

UV-C Emitting Pr³⁺ and Nd³⁺ Co-doped LuPO₄ Nanoparticles for Enhanced Effectiveness of X-Rays onto 3D Lung Cancer Spheroids

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Background

About half of all cancer patients receive therapy [1], usually combined with surgery, and chemotherapy [2]. Ionizing radiation induces oxygen-dependent DNA damages in tumor cells, but can also affect the surrounding healthy tissue. Local delivery of nanoscintillators can cause increased radiation dose within the tumor tissue, increasing the therapeutic window.

This study concerns a novel nanoscale radiosensitizer, viz. LuPO₄ co-doped with Pr³⁺ and Nd³⁺. Under X-ray excitation, these nanoparticles emit efficiently UV-C radiation (230-280 nm), resulting in increased tumor cell death (oxygen-independent UV-C induced damages). Over a three-week period using a 3D A549 lung cancer cells shown no specific toxicity during incubation with the nanoscintillators. In contrast, there was significant growth inhibition of cell spheres treated with 2.5 mg/ml LuPO₄: Pr³⁺, Nd³⁺ in combination with ionizing radiation (4 or 8 Gy X-rays) compared with radiation alone.

Lutetiumorthophosphate (LuPO₄)

- Crystal structure: Tetragonal
- Space group: D_{4h} (#141)
- High density: 6.53 g/cm³ (Z_{eff} = 63.7)
- Band gap: 8.85 eV
- Biocompatible and FDA approved (Lutathera®)

