

# Dendrimer-Peptide Conjugates for Enhanced *in vivo* Tumor Targeting and Efficacy

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Seungpyo Hong Research Lab; School of Pharmacy; University of Wisconsin-Madison

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**CRS** 2023 ANNUAL MEETING & EXPOSITION

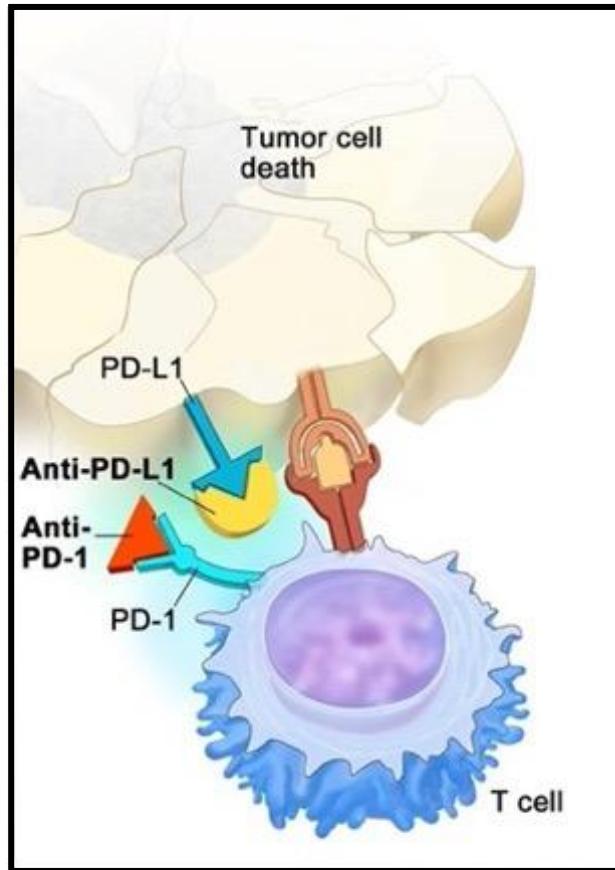
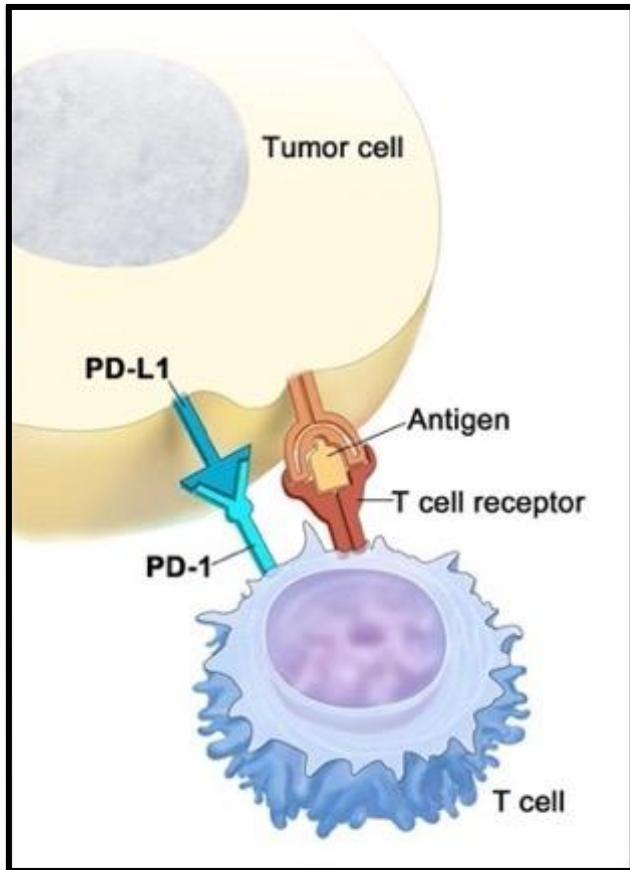
JULY 24-28, 2023 **Paris Hotel** » **Las Vegas, NV, USA**

*THE FUTURE OF DELIVERY SCIENCE*



# FDA-approved PD-L1 Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors (ICIs)

- Antibodies binding to programmed death-ligand 1 (PD-L1) allow T cells to kill tumor cells



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Atezolizumab

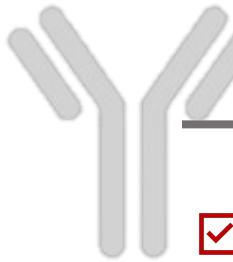


Durvalumab



Avelumab

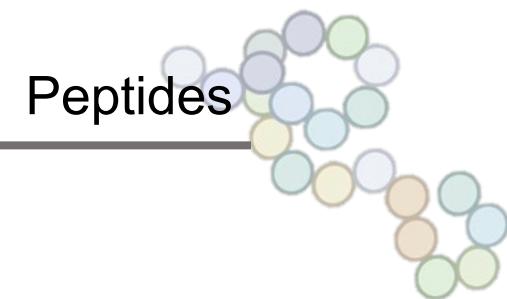
# Exploiting peptides as targeting molecules



## Monoclonal Antibodies

- High affinity and selectivity
- High efficacy in the clinic

- Immune related adverse events
- High Cost
- Poor diffusion and tumor penetration
- Batch-to-batch variations



## Peptides

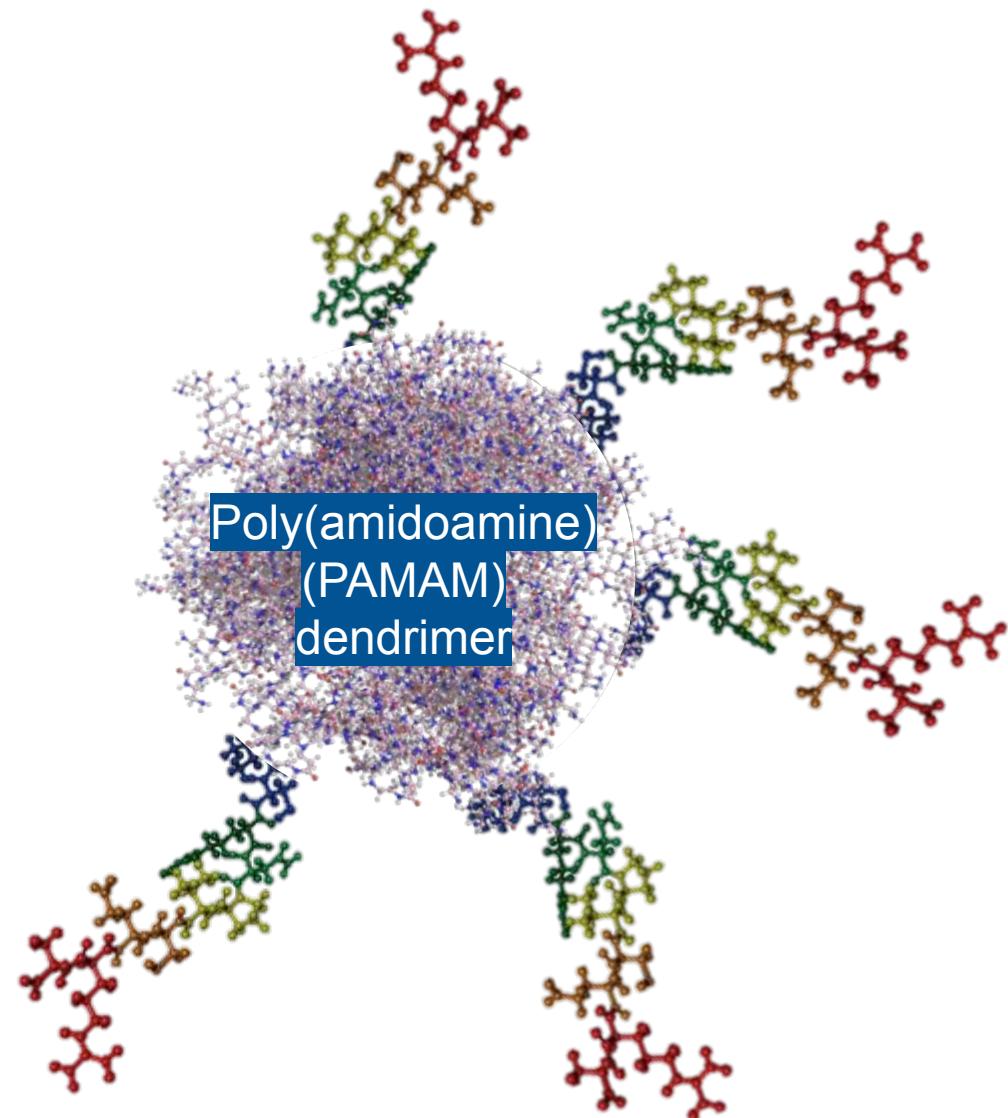
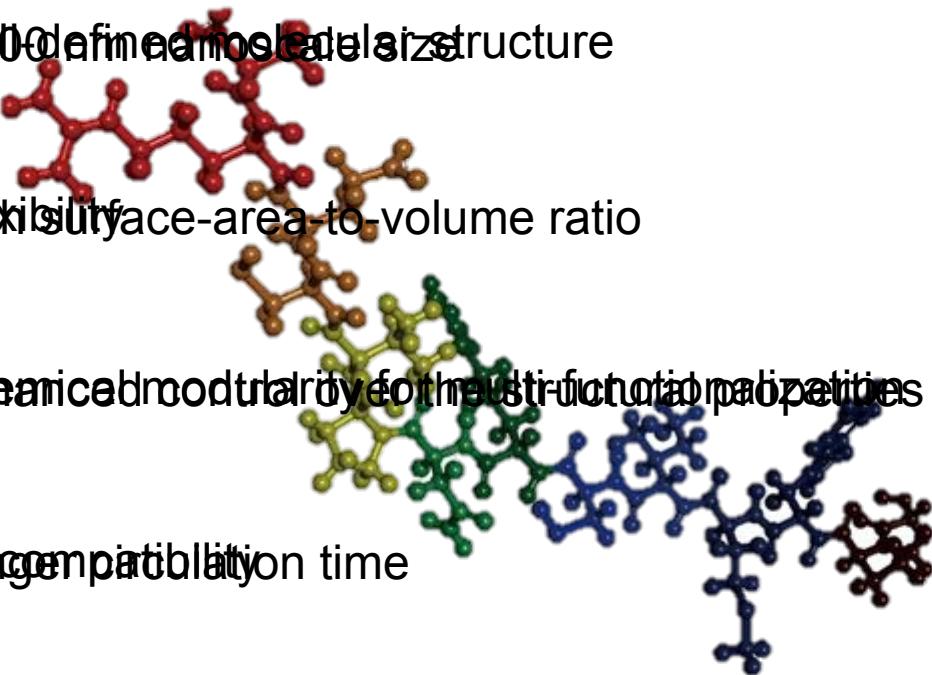
- Reduced immunogenicity
- Precise sequence and structure control
- Enhanced tumor penetration
- Minimized steric hindrance

- Variability in conformational changes
- Typically lower binding affinity
- Lower retention / faster clearance

# Incorporation of peptides with nanoparticles

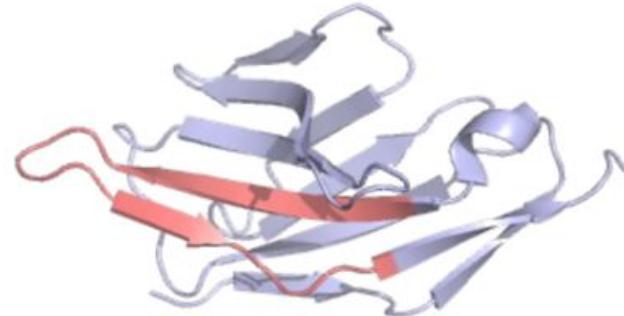
- 1-10 nm in size
- Well-defined molecular structure
- Flexibility/face-area-to-volume ratio
- Chemical modularity for the introduction of peptides
- Biocompatibility time
- Multivalency



Thus, improving the functionality of peptides

# PD-L1-targeting Dendrimer Peptide Conjugates (DPCs)

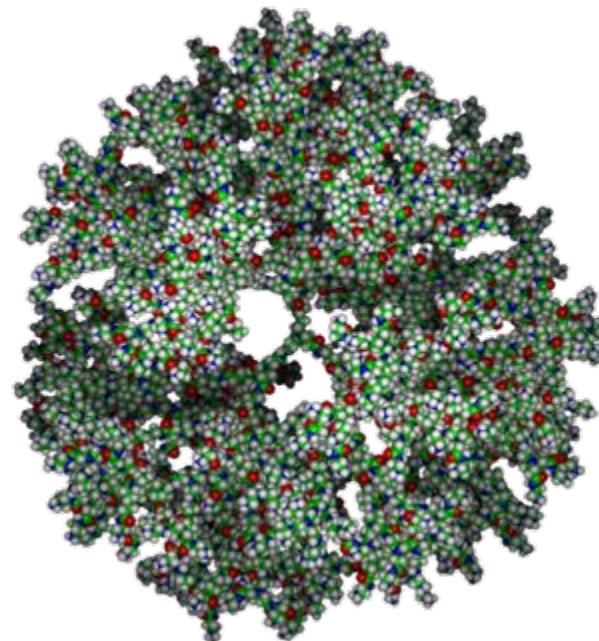
Programmed Cell Death Protein 1  
(PDB ID: 3BIK)



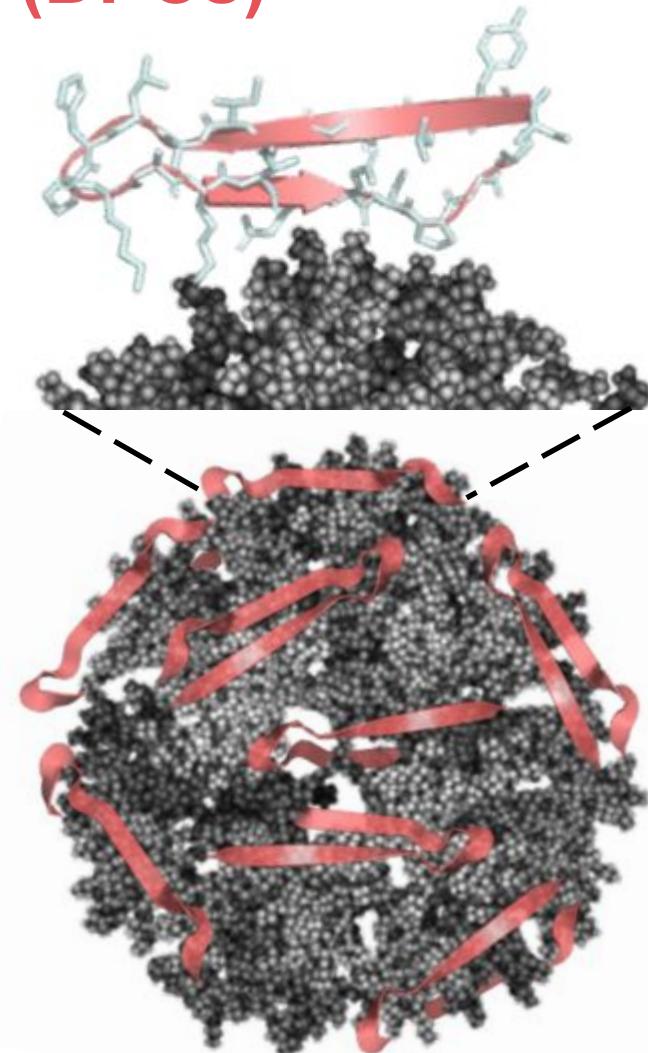
Ac-IYLCGAISLHPKAKIEESSPGA-H



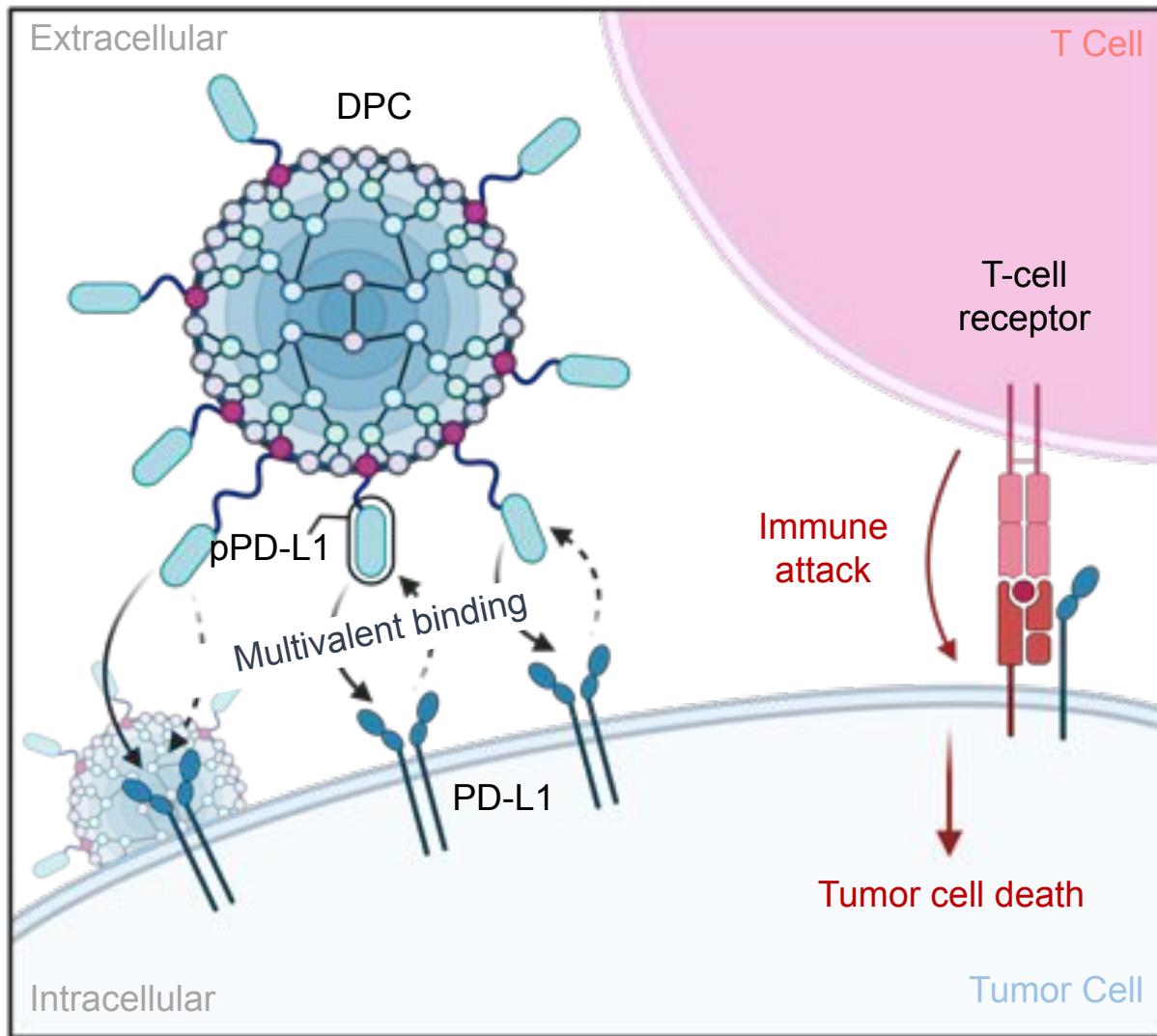
Mouse PD-L1-binding peptide



Generation 7 (G7)  
PAMAM Dendrimer



$G7\text{-}p\text{PD-L1}_m$  or  
Dendrimer Peptide Conjugates (DPC)



### Goal:

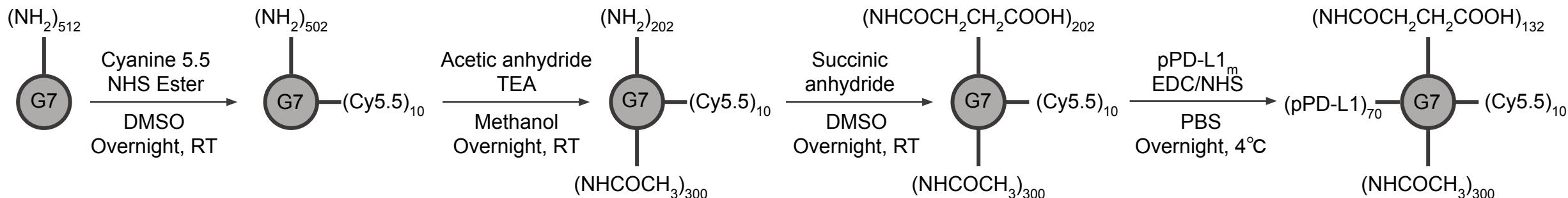
Evaluate *in vivo* binding efficiency and immune cell activation of DPC blocking PD-1/PD-L1 pathway

### Hypothesis:

Multivalent binding effects mediated by PD-L1-binding DPCs would enhance binding efficiency, tumor retention, and T cell reactivation.

# Synthesis and characterization of DPCs

## DPC synthesis scheme



Approximately 85 peptides were conjugated to each G7 PAMAM dendrimer

## Binding kinetics measurements via biolayer interferometry (BLI)

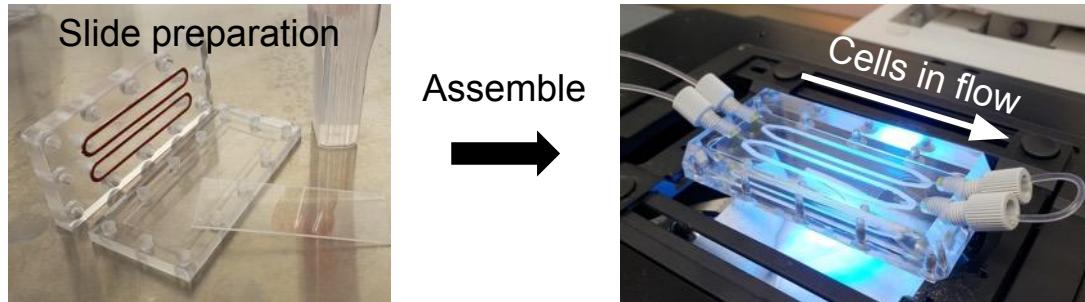
Sample	$k_a$ (1/Ms)	$k_d$ (1/s)	$K_D$ (M)
aPD-L1	$1.29 \times 10^3$	$1.24 \times 10^{-3}$	$9.65 \times 10^{-7}$
pPD-L1	$2.84 \times 10^1$	$3.31 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.16 \times 10^{-4}$
DPC	$9.86 \times 10^3$	$1.61 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.63 \times 10^{-7}$

~ 3-fold enhancement

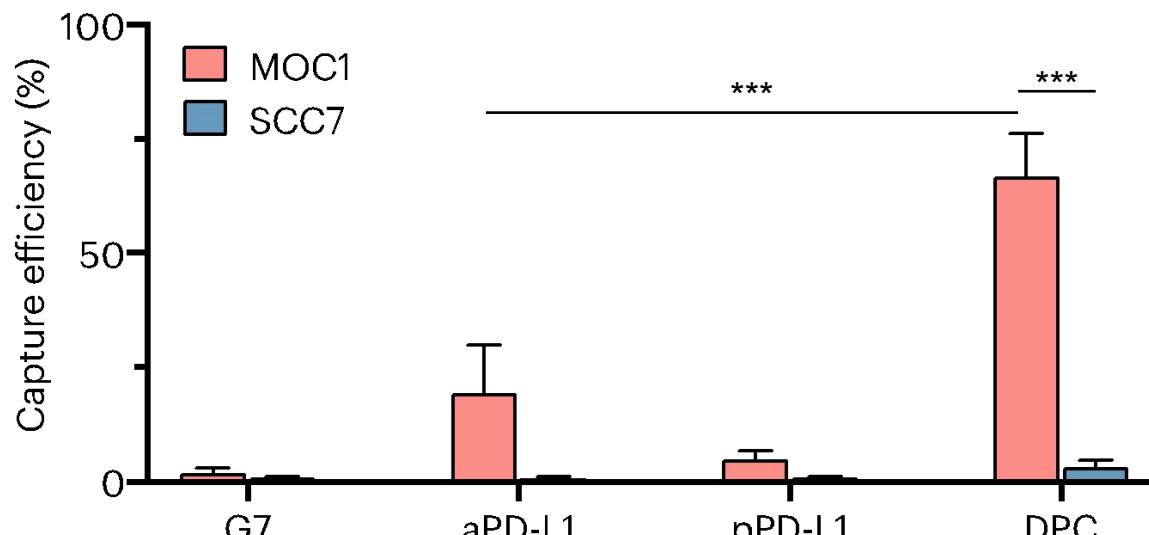
G7 PAMAM dendrimers significantly improved the binding of free peptides

