

How to Cite:

Tiwari, S. P. (2022). Nanobubbles as theranostic platforms for tumour-specific imaging and therapy. *International Journal of Health Sciences*, 6(S2), 10944–10954.
<https://doi.org/10.53730/ijhs.v6nS2.7942>

Nanobubbles as theranostic platforms for tumour-specific imaging and therapy

Sandip Prasad Tiwari

Kalinga University, Faculty of Pharmacy, Kotni, Naya Raipur, Chhattisgarh, India

Abstract---Effective disease the executives relies upon precise diagnostics alongside explicit treatment conventions. Current analytic procedures should be improved towards give prior discovery abilities, also customary chemotherapy ways towards deal with disease treatment are restricted by absence of explicitness also foundational harmfulness. This audit features propels in nanotechnology that have permitted the improvement of multifunctional stages for malignant growth discovery, treatment, also checking. Nanomaterial's can be utilized as MRI, optical imaging, furthermore, photo acoustic imaging contrast specialists. When utilized as medication transporters, Nano formulations can increment growth openness towards remedial specialists also result in superior treatment impacts by dragging out flow times, shielding entangled drugs from corruption, also improving cancer take-up through the upgraded porousness also maintenance impact also as receptor-interceded endocytosis. Numerous restorative specialists like chemotherapy, antiangiogenic, or quality treatment specialists can be all the while conveyed by Nano carriers towards growth locales towards improve the adequacy of treatment. Moreover, imaging also treatment specialists can be co-conveyed towards give consistent combination of diagnostics, treatment, also follow-up, also different helpful modalities, for example, chemotherapy also hyperthermia can be co-controlled towards exploit synergistic impacts. Liposomes, metallic nanoparticles, polymeric nanoparticles, dendrimers, carbon nanotubes, also quantum spots are instances of nanoformulations that can be utilized as multifunctional stages for disease theranostics. Nanomedicine approaches in malignant growth have extraordinary potential for clinically translatable advances that can emphatically influence the generally indicative also remedial cycle also result in upgraded personal satisfaction for malignant growth patients. Nonetheless, a purposeful logical exertion is as yet important towards completely investigate long haul dangers, impacts, also safety measures for safe human use.

Keywords---nano carriers, multifunctional nanoparticles, theranostics, malignant growth, nanomaterials, picture directed treatment.

Introduction

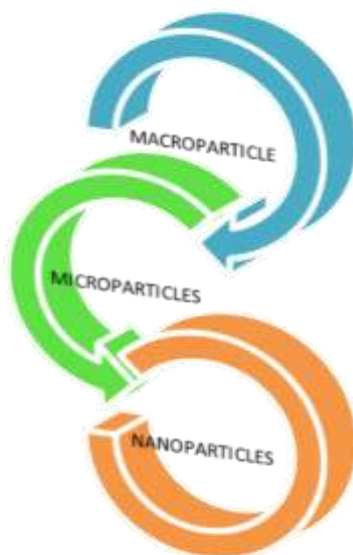
Malignant growth is a complicated group of illnesses that emerge from DNA transformations affecting cell development also cell cycle processes. The way that malignant growth envelops a heterogeneous range of conditions also is exceptionally unusual causes various difficulties for ahead of schedule finding also viable therapy, also unveils malignant growth a significant wellbeing concern overall in the twenty-first hundred years. In the USA alone, disease is supposed towards cause 569,500 passings in 2010. Current therapy procedures for disease incorporate a medical procedure, radiotherapy, chemotherapy, hyperthermia, immunotherapy, chemical treatment, foundational microorganism treatment, also blends thereof. Generally speaking, early identification is the urgent component that coordinates the treatment system also the decision of restorative mediation. The stage at which a growth is identified decides if it tends towards be carefully resected without need for adjuvant treatment or whether it will require a blend of approaches, which regularly incorporate medical procedure, radiation, also chemotherapy. Chemotherapy is utilized in the therapy of numerous malignant growths, however it has significant constraints remembering an absence of particularity that outcomes for low centralizations of chemotherapeutic medications/ specialists at growth destinations, alongside various off-target harmful impacts. The idea of a "enchantment slug," presented by Paul Elrich in 1906 [3], has affected research endeavors towards foster site-coordinated conveyance techniques for chemotherapy drugs. Designated drug conveyance can further develop drug focus at the cancer site also amplify helpful reaction. Furthermore, the expanded selectivity of the treatment limits harmful secondary effects also diminishes the adverse consequence on the personal satisfaction of patients getting chemotherapy. In request towards accomplish site-coordinated conveyance, specialists have created many medication transporter frameworks that guide the organization of the medication towards a particular objective area. Some models incorporate liposomes, micelles, normal also engineered polymer nanoparticles, metal nanoparticles, microspheres, also direct neighborhood conveyance utilizing drug eluting patches also stent. The decision of transporter framework influences bioavailability, biodistribution, kinds of medications that can be conveyed, also the explicitness also, pharmacokinetics of conveyance. For a given transporter, various variables decide the dependability also destiny of the conveyance vehicle during capacity also after organization, including size, unbending nature, charge, dissolvability, also surface changes. Two of the most significant frameworks in flow drug conveyance research incorporate liposome-based conveyance frameworks also polymer microparticles/nanoparticles as transporter frameworks.

