

(19) **DANMARK**



Patent- og
Varemærkestyrelsen

(10) **DK/EP 3737399 T5**

(12) **Rettet oversættelse af
europæisk patentskrift**

-
- (51) Int.Cl.: **A 61 K 38/17 (2006.01)** **A 61 P 35/00 (2006.01)** **C 07 K 14/47 (2006.01)**
- (45) Oversættelsen bekendtgjort den: **2024-08-26**
- (80) Dato for Den Europæiske Patentmyndigheds bekendtgørelse om meddelelse af patentet: **2023-07-26**
- (86) Europæisk ansøgning nr.: **19735723.9**
- (86) Europæisk indleveringsdag: **2019-01-03**
- (87) Den europæiske ansøgnings publiceringsdag: **2020-11-18**
- (86) International ansøgning nr.: **US2019012148**
- (87) Internationalt publikationsnr.: **WO2019136125**
- (30) Prioritet: **2018-01-03 US 201862613083 P**
- (84) Designerede stater: **AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MK MT NL NO PL PT RO RS SE SI SK SM TR**
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- (54) Benævnelse: **ATF5-PEPTIDVARIANTER OG ANVENDELSER DERAFF**
- (56) Fremdragne publikationer:
WO-A1-2014/130758
US-A1- 2012 238 462
US-A1- 2015 094 271
US-A1- 2016 046 686
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DESCRIPTION

BACKGROUND

[0001] Activating transcription factor 5 (ATF5) is a member of the ATF/CREB (cAMP response element binding protein) family of basic leucine zipper proteins. In the normal developing brain, ATF5 is highly expressed in neural progenitor/neural stem cells where it blocks cell cycle exit and promotes cell proliferation, thereby inhibiting neurogenesis and gliogenesis. ATF5 downregulation is required to permit neuroprogenitor cell cycle exit and differentiation into either neurons, astrocytes, or oligodendroglia (Greene *et al.* 2009; Sheng *et al.* 2010a; Sheng *et al.* 2010b; Arias *et al.* 2012).

[0002] In addition to its role in normal development of the nervous system, ATF5 has also emerged as an oncogenic factor that promotes survival of gliomas and other tumors. A number of studies have demonstrated that ATF5 is highly expressed in a variety of cancers, including glioblastoma, breast, pancreatic, lung, and colon cancers, and is essential for glioma cell survival (Monaco *et al.* 2007; Sheng *et al.* 2010a). In the context of gliomas, overexpression of ATF5 inversely correlates with disease prognosis and survival, *i.e.*, glioma patients with higher ATF5 expression have significantly worse outcomes than patients with lower ATF5 expression.

[0003] In cancer cells, genes that induce apoptosis are often inactivated or downregulated, whereas anti-apoptotic genes are frequently activated or overexpressed. Consistent with this paradigm, ATF5 upregulates transcription of anti-apoptotic proteins, including B-cell leukemia 2 (Bcl-2) and myeloid cell leukemia 1 (Mcl-1), promoting tumor cell survival (Sheng *et al.*, 2010b; Chen *et al.*, 2012).

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0004] Some of the main aspects of the present invention are summarized below. Additional aspects are described in the Detailed Description of the Invention, Examples, Drawings, and Claims sections of this disclosure. The description in each section of this disclosure is intended to be read in conjunction with the other sections.

[0005] Accordingly, the disclosure provides peptide derivatives of ATF5 comprising an ATF5 leucine zipper domain, optionally wherein an engineered enhanced leucine zipper sequence is absent, compositions and kits comprising the ATF5 peptides, and methods for inducing cytotoxicity in and/or inhibiting proliferation of a neoplastic cell using the ATF5 peptides. In particular, the disclosure provides variants of an ATF5 peptide comprising the ST-3 leucine zipper sequence (SEQ ID NO: 53), which variants can comprise non-conservative amino acid substitutions. Prior to the present invention, it could not have been predicted that such substitutions would result in molecules having similar or superior cytotoxic activity, compared

with an ATF5 peptide comprising the ST-3 leucine zipper sequence (SEQ ID NO: 53). In some embodiments, the disclosure provides variants of the cell-penetrating ATF5 peptide ST-3, which variants have similar or superior cytotoxic activity, compared with ST-3.

[0006] In one aspect, the invention provides an ATF5 peptide comprising a truncated ATF5 leucine zipper region, wherein the truncated ATF5 leucine zipper region comprises a variant of the amino acid sequence LEGECQGLEARNRELKERAESV (SEQ ID NO: 53), wherein the variant is modified at one or more positions of SEQ ID NO: 53 as follows: (i) E4 is substituted with a positively charged residue; (ii) C5 is substituted with a non-polar residue; (iii) Q6 is substituted with alanine; (iv) E9 is substituted with a positively charged residue; (v) R11 is substituted with a negatively charged residue; (vi) N12 is substituted with a non-polar residue; (vii) K16 is substituted with a negatively charged residue; (viii) S21 is substituted with alanine.

[0007] In another aspect, the invention provides an ATF5 peptide comprising a truncated ATF5 leucine zipper region, wherein the truncated ATF5 leucine zipper region comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

LEGEGQGLEARNRELKERAESV (SEQ ID NO: 54),

LEGEAQGLEARNRELKERAESV (SEQ ID NO: 55),

LEGECQGLEARNRELKERAEAV (SEQ ID NO: 56),

LEGECQGLEARLRELKERAESV (SEQ ID NO: 57),

LEGECAGLEARNRELKERAESV (SEQ ID NO: 58),

LEGRCQGLRAENRELEERAESV (SEQ ID NO: 59),

LEGRCQGLRAELRELEERAESV (SEQ ID NO: 60), and

LEGRAQGLRAELRELEERAESV (SEQ ID NO: 61).

[0008] In one embodiment, the ATF5 peptide further comprises a cell-penetrating region, such that the ATF5 peptide is a cell-penetrating peptide. In some embodiments, the cell-penetrating region has an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of: RQIKIWFQNRRMKWKK (SEQ ID NO: 25), RQLKLWFQNRRMKWKK (SEQ ID NO: 26), YGRKKRRQRRR (SEQ ID NO: 40), and YGRKKRRQRR (SEQ ID NO:41).

[0009] A further aspect of the invention provides a cell-penetrating ATF5 peptide comprising a variant of the amino acid sequence

RQIKIWFQNRRMKWKKLEGECQGLEARNRELKERAESV (SEQ ID NO: 3), wherein the variant is modified at positions of SEQ ID NO: 3 selected from the group consisting of: (i) C21G (SEQ ID NO: 4); (ii) C21A (SEQ ID NO: 5); (iii) Q22A (SEQ ID NO: 8);

(iv) E20R, E25R, R27E, and K32E (SEQ ID NO: 9); (v) N28L (SEQ ID NO: 7); (vi) S37A (SEQ ID NO: 6); (vii) E20R, E25R, R27E, N28L, K32E, and S37A (SEQ ID NO: 10); and (viii) E20R, C21A, E25R, R27E, N28L, K32E, and S37A (SEQ ID NO: 11).

[0010] In certain embodiments, the ATF5 peptide comprises D-amino acids, in a reversed amino acid sequence relative to an L-amino acid sequence of an ATF5 peptide of the invention. In one embodiment, the truncated ATF5 leucine zipper region of the retro inverso peptide has a D-amino acid sequence VAEAREELERLEARLGQARGEL (SEQ ID NO: 65). In a particular embodiment, the retro inverso peptide is a cell-penetrating ATF5 peptide comprising a D-amino acid sequence VAEAREELERLEARLGQARGELKKWKMRRNQFWLKLQR (SEQ ID NO: 14).

[0011] In some embodiments, the ATF5 peptide of the invention does not comprise an extended leucine zipper region.

[0012] In some embodiments, the ATF5 peptide of the invention comprises an N-terminal acetyl group and/or a C-terminal amide group.

[0013] Also provided is a composition comprising an ATF5 peptide of the invention. In some embodiments, the composition is a pharmaceutical composition. Further provided is a kit comprising an ATF5 peptide of the invention, and a nucleic acid molecule encoding an ATF5 peptide of the invention.

[0014] The invention provides an ATF5 peptide of the invention for use in promoting cytotoxicity in a neoplastic cell. The invention further provides an ATF5 peptide of the invention for use in inhibiting proliferation of a neoplastic cell. The invention additionally provides a method of promoting cytotoxicity in a neoplastic cell, the method comprising contacting the neoplastic cell with an ATF5 peptide of the invention. The invention additionally provides a method of inhibiting proliferation in a neoplastic cell, the method comprising contacting the neoplastic cell with an ATF5 peptide of the invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0015]

Figure 1A-1C show amino acid sequences of the ATF-5 peptides NTZip-ATF5 (SEQ ID NO: 1) (**Figure 1A**), ST-2 (SEQ ID NO: 2) (**Figure 1B**), and ST-3 (SEQ ID NO: 3) (**Figure 1C**). The extended leucine zipper domain is underlined, the Penetratin cell-penetrating domain is italicized, and the ATF-5 leucine zipper domain is bolded.

Figure 2 shows *in vitro* activity of ST-3 variants in which the single cysteine is replaced.

Figure 3 shows *in vitro* activity of ST-3 variants in which single amino acid substitutions have been made.

Figure 4 shows *in vitro* activity of ST-3 variants in which multiple amino acid substitutions have been made.

Figure 5 shows *in vitro* activity of ST-13, a retro inverso version of ST-11, an ST-3 variant.

Figures 6A-6E show *in vitro* activity of ST-13 versus ST-3 in HL60 human promyelocytic leukemia cells (PML) (**Figure 6A**), acute myeloid leukemia cells (AML14 and SET2) (**Figures 6B, 6C**), melanoma cells (A375) (**Figure 6D**), and breast cancer cells (MCF7) (**Figure 6E**). EC₅₀ values in each cell type for ST-3 and ST-13, respectively, were 19.0 μM and 4.8 μM (**Figure 6A**); 29.6 μM and < 1 μM (**Figure 6B**); 98.2 μM and 17.7 μM (**Figure 6C**); 21.8 μM and 1.4 μM (**Figure 6D**); and 52.9 μM and < 1 μM (**Figure 6E**).

Figures 7A-7E show *in vitro* activity of ST-14 in HL60 human promyelocytic leukemia cells (PML) (**Figure 7A**), acute myeloid leukemia cells (AML14) (**Figure 7B**), glioblastoma cells (U251) (**Figure 7C**), melanoma cells (A375) (**Figure 7D**), and breast cancer cells (MCF7) (**Figure 7E**). EC₅₀ value for ST-2 and ST-14, respectively, were >300 μM and <5 μM (**Figure 7A**).

Figures 8A-8D show that treatment with ST-14 downregulates expression of Mcl-1, Bcl-2, BIRC5 (Survivin), and ATF5. RNA expression was measured by reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). Expression levels in HL60 cells treated with 5 μM ST-14 are shown relative to β-actin expression at 4 hours (**Figure 8A**) and 24 hours (**Figure 8B**) post-treatment. Expression levels in U251 cells (**Figure 8C**) and HL60 cells (**Figure 8D**) treated with 0, 20, or 40 μM ST-14 are shown relative to β-actin expression after 4 hours (**Figure 8C**) or 24 hours (**Figure 8D**) of treatment.

Figure 9 shows the anti-tumor activity of ST-3 variants in an HL60 subcutaneous tumor model. Nu/J mice were treated with 25 mg/kg BID-IP (n = 6-7 per group).

Figures 10A-10C show anti-tumor activity of ST-14 in a U251 subcutaneous tumor model. NOD/SCID mice were treated with 50 mg/kg SC three times per week for three weeks. Average starting tumor volume was about 240 mm³. Mean tumor volume (**Figure 10A**), percent survival (**Figure 10B**), and individual tumor volumes (**Figure 10C**) are shown. Data points represent mean ± SEM.; p<0.0001; n = number of live animals per group at each timepoint.

Figures 11A-11B show that early or delayed ST-14 administration has significant anti-tumor activity in MCF7 breast cancer cells. Nu/J mice were treated with 25 mg/kg SC three times per week for three weeks beginning 2 days (**Figure 11A**) or 59 days (**Figure 11B**) post tumor inoculation. Average starting tumor volume was about 280-330 mm³. Inoculation: 2 × 10⁶ cells in Vehicle groups (**Figures 11A, 11B**); 2 × 10⁶ cells in ST-14 group (**Figure 11A**); 5 × 10⁶ cells in ST-14 group (**Figure 11B**). Data points represent mean ± SEM.; p<0.0001.

Figure 12 shows anti-tumor activity of ST-14 in an HL60 subcutaneous tumor model. Nu/J

mice were treated with 20 mg/kg SC three times per week for three weeks. Average starting tumor volume was about 220 mm³. Data points represent mean ± SEM; p<0.05.

Figure 13 shows anti-tumor activity of ST-14 in a A375 subcutaneous tumor model. NOD/SCID mice were treated with 25 mg/kg SC twice daily for three weeks. Average starting tumor volume was about 250-344 mm³. Data points represent mean ± SEM; p=0.002.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0016] The practice of the present invention will employ, unless otherwise indicated, conventional techniques of pharmaceuticals, formulation science, protein chemistry, cell biology, cell culture, molecular biology, microbiology, recombinant DNA, and immunology, which are within the skill of the art.

[0017] In order that the present invention can be more readily understood, certain terms are first defined. Additional definitions are set forth throughout the disclosure. Unless defined otherwise, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention is related.

[0018] The terms defined immediately below are more fully defined by reference to the specification in its entirety.

I. Definitions

[0019] The phraseology or terminology in this disclosure is for the purpose of description and not of limitation, such that the terminology or phraseology of the present specification is to be interpreted by the skilled artisan in light of the teachings and guidance.

[0020] As used in this specification and the appended claims, the singular forms "a," "an," and "the" include plural referents, unless the context clearly dictates otherwise. The terms "a" (or "an") as well as the terms "one or more" and "at least one" can be used interchangeably.

[0021] Furthermore, "and/or" is to be taken as specific disclosure of each of the two specified features or components with or without the other. Thus, the term "and/or" as used in a phrase such as "A and/or B" is intended to include A and B, A or B, A (alone), and B (alone). Likewise, the term "and/or" as used in a phrase such as "A, B, and/or C" is intended to include A, B, and C; A, B, or C; A or B; A or C; B or C; A and B; A and C; B and C; A (alone); B (alone); and C (alone).

[0022] Wherever embodiments are described with the language "comprising," otherwise

analogous embodiments described in terms of "consisting of" and/or "consisting essentially of" are included.

