



Safer-by-Design Principles for Nanofibers at the Human-Nanotechnology Interface

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Acknowledgments

Rona Silva & Kent Pinkerton
University of California – Davis, CA

French Lab-Ex



EU-US ERA-NET



National Institutes of Health
RC2 ESO18812

Safe by Design

Several definitions

Georgios Katalagarianakis,
European Commission, Belgium

Monday 7th Nov

- Materials chosen for safety and performance
- Jobs always and everywhere done in a prescribed manner
- Develop skills along the complete manufacturing chain
- Operations should be sustainable
- Control and feedback mechanisms
- Learning from failures
- Acceptable risk insured against affordable premiums

Safe by Design

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Consumer health

Materials chosen for safety and performance

Jobs always and everywhere done in a prescribed manner

Develop skills along the complete manufacturing chain

Operations should be sustainable

Control and feedback mechanisms

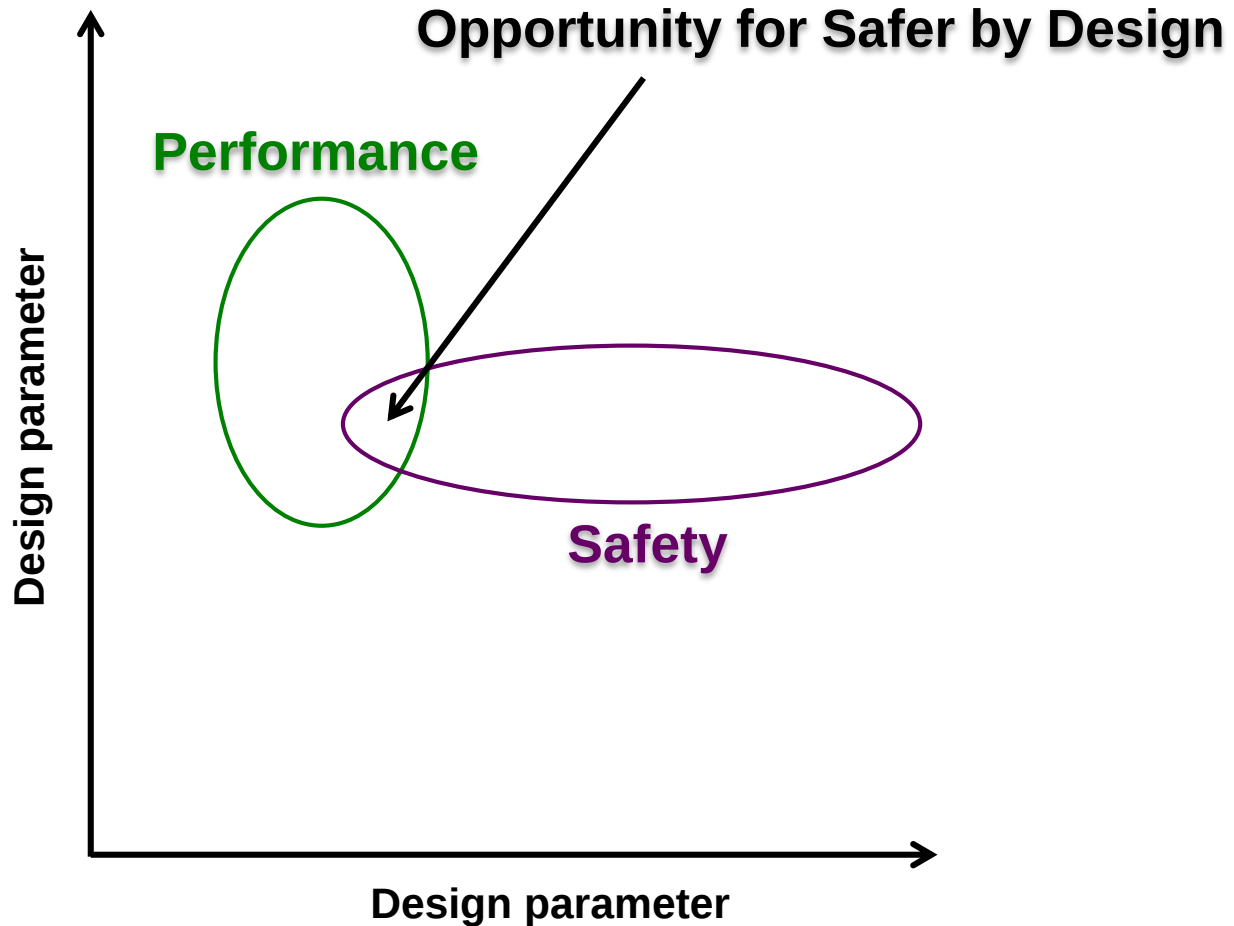
Learning from failures

Acceptable risk insured against affordable premiums

**Occupational
health**

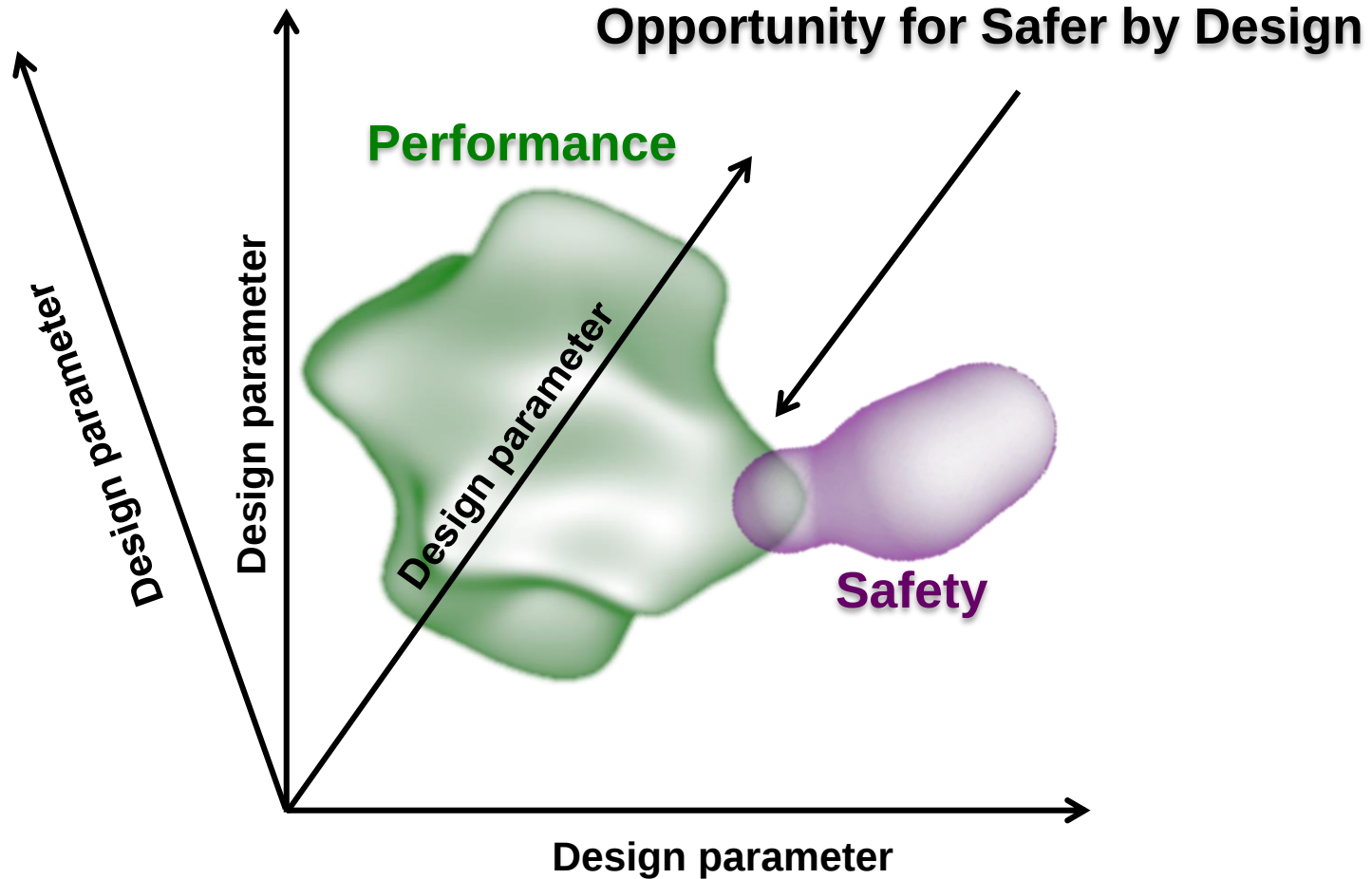
Safer by Design

The “Holy Grail”



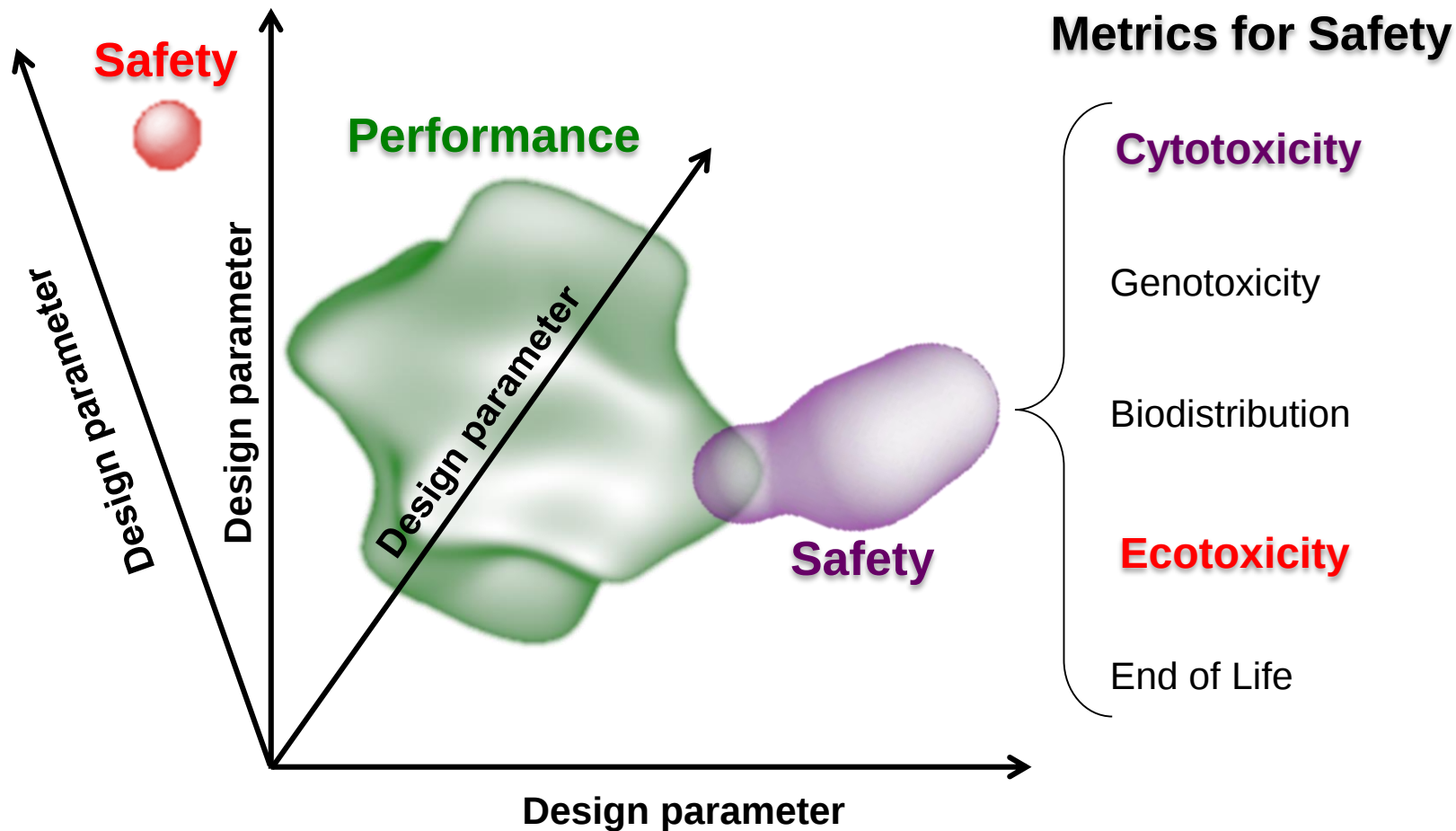
Safer by Design

The Challenge



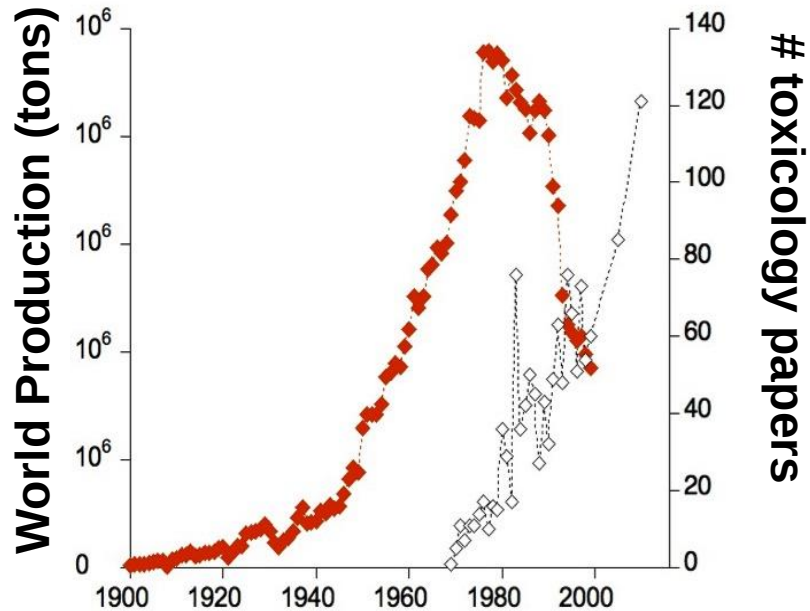
Safer by Design

The Challenge

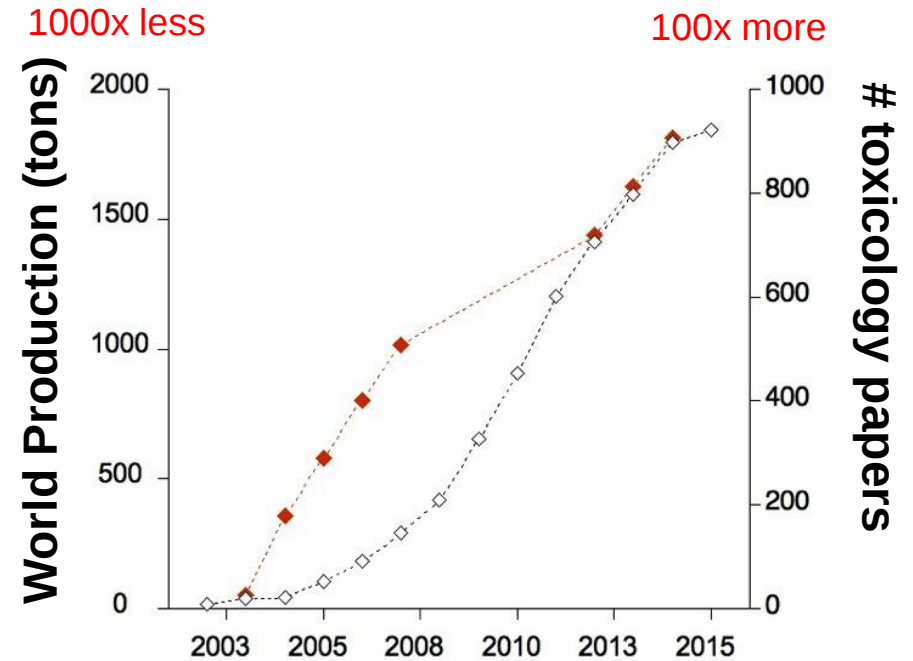


Can we Learn from Previous Examples?

