

Potent tumor targeting drug release system comprising MMP-2 specific peptide fragment with self-assembling characteristics

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Abstract: Self-assembling peptides are capable of forming a complex containing a cavity where cytotoxic agents can be wrapped in a self-assembling manner. These complexes are beneficial for improving the pharmacological properties and pharmacokinetics of cytotoxic agents, such as doxorubicin and paclitaxel. In the present study, this self-assembling feature was successfully integrated into a hexapeptide with matrix metalloproteinase (MMP)-2 specific targeting activity, producing a supramolecule possessing controlled drug release characteristics. The MMP-2 specific substrate fragment, PVGLIG, makes this supramolecule disassociate in the presence of MMP-2, and this system is considered to be a powerful tool for the treatment of tumors with high expression of MMP-2 or tumor metastasis. Our findings show that this modified self-assembling peptide with the PVGLIG fragment was able to significantly enhance specificity against HT1080 cells, a tumor cell line with high expression of MMP-2. In addition, residence time of the complex in blood was prolonged since paclitaxel was wrapped into the supramolecule. Our results suggest that the modified MMP-2 specific substrate, SAMTA7, could act as a controlled and sustained drug carrier for treatment of tumors with high expression of MMP-2 and for tumor metastasis.

Keywords: matrix metalloproteinase, self-assembly, drug targeting system, paclitaxel

Introduction

Levels of membrane-type matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs), which are capable of degrading constituents of the extracellular matrix and the cellular membrane,¹ are abnormally elevated in tumor cells, leading to metastases by invasion of the extracellular matrix at sites distant from the primary tumor.²⁻⁴ Gelatinases are overexpressed in metastatic tumor cells when compared with their nonmetastatic counterparts, and abnormal expression of gelatinases by endothelial cells plays a key role in angiogenesis.⁵ It was found that gelatinases are also produced by nonmalignant cells present in tumor cells, such as mesenchymal cells and tumor-infiltrating macrophages.⁶ Gelatinases and other proteinases are critical for migration of endothelial cells and extensive tissue remodeling,⁶⁻⁹ which are necessary for formation of new capillaries and angiogenesis.¹⁰ Because gelatinases and other MMPs are potential targets for therapeutic intervention in cancer, there has been much interest in developing synthetic MMP inhibitors, especially for MMP-2 and MMP-9. It was previously reported that MMP-2 (gelatinase A, 72 kDa) and MMP-9 (gelatinase B, 92 kDa) play a critical role in tumor progression, angiogenesis, and metastasis. These enzymes help tumor cells to survive and grow by breaking down the extracellular matrix, releasing growth factors to stimulate cell proliferation and angiogenesis factors to promote blood vessel formation.^{8,9}

In experimental animals, generic MMP-2 or MMP-9 inhibitors prevented tumor dissemination and formation of metastases via their antiangiogenic properties.^{11–15} MMPs are generally inhibited by compounds containing reactive zinc-chelating groups, such as thiol or hydroxamate.^{16,17} In recent years, several MMP inhibitors have been developed and investigated at the preclinical stage, and selected candidates are being evaluated in Phase I–III studies.^{18–22} Unfortunately, no inhibitors specific for MMP family members have been described to date.

The specific protease activity of MMPs provides an alternative strategy for controlled drug release. The MMP-activated drug targeting system is designed for enzymatically metabolized prodrugs, in which therapeutic drugs are covalently bound to MMP substrate peptides.^{23–25} The prodrug is then activated upon cleavage of the peptide by MMP. There are many such prodrugs developed for the treatment of cancer. For example, a complex of doxorubicin and a peptide specific for MMP was shown to preferentially release leucine-modified doxorubicin and free doxorubicin in a targeted fashion in MMP-expressing xenografts.²⁵ Similarly, Robert Langer's group has developed a targeted prodrug comprising a conjugate of MMP-specific peptide and methotrexate for tumor-targeted delivery of chemotherapeutics.^{26,27} The presence of the MMP-specific peptide allows drug release upon MMP-2, an important tumor-associated gelatinase.^{26–28} It was found that this prodrug specifically inhibited growth of MMP-overexpressing tumor cells, but not RT-112 cells, a slower growing model that does not overexpress MMP.

However, clinical development of MMP-specific peptide and cytotoxic drug conjugates has been greatly limited by their poor stability. A hypothesis was then proposed that peptides with self-assembling features might be beneficial to enhance the stability of these conjugates. In this study, a novel MMP-related controlled drug release system was designed. The MMP-specific peptide was characterized by self-assembling features through integration of active sequences for MMP cleavage. The modified peptides were able to form supramolecules containing an anticancer drug in a self-assembling manner. In a previous study, we showed that this self-assembling peptide successfully produced a supramolecule containing a cavity into which the drug molecule could be loaded.²⁹ Stabilization of a drug such as doxorubicin was thereby improved significantly. It was considered that this self-assembling feature in combination with the targeting properties of MMP-2 might result in a novel drug release system that has both specificity and prolonged stability. If so, use of this tool could avoid the complicated

conjugation and purification procedure required to form a peptide-drug complex. It was presumed that a “bifunctional” drug release carrier could be designed, ie, the formation of a complex could improve the stability of the wrapped drug and the MMP-2 protein could “switch on” to release the drug by specific proteolysis. Our data demonstrated that the supramolecule formed by self-assembling the MMP substrate peptide and paclitaxel was stable, and that the drug could be released upon specific cleavage by MMP-2. Here we similarly used a heptapeptide as an MMP-2 specific substrate peptide fragment.^{26,27} After modification of this fragment with a self-assembling feature, paclitaxel was loaded in for formation of a drug-containing supramolecule. The results of an *in vitro* assay suggested that the candidate drug (SAMTA7) exerted an antiproliferative effect specific to an HT1080 cell line overexpressing MMP-2 when compared with HEP2 cells that do not express MMP. In addition, SAMTA7 had marked antiproliferative activity in mice bearing HT1080 tumors. Along with a prolonged blood residence time in experimental animals treated with SAMTA7, SAMTA7 was a potent sustained and controlled drug release carrier.

