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Site-selective protein conjugation at histidine†

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Site-selective conjugation generally requires both (i) molecular engineering of the protein of interest to introduce a conjugation site at a defined location and (ii) a site-specific conjugation technology. Three N-terminal interferon α 2-a (IFN) variants with truncated histidine tags were prepared and conjugation was examined using a bis-alkylation reagent, PEG_(10kDa)-mono-sulfone **3**. A histidine tag comprised of two histidines separated by a glycine (His₂-tag) underwent PEGylation. Two more IFN variants were then prepared with the His₂-tag engineered at different locations in IFN. Another IFN variant was prepared with the His-tag introduced in an α -helix, and required three contiguous histidines to ensure that two histidine residues in the correct conformation would be available for conjugation. Since histidine is a natural amino acid, routine methods of site-directed mutagenesis were used to generate the IFN variants from *E. coli* in soluble form at titres comparable to native IFN. PEGylation conversions ranged from 28–39%. A single step purification process gave essentially the pure PEG–IFN variant (>97% by RP-HPLC) in high recovery with isolated yields ranging from 21–33%. The level of retained bioactivity was strongly dependent on the site of PEG conjugation. The highest biological activity of 74% was retained for the PEG₁₀-106(HGHG)-IFN variant which is unprecedented for a PEGylated IFN. The His₂-tag at 106(HGHG)-IFN is engineered at the flexible loop most distant from IFN interaction with its dimeric receptor. The biological activity for the PEG₁₀-5(HGH)-IFN variant was determined to be 17% which is comparable to other PEGylated IFN conjugates achieved at or near the N-terminus that have been previously described. The lowest retained activity (10%) was reported for PEG₁₀-120(HHH)-IFN which was prepared as a negative control targeting a IFN site thought to be involved in receptor binding. The presence of two histidines as a His₂-tag to generate a site-selective target for bis-alkylating PEGylation is a feasible approach for achieving site-selective PEGylation. The use of a His₂-tag to strategically engineer a conjugation site in a protein location can result in maximising the retention of the biological activity following protein modification.

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Introduction

The functionality and efficacy of therapeutic proteins can be increased by the covalent conjugation of drugs, probes and polymers (e.g. antibody drug conjugates (ADCs) and PEGylation). Most proteins will have regions and sites in their structure where conjugation can result in optimal stability, activity, and pharmacokinetics.^{1–3} Computational strategies are being used to identify sites in the protein structure to predict the impact of PEGylation.¹ Site-selective conjugation generally requires both

(i) molecular engineering of the protein of interest to introduce a conjugation site at a defined location and (ii) a site-specific conjugation technology.⁴

Many conjugation methods have been described^{5,6} and some^{7–13} can be specific for an amino acid residue or a glycosyl moiety. Cysteine incorporation into a protein as a site for conjugation has been described in many preclinical studies^{14,15} including studies where large numbers of variants have been designed to determine the best site for an unpaired cysteine.¹⁶ Introduction of an additional cysteine can cause scrambling of the native disulfides, and protein dimerisation, oxidation, and aggregation.^{17,18} The presence of an accessible cysteine for conjugation can also cause protein aggregation during downstream processing by forming intermolecular disulfides. The unpaired single cysteines engineered into a protein can also be blocked for conjugation by cysteinylolation and glutathionylation, which are referred to as ‘cysteine capping’.¹⁹ These oxidised forms of the added cysteine must be reduced before conjugation can be conducted, which can often be difficult to accomplish without reducing natural disulfide bonds that may

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Fig. 1 (A) Chemical structure of the PEG-bis-sulfone **1** and formation of the PEG-mono-sulfone reagent **3** generated after elimination of toluene sulfonic acid **2**; (B) both PEG-bis- and mono-sulfone reagents (**1** and **3**) can undergo site-specific bis-alkylation with the two cysteine thiols from a native disulfide in a protein achieving disulfide-bridging PEGylation;⁵² (C) both reagents (**1** and **3**) also undergo conjugation to the histidines in a C- or N-terminal histidine tag (His-tag);⁶⁴ (D) herein we investigated site-selective bis-alkylation conjugation at a His₂-tag engineered at a selected site along the protein mainchain; (E) mechanism for conjugation by bis-alkylation at a His-Gly-His tag by a sequence of addition-elimination reactions to the initial conjugate **4**. Carbonyl reduction to give **5** stops de-PEGylation by preventing retro-Michael reactions.