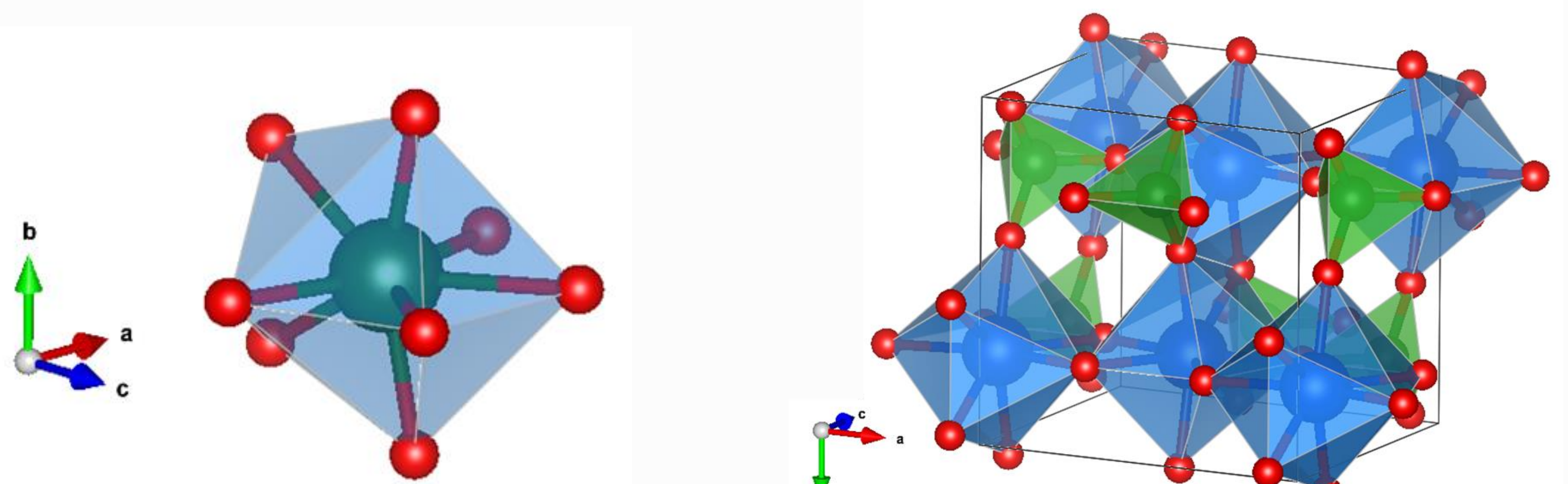


Fig. 1: Section of the tetragonal crystal structure of LuPO₄

Results / Measurements

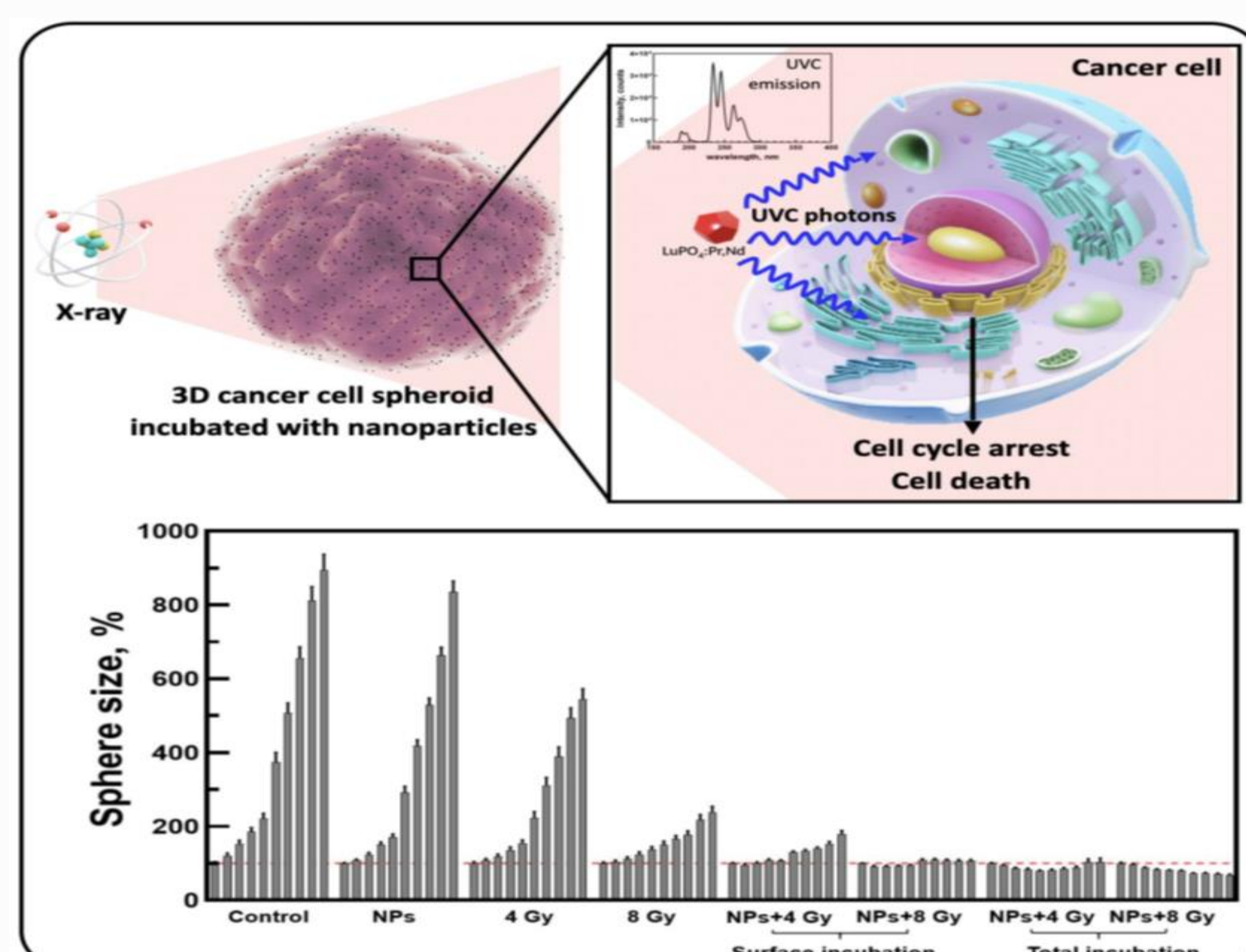


Fig. 2: Schematic description of the way and the results in which the LuPO₄:Pr³⁺(1%), Nd³⁺(2.5%) nanoparticles interact

- Four strong emission bands between 230 and 280 nm due to interconfigurational [Xe]4f¹5d¹ → [Xe]4f² transitions of Pr³⁺
- Overlap of the emission integrals between germicidal efficacy of E. coli and Pr³⁺ and Nd³⁺ doped LuPO₄ nanoparticles is 76 %
- Particle size distribution with a D₅₀ value of around 100 nm (Crystallite size of around 20 nm)

