

Article

# Quantitative Phase Dynamics of Cancer Cell Populations Affected by Blue Light

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**Featured Application:** Quantitative phase imaging (QPI) and holographic microscopy (HM) are suitable methods for long-term and label-free imaging of cells and for the complex evaluation of cellular morphological and dynamical parameters under different treatments. Our results suggest that HM within advanced image analysis is capable of correctly distinguishing between subtle changes in cell motility, cell dry mass, cell density, and cell death induced by blue light. As quantitative phase dynamics of the cell population is typical for specific processes in cells, it may be useful for viability tests and medical drugs evaluation. In particular, mapping of the quantitative phase changes during the time seems to be very promising in the determination of various morphological phenomena related to cell death, because the responsible cell death molecular machinery typically changes the distribution of the cell mass.

**Abstract:** Increased exposition to blue light may induce many changes in cell behavior and significantly affect the critical characteristics of cells. Here we show that multimodal holographic microscopy (MHM) within advanced image analysis is capable of correctly distinguishing between changes in cell motility, cell dry mass, cell density, and cell death induced by blue light. We focused on the effect of blue light with a wavelength of 485 nm on morphological and dynamical parameters of four cell lines, malignant PC-3, A2780, G361 cell lines, and the benign PNT1A cell line. We used MHM with blue light doses 24 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup>, 208 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup> and two kinds of expositions (500 and 1000 ms) to acquire real-time quantitative phase information about cellular parameters. It has been shown that specific doses of the blue light significantly influence cell motility, cell dry mass and cell density. These changes were often specific for the malignant status of tested cells. Blue light dose 208 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup> × 1000 ms affected malignant cell motility but did not change the motility of benign cell line PNT1A. This light dose also significantly decreased proliferation activity in all tested cell lines but was not so deleterious for benign cell line PNT1A as for malignant cells. Light dose 208 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup> × 1000 ms oppositely affected cell mass in A2780 and PC-3 cells and induced different types of cell death in A2780 and G361 cell lines. Cells obtained the least damage on lower doses of light with shorter time of exposition.

**Keywords:** holographic microscopy; quantitative phase imaging; blue light; cell mass; cell motility; cell death

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## 1. Introduction

Natural light is essential for the adjustment of circadian clocks and the coordination of cellular physiology. Nevertheless, emerging evidence suggests that increased exposure to artificial light can significantly influence important characteristics of cells. It has been shown that blue light at lower doses ( $\leq 300$  mJ/cm<sup>2</sup>) triggers the synthesis of hydrogen peroxide in T-cells and affects cell motility [1]. Other studies suggest that blue light changes the redox state of the cell causing oxidative stress and alter mitochondrial activity [2,3] or that green light can change gene expression [4]. As recent technological advances brought televisions, LEDs, and displays, blue light emitters have become a part of our everyday life and blue light is also used for polymerization of dental resin in dentistry [5], its effect on the behavior of cells should be deeply studied. Studies on model organisms suggest that visible light can exert a range of detrimental effects. For example, a single acute blue light exposure causes cell death of photoreceptors in the retina of mice and flies [6,7]. Blue light is also used in photodynamic therapy (PDT) of cancer. PDT represents an important treatment approach as it uses a photosensitizer and visible light to induce reactive oxygen species (ROS) to kill cancer cells [8,9]. For example, Sullivan et al. have reported the antitumor effect of an agent dequalinium and light of a 366 nm wavelength. A combination of specific light and an agent inhibits protein kinase C and induces inhibition of metastatic behavior of melanoma cells [10]. However, the effects of blue light itself on the essential characteristic of cancer cells, such as motility or cell division is not known.

The light with 488 nm is commonly used as an excitation light in fluorescence microscopy (FM) which allows precise imaging of cellular structures or even certain molecules in cells [11,12]. Despite the widespread of FM in cell research in the last 40 years, the impact of such techniques on basic cell features was not well characterized yet. In this study, we focused on the effect of light with 485 nm wavelength on the dynamical and morphological properties of the three human cancer cell lines established from different tissue (PC-3, A2780, G361) and one non-malignant human prostate cell line (PNT1A), respectively. In our experiments, we use a multimodal holographic microscope (MHM) that combines holographic microscopy with fluorescence microscopy. The MHM used in this study is based on an off-axis setup with an incoherent source of light which enables high-quality quantitative phase imaging, avoiding disruptive interferences [13]. Holographic microscopy (HM) has been demonstrated as a powerful tool for long-term and label-free imaging of cell samples in vitro, as it works on the principle of quantitative phase imaging (QPI). HM provides information about many cellular processes and parameters such as cell cycle [14], cell kinetic [15], viability [16], cell morphology [17], and cellular uptake [18]. This approach enables also to measure cell mass and its distribution in cells [19–21]. Based on QPI, a new approach of distinction of apoptosis and lytic types of cell death was developed [22,23]. HM also enables effort-less and more accurate tracking of cells and their motility patterns compared to other microscopic techniques [24,25]. Our study aims to present QPI and holographic microscopy as a suitable method for the evaluation of cellular morphological and dynamical parameters. The results suggest that HM within advanced image analysis is capable of correctly distinguishing between changes in cell motility, cell dry mass, cell density, and cell death induced by blue light and that the impact of light is dependent on the exposure time and light intensity.

