

Reverse micelle-lipid nanocapsules: a novel strategy for drug delivery of the plectasin derivate API 38 antimicrobial peptide

Anne-Claire Groo¹
Nada Matougui²
Anita Umerska^{2,3}
Patrick Saulnier^{2,4}

¹Normandie Univ, UNICAEN, CERMN - EA 4258, FR CNRS 3038 INC3M, SF 4206 ICORE, Caen, France; ²Micro & Nanomédecines Translationnelles-MINT, UNIV Angers, INSERM U1066, CNRS UMR 6021, UBL Université Bretagne Loire, Angers, France; ³Université de Lorraine, CITHEFOR, Nancy, France; ⁴Angers University Hospital, Angers, France

Introduction: Resistance to traditional antibiotics is an increasingly serious problem. Antimicrobial peptides (AMPs) have emerged as a new therapeutic class with great potential against infectious diseases, as they are less prone to induce resistance. Nanotechnology-based delivery strategies can improve the efficiency and stability of AMPs, particularly against proteolytic degradation. Lipid nanocapsules (LNCs) are a new generation of biomimetic nanocarriers and were used in this study to deliver peptides.

Methods: AMP-loaded reverse micelles (RM) were developed and incorporated into LNCs by the phase inversion process and the antimicrobial activity of the AMPs-loaded LNC was evaluated by the minimum inhibitory concentration method. We studied the activity of AMP solutions and AMP-loaded LNCs against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacterial strains and then evaluated the encapsulation of a new cationic AMP called API38. Finally, we analyzed the effect of enzymatic attack on API38 and API38-RM-LNCs after incubation with trypsin.

Results: API38 was efficiently encapsulated in the LNCs (encapsulation efficiency = 97.8% at a drug loading of 0.151%), resulting in protection against degradation by proteases and the preservation of antimicrobial activity against *Staphylococcus aureus*, including *methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus*.

Conclusion: This study shows that RM-LNCs are an excellent candidate system to deliver AMPs.

Keywords: nanoparticles, nanomedicine, antibacterial, AMP, *methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus*, infection

Introduction

Bacterial infections constitute one of the most serious global public health threats in this century due to the rising incidence of nosocomial infections and the spread of multidrug-resistant bacteria. The first WHO global report on the surveillance of antimicrobial resistance, published in April 2014, collected data from national and international surveillance networks and shows the extent of this phenomenon in many parts of the world. A joint initiative of the WHO, Drugs for Neglected Diseases initiative, and Global Antibiotic Research and Development Partnership encourages research and development through public-private partnerships. By 2023, the partnership aims to develop and deliver up to four new treatments through improvement of existing antibiotics and acceleration of the entry of new antibiotic drugs.¹

Antimicrobial peptides (AMPs) are present in all organisms as a component of the innate immune system. AMPs inhibit a wide array of microbes by perturbation of the mitochondrial membrane ionic balance and membrane pore formation. Thus, AMPs have pleiotropic effects and immense potential in diverse medical fields.² These peptides

Correspondence: Anne-Claire Groo
Normandie Univ, UNICAEN,
CERMN - EA 4258, FR CNRS 3038
INC3M, SF 4206 ICORE, Bd Bequerel,
F-14032 Caen Cedex, France
Tel +33 231 566 819
Fax +33 231 566 020
Email anne-claire.groo@unicaen.fr

represent a promising naturally derived new class of antibiotics.³ In various studies, they have shown activity against a wide variety of pathogens: Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, including drug-resistant bacteria, fungi, viruses, and eukaryotic parasites. AMPs are generally composed of fewer than 50 amino acids, have a positive net charge, and are often amphiphilic.⁴ However, due to the inherent limitations of peptides as drugs, efforts have focused on increasing their stability and bioavailability.⁵ One of the strategies to overcome these drawbacks is the incorporation of AMPs into novel formulations, including nanocarriers, which are a promising peptide delivery system.⁶ For example, peptide-loaded nanoparticles increase the characteristics of tissue accumulation (increased tissue uptake and enhanced tissue permeation).⁷ Another advantage of the encapsulation of AMPs into nanocarriers is protection of the peptide against in vivo degradation, such as that by proteolytic enzymes.⁸ Lipid-based nanocarriers have generated increasing interest among nanoformulations because of their high degree of biocompatibility and versatility.⁹ Lange et al demonstrated the stability and efficacy of liposomes containing the AMP CM3.¹⁰ Moreover, lipid-based drug delivery systems offer the potential to be AMP carriers due to the affinity of the lipid components for the membrane.¹¹

