

# Photothermal effects of laser-activated surface plasmonic gold nanoparticles on the apoptosis and osteogenesis of osteoblast-like cells

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**Abstract:** The specific properties of gold nanoparticles (AuNPs) make them a novel class of photothermal agents that can induce cancer cell damage and even death through the conversion of optical energy to thermal energy. Most relevant studies have focused on increasing the precision of cell targeting, improving the efficacy of energy transfer, and exploring additional functions. Nevertheless, most cells can uptake nanosized particles through nonspecific endocytosis; therefore, before hyperthermia via AuNPs can be applied for clinical use, it is important to understand the adverse optical–thermal effects of AuNPs on nontargeted cells. However, few studies have investigated the thermal effects induced by pulsed laser-activated AuNPs on nearby healthy cells due to nonspecific treatment. The aim of this study is to evaluate the photothermal effects induced by AuNPs plus a pulsed laser on MG63, an osteoblast-like cell line, specifically examining the effects on cell morphology, viability, death program, and differentiation. The cells were treated with media containing 50 nm AuNPs at a concentration of 5 ppm for 1 hour. Cultured cells were then exposed to irradiation at 60 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> and 80 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> by a Nd:YAG laser (532 nm wavelength). We observed that the cytoskeletons of MG63 cells treated with bare AuNPs followed by pulsed laser irradiation were damaged, and these cells had few bubbles on the cell membrane compared with those that were not treated (control) or were treated with AuNPs or the laser alone. There were no significant differences between the AuNPs plus laser treatment group and the other groups in terms of cell viability, death program analysis results, or alkaline phosphatase and calcium accumulation during culture for up to 21 days. However, the calcium deposit areas in the cells treated with AuNPs plus laser were larger than those in other groups during the early culture period.

**Keywords:** pulsed laser, photothermal, gold nanoparticles, osteoblast, apoptosis, mineralization

## Introduction

Hyperthermia, which increases cell membrane permeability and causes irreversible cell membrane damage to destroy cancer cells, is a noninvasive therapy approach. The heat generators commonly used in clinical practice include radiofrequency waves,<sup>1</sup> microwaves,<sup>2</sup> and ultrasound.<sup>3</sup> However, the traditional heating sources for hyperthermia are limited because they can all easily damage surrounding healthy tissues. The identification of a method that restricts treatment to the pathological region, prevents harm to normal regions, and increases the efficacy is an underdeveloped issue in the field of cancer therapy. It is well known that cell viability decreases as laser power/energy increases; therefore, development of a method that can efficiently reduce the laser energy necessary to destroy tumor cells is critical.

Localized surface plasmon resonance (LSPR) is a unique optical property of nanosized metallic particles that allows collective oscillation of free electrons in

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conduction bands exposed to an electromagnetic field.<sup>4</sup> Laser excitation of the LSPR of gold nanoparticles (AuNPs) can induce photon–electron and electron–electron interactions and then generate heat. Tunable AuNPs could be used for various applications, such as photosensitive agents for hyperthermia therapy,<sup>5–7</sup> triggers for thermally induced reactions,<sup>8</sup> and biomarkers for cell labeling.<sup>9–11</sup> Although the LSPR absorption peak of Au/AuNPs is size and geometry dependent,<sup>12,13</sup> the critical parameter for the efficacy of AuNP-mediated laser-activated hyperthermia is the amount of energy delivered by the laser per time and area. The heat generated by plasmonic AuNPs is influenced by the following: the concentration of AuNPs; the wavelength of the laser, which is dependent on the LSPR absorption peak; and the type of laser used. In general, a pulsed laser delivers more energy than a continuous wave laser in a very short time. Therefore, it is hard to determine the optimal conditions by comparing previous studies (Table 1). Most studies agree that the photothermal ablation effect is more prominent with higher energy laser irradiation. However, high laser energy increases nonspecific cell death. Thus, as with conventional methods, AuNPs could also induce unavoidable cell damage in surrounding healthy tissues when used for laser-activated hyperthermia in cancer treatment.

To date, most studies have focused on increasing the efficacy of AuNP-induced hyperthermia to initiate cancer cell necrosis or inhibit growth.<sup>14–18</sup> However, the yield of photothermal transformation by AuNPs is related to the amount taken up by cells and the laser intensity.<sup>19</sup> Furthermore, the amount of AuNPs taken up by cells depends on several parameters, such as particle size, shape, surface charge, surface modification, and cell type.<sup>20–23</sup> Unfortunately, there is no consensus on the laser parameters (eg, laser energy, intensity, and duration) that are needed to induce cell death through laser-activated photothermal effects (Table 1). In addition, most cells can uptake nanosized particles through nonspecific endocytosis; therefore, before hyperthermia via AuNPs can be applied for clinical use, it is important to

understand the adverse optical–thermal effects of AuNPs on nontargeted cells.

To date, few studies have evaluated AuNP-mediated photothermal effects on the proliferation and differentiation of normal cells after laser exposure. In this work, we investigated the relative high- and low-power laser-induced photothermal effects on MG63 cells. The morphology, viability, and differentiation levels of MG63 cells treated with 5 ppm bare AuNPs after exposure to various laser intensities were compared to those of cells that were not irradiated and not treated with AuNPs.

## Materials and methods

### Cell culture

In this study, MG63 osteoblast-like cells (human osteogenic sarcoma, BCRC number: 60279) were used to investigate the photothermal effects of laser-induced AuNPs on cellular behaviors. MG63 cells represent an immature osteoblast phenotype that can differentiate under induction culture conditions.<sup>24</sup> Therefore, MG63 cells should express specific bone matrix mineralization-related markers, such as alkaline phosphatase (ALP), and also deposit calcium after culture in an induction culture medium. The induction medium was modified Eagle's medium, which contained 10% fetal bovine serum and 1% antimicrobial agent supplemented with 50 µg/mL ascorbic acid and 10 mM glycerol 2-phosphate disodium salt hydrate. The cells were incubated at 37°C in a humidified atmosphere of 5% CO<sub>2</sub>, and the culture medium was changed once every 3 days.