## 2. Materials and Methods

### 2.1. Chemical and Biochemical Reagents

RPMI-1640 medium, Ham's F-12 medium, penicillin/streptomycin, fetal bovine serum (FBS) (mycoplasma-free), ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA), were purchased from Sigma Aldrich Co.

(St. Louise, MO, USA). Trypsin was purchased from PAA Laboratories Gesellschaft M.B.H. (Pasching, Austria) and phosphate buffer saline (PBS) from Invitrogen Corp. (Carlsbad, CA, USA).

## 2.2. Cell Lines

The PC-3, A2780, PNT1A, and G361 cell lines were purchased from HPA Culture Collections (Salisbury, UK). PC-3 prostate cancer cell line was derived from bone metastasis of a 4-grade prostatic adenocarcinoma of a 62-year-old Caucasian male [26]. The A2780 cell line was derived from the ovarian carcinoma of a nontreated patient according to ECACC. PNT1A cell line was established from prostatic epithelial tissue of healthy 35-years old male and immortalized by plasmid transfection containing the SV40 genome with defective replication origin [27,28]. The G361 cell line was established from a malignant melanoma of a 31-year-old male Caucasian. The G361 cells produce melanin for up to 50 population doublings. As the aim of this study is to compare the effect of blue light on the cell lines differing by morphology, transformation state, sensitivity to cell death, and origin, we decided to use the cell lines listed above. PC-3 cells are larger in comparison with small A2780 cells. Benign PNT1A cell line differs from malignant PC-3, and all four cell lines are derived from diverse tissues of origin. Furthermore, melanoma G361 cells expressing melanin may differ in the reaction of cells to blue light exposure.

## 2.3. Cell Cultivation

All four cell lines were cultivated in 25 cm<sup>2</sup> flasks with 5 ml of media at 37 °C in a humidified incubator (60%) with 5% CO<sub>2</sub> (Sanyo, Osaka City, Japan). Cell lines A2780, PNT1A and G361 were cultured in RPMI-1640 medium with phenol red indicator, L-glutamine, FBS and antibiotics penicillin/streptomycin (Sigma Aldrich Co., St. Louise, MO, USA). For the PC-3 cell line cultivation, Ham's F-12 medium with FBS and antibiotics (Sigma Aldrich Co., St. Louis, MO, USA) was used. The same supplementation with antibiotics (penicillin 100 U/mL and streptomycin 0.1 mg/mL) and 10% FBS was used in both media. The cell medium was changed two times per week. Cell subculturing was done with 10% of trypsin solution (PAA, Pasching, Austria) with previous washing with EDTA (0.02% in PBS buffer).

## 2.4. QPI and Holographic Microscopy and Fluorescence Setting

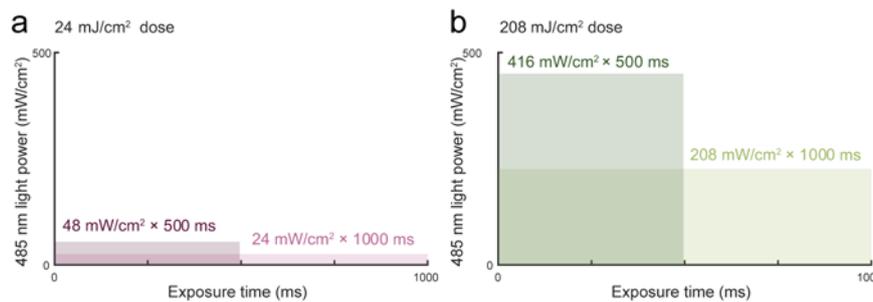
QPI was performed by using a Q-PHASE multimodal holographic microscope (Telight, Brno, CZ). The Q-PHASE is equipped with fluorescence module using a halogen lamp as a non-coherent source of blue light. In this work, the module was used as a source of blue light for treatment of observed cell lines. The 485 nm light waves are emitted by the fluorescence light source of the attached module. The Q-PHASE microscope optical setup can be seen in Figure 1 of the article [22]. Before the imaging experiment, cells were cultivated overnight in a concentration of 7000 cells/mL in flow chamber  $\mu$ -Slide I Lauer Family (Ibidi, Martinsried, Germany). During the measurements, the chamber with cells was incubated in 37 °C humidified, 5% CO<sub>2</sub> atmosphere in H201—for Mad City Labs Z100/Z500 piezo Z-stages (Okolab, Ottaviano NA, Italy). Images and holograms were captured with lens Nikon Plan 10/0.3 and CCD camera (XIMEA MR4021 MC-VELETA, Münster, Germany) respectively. The fluorescence mode used was a plasma light source (Sutter Instrument Lambda XL Novato, CA, USA). Cells were irradiated with a 485 nm light with a 25 nm bandwidth. Light doses 0 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup>, 24 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup> and 208 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup> were achieved by the combination of time exposition and light intensity shown in Figure 1.

