

# *In Vivo* Toxicity Assessment of Bovine Serum Albumin and Dimercaptosuccinic Acid Coated Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> Nanoparticles

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**Background:** Recently, applications of nanoparticles in many fields of medicine have developed, due to their specific physical and chemical properties. Therefore, assessment of their toxicity especially in *in vivo* conditions is necessary.

**Objectives:** The aim of this study was to compare the toxicity of Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles coated with biocompatible compounds and noncoated nanoparticles.

**Materials and Methods:** Wetted chemical method was used in order to synthesize Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles. The synthesized nanoparticles were coated with BSA (Bovine Serum Albumin) and DMSA (Dimercaptosuccinic Acid) and the coating interactions were investigated by FTIR. Magnetic and structure properties of Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> and coated Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles were evaluated by AGFM (Alternating Gradient Force Magnetometer), TEM (Transmission Electron Microscope) and XRD (X Ray Diffraction). Toxicity assessment of Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> and coated Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles were studied in mice by intra peritoneal injections during a one-month period. Liver enzymes (SGPT, SGOT, ALP, and LDH) were measured 7, 15 and 30 days post injection.

**Results:** The synthesized nanoparticles have a single phase and spinel structure; their size distribution in the net form is around 5 to 11 nm and in the coated form is 17 to 25 nm. Some mice liver enzymes were changed due to the injection of both uncoated and coated nanoparticles (especially in groups which received concentrations of more than 100 mg per kg of mice weight). Liver enzyme changes were more considerable in groups that received DMSA or DMSA coated nanoparticles in comparison with those that received BSA or BSA coated nanoparticles. Chemical toxicity studies showed that there was no irreversible effect with concentrations less than 200 mg/kg for all control and treated groups.

**Conclusions:** The results indicated that liver enzymes were changed during seven and 15 days post injection, especially with high doses (200 mg/kg). The results of measurements 30 days post injection showed less change in comparison with the control and this indicates that there was no irreversible effect on the liver. Moreover, DMSA coated nanoparticles were more toxic in comparison with BSA coated nanoparticles.

**Keywords:** Bovine Serum Albumin; DMSA; Nanoparticle

## 1. Background

Nanoparticles have high surface to volume proportion in comparison with bulk samples and this unique characteristic has made them appropriate for many medical and industrial applications. There are considerable studies on vast application of Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles such as cancer therapy, drug delivery (1, 2) MR imaging (3) and biotechnology (4). There are many methods that can be used for synthesizing nanoparticles such as the non-alkoxide sol-gel method, low temperature solid-state reaction and the microwave method (5-8). Nanoparticles are usually smaller than biological structures such as cells, viruses, proteins or genes. This small size makes them adequate for fast distribution in many tissues and considerable for the cellular uptake phenomenon (9). Recently, nanoparticles were coated with biocompatible materials in order to increase their stability in blood circulation and bio-

logical organs. There are many materials, which are used for coating such as BSA (Bovine serum albumin), DMSA (Dimercaptosuccinic Acid C<sub>4</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>H<sub>6</sub>), dextran, polyethylene glycol, chitosan and aspartic acid (10-13). Presence of these coatings on the surface of nanomaterials increases cell entrance and reduces their toxicity effects (14). There are a limited number of studies on Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> toxicity especially under *in vivo* conditions and also, some studies have reported controversial results. As an illustration, some researchers have reported non-toxicity under *in vivo* conditions while some others have shown minimal toxicity at the same concentrations (14-17). Moreover, it is interesting to assess Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> toxicity in the presence of specific coating compounds separately by considering the variety of biocompatible materials (14). Therefore, it seems essential to investigate the toxicity effects of Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>

### Implication for health policy/practice/research/medical education:

This study aimed to investigate the toxicity of Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles coated with bovine serum albumin and dimercaptosuccinic acid.

