Size Dependent Kinetics of Gold Nanorods in EPR Mediated Tumor Delivery

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Received: 2016.08.03; Accepted: 2016.09.01; Published: 2016.09.09

Abstract

Gold nanorods (AuNR) have been intensively used in nanomedicine for cancer diagnostics and therapy, due to their excellent plasmonic photothermal properties. Tuning the size and aspect ratio of AuNR tailors the localized surface plasmon resonance (LSPR) in the NIR spectrum at which biological tissues are transparent, thus enables specific and effective treatment. The AuNR extravasates into tumor interstitium through enhanced permeation and retention (EPR) effect. Efficient AuNR based cancer therapy requires efficient AuNR tumor delivery. However, the size of AuNR can dramatically affect its blood circulation and tumor accumulation. Here we proposed for the first time a systematic framework to investigate the size-dependent kinetics of AuNRs during EPR mediated tumor delivery. By using 64Cu-labeled AuNRs with positron emission tomography (PET) and kinetic modeling, the \textit{in vivo} uptake and kinetics of 64Cu-AuNR during its blood circulation, tumor accumulation and elimination were studied both \textit{in vitro} and \textit{in vivo}. The results of different sized AuNRs were compared and the optimum size of AuNR was suggested for EPR mediated tumor delivery. Our study provides a better understanding of the \textit{in vivo} behavior of AuNR, which can help future design of nanomaterials for cancer imaging and therapy.

Key words: gold nanorods, enhanced permeation and retention (EPR) effect, positron emission tomography (PET), kinetic modeling

Introduction

Using nano-sized particles as the “nanocarrier” to load drug molecules has become an important strategy in intravascular drug delivery [1, 2]. A variety of nano-sized diagnostic and therapeutic agents have been developed for clinical applications [3-5]. Unlike the small molecular chemotherapeutic drugs, nanoparticles based drugs cannot get into healthy tissues due to the smaller junctions of the endothelial lining but permeate into the tumor tissue via the leaky endothelium, and stay within the diseased tissue due to the compromised lymphatic drainage of the tumor. This phenomenon is known as enhanced permeation and retention effect (EPR) [6], and has been considered as the fundamental for nanomedicine drug delivery in solid tumor. However, the nanoparticles can be recognized and eliminated by liver and macrophage phagocytic system (MPS) [7, 8] during blood circulation or excretion by renal system for those smaller than 5 nm [9]. Efficient tumor delivery through EPR effect requires nanoparticles to evade the MPS elimination and circulate in blood for sufficient time \textit{a priori}. The enhanced angiogenesis and the lack of functional intratumoral lymphatic vessels in solid tumor thus reduced clearance of leaked particles [10] will also favor the tumor accumulation of nanoparticles through EPR. The criteria of designing nanoparticle for efficient delivery in solid tumor therefore include prolonged circulation half-life, enhanced EPR effect for high tumor accumulation and low uptake by liver and MPS.
Among various nanoplatforms investigated, gold nanoparticles (AuNPs) have been extensively used in a wide range of biomedical applications due to their unique optical, electrical and optical properties [11, 12]. Researches have been prompted to study how different properties of gold nanoparticles may have affected their interaction with the biological environment and eventually their homing to tumor. Studies have been focusing on the surface coating of the gold nanoparticles, which can be modified to achieve optimized targeting [13-16]. The surface coating with poly(ethylene glycol) (PEG) prevented protein serum binding and plasma clearance by macrophages [17], thus prolonged blood circulation of AuNPs therefore increased drug concentration in studied and the photothermal therapeutic efficacy has been the effect of the size of AuNR on its plasmon resonance (LSPR) bands [24]: the transvers band located in the visible spectrum at 520 nm; the longitudinal band which varied with the aspect ratio of the AuNR [25, 26]. Tuning the size and aspect ratio of the AuNR allows to tailor the LSPR in the NIR range at which biological tissues are relatively optically transparent [27], in particular for photothermal and photodynamic therapy, thus specific and effective treatment may be possible. The effect of the size of AuNR on its plasmon resonance and the photothermal therapeutic efficacy has been studied in vitro [28]. However, therapy efficacy requires efficient intravascular delivery and tumor extravasation of AuNR, it is extremely important to understand the effect of size and aspect ratio of the AuNRs on its kinetics and tissue uptake during intravascular circulation, MPS elimination and tumor accumulation.

The effect of the aspect ratio on nanorod biodistribution and tumor homing has been studied with nucleoprotein based nanorods in vivo with fluorescence imaging. Meanwhile the kinetics of blood circulation and tumor accumulation has been investigated with theoretical simulation and in vitro with copper oxide nanorod conducted under ideal experimental conditions [29, 30]. However, the rigid soft-matter nucleoprotein nanorod and copper oxide nanorod would behave very differently from AuNRs, thus their results may not be extrapolated directly to the case of AuNRs; The size effect of AuNR on the in vivo kinetics yet remains unclear. Developing a quantitative framework to investigate the size effect on the EPR mediated tumor delivery kinetics is crucial to guide the design of AuNR based drug delivery system and its application in anti-cancer therapy. Due to the small size and complex interaction with biological environment, it is very challenging to visualize and quantify the AuNR intravenously injected into biological system in vivo. The fluorescently labeled nanoparticles enable the accessibility of imaging the biodistribution and kinetics of the nanoparticles in vivo [17], however, the poor tissue penetration and the lack of accuracy for three-dimensional image quantification offered by in vivo optical imaging can restrain its application in nanomedicine. The development of radiolabeled nanoparticles provides a high sensitivity, high spatial, and high temporal resolution imaging technique for better quantifying nanoparticles in vivo [31, 32].

