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## Delivery of an active lysosomal enzyme using GNeosomes†

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**Two methods for assembling guanidinoneomycin-decorated liposomes are presented and their ability to deliver an active enzyme to the lysosomes and restore enzyme function in diseased cells is compared.**

Lysosomes are critical for the degradation of intra- and extracellular material through the action of over 50 acid hydrolases and membrane proteins.<sup>1–3</sup> The absence or low activity of a particular lysosomal hydrolase leads to accumulation of its substrate(s) which causes damage in various tissues, organs, and in some cases, the central nervous system. More than 50 recessively inherited lysosomal storage disorders (LSDs) are known. While individually rare, their combined prevalence is about 1 in 8000 births.<sup>4–6</sup>

The predominant treatment for LSDs is enzyme replacement therapy (ERT), where intravenously administered enzyme is taken up by cells through a mannose-6-phosphate mediated pathway.<sup>6–9</sup> Although ERT has been successful in treating several LSDs, it is not equally effective for all enzymes and disorders, and delivery to cartilage, heart valve, skeletal muscle, and the brain is very limited.<sup>7–9</sup> In an attempt to improve ERT, lysosomal enzymes were first encapsulated in liposomes 45 years ago.<sup>10,11</sup> More recent efforts have focused on attaching targeting ligands, such as low molecular weight ligands (*e.g.*, rhodamine B and mannose-6-phosphate) or high molecular weight proteins (*e.g.*, transferrin), to the surface of liposomes to improve their lysosomal delivery.<sup>12–17</sup>

We recently reported the assembly and cellular uptake of GNeosomes, lipid vesicles decorated with stearyl-GNeo, an amphiphilic derivative of guanidinoneomycin (GNeo). Although other guanidinium-rich transporters<sup>18–23</sup> have been used to improve the intracellular delivery of liposomes,<sup>24–31</sup> GNeo is unique in being a highly lysosomotropic transporter capable of delivery through heparan sulfate exclusive pathways.<sup>15</sup> In addition to the universal

benefits of liposomal packaging, incorporation of GNeo significantly increases the uptake and lysosomal delivery of diverse cargo compared to unmodified liposomes.<sup>15</sup>

In the above-mentioned approach to assembling GNeosomes, an amphiphilic GNeo derivative (stearyl-GNeo) was introduced during the formation of liposomes. Here, we first report the synthesis of two novel GNeo-lipid derivatives (Scheme 1). We then compare different methods for incorporating the transporter into liposomes (Fig. 1). Advantageous post-insertion and post-modification methods introduce GNeo into pre-formed liposomes thus modifying only their outer surface, without ever premixing the cargo and carrier, thus facilitating the encapsulation of both positively- and negatively-charged cargo. Liposomes with GNeo post-inserted showed enhanced cellular uptake of a small molecule dye compared to the unmodified liposomes and their ability to deliver  $\alpha$ -L-iduronidase, a lysosomal enzyme. GNeosomes increased the overall uptake of the enzyme compared to plain liposomes. A sufficient amount of enzyme was delivered to restore the normal turnover of glycosaminoglycans in patient MPS I cells, which lack endogenous enzyme. We conclude that GNeosomes can potentially be used to deliver therapeutic amounts of active enzyme to the lysosomes for the treatment of lysosomal storage disorders.

Three GNeo-lipid derivatives were synthesized from stearic acid (1), oleic acid (2), and a dimeric oleic acid tail (3) as outlined in Scheme 1. Briefly, the fatty acid (1, 2 or 3) was coupled to the amino group of an amino-alkyne-functionalized triethylene glycol (4).<sup>32</sup> The resulting compounds (5, 6 and 7) underwent a 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition with **8**<sup>33</sup> followed by acidic deprotection of the Boc-guanidinium groups to yield stearyl-GNeo (9),<sup>15</sup> oleyl-GNeo (10, Scheme S1, ESI†), and di-oleyl-GNeo (11, Scheme S2, ESI†). In addition to the GNeo-lipids that can be directly incorporated in the liposomal bilayer, GNeo-NHS (14) was synthesized by clicking a previously reported alkyne-BocGNeo derivative (12)<sup>34</sup> to an azide-NHS-functionalized triethylene glycol linker (13, Scheme S3, ESI†) to evaluate post-modification of liposomes (Scheme 2 and Scheme S3, ESI†).

