(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau

(43) International Publication Date
21 August 2003 (21.08.2003)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 03/068942 A2

(51) International Patent Classification[7]: C12N

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US03/04632

(22) International Filing Date: 12 February 2003 (12.02.2003)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
10/075,869 13 February 2002 (13.02.2002) US

(71) Applicant *(for all designated States except US)*: **UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH OF THE COMMONWEALTH SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION** [US/US]; 200 Gardner Steel Conference Center, Pittsburgh, PA 15260 (US).

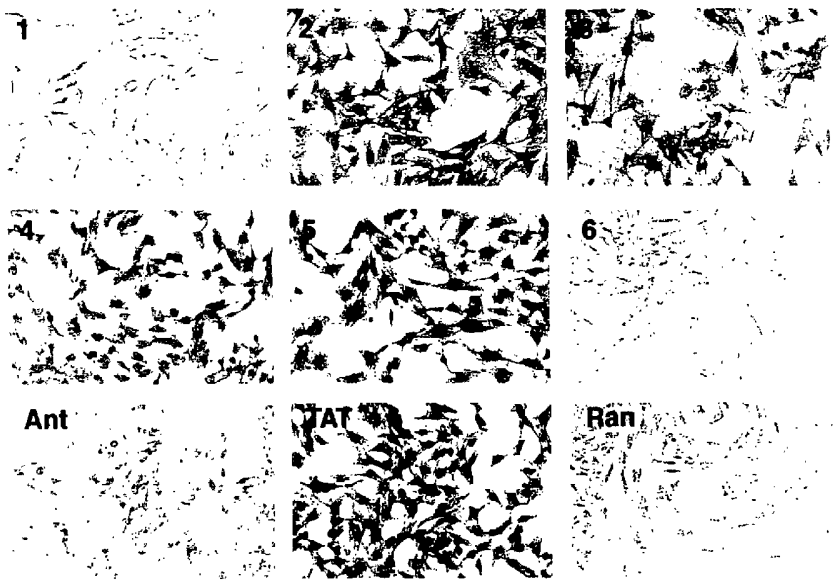
(72) Inventors; and
(75) Inventors/Applicants *(for US only)*: **ROBBINS, Paul, D.** [US/US]; 191 Main Entrance Drive, Mt. Lebanon, PA 15228 (US). **MI, Zhibao** [CN/US]; 221 Buchanan Place, Apt. C2, Pittsburgh, PA 15228 (US). **FRIZZEL, Raymond** [US/US]; 5304 Forbes Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15217 (US). **GLORIOSO, Joseph, C.** [US/US]; 202 Scarborough Drive, Cheswick, PA 15024 (US). **GAMBOTTO, Andrea** [IT/US]; 1250 South Negley Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15217 (US). **MAI, Jeffrey, C.** [US/US]; 6112 Alder Street, Apt. E3, Pittsburgh, PA 15206 (US).

(74) Agents: **SEIDE, Rochelle, K.** et al.; Baker Botts, L.L.P., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, NY 10112-4498 (US).

(81) Designated States *(national)*: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: IDENTIFICATION OF PEPTIDES THAT FACILITATE UPTAKE AND CYTOPLASMIC AND/OR NUCLEAR TRANSPORT OF PROTEINS, DNA AND VIRUSES



(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to internalizing peptides which facilitate the uptake and transport of cargo into the cytoplasm and nuclei of cells as well as methods for the identification of such peptides. The internalizing peptides of the present invention are selected for their ability to efficiently internalize cargo into a wide variety of cell types both *in vivo* and *in vitro*. The method for identification of the internalizing peptides of the present invention comprises incubating a target cell with a peptide display library, isolating peptides with internalization characteristics and determining the ability of said peptide to internalize cargo into a cell.

WO 03/068942 A2

(84) Designated States *(regional)*: ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

— *without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report*

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

IDENTIFICATION OF PEPTIDES THAT FACILITATE UPTAKE AND CYTOPLASMIC AND /OR NUCLEAR TRANSPORT OF PROTEINS, DNA AND VIRUSES

of which the following is a

SPECIFICATION

This invention was made in part with support from the National Institutes of Health under grant number AR-6-2225. Therefore, the United States Government has certain rights in the invention.

This application is a continuation-in-part of United States Application Serial No. 10/075,869 filed February 13, 2002 which is a continuation-in-part of a United States Application Serial No. 09/653,182 filed on August 31, 2000 which claims priority under 35 U.S.C. 119(e) to U.S. Provisional Application Serial Number 60/151,980, filed September 1, 1999 and U.S. Provisional Application Serial Number 60/188,944, filed March 13, 2000.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to peptides which facilitate the delivery, uptake and transport of proteins, DNA and viruses into the cytoplasm and/or nuclei of cells as well as methods for the identification of such peptides.

BACKGROUND OF INVENTION

The ability to deliver nucleic acids, amino acids, small molecules, viruses, etc. (hereafter referred to collectively as "cargo") to specific cell types is useful for various applications in oncology, developmental biology, gene therapy and in the general understanding of the mode of operation of particular proteins, nucleic acids and small molecules in a model system. There are a number of viral and nonviral delivery systems which have been developed, including vectors derived from human adenoviruses, herpes simplex viruses, adeno-associated viruses, retroviruses (Mulligan, 1993, *Science* 260:926-932; Berns and Giraud, 1995, *Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.* 772:95-104; Smith, 1995, *Ann. Rev. Microbiol.* 49:807-838) and others. Nonviral delivery systems include liposomes and conjugates of plasmid and/or DNA with agents designed to facilitate recognition of specific cell surface receptors and protect

the newly introduced intracellular DNA from degradation (Wu and Wu, 1987, *J. Biol. Chem* 262:4429-4432; Curiel et al., 1991, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 88:8850-8854; Wagner et al., 1992, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 89:6099-6103; Zatloukal et al. 1993, *Gene* 135:199-207; Douglas et al., 1996, *Bio/Technology* 14:1574-1578; Zeigler et al., 1996, *Transplantation* 61:812-817; Felgner, 1997, *Sci. Am.* 276:102-106).

The cell recognition specificity of viruses and viral vectors is generally very high, and their ability to transfer genetic material into a target cell makes them particularly attractive candidates for the delivery of cargo to a target cell. However, there are potential risks and limitations associated with the use of viral vectors for the delivery of cargo, such as the possibility of integration into a host genome by retroviral vectors, and adverse host reactions (*e.g.* immunological reactions) against other viral vectors, such as adenovirus. *See, e.g.,* Yang et al., 1995, *J. Virol.* 69:2004-2015.

Receptor-mediated endocytosis is widely exploited in experimental systems as a natural pathway for the targeted delivery of cargo. Endocytic pathways have been used for selective delivery of therapeutic and other biologically active agents to specific cells and to particular intracellular compartments. See generally, Shen et al., 1992, *Adv. Drug Deliv. Rev.*, 8:93-113; Kato and Sugiyama, 1997, *Crit. Rev. Ther. Drug Carrier Syst.* 14:287-331. In these systems, ligands to cell-specific receptors are either conjugated to cargo, for example, macromolecules (Vitetta et al., 1993, *Immunol. Today* 14:252-259; Kuzel and Rosen, 1994, *Curr. Opin. Oncol.* 6:622-626), liposomes (Kirpotin et al., 1997, *Biochemistry* 36:66-75; Spragg et al., 1997, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 94:8795-8800), radioisotopes or toxins (Fitzgerald, 1996, *Semin. Cancer Biol.* 7:87-95) and synthetic gene complexes (Wu and Wu, 1993, *Adv. Drug Deliv. Rev.* 12:159-167), or expressed on the surface of viral transfection vehicles (Kozarsky and Wilson, 1993, *Curr. Opin. Genet. Dev.* 3:49-503; Wickham et al., *Gene Ther.* 2:750-756).

Early in the development of receptor-mediated delivery strategies, a ligand was used, together with a polycation (such as polylysine) for the targeting of a condensed DNA to a cell where the ligand was specific for a particular cell surface receptor. See Wu and Wu, 1987, *J. Biol. Chem.* 262:4429-4432; Wu and Wu, 1988, *J. Biol. Chem.* 263:14621-14624; Wu and Wu, 1989, *J. Biol. Chem.* 264:16985-16987. These strategies suffered from the inability of the DNA to be

efficiently released into the cytoplasm, although internalization was successful. The addition of endosomolytic agents, such as adenovirus, improved upon the problems associated with ligand/polycation conjugates, however simplified systems were desired. See generally, Cotton and Wagner in *The Development of Human Gene Therapy* 265 (Cold Spring Harbor Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY 1999).

The identity of cellular receptors and the mode of their interaction with a ligand-presenting vehicle determine the cell specificity of the delivery system and the intracellular localization of the transported molecules. See Shen et al., 1992, *Adv. Drug Deliv. Rev.* 8:93-113 and Basu, 1990, *Biochem Pharmacol.* 40:1941-1946. This information is useful in the development of simplified methods for delivery. However, these methods are limited by the ability to transfer sufficient quantities of the molecules to specific cells *in vivo*, although they have proven effective *in vitro*. Sato et al., 1996, *Adv. Drug. Deliv. Rev.* 19:445-467. The application of these methods *in vivo* are limited by several factors, principally the low targeting efficiency of receptor-mediated delivery systems.

Another simplified synthetic system utilized short synthetic peptides based on the sequence thought to be important for membrane fusion by influenza hemagglutinin (Wagner et al., 1992, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 89:7934-7938). The inclusion of these peptides into condensed-DNA complexes allowed for improved simplified delivery of the DNA to a cell. However, the limitation of this method was the affinity of the peptide for numerous cell types which also may translate into an inability to transfer sufficient quantities to a specific target cell.

One approach to improving the ability to transfer sufficient quantities of cargo to specific cells is to identify novel cell-targeting ligands, which increase the rate and specificity for the transport of molecules. The first protein discovered having such transduction properties was the HIV transactivator protein, TAT. *See* Green & Lowenstein, *Cell,* 55:1179-1188 (1988); Frankel & Pabo, *Cell* 55:1189-1193 (1988). Subsequently, an 11 amino acid transduction domain in TAT (TAT-PTD) responsible for the observed transduction properties was identified, based on its high basic residue content. *See* Fawell et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 91:664-668 (1994). It has been shown that fusion protein constructs containing TAT-PTD are capable of delivering proteins to a wide spectrum of cell types both *in vitro* and *in vivo*. *See* Nagahara et al., *Nat. Med.* 4:1449-52 (1998); Vives et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 272:16010-17 (1997);

Shwarze et al., *Science* 285:1569-72 (1999); Vocero-Akbani et al., *Nat. Med.* 5:29-33 (1999); Moy et al., *Mol. Biotechnol.* 6:105-13 (1996). It is not known however if TAT-PTD will be effective in all cells and with all fusion constructs. It is possible that TAT-PTD will elicit an immune response in subjects to which it is administered. *See* Schwarze & Dowdy, *TiPS* 21:45-48. Furthermore, the half-life of TAT-PTD may vary in different cells and subjects which could also adversely effect its transduction efficiency. *See* Schwarze & Dowdy, *TiPS* 21:45-48.

In addition, a class of peptides, called penetratins, which have translocating properties and are capable of carrying hydrophilic compounds across the plasma membrane have recently been identified. For example, Derossi et al., 1998, *Trends in Cell Biology* 8:84-87, have isolated a 16 residue peptide (called penetratin-1, Ant PTD, or AntP) possessing translocation properties, corresponding to amino acids 43-58 of the homeodomain of ANTENNAPEDIA, a *Drosophila* transcription factor which is internalized by cells in culture. The 16 residue peptide has translocation properties equivalent to those of the full length homeodomain. Derossi et al. have shown the ability of the 16 residue peptide to intracellularly deliver oligonucleotides and oligopeptides attached thereto. However, this method is limited in that oligonucleotides greater than 55 bases long and oligopeptides greater than 100 amino acids long were not shown to be efficiently delivered. Additionally, the peptide-oligonucleotide and peptide-oligopeptide hybrids may be insoluble. Furthermore, delivery was inhibited by the release by cells (particularly dying cells) of DNA into the extracellular matrix which binds to the peptide and inhibits internalization. These peptides are also susceptible to the problems of specificity and affinity for particular cell types.

Similarly, Villaverde et al. have isolated a short peptide which contains the cell attachment motif of foot and mouth disease virus (FMDV). Villaverde et al., 1998, *Biotechnology and Bioengineering* 59:294-301. This peptide targets a specific receptor and the mechanism of import is also receptor mediated. Villaverde et al. demonstrated that the attachment of the FMDV peptide to β- galactosidase (β–gal) facilitated the uptake of β–gal into cells *in vitro*. The attachment of the peptide was either at the n-terminus of β–gal or at an internal loop of β–gal. Internal attachment provided superior internalization of β–gal, and attachment of multiple copies further increased the amount of internalization. This peptide demonstrated varying affinity

for different cell lines and therefore is likely to work efficiently with only particular target cells.

Elliot & O'Hare (*Cell*188:223-233 (1997)) have shown that VP-22, a 38kDa tegument protein from herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV-1) also possesses the ability to transduce attached molecules across cell membranes and that residues 267-300 of VP-22 are required, but may not be sufficient, for transduction. Since the region responsible for transduction has not yet been identified, current approaches using VP-22 have been directed to fusing the entire VP-22 protein to a molecule to facilitate the transduction of that molecule. This has several disadvantages including a greater likelihood that the fusion protein (1) will be more readily degraded in cells, (2) will be harder to produce due to solubility problems, and (3) will elicit an immune response in a subject. In addition, there is little data about the efficiency of transduction using VP-22 linked to another molecule. *See* Schwarze & Dowdy, *TiPS* 21:45-48.

Therefore, there is a need for a simplified, improved delivery means for delivering cargo, such as polypeptides, polynucleotides, small molecules, plasmids and viruses to cells which demonstrates high efficiency transfer of the cargo to a wide variety of cell types and which may also demonstrate high efficiency transfer of the cargo to specific cell types. There is also a need for a method for isolating such improved means (*e.g.* peptides) for the delivery of cargo into a wide variety of cell types at high efficiency.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to internalizing peptides (also referred to as protein transduction domains- PTDs) which are capable of facilitating the delivery, uptake and, where desired, nuclear and/or cytoplasmic transport of cargo (e.g. polynucleotides, polypeptides, small molecules, virus, modified virus, plasmid, etc.) into a target cell. The internalizing peptides of the invention are isolated according to their ability to efficiently internalize and deliver cargo into a wide variety of cell types. In addition, the internalizing peptides may be isolated according to their ability to selectively internalize and deliver cargo to a specific cell type (*e.g.* to cancer cells). The peptides of the invention can facilitate transport from the extracellular milieu to the cytoplasm and/or nucleus in a cell both *in vivo* and *in vitro*.

The peptides of the present invention are useful, *inter alia*, for (1) facilitating the uptake of cargo in a target cell; (2) inducing apoptosis in cells (*e.g.*, arthritic cells, tumor cells, etc); (3) expanding a population of stem cells; (4) expanding a population of differentiated cells; (5) stimulating the differentiation of a population of stem cells; (6) facilitating the integration of AAV DNA into the genome of a cell; (7) facilitating the uptake into a cell, secretion from said cell and subsequent reuptake into a neighboring cell of a protein; (8) facilitating the growth of defective viruses in culture; (9) stimulating the immune response in a subject; (10) facilitating uptake of any GST fusion protein into a cell; (11) eliciting an immune response in a subject; (12) facilitating the delivery of immunogens (*e.g.* vaccines), whether protein based, DNA based, vector based or viral based; (13) inhibiting the inflammatory process; (14) selectively inducing apoptosis in cells, such as cancer and arthritic cells; (15) protecting tissue from apoptosis or necrosis during tissue isolation prior to transplantation; (16) facilitating transfer of proteins and peptides to the lung for the treatment of cystic fibrosis, lung inflammation or injury **and (17) stimulating dendritic mediated systemic immune responses**.

The present invention also relates to a method for identifying internalizing peptides which are capable of facilitating the uptake and cytoplasmic and/or nuclear transport of cargo into a target cell. The method comprises (a) incubating a target cell with a peptide display library; (b) isolating internalized peptides presented by said peptide display library from the cells and identifying said internalized peptides; (c) linking said peptides to cargo; (d) incubating said peptide-cargo complex with a target cell; and (e) determining the ability of said peptide to facilitate the uptake and, where desired, cytoplasmic and/or nuclear localization of said cargo into said target cell.

In addition, the present invention provides for immunogens comprising an internalizing peptide of the present invention linked to cargo and for a method of eliciting an immune response in a subject comprising delivering the peptide/cargo complex (*i.e.* the immunogen) of the present invention to target cells of the subject. In one preferred embodiment of the invention, the immunogen is a vaccine.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 A&B: (A) shows the ability of peptides 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 of the invention, antennapedia peptide (Ant-PTD), TAT-PTD and a random peptide (SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:19, SEQ ID NO:21 and SEQ ID NO:20 respectively) to facilitate the uptake of β–gal, when linked through a biotin-streptavidin bridge, into HIG-82 cells. (B) Shows the ability of peptides 2, 3, 4, 5, antennapedia peptide, TAT-PTD, a random peptide (SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:19, SEQ ID NO:21 and SEQ ID NO:20 respectively) and β- gal alone to facilitate the uptake of β–gal into HIG-82 cells at differing concentrations (1:1 = 150 nM of β- gal).

Figure 2 A-D: Figure 2 A and 2C (low and high magnification respectively) shows the ability of peptide 1 (SEQ ID NO:1) to facilitate the uptake of β- gal into rabbit synovial cells and Figure 2B and 2D (low and high magnification respectively) shows the ability of peptide 3 (SEQ ID NO:3) to facilitate the uptake of β- gal into rabbit synovial cells.

Figure 3 A-D: Figure 3A and 3B (high and low magnification respectively) shows the ability of peptide 5 (SEQ ID NO:5) to facilitate the uptake of β- gal in human synovial cells and Figure 3C and 3D (high and low magnification respectively) shows the ability of peptide 1 (SEQ ID NO:1) to facilitate the uptake of β- gal in human synovial cells.

Figure 4 A & B: (A) shows the ability of peptides 2, 3, 4, 5, TAT-PTD, antennapedia peptide and a random peptide (SEQ ID Nos:2, 3, 4, 5, 21, 19 and 20 respectively), to facilitate the uptake of β- gal in rabbit synovial lining; (B) histology of rabbit synovial lining using eosin counter-stain.

Figure 5 shows the ability of various peptides (peptides 1-6; SEQ ID Nos:1-6 respectively) to compete for binding in Hig-82 cells.

Figure 6 A-I: shows the ability of peptide 5 (SEQ ID NO:5) to facilitate the uptake of β- gal in (A) HIG-82 cells; (B) rabbit primary synovial cells; (C) human primary synovial cells; (D) primary human airway epithelial cells HBE 144; (E) polarized canine kidney cells MDCK; (F) human islet primary cells; (G)

murine myoblast cells C2C12; (H) murine fibrosarcoma tumor cells MCA205; and (I) NIH3T3 cells.

Figure 7 shows the ability of peptide 3 (SEQ ID NO:3) and peptide 5 (SEQ ID NO:5) to internalize Cy3 labeled-M13 phage when said peptides are expressed on the surface of the phage.

Figure 8 shows the ability of peptide 3 (SEQ ID NO:3), peptide 5 (SEQ ID NO:5) and the antennapedia peptide (P.P) (SEQ ID NO:19) to facilitate the uptake of β- gal when linked thereto into tumor cells *in vivo* following intra-tumoral injection.

Figure 9 A-G: (A) schematic drawing of the vector construct for eGFP fusion protein; (B & C) shows the ability of peptide 5 to internalize eGFP in human islets at low magnification (B is a photomicrograph of the histologically stained cells and C shows the fluorescent detection of eGFP); (D & E) shows the ability of peptide 5 to internalize eGFP in human islets at high magnification (D is a photomicrograph of the histologically stained cells and E shows the fluorescent detection of eGFP); and (F & G) shows the ability of peptide 5 to internalize eGFP in human dendritic cells (F is a photomicrograph of the histologically stained cells and G shows the fluorescent detection of eGFP).

Figure 10 A-H shows the circular dichroism plot for the peptides 1-6 (SEQ ID Nos:1-6 respectively) (Figures 10 A-F respectively), antennapedia peptide (SEQ ID NO:19) (Figure 10 G) and a random peptide (SEQ ID NO:20) (Figure 10 H) at different wavelengths.

Figure 11 A & B: (A) Overlay of the CD spectra of peptide 4 (solid line, SED ID NO:4), peptide 5 (dashed line, X, SEQ ID NO:5), TAT-PTD (solid line, ♦, SEQ ID NO:21), and antennapedia peptide (solid line, •, SEQ ID NO:19). (B) Overlay of the CD spectra of peptide 1 (solid line, ○, SEQ ID NO:1), peptide 2 (dashed line , ▲, SEQ ID NO:2), peptide 3 (dashed line, ▼, SEQ ID NO:3), peptide 6 (solid line, □, SEQ ID NO:6).

Figure 12 shows the ability of various peptides (peptides 4, 5, random peptide, antennapedia peptide, and TAT-PTD SEQ ID NO:4, SED ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:20, SEQ ID NO:19 and SED ID NO:21 respectively) to compete for binding for peptide 3, 4, 5, TAT-PTD, antennapedia peptide, and a random peptide (SED ID

NO:3, SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:21, SEQ ID NO:19 and SEQ ID NO:20 respectively) in Hig-82 cells.

Figure 13 A-D: (A) fluorescence microscopy showing the ability of peptide 5 (SEQ ID NO:5) to internalize a streptavidin-488 fluorescent marker and a Cy3 fluorescent marker into HIG-82 cells; (B) confocal microscopy showing the ability of peptide 5 to internalize a streptavidin-488 fluorescent marker and a Cy3 fluorescent marker into HIG-82 cells; (C) shows the ability of peptide 5 linked to Cy3 to be internalized into HIG-82 cells; and (D) shows the ability of peptide 5 linked to M13 phase labeled with Cy3 to be internalized into HIG-82 cells.

Figure 14: shows the ability of the death peptide (SEQ ID NO:24), an antimicrobial apoptotic peptide KLAKLAKKLAKLAK (SEQ ID NO:23) and peptide 5 at various concentrations to impair cell viability in HIG 82 Cells.

Figure 15: is a graph showing the ability of the death peptide (SEQ ID NO:24), an antimicrobial apoptotic peptide KLAKLAKKLAKLAK (SEQ ID NO:23) and peptide 5 at various concentrations to impair cell viability in HIG 82 Cells as measured by OD_{570} using an MTT assay.

Figure 16 (A) is a graph showing the ability of the death peptide (SEQ ID NO:24) (DP1; ●), antimicrobial peptide (SEQ ID NO:23) (KLA; ■) and peptide 5 (SEQ ID NO:5) (TBS;▲) to inhibit the growth of MCA205 tumors, (B) shows representative surface morphology of mice with fibrosarcomas when treated with the death peptide (SEQ ID NO:24; DP1) and the antimicrobial peptide (SEQ ID NO:23; KLA) respectively, (C) is hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) staining (left) and TUNEL (right) showing that the death peptide (SEQ ID NO:24; DP1) but not the antimicrobial peptide alone (SEQ ID NO:23; KLA) mediates apoptosis of MCA205 tumors *in vivo*, and (D) is a scatter plot showing individual tumor sizes.

Figure 17 shows the ability of peptide 5 to facilitate the uptake of β-gal into CD34+/LIN- stem cells.

Figure 18 shows TUNEL hematoxylin and eosin staining of tissue from arthritic rabbit knee joints indicating that the death peptide (SEQ ID NO:24; DP1) mediates apoptosis in hyperplastic synovium whereas the antimicrobial peptide alone (SEQ ID NO:23; KLA) does not.

Figure 19 is a bar graph showing that the death peptide (SEQ ID NO;24; DP1) causes great reduction of white blood cells in lavage fluid of IL-1 inflamed rabbit joints.

Figure 20 is a bar graph showing that internalization of p53 into cells via the peptides of the present invention induces p21 promoter driven luciferase expression in a rabbit synovial cell line (Hig-82 cells).

Figure 21 shows fluorescence microscopy of HIG-82 cells treated with glutathione-pep5 (SEQ ID NO:5) linked to GST-eGFP (Panel A) or GST-eGFP alone (Panel B).

Figure 22 (A) shows a cross section of cervical mucosa treated with pep5-eGFP, (B) shows an optical orthogonal section through an explant of cervical mucosa, (C) shows a 3D reconstruction of cervical mucosa cells treated with pep5-eGFP viewed from within the tissue, and (D-G) shows flow cytometry analysis of a single cell suspension of cervical mucosa cells transduced with pep5-eGFP.

Figure 23 is a flow cytometry analysis of GM-CSF + IL4 propagated bone marrow-derived murine dendritic cells transduced with UBI-3Epi-eGFP recombinant protein indicating that the transduction of dendritic cells with an internalizing peptide/antigen complex promotes processing and subsequent presentation of dominant epitopes. (A) represents overnight culture of transduced dendritic cells with or without the presence of the proteasome inhibitor MG132 and (B) represents overnight culture of dendritic cells transduced with UBI-3Epi-eGFP and stained with D16.25 antibody that recognizes the OVA epitope within MHC H2-Kb molecule.

Figure 24 is a diagram depicting a fusion protein (UBI-3Epi-eGFP) comprising the UBI peptide (SEQ ID NO:73), $Gp100_{209-217}$ HLA-A2-restricted epitope, HIV $p17_{23-21}$ HLA-A2-restricted epitope, chicken ovalbumin (OVA) epitope and green fluorescent protein (eGFP).

Figure 25 shows the ability of prostate peptide (Prostate P) and PTD-5 to facilitate uptake of β–gal in human prostate tumor (DU145) cells.

Figure 26 shows the ability of prostate peptide (Prostate P) and PTD-5 to facilitate FITC uptake in human prostate tumor (DU145) cells.

Figure 27 shows the ability of airway peptide and PTD-5 to facilitate uptake of β-gal in human epithelial (Calu3) cells.

Figure 28 is a bar graph showing the transduction of Calu3 cells with various PTDs.

Figure 29 is a bar graph showing the transduction of Hig-82 cells with various PTDs.

Figure 30 shows that the airway peptide facilitates uptake of β-gal in murine lung tissue.

Figure 31 is a light micrograph showing that airway peptide facilitates uptake into murine lung cells.

Figure 32 shows the ability of peptide-5 (PTD-5) to facilitate uptake of fluorescently labeled IgG into Hig-82 cells.

Figure 33 is a bar graph showing the variation in uptake of various biotinylated cPTD-β-gal complexes in various cell types.

Figure 34 is a graph showing the variation in uptake of fluorescently labeled cPTDs of the present invention in human β cells.

Figure 35 shows the transduction of fluorescently labeled PTD in human β cells.

Figure 36 is a bar graph showing the uptake of various biotinylated cPTD-β-gal complexes in wild type CHO cells and CHO cells defective in heparan sulfate (HS) and glycosaminoglycan (GAG) synthesis.

Figure 37 is a graph showing that 6-Lysine-β-gal complex uptake in CHO cells defective for heparan sulfate (HS) and glycosaminoglycan (GAG) synthesis is enhanced by the incubation of dextran sulfate.

Figure 38 is a graph showing that 6-Lysine-β-gal complex uptake is enhanced by the incubation of dextran-sulfate or protamine sulfate in CHO cells defective for glycosaminoglycan (GAG) synthesis, but not heparan sulfate.

Figure 39 is a bar graph showing that cPTD-β-gal complex uptake in CHO cells defective for GAG synthesis is enhanced when pre-incubated with dextran sulfate.

Figure 40 is a bar graph showing that nystatin and filipin interferes with cPTD-β-gal complex uptake.

Figure 41 is a diagram showing approaches for peptide mediated inhibition of NF-κB.

Figure 42 is a bar graph showing the insulin response to glucose after mouse islet incubation with PTDs and Il-1β.

Figure 43 shows transduction of Ikkβ during mouse islet isolation.

Figure 44 is a bar graph showing transduction of PTDs into β-cells during mouse islet isolation.

Figure 45 shows transduction of PTD-GFP fusion protein into mouse islet cells.

Figure 46 shows the viability of mouse islet isolated with PTDs.

Figure 47 is a bar graph showing the protection of mouse islet cell during the isolation procedure by PTD-IκκB transfer.

Figure 48 is a bar graph showing the insulin response to glucose after mouse islet cell isolation with PTDs.

Figure 49 shows the PTD-5-FITC transduction in human islet cells.

Figure 50 is a graph showing the effect of PTD-IκκB on islet cell mass.

Figure 51A shows that charge of amino acid relates to protein transduction.

Figure 51B shows that at the appropriate pH polyhistidine will function as a PTD.

Figure 52 is a drawing showing the pGEX-2T eGFP vector used to express the GST-eGFP-His6 fusion protein.

Figure 53A-B demonstrates increased transduction of GST-eGFP-His6 fusion protein correlates with increased protonation.

Figure 54 shows an increase in uptake of GST-eGFP-His6 fusion protein in CHOK1 and HIG-82 cells as a function of pH.

Figure 55 shows percent GST-eGFP-His6+ cells as a function of pH.

Figure 56 shows percentage of V+ cells as a function of pH. The cells are stained for annexin V as an early/late apoptosis marker for pH-induced apoptosis.

Figure 57 demonstrates that short histidine homopolymers mediate pH dependent internalization in Cho K1 cells.

Figure 58 depicts pH-sensitive internalization domains.

Figure 59 demonstrates pH-dependent transduction in CHOK1 cells by His-peptides.

Figure 60 demonstrates that the 8HR peptide exhibits pH-dependent transduction in Cho K1 cells. Fold increase in fluorescence is shown.

Figure 61 demonstrates that the 8HR peptide exhibits pH-dependent transduction in Cho K1 cells. Percent fluorescent cells is shown.

Figure 62 shows pH dependence of internalization of His-SA-488 complexes in CHO K1 cells.

Figure 63A demonstrates the molecular structure of amino acids arginine, lysine and ornithine.

