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Millimeter-Wave Heating *in Vitro*: Local Microscale Temperature Measurements Correlated to Heat Shock Cellular Response

Rosa Orlacchio, Denys Nikolayev, *Member, IEEE*, Yann Le Page, Yves Le Dréan, Maxim Zhadobov, *Senior Member, IEEE*

Abstract—Objective: Cellular sensitivity to heat is highly variable depending on the cell line. The aim of this paper is to assess the cellular sensitivity of the A375 melanoma cell line to continuous (CW) millimeter-waves (MMW) induced heating at 58.4 GHz, between 37°C and 47°C to get a deeper insight into optimization of thermal treatment of superficial skin cancer. **Methods:** Phosphorylation of heat shock protein 27 (HSP27) was mapped within an area of about 30 mm² to visualize the variation of heat-induced cellular stress as a function of the distance from the waveguide aperture (MMW radiation source). A multiphysics computational approach was then adopted to yield both electromagnetic and thermal field distributions as well as corresponding specific absorption rate (SAR) and temperature elevation. Induced temperature rise was experimentally measured using a micro-thermocouple (μ TC). **Results:** Coupling of the incident electromagnetic (EM) field with μ TC leads was first characterized, and optimal μ TC placing was identified. HSP27 phosphorylation was induced at temperatures $\geq 41^\circ\text{C}$, and its level increases as a function of the thermal dose delivered, remaining mostly focused within 3 mm². **Conclusion:** Phosphorylation of HSP27 represents a valuable marker of cellular stress of A375 melanoma cells under MMW exposure, providing both quantitative and spatial information about the distribution of the thermal stress. **Significance:** These results may contribute to the design of thermal treatments of superficial melanoma through MMW-induced heating in the hyperthermic temperature range.

Index Terms—Millimeter waves, multiphysics microdosimetry, heat shock response, hyperthermia, HSP27, thermocouple

I. INTRODUCTION

THE increasing use of millimeter-wave (MMW) technologies (body-centric [1], 5G networks [2], automotive radars [3], security scanners [4], non-lethal weapons [5], etc.) has stimulated research on the interaction of MMW with the human body both in terms of dosimetry [6] and

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elicited biological effects [7]–[9]. At the macroscopic level, MMW are rapidly absorbed by the superficial layers of the skin due to their low penetration depth (1–10 mm). At the microscopic level, exposure at these frequencies induces oscillations in polar molecules of free water, thereby raising their thermal energy. This results in heating of mainly high-water content tissues. MMW-induced heating can be exploited in the biomedical field for non-invasive and spatially localized thermal treatment of superficial skin cancers, such as spreading melanoma [10]. The latter is an aggressive tumor with high resistance to both chemotherapy and radiotherapy [11]. Its location is commonly within the 0.5-mm layer in the skin, which corresponds to the MMW penetration depth around 60 GHz. By varying the frequency and exposure beam size, and by enforcing surface cooling, it is possible to accurately focus the heat within near-surface tumors minimizing damage to surrounding tissues [10]. This also makes possible to adjust the depth of maximum heating towards the desired skin layer depending on the tumor stage [10].

Cytotoxic effect of MMW-induced heating on melanoma cells was demonstrated in [12], [13]. Continuous-wave (CW)-heating between 39 and 53°C, induced by 42.25 GHz MMW reduces cellular viability of either human or murine melanoma cells from about 10% to 90% [13]. In addition, short thermal pulses induced by amplitude modulated pulsed-waves (PW) at 58.4 GHz, lead to stronger apoptosis of melanoma cells compared to CW heating with the same average temperature rise [12].

Cellular response to heat may largely vary depending on the cell line, temperature, and exposure duration [14], [15]. Therefore, the success of a thermal treatment strongly depends on: *i*) the knowledge of the specific sensitivity to heat of the tissue of interest, *ii*) the precise control of the temperature elevation during the treatment, and *iii*) focusing of thermal energy in the target area.

A severe heat shock ($> 48^\circ\text{C}$), delivered for a short duration, between few seconds and 4–6 minutes, may induce complete denaturation of proteins leading to direct cellular death [16]. Mild (40–41°C for 6–72 h) or moderate (42–47°C for 15–60 min) heat shock [16], may sensitize cells, thus enhancing the cytotoxic effect of radiotherapy and chemotherapy [17], or induce thermotolerance [18]. Indeed, cells possess a self-defense molecular mechanism mediated by a family

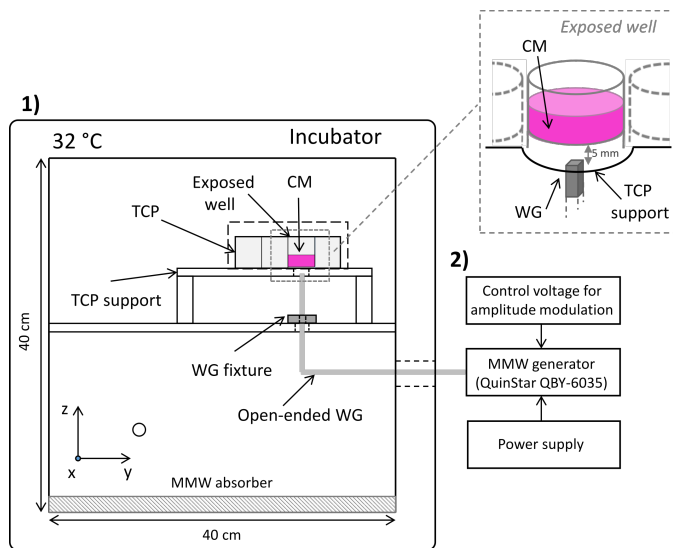


Fig. 1: Schematic of the exposure system developed for this study: 1) incubator containing the open-ended waveguide (WG), the tissue culture plate (TCP) and its plastic support, 2) signal generation unit. The inset (in the upper right corner) shows the exposed well filled with 2 ml of culture medium.

of proteins called heat shock proteins (HSP) [19]. HSP are expressed under basal conditions and upregulated by proteotoxic stress (including mild heating [19]) to prevent unfolding, misfolding, or aggregation of the stressed proteins [20]. Note that development of thermotolerance depends on various parameters, including cell line, temperature and duration of the heat shock [18], [21].

