

Core-shell type thermo-nanoparticles loaded with temozolomide combined with photothermal therapy in melanoma cells

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Received May 9, 2019; Accepted August 23, 2019

DOI: 10.3892/or.2019.7329

Abstract. A novel core-shell type thermo-nanoparticle (CSTNP) co-loaded with temozolomide (TMZ) and the fluorescein new indocyanine green dye IR820 (termed IT-CSTNPs) was designed and combined with a near-infrared (NIR) laser to realize its photothermal conversion. The IT-CSTNPs were prepared using a two-step synthesis method and comprised a thermosensitive shell and a biodegradable core. IR820 and TMZ were entrapped in the shell and the core, respectively. Dynamic light scattering results demonstrated that the average hydrodynamic size of the IT-CSTNPs was 196.4 ± 3.1 nm with a ζ potential of -24.9 ± 1.3 mV. The encapsulation efficiencies of TMZ and IR820 were 6.1 and 16.6%, respectively. Temperature increase curves under NIR laser irradiation indicated that the IT-CSTNPs exhibited the desired photothermal conversion efficiency. The *in vitro* drug release curves revealed a suitable release capability of IT-CSTNP under physiological conditions, whereas NIR laser irradiation accelerated the drug release. Inverted fluorescence microscopy and flow cytometry results revealed that the uptake of IT-CSTNPs by A375 melanoma cells occurred in a concentration-dependent manner. Confocal laser scanning microscopy results indicated that IT-CSTNPs entered tumour cells via endocytosis and were located in intercellular lysosomes. In summary, the present study explored the photothermal conversion capability, cellular uptake, and intracellular localization of IT-CSTNPs.

Introduction

Melanoma is a malignant cancer originating from melanocytes, which often transforms from a single deteriorated

melanocyte or a benign but dysfunctional mole (1). Melanoma is the deadliest skin malignancy, which tends to affect younger people, showing an alarming incidence that is increasing at ~3% annually (2). Chemotherapy is an integral part of melanoma therapy. As a new alkylating agent that can be ingested orally, temozolomide (TMZ) features high bioavailability, wide tissue distribution, and can pass through the blood-brain barrier to reach an effective concentration in the central nervous system. TMZ is also recommended as an oral alternative to dacarbazine (DTIC) in many countries (3,4). However, the drug resistance and instability of TMZ limit its therapeutic efficacy in melanoma. Thus, effective drug delivery has attracted increasing research attention.

Advances in nanotechnology have led to developments in the diagnosis and treatment of tumours (5). The biological structure and physicochemical properties of nanoparticles, such as small-size effect, surface functionality, multi-function effect and photo-magnetic properties, have prompted researchers to explore their biomedical applications (6,7). The characteristics of nanoparticles, such as unique passive targeting effect and slow release, allow them to act as carriers to deliver drugs to the target site and achieve continuous drug release in tumours, effectively extending the half-life of drugs, while reducing their cytotoxicity to normal tissues (8). Although nano-delivery systems loaded with various chemotherapeutic drugs have achieved satisfactory results in the treatment of various cancers in recent decades, the monotherapy mode still features numerous deficiencies, such as poor drug release, requirement of multiple drug administration and poor efficacy. Photothermal therapy (PTT), as a promising alternative choice to traditional cancer therapies, uses photothermal conversion agents to destroy tumour cells by converting light into heat, and has attracted increasing attention (9). However, numerous problems limit the application of individual PPTs, including the difficulty of maintaining a constant temperature and duration, uneven heat distribution inside the tumour and incomplete tumour ablation. Therefore, the combination of PTT and chemotherapy in nanoparticles has recently attracted increasing attention (10).

To date, multiple nanocarriers, such as gold and carbon nanomaterials, have been used in combined thermo-chemotherapy (11,12). However, given the poor degradability and high cost of such methods, researchers have focused on the

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Key words: melanoma, nanoparticles, photothermal therapy, temozolomide, IR820

biomedical application of near-infrared (NIR) dyes (13). For example, chemotherapeutic drugs and NIR dyes were encapsulated in nanoparticles, and photothermal conversion of NIR dyes was used to degrade the nanocarriers, in order to achieve 'controlled release' of the drugs (14,15). The novel indocyanine green dye IR820, as a derivative of indocyanine green (ICG), possesses excellent stability and a longer tissue retention time than ICG (16,17). Under NIR laser irradiation, IR820 can produce local heat and generate cytotoxic effects when the temperature exceeds the critical value (42.5-43°C) (18). IR820 is easily metabolized by the liver *in vivo*. Thus, encapsulating IR820 in nanoparticles could improve its stability and local concentration in tumour sites. Li *et al.* (19) constructed polymeric micelles loaded with the chemotherapy drug docetaxel (DTX) and IR820, and studied their combination treatment for breast cancer. With the help of nanocarriers, IR820 successfully accumulated in the tumour site. NIR laser irradiation increased the temperature of the tumour site and enhanced the sensitivity of cancer cells to DTX. Recent years have witnessed the rapid development of nanocarriers, such as polymeric nanoparticles, micelles, dendrimers and lipid nanocarriers. Core-shell lipid nanoparticles comprise a novel drug delivery system that includes a polymeric core and a phospholipid complex shell. Different drugs, genes or proteins can be loaded in the shell or core to achieve programmed drug release. In addition, core-shell lipid nanoparticles can also achieve simultaneous encapsulation of hydrophilic and hydrophobic drugs (20). The lipid shell is usually composed of lecithin, dipalmitoyl phosphatidylcholine (DPPC), and dioleoyl phosphoethanolamine. Polylactide-co-glycolic acid (PLGA), polycaprolactone, and dextran are the common biodegradable polymers used as the core of core-shell lipid nanoparticles (21). DPPC is the main component of thermosensitive liposomes, which can generate a gel-to-liquid phase transition in response to local hyperthermia (41.5-41.9°C), thus triggering the release of a large amount of drug (22,23). PLGA, approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, is a promising biocompatible and degradable polymer that can be rapidly removed from the body, and is an ideal nanomaterial for drug delivery (24,25). Li *et al.* (26) designed a delivery system consisting of a DOX-modified PLGA core surrounded by a DPPC shell to treat breast cancer. Compared with free DOX, the delivery system exhibited a stronger antitumor effect at a lower concentration.