Figure 63B and 64C demonstrates that polyornithine functions as a highly efficient protein transduction domain.

Figure 64A and 64B demonstrates that intra-tumoral injection of dendritic cells following DP-1 treatment stimulates an Anti-Tumor Response.

Figure 65 demonstrates cellular apoptotic pathway.

Figure 66A-B depicts sensitivity of PPC1 and PC3 cells to increased concentrations of PTD-5-Smac peptide.

Figure 67 demonstrates sensitivity of DU145 cells to PTD-5-Smac peptide, ±rTRAIL, and ±Etoposide.

Figure 68 A-B demonstrates the sensitivity of PPC1 and PC3 cells to PTD-5-Smac peptide ±rTRAIL.

Figure 69 demonstrates the effect of smac peptide on DU-145 tumor growth (sc).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The peptides of the present invention facilitate the delivery, internalization and also, where desired, the cytoplasmic and/or nuclear transport of cargo into a wide variety of cell types or into a selected cell type. The delivery of cargo to a target cell is useful for various applications in gene therapy, oncology, developmental biology, the treatment of disease, immunogens, vaccines (*i.e.* eliciting an immune response) as well as for the general study of the mode of operation and the function of proteins, nucleic acids and small molecules in a model system. For

example, a small molecule drug may be delivered to a cell via the peptides of the present invention, either *in vitro* or *in vivo* to study the effect of the drug on the cell (*e.g.* to see whether the drug induces apoptosis). Such delivery of small molecule drugs are useful for treating a wide variety of diseases, including arthritis and cancer. Additionally, a macromolecule or macromolecule complex, such as a protein, DNA, RNA, antisense RNA, virus, viral or non-viral vector etc., may be delivered to a cell via the peptides of the present invention, either *in vitro* or *in vivo* for the purpose of studying the effects of said macromolecule or macromolecular complex on the cell or to treat or otherwise affect a disease in a recipient requiring said macromolecule or macromolecular complex. For example, a macromolecule representing an apoptotic protein (*e.g.* the apoptotic protein itself or a DNA encoding the apoptotic protein or a peptide with apoptotic properties) may be delivered to synovial cells in arthritic joints or tumor cells to induce apoptosis therein.

Model systems may include *in vitro* systems such as eukaryotic and prokaryotic cell cultures, which can allow for the identification of the various components involved in a particular biological pathway, the understanding of how a particular gene may be expressed or how expression of a particular gene may be amplified and/or made persistent, the determination of the function of a protein and how it may be inhibited, the determination of the function, activity and mode of action of certain small molecules, as well as the feasibility of transfer into a cell of particular cargo.

Model systems may also include animal model systems, which may aid in the development of drugs for particular diseases, the determination of the efficacy of the up or down-regulation of particular gene products *in vivo* and the resultant advantages or disadvantages of such regulation and the determination of the efficacy of the delivery of proteins *in vivo* and whether such delivery is efficient and effective for gene therapy or as a vaccine, etc. Such information may give insight in the application of such methods in oncology, developmental biology, gene therapy and vaccine development and may lead to new developments and a greater understanding of disease and the treatment of disease, such as, but not limited to, the treatment of arthritis and cancer.

The peptides of the present invention are useful, *inter alia*, for (1) facilitating the uptake of cargo in a target cell; (2) inducing apoptosis in cells (*e.g.*,

arthritic cells, tumor cells, etc); (3) expanding a population of stem cells; (4) expanding a population of differentiated cells; (5) stimulating the differentiation of a population of stem cells; (6) facilitating the integration of AAV DNA into the genome of a cell; (7) facilitating the uptake into a cell, secretion from said cell and subsequent reuptake into a neighboring cell of a protein; (8) facilitating the growth of defective viruses in culture; (9) stimulating the immune response in a subject; (10) facilitating uptake of any GST fusion protein, (11) eliciting an immune response in a subject; (12) facilitating the delivery of immunogens (*e.g.* vaccines), whether protein based, DNA based, vector based or viral based; (13) inhibiting the inflammatory process; (14) selectively inducing apoptosis or cell death in cells, such as cancer and arthritic cells; and (15) stimulating a dendritic cell mediated systemic immune response.

In one embodiment, the present invention includes a complex comprising (a) an internalizing peptide and (b) cargo. As used herein, a complex can be defined as two or more molecules linked together by any physical means. The complex may be tightly or weakly linked together in a highly specific or totally non-specific way. The internalizing peptides of the present invention when linked to cargo facilitate the cellular uptake of cargo. As used herein, the term "link" refers to any covalent cross-linkage or non-covalent linkage (*e.g.* a fusion protein comprising the peptide and another protein) wherein said linkage is between the peptide of the present invention and a cargo.

As used herein, "internalizing peptide" or "protein transduction domain" (PTD) is a peptide that has been selected for its ability to locate and enter a wide variety of cell types. Additionally, the internalizing peptides of the invention may translocate into the nucleus of the cell. Furthermore the internalizing peptides of the invention are capable of translocating and delivering cargo into a cell when linked to said cargo. The peptides of the present invention are positively charged and amphipathic and may interact with negative charges on the surface of the cellular bilayer membrane.

The internalizing peptides of the present invention may be complexed with cargo. The term "cargo", as used herein, refers to any small molecule, macromolecule, or macromolecular complex which may be useful to transfer to a cell. Cargo includes, but is not limited to, small molecules, polynucleotides, DNA, oligonucleotide decoys, antisense RNA, polypeptides, proteins, viruses, modified

viruses, viral and non-viral vectors and plasmids. Small molecules may be therapeutically useful and may include drugs or other agents which act to ensure proper functioning of a cell or molecules which may induce apoptosis or cell lysis, where death of a cell, such as a cancerous cell, is desired. Nucleic acids may code for, *inter alia*, a protein, RNA, ribozyme, or antisense RNA. The protein, RNA or ribozyme encoded by the nucleic acid may be under-represented, defunct or non-existent in the cell and the antisense RNA encoded by the nucleic acid may allow for the elimination of an undesired function of a molecule. Decoy oligonucleotides may contain specific binding sites for transcription factors and may block the function of the transcription factors *in vitro* and *in vivo*. Where the cargo is a polypeptide, the polypeptide may be a peptide or protein which, when delivered to the cell, provides a desired function to the cell or induces a particular phenotypic alteration or the protein or peptide may be an antigen capable of eliciting an immune response in the cell.

Amino acid residues in peptides are herein abbreviated as follows: Phenylalanine is Phe or F; Leucine is Leu or L; Isoleucine is Ile or I; Methionine is Met or M; Valine is Val or V; Serine is Ser or S; Proline is Pro or P; Threonine is Thr or T; Alanine is Ala or A; Tyrosine is Tyr or Y; Histidine is His or H; Glutamine is Gln or Q; Asparagine is Asn or N; Lysine is Lys or K; Aspartic Acid is Asp or D; Glutamic Acid is Glu or E; Cysteine is Cys or C; Tryptophan is Trp or W; Arginine is Arg or R; Glycine is Gly or G; and Ornithine is O.

In addition, the peptides of the present invention may comprise D- and/or L-forms of said amino acids. Preparation of peptides such amino acids can be accomplished using methods know to those of skill in the art.

The internalizing peptides of the present invention have been selected for their ability to be internalized into a wide variety of target cells. In addition, they may be selected for their ability to be internalized into a a specific target cell (selective internalization). The internalizing peptides of the present invention obtained by M13 phage library screening with HIG-82 cells are listed below in Table 1. The internalizing peptides of the present invention obtained by M13 phage library screening with human primary T cells are listed below in Table 2. The internalizing peptides of the present invention obtained by M13 phage library screening with Calu 3 cells (human epithelial cell line) are listed below in Table 3. The internalizing peptides of the present invention obtained by M13 phage library screening with

surgically resected cervical mucosa tissue from human patients are listed below in Table 4. The internalizing peptides of the present invention obtained by M13 phage library screening with DU145 cells (human prostate cancer) are listed below in Table 5.

Table 6 lists cationic protein transduction domains (cPTDs) of the present invention, PTD-5 (SEQ ID NO:5), TAT (SEQ ID NO:21), homopolycationic peptides of varying lengths (SEQ ID NO:78-87) and three newly identified cPTDs of the present invention, (SEQ ID NO: 88-90). Polycationic peptides, such as polylysines and polyarginines, have been shown to possess a unique ability to cross the plasma membrane of cells and have been used to facilitate uptake of various cargo into cells (WO 01/13957). SEQ ID NOs:97-99 are derivatives of shared domain, RRQRR, found in both PTD-5 (SEQ ID NO:5) and TAT (SEQ ID NO:21). These cPTDs were designed by repeating the conserved RRQRR domain. Example 10 compares the ability of the cPTDs in facilitating uptake of cargo, cPTD-β-gal complexes into various cell types.

In addition, the internalizing peptides of the present invention may be identified by fusion of an internalizing peptide of the present invention with another peptide with a desired function such as, for example, but not by way of limitation, fusion of an internalizing peptide to a previously identified ubiquitin targeting peptide which may have the amino acid sequence GVVGKLGQRRTKKQRRQKK (the "UBI" peptide) as set forth by SEQ ID NO:73, fusion of an internalizing peptide with an endoplasmic reticulum (ER) localization signal such as adenovirus E19 sequence which may have the amino acid sequence GRRTKKQRRQKKPPRYMILGLLALAAVCSAA as set forth by SEQ ID NO:74 or fusion of internalizing peptides with a nuclear localization signal (NLS). In addition, the internalizing peptide of the present invention may have the amino acid sequence GRRTKKQRRQKKPP (SEQ ID NO:75).

Any technique known to those in the art may be employed to identify peptides with high efficiency of internalization for a target cell. In one preferred embodiment of the invention, phage biopanning was employed to select for peptides (Table 1, 2, 3 and 4) which are internalized into such cell lines as Hig-82 cells, human synovial cells, rabbit synovial cells, human primary airway HBE144 cells, primary human islet cells, murine myoblast C2C12 cells, dog kidney epithelial MDCK cells,

murine tumor MCA 205 cells, murine tumor MC38 cells (all shown in Figure 6), rabbit synovial lining (Figure 4), human prostate cancer DU145 cells (Figure 25, Figure 26), and human epithelial Calu3 cells (Figure 27). In addition, the internalizing peptides are internalized into mucosa, such as cervical mucosa (*see* Figure 22, and Example 2 and 10 below). In another preferred embodiment, the internalizing peptides of the present invention can be fused to another peptide with a desired function (*e.g.* ubiquitin targeting or ER localization functions) such as the internalizing peptides set forth by SEQ ID NOs:73 and 74 which are also internalizing into a wide variety of cells including, but not limited to Hig-82 cells, human synovial cells, rabbit synovial cells, human primary airway HBE144 cells, primary human islet cells, murine myoblast C2C12 cells, dog kidney epithelial MDCK cells , murine tumor MCA 205 cells, murine tumor MC38 cells, rabbit synovial lining, and mucosa, such as cervical mucosa (*see* Figure 22, and Example 2 and 10 below)

TABLE 1

1)	peptide 1 (pep1)	KRIIQRILSRNS	(SEQ ID NO:1)
2)	peptide 2 (pep2)	KRIHPRLTRSIR	(SEQ ID NO:2)
3)	peptide 3 (pep3)	PPRLRKRRQLNM	(SEQ ID NO:3)
4)	peptide 4 (pep4)	PIRRRKKLRRLK	(SEQ ID NO:4)
5)	peptide 5 (pep5)	RRQRRTSKLMKR	(SEQ ID NO:5)
6)	peptide 6 (pep6)	MHKRPTTPSRKM	(SEQ ID NO:6)
7)	peptide 7 (pep7)	RQRSRRRPLNIR	(SEQ ID NO:7)
8)	peptide 8 (pep8)	RIRMIQNLIKKT	(SEQ ID NO:8)
9)	peptide 9 (pep9)	SRRKRQRSNMRI	(SEQ ID NO:9)
10)	peptide 10 (pep10)	QRIRKSKISRTL	(SEQ ID NO:10)
11)	peptide 11 (pep11)	PSKRLLHNNLRR	(SEQ ID NO:11)
12)	peptide 12 (pep12)	HRHIRRQSLIML	(SEQ ID NO:12)
13)	peptide 13 (pep13)	PQNRLQIRRHSK	(SEQ ID NO:13)
14)	peptide 14 (pep14)	PPHNRIQRRLNM	(SEQ ID NO:14)
15)	peptide 15 (pep15)	SMLKRNHSTSNR	(SEQ ID NO:15)
16)	peptide 16 (pep16)	GSRHPSLIIPRQ	(SEQ ID NO:16)
17)	peptide 17 (pep17)	SPMQKTMNLPPM	(SEQ ID NO:17)
18)	peptide 18 (pep18)	NKRILIRIMTRP	(SEQ ID NO:18)

19)	peptide 19 (pep19)	HGWZIHGLLHRA	(SEQ ID NO:25)
20)	peptide 20 (pep20)	AVPAKKRZKSV	(SEQ ID NO:26)
21)	peptide 21 (pep21)	PNTRVRPDVSF	(SEQ ID NO:27)
22)	peptide 22 (pep22)	LTRNYEAWVPTP	(SEQ ID NO:28)
23)	peptide 23 (pep23)	SAETVESCLAKSH	(SEQ ID NO:29)
24)	peptide 24 (pep24)	YSHIATLPFTPT	(SEQ ID NO:30)
25)	peptide 25 (pep25)	SYIQRTPSTTLP	(SEQ ID NO:31)
26)	peptide 26 (pep26)	AVPAENALNNPF	(SEQ ID NO:32)
27)	peptide 27 (pep27)	SFHQFARATLAS	(SEQ ID NO:33)
28)	peptide 28 (pep28)	QSPTDFTFPNPL	(SEQ ID NO:34)
29)	peptide 29 (pep29)	HFAAWGGWSLVH	(SEQ ID NO:35)
30)	peptide 30 (pep30)	HIQLSPFSQSWR	(SEQ ID NO:36)
31)	peptide 31 (pep31)	LTMPSDLQPVLW	(SEQ ID NO:37)

TABLE 2

1)	peptide 32 (pep32)	FQPYDHPAEVSY	(SEQ ID NO:38)
2)	peptide 33 (pep33)	FDPFFWKYSPRD	(SEQ ID NO:39)
3)	peptide 34 (pep34)	FAPWDTASFMLG	(SEQ ID NO:40)
4)	peptide 35 (pep35)	FTYKNFFWLPEL	(SEQ ID NO:41)
5)	peptide 36 (pep36)	SATGAPWKMWVR	(SEQ ID NO:42)
6)	peptide 37 (pep37)	SLGWMLPFSPPF	(SEQ ID NO:43)
7)	peptide 38 (pep38)	SHAFTWPTYLQL	(SEQ ID NO:44)
8)	peptide 39 (pep39)	SHNWLPLWPLRP	(SEQ ID NO:45)
9)	peptide 40 (pep40)	SWLPYPWHVPSS	(SEQ ID NO:46)
10)	peptide 41 (pep41)	SWWTPWHVHSES	(SEQ ID NO:47)
11)	peptide 42 (pep42)	SWAQHLSLPPVL	(SEQ ID NO:48)
12)	peptide 43 (pep43)	SSSIFPPWLSFF	(SEQ ID NO:49)
13)	peptide 44 (pep44)	LNVPPSWFLSQR	(SEQ ID NO:50)
14)	peptide 45 (pep45)	LDITPFLSLTLP	(SEQ ID NO:51)
15)	peptide 46 (pep46)	LPHPVLHMGPLR	(SEQ ID NO:52)
16)	peptide 47 (pep47)	VSKQPYYMWNGN	(SEQ ID NO:53)

TABLE 3

1)	peptide 48 (pep48)	NYTTYKSHFQDR	(SEQ ID NO:54)
2)	peptide 49 (pep49)	AIPNNQLGFPFK	(SEQ ID NO:55)
3)	peptide 50 (pep50)	NIENSTLATPLS	(SEQ ID NO:56)
4)	peptide 51 (pep51)	YPYDANHTRSPT	(SEQ ID NO:57)
5)	peptide 52 (pep52)	DPATNPGPHFPR	(SEQ ID NO:58)
6)	peptide 53 (pep53)	TLPSPLALLTVH	(SEQ ID NO:59)
7)	peptide 54 (pep54)	HPGSPFPPEHRP	(SEQ ID NO:60)
8)	peptide 55 (pep55)	TSHTDAPPARSP	(SEQ ID NO:61)
9)	peptide 56 (pep56)	MTPSSLSTLPWP	(SEQ ID NO:62)
10)	peptide 57 (pep57)	VLGQSGYLMPMR	(SEQ ID NO:63)
11)	peptide 67 (pep67)	MYRPPAANVDPW	(SEQ ID NO:76)
12)	peptide 68 (pep68)	SSPPPDLTTRTP	(SEQ ID NO:77)
13)	peptide 69 (pep69)	ATTQSTPPAFHL	(SEQ ID NO:78)
14)	peptide 70 (pep70)	SDLPHVSSYWRG	(SEQ ID NO:79)
15)	peptide 71 (pep71)	TTTQFMEIRQSA	(SEQ ID NO:80)
16)	peptide 72 (pep72)	GKTWKASDEDWT	(SEQ ID NO:81)
17)	peptide 73 (pep73)	DPARILGRIFL	(SEQ ID NO:82)

TABLE 4

1)	peptide 58 (pep58)	QPIIITSPYLPS	(SEQ ID NO:64)
2)	peptide 59 (pep59)	TPKTMTQTYDFS	(SEQ ID NO:65)
3)	peptide 60 (pep60)	NSGTMQSASRAT	(SEQ ID NO:66)
4)	peptide 61 (pep61)	QAASRVENYMHR	(SEQ ID NO:67)
5)	peptide 62 (pep62)	HQHKPPPLTNNW	(SEQ ID NO:68)
6)	peptide 63 (pep63)	SNPWDSLLSVST	(SED ID NO:69)
7)	peptide 64 (pep64)	KTIEAHPPYYAS	(SEQ ID NO:70)
8)	peptide 65 (pep65)	EPDNWSLDFPRR	(SEQ ID NO:71)
9)	peptide 66 (pep66)	HQHKPPPLTNNW	(SEQ ID NO:72)

TABLE 5

1)	peptide 74 (pep74)	YNLQPTTSARPT	(SEQ ID NO:83)
2)	peptide 75 (pep75)	SLKTPTTSHLSQ	(SEQ ID NO:84)
3)	peptide 76 (pep76)	TFDLRNNTHRNP	(SEQ ID NO:85)
4)	peptide 77 (pep77)	SVSVGMKPSPRP	(SEQ ID NO:86)

TABLE 6

1)	PTD-5	RRQRRTSKLMKR	(SEQ ID NO:5)
2)	TAT-PTD	YGRKKRRQRRR	(SEQ ID NO:21)
3)	4-Arg	RRRR	(SEQ ID NO:87)
4)	6-Arg	RRRRRR	(SEQ ID NO:88)
5)	8-Arg	RRRRRRRR	(SEQ ID NO:89)
6)	10-Arg	RRRRRRRRRR	(SEQ ID NO:90)
7)	12-Arg	RRRRRRRRRRRR	(SEQ ID NO:91)
8)	4-Lys	KKKK	(SEQ ID NO:92)
9)	6-Lys	KKKKKK	(SEQ ID NO:93)
10)	8-Lys	KKKKKKKK	(SEQ ID NO:94)
11)	10-Lys	KKKKKKKKKK	(SEQ ID NO:95)
12)	12-Lys	KKKKKKKKKKKK	(SEQ ID NO:96)
13)	5-RQ	RRQRR	(SEQ ID NO:97)
14)	8-RQ	RRQRRQRR	(SEQ ID NO:98)
15)	11-RQ	RRQRRQRRQRR	(SEQ ID NO:99)

Additionally, to even numbered iterations of polylysine and polyarginine (SE ID NOs87-96), odd numbered iterations of polylysine peptides (K_n) and polyarginine peptides (R_n) wherein the peptide may comprise 5 to 19 multiple residues may be used as internalizing peptides.

Of the peptides of Table 4, three have homology to known proteins. Pep63 (SEQ ID NO:69) is homologous to a bacterial protein methenyl tetrahydromethanopterin cyclohydrolase of xanthobacter autotrophicus (Genbank Accession Number AF139593). Pep65 (SEQ ID NO:71) is homologous to a yeast hypothetical protein in the MPP10-SAG1 intergenic region of Saccharomyces

cerevisiae (Genbank Accession Number NP012536.1). Additionally, pep66 (SEQ ID NO:72) is homologous to herpesvirus 1 probably nuclear antigen protein (Genbank Accession Number P33485).

Additionally, any nucleotide sequences which encode the peptides represented by SEQ ID NOs:1-18, 25-72 and 76-90 of the present invention are also contemplated by the present invention.

The internalizing peptides of the present invention are cationic (positively charged) as are TAT-PTD and antennapedia peptide (Ant-PTD). Table 7 below indicates the positive nature of pep 1-6 (SEQ ID NO:1-6), TAT-PTD (SEQ ID NO:21), Ant-PTD (SEQ ID NO:19) and a random control peptide (SEQ ID NO:20). Peptides 1-6 are all positively charged and enriched for lysine and arginine residues (Table 7 below)

TABLE 7

Peptide	SEQ ID NO.	Length	MW	Lys + Arg/L
Pep 1	SEQ ID NO:1	12	1482.81	0.333
Pep 2	SEQ ID NO:2	12	1531.88	0.417
Pep 3	SEQ ID NO:3	12	1563.94	0.417
Pep 4	SEQ ID NO:4	12	1619.81	0.667
Pep 5	SEQ ID NO:5	12	1614.98	0.583
Pep 6	SEQ ID NO:6	12	1468.80	0.333
Random	SEQ ID NO:20	12	1280.40	0.167
TAT-PTD	SEQ ID NO:21	11	1558.63	0.727
Ant-PTD	SEQ ID NO:19	16	2245.78	0.438

Additionally, internalizing peptides of the present invention include peptides having an increased positive charge, including, for example protonated peptides having an increased positive charge. Amino acids fully protonated at physiological pHs, such as arginine, lysine and ornithine (all of which possess a pKa>10) have the capacity to act as delivery vectors. In addition, amino acids which have the capacity to be protonated in a pH-sensitive manner, such as histidine (pKa~6.5) also may be utilized to deliver cell cargo when protonated.

In addition, synthetic molecules having a positve charge may be used to deliver cargo into a cell. Such synthetic molecules include those having primary amines which contribute to the positive charge of the molecule.

The usefulness of peptide protonation is based on the discovery described herein that internalization of peptides increases with a decrease in the pH of the transducing environment.

The peptides of the invention may be protonated by exposure to low pH environments such that protons are added to the peptide thereby increasing the positive charge of the peptide. The pH required for protonation of any given peptide will depend on the chemical structure of said peptide and may be determined using routine methods known to those of skill in the art.

In an embodiment of the invention histidine residues may be used as a pH sensitive motif to enhance the peptide mediated cellular delivery of a variety of cargos. In a specific embodiment of the invention, internalizing peptides include but are not limited to protonated polyhistidine molecules. Such molecules may comprise from approximately 4 to 18 multiple histidine molecules, *i.e.*, 4-His, 5-His, 6-His...18-His. Protonated polyhistidine includes polyhistidine wherein a proton has been added to one or more of the ring nitrogens. Since, polyhisitidine tags are commonly used for affinity purification of recombinantly expressed proteins, the present invention provides a simple and efficient method, *i.e.*, protonation, by which such recombinant proteins can be efficiently transduced into a cell.

In yet another embodiment of the invention, the internalizing peptides may include protonated polyornithine peptides (O_n) wherein the peptide may comprise from approximately 4 to 18 multiple residues. Ornithine, which contains a primary amine head group like lysine, has a pKa which is not sensitive to pH (pKa~10.5), unlike histidine, and is expected to be 100% protonated, at least up to pH 8.0.

The invention further relates to iterations of histidine residues interspersed with lysine, arginine or ornithine residues ($[HK]_n$ or $[HR]_n$, or $[HO]_n$). Such molecules may comprise from approximately 4 to 18 multiple residues. For example, peptides of the invention comprise [HR]n or [HK]n or $[HO]_n$ wherein n=2, 3, 4, 5 , 6, 7, 8 or 9. In a prefered embodiment of the invention an 8-HR polypeptide may be used as an internalizing peptide. In another embodiment of the invention, the

histidine, lysine, arginine or ornithine residues are clustered together, instead of being interspersed. For example, such sequences would be constructed as H_nK_n, H_nO_n, H_nR_n, K_nH_n, R_nH_n and O_nH_n with the total length of the peptide ranging from approximately 4 to 20 residues.

In addition the peptides of the invention, include those peptides having a positive charge and comprising combinations of Histidine, Lysine, Argine and/or Orinthine residues with the total length of the peptide ranging from approximately 4 to 20 residues.

Where desired, the internalizing peptides of the present invention may also facilitate the nuclear translocation of cargo.

In addition, the present invention provides synthetic positively charged peptide analogues, for example that utilize primary amines, for delivery of cargo to cells. In an embodiment of the invention, guanidine-containing synthetic molecules may be used as delivery vectors. (see, for example, Wender et al., 2000, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci USA 97:13003-13008; Mitchell et al., 2000, J. Pept. Res 56:318-325; Wender et al., 2002, J Am Chem Soc 124:13382-13383; and Rothbard et al., 2002 45:3612-3618).

The usefulness of the present invention may be demonstrated, for example, by incubating a complex comprising an internalizing peptide linked to cargo with target cells and measuring the efficiency of transfer of the peptide-cargo complex to the target cell. In one embodiment, the selected internalizing peptide was biotinylated and coupled to streptavidin-labeled β- galactosidase (the "cargo"). The ability of the internalizing peptide to internalize β- gal into a cell was established by adding X-gal to cells, which when in the presence of β- gal is cleaved and gives a blue color. Cells which stained blue indicated that β- gal had successfully been transferred to the cells via the peptides of the present invention (Fig. 1-6 and 12) (see Example 4 below). In addition, a polynucleotide encoding one of the peptides (peptide 5; SEQ ID NO:5) was subcloned with nucleic acid encoding eGFP (green fluorescent protein) to produce a peptide-eGFP fusion, expressed and purified from bacteria. Peptide 5, when fused to eGFP, facilitated the internalization of eGFP into cells (see Figure 9), which was directly monitored by fluorescence microscopy.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the internalizing peptides which allow for the co-entry of peptide-linked cargo, and the translocation of the

cargo to the nuclei are pep 2 (SEQ ID NO:2), pep 3 (SEQ ID NO:3), pep 4 (SEQ ID NO:4), pep5 (SEQ ID NO:5) shown in Table 1 above, and UBI (SEQ ID NO:73). The internalizing peptides of the present invention may be linked to cargo by any method known to those in the art, such as, but not limited to chemical cross-linking, avidin bridge, glutathione-S-transferase bridge, peptide-cargo fusion protein, etc. The peptides of the present invention may also be synthesized as a fusion with a peptide nucleic acid (PNA) which is a DNA mimic capable of forming double and triple helices with DNA (see Knudsen and Nielsen, 1997, *Anticancer Drugs* 8:113-118). This peptide-PNA fusion can form a stable DNA or RNA/PNA duplex (Branden et al., 1999, *Nat. Biotechnol.* 17:784-787) which may enter cells via the peptides of the present invention, thereby delivering DNA or RNA to a target cell.

Additionally, the ability of the internalizing peptide to carry the cargo into the cell may be measured by the presence of functional cargo in the cell (*e.g.* the presence of β- gal may be demonstrated by the ability of the cell to cleave X-gal and give a blue color; the presence of cystic fibrosis transmembrane regulator (CFTR) protein may be demonstrated by the presence of a functional chloride ion channel in a cell originally lacking CFTR, and the presence of an apoptotic factor may be shown by the apoptosis of cells after the administration of a peptide-apoptosis factor construct of the present invention). The cargo (*e.g.* polypeptide, polynucleotide, small molecule, virus, plasmid) may be labeled by a method known in the art (*e.g.* radiolabeling or fluorescent labeling) and the presence of the label would establish the efficient delivery of the cargo into the target cell by the internalizing peptide. In addition, the presence of an immunogen in the cell of a subject may be measured by the ability to elicit an immune response in a subject.

To establish nuclear translocation of the internalizing peptides themselves and the ability of the internalizing peptide to transfer a small molecule linked thereto to a cell, the peptides were labeled with streptavidin-Cy3, a fluorescent marker (see Example 4 below). Using confocal microscopy, the ability of the peptide to translocate to the nucleus is determined. Other methods known in the art of establishing the presence of a peptide in the cytoplasm or nucleus of a cell are also contemplated by the present invention (*e.g.* labeling of the peptide with a radioisotope, a fluorescent marker or a dye).

The internalizing peptides of the present invention facilitate uptake and delivery into a wide variety of cell types (see Figures 1-4 and 6) including cells which are refractory to virus infection, such as primary human airway epithelial cells (Figure 6), as well as other types of primary and established cell lines, such as Hig-82 cells (a rabbit synovial cell line established by Christopher Evans, University of Pittsburgh, ATCC Deposit No. CRL-1832), rabbit synovial cells, human synovial cells, primary human islet cells, murine myoblast cells, dog kidney epithelial cells, murine fibroblast cells, and murine tumor cells (Figures 1-4 and 6) (see Examples 4 and 6 below), cells of different germinal layers, as well as mucosa, such as cervical mucosa (Figure 22).

Methods of improving uptake of the internalizing peptides into various cells are within the scope of the present invention. This may include, for example, modification of the peptides and/or the addition of agents, particularly anionic polymers such as dextran sulfate, heparin sulfate, and protamine sulfate into the cellular environment.

