



# Quantum Dot Conjugates for Imaging Applications

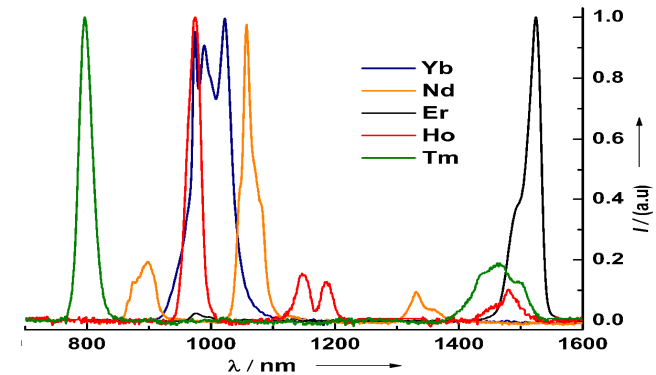
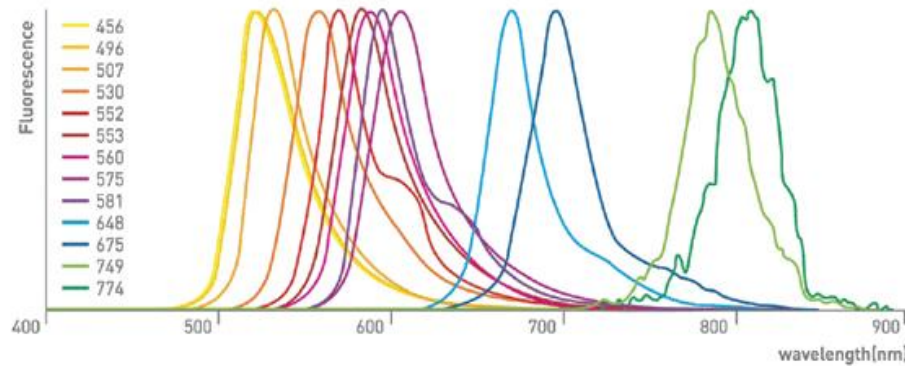
Sungjee Kim

Dept. of Chemistry

POSTECH

# QD as Bright & Tunable IR Emitter

Slide 1



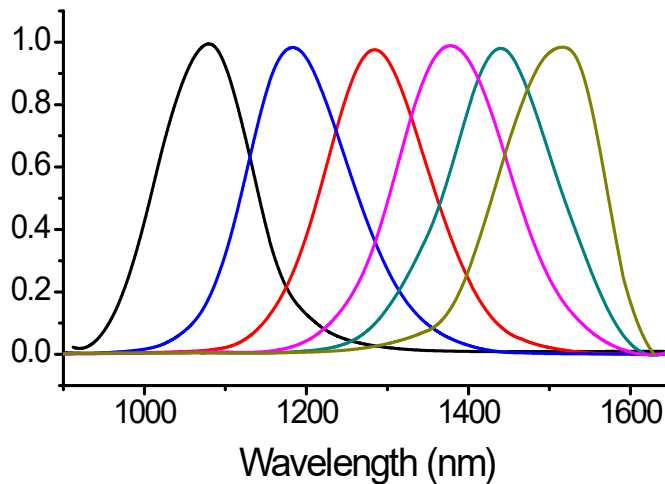
## Organic dye molecules<sup>(1)</sup>

- Low quantum yield at NIR & IR range because of molecular vibration modes

## Lanthanide complexes<sup>(2)</sup>

- Limited emission wavelength tunability
- Small absorption cross-section

Normalized PL intensity



## Quantum Dots at NIR & IR

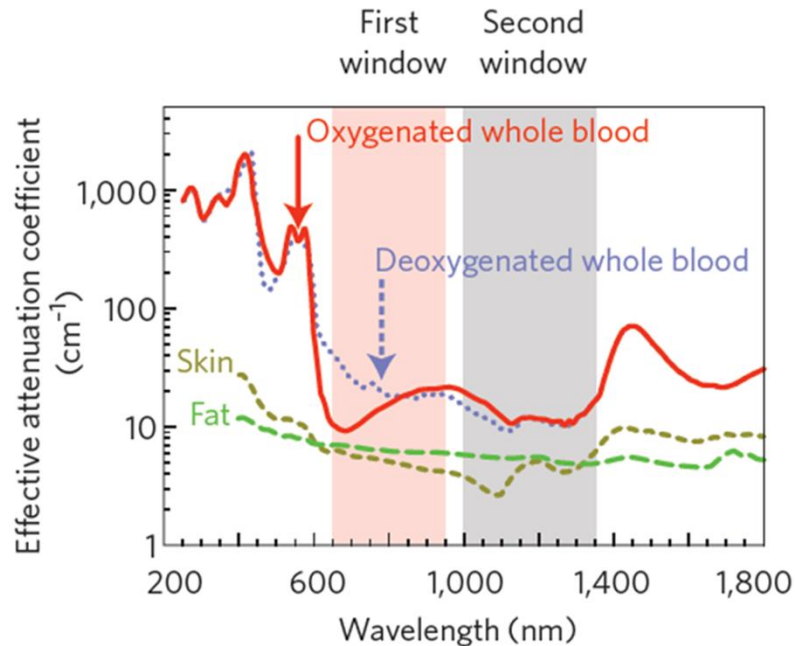
Bright and wavelength-tunable nano-emitters

<sup>(1)</sup> <http://www.komabiotech.com>.

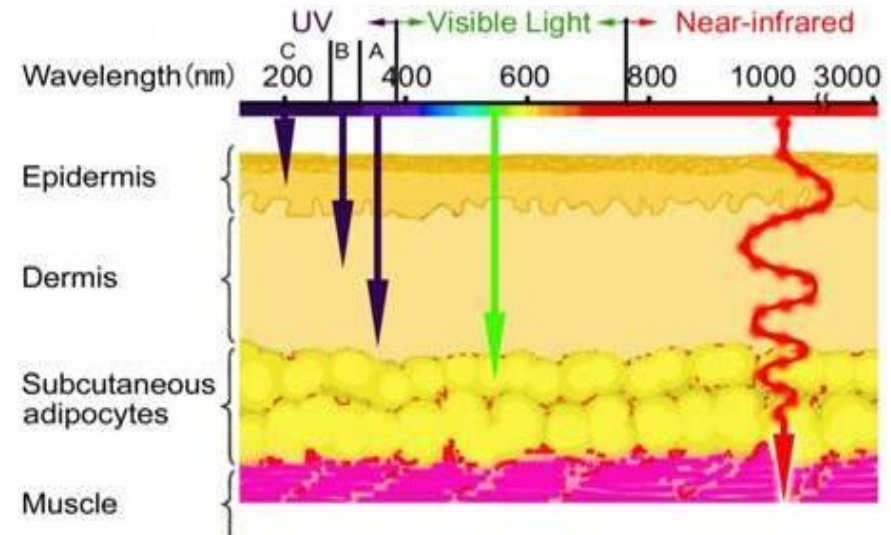
<sup>(2)</sup> *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2005**, *44*, 2508.

Quantum dot emission spectra: *unpublished data*

# Advantage of Near-infrared Region Imaging Slide 2



<Effective attenuation coefficients of biomolecules>



<Tissue penetration depth of lights>

- Biomolecules have lower absorption and scattering in the NIR region.
- The NIR optical window can maximize the tissue penetration depth.

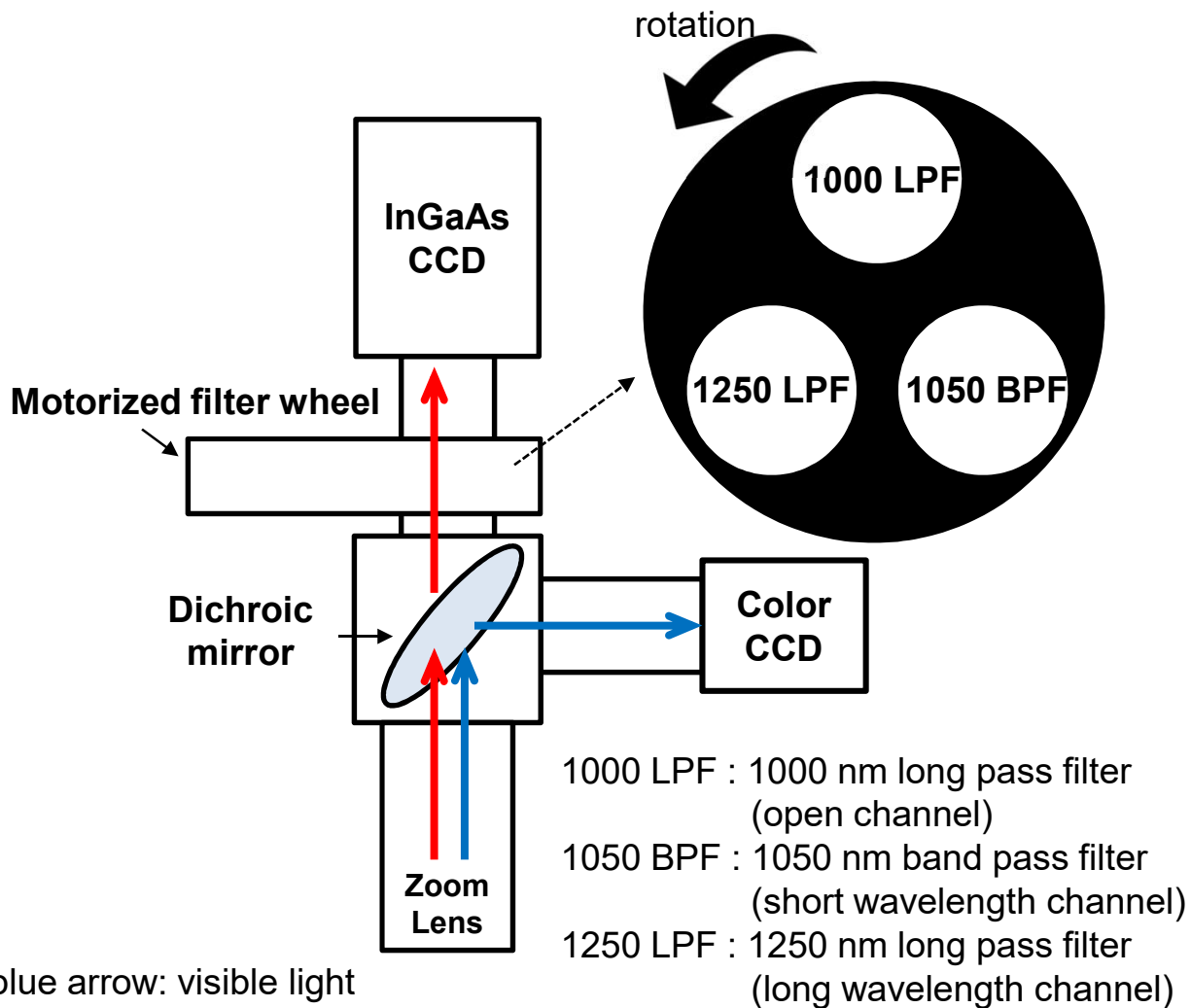
First optical window (FOW; 700 – 900 nm)  
 Second optical window (SOW; 1000 – 1400 nm)