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nanoparticles and coated Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles under both *in vitro* and *in vivo* conditions. Bovine serum albumin is a serum albumin protein derived from cows. It is often used as a protein concentration standard. It is a globular protein that is used in numerous biochemical applications due to its stability and lack of interference within biological reactions. Dimercaptosuccinic acid is a nontoxic substance that has recently been used for some patients in order to absorb additional elements of the body (chelating agent) (15). Using these substances creates an anionic coating around the nanoparticle surface and prevents opsonization (accumulation of blood proteins around the nanoparticle). Therefore, these coating materials can potentially help nanoparticles by allowing stability in blood circulation and less deletion by the reticuloendothelial system of the liver and spleen. In fact, the presence of these substances on the surface of nanomaterials decreases direct contact with cells and cellular components, which lead to reduction of toxicity effects. Moreover, they increase tissue distribution and cell absorption (17).

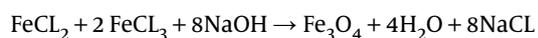
## 2. Objectives

In this study an attempt was made to evaluate the effect of BSA and DMSA (as a coating on the surface of Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles) on the toxicity effects of Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles.

## 3. Materials and Methods

### 3.1. Synthesis of Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> Nanoparticles

Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles were synthesized by the wetted chemical method. In this method, three solutions of FeCl<sub>2</sub> (0.01 M equals to 1.98 g), FeCl<sub>3</sub> (0.02 M equals to 5.41 g) and NaOH (0.08 M equals to 3.2 g) (all from the Merck company) were prepared in distilled deionized water. For this purpose, FeCl<sub>2</sub> solution was poured into a triple neck round balloon and meanwhile, FeCl<sub>3</sub> solution was added to the same balloon, under vigorous magnetic stirring. Next, every three to four seconds, one droplet of ME (Mercaptoethanol) solution was added via a magnetic stirrer. Finally, NaOH solution was added to the balloon in the same way. The resulting solution was washed by deionized water and was then centrifuged in order to remove any aggregate as impurity. All processes were done at room temperature (18).



### 3.2. Coating of Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> Nanoparticles with BSA and DMSA

Primarily, 0.5 gr of BSA was diluted to 50 ml in normal saline and the solution was added to 100 ml of previously prepared Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> solution and the interaction was allowed to proceed for three hours under rapid stirring with ul-

trasonic radiation. The coated nanoparticles were separated from uncoated nanoparticles and extra BSA by centrifugation for 30 minutes. Next, for more accuracy, 100 ml of distilled water was added and the centrifugation was repeated. The same processes were done in order to prepare the DMSA coated Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles except for the ultrasonic process which was done for only one hour. All processes were done at room temperature (18, 19).

### 3.3. Quality assurance and measurement of properties of the samples

XRD (X-Ray Diffraction, Bruker D8 ADVANCE  $\lambda = 0.154$  nm Cu K $\alpha$  radiation) was used in order to evaluate the size and crystalline structure. The accelerating voltage and the applied current were 40 kV and 40 mA, respectively. Data were recorded at a scan rate for two seconds in steps of 0.04° for 2 $\theta$ . The crystalline size was calculated by X-ray line broadening analysis using the Debye-Scherrer equation for the full-width at half-maximum of the strongest reflection. Where, D is the crystalline size in nm,  $\lambda$  is the Cu-K $\alpha$  wavelength (0.154 nm),  $\beta$  is the half-maximum breadth, and  $\theta$  is the Bragg angle of the (311) plane (20):

$$D = \frac{0.9\lambda}{\beta \cos\theta}$$

Room temperature magnetization measurements up to a maximum field of 10 kOe were carried out using AGFM (Alternating Gradient-Force Magnetometer, Meghnatis Daghigh Kavir Co, Iran). TEM (Transmission Electron Microscope) was used for evaluating size and size distribution (12). The coating chemical interactions were assessed by FTIR (Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy, JASCO FT/IR-680 PLUS) (21).

