

Artificially controlled degradable nanoparticles for contrast switch MRI and programmed cancer therapy

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Background: Utilizing the permeability enhancement and irreversible biomolecule denaturation caused by hyperthermia, photothermal-chemo synergistic therapy has shown great potential in clinical cancer treatment.

Purpose: The objective of this study was to provide a novel controlled drug release method to improve the efficiency of photothermal-chemo synergistic therapy.

Patients and methods: HCT116 tumor-bearing mice were selected as model for the study of cancer theranostics efficiency. The T2 to T1 magnetic resonance imaging contrast switch was studied in vivo. Analyses of the tumor growth of mice were carried out to evaluate the tumor therapy efficiency.

Results: We developed novel artificially controlled degradable Co₃O₄ nanoparticles and explored their potential in drug delivery/release. In the presence of ascorbic acid (AA), the designed nanomaterials can be degraded via a redox process and hence release the loaded drugs. Importantly, the AA, in the lack of l-gulonolactone oxidase, cannot be synthesized in the body of typical mammal including human, which suggested that the degradation process can be controlled artificially. Moreover, the obtained nanoparticles have outstanding photothermal conversion efficiency and their degradation can also result in an magnetic resonance imaging contrast enhancement switch from T₂ to T₁, which benefits the cancer theranostics.

Conclusion: Our results illustrated that the artificially controlled degradable nanoparticles can serve as an alternative candidate for controllable drug release as well as a platform for highly efficient photothermal-chemo synergistic cancer theranostics.

Keywords: photothermal, degradable, controllable drug release, synergistic therapy, MRI

Introduction

With high surface area and outstanding biocompatibility, inorganic nanomaterials have propelled the development of the next-generation cancer chemotherapy as a carrier for drug delivery.¹⁻⁴ As a result of the thorough exploration, highly efficient drug delivery can be practically achieved by constructing suitable nanocarriers.⁵⁻⁸ However, owing to the strong cytotoxicity of typical chemo drugs with low selectivity, developing a method for much more specific controlled drug release becomes the priority to the exploration of drug delivery system.

Recent advances emphasize the importance of achieving controlled drug release with the aid of specific tumor microenvironment, including low pH and imbalanced redox homeostasis.⁹⁻¹³ Therefore, the pH or redox degradable nanomaterials show promise as nanocarriers for drug delivery. As a proof of this concept, many phosphate-based and sulfide-based degradable nanocarriers have been developed and practiced in small animal models.^{14,15} Because photothermal therapy has efficient synergistic effect on chemotherapy, recent studies have further explored the

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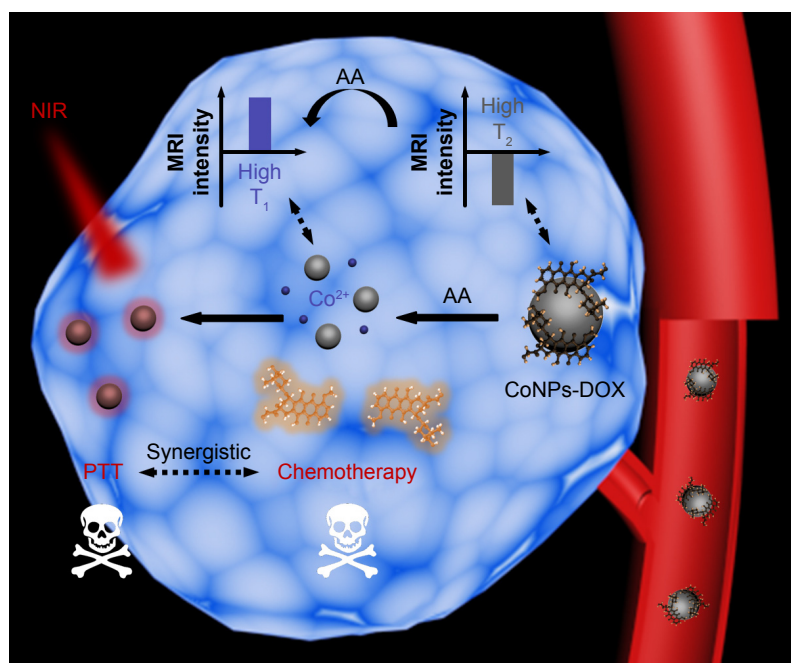
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degradable oxide-based semiconductor photothermal conversion nanomaterials for controlled drug release.^{16–19} The next step in the development of degradable carriers should focus on artificial control, instead of mainly depending on the specific microenvironment. Our recent work illustrates a novel manganese oxide-based nanomaterial for imaging-guided photothermal therapy.²⁰ It is noteworthy that this designed nanomaterial is stable in tumor microenvironment and normal biological fluids, but can be degraded in the presence of ascorbic acid (AA). The AA, as a result of L-gulonolactone oxidase deficiency, has to be introduced into the living system artificially, which provides an excellent strategy for controllable rapid post-therapy metabolism and detoxification.^{21,22} More importantly, the decomposition of nanomaterial structure, which efficiently breaks the bondage between nanomaterials and loaded drugs, can also provide a new sight for controllable drug release. However, the controllable drug release using these artificially controlled degradable nanomaterials has not been studied, and even lesser their behavior and therapeutic efficiency in vivo. Therefore, it is necessary to develop and study the feasibility of artificially controlled degradable nanocarriers for drug delivery and controllable release, as well as for a synergistic cancer therapy in vivo.

Apart from the therapy, the nanocarriers should be equipped with imaging capacities to monitor the behavior and drug delivery/release in vivo. Among all the imaging

methods, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) can provide high spatial resolution images containing detailed soft tissue and pathological phenomena information.^{23–26} In addition, magnetic transition metal oxide nanomaterials, such as cobalt oxide and nickel oxide, are favorable T_2 -weighted MRI contrast agent by affecting transversal relaxation time.^{27,28} Moreover, the released transition metal ions within the process of degradation are very efficient T_1 contrast agents.^{29,30} According to previous reports, Co_3O_4 nanoparticles were feasible for MRI as T_2 contrast agent, while the ionic degradation product Co^{2+} had potential for T_1 -weighted MRI.^{31,32} Thus, the designed degradable Co_3O_4 -based nanocarriers can potentially offer a very useful technique to monitor the controlled degradation and drug release simultaneously by the time-dependent T_2 to T_1 contrast switching.

In this work, artificially controlled degradable cobalt oxide nanoparticles are successfully developed. By studying their AA-induced controllable degradation, drug delivery/release, photothermal conversion, and magnetic resonance properties, the feasibilities of nanomaterial for further application are demonstrated. More significantly, the above properties, as well as time-dependent MRI contrast switch and systematic toxicity, are confirmed on the tumor-bearing mice model to illustrate their capacity for actual bioapplication. Our results provide a new sight for developing applicable inorganic nanocarriers toward drug delivery and synergistic cancer therapy (Scheme 1).



Scheme 1 Proposed application of artificially controlled degradable cobalt oxide nanoparticles for T_2 to T_1 contrast switch MRI-guided photothermal-chemo synergistic cancer therapy.

Abbreviations: CoNPs-DOX, Co_3O_4 nanoparticles-doxorubicin; NIR, near infrared; PTT, photothermal therapy; AA, ascorbic acid.

