

Development of docetaxel nanocrystals surface modified with transferrin for tumor targeting

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Abstract: The purpose of this study was to develop the surface modification of docetaxel nanocrystals (DTX-NCs) with apo-Transferrin human (Tf) for improving the cellular uptake and cytotoxicity of DTX. DTX-NCs were prepared by a nanoprecipitation method, and the surface modified with Tf by an adsorption method (Tf-DTX-NCs). The morphology and particle size of DTX-NCs and Tf-DTX-NCs were characterized using a field emission scanning electron microscope and zetasizer. An in vitro drug release study was performed in phosphate-buffered saline containing 0.5% (w/v) Tween 80 for 24 hours. Cellular uptake was studied at 0.5, 1, and 2 hours. A cytotoxicity study was performed using the A549 (human lung cancer) cell line after 24-, 48-, and 72-hour treatments. The mean sizes were 295 ± 97 and 398 ± 102 nm for DTX-NCs and Tf-DTX-NCs, respectively. Tf-DTX-NCs and DTX-NCs exhibited rapid drug release, whereas DTX (pure) was slowly released. Tf-DTX-NCs showed higher cellular uptake than DTX-NCs in confocal microscopic and quantitative studies. Moreover, at DTX concentration of 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$, Tf-DTX-NCs ($82.6\%\pm 0.8\%$) showed higher cytotoxicity than DTX-NCs ($77.4\%\pm 4.1\%$) and DTX (pure; $20.1\%\pm 4.6\%$) for 72-hour treatment. In conclusion, Tf-DTX-NCs significantly improved the cellular uptake and cytotoxicity of DTX in the A549 cell line.

Keywords: docetaxel, nanocrystals, surface modification, apo-Transferrin human

Introduction

Chemotherapy often results in increased side effects owing to the nonspecificity of chemotherapeutic drugs. Many researchers have studied nanoparticles (NPs) for tumor targeting.¹⁻⁴ NPs can accumulate in tumor sites by the enhanced permeability and retention (EPR) effect.^{5,6} Therefore, drug-loaded NPs show high accumulation in tumor sites. In recent years, many studies have evaluated the targeting ability of NPs by using in vivo imaging techniques.⁷⁻¹⁰

Various types of NPs have been developed for drug delivery, including polymeric NPs,¹¹ solid lipid NPs (SLN),¹² liposome,¹³ self-assembly NPs,¹⁴ and drug nanocrystals (NCs).¹⁵ NPs can be surface modified using targeting ligands, such as transferrin,¹⁶ hyaluronic acid,¹⁷ trastuzumab,¹⁸ and peptides,¹⁹ to improve their tumor targeting and cellular internalization.

Docetaxel (DTX) belongs to the taxane class of drugs, which also includes paclitaxel (PTX). The structure of DTX is similar to that of PTX. Clinically, DTX is used to treat many types of cancers such as breast cancer, ovarian cancer, lung cancer, and prostate cancer.²⁰ The US FDA approved it for the treatment of locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer, head and neck cancer, gastric cancer, hormone-refractory prostate cancer, and non-small-cell lung cancer. However, poor water solubility (6–7 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$) remains a critical limitation of DTX. PTX, with a similar structure, also has poor water

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solubility ($\sim 0.3 \mu\text{g/mL}$).²¹ DTX is commercially marketed as Taxotere[®] or Docefrez[®].²² Taxotere contains dehydrated alcohol (0.395 mg/mL) to improve the solubility of DTX.

Numerous types of NPs have been developed to deliver DTX at the target site, including superparamagnetic iron oxide NPs (SPION),²³ targeting peptide-conjugated PLA NPs,²⁴ polydopamine-modified TPGS-PLA NPs,²⁵ cholic acid-functionalized block copolymer consisting of PLGA and vitamin E TPGS,²⁶ folic acid-functionalized SLN,²⁷ Solutol nanodroplets,²⁸ chitosan NPs,²⁹ and DTX nanocrystals (DTX-NCs).³⁰

Recently, significant advancement has been made in the field of drug NCs because of numerous studies on the development of NCs of drugs such as DTX,³⁰ PTX,³¹ curcumin,³² aceclofenac,¹⁵ valsartan,³³ and quercetin.³⁴ Drug NCs are usually prepared by two methods, top-down and bottom-up methods.^{35,36} In the top-down method, the particle size of drugs is reduced by high-pressure homogenization or milling.^{37–39} On the other hand, in the bottom-up method, particle size is controlled by the probe sonication method; furthermore, particle size growth is inhibited by using antisolvents.^{40,41} The preparation method of top-down method is as follows: first, presuspension was prepared by a homogenizer and then the presuspension was processed using a high-pressure homogenizer or microfluidizer. The presuspension consists of micron-sized drug crystals, their particle size was reduced to nanosized drug crystals by a high-pressure homogenizer or microfluidizer.^{42,43} However, the preparation method of bottom-up method is similar to that of the presuspension process in the top-down method with only change of homogenizer to probe sonicator. The drug is fully dissolved in an organic solvent and added dropwise to an antisolvent (aqueous solution), and then increasing size of the drug was inhibited by a probe sonicator.^{44,45}