### 3.4. Nanoparticles Injection to Mice

For this step, 240 mice of Balb/c strain were obtained from the Razi Vaccine and Serum Research Institute. They were three months old and were kept in natural light and humidity at 22-24°C. They were divided into 16 equal groups (each group contained 15 mice). One group was injected with normal saline and served as the control group and the 15 remaining groups received Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, DMSA, BSA, Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> with DMSA and Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> with BSA. Different concentrations of 50, 100 and 200 mg per kg of mice weight were intra-peritoneally injected. Animal studies were performed in accordance with regulatory guidance on the care and use of experimental animals. Mice weights were measured and recorded at the time of injection and every week for up to one month.

### 3.5. Measurement of Liver Factors

Blood samples were taken directly from the heart under mild anesthesia with ketamine at time intervals

of 7, 15 and 30 days post injection. Blood samples were poured into special pipes, which contained EDTA (Ede- tic Acid) anticoagulant agent. Then, liver factors such as SGPT (Serum Glutamic Pyruvate Transaminase), SGOT (Serum Glutamic Oxaloacetic Transaminase), LDH (Lac- tate Dehydrogenase) and ALP (Alkaline phosphatase) were measured by an automatic analyzer (RA1000 Tech- nicon, America).

### 3.6. Statistical Analysis

For all groups, the mean values of liver factors (with treatment dose segregation) were compared by the ANOVA test (analysis of variance) and t-test using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) (version 15) computer program. Results are the mean values of five separate experiments for each group.

## 4. Results

### 4.1. Physical Properties and Quality Assurance of Coated Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> Nanoparticles

The structure of all samples was assessed by XRD. Fig- ure 1 indicates the XRD pattern of uncoated, DMSA coat- ed and BSA coated Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles. As presented by the figure, all samples have a single phase and ferrite spinel structure. The intensity of XRD background to- wards the peak is higher in the sample coated with BSA in comparison with that coated by DMSA. This is prob- ably due to the DMSA and BSA structures. The mean size of the particles was determined by the Debye-Scherrer formula. It was calculated as 11 nm for uncoated Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles, 17 nm for DMSA coated and 25 nm for BSA coated Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles.

TEM photograph of the uncoated Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles is shown in Figure 1. This photograph indicates that the sizes of the particles are around 10 nm with approxi- mately uniform size distribution. This is compatible with the results of the XRD patterns (Figure 2) because the particle size increases with the coating process.

Magnetic properties of the nanoparticles were investi- gated by AGFM and it was proved that all samples were superparamagnetic. Figure 3 shows the uncoated, DMSA and BSA coated Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles results. The satura- tion magnetization was determined by extrapolation of the magnetization curve on the basis of when it was measured; 62, 27 and 23 emu/gr for uncoated, DMSA and BSA coated nanoparticles respectively (21).

FTIR curves of the Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, DMSA coated and BSA coated Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles are demonstrated in Figure 4. It can be observed that 1628 cm<sup>-1</sup> and 3419 cm<sup>-1</sup> peaks in the Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> curve, are related to OH junctions and it can be concluded that there is water molecules in the mat- erial structure. The 581 cm<sup>-1</sup> peak indicates that the spinel structure was formed and we can see that it is compatible with the XRD curve results. Moreover, 1619 cm<sup>-1</sup> and 1376 cm<sup>-1</sup> peaks in DMSA coated Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanopar-

ticles curve, are related to the asymmetry and symme- try stresses of the COO group, respectively. The fact that these peaks are in a close relation with the 1699 cm<sup>-1</sup> and 1421 cm<sup>-1</sup> peaks in the DMSA curve proves that the DMSA has coated the surface of the Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles. Fur- thermore, the 581 cm<sup>-1</sup> peak decrease is another reason for this conjunction (20).

In the same way, it can be concluded that BSA has also coated the surface of the Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles. For in- stance, 2919 cm<sup>-1</sup> and 3520 cm<sup>-1</sup> peaks of the BSA coated Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles curve are the deformed peaks of 2923 cm<sup>-1</sup> and 3419 cm<sup>-1</sup> of the Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> curve. The 588 cm<sup>-1</sup> peak is related to the spinel structure which is the 581 cm<sup>-1</sup> deformed peak in the Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> FTIR. The peak of 1495 cm<sup>-1</sup> in the BSA coated Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> is related to the albumin conjunctions which is absent in the Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> and DMSA coated Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> FTIR. This is another reason for the accu- racy of the coating process between the BSA and Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles.