Materials and methods

Materials

Co(acac)₂, AA, polyallylamine hydrochloride (PAH), polyacrylic acid (PAA), and oleylamine (OM) were purchased from Energy Chemical Co. Ltd, Shanghai, People's Republic of China. Ethanol, cyclohexane, citric acid (CA) hydrate, and dichloromethane (CH₂Cl₂) were purchased from Beijing Chemical Reagent Company, Beijing, People's Republic of China. Oleic acid (OA) and nitronium tetrafluoroborate (NOBF₄) were purchased from Sigma Aldrich, Shanghai, People's Republic of China. 1-octadecene (ODE) was purchased from Alfa Aesar Chemical Co. Ltd, Tianjin, People's Republic of China. Doxorubicin (DOX) was purchased from Adamas Reagent Ltd, Shanghai, People's Republic of China. All the other chemical reagents were of analytical grade and were used directly without further purification. Deionized (DI) water was used throughout.

Synthesis of Co₃O₄ nanoparticles (CoNPs)

The hydrophobic CoNPs were obtained by the solvothermal method using Co(acac)₂ and OA as precursor.³³ Co(acac)₂ was dissolved in 3.6 mL OA, 3.6 mL OM, and 30 mL ODE with a final concentration of 350 mM into a 100 mL three-necked flask. Under the vacuum, the mixture was heated to 100°C to form a clear solution. The solution was slowly heated to 200°C and maintained for 30 minutes under the Argon atmosphere and then heated to 295°C for 240 minutes. After the solution was cooled naturally, the CoNPs were separated via centrifugation (10,000 rpm) and washed with ethanol/cyclohexane (1:1 v/v) three times. The product was stored under room temperature in cyclohexane.

Hydrophilic transfer of CoNPs

Ligand-free CoNPs were obtained by a reported ligand-exchange method.³⁴ Typically, 5 mL CoNPs dispersion in cyclohexane (~5 mg mL⁻¹) was combined with 5 mL CH₂Cl₂ solution of NOBF₄ (0.01 M) at room temperature. Then, the nanomaterials were washed with dichloromethane, ethanol, and DI water several times. The CoNPs were coated with BSA by a reported layer-by-layer (LBL) method to achieve hydrophilic transfer.³⁵ In a typical experiment, ligand-free CoNPs were then dispersed in a saturated solution of CA as the host reagent, being ultrasonically treated for 10 minutes at room temperature. The resultant mixture was separated via centrifugation and washed several times with DI water to remove the excess CA. In total, 5 mL CoNPs-CA (1 mg mL⁻¹) was dropped into 10 mL PAH solution (2 mg mL⁻¹) under ultrasonication for 30 minutes. After stirring for 4 hours, a CoNPs-PAH solution was obtained. Second, the above

CoNPs-PAH solution was dropped into 10 mL PAA solution (2 mg mL⁻¹) under repeat ultrasonication, stirring, and purification. After adjusting the pH to 7.4, 50 mg EDC was added into this solution and stirred overnight. Lastly, a solution of BSA (5 mg mL⁻¹) was added into the CoNPs-PAH-PAA solution, which was ultrasonicated for another 30 minutes. After 50 mg EDC and 50 mg NHS added and pH adjusted to 7.4, the mixture was stirred overnight and then purified to obtain CoNPs-BSA. The product was stored under 4°C in PBS solution.

Characterization

The sizes and morphologies of CoNPs were determined using a Tecnai G²F30 transmission electron microscope (TEM) under 300 kV accelerating. Samples of the CoNPs were dispersed in cyclohexane, dropping on the surface of a copper grid. High-resolution lattice image was also obtained during the TEM determination. Powder X-ray diffraction (XRD) measurement was carried out using a Bruker D8 advance X-ray diffractometer from 10° to 90° (Cu K α radiation, $\lambda=1.54$ Å). Ultraviolet-visible-near infrared (UV-vis-NIR) absorption spectra were obtained on a Shimadzu UV-3600 ultraviolet-visible-near-infrared spectrophotometer. Fluorescence spectra were carried out on Hitachi F-7000 fluorescence spectrophotometer. Dynamic light scattering and zeta potential experiments were carried out on an ALV-5000 spectrometer goniometer equipped with an ALV/LSE-5004 light scattering electronic and multiple tau digital correlator and a JDS Uniphase He-Ne laser (632.8 nm) with an output power of 22 mW. The size distribution was measured at 25°C with a detection angle of 90°. Inductively coupled plasma mass spectroscopy (ICP-MS) analysis was performed on Agilent 7500ce ICP-MS.

Photothermal properties

Photothermal imaging system was designed as described in previously published literature.³⁶ To investigate the photothermal effect, CoNPs-BSA was poured in specimen bottles (total volume of 2.0 mL), irradiated by continuous-wave diode NIR laser with a center wavelength of 808 nm and an output power of 1 W cm⁻². The temperature was measured by a digital thermometer with a thermocouple probe every 0.133 second. The photothermal images were obtained using FLIR E40 equipment running on FLIR tools systems.

Relaxivities measurement and MRI in vitro

The MRI signal intensity of CoNPs-BSA in tubes was ascertained by the average intensity in the defined regions of

interests. Relaxivities were determined using a 3 T Siemens Magnetom Trio running on Siemens' Syngo software version B 15 (Siemens Medical Systems, Shanghai, People's Republic of China), in conjunction with an 8 array Loop coil (Siemens Medical Systems). The values of longitudinal relaxivity (r_1) were calculated through the curve fitting of longitudinal relaxation time (s^{-1}) vs the concentration of Co (mM). The slope of the line provides the molar r_1 . The transversal relaxivity (r_2) was determined using the same method.

In vitro T_1 -weighted MR images were obtained using the same equipment as relaxivity determination. CoNPs-BSA solutions in various conditions were placed in a 1.5 mL tube. The following parameters were adopted: a spin-echo sequence: repetition time (TR)=350 ms, echo time (TE)=14 ms, flip angle=90°, slice thickness=1.5 mm, FOV read=150 mm, and case resolution=256. T_2 -weighted MRI in vivo was obtained with the following parameters: TR=3,000 ms, TE=20.3 ms, flip angle=90°, slice thickness=2.0 mm, FOV read=200 mm, and case resolution=256.

Degradation study

To investigate the degradation effect, 1 mL CoNPs-BSA solution (0.25 mg mL⁻¹) was mixed with 1 mL AA solution with various concentrations under various pH conditions. At various time points, the mixed solution was dropped on the surface of a copper grid and the excess liquid was quickly absorbed using a filter paper. Moreover, the UV-vis-NIR spectra were also taken at the same time point. The degradation efficiency of CoNPs-DOX was also determined using the same method.

Drug delivery and controlled release

In total, 2 mg CoNPs-BSA was dissolved in 2 mL DOX solution (1 mg mL⁻¹), stirred for 10 hours and separated via centrifugation and washed with DI water for three times to remove the excess DOX. The obtained DOX-loaded CoNPs (CoNPs-DOX) were dissolved in DI water (1 mg mL⁻¹) and stored under 4°C. The drug delivery amount of each group was verified by UV-vis-NIR spectra. To study the controlled release properties of each group, 1 mL AA solution (5 mg mL⁻¹) was added into the above solution. The mixture was centrifuged to get the supernatant, and UV-vis-NIR spectra of the obtained supernatant at various time points were then determined.