The peptides of the present invention are also useful for delivery of cargo into cells *in vivo* and can facilitate *in situ* or localized delivery of cargo *in vivo* (*see* figure 4 and Example 3 below). In one embodiment, a biotinylated peptide-streptavidin-β- gal complex was injected into synovial lining (knee joint) of rabbits, which was then harvested. The harvested synovial lining was then incubated with X-gal to show that the peptide facilitated the uptake of β- gal by synovial lining cells *in vivo*. Ghivizzani et al. (*J. Immunol.* 159:3604 (1997) have described using the synovial lining of rabbits as a model system for studying arthritis (*see also* Nita et al., *Arthritis Rheum* 39:820 (1996); Ghivizzani et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 95:4613 (1998); and Ghivizzani et al., *Gene Ther.* 4:977 (1997) . Rheumatoid arthritis is correlated with an excessive proliferation of synovial cells and an apparent defect in synovial cell death that would ordinarily reduce the synovial cell number. Because the peptides of the present invention can facilitate the uptake of cargo into synovial lining cells *in vivo*, the peptides are useful in the alleviation of arthritis. One approach to alleviating rheumatoid arthritis in a subject is to induce synovial cell death. *See* Wakisaka et al., *Clin. Exp. Immunol.* 114:119-128 (1998); Sakai et al., *Arthritis Rheum.* 41:1251-1257 (1998).

Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is a chronic inflammatory disease which is characterized by hyperplasia of the synovial lining of cells, angiogenesis, and

infiltration of mononuclear cells resulting in pannus formation, cartilage erosion and ultimately joint destruction. Most of articular cartilage consists of collagens and proteoglycans whose degradation is initiated extra- or peri- cellularly by proteinases produced locally by cells in a around the joint. *See* Evans, *Agents Actions Suppl.* 32:135-152 (1991). Proteinases, and particularly serine proteinases and neutral mettaloproteinases, are involved in the degradation of articular cartilage. Mesenchymal cells of the joint and white blood cells which colonize the joint during the inflammatory response synthesize various proteinases which degrade articular cartilage. Therefore, reduction of white blood cells at the site of inflammation in arthritic joints is an approach to anti-erosive therapy in arthritis. The internalizing peptides of the present invention are useful in delivering apoptotic factors to cells in arthritic joints, including white blood cells in lavage fluid of inflamed arthritic joints. Figure 19 shows that injection of the death peptide (SEQ ID NO:24; DP1) into inflamed rabbit joints causes a great reduction of the number of white blood cells in the lavage fluid of IL-1 inflamed rabbit joints (*see also* Example 8 below). White blood cell reduction is useful to reduce swelling, synovial proliferation and cartilage degradation in arthritic joints.

Delivery of apoptosis factors via the peptides of the present invention is rapid and potent. For example, low concentrations of the death peptide (SEQ ID NO:24) are required to mediate cell death. In one embodiment of the invention, cell death may be mediated by the internalizing peptides of the present invention (SEQ ID NOs:1-18 and 25-72) linked to cargo comprising an apoptosis factor wherein the concentration administered to cells is between 1 μM and 1mM. In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the concentration of the peptide + cargo administered to cells is between 10μM and 100μM.

In yet another embodiment of the invention, cell death may be mediated by the internalizing peptides of the present invention in conjunction with smac peptides (Srinivasula SM et al., 2000, J Biol Chem 275:36152-7; ; Guo F. et al., 2002, Blood 99:3419-26: Fulda et al., 2002 277:44236-43; and Arnt CR et al., 2002, 277:44236-43). In a specific embodiment of the invention, a peptide based on the amino acid sequence of mature smac maybe fused to a peptide transduction domain. Smac peptides that may be utilized include functional fragments and variants, as well as peptide variants with mutations and peptidomimetics, each of which retain the

ability to induce apoptosis in a targeted cell. In a specific embodiment of the invention, the PTD5-smac34 peptide, (RRQRRTSKLMKRGGAVPIAQKSEPHSLSSEALMRRAVSL), may be utilized to induce apopotosis.

In yet another embodiment of the invention, cell death may be mediated by the internalizing peptides of the present invention in conjunction with bcl-10 peptides. In a specific embodiment of the invention, a peptide based on the amino acid sequence of mature bcl-10 maybe fused to a peptide transduction domain. Bcl-10 peptides that may be utilized include functional fragments and variants, as well as peptide variants with mutations and peptidomimetics, each of which retain the ability to induce apoptosis in a targeted cell.

In another aspect of the invention, the immune response against tumors may be augmented by co-administration of the internalizing peptides of the present invention linked to a cargo (*e.g.* apoptosis factor) with cytokines and other activating molecules (*e.g.* Flt-3). Such molecules include, for example, activators of the TRAIL mediated signal transduction pathway, such as rTRAIL or any additional TNF family member. Additional molecules may include inhibitors of DNA topoisomerases, such as etoposide. As demonstrated herein, co administration of etoposide and rTRAIL increased the sensitivity of prostate tumor cells to PTD-5-Smac mediated apoptosis. The cytokines and other activating molecules may be administered to cells via the peptides of the present invention or by any other conventional means of administration known to those of skill in the art.

The peptides of the present invention, as well as TAT-PTD, can induce apoptosis in rheumatoid arthritis synovial cells when linked to an apoptosis factor. For example, the peptides of the present invention, as well as TAT-PTD, when linked to an apoptosis factor (*e.g.* p53; caspase-3; an antimicrobial peptide such as KLAKLAK (SEQ ID NO:22) and KLAKLAKKLAKLAK (SEQ ID NO:23), which disrupts the mitochondrial membrane once inside a cell (*see* Ellerby et al., *Nat. Med.* 5:1032 (1999); are useful for delivering the apoptosis factor, or a DNA encoding an apoptosis factor, to arthritic joints and inducing apoptosis therein (*see* Figure 18 and Example 8 below). In addition, the peptides of the present invention, as well as TAT-PTD, are useful for delivering apoptosis factors to tumor cells and inducing apoptosis therein. The induction of apoptosis in tumor cells is useful for the

destruction of the tumor cell and for increasing the efficacy of drugs designed to treat cancer which are ineffective in tumor cells resistant to apoptosis. *See* Brown and Wouters, *Cancer Res.* 59:1391-1399 (1999); Yamabe et al., *Gene Ther.* 6:1952-1959 (1999). When the antimicrobial peptide, KLAKLAKKLAKLAK (SEQ ID NO:23), is coupled to the peptides of the present invention or TAT-PTD (*e.g.* the "death peptide" = peptide 5, SEQ ID NO:5, a linker and KLAKLAKKLAKKLAK (SEQ ID NO:23) resulting in RRQRRTSKLMKRGGKLAKLAKKLAKLAK (SEQ ID NO:24)) and administered to HIG 82 cells, apoptosis was induced in the cells (*see* Figures 14 and 15 and Example 8 below). Furthermore, when the "death peptide" was intra-tumorally injected subcutaneously into day 7-14 MCA205 (a murine fibrosarcoma cell line) established tumors in mice (the following references describe using MCA205 cells to establish tumors in mice for a model system for studying cancer: Hiroishi et al., *Gene Ther.* 6:1988 (1999); Osaki et al., *Gene Ther.* 6:808 (1999); Nishioka et al., *Cancer Res.* 59:4035 (1999); Gambotto et al., *Cancer Gene Ther.* 6:45 (1999); Kim et al., *Cancer Immunol Immunother.* 47:257 (1999); Mangency and Heidmann, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 95:14920 (1998); Noffz et al., *J. Immunol.* 160:345 (1998); Osaki et al., *J. Immunol.* 160:1742 (1998); Cayeux et al., *J. Immunol.* 158:2834 (1997); Ohno et al., *J. Immunol.* 156:3875 (1996)) , there was shrinkage of the tumor with significant apoptosis/necrosis, especially in the middle of the tumor (*see* Figure 16A, 16B, 16C and Example 8 below).

As noted above, the internalizing peptides of the present invention are useful for delivering and internalizing other apoptotic factors as well, including p53. When p53 was fused to pep5 (SEQ ID NO:5), the p53 was effectively internalized into a rabbit synovial cell line (Hig-82) and able to induce p21 promoter driven luciferase expression from a reporter plasmid therein (*see* Figure 20 and Example 8 below). The pep5-p53 complex was similar in its ability to induce reporter plasmid expression as a plasmid which expresses p53 and much more effective than an adenovirus vector expressing p53 (*see* Figure 20 and Example 8 below). Due to its apoptotic abilities, the internalizing peptide-p53 complex of the present invention is useful in the treatment of cancer and arthritis and may be administered to a subject, for example, by either local or systemic injection (such as intra-tumoral injection or intra-articular injection).

The "death peptide" is also useful for the induction of apoptosis in other cells, including synovial lining cells. When the death peptide was injected in the arthritic rabbit knees, it mediated apoptosis of the hyperplastic synovium (*see* Figure 18 and Example 8 below). Internalization of apoptosis factors using the peptides of the present invention and TAT-PTD is advantageous since cellular uptake of cargo mediated by the peptides of the present invention is more efficient than viral vector mediated gene transfer or the commercially available antennapedia peptide (Example 3 and Figure 4A).

The peptides of the present invention are also useful for selectively targeting of cargo to a specific cell type, such as prostate tumor cells or lung epithelium. These peptides may be used to systemically deliver cargo to a diseased cell without the need for direct local delivery of the therapeutic agent to the cell or tissue type. Since the method of the present invention may employ specific target cell types, such as cancer cells, the screened peptides have a characteristic ability to facilitate selective cellular internalization. Examples 5 and 10 demonstrate that some internalizing peptides of the present invention can selectively target cargo to specific cell types. These peptides demonstrate wide range of transduction efficiency in various cell types. The efficiency of tranducsction may also vary with length of homopolycationic peptide or "RRQRR" domains within the peptide. Thus, the peptides of the present invention can be designed to specifically target a specific cell type. Furthermore, the peptides can be used to screen a wide range of cell types to determine its selectivity.

Prostate cancer is the most common type of cancer in men and is also the second leading cause of death from cancer. Current treatments include surgery, radiation and hormone therapy. In another aspect of the invention, the internalizing peptide when linked to cargo comprising a therapeutic agent, such as a death peptide, may be used to treat prostate cancer. Other cargo include apoptotic proteins/peptides, tumor suppressor proteins, cell cycle regulatory proteins, and proteins which function as inhibitors of signal transduction. Example 5 shows that Prostate P is able to selectively transduce human prostate cancer cells (Figure 25, 26).

In yet another aspect of the invention, the internalizing peptide of the invention may be linked to cargo comprising a therapeutic agent, such as anti-oxidant and anti-inflammatory agents to treat disorders affecting lung epithelium. Other cargo

include NF-κB inhibitors, CFTR peptides, superoxide dismutase (SOD), and manganese superoxide dismutase (MnSOD). Example 5 shows that both PTD-5 and Airway peptide are able to transduce Calu3 cells (Figure 27, 28) and murine lung tissue (Figure 30, 31), but only Airway peptide is specific to the lung epithelial cells (Figure 31).

Additional potential applications for the peptides of the present invention when linked to cargo comprising an apoptosis factor may include the treatment of accessible head and neck tumors, papillomas and other solid tumors, or as an adjuvant therapy in conjunction with radiotherapy, standard chemotherapy or surgical debulking to extend excision margins.

The internalizing peptides of the present invention are useful for transfer to various cell types when complexed with cargo comprising a therapeutic agent, such as antibodies. Example 4 shows that PTD-5 facilitates uptake of an antibody molecule into Hig-82 cells (Figure 32). The present invention provides for antibodies designed for therapeutic purposes comprising a PTD sequence within the constant region of the molecule to mediate cellular uptake or transduction.

The peptides of the present invention are also useful for developing improved immunogens. For example, the peptides of the present invention may facilitate delivery of, *inter alia*, proteins, polypeptides, DNA, RNA, vectors, and viruses to target cells in a subject which may be useful as immunogens. The peptide/cargo complexes of the present invention are capable of eliciting an immune response when administered to a target cell of a subject. In one embodiment of the invention, the immunogens are vaccines.

While intense efforts have been made in engineering vaccines for HIV in the past decade, an effective vaccine has yet to be developed. The peptides of the present invention may be useful for the development of an effective vaccine for HIV. It is one object of the present invention to provide a vaccine for HIV which is effective at mucosal portals of entry and is capable of eliciting an immune response when delivered to target cells.

The existence of a "common mucosal immune compartment" distinct from systemic immunity is well documented. *See* Miller et al., *Lab. Invest.* 68:129-145 (1993) and James, *New Generation Vaccines*, edited by Levine M., Woodrow GC, Kaper JB and Cobon BS. Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York pages

151-171 (1995). The mucosal immune system is compartmentalized into "inductive" sites of mucosally associated lymphoid tissue (*e.g.* Peyer's Patches) where antigen priming occurs and "effector" sites (*e.g.* lamina protia and epithelium of mucosal tissue) where primed mature effector cells protect against invasion of foreign agents. *See* Haneberg et al., *Adv. Exp. Med. Biol.* 371A:107-109 (1995). In the intestine, antigen-stimulated induction of naive T and B lymphocytes in the Peyer's patches is followed by trafficking of these cells through adjacent draining lymph nodes (*e.g.* mesenteric lymph nodes). Fully mature effectors finally traffic to remote lamina propia of mucosal tissues via circulation through the thoracic duct and blood.

The present invention provides a method of eliciting an immune response and for immunogens (such as HIV vaccines). Since the primary mode of transmission of HIV is via sexual intercourse, the immunogens of the present invention can induce specific mucosal immune responses.

The immunogens of the present invention preferably comprise an internalizing peptide portion linked to cargo (*e.g.* antigen). The immunogens of the present invention can present antigen directly to any target cell (*e.g.* mucosal inductive sites).

The immunogens of the present invention can efficiently induce an immune response, *e.g.* T helper cell type 1 (TH1) immune responses. T-cells recognize antigens only if they are presented in the form of short, linear peptides (epitopes) in the cleft of major histocompatibility complex (MHC) molecules on the cell surface. Therefore, if antigens are to be recognized, they must first be processed into short, linear peptides. Most proteins in the cytosol are cleaved by proteases within proteosome complexes into short peptides and carried by transporter proteins into the endoplasmic reticulum (ER). In the ER, the peptides are bound to MHC molecules that are synthesized in the ER. The MHC molecules are then transported to the cell surface where the peptide bound to the MHC molecule is recognized by T-cell receptors (*see* Figure 23).

Figure 23 demonstrates that transduction of a target cell, *e.g.*, dendritic cells, with the peptide/cargo complex of the present invention can promote processing and subsequent presentation of epitopes on the surface of the target cell. To demonstrate that the peptide/cargo complex of the present invention can promote processing and subsequent presentation of epitopes on the surface of a target cell, UBI

(SEQ ID NO:73) was fused to a peptide comprising $Gp100_{209-217}$ HLA-A2-restricted epitope, HIV $p17_{23-21}$ HLA-A2-restricted epitope and chicken ovalbumin (OVA) epitope (termed 3-Epi) which was in turn fused to green fluorescent protein (eGFP), to make UBI-3Epi-eGFP (*see* Figure 24). As seen in Figure 23, the UBI-3Epi-eGFP fusion was efficiently degraded by the proteasome complex in dendritic cells since the degradation is blocked by the proteasome inhibitor MG132 (*see* Figure 23A). Furthermore, class I presentation and T cell specific recognition of epitope on the surface of mouse dendritic cells is shown in Figure 23B using D16.25 antibody staining which recognizes the OVA epitope of UBI-3Epi-eGFP.

Dendritic cells are professional antigen presenting cells capable of taking up apoptotic cells and presenting antigen to T-cells. Figures 65A-B demonstrates that intra-tumoral injection of dendritic cells following induction of tumor apoptosis with DP-1 treatment stimulates an anti-tumor response as demonstrated by a decrease in tumor volume. Thus the present invention, provides methods for reducing tumor cell growth comprising contacting tumor cells with a peptide of the present which is capable of inducing apoptosis followed by administration of dendritic cells at the site of tumor growth. Such apoptosis inducing peptides include but are not limited to DP-1, and PTD5-smac34.

CD8+ cytotoxic T-lymphocytes generally recognize 8-11mer peptides on MHC class I molecules, whereas CD4+ T-helper cells generally recognize 15-25mer peptides on MHC class II molecules. The presentation of the short, linear peptides of the antigen on the cell surface by MHC molecules allows for the initial steps required for T-cell activation. Once T-cell activation is achieved, a potent immune response may be elicited.

The present invention provides for immunogens which may comprise an internalizing peptide of the present invention linked to cargo such as a protein representing an antigen or a DNA or RNA encoding for an antigen. The present invention also provides for a method for eliciting an immune response to a target cell, said method comprising delivering an immunogen comprising an internalizing peptide and a cargo (preferably an antigen) to a target cell. Once the immunogen is delivered to the target cell, the cargo may be processed (*e.g.* where the cargo is an antigen, the cargo is proteolyzed into short, linear peptides, or, where the cargo is an RNA or

DNA encoding an antigen, the cargo is expressed and then proteolyzed into short, linear peptides) and presented to the cell surface thereby eliciting an immune response (*see* Figure 23). The target cell may be a mucosal cell such as a cervical mucosal cell (*see* Figure 22)

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the immunogen comprises pep5 (SEQ ID NO:5) linked to cargo, such as an antigen. In another preferred embodiment of the invention, the immunogen comprises the UBI peptide (SEQ ID NO:73) linked to cargo, such as an antigen. In a further preferred embodiment of the invention, the immunogen comprises SEQ ID NO:74 linked to cargo, such as an antigen.

The cargo portion of the immunogens of the present invention may be an antigen capable of eliciting an immune response to HIV exposure, such as, *inter alia*, an HIV envelope protein, HIV Gag, HIV Pol, HIV Env, HIV Tat, HIV Nef, HIV Vpr, HIV Vpv and HIV Rev. Or the cargo portion of the immunogens of the present invention may be any antigen capable of eliciting a desired immune response.

The immunogens of the present invention and the methods of the present invention for eliciting an immune response in a subject can also be accomplished by *ex vivo* transduction of target cells followed by the presentation of the transduced cells to a subject by, for example, intra-muscular or intra-dermal injection or any other technique known to the skilled artisan.

The method of the present invention for eliciting an immune response in a subject comprises administering to a target cell of said subject (whether *in vitro*, *in vivo*, or *ex vivo*) a peptide/cargo complex of the present invention wherein said peptide is selected from SEQ ID NOs:1-74 and the cargo is an antigen.

The peptide-cargo complexes of the present invention may be administered to a wide variety of cell types *in vivo, in vitro,* and *ex vivo* including, *inter alia*, epithelial cells, tumor cells, hepatocytes, endothelial cells, neurons, muscle, T-cells, dendritic cells, β cells, primary cells, differentiated cells, stem cells, antigen presenting cells, mucosa, etc by methods known to those skilled in the art.

When administered to stem cells (*e.g.* hematopoietic, muscle, brain, etc.), the peptide-cargo complexes of the present invention can induce differentiation of the stem cells. The peptide cargo complex comprises factors which can stimulate differentiation of stem cells, such as the transcription factor MyoD. Stem cells

isolated from bone marrow have been shown to differentiate into a wide variety of tissues, including cartilage and bone, and may be useful therapeutically. See Pittenger et al., *Science* 284:143 (1999).

In addition, the peptide-cargo complex may be used to expand a stem cell population. The internalizing peptides of the present invention can deliver proteins to CD34+ hematopoietic progenitor stem cells (*see* Figure 17 and Example 4). The delivery of immortalizing proteins, such as SV40 T-antigen, HPV E6, HPV E7 and telomerase, can facilitate the transient expansion of stem cell populations. Since the delivery of the immortalizing proteins using the peptides of the present invention is transient and reversible (*e.g.* delivery of the immortalizing protein which will be degraded subsequently in the cell), such delivery offers an advantage in that the stem cell status may be maintained (*i.e.* the cells may be transiently immortalized) while increasing the number of cell doublings that may be achieved. Stable delivery of immortalizing factors may also be achieved by the delivery of cargo encoding the immortalizing factor, *e.g.* a viral vector, plasmid, DNA. This approach can be used to expand a wide variety of stem cells in culture for transplant applications since the peptides of the present invention can facilitate the uptake and delivery of cargo linked thereto to a variety of cells (*see* Example 3 and Figure 6).

Similarly, the peptides of the present invention may be used for expanding differentiated cells (*e.g.* β cells in pancreatic islets, neurons, chondrocytes, etc) which also have a finite number of cell doublings in culture. The peptides of the present invention enter and facilitate the internalization of cargo in differentiated cells, such as islet β cells, (*see* Example 3, and Figure 6) without affecting the ability of the islet cells to respond to signals which are indicative of differentiated function, such as glucose. The proliferation of differentiated cells may be induced by delivering immortalizing factors (*e.g.* SV40 T-antigen, HPV E6, HPV E7 and telomerase), and particularly SV40 T-antigen, complexed to the peptides of the present invention. The delivery may be transient (delivery of the protein) or may be stable (delivery of a DNA, viral vector, or plasmid encoding the immortalization factor).

It is also an object of the present invention to provide a construct comprising a peptide of the present invention linked to an antigen which can be taken up efficiently by a number of antigen presenting cells (*e.g.* dendritic cells) both *in vivo*

and in vitro and stimulate an immune response. The peptides may be linked to, *inter alia*, viral antigens (*e.g.*, HIV antigens such as Gag, Pol, Env; HPV-E6; HPV-E7; EBV-LMP1; EBV-LMP2; EBNA1; EBNA3A; EBNA3C; etc), ovalbumin, differentiation antigens (*e.g.*, MART-1/Melan A, gp100, tyrosinase, TRP-1, TRP-2, etc.), tumor specific multilineage antigens (*e.g.*, MAGE-1, MAGE-3, BAGE, GAGE-1, GAGE-2, p15, etc), antigens expressed uniquely by an individual's tumor (*e.g.*, mutated gene products such as p53, CDK4, p16, p21, etc.). In one embodiment, the peptides of the present invention are linked to SIV antigens and are delivered *in vivo* to monkeys to determine the efficacy of said constructs in an *in vivo* system.

In another embodiment, the peptides of the present invention when complexed to the adeno-associated virus (AAV) Rep protein, can facilitate the integration of AAV DNA (and any DNA inserted into an AAV vector) into the genome of a target cell. The Rep protein of adeno-associated virus is able to facilitate integration of the AAV genome into a specific site on human chromosome 19. *See* Weitzman et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 91:5808-5812 (1994). However the Rep protein is toxic and is difficult to deliver to cells as a DNA encoding the protein. In fact, to date it has not been feasible to generate a stable cell line constitutively expressing Rep or an adenoviral helper vector that can transiently express Rep. The present invention provides a complex comprising a peptide of the present invention (*e.g.* peptide 2, 3, 4 or 5) linked to the Rep protein. Such a complex facilitates the delivery of the Rep protein to a target cell. The target cell can be infected with AAV (or transfected with AAV DNA) before or after treatment with the peptide-Rep complex. The presence of the peptide-Rep complex and the AAV DNA allows for the integration of the AAV DNA into the target cell genome.

The present invention is further directed to promoting the growth of defective viruses, such as HSV, in culture. The generation of defective viruses is useful for gene therapy applications. Defective viruses do not replicate without the help of necessary replication proteins which are not encoded by such defective viruses. One approach has been to construct cell lines expressing the necessary viral replication proteins (*e.g.* ICP0, ICP4, ICP22 and ICP27), which have been difficult to generate. In one embodiment of the present invention, replication defective virus is grown in cells by infecting the cells with the defective virus and administering one or

more complexes comprising a peptide of the present invention linked to a protein necessary for the replication of the defective virus.

GST fusion proteins are widely used in research to study various proteins due to the ease of expressing and purifying such fusion proteins. The internalizing peptides of the present invention are useful for a universal system for delivering any GST fusion protein to cells. The GST fusion protein may be made by techniques known in the art, such as the method described by Pharmacia (Piscataway, NJ). The peptides of the present invention, when linked to glutathione, can facilitate the delivery of GST fusion proteins in a target cell. The glutathione-peptide constructs of the present invention can bind to any GST fusion protein and facilitate the internalization of the GST fusion protein into a cell (*see* Figure 21 and Example 9 below). The present invention is also directed to kits comprising the glutathione-peptide construct.

It is also an object of the present invention to provide an expression cassette comprising a nucleic acid encoding a fusion protein comprising a leader sequence, an internalizing peptide of the present invention, and a protein of interest, operably linked to expression control sequences. Such a fusion protein is capable of post-translational intercellular transport via the leader sequence or the internalizing peptides of the present invention. The leader sequence may be derived from secreted gene products such as interleukin-1 receptor antagonist (IL-1ra), Parathyroid hormone (PTH), or cathelin (*see* Huttner et al., *Ped. Res.* 45:785 (1999)). Since the leader sequence may be clipped or removed during translocation, the internalizing peptides of the present invention ensure that the fusion protein encoded by the expression cassette of the present invention may still be internalized into surrounding cells even after removal of the leader sequences, thereby improving the efficiency of intercellular transport. The protein of interest may include, *inter alia*, apoptotic proteins, suicide proteins, therapeutic proteins, etc.. In addition, a herpes simplex virus protein, VP22, has been shown to be released from cells and taken up by neighboring cells. *See* Elliot & O'Hare, *Cell*188:223-233 (1997); Elliot & O'Hare, *J. Virol.* 74:2131-2141 (2000); Derer et al., *J. Mol. Med.* 77:609-613 (1999). Another embodiment of the present invention is directed to a fusion construct comprising the leader sequence of VP22, a peptide of the present invention (preferably peptide 2, 3, 4

or 5) and a protein capable of achieving a desired effect in a cell (*e.g.* apoptotic protein, suicide protein, therapeutic protein, etc).

The expression cassette of the present invention may further comprise expression control sequences operably linked to the nucleic acid encoding the fusion protein and may be contained within a transfer vector which may be administered to cells either *in vivo* or *in vitro* and mediate expression therein. In addition to containing the DNA sequences encoding one or more transgenes, the chimeric adenoviral vectors of the invention may contain any expression control sequences such as a promoter or enhancer, a polyadenylation element, and any other regulatory elements that may be used to modulate or increase expression, all of which are operably linked in order to allow expression of the transgene. The use of any expression control sequences, or regulatory elements, which facilitate expression of the transgene is within the scope of the invention. Such sequences or elements may be capable of generating tissue-specific expression or be susceptible to induction by exogenous agents or stimuli. For example, suitable promoters include promoters such as from phosphoglycerate kinase (PGK) promoter or a cytomegalovirus (CMV). In one embodiment, a vector containing the expression cassette comprising DNA sequences encoding a fusion protein comprising a leader sequence, an internalizing peptide and a protein of interest is administered to a cell wherein said expression cassette is transcribed and translated and the resultant fusion protein is then secreted via the leader sequences. After secretion from the cell in which it was expressed, the fusion protein comprising an internalizing peptide, therapeutic protein or other protein of interest, and optionally the leader sequence (which may alternatively be cleaved) may be internalized into surrounding cells *in vivo* or *in vitro* via the internalizing peptides of the present invention.

Such an expression cassette is useful for sustained delivery of a peptide-cargo complex in cells. Any leader sequence capable of directing the secretion of a polypeptide linked thereto is contemplated by the present invention, including, but not limited to IL-1ra, PTH and related sequences. The expression cassette comprising DNA sequences encoding a fusion protein comprising a leader sequence, an internalizing peptide and a protein of interest is useful to direct the delivery of the protein of interest to surrounding cells. The protein of interest may be an apoptotic protein, anti-apoptotic protein, cell cycle regulatory protein, transcription

factor, suicide gene product, viral or tumor antigens, or cell proliferation factors (*e.g.* viral oncoproteins, telomerase, etc.).

In another aspect of the invention, internalizing peptides of the present invention may be used to deliver inhibitors of NF-κB. Delivery of such NF-κB inhibitors is useful, *inter alia*, to improve the integrity of islet cell cultures during isolation, culturing and post-transplantation. Type I diabetes is characterized by the apoptosis of pancreatic islet cells (Mathis et al. 2001 Nature 414:792). Pancreatic islet cell transplantation is currently being developed as a therapeutic treatment for type I diabetes. However, few newly transplanted cells survive the shock of isolation. The cells that do survive are susceptible to cytokine-stimulated NF-κB-mediated nitric oxide production and subsequent inflammation. Delivery of inhibitors of NF-κB to isolated β cells can promote post-transplantation survival.

Figure 41 shows two approaches for peptide-mediated inhibition of NF-κB. Generally, the active transcription factor NF-κB is translocated to the nucleus of the cell and can stimulate an inflammatory response. Unphosphorylated Ikβ complexes with NF-κB to inhibit the translocation and thus prevent the inflammatory process. However, phosphorylated IκB cannot complex with NF-κB.

In one embodiment of the present invention, PTD-IκB is transduced into isolated islet cells. The PTD-IκB is unphosporylated and thus increases the pool of unphosphorylated IκB in the cell. The PTD-IκB may bind to NF-κB in the cell and prevent or reduce the inflammatory process by inhibiting NF-κB's nuclear translocation (see Figure 41).

In a related embodiment, the internalizing peptide of the present invention may be linked to a peptide that blocks Ikβ phosphorylation. For example, the IκκB peptide can be used to block the Iκκ kinase activity and phosphorylation of IκB. The delivery of the PTD-IκB phosphorylation inhibitory peptide to the cells also increases the pool of unphosphorylated IκB in the cells. The unphosphorylated IκB , as indicated above, can then bind to NF-κB to prevent and/or reduce the inflammatory process.

The invention is also related to methods of identifying the internalizing peptides of the present invention. Peptides having the ability to be internalized into cells can be identified by random peptide libraries coupled with an affinity enrichment

process. A phage display peptide library kit, such as that supplied by New England Biolabs, Inc. (Beverly, MA) may be employed in the present invention for the identification of peptides which are capable of being internalized into cells and are also capable of facilitating the internalization of cargo into cells. A random peptide library may also be presented on a plasmid (as part of a fusion protein) or protein as a peptide-protein complex by techniques known in the art. Methods of identifying internalizing peptides can facilitate the isolation of peptides with superior internalizing capabilities and provide numerous peptides which can be selected for a reduced likelihood of eliciting an immune response when administered to a subject and an increased half life *in vivo* and/or *in vitro*.

