

Biodegradable double nanocapsule as a novel multifunctional carrier for drug delivery and cell imaging

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Abstract: Highly-efficient delivery of macromolecules into cells for both imaging and therapy (theranostics) remains a challenge for the design of a delivery system. Here, we suggested a novel hybrid protein–lipid polymer nanocapsule as an effective and nontoxic drug delivery and imaging carrier. The biodegradable nanocapsules showed the typical double emulsion features, including fluorescently labeled bovine serum albumin shell, oil phase containing poly(lactic-co-glycolic acid) and linoleic acid, and inner aqueous phase. The nanocapsules were spherical in shape, with an average size of about 180 nm. Proteins packed into the inner aqueous phase of the nanocapsules could be delivered into cells with high efficiency, and the fluorescence of the fluorescently labeled bovine serum albumin could be used for tracing the protein migration and cellular location. Further studies suggested that the co-delivery of transcription factor p53 and lipophilic drug paclitaxel with the nanocapsules acted synergistically to induce HeLa cell apoptosis, and the fluorescence of apoptotic cells was clearly observed under a fluorescence microscope. Such multifunctional delivery system would have great potential applications in drug delivery and theranostic fields.

Keywords: emulsion, protein transport, fluorescence labeling, theranostics, cell apoptosis

Introduction

The intracellular delivery of proteins with high efficacy has been a key issue for protein therapy because of macromolecular properties and polarity of therapeutic proteins.¹ Although nanoformulation provides an interesting approach to the direct delivery of proteins,^{2,3} the use of biodegradable nanocapsules still holds great promise because of their remarkable superiority in cell transduction efficiency and biocompatibility.⁴ Besides the delivery of proteins into cells, real-time and noninvasive assessment of delivery efficiency and therapeutic response is another important task, and the assessment requires concomitant delivery of imaging agents in one capsule, not only to trace the transduction process but also to measure cell response.⁵ Therefore, a multifunctional capsule should be developed that can be simultaneously used for intracellular protein delivery, imaging, and therapy (theranostics).

Among the available nanosized carriers, albumin has been widely used over the past 30 years to produce formulations; nanoparticles prepared with albumin are biocompatible, biodegradable, nonantigenic, and relatively easy to prepare.^{6–8} Additionally, albumin on the particle surface can selectively penetrate cancer cells by active or passive transport mechanism,^{9–11} evidenced by the first albumin-stabilized nanoformulation (ABI 007; Abraxane[®], Celgene, New Jersey, USA)^{12–14} that was approved by the US Food and drug administration (FDA) in 2005. Nevertheless,

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the frequent form of protein-based nanocarriers we used for drug delivery is single emulsion,^{11,15} and there is almost no studies that utilize albumin to form a nanosized double emulsion capsule with the dual function of protein delivery and cancer cell imaging.

Here, we suggested a novel double nanocapsule consisting of protein and lipid produced by double emulsion technique.^{16,17} The hybrid protein–lipid polymer nanocapsule is composed of three layers (outer aqueous phase, oil phase, and inner aqueous phase) to form a compact capsule that offers separated microenvironment for cell imaging and drug delivery. Bovine serum albumin (BSA) in the outer aqueous phase is labeled by fluorescence agents for imaging, the separated oil phase can dissolve anticancer lipophilic molecules (5-fluorouracil, paclitaxel or doxorubicin) for therapeutic application, and the interested proteins are encapsulated to the inner aqueous phase to provide a potential way for protein delivery. Compared with the previously reported BSA capsules in nanosize or microsize,^{18–21} this novel fluorescent-labeled, biodegradable, and protein-lipid-polymer nanocapsule presented typical w/o/w features that could be used for the co-delivery of lipophilic and protein drugs for theranostics.

Material and methods

Materials

Fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC), tetramethylrhodamine (TRITC), BSA, pluronic F-68, and poly(lactic-co-glycolic acid) (PLGA) were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich, (St Louis, MO, USA). Lecithin and linoleic acid were from Acros Organics (Belgium, USA). Human cervical carcinoma (Hela) cells were stored in the laboratory of Southwest University (Chongqing, People's Republic of China). All the reagents for cell culture were from HyClone (Logan, Utah, USA).

Preparation and purification of proteins

To obtain the FITC labeled BSA or TRITC labeled BSA, FITC/TRITC was dissolved in 0.5 mol/L carbonate buffered saline (CBS; pH 9.5), and BSA was dissolved in 0.5 mol/L carbonate buffered saline (CBS; pH 9.5) and mixed for 30 minutes at 4°C. Subsequently, the solutions of FITC/TRITC were added into the protein solutions at a slow speed and reacted for 5 hours in the dark at 4°C. After the reaction, uncombined fluoresceins were dialyzed by phosphate buffered saline (PBS) and the conjugates were purified with the quick Sephadex® G25 columns (Sigma-Aldrich). The final conjugates were lyophilized in a lyophilizer (Thermo Fisher Co., Waltham, MA, USA) and stored in the freezer.