In addition, a combination of nanoparticles-mediated thermal ablation and immunotherapies, known as synergistic immuno photothermal nanotherapy (SYMPHONY), appears to be a promising technique for local treatment of cancer [22], [23].

In this paper, we report a multiphysics microdosimetry study to assess sensitivity of A375 melanoma cell line to CW heating at 58.4 GHz in the hyperthermic range between 37 and 47°C. To this end, we used HSP27 as a marker of the heat-induced cellular stress. Its expression is an indicator of thermotolerance that must be minimized to guarantee the success of the thermal treatment. CW-induced heating has been generated at the cellular level through a specific MMW-generator set-up [12], [24]. A micro-thermocouple (μ TC) has been used to measure temperature elevation at the level of the exposed cell monolayer. Experimental results were complemented by multiphysics [electromagnetic (EM) and thermal (T°)] computations. Finally, heat-induced cellular stress was quantified, cell-by-cell, by analyzing the level of HSP27 phosphorylation 6 hours post-exposure *via* immunocytochemistry in order to obtain spatial variation of the HSP27 response within the exposed area.

II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

A. Exposure Set-up, Cell Culture, and Fluorescence Analysis

Due to the shallow penetration of MMW, *in vitro* exposure of cell monolayers, lying on the bed of plastic tissue culture plates, is generally performed from the bottom [12], [25]. The exposure system used in this study is presented in Fig. 1 and described in detail in [24]. A WR15 waveguide (WG) aperture antenna, operating at 58.4 GHz, was used to drive the MMW radiation toward one well of the 12-well tissue culture plate set 5 mm from it (inset of Fig. 1).

The human malignant A375 melanoma cells (American Type Culture Collection, ATCC, Molsheim, FR) were grown in Dulbecco's modified Eagle medium (Gibco/Life Technologies, Carlsbad, CA) supplemented with 8% fetal calf serum (FCS), 1% antibiotics, and 1% L-glutamine, under a controlled atmosphere (37°C, 5% CO₂, 95% humidity). Cell culture, exposure protocol, cell imaging, and fluorescence analysis of the exposed cells are described in [25]. The cells were cultured in three different wells of a 12-well culture plate and incubated for 48 hours. One well was exposed, while the other two were used as negative and positive controls (i.e., cells untreated or treated with a cytotoxic agent). For exposure, cells were transferred into the incubator containing the WG (Fig. 1) and left one hour at 32°C before exposure to compensate for a rapid temperature rise at the beginning of exposure (first minutes) and avoid cells overheating [12]. This allowed us to reach the desired temperature levels to trigger thermotolerance without inducing cellular death. Then, the cells were exposed for 90 min and subsequently incubated 6 hours at 37°C to ensure full accumulation of phosphorylated HSP27 [26].

Immunocytochemistry was used for the detection of HSP27 phosphorylation by using the protocol detailed in [12]. Briefly, after exposure cells were fixed, permeabilized, and incubated with Phosphorylated HSP27 primary antibody (Phospho-HSP27 (Ser82), ref 2406, Cell Signaling Technology, Danvers, MA) diluted at 1:200. Then, cells were washed and incubated with fluorescent secondary antibody at 1:1000 dilution (Alexa Fluor 488 Goat anti-Rabbit, ref A-11034, Invitrogen, Waltham, MA) and Hoechst 33342 (10 μ g/mL, Sigma-Aldrich) for nuclei counterstaining. HSP27 is one of the most abundant HSP in humans and it is expressed throughout the human body [27]. Overexpression of HSP as well as the variation of its basal level of phosphorylation are indicators that a stress has occurred [28], [29]. Fluorescence analysis was performed cell-by-cell through a high content fluorescence microscope – Cellomics ArrayScan VTI HCS Reader (Thermo Fisher Scientific) – provided by ImpACcell technological platform (Biosit, University of Rennes 1, Rennes, France). Specifically, phosphorylation of HSP27 was precisely mapped as a function of the distance from the center of the exposure, within a 30.25 mm² area taken in the center of the well, i.e. the area where the specific absorption rate (SAR) and the corresponding temperature elevation were higher (Fig. 2). The area under consideration was subdivided into 121 units of 0.25 mm² each to be photomicrographed. Axial shift of 0 mm was assigned to the photomicrograph (PMGs) located in the center of the well (PMG No. 1 in Fig. 2), i.e. aligned with the boresight axis of

the open-ended WG. Axial shift of other PGMs is calculated according to their distance from the boresight axis. Each PMG contained in average about 100 cells.

B. Microscale Temperature Measurements

Measurement of local temperature during *in vitro* experiments at MMW is challenging since the EM power is concentrated within few tenths of mm from the surface of exposed sample, resulting in high temperature gradients. μ TC provides high accuracy in local measurement of temperature at the cellular level (as detailed in [30]) but it may locally affect EM field and temperature (see sections A and B of Results). In this study, a K-type μ TC probe (RS Components, Corby, UK) with the leads of 75- μ m diameter was used. The μ TC leads were attached to the bottom of the well with a tape, leaving the μ TC tip free of any adhesive material. The probe was aligned with the exposure beam axis, coinciding with the axis of the exposed well, and set either perpendicular or parallel to the \mathbf{E} -field. To measure the voltage across the μ TC and convert it to temperature, the Thermocouple Reference Design (Microchip Technology, Chandler, AZ)– a printed circuit board (PCB) with an 18-bit Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC)– was used with sampling interval of 156 ms. The software Thermal Management Utility (Microchip Technology) was used to plot the temperature dynamics.

Temperature measurements and cell exposures were performed in separate experiments to avoid possible cellular damage or contamination as well as local increase of SAR in the cell monolayer due to the presence of the μ TC (see sections A and B of Results). Indeed, the presence of the cells induces an approximately 1% drop of the incoming energy absorbed by the culture medium [30], that affects only slightly the temperature dynamics [24] (differences < 1% compared to measurements with cells). Temperature measurements were repeated 4 times to ensure reproducibility.