The method comprises (a) incubating a target cell with a peptide display library; (b) isolating internalized peptide presented by said peptide display library from the cytoplasm and nuclei of the cells and identifying said peptides; (c) linking said peptides to cargo; (d) incubating said peptide-cargo complex with a target cell; and (e) determining ability of said peptides to facilitate the uptake and, where desired, nuclear localization of said cargo into said target cell.

In a preferred embodiment, a random peptide library is presented on the surface of bacteriophage M13 as coat protein fusions creating a physical linkage between the displayed peptide and its encoding DNA sequence. *E.g.*, New England Biolabs , Inc. Ph.D.™ phage display peptide library kits (Beverly, MA). Such phage display peptide libraries allow for the selection of peptide ligands for a variety of targets through biopanning, including panning against intact cells. *See* Barry and Johnston, 1996, *Nature Medicine* 2:299-305; Szardenings et al., 1997, *J. Biol. Chem.* 272:27943-27948. Panning against intact cells may allow for the identification of peptides which facilitate the internalization of the phage on which they are displayed. *See* Vasily et al., 1999, *Biochimica et Biophysica Acta* 1448:450-462; and Vasily et al., 1999, *Biochimica et Biophysica Acta* 1448:463-472. Additionally, a T7 phage display library, which is able to express larger peptides fused to the carboxyl terminus of the T7 phage 10B fiber protein (as compared to a 12 amino acid peptide library which is expressed on the coat of the New England Biolabs M13 library) may also be employed for biopanning.

The phage display peptide library may be incubated with a target cell line (*e.g.* Hig-82 cells) to isolate phage which are internalized into the cells (see

Examples 2 and 3 below). The cells are then harvested and lysed to isolate the internalized phage which express peptides which are capable of facilitating their internalization. The cell lysate is collected for phage titering and amplification in bacteria. The procedure is repeated with amplified phage a total of three times to obtain phage preparations which are enriched for the peptides responsible for the internalization of the phage. After three rounds of biopanning, titering and amplification, the phage are used to infect bacterial lawns for the purpose of isolating single plaques representing a single peptide responsible for the internalization of the phage. The phage is then amplified and the phage DNA is isolated and sequenced to determine the sequence of the DNA encoding the peptide presented on the surface of the phage which was isolated by biopanning.

Where plasmid display library is used, random peptides are presented on the surface of a plasmid according to U.S. Patent No. 5,338,665, incorporated herein by reference. The plasmid display library is then utilized in a manner similar to the method employed for the phage display library by techniques known to those skilled in the art.

After determining the sequence of the peptides isolated by the biopanning (whether by phage or plasmid display libraries or any other technique known to those skilled in the art), "free" peptides (peptides without phage) may be synthesized according to peptide synthesis methods (e.g. Merrifield solid phase synthesis). Such peptides are then conjugated to cargo. In a preferred embodiment, the peptides are synthesized such that they are biotinylated and may be conjugated to avidin labeled cargo (e.g. avidin β- gal, avidin Cy3). This allows for ease of screening of multiple peptides for their ability to internalize cargo. Additionally, the peptide may be expressed as a fusion protein with the cargo of interest (e.g. β- gal) by methods known to those skilled in the art. See, e.g., Villaverde et al., 1998, Biotechnology and Bioengineering 59:294-301.

Other preferred cargo include, but are not limited to, proteins, such as suicide proteins (e.g. HSV TK), tumor suppressor proteins, transcription factors, kinase inhibitors, kinases, apoptotic proteins, anti-apoptotic proteins, cell cycle regulatory proteins, viral and cellular antigens, toxins, transgenes (encoding for, inter alia, protein, RNA, ribozymes, antisense RNA), RNA, plasmids, oligonucleotides (single and double stranded) and virus.

The peptide conjugates (peptide + cargo) are then incubated with a target cell to allow for delivery of the peptide-cargo complex into the cell (e.g. Hig-82 cells). The ability of the peptide to transfer the cargo into the target cell may be measured by the presence of the cargo in the target cell by techniques known in the art. Where the cargo is β- gal, the addition of Xgal to the cells will produce a blue color in the cells if the β- gal is present. Where the cargo is Cy3, confocal microscopy may be employed to determine whether the cells fluoresce. Functional assays may also determine the presence of cargo in a cell. For example, but not by way of limitation, where the cargo is CFTR (or a nucleic acid encoding CFTR), the manifestation of a functional chloride ion channel would indicate delivery of the CFTR cargo to the target cell. Where the cargo is a toxin, cell death may indicate the presence of the cargo in the target cell and, where the cargo is a virus (e.g. Human Immunodeficiency Virus, Murine Leukemia Virus, Equine Infections Anemia Virus), the virus may comprise green fluorescent protein (GFP) as a marker or the virus may be labeled with Cy3, also a fluorescent marker to track the internalization of the virus by the peptides of the present invention in cells which would otherwise be resistant to infection by the virus. If the virus is a viral vector comprising a transgene, the presence of the virus in the cell may be demonstrated by the presence of a transgene product. The presence of the cargo in the nuclei by the methods described above, indicates that the peptides are capable of facilitating the translocation of the cargo to the nucleus and may be demonstrated as described for internalization generally. For example, confocal microscopy may be used to demonstrate the presence of a fluorescent tagged molecule in the nucleus. Alternatively, the cells may be harvested and the nuclei separated therefrom for the determination of the presence of a functional cargo therein by methods known to those skilled in the art.

In accordance with the present invention, screening for internalizing peptides by phage biopanning yielded the peptides represented by SEQ ID NO:1 through SEQ ID NO:18, further illustrated in Table 1 above. Particularly preferred peptides include KRIHPRLTRSIR (SEQ ID NO:2), PPRLRKRRQLNM (SEQ ID NO:3), PIRRKKLRRLK (SEQ ID NO:4) and RRQRRTSKLMKR (SEQ ID NO:5) which facilitated the internalization of phage as well as the facilitation of the internalization of a cargo (*e.g.* β- gal and Cy3).

The peptides of the present invention may also be useful for the determination of the cell proteins which mediate internalization. For example, a cell lysate may be prepared from the cells used to isolate the internalizing peptide. The internalizing peptide may be fused to a polypeptide (*e.g.* glutathione-S-transferase or poly-histidine) which can be used for immuno-affinity purification. The peptide fusion can then be incubated with the cellular lysate and passed over a column specific for the fusion peptide (*e.g.* a glutathione column for the glutathione-S-transferase fusion or a nickel or cobalt column for the poly-his fusion). Proteins which bind to the internalizing peptide (*e.g.* cell surface receptors) may remain bound to the peptide fusion during the purification process and be purified along with the peptide fusion. The peptide-bound protein may then be isolated and its sequence may be determined by methods known in the art (*e.g.* N-terminal protein sequencing). Such determination may lead to the identification of other pathways which might be useful for the delivery of cargo to a target cell.

The peptides of the present invention can be prepared by classical methods known in the art, for example, by using standard solid phase techniques. The standard methods include exclusive solid phase synthesis, partial solid phase synthesis methods, fragment condensation, classical solution synthesis, and recombinant DNA technology. See, *e.g.*, Merrifield, 1963, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 85:2149, incorporated herein by reference.

On solid phase, the synthesis is typically commenced from the C-terminal end of the peptide using an alpha-amino protected resin. A suitable starting material can be prepared, for instance, by attaching the required alpha-amino acid to a chloroethylated resin, a hydroxymethyl resin, or a benzhydrylamine resin. One such chloromethylated resin is sold under the tradename BIO-BEADS SX-1 by Bio Rad Laboratories, Richmond, CA, and the preparation of the hydroxymethyl resin is described by Bodonsky et al., 1966, *Chem. Ind.* 38:1597. The benzhydrylamine (BHA) resin has been described by Pietta and Marshall, 1970, *Chem. Commn.* 650 and is commercially available from Beckman Instruments, Inc., Palo Alto, CA, in the hydrochloride form.

Thus, the peptides of the invention can be prepared by coupling an alpha-amino protected amino acid to the chloromethylated resin with the aid of, for example, cesium bicarbonate catalyst, according to the method described by Gisin,

1973, *Helv. Chim. Acta.* 56:1467. After the initial coupling, the alpha-amino protecting group is removed by a choice of reagents including triflouro acetic acid (TFA) or hydrochloric acid (HCl) solutions in organic solvents at room temperature.

The alpha-amino protecting groups are those known to be useful in the art of stepwise synthesis of peptides. Included are acyl type protecting groups urethane type protecting groups, aliphatic urethane protecting groups and alkyl type protecting groups. The side chain protecting group remains intact during coupling and is not split off during the deprotection of the amino-terminus protecting group or during coupling. The side chain protecting group must be removable upon the completion of the synthesis of the final peptide and under reaction conditions that will not alter the target peptide.

After removal of the alpha-amino protecting group, the remaining protected amino acids are coupled stepwise in the desired order. An excess of each protected amino acid is generally used with an appropriate carboxyl group activator.

After the desired amino acid sequence has been completed, the desired peptide is decoupled from the resin support by treatment with a reagent such as TFA or hydrogen fluoride (HF), which not only cleaves the peptide from the resin, but also cleaves all remaining side chain protecting groups.

These solid phase peptide synthesis procedures are well known in the art and are further described by Stewart and Young, *Solid Phase Synthesis* (2nd Ed., Pierce Chemical Co., 1984), incorporated herein by reference.

The internalizing peptides of the present invention may be synthesized with additional groups, such as biotin or other markers, such that the peptide may be tracked in the cell or conjugated via the additional group to cargo. The peptides may also be later modified to incorporate any desired additional groups according to methods known in the art.

The internalizing peptides are typically synthesized as the free acid but could be readily prepared as the amide or ester where desired. Other types of modifications include, but are not limited to, methylation, acetylation and adding a benzyloxycarbonyl (t-BOC) group. Additionally the peptides may be synthesized as cyclic peptides. The C-terminal carboxyl group or a C-terminal ester can be induced to cyclize by internal displacement of the -OH or ester of the carboxyl group or ester

respectively with the N-terminal amino group to form a cyclic peptide. Such methods are well known in the art.

Cyclization of the peptides or incorporation of a desamino or descarboxy residue at the termini of the peptides of the present invention, so that there is no terminal amino or carboxy group, to decrease susceptibility to proteases or to restrict the confirmation of the peptide, are also contemplated by the present invention.

The present invention also provides for compositions comprising the internalizing peptides of the present invention, complexes comprising the peptides linked to cargo, and immunogens of the present invention. Non-limiting examples include: the administration of internalizing peptides and peptide-cargo *in vivo* by oral, pulmonary, parenteral (intramuscular, intra-articular, intraperitoneal, intravenous (IV) or subcutaneous injection), inhalation (via a fine powder formulation or a fine mist), transdermal, nasal, vaginal, rectal, or sublingual routes of administration and can be formulated in dosage forms appropriate for each route of administration.

The peptide-cargo complexes of the present invention may be administered with a carrier. Such carriers include any suitable physiological solution or dispersant or the like. The physiological solutions include any acceptable solution or dispersion media, such as saline or buffered saline. The carrier may also include antibacterial and antifungal agents, isotonic and adsorption delaying agents, and the like. Except insofar as any conventional media, carrier or agent is incompatible with the active ingredient, its use in the compositions is contemplated.

The invention is further directed to methods for using the compositions of the invention for *in vivo* or *ex vivo* applications in which it is desired to deliver cargo into cells to achieve a particular phenotypic effect. *In vivo* applications involve, *e.g.*, the direct administration of the peptide-cargo complex of the present invention formulated as a composition to the cells of an individual. *Ex vivo* applications involve, *e.g.*, the transfer of the peptide-cargo complex of the present invention directly to autologous cells which are maintained *in vitro*, followed by the re-administration of the cells comprising the internalized cargo to a recipient.

Dosage of the peptide-cargo complex of the present invention to be administered *in vivo* in order to effect efficient delivery of cargo into a target cell and/or achieve a phenotypic effect correlated to the delivery of cargo is determined

with reference to various parameters, including the species of the subject, the age, weight, and disease status and the particular physiological conditions requiring phenotypic alteration. Dosage also depends upon the location of the cells to be targeted within the subject. For example, target cells of the lung may require different dosages than administration into the blood stream of an organism. The dosage is preferably chosen so that administration causes an effective result, as measured by molecular assays or phenotypic alteration. Such assays include Western blot of a particular protein being administered or encoded by a transgene that has been administered, immunoprecipitation, immunocytochemistry, or other techniques known to those skilled in the art. Dosages may range from 0.01 nM to 1 μM. In a preferred embodiment, the dosage ranges from 1 nM to 1 μM. In a particularly preferred embodiment, the dosage is 1.5 nM for pep4 and pep5 and 15 nM for pep2 and pep3.

The practice of the present invention can be achieved by employing a number of conventional techniques of molecular biology, microbiology, recombinant DNA technology, biochemistry and immunology which are within the skill of the art. Such techniques are explained fully in the literature, see, *e.g.*, Fritsch and Maniatis, *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, 2nd Edition (1989); Ausubel et al. (eds.), *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, (1992); incorporated herein by reference.

Although only preferred embodiments of the invention are specifically described above, it will be appreciated that modifications and variations of the invention are possible without departing from the spirit and intended scope of the invention.

The following examples are provided to more clearly illustrate the aspects of the invention and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention.

EXAMPLES

Example 1: Titering M13 Phage

A phage display library (Ph.D.-12™ Catalog # 8110) was obtained from New England BioLabs (Beverly, MA). The Ph.D.-12™ phage display library is a library of M13 coliphage with each phage displaying a different 12 residue peptide and represents 1.9×10^9 independent clones. The randomized peptides in the library

are expressed between the leader sequence and the N-terminus of the minor coat protein pIII, resulting in an average valency of 5 displayed peptides per virion. The display vector for the library is a derivative of wild-type M13 phage which is not a lytic phage. There is a physical linkage between each displayed peptide and its encoding DNA for easy determination of the selected peptide sequence.

E.coli ER2537 was the host strain used for the M13 phage display library. ER2537 is a robust F+ strain with a rapid growth rate and is well suited for M13 propagation.

For titering the phage, ER2537 was streaked out from a glycerol stock onto a minimal plate (500 ml 2X M9 salts (12 g Na_2HPO_4, 6 g KH_2PO_4, 1 g NaCl, 2 g NH_4Cl per liter), 500 ml 3% agar, 20 ml 20% glucose, 2 ml 1 M $MgSo_4$, o.1 ml 1 M $CaCl_2$, 1 ml thiamine (10 mg/ml)) for phage titering. After 24 hours, a single colony was picked and used to inoculate 5 ml of LB (10 g bacto tryptone, 5 g yeast extract, and 5 g NaCl per liter) which was grown for 3 hours to mid-log phase (OD_{600} ~ 0.5) at 37° C. Approximately 200 µl of the stock was then spread onto a plate containing LB, IPTG and Xgal (per liter LB add 15 g agar, 0.05 g IPTG and 0.04 g Xgal). The plates were inoculated with serial dilutions of 10-fold of the phage stock and incubated overnight at 37° C. The cells infected with phage stained blue due to the presence of the phage (which contains β- gal) and the plaques were counted to determine the titer. The titer was preferably 1-2 x 10^{11}. Biopanning (as described below in Example 2) can be carried out with as little as 10^9 plaque forming unites (pfu).

Example 2: Screening a Phage Display Library to Identify Internalizing Peptides

Hig-82 biopanning: Hig-82 cells (rabbit synovial cell line supplied by Christopher Evans, University of Pittsburgh, ATCC Deposit No. CRL-1832) were employed for screening the New England Biolabs Ph.D-12™ phage-display library. The Hig-82 cells were cultured in 10 cm plates and grown to 100% confluency. The cells were then incubated with approximately 4 x 10^{10} phage in a volume of 10µl overnight at 4 °C. The Hig-82 cells were then harvested and washed twenty times with wash buffer (25 mM Tris-HCL pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM $CaCl_2$, 10 mM

$MgCl_2$, 1% bovine serum albumin (BSA)). The last washing solution was collected and titered to determine if any phage were present. This wash had no phage indicating that the washing was sufficient. Phage which were bound to the cells were eluted with 50 mM glycine, pH 2.2 for 30 minutes at room temperature and the eluate was immediately thereafter neutralized for two minutes with 0.2M $NaPO_4$ buffer, pH 8.0. The eluate was collected for phage titering and amplifying.

The cells were then trypsinized from the plate with 0.05% trypsin, 0.53 mM EDTA and lysed by three consecutive rounds of freeze/thaw in dry ice/EtOH. The lysed cells were then centrifuged and the supernatant was collected for phage titering and amplification. The cell pellets containing the cell debris were washed with wash buffer (see above) five times and the last wash was collected for phage titering. The cell pellet containing the cell debris was then eluted with 50 mM glycine, pH 2.2 for 30 minutes at room temperature and the eluate was immediately thereafter neutralized for two minutes with 0.2 M $NaPO_4$ buffer, pH 8.0. The eluate was collected and saved for phage titering and amplification.

Phage titering was accomplished as described above in Example 1 and the phage were amplified by adding the eluates to a 20 ml ER2537 culture grown to early-log phase in LB medium as described above in Example 1 and incubating for 4.5 hours at 37 °C with vigorous shaking. The culture was then centrifuged for 10 minutes at 10,000 rpm in a Sorvall model SS-34 centrifuge at 4 °C. The supernatant was transferred to a new tube and spun a second time. The upper 80% of the supernatant was then transferred to a new tube and 1/6 volume of PEG/NaCl (20% w/v polyethylene glycol-8000, 2.5 M NaCl) was added and incubated overnight at 4 °C to precipitate the amplified phage. The PEG precipitate was then centrifuged for 15 minutes at 10,000 rpm at 4 °C (supernatant was decanted and pellet was respun briefly) and residual supernatant was removed with a pipette. The pellet was resuspended in 1 ml TBS (50 mM Tris-HCL (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl)and spun in a microcentrifuge tube to remove any remaining debris. The supernatant was transferred to a fresh microcentrifuge tube and re-precipitated with 1/6 volume PEG/NaCl, incubated for 60 minutes on ice and microcentrifuged for 10 minutes at 4 °C. The pellet was resuspended in 200 µl TBS, 0.02% NaN_3 and recentrifuged to remove any remaining debris. The supernatant represented the amplified phage.

The procedure (referred to hereafter as biopanning) was repeated a total of three times to achieve phage stocks enriched for phage which were internalized into the Hig-82 cells.

Human Primary T-cell biopanning: Human primary $CD4^+$ and $CD8^+$ T-cells (purified from peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) of normal donors using immunomagnetics beads (Miltenyi Biotech, Bergish Gladbach, Germany)) were employed for screening the New England Biolabs Ph.D-12™ phage-display library. The T-cells were incubated at 37°C overnight in the presence of 25 IU/ml interleukin2 (IL2). The cells were then incubated with approximately 4×10^{10} phage in a volume of 10µl for 4 hours at 4 °C with gentle shaking. The T-cells were then harvested and washed extensively with tris-buffered saline (TBS). Phage which were bound to the cells were eluted with 50 mM glycine, pH 2.2 for 10 minutes at room temperature and the eluate was immediately thereafter neutralized for two minutes with 0.2M $NaPO_4$ buffer, pH 8.0. The eluate was collected for phage titering and amplifying.

The cells were then trypsinized from the plate with 0.05% trypsin, 0.53 mM EDTA, washed 2x with TBS at room temperature, centrifuged to remove wash and resuspended in 0.2 ml TBS. The T-cells were then lysed by three consecutive rounds of freeze/thaw in dry ice/EtOH. The lysed cells were then centrifuged and the supernatant was collected for phage titering and amplification.

Phage titering was accomplished as described above in Example 1 and the phage were amplified as described for Hig-82 cells.

The procedure (referred to hereafter as biopanning) was repeated a total of three times to achieve phage stocks enriched for phage which were internalized into the T-cells.

Calu 3 cell biopanning: The human lung adenocarcinoma cell line Calu 3 (ATCC, Rockville, MD.) was cultured in a flask with a 1:1 ratio of DMEM media and F12 media to 70% confluency, then trypsinized from the flask, washed 1x with TBS and transferred into a cell culture filter and grown to 100% confluency in a 1:1 ratio of DMEM media and F12 media. Phage biopanning was performed as above for human primary T-cells.

Cervical Tissue biopanning: Surgically resected cervical mucosa cells from human patients were grown in a 60 mm tissue culture dish in the presence of 5

ml of complete DMEM media. The cervical mucosa cells were then incubated with approximately 4 x 10^{10} phage in a tissue culture dish for 18 hours. The mucosa tissue was then trypsinized and class II positive cells were selected from a single cell suspension using immunomagnetics beads (Miltenyi Biotech, Bergish Gladbach, Germany) following the manufacturer's protocol. The purified mucosal cells were then lysed by three consecutive rounds of freeze/thaw in a -70°C freezer. The lysed cells were then centrifuged and the supernatant was collected for phage titering and amplification.

Phage titering was accomplished as described above in Example 1 and the phage were amplified as described for Hig-82 cells.

Human Prostate Tumor (DU145) cell biopanning: The human prostate tumor cell line (DU145) was cultured in DMEM and 10% FCS. Phage titering and amplification was accomplished as described above.

Example 3: Identification of phage displayed peptides which were internalized into Hig-82 cells, T-cells, Calu3 cells, and Cervical Tissue

After three rounds of biopanning, the enriched phage preparations were plaqued as described above in Example 1 for phage titering. A single plaque was then picked (from plated containing approximately 100 plaques) with a sterile wooden stick and transferred to a tube containing 1 ml of ER2537 culture in LB and incubated for 4.5 hours with shaking. The phage were amplified as described above in Example 2. Phage DNA was prepared from the amplified stock by centrifuging the 1 ml cultures in a microcentrifuge for 30 seconds, removing the supernatant, adding 200 µl PEG/NaCl and precipitating the phage for 10 minutes at room temperature. The precipitated phage were then centrifuged for 10 minutes in a microcentrifuge and the supernatant was discarded (a subsequent spin was performed to remove any remaining supernatant). The pellet was resuspended in 100 µl iodide buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.0), 1 mM EDTA, 4 M NaCl), 250 µl EtOH was added and the mixture was incubated for 10 minutes at room temperature to preferentially precipitate single-stranded phage DNA and leave most of the phage protein in solution. The precipitated phage DNA was then centrifuged for 10 minutes in a microcentrifuge and the pellet was washed with 70% EtOH and dried briefly under vacuum. The dried phage DNA pellet was then resuspended in 30 µl TE buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl (pH

8.0, 1 mM EDTA). The phage DNA (approximately 5 µl of the 30 µl preparation) was then sequenced (automated DNA sequencing at the University of Pittsburgh) to determine the sequence of the peptides which were internalized. Figure 7 shows the uptake of M13 phage labeled with Cy3 by peptide 3 (SEQ ID NO:3) and peptide 5 (SEQ ID NO:5). The peptides identified are pep 1 through pep 66 (SEQ ID Nos:1-18 and 25-72 respectively) as represented in Table 1-4 above.

To show that the peptides of the present invention are able to facilitate internalization and transport of protein complexes and phage (virus) to the nucleus of a cell, biotinylated peptides were coupled to streptavidin-488. *See* Bayer et al., *Histochem. Cytochem.* 24:933-939 (1976); Ivanenkov & Menon, *Biochim. Biophys. Acta.* 1448:463-472 (1999). The use of the 488 fluorescent marker allows for analysis of the treated cells by confocal microscopy to determine the exact location of the complexes in the cells. Peptide 5 (SEQ ID NO:5) was able to facilitate the efficient internalization of the streptavidin-488 complex (Figure 13A) with a significant percentage of the peptide-streptavidin-488 complex being found in the nucleus by confocal microscopy of treated cells (Figure 13B).

To determine if the peptides of the present invention are able to facilitate internalization of intact M13 phage(a virus), as suggested by the screening and isolation procedure, a peptide 5/M13 phage complex was labeled with Cy3 (as for Figure 5) and added to rabbit synovial fibroblasts. Labeled peptide 5/M13 phage complex was detected in the treated cells (Figure 13D) compared to the control phage (Figure 13C). Thus peptide 5, as well as peptides 2, 3, and 4 (SEQ ID NOs:2-4 respectively) were able to facilitate internalization and nuclear localization of protein complexes as well as intact M13 phage. Therefore, the peptides of the present invention are useful for facilitating the internalization of virus and viral vectors.

Example 4: Identifying peptides which facilitate internalization of conjugated cargo (β- galactosidase and Cy3)

Internalizing peptides 1-6 (SEQ ID NOs:1-6 respectively), Prostate P1 (SEQ ID NO. 86) and Airway Peptide, AWP1, (SEQ ID NO. 59) which were identified as described above in Example 3, were synthesized, and biotinylated (synthesis and biotinylation performed by the Biotech Center of the University of

Pittsburgh). The biotinylated peptides were then conjugated to avidin β-gal or avidin Cy3 at room temperature for 2 hours.

The peptide conjugates were then added to cells (Hig-82 cells, rabbit synovial cells, human synovial cells, rabbit synovial lining, human primary airway cells HBE 144, human primary islet cells, murine myoblast cells C2C12, dog kidney epithelial cells MDCK, murine fibroblast cells NIH3T3 and murine tumor cells MCA 205 (human synovial cells and human primary airway cells (HBE144) were isolated from patients from the Presbyterian Hospital, University of Pittsburgh by standard techniques for establishing a primary cell culture; human islet cells were provided by the University of Miami and were isolated by standard techniques for establishing a primary cell culture; C2C12, MDCK, 3T3 and MCA205 cells were purchased from ATCC, Bethesda, Md.; all cells were cultured in DMEM and grown to 100% confluency) and incubated while gently rotating at 37 °C for 3 hours with TBS buffer. The cells were then washed 10 times with TBS buffer and fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde at room temperature for 30 minutes. Cells were then washed 3 times with TBS buffer and stained with 1 mg/ml X-gal (Boehringer Mannheim, Indianapolis) at 37°C overnight for β- gal-conjugated peptides. Cells which were blue indicated the presence of β- gal in the cells. For Cy3-conjugated peptides, fluorescence of the cells as measured by confocal microscopy indicated the ability of the peptide to internalize the Cy3 (a small molecule cargo).

Figure 1A shows the results of peptide- β- gal complex internalization into Hig-82 cells using peptide 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 (SEQ ID Nos:1-6 respectively) as compared to antennapedia peptide (RQIKIWFQNRRMKWKK; SEQ ID NO:19), TAT-PTD (YGRKKRRQRRR; SEQ ID NO:21), and a random control peptide (ARPLEHGSDKAT; SEQ ID NO:20). Figure 1B shows the relative strength of internalization mediated by peptides 2, 3, 4 and 5 (SEQ ID NOs:2-5 respectively) as compared to antennapedia peptide (SEQ ID NO:19), TAT-PTD (SEQ ID NO:21), and a random control peptide (SEQ ID NO:20). In Figure 1B, various concentrations of peptides linked to β- gal were tested (1:1 = 150 nM of β- gal). The results show that peptides 4 and 5 (SEQ ID NOs:4 and 5 respectively) effect internalization of β-gal linked thereto at a concentration equal to or less than TAT-PTD, suggesting that internalization mediated by peptides 4 and 5 is equal or superior to internalization

mediated by TAT-PTD. Peptides 3 and 4 achieved internalization of β- gal at a slightly higher concentration. Strikingly, peptides 2-5 were more effective than the commercially available antennapedia peptide.

Figure 2 A-D shows the ability of peptide 1 (SEQ ID NO:1) (Figure 2A and 2C, low and high magnification respectively) and peptide 3 (SEQ ID NO:3) (Figure 2B and 2D, low and high magnification respectively) to facilitate the internalization of β- gal into rabbit synovial cells. Figure 3A-D shows the ability of peptide 5 (SEQ ID NO:5) (Figure 3A and 3B, high and low magnification respectively) and peptide 1 (SEQ ID NO:1) (Figure 3C and 3D, high and low magnification respectively) to facilitate the internalization of β- gal into human synovial cells.

Figure 4 shows the ability of peptides 2- 5 (SEQ ID NOs:2-5, respectively), TAT-PTD (SEQ ID NO:21), antennapedia peptide (SEQ ID NO:19), a random control peptide (SEQ ID NO:20) and an adenoviral vector encoding β- gal (Ψ5) to facilitate *in vivo* transfer of peptide-conjugated β- gal into rabbit synovial lining. Peptide-β- gal complexes (fusions) were injected into rabbit knee synovial lining, the lining was then removed, washed with wash buffer, fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde, and stained with X-gal. Peptides 4, 5 and TAT-PTD showed the highest level of uptake into the rabbit synovial lining (Figure 4A). The control peptide and saline alone showed no uptake. The level of uptake was significantly higher for all the internalizing peptides as compared to the adenoviral vector encoding β- gal, which was injected 3 days prior to injection of the peptide-β- gal constructs (Figure 4A) .

Figure 4B shows the histological analysis of the rabbit synovial lining using an eosin counter-stain. The histological analysis showed that β- gal staining was intracellular and limited to the synovial lining. Peptide 5 (SEQ ID NO:5) was able to facilitate uptake of β- gal in nearly 100% of the synovial cells *in vivo* (Figure 4B). Injection of peptide 5 (SEQ ID NO:5) into day 14 murine tumors which were prepared by subcutaneously injecting MCA-205 cells (fibrosarcoma cell line) resulted in significant β- gal staining that was also significantly higher than that observed for an adenoviral vector encoding β- gal. These *in vivo* results show that the peptides of the present invention can facilitate efficient internalization of protein complexes into

joints and tumors and thus are useful for delivery of proteins of interest (such as apoptotic proteins, suicide proteins, tumor suppressor proteins, chemotherapeutic agents, etc) to joints (*e.g.* arthritic joints) and tumor cells.

