

# Gold Nanoparticles as a Potent Radiosensitizer: A Transdisciplinary Approach from Physics to Patient



**PENNINCKX Sébastien**

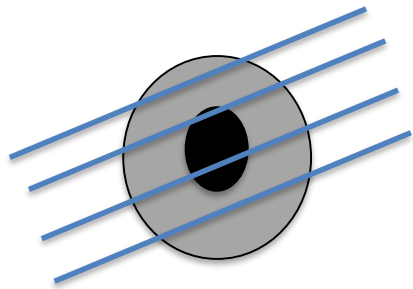
Namur Research Institute for Life Sciences (UNamur - BE)  
Radiotherapy Research Unit (Institut Jules Bordet - BE)



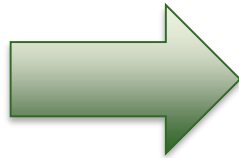
[sebastien.penninckx@bordet.be](mailto:sebastien.penninckx@bordet.be)

**Major cancer treatment** : 50% of patients are treated by radiotherapy

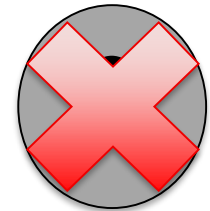
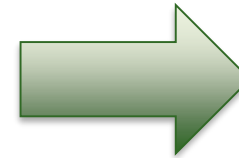
**Goal:** Deposition of a lethal dose of ionizing radiation in the tumour



