



PRESENTATION
ON

Evaluation of a Collagen Type II-Targeting Peptide-Drug Conjugate for Rheumatoid Arthritis Treatment

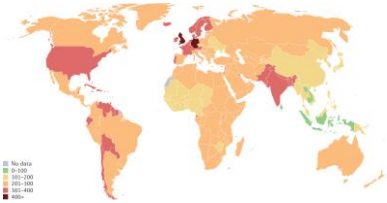
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What is Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA) ?

Chronic inflammatory form of arthritis and an autoimmune disorder



Affects ~1% of global population
(approx. 75 million)

Onset is typically between 30 and 60
years of age

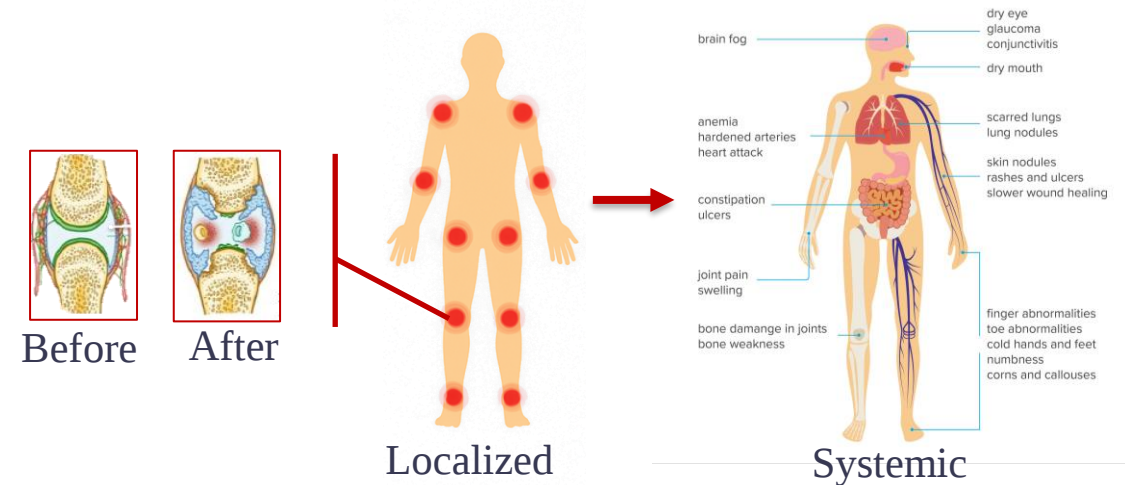


Women are 2-3 times more likely to
develop RA than men

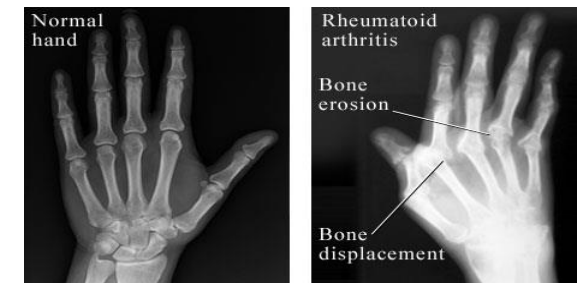
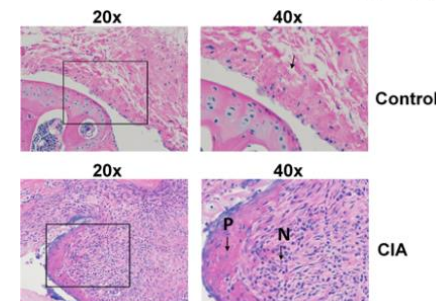
Up to 50% of RA patients are unable to
work within 10 years of onset of disease



How RA progresses?



Irreversible joint damage within 8-10 years of onset



Inflammopharmacology, 31(1), 253-264
Nature Reviews Rheumatology, (2022), 18(10), 591-602.
The Lancet Rheumatology, (2023), 5(10), e594-e610.
medbroadcast.com

What is the current treatment regime?



To control the symptoms

Glucocorticoids and
Non-Steroidal Anti-
Inflammatory Drugs
(NSAIDs)

To prevent pain and inflammation

Disease Modifying
Anti-Rheumatic Drugs
(DMARDs)
(Synthetic, Biologic)

Limitations

Rapid clearance

Dose escalation

Systemic toxicity

What is missing in current RA therapies?

