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Advances in nanomaterials for use in photothermal and photodynamic therapeutics (Review)

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Abstract. Nanomaterials play crucial roles in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases. Photothermal and photodynamic therapy, as two minimally invasive therapeutic methods, have promising potential in the diagnosis and prevention of cancer. Recently, many photothermal materials (such as noble metal material, transition metal sulfur oxides, carbon material and upconversion nanomaterial) and photodynamic materials (such as phthalein cyanogen, porphyrins and other dye molecules) have been applied in photothermal therapy (PTT) and photodynamic therapy (PDT). Moreover, as nanomaterials have suitable biocompatibility, these materials have been applied in cancer therapy. In the present review, we summarized the effects of different material types, synthesis methods, material morphologies and surface modifications on the outcomes of cancer therapy. The application of nanomaterials in PTT and PDT was introduced and the advantages and disadvantages of PTT and PDT in the prevention of cancer were discussed. Finally, we discussed the application of nanomaterials in the combination of PTT and PDT in cancer treatment.

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1. Introduction

Cancer is the second leading cause of human mortality. In phototherapy, specific wavelengths of light are adopted to treat diseases including both cancer and infection (1-4). To date, photothermal therapy (PTT) and photodynamic therapy (PDT) are the two most common phototherapy methods for treating cancer (5). In PTT, a photothermal (PT) agent is stimulated by both specific band light and vibrational energy/heat release to selectively target abnormal tissues and cells (6). In PDT, photosensitizer (PS) drugs which are photoactivated molecules or materials, generate reactive oxygen species (ROS) through a series of photochemical reactions. As a result, the triggered oxidative stress in target cells is able to induce intracellular lipid peroxidation, DNA injury and protein damage, ultimately leading to cell death (7,8). Recently, nanomaterials have garnered much attention and have been extensively studied (9-11). Many effective photothermal and photodynamic nanomaterials have been applied in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer (12,13). The discrepancies, for example, size, structure and morphology, existing between PTT and PDT materials may affect the effectiveness of phototherapy. This review predominantly summarizes the effects produced by different types, formulations, morphologies and modifications on the photothermal or photodynamic properties of materials. Moreover, we compared the effectiveness of distinct nanomaterials in cancer phototherapy and discussed the advantages and disadvantages of PTT and PDT. In addition, we introduce the application of the assembly of...
nanomaterials in cancer phototherapy. Thus, the present study aimed to i) summarize PT and PD materials, ii) present their properties and iii) discuss their relevance in cancer therapy.

2. Application of nanometer materials in PTT

Precious metal nanomaterials. Recently, Au (gold) nanocages, a novel class of nanomaterials, have been reported to be potential photothermal transducers and drug carriers for mainstream clinical practice in the near future (14). Au nanocages have attracted great attention in regards to cancer imaging, diagnosis and treatment (15,16). Wang et al (17,18) and Shrestha et al (19) showed that Au nanostructures were able to absorb near infrared light and convert light to heat. Among Au nanorods, Au nanocages and Au nanohexapods, the effect of Au nanohexapods was found to be highly outstanding and superior to nanorods, nanocages and Au nanohexapods, the effect of Au nanohexapods was found to be highly outstanding and the combination of Au nanorods and Au nanocages could effectively convert near-infrared light into heat. Among Au nanorods, Au nanocages and Au nanohexapods, the effect of Au nanohexapods was found to be highly outstanding and the combination of Au nanorods and Au nanocages could effectively convert near-infrared light into heat. Among Au nanorods, Au nanocages and Au nanohexapods, the effect of Au nanohexapods was found to be highly outstanding and the combination of Au nanorods and Au nanocages could effectively convert near-infrared light into heat. Among Au nanorods, Au nanocages and Au nanohexapods, the effect of Au nanohexapods was found to be highly outstanding and the combination of Au nanorods and Au nanocages could effectively convert near-infrared light into heat. Among Au nanorods, Au nanocages and Au nanohexapods, the effect of Au nanohexapods was found to be highly outstanding and the combination of Au nanorods and Au nanocages could effectively convert near-infrared light into heat.

