

Index

a

A β fibrillation 226, 227
 A β peptide (A β P) 225
 Ag-TiO₂ 120–122, 226
 air treatment 26–29
 α -synuclein 223, 224, 228
 aluminum reduction method 204
 Ames assays 81
 AMP-activated kinase (AMPK) 76
 amyloid-beta derived diffusible ligands (ADDL) 221
 amyloid precursor protein (APP) 219
 antiapoptotic drugs 220
 antibacterial application, of titanium dioxide (TiO₂) nanoparticles
 aerobic denitrifiers 112
 Ag doped TiO₂ nanoparticles 120–122
 biofilm 111
 Cu doped TiO₂ nanoparticles 123–124
 environmental application 125
 food safety application 126
 hydroxyl radicals 106
 ion doped-TiO₂ nanoparticles 113–119
 isoelectric point (IEP) 107
 medical application 124–125
 photoactivated and antibacterial property 108
 photocatalytic performance 107
 photokilling approach 110
 prfF RNA in *Pseudomonas brassicacearum* 108

 unsaturated and saturated fatty acids 110
 Zn doped TiO₂ nanoparticles 123
 antimicrobial effect 15, 16, 34, 112
 apoptosis 18, 72, 74–77, 80, 83, 84, 154, 158, 166, 190, 218, 220
 aqueous imidacloprid 38
 atomic layer deposition (ALD) technology 138
 autoimmune reactions 21
 autophagy 74–77

b

base excision repair (BER) 79
 Beclin 1 76, 77
 bioactive nanomaterials 21
 biokinetic/biodistribution patterns 72
 biological oxygen demand (BOD₅) 37
 black titanium dioxide (TiO₂) nanomaterials, cancer theranostics
 advantages 186
 aluminum reduction method 204
 chemical reduction method 188
 chemo-phototherapy 199–202
 hydrogenation reduction method 187
 hydrogen plasma method 187–188
 imaging guided phototherapy
 MRI 195, 196
 real-time monitoring 195
 therapeutical accuracy 195
 microwave-assisted method 193
 near infrared (NIR) light 186
 photodynamic therapy 194–195

black titanium dioxide (TiO₂)
nanomaterials, cancer theranostics
(*contd.*)
 photothermal therapy 190–194
 properties 188–189
 sonodynamic-photothermal therapy
 202–205
 up-conversion luminescence
 efficiency 186
 UV light 185
B-mode ultrasonography 202

c

cancer photodynamic therapy 9
carcinogenicity 81–83
caspase-3 19, 75, 77
caspase-9 75
central nervous system (CNS) disease
 37, 70, 222
charge transfer (CT) process 23, 116,
 136, 137
chemical oxygen demand (COD) 26,
 37
chemical reduction method 188
chemical vapour deposition
 (CVD) 11
chemo-phototherapy 199–202
comet assays 80, 81
conduction bands (CBs) 4, 107, 114,
 121, 122, 137, 188, 191
culture plate method 16

d

3,4-dihydroxyphenilacetic acid
 (DOPAC) 156
diphenylarsinic acid (DPAA) 35
dopamine acid (DA) 222
drug-resistant leukemia cells 155

e

electrochemical methods 133
electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR)
 spectrum 191
enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
 (ELISA) 86, 220, 221
evaporation-mediated self-assembly
 33

f

fibrinogen 6
flavin mononucleotide (FMN) 169,
 170
flourine-doped tin oxide (FTO)
 substrate 7, 223
folic acid (FA) 19, 200
Fourier Transform Infrared
 spectroscopy 25

g

genotoxicity 74, 75, 79–81, 83, 88, 206
glioblastoma multiforme (GBM) 156,
 157
glutathione S-transferase (GST) 85
graphene 23, 33, 135, 136, 166

h

herbicides 36, 39
high-intensity focused ultrasound
 (HIFU) 154, 166, 167, 202, 203
human acute monocytic leukemia
 (THP-1) cells 18, 80
human pulmonary epithelial
 (NCI-H292) cells 80
Huntington's protein 219
hydrogenated nanowires, colors of 187
hydrogenation process 31, 33
hydrogenation reduction method 187
hydrogen plasma method 187–188
hydrothermal synthetic method 7

i

imidaclorpid 37, 38, 188
immunotoxicity 83
incident photon-to-current conversion
 efficiency (IPCE) 32
inorganic photosensitizers 19,
 154–161
ion doped-TiO₂ nanoparticles
 F. graminearum macroconidium 117
 gram-negative bacteria 114
 gram-positive bacteria 114
 Nd element 118
 palladium additive 115
 PdO nanoparticles 116
 ROS generation 113