C. Electromagnetic and Thermal Models

Numerical simulations were performed with the finite integration technique (FIT) solver of CST Microwave Studio 2018 (CST-Computer Simulation Technology, Dassault Systems, DE). Due to localized absorption of the MMW energy, we simulated only the well that was exposed (of the total 12 wells), which dimensions are given in Fig. 3, filled with 2 ml of culture medium (corresponding to the height of 5.2 mm), and the WG (Fig. 3) as we previously detailed [24], [30]. The effects of a thin metallic μ TC on the SAR and temperature in the exposed liquid were computed using the EM and T° solvers of CST. K-type μ TC is made of a chromel-alumel alloy ($\sim 90\%$ nickel). Therefore, we modelled the μ TC tip by a $\varnothing 0.3$ -mm nickel ($\sigma = 1.43 \times 10^7$ S/m and $\rho = 8900$ kg/m³) sphere.

A rectangular block of a square cross-section (CS) represented the μ TC leads. CS area ($A = 5625 \mu\text{m}^2$) and length (10 mm) are equivalent to the measurement setup. The μ TC lead was oriented perpendicularly to the \mathbf{E} -field to minimize the induced currents and therefore the effect on the induced fields. The mesh adopted for the EM simulation ensured that

the μ TC discretization spanned its smallest dimension with at least 8 mesh cells. The resulting model of the well with the μ TC contained approximately 50M of mesh cells.

Results of the EM simulation are used as a source in thermal simulations. Specific heat capacity c_p (J/K) and thermal conductivity k [W/(m·K)] of the culture medium were measured with a differential scanning calorimeter (DSC Q200, TA Instruments, New Castle, DE) and a thermal conductivity analyzer (CTherm Technologies, New Brunswick, CDN), respectively. The values $c_p = 4067.3$ (J/K) and $k = 0.619$ [W/(m·K)] that we found were nearly constant in the 32–52 °C interval (variations within the 2%). Thermal parameters of the polystyrene used to simulate the plastic well were $c_p = 1150$ (J/K) and $k = 0.173$ [W/(m·K)]. Thermal parameters of the μ TC were $c_p = 900$ (J/K) and $k = 237$ [W/(m·K)]. Open boundary conditions were imposed in all outward directions. Heat loss towards external environment was controlled in the numerical model by the emissivity ϵ and convection heat transfer h coefficient of polystyrene and culture medium. ϵ was set to 0.97 and 0.95 for the polystyrene and culture medium, respectively. h was set to 19 and 100 for the polystyrene [31] and culture medium [32], respectively.

III. RESULTS

A. Experimental Results

The presence of an electrically-small (i.e. lead diameter ~ 0.1 mm) metallic μ TC during *in vitro* experiments at MMW may locally distort the SAR distribution around the μ TC. Highly localized peak SAR was observed in proximity of the μ TC tip when the μ TC leads were set parallel to the \mathbf{E} -field [33]–[38]. This may result in inaccurate T° measurements. When the μ TC leads are perpendicular to the \mathbf{E} -field, induced currents can be minimized [33] reducing SAR and therefore avoiding perturbation of temperature measurements [34]. Thus, correct positioning with respect to \mathbf{E} -field is of outmost importance. In order to quantify the effect of orientation on T° measurement in the exposed medium, we compared parallel and perpendicular orientations of the μ TC.

At 58.4 GHz, the dipole length in the culture medium is around 0.8 mm ($\lambda_{\text{CM}}/2$ [39]). Therefore, μ TC with lead dimension < 0.1 mm (75 μ m in this study) cannot act as a resonant dipole. Under this wavelength regime, the μ TC acts as a Rayleigh-type scatterer. Therefore, the temperature elevation recorded during the exposure is mainly due to the heating of the exposed sample in contact with the μ TC. The presence of induced currents was experimentally verified by comparing the temperature elevation in an empty well with and without exposure. The plastic well was exposed and sham-exposed to PW with the pulse duration of 1.5 s at the generator peak power of 4.2 W.

Under the parallel configuration, the temperature measured by the μ TC was about 20-fold higher compared to the temperature recorded under the perpendicular configuration (Fig. 4). This is due to induced currents, which may lead to the overheating of the μ TC tip [35]. On the contrary, the perpendicular orientation of the μ TC leads minimized the induced currents, and only negligible temperature increase was

