

Advanced model systems in nanotechnology unravel the impact of mechanical cues.

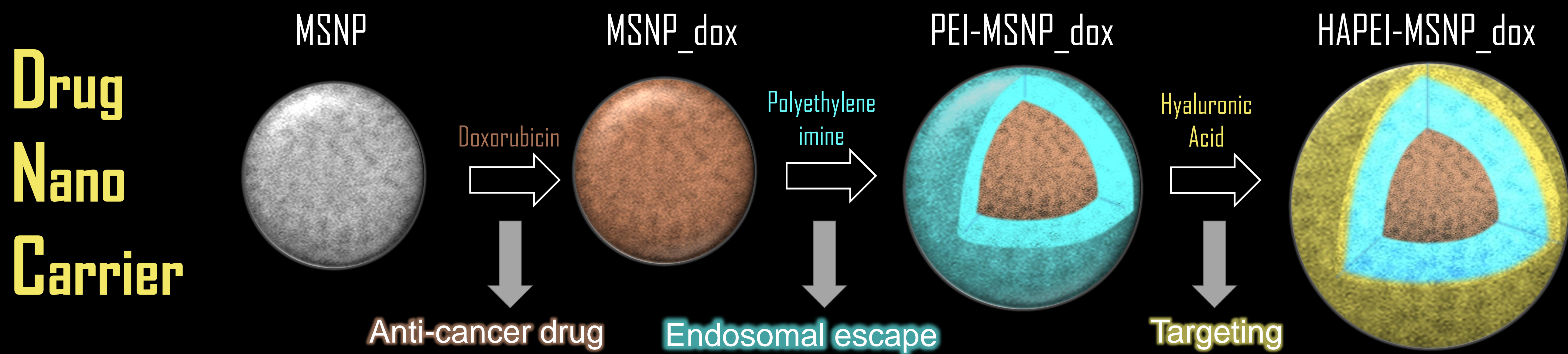
Indra Van Zundert¹, Beatrice Fortuni¹, Susana Rocha¹, Matteo Boretto², Hugo Vankelecom², Hiroshi Uji-i^{1,3}

¹KU Leuven, department of Chemistry, Celestijnenlaan200G-F Heverlee3001, Belgium

²Laboratory of Tissue Plasticity in Health and Disease, KU Leuven, Leuven, Belgium.

³RIES Hokkaido University, Research Institute for Electronic Science, N20W10 Kita-Ward Sapporo, 0010020, Japan