Figure 6 A-I shows the ability of peptide 5 (SEQ ID NO:5) to facilitate the uptake of β- gal in (6A) HIG-82 cells; (6B) rabbit primary synovial cells; (6C) human primary synovial cells; (6D) HBE 144 primary human airway epithelial cells; (6E) MDCK polarized canine kidney cells ; (6F) human β islet primary cells; (6G) C2C12 murine myoblast cells; (6H) MCA205 murine fibrosarcoma cells; and (6I) NIH3T3 cells. Additionally, Figure 9B-C shows the ability of peptide 5 to facilitate internalization of eGFP in human islets at low magnification (9B is a photomicrograph of the histologically stained cells and 9C shows the fluorescent detection of eGFP). Figure 9D-E show the ability of peptide 5 to facilitate internalization eGFP in human islets at high magnification (9D is a photomicrograph of the histologically stained cells and 9E shows the fluorescent detection of eGFP). Figure 9F-G shows the ability of peptide 5 to facilitate the internalization of eGFP in human dendritic cells (9F is a photomicrograph of the histological ly stained cells and 9G shows the fluorescent detection of eGFP). Figure 9A is a schematic representation of the expression construct encoding the peptide5-eGFP fusion protein.

Figure 17 shows the ability of peptide-5 linked to β-gal to transduce CD34+/LIN- stem cells. Peptide 5 is biotin labeled and the β- gal is avidin labeled so that they may be linked together by an avidin/biotin interaction. The cells which stained dark were transduced with the peptide/β- gal complex as indicated by an arrow.

To make the nucleic acid encoding the peptide-eGFP fusion depicted in Figure 9A, PCR was employed using 5' and 3' primers that encoded the peptide and a his tag, respectively, and had complimentary sequences to eGFP DNA coding sequences. The resultant PCR product was subcloned into the bacterial expression vector pET ((Novagen, Madison, WI). For protein expression, the expression vector comprising the DNA encoding a peptide eGFP fusion with a his tag was transfected into bacterial cells which were grown by standard techniques. The cells were induced to express the fusion product with 1 mM IPTG and were harvested and lysed. The fusion protein was purified over a Nickel column. The purified protein was then

added to the media of Hig-82 cells in culture. The eGFP positive cells were visualized under a fluorescence microscope. Figure 8 shows the ability of peptide 3 (SEQ ID NO:3) and peptide 5 (SEQ ID NO:5), as well as the antennapedia peptide (SEQ ID NO:19) to facilitate the internalization of β- gal into murine tumor cells *in vivo*. MCA 205 tumor cells ($5x10^5$ cells) were injected subcutaneously into the flank of a C57/BL6 mouse. At day 14, a single intra-tumoral injection of the peptide β- gal complex was performed. The mice were sacrificed 3 hours post-injection and the tumor tissue was isolated, sectioned and stained with X-gal.

Figure 32 shows the ability of peptide 5 (PTD-5) (SEQ ID NO:5) to facilitate uptake of fluorescently labeled antibody into Hig-82 cells. Cy3-Anti-mouse IgG are conjugated to avidin and coupled to biotinylated PTDs.

These data indicate that the internalizing peptides of the present invention can facilitate the uptake of cargo (β-gal, Cy3 or IgGs) into cells both *in vitro* and *in vitro*. Additionally, since the cargo was transported to the nucleus of the cells, the data also indicate that the peptides facilitated nuclear translocation of the cargo as well (see Figures 1, 2, 3, and 6).

Example 5: Cell Type Specific Selective Internalization of Peptides

To determine the ability of peptides of the present invention to facilitate cargo internalization into specific cell types, prostate cancer (DU145) cells were used as the target cells. Avidin FITC was coupledto biotinylated peptide. Internalizing peptides from the prostate cancer cell screening are listed in Table 5.

Figure 25 shows the ability of Prostate peptide (Prostate P) (SEQ ID NO: 86) to facilitate uptake of β-gal in DU145 tumor cells. Figure 26 also shows that Prostate P facilitates efficient cellular uptake of FITC.

In a similiar experiment using human lung epithelia (Calu3) cells as the target cell population, internalizing peptides listed on Table 3 were isolated. Figure 27 shows an example of an identified internalizing peptide, Airway peptide (AWP-1) (SEQ ID NO:59), that is able to transduce Calu3 cells. Airway peptide also successfully transduces murine lung tissue *in vivo* (Figures 30 and 31). Figure 28 is a bar graph showing the transduction of various PTDs in Calu3 cells. Figure 29 is a bar graph showing the transduction of various PTDs in Hig-82 cells.

Though PTD-5 achieves more efficient uptake of β-gal in comparison to Airway peptide in Calu3 cells (Figure 28), it does not demonstrate the same level of specificity for lung epithelium. For example, Airway peptide facilitates β-gal uptake specifically into lung epithelia, whereas PTD-5 indiscriminately facilitates uptake in multiple cell types in the murine lung (Figure 31). These results further demonstrate that some peptides of the present invention have a specific ability to facilitate uptake of cargo.

Example 6: Peptide competition assay

A peptide competition assay was carried out to determine the relative efficiency and specificity of the various peptides. The peptides were conjugated to β-gal as described above in Example 4 and incubated with Hig-82 cells grown to 85% confluency in 24 well plates in the presence of non biotinylated peptides for 3 hours at 37 °C in TBS buffer while being gently rotated. The cells were then washed 10 times with TBS buffer, fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde at room temperature for 30 minutes, washed 3 times with TBS buffer, and stained with Xgal, as described above in Example 4, overnight. Cells which stained blue had internalized peptide-conjugated β-gal.

Figure 5 shows the ability of the various non-biotinylated peptides to compete for internalization of the peptide-conjugated β-gal. In rows 1-4 peptide-conjugated β- gal comprising peptide 2, 3, 4 and 5 respectively (SEQ ID Nos: 2-5 respectively) were incubated with cells in the presence of non biotinylated peptides 1-6 (SEQ ID Nos:1-6 respectively) which were added to columns 1-6 respectively. Peptide 1 (SEQ ID NO:1) did not block the internalization by any of the peptides. Peptides 2-6 (SEQ ID Nos:2-6 respectively) blocked the internalization of peptide 2-conjugated β- gal and peptides 4 (SEQ ID NO:4) and peptide 5 (SEQ ID NO:5) blocked the internalization of peptide 2 through peptide 6-conjugated β- gal indicating that these peptides more efficiently bound to the cells than any others.

Figure 12 also shows the ability of the various non-biotinylated peptides to compete for internalization of the peptide-conjugated β- gal. A 100 fold excess of peptide 5 (SEQ ID NO:5) was able to completely inhibit the uptake of peptides 3, 4 (SEQ ID NOs:3 and 4 respectively) and the antennapedia peptide (SEQ

ID NO:19) and significantly inhibit the uptake of TAT-PTD (SEQ ID NO:21) and itself. Surprisingly peptide 6 (SEQ ID NO:6) was able to inhibit the uptake of peptide 2 and 3, but not peptides 4 and 5, even though peptide 6 is only weakly able to transduce cells compared with peptides 2-5. Also tested were saline alone, a random peptide (SEQ ID NO:20), TAT-PTD (SEQ ID NO:21) and a polylysine peptide having a MW between 1,000 D and 4,000 D with an average MW of 2,500 D (purchased from Sigma, St. Louis, MO). The ability of the polylysine peptide to inhibit uptake suggests that the charge of the peptide is important for at least part of the process of peptide-mediated internalization.

Example 7: Circular Dichroism Spectroscopy

Stock solutions of peptides 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 (SEQ ID NOs:1-6 respectively), as well as TAT-PTD (SEQ ID NO:21), and the antennapedia peptide (SEQ ID NO:19) were diluted to 1.5 mg/ml in 5 mM KPO_4 at pH 7.4. Measurements were made using an Aviv 62DS spectropolarimeter over the wavelength range from 300 to 190 nm (except for TAT-PTD, where sample absorbency precluded measurements below 192 nm even after sample dilution), with a 0.5 nm step size, at room temperature using a 0.1 cm pathlength quartz cell (Hellma). Ellipticity measurements below 190 nm were precluded due to solvent absorption. All reported spectra were baseline corrected (by subtraction of similarly collected, averaged baselines of buffer alone) and smoothed using a Savitzky Golay filter.

Figure 10A-H shows that the peptides have a small dip at a wavelength of 225 nm which indicative of possible insignificant secondary structure for α helices. Specifically, Figure 10 A-H shows the circular dichroism plot for peptide 1 (SEQ ID NO:1; Figure 10A), peptide 2 (SEQ ID NO:2; Figure 10B), peptide 3 (SEQ ID NO:3; Figure 10C), peptide 4 (SEQ ID NO:4; Figure 10D), peptide 5 (SEQ ID NO:5; Figure 10E), peptide 6 (SEQ ID NO:6; Figure 10F), antennapedia peptide (SEQ ID NO:19; Figure 10G) and a random peptide (SEQ ID NO:20; Figure 10H).

Figure 11A & B shows that qualitatively, the spectra of peptides 1-6 fall into three general groups. Figure 11A shows that the spectra of the highly active peptides 4 and 5 (SEQ ID NOs: 4 and 5 respectively) are nearly super-imposable with that of TAT-PTD (SEQ ID NO:21) and somewhat similar to the antennapedia peptide

(SEQ ID NO:19). Peptides 2 and 3 (SEQ ID NOs: 2 and 3 respectively), which have an intermediate activity, yield spectra which are similar to each other, but significantly different from peptides 4 and 5. The lower activity peptides 1 and 6 (SEQ ID NOs: 1 and 6 respectively) fall into a third class and share some similarity to the random peptide (SEQ ID NO:20) which does not have activity. The peptides do not have a significant helical content, which would give rise to a bilobed minima at ~205 and 220 nm, and a large positive peak at ~195 nm. Rather, the peptides appear to be enriched in a poly-proline-type helix (which does not require the presence of prolines). *See* Sreerama & Woody, *Biochemistry* 33:10022-10025 (1994). This type of structure is consistent with some of the observations made regarding the antennapedia peptide where the substitution of the prolines into the peptide sequence did not disrupt activity, nor did the substitution of D-amino acids and/or reversal of the chain direction disrupt activity. *See* Derossi et al., *J. Biochem.* 217:18188-18193 (1996); Berlose et al., *Eur. J. Biochem.* 242:372 (1996). These substitutions would not affect the charge distribution on a poly-proline-type helix, nor be disruptive to this structure. The amphipathic cationic peptides of the present invention likely interact with the negative charges on the surface of the bilayers.

The CD spectra of the peptides was also analyzed following addition to small unimellar vesicles (SUVs). In the presence of SUVs, which comprise mixed phospholipids that are primarily phosphatidylcholines, no significant changes were observed in the CD spectra. However, when the SUVs were composed of dipalmitoyl phosphatidylserine, a large change in the resulting CD spectra was observed which correlated with transfer activity.

Example 8: Delivery of an Apoptotic Peptide to Cells via the Peptides of the Present Invention

To demonstrate that the peptides of the present invention could facilitate the uptake of an apoptotic peptide KLAKLAKKLAKLAK (SEQ ID NO:23) into cells and induce apoptosis therein, a continuous peptide, termed the "death peptide", comprising peptide 5 and the apoptotic peptide was synthesized (RRQRRTSKLMKRGGKLAKLAKKLAKLAK (SEQ ID NO:24)) (Research Genetics, Huntsville, AL).

2×10^5 cells (HIG82, MCA205 or Jurkatt) were seeded into 24 well plates. Forty-eight hours later, 100 μM, 50 μM, 25 μM, 6.25 μM and 3.1 μM of the either the death peptide (SEQ ID NO:24), peptide 5 alone (SEQ ID NO:5) or the apoptotic peptide alone (SEQ ID NO:23) was added to the cells. To check for cell viability, three hours later, the media was aspirated and 1 ml of serum-free media containing 0.25 mg of MTT was added to each well and incubated for 4 hours at 37°C. MTT-containing media was then removed and 1 ml of absolute isopropanol containing 0.4N HCl was added. Photographs were taken of the plates, then the cells were harvested and any debris was centrifuged. OD was taken at $\lambda = 570$ nm. Each sample point was performed in triplicate.

Figure 14 and Figure 15 shows the ability of the "death peptide" to impair HIG-82 cell viability. In contrast, peptide 5 alone and the apoptotic peptide alone did not impair viability.

To determine whether the death peptide could induce apoptosis in tumor cells and inhibit tumor growth *in vivo*, C57BL/6 mice bearing day 7 tumors in each flask (seeded with 1×10^5 MCA205 cells) were injected daily for 10 days with a 50 ÿl volume of 1 mM death peptide (SEQ ID NO:24; DP1) or the apoptotic peptide alone (SEQ ID NO:23; KLA) or a saline mock into both tumors. Five mice were used in each group. Tumor volume was estimated by multiplying maximum length x width^2. Separately, C57BL/6 with single, day 12 tumors were injected with 1 mM death peptide (SEQ ID NO:24; DP1), apoptotic peptide alone (SEQ ID NO:23; KLA) or saline for eleven days. Ten mice comprised each group. On the final day, the mice were injected with the appropriate saline or peptide solution and sacrificed 3 hours post-injection. Tumors were paraffin-embedded, sectioned, and stained for TUNEL and counterstained with methyl green or stained with hematoxylin and eosin to reveal histologic architecture.

As shown in Figure 16A, daily administration of 50 μl of 1mM death peptide (SEQ ID NO:24; DP1) lead to a striking reduction or halt in tumor growth in the fibrosarcomas compared to the apoptotic peptide alone (SEQ ID NO:23; KLA) or tris buffered saline (TBS). By day 6, between the death peptide (DP1) and apoptotic peptide alone (KLA) groups, a $p <= 0.026$ by a two-tailed student's t-test of the means was observed, which became = 0.0001 by day 10. As a plot of individual tumor sizes

shows (Figure 16D), both the death peptide (DP1) and the apoptotic peptide alone (KLA) mouse groups begin with comparable tumor sizes. However, by day 9 of treatment, no overlap exists in the tumor sizes of the DP1-treated cohort with KLA-treated cohort. To test whether an immune response against the tumors may have been triggered by the apoptosis, treatment was halted at day 14, however, in the DP1-treated mice. Tumors continued to grow, directly correlating with the cessation of DP1 administration. Figure 16B shows a comparison of tumor sizes between the DP1 and KLA-treated groups eight days following the initiation of treatment. There is a dramatic reduction in tumor volume in the DP1-treated mice, coincident with reduction in ulceration and bleeding in these mice. In a separate experiment, 3 out of 10 mice with single flank tumors treated with DP1 had undetectable tumors following 11 days of treatment. Importantly, repeated administration of DP1 resulted in no obvious side-effects in treated mice.

To test whether apoptosis was the mechanism of tumor killing *in vivo* and to study the effects of death peptide administration on tumor architecture, fibrosarcomas treated daily for 11 days with death peptide (SEQ ID NO:24; DP1), apoptotic peptide alone (SEQ ID NO:23; KLA) or tris buffered saline (TBS) were injected with 50 ÿl of 1 mM DP1, KLA or TBS on the eleventh day and sacrificed three hours later. Tumors were excised, embedded, sectioned , and stained with either TUNEL or hematoxylin and eosin. As shown in Figure 16C, treatment with DP1 mediates a potent apoptosis in MCA205 fibrosarcomas *in vivo*. A broad zone of anuclear and acellular eosinophilic debris is ringed by a zone of tumor cells in the process of undergoing apoptosis, as shown in the bottom right panel (Figure 16C). The zones of killing are substantial; in some instances, an estimated 10-20% of total tumor volume stained TUNEL-positive following DP1 administration. No TUNEL staining is observed in the KLA-treated tumors, indicating the requirement for linkage to peptide 5 (SEQ ID NO:5) for induction of apoptosis.

In addition, the death peptide was administered to rabbits with IL-1-induced arthritis (*see* Ghivizzani et al. *J. Immunol.* 159:3604 (1997)). Three arthritic rabbits received the death peptide, three received peptide 5 alone and 3 received the apoptotic protein alone. The rabbits were sacrificed 24 or 72 hours post-injection of the peptides and the rabbit knee capsules were removed for histology analysis and TUNEL staining.

Figure 18 shows that the delivery of the death peptide (SEQ ID NO:24; DP1) mediated apoptosis of hyperplastic synovium *in vivo* whereas the antimicrobial peptide alone (SEQ ID NO:23; KLA) did not. Furthermore, injection of the death peptide (SEQ ID NO:24; DP1) into arthritic rabbit joints caused a great reduction in the number of white blood cells in the lavage fluid if IL-1 inflamed rabbit joints as compared to peptide 5 alone (SEQ ID NO:5; peptide control) (*see* Figure 19). These data indicate that the internalizing peptides of the present invention are effective for delivering apoptosis factors to arthritic joints and may be useful for the treatment of arthritis.

To demonstrate that other apoptotic factors could effectively be delivered to cells, the internalizing peptide 5 (SEQ ID NO:5; pep 5) of the present invention was linked to p53. An expression clone was prepared by using PCR to first create an expression cassette having pep5 at the amino terminus and a his tag at the carboxy terminus of the p53 coding sequence. The expression cassette was cloned into the pet3b vector (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA). The expression clone was then transformed into BL21 *E. coli* expression strain and induced with 0.5mM IPTG for fusion protein expression. The fusion protein was purified using a nickel column.

HIG-82 cells were grown as described above and transfected with a reporter plasmid expressing the luciferase gene driven by the p21 promoter. The HIG-82 cells were transfected with p21-luciferase plasmid by calcium phosphate methods. In addition, as positive controls, a CMV promoter driven p53 plasmid and an Adp53 viral vector were transfected into HIG-82 cells together with the reporter plasmid expressing the luciferase gene driven by the p21 promoter. Purified pep5/p53/his was added to the culture 6 hours post addition of the reporter plasmid expressing the luciferase gene driven by the p21 promoter.

The reporter plasmid expresses the luciferase gene when p53 binds to the p21 promoter. Therefore, the presence of p53 in cells transfected with the reporter plasmid may be monitored by the presence of luciferase activity in the cells. To check for the presence of luciferase activity in the cells, the cells were washed 2x with PBS, harvested and lysed. The cellular lysate was used in a luciferase activity assay performed using a luciferase assay kit (Promega, Madison, WI).

Figure 20 shows the ability of pep5:p53 to induce p21 promoter driven luciferase expression in HIG-82 cells. Pep5:p53 was able to induce luciferase

expression to similar levels as a plasmid expressing p53 and was much more effective than an adenovirus vector expressing p53. These data indicate that the internalizing peptides of the present invention can effectively deliver and internalize p53 to cells.

Example 9: Facilitation of the Delivery of GST Fusion Proteins to Cells Using Glutathione- linked Internalizing Peptides of the Present Invention

GST-eGFP (glutathione-S-transferase tagged green fluorescent protein), having in addition a histidine tag, was expressed in E. coli and purified using conventional techniques using a Nickel column to which the histidine tag binds (*see* Mi et al., *Mol. Ther.* (2000) in press). The purified GST-eGFP (200µl of 0.8 mg/ml/ total of 0.16 mg in TBS containing 1mM $CaCl_2$ and 10 mM $MgCl_2$) was incubated together with 50µl pep5 (SEQ ID NO:5; 2 mg/ml in TBS) in a total volume of 500 µl by rotating overnight at 4° C. The mixture was then dialyzed against TBS at 4°C for 2 hours with one change of buffer.

Hig-82 cells were grown between 80% to 100% confluency in 12 well plates. The cells were washed 2x with 1 ml of TBS containing 1mM $CaCl_2$ and 10 mM $MgCl_2$, and 0.1% BSA. After the final wash, various dilutions of the glutathione-pep5-GST-eGFP complex (4X, 10X, 20X) were added to the cells, as well as the negative control (GST-eGFP alone) and "enriched" TBS. The cells were incubated together with the complex or controls at 37° C for 2 hours. The cells were then washed with "enriched" TBS 3x and examined by fluorescent microscopy.

Figure 21 shows that the glutathione-pep5:GST-eGFP complex was very effectively internalized by HIG-82 cells (panel A) as compared to the GST-eGFP alone (panel B) indicating that glutathione linked internalizing peptides of the present invention are useful for facilitating the uptake of GST proteins to target cells.

Example 10: Variation in complex uptake using cationic protein transduction domains

Biotinylated peptides were coupled to avidin ß-gal. The level of internalization of the peptide-ß-gal complexes was determined by washing the cells extensively and then measuring the level of ß-galactivity using X-gal in cell lysates.

Cationic protein transduction domains (cPTDs) listed in Table 7 were screened for their ability to be internalized by various cell types – CHO, Hig-82,

HeLa and A549 (Figure 33 and Table 8, below). These peptides demonstrate varying efficiencies in promoting internalization of cPTDs-β-gal complexes in different cell types. Internalization is also affected by the length of the polyanionic peptide used. For example, uptake of 8-Lys-β-gal complex in Hela cells is more than 2-fold higher than the uptake of 6-Lys-β-gal complex, whereas the uptake of the 8-Lys-β-gal complex in CHO cells is is lower than the uptake of the 6-Lys-β-gal complex. This variation in transduction efficiency is also reflected in the uptake of FITC-conjugated PTDs in human β cells (Figure 34). These results indicate that PTDs of the present invention may exhibit cell-specific internalization abilities. Figure 35 shows the transduction of fluorescently labeled PTD in human β cells.

Table 8: Summary of Enhancement of Uptake of Complexes Mediated by cPTDs

Table 8 indicates the fold enhancement of uptake over β-galactosidase control.

	CHO-K1	Hig-82	HeLa	A549	β-Cells	Mean
PTD-5	59	378	54	96	14	120
TAT	42	649	50	123	49	182
4-Arg	4	1	1	1	N/A	2
6-Arg	110	581	62	185	32	194
8-Arg	94	574	51	137	N/A	214
10-Arg	59	191	15	50	N/A	79
12-Arg	34	85	20	45	52	47
4-Lys	0	0	0	1	N/A	0
6-Lys	261	379	70	98	42	170
8-Lys	173	560	179	209	N/A	280
10-Lys	111	753	142	286	N/A	323
12-Lys	68	518	58	146	75	173
5-RQ	1	0	0	1	N/A	1
8-RQ	0	233	0	1	N/A	59
11-RQ	1	243	0	0	38	57

Example 11: Role of Heparan Sulfate, Dextran Sulfate and Protamine Sulfate in Uptake of PTD-β-gal complexes.

The cells were treated with the indicated concentrations of heparin sulfate, dextran sulfate or protamine sulfate. The cells were then washed and new media added followed by addition of the biotinylated peptide avidin ß-gal complexes. Two hours post addition of the peptide complexes, the cells were washed and the

extent of internalized ß-gal protein determined by X-gal solution assay using cell lysates.

To examine the mechanism mediating uptake of PTD complexes through heparan sulfate proteoglycans, two CHO cell lines, (*pgs* D-677 and *pgs* A-745) defective for glycosaminoglycan (GAG) synthesis were used. Figure 36 demonstrates that uptake of cPTD-β-gal is impaired in CHO cell lines) defective for glycosaminoglycan (GAG) synthesis in comparison to wild type CHO cells. This effect is rescued by the incubation of dextran sulfate (Figure 37, Figure 39) and protamine sulfate, but not heparan sulfate (Figure 38).

These results demonstrate that treatment of cells with low levels of surface heparin sulfate proteoglycans with a charged polymers such as dextran sulfate or heparin sulfate can restore the ability of the cell to be transduced by cationic peptides.

Example 12: Role of Caveolae in Uptake of PTD-complexes

Cells were treated with the indicated concentrations of filipin and nystatin that bind to and disperse cholesterol, thus reducing the integrity of lipid rafts.

To examine the role of caveolae in the uptake of PTDs complexes, nystatin and filipin were used to disrupt the structural integrity of caveolae. Caveolae are clathrin-independent, plasma membrane structures involved in endocytic processes. They are formed by caveolin proteins and characterized by a concentration of cholesterol. Incubation with nystatin and filipin impairs PTD-β-gal complex uptake, indicating that uptake is, in part, lipid-dependent (Figure 40). Uptake in cell lines deficient in caveolae is also impaired.

Treatment of cells with the cholesterol inhibitors results in a reduction in transduction by ß-gal peptide complexes, suggesting that lipid rafts, comprised predominantly of cholesterol, play a role in mediating transduction. Thus it might be possible to regulate transduction by modulating the level of cholesterol in lipid rafts. Interestingly, inhibition of calveolae that is associated with lipid rafts and that facilitate transport of molecules into the cells appear not be involved in PTD-mediated transduction. The use of a cell line overexpressing an anti-sense to Cav-3, a major

subunit of calveolae, that has reduced numbers of calveolae is transduced with the same efficiency as wildtype cells.

Example 13: Inhibition of NF-κB–mediated apoptosis in islet cells

To demonstrate that PTDs can be internalized into mouse islet cells before their isolation and can protect islet cells from cell death post-transplantation, a peptide comprising peptide 5 (PTD-5) and IκB was synthesized.

The islets were grown in no glucose media for 12 hours and then treated with either low glucose or high glucose and the level of insulin measured by ELISA.

Transduction of internalizing peptides during islet cell isolation: Mouse bile duct was clamped off at the spot entering the duodenum. A 30 gauge needle was inserted into the bile duct and 200μl of peptide, either PTD-5-FITC, PTD-4-FITC or PTD-Ikb was injected into the pancreas. 2-3ml of collagenase solution (900Units/ml in HBSS/HEPES) was injected into the pancreas until an obvious swelling of the pancreas was observed. The pancreas was removed from the surrounding tissue and incubated in a flask at 37°C for 20min. The flask was gently tapped and 20ml of HBSS was added to the flask. The flask was firmly tapped to dissociate pancreatic tissue. The tissue was washed 2-3 times in cold HBSS and subjected to Ficoll gradient (25, 23, 20.5, 11%) centrifugation. Islet cells were collected from individual layers and washed in cold HBSS and placed in 60mm petri dishes with 10ml of CRML with 10% FBS for handpicking. These cells were used for glucose-stimulated insulin release. Cells were also examined by fluorescence microscopy.

Figure 43-45 demonstrate that PTDs are successfully transduced to mouse islet cells before isolation. Fluorescently labeled internalizing peptide can be visualized in cellular structures. Figure 49 shows that PTDs can be transduced to human islet cells.

Figure 42 shows the insulin response of mouse islet cells to glucose stimulation after incubation with inhibitory peptides. As shown in Figure 46 and 47, mouse islet cells demonstrate better cellular integrity and ability to release insulin in response to glucose after transduction of internalizing peptide, PTD-5-Ikβ, in

comparison to control peptide. This effect endures 12-16 hours post-isolation (Figure 48). Figure 50 shows the DNA content of isolated islet cells over a period of 6 days. Cells transduced with PTD-Ikβ demonstrate higher viability at extended period in comparison to control.

These results demonstrate that the delivery of NF-κB inhibitors to islets prior to, during and following isolation improve their survival and function. Thus these peptides could be used to improve the quality of the islets isolated from the pancreas, reducing the number of islets that need to be transplanted for the treatment of type I diabetes. In addition, this approach could reduce the number of islets as well as the number of donors needed for a single transplant recipient. In addition, a reduction in cell death in culture by PTD-mediated transduction of human islets could reduce the extent of inflammation following transplant, improving survival of the grant.

Example 14. Protonation of Peptides Increases Internalization

Figure 51A demonstrates that the charge of an amino acid, such as that associated with an arginine or lysine residue, relates to protein transduction. As depicted in Figure 51B and described in detail below, at the appropriate pH, polyhistidine will function as a PTD.

To test the effectiveness of protonation on peptide internalization a GST-eGFP-His6 fusion protein was incubated with cells at different pHs. The structure of the plasmid utilized to express the GST-eGFP-His6 fusion protein is depicted in Figure 52. For protein expression, the expression vector comprising the DNA encoding a peptide eGFP fusion with a His tag was transfected into bacterial cells which were grown by standard techniques. The bacterial cells were subsequently harvested and lysed. The fusion protein was purified over a Nickel column.

HIG-82 cells were grown to between 40% to 50% confluency. The cells were washed 1X with PBS containing 1mM $CaCl_2$ and 10mM $MgCl_2$. After the final wash, the peptide was added to the HIG-82 cells at a concentration of 1μM, for one hour, at 37°C in Delbecco's PBS buffered with sodium citrate to pHs ranging from pH 4.0 to pH 7.4 and supplemented with glucose (1g/L) and sodium pyruvate

(36 mg/L). Cells were then washed twice in PBS with Ca and Mg and fixed for 10 minutes at RT in 2% paraformaldehyde, followed by DAPI nuclear counterstaining.

The eGFP positive cells were visualized under a fluorescent microscope. Figure 53A-B is a photomicrograph of histologically stained cells showing the fluorescent detection of eGFP. As demonstrated, increased protonation of the test peptide facilitated the internalization of eGFP into HIG-82 cells.

Additionally, Figures 54-55 demonstrate increased uptake of the GST-eGFP-His6 fusion protein in both HIG-82 and CHO K1 cells as a function of protonation. CHO K1 WT and HIG-82 cells were grown to 80% confluency and non-enzymatically dissociated in a Hank's Based Cell Dissociation Buffer (Invitrogen;Carlesbad, CA) to generate a single cell suspension, to a final concentration of 1.2 x 10^6 cells/ml in buffers containing various pHs as described above. GST-EGFP-His6 was added to the cells at 1 μM and the cells were incubated for 1 hour at 25°C (RT) with gentle shaking, in the dark. Suspensions were then pelleted at 1500 RPM for 5 minutes at 10°C and resuspended in 10% serum-containing Ham's F-12 medium, pelleted again, and trypsinized for 20 minutes at 37 °C (0.05% trypsin, 0.53 mM EDTA) to remove surface bound complexes. Cells were washed twice in PBS and 7-AAD was added (0.5ng/μl) for 10 minutes, prior to analysis by flow cytometry. A parallel population of both cell types, incubated in 1 μM GST-EGFP-His6 at the various pHs (that was not trypsinized), was subjected to Annexin-V-PE/7-AAD analysis for an assessment of apoptosis under these conditions (BD PharMingen). These data indicate that two disparate cell lines, HIG-82 and CHO K1 cells, demonstrate pH-dependent uptake of a his-tagged protein, indicating that this phenomenon may be extendable to many more cell and tissue types. Moreover, as demonstrated in Figure 56, the percentage of annexin V+ cells transduced increased as a function of pH.