The images were acquired automatically from seven positions every 3 min for 24 h. Holographic images were collected by custom software and raw data were numerically reconstructed. The numerical reconstruction was performed by custom software where the established methods of the fast Fourier-transform [29] and phase unwrapping [30,31] are implemented. The output from the software is an unwrapped phase image. This image has high intrinsic contrast and can be processed by an available image processing software. The unwrapped phase image is integrated phase shift through the cell and

it is proportional to integrated cell dry mass density [19,32]. The values of unwrapped phase image  $\varphi$  (rad) are linearly transformed into cell dry mass density image  $m$  ( $\text{pg}/\mu\text{m}^2$ ) with the transformation

$$m = \frac{\varphi\lambda}{2\pi\alpha} \quad (1)$$

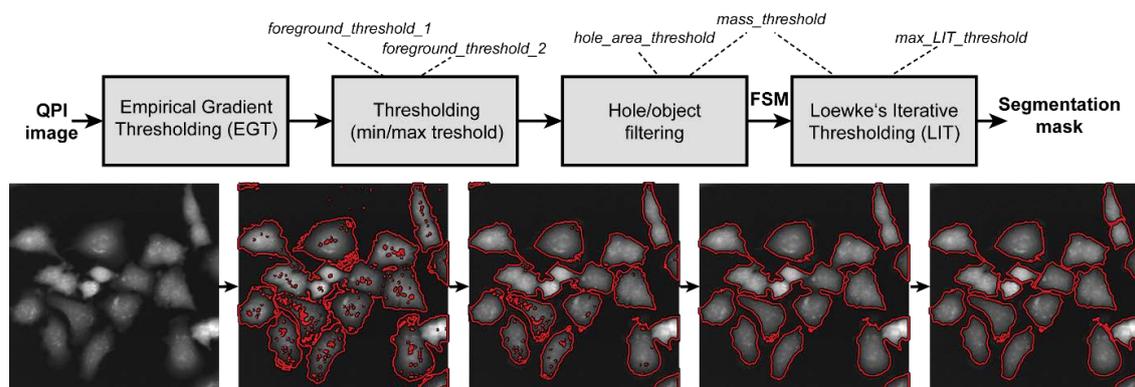
where  $\alpha$  ( $0.18 \mu\text{m}^3/\text{pg}$ ) is specific refraction increment and  $\lambda$  ( $0.65 \mu\text{m}$  in Q-PHASE) is a wavelength, where both values are assumed to be constant. This enables measurements of cell dry mass and analysis of cell mass distribution inside cells.



**Figure 1.** Blue light doses used in the experiment. Resulting blue light doses 0, 24 (a) and 208 (b)  $\text{mJ}/\text{cm}^2$  were achieved by the combination of time exposition and light intensity. The intensity of fluorescence light is shown in  $\text{mW}/\text{cm}^2$ . Exposure time was 500 and 1000 ms, respectively.

### 2.5. Image Analysis and Statistics

Image analysis was performed in customized Matlab R2019b (MathWorks, Natick, MA, USA) algorithm developed by our laboratory. The analysis process consists of segmentation, the interconnection of matching cells in adjacent time frames and extraction of the analyzed dynamical and morphological cell features. For cell segmentation in each frame, Loewke’s Iterative Thresholding (LIT) method [33] was combined with Empirical Gradient Thresholding (EGT) technique [34]. EGT was shown to be a very robust and parameter-free foreground cell segmentation method (semantic segmentation) across various microscopical modalities [35]. On the other hand, LIT is a powerful technique for single-cell separation (instance segmentation), which is specifically designed for QPI images. LIT iteratively separates objects in “intensity valley” if the mass of separated objects is larger than the selected cell mass threshold. Our segmentation procedure is summarized in Figure 2.



**Figure 2.** Block diagram of the cell segmentation algorithm. The process consists of two main steps—foreground segmentation (semantic segmentation) and single-cell separation (instance segmentation). Foreground segmentation uses EGT algorithm [34], where the result is refined with additional thresholding and object/hole filtering. Single-cell separation uses LIT algorithm [33]. Input parameters to individual steps are shown with dashed arrows. FSM, Foreground Segmentation Mask; QPI, Quantitative Phase Imaging.

QPI image foreground can be segmented with simple thresholding; however, we found that a combination of EGT and thresholding can lead to even better results. First, EGT (with default setting) is used for foreground segmentation and its resulting foreground segmentation mask (FSM) is further improved by the inclusion of pixels brighter than *foreground\_threshold\_1* and exclusion of pixels darker than *foreground\_threshold\_2*. Furthermore, holes smaller than *hole\_area\_threshold* and objects smaller than *mass\_threshold* are removed.

In LIT, each grayscale foreground object masked by FSM (containing one or more cells) is iteratively thresholded, where the threshold increases in every iteration. When thresholding creates two (or more) objects and newly created objects have a larger mass than *mass\_threshold*, they are used as new individual objects, which can be further split with the increasing threshold (and the original object will not be used). Finally, the object in FSM is separated by watershed lines, which are created by the application of the watershed algorithm [36] on Euclidean distance transform [37] of masks of objects created with thresholding. In original LIT [33], threshold grows until it reaches maximum image intensity, which leads to over-segmentation in some cases, thus we have introduced a *maximal\_LIT\_threshold* parameter and iterations are stopped when the threshold reaches this value.

Parameters *foreground\_threshold\_1*, *foreground\_threshold\_2* and *maximal\_LIT\_threshold* were set for all cell lines to value 0.07, 0.4 and 2, respectively. *Hole\_area\_treshold* and *mass\_treshold* were manually adjusted for each cell line (but stay fixed for all light doses).

