

Original Article

# Enhancement of cytotoxicity of antimicrobial peptide magainin II in tumor cells by bombesin-targeted delivery

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**Aim:** To investigate whether the conjugation of magainin II (MG2), an antimicrobial peptides (AMPs), to the tumor-homing peptide bombesin could enhance its cytotoxicity in tumor cells.

**Methods:** A magainin II-bombesin conjugate (MG2B) was constructed by attaching magainin II (MG2) to bombesin at its N-terminus. The peptides were synthesized using Fmoc-chemistry. The *in vitro* cytotoxicity of the peptide in cancer cells was quantitatively determined using the CCK-8 cell counting kit. Moreover, the *in vivo* antitumor effect of the peptide was determined in tumor xenograft models.

**Results:** The  $IC_{50}$  of MG2B for cancer cells (10–15  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ) was at least 10 times lower than the  $IC_{50}$  of unconjugated MG2 (125  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ). Moreover, the binding affinity of MG2B for cancer cells was higher than that of unconjugated MG2. In contrast, conjugation to a bombesin analog lacking the receptor-binding domain failed to increase the cytotoxicity of MG2, suggesting that bombesin conjugation enhances the cytotoxicity of MG2 in cancer cells through improved binding. Indeed, MG2B selectively induced cell death in cancer cells *in vitro* with the  $IC_{50}$  ranging from 10 to 15  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ , which was about 6–10 times lower than the  $IC_{50}$  for normal cells. MG2B (20 mg/kg per day, intratumorally injected for 5 d) also exhibited antitumor effects in mice bearing MCF-7 tumor grafts. The mean weights of tumor grafts in MG2B- and PBS-treated mice were  $0.21 \pm 0.05$  g and  $0.59 \pm 0.12$  g, respectively.

**Conclusion:** The results suggest that conjugation of AMPs to bombesin might be an alternative approach for targeted cancer therapy.

**Keywords:** targeted cancer therapy; antimicrobial peptide; tumor-homing peptide; bombesin; magainin

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## Introduction

Conventional cancer chemotherapy is limited by the lack of specificity and multi-drug resistance. Thus, novel approaches to cancer therapy with a higher degree of selectivity for cancer cells and a lower risk for induction of resistance is desired<sup>[1, 2]</sup>. Recent attention has focused on membrane-active antimicrobial peptides (AMPs) with selective anticancer activity<sup>[1, 3, 4]</sup>. AMPs are positively charged molecules that exert their cytotoxicity by binding to the outer membrane of cancer cells, which contain 3%–9% anionic phosphatidylserine. In contrast, membranes of normal cells consist largely of zwitterionic phospholipids (neutral in net charge) and are therefore less attractive to cationic AMPs<sup>[5]</sup>. AMPs are selectively cytotoxic in cancer cells<sup>[4]</sup> and are usually membrane-active, suggesting a low risk for induction of resistance<sup>[4]</sup>. Overall, AMPs

are selective cytotoxic agents for cancer cells with therapeutic implications.

A great number of AMPs have been isolated from the skin secretions of amphibians<sup>[4, 6, 7]</sup>. Of these peptides, the best studied AMP is magainin II (MG2), which was isolated from the skin of the African clawed frog *Xenopus laevis*<sup>[8]</sup>. MG2 has been reported to be selectively cytotoxic for hematopoietic and solid tumor cells<sup>[2, 9, 10]</sup>. However, MG2 only exhibits obvious cytotoxicity in cancer cells at high concentrations. The average  $IC_{50}$  of MG2 against many cancer cell lines is greater than 100  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ <sup>[2, 9, 11]</sup>. Most likely, this poor potency arises from the limited cell membrane-binding ability of MG2. Because electrostatic interactions between the peptide's positive charges and the negative charges on the cell membrane play a crucial role in the binding process<sup>[4]</sup>, one strategy for improving peptide binding is to increase the number of positive charges on the peptide by amino acid substitution. MG2 analogs with increased positive charges show enhanced membrane binding affinities<sup>[12]</sup> and cytotoxicity<sup>[9, 11]</sup>. In addition, conjugation of

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the cationic KLA peptide (KLAKLAK)<sub>2</sub> to a carrier peptide significantly enhanced its cytotoxicity in cancer cells<sup>[13, 14]</sup>. Consequently, conjugation of MG2 to a carrier peptide recognizing a specific surface marker on cancer cells might also improve its cytotoxicity.

Tumor-homing peptides can bind to tumor cells or tumor blood/lymphatic vessels with high affinity and specificity<sup>[15, 16]</sup>. In addition, many tumor-homing peptides can be internalized by tumor cells and accumulate in tumors at high concentrations<sup>[17, 18]</sup>. Therefore, these tumor-homing peptides are attractive drug carriers. Among these peptides, somatostatin and its analogs have been extensively investigated. The radiolabeled somatostatin analog <sup>111</sup>In-DTPA-octreotide (<sup>111</sup>In-OctreoScan, Novartis) has been approved by the US Food and Drug Administration for scintigraphy in patients with NETs<sup>[19]</sup>. In addition, bombesin and its analogs also show great promise for tumor targeting. Bombesin is a 14-amino acid tumor-homing peptide that was isolated from frog skin<sup>[20]</sup>. Its receptors are overexpressed in a variety of common human cancers, such as neuroblastoma and small cell lung cancer, as well as cancers of the prostate, kidney, uterus, ovary, breast, pancreas, gastrointestinal tract, head and neck, and esophagus<sup>[21, 22]</sup>. Bombesin can effectively deliver radioactive<sup>[23]</sup> and chemotherapeutic agents<sup>[24]</sup> to target cells due to its high affinity for these receptors. Because bombesin can specifically bind to its receptors with high affinity, the conjugation MG2 to bombesin might enhance the cytotoxicity of MG2 in cancer cells by improving its binding affinity.

In this paper, we first measured the binding of fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC)-labeled bombesin to solid tumor cells, malignant hematopoietic cells, and normal cells. Subsequently, two conjugates were constructed by attaching MG2 to bombesin and a mutant form of bombesin lacking the receptor-binding domain. The cytotoxicity and binding ability of these peptides were further analyzed. Finally, the *in vivo* anti-tumor effect of the MG2-bombesin conjugate was evaluated. It was found that the conjugation to bombesin significantly enhanced the cytotoxicity of MG2 in cancer cells.

