

Folic acid-tethered Pep-1 peptide-conjugated liposomal nanocarrier for enhanced intracellular drug delivery to cancer cells: conformational characterization and in vitro cellular uptake evaluation

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Background: A novel dual ligand-modified liposome, folic acid-tethered Pep-1 peptide-conjugated liposomal nanocarrier (FP-Lipo), was designed to overcome the nonselectivity of conventional penetrating peptide-tagged nanoparticulates and to provide the advantage of selective targeting of the folic acid receptor, which is frequently overexpressed on epithelial cancer cells.

Methods: FP-Lipo was prepared by a sequential process of formation of a maleimide-derivatized small unilamellar vesicle, postinsertion of distearoyl phosphatidyl ethanolamine-polyethylene glycol 2000-folate to the vesicle, and Pep-1 peptide conjugation via thiol-maleimide linkage. Conformational and physical characteristics of the FP-Lipo nanocarriers were investigated for the extent of Pep-1 peptide and folic acid on the surface, vesicle size, and zeta potential. In vitro cellular uptake behaviors of the novel carrier containing a fluorescein dextran isothiocyanate probe were examined by spectrophotometry or by confocal laser scanning microscopy.

Results: A novel nanocarrier bearing approximately 750 folate ligands and 100 penetrating peptides per vesicle was successfully prepared. The physical properties were as follows: 140 nm in size; 5 mV in zeta potential; less than 0.3 in polydispersity index. An in vitro cellular uptake study revealed that the FP-Lipo nanocarrier system exhibited more than twofold enhanced translocation into the folic acid receptor-positive HeLa cells compared with the single Pep-1 peptide-modified liposome. Meanwhile, its cellular association and internalization into the folic acid receptor-negative normal HaCaT cells was comparable with that of Pep-1 peptide-modified liposome.

Conclusion: An advanced dual ligand-modified liposome is potentially useful for the treatment of folic acid receptor-positive tumors with high translocation capability of the penetrating peptide-modified liposome.

Keywords: liposome, folic acid, Pep-1 peptide, cell-penetrating peptide, intracellular delivery, targeted delivery

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Introduction

Efficient intracellular delivery of therapeutic agents is one of the major challenges in cancer therapy. Many cytotoxic molecules should be delivered intracellularly to exert their therapeutic action inside the cytoplasm, nuclei, or mitochondria, but cell membranes prevent therapeutic molecules from entering the cells.¹ A desirable research

direction that addresses this problem is the introduction of cell-penetrating peptides (CPPs) to overcome the permeability barrier.^{2,3} CPP-modified liposomal nanocarriers have been introduced to improve intracellular delivery of various molecules, from small synthetic compounds to bioactive macromolecules, into tumor cells.^{4,5} Recently, we reported that liposomes tagged with Pep-1 peptide with a density of several hundreds of peptides could efficiently translocate liposomal drugs into cells.⁶ In spite of high translocation ability and high efficiency in mediating the translocation of therapeutic molecules into most cells, the clinical application of CPPs appears challenged by a lack of cell specificity.⁷

Some strategies have been explored to bypass the lack of cell specificity of CPPs and/or CPP-modified nanoparticulate systems, improving delivery selectivity to cancer cells. These include the sequencing of tumor-homing motifs with cell-penetrating peptides^{8,9} and the designing of CPPs that are activated in tumor microenvironments, including peritumoral acidic pH, and overexpressed matrix metalloproteinases.^{10,11} However, even though these systems showed efficient translocation into cells and high selectivity *in vitro*, their applications may largely depend on either physiological or biological environments.

Folic acid receptor (FR)- α is a glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored membrane protein that is selectively overexpressed in over 90% of ovarian carcinomas^{12–14} and, to various extents, in other epithelial cancers. FR- β , an isoform of FR- α , is overexpressed in myelogenous leukemias.^{15,16} A number of FR-targeted therapeutic and imaging agents, including liposomal agents, have been evaluated in pre-clinical studies, with promising results.^{16–19} Thus, a covalent attachment of folate to the pharmaceutical nanoparticulates by means of spacers permitted the selective binding of the nanocarriers to FR-abundant carcinomas.¹⁹ Therefore, as an alternative approach of enhancing the translocation of penetrating peptide-modified liposomes, we hypothesized that the introduction of a folate ligand to Pep-1 peptide-modified liposomes would allow enhanced intracellular uptake to FR-overexpressed tumor cells, with better selectivity.

The aim of this study was to construct dual ligand-modified liposomes (FP-Lipo), novel nanoparticulate carriers, by introducing both folic acid as a targeting moiety and Pep-1 peptide as a CPP. The conformational and physical properties of the nanocarrier were characterized by the determination of the extent of conjugated Pep-1 peptide and folic acid, vesicle size, uniformity, and zeta potential. Further comparisons of FP-Lipo versus Pep-1 peptide-modified liposomes (P-Lipo) or folate-modified liposomes (F-Lipo)

were also estimated in terms of cellular uptake and cell specificity, using the cell lines of FR-negative human keratinocyte (HaCaT) and FR-positive cervical cancer (HeLa) cells.

Materials and methods

Materials

Soya phosphatidylcholine (PC), polysorbate 80 (Tween[®] 80), 4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazineethanesulfonic acid (HEPES), dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCC), dithiothreitol, and fluorescein dextran isothiocyanate (FITC-dextran, 4 kDa) were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (St Louis, MO, USA). Pep-1 peptide (KETWWETWWTEWSQPKKKRKVC, 22 mer) was synthesized by Peptron Co (Daejeon, Korea). Folic acid, dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) and pyridine were purchased from Duksan Pure Chemical Co, Ltd (Seoul, Korea). Distearoyl phosphatidyl ethanolamine-polyethylene glycol-amine (DSPE-PEG₂₀₀₀-amine), distearoyl phosphatidyl ethanolamine-polyethylene glycol-maleimide (DSPE-PEG₂₀₀₀-mal), and n-[4-(p-maleimidophenyl)butyryl]-phosphatidylethanolamine (PE-PB-mal) were purchased from Avanti[®] Polar Lipids (Alabaster, AL, USA). A polyethersulfone ultrafiltration membrane was purchased from EMD Millipore (Billerica, MA, USA). Cell culture materials including folate-free RPMI 1640 cell culture medium were obtained from Life Technologies Corp (Carlsbad, CA, USA). 4', 6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI) was purchased from F Hoffman-La Roche Ltd (Basel, Switzerland). All other chemicals and reagents purchased from commercial sources were of analytical or cell culture grade.