Transferrin is widely used for the surface modification of NPs and for tumor targeting.^{46,47} The cells express transferrin receptors that interact with transferrin of the delivery system. The higher expression of this receptor on cancer cells, its ability to internalize, and the requirement of iron for cancer cell growth make this receptor a widely accessible portal for drug delivery.^{48,49}

This study aimed to prepare the DTX-NCs by a nanoprecipitation method (bottom-up). In order to optimize the particle size, several universal buffers were used in the pH range of 1–10. Most of the drug NCs are surface modified owing to their low stability in aqueous solutions. Therefore, the surface of DTX-NCs was modified with Tf to enhance their stability and tumor targeting. Tf-DTX-NCs were characterized for physical properties, such as morphology and

particle size, and in vitro drug release. Moreover, the cytotoxicity and cellular uptake of Tf-DTX-NCs and DTX-NCs were investigated and compared in A549 cells.

Materials and methods

Materials

DTX was obtained from Korea United Pharm. Inc. Co. Ltd. (Seoul, Korea) apo-Transferrin human (Tf), 3-(4,5-di-methylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT), and 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI) were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich Co (Saint Louis, MO, USA). A549 cells were obtained from the College of Pharmacy, Chungnam National University (supplied by Korean Cell Line Bank, Seoul, Korea). Fetal bovine serum (FBS), antibiotics, and Roswell Park Memorial Institute (RPMI) 1640 medium were obtained from Gibco (Billings, MT, USA). Organic solvents and universal buffers were purchased from Samchun Pure Chemicals (Pyeongtae, Korea).

Methods

Preparation of DTX-NCs

DTX-NCs were prepared by the nanoprecipitation method.³¹ Briefly, DTX (4 mg) was dissolved in ethanol (1 mL) and added to universal buffer (pH 1–10; 10 mL), which was used as an antisolvent, under probe sonication (200 W for 5 minutes with a stirring rate of 300 rpm) using a probe sonicator (VCX 500; Sonics & Materials Inc, Newtown, CT, USA) to control the particle size. DTX-NCs were collected by centrifugation at 12,000 rpm for 30 minutes (Avanti[®] J-E; Beckman Coulter, Miami, FL, USA) and dried under vacuum in a desiccator for 1 day. All DTX-NCs were stored in a refrigerator at 4°C.

Tf-DTX-NCs were prepared by the following method: DTX-NCs (3 mg) were redispersed in Tf solution (0.5 mg/mL in distilled water [DW]) with a stirring rate of 300 rpm for 1 hour. This suspension was washed with DW and centrifuged two times at 12,000 rpm for 20 minutes (CF-10, Pro-microcentrifuge; DAIHAN Scientific Co., Ltd., Seoul, Korea) and then redispersed in DW (1 mL).

For cellular uptake study, coumarin-6 solution (100 μL ; 0.1 mg/mL in ethanol) was added to the DTX-NC suspension (with or without Tf) with a stirring rate of 300 rpm for 1 hour. Coumarin-6-adsorbed DTX-NCs and Coumarin-6-adsorbed Tf-DTX-NCs were collected by centrifugation at 12,000 rpm for 20 minutes and were redispersed in DW (1 mL).

Morphological characterization by field emission scanning electron microscope (FE-SEM)

Morphological evaluation of DTX-NCs and Tf-DTX-NCs was carried out using an FE-SEM (JSM-6700F, JEOL, Tokyo, Japan).

DTX-NCs and Tf-DTX-NCs dispersion were dropped onto a carbon tape and coated with gold for 2 minutes under vacuum. Samples were viewed under an acceleration voltage of 5.0 kV. The particle size of at least 50 particles was measured manually using ImageJ software (National Institutes of Health) and averaged to obtain the mean particle size.

In vitro drug release

In vitro drug release studies were performed in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS; pH 7.4) containing Tween 80 (0.5% w/v) for 24 hours. DTX-NCs, Tf-DTX-NCs, and DTX (pure; equivalent to 50 µg/mL of DTX) were added to the 15 mL conical tube containing 10 mL of PBS (pH 7.4) containing Tween 80 (0.5% w/v). The test conditions were a shaking speed of 50 rpm and a temperature of 37°C±0.5°C. One milliliter of each sample was withdrawn at 0.5, 1, 2, 4, 8, and 24 hours, respectively. The samples were centrifuged at 12,000 rpm for 30 minutes and the supernatants were collected. The DTX content of the samples was determined using high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC).