### Synthesis of AuNPs

AuNPs were synthesized via the citrate reduction of a gold salt. Briefly, 200 mL of deionized water containing 100 µL of 0.5 M HAuCl<sub>4</sub> and 100 µL of 1% sodium citrate were heated to boiling for 15 minutes. The other chemicals were of reagent grade and were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich Co. (St Louis, MO, USA). The sizes of the nanoparticles were measured by randomly choosing 100 AuNPs from transmission electron

**Table 1** Comparison of the results from previous studies on regarding photothermal effects on cell viability

AuNPs		Laser		Cell viability	References
Size, nm	Concentration	Type/wavelength, nm	Power; duration		
15	10 <sup>4</sup> /mL	Pulsed laser/532	48 J/5 pulse	~75%	15
60	0.2 nM	Diode laser/980	2,700 J/cm <sup>2</sup> ; 3 min	–0%	17
30	7.3×10 <sup>10</sup> /mL	Diode laser/808	2,400 J/cm <sup>2</sup> ; 5 min	~100%	18
100	8.3 µg/mL	Pulsed laser/532	25–50 mJ/cm <sup>2</sup> ; 90 s	–0% (>9 W/cm <sup>2</sup> )	19
15	6.03×10 <sup>15</sup> /mL	Diode laser/540	6,000 J/cm <sup>2</sup> ; 5 min	–0%	28
15	2 nM	Argon laser/514	6,000 J/cm <sup>2</sup> ; 2 min	–0%	29

**Note:** Laser power was converted to the same unit.

**Abbreviations:** AuNP, gold nanoparticle; min, minutes; s, seconds.

microscopic (JEOL 1230) images. The concentrations of AuNPs in the media were measured using inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy.<sup>9,25</sup>

## Laser set-up

We previously set up a laser-induced microbubble configuration to investigate the Faraday–Tyndall effect of AuNPs on the laser-induced microbubble,<sup>26</sup> and this equipment was used to evaluate the laser-activated photothermal effects of AuNPs on living cells. Briefly, an optical parametric oscillator attached to a Q-switched Nd:YAG laser (532 nm wavelength) with a second harmonic generator (SureliteII-10; Continuum, San Jose, CA, USA) was used with a spot size diameter of 10 mm. The emitted laser light had a repetition rate of 10 Hz, and the exposure times were fixed to 1 minute for all experiments. The pulsed laser output power was measured by a handheld optical power meter. The laser power was varied using an attenuator placed between the laser and the first mirror to yield cell irradiances of 60 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> and 80 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>. Then, homogenous laser irradiation was applied to a sample placed in a 24-well culture plate with a 1.5 mm diameter glass slide.

## Determining the photothermal effects on cells

To investigate the laser-activated photothermal effects of AuNPs on cellular behavior, six experimental groups were used: cells without any treatment (negative control group), cells treated with AuNPs alone, cells exposed to laser (60 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> or 80 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>) alone, and cells treated with AuNPs and exposed to laser (60 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> or 80 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>). The laser wavelength was 532 nm, and the irradiation lasted for 1 minute at 60 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> or 80 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>. After laser irradiation, we evaluated the cell morphology and the AuNP distribution inside the cells using dark-field microscopy. The dark-field hyperspectral imaging system (Cytoviva, Auburn, AL, USA) included an Olympus BX51 microscope (Olympus Corporation, Tokyo, Japan) and a high numerical dark-field condenser (UDCW, 1.2–1.4; Cytoviva). A 100× oil Iris objective was used, and the dark-field and bright-field images were captured with an Olympus DP72 single-chip color CCD camera (Olympus Corporation).

## Optical imaging of cells

Cellular morphology was investigated by examining the staining of three cell components: the F-actin cytoskeleton, the nucleus, and the lipid molecules of membranes, which were stained with Texas Red-X phalloidin, 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI), and Annexin V-Alexa Fluor 488 (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA), respectively.

After laser irradiation, Annexin V-Alexa Fluor 488 was added to the cell media for 15 minutes; next, the cells were washed three times with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS), then fixed in a 4% paraformaldehyde solution for 15 minutes at room temperature, and finally treated with 0.1% Triton X-100 for 5 minutes. To reduce nonspecific background staining, the samples were blocked with 1% bovine serum albumin in PBS for 30 minutes. After the bovine serum albumin solution was aspirated, the samples were incubated with 200 μL of Texas Red-X phalloidin for 20 minutes. The samples were then incubated with DAPI solution for 15 minutes to stain the DNA in the nuclei of the cells. After three 5-minute washes with PBS, the samples were observed under a laser scanning confocal microscope (Zeiss LSM 510 META). The light scattered from AuNPs is monochromatic, and its wavelength is the same as that of the laser.

## Determination of cell viability

The water-soluble tetrazolium (WST assay used to determine cell viability is based on the reductive cleavage of tetrazolium salt (WST-1) to soluble formazan by mitochondrial dehydrogenase, which is only active in viable cells. The pretreated cells were collected at various time intervals after inoculation. The WST reagent was added, and the samples were incubated further at 37°C and 5% CO<sub>2</sub> for 3 hours. Experiments were performed in triplicate. The amount of dye formed was then immediately measured at a wavelength of 450 nm.

## Alkaline phosphatase activity assay

The ALP released in the medium after treatment was assayed according to the manufacturer's protocol (Sigma-Aldrich Co.). In brief, the pretreated cells were collected from the media at various time intervals after inoculation. After the cells were washed with PBS, lysate solution, which comprised 0.4 mL of PBS containing 0.1 M glycine, 1 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, and 0.05% Triton X-100, was added, and the mixture was held at room temperature for 20 minutes. The sample was then incubated with 400 μL of p-nitrophenyl phosphate solution at 37°C for 30 minutes. Enzyme activity was terminated by the addition of 200 μL of ice-cold 3 N NaOH, and the amount of p-nitrophenol liberated was measured by monitoring the optical absorbance at 405 nm. The amount of p-nitrophenol is considered as a measure of the ALP activity.