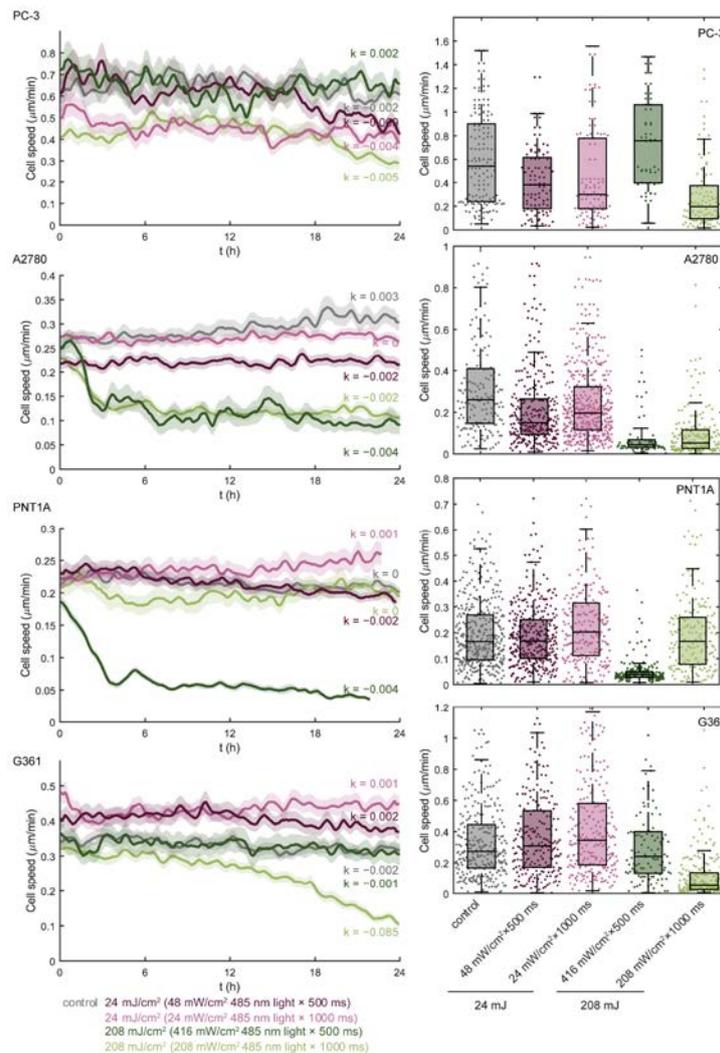
Sufficiently, precise tracking of individual cells during the whole sequence is a very hard problem [23]; however, for analysis of our dynamical features statistics across the whole-cell set, we require only to correctly cross-connect cells between each two consecutive time frames and larger tracks are not required. This was achieved by searching for the largest overlap with respect to Intersection over Union (IoU) of segmentation masks, where everything with IoU smaller than 0.7 was discarded as segmentation errors or cell divisions and thus these cells were not used for calculation of dynamical features. As dynamical features describing cell motility, we have extracted cell speed (Euclidian distance between cell centroid in two consecutive frames) and Cell Dynamic Score (CDS) defined in [23] (Euclidean distance of cell pixel values in two consecutive frames). Cell dry mass and cell density are calculated as a sum and a mean of cell pixel values, respectively.

Statistics was performed in R version 3.6.1 (R Core Team, 2020) [38] using ggpubr 0.2.4 (CRAN, 2020) package [39] with Wilcoxon test. Unless noted otherwise, *p* level < 0.05 was considered significant.

### 3. Results

#### 3.1. Blue Light Dose 208 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup>, 1000 ms Affects Malignant Cell Motility and Does Not Change Motility of Benign Cell Line PNT1A