Mesoporous silica nanoparticles

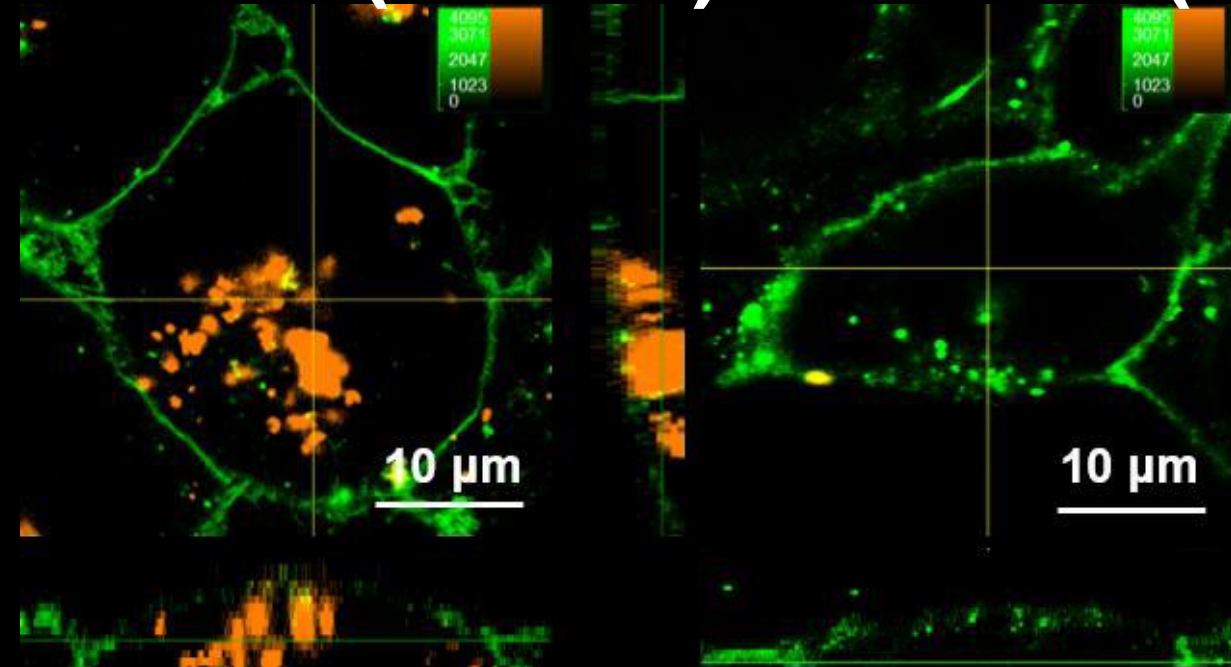


The intracellular pathway

1. Cancer cell targeting

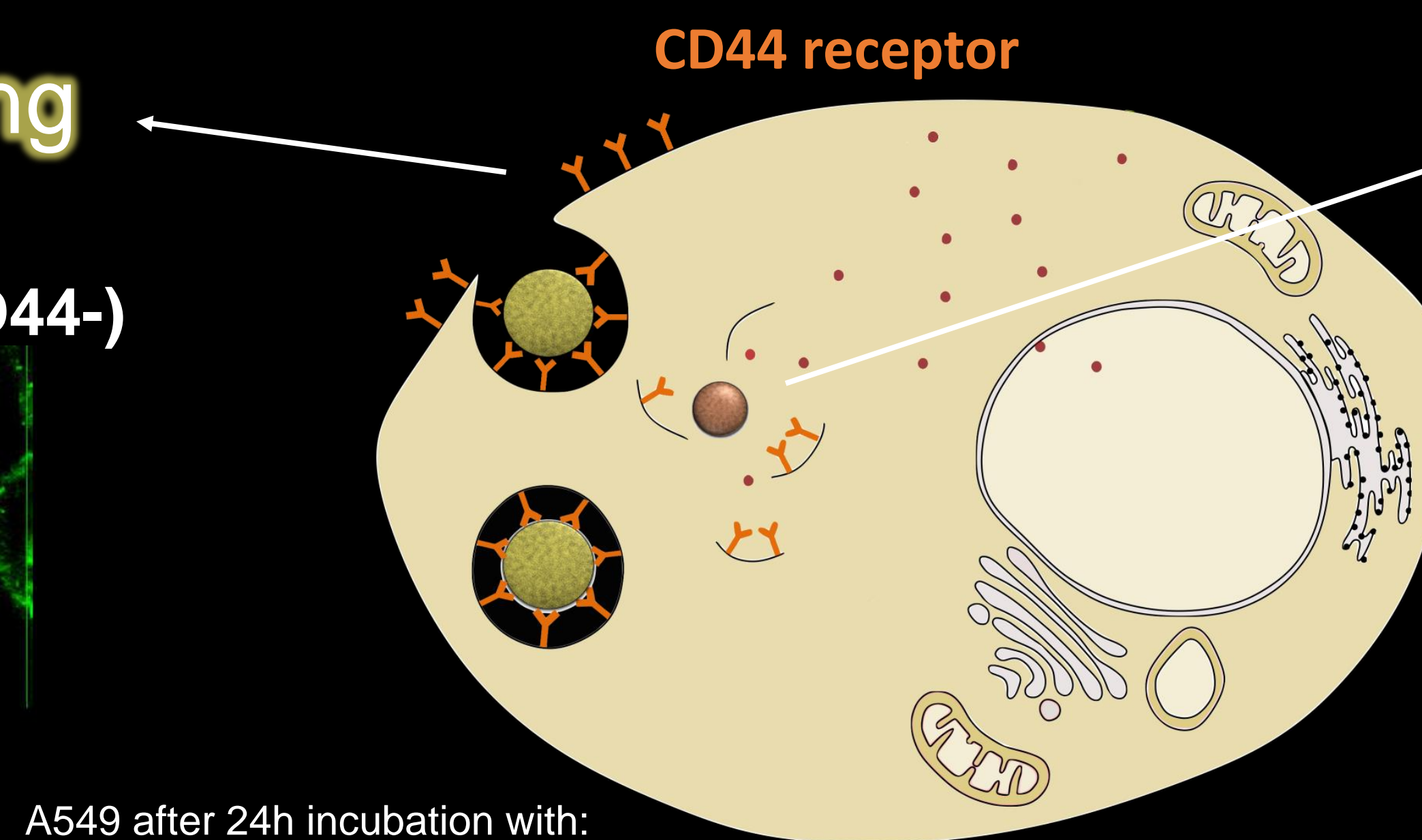
HA binds the CD44 receptor

A549 (CD44+) NIH T3T (CD44-)

