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(72) Inventeurs/Inventors:
MOOSMANN, BERND, DE;
BEHL, CHRISTIAN, DE
(73) Propriétaire/Owner:
MAX-PLANCK-GESELLSCHAFT ZUR FORDERUNG
DER WISSENSCHAFTEN E.V., DE
(74) Agent: NORTON ROSE CANADA
S.E.N.C.R.L./S.R.L./LLP

(54) Titre : PEPTIDES RENFERMANT DE LA TYROSINE ET DU TRYPTOPHANE UTILISES COMME ANTIOXYDANTS
(54) Title: TYROSINE- AND TRYPTOPHAN-CONTAINING PEPTIDES AS ANTIOXIDANTS

(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

The invention relates to the use of tryptophan-containing, in particular tryptophan- and tyrosine-containing, peptides as antioxidants. The compounds can be used for the therapy or prophylaxis of syndromes and disorders associated with unwanted oxidative processes in the extracellular space.

Abstract

The invention relates to the use of tryptophan-containing, in particular tryptophan- and tyrosine-containing, peptides as antioxidants. The compounds can be used for the therapy or prophylaxis of syndromes and disorders associated with unwanted oxidative processes in the extracellular space.

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Tyrosine- and tryptophan-containing peptides as anti-oxidants**Description**

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The invention relates to the use of tryptophan-containing, in particular tryptophan- and tyrosine-containing, peptides as antioxidants. The compounds can be used for the therapy or prophylaxis of syndromes or disorders associated with unwanted oxidative processes in the extracellular space.

Many disorders are associated with increased oxidative stress. This may lead to various cellular reactions such as, for example, differentiation, apoptosis, necrosis or oxidative cytolysis (Irani et al., Science 275 (1997), 1649; Burdon, Free Radic. Biol. Med. 18 (1995), 775; Anderson et al., Med. Hypotheses 52 (1999), 451; Hampton and Orrenius, Toxicol. Lett. 102-103 (1998), 355; Kowaltowski and Vercesi, Free Radic. Biol. Med. 26 (1999), 463; Beal, Ann. Neurol. 38 (1995), 357).

Oxidative processes may also influence the structure and functionality of the extracellular space, which may lead to disadvantageous biochemical and physiological changes. Examples are the oxidation of low density lipoprotein (LDL), which is causally involved in arteriosclerotic processes (Heinecke, J. Clin. Invest. 104 (1999), 135; Parthasarathy, Annu. Rev. Med. 43 (1992), 219), the changes in the aggregation behavior of lens proteins, which lead to cataracts (Christen, Proc. Assoc. Am. Physicians 111 (1999), 16; Taylor and Nowell, Adv. Pharmacol. 38 (1997), 515) or the oxidative crosslinking of collagen which is found in diabetes, arthritis or aging processes (Bailey et al., Mech. Ageing Dev. 106 (1998), 1; Beckmann and Ames, Physiol. Rev. 78 (1998), 547). Another additional

factor is that the number of known antioxidant systems in the extracellular space is less than inside the cell (van der Vlies et al., Am. J. Physiol. 276 (1999), L289; Frei et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 85
5 (1988), 9748; Mimic-Oka et al., Clin. Nephrol. 51 (1999), 233; Cross et al., Environ. Health Perspect. 106 Suppl 5 (1998), 1241; Wilson, Can. J. Physiol. Pharmacol. 75 (1997), 1149; Grootveld et al., Free
Radic. Res. 30 (1999), 351; Sies, Exp. Physiol. 82
10 (1997), 291).

There is thus a great need for substances which firstly have a strong effect as antioxidants in the extracellular space, and secondly are physiologically
15 tolerated.

In the present investigations to the present invention, a new class of biochemical antioxidants in the extracellular space was identified. These are low
20 molecular weight soluble peptides which comprise aromatic ring systems able to form stable free radicals, in particular tryptophan residues, preferably tryptophan residues and tyrosine residues. These peptides prevent or reduce the oxidation of
25 physiologically important components of the extracellular space, e.g. dissolved proteins, fibrillar proteins, lipoprotein particles and membrane lipids. Since oxidation of these biological components occurs in a large number of degenerative disorders, the
30 invention represents an important new finding in the medical sector.

The antioxidants of the invention can be prepared in large quantities in a chemically simple manner and at
35 low cost, whereas known antioxidants with extracellular activity (e.g. ascorbate, tocopherol, ubiquinol) are either considerably more costly (tocopherol, ubiquinol) or less effective (ascorbate). The compounds of the invention are also considerably more stable than the

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known antioxidants because they are essentially stable to atmospheric oxygen but show a high reactivity for oxygen-based free radicals which damage tissues. In addition, the compounds are amphiphilic, i.e. they are water-soluble, but can also be incorporated in a technically simple manner, e.g. by ultrasonic treatment, into lipophilic formulations, e.g. liposomes. Yet a further advantage is that the compounds of the invention do not penetrate intact cells, i.e. even with low dosages they accumulate in the extracellular space. It is moreover possible to employ natural compounds consisting entirely of amino acids which occur endogenously and which do not display metabolically accumulative or toxic effects. Finally, the compounds show only a small tendency to plasma protein binding, so that the freely diffusible, active concentrations are higher.

One aspect of the invention is thus the use of compounds which comprise at least one tryptophan residue or/and an analogous aromatic residue or/and at least two tyrosine residues or/and analogous aromatic residues, and have a molecular mass of up to 2 500 Da, for the preparation of an agent for inhibiting oxidative processes. The compounds are particularly suitable for the therapy or prophylaxis of disorders associated with oxidative processes in the extracellular space, for example of degenerative disorders such as, for example, arteriosclerosis, diabetes, cataracts, arthritis and aging processes in joints or skin. The compounds are particularly preferably employed in skin creams to retard aging of the skin, in particular before, during, or after UV exposure, and as prophylactic or medicament for arthritic or rheumatic oxidative processes, and for arteriosclerosis.

The compounds are able to inhibit the start or progression of oxidative processes on physiological components of the extracellular space such as, for

example, soluble proteins, fibrillar proteins, e.g. collagen, glycoproteins, proteoglycans, lipoproteins, e.g. lipoprotein particles such as LDL, and membrane lipids. Preference is given to the use of low molecular weight peptides with amphiphilic properties, i.e. compounds which are, on the one hand, soluble in water and, on the other hand, have an affinity for nonpolar organic residues. In one embodiment, the peptides comprise at least one tryptophan residue or an analogous aromatic residue and, where appropriate, additionally at least one tyrosine residue or an analogous aromatic residue. In another embodiment, the peptides comprise at least two tyrosine residues or analogous aromatic residues and, where appropriate, additionally at least one tryptophan residue or an analogous aromatic residue. Examples of suitable analogous residues are, in particular, aromatic amino acid residues with a phenol- or a tryptophan-analogous indole ring system, such as, for example, an alkyloxyphenol or alkyloxyindole ring, in particular a methoxyphenol or methoxyindole ring. The amino acid residues with antioxidant activity may be in the L or/and in the D conformation. The L conformation is preferred.

In one embodiment of the invention, the compounds are selected from peptides with a length of from 2 to 15, preferably 2 to 10 and particularly preferably 2 to 7, amino acids. Peptides in the sense of the present invention are essentially compounds composed of amino acids, in particular of α -amino carboxylic acids, e.g. of natural genetically encoded amino acids, but also of other amino acids, where the amino acid residues are linked together by peptide bonds. The peptides may additionally have, where appropriate, N- or/and C-terminal modifications, e.g. an N-terminal acylation or a C-terminal esterification or amidation or a cyclic structure.

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The compounds preferably comprise at least two tyrosine, tryptophan or/and analogous aromatic residues, e.g. at least two tyrosine residues, at least one tryptophan residue and one tyrosine residue or at least two tryptophan residues. It has emerged in this connection that a spatial proximity of these residues may be desirable, e.g. in the case of peptide compounds the residues with antioxidant activity are preferably either directly adjacent or separated by one or a maximum of two intermediate amino acid residues. It is further preferred for the compounds to comprise up to four of the residues with antioxidant activity. However, there are cases in which the compounds may also comprise a larger number of residues with antioxidant activity.

The investigations leading to the present invention were carried out on physiologically active peptide hormones with tryptophan residues, preferably tryptophan residues and tyrosine residues. It was found therein that the antioxidant effect is correlated not with other structural-specific physiological effects of these peptide hormones but only with the presence of tryptophan residues, in particular tryptophan residues and tyrosine residues. In order to avoid as far as possible unwanted physiological side effects during medical treatment with the compounds of the invention, therefore, the compounds of the invention, e.g. peptides, are selected such that they have essentially no structural-specific physiological effect, e.g. a hormonal effect.

Examples of secretory peptides with antioxidant activity are listed in the following table.

35

Table

Peptide	Amino acid sequence
GnRH (gonadotrophin-releasing hormone) (human)	cyEHWSYGLRPG-amide
GnRH (gonadotrophin-releasing hormone) (salmon)	cyEHWSYGWLPG-amide
GnRH (gonadotrophin-releasing hormone) (lamprey)	cyEHWSHDWKPG-amide
Dermorphin	Y ^D -AFGY PS-amide

cyE = cyclic glutamate

5 X^D = D-amino acid

Besides these peptides, all truncated fragments thereof have activity as long as the tyrosine or tryptophan content thereof is not reduced.