The effect of W₄O₉ nanowire in PTT has been explored in a previous study (28). The results of the study showed that ultrathin PE-glylated W₄O₉ nanowire was formulated by heating WCl₆ with ethanol and PEG. Following this treatment method, the prepared blue aqueous dispersions with W₄O₉ nanowires were able to enhance the absorption of near infrared light. Under the irradiation of a 980-nm laser (which is safe for humans when the power density is set to 0.72 W/cm²), the temperature of aqueous dispersions with the W₄O₉ nanowires (0.25-3.0 g/l) was increased by 12.2-41.2°C within 5 min (28). In the animal studies, severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID) mice were inoculated with K7M2 cells and were grouped into control and treatment groups. Mice in the treatment group were injected with W₄O₉ nanowires (100 µl, 2 g/l) at the central region of the tumor with a depth of ~4 mm. Mice in the control and treatment groups were simultaneously irradiated for 10 min at 0.72 W/cm² by two similar 980-nm laser devices. Full-body thermographic images and temperature were recorded during the irradiation. It was observed that the temperature of tumor tissues was quickly elevated to 50.0±0.5°C within 120 sec of irradiation (28) (Fig. 2). Hence, as a near-infrared laser-induced photothermal agent, the PE-glylated W₄O₉ nanowires exhibited superior efficiency in PTT and such an efficacy can be largely explained by their high efficiency of photothermal conversion and low cytotoxicity.

The influencing factors in PTT. The morphology of a nanomaterial has significant effects on its physical chemistry and biological properties (27). The flower-like CuS nanoparticles can be prepared by the hydrothermal method as previously described (30). The light can be reflected in nano-flowered copper sulphide multiple times based on the mechanism of light reflection (Fig. 3A). As a result, the photoabsorption is increased and the photothermal conversion efficiency is enhanced. Researchers have confirmed that the photothermal conversion efficiency of flower-like nano copper sulphide is elevated by 50% in comparison to ordinary hexagonal sulphide nanoparticles (30). In addition, the temperature of a superstructure nano-CuS aqueous solution was found to be increased by 17.3°C within 5 min under irradiation with a low power density of 0.51 W/cm² by a 980-nm laser in vivo (Fig. 3B). These findings may inspire researchers to develop nanoparticles that can provide high photothermal conversion efficiency in PTT.

As reported by Tian et al (31), the photothermal conversion efficiency of Cu₃S nanorods reached 25.7%, which was higher than that of as-synthesized Au nanorods (23.7% from 980 nm laser) and that of (Cu₃Se) nanocrystals (NCSs) (22% from an 808-nm laser). The temperature of Cu₃S, NCSs (40 ppm) reached 15.1°C within 7 min under the irradiation condition of a 980-nm laser with a power density of 0.51 W/cm². Moreover, although semiconductor nanocrystals containing copper exhibit low cost and low toxicity, they have a high stability and high photothermal conversion efficiency (32). Importantly, the cancer cells can be killed by the photothermal effects of the Cu₃S, NCSs under 980-nm laser irradiation with the conservative and safe power density over a short period (~10 min) (31). A previous study demonstrated that the DNA-decorated Cu₃S nanoparticles could be used as NIR light responsive drug carriers in tumor chemo-phototherapy (33). This indicated that...
the efficient photothermal effects produced by nanoparticles may contribute to killing cancer cells.

Thermal stability is a highly critical parameter for photothermal materials (34). If the heating rate far exceeds the cooling rate, the heat will rapidly accumulate in the lattice. Therefore, a high temperature of nanoparticles will be reached at a specific area over a short period of time, and structural changes in terms of the shape or integrity of nanoparticles will result (35). A previous study showed that core-shell nanomaterial-Fe3O4@Cu2-xS has high photothermal stability and super-paramagnetism (36). This previous study also confirmed that as they had an intense absorption in the near infrared region of 960 nm, these core-shell nanomaterials could serve as a magnetic resonance imaging T2 contrast agent and were able to be employed in infrared thermal imaging. Furthermore, the photothermal effect of nanoparticles can be controlled by altering the content of Cu in the core-shell nanomaterials. The synergistic effect of magnetic and photothermal phenomena employed in this study may lay a solid foundation for the development of nanoprobes in multimode biomedicine application. In addition, the thermal stability of core-shell nanomaterials was also improved in the same study. From the transmission electron microscope laser scanning images, it was clearly observed that the shape of core-shell nanomaterials and the absorption of near infrared remained approximately the same after administration of 980-nm laser irradiation for 30 min (Fig. 4). This suggested that the thermal stability of nanomaterials is critical in biomedical application.

