

Characterization of nanoparticles by continuous contrast variation in SAXS

Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt

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Chapter 1

Introduction: Nanoparticles in medicine and biology

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1.1 Polymeric colloids

1.1.1 Functionalization for protein binding

1.1.2 Polymerization consequences

initiator, co-monomer, surfactants

1.2 Liposomal nanocarriers

formation from amphiphilic lipids

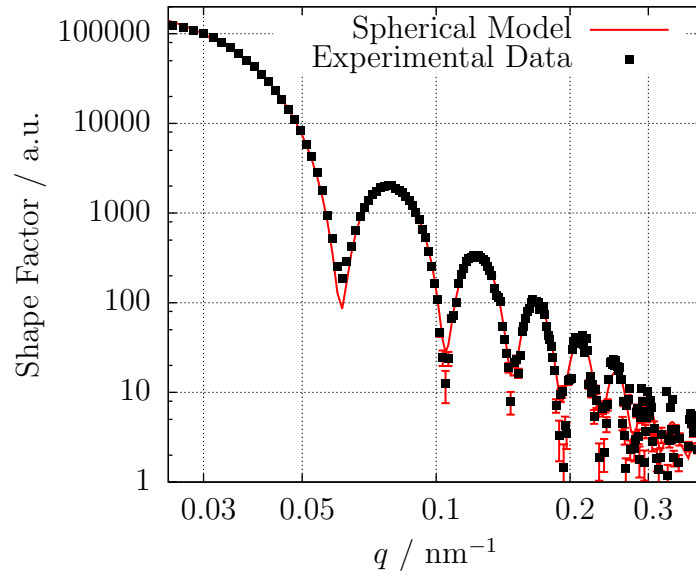


Figure 1.1: Figure test

1.2.1 Phospholipid bilayer

typical lipid HSPC, DPPC, cholesterol, PEG

1.2.2 polydispersity control

extrusion, paper with zoltan about scattering in SSLs

1.2.3 Drug carrier and SSLs

stealth function, bilayer stability, filling with pH gradient

1.3 Physicochemical characterization

1.3.1 Dimensional metrology and traceability

1.3.2 Characterization tools

Single-particle method

AFM, TEM, SEM, TSEM

Ensemble methods

DLS, DCS, SAXS

Chapter 2

Theoretical Background

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2.1 Interaction of light and matter

2.1.1 X-ray cross sections

2.1.2 Rayleigh and Mie scattering

2.2 Small-angle X-ray scattering

2.2.1 Physical process

2.2.2 Evaluation of the scattering intensity

Form factor * $S(q)$ Electron density Number of colloids

What is q ?

Modelling of the scattering curve

What about size distributions? Log-normal, gaussian, Monte-carlo free number of sizes (Pauw)

Sphere Gudrun polymeric colloids???

Core-shell Interface effects???

Onion model It can be used for single-SAXS experiment maybe

Vesicle 5 gaussian????

Conclusion of background $a+b*q^{-4}$

Guinier approximation

deviation when using too few point Polydispersity effects

2.3 Contrast variation

Solvent variation ASAXS

2.3.1 Isoscattering point

Possible deviations

Polydispersity and ellipticity smearing (simulation, calculation)

2.3.2 Basic functions approach

Shape factor

Guinier law

Gyration radius

$I(0)$

what happens in polydisperse systems?

Chapter 3

Experimental setup for SAXS measurements

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3.1 BESSY II

3.2 FCM Beamline

3.2.1 Transmission measurements

calibrated diodes, SYRES II????