Target molecules for drug delivery in the treatment of RA

Limited specificity to
joint cavity

-
Off-target toxicity

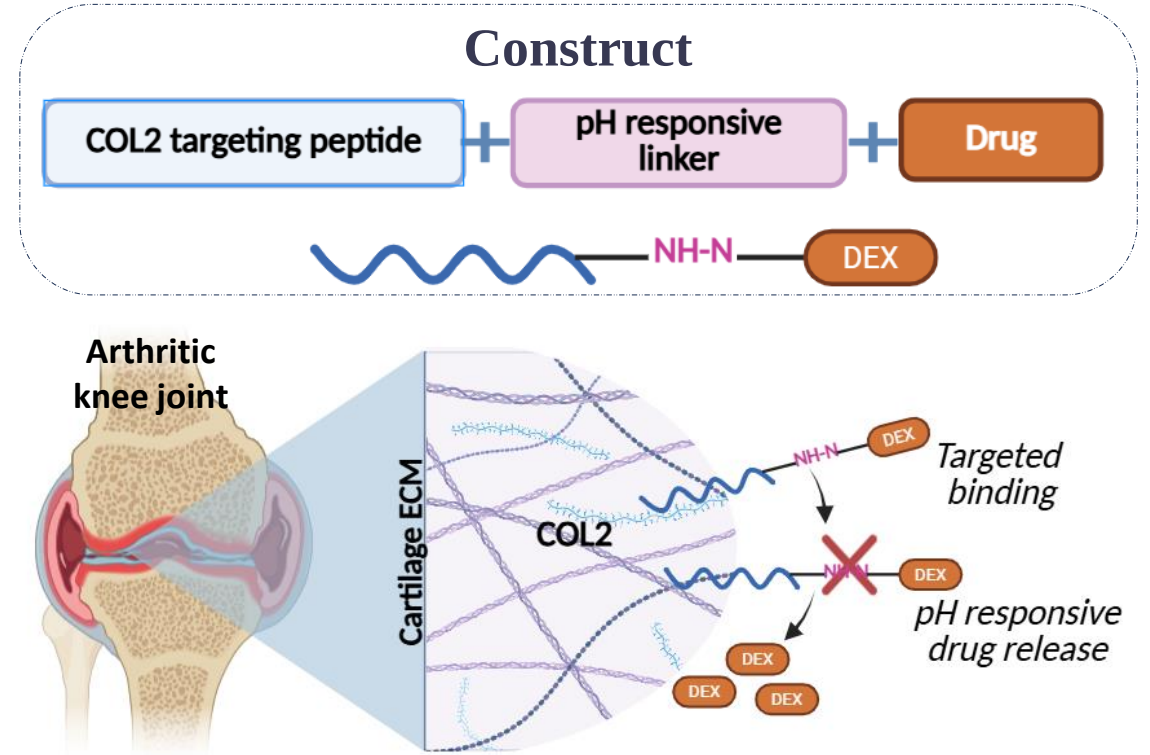


**Collagen type II as target for drug delivery :
Peptide-based drug delivery system**

Hypothesis: A self-assembling, collagen type II-targeted peptide–drug conjugate with pH-sensitive release can enable systemic delivery of drug with localized activation

Approach

- ✓ **PDC Composition:** Peptide (targeting Collagen II) + pH labile linker + Anti-inflammatory Drug
- ✓ **Targeting Mechanism:** Peptide which specifically binds to exposed collagen type II in inflamed joints
- ✓ **pH-Sensitive Release:** Hydrazone bond cleavage and drug release in the mildly acidic pH (6.5–6.8), characteristic of inflamed synovial fluid, minimizing release in healthy tissues (pH 7.4)