To demonstrate that His-mediated, pH-dependent uptake is extendable to other cargoes and not specific simply for GST-EGFP-His6, biotinylated H6 and H8 peptides were coupled to streptavidin-Alexa Fluor 488 (SA-488) and compared to SA-488 alone, 6R-SA-488 or *K-SA-488 under conditions of varying pH at 37° C or 4° C incubation. Single cell suspensions of confluent CHO K1 cells were generated by using enzyme free Hank's dissociation buffer, as described above, and incubated for one hour at either 37° C or 4° C in various pH buffers with 20 nM of the

complexes at cell concentrations of $1x10^6$/ml. Following incubation, cells were washed, trypsinized, and analysed as described above. Following analysis, cells were subjected to confocal microscopy, definitively establishing intracellular, internalized His-SA-488 complexes. Furthermore, a population of cells was subjected to analysis of pH-dependent apoptosis as described above. The results are presented in Figure 57 and demonstrate that short histidine homopolymers mediate pH dependent internalization in CHOK1 cells. Figure 57 demonstrates that transduction of the Alexa Fluor488 marker is not simply pH-dependent (SA-488 alone does not show significant pH-dependent transduction) and that this process requires coupling to a polyhistidine peptide (H6 or H8) in order to show pH-dependent uptake. Furthermore, unlike 6R or 8K PTDs, the polyhistidine peptides show no uptake ot 4°C, indicating that cell mediated processes are required for the transduction process. The reduction in apparent uptake of H6 or H8-SA-488 complexes at lower pHs (4.0-4.8) supports the idea of cell mediated uptake of these complexes, as apoptosis is increased following 1 hour incubations. The data indicates that the mechanism of entry of these peptides differs from the arginine and lysine-rich peptides. It is noteworthy that lengthening the histidine homopolymers length from 6 to 8 mers in length results in a shift for optimal uptake from pH 5.2 (H6) to pH 6.0 (H8). The data indicates that by modifying the polyhistidine chain length, one can tailor the pH uptake to be maximal at pre-defined physiological pHs.

In yet another set of experiments, CHO K1 cells were incubated with 20 nM 8HR-SA-488 for 1 hour at RT in Dulbecco's PBS at either pH7.4 or 6.0. The data presented in Figures 59-62 indicate that an alternating HIS-ARG peptide (H-R-H-R-H-R-H-R) exhibits pH-dependent transduction in CHOK1 cells. As presented, 8HR-SA-488 complex uptake in CHO cells increases by 187.4 fold at pH 6.0 compared to only 2.2. fold at pH 7.4. The level of internalization was found to be strongly impaired, although not abolished, at 4°C.

Additonally, as depicted in Figures 63B-C, polyornithine was capable of functioning as a highly efficient protein transduction domain.

Example 15. Stimulation of a Systemic Immune Response using Apoptotic Inducing Peptides and Dendritic Cells

Dendritic cells are professional antigen presenting cells which are capable of processing apoptotic cells and presenting antigen to T cells. Intra-tumoral injection of dendritic cells results in migration of the cells to regional lymp nodes and induction of tumor specific T-cell responses normally enhanced by IL-12. Induction of tumor apoptosis with Ad.p53 (a recombinant adenovirus expressing the p53 protein) or NF followed by intra-tumoral injection of dendritic cells has been reported to increase the systemic immune response.

Dendritic cells (DC) were generated from mouse bone marrow precursors. Briefly, femur and tibia marrow cells from C57BL/6 or Balb/c mice were depleted of erythrocytes, T and B lymphocytes, and macrophages. The cells were then plated in 6-well plates (0.2x106 cells/ml 4 ml/plate) in a complete medium (RPMI 1640, 10% heat-inactivated FBS, 2mM L-glutamine, 10mM Hepes, 0.1 mM non-essential amino acids, 1 mM sodium pyruvate) with addition of 1000U/ml mGM-CSF and mIL-4 (ENDOGEN, Woburn, MA). At Day 3, an additional dose of cytokines was added to the cell cultures. For adenoviral infection, DC were collected on day 5 and washed in serum-free medium. Virus was added directly to the pellet (109 pfu/106 DC) and the cells incubated for 1 h at 37C before plating in a complete medium. The DC were harvested on Day 7 and used for intra-tumoral injection. The DC were genetically modified to express CD40L or a control marker eGFP by adenoviral infection. Expression of CD40L in DC results in a more potent anti-tumor response following intra-tumoral injection, possibly due to a more rapid migration of the DC from the tumor to the draining lymph nodes and spleen. As demonstrated in Figures 65A-B, treatment of tumor cells with the DP-1 peptide, followed by intra-tumoral injection of dendritic cells, significantly reduced tumor volume.

Example 16. Polypeptides Capable of Enhancing Apoptosis in Cancer Cells

It has recently been reported that both smac protein and peptides based on the first 4-8 amino acids of mature smac potentiate the extrinsic and intrinsic apoptotic pathways in a variety of cells types (Srinivasula SM et al., 2000, J Biol Chem 275:36152-7; ; Guo F. et al., 2002, Blood 99:3419-26: Fulda et al., 2002 277:44236-43; and Arnt CR et al., 2002, 277:44236-43). Coinjection of full length smac and cytochrome C into LNCaP cells results in activation of caspase 3 (Carson JP et al., 2002, Cancer Res. 62:18-23). As described below, a peptide based on the first

34 amino acids of mature smac was fused to the peptide transduction domain PTD5 in order to establish whether a smac peptide could sensitize prostate carcinoma cells to TRAIL-mediated apoptosis. Figure 65 illustrates the TRAIL mediated apoptotic pathway.

Both the recombinant TRAIL and the TRAIL potentiating antibody were purchased from Upstate Biotechnology, (Lake Placid, NY). MTT reagent and etoposide were obtained from Sigma, (St. Louis, MO) while the annexin V apoptosis detection kit was from BD PharMingen, (San Diego, CA).

The human prostate carcinoma cell lines DU145 and PC3 were purchased from ATTC (Rockville, MD) whereas the PPC1 cell line was a generous gift from Robert Getzenburg (University of Pennsyvania). The human prostatic carcinoma cell lines were grown in RPMI 1640 complete media supplemented with 10 % fetal calf serum, 11 % glutamine and 1 % penicillin/streptomycin, (Gibco, Grand Island, NY), at 37 °C, 5 % CO_2.

The sequence for the transduction peptide PTD5, (RRQRRTSKLMKRGG), has been described above. The sequence for PTD5-smac34, (RRQRRTSKLMKRGGAVPIAQKSEPHSLSSEALMRRAVSL), is based on the first 34 amino acids of the mature form of the protein smac. Peptides were synthesized and then purified by reversed-phase high-performance liquid chromatography. The purity was verified by mass spectroscopy, (peptide Synthesis Facility, University of Pittsburgh). Lyophilized peptides were then reconstituted in sterile phosphate buffered solution.

Cell viability was quantitated using an MTT assay. Briefly, cells were seeded onto 24 well plates and allowed to adhere. The media was replaced and the subconfluent cells were treated with PTD5, PTD5-smac34, 1 μg/ml recombinant TRAIL plus 1.5 μg/ml TRAIL potentiating antibody, 10 μM etoposide, or a combination of PTD5-smac34 with either TRAIL or etoposide. Dose response experiments were done using concentrations of PTD5-smac34 ranging from 25 to 200 μM. After 24h at 37 ^{0}C, 25 μM of a 5 mg/ml MTT solution was added to each well and the cells were incubated for an additional 2h. The media was then aspirated and the formazan crystals solubilized in isopropanol containing 0.04 N HCL. The absorbancy was read at 570 nm and the results reported as a percentage of the PTD5 control. Each sample was done in duplicate.

Figure 67 illustrates that treatment of DU145 cells with PTD5-smac34 in conjunction with either recombinant TRAIL or etoposide for 24h significantly potentiated cell death when compared to treatment with TRAIL or etoposide alone, as measured by an MTT assay. Surprisingly, treatment with only PTD5-smac34 led to a decrease in cell viability that occurred in a dose dependent manner.

To ascertain whether the effect of PTD5-smac34 on DU145 cells could be generalized to other prostate carcinoma cell lines, PC3 and PPC1 cells were treated with PTD5, PTD5-smac34 (Figure 66A-B), recombinant TRAIL or PTD5-smac34 plus TRAIL for 24h and cell viability measured by an MTT assay. Again PTD5-smac34 potentated the effect of TRAIL and induced cell death in a dose dependent manner (Figure 68A-B). PTD5-smac 34 also stimulated cell death in the osteosarcoma cell line U20S but not in the bladder line TY2p58, however it is not yet known whether PTD5 can transduce TY2p58 cells.

A mouse tumor model was employed to test the efficacy of PTD5-smac34 *in vivo*. Three mice from each group were injected with DU145 cells in each flank. Palable tumors developed within 3 weeks at which time the tumors were injected daily with 50 µl of either 1 mM PTD5 or 1 mM PTD5-smac34. The injections proceeded for 10 days and tumor volume was estimated each day. Figure 69 shows that PTD5-smac34 reduced tumor size over a two week period.

We Claim:

1. A peptide having an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of MYRPPAANVDPW (SEQ ID NO:76), SSPPPDLTTRTP (SEQ ID NO:77), ATTQSTPPAFHL (SEQ ID NO:78), SDLPHVSSYWRG(SEQ ID NO:79), TTTQFMEIRQSA (SEQ ID NO:80), GKTWKASDEDWT (SEQ ID NO:81), DPARILGRIFL (SEQ ID NO:82), YNLQPTTSARPT (SEQ ID NO:83), SLKTPTTSHLSQ (SEQ ID NO:84), TFDLRNNTHRNP (SEQ ID NO:85), SVSVGMKPSPRP (SEQ ID NO:86), RRQRR (SEQ ID NO:97), RRQRRQRR (SEQ ID NO:98), RRQRRQRRQRR (SEQ ID NO:99).

2. A peptide-cargo complex comprising a peptide and a cargo wherein the peptide has an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of MYRPPAANVDPW (SEQ ID NO:76), SSPPPDLTTRTP (SEQ ID NO:77), ATTQSTPPAFHL (SEQ ID NO:78), SDLPHVSSYWRG(SEQ ID NO:79), TTTQFMEIRQSA (SEQ ID NO:80), GKTWKASDEDWT (SEQ ID NO:81), DPARILGRIFL (SEQ ID NO:82), YNLQPTTSARPT (SEQ ID NO:83), SLKTPTTSHLSQ (SEQ ID NO:84), TFDLRNNTHRNP (SEQ ID NO:85), SVSVGMKPSPRP (SEQ ID NO:86), RRQRR (SEQ ID NO:97), RRQRRQRR (SEQ ID NO:98), RRQRRQRRQRR (SEQ ID NO:99).

3. The peptide-cargo complex of claim 2, wherein the cargo is an apoptotic protein selected from the group consisting of p53, caspase-3, HSV thymidine kinase, smac and an antimicrobial peptide.

4. A method for identifying peptides capable of cellular internalization of cargo linked thereto, said method comprising:

isolating internalized peptides presented by said peptide display library from

linking said peptides to cargo to form a peptide-cargo complex;

incubating said peptide-cargo complex with a target cell; and

determining the ability of said peptide to facilitate the cellular internalization of said cargo into said target cell.

5. An expression cassette comprising a DNA encoding a fusion protein comprising a leader sequence, a protein of interest and an internalizing peptide having an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of MYRPPAANVDPW (SEQ ID NO:76), SSPPPDLTTRTP (SEQ ID NO:77),

ATTQSTPPAFHL (SEQ ID NO:78), SDLPHVSSYWRG(SEQ ID NO:79), TTTQFMEIRQSA (SEQ ID NO:80), GKTWKASDEDWT (SEQ ID NO:81), DPARILGRIFL (SEQ ID NO:82), YNLQPTTSARPT (SEQ ID NO:83), SLKTPTTSHLSQ (SEQ ID NO:84), TFDLRNNTHRNP (SEQ ID NO:85), SVSVGMKPSPRP (SEQ ID NO:86), RRQRR (SEQ ID NO:97), RRQRRQRR (SEQ ID NO:98), RRQRRQRRQRR (SEQ ID NO:99).

6. A method for inducing synovial cell death comprising administering a peptide-cargo complex to said synovial cell, wherein the peptide has an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of MYRPPAANVDPW (SEQ ID NO:76), SSPPPDLTTRTP (SEQ ID NO:77), ATTQSTPPAFHL (SEQ ID NO:78), SDLPHVSSYWRG(SEQ ID NO:79), TTTQFMEIRQSA (SEQ ID NO:80), GKTWKASDEDWT (SEQ ID NO:81), DPARILGRIFL (SEQ ID NO:82), YNLQPTTSARPT (SEQ ID NO:83), SLKTPTTSHLSQ (SEQ ID NO:84), TFDLRNNTHRNP (SEQ ID NO:85), SVSVGMKPSPRP (SEQ ID NO:86), RRQRR (SEQ ID NO:97), RRQRRQRR (SEQ ID NO:98), RRQRRQRRQRR (SEQ ID NO:99).

7. A method for inducing apoptosis in a tumor cell comprising administering a peptide-cargo complex to said tumor cell, wherein the peptide has the amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of MYRPPAANVDPW (SEQ ID NO:76), SSPPPDLTTRTP (SEQ ID NO:77), ATTQSTPPAFHL (SEQ ID NO:78), SDLPHVSSYWRG(SEQ ID NO:79), TTTQFMEIRQSA (SEQ ID NO:80), GKTWKASDEDWT (SEQ ID NO:81), DPARILGRIFL (SEQ ID NO:82), YNLQPTTSARPT (SEQ ID NO:83), SLKTPTTSHLSQ (SEQ ID NO:84), TFDLRNNTHRNP (SEQ ID NO:85), SVSVGMKPSPRP (SEQ ID NO:86), RRQRR (SEQ ID NO:97), RRQRRQRR (SEQ ID NO:98), RRQRRQRRQRR (SEQ ID NO:99).

8. A method for reducing white blood cells in arthritic joints comprising administering a peptide-cargo complex to said white blood cells, wherein the peptide has an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of MYRPPAANVDPW (SEQ ID NO:76), SSPPPDLTTRTP (SEQ ID NO:77), ATTQSTPPAFHL (SEQ ID NO:78), SDLPHVSSYWRG(SEQ ID NO:79), TTTQFMEIRQSA (SEQ ID NO:80), GKTWKASDEDWT (SEQ ID NO:81), DPARILGRIFL (SEQ ID NO:82), YNLQPTTSARPT (SEQ ID NO:83),

SLKTPTTSHLSQ (SEQ ID NO:84), TFDLRNNTHRNP (SEQ ID NO:85), SVSVGMKPSPRP (SEQ ID NO:86), RRQRR (SEQ ID NO:97), RRQRRQRR (SEQ ID NO:98), RRQRRQRRQRR (SEQ ID NO:99).

9. A method for inhibiting apoptosis in an islet cell comprising administering a peptide-cargo complex to said islet cell, wherein the peptide has an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of MYRPPAANVDPW (SEQ ID NO:76), SSPPPDLTTRTP (SEQ ID NO:77), ATTQSTPPAFHL (SEQ ID NO:78), SDLPHVSSYWRG(SEQ ID NO:79), TTTQFMEIRQSA (SEQ ID NO:80), GKTWKASDEDWT (SEQ ID NO:81), DPARILGRIFL (SEQ ID NO:82), YNLQPTTSARPT (SEQ ID NO:83), SLKTPTTSHLSQ (SEQ ID NO:84), TFDLRNNTHRNP (SEQ ID NO:85), SVSVGMKPSPRP (SEQ ID NO:86), RRQRR (SEQ ID NO:97), RRQRRQRR (SEQ ID NO:98), RRQRRQRRQRR (SEQ ID NO:99).

10. A method for delivering anti-oxidant and anti-inflammatory agents to lung epithelial cells comprising administering a peptide-cargo complex to said lung epithelial cells, wherein the peptide has an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of MYRPPAANVDPW (SEQ ID NO:76), SSPPPDLTTRTP (SEQ ID NO:77), ATTQSTPPAFHL (SEQ ID NO:78), SDLPHVSSYWRG(SEQ ID NO:79), TTTQFMEIRQSA (SEQ ID NO:80), GKTWKASDEDWT (SEQ ID NO:81), DPARILGRIFL (SEQ ID NO:82), YNLQPTTSARPT (SEQ ID NO:83), SLKTPTTSHLSQ (SEQ ID NO:84), TFDLRNNTHRNP (SEQ ID NO:85), SVSVGMKPSPRP (SEQ ID NO:86), RRQRR (SEQ ID NO:97), RRQRRQRR (SEQ ID NO:98), RRQRRQRRQRR (SEQ ID NO:99).

11. The method of claim 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9 wherein the apoptotic protein is selected from the group consisting of p53, caspase-3, HSV thymidine kinase, smac and an antimicrobial peptide.

12. A method of internalization into a peptide-cargo complex into a cell, comprising administering to said cell an amount of said peptide-cargo complex and an agent which facilitates internalization.

13. A method for internalizing a GST-fusion protein into a cell comprising administering to said cell a peptide-cargo complex and a GST fusion protein.

14. A kit for internalizing a GST-fusion protein into a cell comprising a peptide-cargo complex.

15. An immunogen comprising a peptide-cargo complex wherein said peptide has an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of MYRPPAANVDPW (SEQ ID NO:76), SSPPPDLTTRTP (SEQ ID NO:77), ATTQSTPPAFHL (SEQ ID NO:78), SDLPHVSSYWRG(SEQ ID NO:79), TTTQFMEIRQSA (SEQ ID NO:80), GKTWKASDEDWT (SEQ ID NO:81), DPARILGRIFL (SEQ ID NO:82), YNLQPTTSARPT (SEQ ID NO:83), SLKTPTTSHLSQ (SEQ ID NO:84), TFDLRNNTHRNP (SEQ ID NO:85), SVSVGMKPSPRP (SEQ ID NO:86), RRQRR (SEQ ID NO:97), RRQRRQRR (SEQ ID NO:98), RRQRRQRRQRR (SEQ ID NO:99).

16. A method for eliciting an immune response in a subject comprising administering to a target cell of said subject an immunogen comprising a peptide-cargo complex wherein said peptide has an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of MYRPPAANVDPW (SEQ ID NO:76), SSPPPDLTTRTP (SEQ ID NO:77), ATTQSTPPAFHL (SEQ ID NO:78), SDLPHVSSYWRG(SEQ ID NO:79), TTTQFMEIRQSA (SEQ ID NO:80), GKTWKASDEDWT (SEQ ID NO:81), DPARILGRIFL (SEQ ID NO:82), YNLQPTTSARPT (SEQ ID NO:83), SLKTPTTSHLSQ (SEQ ID NO:84), TFDLRNNTHRNP (SEQ ID NO:85), SVSVGMKPSPRP (SEQ ID NO:86), RRQRR (SEQ ID NO:97), RRQRRQRR (SEQ ID NO:98), RRQRRQRRQRR (SEQ ID NO:99).

17. A peptide selected from the group consisting of: (i) a peptide having an amino acid sequence comprising interations of histidine residues, wherein said peptide comprises approximately 4 to 18 histidine residues; (ii) a peptide having an amino acid sequence comprising iterations of histidine residues interspersed with lysine, arginine and or orinthine residues wherein said peptide comprises approximately 4 to 18 residues; and (iii) a peptide having an amino acid sequence comprising iterations of orinithine residues wherein said peptide comprisies approximately 4 to 18 orinithine residues.

18. A peptide-cargo complex comprising the peptide of claim 17.

19. The peptide-cargo complex of claim 18, wherein the cargo is an apoptotic protein selected from the group consisting of p53, caspase-3, HSV thymidine kinase and an antimicrobial peptide.

20. An expression cassette comprising a DNA encoding a fusion protein comprising a leader sequence, a protein of interest and the peptide of claim 17.

21. A transfer vector comprising the expression cassette of claim 20.

22. A method for inducing synovial cell death comprising administering a peptide-cargo complex to said synovial cell, wherein the peptide is the peptide of claim 17.

23. A method for inducing apoptosis in a tumor cell comprising administering a peptide-cargo complex to said tumor cell, wherein the peptide is the peptide of claim 17.

24. A method for reducing white blood cells in arthritic joints comprising administering a peptide-cargo complex to said white blood cells, wherein the peptide is the peptide of claim 17.

25. A method for inhibiting apoptosis in an islet cell comprising administering a peptide-cargo complex to said islet cell, wherein the peptide is the peptide of claim 17.

26. A method for delivering anti-oxidant and anti-inflammatory agents to lung epithelial cells comprising administering a peptide-cargo complex to said lung epithelial cells, wherein the peptide is the peptide of claim 17.

27. The method of claim 23 wherein the apoptotic protein is selected from the group consisting of p53, caspase3, HSV thymidine kinase, smac and an antimicrobial peptide.

28. A kit for internalizing a GST-fusion protein into a cell comprising a peptide-cargo complex wherein the peptide is the peptide of claim 17.

29. .An immunogen comprising a peptide-cargo complex wherein said peptide is the peptide of claim 17.

30. A method for eliciting an immune response in a subject comprising administering to a target cell of said subject an immunogen comprising a peptide-cargo complex wherein said peptide is the peptide of claim 1.

31. The method of claim 23 further comprising administering dentritic cells to said tumor cell.

32. The method of claim 23 further comprising administering rTRAIL to said tumor cells.

33. The method of claim 23 further comprising administering a DNA topoisomerase inhibitor to said tumor cells.

34. The method of claim 33 wherein said topoisomerase inhibitor is etoposide.

35. A peptide-cargo complex wherein said cargo is a smac peptide, smac functional variant, smac mutant peptide or smac peptiomimetic wherein said cargo is capable of inducing apoptosis