### 4.2. Liver Enzymes Measurement

SGOT, SGPT, ALP and LDH liver enzymes were measured, 7, 15 and 30 days post injection in all 16 groups. The re- sults from day 7 and 15 are very similar and therefore the re sults from day 7 are not shown here. Figure 5, 6, 7 and 8 show the SGOT, SGPT, ALP and LDH measurement re- sults 15 days post injection.

As indicated, there was no meaningful change in the groups, which received less than 100 mg.kg<sup>-1</sup> BSA, DMSA and uncoated Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles in comparison with the control. There was significant change in DMSA coat- ed nanoparticles treated group even with 50 mg.kg<sup>-1</sup> concentration yet BSA coated nanoparticles treated group showed meaningful change just with 200 mg.kg<sup>-1</sup> concentration (By considering the p-value being more than 0.05). Therefore, it can be concluded that BSA has high compatibility with biological systems.

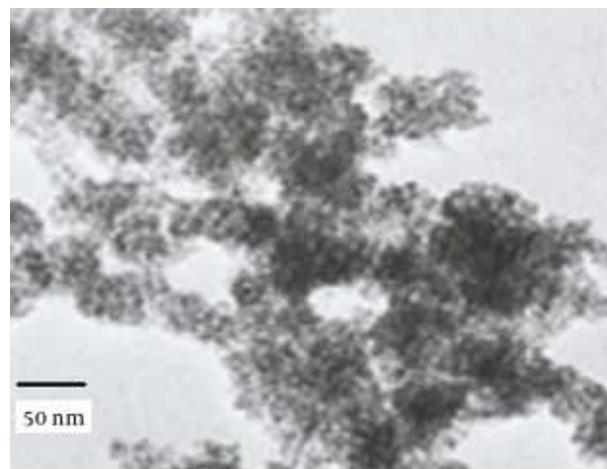


Figure 1. TEM Photograph of the Uncoated Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> Nanoparticles.

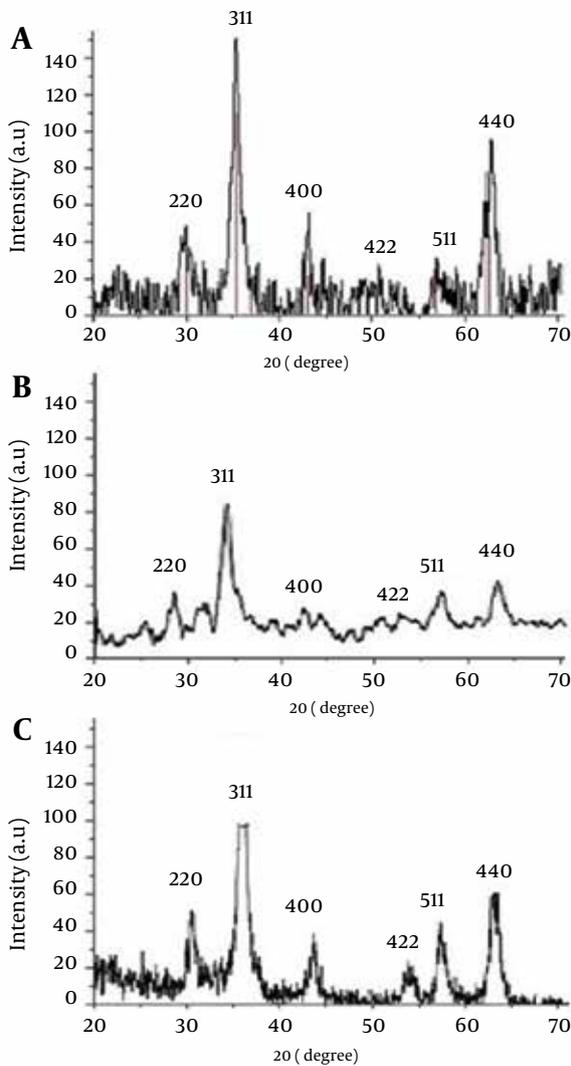


Figure 2. XRD Pattern. a: Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>; b: DMSA coated Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>; c: BSA coated Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>