[0023] Units, prefixes, and symbols are denoted in their Systeme International de Unites (SI) accepted form. Numeric ranges are inclusive of the numbers defining the range, and any individual value provided herein can serve as an endpoint for a range that includes other individual values provided herein. For example, a set of values such as 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, and 10 is also a disclosure of a range of numbers from 1-10, from 1-8, from 3-9, and so forth. Likewise, a disclosed range is a disclosure of each individual value encompassed by the range. For example, a stated range of 5-10 is also a disclosure of 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

[0024] The terms "polypeptide," "peptide," and "protein" are used interchangeably herein to refer to polymers of amino acids of any length, and their salts. The polymer can be linear or branched, can comprise modified amino acids, and can be interrupted by non-amino acids. Except where indicated otherwise, e.g., for the abbreviations for the uncommon or unnatural amino acids set forth herein, the three-letter and one-letter abbreviations, as used in the art, are used herein to represent amino acid residues. Except when preceded with a "D" or in lower case, the amino acid is an L-amino acid. Groups or strings of amino acid abbreviations are used to represent peptides. Except where specifically indicated, peptides are indicated with the N-terminus of the left and the sequence is written from the N-terminus to the C-terminus.

[0025] The terms "polypeptide," "peptide," and "protein" also encompass an amino acid polymer that has been modified naturally or by intervention; for example, disulfide bond formation, lactam bridge formation, glycosylation, lipidation, acetylation, acylation, amidation, phosphorylation, or other manipulation or modification, such as conjugation with a labeling component or addition of a protecting group. Also included within the definition are, for example, polypeptides containing one or more analogs of an amino acid (including, for example, amino-isobutyric acid (Aib), unnatural amino acids, etc.) and polypeptides comprising or consisting of D-amino acids, as well as other modifications known in the art. In certain embodiments, the polypeptides can occur as single chains, covalent dimers, or non-covalent associated chains. Polypeptides can also be in cyclic form. Cyclic polypeptides can be prepared, for example, by bridging free amino and free carboxyl groups. Formation of the cyclic compounds can be achieved by treatment with a dehydrating agent, with suitable protection if needed. The open chain (linear form) to cyclic form reaction can involve intramolecular-cyclization. Cyclic polypeptides can also be prepared by other methods known in the art, for example, using one or more lactam bridges, hydrogen bond surrogates (Patgiri *et al.* 2008), hydrocarbon staples (Schafmeister *et al.* 2000), triazole staples (Le Chevalier Isaad *et al.* 2009), or disulfide bridges (Wang *et al.* 2006). Bridges or staples can be spaced, for example, 3, 4, 7, or 8 amino acids apart.

[0026] The term "variant" refers to a peptide having one or more amino acid substitutions, deletions, and/or insertions compared to a reference sequence. Deletions and insertions can be internal and/or at one or more termini. Substitution can include the replacement of one or more amino acids with a similar or homologous amino acid(s) or a dissimilar amino acid(s). For

example, some variants include alanine substitutions at one or more amino acid positions. Other substitutions include conservative substitutions that have little or no effect on the overall net charge, polarity, or hydrophobicity of the protein. Some variants include non-conservative substitutions that change the charge or polarity of the amino acid. Substitution can be with either the L- or the D-form of an amino acid.

[0027] A "retro inverso" peptide has a reversed amino acid sequence, relative to a reference L-amino acid sequence, and is made up of D-amino acids (inverting the α -center chirality of the amino acid subunits) to help maintain side-chain topology similar to that of the original L-amino acid peptide.

[0028] The term "conservative substitution" as used herein denotes that one or more amino acids are replaced by another, biologically similar residue. Examples include substitution of amino acid residues with similar characteristics, e.g., small amino acids, acidic amino acids, polar amino acids, basic amino acids, hydrophobic amino acids, and aromatic amino acids. For further information concerning phenotypically silent substitutions in peptides and proteins, see, for example, Bowie et. al., Science 247:1306-1310 (1990). In the scheme below, conservative substitutions of amino acids are grouped by physicochemical properties; I: neutral and/or hydrophilic, II: acids and amides, III: basic, IV: hydrophobic, V: aromatic, bulky amino acids.

I	II	III	IV	V
A	N	H	M	F
S	D	R	L	Y
T	E	K	I	W
P	Q		V	
G			C	

[0029] In the scheme below, conservative substitutions of amino acids are grouped by physicochemical properties; VI: neutral or hydrophobic, VII: acidic, VIII: basic, IX: polar, X: aromatic.

VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
A	D	H	M	F
L	E	R	S	Y
I		K	T	W
V			N	H
P			Q	
G			C	

[0030] Methods of identifying conservative nucleotide and amino acid substitutions which do not affect protein function are well-known in the art (see, e.g., Brummell et al., Biochem. 32

:1180-1187 (1993); Kobayashi et al., *Protein Eng.* 12(10):879-884 (1999); and Burks et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 94:412-417 (1997)).

[0031] The terms "identical" or percent "identity" in the context of two or more nucleic acids or peptides, refers to two or more sequences or subsequences that are the same or have a specified percentage of nucleotides or amino acid residues that are the same, when compared and aligned (introducing gaps, if necessary) for maximum correspondence, not considering any conservative amino acid substitutions as part of the sequence identity. The percent identity can be measured using sequence comparison software or algorithms, or by visual inspection. Various algorithms and software are known in the art that can be used to obtain alignments of amino acid or nucleotide sequences.

[0032] One such non-limiting example of a sequence alignment algorithm is described in Karlin et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.*, 87:2264-2268 (1990), as modified in Karlin et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.*, 90:5873-5877 (1993), and incorporated into the NBLAST and XBLAST programs (Altschul et al., *Nucleic Acids Res.*, 25:3389-3402 (1991)). In certain embodiments, Gapped BLAST can be used as described in Altschul et al., *Nucleic Acids Res.* 25:3389-3402 (1997). BLAST-2, WU-BLAST-2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology*, 266:460-480 (1996)), ALIGN, ALIGN-2 (Genentech, South San Francisco, California) or Megalign (DNASTAR) are additional publicly available software programs that can be used to align sequences. In certain embodiments, the percent identity between two nucleotide sequences is determined using the GAP program in the GCG software package (e.g., using a NWSgapdna.CMP matrix and a gap weight of 40, 50, 60, 70, or 90 and a length weight of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6). In certain alternative embodiments, the GAP program in the GCG software package, which incorporates the algorithm of Needleman and Wunsch (*J. Mol. Biol.* (48):444-453 (1970)), can be used to determine the percent identity between two amino acid sequences (e.g., using either a BLOSUM 62 matrix or a PAM250 matrix, and a gap weight of 16, 14, 12, 10, 8, 6, or 4 and a length weight of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5). Alternatively, in certain embodiments, the percent identity between nucleotide or amino acid sequences is determined using the algorithm of Myers and Miller (*CABIOS* 4:11-17 (1989)). For example, the percent identity can be determined using the ALIGN program (version 2.0) and using a PAM120 with residue table, a gap length penalty of 12 and a gap penalty of 4. One skilled in the art can determine appropriate parameters for maximal alignment by particular alignment software. In certain embodiments, the default parameters of the alignment software are used. Other resources for calculating identity include methods described in *Computational Molecular Biology* (Lesk ed., 1988); *Biocomputing: Informatics and Genome Projects* (Smith ed., 1993); *Computer Analysis of Sequence Data, Part 1* (Griffin and Griffin eds., 1994); *Sequence Analysis in Molecular Biology* (G. von Heinje, 1987); *Sequence Analysis Primer* (Gribskov et al. eds., 1991); and Carillo et al., *SIAM J. Applied Math.*, 48:1073 (1988).

[0033] A "polynucleotide," as used herein can include one or more "nucleic acids," "nucleic acid molecules," or "nucleic acid sequences," and refers to a polymer of nucleotides of any length, and includes DNA and RNA. The polynucleotides can be deoxyribonucleotides, ribonucleotides, modified nucleotides or bases, and/or their analogs, or any substrate that can be incorporated into a polymer by DNA or RNA polymerase. A polynucleotide can comprise

modified nucleotides, such as methylated nucleotides and their analogs. The preceding description applies to all polynucleotides referred to herein, including RNA and DNA.

[0034] An "isolated" molecule is one that is in a form not found in nature, including those which have been purified.

[0035] A "label" is a detectable compound that can be conjugated directly or indirectly to a molecule, so as to generate a "labeled" molecule. The label can be detectable on its own (*e.g.*, radioisotope labels or fluorescent labels), or can be indirectly detected, for example, by catalyzing chemical alteration of a substrate compound or composition that is detectable (*e.g.*, an enzymatic label) or by other means of indirect detection (*e.g.*, biotinylation).

[0036] "Binding affinity" generally refers to the strength of the sum total of non-covalent interactions between a single binding site of a molecule and its binding partner (*e.g.*, a receptor and its ligand, an antibody and its antigen, two monomers that form a dimer, etc.). Unless indicated otherwise, as used herein, "binding affinity" refers to intrinsic binding affinity which reflects a 1:1 interaction between members of a binding pair. The affinity of a molecule X for its partner Y can generally be represented by the dissociation constant (K_D). Affinity can be measured by common methods known in the art, including those described herein. Low-affinity binding partners generally bind slowly and tend to dissociate readily, whereas high-affinity binding partners generally bind faster and tend to remain bound longer.

[0037] The affinity or avidity of a molecule for its binding partner can be determined experimentally using any suitable method known in the art, *e.g.*, flow cytometry, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), or radioimmunoassay (RIA), or kinetics (*e.g.*, KINEXA[®] or BIACORE[™] or OCTET[®] analysis). Direct binding assays as well as competitive binding assay formats can be readily employed. (See, *e.g.*, Berzofsky et al., "Antibody-Antigen Interactions," in *Fundamental Immunology*, Paul, W. E., ed., Raven Press: New York, N.Y. (1984); Kuby, *Immunology*, W. H. Freeman and Company: New York, N.Y. (1992)). The measured affinity of a particular binding pair interaction can vary if measured under different conditions (*e.g.*, salt concentration, pH, temperature). Thus, measurements of affinity and other binding parameters (*e.g.*, K_D or K_d , K_{on} , K_{off}) are made with standardized solutions of binding partners and a standardized buffer, as known in the art.

[0038] An "active agent" is an ingredient that is intended to furnish biological activity. The active agent can be in association with one or more other ingredients. An active agent that is a peptide can also be referred to as an "active peptide."

[0039] An "effective amount" of an active agent is an amount sufficient to carry out a specifically stated purpose.

[0040] The term "pharmaceutical composition" refers to a preparation that is in such form as to permit the biological activity of the active ingredient to be effective and which contains no

additional components that are unacceptably toxic to a subject to which the composition would be administered. Such composition can be sterile and can comprise a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, such as physiological saline. Suitable pharmaceutical compositions can comprise one or more of a buffer (e.g. acetate, phosphate or citrate buffer), a surfactant (e.g. polysorbate), a stabilizing agent (e.g. polyol or amino acid), a preservative (e.g. sodium benzoate), and/or other conventional solubilizing or dispersing agents.

[0041] A "subject" or "individual" or "animal" or "patient" or "mammal," is any subject, particularly a mammalian subject, for whom diagnosis, prognosis, or therapy is desired. Mammalian subjects include humans, domestic animals, farm animals, sports animals, and laboratory animals including, e.g., non-human primates, canines, felines, porcines, bovines, equines, rodents, including rats and mice, rabbits, etc.

[0042] The terms "inhibit," "block," and "suppress" are used interchangeably and refer to any statistically significant decrease in occurrence or activity, including full blocking of the occurrence or activity. For example, "inhibition" can refer to a decrease of about 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90% or 100% in activity or occurrence. An "inhibitor" is a molecule, factor, or substance that produces a statistically significant decrease in the occurrence or activity of a process, pathway, or molecule.

[0043] A "neoplastic cell" or "neoplasm" typically has undergone some form of mutation/transformation, resulting in abnormal growth as compared to normal cells or tissue of the same type. Neoplasms include morphological irregularities, as well as pathologic proliferation. Neoplastic cells can be benign or malignant. Malignant neoplasms, *i.e.*, cancers, are distinguished from benign in that they demonstrate loss of differentiation and orientation of cells, and have the properties of invasion and metastasis.

[0044] A "solid tumor" is a mass of neoplastic cells. A "liquid tumor" or a "hematological malignancy" is a blood cancer of myeloid or lymphoid lineage.

II. ATF5 Peptides and Compositions

ATF5 Peptides

[0045] ATF5 is a 282-amino acid eukaryotic transcription factor with an N-terminal acidic activation domain and a C-terminal basic leucine zipper (bZIP) domain. The bZIP domain contains a DNA-binding region and a leucine zipper region. The leucine zipper is a common structural motif, typically having a leucine at every seventh amino acid in the dimerization domain. bZIP transcription factors homo- and/or hetero-dimerize via their leucine zippers to specifically bind to DNA. Wild-type human, rat, and murine ATF5 have the amino acid sequences set forth in NCBI Accession No. NP_001180575, NP_758839, and NP_109618,

SEQ ID NO	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
53	L	E	G	E	C	Q	G	L	E	A	R	N	R	E	L	K	E	R	A	E	S	V
54	L	E	G	E	<u>G</u>	Q	G	L	E	A	R	N	R	E	L	K	E	R	A	E	S	V
55	L	E	G	E	<u>A</u>	Q	G	L	E	A	R	N	R	E	L	K	E	R	A	E	S	V
56	L	E	G	E	C	Q	G	L	E	A	R	N	R	E	L	K	E	R	A	E	<u>A</u>	V
57	L	E	G	E	C	Q	G	L	E	A	R	<u>L</u>	R	E	L	K	E	R	A	E	S	V
58	L	E	G	E	C	<u>A</u>	G	L	E	A	R	N	R	E	L	K	E	R	A	E	S	V
59	L	E	G	<u>R</u>	C	Q	G	L	<u>R</u>	A	<u>E</u>	N	R	E	L	<u>E</u>	E	R	A	E	S	V
60	L	E	G	<u>R</u>	C	Q	G	L	<u>R</u>	A	<u>E</u>	<u>L</u>	R	E	L	<u>E</u>	E	R	A	E	<u>A</u>	V
61	L	E	G	<u>R</u>	<u>A</u>	Q	G	L	<u>R</u>	A	<u>E</u>	<u>L</u>	R	E	L	<u>E</u>	E	R	A	E	<u>A</u>	V
62	L	E	G	<u>R</u>	<u>L</u>	Q	G	L	<u>R</u>	A	<u>E</u>	<u>L</u>	R	E	L	<u>E</u>	E	R	A	E	<u>A</u>	V
63	L	E	G	<u>R</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>A</u>	G	L	<u>R</u>	A	<u>E</u>	<u>L</u>	R	E	L	<u>E</u>	E	R	A	E	<u>A</u>	V
64	L	E	G	<u>R</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>A</u>	G	L	<u>R</u>	A	<u>E</u>	<u>L</u>	R	E	L	<u>E</u>	E	R	A	E	<u>A</u>	V

[0051] The leucine zipper region can be a retro inverso form. In one embodiment, the retro inverso leucine zipper region has the sequence VAEAREELERLEARLGQARGEL (SEQ ID NO: 65).

[0052] Variants of these sequences are also included in the scope of the invention. ATF5 peptides of the invention can have a leucine zipper region of at least about 60%, 61%, 62%, 63%, 64%, 65%, 66%, 67%, 68%, 69%, 70%, 75%, 76%, 77%, 78%, 79%, 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% identity to those sequences disclosed herein.