Synthesis of DSPE-PEG₂₀₀₀-folate

DSPE-PEG₂₀₀₀-folate was synthesized as reported previously,²⁰ with slight modifications (Figure 1). Briefly, excessive folic acid (30.9 mg, 0.07 mM) was dissolved in DMSO (1 mL). DSPE-PEG₂₀₀₀-amine (100 mg, 0.035 mM) and pyridine (0.5 mL, 6.1 mM) were added to the folic acid solution, followed by DCC (32.5 mg, 0.156 mM). The reaction was continued at room temperature for 4 hours, and then, pyridine was removed from the reaction mixture by rotary evaporation. After adding water (12.5 mL) to the mixture, it was centrifuged to remove trace insoluble materials. The supernatant was dialyzed in Spectro/Por[®] CE Tubing (MWCO 100 kDa; Spectrum Laboratories Inc, Rancho Dominguez, CA, USA) against saline (50 mM, two times with 2000 mL) and water (three times with 2000 mL) to get rid of DMSO and unconjugated reactants. Finally, purified DSPE-PEG₂₀₀₀-folate was obtained in micellized form, with 2 mM concentration.

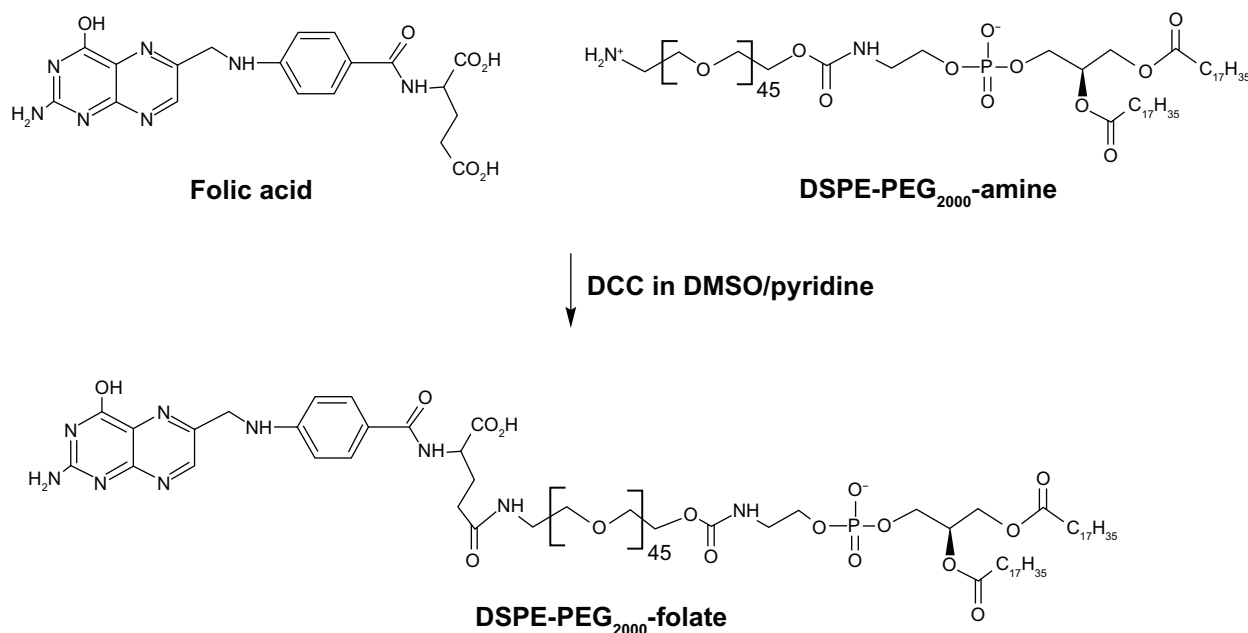


Figure 1 Schematic of synthesis of DSPE-PEG₂₀₀₀-folate.

Note: The compound was synthesized by DCC chemistry linking the amine group of DSPE-PEG₂₀₀₀-amine and the γ -carboxyl of folic acid.

Abbreviations: DSPE, distearoyl phosphatidyl ethanolamine; PEG₂₀₀₀, polyethylene glycol; DCC, dicyclohexylcarbodiimide.

The formation of DSPE-PEG₂₀₀₀-folate was identified by thin layer chromatography (TLC). A TLC plate (silica gel 60 F254; Merck, Rahway, NJ, USA) was developed with a mobile phase composed of chloroform, methanol, and water at 75:36:6 (v/v). Disappearance of DPSE-PEG₂₀₀₀-amine was confirmed by ninhydrin spray. To determine whether folic acid was linked via an α - or γ -carboxyl group of folate, enzymatic hydrolysis was employed, as previously reported.²⁰ In the enzymatic hydrolysis method, the linkage of folic acid to DSPE-PEG₂₀₀₀-amine via γ -carboxyl group is selectively cleaved by carboxypeptidase G, and thus, the difference in peak area before and after enzyme treatment represents the amount of γ -carboxyl-linked folate groups.

Preparation of liposomal nanocarriers

Preparation of P-Lipo

The Pep-1 peptide-modified liposomes were prepared by conjugating Pep-1 peptide to a vesicle via a thiol maleimide reaction, as previously reported.⁶ Briefly, maleimide-derivatized liposomes were prepared by the thin film hydration method.²¹ PC, Tween 80 and DSPE-PEG₂₀₀₀-mal were dissolved at a molar ratio of 89.5:10:0.5 in chloroform and methanol (1:1), in a round bottom flask. The organic solvent was removed by rotary vacuum evaporation above the lipid transition temperature, and solvent traces were removed under nitrogen gas. The lipid film was then hydrated with aqueous solution containing 10 mg/mL of FITC-dextran,

and was sonicated in a bath sonicator (Model 2210; Branson Ultrasonics Co, Danbury, CT, USA) for 20 minutes. Prepared liposomal solution was extruded through a 200 nm polyethersulfone membrane for homogenous size distribution. Pep-1 peptide solution (1 mg/mL), at twofold excess of Pep-1 peptide over maleimide group, was added to vesicles and allowed to react for 12 hours at room temperature in the presence of 0.2 μ M concentration of dithiothreitol. Excess cysteine was added to block unreacted maleimide groups on the vesicles. Peptidyl liposomes were isolated from free Pep-1 peptide and cysteine using an ultrafiltration-stirred cell (MWCO 300 kDa; EMD Millipore). Conventional liposomes (C-Lipo) were similarly prepared from PC and Tween 80 (90:10) for use as a reference. The final lipid concentration was 10 mg/mL.