10

Examples of synthetic peptides which are effective as antioxidants but which have no hormonal effect are WY, WGY, WGGY, WGGGY, WW and YY.

15 Administration of the compounds depends on the nature and severity of the disorder to be treated and on the mode of administration. Administration preferably takes place in such a way that an active ingredient concentration in the range from 1 nM to 100 µM, in particular 2 nM to 20 µM, is present at the target site. Administration can be systemic, e.g. by intravascular injection, but especially by oral administration. On the other hand, however, administration may also be local, e.g. by intramuscular or subcutaneous injection, but especially by topical application.

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In a particularly preferred embodiment of the invention, the substances with antioxidant activity are added to a sun cream formulation in order to prevent

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damage to the skin through exposure to UV. One aspect of the invention is thus also a sun cream formulation which, besides conventional ingredients, comprises an amount having antioxidant activity of peptides with at least one tryptophan residue or/and an analogous aromatic residue. The amount of the peptides with antioxidant activity in the sun cream formulation is preferably from 0.5 to 10% by weight.

10 The invention is to be illustrated further by the following figures and examples. These show:

figure 1 the antioxidant effect of tryptophan-containing, in particular tryptophan- and tyrosine-containing peptides in trapping peroxy free radicals (A), in preventing LDL oxidation (B) and in preventing peroxidation of brain lipids (C), and

20 figure 2 the essential importance of tryptophan residues, in particular tryptophan and tyrosine residues, for the antioxidant effect of peptides, and

25 figure 3 the antioxidant effect of comparative substances.

Examples

30 1.

The ability of peptides to protect the globular protein B-phycoerythrin from destruction by peroxy free radicals was tested. This was done by oxidizing B-phycoerythrin from *Porphyrium cruentum* (10 nM) in phosphate-buffered saline solution using 2,2'-azobis-2-methylpropionamidine (500 µM) at 37°C as source of peroxy free radicals. Destruction of the protein was measured by observing the decrease in the protein

fluorescence with increasing incubation time (flash fluorimetry, excitation window 340 ± 50 nm, emission window 572 ± 6 nm). The results of this experiment for the secretory peptides GnRH (human) and for the synthetic peptides WY, WGGGY, WW and YY are shown in figure 1A. The meanings in the individual diagrams are • the control and $\diamond$ a concentration of 20 nM, $\circ$ 200 nM, $\blacktriangledown$ 2 μ M and ∇ 20 μ M of the particular peptide (quadruplicate determinations). Analogous results were obtained with the secretory peptides GnRH (salmon), GnRH (lamprey) and dermorphin and for the synthetic peptides WGY and WGGY.

In a further test, the ability of the peptides to protect LDL from copper-catalyzed oxidation was tested. This was done by incubating fresh human LDL (0.1 mg/ml protein) with 10 μ M CuSO_4 at 37°C. The reaction products of the LDL decomposition (conjugated dienes) were measured by photometry at 234 nm as described by Moosmann and Behl (Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 96 (1999), 8867). The results for the secretory peptide GnRH (human) are shown in figure 1B. The three curves show the control, a concentration of 20 μ M and a concentration of 100 μ M of the particular peptide (duplicate determinations).

Secretory peptides are able to protect brain membranes from oxidative damage by ascorbate. This was done by oxidizing native rat brain membranes (0.5 mg/ml protein) by adding 50 μ M ascorbate at 37°C. Single-photon measurement of the chemiluminescence (as measure of peroxidation reactions occurring) was measured for quantitative determination of the lipid peroxidation as described by Moosmann and Behl (supra). The results for GnRH (human) are shown in figure 1C. • means the control and $\diamond$ a concentration of 20 μ M and $\blacksquare$ a concentration of 100 μ M of the particular peptide (duplicate determinations).

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It is evident from figure 1 that short, soluble, tryptophan-containing, in particular tryptophan- and tyrosine-containing secretory peptides such as gonadotrophin releasing hormone (GnRH), and synthetic peptides, have antioxidant properties.

2.

In order to demonstrate that tryptophan, especially tryptophan and tyrosine, mediate the antioxidant effect of the secretory peptides, the behavior of modified or truncated peptides was investigated in the peroxy free radical trapping test described in example 1. The results are shown in figure 2. • means the control, o means a concentration of 200 nM, ▼ means a concentration of 2 μ M and ▽ means a concentration of 20 μ M of the particular peptide (quadruplicate determinations).

Figure 2 also shows the antioxidant effect of truncated GnRH fragments. Whereas the effect occurring with GnRH 3-10 (WSYGLRPG-amide) is similar to that with GnRH (cy-EHWSYGLRPG-amide), the antioxidant effect is markedly reduced with GnRH 4-10 (SYGLRPG-amide), which lacks the tryptophan residue. A further truncation together with an absence of the tyrosine residue, as in GnRH 7-10 (LRPG-amide), leads to a complete loss of activity.

3.

30

Experiments were carried out to test the antioxidant effect of other substances in the peroxy free radical trapping test described in example 1. The results are shown in figure 3 (see figure 1A for explanation). It was found from this that the peptides have a greater antioxidant effect than known antioxidants such as tocopherol and probucol and an effect which is at least comparable to that of melatonin and 17 β -estradiol.

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Claims:

1. The use of a peptide which comprises:
 - (a) at least one tryptophan residue or an analogous aromatic residue;
 - (b) at least two tyrosine residues or analogous aromatic residues; or
 - (c) at least one tryptophan residue or an analogous aromatic residue and at least two tyrosine residues or analogous aromatic residues;wherein the peptide has a molecular mass of up to 2,500 Da;
for the preparation of a medicament for inhibiting oxidative processes in the extracellular space.
2. The use as claimed in claim 1, wherein the peptide comprises at least one tryptophan residue and at least one tyrosine residue or at least two tryptophan residues.
3. The use as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein said medicament is for the therapy or prophylaxis of disorders which are associated with oxidative processes in the extracellular space.
4. The use as claimed in claim 3, wherein said medicament is for the therapy or prophylaxis of degenerative disorders.
5. The use as claimed in claim 3 or 4, wherein said medicament is for the therapy or prophylaxis of disorders selected from arteriosclerosis, diabetes, cataracts, arthritis and aging processes in joints or in skin.
6. The use as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein oxidative processes on physiological components of the extracellular space are inhibited.

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7. The use as claimed in claim 6, wherein the physiological components are selected from soluble proteins, fibrillar proteins, lipoproteins, glycoproteins, proteoglycans and membrane lipids.
8. The use as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the peptide has amphiphilic properties.
9. The use as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein the peptide has a length of from 2 to 15 amino acids.
10. The use as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein the peptide has a length of from 2 to 15 amino acids and has at least one of N- and C-terminal modifications or a cyclic structure.
11. The use as claimed in claim 9 or 10, wherein the peptide has a length of from 2 to 10 amino acids.
12. The use as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 11, wherein the peptide has a length of from 2 to 7 amino acids.
13. The use as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 12, wherein the peptide has at least two tyrosine residues, at least two tryptophan residues, or at least two analogous aromatic residues.
14. The use as claimed in claim 13, wherein the peptide has up to four tyrosine residues, up to four tryptophan residues, or up to four analogous aromatic residues.
15. The use as claimed in any one of claims 9 to 14, wherein the peptide is selected so that it shows no structure-specific physiological effect.

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16. The use as claimed in any one of claims 9 to 15, wherein the peptide is selected from gonadotrophin-releasing hormone, dermorphin and at least one of N- and C-terminally truncated fragments thereof, wherein the truncated fragments inhibit oxidative processes on physiological components of the extracellular space.

17. The use as claimed in any one of claims 9 to 15, wherein the peptide is selected from the group consisting of WY, WGY, WGGY, WGGGY, WW and YY.

18. The use as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 17, wherein the medicament is adapted for administration in such a way that the peptide is present in the extracellular space at a concentration in the range from 1 nM to 100 μ M.

19. The use as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 18, wherein the medicament is in a form for administration systemically.

20. The use as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 18, wherein the medicament is in a form for oral administration.

21. The use as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 18, wherein the medicament is in a form for administration locally.

22. The use as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 18, wherein the medicament is in a form for topical application.

23. A sun cream formulation comprising a peptide in an amount having an antioxidant activity in association with sun cream ingredients, said peptide comprising:

- (a) at least one tryptophan residue or an analogous aromatic residue;
- (b) two tyrosine residues or analogous aromatic residues; or

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(c) at least one tryptophan residue or an analogous aromatic residue and two tyrosine residues or analogous aromatic residues;

wherein the peptide has a molecular mass of up to 2,500 Da.

24. The formulation as claimed in claim 23, wherein the peptide is present in an amount of from 0.5 to 10% by weight, based on the total weight of the formulation.