## Materials and methods

### Peptide synthesis

To probe bombesin-targeted delivery of MG2 to tumor cells, the MG2-bombesin conjugate (MG2B) was constructed by

attaching MG2 to bombesin at its N-terminus. Another conjugate, MG2Ba, which contained MG2 and a bombesin analog lacking the C-terminal 8-14 amino acids, was also constructed. Because the C-terminal domain of bombesin is crucial for its receptor-binding activity<sup>[25]</sup>, the attachment of MG2 to the bombesin analog lacking the receptor-binding domain should not significantly improve its membrane-binding affinity. Unconjugated bombesin, unconjugated MG2, and an unrelated peptide (URP) were synthesized. All peptides (Table 1) were synthesized using Fmoc-chemistry (Genescript Inc, Nanjing, China). The purity of these peptides (>95%) was analyzed by reversed-phase high performance liquid chromatography, and the mass of the peptide was determined using matrix-assisted laser desorption ionization time-of-flight mass spectrometry. FITC labels were linked to the N-terminus of peptides by introducing 5-carboxyfluorescein during the final synthesis cycle. All peptides were dissolved in isotonic phosphate-buffered saline (PBS: 137 mmol/L NaCl, 2.68 mmol/L KCl, 8.09 mmol/L Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 1.76 mmol/L KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, pH 7.4) and stored at -70 °C until further use.

### Cell culture

Unless otherwise mentioned, all cells were purchased from the American Type Culture Collection, USA. The following cells were used in this experiment: human breast cancer cells (MCF-7 and ZR-75-30); human melanoma cells (A375, M14, and A875); human prostate cancer cells (DU145); human cervical cancer cells (HeLa); human lung adenocarcinoma cells (A549); human Burkitt's lymphoma cells (Raji); human promyelocytic leukemia cells (NB4); African green monkey kidney cells (Vero E6) and Ad5 transformed human embryonic kidney cells (Hek-293A); human fibroblast cells (HSF); and human vein endothelial cells (HUVECs). Human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (hPBMCs) were isolated from healthy volunteers by Percoll density gradient centrifugation. All of the cells were cultured in either Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM) or RPMI 1640 supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (GIBCO-BRL, USA), 2 mmol/L L-glutamine, 100 U/mL penicillin, and 100 µg/mL streptomycin at 37 °C in a 5% CO<sub>2</sub> humidified atmosphere.

### Cellular peptide uptake

To observe cellular uptake of FITC-labeled peptide under a fluorescence microscope, 1×10<sup>4</sup> cells/well were seeded into

**Table 1.** Peptides and sequences.

Peptide	Sequence	Length (aa*)	Molecular Weight (Da)
MG2	GIGKFLHSAKKFGKAFVGEIMNS	23	2466
Bombesin	QRLGNQWAVGHLM	13	1509
MG2B	GIGKFLHSAKKFGKAFVGEIMNSGGQRLGNQWAVGHLM	38	4072
MG2Ba	GIGKFLHSAKKFGKAFVGEIMNSGGQRLGNQ	31	3277
URP	DSHAKRHHGYKRKFHEKHHSHRGY	24	3036

\*: amino acid

96-well plates and the cells were allowed to attach overnight. After being washed in PBS, the cells were further incubated with FITC-labeled peptides in 100  $\mu$ L of medium supplemented with 2% bovine serum albumin (BSA) for 1 h at 37 °C. The cells were then washed and observed under a fluorescence microscope. To analyze cellular uptake of peptide by fluorescence-activated cell sorting (FACS), the adherent cells were first digested by the addition of 0.25% (*w/v*) trypsin in serum-free medium containing 0.02% of EDTA at 37 °C. After being washed with PBS, the cells ( $2 \times 10^5$ ) were incubated with 300  $\mu$ L of FITC-labeled peptides at 37 °C for 1 h. The cells were then washed three times with 1 mL of PBS and analyzed by FACS.

#### Cytotoxicity assays

Assays were performed according to the methods of Laakkonen *et al*<sup>[26]</sup> with some modifications. Adherent cells were plated in a 96-well plate at a density of  $1 \times 10^4$  cells/well and allowed to attach overnight. The cells in suspension were collected and seeded in a 96-well plate ( $1 \times 10^4$  cells/well) immediately before use. After being washed once with PBS, 100  $\mu$ L peptide diluted in serum-free medium supplemented with 2% BSA was added to the cells and further incubated at 37 °C for 2 h. Subsequently, 10  $\mu$ L of CCK-8 solution was added to the wells and the absorbance was measured 4 h later at 450 nm. Cytotoxicity was expressed as the percentage of viable cells after treatment with peptide, which was calculated by assuming 100% survival with the PBS control. Each sample was processed in triplicate and the  $IC_{50}$  value was obtained from the respective cell viability curves.

The Live/Dead BacLight bacterial viability kit (Molecular Probe) was used as an additional method to evaluate the cytotoxicity of peptides. The DNA-binding SYTO 9 and propidium iodide (PI) are green and red dyes, respectively. The former, but not the latter, is membrane permeable. Based on their differences in membrane-permeability, the Syto 9 and PI mixture stained living cells green and dead cells red. After treatment with peptide for 2 h, the cells were then double stained with SYTO 9 and PI for 5 min in the dark followed by observation under a fluorescence microscope.

#### Detection of apoptosis using Annexin V and PI staining

Annexin V binds to phosphatidylserine exposed on the outer cell membrane during the early stages of apoptosis. Thus, double staining with FITC-Annexin V (appearing green) and propidium iodide (appearing red) is often used to detect cells undergoing apoptosis<sup>[27]</sup>. After treatment with peptide, the cells were then double stained with FITC-Annexin V and PI according to the manufacturer's instructions. Exposure of phosphatidylserine on the outer membrane of cells was first observed under a fluorescence microscope. Simultaneously,  $3 \times 10^4$  events were analyzed by FACS. Cells stained with FITC-Annexin V alone (Annexin V<sup>+</sup>/PI<sup>-</sup>) were considered in early apoptosis, whereas those stained with both FITC-Annexin V and PI (Annexin V<sup>+</sup>/PI<sup>+</sup>) were considered in the advanced stages of apoptosis or necrosis. The FITC-Annexin V and PI double-negative (Annexin V<sup>-</sup>/PI<sup>-</sup>) cells were considered alive.

#### Detection of apoptosis by monitoring mitochondrial depolarization

The cells were treated with the peptides and stained with JC-1 dye (2  $\mu$ mol/L) for 30 min at 37 °C in the dark, according to the manufacturer's instructions. The cells were subsequently washed twice with PBS and analyzed using FACS. To observe the mitochondria using a fluorescence microscope, the cells were double stained with JC-1 (showing mitochondria) and DAPI (showing nuclei). The JC-1 dye forms fluorescent red J-aggregates upon localization to healthy mitochondria, whereas the monomeric form of the dye fluoresces green in the cytoplasm. Consequently, a decrease in the ratio of red to green fluorescence reflects the loss of mitochondrial membrane potential<sup>[27]</sup>.

#### Detection of the caspase-mediated pathway in apoptosis

The assay was performed according to the method of Rege *et al*<sup>[27]</sup>. The cells were preincubated with the pan-caspase inhibitor z-VAD-Fmk (100  $\mu$ mol/L) for 2 h and then treated with peptide for an additional 2 h. Cell viability was determined using the CCK-8 kit. The cytotoxicity of the peptides to cells that were preincubated with inhibitor and those that were not was compared.

