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# Comparison of the effects of perfluoroalkyl and alkyl groups on cellular uptake in short peptides†

 Koji Kadota,<sup>a</sup> Ai Kohata,<sup>‡</sup> Shinsuke Sando,<sup>‡</sup> Jumpei Morimoto,<sup>‡</sup> Kohsuke Aikawa,<sup>§\*</sup> and Takashi Okazoe<sup>ad</sup>

The differences in the effects of perfluoroalkyl ( $R_F$ ) and alkyl ( $R_H$ ) groups on the cellular uptake of short peptides were evaluated. A facile synthetic method was established to produce Fmoc-protected amino acids bearing  $R_F$  and  $R_H$  groups on their side chains. The synthesized Fmoc-protected amino acids were successfully incorporated into peptides using solid-phase peptide synthesis. Peptides with an  $R_F$  group exhibited higher cellular uptake efficiency compared to peptides with an  $R_H$  group of the same side-chain length. Intriguingly, the cytotoxicity of the  $AF_{647}$ - $R_F$ -tripeptide ( $R_F = C_8F_{17}$ ) was lower than that of the  $AF_{647}$ - $R_H$ -tripeptide ( $R_H = C_{12}H_{25}$ ), despite similar cellular uptake efficiencies. An evaluation of the binding affinity of the peptides to liposome membranes suggested that the higher lipophobicity of the  $R_F$  group, compared to the  $R_H$  group, contributed to the lower cytotoxicity observed in the peptide with the  $R_F$  group. These findings indicate that the introduction of an  $R_F$  group into peptides has considerable potential for developing drug-delivery carriers with enhanced uptake efficiency and low cytotoxicity.

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## Introduction

The perfluoroalkyl ( $R_F$ ) group is a unique functional group, as  $R_F$ -containing compounds exhibit both high hydrophobicity and lipophobicity.  $R_F$ -containing compounds exhibit higher hydrophobicity than their hydrocarbon counterparts with the same carbon chain lengths.<sup>1–3</sup> Furthermore, under bulk conditions, perfluoroalkyl compounds form a fluorine-rich phase that is immiscible with both organic and aqueous phases.<sup>4,5</sup> While the differences between  $R_F$  and alkyl ( $R_H$ ) groups, such as oil repellency and phase separation, are commonly observed under bulk conditions, the differences under biologically-relevant low-concentration conditions are not sufficiently understood. One notable biological application of  $R_F$  groups is their incorporation into dendrimers<sup>6,7</sup> and polymers.<sup>8,9</sup> Perfluoroalkylation of delivery carriers has been shown to enhance delivery efficiency

and biostability while reducing cytotoxicity.<sup>10,11</sup> For example, Cheng and coworkers reported that perfluoroalkylation of branched-polyethyleneimine improves biostability and delivery efficiency.<sup>12</sup> In addition, they reported that fluorinated dendrimers exhibit enhanced cellular uptake efficiency and reduce the nitrogen-phosphorous (N/P) ratio compared to their non-fluorinated dendrimers.<sup>7</sup> Although these studies have compared perfluoroalkylated carriers with their alkylated counterparts, making a precise comparison of the effects of  $R_F$  and  $R_H$  groups has been challenging because strict control of the introduction efficiency of  $R_F$  and  $R_H$  groups into these carriers is difficult.

Peptide-based drug-delivery carriers are useful for precisely evaluating the effect of functional groups because peptides can be synthesized in a sequence-defined manner, allowing strict control over the number and position of functional groups within the sequence. A few studies have evaluated peptides containing  $R_F$  and  $R_H$  groups. Cheng and coworkers investigated the cellular uptake efficiency of peptides containing  $R_F$  and  $R_H$  groups.<sup>13</sup> Similarly, we have previously evaluated short hydrophobic peptides composed of amino acids bearing  $R_F$  and  $R_H$  groups.<sup>14,15</sup> Although  $R_F$  groups were shown to enhance the cellular uptake of peptides more effectively than  $R_H$  groups, the differences between  $R_F$  and  $R_H$  groups were not systematically investigated, as the primary focus of these studies was on improving cellular uptake efficiency.