In summary, use of peptides in drug targeting has been a rapidly expanding area in the controlled drug release field. Although limited by poor stabilization, integration of the self-assembling feature into targeting peptides offers a new pathway for development of a sustained and targeted drug carrier system for clinical applications.

Materials and methods

Materials

All the peptides used in this study were purchased from Sangon Biotech Co., Ltd., (Shanghai, People's Republic of China) and purified by high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC). Purity was >95%, as identified by mass spectrometry (MS). The freeze-dried peptide was weighed and dissolved in saline to make 10 mg/mL stock solutions for further analysis. Paclitaxel was obtained from Demochem Medical Tech Co., Ltd., (Shanghai, People's Republic of China). All other chemicals were obtained from Sigma-Aldrich (St Louis, MO, USA), unless otherwise indicated.

Cell culture

HT1080 and HEP2 cell lines were cultured in Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium (Gibco; Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA) and Roswell Park Memorial Institute 1640 medium (Gibco) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (Gibco) at 37°C in a 5% CO₂ atmosphere.

Analysis of paclitaxel and self-assembled MMP substrate peptide mixture by HPLC

Paclitaxel and various peptides were mixed at several different molar ratios and incubated at 4°C overnight in order to investigate whether the modified peptides had the ability to self-assemble. Varying amounts of peptides were used, while the concentration of paclitaxel was kept at 10 µM. The final molar ratios of paclitaxel to peptides were 1:1, 1:5, and 1:10, respectively. Mixtures (20 µL) containing 10% dimethyl sulfoxide were analyzed using a Surveyor HPLC system with a C18 analytical column (Thermo Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA). The column was eluted at a flow rate of 1 mL per minute in gradient mode with a mixture of mobile phase A (H₂O +20% acetonitrile +0.1% trifluoroacetic acid) and mobile phase B (acetonitrile +0.1% trifluoroacetic acid). Mobile phase A was eluted for 10 minutes and mobile phase B was then increased from 20% to 100% over 60 minutes. HPLC analyses were performed at ambient temperature and the ultraviolet detection wavelength was set at 214 nm. Next, 20 µL aliquots of paclitaxel solution (10 µM) and SAMTA7 stock solution (1 mg/mL) were injected into the C18 HPLC column as the controls.

MMP-2 proteolysis assays

Proteolysis assays were performed to determine whether the complexes formed by the modified peptides and paclitaxel were still cleavable by the MMP-2 enzyme. Various complexes of peptides and paclitaxel at a molar ratio of 1:10 (peptide to paclitaxel, the amount of paclitaxel being 100 µg) were incubated with and without MMP-2 (5 µg) in phosphate-buffered saline (pH 7.0) containing 100 µM ZnSO₄ at 37°C for 48 hours. HPLC-MS was used to monitor the amount of free paclitaxel released from the mixture.

HPLC-MS measurements

Three Thermo Finnigan quadrupole MS devices (TSQ7000) with Xcalibur® and Lcquan® software were equipped with an electrospray ion source and a diverter valve. The chromatographic system consisted of an HPLC model 616 pump and a 616S controller from Waters Corporation (Milford, MA, USA) and a Series 200 autosampler from Perkin-Elmer (Norwalk, CT, USA). An Oasis HLB chromatography column (30 mm particle size, 1×50 mm) was purchased from Waters. Electrospray ionization was performed in the positive ion mode. The heated capillary was set at 245°C and the spray voltage at 4.5 kV. Nitrogen was used as the sheath and auxiliary gas, and set at 90 lb per square inch and 25 arbitrary units, respectively. The argon collision gas pressure was set to 2.5 mTorr.

The plasma samples or cell lysis solutions (50 µL) were chromatographed at ambient temperature on the Oasis HLB column. Solvent A was acetonitrile and solvent B was 5 mM sodium trifluoroacetate in 0.1% aqueous formic acid. The analyses were chromatographed at a flow rate of 0.8 mL per minute with the following linear gradient: 0 minute, 5% A; 0.5 minutes, 5% A; 5.5 minutes, 82% A. The gradient was followed by a 1.0 mL per minute rinse for 1 minute using 100% methanol and 30 seconds using 95% acetonitrile, and then re-equilibration of the column to the initial conditions. The flow was diverted to the MS device for quantitative analysis.

MTT assay

The cytotoxicity of free paclitaxel and that of the SAMTA7-paclitaxel complex were determined using the 3-[4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl]-2,5-diphenyl tetrazolium bromide (MTT) assay. HT1080, HEP2, MCF7, and U-87MG cells (1×10⁵ cells/100 µL per well) were cultured in 96-well plates at 37°C in 5% CO₂. Aqueous solutions of free paclitaxel containing a final concentration of 2% dimethyl sulfoxide or the complex of SAMTA7 and paclitaxel (molar ratio at 1:6) were dissolved in culture medium at final paclitaxel concentrations of 0.1, 0.5, 1, 5, 10, and 100 µg/mL. After incubation for 24, 48, and 72 hours, the MTT solution (in 2 mg/mL phosphate-buffered saline) was added, the plates were incubated for 4 hours, and the cells were lysed with 50% N,N-dimethylformamide containing 20% sodium dodecyl sulfate (pH 4.5). Absorbance at 570 nm was measured for each well using a SpectraMax M5 (Molecular Devices, Sunnyvale, CA USA). The absorbance of control cells was taken as 100% viability, and the values of the treated cells were calculated as a percentage of the control.

