

# Cellular and Ecotoxicological Analysis of Nanofunctionalized Textiles (Project TECHNOTOX)

Prof. Dr. Dirk Höfer  
BfR, Berlin, February 9<sup>th</sup> 2012



# Hohenstein Institute

## Department Hygiene, Environment and Medicine

Hohenstein is a public and independent textile research institute.

→ Research & Development using public funding

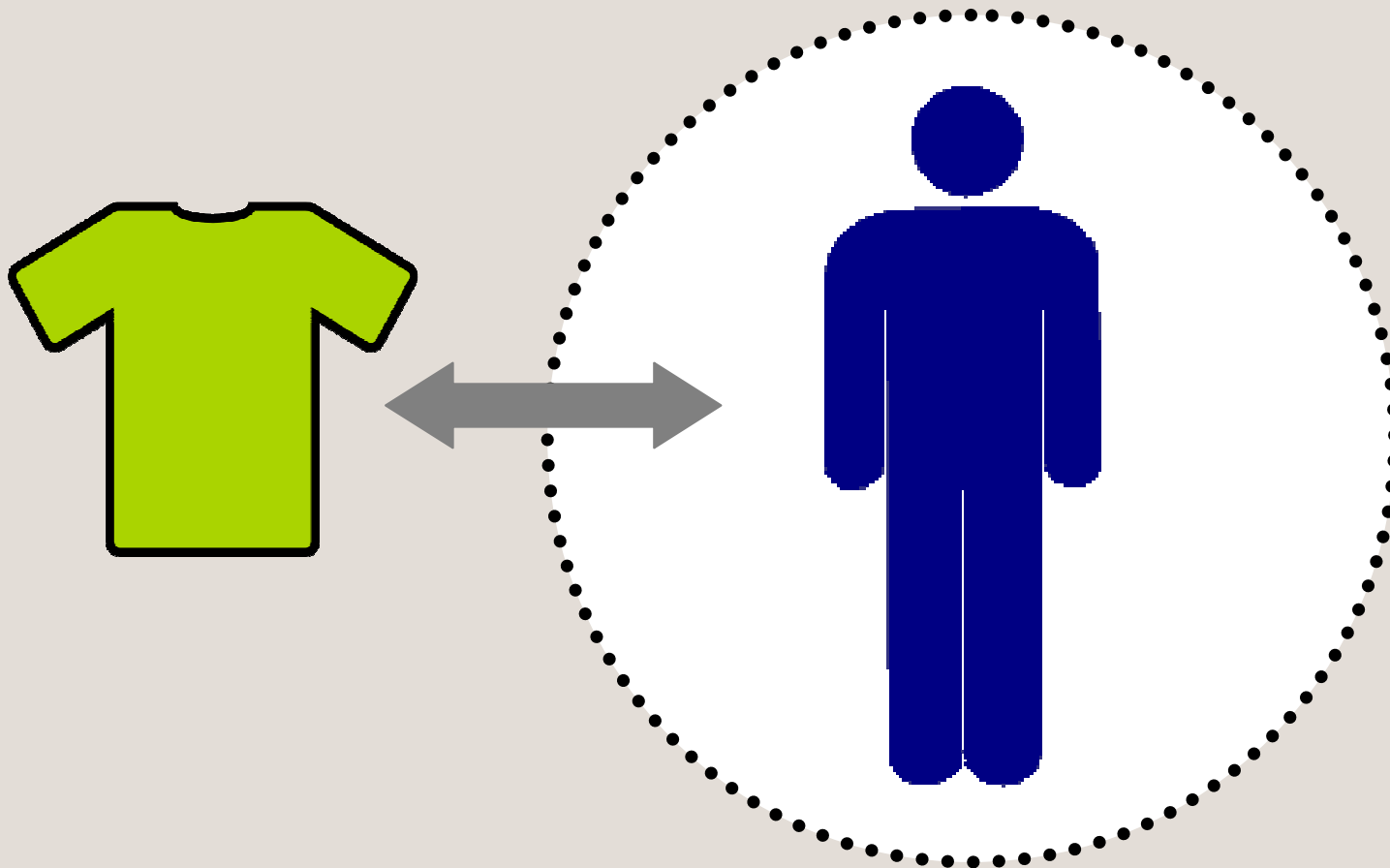
Department Hygiene, Environment & Medicine

→ Life science studies on functionalized textiles

→ Efficacy and safety of products along the textile chain

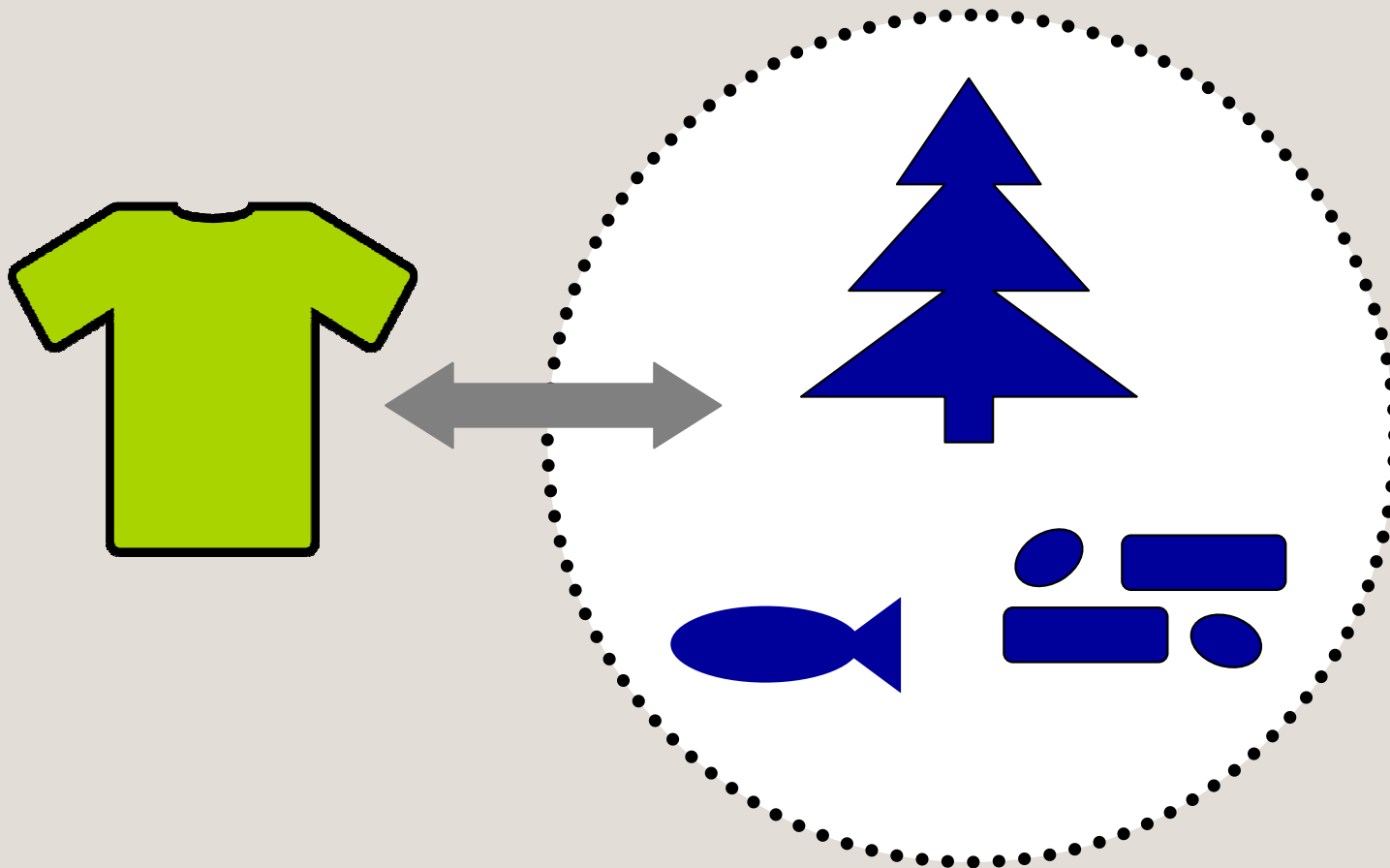
Interaction

Textile | Human

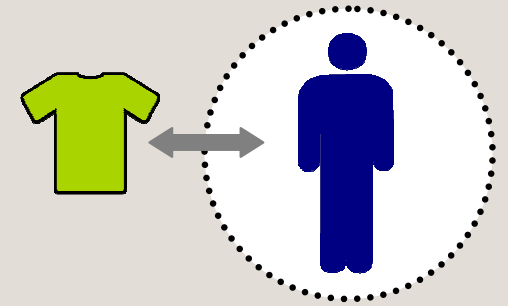


# Interaction

# Textile | Environment



## Silver and the human skin microflora



- Field study with 60 subjects (21 – 65 years)
- microbiological and dermatological supervision
- Halved shirts (verum/placebo) were worn for 8 h/d over a period of 5 weeks

International Scholarly Research Network  
ISRN Dermatology  
Volume 2011, Article ID 369603, 8 pages  
doi:10.5402/2011/369603

### *Research Article*

## **Antimicrobial Active Clothes Display No Adverse Effects on the Ecological Balance of the Healthy Human Skin Microflora**

**Dirk Hoefler and Timo R. Hammer**

*Institute for Hygiene and Biotechnology, Hohenstein Institutes, Schloss Hohenstein, 74357 Boennigheim, Germany*