In this study, we first evaluated the differences in cellular uptake as well as cytotoxicity between  $R_F$ - and  $R_H$ -containing short peptides. To understand the underlying reasons for these differences observed in cellular assays, we also compared the

<sup>a</sup>Department of Chemistry and Biotechnology, Graduate School of Engineering, The University of Tokyo, 2-11-16 Yayoi, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, 113-0032, Japan

<sup>b</sup>Department of Chemistry and Biotechnology, Graduate School of Engineering, The University of Tokyo, 7-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, 113-8656, Japan. E-mail: [jmorimoto@chembio.t.u-tokyo.ac.jp](mailto:jmorimoto@chembio.t.u-tokyo.ac.jp)
<sup>c</sup>Department of Bioengineering, Graduate School of Engineering, The University of Tokyo, 7-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, 113-8656, Japan

<sup>d</sup>Yokohama Technical Center, AGC Inc., 1-1 Suehiro-cho, Tsurumi-ku, Yokohama 230-0045, Japan

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‡ Current address: School of Life Science and Technology, Institute of Science Tokyo, 4259 Nagatsuta-cho, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa, 226-8501, Japan.

 § Current address: School of Medicine, Nihon University, 30-1 Oyaguchi-Kamicho, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo, 173-8610, Japan, E-mail: [aikawa.kousuke@nihon-u.ac.jp](mailto:aikawa.kousuke@nihon-u.ac.jp)




of a CH<sub>2</sub> unit,<sup>3</sup> we synthesized a tripeptide containing R<sub>H</sub> = C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>25</sub> to achieve comparable hydrophobicity to the tripeptide with R<sub>F</sub> = C<sub>8</sub>F<sub>17</sub>. To further explore the effect of chain length, we also prepared a tripeptide containing R<sub>H</sub> = C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>21</sub>, which represents an intermediate chain length between C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>17</sub> and C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>25</sub>.

### Evaluation of the cellular uptake efficiency of the peptides

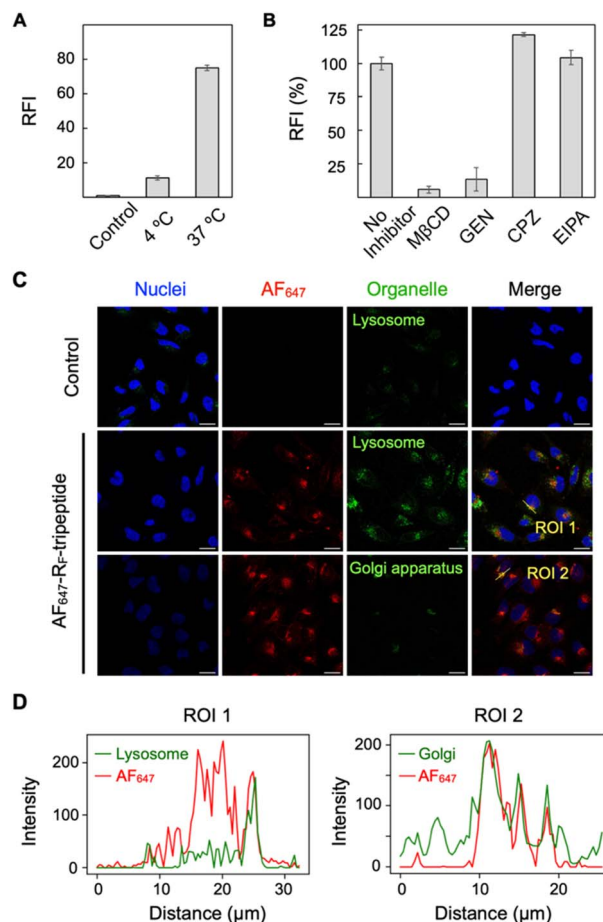
The cellular uptake efficiencies of the synthesized peptides were initially investigated using flow cytometry. To visualize cellular uptake, a highly hydrophilic fluorophore, Alexa Fluor 647 (AF<sub>647</sub>), which is inherently not taken up by cells, was conjugated to the N-terminal amine of the peptides (referred to as AF<sub>647</sub>-R<sub>F</sub>/R<sub>H</sub>-tripeptides). AF<sub>647</sub>-labeled diethylamine (AF<sub>647</sub>-NET<sub>2</sub>) was employed as a negative control (Fig. 2A). HeLa cells were treated with a serum-free culture medium containing 150 nM of the peptide for 1 h. Serum-free conditions were used to eliminate the potential influence of peptide binding to biomolecules. After washing the cells, cellular uptake efficiency was evaluated by measuring and comparing the fluorescence intensities of the cells using a flow cytometer (Fig. 2B and S1†). Cells treated with peptides bearing an R<sub>F</sub> group showed stronger fluorescence intensities than those treated with the corresponding R<sub>H</sub>-containing peptides with the same side chain length. For the R<sub>H</sub> group, peptides bearing shorter side chains (<C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>17</sub>) showed negligible cellular uptake (data not shown). In contrast, for the R<sub>F</sub> group, even the cells treated with the peptides having a short R<sub>F</sub> group (C<sub>4</sub>F<sub>9</sub>) showed a fluorescence signal higher than the cells treated with AF<sub>647</sub>-NET<sub>2</sub> control. These results suggest that the introduction of R<sub>F</sub> groups into peptides is more effective than the corresponding R<sub>H</sub> group in achieving high cellular uptake efficiency.