[0053] In embodiments wherein the ATF5 peptide comprises a cell-penetrating region, the cell-penetrating region is operably linked to the truncated ATF5 leucine zipper region. In some embodiments, the cell-penetrating region is covalently linked to the truncated ATF5 leucine zipper region, for example, via a peptide bond, a disulfide bond, a thioether bond, or a linker known in the art (see, e.g., Klein *et al.* 2014). Exemplary linkers include, but are not limited to, a substituted alkyl or a substituted cycloalkyl. Linkers can be cleavable after the peptide is delivered. A cell-penetrating region and an ATF5 leucine zipper region linked directly by an amide bond may be referred to as a "fusion." Fusions can contain an amino acid linker sequence between the cell-penetrating region and the ATF5 leucine zipper region, as discussed above with respect to active peptides. The cell-penetrating region can be linked to the N-terminus or the C-terminus of the truncated ATF5 leucine zipper region, or via a residue side chain. The cell-penetrating region and truncated ATF5 leucine zipper region can have the same or opposite chirality.

[0054] Cell-penetrating ATF5 peptides of the invention can comprise any combination of cell-penetrating and ATF5 leucine zipper domains disclosed herein. Non-limiting examples of such peptides are shown in **Table 2**. The cell-penetrating region is italicized. Substitutions relative to the ST-3 sequence are shown in underlined bold type.

⌘ | > | > | > | > | > | > | > | > | > |

Table 2

Peptide	SEQ ID NO:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
ST-3	3	RQ	I	K	I	W	F	Q	N	R	R	M	K	W	K	K	L	E	G	E	C	Q	G	L	E	A	R	N	R	E	L	K	E	R	A	E	S	
ST-4	4	RQ	I	K	I	W	F	Q	N	R	R	M	K	W	K	K	L	E	G	E	G	Q	G	L	E	A	R	N	R	E	L	K	E	R	A	E	S	
ST-5	5	RQ	I	K	I	W	F	Q	N	R	R	M	K	W	K	K	L	E	G	E	A	Q	G	L	E	A	R	N	R	E	L	K	E	R	A	E	S	
ST-6	6	RQ	I	K	I	W	F	Q	N	R	R	M	K	W	K	K	L	E	G	E	C	Q	G	L	E	A	R	N	R	E	L	K	E	R	A	E	A	
ST-7	7	RQ	I	K	I	W	F	Q	N	R	R	M	K	W	K	K	L	E	G	E	C	Q	G	L	E	A	R	N	R	E	L	K	E	R	A	E	S	
ST-8	8	RQ	I	K	I	W	F	Q	N	R	R	M	K	W	K	K	L	E	G	E	C	A	G	L	E	A	R	N	R	E	L	K	E	R	A	E	S	
ST-9	9	RQ	I	K	I	W	F	Q	N	R	R	M	K	W	K	K	L	E	G	R	C	Q	G	L	R	A	E	N	R	E	L	E	R	A	E	S		
ST-10	10	RQ	I	K	I	W	F	Q	N	R	R	M	K	W	K	K	L	E	G	R	C	Q	G	L	R	A	E	N	R	E	L	E	R	A	E	A		
ST-11	11	RQ	I	K	I	W	F	Q	N	R	R	M	K	W	K	K	L	E	G	R	A	Q	G	L	R	A	E	N	R	E	L	E	R	A	E	A		
ST-12	12	RQ	I	K	I	W	F	Q	N	R	R	M	K	W	K	K	L	E	G	R	A	A	G	L	R	A	E	N	R	E	L	E	R	A	E	A		

[0055] Retro inverso forms of the ATF5 peptides of the invention are also included. In one embodiment, the ATF5 peptide is ST-13, a retro inverso peptide comprising a cell-penetrating region and having the D-amino acid sequence

VAEAREEELERLEARLGQARGELKKWKMRRNQFWIKIQR (SEQ ID NO: 13). In another embodiment, the ATF5 peptide is ST-14, a retro inverso peptide comprising a cell-penetrating region and having the D-amino acid sequence

VAEAREELERLEARLGQARGELKKWKMRRNQFWLKLQR (SEQ ID NO: 14). The cell-penetrating region is italicized. Substitutions relative to the ST-3 sequence (SEQ ID NO: 3) are shown in underlined bold type.

[0056] ATF5 peptides of the invention are preferably 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, or 60 amino acids in length, including ranges having any of those lengths as endpoints, for example, 22-38 amino acids.

[0057] ATF5 peptides of the invention include peptides having at least about 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% identity to those sequences disclosed herein.

[0058] The ATF5 peptides can have a modified N-terminus and/or a modified C-terminus. For example, ATF5 peptides can optionally include an N-terminal acetyl group and/or a C-terminal amide group.

[0059] ATF5 peptides of the invention can optionally be cyclic. For example, ATF5 peptides can include one or more lactam bridges. A lactam bridge is preferably, but not necessarily, created between side chains spaced four amino acid residues apart (BxxxB). Lactam bridges can be formed, for example, between the side chains of Asp or Glu and Lys. Amino acid substitutions can be made at the site of the lactam bridge to facilitate the linkage.

[0060] ATF5 peptides of the invention can optionally include one or more epitope and/or affinity tags, such as for purification or detection. Non-limiting examples of such tags include FLAG, HA, His, Myc, GST, and the like. ATF5 peptides of the invention can optionally include one or more labels.

[0061] In certain aspects, the invention provides a composition, e.g., a pharmaceutical composition, comprising an ATF5 peptide of the invention, optionally further comprising one or more carriers, diluents, excipients, or other additives.

[0062] Also within the scope of the invention are kits comprising the ATF5 peptides and compositions as provided herein and, optionally, instructions for use. The kit can further contain at least one additional reagent, and/or one or more additional active agent. Kits typically include a label indicating the intended use of the contents of the kit. The term "label" includes any writing or recorded material supplied on or with the kit, or that otherwise accompanies the kit.

[0063] The ATF5 peptides of the invention promote differential gene expression of a set of genes including, but not limited to, ATF5 target genes Bcl-2, Mcl-1, and Survivin. Specifically, the ATF5 peptides knock-down expression of ATF5 target genes associated with cell survival,

proliferation, and plasticity. Accordingly, the ATF5 peptides can be used to induce cell death, decrease cellular proliferation, or activate cellular differentiation. In certain embodiments, the ATF5 peptides of the invention are used to inhibit proliferation of and/or to promote cytotoxicity in a neoplastic cell. Proliferation and cytotoxicity can be measured by known assays, including the cell kill assays described herein.

Cell Targeting

[0064] ATF5 peptides of the invention can be introduced into target cells by methods known in the art. The method of introduction chosen will depend, for example, on the intended application.

[0065] In some instances, DNA or RNA encoding the ATF5 peptide can be delivered to and expressed in a target cell. Delivery can be accomplished via any suitable vector, depending on the application. Examples of vectors include plasmid, cosmid, phage, bacterial, yeast, and viral vectors prepared, for example, from retroviruses, including lentiviruses, adenoviruses, adeno-associated viruses, and envelope-pseudotyped viruses. Vectors can be introduced into cells, for example, using nanoparticles, hydrodynamic delivery, electroporation, sonoporation, calcium phosphate precipitation, or cationic polymers such as DEAE-dextran. Vectors can be complexed with lipids, such as encapsulated in liposomes, or associated with cationic condensing agents.

[0066] ATF5 peptides of the invention can be delivered to cells via mechanisms that exploit cellular receptors. Examples of such mechanisms include antibody-drug conjugates, chimeric antigen receptors, and integrin-targeting, RGD-like sequences. Examples of RGD-like sequences include GRGDS (SEQ ID NO: 72) and GRGDNP (SEQ ID NO: 73). ATF5 peptides of the invention can comprise one or more RGD-like sequences, such as two, three, four, or five RGD-like sequences, linked as described herein or by any method known in the art. The one or more RGD-like sequence(s) can be incorporated to the N-terminal or C-terminal side of the ATF5 leucine zipper region. Such RGD-like sequences can also be in retro inverso form, independently of one another and of the ATF5 leucine zipper region. Alternatively, ATF5 peptides can be encapsulated and delivered to cells in vesicles, such as exosomes or liposomes, or in micelles. Another method for introducing ATF5 peptides into cells is via cyclization, for example, using hydrocarbon staples (Bernal *et al.* 2007; Bird *et al.* 2016) or other cyclization methods known in the art.

[0067] Certain ATF5 peptides of the present invention comprise a cell-penetrating domain or cell-penetrating peptide (CPP). The terms "cell-penetrating domain," "cell-penetrating region," and "cell-penetrating peptide" are used interchangeably herein.

[0068] CPPs are short (typically about 6-40 amino acids) peptides that are able to cross cell membranes. Many CPPs are capable of crossing the blood-brain barrier (BBB). In some embodiments, the CPP is 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25,

26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, or 39 amino acids in length, including ranges having any of those lengths as endpoints, for example, 10-30 amino acids. CPPs have the ability to transport covalently or non-covalently linked molecular cargo, such as polypeptides, polynucleotides, and nanoparticles, across cell membranes and the BBB. The translocation can be endocytotic or energy-independent (i.e., non-endocytotic) via translocation. Numerous CPPs are described and characterized in the literature (see, e.g., Handbook of Cell-Penetrating Peptides (2d ed. Ulo Langel ed., 2007); Hervé *et al.* 2008; Heitz *et al.* 2009; Munyendo *et al.* 2012; Zou *et al.* 2013; Krautwald *et al.* 2016). A curated database of CPPs is maintained at crdd.osdd.net/raghava/cppsite (Gautam *et al.* 2012).

[0069] Peptides referred to as nuclear localization sequences (NLSs) are a subset of CPPs. The classical NLS contains one (monopartite) or two (bipartite) regions of basic amino acids. Consensus sequences of classical monopartite and bipartite NLSs are, respectively, K(K/R)X(K/R) (SEQ ID NO: 66) and (K/R)(K/R)X₁₀₋₁₂(K/R)_{3/5} (SEQ ID NO: 67), where 3/5 indicates that at least 3 of 5 consecutive amino acids are lysine or arginine (Kosugi *et al.* 2009). An NLS sequence from SV40 large T antigen, PKKKRKV (SEQ ID NO: 36), is an example of a classical monopartite NLS, while an NLS sequence from nucleoplasmin, KRPAATKKAGQAKKK (SEQ ID NO: 68) is an example of a classical bipartite NLS (Lange *et al.* 2007; Kosugi *et al.* 2009). There are also numerous non-classical NLSs, such as those from ribonucleoproteins (RNPs) hnRNP A1, hnRNP K, and U snRNP (Mattaj *et al.* 1998).

[0070] Non-limiting examples of CPPs suitable for use in the present invention include peptides derived from proteins, such as from *Drosophila* antennapedia transcription factor (Penetratin and its derivatives RL-16 and EB1) (Derossi *et al.* 1998; Thorén *et al.* 2000; Lundberg *et al.* 2007; Alves *et al.* 2008); from HIV-1 trans-activator of transcription (Tat) (Vives *et al.* 1997; Hällbrink *et al.* 2001); from rabies virus glycoprotein (RVG) (Kumar *et al.* 2007); from herpes simplex virus VP22 (Elliott *et al.* 1997); from antimicrobial protegrin 1 (SynB) (Rousselle *et al.* 2001), from rat insulin 1 gene enhancer protein (pIS 1) (Kilk *et al.* 2001; Magzoub *et al.* 2001); from murine vascular endothelial cadherein (pVEC) (Elmqvist *et al.* 2001); from human calcitonin (hCT) (Schmidt *et al.* 1998); and from fibroblast growth factor 4 (FGF4) (Jo *et al.* 2005). CPPs suitable for use in the invention also include synthetic and chimeric peptides, such as Transportan (TP) and its derivatives (Pooga *et al.* 1998; Soomets *et al.* 2000); membrane translocating sequences (MTSs) (Brodsky *et al.* 1998; Lindgren *et al.* 2000; Zhao *et al.* 2001), such as the MPS peptide (also known as fusion sequence-based peptide or FBP) (Chaloin *et al.* 1998); sequence signal-based peptide (SBP) (Chaloin *et al.* 1997); model amphipathic peptide (MAP) (Oehlke *et al.* 1998; Scheller *et al.* 1999; Hallbrink *et al.* 2001), translocating peptide 2 (TP2) (Cruz *et al.* 2013), MPG (Morris *et al.* 1997; Kwon *et al.* 2009), Pep-1 (Morris *et al.* 2001; Munoz-Morris *et al.* 2007), and polyarginine (e.g., R₇-R₁₂) (SEQ ID NO: 87) (Mitchell *et al.* 2000; Wender *et al.* 2000; Futaki *et al.* 2001; Suzuki *et al.* 2002). Representative but non-limiting sequences are shown in **Table 3**.

