

Improving cytotoxicity against cancer cells by chemo-photodynamic combined modalities using silver-graphene quantum dots nanocomposites

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Abstract: The combination of chemotherapy and photodynamic therapy has emerged as a promising strategy for cancer therapy due to its synergistic effects. In this work, PEGylated silver nanoparticles decorated with graphene quantum dots (Ag-GQDs) were tested as a platform to deliver a chemotherapy drug and a photosensitizer, simultaneously, in chemo-photodynamic therapy against HeLa and DU145 cancer cells in vitro. Ag-GQDs have displayed high efficiency in delivering doxorubicin as a model chemotherapy drug to both cancer cells. The Ag-GQDs exhibited a strong antitumor activity by inducing apoptosis in cancer cells without affecting the viability of normal cells. Moreover, the Ag-GQDs exhibited a cytotoxic effect due to the generation of the reactive singlet oxygen upon 425 nm irradiation, indicating their applicability in photodynamic therapy. In comparison with chemo or photodynamic treatment alone, the combined treatment of Ag-GQDs conjugated with doxorubicin under irradiation with a 425 nm lamp significantly increased the death in DU145 and HeLa. This study suggests Ag-GQDs as a multifunctional and efficient therapeutic system for chemo-photodynamic modalities in cancer therapy.

Keywords: multifunctional nanoparticles, silver nanoparticles, cancer therapy, drug delivery, photodynamic therapy, nanocomposites

Introduction

Chemotherapy is one of the most commonly used cancer therapeutic modalities but its limitations include systemic side effects, low efficacy, and drug resistance.^{1,2} Another therapeutic modality, photodynamic therapy (PDT) uses the combined action of a photosensitizer (PS) and specific light sources for the treatment of various cancers.³ Upon activation of the PS by a photochemical reaction, reactive oxygen species (ROS) are generated from the molecular oxygen and act to destroy cancer cells.^{3,4} However, clinical applications of PDT have been hindered by limited aqueous solubility and tumor specificity of PSs, and PDT has failed to treat all types of cancer.^{5,6} Other modalities, such as radiotherapy, have displayed severe adverse effects and risks associated with the use of ionizing radiation.⁷ Cancer surgery is not always efficient and suitable for all cases and in particular when the tumor metastasizes and requires further treatment.⁸ Therefore, to increase efficacy and efficiency in treating tumors, integration of multiple treatment strategies is recommended.⁹

In order to apply multiple therapeutic approaches effectively, it is important to choose components with specific intrinsic properties that will not just combine, but that will interact synergistically to produce the desired effect. Recent advances in the synthesis of nanomaterials have led to the development of a number of new drug systems that allow

multiple therapeutic methods in a single carrier system.^{1,2,9–11} Among them, several multifunctional nanomaterials such as gold nanoparticles,^{9,12,13} semiconductor quantum dots,^{14,15} carbon nanomaterials,^{10,16–22} and magnetic nanoparticles^{23,24} have been explored for theranostic applications.

Graphene and graphene-based materials, ie, graphene oxide (GO) and graphene quantum dots (GQDs), have attracted interest in the biomedical field and have shown great potential for making a significant impact in cancer therapy and diagnosis.^{10,16–22,25–30} GQDs demonstrated excellent electrochemical and optical properties as well as the capability to bind with a variety of aromatic biomolecules through a π - π stacking interaction and/or electrostatic interaction, which make them ideal materials for loading chemotherapeutic drugs.^{18,19,21,27,30} The use of GQDs to deliver doxorubicin (DOX), a chemotherapy drug, to cancer cells was reported, and the release of the anticancer drug was pH responsive.^{19,30} Wang et al showed that GQDs delivered DOX to the nucleus of the cancer cells and enhanced the cytotoxicity of DOX dramatically.¹⁸ They showed that GQDs do not release their cargo through a pH-triggering mechanism and postulated that DOX binds to the nuclear DNA after the diffusion of GQDs to the nucleus of the cell. Moreover, the use of GQDs in PDT was reported, with demonstrated cytotoxicity upon irradiation with visible light.^{16,17}

Silver nanoparticles (Ag-NPs) are another class of nanomaterials that have been used in the biomedical field, ie, as antibacterial agents and anticancer agents.^{31–33} The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved Ag-NPs-based bandage for treating burn wounds, known under the trade name Acticoat, is already in commercial use.³² Franco-Molina et al reported that colloidal silver has antitumor activity against breast cancer cells.³¹ Sanpui et al showed that a small amount of Ag-NPs delivered by chitosan nanoparticles can induce apoptosis in cancer cells, and display anti-proliferative activity.³³ However, silver nanoparticles have shown genotoxicity, and Asharani et al reported that their use should be administered at low doses to avoid toxicity in healthy cells.³⁴

Synthesis of nanocomposites has been established to enhance the intrinsic properties of nanoparticles, and to overcome the adverse effects associated with the core material of the nanocomposites, through the decoration or encapsulation of its surface. Synthesis of carbon-metallic nanocomposites and their use in the biomedical field has been reported previously.^{35–38} Such synthetic strategies include PEGylation, a process that involves the passivation of the surface of nanoparticles by polyethylene glycol (PEG), to enhance their dispersion and solubility in aqueous solutions.^{39,40} It has been

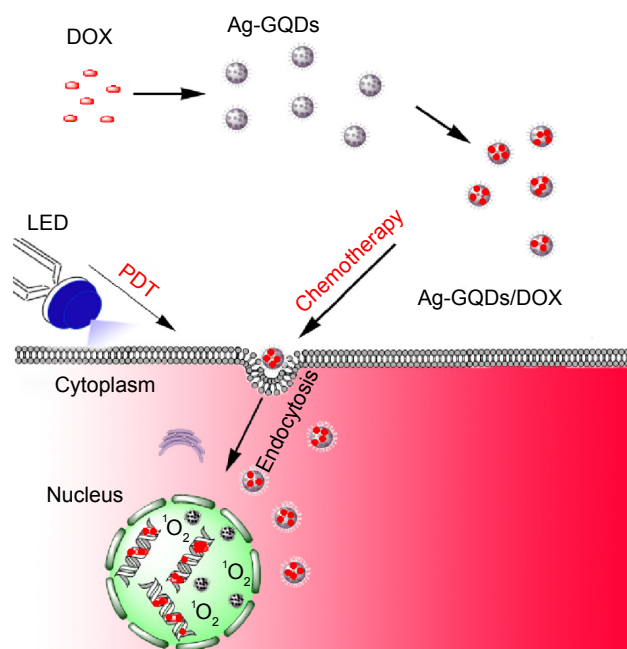


Figure 1 Schematic illustrating the preparation of Ag-GQDs/DOX nanoconjugates and their use in chemo-photodynamic combined modalities in improving cancer therapy.

Abbreviations: Ag-GQDs, silver nanoparticles decorated with graphene quantum dots; Ag-GQDs/DOX, silver nanoparticles decorated with graphene quantum dots conjugated with doxorubicin; DOX, bare doxorubicin; LED, light emitting diode; PDT, photodynamic therapy.

reported that the interaction of the reticuloendothelial system, ie, macrophages and monocytes with PEGylated nanoparticles decreases, and their circulation time in blood increases.³⁹

In this work, we report the design of anticancer nanoconjugates by decorating Ag-NPs with GQDs and coupling them with DOX to form silver-GQDs conjugated with DOX (Ag-GQDs/DOX; Figure 1). The nanoconjugates were used to treat two different cancer cell lines and comprised a combination of chemo-photodynamic modalities in treatment. By taking the advantage of each component of the nanoconjugates, it is anticipated that the resulting silver nanoparticles decorated with GQDs (Ag-GQDs)/DOX can significantly enhance the therapeutic efficiency by using multiple mechanisms to kill cancer cells.

