自己組織化を利用した機能性ナノ材料の創製

Creation of functional nanomaterials based on the self-assembly system

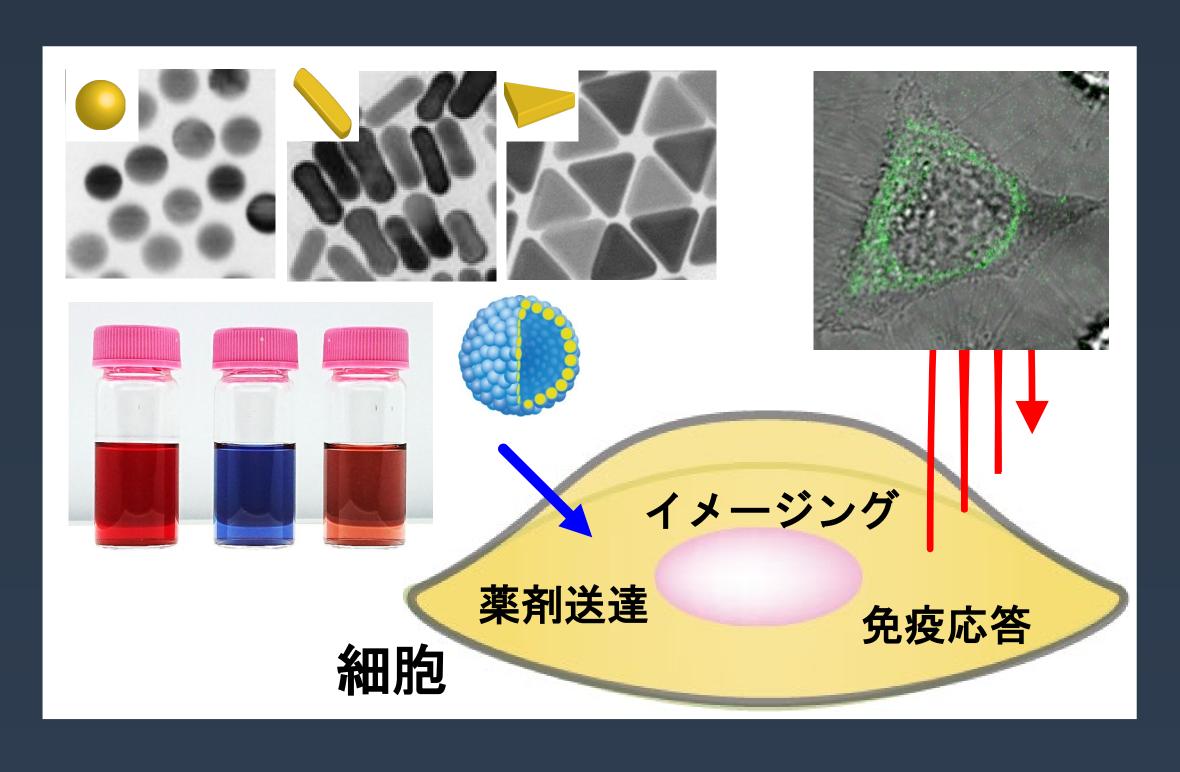
電子科学研究所生体分子デバイス研究分野

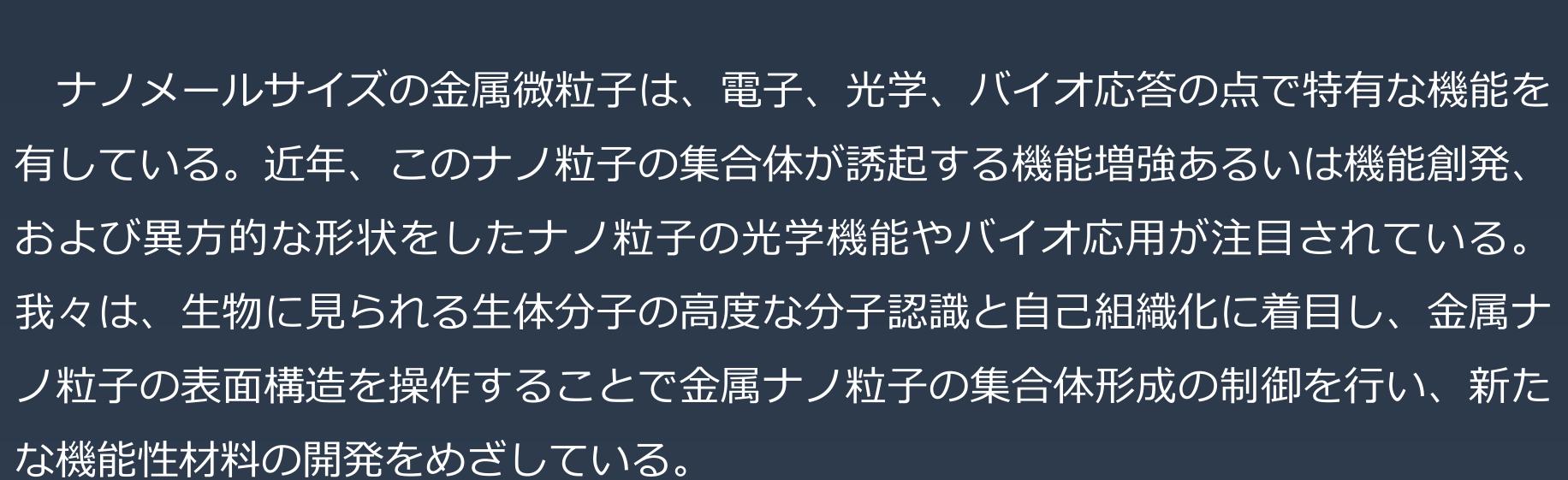
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ナノ粒子の集合化を制御した 光機能材料の創製とバイオ応用