*Nat. Nanotechnol.* **2009**, 4, 710



# Imaging Setup for NIR Fluorescence Multiplexed Imaging Slide 3



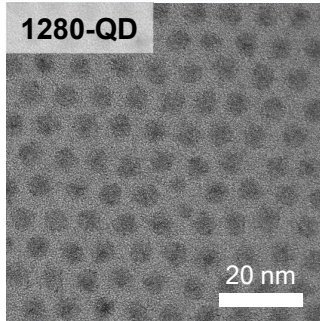
# PbS/CdS QDs for Multiplexed Imaging

TEM images PbS/CdS QDs for multiplexed imaging

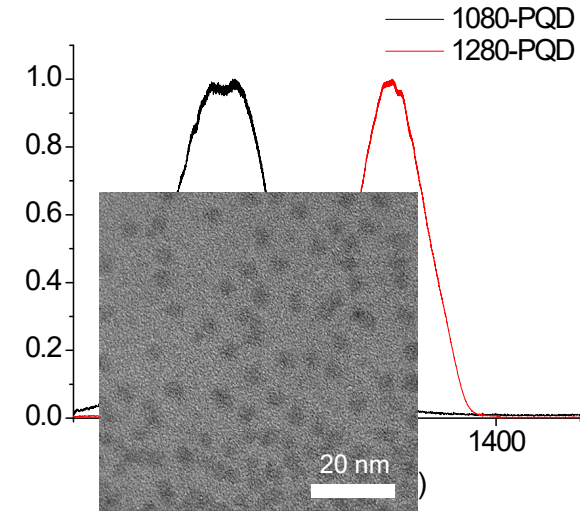
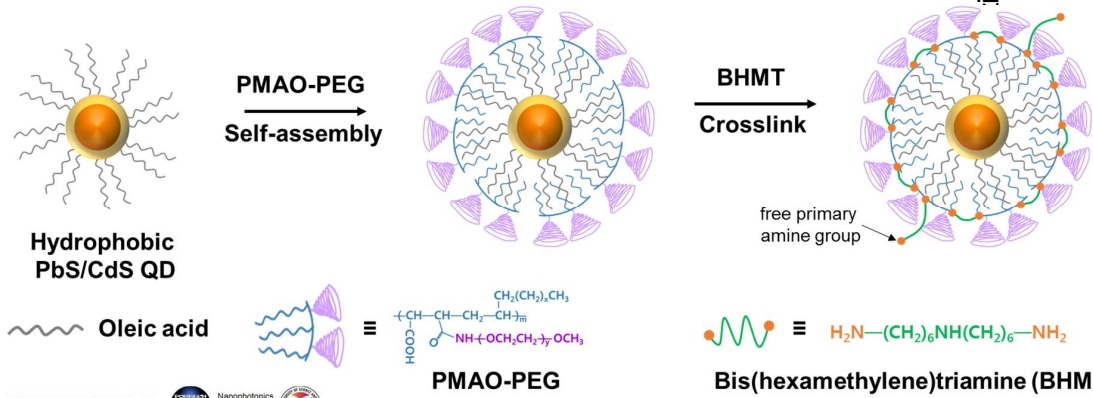
Normalized FL spectra of two PQDs

1080-QD

1280-QD

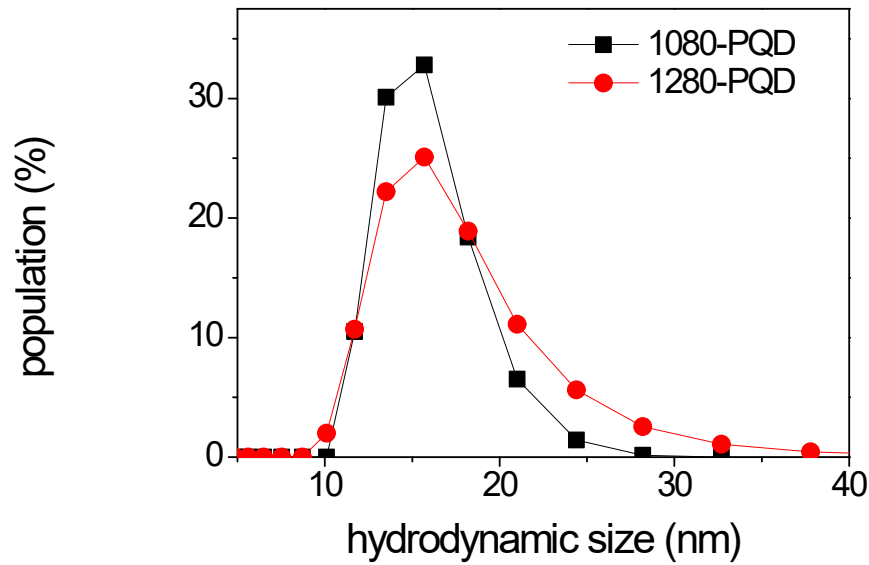


## Fabrication of polymer-encapsulated QDs (PQDs)



PMAO-PEG : poly(maleic anhydride-alt-1-octadecene) conjugated with poly(ethylene glycol) *Adv. Healthcare Mater.* **2018**, 7, 1800695.

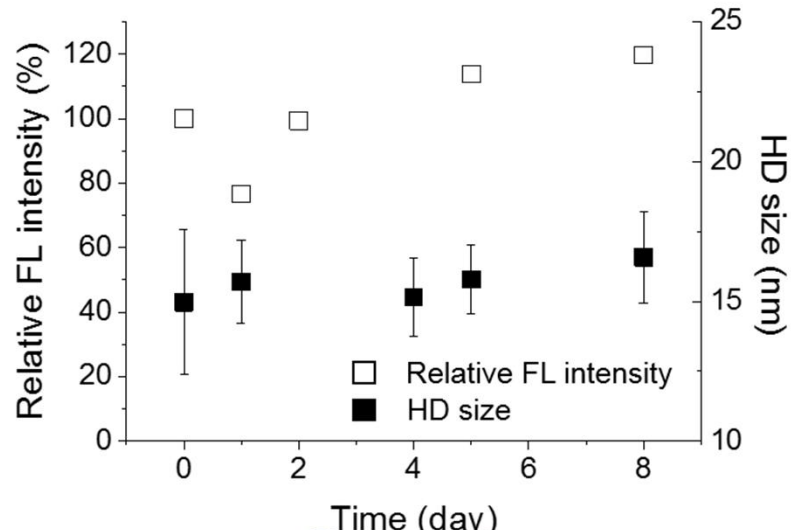
# Polymer-encapsulated QDs (PQDs) Slide 5



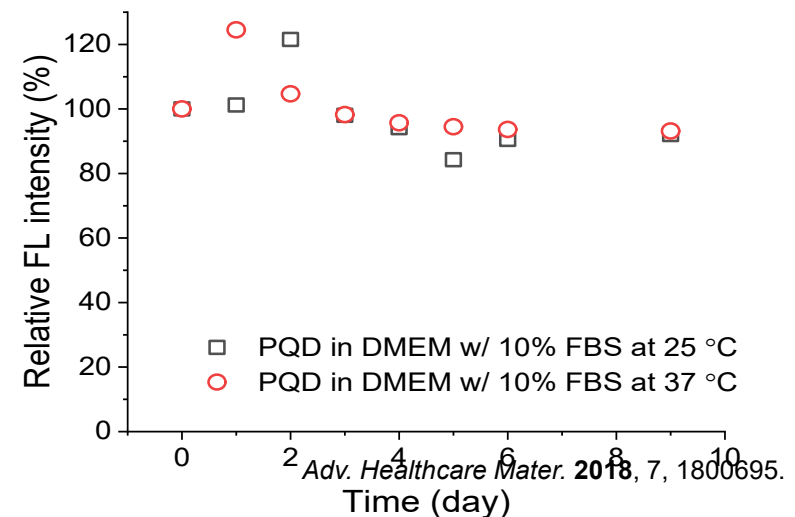
Dynamic light scattering histogram of the hydrodynamic (HD) size of polymer-encapsulated QDs (PQDs).

1080-PQD and 1280PQD show the same hydrodynamic size and the same Zeta potential.

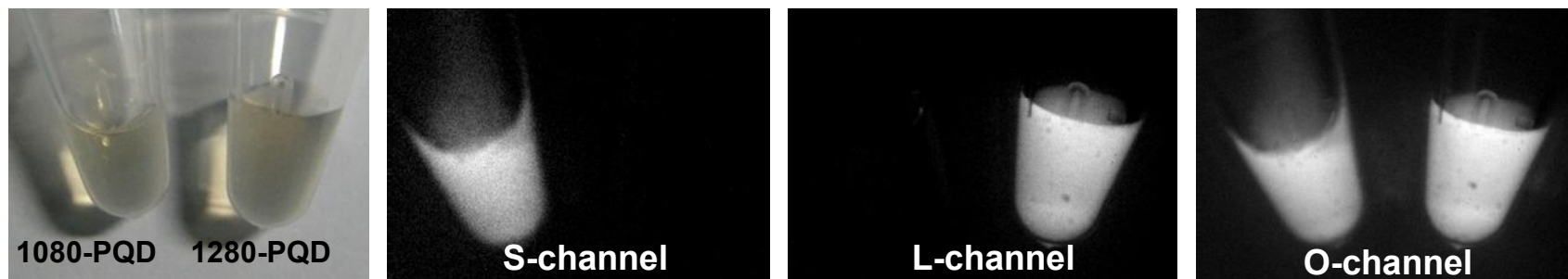
Relative FL intensity and HD size change over time for PQDs in water