Photothermal imaging in vivo

All the animal procedures were performed in accordance with the Guidelines for Care and Use of Laboratory Animals of Beijing Vital River Laboratory Animal Technology Co., Ltd,

Beijing, People's Republic of China and approved by the Animal Ethics Committee of the Vital River Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (VR IACUC). Nude mice bearing HCT116 tumors were used for in vivo photothermal imaging experiment. Before imaging, the mouse was anesthetized and set on a mount designed by our own group.³⁶ Photothermal imaging was performed before and after intravenous injection of CoNPs-DOX (10 mg per kg body weight of mouse) with 808 nm irradiated at 1 W cm⁻² at various time points. Photothermal images were acquired and analyzed using the FLIR software.

Photothermal therapy in vivo

When the tumor size reached ~200 mm³, nude mice bearing HCT116 tumors were randomly divided into five groups for photothermal therapy experiments. In the test group, mice were intravenously injected with DOX-loaded CoNPs (CoNPs-DOX, 10 mg per kg body weight of mouse), exposed to an 808 nm laser, and then intravenously injected with AA (CoNPs-DOX + laser + AA). For comparison, mice without AA injection (CoNPs-DOX + laser), mice with CoNPs injection and laser irradiation (CoNPs + laser), and mice with CoNPs injection and no laser irradiation (CoNPs) were chosen as control groups. Mice without any treatment were chosen as the blank group. A caliper was used to measure the sizes of tumor every 3 or 4 days after photothermal treatment.

Cell culture

HCT116 (human colon carcinoma cells) and CCC-HEL-1 (human diploid hepatocyte cells) cell lines were provided by the Institute of Basic Medical Sciences, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences. Cells were grown in DMEM supplemented with 10% FBS and 1% penicillin-streptomycin at 37°C with 5% CO₂.

MTT study

Cells (90 μ L well⁻¹, 10⁵ mL⁻¹) were put into 96-well cell-culture plate and then cultured at 37°C under 5% CO₂ for 24 hours. CoNPs-BSA (10 μ L well⁻¹) at various concentration were added to the wells of the experimental groups, and 10 μ L PBS in the control group. The cells were cultured at 37°C for 24 and 48 hours, respectively. Then, 3-(4,5-dimethyl-2-thiazolyl)-2,5-diphenyl-2-H-tetrazolium bromide (MTT, 10 μ L, 5 mg mL⁻¹) was added to the wells and incubated at 37°C for 4 hours. After the addition of dimethyl sulfoxide (100 μ L well⁻¹), the assay plate was allowed to stand at room temperature for 30 minutes. Tecan Infinite M200 monochromator-based multifunction microplate reader was used to measure the OD570 (absolute value) of each well with background subtraction. The following formula was

used to calculate the viability of cell growth: Cell viability (%) = (mean of absolute value of treatment group)/(mean absolute value of control) \times 100%.

Hematology studies

Blood was harvested from mice intravenously injected with CoNPs-BSA (20 mg per kg body weight of mouse) and from mice receiving PBS injection (control), 1 day, 7 days, 30 days, and 60 days postinjection. Blood was collected from the orbital sinus by quickly removing the eye ball from the socket with a pair of tissue forceps. Five important hepatic indicators (alanine aminotransferase [ALT], aspartate aminotransferase [AST], total bilirubin [TBIL], albumin [ALB], and total protein [TP]), and one indicator for kidney functions (creatinine [CRE]) were measured. Blood smears were prepared by placing a drop of blood on one end of a slide, and using another slide to disperse the blood along the

length of the slide. The slide was left to air dry, after which the blood was stained with H&E. Upon completion of the blood collection, mice were sacrificed.

H&E-stained tissue sections

The heart, liver, spleen, lung, and kidney were harvested from mice intravenously injected with CoNPs-BSA (20 mg per kg body weight of mouse) and from mice receiving no injection (control), 1 day, 7 days, 30 days, and 60 days postinjection. The tissues were fixed in paraformaldehyde, embedded in paraffin, sectioned, and stained with H&E. The histological sections were observed under an optical microscope.

Results and discussion

Synthesis and characteristic of CoNPs-BSA

The CoNPs were prepared by solvothermal method in high-boiling point solvent. TEM image of CoNPs suggested that the

