

Formulation and Delivery of Lipophilic Drugs to Cancer Cells by pHLP[®] Coated Liposomes

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THINK BIG  WE DO™



A Hallmark for Primary and Metastatic Cancer

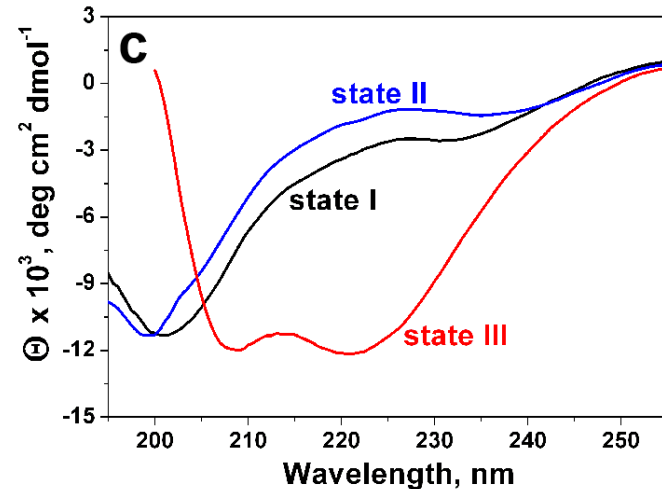
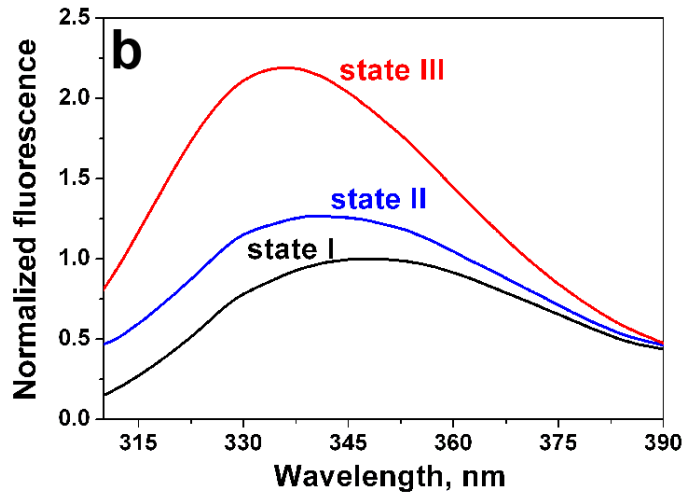
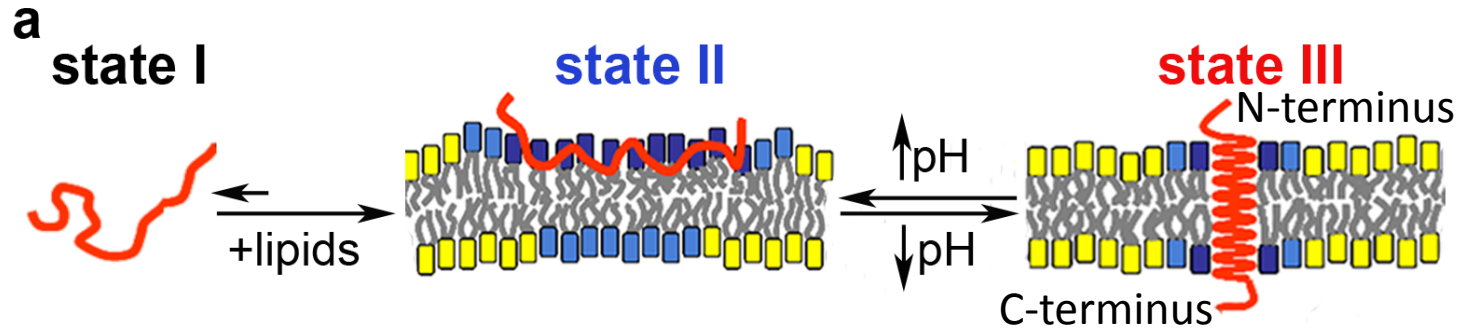
- Cancer has reprogrammed energy metabolism
- As a result of that, cancer cells have reverse pH gradient and therefore the tumor microenvironment is acidic
- The acidity is vital for the survival of cancer cells and their proliferation
- This acidity affect adversely for the therapeutic effects of some conventional drugs and create the drug resistance

Can this extracellular acidity be a universal targeting method?