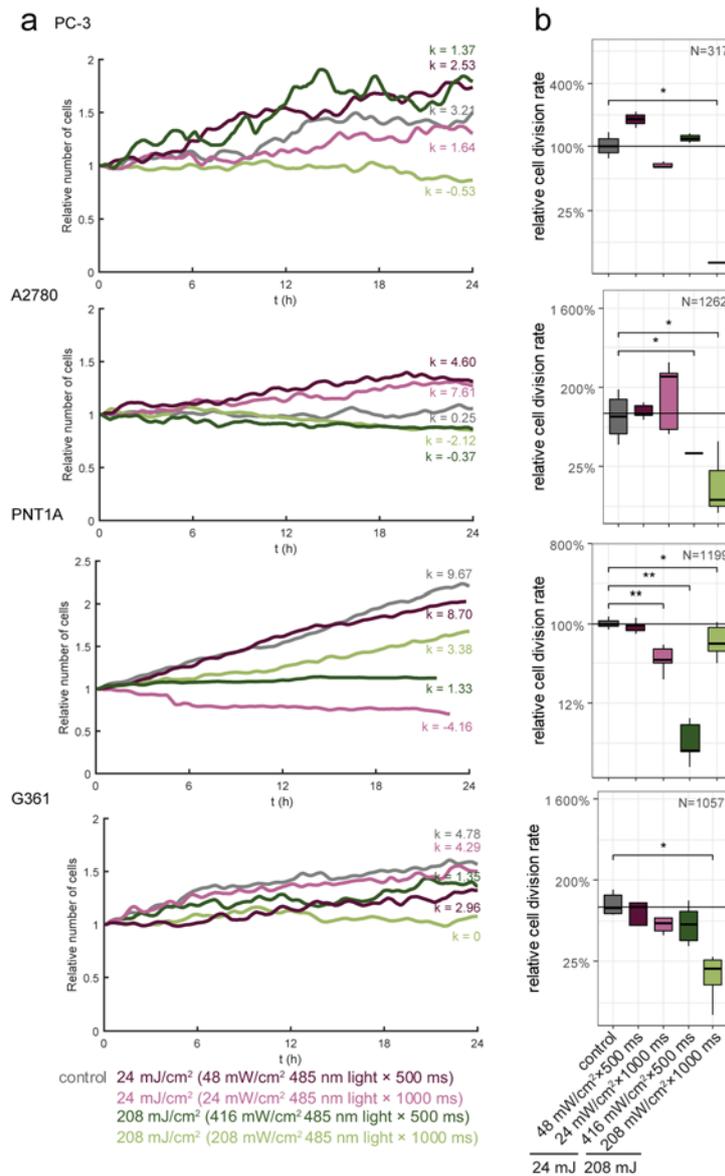
The motility of PC-3, A2780, PNT1A, and G361 cells was measured by using Q-PHASE multimodal holographic microscope. It was shown that light dose 208 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup> × 1000 ms affected the motility of all types of malignant cells—PC-3, A2780, G361 (Figure 3). A2780 cells showed a distinctive decrease of motility from the beginning of the measurement while PC-3 and G361 cells decreased their motility after 15 and 20 h of measurement, respectively. The benign cell line PNT1A showed no motility changes in comparison with control by using light dose 208 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup> × 1000 ms. The most intense light dose 208 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup> × 500 ms decreased motility of all cell lines with the most visible effect on PNT1A and A2780 cells. Some effect was also observed in the PC-3 cells with blue light dose 24 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup> × 500 ms.



**Figure 3.** Real-time QPI-measured motility of cells affected by different doses of blue light. Real-time motility of PC-3, A2780, PNT1A, and G361 cells during 24 h of the experiment (left side of the figure). Lines are shown as the mean and standard error. K value means the slope of the least-square fitted line (increment of the value per hour). The end-point motility values of PC-3, A2780, PNT1A, and G361 cells after 24 h exposure to blue light (right side of the figure). Boxes are composed of the main box edges (25th and 75th percentile), central line (median) and whiskers (lowest and highest value of 1.5 of inter-quartile range).

### 3.2. Blue Light Doses 208 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup>, 1000 ms Significantly Decrease Proliferation Activity in All Tested Cell Lines

The relative number of cells obtained by QPI was compared with the number of cell divisions manually counted from videos edited in ImageJ 1.49v (NIH, USA and recalculated according to the length of the experiment. All control cells have positive rates of proliferation during the experiment. Although some light doses such as 24 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup> × 500 ms in A2780 and PC-3 cells showed some proliferative effects, these effects had no statistical significance (Figure 4). The light dose of 208 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup> × 1000 ms negatively affected proliferation in all cell lines. Interestingly, this light dose was not so deleterious for benign cell line PNT1A as for malignant cells (Supplementary Videos S1–S4). The least harmful dose in our cells was 24 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup> × 500 ms.