Asbestos



Nanotechnologies



Safer by Design

A focus on nanomaterial SbD

Session 3.2: Safer by design nanomaterial and process // Auditorium Platine

Chair: Benjamin GILBERT, University of Berkeley, USA

SUB-SESSION 1: EU PROJECTS DEFINING SAFER BY DESIGN

PS3.2-1 **Safe-by-design implementation approach in production systems:
Case study, protective composite coatings based in Nano-particles**

2:45 - 3:00

Rita Alberto, Marina Peixoto, Maria Farinha, Ana Cabral, Ricardo Rato, Marco Estrela, Eduardo Silva, (ISQ - Instituto de Soldadura e Qualidade, Portugal)

PS3.2-2 **Banding approach for engineered nanomaterial risk assessment and control**

3:00 - 3:15

Alain Pardon, Nausikaa Van Hoornick, Dimiter Prodanov, (IMEC, Belgium)

PS3.2-3 **Implementation of the Nanoreg Safe-by-Design approach for different nanomaterial applications**

3:15 - 3:30

Christian Micheletti, Marco Roman, Erik Tedesco, Iolanda Olivato, Federico Benetti, (ECAMRICERT-ECSIN, Italy)

PS3.2-4 **NanoStreeM: Strategies for safety assessment in advanced integrated circuits manufacturing**

3:30 - 3:45

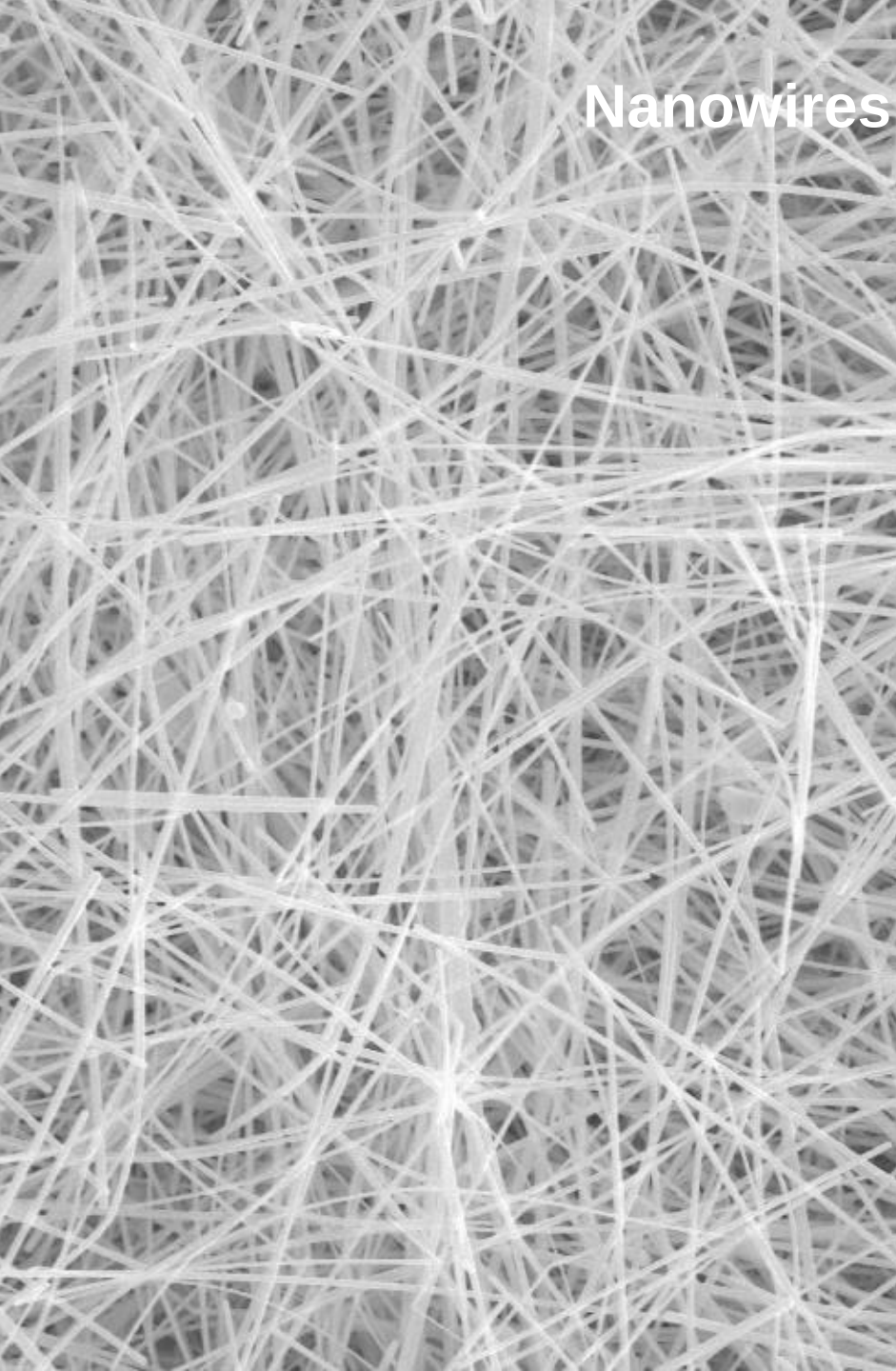
Dimiter Prodanov, (IMEC, Belgium)

PS3.2-5 **Save and Sustainable by Design: A potential Approach for nanoinnovations**

3:45 - 4:00

Christa Schimpel, Susanne Resch, Celina Vaquero, Andreas Falk, (BioNanoNet Forschungsgesellschaft mbH, Austria)

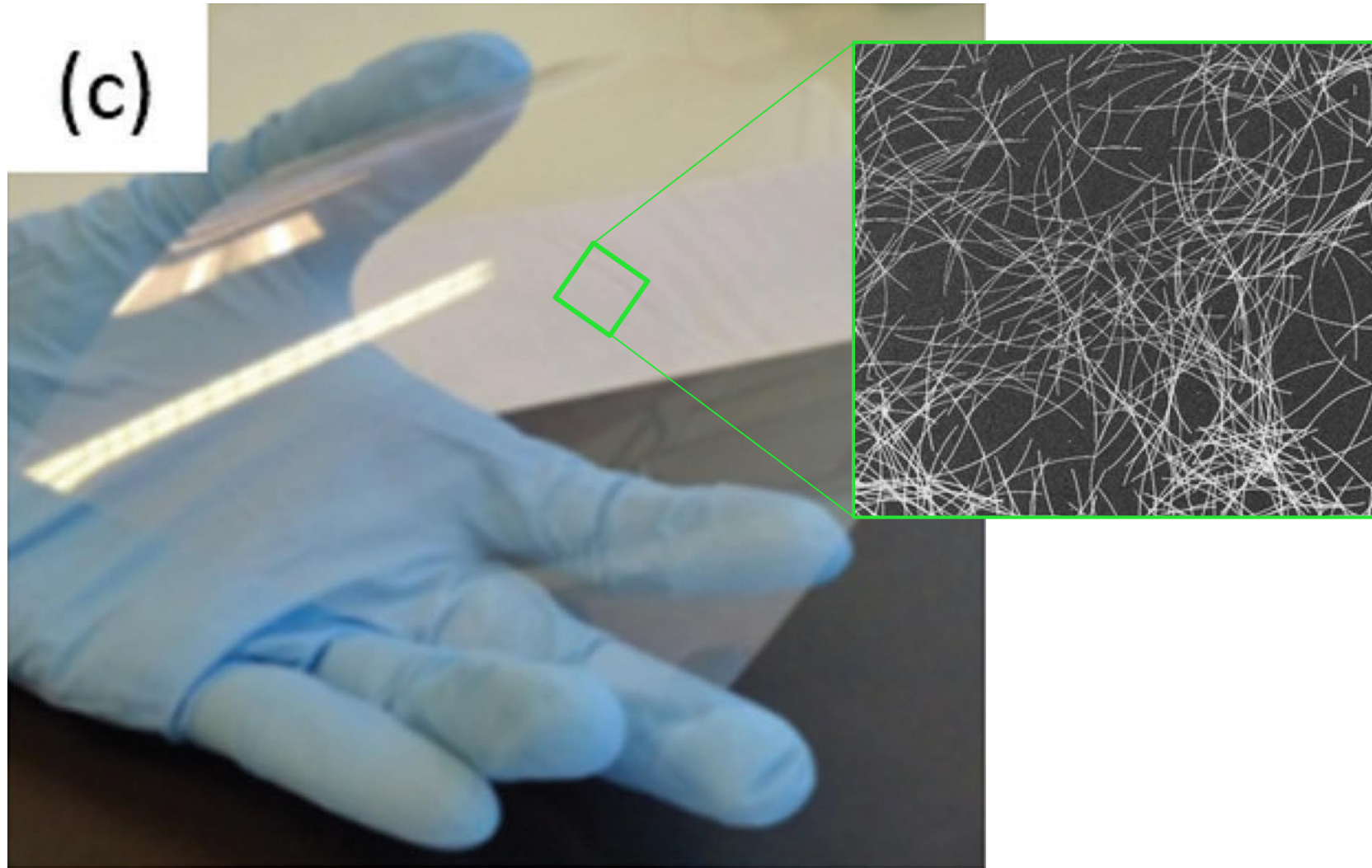
Nanowires and Nanofibers



Nb supercapacitor yarn
Mervakili ACS Nano 2015

Silver Nanowire Applications

Flexible electrically-conductive, optically-transparent networks

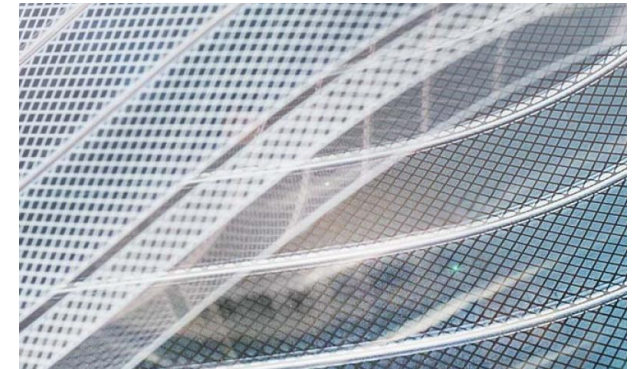




Silver Nanowire Companies



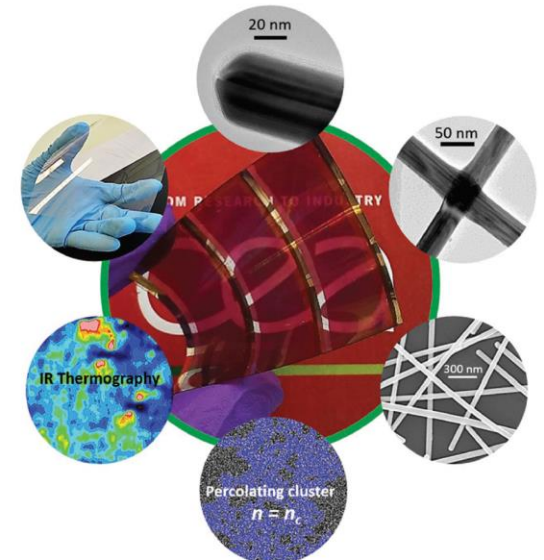
Curved or flexible touchscreens and displays



