

Green-emitting Superparamagnetic Nanoparticles of $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@ \text{SiO}_2@ \text{GdOF}:\text{Ce}^{3+}, \text{Tb}^{3+}$: Toxicity Assessment in Zebrafish Embryos

Z. U. Khan¹, L. U. Khan^{2,3,*}, H. F. Brito³, Magnus Gidlund¹

¹Institute of Biomedical Sciences-IV, Department of Immunology, University of Sao Paulo, Av. Prof. Lineu Prestes, 1730, 05508-000 São Paulo, Brazil

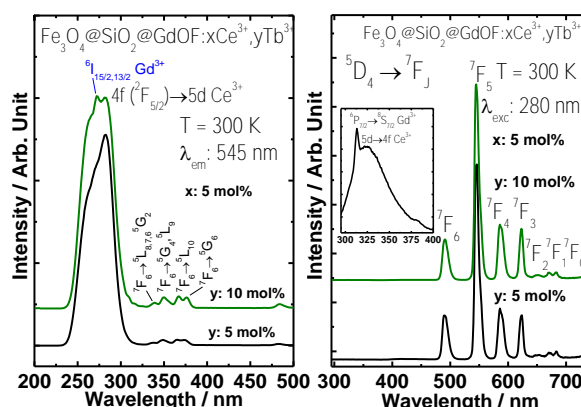
²Brazilian Nanotechnology National Laboratory (LNNano–CNPEM), Rua Giuseppe Máximo Scolfaro 10000, 13083-100, Campinas-SP, Brazil.

³Institute of Chemistry, Department of Fundamental Chemistry, University of Sao Paulo, Av. Prof. Lineu Prestes, 748, 05508-000, São Paulo-SP, Brazil.

* Corresponding author: latif.khan@lnnano.cnpem.br

The preparation of novel bifunctional $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@ \text{SiO}_2@ \text{GdOF}:\text{xCe}^{3+}, \text{yTb}^{3+}$ ($x = 5; y = 5$, and 10 mol%) nanocomposites with efficient optical and magnetic properties were reported. The Fe_3O_4 core nanocrystals were coated with thin layer of SiO_2 , which were further coated with $\text{GdOF}:\text{RE}^{3+}$ luminophores via chitosan assisted high temperature co-precipitation method. The static magnetic measurements supported and manifested superparamagnetic behavior of the materials at 300 K. In addition, a Verwey transition (T_V) was observed near 120 K on the ZFC/FC curves of the Fe_3O_4 . The emission spectra of the nanocomposites showed characteristic narrow emission lines assigned to the $^5\text{D}_4 \rightarrow ^7\text{F}_J$ transitions ($J = 6-0$) of the Tb^{3+} ion (Figure 1). The non-radiative energy transfer process among the $\text{Ce}^{3+} \rightarrow \text{Gd}^{3+} \rightarrow \text{Tb}^{3+}$ ions were discussed. The toxicity of these nanomaterials was studied, employing 96 hours' early life stage assay in *Danio rerio* embryos. The parameters assessed were acute toxicity, hatching rate, growth, yolk sac size, and sarcomere length after the exposure to $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@ \text{SiO}_2@ \text{GdOF}:\text{Ce}^{3+}, \text{Tb}^{3+}$ nanocomposites. It was found that the bifunctional nanoparticles present no acute toxicity to the embryos and larvae of zebrafish until 100 mg L^{-1} concentration. Further, the photoluminescence and magnetic properties as well as nontoxicity of the $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@ \text{SiO}_2@ \text{GdOF}:\text{RE}^{3+}$ nanomaterials suggest that they may efficient candidates for multifunctional drug delivery carriers.

Figure 1. Luminescence spectra of the $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@ \text{SiO}_2@ \text{GdOF}:\text{xCe}^{3+}, \text{yTb}^{3+}$, recorded at room temperature (300 K): excitation (left) spectrum, monitoring emission at 545 nm assigned to the $^5\text{D}_4 \rightarrow ^7\text{F}_5$ transition and emission (right) spectrum under excitation at 280 nm which corresponds to the $4f(^2\text{F}_{5/2}) \rightarrow 5d$ interconfiguration transition of



Keywords: Bifunctional Nanomaterials, Toxicity, Zebrafish.

Acknowledgements

This work was supported by CNPq/TWAS, CAPES–CNPEM and FAPESP.

References

[1], L. U. Khan, et al. *Inorg. Chem.* 53 (2014) 12902–12910