

NanoBiotechnology programme at the Joint Research Centre



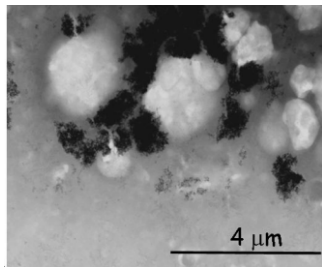
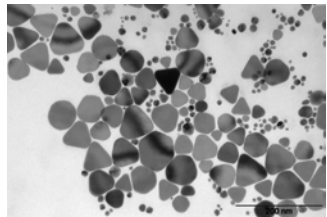
• *François Rossi*

www.jrc.ec.europa.eu

*Serving society
Stimulating innovation
Supporting legislation*

NanoBiotechnology @ JRC

Chemistry



NP synthesis and
characterisation

μFabrications
Nanostructures

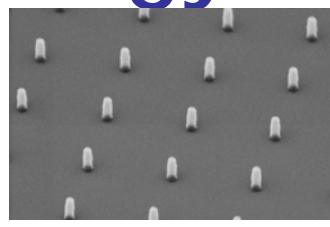
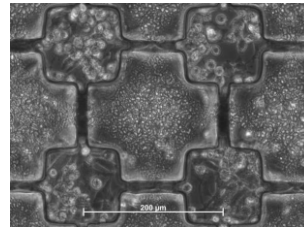
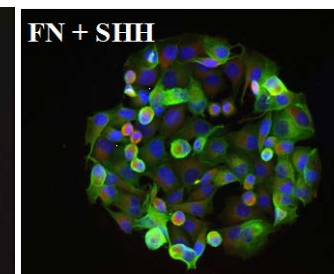
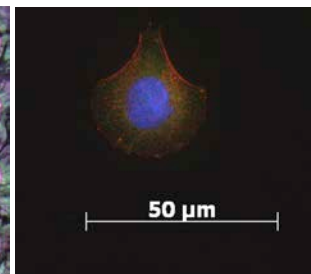
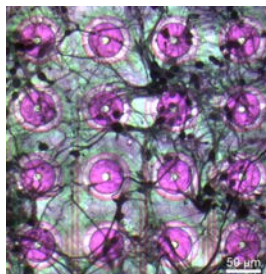
Plasma polymers
Bio interfaces

Nanotoxicology

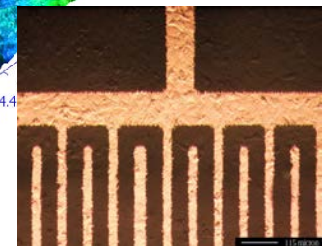
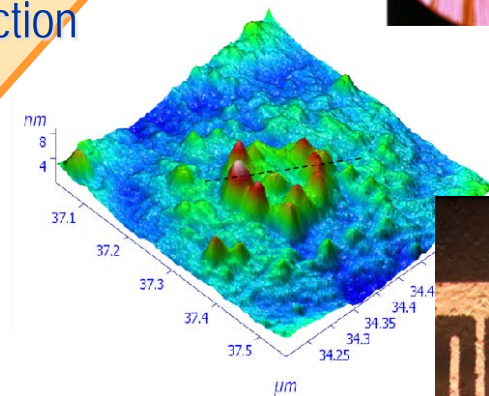
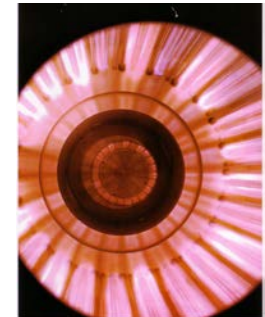
Molecular Detection
Sensors

In vitro models
Stem cells culture

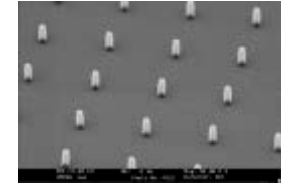
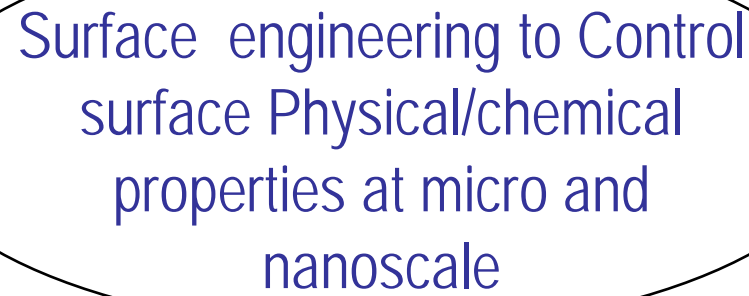
Biology



Physics/Materials

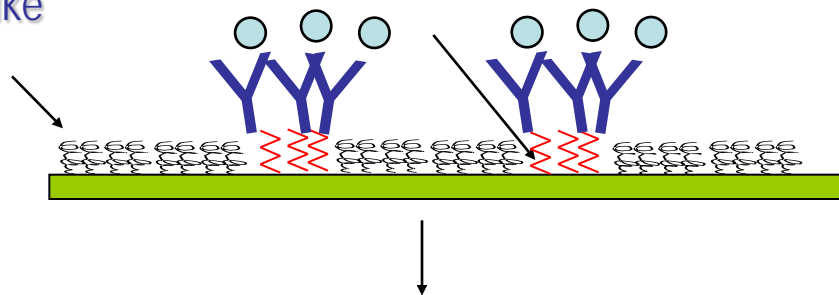


Micro-nano fabrication



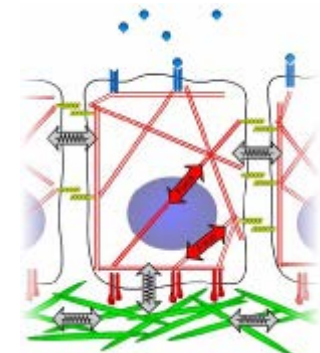
Anti-adhesive PEO-like

Bio-adhesive = COOH/NH₂ ...functionalities



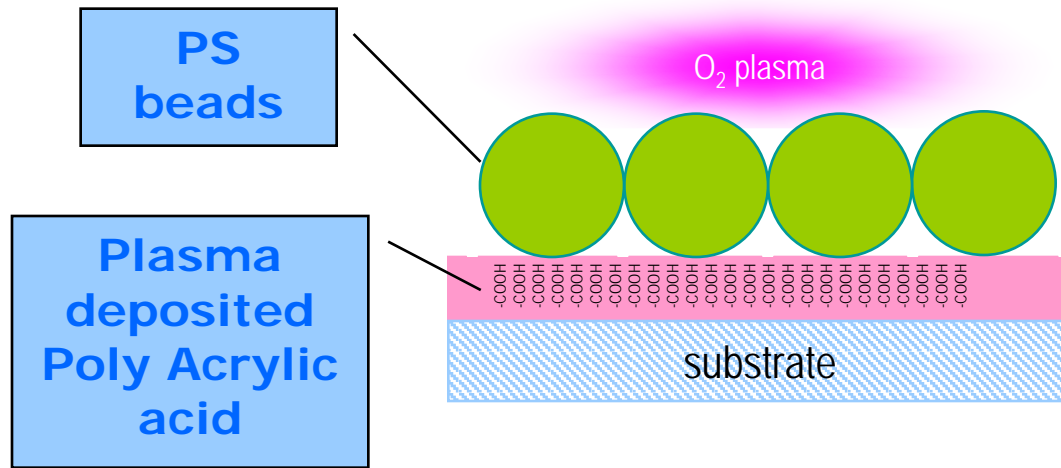
- Biosensing
- Protein chips

- ❖ To create cell microenvironment at cellular resolution favourable to preserve cell function on solid surfaces



Colloidal Lithography + Plasma Polymers

European
Commission

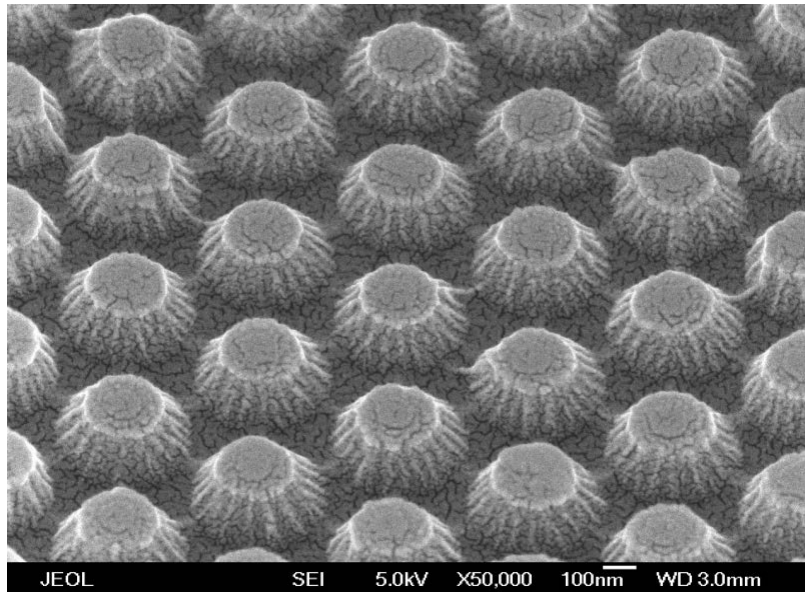
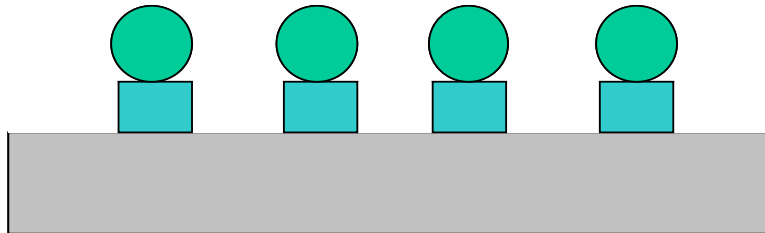