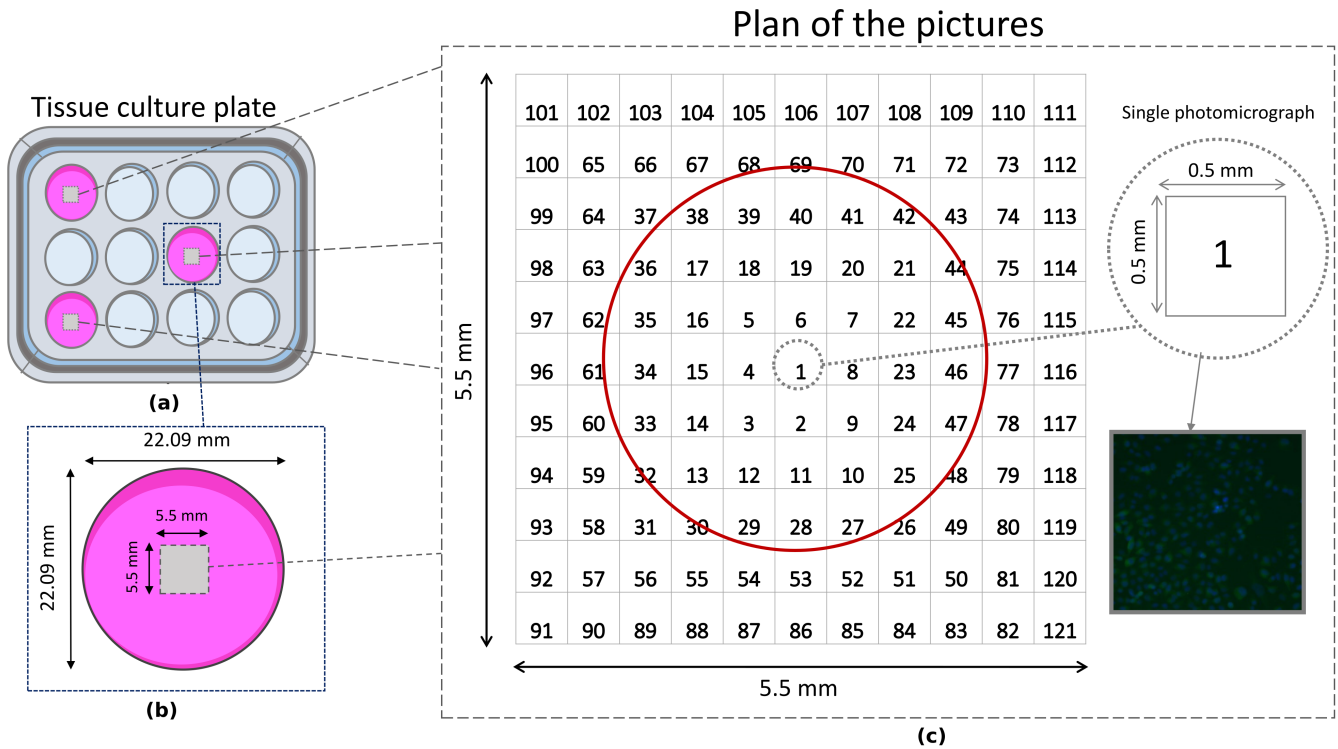


Fig. 2: (a) 12-well tissue culture plate used for the exposure. (b) Zoom on single well. (c) Plan of photomicrographs (PMGs) taken within each well of the plate. A central area of 30.25 mm^2 ($5.5 \times 5.5 \text{ mm}$) contained 121 PMGs. PMG No. 1 of the exposed well is aligned with the boresight axis of the open-ended waveguide. The red circle has a diameter of 1.8 mm.

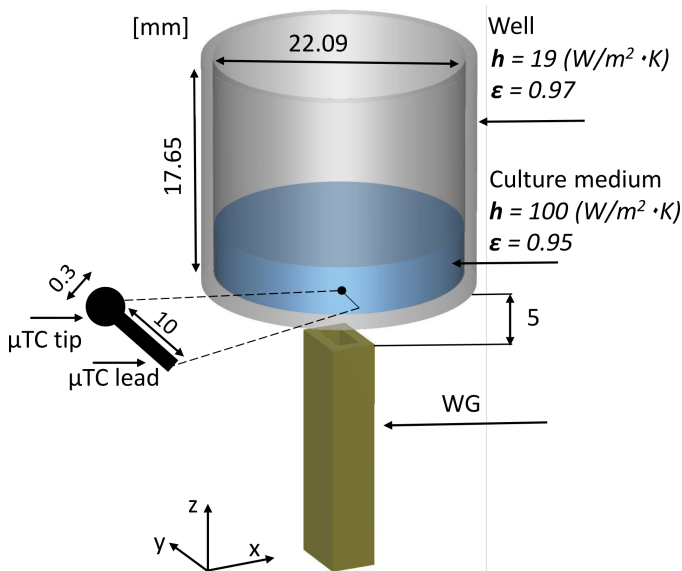


Fig. 3: 3-D model of the exposed well. Zoom of the μTC is shown on the left. Dimensions are not to scale.

measured by the μTC . Maximum deviation of about 5% was observed compared to measurements in absence of exposure (Fig. 4(b)).

B. Numerical Results

Fig. 5(a) shows the SAR distribution in the culture medium without μTC along the **E**- and **H**- planes computed at different heights: $z = 0 \text{ mm}$, $z = 0.13 \text{ mm}$, and $z = 0.4 \text{ mm}$ (corresponding to the maximum SAR value, and its drop by 50% and 10%, respectively).

The introduction of a μTC , with the leads perpendicular to the **E**-field, results in local increase of SAR close to the μTC tip (in the **E**-plane), which is more pronounced at $z = 0.15 \text{ mm}$ (center of the μTC) (Fig. 5(b), black line) compared to $z = 0 \text{ mm}$. However, SAR deviation around the μTC is only about 5% higher compared to the SAR obtained without μTC , at $z = 0 \text{ mm}$ (Fig. 5b, gray line). SAR distributions in the culture medium (xy plane, $z = 0.15 \text{ mm}$), computed in a central area of the well of 6 mm^2 with and without μTC are presented in Fig. 6. Fig. 6(a) shows the local increase of the SAR in proximity of the μTC tip along x (direction of the **E**-field). On the contrary, SAR distribution is smooth in the absence of μTC [Fig. 6(b)]. However, the maximum difference in the temperature elevation with and without the TC were about 0.5°C . Average change in temperature on the μTC surface is 0.2°C . The temperature distribution computed along x shows that the presence of μTC perpendicular to **E**-field does not produce error larger than 1.6% when measuring heating in points in contact with μTC (Fig. 7). This error varies with height along the well axis; however, it remains $\leq 1.6\%$. These results indicate that, despite the local SAR perturbation, the heating dynamics of the culture medium with and without

