

FROM RESEARCH TO INDUSTRY



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CHARACTERIZATION OF NANOPARTICLES IN URINE FROM RATS EXPOSED TO TITANIUM DIOXIDE NANOPARTICLES

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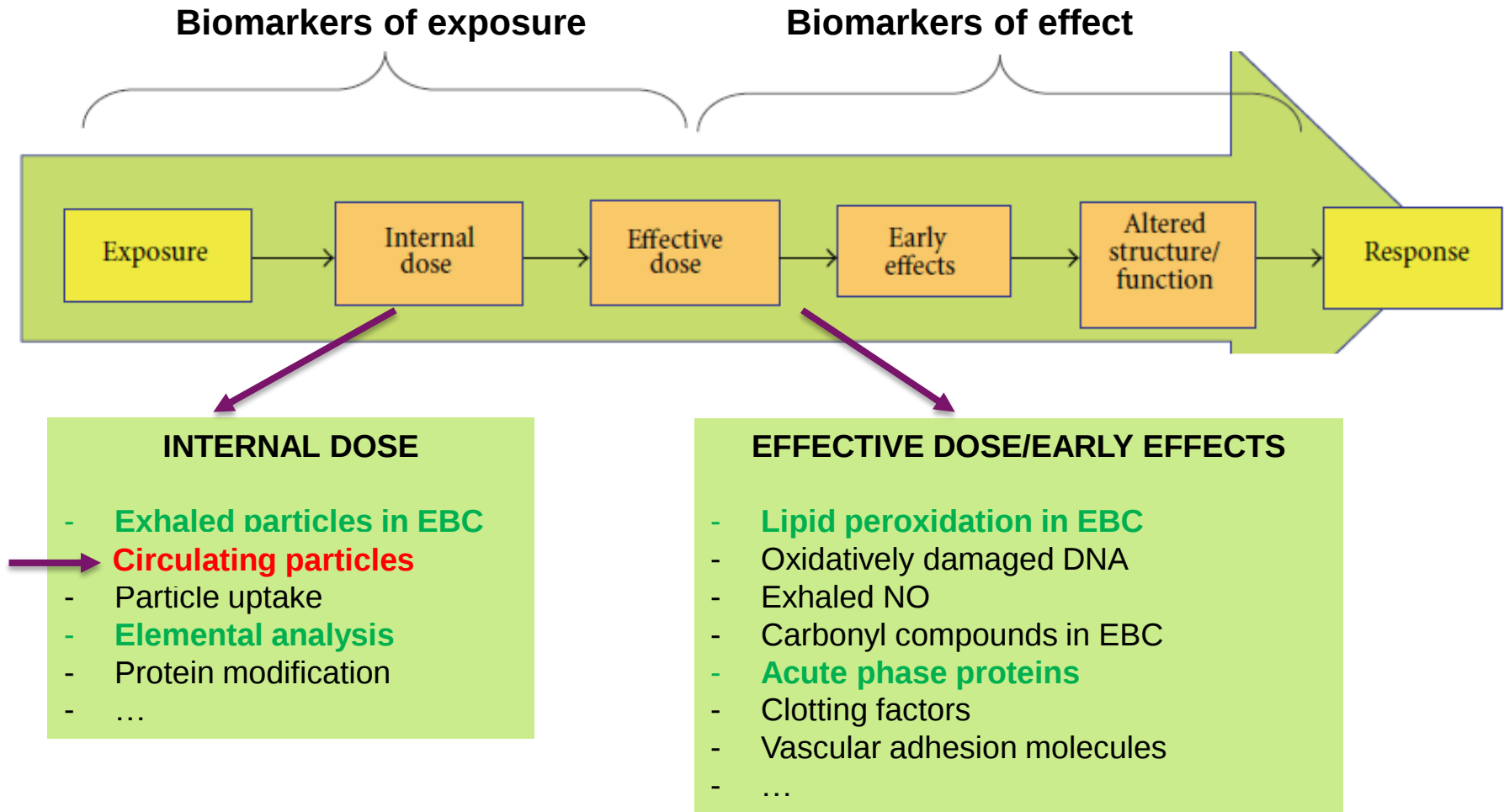


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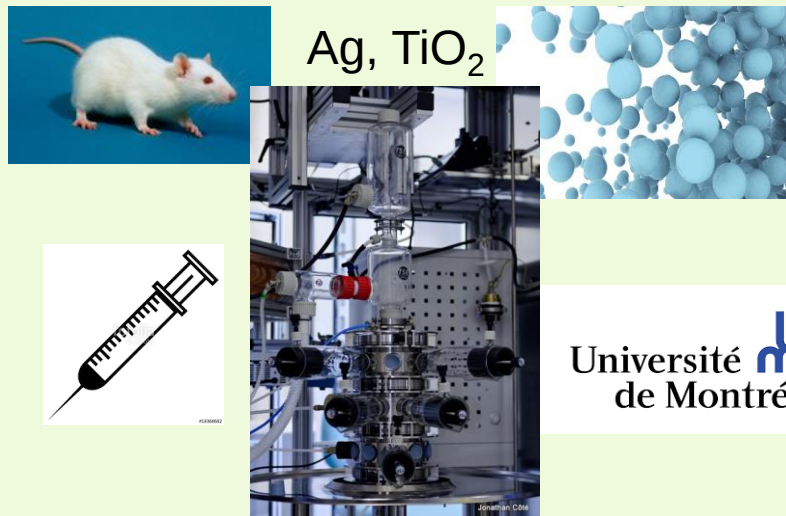