Histidines have a lower pK_a than other nucleophilic residues in a protein, *i.e.*, lysine and arginine, so at mildly acidic pH (5–6) they may not be protonated, so can be reactive. Conjugation by bis-alkylation using reagents such as **1** and **3** can be equilibrium controlled *via* an addition-elimination reaction that is reliant on the Michael reaction. Covalent conjugation occurs with 2 amino acids close in space (*e.g.* the two cysteine thiols from a disulfide⁵³ or two histidines in a C- or N-terminal his-tag⁶⁴). Conjugation to two lysine amino nucleophiles in slightly acidic conditions is not favoured for reagents **1** and **3** when there are cysteine thiols or histidine imidazoles present. Therefore, using 2 closely placed histidines in interferon $\alpha 2$ (Fig. 1D and E) may provide an alternative method for achieving site-selective conjugation compared to, for example, (i) adding an unpaired cysteine to a protein with existing disulfides and (ii) incorporating nCAAs, which have been described for interferon $\alpha 2$.^{15,74}

The aim of the study described herein was to determine if site-selected bis-alkylation conjugation could be accomplished with a two histidine tag (His₂-tag) placed within the primary sequence of interferon $\alpha 2$ -a to give a PEGylated interferon with a higher biological activity than has been observed previously for PEGylated interferon $\alpha 2$.

Results and discussion

Preparation of truncated N-terminal His-tag IFN analogues

Interferons are a group of naturally occurring cytokines produced in vertebrates in response to a viral infection.⁷⁵ Cytokines are a broad group of proteins that have clinical relevance,^{76,77} but quickly clear from circulation, so several cytokines that have been approved for clinical use have also been PEGylated.

Interferons are a key component of the innate immune response and are used clinically to treat a wide range of conditions including viral infections, malignancies and multiple sclerosis. There are three types of interferon (I, II and III), and type-I interferons that are used clinically include interferon α and β . There are at least 13 different human interferon α proteins, all which have 166 amino acids except for interferon $\alpha 2$ which has 165 amino acids due to a deletion at position 44. Like many cytokines, interferon is a helical bundle protein that has a cluster of five α -helices, four of which are arranged to form a left handed helix bundle motif (helices A, B, C and E).^{78–80} Between helix A and B is a loop of 30 residues.

Initial experiments were conducted to determine if less than eight histidine residues at the N-terminus of interferon



Table 1 Antiviral activity of N-terminally tagged IFN variants confirmed that fusion of a histidine-glycine tag to the N-terminus does not impact on IFN activity

Sample	Specific activity calculated to NIBSC IFN α -2a [MIU per mg]				
	IFN	Tag 1	Tag 2	Tag 3	Tag 4
		HHGGGG-IFN	HHHHGG-IFN	HGHGGG-IFN	HGHGHG-IFN
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i> = 3	<i>n</i> = 5	<i>n</i> = 5	<i>n</i> = 5	<i>n</i> = 5
MEAN	254.2	228.5	216.7	242.4	218.4
SEM	34.5	23.2	18.5	31.4	51.4

The 10 kDa molecular weight PEG is comparable to that used in the clinic for PEG-Intron® (12.5 kDa PEG) and many prior studies indicate that a 10 kDa PEG was sufficiently large enough⁸³ to surpass the molecular weight threshold needed to sterically shield the IFN to reduce its biological activity.

Native IFN⁶⁴ was used as a control for these conjugation studies. When the conjugation reaction was conducted at pH 5.0 at a protein concentration of 1 mg mL⁻¹ and 5 eq. of PEG₁₀-mono-sulfone **3** for an incubation period of 16 h at 20 °C, the conversion to the mono-PEGylated species ranged from 29% to 35% for the three IFN variants (Tags 1, 3 and 4) whilst only 7% PEGylation was observed for the non-His-tagged IFN (Fig. 3A and B).

