



NANOTOXICITY OF DIFFERENT TiO₂ NANOPARTICLES TO HUMAN KERATINOCYTES

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Introduction

The increased use of nano-sized materials in the past several years has triggered the scientific community to study the potential hazards of these unique materials. Titanium dioxide (TiO₂) occurs primarily in the form of rutile, anatase, and brookite. Here we have studied 4 different TiO₂ nanoparticles (NM 102, 103, 104, and 105) provided by JRC (Ispra, Italy) and widely used in daily life.



WP1 Coordination

WP2 Dissemination

WP3 Evaluation

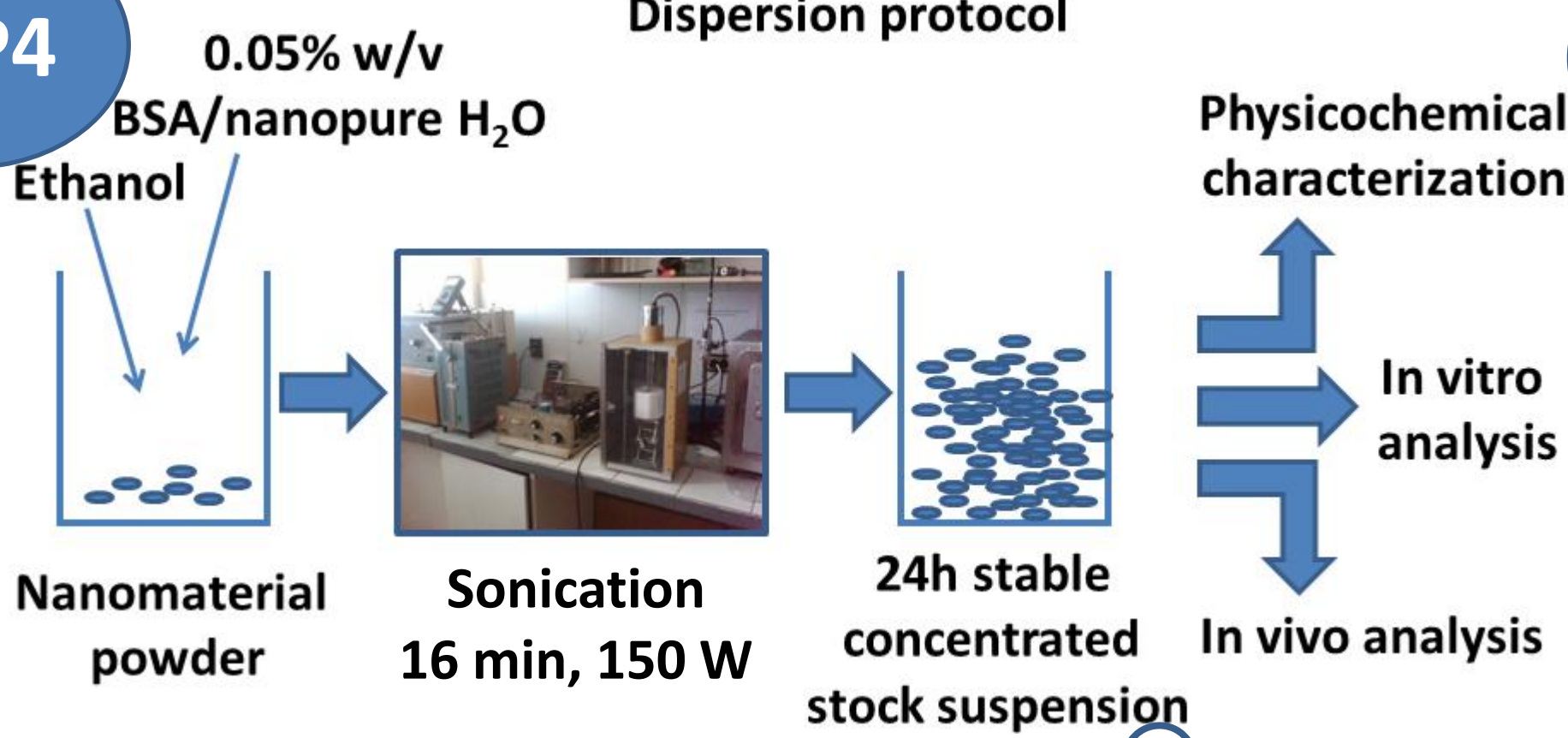
WP4 Characterization

WP5 In vitro analysis

