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Comparison of triblock copolymeric micelles based on α - and ϵ -poly(*L*-lysine): a Cornelian choice

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Abstract

Due to the lack of safe carriers for the delivery of small interfering RNA (siRNA), clinical applications of nucleotide-based therapeutics have been limited. In this study, biodegradable amphiphilic triblock copolymers with tailored molecular weights for each block composed of methoxy poly(ethylene glycol) (2000 g/mol), poly(*L*-lysine) (1300 g/mol) and poly(*D,L*-lactic acid) (1800 g/mol) (mPEG₄₅- α -PLL₁₀-PLA₂₅) were synthesized and fully characterized. The peptide synthesis was carried out on a solid phase to limit the presence of cationic charges. The arrangement and availability of cationic amino groups within a micellar vector were investigated to determine the colloidal stability as well as the predisposition of these systems to vectorize siRNAs in addition to their already known ability to improve the solubility of hydrophobic compounds. For this purpose, a triblock copolymer containing an *epsilon* poly(*L*-lysine) was synthesized similarly. Accordingly, the arrangement of the cationic segment modifies the rigidity involving a complexation constraint due to limited cationic charges available on the surface, which can compromise the efficiency of delivery into cells. In addition, the two vectors were biocompatible in different human cell lines.

Introduction

The commitment to manufacture low-molecular-weight amphiphilic block copolymers with precisely controlled architecture for assembly into nanoscale vectors has driven remarkable progress in the field of nanomedicine research and development. This holds especially true for the synthesis of PEGylated block copolymers, which can be formulated into polymeric micelles and appear to be the most advanced nanoparticulate systems for clinical trials, with particular strength in solubilizing hydrophobic anticancer drugs [1–3].

At the forefront, Genexol-polymeric micelles (PM), a paclitaxel-encapsulated formulation, are based on a combination of synthetic polymers, including poly(*D,L*-lactic acid) (PLA) of a molecular weight (*M*_w) of 1750 g/mol and methoxy poly(ethylene glycol) (mPEG), *M*_w 2000 g/mol [4]. This Cremophor® EL-free delivery system has been approved as a first-line therapy for recurrent and metastatic breast cancer and non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) in South Korea. With a higher maximum tolerated dose than standard paclitaxel, Genexol-PM exhibited favorable clinical efficacy with well-tolerated toxicities [5–7].

Regarding treatments of advanced solid tumors, a promising step forward may be achieved by a combination of therapeutic strategies involving a different mechanism of action, such as RNAi, to cooperatively impede tumor growth. Considerations for the design of polymeric micelles [8] as well as choices of supporting materials [9] suitable for the delivery of siRNAs have been recently described (Marquet and Borchard, submitted), highlighting potential systems with specific core-shell structures used for the delivery of anticancer drugs and siRNAs.

Poly(*L*-lysine) (PLL) has been known to effectively condense DNA since the mid-1960s [10]. Accordingly, PLL is one of the first and most common polymers used as a transfection agent and possesses an acceptable degree of

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biodegradability, low immunogenicity and relative safety according to the number of cationic charges [11]. Indeed, nonviral transfection efficacy is known to be associated with toxicity, especially if the system is based on polycations with high molecular weight [12–14], which ultimately limits their clinical application.

Nevertheless, PEGylated cationomers containing short segments of PLL generate high interest [15]. PLL has been widely used as an oligopeptide in the preparation of triblock copolymeric carriers [16–20]. Usually, PLL synthesis is performed by the ring-opening polymerization (ROP) of α -amino acid *N*-carboxyanhydrides [21]. In this study, we aimed to develop a novel synthetic route to intercalate a 10-mer of lysine into an mPEG-PLA (2000–1800 g/mol) polymeric system. We have previously established in silico that the use of 10-mer oligocations can enable the stable complexation of siRNA [22]. Molecular dynamics simulations showed that the optimal length for the cationic part is given in the presence of 10 lysines. Therefore, to control the number of amino groups and at the same time reduce cytotoxicity due to superfluous positive charges, the synthesis of a 10-mer lysine was carried out using solid-phase peptide synthesis. This opens the possibility of a fascinating synthetic procedure for the incorporation of rationally designed peptides into amphiphilic mPEG-PLA copolymers.

Herein, we report for the first time the synthesis of two tailored triblock copolymers based on poly(*L*-lysine) with different orientations of lysine in either the *alpha* or *epsilon* position. These materials were then formulated into polymeric micelles and compared in terms of size, charge, molecular mass and biocompatibility against different human cell lines.

Materials and methods

Materials

2-Chlorotriyl chloride resin (100–200 mesh, 1% DVB, 1.0–1.6 mmol Cl/g) was obtained from Abcr Swiss AG (Zug, Switzerland). Oxyma pure and Fmoc-*L*-Lys-(Boc)-OH were purchased from Iris Biotech GmbH (Marktredwitz, Germany). *N,N,N',N'*-Tetramethyl-*O*-(1*H*-benzotriazol-1-yl)uronium hexafluorophosphate (HBTU) was provided by Fluorochem (Hadfield, UK) and dimethylformamide (DMF) was obtained from VWR (Leuven, Belgium). Acetone was supplied by Thommen-Furler (Büren, Switzerland). *Alpha*-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid (CHCA), dichloromethane (DCM), 1-[bis(dimethylamino)methylene]-1*H*-1,2,3-triazolo [4,5-*b*]pyridinium 3-oxide hexafluoro-phosphate (HATU), *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (DIPEA), 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone (NMP), 3,6-dimethyl-1,4-dioxane-2,5-dione (*D,L*-lactide), 1,8-diazabicyclo [5.4.0]undec-7-ene (DBU), formic acid (FA)