## Detection and quantification of mineralization

Alizarin red-S staining was used to observe the formation of calcium phosphate by MG63 cells.<sup>27</sup> Briefly, the postexposed cells were washed with PBS and then fixed in a

4% paraformaldehyde solution at room temperature for 15 minutes. The cell layers were then rinsed with water before being stained with 2% Alizarin red-S, pH 4.2, for 15 minutes. After aspiration of the unbound dye, the stained cell layers were washed with deionized water and visualized under an inverted phase microscope. For quantification of mineralization, the bound stain was completely eluted by the addition of 800  $\mu\text{L}$  of 10% acetic acid to each well at room temperature for 30 minutes to detach the cell layer from the glass slide. Then, cells were scraped and transferred to a microcentrifuge tube with 10% (v/v) acetic acid. After a short period of vortexing, which heated the mixture to 85°C for 10 minutes, the mixture was transferred to ice and allowed to cool to room temperature. The mixture was then centrifuged at 20,000 $\times g$  for 15 minutes and mixed well with 500  $\mu\text{L}$  of the supernatant and 200  $\mu\text{L}$  of 10% (v/v) ammonium hydroxide to neutralize the acid. The absorbance of the supernatant was measured at 405 nm.

## Statistical analyses

The experiments were conducted in triplicate, and the results were expressed as the mean  $\pm$  SD. Statistical analyses were performed using the SPSS v.10 (IBM Corporation, Armonk, NY, USA) software package. Cellular viability and ALP activity were analyzed using the nonparametric Kruskal–Wallis *H*-test, and if significance was found at  $P < 0.05$ , the individual Mann–Whitney test was conducted to determine the differences between groups. Differences of  $P < 0.05$  were considered statistically significant.

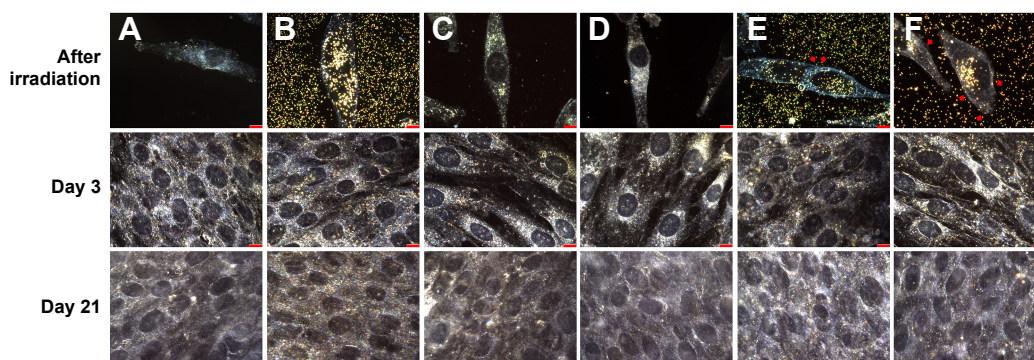
## Results

### Photothermal effects on cellular morphology

The synthesis and characterization methods of AuNPs such as transmission electron microscopy–energy dispersive

spectroscopy and Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy have been published in our previous studies.<sup>9,25</sup> The average size of the AuNPs used in this work was 50.88 $\pm$ 7.56 nm, which was determined by examining 100 randomly selected particles in transmission electron microscopic images. The ultraviolet-visible (UV-vis) spectrum showed that the major surface plasmonic resonance adsorption peak was 533 nm (Figure S1). Therefore, we chose a Nd:YAG-pulsed laser with 532 nm as the light source for investigating the AuNP-mediated photothermal effects on cellular behavior. As shown in Figure 1, AuNP treatment or laser irradiation alone did not alter the morphology of MG63 cells compared with untreated cells; however, some microbubbles were found on the surface of cells containing AuNPs after laser exposure. Additionally, the number of microbubbles increased as the laser power increased (Figure 1E and F).

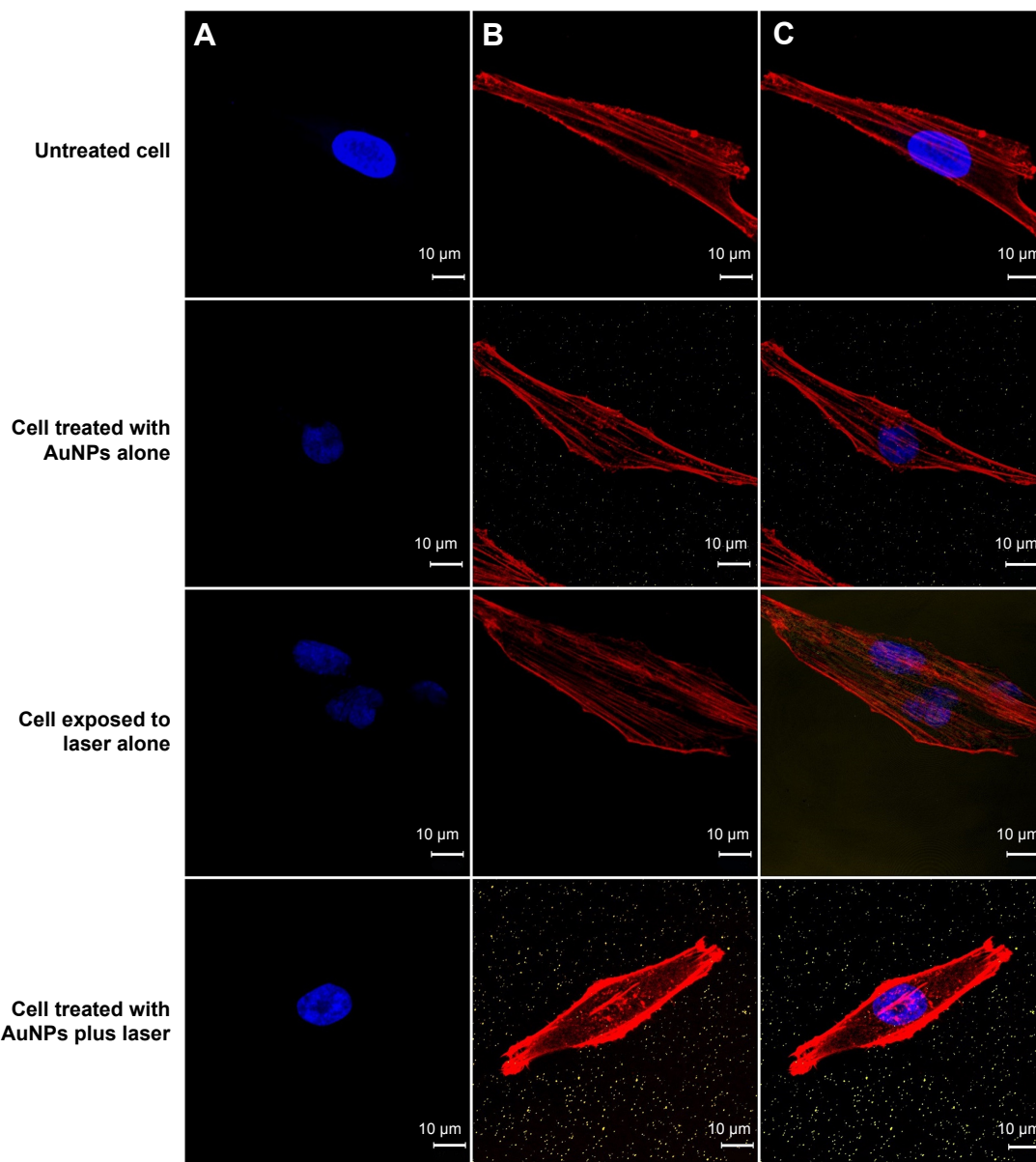
Annexin V-Alexa Fluor 488 has often been used to characterize the integrity of the cellular membrane. In general, the phosphatidylserine lipid molecules of membranes are located in the intracellular plasma membrane and thus cannot bind to Annexin V. However, once the membrane begins to break down, phosphatidylserine is externalized to the extracellular plasma membrane and can be tracked using Annexin V (Figure S2). In addition, the cell nuclei were stained with DAPI, and the cytoskeletons were stained with Texas Red-X phalloidin to enable observation of photothermal-induced cellular morphology changes by dark-field microscopy and fluorescence microscopy. Regardless of the experimental group, the cell membrane maintained its integrity, which was observed by the absence of Annexin V-stained images (Figure 2A). These photographs indicated that treatment with AuNPs plus laser irradiation, AuNPs alone, and laser alone did not disrupt the cellular membrane. However, the postexposure elongation degree of cells containing AuNPs