Preparation of F-Lipo

Folate-tethered liposomes were prepared by adding DSPE-PEG₂₀₀₀-folate micelles to liposomal vesicles composed of PC and Tween 80 (89.5:10 in molar ratio), prepared by the film hydration and size-extrusion process as described above. Briefly, unilamellar liposomal solution (1 mL) was incubated with micellized DSPE-PEG₂₀₀₀-folate (40 μ L of 2 mM solution) at 40°C for 1 hour. For the purification, the liposomal suspension was ten times diluted with distilled water, to dissociate the folate micelles by lowering DSPE-PEG-folate concentration below critical

micellar concentration. Unincorporated folate micelles and FITC-dextran were removed using a stirred ultrafiltration cell (EMD Millipore), in which the removal process was monitored by the disappearance of response in analyses with HPLC (LaChrom Elite®; Hitachi Ltd, Tokyo, Japan) and spectrofluorophotometer (RF-5301PC; Shimadzu Corp, Kyoto, Japan), respectively.

Preparation of FP-Lipo

To optimize the dual ligand-conjugated liposomes, four types of dual ligand-conjugated liposomes were prepared by controlling the number of Pep-1 peptides on the vesicle (100 or 350 per vesicle) and by adjusting spacer length with relatively long chain DSPE-PEG₂₀₀₀-mal or short chain PE-PB-mal between the vesicle and Pep-1 peptide (Table 1). Dual ligand-conjugated liposomes were constructed by a 3-step process: maleimide-derivatization; postinsertion of DSPE-PEG₂₀₀₀-folate micelle and Pep-1 peptide coupling; and purification of FP-Lipo (Figure 2). Briefly, PC, Tween 80, and DSPE-PEG₂₀₀₀-mal or PE-PB-mal were dissolved at a molar ratio of 89.5:10:0.15–0.5, in chloroform. Evaporation, hydration, and extrusion processes were performed as described above. Postinsertion of micellized DSPE-PEG₂₀₀₀-folate into the maleimide-derivatized liposomes was carried out using the same method for F-Lipo preparation. Pep-1 peptide was then conjugated to F-Lipo, and prepared FP-Lipo was purified using a stirred ultrafiltration cell.

Characterization of liposomal nanocarriers

Size and zeta potential

Liposomes were diluted with an appropriate volume of water and were examined for size distribution and zeta potential using a dynamic light scattering particle size analyzer (Zetasizer Nano-ZS; Malvern Instruments Ltd, Malvern, UK) equipped with a 50 mV laser at a scattering angle of 90°. All measurements were carried out in triplicate under ambient conditions.

Pep-1 peptides on liposomes

The extent of Pep-1 peptide conjugation to liposomes was calculated indirectly by determining the amount of uncoupled peptide by HPLC, as previously reported.⁶ Briefly, a C₁₈ column (Shiseido Co, Ltd, Tokyo, Japan) was used with a mobile phase of 0.05% trifluoroacetic acid in water (eluant A) and 0.05% trifluoroacetic acid in acetonitrile (eluant B). The eluant gradient increased from 10% to 60% B in 50 minutes, and the peptide peak was separated with a retention time of 32 minutes. The number of Pep-1 peptide molecules per liposome was determined by the following equation: $[\text{Pep-1 peptide}]_{\text{external}}/[\text{N}]_{\text{vesicles}}$, where $[\text{Pep-1 peptide}]_{\text{external}}$ and $[\text{N}]_{\text{vesicles}}$ represent Pep-1 peptides on the vesicle oriented outward and total number of vesicles in the liposomal solution, respectively. $[\text{N}]_{\text{vesicle}}$ was calculated by the previously reported equation, $[\text{N}]_{\text{vesicle}} = 4\pi r^2 \times 2/A$, where r and A refer to the radius of the liposomes (65 nm)

Table 1 Conformational and physical characteristics of liposomal nanocarriers

	C-Lipo	P-Lipo	F-Lipo	FP-Lipo			
				FP(100)-PB	FP(350)-PB	FP(100)-PEG	FP(350)-PEG
Composition							
PC:Tween 80	90:10	89.5:10	89.5:10	89.5:10	89.5:10	89.5:10	89.5:10
DSPE-PEG ₂₀₀₀ -mal	–	–	–	–	–	0.15	0.5
PE-PB-mal	–	0.5	–	0.15	0.5	–	–
Pep-I peptide	–	0.25	–	0.07	0.25	0.07	0.25
DSPE-PEG ₂₀₀₀ -folate	–	–	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55
Conformational properties							
Spacer of Pep-I peptide	–	Phenylbutyryl	–	Phenylbutyryl	Phenylbutyryl	PEG ₂₀₀₀	PEG ₂₀₀₀
Spacer of folic acid	–	–	PEG ₂₀₀₀	PEG ₂₀₀₀	PEG ₂₀₀₀	PEG ₂₀₀₀	PEG ₂₀₀₀
Pep-I molecules/vesicle	–	338 ± 62	–	100 ± 26	348 ± 21	104 ± 11	337 ± 19
Folate molecules/vesicle	–	–	762 ± 52	737 ± 68	751 ± 33	778 ± 41	761 ± 20
Physical properties							
Size (nm)	130.9 ± 4.5	132.4 ± 6.3	142.9 ± 4.8	136.7 ± 3.7	137.5 ± 2.7	143.0 ± 2.4	141.0 ± 4.6
Polydispersity index	0.220	0.117	0.125	0.288	0.274	0.261	0.259
Zeta potential (mV)	–10.3 ± 0.6	14.9 ± 3.8	–7.1 ± 0.3	4.2 ± 0.2	7.2 ± 3.6	3.8 ± 0.7	7.4 ± 1.7

Abbreviations: C-Lipo, conventional liposomes; P-Lipo, Pep-1 peptide–modified liposomes; F-Lipo, folate-modified liposomes; FP-Lipo, dual ligand–modified liposomes; FP(100)-PB, FP-Lipo with 100 Pep-1 peptide molecules and PE-PB-mal spacer; FP(350)-PB, FP-Lipo with 350 Pep-1 peptide molecules and PE-PB-mal spacer; FP(100)-PEG, FP-Lipo with 100 Pep-1 peptide molecules and DSPE-PEG₂₀₀₀-mal spacer; FP(350)-PEG, FP-Lipo with 350 Pep-1 peptide molecules and DSPE-PEG₂₀₀₀-mal spacer; PC, soya phosphatidylcholine; DSPE, distearoyl phosphatidyl ethanolamine; PE, phosphatidylethanolamine; PB, phenylbutyryl; PEG₂₀₀₀, polyethylene glycol; mal, maleimide.