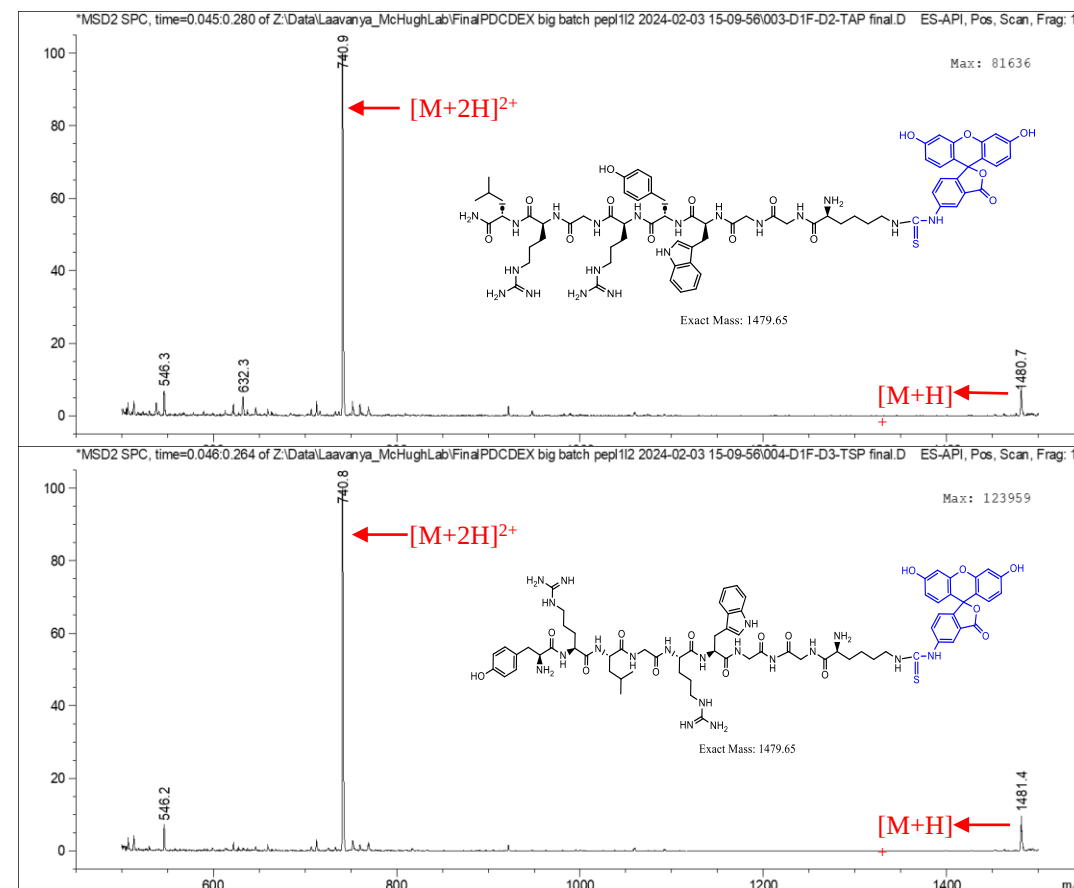


a. Confirmation of binding potential of peptide to target

- Method: Synthesis of actual and scrambled peptides through the manual solid phase peptide synthesis process
- ✓ Tagged actual peptide (AP)
- ✓ Tagged scrambled peptide (SP)

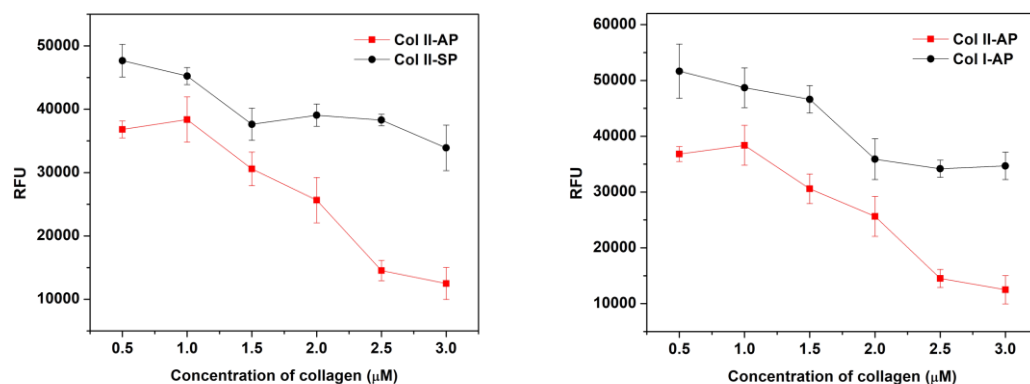
Characterization: Evaluation of fluorescence quenching upon binding, ITC, Binding on cartilage explants

