ROLE OF SURFACE COATING ON ACCUMULATION OF CADMIUM SULFIDE QUANTUM DOTS IN SOYBEAN PLANTS AND STRESS MECHANISMS



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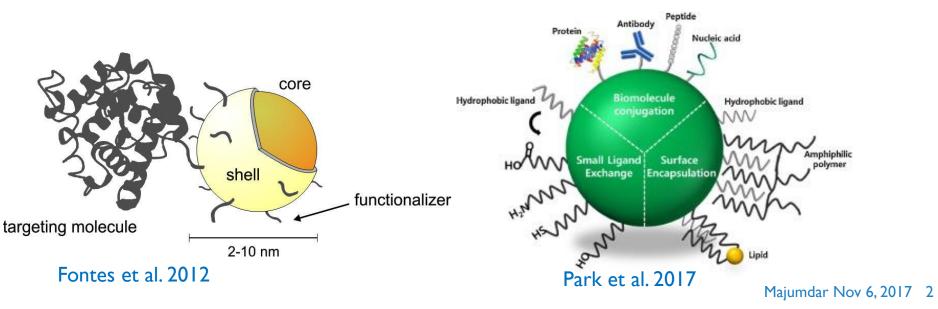
6TH SUSTAINABLE NANOTECHNOLOGY ORGANIZATION CONFERENCE LOS ANGELES, CA

November 06, 2017



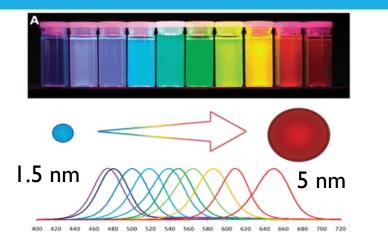
QUANTUM DOTS: BRIGHT AND VERSATILE

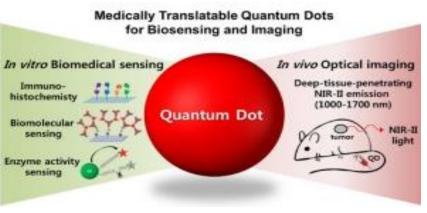
- Zero dimensional, few nanometers wide
- High photoluminescence quantum yield
- Broad absorption coupled with narrow emission, and strong photostability
- Semiconductor core (CdSe, CdS, CdTe) encapsulated at times in a shell eg. ZnS), and further functionalized with ligands depending on application





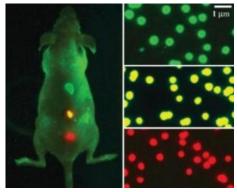
QUANTUM DOT APPLICATIONS





Park et al. 2017

Colloidal quantum dots irradiated with a UV light. Different sized quantum dots emit different color light due to quantum confinement.



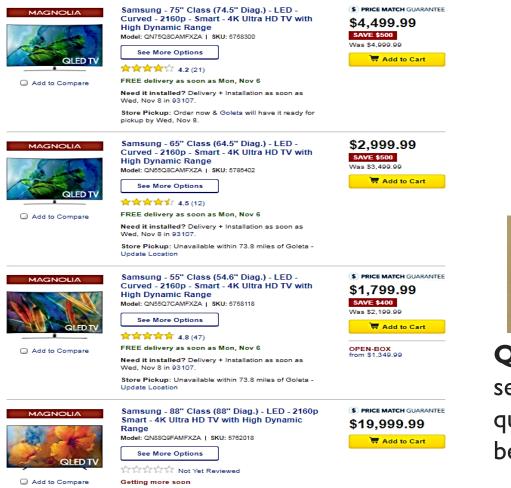
Gao X, Nie S. Anal. Chem. 2004



Pathogen and contaminant detection in plants

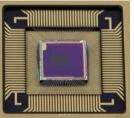


QD MARKET IS GROWING FAST!!



FREE Delivery: Estimated 7-9 weeks for 93107.





Quantum bits: This camera sensor chip contains a layer of quantum dots that absorbs light before it reaches the silicon.