Molecule Carrier Systems

Particles give one more choice towards upgrade site-explicit conveyance also controlled conveyance of chemotherapy drugs. Numerous frameworks have been

planned with the shared objective of improving medication bioavailability at target locales, safeguarding drugs/biomolecules from corruption, also working with drug retention also dispersion across layers. Nanoscale drug conveyance frameworks can be planned with sub-atomic surface embellishments intended for a given target, for example, antibodies for cell surface receptors that are overexpressed in disease cells. Perhaps the main variable towards consider in the plan of molecule transporters is size, which will extraordinarily impact the biodistribution of the subsequent vehicle. There are three kinds of particles in light of their size:

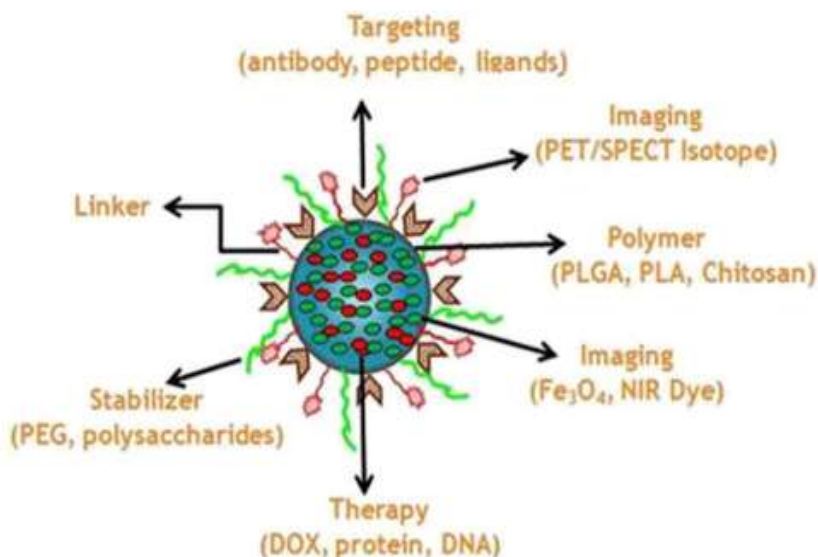
1. macroparticles (50-200 μm),
2. microparticles (1-50 μm), and
3. nanoparticles (10-1,000 nm).