WP6 In vivo analysis

WP7 Toxicokinetics

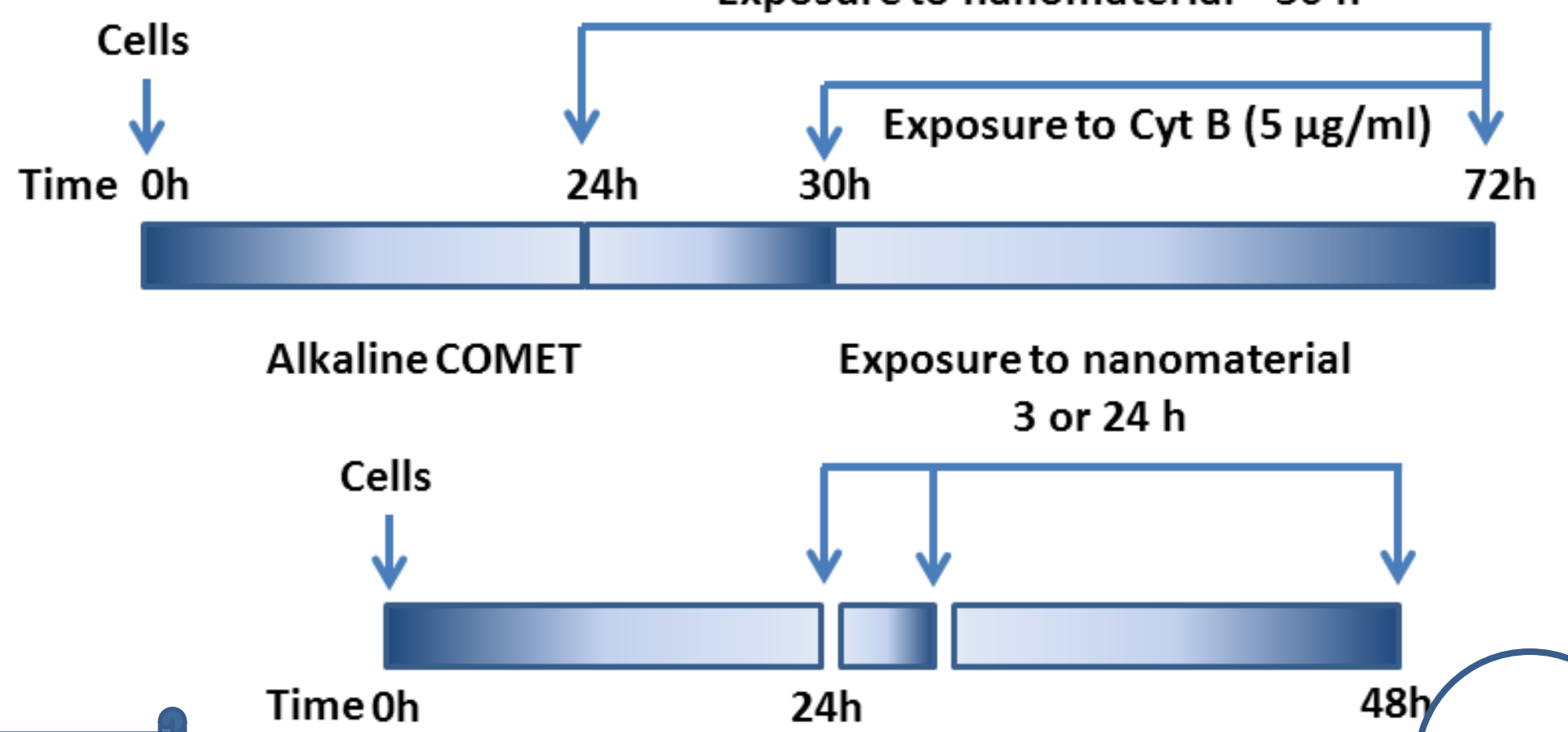
WP4



WP5

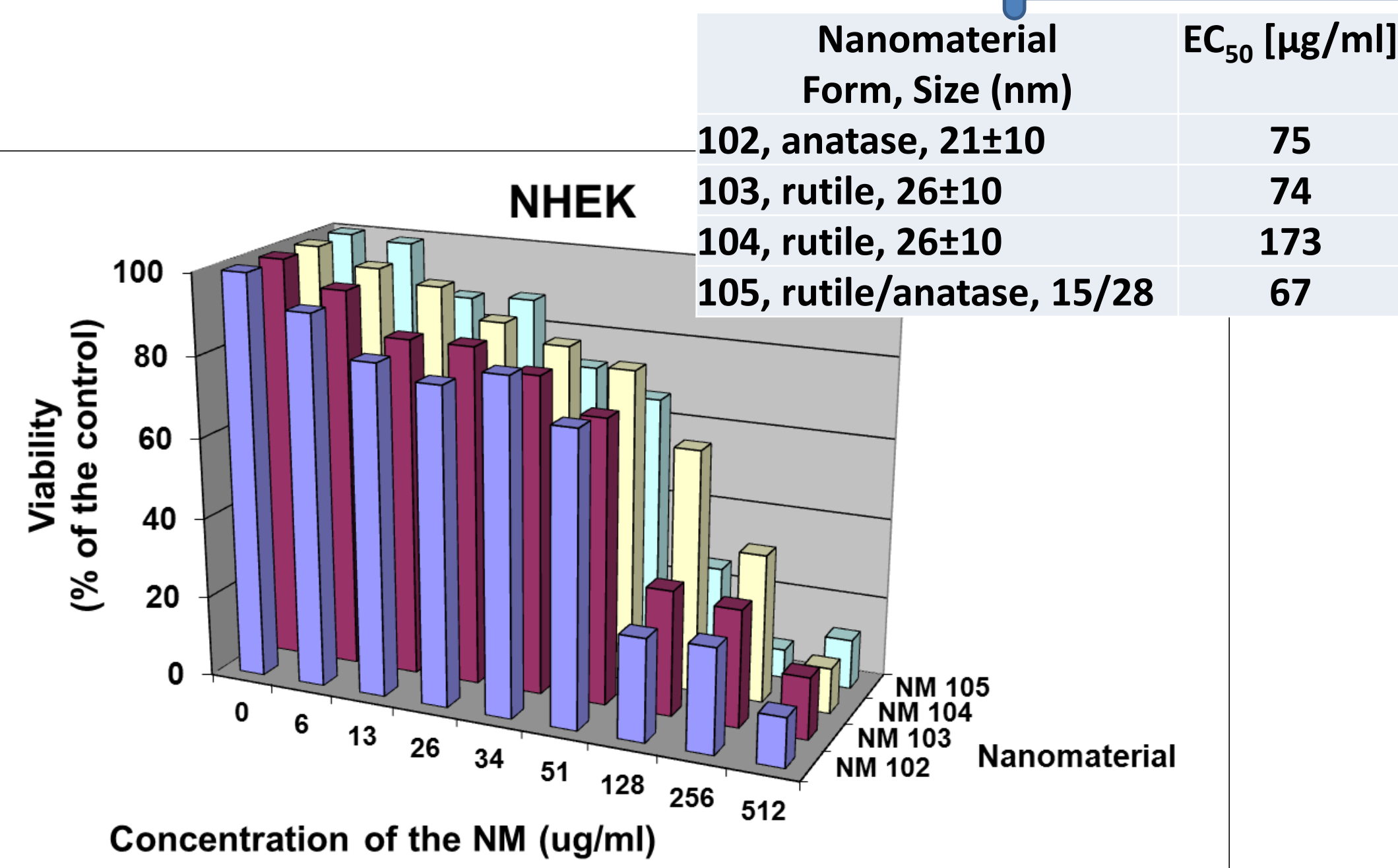
Aim (3): To test the cytotoxic and genotoxic effects of different manufactured TiO₂ NM on Normal Human Epidermal Keratinocytes (NHEK) and immortal one (HaCaT).

Micronucleus assay (MN, OECD 487)

