

#### Nanotechnology in Medicine:

- Many nature's "nanomachines" inside cells
- Video: Harvard Microbiology: The Inner Life of the Cell
- Two fiber networks inside cells:
  - Actin: cellular "skeleton" (cytoskeleton)
  - Microtubules: really nanotubes, cellular "highway"
- · Protein-based nanomachines:
  - Kinesin: Motor protein

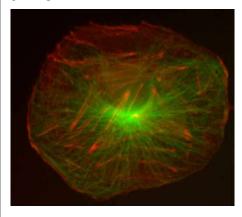
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## JSC 5778: Nanotechnology

#### Nanotechnology in Medicine:

• Video: Harvard Biochemistry: The Inner Life of the Cell

# A Real Picture of Microtubules and Actin in a Cell



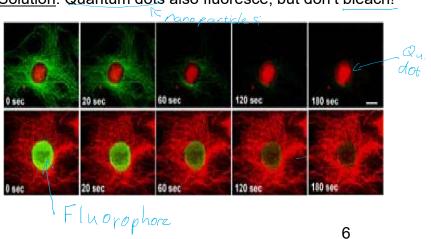
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
The Imaging Technology Group

- Actin filaments (red) and Microtubules (green)
- Dyed with Fluorophores molecules which fluoresce, (give off light)

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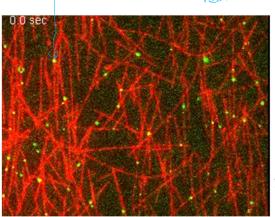
<u>Problem</u>: Fluorophores quickly become <u>bleached</u> – lose their ability to give off light.

Solution: Quantum dots also fluoresce, but don't bleach!



#### Using Nanotechnology to Watch Cell Nano-machinery:

- Movie: A real picture of kinesin moving on microtubules.
- Kinesin (green) and microtubules labelled with quantum dots



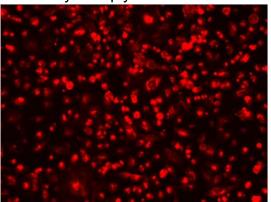
Arnold Seitz & Thomas Surrey European Molecular Biology Lab

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#### **Using Nanotechnology to Study Cancer Cell Multiplication**

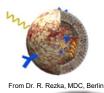
- Since quantum dots don't <u>bleach</u>, can use them to make observations for a long time.
- Like these cancer cells, watched over a period of <u>3 hours</u> to see how they multiply.



Lagerholm, B.C., et al. Nano Letters 2004, 4

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Nanoparticles can be <u>functionalized</u> by attaching molecules to them, e.g. so they only stick to cancer cells:



#### 3D Model of a Functionalized Nanoparticle

 Such functionalized nanoparticles can be used for quantum dot fluorescence imaging of tumors

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