The HGHGHG-IFN variant (Tag 4) with three histidine residues did show an increased tendency to form di- and tri-PEGylated products when 5 equivalents of PEG₁₀-mono-sulfone **3** was used in these conditions (*i.e.* incubated for 16 h at 20 °C). Multiple PEGylation is possible for the HGHGHG-IFN variant between the three histidines and the terminal amine. The HHGGGG and the HGHGGG-IFN variants with two histidine residues generated little or no di-PEGylated product. Increased protein concentration and PEG stoichiometry yielded unacceptable amounts of multi-PEG conjugates (Fig. 3A).

Previously with N-terminal octahistidine tagged IFN (H₈-IFN)⁶⁴ we found no evidence of PEG conjugation except on the His-tag suggesting histidine conjugation was faster at the optimal conditions than at other sites on the protein, and that once PEG was conjugated to the His-tag then it is possible that steric effects slowed the rate of non-specific conjugation.

Most optimised conjugation reactions require well defined and mild reaction conditions that are conducive to maintaining protein structure while achieving efficient and selective conjugation. At commercial scale, the cost of the GMP conjugation reagent is comparable or more expensive than the cost of the protein. Scalability considerations require that reagent stoichiometry, the amount of unmodified protein remaining after conjugation and the purification process used to isolate the desired conjugate should all be taken into account. Isolation of the desired conjugate from excess unmodified protein and conjugation reagent can generally be conducted effectively at scale.

Reductive amination strategies which require imine formation followed by mild reduction aim to exploit a small pK_a difference of the N-terminal amine for conjugation compared to the other amines in the protein. For PEG to be predominantly conjugated at the N-terminal amine,⁸⁴ a narrow set of



Fig. 3 PEG conjugation studies of truncated N-terminal His-tagged IFN variants (Tags 1, 3 and 4) and native IFN used as control. Protein to PEG₁₀-mono-sulfone **3** ratios were screened and the conjugation reaction was conducted for 16 h at 20 °C. It was observed that the most effective conjugation at the histidine-tag was achieved when reaction was conducted at pH 5.0 at a protein concentration of 1 mg mL⁻¹ and 5 eq. of PEG₁₀-mono-sulfone **3**. The conversion to the mono-PEGylated species ranged from 29–35% for the three IFN variants, while only 7% PEGylation on native IFN. (A) SDS-PAGE gels (colloidal blue) showing the PEG-conjugation reaction mixtures screened and (B) estimates of PEGylation conversion rates using densitometry analysis for the conjugation conducted with protein concentrations of 1.0 and 2.5 mg mL⁻¹.



conditions that are protein dependent is required. Exploiting a slight difference in the pK_a of a single N-terminal amino acid to achieve high yielding and homogeneous imine formation in an aqueous medium is not possible with low reagent stoichiometry or complete site specificity.^{85,86} Several strategies have been described to direct conjugation to the N-terminus of a protein to address the inherent limitations of reductive amination using PEG aldehyde reagents.^{13,64,87}

The data with the truncated N-terminal histidine tagged IFN variants (Fig. 3A and B) indicate that the best mono-PEGylation conditions were to incubate PEG₁₀-mono-sulfone **3** (5 eq.) with the IFN variant at 1 mg mL⁻¹ for 16 h at 20 °C (pH 5.0). Using these conditions, all three of the IFN histidine variants resulted in conjugation broadly comparable to that previously observed with an N-terminal H₈-IFN.⁶⁴ Purification of the N-terminal PEG-IFN conjugate was also easy to conduct. A single pair of histidines separated by a glycine, *e.g.* HGH, was then incorporated within the IFN mainchain as a site-selective conjugation location.

Site selection on IFN for histidine conjugation

Sites to incorporate an internal His-tag for conjugation were considered based on the published findings of IFN binding interactions with its dimeric receptor and the *in vitro* biological activities of isolated PEG-positional isomers.^{88,89} IFN exerts its biological activity through binding to the specific cell surface receptors.⁹⁰ Features of the IFN structure and its interaction with cell membrane receptors have been described and key residues mediating these interactions have been determined.⁹¹ Type 1 IFNs bind to a heterodimeric cell surface receptor (IFNAR1 and IFNAR2).⁹¹⁻⁹⁵ The amino acid sequences 29-35, 78-95 and 123-140 are thought to bind to IFNAR1 and IFNAR2.^{91,94}

The two main clinically used PEGylated interferon products (PEG-Intron® and Pegasys®) are produced with PEGylation reagents that undergo non-specific conjugation on interferon $\alpha 2$ proteins that differ by one amino acid. Pegasys® is produced from interferon $\alpha 2$ -a (lysine at position 23) and PEG-Intron® is produced from interferon $\alpha 2$ -b (arginine at position 23).

