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β -Lactamase-activated antimicrobial dendron via the amine uncaging strategy†

Hao Luo,^a Zeyu Shao,^a Karen Hakobyan,^a Jiangtao Xu,^a Rhiannon P. Kuchel,^b Shyam Kumar Mishra,^c Mark Willcox^c and Edgar H. H. Wong^{*,a}

The development of new antimicrobial agents to combat multidrug-resistant (MDR) bacteria, especially those that produce β -lactamase enzymes, is a critical step in preventing a post-antibiotic era. Herein, we develop a new membrane-active antimicrobial prodrug (BLM-Dendron) based on the amine uncaging strategy (AUS) whereby the amine groups of a cationic amphipathic dendron are caged/masked initially but can be uncaged specifically in the presence of β -lactamase enzymes (e.g., penicillinase) to enable precise antimicrobial activation. BLM-Dendron undergoes self-assembly in water to form spherical nanoparticles with average hydrodynamic diameter (D_{H-avg}) of ca. 200 nm and is bacteriostatic against (MDR) *P. aeruginosa*, *E. coli* and *S. aureus* in the presence of penicillinase. In addition, the uncaged dendron also has bactericidal and antibiofilm activities against wild-type *P. aeruginosa*. For instance, once uncaged, the dendron has the capacity to eliminate $\geq 99.99999\%$ of planktonic cells after 24 h of treatment. Mechanistic studies show that the activated dendron is indeed membrane-active and disrupts the inner and outer membranes of bacteria cells. Notably, the prodrug BLM-Dendron has excellent hemocompatibility (at least 3.6 times higher) and low cytotoxicity (at least twice better) compared to the original molecule with exposed cationic groups. This study importantly demonstrates the benefit of using AUS to bestow cationic amphipathic antimicrobial agents with higher biocompatibility and targeted activation capabilities, as these features are key for translation into clinical settings.

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Introduction

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a global threat to public health given the rise of infections caused by multidrug-resistant (MDR) bacteria in recent years.^{1,2} The World Health Organization (WHO) has warned that deaths caused by AMR-related diseases could amount to 10 million people per annum by 2050 if no new solutions are found.³ Apart from threatening healthcare and the global economy, AMR also negatively impacts agriculture and food security due to significant rates of animal mortality.⁴ For some time, the pathogens that have been classified in the 'Critical Group' by WHO as a top priority to overcome are all Gram-negative bacteria that are resistant to the β -lactam antibiotic family, and the next 'High Group' priority list contains two more such pathogens (*i.e.*, carbapenem-

resistant *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and cephalosporin-resistant *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*).³ These bacteria are resistant because they produce β -lactamase enzymes that render the antibiotics ineffective *via* the opening of the β -lactam ring through hydrolysis.⁵ Therefore, it comes as no surprise that the most intuitive strategy to combat these bacteria to date is to employ a cocktail of β -lactam antibiotics and β -lactamase inhibitors, in which the latter serve to protect and preserve the activity of the former by blocking and/or deactivating the enzymes.⁶ Currently, there are around nine known β -lactamase inhibitors approved for use in combination with β -lactam antibiotics (*e.g.*, Xacduro and Zerbaxa).^{6,7} However, resistant strains are beginning to emerge to counteract the antibiotic-enzyme inhibitor combinations by increasing enzyme levels and efflux pumps.⁸⁻¹¹

A promising class of compounds that hinders resistance development in bacteria are antimicrobial peptides (AMPs), and mimics thereof. These compounds could prove advantageous in combating MDR bacteria due to their ability to impart activity *via* a multimodal mechanism, including the widely known membrane disruption pathway.¹²⁻²⁴ From a general molecular perspective, the key functional groups that bestow this class of compounds with their excellent antimicrobial activity are typically a combination of cationic (amine) and hydrophobic groups. Despite their potential, this class of compounds has unfortunately had limited success in clinical trials due to

^aSchool of Chemical Engineering, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW 2052, Australia^bElectron Microscope Unit, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW 2052, Australia^cSchool of Optometry and Vision Science, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW 2052, Australia. E-mail: edgar.wong@unsw.edu.au† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: Full experimental protocols, NMR spectra of compounds, critical micelle concentration estimation of compounds, NMR spectroscopy results for the uncaging experiments, and additional ESI-MS data. See DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/d5sc02412a>

toxicity and stability issues, as the same chemical structural features that give rise to antimicrobial activity can also cause off-target toxicity.^{25,26} Over the years, substantial research efforts have been undertaken to increase their specificity towards bacteria and/or decrease toxicity to mammalian cells, mostly *via* augmentation of the functional groups (*e.g.*, variation of the amount and type of cationic and hydrophobic groups, and incorporation of neutral hydrophilic groups) and architecture, or through combination therapies with other antimicrobial agents such as antibiotics.^{13,27–44} In recent times, researchers have begun developing antimicrobial polymer platforms with stimuli-responsiveness wherein the antimicrobial activity could be precisely switched on (or off) by a stimulus to better modulate the biological properties.^{45–47}