Windows and roofs with photovoltaics



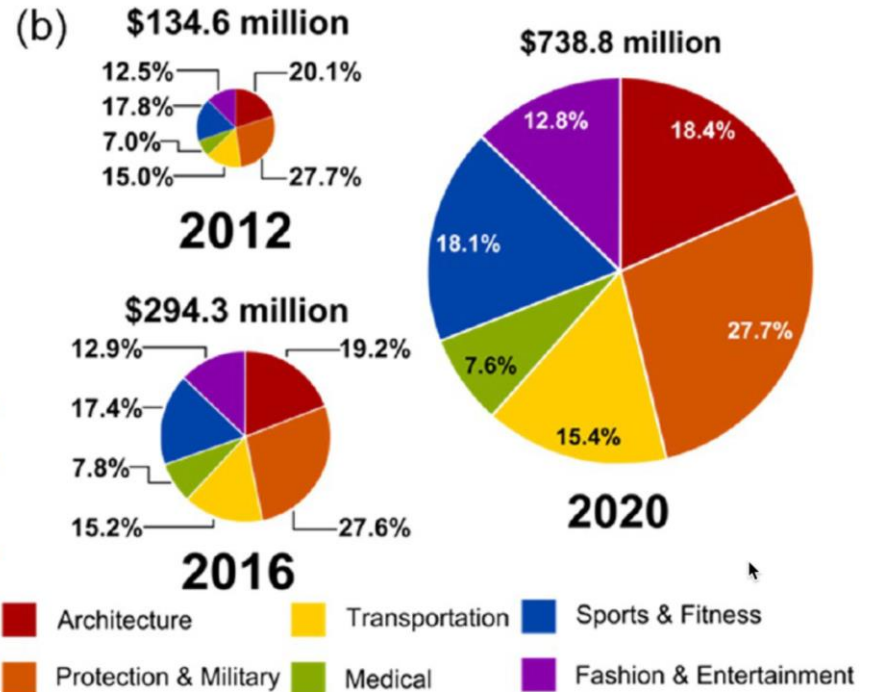
ITO market >\$1.5B in 2015
Flexible display market >\$10B by 2020



Smart Textile Companies



American smart textiles market revenue 2012–2020



Advanced Functional Fabrics of America



MIT, Cambridge

Non-profit distributing \$85M
8th Manufacturing Innovation Institute



Goals and Approach for SbD Research

Establish Consumer Exposure Scenarios

Nanowire and nanofiber types
Exposure pathways

} Depend entirely on applications and commercial decisions

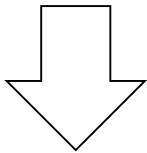
Determine Intrinsic Nanomaterial Toxicity

Prior relevant epidemiological and toxicological data
New research studies

1st Tier of SbD

Find Opportunities to Mitigate Nanomaterial Toxicity

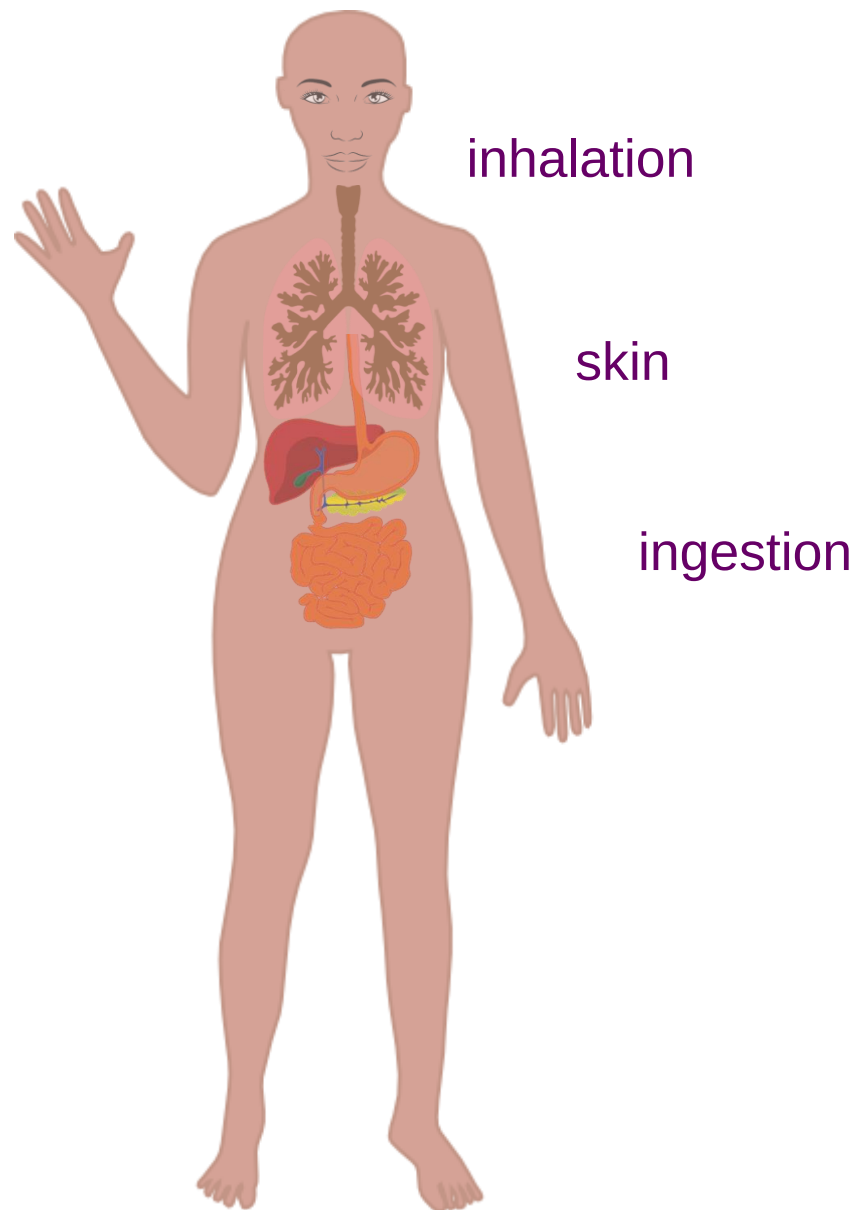
Compromise between technological performance and nanomaterial hazard



Translate to Real Consumer Devices

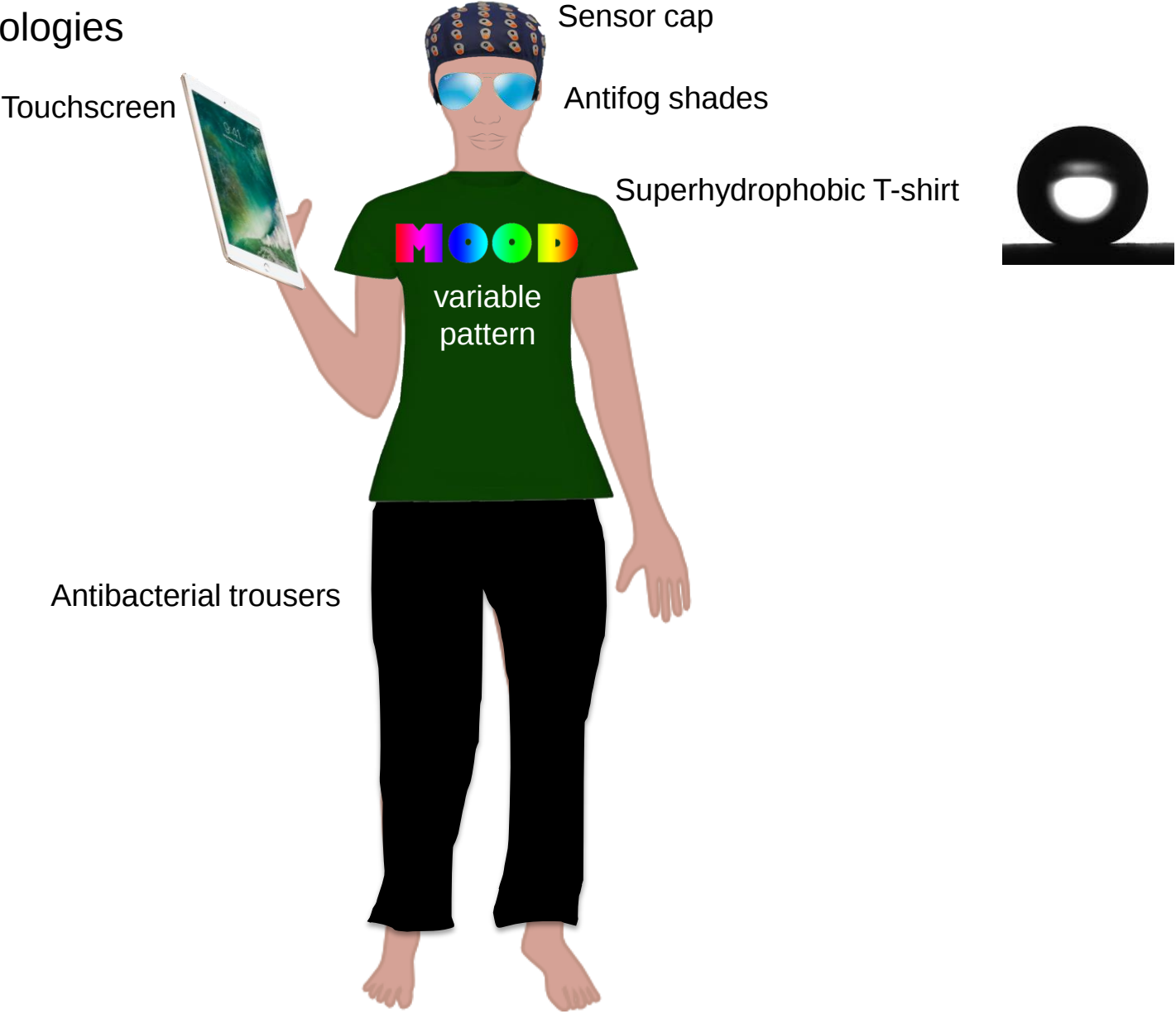
Test that assumptions and strategies are still valid
Develop additional tiers of Safer-by-Design safeguards as necessary

Human Exposure Pathways



Consumer Exposure Pathways for Nanowires and Nanofibers

Example technologies

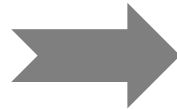


Consumer Exposure Pathways for Nanowires and Nanofibers

Possible release of NM during use and washing

Inhalation exposure

From nano-clothes ...



... to nano-lint?



Consumer Exposure Pathways for Nanowires and Nanofibers

Close association of nanomaterials and human skin

Skin exposure



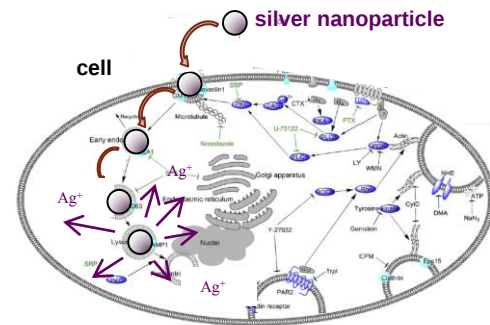
Possibly Predictive Paradigms

✓ Asbestos

Fiber Pathogenicity Paradigm

✓ Silver Nanoparticles

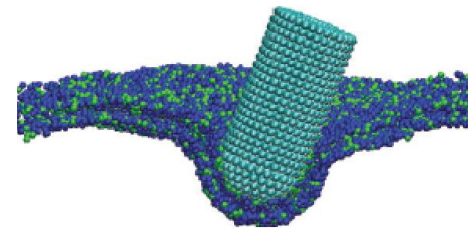
Internalization and dissolution



(✓) Carbon Nanotubes

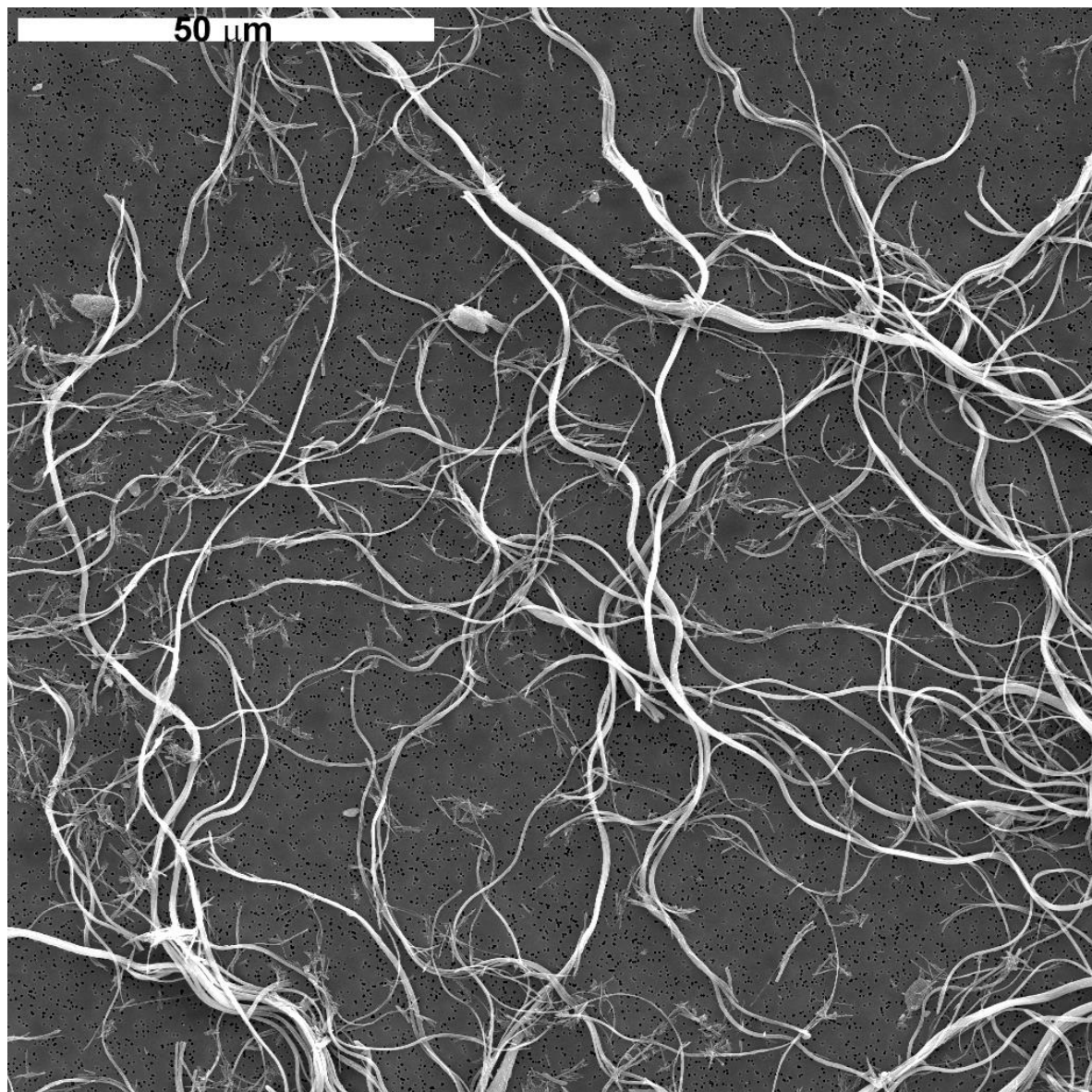
Active internalization via tip entry

Donaldson Part. Fiber Tox. (2010)