Scratch assay

HT1080 and HEP2 cells were seeded in 24-well plates and cultured overnight to form a confluent monolayer. After being scratched with a sterile P200 pipette tip, the cells were rinsed gently with phosphate-buffered saline to remove the detached cells. Subsequently, cell cultures containing either paclitaxel alone or the SAMTA7-paclitaxel complex (final paclitaxel concentration 5 µg/mL, molar ratio 1:6) were added to the scratched plates and then incubated at 37°C in a 5% CO₂ atmosphere for 24 hours. A final concentration of 2% dimethyl sulfoxide was titrated into the cell lines treated with paclitaxel alone. The distances between the two edges of the scratched cells were observed using an ICC50 HD microscope (Leica Microsystems Ltd., Nunningen, Switzerland). The rate of inhibition of metastasis was calculated using the

formula: inhibition rate = (distance of experimental group after inhibition – distance of control group after inhibition – distance prior to inhibition)/distance prior to healing $\times 100$.

Treatment of mice bearing human tumor xenografts

Female DBA/2 mice aged 6 weeks were obtained from the Shanghai Laboratory Animal Company (China Academy of Sciences, Shanghai, People's Republic of China). All animal studies were conducted in accordance with the protocol approved by the AAALAC (Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care) guidelines in Tianjin Good Laboratory Practice Laboratory (Tianjin, People's Republic of China). Female DBA/2 mice (weight 16–20 mg) were housed in barrier facilities on a 12-hour light/dark cycle. Food and water were supplied ad libitum. On day 0, five groups of mice were inoculated by subcutaneous implantation of HT1080, HEp2, or U-87MG tumor cells (2×10^5) in 0.5 mL of Roswell Park Memorial Institute 1640 medium. Tumors were then allowed to grow to about 100 mm³ on the backs of the mice. This experimental protocol in mice with human tumor xenografts is designed to mimic the clinical situation where treatment begins after the tumor has already been established. The animals were treated with free paclitaxel or the SAMTA7-paclitaxel complex by intravenous administration of a specified dose (3 mg/kg body weight) every 5 days. Controls were treated with SAMTA7 alone. Survival time was recorded in days after tumor injection, and weight and tumor size were monitored three times a week during the 30-day study period.

Tumor size was estimated as an ellipsoid volume according to the formula: size = width² \times length $\times \pi/6$. Mean and median survival time and the statistical significance of the results were determined using a two-tailed Wilcoxon rank test. All data obtained for repeat experiments were pooled and used in the statistical analysis.

Simulation of molecular dynamics

The initial system containing SAMTA7 peptides was constructed using the Molecular Operating Environment system. Arg(R) and Ala(A) have a positive charge while Asp(D) has a negative charge. Therefore, the terminal residuals were formed the construction-like “hairpin” through the Molecular Dynamics simulation. The paclitaxel and six SAMTA7 peptides were then immersed in an anhydrous simulated box for MS simulation simultaneously for 10 msec for the anhydrous system. The time step was 1 fsec, and the trajectories were saved every 20 psec for further analysis. The GROMOS96

53a6 force field was used. The reference temperature was set to 310 K.

Statistical analysis

Statistical significance was evaluated using the Kruskal–Wallis *H* test. $P < 0.05$ was considered to be statistically significant.

Results

Seven modified peptides were synthesized and validated for the PVGLIG sequences, and are listed in Table 1. Initially, three strategies were considered for characterizing the self-assembling characteristics of the PVGLIG peptide, including additional EAK fragments, RADA fragment(s), and amphipathic modification.

The designed peptides were incubated with free paclitaxel, followed by an HPLC study in order to identify which peptide is capable of forming a supramolecule with paclitaxel. The chromatographic results suggest that the self-assembling properties of SAMTA7 were significant. Figure 1A and 1B show the HPLC spectra for SAMTA7 and free paclitaxel, respectively. SAMTA7 appeared not to interact with free paclitaxel at a molar ratio at 1:1, similarly in Figure 1C. The HPLC spectra for the complex of free paclitaxel and SAMTA7 at a molar ratio at 1:5 is shown in Figure 1D, where a peak retention time of 13.5 minutes is identified, as well as the peak indicating free paclitaxel is diminished (at 30 minutes) suggesting that a complex of SAMTA7 and paclitaxel was formed. In order to confirm the components of the peak, the fraction collected was treated with 100 mM ammonium acetate. The sample was then loaded onto the HPLC-MS system for analysis and the spectrum showed two distinct peaks; the MS result confirmed these to be for paclitaxel and SAMTA7. In addition, it was revealed that the components of collected peak at 13.5 minutes were consisted of SAMTA7 and paclitaxel upon the molar ratio at 6:1. The complex was prepared accordingly and then analyzed by HPLC. The spectra showed a distinct peak at 13.5 minutes and the peaks of SAMTA7 and paclitaxel disappeared (see Figure 1E).