Irradiation



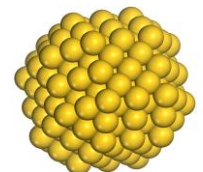
DNA damages



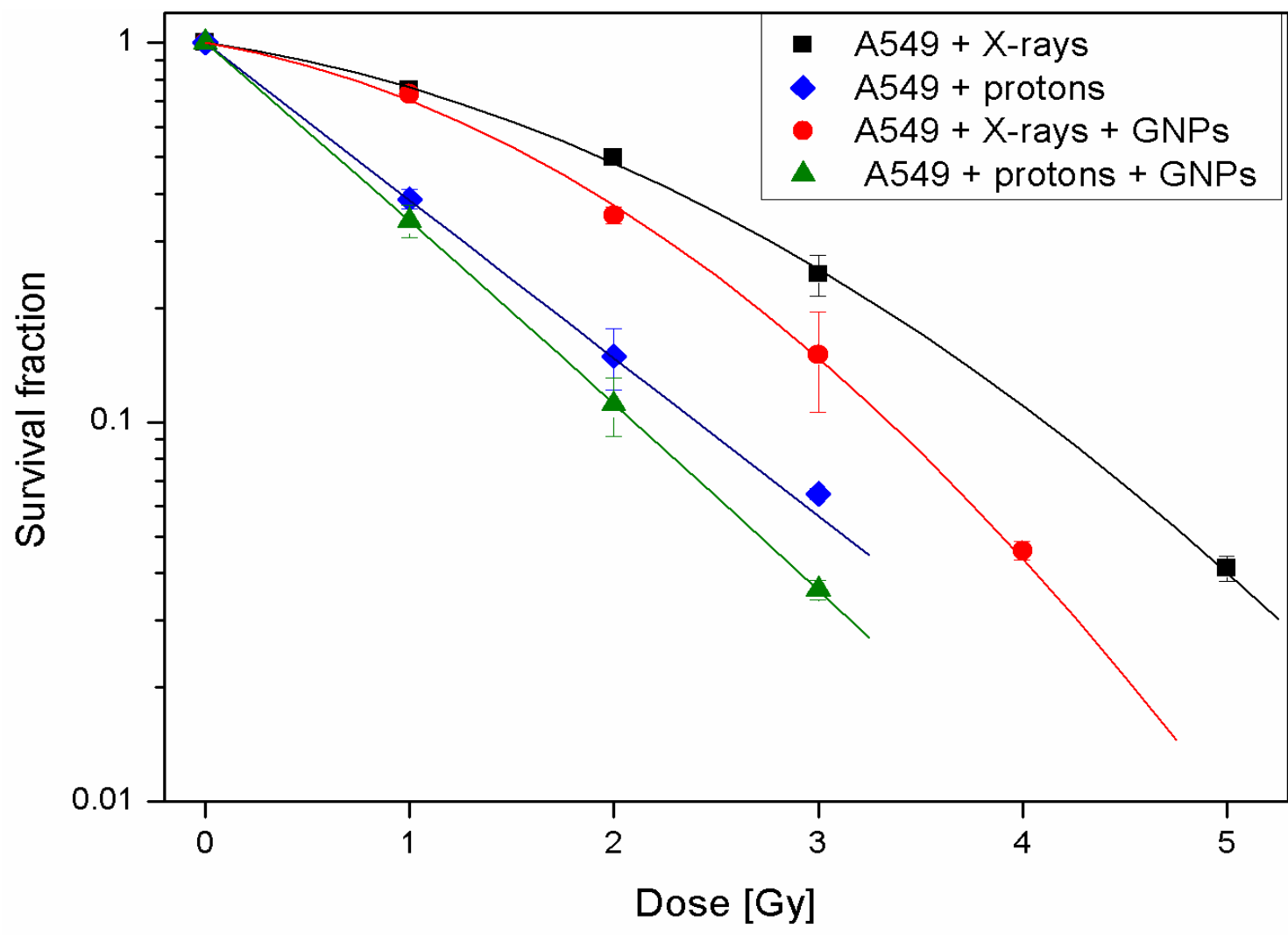
Cancer cell death

**Main limitation:** Dose received by the healthy tissue surrounding the tumor

**Increase the dose deposition in tumour  
compared to healthy tissue**



# *In vitro* irradiation

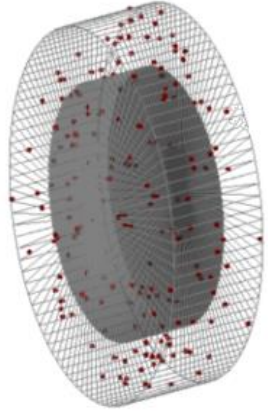


# Questions

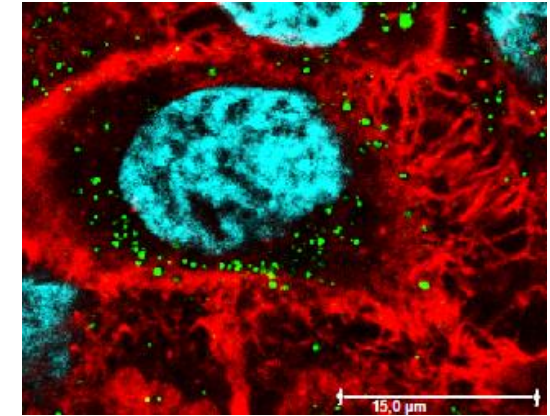
- 1. What are the mechanisms responsible for this radiosensitization effect ?**
- 2. How do mechanistic findings influence the clinical translation ?**



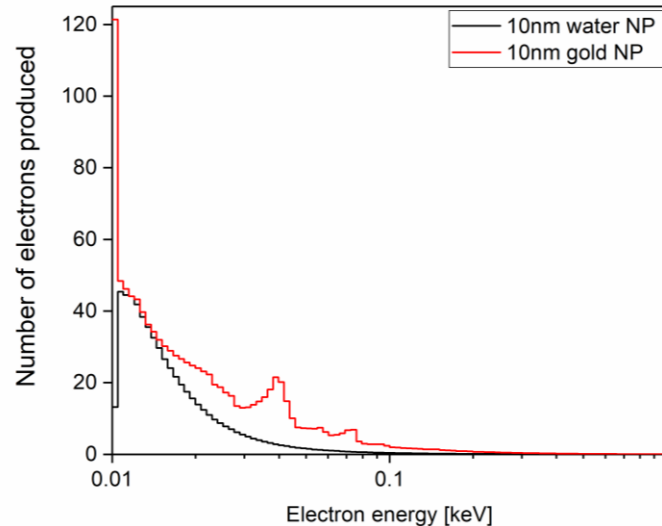
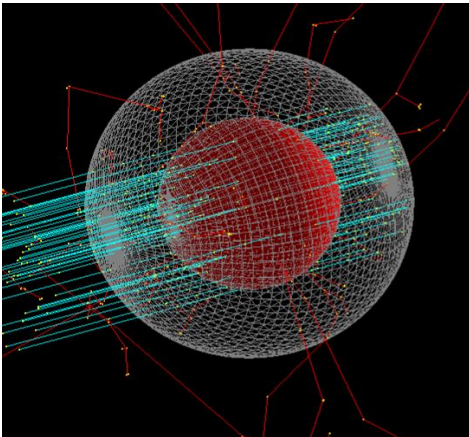
Target : 1 cell containing  $2 \cdot 10^5$  GNPs



