

Corona Interactome

A key for deciphering protein adsorption kinetics on silica nanocarriers

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Nanomedicine

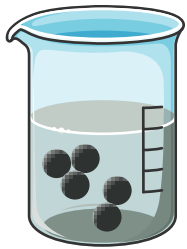
Medical application of nanotechnologies

- Administrating therapeutic molecules with nanocarriers

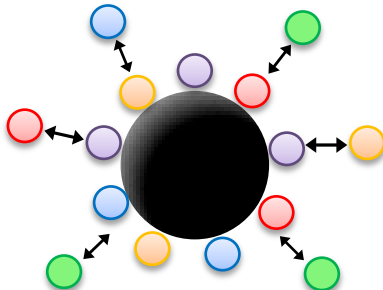
Advantages of nanocarriers:

- The delivery of low drug doses
- The limitation of drug side effects
- The use of low solubility molecules

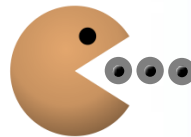
Issues for nanocarrier development:



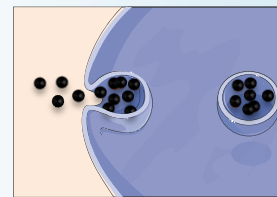
Aggregation



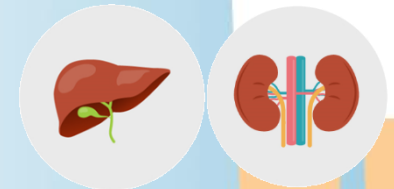
Protein coating
« Corona »



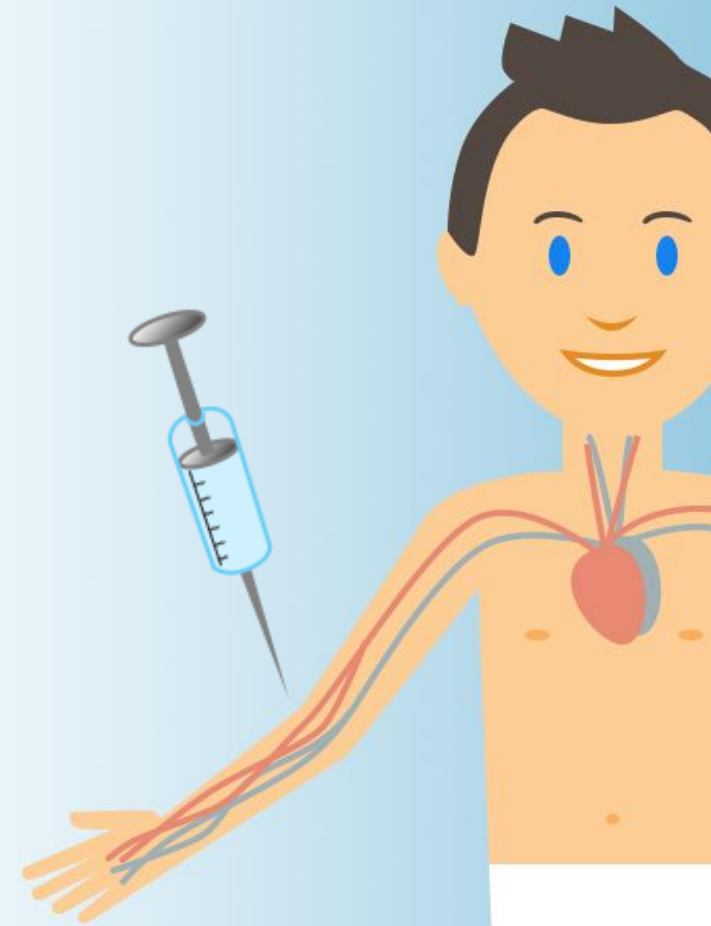
Opsonization



Reaching the target
site - cellular uptake



Biodegradation
Elimination

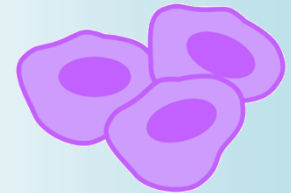
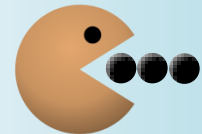
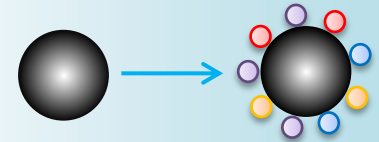


What is the Corona ?

- Protein layers formed around NPs in contact with biological fluids
- Some proteins within the corona could promote the opsonization process

Opsonization is the biochemical process by which molecules cover an exogeneous body to promote its phagocytosis

- Influences the biological fate and toxicity of NPs



Understanding the formation of the corona around nanocarriers is a major challenge in nanomedicine to be able to predict and control their fate.

Aim

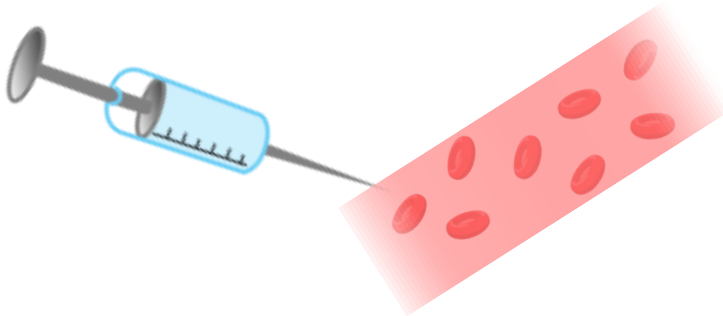
What was the aim?