98–100%, methoxy poly(ethylene glycol) (mPEG) (Mn 2000) and Nile red (Nile blue A oxazone), minimum essential Eagle medium with Earle's salts, *L*-glutamine and sodium bicarbonate (MEM) were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO, USA). Piperidine, potassium hydroxide 85% (KOH), toluene 99.8%, extra dry, over molecular sieves, triethylamine 99% pure, and trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) were purchased from Acros Organics (Geel, Belgium). Chlorobenzene 99% (PhCl) was purchased from Alfa Aesar (Karlsruhe, Germany). Acetonitrile HPLC grade (ACN), diethylether, tetrahydrofuran HPLC grade (THF) and methanol (MeOH) were purchased from Fisher Chemicals (Loughborough, UK). Sodium chloride (NaCl) for analysis was obtained from Applichem GmbH (Darmstadt, Germany). Methoxy polyethylene glycol amine (mPEG-NH₂, Mn 2000) was provided by Creative PEG Work (Chapel Hill, NC, USA). Boc-protected *epsilon*-poly(*L*-lysine) 10-mer was obtained from ChinaPeptides (Shanghai, China). Deuterated dimethylsulfoxide 99.9% (DMSO-*d*₆) was purchased from Cambridge Isotope Laboratories (Andover, MA, USA). Human lung carcinoma (A549, ATCC CCL-185) cells, human mammary gland adenocarcinoma (MCF-7, ATCC HTB-22) and human prostate cancer (PC-3, ATCC CRL-1435) cells were distributed by LGC Standards (Molsheim, France). Noncancerous primary fibroblasts (007-F) were collected from the interior leg skin of an 86-year-old male at the University Hospital Lausanne (CHUV) with patient consent. The regulations were approved by the Legal Affairs Unit (CHUV), reviewed and approved on 14.07.2016 by the Operational Center for Biobanks and Registers of the Hospital. Ham's F-12 nutrient mixture Kaighn's modification (F-12K) with *L*-glutamine, Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM) with 4.5 g/l *D*-glucose, *L*-glutamine, Dulbecco's phosphate-buffered saline (DPBS) without calcium and magnesium, nonessential amino acid solution (100x), sodium pyruvate (100 mM), 0.25% trypsin-EDTA (5x), fetal bovine serum (FBS), penicillin 100 UI/ml and streptomycin 100 µg/ml (Pen-Strep) were provided by Gibco™ Life Technologies (Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc., Loughborough, UK). The WST-1 proliferation assay was obtained from Roche (Mannheim, Germany). SDS solution 10% (w/v) was purchased from Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc. (Hercules, CA, USA). All chemicals were used without further purification unless mentioned.

The general synthetic procedure to obtain triblock copolymers (consisting of four different steps described below) is summarized in Fig. 1.

Synthesis of Boc-protected α -poly(*L*-lysine)

Dry 2-chlorotriyl chloride resin (100–200 mesh) (220 mg, 0.7 mmol, 1.0 eq) was swelled in DCM (5 ml) for 10 min in a glass funnel. The resin was filtered, and a solution of *N*_α-Fmoc-*N*_ε-Boc-*L*-lysine (235 mg, 0.5 mmol, 2.0 eq) and

DIPEA (174 μ l, 1.0 mmol, 4.0 eq) was dissolved in 2 ml of DCM:DMF (1:1), shaken at room temperature (RT) for 1 h to attach the first amino acid on the resin and subsequently filtered. After washing the resin with DMF (3 \times 2 min with 3 ml) and DCM (3 \times 2 min with 3 ml), excess 2-chlorotriyl groups were capped with methanol by adding 10 ml of DCM:MeOH:DIPEA (16:3:1). The reaction was allowed to proceed for 10 min under shaking before the resin was drained. The resin was washed several times with DMF and DCM and subsequently vacuum-dried over KOH pellets.

An automated solid-phase peptide synthesis of poly(N_ϵ -tert-butyloxycarbonyl-L-lysine) (9 units) was performed with a Liberty microwave peptide synthesizer (CEM, Kamp-Lintfort, Germany) to form a 10-mer polylysine with final Fmoc deprotection.

For coupling, N_α -Fmoc- N_ϵ -Boc-L-lysine (2.44 g, 5.2 mmol, 5.0 eq relative to resin) was activated with 0.5 M Oxyma/HBTU in DMF (4.0 eq relative to N_α -Fmoc- N_ϵ -Boc-L-lysine) and 2 M DIPEA in NMP (8.0 eq relative to N_α -Fmoc- N_ϵ -Boc-L-lysine) for 20 min. For the removal of N -terminal Fmoc groups, treatment with 20% piperidine in NMP was performed for 10 min.

The linear, side-chain-protected peptide was cleaved from the resin using 20 ml of 0.8% TFA in DCM (4 \times 3 min with 5 ml) while bubbling nitrogen through the suspension in a glass vessel. The TFA solution was filtered off from the resin into a flask and neutralized to pH 7 by adding a few drops of triethylamine. The filtrate was concentrated on a rotary evaporator (Rotavap, Büchi, Flawil, Switzerland) to remove TFA and DCM until 2 ml remained. Then, the peptide was precipitated in ice-cold water (50 ml) and lyophilized, yielding 180 mg of peptide (7.4%) as a white powder.

Boc-protected *epsilon*-poly(L-lysine) 10-mer was obtained by solid-phase peptide synthesis from ChinaPeptides (Shanghai, China).

Synthesis of Boc-protected mPEG-*b*-PLL copolymer (generic pathway)

PEGylation of polylysine was performed according to a published procedure [23, 24]. Briefly, Boc-protected α -poly(L-lysine) (poly(N_ϵ -tert-butyloxycarbonyl-L-lysine)) (115 mg; 0.05 mmol, 1.0 eq) and HATU (20.91 mg, 0.055 mmol, 1.1 eq) were dissolved in 2 ml of DMF for 15 min. Then, mPEG-NH₂ (120 mg, 0.06 mmol, 1.2 eq) was added to the reaction flask with DIPEA (43.5 μ l, 0.25 mmol, 5.0 eq) and stirred at RT for 24 h. The copolymer was precipitated 3 times in ice-cold diethylether under vigorous stirring. The excess mPEG-NH₂ was removed by dialysis against Milli-Q water for 72 h using a Spectra/Por 7 regenerated cellulose membrane with a 1 kDa cutoff Spectra/Por 7, SpectrumLabs (Repligen, Breda, The Netherlands). The copolymer was then lyophilized, yielding 180 mg (76.6% yield) of mPEG- α -PLL (Boc) as a white powder.

The same procedure was carried out using Boc-protected *epsilon*-poly(L-lysine) 10-mer and yielded 160 mg (68% yield) of mPEG- ϵ -PLL (Boc).

Synthesis of Boc-protected mPEG-*b*-PLL-*b*-PLA triblock copolymer (generic pathway synthesis)

Ring-opening polymerization (ROP) of *D,L*-lactide initiated by the mPEG-PLL macroinitiator was performed using DBU as the catalyst [25]. mPEG-PLL (131.84 mg, 0.03 mmol, 1.0 eq) and *D,L*-lactide (91.90 mg, 0.64 mmol, 20.81 eq) were added to the reaction flask and lyophilized for 24 h. The reaction flask was then dried overnight under vacuum and conditioned under an argon atmosphere before starting the reaction. DBU (4.7 μ l, 0.03 mmol, 1 eq) dissolved in 1 ml of PhCl was added to the flask, and the reaction ran for 6 h at 90 °C. The triblock copolymer was precipitated three times in ice-cold diethylether, purified by dialysis for 36 h, and then lyophilized for 48 h, yielding 140 mg (63% yield) of mPEG- α -PLL(Boc)-PLA as a white powder.