# High association rate of PD-L1<sup>High</sup> cells to DPCs in flow condition

## ❖ Scheme

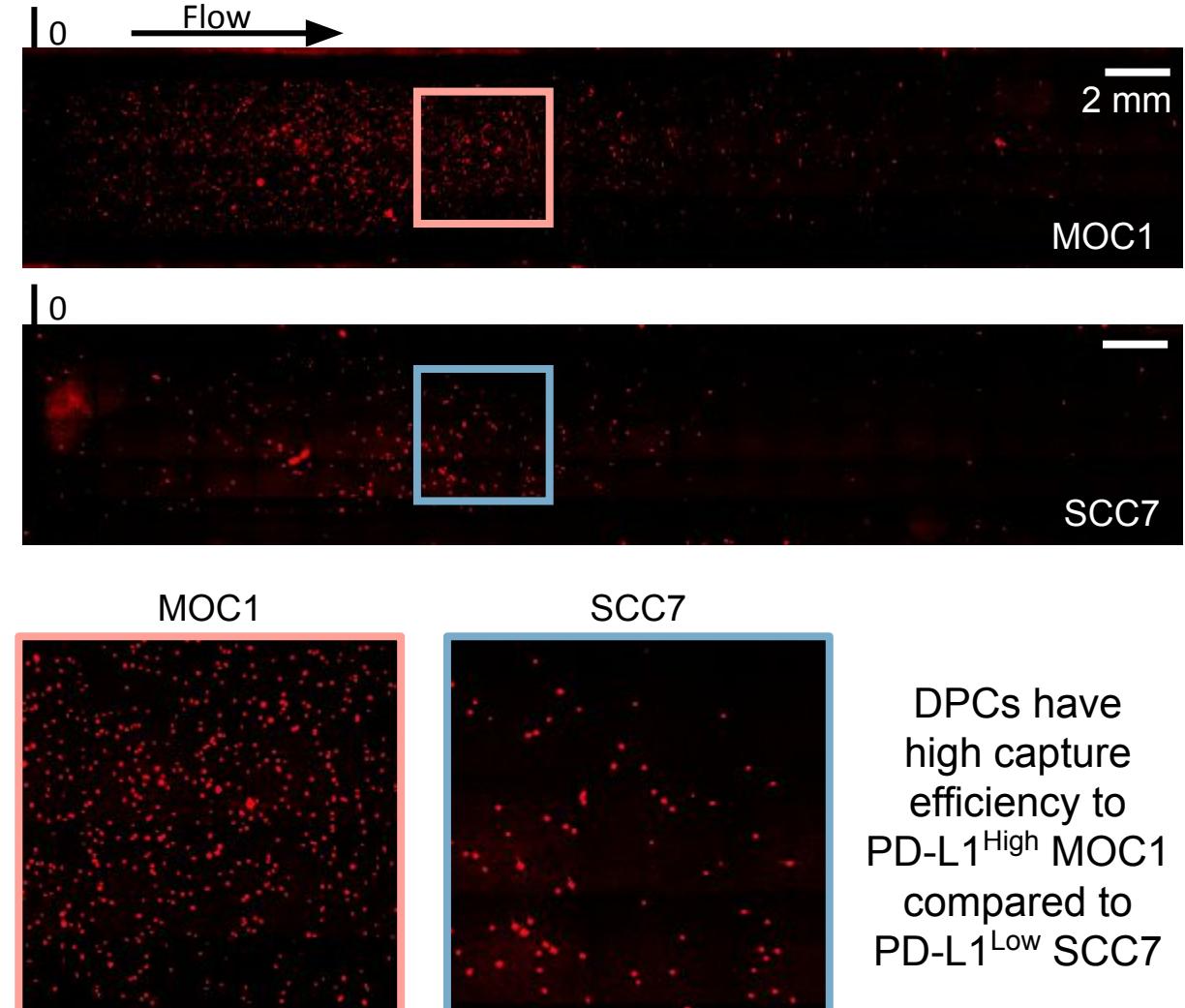


## ❖ Quantification



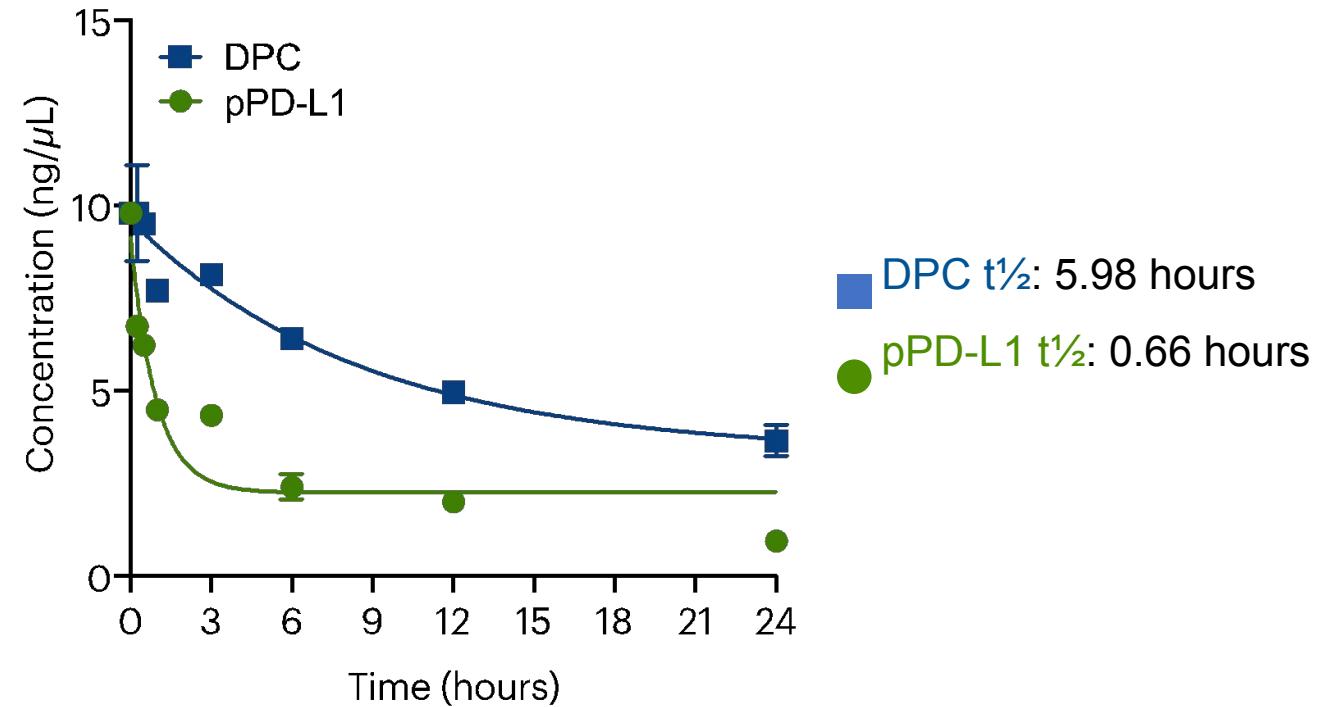
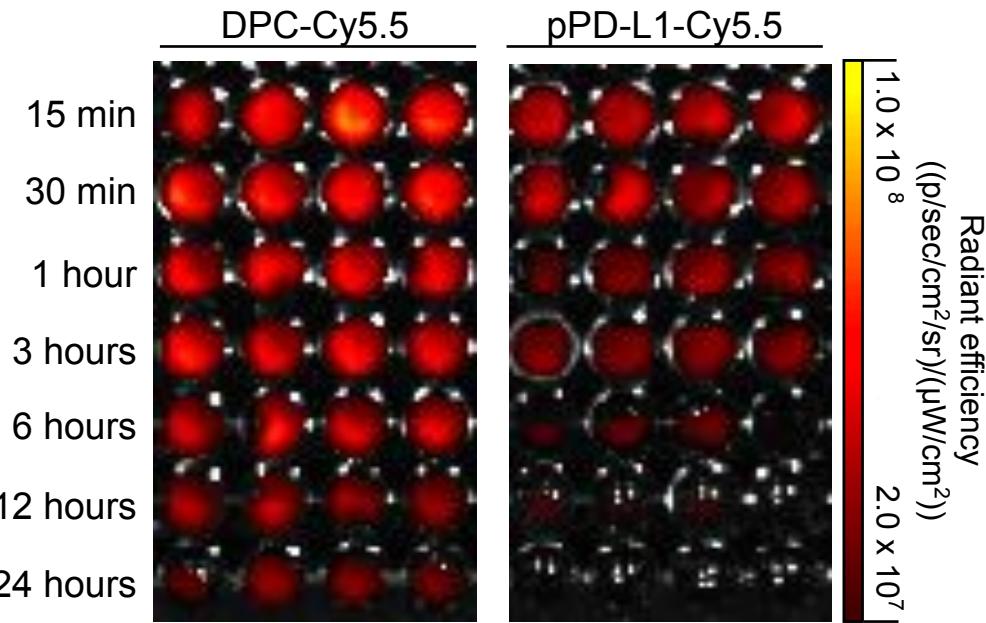
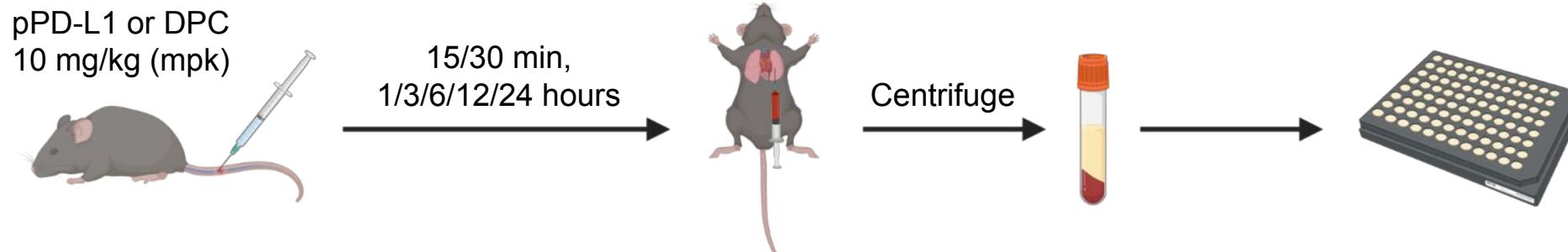
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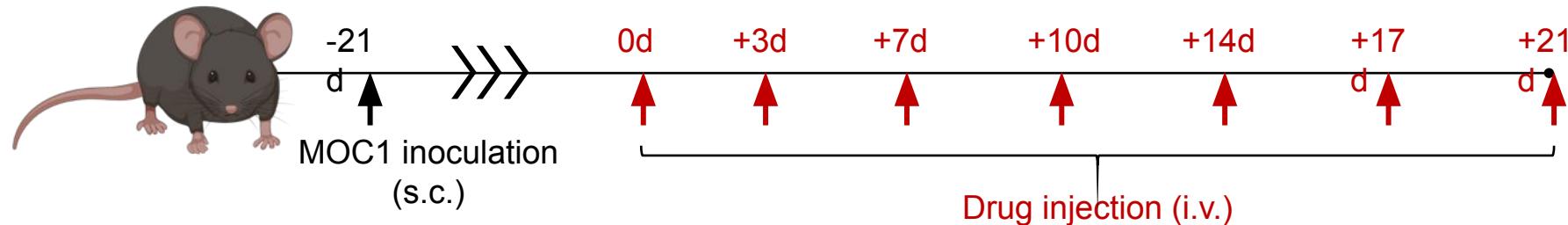
## ❖ Image



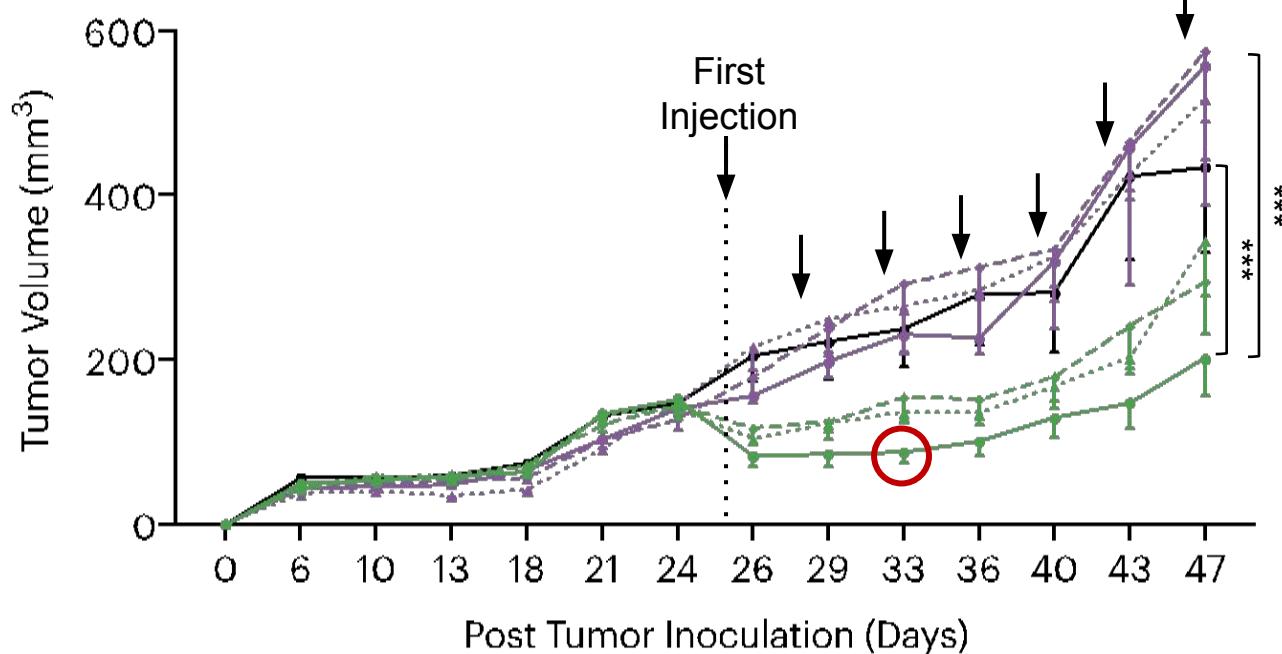
Two-way AVONA using Bonferroni's multiple comparisons test

# Increased drug half-life of DPCs

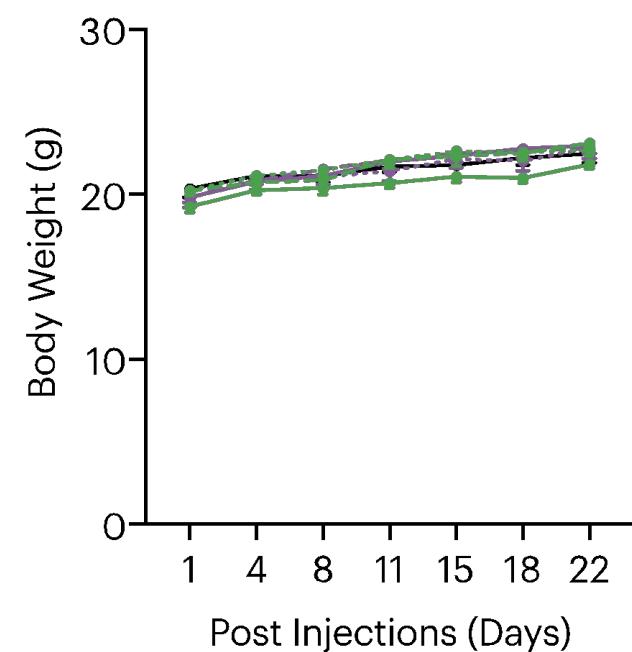




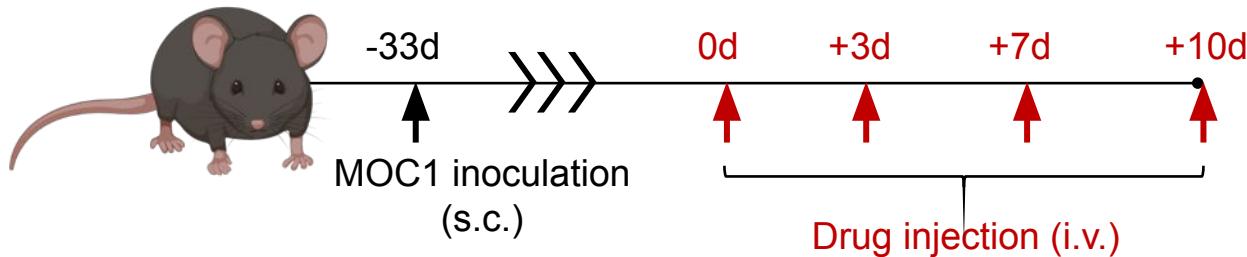
❖ Tumor volume:



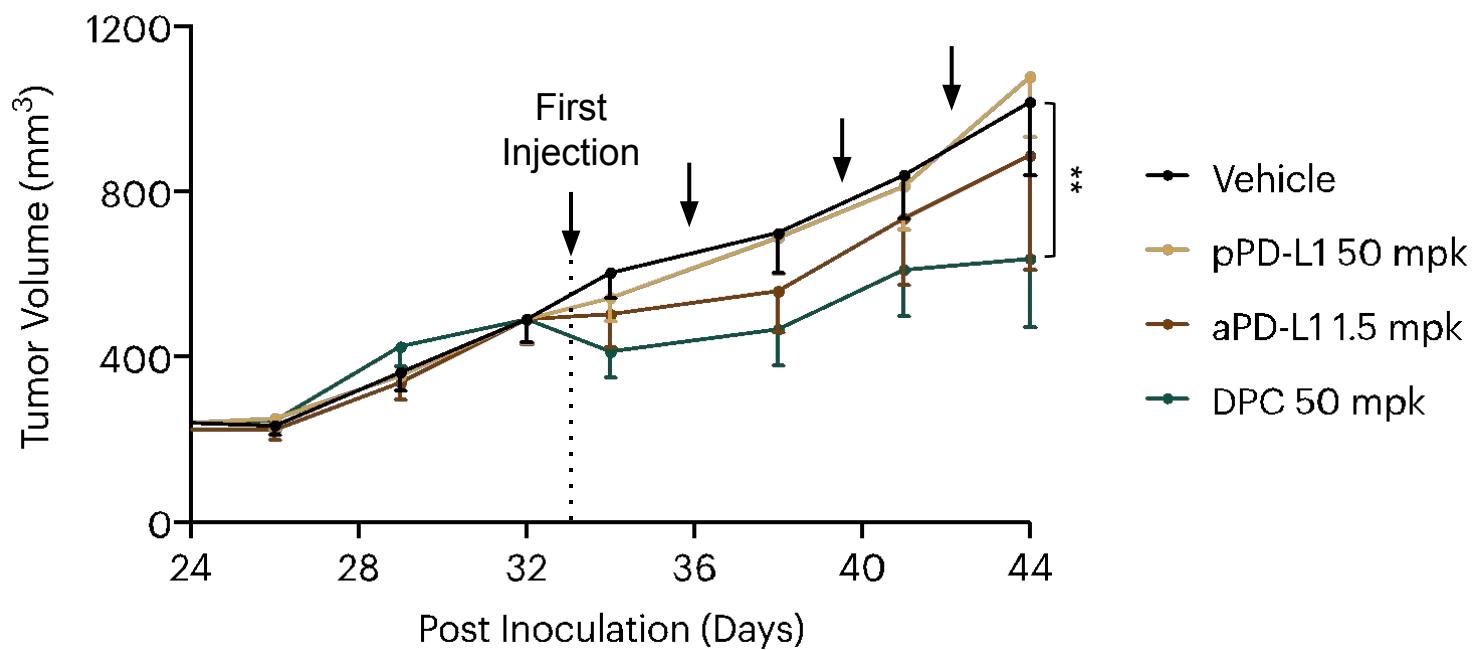
❖ Body weight:



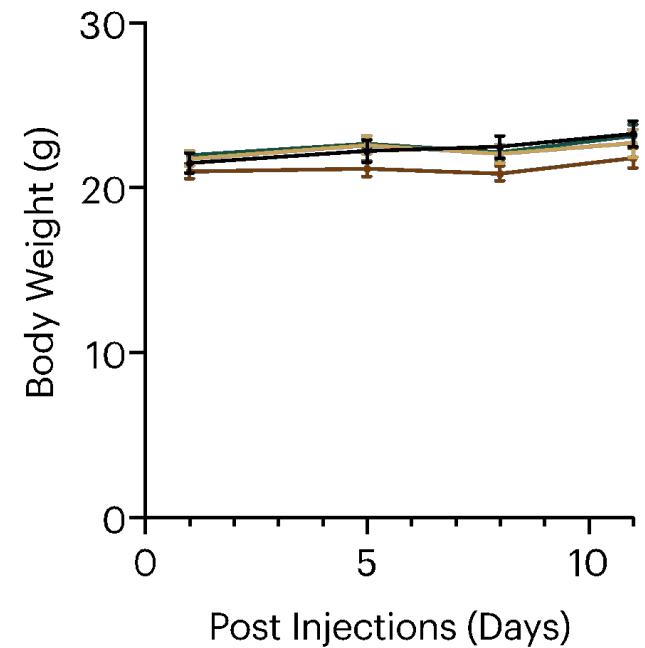
Tumor volume decreased by ~42% after three injections of DPC at 50 mpk



❖ Tumor volume:

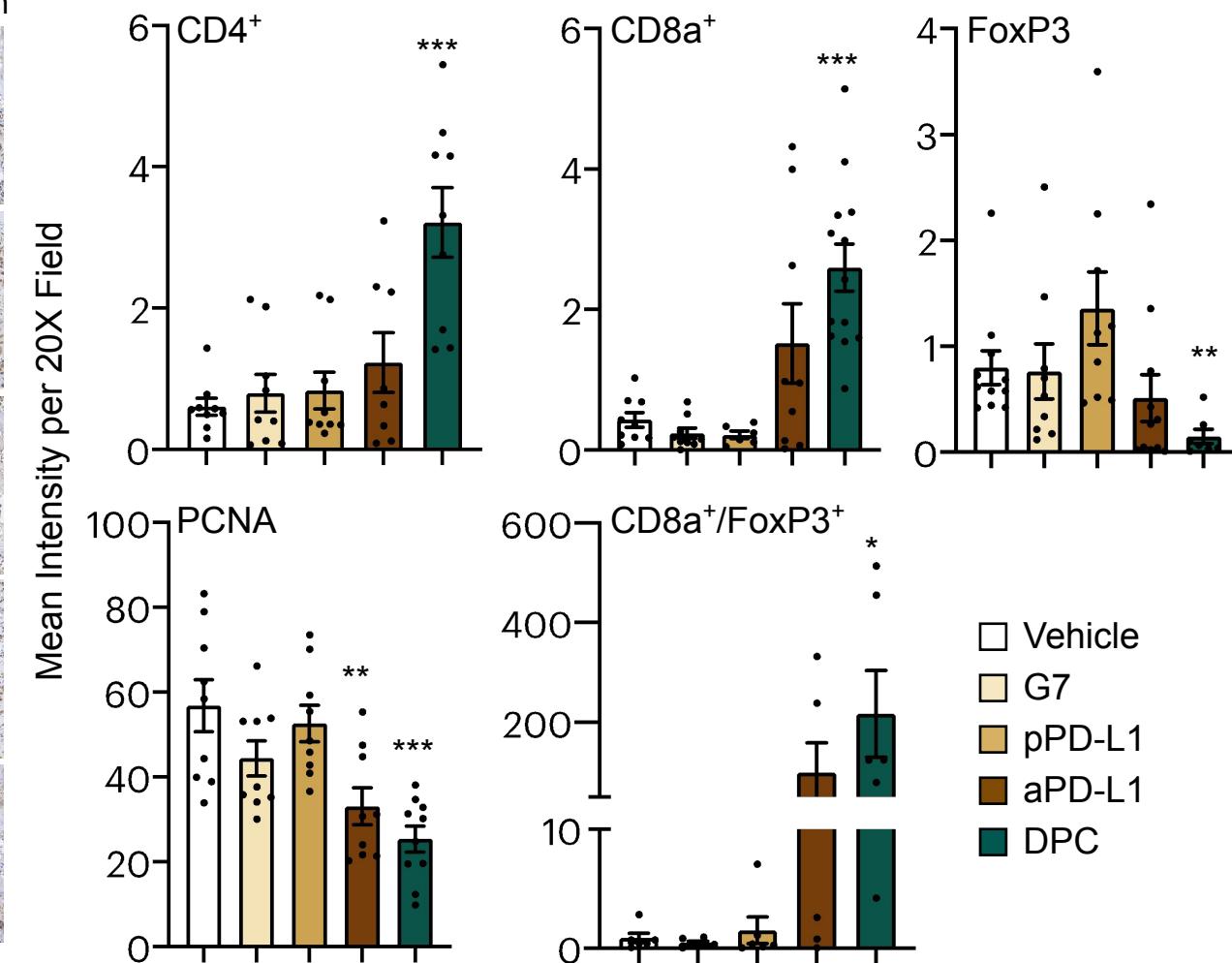
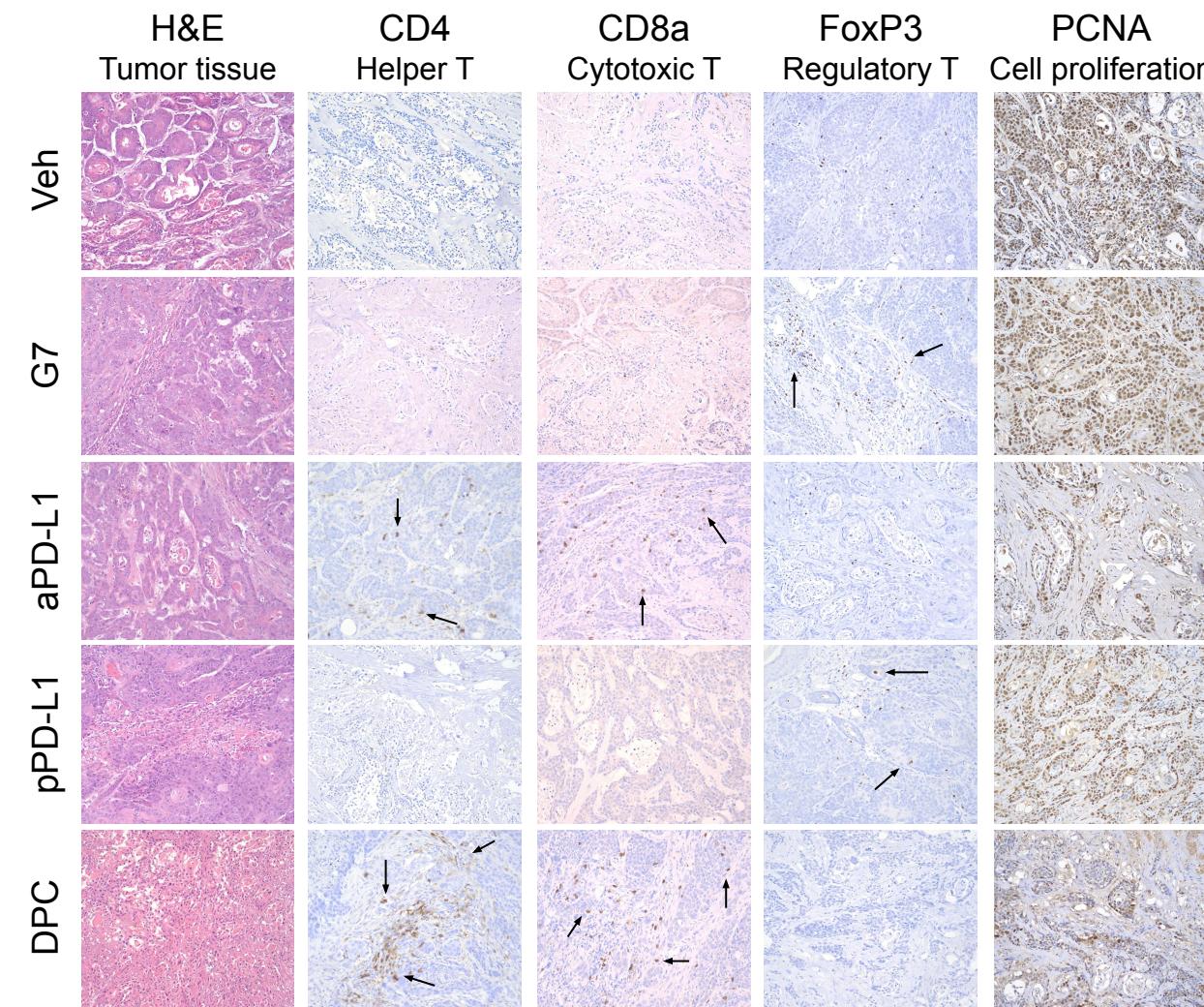