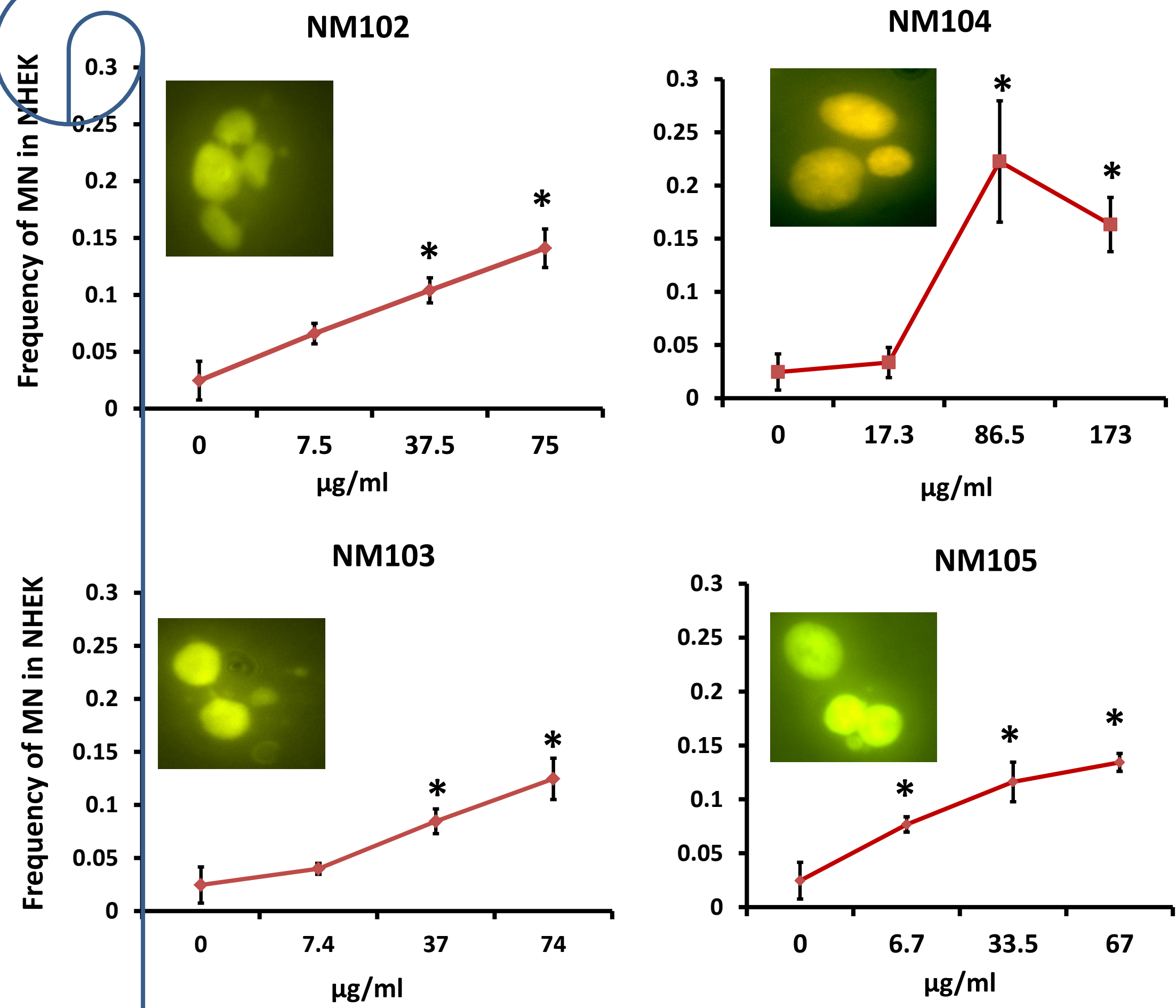


Size, shape, polydispersity, specific surface area, impurities, surface modification, suspension stability – studied by XDR, Raman, TEM, SEM, AFM, BET, SAXS, ICP-MS/ AAS, MALDITOF, Dustiness, DLS, etc.

