



# Nanotoxicologie et cytométrie en flux

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**17<sup>ème</sup> Journée Stéphanoise de Cytométrie**

**CYTIMA 2016**

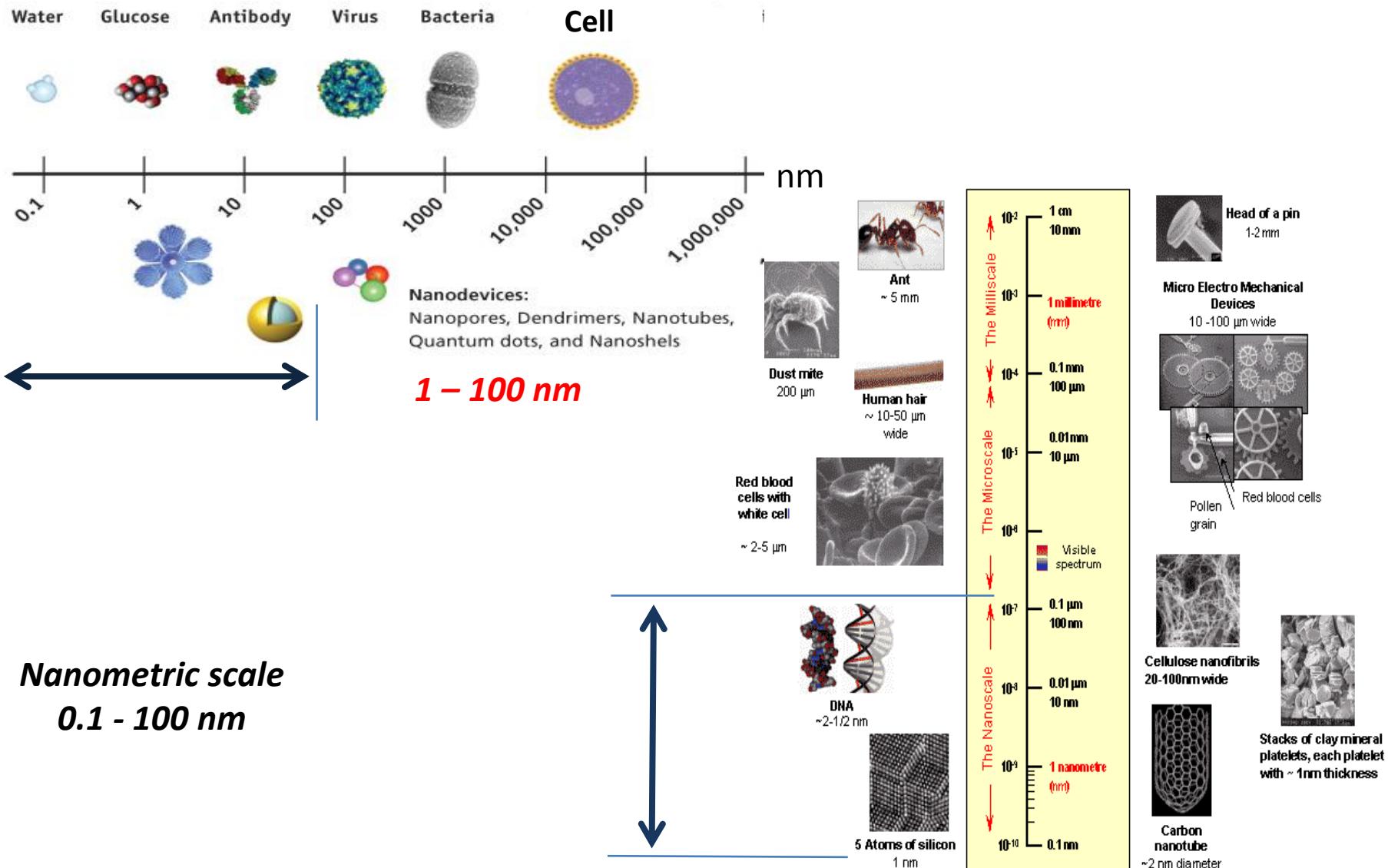
**31 mai-1<sup>er</sup> juin 2016**

**Château de Bouthéon**

**42160 Andrézieux - Bouthéon**

Univ. Bourgogne Franche Comté / INSERM  
Lab. Bio-PeroxIL - EA 7270

# Living scale

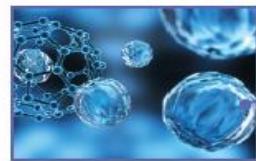


**Nanometric scale**  
0.1 - 100 nm

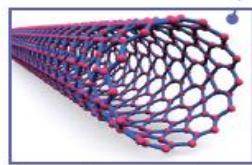
# Different categories of nanomaterials



## LES DIFFÉRENTES CATÉGORIES DE NANOMATÉRIAUX

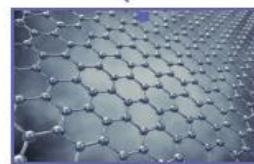


Nanoparticules  
(1-100 nm sur toutes les dimensions)