#### Tumor xenograft model

All protocols for the animal models were approved by the University Animal Care and Use Committee. Six to eight-week-old female nude mice were obtained from the University Animal Center. About  $1 \times 10^7$  MCF-7 cells suspended in 100  $\mu$ L of saline were injected subcutaneously into the right flank of mice. At the onset of a palpable tumor (about 50–100 mm<sup>3</sup>), 18 mice were divided into three groups that were intratumorally injected with 20 mg/kg MG2B, MG2 or an equivalent volume of PBS every day for a total of five days. The tumor volume (mm<sup>3</sup>) was calculated as length $\times$ width<sup>2</sup> $\times$ 0.5. At the end of the experiment, all animals were killed and the tumor masses were measured.

To probe the death of tumor cells *in vivo*, a single dose of peptide (200  $\mu$ g, 100  $\mu$ L) was injected into the tumor graft (<1000 mm<sup>3</sup>). The same volume of PBS was intratumorally injected into the mice of the control group. Sixteen hours post-injection, the mice were killed and the tumor grafts were excised, paraffin-embedded, sectioned, and stained with hematoxylin/eosin (H&E) to examine the histological architecture. Simultaneously, terminal nucleotidyl transferase-mediated nick end labeling (TUNEL) staining (Invitrogen) was used to examine the apoptosis of tumor cells.

#### Statistical analysis

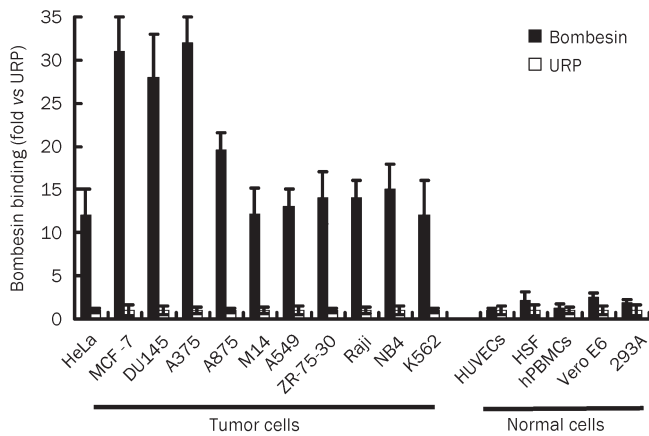
Results are presented as the mean $\pm$ SD of at least three experiments. Statistical comparisons were made using Student's *t* test.

## Results

#### Bombesin specifically binds to tumor cells

As shown in Figure 1, bombesin bound 28–32 times more to MCF-7, DU145, and A375 cells than did the negative control

peptide URP. The amount of bombesin bound to HeLa, A875, M14, A549, ZR-75-30, Raji, NB4, and K562 is about 12–18 times greater than the amount of the negative control peptide URP. In contrast, both bombesin and URP bound to normal cells, including HUVECs, HSF, hPBMCs, Vero E6, and 293A at similarly low levels. These data indicate that bombesin can bind to tumor cells with high affinity.



**Figure 1.** Binding of bombesin to tumor cells and normal cells. In preparation, about  $2 \times 10^5$  cells were collected and incubated with the FITC-labeled bombesin peptide (10  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ , 300  $\mu\text{L}$ ) at 37  $^\circ\text{C}$  for 1 h. After being washed with PBS,  $3 \times 10^4$  cells were analyzed using FACS in each assay. The FITC-labeled URP peptide was used as a control. The binding of bombesin is shown relative to the binding of the negative control peptide URP, for which the value of mean fluorescence was set to 1. The data are expressed as means  $\pm$  SD.

### Bombesin enhances cytotoxicity of MG2 in tumor cells

The unconjugated MG2 peptide only showed mild cytotoxicity in cancer cells at high concentrations. As shown in Figure 2A, the mixture containing unconjugated MG2 and unconjugated bombesin induced about 20% cell death in MCF-7 and A375 cells at 125  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ . The  $\text{IC}_{50}$  of the unconjugated MG2 for these cells was over 200  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ . However, the MG2-bombesin conjugate MG2B induced approximately 30%–40% cell death in MCF-7 and A375 cells at a low concentration of 10  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ . Moreover, MG2B induced over 80% cell death in these cells when the concentration was increased to 20  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ . The  $\text{IC}_{50}$  of the MG2B peptide for MCF-7 and A375 cells was within the range of 10–15  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ , which is about 13–16 times lower than that for unconjugated MG2 in these cells. However, another conjugate MG2Ba, in which the MG2 peptide was conjugated to a bombesin analog lacking 8–14 amino acids at the C-terminus of bombesin, was similar to unconjugated MG2 in terms of cytotoxicity in MCF-7 and A375 cells (Figure 2A). These results suggest that the attachment to bombesin, but not the bombesin analog lacking the receptor-binding domain, at its N-terminus significantly increases the cytotoxicity of MG2 in tumor cells.

Further analysis demonstrated that MG2B is different than unconjugated MG2 in its binding ability. Figure 2B shows that 20  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  of unconjugated MG2 bound to 2% MCF-7 and 8.1% A375 cells, respectively. In contrast, MG2B bound over 80% of both cells at the same concentration, as determined by FACS (Figure 2B). MG2B and unconjugated MG2 are different in efficacy of cellular translocation. Compared to unconjugated MG2 peptide, MG2B was internalized to a higher extent by MCF-7 cells (Figure 2C). In addition, the internalized MG2B peptide was uniformly distributed in the cytoplasm and rich in the nucleolus of MCF-7 cells (Figure 2D). The cytotoxicity of MG2B and MG2 was closely related to their binding and cellular translocation efficacy. These data suggest that conjugated bombesin contributes to the enhancement of cytotoxicity through improved binding and cellular translocation of MG2.