To investigate the effect of amino acid residues other than R<sub>F</sub> or R<sub>H</sub> groups on cellular uptake, tripeptides with the general structure Z-Asp(C<sub>8</sub>F<sub>17</sub>)-Z were synthesized, where Z represents Phe, Leu, or Pro (Fig. S2 and S3†). The fluorescence intensities of cells treated with the peptides mostly correlated with the hydrophobicity of the peptide sequences, indicating that the

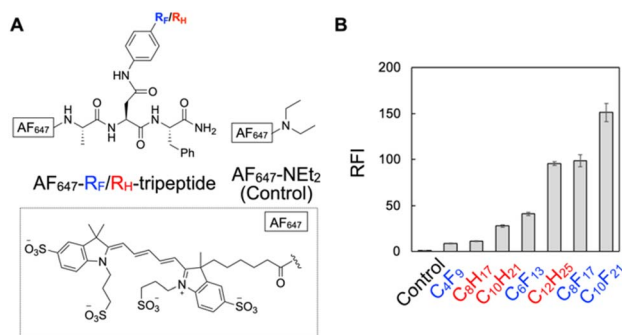
hydrophobicity of the peptide plays a critical role in cellular uptake. Based on these results, subsequent evaluations focused primarily on peptides containing C<sub>8</sub>F<sub>17</sub> and C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>25</sub> because they exhibited comparable cellular uptake efficiencies.

### Investigation of the cellular internalization mechanism

The mechanism of peptide internalization into cells was investigated using endocytosis inhibitors. First, we examined whether the AF<sub>647</sub>-R<sub>F</sub>-tripeptide (R<sub>F</sub> = C<sub>8</sub>F<sub>17</sub>) was internalized *via* an energy-dependent pathway, such as endocytosis, or through direct penetration across the cell membrane. When the