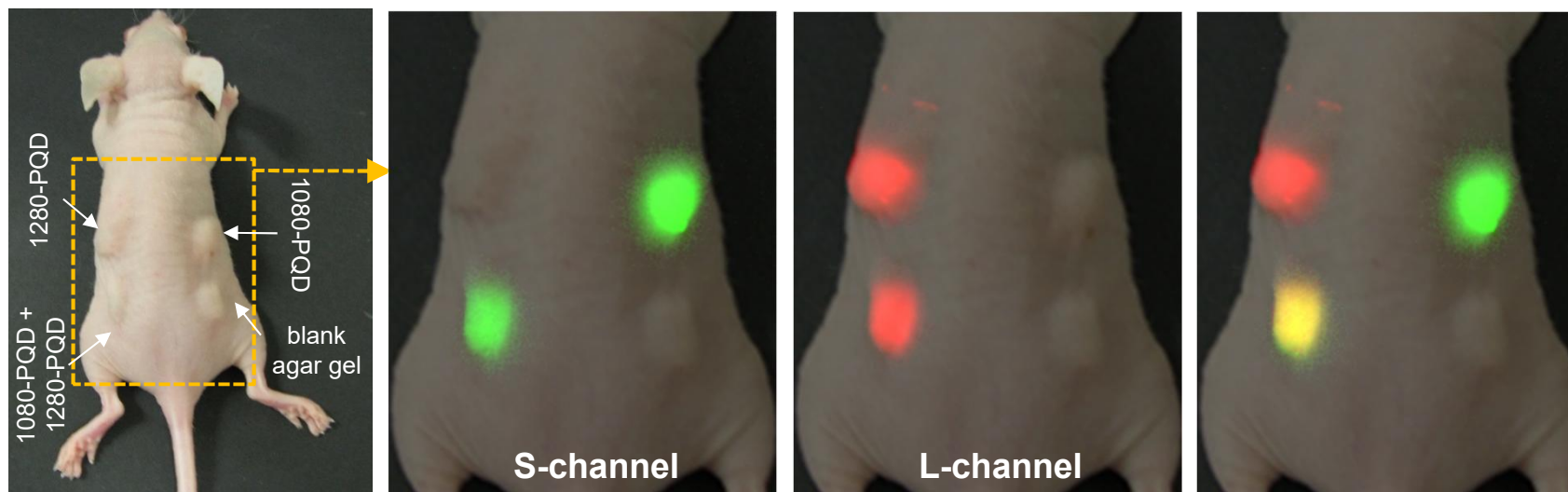
Relative FL intensity change over time for PQDs in cell growth media



## PQD aqueous solutions



## Nude mouse that was subcutaneously injected agar gel-PQD mixtures

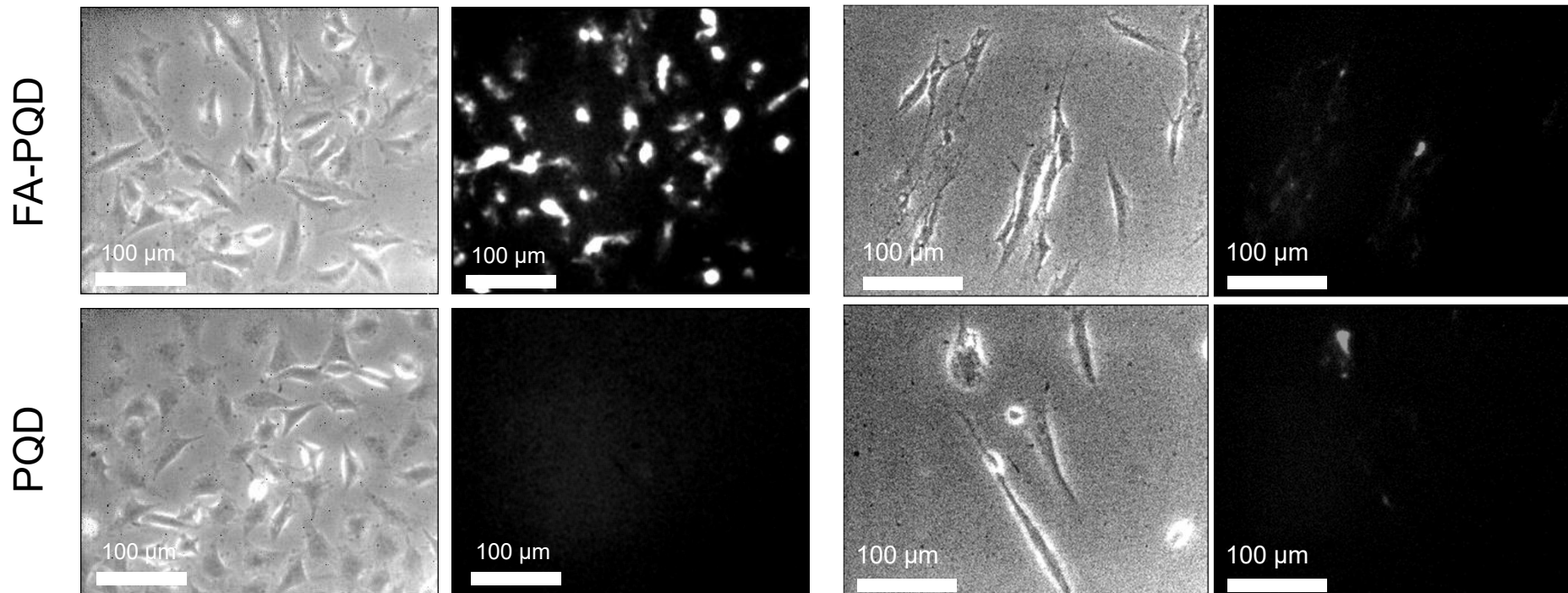


S-channel; 1050 nm band pass filter  
L-channel; 1250 nm long pass filter  
O-channel; 1000 nm long pass filter



HeLa (human cervical cancer) cell  
(**folate receptor-positive**)

Human dermal fibroblast cell  
(**folate receptor-negative**)



- 300 nM FA-PQDs or unconjugated PQDs were co-incubated with cells for 8 h.
- FA-PQDs can specifically target and label cancer cells that overexpress folate receptors.

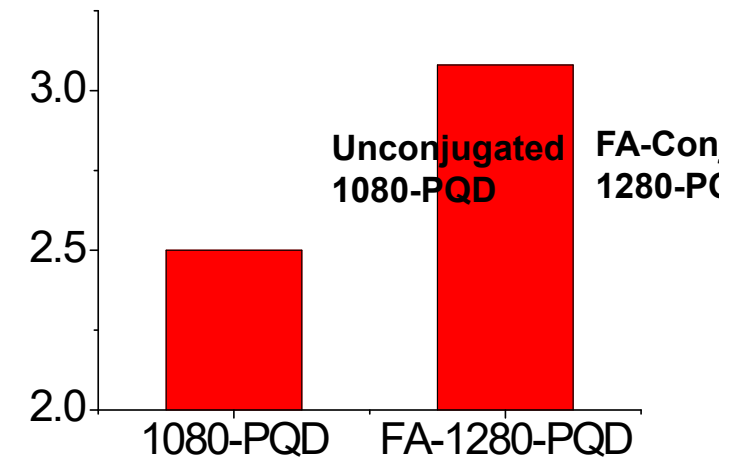
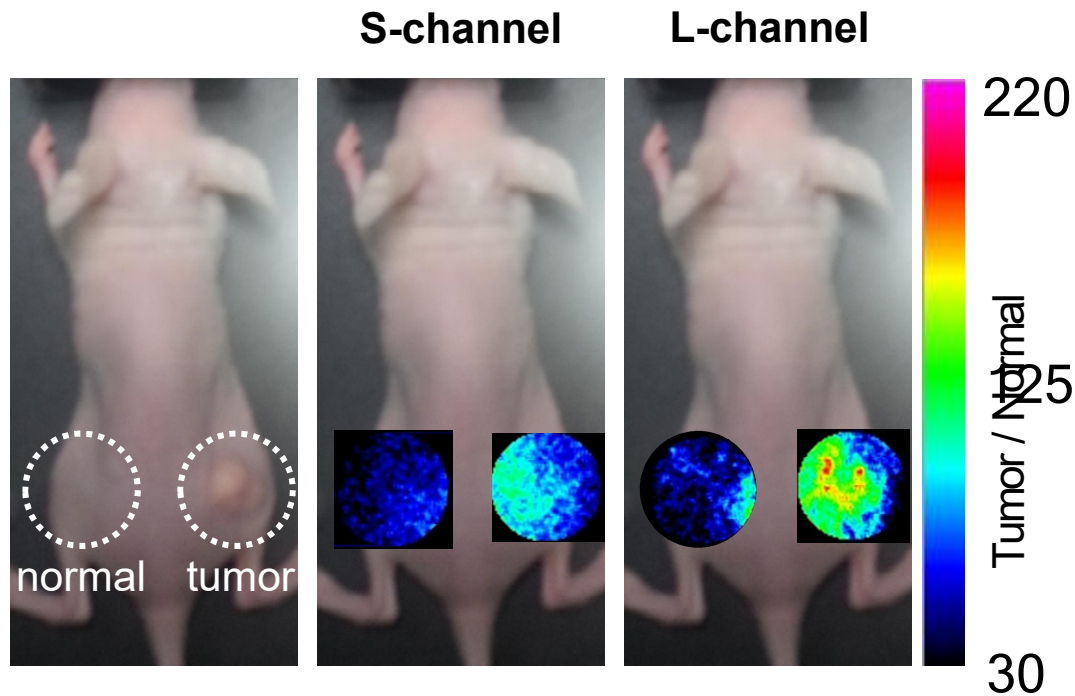


# Whole body *in vivo* NIR-II image

Slide

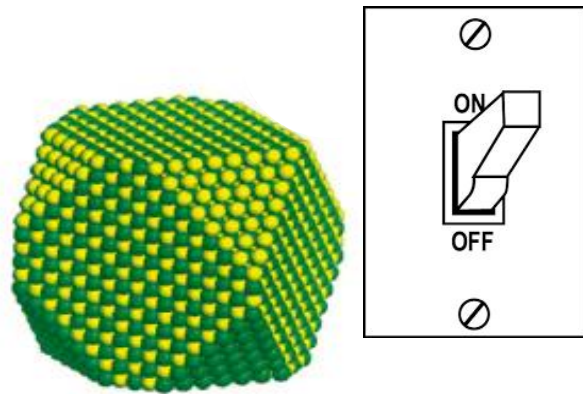
The mouse was intravenously injected with a mixture of two color NIR-II probes: 1080-PQD and folic acid-conjugated 1280-PQD (FA-1280-PQD). NIR-II FL images under L-channel for FA-1280-PQD signals. The FL images were taken 5 min after the injection.