Correspondence should be addressed to Dirk Hoefler, [d.hoefler@hohenstein.de](mailto:d.hoefler@hohenstein.de)

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## Human skin microflora was not affected

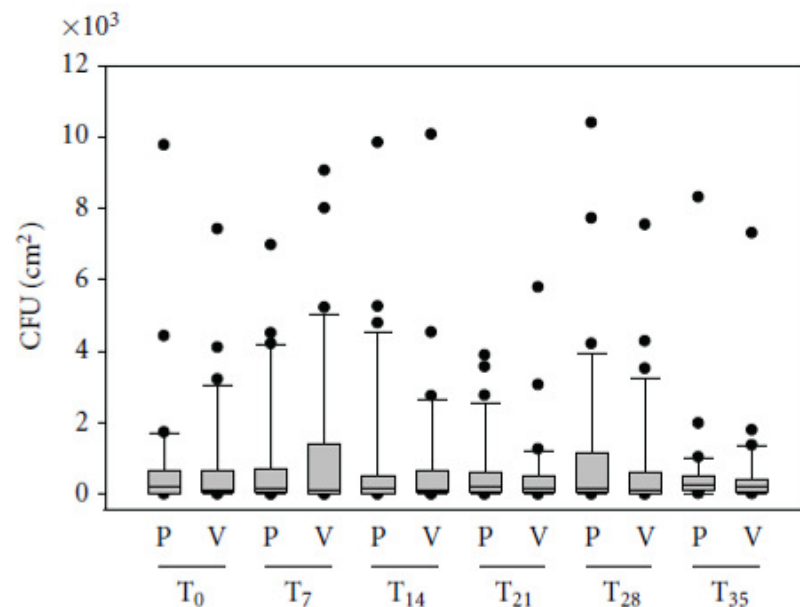


FIGURE 2: Boxplot diagram showing total germ count after application of fabric 1. PES-silver Verum side (V) and placebo side (P). T<sub>0</sub> = baseline, T<sub>7</sub> = after 1 week wear trial, T<sub>14</sub> = after 2 weeks, T<sub>21</sub> = after 3 weeks, T<sub>28</sub> = after 4 weeks, T<sub>35</sub> = 1 week after the wearing time ( $n = 30$ ).

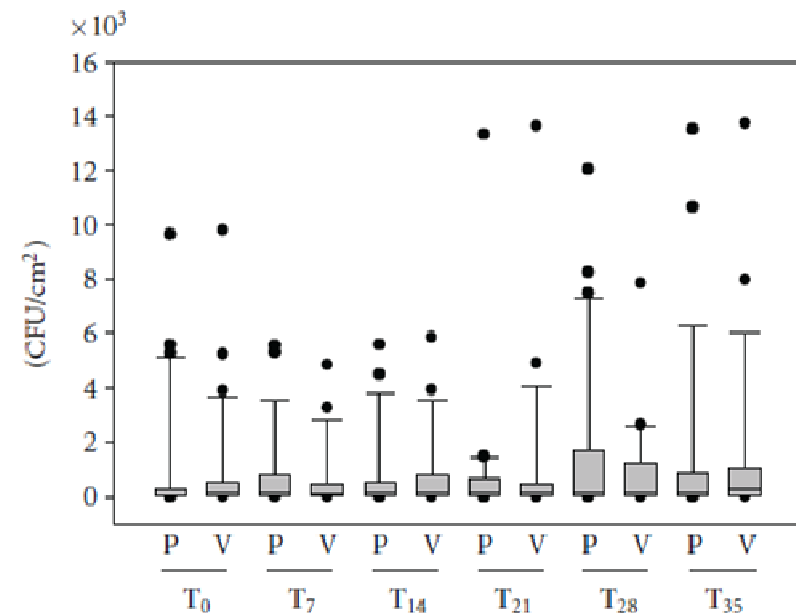
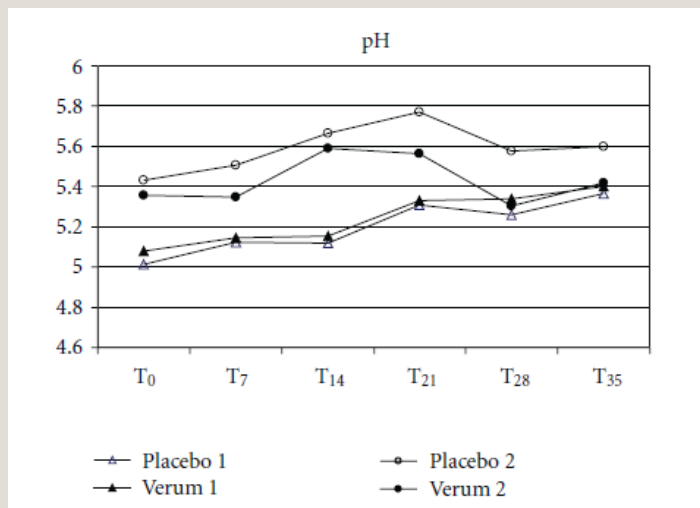
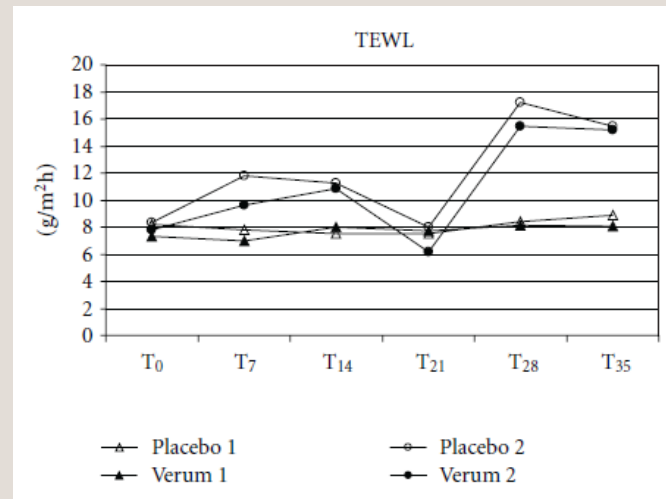
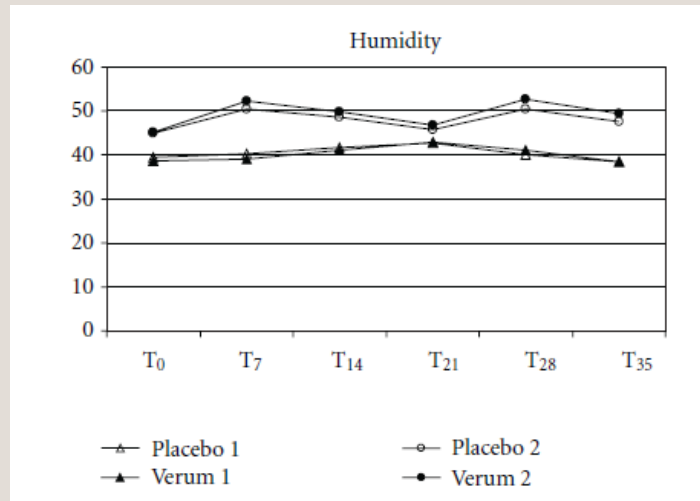
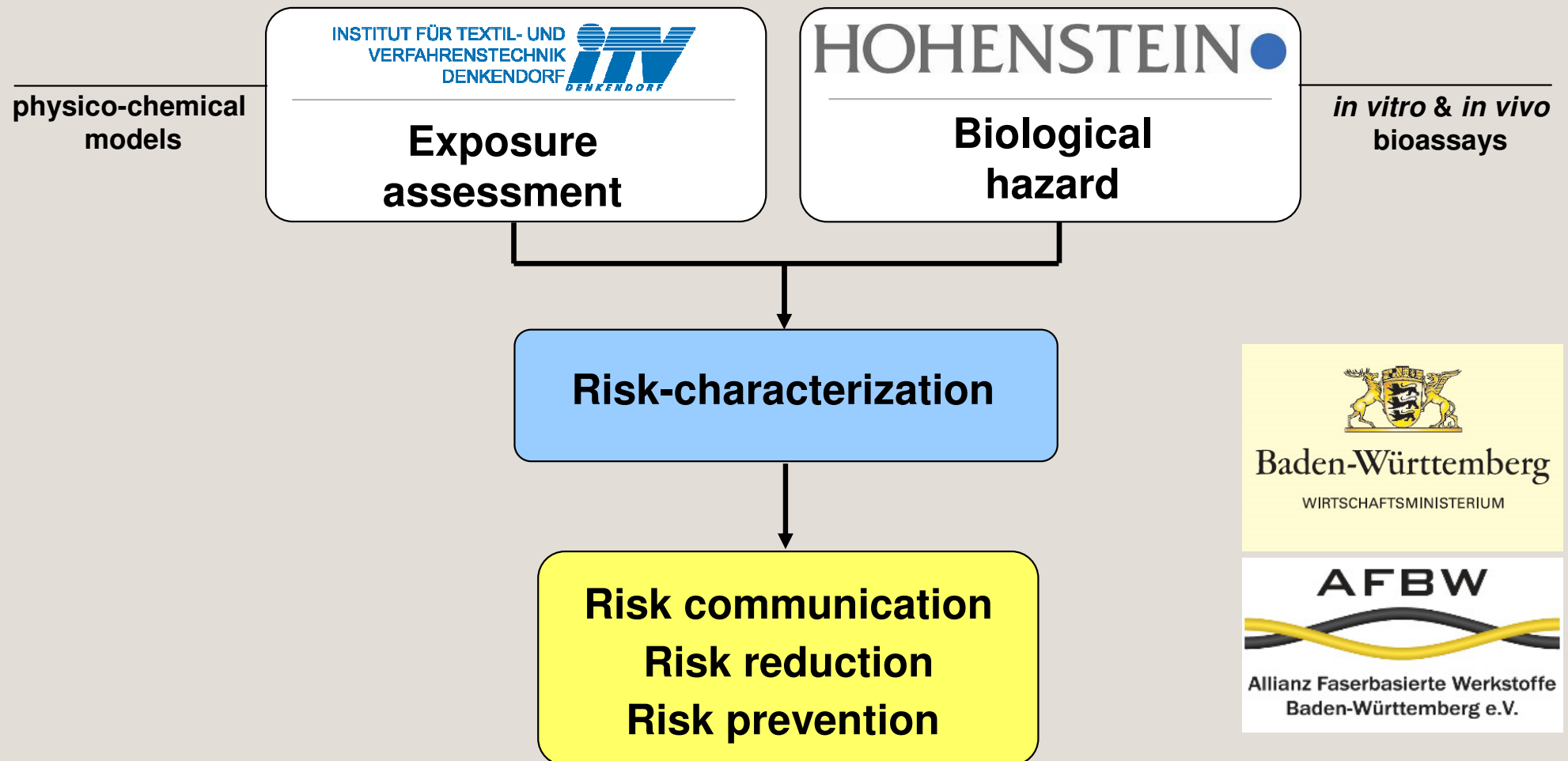