Ninety milligrams (40%) of mPEG- ϵ -PLL(Boc)-PLA was obtained using the same procedure.

Synthesis of mPEG-*b*-PLL-*b*-PLA

For Boc deprotection, mPEG- α -PLL(boc)-PLA (120 mg, 0.02 mmol) was dissolved in 1 ml of DCM and conditioned in a reaction flask under nitrogen. Then, 1 ml of TFA was injected into the flask. The mixture was stirred at RT for 20 min. After completion of the reaction, the solution was neutralized with a few drops of triethylamine and co-evaporated 3 times with MeOH, resolubilized in DMF, dialyzed for 48 h and lyophilized, yielding 90 mg of mPEG- α -PLL-PLA (75% yield) as a white powder.

Fifty-seven milligrams (71%) of mPEG- ϵ -PLL-PLA was obtained as the final product.

Polymer characterization

Chemical structures and reactions were drawn using ChemDraw Professional version 15.1. (PerkinElmer, Inc., Waltham, MA, USA). The polymerization conversions, molecular weights of each block and purity were determined by ¹H NMR analysis. The ¹H NMR spectra (16 scans) and ¹³C NMR spectra (2048 scans) were recorded in DMSO-*d*₆ at 298 K with a Bruker Avance III HD NMR spectrometer equipped with a SampleJet automated sample changer (Bruker, BioSpin, Rheinstetten, Germany). Recorded NMR spectra were treated with MestReNova (Mnova) software V10.0 (Mestrelab, Santiago de Compostela, Spain). All chemical shifts were reported as parts per million (ppm).

Selective coupling between mPEG-NH₂ and Boc-protected poly(L-lysine) 10-mer was controlled by a high-performance

liquid chromatograph (HPLC) coupled to an evaporative light scattering detector (ELSD). Samples were prepared at a concentration of 5 mg/ml in ACN:H₂O (3:1) and 0.1% FA and separated on a C18 column (250 × 4.6 mm, 10 μm) (Interchim, Montluçon, France) mounted on a 1260 Infinity Binary HPLC (Agilent Technologies, Santa Clara, CA, USA) coupled to a Sedex 85 ELSD (Sedere, Alfortville, France) at a flow rate of 1 ml/min. A gradient mode over 1 h starting with 5% (MeOH, 0.1% FA), 95% (H₂O, 0.1% FA) to 100% (MeOH, 0.1% FA) was used.

Molecular weights were determined by a MALDI-TOF MS Axima CFR+ (Shimadzu, Kyoto, Japan) operating in linear mode. Samples were prepared in ACN:H₂O, 0.1% TFA (1:1, v/v) at a concentration of 5 mg/ml. The CHCA matrix (10 mg/ml) and samples (5 mg/ml) were prepared in ACN:H₂O, 0.1% TFA (1:1). A series of dilutions were carried out to obtain final concentrations of 0.5 and 0.05 mg/ml. Then, 0.5 μl of the matrix was deposited onto a stainless steel MALDI target and allowed to air dry, followed by 1 μl of sample and 0.5 μl of matrix. Spectra were obtained in the positive ion mode.

Molecular weights and polydispersity (PDI) were determined by gel permeation chromatography (GPC) on a Shimadzu chromatographer (Kyoto, Japan) mounted with three Styragel HR 1, 3, 4 columns (300 × 7.8 mm, 5 μm) (Waters, Dublin, Ireland) and connected to a Shimadzu differential refractometer. THF was the continuous phase at a flow rate of 1 ml/min at 40 °C, and polystyrenes of known molecular weights, 1050, 1310, 1990, 2970, 3950, 4490, 5030, 6930, and 10700 g/mol, were used as calibration standards (Shimadzu Schweiz GmbH, Reinach, Basel).

Preparation of polymeric micelles

The micelles were prepared by a solvent-evaporation technique adapted from [26]. The purified triblock copolymer (4 mg) was dissolved in 400 μl (acetone:MeOH) (1:1). The solution was added dropwise into 1 ml of Milli-Q water (prefiltered at 0.1 μm) and alternatively sonicated for 5 s pulsation at a 10% amplitude for 3 min using a digital sonicator (Branson, Danbury, CT, USA). The organic solvents were removed under reduced pressure to reach a typical micelle concentration of 4 mg/ml.

Critical micellar concentration (CMC) determination

Fluorescence measurements were performed with Nile red to determine the CMC. Different dilutions were prepared from a 4 mg/ml stock solution of micelles to obtain samples of concentrations ranging from 0.001 to 1 mg/ml. Fluorescence measurements were performed using a Synergy Mx microplate reader (BioTeK, Winooski, VT, USA) at an excitation wavelength of 550 nm, as previously described

by Trimaille et al. [26]. Emission spectra were recorded from 560 to 750 nm. Methoxy poly(ethylene glycol) 2000 Da was used as a negative control.

Dynamic (DLS) and static light scattering (SLS) and zeta potential

The DLS measurements were performed using a Zeta-sizer Nano (Malvern, Worcestershire, UK). The scattered light of a 4 mW (max. output power) HeNe linear polarized laser (633 nm) was measured at a backscatter detection angle of 173°. The samples were maintained at 25 ± 0.2 °C after an equilibration counting time of 60 s using disposable polystyrene cuvettes.

Samples were prepared in Milli-Q water at a concentration of 0.4 mg/ml (dilution factor 10x) and filtered through a 0.22 μm pore size membrane prior to loading into the cuvette, as recommended by NIST-NCL [27]. Three samples were analyzed in three measurements. The hydrodynamic diameter (dH) of the polymeric micelles was calculated from the translational diffusion coefficient using the Stokes-Einstein Eq. (1):

$$d(H) = \frac{kT}{3\pi\eta D} \quad (1)$$

where k is Boltzmann's constant, T is the absolute temperature, η is the viscosity (0.89 mPa·s) and D is the translational diffusion coefficient of the polymeric micelles.