In the present study, by using positron emission tomography (PET) with 64Cu-labeled PEGylated AuNR, we have provided for the first time in vivo systematic frame work to investigate the size dependent kinetics of AuNRs during their tumor delivery. In analyzing the time-dependent in vivo uptake of different sizes of AuNR in major organs with kinetic modeling, we were able to interpret how the size of AuNR could affect the in vivo kinetics during blood circulation, MPS elimination and tumor accumulation, and eventually suggest the optimal size of AuNR for potentially more efficient EPR mediated tumor delivery.

### Results and Discussion

AuNR of five different sizes (Table 1) were used in the present study. The volume of the AuNR (V rod) measured from TEM image (Figure 1A) was in the order of: P1 < P2 < P3 < P4 < P5 and the aspect ratio was in the order of P5 < P3 < P2 < P1 < P4. The UV absorption spectra of the five AuNRs were characterized and shown in Figure 1B. The theoretical diffusion parameter M diff given by Eq. 2 was calculated for each sized AuNR (Table 2). M diff was in power regression with the V rod (Figure S1D), indicating that smaller AuNR reveal higher diffusiveness. The theoretical margination (M marg) of the nanorods was inversely proportional to the nanorod volume (Eq. 4). Therefore, smaller AuNR is expected to have higher margination capacity.
However, these relations were restrained to theoretical assumption based on in vitro studies under ideal conditions [29, 33]. The cytotoxicity study (Figure S2) showed that all the AuNRs were safe for in vivo use. Ex vivo biodistribution study (Figure S3) at 48 h post injection was used to evaluate the in vivo uptake measured in PET. Positive correlation was found between the in vivo PET uptake and ex vivo biodistribution result ($r > 0.6, p < 0.001$).

**Kinetics model for EPR mediate AuNR tumor delivery**

The time activity curves (TAC) of heart, tumor, liver, and spleen (Figure 3, Figure S5-S8) were generated from the reconstructed sequential PET images (Figure S4). In order to accurately quantify the in vivo kinetics of AuNR during the blood circulation, the MPS elimination and tumor accumulation through EPR effect based on the in vivo PET data, the first step is to define an appropriate kinetic model. Wong et al. has suggested a three-compartment model to assess the EPR effect on tumor uptake of small molecule drug doxorubicin and the nano-sized liposome loaded drug Doxil [34]. This model consisted of a central compartment for blood pool and two peripheral compartments in separating the uptake kinetics in normal tissue and in tumor, since small molecules could extravasate not only through tumor leaky vasculature but also ‘diffuse’ through the vessel endothelium of normal tissue. However, in our case it was not necessary to separate two compartments for normal and tumor tissue, as AuNR was considered to be impermeable in normal tissue. Stapleton et al. has also proposed a model of EPR effect of liposome transport in solid tumor [35]. This model only distinguished two components: blood and tumor. Therefore, in our study, a conventional reversible two-compartment model was used (Figure 2) to assess the kinetics of EPR mediated tumor delivery, with one central compartment representing the $^{64}$Cu-AuNR concentrations in the blood, and the other peripheral compartment for concentration in tumor extravascular space.

**Table 1:** The sizes of the five AuNRs (P1, P2, P3, P4, P5) used in the present study. The dimension values are measured with TEM images.

|          | P1    | P2    | P3    | P4    | P5    |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Dimension (nm x nm) | 2x10  | 10x37 | 13x40 | 13x70 | 18x45 |
| Volume ($nm^3$)     | 31.42 | 2906  | 5309  | 9291  | 11451 |
| Aspect ratio        | 5     | 3.7   | 3     | 5.5   | 2.5   |

**Figure 1.** A) TEM image of the five AuNRs. From left to right: P1: 2x10 nm, aspect ratio 5; P2: 10x37 nm, aspect ratio 3.7; P3: 13x40 nm, aspect ratio 3; P4: 13x70 nm, aspect ratio 5.5; P5: 18x45 nm, aspect ratio 5. B) UV-vis absorption spectra of the five AuNRs.
Table 2: Summary of different kinetics parameters calculated from compartmental modeling for each sized AuNR. The parameter values for all individual mouse (M1 to M5 represent the mouse 1 to mouse 5 used for each size of AuNR) are presented with the mean and STD values for each group of AuNR size.