In the same vein, our group has been recently developing novel AMP mimics whereby the cationic amine groups are initially caged (and hence inactive and less toxic), only to be uncaged by a specific trigger (*e.g.*, light or galactosidase enzyme) to confer on-demand antimicrobial activity.^{48,49} This specific approach, coined by us as the amine uncaging strategy (AUS), focuses on addressing the root cause of toxicity since the

cationic groups can bind indiscriminately with both bacteria and mammalian cells, which is often the first step preceding other molecule–cell interaction events. We have previously shown that the biocompatibility of cationic amphipathic antimicrobial macromolecules improved substantially using AUS and believe that the exploration of other triggers (uncaging chemistries) would further expand the versatility of this approach. Thus, in this study, we report a new self-assembling amine-caged dendron (**BLM-Dendron**) that can be uncaged in the presence of penicillinase, a β -lactamase enzyme, to reveal cationic amine groups and confer antimicrobial activity (Fig. 1). The uncaging efficiency is high, as suggested by ¹H NMR spectroscopic analysis, and can proceed effectively in complex cell culture media to kill bacteria *in situ* (*vide infra*), which is rare given that a lot of other enzyme-responsive systems lose their activity when tested in media containing high concentrations of proteins and salts. Considering that penicillinase is only produced by pathogenic bacteria, the development of **BLM-Dendron** thus represents an important step towards designing biocompatible AMPs and mimics with precise and targeted

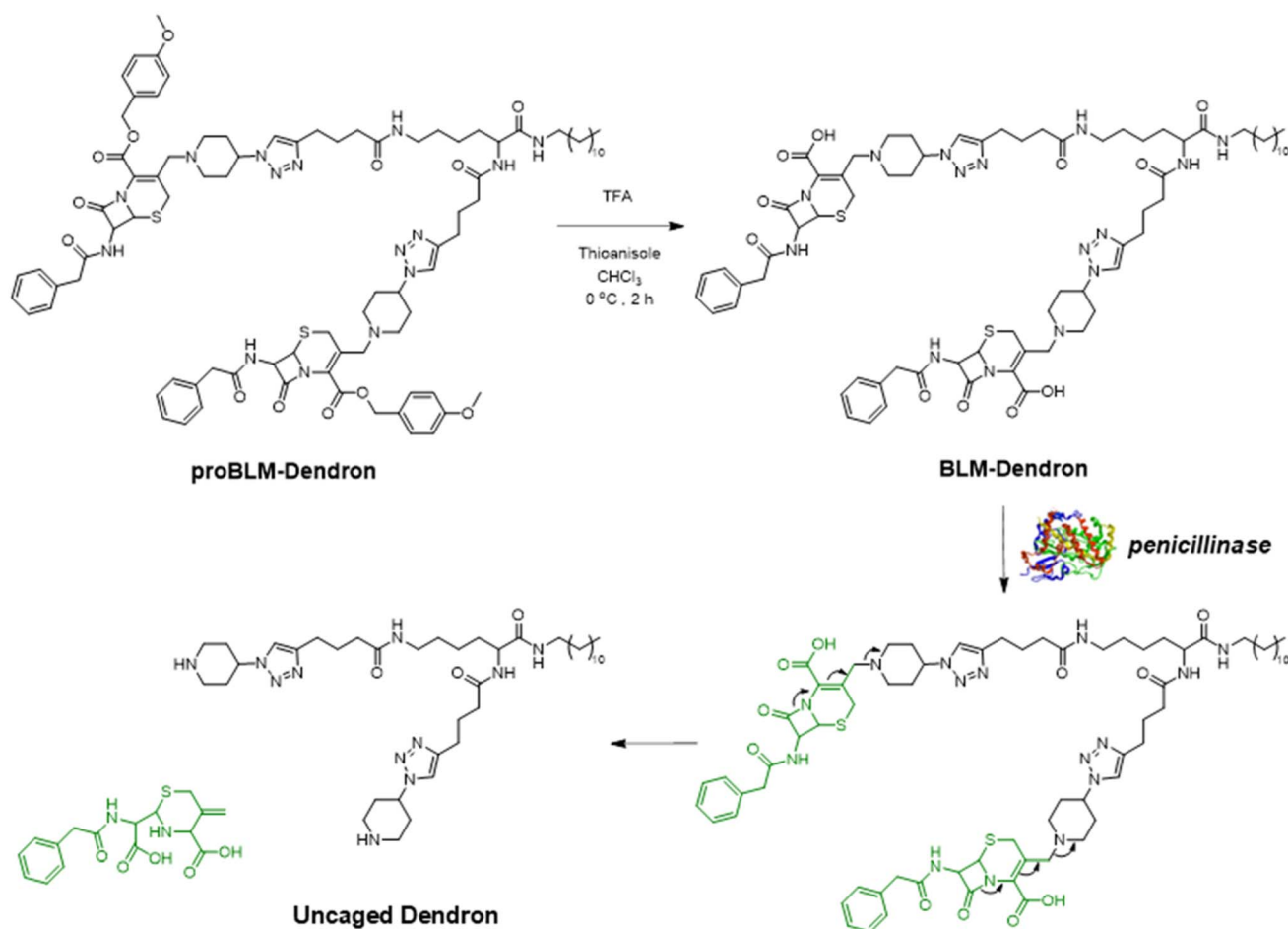


Fig. 1 Key chemical structures of compounds used in this study. The deprotection of **proBLM-Dendron** leads to the amine-caged **BLM-Dendron**, which upon exposure to β -lactamase enzymes such as penicillinase, undergoes the postulated self-immolative elimination pathway to reveal the uncaged dendron and confer antimicrobial activity. Noteworthy, the chemical structure of **Ref-Dendron** is the HCl salt form of the uncaged dendron.



bacteria killing abilities while potentially saving the human microbiome.