- Investigating the kinetics of corona formation

Strategy:

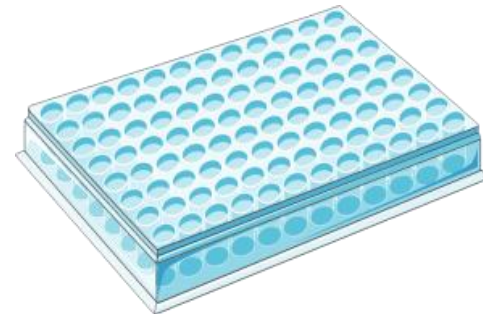
- Monitoring the adsorption of proteins in long term kinetics (from 30s to 7 days of contact)
- In two types of sera :

Human serum for Nanomedicine



Human serum because nanocarriers are intended to be injected in human blood

Fetal bovine serum for Nanotoxicology



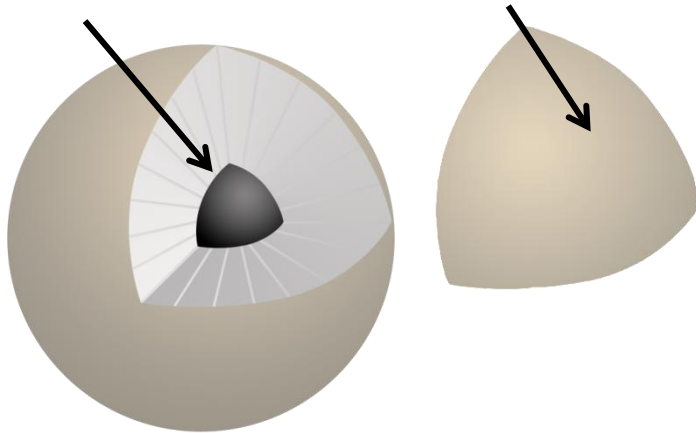
And in Fetal bovine serum because for *in vitro* nanotoxicology, is conventionally used in cell culture media

Nanoparticles

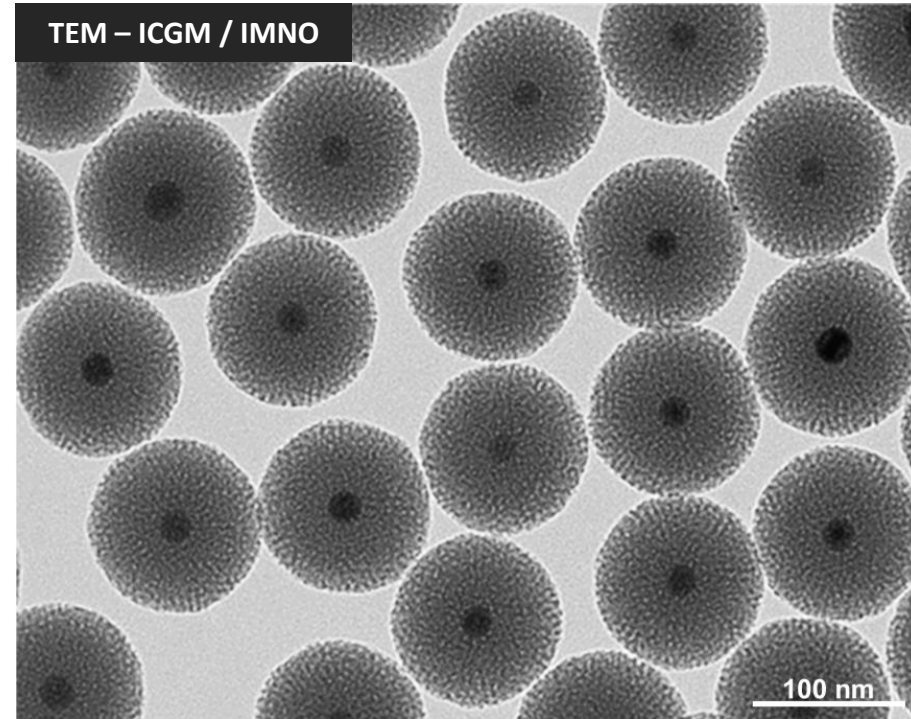
Magnetic (Fe_3O_4) mesoporous silica nanocarriers