And how can we use that?

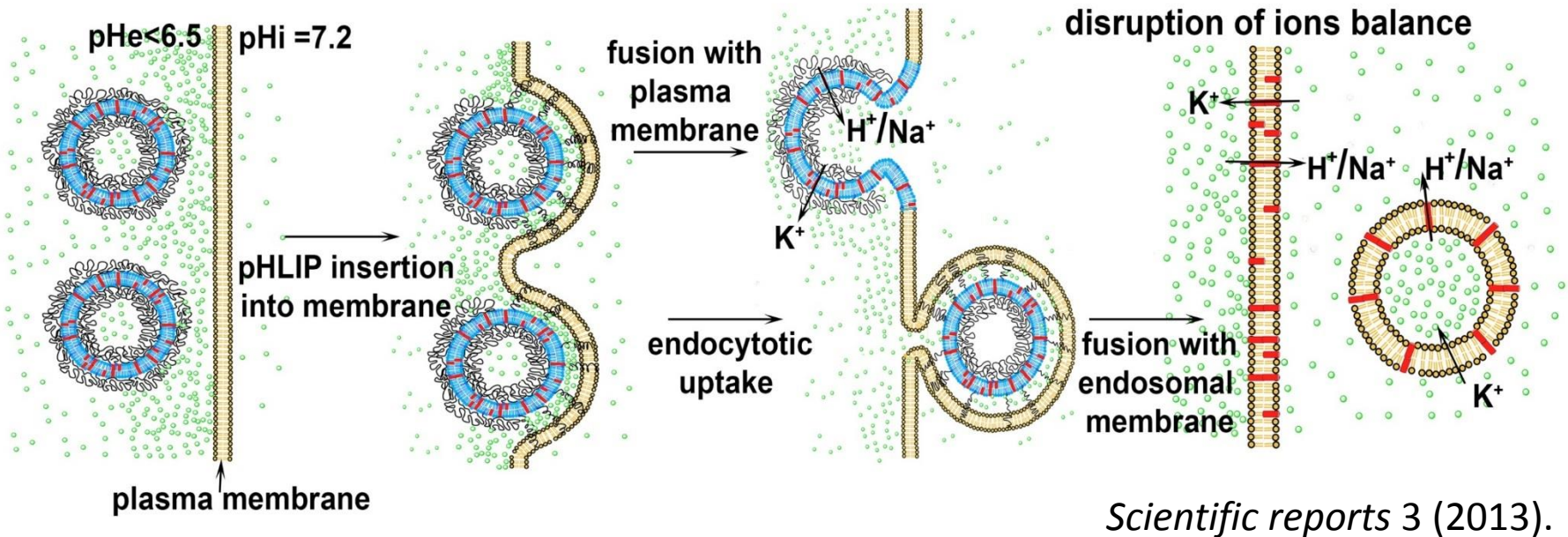
pHLIP – pH (Low) Insertion Peptide

G G E Q N P I Y W A R Y A D W L F T T P L L L L D L A L L V D A D E G T C G



- Trp fluorescence and CD are used to monitor pHLIP interaction with membrane
- pHLIP targets acidity!

Our goal: pH dependent transfer of nano-pores into membrane of cancer cells to induce apoptosis



- Proper balance of ions in intracellular and extracellular space is the key for normal cell functioning
- Changes in the conductance of membranes for ions will lead to cell death