Results and discussion

The AMP mimic that we chose to modify and convert into **BLM-Dendron** (as an example to illustrate the benefit and versatility of AUS) was a 'Y-shaped' antimicrobial dendron with two secondary amine units and one dodecyl tail as the cationic and hydrophobic groups, respectively. This particular AMP mimic, investigated in our recent study,⁴² has good antimicrobial activity but only moderate biocompatibility and hence is an ideal candidate to demonstrate that its biological properties can be improved upon using AUS. The AMP mimic also acted as the reference compound (duly defined herein as **Ref-Dendron**) when comparing the chemical and biological properties of the modified **BLM-Dendron**. The design of **BLM-Dendron** was inspired by Kelso and co-workers where β -lactam antibiotics were used to make nitric oxide prodrugs and act as trigger points to initiate the release of the gas molecules upon contact with β -lactamase enzymes,^{50,51} and also by the β -lactamase-induced disassembly of polymer self-assemblies⁵² and hydrogels.⁵³ In a similar vein, the secondary amines of the AMP mimicking **Ref-Dendron** were caged and modified with a commercially available halide-functionalized cephalosporin antibiotic to eventually produce **BLM-Dendron**. It is worth mentioning that other derivatives of β -lactam precursors could also potentially be adopted.

The synthesis leading up to the *para*-methoxybenzyl ester protected form (**proBLM-Dendron**) and the subsequent deprotected **BLM-Dendron** was straightforward, and the chemical structures of all the products and intermediates were verified by ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectroscopic analysis (Fig. S1–S10, ESI†). For instance, the resonance due to triazolyl hydrogens was clearly visible in the NMR spectra of **proBLM-Dendron** and **BLM-Dendron** at δ_{H} 7.75 to 7.89 ppm, which confirmed the successful azide–alkyne cycloaddition in forming these compounds. GPC analysis was also performed on **proBLM-Dendron** to check its molecular weight distribution, which yielded a symmetrical distribution with a very low dispersity (\mathcal{D}) value of 1.02, as

expected of a unimolecular compound (Fig. 2a) and within deviation due to inherent column broadening effects. In addition, it is important to note that the measured number-averaged molecular weight (M_{n}) of 3000 g mol⁻¹ was relative to poly(methyl methacrylate) calibration standards and thus not absolute. The exact molecular weight of **proBLM-Dendron** is 1655 g mol⁻¹.

Given the amphipathic nature of **BLM-Dendron** and **Ref-Dendron**, the self-assembly behavior of these macromolecules was assessed using DLS (Fig. 2b). The DLS intensity distributions of both dendrons were monomodal with low polydispersity (PDI) values of 0.09 and 0.25 for **BLM-Dendron** and **Ref-Dendron** respectively, indicating narrow/moderate particle size distribution. Meanwhile, the average hydrodynamic diameter ($D_{\text{H-avg}}$) of these dendrons was in the 200 nm range and their critical micelle concentration (CMC) was approximately 16 to 32 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ based on the DLS count rate method (Fig. S11, ESI†).^{54,55} TEM analysis was also performed to visualize the self-assembled nanostructures where spherical particle morphologies with average diameters of *ca.* 44 and 52 nm for **BLM-Dendron** and **Ref-Dendron** respectively, were observed under the microscope (Fig. 2c). The discrepancy in particle diameters between DLS and TEM measurements is common and is most likely attributed to the fact that the dendrons were in a solvated state during DLS analysis (hence the $D_{\text{H-avg}}$ includes the surrounding solvent layer) whereas with TEM, the dendrons were measured in a dried state. Based on the results of both DLS and TEM, the dendrons do indeed self-assemble in water as uniform nanoparticles. Besides investigating the self-assembly behavior, zeta potential measurements were also conducted on the dendrons. The zeta potential values obtained for **BLM-Dendron** and **Ref-Dendron** were -42 and 52 mV respectively, which are in line with colloiddally stable anionic and cationic compounds.

The uncaging efficiency of **BLM-Dendron** in the presence of penicillinase was investigated using ¹H NMR spectroscopic analysis by following the resonances corresponding to key functional groups (Fig. 3a). This experiment had to be done in mostly deuterated DMSO solvent instead of water because of the low solubility of **BLM-Dendron** at the sufficient concentration

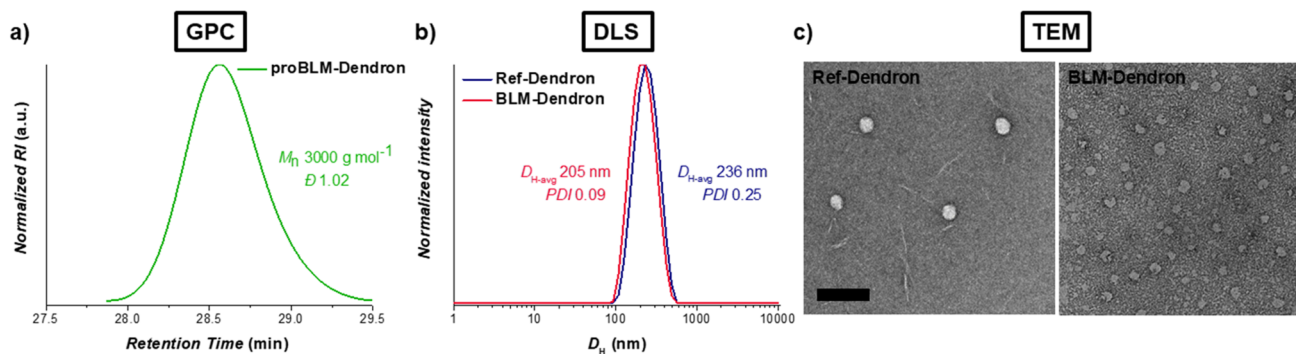


Fig. 2 Characterization of dendrons. (a) GPC differential refractive index (RI) chromatogram of **proBLM-Dendron** as measured in dimethylacetamide eluent. (b) DLS traces of **Ref-Dendron** and **BLM-Dendron** in deionized water (intensity distribution vs. hydrodynamic diameter) at 128 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$. (c) TEM micrographs of **Ref-Dendron** (left) and **BLM-Dendron** (right) samples. The scale bar is 200 nm.