In this context, the original purpose of this study concerned the formulation of lipid nanoscale systems which combine all previously mentioned attributes. Lipid nanocapsules (LNCs) are a biomimetic drug delivery system composed of an oily core of medium triglycerides surrounded by a surfactant shell. These nanocapsules can be prepared without the use of toxic organic solvents by a low-energy process.¹² They contain generally recognized as safe excipients and are compatible with scalable processes.¹³ The encapsulation of hydrophilic or hydrosoluble drugs into the lipid core was achieved by applying a simple idea that consists of incorporating a reverse micellar system to the LNC core. The micelle-loaded oil is incorporated into the oily continuous phase of the system, described above, at a temperature above the phase-inversion temperature (PIT). This process has been successfully applied to encapsulate dyes, such as fluorescein sodium salt,¹⁴ and the hydrophilic anticancer drugs doxorubicin hydrochloride¹⁵ and erlotinib hydrochloride, belonging to the tyrosine kinase inhibitor family.¹⁶ It could also be successfully applied to peptides. Moreover, the use of oleic Plurol[®] instead of Lipoid[®] in the formulation of the lipid core allows the entrapment of thermolabile molecules, such as plasmid DNA molecules, by decreasing the PIT.¹⁷

Plectasin is a cationic AMP that belongs to the class of defensins. It is produced by the saprophytic ascomycete *Pseudoplectania nigrella*.^{18,19} In contrast to other AMPs,

which disrupt bacterial membranes, plectasin derivatives inhibit membrane biosynthesis by targeting the cellular precursor lipid II.¹⁸ The peptide AP138 is the product of an extensive lead optimization program based on a set of in silico generated plectasin variants.²⁰ AP138 is active against Gram-positive bacteria, including *Staphylococcus aureus* (SA) and *methicillin-resistant SA* (MRSA), making it useful for the treatment of skin and soft-tissue infections.²¹ MRSA strains are highly resistant to many classes of antibiotics, including most β -lactams. Vancomycin is the drug of choice for the treatment of infections caused by MRSA; however, SA strains with elevated minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) against vancomycin are also emerging now.²² Thus, considerable effort has gone into developing alternatives to vancomycin for the treatment of MRSA.

In this context, our aim was to develop a new lipid-based carrier for AMP delivery, evaluate its physicochemical properties, and predict its biopharmaceutical behavior. The antimicrobial activity of AMPs against SA and MRSA was tested in vitro using MIC and time-kill assays. Then, we analyzed the effect of enzymatic attack on AP138 and AP138-LNCs by trypsin. This work allowed us to explore the potential of LNCs for the delivery of AMPs to treat bacterial infections.

Materials and methods

Materials

The lipophilic Labrafac[®] WL 1349 (“caprylic–capric acid triglycerides”) and oleic Plurol[®] CC 497 (polyglyceryl-3 dioleate; hydrophilic-lipophilic balance=3) were kindly provided by Gattefossé S.A. (Saint-Priest, France). Kolliphor[®] HS-15 (Sol), a mixture of free polyethylene glycol 660 (~30%) and 12-hydroxystearate of polyethylene glycol 660 (~70%), was provided by BASF (Ludwigshafen, Germany). Dioctyl sulfosuccinate sodium salt and trypsin were supplied by Sigma-Aldrich (St Louis, MO, USA). NaCl was purchased from Prolabo VWR International (Fontenay-sous-Bois, France). The AP138 AMP was synthesized and provided by PolyPeptide Laboratories (Limhamn, Sweden). HPLC-grade acetonitrile, methanol, and trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) were purchased from Fisher Bioblock (Illkirch, France). Deionized water was obtained from a Milli-Q plus system (Millipore, Paris, France).

Preparation of reverse micelles

Blank reverse micelles (RMs) were prepared by incubating dioctyl sulfosuccinate sodium salt for 3 hours at 45°C with Labrafac WL 1349 (1:10 w/w). AP138-RM was prepared by incubating AP138 (8 mg/g Labrafac WL 1349) with blank

RMs in the presence of water (<4% w/w) for 2 hours at 45°C, after which excess AP138 (ie, non-solubilized remnants) was removed from the suspension by centrifugation at 4,000 rpm for 30 minutes at 20°C. We considered RMs to be formed when the mix was transparent, homogeneous, and stable, according to the method of Vrignaud et al.¹⁶

Preparation of RM-LNCs

RM-LNCs were prepared according to the method developed by Anton et al,¹⁴ corresponding to the PIT method described above, including several changes in the formulation. RM-LNCs were formed by introducing the RMs during the formulation process, just before the final dilution with water, when the system is known to be close to the micro-emulsion state. RM-LNCs were composed of 3.7% Oleic Plurol (w/w), 5.6% Kolliphor HS-15 (w/w), 14.1% lipophilic Labrafac WL 1349 (w/w), 74.3% water (w/w), 1.9% NaCl and 0.5% dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate (w/w).