HPLC analysis

DTX content in the samples was analyzed by HPLC (Waters 2695 Alliance system; Waters Corporation, Milford, MA, USA). The mobile phase consisted of acetonitrile and water (70:30). The chromatographic conditions were as follows: an ultraviolet detector (Waters 2487, Waters Corporation) set at 230 nm; a C18 column (Gemini 5 µm 110A analytical; Intersil OSD-3, Phenomenex, Torrance, CA, USA) operated at 30°C±1.0°C; and a flow rate of 1 mL/min.

Cellular uptake in A549 cells

A549 cells were grown in RPMI 1640 medium supplemented with 10% (v/v) FBS and 5% antibiotics (100 IU/mL of penicillin G sodium and 100 µg/mL of streptomycin sulfate).

The cellular internalization of DTX-NCs and Tf-DTX-NCs was visualized by confocal microscopy using coumarin-6 as a fluorescent probe. A549 cells were seeded in a cell culture dish at an initial density of 4×10⁵ cells per dish. Cells were then incubated with coumarin-6-adsorbed DTX-NCs or Tf-DTX-NCs (equivalent to 0.1 µg/mL of coumarin-6) for 2 hours at 37°C±0.5°C. Subsequently, cells were washed several times with PBS and fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde for 10 minutes. The nuclei were stained with DAPI (5 µg/mL). Finally, cells were observed under a confocal microscope (Eclipse Ti; Nikon, Tokyo, Japan).

For quantitative estimation of DTX uptake, cells were seeded in 24-well plates at a density of 3×10⁴ cells. When

they reached 70%–80% confluence, cells were incubated with coumarin-6-adsorbed DTX-NCs or Tf-DTX-NCs (equivalent to 0.1 µg/mL of coumarin-6). After incubation for 0.5, 1, or 2 hours, cells were washed several times with cold PBS. Subsequently, cells were lysed by addition of Triton X-100 (0.1%). Fluorescence intensities were measured using a multimode microplate reader (Synergy H1 Hybrid Multi-Mode Microplate Reader; BioTek, Winooski, VT, USA) at an excitation wavelength of 440 nm and an emission wavelength of 520 nm. Protein contents were quantified using a bicinchoninic acid assay kit (BCA) assay kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA), and the fluorescence intensities were normalized.

Cytotoxicity study

The cytotoxicity of DTX (pure), DTX-NCs, and Tf-DTX-NCs was evaluated in A549 cells by MTT assay. Briefly, A549 cells were seeded in a 96-well plate at a density of 3–4×10³ cells per well. After 12 hours, DTX-NCs and Tf-DTX-NCs (equivalent to DTX concentrations ranging from 1 ng/mL to 100 µg/mL) were added, and plates were incubated for 24, 48, and 72 hours. DTX (pure) standard solution was prepared as first DTX (pure) dissolved in ethanol ranging from 0.1 to 10 mg/mL and then 100 times diluted with DW.

Cytotoxicity was evaluated by MTT assay. Measurements were taken using a microplate reader (Synergy H1 Hybrid Multi-Mode Microplate Reader; BioTek).

Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was performed by the paired *t*-test using SigmaPlot 10.0 (SYSTAT, Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). The data are expressed as mean ± standard deviation. Statistical significance was accepted for *P*-values <0.05.

Results and discussion

Preparation and optimization of Tf-DTX-NCs

A nanoprecipitation method was used and optimized to prepare DTX-NCs. The size reduction of DTX was achieved by using universal buffers in the pH range of 1–10 and probe sonication. It was hypothesized that DTX is not a pH-dependent drug; however, when DTX solution (DTX dissolved in ethanol) was added to the several pH universal buffers, the solubility of DTX might be different. As the results suggest, the particle size was almost over 450 nm under pH 7 and over 400 nm above pH 9; the small particle size was prepared at pH 8 (around 300 nm). Moreover, the power of probe sonication was evaluated in the range of 100–500 W.

As per the results, the particle size was increased depending on increased power probably because of the increased temperature in DTX suspension during probe sonication (data not shown). The optimal parameters were pH 8 and 200 W. Other pH values of universal buffer and DW were not suitable for preparation of uniform DTX-NCs.

The particle size was measured from the FE-SEM images by using ImageJ software. The mean particle size of DTX-NCs and Tf-DTX-NCs was 320.1 ± 92.0 nm (Figure 1A) and 395.6 ± 101.0 nm (Figure 1B), respectively. The results of particle size in zetasizer (Nano-90, Malvern Instruments Ltd., Malvern, UK) were 405.0 ± 101.5 nm (polydispersity index [PDI]: 0.18) and 468.6 ± 120.8 nm (PDI: 0.18) for DTX-NCs and Tf-DTX-NCs, respectively (Table 1). Tf-DTX-NCs exhibited a larger particle size than DTX-NCs owing to the adsorption of Tf on