FIGURE 3: Boxplot diagram showing total germ count after application of fabric 2. Silver-finish Verum side (V), placebo side (P). T<sub>0</sub> = baseline, T<sub>7</sub> = after 1 week wear trial, T<sub>14</sub> = after 2 weeks, T<sub>21</sub> = after 3 weeks, T<sub>28</sub> = after 4 weeks, T<sub>35</sub> = 1 week after the wear period ( $n = 30$ ).

## Skin physiology experiments



# Research project TECHNOTOX (2011 – 2013)





# Nanomaterials in textiles

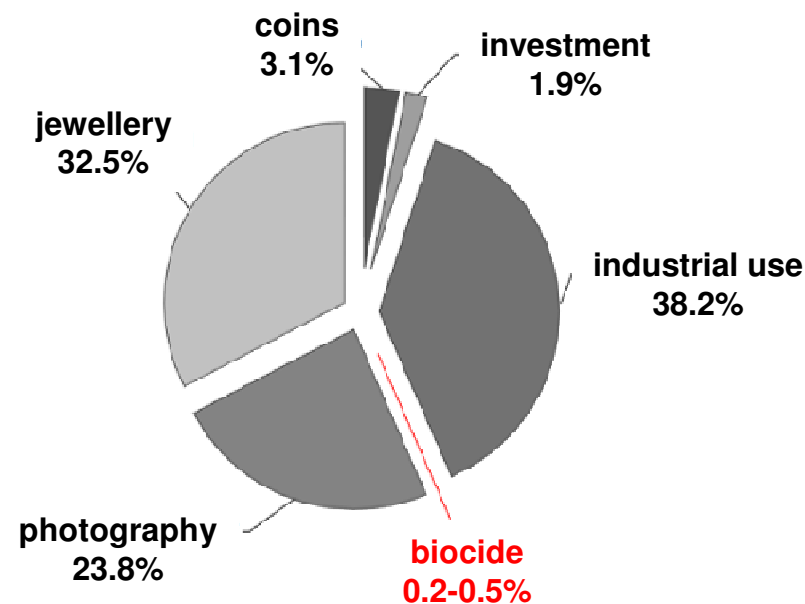
Nanomaterials	Properties/Applications
Carbon nanofibres	Increased tensile strength High chemical resistance Electrical conductivity
Carbon black nanoparticles	Improved abrasion resistance and roughness High chemical resistance Electrical conductivity
Clay nanoparticles	Electrical heat and chemical resistance Block UV light Flame retardant, Anticorrosive
Metal nanoparticles (Ag, Au, Cu)	Antimicrobial Self sterilization Antiodour
Metal oxide nanoparticles (TiO <sub>2</sub> , Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> , ZnO, MgO)	Photocatalytic ability Electrical conductivity UV absorption Photooxidizing activity against chemical and biological species Antimicrobial/self-sterilization
Carbon nanotube	100X tensile strength of steel at one sixth of the weight Electrical conductivity similar to copper Good thermal conductivity
Chitin nanofibrils	Increased tensile strength High temperature resistance Drug delivery capacity



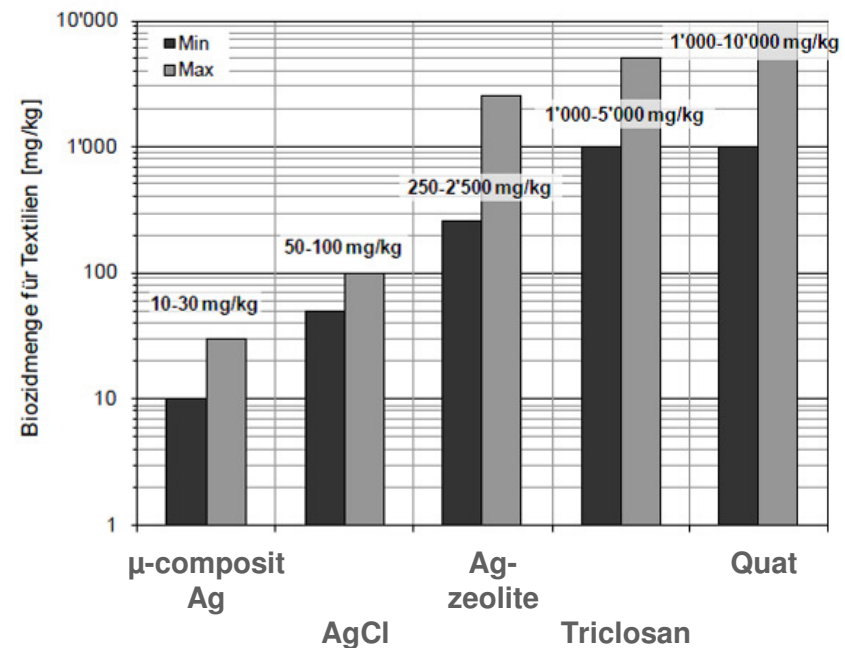
## Use of organic biocides and silver in textiles

- 100 t/a organic biocides
- 28 t/a silver
- <0.2 t/a metallic nanosilver (mainly 50-500 nm AgCl particles)