Briefly, Oleic Plurol, Kolliphor HS-15, lipophilic Labrafac WL 1349, water, and NaCl were mixed by magnetic stirring. Three cycles of heating and cooling between 30°C and 50°C were then carried out. During the last cycle, 1 mL RMs was added at 43°C and the mixture stirred for 40 seconds, followed by an irreversible shock induced by dilution with 2°C purified water. Magnetic stirring (at 300 rpm) was then applied to the LNC suspension for 5 minutes at room temperature. The structures of the RMs and RM-LNCs are represented in Figure 1.

Characterization of RM-LNCs

The average hydrodynamic diameter associated with the polydispersity index (PDI) was measured by dynamic light scattering using a ZetasizerNano series DTS 1060 (Malvern Instruments S.A., Worcestershire, UK). The zeta potential was calculated from the electrophoretic mobility using the

Smoluchowski equation. All measurements were performed in triplicate at 25°C after dilution with deionized water. To determine AP138 drug loading (DL), three samples of RM-LNCs were prepared by dissolution of an exact quantity of RM-LNC suspension in a methanol/brine solution (final ratio: 10/73/17), vortexed, subjected to ultrasound treatment, and centrifuged at 15,000 rpm for 5 minutes to eliminate the residual components of the RM-LNCs and excess NaCl. A 20 µL aliquot of each filtrate was injected onto an HPLC column. Chromatography was performed using a Waters® 717 plus autosampler, Waters® 600 controller, and Waters® 2487 Dual Absorbance Spectrometer (Waters S.A., Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines, France) with a Symmetry shield® 250×4.60 mm column (Waters, Milford, Ireland) and an ultraviolet detector set at 200 nm. The flow rate was set to 1.2 mL/min. The gradient was obtained by mixing phase A (water/0.1% TFA) and phase B (water/acetonitrile/TFA: 200/800/0.85). Initially, the mobile phase composition was 90% A. A linear gradient was then applied to reach a composition of 65% A after 5 minutes, 40% A after 14 minutes, and 100% after 14.1 minutes, which was then maintained for 2 minutes before returning to the initial conditions. Quantification was achieved by comparing the peak area ratios of AP138 in the samples to a calibration curve obtained under the same experimental conditions. The AP138 peak had a retention time of 11.8 minutes. Data collection and integration were performed using Empower® 3 software. Linearity was observed between 5 and 100 µg/mL, with a correlation coefficient above 0.999. The detection and quantification limits were 1.2 and 3.5 µg/mL, respectively. The mean drug concentration (µg of AP138/g of RM-LNC dispersion) of each batch of RM-LNC dispersion and the SD were calculated for three samples. The ratio “experimental/theoretical AP138 concentration” (%) is an indicator of AP138 loss during AP138-loaded RM preparation. The experimental AP138 concentration corresponds to

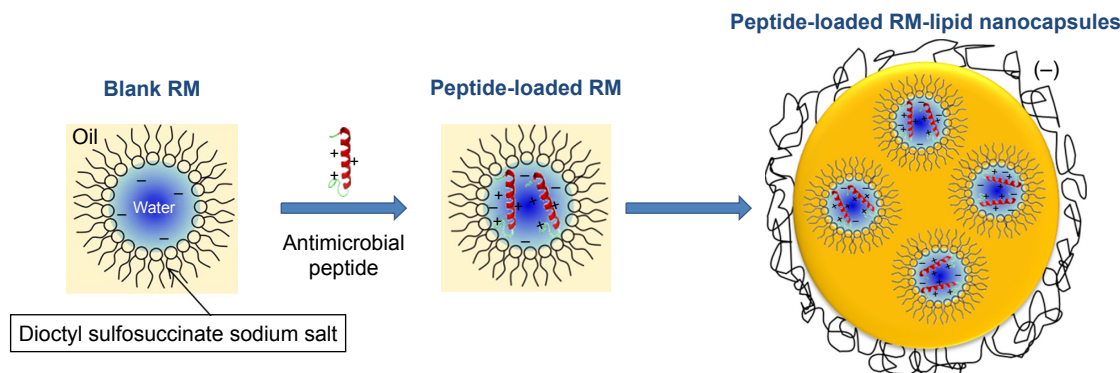


Figure 1 Structure of RM and RM-LNC.