Ultrasound bath

Process characterization

2)

Plasma Etching (1:1)

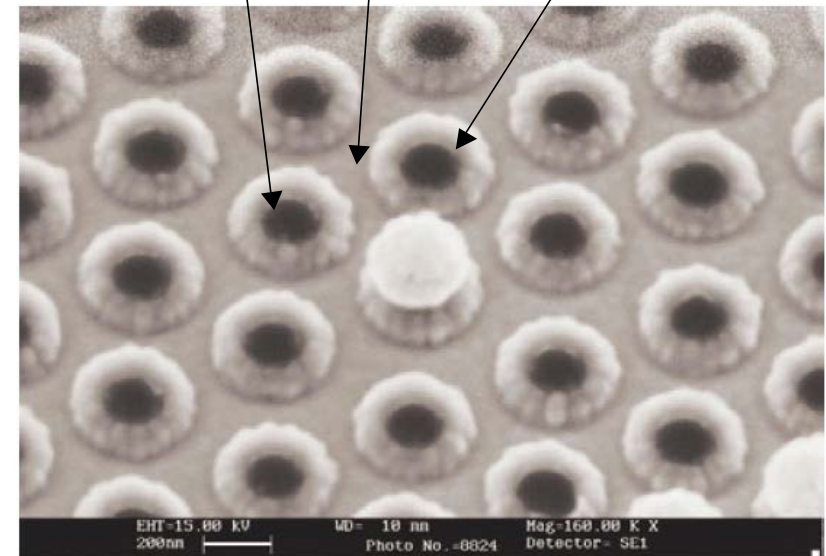


4)

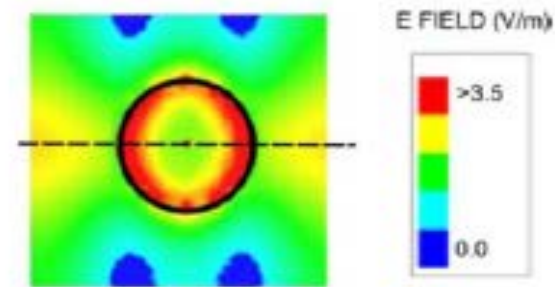
Lift-off



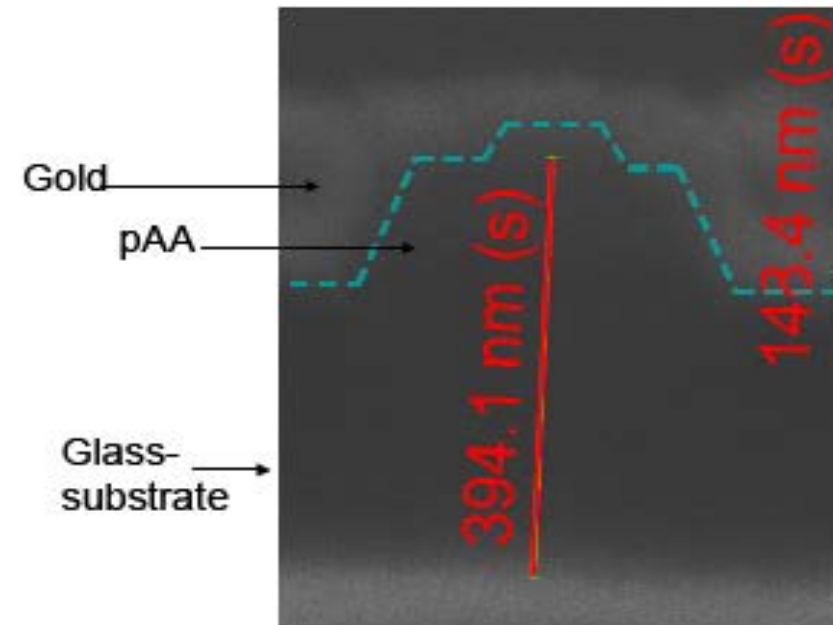
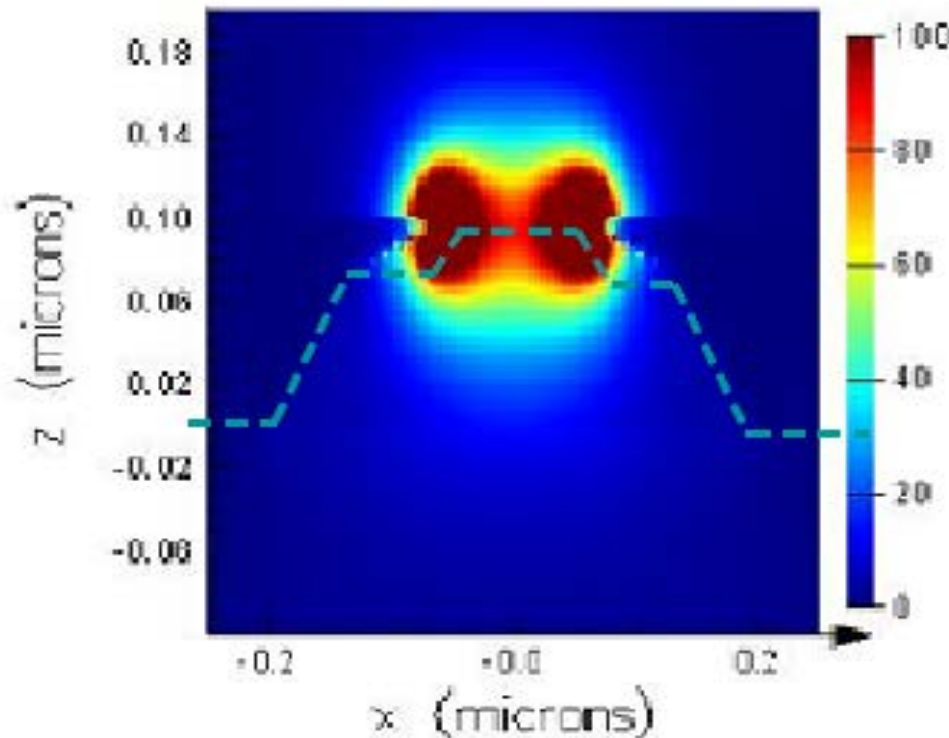
Dielectric Pillar
Metallic Matrix
Metallic Nano-Rings



Plasmonic structures: Improvement of the local sensitivity (x10)

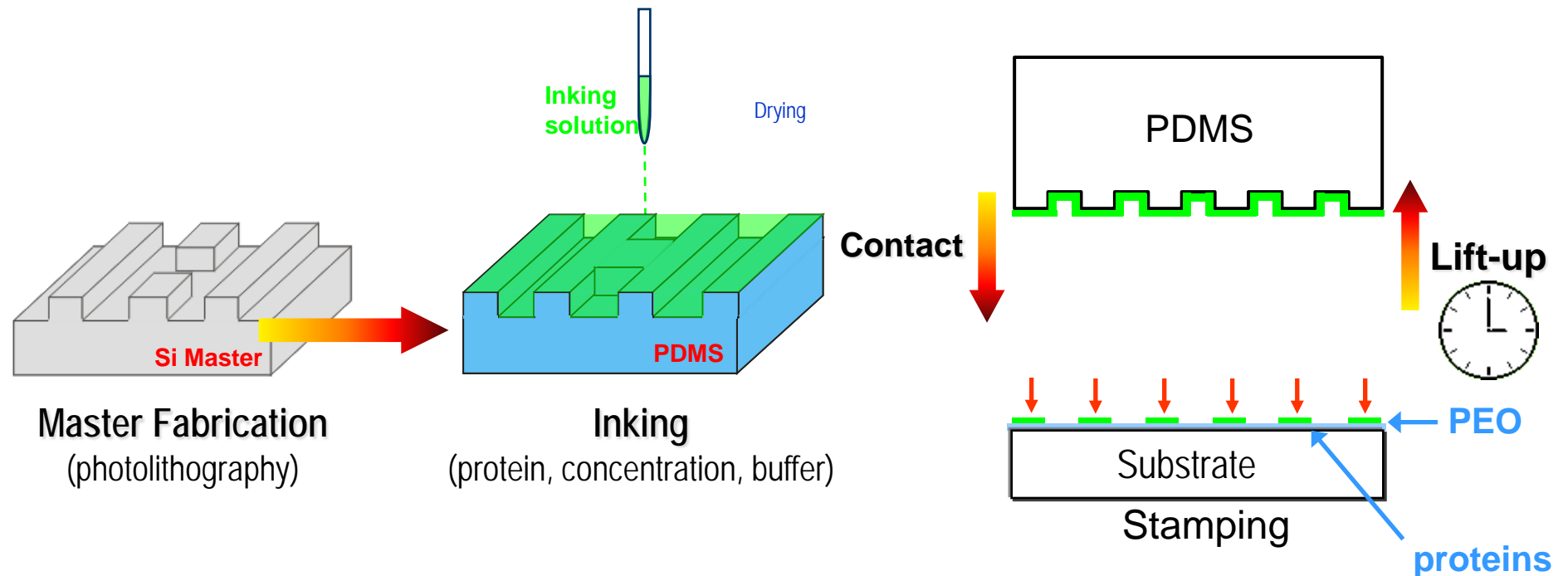


Electric field intensity



Micro contact printing

European
Commission



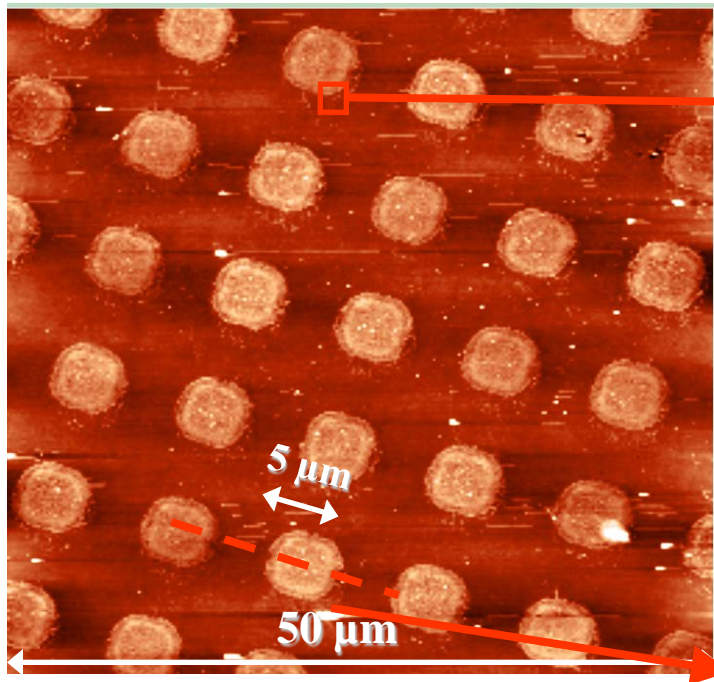
**Plasma-PEO
immobilises
proteins in dry
conditions**