Confirmation of mass: ESI-MS



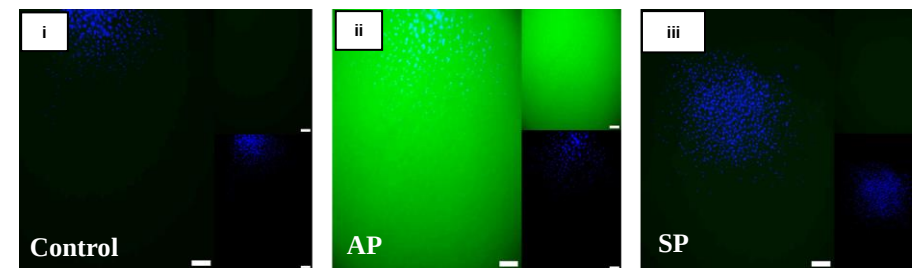


Fluorescence quenching upon binding

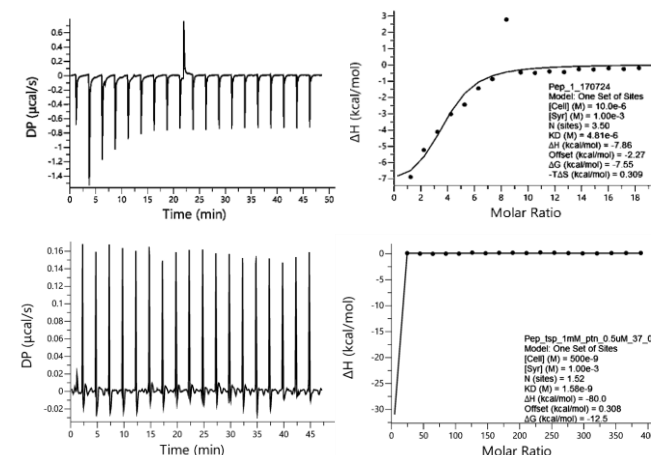


Observation: Actual peptide demonstrated a high affinity for the COL2 protein compared to the scrambled peptide and has a K_d value of $4.81\mu\text{M}$