Fe_3O_4 Nanocrystal core

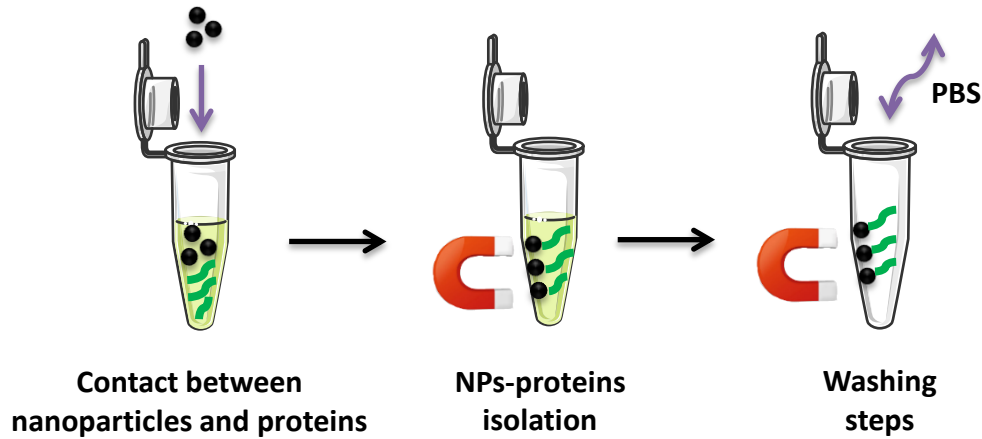
Mesoporous silica shell



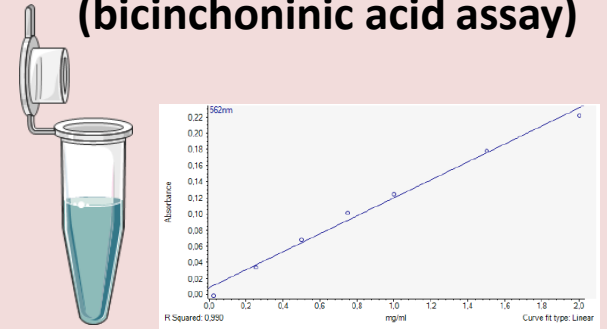
- Diameter: **100 nm** (TEM)
- Hydrodynamic diameter: **160 nm** (DLS)
- Zeta potential pH 7.4: **-39 mV** (DLS)
- Specific surface area: **640 m²/g** (BET)
- Pore diameter: **3 nm** (BET)



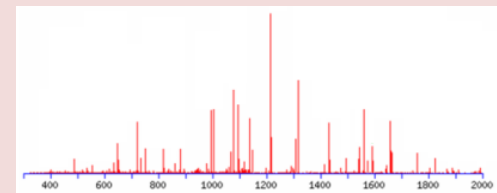
Method



Quantification by BCA (bicinchoninic acid assay)