**Silver use worldwide**



**Biocide concentrations in textiles**

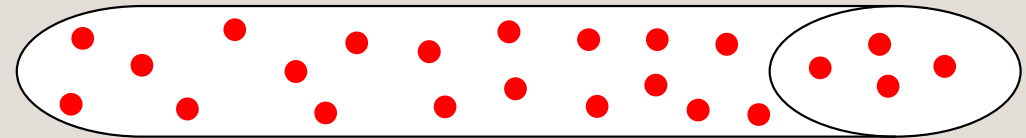


## Fibre functionalization with nanosilver

Surface modification

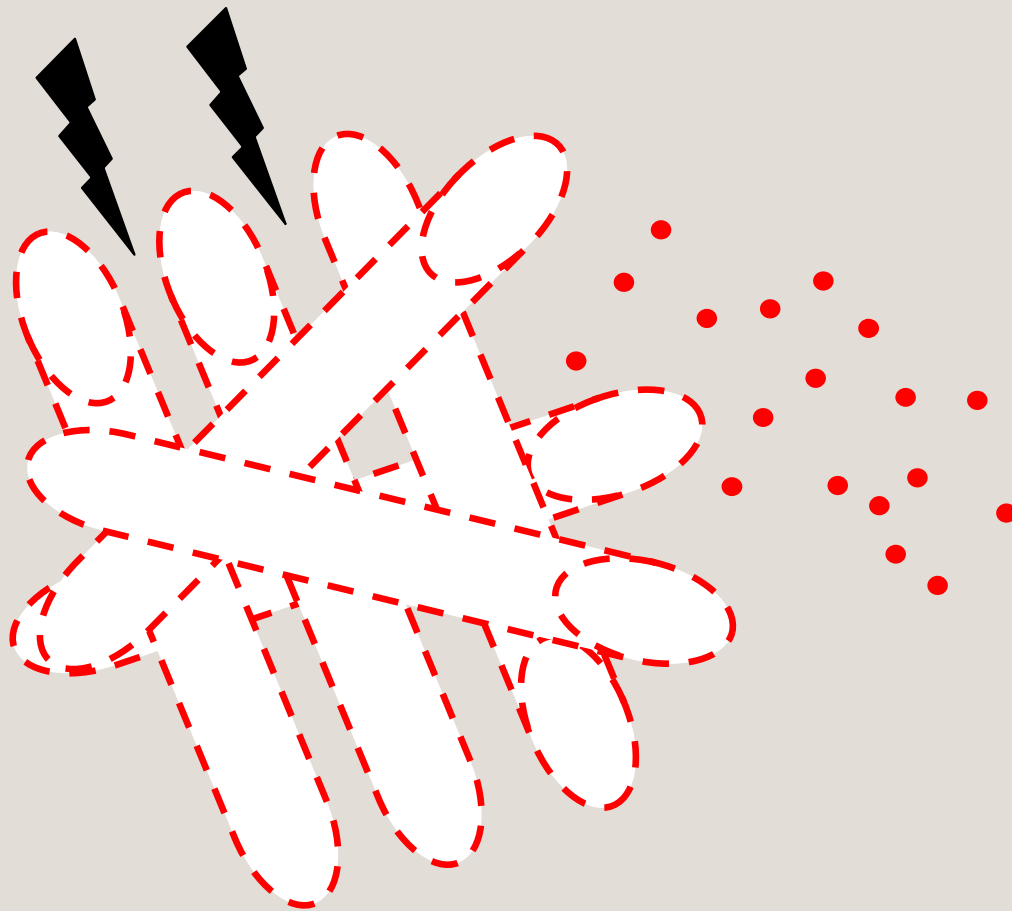


Material modification

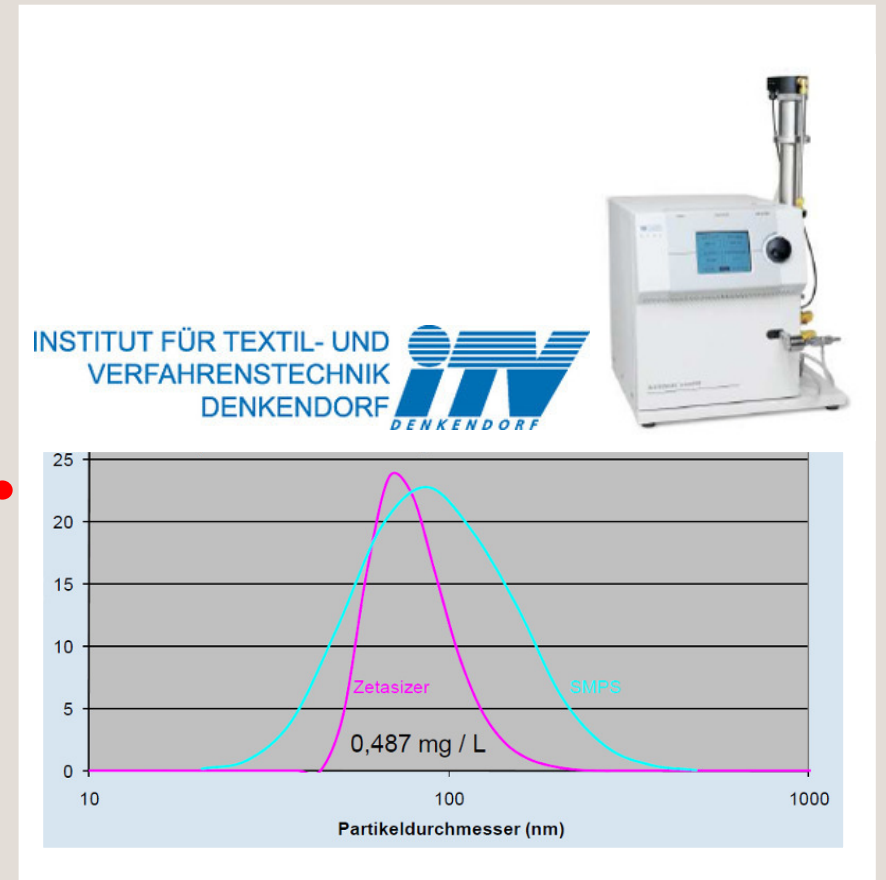


→ Different abrasion behaviour → Exposition

## Textile abrasion



**Mechanical stress (worst case scenario)**



**Detection and collection**

## Distribution sites

Human

*skin*

*alimentary tract*

*Lung*

Source: wikipedia

Source: PLoS

Source: www.rad-zep.de


Eco

*bacteria*

*Daphnia*

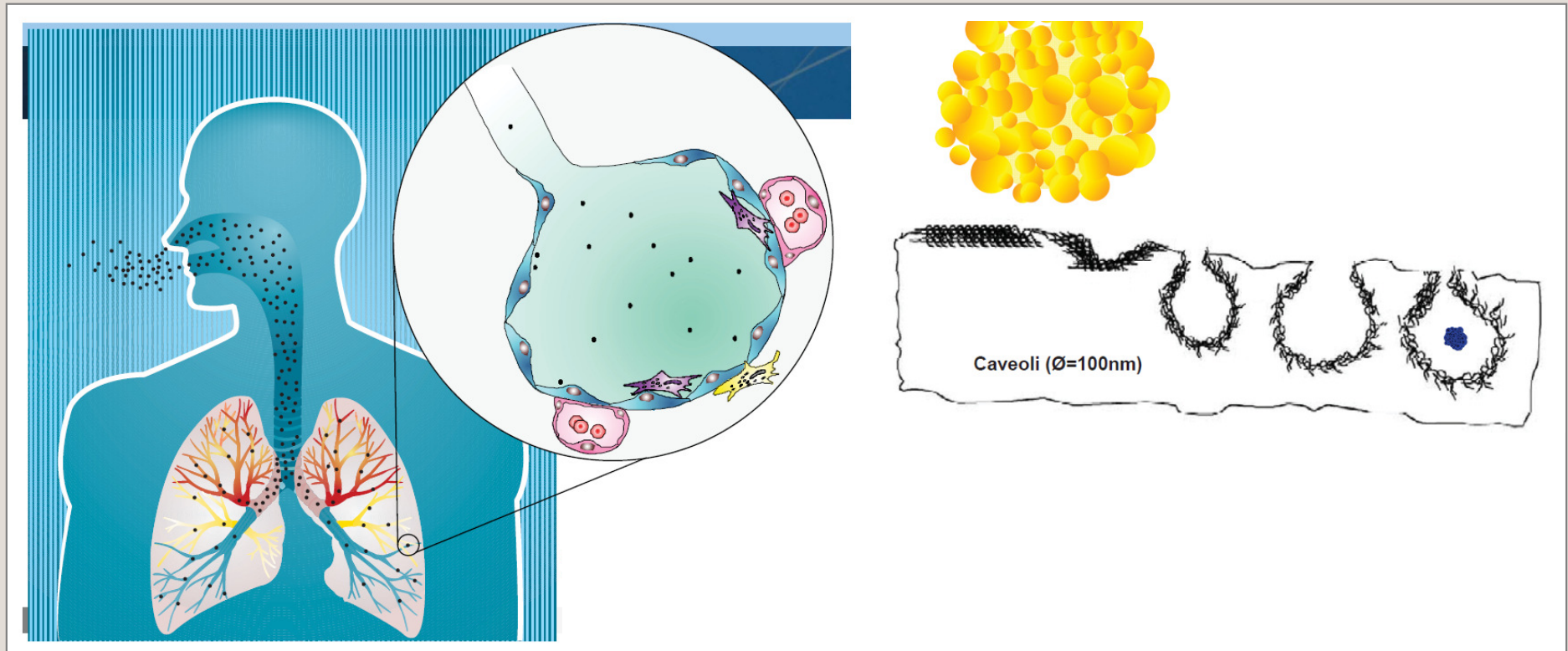
*Zebra fish*

Food chain

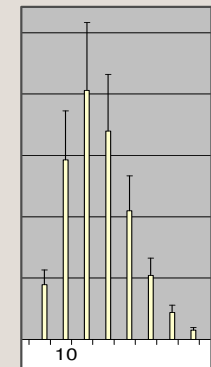
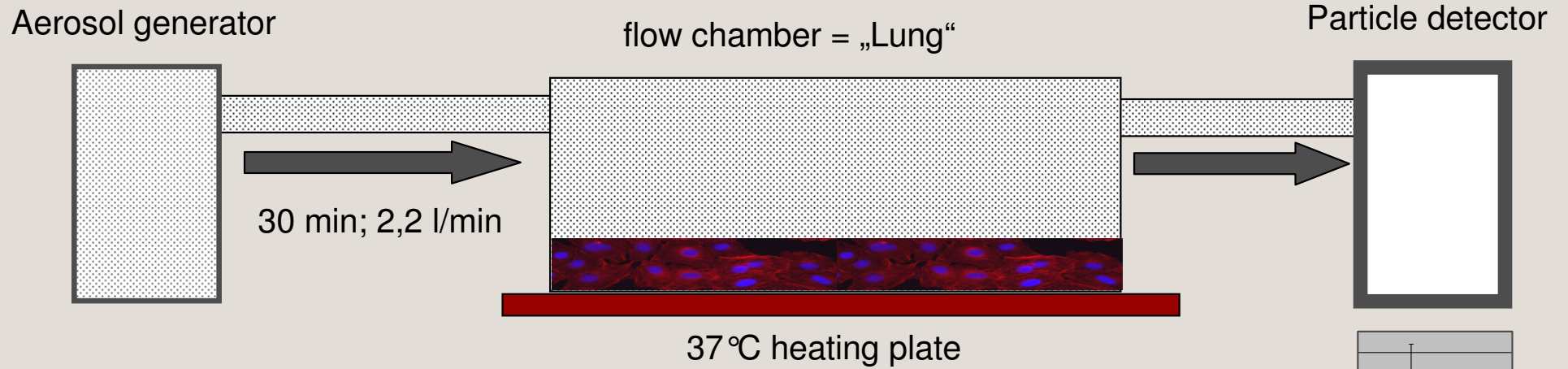
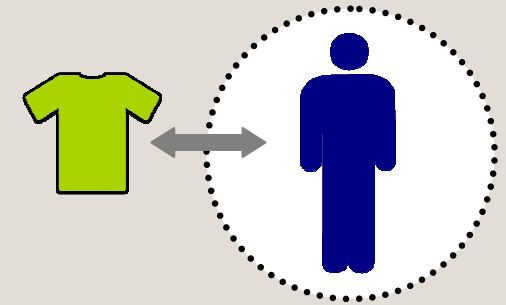