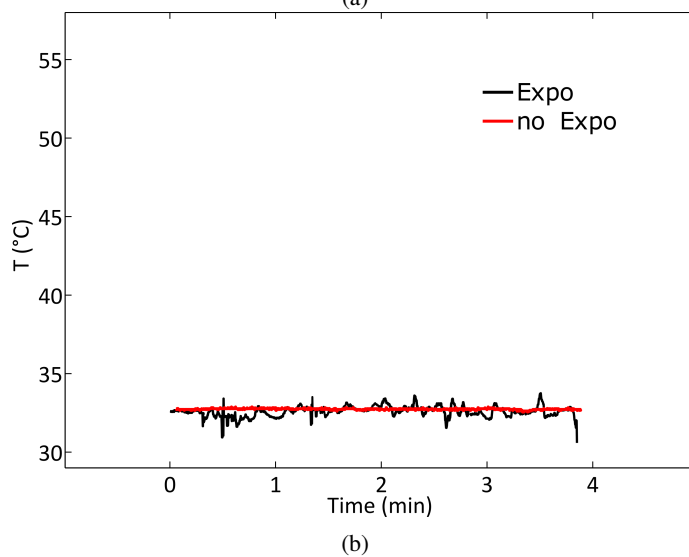
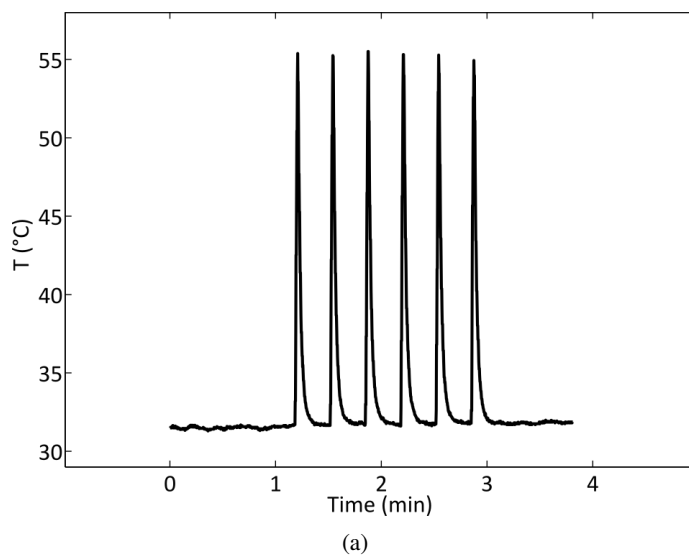


Fig. 4: Temperature dynamics in an empty well in PW regime with a pulse duration of 1.5 s at 4.2 W for (a) parallel and (b) perpendicular orientations of the μ TC leads with respect to the **E**-field.

μ TC could be considered equivalent given the μ TC leads are oriented perpendicular to incident **E**-field and the μ TC dimensions are much smaller than the effective wavelength ($\lambda_{CM} = 1.63$ mm, $\varnothing_{TC} = 0.3$ mm).

In order to evaluate the effects of h as well as of ϵ on heating of the exposed culture medium, a parametric analysis was performed. Specifically, we varied the culture medium parameters in $h_{CM} \in [80, 120]$, $\epsilon_{CM} \in [0.93, 0.97]$ ranges, and the polystyrene well parameters in $h_{pol} \in [16, 22]$, $\epsilon_{pol} \in [0.95, 0.99]$ ranges. Results showed that the variation of ϵ has no effect on the temperature distribution in the culture medium, while a slight variation (within 3% [Fig. 8]) was observed when varying h_{CM} and h_{pol} .

C. Heat Shock Response

Phosphorylation of HSP27 was used as a marker of heat-induced cellular stress after 90 min of exposure at 37–47°C.

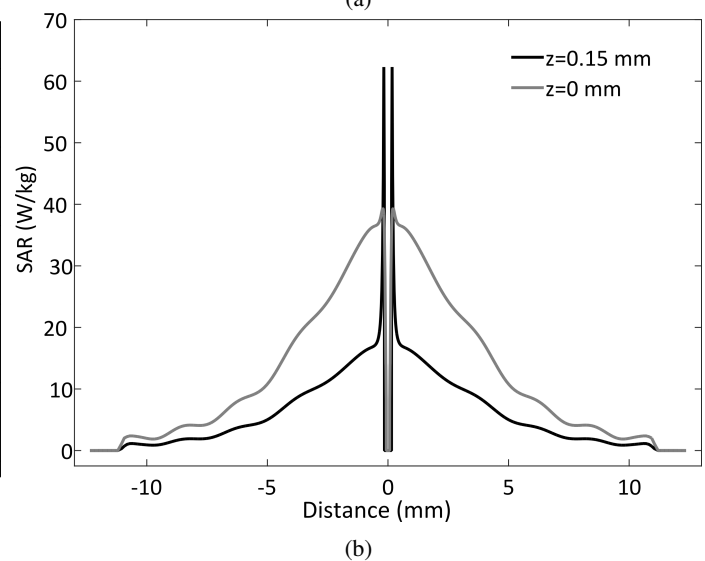
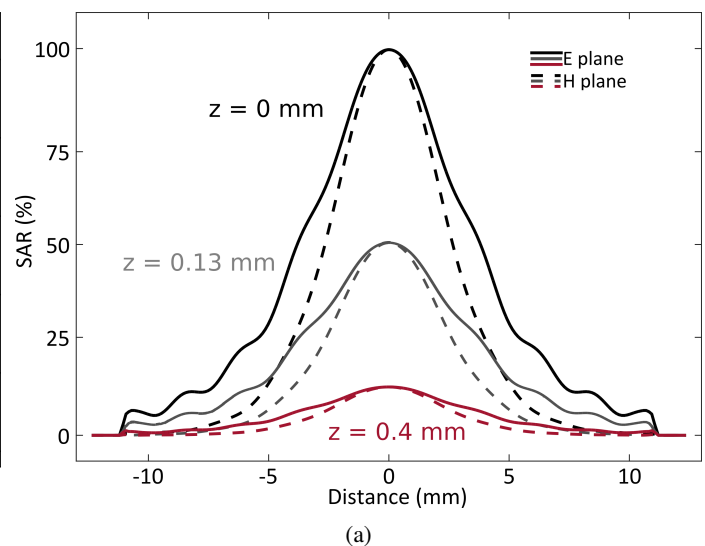


Fig. 5: (a) SAR without μ TC at $z = 0$ mm, $z = 0.13$ mm, and $z = 0.4$ mm, along the well axis in the **E**- and **H**- planes. (b) Computed SAR with μ TC at $z = 0$ mm and $z = 0.15$ mm along the **E**-plane.