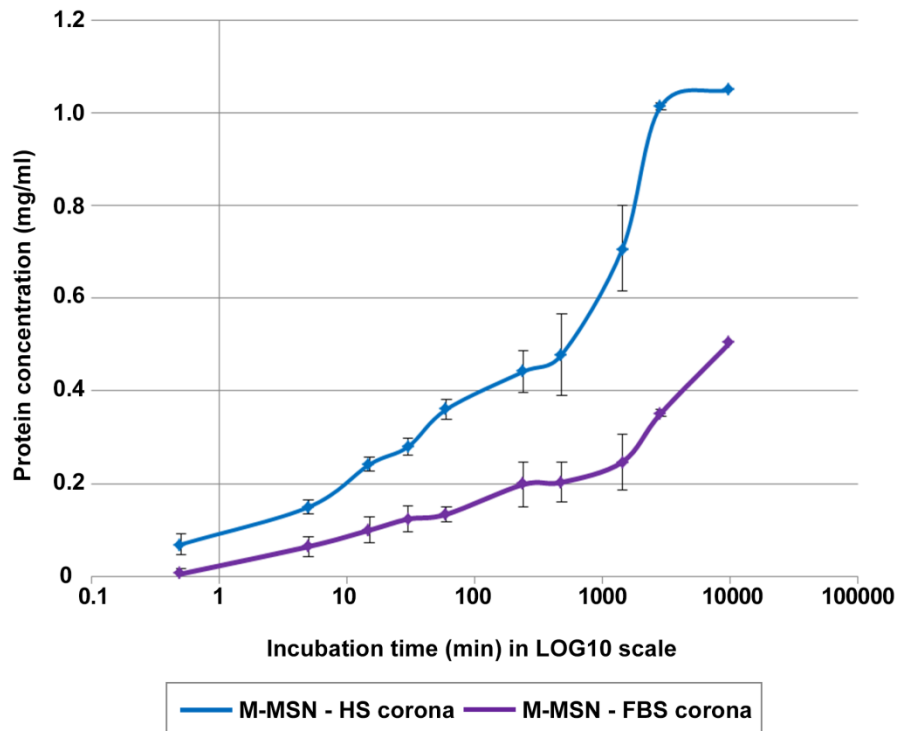
Identification by nano-LC MS/MS



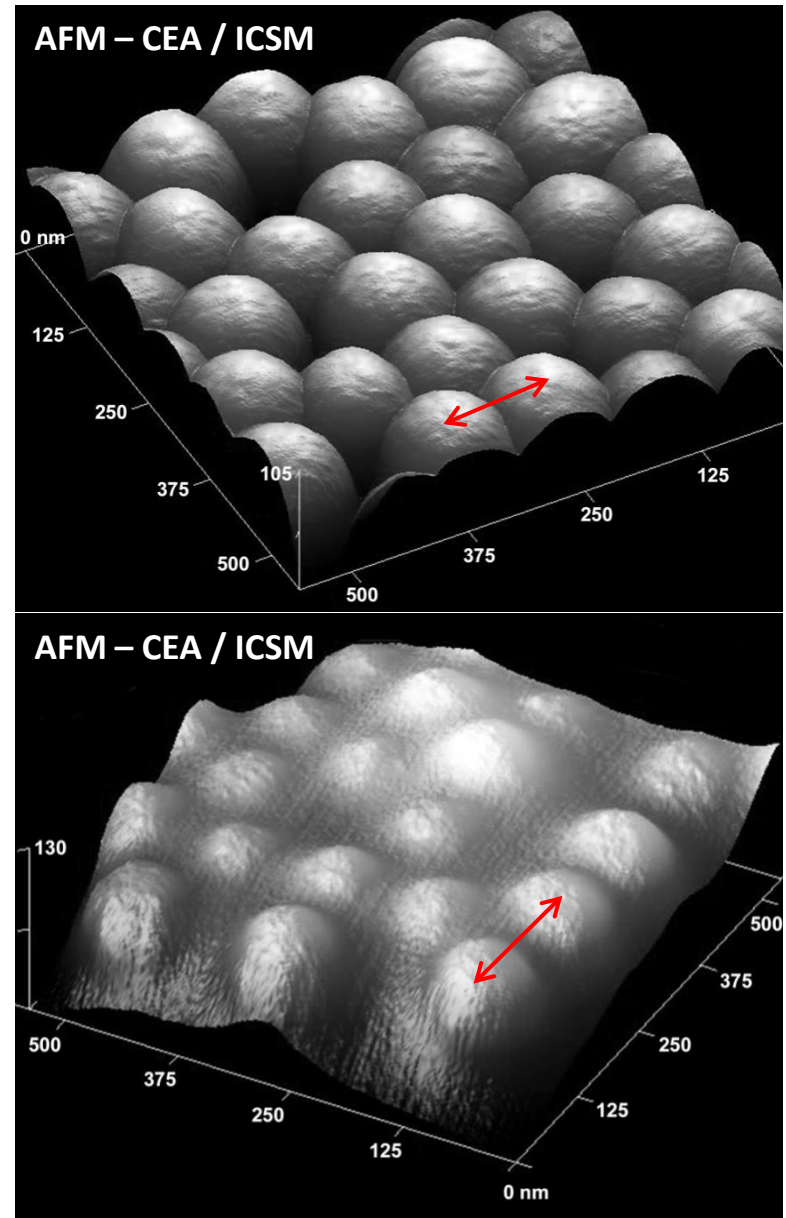
Results

Quantification

BCA Assay (Nanodrop)



- Time range: from 30 s to 7 days
- Growth of the corona for both types of sera
- Quantity of human proteins > bovine proteins

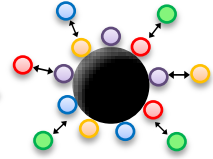


Results

Identification by Mass Spectrometry



Kinetics of the corona formation



0.5min

5min

15min

30min

1h

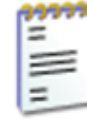
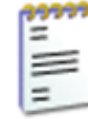
2h

8h

1d

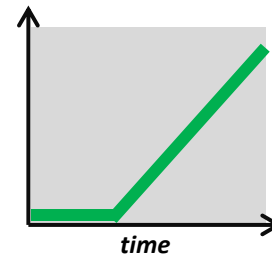
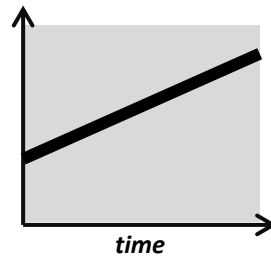
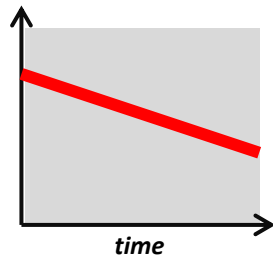
2d

