

Contents

About the author	xix		
Preface	xxi		
Summary	xxiii		
1. Pathophysiological, toxicological, and immunoregulatory roles of reactive oxygen and nitrogen species (RONS)			
1.1 Oxidative and nitrative stress in toxicology and disease	1		
1.2 Oxidative and nitrative stress: Role in the response to liver toxicants (Roberts)	2		
1.2.1 Carcinogenesis and inflammation	3		
1.2.2 Crosstalk with PPAR α ?	4		
1.3 Characterization of oxidative stress using neuronal cell culture models (Smith)	4		
1.4 Nitrative stress and glial-neuronal interactions in the pathogenesis of Parkinson's disease (Tjalkens and Stephen Safe)	5		
1.4.1 Neuroinflammation and PD	6		
1.4.2 Regulation of neuroinflammatory genes in astrocytes	6		
1.4.3 Therapeutic strategies to interdict neuroinflammation	7		
1.5 Oxidative and nitrative stress in multistage carcinogenesis (Robertson)	7		
1.6 Role of peroxynitrite in the pathogenesis of doxorubicin-induced cardiotoxicity (Szabo)	9		
1.6.1 Molecular mechanisms of peroxynitrite formation	9		
1.7 Immunoregulatory role of ROS	10		
1.8 Conclusions	13		
References	14		
2. Biological mechanisms of reactive oxygen species (ROS)			
2.1 Exogenous source of oxidants	20		
2.1.1 Cigarette smoke	20		
2.1.2 Ozone exposure	20		
2.1.3 Hyperoxia	21		
2.1.4 Ionizing radiation	21		
2.1.5 Heavy metal ions	21		
2.2 Endogenous sources of ROS and their regulation in inflammation	21		
2.3 Mitochondria as main source of ROS in autophagy signaling	23		
2.4 ROS and mitophagy	23		
2.5 Production of ROS and their mechanisms of biological activities	24		
2.6 Increased ROS production in photosynthesis during drought	25		
2.7 ROS elimination	28		
2.8 Types of reactive oxygen species	28		
References	31		
3. Cellular signaling pathways with reactive oxygen species (ROS)			
3.1 Oxidative stress and ROS	37		
3.2 Sources of ROS	37		
3.2.1 Endogenous sources and localization of ROS	37		
3.2.2 Exogenous sources of ROS	39		
3.2.3 The homeostasis of ROS	40		
3.3 Oxidative stress in RA	40		
3.4 Molecular targets of ROS	41		
3.4.1 Protein tyrosine phosphatases and kinases	41		
3.4.2 Lipid metabolism	41		
3.4.3 Ca ²⁺ signaling	41		
3.4.4 Small GTPases	41		
3.4.5 Serine/threonine kinases and phosphatases	42		
3.5 Redox regulation of transcription factors	42		
3.5.1 Nuclear factor κ -light-chain-enhancer of activated B cells	42		
3.5.2 Activator protein-1	42		
3.5.3 Other transcription factors	42		
3.6 RA, pathogenesis, and therapy	43		
3.7 Oxidative stress/ROS-associated consequences in RA	43		
3.7.1 Lipid peroxidation	43		

