# 薬剤放出制御機能を有するタンパク質DDSにより難治性がん治療薬の創出を目指す研究

プロジェクト 責 任 者 大阪公立大学大学院農学研究科

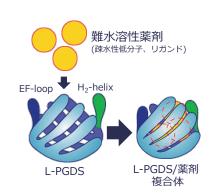
# 教授 乾 隆

### プロジェクト概要

### ◆概要

本技術は、ヒト脳脊髄液中に存在し、疎水性低分子運搬タンパク質である リポカリン型プロスタグランジンD合成酵素(L-PGDS)を用い、難水溶性薬 剤をL-PGDSで包み込んで可溶化し、疾患部位へ運搬するDDS技術である。

L-PGDSは、疎水性低分子(リガンド)を包摂できる樽型の構造で、樽型構造内は疎水性、外は親水性となっている。リガンドを取り込むとL-PGDSのサイズは約1割程度小さくなり、コンパクトパッキングされる。また、アミノ酸置換によりL-PGDSの分子構造を改変することで、薬剤保持能力を高めることができる。さらに、L-PGDSの多量体化により腫瘍集積性や滞留性を向上させることで、治療効果の向上と副作用の軽減が見込める。本発明により難水溶性薬剤の再開発が可能になる。



#### ◆本DDSの特徴

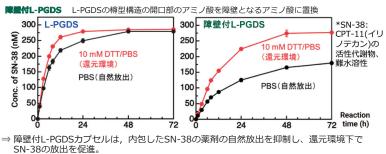
- 難水溶性薬剤 (分子量:~約850程度) の可溶化が可能
- L-PGDSのアミノ酸置換により、輸送中の薬剤漏出の防止が可能
- L-PGDSの多量体化により、腫瘍集積性や滞留性の向上が可能
- 組織特異的ペプチド配列の付加による薬物ターゲッティングが可能
- 凍結乾燥により長期保存が可能
- 経口投与用、静脈内投与用のDDSとしての応用が可能
- ⇒ 他のDDSと比較しても優れた特長を複数有し、次世代ナノ医薬品としての応用範囲も広い

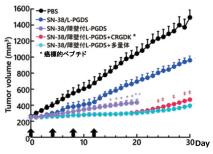
	薬剤名	- 治療対象	薬剤濃度 (μM)			
			+ PBS	+ HP-ß-CD* (1 mM, 1.5 mg/mL)	+ L-PGDS (1 mM, 19 mg/mL)	
	Telmisartan (Mr : 514.6)	高血圧症	9.0	15.2	1230	
	SN-38 (Mr : 392.4)	大腸癌 胃癌	6.3	19.1	126	
	Lapatinib (Mr : 581.1)	乳癌	不溶	不溶	234	
	MCC-555 (Mr: 381.4)	糖尿病	3.3	73.0	784	

\*HP-B-CD(2-Hydroxypropyl-B-cyclodextrin) 薬剤の可溶化剤であり、 B-cyclodextrinよりも水への溶解性が高い

## 【 障壁付L-PGDSカプセルの薬剤の保持能と放出能のin vitro評価 】

## 【 障壁付L-PGDSカプセルを用いた in vivo抗腫瘍評価 】





前立腺癌モデルマウスに各サンプル(PBS、SN-38を内包させた各L-PGDSサンプル)を4日に1度の計4回尾静脈より投与し、腫瘍体 積を測定した。

障壁付L-PGDS+CRGDK投与群、障壁付L-PGDS+多量体(8量体)投与群:

実験開始から腫瘍成長を抑制。投与終了後の12日以降もしばらくは腫瘍成長を完全に抑制。

⇒ EPR効果の増強によりがん組織に薬剤が滞留し、長期にわたって薬効を発揮

対象疾患:難治性がん(神経膠腫や膵臓がんなど)

特許情報:①【発明の名称】化合物の溶解補助剤とそれを含む組成物【特許番号】特許第5099545号、②【発明の名称】カプセルタンパク質とその多量体組成物およびそれを用いた医薬組成物【出願番号】PCT/JP2020/019827 技術の特徴 難水溶性薬剤に対する DDS技術

市場性、開発における課題:製薬企業の保有する開発困難な難水溶性化合物をご提供頂き、当該技術との融合により新薬として開発し、市場導入を図ることを想定しています。

ライセンス契約を受けていただき本発明の実用化を目指していただける製薬企業を求めます。

# Drugs ~Cancer~

# Research aiming to develop refractory cancer therapeutics using protein-based drug delivery systems with drug release control function