The plasmids of pET28a/p53 and pET28a/nuclear location signal (NLS)–green fluorescence protein (GFP) containing NLS peptide (PKKKRKV)²² and GFP were constructed and stored in our laboratory.^{23,24} The NLS–GFP and p53 proteins were, respectively, expressed in *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) and BL21, and were purified with Ni-NTA resin column (Amersham Pharmacia Co., Shinjuku-Ku, Tokyo, Japan), according to previous reports.²⁵ p53 was analyzed by sodium dodecyl sulfate–polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS–PAGE). The protein concentrations were determined by the bicinchoninic acid (BCA) method according to the manufacturer's protocol (Beyotime Biotechnology, Jiangsu, People's Republic of China).

Preparation and characterization of the hybrid protein–lipid polymer nanocapsules

The nanocapsules were prepared by using the modified w/o/w double emulsion technique.^{26,27} Firstly, lecithin (0.2 g) as the surfactant was dissolved in the mixture solution of dichloromethane (1 mL) and ethanol (0.2 g) containing 0.5 g linoleic acid and 1% (w/v) PLGA, and then the protein solution was added into the oil and emulsified using a syringe pump in an ice bath to form the primary emulsion (w/o). This mixture was added dropwise and dispersed in the mixture of 2% fluorescently labeled BSA solution and 0.5% pluronic F-68 to prepare double emulsion (w/o/w). The solvent was evaporated for 6 hours under magnetic stirring. The nanocapsules were purified through four centrifugation/redispersion cycles (20,000 rpm for 10 minutes at 4°C), and then stored at 4°C for use.

Size and zeta potential of the nanocapsules were measured by dynamic light scattering (DLS) apparatus (Zetasizer Nano ZS; Malvern Instruments, Malvern, UK). Transmission electron microscopy (TEM; Shimadzu Corp., Kyoto, Japan) was used to observe the structure of the nanocapsules.

Encapsulation efficiency

Encapsulation efficiency was determined by using 10% Triton X-100 for demulsification. The amount of fluorescently labeled BSA was analyzed using SpectraMax M5 Microplate Reader (Molecular Devices LLC, Sunnyvale, CA, USA). For FITC–BSA measurement, excitation and emission wavelengths were 490 and 525 nm, respectively; for TRITC–BSA, excitation and emission wavelengths were 550 and 620 nm, respectively. The encapsulation efficiency was defined as follows: encapsulation efficiency (%) = amount of encapsulated fluorescently labeled BSA/total amount of fluorescently labeled BSA added initially during preparation.

Cell culture and fluorescence imaging

Human cervical carcinoma (Hela) cells were cultured in Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium (DMEM) containing 10% fetal calf serum (FCS), 100 U/mL penicillin, and 100 µg/mL streptomycin. The cells were maintained in humidified 5% CO₂, 37°C incubator (Thermo Fisher Co.).

Before being treated with nanocapsules, the cells were incubated in a 24-well plate at a density of 5×10⁴ cells/well overnight, and then the cell morphology and confluence were observed under an optical microscope. When the cell confluence reached 80%, different concentrations of nanocapsules was added into the cell media (containing 10% FCS) for further incubation. Following incubation for a period of time, the cell media were washed and replaced with fresh DMEM. The cells were observed and photographed by using fluorescence microscope (Olympus Corporation, Tokyo, Japan) or confocal microscope (Zeiss LSM 510, Zeiss, Germany).

Cell viability assay

The Hela cells were cultured at a density of 5×10³ cells/well in 96-well plates, incubated overnight, and supernatant was then discarded. Different concentrations of nanocapsules were diluted by DMEM containing 10% FCS, penicillin (100 U/mL), and streptomycin (100 µg/mL), and then added into the 96-well plates. The wells with no proteins acted as the positive control, and the wells with no cells were considered as the blank control. After incubation for 1 hour and 24 hours, the cell media were replaced by fresh DMEM, and the cell viabilities were measured using

AlamarBlue cell viability assay reagent (Pierce, Nashville, TN, USA) according to the manufacturer's protocol. The fluorescence intensities were recorded on a microplate reader (SpectraMax M5).

Results

Characterization of the double nanocapsules

After identifying the structures of lecithin and PLGA by Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (Figure 1A), the nanocapsules were prepared by double emulsion techniques, and then the size and shape were examined by DLS and TEM. DLS measurements of aqueous solutions of the protein–lipid polymer nanocapsules showed a mean diameter of ~180 nm (Figure 1B), and that of zeta potential was -36.47 mV. The nanocapsules displayed spherical shape with good dispersion (Figure 1C). Moreover, the structure showed obvious double emulsion features, including inner aqueous phase, oil phase, and outer aqueous phase, observed under TEM.