– Advantages:

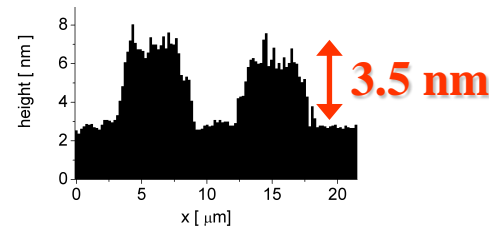
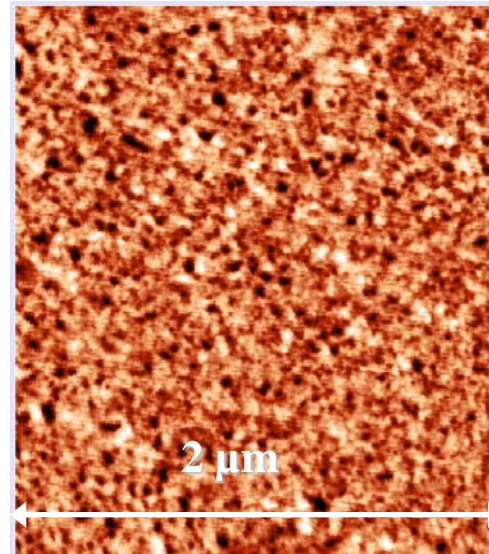
- Direct patterning of relevant biomolecules on plasma PEO.
- Direct fabrication of biological contrast: bio-adhesive/ bio-repellent

Microcontact printing of Fn patterns

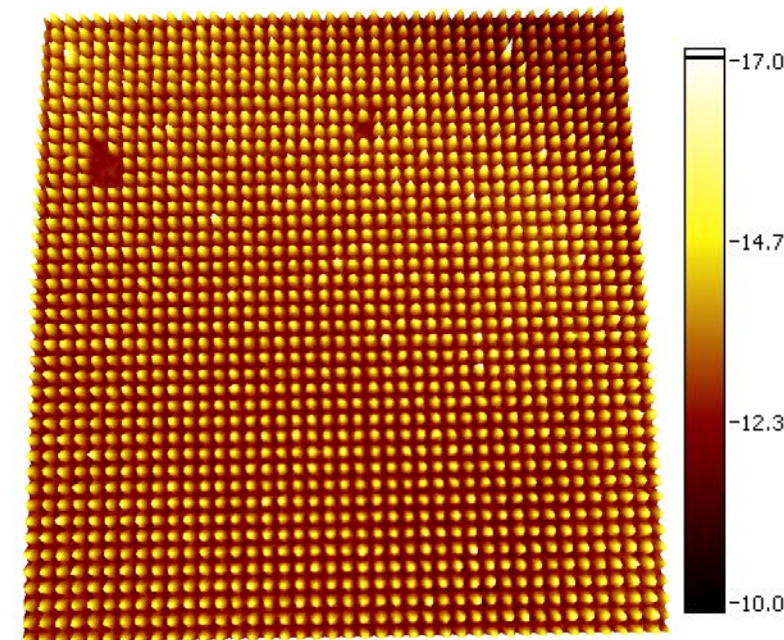
AFM



Morphology of the protein

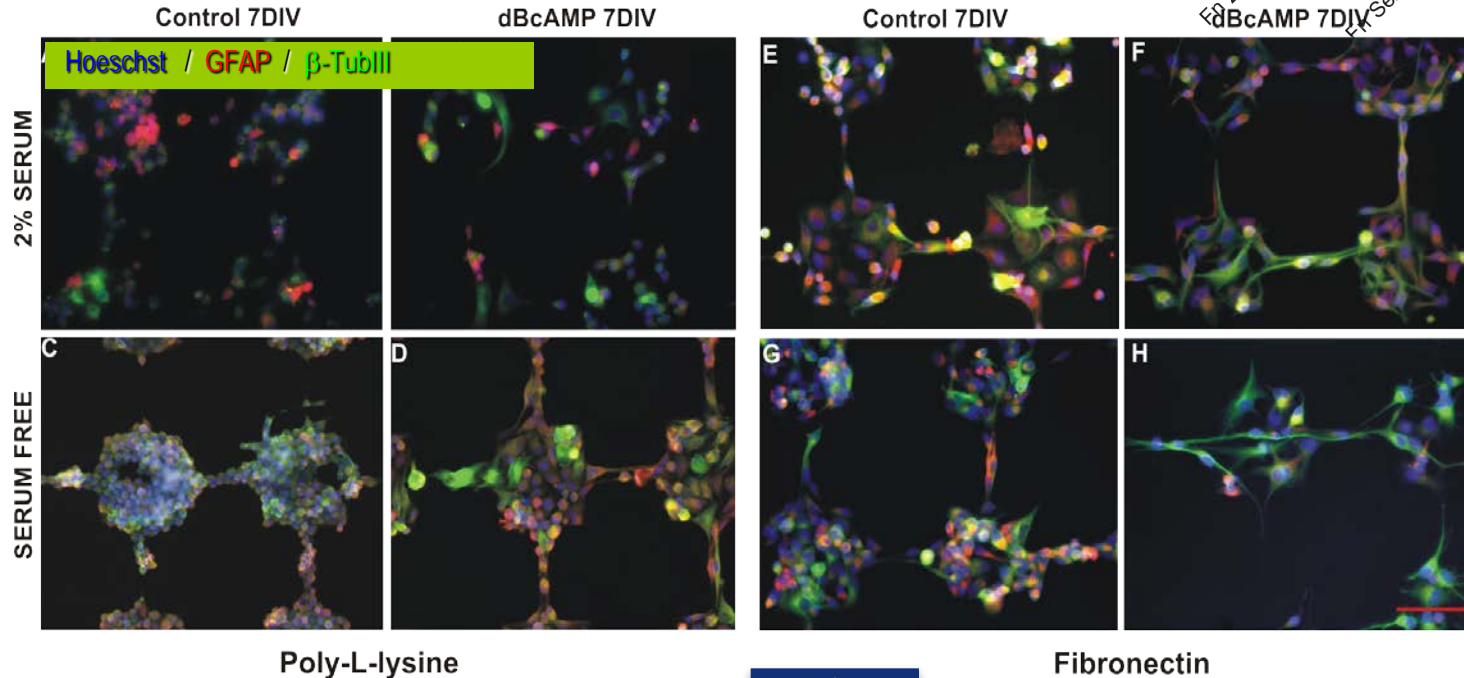
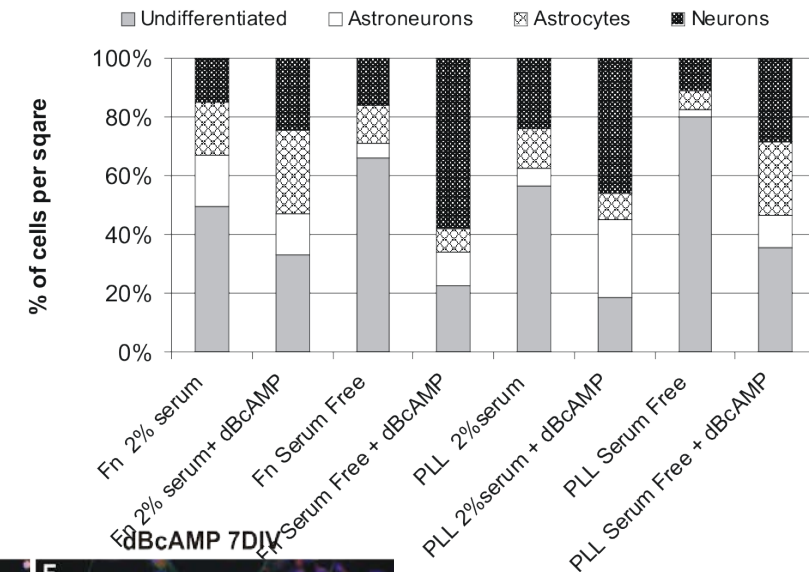