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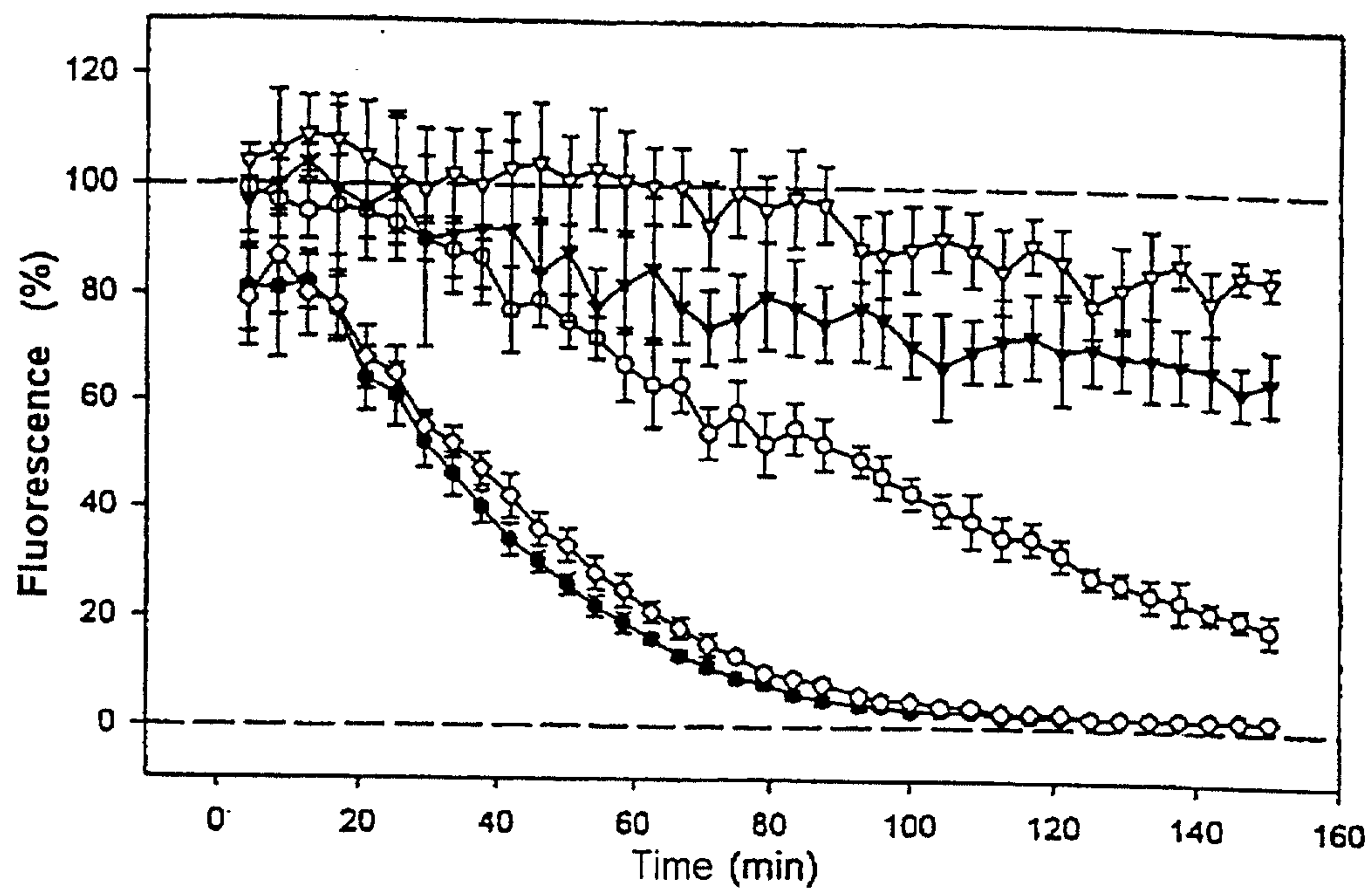
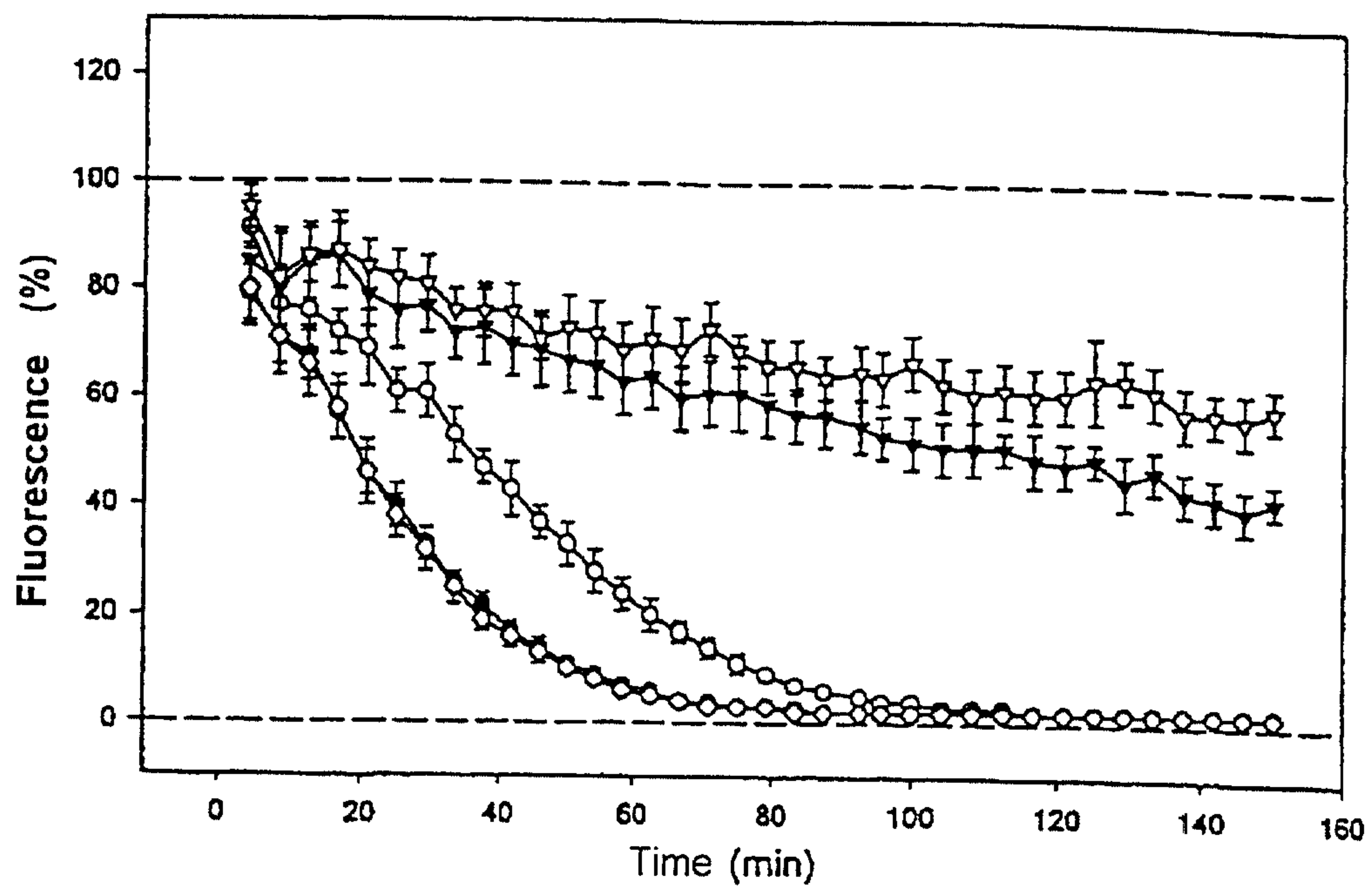


Figure 1A GnRH (gonadotropin-releasing hormone) (human)