DTX-NCs. After 7 days, the particle size of DTX-NCs increased (405.3 ± 113.0 nm; Figure 1C). Interestingly, Tf-DTX-NCs also showed similar particle size after 7 days (401.6 ± 96.0 nm; Figure 1D). The results of particle size in zetasizer were 531.3 ± 121.6 nm (PDI: 0.23) and 480.3 ± 107.8 nm (PDI: 0.17) for DTX-NCs and Tf-DTX-NCs, respectively (Table 1). These results indicate that Tf may have acted as a stabilizer for DTX-NCs. In previous studies, it was shown that Tf can also act as a stabilizer for curcumin NPs.^{32,50}

The BCA assay kit (Fisher Scientific) was used to quantitatively evaluate the surface modification of DTX-NCs. After surface modification of DTX-NCs with Tf, the supernatant was collected by centrifugation to measure the protein (Tf) concentration. The initial concentration of Tf solution was 0.5 mg/mL, and final Tf concentration in the Tf-DTX-NCs

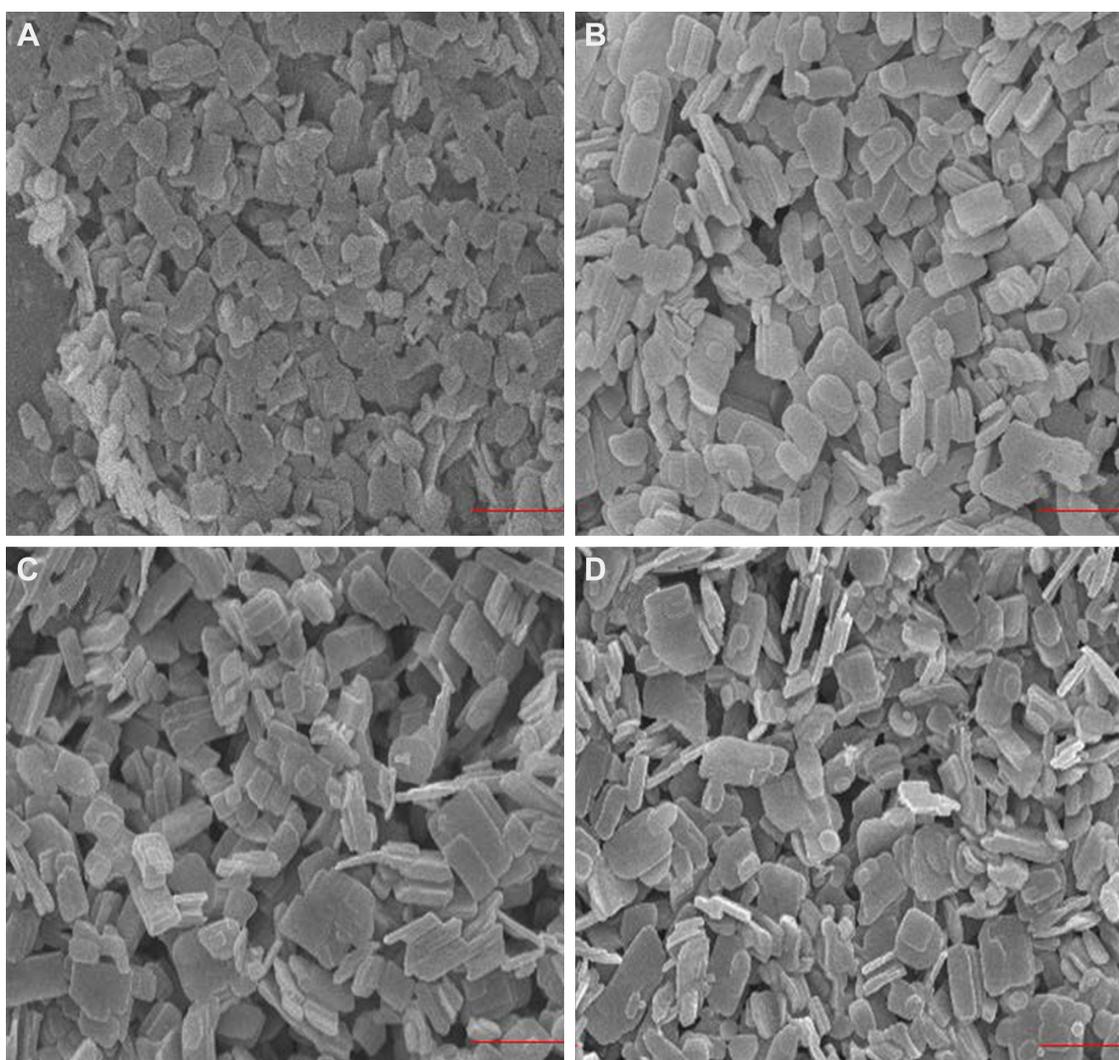


Figure 1 SEM images.