**Figure 1** Dark-field image of cells.

**Notes:** (A) Untreated (negative control), (B) AuNPs alone, (C) after 60 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> laser exposure for 1 minute alone, (D) after 80 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> laser exposure for 1 minute alone, (E) AuNPs plus 60 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> laser for 1 minute, and (F) AuNPs plus 80 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> laser for 1 minute. Arrow head indicates bubbles present on the cells treated with AuNPs plus laser. Scale bar: 10  $\mu\text{m}$ . Images were taken with a dark-field microscope at 100 $\times$  magnification.

**Abbreviation:** AuNP, gold nanoparticle.



**Figure 2** Confocal microscopy photograph of cells.

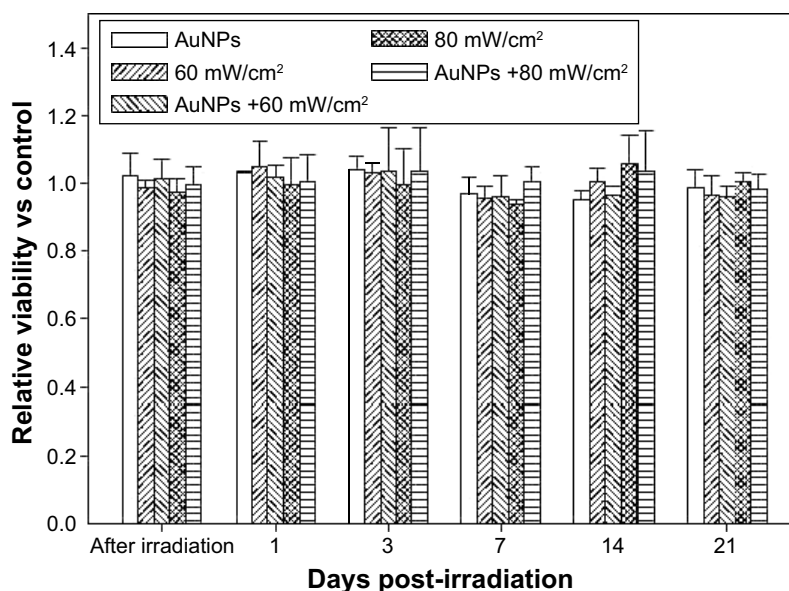
**Notes:** Experimental groups were untreated (negative control), AuNPs alone, 80 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> laser exposure for 1 minute alone, and AuNPs plus laser exposure for 1 minute. (A) Annexin V-Alexa Fluor 488 was used to indicate PS, shown in green; DAPI was used to stain nuclei, shown in blue; (B) Texas Red-X phalloidin was used to label cytoskeletal F-actin, shown in red; and (C) superimposition of (A) and (B). No green spots were observed in any of the groups. Images were taken at 100× magnification.

**Abbreviations:** AuNP, gold nanoparticle; PS, phosphatidylserine; DAPI, 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole.

was less than that of cells without AuNPs (Figures 1F and 2). Notably, the F-actin filaments were fractured into several short segments when cells were treated with AuNPs and irradiated at 80 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> (Figure 2B). In contrast, cells without AuNPs under the same laser irradiation conditions showed no difference from the control group. Although the cells containing AuNPs appeared to be damaged by laser irradiation, they recovered for further culture. As shown in Figure 1, there is no difference in the cell morphology, including shape and extension degree, for all groups after a fresh culture of up to 21 days.

## Photothermal effects on viability and the cell death program

The recovery culture was initiated immediately after irradiation and was WST assayed on days 1, 3, 7, 14, and 21; the results showed that all groups presented similar growth rates without significant differences for 21 days (Figure 3,  $P>0.05$ ). In addition, to understand the photothermal effects of postirradiated cells with fragmented actin filaments on the cellular death pathway, we analyzed cell apoptosis and necrosis percentages using Annexin V and propidium iodide double staining. The results are shown in Figure 4, the four-quadrant



**Figure 3** Photothermal effects on the viability of MG63 cells.

**Notes:** The viability of MG63 cells treated with 5 ppm AuNPs and laser irradiation of either 60 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> or 80 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> for 1 minute and then cultured in fresh medium for 21 days. Data are presented as the mean  $\pm$  SD (n=9) and were analyzed using the nonparametric Kruskal–Wallis *H*-test. Differences of  $P < 0.05$  were considered statistically significant.