| Size (nmxnm) | M diff | Blood half life (h) | Tumor AUC (%ID/g) | Uptake @ 24 h (%ID/g) | Uptake @ 48 h (%ID/g) | Max uptake (%ID/g) | K1 (h⁻¹) | k2 (h⁻¹) | V D (h⁻¹) |
|--------------|--------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------|---------|-----------|
| P1           |        |                    |                   |                       |                       |                   |         |         |           |
| M1 2x10      | 0.055  | 12.78              | 298.9             | 5.92                  | 5.31                  | 7.80              | 0.25    | 0.089   | 2.77      |
| M2 17.99     | 5.00   | 4.65              | 5.00              | 0.10                  | 0.044                | 2.28              |
| M3 15.01     | 6.20   | 5.15              | 6.20              | 0.17                  | 0.069                | 2.48              |
| M4 18.06     | 5.51   | 5.70              | 5.70              | 0.13                  | 0.092                | 1.44              |
| M5 15.52     | 4.11   | 4.32              | 4.32              | 0.15                  | 0.105                | 1.42              |
| mean         | 15.87  | 238.1             | 5.35              | 5.02                  | 5.80                  | 0.16              | 0.080   | 2.08    |
| STD          | 1.11   | 20.02             | 0.41              | 0.27                  | 0.90                  | 0.03              | 0.012   | 0.31    |
| P4           |        |                    |                   |                       |                       |                   |         |         |           |
| M1 10x37     | 0.012  | 17.05              | 21.0±02           | 5.17                  | 4.06                  | 5.17              | 0.14    | 0.116   | 1.94      |
| M2 15.00     | 5.19   | 4.59              | 5.19              | 0.21                  | 0.083                | 3.58              |
| M3 12.84     | 3.87   | 3.76              | 3.91              | 0.22                  | 0.054                | 3.55              |
| M4 16.17     | 4.22   | 4.11              | 4.22              | 0.22                  | 0.070                | 2.56              |
| M5 13.92     | 6.63   | 4.08              | 4.63              | 0.23                  | 0.061                | 2.51              |
| mean         | 15.00  | 195.4             | 4.62              | 4.12                  | 4.62                  | 0.20              | 0.075   | 2.83    |
| STD          | 0.84   | 9.72              | 0.29              | 0.15                  | 0.29                  | 0.02              | 0.0105  | 0.36    |
| P3           |        |                    |                   |                       |                       |                   |         |         |           |
| M1 13x40     | 0.009  | 11.26              | 197.3             | 4.65                  | 3.81                  | 4.69              | 0.20    | 0.110   | 1.94      |
| M2 11.87     | 4.22   | 3.25              | 4.22              | 0.29                  | 0.069                | 3.93              |
| M3 12.82     | 5.85   | 5.00              | 5.85              | 0.19                  | 0.097                | 2.90              |
| M4 9.62      | 3.40   | 2.82              | 3.96              | 0.18                  | 0.086                | 2.78              |
| M5 13.28     | 4.99   | 4.27              | 4.99              | 0.15                  | 0.071                | 2.52              |
| mean         | 11.77  | 195.9             | 4.62              | 3.83                  | 4.74                  | 0.21              | 0.086   | 2.81    |
| STD          | 0.72   | 18.9              | 0.45              | 0.43                  | 0.45                  | 0.03              | 0.008   | 0.36    |
| P5           |        |                    |                   |                       |                       |                   |         |         |           |
| M1 18x45     | 0.006  | 5.14               | 218.8             | 5.00                  | 3.73                  | 5.14              | 0.35    | 0.100   | 3.49      |
| M2 5.01      | 4.02   | 3.41              | 4.18              | 0.49                  | 0.181                | 2.70              |
| M3 6.36      | 4.16   | 3.39              | 4.60              | 0.40                  | 0.160                | 2.51              |
| M4 8.09      | 3.77   | 3.15              | 4.15              | 0.36                  | 0.142                | 2.53              |
| M5 6.99      | 3.55   | 3.04              | 3.85              | 0.32                  | 0.149                | 2.18              |
| mean         | 6.32   | 181.4             | 4.10              | 3.34                  | 4.33                  | 0.39              | 0.147   | 2.68    |
| STD          | 0.65   | 12.3              | 0.28              | 0.13                  | 0.29                  | 0.03              | 0.013   | 0.25    |

Size-dependent blood circulation and MPS elimination of ⁶⁴Cu-AuNR

As mentioned previously, the prior condition for efficient EPR mediated tumor delivery is sufficiently long blood circulation in evading the MPS elimination. The blood circulation is generally characterized by blood uptake over time and the blood elimination half-life (T½). In comparing the mean blood TAC of each size of AuNR (Figure 3A), the smallest AuNR P1 showed the highest mean blood retention over the entire 48 h period (U test p < 0.05 from 3 h to 48 h post injection); the P4 and P5 which were the two largest in volume had the lowest mean blood retention, blood retention of the median size P2 and P3 located in between. At each time point, there was a negative dependence between the blood uptake and AuNR volume (r negative, |r| > 0.5, p < 0.05). The T½ of each AuNR (Table 2) was calculated by fitting the blood TAC with equation Eq. 6. A strong linear correlation was found between the T½ and the Vρ (Figure 4A, r = -0.919, p < 0.001), indicating that AuNR of smaller volume preferably circulate in blood for longer time. This may be due to the higher diffusiveness of smaller AuNR (Mdiff in power regression with Vρ, Figure S1D). Previous studies also showed that smaller AuNP revealed longer blood circulation than the larger ones regardless of whether the AuNPs were PEGylated [36, 37] or not [38]. Besides, Discher et al. also mentioned that high aspect ratio nanoparticles tend to align themselves to the flow streamline and avoid engulfment by macrophages thus remain in blood circulation for a long period of time [39]. In our study, the smallest P1 also exhibited high aspect ratio, which could further give favor to its long circulation in the blood. However, no correlation was found between the aspect ratio of AuNR with the T½ or the blood uptake of each time point, e.g. the P4 has the highest aspect ratio but not the longest T½. This indicated that blood circulation of AuNR was dominantly affected by its volume rather than the aspect ratio. We can thus conclude that smaller AuNR with high aspect ratio is preferred if we need AuNR to have longer T½ for longer blood circulation.
Figure 2: A) Schematic illustration of enhanced permeation and retention effect (EPR) in solid tumor where AuNRs extravasate from blood circulation through leaky endothelium. B) The reversible two-compartment model used to study the kinetics of AuNR between plasma and tumor extravascular space during EPR mediated tumor delivery.

