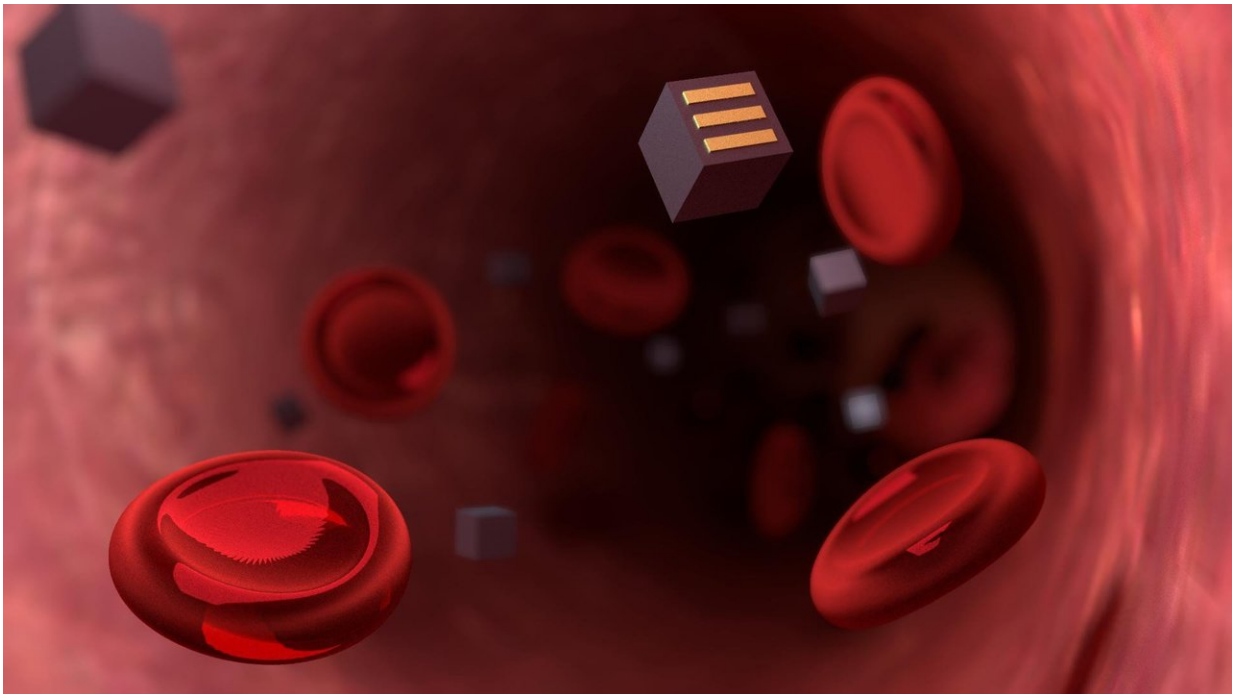


Tracking cancer cell development with 'drinkable' electronic sensors

June 22 2018, by Laure-Anne Pessina



Credit: Jamani Caillet /2018 EPFL

Thanks to an unorthodox approach being proposed by EPFL researchers, patients may soon be able to track their illness simply by drinking a solution containing millions of tiny electronic sensors disguised as bacteria.

Imagine being able to track the development of [diseased cells](#) in real

time, simply by having patients drink a glass of water containing millions of tiny electronic biosensors. Once the microscopic sensors have been ingested, they would travel to [diseased tissue](#) in a patient's body and send out a continuous stream of diagnostic data via telemetry.

That's the ambitious goal that Sandro Carrara from EPFL's Integrated Systems Laboratory (School of Engineering/ Computer and Communication Sciences) and Pantelis Georgiou from Imperial College London have set for themselves. Such technology seems now possible thanks to advancements in nanofabrication processes for integrated circuits. Berkeley researchers had discussed a similar concept in 2013 where they suggested to sprinkle CMOS circuits into the human cortex to monitor neural activity.

At EPFL, the researchers intend to use body dust for a more general purpose. They have already shown how a CMOS cube of around 10 μm on each side could theoretically be created. They presented these findings at the IEEE BioCAS conference. The theoretical feasibility of the concept has also been discussed in a preprint on arXiv.

The scientists hope to revolutionize diagnostic methods and give doctors a better understanding of diseases like cancer. "Today doctors give drugs to cancer patients and wait to see whether the tumor cells go away. But having continuous feedback on how the cells respond to a given treatment would be of unprecedented value," says Carrara.

The microscopic sensors would be cube-shaped and have three complementary electrodes on their surfaces. After a patient swallows them, they would pass through the intestinal walls via the natural process of endocytosis. But that process can happen only if the patient's body thinks the sensors are bacteria or red blood cells. So the scientists plan to cover the sensors with a special coating and shrink them to 10 μm on each side. Once the sensors enter the blood stream, they would travel to

the affected area and attach to diseased cells using targeted ligands such as antibodies. From there they could track the disease's progress.

The sensors would act like spies, supplying information on a cancer cell's metabolism, for example, or on the local concentration of a drug that had been administered. "The electrodes on the sensors' surfaces would be able to identify the right protein or drug molecule they come into contact with, because each type of molecule would alter the current in a different way," says Carrara. The data would be collected using a wireless energy transmission system. "An electromagnetic field or ultrasound waves would be generated outside a patient's body to charge the sensors and collect data. The sensors won't contain batteries," adds Carrara.

To flesh out their idea, the scientists drew from concrete examples in the literature, such as [glucose sensors](#) of around 10 μm that use CMOS circuits, and a simple glucose sensor with a diameter of just 2.5 μm . In addition, a 10 mm telemetric diagnostic device that is covered with a biocompatible epoxy resin was successfully already tested on mice in 2016. However, the research team still has considerable hurdles to overcome. First, the scientists must shrink the sensors to below 10 μm on each side, so that they are about the same size as [red blood cells](#). Then they will have to demonstrate the feasibility of both their technology and the charging system.

Would these miniscule sensors have any side effects? For now, it's too early to say. The scientists believe the [sensors](#) could be easily eliminated from a patient's body, either when the tumor itself is removed or, if it turns out there is no diseased tissue, then through the patient's urine or stool.

More information: Body Dust: Miniaturized Highly-integrated Low Power Sensing for Remotely Powered Drinkable CMOS Bioelectronics.

arxiv.org/abs/1805.05840

Provided by Ecole Polytechnique Federale de Lausanne

Citation: Tracking cancer cell development with 'drinkable' electronic sensors (2018, June 22)
retrieved 20 March 2024 from <https://techxplore.com/news/2018-06-tracking-cancer-cell-drinkable-electronic.html>

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