Shi Nature Materials (2011)

Asbestos



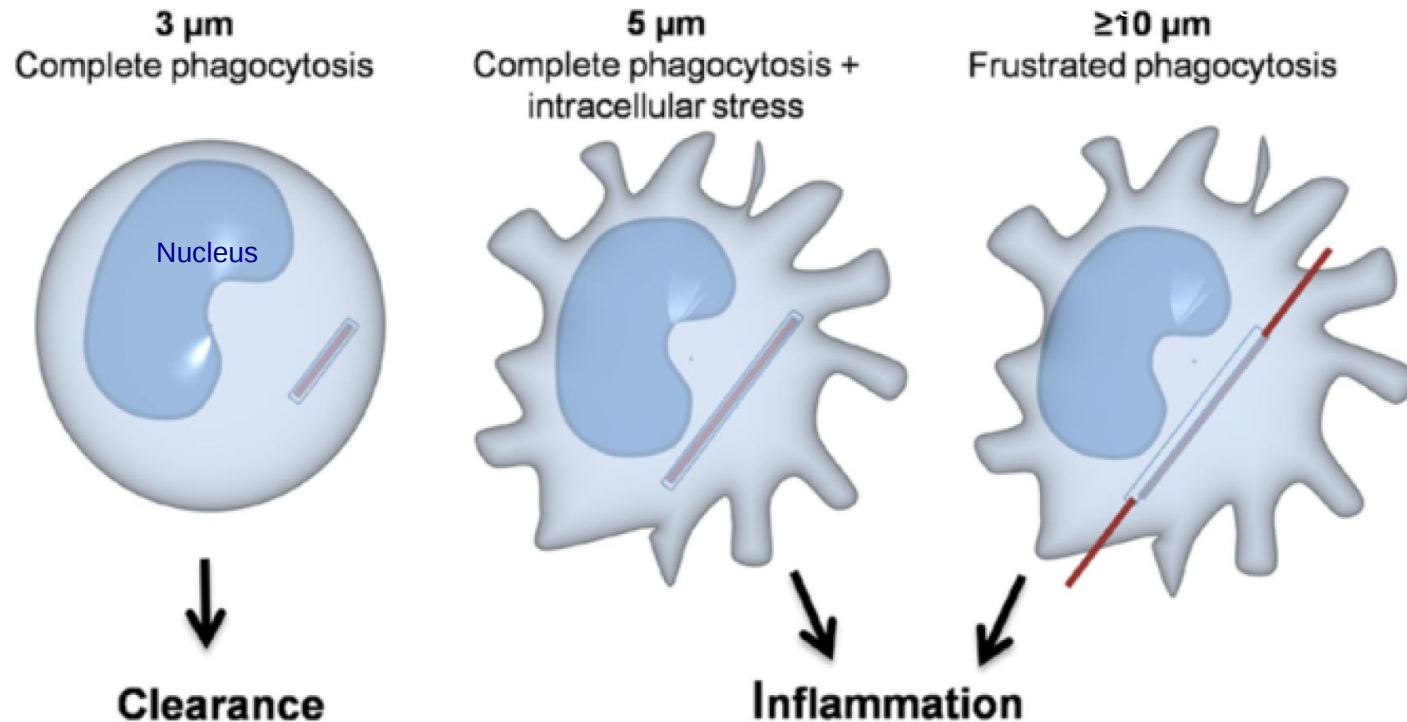
A diverse class of
fibrous minerals

Fiber Pathogenicity Paradigm

High-aspect-ratio fibers are highly inflammatory

Macrophages cannot engulf and clear fibers

Frustrated phagocytosis causes granulomas and chronic inflammation



Fiber Pathogenicity Paradigm

Crystalline fibers are highly biopersistent

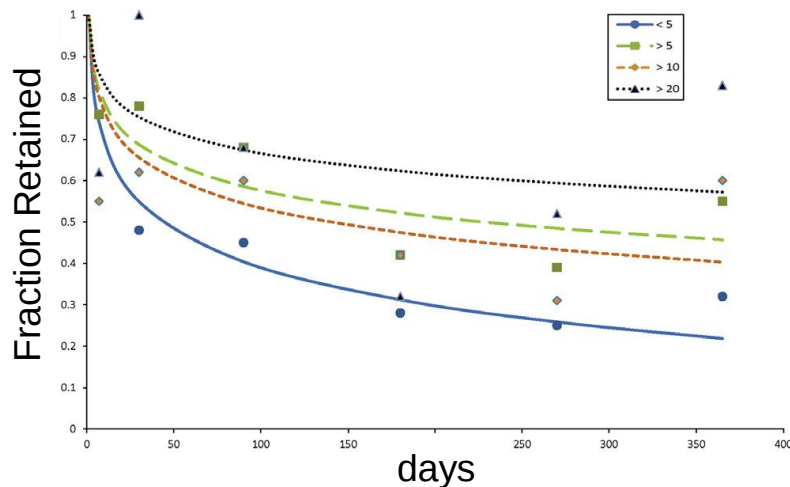
Substitution of asbestos for Synthetic Vitreous Fibers (SVF) is earlier example of (retroactive) Safer by Design

“The combined evidence from epidemiology and toxicology provide little evidence that exposure to SVF increases the risk of mesothelioma.”

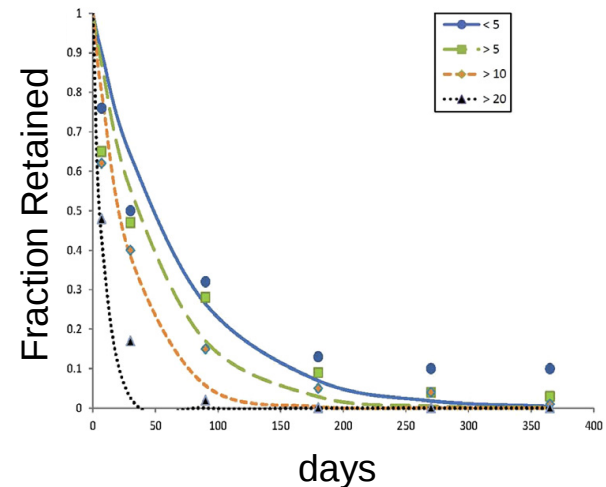
Boffetta *Critical Reviews Tox.* (2014)

Biopersistence of fibers in the rat lung

Crocidolite Asbestos



Fiber Glass Wool



Hesterberg *Reg. Tox. Pharma.* (2012)

Lessons from Prior Toxicity Studies

Long ($>10\text{ }\mu\text{m}$) crystalline fibers are highly biopersistent

Reduction of nanowire length

Soluble (amorphous) fibers much less toxic than insoluble (crystalline) fibers

Ag(s) dissolution requires oxidation and generates $\text{Ag}^+(\text{aq})$

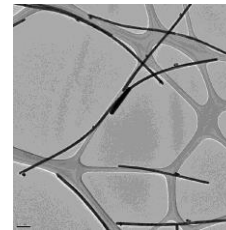
Ag NW Toxicity Studies

Rat Macrophage Toxicity *in vitro*

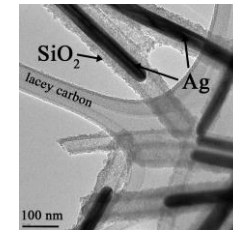
Cell viability

Dose-dependent cell death for all Ag NW studied

PVP-coated



Silica-coated



Markers of inflammation and oxidative stress

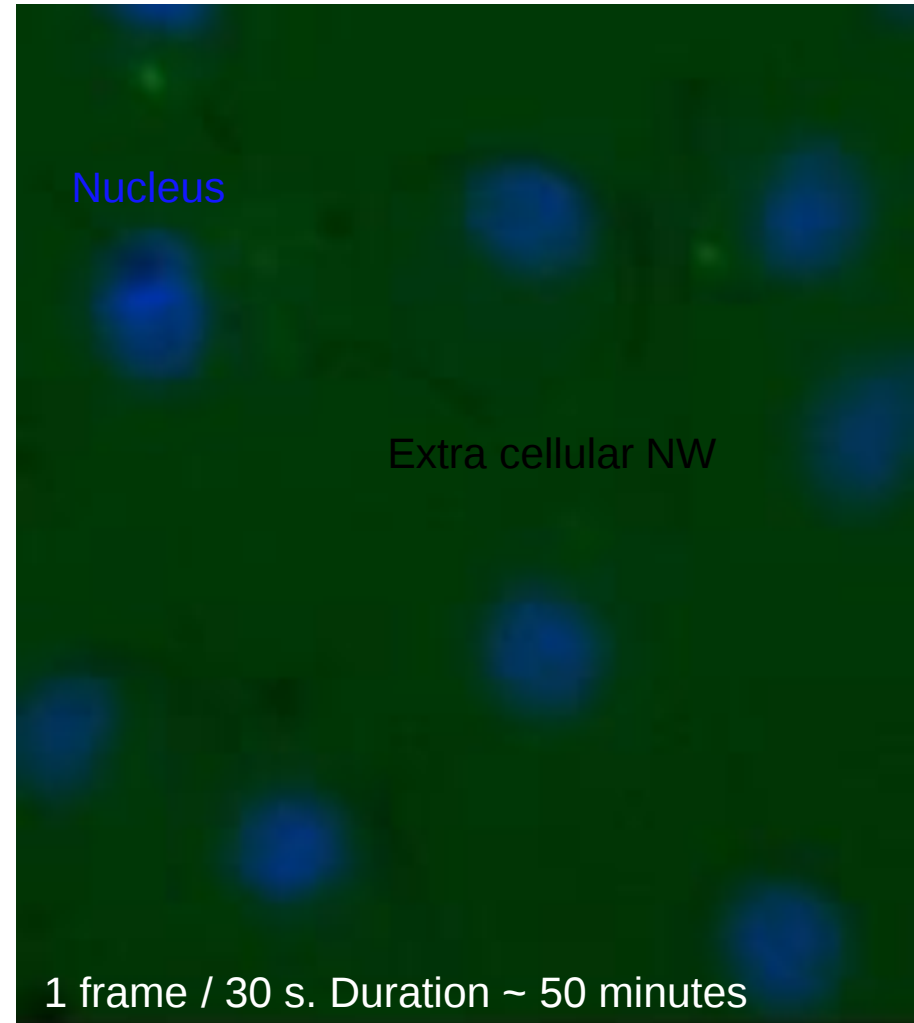
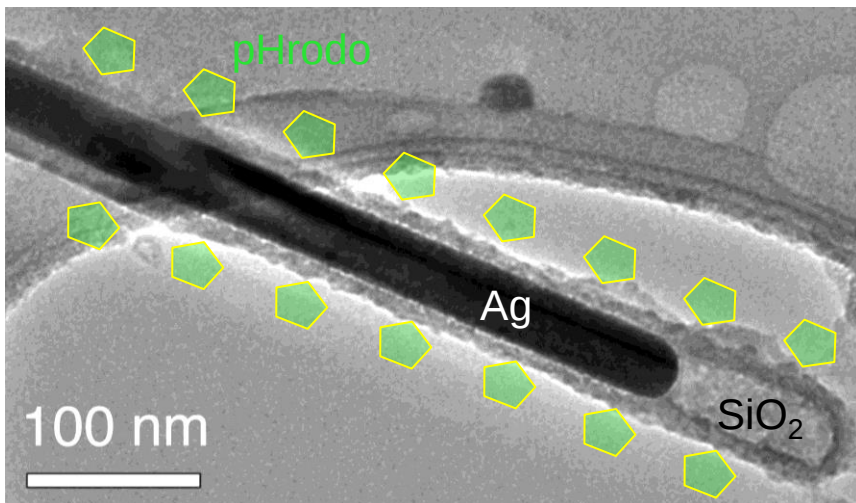
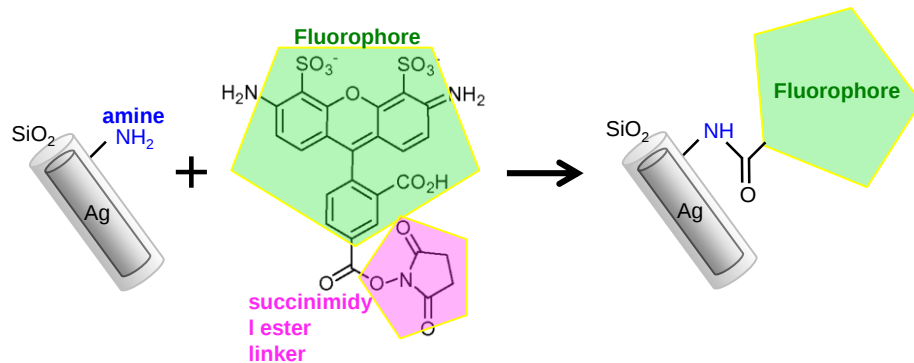
- Cell count
 - Cell size
 - Nuclear size & morphology
 - Mitochondrial membrane potential
 - Plasma Membrane permeability
- Cell count
 - DNA damage
 - Oxidative stress
 - Lysosomal mass - pH
 - Externalization of phosphatidylserine
 - Apoptosis
 - IL beta release