The nanocapsule delivery of fluorescently labeled BSA into cells with high efficiency

The capsules containing fluorescently labeled BSA (FITC–BSA as shell and TRITC–BSA as core) were prepared first to investigate the encapsulation efficiency and cell uptake process. As a result, the encapsulation yields of FITC–BSA and TRITC–BSA were 68.21%±5.19% and 84.32%±3.65%, respectively, indicating relatively high entrapment efficiency through the double emulsion technique.

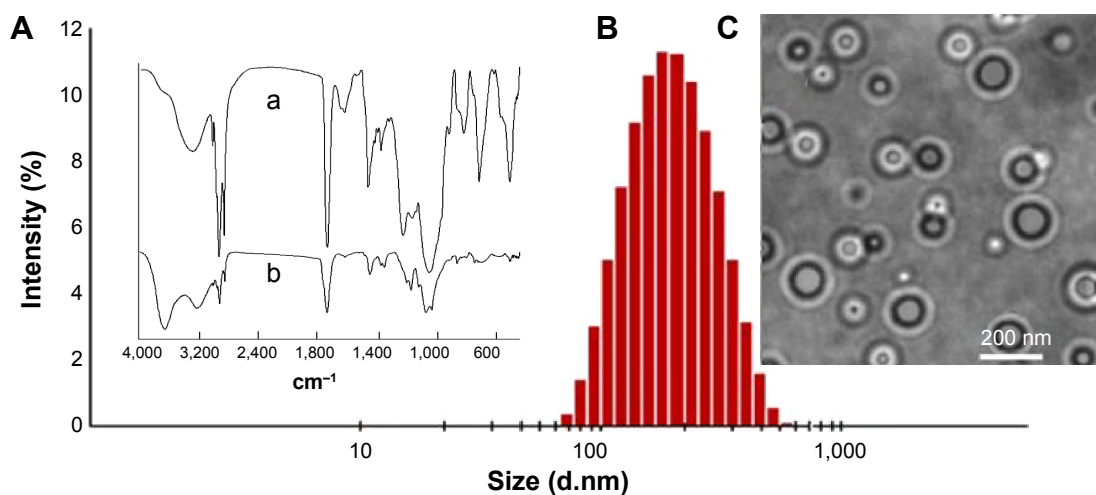


Figure 1 Characterization of the double nanocapsules.

Notes: (A) FTIR spectra of lecithin (a) and PLGA (b). The characteristic peaks of lecithin: CH₂, 2,920 cm⁻¹; C=O, 1,740 cm⁻¹; CH₃, 1,460 cm⁻¹; P=O, 1,220 cm⁻¹; P–O–C, 1,080 cm⁻¹. The peaks of PLGA: –O–H, 3,448 cm⁻¹; C=O, 1,740 cm⁻¹; C–H, 2,994, 2,920, 1,460, 1,430, and 1,400 cm⁻¹. (B) DLS and (C) TEM images of the nanocapsules. Lecithin was used as the surfactant to form the inner aqueous phase, and PLGA and linoleic acid as the oil phase to prepare the nanocapsules.

Abbreviations: FTIR, Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy; PLGA, poly(lactic-co-glycolic acid); DLS, dynamic light scattering; TEM, transmission electron microscopy.

The results of cellular uptake showed that after addition of the nanocapsules into cell media for 15 minutes, green and red fluorescence were captured on the cell membranes, indicating that the nanocapsules attached to the cell membranes. Subsequently, the membrane fluorescence gradually decreased, and fluorescence spots were detected in the cytosol (Figure 2A), suggesting that the nanocapsules migrated from the membranes to the cytosol. Following 60 minutes of incubation, the images showed a homogeneous distribution of the fluorescence within the cytosol (Figure 2A and B).

Cell transduction efficiency was determined by examining the relationship between concentration and fluorescence intensity. Cells transfected with the nanocapsules displayed strong fluorescence intensities that were closely dependent on the concentrations (Figure 3A and B). However, at the same protein concentrations, cells incubated with the

controls of FITC–BSA and TRITC–BSA did not show any fluorescence.

The cytotoxicity of the nanocapsules was investigated in HeLa cells following incubation for 1 and 24 hours. All of the cell viability values were higher than 85% when adding the nanocapsules with different concentrations (0.125–4 mg/mL) into the cell media (Figure 3C), suggesting that the nanocapsules had a good biocompatibility and could be used for drug delivery.