HSP27 may protect cellular proteins from aggregation [40] or interfere with the apoptotic machinery to prevent cellular death [26]. Therefore, knowing the induction of HSP27 phosphorylation as a function of temperature might help to optimize hyperthermic treatments, avoiding anti-apoptotic response of the cancer cells [21].

In this study, cells were exposed for 90 minutes between 37 and 47°C [Fig. 9(a) and Table I]. Note that the steady state was reached approximately 40–50 minutes after the beginning of exposure. Required temperature dynamics were obtained by varying the input power of the open-ended WG between 120 and 430 mW corresponding to SAR values between 4.6 and 17 kW/kg [Fig. 9(a)]. Temperature curves refer to local measurements in the center of the exposed well (point 1 of Fig. 2). Measurements standard deviation was of $\pm 0.3^\circ\text{C}$. Due to localized absorption of MMW energy, induced temperature elevation is reduced as moving away from the center of the

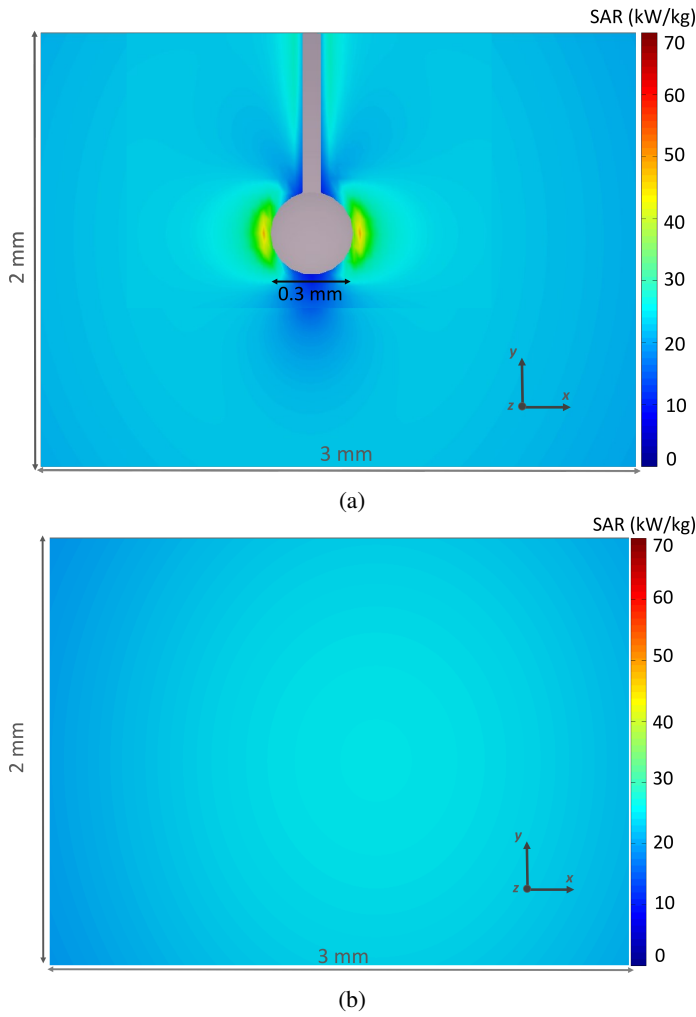


Fig. 6: (a) SAR distribution in the center of the well (a) with and (b) without μ TC in the xy plane at $z = 0.15$ mm.

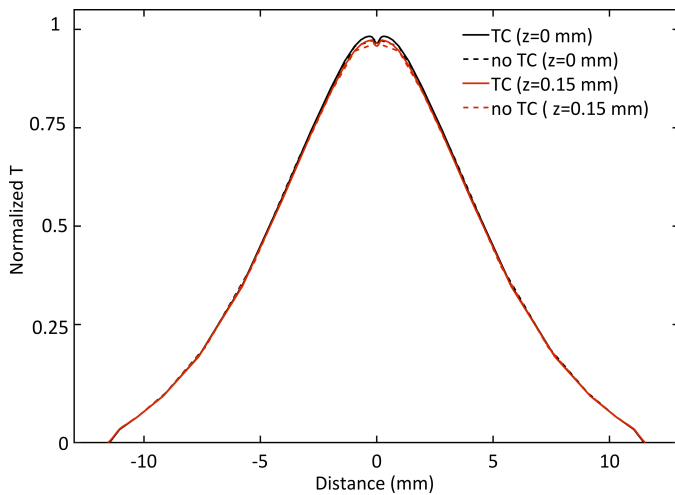


Fig. 7: Normalized computed heat distribution along x with and without the μ TC at $z = 0$ mm and $z = 0.15$ mm. Data are normalized to the maximum temperature.

well. However, only a slight decrease of the peak temperature ($\sim 10\%$) was observed for $d > 2.5$ mm [Fig. 2(c)] when cells