3.7.2 Effects on immunoglobulin advanced glycation end-products	43	3.19.7 Possible links between ROS and lipid accumulation	66
3.7.3 Oxidative stress/ROS-mediated alteration of autoantigens	44	References	67
3.7.4 Genotoxic effects of oxidative stress	45	4. Manganese as the essential element in oxidative stress and metabolic diseases	
3.7.5 Oxidative stress and tissue injury	45	4.1 Effects of Mn on the role of reactive oxygen species	81
3.7.6 Cartilage/collagen effects	45	4.2 Physiological roles of Mn	83
3.8 ROS-mediated pathways in cell death	46	4.3 Mn as metalloenzymes and as an enzyme activator	84
3.8.1 Extrinsic pathways	46	4.4 Mn stability and transport	85
3.8.2 Intrinsic pathways	47	4.5 Mn administration, distribution, and excretion	85
3.9 ROS-mediated cellular signaling in RA	48	4.6 Brain Mn targets	86
3.9.1 MAPK signaling pathway	48	4.7 Mn and metabolic syndrome	87
3.9.2 PI3K-Akt signaling pathway	49	4.8 Mn and T2DM/insulin resistance	88
3.9.3 ROS and NF- κ B signaling pathway	49	4.9 Mn and obesity	88
3.9.4 Oxidative stress/ROS as signaling in T-cell tolerance	51	4.10 Mn and atherosclerosis	89
3.10 The homeostasis of ROS	52	4.11 Mn and nonalcoholic fatty liver disease	89
3.11 ROS and the NF-κB signaling pathway	53	4.12 Mn and autoxidation of catecholamines and other neurotransmitters	90
3.12 ROS and MAPK signaling pathway	53	4.13 Mitochondria, the MPT, and apoptosis	90
3.13 ROS and the keap1-Nrf2-ARE signaling pathway	56	4.14 Mn, ROS, the mitochondria, and apoptosis	92
3.14 ROS and the PI3K-Akt signaling pathway	56	4.15 A case for the use of mitochondrially targeted antioxidants	93
3.15 Crosstalk between ROS and Ca²⁺	56	4.16 Conclusion	93
3.16 Reactive oxygen species and mitochondrial permeability transition pore	60	References	94
3.17 ROS and protein kinase	60	Further reading	104
3.18 ROS and the ubiquitination/ proteasome system	62	5. Affected energy metabolism is the primal cause of manganese toxicity	
3.19 Lipid accumulation in oleaginous microorganisms under different types of stress	64	5.1 Affected energy metabolism	107
3.19.1 Nutrient limitation	64	5.1.1 Gene expression profile under Mn stress	108
3.19.2 Physical environmental stresses	64	5.1.2 Mn-induced iron depletion blocks ISC and heme protein biogenesis	109
3.19.3 Stress-induced strategies for generation and its potential role in lipid accumulation	65	5.1.3 Mature ISC and heme protein deficiency affects energy metabolism	111
3.19.4 Redox homeostasis and oxidative stress	65	5.1.4 Reduced ETC function evokes ROS under Mn stress	111
3.19.5 Stress sensing and putative concomitant ROS generation	65	5.1.5 Affected energy metabolism determines Mn toxicity	113
3.19.6 Transduction of intracellular ROS signals	65	5.2 Mechanism of Mn-induced cellular toxicity	114
		5.3 Polynitrogen Mn complexes	118

5.3.1 Cytotoxicity of Mn complexes 1 and 2	119	7.3 Effects of mercury on oxidative stress	162
5.3.2 Effects of different concentrations of H ₂ O ₂ on apoptosis of PC12 cells	119	7.4 Effects of copper on oxidative stress	164
5.3.3 Protection of preconditioning with Mn complexes against H ₂ O ₂ -induced death of neuronal cells	120	7.5 Effects of cadmium and zinc on oxidative stress	165
5.3.4 Time course analysis of intracellular ROS level changes	120	7.6 Effects of arsenic on oxidative stress	166
5.3.5 Effects of Mn complexes on the mRNA levels of HIF-1 α and HIF target genes in cultured cells	122	7.7 Effects of chromium on oxidative stress	168
5.3.6 Effects of Mn complexes on the protein levels of HIF-1 α and HIF target genes in cultured cells	122	7.8 Effects of vanadium on oxidative stress	168
5.3.7 HIF-1 α knockdown-induced apoptotic cell death under preconditioning with Mn complexes of neuronal cells	125	7.9 Cytotoxic and cellular functions of heavy metals	169
5.4 Neuroprotection-related signaling pathways of Mn complexes 1 and 2	125	References	171
5.5 Conclusion	127		
References	127		
6. Heavy metals and free radical-induced cell death mechanisms		8. Oxidative stress and oxidative damage-induced cell death	
6.1 Heavy metal ions	131	8.1 Oxidative stress	175
6.2 Occurrence and recovery of heavy metals	134	8.2 ROS regulation of signaling molecules	176
6.3 Free radicals	135	8.2.1 Kinases and phosphatases	176
6.3.1 Definition of free radicals	135	8.2.2 Transcription factors	178
6.4 Heavy metals and their risky role on organisms of biological systems	136	8.2.3 ROS-induced transcriptional activation	179
6.5 Bioimportance of some heavy metals	139	8.2.4 Signaling pathways	179
6.6 Ecotoxicology and metabolism of heavy metals	141	8.2.5 Mitogen signaling	180
6.7 Toxicity of xenobiotic metals (mercury, lead, cadmium, tin, and arsenic)	142	8.2.6 Integrin signaling	180
6.7.1 Mercury	143	8.2.7 Wnt signaling	180
6.7.2 Lead	147	8.3 Cellular processes regulated by ROS	180
6.7.3 Cadmium	149	8.3.1 Proliferation	181
6.7.4 Tin	151	8.3.2 Differentiation	181
6.7.5 Arsenic	152	8.3.3 Cell death	182
References	153	8.4 Autophagy and oxidative stress	182
		8.4.1 Redox signaling in autophagy	183
		8.5 Oxidative damage	184
		8.6 ROS and oxidative damage on biomolecules	185
		8.6.1 Effects of oxidative stress on lipids	185
		8.6.2 Effects of oxidative stress on proteins	186
		8.6.3 Effects of oxidative stress on DNA	189
		8.7 ROS/RNS and nucleic acid destabilization	191
		References	192
7. Cytotoxic mechanisms of xenobiotic heavy metals on oxidative stress		9. Cell death mechanisms—Apoptosis pathways and their implications in toxicology	
7.1 Effects of lead on oxidative stress	159	9.1 Apoptosis: Historical perspectives	200
7.2 Effects of iron on oxidative stress	160	9.2 Apoptosis: Mechanisms and different pathways	201
		9.2.1 Extrinsic pathway	202
		9.2.2 Intrinsic pathway	203