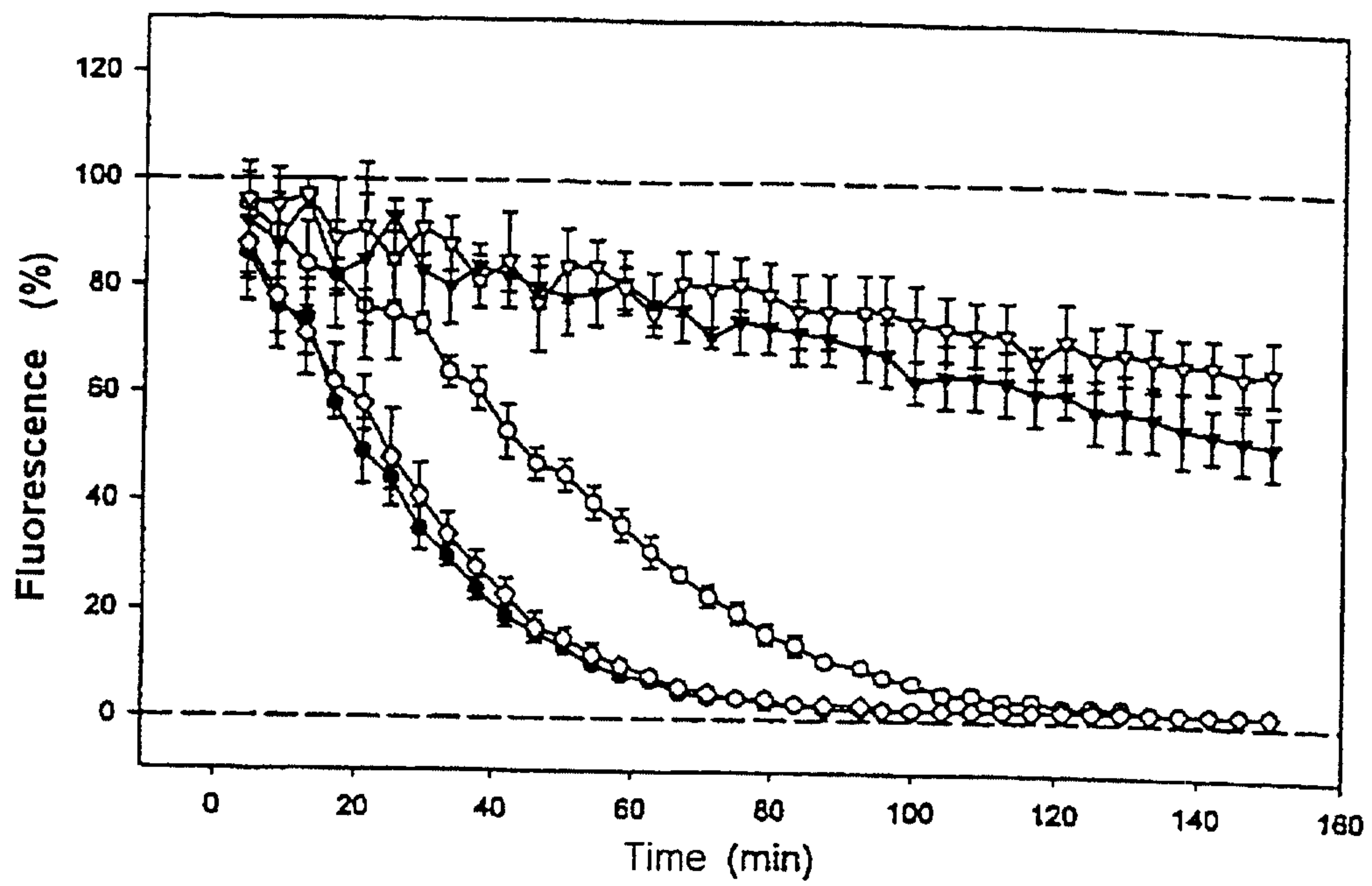
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Continuation

Figure 1A WGGGY

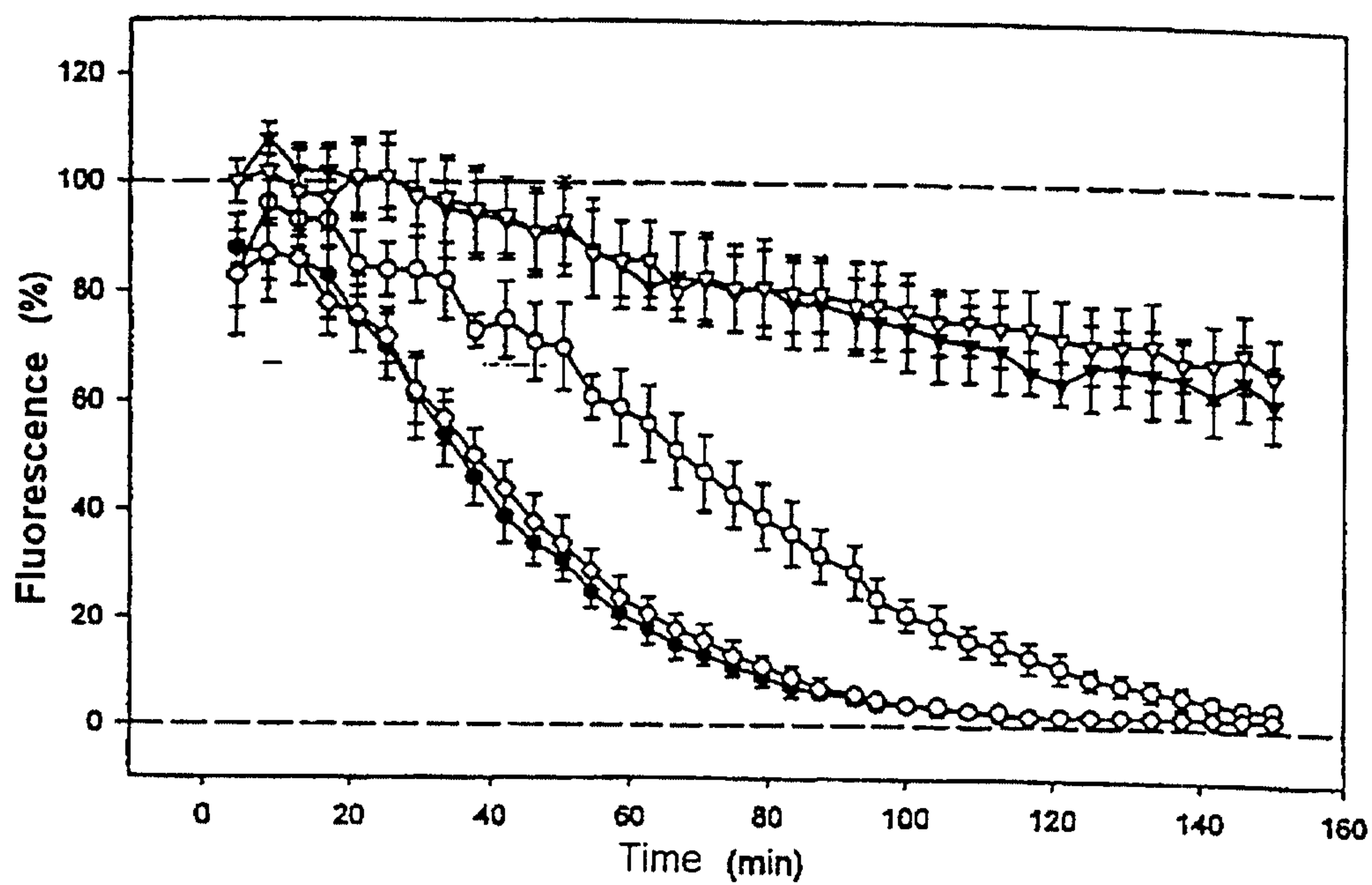
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Continuation

Figure 1A WW

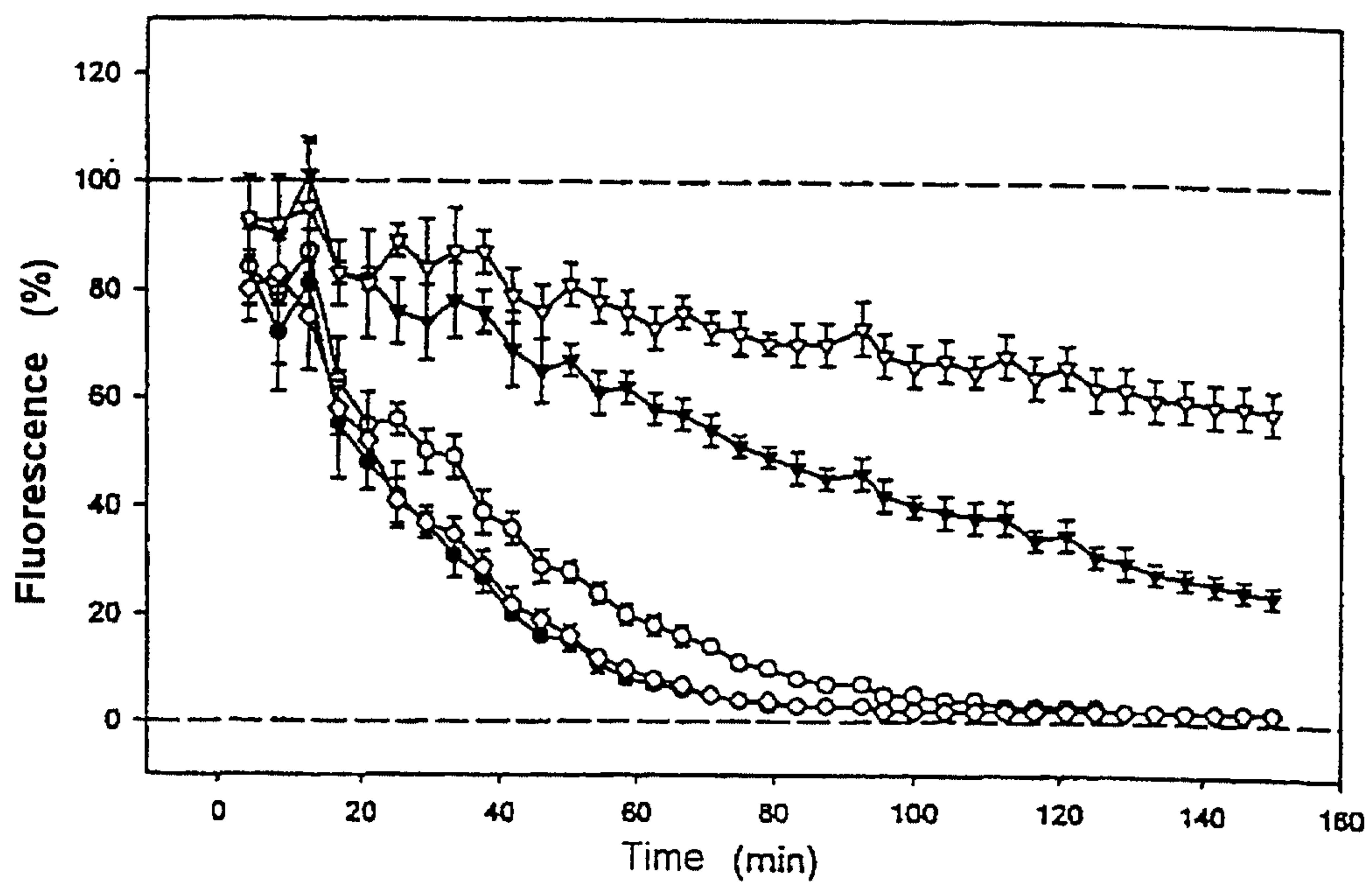
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Continuation