Adapted from Bergamaschi E. *Journal of Nanomaterials* 2012



Collaboration with the biomarkers/xenobiotics and NP Unit from UdeM (Michèle Bouchard)

Toxicokinetics studies *in vivo*



Perfectly characterized exposure scenarios

Characterization of nanoparticles (NP)

Better comprehension of **biodistribution** and **elimination** of NP

Main question: **particles/ions?**

Case study

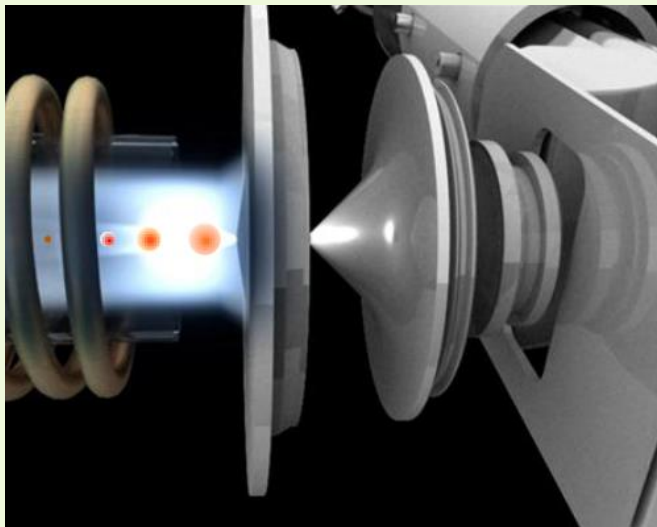
- Intravenous exposure Sprague-Dawley rats: **1 mg/kg TiO₂ anatase 20 nm**
- 14-day kinetics study: **focus on urine**

Usual methods hardly combine elemental and size characterization

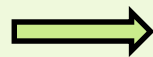
ICP-MS: a reference method for elemental analysis