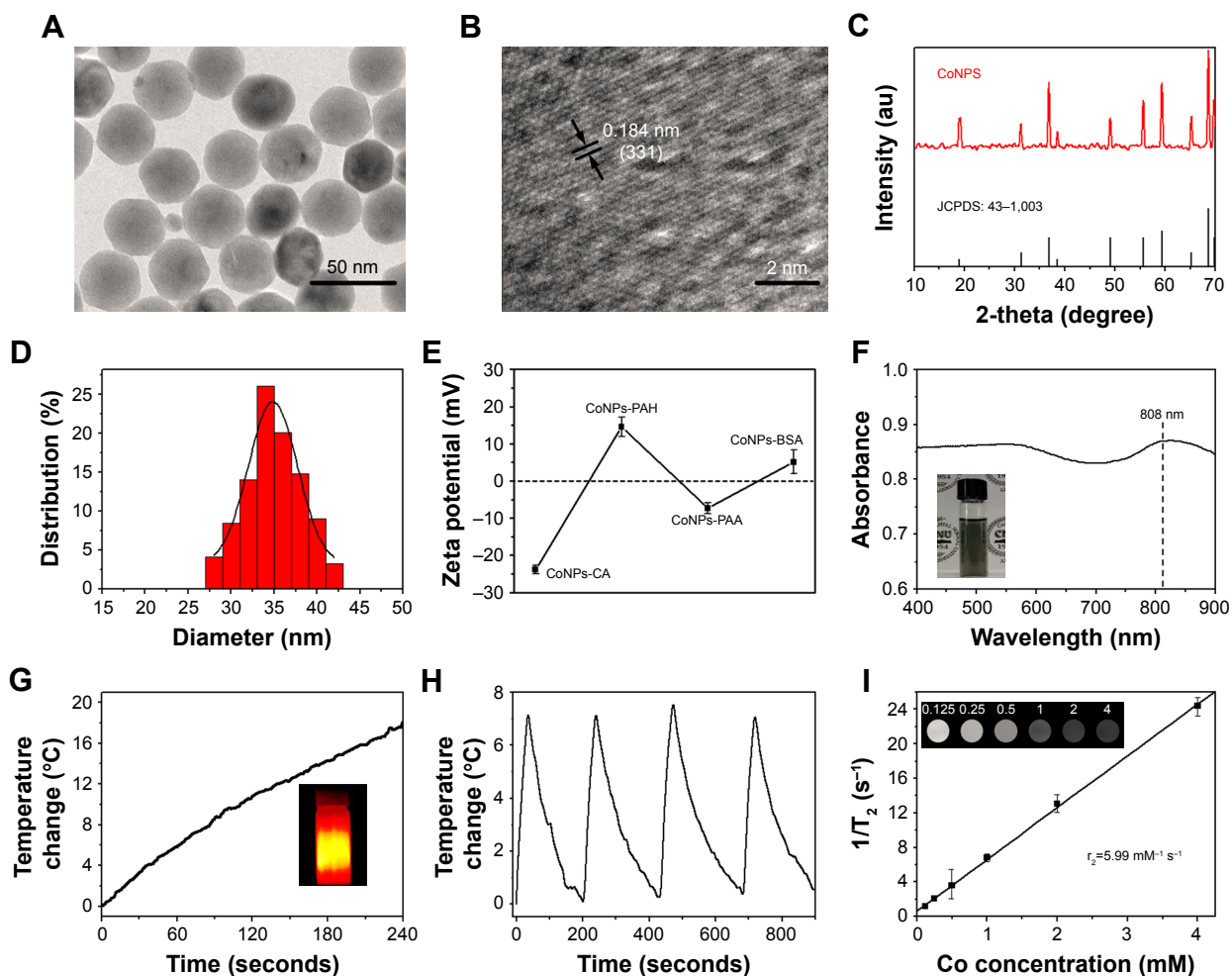


Figure 1 The chemical and physical characterization of CoNPs-BSA.

Notes: TEM image (A), HR-TEM image (B), XRD patterns (C), and size distribution (D) of as prepared CoNPs. (E) Zeta potential of CoNPs within the layer-by-layer assembly process. (F) UV-vis-NIR spectra of CoNPs-BSA. (G) Photothermal temperature change curve of CoNPs-BSA. (H) Temperature variations of CoNPs-BSA under the continuous irradiations of 808 nm laser at 1.0 W cm^{-2} for four cycles. (I) Transversal relaxation time ($1/T_2$) vs concentration of Co_3O_4 -BSA.

Abbreviations: CoNPs, Co_3O_4 nanoparticles; HR-TEM, high-resolution transmission electron microscopy; TEM, transmission electron microscopy; UV-vis-NIR, ultraviolet-visible-near infrared; XRD, X-ray diffraction.

CoNPs were uniform spheres with high crystallization and size distribution of 35.74 nm (Figure 1A, B, and D). XRD patterns of CoNPs were corresponded to the standard face-centered cubic (FCC) Co_3O_4 (JCPDS: 43-1003), demonstrating that the as-prepared CoNPs were FCC Co_3O_4 (Figure 1C). To improve the biocompatibility and hydrophilicity of as-prepared CoNPs, CA, PAA, and PAH were sequentially coated onto CoNPs surfaces by a typical LBL method.³⁷ Then, BSA was further conjugated by the formation of amide bonds. Within the modification process, the zeta potential increased from -23.1 mV (CoNPs-CA) to 16.3 mV (CoNPs-PAH), and then decreased to -8.7 mV (CoNPs-PAA) and finally increased to 4.17 mV after BSA modification (CoNPs-BSA) (Figure 1E). The hydrodiameter of CoNPs in the LBL modification process also supported the same findings (Figure S1). The CoNPs-BSA possessed high stability in water, PBS, and saline (Figure S2). These results confirmed the successful preparation and modification of CoNPs-BSA with controllable structure and high stability for further study and application.

By UV-vis-NIR determination, it was found that CoNPs-BSA have strong absorbance in the range of 600–900 nm, which may contribute to the surface plasmonic resonance property of semiconductors (Figure 1F). The molar extinction coefficient (ϵ) was further calculated for comparison by using Equation 1:

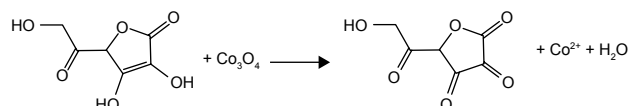
$$\epsilon = \frac{AV_{NPs} \rho N_A}{LC} \quad (1)$$

The ϵ of CoNPs was calculated to be $5.74 \times 10^7 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$, which adapted it as a potential photothermal conversion agent. We then determined the temperature change of the CoNPs suspension under 808 nm laser irradiation to confirm the photothermal conversion effect (Figure 1G). The result suggested that CoNPs-BSA has a high temperature change of 18.1°C within 5 minutes when excited by 808 nm laser, which may be a cooperative result of the high ϵ and photothermal conversion efficiency (η) of CoNPs-BSA ($\eta=46.19\%$) (Figure S3). It was also found that the CoNPs-BSA was a robust photothermal conversion agent after receiving several heating-cooling cycles (Figure 1H). In addition of the properties related with photothermal performance, the magnetic resonance property was also taken into consideration by determining transversal relaxivity (r_2) under 3 T clinical magnetic field intensity (Figure 1I). It was found that CoNPs-BSA also has a high transversal relaxivity of $5.99 \text{ mM}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$, which promised their potential in the T_2 -weighted MRI of tumor. Furthermore, the longitudinal relaxivity (r_1) was

determined to be $0.17 \text{ mM}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$. The r_2/r_1 was calculated to be 35.24, which suggested that the CoNPs-BSA was a typical T_2 -weighted MRI contrast agent. By quantitatively studying the performance of CoNPs-BSA in photothermal conversion and magnetic resonance, it was clear that CoNPs-BSA can be an optimal nanomaterial for further cancer theranostics study.

The degradation and drug delivery/release properties of CoNPs-BSA

To further illustrate the feasibility of CoNPs-BSA for cancer theranostics, detailed study was taken focusing on the degradation and drug delivery/release both in vitro and in vivo. AA, a nontoxic water-soluble vitamin with strong reducibility, was suitable for the redox degradation of CoNPs-BSA in vivo. By mixing CoNPs-BSA with AA, it was found that the absorbance at 808 nm decreased rapidly, which can serve as the indicator to monitor the degradation process (Figure S4). The influence of AA concentration on CoNPs-BSA degradation efficiency was further studied by UV-vis-NIR spectra. The results suggested that the CoNPs-BSA can be degraded in neutral solution containing various AA concentrations (Figure 2A). The proposed degradation mechanism can be implied as the following chemical equation:



Importantly, the degradation efficiency was positively related with both AA concentration and reaction time. In addition, the pH condition also has influence on the degradation efficiency (Figure 2B). Under the acidic condition (pH=5.5), the CoNPs-BSA was degraded much more rapidly and efficiently, compared with those in neutral condition (pH=7.5). Importantly, in the absence of AA, the CoNPs-BSA showed high stability in both acidic and neutral condition, which may be a result of the protection of coated BSA by residual amino protonation.¹⁶ As a result of the highly efficient degradation, the contrast switch from T_2 - to T_1 -weighted MRI was clearly identified by the continuous decrease in longitudinal relaxation time (T_1) and increase in transversal relaxation time (T_2) (Figure 2C). This phenomenon can be explained as the degradation of CoNPs and production of paramagnetic Co^{2+} with numerous unpaired electrons. To further confirm the degradation of CoNPs-BSA in presence of AA, TEM images of the degradation products were taken, which reveal that CoNPs-BSA are no longer nanospheres