Binding study on cartilage explant



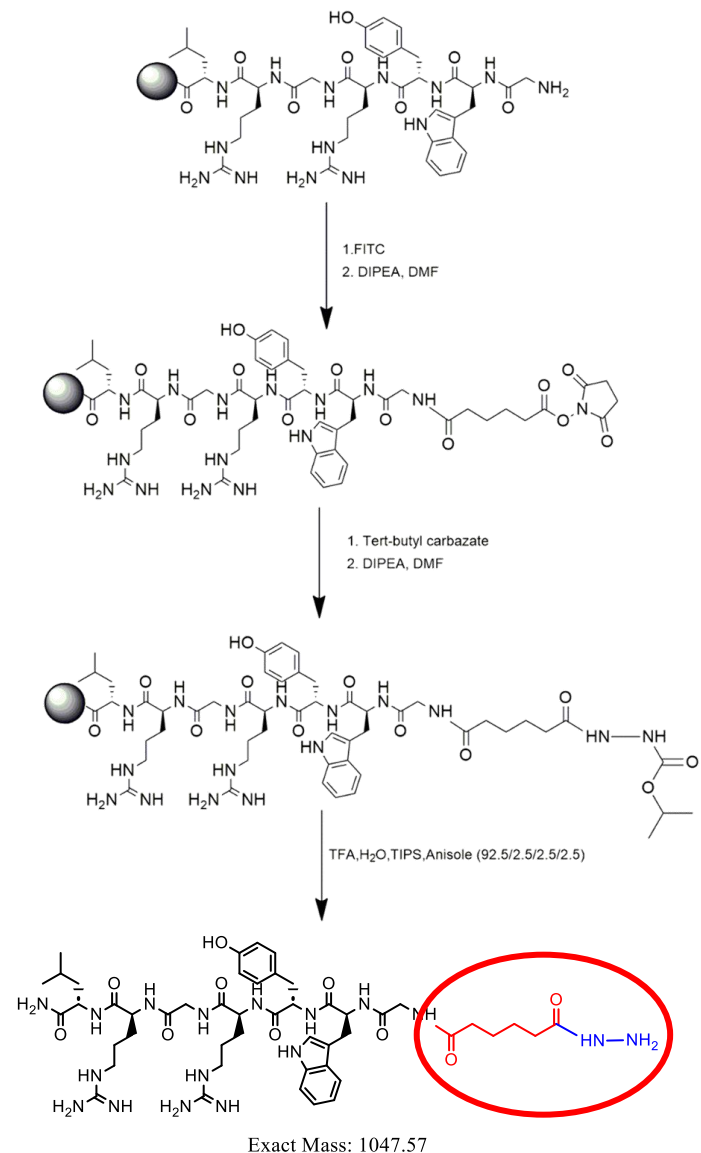
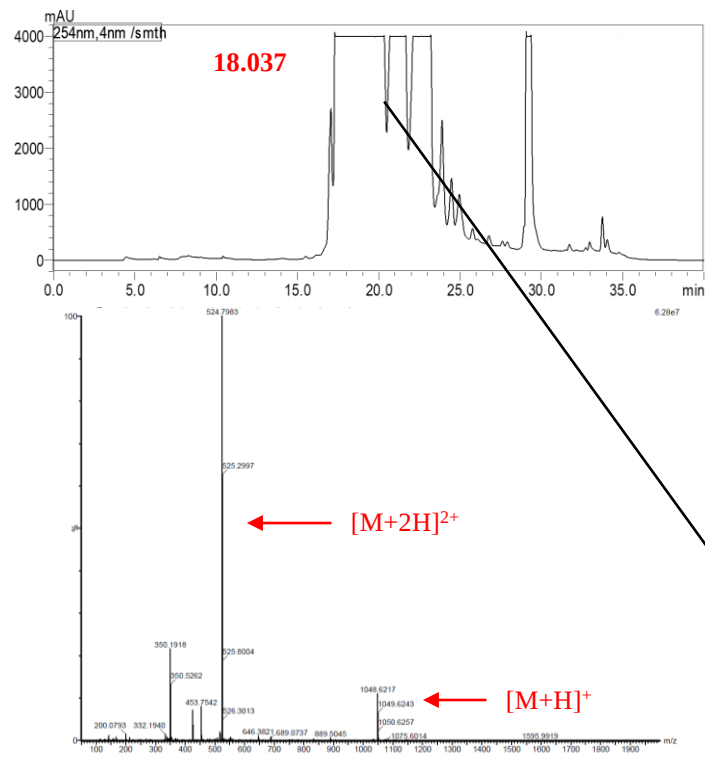
K_d value: Isothermal titration calorimetry





b. Functionalized peptide synthesis (P-Hy)

- Method – Solid phase peptide synthesis method with low loading Rink amide MBHA resins
- Characterization : Preparative HPLC for purification, Analytical HPLC to check purity, HNMR and mass spectrometry for structural and molecular confirmation