**Fig. 3** Investigation of the cellular uptake mechanism and localization of AF<sub>647</sub>-R<sub>F</sub>-tripeptide (R<sub>F</sub> = C<sub>8</sub>F<sub>17</sub>). (A) Cellular uptake efficiency at 37 °C and 4 °C. (B) Cellular uptake efficiency in the presence of endocytosis inhibitors: 1 mM methyl-β-cyclodextrin (MβCD), 10 μM 5-(*N*-ethyl-*N*-isopropyl)-amiloride (EIPA), 700 μM genistein (GEN), and 10 μM chlorpromazine (CPZ). The error bars represent the standard deviations of triplicates. (C) CLSM images of HeLa cells treated with 150 nM AF<sub>647</sub>-R<sub>F</sub>-tripeptide (R<sub>F</sub> = C<sub>8</sub>F<sub>17</sub>) and control (AF<sub>647</sub>-NET<sub>2</sub>) for 1 h at 37 °C, 5% CO<sub>2</sub>. Nucleus was stained by Hoechst 33 342 (blue; λ<sub>ex</sub> = 405 nm and λ<sub>em</sub> = 420–460 nm), Alexa Fluor 647 fluorescence of AF<sub>647</sub>-R<sub>F</sub>-tripeptide (red; λ<sub>ex</sub> = 638 nm and λ<sub>em</sub> = 650–700 nm), and green fluorescence image of LysoTracker green® or Golgi-GFP (green; λ<sub>ex</sub> = 488 nm and λ<sub>em</sub> = 500–550 nm). The scale bar indicates 25 μm. (D) Fluorescent intensity profile of region of interest (ROI) analysis. Green line: green fluorescence from organelles (ROI 1: lysosome; ROI 2: Golgi apparatus; red line: AF<sub>647</sub> fluorescence from the peptide).



**Fig. 2** Evaluation of the cellular uptake efficiency of AF<sub>647</sub>-R<sub>F</sub>/R<sub>H</sub>-tripeptides by flow cytometry. (A) Structures of AF<sub>647</sub>-R<sub>F</sub>/R<sub>H</sub>-tripeptide and the control (AF<sub>647</sub>-diethylamine: AF<sub>647</sub>-NET<sub>2</sub>). (B) Fluorescence intensities of HeLa cells treated with 150 nM of the peptides for 1 h at 37 °C in 5% CO<sub>2</sub> using serum-free medium. Relative fluorescence intensity (RFI) was measured by flow cytometry, with the control serving as a reference.



cellular uptake experiment was conducted at 4 °C, the fluorescence intensity of the internalized peptide was significantly reduced, indicating that the internalization process is energy-dependent (Fig. 3A). Next, the specific endocytotic pathways involved in the peptide internalization were investigated using four inhibitors of endocytotic pathways: methyl  $\beta$ -cyclodextrin (M $\beta$ CD, a lipid raft-mediated endocytosis inhibitor); genistein (GEN, a caveolin-dependent endocytosis inhibitor); 5-(*N*-ethyl-*N*-isopropyl)-amiloride (EIPA, a macropinocytosis inhibitor); and chlorpromazine (CPZ, a clathrin-dependent endocytosis inhibitor). HeLa cells were preincubated with each inhibitor for 30 min prior to the addition of AF<sub>647</sub>-R<sub>F</sub>-tripeptide (R<sub>F</sub> = C<sub>8</sub>F<sub>17</sub>). EIPA and CPZ did not inhibit the cellular uptake. In contrast, M $\beta$ CD and GEN largely inhibited cellular uptake (Fig. 3B). A similar result was observed for AF<sub>647</sub>-R<sub>H</sub>-tripeptide (R<sub>H</sub> = C<sub>12</sub>F<sub>25</sub>) (Fig. S4 and S5<sup>†</sup>). These results indicate that the internalization of AF<sub>647</sub>-R<sub>F</sub>-tripeptide (R<sub>F</sub> = C<sub>8</sub>F<sub>17</sub>), as well as AF<sub>647</sub>-R<sub>H</sub>-tripeptide (R<sub>H</sub> = C<sub>12</sub>F<sub>25</sub>), occurs primarily *via* lipid raft-mediated and caveolin-dependent endocytosis.