# The lung as ‚main entrance‘ for nanoparticles

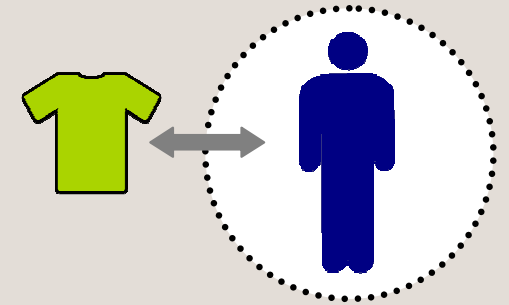
## Size matters



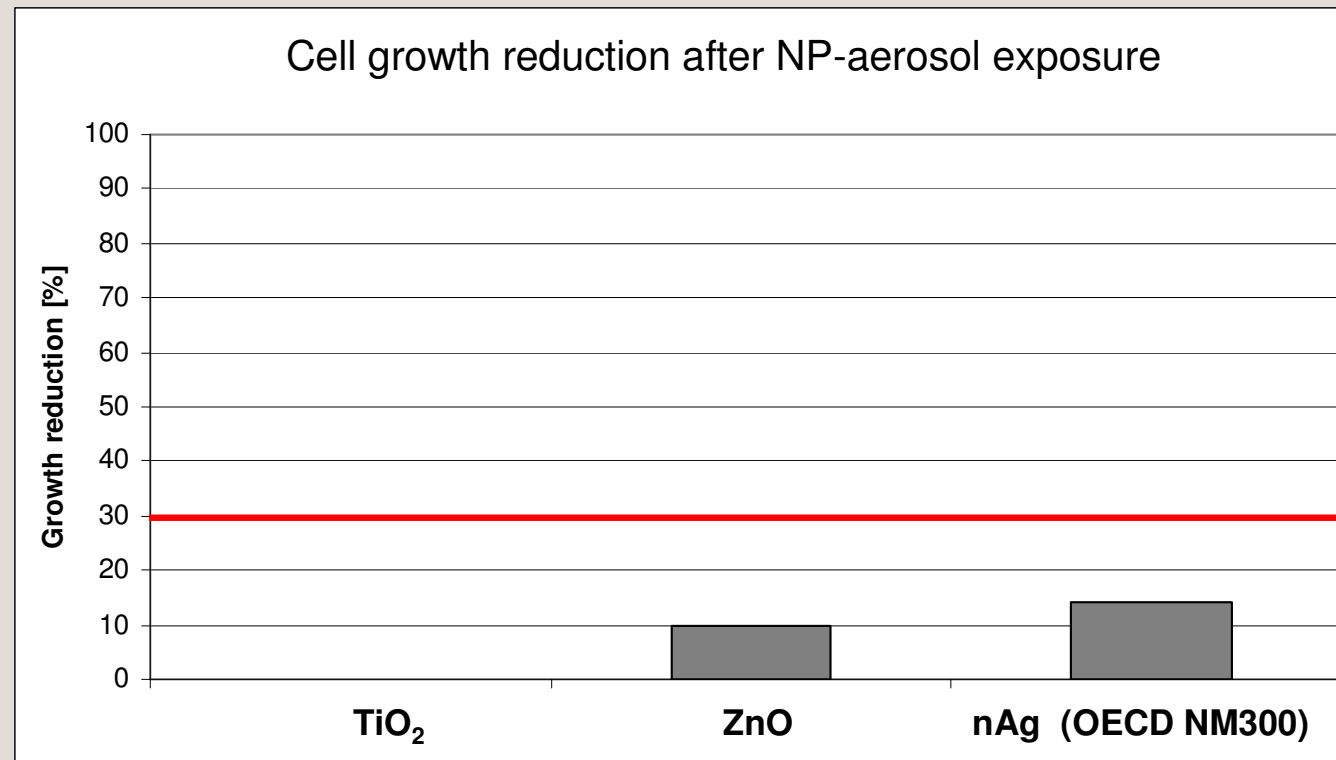
# TECHNOTOX lung model



## Lung model



Lung cell vitality after 30 min exposure to NP-aerosol

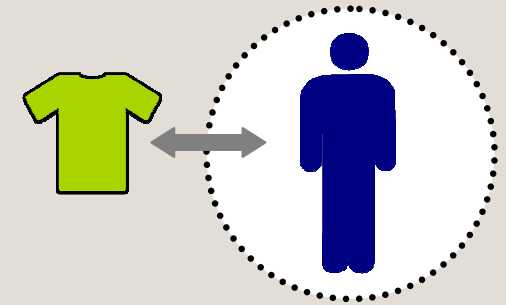


30% = Threshold  
acc. to DIN EN ISO 10993-5

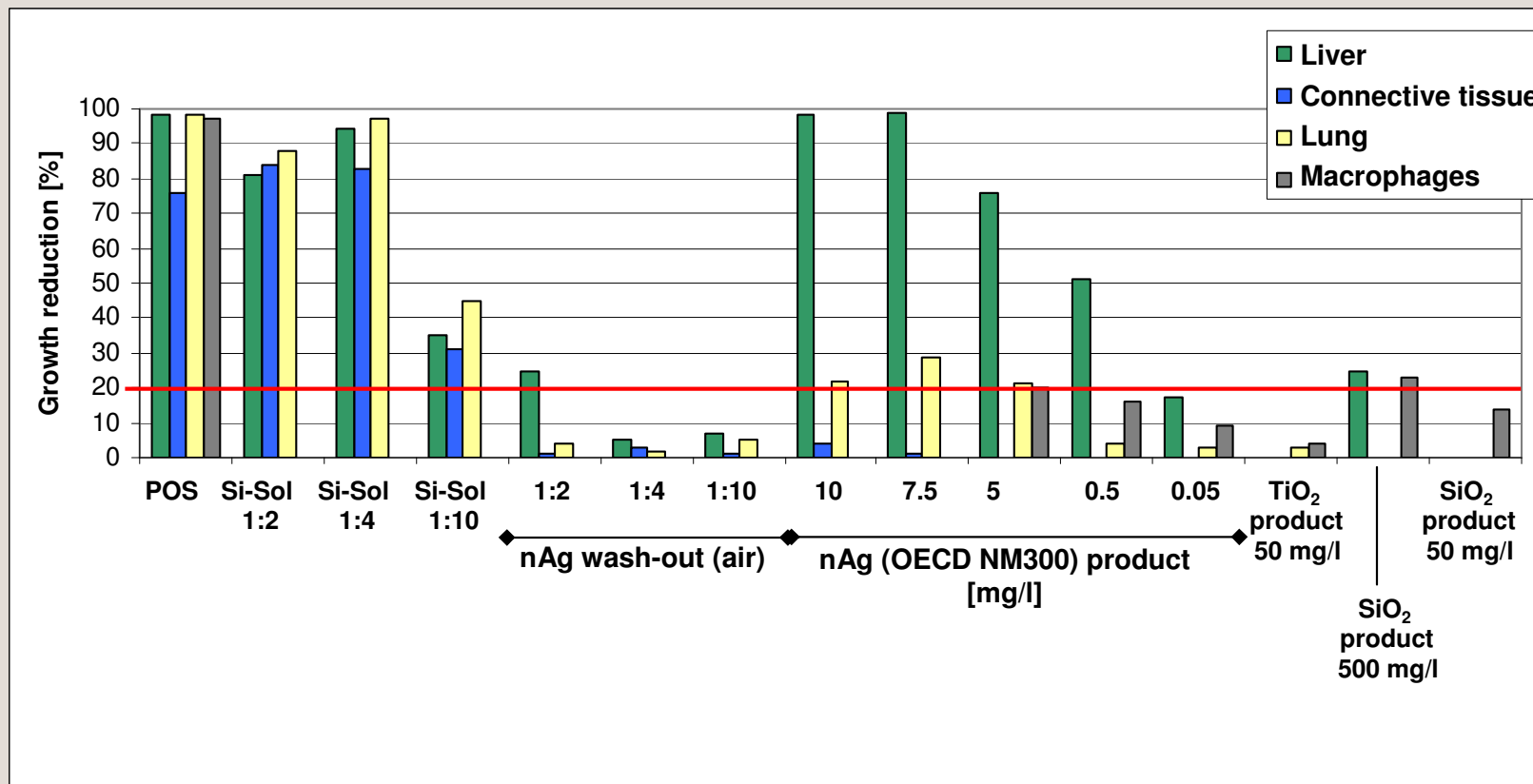


# Cell toxicity studies

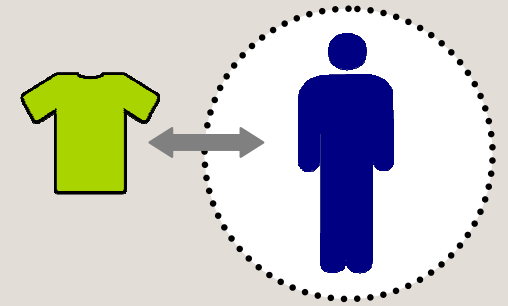