Carbon nanomaterials. Carbon nanotubes are able to absorb near-infrared light so as to efficiently convert light to heat (37). Thus, carbon nanotubes could be used for thermal ablation, diagnosis and drug delivery in cancer for its high aspect ratio, ultra-light weight, high mechanical strength, high electrical conductivity and high thermal conductivity (38). Ultra-small nano-reduced graphene has been demonstrated to possess acceptable performance in absorbing near-infrared light (39). The size and surface compositions of graphene are in close relation to its thermal properties (40). The average transverse dimension of graphene is approximately 20 nm. The modification with targeted peptides can increase the specificity of graphene in killing target cells (41). As demonstrated by Yang et al (40), the damage to cancer cells was dramatically augmented in raphene-based PTT. Nevertheless, the power density of the laser used in this study was 0.15 W·cm², which is less than the power density used (0.5-2 W·cm²) by most photothermal research institutes.

Liu et al (42) developed graphene-iron oxide-gold nanoparticles (GO-IONP-Au), which efficiently combined the photothermal properties of graphene (the magnetic properties of iron oxide) and the properties of the surface plasma resonance of gold nanoparticles. Moreover, the
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Folate receptor on GO-IONP-Au nanoparticles showed better performances in target cell killing and damage. Thus, GO-IONP-Au acquired both passive and active targeting properties. Moreover, GO-IONP-Au has magnetic properties.
and thus could be employed as an imaging agent for nuclear magnetic imaging in cancer therapy. Additionally, the surface plasma resonance effect produced by gold nanoparticles in GO-IONP-Au increased its photoabsorption and light-heat conversion efficiency. As an effective PTT agent, graphene in combination with gold nanoparticles also enhanced the effect of GO-IONP-Au in PTT. Furthermore, Liu et al. also proved that PEG modifications enabled the GO-IONP-Au to be more biocompatible. GO-IONP-Au inhibited tumor growth and reduced the tumor size in vivo (Fig. 5). In summary, as graphene-based photothermal nanocomposites, GO-IONP-Au is a powerful and promising PTT agent that can be applied in dual mode imaging (nuclear magnetic imaging and thermal imaging) with its multi-functional magnetic, surface plasma resonant effects. This suggested that graphene-based multi-functional nanocomposite materials have great potential in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer.

For its suitable biocompatibility, the effect of PEG-BPEI-rGO nanocomposites in gene transfection has already been investigated (43). In this previous study, the collapse of the endocytosis containing the transfection gene was regulated by heat, thereby controlling the time and site of gene release. This not only provided a simple, practical and highly efficient strategy for developing possible drugs and gene carriers, but also inspired a new insight for gene therapy.

3. Application of nanometer materials in PDT

Combining photosensitizers and light irradiation, photodynamic therapy (PDT) is an emerging new treatment method for treating various diseases, including cancers (such as lung, breast, bladder and brain cancer) and non-cancer diseases (such as bacterial and fungal infections, premalignant...
conditions and inflammatory conditions) (44). Nevertheless, most of the conventional PDT photosensitizers are stimulated by visible light (VIS), which cannot penetrate thick tissues or reach deep tumor tissue (45). Thus, VIS can only be employed in treating skin or shallow tissues. A range of 700-1,100 nm (8,46) has been accepted as the absorption window for most biomolecules. Therefore, near-infrared light (NIR) was adopted in PDT as NIR can penetrate deep tissue, eliminating cancer cells.