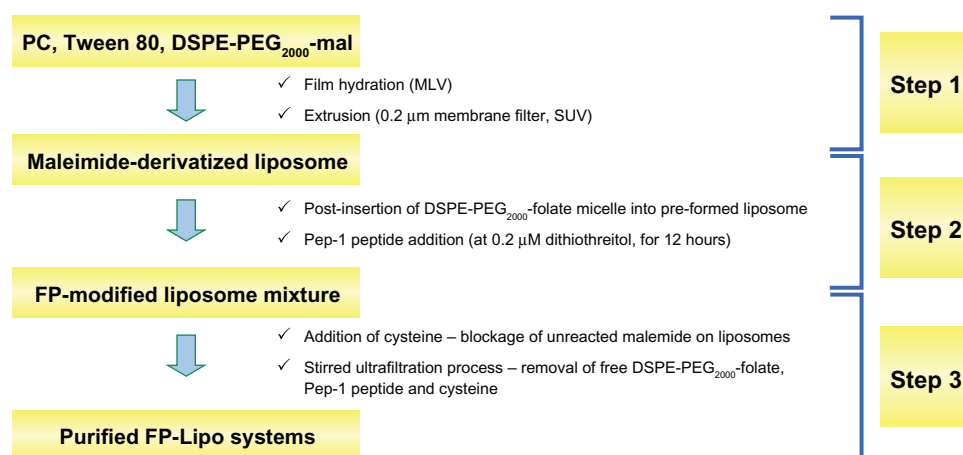


Figure 2 Schematic illustration of the three steps used to prepare FP-Lipo: Step 1 maleimide derivatization of liposomes; Step 2 insertion of DSPE-PEG₂₀₀₀-folate to maleimide-derivatized liposomes; and Pep-1 peptide coupling; Step 3 purification of FP-Lipo systems.

Abbreviations: FP-Lipo, dual ligand-modified liposomes; DSPE, distearoyl phosphatidyl ethanolamine; PEG₂₀₀₀, polyethylene glycol; PC, soya phosphatidylcholine; mal, maleimide; MLV, multi-lamellar vesicle; SUV, small unilamellar vesicle.

and the cross-sectional area of the PC head group (0.72 nm²), respectively.²²

Folic acids on liposomes

The folate-tethered liposomes (0.2 mL) were disrupted with 2 mL of 10% Triton X-100 to obtain a clear solution. The content of liposomal folate in the solution was determined by HPLC assay of DSPE-PEG₂₀₀₀-folate. A C₁₈ column (Shiseido) was used with a mobile phase of methanol and 10 mM sodium phosphate buffer (pH 7.0, 92:8 v/v). The column eluent was monitored at 285 nm, and the DSPE-PEG₂₀₀₀-folate peak was separated with a retention time of 2.1 minutes. The number of folate molecules per vesicle was calculated using the equation: $[\text{Folate}]_{\text{external}}/[\text{N}]_{\text{vesicle}}$. $[\text{Folate}]_{\text{external}}$ represents the number of folate ligands on the vesicles. Total folate conjugated on the liposome was obtained by HPLC quantification, and we assumed that quantitated folate mostly oriented outward. $[\text{N}]_{\text{vesicle}}$ was calculated as described above.

Cell culture and in vitro cell uptake study

Cell culture

The human keratinocyte (HaCaT) cell and human cervical cancer (HeLa) cell lines were cultured in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM) with 10% and 5% fetal bovine sera, in the presence of antibiotics (100 U/mL penicillin, 100 μg/mL streptomycin). Cells were cultured in a humidified incubator at 37°C in an atmosphere containing 95% air and 5% CO₂. For the cellular uptake study, both cell lines were seeded in growth medium at a density of 1×10^4 per well in a cell culture dish.

In vitro cell uptake study

The liposomal uptake into cultured cells was examined by determining the fluorescence intensity of FITC-dextran, using a fluorescence reader and by visually monitoring the cell association, using a confocal microscope. For the cellular uptake study, HaCaT and HeLa cells were seeded in growth media at a density of 1×10^5 per well into a 24-well plate on cover slips. After the cells reached 70%–80% confluence, the cells were incubated with liposomal suspensions (500 μM as lipid concentration) containing an equivalent amount of FITC-dextran (0.08 mg/mL) for 4 hours at 37°C. Cells were washed with cold phosphate buffered saline (PBS) (0.01 M, pH 7.4) three times to eliminate the traces of liposomes left in the wells. The cultured cells were lysed in RIPA lysis buffer consisting of 25 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.6), 150 mM NaCl, 1% NP-40, 1% sodium deoxycholate, and 0.1% sodium dodecyl sulfate. The cell lysates were then excited at 494 nm, and the emission at 520 nm was determined using a spectrofluorophotometer. Additionally, for microscopic observation, cells were mounted and the fluorescence of probes delivered to cells was visualized using a confocal laser scanning microscope (Zeiss LSM 510 Meta; Carl Zeiss Meditec, Jena, Germany).

In a separate experiment, to study the effect of FR on the liposomal uptake, a competitive binding assay was performed, as previously described.²³ Briefly, FR-positive HeLa cells were preincubated with 1 mM of folic acid for 1 hour at 37°C. Cells were then washed three times with PBS and treated with each formulation (250 μM as lipid concentration) for 4 hours at 37°C. The following steps were the same as described above.