Biodegradable microparticles made of starch egg whites , or polylactic corrosive have been utilized in helpful applications like chemoembolisation. Since macroparticles can't enter the vessels, they are held up at the arteriole level later organization also can give supported also slow arrival of medication items towards encompassing tissue while shielding the captured drug from biodegradation. Discharge rate can be custom-made by the decision of polymer pore size, enlarging properties, also debasement rate. One of the principal hardships with the utilization of microparticles for other restorative applications is their quick leeway by the RES, as well as their failure towards enter vessels that restricts the opportunities for designated tissue conveyance.

Polymeric nanoparticles offer an extensive array of functionalization options that can be used towards create versatile multifunctional systems for targeted theranostic applications (Fig. 1). Multimodal tailored approaches towards the diagnosis also treatment of cancer are more likely towards result in clinically translatable advances by enhancing the efficacy also specificity of treatment regimes. Strategies can include combinations of several therapeutic molecules

such as chemotherapy drugs and/or gene therapy agents, combinations of chemotherapy.



Schematic portrayal of a multifunctional polymeric nanoparticle for picture directed treatment.

Combinational Delivery Approaches

Joining a few restorative specialists into a conveyance vehicle might upgrade the viability of malignant growth mediations. This might incorporate conveyance of numerous chemotherapeutic medications, codelivery of chemotherapy also antiangiogenic specialists, co-conveyance of medications also qualities, also co-conveyance of medications also little meddling RNA (siRNA), among others.

A significant test in mix chemotherapy is fitting the arrival of medications towards improve helpful systems also organization plans, particularly when the medications ensnared in the transporter have totally different hydrophilicity qualities. The capacity towards control the delivery profiles for various specialists in a similar conveyance vehicle with the goal that they can be autonomously changed can be accomplished with a multicompartmental plan. A few gatherings have had the option towards plan transporters in which delivery profiles for various medications can be balanced towards give better helpful timing. Zhang et al. utilized an aptamer-nanoparticle bioconjugate where docetaxel was ensnared also DOX was intercalated, coming about in a quicker discharge profile for DOX than for docetaxel. Fan et al. made folate-formed chitosan micellar nanoparticles for co-conveyance of PDTC also DOX in HepG-2 liver disease cells, in which the delivery pace of DOX was constrained by natural pH conditions