Gramicidin

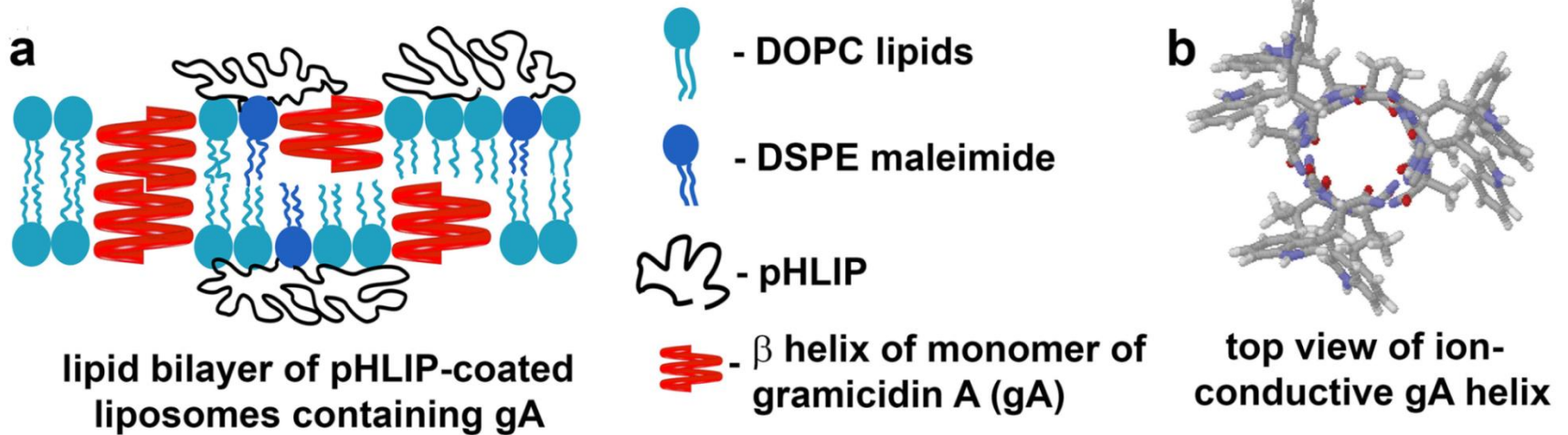
formyl-(L)**X**-(D)Gly-(L)Ala-(D)Leu-(L)Ala-(D)Val-(L)Val-(D)Val-(L)Trp-(D)Leu-(L)**Y**-(D)Leu-(L)Trp-(D)Leu-(L)Trp-ethanolamine

X = Valine OR Isoleusine

If Y = tryptophan	Gramicidin A
If Y = phenylalanine	Gramicidin B
If Y = tyrosine	Gramicidin C

- An antibiotic obtained from the bacterial species *Bacillus brevis*
- It's effective against gram-positive bacteria
- It cannot be administered internally