Methods and materials

Synthesis of Bare GQDs and Ag-GQDs

For the synthesis of bare GQDs, we used our bottom-up synthesis approach as described previously.^{41,42} To functionalize the synthesized bare GQDs with PEG, we modified the irradiated mixture as follows. A 0.25 wt% mixture of nickel oxide powder (Alfa Aesar, Ward Hill, MA, USA) and 1.25 wt% of PEG bis (3-aminopropyl) terminated (Sigma-Aldrich St Louis, MO, USA) in 98.5 wt% benzene (Sigma-Aldrich) was irradiated for

45 minutes with a 1,064 nm pulsed Nd:YAG laser ([Continuum Surelite II, San Jose, CA, USA] KDP doubling crystal, 10 Hz, 10 ns pulse width). The synthesized GQDs were separated from benzene and the precipitated nickel oxide by centrifugation at $9,030\times g$, following the dissolution in nano-pure water. Finally, the GQDs solution was purified by using dialysis bags.

For the synthesis of Ag-GQDs, a mixture of 0.25 wt% of silver powder (Sigma-Aldrich) and 1.25 wt% of PEG bis(3-aminopropyl) terminated (Sigma-Aldrich) in 98.5 wt% benzene (Sigma-Aldrich) was prepared and irradiated by pulsed laser, similar to the synthesis of bare GQDs. The synthesized Ag-GQDs nanoparticles were separated from benzene and dissolved in nano-pure water, and purified by using dialysis bags.

Characterization techniques

High-resolution transmission electron microscopy (HR-TEM) images were recorded using an electronic microscope (JEOL JEM-2200FS, JEOL Ltd., Tokyo, Japan), operated at 200 kV in scanning transmission electron microscopy mode. The UV-visible spectra were recorded on a spectrophotometer (Shimadzu 2550, Kyoto, Japan). X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns were obtained with an instrument (Rigaku Smart-lab, Rigaku Corporation, Tokyo, Japan), equipped with a Cu K_{α} radiation source, at an accelerating potential of 40 kV and a tube current of 44 mA. The XRD samples were prepared by placing a certain amount of Ag-GQDs powder on a silicon substrate. The hydrodynamic size and zeta potential of the Ag-GQDs nanocomposites before and after conjugation with DOX were determined by dynamic light scattering (DLS) using a Malvern Zetasizer Nanoseries (Malvern Instruments, Malvern, UK). The samples were dispersed in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) solution at pH=5 or 7.4 and sonicated until a good suspension was obtained. For zeta potential experiments in different media, Ag-GQDs were suspended in PBS or Eagle's minimum essential medium (EMEM) supplied with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS) at a pH=7.4. For photoluminescence (PL) emission experiments of the Ag-GQD solutions were recorded using a Shimadzu RF-5301 spectrofluorometer equipped with a Xenon lamp as an excitation source.

Preparation of Ag-GQDs/DOX nanoconjugates

Stock solutions of Ag-GQDs/DOX or GQDs/DOX were prepared by mixing 1 μ M of DOX with different concentrations of Ag-GQDs or GQDs dissolved in PBS (ie, 25, 50, 75, 100, 150, and 200 μ g/mL) and incubating for 40 minutes in the dark at room temperature.¹⁸

Characterization of Ag-GQDs/DOX nanoconjugates

UV-Vis absorption and PL emission of the mixtures were recorded. The binding constant of DOX to Ag-GQDs was calculated by monitoring the quenching in the fluorescence of DOX according to a previously published method.⁴³ The fluorescence spectra of DOX were recorded at $\lambda_{ex}=500$ nm and λ_{em} from 520 to 700 nm while increasing the concentration of Ag-GQDs.

Cell culture

DU145 and HeLa cells were cultured in EMEM (ATCC, Manassas, VA, USA) supplemented with 10% FBS (ATCC), 100 U/mL penicillin, 100 μ g/mL streptomycin, and 250 ng/mL amphotericin B (Cellgro, Manassas, VA, USA) at 37°C with 5% CO₂. No ethics statement was required from the institutional review board for the use of these cell lines.

Evaluation of the chemotherapy in HeLa and DU145 with the nanoconjugates using Ag-GQDs/DOX

For the treatment of cells with Ag-GQDs/DOX, we prepared fresh solutions of Ag-GQDs/DOX by mixing 1 μ M of DOX with different concentrations of Ag-GQDs dissolved in EMEM serum-free media (ie, 75, 100, and 200 μ g/mL) and left them to incubate for 40 minutes in the dark at room temperature.¹⁸ Similarly, we prepared GQDs/DOX nanoconjugates as a comparative control at the same concentration of DOX and GQDs. The viability of DU145 and HeLa cells in the presence of DOX, bare GQDs, Ag-GQDs, GQDs/DOX, or Ag-GQDs/DOX was evaluated using the (3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-5-(3-carboxymethoxyphenyl)-2-(4-sulphophenyl)-2H-tetrazolium)-based (MTS) CellTiter 96[®] Aqueous Solution Cell Proliferation Assay (Promega, Fitchburg, WI, USA). Cells were plated in a 96-well microplate at a density of 10^4 cells and left to incubate overnight at 37°C. The media cells were then treated with Ag-GQDs, GQDs, DOX, GQDs/DOX, or Ag-GQDs/DOX, and the plates were incubated for an additional 24 hours. Fresh culture medium was used as a negative control. After treatment, the medium was discarded and replaced by 100 μ L of fresh cell medium supplemented with 20 μ L of MTS reagent. The cells were then incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C and centrifuged at $380\times g$ for 5 minutes. Subsequently, the cell medium containing the MTS reagent was transferred to a new microplate and the absorbance at 490 nm was measured with a UV-Vis microplate spectrometer (Biotek Synergy H4 Hybrid, BioTek Instruments, Inc., Winooski, VT, USA).

Evaluation of the cell viability of Ag-GQDs in normal cells

Vero cells (ATCC, Manassas, VA, USA; obtained from the Center for Disease Control and Prevention-Dengue Branch) were maintained in M199 medium (Mediatech, Manassas, VA, USA) containing 5% heat-inactivated FBS, 1% sodium bicarbonate, 1% Hepes buffer, 1% glutamine, and 1% penicillin-streptomycin at 5% CO₂ and 37°C. The cell viability effects of Ag-GQDs nanoparticles were assessed on Vero by using the MTS CellTiter 96® Aqueous Solution Cell. In 96-well plates (Falcon), 10⁴ cells were seeded and grown overnight. Cells were treated with bare Ag-GQDs at the concentrations (25, 50, 100, 150, 400, and 600 µg/mL). After 24 hours of incubation of the cells, the media were then discarded, and 100 µL of fresh cell medium with 20 µL of MTS reagent was added. The cells were incubated for 120 minutes at 37°C and centrifuged at 380× *g* for 5 minutes. Subsequently, the cell medium containing the MTS reagent was transferred to a new microplate and the absorbance at 490 nm was measured with a UV-Vis microplate spectrometer.

Cell apoptosis assays

Caspase-3/7 activities were measured using the Apo-ONE Homogeneous Caspase-3/7 Assay kit (Promega) according to the manufacturer's protocol. HeLa and DU145 cells were plated in triplicate in 96-well cell culture plates (COSTAR, CORNING) at a density of 10⁴ cells and incubated overnight at 37°C. Subsequently, cells were treated with Ag-GQDs (100 µg/mL), GQDs (100 µg/mL), DOX (1 µM), Ag-GQDs/DOX (1 µM of DOX with 100 µg/mL) or GQDs/DOX (1 µM of DOX with 100 µg/mL), and fresh cell medium was used as a negative control. After 24 hours of treatment, the cells were lysed with buffer containing caspase substrate Z-DEVD-R100, and incubated at room temperature until they were analyzed. As a control, non-treated cells were lysed with buffer containing caspase substrate Z-DEVD-R100, and incubated at room temperature until analysis. Assays were measured by detection with a fluorescence microplate reader, and the fluorescence was measured at an excitation/emission wavelength of 485/535 nm. The results are presented as the mean ± standard deviation (SD) of the triplicates.