❖ Body weight:

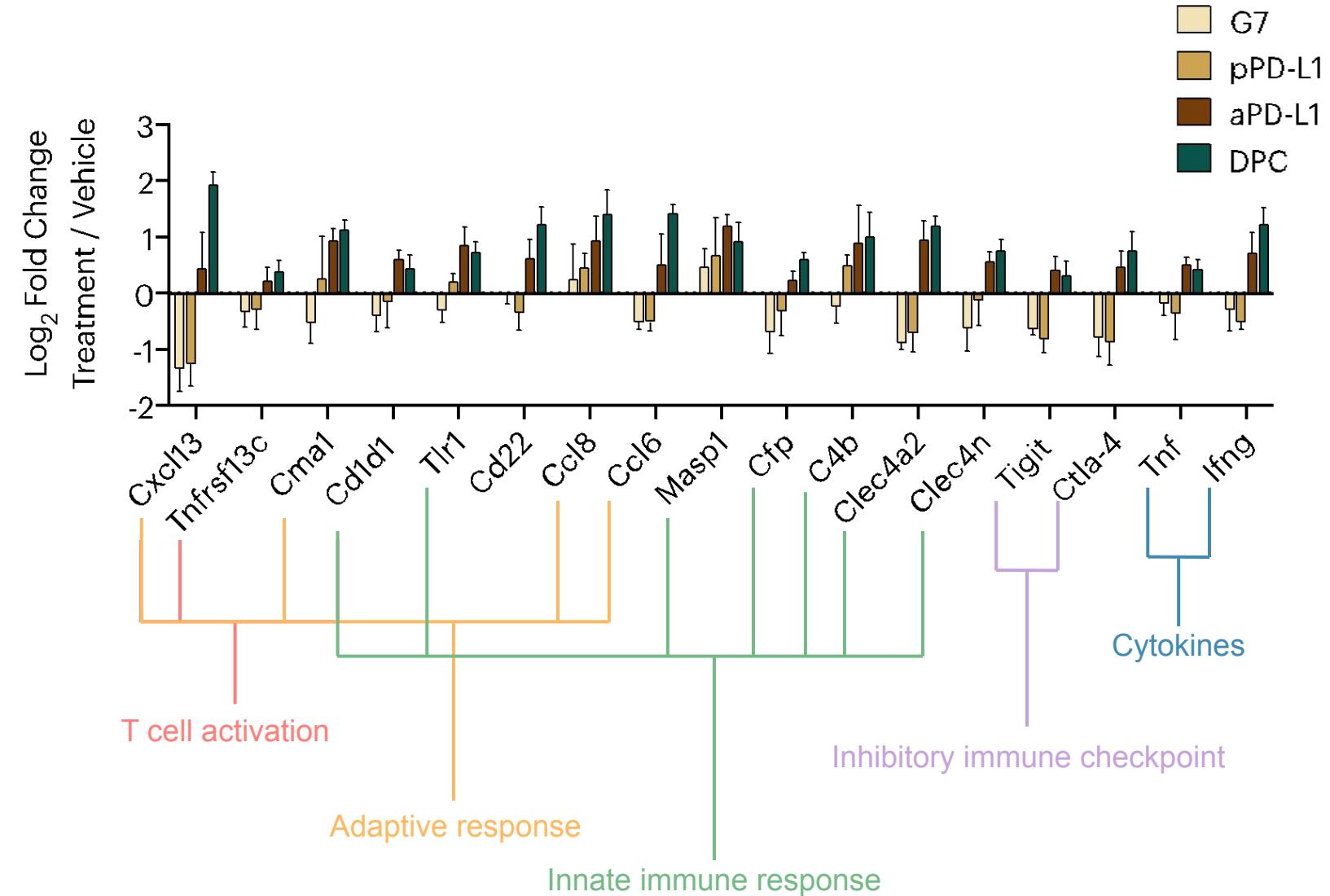
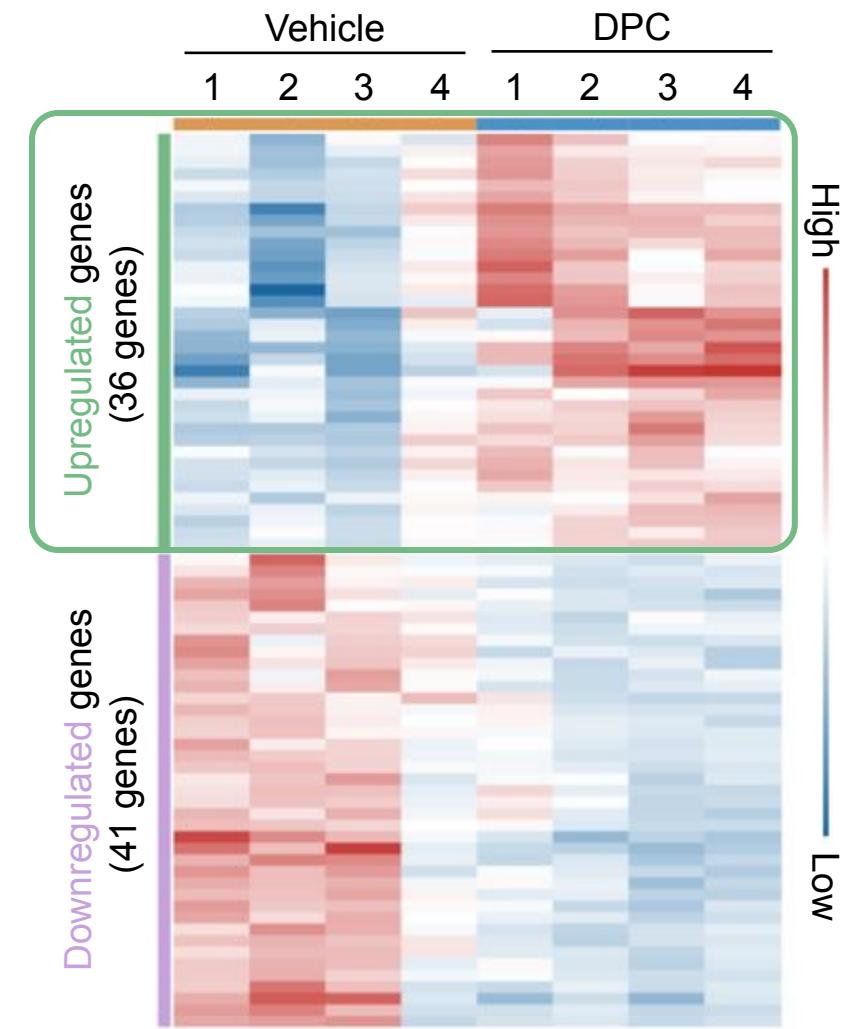


DPC delayed the tumor growth more efficiently than aPD-L1

\* FoxP3 = Forkhead box P3  
\* PCNA = Proliferating cell nuclear antigen



DPC treatment induced exclusion of regulatory T cells, recruitment of CD4<sup>+</sup> and CD8a<sup>+</sup> tumor-infiltrating T cells, and inhibition of tumor cell proliferation

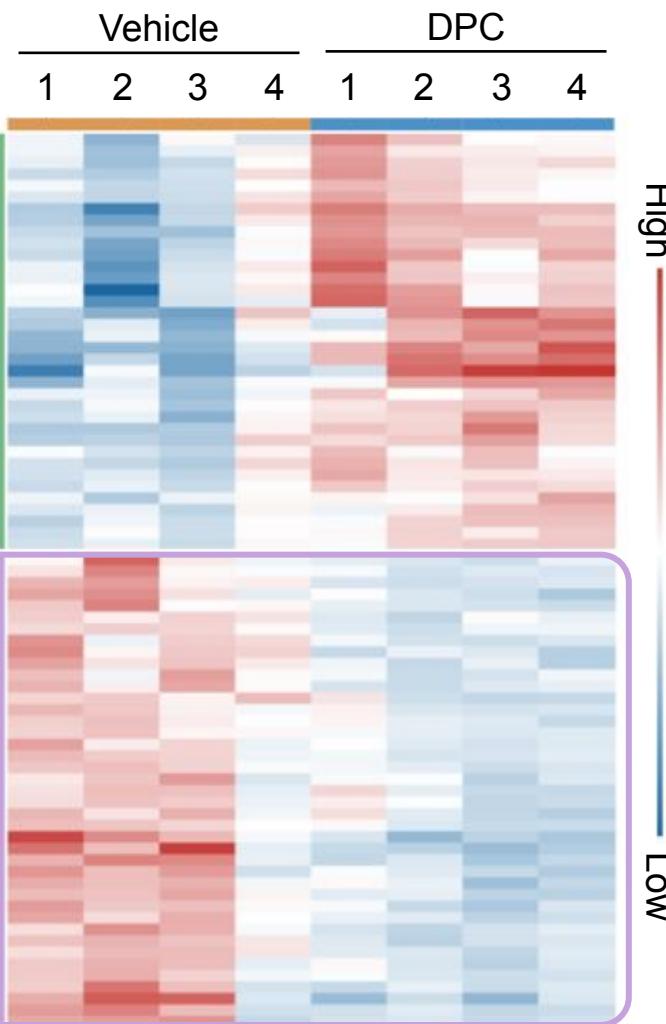




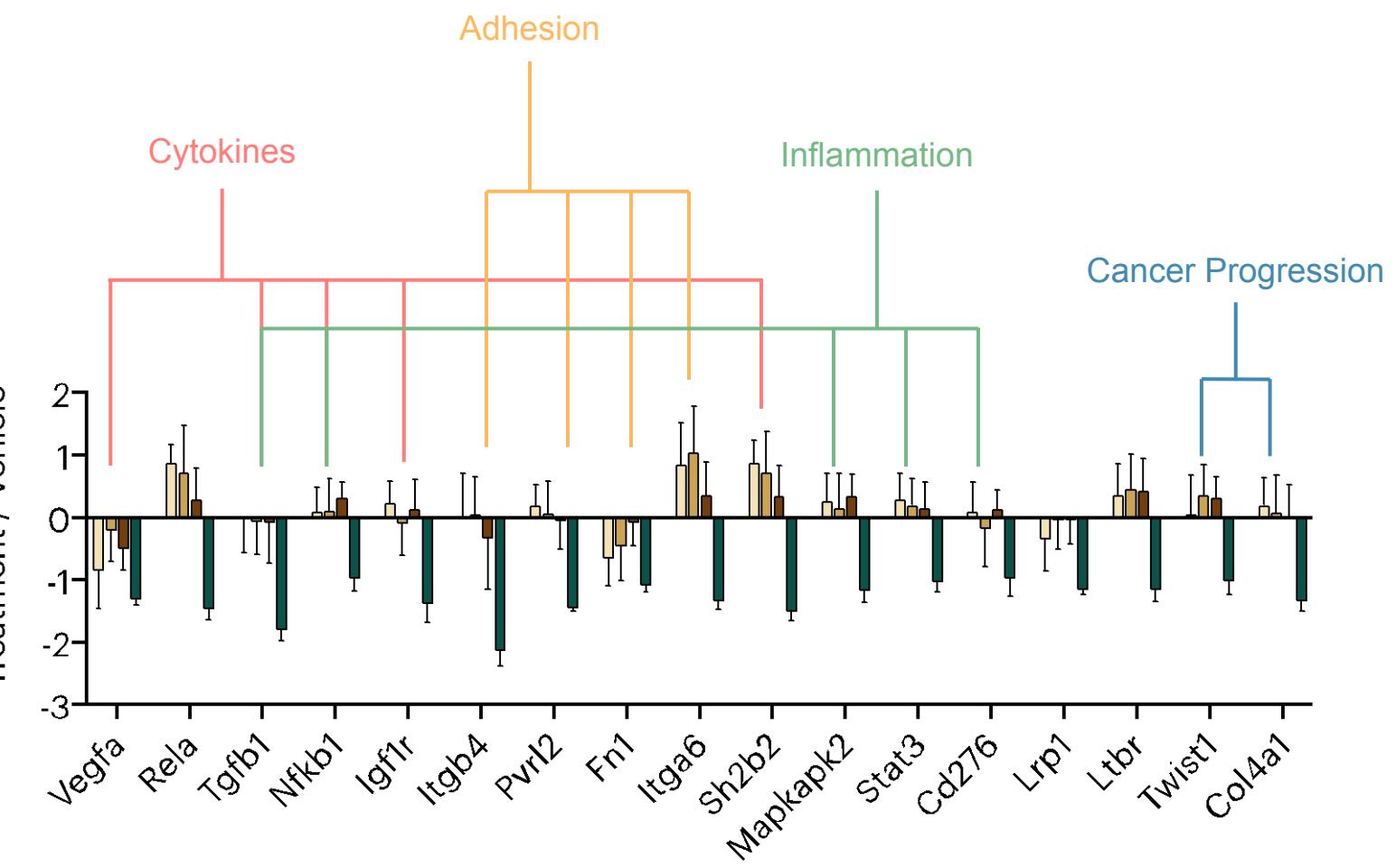
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Upregulated genes (36 genes)

Downregulated genes (41 genes)



Log<sub>2</sub> Fold Change  
Treatment / Vehicle



## Summary of the Study

- DPCs enhanced binding affinity three-fold higher than peptide alone
- DPCs showed high association rate to PD-L1<sup>High</sup> MOC1 cells
- DPCs improved drug half-life by nine-fold compared to peptide alone
- DPC treatment resulted in 42% reduction in tumor volume at 50 mpk
- DPC treatment delayed tumor growth more effectively than monoclonal antibody
- DPC-treated tumors had higher populations of CD4<sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup> lymphocytes and lower populations of regulatory T cells and proliferating cells
- DPC treatment influenced the expression of immunoregulatory genes

# Acknowledgements

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## *Thesis Committee:*

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Dr. Woo-jin Jeong

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Dr. JinWoong Lee

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Kaila Javius-Jones

Piper Rawding

Erika Kay-Tsumagari

Emily Walker

Elsa Palmieri

Annika Olson

Hung Nguyen

Elizabeth Yang

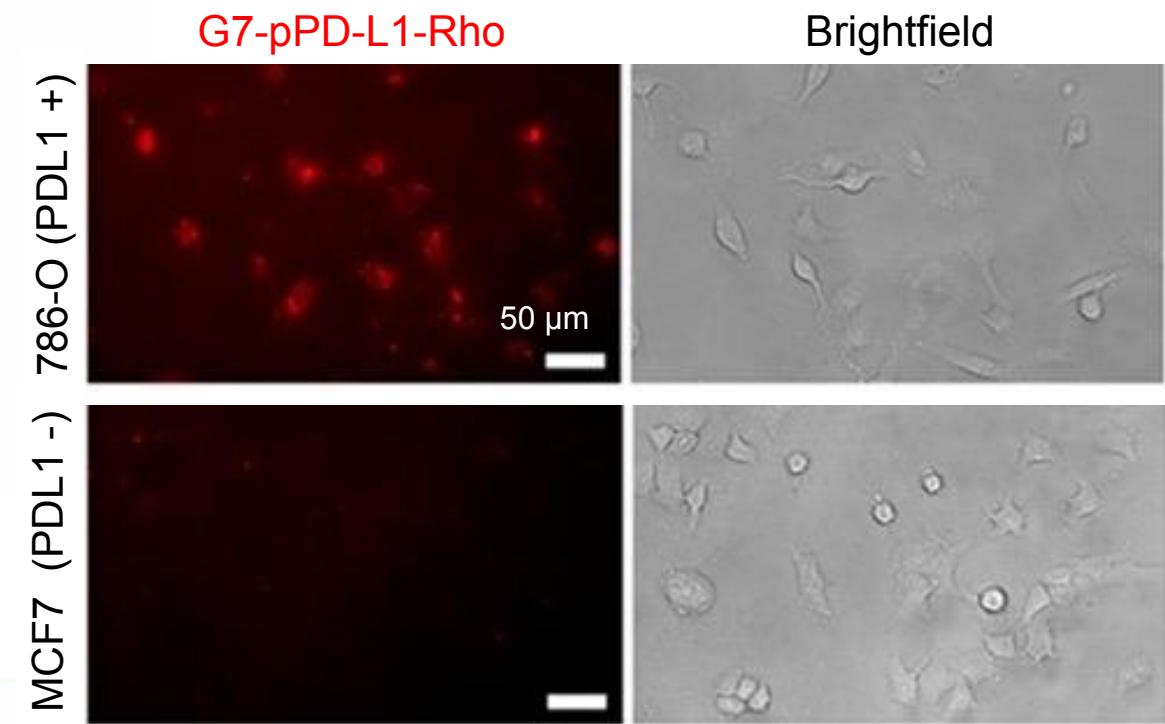
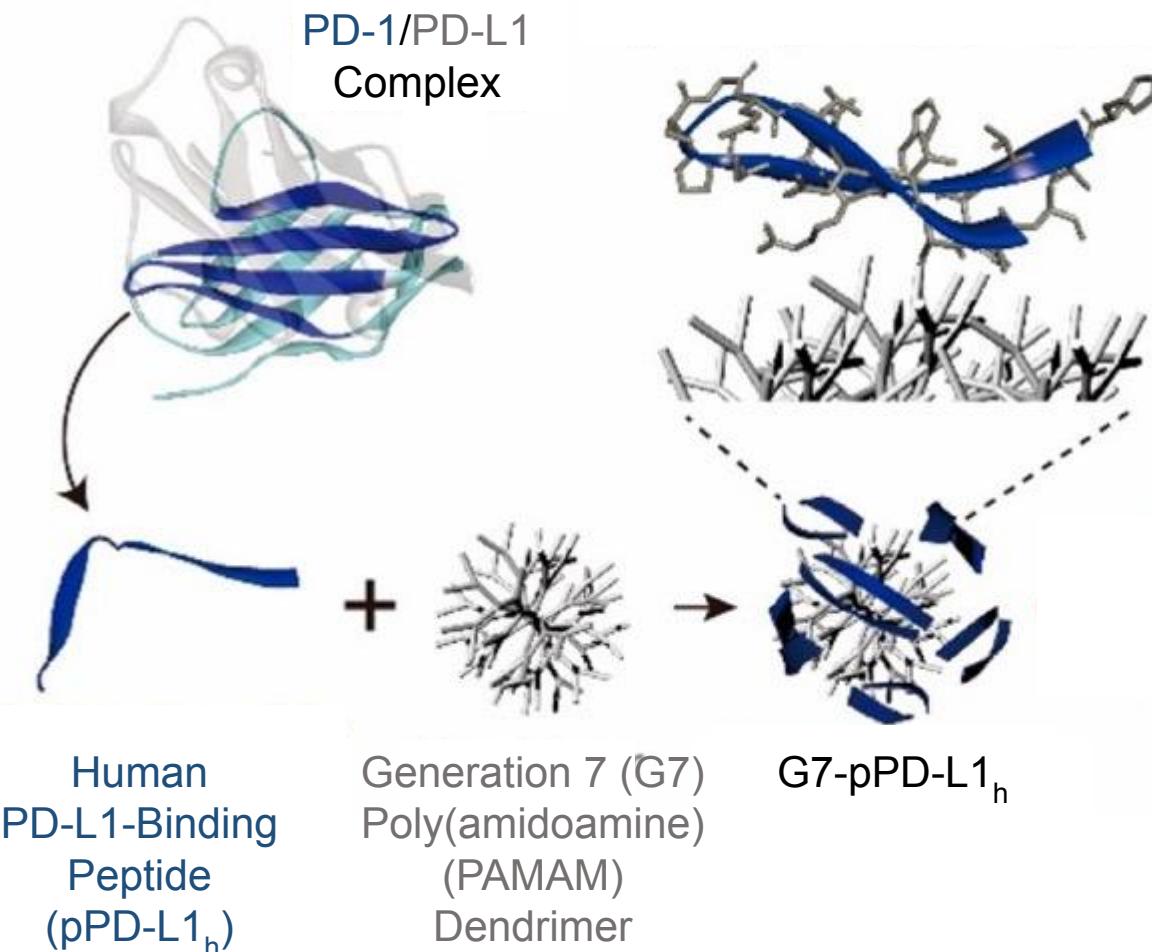
Ashley Liu



## *Support From*

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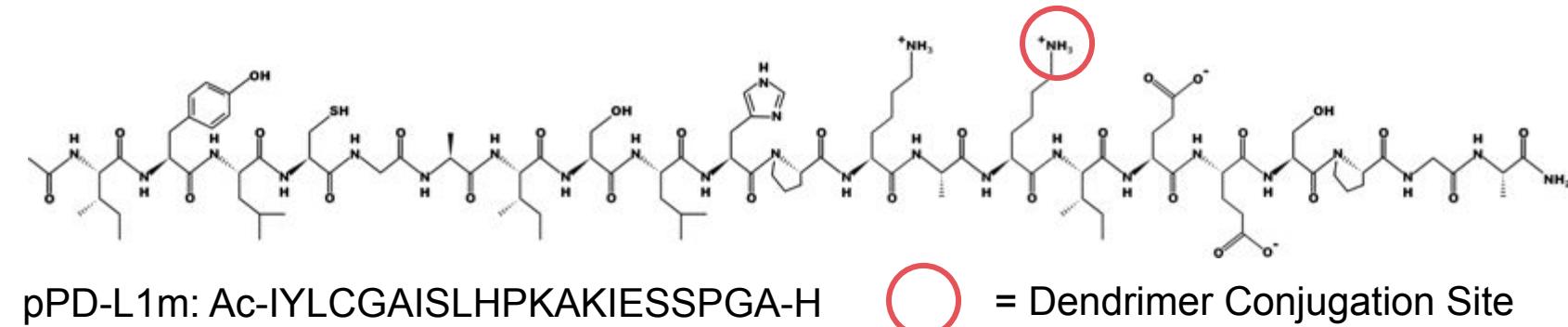
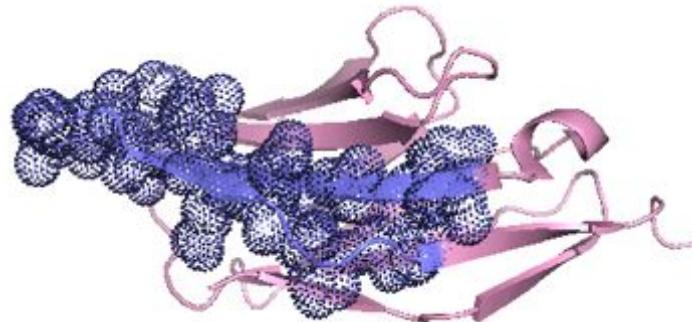
# Dendrimer-Peptide Conjugates (DPCs) for Drug Delivery



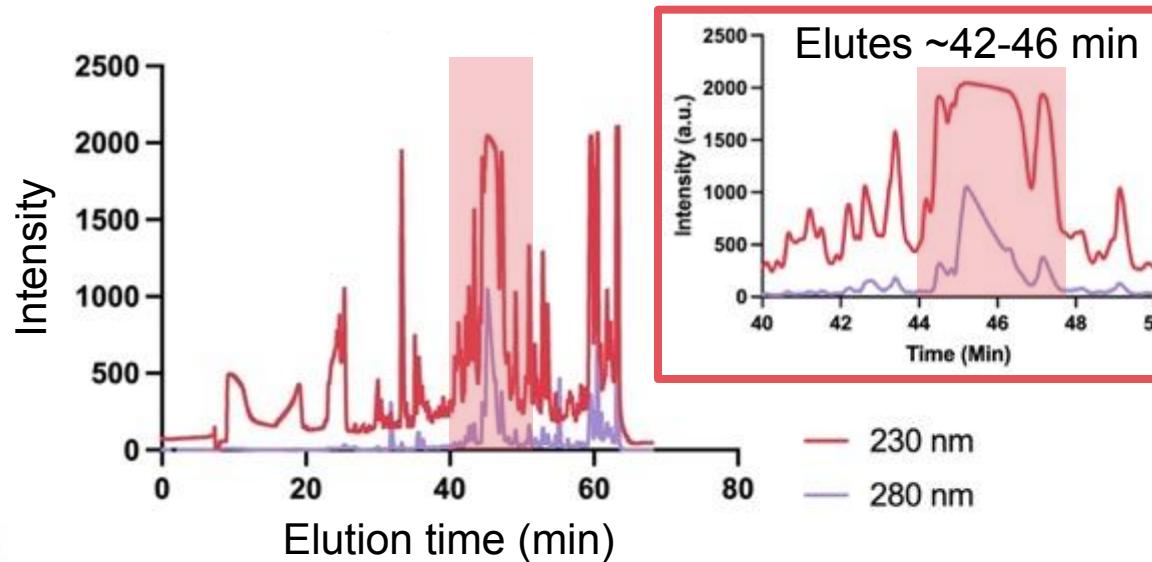
**Conjugation of PD-L1-binding peptides to dendrimer enhanced *in vitro* efficiency**

# Synthesis of Mouse PD-L1-binding peptide (pPD-L1<sub>m</sub>)

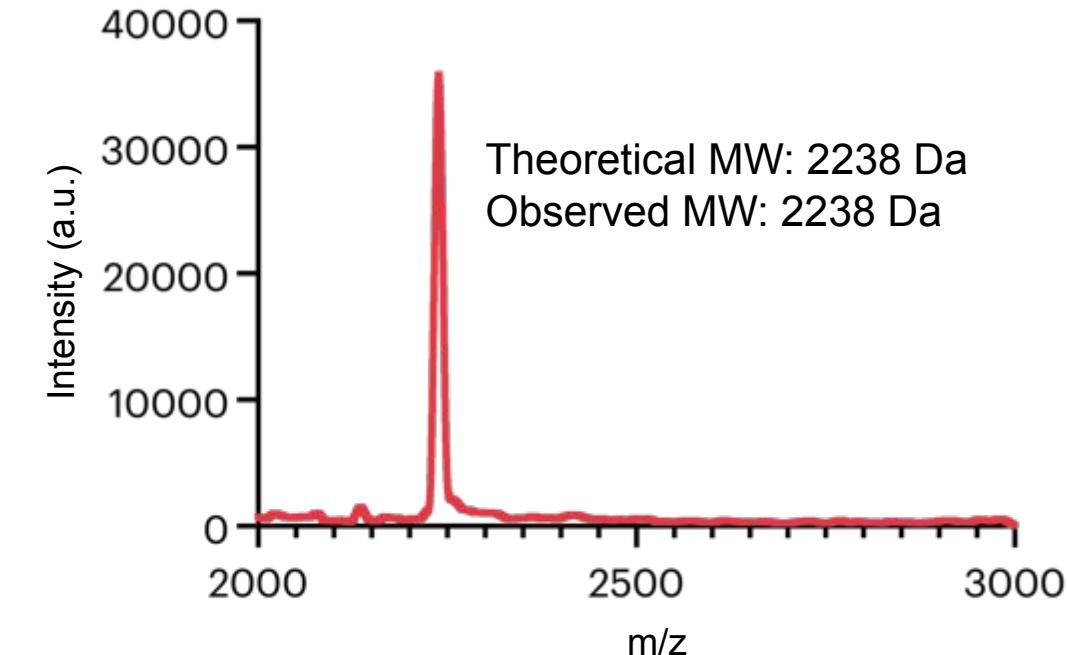
## ❖ Mouse pPD-L1 (pPD-L1<sub>m</sub>)



