

# To find and disarm: Scientists develop platform to kill cancer cells

August 20 2018

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For the first time ever, scientists have shown that a hybrid nanomaterial based on magnetite-gold particles can serve as a universal platform to detect [cancer cells](#) anywhere in the body and to complete targeted deliveries of drugs to these [cells](#). The discovery makes it possible to create and implement a completely new generation of cancer treatments in the coming years. The results of this fundamental research conducted at the intersection of physics, chemistry, biology and medicine have been published in *Scientific Reports*. The interdisciplinary collaboration of scientists led by Maxim Abakumov, a Candidate of Chemical Sciences and the Head of the NUST MISIS Biomedical Nanomaterials Laboratory, has developed a platform for simultaneous diagnosis and treatment of cancer.

"The aggregation of diagnosis and therapy at the cellular level—so-called theranostics—is now considered one of the most promising areas in modern medicine. Scientists now [have] to learn how to detect pathogenic cells at the earliest stage of the disease," said Alevtina Chernikova, rector of NUST MISIS.

If these pathogenic cells are tagged with magnetic nanoparticles, they can be diagnosed with the help of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and subsequently destroyed by either a [drug](#) or a magnetic field that heats and kills cancer cells.



Maxim Abakumov, the Head of the NUST MISIS Biomedical Nanomaterials Laboratory. Credit: © Sergey Gnuskov/NUST MISIS

"We have managed to combine gold (Au) and magnetite ( $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$ ) nanoparticles into a hybrid that has both magnetic properties and is capable of carrying the drug [to a [tumor](#)]. It turned out as a kind of 'nanodumbbell' which could become a platform—a universal base—of future theranostics, and we have shown that in our research," said Maxim Abakumov, one of the project participants, assistant professor at RNRMU, and head of the NUST MISIS Biomedical Nanomaterials Laboratory.

This man-made nanohybrid has been tested both in vitro and in vivo. Laboratory tests on mice with grafted tumors have already been

completed.

"The article considers a model of a mouse breast tumor and shows the possibility to deliver the hybrid  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$ -Au particles to the tumor loaded with the anti-tumor drug doxorubicin. The drug is released inside the tumor and has a therapeutic influence," said Mariya Efremova, junior research assistant at the Laboratory for Chemical Design of Bionanomaterials for Medical Applications at Lomonosov Moscow State University, and an engineer at the NUST MISIS Biomedical Nanomaterials Laboratory.

It is possible to place almost any drug (in place of doxorubicin) into the "nanodumbbell," and this makes this hybrid an ideal platform to detect tumor cells and deliver drugs; previously proposed methods were only suitable for certain types of drugs and only worked on certain types of cancer cells. Such versatility offers the hope for a new generation of treatments for malignant tumors in coming years.

According to the most optimistic researchers on the project, it will be possible to proceed to pre-clinical trials in just two to three years time, as a few years of work lie ahead before clinical trials on patients. "As a scientific discipline, theranostics is now developing very quickly. The proposed platform demonstrates impressive and diverse effectiveness in lab conditions, however, it still has a long way to go before getting to patients," said Marina Sekacheva, head of the Center for Personalized Oncology "OncoTarget" at Sechenov University. Sekacheva believes that doctors should provide maximum practical support to fundamental scientists and continuously work with them on potentially groundbreaking projects such as this one.

**More information:** Maria V. Efremova et al, Magnetite-Gold nanohybrids as ideal all-in-one platforms for theranostics, *Scientific Reports* (2018). [DOI: 10.1038/s41598-018-29618-w](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-018-29618-w)

Provided by National University of Science and Technology MISIS

Citation: To find and disarm: Scientists develop platform to kill cancer cells (2018, August 20)  
retrieved 25 April 2024 from

<https://medicalxpress.com/news/2018-08-scientists-platform-cancer-cells.html>

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