Fluorescence microscopy

DU145 cells were plated at a density of 4×10⁴ cells per well in six-well plates to culture sequentially. After 24 hours, the cells were treated with the medium without serum but containing 1 µM of DOX with 100 µg/mL of Ag-GQDs followed by

incubation for 18 hours, and then washing with PBS buffer two times. For a negative control, non-treated cells were incubated in the fresh medium without serum and DOX alone (1 µM) and bare Ag-GQDs (100 µg/mL) were used as a comparative control. After washing with PBS, fresh serum-free medium was added to each well and cells' nuclei were stained using Hoechst 33342 (NucBlue, Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA) for 20 minutes. The cells were washed two times with PBS buffer to remove the residual staining dye. The excitation/emission measurements for Hoechst 33342 and DOX was 380/460 and 500/560 nm, respectively. The plates were imaged using a fluorescence microscope (Olympus BX51WI, Tokyo, Japan) equipped with a CMOS camera, Hamamatsu ORCA Flash 4 (Hamamatsu Photonics K.K., Hamamatsu, Japan), the images were recorded on a magnification of 40×, and the excitation wavelengths used were 380 and 500 nm.

Qualitative analysis of singlet oxygen and evaluation of PDT in vitro

To evaluate the singlet oxygen generation by visible light irradiation of GQDs and Ag-GQDs, the singlet oxygen sensor green (SOSG, Thermo Fisher Scientific) at a concentration of 6 µM was mixed with GQDs or Ag-GQDs in PBS prepared at a concentration of 300 µg/mL in a final volume of 150 µL. Singlet oxygen generation was induced by irradiation with a light intensity of 3 mW/cm² using a 425±10 nm light emitting diode (LED; Shenzhen Dongzhiyao Lighting Technology Co., Ltd., Guang Dong, People's Republic of China). After irradiation, SOSG fluorescence was measured at an excitation and emission of 488 and 525 nm, respectively, using a microplate reader (Synergy H4 Hybrid, BioTek Instruments, Inc.). PBS with SOSG was irradiated and served as a negative control. All samples were irradiated together and the readings were taken at the same time interval every 5 minutes.

To compare the dark toxicity and phototoxicity of the GQDs and Ag-GQDs, the GQD or Ag-GQDs stock solutions were diluted with fresh medium to various concentrations (75, 100, and 200 µg/mL). In 96-well plates (Falcon), 10⁴ cells (DU145 or HeLa) were seeded and grown overnight. The cell medium was then exchanged for different concentrations of Ag-GQDs or GQDs medium solution. The cells were then incubated with these solutions at 37°C in 5% CO₂ for 18 hours, and the cultures were then irradiated at 3 mW/cm² using a 425±10 nm LED lamp for 15 minutes before removing the GQDs or Ag-GQDs solution and adding fresh medium. Subsequently, the plates were incubated at 37°C in 5% CO₂ for 6 hours. The cell medium solutions were exchanged for 100 µL of fresh medium, followed by

the addition of 20 μL of the MTS solution to each well. The culture plates were then incubated at 37°C in 5% CO_2 for 40 minutes. The cell medium containing the MTS reagent was transferred to a new microplate and the absorbance at 490 nm was measured with a UV-Vis microplate spectrometer.

Evaluation of the chemo-photodynamic combined therapy in vitro

To evaluate the enhancement in the therapeutic efficiency of treatment of DU145 and HeLa cells with the nanoconjugates, we assessed the concentration-dependent cell viability assay for the cells treated with Ag-GQDs under irradiation, Ag-GQDs/DOX in the dark and Ag-GQDs/DOX under irradiation. In 96-well plates (Falcon), 10^4 cells (DU145 or HeLa) were seeded and grown overnight. The cells were then treated with the nanoparticles as described earlier. Fresh cell medium culture was used as a negative control, and for comparison we used cells treated with DOX at $1\text{ }\mu\text{M}$. The cells were then incubated with these solutions at 37°C in 5% CO_2 for 18 hours, and the cultures were then irradiated at $3\text{ mW}/\text{cm}^2$ using a $425\pm 10\text{ nm}$ light-emitting lamp for 15 minutes (for the irradiated test group) before removing the Ag-GQDs or Ag-GQDs/DOX solution and adding fresh medium. For the test group in the dark, we protected the wells from the light while irradiating the plate. Subsequently, the plates were incubated at 37°C in 5% CO_2 for 6 hours. The cell medium solutions were exchanged for 100 μL of fresh medium, followed by the addition of 20 μL of the MTS solution to each well. The culture plates were then incubated at 37°C in 5% CO_2 for 40 minutes. The cell culture medium containing the MTS reagent was transferred to a new microplate, and the absorbance at 490 nm was measured with a UV-Vis microplate spectrometer.

Statistical analysis

Statistical analyses were conducted between treated and non-treated groups using analysis of variance, and Student's *t*-test statistical analysis was used to compare two groups together (eg, Ag-GQDs and Ag-GQDs/DOX or GQDs and GQDs/DOX), and *P*-values obtained are as follows: $*P<0.05$, $**P<0.01$, and $***P<0.001$ are considered as significant.

Results and discussion

Synthesis and characterization of Ag-GQDs

We employed the pulsed laser synthesis technique to synthesize the PEGylated Ag-GQDs in a single step.⁴² Briefly, a mixture of silver nanoparticles, PEG, and benzene was

prepared and then irradiated by a pulsed laser for 45 minutes. Ag-NPs were used as a catalyst for the reaction and as a source for silver nanocomposites. The resulting nanoparticles were separated from benzene, purified, and dissolved in nano-pure water.

The HR-TEM images (Figure 2A) show particles less than 10 nm in diameter. Figure 2B depicts prepared Ag-GQDs composite at higher magnification. It is observed that GQDs (point out by yellow font) are attached on the surface of Ag nanoparticles, where the d-spacing planes of Ag and GQDs (marked in white font) can be distinguished. The d-spacing of 0.145 nm corresponds to the (220) plane of silver,⁴⁴ and the d-spacing of 0.214 nm corresponds to the (110) plane of GQDs.^{41,45}

We used the XRD technique to identify the presence of silver and GQDs in the nanocomposites. The XRD pattern (Figure 3A) of the Ag-GQDs powder shows the presence of nine peaks. The peaks at 38.1° , 44.3° , 64.5° , and 77.5° are assigned to the crystallographic planes (111), (200), (220), and (311) of the face-centered cubic Ag nanoparticles, respectively, consistent with the Joint Committee on Powder Diffraction Standards card No. 04-0783.⁴⁴ The peaks shown at 18.97° , 23.3° , and 35.7° are attributed to PEG,⁴⁶ which is conjugated on the surface of Ag-GQDs, and match with the PEG peaks reported by El Moussaoui et al. The observed peaks at 26.6° and 54.79° correspond to the d-spacing of the planes (002) and (004) of graphite, respectively, according to the JCPDS card No. 9008569.⁴⁷

The UV-Vis spectrum (Figure 3B) displays an absorption at $\sim 420\text{ nm}$ corresponding to the localized surface plasmon of silver,⁴⁸ and the absorption at $\sim 270\text{ nm}$ is attributed to π - π^* transition of aromatic sp^2 domains that is commonly observed in graphene and graphite nanostructures.⁴¹ The XRD and UV-Vis data are in good agreement with the HR-TEM data obtained earlier.