3.3 Small-angle X-ray scattering

3.3.1 Pilatus detector

high dynamic range noise free

3.3.2 HZB SAXS setup

distance calibration

10⁻⁴ uncertainty

3.3.3 Radial integration and error propagation

3.3.4 Absolute intensity calibration

Flux monitor

thin diode

Detector efficiency

pilatus and thin diode

3.4 Continuous contrast variation

3.4.1 Filling of capillaries

galden at bottom, reference layer

Capillary homogeneity

Hilgenberg

3.4.2 Calibration of solvent density and finding of main axis

3.4.3 Limitations

Density range

sucrose, fructose, iodixanol

Challenges with different contrast agents

Background subtraction, induced aggregation by heavy salts

Comparison to other contrast variation scattering techniques

SANS (deuterated water) RSoXS in polymeric colloids (H.Abe 2006), Carbon K-edge

Chapter 4

Contrast variation in SAXS with the density gradient technique

helo, hello

4.1 Materials and Methods

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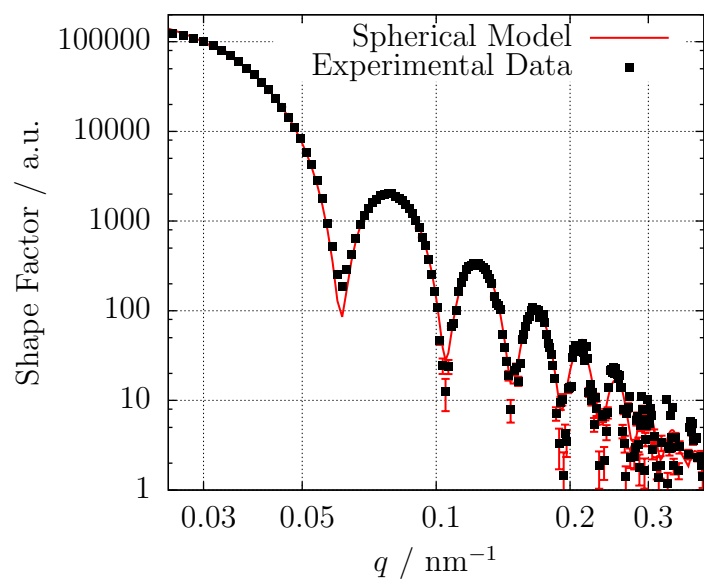


Figure 4.1: Figure test

4.1.1 Particles and chemicals

4.1.2 Diffusion time and calibration height

4.2 Continuous contrast variation in SAXS on PS-PMMA colloids

4.3 Model dependent evaluation

4.3.1 Core-shell form factor fit

4.4 Model-free approach to contrast variation data

4.4.1 Isoscattering point

Quantification: Relative standard deviation

4.4.2 Guinier region

Average electron density

First point Comparison of accuracy

Extrapolatio Using just the Guinier region or extrapolating from first minimum

4.5 Summary

Chapter 5

Simultaneous size and density determination of polymeric colloids

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5.1 Materials and methods

5.1.1 Particles and chemicals

5.1.2 Differential Centrifuge Sedimentation (DCS)

5.2 Technique validation for the determination of the particle size distribution

5.2.1 Inter-laboratory comparison of the mean particle size

5.2.2 Colloidal size distribution

5.3 Considerations about contrast variation data evaluation

5.3.1 Shape factor formalism

Simulation depending on number of curves

Advantages and disadvantages

5.3.2 Isoscattering point approach

Simulation depending on many things

Advantages and disadvantages

5.4 Determination of the particle physical density

5.4.1 Validation through comparison with DCS

Uncertainties

Physical density inaccuracy, beam size

5.4.2 Use for homogenous polymeric colloids

PMMA-COOH

5.5 Summary

Chapter 6

Continuous contrast variation applied to relevant bio-materials

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6.1 Materials and methods

6.1.1 Caelyx: PEGylated liposomal doxorubicin

6.1.2 Iso-osmolar contrast agent: Iodixinol

6.1.3 Sterically Stabilized Liposomes (SSLs) of different sizes

6.1.4 Lipoproteins

HDL and LDL

6.2 Traceable size determination of a liposomal drug

6.2.1 Isoscattering point approach

6.2.2 Shape factor calculation

6.3 Osmotic effects in liposomes

6.3.1 Application to drug-stabilized liposomes

6.3.2 Size dependency of the osmotic activity

6.4 Application to blood plasma components

6.4.1 HDL

6.4.2 LDL

6.4.3 Literature comparison

6.5 Protein-coated low-density nanoparticles

6.5.1 Single-contrast SAXS

Caterina Minelli Paper ECASIA

6.5.2 Contrast variation

Isopoint subtraction, as in BioSurf

6.6 Summary

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