**Upconversion nanoparticles.** Upconversion nanoparticles are able to convert light from long wavelengths to short wavelengths through the excitation of NIR light (47). Upconversion nanoparticles with fine crystallinity and monodispersity have been successfully synthesized, with their sizes controlled within 100 nm (48). A previous study reported that penetrated NIR light is converted to VIS by upconversion nanoparticles in a diseased site, therefore leading to the absorption of VIS by photosensitizers (49). Finally, the cytotoxic reactive oxygen species (ROS) produced by the photosensitizers would attack the unwanted cells (Fig. 6) (7,49). These results point to the significance of upconversion nanoparticles in non-invasive deep tissue imaging, drug delivery and photodynamics (50,51).

Qian et al (52) and Chatterjee and Yong (53) explored the effect of upconversion nanoparticles on PDT. Qian et al (52) proved that the effect of two photosensitizers in combination produced better than that of the use of a signal one. Noticeably, the combined photosensitizers did not need the excitation of multiple wavelengths. In the two studies (Fig. 7), multiple upconversion nanomaterials (UCNs) with different colors and emissions were irradiated under a 980-nm laser to activate two types of photosensitizers, and therefore the effect of PDT was improved. Upconversion nanoparticles effectively converted the near-infrared light into visible light emission (53). The wavelength of emitted visible light is matched with the maximum absorption wavelength of the photosensitizer, therefore activating the photosensitizer so as to produce the cytotoxic single line oxygen.

Mesoporous silica-coated upconversion nanoparticles with photosensitizers were loaded in B16-F0 melanoma-bearing C57BL/6 mice (54). The tumor growth of the mice was examined under laser irradiation. Data from this study showed that the
exposure of upconversion nanoparticles with 980-nm laser irradiation activated MC540 and ZnPc, which then enhanced the therapy effect of PDT. Moreover, upconversion nanoparticle modification by folic acid and PEG (FA-PEG-UCNs) has also been developed to increase the bio-application values. Furthermore, upconversion nanoparticles could be conjugated with multiple dopants and employed for target labeling and imaging (55). A previous study demonstrated that FA-coupled up-converting nanophosphors (UCNs) effectively targeted folate-receptor over-expressing HeLa cells in vitro and HeLa tumors in vivo (56). Recently, upconversion nanoparticles have been coupled with fluorescence resonant energy transfer (FRET) technology to form efficient biological labels that were used for the diagnostics of diseases (55). In this study, 7-nm gold nanoparticles, which were coupled with the UC Na(Y1.5Na0.5) F2YbEr, Er nanoparticles (energy donors), were formed into a FRET biosensor whose strong absorption of gold nanoparticles matches well with the upconversion emission. This suggested that the efficiency of the FRET system based upon upconversion nanoparticles was elevated. Such a finding will promote the progression of fluorescence imaging. In addition, Gd3+-based upconversion nanoparticles have been formulated as magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) imaging agents. NaGd2Yb2Er nanoparticles may be used as probes for bioimaging (57,58).
Taken together, upconversion nanoparticles, which can convert near-infrared light to visible light in deep tissues, are promising in translating basic research concepts into clinical practice (59).

4. Combination of PTT and PDT

**Supramolecular polymers.** Supramolecular polymers display great potentials for applications in the biomedical field for its special structural and physicochemical properties (60,61). The application of PDT was restricted for its oxygen-dependent characteristics (62). Porphyrins belong to the class of four-pyrrole, which is a major component of hemoglobin and myoglobin (63). The biological activity of porphyrins is indispensable to living organisms. These molecules are highly conjugated macrocyclic compounds and may contain a central metallic atom such as Mg²⁺ or Fe³⁺ (64). Porphyrins is considered as long-wavelength-absorbing sensitizers (65). Therefore, for its application in medical treatment (66,67), porphyrins have generated scientific interest worldwide. Differences between the distribution and photodegradation of hematoporphyrin can be used to distinguish noncancerous from cancerous human breast tissue in Raman spectroscopy (68).