Notes: SEM images of (A) DTX-NCs, (B) Tf-DTX-NCs, (C) DTX-NC after 7-day storage in DW, and (D) Tf-DTX-NCs after 7-day storage in DW. The magnification is 20,000 \times ; scale bar = 1 μ m.

Abbreviations: SEM, scanning electron microscope; DTX, docetaxel; NC, nanocrystal; Tf, apo-Transferrin human; DW, distilled water.

Table 1 Physical properties of DTX-NCs and Tf-DTX-NCs (mean \pm SD)

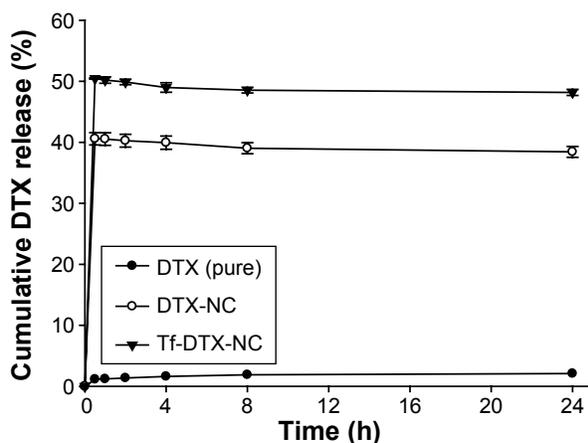
Properties	Days	DTX-NCs	Tf-DTX-NCs
Particle size (SEM)	Initial day	320.1 \pm 92.0 nm	395.6 \pm 101.0 nm
	After 7 days	405.3 \pm 113.0 nm	401.6 \pm 96.0 nm
Particle size (zetasizer)	Initial day	405.0 \pm 101.5 nm (PDI: 0.18)	468.6 \pm 120.8 nm (PDI: 0.18)
	After 7 days	531.3 \pm 121.6 nm (PDI: 0.23)	480.3 \pm 107.8 nm (PDI: 0.17)

Abbreviations: DTX, docetaxel; NCs, nanocrystals; Tf, apo-Transferrin human; SEM, scanning electron microscope; PDI, polydispersity index.

was 0.28 mg/mL (initial concentration of Tf solution [0.5 mg/mL] – concentration of Tf remaining in the supernatant [0.22 mg/mL]). This confirmed that Tf was successfully adsorbed on the DTX-NCs. Moreover, the stability test of Tf on Tf-DTX-NCs was confirmed by the abovementioned method. Tf-DTX-NC suspension in DW was stored at 4°C for 1 week. After 1 week, Tf-DTX-NC suspension was centrifuged and then the supernatant was evaluated. The initial amounts of Tf on Tf-DTX-NCs with that of after 1 week were not changed. This evidence indicated that Tf on Tf-DTX-NCs was stable at 4°C for 1 week.

In vitro drug release

The in vitro drug release of DTX (pure), DTX-NCs, and Tf-DTX-NCs was evaluated in PBS containing Tween 80 (0.5% w/v) for 24 hours. The samples were withdrawn at 0.5, 1, 2, 4, 8, and 24 hours. The DTX cumulative release from the Tf-DTX-NCs was significantly higher than that of DTX (pure) and from DTX-NCs. The cumulative release for DTX (pure), DTX-NCs, and Tf-DTX-NCs at 0.5 hours was

**Figure 2** In vitro drug release.

Notes: Drug release of DTX (pure), DTX-NCs, and Tf-DTX-NCs was evaluated in PBS (pH 7.4) containing Tween 80 (0.5% w/v) in a shaking incubator for 24 hours at 37°C.

Abbreviations: DTX, docetaxel; NC, nanocrystal; Tf, apo-Transferrin human; PBS, phosphate-buffered saline; h, hour.

1.15%, 40.5%, and 50.4%, respectively, following which it reached a steady state (Figure 2). DTX (pure) showed poor drug release because of its poor water solubility.

In previous studies, surface-modified drug crystals showed faster drug release than pure drugs did.^{15,51,52} Drug NCs have smaller size than pure drug. They have an increased dissolution rate because of the decreased diffusion distance.⁵³ Furthermore, water-soluble materials like Tf are believed to increase the wetting ability of drug NCs.

Cellular uptake

A qualitative cellular uptake study was performed by using confocal microscopy (Figure 3). Cell internalization in A549 cells was higher for the surface-modified DTX-NCs than DTX-NCs. Results showed that depending on surface modification, cell internalization was changed.

For quantitative cellular uptake study, coumarin-6 on the DTX-NCs and Tf-DTX-NCs was quantified by recovering the drug NCs from cells and measuring their fluorescence (normalized to per milligram of the total cellular protein contents). The results of quantification were in agreement with the confocal images. DTX-NCs and Tf-DTX-NCs exhibited similar results at short incubation time (0.5 and 1 hour). However, at longer incubation time (2 hours), Tf-DTX-NCs showed higher cellular uptake than DTX-NCs did (Figure 4). The results of Tf-DTX-NCs were significantly different ($P < 0.01$; paired *t*-test) from those obtained for DTX-NCs at all incubation times, except at 0.5 hour ($P = 0.02$).