Results

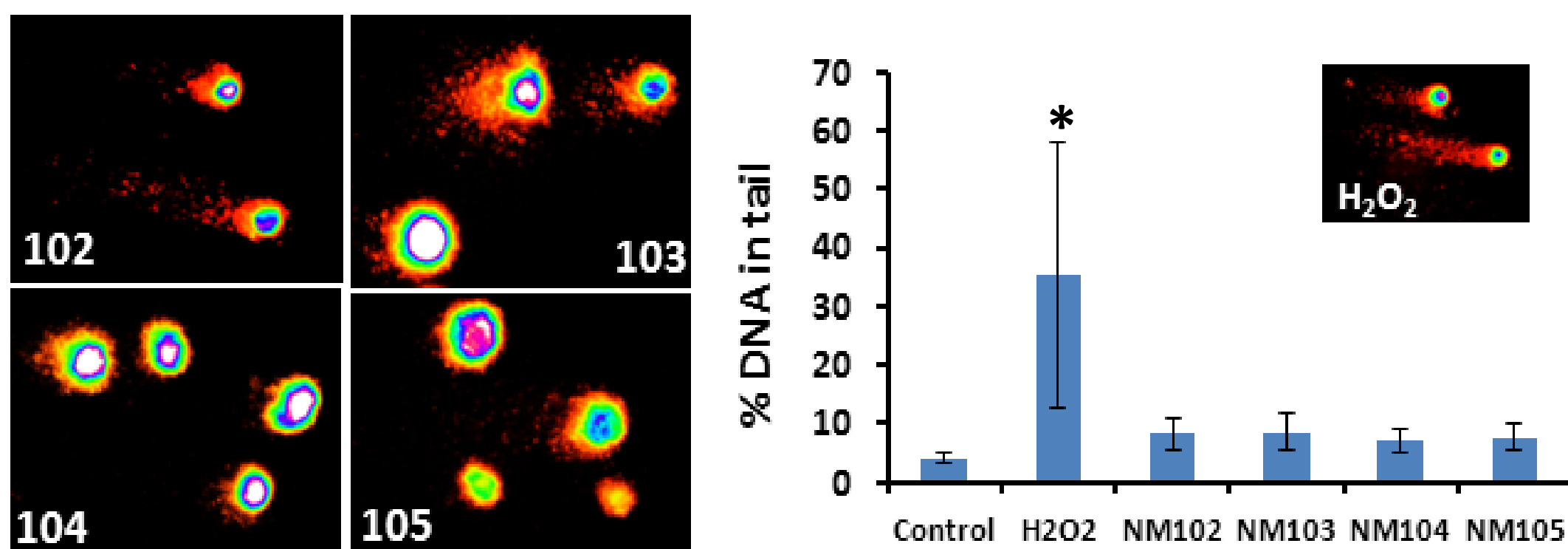


Viability of NHEK after 24h exposure to four TiO₂ nanomaterials tested by Trypan blue method (n=10).



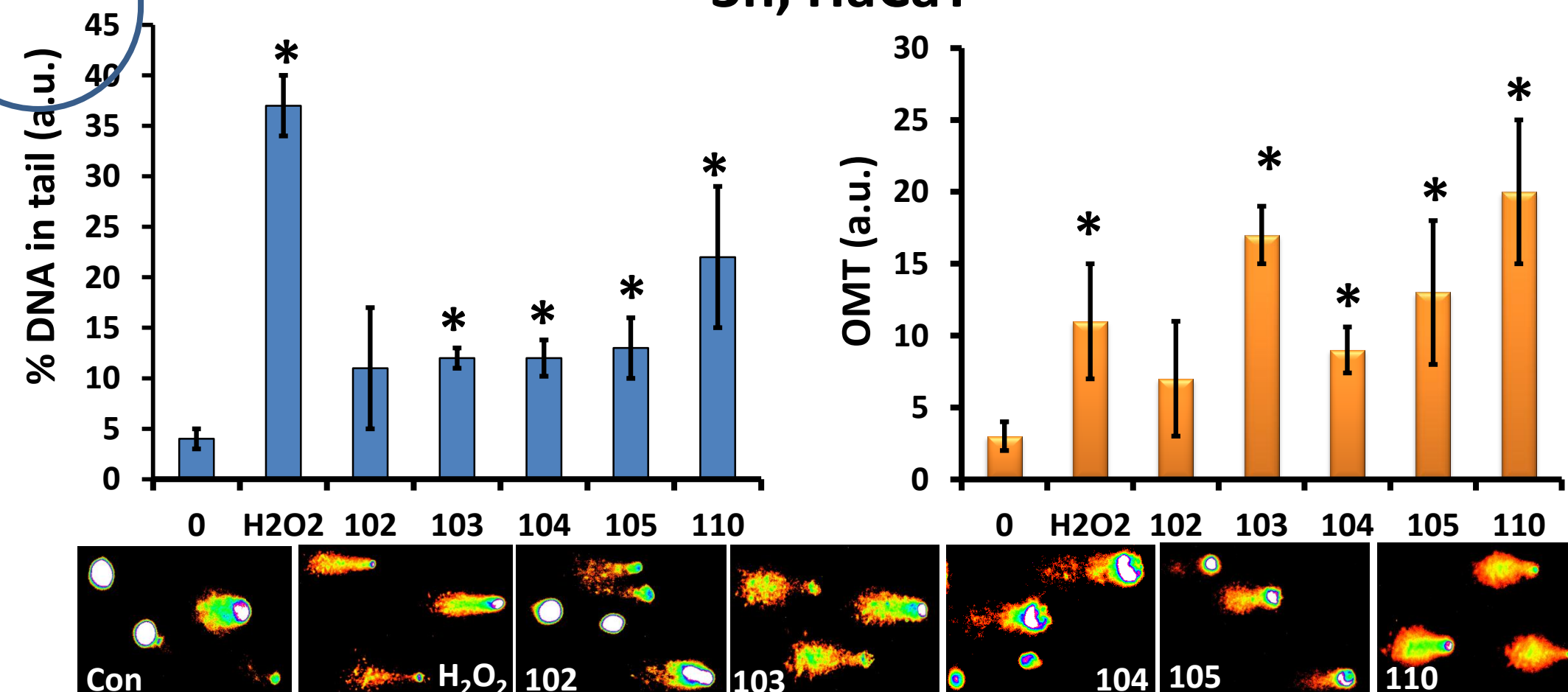
Micronucleus (MN) content analysis after 30-h exposure to TiO₂ nanomaterials. The mean frequencies of micronucleated binucleate cells among all binucleate cells (n=1000). Error bars show SD. *p < 0.05 compare to the control cells.