In the present study, core-shell type thermosensitive nanoparticles (CSTNPs) co-loaded with TMZ and IR820 (termed IT-CSTNPs) were developed as a potential chemical and photothermal combination therapy to treat melanoma. First, TMZ and IR820 were encapsulated in PLGA and DPPC to prepare PLGA-TMZ nanoparticles and IR820-DPPC lipid shells, respectively. In the next step, the IR820-DPPC lipid shells were used to coat the PLGA-TMZ nanoparticles in order to form the IT-CSTNPs. Finally, melanoma cells were exposed to the IT-CSTNPs and their uptake capacity and intracellular localization were investigated *in vitro*.

Materials and methods

Materials. PLGA was purchased from Xi'an Ruixi Biotechnology Co., Ltd. DPPC and monostearoylphosphatidylcholine (MSPC) were purchased from Avanti Polar Lipids Co.,

Ltd. IR820 and polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (Merck KGaA). TMZ was obtained from Tokyo Chemical Industry Co., Ltd. 4-6-Diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI) and coumarin-6 were purchased from Beijing Soleboard Biotechnology Co., Ltd. Lyso-Tracker Red was purchased from Shanghai Biyuntian Biotechnology Co., Ltd. Other solvents and reagents were purchased from Beijing Chemical Works.

Preparation of IT-CSTNPs. PLGA-TMZ nanoparticles were synthesized using double-emulsion solvent evaporation. First, 1 mg of TMZ was dissolved in HCl (200 μ l, 0.1 M) to form an aqueous phase. Then, 10 mg of PLGA was dissolved in 2 ml of dichloromethane (DCM) to form an oil phase. The aqueous phase was added into the oil phase, and the obtained mixture was emulsified for 120 sec using an ultrasonic processor to form the initial emulsion. Then, the emulsion was added into PVA (1%, 10 ml) solution drop by drop and emulsified again. The homogeneous emulsion was stirred at room temperature overnight to devolatilize the DCM. PLGA-TMZ nanoparticles were collected by centrifugation at 16,654 \times g for 20 min at 4°C and washed three times with ultrapure water for subsequent use.

DPPC, MSPC, and IR820 (mass ratio, 14:1:1) were placed in a 50 ml round-bottom flask with the addition of 5 ml of chloroform/methanol (volume ratio, 4:1) solution to dissolve the lipids, and the organic solvent was removed using rotary evaporation under reduced pressure at 40°C to yield a thin lipid film. The film was subsequently hydrated with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) solution of TMZ-NPs, followed by ultrasound for 5 min. The spontaneously formed nanoparticles were extruded three times through 450 and 220 nm polyethersulfone ultrafiltration membranes, respectively. The unloaded drugs and lipids were removed by centrifugation at 10,281 \times g for 15 min at 4°C. To assess the uptake and intracellular localization of nanoparticles, fluorescent coumarin-6-labeled IT-CSTNPs was prepared using the same process.

Characterization of IT-CSTNPs. The hydrodynamic size, polydispersity index (PDI), and ζ potential of the IT-CSTNPs were measured using dynamic light scattering (DLS) with a Zetasizer (Zetasizer Nano ZS; Malvern Instruments, Ltd.). The nanoparticle morphology was measured using transmission electron microscopy (TEM; FEI Tecnai G2 F20 U-TWIN; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). Briefly, one drop of IT-CSTNP suspension was deposited onto a carbon-coated copper grid, stained with 1% (w/v) uranyl acetate for 1 min, dried at room temperature, and observed by TEM.

TMZ and IR820 degradation curves. To accurately measure the TMZ content, the stability of TMZ was first determined in PBS at pH 7.4, in 0.1 M HCl, and in dimethylformamide (DMF). TMZ solutions at 25 μ g/ml were prepared with the corresponding solvents and then scanned in the wavelength range of 200-400 nm to obtain the ultraviolet absorption spectrum and determine the maximum absorption wavelength. The ultraviolet absorption curve was monitored at intervals (0, 1, 2, 4, 6 and 24 h). The maximum absorption wavelength of IR820 was determined using the same method.

Encapsulation efficiency (EE) of IT-CSTNPs. Ultraspeed centrifugation at 10,281 \times g for 15 min at 4°C was used to

separate the uncoated drugs, and the pellet and supernatant after each centrifugation were collected and subjected to demulsification with DMF. The absorbance of drugs in DMF was determined using an ultraviolet spectrophotometer.

The EE of the IT-CSTNPs was calculated as follows: $EE (\%) = \frac{C1 \times V1}{C1 \times V1 + C2 \times V2} \times 100$; where V1 and V2 refer to the volume of collected pellet and supernatant, respectively; and C1 and C2 are the drug concentrations of the collected pellet and supernatant, respectively, calculated according to the standard curve of ultraviolet absorption value-concentration.

Temperature increase curve under NIR laser irradiation. A NIR laser (808 nm, 6 W/cm²) was used to irradiate the PBS solution (pH 7.4) containing IT-CSTNPs (IR820 concentrations, 0, 5, 10 and 20 µg/ml) for 5 min at an initial temperature of 24.7°C. The temperature increase values of the IT-CSTNP solution at different time-points were recorded using an IR thermometer.