Cytotoxicity study

HaCaT cells were seeded in growth medium at a density of 1×10^4 per well into a 96-well plate. After 4 hours, cells were treated with empty liposomal formulations of C-Lipo, P-Lipo, F-Lipo, and FP-Lipo. Cells were then incubated with WST-1 reagent at 37°C, and cell viability was estimated by measuring the absorbance at 450 nm on a microplate reader.

Statistical analysis

All data were expressed as mean \pm standard deviation (SD). Significance was determined by Student's *t*-test, and results were considered to be significant at $P < 0.05$.

Results

Synthesis and characterization of DSPE-PEG₂₀₀₀-folate

A DSPE-PEG₂₀₀₀-folate conjugate was obtained in micellar solution for postinsertion into the preformed liposomes to prepare the F-Lipo and FP-Lipo. The conjugate was prepared by DCC-mediated coupling of folate to DSPE-PEG₂₀₀₀-amine, in which the γ -carboxyl group of folate was reacted with an amine-terminated DSPE-PEG₂₀₀₀ (Figure 1). TLC on silica gel 60 F254 showed a new spot ($R_f = 0.57$), indicating the formation of DSPE-PEG₂₀₀₀-folate. Removal of DSPE-PEG₂₀₀₀-amine ($R_f = 0.76$) from the reaction mixture was confirmed by ninhydrin spray. The conjugate exhibited a single peak with retention time of 2.1 minutes, and the final product yielded 89.6 mg (79.3%), as determined by HPLC assay (data not shown).

Folate linkage to DSPE-PEG₂₀₀₀-amine via its γ -carboxyl group retains a strong affinity toward its receptor, whereas its α -carboxyl derivatives are not recognized as readily.^{24,25} Thus, to determine whether folate was effectively linked via the α - or γ -carboxyl group of folate, an enzymatic hydrolysis method was employed. The difference in peak area before and after enzyme treatment ranged from 77% to 83%, indicating that about 80% of the DSPE-PEG₂₀₀₀-folate was γ -carboxyl-linked.

Conformational characteristics of liposomal nanocarriers

In order to construct liposomal formulations bearing defined numbers of targeting ligands, conformational features of liposomal nanocarriers including the number of folic acid and Pep-1 peptide per vesicle were determined (Table 1). At first, the amount of folic acid incorporated into liposomes was estimated by HPLC assay of DSPE-PEG₂₀₀₀-folate after

vesicle disruption. Insertion efficiencies were found to be between 45% and 50%, indicating that DSPE-PEG₂₀₀₀-folate vesicles were successfully incorporated into the lipid bilayer of preformed liposomes by the postinsertion technique. The average number of folate ligands per vesicle intended for insertion was calculated to be about 750 folate ligands in both the single- and dual-ligand liposomes (Table 1).

Conversely, the amount of Pep-1 peptide conjugated to maleimide-derivatized liposomes was estimated indirectly by HPLC assay of free Pep-1 peptide remaining after the coupling reaction. We previously reported that the efficiency of Pep-1 peptide coupling was revealed to be in the range of 78.4% to 80.7% at 2:1 molar ratio of Pep-1 peptide to the maleimide group.⁶ In this study, coupling efficiencies were the same, at about 80% for both P-Lipo and FP-Lipo, with no differences in penetrating peptide number and type of spacer (PEG₂₀₀₀ and PB), indicating that the peptide conjugated to each vesicle was dominantly influenced by the extent of external maleimide groups on the liposomal surface. The number of Pep-1 peptide molecules attached to liposomes was approximately 350 for P-Lipo and 100–350 for FP-Lipo. FP-Lipo systems were named as FP(100)- or FP(350)-PEG-Lipo and FP(100)- or FP(350)-PB-Lipo, according to the average amount of Pep-1 peptide per vesicle and the type of spacer.

Physical characteristics of liposomal nanocarriers

We investigated the physical characteristics of the liposomal nanocarrier systems in terms of vesicular size, polydispersity index, and zeta potential (Table 1). The average size of liposome preparations was found to be about 130–150 nm, by dynamic light scattering. All formulations showed a low polydispersity index, below 0.3, indicating a narrow and homogenous size distribution. C-Lipo and F-Lipo were slightly negative about -7 to -10 mV. In contrast, P-Lipo and the four types of FP-Lipo exhibited a positive surface charge due to the attachment of Pep-1 peptide, a positively charged synthetic CPP.

In vitro cell uptake study

Cellular uptake of the novel nanocarriers containing FITC-dextran was investigated quantitatively and microscopically in HaCaT and HeLa cell lines. FITC-dextran was used as a model compound to evaluate the dual-ligand hypothesis because (1) it could be loaded into a liposomal vesicle with ease and it yielded a vesicle that was stable for at least 24 hours, with no significant leakage in all

tested formulations; (2) it is easily quantifiable due to its fluorescence properties; and (3) it can hardly transverse the cellular membrane alone.

At first, we loaded FITC-dextran into FP-Lipo formulations to compare their cellular uptake behaviors in terms of translocation capability and selectivity. As shown in Figure 3, all FP-Lipo exhibited the facilitated cellular association and/or internalization of FITC-dextran in the HeLa cells, in which the folic acid receptor was overexpressed compared with HaCaT cells. In particular, FP-PEG-Lipo exhibited higher cellular uptake than that of FP-PB-Lipo, indicating that spacer length might be a critical factor for translocation of FP-Lipo formulations. Moreover, FP(100)-PEG-Lipo exhibited superior cell translocation capability to FP(350)-PEG-Lipo in FR-positive cells, in spite of the lower number of Pep-1 peptide units. Moreover, FP(100)-PEG-Lipo led to about a threefold increase in selective enhancement between target and off-target cells, whereas FP(350)-PEG-Lipo showed less than a twofold enhancement ratio. Hence, FP(100)-PEG-Lipo was considered to be an optimized formulation and was used for further study.