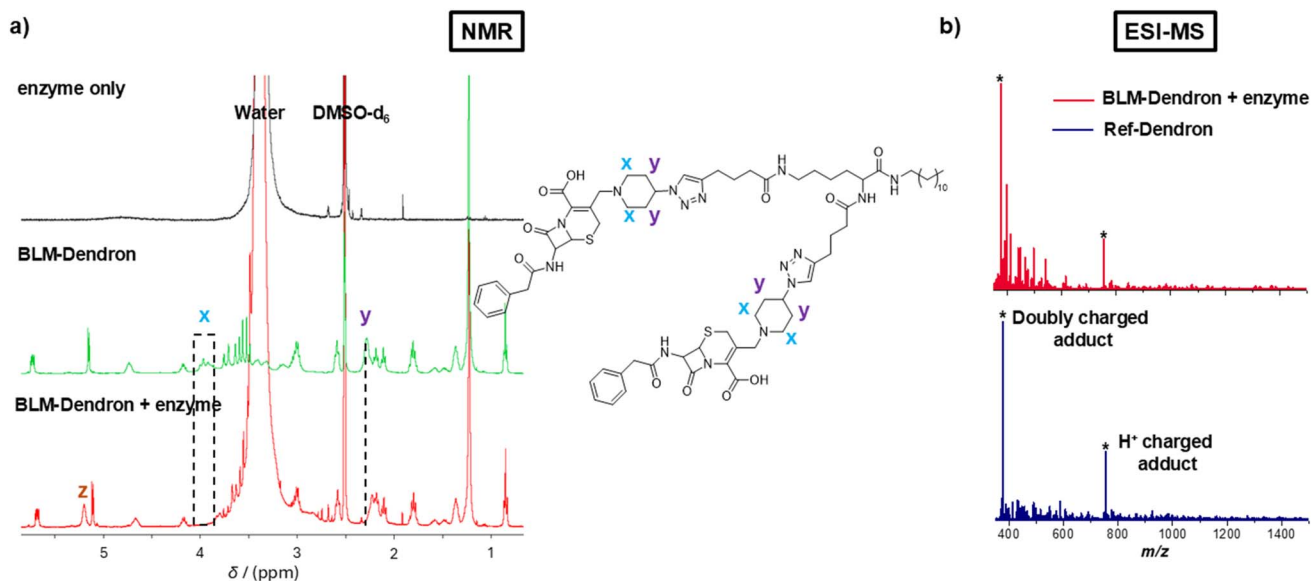


Fig. 3 Uncaging investigation of BLM-Dendron. (a) NMR spectra depicting the changes to the resonances that correspond to the key functional groups of BLM-Dendron after incubation with penicillinase enzyme for 10 min. (b) ESI-MS spectra comparing Ref-Dendron and the enzyme-induced uncaged BLM-Dendron.

required for reliable NMR spectroscopic analysis. Although not ideal since the biological assays were performed in water-based cell culture media, the data from the uncaging kinetics of **BLM-Dendron** in DMSO is still very useful in providing an indication on the uncaging process under biological conditions. As observed in Fig. 3a, the resonances of the alpha protons *x* and the methine protons *y* of **BLM-Dendron** shift when incubated with penicillinase for 10 min (at a concentration of 1 U per 0.35 mM of dendron). Specifically, the *x* protons shifted from δ_{H} 3.95 to 3.36 and 3.07 ppm (hidden by the large water peak) whereas the *y* protons shifted from δ_{H} 2.28 to 2.22 ppm. Furthermore, the hydrolysis of **BLM-Dendron** resulted in the appearance of a new peak *z* at δ_{H} 5.23 ppm that most likely corresponds to the ring-opened and released cephalosporin adduct, which agrees with the same observation made in another study that described the hydrolysis of a cephalosporin antibiotic with a metal-organic framework nanozyme.⁵⁶ Identical spectra were acquired even at longer incubation times of up to 24 h, suggesting that the uncaging reaction was complete within 10 min (Fig. S12, ESI[†]). The rapidness at which the cephalosporin unit falls off in the presence of the enzyme is not entirely surprising as a previous study has observed a similar time scale in liberating nitric oxide from a cephalosporin family β -lactam prodrug using the same enzyme.⁵⁰ Such high uncaging efficiency is desirable where precise burst activation of antimicrobial agents is required to immediately halt bacteria growth and stop the spread of infection. It is worth noting that the large water signal in the **BLM-Dendron** plus enzyme spectrum originated from the water used to prepare the enzyme stock solution, while the NMR spectra of the enzyme stock solution in deuterated DMSO did not produce any appreciable signal due to the very low enzyme concentration. Therefore, peak interference arising from the enzyme alone was ruled out as a factor.

The uncaging process was further confirmed using ESI-MS analysis. Specifically, ESI-MS was used to confirm the formation of **BLM-Dendron** (Fig. S13, ESI[†]) and to detect the generated cationic adduct following the uncaging process with penicillinase (Fig. 3b). After reacting **BLM-Dendron** with penicillinase, the occurrence of singly (377.8 Da) and doubly charged (754.6 Da) H⁺ cationic adducts as the dominant peaks in the mass spectra matched well with that of **Ref-Dendron**. This corroborated with the above NMR spectroscopy data showing that the uncaging reaction proceeds to completion. It should be noted that attempts were made to track the uncaging reaction *via* liquid chromatography analysis, but this was unsuccessful and complicated by the tendency of the dendrons to form self-assemblies, which made it difficult to differentiate between one another.