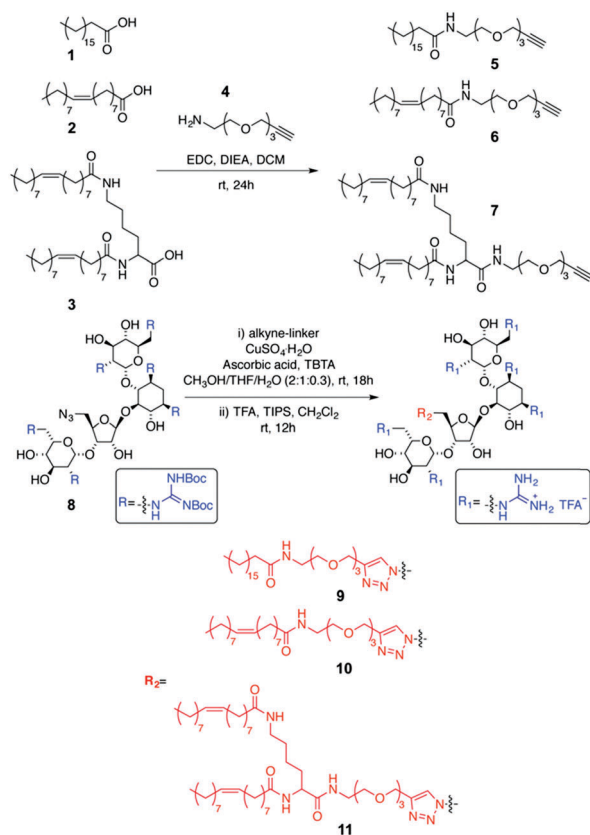
Liposomes were prepared by thin-film hydration followed by freezing and thawing cycles and extrusion. The GNeo-lipids

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Scheme 1 Synthesis of GNeo-lipids.

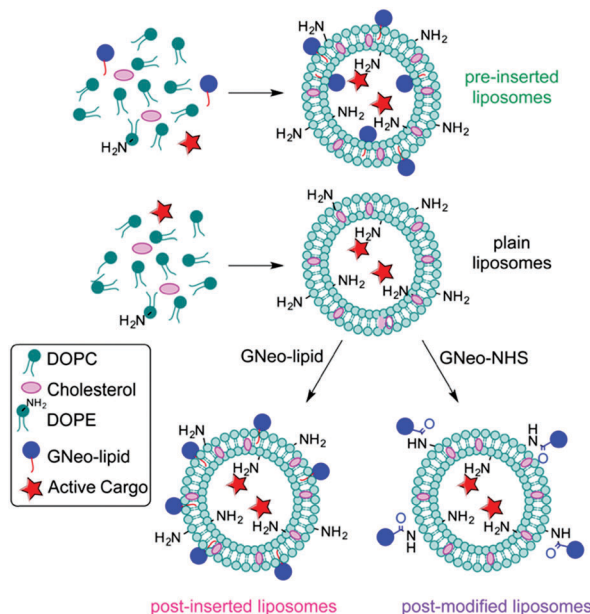
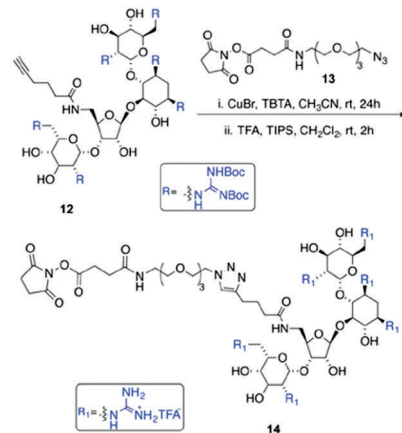


Fig. 1 Schematic representation of the three different methods used for preparing GNeosomes.

were incorporated into liposomes by either “pre-insertion” or “post-insertion” as described in the ESI† and schematically represented in Fig. 1. Alternatively, the primary amines on the



Scheme 2 Synthesis of GNeo-NHS.

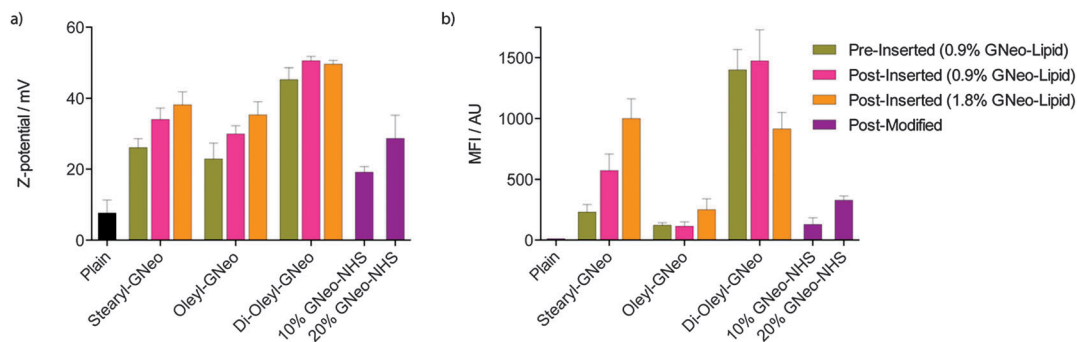
surface of preformed liposomes containing 1,2-dioleoyl-*sn*-glycero-3-phosphoethanolamine (DOPE) were modified with GNeo-NHS (14, Scheme 2) (Fig. 1, “post-modified liposomes”).