Gramicidin A ion pores



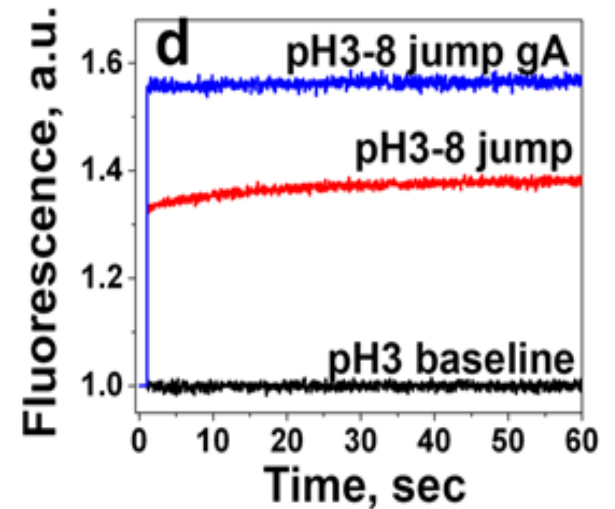
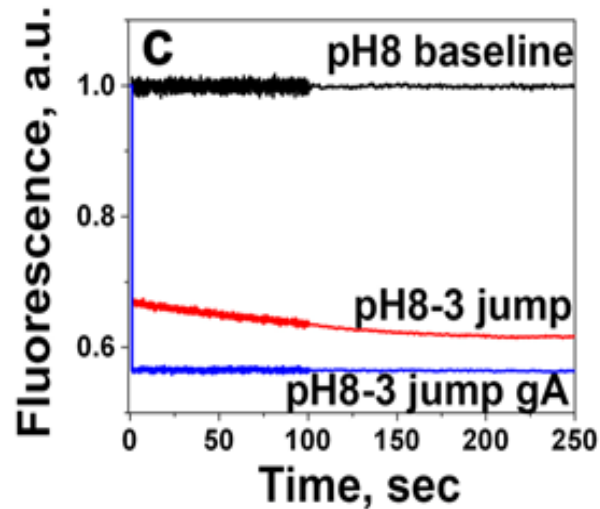
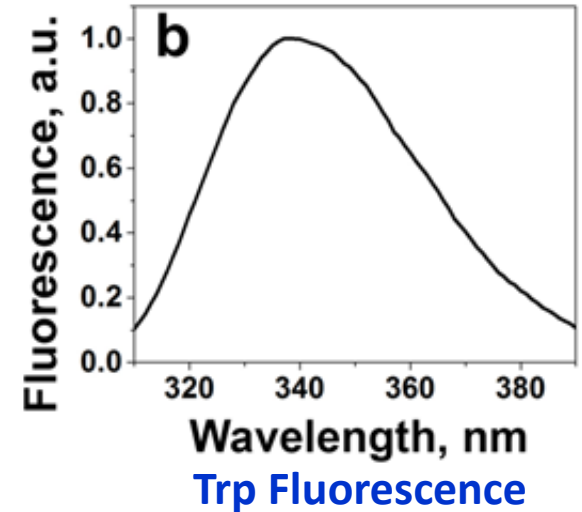
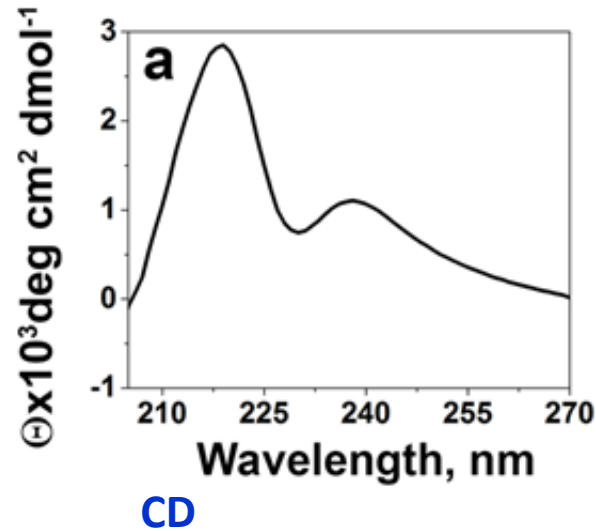
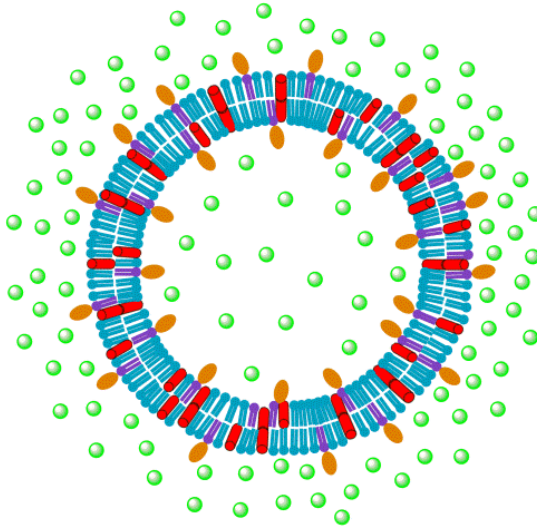
- Acts as On/Off switch
- Pore Diameter is 4-5 Å
- Ion transfer rate is $\sim 10^7$ cations per second