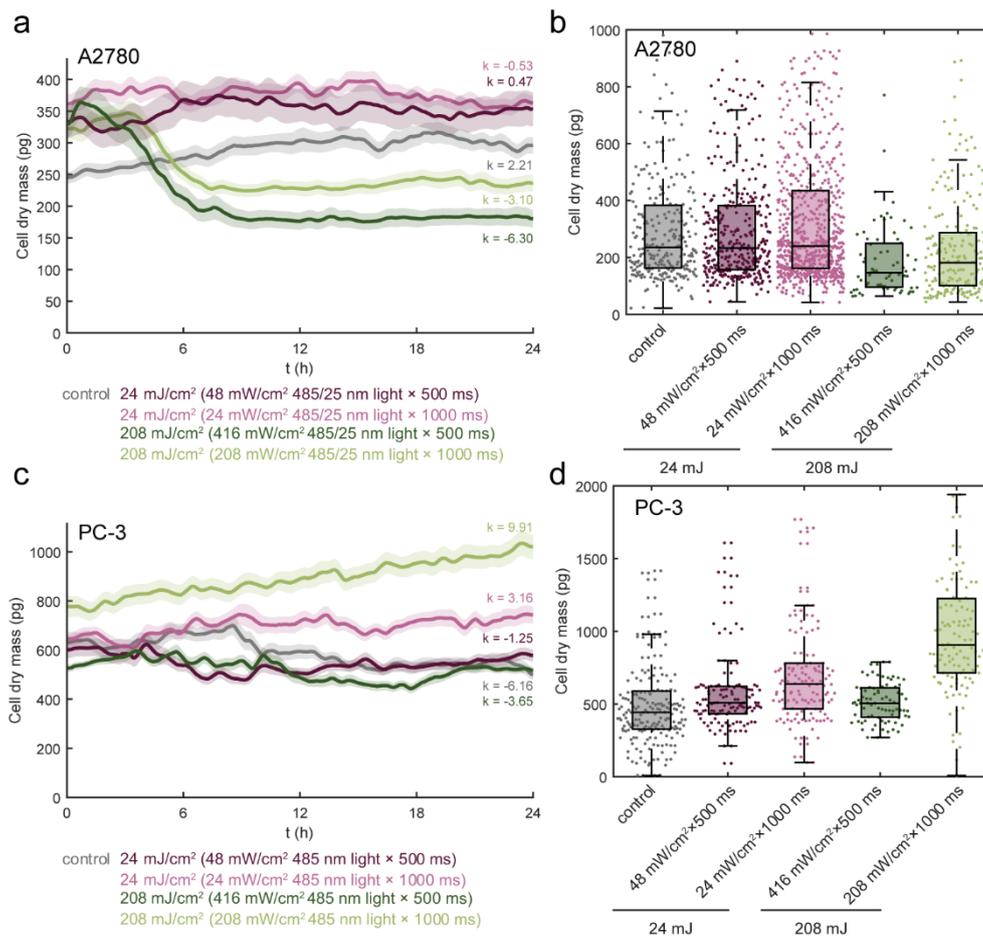


**Figure 4.** Cell numbers and cell division rate of cells affected by different doses of blue light. (a) Real-time QPI-measured changes in cell numbers of PC-3, A2780, PNT1A, and G361 cells during 24 h of the experiment. Lines are shown as the mean and standard error. K value means the slope of the least-square fitted line (increment of the value per hour). (b) Cell division rate relative to the division rate of control cells. \* indicate  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$  by Wilcoxon test. The number of cells (N) shown for all treatments in a timepoint 0.

### 3.3. Light Dose 208 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup> × 1000 ms Oppositely Affects Cell Mass in A2780 and PC-3

While cell mass in A2780 decreased quickly after exposure to blue light dose 208 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup> × 1000 ms, the cell mass in PC-3 continually increased (Figure 5). These changes in cell dry mass (Figure 5a,b) and the decrease of the relative number of A2780 cells (Figure 4) indicate cell death in this cell line [23]. Indeed, a high rate of cell death was shown in the A2780 cell line under these conditions (Supplementary Video S2). On the other hand, the number of PC-3 cells during the 24 h-effect of light dose 208 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup> × 1000 ms was not significantly changed and an increase in cell dry mass indicates anabolic processes in this cell line (Supplementary Video S3).

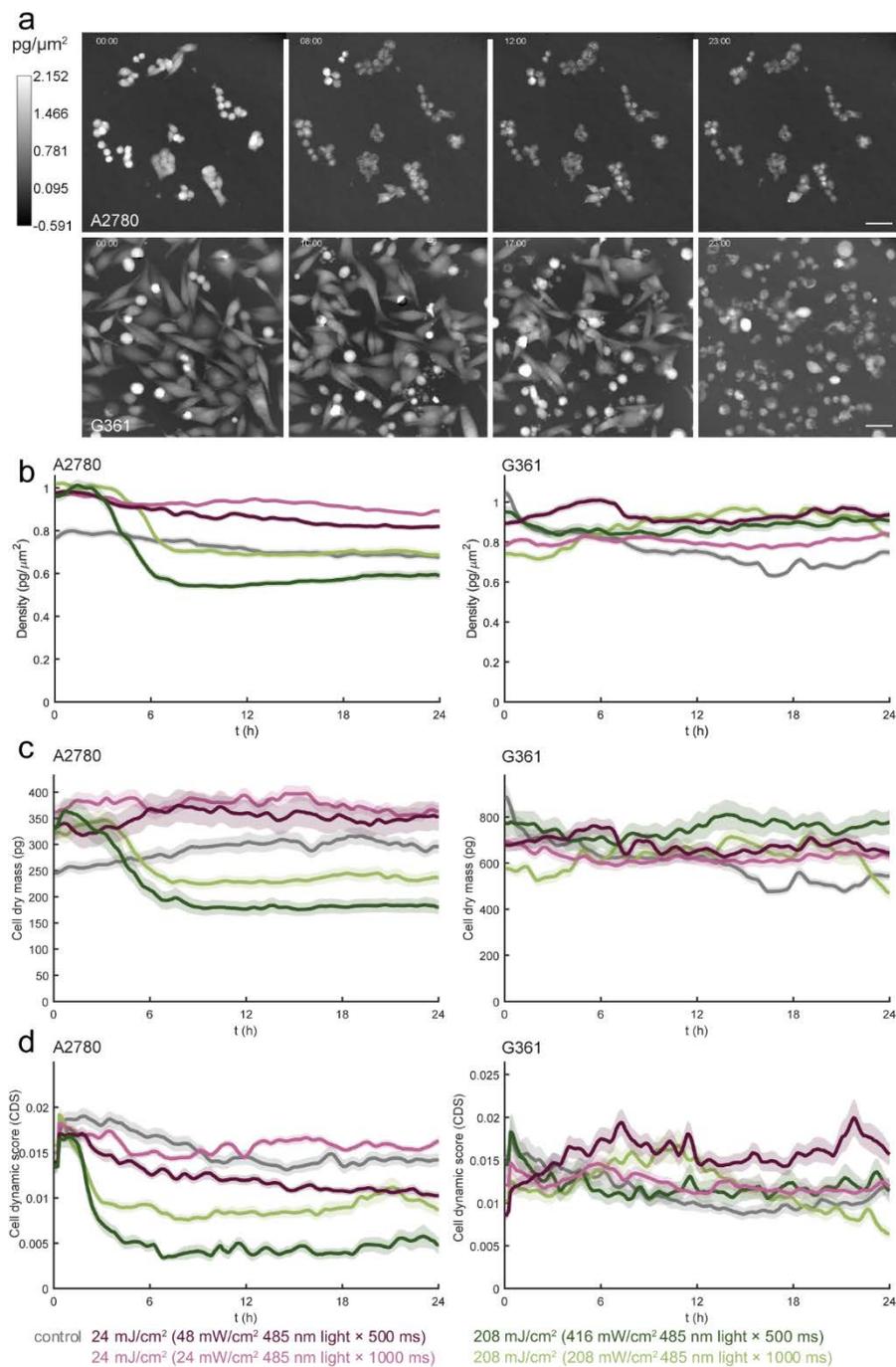
The opposite effect on cell dry mass in these cell lines was also shown as a result of light dose 208 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup> × 500 ms but was not so profound as with dose 208 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup> × 1000 ms.