- sol-gel method 113
 V_2O_5 - TiO_2 119
- I**
- Langmuir–Hinshelwood kinetics model 26
- linear alkyl benzene sulfonate (LAS) 37
- Listeria monocytogenes* bacteria 16, 111
- lysosomal membrane permeabilization (LMP) 74, 77
- m**
- magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) 2, 20, 167–168
- 3-mercaptopropionic acid (MPA) 223
- mesenchymal stem cells (MSCS) 225
- mesoporous silica ($mSiO_2$) drug carriers 200
- metal ion nanoparticles 106
- metal organic CVD (MOCVD) 11
- metal-organic frameworks (MOF) 13, 28, 205
- Methionine⁷ (Met⁷) oxidation 226
- methylene blue (MB) target molecules 15, 22, 24, 136, 142
- microwave-assisted hydrothermal method 193
- mitochondrial outer membrane permeabilization (MOMP) 74
- molybdenum disulphide (MoS_2) 33
- mouse macrophages (MH-S) cells 86
- n**
- N*-acetylcysteine (NAC) 80
- nanocatalysts 21
- nanoliposomes (NL) 222
- nanomedicine 2, 14, 17–21, 67, 85, 89, 167
- nanoparticle-enhanced filtration 21
- nanoparticle exposures 69
- nanosorbents 21
- neural stem cell transplantation 221
- neurodegenerative diseases (NDs)
 acute NDs and chronic NDs 218
 diagnosis 221, 222–224
- free radical 217
- immune inflammation 218
- medicine for 220–221
- oxidative stress 217
- symptoms 219–220
- treatment 222, 225
- Neurodegenerative Disease Sleep Questionnaire (NDSQ) 220
- neurotrophic disorders 218
- neurotrophic factor (NTF) 220, 221
- nitrophenols 24, 35, 36
- nucleotide excision repair (NER) 79
- o**
- organic photosensitizers 154, 161
- oxidative stress 68, 72, 74, 75, 76, 78, 80, 83, 84, 88, 217, 218
- p**
- paclitaxel (PTX) 170
- pancreatic cancer stem cells (PCSCs) 197
- PEG coating 190
- pesticides removal 36–40
- photodynamic inactivation (PDI) 15
- photodynamic therapy (PDT) 194, 199
 antibody-linked DOPAC- TiO_2 nanoparticles 157
 Au nanoclusters 194
 DOX-coated UCL- TiO_2 nanocomposites 172
- fluorescent imaging 168–169
- low upconversion luminescence efficiency 194
- mechanism 189
- MRI 167–168
- multifunctional Fe_3O_4 - TiO_2 nanocomposites 168
- 980 nm NIR-responsive nanoplatform 158, 159, 160
- principle 154–155
- ultraviolet excitation 194
- photo-Fenton reaction 38
- photo-induced charge-transfer (PICT) process 136

