

Magnetic Nanoparticles for Bio-medical Applications

Herng-Er Hong*

Institute of Electro-optical Science and Technology, National Taiwan Normal University, Taipei 116, Taiwan

*Corresponding author: phyfv001@isc.nnu.edu.tw, Phone: +886 2 2933 6260, Fax: +886 2 8663 1954

For bio-medical applications, magnetic nanoparticles have to become bio-functionalized. It could be achieved by binding anti-bodies onto magnetic nanoparticles. In addition to the preparation processes, the physical and bio-active properties of bio-functionalized magnetic nanoparticles are characterized. We then investigate the feasibility of using bio-magnetic nanoparticles for immunoassay, gene magneto-delivery, and cell sorting. These results reveal such advantages as high-convenience, high-specificity, high-sensitivity, and high-efficiency in bio-medical applications using magnetic nanoparticles.

Heating Ability of Iron Oxide Nanoparticles at 120-900 kHz for Magnetic Anticancer Hyperthermia

K. Okawa¹, T. Kanamaru¹, M. Tada¹, T. Nakagawa¹, Y. Hase², S. Nomura², M. Ikeda², K. Nishio², H. Handa² and M. Abe^{*1}

¹Department of Physical Electronics, Tokyo Institute of Technology, 2-12-1, Ookayama, Meguro, Tokyo, 152-8552, Japan
²Graduate School of Bioscience and Biotechnology, Tokyo Institute of Technology, 42-59, Nagatsuta-cho, Midori-ku, Yokohama, 226-8503, Japan

*Corresponding author: abe.m.ae@tm.titech.ac.jp, Phone: +81 3 5734 3039, Fax: +81 3 5734 2906

This paper reports on the ability of iron oxide (Fe₃O₄/γ-Fe₂O₃ intermediate) nanoparticles to heat water for anticancer hyperthermia under alternating magnetic field at frequencies, $f = 120\text{-}900\text{ kHz}$. We synthesized ferrite nanoparticles with various average primary particle sizes, $d = 8\text{-}40\text{ nm}$ [1]. They were coated with different amounts of citric acid and dispersed into water with various secondary particle sizes, D .

Fig. 1 shows that particles with $18 \pm 5\text{ nm}$ produced a significant temperature rise when $D = 54\text{ nm}$ and 72 nm . Even when completely coagulated to $D = 5500\text{ nm}$, the temperature rise remained about 50% of the original values. On the other hand, smaller particles with $d = 8 \pm 2\text{ nm}$ did not yield appreciable temperature rise even when coagulated to $D = 57\text{ nm}$. This means that the heating ability is essentially determined by primary particle size and that dipolar interactions between the primary particles are weak. Otherwise heat generation (which is primarily ascribed to Néel relaxation) is enhanced by coagulation.

Fig. 2 shows the specific absorption rate (SAR) measured at 120, 500, and 900 kHz for particles with different d . When 82 and 185 nm, the observed SAR fitted with our calculation, but decreased when 406nm. This is because Brownian relaxation contributes to the bigger particles, which is reduced by coagulation.

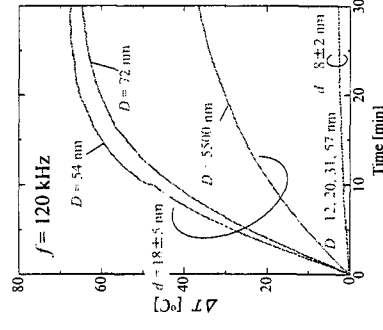


Fig. 1. Time dependence of temperature rise obtained at $f = 120\text{ kHz}$.

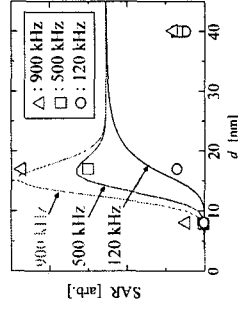


Fig. 2. SAR measured and calculated for particles with different primary particle sizes d . Circles, squares, and triangles show observation, and lines show calculation.

REFERENCE

[1] K. Okawa, M. Sekine, M. Maeda, M. Tada, and M. Abe, J. Appl. Phys. **99**, 08H102, (2006).