– according to DIN EN ISO 10993-5



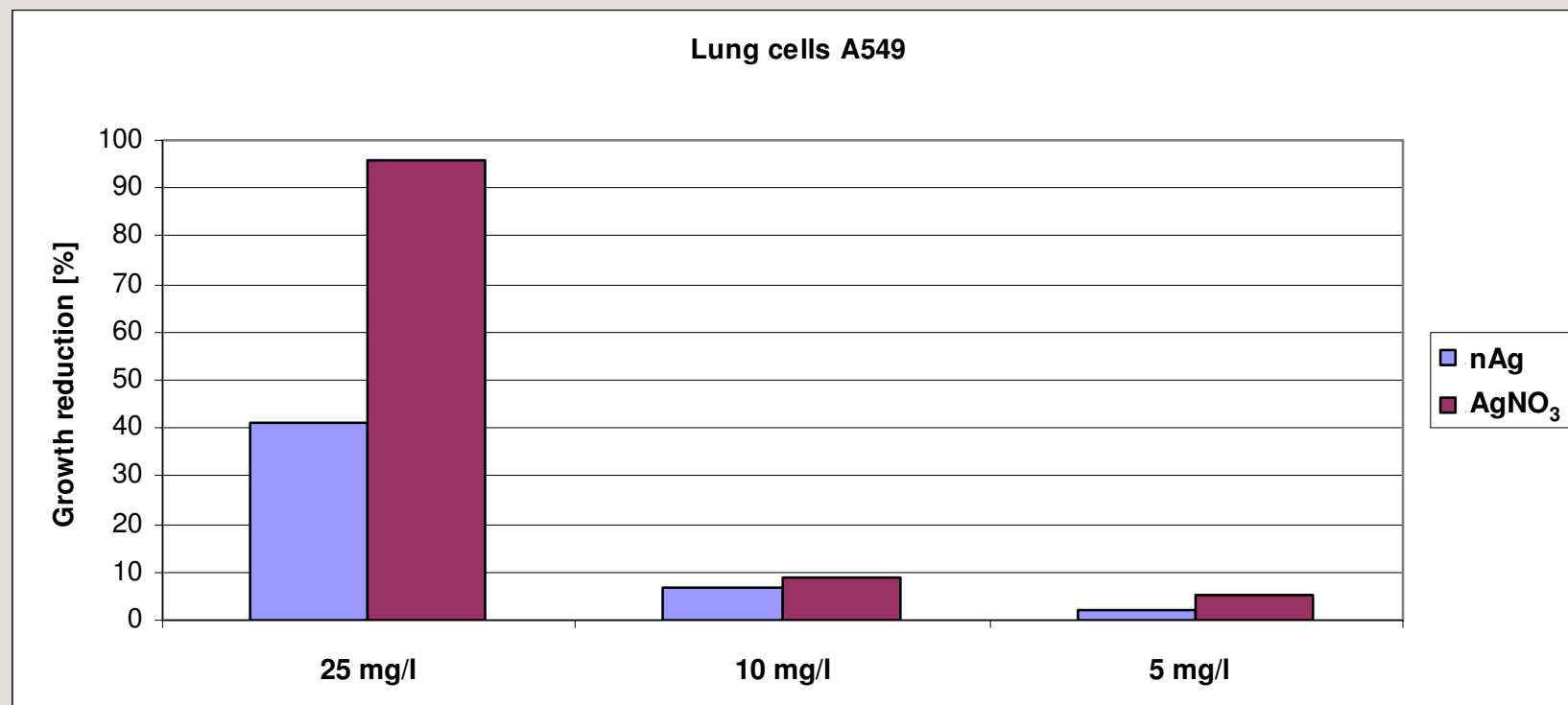
Different cell types vary in their susceptibility!



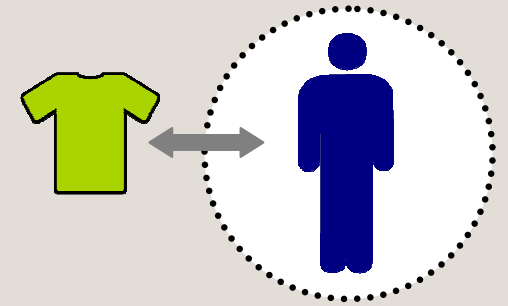
## nAg versus AgNO<sub>3</sub> – lung cells



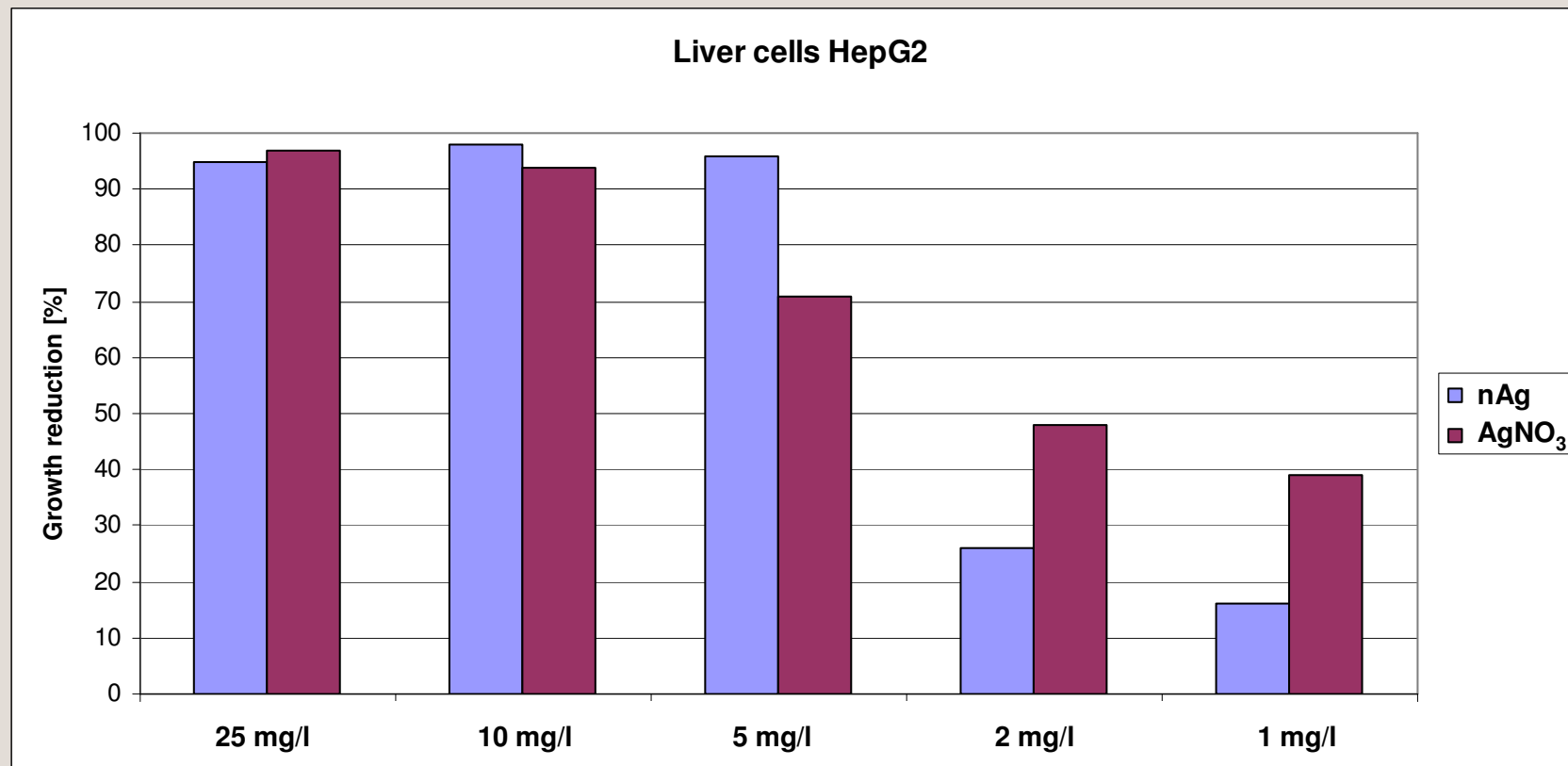
Silver ions are toxic for cells



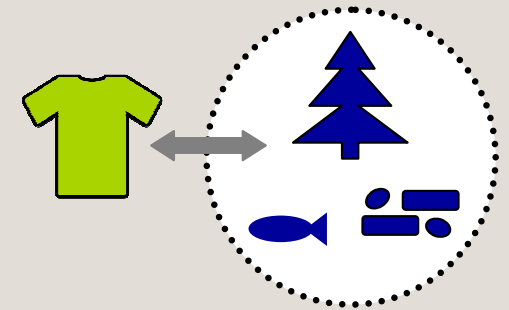
# nAg versus $\text{AgNO}_3$ – liver cells