- Nanoparticles penetrate the 3D structure of A549 lung cancer cells (37 °C, 99 °F in 5% CO₂ atmosphere)
- Particles are not toxic to cells when incubated 2.5 mg/ml for up to 7 days
- Nanoscintillator + irradiation (4 and 8 Gy/min) leads to significantly inhibited growth of 3D cell cultures

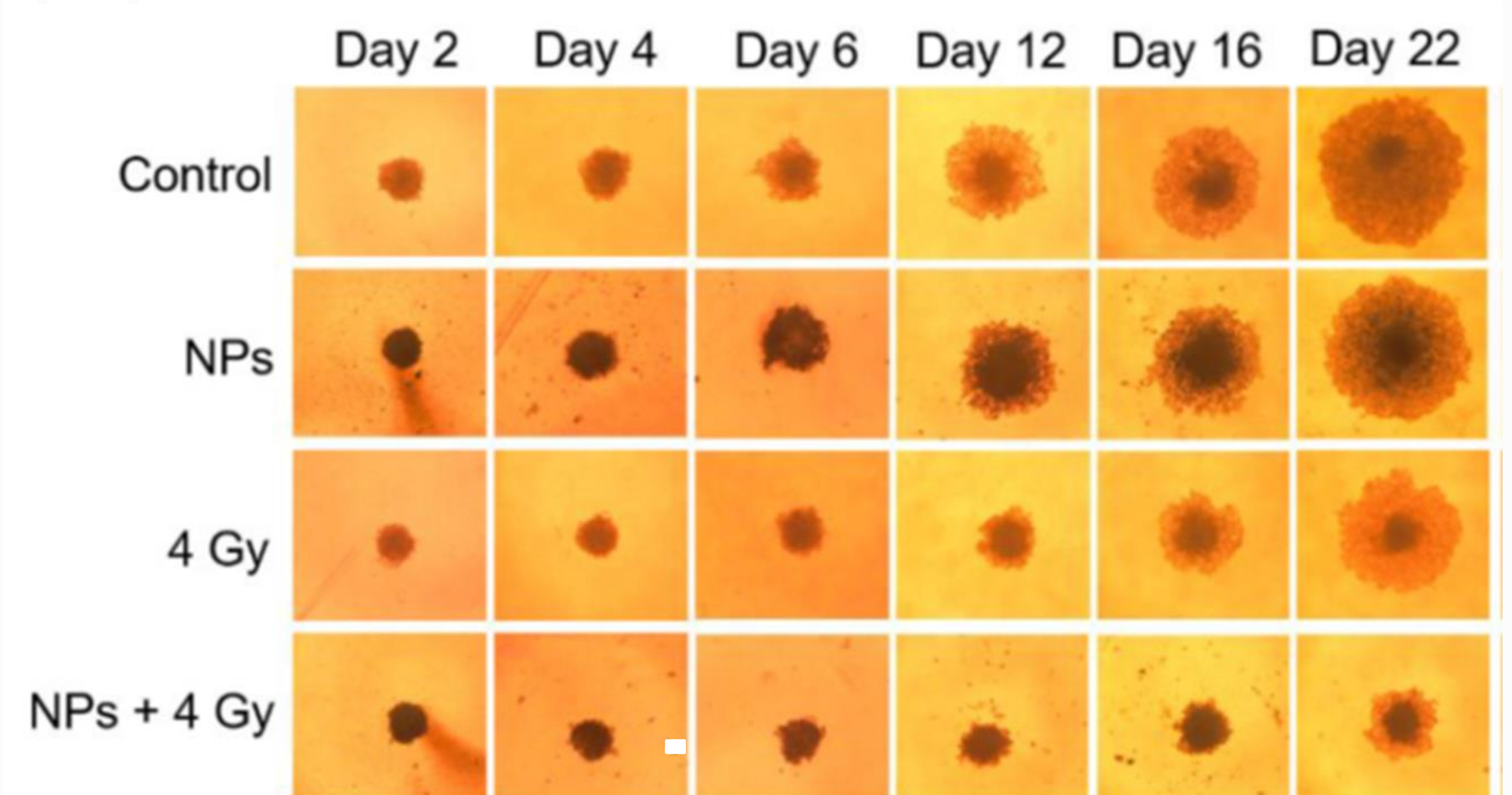


Fig. 3: Brightfield microscopy images show spheroid morphology and size changes after treatment