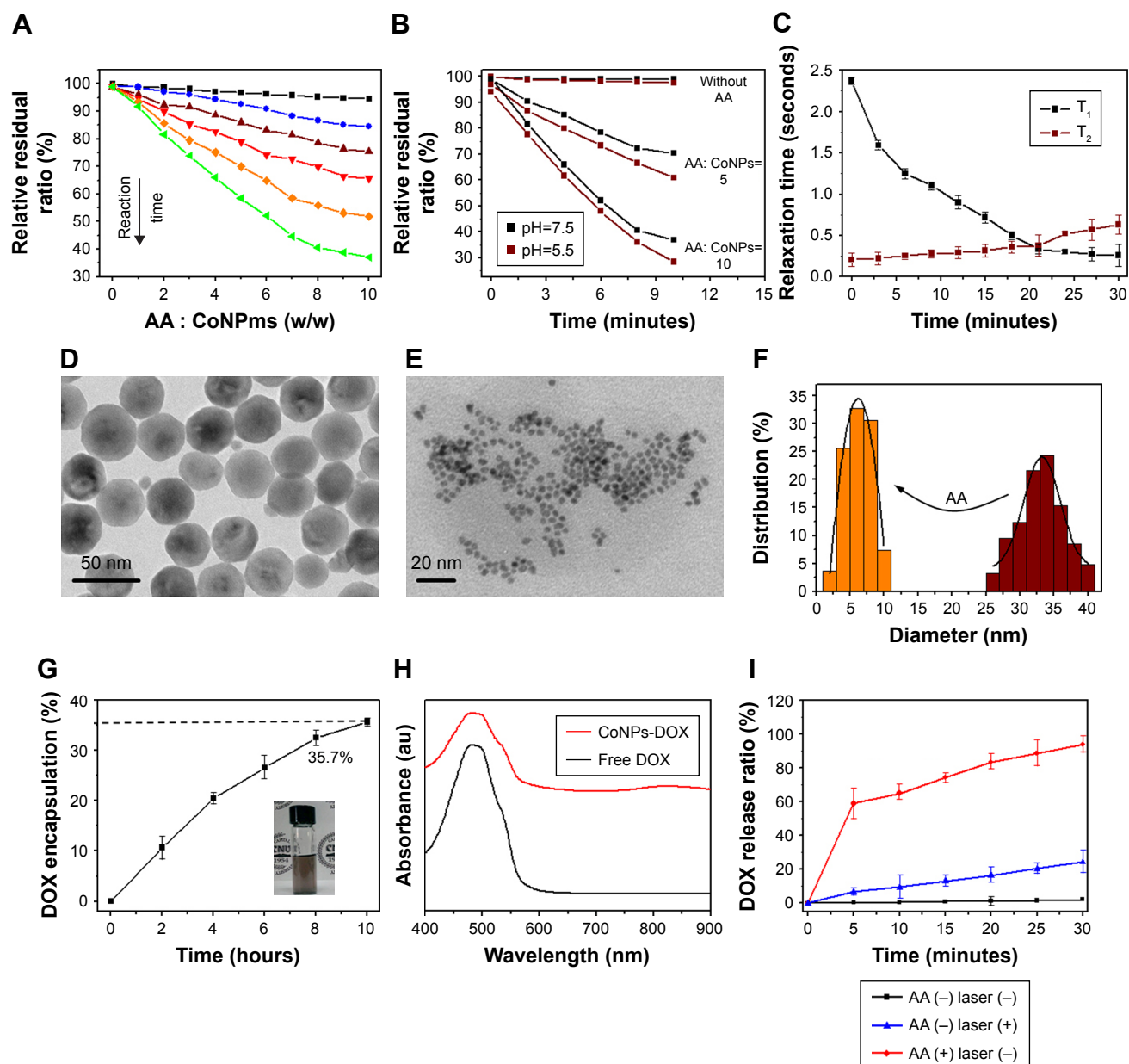


Figure 2 Degradation and drug delivery capacities of CoNPs-BSA.

Notes: (A) The degradation ratio of CoNPs-DOX within 10 minutes in the presence of AA with various ratio. (B) The influence of acidic condition on the degradation efficiency of CoNPs-DOX by AA. (C) The longitudinal (T_1) and transversal (T_2) relaxation time of CoNPs-DOX suspension within 30 minutes after AA added. TEM images of CoNPs-DOX in the absence (D) and presence (E) of AA within 10 minutes. (F) Size distribution of CoNPs-DOX in the absence and presence of AA within 10 minutes. (G) Drug encapsulation efficiency of CoNPs-BSA. (H) UV-vis-NIR spectra of free DOX and CoNPs-DOX. (I) DOX release ratio from CoNPs-DOX without AA addition and laser irradiation (AA(-) laser (-)), with only laser irradiation (AA(-) laser (+)), and with only AA addition (AA(+) laser (-)).

Abbreviations: AA, ascorbic acid; CoNPs, Co_3O_4 nanoparticles; DOX, doxorubicin; TEM, transmission electron microscopy; UV-vis-NIR, ultraviolet-visible-near infrared.

but smaller irregular particles with the diameter of ~ 3 nm (Figure 2D–F). The above results indicate that the CoNPs-BSA can be degraded by AA via a reduction process.

Further effort was made on the drug delivery and controlled release properties of CoNPs-BSA. As a typical drug in clinical cancer therapy, DOX was chosen as the drug model for further study.^{38–41} Since DOX has a strong absorbance peak in the visible range and excellent linear range was found between absorbance intensity and drug concentration,

UV-vis-NIR spectra were used for the identification and quantification of drug delivery efficiency. It was found that the CoNPs-BSA can effectively load DOX, with a high encapsulation efficiency of 35.7% (Figure 2G). The absorbance peak was also observable in the UV-vis-NIR spectra of CoNPs-DOX, which strongly evidences the successful drug loading (Figure 2H).

As an essential factor for the evaluation of a drug nanocarrier, the controlled drug release performance of CoNPs-DOX

was also studied carefully. Previous reports pointed out that the drug release can be triggered by localized photothermal. Hence, we studied the photothermal triggered drug release first. The result illustrated that only small amount of DOX was released from CoNPs-DOX within 30 minutes (~20%), which may be a result of limited temperature change. To achieve better drug release efficacy, a much more effective trigger was required. As the CoNPs-DOX degraded in AA presence, the surface layer of CoNPs was decomposed, weakening the electrostatic interaction between DOX and CoNPs, further resulting in the release of DOX. Therefore, the addition of AA can be an important trigger for drug release. The CoNPs-DOX showed high DOX release amount (>90%) in the presence of AA than in the AA absence condition (Figure 2I). It is important to find that the loaded drug can be burningly released within the first 5 minutes after AA added. With low AA concentration in the body of mammal, AA-triggered drug release was in the requirement of supernumerary AA uptake. Owing to the low drug release amount within photothermal process, the use of AA trigger allowed a programmed cancer therapy strategy that activated chemotherapy after photothermal therapy, achieving highly efficient long-term therapy. All the facts, including highly efficient drug delivery and AA-triggered drug release, suggested that the CoNPs-DOX can be served as a promising drug delivery vehicle for artificially controllable drug release and an important candidate for programmed photothermal-chemo synergistic cancer therapy.