No information in terms of particulate contents

Evaluation of coupling strategies



Single Particle – ICPMS

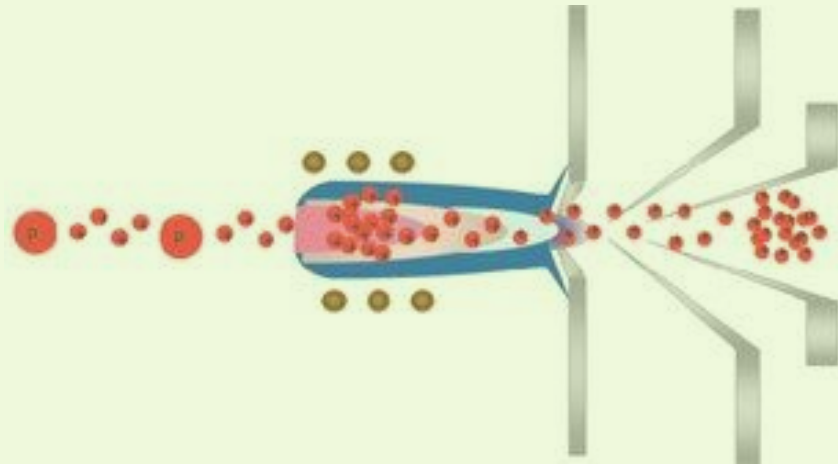


Electrothermal Vaporisation – ICPMS

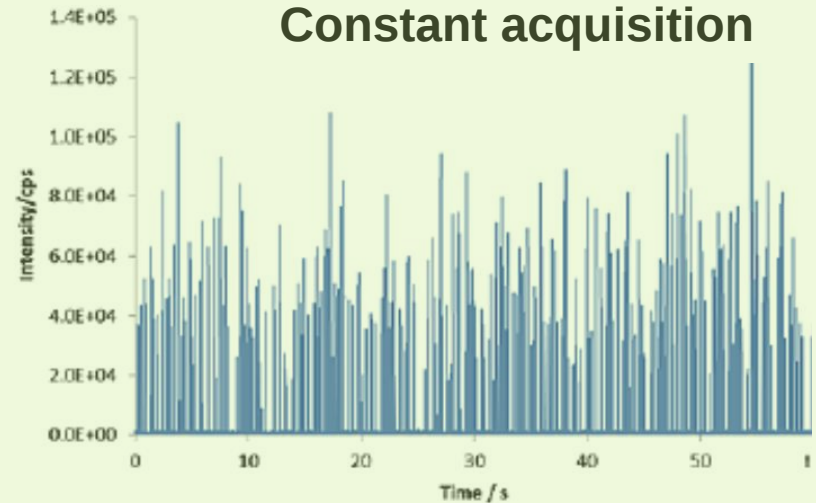
in collaboration with



Detection of nanoparticles and ions



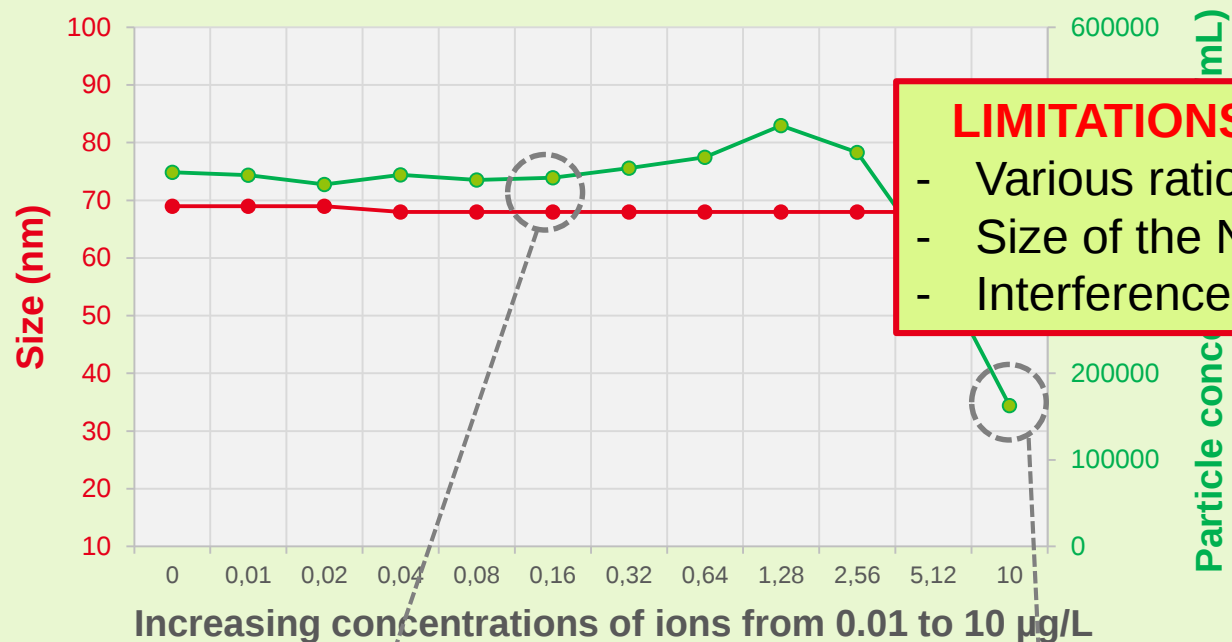
Discontinuous signal Constant acquisition



Number of pulses $\Rightarrow$ Particle number concentration
Intensity of pulses $\Rightarrow$ Size of particles

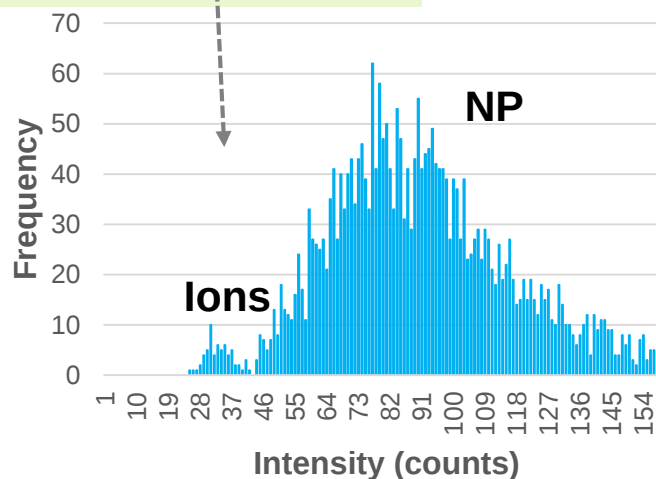
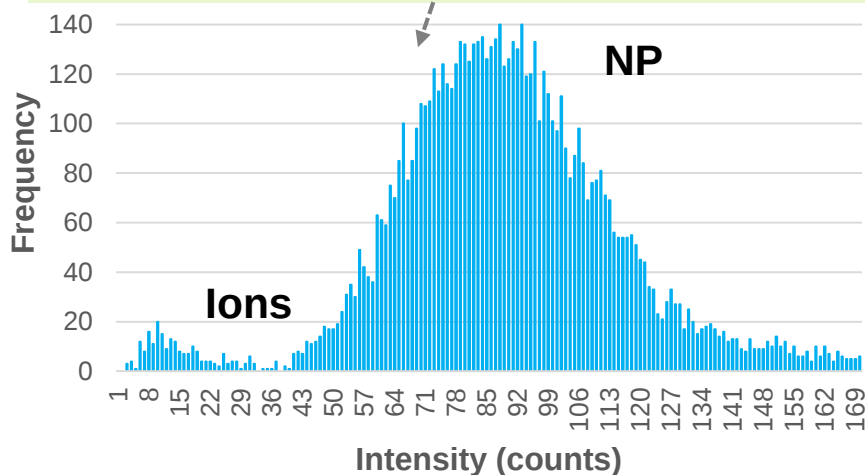
Silver Nanoparticles 60 nm (340 000 part/mL, 0.4 µg/L)