Cellular uptake of FITC-dextran was investigated with various liposomal formulations (Figures 4 and 5). There was an observable difference among the four kinds of liposomal formulations in the two cell lines. The order of the fluorescence intensity in HeLa cells was FP-Lipo > P-Lipo > F-Lipo > C-Lipo. Meanwhile, the uptake efficiency order in HaCaT cells was P-Lipo > FP-Lipo > F-Lipo \geq C-Lipo (Figure 4). Compared with C-Lipo, F-Lipo doubled the uptake

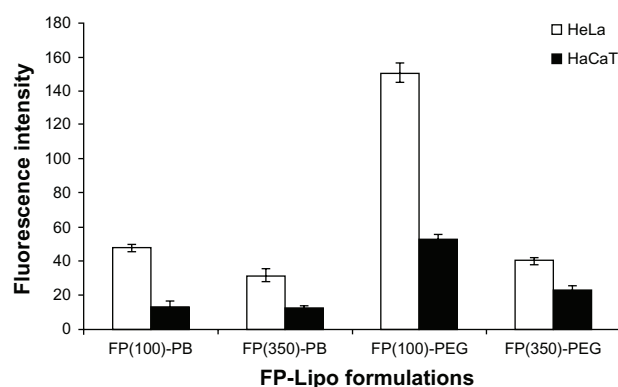


Figure 3 Effect of the number of Pep-1 peptide per vesicle and type of spacer on cell uptake behavior of various FP-Lipo formulations.

Note: Composition of each formulation can be found in Table 1.

Abbreviations: FP-Lipo, dual ligand-modified liposomes; FP(100)-PB, FP-Lipo with 100 Pep-1 peptide molecules and PE-PB-mal spacer; FP(350)-PB, FP-Lipo with 350 Pep-1 peptide molecules and PE-PB-mal spacer; FP(100)-PEG, FP-Lipo with 100 Pep-1 peptide molecules and DSPE-PEG₂₀₀₀-mal spacer; FP(350)-PEG, FP-Lipo with 350 Pep-1 peptide molecules and DSPE-PEG₂₀₀₀-mal spacer; PE, phosphatidylethanolamine; PB, phenylbutyryl; mal, maleimide; DSPE, distearoyl phosphatidyl ethanolamine; PEG₂₀₀₀, polyethylene glycol.

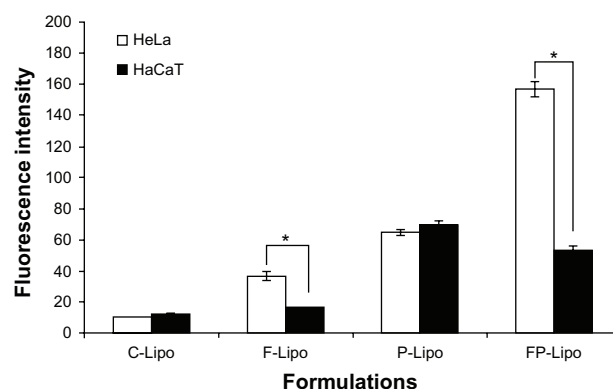


Figure 4 The quantitative analysis of FITC-dextran translocated into the cells by various liposomal formulations.

Notes: Values represent mean \pm SD ($n = 3$), and statistical analysis was performed using the Student's *t*-test (* $P < 0.05$ versus paired group).

Abbreviations: FITC-dextran, fluorescein dextran isothiocyanate; FP-Lipo, dual ligand-modified liposomes indicating FP (100)-PEG-Lipo; C-Lipo, conventional liposomes; F-Lipo, folate-modified liposomes; P-Lipo, Pep-1 peptide-modified liposomes.

of the probe in FR-positive HeLa cells, but an insignificant increase in uptake was found in HaCaT cells. CPP-modified liposomes (P-Lipo) facilitated the cellular translocation of the probe remarkably, giving approximately a 4.5-fold greater fluorescence intensity compared with C-Lipo, but there was no difference between HeLa and HaCaT cells. Unlike the nonselective cell-uptake behavior of P-Lipo, FP-Lipo exhibited enhanced selectivity to HeLa cells, revealing a tenfold greater cellular uptake compared with C-Lipo in HeLa cells but only a threefold greater translocation in normal HaCaT cells (Figure 4). The translocation behaviors of FP-Lipo were further explored by fluorescence microscopy (Figure 5). As expected from the quantitative analysis results, the cells treated with C-Lipo presented a very weak fluorescence in both cell lines. F-Lipo showed slightly increased fluorescence on the cell surface and cytoplasm of FR-positive cells but little to no fluorescence in the FR-negative cells. On the other hand, numerous green fluorescent spots were found in the cytoplasm with FP-Lipo in the FR-positive cells and to a lesser extent in normal cells. P-Lipo showed increased translocation into cells, with no difference between FR-positive and FR-negative cells (Figure 5).

It has been known that folate-tethered liposomal vesicles translocate into cells by receptor-mediated endocytosis.²⁶ To prove the cellular uptake mechanism of this novel dual-ligand system that is partly mediated by the folic acid receptor, excess free folic acid was added to the wells and preincubated with HeLa cells. As expected, in the cases of the C-Lipo and P-Lipo formulations, which lacked folic acid, translocation capabilities were similar in both pretreatment

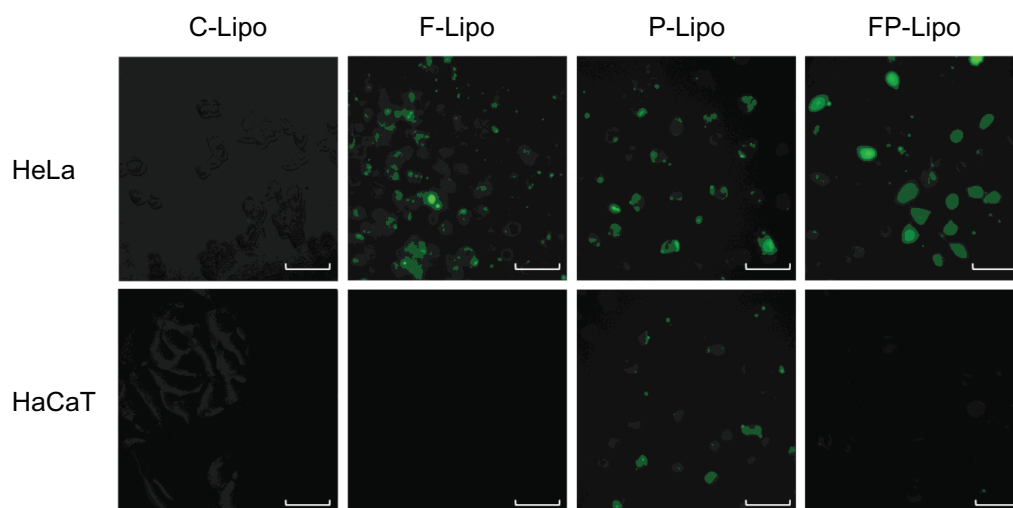


Figure 5 Fluorescence microscopy of HeLa and HaCaT cells incubated with various liposomal formulations containing FITC-dextran at 37°C and pH 7.4 for 4 hours.