Biophysical Data

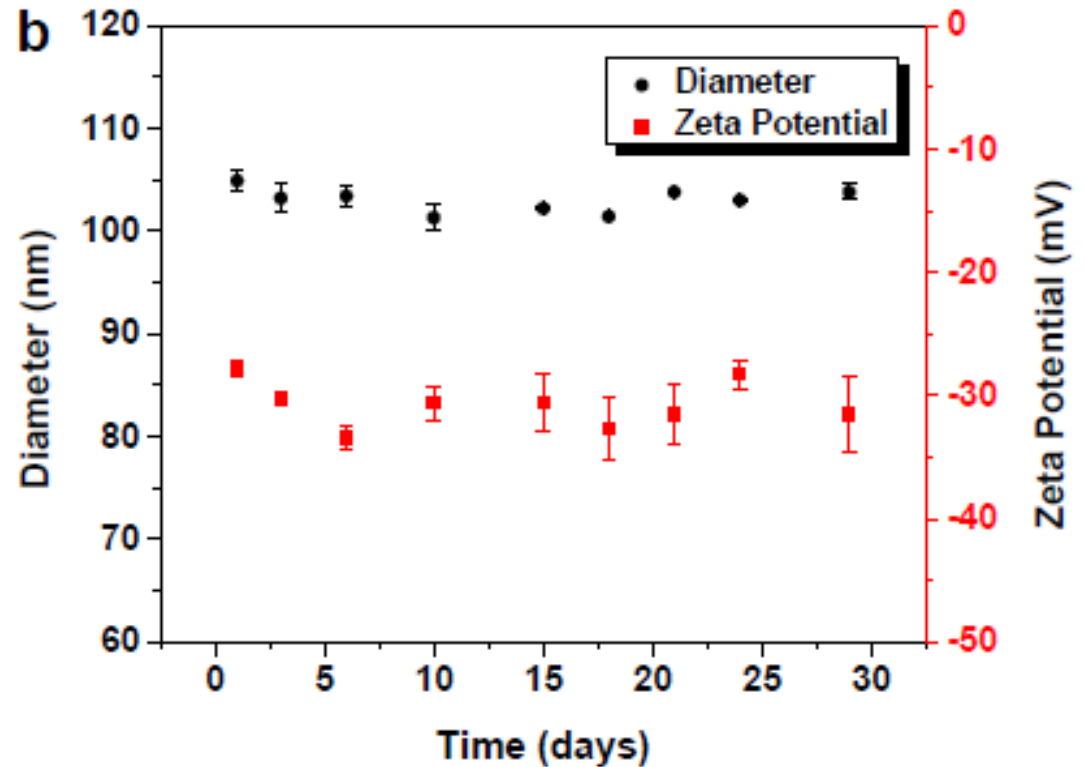
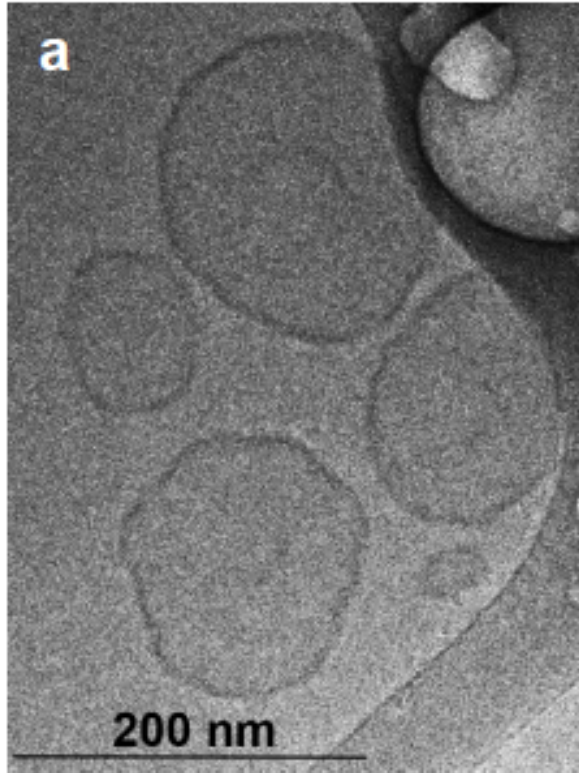
mol ratio