Abbreviations: LNC, lipid nanocapsule; RM, reverse micelle.

the total AP138 (free and encapsulated) in RM-LNC formulations. The theoretical AP138 concentration depends on the exact mass of the AP138 weighed to prepare the AP138-RMs. Encapsulation efficiency (EE) was obtained by separating the free from encapsulated fractions of AP138 by dialysis (100 kDa tubing, 24 hours in deionized water). The EE and DL were calculated using the following equations:

$$EE (\%) = \frac{A}{B} \times 100$$

where A is the mass of encapsulated AP138 and B the total amount (mass) of AP138.

$$DL (\%) = \frac{A}{C} \times 100$$

where C is the total weight of all components of the RM-LNCs (the encapsulated AP138 and the mass of surfactants and oil used for the preparation of the RM-LNCs).

Determination of antibacterial activity

The antibacterial effect of AP138-RM-LNCs and AP138 in solution was evaluated using two parameters: the MICs and time-kill assay. The strains used in this study were SA strain ATCC25923 and MRSA clinical strain 702E0196. For the determination of the MICs, bacterial suspensions with a turbidity equivalent to a McFarland 1.1 standard were prepared in a 0.85% NaCl solution. The bacterial suspensions were then further diluted 100 times with brain heart infusion medium (bioMerieux, Marcy l'Etoile, France).

The MIC was determined via a broth microdilution method. Briefly, serial dilutions of AP138 solution or RM-LNCs were prepared in the wells of a 96-well plate, followed by the addition of bacterial suspensions. Bacterial suspensions without peptides were used as a control. After 24 hours of incubation at 37°C, the MIC values were determined as the lowest concentration of the antimicrobial that inhibited visible growth of the microorganism. A difference of more than one dilution is necessary to claim a significant difference between two samples.

The time-kill assay experiments were performed at a concentration of 2× MIC in brain heart infusion. The bacterial counts were measured 0, 3, 6, and 24 hours after incubation at 37°C. At each timepoint, 100 µL bacterial suspension was plated on Columbia agar supplemented with sheep's blood (Oxoid, Dardilly, France). After incubating the agar plates overnight at 37°C, the colonies were counted. Each bacterial count was performed in triplicate.

Protease degradation assay

One obvious method for bacteria to inactivate AMPs is to produce peptidases and proteases that could affect peptide activity. Thus, preliminary tests of the stability of the peptides toward proteolysis were performed to establish whether the nanoformulations preserve peptide integrity. Trypsin was chosen as the model enzyme. Various ratios of trypsin:peptide:PBS were tested to reach the proteolytic concentration of trypsin for AP138. Free or encapsulated AP138 was incubated with a 1:2 (mass/mass) trypsin/peptide ratio at 37°C for up to 4 hours with gentle horizontal shaking. Negative controls were performed by incubation of the peptides in PBS without peptidases at 37°C for up to 4 hours. Aliquots were taken after 10, 20, 30, and 45 minutes and 1, 2, and 4 hours, diluted 10 times in methanol or 20 times in methanol:brine, and analyzed by reversed-phase HPLC to quantify the percentage of intact peptide.

Release study

The release of AP138 was monitored by dialysis. One milliliter of the sample was placed in a Float-A-Lyzer® G2 dialysis device with a 100 kDa molecular weight cut-off (Spectrum lab, Rancho Dominguez, CA, USA), prepared according to the manufacturer's instructions, and incubated in PBS pH 7.4 (*European Pharmacopeia*, 9th ed.) with gentle magnetic shaking at 100 rpm at 37°C ± 1°C. At appropriate intervals, 100 µL samples were withdrawn, assayed, and replaced by fresh buffer. The amount of AP138 in the release medium was determined by HPLC as described previously. All measurements were performed in triplicate.

Results and discussion

Physicochemical properties of LNC suspensions

RM-LNCs were successfully prepared and AP138 encapsulated in the formulation. AP138-RM-LNCs had an average hydrodynamic diameter of 63 ± 1 nm and very narrow polydispersity (PDI=0.06), showing very low heterogeneity of the suspension (Table 1). AP138 encapsulation led to a slight size increase of the RM-LNCs and a lower negative zeta potential than that of blank RM-LNCs. This may be related to the positive charge of AP138 (Table 2). The EE reached 97.8% ± 1.2% at a DL of 0.151% ± 0.002%. This DL corresponds to a concentration of 285 µg of AP138/mL of LNC. The properties of AP138-RM were not tested, and the antimicrobial effect could be variable due to the instability of RMs in water. The advantage of new lipid-based carriers for