Figure 3: Time activity curves of the mean uptake of $^{64}$Cu-AuNR in the heart (A), tumor (B), liver (C) and spleen (D) derived from the region of interest (ROI) analysis of the PET images. The TAC of different sized AuNRs (P1 to P5) are presented respectively in blue, red, green, purple and dark gray. The uptake value at each time point is expressed as mean ± STD.
During the blood circulation, a part of AuNRs are uptaken by the MPS as a response of the immune system [40]. At early time, P1 and P3 revealed relatively less accumulation in the liver (Figure 3C), which was presumably due to their relatively high blood uptake (Figure 3A) especially at early time points. For spleen TAC (shown in Figure 3D), the time to reach maximum spleen uptake was not significantly different among different sizes of AuNR. Over the 48 h post injection period, the largest AuNR P5 exhibited the highest uptake both in liver and spleen (Figure 3C, 3D), while P1 showed the lowest in the liver. This corroborates with previous in vivo studies that larger AuNP were cleared faster than the smaller ones from blood by MPS [17, 19, 21]. However, there was no significant correlation between in vivo liver and spleen uptake with all five sizes of AuNR, indicating that the MPS elimination of AuNR is statistically independent of the size of AuNR, at least for the AuNR sizes involved in this study.

However, the decrease in mean liver and spleen uptake from 24 h to 48 h p.i. (Figure 3C, 3D) was more significant in P1 (ca. 35% for liver, 25% for spleen, p < 0.05) than the larger ones (ca. 15-20 % for liver, 5% for spleen), revealing that the excretion of P1 (the smallest) from MPS was faster than the larger sized AuNRs. This fast clearance from MPS has also been reported previously and has been considered as an advantage for small sized AuNP for reducing toxicity to biological systems [36, 37]. Interestingly, we also observed that not only small AuNR but also AuNR of
high aspect ratio (example of P4 with highest aspect ratio), despite of its large volume, was still capable of evading the MPS elimination (Figure 3B-C) and staying in blood circulation for improved tumor uptake [19].

**Size dependent EPR mediated tumor delivery of \(^{64}\text{Cu-AuNR}\)**

When AuNR reach tumor site through blood circulation, it first needs to marginate towards the vessel wall in order to translocate to tumor extravascular space through vascular leakage. The transportation kinetics from blood to tumor and vice versa were represented by the kinetics rate constant \(K_1\) and \(k_2\), respectively. According to theoretical equations (Eq. 3 and 4) derived from in vitro experiment [33], smaller AuNR is expected to have stronger margination due to faster Brownian motion and higher diffusiveness [19], consequently smaller AuNRs are supposed to have higher trans-endothelium kinetics. Previous studies also suggested that the margination of nanorod increased with higher aspect ratio [19, 41]. However, a contradictory result has been observed in our in vivo study. The trans-endothelium kinetics \(K_1\) was positively correlated (Figure 4E, \(r = 0.745, p < 0.001\)) with the \(V_{\text{rod}}\) indicating that larger AuNR extravasated faster from tumor vasculature. The correlation between the \(V_{\text{rod}}\) and the reverse kinetics (leakage of AuNR from tumor back to blood) \(k_2\) was also moderately positive (\(r=0.47, p<0.05\)). However, there was no significant correlation (Figure 4F, \(r = 0.35, p > 0.05\)) between the \(V_{\text{rod}}\) and the volume of distribution \(V_D\) at equilibrium, where \(V_D\) is given by \(K_1/k_2\). The \(V_D\) takes account both the inbound and outbound kinetics of AuNR trans-endothelium movement and can describe the net influx rate of AuNR tumor delivery at equilibrium as a result of the EPR effect. Therefore, it is more accurate to use \(V_D\) for evaluating the AuNR kinetics rate related to the EPR effect. The independence between \(V_{\text{rod}}\) and \(V_D\) indicated that for the AuNR size involved in our study, although larger sized AuNR potentially exhibited higher unidirectional kinetics from blood to tumor, net trans-endothelium kinetics rate through EPR effect was insensitive to the variation of the AuNR size. Moreover, no significant correlation was found between kinetics rates and the aspect ratio of AuNR. These discrepancies between our findings and previous in vitro studies might be due to the fact that in vitro studies were carried out under ideal red blood cell free system [19], whereas it did not take into account the complex interaction of AuNR with other components present in blood. Furthermore, the trans-endothelium movement of AuNRs through EPR effect involves not only the margination of the AuNRs, but also their chance to be released through the vasculature leakage.

