Polymer-metal oxide nanoformulation to adsorb hydrogen sulfide for improved bowel health

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Hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) is a gasotransmitter responsible for modulating inflammatory responses in the colon. Bowel conditions, such as small intestinal bacterial overgrowth and irritable bowel syndrome, have been associated with elevated levels of H₂S.¹ People with these conditions are more likely to develop colorectal cancer (CRC)² which is the second deadliest cancer in Australia and kills 103 people each week.³ There are three H₂S producing pathways in the colon: dietary, endogenous (via enzymes) and bacterial. Treatments to reduce H₂S in the colon are limited to antibiotics, low sulfur diets and the use of bismuth subsalicylate which cannot be used long term without adverse side effects. We present an approach to reduce H₂S concentration in the colon using copper oxide nanoparticles (CuO NPs) which adsorb H_2S via a simple reaction (Eq.1). We encapsulate CuO NPs within a porous polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) microparticle (CuO/PMMA particles) (Fig.1) whose size prevents CuO adsorption through the colon walls and is also large enough to be captured in wastewater treatment. Methylene blue assay was used to confirm that clinically relevant amounts of CuO/PMMA particles (2 mg with 5 wt.% CuO) can adsorb 77.5% 550 µM H₂S in 1 mL solution in 30 mins, (Fig.2). These particles may prove useful in the prevention and treatment of elevated H₂S levels in bowel conditions and CRC.

$$H_2S + CuO \rightarrow CuS + H_2O \qquad (Eq.1)$$

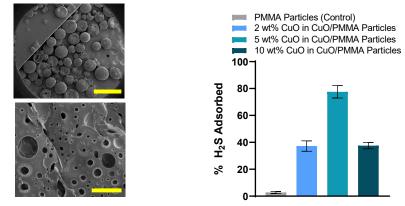


Figure 1: Scanning electron microscopy micrographs of CuO/PMMA particles; Scale bar: 1 mm (top) and 10 µm (bottom).

Figure 2: Percentage of 550 µM H₂S adsorbed in 1 mL after 30 mins exposure to 2 mg PMMA or CuO/PMMA particles.

³ Bowel Cancer Australia, Bowel Cancer Facts, **2023** <u>https://www.bowelcanceraustralia.org/facts</u> (Accessed 7/3/23)

¹ F. Blachier. et al. American Journal of Physiology-Gastrointestinal and Liver Physiology **2021**, 320, G125-G135 ² I. Avalrad, et al. World, I.C. astro-anti-al **2016**, 22, 4704, 4801

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⁴ S. Wang. Et al. *Front Cell Dev Biol* **2021**, 9, 710165