Ellipsometry



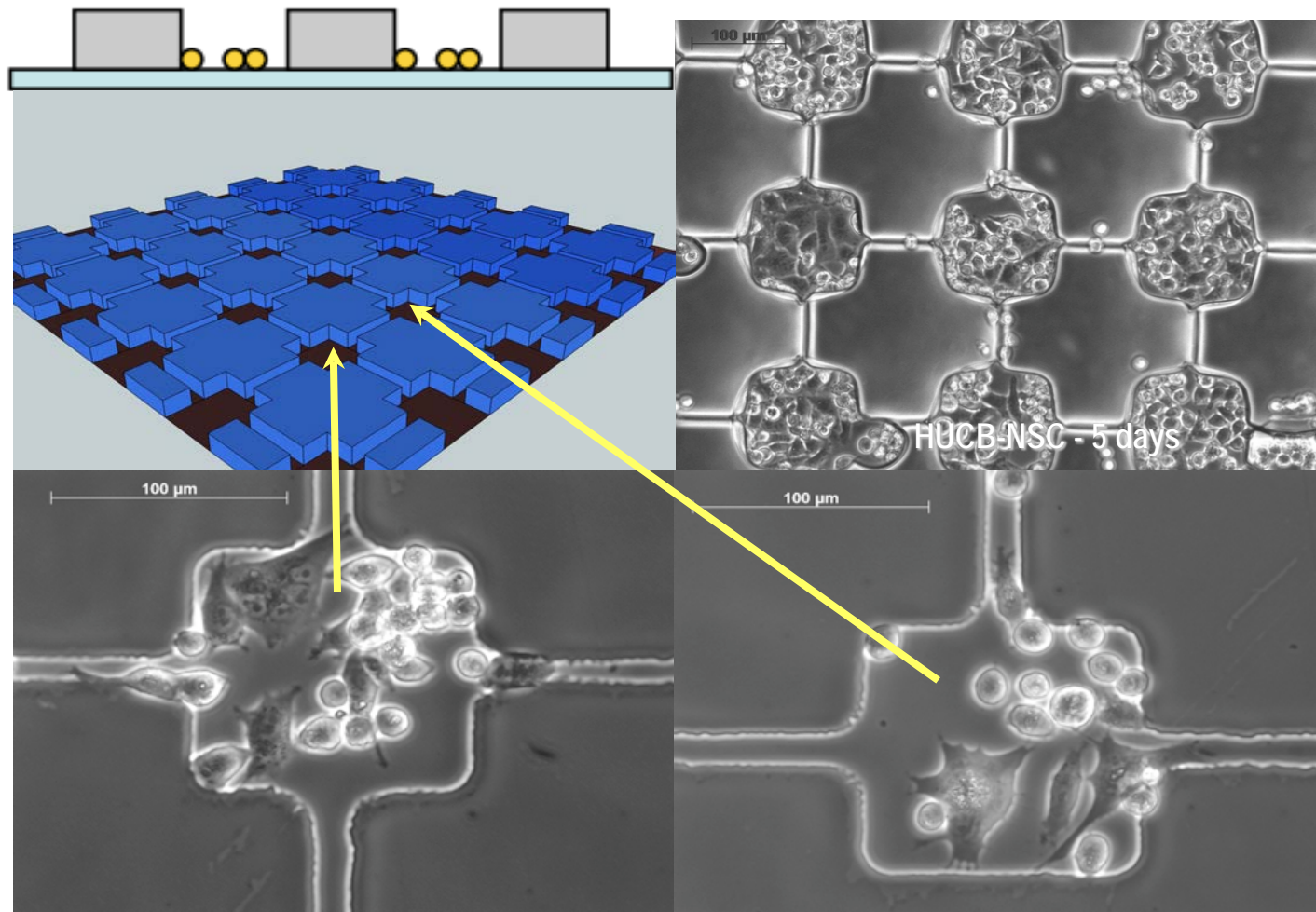
Stem cell differentiation

- PLL micropatterns allow maintaining the neural stem cells attached to the surface in non-differentiated state
- Attachment to Fn without serum promotes neuronal differentiation

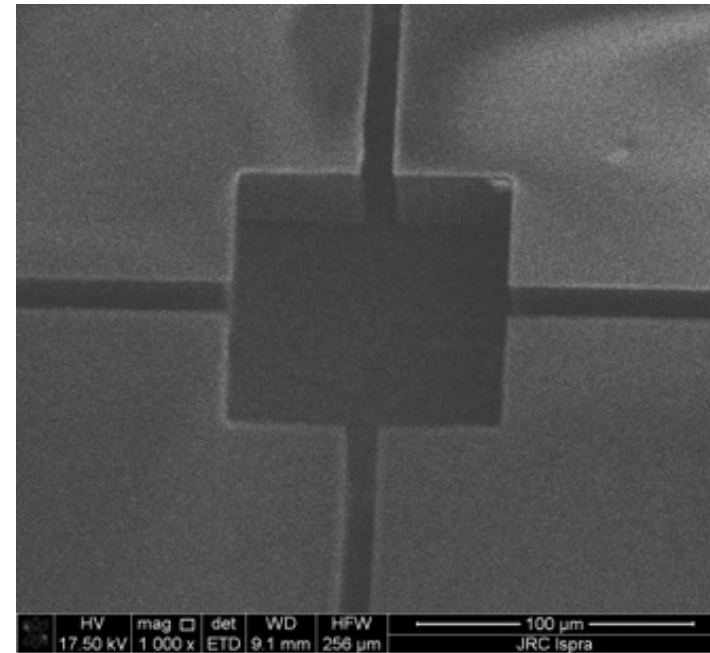
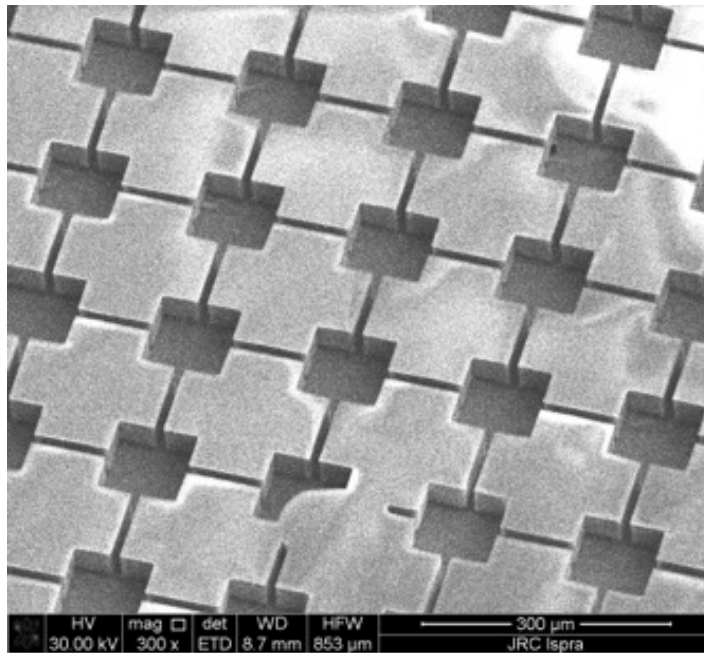


β -TubIII → neuronal, GFAP → astrocytes / stem cell, Hoeschst → nuclei.

