



Saratov State University

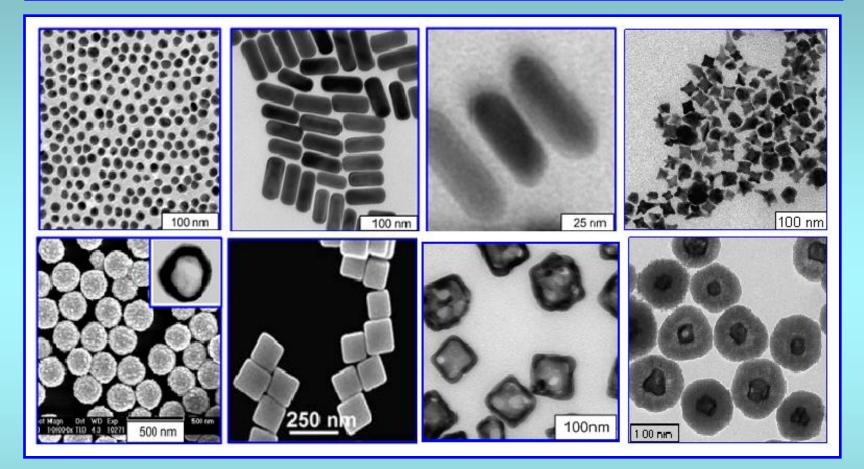
Plasmonic Nanopowders of Gold and Gold-Silver Nanoparticles

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Plasmon resonant nanoparticles we fabricate



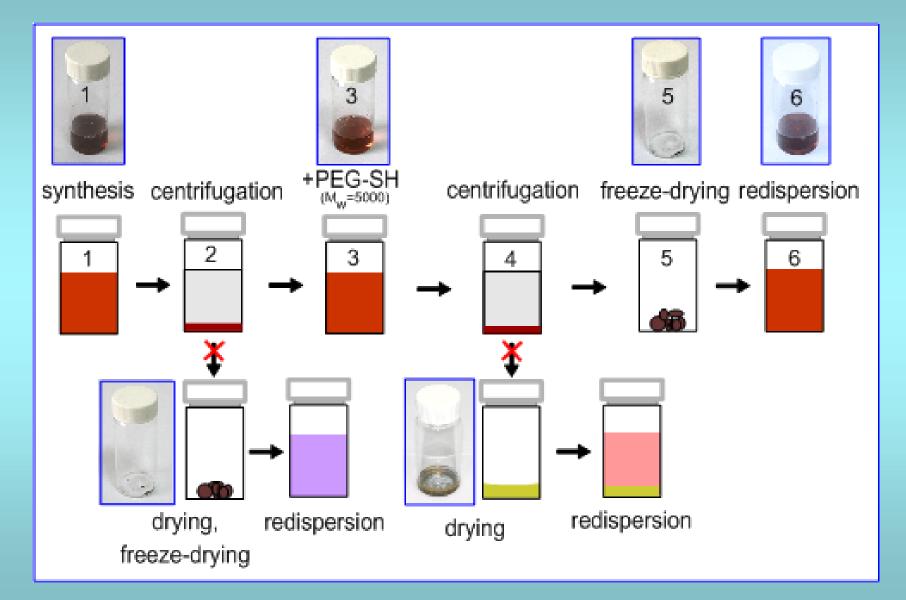
Plasmon resonant nanoparticles are usually fabricated in colloid form by chemical wet synthesis

<u>The Goal</u>: To develop universal strategy for fabrication of plasmonic nanopowders (dryied gold and gold-silver nanoparticles)

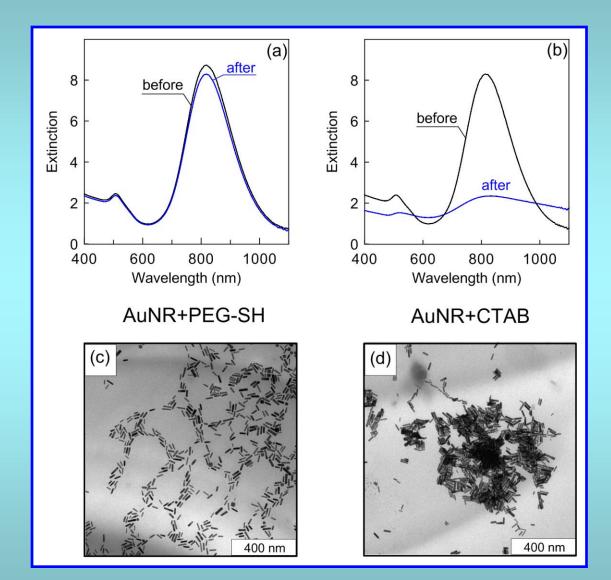
Requirements:

- 1. The strategy must be universal for various types of plasmon-resonant gold and composite nanoparticles.
- 2. Long time storage without changing of the properties.
- 3. Easy redispersion of nanopowders in water without any hard manipulations.