PEG-Intron® is a 12 kDa PEG conjugate of interferon $\alpha 2$ -b derived from a linear PEGylation reagent functionalised with an N-hydroxy-succinimide (NHS) active ester that undergoes non-selective acylation with protein nucleophiles (*e.g.* terminal amine, lysine amines). There are at least 13 mono-PEGylated interferon $\alpha 2$ -b positional isomers in PEG-Intron® with PEG conjugated at lysine, serine and histidine residues, and at the N terminus (Cys1).^{88,96} Most of the observed activity is from the positional isomer where PEG is conjugated to His34 (or H34).⁹⁷ Reaction of an NHS ester with the histidine imidazole side chain results in the formation of a hydrolytically labile carbonyl imidazolide. The H34 positional isomer is the most hydrolytically labile PEG positional isomer,⁹⁷ so the observed activity of 37% for H34 positional isomer is likely due to the presence of de-PEGylated, unmodified interferon $\alpha 2$ -b. The *in vitro* antiviral activity of the positional isomer at the amine terminus is ~13%, however the activities of the other positional isomers that have been described are much lower (<10%).

Pegasys® is made using a lysine-derived branched PEG reagent with two 20 kDa PEG molecules linked *via* urethanes to the two lysine amines. An NHS active ester at the lysine carboxylate functions as the protein conjugating moiety which undergoes non-selective acylation with protein nucleophiles. Hydrolysis of NHS functionalised PEG reagents is reported to be competitive at pH values where amine conjugation can occur (*e.g.* pH 7.5-8.0).⁹⁸ While an excess of 5 equivalents has been claimed to give a 45% conversion to mono-PEGylated IFN $\alpha 2$ a,⁹⁹ other studies indicate the need to use a greater excess of NHS PEGylation reagents (10 eq.).¹⁰⁰ Pegasys® comprises at least nine bioactive positional isomers, with four major isomers PEGylated at the lysine residues at positions 31, 21, 131 and 134.^{89,101,102} The *in vitro* activities of the positional isomers range from ~2% to 12%.

Five different IFN variants with internal His-tags (or PEG-tags) were thus prepared (Fig. 4, Table 2, ESI†). The 5(HGH)-IFN variant was designed by engineering Q5H and T6G substitutions. One of the three natural histidine residues present within IFN is located at position 7, therefore this amino acid was not substituted. The resulting 5(HGH) conjugation tag



Fig. 4 The IFN variants with an incorporated histidine conjugation tag (shown in red) were rationally designed based on the published findings on IFN binding interactions with its receptor and *in vivo* biological activities of the isolated PEG-positional isomers from marketed products.



to be used for conjugation studies (Fig. 5A) (ESI[†]). The four IFN variants were isolated in good purity (Fig. 5B, RP-HPLC are shown in the ESI[†]).

The process of protein engineering and verification of protein expression was shown to be straightforward and took less than two weeks. All of the expressed IFN variants remained soluble and stable following removal of the SUMO fusion partner. The expression method that was used to obtain the IFN variants did not require further optimisation from the method established for expression of native IFN.⁸² The *in vitro* antiviral activity of the four internal His-tagged IFN variants was determined using the A549/EMCV antiviral assay (Fig. 5C) using the NIBSC standard for IFN as control. The specific activities of the 5(HGH)-IFN, 106(HGHG)-IFN and 120(HHH)-IFN variants were similar to the NIBSC standard (Fig. 5C). The activity of the 34(HGH)-IFN variant was considerably lower (~5% compared to native IFN) so this variant was not used in subsequent conjugation studies. The 34(HGH)-IFN variant was produced to compare with the H34 PEG positional isomer in PEG-Intron®.⁹⁷ The reduced activity of 34(HGH)-IFN was not unexpected as the

natural histidine located in position 34 in IFN is known to be important for biological activity.^{96,105–107}