The presence of GNeo on the outer surface of liposomes was confirmed by measuring their zeta potentials. GNeosomes exhibited a positive increase in zeta potential compared to plain liposomes. The zeta potentials of the pre-inserted GNeosomes are lower than the corresponding post-inserted GNeosomes, possibly due to partitioning of GNeo-lipid into both leaflets of the liposomal membrane. Addition of a higher concentration of GNeo-lipid or GNeo-NHS generally resulted in an increase in zeta potential (Fig. 2a). Post-modified liposomes had the lowest zeta potential, but also showed a dependence on the degree of derivatization.

To first evaluate the cellular uptake of the GNeosomes generated by the different preparation methods outlined above, a fluorescent cyanine dye, Cy5, was encapsulated. Uptake was evaluated in wild-type Chinese hamster ovary (CHO-K1) cells and analyzed by flow cytometry. As shown in Fig. 2b, the mean fluorescence intensity (MFI) of cells treated with GNeosomes is significantly higher than cells treated with plain liposomes. Generally, di-oleyl-GNeosomes exhibited the highest uptake, followed by stearyl-GNeosomes. This is consistent with the trend seen for their zeta potentials, and taken together, suggests these lipids insert better into the liposomal membrane, leading to a higher concentration of GNeo on the surface and higher uptake. Oleoyl-GNeosomes and GNeo-NHS modified GNeosomes had the lowest zeta potentials and also exhibited the lowest cellular uptake suggesting a lower degree of GNeo modification. The decrease in uptake when a higher concentration of di-oleyl-GNeo was used is attributed to a lower dye encapsulation efficiency (EE), compared to all other preparations (Fig. S1, ESI†). This suggests that the higher concentration of di-oleyl-GNeo might result in leakage of the dye from the liposomes.

To investigate whether GNeosomes can deliver an active enzyme to the lysosomes,  $\alpha$ -L-iduronidase (IDUA) was encapsulated. IDUA is a lysosomal enzyme responsible for hydrolyzing the terminal  $\alpha$ -L-iduronic acid residues in heparan sulfate (HS) and dermatan sulfate (DS). A deficiency in IDUA leads to the accumulation of





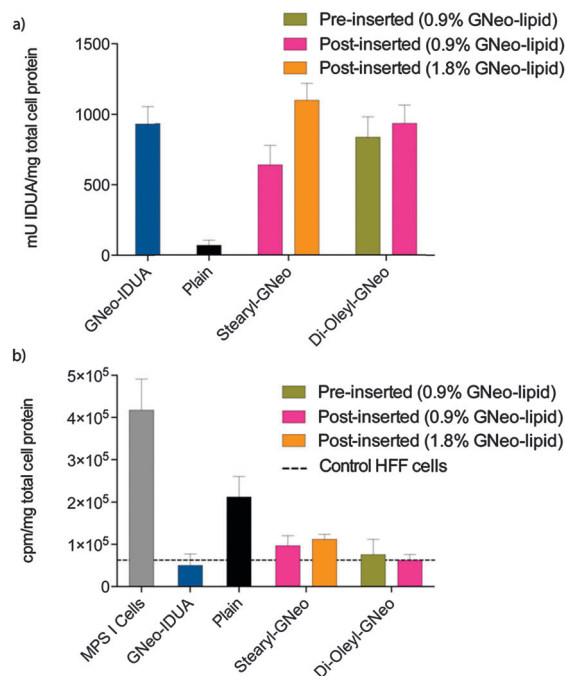
**Fig. 2** Encapsulation and cellular uptake of a fluorescent dye. (a) Zeta potentials of plain liposomes and the different GNeosomes prepared with the indicated GNeo concentrations and methods. (b) CHO-K1 cells were incubated for 1 h at 37 °C with 300  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  Cy5-containing plain and GNeo-decorated liposomes prepared with the indicated GNeo concentrations and methods. Mean fluorescence intensity (MFI) was measured by flow cytometry. The background signal from untreated cells was subtracted.