## ❖ High performance liquid chromatography (HPLC)



## ❖ MALDI-TOF MS Spectra



Data obtained by Piper Rawding; Lin, D.Y. et al. PNAS. 105(8): 3011-3016 (2008). 18

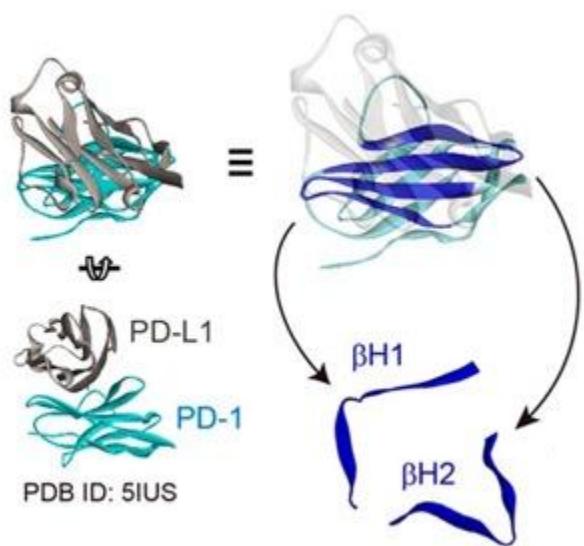


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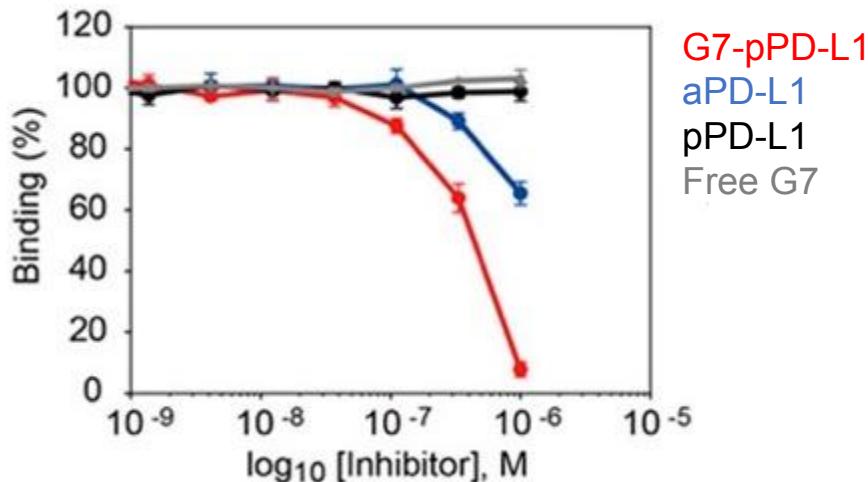
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# Preliminary Data Using Human G7-pPD-L1 Conjugates

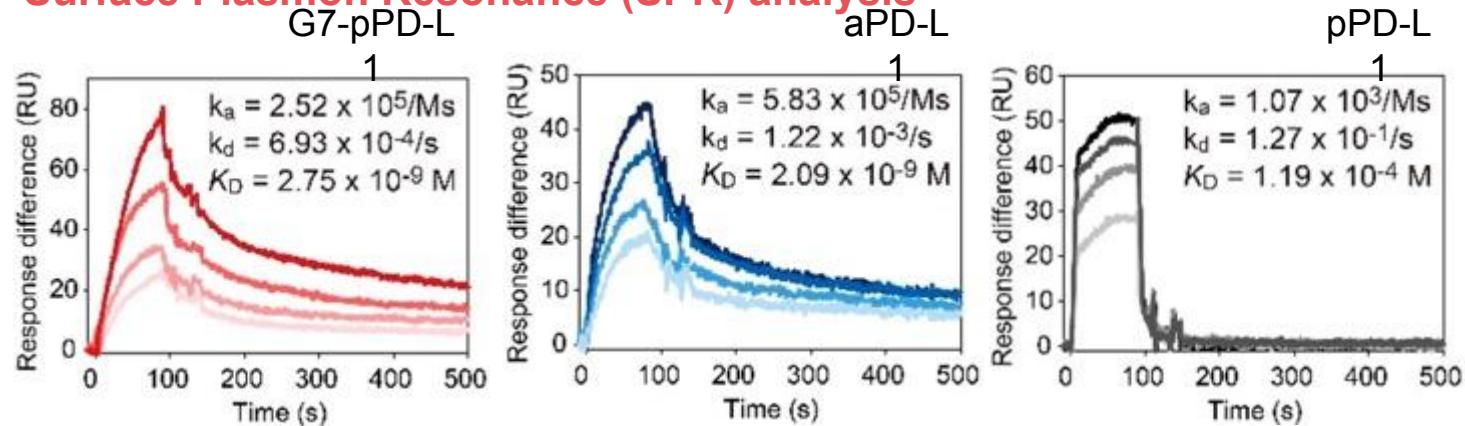
## ❖ Scheme for DPC development



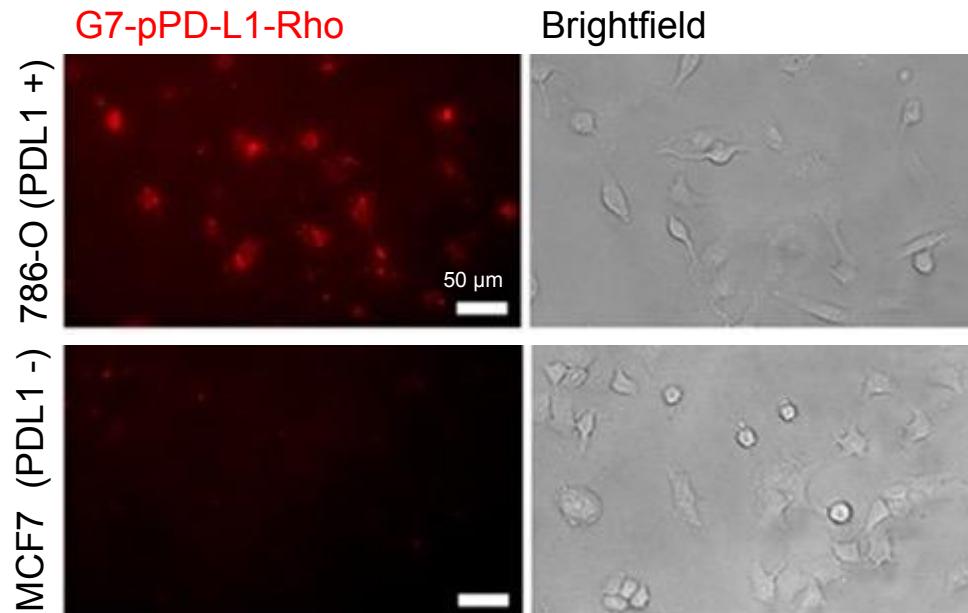
## ❖ Competition assay



## ❖ Surface Plasmon Resonance (SPR) analysis



## ❖ Cell binding



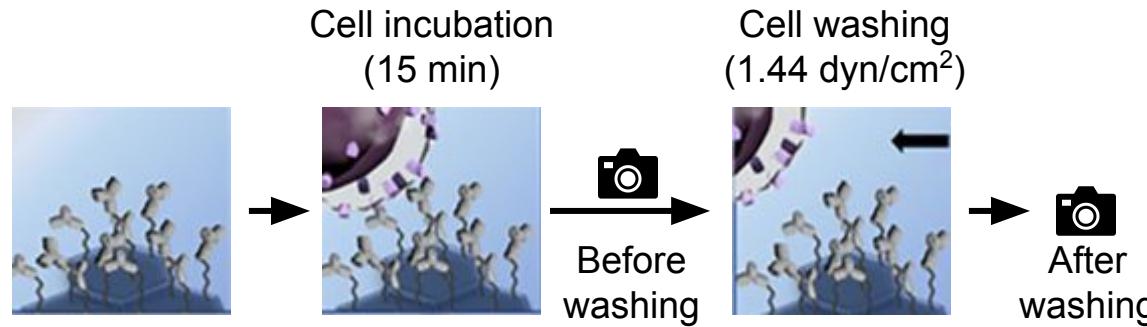
**G7-pPD-L1s  
high target affinity  
translates to high  
*in vitro* efficiency**



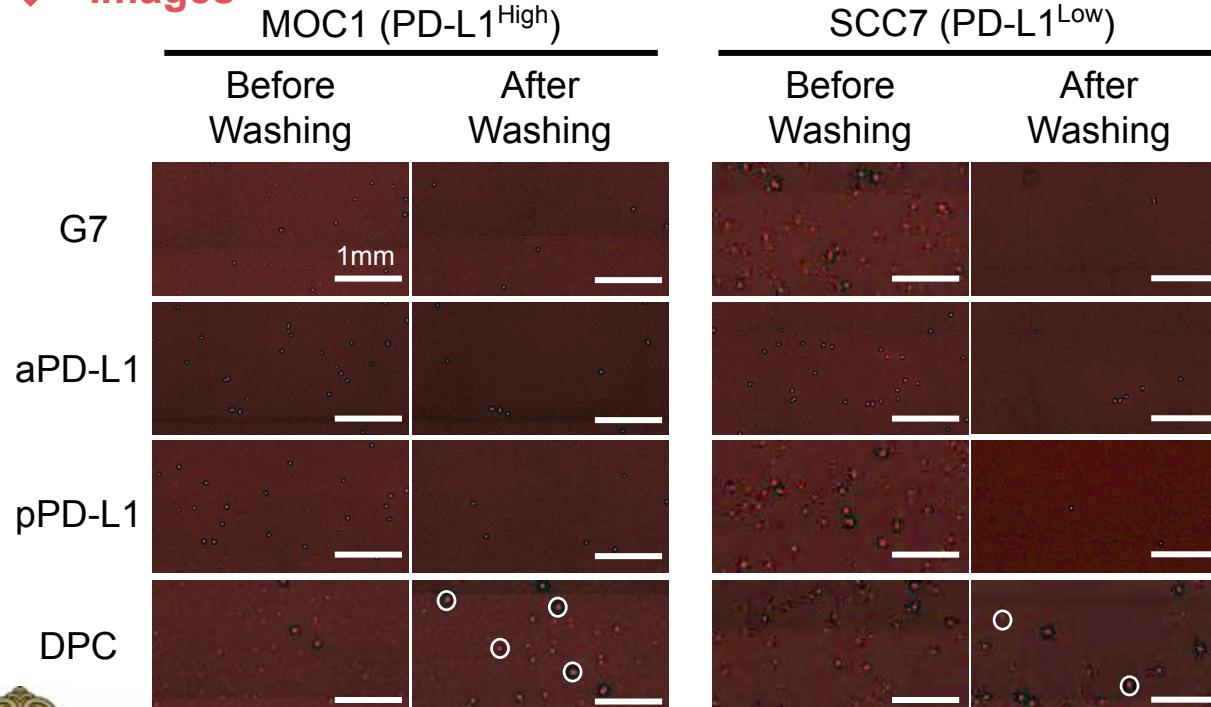
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# Low dissociation rate of PD-L1<sup>High</sup> cells to DPCs

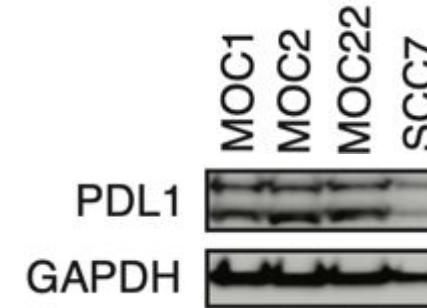
## ◆ Cell retention test scheme



## ◆ Images

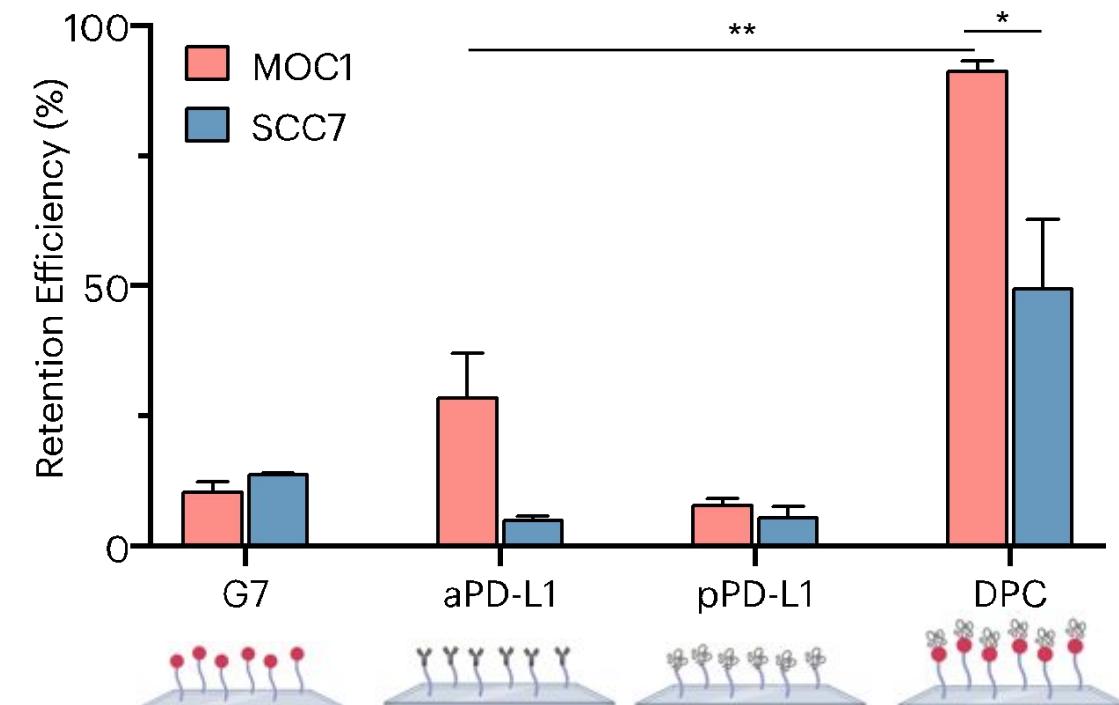


## ◆ Western blot



DPCs have higher retention efficiency to PD-L1<sup>High</sup> MOC1 compared to PD-L1<sup>Low</sup> SCC7

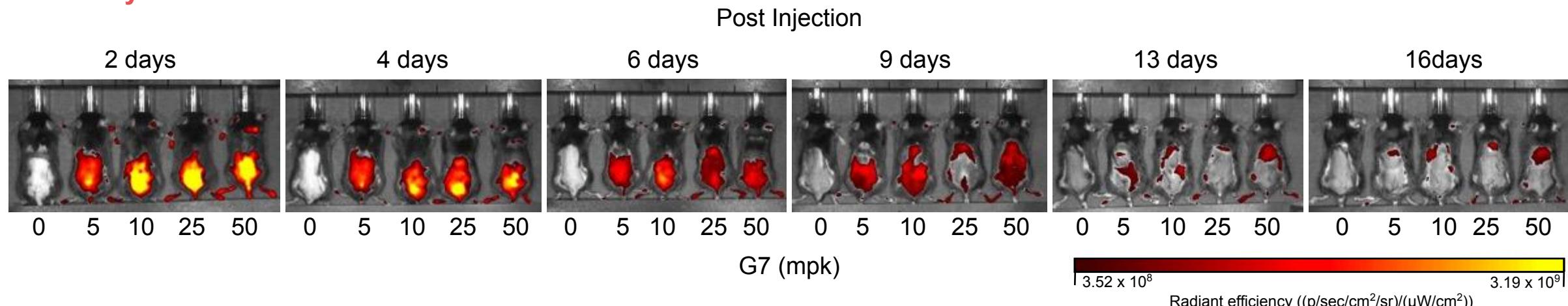
## ◆ Quantification



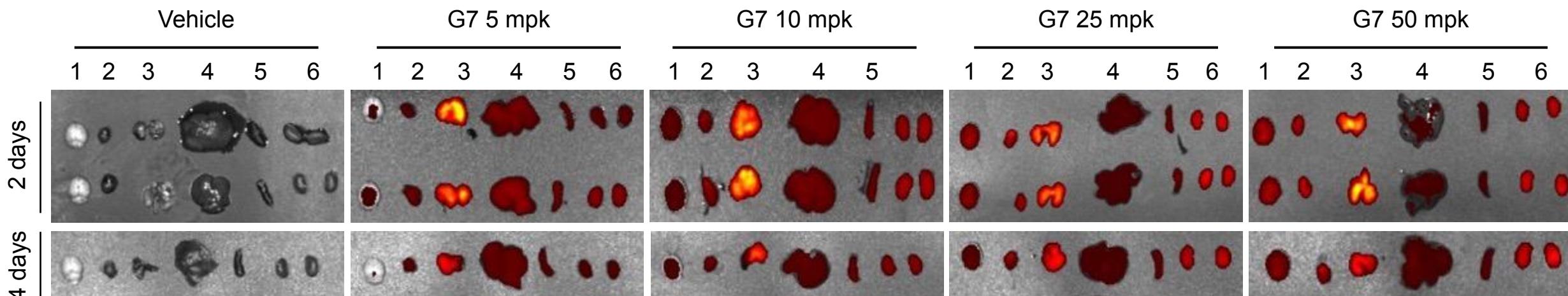
Western blot done by Dr. Mari Iida; Two-way ANOVA using Bonferroni's multiple comparisons test  
Bu, J. et al. Nano Lett. 20, 4901–4909 (2020).

# G7 Biodistribution in Body and Major Organs Post Injections

## ❖ Whole Body:



## ❖ Major organs:



G7 is retained in the body at least  
two weeks after the last administration

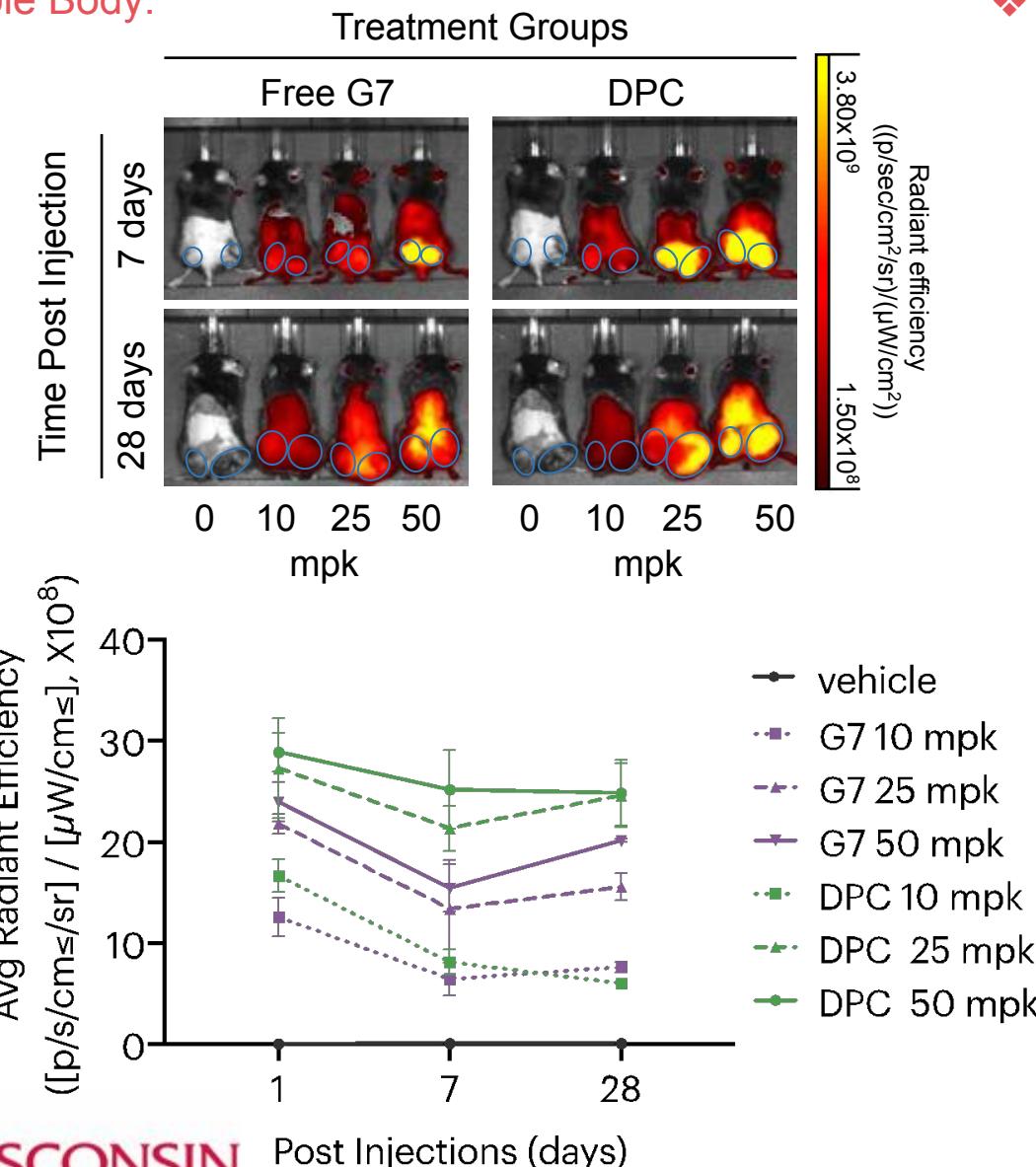
1: Brain      2: Heart      3: Lung  
4: Liver      5: Spleen      6: Kidney

2.68 x 10<sup>8</sup>      4.58 x 10<sup>9</sup>

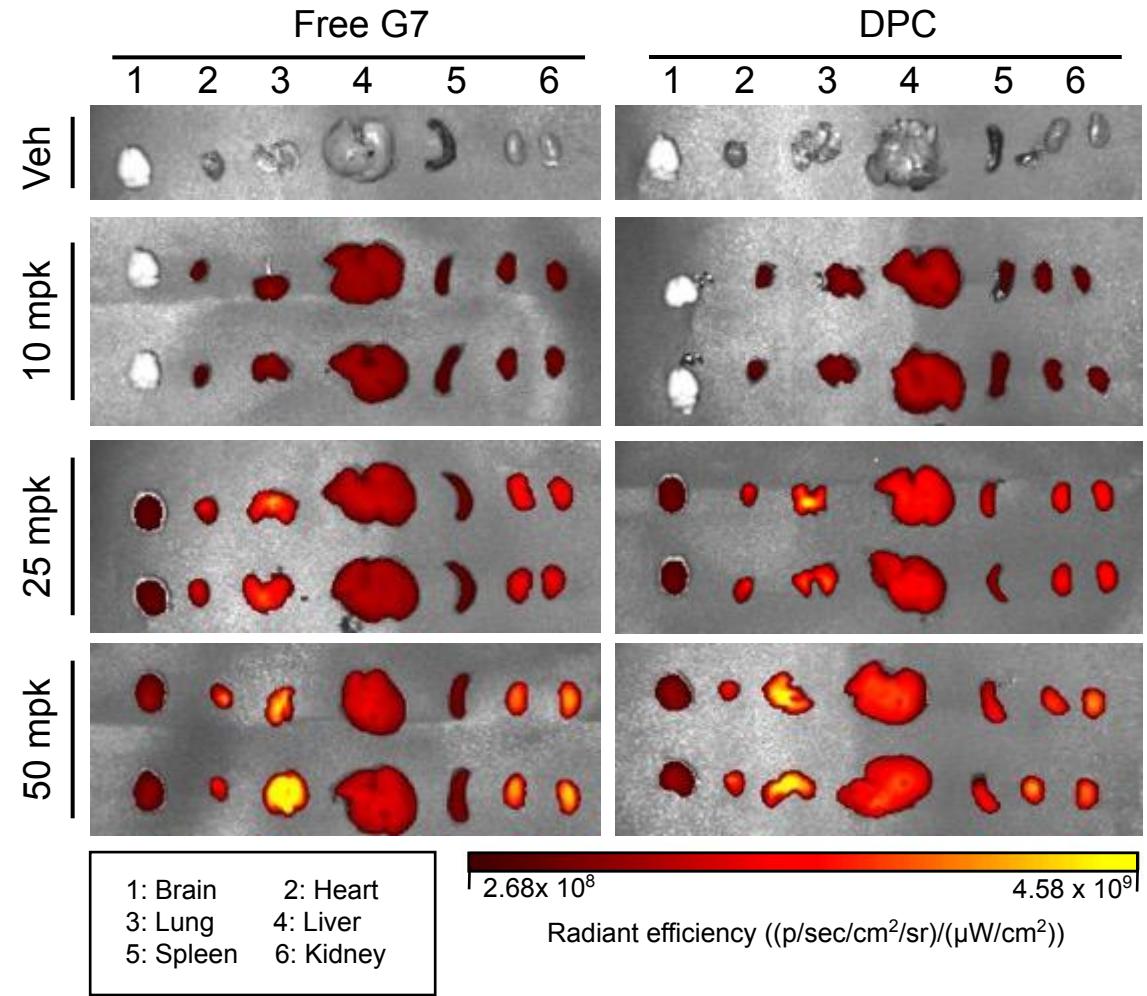
Radiant efficiency ((p/sec/cm<sup>2</sup>/sr)/(μW/cm<sup>2</sup>))