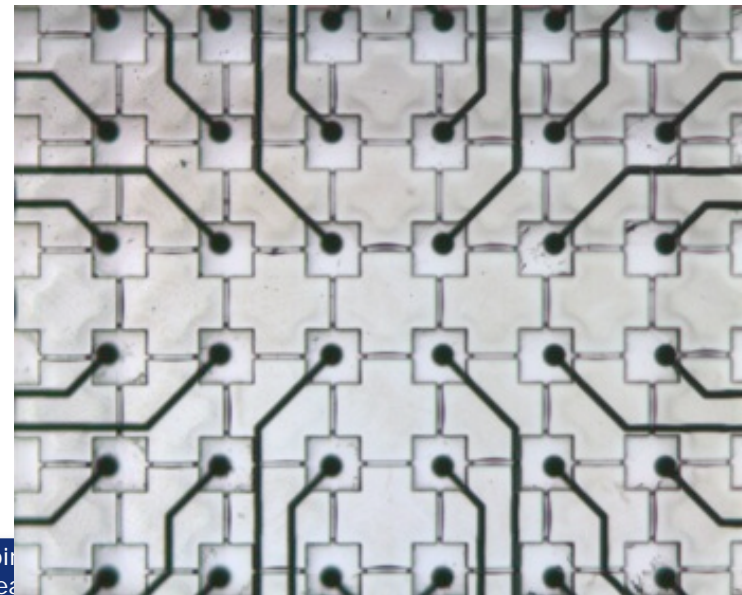
HUCB-NSC cultured in 3D domains



HUCB-NSC display neuronal like phenotype when cultured in PEG-3D scaffolds

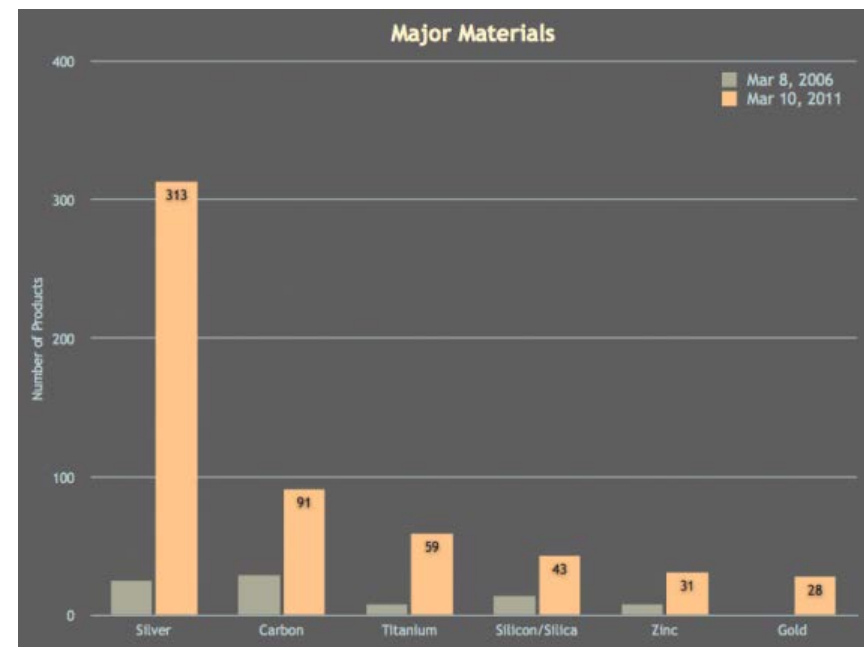
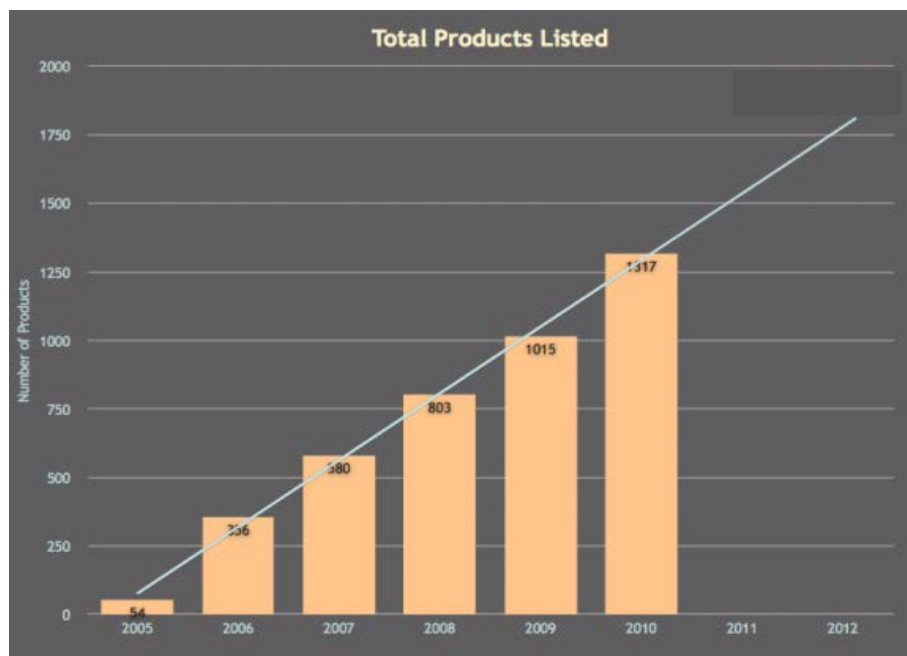


The cells can be easily aligned prior UV cross-linking with the MEA electrodes: Electrical monitoring of neurons groups



Nanomaterials and nanotoxicology

Nanotechnology consumer products on the market

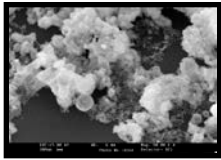


Examples of product areas:

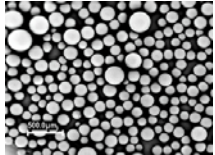
- Cosmetics / personal care
- Paints & coatings
- Household products
- Textiles
- Food (and ingredients)
- Food packaging and more...

Ag NP:
 Antimicrobial
 Antifungal
 Antiviral
 Food Packaging
 Wall paints
 Biocide sprays
 Textiles
 Laundry detergents

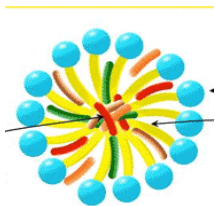
Nanomaterials : what makes them different?



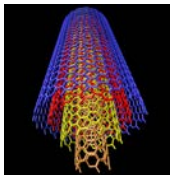
*Size (1 - >100 nm)
Large specific surface*



*Special properties (electronic,
mechanical, optical ...)*

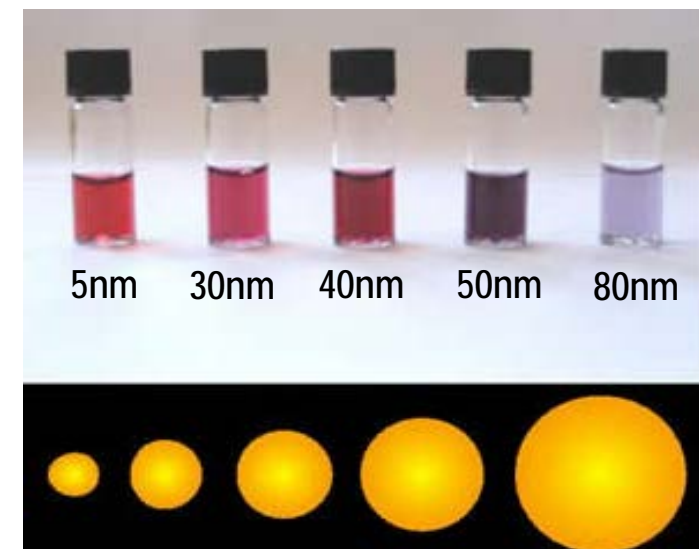
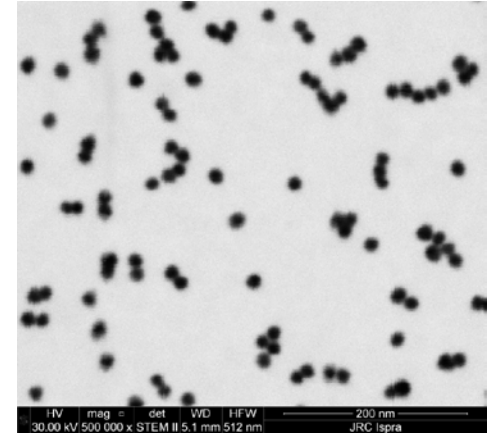
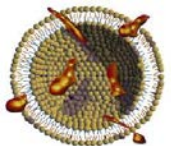