7d



Bioinformatics tools

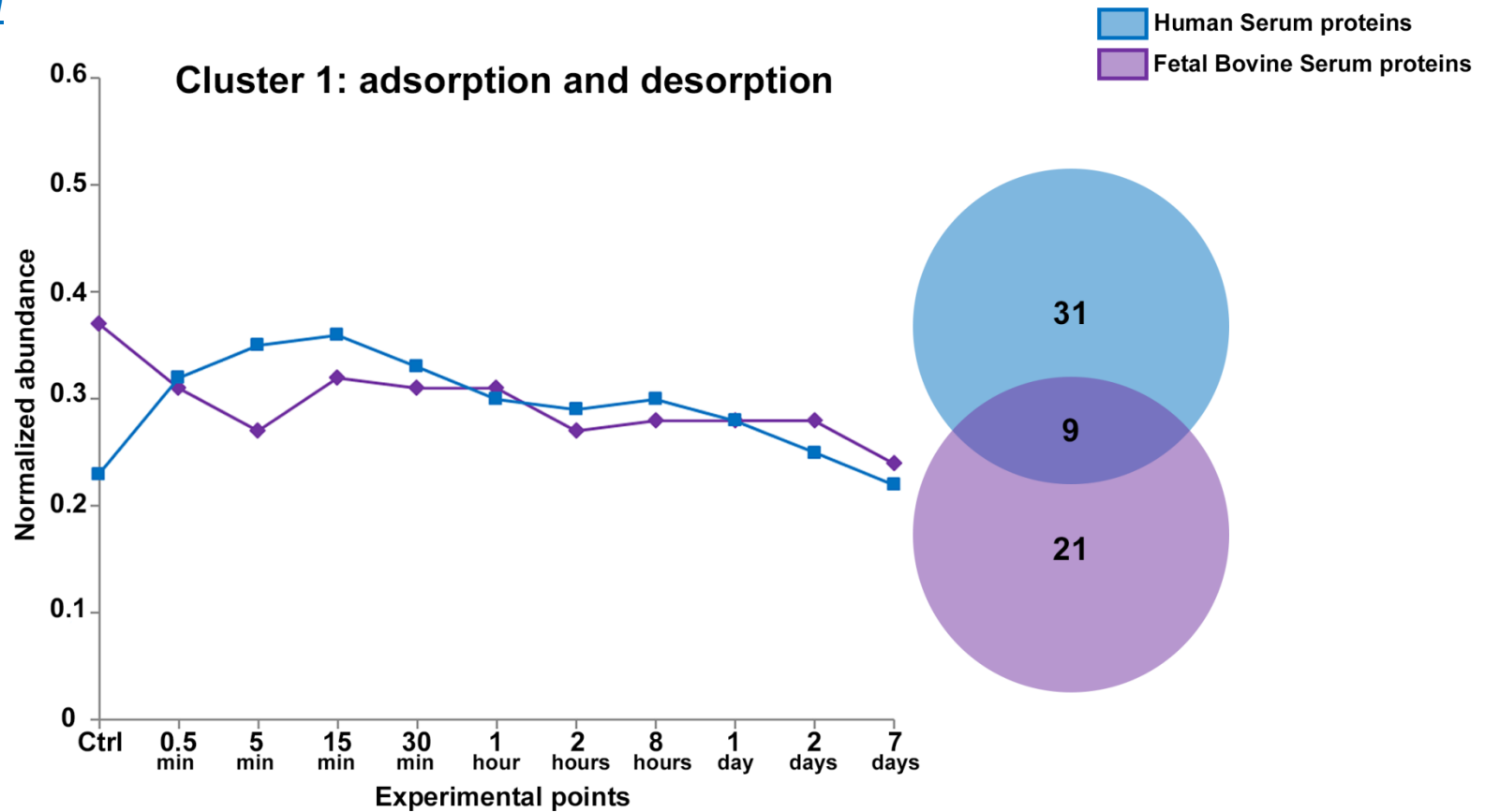
Determination of 3 main trends of behavior for protein adsorbed around nanoparticles