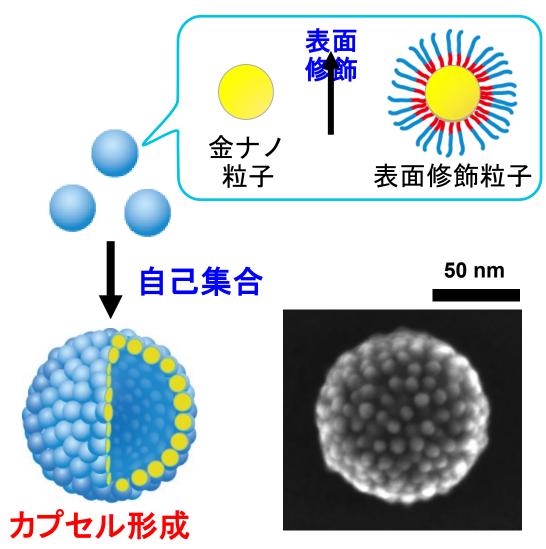
Metal nanoparticles, which are particles between 1 and 100 nm in size, show a great potential in optical, electronic, and biomedical applications. Self-assembly of nanoparticles, particularly hierarchical assembly of anisotropic shaped nanoparticles, is of great scientific interest as it can induce the enhancement and emergence of functions. Our aim is a development of novel functional materials by controlled self-assembly through the surface modification, focusing on the highly organized bio-systems.



金ナノ粒子の自己組織化による集合体の形成制御と薬剤光送達への応用

Development of the controlled self-assembly of gold nanoparticles and application to the drug delivery system

金ナノ粒子の自己集合による中空カプセルの形成



金属ナノ構造体は、光と相互作用して表面プラズモン共鳴と呼ばれる現象を示す。構造体が近接すると、表面プラズモン共鳴のカップリングが起こり、光学特性が変化する。そのため、金属ナノ粒子を自己集合化させた構造体は、光機能材料としての利用が期待できる。例えば、金ナノ粒子の中空カプセルは、中に薬剤などを包含させることが可能であり、光刺激に応じて徐放可能な薬剤送達機能への応用が期待できる。

Metal nanostructures interact with a specific light and show a surface plasmon resonance (SPR) phenomenon. Close proximity of metal nanoparticles in the assembly causes a coupling of SPR, providing a markedly enhanced properties. Thus, assembled nanoparticles have a great potential for photo-responsive functional devices. In addition, the assembled structures, such as hollow capsules, play an important roll for applications, such as a drug delivery system. Gold nanoparticle vesicles are a good candidate for the stimuli-responsive drug delivery carrier.

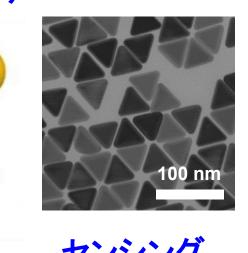
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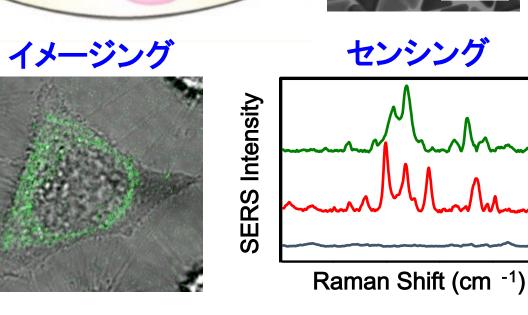
様々な形やサイズの金ナノ構造体を用いた機能性バイオ材料の開発

Development of functional nano-bio materials using gold nanoparticles with various size and shapes

様々な形・サイズの 金ナノ粒子のバイオ応用

ナノ粒子の細胞取り込み Cells





金属ナノ粒子は、数nm~100nm程度(タンパク質~ウィルスの大きさに相当する)まで様々な形状の粒子が作製可能になっている。このようなナノ粒子を用いた研究から、細胞が外部から物質を取り込むとき、その物質の大きさや形状、表面物性により取り込み効率が変わることがわかってきている。このような粒子を利用した細胞内のバイオイメージングやセンシング技術の開発に取り組んでいる。

Development of synthetic techniques enabled to prepare gold nanoparticles with various size (from a few nm to hundred nm) and shapes (sphere, rod, plate, etc.). These nanoparticles revealed that living cells show a selective uptake of the objects depending on their external form or surface properties. This insight supports that nanoparticles with a optimized size, shape, and surface properties can work as a good delivery carrier for drugs and also as bioimaging or sensing materials due to their plasmonic properties.