DOPC : DSPE-pHLIP : gA
95 : 5 : 10

gA forms channels
in the membrane



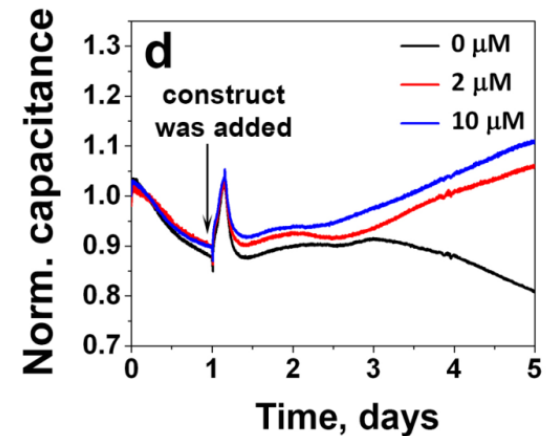
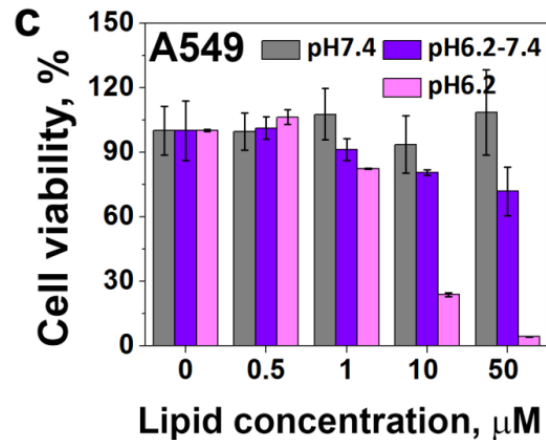
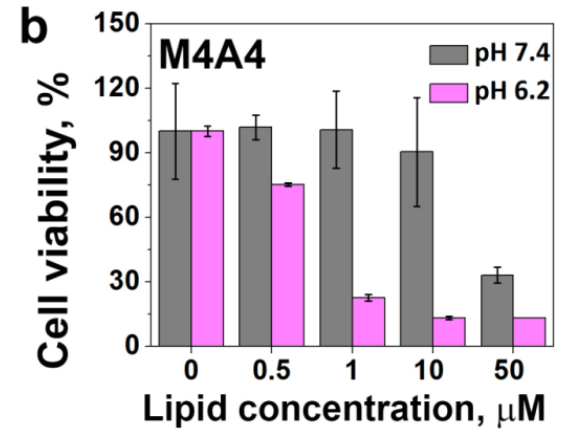
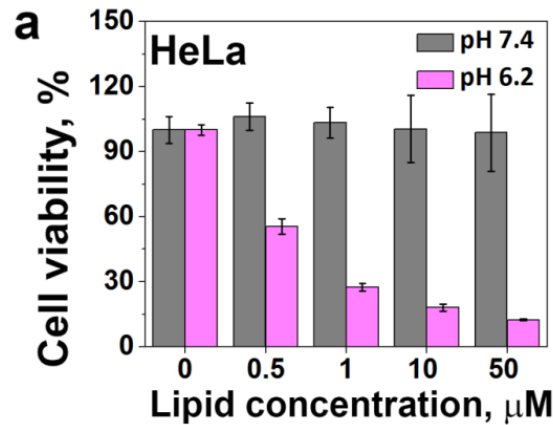
Stability



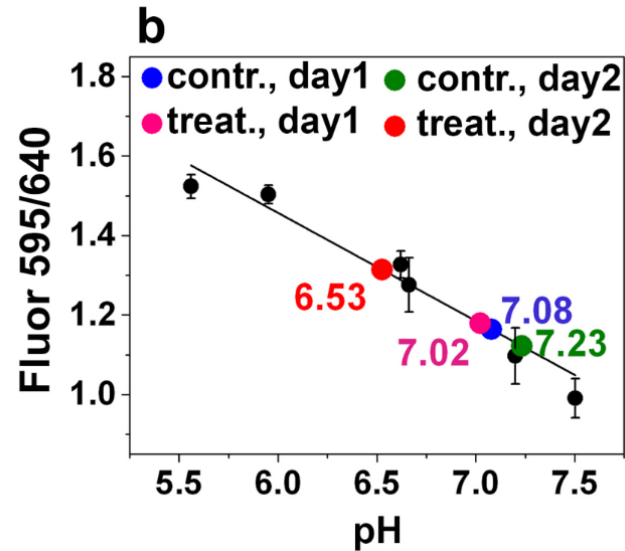
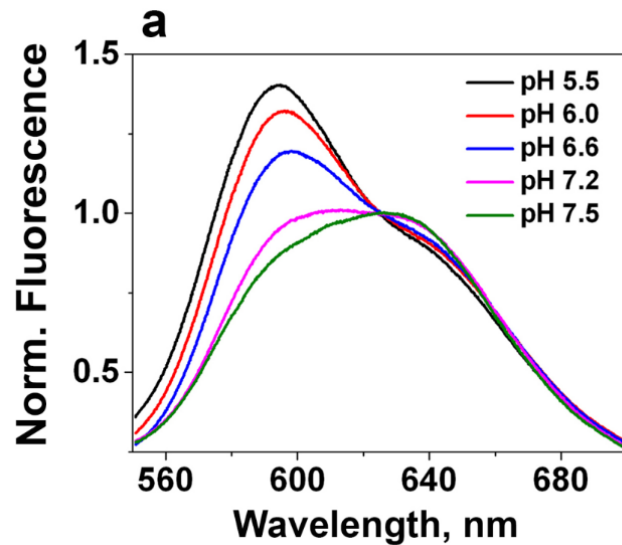
- Average diameter ~ 105 nm (PDI 0.07 ± 0.01)
- Average zeta potential ~ -30 mV
- pHLIP enhanced the stability of vesicles and gives them longer shelf life at 4°C