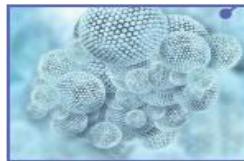


Nanotubes, nanofibres  
(1-100 nm sur deux dimensions)

### Les nano-objets



NanofeUILlets,  
nanoplaquettes (1-100 nm sur une dimension)



Agrégats (amas de particules soudées ou fusionnées) et agglomérats (amas friables de particules)



Matériaux nanoporeux avec des pores de taille nanométrique



Nanocomposites composés pour tout ou partie de nano-objets

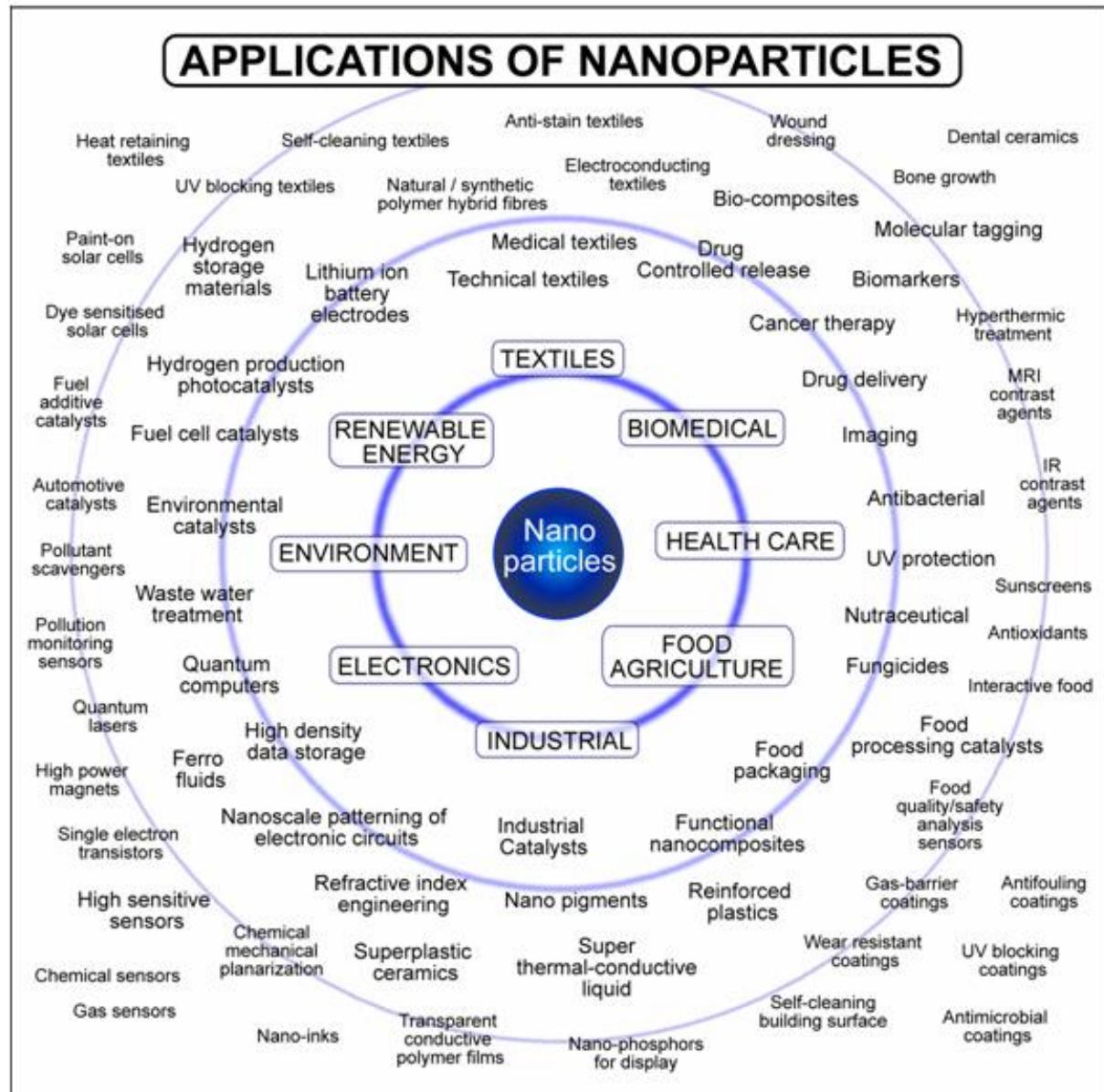
### Les matériaux nanostructurés

## Quels sont les nanomatériaux :

Selon la CEE, il s'agit ' d'un matériaux soit naturel, soit formé accidentellement, soit manufacturé et constitué de particules libres ou sous forme d'agrégit ou d'agglomérat, dont au moins 50% des particules présentent une ou plusieurs dimensions externes se situant entre 1 nm et 100 nm.'