Table 1 Properties of LNC

Formulation	Size (nm)	PDI	Zeta potential (mV)	Experimental/theoretical API 38 concentration (%)	DL (%)	EE (%)
Blank RM-LNCs	57.9 ± 0.4	0.040 ± 0.003	-37.0 ± 1.0	–	–	–
API 38-LNCs	62.9 ± 0.6	0.059 ± 0.003	-25.6 ± 0.9	74.0 ± 1.0	0.151 ± 0.002	97.8 ± 1.2

Abbreviations: DL, drug loading; EE, encapsulation efficiency; LNC, lipid nanocapsule; PDI, polydispersity index; RM, reverse micelle.

AMP delivery is the obtention of a well-controlled system with a repeatable antimicrobial effect.

Antibacterial activity of formulations

The MIC values of the API 38 solution and API 38-RM-LNCs against SA and MRSA are presented in Table 3. Both the API 38 solution and API 38-RM-LNCs had MICs of 4 µg/mL against SA and 1–2 µg/mL against MRSA. There was no difference between the MICs of API 38 in solution and nano-encapsulated API 38. Non-loaded RM-LNCs showed no antibacterial activity at similar concentrations (data not shown). API 38-loaded RM-LNCs and the API 38 solution were evaluated by time-kill assay (Figure 2). The time-kill assays showed comparable results for the API 38 solution and API 38-RM-LNCs, as they were bactericidal from 18 to 24 hours following the beginning of the experiments. Peptides may display sensitivity to manufacturing processing conditions and excipients (ie, some surfactants, which can compromise peptide stability).²³ Standard methods of nanovector preparation present several drawbacks, such as exposure of peptide to organic solvents, shear stress, and high or very low temperatures, which can modify the peptide morphology or denature it.²⁴ Such chemical and physical modifications can

lead to differences in bioperformance. However, the RM-LNC formulation process preserved peptide activity.

The existence of SA mutants that are hypersensitive to host defense peptides, such as plectasin, has been described previously.²⁵ Recently, the MICs of plectasin derivatives against 14 studied strains was determined by Umerska et al and the MICs of API 38 varied 16-fold (range 0.125–4 µg/mL).²⁶ This is in good agreement with previously reported data showing that the antibacterial spectrum of API 38 includes staphylococci such as MRSA.²⁰ Garbacz et al reported that the MICs of AMPs for 215 isolates of SA from cystic fibrosis patients varied from 4 to 256 µg/mL.²⁷ Wu et al showed that the MICs against SA ATCC 25923 of novel and control AMPs varied from 8 to 64 µg/mL.²⁸ Compared to these results, the MIC of 1–4 µg/mL for API 38-RM-LNCs shows this formulation to be highly active against staphylococci. This study suggests that API 38-RM-LNCs may be a highly promising drug delivery system and acts a novel antibacterial agent against MRSA and SA. Moreover, lipid nanosystems could enhance bacterial uptake of AMPs by efficient fusion with infectious microbes. For example, drug-loaded liposomes can readily fuse with bacterial membranes and release the drug directly into the bacteria.²⁹ It is now important to determine whether LNCs improve bacterial penetration of AMPs. This could be accomplished by studying antimicrobial penetration in biofilms.³⁰ Indeed, biofilms are aggregations of infectious bacteria which protect the infected area against antibiotics and other therapies – they are common in many types of infection and are difficult to penetrate.

Table 2 Structure and properties of API 38

Sequence	GFGCNGPWSDDLRCRHC KSIKGYRGGYCAKGGFVCKCY Cyclic cys4–cys30, cys15–cys37, cys19–cys39
Molecular weight	4,460.3 Da
Theoretical isoelectric point	8.87
Number of amino acids	40
Number of cationic amino acids	7
Number of anionic amino acids	3
Net charge at pH 7	+4

Notes: The information was obtained from the manufacturer (PolyPeptide Laboratories, Limhamn, Sweden) and the table is adapted from Umerska A, Cassisa V, Bastiat G, et al. Synergistic interactions between antimicrobial peptides derived from plectasin and lipid nanocapsules containing monolaurin as a cosurfactant against *Staphylococcus aureus*. *Int J Nanomedicine*. 2017;12:5687–5699). Copyright © 2017 Umerska et al.²⁶

Release study

Approximately half of the dose of API 38 loaded into the RM-LNCs was released into PBS in the first 2 hours and up to 100% was released after 24 hours (Figure 3).