- photothermal therapy (PTT) 190, 199
 breast cancer model 201
 H-TiO₂-PEG nanoparticles 190
 mechanism 190
 reactive oxygen radicals 190
 physical vapor deposition (PVD)
 11–12
 polyacrylic acids (PAA) 155
 polyethylene glycol (PEG) 88, 190
 polyethyleneimine (PEI) 169
 polymerase chain reaction
 (PCR) 217
 proapoptotic protein 77
 p-type semiconductors 23
- r**
- reactive oxygen species (ROS) 14, 68,
 74, 106, 154, 198, 218
 real-time quantitative PCR (RT-PCR)
 86
 reticuloendothelial system (RES) 71,
 221
 retinal pigment epithelial cells
 (RPE-19) 79
 reversed-phase high performance liquid
 chromatography (RP-HPLC)
 88
 Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) 169
 Rhodamine B (RhB) 22
 RNA interferenc 221
- s**
- scanning electron microscopy 8, 12,
 25, 134
 Schottky barrier 23
 selected area electron diffraction
 (SAED) pattern 148, 203
 silver nanoparticles (Ag-TiO₂) 226
 Si-monocrystal substrates 109
 soil remediation 2, 14, 35–36, 41
 sol-gel method 8–10, 25, 28, 113, 155
 solvothermal synthetic strategy 10, 11
 sonodynamic therapy
 docetaxel (DTX) loading 166
 dual-frequency US 163
 hydrophilized W-TiO₂ nanoparticles
 166
 principle 162
 sonosensitizers molecules 162
 sound dynamic therapy (SDT) 203
 sub-acute toxicity 86–87
 sub-chronic toxicity 87–88
 superoxide dismutase (SOD1) gene
 220
 surface enhanced Raman spectrum, of
 TiO₂ nanoparticles
 advantages 136
 biosensing 144–150
 in-situ detection fields 135
 light illumination and noble-metal
 materials 134
 mechanism 137–139
 non-metal platforms 135
 novel strategies 139
 synchrotron X-ray fluorescence
 microscopy 156
- t**
- teterasuphlonatophenyl porphyrin
 (TSPP) 169
 thermal decomposition method 6,
 12–13
 thiamethoxam 38
 TiO₂ core-shell nanoparticles 20, 41,
 122
 titanium dioxide antiopal 142, 157
 titanium dioxide (TiO₂) nanoparticles
 air treatment 26–29
 chemical and physical vapor
 deposition method 11–12
 crystal properties 2–3
 electrochemical properties 5–6
 energy device 29–30
 food and cosmetics 34
 hydrothermal synthetic method 7
 nanobiotechnology 14–17
 nanomedicine 17–21
 optical properties 3–5
 oxidation method 13
 paint and paper productions 40–41
 pesticides removal 36–40
 soil remediation 35–36
 sol-gel synthetic method 9
 solvothermal synthetic strategy 10

- thermal decomposition method
 - 12–13
- wastewater treatment 21–26
- water splitting for hydrogen
 - production 30–33
- titanium tetraisopropoxide (TTIP) 7
- toxicity, of titanium dioxide (TiO₂)
 - nanoparticles
 - apoptosis 74–75
 - autophagy 76
 - carcinogenicity 81–83
 - cellular and molecular interactions 67
 - cellular uptake 78
 - genotoxicity 79–81
 - immunotoxicity 83
 - nanomaterial distribution
 - dermal route 73
 - inhalation 70–71
 - injection 72–73
 - oral administration 71
 - necrosis 77
 - neurotoxicity of 83–84
 - oxidative stress 78
 - reproductive and developmental toxicity 81
 - SDT and PDT 68
 - sub-acute toxicity 86–87
 - sub-chronic toxicity 87–88
 - therapeutics and theranostics 67
 - vertebrates and invertebrates, effects of 69
- tungstophosphoric acid (TPA) 24
- u**
 - ultrasound (US) 19, 120, 121, 154, 162, 163, 166–167, 195, 196, 202, 205
 - ultraviolet light responsive
 - photodynamic therapy 155–156
 - upconversion nanoparticles (UCNPs) 18, 155
- v**
 - valence bands (VB) gain energy 4, 107, 137, 171, 188
 - volatile organic compounds (VOCs) 26
- w**
 - Western blotting 217
 - white titanium dioxides (W-TiO₂)
 - nanomaterials
 - drug delivery and synergistic therapy 170–172
 - 808 nm NIR-responsive PDT 158–161
 - fluorescent imaging 168–169
 - high-intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU) 166–167
 - MRI 167–168
 - multi-mode imaging 169–170
 - 980 nm NIR-responsive PDT 156–158
 - organic and inorganic dual-mode PDT 161
 - photocatalytic performance 153
 - photodynamic therapy principle 154–155
 - sonodynamic therapy
 - docetaxel (DTX) loading 166
 - dual-frequency US 163
 - electron/hole pairs efficiency 166
 - hydrophilized W-TiO₂ nanoparticles 166
 - principle 162
 - sonosensitizers molecules 162
 - ultraviolet light responsive
 - photodynamic therapy 155–156
- z**
 - ZnTPyP self-assemblednanocrystals (ZSN) 169