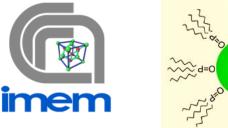


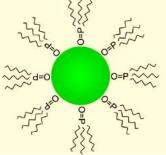
EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN: NANOMATERIAL

Cadmium sulfide QDs (QD)

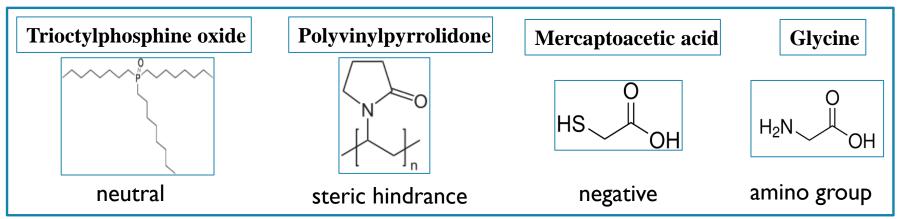
- QD-Bare (Uncapped)
- QD-TOPO (trioctylphosphine oxide)
- QD-PVP (polyvinylpyrrolidone)
- QD-MAA (mercaptoacetic acid)
- QD-GLY (glycine)

Drs. Marco Villani, Andrea Zappettini





Non-specific binding





EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN: PLANT EXPOSURE

Soybean plants grown in vermiculite for 14 days



Treatments

- Control
- 50, 100, 200 mg Cd/L vermiculite for each QD
- 100 mg Cd/L vermiculite: CdS bulk
- I0 mg Cd/L vermiculite: CdCl₂