Table 3

Peptide	Sequence
Bax-inhibiting peptide NLS 1	VPTLK (SEQ ID NO: 69)
Bax-inhibiting peptide NLS2	KLPVM (SEQ ID NO: 70)
c-Myc NLS	PAAKRVKLD (SEQ ID NO: 71)
<i>C. elegans</i> SDC3	FKKFRKF (SEQ ID NO: 15)
EB1 CPP	LIRLVVSHLIHIWFQNRRLKWKKK (SEQ ID NO: 16)
FBP CPP	GALFLGWLGAAGSTMGAWSQPKKKRKV (SEQ ID NO: 17)
FGF4 CPP	AAVALLPAVLLALLAP (SEQ ID NO: 18)
HATF3	ERKKRRRE (SEQ ID NO: 19)
hCT CPP	LGTYTQDFNKTFPQTAIGVGAP (SEQ ID NO: 20)
MAP CPP	KLALKLALKALKAALKLA (SEQ ID NO: 21)
MPG CPP	GLAFLGFLGAAGSTMGAWSQPKKKRKV (SEQ ID NO: 22)
NF- κ B	VQRKRQKLM (SEQ ID NO: 23)
OCT-6	GRKRKKRT (SEQ ID NO: 24)
Penetratin CPP	RQIKIWFQNRMRMKWKK (SEQ ID NO: 25)
Penetratin CPP variant 1	RQLKLWFQNRMRMKWKK (SEQ ID NO: 26)
Penetratin CPP variant 2	REIKIWFQNRMRMKWKK (SEQ ID NO: 27)
Pep-1 CPP	KETWWETWWTEWSQPKKKRKV (SEQ ID NO: 28)
pIsl CPP	PVIRVWFQNKRCDDK (SEQ ID NO: 29)
Poly-Arg CPP	RRRRRR(R) ₁₋₆ (SEQ ID NO: 30)
pVEC CPP	LLIII,RRRIRKQAHAAH (SEQ ID NO: 31)
RL-16 CPP	RRLRLLRLLRRLRR (SEQ ID NO: 32)
RVG CPP	RVGRRRRRRRRR (SEQ ID NO: 33)
R ₆ W ₃ CPP	RRWWRRWRR (SEQ ID NO: 34)
SBP CPP	MGLGLHLLVLAALQGAWSPKKKRKV (SEQ ID NO: 35)
SV40	PKKKRKV (SEQ ID NO: 36)
SynB1 CPP	RGGRLSYSRRRFSTSTGR (SEQ ID NO: 37)
SynB3 CPP	RRLSYSRRRF (SEQ ID NO: 38)
SynB5 CPP	RGGRLAYLRRRWAVLGR (SEQ ID NO: 39)
Tat ⁴⁷⁻⁵⁷ CPP	YGRKKRRQRRR (SEQ ID NO: 40)

Peptide	Sequence
Tat ⁴⁷⁻⁵⁶ CPP	YGRKKRRQRR (SEQ ID NO: 41)
Tat ⁴⁸⁻⁵⁶ CPP	GRKKRRQRR (SEQ ID NO: 42)
Tat ⁴⁸⁻⁶⁰ CPP	GRKKRRQRRRPPQ (SEQ ID NO: 43)
TCF1- α	GKKKKRKREKL (SEQ ID NO: 44)
TFIIE- β	SKKKKTKV (SEQ ID NO: 45)
TP CPP	GWTLNSAGYLLGKINLKALAALAKKIL (SEQ ID NO: 46)
TP10 CPP	AGYLLGKINLKALAALAKKIL (SEQ ID NO: 47)
TP2 CPP	PLIYLRLLRGQF (SEQ ID NO: 48)
VP22 CPP	DAATATRGRSAASRPTQRPRAPARSASRPRRPVQ (SEQ ID NO: 49)

[0071] Because the function of CPPs depends on their physical characteristics rather than sequence-specific interactions, they can have the reverse sequence and/or reverse chirality as those provided in **Table 3** and/or known in the art. For example, retro inverso forms of the CPPs (reverse sequence and reverse chirality) are suitable for use in the invention. One example of a retro inverso CPP has the D-amino acid sequence KKWKMRRNQFWIKIQR (SEQ ID NO: 50). Another example of a retro inverso CPP has the D-amino acid sequence KKWKMRRNQFWLKLQR (SEQ ID NO: 51). Variants of these sequences with one or more amino acid additions, deletions, and/or substitutions that retain the ability to cross cell membranes and/or the BBB are also suitable for use in the invention. The ATF5 peptides of the invention can include a cell-penetrating domain having at least about 60%, 61%, 62%, 63%, 64%, 65%, 66%, 67%, 68%, 69%, 70%, 71%, 72%, 73%, 74%, 75%, 76%, 77%, 78%, 79%, 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% identity to the exemplary sequences provided in **Table 3**. The effect of the amino acid addition(s), deletion(s), and/or substitution(s) on the ability of the CPP to mediate cell penetration can be tested using methods known in the art.

III. Methods of Preparation

[0072] ATF5 peptides of the invention can be chemically synthesized, for example, using solid-phase peptide synthesis or solution-phase peptide synthesis, or a combination of both. Synthesis may occur as fragments of the peptide which are subsequently combined either chemically or enzymatically. ATF5 polypeptides of the invention can be expressed using recombinant methods.

[0073] Accordingly, also provided are nucleic acid molecules encoding ATF5 peptides of the invention. Such nucleic acids can be constructed by chemical synthesis using an oligonucleotide synthesizer. Nucleic acid molecules of the invention can be designed based on

the amino acid sequence of the desired ATF5 peptide and selection of those codons that are favored in the host cell in which the recombinant ATF5 peptide will be produced. Standard methods can be applied to synthesize a nucleic acid molecule encoding an ATF5 peptide of interest.

[0074] Once prepared, the nucleic acid encoding a particular ATF5 peptide can be inserted into an expression vector and operably linked to an expression control sequence appropriate for expression of the peptide in a desired host. In order to obtain high expression levels of the ATF5 peptide, the nucleic acid can be operably linked to or associated with transcriptional and translational expression control sequences that are functional in the chosen expression host.

[0075] A wide variety of expression host/vector combinations can be employed to anyone known in the art. Useful expression vectors for eukaryotic hosts include, for example, vectors comprising expression control sequences from SV40, bovine papilloma virus, adenovirus, and cytomegalovirus. Useful expression vectors for bacterial hosts include known bacterial plasmids, such as plasmids from *E. coli*, including pCR1, pBR322, pMB9 and their derivatives, wider host range plasmids, such as M13, and filamentous single-stranded DNA phages.

[0076] Suitable host cells include prokaryotes, yeast, insect, or higher eukaryotic cells under the control of appropriate promoters. Prokaryotes include gram negative or gram positive organisms, for example *E. coli* or bacilli. Higher eukaryotic cells can be established or cell lines of mammalian origin, examples of which include *Pichia pastoris*, 293 cells, COS-7 cells, L cells, C127 cells, 3T3 cells, Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells, HeLa cells, and BHK cells. Cell-free translation systems can also be employed.

EXAMPLES

[0077] A number of variants to reference peptide ST-3 were made and examined, as described below.

Example 1. ST-3 Variants With Conserved Cysteine Substitution Have *In Vitro* Activity

[0078] The requirement of the single cysteine in ST-3 at amino acid position 21 for cytotoxic activity was examined using a cytotoxicity assay in HL60 cells. The cysteine residue is highly conserved within the native ATF5 domain, and is thought to be required for homodimerization of ATF5 prior to DNA binding.

[0079] HL60 PML suspension cells were set at a density of 3.5×10^3 cells/well in 150 μ L of RPMI + 1.5% fetal bovine serum (FBS) in a 96 well dish. ST-3, reconstituted at a concentration of 10 mg/mL in 20 mM His, pH 7.5, was added to each well at a volume of 50 μ L to a final concentration range of 0-80 μ M. Cells were incubated with ST-3 for 48 hours at 37°C. Cell

viability was quantified by flow cytometry using an Abcam Annexin V FITC apoptosis detection kit. Briefly, cells were washed with PBS and resuspended in 1x assay buffer containing Annexin V FITC and propidium iodide (PI). Annexin V detects apoptotic cells, and PI stains dead cells. After staining, apoptotic cells show green fluorescence, dead cells show red and green fluorescence, and live cells show little or no fluorescence. Cells were selected for analysis based on forward scatter (FSC) vs. side scatter (SSC), and analyzed by BD Accuri C6 Plus flow cytometer to detect Annexin V-FITC binding (Ex = 488 nm; Em = 530 nm) using FITC signal detector and PI staining by the phycoerythrin emission signal detector. Percentage of Annexin V^{low} and PI^{low} were quantified and presented as % Viability.

[0080] Lyophilized ST-3 or ST-3 with glycine (ST-4) or alanine (ST-5) substituted for cysteine at amino acid position 21 was freshly reconstituted in histidine buffer to a stock solution of 5 mg/mL and added to cells at a final concentration range of 0-40 μ M. Cells were incubated with ATF5 peptide for 48 hours prior to quantification of cell viability. Results are shown in **Figure 2**.

[0081] ST-3 activity is attenuated but not ablated by substitution of cysteine at position 21 with alanine or glycine. Observed EC₅₀ values were approximately 16 μ M, 35 μ M, and 38 μ M for ST-3, ST-4, and ST-5, respectively. In functional assays, EC₅₀ is the concentration that reduces a biological response by 50% of its maximum. In the case of ATF5 peptides, EC₅₀ is measured as the concentration that reduces cell viability by 50% of its maximum. EC₅₀ can be calculated by any number of means known in the art. Substitution of alanine for cysteine did not impact cell penetration. Penetration of the glycine-substituted variant was not tested; however, based on data for alanine substitution, cell penetration is not expected to be affected.

Example 2. ST-3 Variants With Non-Conserved Substitutions Have *In Vitro* Activity

[0082] The ST-3 variants discussed in this Example are summarized in **Table 4**. ST-3 has an EC₅₀ of about 12-20 μ M.

Table 4

Variant	Modification(s)	EC ₅₀ (μ M)
ST-7 (SEQ ID NO: 7)	N28L	3.1
ST-8 (SEQ ID NO: 8)	Q22A	5.4
ST-6 (SEQ ID NO: 6)	S37A	11.2
ST-9 (SEQ ID NO: 9)	E20R, E25R, R27E, K32E	2.0
ST-10 (SEQ ID NO: 10)	E20R, E25R, R27E, N28L, K32E, S37A	2.2
ST-11 (SEQ ID NO: 11)	E20R, C21A, E25R, R27E, N28L, K32E, S37A	4.2

Single Substitutions

[0083] Using the HL60 cell viability assay described in Example 1, we examined cytotoxic activity of ST-3 variants containing single non-conservative amino acid substitutions (**Figure 3**). Variant ST-7 has a substitution of the polar asparagine with the non-polar leucine at position 28 and an EC₅₀ of approximately 3 μ M. ST-8 has a substitution of the polar glutamine with the non-polar alanine at position 22 and an EC₅₀ of approximately 5 μ M. This increase in activity for ST-7 and ST-8 is 3-6-fold higher than that of ST-3. ST-6 has a conservative substitution of serine with alanine at position 37 and comparable activity to ST-3.

Multiple Substitutions

[0084] Using the HL60 cell viability assay described in Example 1, we examined cytotoxic activity of ST-3 variants containing multiple non-conservative amino acid substitutions. Variant ST-9, has two negatively charged glutamic acid residues that were each replaced with a positively charged arginine, and a positively charged arginine and a positively charged lysine that were each replaced with a negatively charged glutamic acid. (See **Table 4**.) These changes involved about 18% of the ATF5 leucine zipper region of ST-3. The activity of ST-9 was significantly increased over that of ST-3 (**Figure 4**). ST-9 has an EC₅₀ of approximately 2 μ M, compared with about 12-20 μ M for ST-3.

[0085] ST-10 has the same four "charge" substitutions as ST-9, along with a non-conservative substitution of asparagine (polar) with leucine (non-polar) at position 28, as in ST-7, and a conservative substitution of serine with alanine, as in ST-6. (See **Table 4**.) The activity of ST-10 is comparable to that of ST-9 (**Figure 4**).

[0086] ST-11 has the same substitutions as ST-10, plus a substitution of alanine for the conserved cysteine at position 21, as in ST-5. (See **Table 4**.) ST-11 has improved cytotoxic activity over ST-3 (**Figure 4**).

Example 3. Retro Inverse ST-3 Variants Have *In Vitro* Activity

[0087] We examined the cytotoxicity of a retro inverso form of ST-11 in the HL60 cell viability assay described in Example 1. The retro inverso variant, ST-13, had comparable activity to ST-11, and superior activity to ST-3 (**Figure 5**).

[0088] ST-13 was further examined in various human cancer cell lines, as was a second retro-inverso variant, ST-14. Suspension cells (HL60, AML14, or SET2) were set at a density of 3.5×10^3 cells/well in 150 μ L of RPMI + 1.5% fetal bovine serum (FBS) in a tissue culture-treated 96 well dish. ATF5 peptide, reconstituted at a concentration of 10 mg/mL in 20 mM His, pH 7.5, was added to each well at a volume of 50 μ L to a final concentration range of 0-80 μ M. Cells

were incubated with peptide for 48 hours at 37°C. Cell viability was quantified by flow cytometry using an Abcam Annexin V FITC apoptosis detection kit. Briefly, cells were washed with PBS and resuspended in 1x assay buffer containing Annexin V FITC and propidium iodide (PI). Cells were analyzed by BD Accuri C6 Plus flow cytometer to detect Annexin V-FITC binding (Ex = 488 nm; Em = 530 nm) using FITC signal detector, and to detect PI staining using the phycoerythrin emission signal detector. Percentage of Annexin V^{low} and PI^{low} were quantified and presented as % Viability. EC₅₀ values were calculated using GraphPad Prism v.7 XML.

[0089] Additionally, adherent A375, MCF7, U251, DU145, U87, and A549 cells were set at a density of 3.5×10^3 cells/well in 200 μ L of media on day -1. On day 0, media was removed and replenished with 150 μ L of fresh media, and cells were treated with ATF5 peptide as described. Following a 48-hour incubation at 37°C, floating cells were collected, adherent cells were washed with Dulbecco's Phosphate Buffered Saline (DPBS), dissociated from the dish with 50 μ L 2.5% trypsin at RT, and combined with floating cells. Cell viability was determined as described above for suspension cells or by MTT assay (MCF7 cells). Alternatively, cells were gently removed from the cell culture plate following trypsinization with 2.5% trypsin, and cell viability was quantified by flow cytometry using an Abcam Annexin V FITC apoptosis detection kit, as described above.

[0090] PBMC and BMNC were cultured under the conditions described above for suspension cells.

[0091] Both ST-13 (**Figures 6A-6E**) and ST-14 (**Figures 7A-7E; Table 5**) showed significant cytotoxic activity in a wide range of tumor cell types; ST-14 was also cytotoxic in peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) and bone marrow mononuclear cells (BMNC) (**Table 5**).

Table 5

Cell Line	ST-14 Calculated EC ₅₀ (μ M)
HL60	9.2
AML14	4.8
A375	0.7
MCF7	2.1
U251	2.2
U87	3.6
DU145	4.0
A549	1.2
SET2	22.1
PBMC	>80
BMNC	>80

[0092] We measured RNA expression of ATF5 and apoptosis regulatory proteins, Mcl-1, Bcl-2, and Survivin, relative to β -actin expression in HL60 cells following treatment with ST-14. Briefly, 8×10^5 HL60 suspension cells were plated in a 6-well plate and treated with 0 μ M, 5 μ M, 20 μ M, or 40 μ M ST101 for 4 or 24 hours. Cells were centrifuged at 1,200 rpm for 7.5 minutes, and pellets were washed with 750 μ l DNase-RNase-free H₂O to remove residual media. RNA was extracted using Quick-RNA™ MiniPrep Plus kit (Zymo Research Cat. #R1054) according to the manufacturer's instructions and eluted with 55 μ l H₂O. RNA (200 ng) was run on Invitrogen pre-cast 2% SYBR™ Gold E-Gel (Thermo Fisher Scientific Cat. #G401002) to assess RNA quality. cDNA was synthesized using Invitrogen SuperScript™ IV VIL0 Master Mix with ezDNase™ Enzyme (Thermo Fisher Scientific Cat. #11766050) according to manufacturer's protocol with the following modification: the cDNA was extended at 56°C instead of 50°C. Minus RT controls were set up to rule out gDNA contamination. cDNA was amplified using gene-specific primers (**Table 6**) and KOD Xtreme™ Hot Start DNA Polymerase (Millipore Sigma Cat. #71975-3). An equal amount of RNA was added to each reaction. All PCR products were run on Invitrogen pre-cast 2% ethidium bromide E-Gel (Thermo Fisher Scientific). Gene expression was compared to β -actin using BioRad ImageLab software.

