



UNIVERSITÀ  
DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO-BICOCCA

## COURSE SYLLABUS

### Nanobiotechnologies

2122-1-F0802Q050

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#### Aims

The term nanobiotechnology refers to the bio-industrial and medical applications of highly structured materials on a nanometric scale, taking advantage of innovative technologies capable of allowing a high control over the chemical-physical properties of materials at the atomic level or of molecular assemblies. Nanobiotechnology is a rapidly evolving young research field, at the crossroads of biotechnology and nanoscience, two very interdisciplinary areas, each of which combines innovative aspects at both the scientific and engineering levels. Molecular architectures with at least one dimension in the range between 1 and 100 nm have tremendous application in biomedicine thanks to the combination of chemical and physical properties dependent on the small size, which do not manifest at the molecular or "bulk" level, and effective interactions with molecular and biological systems. These properties have a particularly interesting potential in the study of tumor and degenerative diseases. In this context, the synthesis of high-quality organic/inorganic hybrid nanoparticles, endowed with peculiar optical and magnetic properties, is emerging as a new and promising new frontier that is generating a new discipline, the so-called "nano-oncology", whose aim is the creation of therapeutic and diagnostic agents that can be used both as biosensors and for preclinical and clinical research. For this reason, multifunctional nanoparticles have been designed as markers for in vivo tumor imaging and as active drug delivery systems.

#### Knowledge and understanding

At the end of the course, the student will have appropriated the fundamental knowledge for facing the modern problems related to the use of nanotechnology in order to face the new challenges in the industrial field of biomaterials and potential fallouts in the health system.

#### Applying knowledge and understanding

At the end of the course, the student should be able to apply the knowledge acquired in the field of nanobiotechnology, with particular emphasis on potential outcome in biomedicine.

#### Making judgments

The student should be able to process what he/she has learned and be able to recognize the situations and problems in which nanotechnology learned can be used for facing and solving the current problems related to human health.

### Communication skills

At the end of the course the student will be able to express himself appropriately in the description of the topics addressed with language properties and exposure safety.

### Learning skills

At the end of the course the student will be able to read the literature and will be able to analyze, apply, integrate and connect the knowledge acquired with what will be learned in lessons related to the use of new technologies in biotechnology-pharmacology.

## Contents

The fundamental items of the course will focus on the following objectives:

- 1) Introduction to nanotechnology: brief history of nanotechnology, basic definitions and basic tools.
- 2) synthesis and functionalization of colloidal nanoparticles;
- 3) Interactions among nanoparticles and biological systems;
- 4) multifunctional nanoparticles for biomedical application;
- 5) nanostructures based on the organization of proteins and peptides;
- 6) drug delivery systems based on nanoparticles;
- 7) methods for biological investigation at the nanoscale.

## Detailed program

### 1) Introduction to Nanotechnology

Considered by many people as the "key technology" of the 21st century, nanobiotechnology is still in a phase of rapidly expanding embryonic development and, therefore, it is still not easy to univocally identify the field of action and focus the aims of this new discipline. Currently, we tend to indicate with this term the use of biological systems optimized through evolution, including cells, cellular components, proteins and nucleic acids, in order to realize nanostructured functional architectures by combining organic and inorganic materials with high morpho-structural control. Furthermore, nanobiotechnology concerns the optimization of the use of advanced technologies, originally designed to generate and manipulate nanostructured materials, for speculative studies or applications concerning fundamental biological processes.

Some products deriving from nanotechnology applied to biomedicine are already available on the market such as, for example, some contrast agents for magnetic resonance imaging, vectors for anticancer drugs and the first diagnostic devices based on microarray conjugated with nanostructured detectors. Numerous nanotechnological approaches have been employed to improve the transport of chemotherapeutic agents to tumor cells with the aim of minimizing the toxic effects on healthy tissues while maintaining antitumor efficacy. One of these transport systems, the pegylated liposomal doxorubicin, has shown a better tumor location of the drug by reducing the cardiotoxic side effects, and has therefore been approved in the treatment of refractory ovarian cancer and Kaposi's sarcoma in the United States. Paclitaxel bound to albumin nanoparticles shows greater efficacy than traditional injections of Paclitaxel with emulsifying additives ensuring a superior safety profile that has allowed approval in the United States for the treatment of metastatic breast cancer. Diagnostics based on lab-on-chip technology are expected on the market shortly. Finally, within the next 6-7 years, advanced systems for drug delivery, more resistant medical prostheses with improved biocompatibility, and nanosystems for tissue regeneration are expected.

On a wider perspective, it is estimated that the current global market for nanostructured products, including the energy, optoelectronic, textile and telecommunications sectors, is close to 3000 billion dollars. There are already more than 15,000 companies active in the sector in the world and there are already several thousands products on the market in various sectors. Nanotechnology is part of the development objectives of all the major industrialized

countries. The expenses for R & D activities in this field exceeded 9 billion dollars already in 2005, about half of which by public institutions. To make their commitment more effective, many countries have implemented specific multi-year programs for nanotechnology development. Initiatives in the order of \$ 1.5 billion were launched in the US (National Nanotechnology Initiative), and in emerging Asian countries such as China, South Korea, Taiwan and Israel. In traditionally industrial countries such as Japan, Germany, France, Great Britain and the Netherlands, ad hoc national agencies have been created, often with the participation of private individuals, and new technological centers are being formed, which are part of the main universities and research centers.

## 2) Synthesis and functionalization of colloidal nanoparticles

The methodologies in use for the preparation, characterization and functionalization of nanoparticles with molecules of biological interest will be presented. Classical approaches and innovative techniques will be presented to obtain a morphological-dimensional control and of the fundamental parameters for a correct arrangement of the molecular ligands

## 3) Interactions between nanoparticles and biological systems

Interactions of colloidal nanoparticles with proteins, cells and the circulatory system and interaction with biological barriers in higher organisms will be presented.

## 4) Multifunctional nanoparticles for biomedical applications

Various examples of the application of colloidal and biomimetic nanoparticles to complex problems in the field of health will be shown, particularly in oncology.

## 5) Nanostructures based on the organization of proteins and peptides

Examples of organization of recombinant proteins for nanotechnological purposes will be shown. In particular, ferritin and viral capsids.

## 6) Drug delivery systems based on nanoparticles

Problems related to the use of nanoparticles for drug delivery and controlled drug release will be addressed.

## 7) Biological investigation techniques on the nanoscale

The main technologies used for the characterization of nanotechnological systems and the fundamental theoretical aspects underlying them will be presented.

## Prerequisites

Background. The strongly interdisciplinary approach requires basic knowledge of chemistry, biochemistry, molecular and cellular biology as well as the fundamentals of physics.

Prerequisites. None

## Teaching form

Classroom lectures

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Teaching language: italian.

## Textbook and teaching resource

Bibliography provided by the lecturer

## **Semester**

Second semester

## **Assessment method**

Written test. The examination consists in 15 True or False questions, followed by an optional (up to student or teacher) discussion about the course content.

## **Office hours**

Contact: on demand upon email request to the lecturer.

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