The PBS solution at pH 7.4 with or without 20 µg/ml of free IR820 and IT-CSTNPs (IR820 concentration, 20 µg/ml) were irradiated with NIR laser at 6 W/cm² for 4.75 min. Temperature was recorded using an IR thermometer to plot the temperature increase curve.

In vitro TMZ release. The dialysis-bag method was used to investigate TMZ release under different pH conditions. A total of 700 µl of IT-CSTNPs (TMZ content, 54 µg) were added into three identical dialysis bags (molecular weight cut-off, 8,000-14,000 Da). The two ends were tightened with thin wires and placed in three 50 ml centrifuge tubes. Then, PBS solutions at pH 5.0, 6.5 and 7.4 were added into the centrifuge tubes separately. The centrifuge tubes were placed on a constant-temperature oscillator at 100 rpm at 37°C to simulate the release of TMZ *in vitro*. After removing 1 ml of the released solution at given intervals, 1 ml of the corresponding fresh PBS was added to the centrifuge tubes. Absorption values of liquids at 329 nm and the concentration and cumulative drug release rate were calculated at corresponding time-points.

NIR-induced drug release *in vitro* was also investigated. After simulating drug release on a shaker for 30 min, the IT-CSTNPs were aspirated from the dialysis bag and transferred to 1.5 ml Eppendorf tubes. The tubes were then irradiated using a NIR laser (6 W/cm²) for 5 min and transferred into the original dialysis bag. The simulated drug release was further performed in a thermostatic oscillator. At different time-points, 1 ml of the release solution was obtained, and the absorption value was measured at 329 nm. The concentration and cumulative drug release rate at corresponding time-points were calculated.

Cell culture. Human melanoma cells (A375) were purchased from the Type Culture Collection of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (Shanghai, China) and routinely grown in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM; Gibco; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) supplemented with 10% foetal bovine serum (FBS) (Gibco; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.), and 100 U/ml penicillin and 100 µg/ml streptomycin (Invitrogen; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). The cells were cultured in a 5% CO₂-saturated humidity incubator at 37°C.

Cellular uptake analysis. Uptake of IT-CSTNPs at different concentrations by A375 cells was detected using an inverted fluorescence microscope and flow cytometry. A375 cells, at the logarithmic growth phase, were seeded in six-well plates at a density of 2x10⁵ cells/well and cultured overnight. IT-CSTNPs labelled with coumarin-6 (IR820 concentrations, 0, 5, 10 and 20 µg/ml) were added to the culture medium. After incubation for 3 h, the cells were washed three times with PBS and subsequently fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde for 15 min at room temperature. Then, the nucleus was stained with DAPI for 5 min, and the cells were observed under an inverted fluorescence microscope. Flow cytometry was also used to measure the cellular uptake. A375 cells were incubated with IT-CSTNPs labelled with coumarin-6 (IR820 concentrations, 0, 5, 10 and 20 µg/ml) for 3 h and then digested with trypsin and collected by centrifugation (300 x g, 5 min) at room temperature. The cells were then washed with PBS and detected using a flow cytometer (BD Biosciences), followed by analysis on FlowJo v10 software (Tree Star, Inc.).

Intracellular localization analysis. A375 cells at the logarithmic growth phase were seeded in a confocal glass-bottom culture dish at a density of 1x10⁵ cells and incubated overnight at 37°C. IT-CSTNPs labelled with coumarin-6 (IR820, 20 µg/ml) were added to the culture medium. After 3 h of incubation, the culture medium was discarded, and the cells were gently washed three times with PBS. Then, 1 ml of Lyso-Tracker Red dye (50 nM) medium was added to the dishes and incubated for 1 h at 37°C. After washing the cells with PBS, images were captured under a laser confocal microscope.

Statistical analysis. All values are presented as the mean ± standard deviation. The statistical significance of the differences between experimental groups was calculated using either unpaired Student's t-test or one-way ANOVA followed by Bonferroni post hoc test. P<0.05 was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

Results

Preparation and characterization of IT-CSTNPs. The IT-CSTNPs were prepared using a two-step synthesis method. PLGA-TMZ nanoparticles were synthesized by the double-emulsion solvent evaporation method. IR820 was dispersed into DPPC to form a lipid film using thin-film dispersion. Then, the IT-CSTNPs were synthesized through hydration, ultrasonication and extrusion (Fig. 1). DLS was applied to characterize the particle size, PDI and ζ potential of the IT-CSTNPs. The results demonstrated that the average hydrodynamic size of an IT-CSTNP was about 196.4±3.1 nm, the PDI was 0.181±0.03, and the ζ potential was -24.9±1.3 mV (Fig. 2A and B). In addition, the particle size was measured in DMEM+10% FBS using DLS, and the results demonstrated that the hydrodynamic size of the IT-CSTNPs was not significantly altered, indicating that the nanoparticles could maintain good integrity and stability in cell culture conditions (Fig. 2A). The morphology of the IT-CSTNPs was observed using TEM. The image revealed that the IT-CSTNPs were spherical, uniform in size and exhibited no significant agglomeration; a core-shell

