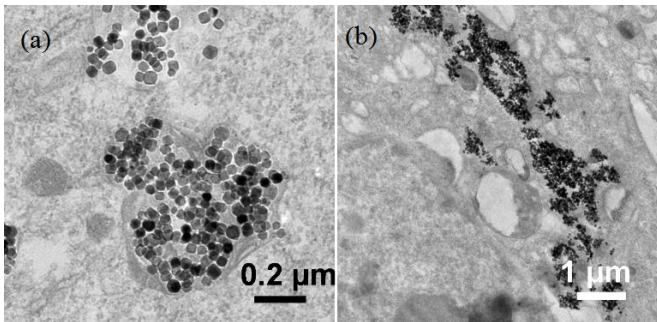


Nanoparticle aggregates for destruction of cancer cells

13 June 2017



Images of (a) nanoparticles internalized into cancer cells after incubation for 24h, and (b) Nanoparticle aggregates after subsequently applying a low magnitude magnetic field. Credit: Y. Sheng, C. Wu, Y. Cheng, G.R. Plaza

An international team in which a UPM researcher is involved has shown that it is possible to mechanically destroy cancer cells by rotating magnetic nanoparticles attached to them in elongated aggregates.

The project work led by Professor Yu Cheng from Tongji University (Shanghai, China) with the participation of Universidad Politécnica de Madrid (UPM) and other institutions from various countries has in vitro shown that it is possible to induce with very high effectiveness the death of [cancer cells](#) thanks to the force produced by the motion of magnetic nanoparticle aggregates. This new study, published in *Theranostics*, combines the advantages of the nanometric size of the individual particles and the bigger size of aggregates to produce greater force required to induce the cell death.

Because of their singular properties, scientists have been researching therapeutic applications using [magnetic nanoparticles](#), especially for [drug delivery systems](#) and hyperthermia treatments for tumors. In the new study, the particles increase

their temperature when subjected to a magnetic field that reaches values that can produce the death of [cancer](#) cells.

There are other studies that have developed applications to lower the risk of infections on implants and prostheses and promote the growth of tissues. The goal of this study was the production of forces high enough to lead the mechanical destruction of cancer cells.

The technique of functionalization allows researchers to modify the surface of nanoparticles by coating them with specific molecules in order to join certain types of cells. In the case of cancer treatment, the nanoparticles are covered with molecules that specifically join proteins that are expressed predominantly in cancer cells and not in [healthy cells](#).

This research has used this method to treat cancer cells in vitro. It was proved that cells internalize the functionalized nanoparticles, mainly into lysosomes, which are small cell organelles. The application of an external relatively low magnetic field results in the formation of elongated nanoparticle aggregates.

Finally, under a low frequency rotating [magnetic field](#), the researchers achieved the movement of nanoparticle aggregates that produce forces high enough to break the membrane of the lysosomes and the cell membrane, inducing the death of cancer cells with a very high effectiveness.

Previous works had used individual nanoparticles or particles of micrometric size (thousand times bigger than nanoparticles) to mechanically damage cancer cells. According to the researcher Gustavo Plaza, this new study combines the properties of nanometric scale to reach the cancer [cells](#) and the greater size of aggregates to produce higher forces.

More information: Yajing Shen et al. Elongated Nanoparticle Aggregates in Cancer Cells for Mechanical Destruction with Low Frequency Rotating Magnetic Field, *Theranostics* (2017). DOI: [10.7150/thno.18352](https://doi.org/10.7150/thno.18352)

Provided by Universidad Politécnica de Madrid

APA citation: Nanoparticle aggregates for destruction of cancer cells (2017, June 13) retrieved 25 May 2019 from <https://phys.org/news/2017-06-nanoparticle-aggregates-destruction-cancer-cells.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.