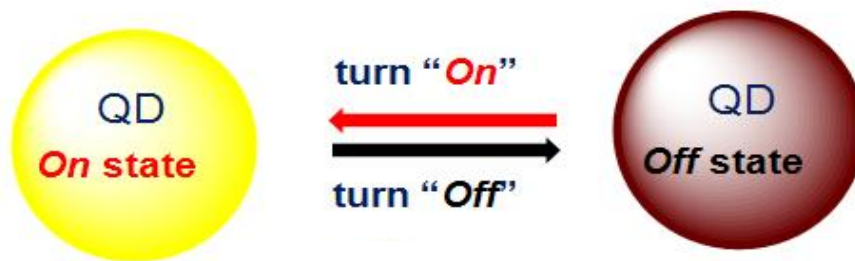


(taken 140 min after the inject)

- This NIR-II whole body imaging with the ligand-assisted tumor-targeting of the permeation and retention effects in tumor hydrodynamic size and surface properties



Attaching a switch onto a QD, thus making the QD-Switch conjugate can be turned on and off responding to external stimuli: light, analyte concentrations, (pH, ions, etc), enzymatic activities, and binding events (small molecule or antigen binding).

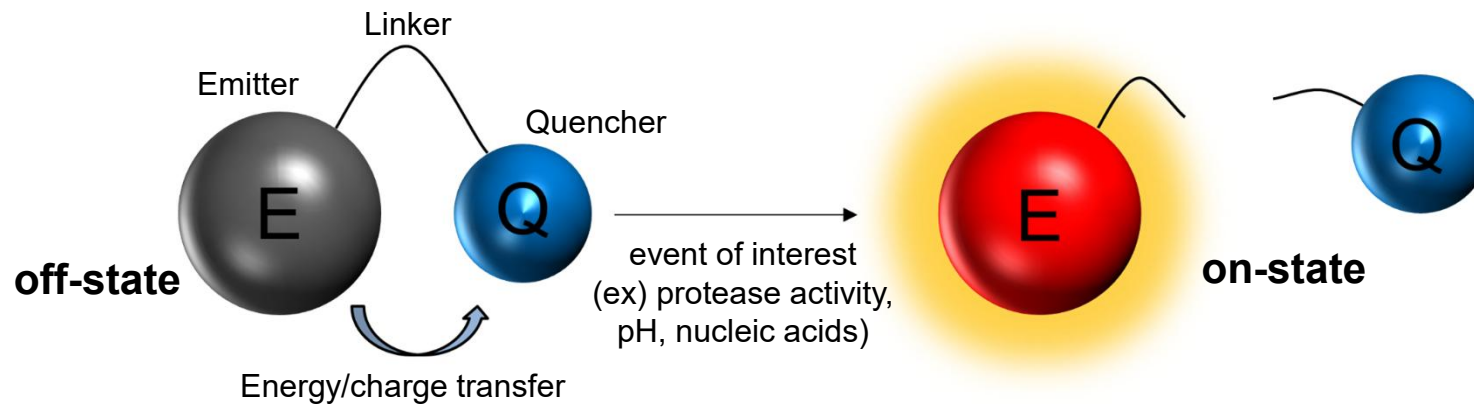


Applications for sensors, in vivo probes, imaging, memory, etc.



**Activatable fluorescent probe** : fluorophore whose signal is amplified by the biological event of interests such as enzymatic activity, pH, nucleic acids

## Simple scheme of activatable fluorescent probe

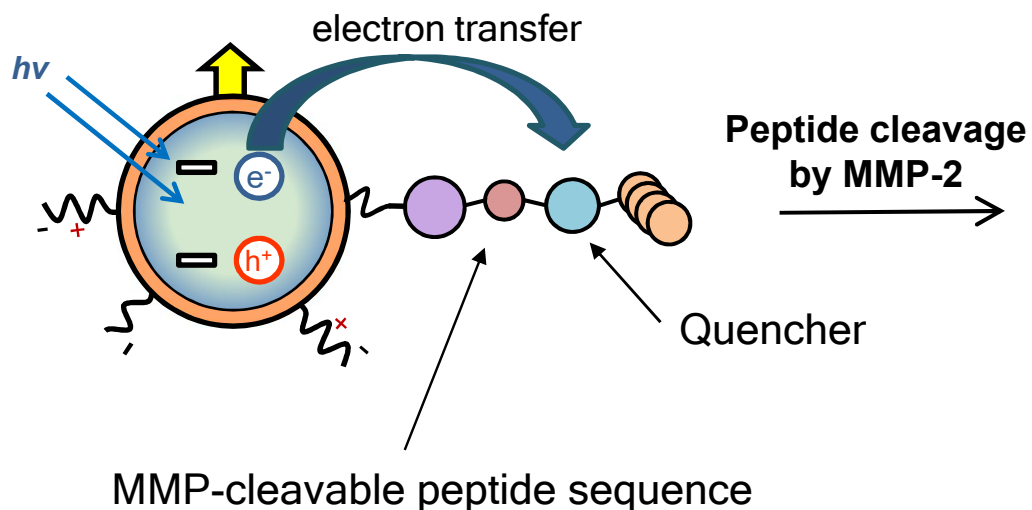


- Sensitive detection of protein activity, nucleic acid, pH in *in vitro* and *in vivo* with low background signal
- Activatable NIR-II QDs were not reported yet

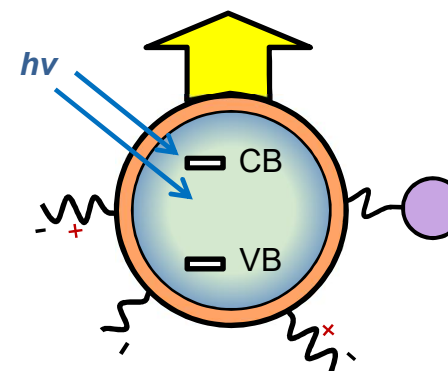
# Design of Matrix Metalloproteinase(MMP)-activatable probe for cancer-microenvironment detection

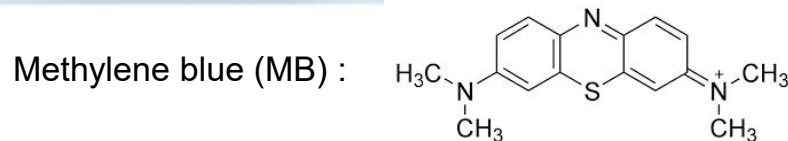
Slide 12

## Quenched Photoluminescence

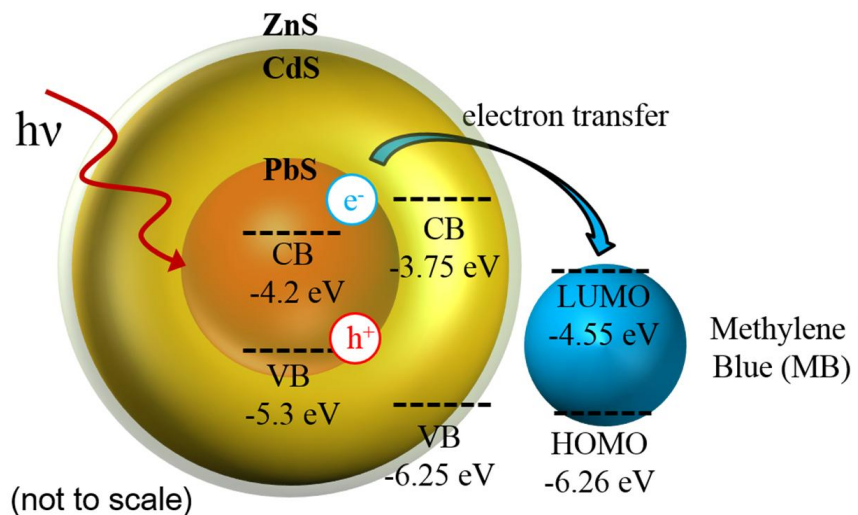


## Activated Photoluminescence





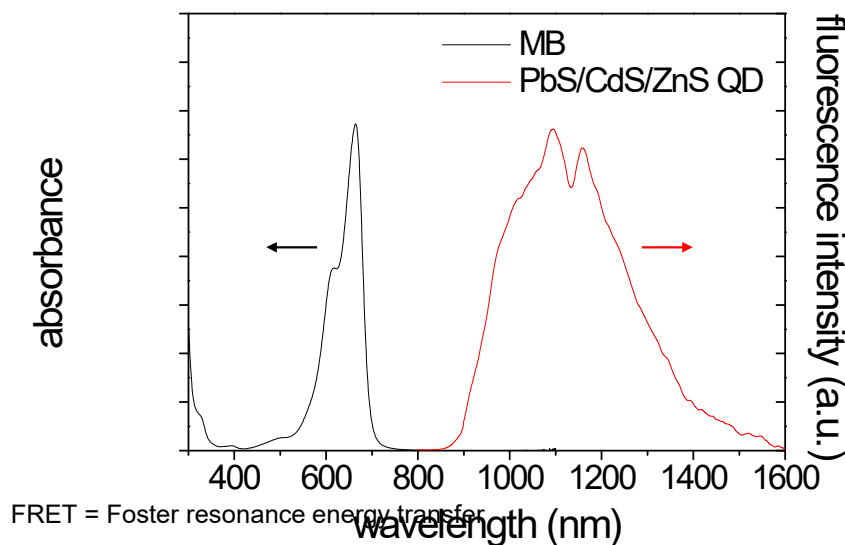
Energy level diagram of PbS/CdS/ZnS QD and MB



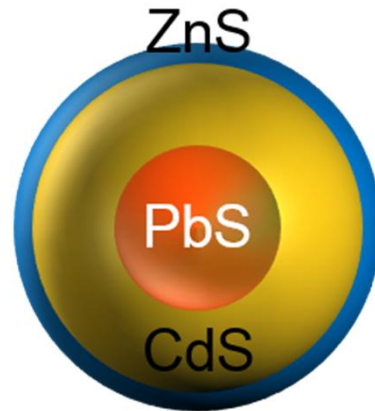
**Fluorescence quench via electron transfer was expected**