Imaging-guided synergistic therapy in vivo

As a novel biomaterial for cancer theranostics, the biobehavior of CoNPs-DOX was an essential factor to evaluate its potential in practical application. We primarily studied the biodistribution and metabolism of CoNPs-DOX by ICP-MS, using Co as indicator. It can be observed from Figure 3A and B that CoNPs-DOX has prolonged blood circulation time and high accumulation amount in the tumor region within 240 minutes after intravenous injection, which was attributed to the enhanced permeability and retention effect. In addition, there is also accumulation in the reticuloendothelial system over times, like liver and spleen. As a result of the above factors, the CoNPs-DOX can accumulate in the tumor region for theranostics. Since CoNPs-DOX can be an outstanding T_2 -weighted MRI contrast agent and showed T_1 contrast enhancement after degradation, we firstly illustrate the feasibility using MRI to monitor CoNPs degradation and drug release in vivo. After intravenous injection of CoNPs-DOX into tumor-bearing mice, T_2 -weighted MR images were taken at various time points. The images showed obvious retention

of CoNPs-DOX in the tumor region (Figure 3C). AA was then injected into mice intravenously 120 minutes after CoNPs-DOX injection and then T_1 -weighted MR images were taken. It can be found that the tumor and liver site being bright within 30 minutes postinjection corresponded to the biodistribution of AA and also demonstrated the degradation of CoNPs-DOX (Figure 3D and E). The above results confirmed that the T_2 -weighted MRI can be used for drug delivery monitoring, and the contrast switch was useful for degradation identification as well as drug release.

Apart from the MRI, the synergistic therapeutic efficiency was also evaluated in vivo. The photothermal temperature change of mice in the tumor site was recorded under an 808 nm laser at a power density of 1 W cm^{-2} . Before intravenous injection, the temperature of tumors was merely changed ($<3^\circ\text{C}$ within 5 minutes). However, the temperature in tumor site of mice receiving intravenous CoNPs-DOX injection increased over time and reached 45°C within 5 minutes (Figure 4A and B). The temperature changes that occurred at different time points after injection also suggested that CoNPs-DOX was passively targeted and accumulated in the tumor site. According to previous reports, the hyperthermia treatment at a temperature over 42°C would result in irreversible injury, by significantly increasing biological reaction rate, irreversible protein denaturation, and DNA damage. Therefore, the injection of CoNPs-DOX, with the assistance of laser, can possess highly efficient tumor ablation. The in vivo AA-triggered drug release can also be confirmed by the luminescence intensity in the tumor regions (Figures 4C and S5). As shown in Figure 4C, the luminescence was much stronger in the tumor harvested from the mice receiving AA injection than those without AA uptake. By Fröster resonance energy transfer between CoNPs and DOX, the luminescence of DOX can be quenched by CoNPs when loaded and would recover after release. The tumor size was then measured to evaluate the therapeutic efficiency. Upon irradiation at 808 nm (1 W cm^{-2}) for 5 minutes, the tumors of the mice in the test group shrank within the first 7 days (Figure 4D). On day 7, the tumors disappeared, left with only black scars and no obvious swollen parts. It is noteworthy that the tumor size in the test group was significantly different from that of mice receiving synergistic therapy without AA, which highlighted the importance of programmed cancer therapy. This insisted that AA can be an important trigger to release more drugs. Corresponding to the tumor ablation experiment, the body weight of mice also supported the conclusion that mice receiving AA injection had much better therapeutic

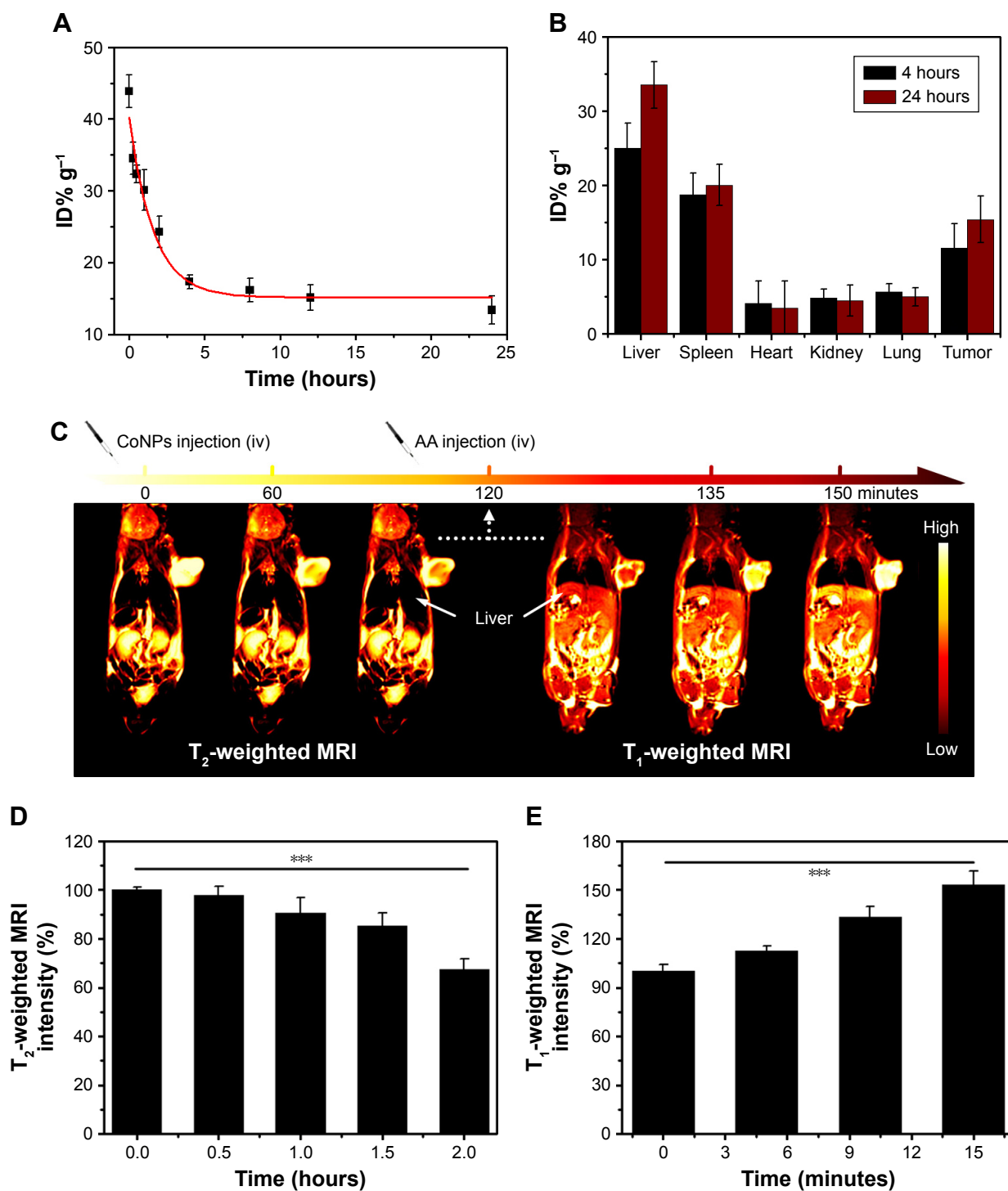


Figure 3 Biobehavior and MRI capacities of CoNPs-DOX in vivo.

