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Undoped and Tb-doped cerium fluoride nanoparticles: excitation energy transfer to chlorin e₆ photosensitizer

LV. Kuzmenko¹, <u>M.Yu. Losytskyy¹</u>, O.B. Shcherbakov², A.I. Marynin³, V.M. Yashchuk¹

¹ Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Volodymyrs'ka Str. 64/13, Kyiv-01601, Ukraine. E-mail: mlosytskyy@gmail.com

² Zabolotny Institute of Microbiology and Virology, NAS of Ukraine, Zabolotnogo Str. 154, Kyiv-03680, Ukraine.

3 National University of Food Technologies, Volodymyrska Str. 68, Kyiv-01601, Ukraine

Radiodynamic therapy (RDT) is a novel approach for the treatment of cancer and is currently intensively studied. To be appropriate for using in RDT, the sensitizer should be able to generate singlet oxygen under X-rays excitation. For this the nanosystems (NS) developed as potential sensitizers should contain scintillator part excited by the X-rays and sensitizer part generating the singlet oxygen; electronic excitation energy transfer (EEET) from the former to the latter should take place. Cerium fluoride nanoparticles (NP) are possible candidates to be used as scintillator part of the developed NS for RDT. Recently we have studied EEET processes and pathways in the NS containing Tb-doped Ce_{0.85}Tb_{0.15}F₃ NP and chlorin e₆ photosensitizer assembled with the help of the cetrimonium bromide (CTAB) shell [1]. It was shown that excitation of Ce^{3+} ions results in EEET from both Ce³⁺ and Tb³⁺ ions to chlorin e₆. At the same time, Tb³⁺ ions themselves obtain their excitations from Ce³⁺; these excitations could have been otherwise transferred from Ce^{3+} directly to chlorin e₆. Thus the question about the positive or negative influence of Tb-doping of cerium fluoride NP on the total efficiency of EEET to chlorin e_6 is an intriguing question. Here we compare EEET processes in CeF₃-CTAB-chlorin e₆ and Ce_{0.85}Tb_{0.15}F₃-CTAB-chlorin e₆ nanosystems.

1. Losytskyy M. Yu., Kuzmenko L. V., Shcherbakov O. B., Gamaleia N. F., Marynin A. I., Yashchuk V. M. Energy Transfer in Ce_{0.85}Tb_{0.15}F₃ Nanoparticles-CTAB Shell-Chlorin e₆ System // Nanoscale Res Lett.-2017.-**12**.-294.