Table 1 Primary amino acid sequences of SAMTA peptides

	Primary sequence
SAMTA1	EAKPVGLIGEAKE
SAMTA2	EAKEAKEAKPVGLIGEAKEAKEAKE
SAMTA3	GLWWWPVGLIGWWRKRKA
SAMTA4	RADAPVGLIGRADA
SAMTA5	RADARADARADAPVGLIG
SAMTA6	PVGLIGRADARADARADA
SAMTA7	RADARADARADAPVGLIGRADARADARADA

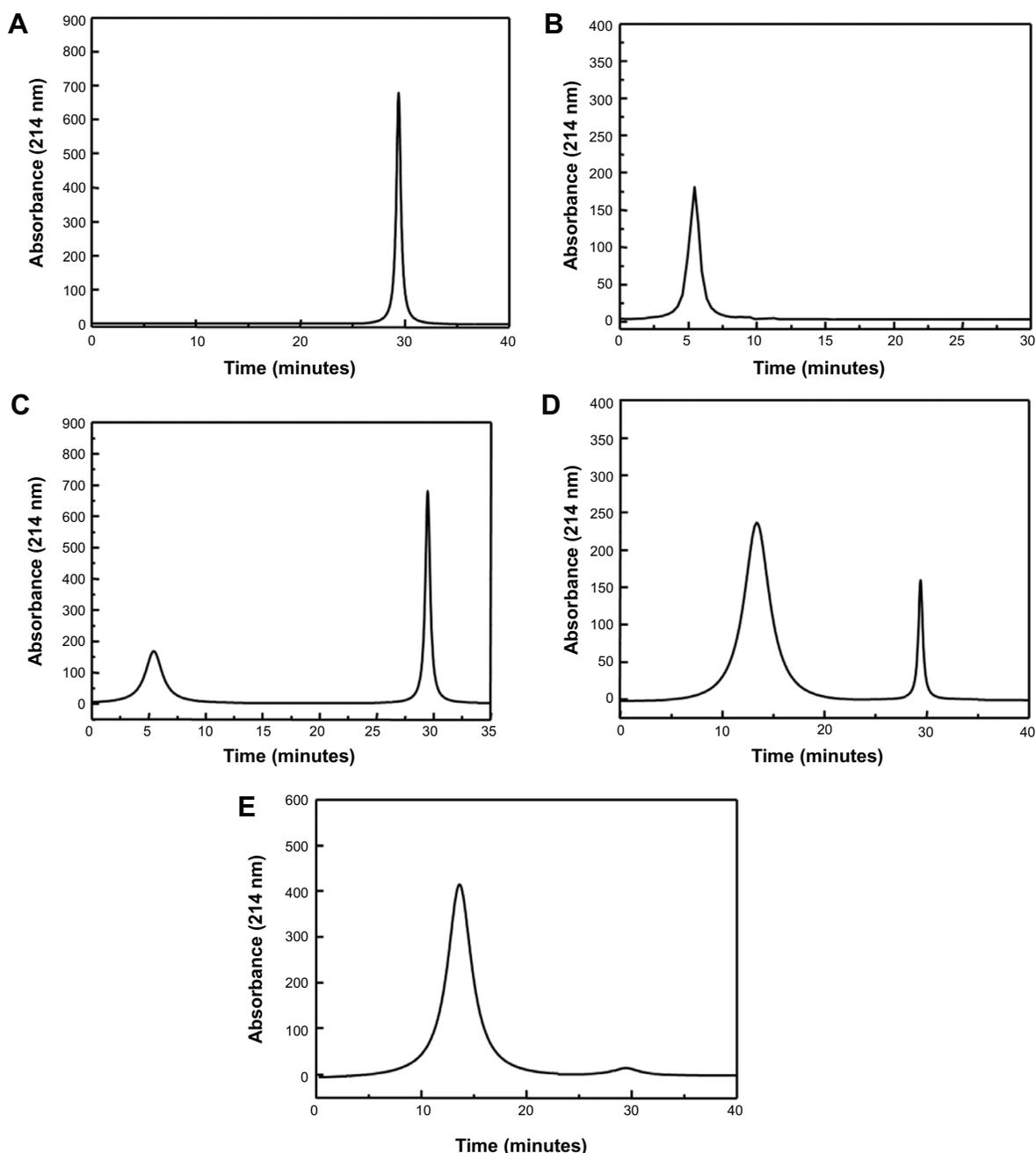


Figure 1 HPLC comparison of paclitaxel, SAMTA7, and the SAMTA7-paclitaxel combination mixed in different ratios.

Notes: Shown are HPLC spectra for (A) paclitaxel, (B) SAMTA7, and the SAMTA7-paclitaxel combination at a ratio of (C) 1:1, (D) 1:5, and (E) 1:6. Samples were injected into an HPLC C18 column and detected at an ultraviolet wavelength of 214 nm. The retention time of paclitaxel and SAMTA7 was 29.6 minutes (A) and 5.4 minutes (B), respectively. A peak at 13.5 minutes was identified as an increased molar ratio of SAMTA7 and paclitaxel (D). At a molar ratio of 1:6, the peak of paclitaxel disappeared, while the appearance of a peak at 13.5 minutes indicated that SAMTA7 might interact with paclitaxel and form a stable complex (E).

Abbreviation: HPLC, high-performance liquid chromatography.

Upon formation of the SAMTA7 and paclitaxel supramolecule, it was necessary to investigate whether this supramolecule is able to release paclitaxel in the presence of the MMP-2 enzyme. A proteolysis assay and an MS study were performed to detect release of paclitaxel from the supramolecule over 24 hours. As seen in Figure 2, the supramolecule formed by SAMTA7 started releasing the drug

after incubation with MMP-2 for 2 hours. Paclitaxel seemed to be fully released from the supramolecules by 24 hours; result indicated that SAMTA7 provided complete wrapping for paclitaxel, compared with other peptides.