Table 3 MIC of API 38-LNC (in µg of API 38/mL)

Sample name	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	Methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>
API 38 solution	4	2
API 38-LNCs	4	1

Abbreviations: LNC, lipid nanocapsule; MIC, minimum inhibitory concentration.

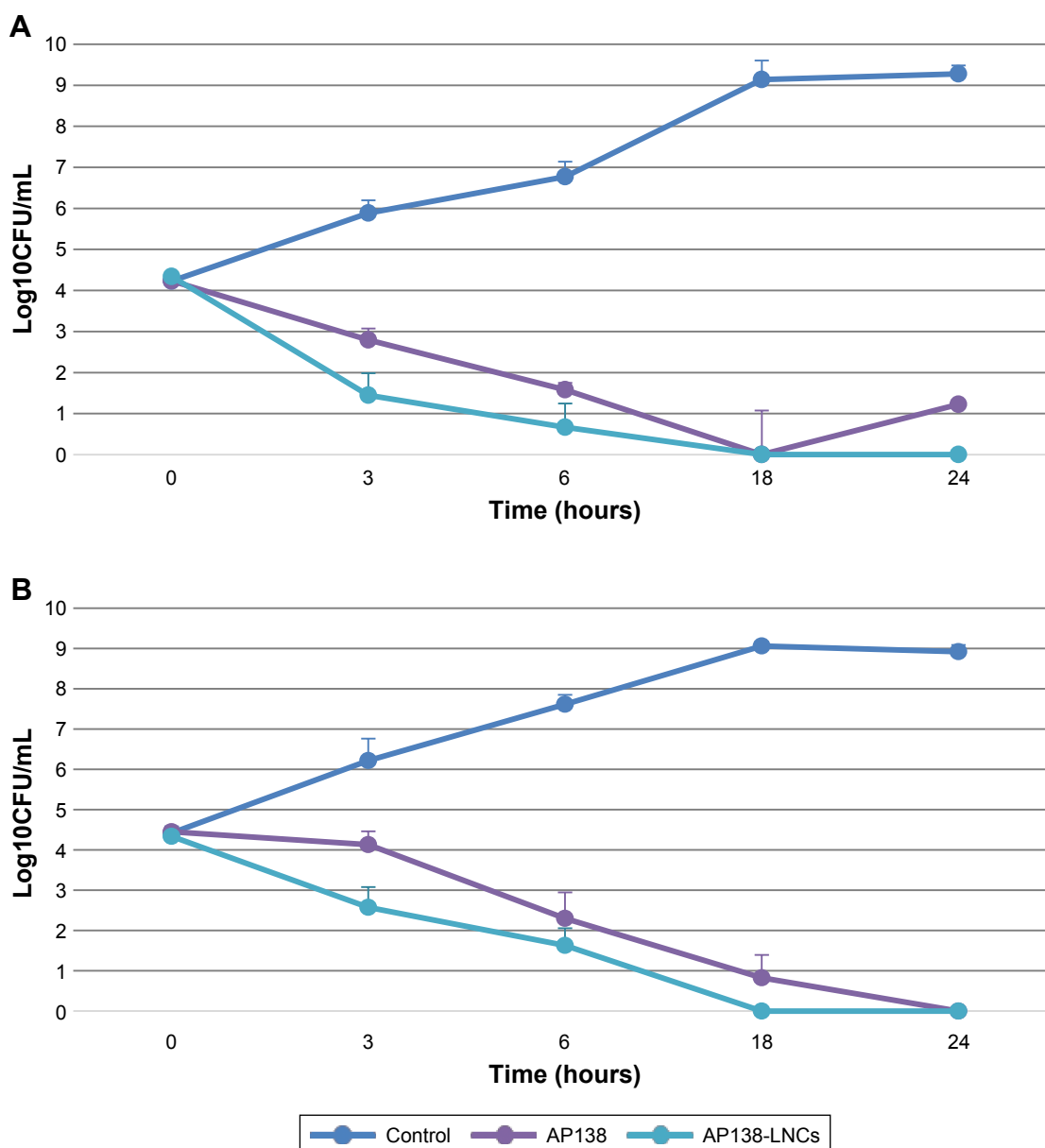


Figure 2 Time-kill curves of API38 solution and API38-LNCs against *Staphylococcus aureus* (A) and methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (B), twice the MIC of API38 solution.

Note: Mean \pm SD (n=3).

Abbreviations: CFU, colony forming unit; LNC, lipid nanocapsule; MIC, minimum inhibitory concentration.