### The MG2-bombesin conjugate MG2B selectively induces cell death in tumor cells

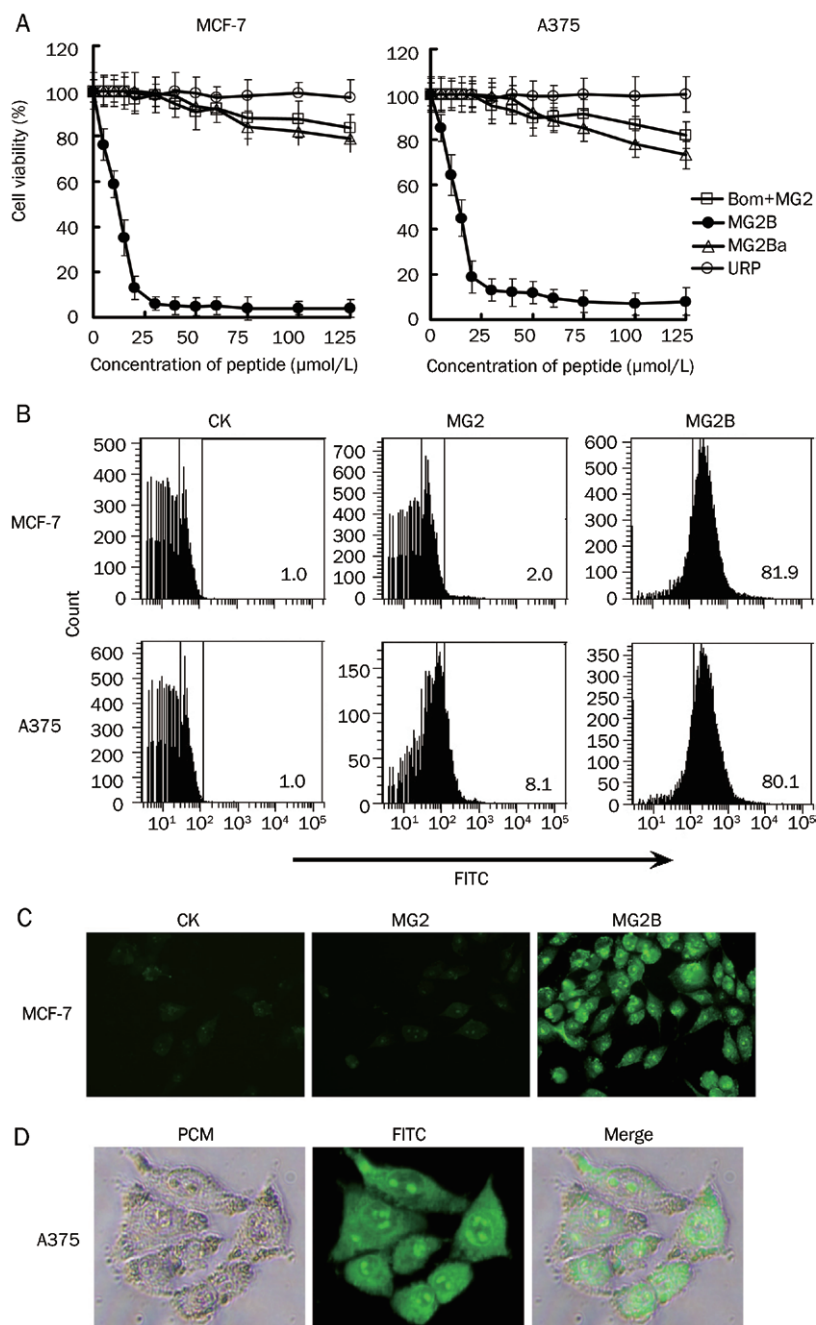
Cell viability assays using CCK-8 demonstrated that MCF-7, DU145, and A375 cells were most sensitive to MG2B. As shown in Figure 3A, the survival rates of these three cells were lower than 20% after treatment with MG2B at 20  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  for 2 h. Other tumor cells including HeLa, A875, M14, A549, ZR-75-30, Raji, NB4, and K562 were also sensitive to MG2B. Twenty  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  MG2B induced approximately 60%–70% cell death in these tumor cells. When the concentration of MG2B was increased to 30  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ , the survival rates of these tumor cells were reduced by 80%–90%. The  $\text{IC}_{50}$  of MG2B for these tumor cells was within the range of 10–15  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ . However, normal cells including HUVECs, HSF, hPBMCs, Vero E6, and 293A were relatively resistant to MG2B. The  $\text{IC}_{50}$  of MG2B for these normal cells was within the range of 80 to 100  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ , which is about 6–10 times higher than the  $\text{IC}_{50}$  of MG2B for tumor cells.

The selective cytotoxicity of MG2B in tumor cells was also proven by live/dead assays. As shown in Figure 3B, over 80% MCF-7 cells were indicated as dead (appearing red) after treatment with 20  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  MG2B. However, over 90% of normal HSF cells were indicated as live (appearing green) after treatment with MG2B at the same concentration. These results demonstrate that tumor cells, but not normal cells, are sensitive to MG2B. The selectivity of MG2B in other tumor cells and normal cells was also detected using the live/dead assay (data not shown). FACS analysis demonstrated that MG2B bound to tumor cells with greater affinity than to normal cells. Figure 3C shows that 20  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  MG2B binds to 81.9% of MCF-7 tumor cells compared to 6.1% of normal HSF cells. These results suggest that the selectivity of MG2B in tumor cells and normal cells is closely related to its binding preference in these cells.

### Involvement of the caspase-dependent pathway in MG2B-induced cell death

Under phase contrast microscopy, we observed that MG2B-dependent cell death in adherent tumor cells was accompanied