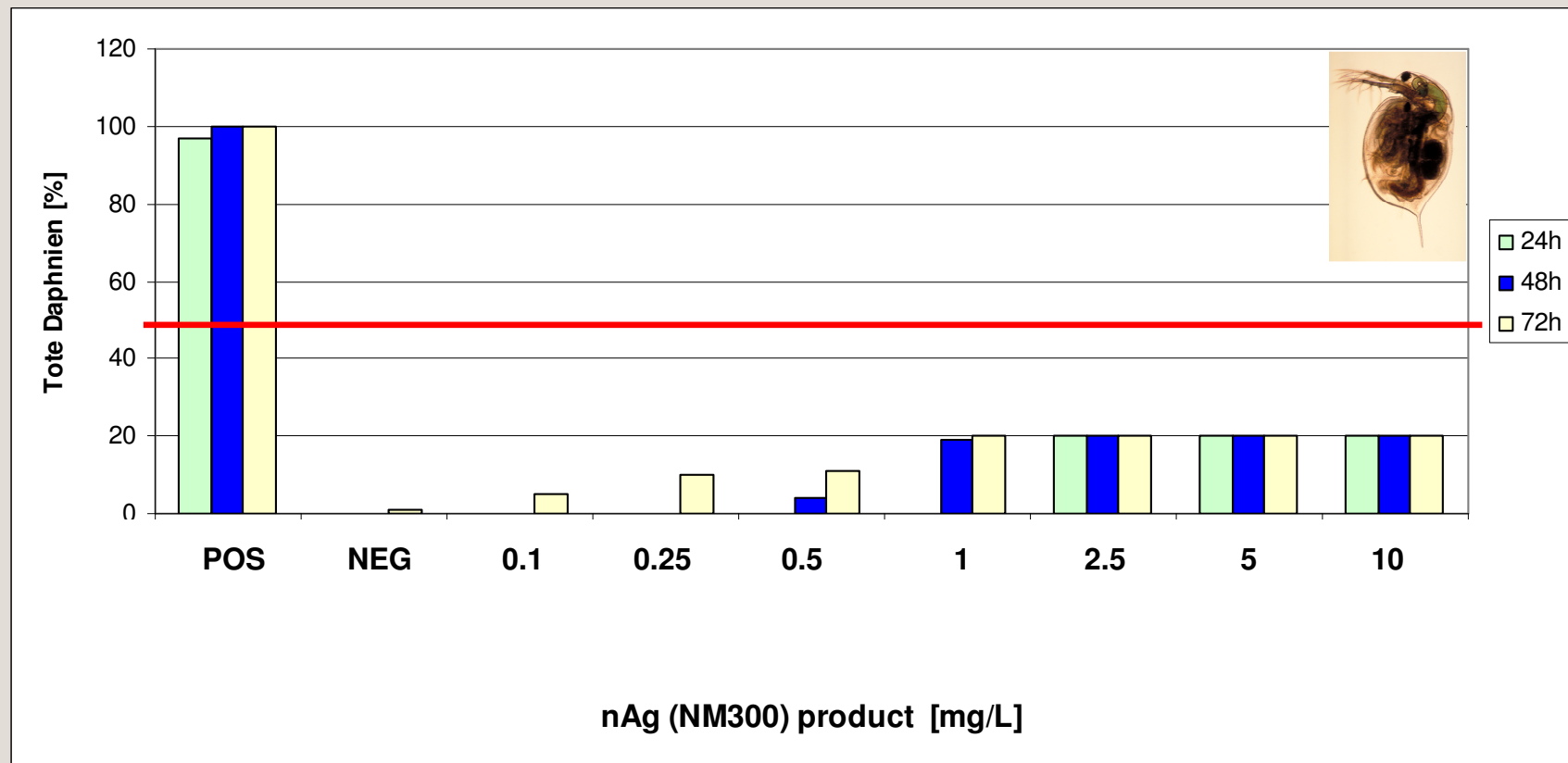
## Dose-response relation



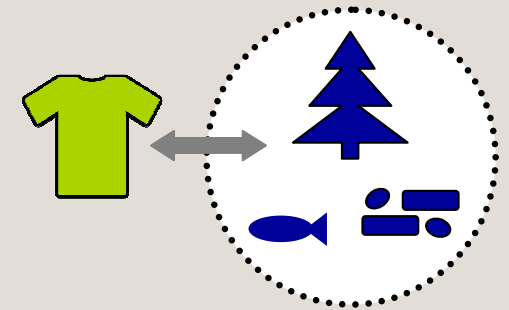
## Effects of nAg on *Daphnia magna*



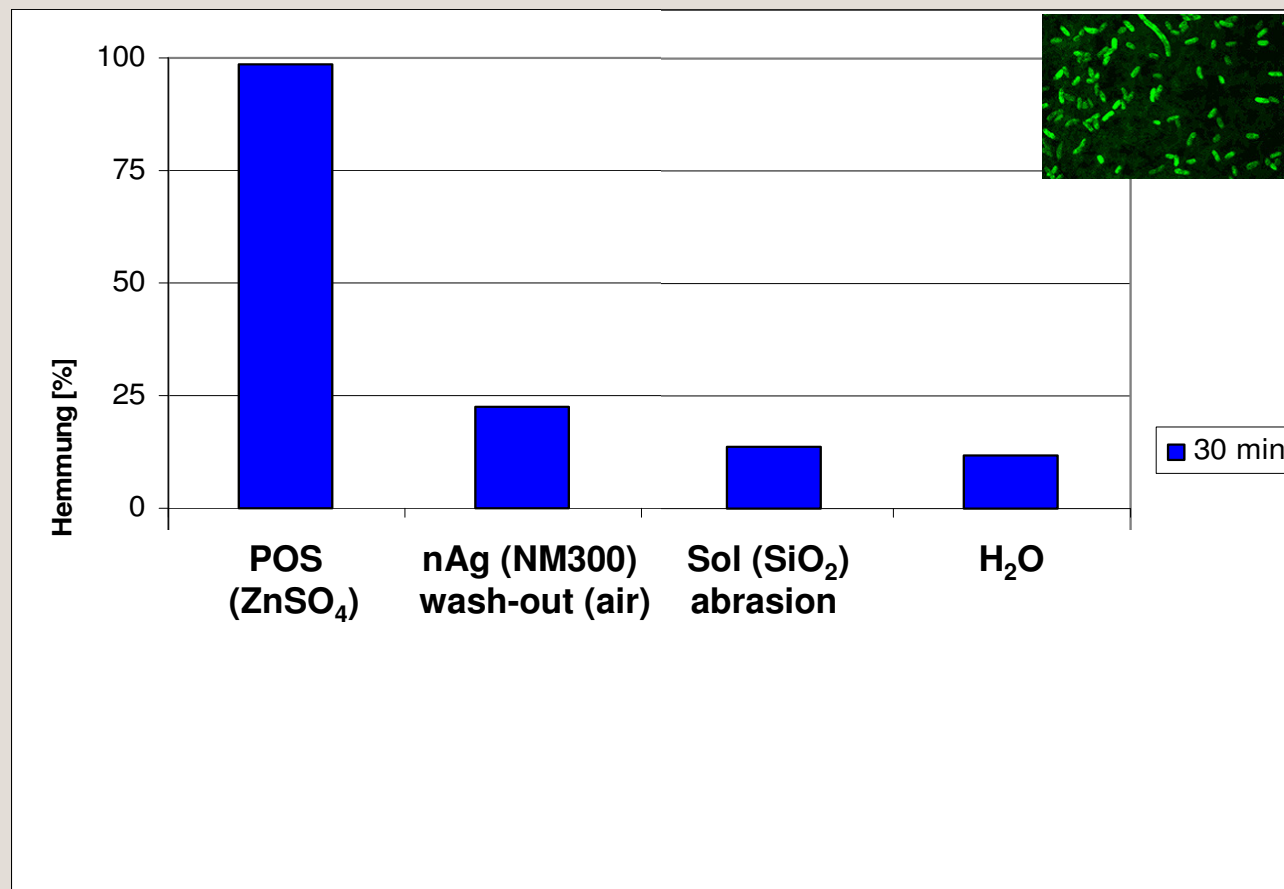
- acc. to DIN EN ISO 6341:2010



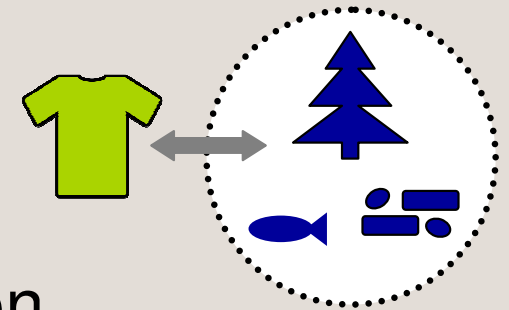
## Effects of aerosols and textile abrasion samples



