

CRET-based Self-illuminating Nanoparticles in Cancer Phototheranostics

Dong Gil You, Ph.D.

**Postdoctoral Research Fellow
School of Chemical Engineering,
College of Engineering,
Sungkyunkwan University**

Reactive Oxygen Species (ROS)

Targeting cancer cells by ROS-mediated mechanisms: a radical therapeutic approach?

Dunyaporn Trachootham^{*†}, Jerome Alexandre[§] and Peng Huang^{*}

Abstract | Increased generation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and an altered redox status have long been observed in cancer cells, and recent studies suggest that this biochemical property of cancer cells can be exploited for therapeutic benefits. Cancer cells in advanced stage tumours frequently exhibit multiple genetic alterations and high oxidative stress, suggesting that it might be possible to preferentially eliminate these cells by pharmacological ROS insults. However, the upregulation of antioxidant capacity in adaptation to intrinsic oxidative stress in cancer cells can confer drug resistance. Abrogation of such drug-resistant mechanisms by redox modulation could have significant therapeutic implications. We argue that modulating the unique redox regulatory mechanisms of cancer cells might be an effective strategy to eliminate these cells.

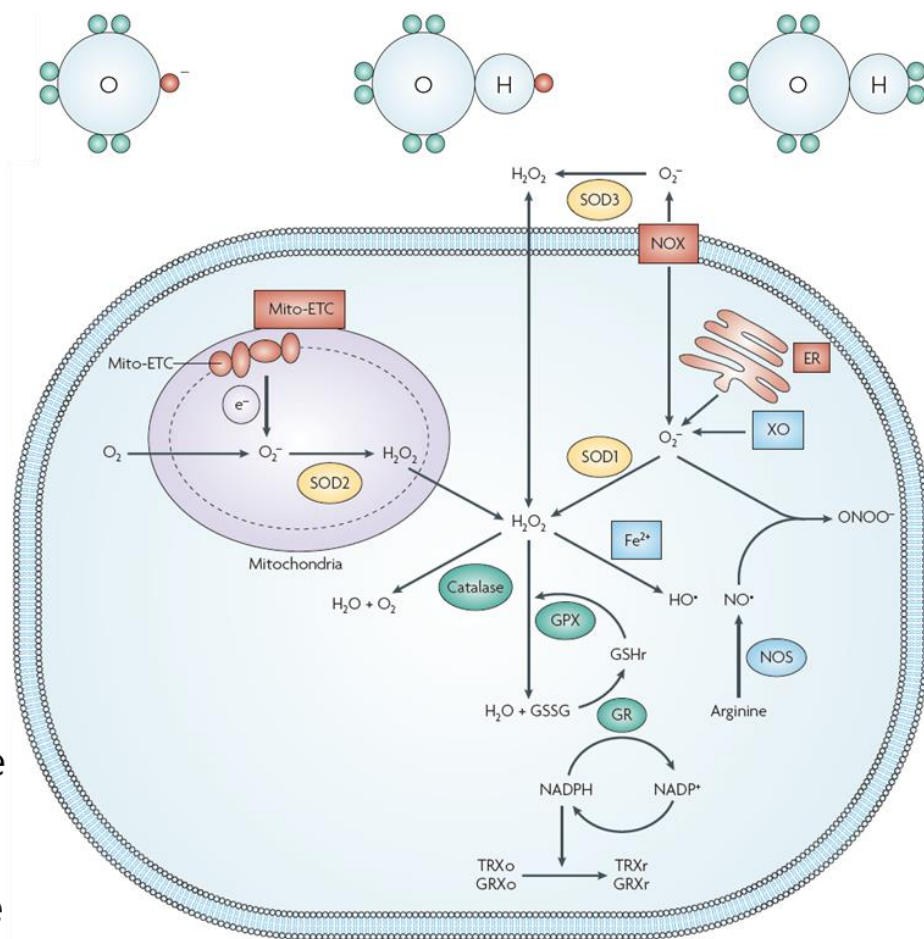
NATURE REVIEWS | DRUG DISCOVERY VOLUME 8 | JULY 2009 | 579