Thereafter, cellular MTT and scratch assays were used to assess the antitumor activity of the supramolecule formed by SAMTA7 and paclitaxel. Using the MTT assay, the

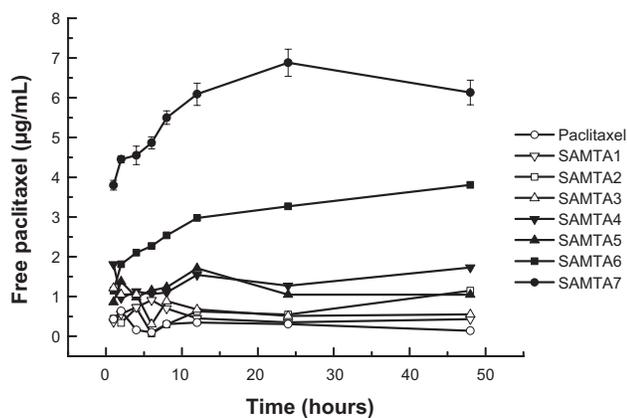


Figure 2 Paclitaxel released from a self-assembling supramolecule in the presence of the MMP-2 enzyme. Various complexes of peptides and paclitaxel (paclitaxel 100 µg) were incubated with MMP-2 (5 µg) in phosphate-buffered saline (pH 7.0) containing 100 µM ZnSO₄ at 37°C for 48 hours. High-performance liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry was then used to monitor the free paclitaxel released. The results indicate that the presence of the MMP-2 enzyme induced the release of paclitaxel from the SAMTA7-paclitaxel complex, compared with other complexes formed by other peptides. The supramolecule formed by SAMTA7 initiated drug release at 2 hours after incubation with MMP-2 and the paclitaxel release from the supramolecules was complete at 24 hours for SAMTA7. It was considered that SAMTA7 formed an MMP-2-sensitive supramolecule containing paclitaxel.

Abbreviation: MMP, matrix metalloproteinase.

antiproliferative activity of the SAMTA7-paclitaxel complex was MMP-2-specific. In the HT1080 cell line, where MMP-2 is highly expressed, treatment with the SAMTA7-paclitaxel supramolecule resulted in significant loss of cell viability when compared with HEp2 cells, which do not express MMP-2 (see Table 2). From the MTT result, it is clear that the SAMTA7-paclitaxel supramolecule has the ability to inhibit activity in cell lines overexpressing MMP-2, such as HT1080. In addition, in the MTT assay, it was found that there were crystals of paclitaxel surrounding the HT1080 cells only (Figure S1). It was presumed that the complex released the paclitaxel specific in the presence of MMP-2 paclitaxel was oversaturated and then crystallized. This finding provided another explanation that the SAMTA7-paclitaxel complex can release paclitaxel in MMP-2 specific degradation.

Since MMP-2 plays a critical role in tumor progression, tumor angiogenesis, and metastasis, the ability of the SAMTA7-paclitaxel supramolecule to inhibit tumor cell metastasis was evaluated using the cellular scratch assay. The results of this assay showed that the SAMTA7-paclitaxel supramolecule significantly inhibited migration of HT1080 cells but not HEp2 cells (Figure 3). Compared with the migration inhibiting effect of free paclitaxel in HT1080 cells, the supramolecule showed a 5.3-fold increase in antimigratory activity, along with the specific targeting properties as it was presumed that MMP-2 specific self assembling peptide could provide a specific drug release upon the presence of MMP-2 protein. It

Table 2 MTT assay of SAMTA7-paclitaxel complex in tumor cells (percent death) compared with that for free paclitaxel

Time, hours	HT1080		HEp2		MCF7		U-87MG	
	Free paclitaxel	SAMTA7-paclitaxel						
24	23.01±3.16	43.52±3.46	31.26±5.65	20.64±3.18	4.2±1.1	23.73±2.88	23.54±5.72	28.64±3.44
48	45.62±4.32	73.21±7.88	47.89±7.88	45.61±4.64	8.5±3.1	37.63±3.18	40.61±4.72	34.37±4.81
72	66.73±3.21	88.95±4.56	77.15±6.46	34.18±4.27	4.8±2.3	44.82±3.83	27.85±5.18	29.18±4.17

Notes: Cells (1×10⁵/100 µL/well) were seeded into 96-well plates at 37°C and in 5% CO₂. An aqueous solution of free paclitaxel and the SAMTA7-paclitaxel complex were added to the culture medium following the MTT assay protocol. In the MTT assay, the antiproliferative activity of the SAMTA7-paclitaxel complex was confirmed to be MMP-2 specific. In the HT1080 cell line, in which MMP-2 was highly expressed, treatment with the SAMTA7-paclitaxel supramolecule resulted in significant loss of cell viability, when compared with HEp2 cells with no MMP-2 expression. Data indicated the presence of cell death.

Abbreviations: MMP, matrix metalloproteinase; MTT, 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyl tetrazolium bromide.