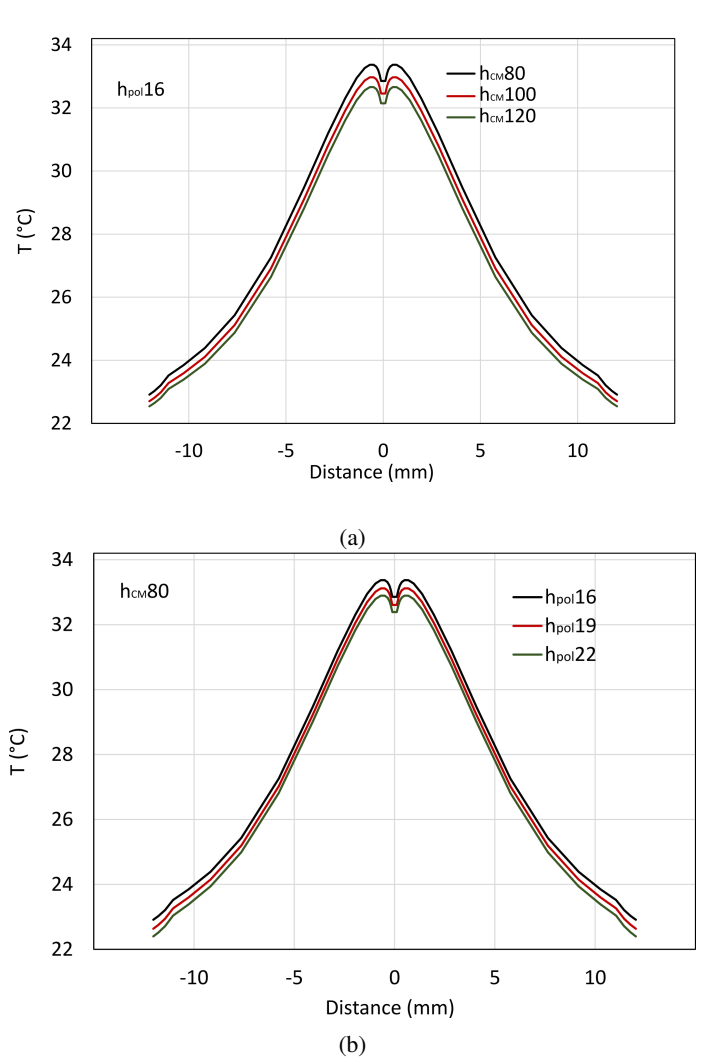


Fig. 8: Temperature elevation in the culture medium along x axis crossing the middle of the μ TC for a) $h_{CM} \in [80, 120]$ and $h_{pol} = 16$, and b) $h_{pol} \in [16, 22]$ and $h_{CM} = 80$.

were exposed at peak SAR of 10 W/kg at $d = 0$ mm, i.e. steady state temperature of about 42.5°C [12]. A similar behavior was assumed for all the curves considered in this study.

Phosphorylation of HSP27, after 6 hours of recovery at 37°C was analyzed as a function of distance from the center of the exposure, within 30.25 mm^2 area (Fig. 2). Data are presented as n -fold induction over the sham controls [Fig. 9(b)]. Two areas have been considered in the analysis, namely the central area with radius of 1.8 mm (i.e. red circle in Fig. 2, with SAR variation within the 25%), and the one located at $1.8\text{ mm} < d < 3.5\text{ mm}$ (SAR variation between 75% and 50% of the maximum value). Results show an exponential increase of the level of the protein phosphorylation as the thermal dose increases (Table I). The latter was quantified with the cumulative equivalent minutes at 43°C (CEM $_{43^\circ\text{C}}$), introduced in 1984 [41] and widely used in hyperthermia [42]. This parameter allows to quantify the exposure by converting the time-temperature history in an equivalent number of minutes at 43°C :

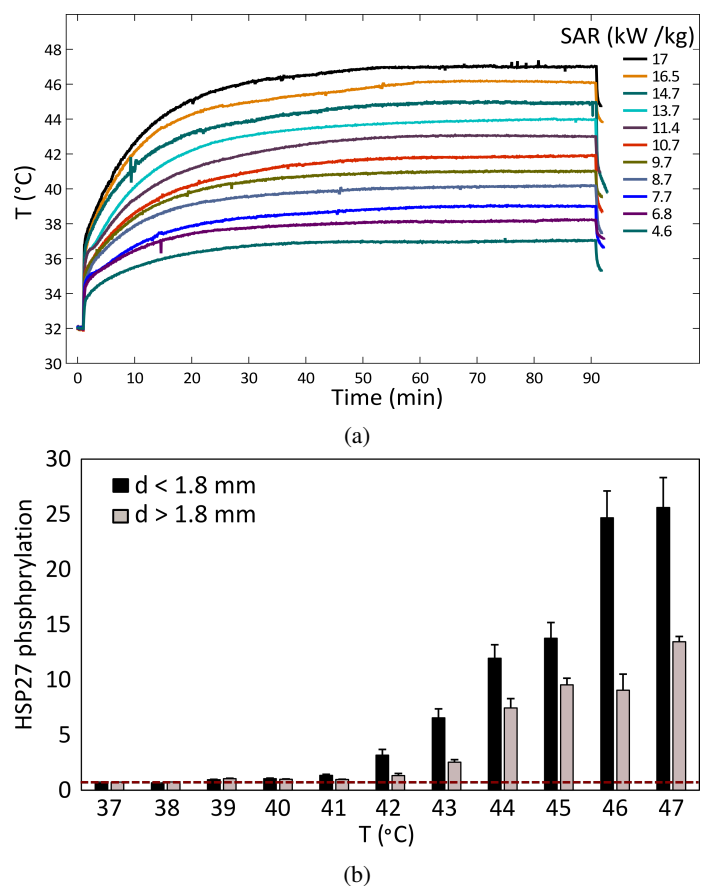


Fig. 9: (a) Temperature dynamics during 90 min of exposure to CW within the 4.6–17 kW/kg SAR interval. (b) Phosphorylation of HSP27 as a function of the temperature between 37 and 47°C, for the A375 melanoma cell line, at $0 < d < 1.8$ mm and $d > 1.8$ mm. Temperature [T (°C)] refers to local steady state temperature at $d = 0$ mm. Data are normalized to the sham and presented as mean \pm standard error of the mean. Red dashed line represents sham.

$$CEM43^{\circ}C = \int_0^t R^{[43-T(t)]} dt \quad (1)$$

where 0 and t represent the beginning and the end of the heating period, respectively, $T(t)$ is the heat time profile, and R is an experimentally-determined constant allowing to compensate for 1°C temperature change either above or below 43°C to obtain the same cellular survival fraction. R varies depending on the cell line [14], [43]. We used $R(T < 43^{\circ}C) = 0.233$ and $R(T > 43^{\circ}C) = 0.428$, derived from human skin cells *in vitro* [44].