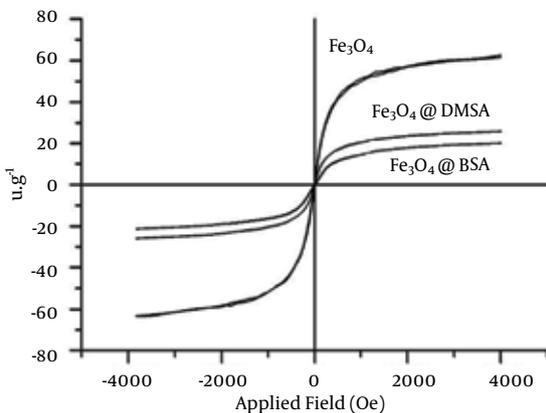


Figure 3. AGEM Curve of the Uncoated, DMSA and BSA Coated Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> Nanoparticles

Figures 9, 10, 11 and 12 demonstrate the results of SGOT, SGPT, ALP and LDH liver enzymes measurements 30 days post injection. As indicated by the results there were less differences between the treated and control groups for all enzymes in comparison with that measured 7 and 15 days post injection. In the groups, which received albumin there was no meaningful difference even at high doses (200 mg.kg<sup>-1</sup>). Moreover, at the concentration of 50 mg.kg<sup>-1</sup> there was no meaningful difference in all treated groups. These findings indicate that liver enzyme values intend to come back to normal limits after a month and most of the differences are reversible.

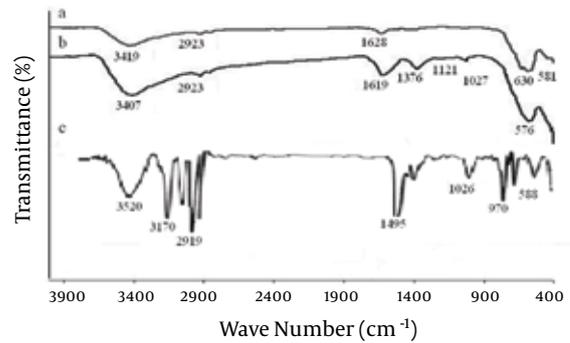


Figure 4. FTIR Curve

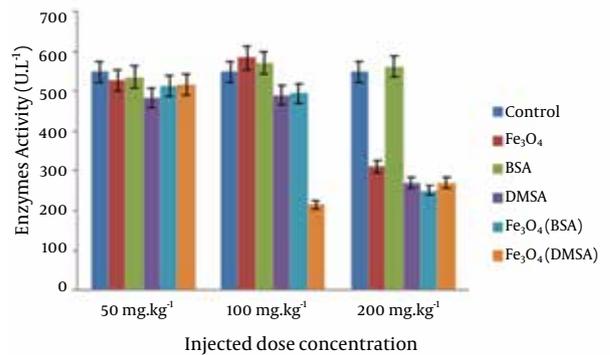


Figure 5. SGOT Measurement Results 15 Days Post Injection

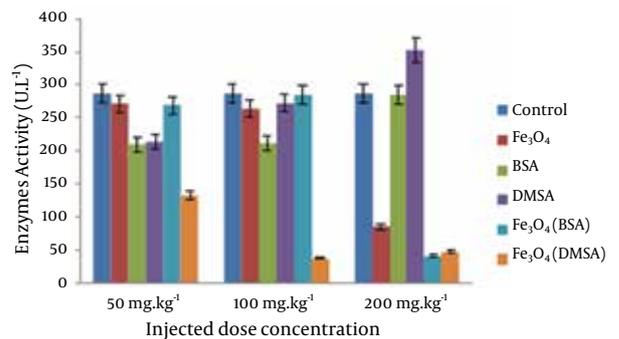


Figure 6. SGPT Measurement Results 15 Days Post Injection.