# DPC Biodistribution in Body and Major Organs Post Injection

## ❖ Whole Body:



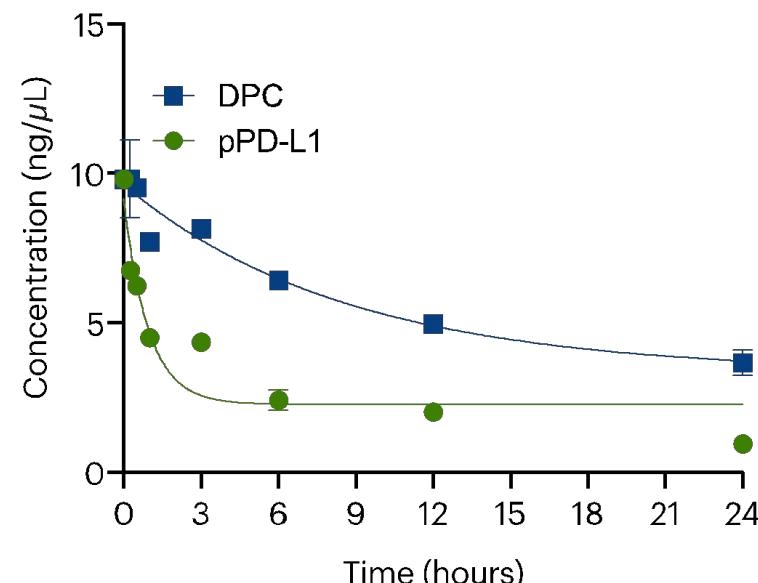
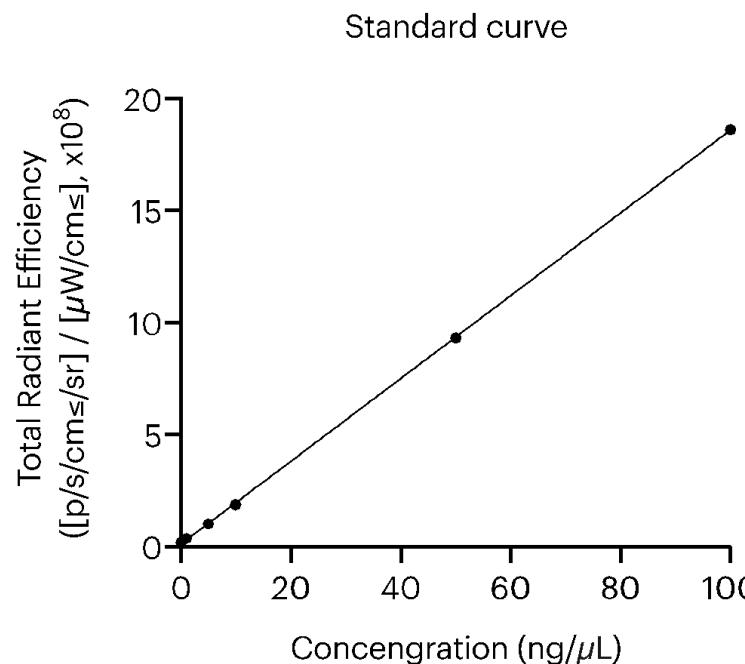
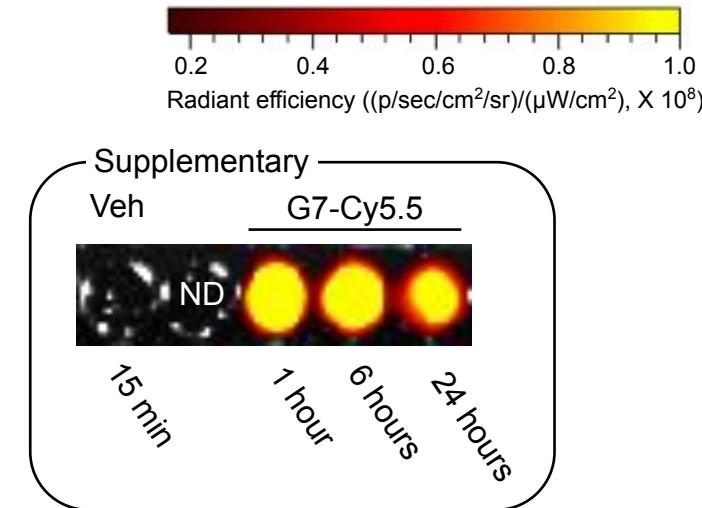
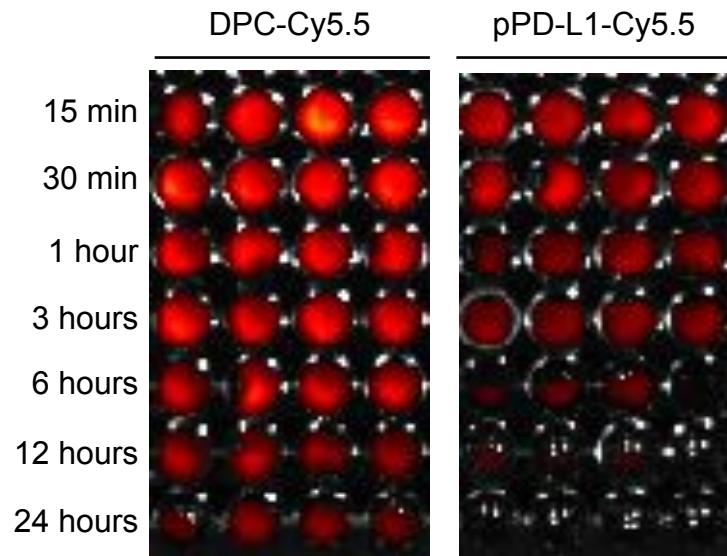
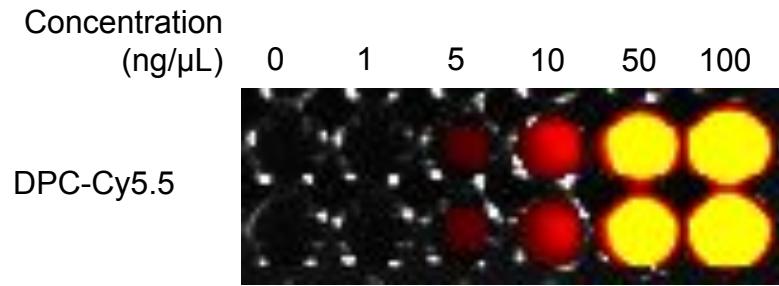
## ❖ Major Organ:



DPC is retained in the body for at least four weeks with higher accumulation than free G7

# G7 Biodistribution in Body and Major Organs Post Injections

Color Scale:  
Min = 1.67e7  
Max = 1.00e8

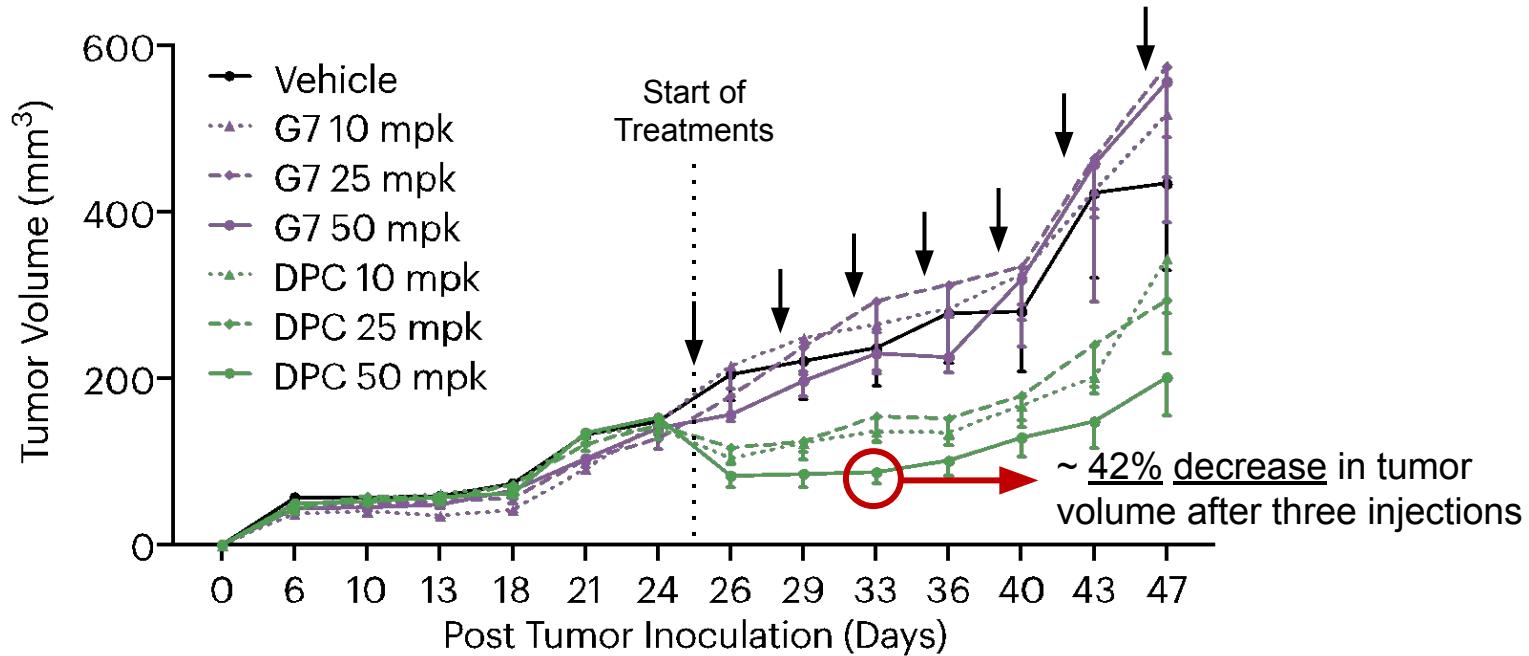


One phase decay graph

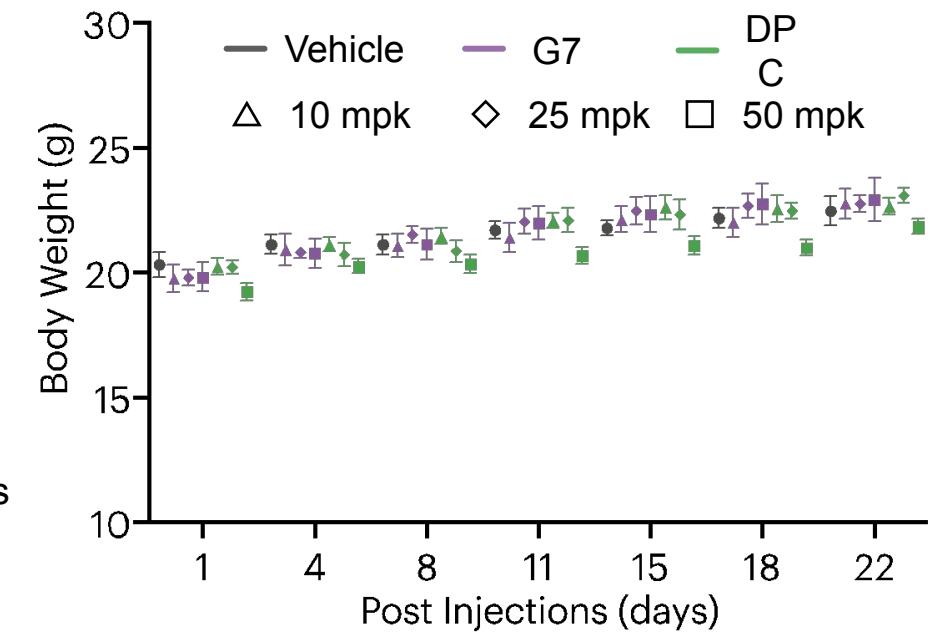
- Equation for the model:  

$$Y = (Y_0 - \text{Plateau}) \cdot \exp(-K \cdot X) + \text{Plateau}$$
- Half-life:
  - pPD-L1: 0.66 hours (about 40 min)
  - DPC: 5.98 hours (about 6 hours)

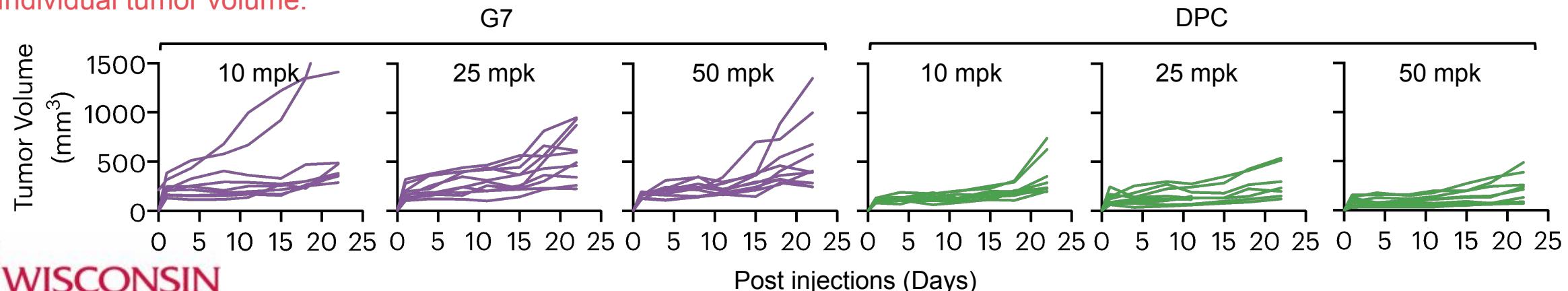
❖ Tumor volume:



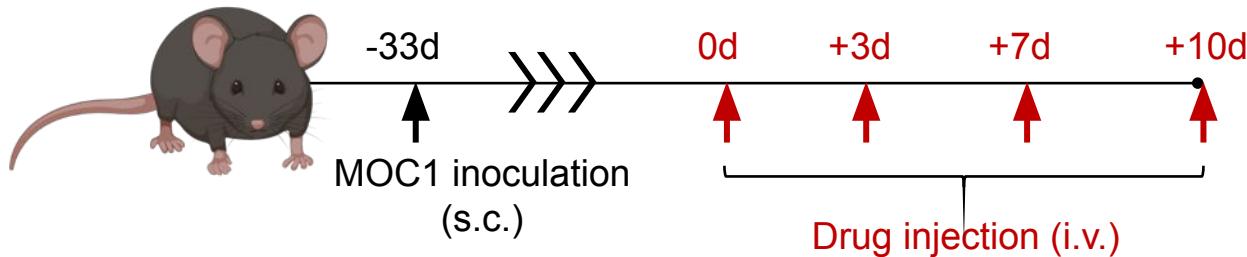
❖ Body weight:



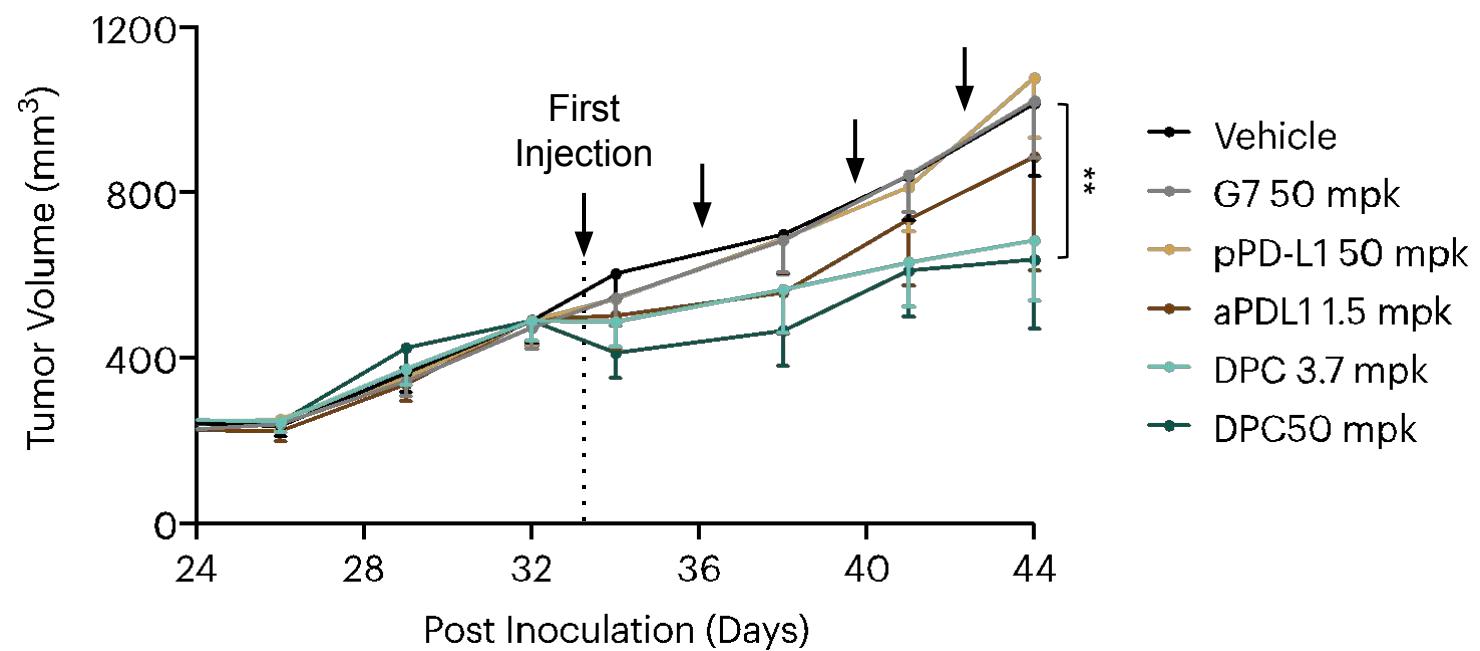
❖ Individual tumor volume:



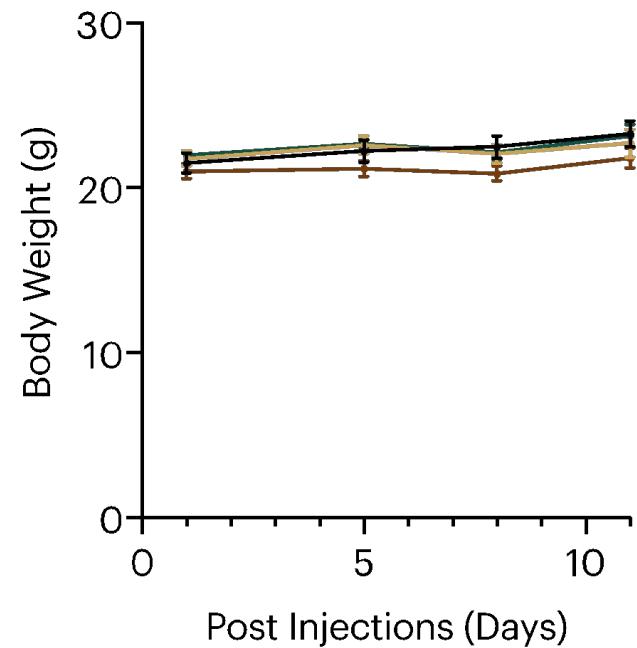
\*Mean with SEM; In Collaboration with Wheeler Research Group



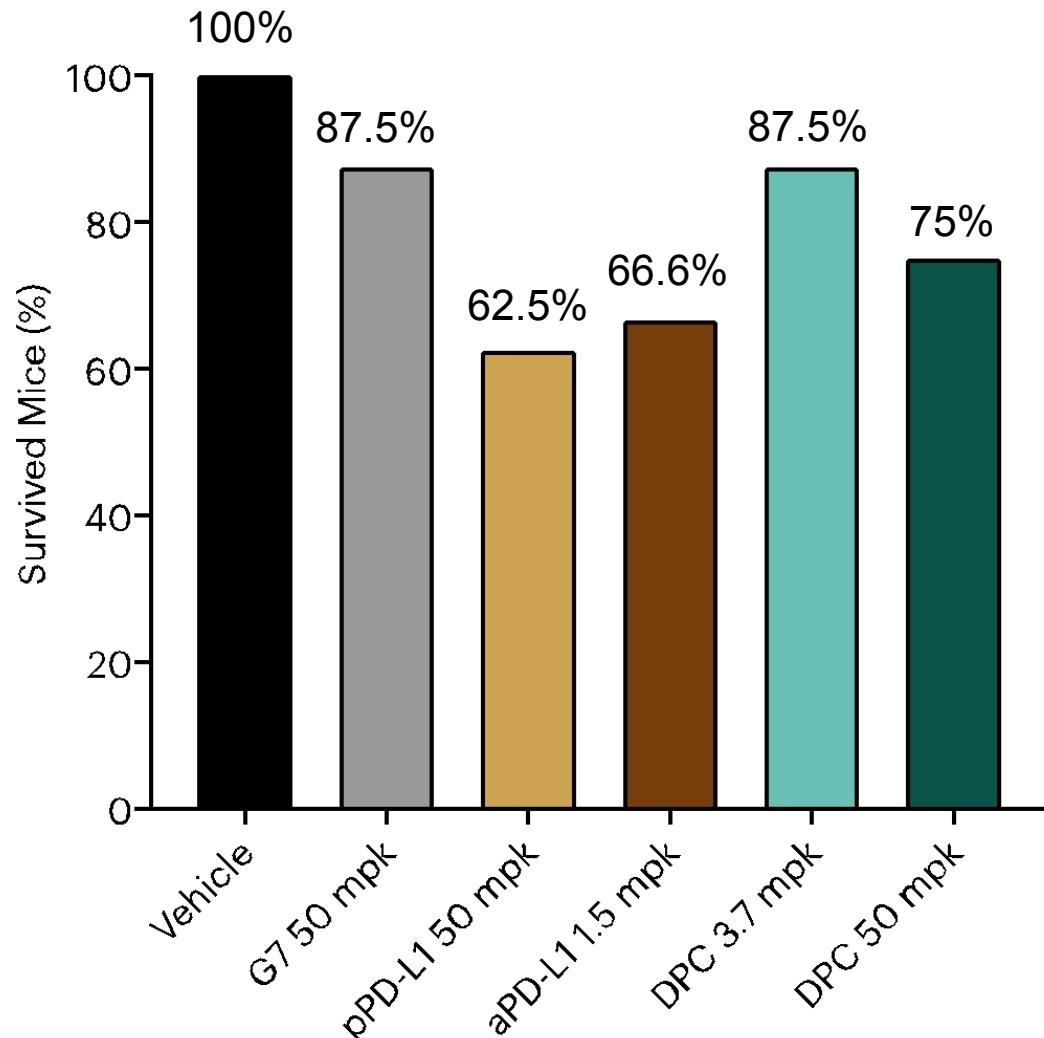
❖ Tumor volume:



❖ Body weight:



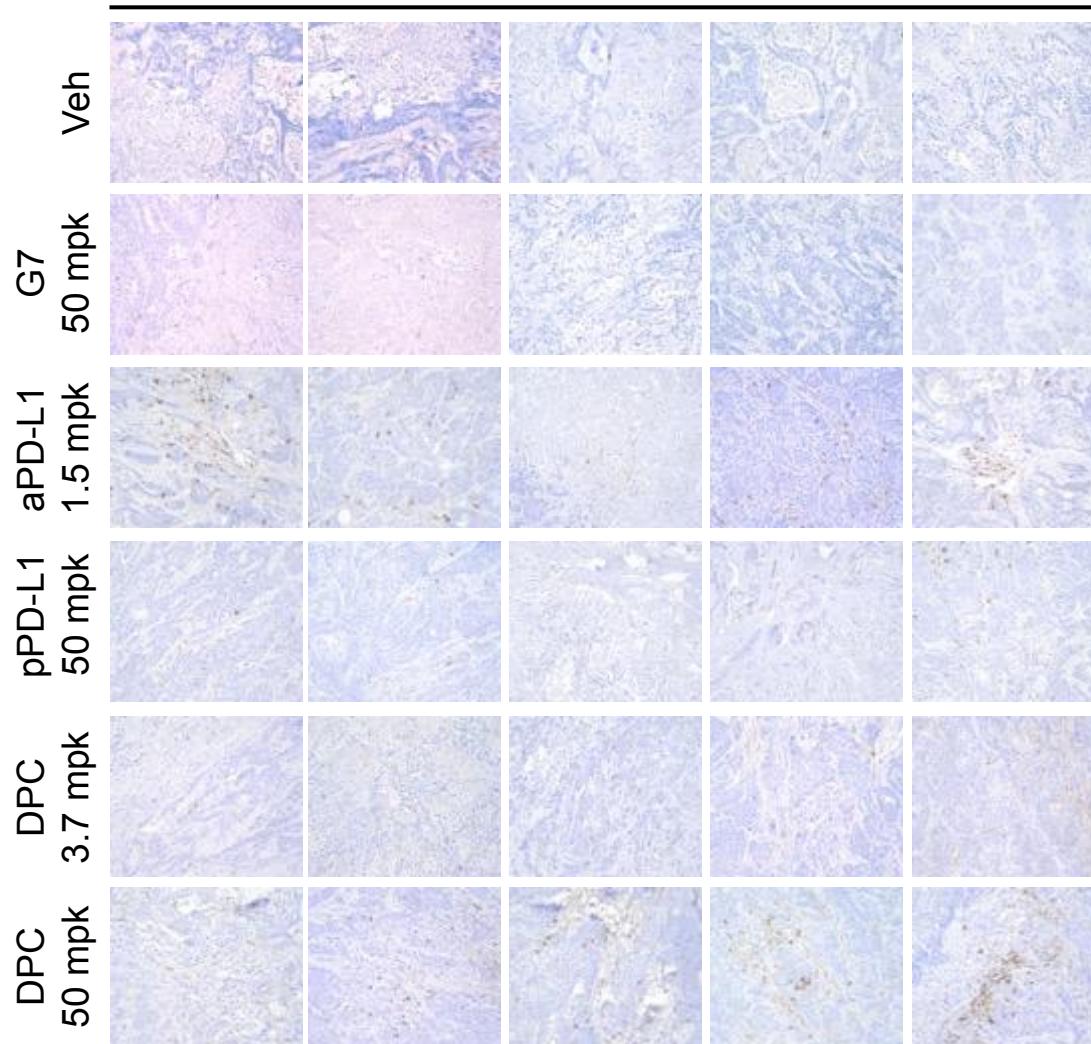
DPC delayed the tumor growth more efficiently than aPD-L1