**Abbreviations:** AuNP, gold nanoparticle; SD, standard deviation.

plots in each panel show the necrotic cells (upper left), the viable cells (lower left), the early apoptosis cells (lower right), and the late apoptosis cells (upper right). The four-quadrant plots for all of the experimental groups indicate similar findings compared with untreated cells (control group). Furthermore, we used the flow cytometer associated with the Cell Quest software package (Becton, Dickinson and Company, Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA) to quantify the distribution of cells within the cell death program. As shown in Figure 4E, there are no obvious differences in the percentages of necrotic, viable, early apoptosis, and late apoptosis cells among all of the treated cell groups and the control group. These results indicate that the laser-activated AuNP-mediated photothermal effects do not alter the cell death program and do not affect cell viability (Figure 4E;  $P > 0.05$ ).

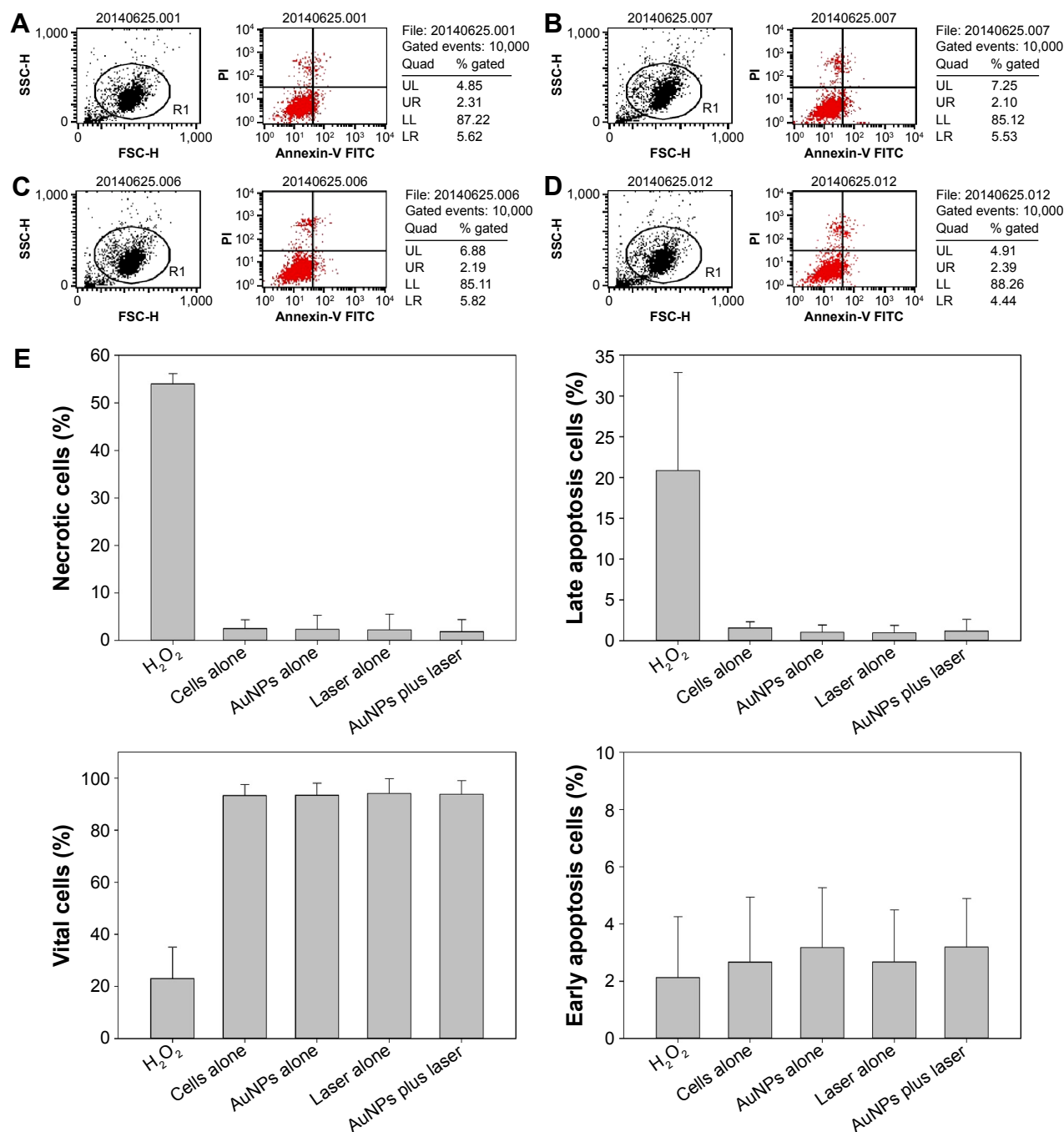
## Photothermal effects on ALP expression and mineralization

The phenotypic characteristics of MG63 cells were evaluated using ALP activity, which is an essential early marker of osteoblast differentiation. The expression levels of cells treated with AuNPs plus laser after culturing for up to 21 days are shown in Figure 5. There were no significant differences among all groups, including the control group, on each evaluated day. The results indicate that the photothermal effects activated by AuNPs plus laser in the study did not alter the progress of the early differentiation of osteoblasts. The colorimetric calcium quantification of Alizarin red-S

staining was used to evaluate calcium deposition, which is considered an important late function of osteoblasts, on days 14 and 21 (Figure 6A and B). The results clearly show that the mineralization was time dependent. There was no significant difference in total calcium deposition among all groups (Figure 6C). However, the size of Alizarin red-S staining spots in laser-exposed cells containing AuNPs on day 14 and day 21 was significantly larger than those in the untreated, laser exposure-only, and AuNP-only groups (Figure 6). Therefore, we further analyzed the colorimetric quantification by spot size, as shown in Figure 6D. The results illustrate that calcium deposition spots in the laser-activated AuNP-mediated photothermal groups are significantly larger than in the control group in the early culture period. The results indicated that although the total calcium deposition does not differ between any of the experimental groups after culturing for up to 21 days, the laser-activated AuNP-mediated photothermal effects actually promote calcium deposition by osteoblasts compared with the control group.