To further understand the internalization process, HeLa cells treated with the peptide were observed using confocal laser scanning microscopy (CLSM). After 1 h of incubation without washing, the peptide was found to be absorbed into the cell membrane (Fig. S6<sup>†</sup>). To investigate intracellular localization after cellular internalization, cells were incubated with the peptide in the presence of organelle-specific markers. Lyso-Tracker was used to assess whether the peptide underwent a lysosomal pathway, while Golgi-GFP was used to evaluate the potential transport of the tripeptide to the Golgi apparatus, as previous studies have reported that compounds internalized *via* caveolin- and lipid raft-mediated endocytosis are directed to the Golgi apparatus.<sup>17–19</sup> Following 1 h of incubation, residual peptides on the membrane and in the medium were washed away, and the cells were observed under CLSM. Fluorescence signals from the AF<sub>647</sub>-R<sub>F</sub>-tripeptide partially colocalized with both LysoTracker and Golgi-GFP signals (Fig. 3C and D). These results suggest that AF<sub>647</sub>-R<sub>F</sub>-tripeptide (R<sub>F</sub> = C<sub>8</sub>F<sub>17</sub>) is initially absorbed into the cell membrane, internalizes into cells *via* endocytosis, and is at least partially transported to the Golgi apparatus. The alkyl counterpart (R<sub>H</sub> = C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>25</sub>) exhibited a similar localization pattern to the R<sub>F</sub>-containing peptide (Fig. S7<sup>†</sup>). These results are consistent with previous reports on the behavior of lipophilic molecules, which are internalized *via* caveolin- and lipid raft-mediated endocytosis and subsequently transported to the Golgi apparatus.<sup>17–19</sup>

### Investigation of the cytotoxicity differences between peptides containing R<sub>H</sub> and R<sub>F</sub> groups

Compounds that are efficiently taken up by cells often exhibit cytotoxicity due to their interactions with the cell membrane, which can result in membrane disruption. Therefore, we evaluated the cytotoxicity of the peptides containing R<sub>F</sub> and R<sub>H</sub> groups (Fig. 4). The cytotoxicity of the peptides against HeLa cells following 1 h of incubation was evaluated using cell-counting kit-8 (CCK-8). The chain length-dependent cytotoxic effect was observed for the AF<sub>647</sub>-R<sub>F</sub>-tripeptide (R<sub>F</sub> = C<sub>6</sub>F<sub>13</sub>,

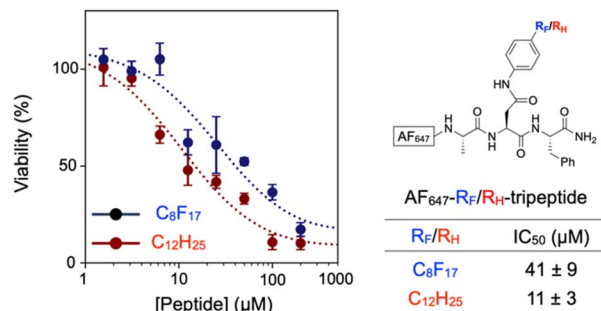


Fig. 4 Cytotoxicity of AF<sub>647</sub>-R<sub>F</sub>/R<sub>H</sub>-tripeptides. Cytotoxicity assay using cell-counting kit-8 (CCK-8); 5 × 10<sup>3</sup> of HeLa cells were treated with the AF<sub>647</sub>-R<sub>F</sub>/R<sub>H</sub>-tripeptides for 1 h.