9.2.3	Perforin/granzyme pathway	203	10.	Programmed cell death mechanisms and nanoparticle toxicity	
9.2.4	Execution pathway	204	10.1	Molecular mechanisms underlying nanomaterial toxicity	229
9.2.5	Main mechanisms of parasite-induced cell apoptosis	204	10.2	Major forms of programmed cell death	231
9.3	Signaling pathways leading to apoptosis in mammalian cells	204	10.3	More than one way to skin a cat	232
9.4	The role of calcium in cell death	206	10.4	Programmed cell death: Apoptosis	232
9.4.1	The endoplasmic reticulum, Ca^{2+} , and apoptosis	206	10.5	Programmed cell death: Autophagy	234
9.4.2	Apoptosis by mitochondrial permeabilization	206	10.6	Programmed cell death: Necrosis	234
9.4.3	Ca^{2+} -activated effector mechanisms	206	10.7	The importance of being small	236
9.4.4	Ca^{2+} and the phagocytosis of apoptotic cells	207	10.8	Effects of nanoparticles on apoptosis	237
9.5	Oxidative stress and cell death	208	10.9	Nanomaterials and apoptosis	238
9.6	Targets of ROS	208	10.10	Nanomaterials and mitotic catastrophe	239
9.7	Inflammation and cell death	209	10.11	Effects of nanoparticles on autophagy	241
9.8	Some alternative forms of cell death	209	10.12	Nanomaterials and autophagy or "autophagic cell death"	241
9.8.1	Necrosis (type 3 cell death)	209	10.13	Effects of nanoparticles on necroptosis	242
9.8.2	Autophagy	210	10.14	Nanomaterials and necrosis	243
9.8.3	Pyroptosis	210	10.15	Nanomaterials and pyroptosis	244
9.8.4	Entosis	210	10.16	Mechanisms of graphene-induced programmed cell death	245
9.8.5	Mitotic catastrophe (mitotic failure)	210	10.17	GBMs induce apoptosis in cells	245
9.9	Links between apoptosis and other cell death modalities	210	10.18	The signaling pathways involved in GBM-induced apoptosis	246
9.10	Toxicity-related cell death	211	10.19	GBMs induce autophagy in cells	247
9.11	Role of autophagy in toxicity	213	10.20	The signaling pathways involved in GBM-induced autophagy	248
9.11.1	Role of apoptosis in cancers	214	10.21	GBMs induce necroptosis and relative pathways involved	249
9.11.2	Overexpression of apoptosis	214	10.22	Some differences and relationships of GBM-induced programmed cell death	250
9.11.3	Use of antiapoptotic therapy agents	214	10.22.1	Differences in programmed cell death	250
9.11.4	Assays used	214	10.22.2	Several cross-linked pathways in programmed cell death	251
9.12	Chelerythrine-induced cell death through ROS-dependent ER stress in human prostate cancer cells	214	10.23	Conclusions and perspectives	254
9.12.1	CHE reduced cell viability in human prostate cancer cells	215	References		
9.12.2	CHE induced cell apoptosis in human prostate cancer cells	215	11.	Endoplasmic reticulum stress and associated ROS in disease pathophysiology applications	
9.12.3	CHE increased ROS accumulation in PC-3 cells	215	11.1	Endoplasmic reticulum	265
9.12.4	Blockage of ROS generation reversed CHE-induced cell apoptosis in PC-3 cells	217	11.2	Reactive oxygen species	267
9.12.5	CHE induced cell apoptosis through ROS-mediated ER stress in PC-3 cells	217			
9.13	Conclusion	219			
References		220			