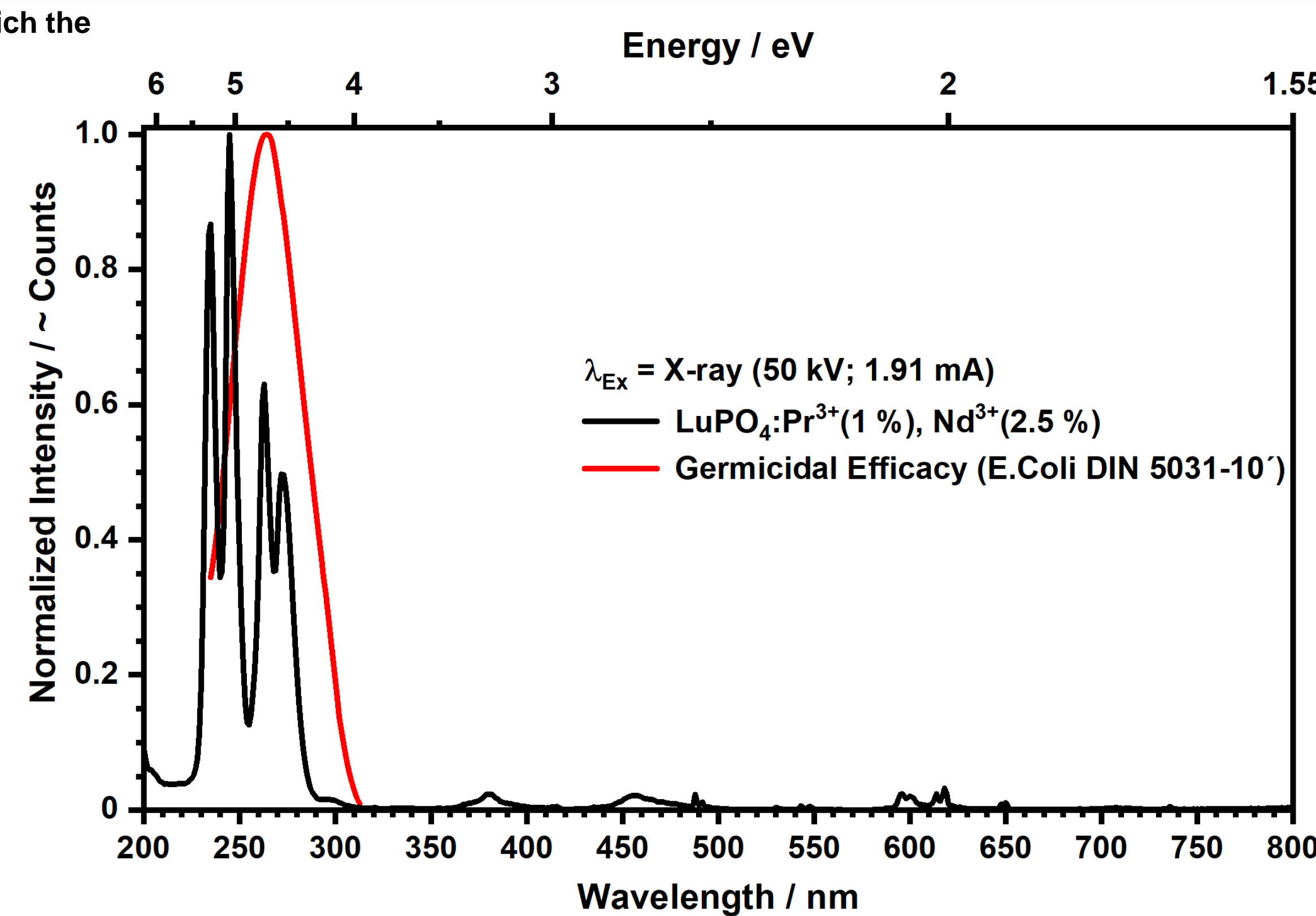


Fig. 4: X-ray excited emission spectra of LuPO₄:Pr³⁺(1%), Nd³⁺(2.5%) compared to the GAC absorption curve of E. Coli