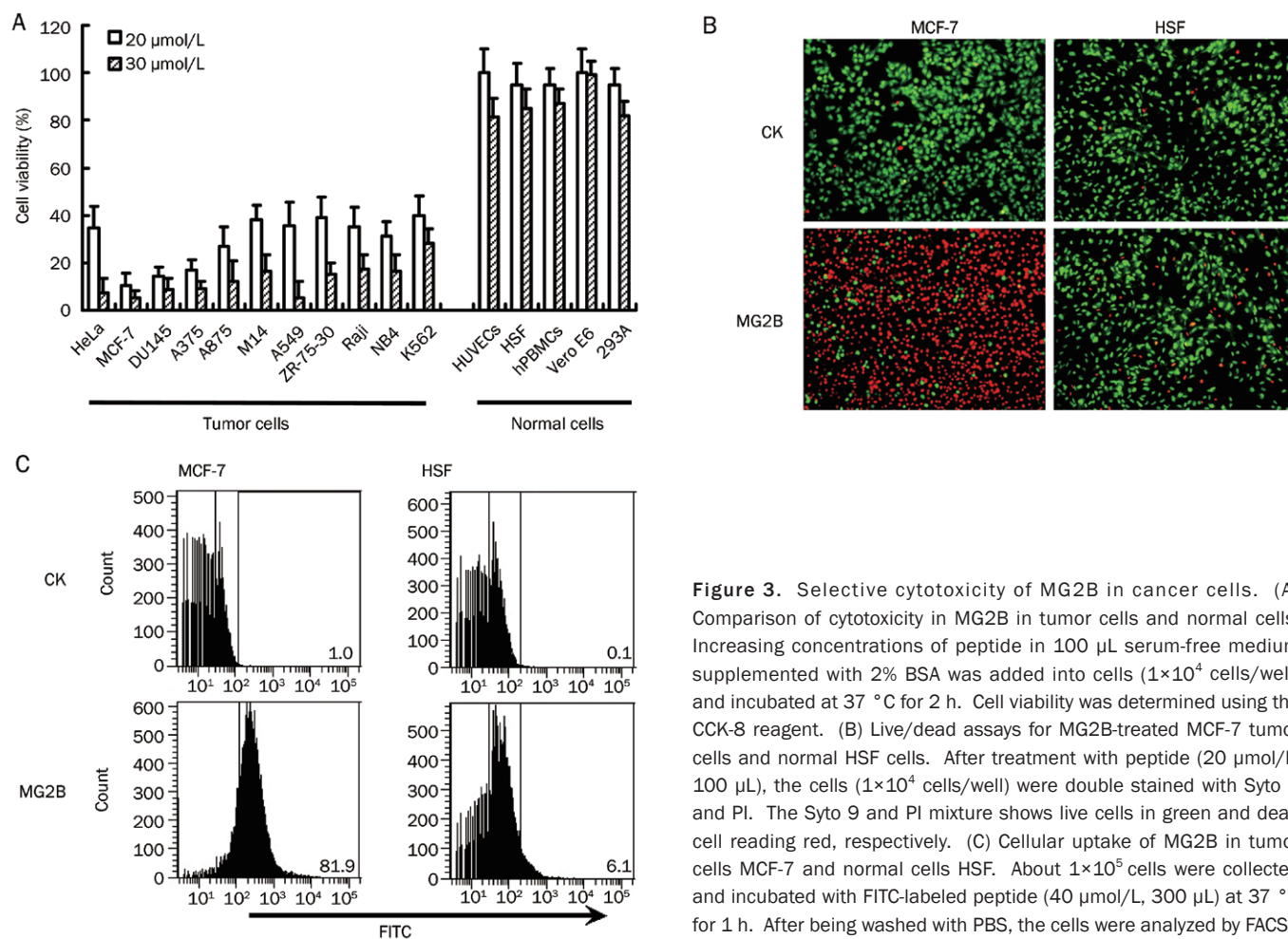




**Figure 2.** Enhancement of MG2-induced cytotoxicity in tumor cells by attachment to bombesin at its N-terminus. (A) Comparison of cytotoxicity of the MG2-bombesin conjugate, MG2B, and unconjugated MG2 in MCF-7 and A375 cells. Solution ( $100\ \mu\text{L}$ ) containing increasing concentrations ( $0$ – $125\ \mu\text{mol/L}$ ) of peptide was added to cells ( $1 \times 10^4$  cells/well) and further incubated at  $37\ ^\circ\text{C}$  for  $2\ \text{h}$ . Subsequently, cell viability was determined using the cell counting reagent CCK-8. Results were expressed as the percentage of viable cells after treatment with peptide, which was calculated assuming  $100\%$  survival with the PBS control. Bom+MG2: unconjugated bombesin plus unconjugated MG2; MG2B: MG2-bombesin conjugate; MG2Ba: MG2-bombesin analog conjugate; URP: a negative control peptide. (B) Different binding affinities of MG2B and unconjugated MG2 to MCF-7 and A375 cells. About  $1 \times 10^5$  cells were collected and incubated with FITC-labeled peptide ( $40\ \mu\text{mol/L}$ ,  $300\ \mu\text{L}$ ) at  $37\ ^\circ\text{C}$  for  $1\ \text{h}$ . After being washed with PBS, the cells were analyzed by FACS. The URP peptide was used as a negative control. The percentage of positive cells is indicated. (C) Cellular translocation of MG2B in MCF-7 cells. The cells were seeded into 96-well plates ( $1 \times 10^4$  cells/well) and allowed to attach overnight. After incubation with FITC-labeled peptide ( $20\ \mu\text{mol/L}$ ,  $100\ \mu\text{L}$ ) and being washed once with PBS, the cells were observed under a fluorescence microscope (original magnification,  $\times 160$ ). (D) Distribution of FITC-labeled MG2B in MCF-7 cells. After incubation with FITC-labeled peptide, the cells were observed under a phase-contrast microscope (PCM) and a fluorescence microscope (original magnification,  $\times 320$ ).

by condensed nuclei, rounding, cell detachment, and clumping (data not shown). After treatment with peptide and double staining with Annexin V and PI, we observed many Annexin V<sup>+</sup>/PI<sup>+</sup> and Annexin V<sup>+</sup>/PI<sup>-</sup> MCF-7 cells under fluorescence microscopy (Figure 4A). Annexin V<sup>+</sup>/PI<sup>+</sup> cells were considered necrotic cells or apoptotic cells at an advanced stage of apoptosis. Annexin V<sup>+</sup>/PI<sup>-</sup> cells were considered apoptotic cells at an early stage of apoptosis. Consequently, the observation of Annexin V<sup>+</sup>/PI<sup>-</sup> cells demonstrates that MG2B induced apoptosis in MCF-7 cells. Further FACS analysis also revealed numerous Annexin V<sup>+</sup>/PI<sup>-</sup> cells in MG2B-treated MCF-7 cells. The percentage ratio of apoptotic/necrotic cells resulting

from  $0$ ,  $30$ , and  $50\ \mu\text{mol/L}$  MG2B was  $2.2/4.0$ ,  $21.2/18.1$ , and  $22.1/21.8$ , respectively (Figure 4B). JC-1 staining showed rich granule-like mitochondria (indicating healthy mitochondria) in cells treated with PBS. However, the MG2B-induced cell death was accompanied by the disappearance of the granule-like mitochondria in most peptide-treated cells (Figure 4C). Simultaneously, significant loss in mitochondrial membrane potentials in MG2B-treated cells was reflected by changes in the ratio of red/green fluorescence cells from  $89.2/10.8$  to  $43.4/56.6$  (Figure 4C). Moreover, preincubation of cells with the pan-caspase inhibitor z-VAD-Fmk before the addition of peptide reduced MG2B-induced cell death by  $15\%$ – $30\%$



**Figure 3.** Selective cytotoxicity of MG2B in cancer cells. (A) Comparison of cytotoxicity in MG2B in tumor cells and normal cells. Increasing concentrations of peptide in 100  $\mu$ L serum-free medium supplemented with 2% BSA was added into cells ( $1 \times 10^4$  cells/well) and incubated at 37  $^{\circ}$ C for 2 h. Cell viability was determined using the CCK-8 reagent. (B) Live/dead assays for MG2B-treated MCF-7 tumor cells and normal HSF cells. After treatment with peptide (20  $\mu$ mol/L, 100  $\mu$ L), the cells ( $1 \times 10^4$  cells/well) were double stained with Syto 9 and PI. The Syto 9 and PI mixture shows live cells in green and dead cell reading red, respectively. (C) Cellular uptake of MG2B in tumor cells MCF-7 and normal cells HSF. About  $1 \times 10^5$  cells were collected and incubated with FITC-labeled peptide (40  $\mu$ mol/L, 300  $\mu$ L) at 37  $^{\circ}$ C for 1 h. After being washed with PBS, the cells were analyzed by FACS.

(Figure 4D). These results demonstrate that MG2B induces caspase-dependent apoptosis in tumor cells.