11.3 Sources of reactive oxygen species generation	270	12.2 Protein folding: ER chaperones and foldases	300
11.4 Endoplasmic reticulum stress	271	12.2.1 General chaperones	300
11.5 Unfolded protein response	271	12.2.2 Lectin chaperones	300
11.5.1 Inositol-requiring protein 1	272	12.2.3 Other folding chaperones and enzymes	301
11.5.2 Protein kinase-like endoplasmic reticulum kinase	273	12.3 Role of ER stress inhibitors in the context of metabolic diseases	301
11.5.3 Activating transcription factor 6	273	12.4 ER stress sensors	302
11.6 Protein folding challenge in intestinal secretory cells	274	12.4.1 Activation of PERK	302
11.7 Endoplasmic reticulum stress and autophagy	275	12.4.2 Activation of the IRE1 α pathway	304
11.8 How are reactive oxygen species induced through endoplasmic reticulum stress?	275	12.4.3 Activation of the ATF6 pathway	304
11.8.1 The specific mechanism of ERS-induced ROS during the ER folding process	275	12.5 ER stress leads to disease progression	305
11.9 Specific mechanism of ERS-induced ROS: NADPH oxidase 4	275	12.6 Metabolic disorders	306
11.10 Coupled glutathione within the ER	277	12.6.1 Diabetes	306
11.11 NADPH-dependent P450 reductase and P450 connection involvement in ERS	277	12.6.2 Obesity	306
11.12 ER and mitochondria connection and relationship to ROS	278	12.6.3 Lipid disorders	306
11.13 Oxidative stress	278	12.7 ER stress inhibitors	307
11.14 Vicious sequence of events between endoplasmic reticulum stress and oxidative stress	279	12.7.1 KIRA6	308
11.15 Endoplasmic reticulum stress and oxidative stress in inflammatory bowel disease	280	12.7.2 3-Hydroxy-2-naphthoic acid	308
11.16 Disease application	282	12.7.3 MKC-3946	309
11.16.1 ERS and diseases	282	12.7.4 4-Phenylbutyric acid	309
11.16.2 Neurodegenerative diseases	283	12.7.5 Taurine-conjugated ursodeoxycholic acid	309
11.16.3 Diabetes mellitus	284	12.7.6 Olmesartan	310
11.16.4 Atherosclerosis	284	12.7.7 N-Acetylcysteine	310
11.16.5 Kinds of inflammation	284	12.7.8 Oleanolic acid	310
11.16.6 Liver disease	285	12.7.9 Ursolic acid	311
11.16.7 Ischemia	285	12.7.10 Telmisartan	311
11.16.8 Kidney disease	285	12.7.11 Quercetin	311
11.17 Conclusions	285	12.7.12 Other inhibitors	312
References	286	12.7.13 Antidiabetic drugs targeting ER stress	312
12. Endoplasmic reticulum stress-induced cell death mechanism		12.8 ER stress, UPR signaling, and cell death regulation	312
12.1 ER stress and unfolded protein response	299	12.9 UPR-independent ER stress signaling and cell death	313
		12.9.1 Calcium	313
		12.9.2 MEK1 (MAP3K4)	315
		12.9.3 ER membrane reorganization	316
		12.10 Suppressors of ER stress-induced apoptosis	316
		12.10.1 Bax-inhibitor 1	316
		12.10.2 Bcl-2/Bcl-X _L	316
		12.10.3 MicroRNAs	317
		12.10.4 Additional suppressors of ER stress-induced apoptosis	317
		12.11 ER stress and autophagy	318
		12.12 ER stress involvement in diseases	319

