

Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, TX 76129, USA
Department of Biology, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, TX 76129, USA

*CORRESPONDING AUTHOR E-MAIL ADDRESS: J.COFFER@TCU.EDU

I. Introduction

Alternatively, small Pt nanocrystals (Pt NCs) have demonstrated arrested growth and apoptosis in cancer cells as a consequence of DNA platination and enhanced strand-breaks initiated by leaching Pt(II) ions from the NC surface in the acidic intracellular environment. Such nanocrystals tend to aggregate extensively in an aqueous environment, however, and we have developed well-defined Silicon nanotubes (pSiNTs) as a scaffold for effective nanocarrier for drug delivery of such PtNCs, taking advantage of nanotube high surface area, biocompatibility, and biodegradability. To enhance the specificity of this material we conjugate Folic Acid (FA) to the Pt surface, with the goal of enhanced targeting of overexpressed FARs and more selective cancer cell uptake.

II. Methods

A. Synthesis of Silicon Nanotubes (SiNTs)







Fig 1. (A) SEM image of ZnO NWs on fluorine-doped tin oxide (FTO) substrate; (B) SEM image cross-section of ZnO NWs on FTO substrate. Growth of ZnO NWs at 95°C.



Deposition of Si on ZnO Nws via chemical vapor deposition of SiH₄ at 543 $^{\circ}$ C.

Fig 2. Si/ZnO NWs

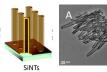




Fig 3 (A) TEM image Silicon Nanotubes (SiNTs) low magnification; (B) Higher magnification

B. Formation of Pt Nanocrystals on SiNTs

1. Functionalization of SiNTs with primary amino groups using APTES



Table 1. Zeta Potential of SiNTs before and after functionalization in DI water at pH 6.5

Unmodified SiNTs -17.04 ± 0.70

APTESfunctionalized
SiNTs

Incubation of APTES-SiNTs in K₂PtCl₄ solution at room temperature.

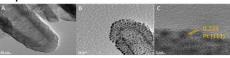


Figure 5: Formation of the PtNCs on SiNTs after being incubate with Pt salt precursor 1.5 mM 24 h A. PtNCs on SiNTs scale bar 20 nm. B. PtNCs on SiNTs scale bar 10 nm. C. Lattice spacing of PtNCs on SiNTs scale bar 2 nm

Table 2. Elemental analysis of Bundle PtNCs-SiNTs (TEM-EDX)



Element	Wt%
Oxygen (O)	10.64
Silicon (Si)	36.80
Platinum (Pt)	51.64
Chlorine (CI)	0.93

3. Conjugation of PtNCs-SiNTs with Folate



Fig 6. Scheme of Folic Acid attachment with PtNCs, using Glutathione as a linker III. Results

A. FT-IR spectra Folate-PtNCs-SiNTs

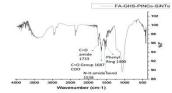


Fig 7. FT-IR spectra of FA-PtNCs-SiNTs

B. Characterization by X-ray Photoelectron spectrum (XPS)

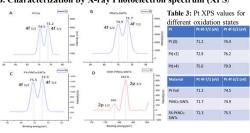


Figure 8: The XPS of FA-GSH-PtNCs-SiNTs. A: elemental Pt (foil), B: Pt of PtNCs-SiNTs, C: Pt of FA-PtNCs-SiNTs, D: S of GSH-PtNCs-SiNTs (this was made with the assistant of Dr. Roberto Gonzalez-Rodriguez)

C. Cell Viability Experiments

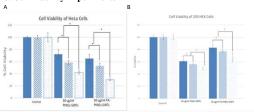


Figure 9: Cell viability after treatment with PtNCs-SiNTs and FA-PtNCs-SiNTs against A.HeLa cells and B. 293 HEK Cells.

IV. Conclusions and Future Work

- Conjugated Folic Acid to the material can Kill more HeLa cells via Folate receptors (FRs).
- Conjugated Folic Acid to the material prevents to get into the 293 HEK cells FRsnegative overexpressed.
- The FT-IR and XPS spectra confirm the attachment with folate.
- Future work points to more mechanistic investigations of this effect along with identifying additional peptide candidates for enhanced cellular targeting.

V. References

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Acknowledgments

- · Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry
- Dr. Coffer Group Research