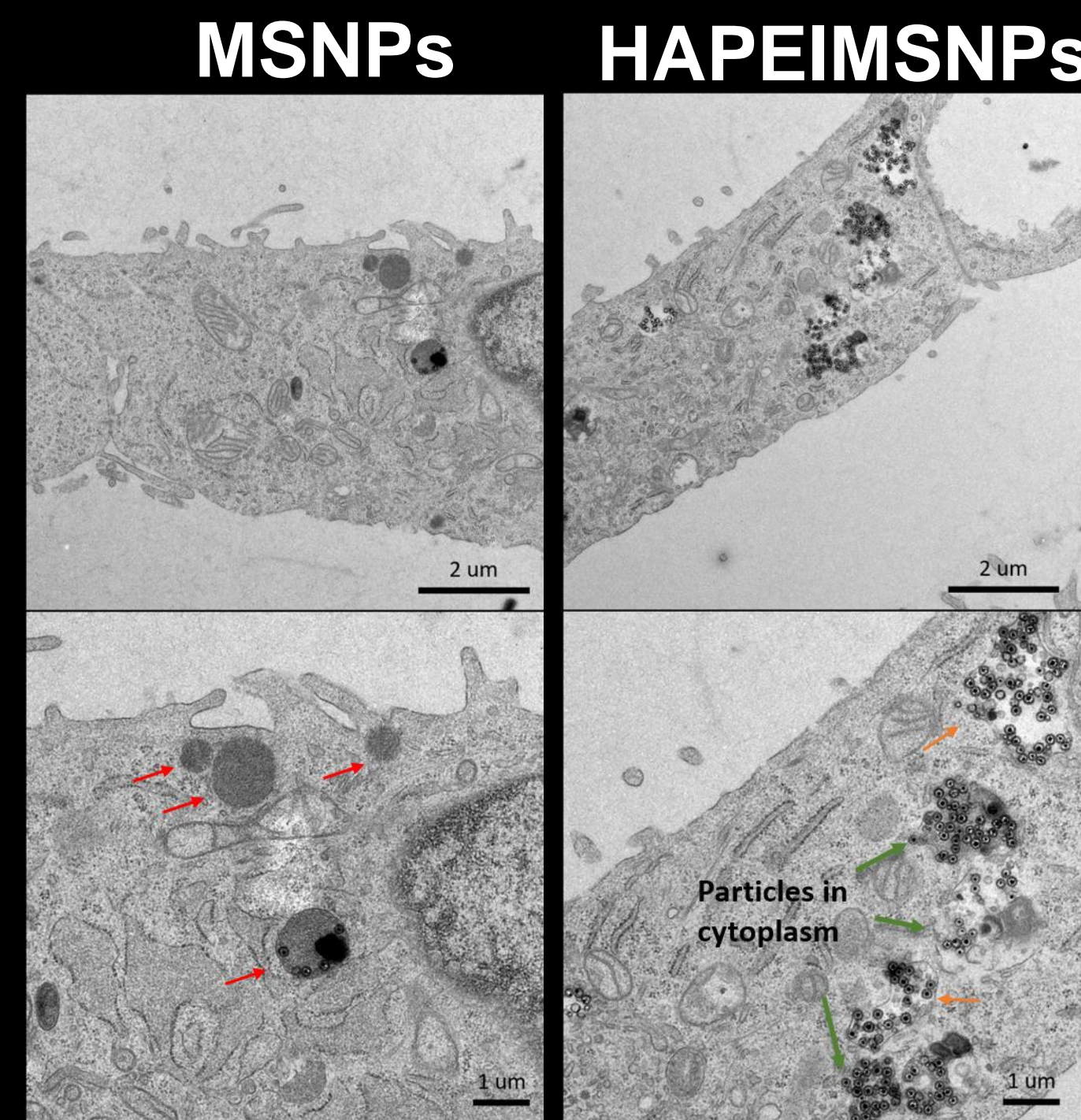


HA-coated MSNPs
Cell membrane (DiO)

Start of a detailed study on NP route after endocytosis implementing both SR fluorescence and electron microscopy (CLEM), project ongoing



