

Gold Nanoparticles Work as the Beta-emitter to Treat Brain Tumor

Jen-Kun Chen, Wei-Neng Liao, Sih-Yu Chen, Chien-Hung Chen

Institute of Biomedical Engineering & Nanomedicine, National Health Research Institute, 35 Keyan Road, Zhunan, Miaoli County 35053, Taiwan

jkchen@nhri.org.tw

Abstract

Brain tumor therapy is extremely stringent because of very poor prognosis and limited advances of therapeutics. Concurrent chemo-radiotherapy (CCRT) has been employed for patients who have received maximal surgical resection to prohibit tumor recurrence. However, there is an off-therapeutic gap after surgery and before CCRT. In this work, gold nanoparticles (GNP) work as the beta-emitter and show the merit of loco-regional treatment to complement current protocol of brain tumor therapy. The unique nano-sized beta-emitter was prepared in a nuclear reactor without participation of reducing agents and radioactive precursors. Trivalent gold ions (Au^{3+}) were reduced into GNP in which particular portion of natural gold atoms (^{197}Au) were simultaneously converted into radioactive gold (^{198}Au) atoms through a one-pot/one-step reaction. The ^{198}Au -incorporated gold nanoparticle (^{198}Au -GNP) renders GNP extraordinary physical properties and provides multimodality to benefit patients bearing brain tumor. Firstly, the fluidic ^{198}Au -GNP is feasible to be delivered through intracranial injection for interstitial radiotherapy. Furthermore, simultaneous emission of beta particles (E_{max} : 0.96 MeV) and gamma rays (412 keV) provide the niche for killing tumor cells and tracking ^{198}Au -GNP *in vivo*. The ^{198}Au -GNP also demonstrates striking property of X-ray contrast for computed tomography (CT), which is useful to evaluate the distribution of GNP in the micro-environment of brain. We first report the application of ^{198}Au -GNP to effectively suppress orthotopic brain tumor using positron emission tomography (PET) imaging. Significant results give us an insight into harnessing nuclear energy for preparing multimodality GNP; and further, highlight its potential for brain tumor therapy.

References

- [1] Chen, C.H., Lin, F.S., Liao, W.N., Liang, S.L., Chen, M.H., Chen, Y.W., Lin, W.Y., Hsu, M.H., Wang, M.Y., Peir, J.J., Chou, F.I., Chen, C.Y., Chen, S.Y., Huang, S.C., Yang, M.H., Hueng, D.Y., Hwu, Y., Yang, C.S. & Chen, J.K., *Analytical Chemistry*, **87** (2015) 601-608.
- [2] Lin, F.S., Chen, C.H., Tseng, F.G., Hwu, Y., Chen, J.K., Lin, S.Y. & Yang, C.S., *International Journal of Materials, Mechanics and Manufacturing*, **1** (2013) 265-268.

Figures

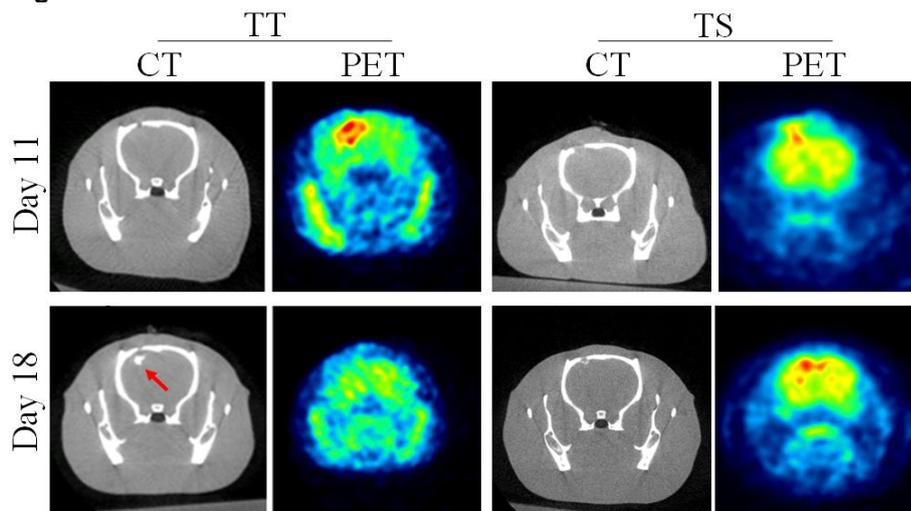


Figure1. Using PET/CT imaging to evaluate orthotopic glioblastoma-bearing rats treated by ^{198}Au -GNP. (TT: tumor treated, TS: tumor sham, CT: computed tomography, PET: positron emission tomography, red arrow: implanted ^{198}Au -GNP)