In a realistic cell geometry, only 1% of sent projectiles hit GNPs

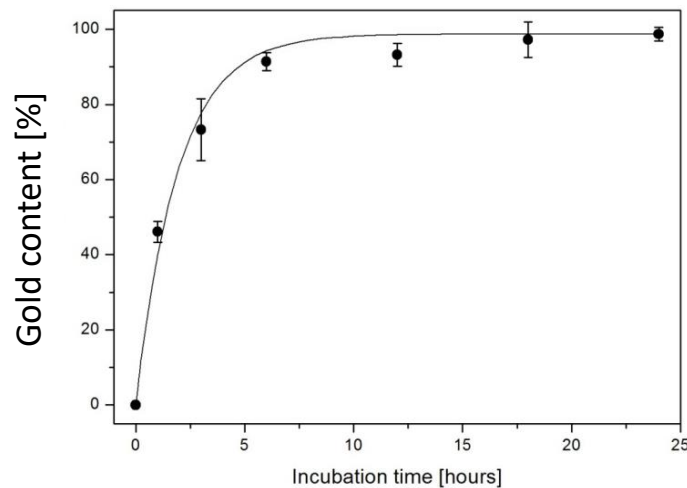
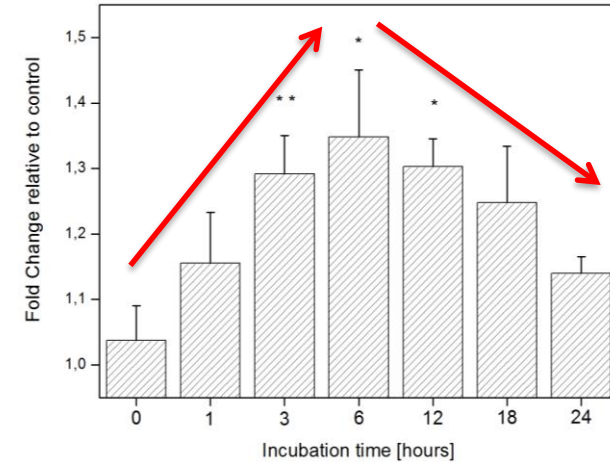
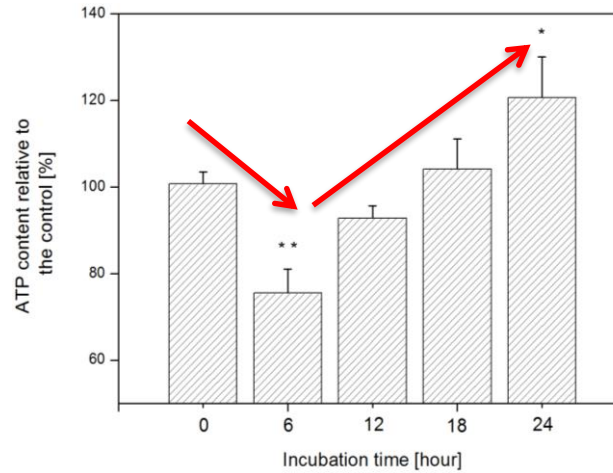
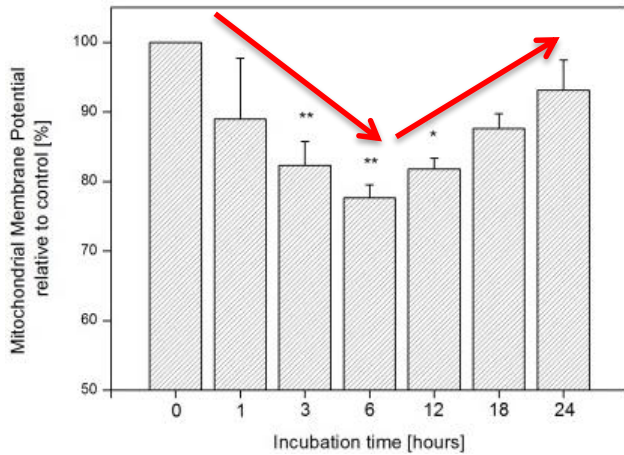


Target : 1 GNP



Dose enhancement is restricted 10 nm around GNP surface

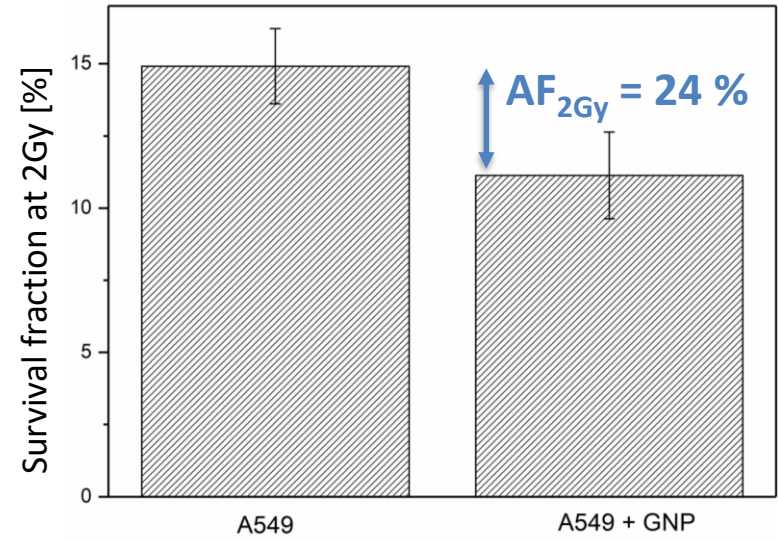
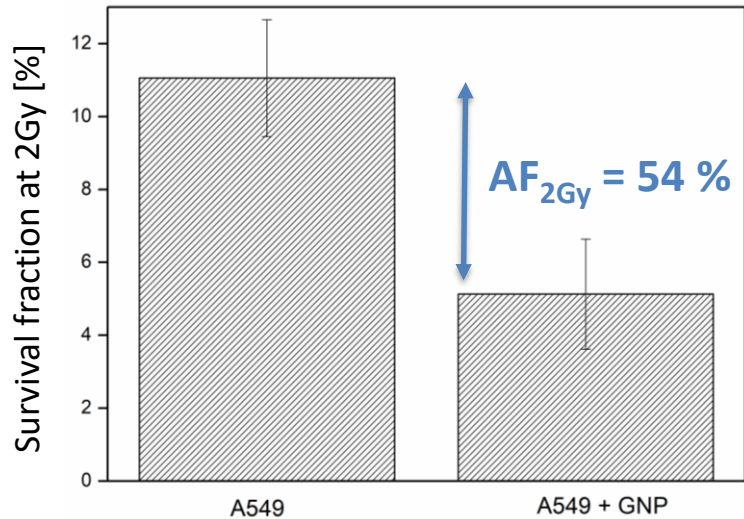
## Do GNPs induce change in biological pathways ?