Notes: Blood circulation curve (A) and accumulation amount in various organs (B) of CoNPs-DOX after intravenous injection at different time points postinjection. (C) T₂-weighted MRI images of tumor-bearing mice within 120 minutes receiving CoNPs injection and T₁-weighted MRI images within 30 minutes after AA injection. T₂-weighted MRI intensity (D) obtained from the mice receiving CoNPs injection within 120 minutes and T₁-weighted MRI intensity (E) in the tumor region after AA injection within 15 minutes. Statistical significance was determined from one-way *t*-tests. ****P*<0.001.

Abbreviations: AA, ascorbic acid; CoNPs, Co₃O₄ nanoparticles; DOX, doxorubicin; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging; ID, injected doses.

efficiency than the other groups (Figure 4E). The TEM image of CoNPs-DOX generated from urine of mice receiving AA injection showed that the CoNPs-DOX were degraded to small particles with BSA coating, which can also be a

solid evidence of the AA-triggered degradation and drug release (Figure S6). In vivo experiments demonstrated that the CoNPs, loaded with drugs like DOX, could provide a highly effective programmed synergistic cancer therapeutic

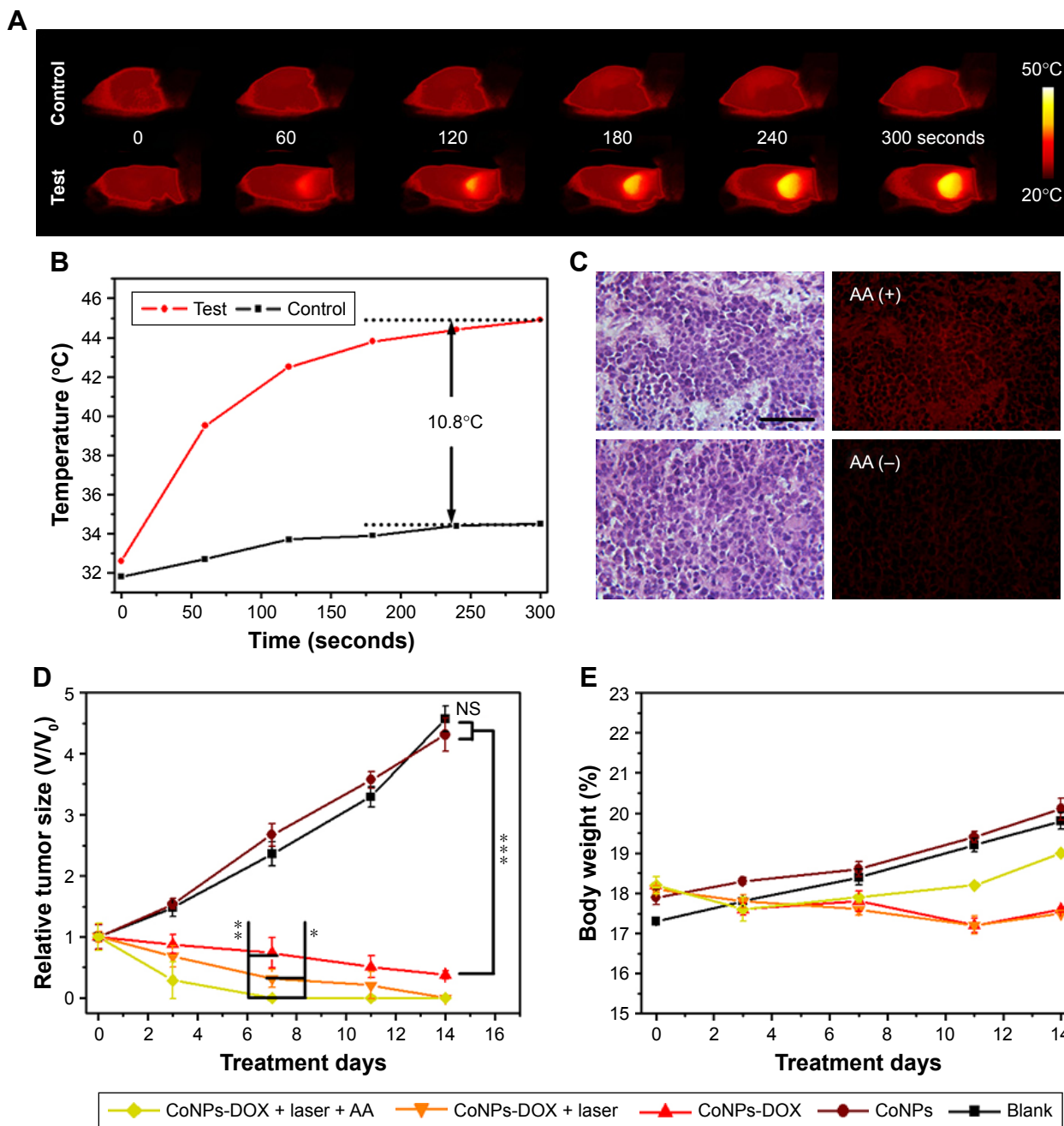


Figure 4 Synergistic tumor ablation in vivo.

Notes: Photothermal images (A) and temperature change (B) of tumor-bearing mice receiving CoNPs injection. (C) Tissue section and luminescence images of tumor harvested from mice receiving CoNPs injection and AA injection. Mice receiving no AA injection were used as control. The relative tumor size (D) and body weight (E) of mice in the test group (CoNPs-DOX + laser + AA), control groups (CoNPs-DOX + laser, CoNPs + laser, and CoNPs), and blank group (PBS). The scale bar was 50 μm. Statistical significance was determined from one-way *t*-tests. **P*<0.05, ***P*<0.01, and ****P*<0.001.

Abbreviations: AA, ascorbic acid; CoNPs-DOX, Co₃O₄ nanoparticles-doxorubicin; DOX, doxorubicin; NS, not significant.

method by combining photothermal conversion therapy with AA-induced artificially controllable drug release.

Toxicity study

As the cytotoxicity and biocompatibility were also the important factors to evaluate a biomaterial, the toxicity effect of CoNPs-BSA on both cells and mice was studied. MTT assay showed no significant difference in proliferation of

the HCT116 cells in the absence or presence of CoNPs-BSA (0–1.0 mg mL⁻¹) within 24 and 48 hours (Figure 5A). Cellular viabilities were higher than 85% even at a high dose within 48 hours. Low cytotoxicity results can also be obtained from another MTT assay using human diploid hepatocyte (CCC-HEL-1 cells) as a model (Figure 5B). The MTT assay results demonstrated that CoNPs-BSA showed low cytotoxicity. Furthermore, healthy mice were injected intravenously with