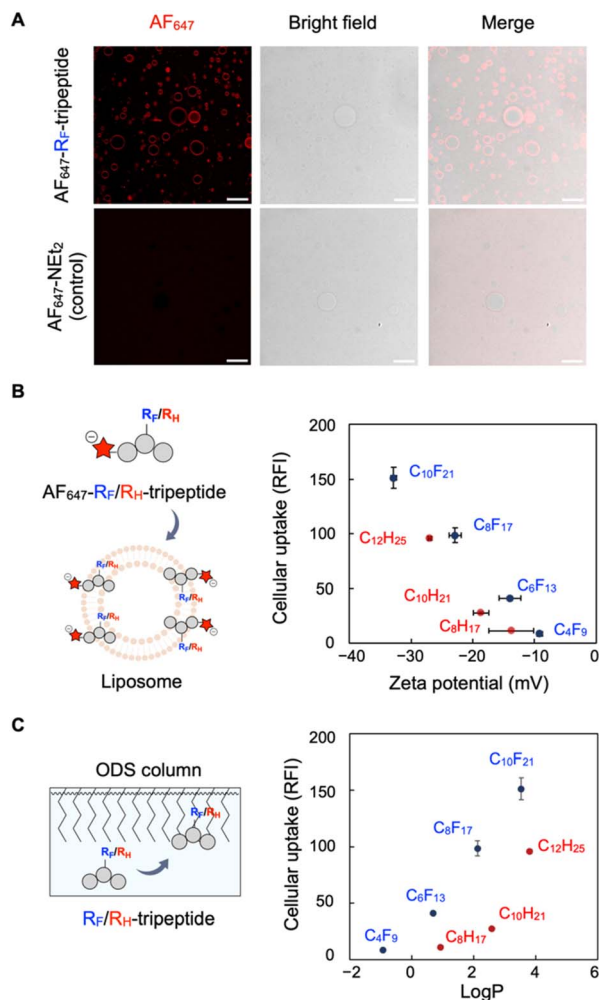
C<sub>8</sub>F<sub>17</sub>, and C<sub>10</sub>F<sub>21</sub>) (IC<sub>50</sub> = 77 ± 7 μM, 41 ± 9 μM, 34 ± 2 μM, respectively) (Fig. S8<sup>†</sup>). Intriguingly, the cytotoxicity of the AF<sub>647</sub>-R<sub>F</sub>-tripeptide (R<sub>F</sub> = C<sub>8</sub>F<sub>17</sub>) (IC<sub>50</sub> = 41 ± 9 μM) was lower than that of the AF<sub>647</sub>-R<sub>H</sub>-tripeptide (R<sub>H</sub> = C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>25</sub>) (IC<sub>50</sub> = 11 ± 3 μM), despite both peptides achieving similar cellular uptake efficiencies. The result indicates that R<sub>F</sub>-containing peptides are useful for achieving efficient cellular uptake with lower cytotoxicity than R<sub>H</sub>-containing peptides, consistent with findings reported in previous studies.<sup>7,13,20</sup>

### Evaluation of the interaction of peptide with lipid membrane

To elucidate the potential reasons for the differences in cellular uptake efficiency and cytotoxicity between peptides containing R<sub>F</sub> and R<sub>H</sub> groups, we investigated the interaction of the AF<sub>647</sub>-R<sub>F</sub>-tripeptide (R<sub>F</sub> = C<sub>8</sub>F<sub>17</sub>) with a model lipid membrane. Giant unilamellar vesicles (GUVs) composed of 1,2-dioleoyl-*sn*-glycero-3-phosphocholine (DOPC) were prepared according to the previously described method.<sup>21</sup> The AF<sub>647</sub>-R<sub>F</sub>-tripeptide (150 nM; R<sub>F</sub> = C<sub>8</sub>F<sub>17</sub>) was added to the liposome suspension, and its interaction with the membrane was observed under CLSM (Fig. 5A, top). Red fluorescence corresponding to the tripeptide was observed on the surface of the liposomal membrane, indicating that the peptide adsorbs into the membrane. This result aligns with earlier CLSM studies on cells, where the peptide was initially observed to adsorb onto the cell membrane. Similar behavior of adsorption on the liposome was also observed for the AF<sub>647</sub>-R<sub>H</sub>-tripeptide (R<sub>H</sub> = C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>25</sub>) (Fig. S9<sup>†</sup>). In contrast, no fluorescence was observed when the control AF<sub>647</sub>-NET<sub>2</sub> was added to the liposome suspension (Fig. 5A, bottom). These results indicate that the peptides interact with membrane lipids through the hydrophobic peptide moieties rather than electrostatic interaction between the anionic fluorescent group and the lipid bilayer.