Same clusters for human and fetal bovine coronas

Results

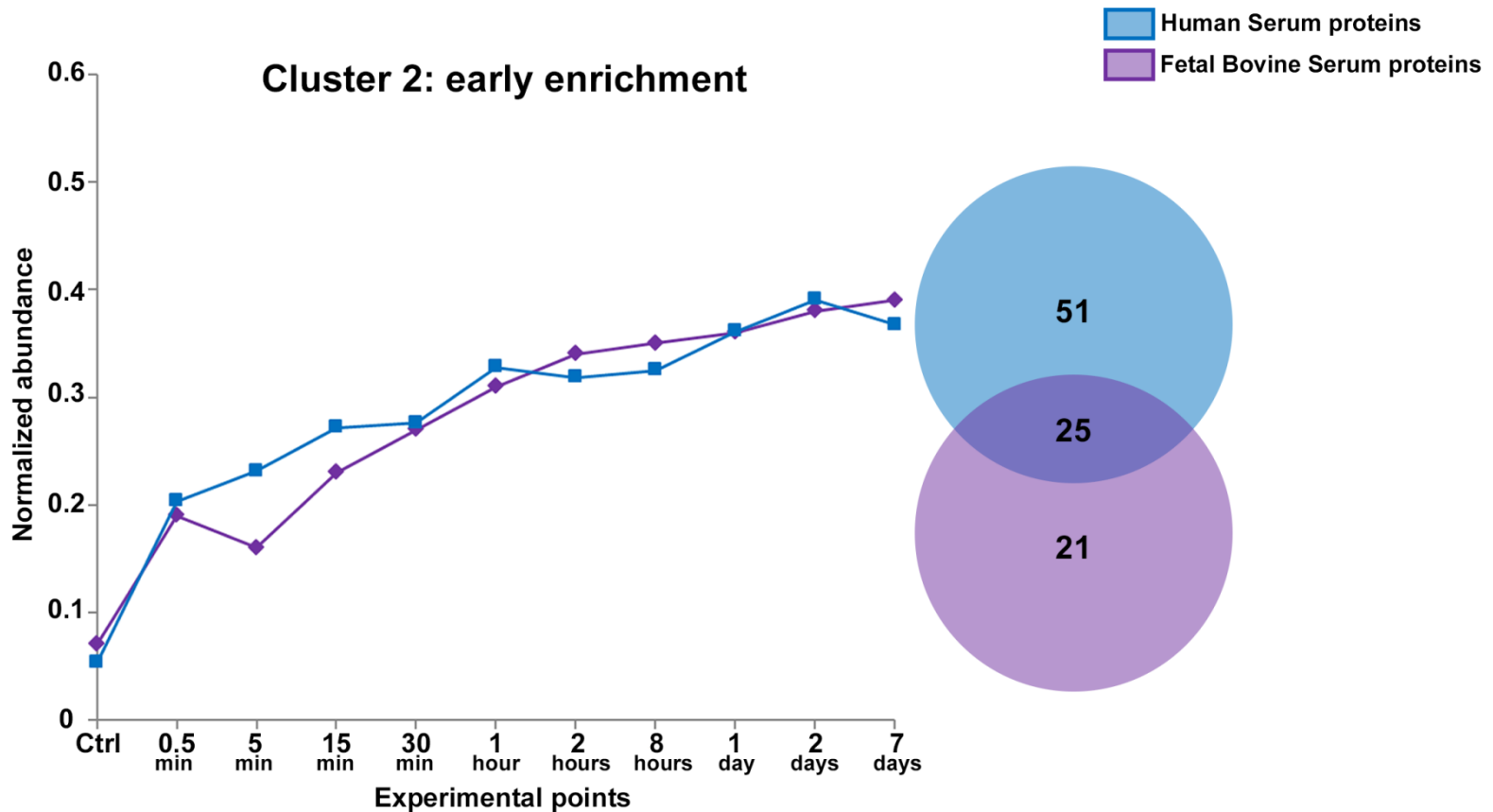
Clusterisation



- Most abundant serum proteins are in this cluster.
Ex: Albumin (HS&FBS); Serotransferrin (HS&FBS)
- Human cluster contains also all immunoglobulins

Results

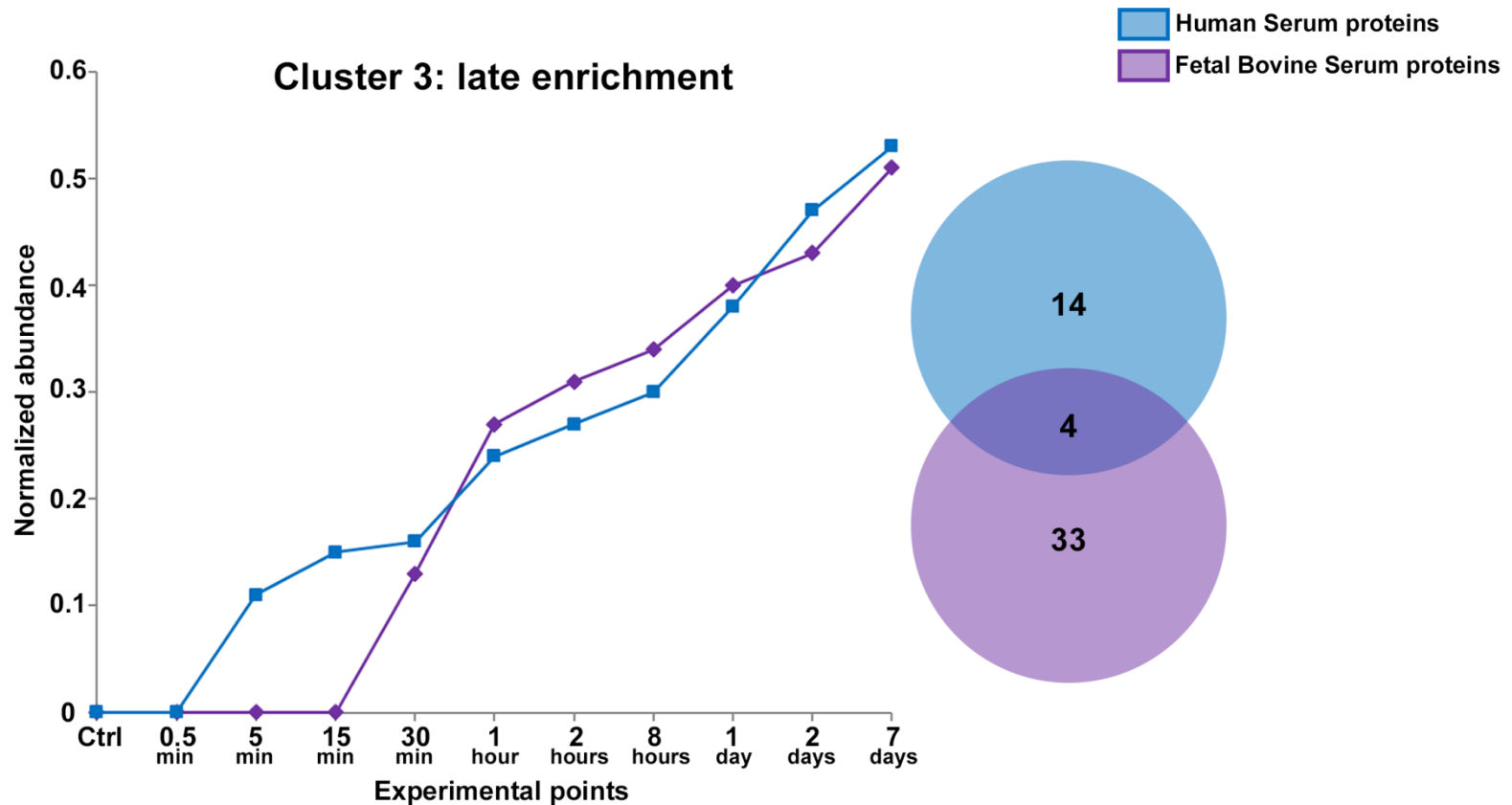
Clusterisation



- This cluster represents a stable layer called “hard corona”
- Contains well-known protein families
Apolipoproteins, Complement components, Coagulation factors