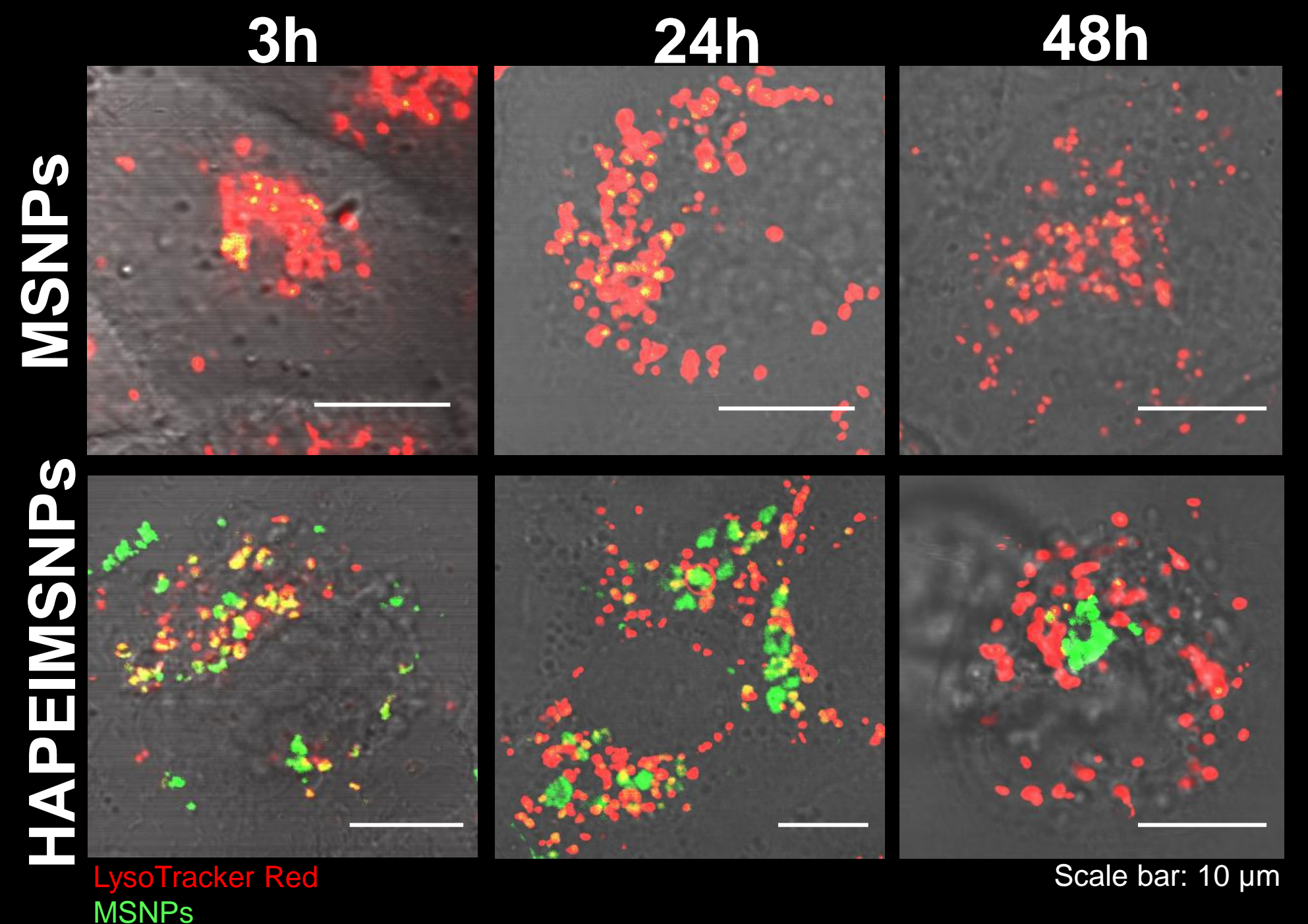
A549 after 24h incubation with:



In more detail

2. Endosomal escape

PEI is assumed to promote a **proton sponge effect** to induce an endosomal/lysosomal rupture