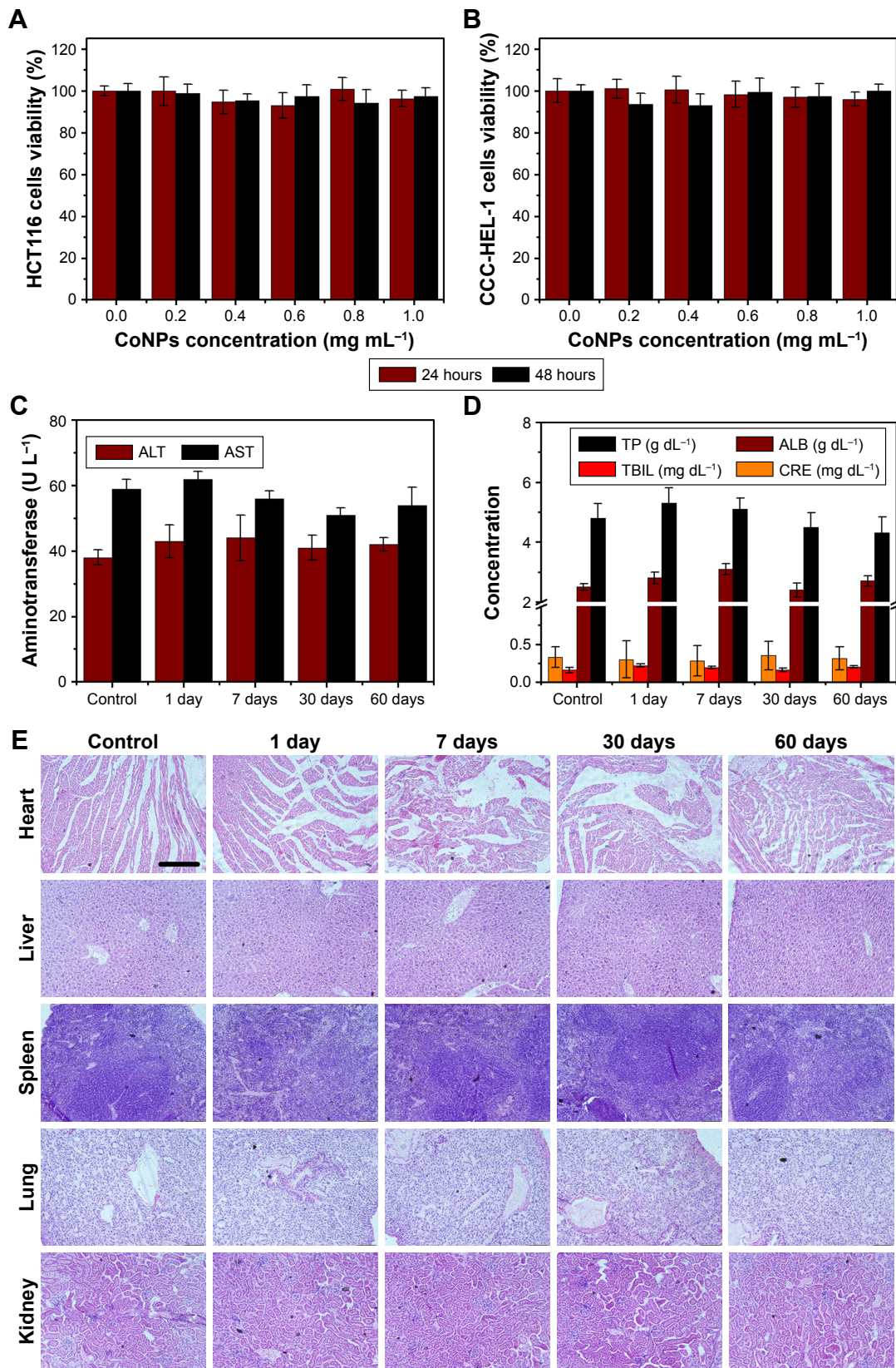


Figure 5 Cytotoxicity and biocompatibility of CoNPs-BSA.

Notes: The viability of HCT116 cells (**A**) and CCC-HEL-1 cells (**B**) determined by MTT assay. Two aminotransferase (ALT and AST) (**C**), typical liver/kidney function indicators (TP, ALB, TBIL, and CRE) (**D**), and H&E stained tissue sections (**E**) of mice receiving CoNPs-BSA injection within 60 days postinjection. Mice receiving PBS injection was used as the control group. The scale bar was 50 μ m.

Abbreviations: ALB, albumin; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; CoNPs, Co₃O₄ nanoparticles; CRE, creatinine; TBIL, total bilirubin; TP, total protein.

CoNPs-BSA at 20 mg kg⁻¹. Neither mouse death nor noticeable abnormal behavior was observed. Serum biochemistry assays and complete blood panel tests were carried out on CoNPs-BSA-injected mice at 1 day, 7 days, 30 days, and 60 days postinjection. The liver function indices, including ALT, AST, TBIL, ALB, TP, and kidney function of CRE were all normal, which suggested no hepatic or kidney function induced by CoNPs-BSA (Figure 5C and D). Histological examination by H&E staining also showed no appreciable adverse effect of CoNPs-BSA to examine major organs, including the liver, spleen, kidney, lung, and heart at 1 day, 7 days, 30 days, and 60 days postinjection (Figure 5E). Our results suggested that CoNPs-BSA was low toxic to living system at our tested dose and has the potential to serve as promising biomaterials.

Conclusion

In this work, we optimized a novel artificially controlled degradable CoNPs-BSA for drug delivery and controllable release, as well as MRI-guided photothermal-chemo synergistic cancer therapy. With high photothermal conversion efficiency (46.19%), transversal relaxivity (r_2 , 5.99 mM⁻¹ s⁻¹), drug encapsulation efficiency (up to 43.20%), and AA-triggered degradation-induced controllable drug release, the CoNPs-BSA have great potential in cancer theranostics. It is noteworthy that a contrast switch from T₂ to T₁ can be observed within the degradation process due to the production of cobalt(II) ions. Therefore, MRI can be used for monitoring the degradation and drug release. This successful in vivo experiment also provided solid evidence on the highly efficient synergistic cancer theranostics. With outstanding diagnosis and therapeutic properties, as well as low toxicity, it can be claimed that the artificially controlled degradable nanomaterials can be a promising candidate for controllable drug release and also provide a novel strategy for designation of the next-generation nanopatform for synergistic cancer theranostics.

Acknowledgments

The authors thank the funding of National Natural Science Foundation of China (grant nos. 81573026 and 21301121), Beijing Talent Foundation Outstanding Young Individual Project (2015000026833ZK02), The Joint Foundation Program of Beijing Municipal Natural Science Foundation and Beijing Municipal Education Commission (KZ201810028045), Capacity Building for Sci-Tech Innovation-Fundamental Scientific Research Funds (025185305000/195), Project of High-level Teachers in

Beijing Municipal Universities in the Period of 13th Five-year Plan (IDHT20180517), Project of Construction of Scientific Research Base by the Beijing Municipal Education Commission, Yanjing Young Scholar Development Program of Capital Normal University, and Youth Innovative Research Team of Capital Normal University.

Author contributions

Yang Liu and Jing Zhou supervised this manuscript. Tianyang Yun, Yuxin Liu, Yang Liu, and Jing Zhou conceived the project. Tianyang Yun and Yuxin Liu designed the experiments. Yuxin Liu and Qi Jia synthesized and characterized the CoNPs-DOX and in vitro experiments. Tianyang Yun and Yuxin Liu determined MRI in vitro. Tianyang Yun and Shaoqiong Yi performed the in vivo experiments and analyzed the results. All authors wrote the manuscript. All authors contributed toward data analysis, drafting and revising the paper and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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