Porphysomes are similar to liposomes. The potential applications of this material have been discussed (69). According to previous studies, porphysomes could be formulated by exploiting the mechanism of hydrophobic self-assembly (Fig. 8A) (70-72). Zheng et al (73) found that porphysomes, whose monodisperse diameter is 100 nm (Fig. 8B), could enhance its passive accumulation in tumor tissues through the osmotic cycle effect. Moreover, smaller nanoparticles with 30 nm diameter can be obtained by ultrasonic treatment in water. In addition, porphysomes with a diameter of 100 nm can be loaded with approximately 8x10⁴ porphyrin molecules. Furthermore, porphysomes can be degraded in living cells (Fig. 8C). The fluorescence quenching test was performed to test the quenching property of porphysomes loaded with numerous porphyrin molecules in

Figure 9. The application of porphysomes in the treatment of tumor-bearing mice. (A and B) Thermal images of mice-bearing tumor xenografts after being intravenously administered porphysomes or PBS and irradiated with a laser for photothermal therapy (PTT). (C) Quantification of increase in temperature in mice from A. (D) Resulting tumor response after PTT treatment at day 2 and 14. (E) Survival curve of mice receiving PTT (Reprinted from ref 75 with permission. Copyright 2011, Springer Nature).

Figure 10. The tumor volume at different periods of time in hypoxia/hyperoxia tumor tissues treated with porphyrins and porphysomes (Reprinted from ref 75 with permission. Copyright 2013, American Chemical Society). PTT, photothermal therapy; PDT, photodynamic therapy (PDT).
the same study (Fig. 9). The results showed that the quenching of porphysomes increased 1,200 times in comparison to the standard liposomes, generating a considerably stronger quenching than the common porphyrins. The fluorescence quenching could lead to the generation of heat and singlet oxygen production (69). Researchers suggested that porphysomes have a high photothermal conversion efficiency. It was also confirmed that porphysomes accumulated in tumors induced photothermal tumor ablation under laser irradiation (74). In addition, based on the tissue section and blood indicators, it can be observed that large doses of porphysomes did not cause liver and kidney injuries (74), and that porphysomes were prone to enzymatic degradation (74). Therefore, porphysomes may be used as a biodegradable, ultra-molecular photothermal therapy agents on account of their minimal toxicity and high photothermal conversion efficiency.

The effect of porphyrins and porphysomes in hypoxic/hyperoxic tumor tissues has previously been investigated. Huynh and Zheng pointed out that porphyrins exhibited acceptable performance in the treatment of hypoxic tumors (69). This finding is consistent with the mechanism of single line oxygen in PDT. Interestingly, porphysomes exhibited excellent effects both in the treatment of hyperoxic tumors and in the treatment of hypoxic tumors, and effectively compensated for the defects in PDT (Fig. 10). This result may inspire research associated with ultra-molecular assembly in PDT, which may promote the quenching of the materials and produce more heat to kill cancer cells.

5. Conclusions

As non-invasive methods of phototherapy, the clinical value of photothermal therapy (PTT) and photodynamic therapy (PDT) are of significance in the prevention of cancer. Photothermal materials (such as precious metal nanomaterials, transition metal sulfide, carbon nanomaterials and upconversion nanoparticles) and photodynamic materials (such as phthalocyanans, porphyrins and other dye molecules) have been extensively investigated in recent years. The effect of PTT and PDT are largely dependent on distinct materials, different preparation methods, morphologies and modification methods. These parameters of materials can be modified in terms of varied purposes and needs. Additionally, PTT and PDT have their own advantages and defects. However, the combination of PTT and PDT not only provides enough time to achieve an effective treatment temperature for PTT, but also overcomes the obstacle of oxygen dependence accompanied with PDT. Therefore, such an combination could achieve a complementary synergistic effect in cancer therapy. Thus, a natural progression of this work is to practically transform the combination of PTT and PDT from basic science to clinical application.

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Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Authors' contributions

ZY conceived and designed the review, and drafted and revised the manuscript. ZS analyzed the previous research, and drafted and revised the review. YR and XC contributed to the literature search, data collection, and revisions. WZ, XZ, ZM and JS analyzed the previous research, and ZM and JS also revised the manuscript. SN designed and revised the review, and analyzed the previous research.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Not applicable.

Patient consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors state that they have no competing interests.

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