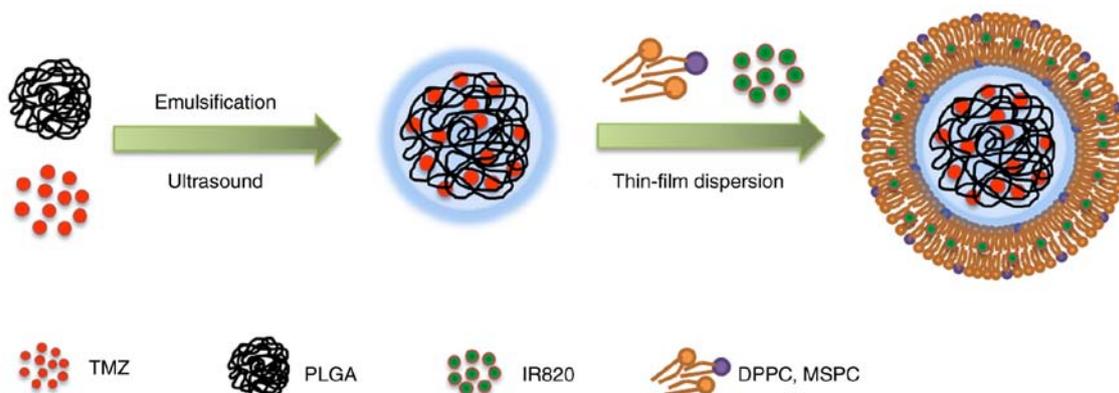


Figure 1. Schematic for preparation of core-shell type thermo-nanoparticles co-loaded with TMZ and the fluorescein new indocyanine green dye IR820. TMZ, temozolomide; PLGA, polylactide-co-glycolic acid; DPPC, dipalmitoyl phosphatidylcholine; MSPC, monostearoylphosphatidylcholine.

structure could be observed, indicating that the PLGA core was successfully surrounded by a lipid shell (Fig. 2C).

EEs of TMZ and IR820. Next, the UV absorption method was used to determine the content of TMZ and IR820. TMZ was unstable in PBS solution, and its maximum absorption peak at 329 nm decreased with time (Fig. 3A). However, the UV absorption curve of TMZ in 0.1 M HCl exhibited no significant change with time, and had a maximum absorption peak at 329 nm, indicating that 0.1 M HCl could be used as the water phase in double-emulsion solvent evaporation to prevent TMZ degradation to a certain extent during the synthesis process (Fig. 3B). The maximum absorption wavelength and stability of TMZ was further investigated in DMF. The results demonstrated that TMZ exhibited the largest absorption peak at 329 nm and no degradation within 24 h, suggesting that TMZ was stable in DMF solution; therefore, DMF could be used as the demulsification solvent (Fig. 3C). According to the aforementioned formula, the EEs of TMZ and IR820 were 6.1 and 16.6%, respectively.

Temperature increase curve of the IT-CSTNPs. The increasing temperature capacities of IT-CSTNPs at different concentrations under NIR laser irradiation were measured, in order to detect their photothermal conversion capability. As presented in Fig. 4A, the temperature of the IT-CSTNP solution increased as the drug concentration increased under NIR laser irradiation. When the concentration of IT-CSTNPs was 10 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, the maximum temperature was 4.8°C, and at 20 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ the maximum temperature was 8.6°C. Furthermore, at the same IR820 concentration (20 $\mu\text{g/ml}$), the increased temperature of the IT-CSTNPs was slightly higher compared with that of free IR820 (Fig. 4B), indicating that the IT-CSTNPs possessed a better photothermal conversion capability than free IR820.

In vitro drug release profile. To examine the release properties of TMZ from IT-CSTNPs, a simulated drug release experiment was performed. Fig. 5A presents the drug release profile of IT-CSTNPs in PBS at various pH values. In PBS solutions pH 5.0, 6.5 and 7.4, the amount of TMZ released within 24 h reached 32.6, 47.4 and 46.9%, respectively.

In addition, the release of TMZ from IT-CSTNPs was examined after NIR laser irradiation. The release curve in Fig. 5B demonstrates that drug release increased significantly

Table I. Uptake of IT-CSTNPs by A375 cells.

Experimental groups	Average fluorescence intensity (mean \pm SD)
NP-0 (control)	2746 \pm 79.9
NP-5	10733.33 \pm 1011.789 ^a
NP-10	21122 \pm 3372.866 ^{a,b}
NP-20	28858.67 \pm 1825.35 ^{a,c}

NP-0, NP-5, NP-10 and NP-20 indicate that the concentrations of IT-CSTNPs were 0 (control group), 5, 10 and 20 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, respectively. ^aP<0.05 compared with the control group; ^bP<0.05 compared with NP-5 group; and ^cP<0.05 compared with NP-10 group (n=3). IT-CSTNPs, core-shell type thermo-nanoparticles co-loaded with temozolomide and IR820.

after 0.5 h of NIR laser irradiation; at 24 h, 56.3% of the TMZ was released in the NIR⁺ group compared with only 34.1% in the NIR⁻ group (Fig. 5B). These results indicated that the high temperature generated by NIR laser irradiation promoted the release of TMZ from the IT-CSTNPs.

Cellular uptake profile. Coumarin-6, a hydrophobic fluorescent molecule, was encapsulated in the core-shell nanoparticles, in order to label the whole nanoparticles and to trace their uptake and intracellular localization. The results of inverted fluorescence microscopy revealed that there was no green fluorescence distribution in the control group. After coumarin-6-labeled IT-CSTNP exposure, significant green fluorescence was observed in the A375 cells, and the fluorescence intensity correlated positively with the concentration of IT-CSTNPs, indicating that cellular internalization of IT-CSTNPs by A375 cells was concentration-dependent in the selected range.

The uptake of IT-CSTNPs was further quantified using flow cytometry. With the increase in drug concentration, the fluorescence signal of cells increased, exhibiting concentration dependence (Fig. 6B; Table I). The result was consistent with the results of inverted fluorescence microscopy.