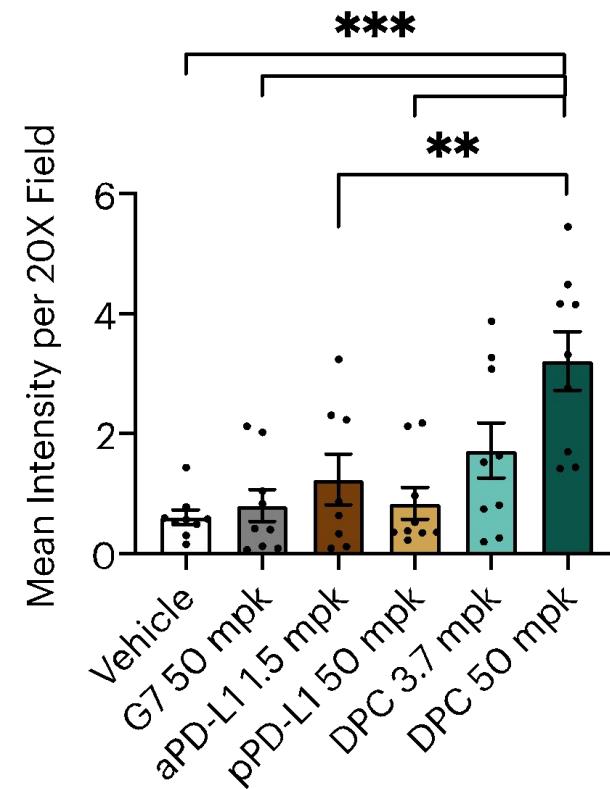
Number of mice dead throughout the study:

- Vehicle: none
- G7: 1 (out of 8) mice dead
- pPD-L1 50 mpk: 3 (out of 8) mice dead
- aPD-L1 1.5 mpk: 4 (out of 12) mice dead
- DPC 3.7 mpk: 1 (out of 8) mouse dead
- DPC 50 mpk: 2 (out of 8) mice dead

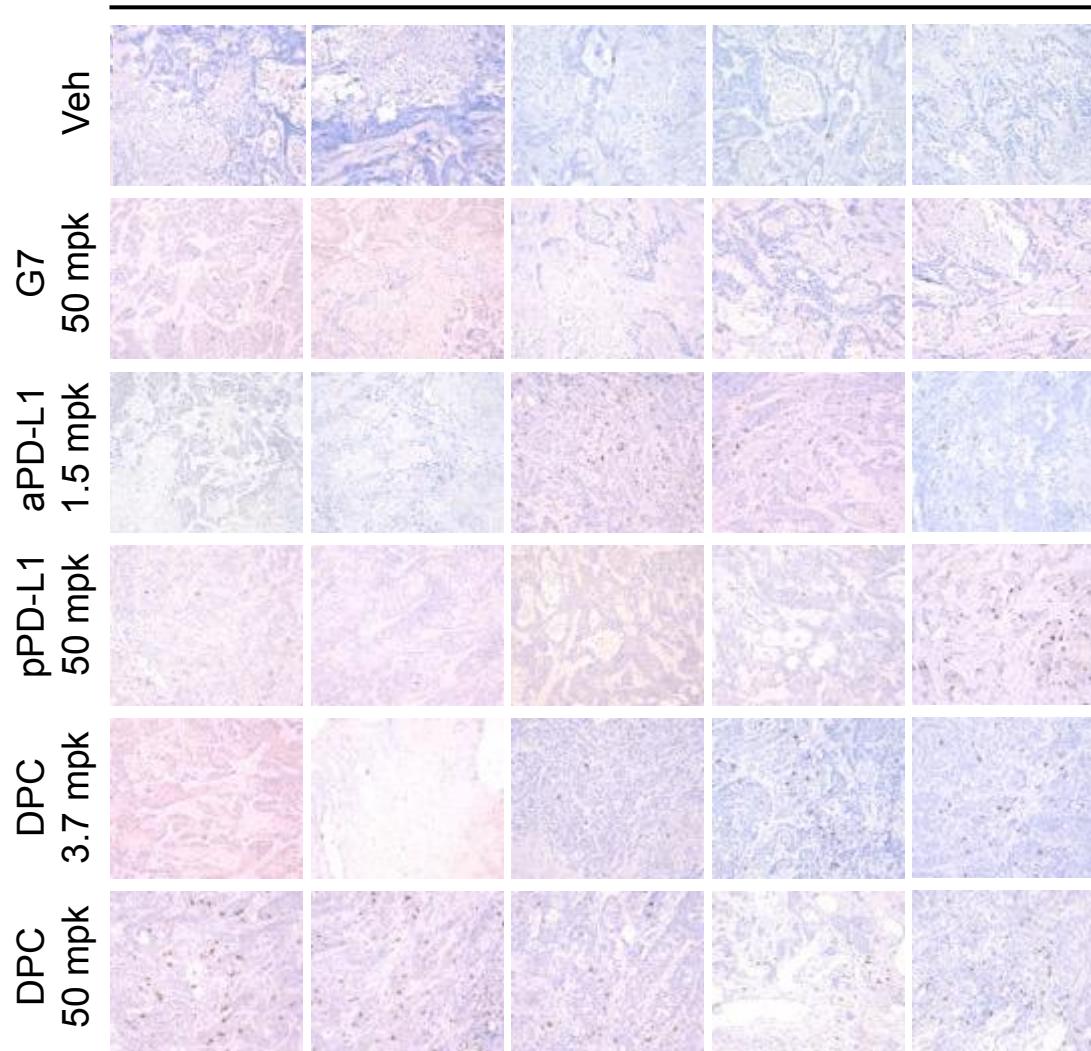
## CD4



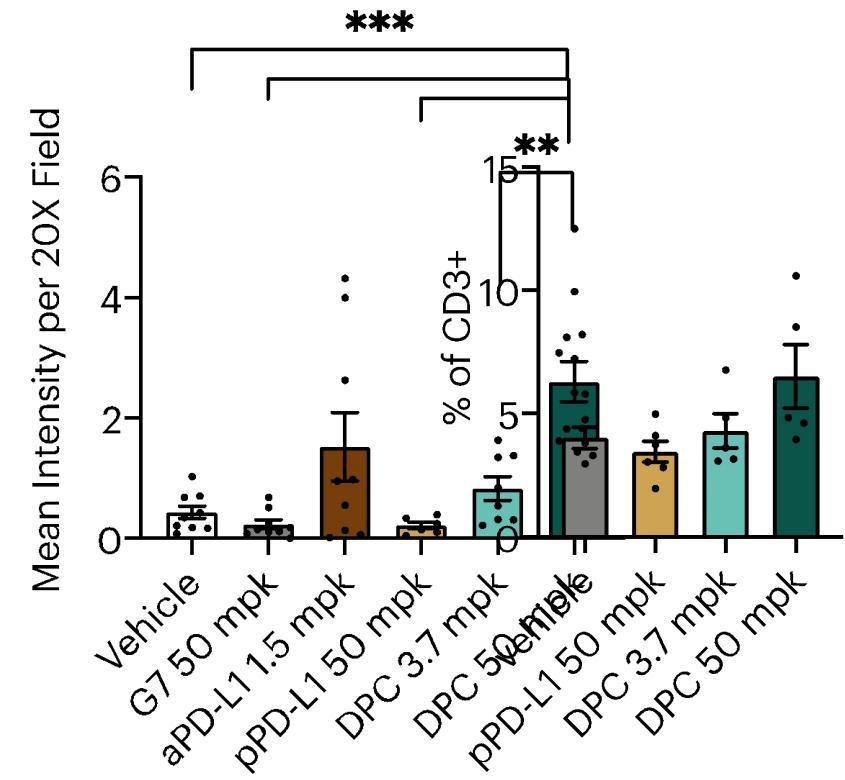
- ❖ CD4<sup>+</sup> staining = Helper T cells including Th1, Th2, Th9, Th17, regulatory T cell, follicular helper T cell, each contributing to immune function



## CD8a

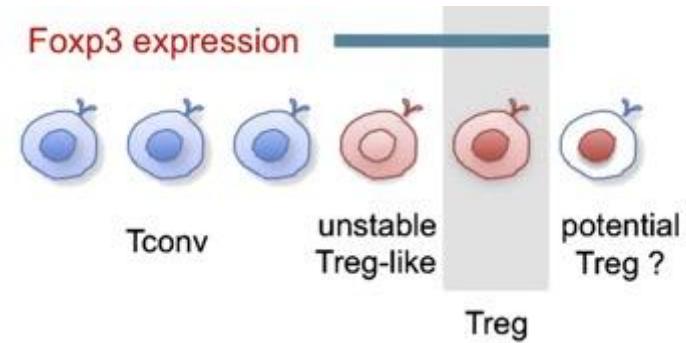
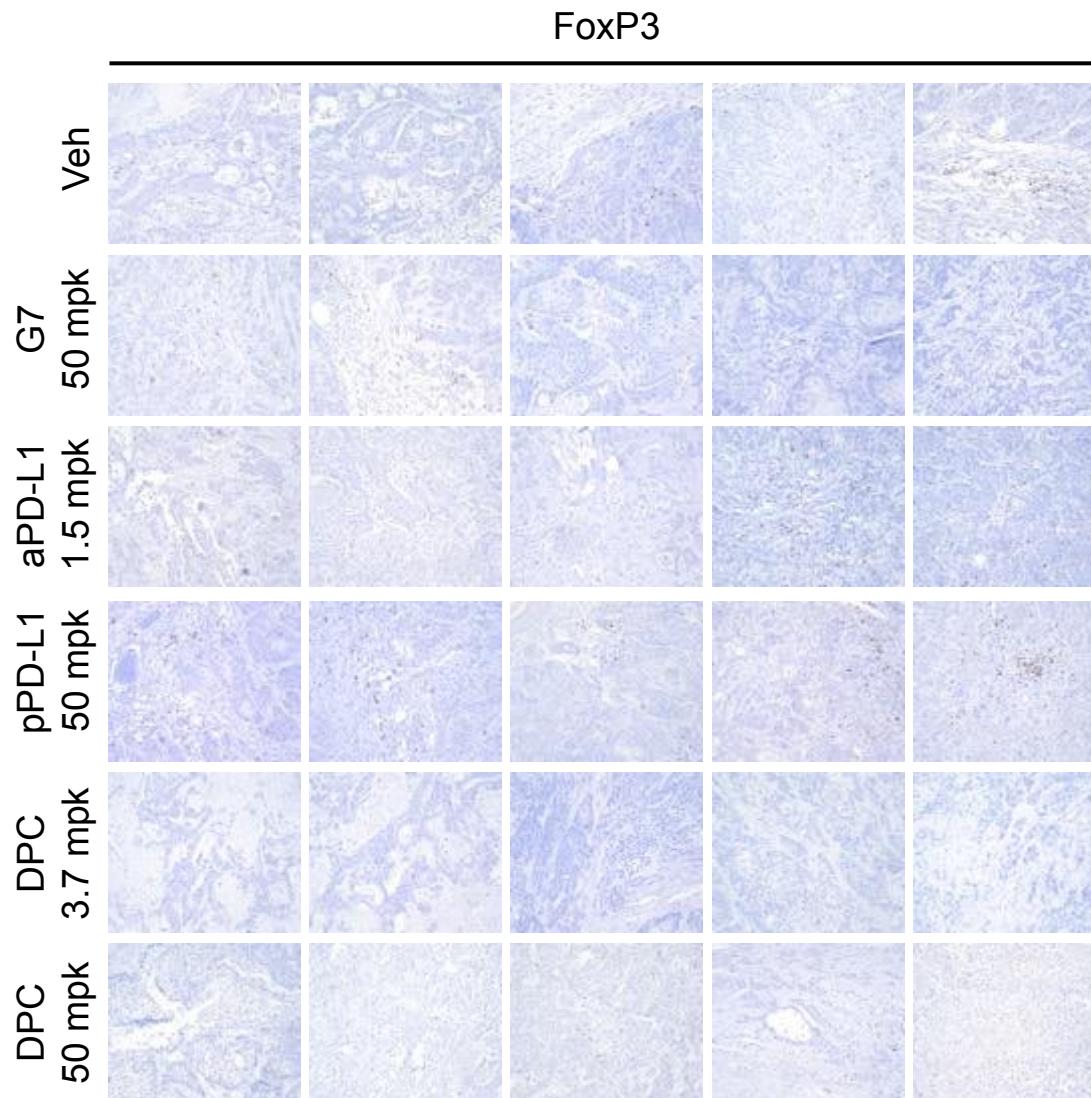


- ❖ CD8a<sup>+</sup> staining = A transmembrane glycoprotein expressed mainly on the surface of cytotoxic T lymphocytes.

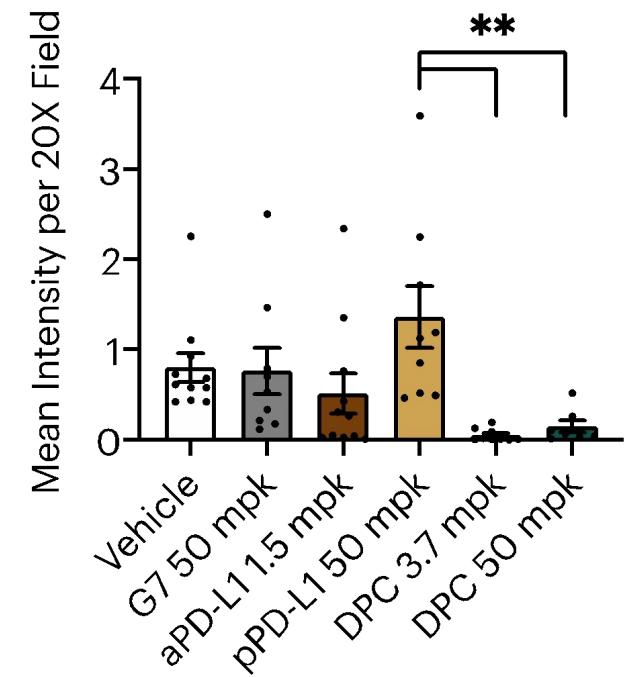




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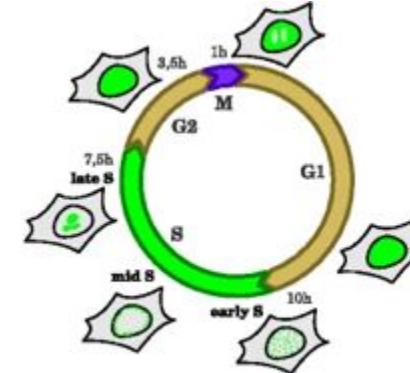
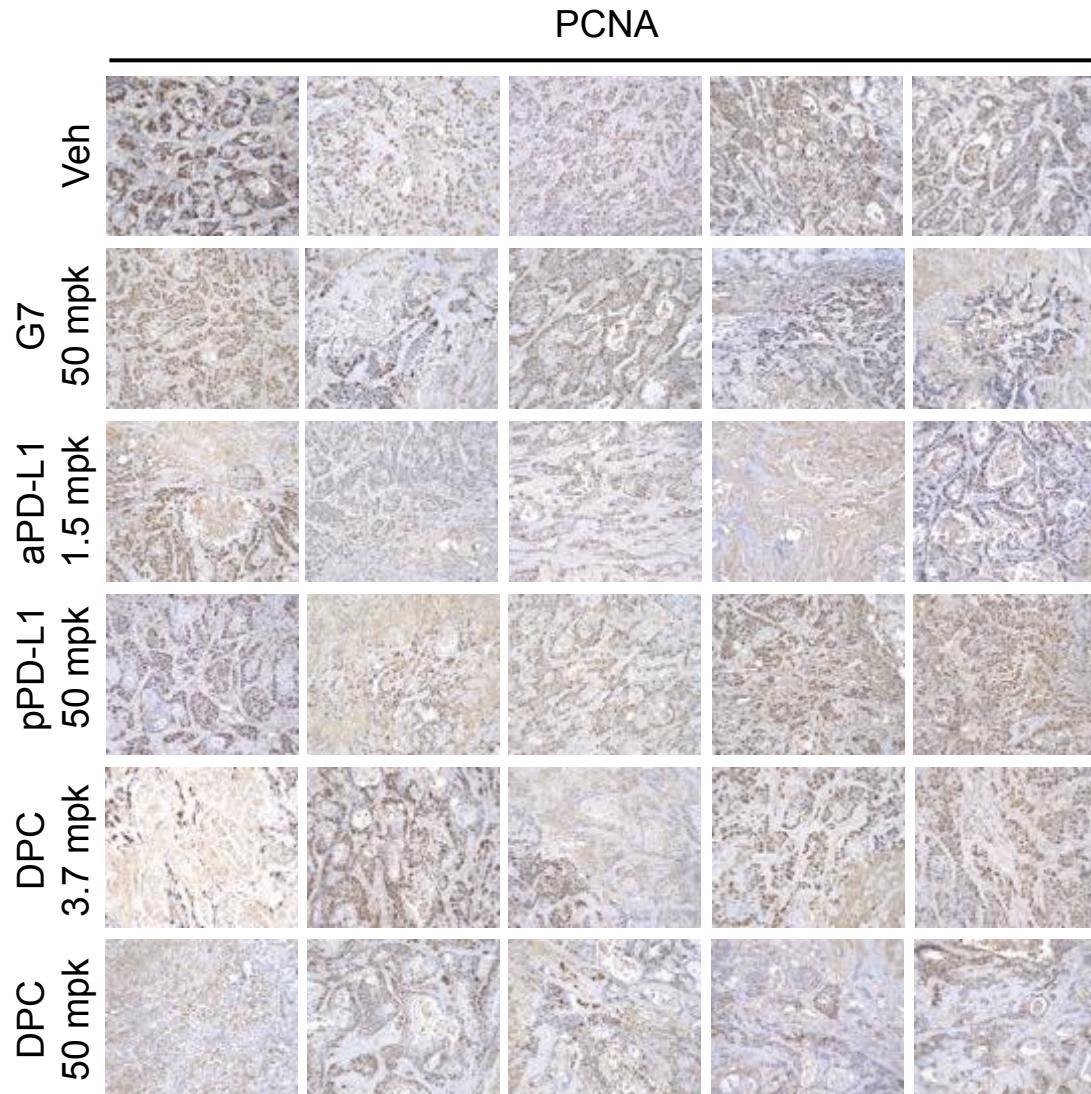


- ❖ Forkhead transcription factor (FoxP3) staining = Identification of regulatory T cells (Tregs)

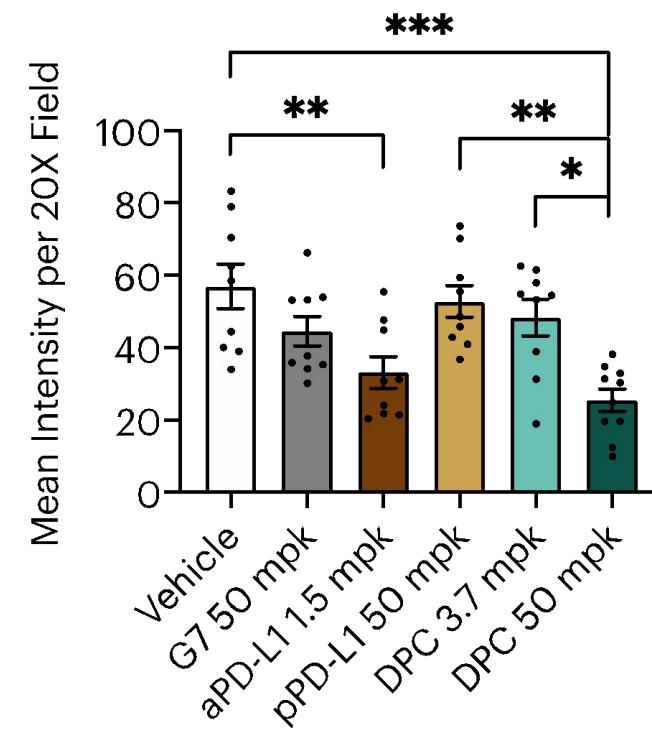




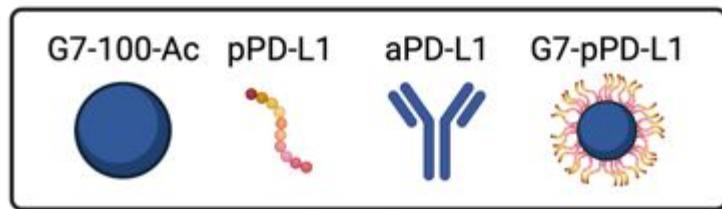
WISCONSIN  
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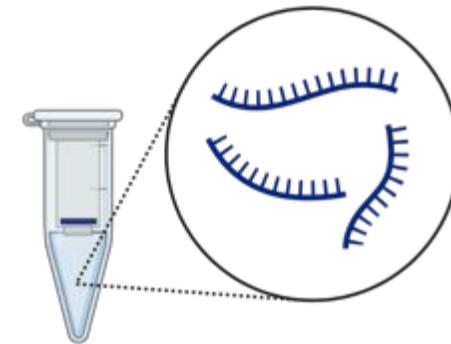
- ❖ Proliferating cell nuclear antigen (PCNA) staining= Nuclear protein synthesized in late G1 and S phase of cell cycle, thus proliferating cells



