# A Light-Responsive Release Platform by Controlling the Wetting Behavior of Hydrophobic Surface Linfeng Chen et al. 

## Outline

- Big Picture
- Applications
- Detailed Overview
- Experimental Results
- Conclusions


## Big Picture



## Applications

- Biomedical Applications
- Therapeutics
- Imaging
- Diagnosis
- Previous Platform Designs:
- Nanopistons
- Polymers
- Tunable hydrophobic polymers


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Hydrophobic layer

$\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$




UV light


## Characterization of MS



## FTIR Characterization of Functionalized MS



- MS-FNH2 (amine- and fluorinated silane-modified MS)
- MS was treated with APTES PFTDES

$$
-\mathrm{Si}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2}\right)_{2}\left(\mathrm{CF}_{2}\right)_{7} \mathrm{CF}_{3}
$$

- MS-FSP $=$ SP-COOH $+\mathrm{MS}-\mathrm{FNH}_{2}$


## Loading the Cargo Molecule

- Fluorescein disodium (FD)
- Sonicate MS-FSP with FD in ethanol/water (8 hours)
- Centrifuge and wash with water
- Dry at $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ under vacuum (24 hours)


## Hydrophobic/Hydrophilic Release Process



Fully Functionalized MS Under UV Irradiation


## Proposed Model



## Assessing the Surface Wettability



Low Water Adhesion: $39.0 \pm 2.7 \mu \mathrm{~N}$
High Water Adhesion: $88.7 \pm 13.1 \mu \mathrm{~N}$

## In vitro Light-Controlled Release

- Two cell lines
- EA.hy926 (human umbilical vein endothelial cells)
- HeLa cells (a cell line from human cervical cancer cells)
- Cargo Molecule: camptothecin (CPT)
- Cells incubated with MS-FSP-CPT for 24 hours


## Cell Viability



## Cell Viability



## Endocytosis



Endothelial cells incubated with modified MS loaded with FD

## Conclusion



## Acknowledgements and Questions

## Thanks for listening!

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