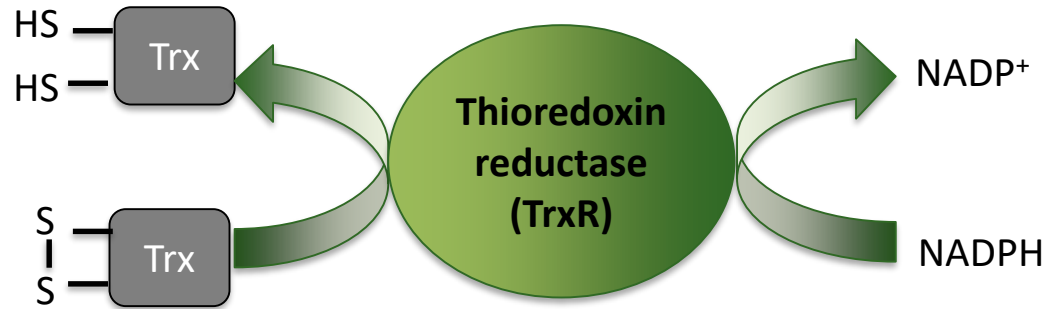
Maximal gold content  
 Maximal mitochondrial membrane depolarisation  
 Maximal oxidative stress

Maximal gold content  
 Mitochondria repolarized at 90 %  
 Small oxidative stress