The nanocapsule delivery of NLS–GFP into cell nuclei

To identify the cell transduction ability of the delivery system, TRITC–BSA and NLS–GFP were assembled as shell and core of capsules, respectively, to observe the distribution of fluorescence. NLS was fused with GFP through genetic engineering technique to produce NLS–GFP fusion protein

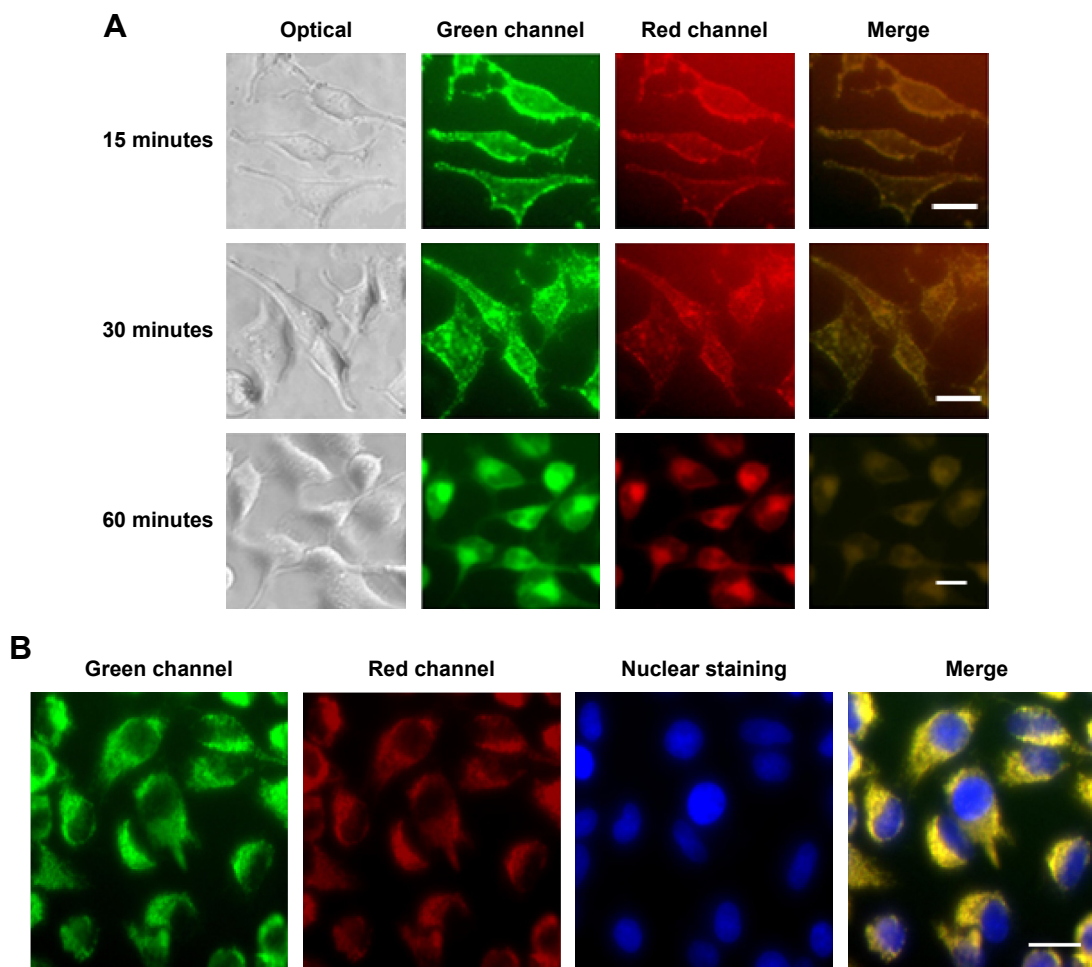


Figure 2 Cell uptake of the nanocapsules in HeLa cells.

Notes: (A) Cell uptake process of the nanocapsules consisted of FITC–BSA coating and TRITC–BSA core. (B) Fluorescence images under confocal microscope after 60 minutes of incubation. Nuclei were stained with Hoechst 33258 (blue). Scale bar 20 μ m.

Abbreviations: FITC–BSA, fluorescein isothiocyanate–bovine serum albumin; TRITC–BSA, tetramethylrhodamine–bovine serum albumin.