CB = conduction band  
VB = valence band

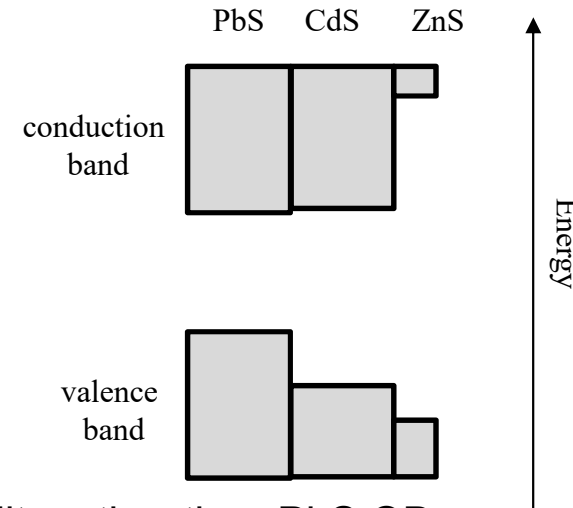
Absorption spectrum of MB and fluorescence spectrum of QD





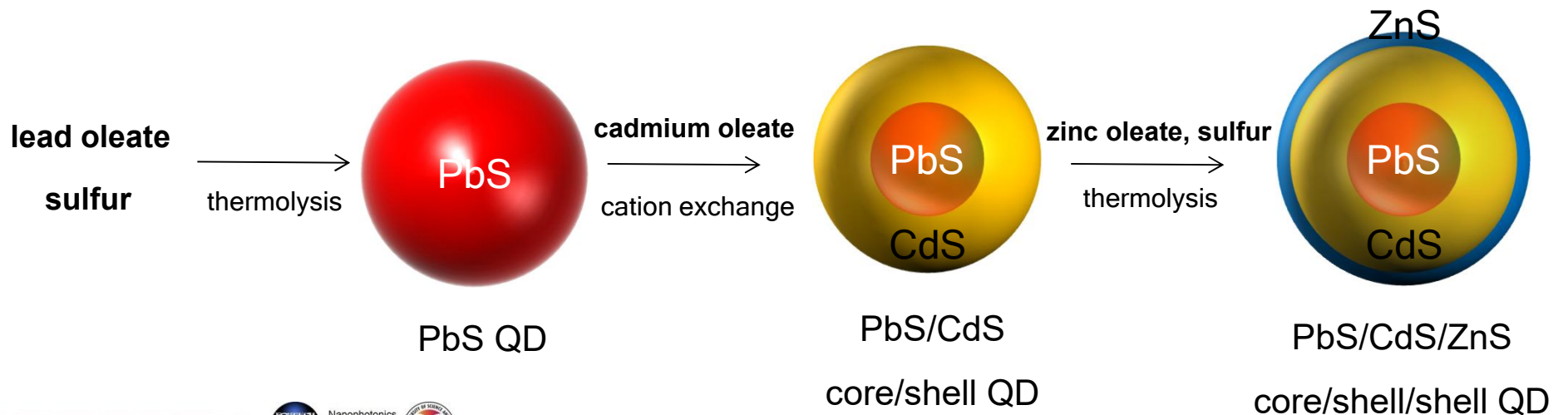


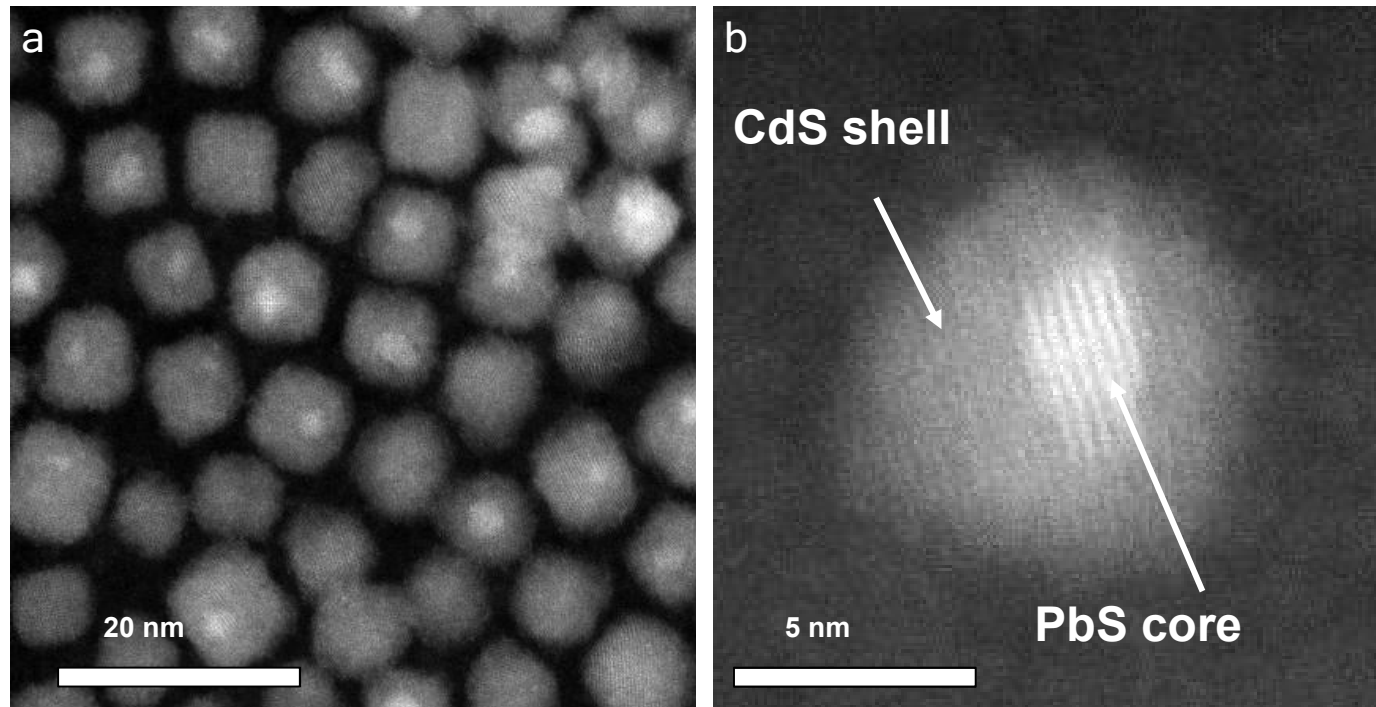
Energy level diagram of QD



- Enhanced quantum yield and photostability rather than PbS QDs

### Scheme for the fabrication of PbS/CdS/ZnS multishell QD

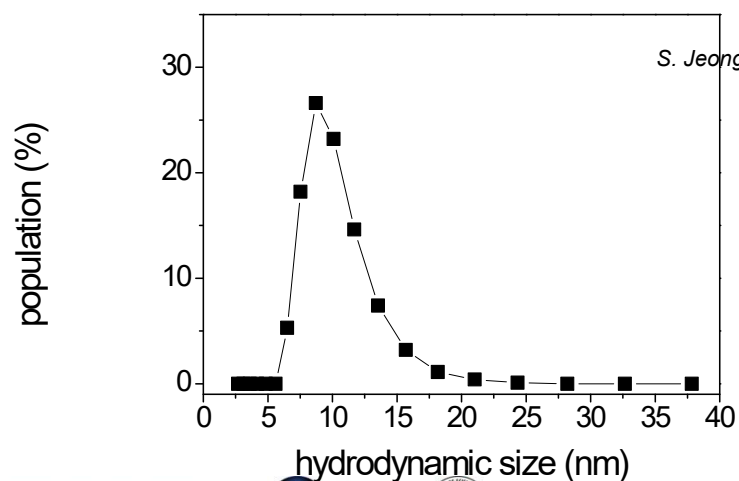
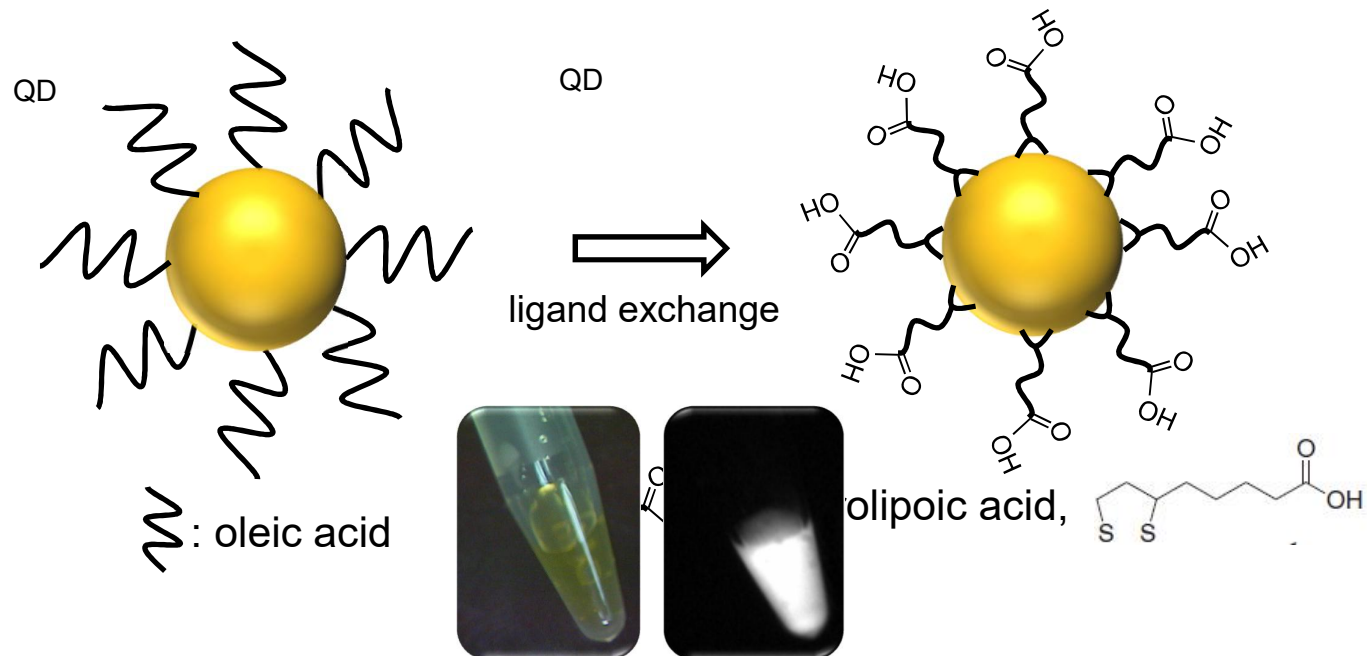




(a) STEM-HAADF image of PbS/CdS/ZnS QDs. (b) Magnified STEM-HAADF image of single PbS/CdS/ZnS QD.