3h, NHEK

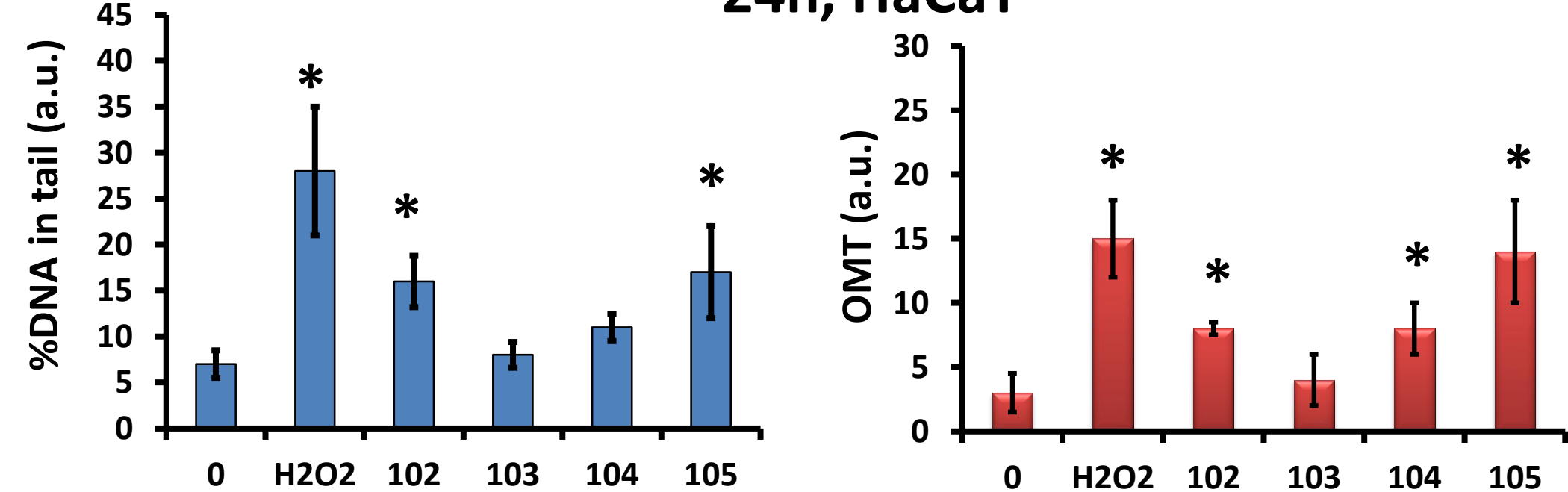


Alkaline Comets Assay. Mean DNA damage (% DNA in tail) after exposure to equitoxic EC₅₀ TiO₂ nanomaterials in normal human epidermal keratinocytes (NHEK). n=1000. Error bars show SD. *p < 0.05 compare to the control cells.

3h, HaCaT



24h, HaCaT



Alkaline Comets Assay. Mean DNA damage (% DNA in tail) and Olive tail moment after exposure to equitoxic EC₅₀ TiO₂ nanomaterials in HaCaT cells following 3 or 24h exposure. 110 – 5µM ZnO NM. n=1000. Error bars show SD. *p < 0.05 compare to the control.

Conclusions

Synthetic nanosized TiO₂ are able to induce cytotoxicity and to produce DNA damage in keratinocytes by clastogenic mechanisms.



The NANOGENOTOX Join Action is supported by the Executive Agency for Health and Consumers, EU (Grant Agreement 2009 21 01). The views and opinions expressed in this poster represent only the author's one and the Executive Agency for Health and Consumers is not liable for any use that may be made of the information contained therein.