HS and DS in the lysosomes and is responsible for the lysosomal storage disease mucopolysaccharidosis I (MPS I; Hurler, Hurler-Scheie, and Scheie syndromes).<sup>35</sup>

Liposomes post inserted with GNeo on their surface were prepared as described above, replacing the low MW dye with IDUA. The amount of encapsulated enzyme was evaluated by SDS-PAGE (Fig. S2, ESI<sup>†</sup>) and checked for activity by measuring the conversion of 4-methylumbelliferyl  $\alpha$ -L-iduronide into the fluorophore 4-methylumbelliferone (4-MU).<sup>36</sup> Cellular uptake was assessed in IDUA-deficient MPS I fibroblasts. The cells were incubated with the liposomes for 1 h at 37 °C then lysed and analyzed for IDUA activity using the above mentioned fluorescence-based assay. Low enzyme activity was observed in cells treated with plain liposomes; on the other hand, cells treated with GNeosomes show more than ten-fold higher enzyme activity than untreated MPS I cells (Fig. 3a). Liposomes post-inserted with 1.8% stearyl-GNeo delivered almost twice as much active enzyme to cells than liposomes post-inserted with 0.9% stearyl-GNeo, similar to the enhanced uptake of Cy5 at higher concentrations of stearyl-GNeo (Fig. 2). The di-oleyl-GNeosomes also exhibited an uptake pattern similar to the delivery of Cy5 with the pre-inserted and post-inserted liposomes behaving similarly.

To determine whether GNeosomes were delivering active IDUA to the lysosomes, a label-chase experiment was performed. MPS I and control fibroblast (HFF) cells were incubated with [<sup>35</sup>S]-sulfate for 48 h to radiolabel sulfated glycosaminoglycans. The cells were then incubated with plain liposomes or GNeosomes for 1 h at 37 °C, washed, incubated with fresh medium for another 24 h, and analyzed for the amount of [<sup>35</sup>S]glycosaminoglycans associated with the cells. As shown in Fig. 3b, MPS I fibroblasts store [<sup>35</sup>S]glycosaminoglycans, whereas control HFF cells turnover glycosaminoglycans (GAGs). Plain liposomes lowered the amount of stored GAGs by about 50%, whereas GNeosomes returned the turnover of GAGs to a level comparable to that found in control HFF cells (Fig. 3b). These results indicate that GNeosomes are therefore taken up by IDUA-deficient fibroblasts, reach the lysosomal compartment, release their cargo and restore IDUA activity.

Uptake was also compared to the GNeo-conjugated enzyme (Fig. 3).<sup>37</sup> GNeo-IDUA has previously been shown to have



**Fig. 3** Liposomal delivery of IDUA. (a) MPS I fibroblasts were treated for 1 h at 37 °C with 500  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  plain liposomes or GNeosomes containing 2.5  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  IDUA. The cells were lifted, lysed, and assayed for IDUA activity by the fluorescent 4-MU assay. Cells were also treated with 2.5  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  GNeo-conjugated IDUA (GNeo-IDUA) for comparison. Analysis of variance showed that the differences between plain liposomes and GNeosomes were significant ( $P = 0.007$  to  $< 0.0001$ ). (b) MPS I fibroblasts were radiolabeled with [<sup>35</sup>S]-sulfate and chased for 24 hours with 100  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  plain or GNeo-decorated liposomes containing 0.2  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  IDUA. The amount of [<sup>35</sup>S]glycosaminoglycan remaining was measured by liquid scintillation counting (cpm = counts per minute). Cells were also treated with 0.2  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  of GNeo-conjugated IDUA (GNeo-IDUA) for comparison. The dotted line represents the amount of [<sup>35</sup>S]glycosaminoglycan remaining in control fibroblasts (HFF) radiolabeled with [<sup>35</sup>S]-sulfate and chased for 24 hours without enzyme supplementation. The experiment was performed twice (with different batches of liposomes) in triplicate. Analysis of variance showed that the differences between plain liposomes and GNeosomes were significant ( $P < 0.0005$ ). The difference between untreated MPS I cells and plain liposomes was also significant ( $P = 0.0002$ ).

enhanced uptake and activity compared to Aldurazyme, the high-uptake form currently in clinical use for treatment of



MPS I patients.<sup>37</sup> Maintaining this high level of uptake by GNeo, while encapsulating the enzyme in liposomes, could have additional benefits for *in vivo* applications, including improved stability typically seen with liposomal delivery systems.<sup>38–41</sup>

In conclusion, we have demonstrated that introduction of GNeo to the surface of liposomes results in superior uptake of a small molecule dye in wild-type CHO cells compared to unmodified liposomes. These GNeosomes were also demonstrated to deliver and release an active enzyme to the lysosomes in MPS I human fibroblasts. The HS selectivity of GNeo and its efficacious lysosomal delivery results in a unique delivery system. Because virtually all mammalian cells express heparan sulfate, GNeosomes could be ideal for improving the enzymatic treatment of lysosomal storage disorders that affect all tissues. Furthermore, lipid vesicles can be used to entrap other lysosomal enzymes whose activity might be affected by direct conjugation.

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