Results

Clusterisation



- Some proteins are not detected in CTRLs but are detected within the corona
- Similarities with cluster 2: *some apolipoproteins and complement factors*

Investigate the involvement of protein-protein interactions in the formation of the corona

We implemented System Biology tools to construct a protein-protein network

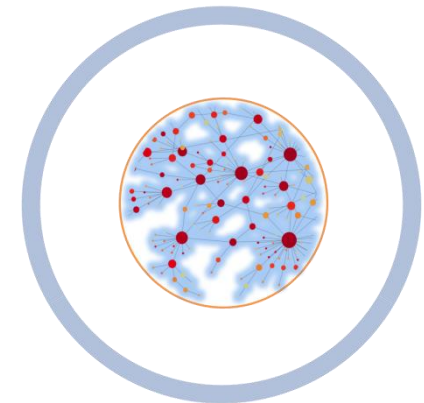
- **NetworkAnalyst software**

NetworkAnalyst is an online tool which enables the construction and visualization of networks from gene or protein lists.

This tool uses the high quality protein-protein interaction database from InnateDB

- **Database : InnateDB**

InnateDB is a publicly available database of experimentally-verified interactions. It is a manually-curated database.



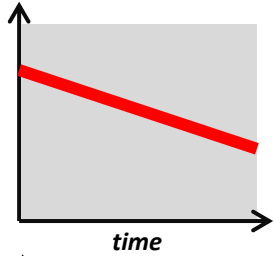
NetworkAnalyst.ca

innateDB

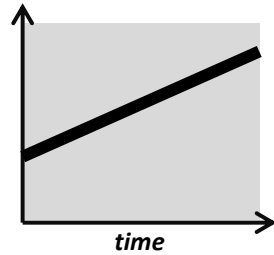
Results

Corona interactome

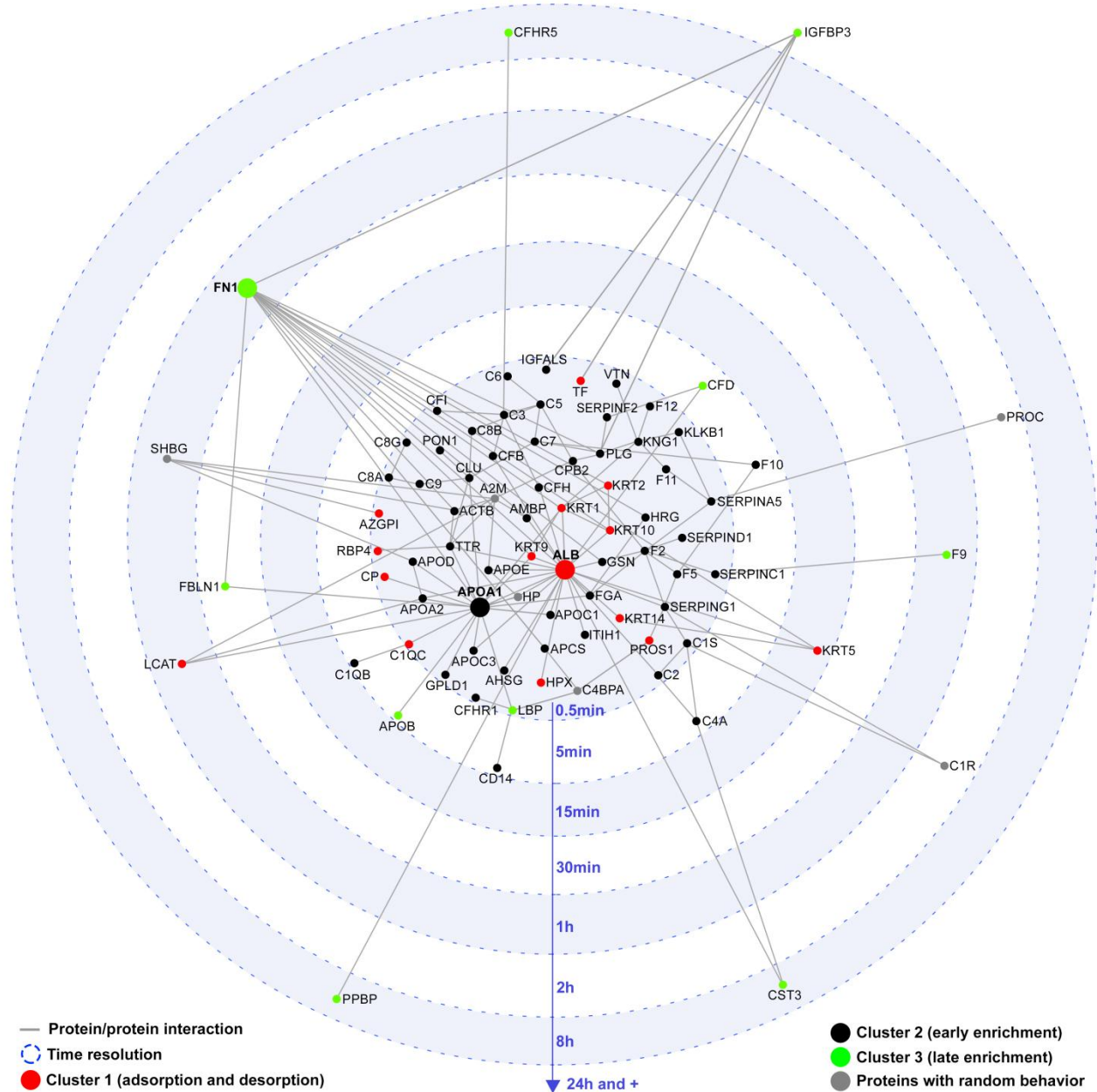
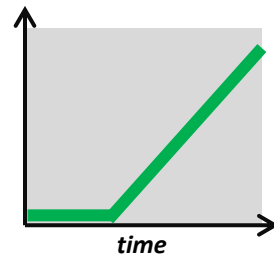
Cluster 1