After getting into the tumor extravascular space, we have characterized the retention of the AuNR in the tumor by using the AuNR’s total tumor residence time (tumor AUC) and tumor uptake at later time points (24 h and 48 h). The P1 and P4 have shown higher tumor uptake over the 48 h p.i. compared to the other sizes of AuNR (Figure 3B). The tumor AUC was strongly correlated with the tumor maximum uptake (Figure S1A, \(r = 0.96, p < 0.001\)), with the tumor uptake at 24 h p.i. (Figure S1B, \(r = 0.95, p < 0.001\)) and at 48 h p.i. (Figure S1C, \(r = 0.85, p < 0.001\)), therefore any size-dependent correlation related to tumor AUC would also be considered to be related to tumor maximum uptake and tumor uptake at 24 h and 48 h. Moderate correlations were found between aspect ratio of AuNR with tumor AUC (Figure 4B, \(r = 0.546, p < 0.05\)) and tumor uptake at 24 h p.i. (Figure 4C, \(r = 0.46, p < 0.05\)) and 48 h p.i. (Figure 4D, \(r = 0.604, p < 0.05\)) as well. However, there was no correlation between these tumor retention parameters and the \(V_{\text{rod}}\). The correlation with the aspect ratio of AuNR may be explained by the study by Arnida et al. [42], in which they compared the in vivo tumor accumulation of spherical AuNP and AuNR. They found that AuNR exhibited much higher tumor uptake than spherical AuNP. The anisotropic structure of AuNR appears to be advantageous over the isotropic AuNP counterpart in tumor accumulation [42]. Considering the isotropic AuNP as an exceptional case of anisotropic nanoparticle with extremely low aspect ratio, then the anisotropic AuNR of higher aspect ratio is suggested to have higher tumor accumulation than the AuNR of lower aspect ratio.

A major concern is the high inter-subject variation of tumor uptake observed for all size of AuNR at different time points. When comparing the TAC of each individual mouse within each size of AuNR (Figure S5), high inter-subject variation of tumor uptake over time was observed especially at early time points before 24 h p.i. Consequently, it resulted in high standard deviation for the mean TAC of each size (Figure 3B), therefore the differences in tumor uptake between different sizes of AuNR seemed to be less significant. We further used Mann-Whitney U test [43] to compare and evaluate the differences in the mean tumor uptake of AuNR with different sizes at each time point. The results of U test (Table S1) showed that the difference in tumor uptake was generally not significant among different sizes of AuNR, except at certain time points (marked in red in Table S1 when \(p < 0.05\)).
The high inter-subject variation may have also contributed to the weak or none correlation observed between the size of AuNR and its tumor retention and trans-endothelium kinetics. Previously Stapleton et al. defined their EPR model in considering the vascular permeability and the interstitial fluid pressure (which was also related to the vascular permeability) [35]. We then questioned whether the inter-subject variation on tumor uptake could be related to the intrinsic microenvironment of tumor vasculature. A separate group of U87MG tumor-bearing mice (n = 4) were thus used to compare the in vivo PET tumor uptake with the ex vivo tumor vascular density (CD31 staining, Figure 5A-B) and tumor vascular permeability (EB count, Figure 5C). 64Cu-AuNRs of two different sizes (P3, P4) were randomly selected and injected into mice. CD31 staining and EB extraction were performed after PET scanning at 24 h p.i. to evaluate the tumor vascular density and vascular permeability. In comparing the in vivo PET tumor uptake (Figure 5D) of the four mice with the ex vivo results of CD31 (Figure 5A-B) and EB staining (Figure 5C), a strong correlation was found between the in vivo tumor uptake and the CD31 staining count (Figure 5E, r = 0.976, p < 0.05). However, there was no correlation between the in vivo tumor uptake and EB staining. This result indicated that high (low) in vivo tumor uptake could be a result of abundant (insufficient) tumor vasculature, while the vascular permeability, for one single type of tumor, was rather independent of the in vivo tumor uptake of AuNR. This is possibly due to the fact that for the five sizes of AuNR used in our study, the size of vascular leakage is much larger [44] than the size of AuNR, thus the possibility of different sized AuNR being able to escape through the leaky vasculature is virtually the
same. With relatively similar possibility of extravasation through EPR for different sized AuNR, the differences in tumor uptake would be related to the degree of vascularization present in each particular tumor. It would be necessary to have larger difference in size of AuNR to observe more significant difference in size related tumor uptake.

Overall, our study has manifested the interplay of the particle volume with the aspect ratio of AuNR in affecting its blood circulation, elimination and EPR mediated tumor delivery. Smaller volume slows its MPS elimination from the blood, resulting a longer circulation time, while higher aspect ratio potentially provides higher retention in the tumor. Therefore, AuNR of smaller size and higher aspect ratio would be the best option potentially for more efficient EPR mediated tumor delivery. The experimental framework we provided has illustrated the complexity of how the size of AuNR could affect its tumor delivery and how we could better understand this process to find the optimum candidate with the help of in vivo imaging technique. The discrepancies between previous in vitro study and our in vivo findings further brought up the importance and necessity of in vivo study, to truly understand the mechanism present in biological system. Investigating the size-dependent kinetics of AuNR in other types of tumor models will be necessary to further validate our findings. A full understanding of size-dependent kinetics of AuNR during EPR mediated tumor delivery will also push forward the translation into clinical application of AuNR and other nanomaterials in cancer imaging and therapy.