## Discussion

Hyperthermia due to laser-activated AuNPs represents a noninvasive method of local overheating that can efficiently target cancer.<sup>5–7</sup> Raji et al<sup>28</sup> demonstrated that AuNPs conjugated to epidermal growth factor receptor antibodies could selectively target human epithelial cancer cells (A431) and induce cell death after laser irradiation. Li and Gu<sup>14</sup> reported that irradiating cancer cells with a high-power laser



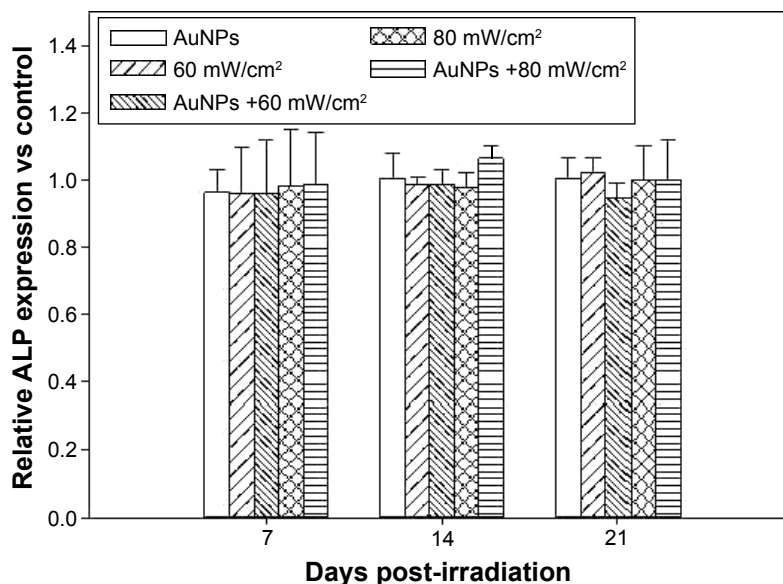
**Figure 4** Photothermal effects on the cell death program of MG63 cells.

**Notes:** Cells treated with 5 ppm of AuNPs and laser irradiation of 80 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> for 1 minute and then cultured in fresh medium for 1 day. (A) Cells alone, (B) AuNPs alone, (C) laser alone, and (D) AuNPs plus laser. Dot plots of Annexin V/PI staining are shown. The upper-left quadrant shows the necrotic (Annexin V-/PI+) population. The upper-right quadrant shows the late apoptotic/necrotic (Annexin V+/PI+) population. The lower-left quadrant shows the vital (Annexin V-/PI-) population. The lower-right quadrant shows the early apoptosis (Annexin V+/PI-) population. The results are from one experiment and are representative of three similar independent experiments. (E) The percentages of viable cells, early apoptosis cells, late apoptosis cells, and necrotic cells are summarized from three independent experiments and are presented as the mean ± SD. Data were analyzed using the nonparametric Kruskal–Wallis *H*-test. Differences of *P*<0.05 were considered statistically significant.

**Abbreviations:** AuNP, gold nanoparticle; PI, propidium iodide; UL, upper left; UR, upper right; LL, lower left; LR, lower right; FITC, fluorescein isothiocyanate; SD, standard deviation; FSC-H, forward scatter-height of intensity; SSC-H, side scatter-height of intensity.

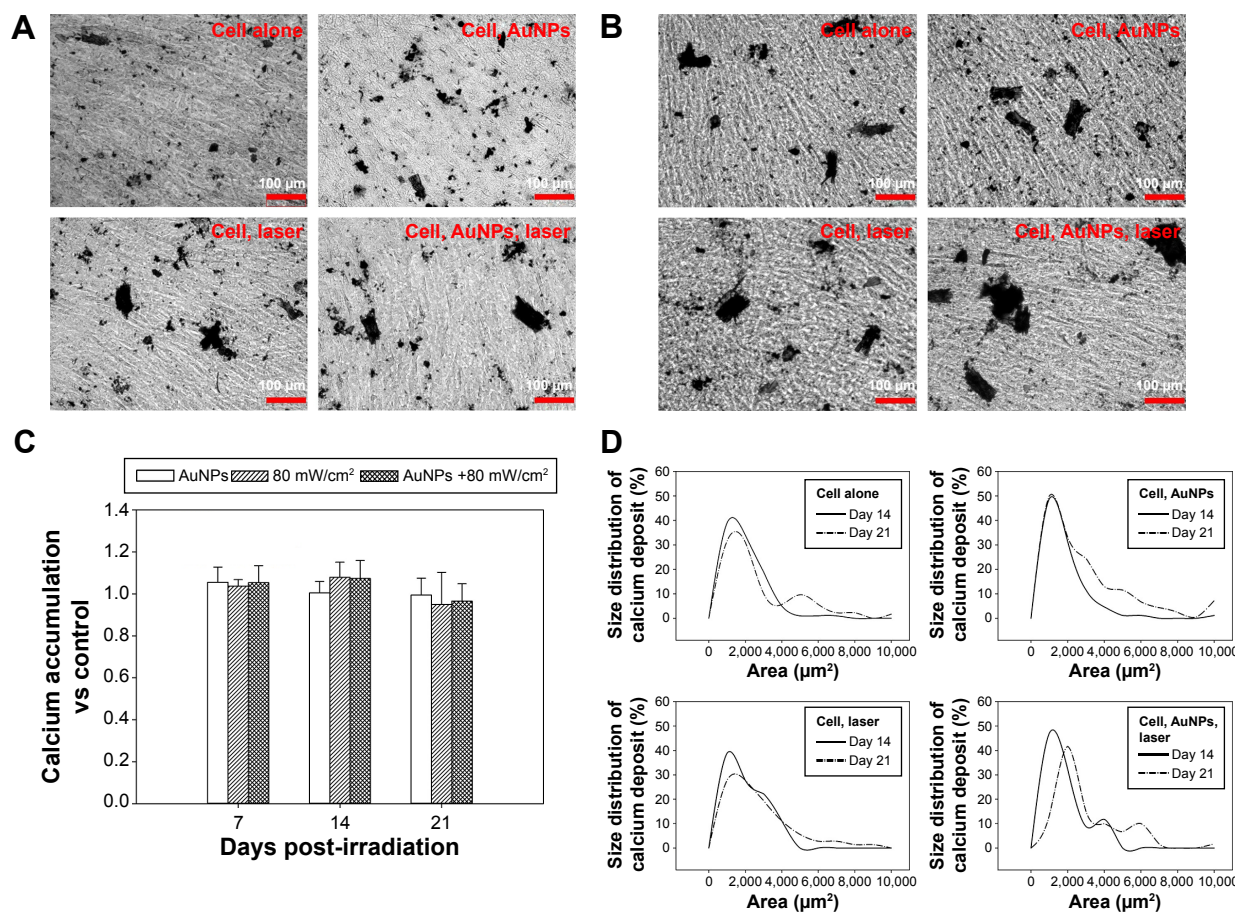
definitively induced cell necrosis, but the process also had the possibility of damaging nearby normal cells. However, the photothermal properties of AuNPs can be used to decrease the necessary laser power and thus reduce the side effects on normal cells and increase the apoptosis of cancer cells.