STEM : Scanning transmission electron microscopy  
HAADF : High-angle annular dark-field imaging

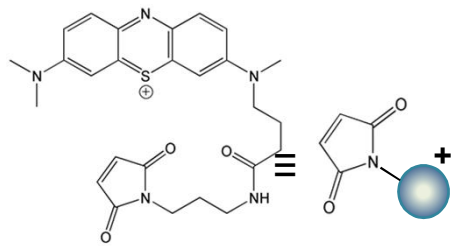
## Ligand exchange from hydrophobic to hydrophilic QD



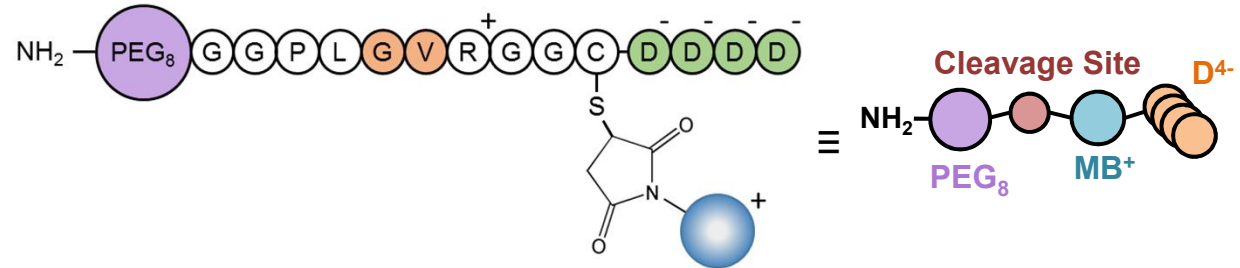


# Surface modification for activatable probe Slide 17

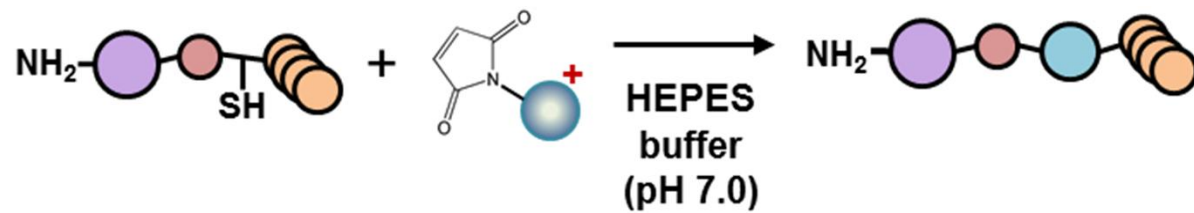
maleimide-MB



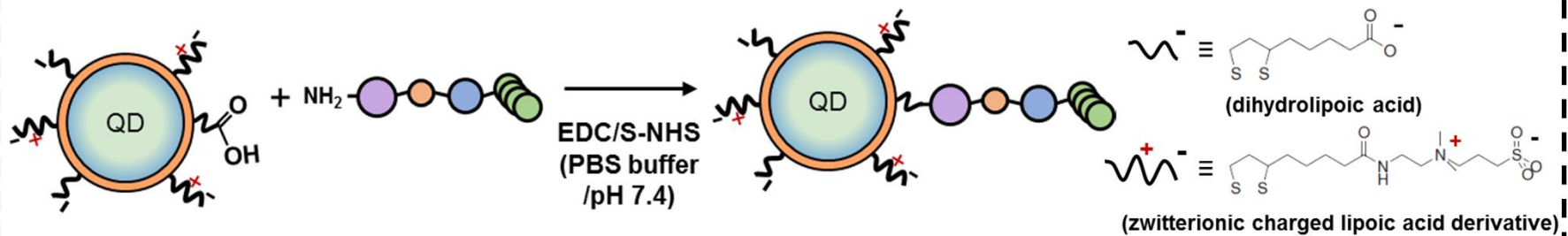
MMP-cleavable peptide sequence (MMCP)

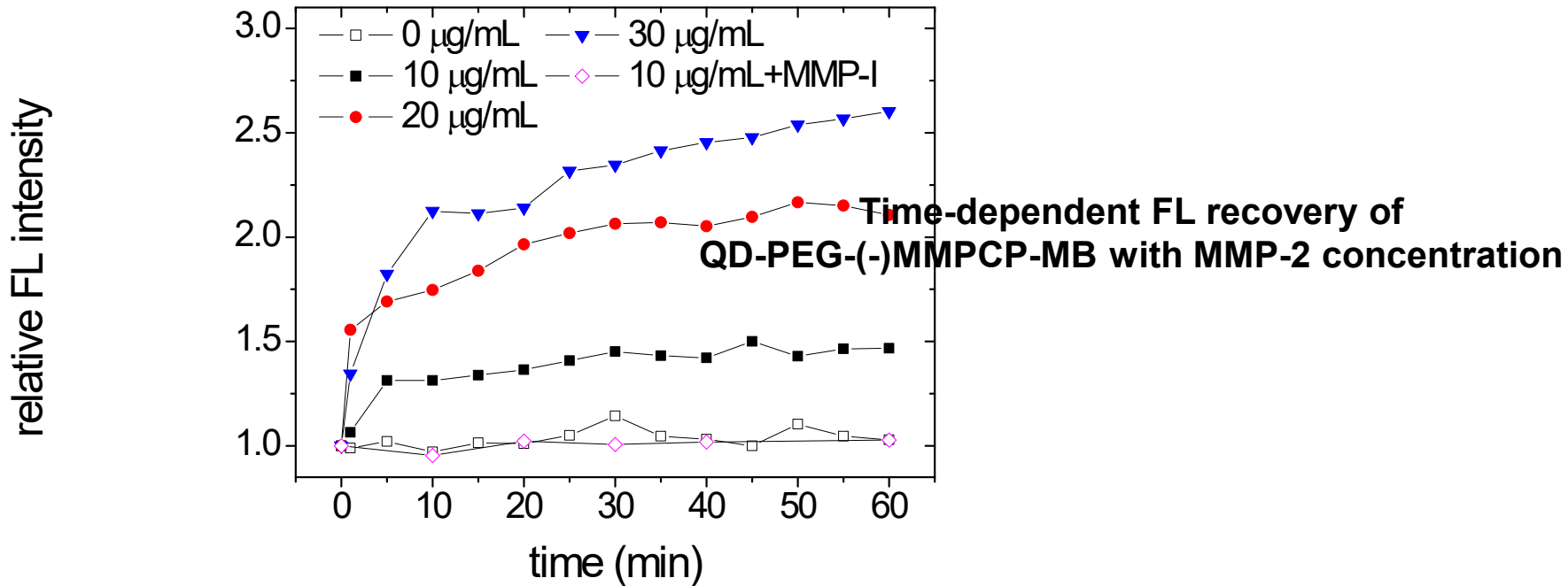


**Step 1: Maleimide coupling of methylene blue and MMPCP**



**Step 2: Conjugation of MMPCP-MB with QD**





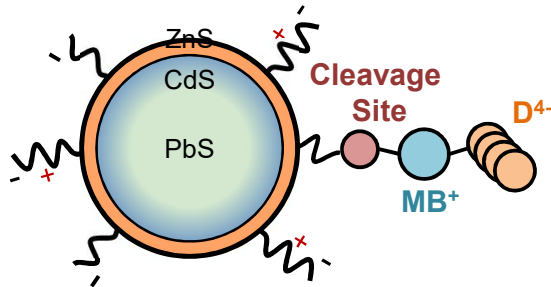
100 nM QD-(-)MMPCP-MB solution  
 ([MB]/[QD]=40)

buffer condition : 20 mM Tris, 0.1 mM Ca(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, 100 mM NaCl  
 MMP-I : global MMP inhibitor