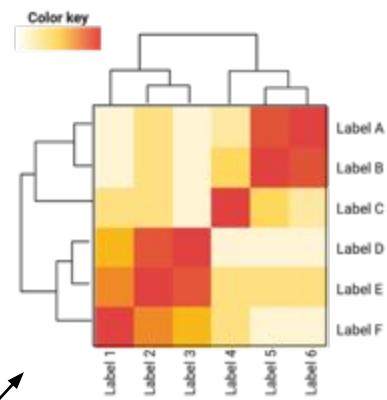
## Drug administration



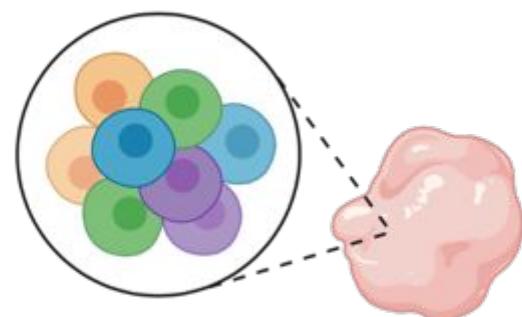
## RNA extraction



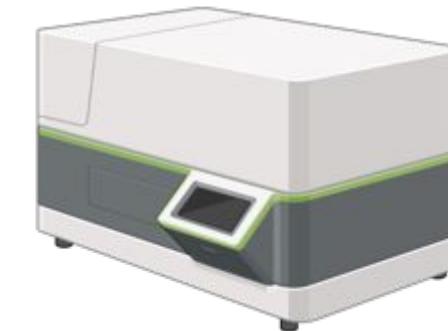
## Data analysis



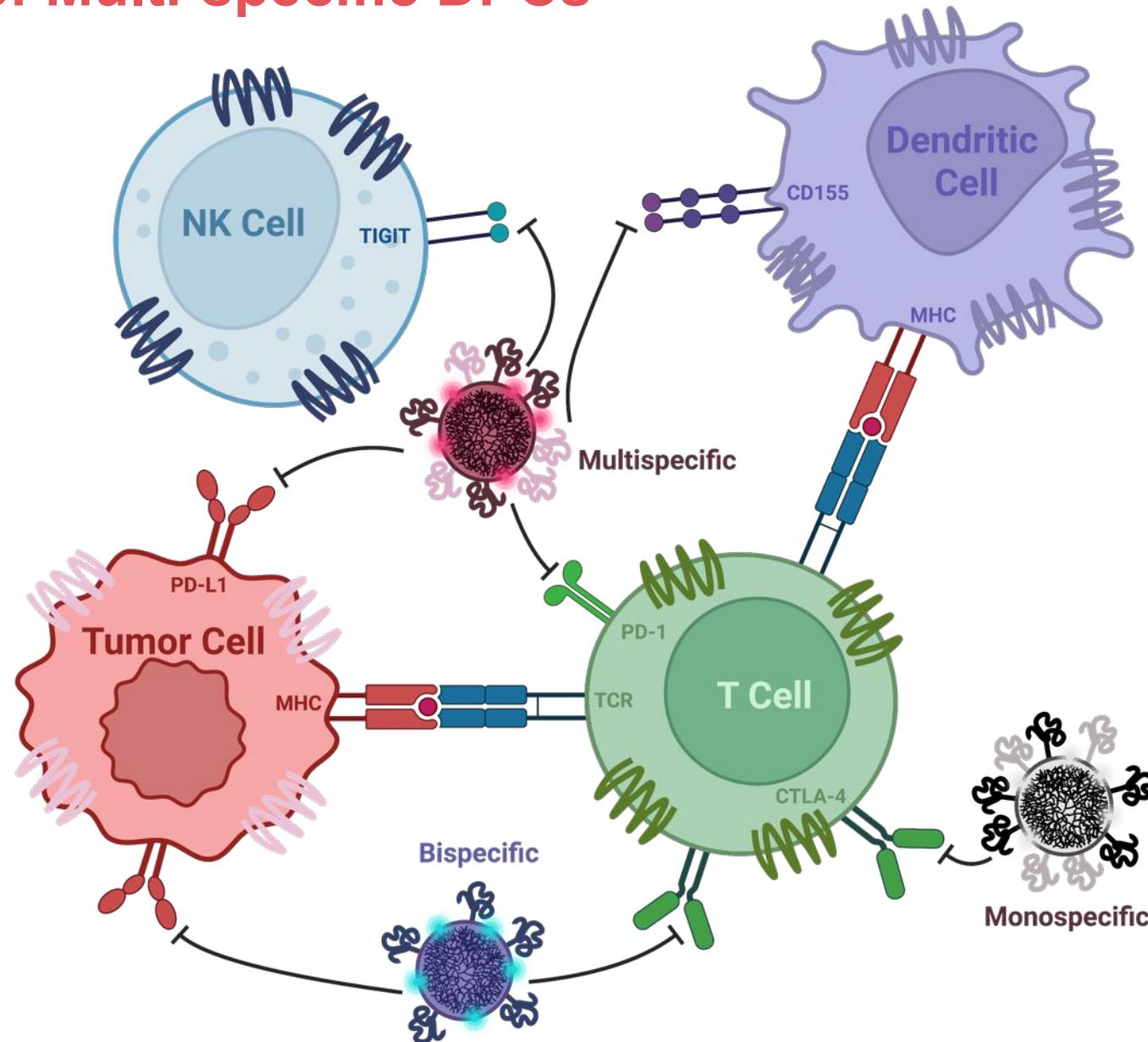
## Tumor collection



## NanoString nCounter



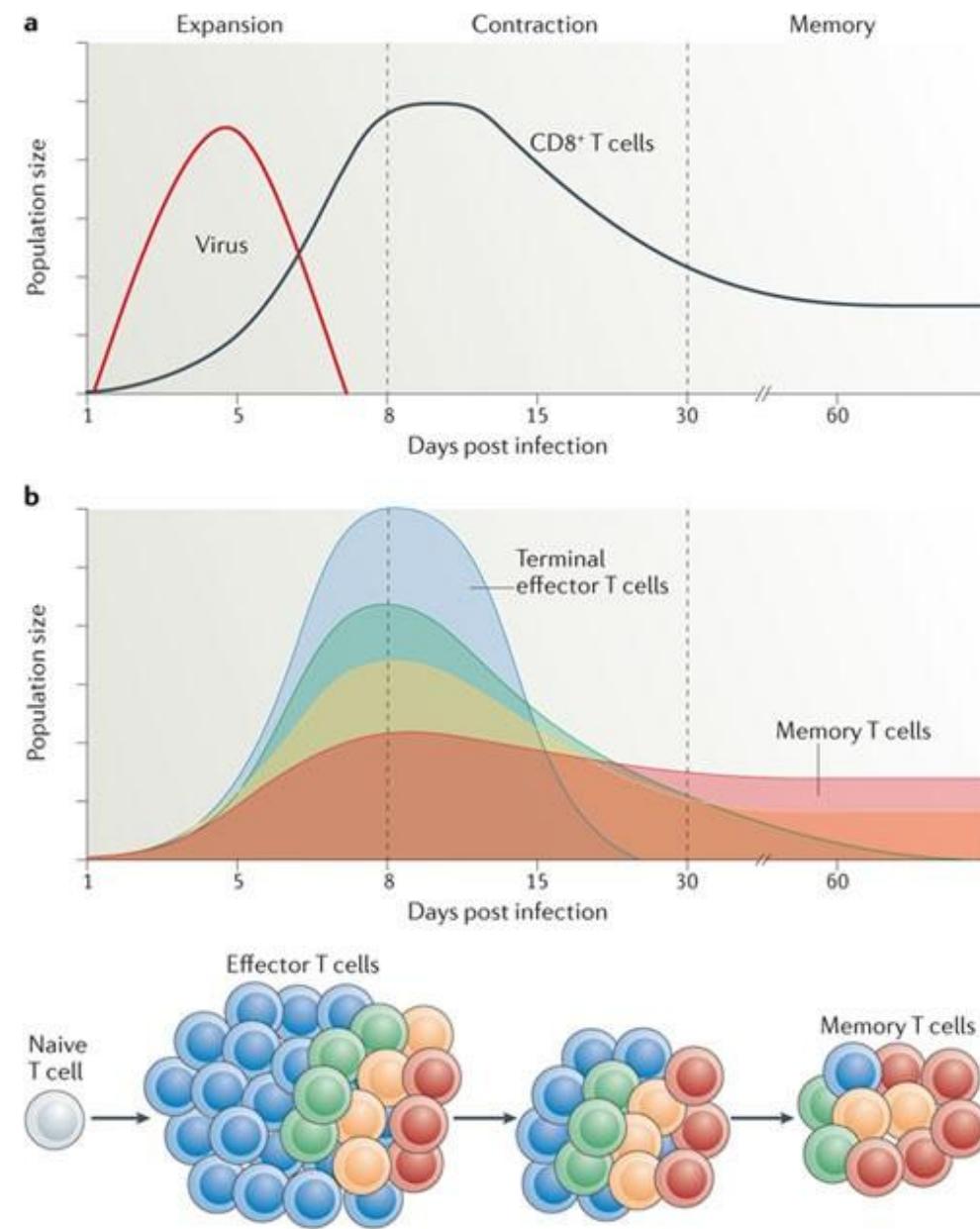
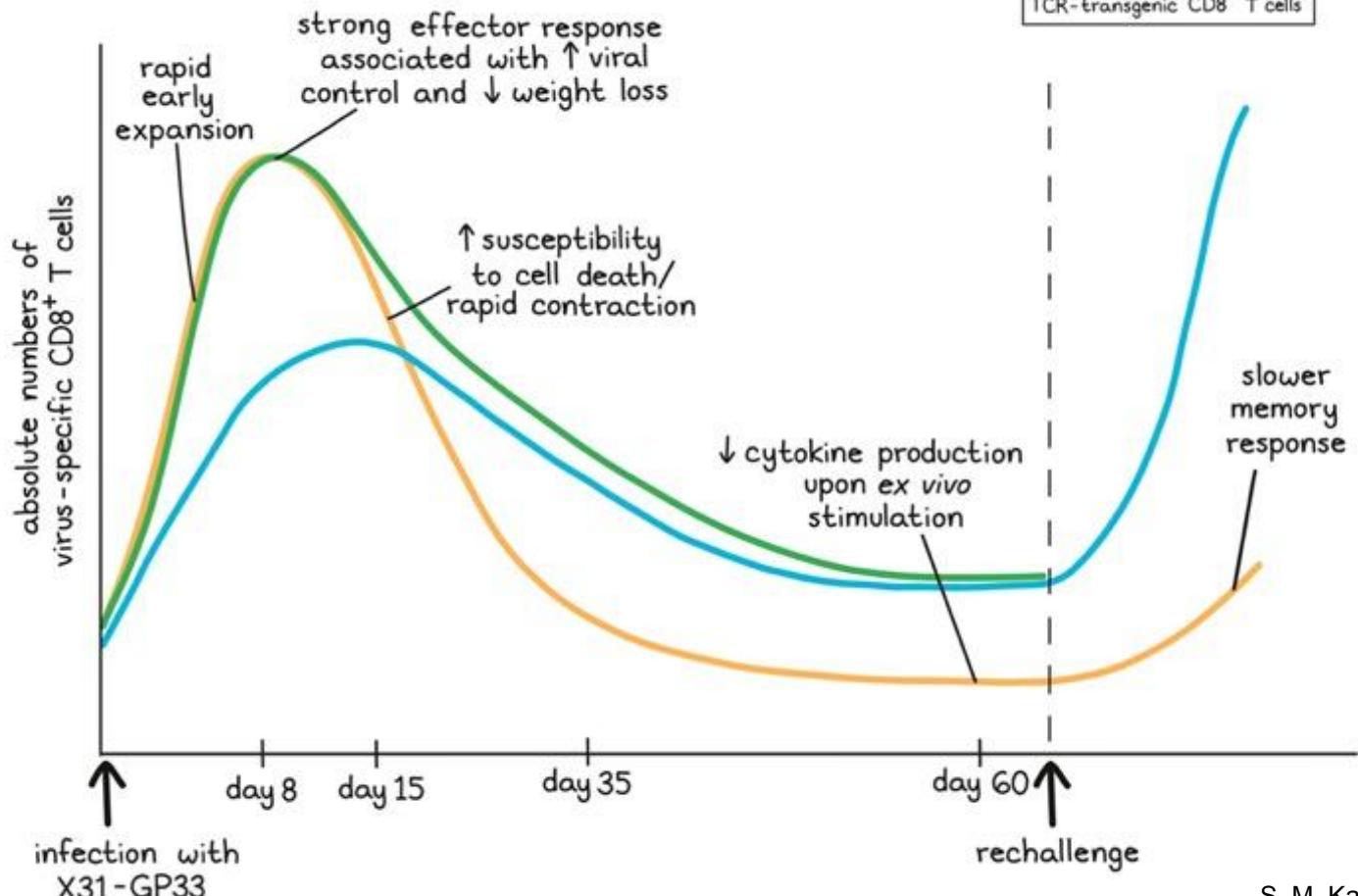
# Future Directions: Multi-specific DPCs



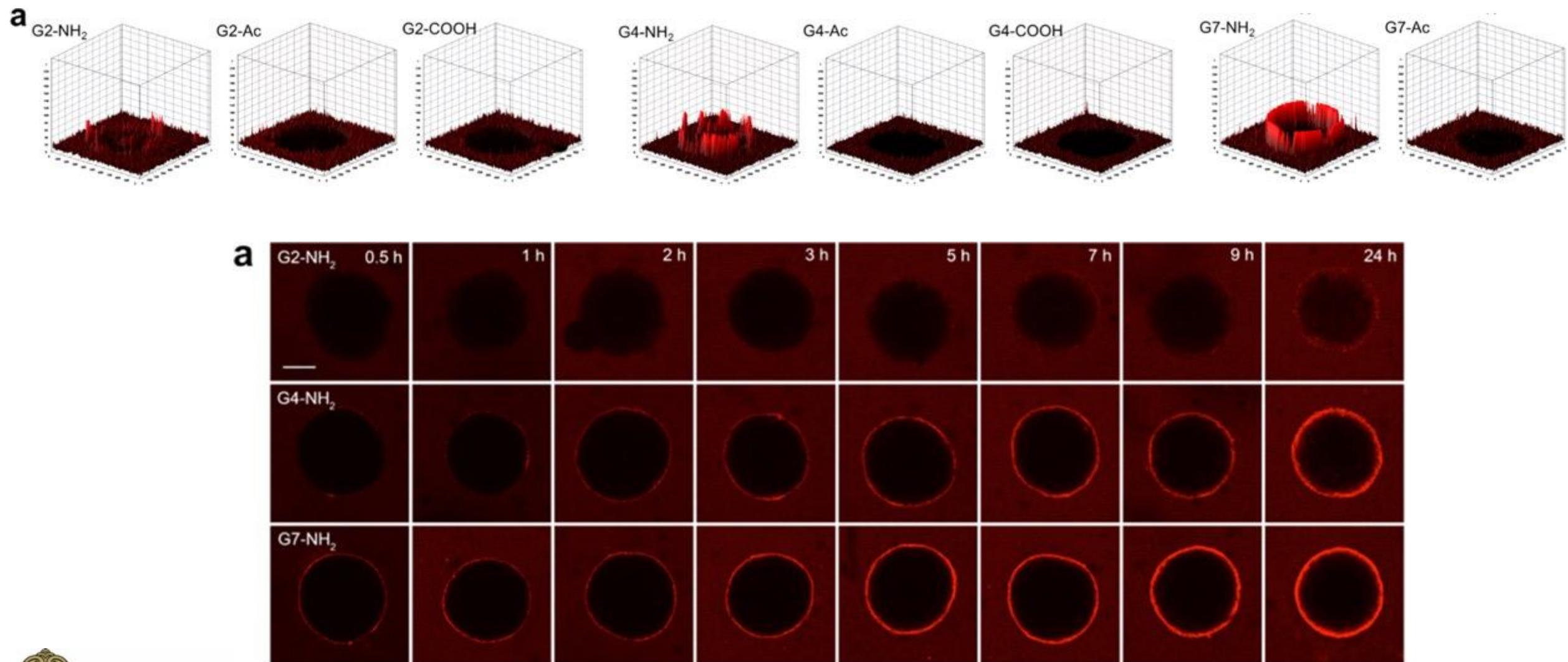
# T cell Frequency Timeline



PD-1 KO mice  
and  
PD-L1/L2 DKO mice  
and  
PD-1 KO P14<sup>+</sup> cells in WT mice



# Why G7 PAMAM Dendrimers?

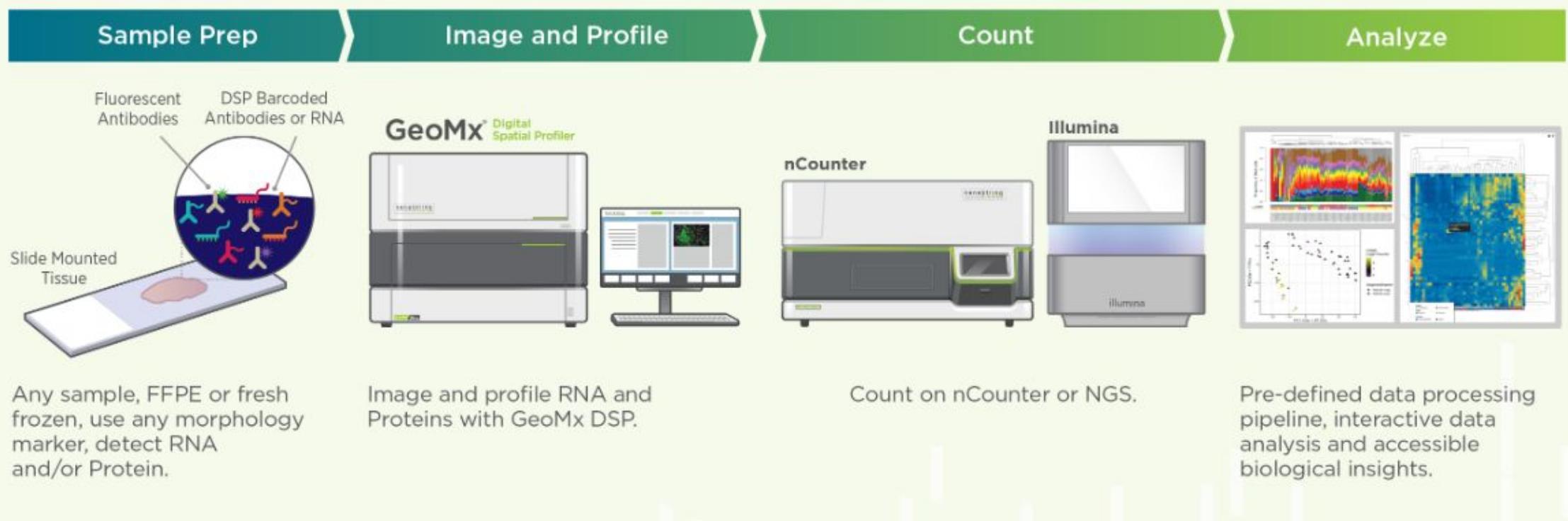


# What is Nanostring GeoMx?

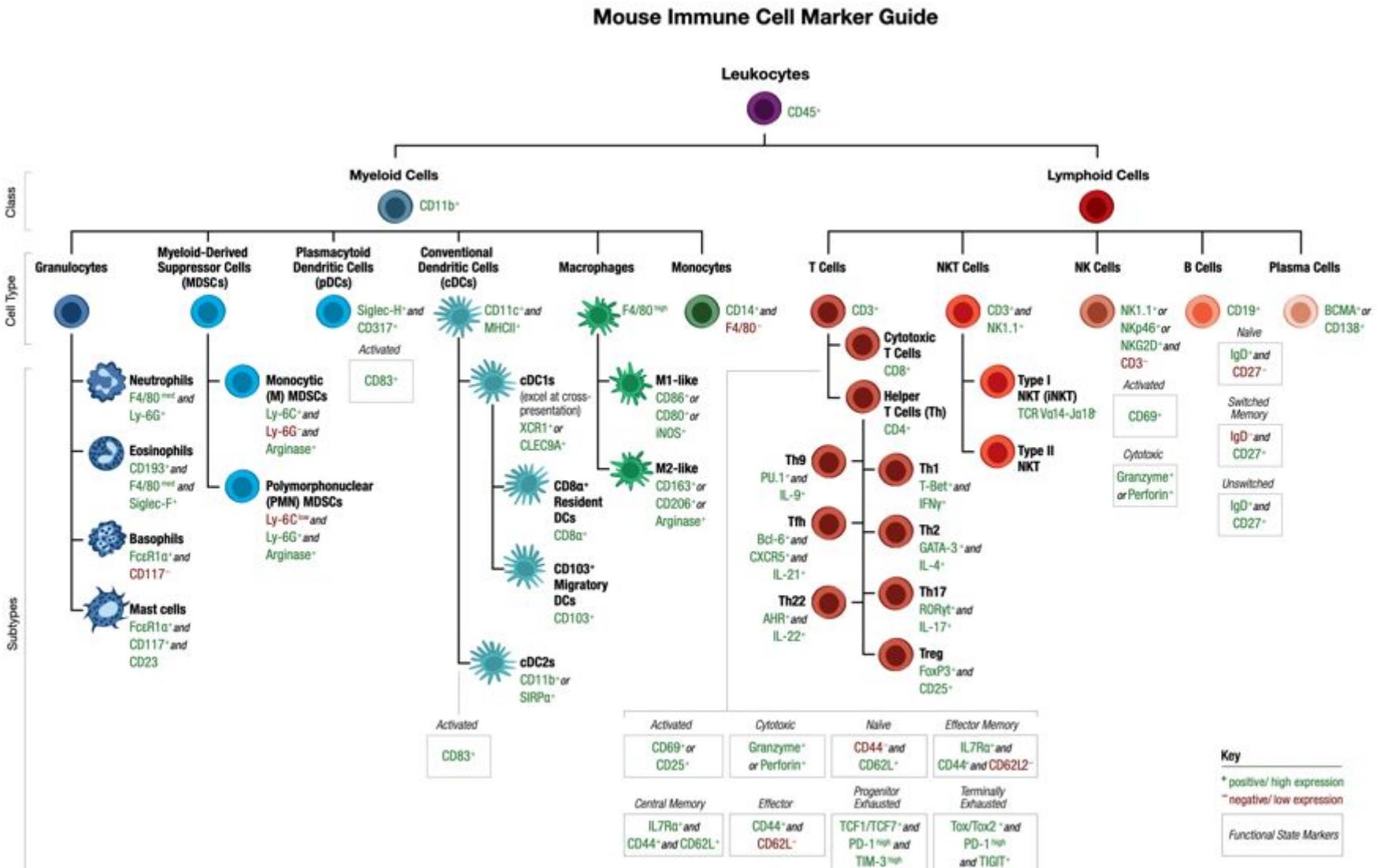
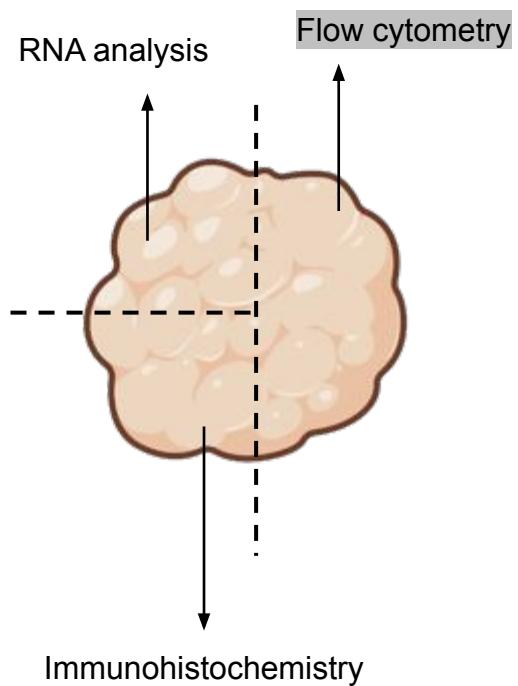
## How it Works

The GeoMx DSP workflow seamlessly integrates with current histology or genomics workflows to help researchers obtain robust and reproducible spatial multiomics data quickly.

Whole tissue sections, FFPE or fresh frozen, can be imaged and stained for RNA or protein. Researchers can then precisely select which tissue compartments or cell types to profile based on the biology, and subsequently count expression levels using either the nCounter Analysis System or an Illumina Sequencer.



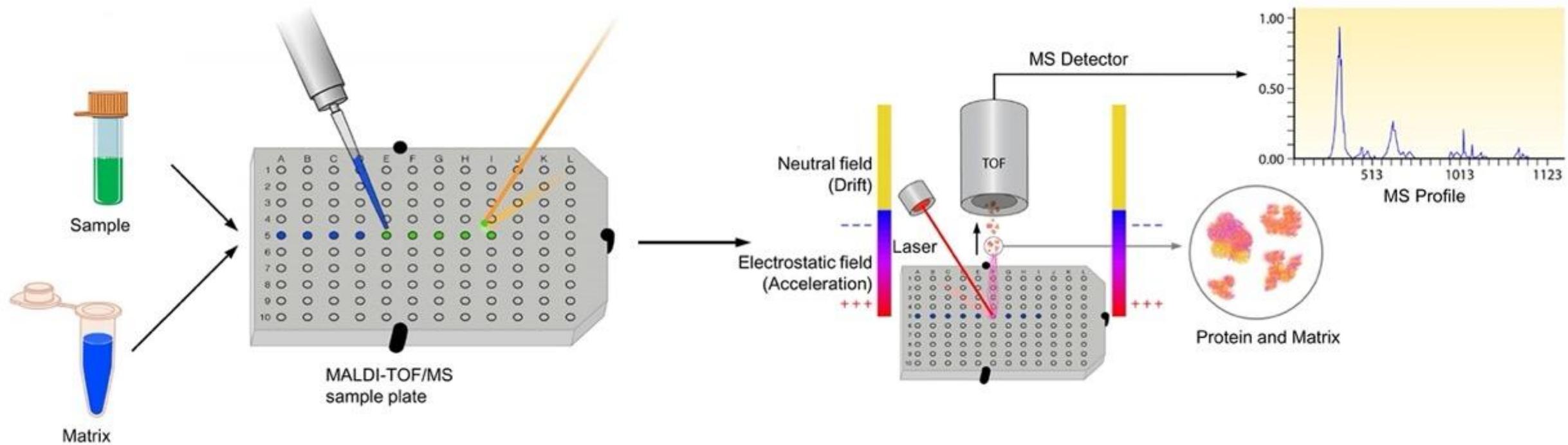
Objective: Identify the T cell subpopulation reactivated by G7-pPD-L1



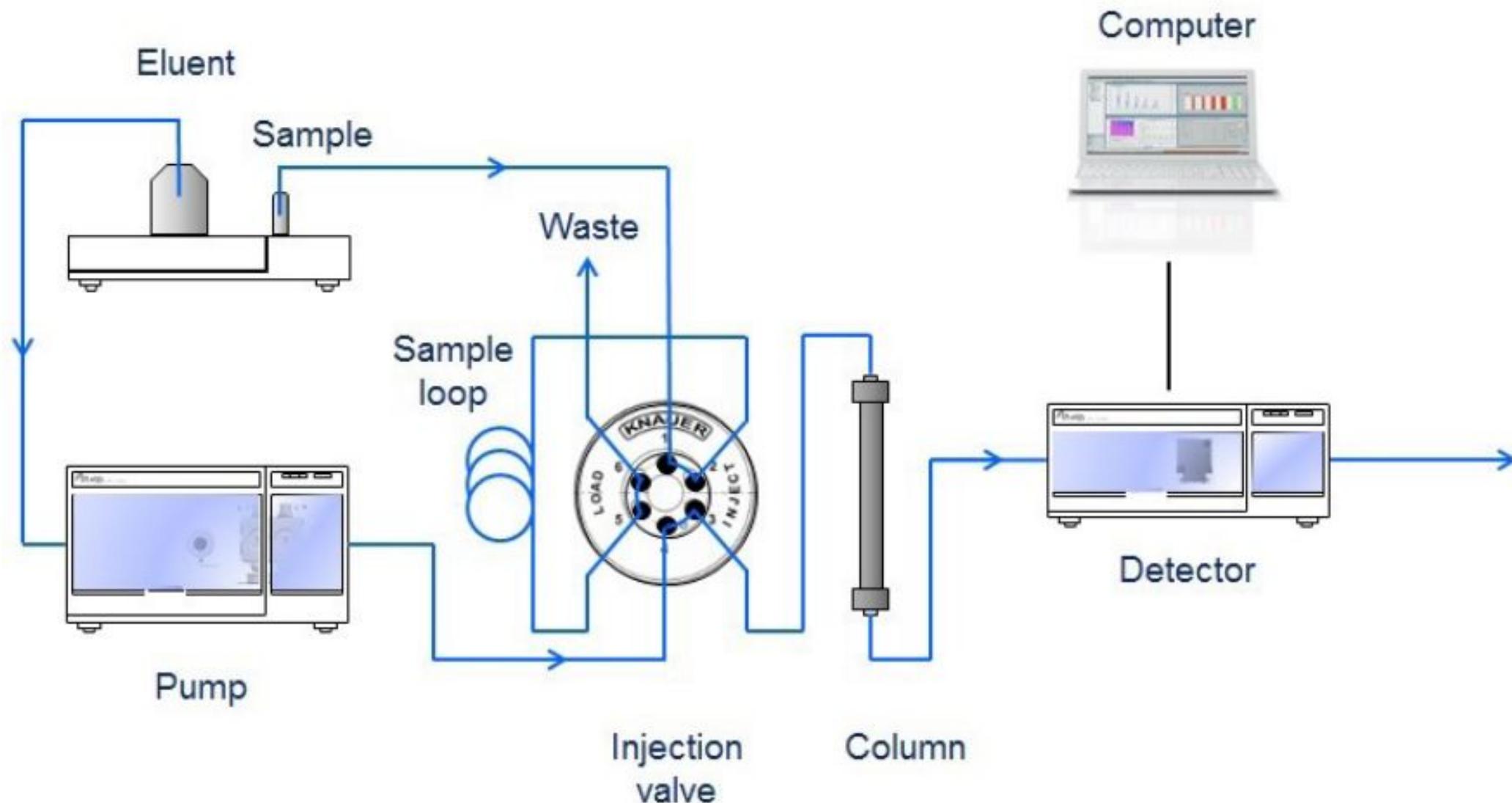
# WISCONSIN

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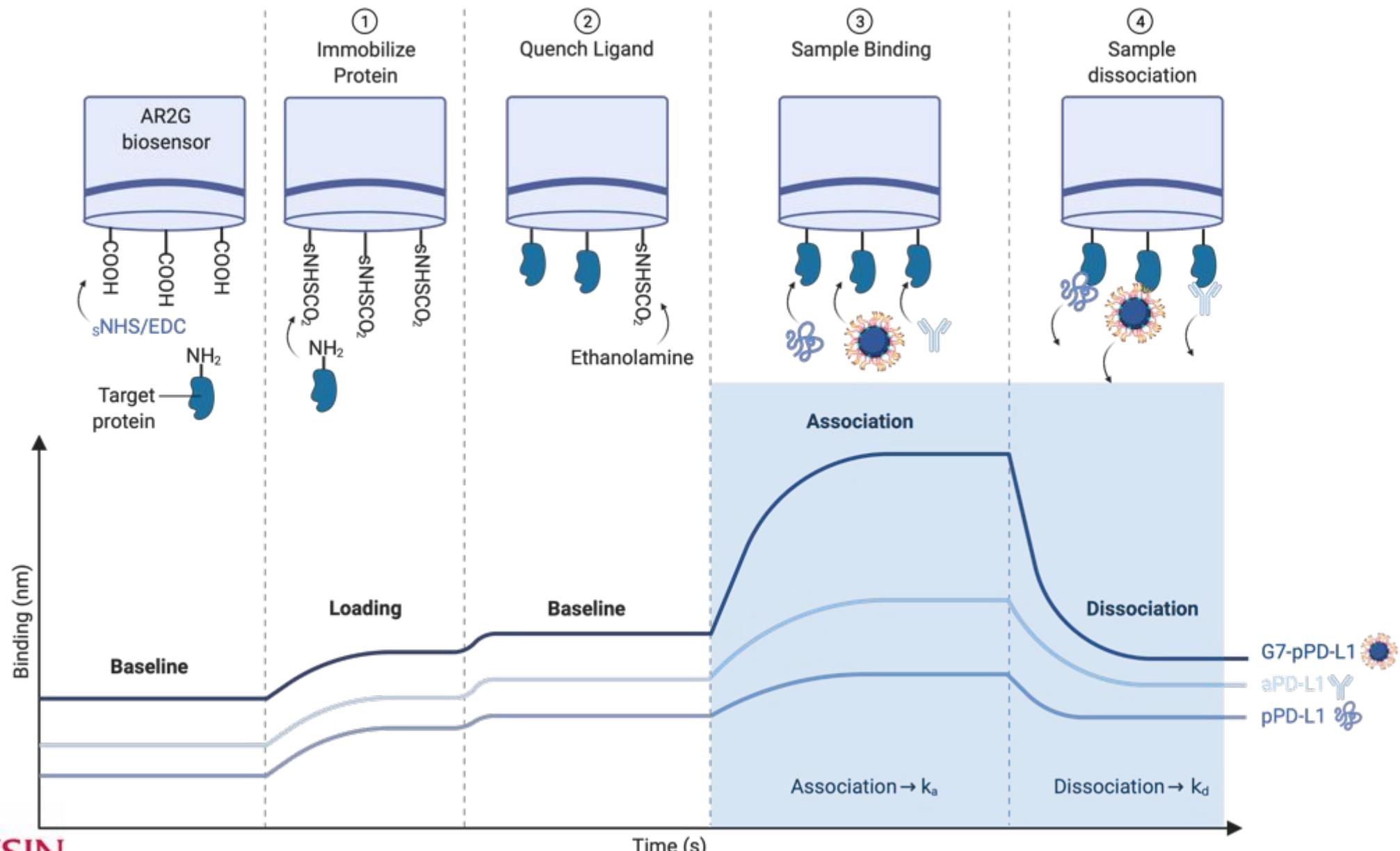
# Principles of Matrix Assisted Laser Desorption Ionization (MALDI)