Site-selective conjugation studies

Conjugation with PEG₁₀-mono-sulfone **3** was examined with the three remaining IFN variants (Fig. 6A) using the conditions determined previously for the N-terminal truncated His-tagged IFNs (Fig. 3). The conjugation reactions were conducted with 5 molar equivalents of PEG₁₀-mono-sulfone **3** and allowed to incubate overnight at 20 °C followed by analysis using SDS-PAGE (Fig. 6B). Conversions to the mono-PEGylated conjugates (28–39%) were similar to conversions observed during conjugation of the N-terminally His-tagged IFN variants (Fig. 3B).⁶⁴ The stoichiometry of the PEG₁₀-mono-sulfone **3** and the conversions to the PEG-IFN conjugate also compare favourably to other amine conjugation methods.⁹⁹

Trace di-PEGylated product was sometimes observed by SDS-PAGE and was readily removed during purification. Non-specific PEGylation may have occurred in addition to PEGylation on the



Fig. 6 PEG conjugation studies were conducted with three of the internal His-tagged IFN variants (shown in A). PEG₁₀-mono-sulfone **3** (5 eq.) was used for conjugation with each IFN variant at 1 mg mL⁻¹. The conjugation reaction was conducted for 16 h at 20 °C and the observed conjugation conversions ranged between 28–39% and were similar to the N-terminally tagged IFNs. (B) SDS-PAGE gels for each IFN variant conjugation: lane M protein markers, lane 1, the IFN variant used for PEGylation and lane 2, the PEGylation reaction mixture. For each IFN variant, the left gel is stained with colloidal blue and the right gel is further stained with barium iodide. (C) Purified mono-PEGylated IFN variants were isolated from the crude conjugation reaction mixture using a single ion exchange purification step to deliver a final product in high purity as determined by SDS-PAGE (silver stain) and by RP-HPLC (Fig. S3[†]); (D) stability studies were conducted for 4 weeks at 4 °C in 50 mM sodium phosphate, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.4 buffer with each PEG-IFN conjugate at 0.2 mg mL⁻¹. All of the three site-selectively PEGylated IFN variants were stable to de-PEGylation with no evidence of free IFN being detected with anti-IFN western blot analysis, lane M protein markers, lane 1, week 1, lane 2, week 2, lane 3, week 3, lane 4, week 4 and lane 5, native IFN used as control.



His-tag. Prior to purification, the PEGylated IFN variants were treated with sodium triacetoxyborohydride to reduce the aryl ketone to prevent retro-Michael induced PEG deconjugation.^{64,108} Carbonyl reduction using a mild hydride reagent acts as a stabilisation step and is comparable to the analogous process conducted during reductive amination^{85,86,109–111} in the manufacture of pegfilgrastim (Neulasta®).⁸⁴ It has become evident even with maleimides that it is necessary to conduct a post-conjugation hydrolysis stabilisation step to avoid deconjugation.^{112–114}

The mono-PEG conjugates were isolated from the crude reaction mixtures by a single IEC step. Fractions containing the majority of the 10 kDa mono-PEGylated IFN variants were combined (typically 7 mL) and then concentrated using a Vivaspinn concentrator to 1 mL. Determination of the protein concentration for the three isolated PEG-IFN conjugates was accomplished using microBCA protein assay to calculate the final yields (Table 3).

Analysis by SDS-PAGE (silver stain detection) revealed there was no free IFN and RP-HPLC analysis indicated that the isolated conjugates were produced in high purity (Fig. S3† and 6C). No de-conjugation of PEG or free IFN was observed over a 28 day period for conjugates stored at 4 °C in 50 mM PBS, pH 7.4 (Fig. 6D, western blot analysis). Since SDS-PAGE analysis was consistent throughout,³² no MALDI analysis of the conjugates were conducted.

The fact that the mono-PEGylated IFN variant was by far the major PEGylated species produced during each conjugation reaction meant a simple one-step purification process based on cation exchange chromatography was sufficient to purify the desired PEG-IFN conjugate. The simple purification process gave essentially the pure mono-PEGylated IFN variant (>97% by RP-HPLC) in relatively high yields (based on conversion) ranging from 21–33%. This is an excellent recovery for the observed conjugation conversions (ranging from 28–39%).