*Chemical reactivity very
different compared to
bulk material*

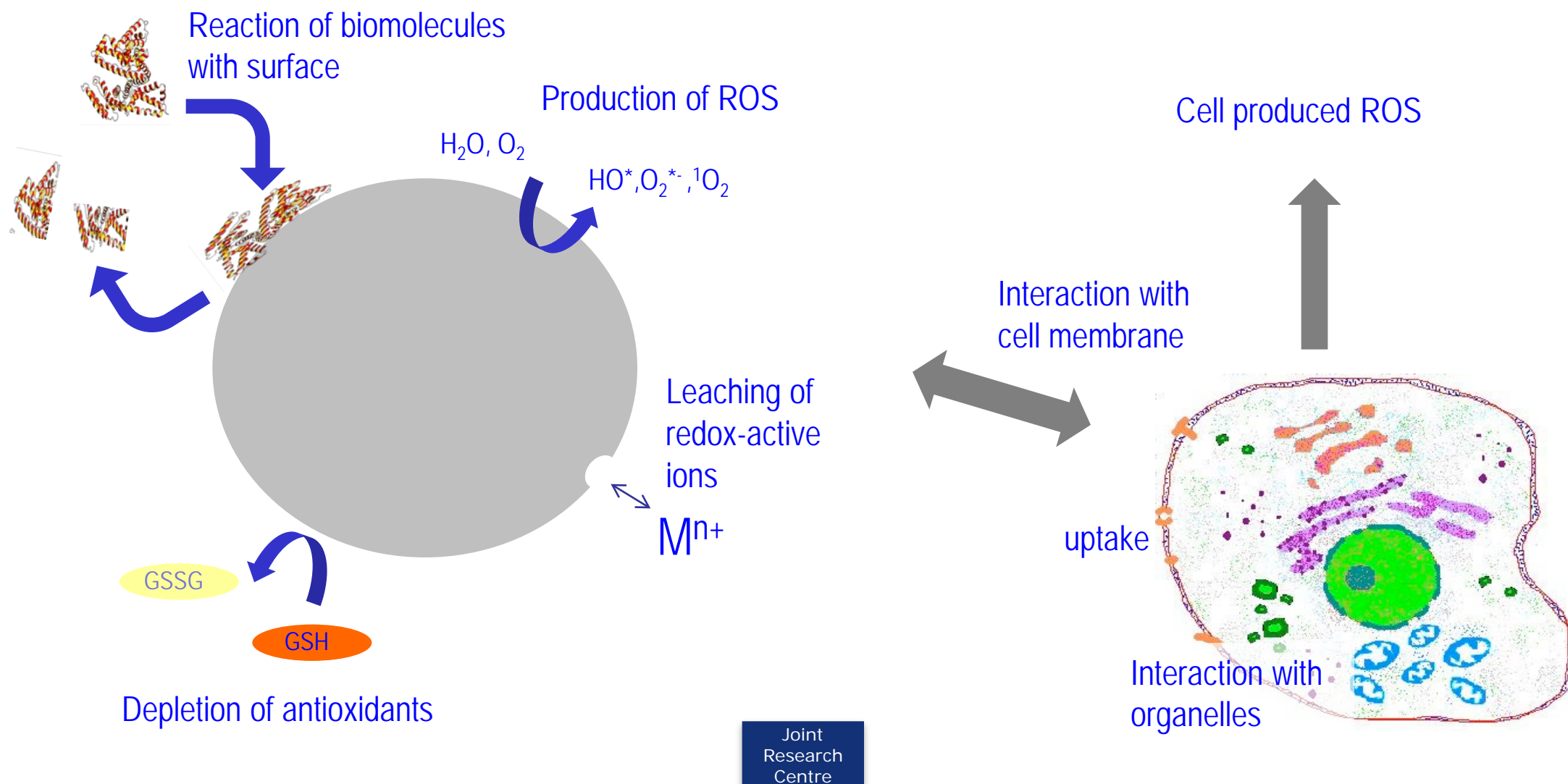


Matrix dependent properties

*Many forms: fullerenes,
graphene, nanotubes, nanocarriers,
nanoemulsions...*



Chemistry/biochemistry related toxicity

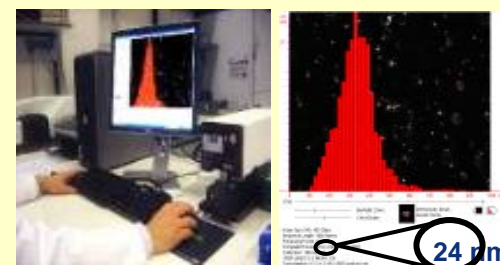


In vitro Nano-Toxicology at JRC

Synthesis of NM

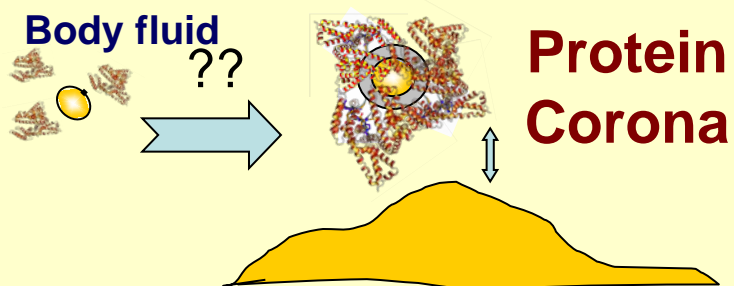


Characterisation

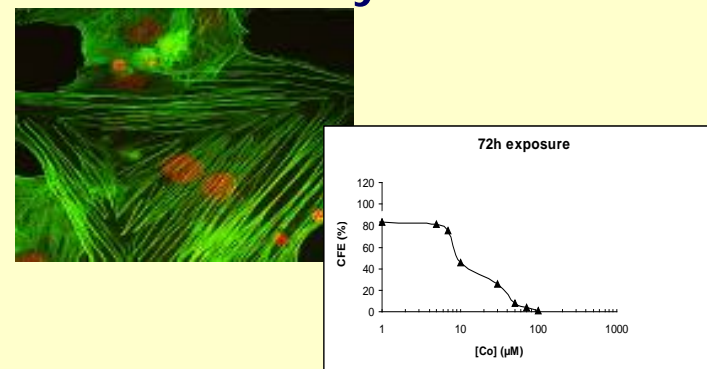


Dynamic light scattering, SEM,..

Uptake and cell response



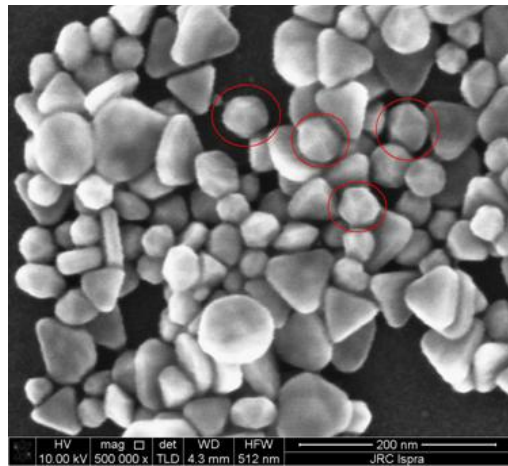
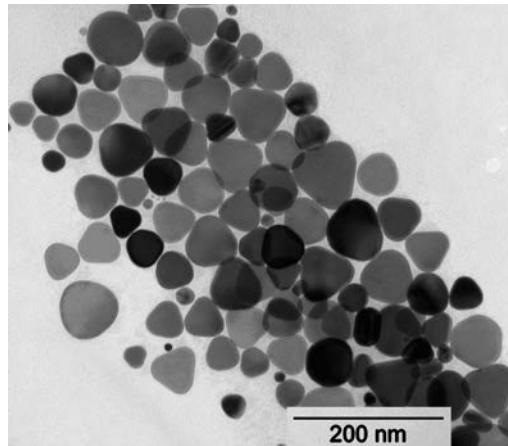
Toxicity effects



👉 Libraries of NM with controlled properties

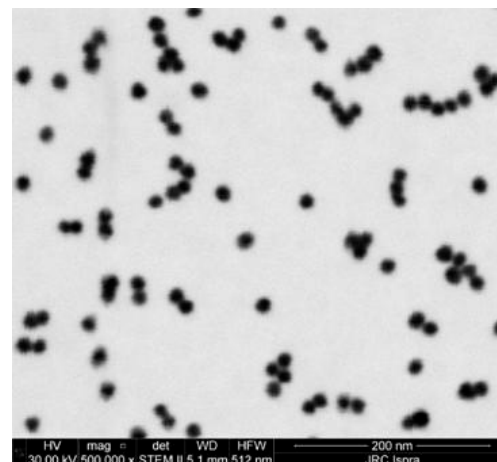
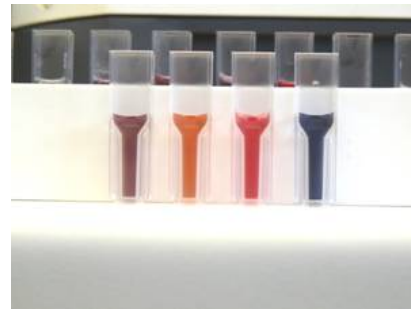
Silver

Prisms of 20-100 nm diameter range



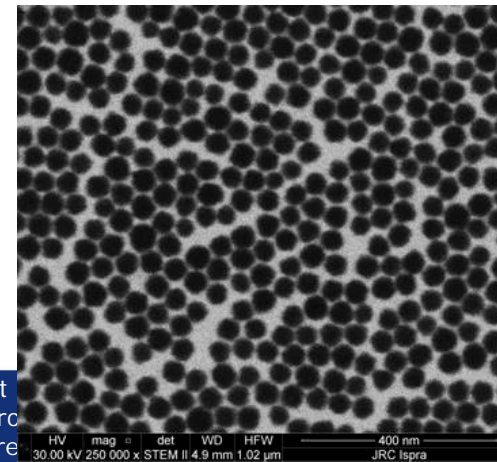
Gold

Spheres of 5-100 nm diameter range



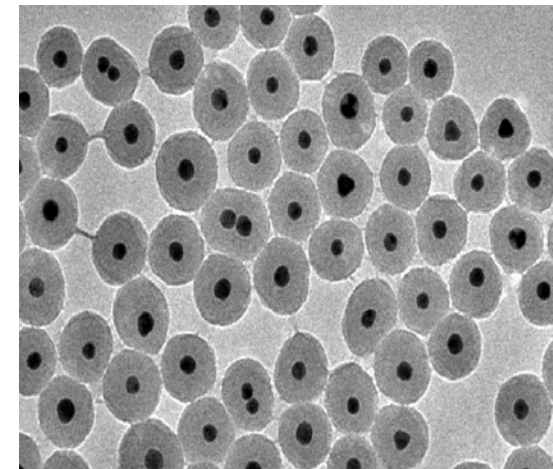
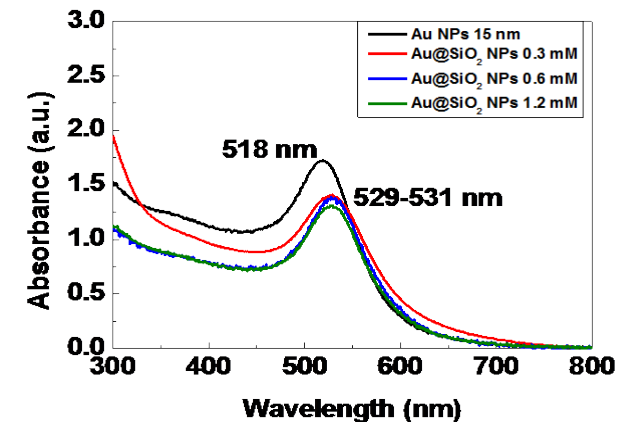
Silica

Doped amorphous NPs of 15-300 nm diameter range



Core shell

Au-SiO₂ 20-60 nm



NP Characterisation

Size

Morphology

Phase

Surface Charge

Concentration, Purity, solubility

Surface composition

Specific area

Chemistry

...

DLS, SEM, TEM, DSC, PTA, CPS

SEM, STEM, TEM

XRD

Zpotential

ICP-MS

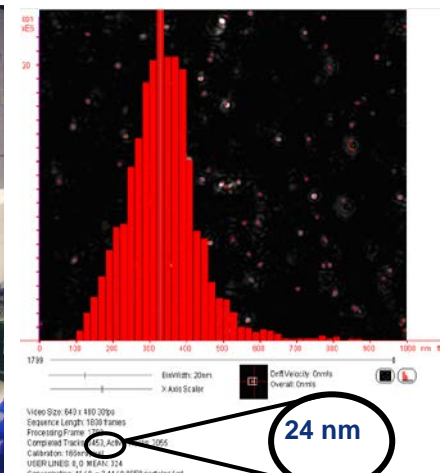
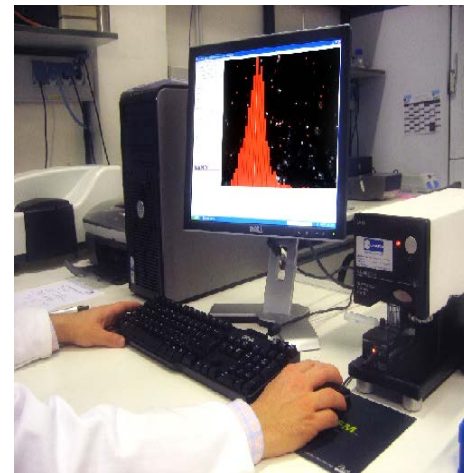
XPS, ToF SIMS

BET,

FTIR, Raman

PLUS specific characterisation:

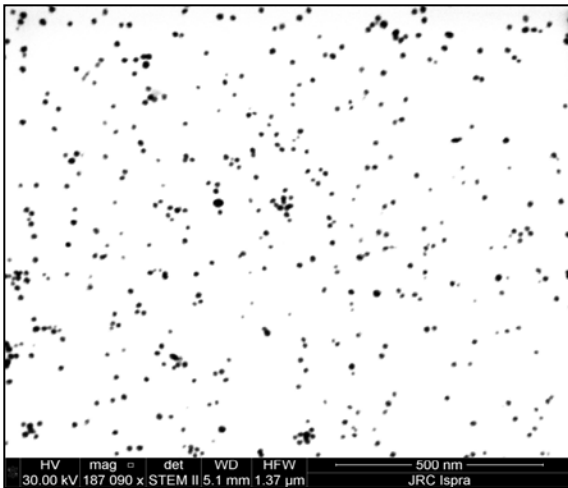
- Behaviour in Culture Medium
- Binding with plasma proteins
- Dissolution, aggregation
- Sedimentation...