Radical ROS

Superoxide, hydroxyl radicals, and nitric oxide

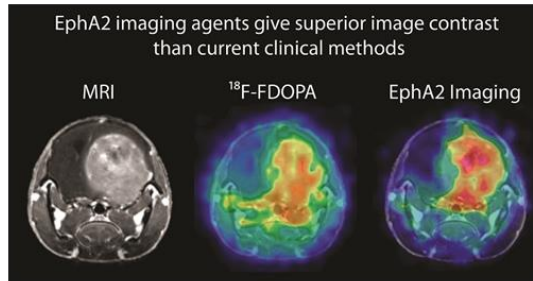
Non-radical ROS

Peroxide, ozone, peroxyxynitrate, and hydroxide



ROS in theranostics

A. Molecular imaging



CT imaging

MR imaging

PET imaging

Contrast agents

Target molecules



Early/accurate diagnosis

Molecular process in the body

Visualization of cellular functions

Detection / imaging in subcellular level

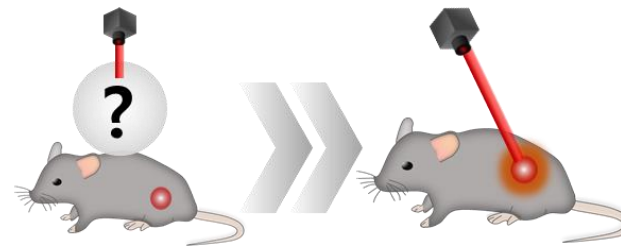
B. Image-guided therapy



Surgery

Radiotherapy

Photodynamic therapy



Targeted therapy : Therapeutic efficacy ▲

Chemiluminescence Resonance Energy Transfer

ACCOUNTS
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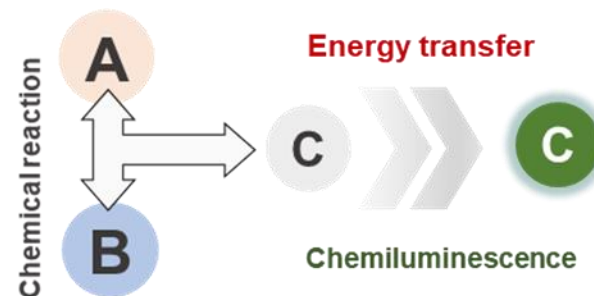
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Aggregation-Induced Emission (AIE) Dots: Emerging Theranostic Nanolights

Guangxue Feng and Bin Liu*

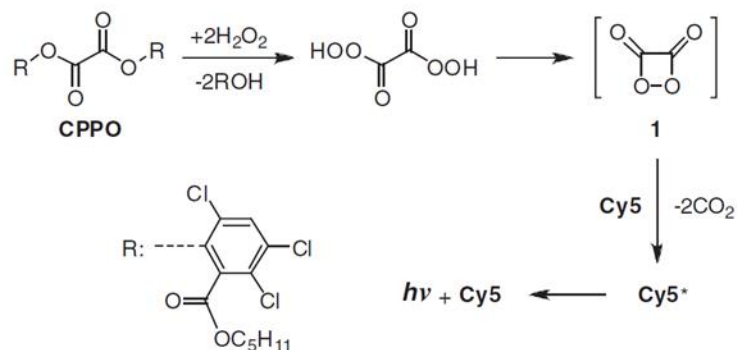
Department of Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering, National University of Singapore, 4 Engineering Drive 4, Singapore 117585, Singapore



Chemiluminescence resonance energy transfer (CRET) refers to a non-radiative transfer mechanism between chemiluminescence (CL) donors and adjacent acceptors, usually located within 10 nm.

High specificity

High signal-to-noise ratio



ROS imaging

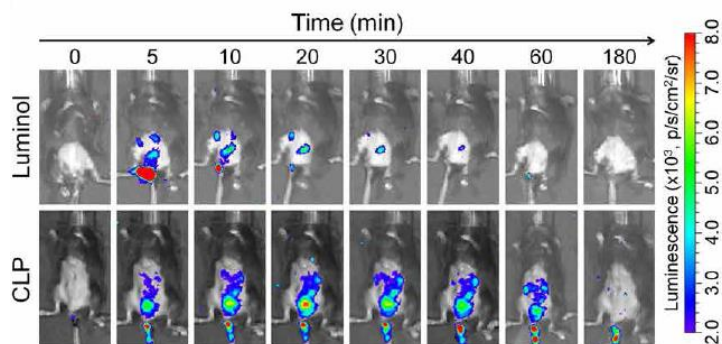
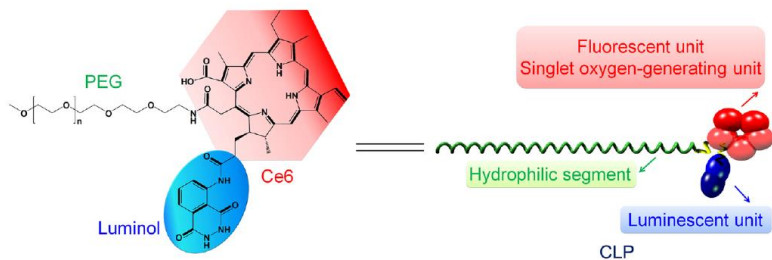
Self-illuminating nanoparticles in cancer phototheranostics