Notes: Green fluorescence represents cellular translocation of the probe-entrapped liposomal carrier. While peptide conjugation (P-Lipo) increased translocation into both cells with no difference, folate modification (F- and FP-Lipo) manifested the selectivity to FR-positive HeLa cells, resulting in the greatest uptake of FP-Lipo.

Abbreviations: FITC-dextran, fluorescein dextran isothiocyanate; P-Lipo, Pep-1 peptide-modified liposomes; F-Lipo, folate-modified liposomes; FP-Lipo, dual ligand-modified liposomes; C-Lipo, conventional liposomes.

and nontreatment groups (Figure 6). In contrast, the cellular uptake of F-Lipo and FP-Lipo was significantly suppressed by folic acid pretreatment, with 50% and 25% fluorescence intensity reductions ($P < 0.05$), respectively, indicating that the folate modification played a major role in the uptake of the liposomal nanocarrier by the HeLa cells.

Cytotoxicity of the FP-Lipo system

None of the liposome preparations tested caused any significant cytotoxicity to normal mammary epithelial cells at the concentrations used in this experiment (Figure 7). In

comparison with the control group (100%), all the treatment groups were within the range of 95% to 102%, indicating insignificant differences at $P < 0.05$.

Discussion

Recently, CPP-modified nanoparticulate systems have received attention for their excellent translocation capability. Various kinds of CPPs including transactivating transcriptional activator (Tat), arginine-rich peptides (eg, R6, R7, and R9), penetratin, transportan, and Pep-1 peptide were reported as potential ligands for efficient intracellular drug

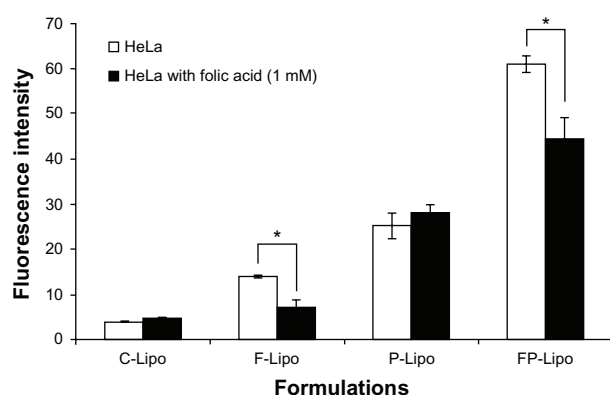


Figure 6 Effect of FR saturation by free folic acid pretreatment on the cellular uptake of various liposomal formulations.

Notes: 1 mM of free folic acid was added to block FR on HeLa cells. Values represent mean \pm SD ($n = 3$), and statistical analysis was performed using the Student's *t*-test ($*P < 0.05$ versus paired group).

Abbreviations: FR, folic acid receptor; SD, standard deviation; C-Lipo, conventional liposomes; F-Lipo, folate-modified liposomes; P-Lipo, Pep-1 peptide-modified liposomes; FP-Lipo, dual ligand-modified liposomes.

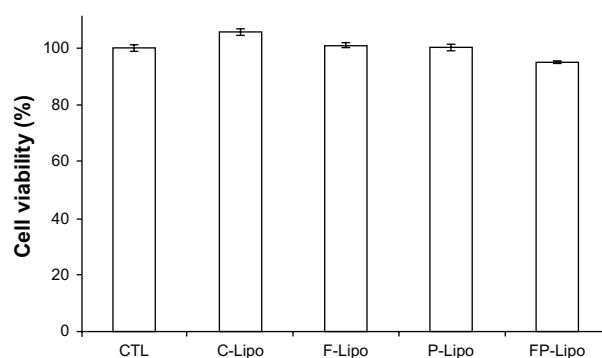


Figure 7 Cytotoxicities of empty liposomal nanocarriers in HaCaT cells by WST-1 assay under the same experimental conditions as in the cell uptake studies.

Notes: Cells were treated with C-Lipo, F-Lipo, P-Lipo, and FP-Lipo for 4 hours, while control cells were treated with double-distilled water (CTL). None of the formulations were cytotoxic to HaCaT cells in the concentrations used for treatment. Data are expressed as mean \pm SD ($n = 3$).

Abbreviations: FITC-dextran, fluorescein dextran isothiocyanate; C-Lipo, conventional liposomes; F-Lipo, folate-modified liposomes; P-Lipo, Pep-1 peptide-modified liposomes; FP-Lipo, dual ligand-modified liposomes; CTL, double-distilled water (control); SD, standard deviation.

delivery.^{27–31} The introduction of CPPs to the surfaces of vesicles allows for the efficient translocation of a variety of cargo, including small molecules, nucleic acids, and antibodies, across the plasma membrane.^{2,3} However, these penetrating peptides could not deliver chemotherapeutic agents with cell specificity. This limitation hampers one of the most promising applications of CPPs; their use in the delivery of drug or imaging agents would have a major relevance if they were able to target specific cells or tissues.

