# In vitro evaluation of rare earth-doped phosphor nanoparticles to assess their anti-tumoral efficiency on lung cancer cells

# Miruna S. Stan \*, Ionela C. Voinea and Sorina N. Voicu

Department of Molecular Biology and Biochimistry, Faculty of Biology, University of Bucharest, Romania. \*Correspondence: miruna.stan@bio.unibuc.ro

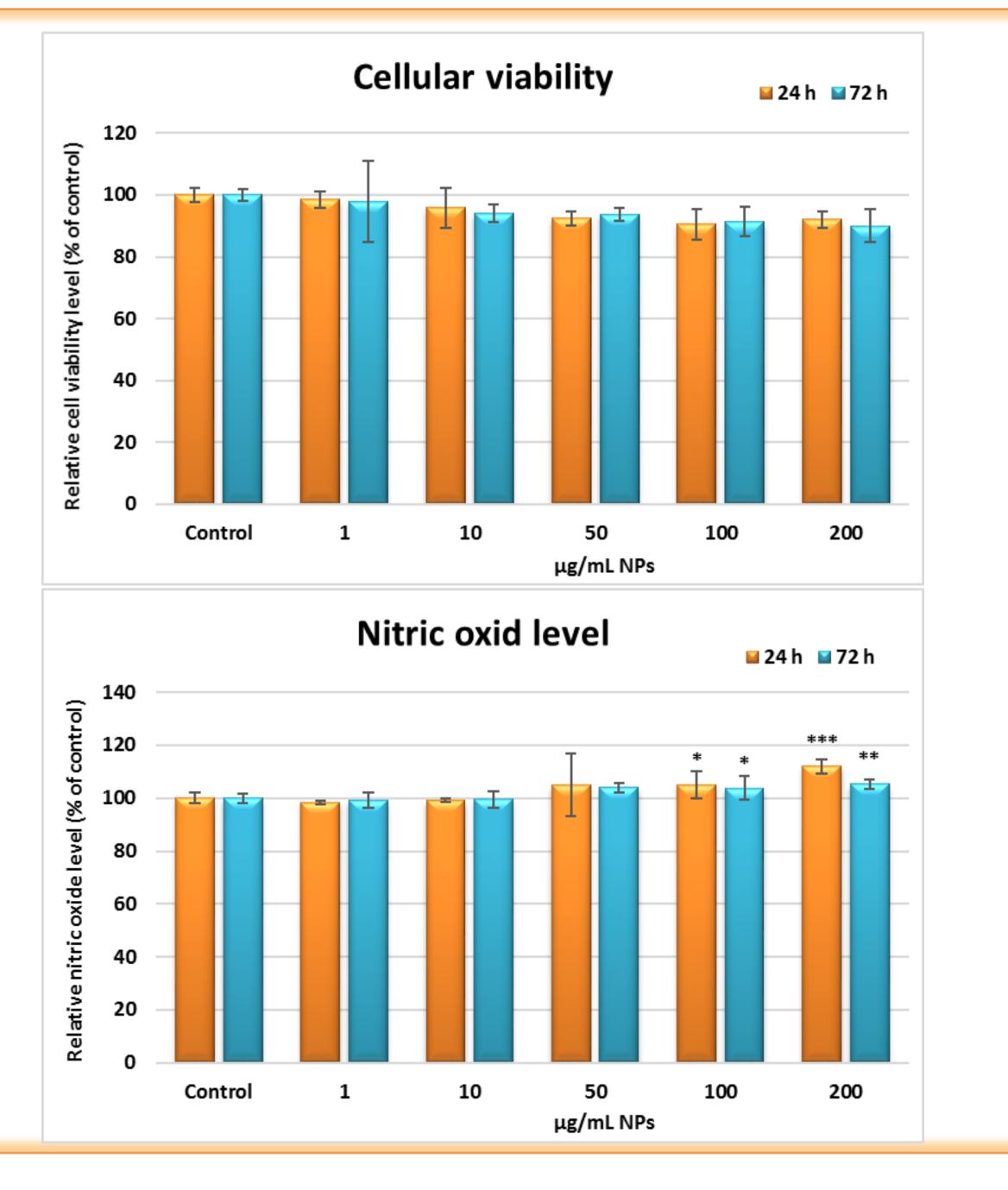
AIM. Rare earth-doped nanoparticles have been investigated for their use in disease diagnosis, drug delivery, tumor therapy and bioimaging. In this context, we selected rare earth-doped phosphor nanoparticles (**BaSO4:Eu phosphor** 

## **RESULTS.**

➤ The highest concentration tested (200 µg/mL NPs) decreased the number of viable cells only by 10% from control as measured by MTT test.
 ➤ This result was also confirmed by double staining

**nanoparticles)**, commercially available by Merck, to evaluate their antitumoral efficiency for prospective therapeutic applications, as no study was previously performed.