Scan time 100 s - Dwell time 100 µs

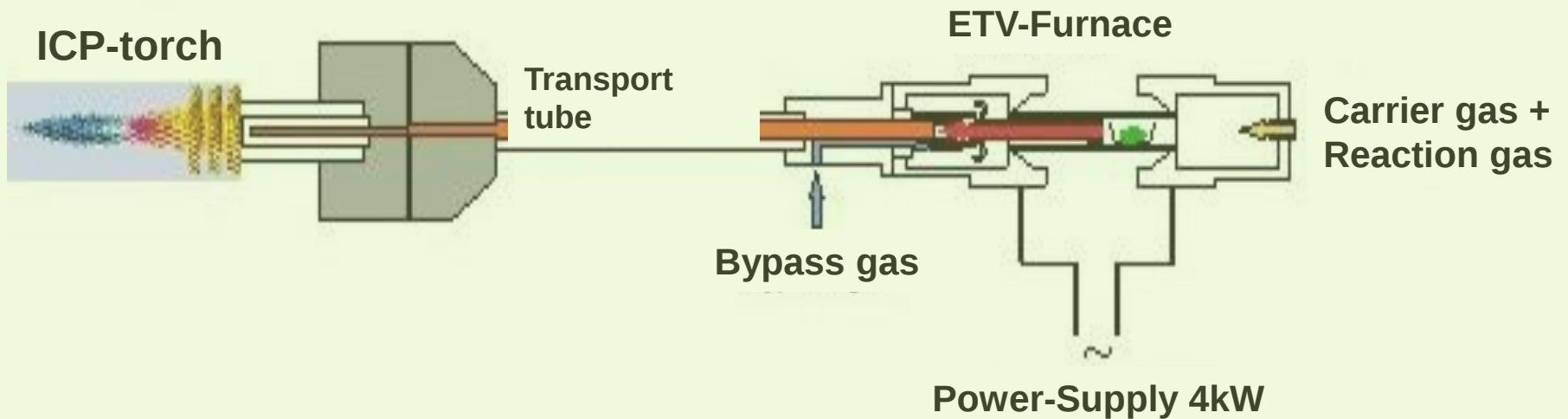


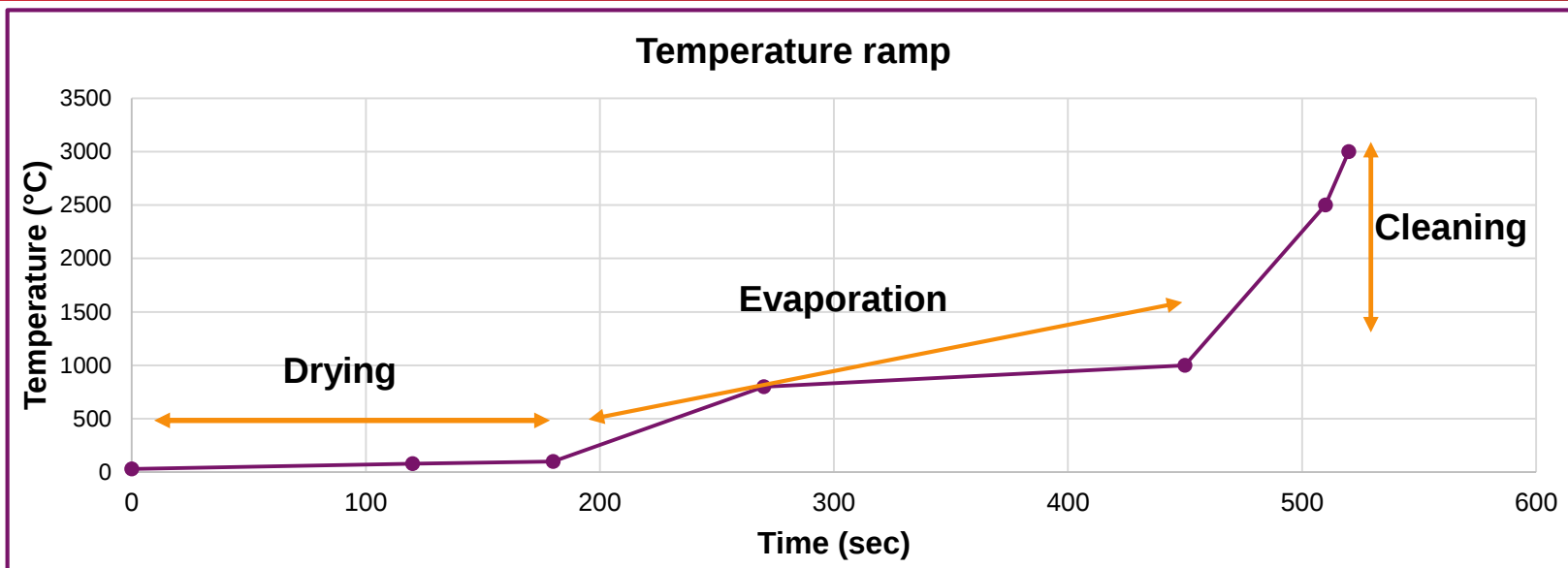
LIMITATIONS for TiO₂ 20 nm in urine

- Various ratios ions/NP
- Size of the NP: near the LOD ~ 20 nm
- Interferences of the matrix