Table 6

Gene	Primer	Sequence	SEQ ID NO
β -Actin	hsACTB F	ATG GAT GAT GAT ATC GCC GCG C	74
β -Actin	hsACTB_R	GAA GCA TTT GCG GTG GAC GAT G	75
Bcl2 α , β	hsBcl2 alpha beta_F	ATG GCG CAC GCT GGG	76
Bcl2 α	hsBcl2 alpha_R	CTT GTG GCC C AG ATA GGC ACC	77
Bcl2 β	hsBcl2 beta_R	GCC CAG ACT CAC ATC ACC AAG TG	78
Mcl1	hsMcl1_F	ATG TTT GCC CTC AA A AGA AAC GCG G	79
Mcl1	hsMcl1_R	TCT TAT TAG ATA TGC CAA ACC AGC TCC TAC TCC	80
ATF5	hsATF5_F	ATG TCA CTC CTG GCG ACC CT	81
ATF5	hsATF5_R	GCA GCT ACG GGT CCT CTG G	82
CEPB β	hsCEBP beta F	ATG CAC CTG CAG CCC G	83
CEPB β	hsCEBP beta_R	CGC GCA GTT GCC CAT GG	84
Birc5	hsBIRC5_F	ATG GGT GCC CCG ACG TTG	85
Birc5	hsBIRC5_R	TCA ATC CAT GGC AGC CAG CTG	86

[0093] ST-14 exposure resulted in reduced expression of Mcl-1, Bcl2, and BIRC5 (Survivin),

relative to β -actin expression (**Figures 8A-8D**).

Example 4. ST-3 Variants Have *In Vivo* Activity

[0094] We examined the effect of ST-3 and three variants on tumor volume in a HL60 subcutaneous tumor model. Briefly, 5×10^6 HL60 cells, suspended 1: 1 in Matrigel, were implanted via subcutaneous injection into the axilla of NU/J mice. Dosing was initiated on day 2 post tumor inoculation, with average tumor volume ranging from 144-176 mm³. ATF5 peptides were administered at a dose of 25 mg/kg via intraperitoneal (IP) injection twice a day. All of the tested variants reduced tumor volume relative to vehicle, with the retro inverso variant, ST-13, showing the greatest anti-tumor activity (**Figure 9**).

[0095] We examined the effect of ST-14 on tumor volume in tumor models using U251 glioblastoma cells, MCF7 breast cancer cells, HL60 promyelocytic leukemia cells, and A375 melanoma cells. Briefly, 5×10^6 cells, suspended 1: 1 in Matrigel, were implanted via subcutaneous injection into the axilla of NU/J mice (for MCF7 and HL60 cells) or NOD/SCID mice (for U251 and A375 cells).

[0096] For U251 cell tumors, dosing was initiated on day 2 post tumor inoculation, with average tumor volume of about 240 mm³. ST-14 was administered at a dose of 50 mg/kg via subcutaneous (SC) injection three times per week for three weeks. ST-14 significantly reduced tumor volume (**Figures 10A, 10C**) and increased survival (**Figures 10B-10C**) relative to vehicle. Similar results were achieved with a dose of 25 mg/kg ST-14.

[0097] For MCF7 cell tumors, we examined the effect of immediate dosing and delayed dosing. In the immediate dosing experiment, dosing was initiated on day 2 post tumor inoculation (2×10^6 cells), with average tumor volume of about 280-330 mm³. ST-14 was administered at a dose of 25 mg/kg via SC injection three times per week for three weeks. In the delayed dosing experiment, dosing was initiated on day 59 post tumor inoculation (vehicle: 2×10^6 cells; treatment group: 5×10^6 cells). Tumor volume was monitored for 92 days post-inoculation. In both the immediate and delayed treatment groups, ST-14 significantly reduced tumor volume relative to vehicle for the duration of monitoring (**Figures 11A-11B**).

[0098] For HL60 cell tumors, dosing was initiated on day 2 post tumor inoculation, with average tumor volume of about 220 mm³. ST-14 was administered at a dose of 20 mg/kg via SC injection three times per week for three weeks. ST-14 significantly reduced tumor volume relative to vehicle (**Figure 12**).

[0099] For A375 cell tumors, dosing was initiated on day 2 post tumor inoculation, with average tumor volume of about 250-344 mm³. ST-14 was administered at a dose of 25 mg/kg via SC injection twice daily for three weeks. ST-14 significantly reduced tumor volume relative

to vehicle (**Figure 13**).

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[0101] The present invention is further described by the following claims.

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Patentkrav

1. Aktiverende transkriptionsfaktor 5 (ATF5) peptid omfattende en afkortet ATF5-leucin-zipper-region, hvor den afkortede ATF5-leucin-zipper-region har en D-aminosyresekvens VAEAREELERLEARLGQARGEL (SEQ ID NO: 65).

5

2. ATF5-peptidet ifølge krav 1 omfattende en D-aminosyresekvens VAEAREELERLEARLGQARGELKKWKMRRNQFWLKLQR (SEQ ID NO: 14), hvor ATF5-peptidet er et celle-penetrerende peptid.

10 **3.** ATF5-peptidet ifølge krav 1, hvor peptidet ikke omfatter en udvidet leucin-zipper-region.

4. ATF5-peptidet ifølge krav 1, hvor peptidet omfatter en N-terminal acetylgruppe og/eller en C-terminal amidgruppe.

15

5. Sammensætning omfattende ATF5-peptidet ifølge krav 1.

6. Sammensætningen ifølge krav 5, som er en farmaceutisk sammensætning.

20 **7.** Kit omfattende ATF5-peptidet ifølge krav 1.

DRAWINGS

LEQRAEELARENEELLEKEAELEQENAELEGECCQGLEARNRELRERAESVEREI
QYVKDLLIEVYKARSQTRSA (SEQ ID NO: 1)

Figure 1A

RQIKIWFQNRMMKWKKLEQRAEELARENEELLEKEAELEQENAELEGECCQGLEARN
NRELRERAESV
(SEQ ID NO: 2)

Figure 1B

RQIKIWFQNRMMKWKKLEGECCQGLEARNRELKERAESV
(SEQ ID NO: 3)

Figure 1C

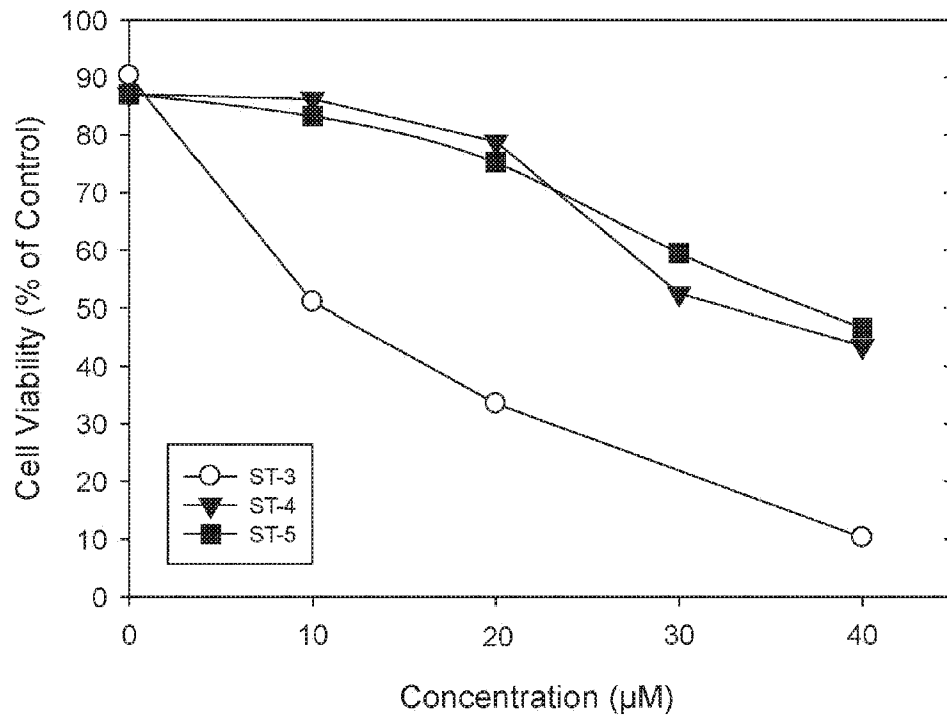


Figure 2

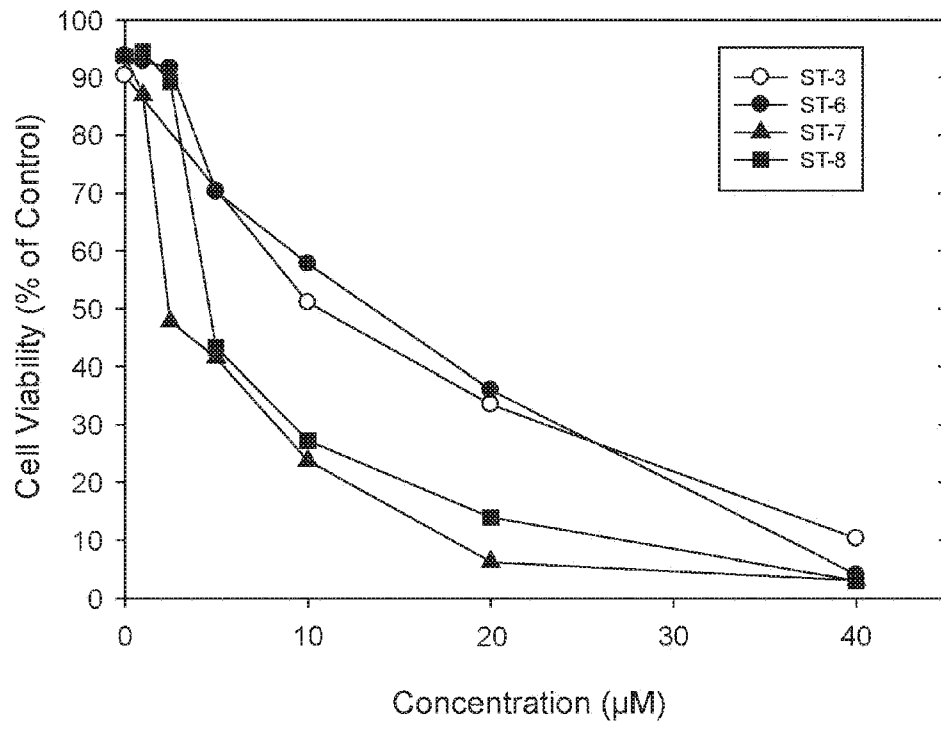


Figure 3

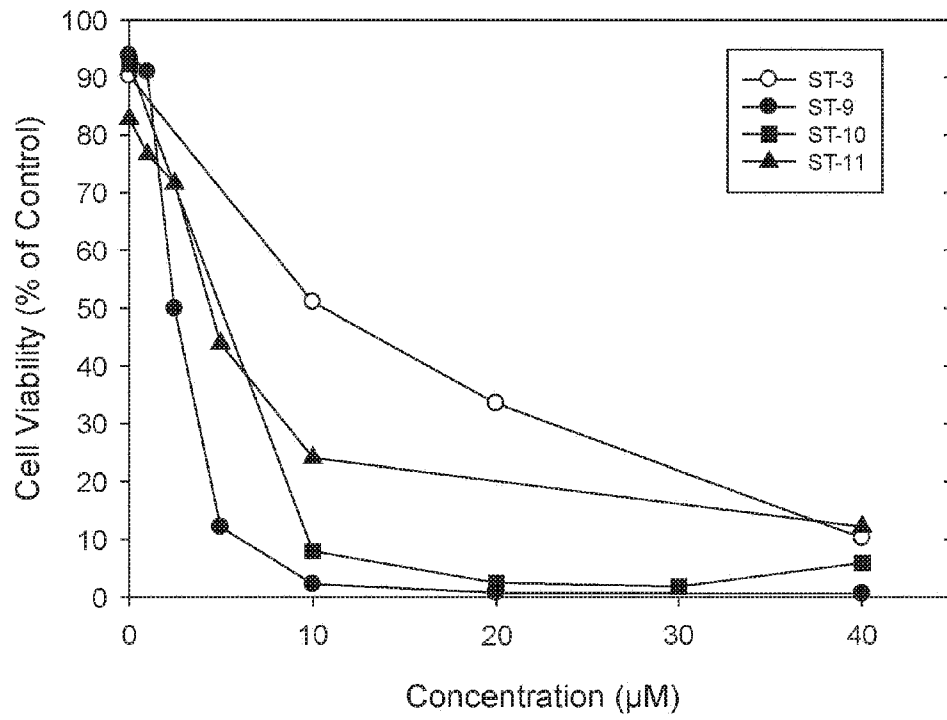


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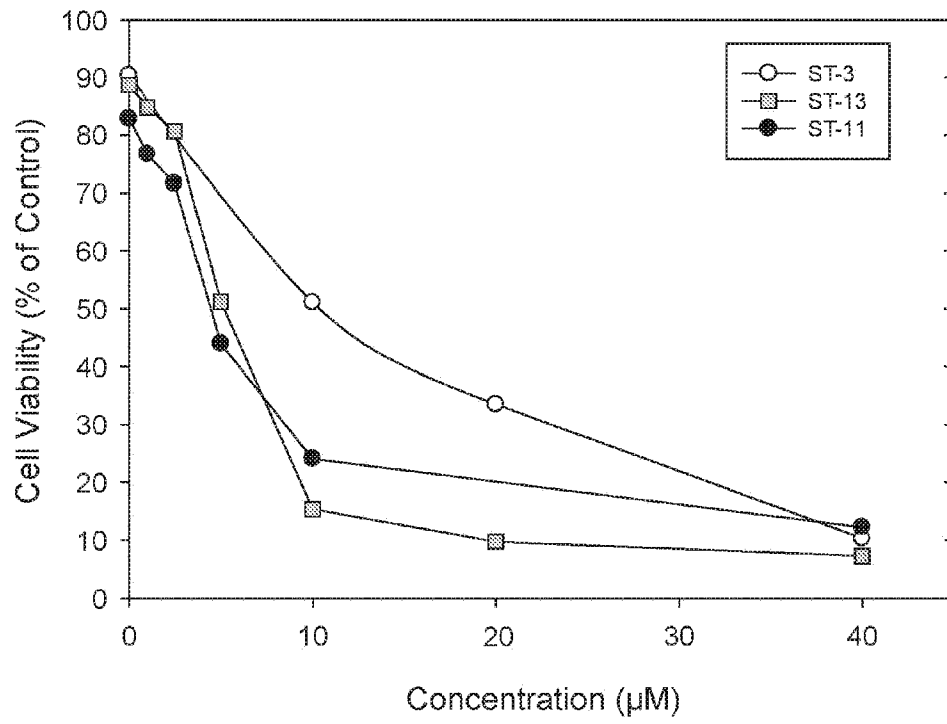