In a previous study, Tf-adsorbed PLGA NPs exhibited higher uptake than BSA-adsorbed PLGA NPs did in F98 cells (brain cancer cells).⁵⁴ Similarly, Tf-LPs (Tf surface-modified lipid-coated PLGA NPs) showed higher uptake than modified lipid-coated PLGA NPs (LPs) in A549 cells.⁵⁵ The enhanced DTX cellular uptake in this study confirmed the targeting ability of Tf-DTX-NCs.

Cytotoxicity study

The cytotoxicity of Tf-DTX-NCs and DTX-NCs was evaluated in A549 cancer cells. The cytotoxicity of DTX (pure), DTX-NCs, and Tf-DTX-NCs was evaluated at eight-point concentrations and three-point times (Figure 5). NC samples also were redispersed in DW to obtain the final concentrations ranging from 1 ng/mL to 100 μ g/mL (equivalent DTX concentration). The drug content of the samples was determined by HPLC.

For 24-hour incubation, Tf-DTX-NCs (66.9% \pm 3.8%) showed higher cytotoxicity than DTX-NCs (55.5% \pm 6.1%) and DTX (pure; 15.5% \pm 5.7%) at a DTX concentration of 100 μ g/mL, which was 1.2 and 4.3 times higher than that

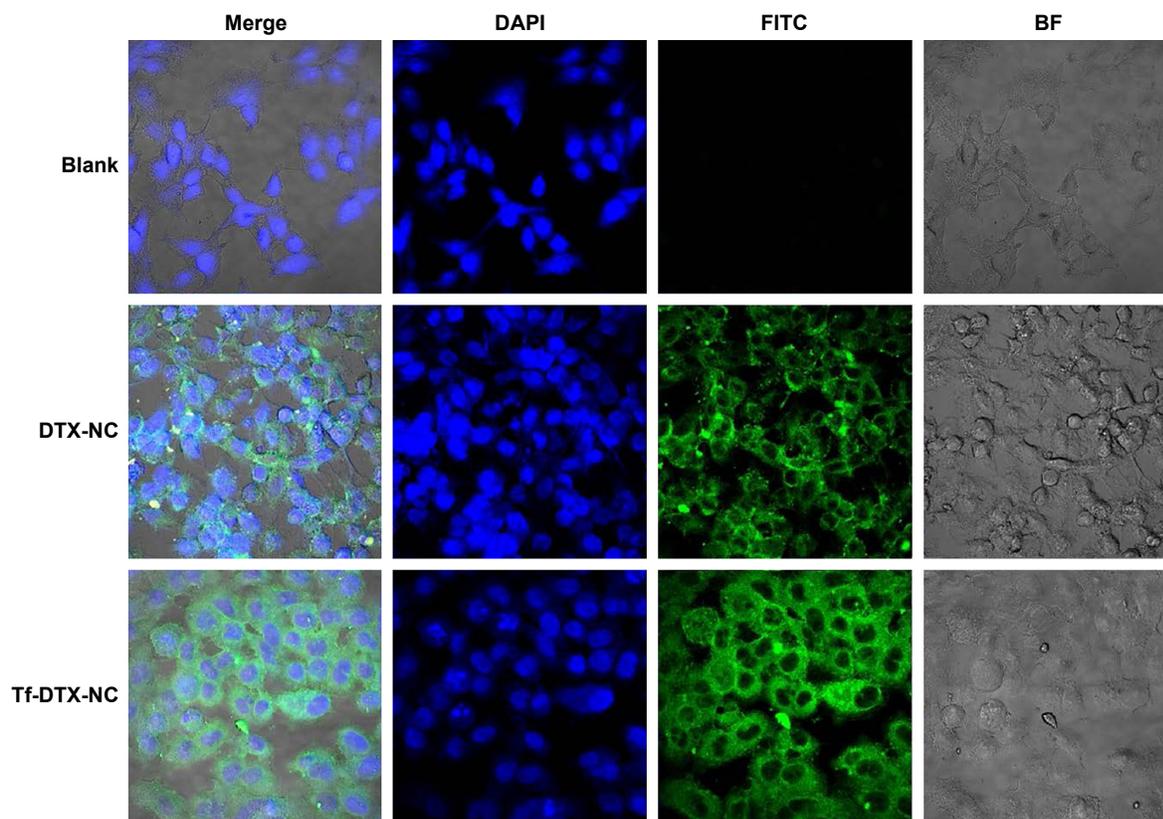


Figure 3 Confocal images.

Notes: Confocal images of transferrin-dependent cellular uptake of Tf-DTX-NC by A549 cells. Incubation time was 2 hours. Green and blue colors represent courmarin-6-adsorbed Tf-DTX-NCs or DTX-NCs, and nucleus (DAPI), respectively.