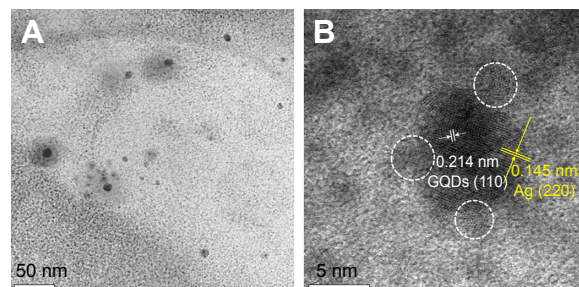


Figure 2 HR-TEM images of the Ag-GQDs.

Notes: (A) Low magnification image shows particles with a diameter less than 10 nm; (B) high magnification image showing a silver nanoparticle decorated with GQDs (pointed out in white circles).

Abbreviations: Ag-GQDs, silver nanoparticles decorated with graphene quantum dots; GQDs, graphene quantum dots; HR-TEM, high-resolution transmission electron microscope.

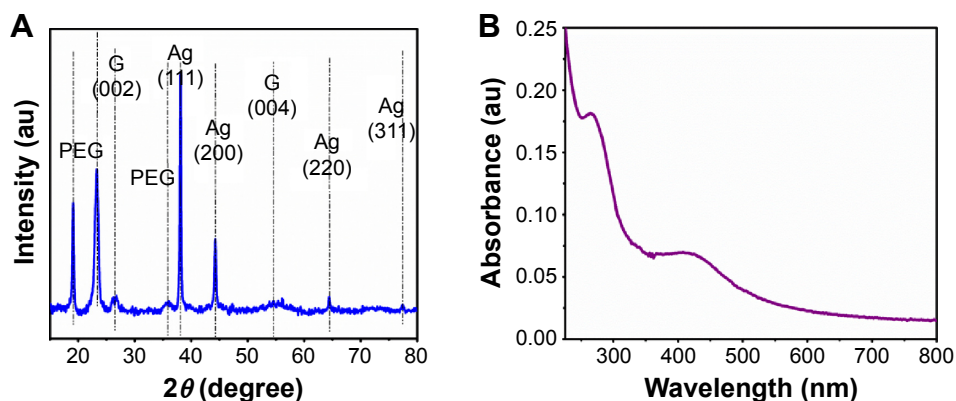


Figure 3 Spectroscopic characterization of Ag-GQDs nanocomposites.

Notes: (A) XRD pattern of Ag-GQDs shows the characteristic peaks of Ag, GQDs, and PEG. (B) UV-Vis spectrum of Ag-GQDs.

Abbreviations: Ag, Silver; au, arbitrary unit; Ag-GQDs, silver nanoparticles decorated with graphene quantum dots; GQDs, graphene quantum dots; PEG, polyethylene glycol; XRD, X-rays diffraction spectroscopy.

Formation of DOX and Ag-GQDs nanoconjugates (Ag-GQDs/DOX)

The chemotherapy drug DOX was used to evaluate the feasibility of using the PEGylated Ag-GQDs as a drug carrier. DOX was loaded by mixing it with Ag-GQDs in serum-free medium and leaving it to incubate for 40 minutes in the dark.¹⁸ To verify the loading of the DOX onto the Ag-GQDs nanocomposites, we employed UV-Vis and PL emission spectroscopic techniques to monitor the electronic interactions between them. The UV-Vis spectra of the bare DOX, bare Ag-GQDs, and Ag-GQDs/DOX are shown in Figure 4A. The UV-Vis spectrum of the bare DOX shows the presence of the featured peak of DOX at ~500 nm, which shifts to ~512 nm upon the conjugation onto the surface of Ag-GQDs. Wang et al

reported that the shift in the absorption peak may be due to the π - π stacking and hydrophobic interactions between DOX and the abundant aromatic rings in GQDs.¹⁹

Moreover, we monitored the PL emission of DOX upon conjugation with Ag-GQDs to determine the binding constant of the DOX to Ag-GQDs using the previously described procedures (Figure 4B).⁴³ The quenching of the fluorescence of DOX upon increasing the concentrations of Ag-GQDs, most likely due to the binding of more molecules of DOX onto the nanoparticles, was observed. Quenching of PL emission of DOX upon conjugation of GQDs located on the surface of Ag-GQDs with DOX due to the π - π stacking has been reported,¹⁸ consistent with the UV-Vis data obtained here. The binding constant of the DOX to Ag-GQDs is $0.261 \mu\text{M}^{-1}$.

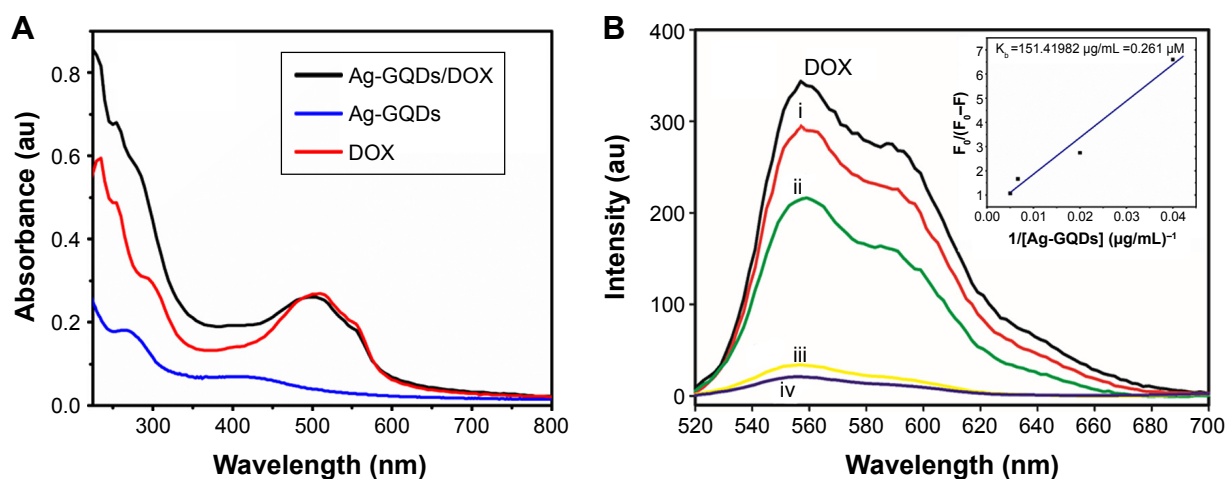


Figure 4 Characterization of Ag-GQDs/DOX.

Notes: (A) UV-Vis absorption spectra of Ag-GQDs, DOX, and Ag-GQDs/DOX; (B) fluorescence of DOX ($1 \mu\text{M}$) is quenched by the increasing amount of Ag-GQDs from 25 to $200 \mu\text{g/mL}$ (i. 25, ii. 50, iii. 150, and iv. $200 \mu\text{g/mL}$) in PBS buffer (pH 7.4). Excitation wavelength was 500 nm.

Abbreviations: Ag-GQDs/DOX, silver nanoparticles decorated with graphene quantum dots conjugated with doxorubicin; Ag-GQDs, silver nanoparticles decorated with graphene quantum dots; au, arbitrary unit; DOX, bare doxorubicin; PBS, phosphate-buffered saline.

The physicochemical properties of nanoparticles, such as hydrodynamic particle size and surface charge, play a key role in their cellular uptake. Thus, we investigated the physicochemical properties of the Ag-GQDs/DOX using DLS and zeta potential techniques. Figure 5A and B shows the change in the mean diameter of Ag-GQDs from 33 to 64 nm upon their conjugation with DOX. Nanoparticles greater than 6–8 nm in effective hydrodynamic diameter are subjected to fast renal clearance while those ~50–60 nm in hydrodynamic diameter often exhibit optimal cellular uptake and intra-tumor accumulation.⁴⁹ The polydispersity index obtained for Ag-GQDs and Ag-GQDs/DOX is 0.095 and 0.099, respectively, indicating that their solutions are monodispersed. Therefore, it is anticipated that the Ag-GQDs/DOX nanoconjugates in this study may be suitable for cancer therapy and drug delivery.