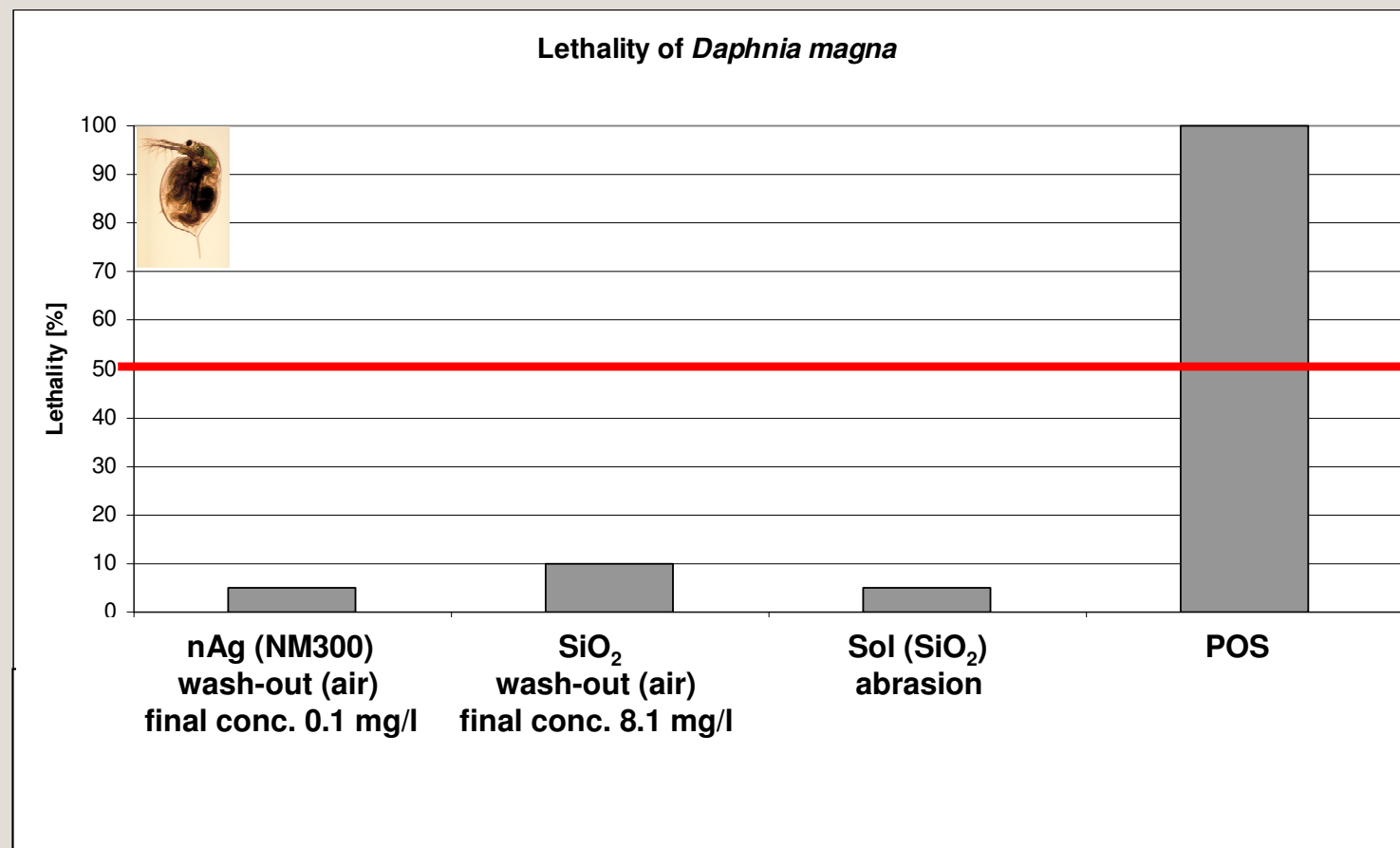
- Luminescent bacteria test acc. to DIN EN ISO 11483-1



## Effects of textile abrasion samples

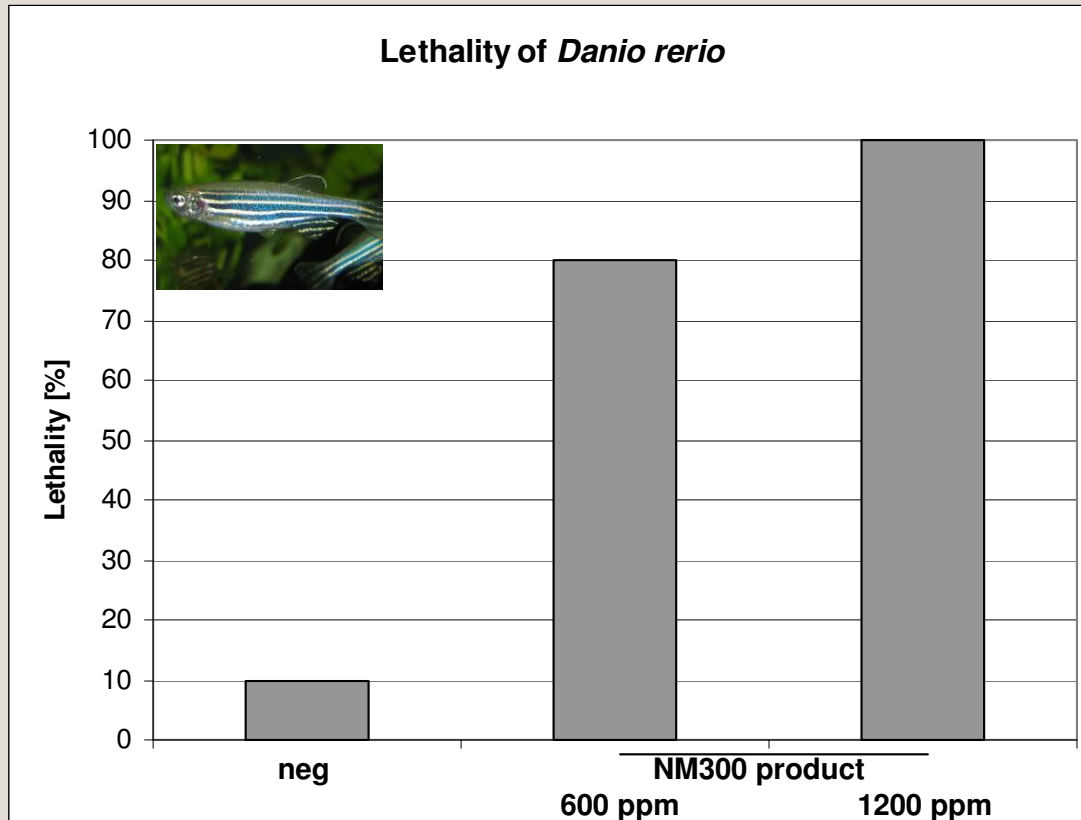
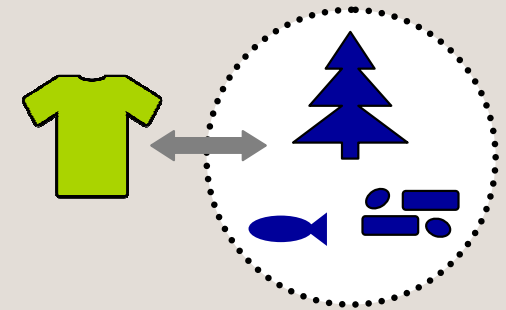


*Daphnia magna* lethality after 48 h exposition



# Zebrafish early larval stage test

acc. to DIN EN ISO 15988



International Journal of Hygiene and Environmental Health 214 (2011) 384–391

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**International Journal of Hygiene and Environmental Health**

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.de/ijheh](http://www.elsevier.de/ijheh)

## Effects of cigarette smoke residues from textiles on fibroblasts, neurocytes and zebrafish embryos and nicotine permeation through human skin

Timo R. Hammer\*, Kirsten Fischer, Marina Mueller, Dirk Hoefler

Hohenstein Institutes, Institute for Hygiene and Biotechnology, Schloss Hohenstein, 74357 Boenningheim, Germany

**ARTICLE INFO**

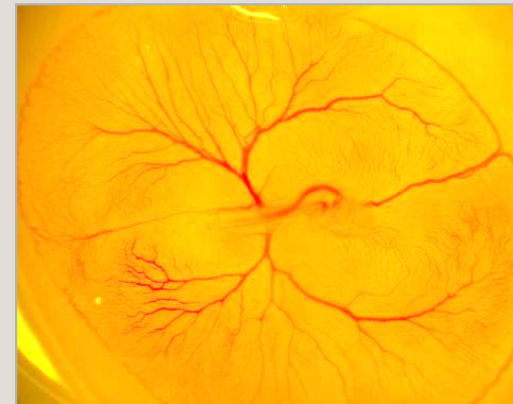
Article history:  
 Received 8 February 2011  
 Received in revised form 5 April 2011  
 Accepted 29 April 2011

**ABSTRACT**

Toxic substances from cigarette smoke can attach to carpets, curtains, clothes or other surfaces and thus may pose risks to affected persons. The phenomenon itself and the potential hazards are discussed controversially, but scientific data are rare. The objective of this study was to examine the potential of textile-bound nicotine for permeation through human skin and to assess the effects of cigarette smoke extracts from clothes on fibroblasts, neurocytes and zebrafish embryos. Tritiated nicotine from contami-

## Outlook TECHNOTOX project

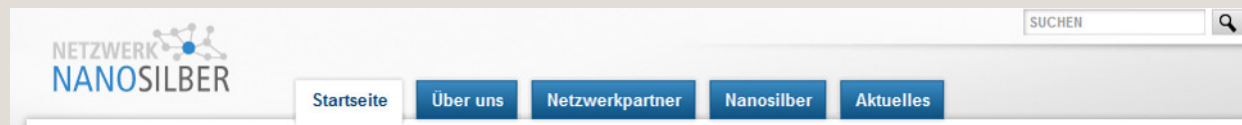
- More realistic exposition scenarios
- Testing further textile abrasion samples
  - genotoxic potential
  - zebrafish early larval stage test
- Human 3D skin model
- Mucosa penetration (mouth, gut)
- Resorption into the blood





## Outlook TECHNOX dialog

- Scientific publications
- Public presentation in web



## Conclusion

- Safety of products and processes is assessed with standardized biological test systems. These should be reliable, robust, sensitive and predictive.
- Realistic working concentrations must be used. No overload experiments.
- Textile products should be evaluated separately depending on the exposition scenario.



## Thanks for your attention !

**Prof. Dr. Dirk Höfer**  
**Hohenstein Institute**  
**Schloss Hohenstein**  
**74357 Bönnigheim**  
**Telefon +49 7143 271 432**  
**Fax +49 7143 271 94432**  
**E-Mail [d.hoefer@hohenstein.de](mailto:d.hoefer@hohenstein.de)**  
**[www.hohenstein.de](http://www.hohenstein.de)**