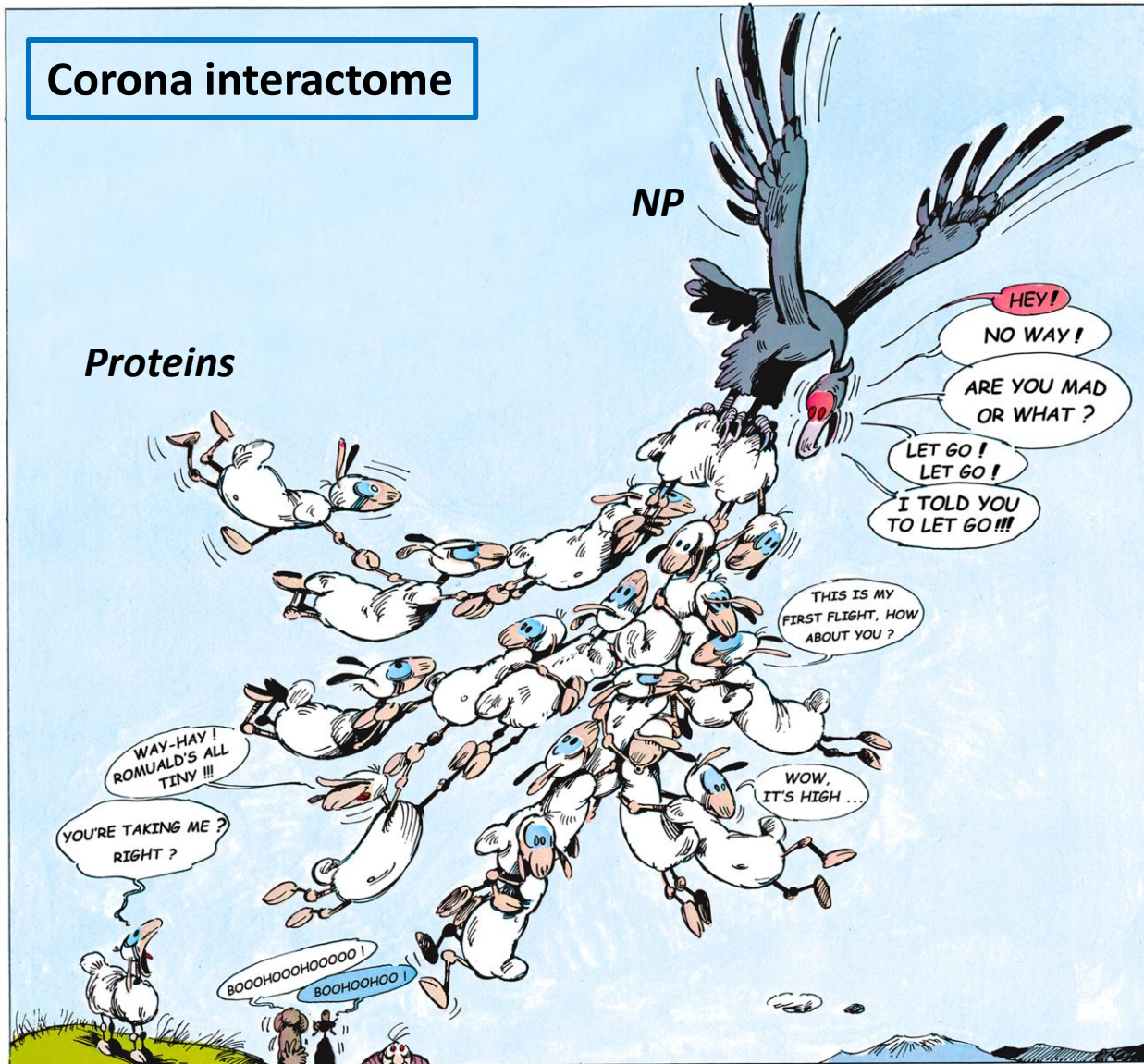
Cluster 2



Cluster 3



Corona interactome



18318 1 F MURR 1

Thank you for your attention



BioSiPharm Project



C. Pisani, J.C. Gaillard, M. Odorico, J.L. Nyalosaso, C. Charnay, Y. Guari, J. Chopineau, J.M. Devoisselle, J. Armengaud, O. Prat. **The timeline of corona formation around silica nanocarriers highlights the role of the protein interactome.**

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