Several strategies have been proposed to enhance the specific cell selectivity, especially by means of either activation of CPPs in a distinctive milieu of the tumor tissue or hybridization of cell-targeting moiety with CPPs. Jiang et al¹⁰ constructed a novel carrier composed of anionic neutralizer and cationic CPP, in which both ionic parts were linked via a matrix metalloproteinases (MMP)-cleavable linker. In the MMP-overexpressing cancer tissue, the linker was cleaved and the ionic parts of the chimera could dissociate, allowing the CPP to bind to the surrounding cells. Sawant et al³² developed another strategy to target tumor cells, based on the decrease of pH in tumoral tissue. Until the complex reaches the low pH environment, the Tat peptide is hidden by long-chain PEGs. A decrease of pH in the tumor environment induces the hydrolysis between peptide and PEGs, thereby exposing the CPP. In another study, Myrberg et al⁸ combined the tumor-homing peptide, PEGA, with the CPP pVEC. The combination of two peptides showed an internalization into tumor cells but not into control tissue, after intravenous injection in tumor-bearing mice.⁹

As an alternative approach to increasing the translocation of CPP-modified liposomes to cancer cells with specific selectivity, we constructed a dual ligand-modified liposomal carrier, FP-Lipo, by the employment of folic acid and Pep-1 peptide. The FP-Lipo system is 140 nm in size and consists of four different components: PC, Tween 80, DSPE-PEG₂₀₀₀-folate, and DSPE-PEG₂₀₀₀-Pep-1 peptide. PC and Tween 80 are the major components of the liposomal bilayer, carrying the therapeutic agents to the interior compartment. Polyoxyethylene residues in the Tween 80 can cover the liposomal surface and thereby sterically stabilize the system. The DSPE-PEG₂₀₀₀-folate conjugate was incorporated by a postinsertion technique, to render the selectivity of the carrier to FR-overexpressed tumor cells. The number of folic acid molecules in FP-Lipo was set to about 750 molecules per vesicle because maximal cellular uptake of folate-tethered liposomes occurred with 695 to 770 folate ligands per liposome in FR-overexpressed KB cells.³³ Pep-1 peptide was attached to the outer surface by a stable maleimide-thiol

linkage. The PEG₂₀₀₀, a linking spacer between the vesicle and Pep-1 peptide, helped the peptide to orient outward and ensured the close contact of the two ligands with the cell membrane. The FP-Lipo that used PEG₂₀₀₀ (FP-PEG-Lipo) as a spacer for Pep-1 peptide linkage exhibited significantly higher cell uptake in HeLa cells than the FP-Lipo that used PB as a spacer (FP-PB-Lipo). This might be a result of the steric hindrance effect. Given that the internalization process of peptidyl nanocarriers requires intimate contact with the cell membrane, Pep-1 peptide should be located above the polyoxyethylene residue layer. PEG₂₀₀₀ ensured the direct interaction of penetrating peptides with the cell membrane, whereas the PB group, a relatively short spacer, did not entirely permit the interaction of Pep-1 peptide with the cell membrane. The number of Pep-1 peptide residues was optimized to 100 per vesicle because FP-PEG₂₀₀₀-Lipo with 100 Pep-1 peptides per vesicle exhibited higher cell translocation capability than that with 350 peptides, in spite of the lower number of penetrating peptides. Decrease in the flexibility of the spacer chain in over-tagged liposomes and/or other conformational aspects may explain the disturbed cell uptake of nanocarriers with 350 Pep-1 peptides, but further investigations are required to verify this assumption.

In vitro cellular uptake study revealed that the optimized FP(100)-PEG-Lipo nanocarrier system exhibited significantly enhanced translocation of FITC-dextran into the FR-positive cancer cells than FR-negative normal cells, with excellent uptake-enhancing capability (Figures 4 and 5). Unlike the nonselective cell uptake behavior of P-Lipo, FP-Lipo led to a threefold enhancement in selectivity between target and off-target cells. Although the F-Lipo system was also capable of achieving similar selectivity to the dual-ligand formulation, its translocation efficiency, expressed as fluorescence intensity, was only about one-fourth of translocation efficiency of the dual-ligand formulation, in the FR-positive cancer cells. From these results, we presumed that after folic acid is modified on the surface of the P-Lipo, the FP-Lipo possess high affinity to the folic acid receptor, which allows the nanoparticles to be intimately bound and taken up by the FP-positive tumor cells. Moreover, the binding of FP-Lipo to FR in the cell membrane may provide closer contact of Pep-1 peptide with the cell membrane and sequentially, translocate the nanocarrier across the cellular membrane.

In looking further into the details of fluorescence intensity values for different formulations, we noticed formulation effects on the cell uptake behaviors of FP-Lipo, for two variables: folate ligand and Pep-1 peptide. In HeLa cells (FR-overexpressed cells), the fluorescence intensity values

of C-Lipo, F-Lipo, P-Lipo, and FP-Lipo (FP(100)-PEG-Lipo) were 10, 36, 64, and 157, respectively (Figure 4). The value of FP-Lipo was greater than the sum of F- or P-Lipo, indicating that both folic acid and Pep-1 peptide synergistically facilitated the intracellular delivery of FP-Lipo in FR-positive cells. Folic acid modification on the surface of the liposomes allows the nanocarriers to be easily bound and taken up by the tumor cells, where the folic acid receptor is highly expressed.³⁴ Moreover, although the mechanism for translocation of Pep-1 peptide into the cells is not clearly understood, an earlier study suggests that the internalization routes of Pep-1 peptides or Pep-1 peptide/proteinaceous drug complexes are energy-independent and are preferentially mediated via direct interaction of Pep-1 peptide with cell membranes.³⁵ Pep-1 peptide strongly interacts with the lipid bilayer, causing local perturbation and subsequent membrane penetration.³⁶ Meanwhile, the fluorescence intensities of C-Lipo, F-Lipo, P-Lipo, and FP-Lipo in HaCaT cells were 12, 16, 70, and 53, respectively. In normal cells, due to the absence of FR, only Pep-1 peptide triggered the intracellular delivery of FP-Lipo, thus providing similar fluorescence intensity with P-Lipo. This observation correlates very well with the observations of declined cellular uptake of FP-Lipo by the folic acid pretreatment, suggesting that FR-oriented cellular binding and association is partially involved in the cellular uptake of FP-Lipo (Figure 6). In summary, we found selective enhancement of the FP-Lipo system in FR-overexpressed tumor cells, when compared with P-Lipo. Therefore, we conclude that this novel dual-ligand liposomal system, FP(100)-PEG-Lipo, could be a new platform for selective delivery of chemotherapeutic agents to cancer cells.

Conclusion

A major obstacle for developing a penetrating peptide-modified nanoparticle is the delivery of the pharmacologically active agent to its site of action with selectivity. In this study, as an advanced CPP-modified nanoparticulate system, we constructed the folate-tethered Pep-1 peptide-modified liposomal system and successfully demonstrated the potential capability for selective delivery of chemotherapeutic agents to FR-positive cancer cells.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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