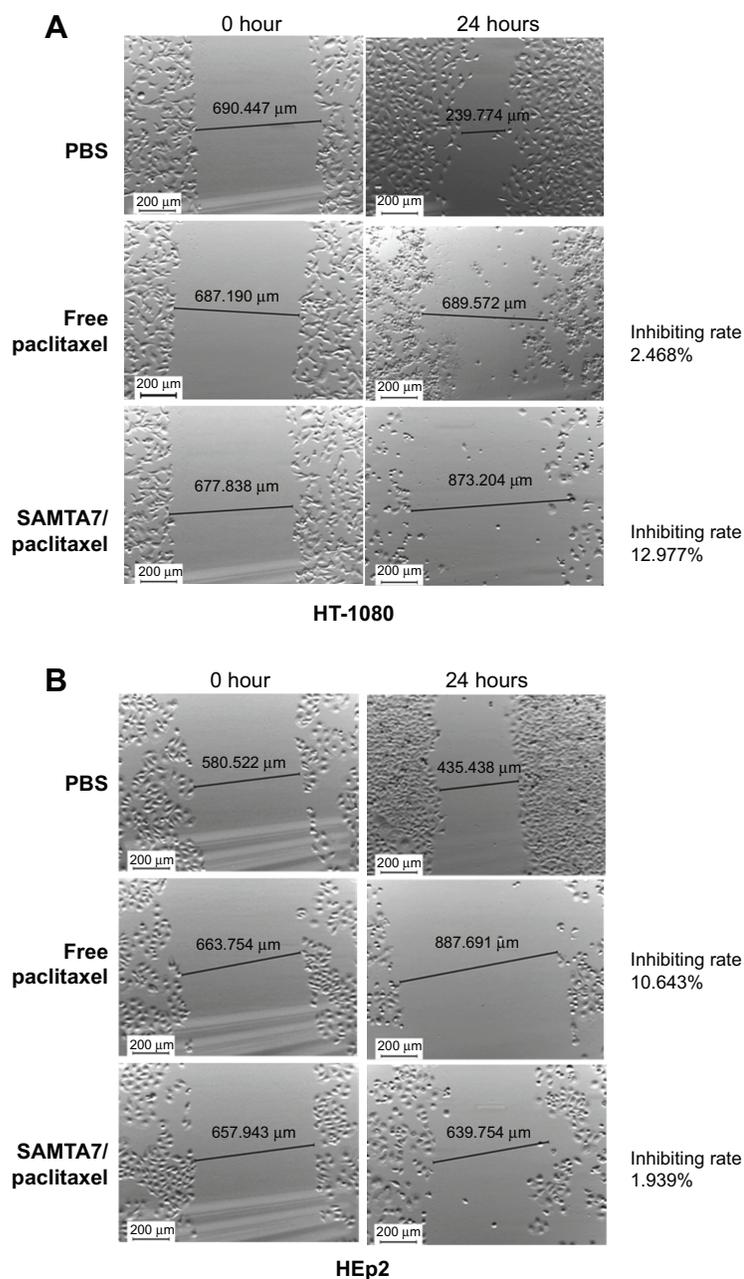


Figure 3 Evaluation of inhibition of tumor cell metastasis in HT-1080 (A) and HEP2 (B). The SAMTA7-paclitaxel complex had a remarkable antiproliferation effect on HT1080 cells.

Notes: HT1080 and HEP2 cells were seeded in 24-well plates and cultured overnight to form a confluent monolayer. After being scratched with a sterile p200 pipette tip, the cell culture containing either paclitaxel or SAMTA7-paclitaxel (final concentration of paclitaxel 5 μg/mL, molar ratio 1:6) was added to scratched plates and incubated at 37°C in a 5% CO₂ atmosphere for 24 hours. The distances between the two edges of the scratched cells were observed using microscopy. The metastasis inhibition rate was calculated by: inhibition rate = (distance of experimental group after inhibition – distance of control group after inhibition – distance prior to inhibition)/distance prior to healing ×100. Compared with the migration inhibiting effect of free paclitaxel in HT1080 cells, the supramolecule showed a 5.3-fold increase in antimigratory activity. However, the SAMTA7-paclitaxel complex showed poor antimigratory activity in HEP2 cells, which do not express MMP-2. It was assumed that the inhibitory effect of the supramolecule on the cellular migrating phenotype is due to the specific release of paclitaxel in the presence of MMP-2 enzyme.

Abbreviations: PBS, phosphate-buffered saline; MMP, matrix metalloproteinase.

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In order to study the effect of the SAMTA7-paclitaxel supramolecule, mice bearing HT1080, HEP2, or U-87MG

xenografts were treated with the supramolecule and free paclitaxel, respectively. The antitumor activity of the SAMTA7-paclitaxel supramolecule was determined by monitoring tumor volume after treatment in HT1080 tumor-bearing mice (see Figure 4). The supramolecule containing paclitaxel was