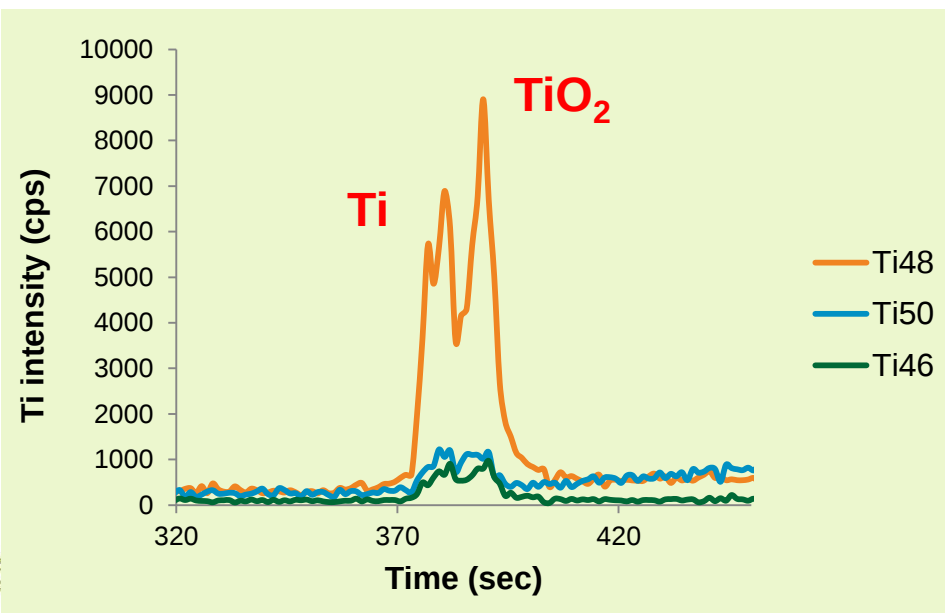


- Graphite furnace up to 3000°C
- Selective evaporation by temperature programs
- Transformation of metal-ions into volatile halogenides





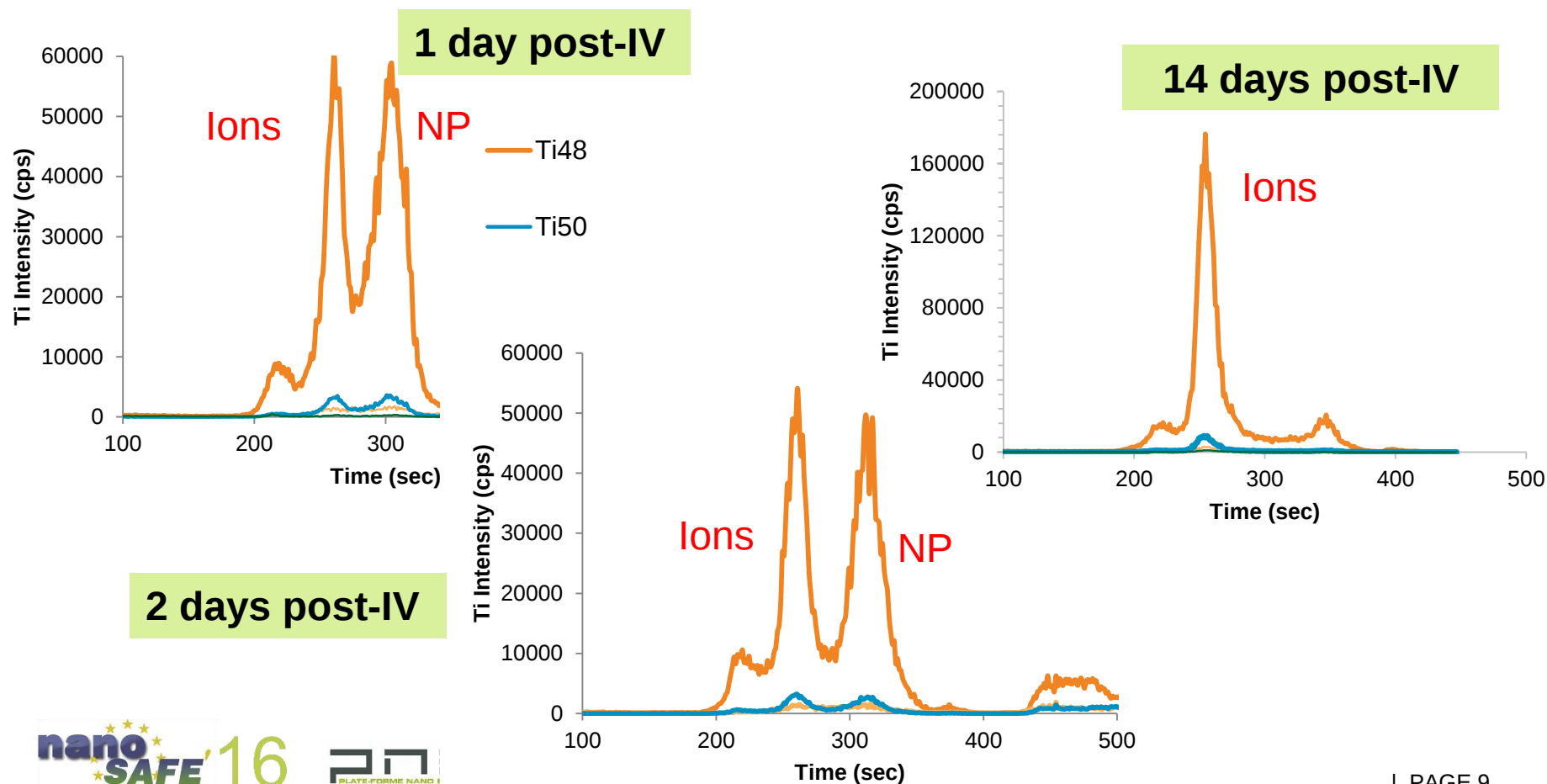
250 ng Ti + TiO₂ 20 nm
In water - KED mode