Conclusion

We have provided a systematic investigation on the effect of AuNR size on their EPR mediated tumor delivery kinetics both in vitro and in vivo. PET with 64Cu labeled PEGylated AuNR allowed us to quantify AuNR distribution in major organs (heart, tumor, liver and spleen) over time. Compartmental modeling was used to analyze the kinetics of AuNR during their intravascular circulation and tumor accumulation through EPR effect. Based on our study, the elimination half-life was negatively correlated with the volume of AuNR, while the net trans-endothelium kinetics was independent of the size of AuNR. Despite the relatively high inter-subject variation in tumor uptake, the tumor retention of AuNR was related to the aspect ratio of AuNR. Besides, smaller AuNRs were cleared faster from liver and spleen over time. Consequently, we would suggest AuNRs with relatively small volume and high aspect ratio to be the ideal candidate for EPR mediated tumor delivery. The findings of our study offer tools for the design of more efficient AuNR based drug delivery platforms and potentially supporting their translation into clinical applications.

Materials and methods

Cell lines and animal models

All experiments with live animals were conducted in accordance with a protocol approved by the National Institutes of Health Clinical Center Animal Care and Use Committee (NIH CC/ACUC). The U87MG cell line was obtained from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC, Manassas, VA). Cells were cultured and passaged in Eagle’s minimal essential medium supplemented with 10% FBS at 37 °C and 5% CO2. Athymic nude mice were obtained from Harlan laboratories (Frederick, MD, USA). The U87MG tumor model was generated by subcutaneous injection of 5×10⁶ cells in 100 µL of PBS into the right shoulder of nude mice. The mice were used for imaging when the tumor volume reached around 100 mm³ (10-15 days after inoculation).

Synthesis of Cu-64 labeled gold nanorods

Materials

Gold chloride trihydrate (49%) was purchased from Alfa Aesar. Hexadecyltrimethylammoniumbromide (98%) (CTAB), benzylidimethylammoniumchloride hydrate (98%) (BDAC), sodium borohydride (99%), silver nitrate, L-ascorbic acid and sodium ascorbate were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich. All the solutions were prepared by deionized water (18 MΩ). The H5-PEG-NH2 (Mw = 5000) was purchased from Nanocs. Radiometal [64Cu] was produced by the PET department, NIH clinical center.

Synthesis of gold nanorods

The synthesis of gold nanorods (AuNR) followed a reported seed-mediated growth method [45]. Briefly, Au seeds were prepared by adding ice-cold NaBH₄ (0.6 mL, 0.01 M NaBH₄) to a mixture of CTAB solution (5 mL, 0.20 M) and HAuCl₄ (5 mL, 0.0005 M). After vigorous stirring the solution for 2 min, the solution was kept at 25 °C for 2 h to make sure the NaBH₄ was consumed. To synthesize AuNR, CTAB (5 mL, 0.2 M) was first mixed with AgNO₃ solution (4 mM). Then HAuCl₄ (5 mL, 1 mM), ascorbic acid (70 µL, 0.0788 M), and 12 µL of gold seed solution were added sequentially. The reaction was performed at 27-30 °C for at least 1 h. The aspect ratio of AuNR was adjusted by tuning the volume of AgNO₃ (from 0.05 to 0.25 mL) and using BDAC as co-surfactant.
Surface modification of AuNR

The as-synthesized AuNRs were purified by centrifugation at 14,000 rpm and re-dispersed in deionized water. 1 mg NRs were mixed and shaken with 3 mg SH-PEG-NH2 in 5 mL DI water for 2 h at 27 °C. The replaced ligands and unbound polymers were then purified via dialysis bag with MW 10 K.

Characterization

Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) images were obtained on a FEI Tecnai 12 (120 KV) microscope. The samples were prepared by depositing a drop of AuNR dispersion on carbon-coated copper grids and dried overnight. UV spectra was obtained by a Genesys 10S UV-vis Spectrophotometer.

Preparation of 64Cu-labeled AuNR

15 µL 64CuCl2 was pre-mixed with 5.5 mg of sodium ascorbate (in 0.1 M borate buffer pH 8.6) and vortexed. Then 200 mL of AuNR (1 mg/mL) were added and the solution was shaken at 37 °C for 1 h. The resulting 64Cu-labeled AuNRs were purified by centrifugation (4000 g, 10 min) for three times and re-dispersed in PBS. The labeling efficiency was determined by using instant thin-layer chromatography (ITLC) plates with citric acid (0.1 M pH 5) as an eluent. The labeling efficiency was nearly 100% for all five samples.

Cytotoxicity study

Cytotoxic study of AuNRs with five different sizes was conducted using U87MG human glioblastoma cells. The cells were cultured in MEM and seeded into 96-well plates at a density of 1×10⁴ cells per well. After 24 h incubation, different concentrations of AuNR were added to each well and incubated at 37 °C. Twenty-four hours later, cells were washed twice with room temperature PBS then 5 µL of MTT solution (10 mg/mL MTT in PBS, pH 7.4) was added to each well and the plate was incubated for another 3 h. Then the medium was removed and 100 µL DMSO was added into each well to dissolve the intracellular formazan crystal. The absorbance was recorded by a plate reader at 490 nm, and the cell viability was calculated by comparing cells with the untreated wells as control.