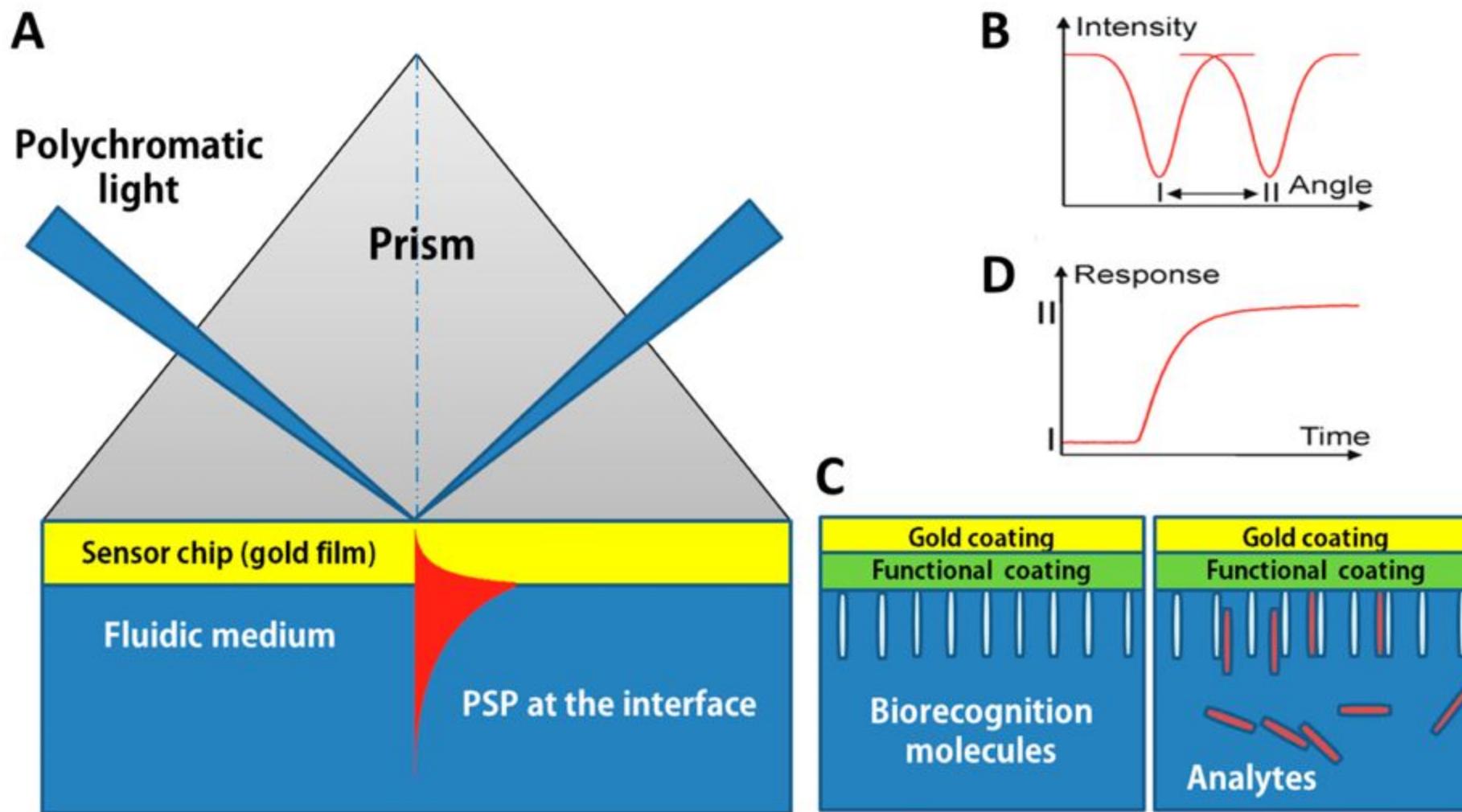
# Principles of High-Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC)



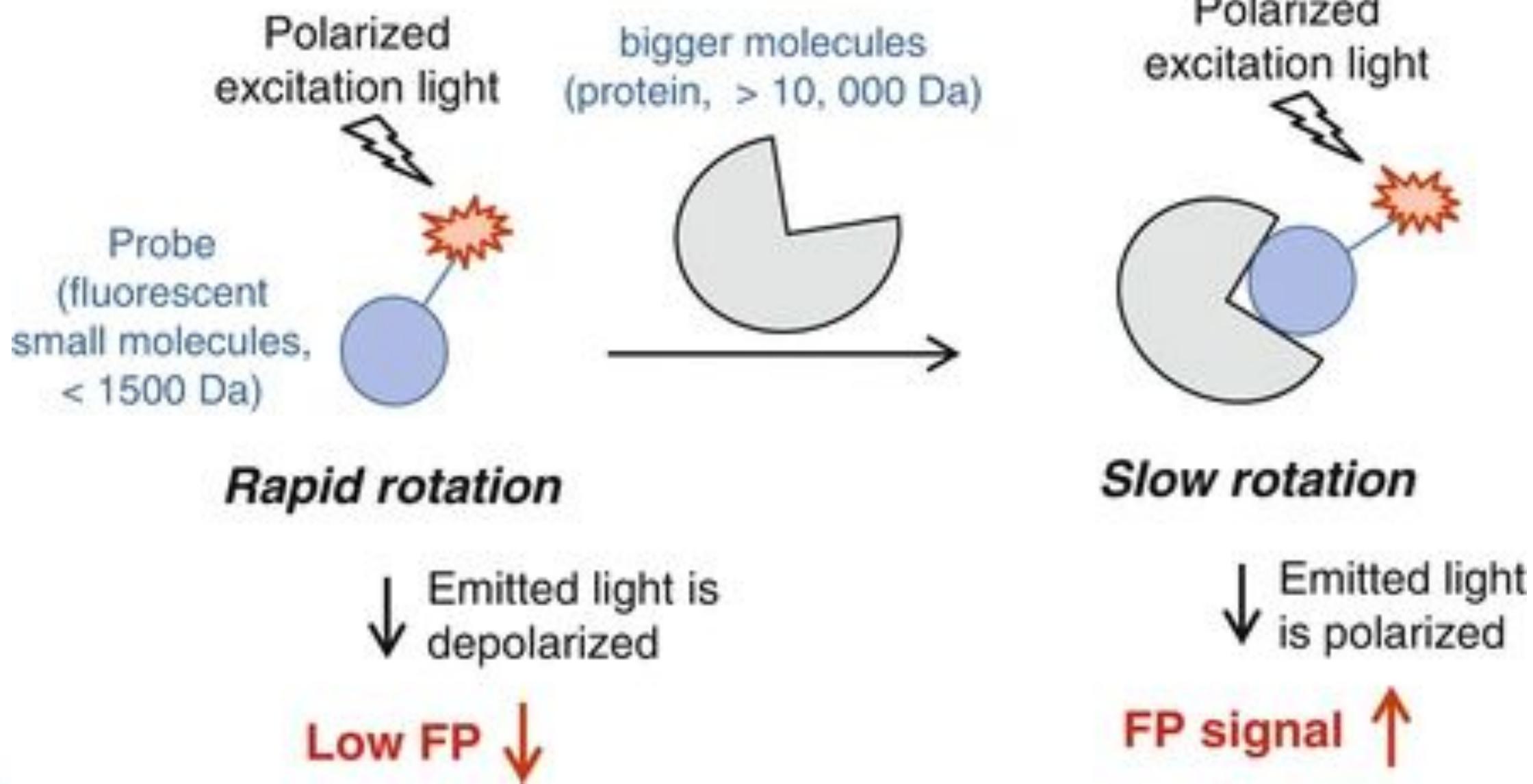
# Principles of Bio-Layer Interferometry (BLI)



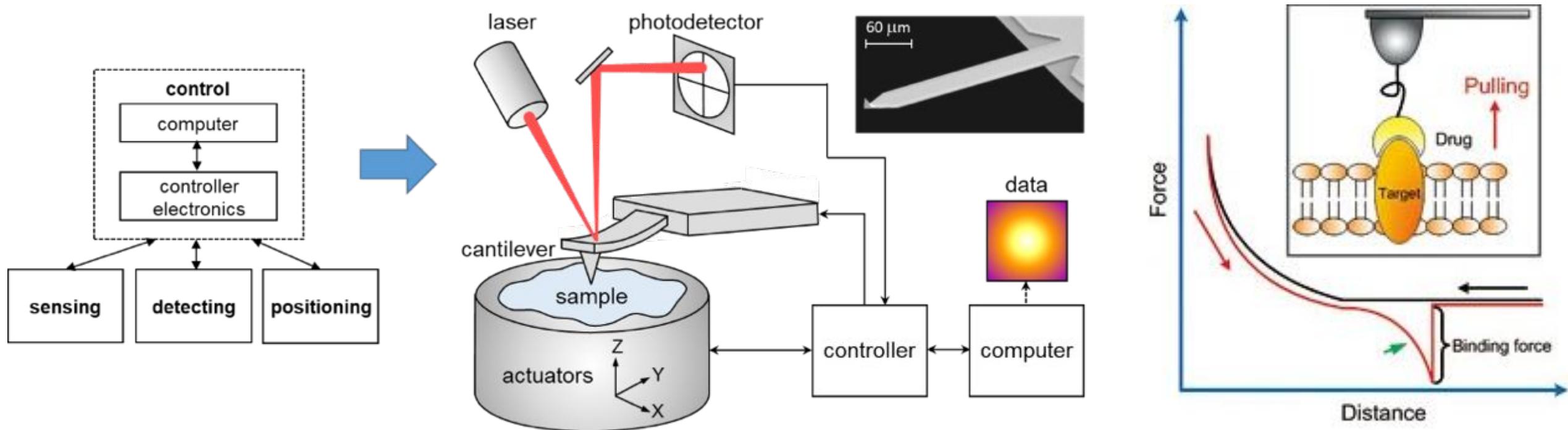
# Principles of Surface Plasmon Resonance (SPR) Spectroscopy



# Principles of Fluorescence Polarization (FP) Spectroscopy



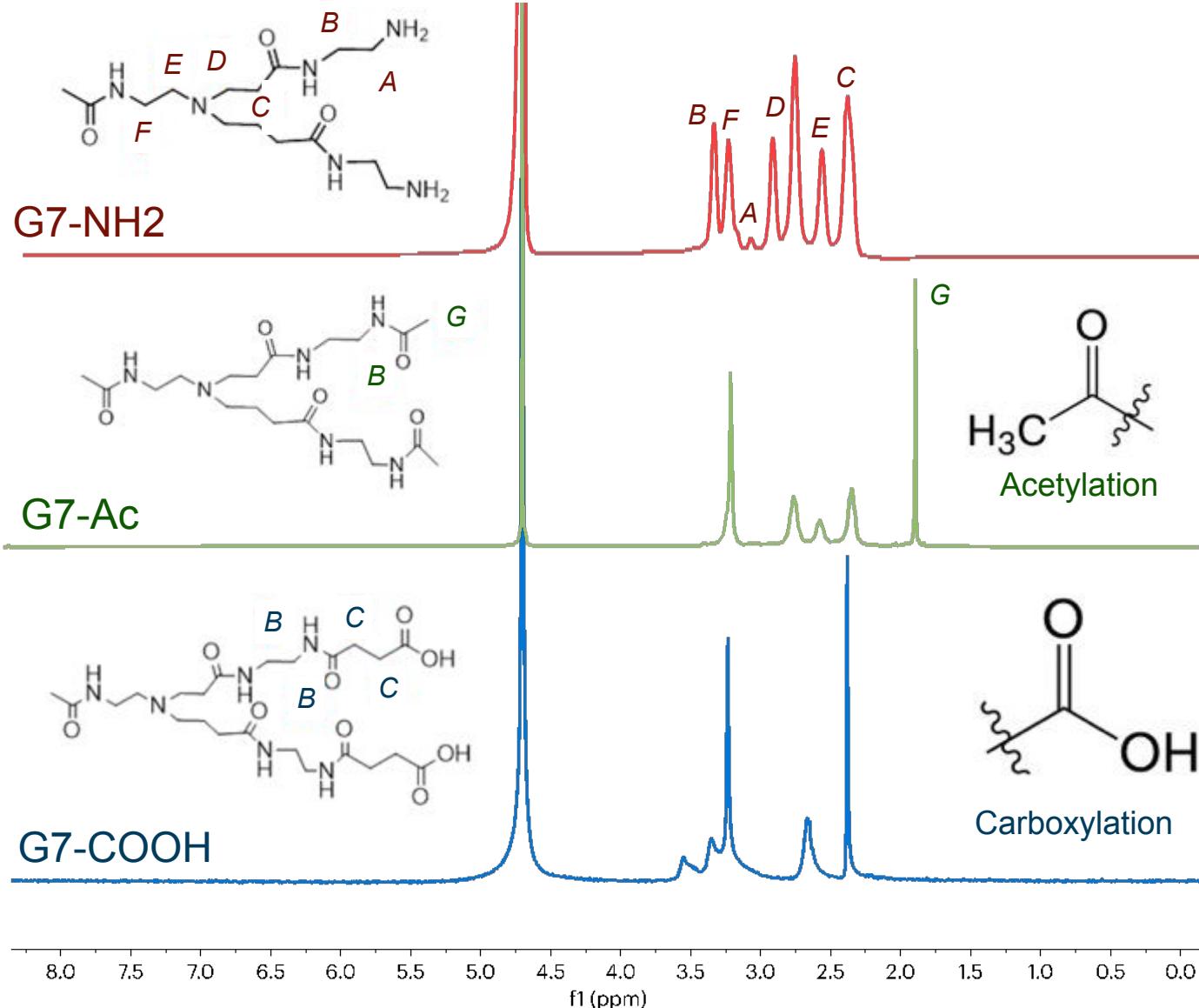
# Principles of Atomic Force Microscopy (AFM)



### III. Surface Modifications of PAMAM G7 Dendrimers

#### Surface Amines

- Cationic surface charge
- Cytotoxic effects
- Can be utilized for conjugation chemistry through SMCC reactions



#### Surface Acetylation

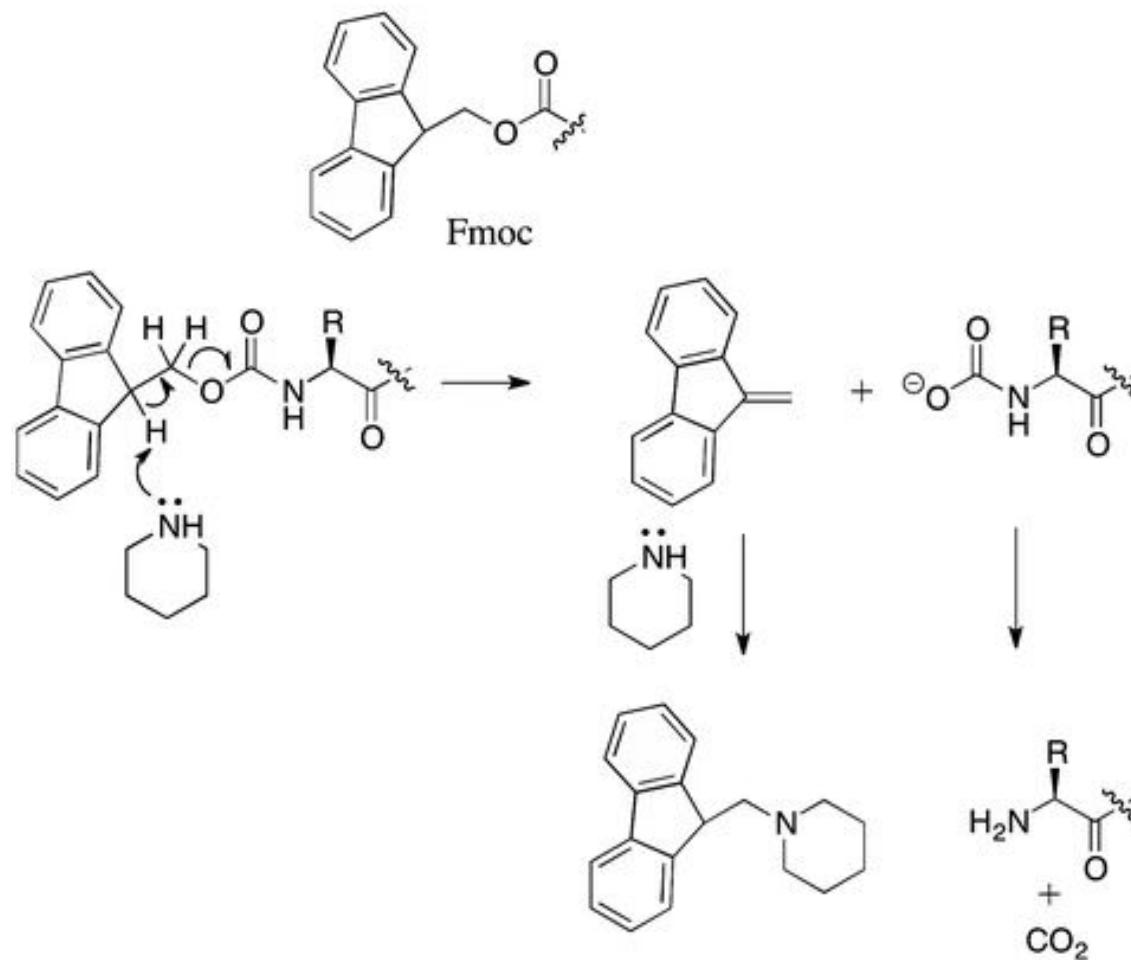
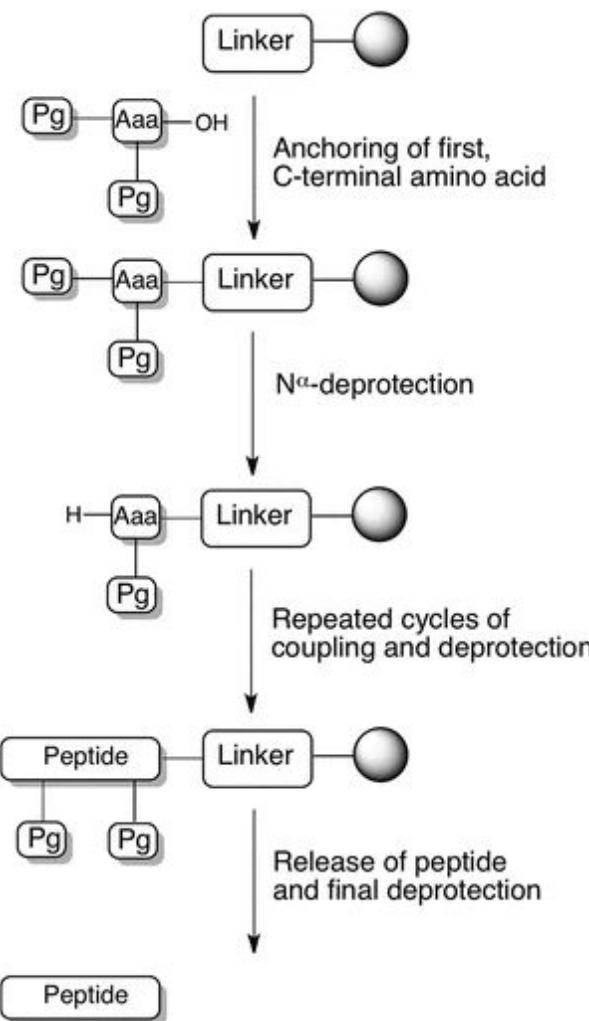
- Provides a more neutral surface charge
- Reduction in cellular toxicity

#### Surface Carboxylation

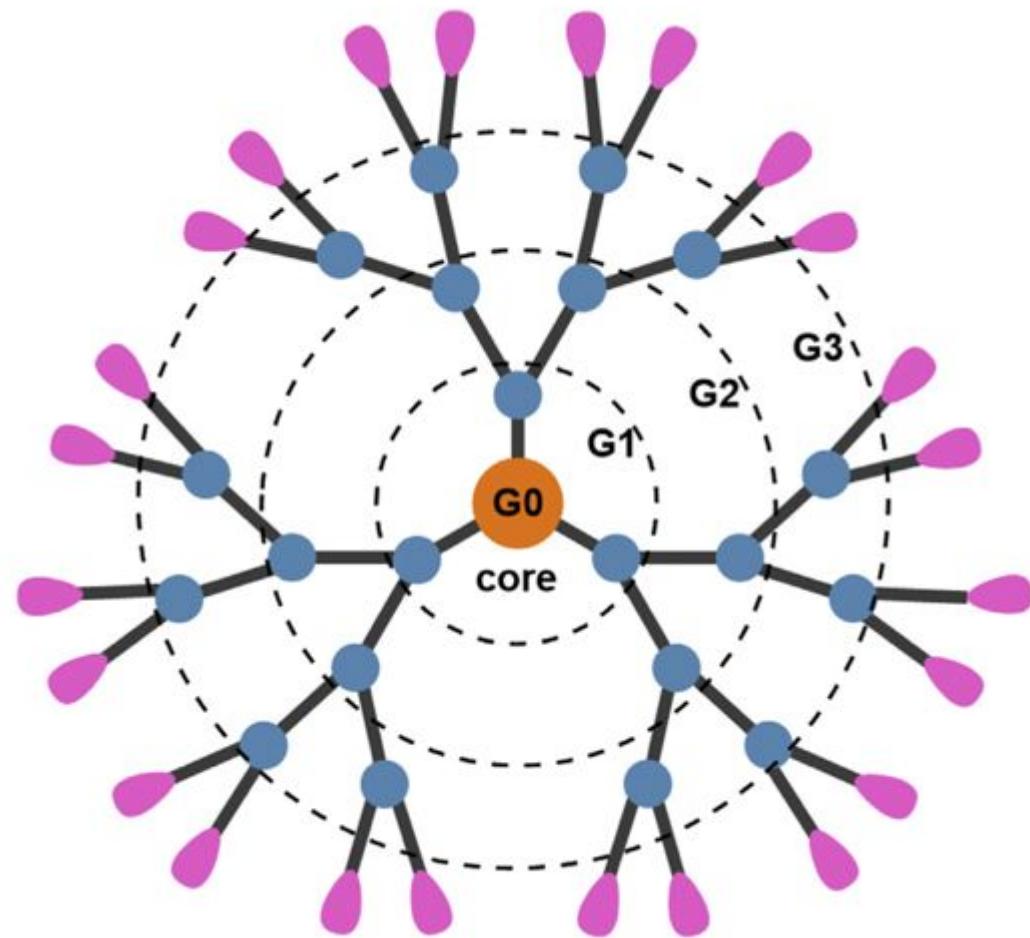
- Can be utilized for conjugation chemistry through EDC/NHS reactions



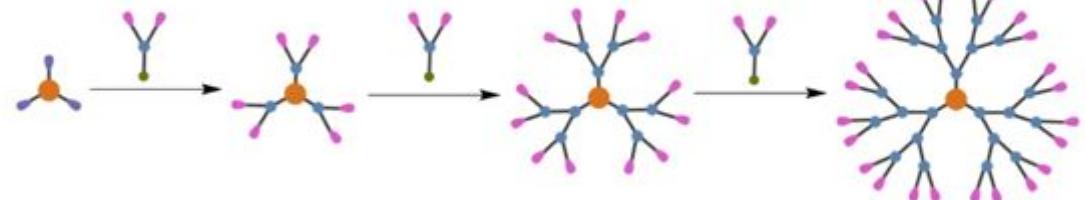
# Solid Phase Peptide Synthesis



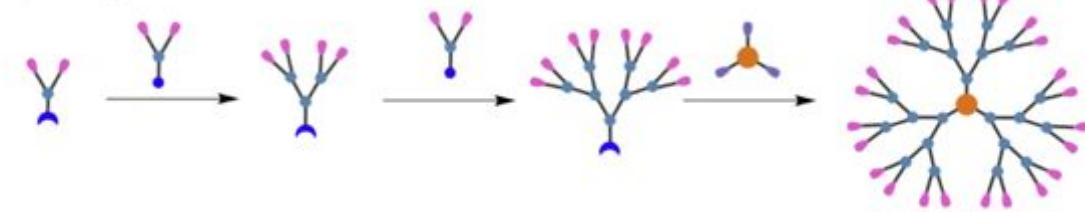
# PAMAM Dendrimer Synthesis



**A. Divergent synthesis**



**B. Convergent synthesis**



**C. Combined divergent/convergent synthesis**

