Toxicity analysis of PbS QDs using nano-sized vesicles (exosome) secreted from HEK293 cells

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Quantum dots



Core — CdSe, CdS Shell — ZnS, CdS, ZnSe Amphiphilic surface

Cd Se/S

Zn/Cd S/Se

RUSNANO Corporation, http://en.rusnano.com/



- * Nanocrystals
- * 2-10 nm diameter, small enough to exhibit quantum mechanical properties
- * Fluorophore
- Easily modified by polymers or chemicals with such as –SH
- * Semiconductors, agents for medical imaging



Exosomes



DNA	XXX
RNA	NORS ON STR
miRNA	5 ⁵
Lipids rafts	
Proteins	X

Roles of exosome contents

- Cell-to-cell signaling
- Membrane trafficking
- Representing the disease status and pathological condition of cellular origin

Properties of exosomes in biological signaling

- Released from most types of mammalian cells
- * Different cells release different exosomes.
- * Potential source of biomarkers for tissue conditions
- * The encapsulated molecules by exosomes can be delivered over long distance.
- * They play a key role in cell-cell communication during disease progress such as cancer and neurodegeneration.
- Isolated from circulating fluids: serum, urine, CSF and cell culture media

Toxicology with exosomes

- provides new circulating biomarkers for in vivo and in vitro
- makes possible to predict the cellular and molecular mechanism of toxicity efficiently
- is an emerging field for high-throughput screening of disease biomarkers
- * is applied to human toxicology

Aims of this study are..

- * To provide nanotoxicological data for PbS QDs
- To propose a toxicologic pathology using exosome biomarkers



1 Preparation of MPA-coated PbS

2 Exposure of PbS-MPA to HEK293 cells





3 Exosome isolation

4 Analysis of molecular markers: miRNA & proteins

5 Identification of Induced & depressed molecules











6 Functional analysis

7 Prediction of toxicologic pathology in vitro



Synthesis of PbS particles





PbS quantum dots with < 5 nm particle sizes were prepared by the <u>colloidal</u> <u>chemistry method</u> according to the theory of fast nucleation at high temperature and slow growth at low temperature. <u>Sodium sulfide</u> was used as a sulfur precursor (odorless and less noxious). Oleic acid was used as a stabilizing agent to control the particle growth and it

<u>Oleic acid</u> was used as a stabilizing agent to control the particle growth and r assisted in the formation of mono-dispersed PbS QDs.

Surface modification PbS by MPA

3-mercaptopropionic acid (MPA)





FT-IR analysis



Cytotoxicity of PbS-MPA



Isolation and characterization of exosomes



System Bioscience Inc. http://www.systembio.com/ DLS

Bio-TEM



Exosome markers





Profiling of miRNA





System Bioscience Inc., http://www.systembio.com/

• In SBI miRNA analysis kit, 380 primers found in exosomes were provided

Differentially expressed exosome miRNAs (DEGs)

Selection criteria:

1) Increment or decrement simultaneously in both of 5 and 50 μ g/ml

2) Cut-off for 2-fold changes in 5 or 50 $\mu g/ml$

3) p<0.05



Top functional networks

Diseases and disorders	p-value	# Molecules
Cancer	6.52E-04 - 4.38E-02	11
Organismal Injury and Abnormalities	6.52E-04 - 2.51E-02	8
Reproductive System Disease	2.85E-03 - 4.95E-02	4
Inflammatory Response	2.18E-03 - 2.79E-02	4
Associated Network Functions	Score	
Cancer, Organismal Injury and Abnormalities, Reproductive System Disease	20	

By Ingenuity Pathway Analysis (IPA)

2D gel electrophoresis of exosome proteins 1) 1<2<3 or 1>2>3 2) 1 vs. 2 or 1 vs. 3, 2-fold cut off



Simple one-step precipitation



Control

1



 $2_{5 \mu g/ml PbS-MPA}$



3 50 μg/ml PbS-MPA



Spot selection (29 spots)

A: Increased changes (19)







B: Decreased changes (10)







Protein spots identified by Maldi-TOF and PMF analysis

Spot No.	Protein	Expression	Function	Response in cancer
9305	Leucine-rich repeat-containing protein 23 isoform b (IRR23b)	Increase	Exosome protein	Increase
5204	Keratin 5 (KRT5)	Decrease	Breast cancer biomarker (negative relationship)	Decrease
8603	Unnamed protein product	Decrease	-	
8703	Albumin-like	Decrease	-	



Confirmation of exosome biomarkers

 $\begin{array}{c} 0 & 5 & 50 \ (\mu M) \\ \leftarrow LRR23b \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \leftarrow KRT 5 \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \leftarrow p53 \\ \leftarrow CD9 \end{array}$

In Exosomes







Events in the origin of the exosomes, HEK293 cells: expression of protein biomarkers



In cells







Comet assay for DNA damage



- 100 µm

Comet assay responses as indicators of carcinogen exposure.

Events in the origin of the exosomes, HEK293 cells: expression of cancer-related biomarkers (mRNA)





Conclusion

- * The exosome miRNA profiles for PbS-MPA to HEK293 cells showed 15 DEGs. These were primarily involved in cancer and organismal injury and abnormalities.
- * LRR23b and KRT5 were identified as biomarkers of exosome proteins for PbS-MPA exposure. These proteins are also known as cancer biomarkers.
- * Comet assay clearly showed that DNA fragmentation was occurred, and supported the carcinogenic activity of PbS-MPA QDs.
- * The exosome derived biomarkers could represent the toxicological response of origin cells.
- 1. A toxicological response could be identified by genomic and proteomic analysis for secreted exosomes.
- 2. The eoxsome-based analysis could provide an effective tool for highthroughput screening (HTS) of biomarkers involved in possible toxicology.
- 3. The HTS of exosome biomarkers will be more efficient than that of the whole cells, because 1) they have less number of molecular contents, 2) are expected to secret critical biomarkers to represent the cellular state and communicate with other cells.



Thank you for your attention