# How to design the quencher peptide sequence

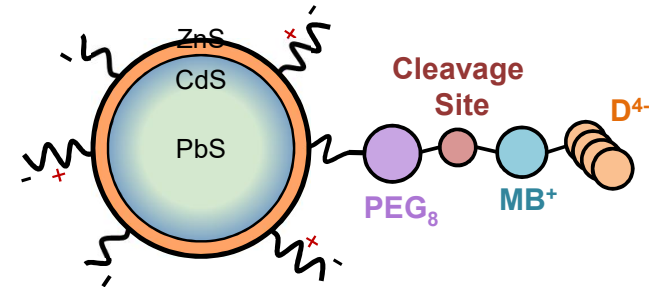
## 1. spacer sequence

Slide 19



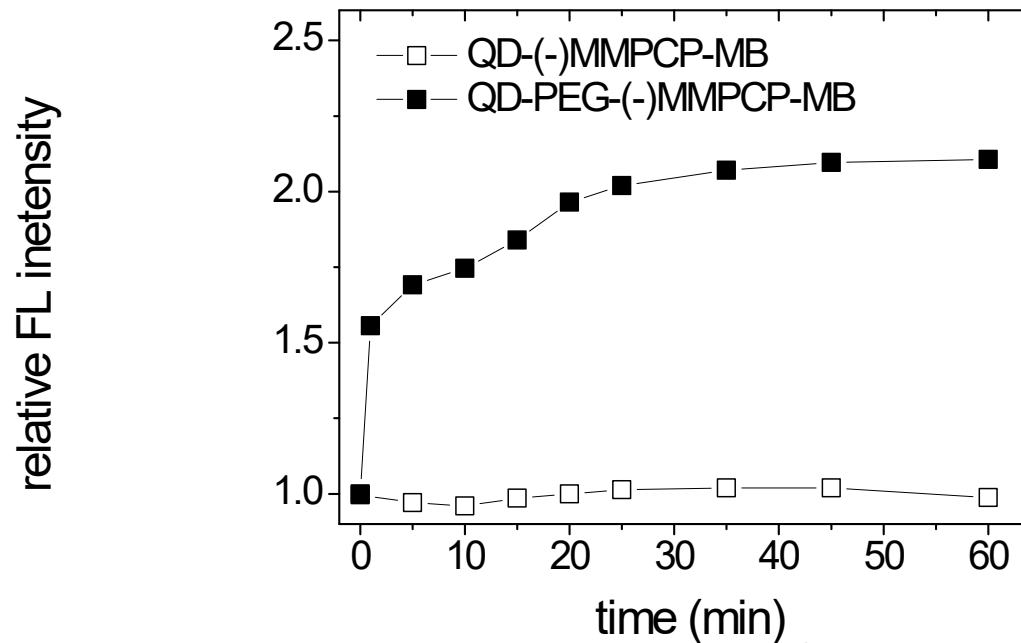
**QD(-)MMPCP-MB**

forbidden proteolysis by MMP-2



**QD-PEG(-)MMPCP-MB**

allowed proteolysis by MMP-2



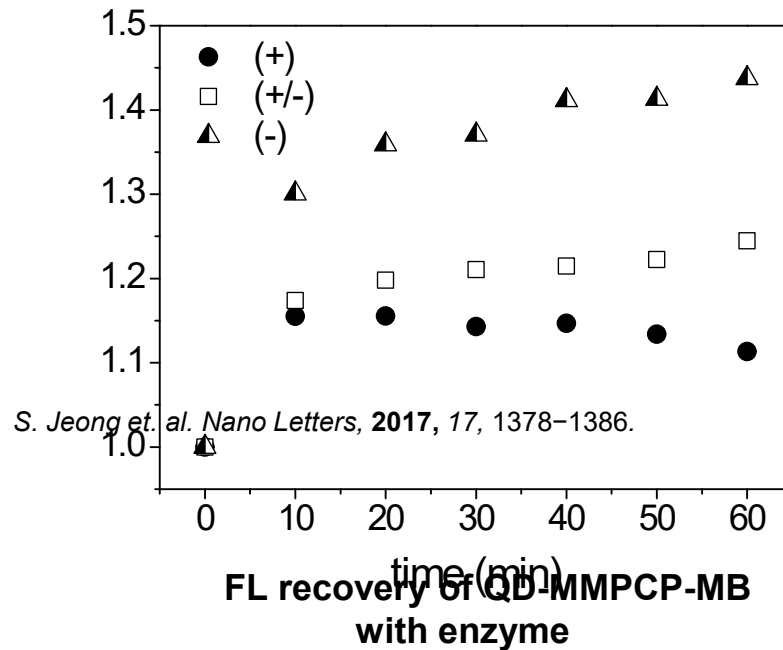
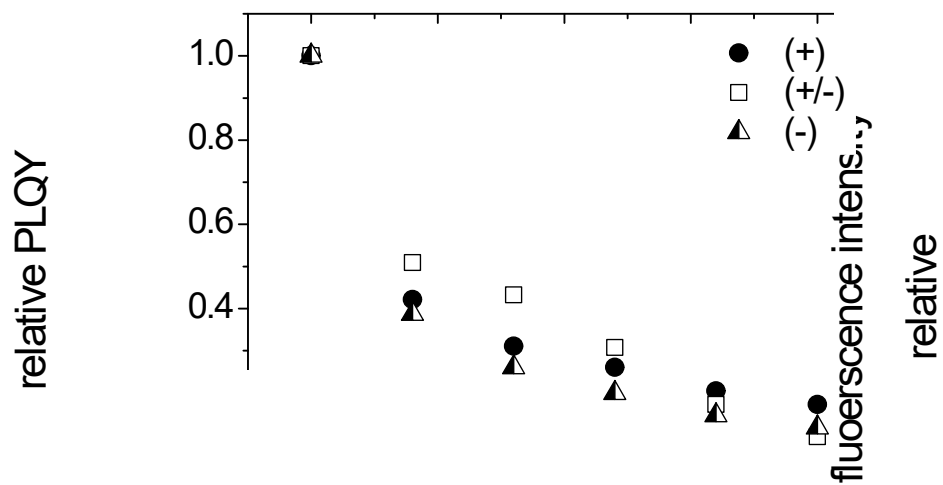
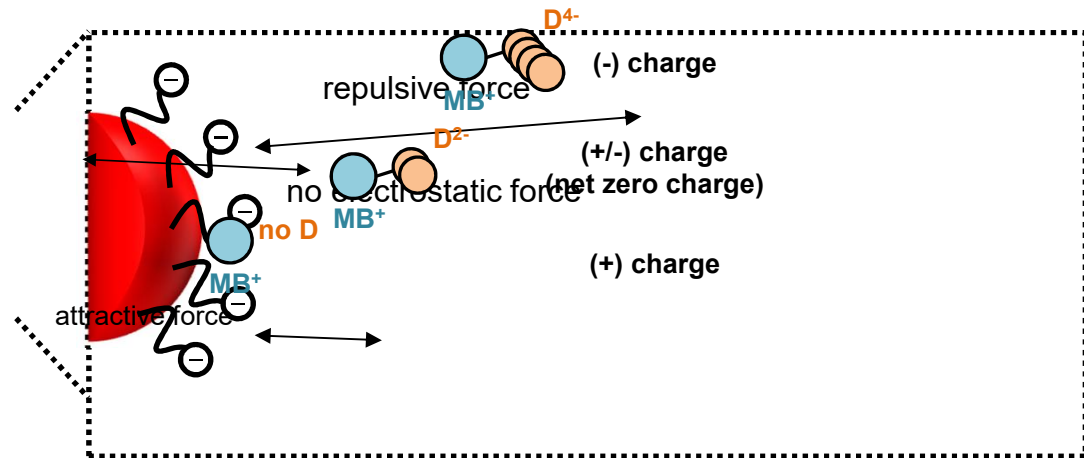
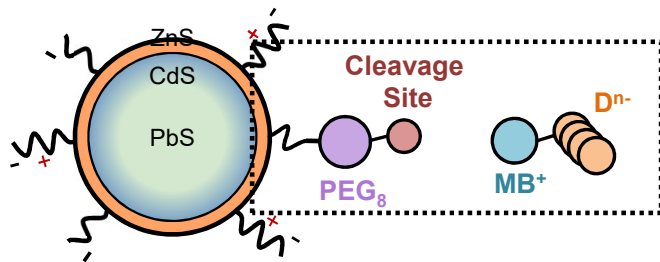
PEG = polyethylene glycol

S. Jeong et. al. *Nano Letters*, 2017, 17, 1378–1386.

# How to design the quencher peptide sequence

## 2. charged state of quencher sequence

After enzymatic cleavage



[MMPCP-MB]/[QD]  
FL intensity of QD-MMPCP-MB

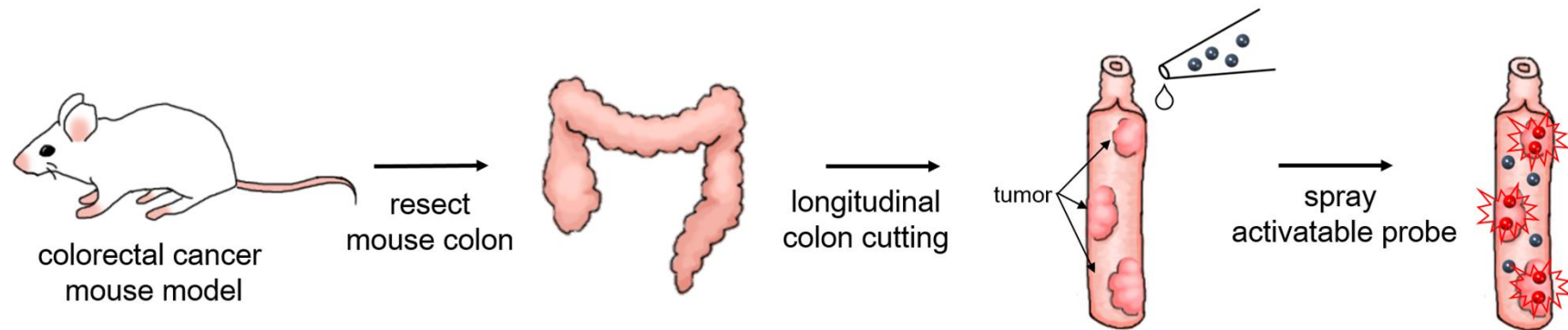


# ex vivo fluorescence cancer imaging using NIR-II activatable probe

Slide21

- colorectal cancer model (AOM/DSS-treated mouse) is known for high upregulation of MMPs in cancer microenvironment

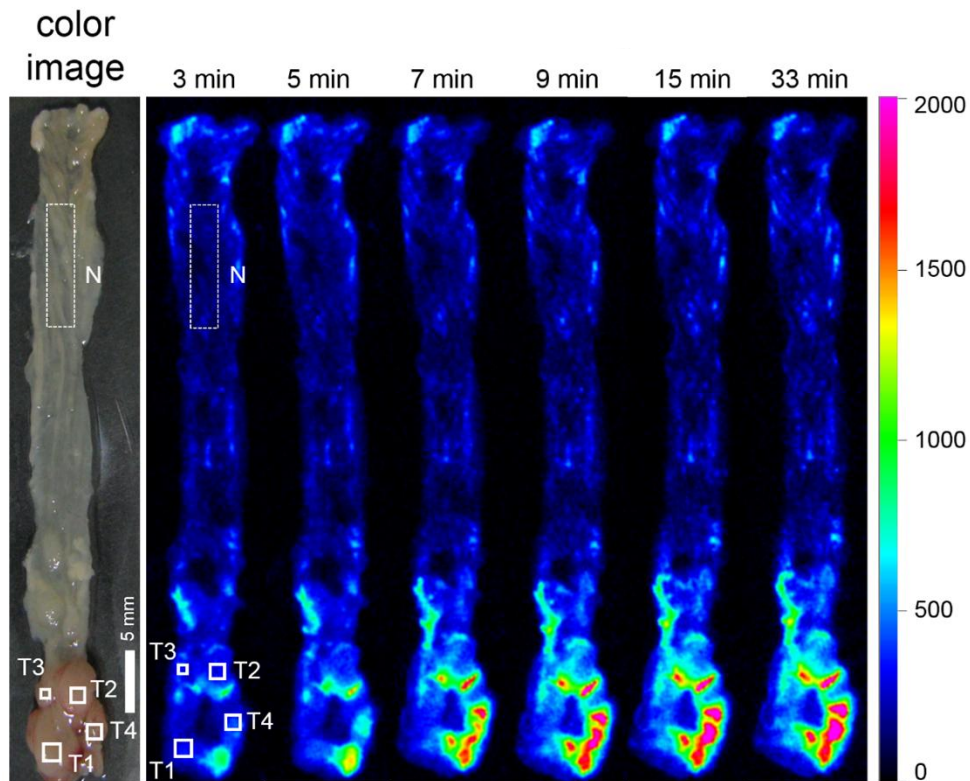
## Scheme for ex vivo fluorescence imaging of colon cancer model