We tested the zeta potential of the Ag-GQDs before and after conjugation with DOX at pH of 7.4 and 5 (Figure 5C). It can be observed that the zeta potential of Ag-GQDs decreases upon the conjugation with DOX and confirms the interaction between them. The magnitude of the zeta potential

of Ag-GQDs/DOX nanoconjugates decreases from approximately –8.5 to –2.5 mV. Li et al reported that polyplexes nano-vehicles prolong their circulation under a neutral environment (ie, pH=7.4), such as in the bloodstream, until reaching an acidic environment such as a tumor tissue (ie, pH less than 6.8), where they accumulate inside and the cargo is most likely delivered to the tumor cells.⁵⁰ Moreover, we performed measurements for Ag-GQDs/DOX conjugates at neutral pH in both PBS and EMEM supplied with 10% FBS, finding that the zeta potential of the nanoconjugates did not change (ie, ~–8.5 mV). This result indicates that the PEGylation of Ag-GQDs protected their surface and efficiently reduced their surface charge, while decreasing the adsorption of proteins in FBS on their surface.⁵¹ Therefore, Ag-GQDs are anticipated to have prolonged circulation in the bloodstream and reduced interactions with non-specific targets such as macrophages.⁵¹

Testing Ag-GQDs as nanocarriers for chemotherapy drug in vitro in cancer cells

The in vitro cytotoxicity of the Ag-GQDs/DOX nanoconjugates was tested in human cervical cancer cells HeLa and

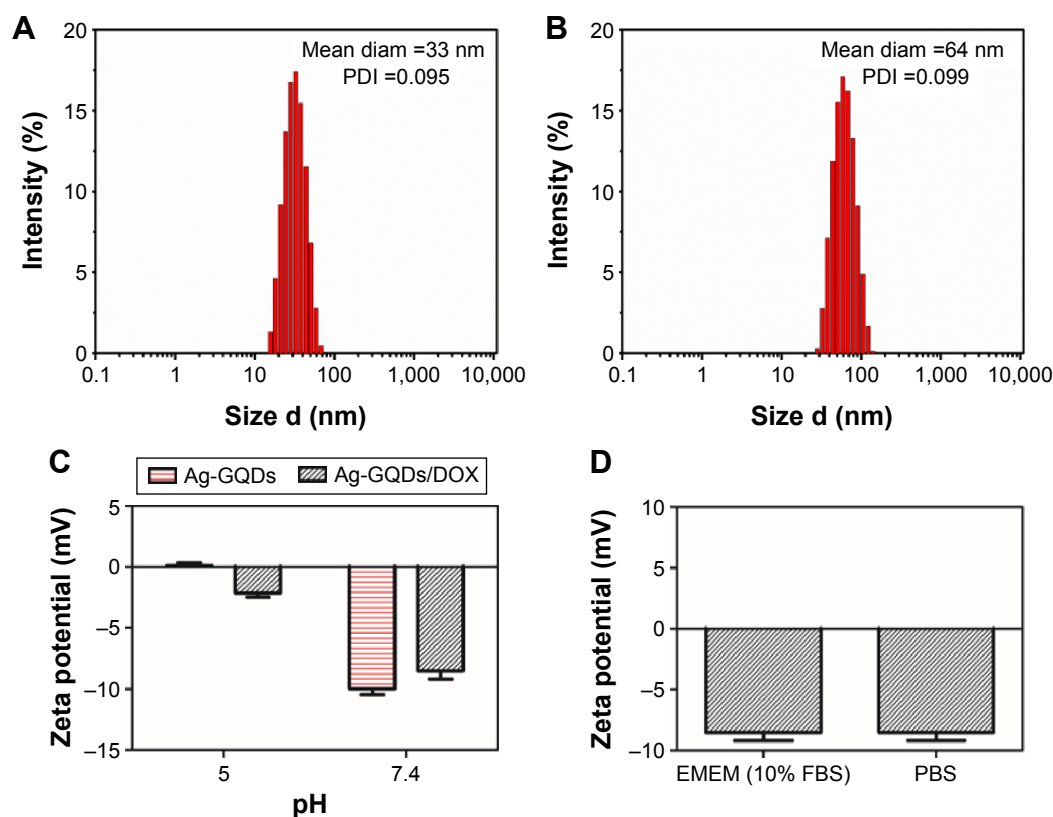


Figure 5 Physicochemical characterization of Ag-GQDs before and after conjugation with DOX.

Notes: (A) Hydrodynamic diameter of Ag-GQDs; (B) hydrodynamic diameter of Ag-GQDs/DOX; (C) zeta potential of Ag-GQDs and Ag-GQDs/DOX at pH =7.4 and 5; (D) zeta potential of Ag-GQDs in different media (ie, EMEM containing FBS and PBS).

Abbreviations: Ag-GQDs/DOX, silver nanoparticles decorated with graphene quantum dots conjugated with doxorubicin; Ag-GQDs, silver nanoparticles decorated with graphene quantum dots; DOX, bare doxorubicin; EMEM, Eagle's minimum essential medium; FBS, fetal bovine serum; PBS, phosphate-buffered saline; PDI, polydispersity index; diam, diameter.

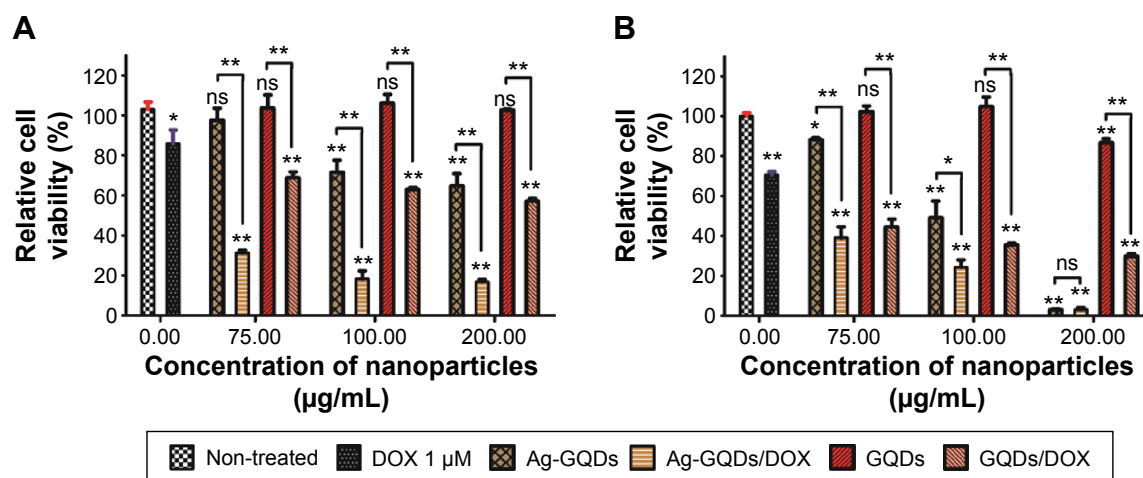


Figure 6 Relative cell viability of cells after treatment for 24 hours with Ag-GQDs, Ag-GQDs/DOX, GQDs, GQDs/DOX, and free DOX (A) HeLa cells. (B) DU145 cells. **Notes:** P-values are shown as follows: ns, non-significant, * $P < 0.01$, and ** $P < 0.001$ are considered as significant.