Intracellular localization profile. Laser confocal microscopy images (Fig. 7) revealed the presence of substantial amounts of

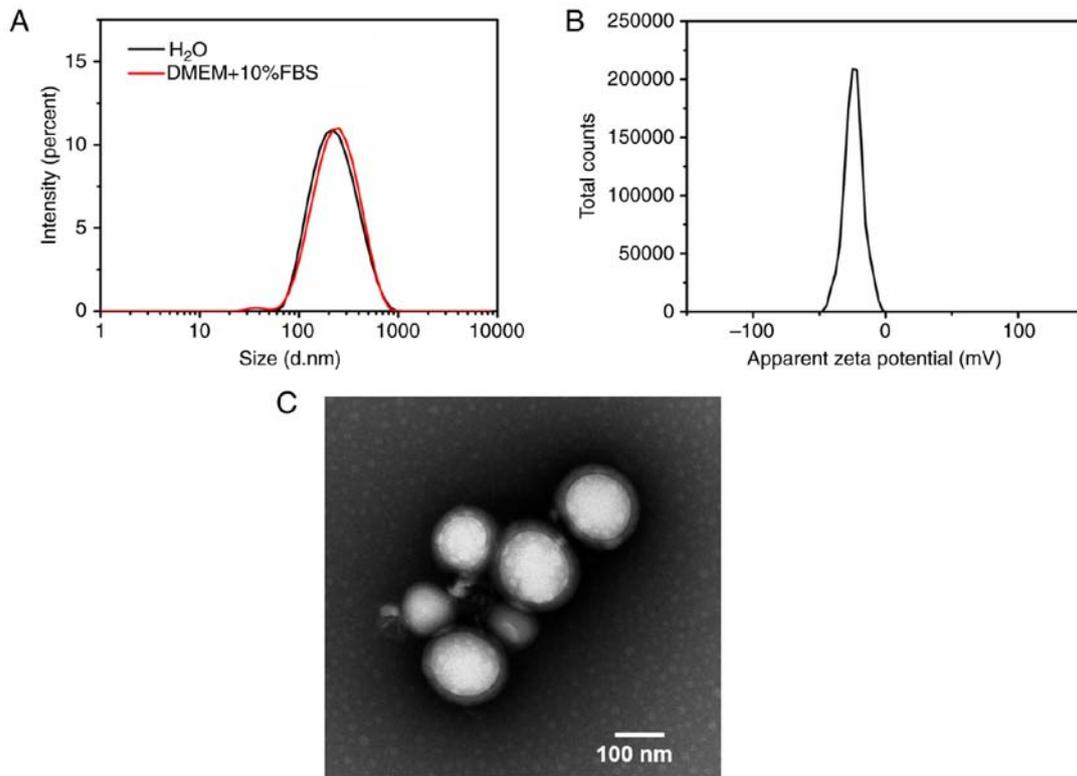


Figure 2. Characterization of core-shell type thermo-nanoparticles co-loaded with temozolomide and the fluorescein new indocyanine green dye IR820. (A) Hydrodynamic size distribution in water and in culture media (DMEM+10% FBS). (B) ζ potential. (C) Transmission electron microscopy image.