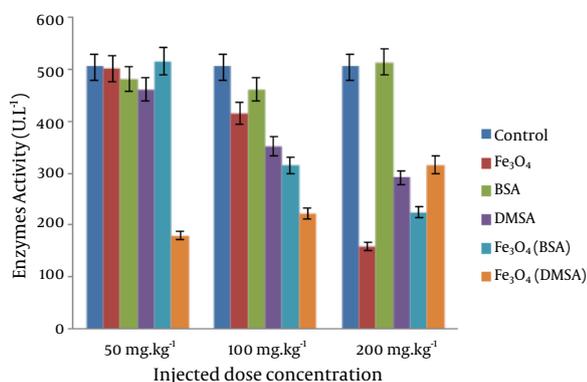


Figure 7. ALP Measurement Results 15 Days Post Injection.

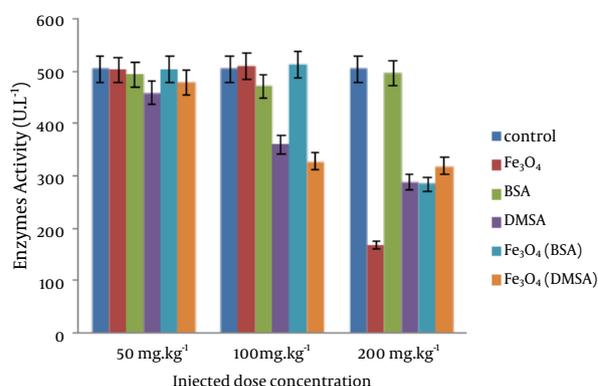


Figure 11. ALP Measurement Results 30 Days Post Injection

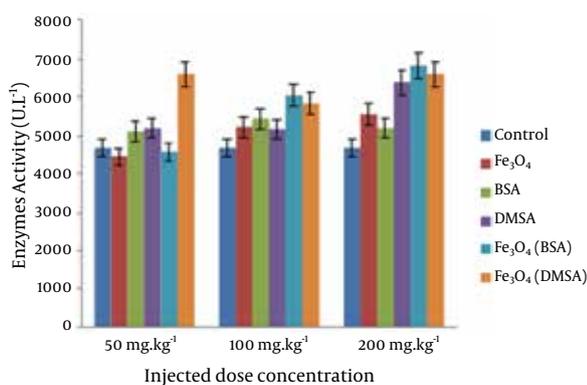


Figure 8. LDH Measurement Results 15 Days Post Injection.