All three PEG-IFN conjugates are biologically active (Fig. 7A and B) in the A549/EMCV antiviral assay with specific activities calculated against the NIBSC standard. The site of PEG conjugation influences biological activity. As IFN binds to a heterodimeric cell surface receptor, the conjugation site is important to minimise competitive steric shielding effects of the PEG with IFN binding to its receptor. The conjugates displayed activity in the following order: PEG₁₀-106(HGHG)-IFN ≫ PEG₁₀-5(HGH)-IFN > PEG₁₀-120(HHH)-IFN.

The decreased activity observed with PEG₁₀-120(HHH)-IFN (10%) is consistent with the activity observed for the PEG positional isomers in PEG-Intron® and Pegasys® when PEG was conjugated to the D α-helix at position 121. The activity was 9% for PEG-Intron® and 2.2% for Pegasys®.^{88,89} The greater



Fig. 7 (A) Antiviral activity showed that all three of the internally histidine labelled PEG₁₀-IFN variants were active, and that the level of retained activity significantly depends on the site of conjugation. (B) Antiviral activity of the site-specifically PEGylated IFN variants revealed that the site of PEG conjugation has significant effect on the level of biological activity retained.

reduction of bioactivity observed for Pegasys® may be due to the conjugation having been done with a branched PEG reagent (2 × 20 kDa PEG). The two separate PEG molecules, though hinged, appear to cause greater steric shielding of the receptor interaction site on IFN than a single linear PEG molecule.

The 17% activity of the PEG₁₀-5(HGH)-IFN variant is similar to that of the N-terminal H₈-IFN that had previously been PEGylated.⁶⁴ Both PEG-IFN conjugates have the PEG near or at the N-terminus of the IFN, which further supports the

Table 3 Final isolated yields for the site-selectively PEGylated IFN variants

Conjugate	Final yield [%]
PEG ₁₀ -5(HGH)-IFN	25%
PEG ₁₀ -106(HGHG)-IFN	33%
PEG ₁₀ -120(HHH)-IFN	21%



importance of the conjugation site on biological activity. Similar activity of 10–16% was observed with a IFN variant with cysteine inserted at position 5 for conjugates derived from PEG reagents with molecular weights ranging from 10–40 kDa.¹⁵

The activity of the PEG₁₀-106(HGHG)-IFN variant was similar to that of the un-PEGylated 106(HGHG)-IFN parent protein (5.0 ± 0.3 pg mL⁻¹ vs. 3.8 ± 0.6 pg mL⁻¹). PEG₁₀-106(HGHG)-IFN displayed an exceptionally high activity of 74% relative to the unPEGylated protein. The conjugation site in the 106(HGHG)-IFN variant is located away from known receptor binding sites in a flexible and solvent accessible loop, which makes it possible for retaining most of the bioactivity after PEGylation. This level of antiviral activity for a stable interferon PEG conjugate is unprecedented. The PEG₁₀-106(HGHG)-IFN example demonstrates that a His₂-tag can serve as a selective site for bis-alkylation conjugation.

Conclusions

Interferon α 2-a variants were engineered with histidine conjugation tags. In most cases two histidines were separated by a glycine (e.g. HGH) and this internal His-tag was placed at both the N-terminus and at different locations within the protein. We have termed these internal His-tags 'PEG-tags'. Bis-alkylation PEGylation was used to give conjugates that displayed *in vitro* antiviral activity that was dependent on the site of the PEG-tag. PEGylation was conducted with bis-alkylation reagent **3** derived from PEG with a molecular weight of 10 kDa.

Since histidine is a natural amino acid, it was possible to use routine methods of site-directed mutagenesis to make the IFN variants which were expressed in soluble form to give similar titres obtained for native IFN. PEGylation conversions ranged from 28–39% and a single step purification process gave essentially the pure PEG-IFN variant (>97% by RP-HPLC) in high recovery with isolated yields ranging from 21–33%.

The level of retained bioactivity was strongly dependent on the site of PEG conjugation. The highest biological activity of 74% was retained for the PEG₁₀-106(HGHG)-IFN which is unprecedented for a PEGylated IFN. The His₂-tag was placed at a location in IFN where it was expected there would be minimal interference of PEG during binding with the interferon receptors. The biological activity for the PEG₁₀-5(HGH)-IFN variant was 17% which is comparable to other PEGylated IFN conjugates at or near the N-terminus that have been described in the literature. The lowest retained activity (10%) was for PEG₁₀-120(HHH)-IFN which was prepared as a negative control as this IFN variant was thought to be involved in receptor binding.