Next, the antimicrobial performance of **BLM-Dendron** was ascertained in terms of its bacteriostatic and bactericidal activities. Firstly, it was important to determine the optimal amount of penicillinase required to activate the dendron and for this, a simple minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) checkerboard assay was performed where *P. aeruginosa* was challenged with different amounts of dendron and penicillinase to identify the minimum concentration pairing required to inhibit bacteria growth (Fig. 4a). Based on these preliminary results, the minimum amount of penicillinase needed to sufficiently uncage 90 μM **BLM-Dendron** (*i.e.* 128 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$) to induce antimicrobial activity was found to be 2.5 U mL⁻¹, which translates to about 0.8 to 1.6 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$. To ensure there was sufficient enzyme to activate **BLM-Dendron**, 5 U mL⁻¹ of penicillinase was employed in all subsequent antimicrobial assays, which was the same concentration used for the uncaging experiments (*vide supra*). The enzyme alone did not exhibit any bacteriostatic effects even up to 10 U mL⁻¹.



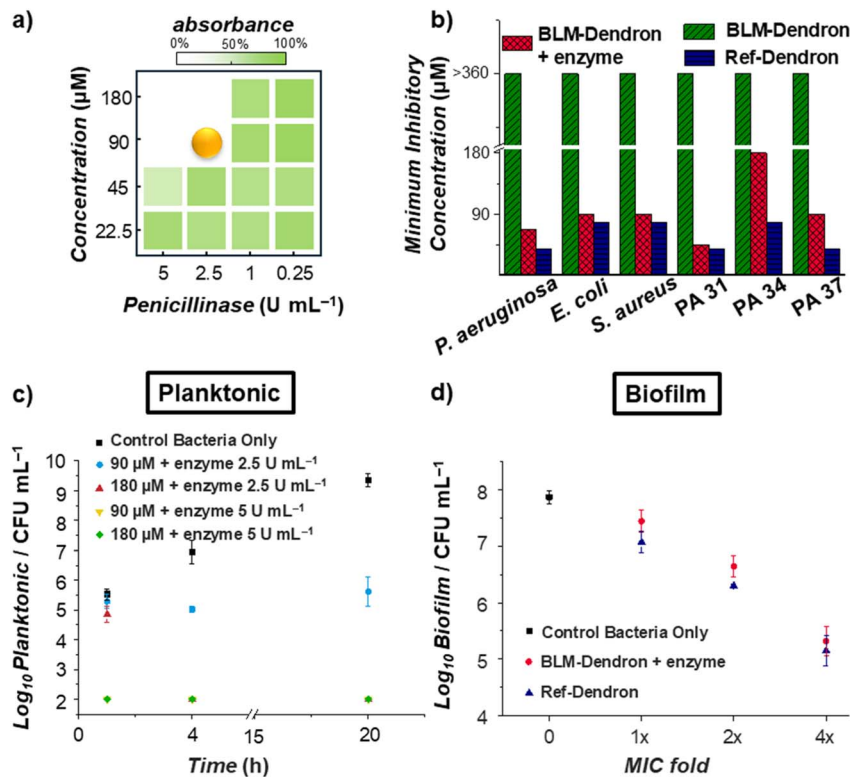


Fig. 4 Antimicrobial performance of BLM-Dendron. (a) Simple minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) checkerboard assay to determine the least amount of penicillinase enzyme required to activate BLM-Dendron to inhibit the growth of *P. aeruginosa* ATCC 27853. (b) The MIC values of BLM-Dendron in the presence and absence of penicillinase, and Ref-Dendron against *P. aeruginosa* ATCC 27853, *E. coli* K12, *S. aureus* ATCC 29213, and multidrug-resistant strains of *P. aeruginosa* PA31, PA34, and PA37. (c) Bactericidal time-kill activity of BLM-Dendron against planktonic *P. aeruginosa* ATCC 27853 cells in Mueller Hinton broth as determined via colony-forming unit (CFU) analysis. (d) Bactericidal activity of BLM-Dendron in comparison to Ref-Dendron at different concentrations against young biofilms of *P. aeruginosa* ATCC 27853 as determined by CFU analysis.

The bacteriostatic activity of BLM-Dendron in the presence and absence of penicillinase was determined against wild-type *P. aeruginosa*, *Escherichia coli*, and *Staphylococcus aureus*, and several MDR *P. aeruginosa* (PA31, PA34 and PA37) strains⁵⁷ (Fig. 4b). Without the addition of penicillinase, BLM-Dendron alone did not inhibit the growth of any of the bacteria even at the maximum tested concentration of 360 μM (*i.e.* 512 μg mL⁻¹) since the cationic groups were still in their caged form. The same results were observed when a non-activating enzyme like galactosidase was used, indicating that the uncaging reaction was highly specific. In the presence of penicillinase, BLM-Dendron was uncaged *in situ* and displayed MIC values of 90 μM against the wild-type strains. These results are comparable to those of Ref-Dendron and suggested that the uncaged dendron could attain a similar level of antimicrobial potency as the unmodified original AMP mimic. Against MDR PA34 and PA37, the MIC values of the uncaged BLM-Dendron were twice as high as those of Ref-Dendron, whereas both dendrons showed near identical activity against MDR PA31. This suggests that certain MDR strains might affect the uncaging of BLM-Dendron, possibly due to the type of resistance genes present. A thorough investigation is needed to fully unravel this, which is beyond the scope of the current study.