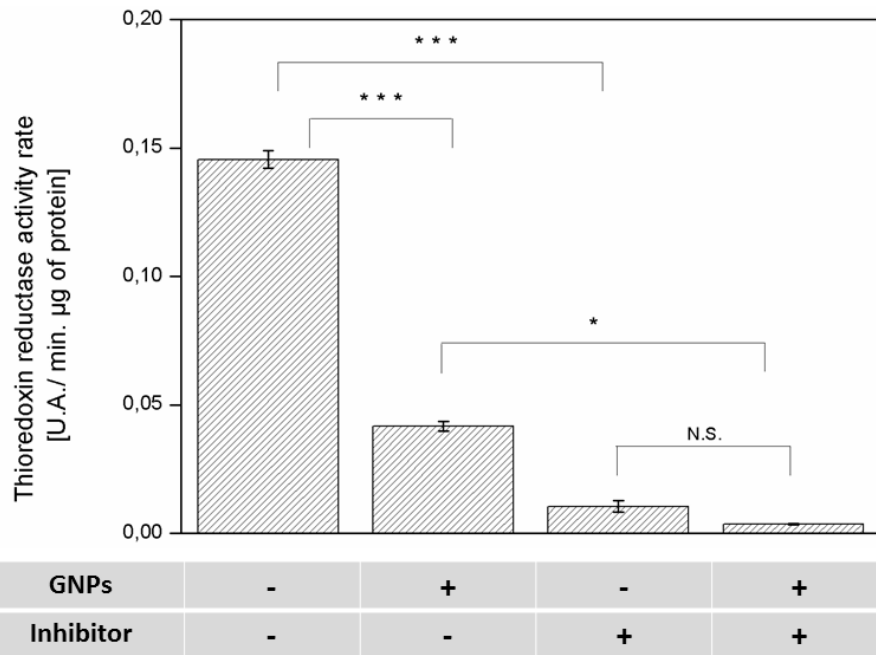




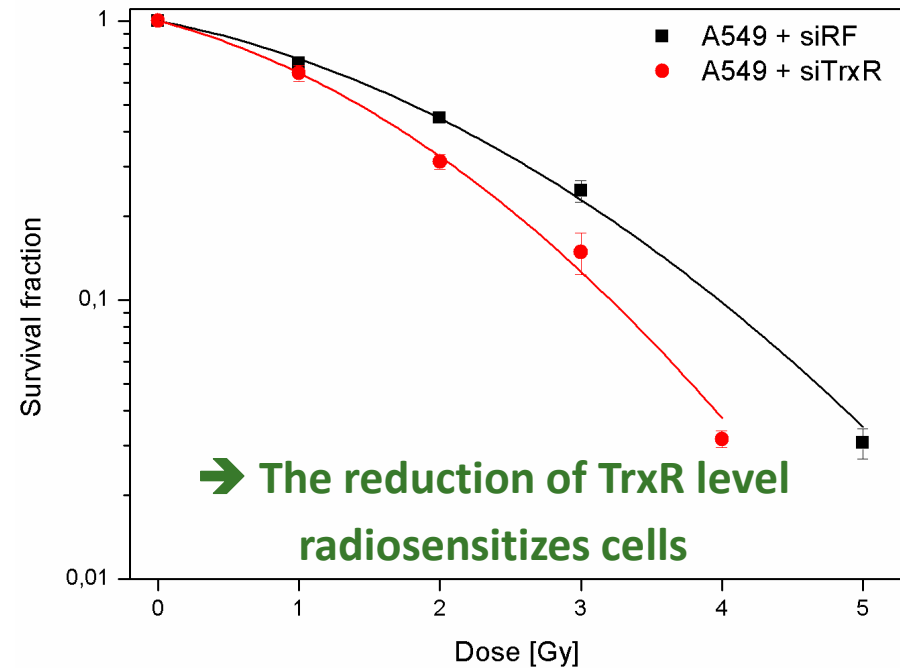
# Biological contribution



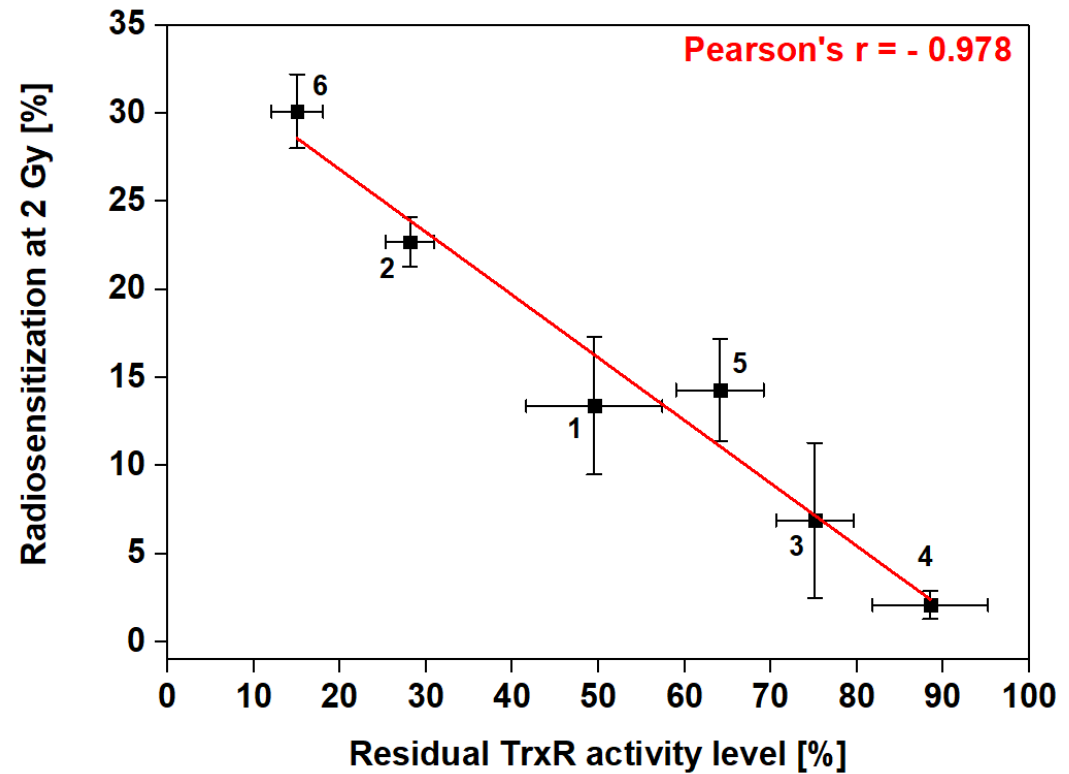
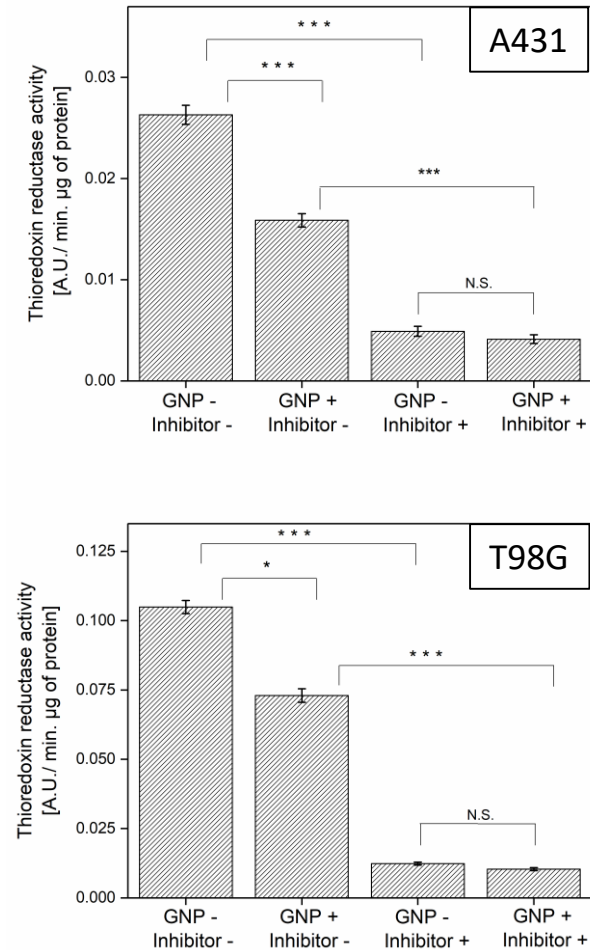
Antioxidant enzyme