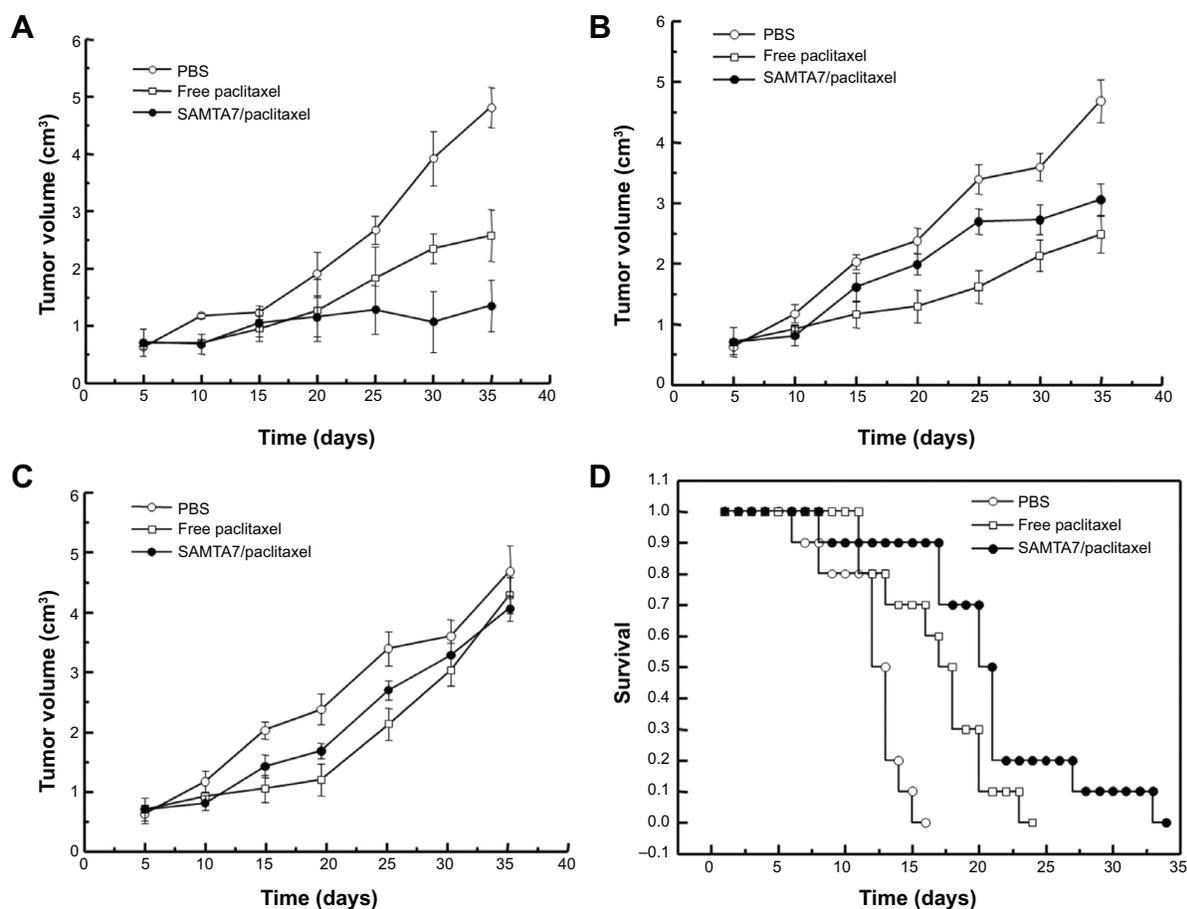


Figure 4 Effect of the SAMTA7-paclitaxel complex on human xenograft tumor model mice bearing (A) HT1080 cells, (B) HEP2 cells, and (C) U-87MG cells. (D) Antitumor effect of the SAMTA7-paclitaxel complex in tumor-bearing mice.

Notes: Mice bearing HT1080, HEP2, and U-87MG xenografts were treated with the supramolecule and with free paclitaxel. The antitumor efficacy of the SAMTA7-paclitaxel supramolecule was measured by monitoring the tumor volume after treatment of tumor-bearing mice. Survival time was recorded in days after tumor injection. All data obtained for repeated experiments were pooled and used for the statistical analysis. The results indicate that tumor size decreased more in mice treated with the SAMTA7-paclitaxel complex than in HT1080-bearing mice treated with free paclitaxel. However, the supramolecule exhibited poor antitumor activity in mice bearing HEP2 and U-87MG tumors. In addition, the group treated with the SAMTA7/paclitaxel complex (●) exhibited efficient antitumor activity as shown. Experimental animals showed an improved survival time compared with those treated with free paclitaxel (□; $P < 0.05$, $n = 10$).

Abbreviation: PBS, phosphate-buffered saline.

administered at a paclitaxel dose of 3 mg/kg body weight for 35 days. The free paclitaxel was given at an identical dose and frequency as the control. Figure 4A shows the reduction in tumor size in the mice bearing HT1080 cells and the results revealed that the tumor size was remarkably reduced compared to that of free paclitaxel. However, the supramolecule had poor antitumor activity in mice bearing HEP2 and U-87MG tumors, as shown in Figure 4B and C.

Mice bearing HT1080 tumors were administered phosphate-buffered saline, free paclitaxel, and the SAMTA7-paclitaxel complex. Figure 4D shows that the SAMTA7-paclitaxel complex increased the survival rate in these mice.

The SAMTA7 indicated the molecular dynamic simulation in order to clarify its self-assembling properties and its interaction with paclitaxel. Figure 5A shows that the single SAMTA7 was constrained in a “hairpin”-like conformation upon interaction with RADA fragments. This conformation explored

that the MMP-2 substrate peptide, PVGLIG fragment, is vulnerable to MMP-2 proteolysis. Six SAMTA7 molecules and one paclitaxel molecule were put into a simulation box for structural analysis of the supramolecule. Figure 5B indicates that SAMTA7 has self-assembling properties and is able to wrap paclitaxel inside. Also, this formation of supramolecule has not altered the phenomenon that PVGLIG remained exposed against MMP-2 protein.

In summary, an MMP-2 targeted drug release system was developed based on the MMP-2-specific substrate peptide of PVGLIG in this study. The hexapeptide, PVGLIG, was wrapped with self-assembling properties via structural modification to obtain SAMTA7, which appears to have both self-assembling properties and MMP-2-specific targeting activity. SAMTA7 is capable of forming a supramolecule in a self-assembling manner and can then wrap a drug (eg, paclitaxel) inside of the cavity of the supramolecule.

