

Mapping intracellular thermal response of cancer cells to magnetic hyperthermia treatment



INTERNATIONAL IBERIAN
NANOTECHNOLOGY
LABORATORY

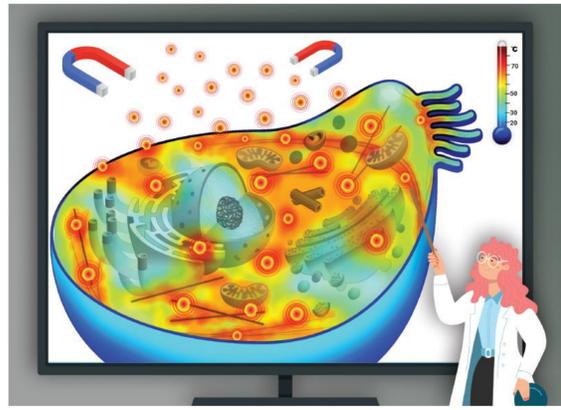
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Introduction



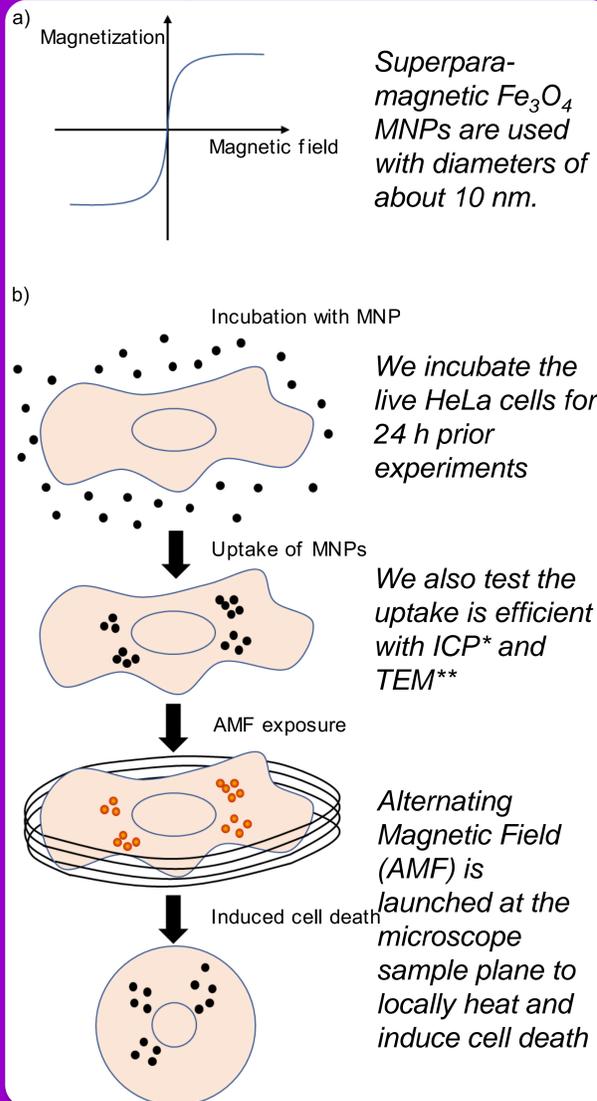
Back Cover of our *Nanoscale* (2020), 12, 21647 [2].

Temperature is a key parameter for optimal cellular function and growth and can be used in cancer therapies to kill cells in tumors, a therapeutic approach called **hyperthermia**. Recently, several luminescent intracellular **nanothermometers** have been proposed [1]; however an application to sense temperature during a hyperthermia treatment is lacking.

We present **green fluorescent protein (GFP)**'s fluorescence lifetime parameter as a **nanothermometer**. We use GFP in a bound form to actin filaments as an intracellular thermal reporter.

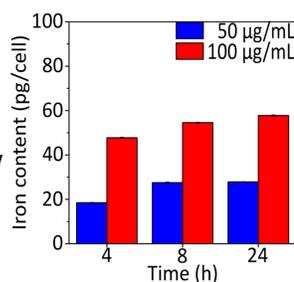
Furthermore, we assess intracellular temperature during **in vitro magnetothermal therapy on live HeLa cells** incubated with polyacrylic acid coated iron oxide nanoparticles. Compared to other thermosensitive materials and formulations reported so far, the **GFP nanothermosensor is easily expressed via transfection and various GFP variants are commercially available**. We foresee that the nanothermometer developed might find widespread applications in cancer therapy research and development.

In vitro Magnetic hyperthermia

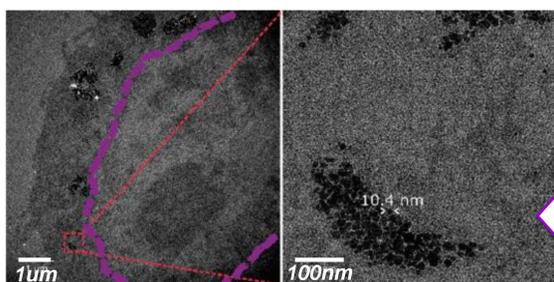


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Efficacy of MNP uptake is observed, at the MNP concentrations of low cytotoxicity as tested by cell viability assays [2].