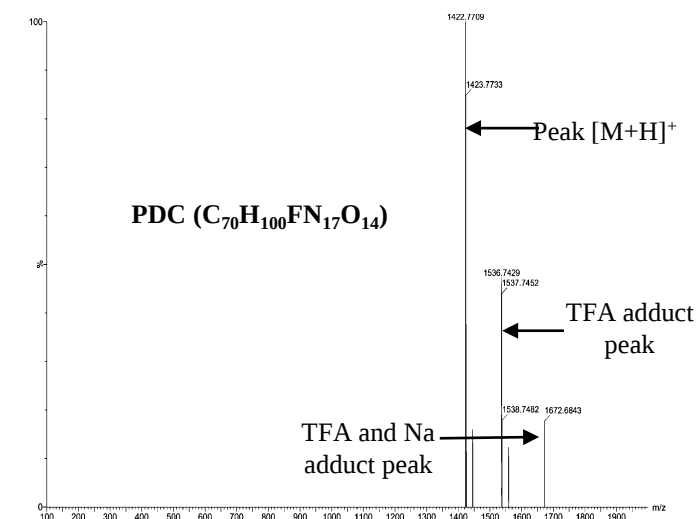
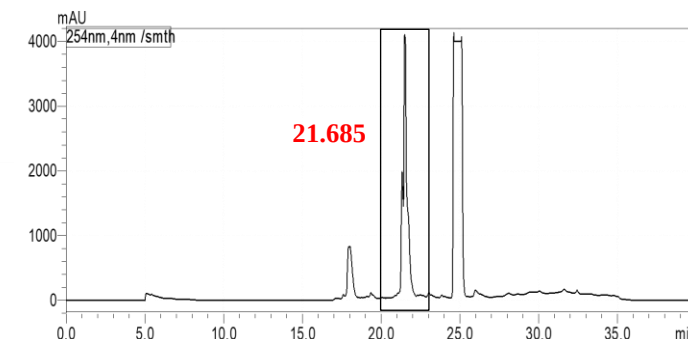
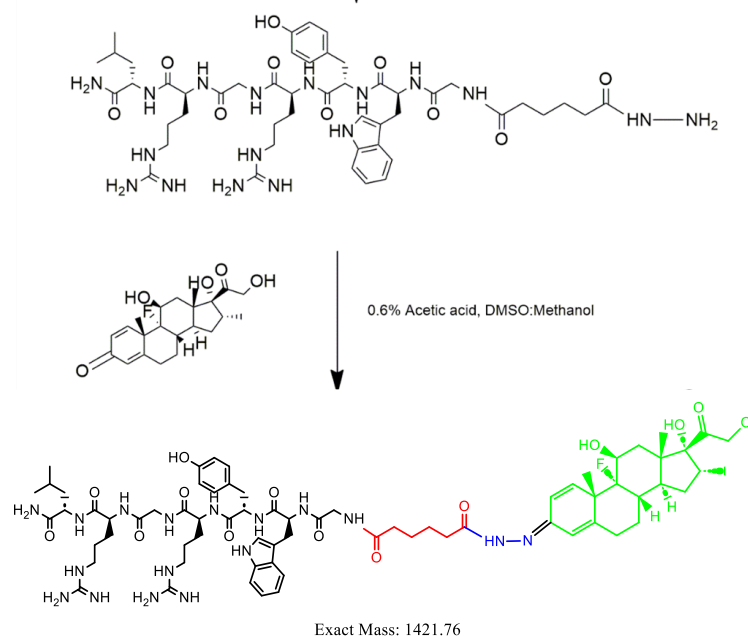


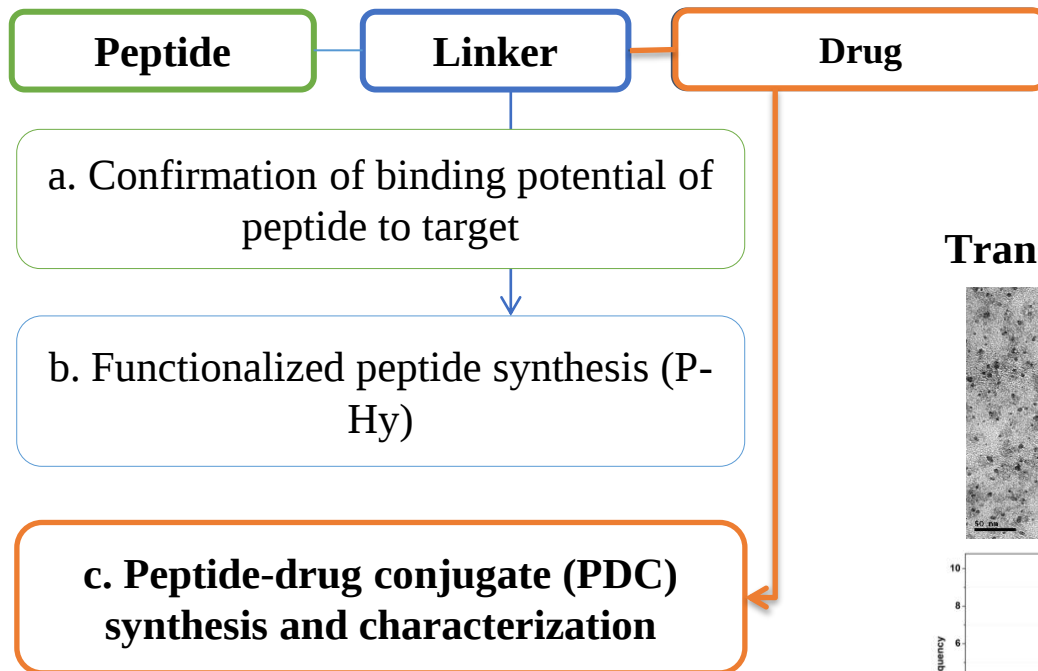
a. Confirmation of binding potential of peptide to target