→ GNPs inhibit TrxR



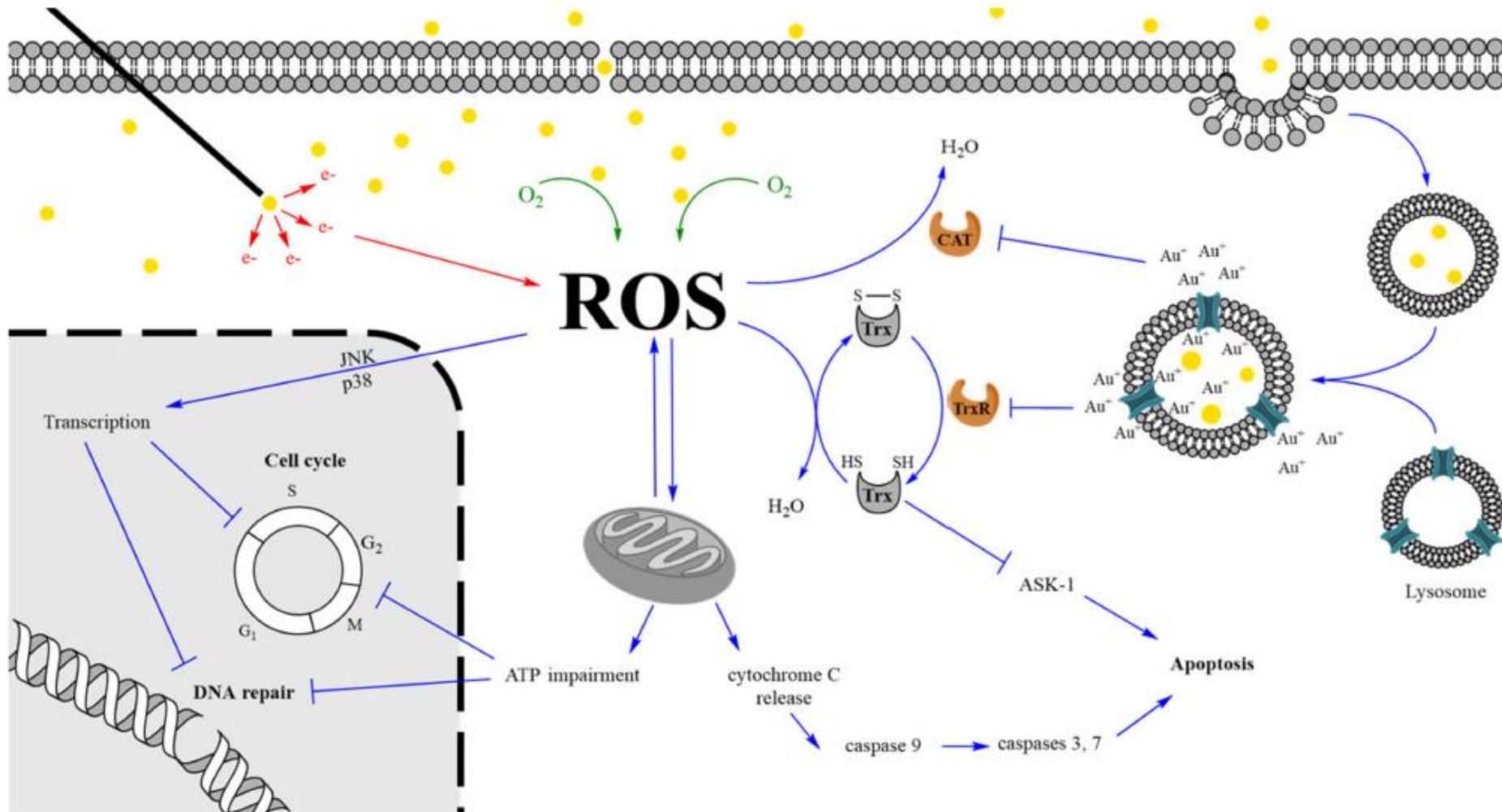




- |                     |                                |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. A431 cells       | 4. PANC1 cells                 |
| 2. A549 cells       | 5. T98G cells                  |
| 3. MDA-MB-231 cells | 6. TrxR-invalidated A549 cells |

(One-way ANOVA tukey test, \* $p < 0.05$  ; \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ ; N.S. = No significant).

# Multifactorial contributions

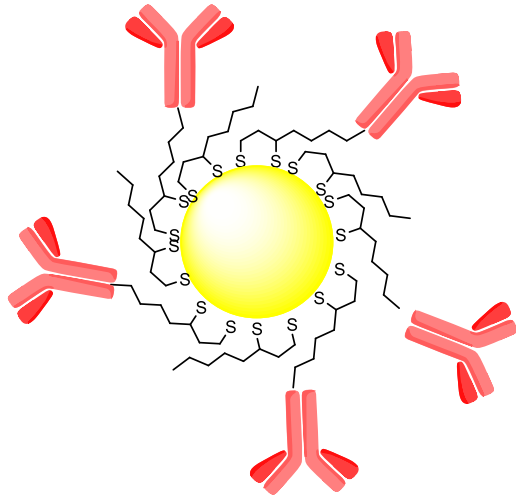


# Objective

1. What are the mechanisms responsible for this radiosensitization effect ?
2. How do mechanistic findings influence the clinical translation ?