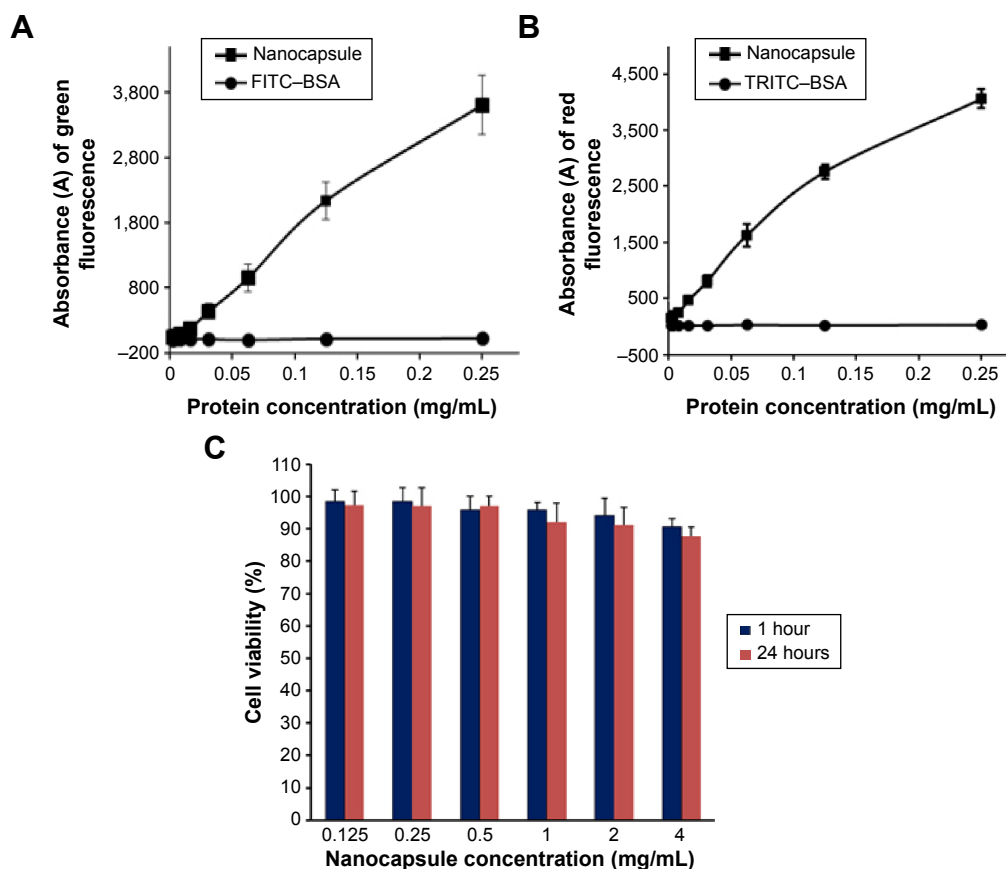


Figure 3 Fluorescence intensities and cytotoxicity of nanocapsules in HeLa cells.

Notes: Fluorescence intensities of green (A) and red (B) of cells increased along with the increment of nanocapsule concentrations. FITC-BSA and TRITC-BSA were used as controls, respectively. (C) Cytotoxicity of the nanocapsules with different concentrations by AlamarBlue cell viability assay. The data were expressed as mean \pm SEM (n=4).

Abbreviations: FITC-BSA, fluorescein isothiocyanate-bovine serum albumin; TRITC-BSA, tetramethylrhodamine-bovine serum albumin; SEM, standard error of mean.

and further packed into the inner aqueous phase to form the double nanocapsules (Figure 4A). After 1 hour of incubation with the nanocapsules, the cytosol of HeLa cells showed obvious red fluorescence, whereas strong green fluorescence appeared in the cell nuclei (Figure 4B), indicating successful intercellular delivery of NLS-GFP.

The nanocapsule delivery of wild-type p53 for inducing cell apoptosis

Wild-type p53 plays a crucial role in the regulation of cell apoptosis, induction of cell cycle arrest, recognition and repair of DNA damage, inhibition of cell malignant proliferation, and cell transformation in the cytoplasm and nucleus.^{28,29} Complement of wild-type p53 has become a potential strategy for protein therapy of cancer cells. However, the low cell permeability of p53 requires highly efficient carrier to improve its cell transduction.

The nanocapsules containing wild-type p53 (Figure 5A) were prepared by encapsulating p53 into the inner aqueous phase, and FITC-BSA was used as shell. The results

showed that the nanocapsule containing different concentrations of p53 (2.5–50 μ g/mL) inhibited HeLa cell growth in a concentration-dependent manner after 24 hours of incubation, which showed a significantly higher cell inhibition rate than the corresponding amount of p53 alone (Figure 5B). Additionally, the cells treated with p53 nanocapsules showed similar morphologic changes, including cell shrinkage, chromatin condensation, and the presence of “apoptosis bodies” under the optical microscope, as well as displaying obvious fluorescence under the fluorescence microscope (Figure 5C).