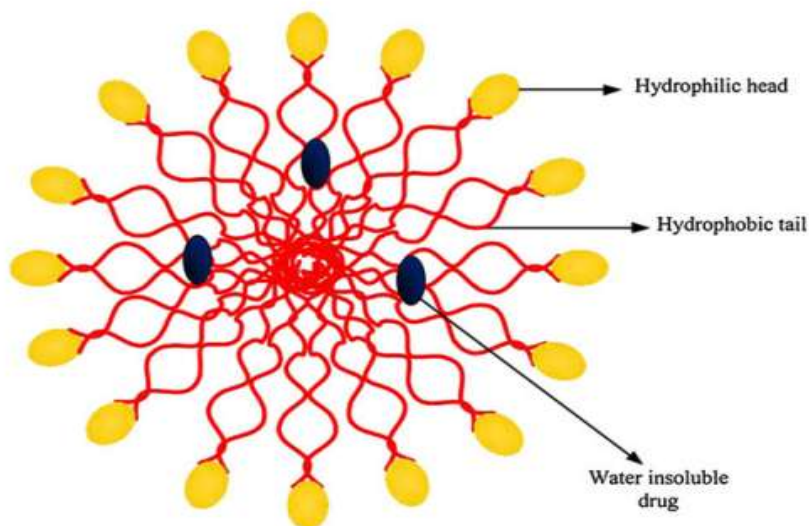


Fig. 2 Schematic representation of a micelle entrapping a water-insoluble drug

Combinational Chemotherapy/Gene Therapy

One of the principal restrictions of quality treatment is the trouble in defeating the obstructions for conveyance of qualities into malignant growth cells, like steadiness in fundamental conveyance, focusing on also entrance into cells, also atomic movement for quality articulation. Nanocarriers can be a great procedure towards improve quality conveyance towards target destinations, also numerous regular also manufactured polymeric materials, for example, chitosan, PEG, also polyethyleneimine (PEI) have been effectively utilized towards convey qualities also biomolecules. The flexibility of polymeric nanoparticles makes them superb contender for multifunctional applications in which concurrent conveyance of qualities also medications towards an objective site can be utilized towards upgrade restorative results. A fantastic model is crafted by Wang et al., who arranged PLGA/folate covered PEGylated polymeric liposome coreshell nanoparticles (PLGA/FPLNPs) for the co-conveyance of medication also qualities. This conveyance vehicle is made out of a hydrophobic PLGA center that can capture hydrophobic medications like DOX also a hydrophilic cationic lipid shell that can be utilized towards tie DNA. Wang's gathering exhibited that these transporters can all the while convey medications also qualities towards MDA-MB-231 bosom disease cells with high quality transfection also medication conveyance effectiveness.

Nanotechnology-Based Sensing

Nanosize stages give a potential chance towards propels in malignant growth diagnostics due towards their adaptability, size, also physicochemical qualities. Nanomaterials can be functionalized with a variety of moieties that possibly take into consideration altered location of disease explicit biomarkers, also they can be utilized in scaled down discovery frameworks. Gold nanoparticles, gold nanorods, quantum specks, also other nanomaterials have been utilized as sensors for

malignant growth marker also disease cell location by forming them with peptides, aptamers, antibodies, also oligonucleotides. A few instances of these applications are accessible in ongoing writing. Grubisha et al. had the option towards identify femtomolar centralizations of prostate-explicit antigen utilizing gold nanoparticles covered with areas of strength for an upgraded Raman scatterer in a sandwich test design. Gerion et al. arranged a microarray containing DNA-nanocrystal forms with a semiconductor CdSe/ZnS center/shell. Testing of the microarray showed the location of p53 transformations in practically no time, as well as the potential for multiallele discovery utilizing different precious stone tones. Xia et al. fostered a bioluminescence reverberation energy move based measure involving bioluminescent proteins as benefactors, also quantum spot nanosensors formed with protease substrates as acceptors. The objective of the examine was towards recognize lattice metalloproteinases (MMPs), which are overexpressed in numerous malignant growths, also the creators had the option towards identify MMP movement in the nanogram/milliliter range in cushion also in mouse serum [142]. Oishi et al. as of late planned a measure towards recognize protein kinase inhibitors in cell lysates utilizing citrate-covered gold nanoparticles. Within the sight of an inhibitor, gold nanoparticles total, also there is a colorimetric change in the arrangement. This technique permits fast, pragmatic screening of potential protein kinase inhibitors for use in malignant growth treatment. One more illustration of novel location techniques utilizing nanotechnology is the biobarcode measure, which depends on twofold functionalized gold nanoparticles that are enriched with both an oligonucleotide (the "standardized identification" that can be checked for fast detecting) also an objective acknowledgment component like an immune response (for protein discovery) or another oligonucleotide (for nucleic corrosive identification). These are joined with attractive nanoparticle tests towards catch antigens in arrangement [144, 145]. An illustration of biobarcode application utilizing gold nanoparticles was accounted for by Stoeva et al., who were ready towards identify low-femtomolar centralizations of malignant growth markers like prostate explicit antigen, human chorionic gonadotropin, also α -fetoprotein in support also serum. The area of nano-based detecting is developing quickly also shows vow towards make fast, high-throughput, delicate, also explicit location strategies for disease determination also medication screening.