In-vitro :MTS and ECIS

- Cell proliferation assays show pH and concentration dependent toxicity for cells
- Kinetics show that the cell death starts at ~ 1-2 days from the treatment



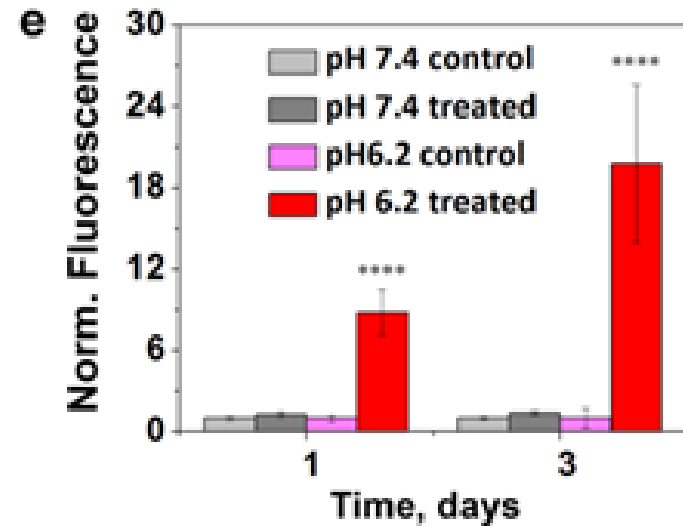
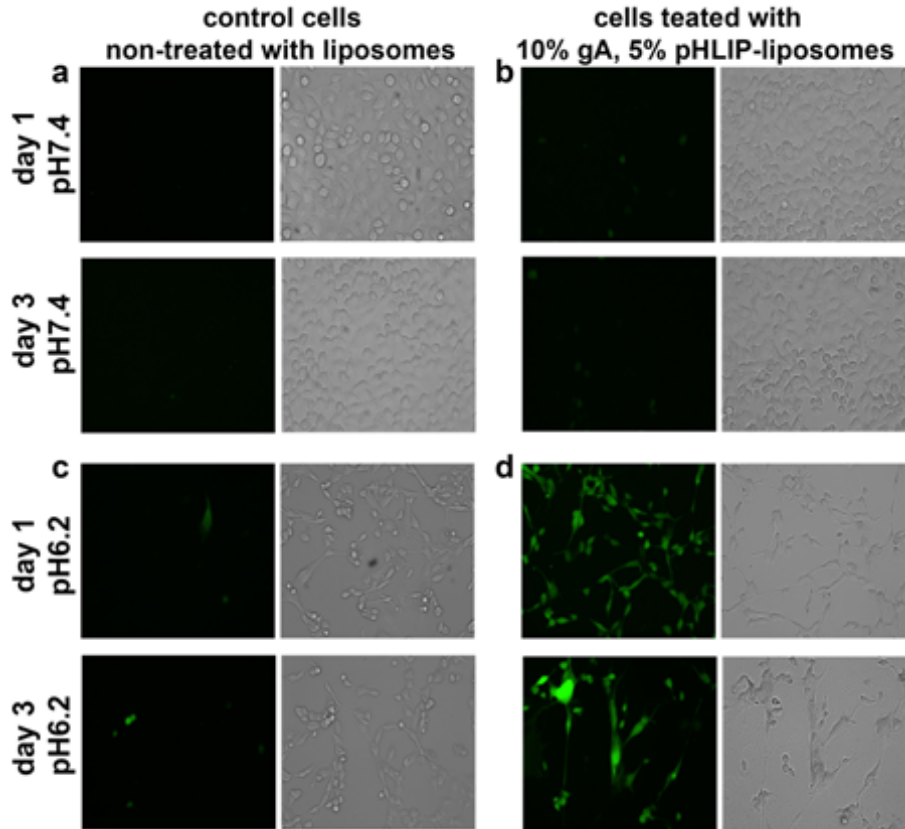
Changes of intercellular pH