Similar results were reported by Qu et al<sup>15</sup> who evaluated BerH2-AuNPs (containing an antibody against CD30 receptors) and ACT1-AuNPs (containing an antibody against CD25 receptors) and found that laser irradiation induced the cell death of L428 cells, which have CD30 receptors.



**Figure 5** Photothermal effects on the ALP expression of MG63 cells.

**Notes:** The MG63 cells were treated with 5 ppm of AuNPs and laser irradiation of either 60 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> or 80 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> for 1 minute and then cultured in fresh medium for 21 days. Data are presented as the mean ± SD (n=9) and were analyzed using the nonparametric Kruskal–Wallis *H*-test. Differences of *P*<0.05 were considered statistically significant. **Abbreviations:** AuNP, gold nanoparticle; ALP, alkaline phosphatase; SD, standard deviation.



**Figure 6** Photothermal effects on the calcium deposition of MG63 cells.

**Notes:** The mineralization activity of MG63 cells treated with 5 ppm of AuNP and laser irradiation of 80 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> for 1 minute and then cultured in fresh medium for 21 days. The photographs of Alizarin red-S staining of mineralization in cells were taken on (A) day 14 and (B) day 21. (C) Quantification of mineral deposition by Alizarin Red-S staining is presented as the mean ± SD, n=3. Size distribution of mineral deposition was determined by examining 100 randomly selected AuNPs of Alizarin Red-S staining in photographs. The data are presented as the mean. (D) Data were analyzed using the nonparametric Kruskal–Wallis *H*-test. Differences of *P*<0.05 were considered statistically significant. **Abbreviations:** AuNP, gold nanoparticle; SD, standard deviation.

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In contrast, treatment with BerH2-AuNP initiated almost total cell death (96.1%); this value was significantly higher than after treatment with ACT1-AuNPs (23.7%). These results also showed that AuNPs can be taken up through nonselective ligand–receptor-mediated endocytosis; after laser irradiation, these AuNPs can then cause cell death. In addition, Krpetić et al<sup>29</sup> demonstrated that photothermal transfer by laser-activated AuNPs led to cell necrosis if the AuNPs were taken up by receptor-mediated endocytosis to reach the cytoplasm. However, if the AuNPs did not undergo endocytosis by cells and were only located on the membrane, the photothermal effects only led to cell damage; the cells could recover after further culture. These previous studies indicated that even nontargeted cells are affected by laser exposure, such as membrane blebbing or a decreased metabolism rate; these effects depend on the laser intensity, duration, and amount of AuNP uptake. Nevertheless, the fraction of living cells can increase gradually after irradiation, indicating that the proliferation capacity was not altered by laser treatment.

Numerous studies have demonstrated that under irradiation, AuNPs can locally amplify the electromagnetic field and cause a cavitation bubble of submicron size.<sup>30–32</sup> These studies inferred that cell death was caused by a lack of integrity in the cell membrane rather than the initiation of the cell death process. The results of this study are consistent with such conclusions. As shown in Figure 4, analysis of the cell death program found no significant difference between cells treated with AuNPs followed by pulsed laser irradiation and others groups (control, AuNPs alone, and irradiation alone). However, some bubbles were present on the cells treated with AuNPs plus laser, although no observable bubbles were found on other groups (Figure 1). A plausible suggestion for the mechanism underlying the disrupted cytoskeleton of cells treated with AuNPs plus laser may be the involvement of the bubbles. The bubbles generated by pulsed laser-activated AuNPs exist in the cytoplasm in a form similar to bombs, which cause a transient sufficiently high localized vapor pressure to disrupt the cytoskeleton. After treatment with AuNPs plus laser, the cytoskeleton was disrupted; thus, the cell extension was less than that of the control and other groups (Figure 2). Our previous work also demonstrated that the cell membrane will be lysed after exposure to a 532 nm pulsed laser at 100 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> for 1 minute (Figure S3). However, in the present work, the pulsed laser was used at relatively low power, so the total amount of heat generated cannot cause photothermal ablation of cells. As long as the mechanical damage was transient, the mitochondrial activity was not affected by the photothermal energy conversion, and the cells

were recovered for further fresh culture and growth with the same trend as other groups.

Mvula et al<sup>33</sup> exposed human adipose-derived stem cells to a 635 nm diode laser of 5 J/cm and found there was no difference in cell morphology; instead, the cell viability increased 24 hours after treatment compared with that in a control group. Soleimani et al<sup>34</sup> used a gallium aluminum arsenide laser on bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells and also observed that cells had higher ALP expression levels after laser irradiation. Yi et al<sup>35</sup> and Sathuluri et al<sup>36</sup> found that treating stem cells with AuNPs could enhance mineralization and proliferation, respectively. These studies indicate that AuNPs or a low-power laser can promote cell differentiation. In this study, we observed similar cell behavior. The ALP expression levels (Figure 5) and quantified calcium deposition (Figure 6D), however, showed no significant differences. Nevertheless, as shown in Figure 6E, the cells treated with AuNPs plus laser deposited larger areas of calcium than the other groups deposited. Together, all of the results indicate that AuNPs plus low energy laser may promote cell differentiation compared with control, AuNPs alone, and irradiation alone. However, the actual mechanisms by which lasers or AuNPs promote cell viability or differentiation are not very clear. One hypothesis suggests the involvement of free radicals and singlet oxygen in the process, but more precise experiments need to be designed and conducted to prove this hypothesis.