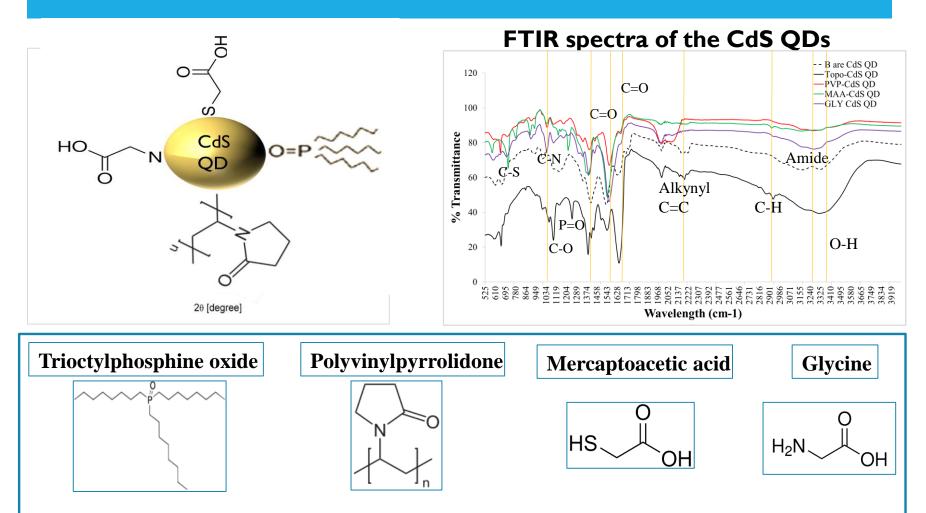
2 min sonication

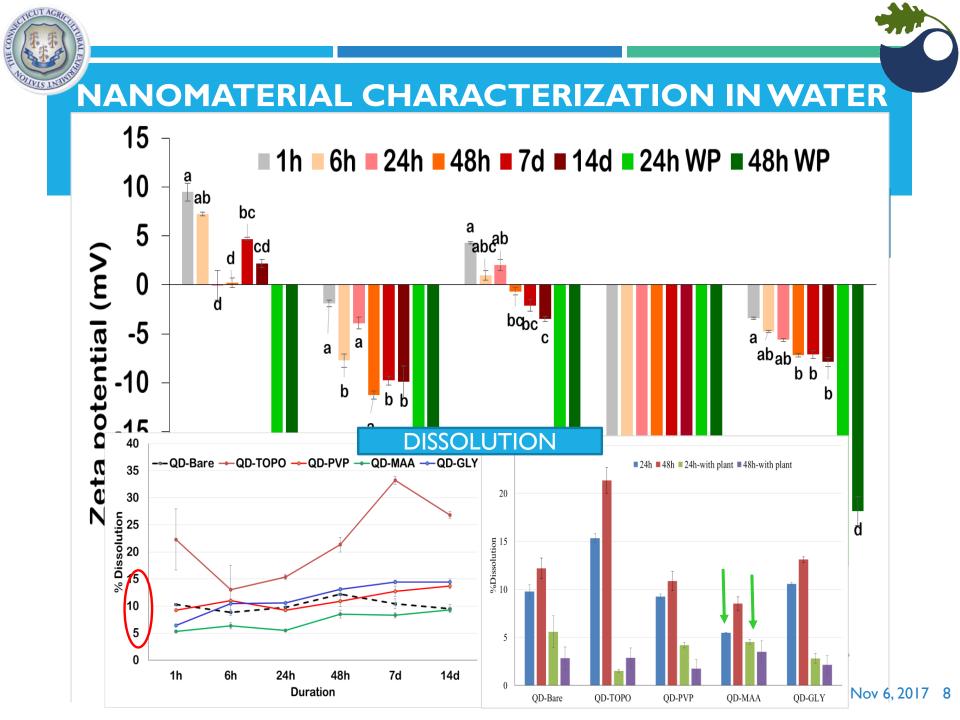
- Physiological parameters
- <u>Cd content in tissues</u>
- <u>Cd content in subcellular compartments</u>
- Macro and micro nutrients
- Photosynthetic pigment
- Antioxidant enzymes: SOD, CAT, APX, GPX
- FTIR of soybean roots
- <u>Lignin content</u>
- Total Phenol and flavonoid contents
- Gene expression by qRT- PCR