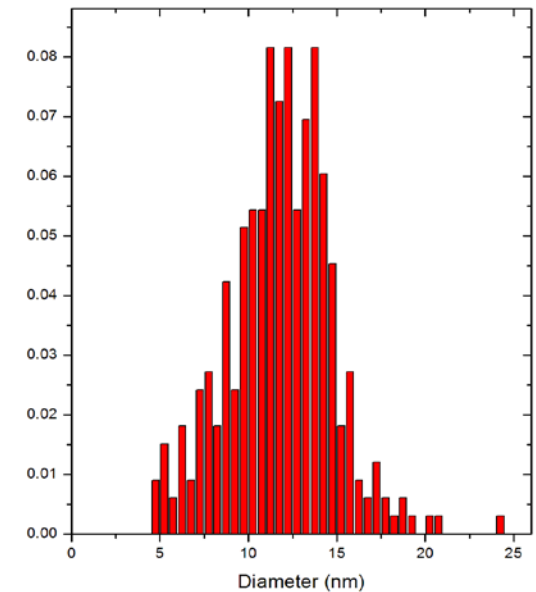
Direct Imaging-FIB-SEM



Image processing
and particle counting

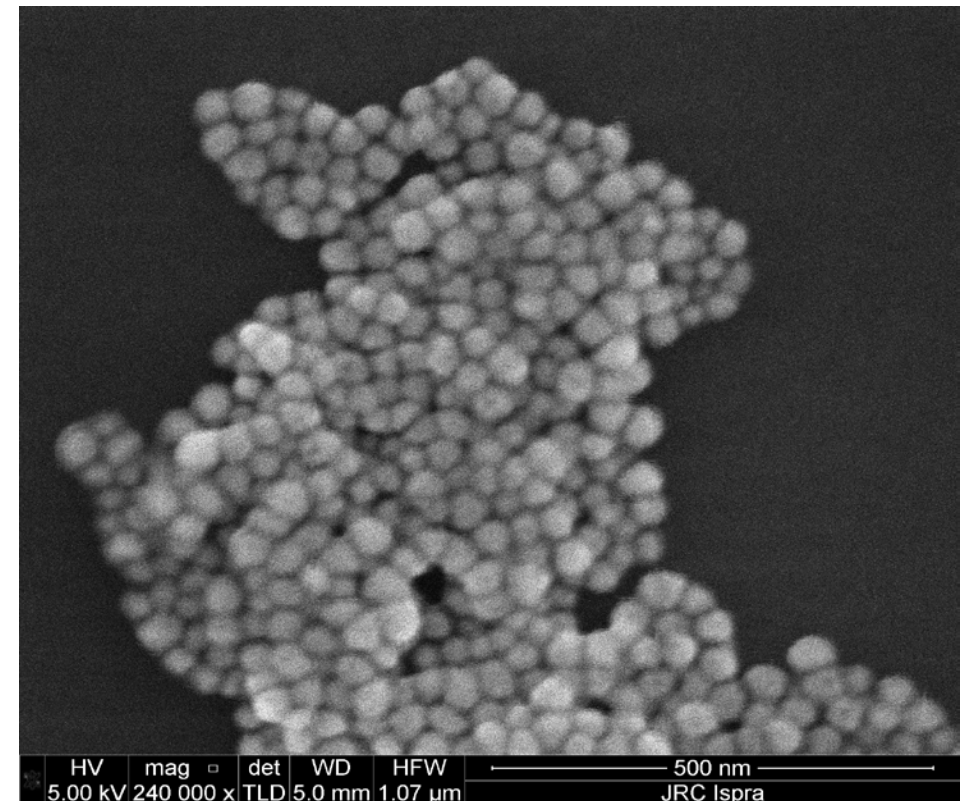
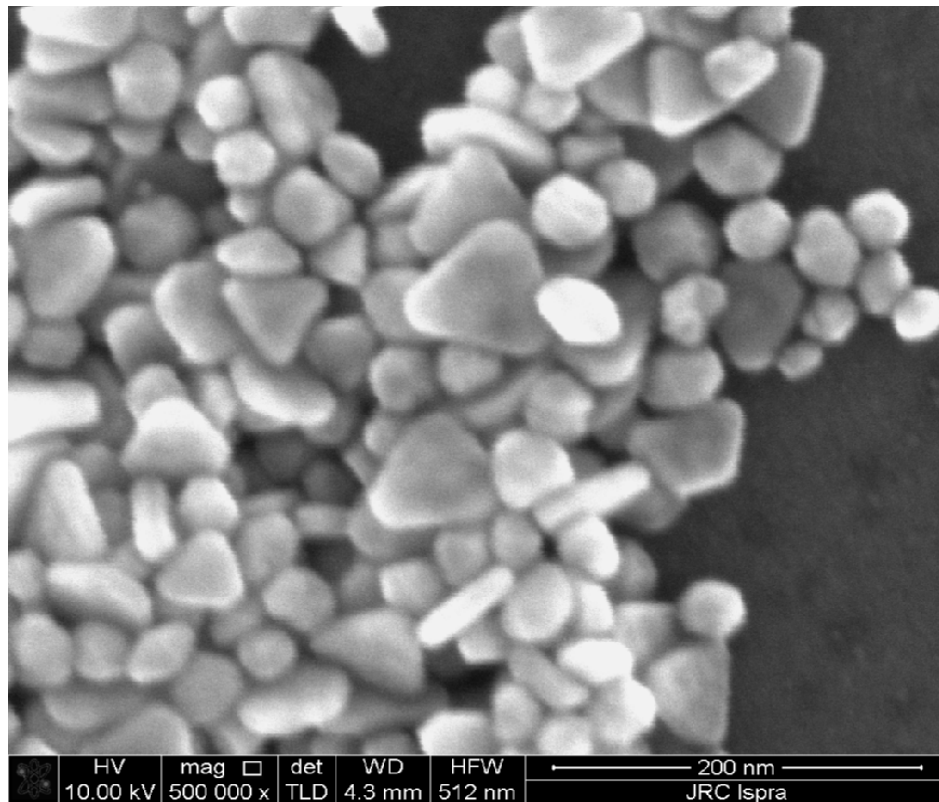


STEM Images contrast enhanced
for image processing



Histogram of particle size
distribution

SEM images of badly behaved samples



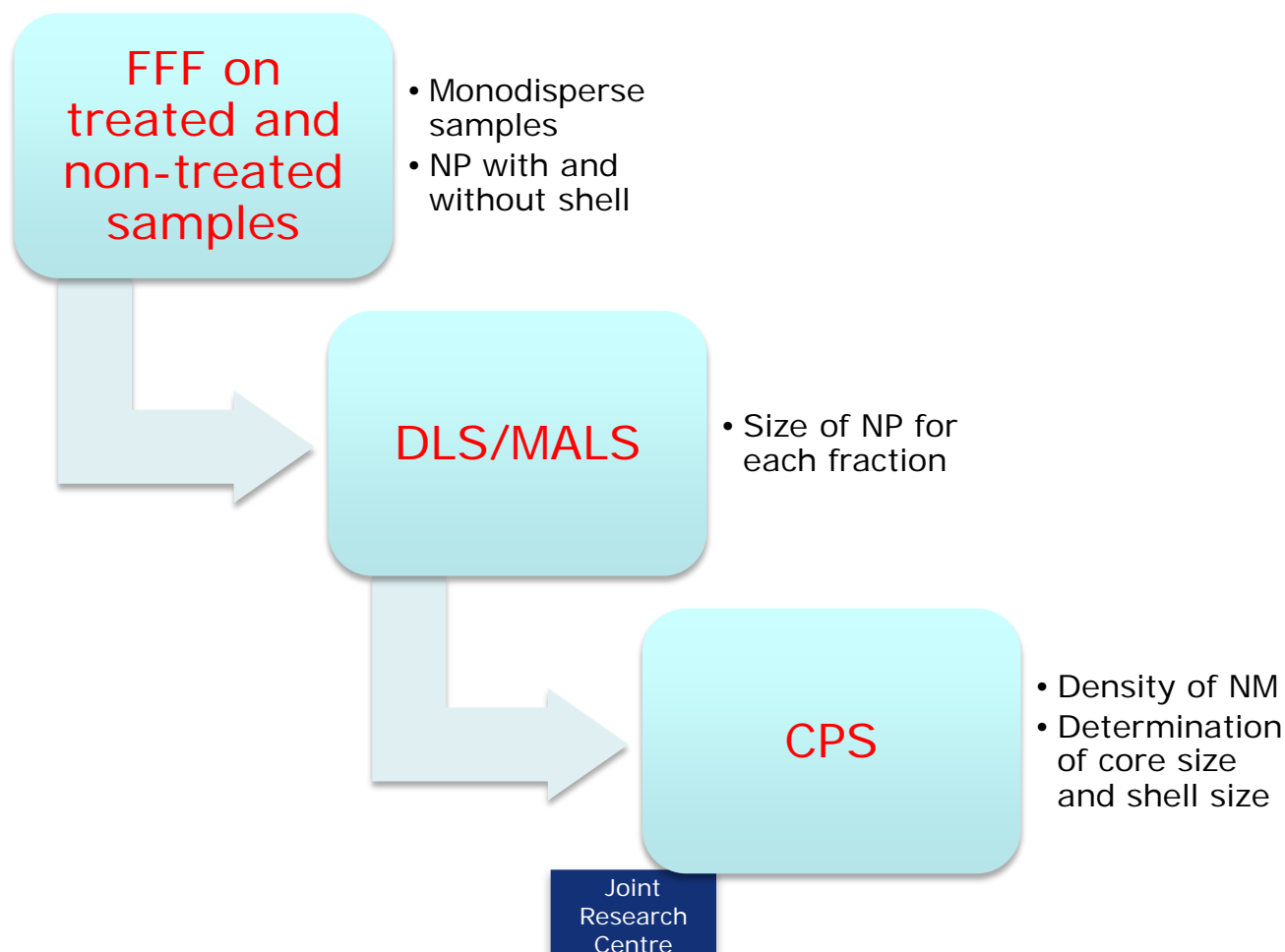
Ag nanoprisms-polymer coated:

PVP polymer must be (almost) completely removed or samples change morphology

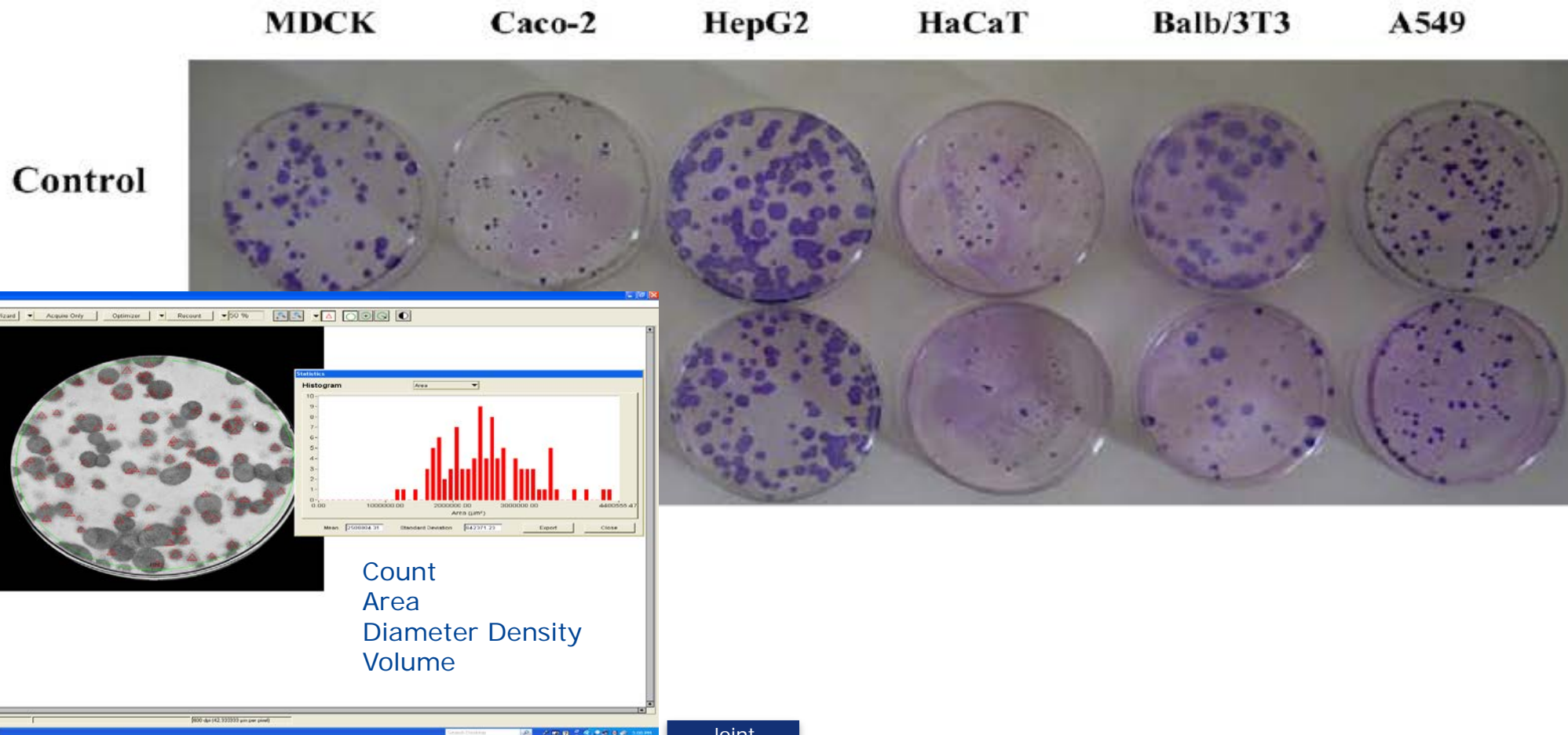
Remove too much PVP and irreversible aggregation occurs: c.f. protein coated "soft" particles

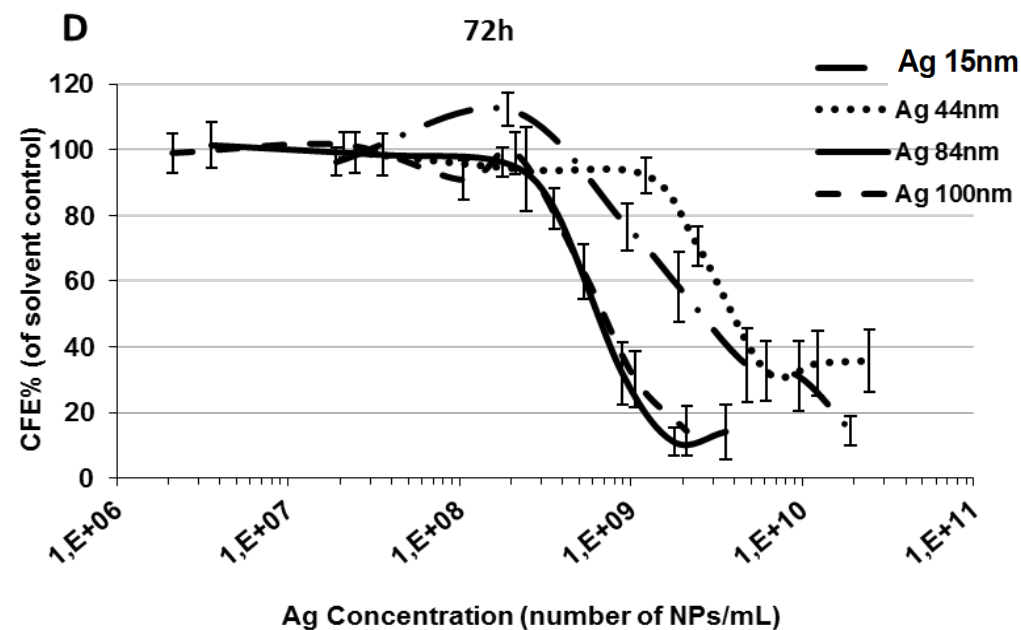
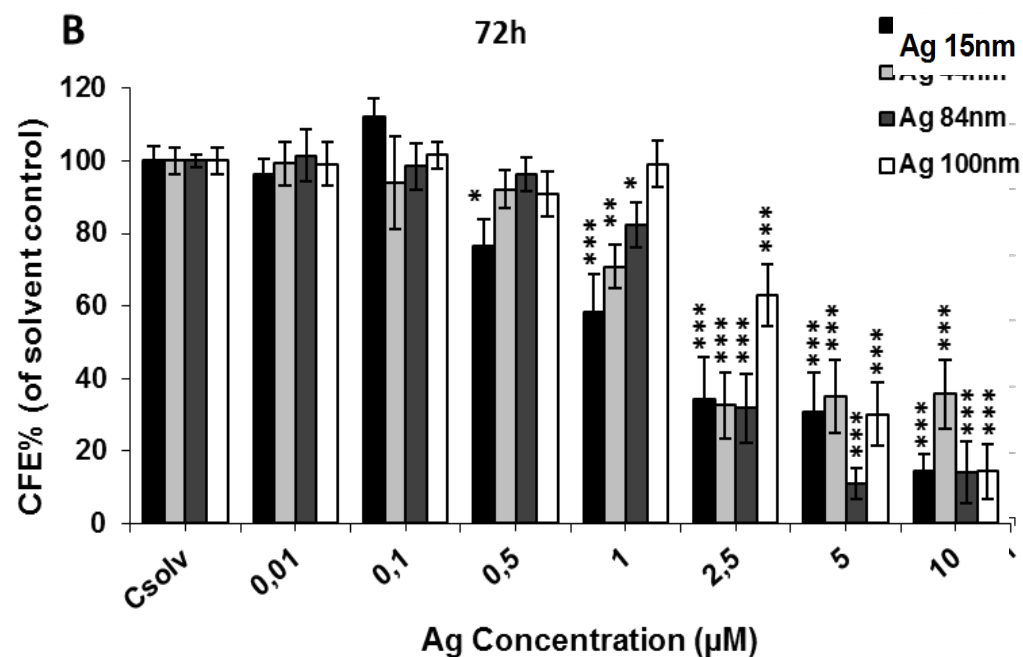
Uniform layers difficult to produce (uncharged polymer): Statistical image analysis difficult

Characterisation of core-shell NM



Colony Forming Efficiency Assay on six different cell lines





Nanoparticles	IC50 values (μM)		IC50 values (Number of NPs/mL)	
	24 h	72 h	24 h	72 h
Ag 15nm	8.0	1.5	$1.52\text{E}+10$	$2.85\text{E}+09$
Ag 44nm	>10	1.7	$>2.45\text{E}+10$	$4.16\text{E}+09$
Ag 84nm	>10	1.9	$>3.56\text{E}+09$	$6.76\text{E}+08$
Ag 100nm	>10	3.2	$>2.11\text{E}+09$	$6.75\text{E}+08$

Conclusions

- NanoBiotechnologies provide an essential toolbox for design of innovative health applications and understanding E&H impact of nanomaterials
- Bio interfaces are at the core of our studies
- Interlaboratory studies are necessary to understand and optimise to nanotools and test methods
- Huge field of applications in detection/sensors, nanomedicine, nanotoxicology



NanoBiotechnology group @ Ispra