Synergistic anticancer effect of nanocapsules containing p53 and paclitaxel

To examine whether the system could be used to deliver drugs into cells for theranostics, the nanocapsules containing p53 and paclitaxel^{30,31} were prepared; paclitaxel was dissolved in the oil phase (loading amount of 50 μ g/mL) and the wild-type p53 (loading amount of 50 μ g/mL) was packed into the inner aqueous phase. After 24 hours of incubation, HeLa cells showed the features of cell apoptosis. Under the

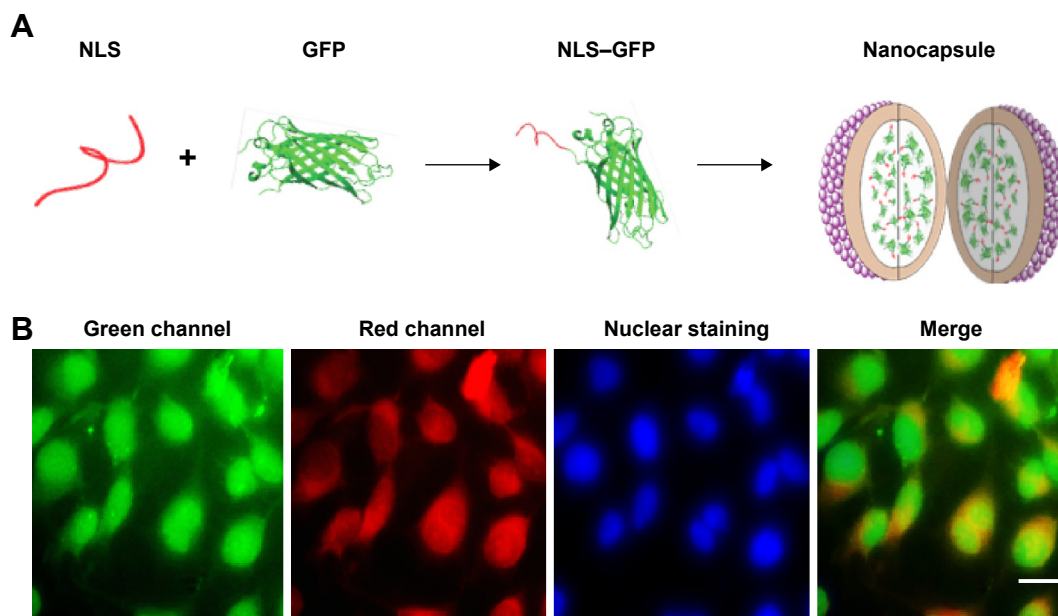


Figure 4 Intercellular delivery of NLS-GFP by the nanocapsules.

Notes: (A) The scheme of preparation of the nanocapsules containing NLS-GFP. (B) Fluorescence distribution in HeLa cells after exposure to nanocapsules. NLS could carry GFP into the nucleus after NLS-GFP was transduced into the cytosol. TRITC-BSA on the surface of the nanocapsules was left in the cytosol. Scale bar 20 μm .

Abbreviations: NLS, nuclear location signal; GFP, green fluorescence protein; TRITC-BSA, tetramethylrhodamine-bovine serum albumin.

fluorescence microscope, green fluorescence was observed due to the fluorescence of FITC-BSA on the surface of the nanocapsule shell. Compared with the p53 or paclitaxel nanocapsule at each concentration, the synergistic anticancer effect was detected obviously by cell viability assay (Figure 6), suggesting that the system could simultaneously deliver lipophilic drugs and hydrophilic proteins into cells for theranostics.

Discussion

Here, we suggested a novel double nanocapsule with a mean size of about 180 nm for cell imaging and delivery of lipophilic drugs and hydrophilic proteins. Such capsules were composed of biodegradable and biocompatible materials, including BSA, pluronic F-68, PLGA, linoleic acid, and lecithin, wherein fluorescently labeled BSA was used as capsule shell, and a small amount of pluronic F-68, which is approved by the FDA for use in humans,^{32,33} was used to help reduce the surface free energy between oil and water.

During the preparation of the nanocapsules, combination of the biodegradable polymer PLGA and unsaturated fatty acid linoleic acid was chosen as the oil phase to enable proteins to assemble on the surface of the nanocarrier as well as to increase the content of lipophilic drugs in the oil phase. Although PLGA alone has been used to fabricate the nanoparticles with core-shell structures, significant loss of the surface ligand can occur, likely due to hydrolysis of

the PLGA.³⁴ Thus, fatty acids are attempted to form the oil phase when cooperation with PLGA. Additionally, previous studies have suggested that linoleic acid exhibits the highest protein (avidin) incorporation on the PLGA nanoparticle surface (~60% increase compared with palmitic acid).³⁵ Therefore, combination of the biodegradable PLGA and linoleic acid as the oil phase might be an optimal choice to prepare nanocapsules.