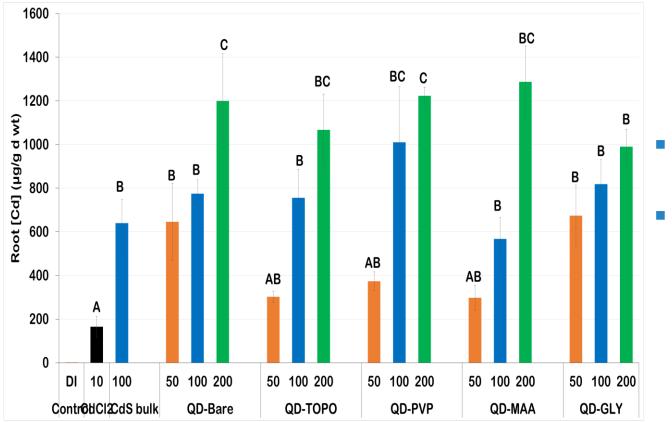
CHARACTERIZATION OF THE CdS QDs







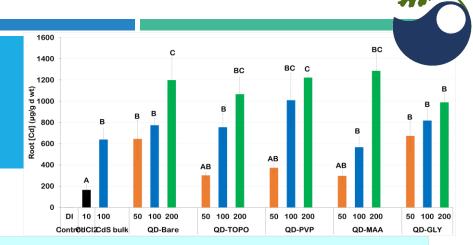
CADMIUM UPTAKE AND ACCUMULATION

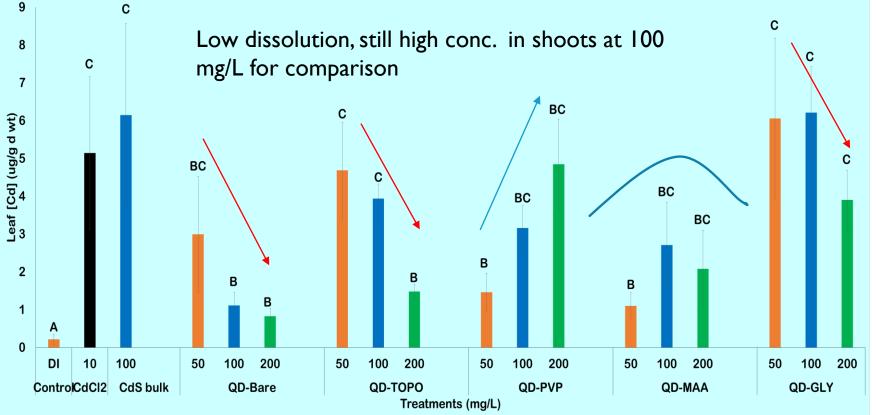


- No nanospecific effect
- CdS associated more with the roots than the Cd²⁺ ions



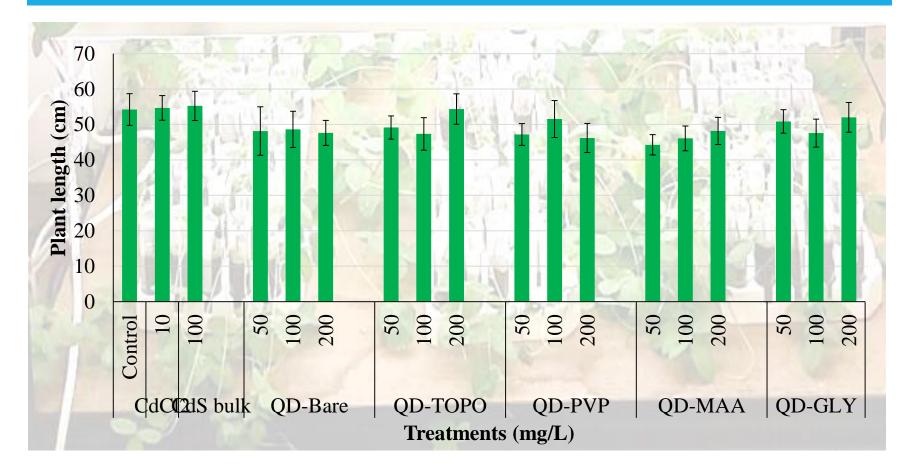
CADMIUM TRANSLOCATION











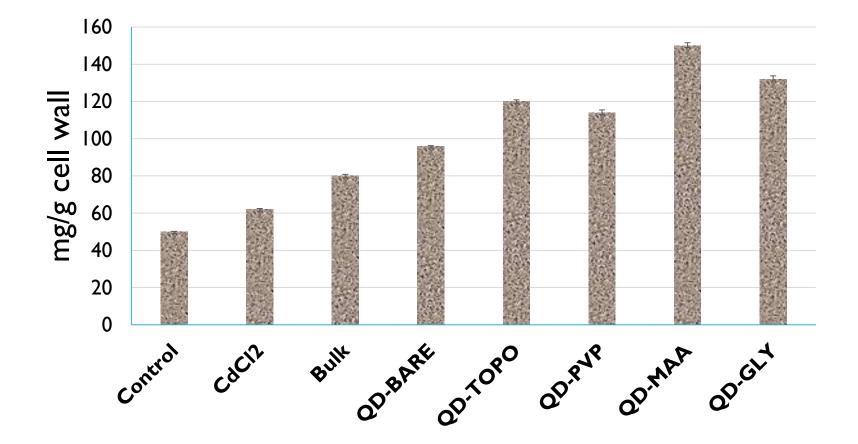


ROOT MORPHOLOGY





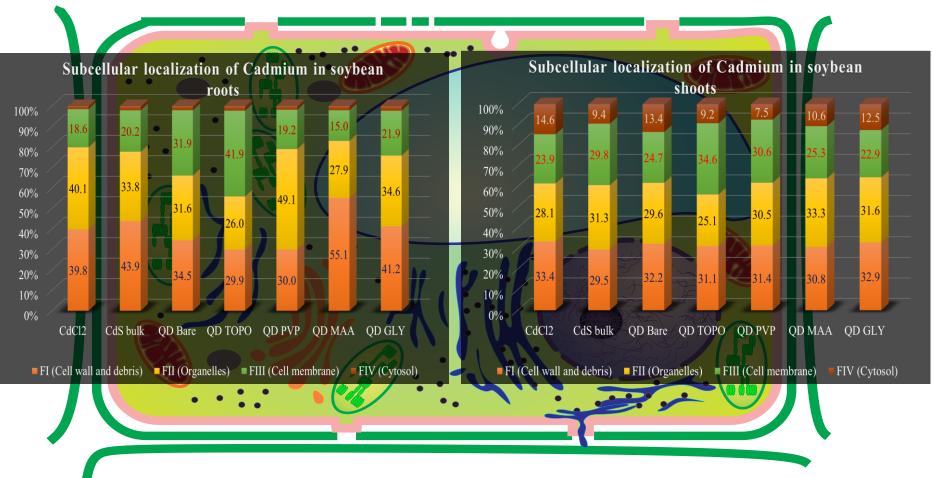
LIGNIN CONTENT IN SOYBEAN ROOTS





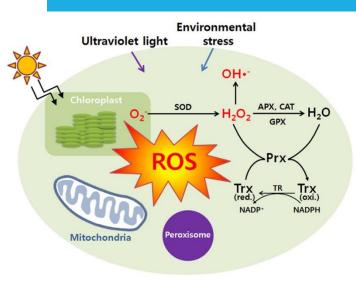


SUBCELLULAR LOCALIZATION OF CADMIUM



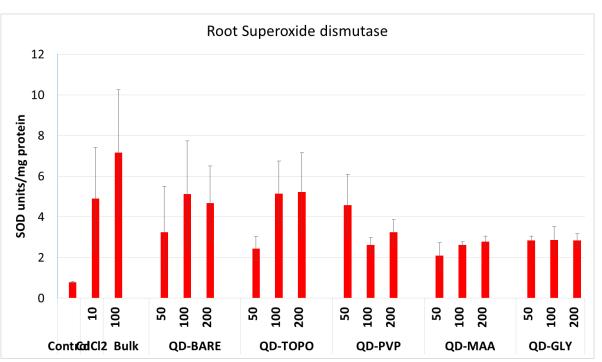


OXIDATIVE STRESS RESPONSE



Enzymatic antioxidants Activity increased:

- Superoxide dismutase
- Ascorbate peroxidase
- Guaiacol peroxidase
- Catalase

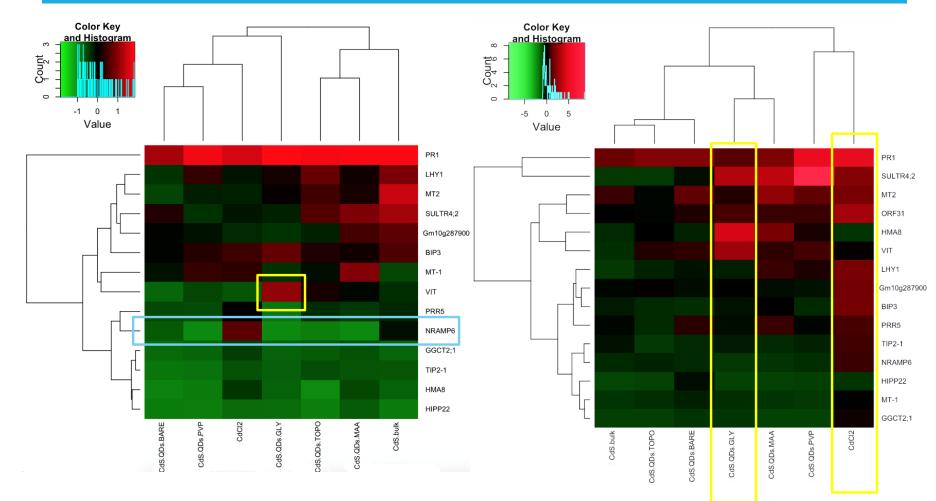




GENE EXPRESSION IN EXPOSED SOYBEANS

ROOTS

SHOOTS



Majumdar Nov 6, 2017 16



CONCLUSION

- QD-TOPO had highest dissolution compared with to other QDs
- QD-MAA was the most stable in solution
- Except QD-PVP, translocation of all QDs decreased with dose, more adsorption on roots (steric properties did not restrict QD-PVP);
- Cd accumulation in roots subcellular compartments:
 - Cell wall: MAA >Bulk >GLY >CdCl2 >Bare >PVP >TOPO
 - Cell membrane: TOPO >Bare >GLY >Bulk >PVP >CdCl2 > MAA
 - Organelles: PVP>CdCl2>GLY>Bulk>Bare >MAA >TOPO
- Lignin in roots enhances in all the QD treatment to protect the plants
- Superoxide dismutase in roots effectively combats the oxidative stress in roots
- Heavy metal transporter genes in roots of QD-Gly was downregulated unlike QD-Bare
- Unlike CdCl2, all QD treatments showed upregulation of another heavy metal transporter, NRAMP6
- All Cd treatments had downregulation of pathogenesis related gene



Education | Responsibility

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



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Keller research group



Dr. Marco Villani Dr. Andrea Zappettini

THANKYOU !!!