12.12.1 Neurodegenerative diseases	320	13.3.2 Alleviation of ER stress by NPs for metabolic disease therapy	348
12.12.2 Ophthalmology disorders	320	13.4 Silver nanoparticles—Allies or adversaries?	349
12.12.3 Immunity and inflammation	320	13.5 Role of AgNPs in cell toxicity	351
12.12.4 Viral infections	321	13.5.1 Silver nanoparticle-induced apoptosis	351
12.12.5 Metabolic diseases	321	13.5.2 Silver nanoparticles induce ER stress	354
12.12.6 Atherosclerosis	322	13.6 Uptake of AgNPs and their intracellular localization	357
12.13 ER stress and cancer	322	13.7 Inhibition of proliferation and cell death	358
12.13.1 ER chaperones and cancer regulation	323	13.8 ROS key factor in biological oxidation processes	360
12.13.2 ER sensors and cancer	323	13.9 Oxidative stress as an underlying mechanism for NP toxicity	361
12.14 The crosstalk between ER stress and autophagy in cancer	324	13.10 Genotoxicity	362
12.15 The relationship between FOXO, ER stress, and cancer	325	13.11 Concluding remarks	364
12.15.1 PERK pathway and the FOXO3 story	325	References	364
12.15.2 IRE-1 and FOXO regulation	326		
12.15.3 Chaperones and FOX regulation	327		
12.15.4 ER stress and FOX regulation in worms	327		
12.15.5 Daf-16 and dFOXO and regulation of the Ire-1 arm	327		
12.15.6 Regulation of PERK by dFOXO	328		
12.16 Targeting cancer through the UPR signaling and its FOXO link	328		
12.16.1 Targeting IRE1 α /XBP1	328		
12.16.2 Targeting PERK/ATF4	328		
12.16.3 Chaperone inhibitors and FOXO3	328		
References	329		
13. Modulation of endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress of nanotoxicology for nanoparticles (NPs)		14. Nanoparticle cellular uptake and intracellular targeting on reactive oxygen species (ROS) in biological activities	
13.1 Nanotoxicology and nanomedicine	343	14.1 Nanoparticle classes and biomedical applications	373
13.2 ER stress as a mechanism for nanotoxicology	344	14.1.1 Optical imaging	373
13.2.1 Morphological changes of the ER by NP exposure	345	14.1.2 Biosensing	373
13.2.2 Effects of NP exposure on the ER stress pathway	345	14.1.3 Diagnostic applications	374
13.2.3 Modulation of ER stress and the toxicity of NPs	347	14.1.4 Drug delivery	374
13.3 Modulation of ER stress by NPs in nanomedicine	348	14.1.5 Other applications	375
13.3.1 Selective activation of ER stress by NPs for cancer therapy	348	14.2 Mechanisms associated with NP-induced ROS generation	375
		14.2.1 NP-related factors implicated in ROS generation	375
		14.2.2 NP- and cellular-component-induced ROS generation	376
		14.3 Biological functions modulated by NP-induced ROS production	377
		14.3.1 DNA damage and cytotoxicity	377
		14.3.2 Antimicrobial function	378
		14.3.3 Cellular differentiation	378
		14.3.4 Anticancer	378
		14.4 NP-induced modulation of ROS generation in stem cell biology	380
		14.5 Nanoparticle cellular uptake and intracellular targeting	381
		14.6 Endocytic routes and nonligand targeted nanomedicines	382
		14.7 Receptor-mediated cellular internalization of ligand-targeted nanomedicines	384

14.7.1 Prostate-specific membrane antigen targeting	384	16.1.2 Reactive oxygen species and biological systems	422
14.7.2 Neonatal Fc-receptor targeting—An avenue to oral delivery of nanomedicine	384	16.2 Exposure routes for nanoparticles	422
14.8 Intracellular trafficking and subcellular targeting	385	16.3 Prooxidant effects of metal oxide nanoparticles	427
14.8.1 From endosomes/lysosomes to cytoplasm	385	16.4 Effects of nanoparticles on cell organisms	428
14.8.2 Endoplasmic reticulum and Golgi apparatus	386	16.4.1 Absorption of nanoparticles and cytotoxicity	428
14.8.3 Mitochondria	387	16.4.2 Absorption of nanoparticles under environmental conditions	428
14.8.4 Nucleus	387	16.4.3 Nanoparticles in outdoor spaces	430
14.9 Outlook	389	16.4.4 Interactions among organisms, nanoparticles, and contaminants	430
14.10 Conclusions	390	16.5 Nanoparticle-induced oxidative stress	432
References	390	16.6 Oxidant generation via particle-cell interactions	434
15. Metal nanoparticles (MNPs) and particulate matter (PM) induce toxicity		16.6.1 Lung injury caused by nanoparticle-induced reactive nitrogen species	435
15.1 Nano-bio interactions	397	16.6.2 Mechanisms for reactive oxygen species production and apoptosis within metal nanoparticles	435
15.2 Economical relevance	399	16.7 Modeling nanotoxicity	435
15.3 Nanotoxicology of nanoparticles	402	16.8 Cellular signaling affected by metal nanoparticles	436
15.4 Overproduction of ROS and cell damage	403	16.8.1 NF- κ B	436
15.5 Nanotoxicity and generation of ROS	404	16.8.2 AP-1	436
15.6 Dependence of ROS production on the properties of nanoparticles	404	16.8.3 MAPK	437
15.6.1 Size and shape	405	16.8.4 PTP	437
15.6.2 Particle surface, surface positive charges, and surface containing groups	405	16.8.5 Src	437
15.6.3 Solubility and particle dissolution	406	16.9 Carbon nanotubes	437
15.6.4 Metal ions released from metal and metal oxide nanoparticles	407	16.10 Carbon nanotube-induced oxidative stress	437
15.6.5 Light activation	407	16.11 Role of reactive oxygen species in carbon nanotube-induced inflammation	438
15.6.6 Aggregation and mode of interaction with cells	408	16.12 Role of reactive oxygen species in carbon nanotube-induced genotoxicity	438
15.6.7 Inflammation leading to ROS formation	408	16.13 Role of reactive oxygen species in carbon nanotube-induced fibrosis	439
15.6.8 pH of the system	408	16.14 Difficulties in determination of the mechanism of nanotoxicity in cells and in vivo	439
15.7 Particulate matter	409	16.15 Conclusion	440
References	412	References	440
16. Mechanisms for nanoparticle-mediated oxidative stress			
16.1 Introduction to transition metals	421		
16.1.1 Generation of reactive oxygen species	422		