## ❑ Nanoparticles/Nanotubes

- Natural
- Synthetic
- Nanoparticles interactions



# Nanoparticles characteristics

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## □ General features

- **Nanoparticles**
  - ❖ “Nanosized particles” (NSP)
  - ❖ “Engineered nanoparticles” (NP)
  - ❖ “Ultrafine particles” (UFP)
- **Size:** at least one dimension between **1-100 nm**
- **High surface reactivity**
- **Exposure:** accidental or intentional
- Routes of exposure:** inhalation, ingestion, skin uptake, and injection

*The toxicity concern arises due to the fact that the particle are of size that of biomolecules and can interact with them in unanticipated ways*

# Nanoparticles characterization

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- Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM)
- Scanning electron microscopy (SEM)
- X Ray Diffraction (XRD)
- X ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS)
- Dynamic Light Scattering (DLS)
- Zeta potential
- Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA)
- Raman spectroscopy
- FTIR (Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy)

# Nanotoxicology

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## Nanotoxicology definition

**Nanotoxicology is the branch of science that deals with the study and application of toxicity of nanomaterials**

## Ratio Benefit / Risk of nanomaterials : **unknown**

Due to the wide range of application of nanoparticles, to their presence in our environment, and of their different accumulation processes, there is a need to develop appropriated methodologies allowing to evaluate their toxicity

Among these methodologies, **flow cytometry** constitutes a powerfull method

# Which toxic effects?



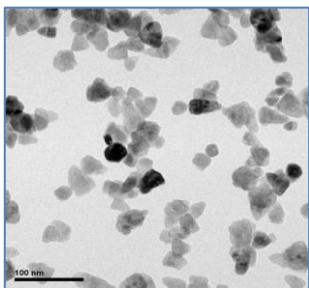
- Inflammation
- Oxidative stress
- Genotoxicity
- Cell death

- ✓ The toxicity can depend on: chemical composition, size, size distribution, shape, agglomeration, surface properties, solubility, crystallinity of nanoparticle, and of nanoparticles interactions
- ✓ Thus, **each nanoparticle constitutes a particular case**
- ✓ Consequently, **there is a real need to develop reliable, efficient, and rapid methods allowing to evaluate the toxicity of nanoparticles**

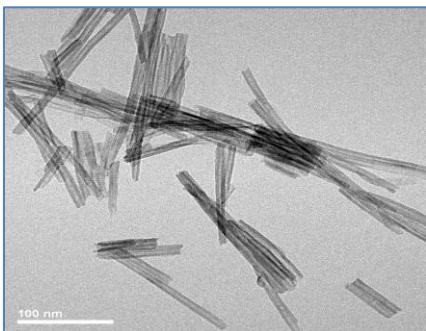
***Flow cytometry offers these possibilities***

# Nanoparticles studied

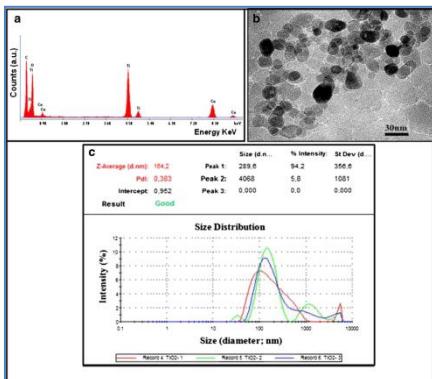
TEM (ZnO NPs)



TEM (TiONts-APTES)



TEM (TiO2-NPs)



## ZnO NPs

Precursors:  $\text{ZnSO}_4$  and  $\text{NaOH}$

Conditions:  $90^\circ\text{C}$ , atmospheric pressure

Size:

TEM      30-40nm  
DLS       $(111.0 \pm 0.7)$  nm ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ )  
               $(633 \pm 6)$  nm (medium)

## TiONts

Precursors:  $\text{TiO}_2$  and  $\text{NaOH}$  10M

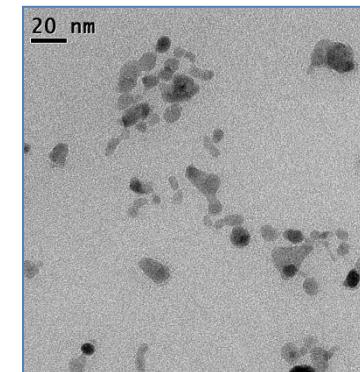
Conditions:  $150^\circ\text{C}$ , hydrothermal reactor, 36h

Functionalization: APTES

Size:

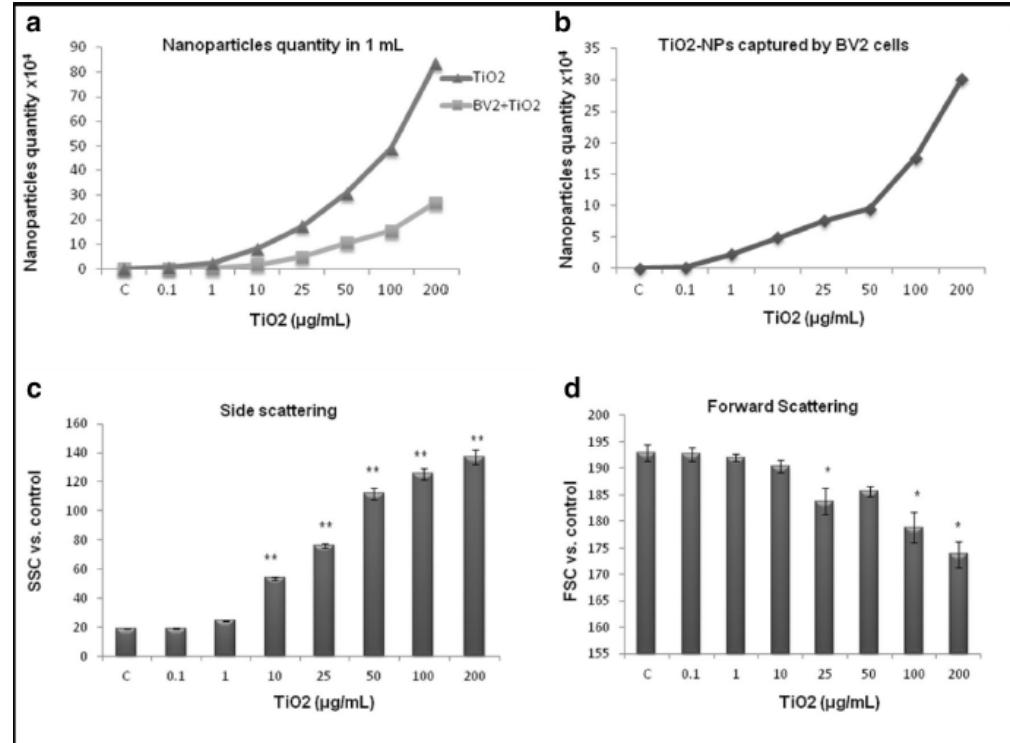
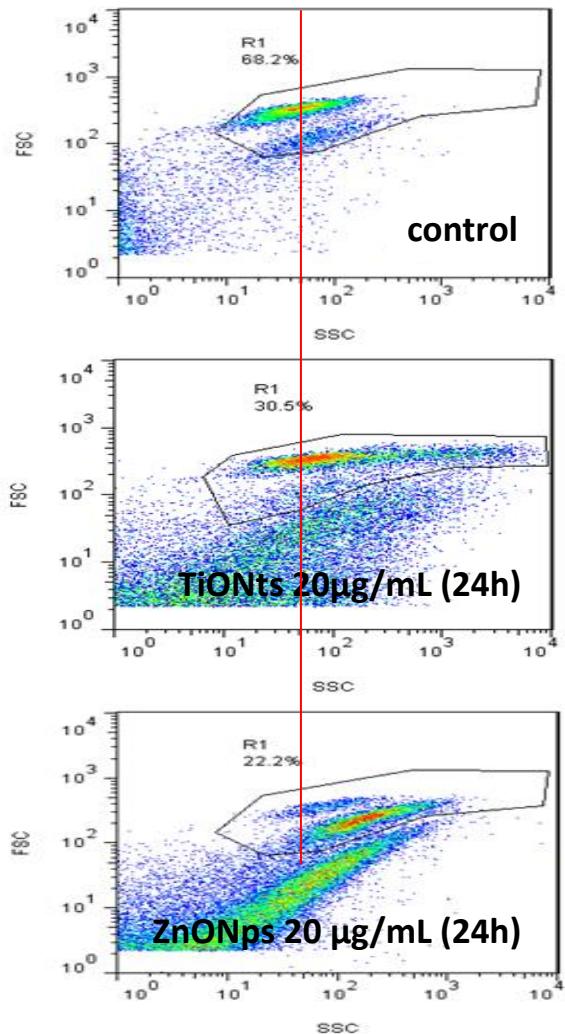
TEM      10 nm (diameter)  
              about 150 nm in length

TEM : Ultrasmall Super Paramagnetic Iron Oxide (USPIO)



# Absorption and / or internalisation of nanoparticles

Murine microglial BV-2 cells

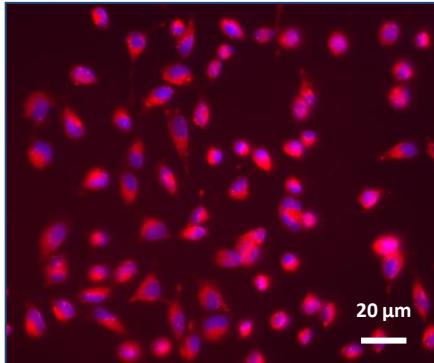


Rihane N, Nury T, M'rad I, El Mir L, Sakly M, Amara S, Lizard G. Microglial cells (BV-2) internalize titanium dioxide (TiO<sub>2</sub>) nanoparticles: toxicity and cellular responses. Environ Sci Pollut Res Int. 2016; 23(10): 9690-9.