Figure 1A WY

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Continuation
Figure 1A YY

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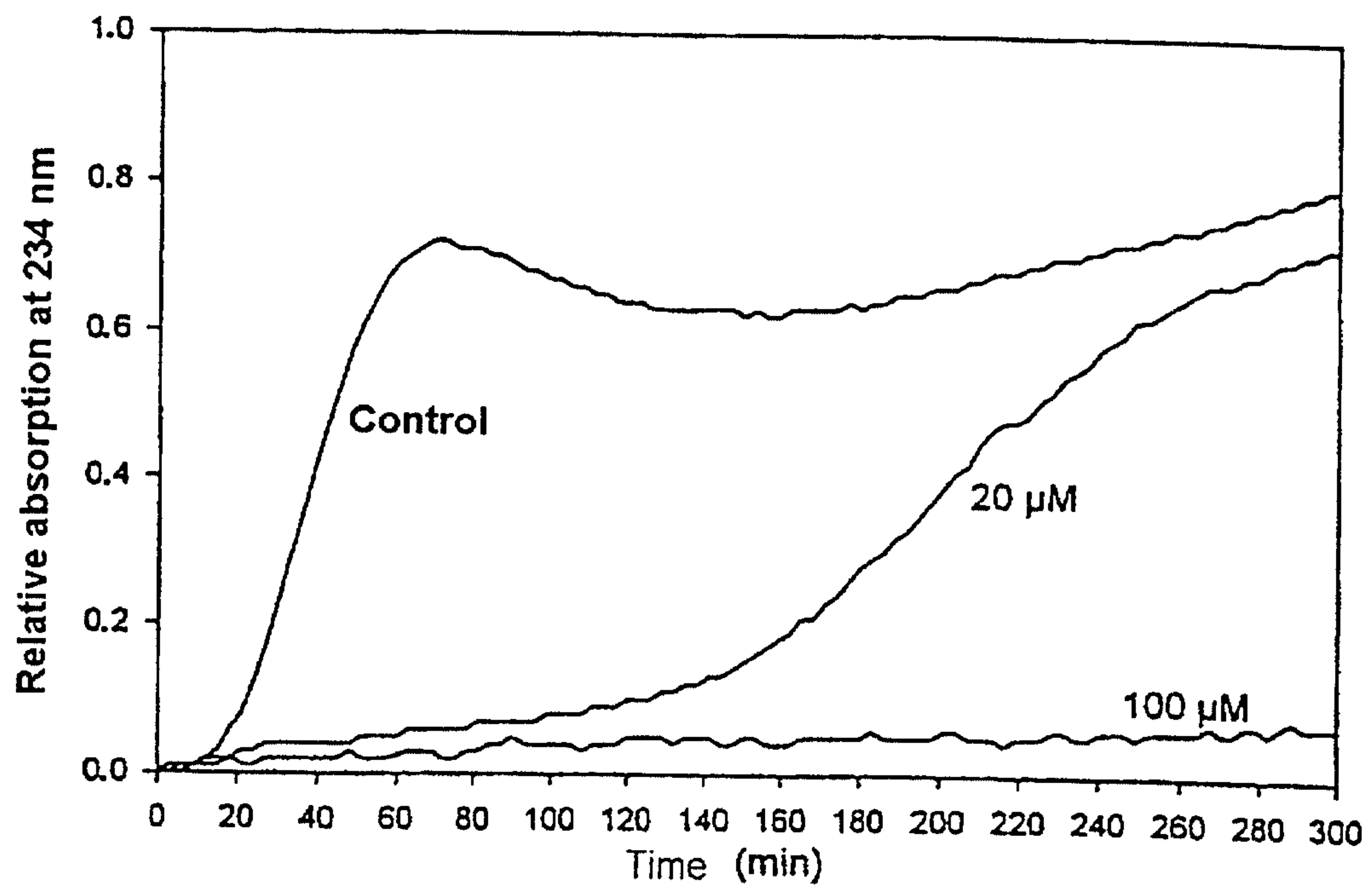


Figure 1B GnRH (gonadotropin-releasing hormone) (human)

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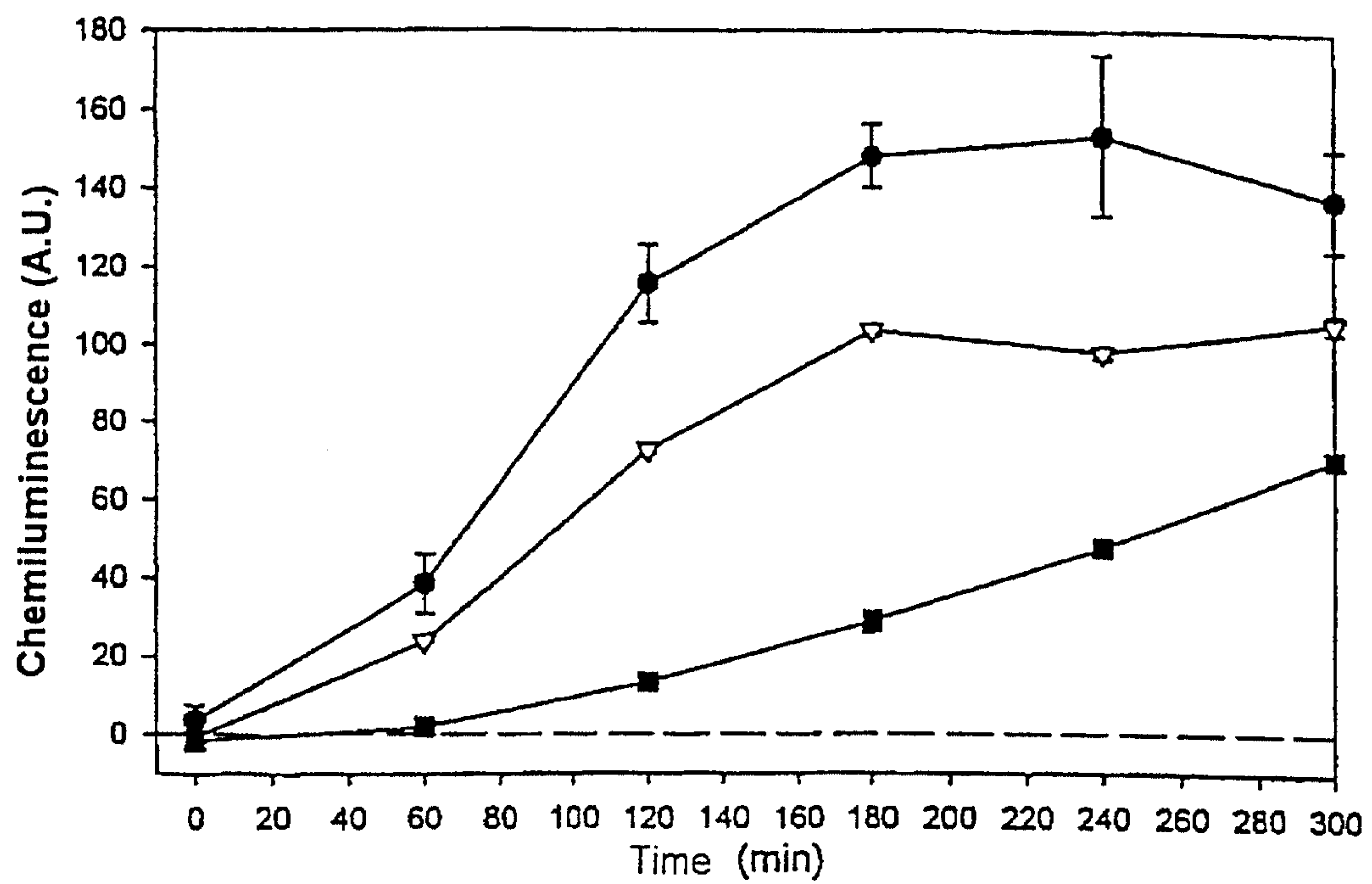


Figure 1C GnRH (gonadotropin-releasing hormone) (human)