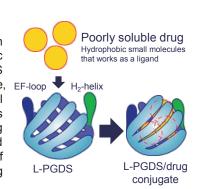
**Principal Investigator**  Graduate School of Agriculture, Osaka Metropolitan University

# **Professor Takashi INUI**

# **Project Outline**

### **◆ Description**

The researchers found lipocalin-type prostaglandin D synthase (L-PGDS), a protein existing in human cerebrospinal fluid and physiologically transporting hydrophobic substances, to be applied for an innovative drug delivery system (DDS). L-PGDS has a unique barrel-like structure and hydrophilic properties as a whole, meanwhile, its internal hydrophobic domain can incorporate various hydrophobic small molecules such as poorly water-soluble chemical drugs. L-PGDS reduced its spatial size about 10% with capsulated drugs and acts as a drug carrier exhibiting favorable properties such as control release and well-distribution of capsulated drugs at the site of drug acting (e.g. tumor tissue). Interestingly multimerization of L-PGDS markedly improved its pharmacological activity of the capsulated drug suggesting a significant contribution of enhanced EPR effect.



### ◆Advantages

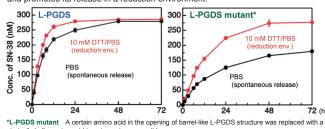
- Solubilizes poorly water-soluble chemical drugs (M.W.< 850)</li>
- Prevents unwanted release of capsulated drug in blood circulation by amino acid substitutions of L-PGDS
- Enhanced drug exposure in tumor tissue by multimerization of L-PGDS
- Tissue specific drug targeting can be achievable by adding specific peptide motif
- Long-term storage by freeze drying
- > Applicable for oral administration and intravenous injection

	Drug concentration (µM)					
薬剤名	Therapeutic target	+PBS	+HP-β-CD* (1 mM, 1.5 mg/mL)	+L-PGDS (1 mM, 19 mg/mL)		
Telmisartan (Mr : 514.6)	Hypertension	9.0	15.2	1230		
SN-38 (Mr : 392.4)	Colon cancer Stomach cance	er 6.3	19.1	126		
Lapatinib (Mr : 581.1)	Breast cancer	Insoluble	Insoluble	234		
MCC-555 (Mr : 381.4)	Diabetes	3.3	73.0	784		

<sup>\*</sup>HP-ß-CD(2-Hydroxypropyl-ß-cyclodextrin) Currently-available solubilizing agent that has higher solubilizing ability than ß-cyclodextrin.

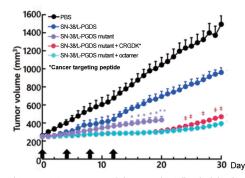
### [ Drug release profiles of L-PGDS mutant capsule in vitro ] [ In vivo anti-tumor evaluation using L-PGDS mutant capsule]

L-PGDS mutant capsule suppressed spontaneous release of encapsulated SN-38\*\* and promoted its release in a reduction environment.



sterically bulky amino acid to act as a temporary lid.

\*\*SN-38: Active metabolite of CPT-11 (irinotecan), poorly water soluble



Each L-PGDS sample (L-PGDS sample encapsulating PBS or SN-38) was administered to prostate cancer model mouse by tail vein injection every 4 days (4 times in total). The tumor volume was measured every day. As a result, both L-PGDS mutant group and L-PGDS mutant + octamer group inhibited the tumor growth from the beginning of the measurement. Even some time after day 12 (=last administration), the tumor growth was completely inhibited. It is suggested that the enhanced EPR effect allowed the drug to be retained in the cancer tissues, resulting in long-lasting efficacy.

•Target disease: Intractable cancers (e.g. glioma, pancreatic cancer)

Patent information: ① [Title] Compound solubilizing agent and composition containing the same [Patent number] Patent No. 5099545, 2 [Title] Capsule protein and its multimer composition and pharmaceutical composition using the same [Application number] PCT/JP2020/019827 Features of technology: DDS technology for poorly water-soluble drugs

Marketability and development issues: We expect to receive poorly water-soluble compounds owned by pharmaceutical companies that are difficult to develop, and develop them as new drugs by combining them with the relevant technology, and introduce them into the market. We are looking for a pharmaceutical company that will receive a license agreement and aim to put this invention into practical use.