**Figure 5. Real-time QPI-measured dry mass of cells affected by different doses of blue light.** (a) Real-time changes in dry mass of A2780 cells during 24 h of the experiment. (b) The end-point dry mass values of A2780 cells after 24 h-exposure to blue light. (c) Real-time changes in dry mass of PC-3 cells during 24 h of the experiment. (d) The end-point dry mass values of PC-3 cells after 24 h-exposure to blue light. Bar charts are shown as the mean and standard error. Lines are shown as the mean and standard error. K value means the slope of the least-square fitted line (increment of the value per hour). Boxes are composed of the main box edges (25th and 75th percentile), central line (median) and whiskers (lowest and highest value of 1.5 of inter-quartile range).

### 3.4. Different Types of Cell Death Are Induced by Blue Light in A2780 and G361 Cell Lines

The high numbers of cell deaths were observed in cell lines A2780 and G361 after exposure to blue light dose  $208 \text{ mJ/cm}^2 \times 1000 \text{ ms}$  (Supplementary Videos S2 and S4). Nevertheless, these cell deaths were morphologically different. The type of cell death in G361 was characteristic by a gradual cell rounding and a loss of surface contact followed by intensive membrane blebbing. The type of cell death in A2780 involved persisting large cytoplasmic membrane blebs or multiple small blebs and cell swelling leading to the final cell membrane rupture. While the cell death in G361 cells (bona fide apoptosis) showed an increase in cell density, relatively stable cell dry mass, and strong fluctuation in average intensity change of cell pixels further designated as Cell Dynamic Score (CDS), during the cell death in A2780 cells (bona fide necrosis) the cell density was low, cell dry mass steeply decreased, and CDS was relatively stable after the initial decline (Figure 6). We have previously published these cell deaths induced by staurosporine and doxorubicin treatment elsewhere [23].



**Figure 6.** Quantitative phase-related parameters of dying A2780 and G361 cells. (a) Example of quantitative phase images for A2780 and G361 cells in different time-points under blue light dose  $208 \text{ mJ}/\text{cm}^2 \times 1000 \text{ ms}$ . Scale bar =  $50 \mu\text{m}$  (b) Real-time changes in cell density of A2780 and G361 cells during 24 h of the experiment. (c) Real-time changes in cell dry mass of A2780 and G361 cells during 24 h of the experiment. (d) Real-time changes in Cell Dynamic Score (CDS) of A2780 and G361 cells during 24 h of the experiment. CDS shows the average intensity change of cell pixels.

#### 4. Discussion

Light emitters such as LEDs, TV and other electronics are presently used daily. Also, photodynamic therapy and fluorescence microscopy (FM) uses light to cause-effect on biological samples. Despite the widespread of FM in cell research, the effect of light on basic cell features was not well characterized yet. In this study, we evaluated the effect of blue light (485 nm) on cell parameters such as proliferation

activity, cell motility, and cell mass in three human cancer cell lines (A2780, PC-3, G361) and one non-malignant human cell line (PNT1A) using MHM. The light doses in our study were 24 or 208 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup> and were achieved by a combination of two different times of expositions 500 and 1000 ms and specific light intensity (Figure 1). In the last 15 years, holographic microscopy hand in hand with advanced image analysis made significant progress to become a suitable technique for conducting label-free time-lapse experiments with biological specimens.

Our results show that blue light 208 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup> × 1000 ms negatively affect malignant cell motility and does not change the motility of benign PNT1A cells. Phan et al. have described the positive effect of 470 nm light on the motility of T-cells. Enhanced motility may be caused by the H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> signaling pathway [1]. Our finding follows Oh et al., where authors concluded that blue light inhibits cell migration, thus invasivity of cancer cells. This may be mediated by the effect on MAPK and NF-κB activity and down-regulation of the ERK1/2 signaling pathway which leads to a decrease in protein expression of MMP-2 and MMP-9 [40]. On the other hand, Lan et al. postulated that blue light gradient could have an impact on cancer cell migration. According to their study, ROS production is proportional to light exposition. Cancer lung cells A549 exposed to 473 nm blue light gradient reported higher ROS production but also higher motility driven by increasing light gradient [41]. However, this study employed a gradient of light which may have a different effect on cells as the light dose on cells varied during the exposition. It was shown that blue light generates oxidative stress [42], induce cell damage and affects the gene expression [43].