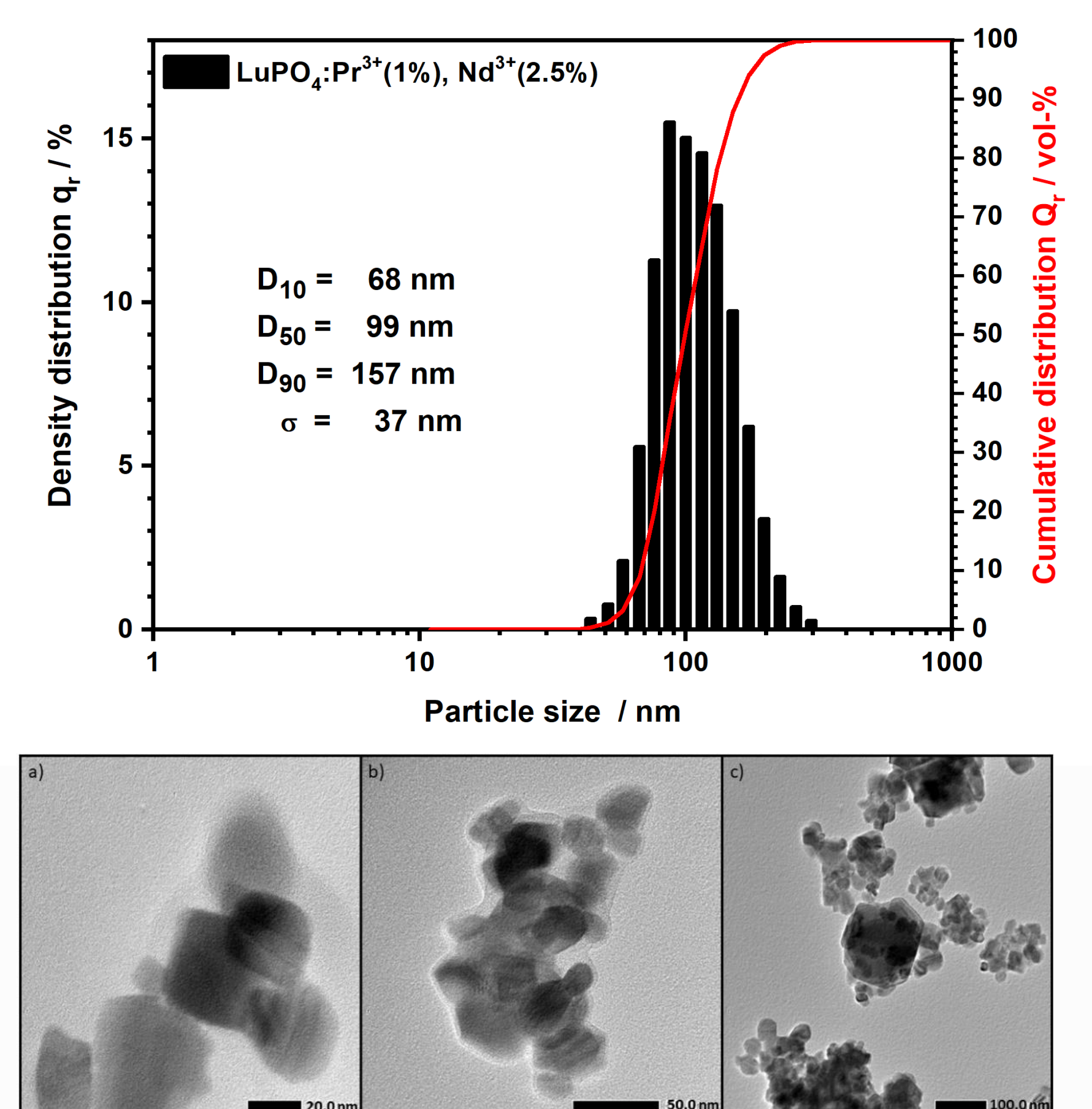


Fig. 5: Particle size distribution and TEM images of LuPO₄:Pr³⁺(1%), Nd³⁺(2.5%)

References

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