API38-RM-LNCs displayed much better and more rapid release than other delivery systems for which protein release can take days.³¹ Indeed, the encapsulated peptide may interact with the shell of the nanovector and its release could be affected, resulting in incomplete release.³² Drug release is an important parameter that affects the antibacterial activity of AMP-loaded LNCs,³³ and release experiments can provide further insight into the in vitro antibacterial effect of the formulations. Boge et al demonstrated that the high affinity of AMPs to nanoparticles may retard their release, resulting in decreased amounts of free peptide available to exert their

antibacterial activity.³⁴ Indeed, if the drug is presented to bacteria in small quantities over a prolonged period, it may be more effectively neutralized by the microorganisms than if the same quantity is delivered all at once. Thus, the high affinity of the AMPs for nanovectors and prolonged release could result in the loss of antibacterial activity. However, this was not true for our delivery system. AMP release may occur rapidly after contact with the bacteria. However, if the amount of drug released results in a high drug concentration (higher than the MIC), prolonged release of the drug could be beneficial by allowing prolonged antibacterial action.

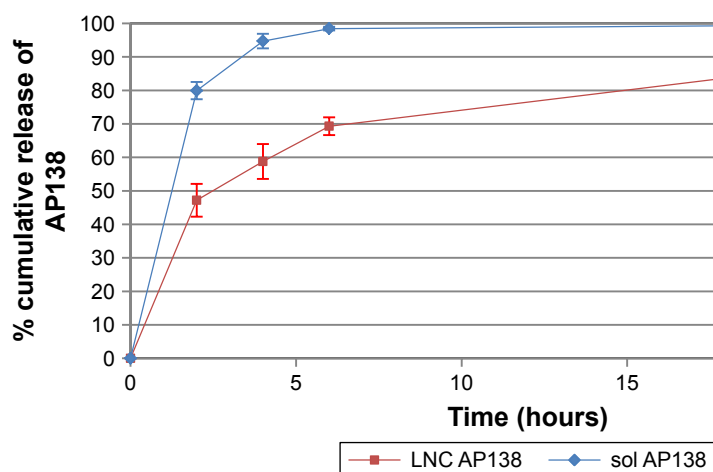


Figure 3 AP138 release.

Note: Mean \pm SD (n=3).

Abbreviation: LNC, lipid nanocapsule.

Protease degradation assay

We first investigated the proteolytic stability of pure AP138 using the four clinically relevant enzymes *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* elastase, human neutrophil elastase, SA V8, and SA aurolysine. After incubation for 6 hours at 37°C with the elastases, the samples were separated by size using Tris-Tricine gel electrophoresis to assess peptide degradation by the enzymes. AP138 was not degraded by any of the four tested enzymes (data not shown). However, because AP138 contains basic residues (Arg, His, and Lys), as shown in Table 2, it can be cleaved by trypsin. Thus, we tested trypsin to evaluate the stability of AP138 against enzymatic degradation. As shown in Table 4, the properties of RM-LNCs were not modified by the incubation conditions, with or without trypsin. Their size, PDI, and zeta potential were unchanged after 2 hours of incubation.

AP138 in solution was not degraded in the absence of trypsin. Its concentration and that of AP138-RM-LNCs were not affected during incubation without trypsin (control), whereas they decreased during incubation with trypsin (Figure 4). In the presence of trypsin, the remaining AP138 concentration, as a function of time, was higher for the AP138 encapsulated in RM-LNCs. Indeed, the stability of AP138 in

the RM-LNCs was significantly higher, for up to 120 minutes of incubation, than that of AP138 in solution, with the remaining ratio significantly higher for the AP138-RM-LNCs ($P < 0.05$, Student's *t*-test). Thus, the encapsulation of AP138 into RM-LNCs appears to limit its degradation. Antimicrobial activity may be impaired by susceptibility of the AMP to proteolytic degradation and undesirable interactions in the biological environment.³⁵ Moreover, AMP proteolysis is a fairly common mechanism of bacterial resistance to AMPs³⁶ induced by the bacterial production of proteases.³⁷ A few studies have demonstrated a direct correlation between the in vivo contribution of a protease to virulence and resistance to AMPs.^{38,39} As a consequence, it is essential to evaluate AP138 degradation by a model protease. Encapsulation is particularly useful for protecting sensitive peptides against clinically relevant enzymes. For example, the peptide LL37 is degraded by infection-related enzymes from either bacteria (*P. aeruginosa* elastase [PE]) or human defense cells (leukocyte elastase [HNE]).⁴⁰