SLS measurements were carried out at a scattering angle of 173°. The intensity of scattered light (KC/R_θ) at various concentrations (0.1, 0.2, 0.25, 0.5, and 1 mg/ml) was compared to the scattering produced from toluene used as a standard. The molecular weight (M_w) of the triblock copolymer micelles was estimated by Eqs. (2) and (3):

$$\frac{KC}{R_\theta} = \left(\frac{1}{M_w} + 2A_2C \right) P(\theta) \quad (2)$$

$$K = \frac{4\pi^2}{\lambda_0^2 N_A} \left(n_o \frac{dn}{dc} \right)^2 \quad (3)$$

where K is the optical constant as defined in (3), R_θ is the ratio of scattered light to incident light of the sample, A_2 is the second virial coefficient, and the polymer concentration c is given in g/ml. The differential refractive increment ($\partial n / \partial c$) was determined to be 0.099 ml/g at ambient temperature by measuring the polymer solution in Milli-Q water at different precisely prepared concentrations.

The average density (ρ) was estimated by Eq. (4) as:

$$\rho = \frac{3M_w}{4\pi N_A d(H)^3} \quad (4)$$

where N_A is Avogadro's number.

Zeta potential (ZP) measurement was based on laser Doppler electrophoresis using the Smoluchowski approximation. Electrophoretic determinations of ZP were performed at 0.4 mg/ml and a moderate electrolyte concentration of 1 mM NaCl. Replicates were composed of 10–100 measurements.

Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) dry stage

Samples were prepared in Milli-Q water (0.1 μ m) at a concentration of 0.4 mg/ml (dilution factor 10x) and filtered through a 0.22 μ m pore size hydrophilic PVDF membrane. Three microliters of the sample solution were deposited onto a hexagonal 300 mesh copper-coated grid and dried in a desiccator for 48 h at RT before analysis. Images were taken at a high voltage of 80 kV using a Tecnai G2 12 transmission electron microscope (FEI Company, Eindhoven, The Netherlands). Particle size and morphology were analyzed from TEM images by an iTEM soft imaging system (Olympus Soft Imaging Solutions GmbH, Münster, Germany).

Cell proliferation assay

The biocompatibility of triblock copolymers was evaluated by a WST-1-based colorimetric assay for the quantification of cell proliferation and viability. Prostate cancer cells (PC-3) and primary fibroblasts (007-F) were seeded in DMEM on 96-well plates at initial seeding densities of 10,000 and 20,000 cells/well, respectively. Breast adenocarcinoma cells

(MCF-7) were seeded in MEM at a density of 20,000 cells/well. Lung carcinoma cells (A549) were seeded in F-12K cell culture medium at an initial seeding density of 15,000 cells/well. Cell incubation was performed at 37 °C in an atmosphere containing 5% CO₂. The total concentration of living cells was determined with a Countess II FL (Life Technology, Singapore). After 24 h, cells were treated with synthesized copolymers at concentrations ranging from 0.01 to 1000 μ g/ml and incubated for 24 h. In addition, primary fibroblasts were seeded for 48 h to obtain an appropriate confluence for this assay. SDS 0.02% was used as a positive control for cytotoxicity. Cell viability was determined by normalization to untreated cells, which were used as a negative control. A directly soluble tetrazolium reagent (WST-1) was incubated. Absorbance was measured at two different wavelengths (450 and 690 nm) with a microplate reader (BioTeK, Winooski, VT, USA).

Results and discussion

Synthesis of mPEG-*b*-PLL-*b*-PLA

Herein, an mPEG-*b*- α -PLL-*b*-PLA triblock copolymer was synthesized according to the protocol shown (Fig. 1).

The structure, purity, molecular weight and selective coupling of mPEG to 10-mer lysine to form mPEG-*b*- α -PLL-*b*-PLA were confirmed by ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR spectroscopy,

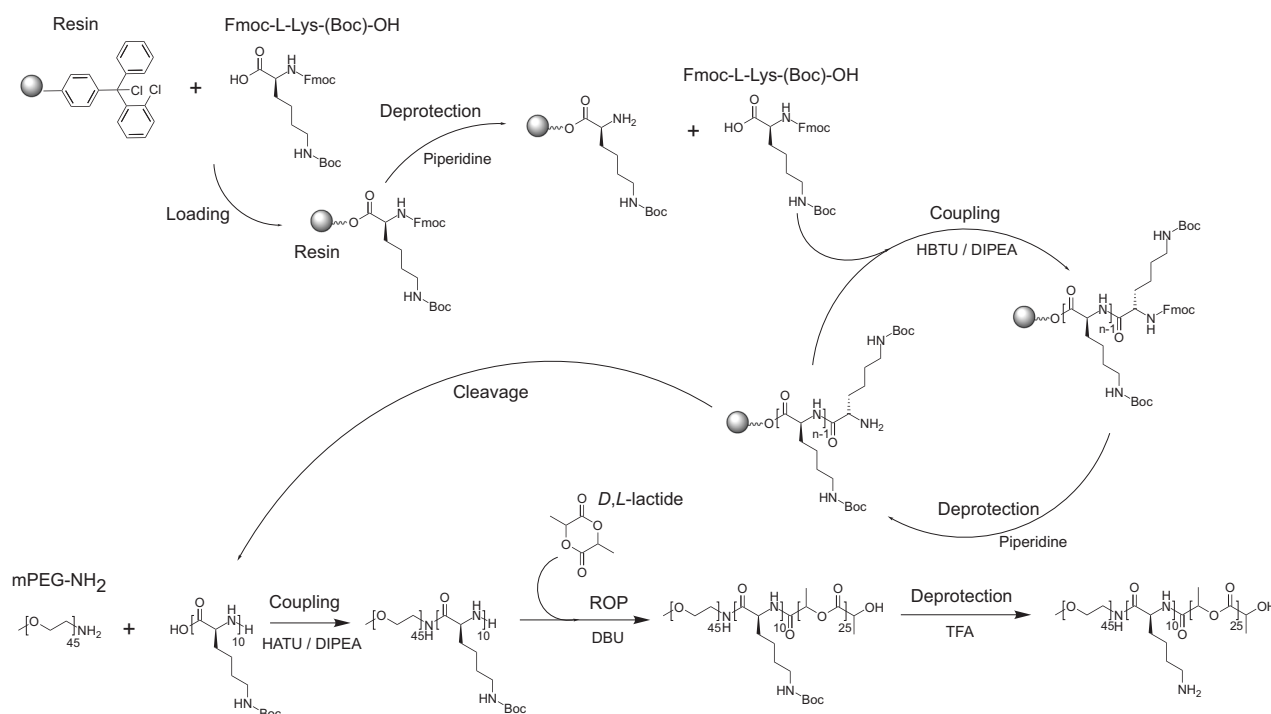


Fig. 1 Synthesis of mPEG₄₅-*b*-PLL₁₀-*b*-PLA₂₅ (Resin: 2-chlorotriethyl chloride)

HPLC-ELSD, MALDI-TOF mass spectrometry and GPC chromatography (Fig. 2, Table 1, Fig. S1, Fig. S2, Fig. S3 and Fig. S4).