Our results show that phosphorylation of HSP27 is triggered at temperatures $\geq 41^{\circ}C$ ($CEM43^{\circ}C \geq 3.2$). At $41^{\circ}C$, a slight increase (about 1.4-fold of the sham) of the cellular response is induced in proximity of the WG axis ($0 < d < 1.8$ mm). At $42^{\circ}C$ (~ 10 $CEM43^{\circ}C$), heat shock in the area with radius of 1.8 mm is significantly stronger compared to the sham (about 3-fold), and it rapidly decreases at $d > 1.8$ mm. Note, that for the specific cell line, under the same exposure conditions of this study, temperature of about $42.5^{\circ}C$ (~ 24

$CEM43^{\circ}C$) generated thermotolerance, as suggested by the fact that the triggering of HSP27 phosphorylation did not correlate with cellular apoptosis [12]. Finally, we observed that for temperatures $\geq 43^{\circ}C$ ($49 < CEM43^{\circ}C < 1815$), HSP27 phosphorylation induced in the exposed cells is higher than the sham within the whole area, although it is more pronounced in the central area of the exposure, with the maximum values of induction up to 25-fold of the sham (i.e. at $46^{\circ}C$ and $47^{\circ}C$).

Chaperone activity of phosphorylated HSP27, i.e. its ability to protect stressed proteins, varies as a function of temperature in the 20–48°C interval [45]. Specifically, at temperatures between 20 and 30°C, the ability of HSP27 to protect cells is nearly constant, presenting a steep increase between 37 and 43°C. The latter has been identified as the breakpoint temperature in the cell survival curves in most of the mammalian cells and it likely represents the upper limit at which thermotolerance can be induced [46]. At higher temperatures (up to 48°C), the curve showing the behavior of the chaperone activity of HSP27 as a function of temperature flattens: only a slight increase of the chaperone activity is observed between 44 and 48°C. This is in agreement with a previous study [12], where the saturation of the HSP27 response was observed when cells were exposed to peak temperatures between 47 and 49°C. Indeed, at these temperatures, the highest level of HSP27 phosphorylation correlated with the highest level of apoptosis. When cells were exposed to about 48°C, despite the maximum chaperone activation, the cell protection mechanism based on induction of HSP27 phosphorylation and other heat shock proteins did not cope with increasing heat damage of cells [12]. In addition, 2 hours of exposure at 45°C (cell culture located in a heated water bath) reduces cellular viability of the A375 melanoma cell line by about 40% while only 25% of reduction was observed at 43°C [47].

At 43°C, heat shock response of the considered cell line is not at its maximum, thereby being still able to protect cells from dying; only exceeding 46–47°C heat shock response saturates. 43°C–47°C range corresponds to an intermediate situation where some cells start to die despite the protective heat shock response and some continue to resist, *via* the heat shock response and activation of chaperones, which also have an anti-apoptotic activity. Results of this study suggest that the phosphorylation of HSP27 represents a valuable marker of cellular stress of A375 melanoma cells under MMW exposure, providing quantitative information on distribution of the thermal stress.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Cellular response to heat strongly varies among different cell lines [14]. The knowledge of the specific sensitivity of the cell line of interest in terms of cell survival or cellular resistance is critical for success of a thermal treatment. Classical predictive models of the induced damage [48], including the $CEM43^{\circ}C$, are based on an Arrhenius-type relationship, which describes the evolution of thermal damage of cells or tissues. However, despite their clinical applications, numerous limitations are related to the use of these models, such as the lack of prediction of thermotolerance [48]. For this reason,

TABLE I: Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) and Correspondent Temperature Elevation and Cumulative Equivalent Minutes at 43°C (CEM43°C) in the 37–47 °C Temperature Interval

SAR (W/kg)	Temp. (°C)	CEM43°C (min)
4.6	37	0.01
6.8	38	0.05
7.7	39	0.17
8.7	40	0.9
9.7	41	3.2
10.7	42	10.2
11.4	43	49.4
13.7	44	130.3
14.7	45	286.3
16.5	46	816.2
17	47	1815

an alternative model has been recently proposed to consider, beyond exposure duration and resulting heating, the level of chaperone expression as a mean to provide complementary information about the thermal resistance of a cell line [14].

The aim of this study was to evaluate the phosphorylation of a small molecular chaperone – HSP27 – induced in the A375 melanoma cell line following 90 min of exposure to CW MMW heating as a marker of the cellular stress within the hyperthermic range between 37 and 47°C (at steps of 1°C). MMW-induced heating was used instead of a water bath to realistically mimic future MMW-hyperthermic treatment. Note that the temperature rise rate and dynamics are different for MMW and water bath. Numerical modeling and measurements were performed to assure that the use of a thin metallic μ TC (lead \varnothing 75 μ m) does not perturb the temperature elevation within the exposed sample, provided that its tip is perpendicular to the E-field. This ensures artefact-free measurement of the temperature dynamics during the exposure, critical for correct interpretation of experimental biological data.

HSP27 phosphorylation was quantified cell-by-cell as a function of distance from the WG axis. Our results demonstrated that the HSP response in A375 malignant melanoma cells is triggered at temperatures ≥ 41 °C, and it increases exponentially with temperature (Fig. 9). Overall, our results suggest that preferably cells have to be exposed above 46° C to minimize cellular thermotolerance while inducing apoptosis. Moreover, the analysis as a function of distance from the WG shows that the thermal stress is mainly focused within a small area with a radius of 1.8 mm. This suggests that MMW heating can be efficiently and selectively focused within a small region of interest avoiding damage of the non-cancerous tissue nearby the tumor.

Results of this study provide helpful indications for preliminary planning and optimization of clinical treatment of superficial spreading melanoma. Extension of these results to other cell lines constitutes one of the main perspectives of this study. However, as *in vitro* results may largely vary from *in vivo* responses [49], further investigations are needed on tissue models. In addition, the knowledge of cell survival curves in the thermal range of interest, might be complementary to the current study for a more complete characterization of the cellular sensitivity of cells to MMW-induced heating. Analysis of impact of the exposure duration on the induction of HSP27

phosphorylation as well as on cellular apoptosis is one of the perspectives of this study.

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