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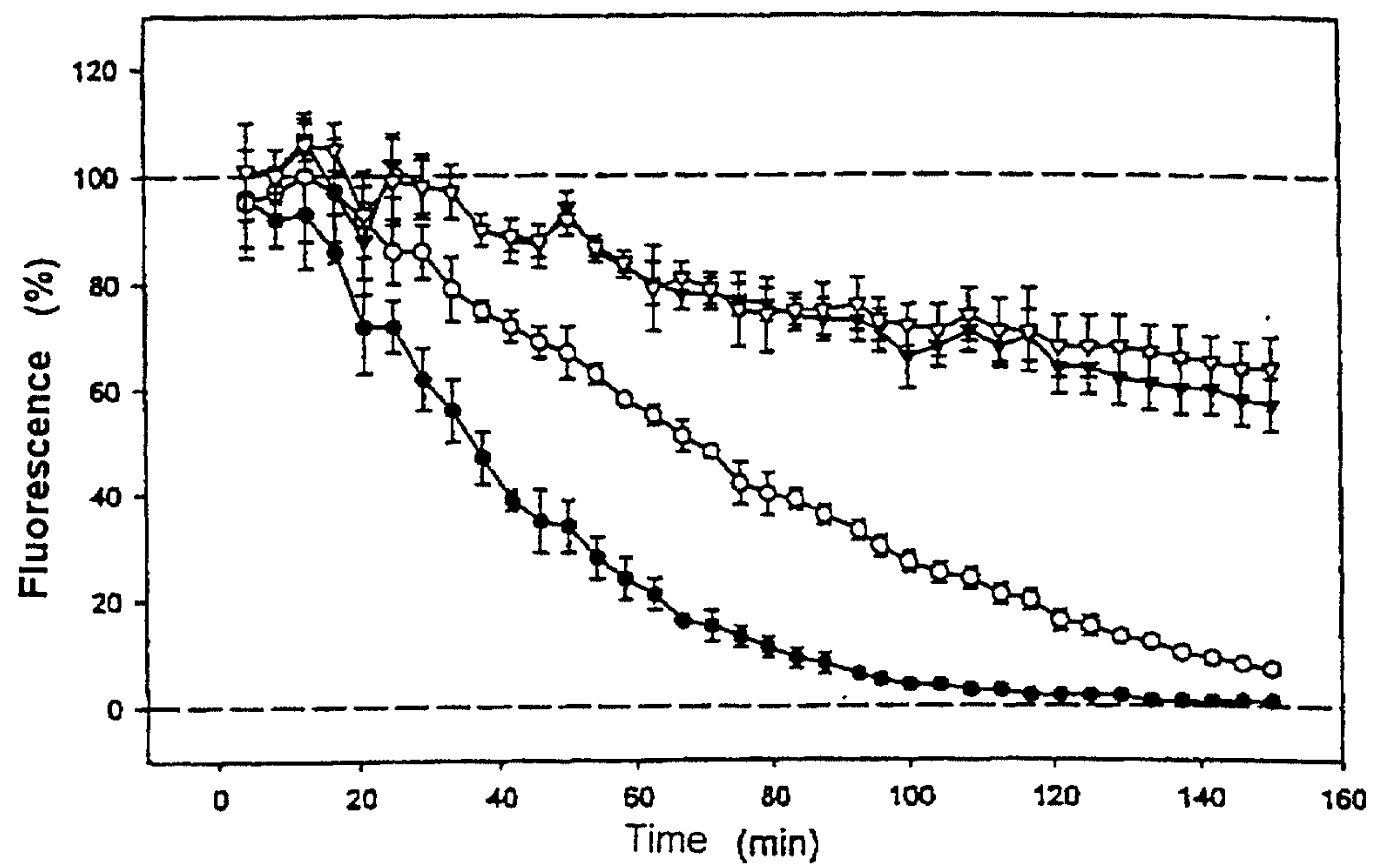
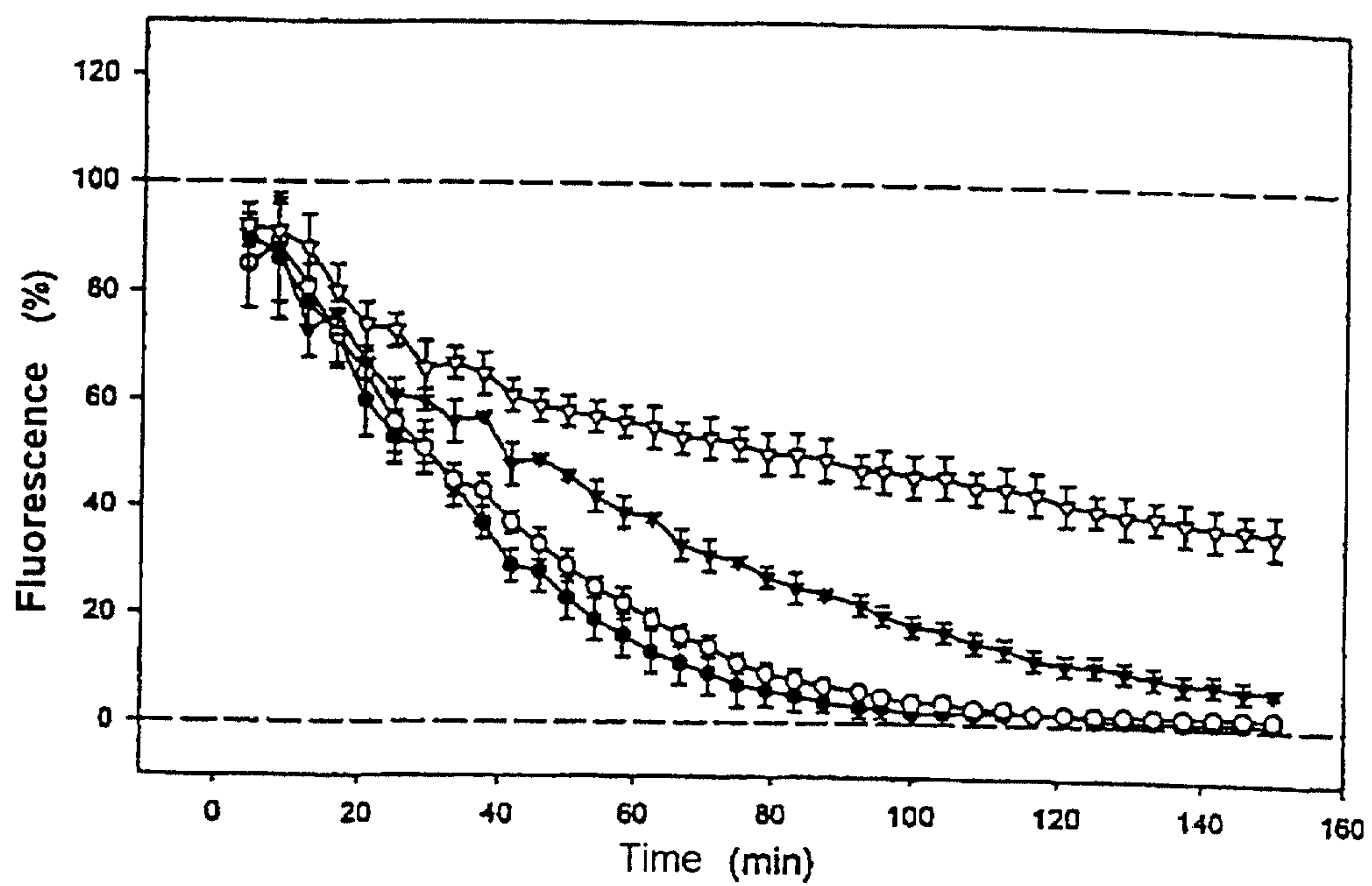