The integration of protons by NMR confirms the appropriate length of each block. Similarly, a triblock copolymer containing 10 lysines in *epsilon* orientation (mPEG-*b*- ϵ -PLL-*b*-PLA) was synthesized. The final product was confirmed by ^1H NMR, ^{13}C NMR spectroscopy and GPC (Fig. 3, Table 1 and Fig. S5), which all showed the same chain length of each block and high purity. The main intention of creating a triblock based on an *epsilon* structure was primarily to confirm the opening of the *D,L*-lactide ring by the primary amine to ensure the repeatability of the polymerization initiated by a macroinitiator.

The degree of polymerization (DP) of the PLL block was calculated to be 10 based on the peak intensity ratios of the methoxy protons present in the NMR spectra: peak **a**, mPEG ($\text{CH}_3\text{-O-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-}$, $\delta = 3.24$ ppm); peak **b**, characteristic of aliphatic $\text{-CH}_2\text{-}$ from mPEG present at 3.51 ppm; peaks **c**, **e** and **g**, the α , γ and ϵ of the methylene protons of the lysine ($\text{-CH-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-}$), represented by (**c**, $\delta = 4.19$ ppm and 3.80 ppm respectively, **e**, $\delta = 1.25\text{--}1.27$ ppm and **g**, $\delta = 2.85\text{--}2.86$ and 2.97 ppm respectively) (Fig. 2 and Fig. 3A). Integrals corresponding to peaks **c**, **e** and **g** were used to calculate the DP of the PLL block due to the mismatch in integration for peaks **d** and **f**. The degree of polymerization of the PLA block was calculated to be 25 based on the peak intensity ratios of the methoxy protons **a** of mPEG to the methyl group **l** of PLA (CH-CH_3 , $\delta = 1.46$ ppm). Peaks assignment was confirmed by ^{13}C NMR (Fig. S1 and Fig. 3B). For both triblock copolymers, the conversion rate of *D,L*-lactide to poly(*D,L*-lactic acid) (PLA conv.) was determined to be $>80\%$. The results of polymerization are summarized in Table 1.

To the best of our knowledge, the triblock copolymer mPEG-*b*- ϵ -PLL-*b*-PLA with an *epsilon* orientation of lysine has never been produced before. In addition, this polymer may have interesting antibacterial properties arising from the presence of ϵ -PLL [28–30], which are worth further evaluation. The micellar formulations of these polymeric systems were also investigated for potential anticancer treatment.

Micellar formation and characterization

Nile red fluorescent probe was incorporated into the PLA segment of the amphiphilic triblock copolymers to characterize the critical concentration of micellar formation through a high-sensitivity technique. In fact, CMC is one of the most important parameters for micelle formation. The increase in polymer concentration results in an increase in fluorescence intensity (Fig. 4A). The CMC value can be seen as the onset of the fluorescence intensity increase, as

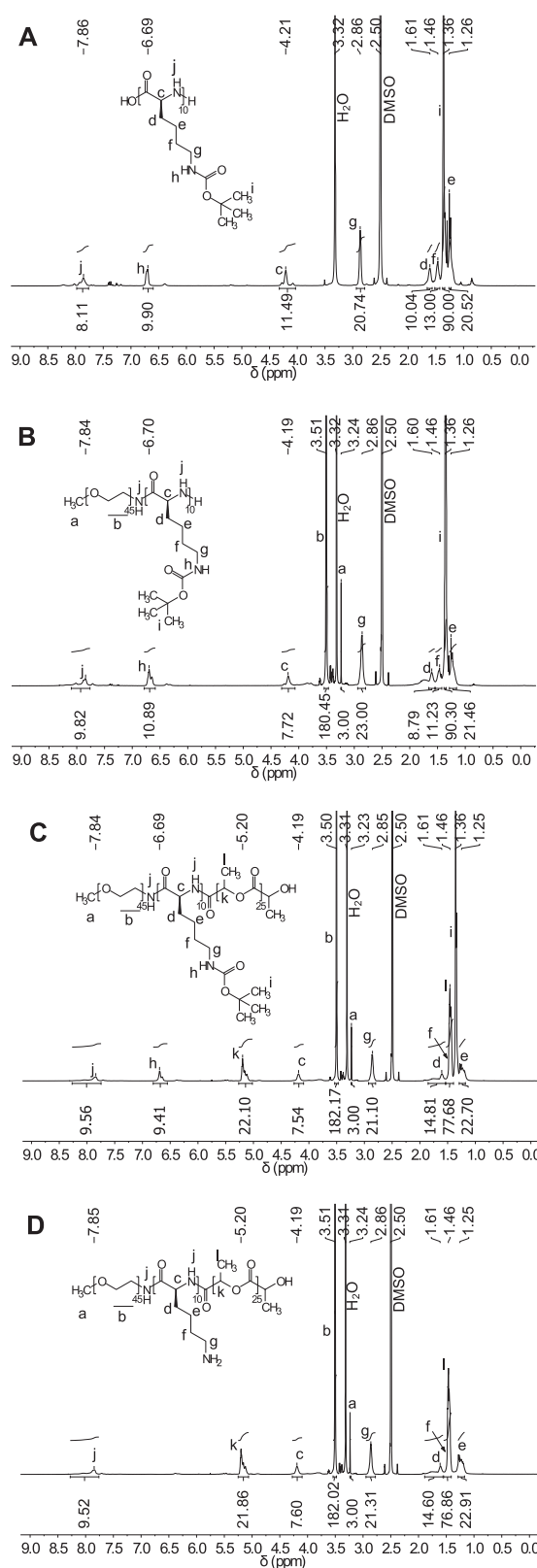


Fig. 2 ^1H NMR spectra (600 MHz) in $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ of (A) Boc protected α -PLL₁₀ peptide, (B) Boc-protected mPEG₄₅-*b*- α -PLL₁₀, (C) Boc-protected mPEG₄₅-*b*- α -PLL₁₀-*b*-PLA₂₅, (D) mPEG₄₅-*b*- α -PLL₁₀-*b*-PLA₂₅

previously mentioned by Coutinho et al. [31]. Accordingly, Fig. 4B shows a hypsochromic shift of the emission maxima with increasing concentrations of amphiphilic triblock copolymers.