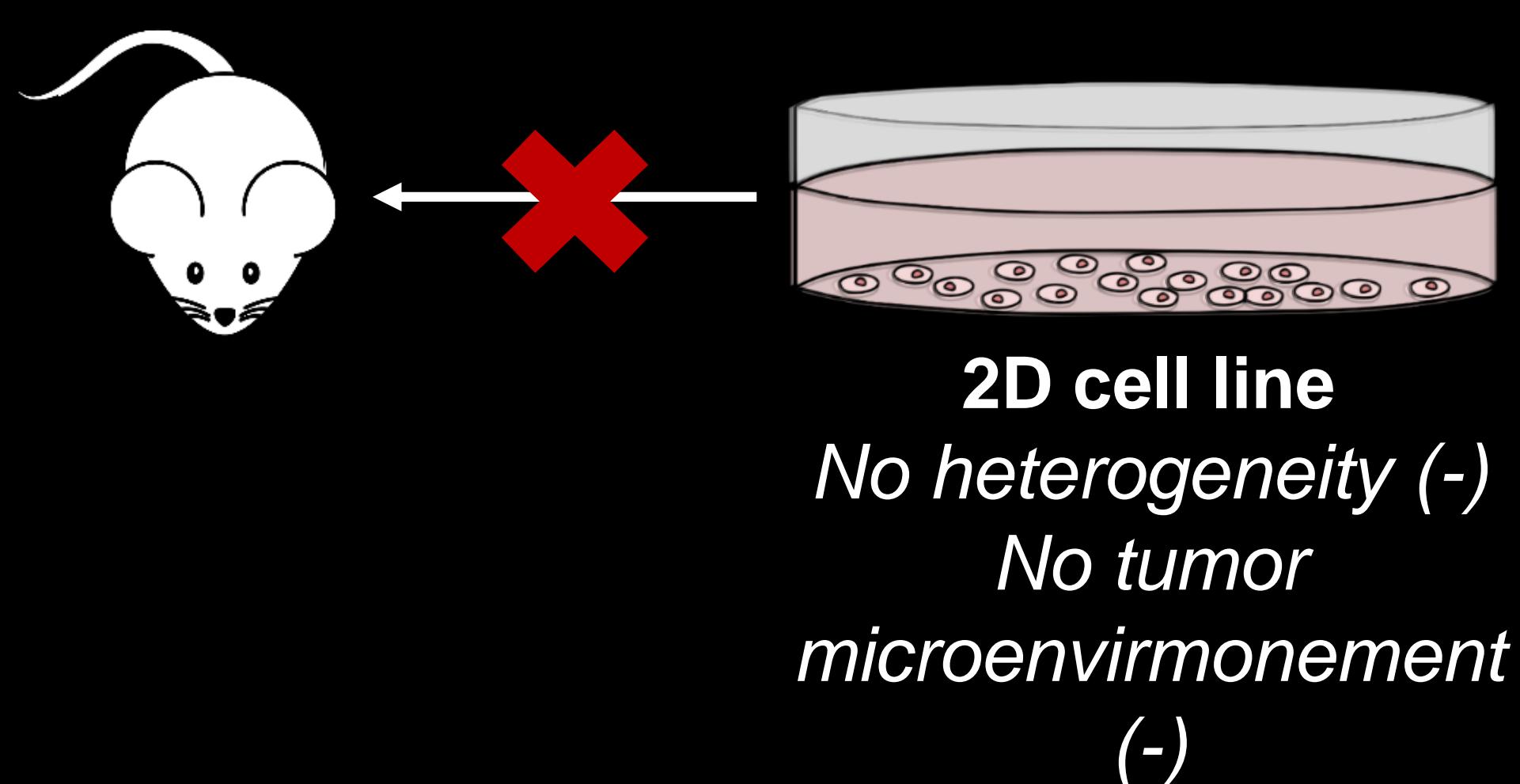


Already after 3h HAPEI MSNPs start to de-localize with lysosomes indicating an endosomal escape