b. Functionalized peptide synthesis (P-Hy)

c. Peptide-drug conjugate (PDC) synthesis and characterization

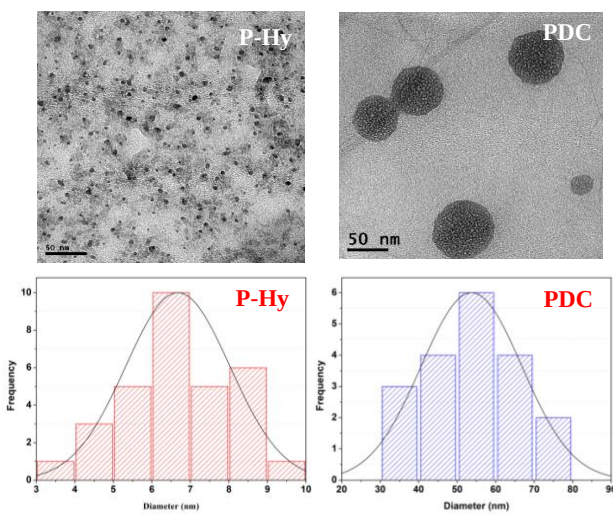
- Method – In solution
- Characterization : Preparative HPLC for purification, Analytical HPLC to check purity, HNMR and mass spectrometry for structural and molecular confirmation



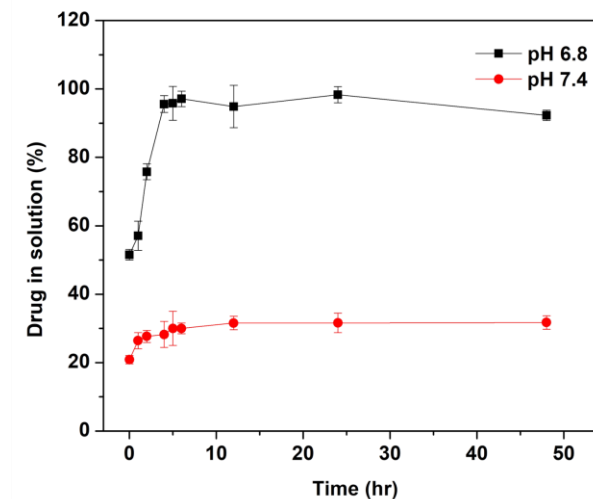


Morphology, self-assembling property and stability

Transmission Electron Microscopy



PDC stability in different pH buffers



Observation: PDC exhibited a hydrodynamic size of 210 nm (DLS) and a core particle size of 50–60 nm (TEM). Drug release reached 30% at pH 7.4 and almost 95% at acidic pH within 48 hours.

Peptide

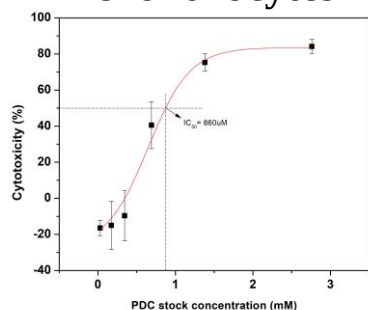
Linker

Drug

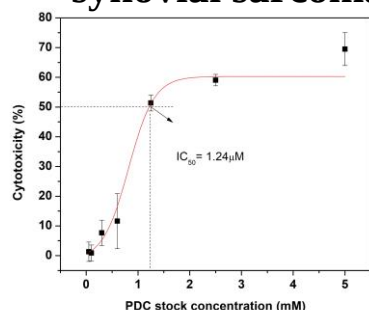
In vitro biocompatibility and hemocompatibility