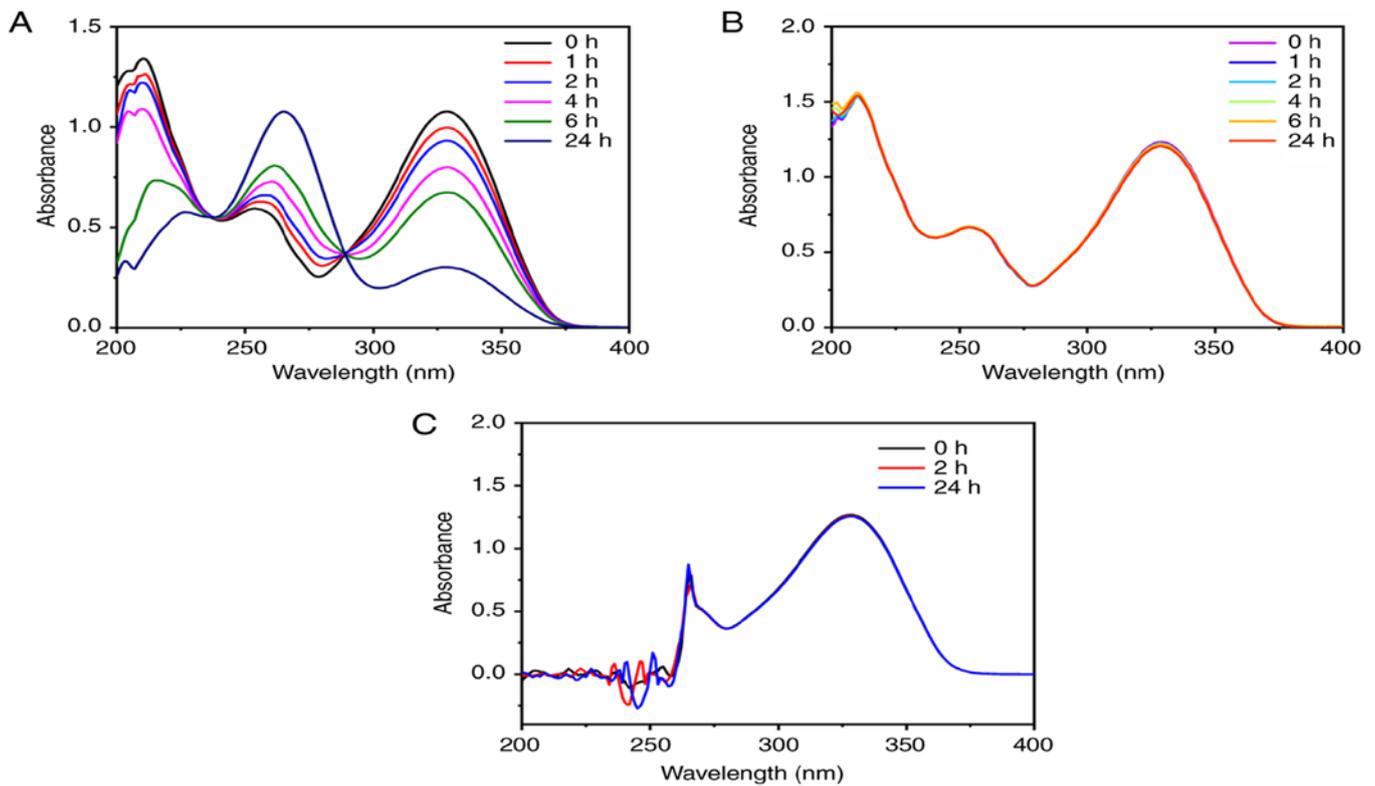


Figure 3. Determination of the TMZ content. (A) Degradation curve of TMZ in PBS pH 7.4. (B) Ultraviolet absorption curve of TMZ in 0.1 M HCl. (C) Ultraviolet absorption spectrum and stability of TMZ. TMZ, temozolomide.

green fluorescence in A375 cells, which was consistent with the aforementioned results of inverted fluorescence microscopy

and flow cytometry (Fig. 6). After staining the lysosomes with the specific Lyso-Tracker Red dye, it was observed that the

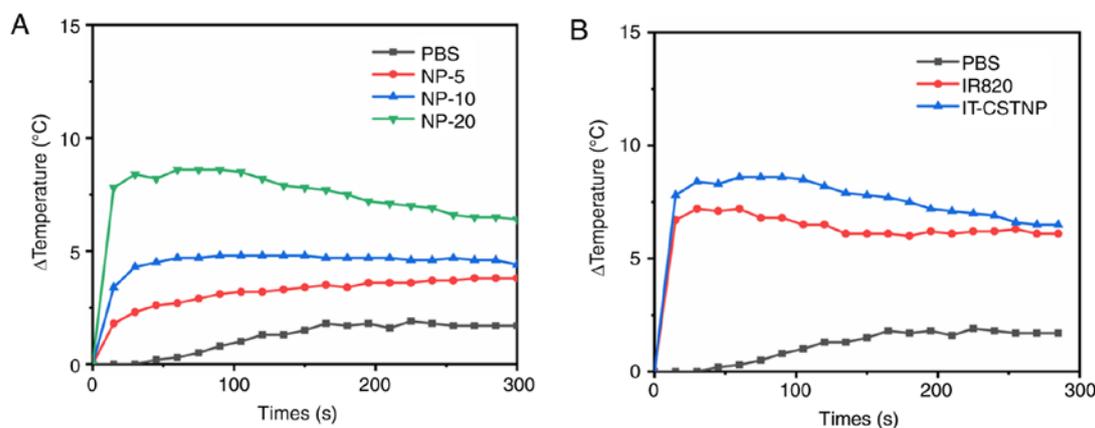


Figure 4. Temperature increase curve measurement. (A) Temperature increase curves of different concentrations of IT-CSTNPs (0, 5, 10 and 20 μ g/ml) under near-infrared laser irradiation. (B) Temperature curves of PBS, IR820 (20 μ g/ml), and IT-CSTNPs (IR820 concentration, 20 μ g/ml) under near-infrared laser irradiation. IT-CSTNPs, core-shell type thermo-nanoparticle co-loaded with temozolomide and IR820; NP, nanoparticle.

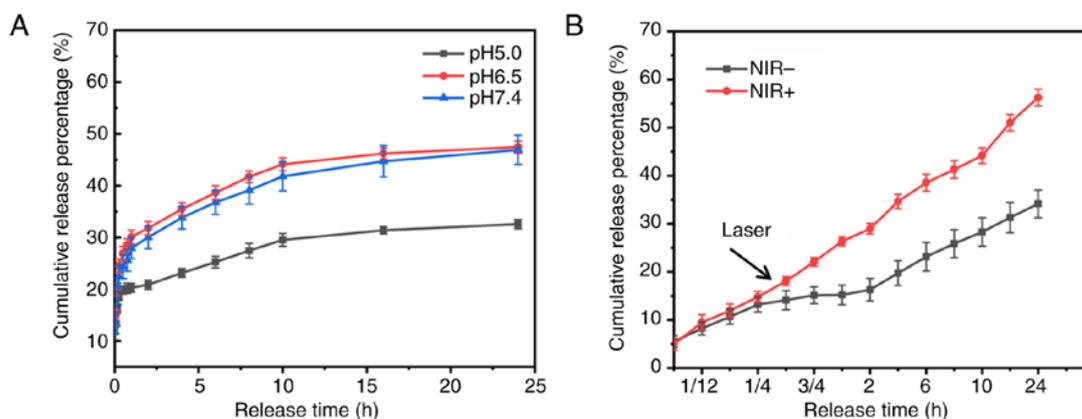


Figure 5. *In vitro* drug release profile of IT-CSTNPs. (A) Release profile of IT-CSTNPs at different pH conditions. (B) Release profile of IT-CSTNPs under NIR irradiation. IT-CSTNPs, core-shell type thermo-nanoparticle co-loaded with temozolomide and IR820; NIR, near-infrared.

IT-CSTNP signal (green) coincided with that of the lysosomes (red), indicating the entry of IT-CSTNPs into the lysosomes. Therefore, it was concluded that IT-CSTNPs entered the cells via endocytosis and were transported to lysosomes by endocytic vesicles.