Test for the role of active internalization pathways

Rat Macrophage Toxicity *in vitro*

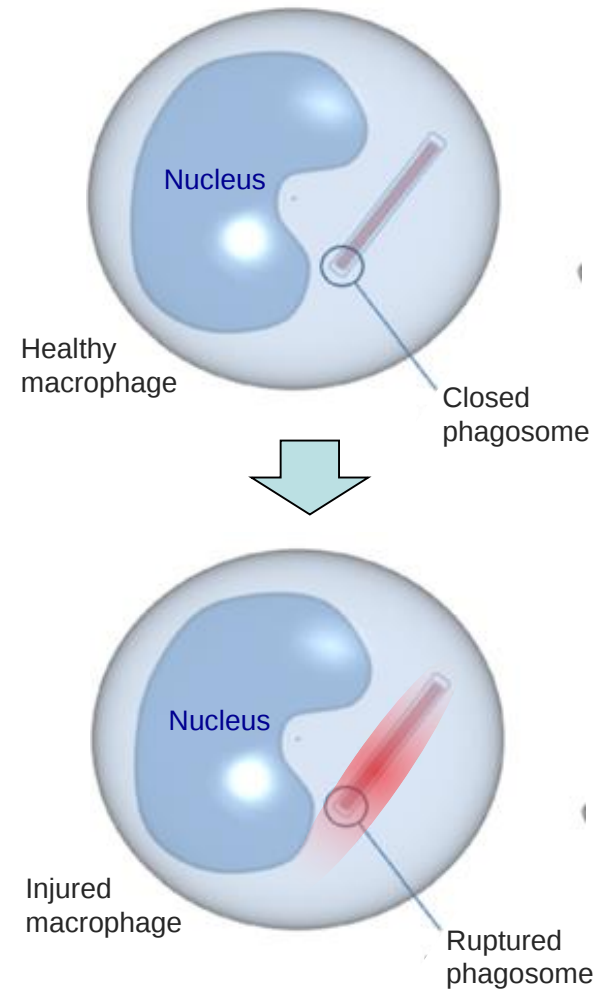
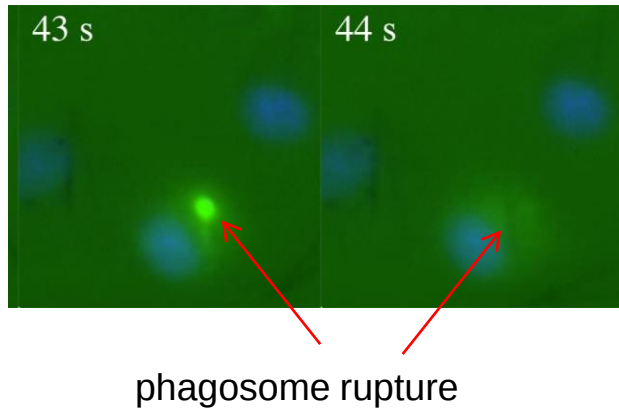
Observe internalization using time-lapse fluorescent microscopy

pHrodo is a pH-sensitive dye (**green** at low pH)
can be linked to amino groups



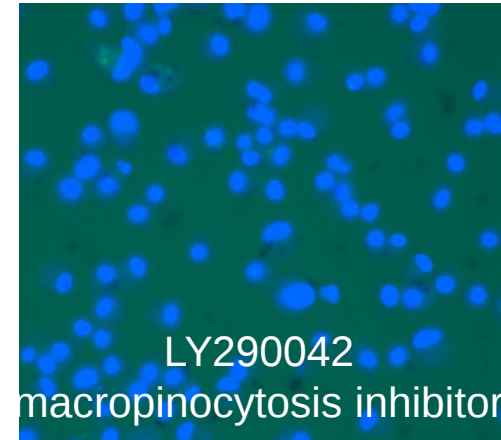
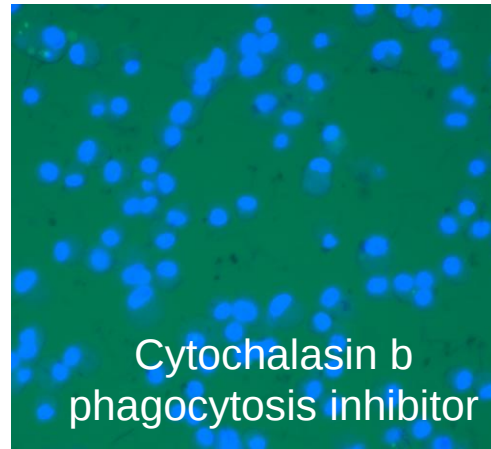
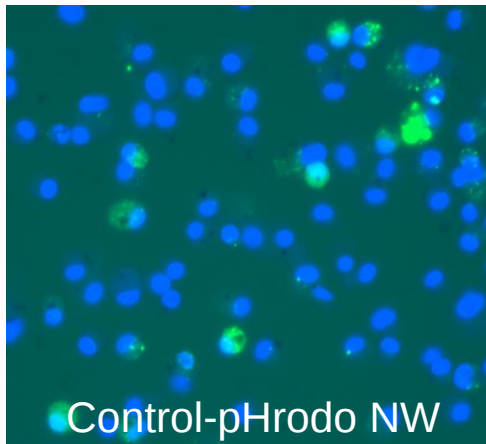
Rat Macrophage Toxicity *in vitro*

Phagosome rupture following phagocytosis

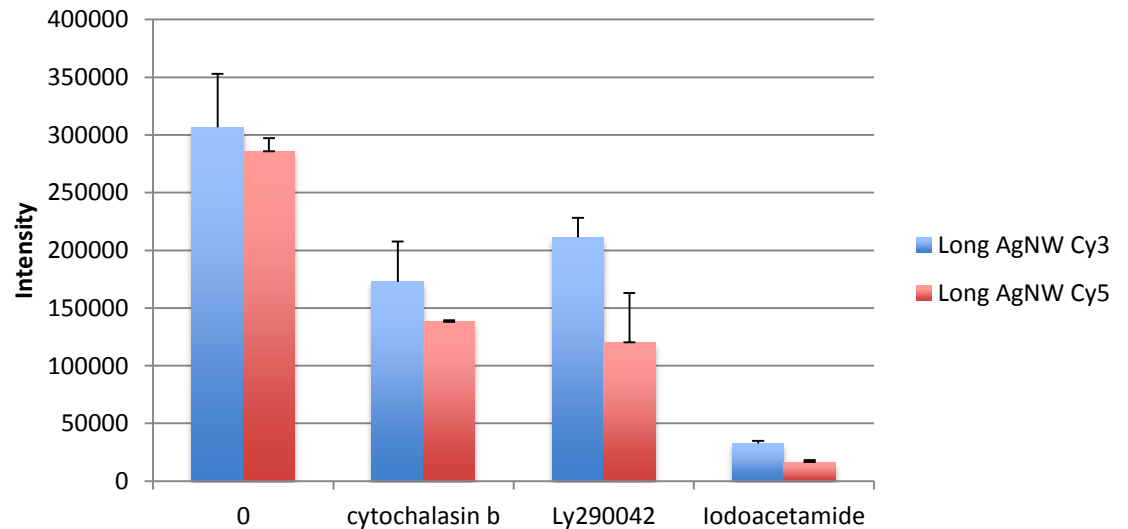
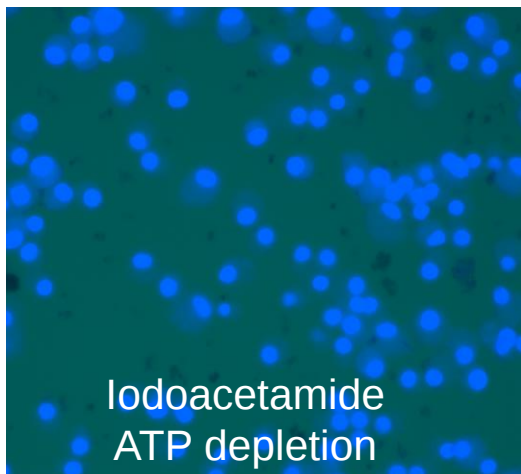


Rat Macrophage Toxicity *in vitro*

Internalization of 2- μ m AgNW is reduced by inhibiting ATP-dependent uptake



Effect of Cytochalasin b, LY290042 and iodoacetamide on AgNW uptake



Rat Pulmonary Toxicity *in vivo*

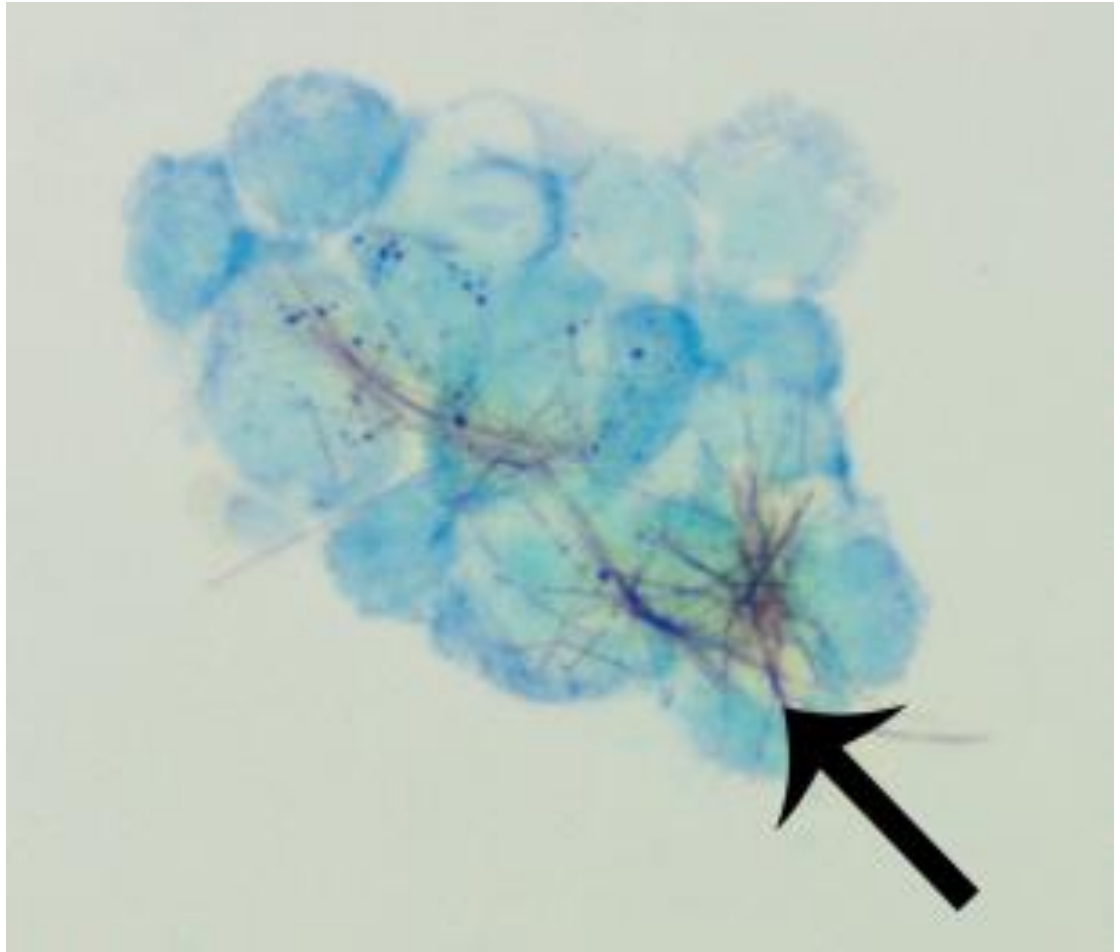
Intra tracheal instillation studies



Sprague-Dawley rats

20- μ m Ag NW instillation causes

Frustrated phagocytosis
Inflammation
Granuloma formation



Cells from broncho-alveolar lung fluid at day 1

Ag NW Toxicity to Immune Cells

Nanowires conform to the fiber pathogenicity paradigm

Frustrated phagocytosis

Evidence for internalization through other ATP-dependent pathways

Additional modes of action

2- μm Ag NW are also cytotoxic

Possible role for $\text{Ag}^+(\text{aq})$ release (ESRF experiment planned early 2017)