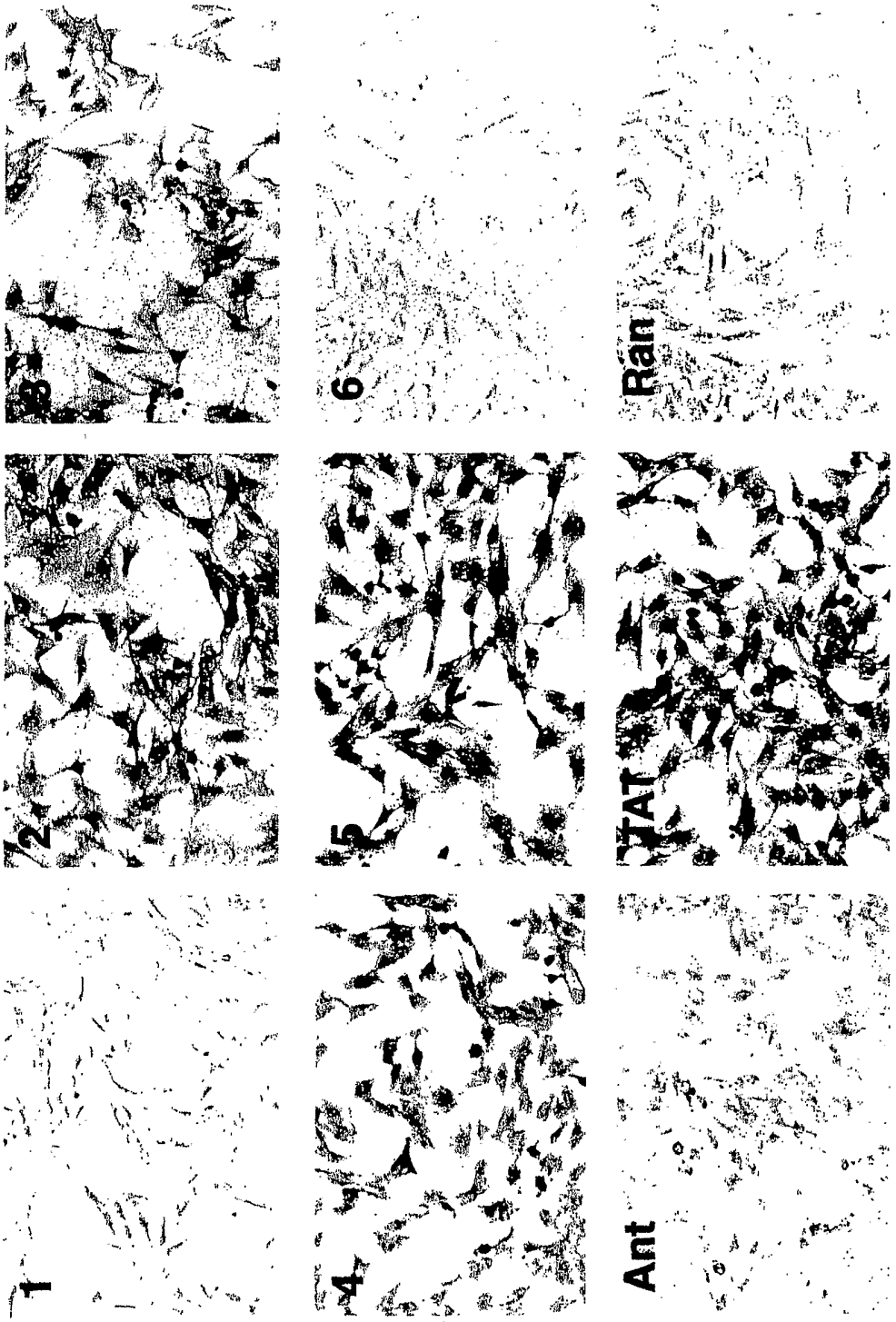


FIG.1A

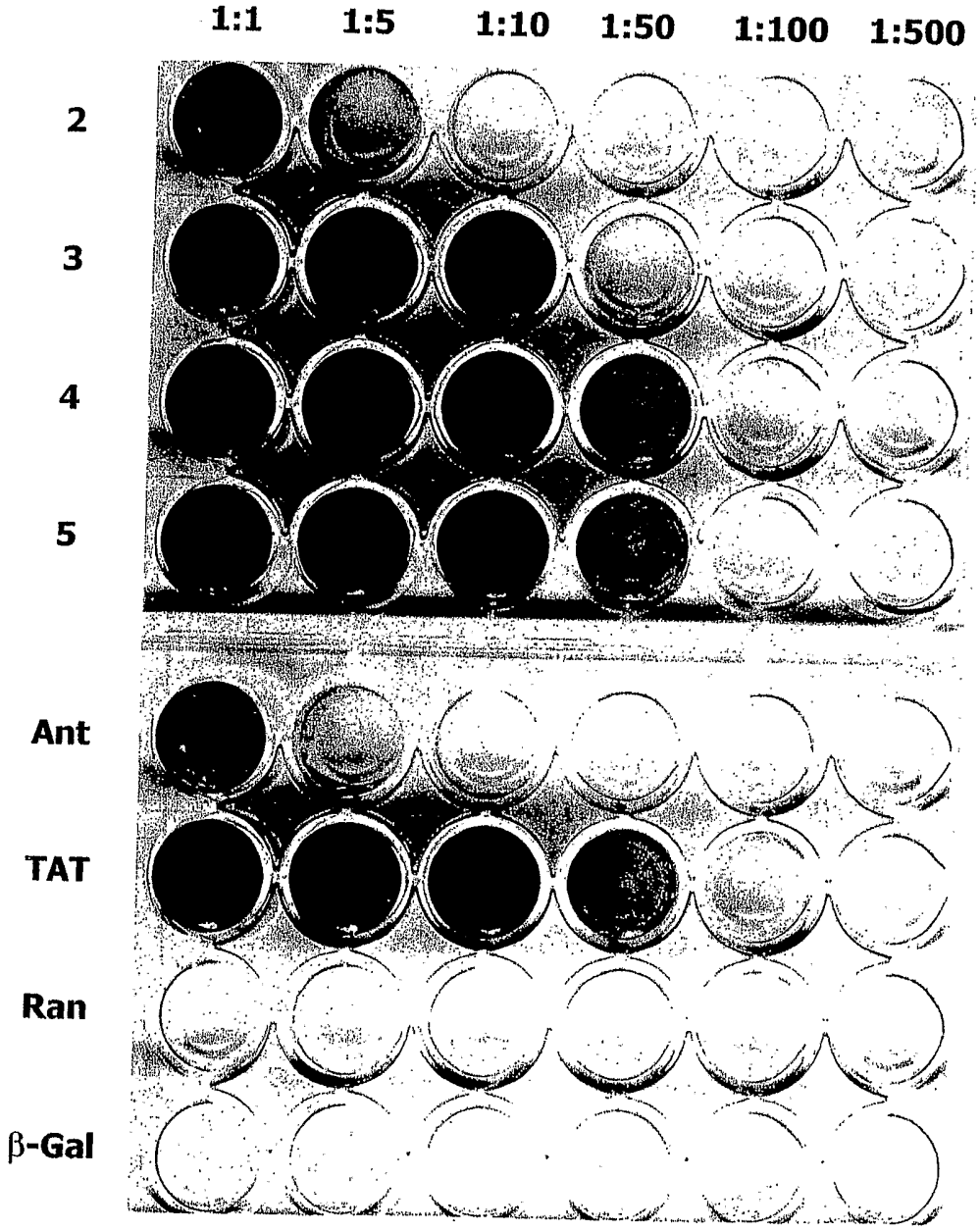


FIG.1B

FIG.2B

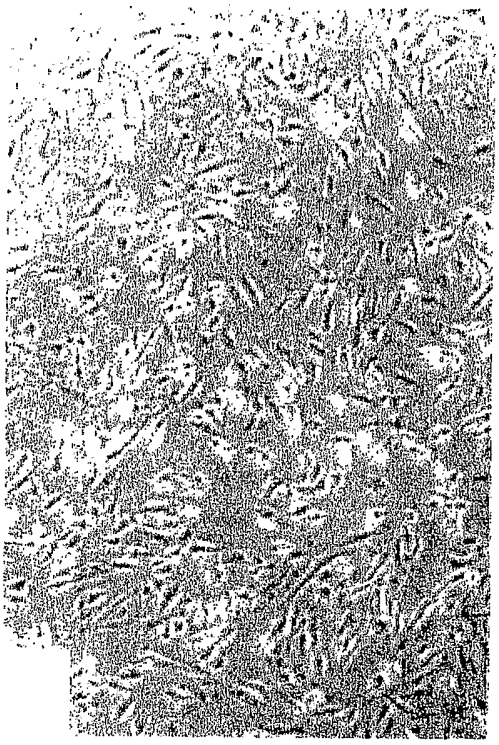


FIG.2D

FIG.2A

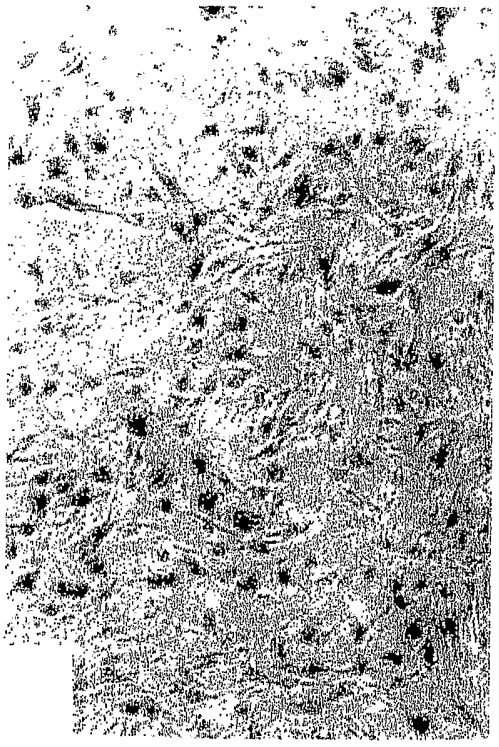


FIG.2C

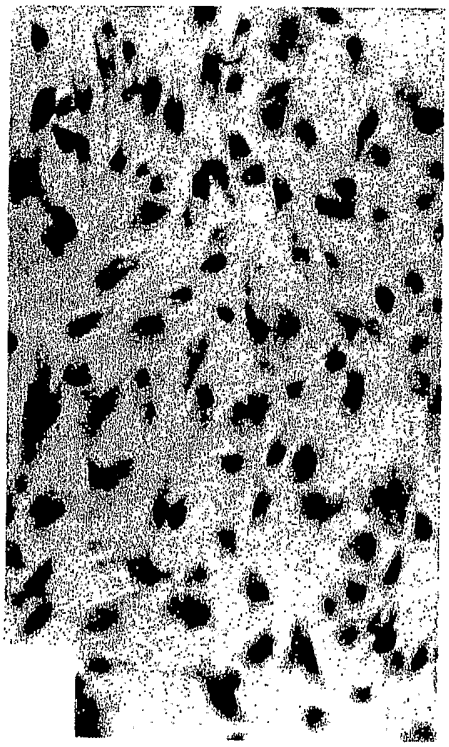


FIG.3B

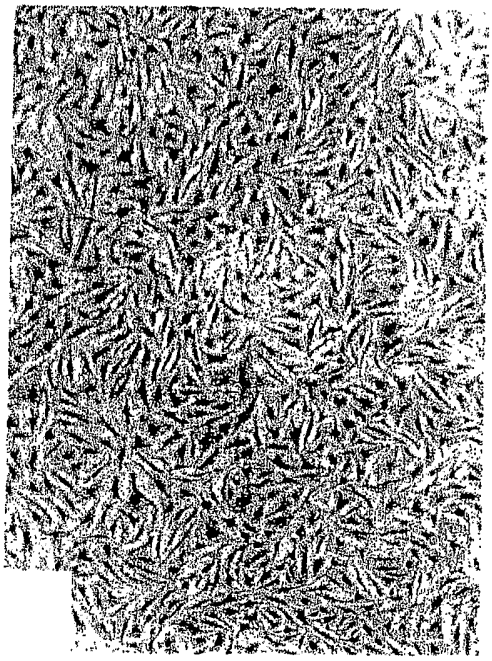


FIG.3D

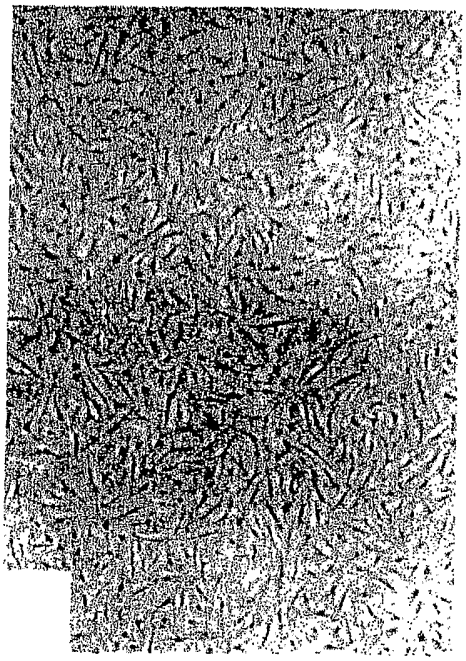


FIG.3A

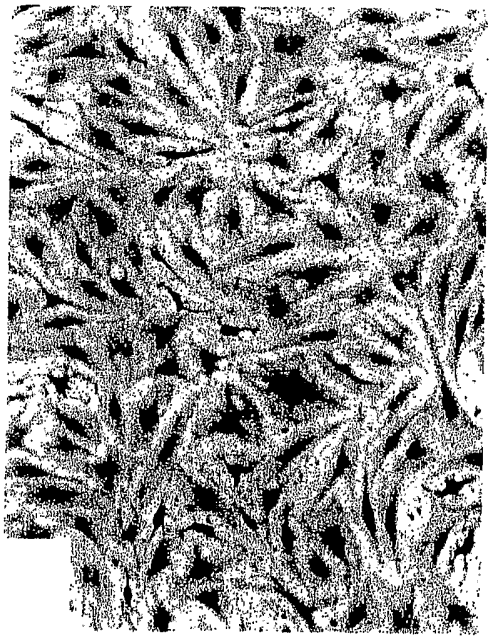
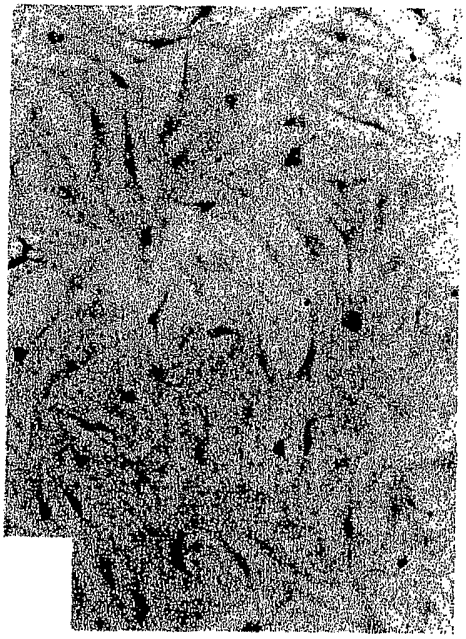


FIG.3C



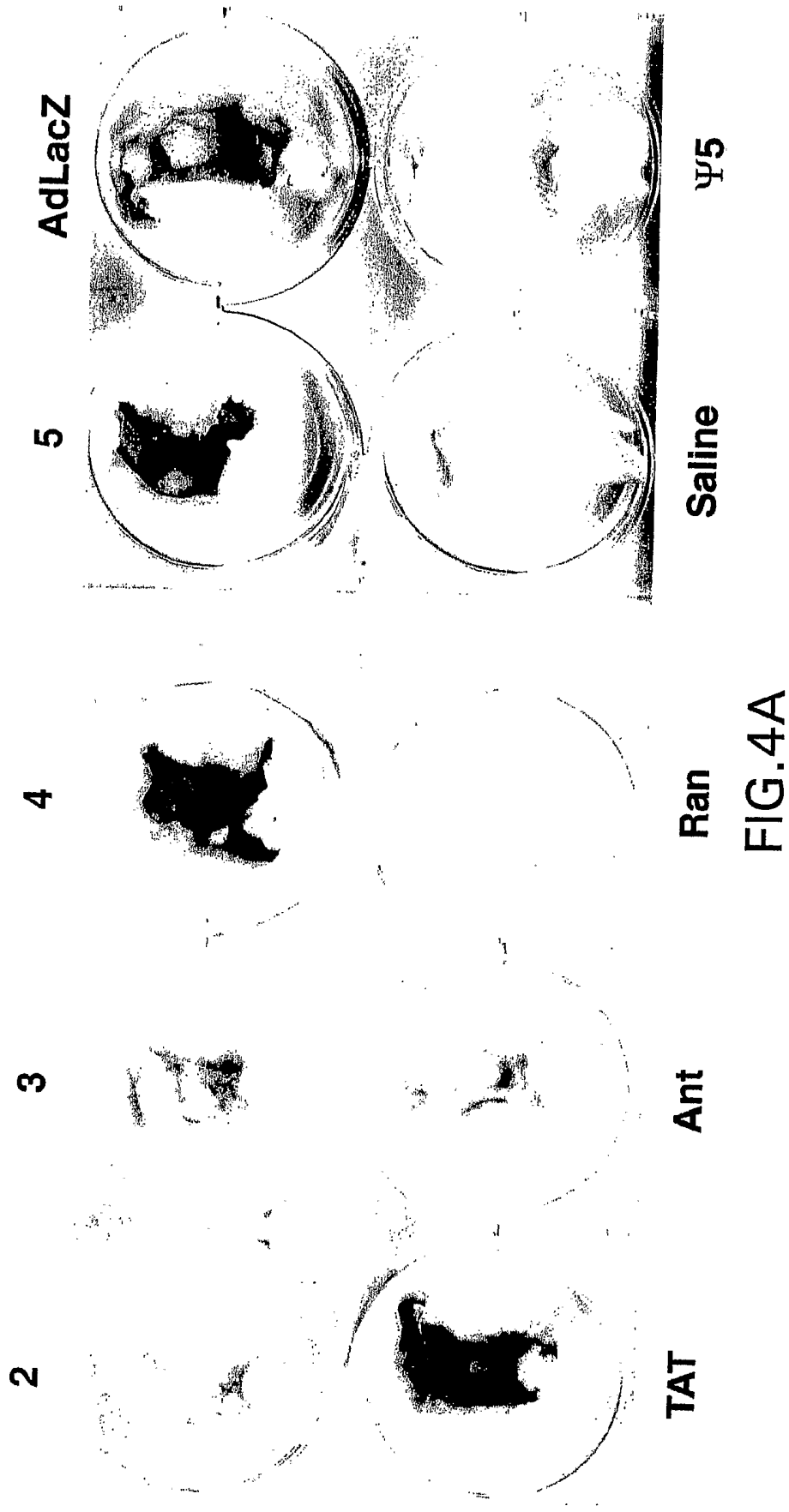


FIG.4A

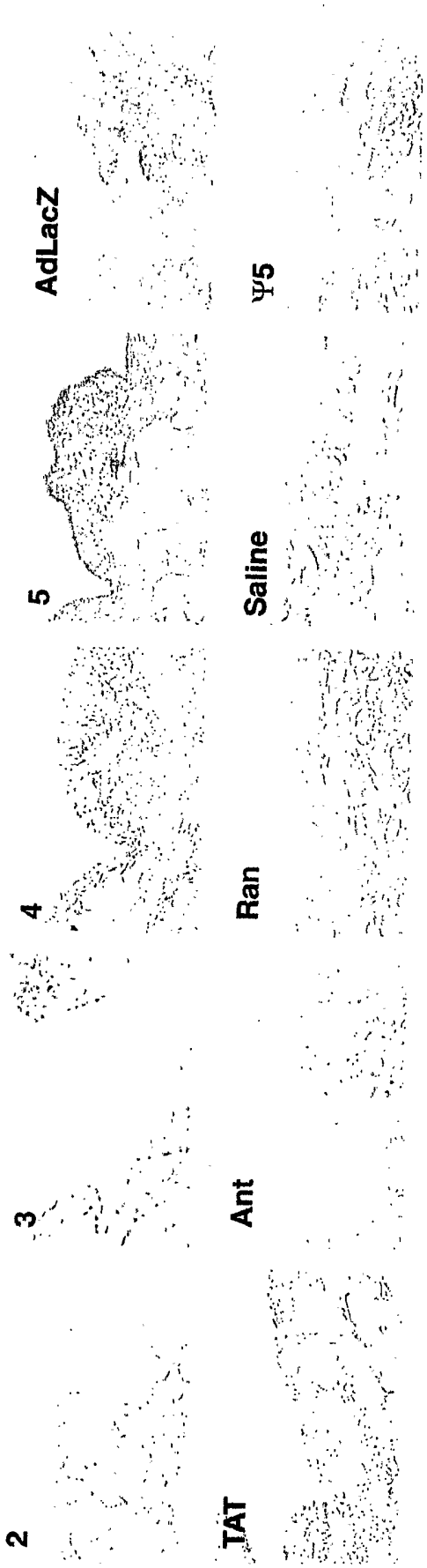


FIG.4B

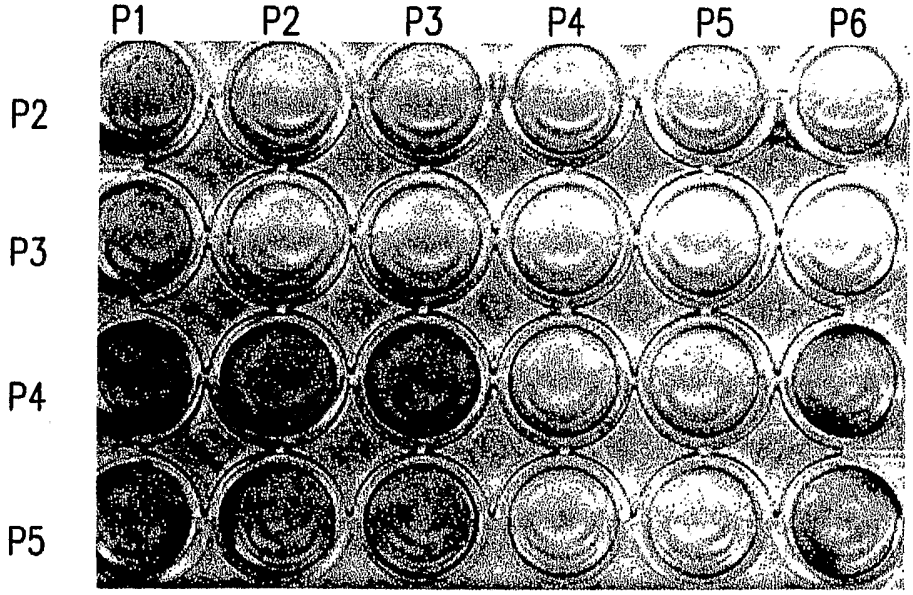


FIG.5

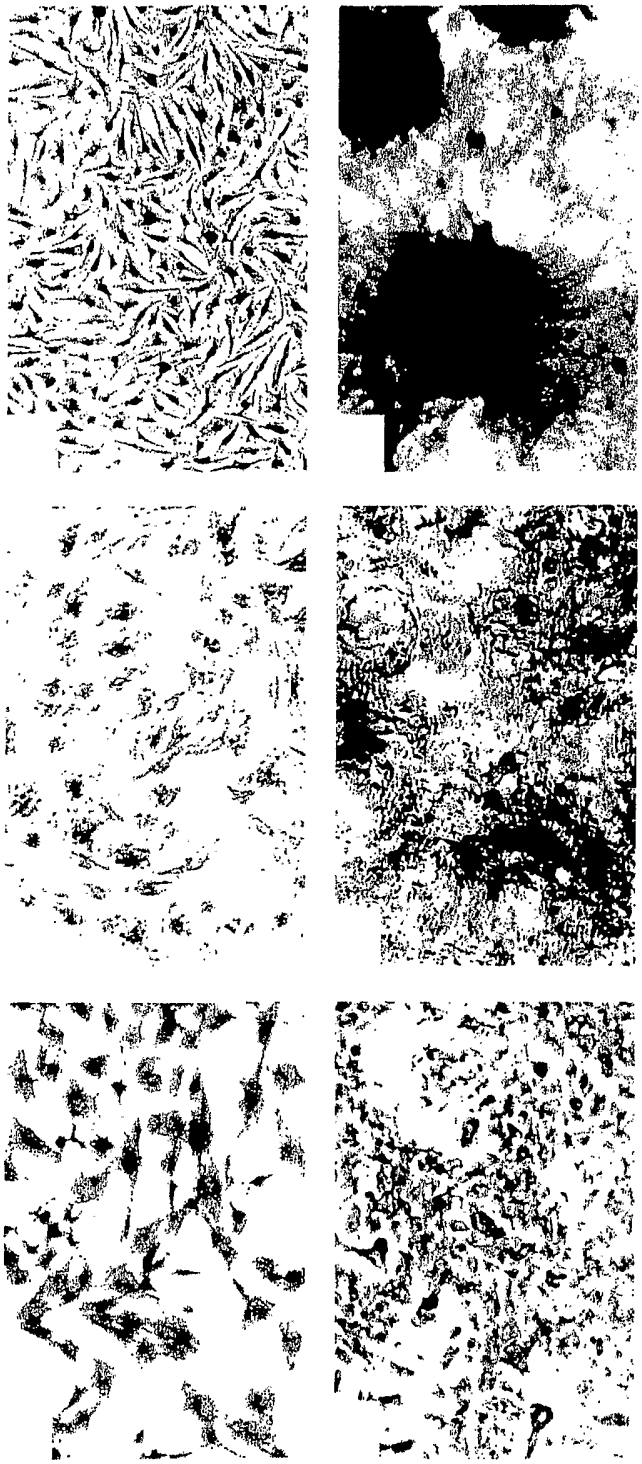


FIG.6A FIG.6B FIG.6C

FIG.6D FIG.6E FIG.6F

FIG.6I

FIG.6H

FIG.6G

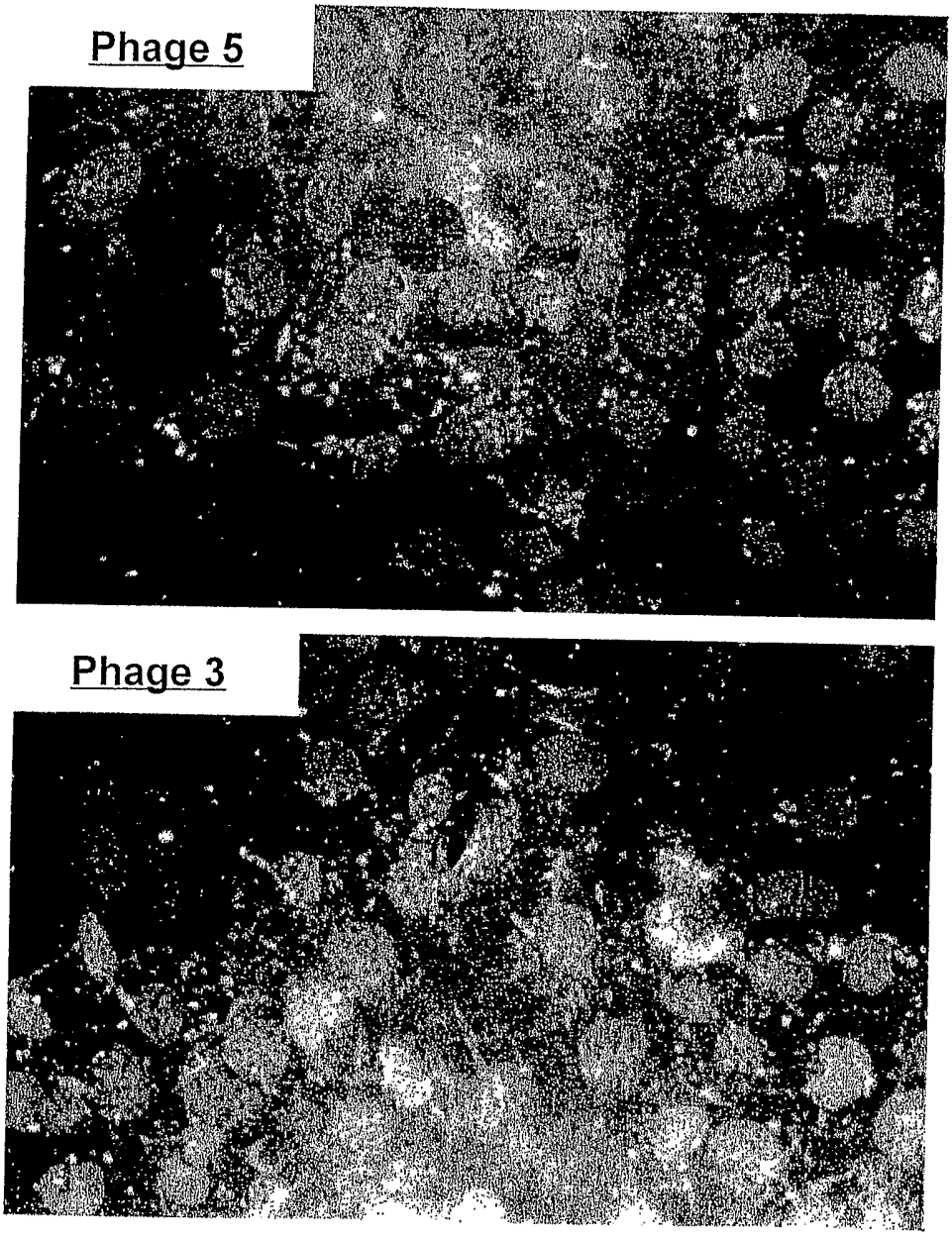


FIG. 7

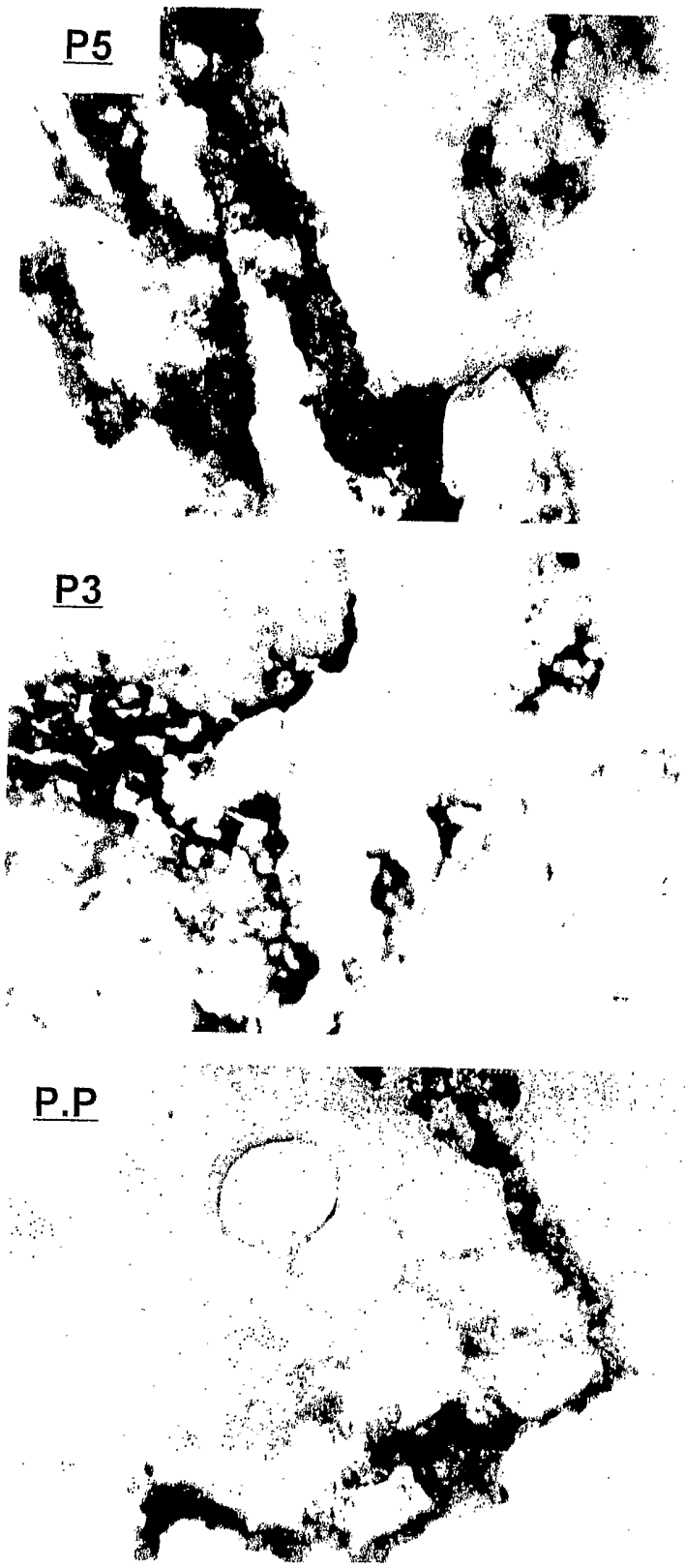


FIG.8

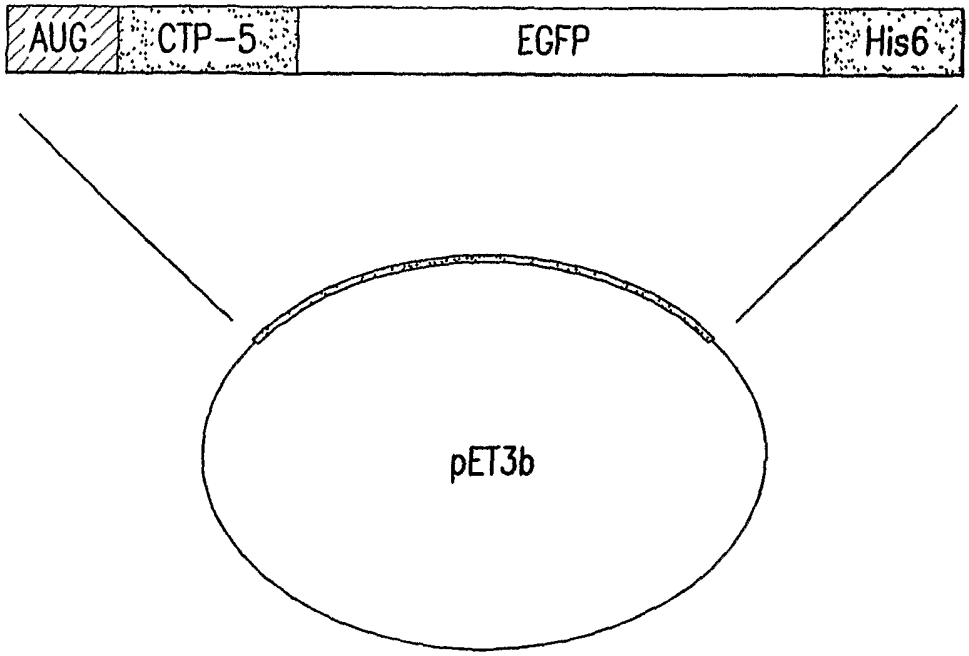


FIG.9A

FIG.9F

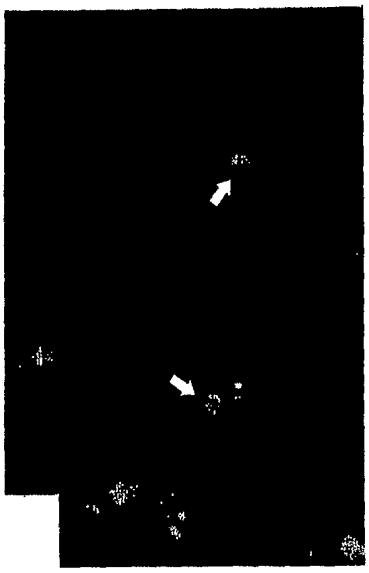


FIG.9G

FIG.9D

FIG.9E

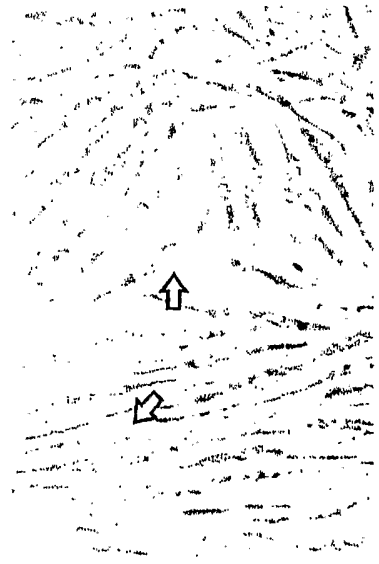


FIG.9B

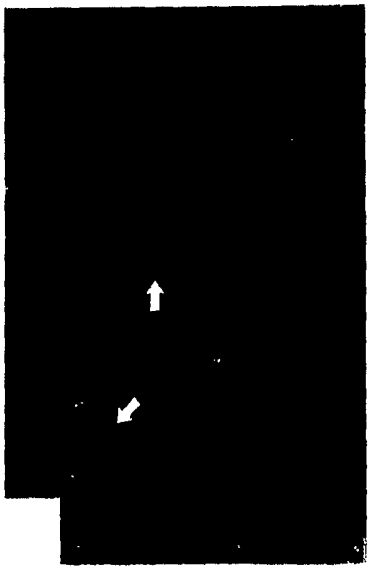


FIG.9C

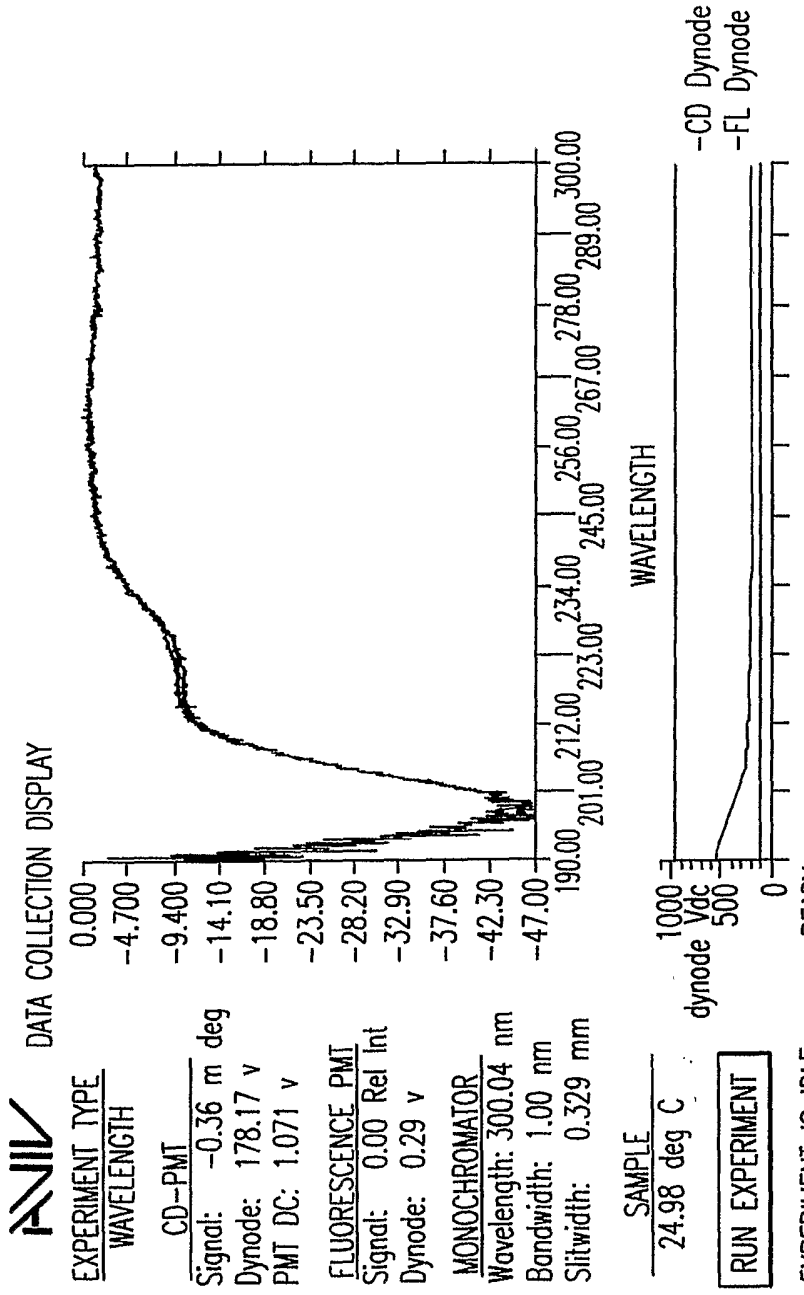

DATA COLLECTION DISPLAY
EXPERIMENT TYPE
WAVELENGTH
CD-PMT
Signal: -0.36 m deg
Dynode: 178.17 v
PMT DC: 1.071 v
FLUORESCENCE PMT
Signal: 0.00 Rel Int
Dynode: 0.29 v
MONOCHROMATOR
Wavelength: 300.04 nm
Bandwidth: 1.00 nm
Slitwidth: 0.329 mm
SAMPLE
24.98 deg C
RUN EXPERIMENT
EXPERIMENT IS IDLE
0.000
-4.700
-9.400
-14.10
-18.80
-23.50
-28.20
-32.90
-37.60
-42.30
-47.00
190.00
201.00
212.00
223.00
234.00
245.00
256.00
267.00
278.00
289.00
300.00
WAVELENGTH
1000
dynode Vdc
500
0
READY
-CD Dynode
-FL Dynode