The presence of two histidines in PEG-tags to generate a target for bis-alkylating PEGylation is a feasible approach for site-selective PEGylation. The use of a PEG-tag strategically placed in a protein can result in maximising the retention of the biological activity after protein modification.

Experimental

Preparation of PEG₁₀-mono-sulfone **3**

The PEG mono-sulfone **3** derived from 10 kDa PEG was used in these studies. The PEG bis-sulfone **1** was first prepared¹¹⁵ and

was then incubated in 50 mM sodium phosphate buffer, pH 7.4, 2 mM EDTA, 150 mM NaCl at concentration of 10 mg mL⁻¹ for a period of 6 h at 37 °C to provide the PEG mono-sulfone **3**.

Site-selective PEGylation of IFN

Conjugation reactions were conducted on 1 mg scale of each IFN variant. The IFN proteins: (i) 5(HGH)-IFN (1.5 mg mL⁻¹; 2 mL in 20 mM Tris, pH 8.0), (ii) 106(HGHG)-IFN (1.7 mg mL⁻¹; 2 mL in 20 mM Tris, pH 8.0) and (iii) 120(HHH)-IFN (1.6 mg mL⁻¹; 2 mL in 20 mM Tris, pH 8.0) were buffer exchange to an acetate-based PEGylation buffer (50 mM sodium acetate, pH 5.0 supplemented with 35 μ M hydroquinone). Buffer exchange was conducted using a PD-10 desalting column (load: 2.5 mL) and eluted in 3.5 mL. The protein concentration determined by absorbance measurement at 280 nm were around 0.9 mg mL⁻¹ for all samples (0.9 mg mL⁻¹ for 5(HGH)-IFN; 0.92 mg mL⁻¹ for 106(HGHG)-IFN and 0.9 mg mL⁻¹ for 120(HHH)-IFN: 0.9 mg mL⁻¹). The PEG mono-sulfone **3** prepared at 10 mg mL⁻¹ was then added to each reaction mixture using 5 molar equivalents: 226 μ L for 5(HGH)-IFN 231 μ L for 106(HGHG)-IFN; and 225 μ L for 120(HHH)-IFN. The conjugation reaction was allowed to incubate for 16 h at 20 °C and then the reaction mixtures were treated with 25 mM sodium triacetoxyborohydride (19 mg) which was added to the reaction mixture as a solid. The reaction mixture was allowed to incubate for 45 min on ice. This sequence of adding sodium triacetoxyborohydride and 45 min incubation was repeated twice.

The reaction mixture was then buffer exchanged into 50 mM sodium acetate, pH 4.0, using a pre-equilibrated PD-10 desalting column as previously described⁶⁴ by loading 2.5 mL and eluting with 3.5 mL. The PD-10 column was again equilibrated with fresh buffer prior to the remaining 1.1 mL of reaction mixture being loaded, followed by addition of 1.4 mL of 50 mM sodium acetate, pH 4.0. The sample was then eluted with 3.5 mL of 50 mM sodium acetate, pH 4.0. The total volume of 7.5 mL of buffer exchanged reaction mixture was collected and subjected to ion exchange purification.

Cation exchange purification was performed on a MacroTrap SP HP (5 mL) column operated on an ÄKTApriime™ system. The column was firstly equilibrated with 30 mL of 50 mM sodium acetate, pH 4.0 (buffer A), followed by load of the PEGylation reaction mixture (7.5 mL). The flow-through was collected and the column was washed with 15 mL of buffer A to remove any residual PEG reagent. Subsequently, the column was washed with an increasing concentration of NaCl by applying a gradient elution of 50 mM sodium acetate, pH 4.0, 1 M NaCl (buffer B) from 0% to 100% typically over 30 min at 1 mL min⁻¹. Fractions containing the desired product of the mono-PEGylated IFN conjugate from each variant were combined and concentrated to 1.0 mL using a Vivaspin centrifugal concentrator (MWCO 10 000, centrifuged at 3000g at 4 °C).

Conflicts of interest

JWC is an employee of Abzena. KP, EL and RT no longer are employees of Abzena. SB was a co-founder of PolyTherics, a subsidiary of Abzena, but is not affiliated with either company.



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