Furthermore, the subcellular localization of proteins should be a matter of concern because functional proteins play their roles in specific organelles, which requires that the delivery system cannot interfere with intracellular protein distribution.^{36,37} Double nanocapsules designed to encapsulate proteins in their separated microspheres can protect the structural and functional integrities of proteins when they are transported into the cytosol and then redistributed within the cells.³⁸⁻⁴⁰ Besides the transport of BSA into the cytosol, the study showed that the nanocapsules delivered NLS-GFP into the nucleus, indicating that the structure of nanocapsules did not interfere with the migration of proteins.

The cell uptake process was traced using the nanocapsules, including FITC-BSA and TRITC-BSA. The fluorescence was detected on the cell membrane after 15 minutes of incubation, which then gradually appeared and was located in the cytosol, indicating that the nanocapsules moved from the membranes to the cytosol within 1 hour. The internalization pathway of the nanocapsules

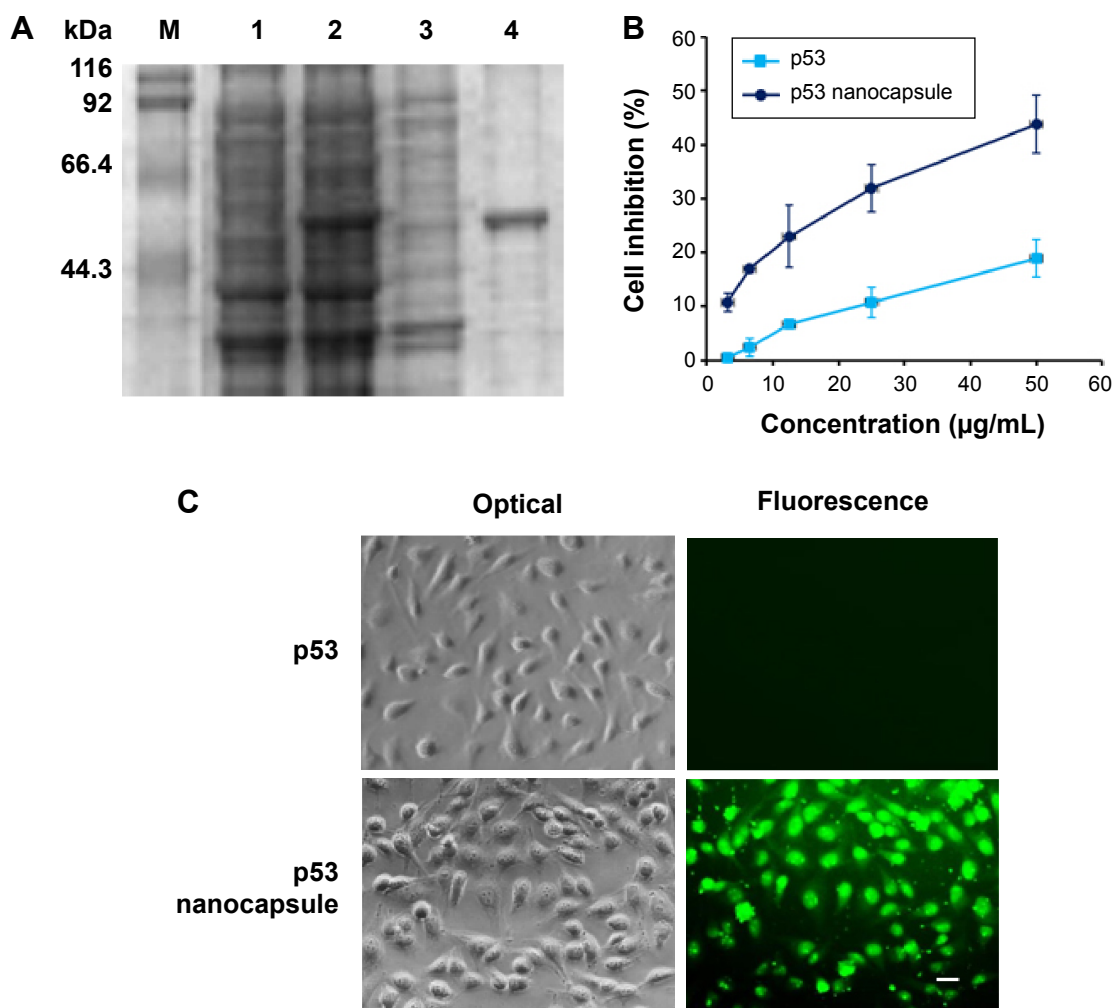


Figure 5 The nanocapsules containing p53-induced cell apoptosis.