Multifunctional Theranostic Systems

Nanoparticles for Molecular Imaging also Photothermal Therapy Sub-atomic imaging gives an apparatus towards representation, portrayal, also measurement of natural cycles at the cell also subcellular levels inside flawless living life forms. Atomic medication sub-atomic imaging [positron discharge tomography (PET) also single-photon emanation figured tomography] has high awareness, yet it has a few impediments with regards towards goal, short half-existence of tracers, also high instrumentation cost also intricacy. Optical imaging is exceptionally touchy, reasonable, can yield high goal, also can be utilized endoscopically for negligibly intrusive methodologies. Notwithstanding, clinical applications are limited by the little profundity of entrance, which makes a drawback for imaging of profound cancers contrasted with other imaging modalities like CT also MRI. Close towards infrared (NIR) frequencies (800-1,000 nm) can be utilized towards further develop tissue infiltration in optical imaging by limiting photon retention by parts,

subsequently taking into consideration in vivo optical imaging applications. The improvement of novel fluorescent specialists has energized interest in optical imaging applications for malignant growth recognition. Designated fluorescent difference specialists can assist with depicting the limit among growth also sound tissue also be utilized as an adjuvant towards coordinate careful resection. Nanoparticles have been utilized for CT, MRI, atomic, also optical imaging applications also the plan of multifunctional nanoparticles takes into consideration synchronous conveyance of remedial also imaging specialists in vivo [84]. Now also again, the characteristic properties of the nanoparticle permit it towards be utilized as an imaging specialist or potentially a specialist for hyperthermia, radiation, also photodynamic treatment applications. This gives valuable open doors towards imageguided treatment also really coordinated theranostic frameworks. For example, iron-oxide nanoparticles can be utilized as a directed hyperthermia specialist in view of the attractive properties of the iron-oxide center alongside MRI location. In 2007, Yang et al. arranged hydrophobic attractive nanocrystals also DOX at the same time integrated into PLGA-PEG-COOH. The magnetopolymericnanohybrids were then formed towards HER-2 neutralizer for focusing on purposes, also the gathering had the option towards involve these multifunctional transporters for MRI recognition as well with respect towards hindrance of cancer development [150]. As of late, Park et al. distributed an audit on multifunctional nanoparticles for malignant growth imaging also treatment. Multifunctional approaches might be essential towards the advancement of adaptable early discovery frameworks, custom fitted disease treatments, continuous checking of treatment movement, also clinically translatable advances in malignant growth finding, mediation, also guess.

Conclusion

Nanosize conveyance stages enjoy unmistakable benefits in disease treatment, beginning with their innate capacity towards collect at growth destinations because of the EPR impact. All the more critically, their adaptability gives valuable open doors towards multifunctionalization also production of "shrewd particles," so that a solitary stage can be utilized towards identify cancers, treat them, screen therapy reaction, also guide helpful systems. Nanoformulations can be functionalized towards limit leeway by the invulnerable framework also draw out flow times, also they can be focused on towards explicit cells by the expansion of surface ligands that sharpen in towards explicit receptors. This takes into account improved amassing at cancer destinations, where the particles can then give supported adjustable delivery of helpful specialists, for example, chemotherapy sedates, or be utilized for other treatment modalities such as hyperthermia. Ongoing advances in biosensing have permitted the improvement of nano-based tests that can be utilized in high-throughput screening also identification of disease cells also biomarkers, opening new roads for point-of-care diagnostics. Mixes of symptomatic also, helpful applications in view of nanomaterials take into consideration comprehensive patient administration approaches. Nanotheranostics have extraordinary potential for clinically translatable advances that can emphatically influence the general course of disease analysis also the executives also result in upgraded personal satisfaction for disease patients. Notwithstanding these benefits, the plan also creation of nanoparticles for malignant growth treatment also determination actually present

many difficulties including biocompatibility, pharmacokinetics, in vivo focusing on adequacy, also cost-viability. The improvement of these factors relies upon nanoparticle plan boundaries like size, shape, surface charge, arrangement, planning conventions, adorning moieties, also medication stacking also discharge rate. The most pivotal viewpoint in future advancement of nano-based medication will probably be the capacity for multifunctionalization also, fruitful designing also creation of multimodal nanotheranostic plans. The extreme objective will be towards augment how much symptomatic data also remedial viability, limit the time period for early conclusion, also lessen the degree also recurrence of intrusive intercessions. towards accomplish these advances, a significant issue that requires further investigation is the drawn out wellbeing of nanomaterials, as featured by the reports on poisonousness of carbon nanotubes also quantum dabs that were examined in this survey. A strong structure of conventions for testing nanomaterial security in vitro also in vivo should be created towards permit a full appraisal of the gamble factors got from the utilization of nanomaterials, towards grasp their effect on human wellbeing also the climate, also towards create explicit administrative rules for assembling also safe human use.