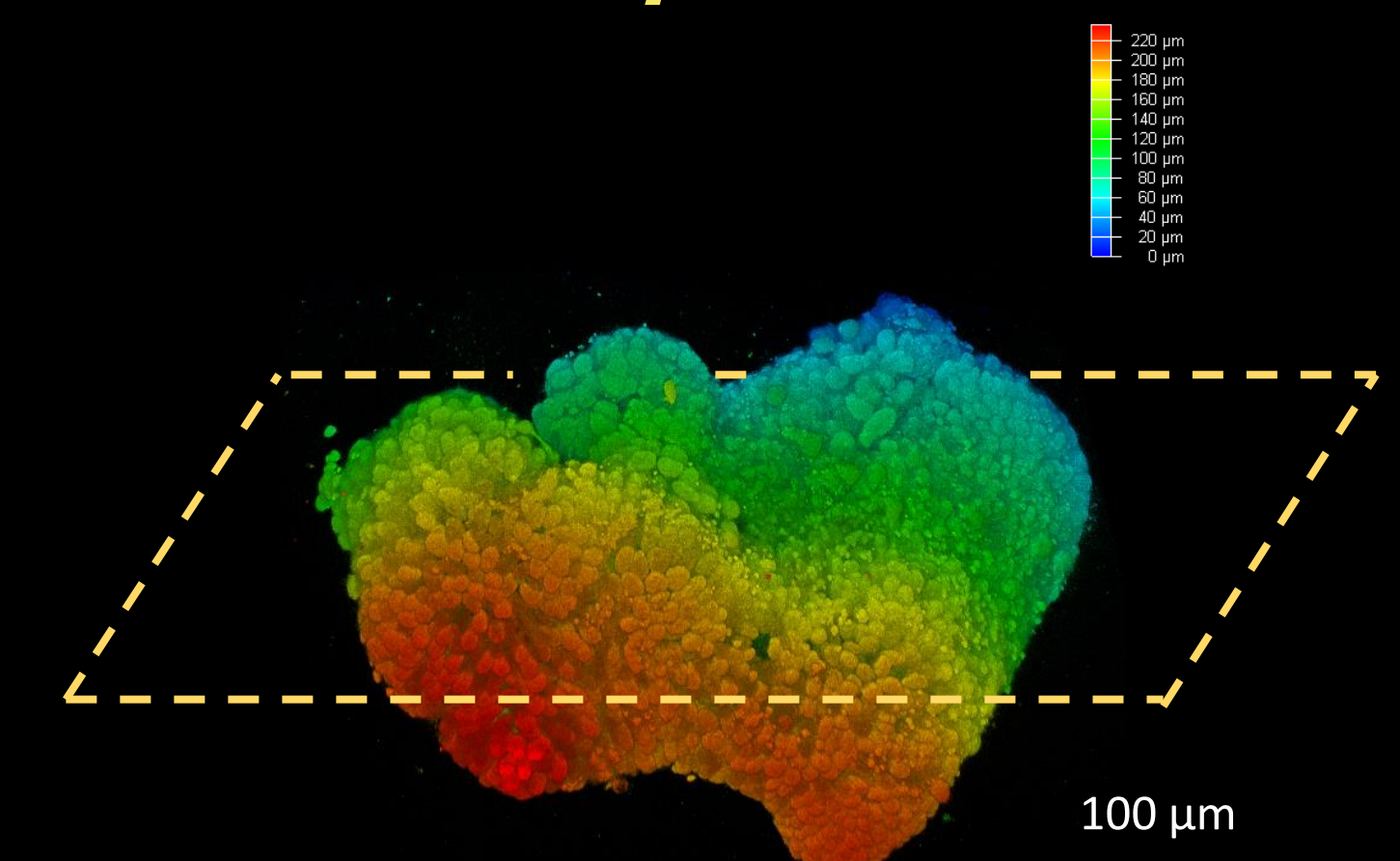
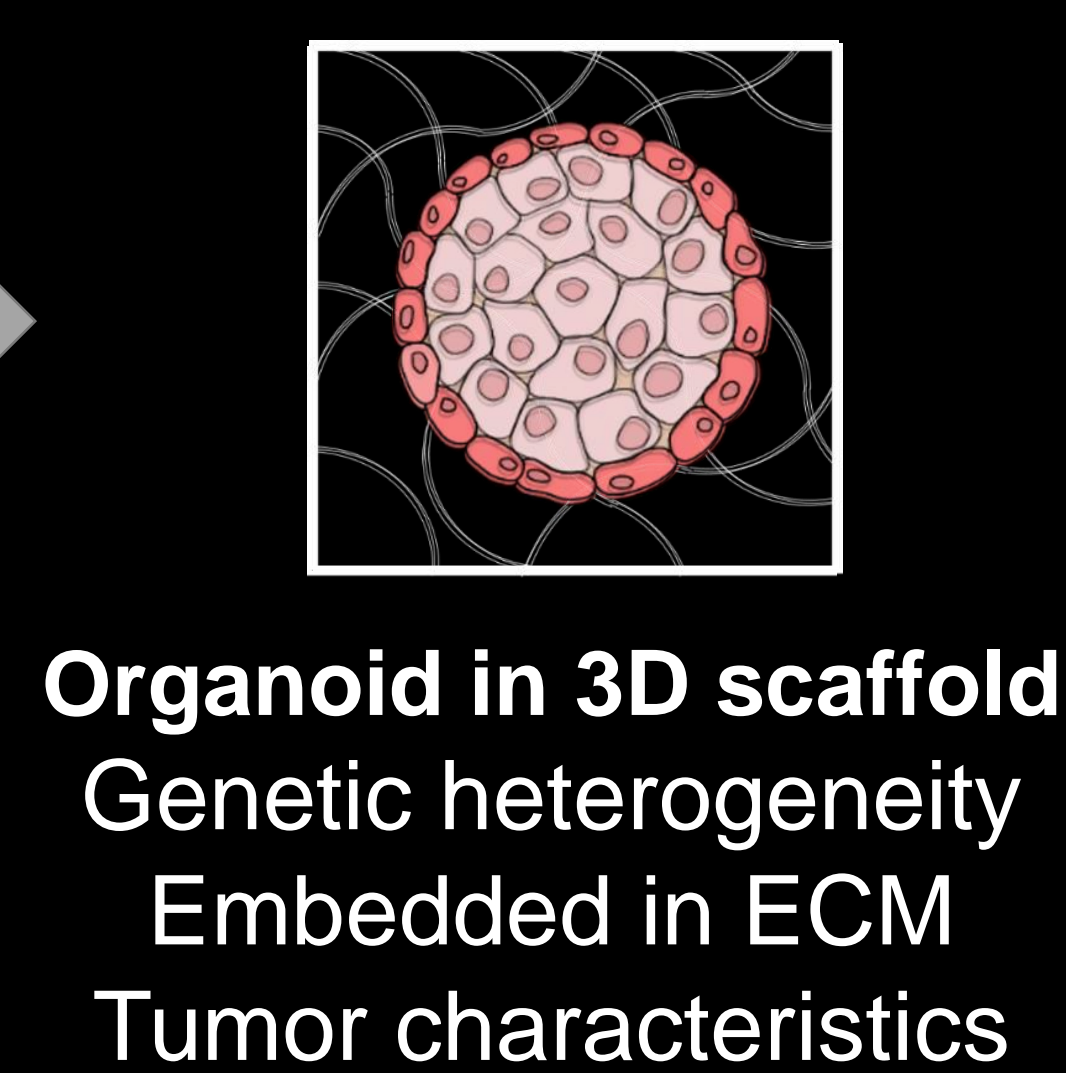
Scientific Reports 9, Article number: 2666 (2019)

Nanoparticle behavior in advanced model systems

Promising results with nanocarriers *in vitro* do not correspond with the results in *in vivo*