Abbreviations: Ag-GQDs/DOX, silver nanoparticles decorated with graphene quantum dots conjugated with doxorubicin; DOX, bare doxorubicin; Ag-GQDs, silver nanoparticles decorated with graphene quantum dots; GQDs, graphene quantum dots; GQDs/DOX, graphene quantum dots conjugated with doxorubicin.

prostate cancer cells DU145 using the MTS cell proliferation assay after 24 hours of treatment. To evaluate the efficiency of Ag-GQDs as chemotherapeutic agents and their high potential in drug delivery, we tested them in comparison to GQDs conjugated with DOX (GQDs/DOX), bare GQDs (control for GQDs/DOX), and DOX alone. The cell viability results (Figure 6) show that the 1 µM of free DOX decreased the cell proliferation by only ~10% and ~20% in HeLa and DU145 cancer cells, respectively. The bare GQDs for all tested concentrations did not show any cytotoxic effect against cancer cells. For bare Ag-GQDs, they showed a dose-dependent cytotoxicity against both cancer cells, which may be due to the anticancer activity associated with silver. Sanpui et al reported that silver nanoparticles decrease the cell proliferation and induce apoptosis in cancer cells.³³ Looking into the feasibility of GQDs and Ag-GQDs as drug vehicles, it can be observed that both of them efficiently delivered their cargo of DOX to the cancer cells (Figure 6). However, the treatment efficacy with Ag-GQDs is much higher as compared to the treatment with GQDs at the same concentration, and the delivery efficiency was observed higher in HeLa than in DU145. However, DU145 were more sensitive to Ag-GQDs than HeLa cells and the 200 µg/mL concentration has inhibited almost all the cells. These data suggest that the use of the anticancer Ag-GQDs as nanocarriers to deliver drugs may significantly enhance the efficiency of chemotherapy treatment.

To confirm whether the decrease in the cell viability upon treatment with Ag-GQDs is due to an anticancer property and not a toxic effect, we tested its cytotoxicity in normal

Vero cells after 24 hours of treatment. Figure 7 shows that Ag-GQDs did not affect the cell viability for concentrations up to 150 µg/mL and the half maximal inhibitory concentration (IC_{50}) is 375 µg/mL. Therefore, our data suggest that the decrease in the viability of the cancer cells is due to an intrinsic anticancer property in Ag-GQDs.

Investigating the mechanism of the cell death responsible for the reduction in the viability of DU145 and HeLa cells

In order to elucidate the molecular mechanism responsible for the decrease in the cell viability, we measured the caspase-3/7 activity, which is one of the major effectors in the apoptotic pathways.⁵² DU145 and HeLa cancer cells were treated

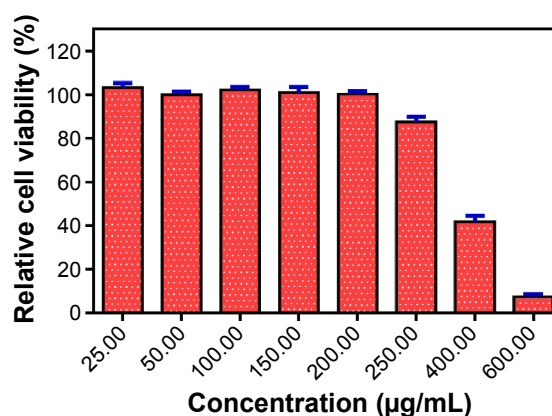


Figure 7 Evaluation of the viability of vero cells treated with Ag-GQDs for 24 hours.

Abbreviation: Ag-GQDs, silver nanoparticles decorated with graphene quantum dots.

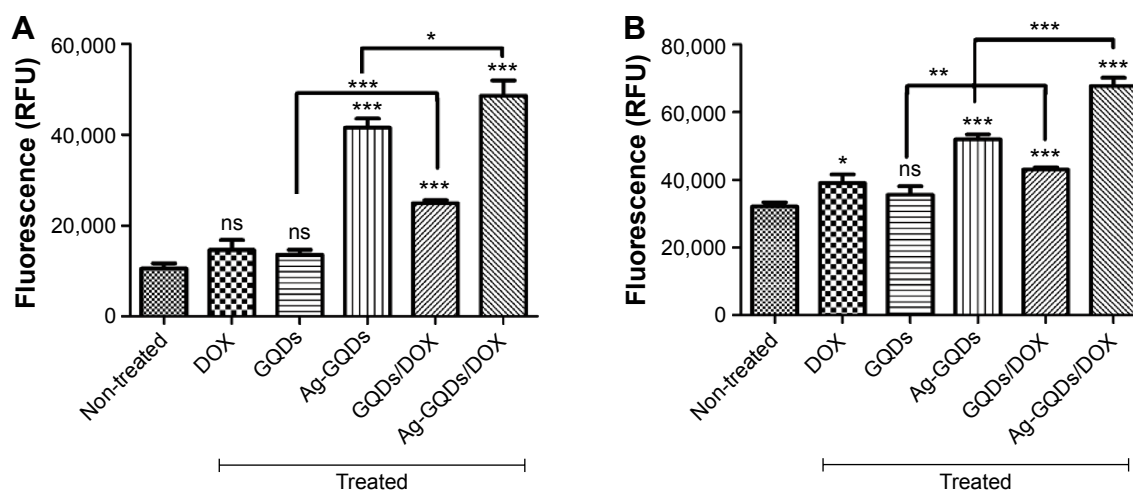


Figure 8 Caspase-3/7 activity was measured as a parameter of apoptotic cell death in: (A) HeLa cells; (B) DU145 cells.

Notes: The experiment was repeated three times in triplicate. *P*-values are shown as follows: ns, non-significant, **P*<0.05, ***P*<0.01, and ****P*<0.001 are considered as significant.

Abbreviations: Ag-GQDs/DOX, silver nanoparticles decorated with graphene quantum dots conjugated with Doxorubicin; DOX, bare Doxorubicin; Ag-GQDs, silver nanoparticles decorated with graphene quantum dots; GQDs, graphene quantum dots; GQDs/DOX, graphene quantum dots conjugated with Doxorubicin; RFU, relative fluorescence units.

with bare Ag-GQDs, bare GQDs, GQDs/DOX, DOX alone, and Ag-GQDs/DOX for 24 hours. We observed (Figure 8) an increase in the caspase-3/7 activity in both DU145 and HeLa cells suggesting increased levels of apoptosis. It can be noted that treatment with bare DOX and bare GQDs did not induce a significant difference in the activity of caspase-3/7 as compared to the non-treated cells. On the other hand, the bare Ag-GQDs increased the activity of caspase-3/7. Most importantly, the conjugation of Ag-GQDs with a low concentration of DOX (1 μ M) induced a robust activation of caspase-3/7 in DU145 and HeLa cells. These results confirm the data obtained in the MTS assay, suggesting apoptosis as a major mechanism for the decrease in cell viability.

Cellular uptake and intracellular distribution of Ag-GQDs/DOX in DU145

In an attempt to evaluate whether Ag-GQDs deliver the drug to the nucleus of the cells or remain in the cytoplasm, we performed fluorescence microscopy imaging of the cells incubated with DOX, Ag-GQDs, and Ag-GQDs/DOX (Figure 9). After 18 hours of treatment of DU145 cells, the cell nuclei were stained, and the cells were studied by excitation and emission fluorescence. We aimed to verify whether the fluorescence of DOX delivered by Ag-GQDs will coincide with the fluorescence of the nuclei's dye or will fluoresce outside the nucleus in the cytoplasm. Figure 9 shows that DOX fluoresces inside the nucleus and confirms that Ag-GQDs diffused into the nucleus. Wang et al postulated that GQDs diffuse to the nucleus of the cells and deliver their cargo of DOX through binding to the DNA.¹⁸ In the light of the data

obtained from HR-TEM and DLS regarding the small size of the Ag-GQDs, it is likely that Ag-GQDs nanoconjugates may penetrate the nucleus by diffusion. Chan et al reported that 60 nm DNA polylysine complexes, similar to the hydrodynamic size of Ag-GQDs (~64 nm), efficiently deliver DNA to the nucleus.⁵³ Moreover, we observed that the intensity of the fluorescence of DOX alone is much less than the intensity of the fluorescence of Ag-GQDs/DOX, which indicates that significant amount of DOX is delivered to cells.