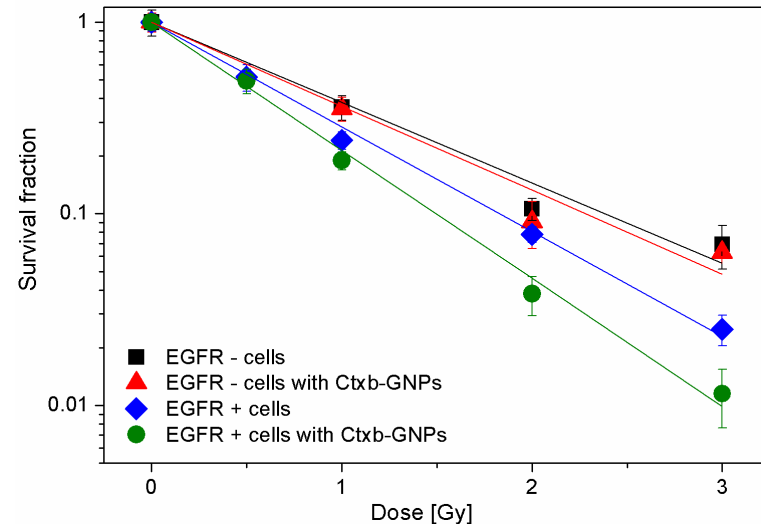
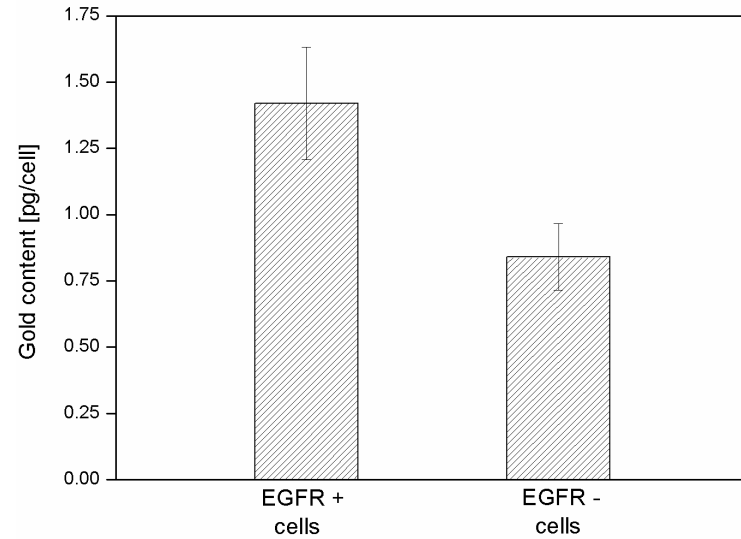


# Tumor targeting



GNPs coupled to EGFR antibody

Patent, UNamur

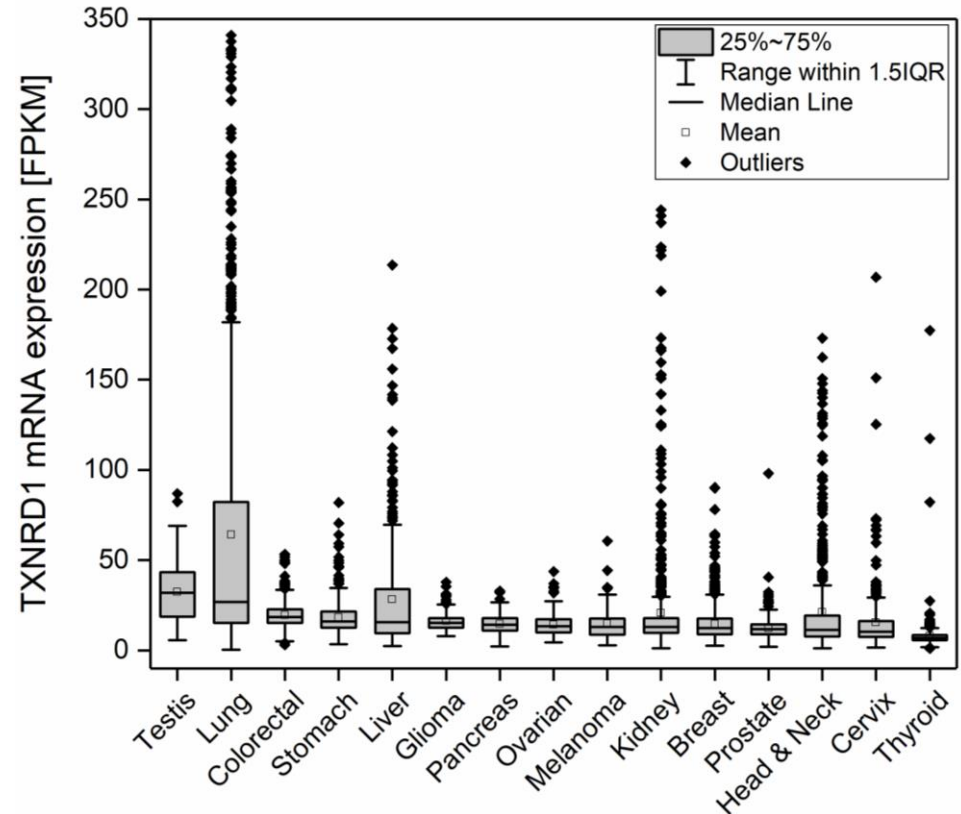


## Physics

Maximise the dose enhancer effect by using low-energy photons (< 50 keV)