To compare the relative affinities of the AF<sub>647</sub>-R<sub>F</sub>-tripeptide and AF<sub>647</sub>-R<sub>H</sub>-tripeptide to the liposomal membrane, we measured the zeta potential of the liposomes following the peptide treatment (Fig. 5B, S10, and Table S1<sup>†</sup>).<sup>22</sup> An increase in the chain length of R<sub>F</sub> and R<sub>H</sub> groups corresponded to a more negative zeta potential. This observation demonstrated that the peptides with longer R<sub>F</sub> and R<sub>H</sub> groups are more strongly absorbed into the liposomal membrane. This result suggests





**Fig. 5** Membrane affinity of AF<sub>647</sub>-R<sub>F</sub>/R<sub>H</sub>-tripeptides. (A) CLSM image of the interaction of AF<sub>647</sub>-R<sub>F</sub>-tripeptide (R<sub>F</sub> = C<sub>8</sub>F<sub>17</sub>) and control against DOPC liposome membrane. 150 nM peptide (100 μL) was added to 100 μL of liposome solution (1 mg mL<sup>-1</sup> lipid). The control (AF<sub>647</sub>-NEt<sub>2</sub>) was used at 750 nM. The scale bar indicates 25 μm. (B) Schematic illustration of membrane affinity of AF<sub>647</sub>-R<sub>F</sub>/R<sub>H</sub>-tripeptide (left). Plot of cellular uptake efficiency versus zeta-potential of liposome absorbed by AF<sub>647</sub>-R<sub>F</sub>/R<sub>H</sub>-tripeptides (right). (C) Schematic illustration of hydrophobicity measurements using ODS column (left). Plot of cellular uptake efficiency versus hydrophobicity (Log *P*) of R<sub>F</sub>/R<sub>H</sub>-tripeptides (right).

that the higher cellular uptake efficiency of peptides with longer R<sub>F</sub>/R<sub>H</sub> groups is attributable to the higher affinity of the peptides to the cell membrane. Interestingly, AF<sub>647</sub>-R<sub>H</sub>-tripeptide (R<sub>H</sub> = C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>25</sub>) exhibited stronger binding to the liposome than AF<sub>647</sub>-R<sub>F</sub>-tripeptide (R<sub>F</sub> = C<sub>8</sub>F<sub>17</sub>), despite both peptides exhibiting similar cellular uptake efficiencies.

The weaker interaction of peptides bearing R<sub>F</sub> groups with lipids, as compared to those with R<sub>H</sub> group, was further suggested by their retention times on an octadecylsilyl (ODS) column. The retention times of the tripeptides without the N-terminal AF<sub>647</sub> were measured using a high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) system, and the water-octanol partition coefficients (Log *P*) were calculated from the obtained

values (Fig. 5C, S11, S12, Tables S2 and S3†). The C<sub>8</sub>F<sub>17</sub>-containing tripeptide exhibited a lower Log *P* value than the C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>25</sub>-containing tripeptide despite the two peptides having similar cellular uptake efficiencies. Similarly, the C<sub>6</sub>F<sub>13</sub>-containing tripeptide exhibited a lower Log *P* value than the C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>21</sub>-containing tripeptide, and the C<sub>4</sub>F<sub>9</sub>-containing tripeptide exhibited a lower Log *P* value than the C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>17</sub>-containing tripeptide, although these two pairs exhibited similar cellular uptake efficiencies. The lower Log *P* values of R<sub>F</sub>-containing tripeptides relative to R<sub>H</sub>-containing tripeptides with similar cellular uptake efficiencies suggest a weaker interaction of the R<sub>F</sub> groups with the alkyl chain of the ODS column due to the lipophilicity of the R<sub>F</sub> group.

These combined results suggest that when tripeptides with R<sub>F</sub> and R<sub>H</sub> groups exhibiting similar cellular uptake efficiencies are compared, tripeptides with R<sub>F</sub> groups exhibit lower lipophilicity or higher lipophobicity. The lower lipophilicity of the R<sub>F</sub> group may lead to a shorter retention time on the cell membrane, thereby reducing the extent of cell membrane disruption caused by the hydrophobic groups. This could explain the lower cytotoxicity observed for the AF<sub>647</sub>-R<sub>F</sub>-tripeptide compared to the AF<sub>647</sub>-R<sub>H</sub>-tripeptide.