#### MG2B suppresses tumor growth *in vivo*

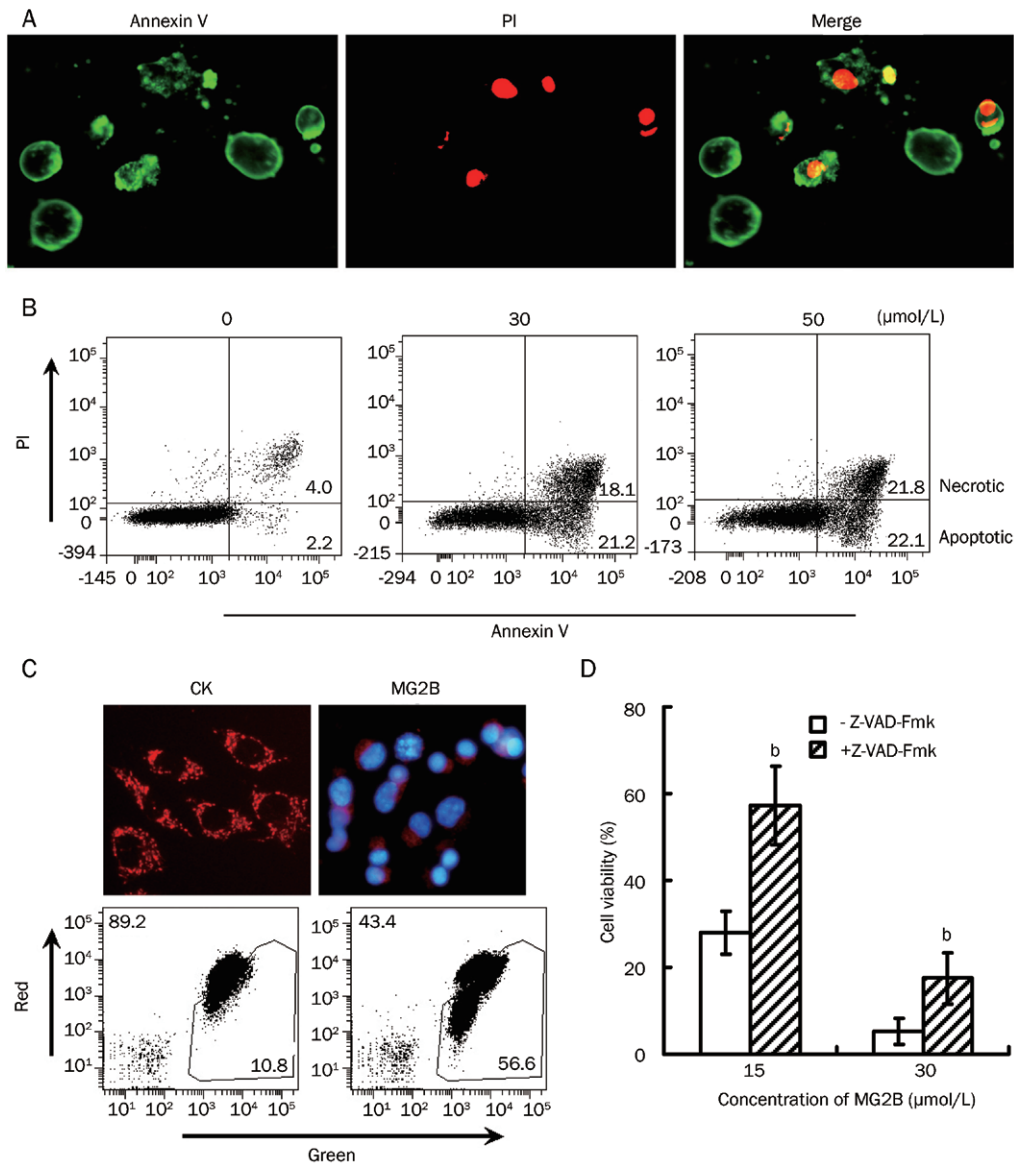
Figure 5A shows that MG2B exerts an obvious antitumor effect *in vivo*. When the average volume of tumor masses reached approximately 50–100  $\text{mm}^3$ , MG2B or MG2 was intratumorally injected into mice bearing a MCF-7 tumor graft at 20 mg/kg every day for a total of five days. The mice in the control group were injected with an equal volume of PBS. Rapid growth of tumor grafts in PBS-injected mice was observed as early as 10 days post-injection. However, tumor grafts in MG2B-injected mice grew slowly over the course of the experiment. Beginning on day 14 post-injection, the mean volume of tumor grafts in MG2B-treated mice was significantly different ( $P < 0.01$ ) from the tumor volume of MG2- and PBS-treated mice. At the end of this experiment, the average volume of tumor grafts in MG2B-injected mice was about  $172 \pm 136 \text{ mm}^3$ , compared to  $944 \pm 295 \text{ mm}^3$  and  $1081 \pm 264 \text{ mm}^3$  in MG2- and PBS-treated mice, respectively (Figure 5A). The tumor masses excised from MG2B-treated mice were smaller than the tumor masses of PBS-treated mice. The mean weights of tumor masses in MG2B-treated mice, MG2-treated mice and

PBS-treated mice were  $0.21 \pm 0.05 \text{ g}$ ,  $0.51 \pm 0.16 \text{ g}$  and  $0.59 \pm 0.12 \text{ g}$ , respectively (Figure 5B).

Further histological examination demonstrated that MG2B caused extensive necrosis in tumor cells. As shown in Figure 5C, H&E staining shows a large number of cells with a condensed and fragmented nucleus in tumor tissues at the injection sites. Rich TUNEL-positive stained cells were also observed in these tumor tissues (Figure 5C). These results demonstrate that MG2B induces apoptosis of tumor cells *in vivo*. However, no obvious histological damage was observed in the liver, kidney, and heart of mice injected with the peptides (data not shown).

#### Discussion

Here, we report the enhanced cytotoxicity of the MG2-bombesin conjugate MG2B compared to the unconjugated MG2 peptide. The  $\text{IC}_{50}$  of the MG2B for cancer cells was at least 10 times lower than the  $\text{IC}_{50}$  of unconjugated MG2 for these cells. The enhancement of cytotoxicity of MG2 is closely related to its improved binding affinity. In contrast, conjugation of MG2 to a bombesin analog lacking the receptor-binding domain failed to increase its cytotoxicity. These results demonstrate that conjugated bombesin enhances binding and thus enhances