Notes: (A) p53 protein expression analyzed by SDS-PAGE. M, protein molecular weight markers; Lane 1, uninduced *Escherichia coli* harboring pET-28a/p53; Lane 2, the supernatant; Lane 3, the precipitate of induced *E. coli* harboring pET-28a/p53; Lane 4, purified p53. (B) Growth inhibition rate (%) of HeLa cells after treatment with different concentrations of p53 or p53 nanocapsules. The inhibition rate (%) was calculated as the value of (sample – blank)/(control – blank). The cultured cells without any treatment were used as the control and the culture well without cells as the blank. The data were expressed as mean \pm SEM (n=4). (C) HeLa cells were treated with 50 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ p53 or p53 nanocapsules and observed under optical and fluorescence microscope. Scale bar 20 μm .

Abbreviations: SDA-PAGE, sodium dodecyl sulfate–polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis; SEM, standard error of mean.

seemed to be endocytosis mechanism because fluorescence spots appeared in the cytosol after incubation for 30 minutes. Also, previous studies reported that cells uptake the albumin nanoparticles by receptor-mediated endocytosis, since there exists cancer-specific albumin-binding protein on the tumor cell lines, evidenced by competition studies of free albumin and co-precipitation results of albumin receptors.^{41,42} These studies implied that albumin nanocarriers might be used for specific tumor cell imaging in vitro and in vivo.

For the past decade, the development of a multifunctional theranostic formulation has made momentous progress in the drug delivery field.^{43,44} The nanocapsules containing fluorescently labeled albumin as shell seem to be a promising

formulation for imaging, tracing, drug delivery, and other applications because they are composed of biocompatible and biodegradable blockers and show little toxicity on cells as they are incubated with the nanocapsules including fluorescently labeled BSAs. When the nanocapsules were used for therapy, therapeutic protein p53 and lipophilic drug paclitaxel could be, respectively, encapsulated in the inner aqueous phase and oil phase to compose a theranostic nanocapsule. The results also showed that the double nanocapsules could induce HeLa cell apoptosis and the inhibition rate reached $\sim 100\%$, while relatively low antiproliferative effect of paclitaxel or p53 nanocapsule indicated that paclitaxel and p53 in one capsule acted synergistically to induce the apoptosis. Also, the apoptotic cells could be observed

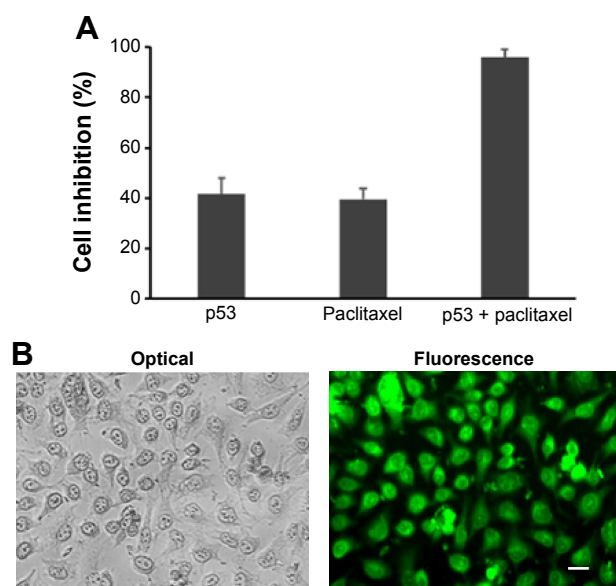


Figure 6 The nanocapsules contained p53 and paclitaxel, which can synergistically induced cell apoptosis.

Notes: (A) Growth inhibition rate (%) of HeLa cells after treatment with nanocapsules of p53 (50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$), paclitaxel (50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$), or both of them. The data were expressed as mean \pm SEM (n=4). (B) Apoptotic cells treated with nanocapsules containing p53 and paclitaxel observed under optical and fluorescence microscope. Scale bar 20 μm .

Abbreviation: SEM, standard error of mean.

under a fluorescence microscope due to the fluorescence of FITC-BSA on the nanocapsule shell. Such a multifunctional delivery system has a great potential for theranostics in which chemicals and proteins act synergistically.

Conclusion

In summary, we suggested a novel multifunctional drug delivery system based on biodegradable protein-lipid-polymer nanocapsules. The theranostic drug delivery system in the study has at least three advantages over the reported drug carriers: (1) the system is formed as a w/o/w double capsule structure in nanosize and fluorescently labeled BSA is used as shell, compared with the single emulsion of the other protein-based nanocarriers,^{11,15,45} (2) fluorescently labeled BSA of the shell can not only be used as an imaging agent, but also can selectively recognize cancer cells,^{9,10,46} when conjugated with specific ligands, which may provide the possibility of targeting anticancer treatment, and (3) the system can deliver intact proteins in the inner water phase and lipophilic drugs in the oil phase simultaneously for synergistic effect, compared with other systems for a single-drug delivery.^{47,48} Therefore, such a multifunctional capsule system could be considered a new theranostic methodology for targeting and treating cancer.

Acknowledgments

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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