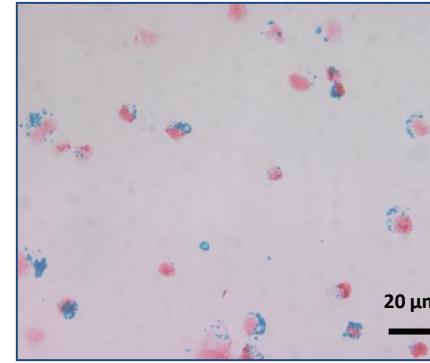
# Evidence of nanoparticles internalization

## ☐ Fluorescence microscopy : conventional and confocal microscopy

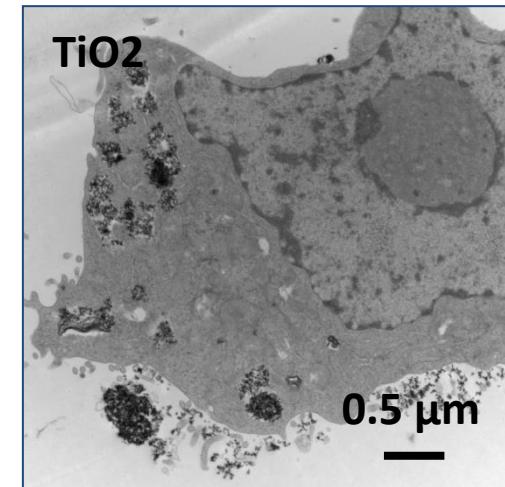
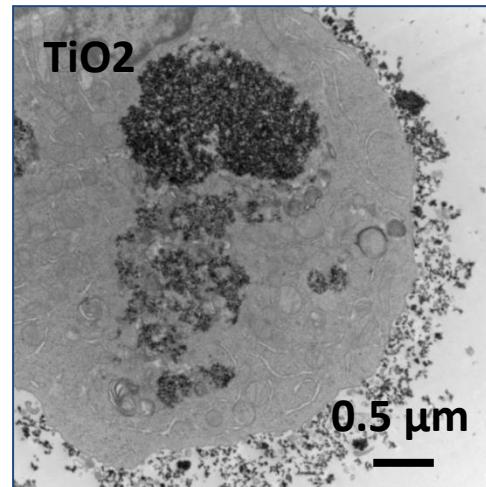
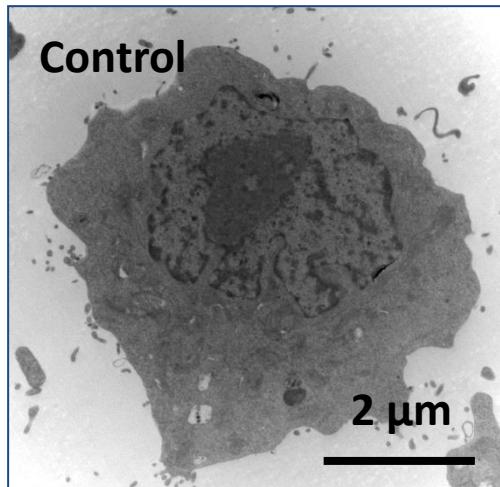
**USPIO (HB95)**  
with Rhodamine B  
Oligodendrocytes  
(158N cells)



**USPIO (HB95)**  
Perls staining  
(158N cells)



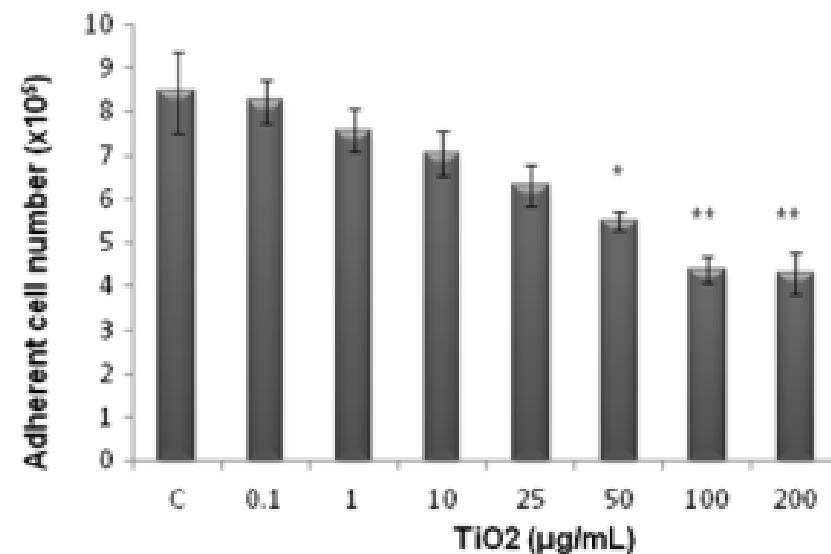
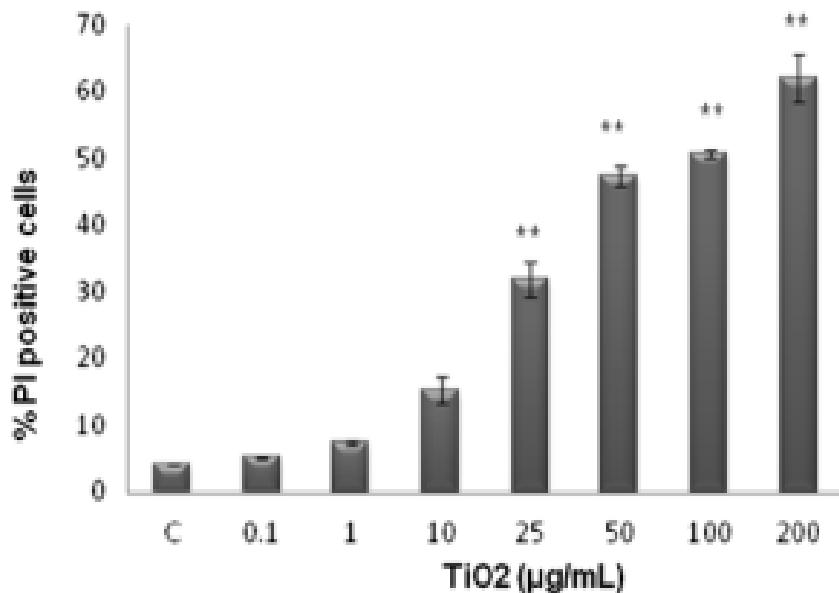
## ☐ Transmission electron microscopy (cellular localization, interaction and impact on organelles, nucleus, ...)



