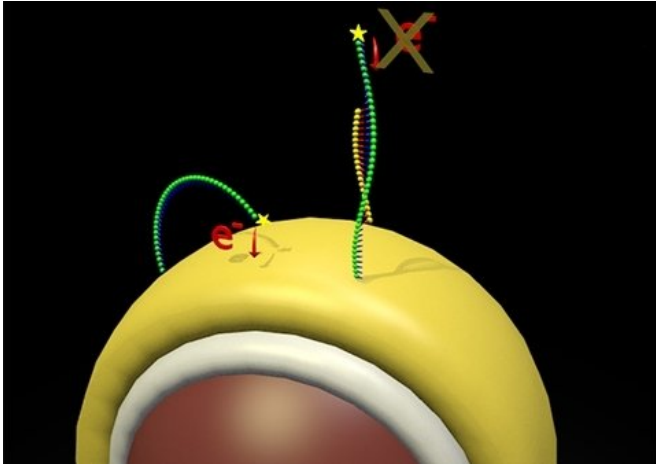


Blood-borne cancer detection receives gold-plated boost

28 August 2018, by Lachlan Gilbert



A computer representation of the gold coated nanoparticles that make up the dispersible electrodes. These are modified with DNA that gives an electrochemical signal. When microRNA binds, the electrochemical signal is switched off. The magnitude in the change in current is related to the concentration of miRNA. Credit: University of New South Wales

UNSW researchers have discovered a new way to detect ultralow levels of microRNA in a blood sample which could make diagnosis of cancer and other illnesses quicker and more efficient.

The research team used nanoparticles to latch on to the targeted microRNAs (miRNAs) which enabled them to be easily extracted. One of the main benefits was that it was effective even when the miRNA was in minuscule amounts in the blood sample. Previously, a much larger sample was needed to extract similar amounts.

MicroRNAs are short RNA molecules that target some messenger RNAs (genetic material used to synthesise proteins) to prevent them from coding for a specific protein. Impaired miRNA activity has been linked with the formation of cancerous tumours as well as metastasis, the spread of

cancer to other parts of the body.

In the paper published today in *Nature Nanotechnology*, the researchers reported modifying gold-coated magnetic nanoparticles (Au@MNPs) with DNA to match the miRNA they wanted to detect.

Scientia Professor Justin Gooding said the nanoparticles are, in effect, dispersible electrodes. When circulated through the blood they capture the miRNA before a magnet is used to recapture the nanoparticles with the newly attached microRNA.

"Now we get more of the microRNA because the dispersible electrodes capture nearly everything in the sample," Professor Gooding said.

"Because the capture is so effective, we get higher sensitivities and can detect much lower limits.

"And since we bring them back to the electrode under a magnet, our response time is much faster."

One of the advantages of being quicker is that it will cost less.

"It could be orders of magnitude cheaper. Our method takes 30 minutes compared with almost 12 hours for quantitative polymerase chain reaction," Professor Gooding said.

Key to the new technology is not just the ability to detect lower concentrations of miRNA but the ability to detect a broad range of concentrations.

"This is really important to determine whether the levels of different microRNAs have increased or decreased," Professor Gooding said.

"We can do this very quickly compared with the gold-standard nucleic acid amplification methods. And we can do it in unprocessed blood.

"What this means is the technology has the potential to determine the levels of microRNA just from a finger prick test."

Provided by University of New South Wales

Professor Gooding said he would expect the technology to be available within three years, pending regulatory approvals.

The new diagnostic technique follows on the heels of a similar advance made by another UNSW research team exploring cancer detection in the blood.

In that study, published in *Nature Communications*, a team of medical researchers led by Professor Chris Heeschen developed a new way to detect early-stage cancer tumour cells in the blood using a [malaria](#) protein. This method, which targeted individual cancer cells found in a [blood sample](#), also used a magnet to retrieve all the targeted cancer cells.

Professor Gooding believes the two methods, while working on very different scales, would be very complementary as tools to diagnose cancer.

"The malaria protein technology works by detecting [cancer cells](#), rare cells in particular. These are found in the blood also and so are also compatible with the liquid biopsy concept," he said.

"We are detecting small molecules found in the blood which could also identify the type of cancer, while they are looking for rare cells that are responsible for the spread of cancer. The two technologies could work very well together."

More information: Roya Tavallaie et al. Nucleic acid hybridization on an electrically reconfigurable network of gold-coated magnetic nanoparticles enables microRNA detection in blood, *Nature Nanotechnology* (2018). [DOI: 10.1038/s41565-018-0232-x](#)

Silvia Ottaviani et al. TGF- β induces miR-100 and miR-125b but blocks let-7a through LIN28B controlling PDAC progression, *Nature Communications* (2018). [DOI: 10.1038/s41467-018-03962-x](#)

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