IC₅₀ of PDC with different cell types

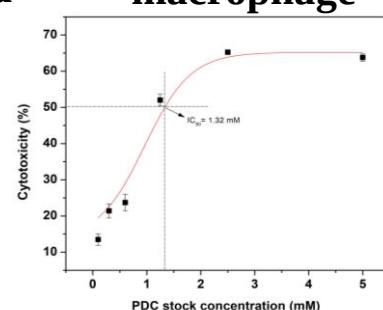
Isolated goat knee chondrocytes



SW 982 human synovial sarcoma

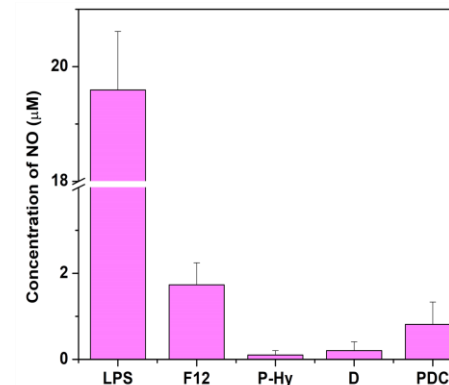
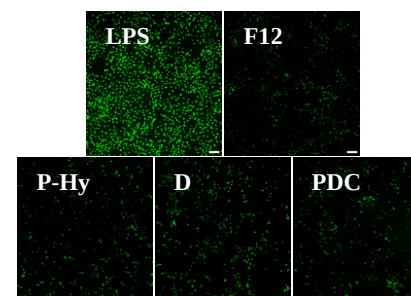


RAW 264.7 murine macrophage



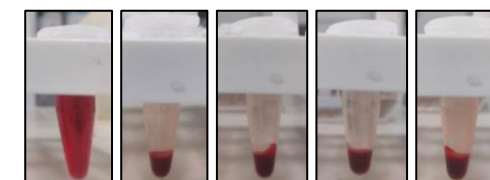
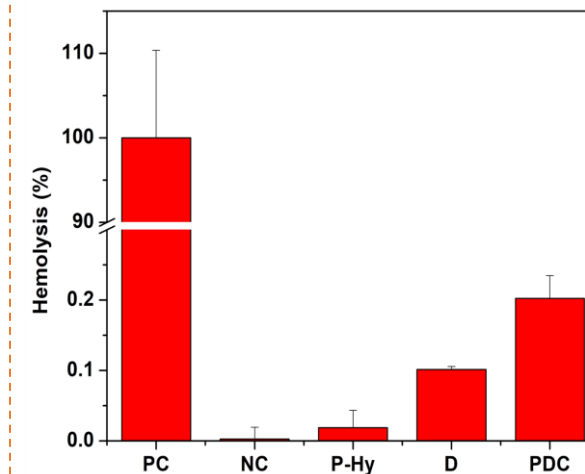
Observation: IC₅₀ of the PDC :1.32 mM in RAW 264.7, 0.86 mM in primary chondrocytes, and 1.24 mM in SW982.

DCFDHA and Griess assay for ROS estimation



Observation: Systemic safety criteria of PDC was confirmed and it showed no hemolytic activity or induction ROS synthesis

Hemolysis assay



Summary

- ✓ Developed a collagen type II-targeting, self-assembling peptide–drug conjugate (PDC) designed for systemic delivery in rheumatoid arthritis.
- ✓ Confirmed the targeting capability of the selected peptide sequence toward collagen type II.
- ✓ Demonstrated the pH-responsive behavior of the PDC, enabling controlled drug release under physiological and pathological conditions.
- ✓ Preliminary studies confirmed the *in vitro* biocompatibility of the PDC with relevant cell lines.

Future work

- ✓ Evaluation of biological stability and anti-inflammatory efficacy *in vitro* on going.
- ✓ Further validation of safety, targeting, and therapeutic effect in a collagen-induced arthritis (CIA) animal model will be performed.

Thank You



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- Dr. Kevin McHugh
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Lab's focus