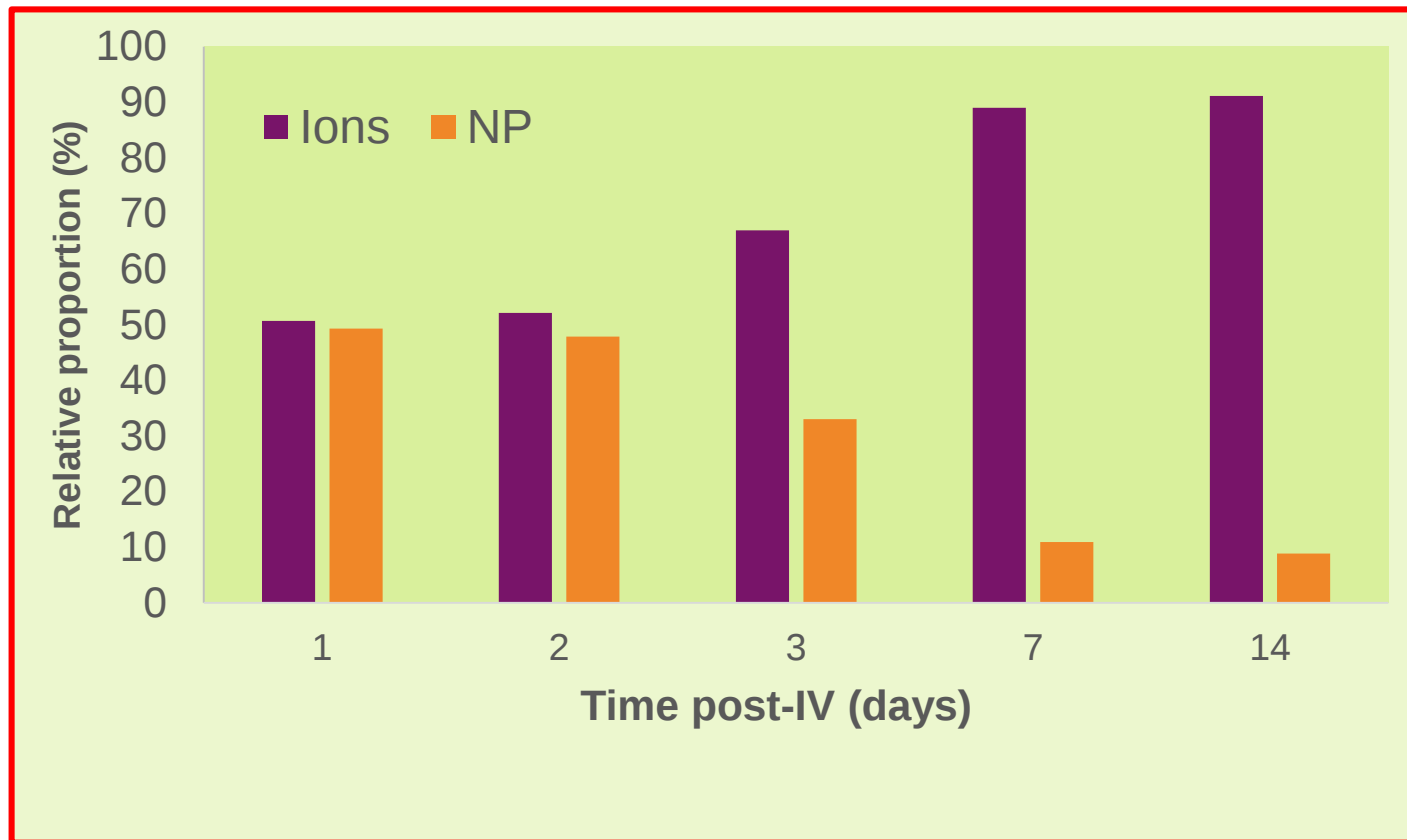
ON THE BASIS OF ELEMENTAL ANALYSIS OF Ti