**TiO<sub>2</sub>, BV-2 cells**

# Impact on cell viability and / or cytoplasmic membrane damage

## Staining with propidium iodide



# Impact on organelles: mitochondria, lysosomes, peroxisomes

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## Mitochondria

- ✓ Transmembrane mitochondrial potential (staining with DiOC6(3))
- ✓ Mitochondrial mass (nonyl acridine orange and mitotracker)
- ✓ Apo2.7 (mitochondrial membrane protein; apoptotic mitochondria?)

## Lysosome

- ✓ Lysosomal integrity (acridine orange)
- ✓ Lysosomal mass (lysotracker)
- ✓ Lysosomal pH (LysoSensor Yellow/Blue DND-160)
- ✓ Antibodies anti-lysosome (LAMP)

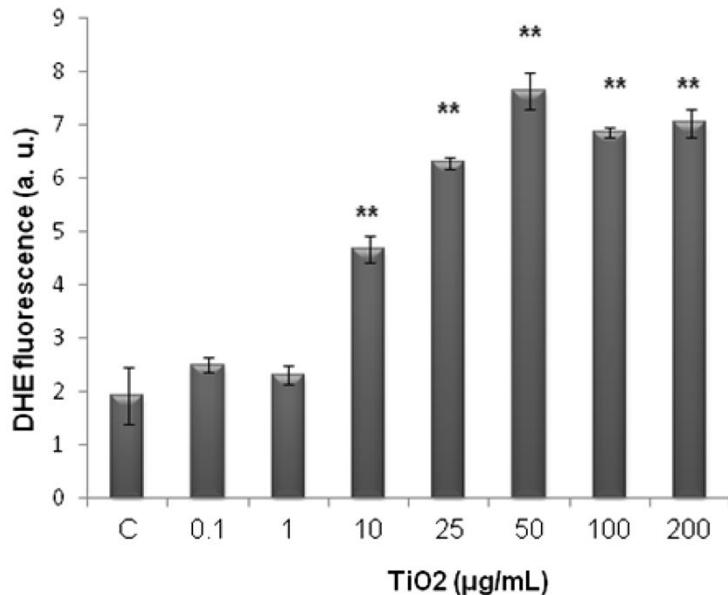
## Peroxisome

- ✓ Peroxisomal mass (ABCD3, Pex14)

# Impact on oxidative stress and inflammation

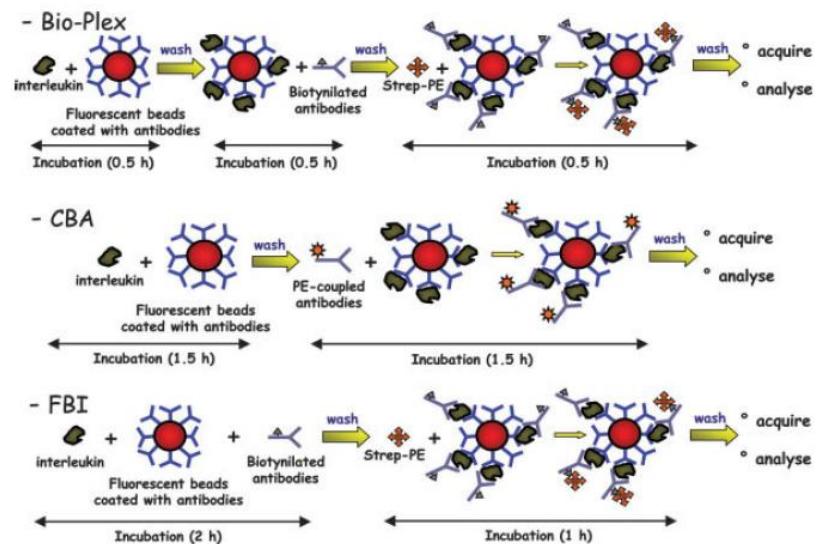
## □ Oxidative stress

- ROS: (DHE, H<sub>2</sub>DCFDA)
- RNS: (DAF2)
- **lipid peroxidation:** cis-parinaric acid; antibodies (4-HNE)