- ✓ Intraoperative RT
- ✓ Brachytherapy

## Biology



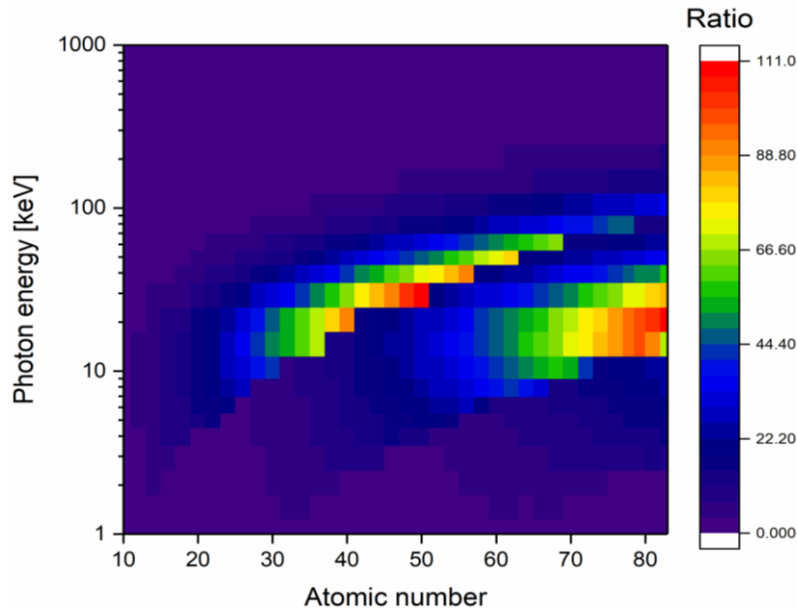
Median survival time in lung cancer patients:

Low TrxR expression : 102 months

High TrxR expression : 44 months

# Gold as nanoparticles ?

## Physics



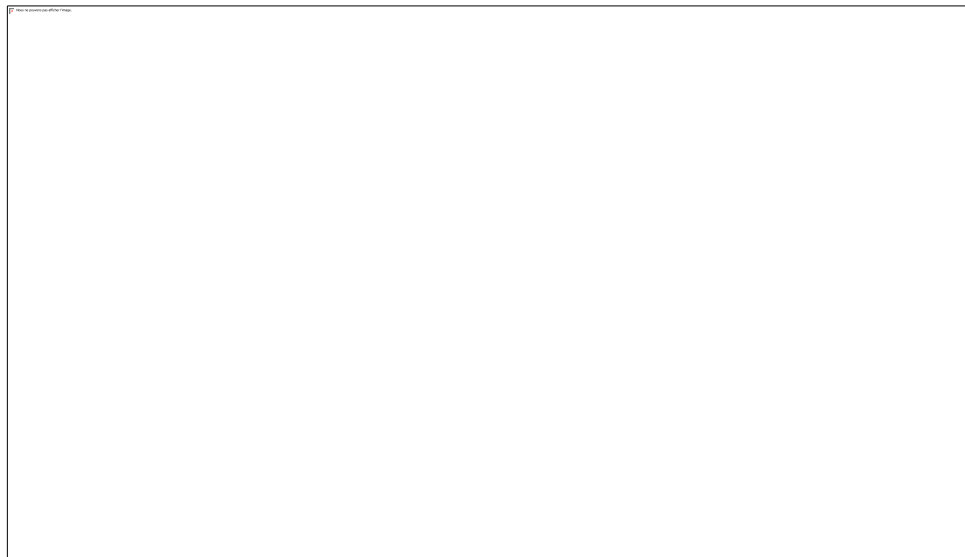
- ✓ Bismuth (z = 83)
- ✓ Gold (z = 79)
- ✓ Platinum (z = 78)
- ✓ Hafnium (z = 72)
  
- ✓ Gadolinium (z = 64)
- ✓ Silver (z = 47)

## Biology

1. Good ions candidates for TrxR inhibition
2. Fast ion release in acidic conditions
  - ✓ Silver
  - ✓ Iron
  - ✓ Gadolinium

# Take home message

- ✓ Gold nanoparticles enhance cell mortality after exposure to ionizing radiation, playing the role of dose enhancer & radiosensitizer
- ✓ The mechanism responsible for this effect seems to be a complex combination of physical, chemical and biological contributions where the role of ROS is central
- ✓ More preclinical researches on nano-object optimization are needed to go towards clinical translation





S. Lucas

C. Michiels

A-C. Heuskin

F. Hespeels

D. Van Gestel

N. Reynaert

Open to collaboration



# Gold Nanoparticles as a Potent Radiosensitizer: A Transdisciplinary Approach from Physics to Patient



**PENNINCKX Sébastien**

Namur Research Institute for Life Sciences (UNamur - BE)  
Radiotherapy Research Unit (Institut Jules Bordet - BE)



[sebastien.penninckx@bordet.be](mailto:sebastien.penninckx@bordet.be)