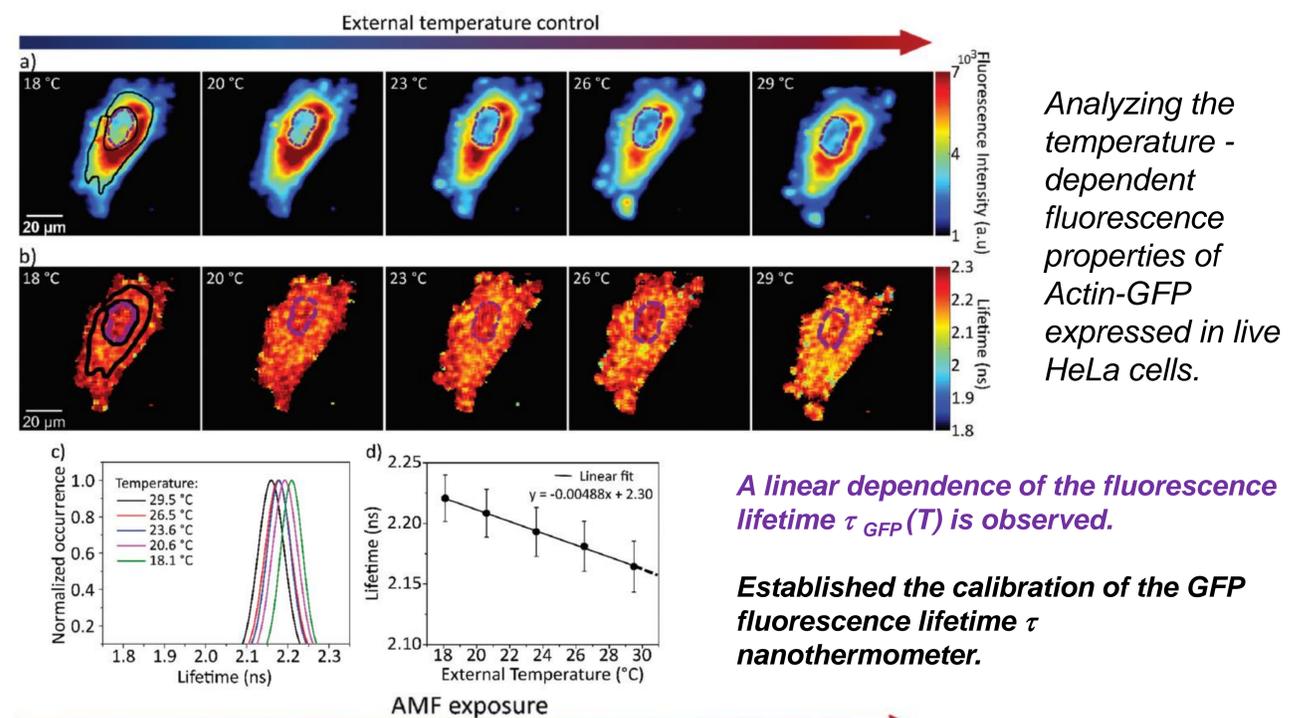


**TEM Localization of MNPs in HeLa cells



Aggregates of MNP are seen with diameters in the micrometer range

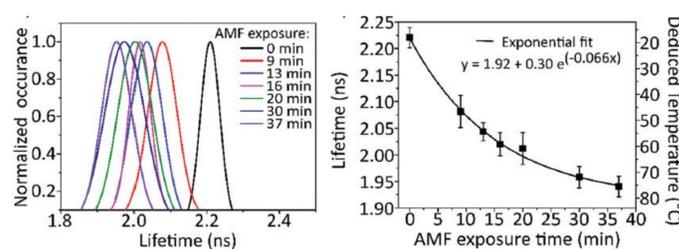
Actin-GFP as intracellular nanothermometer during in vivo magn. hyperthermia



A linear dependence of the fluorescence lifetime $\tau_{GFP}(T)$ is observed.

Established the calibration of the GFP fluorescence lifetime τ nanothermometer.

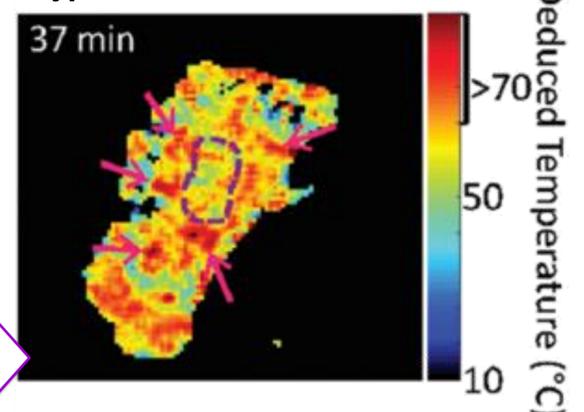
Determining the cellular heating in dependence of AMF treatment duration



Average heating per cell follows exponential trend

Colocalization of MNP aggregates and Heat Spots near nucleus.

Retrieving the intracellular temperature map after 37 min of hyperthermia treatment



Conclusions: Effective Hyperthermia conditions are reached at various locations of the cell after 20 min of AMF exposure, local Temperature can differ! Nanothermo-imaging needed!

References

- [1] Savchuk et al, *Scientific Reports* (2019) 9:7535, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-019-44023-7>
[2] Silva, Savchuk, et. al., *Nanoscale* (2020), 12, 21647, <https://doi.org/10.1039/c9nr10370h>

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