The fluorescence of this probe is strongly quenched by the polarity of its immediate environment, as Nile red forms aggregates in aqueous media that can be prevented by encapsulation in a hydrophobic space [32]. The CMC was determined at the inflection point of the plot representing the maximum emission wavelength as a function of the copolymer concentration (Fig. 4B). The linear arrangement of ϵ -poly(L-lysine) results in a twofold lower CMC, or 0.05 mg/ml compared to 0.1 mg/ml. This can be explained by the influence of the orientation of the polycationic segment on the number of amphiphilic polymers per micelle. An

ϵ orientation leads to stronger fluorescence at a lower concentration due to a better loading capacity of hydrophobic compounds. This decrease in physical stress suggests a

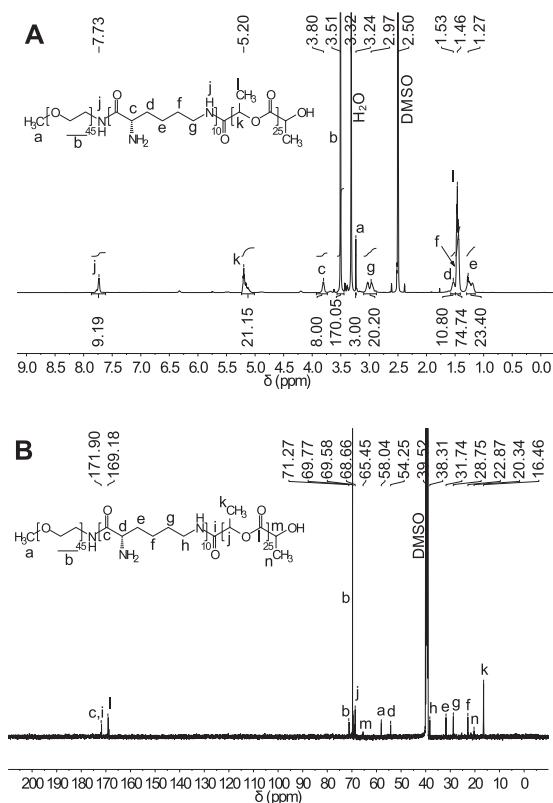


Fig. 3 (A) ¹H NMR spectrum (600 MHz) in DMSO-*d*₆ of mPEG₄₅-b- ϵ -PLL₁₀-b-PLA₂₅ and (B) ¹³C NMR spectrum (150 MHz) in DMSO-*d*₆ of mPEG₄₅-b- ϵ -PLL₁₀-b-PLA₂₅

Table 1 Polymerization results and molecular characteristics of triblock copolymers

	M_n^{Theo} (g/mol) ^a			M_n^{Exp} (g/mol) ^b			M_w/M_n^{GPC} (g/mol)	PLA conv. (%)	Overall yield (%)
	mPEG	PLL	PLA	M_n^{NMR}	M_n^{MS}	M_n^{GPC}			
mPEG ₄₅ -b- α -PLL ₁₀ -b-PLA ₂₅	2000	1300	1800	5132	5318	5200	1.12	84	36.2
mPEG ₄₅ -b- ϵ -PLL ₁₀ -b-PLA ₂₅	2000	1300	1800	5095	N/R	5200	1.12	81	19.3

^a M_n^{Theo} was calculated theoretically for each block (mPEG, PLL, PLA) according to $[M_{\text{monomer}}] \times [\text{DP}]$

^b M_n^{Exp} was obtained experimentally by orthogonal techniques (determined from ¹H NMR, MALDI-TOF MS and GPC)

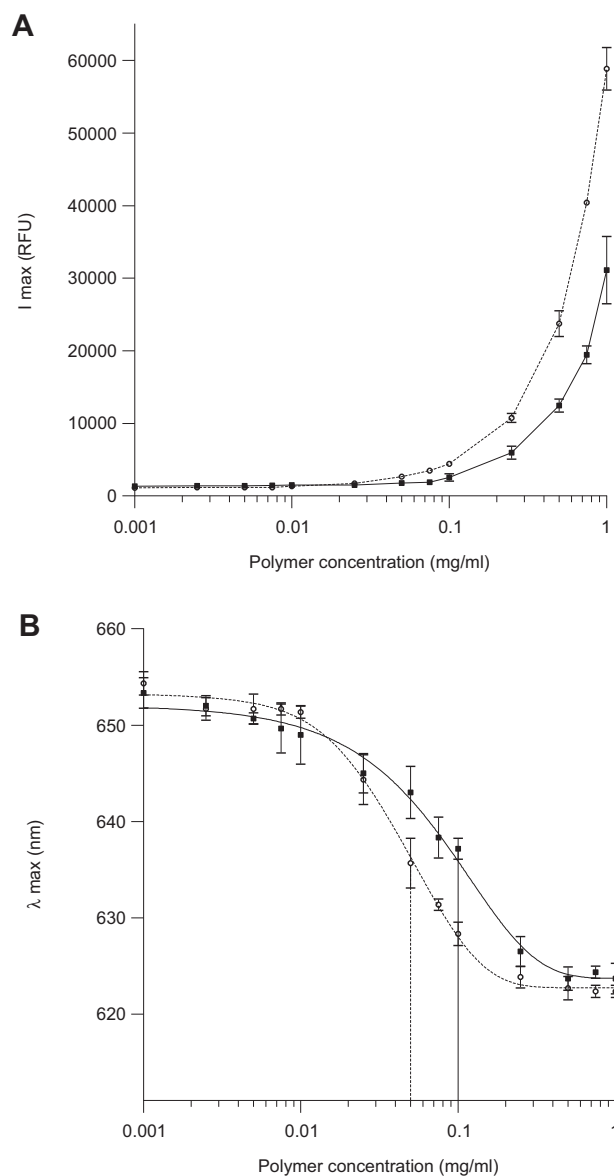


Fig. 4 Plot of the fluorescence emission intensity (A) of Nile red vs. copolymer concentration for mPEG₄₅-b- ϵ -PLL₁₀-b-PLA₂₅ (○) and mPEG₄₅-b- α -PLL₁₀-b-PLA₂₅ (■) (B) Maximum emission wavelength of Nile red vs. copolymer concentration, mean \pm SD; $n = 3$

hardcore phenomenon favoring the rigidity of the polymeric core given by an increase in the density of biomaterials. The polymeric micelles obtained were thoroughly characterized.