Protease stability is a pivotal consideration in the development of peptide-based drugs. Although AP138 appears to be stable in the presence of the four clinically relevant enzymes tested and in contact with SA (strain ATCC 25923) and MRSA (clinical strain 702E0196), such information on protease degradation is essential. Indeed, both SA and *P. aeruginosa* are known to develop resistance to AMP via mechanisms of proteolytic degradation.³⁷ Many clinical strains of SA have been isolated that express various proteases which can contribute to varying sensitivity and resistance. Garbacz et al determined that the MICs of AMPs for 215 isolates of SA from cystic fibrosis patients

Table 4 Properties of LNCs after 2 hours of incubation at 37°C

	Size (nm)	PDI	Zeta potential (mV)
Before test	62.9 \pm 0.6	0.059 \pm 0.003	-25.6 \pm 0.9
After test: control	64.7 \pm 0.9	0.042 \pm 0.006	-35.0 \pm 2.2
After test: trypsin	65.5 \pm 0.2	0.040 \pm 0.007	-31.0 \pm 1.0

Abbreviations: LNC, lipid nanocapsule; PDI, polydispersity index.

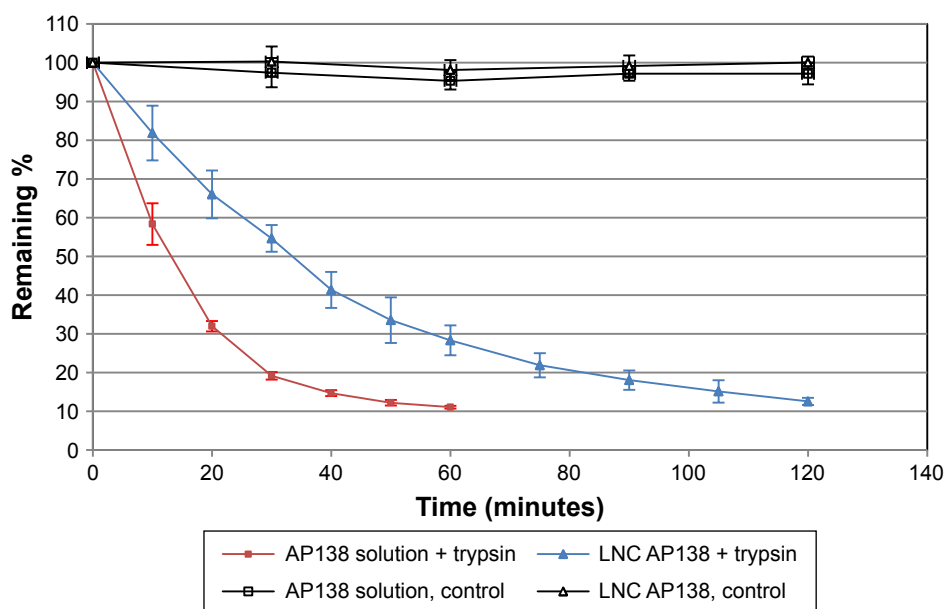


Figure 4 API38 degradation by trypsin.

Note: Mean \pm SD (n=3).

Abbreviation: LNC, lipid nanocapsule.

can vary from 4 to 256 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$.²⁷ Encapsulating AP138 into LNCs appears to be of benefit concerning protease degradation from further strains other than tested SA. It reduced proteolytic susceptibility, resulting in a higher antibacterial effect after exposure to enzyme than that of AMP in solution. Encapsulation of peptides in RM-LNCs may modify their bioavailability and protect them against an unfavorable environment.

The effective and potent action of peptides makes them the drugs of choice for the treatment of numerous diseases.⁴¹ Peptides must be administrated through various routes to manifest their therapeutic effects. LNCs could be used as carriers for intravenous administration of peptides due to their small size and very good tolerance.⁴² Moreover, LNCs are a potential peptide drug carrier for oral delivery as they have been shown to be stable in gastrointestinal-simulated media,⁴³ have demonstrated their ability to cross intestinal mucus,⁴⁴ and show improved bioavailability.⁴⁵ Moreover, the free surface of AMP-encapsulating nanoparticulate systems could allow their decoration or modification to improve their delivery to intended sites.⁴⁶ Peptide delivery still presents many challenges, but peptide-loaded RM-LNCs show great promise for various applications.

Conclusion

Here, we have demonstrated that AMPs can be successfully loaded into LNCs using RMs with high loading efficiency. The AP138-RM-LNCs showed preserved antimicrobial activity and protease resistance. Indeed, the activity of

AP138-RM-LNCs did not appear to be markedly different for resistant strains, for example, between the reference strains of SA and MRSA.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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