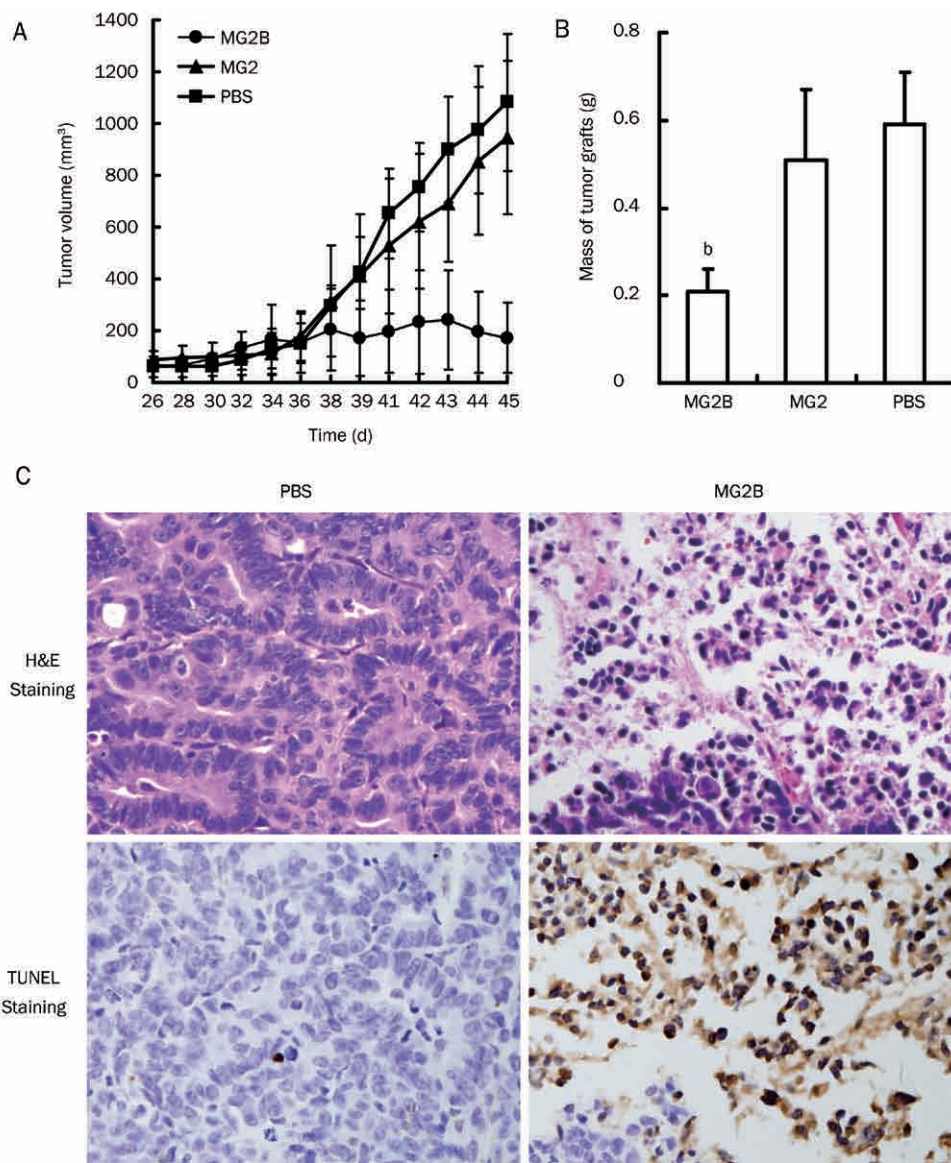
**Figure 4.** MG2B induced caspase-dependent apoptosis in tumor cells. (A) Microscope view of MG2B-induced apoptotic cells. After treatment with MG2B, the cells were double stained with FITC-Annexin V (Green) and PI (Red) and then observed under a fluorescence microscope. Annexin V<sup>+</sup>/PI<sup>-</sup> cells were considered apoptotic cells at early stages of apoptosis. Annexin V<sup>+</sup>/PI<sup>+</sup> cells were considered apoptotic cells at an advanced stage of apoptosis or necrotic cells. (B) FACS analysis for MG2B-induced apoptotic cells. About  $1 \times 10^5$  cells were pooled and incubated with 0, 30, and 50 μmol/L MG2B at 37 °C for 1 h. Peptide-treated cells were then double stained with FITC-Annexin V and PI and assayed by FACS. The percentage of apoptotic (Annexin V<sup>+</sup>/PI<sup>-</sup>) and necrotic (Annexin V<sup>+</sup>/PI<sup>+</sup>) cells is indicated. (C) MG2B-induced loss of mitochondrial membrane potential in MCF-7 cells. To observe the mitochondria in cells, the adherent MCF-7 cells ( $1 \times 10^4$  cells/well) were incubated with 100 μL MG2B (20 μmol/L) at 37 °C for 2 h followed by staining with JC-1 and observed under a fluorescence microscope. To analyze the mitochondrial membrane potential by FACS,  $1 \times 10^5$  cells were collected and incubated with 100 μL MG2B (0, 75 μmol/L) at 37 °C for 1 h followed by staining with JC-1 and washing with PBS. The percentage of red and green cells is indicated. (D) Inhibition of the MG2B-induced cell death by pan-caspase inhibitor. Cells ( $1 \times 10^4$  cells/well) were preincubated with 100 μmol/L of pan-caspase inhibitor z-VAD-Fmk for 2 h at 37 °C before addition of peptide. The cytotoxicity of MG2B (15–30 μmol/L) in MCF-7 cells was then determined using the CCK-8 reagent. The cytotoxicity of MG2B in MCF7 cells in the presence of z-VAD-Fmk is significantly ( $^b P < 0.05$ ) different from the cytotoxicity of MG2B in the absence of z-VAD-Fmk.

cytotoxicity of MG2 in cancer cells. Due to the specificity of conjugated bombesin, MG2B showed selective cytotoxicity in cancer cells by inducing caspase-dependent apoptosis *in vitro*. Furthermore, MG2B exerted obvious antitumor effects in an animal model. Our data suggest that conjugation of cationic

AMPs to bombesin increases their cytotoxicity in cancer cells and thus present a potential novel approach to targeted cancer therapy.

Membrane-active AMPs are potential cancer therapies due to their low risk for induction of resistance<sup>[4]</sup>. Electrostatic





**Figure 5.** Suppression of tumor growth by MG2B. (A) Growth curve of MCF-7 tumor grafts in mice administered with MG2B. (B) Tumor masses excised from mice in treatment group and control group. The average mass of tumor grafts from MG2B-treated mice is significantly (<sup>b</sup> $P < 0.05$ ) different than the average mass in PBS-treated mice and in MG2-treated mice. Tumors were established in BALB/c nude mice by subcutaneous injection of 100  $\mu$ L of saline containing  $1 \times 10^7$  MCF-7 cells. MG2B peptide (20 mg/kg) was intratumorally injected into mice bearing tumor grafts every other day for a total of 5 days. The mice in the control group were injected with equivalent volumes of PBS. The tumor volume ( $\text{mm}^3$ ) was calculated as  $\text{length} \times \text{width}^2 \times 0.5$ . (C) Histological examination of MG2B-induced necrosis *in vivo*. Peptide (200  $\mu$ g, in 100  $\mu$ L PBS) was intratumorally injected into mice bearing MCF-7 xenografts ( $< 1000 \text{ mm}^3$ ). Approximately 16 h later, the tumor masses were excised. We then performed H&E and TUNEL staining on paraffin-embedded tumor tissues. Original magnification:  $\times 400$ .

interactions between the peptide's positive charges and the membrane's negative charges contribute to the binding of AMPs to the cell membrane, which is crucial for the cytotoxicity of these peptides in cancer cells<sup>[4]</sup>. Increasing the number of positive charges by amino acid substitution is an effective way to enhance the membrane-binding ability and cytotoxicity of AMPs<sup>[9, 11, 12]</sup>. In this work, we tried an alternative method to improve the anticancer activity of AMPs by conjugating the peptide to a tumor-homing peptide that can bind to its receptors.