Ag NW Toxicity to Non-Immune Skin Cells

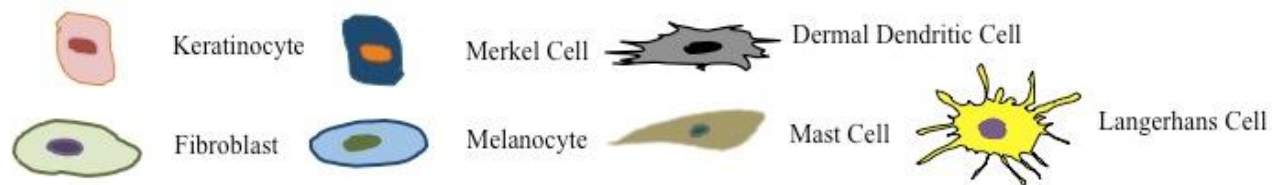
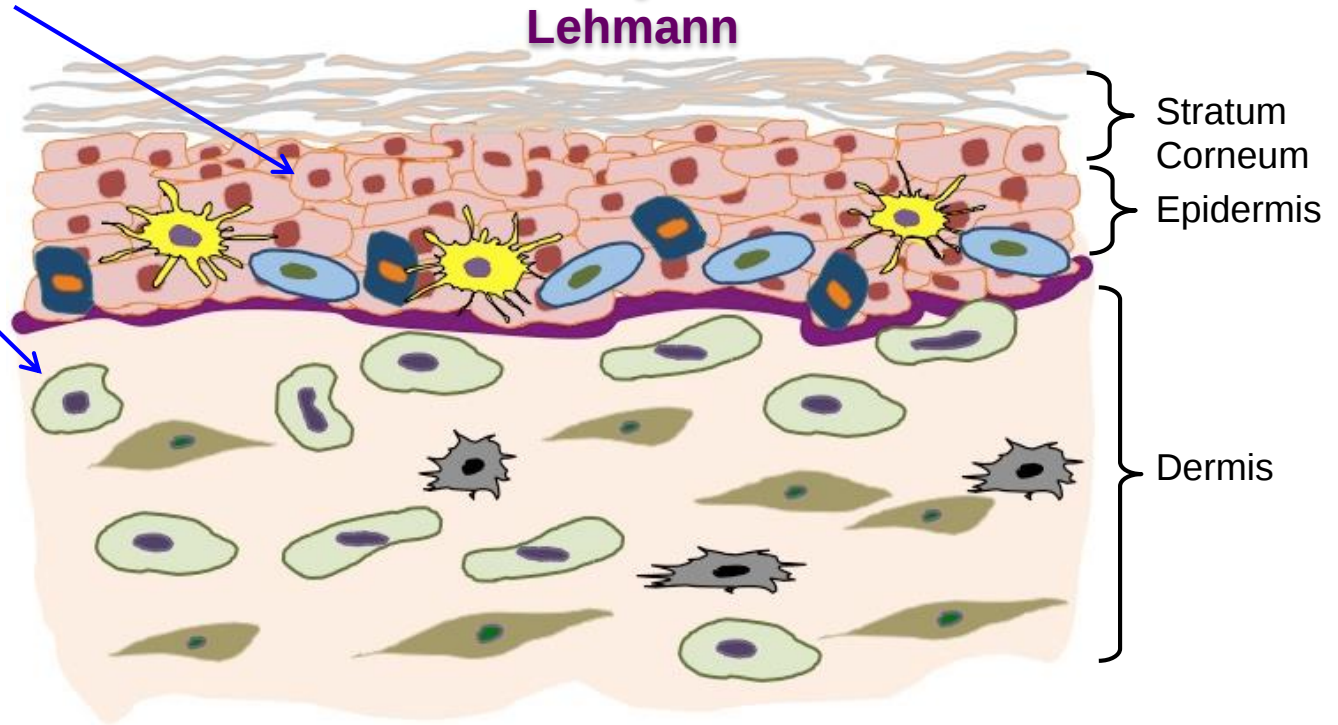
Human skin cells

Keratinocytes – outermost layer of skin

Sylvia
Lehmann

Fibroblasts

Muriel Viau

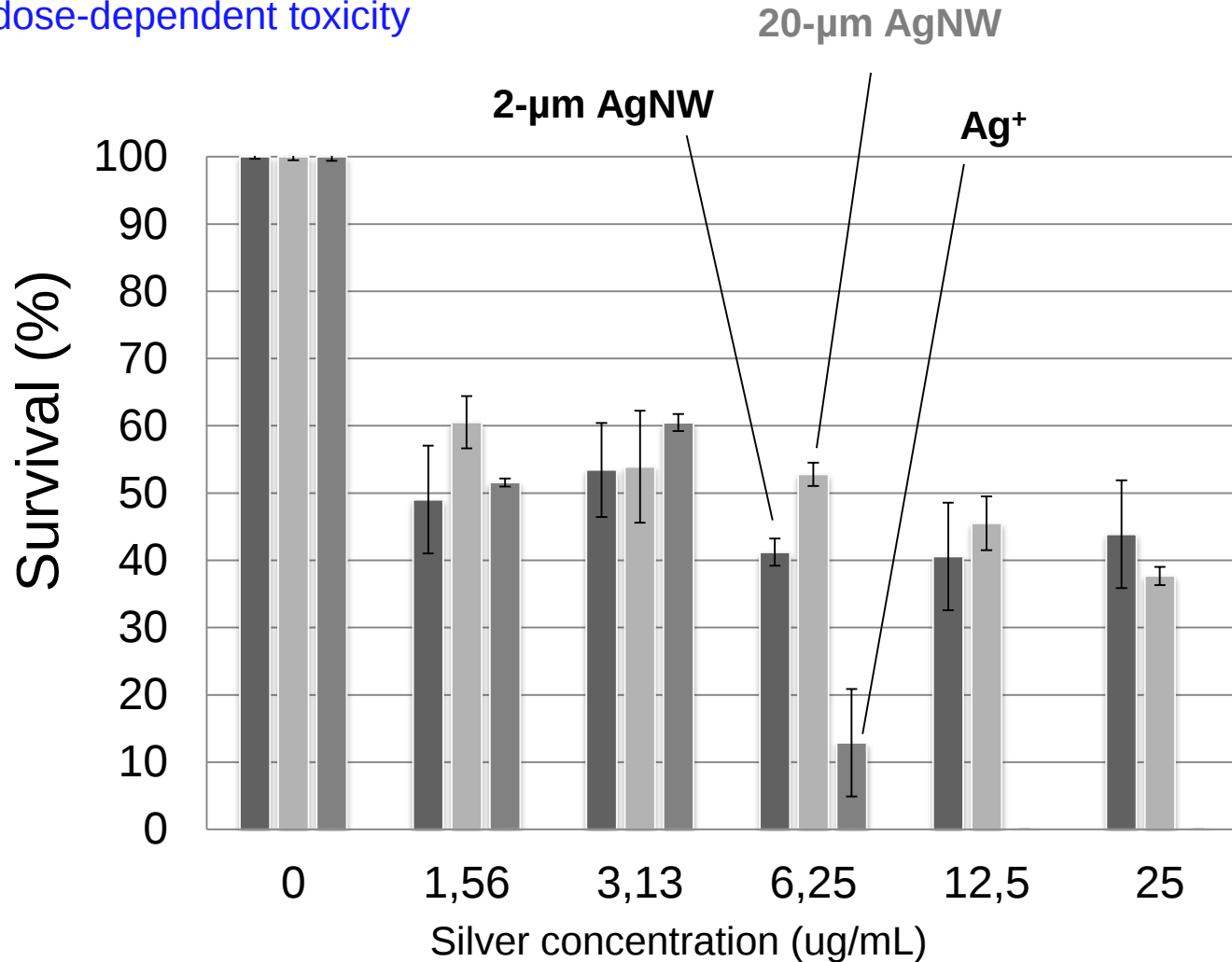


Ag NW Toxicity to Non-Immune Skin Cells

Human primary keratinocytes

24 hour exposure

Mild dose-dependent toxicity

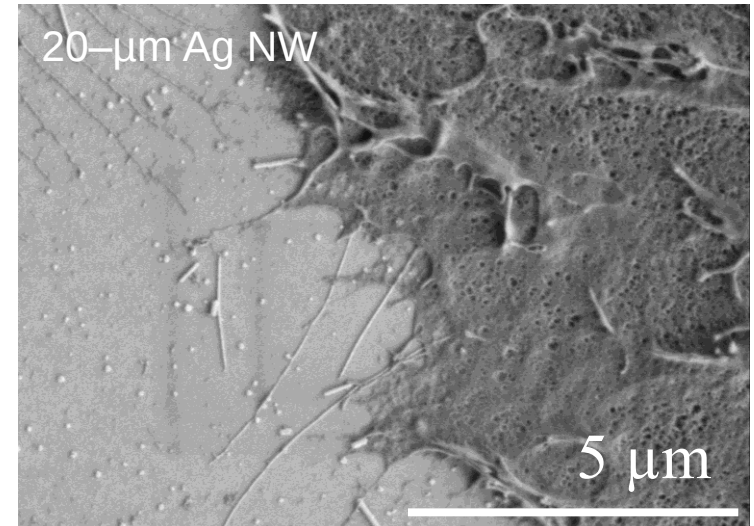
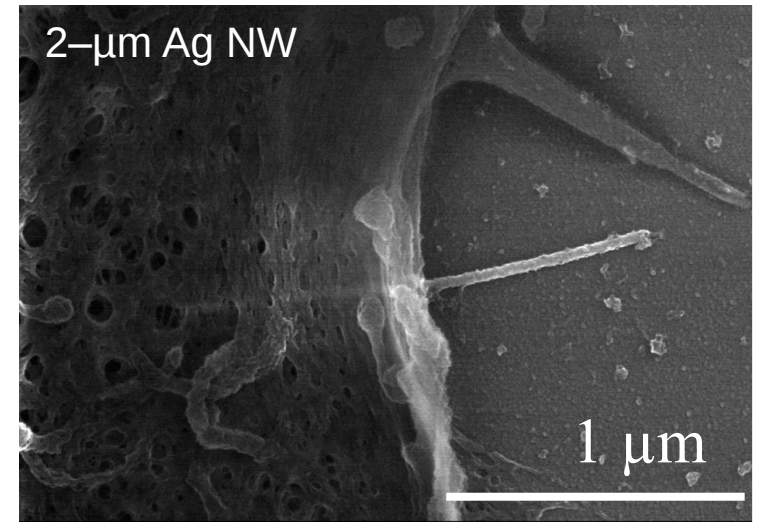
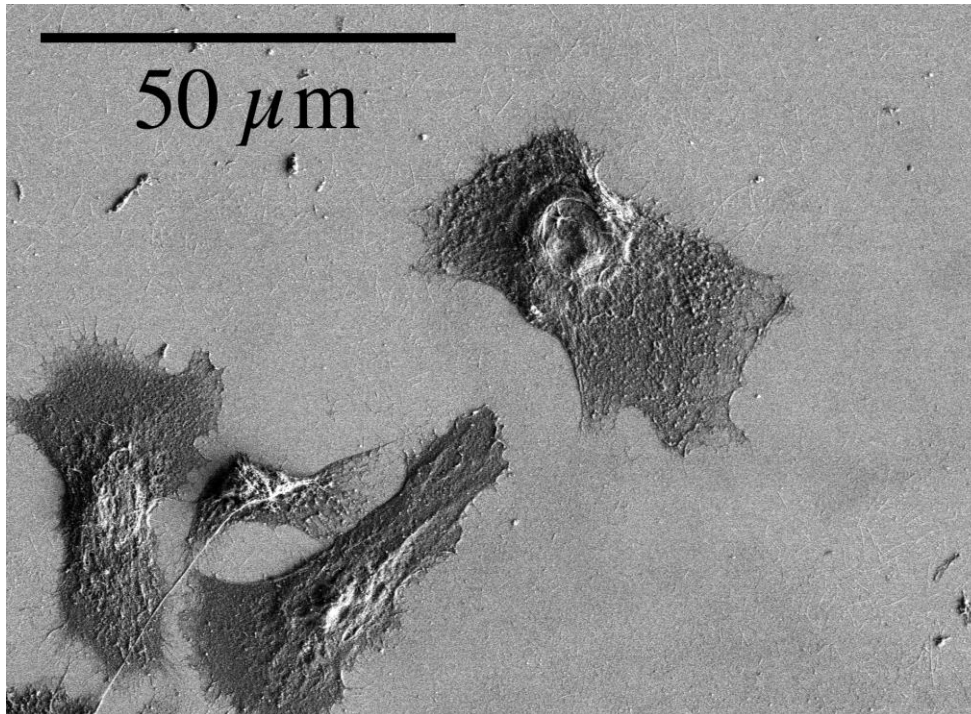


Ag NW Toxicity to Non-Immune Skin Cells

Human primary keratinocytes

2- μm and 20- μm Ag NW are internalized

Scanning electron microscopy



Ag NW Toxicity to Non-Immune Skin Cells

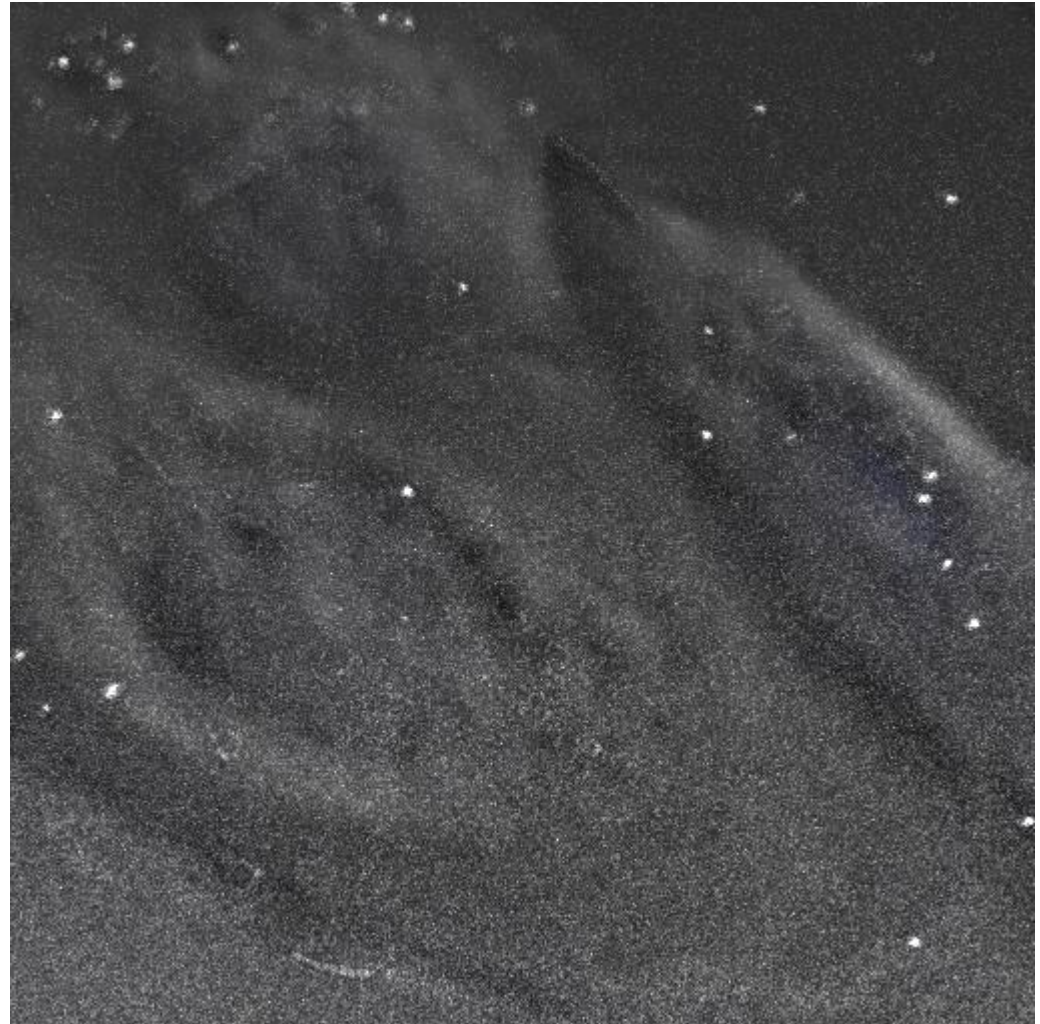
Human primary keratinocytes

2- μm and 20- μm Ag NW are internalized

Located in cytoplasm

Evidence of Ag NW bending

Confocal optical microscopy
Blue = Hoechst stain for nucleus



Ag NW Toxicity to Non-Immune Skin Cells

Clear evidence of internalization

Moderate toxicity

Tentative interpretation:

Complete or frustrated endocytosis

Intracellular fate does not lead to Ag⁺ generation or other causes of cellular stress

Use SbD Approach for Safer Touchscreens

Control AgNW dimensions to minimize damage due to active internalization

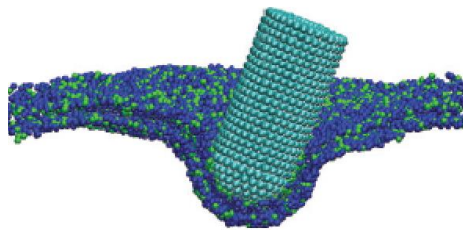
Nanowire length

Below the limit for frustrated phagocytosis/endocytosis

Nanowire diameter

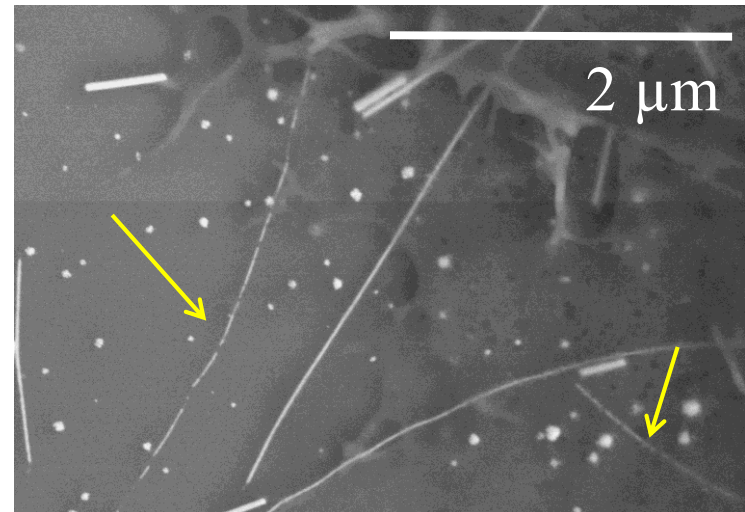
Can diameter control uptake and toxicity?

Alter tip–membrane interaction strength



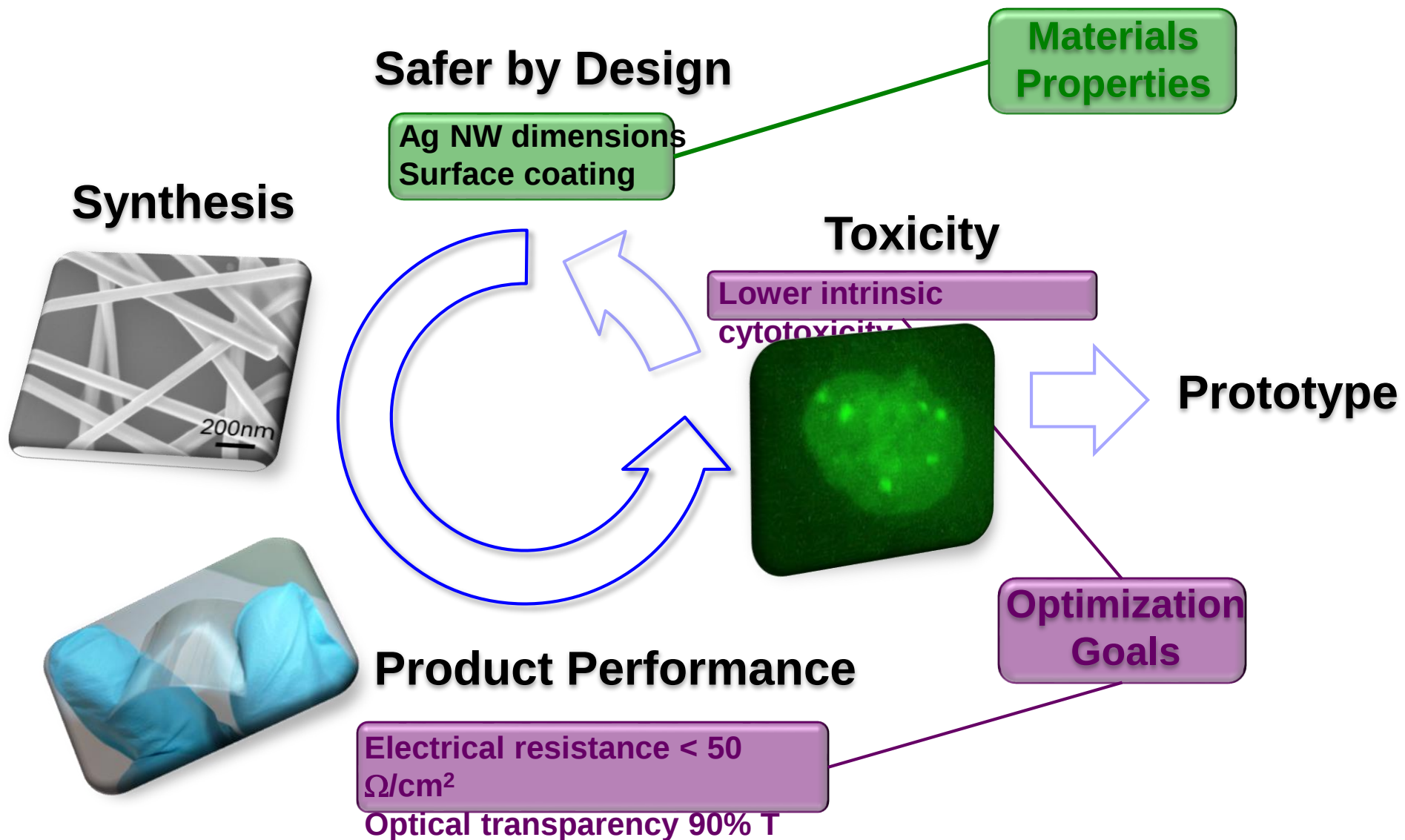
Shi Nature Materials (2011)

Weaken AgNW



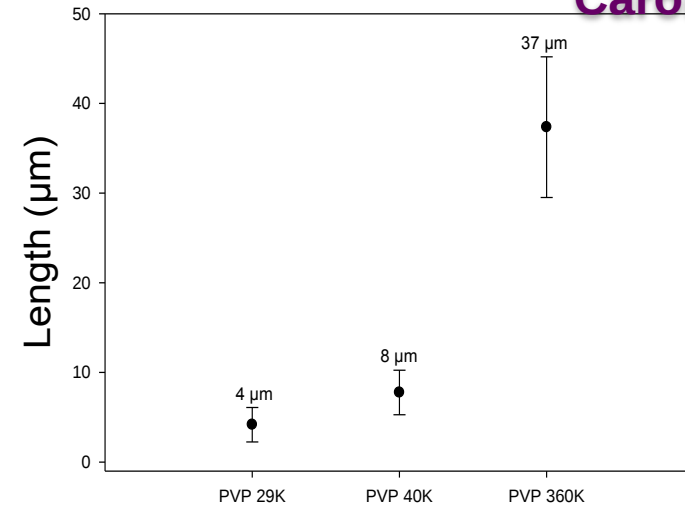
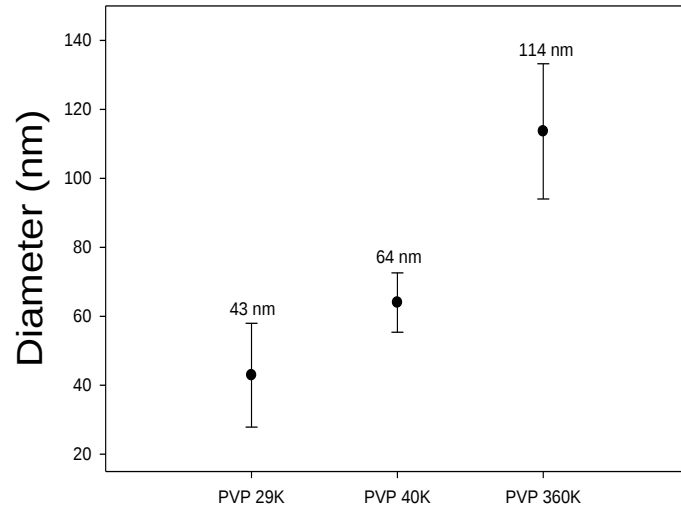
Lehmann et al *in prep*

Use SbD Approach for Safer Touchscreens



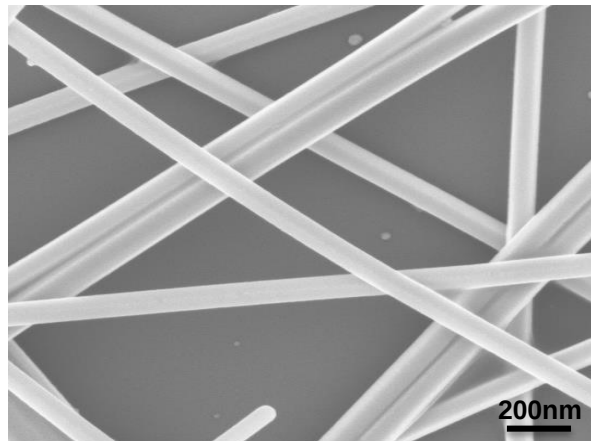
Control of Ag NW Dimensions

Example: Molecular weight of capping agent

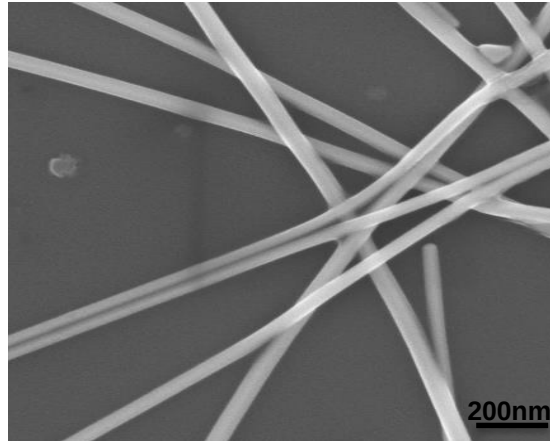


All NW achieve transparent conductor performance targets

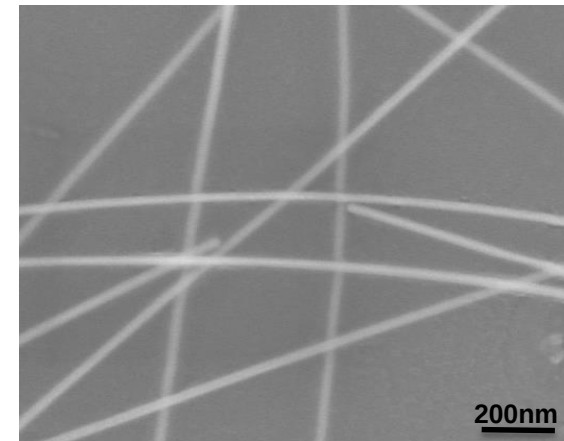
Thick $\approx 90\text{nm}$



Medium $\approx 60\text{nm}$



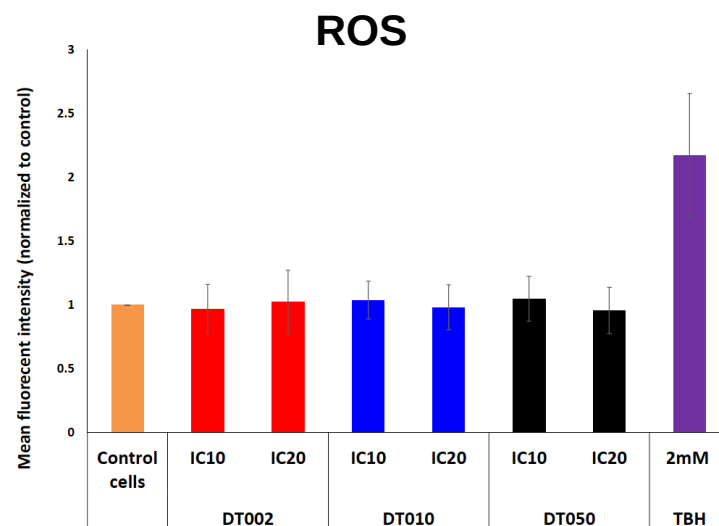
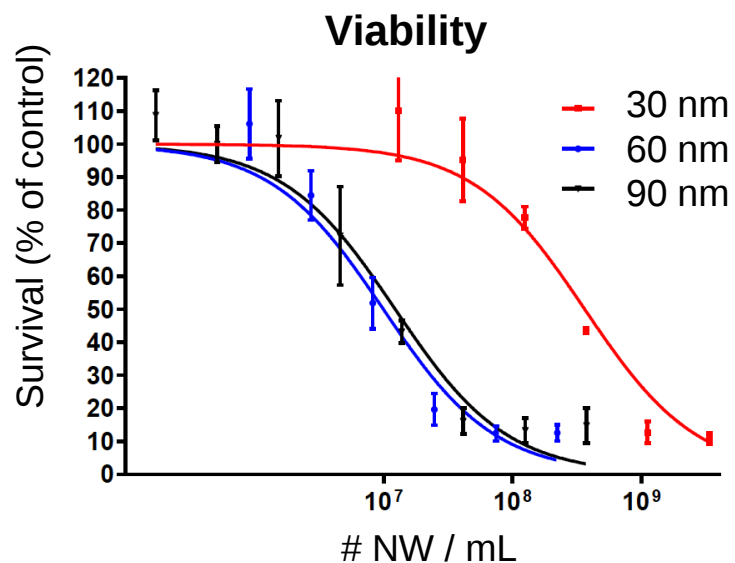
Thin $\approx 30\text{nm}$