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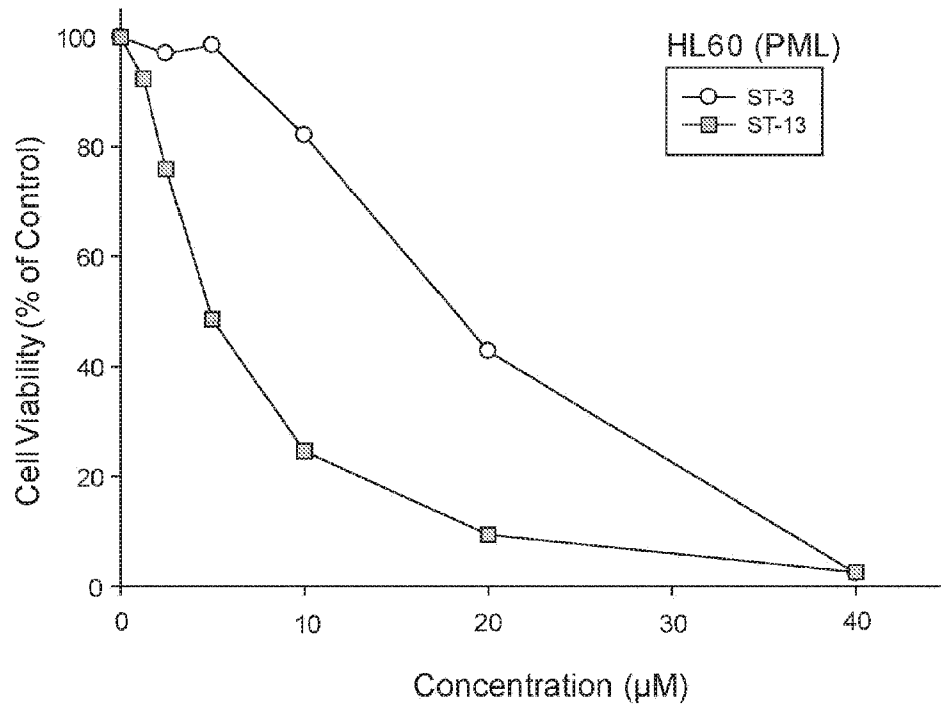