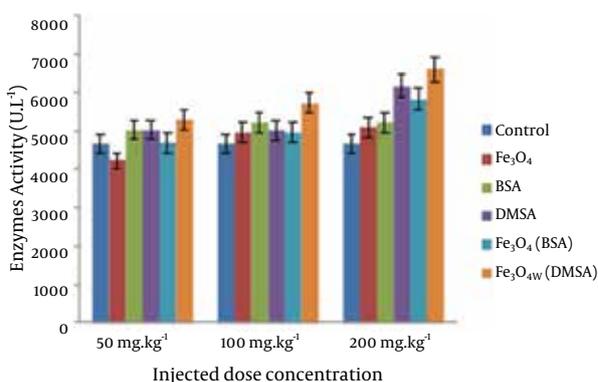


Figure 12. LDH Measurement Results 30 Days Post Injection

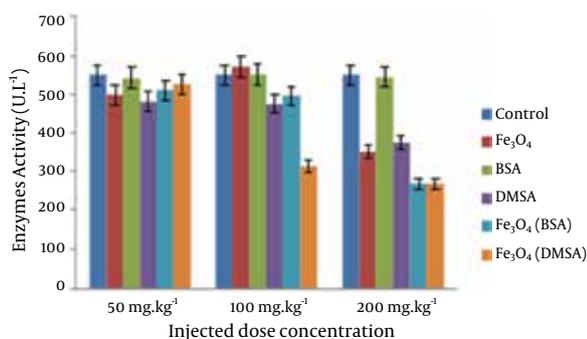


Figure 9. SGOT Measurement Results 30 Days Post Injection

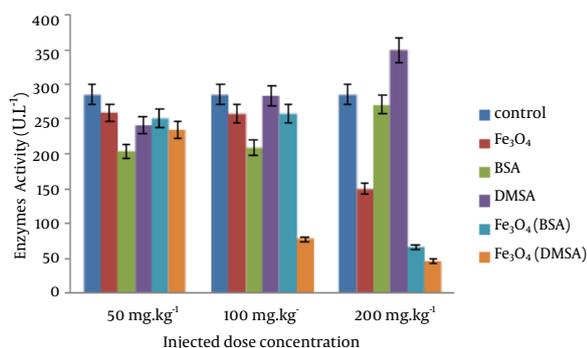


Figure 10. SGPT Measurement Results 30 Days Post Injection

## 5. Discussion

The findings suggest that coated nanoparticles had greater effects on liver function in comparison with uncoated iron oxide nanoparticles. This probably occurred, due to their greater stability in blood circulation and consequently better penetration in different organs and cells. Therefore, it seems that the use of such coating materials (DMSA and BSA) on the surface of the Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles increases their stability and side effects on liver enzymes. Also, considering the p-value, which is more than 0.05 for all variables, there was no significant change in mice's weights in all groups during the one-month period (results are not shown here). By surveying the results from 30 days post injection, it can be concluded that most values were returning to the normal limits and it is expected that all measured enzymes would return to normal values in the near future. This indicates that coated and uncoated iron oxide nanoparticles do not create any irreversible effect or disorder in liver function even at high doses (200 mg.kg<sup>-1</sup>). These results are very similar to that of Kim et al. where they injected less than 100 mg.kg<sup>-1</sup> concentrations of silica (SiO<sub>2</sub>) coated nanoparticles (CoFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) intra-peritoneally into mice and realized the presence and distribution of nanoparticles in mice organs. No specific disorder

was found in liver enzymes, 30 days post injection and also no weight changes were observed (17). Hafeli and Pauer intra spinally injected poly lactic acid coated  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$  into rats. They didn't observed any mortality, toxicity or abnormality in animals' behaviors during the one year post injection. Animal's growth and weights were reported as normal (16). On the other hand, Sadeghiani et al. reported inflammatory responses due to intravenous injection of poly aspartic acid coated  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$  nanoparticles into mice. Moreover, they observed that lymphocytes, monocytes and neutrophils increased and also some disorders in the maturation process of red blood cells occurred. These effects occurred during the first to 15th day post injection and remained for one month (14). In another study, intravenous injection of DMSA coated  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$  nanoparticles into mice, entered the lungs (respiratory bronchioles and alveolar sac) while crossing the blood air dam and led to inflammatory responses, yet the severity of these changes reduced after three months (15). The most important and remarkable point, which is mentioned in most studies, is the small amount  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$  nanoparticles usage in medicine, although they do not create any severe effects. In this study, the effects of intra-peritoneal injection of BSA and DMSA coated  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$  nanoparticles (up to  $200 \text{ mg.kg}^{-1}$ ) on mice's liver enzymes were assessed during a one-month period. The results indicate that most of liver enzymes changed meaningfully and significantly. However, this situation was temporary and returned to their normal range after a month. The findings seem to prove that coated iron oxide nanoparticles were more effective in comparison with uncoated nanoparticles. This phenomenon probably occurred due to their greater stability in blood circulation and consequently more penetration in different organs and cells. Moreover, DMSA coated nanoparticles were more toxic in comparison with BSA coated nanoparticles.

From the results of this study, *in vivo*, low concentrations of  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$  nanoparticles (less than  $200 \text{ mg.kg}^{-1}$ ) do not create any serious or severe toxic effects. Furthermore, there was no meaningful change in mice's weight during the one-month post injection. According to controversial reports from different studies, it seems that more investigations with different biocompatible coatings are necessary.

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There was no conflict of interest.

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