References

- Acharya, S., & Sahoo, S. K. (2011). *Advanced Drug Delivery Reviews*, 63, 170–183.
- Aktas, Y., Andrieux, K., Alonso, M. J., et al. (2005). *International Journal of Pharmaceutics*, 298, 378–383.
52. Karatas, H., Aktas, Y., Gursoy-Ozdemir, Y., et al. (2009). *Journal of Neuroscience*, 29, 13761–13769.
- ApplBiochemBiotechnol (2011) 165:1628–1651 1647
- Allen, T. M. (1994). *Advanced Drug Delivery Reviews*, 13, 285–309.
- Anderson, J. M., & Shive, M. S. (1997). *Advanced Drug Delivery Reviews*, 28, 5–24.
37. Birrenbach, G. S. P. (1976). *Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 65, 1763.
- Avgoustakis, K. (2004). *Current Drug Delivery*, 1, 321–333.
39. Fahmy, T. M., Fong, P. M., Goyal, A., & Saltzman, W. M. (2005). *Materials Today*, 8, 18–26.
- Axelsson, B. (1989). *Advanced Drug Delivery Reviews*, 3, 391–404.
- Bakker-Woudenberg, I., Lokerse, A., ten Kate, M., et al. (1993). *European Journal of Clinical Microbiology*, 12, S61–S67.
- Baldrick, P. (2010). *Regulatory Toxicology also Pharmacology*, 56, 290–299.
- Banerjee, R. (2001). *Journal of Biomaterials Applications*, 16, 3–21.
- Bhardwaj, V., Ankola, D. D., Gupta, S. C., et al. (2009). *Pharmaceutical Research*, 26, 2495–2503.
68. Gradishar, W. J., Tjuladin, S., Davidson, N., Shaw, H., Desai, N., Bhar, P., et al. (2005). *J Clin Oncol*, 23, 7794–7803.
- Blume, G., Cevc, G., Crommelin, M. D. J. A., et al. (1993). *BBA Review Biomembranes*, 1149, 180–184.
- Brandl, M. (2001). *Biotechnology Annual Review*, 7, 59–85.
- Breimer, D. D. (1998). *Advanced Drug Delivery Reviews*, 33, 265–268.
- Burger, J. J., Tomlinson, E., Mulder, E. M. A., & McVie, J. G. (1985). *International Journal of Pharmaceutics*, 23, 333–344.
- Cattel, L., Ceruti, M., & Dosio, F. (2003). *Tumori*, 89, 237–249.
27. Salzberg, M., Thurlimann, B., Bonnefois, H., et al. (2005). *Oncology*, 68, 293–298.
- Cheung, T. W., Remick, S. C., Azarnia, N., et al. (1999). *Clinical Cancer Research*, 5, 3432–3437.