## Conclusion

Given that AuNPs have high biocompatibility and low cytotoxicity, various biomedical applications have been conducted to determine the photothermal effects of laser-activated AuNPs. However, to date, most of the studies on hyperthermia-like effects have focused on how to kill cells more efficiently by continuous wave laser and how to treat deeper or larger areas of tissue. AuNPs can be well controlled in terms of their size and shape through fabrication parameters, and gold provides a flexible surface chemistry for conjugating molecules through specific bonds to specific cancer cells. Nevertheless, nontarget cells can take up AuNPs through nonspecific endocytosis. Therefore, it is very important to understand the photothermal effects exerted on nonspecific cells. In the present work, we used bare AuNPs, rather than surface-modified AuNPs, to investigate plasmonic photothermal effects on nontarget cells that can take up AuNPs through nonspecific endocytosis. Consideration of all findings together indicates that the photothermal effects induced by laser-activated AuNPs on nontarget cells were transient, with no influence on the cell maturation process.

Moreover, a low-energy laser plus AuNPs may be capable of enhancing the early mineralization of MG63 cells. This result implies that treatment with AuNPs combined with a low-irradiance-pulsed laser may enhance the early mineralization of MG63 cells. This finding might pave the way for the application of laser-activated AuNPs on cellular differentiation. Meanwhile, AuNPs can reduce the laser energy that must be applied to damage tumor cells and cause nonvital damage of healthy cells, but the photothermal effects exerted by laser-activated AuNPs also have the potential to enhance stem cell differentiation. Therefore, in the future, it is important to understand what signal pathways trigger this response in order to control the yield of photothermal transformation mediated by AuNPs.

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## Disclosure

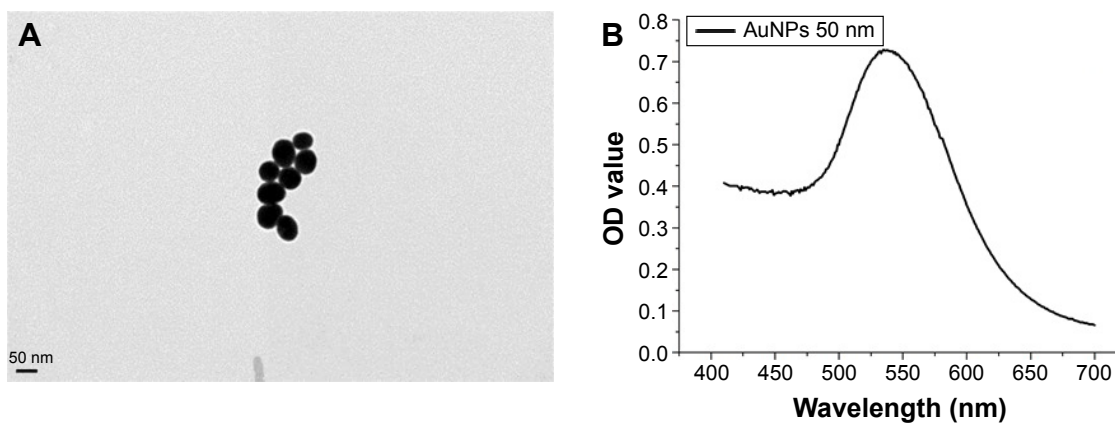
The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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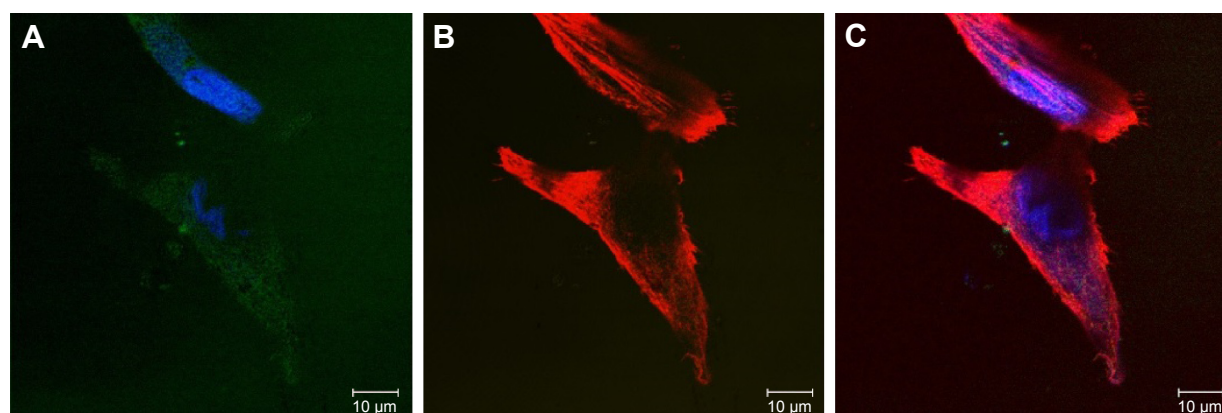
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## Supplementary materials



**Figure S1** TEM image of AuNPs (A) and UV-vis adsorption spectrum of AuNPs (B).

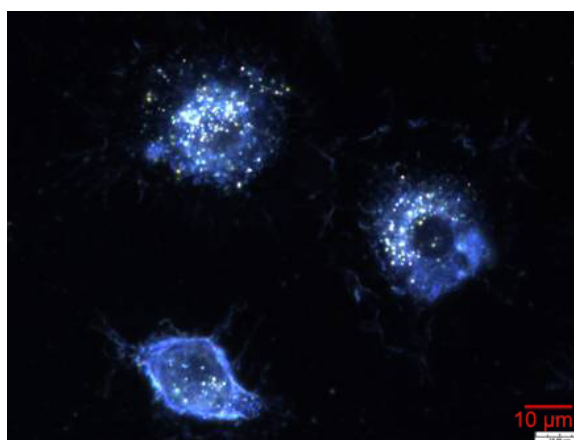
**Abbreviations:** TEM, transmission electron microscopic; AuNP, gold nanoparticle; UV-vis, ultraviolet-visible; OD, optical density.



**Figure S2** Confocal microscopy photograph of cells treated with H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>.

**Notes:** (A) Annexin V-Alexa Fluor 488 was used to indicate PS, shown in green; DAPI was used to stain nuclei, shown in blue; (B) Texas Red-X phalloidin was used to label cytoskeletal F-actin, shown in red; and (C) superimposition of (A) and (B).

**Abbreviations:** PS, phosphatidylserine; DAPI, 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole.



**Figure S3** Dark-field image of cells after treated with AuNPs and laser irradiation of 100 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>.

**Abbreviation:** AuNP, gold nanoparticle.

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