Figure 2 GnRH 3-10

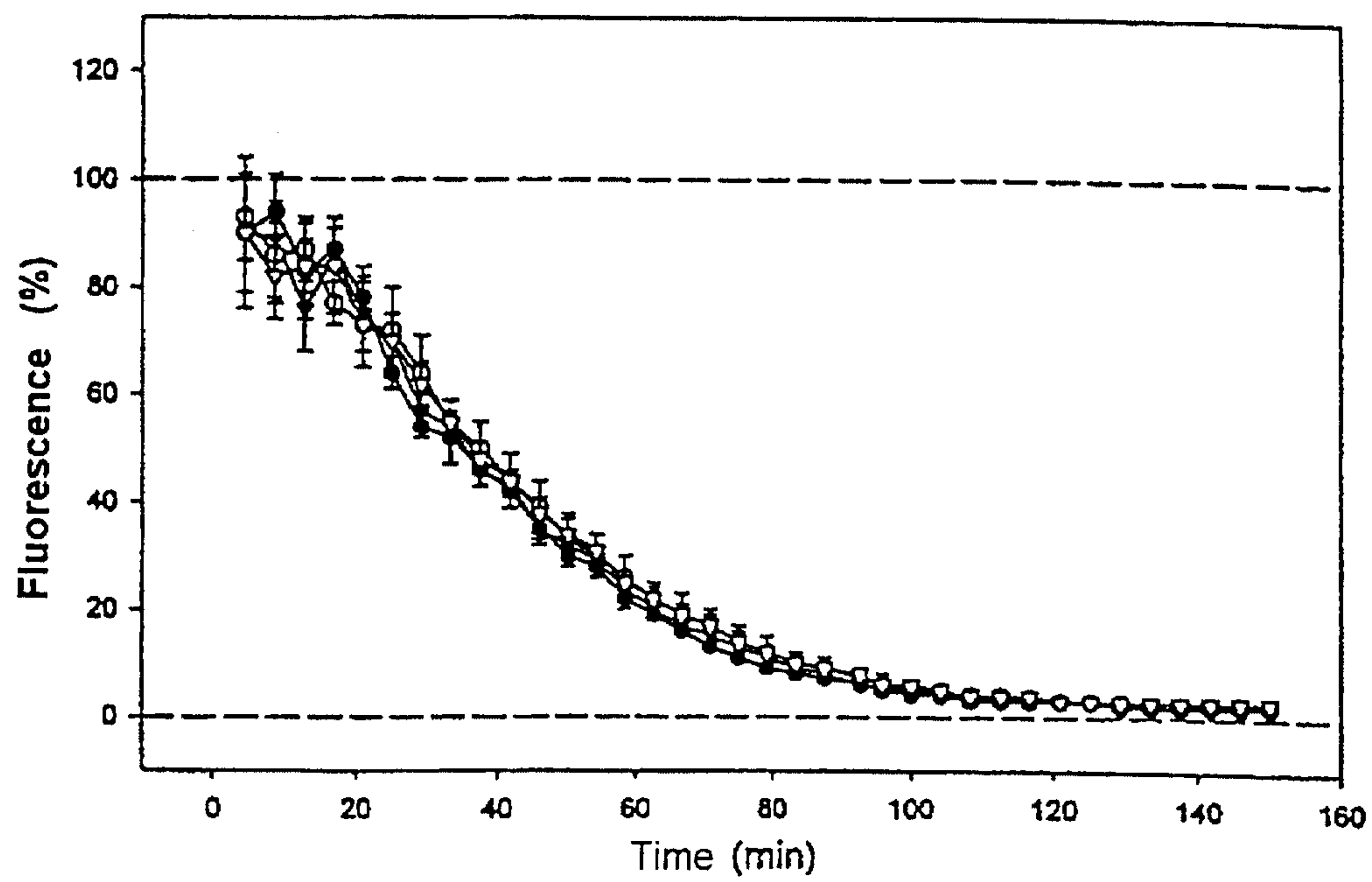
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Continuation

Figure 2 GnRH 4-10

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Coninuation

Figure 2 GnRH 7-10

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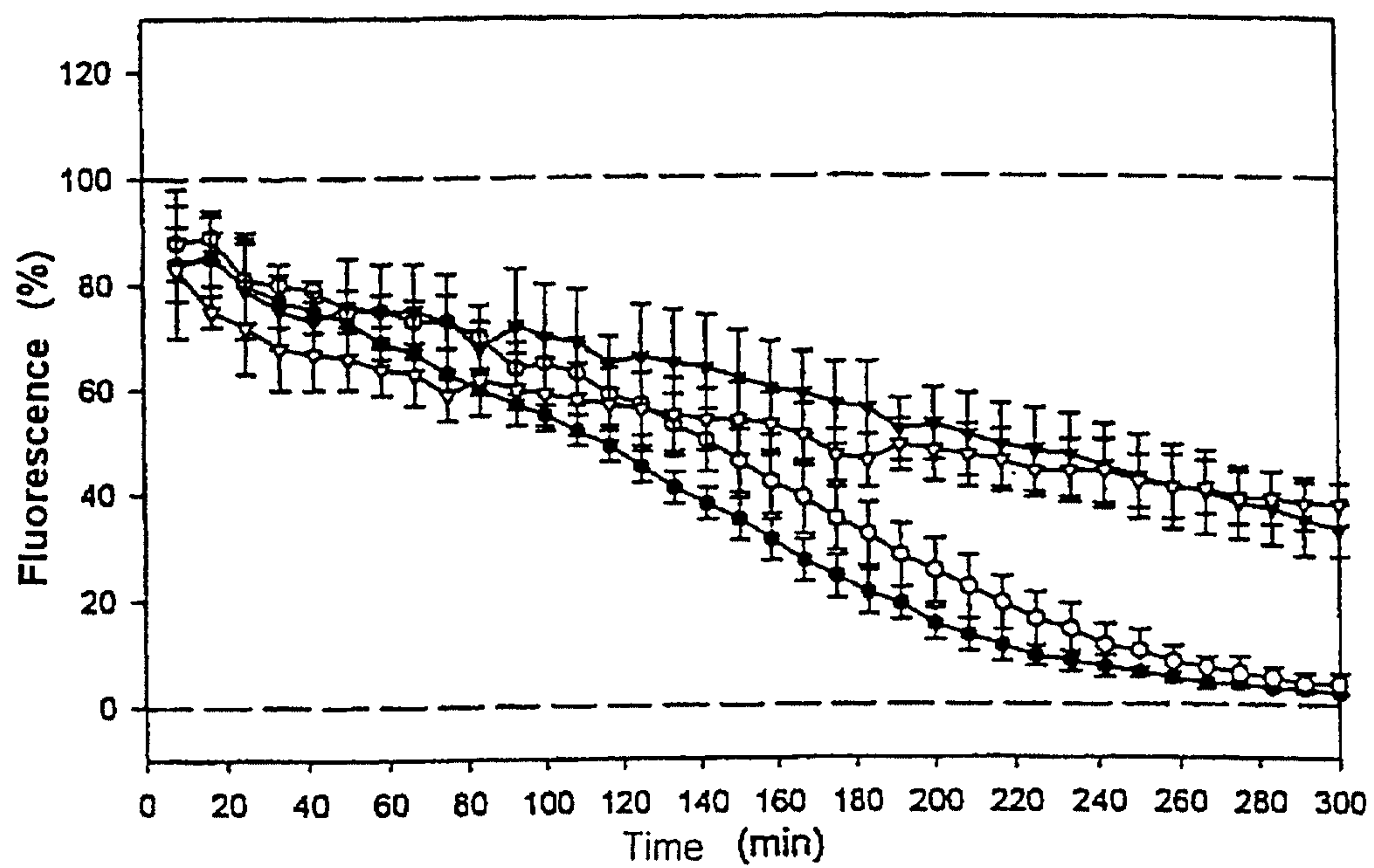
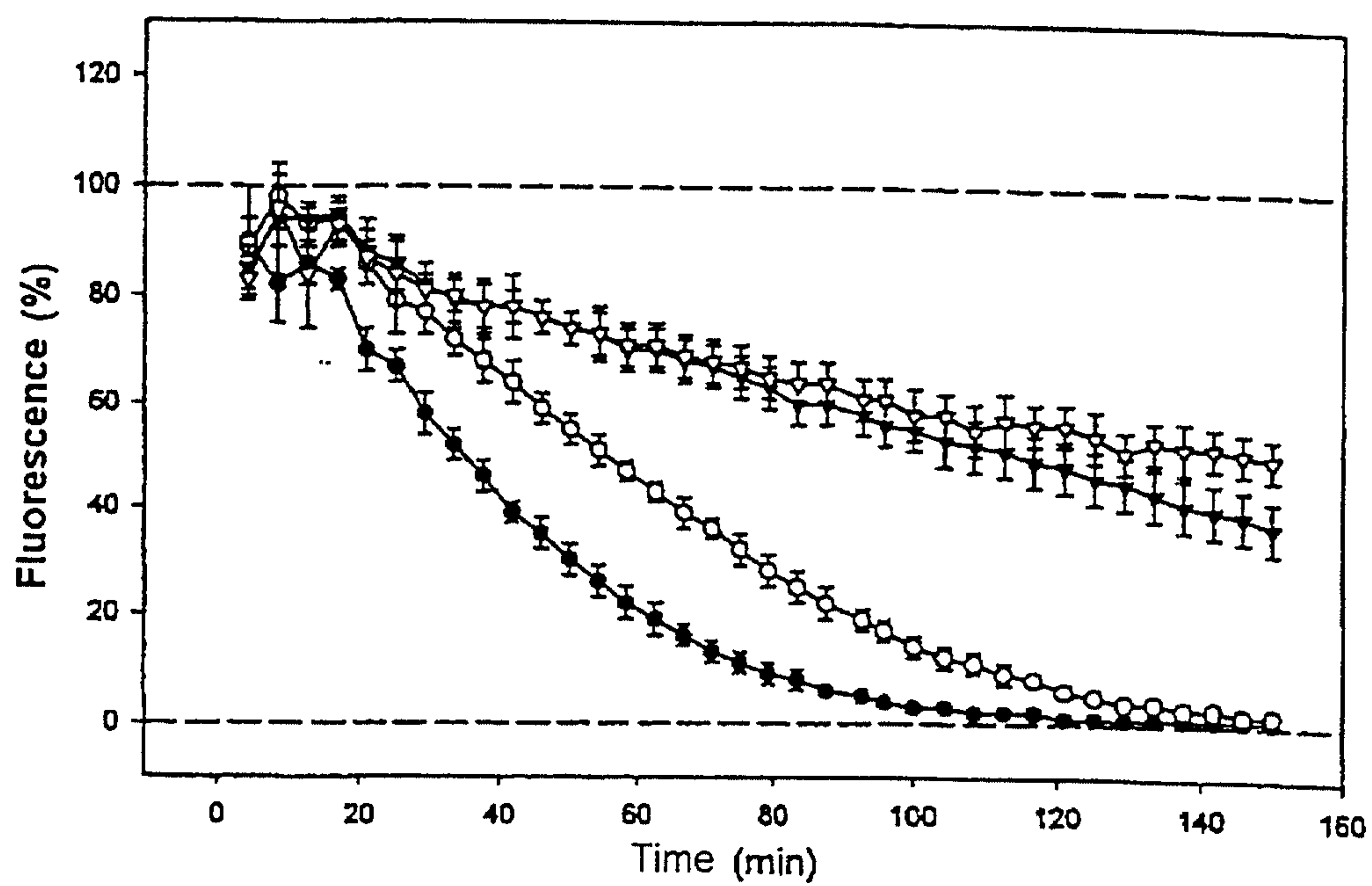