Towards more advanced model systems

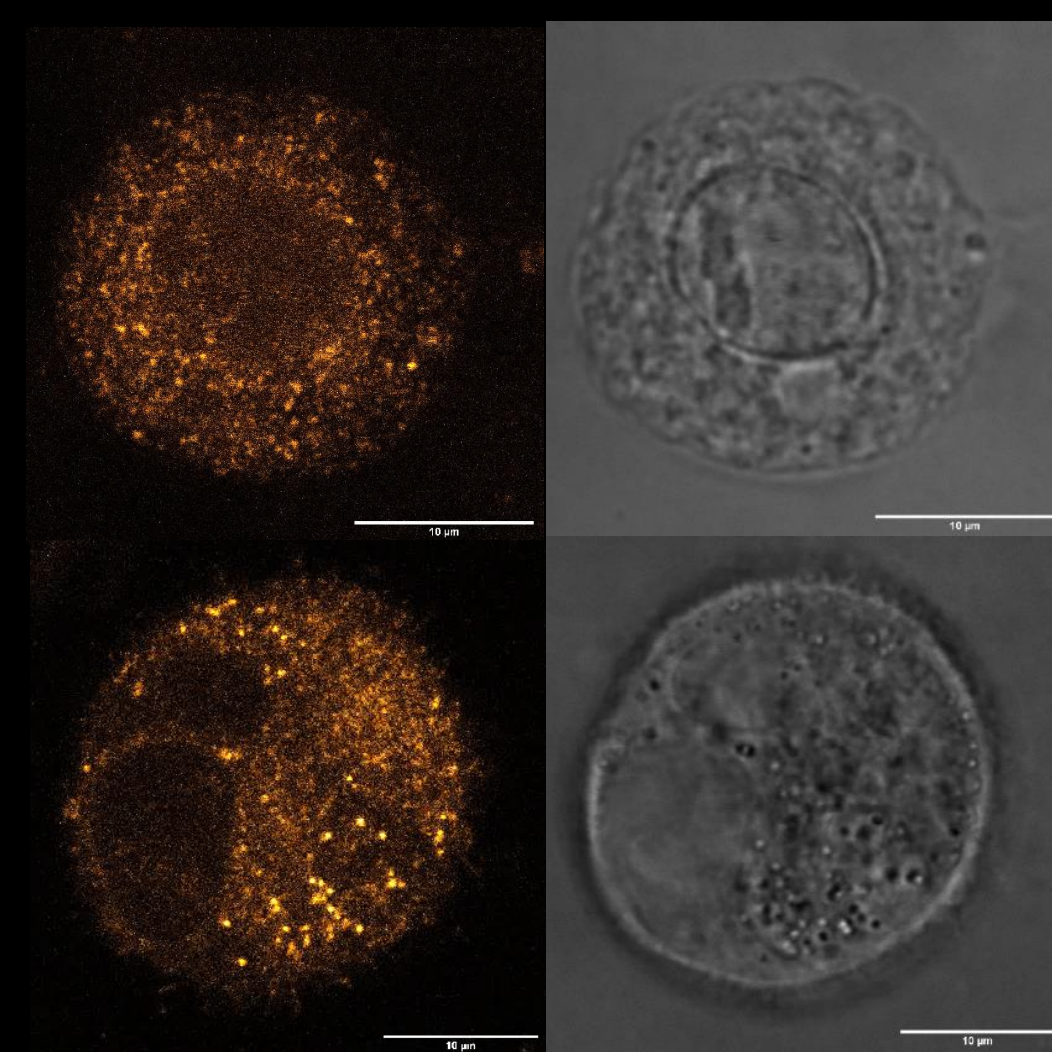
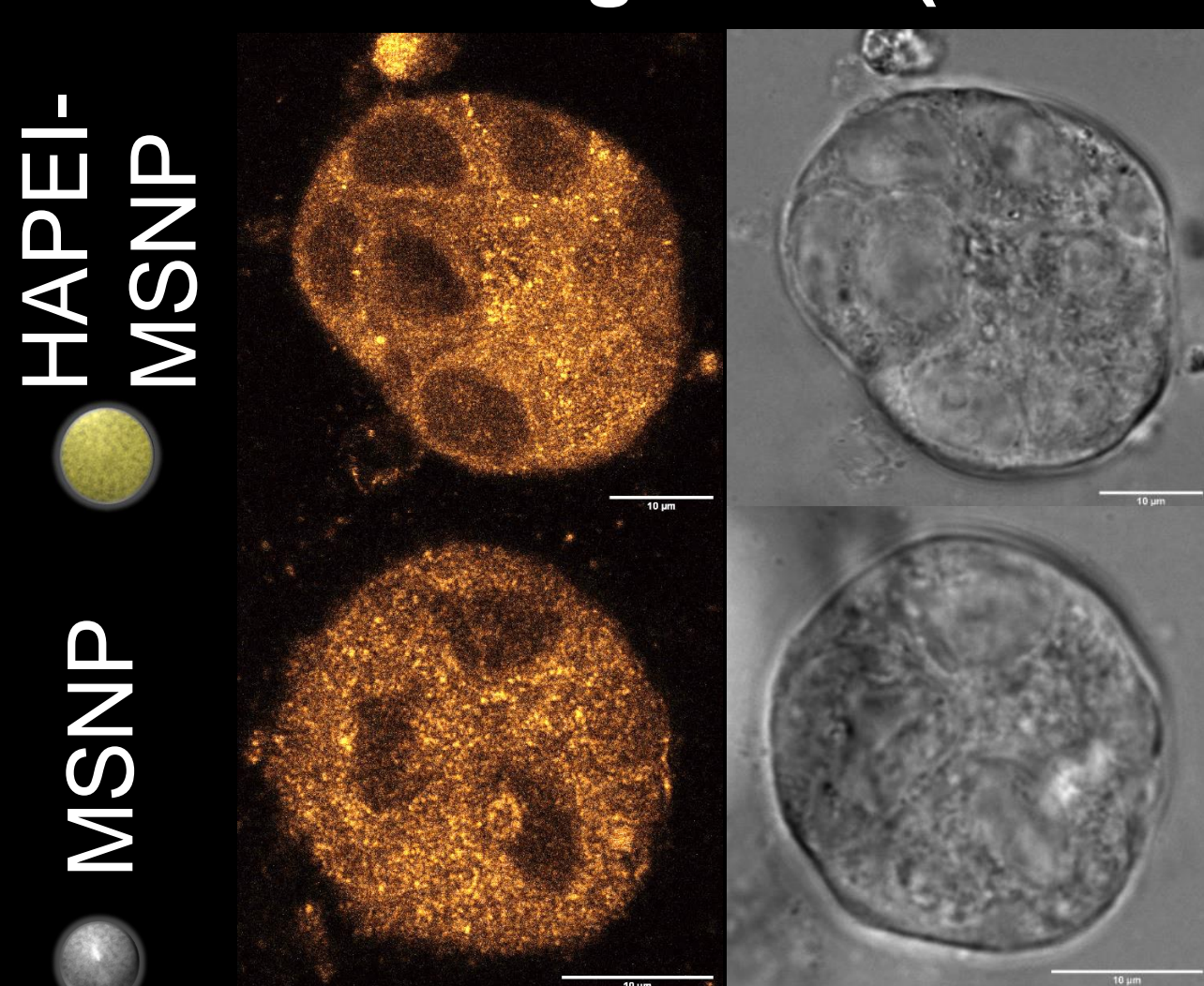