Our results also show that blue light significantly affects cell proliferation, in most cases negatively. Although some light doses such as 24 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup> × 500 ms in A2780 and PC-3 cells showed some proliferative effects these effects showed no statistical significance. Some proliferative effects of light have previously been described. Moore et al. registered a positive effect of light on the proliferation of endothelial cells and fibroblasts but those results are not comparable with our results since a low-intensity laser with wavelength 665 nm was used [44]. The higher light doses affect cell proliferation more than lower ones. The least harmful dose for our cells was 24 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup> × 500 ms, therefore this dose can be used for fluorescence microscopy of these cells. Oh et al. [45] described the reverse effect of light on cell proliferation, where blue light exposition leads to the activation of caspase-3 and PARP inducing a caspase-dependent apoptotic pathway [45].

To correctly evaluate the effect of the blue light used in our experiment, it is necessary to correlate with cell mass distribution. Interestingly, the cell mass in A2780 decreased quickly after exposure to blue light dose 208 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup> × 1000 ms, whereas the cell mass in PC-3 increased. The increase of cell mass implies higher anabolic activity in the metastatic PC-3 cells, which can serve as a mechanism of survival in harmful conditions. As the number of PC-3 cells remains the same from the beginning of the experiment, cells were not undergoing cell death, as the results could suggest, but only suppress their proliferation activity. This finding supports a study from Gilchrest et al. which reports that UV light induces mitosis via the creation of protecting factors which may lead to avoiding apoptosis [46] and also Tolde et al. indicate that changes in cell mass distribution may play a role in cell motility [47]. On the contrary, A2780 cells showed a significant decrease in cell mass even though the number of cells decreased only slightly. The disproportionality of these two parameters is evidence of cell death because the automatic algorithm of the MHM tracks also dead cells during the experiment as previously described in Vicar et al. [23]. This is following our observations where is evident that A2780 cells were killed during the first hours of the experiment (Supplementary Video S2).

Since QPI has recently been used for detection and classification of cell death [16,22,23,48], based on these results, we hypothesized that light dose 208 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup> × 1000 ms induce different types of cell death in A2780 and G361 cell lines. Based on the time-lapse videos (Supplementary Videos S2 and S4) and real-time quantitative parameters shown in Figure 6, it is evident that light dose 208 mJ × 1000 ms induces specific changes in cell dry mass, CDS, and density in A2780 and G361 cells. For the A2780 cells, all three parameters steeply decreased in the first six hours of the experiment and remained low. The data correspond with the videos, as it shows that the effect of the light dose on A2780 cells

is fast and cells are dead. The dead cells are still adherent to the surface with the disrupted plasma membrane and there is an absence of blebbing or releasing of apoptotic bodies. This may suggest the cells underwent necrosis as these parameters are characteristic for this type of cell death [49,50]. On the other hand, G361 cells show a stable slight increase in cell dry mass and density, which decreased in the last two hours. CDS decreased after eleven hours of the experiment. The results for G361, supported by the video (Supplementary Video S4), imply that cells underwent apoptosis. These cells showed gradual cell rounding and a loss of surface contact followed by intensive membrane blebbing. It corresponds with known facts describing morphological changes during apoptosis [51]. Recently, several studies have described the characterization of cell death based on cell morphology using quantitative phase imaging [16,22,23,51]. In particular, mapping of the quantitative phase changes during the time seems to be very promising in the determination of various morphological phenomena related to cell death, because the responsible cell death molecular machinery typically changes the distribution of the cell mass (cell content cleavage by caspases and loss of attachment during apoptosis connected with increased density; cell swelling during some kinds of lytic cell death—decrease in cell density) [23].

This study could also contribute to a better understanding of how light affects cells during fluorescence microscopy experiments, as the wavelength employed in our study is widely used. From our results, it is evident that cells were not damaged with the lower doses of light with a shorter time exposure. Thus, there is a need for low fluorescence doses and time exposures to achieve less destructive conditions for live samples during fluorescence microscopy. On the other hand, fluorescent microscopy always compromises between fluorescence damage to live samples and image quality.

## 5. Conclusions

Our results suggest that MHM within advanced image analysis is capable of correctly distinguishing between changes in cell motility, cell dry mass, cell density, and cell death induced by blue light. As quantitative phase dynamics of a cell population is typical for specific processes in cells, it may be useful for viability tests and medical drugs evaluation. We have also shown that specific doses of blue light significantly influence cell motility, cell dry mass, and cell density. These changes seem to be specific for the particular cell line and the malignant status of tested cells. Based on the dynamics of QPI parameters, we assume that light dose  $208 \text{ mJ/cm}^2 \times 1000 \text{ ms}$  induced different types of cell death in A2780 and G361 cell lines.

**Supplementary Materials:** The following are available online at <http://www.mdpi.com/2076-3417/10/7/2597/s1>. Supplementary Videos S1–S4. Quantitative phase image dataset used in the manuscript is available at Zenodo repository ([www.zenodo.org](http://www.zenodo.org)), <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3670966> (PC-3 and PNT1A cells), <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3673425> (A2780 and G361 cells).

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