Figure 3 Estradiol

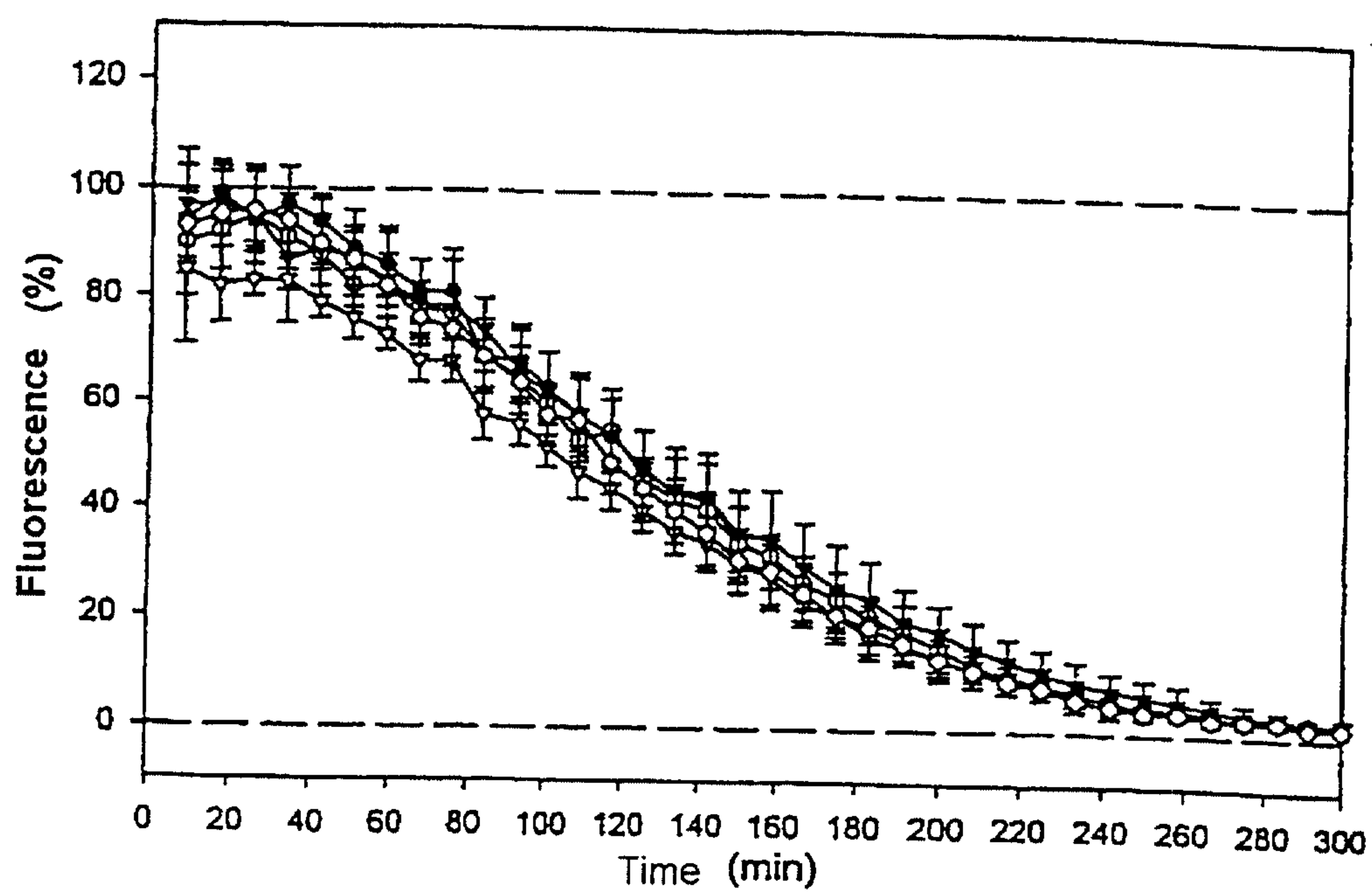
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Continuation

Figure 3 Melatonin

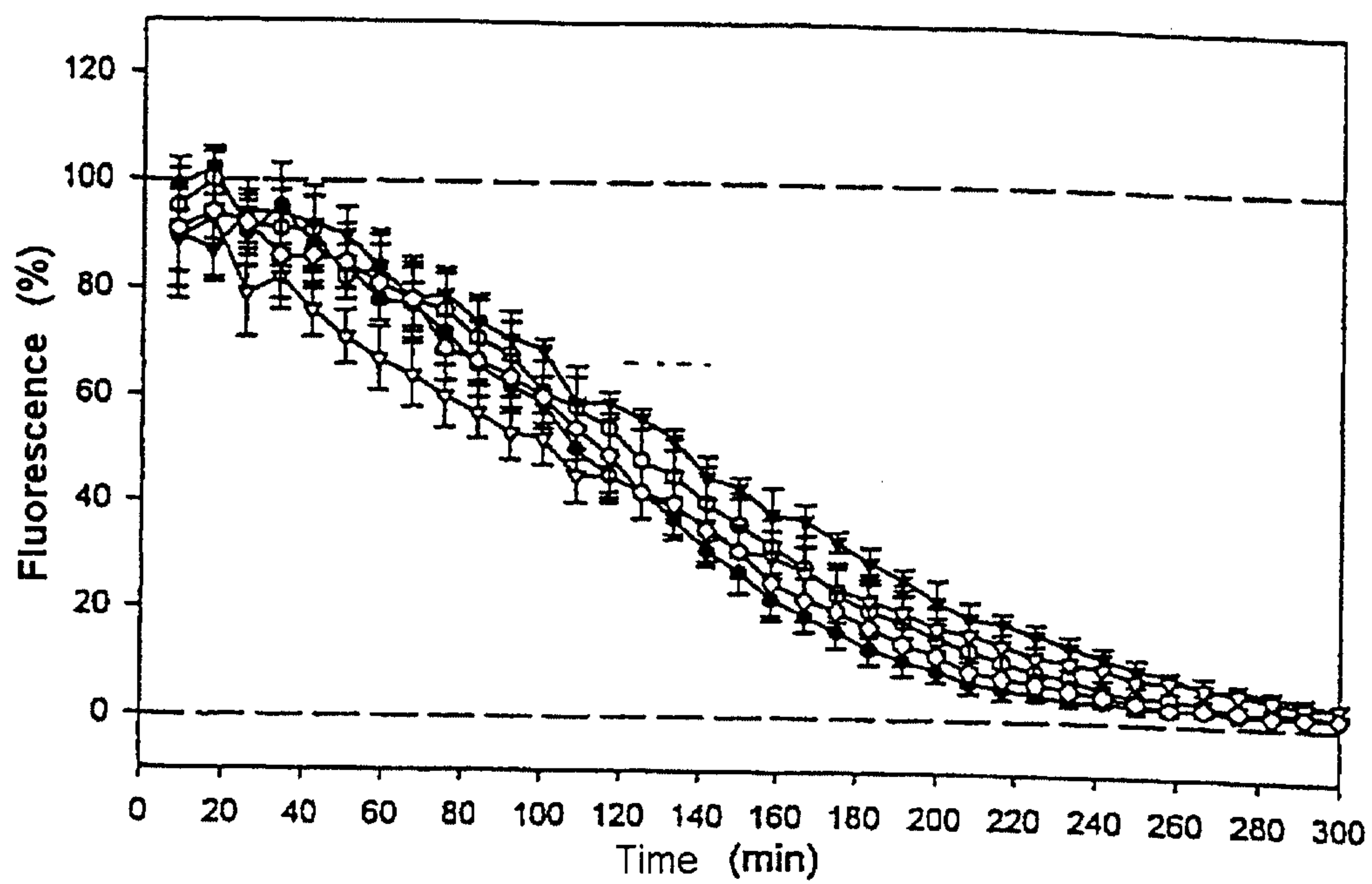
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Continuation

Figure 3 Probucol

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Continuation

Figure 3 Tocopherol