

INTRACELLULAR SENSING BY A SURVIVIN MOLECULAR BEACON COUPLED TO PMMA NANOPARTICLES IN HUMAN CANCER CELLS

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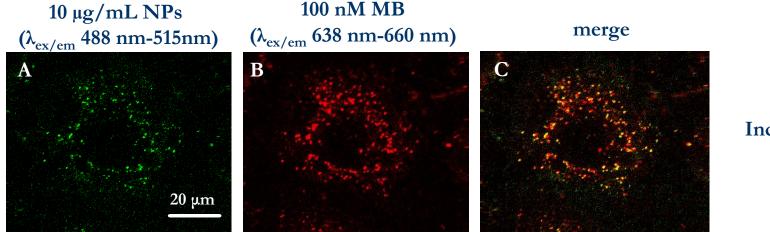
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Background

BACKGROUND

Polymethylmethacrylate core-shell fluorescent nanoparticles (PMMA-NPs) promote the internalization of a molecular beacon (MB) specific for survivin mRNA, in human lung A549 cancer cells (Fig.1A-C).



Incubation time: 90'

Adinolfi B. et al., Biosens Bioelectron., 88, 15-24 (2017)

To design an effective drug delivery system the knowledge of the uptake mechanism and the fate of nanoparticles and MB are required.



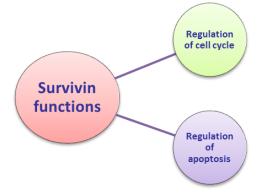
Fig.1





INTRACELLULAR TARGET: SURVIVIN mRNA

Survivin belongs to a family of proteins, known as inhibitor of apoptosis protein (IAP), which plays a key role in the regulation of *apoptosis* and *cell division*



Curr Oncol Rep (2012) 14:120-128

Table 1 Frequency of survivin overexpression in solid tumors

Survivin expression is very high in most cancer cells. It is rarely present in healthy tissues

Tumor type	Expression (%)	
Breast cancer	70.7	
NSCLC	85.5	
Neuroblastoma	47	
Glioma	NS	
Colorectal	53.2	
Melanoma	67	
Ovarian	73.5	
Pancreatic	88	
Esophageal	80	
Gastric	34.5	

NSCLC non-small cell lung cancer







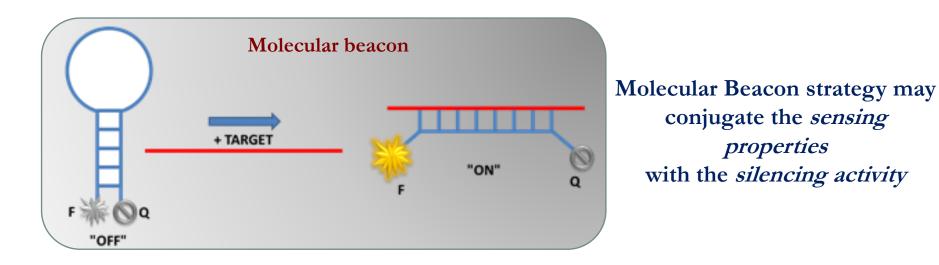


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MOLECULAR BEACON-BASED STRATEGY

Oligonucleotide optical switches are among the most promising optical sensors proposed in the recent years.

They are suitable molecules capable of turning on or modifying their light emission after molecular interaction with well-defined molecular targets.

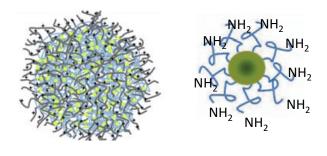




POLYMETHYLMETHACRYLATE (**PMMA**) **NANOPARTICLES**: CHARACTERIZATION **IN SOLUTION**

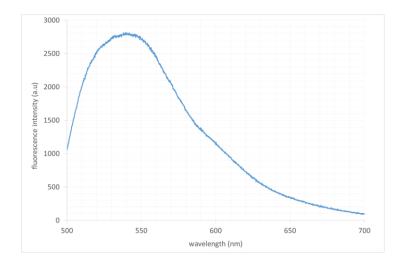
Nanoparticles consist of a core of PMMA, surrounded by a shell bearing cationic groups and amine groups.

Fluoresceine is covalently immobilized inside the nanoparticles.



Size: 57.2 ± 1.3 nm (PCS) **Zeta potential:** 74.4 ± 14.1 mV

Duchi S. et al., Journal of Controlled Release, 2013, 168 (2), 225-237



Fluorescence spectra (λ_{ex} = 488 nm, pH=8, int. time 1 sec) (Fluoresceine)





a) to evaluate the involvement of endocytosis as a PMMA-NP uptake mechanism by confocal microscopy, using the Alexa Fluor 647 DextranTM (DXT);

b) to evaluate the **fate** of the **PMMA-NPs** at different times of incubation with the cells by photometric measurements and to verify their **localization in lysosomes**, by confocal microscopy, using LysoTracker Deep RedTM (Lys);

c) to investigate, by using ER-Tracker GreenTM (ER-T), the localization of the **MB** fluorescence signal with respect to the **Endoplasmic Reticulum (ER)** where presumably the target mRNA is located.