Mean cumulative urinary excretion over 14 days: 3.6 ± 1.0 % ID

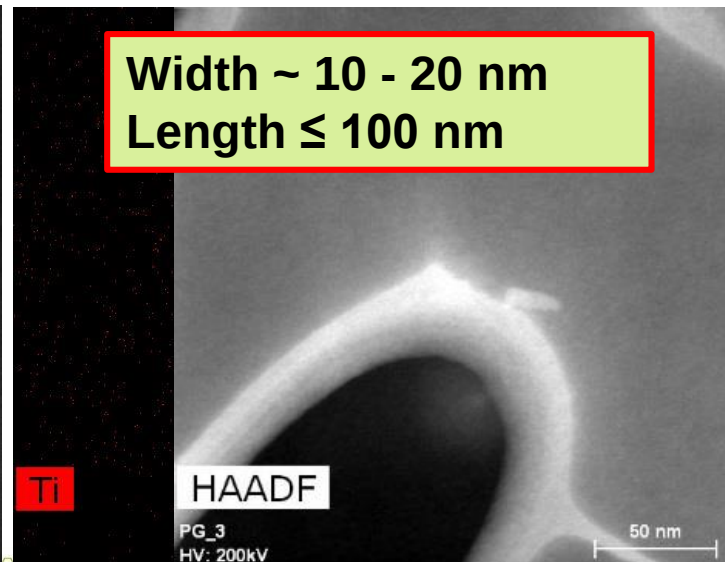
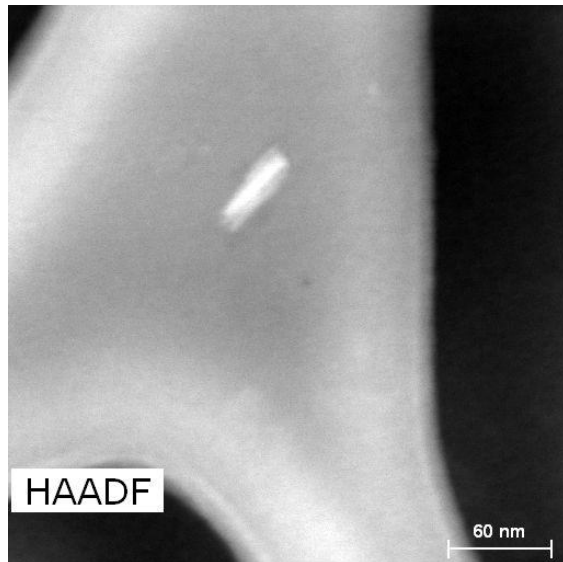
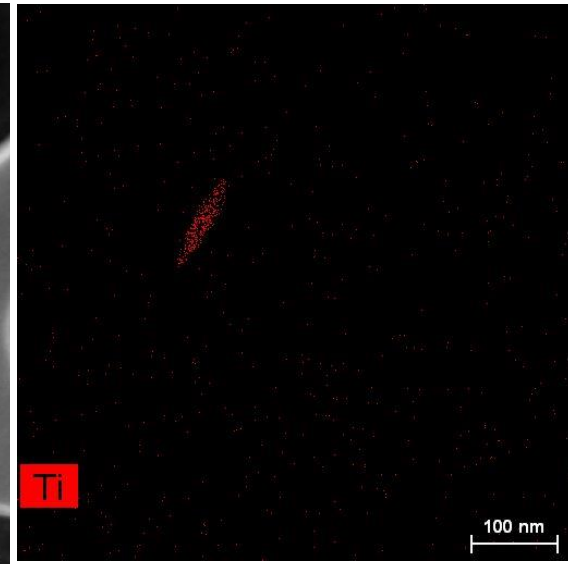
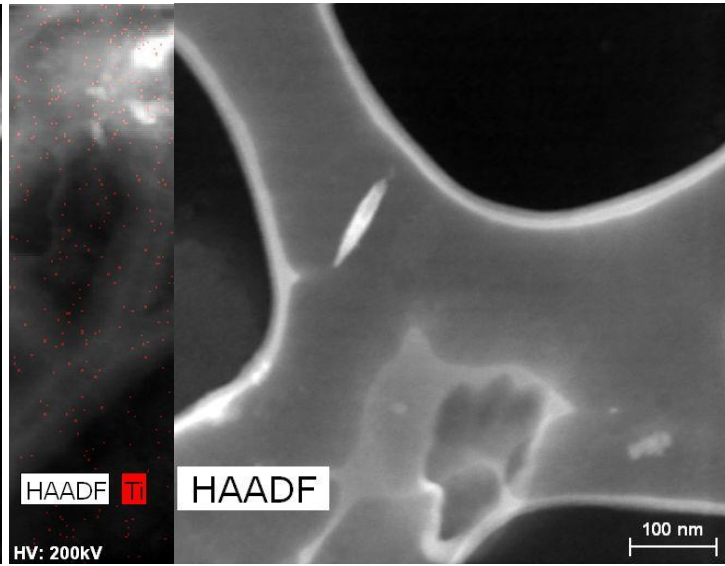
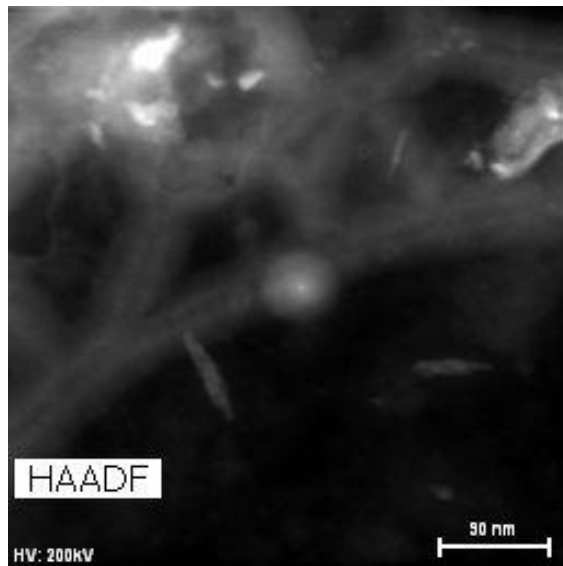
Maximal excretion rate ($\mu\text{g/h}$) : 2 h post-IV with continuous excretion up to 14 days