The morphology and size of polymeric micelles were investigated by TEM imaging (Fig. 5).

For both formulations, amphiphilic triblock copolymers were self-assembled into isolated micelles, spherical in shape with a particle size of ~60–65 nm in diameter ($n_{\text{particle}} = 60$). More prolate deformations were observed to occur in the drying step of the samples, as shown by the ellipsoid micelle shape (Fig. 5A). In comparison, dense core polymeric micelles formed mostly flattened spheroids. The results of size, zeta potential and molecular weight measured by scattered light are summarized in Table 2.

The mean size determined by DLS with the advantage of measuring millions of polymeric micelles was in the nanoscale range (82 and 90 nm), as defined as a size threshold of 1–100 nm [33]. PDI values below 0.13 are perfectly acceptable, suggesting a nearly monomodal distribution of the micelles. Moreover, TEM observations (Fig. 5) agreed with the DLS

results (Fig. S6) summarized in Table 2. As TEM size measurement is a number-based technique, the numerically estimated size distribution corroborated the values determined by TEM images. In contrast, there remained a great discrepancy regarding the molecular weight determined by static light scattering (Fig. 6). These results were used to estimate the densities of polymeric micelles at RT, according to Eq. (3). Although the number of cationic charges can be tightly controlled by the use of solid-phase peptide synthesis, the architectural organization of the cationic segment impacts self-assembly by creating micelles with different flexible peripheries. An *epsilon* orientation therefore promotes better colloidal stability by a lower CMC and a reduction in the zeta potential. This reduction in cationic charge density could also represent a constraint for the possible complexation of hydrophilic compounds such as siRNAs. Due to the flexibility of the peripheral region, the *alpha* micelles show a better deployment of charges, forming a hollow polymeric shell with an increased cationic charge density suitable for the complexation of hydrophilic payloads. The properties of CMC and cationic charge density lead to a dilemma and an open debate.

The absence of rigidity has been recognized to play a role in clearance by the immune system, as supported by in vitro and in vivo studies [34, 35]. Greater deformation allows soft nanoparticles (NPs) to be less readily absorbed and filtered, resulting in an increase in blood circulation time. However, the relationship of rigidity to uptake by cancer cells remains disputed and unclear. Therefore, it is still arduous to define biological performance in terms of tumor penetration. Indeed, an elasticity adjustment by freeze-drying increased the Young's modulus from 165 to 260 kPa for polymeric micelles formed from mPEG-PLA [36]. Stern et al. demonstrated better penetration of tumor spheroids from pancreatic BxPC3

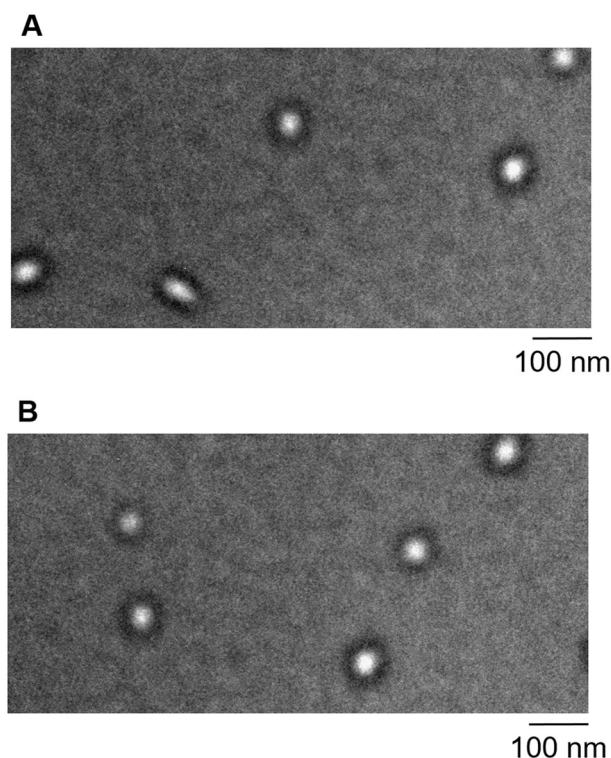


Fig. 5 TEM images of (A) mPEG₄₅-b-α-PLL₁₀-b-PLA₂₅ and (B) mPEG₄₅-b-ε-PLL₁₀-b-PLA₂₅

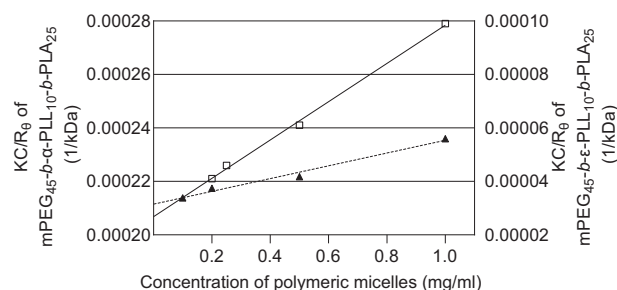


Fig. 6 Debye plot of mPEG₄₅-b-α-PLL₁₀-b-PLA₂₅ micelles (□) and of mPEG₄₅-b-ε-PLL₁₀-b-PLA₂₅ (▲) obtained by SLS. Estimated molecular weights were 4830 ± 27.1 kDa and 31700 ± 1170 kDa respectively

Table 2 Size, PDI, ZP, molecular weight (Mw) and density (ρ) of micelles

	Z-Ave (d.nm)	PDI	Number (d.nm)	Volume (d.nm)	ZP (mV)	Mw (kDa)	ρ (g/ml)
mPEG ₄₅ -b-α-PLL ₁₀ -b-PLA ₂₅	89.6 ± 6.7	0.128	57.2 ± 8.4	77.7 ± 8.8	43.4 ± 1.4	4830 ± 27.1	0.003
mPEG ₄₅ -b-ε-PLL ₁₀ -b-PLA ₂₅	81.9 ± 0.4	0.114	54.3 ± 3.0	71.1 ± 1.8	33.9 ± 0.7	31700 ± 1170	0.023

cells with rigid micelles 86 nm in diameter. An elasticity of 260 kPa remains a relatively flexible value compared to much more solid materials such as silica nanoparticles [34, 37, 38]. It is interesting to consider that the anticancer drug delivery systems currently on the market are based on “soft” materials (e.g., liposomes, albumin NPs and polymeric micelles) [34].