17. Nanotechnological modifications of nanoparticles on reactive oxygen and nitrogen species

17.1	Nanotechnology and nanomaterials	449
17.2	Nanotechnological modifications	450
17.2.1	Nanodiffusion in the environment	451
17.2.2	Nanomaterials in soil	451
17.2.3	Nanoparticle mobility in soil	453
17.3	Nanotechnology and agriculturally sustainable development	454
17.3.1	Nanofertilizers	454
17.3.2	Nanopesticides	456
17.3.3	Ecotoxicological implications of nanoparticles	457
17.4	Growth of cultivated plants and their ecotoxicological sustainability	459
17.5	Applications of nanotechnology in the agricultural sector	460
17.5.1	Nanosilver	462
17.5.2	Nanosilica	462
17.5.3	Nanotitanium dioxide	462
17.5.4	Nanocalcium	463
17.5.5	Nano-iron	463
17.6	Nanotechnologies in the food industry	463
17.6.1	Food process	463
17.6.2	Food packaging and labeling	463
17.7	Selenium nanoparticles as a food additive	464
17.7.1	Problems with traditional forms of oral supplementation of selenium and potential benefits of SeNPs	465
17.7.2	Mechanism of passage of nanoparticles through intestinal mucosa	467
17.7.3	Application of SeNPs through oral administration	468
17.7.4	Anticancer effects of SeNPs	470
17.8	Effect of SeNPs on oxidative stress parameters	472
17.9	Protective effects of nano-Se	473
17.9.1	SeNPs in prevention of cisplatin-induced reproductive toxicity	473
17.9.2	Protective effect of nano-Se against polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	473

17.9.3	Use of SeNPs for minimization of risk of iron overabundance	473
17.9.4	SeNPs in the treatment of heavy metal intoxication	474
17.9.5	Nano-Se as an immunostimulatory	474
17.9.6	Effect of nano-Se on microbial fermentation, nutrient digestibility, and probiotic support	474
17.9.7	Nano-Se in the treatment of metabolic disorders	475
17.10	Safety and toxicity concerns of orally delivered SeNPs for use as food additives and drug carriers	475
	References	477

18. Medical imaging of the complexity of nanoparticles and ROS dynamics in vivo for clinical diagnosis application

18.1	Redox signaling	489
18.2	Dynamics of the EPR signal of nitroxide radicals in leukemic and normal lymphocytes	492
18.3	Redox-sensitive two-photon microscopy	494
18.3.1	Two-photon redox-sensitive probes	495
18.3.2	Two-photon-sensitive probes for assessment of glutathione redox state	495
18.3.3	Two-photon NADPH redox state-sensitive probes	496
18.3.4	Two-photon H_2O_2 -sensitive probes	497
18.3.5	Two-photon NO-sensitive probes	497
18.4	Chemiluminescent imaging of ROS in vivo	497
18.4.1	NIR fluorescence and chemiluminescence	497
18.4.2	Chemiluminescent nanoparticles and ROS imaging	498
18.5	Ultrasound in ROS imaging	499
18.6	PET/SPECT in vivo imaging of oxidative stress using radiotracers	499
18.6.1	Imaging glucose consumption as a surrogate of oxidative stress	500