Ag NW Diameter Affects Cell Viability

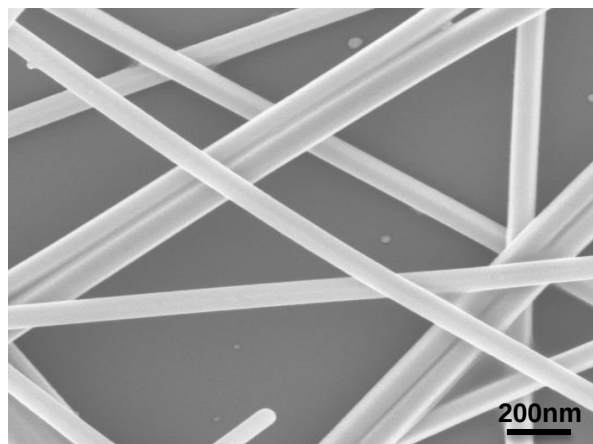
Human primary fibroblasts

Ag-NW: 8–9 μm length and variable diameter

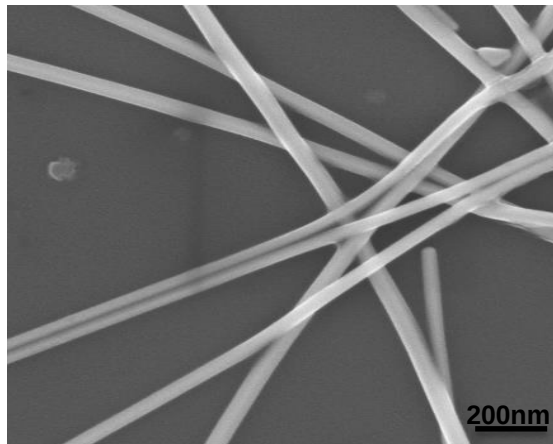


DNA damage
Apoptosis
...

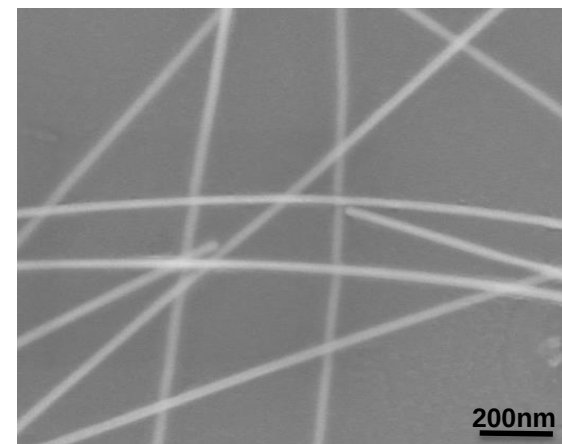
Thick $\approx 90\text{nm}$



Medium $\approx 60\text{nm}$



Thin $\approx 30\text{nm}$



Ag NW Diameter

Human primary fibroblasts

8- μ m Ag NW show higher toxicity to primary fibroblast cells than 20- μ m Ag NW to primary keratinocytes

Cell viability improves with smaller diameter (30 nm)

Possible mechanisms ...

Less internalization

NW fracturing and less membrane damage

To be determined!

} A new possible strategy for SbD nanowire products

Mouse macrophage cells

Next project!

Collaboration with Dr. Thierry Rabilloud, CEA

Could Nanowire/fiber Exposure Cause Skin Disease?

The major asbestos related diseases for occupational and non-occupational exposure are all respiratory

Lung cancer

Mesothelioma

Asbestosis

Pleural plaques



All associated with inhalation route

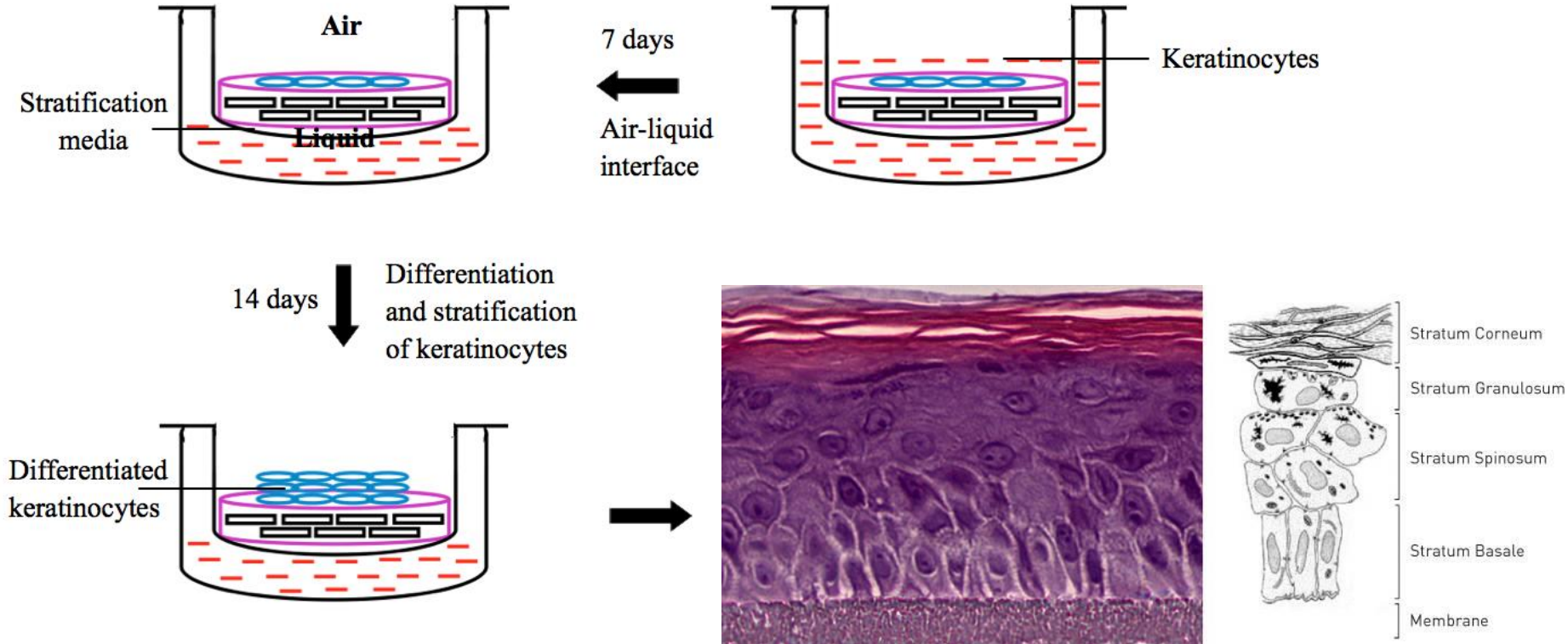
One suggested link between asbestos and malignant melanoma

Hilt et al. Am. J. Indust. Medicine (1985)

3D Model for Skin Exposure

3D human reconstructed epidermis (epiCS)

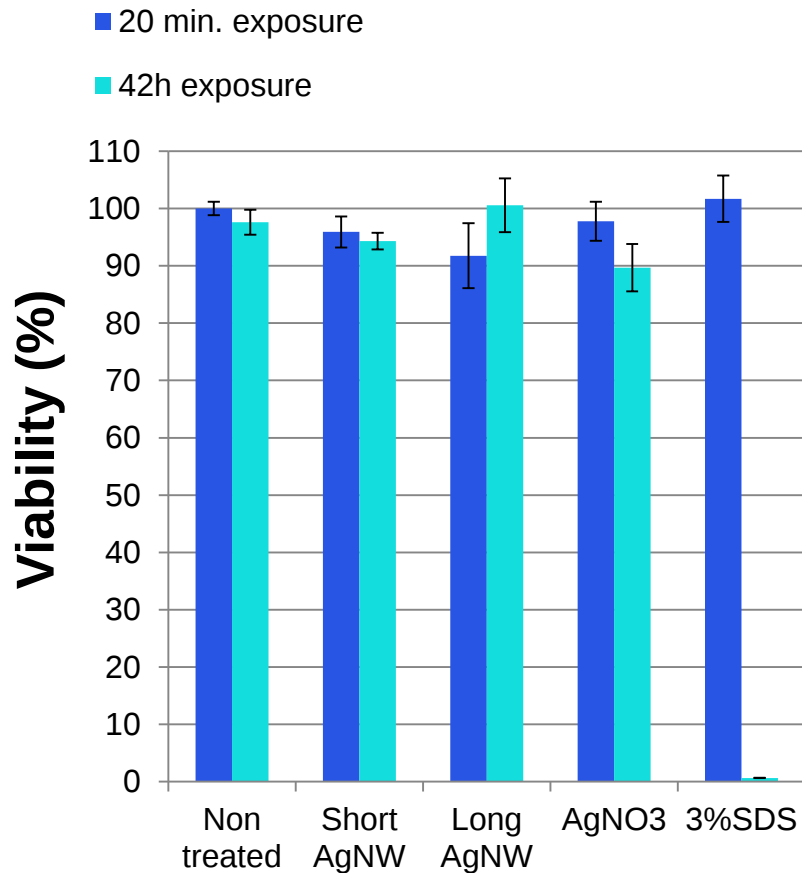
Normal human primary keratinocytes
20- μ m Ag NW



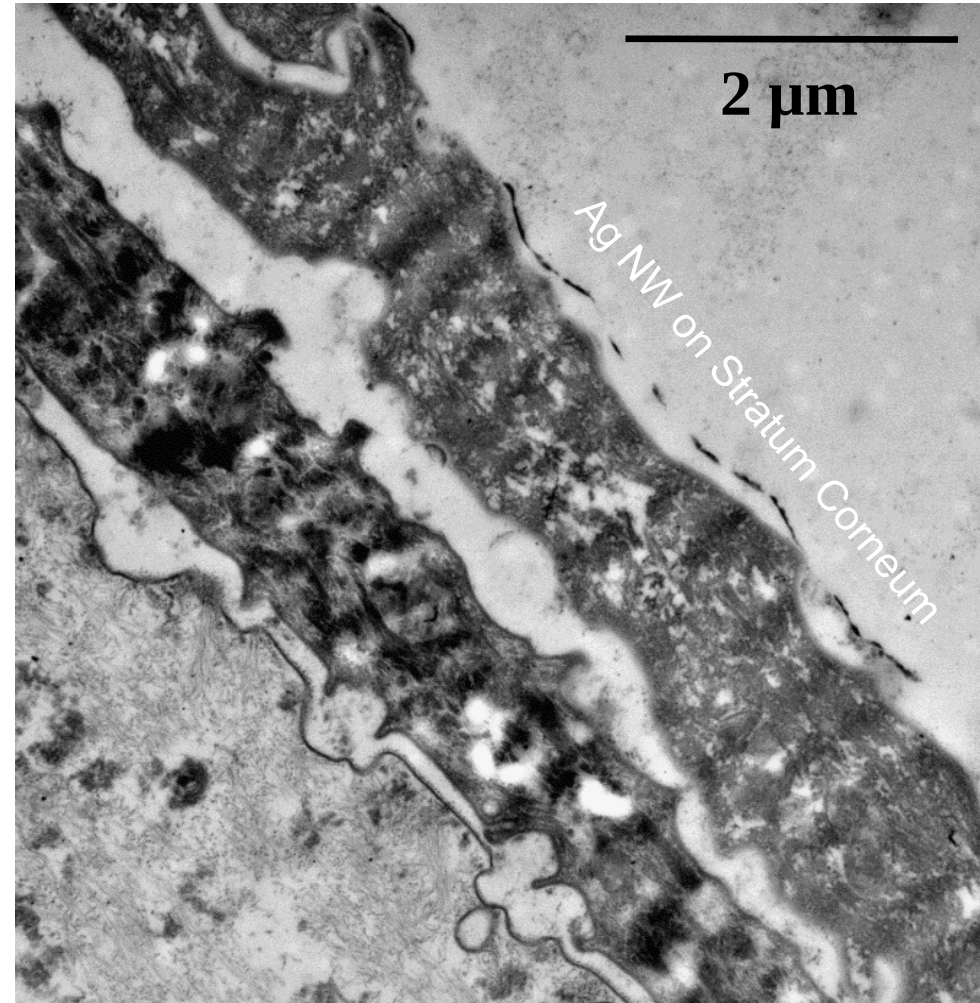
3D Model for Skin Exposure

3D human reconstructed epidermis (epiCS)

No toxicity in epidermal layer



Transmission electron microscopy



Conclusions

Intrinsic toxicity of Ag NW

High toxicity to macrophages and fibroblasts

Less toxicity to fibroblasts and no penetration through 3D skin model

Do static models correctly reproduce likely exposure?

Safer by Design approach considering NW dimensions

Length and diameter are both important Materials Parameters

Significant reduction in intrinsic harm achievable without reducing performance

We still lack a full model of intracellular interactions leading to toxicity

Safer by Design approach considering surface coatings

2017 goal will be to alter Ag NW coating to minimize Ag⁺ release



Thanks

Group publications on silver nanowires

Scanlan *et al.* ACS Nano 12, 10681 (2012) *Daphnia magna*

Silva *et al.* Particle Fiber Toxicology 11 (2014) Rat model

Tagmount *et al.* in preparation Cytotoxicity in rat and other cell cultures

Lehmann *et al.* in preparation Primary human keratinocytes & skin model

Viau *et al.* in preparation Primary human fibroblasts vs Ag NW diameter