SCIENCE ADVANCES | RESEARCH ARTICLE

HEALTH AND MEDICINE

A self-illuminating nanoparticle for inflammation imaging and cancer therapy

Xiaoqiu Xu^{1*}, Huijie An^{1*}, Dinglin Zhang², Hui Tao¹, Yin Dou¹, Xiaohui Li¹, Jun Huang³, Jianxiang Zhang^{1†}



Short duration of CL signal

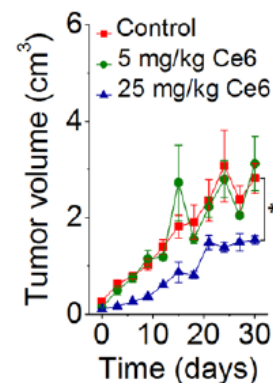
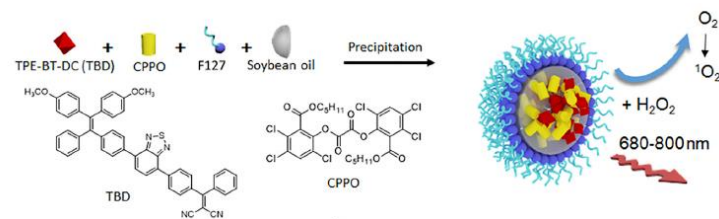
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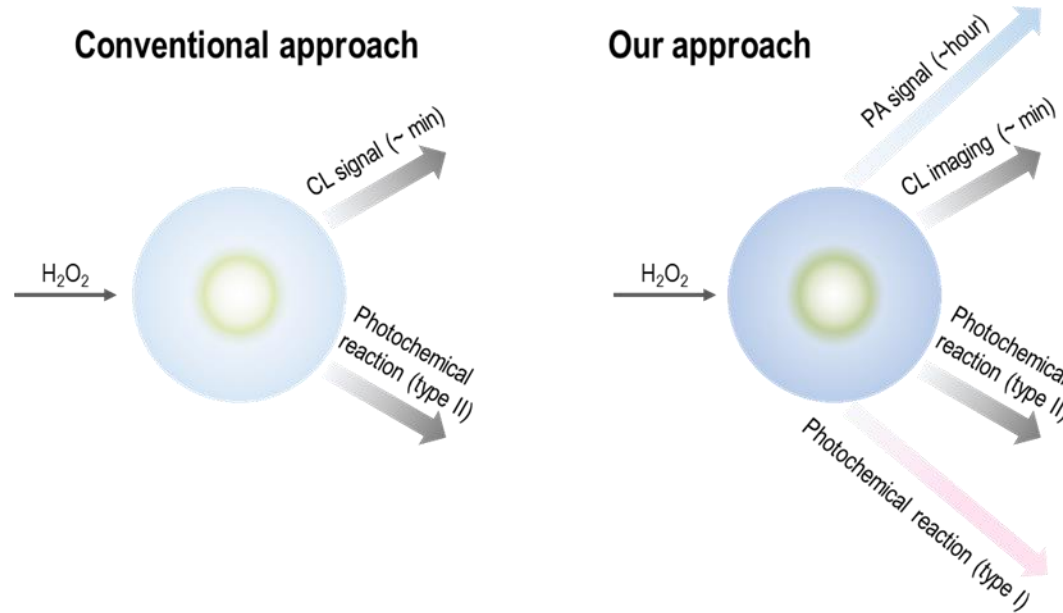
Chemiluminescence-Guided Cancer Therapy Using a Chemiexcited Photosensitizer

Duo Mao,^{1,4} Wenbo Wu,^{1,2,4} Shenglu Ji,³ Chao Chen,³ Fang Hu,¹ Deling Kong,³ Dan Ding,³ and Bin Liu^{1,5,*}



Oxygen-dependency of the type II photoreaction

Strategy



To overcome the limitations of conventional CRET-NPs, we used a new approach by reinterpreting the hidden nature of CRET