## □ Inflammation

Multiplexed flow cytometric analyses



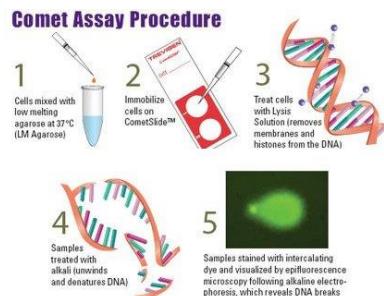
Prunet C et al. Cytometry A. 2006 May;69(5):359-73.

# Nanoparticles and genotoxicity

## DNA damage

- ✓ SubG1 peak (apoptotic cells; internucleosomal DNA degradation) staining with propidium iodide
- ✓ TUNEL method (apoptotic cells, internucleosomal DNA degradation)

## ✓ COMET test



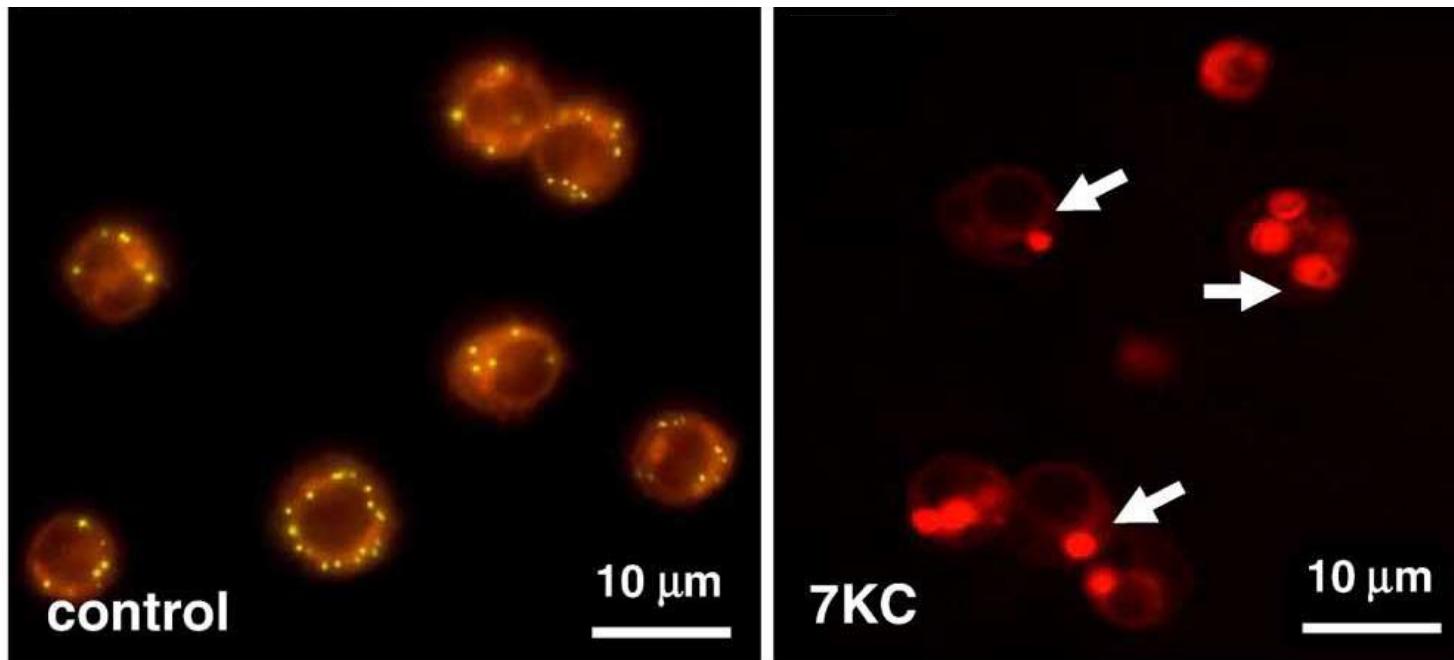
- ✓ Oxidative DNA damage (8-oxo-guanine)

## *Impact on cell proliferation*

- ✓ Cell cycle analysis (propidium iodide; BUdR)
- ✓ Antibodies Ki67, PCNA.