18.6.2 Radiotracers with redox potential-dependent cellular retention	500	18.16 Cellular excretion and degradation of nanoparticles	522
18.6.3 Radiotracers with hypoxia-dependent cellular retention	500	18.17 Conclusions	523
18.6.4 Radiotracers targeting ROS scavengers or mitochondrial complex I-IV	501	18.18 Outlook	524
18.7 Magnetic resonance modalities	501	References	524
18.7.1 Basic principles and technical considerations	501	19. Titanium dioxide nanoparticle-induced cytotoxicity and genotoxicity—Generation of reactive oxygen species and cell damage	
18.7.2 Examples of EPRI/MRI of ROS/RNS	503	19.1 TiO ₂ NP-induced cytotoxicity and DNA damage	535
18.7.3 Brain imaging (without tumors)	504	19.2 Nano-TiO ₂ in biological systems	538
18.7.4 Tumor imaging	504	19.3 TiO ₂ NP-induced toxic effects on human health	539
18.7.5 Other organs	505	19.4 Characterization of nano-TiO ₂	541
18.7.6 Imaging of trapped radicals	506	19.5 Nano-TiO ₂ -induced phototoxicity in human HaCaT keratinocytes	542
18.7.7 Dynamic nuclear polarization MRI (OMRI, PEDRI)	507	19.6 ESR measurement of ROS generation	542
18.8 Dynamics of the EPR signal of Mito-TEMPO in cells of different origins and proliferative activities: Correlation with the levels of intracellular superoxide and hydrogen peroxide	508	19.7 ESR oximetry measurement of lipid peroxidation	545
18.9 Dynamics of the EPR signal of nitroxide radical in cells of the same origin and different proliferative activities: Correlation with the levels of intracellular superoxide, hydrogen peroxide, and antioxidant enzymes	511	19.8 Immuno-spin trapping measurement of protein radicals	546
18.10 Imaging and drug delivery using theranostic nanoparticles	515	19.9 Phototoxic mechanism of TiO ₂ NP-induced free radicals	546
18.11 Imaging modality	516	19.10 Effect of dose and time of TiO ₂ NPs on biochemical disturbance, oxidative stress, and genotoxicity	548
18.11.1 Optical imaging	517	19.11 Nanosized titanium dioxide toxicity in rat prostate	552
18.11.2 Magnetic resonance imaging	517	19.12 Conclusion	554
18.11.3 Radionuclide-based imaging	517	References	554
18.11.4 Computed tomography	517	20. Toxicity of ZnO nanoparticle-induced reactive oxygen species and cancer cells	
18.11.5 Ultrasound	517	20.1 ZnO as safe NPs	561
18.12 Nanoparticles	517	20.2 Toxicological effects of ZnO NPs	562
18.13 Localization of intracellular nanoparticles	520	20.3 Nanomedicine market overview	562
18.14 Delivery of nanoparticles to the cytosol	521	20.4 DDCT	564
18.15 Disturbances of intracellular transport and other cellular processes induced by nanoparticles	522	20.5 CM	564
		20.6 Effectiveness of the cervical mucus method	564
		20.6.1 Characterization of ZnO NPs	564
		20.6.2 Cytotoxic effect of ZnO NPs on RGC-5 cells	564
		20.6.3 The alteration of $\Delta\psi_m$	564
		20.6.4 DAPI staining	566

20.6.5	Measurement of hydrogen peroxide and hydroxyl radical levels	566	21.2.6	Increased protein level and gene expression of tumor necrosis factor- α	596
20.6.6	Annexin V/PI staining analysis	567	21.2.7	Increased gene expression of matrix metalloproteinases	596
20.6.7	Expression of caspase-12 mRNA	569	21.2.8	Transfer of AgNPs into RAW264.7 cells	598
20.6.8	Expression of caspase-12 protein	570	21.3	Oxidative DNA damage of human cells treated with AgNPs	600
20.7	ZnO NP-induced ROS and ER stress causing cell damage	570	21.3.1	Silver ion release from 20 nm AgNP in culture media	600
20.8	ZnO NPs induce apoptosis via p53 and p38 pathways	572	21.3.2	Nanoparticle uptake and formation of reactive oxygen species in AgNP-treated cells	600
20.8.1	Apoptosis induction by ZnO NPs	572	21.3.3	DNA breakage and base damage	602
20.8.2	ZnO NPs induced p53 upregulation and phosphorylation of p53 at Ser ³³ and Ser ⁴⁶	572	21.3.4	Clonogenic survival	603
20.8.3	ZnO NPs induced p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase upregulation	574	21.4	Cytotoxicity and genotoxicity of AgNPs	605
20.9	Immunomodulatory effects of ZnO NPs	574	21.4.1	Cellular uptake and intracellular localization of AgNPs	606
20.9.1	Cellular uptake of ZnO NPs	575	21.4.2	Mitochondrial activity and production of reactive oxygen species	607
20.9.2	Cytotoxicity assessment	577	21.5	Cyto- and genotoxic potential of AgNPs in hMSCs	610
20.9.3	Evaluation of oxidative stress	578	21.5.1	Particle characterization	610
20.9.4	Cytokine quantitation	578	21.5.2	Cell viability	611
20.9.5	Western blot analysis	579	21.5.3	Genotoxicity	611
20.9.6	Genotoxic potential of ZnO NPs	579	21.5.4	Cytokine secretion	613
20.10	Selective toxicity of ZnO NPs and cancer cells	580	21.5.5	Migration assay	614
20.11	Conclusion	583	21.6	Cellular toxicity and morphological alterations caused by AgNPs	615
References		583	21.7	Conclusions	617
			References		617
21.	Silver nanoparticles induce cellular cytotoxicity, genotoxicity, DNA damage, and cell death		22.	Correlations between oxidative stress and aligning nanoparticle safety assessments	
21.1	Toxicology of AgNPs	589	22.1	Aligning nanomaterial safety assessments with the 3Rs principles	624
21.1.1	Cytotoxicity of AgNP suspensions strongly depends on the silver ion concentration	590	22.2	Nanomaterial mechanism of toxicity	625
21.2	AgNPs induce cytotoxicity	592	22.3	Nanomaterials and inflammation	625
21.2.1	Stability of AgNPs in culture media	593	22.3.1	Neutrophils	626
21.2.2	Cytotoxicity in cultured RAW264.7 cells	593	22.3.2	Macrophages	626
21.2.3	Cell-cycle changes	594	22.4	Nanomaterials and oxidative stress	627
21.2.4	Decreased intracellular glutathione level	595	22.5	Alternative models to investigate nanomaterial-mediated inflammogenicity and oxidative stress	629
21.2.5	Increased nitric oxide level	596	22.5.1	Zebrafish	629