We first constructed an MG2-bombesin conjugate MG2B by attaching MG2 to bombesin at its N-terminus. As expected, MG2B showed greater cytotoxicity in cancer cells compared to unconjugated MG2 peptide. We found that the  $\text{IC}_{50}$  of MG2B for cancer cells was within the range of 10–15  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ , which is over 10 times lower than the  $\text{IC}_{50}$  of unconjugated MG2 (Figure 2A). Further investigation demonstrated that

conjugated bombesin contributes to the binding affinity of MG2B to cancer cells. MG2B, but not unconjugated MG2, can bind and enter about 80% of cancer cells at a concentration of 20  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  (Figure 2B). These results suggest that conjugation to bombesin at its N-terminus enhances the cytotoxicity of MG2 by increasing its membrane binding/translocation ability. However, conjugation of MG2 to a bombesin analog lacking the C-terminal 8–14 amino acids (WAVGHLM) failed to increase the cytotoxicity of MG2 in cancer cells. The C-terminal domain of bombesin is critical for its receptor binding affinity<sup>[25]</sup>. Therefore, conjugation of MG2 to a bombesin analog lacking this receptor-binding domain does not enhance cytotoxicity in cancer cells.

Bombesin receptors are overexpressed in numerous human cancer cells. Spectrum analysis demonstrates that the cytotoxicity of the MG2-bombesin conjugate MG2B in cancer cells and normal cells is positively related to the binding affinity of



bombesin to these cells. Bombesin binds to cancer cells with 10-30 times greater affinity than to normal cells (Figure 1). The  $IC_{50}$  of MG2B for cancer cells was about 6–10 times lower than the  $IC_{50}$  for normal cells (Figure 3A). Because the conjugation to a bombesin analog lacking receptor-binding domain failed to enhance the cytotoxicity of MG2 (Figure 2A), we conclude that bombesin conjugation enhances the cytotoxicity and selectivity of MG2B. Bombesin shows high affinity to its receptors including the neuromedin B preferring receptor (BB1), gastrin-releasing peptide preferring receptor (BB2), orphan bombesin receptor subtype-3 (BB3), and BB4 receptor<sup>[21]</sup>. Therefore, it is possible for bombesin to enhance the cytotoxicity of MG2 by improving its ability to bind to the membrane of cancer cells. During the preparation of this paper, we also constructed many other AMPs-bombesin conjugates including attachment of the cationic KLA peptide<sup>[27]</sup>, BMAP27(1-18)<sup>[28]</sup>, and BMAP28(1-18)<sup>[29]</sup> to bombesin. We found that all AMPs-bombesin conjugates enhanced the binding affinity and cytotoxicity in cancer cells. Moreover, bombesin receptors are overexpressed in a variety of primary cancer cells<sup>[21, 22]</sup>. Therefore, a bombesin-directed peptide such as MG2B might be potential target in spontaneous tumors.

Because the MG2 has been suggested to form pores on cell membranes<sup>[30]</sup>, the MG2-bombesin conjugate MG2B might induce necrosis in cancer cells by cell membrane-disruption. After treatment with the MG2B peptide, numerous necrotic cells (Annexin V<sup>+</sup>/PI<sup>+</sup>) with compromised membranes were observed under a microscope (Figure 4A) or detected by FACS analysis (Figure 4B). Although Annexin V<sup>+</sup>/PI<sup>+</sup> cells might be apoptotic cells at advanced stages of apoptosis, the possibility of MG2B to induce necrosis in cancer cells cannot be excluded. Some cationic AMPs also induce apoptosis by binding to the mitochondrial membrane<sup>[4]</sup>. Imura *et al* observed that internalized MG2 peptide mainly accumulates in the mitochondria<sup>[30]</sup>. Westerhoff *et al* showed that MG2 can dissipate the membrane potential of isolated rat mitochondria<sup>[31]</sup>. These observations suggest that MG2 might also trigger the apoptosis in cancer cells through mitochondrial disruption. In our experiment, we observed numerous cells at an early stage of apoptosis (Annexin V<sup>+</sup>/PI<sup>-</sup>) in MG2B-treated cells (Figure 4A and 4B). MG2B-induced cell death was accompanied by the disappearance of healthy granule-like mitochondria and the loss of mitochondrial membrane potential (Figure 4C). Moreover, the involvement of caspase-dependent pathways in MG2B-induced cell death was revealed using a pan-caspase inhibitor (Figure 4D). These results demonstrate that MG2B induces caspase-dependent apoptosis by triggering mitochondrial disruption in cancer cells. Due to the rapid disruption of mitochondria by MG2B, it is difficult for us to capture a picture with high quality to show the peptide accumulation in mitochondria with a mitochondrial trace marker. However, it is understandable that the uniform distribution of MG2B in the cytoplasm (Figure 2D) allows it to bind and disrupt mitochondria.

To date, 65 AMPs have been identified as anticancer peptides<sup>[32]</sup>. In addition to MG2, many other cationic AMPs such

as Cecropin A and Cecropin B also exhibit weak cytotoxicity in cancer cells<sup>[33]</sup>. Conjugation of these peptides to tumor-homing peptides might also enhance their cytotoxicity. Compared to antibody-directed immunotoxins with high molecular weights<sup>[34]</sup>, a tumor-homing peptide may offer advantages in the penetration of tumors. In addition, the peptide can be synthesized economically by chemical synthesis, thus avoiding the use of potentially hazardous biomolecules. Moreover, *D*-amino acids might be used to enhance the resistance of peptides to proteolytic degradation and increase its *in vivo* efficiency.

## Conclusions

Magainin II shows weak cytotoxic efficacy in tumor cells due to its limited membrane binding affinity. The tumor-homing peptide bombesin can bind specifically to tumor cells with high affinity. Thus, conjugation to bombesin at its N-terminus significantly enhanced the cytotoxicity of magainin II in tumor cells through improved cell binding. Moreover, the magainin II-bombesin conjugate MG2B selectively induces cell death in cultured tumor cells. MG2B exerts promising anti-tumor effects *in vivo*. These results suggest that more novel approaches to targeted cancer therapy might be developed by the conjugation of antimicrobial peptides to the tumor-homing peptide bombesin.

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## Author contribution

Shan LIU performed most experiments. Hao YANG analyzed the peptide-induced apoptosis. Lin WAN and Hua-wei CAI contributed to the *in vivo* experiments. Sheng-fu LI cultured many cells. You-ping LI and Jing-qiu CHENG analyzed the data. Xiao-feng LU designed the experiments and wrote the paper.

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