Cell viability assay

The WST-1 assay measures the change in activity of a mitochondrial enzyme in cells in vitro during incubation with a test compound. This is interpreted as the effect of the compound on cellular viability. Human lung carcinoma cells (A549) and human breast adenocarcinoma cells (MCF-7) are considered adequate cell line targets for the therapeutic application of micelles. Human prostate adenocarcinoma cells (PC-3) and human primary fibroblasts (007-F) were used herein for secondary assessments of biocompatibility with cancerous and noncancerous cell lines.

No differences in cell viability were detected in the A549, MCF-7, PC-3 and 007-F cell lines in the presence or absence of the polymers (Fig. 7). Mitochondrial activity was above 80% for each polymer solution at concentrations between 0.01 and 1000 $\mu\text{g/ml}$. This demonstrates that the synthesized copolymers are non-cytotoxic according to the WST-1 assay. Drug delivery assays can be performed in these concentration intervals. A wide concentration range has been used to encompass the biocompatibility of polymers in free form (below CMC) and in self-assembled form (above CMC). A viability above 80% is generally considered to indicate that the test compound is not toxic. By tailoring the number of cationic charges, biocompatible triblock copolymers can be obtained, as micellar formation is always an equilibrium state between assembled and free polymers. Particle properties can be drastically different at a low concentration, leading to aggregates or non-assembled copolymers. Sun et al. revealed by molecular dynamics simulation that the decreased cellular uptake of soft NPs stemmed from their deformation during internalization [39]. Moreover, different binding strengths have been evaluated between polymeric micelles and the plasma membrane [40], showing that fusion to the membrane could lead to cytotoxicity. More investigation regarding safety would be worth considering.

Conclusions

In summary, we designed self-assembled triblock copolymeric micelles. The synthesis of the cationic group in the α position was performed on an automated solid-phase peptide synthesizer to allow for better control of cationic charges inside the delivery system. We demonstrated a direct ring-opening polymerization of *D,L*-lactide initiated by mPEG-PLL as a

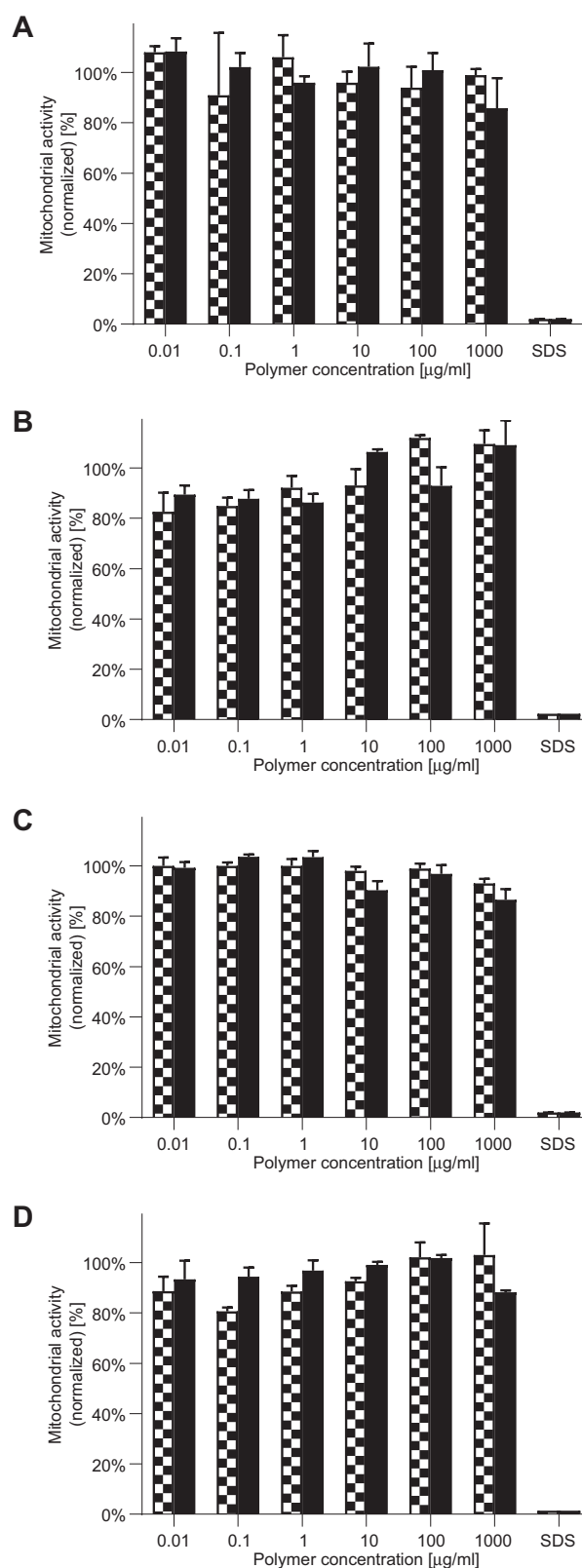


Fig. 7 Mitochondrial activity of (A) A549, (B) MCF-7, (C) PC-3 and (D) 007-F cells incubated for 24 h with different concentrations (0.01, 0.1, 1, 10, 100, 1000 $\mu\text{g/ml}$) of mPEG₄₅-*b*- ϵ -PLL₁₀-*b*-PLA₂₅ (square-patterned) and mPEG₄₅-*b*- α -PLL₁₀-*b*-PLA₂₅ (black-patterned), mean \pm SD; $n = 3$

macroinitiator. Furthermore, the impact of lysine orientation by synthesizing a vector containing lysine in *alpha* and *epsilon* orientation was investigated. The orientation of lysine in the *alpha* position allows better exposure of cationic charges with a higher zeta potential and a lower density of polymers per micelle. We conclude that the structural properties through the geometry of the polycationic part affect the physical stiffness parameter of micelles, which modifies the cationic charge density of these systems as a consequence. By the novelty of the synthetic approach, we provide herein a new toolkit for gene delivery. The choice between these two polymers is an impossible balance and depends on what we wish to further incorporate as a purpose. In this respect, we emphasize that the properties of micelles may be adjusted by using copolymers of *alpha*, *epsilon* or a mixture of both. The limited number of cationic charges displayed by the two types of copolymers enables improved safety of the material with no acute cytotoxicity to different human cell lines. By applying different characterization techniques combined with in vitro assays, we addressed issues related to characterization and safety as a strategic approach for mitigating the risks of nanotoxicity. The timelines of cancerous pathologies, the transient nature of RNAi activity, and the unregulated replication of cancer cells involve frequent and permanent changes in the administration of cationic nanomaterials.

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Compliance with ethical standards

Conflict of interest The authors declare no competing interests.

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