Abbreviations: Tf, apo-Transferrin human; DTX, docetaxel; NC, nanocrystal; DAPI, 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole; FITC, fluorescein isothiocyanate; BF, bright field.

of DTX-NCs and DTX (pure), respectively. For 48-hour incubation, Tf-DTX-NCs ($75.1\% \pm 1.9\%$) showed higher cytotoxicity than DTX-NCs ($61.9\% \pm 3.1\%$) and DTX (pure; $18.6\% \pm 3.0\%$) at a DTX concentration of $100 \mu\text{g/mL}$, which was 1.2 and 4.3 times higher than that of DTX-NCs and DTX (pure), respectively. For 72-hour incubation, Tf-DTX-NCs

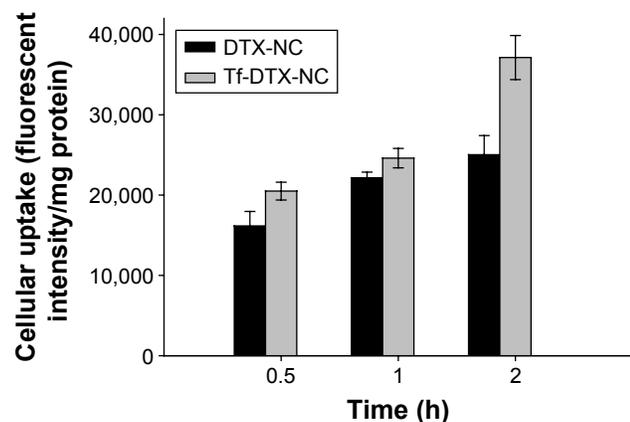


Figure 4 Quantification of the cellular uptake.

Note: Data are expressed as mean \pm SD ($n=4$).

Abbreviations: DTX, docetaxel; NC, nanocrystal; Tf, apo-Transferrin human; h, hour.

($82.6\% \pm 0.8\%$) showed higher cytotoxicity than DTX-NCs ($77.4\% \pm 4.1\%$) and DTX (pure; $20.1\% \pm 4.6\%$) at a DTX concentration of $100 \mu\text{g/mL}$, which was 1.1 and 4.1 times higher than that of DTX-NCs and DTX (pure), respectively. All of the concentrations and times showed greater cytotoxicity of Tf-DTX-NCs compared to other groups. In particular, the cytotoxicity of DTX (pure) increased until $25 \mu\text{g/mL}$ and then decreased. During the preparation of DTX standard solution, solutions changed the color from clear to turbid at 50 and $100 \mu\text{g/mL}$. For this reason, when DTX ethanol solution was diluted with water, the drug was precipitated due to differences in solubility. Microscopic analysis showed the presence of micronized DTX which was due to the precipitation (data not shown). The half maximal inhibitory concentration (IC_{50}) values were $13.7 \pm 0.6 \mu\text{g/mL}$ (DTX-NCs) and $4.8 \pm 0.7 \mu\text{g/mL}$ (Tf-DTX-NCs) at 24-hour incubation time, 2.9 times less than DTX-NCs. At 48-hour incubation time, IC_{50} values were $3.9 \pm 0.5 \mu\text{g/mL}$ (DTX-NCs) and $1.6 \pm 0.4 \mu\text{g/mL}$ (Tf-DTX-NCs), which was 2.4 times less than DTX-NCs. IC_{50} values were $1.0 \pm 0.5 \mu\text{g/mL}$ (DTX-NCs) and $0.5 \pm 0.3 \mu\text{g/mL}$ (Tf-DTX-NCs) at 72-hour incubation time, two times less than