Discussion

Melanoma is a malignant cancer with insidious onset and high invasiveness. In recent years, the incidence of melanoma has increased continually globally and is showing a trend of affecting a younger population, although its incidence in Asia is lower than that in Europe and the United States (2). Melanoma is one of the main causes of skin cancer-associated mortality. The median survival time of patients is 6-10 months, and the five-year survival rate is <20% (27,28). Early diagnosis and surgical resection can improve the prognosis. Advanced melanoma progresses rapidly and is prone to metastasis. Radiotherapy, chemotherapy, immunotherapy and targeted therapy can be used to treat melanoma. However, conventional treatments, such as radiotherapy and chemotherapy, have very limited effects. TMZ, as a new second-generation oral alkylating agent, has advantages, such as high bioavailability, wide

tissue distribution, the capability to pass the blood-brain barrier and a favourable therapeutic effect to treat brain metastatic melanoma. TMZ is recommended in numerous countries as an oral replacement for DTIC. However, several problems such as drug resistance and side effects still limit TMZ's application and development. Therefore, there is an urgent need to develop effective, safe and non-toxic anti-melanoma drugs.

In recent years, the rapid development of nanomedicine has provided new insights into the challenges faced by melanoma treatment. Nanoparticles have been used widely in biomedical fields as highly effective and targeted drug carriers. The increased vascular permeability of the tumour tissue and dysfunction of lymphatic system reflux lead to an enhanced permeation retention (EPR) effect, causing nanoparticles in the range of 10-500 nm to easily aggregate at the tumour site, representing the 'passive targeting effect' of nanoparticles. Thus, drugs encapsulated in nanoparticles can be retained at the tumour site by the EPR effect, and an effective concentration can be reached to yield the optimal therapeutic effect while reducing systemic toxicity (27,29). With continued research progress, the design focus of nanoparticles is gradually moving toward more complex core-shell structures using a single nano-delivery system to combine multiple functions of

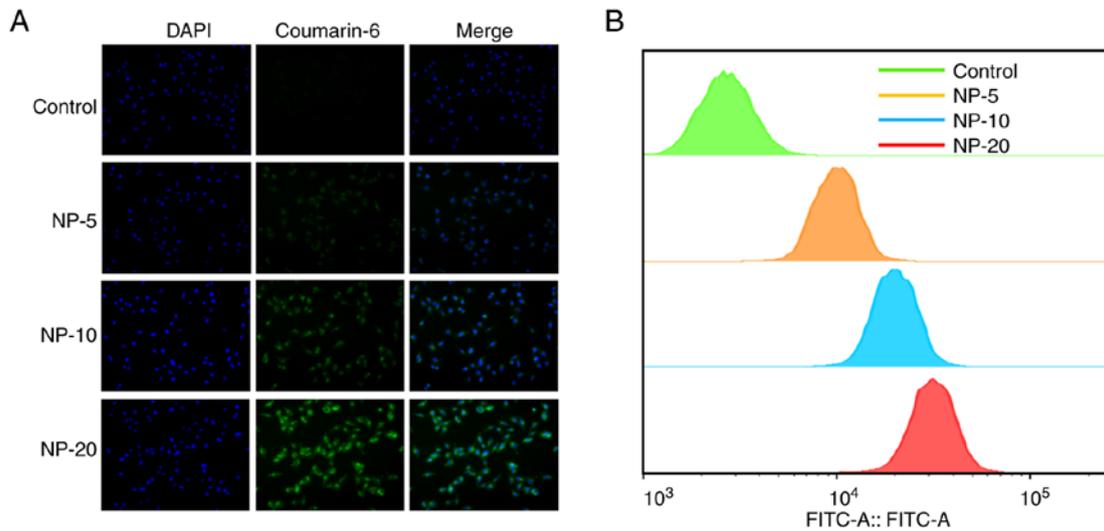


Figure 6. Cellular uptake of IT-CSTNPs. Dose-dependent cellular uptake of IT-CSTNPs by A375 melanoma cells was measured using (A) inverted fluorescence microscopy (magnification, x200) and (B) flow cytometry. IT-CSTNPs, core-shell type thermo-nanoparticle co-loaded with temozolomide and IR820; FITC, fluorescein isothiocyanate; NP, nanoparticle.

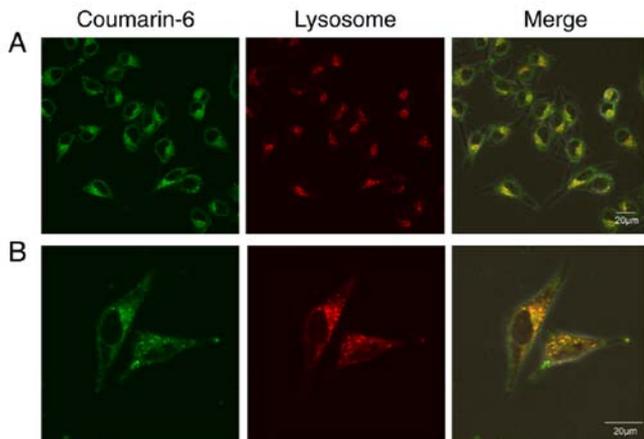


Figure 7. Intracellular localization measurement of core-shell type thermo-nanoparticles co-loaded with temozolomide and the fluorescein new indocyanine green dye IR820 in A375 cells. (A) and (B) Represent different magnifications. Scale bar, 20 μm .

different nanoparticles. Lipid polymer hybrid nanoparticles are favoured by researchers because they combine the structural stability of polymers with the biofilm compatibility of lipid shells (21). Lipid polymer hybrid nanoparticles contain at least two components: A polymer and a lipid. PLGA is often used as the polymeric core because of its good biodegradability and biocompatibility. DPPC is used as the lipid shell to encapsulate PLGA to form a cell-like structure. Simple PLGA nanoparticles are easily removed from blood circulation via opsonization, and the exposed PLGA encounters difficulty in entering cells. The lipid layer can serve as a molecular fence to protect the PLGA core and improve nanoparticle absorption by tumour cells (30).