It is worthwhile noting that the released and ring-opened cephalosporin adduct is highly unlikely in contributing to the observed antimicrobial activity of BLM-Dendron plus penicillinase samples. To support this claim, control experiments were conducted where Ref-Dendron was doped with imipenem, which is a β-lactam antibiotic, at 2 μg mL⁻¹ (1 × MIC) along with penicillinase, and subjected to MIC assay against *P. aeruginosa*. This trio of components that include Ref-Dendron, imipenem and penicillinase resemble the identity of BLM-Dendron plus penicillinase sample. Should the ring-opened imipenem produce any antimicrobial effect, the control trio sample should yield lower and stronger MIC value than Ref-Dendron alone. However, this was not the case as both the control and Ref-Dendron exhibited identical MIC against *P. aeruginosa* and thus strongly implies that the observed antimicrobial activity of BLM-Dendron in the presence of the enzyme was indeed derived solely from the uncaged cationic dendron.

Additional experiments were performed to determine the killing efficiency of BLM-Dendron against wild-type *P. aeruginosa* in the presence of penicillinase. Firstly, against planktonic cells, 90 or 180 μM of the dendron (*i.e.* at 1 × MIC and 2 × MIC, respectively) was mixed with either 2.5 or 5 U mL⁻¹ of penicillinase and *ca.* 5 × 10⁵ colony-forming unit per mL (CFU mL⁻¹) of bacterial cells like in a typical setup for MIC assay, and left to



incubate at 37 °C for 20 h. Samples were aliquoted at different time points to determine the amount of viable bacterial cells remaining at each juncture (Fig. 4c). At 1 h, samples with only 2.5 U mL⁻¹ of enzyme did not yield any appreciable reduction in bacterial counts compared to the negative control (bacteria only sample) whereas the dendron completely eliminated all the bacteria (within the detection limit of 2 log₁₀ in CFU mL⁻¹) in the presence of 5 U mL⁻¹ of penicillinase. At the 4 h timepoint, all samples showed no detectable bacteria except for the lowest combination pairing of 90 μM dendron plus 2.5 U mL⁻¹ of penicillinase, which had a similar number of bacteria remaining as it did at the beginning of the experiment. This trend continued at the 20 h mark. Evidently, **BLM-Dendron** exhibited strong bactericidal effects with ≥99.9% killing efficiency within a short time frame when sufficient penicillinase (5 U mL⁻¹) was available, which would not be possible unless the opening of the β-lactam ring and self-immolative process were rapid.

An important point to note is that the antimicrobial assays above were performed in nutrient rich culture media that resemble the high protein and salt contents similar to biological conditions, and yet the uncaging reaction and conferment of antimicrobial activity proceeded efficiently *in situ*, unlike other enzyme stimuli responsive systems which generally showed reduced activity in biological media, including an earlier system reported by us.⁴⁹ Previously, we have described the concept of antimicrobial dendrons based on AUS using β-galactosidase enzyme as the trigger. The uncaging reaction effectively proceeded in water or phosphate buffered saline (PBS) but failed in culture media. This contrast in performance thus highlights the advantage of using a more labile caging agent such as the strained, square-like structure in β-lactam motifs for antimicrobial prodrug development.

By definition, biofilms are a network of cells that are harder to eradicate compared to planktonic cells because of the protection offered by the matrix of extracellular substances. Given that **BLM-Dendron** demonstrated good efficacy against planktonic cells, we subsequently investigated its ability to combat bacteria biofilms. Specifically, young biofilms of wild-type *P. aeruginosa* were grown in M9 minimal medium for 6 h according to our previous protocol⁵³ and were later exposed to the dendrons for 1 h at different concentrations (*i.e.* at 1 × MIC, 2 × MIC and 4 × MIC), followed by CFU analysis to determine the amount of viable biofilm cells remaining (Fig. 4d). The antibiofilm activity of **BLM-Dendron** in the presence of 5 U mL⁻¹ penicillinase was indistinguishable to **Ref-Dendron**, further indicating that the uncaged dendron is fully active. As predicted, biofilms are indeed harder to eradicate and approximately only 1.5 log₁₀ reduction in CFU mL⁻¹ compared to the untreated control was achieved even at 2 × MIC concentration. However, better elimination efficiency was observed at 4 × MIC concentration (2.5 log₁₀ reduction in CFU mL⁻¹). The need for higher doses to eradicate biofilm cells compared to planktonic cells is consistent with other AMP mimics reported in literature.^{58–60}

Considering that **Ref-Dendron** disrupts the bacterial cell membrane because of its cationic amphipathic structure, two membrane mechanism experiments were conducted to verify

the ability of the uncaged **BLM-Dendron** to act on the outer and inner membranes of wild-type *P. aeruginosa* (Fig. 5). Firstly, the dendrons were checked for their interaction with the outer membrane where the bacterial cells were briefly sensitized at 1 × MIC concentration for 10 min prior to a second incubation with the anionic surfactant sodium deoxycholate for a further 10 min. If the dendrons compromise the outer membrane integrity, the bacteria cells would then lyse upon further treatment with sodium deoxycholate and this could be measured in terms of the change in optical density (Fig. 5a). **Ref-Dendron** and the AMP melittin (positive control) resulted in >70% reduction in optical density compared to the PBS-treated negative control, whereas the caged **BLM-Dendron** did not result in any reportable cell lysis. In the presence of