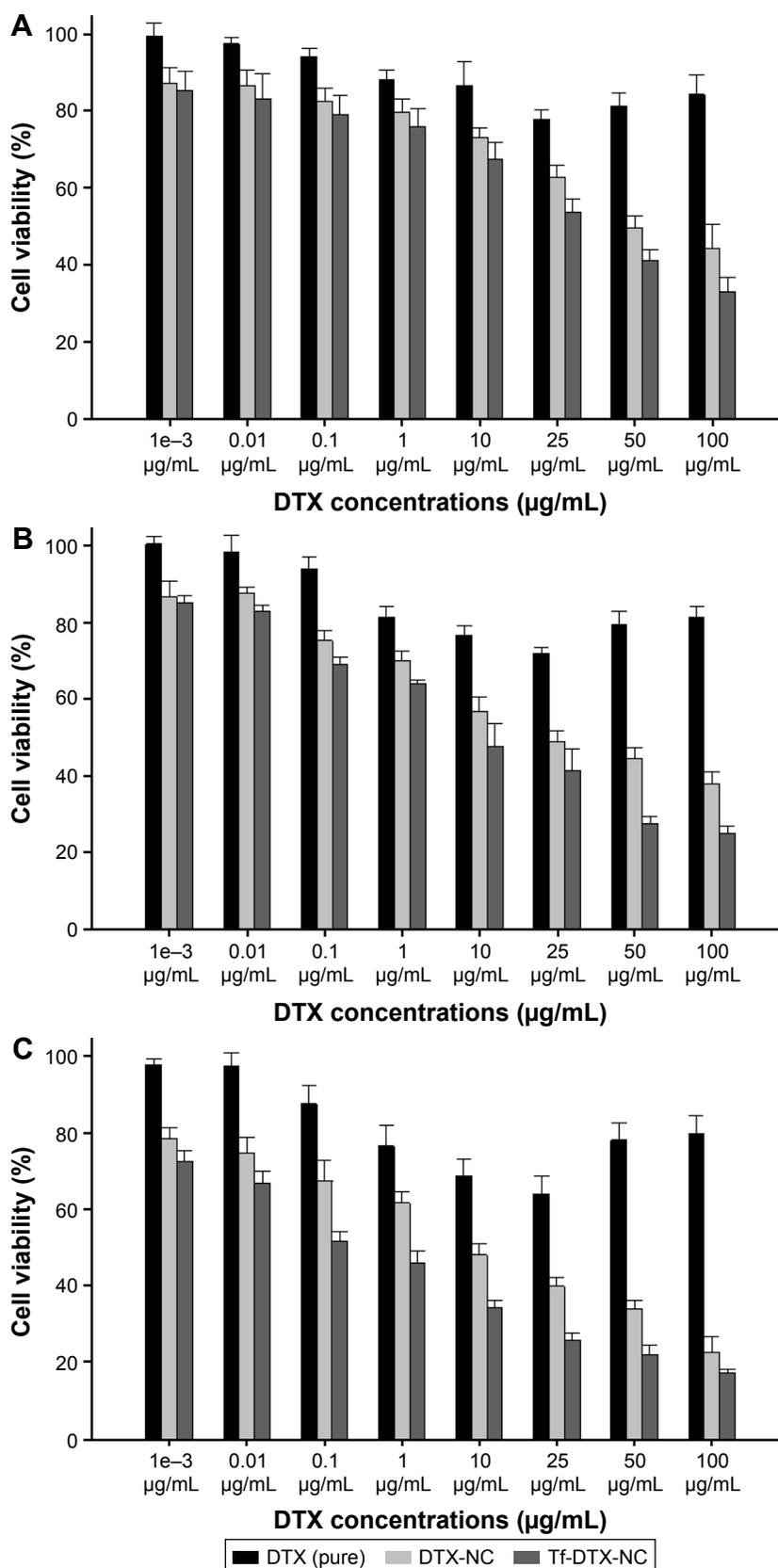


Figure 5 Evaluation of cytotoxicity.

Notes: Cytotoxicity of DTX (pure) and DTX-NCs or Tf-DTX-NCs was compared at 24 hours (A), 48 hours (B), and 72 hours (C). Drug concentrations ranged from 1 ng/mL to 100 µg/mL.

Abbreviations: DTX, docetaxel; NC, nanocrystal; Tf, apo-Transferrin human.

Table 2 IC50 values of DTX-NCs and Tf-DTX-NCs in A549 cells following 24-, 48-, and 72-hour treatments, respectively (n=6)

Incubation time (hours)	DTX-NCs ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)	Tf-DTX-NCs ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)
24	13.7 \pm 0.6	4.8 \pm 0.7
48	3.9 \pm 0.5	1.6 \pm 0.4
72	1.0 \pm 0.5	0.5 \pm 0.3

Abbreviations: DTX, docetaxel; NCs, nanocrystals; Tf, apo-Transferrin human.

the DTX-NCs. Thus, IC50 value was reduced depending on incubation times (Table 2).

The results of the cytotoxicity assay for all the samples were significantly different from those obtained for DTX (pure) at all concentrations (paired *t*-test; $P < 0.05$).

Many studies have demonstrated that the surface-modified NPs or NCs have higher cytotoxicity than the surface-unmodified NPs, NCs, or pure drugs.^{56–58} The results of this study showed that Tf-DTX-NCs have strong targeting ability, which can improve the cellular uptake as well as cytotoxicity of DTX.

Conclusion

DTX-NCs were prepared by the nanoprecipitation method and were surface modified with Tf (Tf-DTX-NCs). The obtained Tf-DTX-NCs were in the nanosize range required to invade cancer cells. Tf-DTX-NCs were more stable and showed faster DTX release than DTX-NCs and DTX (pure). Moreover, Tf-DTX-NCs significantly enhanced the cellular uptake and cytotoxicity of DTX in A549 cell line. In vivo studies with Tf-DTX-NCs will be undertaken in future to evaluate and confirm the efficacy of this NC system.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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