In the present study, the TEM results revealed that IT-CSTNPs comprising DPPC lipids and PLGA polymers were successfully synthesized. The DLS results indicated that the IT-CSTNPs were 196.4 ± 3.1 nm in size, uniform, and monodispersed, benefitting the passive targeting of tumour sites via the EPR effect.

Although TMZ is listed as a first-line treatment for malignant tumours in many countries, it is easily degradable under physiological pH conditions, resulting in changes in the ultraviolet absorption wavelength and thereby increasing the difficulty of characterization. TMZ is more stable in an acidic environment; therefore, 0.1 M HCl was used as the aqueous phase. The present study used a lipid shell and polymer core to encapsulate IR820 and TMZ and to synthesize IT-CSTNPs, and explored their photothermal conversion capability under NIR laser irradiation. The EEs of TMZ and IR820 measured via the ultraviolet absorption method were 6.1 and 16.6%, respectively. The EE of TMZ was consistent with the results of Ananta *et al* (31), whereas that of IR820 was slightly lower than the 19.8% reported by Wu *et al* (16). Such results can be possibly attributed to the poor solubility of TMZ in water, which made it difficult for TMZ to embed in PLGA, whereas excess lipids could adsorb the drug to form vesicles and be lost during hydration and extrusion. In addition, the ‘two-step synthesis’ preparation method caused the IR820 to release the lipid shell on the nanoparticle surface, and this condition might be accompanied by the release of the drug from the film, thereby affecting their EE values (32).

PTT is a safe and effective non-invasive treatment that has been widely used in cancer treatment. Under irradiation by an external light source, PTT uses the thermal effect of photothermal conversion agents to convert light energy into heat; thus, the temperature of the tumour site is raised to an effective treatment temperature, thereby achieving the effect of directly or indirectly killing the tumour cells (33,34). The temperature increase curve generated in the present study revealed that under NIR irradiation, and when the IT-CSTNPs concentration was 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$, the highest temperature rise could reach 8.6°C. If the initial temperature was 37.5°C, the maximum temperature could thus reach 46.1°C, and at a concentration of 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$, the maximum temperature that could be reached would be 42.3°C, which is within the moderate thermal therapy range (41–43°C). This temperature not only inhibits the growth of tumour cells, but also facilitates drug release. In addition,

the present results demonstrated that the ability of IT-CSTNPs to increase the temperature at the same IR820 concentration was better compared with that of free IR820, which might be caused by the accumulation of nanoparticles.

The results of NIR laser-induced drug release experiments showed that, compared with the control group, the NIR⁺ group released significantly more of the drug, indicating that when the temperature increased to the phase transition temperature, DPPC generated a gel-to-liquid phase transition, thereby realizing the 'burst release' of the drug. In addition, the pH gradient release curve showed no significant difference in the percentage of release from IT-CSTNPs in PBS solution at pH 6.5 and 7.4 within 24 h (47.4 and 46.9%, respectively), with both values being greater than that observed at pH 5.0 (32.6%). Possibly because the nanoparticles are negatively charged, a large amount of H⁺ present in the acidic environment wraps around them, resulting in the slow release of TMZ.

The main challenge of traditional chemotherapy for cancer is multidrug resistance; a predominant mechanism for this is thought to occur through the activity of the transmembrane protein P-glycoprotein (P-gp), which can transfer drugs out of tumour cells (35). Drug-loaded nanoparticles can enter tumour cells by endocytosis and be transported by endocytic vesicles to lysosomes, thereby avoiding being pumped out by P-gp (36). The results of flow cytometry and inverted fluorescence microscopy revealed obvious green fluorescence in the cells after incubation with IT-CSTNPs for 3 h; the uptake of IT-CSTNPs in the different concentration groups was significantly higher compared with that in the control group ($P < 0.05$; Table I) and increased with increasing concentration ($P < 0.05$; Table I). The results of laser confocal microscopy showed that the signals for IT-CSTNPs (green) and for the lysosomes (red) were fused, indicating that the nanoparticles colocalized with the lysosomes, suggesting that IT-CSTNPs entered cells via endocytosis and concentrated in the lysosomes.

In conclusion, the present study successfully synthesized IT-CSTNPs with simultaneous loading of the chemotherapy drugs TMZ and NIR dye IR820, and explored their photothermal conversion capability, cellular uptake and intracellular localization. The current findings are expected to provide new directions for melanoma treatment.

Acknowledgements

Not applicable.

Funding

This research was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (grant nos. 81572976, 81872493 and 81803151), the China Postdoctoral Science Foundation (grant nos. 2016M590505 and 2017T100407), the Jiangsu Provincial Medical Talent Foundation, the 'Six Talent Peaks' Project of Jiangsu Province (grant nos. WSW-074 and WSN-254), the Science and Technology Project of Huai'an city (grant no. HAB201812), and the Innovation of Graduate Student Training Projects in Jiangsu Province of China (grant no. KYCX18_2187).

Availability of data and materials

The datasets supporting the conclusions of this article are included within this article.

Authors' contributions

YL and XH designed the study. XH, YP, XL, CY and WL performed the experiments and analysed the data. XH, YP and XL wrote the manuscript. YL and GJ helped to revise the manuscript. All authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Not applicable.

Patient consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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