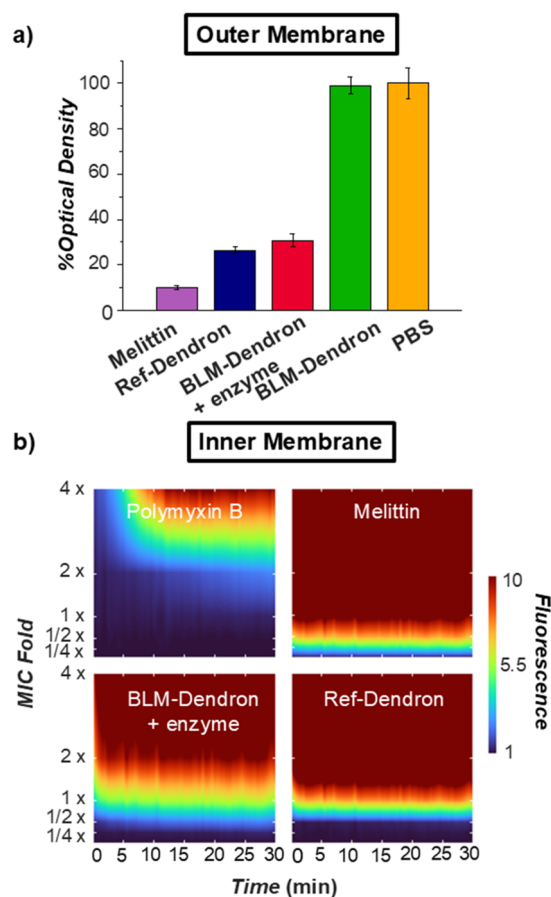


Fig. 5 Bacteria membrane activity imparted by BLM-Dendron. (a) The ability to sensitize the outer membrane of *P. aeruginosa* ATCC 27853 at 1 × MIC to the lytic action of sodium deoxycholate, as indicated by the percentage optical density (at 485 nm) of the final treated samples relative to the negative control (*i.e.*, PBS containing sodium deoxycholate). (b) Inner membrane disruption study on *P. aeruginosa* ATCC 27853 where the membrane permeability variation, as quantified by a dimensionless constant (the fluorescence fold change between the treatment group and the negative control group, measured at excitation and emission wavelengths of 544 and 622 nm, respectively), was illustrated as a heat map with the resolution of time and concentration based on linear regression and plotted using MATLAB. Melittin and polymyxin B were included as the positive control, and their MIC values were 32 and 2 μg mL⁻¹, respectively.



penicillinase, the uncaged **BLM-Dendron** led to 70% reduction in optical density, which was comparable to **Ref-Dendron**.

The ability of the dendrons to permeate the inner membrane was assessed using propidium iodide (PI) assay (Fig. 5b). PI does not traverse across intact cell membrane and will only emit red light if the dye could penetrate weakened membrane walls and intercalate with nucleic acids. Hence, the extent of inner membrane permeability is correlated to the red fluorescence intensity of PI. Fig. 5b displays the heatmap plots of the dendrons as well as AMPs melittin and polymyxin B for comparison. Melittin was found to have the strongest effect on cell lysis, completely permeabilizing the inner membrane in less than a minute at $0.5 \times \text{MIC}$, followed closely by **Ref-Dendron** at $1 \times \text{MIC}$ in 1 min, and **BLM-Dendron** at $2 \times \text{MIC}$ also in 1 min with added penicillinase. Interestingly, polymyxin B was the weakest and required $4 \times \text{MIC}$ and nearly 10 min to cause maximum disruption of the inner membrane of *P. aeruginosa*. Taken together, the uncaged **BLM-Dendron** is certainly membrane active with similar levels of disruption compared to **Ref-Dendron**.

Finally, the biocompatibility of **BLM-Dendron** was determined to ensure that the caging of the amine groups would lead to lower toxicity. This was assessed using sheep red blood cells (RBCs) and murine embryonic fibroblast (MEF) cells *via* hemolytic and cell viability studies, respectively (Fig. 6). In the absence of enzyme trigger, **BLM-Dendron** had very low hemolytic activity (<20%) even at the highest tested concentration of $720 \mu\text{M}$. In contrast, **Ref-Dendron** lysed 50% of RBCs (*i.e.*, HC_{50} value) at $200 \mu\text{M}$ while uncaged **BLM-Dendron** has an HC_{50} value of $300 \mu\text{M}$. The caged amines undeniably resulted in significant improvement in terms of compatibility with RBCs compared to the uncaged counterparts. Furthermore, when comparing in terms of selectivity (*i.e.*, ratio of HC_{50} to MIC), **BLM-Dendron** has a selectivity of > 8 while **Ref-Dendron** and the uncaged **BLM-Dendron** have selectivity values of 5.7 and 3.3, respectively. While it could be argued that **BLM-Dendron** will inadvertently cause toxicity to surrounding mammalian cells when activated, the toxicity would most likely be localized to infection sites and not during circulation if the compound was to be administered as a therapeutic, given the excellent hemocompatibility of the amine-caged **BLM-Dendron**.