Evaluating of the photo-activity of Ag-GQDs and their application in PDT

It was reported previously that GQDs are excellent PSs for PDT due to the fact that they can generate singlet oxygen via a multistate sensitization process, and they have been used in cancer therapy.^{16,17} We examined if this also applies to Ag-GQDs and whether the decoration of silver nanoparticles with GQDs may offer Ag-NPs the opportunity to act as a PS in PDT. To test the photo-activity of Ag-GQDs in aqueous solution, we used the SOSG, which is a sensitive chemical probe that becomes fluorescent when oxidized by singlet oxygen. The SOSG was mixed with Ag-GQDs and the fluorescence of SOSG was monitored under the photo-irradiation of the mixture with an LED lamp over time (Figure 10A). We used bare GQDs for comparison to determine whether there is an enhancement in the yield of singlet oxygen generated by Ag-GQDs, and PBS mixed with SOSG was used as a control. The singlet oxygen generated by Ag-GQDs in aqueous media (ie, PBS) was observed to be higher than that of bare GQDs, indicating that Ag-GQDs is much better as a PS, as compared to bare GQDs.

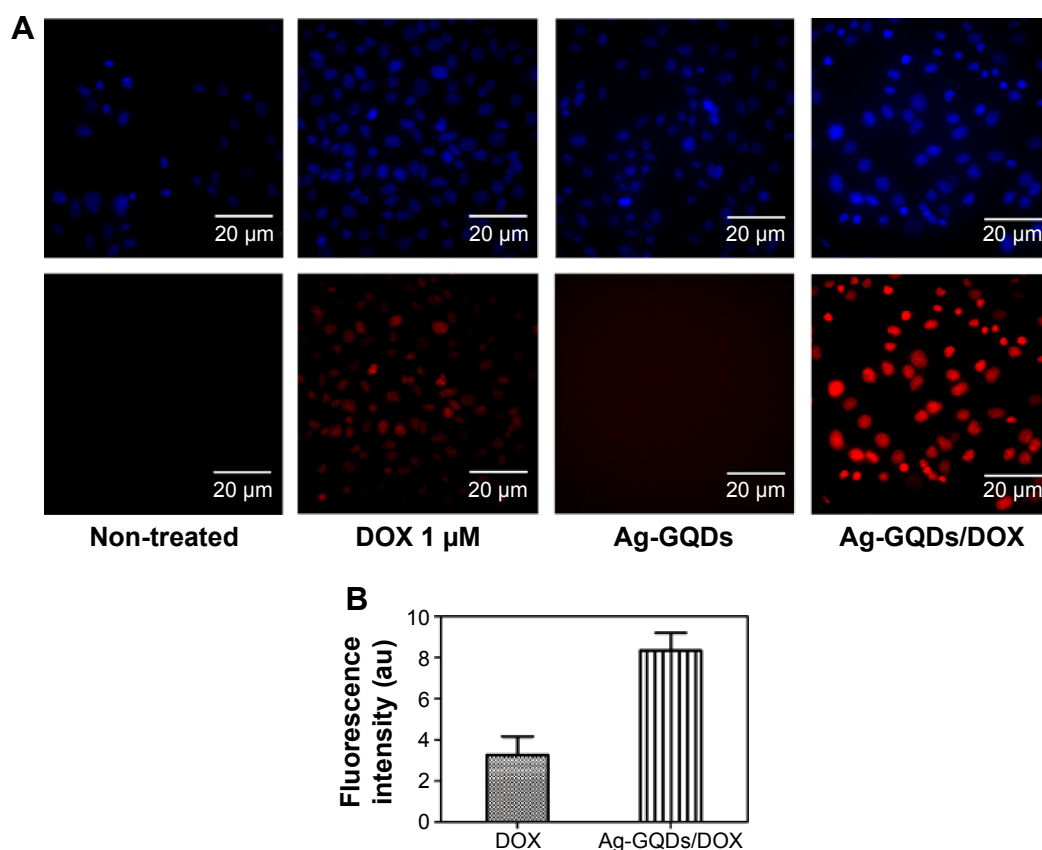


Figure 9 Observation of the cellular uptake and intracellular distribution of DOX delivered by Ag-GQDs nanocomposites.

Notes: (A) Fluorescence images of the DU145 cells incubated with Ag-GQDs (100 µg/mL), DOX (1 µM), and Ag-GQDs/DOX nanoconjugates under the same corresponding DOX and Ag-GQDs concentrations after 18 hours of incubation. (B) Quantitative fluorescence intensities of DOX and Ag-GQDs/DOX nanoconjugates.

Abbreviations: Ag-GQDs/DOX, silver nanoparticles decorated with graphene quantum dots conjugated with doxorubicin; Ag-GQDs, silver nanoparticles decorated with graphene quantum dots; DOX, bare doxorubicin.

To confirm their potential applicability in PDT, we assessed the cell viability test in HeLa and DU145 cells after treatment with Ag-GQDs and GQDs. The cells were treated with the nanoparticles for 18 hours, irradiated with an LED lamp at an excitation wavelength of 425 ± 10 nm for 15 minutes, and then incubated for 6 hours again before the evaluation of the cell viability. We observed (*cf* Figure 10B and C) that the maximum reduction achieved in cell viability with the highest concentration of GQDs (ie, 200 µg/mL) in HeLa and DU145 cells was ~35% and 15%, respectively. On the other hand, the reduction in the cell viability achieved for HeLa cells treated with Ag-GQDs (100 µg/mL) is ~70% and 55% for DU145 cells. The data reveal that the photodynamic treatment with Ag-GQDs reduces the cell proliferation at low doses as compared to other PS (ie, GQDs).

Evaluation of the chemo-photodynamic combined therapy in vitro

To evaluate whether there is an enhancement in the treatment efficiency when combining both modalities described earlier, we measured the cell viability in both cancer cell lines

treated with Ag-GQDs/DOX nanoconjugates (Figure 11). To visualize the difference in treatment efficacy, the cells treated with Ag-GQDs/DOX and irradiated for 15 minutes with a 425 ± 10 nm LED lamp with non-treated cells were compared with cells treated by Ag-GQDs under irradiation under the same conditions and cells treated with Ag-GQDs/DOX at the same concentration used in the combination. It can be observed clearly that the treatment of HeLa cells with the lowest concentration of Ag-GQDs (75 µg/mL) under irradiation alone results in a reduction of ~20% in the cell viability (Figure 11A). Treatment with Ag-GQDs/DOX alone results in a reduction of ~68% and the combination of both therapeutic approaches yields a reduction of ~75% in the cell viability. Thus, there is an enhancement in the treatment efficacy achieved while increasing the cytotoxicity of Ag-GQDs. We also observed an enhancement in the cytotoxic effect of Ag-GQDs/DOX under irradiation with light against DU145 (Figure 11B). Notably, the anticancer effect of Ag-GQDs/DOX in HeLa is stronger than their photo-cytotoxicity at all the concentrations used. However, the photo-cytotoxicity of Ag-GQDs is more dominant in