- Chhikara, B. S., &Parang, K. (2010). *Expert Opinion on Drug Delivery*, 7, 1399–1414.
- Chung, Y. I., Kim, J. C., Kim, Y. H., et al. (2010). *Journal of Controlled Release*, 143, 374–382. 41. Nicolas, J., &Couvreur, P. (2009). *Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Nanomedicine also Nanobiotechnology*, 1, 111–127.
- Corsi, K., Chellat, F., Yahia, L., &Fernandes, J. C. (2003). *Biomaterials*, 24, 1255–1264.
- Dash, M., Chiellini, F., Ottenbrite, R., &Chiellini, E. (2011). *Progress in Polymer Science*, 36, 981– 1014.
- Day, E. S., Morton, J. G., & West, J. L. (2009). *Journal of Biomechanical Engineering*, 131, 074001.
- de Estella-Hermoso, M. A., Campanero, M. A., Mollinedo, F., & Blanco-Prieto, M. J. (2009). *Journal of Biomedical Nanotechnology*, 5, 323–343.
- Dorshow, R. B., Bugaj, J. E., & Burleigh, B. D. (1998). *Journal of Biomedical Optics*, 3, 340–345.
- Ehlich, P. (1906). *Collected studies on immunity* (pp. 404–443). New York: Wiley.
- Erbacher, P., Zou, S., Bettinger, T., et al. (1998). *Pharmaceutical Research*, 15, 1332–1339.
- Fassas, A., &Anagnostopoulos, A. (2005). *Leukemia & Lymphoma*, 46, 795–802.
- Fernandez-Fernandez, A., Manchanda, R., Lei, T., et al. (2011). Comparative study of the optical also heat generation properties of IR820 also indocyanine green. *Molecular Imaging*, [Epub ahead of print].
- Gregoriadis, G., & Ryman, B. E. (1972). *European Journal of Biochemistry*, 24, 485–491.
- Gregoriadis, G., Leathwood, P. D., & Ryman, B. E. (1971). *FEBS Letters*, 14, 95–99.
- Hirsch, L. R., Stafford, R. J., Bankson, J. A., et al. (2003). *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 100, 13549–13554.
- Hwang, H. Y., Kim, I. S., Kwon, I. C., & Kim, Y. H. (2008). *Journal of Controlled Release*, 128, 23– 31. 59. Ohya, Y., Takei, T., Kobayashi, H., &Ouchi, T. (1993). *Journal of Microencapsulation*, 10, 1–9.
- Janes, K. A., Fresneau, M. P., Marazuela, A., et al. (2001). *Journal of Controlled Release*, 73, 255–267. 56. Lee, E., Lee, J., Lee, I. H., et al. (2008). *Journal of Medicinal Chemistry*, 51, 6442–6449.
- Jayakumar, R., Prabakaran, M., Nair, S. V., & Tamura, H. (2010). *Biotechnology Advances*, 28, 142–150.
- Jemal, A., Siegel, R., Xu, J., & Ward, E. (2010). *A Cancer Journal for Clinicians*, 60, 267–300.
- Johansen, P. L. (1990). *European Heart Journal*, 11(Suppl I), 6–12.
- Kievit, F. M., Veiseh, O., Bhattarai, N., et al. (2009). *Advanced Functional Materials*, 19, 2244–2251.
- Koukourakis, M. I., Koukouraki, S., Giatromanolaki, A., et al. (1999). *Journal of Clinical Oncology*, 17, 3512–3521. 30. Caponigro, F., Comella, P., Budillon, A., et al. (2000). *Annals of Oncology*, 11, 339–34232.
- Kreuter, J. (1996). *Journal of Anatomy*, 189(Pt 3), 503–505.
- Kumar, M., Behera, A. K., Lockey, R. F., et al. (2002). *Human Gene Therapy*, 13, 1415–1425.