Theoretical calculation of AuNR diffusion and margination

Cheong et al. have suggested the theoretical model of diffusion of nanorods, where nanorod was under translational and rotational Brownian motion [29, 41]. The Brownian movement was a result of random and complex interactions of nanoparticles with other components present in the flowing medium, and was considered to be related to the size and shape of the particle. The Brownian diffusion coefficient of nanorod in a pure diffusive liquid medium (e.g. pure water) was expressed as (Eq. 1):

\[ \frac{D_\perp}{D_\parallel} = \frac{k_B T}{4 \eta L^2} \left[ \ln \left( \frac{L}{r} \right) + \gamma \right] \]

\[ D_\parallel = \frac{k_B T}{2 \eta r^2} \left[ \ln \left( \frac{r}{\gamma} \right) - \gamma \right] \] (Eq. 1)

Where \( D_\perp \) and \( D_\parallel \) are the diffusion coefficients measured along and normal to the axis of nanorod, respectively. The \( L \) and \( r \) are the length and diameter of nanorods, \( k_B \) is the Boltzmann constant, \( T \) is the temperature in Kelvin, \( \eta \) is the viscosity of the fluid. The constant \( \gamma \approx 0.45 \), depending on the detailed shape of the cylindrical rod. For a given diffusive medium, \( k_B T/\eta \) is considered as a constant, therefore the above diffusion coefficient \( D_\perp \) and \( D_\parallel \) for a given size can be simplified and expressed as a function of \( \ln \left( \frac{L}{r} \right) \) and \( \ln \left( \frac{r}{\gamma} \right) \), respectively. In the present study, the average \( \frac{1}{4L} \left[ \ln \left( \frac{L}{r} \right) + \gamma \right] \) and \( \frac{1}{2L} \left[ \ln \left( \frac{r}{\gamma} \right) - \gamma \right] \) were calculated for each sized AuNR and represented the diffusion parameter (noted as \( M_{diff} \)).

\[ M_{diff} = \text{average} \left( \frac{1}{4L} \left[ \ln \left( \frac{L}{r} \right) + \gamma \right] , \frac{1}{2L} \left[ \ln \left( \frac{r}{\gamma} \right) - \gamma \right] \right) \] (Eq. 2)

Margination

Besides traveling through the blood circulation, nanorods marginate towards the vessel wall so as to escape from the blood circulation through trans-endothelium movement. For nanoparticle size < 500 nm, the margination of nanorod towards flow chamber wall is a result of Brownian motion [19]. Based on the equations of Brownian motion [41], the Brownian force exerted on nanoparticle is expressed as [33]:

\[ F_{BRN} = \frac{k_B T}{a_{eq}} \] (Eq. 3)

Where \( k_B \) is the Boltzmann constant, \( T \) is the temperature in Kelvin, and \( a_{eq} \) is the equivalent spherical diameter of the particle. Therefore, in our study, the margination of AuNR was theoretically supposed to be inversely proportional to the volume of AuNR (\( V_{rod} \)).

\[ M_{marg} \propto \frac{1}{V_{rod}} \] (Eq.4)

In vivo PET imaging

In vivo static PET imaging was performed using an Inveon® PET scanner (Siemens, USA). Approximately 3.8 MBq of 64Cu labeled AuNR of each size was injected intravenously to tumor-bearing...
mice. Five mice were used for each size of AuNR. Sequential PET scans were performed at 1, 3, 5, 8, 12, 24 and 48 h post-injection. The acquisition time was 10 min for the scans before 24 h post-injection and 15 min for the scan at 48 h post injection. The mice were anesthetized by inhalation of isoflurane (1% in 1 L/min oxygen) during each scan. PET images were reconstructed using 3D ordered-subsets expectation maximum followed by maximum _a posteriori_ algorithm with a smoothing parameter of 0.1 (OSEM-3D-MAP).

**Region of interest (ROI) and time-activity curves (TAC)**

The region of interest (ROI) of heart, tumor, liver and spleen were drawn on the reconstructed PET images using Inveon Research Workplace (IRW) 3.0 software (Siemens Preclinical Solution). The tumor ROI was defined in applying a threshold to eliminate tumor necrotic region. The mean radioactivity of 64Cu-AuNR in each ROI was calculated with decay correction. The time activity curves (TAC) were generated by plotting the 64Cu-AuNR uptake as a function of time. The unit of the time axis was in hour. The TAC of the heart (Figure S5), tumor (Figure S6), liver (Figure S7) and spleen (Figure S8) ROIs were generated from the reconstructed PET images for each individual mouse used for each size of AuNR (Figure S3). Then for each ROI, the individual TACs within each group of AuNR size were averaged to have the mean TAC (expressed in mean±SD) for each size of AuNR (Figure 3).