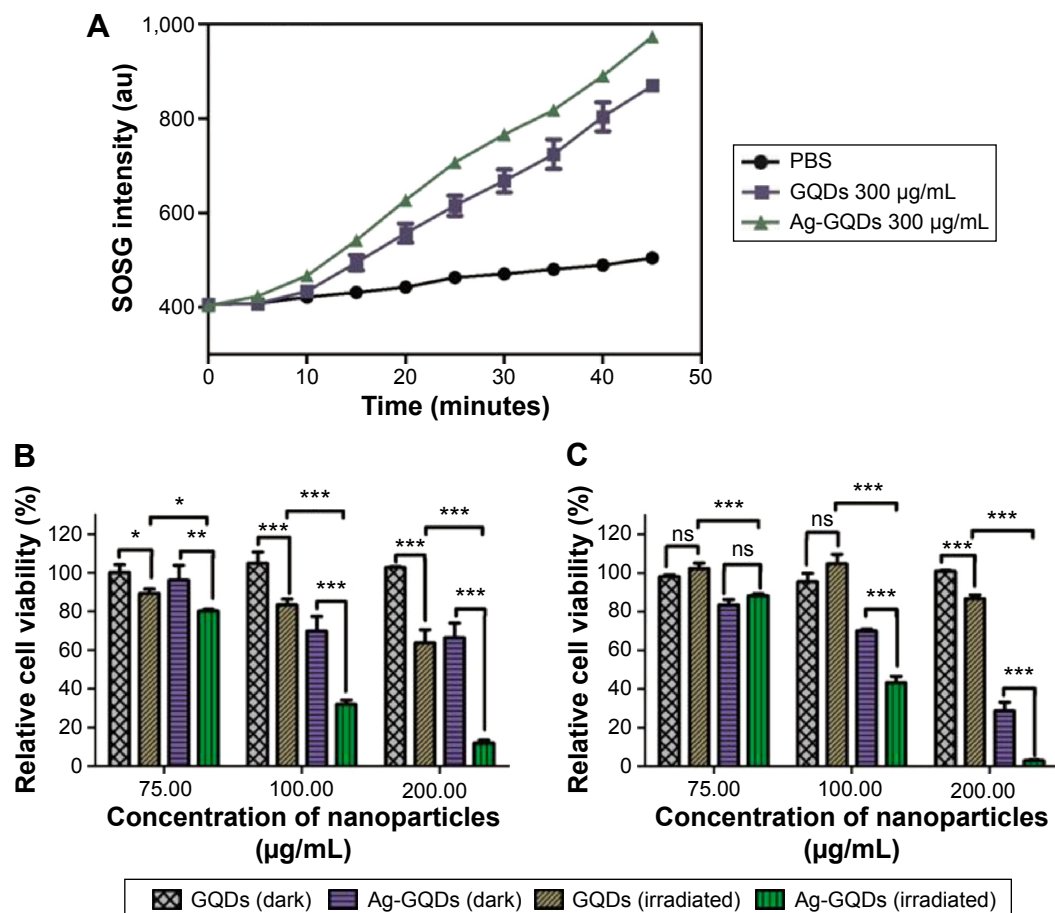


Figure 10 Evaluation of the photo-activity of Ag-GQDs nanocomposites.

Notes: (A) Qualitative evaluation of singlet oxygen generated by Ag-GQDs and compared to GQDs and detected by the SOSG. Relative viability of cells treated with Ag-GQDs and GQDs in dark and under irradiation with a 425 nm LED lamp for 15 minutes: (B) HeLa and (C) DU145. P-values are shown as follows: ns, non-significant, * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, and *** $P < 0.001$ are considered as significant.

Abbreviations: Ag-GQDs, silver nanoparticles decorated with graphene quantum dots; au, arbitrary unit; GQDs, graphene quantum dots; LED, light emitting diode; SOSG, singlet oxygen sensor green; PBS, phosphate-buffered saline.

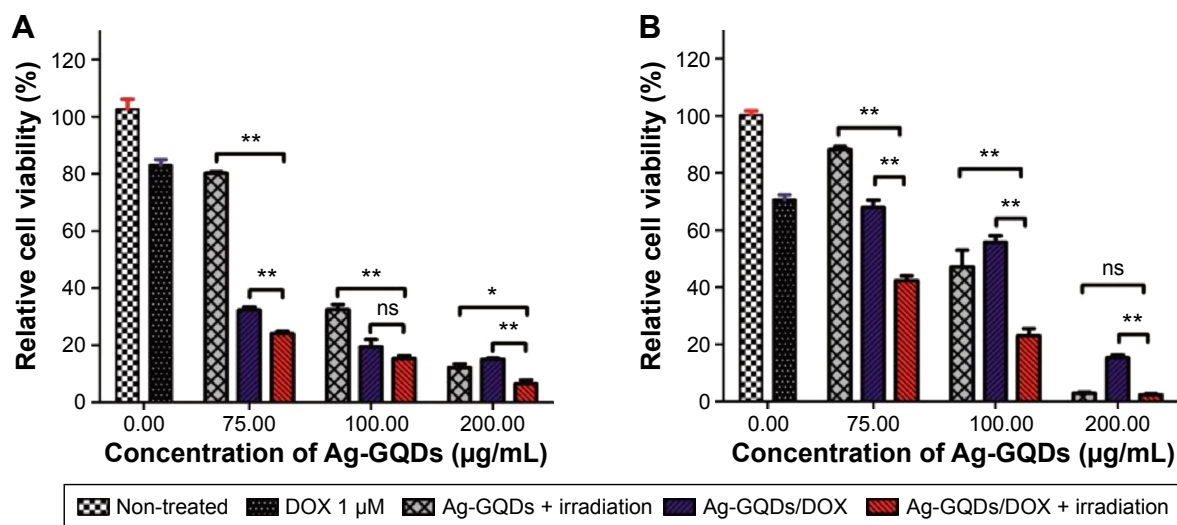


Figure 11 In vitro relative cell viability of cancer cells treated with Ag-GQDs under irradiation with visible light, Ag-GQDs/DOX in dark or Ag-GQDs/DOX under irradiation with visible light: (A) in HeLa cells; (B) in DU145 cells.

Notes: P-values are shown as follows: ns, non-significant, * $P < 0.01$, and ** $P < 0.001$ are considered as significant.

Abbreviations: Ag-GQDs, silver nanoparticles decorated with graphene quantum dots; Ag-GQDs/DOX, silver nanoparticles decorated with graphene quantum dots conjugated with doxorubicin; DOX, bare doxorubicin; GQDs, graphene quantum dots; GQDs/DOX, graphene quantum dots conjugated with doxorubicin.

reducing the cell viability of DU145 at almost all the concentrations used, as compared to treatment with Ag-GQDs/DOX alone. In fact, these data reveal that Ag-GQDs may treat different types of cancer efficiently due to their multimodalities and multiple antitumor activities. It is anticipated that they can be used in the treatment of multi-drug resistant cancer cells through their powerful anti-proliferative properties.

Conclusion

In summary, we have developed novel, multifunctional, and biocompatible PEGylated Ag-GQDs nanocomposites. The Ag-GQDs effectively delivered DOX, used as a chemotherapy drug model, to HeLa and DU145 cancer cells. They cause an increase in the activity of caspase-3/7 in DU145 and HeLa. Fluorescence imaging results showed that Ag-GQDs deliver their cargo to the nucleus of cancer cells, which suggest that they may deliver genetic material (eg, siRNA and miRNA) in gene therapy. Photo-activation of Ag-GQDs with 425 nm radiation induces cytotoxicity in cancer cells. The combination of the chemo-photodynamic therapies using Ag-GQDs conjugated with DOX enhanced remarkably the treatment efficacy of HeLa and DU145, as compared to treatment by using each modality alone. The Ag-GQDs thus offer a general platform for incorporating multiple therapeutic modalities (ie, chemotherapy and PDT) for treating different types of cancer and they represent a significant breakthrough in nanomedicine for potential translation to the clinic. Further studies are necessary to elucidate the exact mechanism(s) of Ag-GQDs in releasing their cargo, and to test them in cancer therapy in vivo.

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Author contributions

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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