The cytotoxicity of the dendrons towards MEF cells was determined based on the metabolic activity after 24 h incubation and compared in terms of the IC_{50} value, which is defined as the half-maximal concentration that reduces the cell viability by half (Fig. 6b). Likewise in the hemolytic study, both **Ref-Dendron** and uncaged **BLM-Dendron** had similar levels of toxicity with IC_{50} values of *ca.* $150 \mu\text{M}$. On the other hand, the IC_{50} of **BLM-Dendron** appeared to be double that of the uncaged form, although we suspect that its true value would be higher if not for the increased content of DMSO solvent at higher compound concentrations. It is worth noting again that DMSO was used to prepare stock solution of **BLM-Dendron** for biological testing at 20 mg mL^{-1} . The viability of MEF cells was clearly affected by DMSO at higher concentrations as observed in Fig. 6b where the DMSO mock control sample, which contained the same amount of solvent as in the **BLM-Dendron**

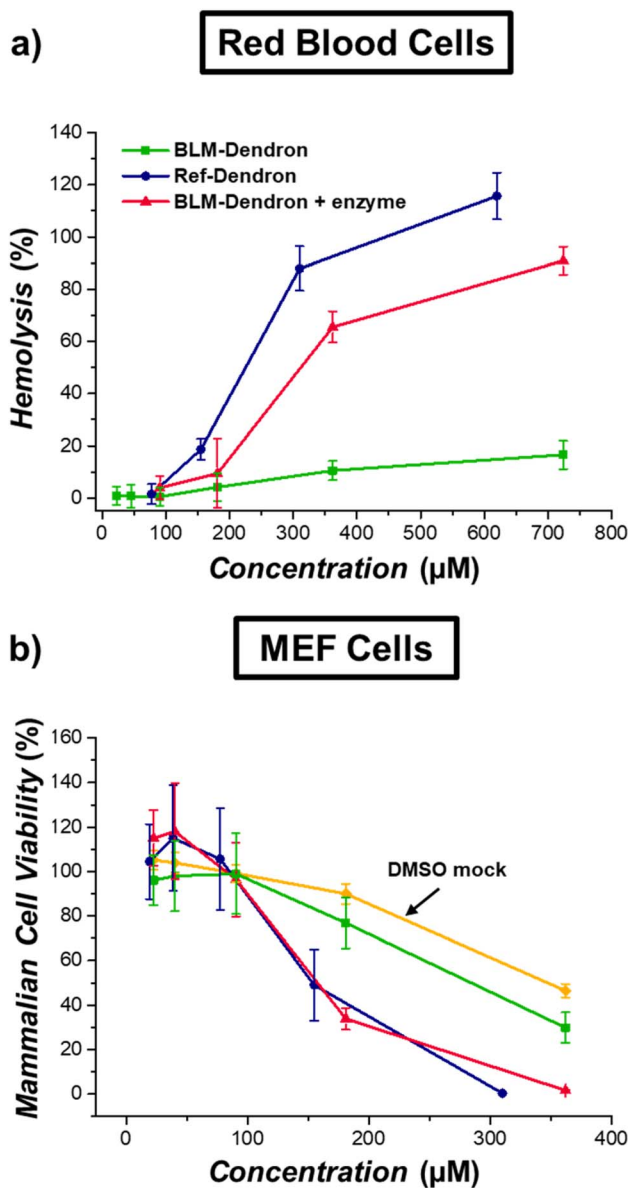


Fig. 6 Biocompatibility of **BLM-Dendron**. (a) Extent of hemolysis on sheep red blood cells after incubation with different concentrations of **BLM-Dendron** in the presence and absence of penicillinase enzyme, and **Ref-Dendron** for 1 h at 37°C . (b) Cell viability curves of mouse embryonic fibroblast (MEF) cells as a function of compound concentration after incubation at 37°C for 24 h.

sample but without the dendron, showed similar IC_{50} value to the **BLM-Dendron** sample. This strongly suggests that the toxicity profile witnessed for **BLM-Dendron** was derived from the solvent and not necessarily due to the compound itself. Regardless, even in the worst-case scenario, **BLM-Dendron** is still at least twice as biocompatible than the exposed cationic dendron.

Conclusion

In summary, we developed a new antimicrobial peptide mimic prodrug **BLM-Dendron** based on the amine uncaging strategy



(AUS) where the amine groups of a Y-shaped cationic amphipathic dendron are caged with a cleavable cephalosporin motif. The motivation behind this study was to judiciously mask the cationic groups, which are responsible for causing toxicity, to improve the biocompatibility of the therapeutic agent, whilst enabling precise antimicrobial activation using a specific trigger. Using penicillinase as the trigger, which is a β -lactamase enzyme produced exclusively by bacteria, the amine groups of **BLM-Dendron** could be uncaged within 10 min to confer on-demand antimicrobial activity against Gram-negative and Gram-positive pathogens including (multidrug-resistant) *P. aeruginosa*, *E. coli* and *S. aureus*. The uncaged **BLM-Dendron** exhibited bacteriostatic and bactericidal activities and was also effective in killing biofilm cells. Like other cationic amphipathic antimicrobials, once uncaged, the dendron was found to exert its activity by disrupting the bacteria cell wall membranes. Crucially, **BLM-Dendron** had superior hemocompatibility and lower toxicity towards fibroblast cells compared to the exposed cationic version. This study thus demonstrates the advantage of using AUS to convert potentially toxic membrane-active antimicrobial agents into more biocompatible drug molecules with targeted activation capabilities, which would be highly desirable for clinical applications.

Data availability

The data supporting this article have been included as part of the ESI.†

Author contributions

H. L., Z. S., K. H., R. P. K., and S. K. M. performed or assisted with the experiments and analysis and were specifically responsible for investigation, methodology, formal analysis, and validation. J. X. and M. W. helped with supervision. H. L. was also responsible for data curation, conceptualization, visualization, project administration, and writing the original draft. E. H. H. W. was responsible for conceptualization, resources, funding acquisition, supervision, project administration, and writing the original draft. All authors were involved with reviewing and editing the manuscript.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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