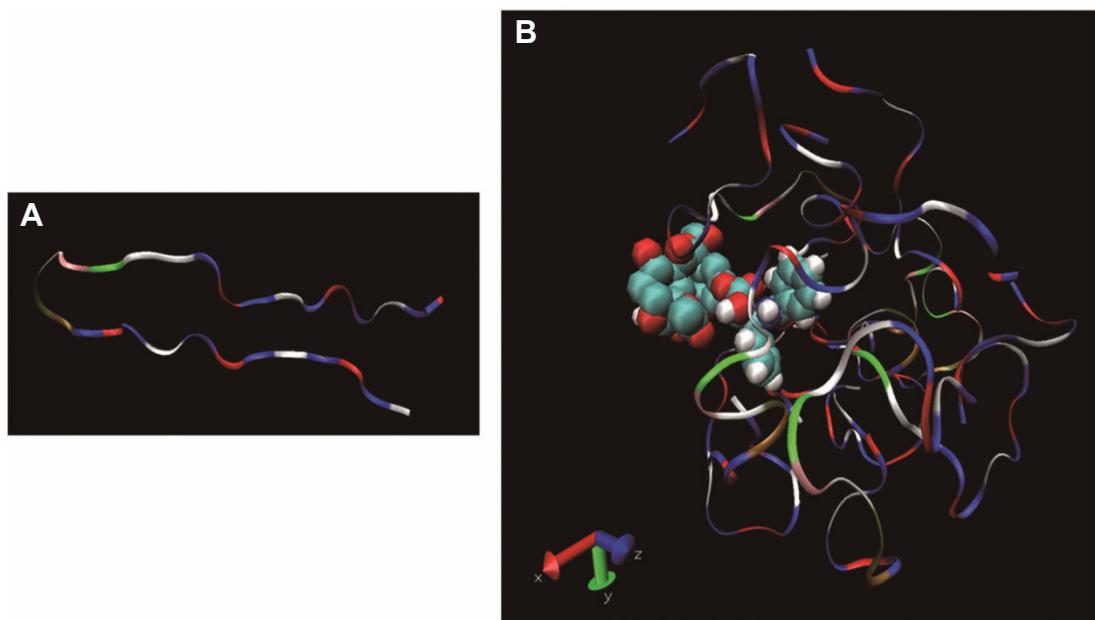


Figure 5 Computational simulation of SAMTA7 (**A**) and the SAMTA7-paclitaxel complex (**B**). The initial system containing SAMTA7 peptides was constructed using the Molecular Operating Environment system. Paclitaxel and six SAMTA7 molecules were immersed into an anhydrous simulated box for MD simulations simultaneously which were performed for 10 msec for the anhydrous system. The time step was 1 fsec, and the trajectories were saved every 20 psec for further analysis. A GROMOS96 53a6 force field was used. The reference temperature was set to 310 K. Simulation of a single molecule of SAMTA7 showed that this peptide was remained in a “hairpin-like” conformation upon interaction from RADA fragments. This conformation explored the MMP-2 substrate peptide, PVGLIG fragment, explaining how SAMTA7 is vulnerable to MMP-2 proteolysis. In (**B**), six SAMTA7 molecules and one paclitaxel molecule were immersed into the simulation box for structural analysis of the supramolecule, data indicating that SMATA7 was capable of wrapping the free paclitaxel in cavity in self-assembling manner. Importantly, formation of the supramolecule did not alter the phenomenon whereby PVGLIG fragments remained exposed against MMP-2 protein.

Abbreviation: MMP, matrix metalloproteinase.

Formation of this complex was considered to increase the therapeutic index of paclitaxel, due to the enhanced specific targeting activity.

Conclusion

Self-assembling peptides have been investigated extensively over several decades; however, it has only been used as a targeted drug-release carrier recently. In this study, a novel drug carrier was designed for controlled release of paclitaxel. This peptide has self-assembling properties and specific binding activity for MMP-2. By comparison of MMP substrate peptide and drug conjugate, in this study the MMP specific peptide was modified to contain the self-assembling property which could form a complex with free paclitaxel. Our findings indicate that the presence of MMP-2 is able to dispatch the supramolecule containing paclitaxel specifically. The residence time of paclitaxel in blood was significantly increased since it was wrapped inside the supramolecule, leading to lower toxicity. The findings of this study indicate that a tumor-targeting peptide might be a powerful tool in clinical studies after safety evaluation of self-assembling peptide.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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Supplementary material

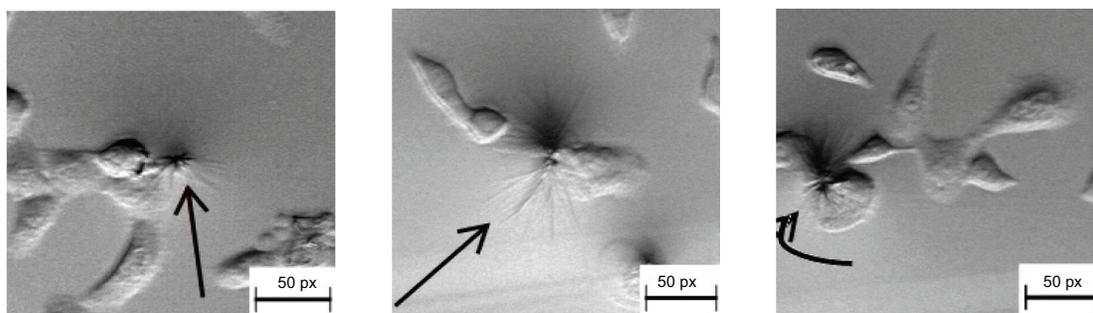


Figure S1 The over-expressed MMP-2 on HT1080 cells induced the release of free paclitaxel from the SAMTA7-paclitaxel complex, which resulted in an extremely high concentration of paclitaxel surrounding the cells. On MTT assay, paclitaxel crystals (indicated by arrows in figures) were found to be adhering to cells only in the HT1080 cell line. It was presumed that the complex released paclitaxel specifically in the presence of MMP-2, and that paclitaxel became oversaturated and then crystallized. This finding provided another explanation that the SAMTA7-paclitaxel complex can release paclitaxel in MMP-2 specific proteolysis.

Abbreviations: MMP, matrix metalloproteinase; MTT, 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyl tetrazolium bromide.

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