Day1: pHi of non treated and treated cells were 7.08 and 7.02 respectively

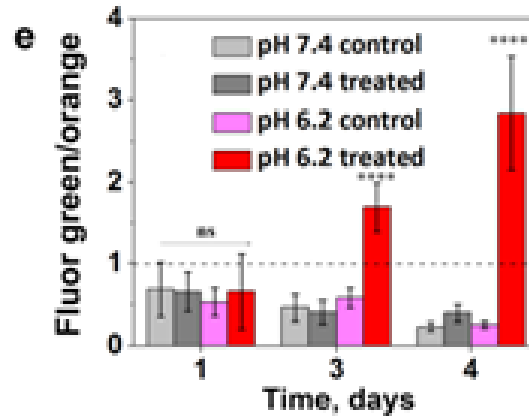
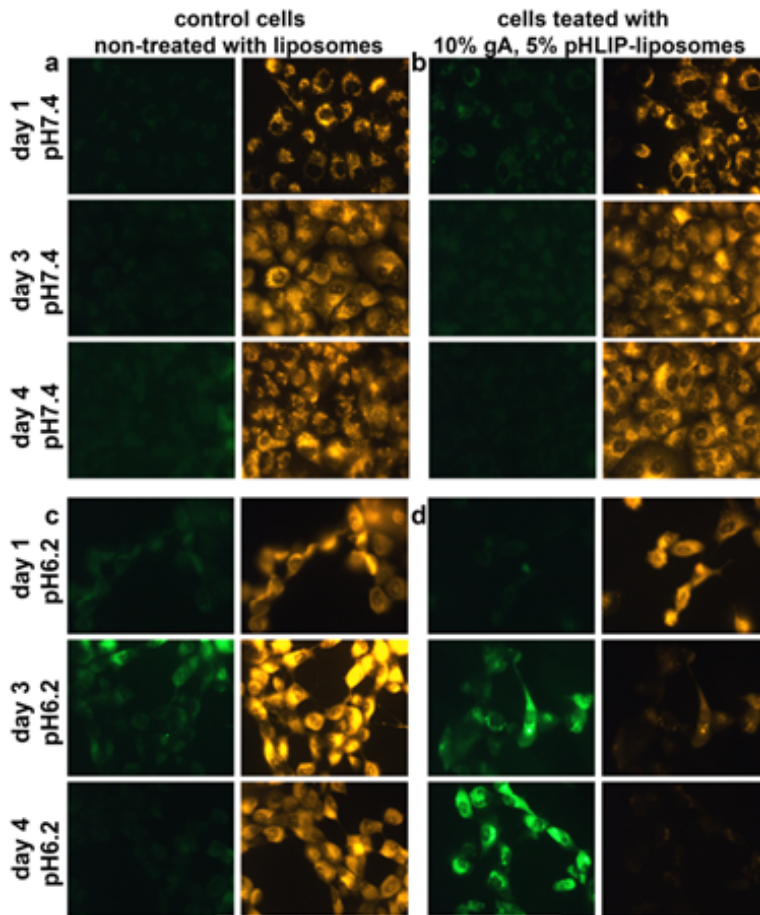
Day2: pHi of treated was 6.53 where as in non treated it remained at neutral pH

Changes of intracellular Na^+ concentration



- Cells treated with liposomes at low pH showed enhancement in green fluorescence from Corona Green indicator on day 1 and even more on day 3

Mitochondria depolarization assay



- Apoptosis of cells can be monitored by depolarization of mitochondria
- JC-9 - exhibits potential-dependent accumulation in mitochondria
- Only cells treated at low pH showed increase in green/orange fluorescence ratio from third day – mitochondria depolarization and cell apoptosis.

Summary

- **Acidic tumor microenvironment is a hallmark of many forms of cancerous tumors.**
- **pHLIP technology selectively targets the acidic tissue**
- **The pHLIP-coated liposomes can deliver the gramicidin channels to the cellular membrane of cancer cells which induce disbalance of monovalent cations following by mitochondria depolarization and apoptosis.**
- **The pHLIP coated liposomes can be used to deliver of various membrane peptides , proteins and hydrophobic drugs such as paclitaxel.**

Acknowledgments

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