Aims

Results

RESULTS: PMMA-NPs increase endocytosis

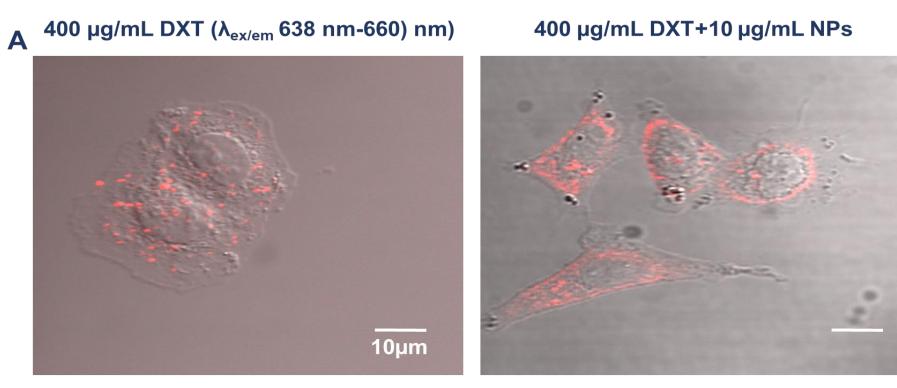


Fig.2

Incubation time: 30'





RESULTS: PMMA-NPs colocalize with lysosomes

A 10 μg/mL NPs (λ_{ex/em} 488 nm-515nm)

60nM Lys (λ_{ex/em} 638 nm-660 nm)

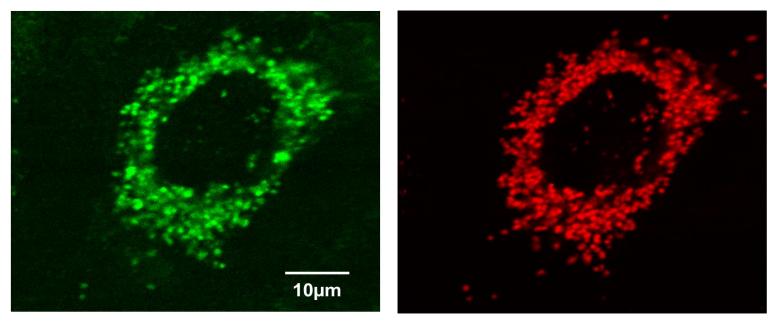


Fig.3

Incubation time: 48h NPs+70' Lys

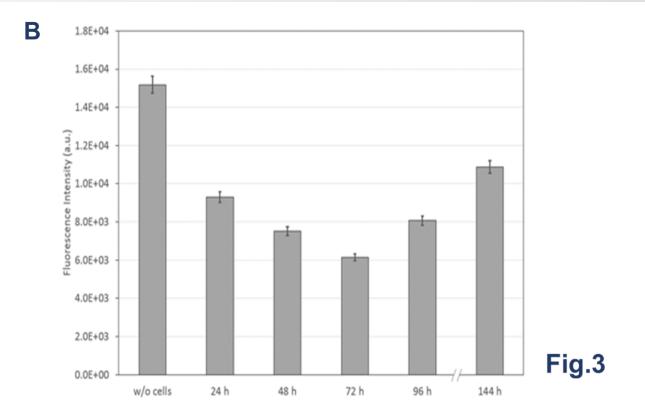
The co-localization analysis was performed using the JACoP plugin of Image J. The fractional overlap of fluorescent signals was measured via the Manders' Colocalization Coefficients (MCC). The colocalization analysis indicated that fractions of about 65% of Green and Red fluorescence signals overlap (N=20 cells).





Results

lysosomal exocytosis is probably involved in the PMMA-NP elimination



A cellular release of NPs detected in the culture medium suggested a role of lysosomal exocytosis in nanoparticle elimination.





Results

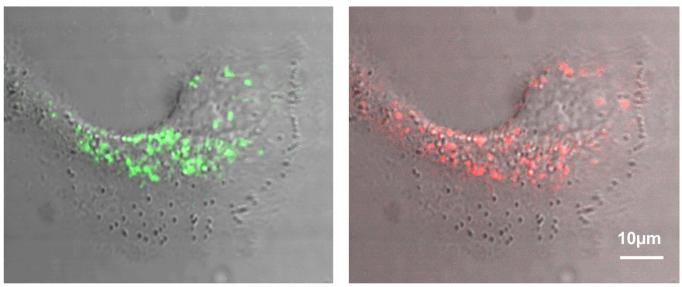
RESULTS:

survivin MB opens up in proximity of the Endoplasmic Reticulum (ER)

B

100 nM MB (λ_{ex/em} 638 nm-660 nm)

A 1 μM ER-T (λ_{ex/em} 488 nm-515 nm)





Colocalization analysis indicated that fractions of about 25% of Green and Red fluorescence signals overlap (N=70 cells).





Results



- The NPs increase endocytosis
- The NPs colocalize with Lysosomes and lysosomal exocytosis is probably involved in the NP elimination
- The opening of the MB occurs in proximity of the ER where its target mRNA is presumably located





Acknowledgments

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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