Figure 6A

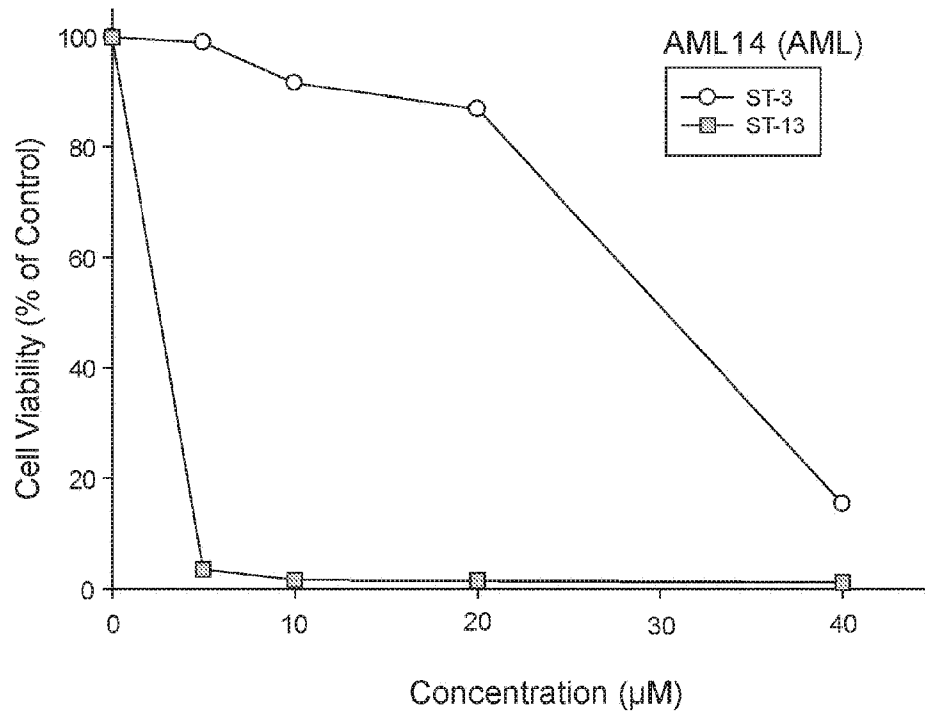


Figure 6B

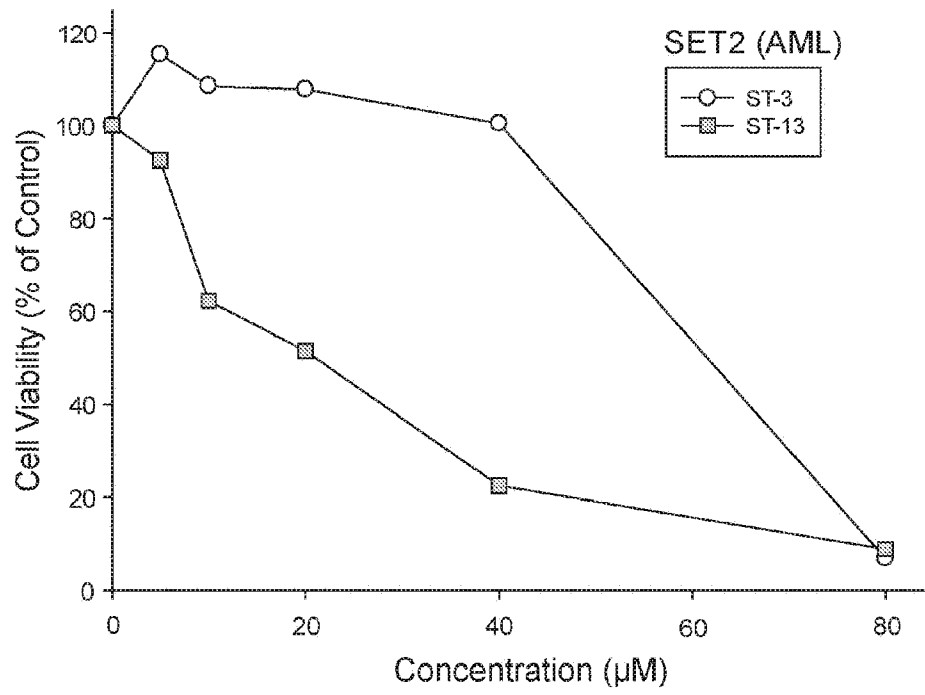


Figure 6C

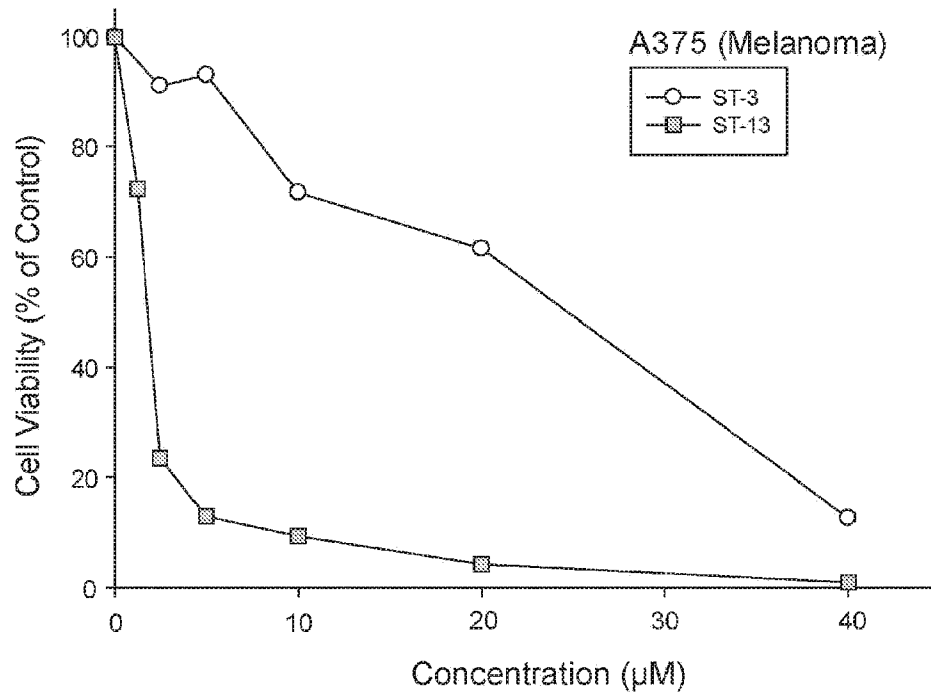


Figure 6D

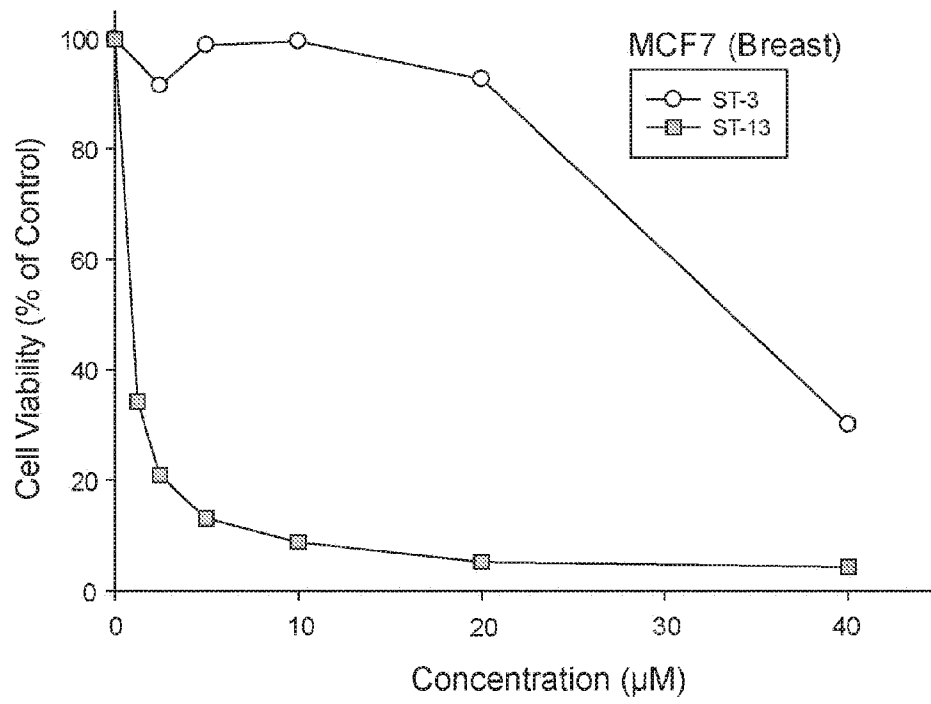


Figure 6E

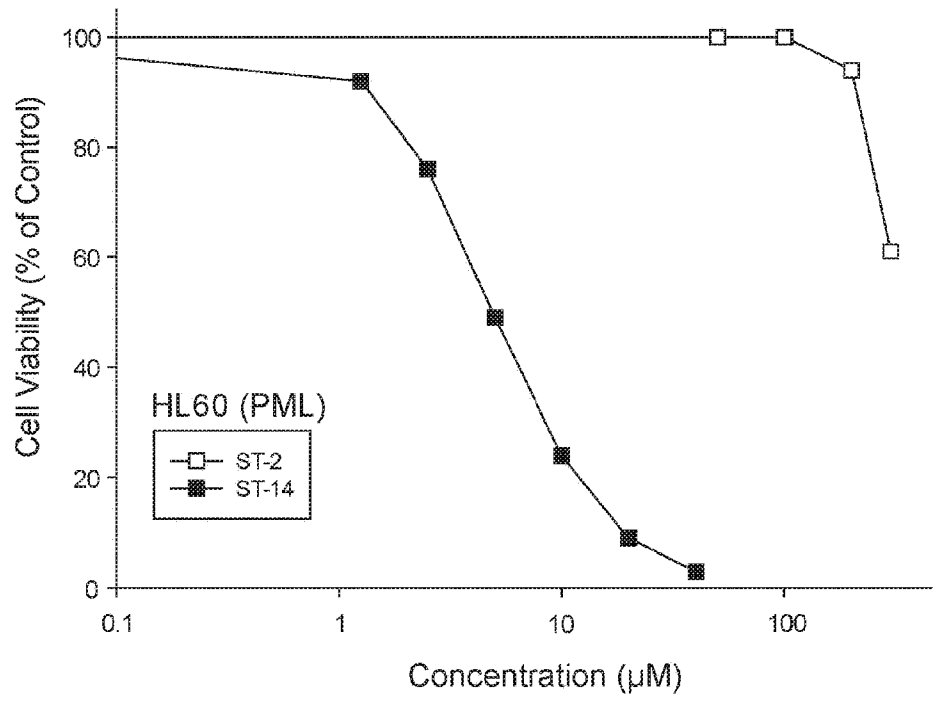


Figure 7A

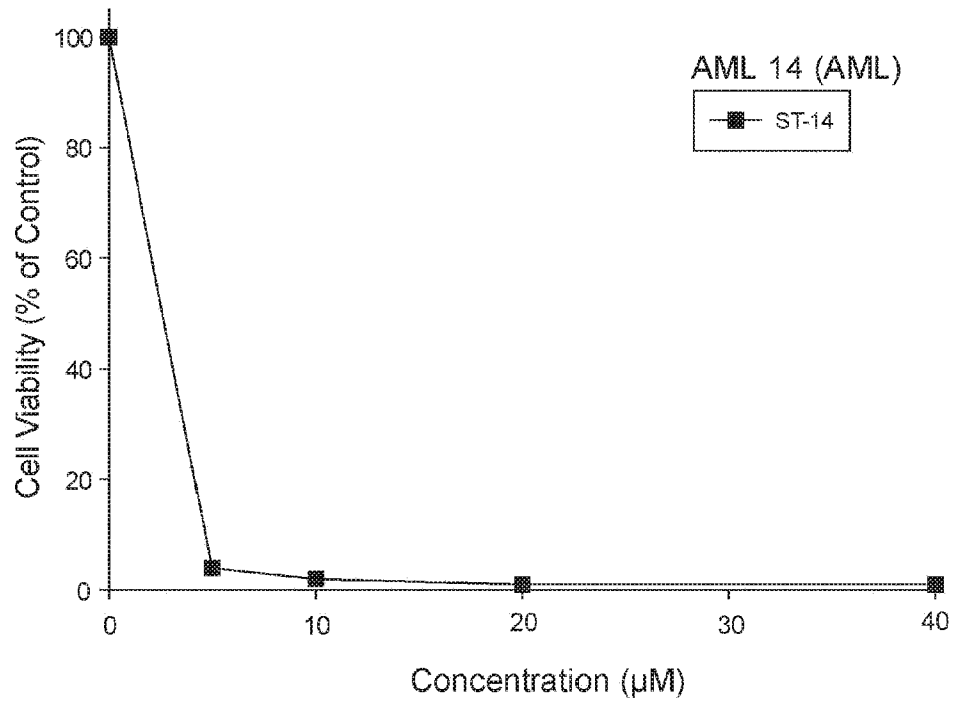


Figure 7B

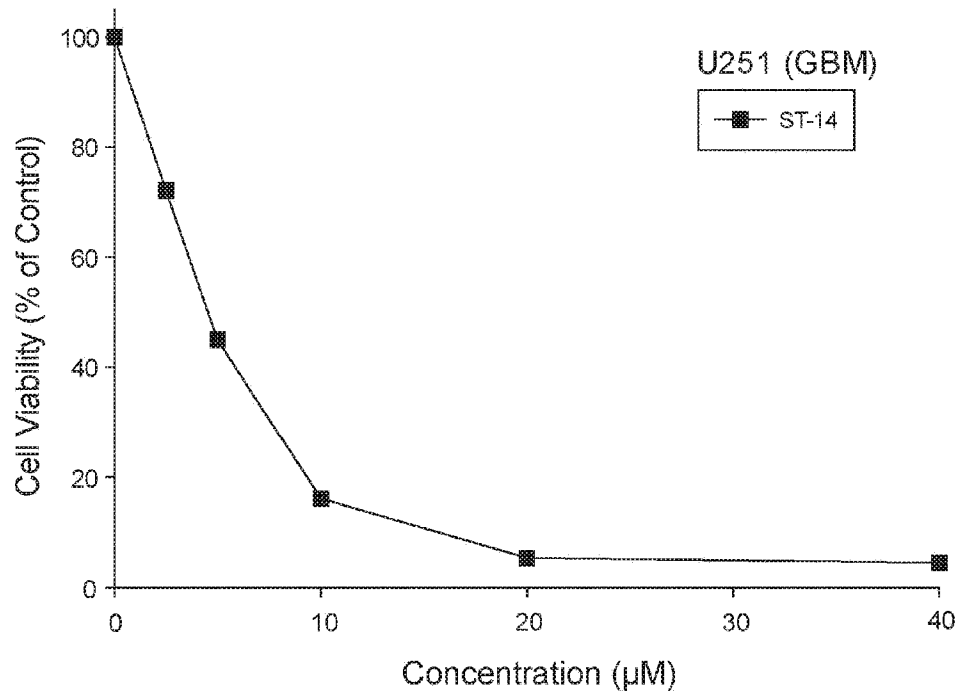


Figure 7C

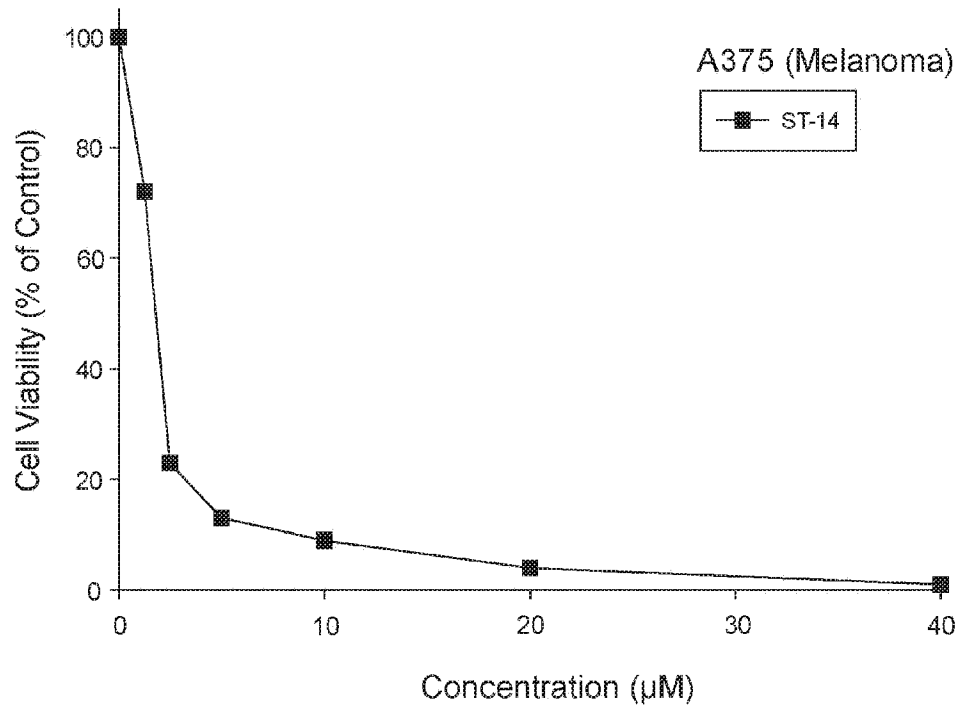


Figure 7D

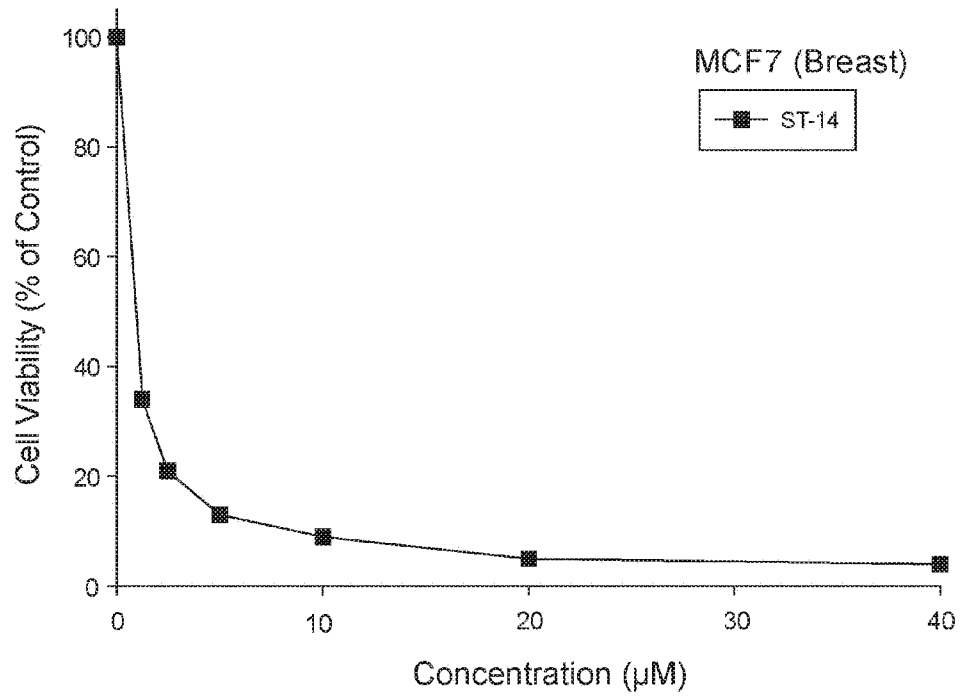


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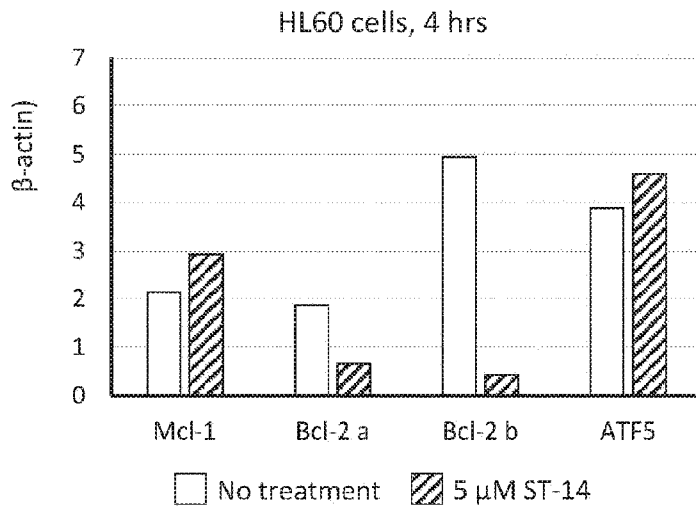


Figure 8A

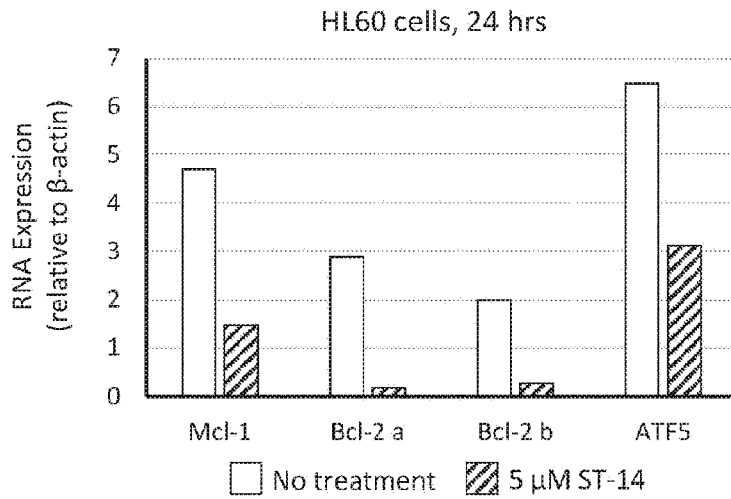


Figure 8B

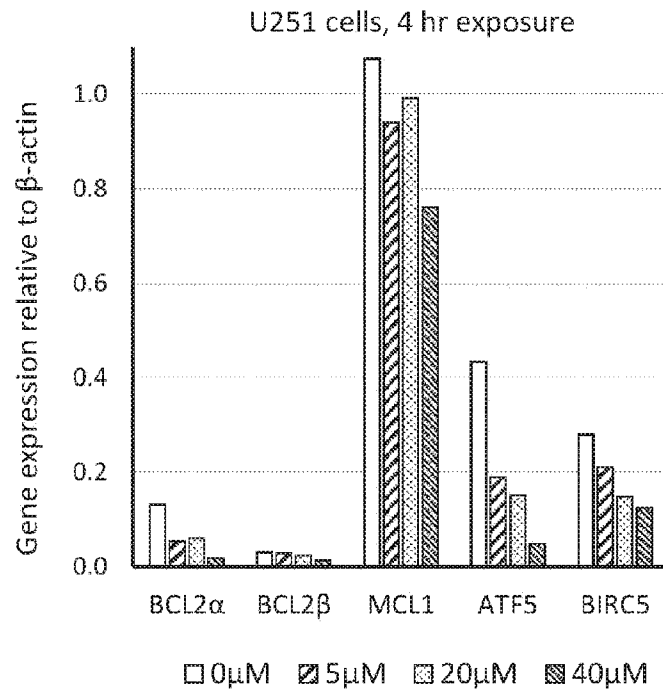


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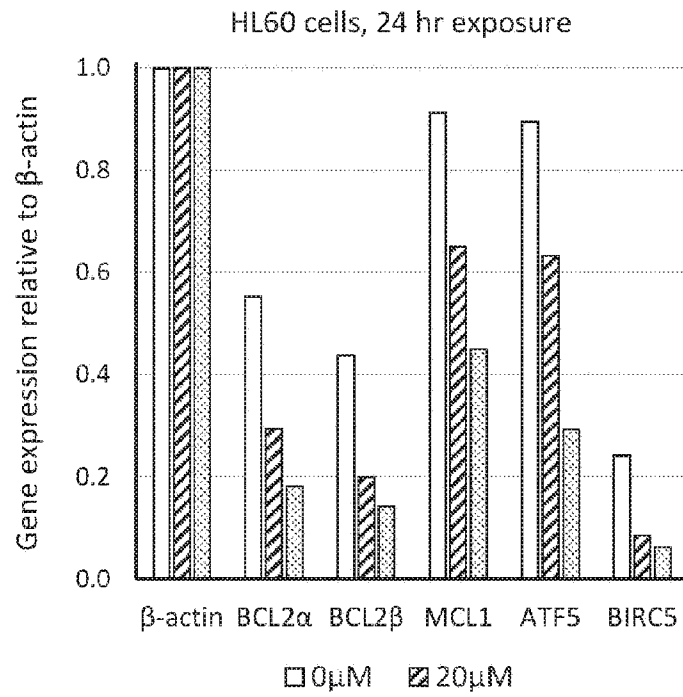