## Conclusions

In this study, we aimed to achieve a systematic comparison of the effects of R<sub>F</sub> and R<sub>H</sub> groups on the cellular uptake efficiency of peptides. The development of a facile synthetic method for Fmoc-protected amino acids bearing R<sub>F</sub> and R<sub>H</sub> groups with various chain lengths enabled a detailed comparison of their properties.

The comparison of R<sub>F</sub>-containing tripeptides and R<sub>H</sub>-containing tripeptides showed that the R<sub>F</sub>-containing tripeptides exhibit higher cellular uptake efficiency than their R<sub>H</sub>-containing counterparts with the same chain length. Intriguingly, when an R<sub>F</sub>-containing tripeptide and an R<sub>H</sub>-containing tripeptide with similar cellular uptake efficiencies are compared, the R<sub>F</sub>-containing tripeptide exhibited lower cytotoxicity. While previous studies have also reported that R<sub>F</sub> groups can exhibit lower cytotoxicity than the corresponding R<sub>H</sub> groups,<sup>12,23</sup> the underlying reasons for the difference have remained unclear. In this study, liposome binding experiments suggested that when peptides with R<sub>F</sub> and R<sub>H</sub> groups of similar cellular uptake efficiencies are compared, the R<sub>F</sub>-containing peptides exhibit lower lipophilicity, which may account for the lower cytotoxicity.

The effect of R<sub>F</sub> modification depends on the peptide sequence and how the peptide is modified by the R<sub>F</sub> group. For example, our previous study showed that the stereochemistry of the R<sub>F</sub> group in the peptide influences the size of the nanoparticles formed by the peptides, which in turn has a large influence on cellular uptake efficiency. Furthermore, the R<sub>F</sub>-modified peptides with high cellular uptake efficiency were found to form nanoparticles with diameters of approximately 100 nm, which were internalized *via* caveolae-dependent endocytosis and micropinocytosis.<sup>14</sup> On the other hand, DLS measurement showed that the C<sub>8</sub>F<sub>17</sub>-modified peptide in this study formed nanoparticles with larger diameters (180 ± 20 nm)



(Fig. S13†) than our previously reported peptide, and the peptide was internalized into the cells *via* lipid raft-mediated and caveolae-dependent endocytosis. Further investigation on the effect of R<sub>F</sub> modifications on peptide cellular uptake is required to more comprehensively understand the effect of the R<sub>F</sub> modification. The facile synthetic method for R<sub>F</sub>-modified peptides established in this study would facilitate the study.

Similar to peptides, oligonucleotides are sequence-defined oligomers that can be systematically modified. A few studies have compared the effects of R<sub>F</sub>- and R<sub>H</sub>-group modifications on the cellular uptake and cytotoxicity of nucleotides.<sup>24,25</sup> These studies on sequence-defined oligomers, including peptides and oligonucleotides, provide valuable insights into the differences between R<sub>F</sub>- and R<sub>H</sub>-group modifications.

Although some per- and poly-fluoroalkylated compounds are under regulation because they lead to biological accumulation and environmental pollution,<sup>26</sup> the R<sub>F</sub> group has considerable potential in the development of efficient drug-delivery carriers. Appropriate utilization of the R<sub>F</sub> group would also be useful in various biological applications such as <sup>19</sup>F MRI<sup>27</sup> and Raman imaging.<sup>28</sup>

## Data availability

The data used and analyzed during the development of this work is available in the ESI† files accompanying this document.

## Author contributions

K. K. conducted the experiments, analyzed the data, and wrote the original draft of the manuscript. K. A. directed the project. A. K., J. M., and S. S. provided advice and discussed the data. T. O. provided advice and the original concept. All the authors contributed to the review and editing of the manuscript.

## Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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