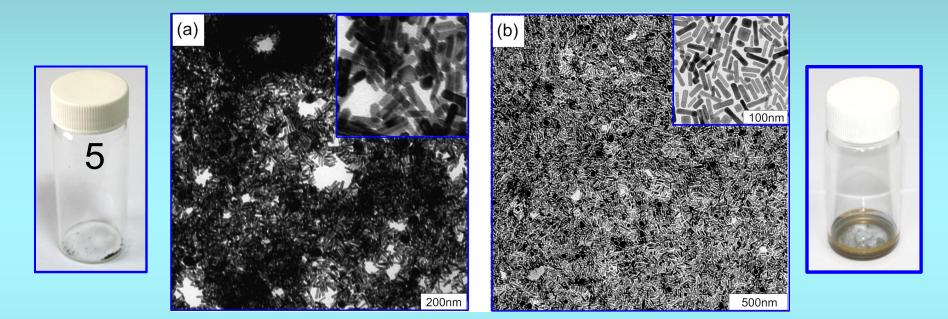
Stages of nanopowder synthesis



Powders of PEG-SH and CTAB coated gold nanorods



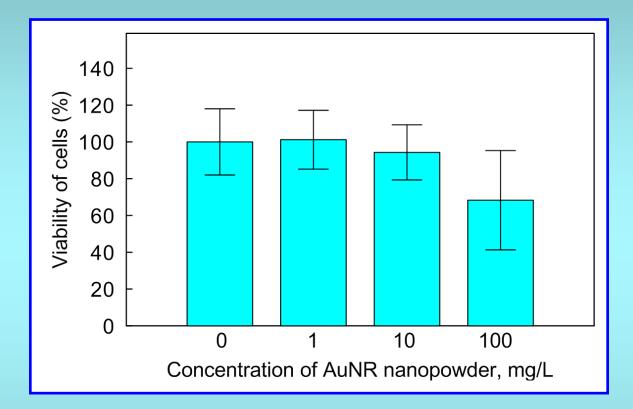
AuNR+PEG-SH after various types of drying



Freeze-drying

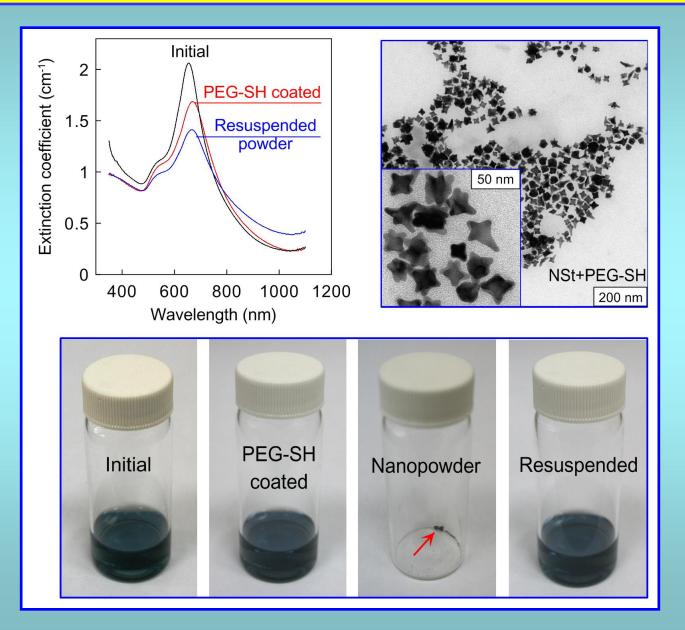
Room-temperature drying

MTT assay with AuNR nanopowder

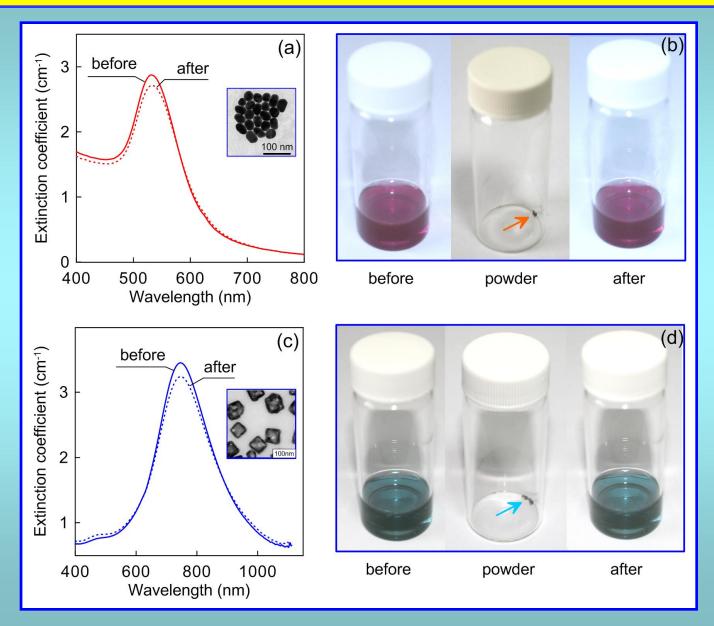


Typical concentrations for *in vivo* biodistribution and toxicity experiments: **0.1-10 mg/kg**

Gold Nanostars powders



Gold nanospheres and gold-silver nanocages powders



Easy redispersion of gold nanorods powder



Conclusions:

- 1. Using developed universal strategy we have fabricated nanopowders of 4 types of plasmonic nanoparticles.
- 2. These powders can be stored at room temperature and can be easily redispersed in water or buffer.
- 3. MTT assay showed the absence of cell toxicity of gold nanorod powder with concentrations up to 100 mg/L.

Thanks for your attention!



Laboratoty of Nanobiotechnology:

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