**Kinetics of blood circulation and EPR mediated tumor delivery**

The effect of AuNR size on its blood circulation and tumor accumulation kinetics was studied _in vivo_ based on the blood and tumor TACs generated from the sequential static PET. The blood TAC was defined using the maximum uptake (in %ID/g) of the heart ROI and was used as the plasma input function, while the tumor TAC was defined using the mean tumor uptake (in %ID/g) within the tumor ROI. The blood elimination rate was calculated by fitting the blood TAC with a bi-exponential function:

\[
C_p(t) = ae^{-at} + be^{-bt} \quad \text{(Eq. 5)}
\]

the blood elimination half-life (T1/2) equals to

\[
T_{1/2} = \frac{\ln 2}{b} \quad \text{(Eq. 6)}
\]

The transportation kinetics of 64Cu-AuNR from tumor vessel to tumor extravascular space through EPR effect (Figure 2A) was assessed by a two-compartment model [34, 46] (Figure 2B). The concentration change between the compartments was expressed as

\[
\frac{dc(t)}{dt} = K_1C_p(t) - k_2C_d(t) \quad \text{(Eq. 7)}
\]

Where \(C_p(t)\) and \(C_d(t)\) are the 64Cu-AuNR activity concentrations (Bq/mL) as a function of time in the compartments corresponding to plasma and tumor interstitium, and the \(K_1\) and \(k_2\) are the transportation rates of 64Cu-AuNR from vessel to tumor and _vice versa_. \(C_d(t)\) is given by the blood TAC measured from heart ROI and the \(C_d(t)\) is calculated by solving the above differential equations (Eq. 7). The signal intensity measured in a given tumor ROI on PET images is a weighted sum of \(C_p(t)\) and \(C_d(t)\) expressed as:

\[
C_{ROI}(t) = w_pC_p(t) + w_dC_d(t) \quad \text{(Eq. 8)}
\]

Where \(w_p\) is the fractional blood volume in tumor, \(w_d\) is the relative volume ratio for the rest of tumor area (\(w_d = 1 - w_p\)). Given the measured TAC of tumor ROI and blood input function, the \(K_1, k_2\) values were calculated by fitting the measured TAC with the analytical ROI function \(C_{ROI}(t)\) (Eq. 8) using non-linear least-square regression. The goodness of the fitting was evaluated using the residual analysis [47], and the error (between the data value and estimated function value) was limited to be less than 5%. The volume of distribution in tumor interstitial space \(V_D\) at equilibrium was defined as:

\[
V_D = \frac{c_d}{c_p} = \frac{K_1}{k_2} \quad \text{(Eq. 9)}
\]

The total residence time of 64Cu-AuNR in tumor during the 48 h post injection was also studied by calculating area under the curve (AUC) of the tumor TAC.

\[
AUC = \int_{t_0}^{t} S_{tumor}(t) dt \quad \text{(Eq. 10)}
\]

The compartmental modeling was conducted using a home-made Matlab object-oriented toolbox. Input parameters include plasma input TAC data, tumor ROI TAC data, and initial guess of \(K_1, k_2, w_p,\) and \(w_d\) values. According to preliminary fitting test, the \(K_1\) and \(k_2\) were initialized to 0.01; \(w_p\) and \(w_d\) were initialized to 0.1.

**Biodistribution**

Mice were sacrificed at 48 h after intravenous administration of 64Cu-labeled AuNR (after PET imaging at 48 h). Tumors and major organs including heart, lung, liver, spleen, kidneys, stomach, intestine, bone, muscle and blood were collected and wet weighed, 64Cu present in each organ was measured with a gamma counter and expressed in %ID/g.
CD31 immunostaining

Immunostaining against endothelial cell marker CD31 was performed to evaluate the tumor vascular density. After in vivo PET scan at 24 h post injection of $^{64}$Cu-AuNR, tumors from a separate group of mice were harvested and immersed in O.C.T. Compound. After freezing in a -80 °C freezer, 10 µm thick slides were acquired by Cryostat. Firstly, the slices were fixed with z-fix for 20 min and then washed with PBS twice for 5 min. Secondly, the slices were blocked with 1% BSA (in PBS) at room temperature for 1 h and incubated with primary antibody (Rat anti-mouse CD31 antibody, 1:150 in 1% BSA) for 2 h. After being washed with PBS, the slices were incubated with secondary antibody (Cy3-donkey anti-rat IgG, 1:100 in 1% BSA) in darkroom for 1 h. After washing with PBS, the slices were mounted with DAPI mounting medium and ready for microscopic observation.

Evans blue extraction

Evans blue extraction technique was used to evaluate tumor vascular permeability. After PET imaging at 24 h time point, Evans blue (30 mg/kg body weight) was intravenously injected into mice. At 2 h after dye injection the mice were sacrificed, a thorough whole body blood flush was carried out. Then the tumors were weighed and cut into small pieces of 50-100 mg. Formamide was added into each tumor containing tube for Evans blue extraction. Seventy-two hours later, the suspension was centrifuged at 13,000 g for 10 min, the concentration of Evans blue in the supernatant was then measured.

Statistical analysis

The in vivo uptake measured by PET was expressed in %ID/g; the kinetics parameters $k_1$ and $k_2$ were expressed in h$^{-1}$. All quantitative values in the study were presented in mean ± STD. Mann-Whitney U test [43] was used to compare and evaluate the significance in differences between two independent samples. In our study, it was used to compare the different tissue uptake of different sized AuNR at different time points. The p value of U test less than 0.05 was considered to be significantly different. The dependencies and correlations between different groups of values were evaluated with Pearson correlation. The correlation coefficient $r$ was calculated, where $r = 1$ referred to total positive dependence and $r = -1$ referred to total negative dependence, and $r = 0$ meant no correlation between the two groups of values. P value less than 0.05 indicated that the correlation was statistically significant.

Supplementary Material

Supplementary tables and figures. http://www.thno.org/v06p2039s1.pdf

Competing Interests

The authors have declared that no competing interest exists.

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