Figure 8D

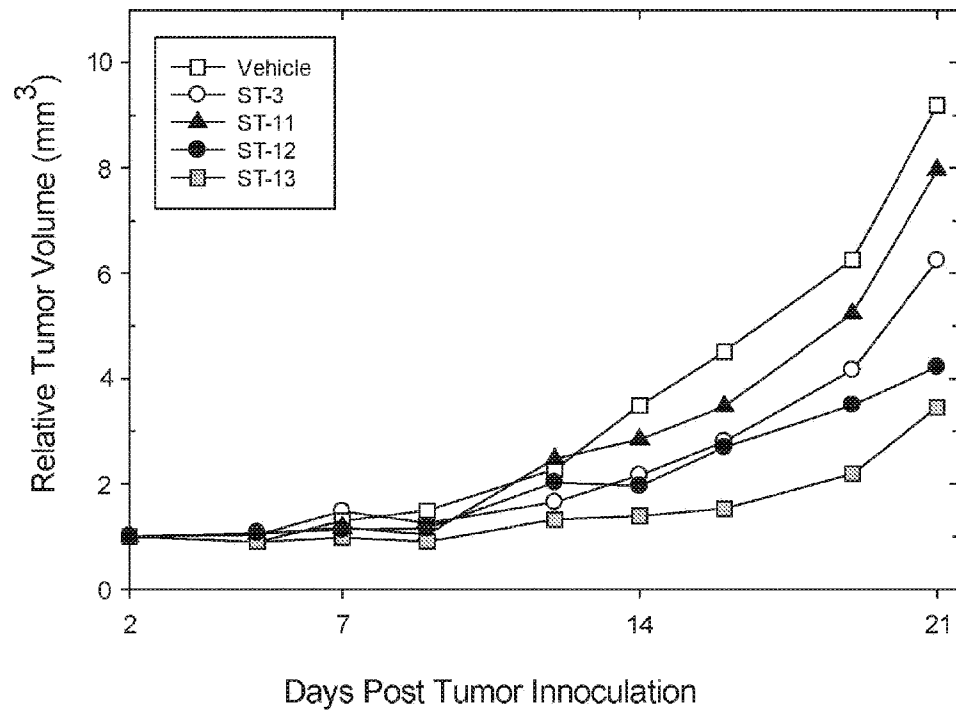


Figure 9

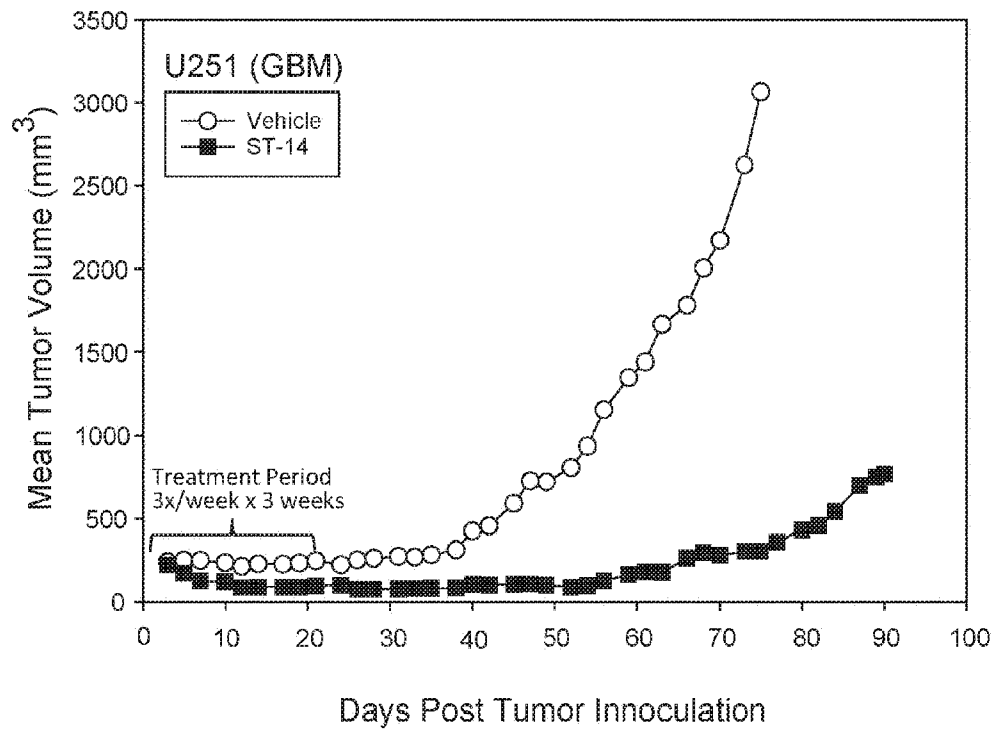


Figure 10A

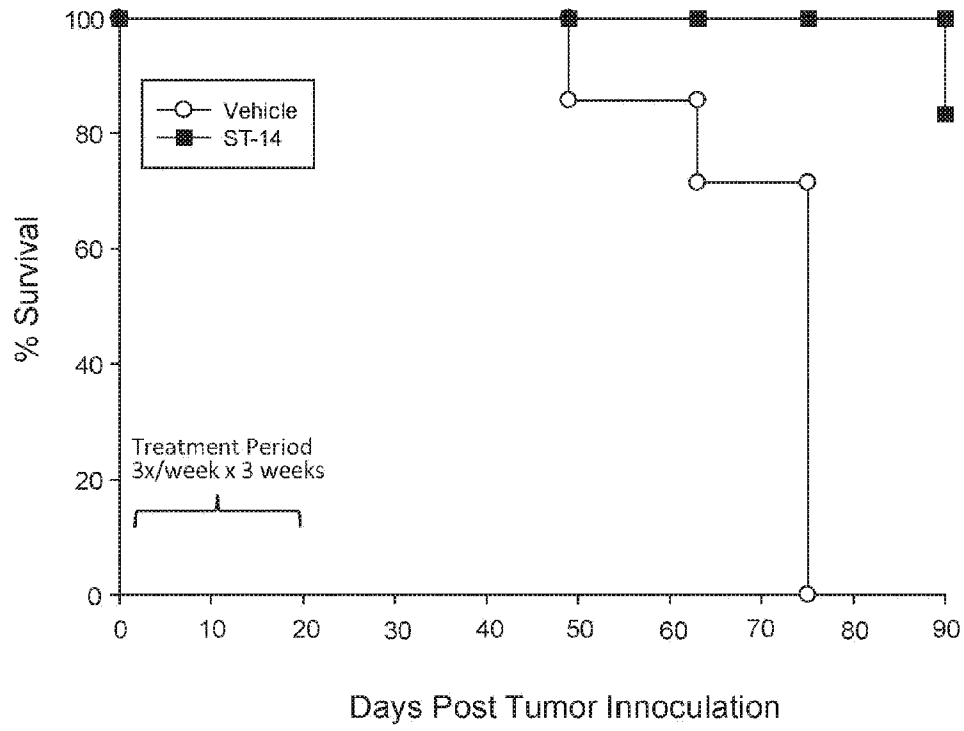


Figure 10B

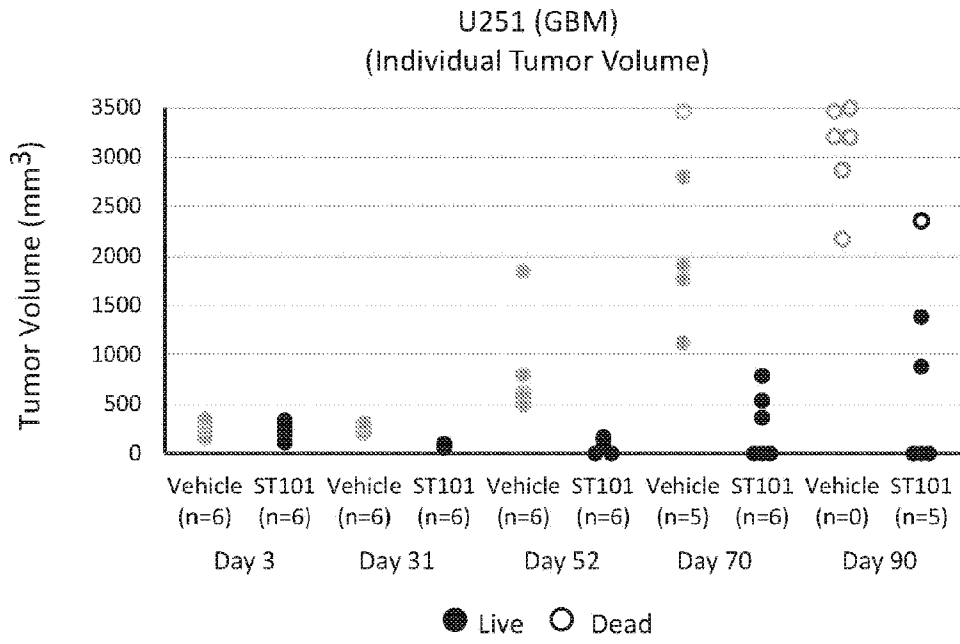


Figure 10C

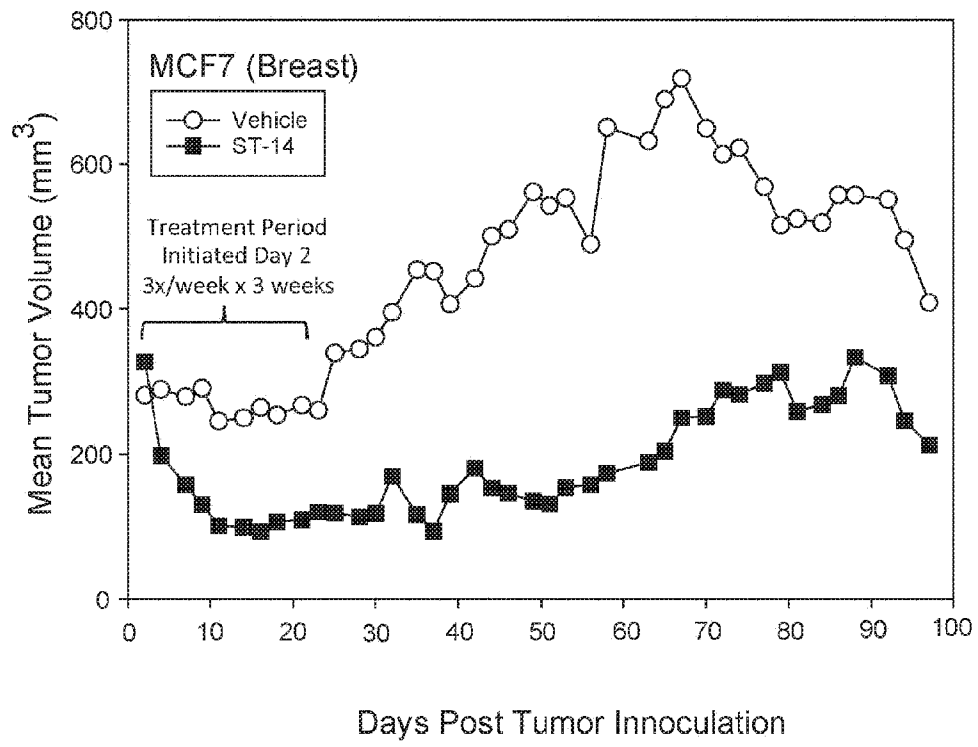


Figure 11A

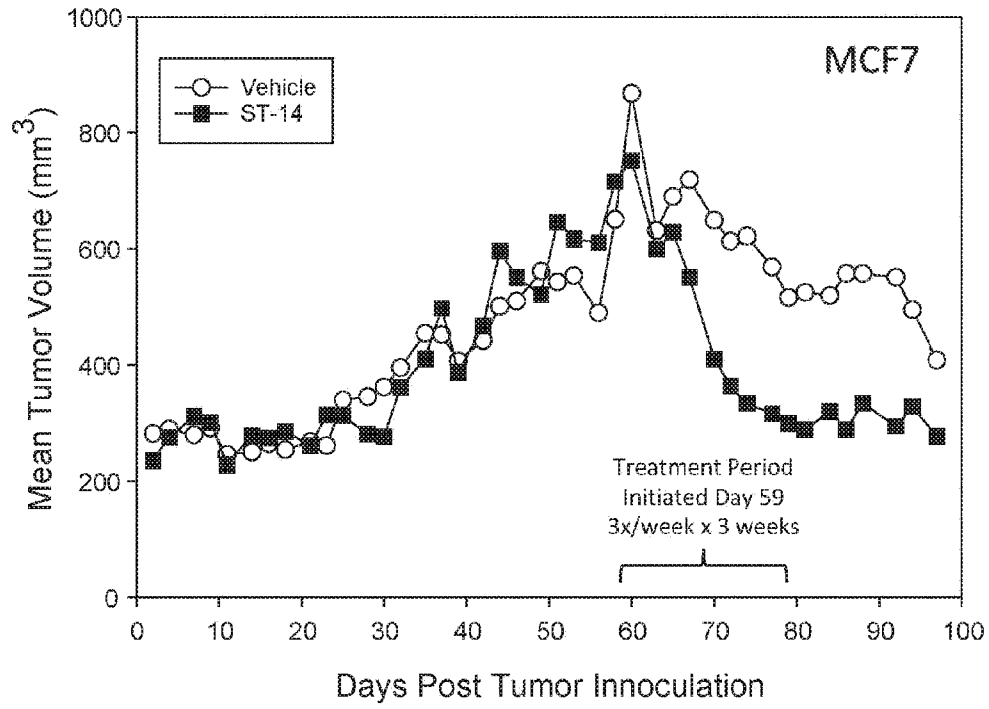


Figure 11B

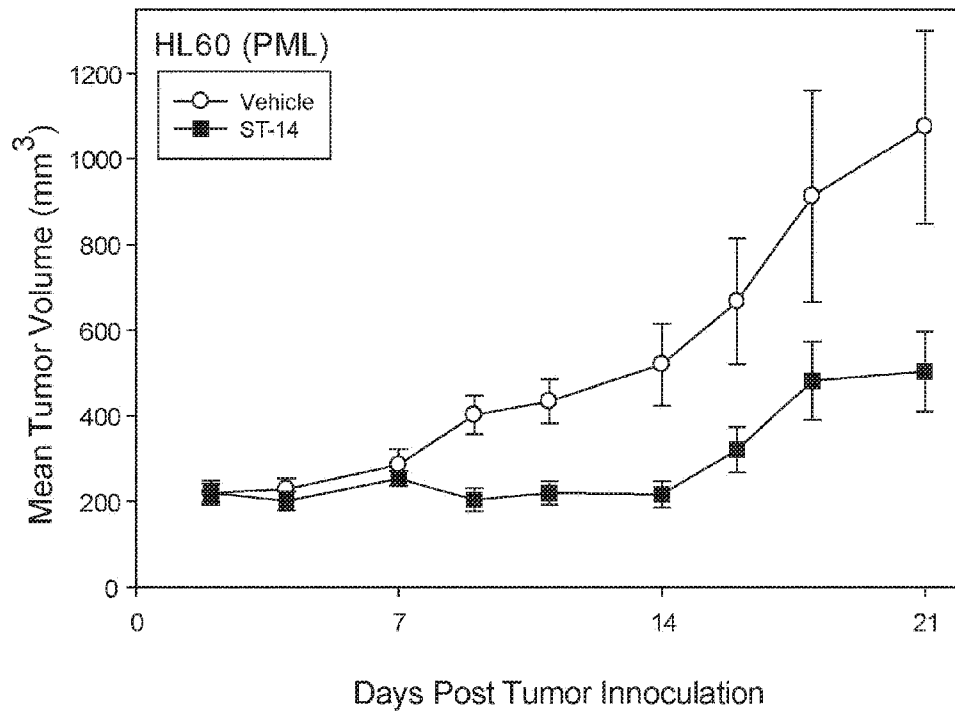


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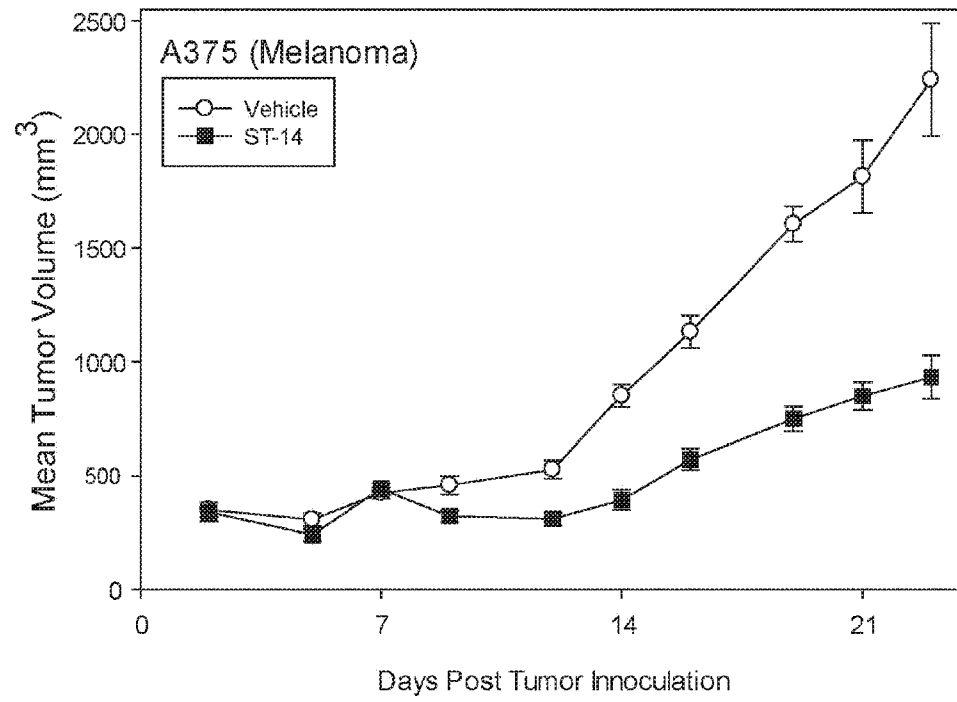


Figure 13

SEKVENSLISTE

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