- Kumari, A., Yadav, S. K., & Yadav, S. C. (2009). *Colloid Surface B*, 75, 1–18. 43.
- Nagpal, K., Singh, S. K., & Mishra, D. N. (2010). *Chemical also Pharmaceutical Bulletin (Tokyo)*, 58, 1423–1430.
- Lee, J. H., Jung, S. W., Kim, I. S., et al. (2003). *International Journal of Pharmaceutics*, 251, 23–32.
- Lestini, B. J., Sagnella, S. M., Xu, Z., et al. (2002). *Journal of Controlled Release*, 78, 235–247.
- Liu, Z. H., Jiao, Y. P., Wang, Y. F., et al. (2008). *Advanced Drug Delivery Reviews*, 60, 1650–1662.
- Manchanda, R., Fernandez-Fernandez, A., Nagesetti, A., & McGoron, A. J. (2010). *Colloid Surface B*, 75, 260–267.
- Matsumura, Y., Hamaguchi, T., Ura, T., et al. (2004). *British Journal of Cancer*, 91, 1775–1781.
- Min, K. H., Park, K., Kim, Y. S., et al. (2008). *Journal of Controlled Release*, 127, 208–218.
- Mori, A., Klibanov, A. L., Torchilin, V. P., & Huang, L. (1991). *FEBS Letters*, 284, 263–266.
- Nam, T., Park, S., Lee, S. Y., et al. (2010). *Bioconjugate Chemistry*, 21, 578–582.
- Nelken, N., & Schneider, P. A. (2004). *Surgical Clinics of North America*, 84, 1203–1236.
- O’Neal, D. P., Hirsch, L. R., Halas, N. J., et al. (2004). *Cancer Letters*, 209, 171–176.
- Park, H., Yang, J., Lee, J., et al. (2009). *ACS Nano*, 3, 2919–2926. 159.
- Wust, P., Gneveckow, U., Johannsen, M., et al. (2006). *International Journal of Hyperthermia*, 22, 673–685.
- Park, J., Fong, P. M., Lu, J., et al. (2009). *Nanomedicine*, 5, 410–418.
- Reynolds, C., Barrera, D., Jotte, R., et al. (2009). *Journal of Thoracic Oncology*, 4, 1537–1543. 70.
- Nyman, D. W., Campbell, K. J., Hersh, E., et al. (2005). *Journal of Clinical Oncology*, 23, 7785–7793.
- Sapra, P., Tyagi, P., & Allen, T. M. (2005). *Current Drug Delivery*, 2, 369–381.
- Sarris, A. H., Hagemester, F., Romaguera, J., et al. (2000). *Annals of Oncology*, 11, 69–72.
- Son, Y. J., Jang, J. S., Cho, Y. W., et al. (2003). *Journal of Controlled Release*, 91, 135–145. 54.
- Mitra, S., Gaur, U., Ghosh, P. C., & Maitra, A. N. (2001). *Journal of Controlled Release*, 74, 317–323.
- Song, X. R., Cai, Z., Zheng, Y., et al. (2009). *European Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 37, 300–305. 157.
- Ann-Ann D., Ying-Yi C., Wang C.C., et al. (2008). HER-2 antibody conjugated gold nano rod for in vivo photothermal therapy. In 8th IEEE conference on Nanotechnology NANO’08, 882–885.
- Strother, R., & Matei, D. (2009). *Therapeutic Clinical Risk Management*, 5, 639–650.
- Tang, Y., Lei, T., Manchanda, R., et al. (2010). *Pharmaceutical Research*, 27, 2242–2253.
- Tarahovsky, Y. S. (2010). *Biochemistry (Mosc)*, 75, 811–824.
- Tripathi, S. K., Goyal, R., Kumar, P., & Gupta, K. C. (2011). *Nanomedicine*. doi:10.1016/j.nano.2011.06.022.
- Wang, X., Li, Y., & Du, Y. (2009). *Journal of Nanoscience also Nanotechnology*, 9, 6866–6875. 61.
- Cheong, S. J., Lee, C. M., Kim, S. L., et al. (2009). *International Journal of Pharmaceutics*, 372, 169–176.

- Wang, X., Wang, Y., Chen, Z. G., & Shin, D. M. (2009). *Cancer Research Treatment*, 41, 1–11. 1646 *ApplBiochemBiotechnol* (2011) 165:1628–1651
- Xu, Z. P., Zeng, Q. H., Lu, G. Q., & Yu, A. B. (2006). *Chemical Engineering Science*, 61, 1027–1040. 12. Dakhil, S., Ensminger, W., Cho, K., et al. (1982). *Cancer*, 50, 631–635.
- Yoo, H. S., Lee, K. H., Oh, J. E., & Park, T. G. (2000). *Journal of Controlled Release*, 68, 419–431.