24.2 Frequently asked questions: Breakthrough therapies	694		
24.2.1 How many requests for breakthrough therapy designation has the FDA's Center for Drug Evaluation and Research and Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research received since the Food and Drug Administration Safety and Innovation Act was signed into law on July 9, 2012?	694		
24.2.2 What are the benefits of a breakthrough therapy designation?	695		
24.2.3 What other programs does FDA have to expedite for drug development for serious conditions?	695		
24.2.4 What are the differences between the criteria for breakthrough therapy designation and fast track designation?	696		
24.2.5 Is there a deadline for a sponsor to submit a request for breakthrough therapy designation?	696		
24.2.6 Does a sponsor have to request breakthrough therapy designation to be considered for the designation?	696		
24.2.7 Where can I find the "Guidance for Industry" on breakthrough therapies?	696		
24.2.8 Where can I find the CDER Manual of Policies and Procedures (MAPP) on the management of breakthrough therapy-designated drugs?	696		
24.2.9 Where can I find the CDER Manual of Policies and Procedures (MAPP) on the review of a marketing application for a breakthrough therapy-designated drug that is receiving an expedited review?	697		
24.2.10 Where can I find the CBER Standard Operating Policy and Procedure (SOPP) on the management of breakthrough therapy-designated products?	697		
24.2.11 Where can I find the webcast and presentations from the FDA public meeting: Breakthrough therapy designation: Exploring the qualifying criteria held on April 24, 2015 in Washington, DC?	697		
24.2.12 Can a sponsor submit a request for breakthrough therapy designation for multiple indications of the same drug?	697		
24.2.13 Can a request for a breakthrough therapy designation be submitted for a combination product?	697		
24.2.14 Can a product be granted a breakthrough therapy designation if another product has already been granted breakthrough therapy designation for the same indication?	697		
24.2.15 Whom should sponsors contact if they wish to discuss the potential for their product meeting the breakthrough therapy criteria?	697		
24.2.16 Would a clinical trial for a drug that has been designated as a breakthrough therapy generally have to enroll fewer patients prior to approval?	697		
24.2.17 May a sponsor submit a request for Special Protocol Assessment (SPA) for a drug that has breakthrough therapy designation?	698		
24.2.18 Will FDA announce when a drug has been granted breakthrough therapy designation?	698		
24.2.19 If a drug is denied breakthrough therapy designation, is it automatically reviewed for fast track designation?	698		
24.2.20 To what section of the electronic Common Technical Document should a sponsor submit a request for breakthrough therapy designation?	698		

24.2.21	Can a sponsor submit a request for breakthrough therapy designation to a pre-IND?	698	request evaluations and processes, application reviews for products receiving both breakthrough therapy designations and eligibility to PRIME (dually designated), and advice to sponsors for dually designated product development programs?	699
24.2.22	What are the timelines for FDA to respond to a breakthrough therapy designation request?	698		
24.2.23	Can a sponsor get preliminary breakthrough therapy designation (BTD) advice from the review division prior to the submission of a formal BTD request?	698	24.3 List of drugs granted breakthrough therapy designation	699
24.2.24	The European Medicines Agency (EMA) PRIME program, similar to the FDA breakthrough therapy designation program, was launched in March 2016 to enhance support for the development of medicines that target an unmet medical need. To what extent do the two agencies work together to harmonize breakthrough therapy designation/PRIME		24.3.1 Why screening with an FDA-approved drug library?	699
			24.4 Energy metabolism and cellular toxicity	699
			24.5 Navigating metabolic pathways to enhance antitumor immunity	699
			24.6 Conclusion and future directions	719
			24.6.1 Future perspectives	721
			24.6.2 Hackathon homes in on RNA	724
			References	724
			List of abbreviations	729
			Index	743