METHODOLOGY. Lung carcinoma epithelial cells (A549 cell line) were incubated with these barite (BaSO4) nano-phosphors up to 72 hours.

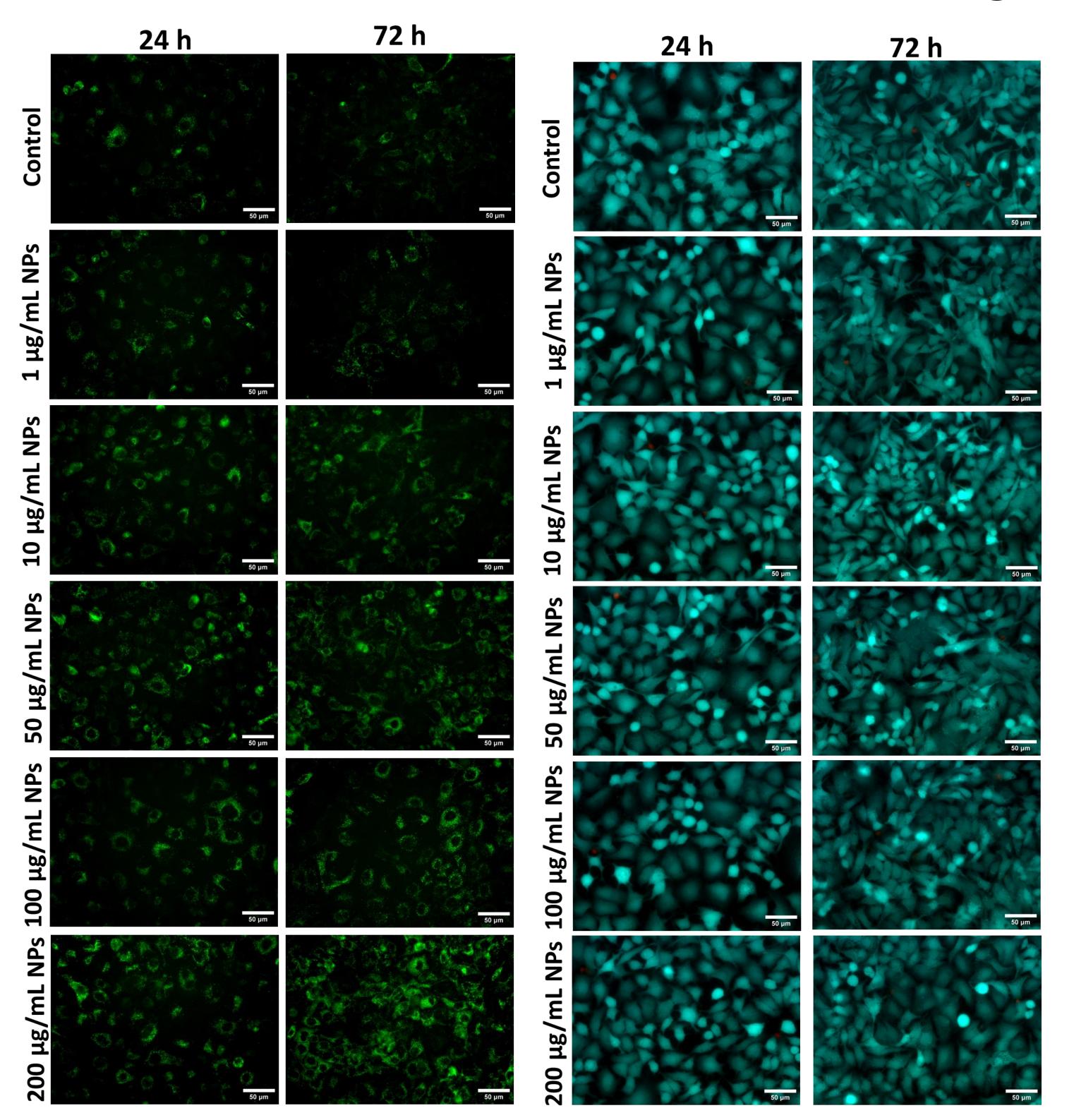


- of viable and dead cells with calcein AM and ethidium homodimer, respectively.
- In addition, the level of nitric oxide released by cells in the media after the incubation with the NPs increased with 10% above control, showing that no major inflammation was induced, even in the presence of high concentrations of particles.
  However, an increased accumulation of lysosomes was noticed by LysoTracker Green DND-26 in a time- and dose-dependent manner. This finding could suggest the uptake of Eudoped barite particles in these acidic organelles in order to be eliminated further by the cells.

**CONCLUSION.** Our investigation revealed no significant anti-proliferative properties of the BaSO4:Eu phosphor nanoparticles on lung tumor cells, but further investigations related to their cytotoxicity should be performed for a better

#### Lysosomes staining

## Live&dead staining



characterization in a biological environment.

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