AOM : azoxymethane

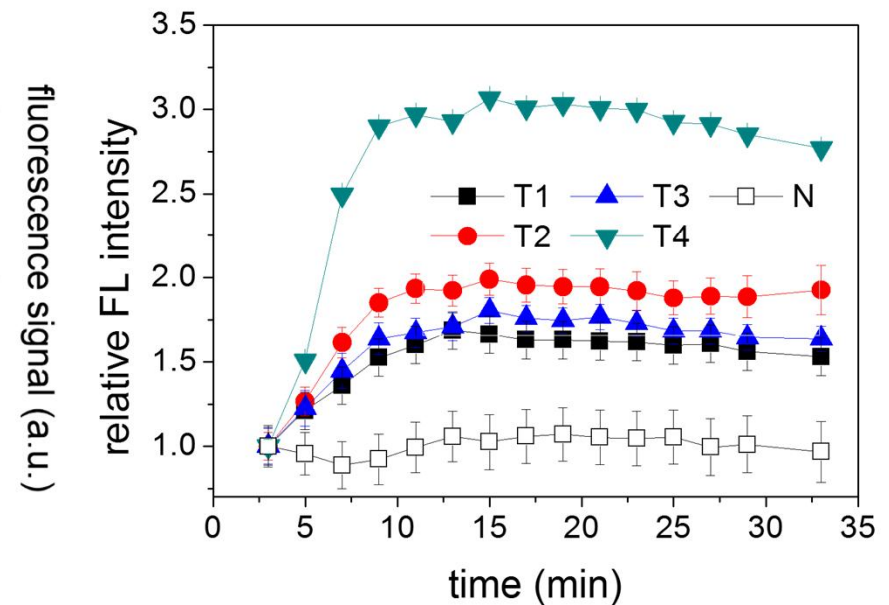
DSS : dextran sulfate sodium salt

## Time-dependent fluorescence image



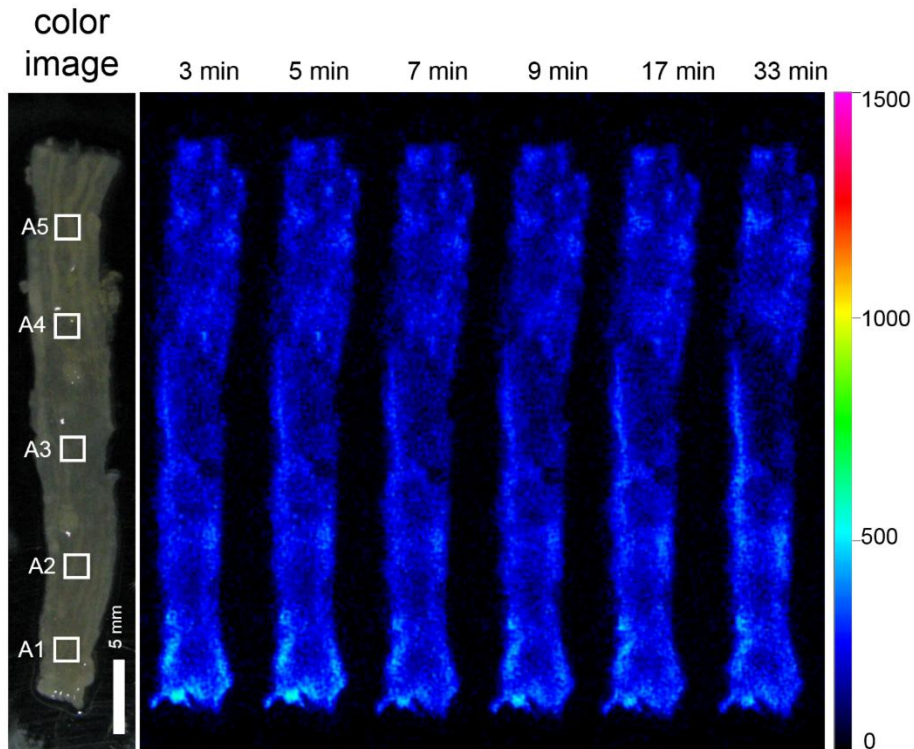
Probe : 1  $\mu\text{M}$  QD-PEG(-)MMPCP-MB in PBS buffer at pH 7.4  
 ([MB]/[QD]=40)  
 excited by 910 nm laser with 200 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>  
 exposure time = 90 ms

## Time-dependent signal activation

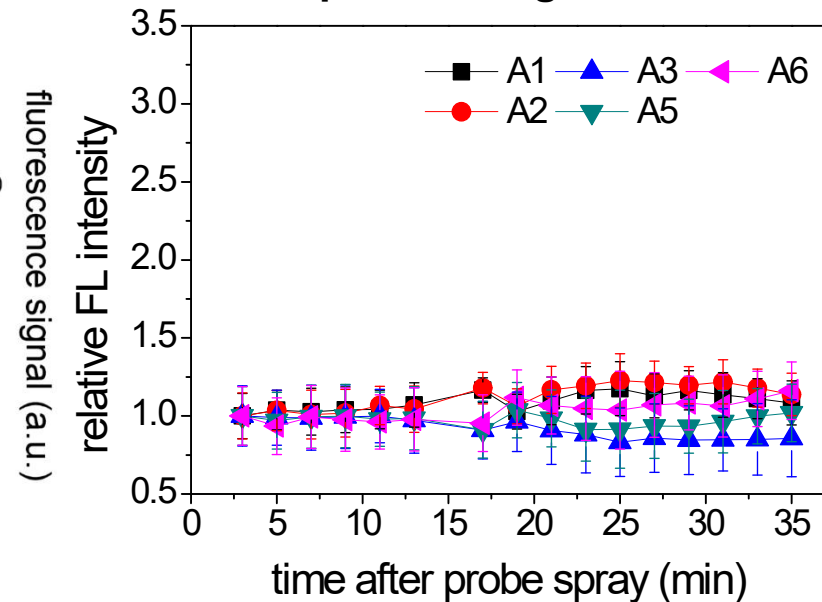


## Cancer microenvironment-specific fluorescence activation

## Time-dependent fluorescence image



## Time-dependent signal activation

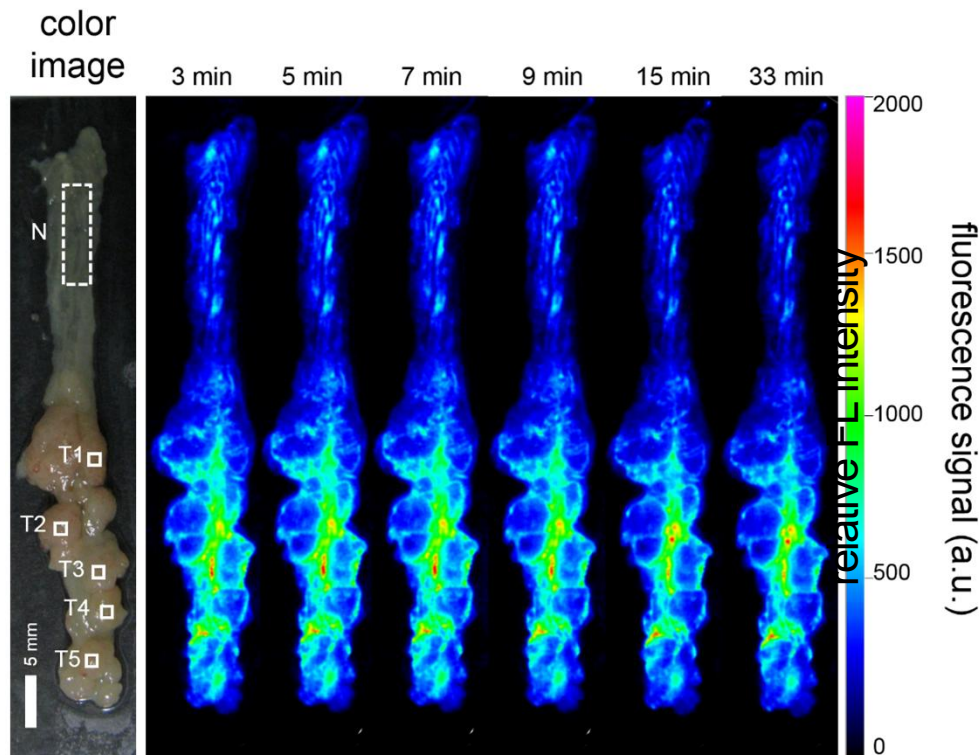


Probe : 1  $\mu$ M QD-PEG(-)MMPCP-MB in PBS buffer at pH 7.4  
 ([MB]/[QD]=40)  
 excited by 910 nm laser with 200 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>  
 exposure time = 90 ms

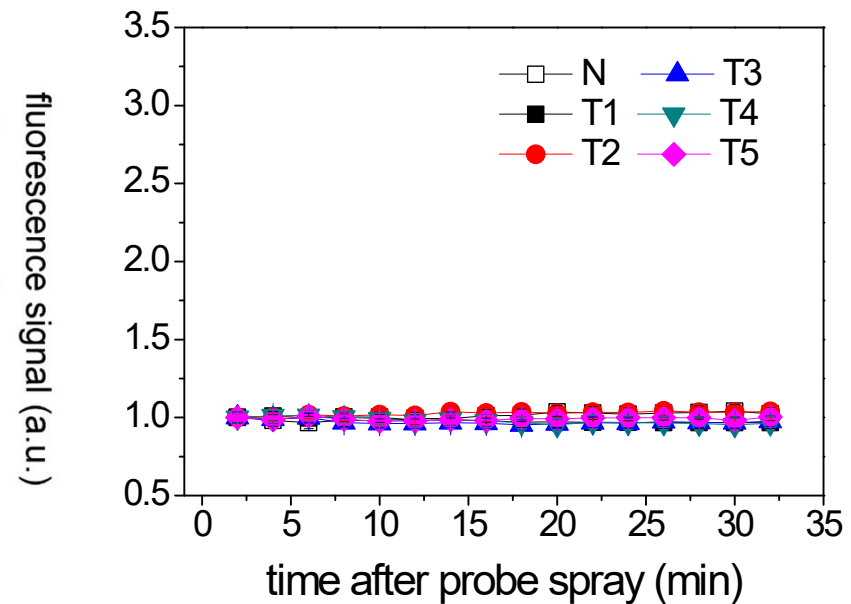
**No noticeable fluorescence activation**

non-activatable probe = QD without MMPCP-MB

## Time-dependent fluorescence image



## Time-dependent signal activation



Probe : 1  $\mu$ M QD in PBS buffer at pH 7.4  
excited by 910 nm laser with 200 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>  
exposure time = 90 ms



# Acknowledgement

Slide25

## Nanophotonics and Nanomedical Research Group

**Alumni:** Junhyuck, Park, Sungwook Jung, Sanghwa Jeong

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Thank you for listening.