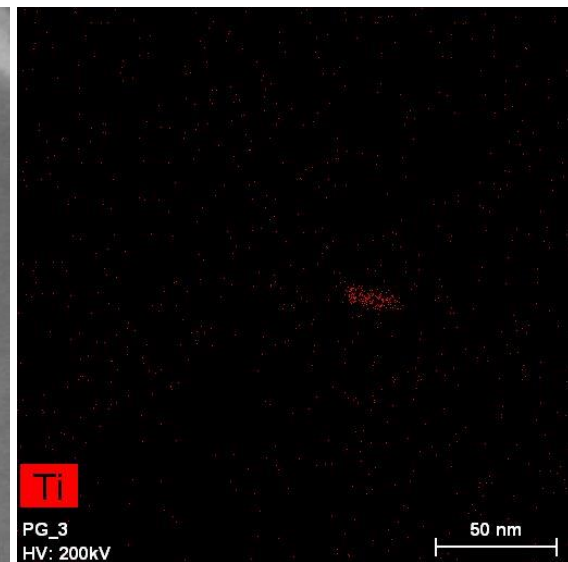
Composition of titanium urinary excretion



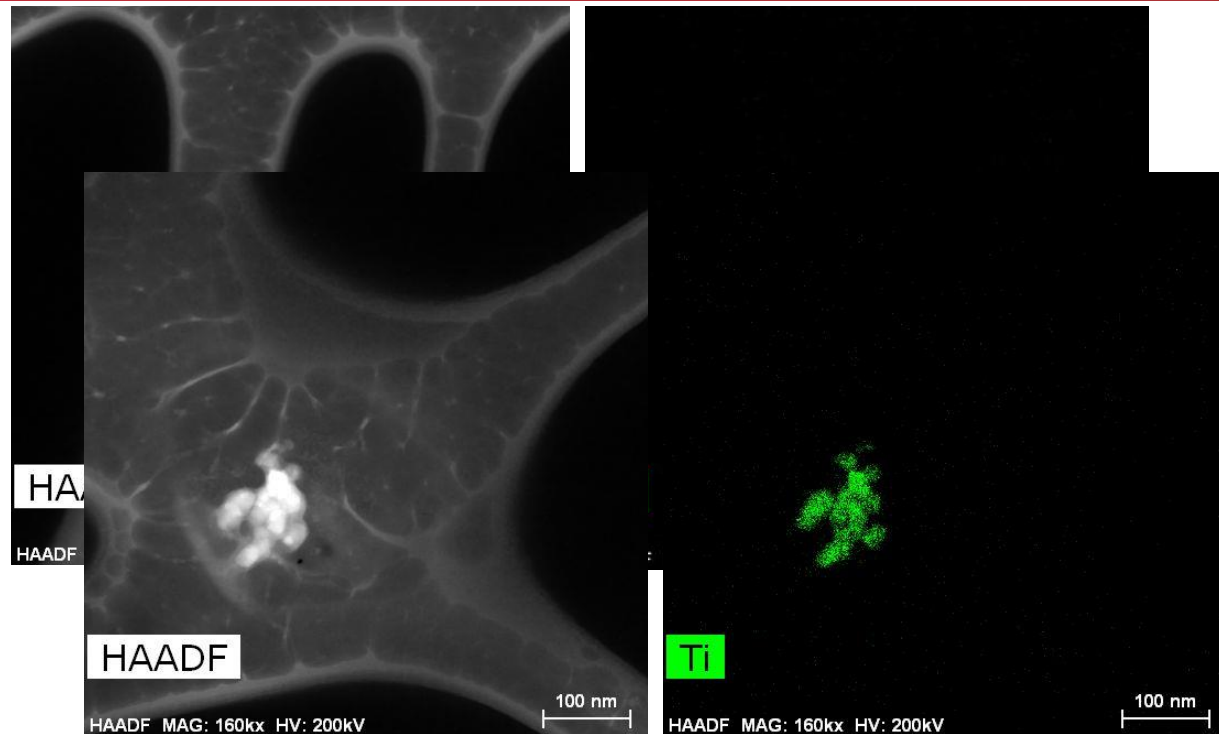
STEM-EDX explorations: 1 day post-IV



Width ~ 10 - 20 nm
Length ≤ 100 nm



Control urine + 100 µg/L
TiO₂ 20 nm anatase



Shape of urinary agglomerates?

- in accordance with data on the cutoff size for renal excretion (*Choi et al. 2007*) : internal arranging to get through the endothelium?
- de novo formation? As shown for silver (*Van der Zande et al. 2012, Juling et al. 2016*).

METHODS

- **SP-ICPMS:** + : size and elemental detection along with quantification, sensitivity, distinction of ions/particles under certain conditions.
 - : for NP > 20 nm, mono-elemental, influence of matrices.
- **ETV-ICPMS:** + : Elemental detection along with quantification, distinction of ions/particles, no influence of the matrix, for liquid or solid samples.
 - : no size detection, sensitivity.

IN VIVO STUDY

- Application of ETV-analysis to more samples
- Evaluation of the quantitative aspect of ETV-ICPMS
- Exploration of samples originating from the early times of the kinetics, inhalation exposure, lower doses, different sizes..
- Comparison with a « no-particle » Ti exposure

APPLICATION

- Potential recommendations towards human biomonitoring

**Thank you for
your attention !**

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