Nanoparticle uptake in 2D vs 3D

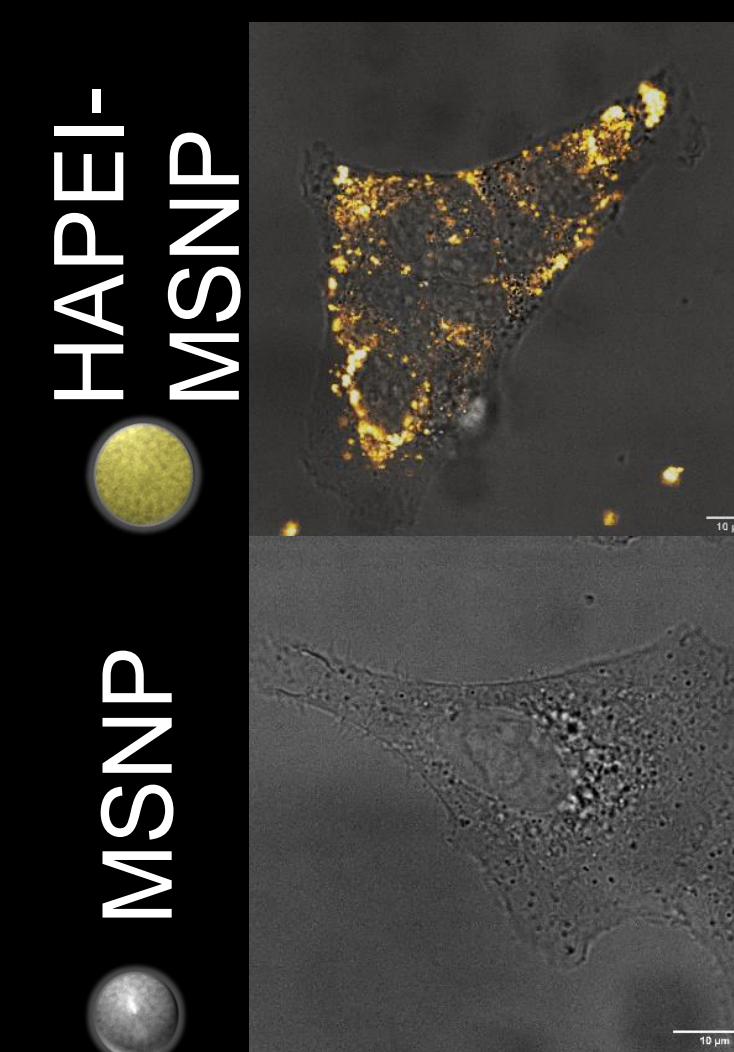
Cancer organoids(CD44+)

A549

A549



In gel 3D
No specific NP uptake



On glass 2D
specific NP uptake

Mechanical properties alter NP uptake!