# Impact on lipid metabolism

To evaluate the impact of Nts and Nps on lipid profil (lipid metabolism), staining with Nile Red could be used



Excitation 488 nm : neutral lipids (yellow); polar lipids (orange / red)

# Potentialisation of cytotoxic effects in aged related diseases

International Journal of Nanomedicine

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ORIGINAL RESEARCH

## Iron nanoparticles increase 7-ketcholesterol-induced cell death, inflammation, and oxidation on murine cardiac HL1-NB cells

This article was published in the following Dove Press journal:  
International Journal of Nanomedicine  
12 March 2010

Kahn E *et al.* Int J Nanomedicine. 2010; 5: 185-95.

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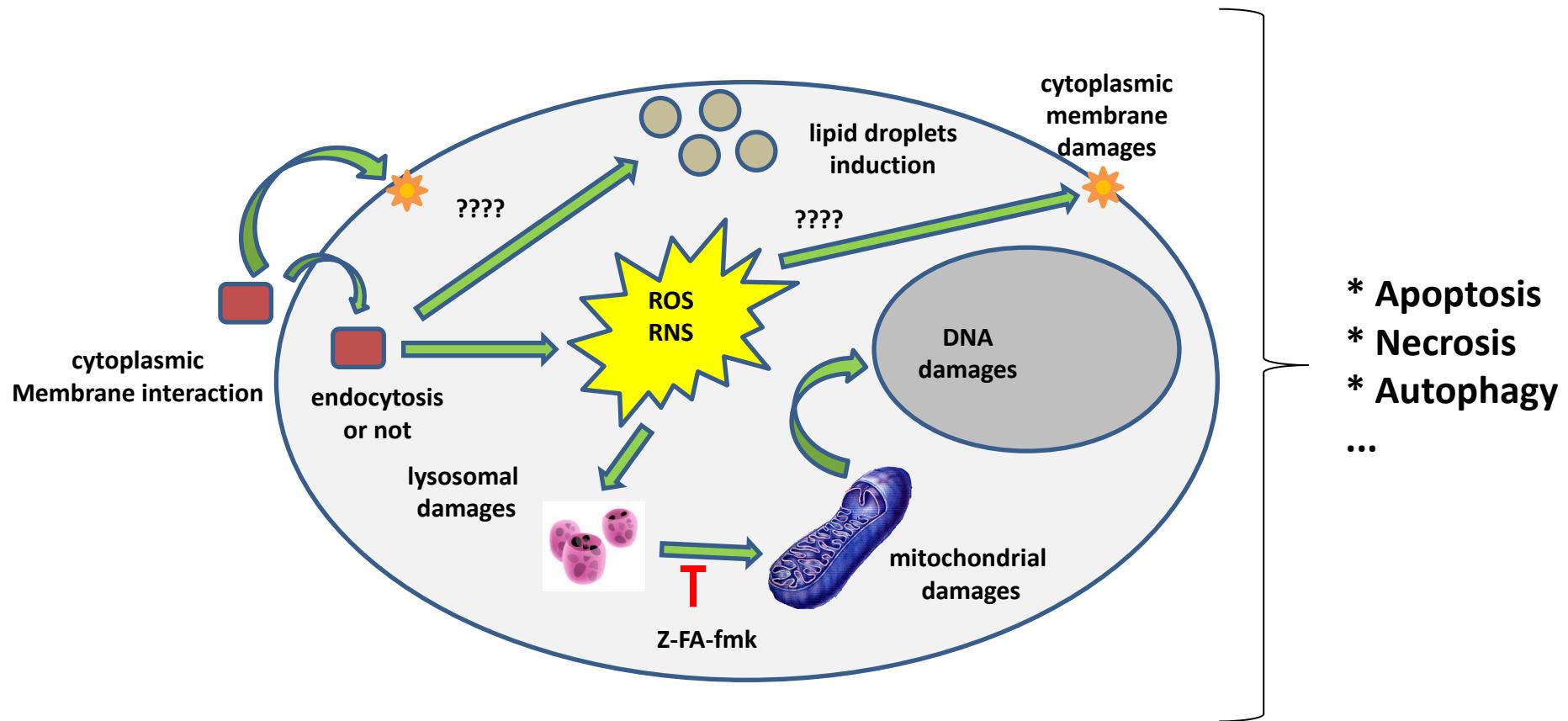
### - OBJECTIVE

To evaluate the cytotoxicity of iron nanoparticles on cardiac cells and to determine whether they can modulate the biological activity of 7-ketcholesterol (7KC) involved in the development of cardiovascular diseases. Nanoparticles of iron labeled with Texas Red are introduced in cultures of nonbeating mouse cardiac cells (HL1-NB) with or without 7-ketcholesterol 7KC, and their ability to induce cell death, pro-inflammatory and oxidative effects are analyzed simultaneously.

### - CONCLUSION

The designed protocol makes it possible to show how Iron Texas Red nanoparticles are captured by cardiomyocytes. Interestingly, whereas these fluorescent iron nanoparticles have no cytotoxic, pro-inflammatory or oxidative activities, **they enhance the side effects of 7KC.**

# Flow cytometry permits the characterization of NPs or NTs – induced cytotoxicity



**NPs and NTs – induced cytotoxicity:**  
**Precised mecanisms can be deduced from flow cytometric analyses**