FIG.10A

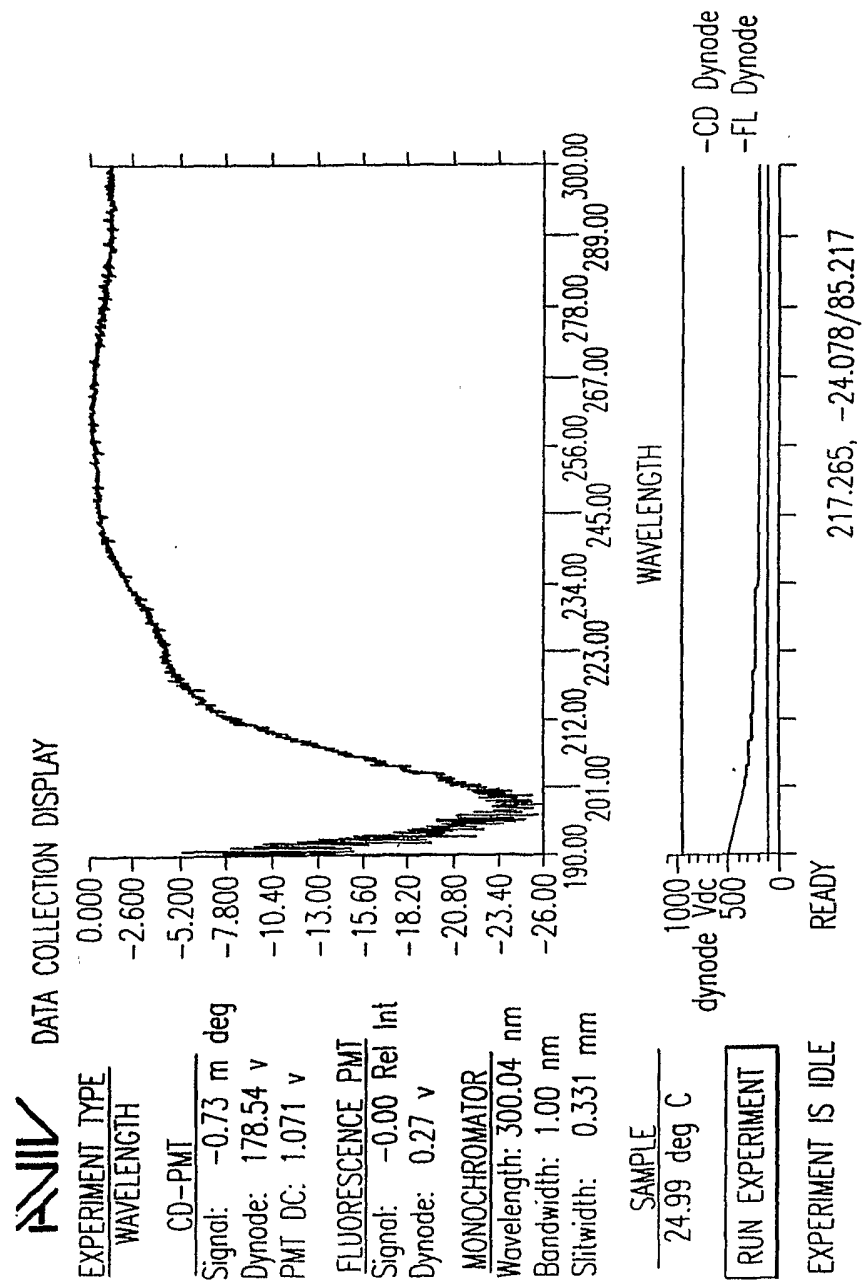

DATA COLLECTION DISPLAY
EXPERIMENT TYPE
WAVELENGTH
CD-PMT
Signal: -0.73 m deg
Dynode: 178.54 v
PMT DC: 1.071 v
FLUORESCENCE PMT
Signal: -0.00 Rel Int
Dynode: 0.27 v
MONOCHROMATOR
Wavelength: 300.04 nm
Bandwidth: 1.00 nm
Slitwidth: 0.331 mm
SAMPLE
24.99 deg C
RUN EXPERIMENT
EXPERIMENT IS IDLE
0.000
-2.600
-5.200
-7.800
-10.40
-13.00
-15.60
-18.20
-20.80
-23.40
-26.00
190.00
201.00
212.00
223.00
234.00
245.00
256.00
267.00
278.00
289.00
300.00
WAVELENGTH
1000
dynode Vdc
500
0
-CD Dynode
-FL Dynode
READY
217.265, -24.078/85.217

FIG.10B

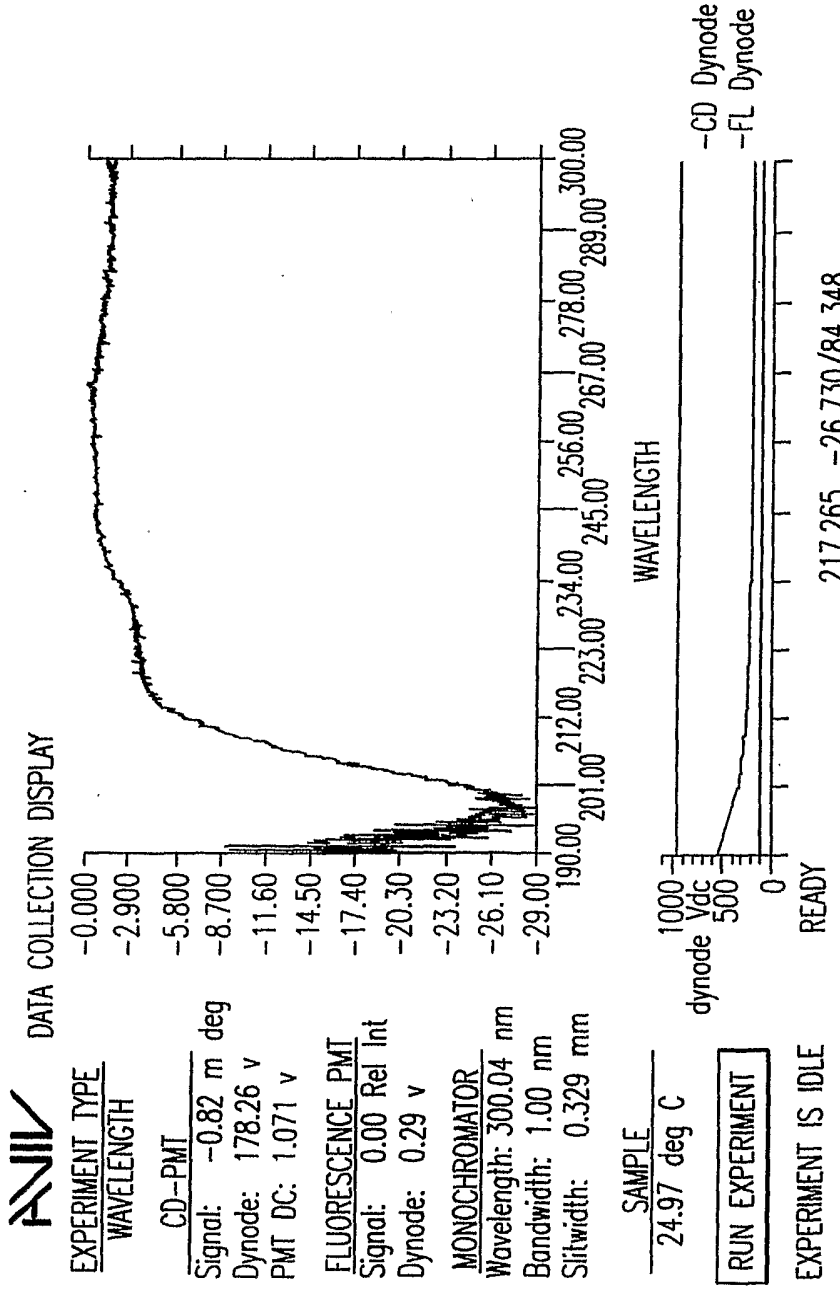

DATA COLLECTION DISPLAY
EXPERIMENT TYPE
WAVELENGTH
CD-PMT
Signal: -0.82 m deg
Dynode: 178.26 v
PMT DC: 1.071 v
FLUORESCENCE PMT
Signal: 0.00 Rel Int
Dynode: 0.29 v
MONOCHROMATOR
Wavelength: 300.04 nm
Bandwidth: 1.00 nm
Slitwidth: 0.329 mm
SAMPLE
24.97 deg C
RUN EXPERIMENT
EXPERIMENT IS IDLE
-0.000
-2.900
-5.800
-8.700
-11.60
-14.50
-17.40
-20.30
-23.20
-26.10
-29.00
190.00
201.00
212.00
223.00
234.00
245.00
256.00
267.00
278.00
289.00
300.00
WAVELENGTH
1000
Vdc
500
dynode
0
-CD Dynode
-FL Dynode
READY
217.265, -26.730/84.348

FIG.10C

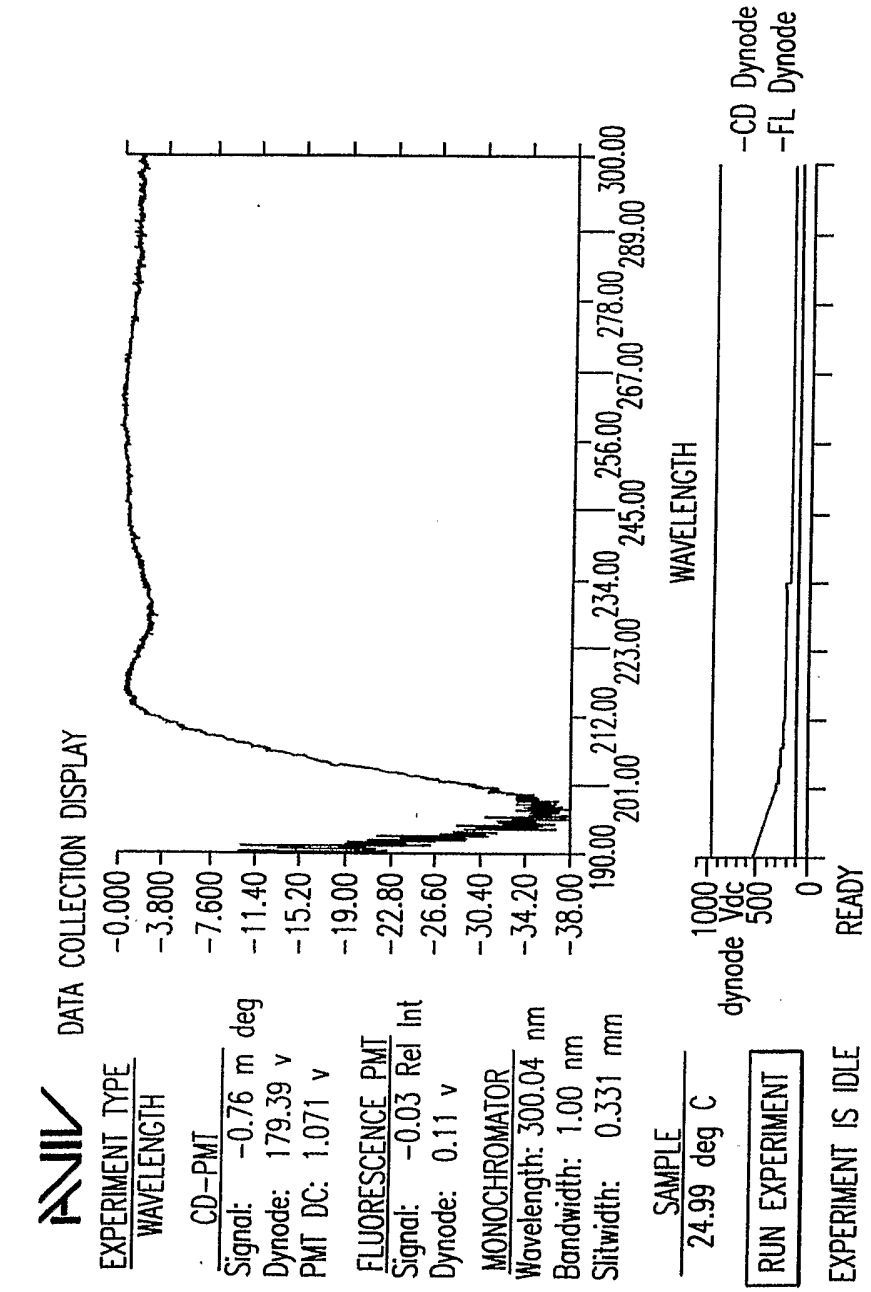

DATA COLLECTION DISPLAY
EXPERIMENT TYPE
WAVELENGTH
CD-PMT
Signal: -0.76 m deg
Dynode: 179.39 v
PMT DC: 1.071 v
FLUORESCENCE PMT
Signal: -0.03 Rel Int
Dynode: 0.11 v
MONOCHROMATOR
Wavelength: 300.04 nm
Bandwidth: 1.00 nm
Slitwidth: 0.331 mm
SAMPLE
24.99 deg C
RUN EXPERIMENT
EXPERIMENT IS IDLE
-0.000
-3.800
-7.600
-11.40
-15.20
-19.00
-22.80
-26.60
-30.40
-34.20
-38.00
190.00
201.00
212.00
223.00
234.00
245.00
256.00
267.00
278.00
289.00
300.00
WAVELENGTH
1000
Vdc
500
dynode
0
-CD Dynode
-FL Dynode
READY
213.818, -35.357/86.087

FIG.10D

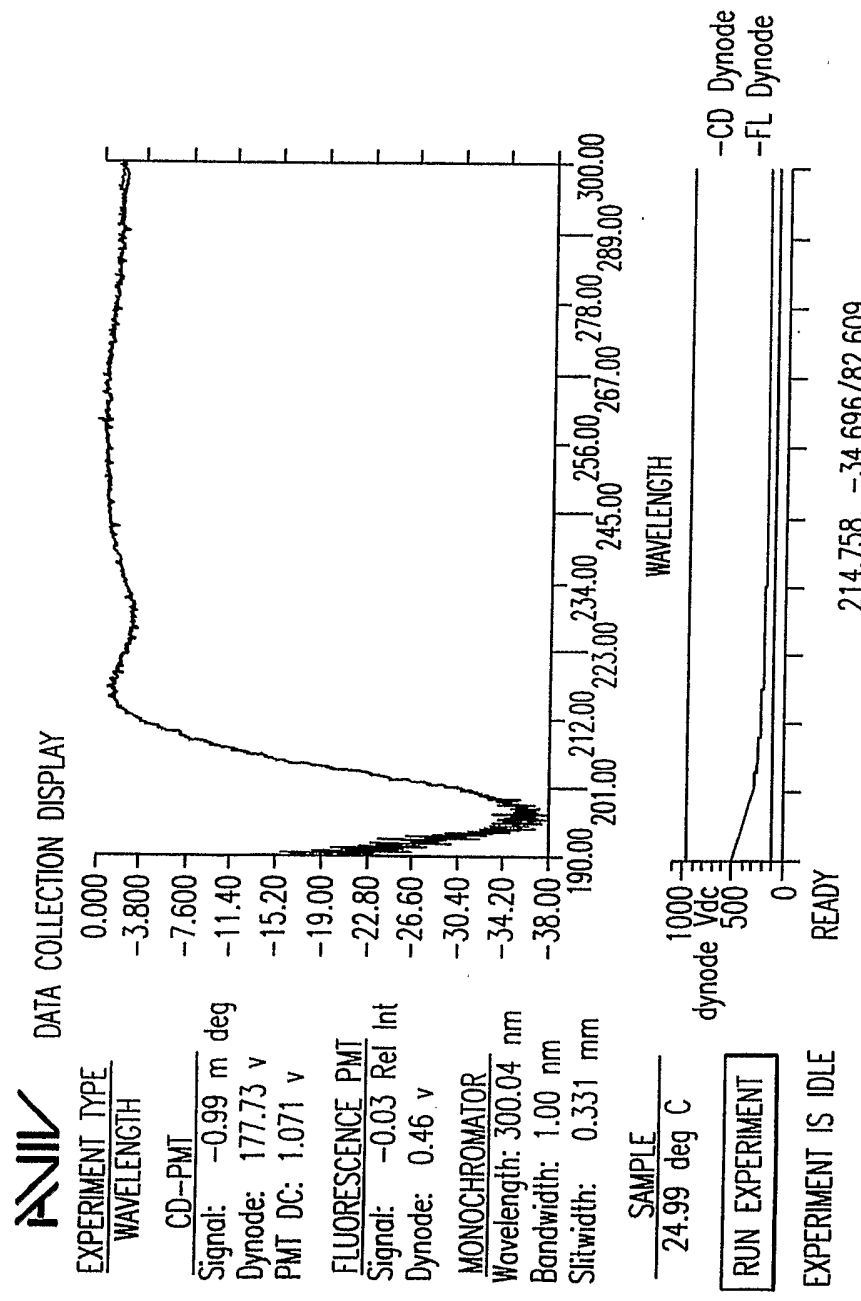

DATA COLLECTION DISPLAY
EXPERIMENT TYPE
WAVELENGTH
CD-PMT
Signal: -0.99 m deg
Dynode: 177.73 v
PMT DC: 1.071 v
FLUORESCENCE PMT
Signal: -0.03 Rel Int
Dynode: 0.46 v
MONOCHROMATOR
Wavelength: 300.04 nm
Bandwidth: 1.00 nm
Slitwidth: 0.331 mm
SAMPLE
24.99 deg C
RUN EXPERIMENT
EXPERIMENT IS IDLE
0.000
-3.800
-7.600
-11.40
-15.20
-19.00
-22.80
-26.60
-30.40
-34.20
-38.00
190.00
201.00
212.00
223.00
234.00
245.00
256.00
267.00
278.00
289.00
300.00
WAVELENGTH
1000
Vdc
500
0
dynode
-CD Dynode
-FL Dynode
READY
214.758, -34.696/82.609

FIG.10E

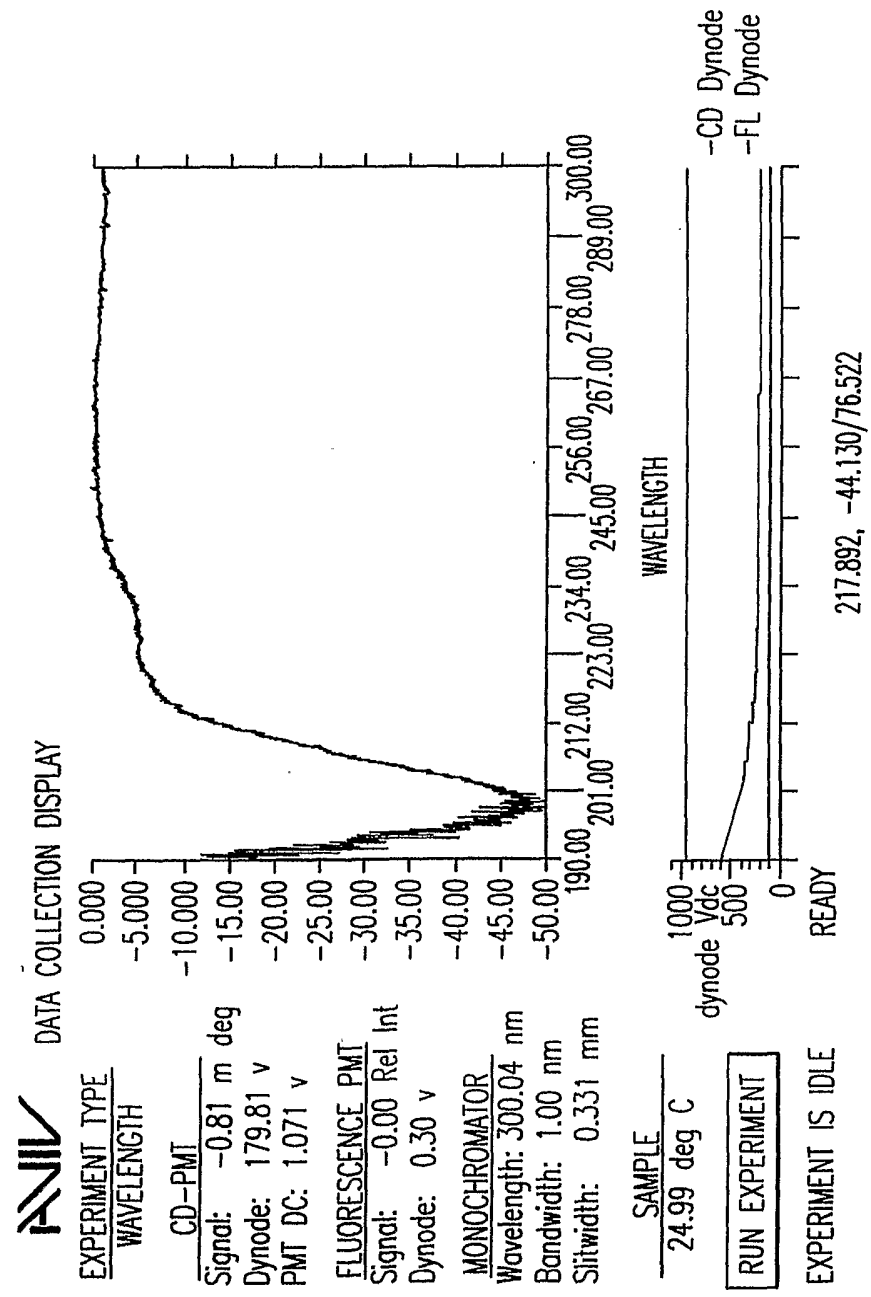

DATA COLLECTION DISPLAY
EXPERIMENT TYPE
WAVELENGTH
CD-PMT
Signal: -0.81 m deg
Dynode: 179.81 v
PMT DC: 1.071 v
FLUORESCENCE PMT
Signal: -0.00 Rel Int
Dynode: 0.30 v
MONOCHROMATOR
Wavelength: 300.04 nm
Bandwidth: 1.00 nm
Slitwidth: 0.331 mm
SAMPLE
24.99 deg C
RUN EXPERIMENT
EXPERIMENT IS IDLE
0.000
-5.000
-10.000
-15.00
-20.00
-25.00
-30.00
-35.00
-40.00
-45.00
-50.00
190.00
201.00
212.00
223.00
234.00
245.00
256.00
267.00
278.00
289.00
300.00
WAVELENGTH
1000
dynode Vdc
500
0
-CD Dynode
-FL Dynode
READY
217.892, -44.130/76.522

FIG.10F

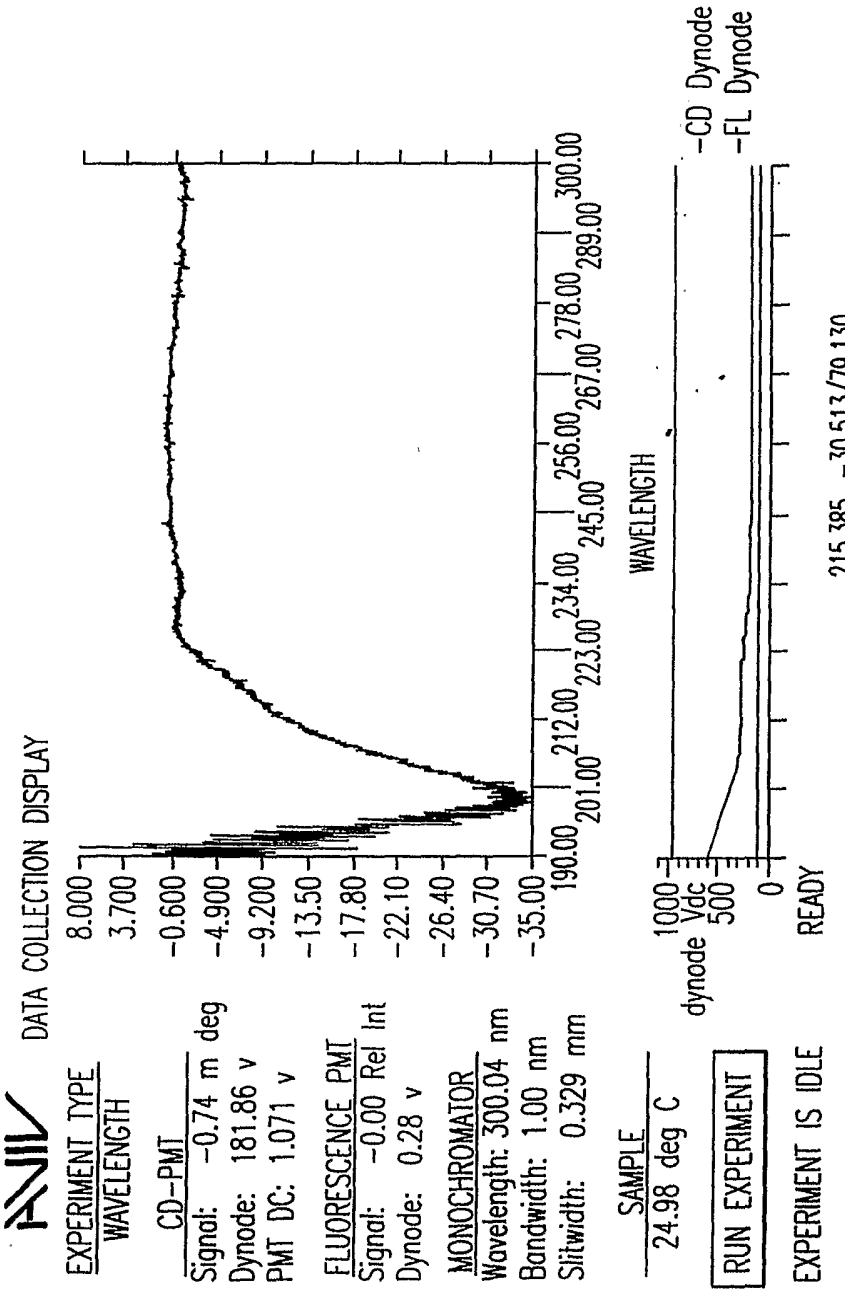

DATA COLLECTION DISPLAY
EXPERIMENT TYPE
WAVELENGTH
CD-PMT
Signal: -0.74 m deg
Dynode: 181.86 v
PMT DC: 1.071 v
FLUORESCENCE PMT
Signal: -0.00 Rel Int
Dynode: 0.28 v
MONOCHROMATOR
Wavelength: 300.04 nm
Bandwidth: 1.00 nm
Slitwidth: 0.329 mm
SAMPLE
24.98 deg C
RUN EXPERIMENT
EXPERIMENT IS IDLE
8.000
3.700
-0.600
-4.900
-9.200
-13.50
-17.80
-22.10
-26.40
-30.70
-35.00
190.00
201.00
212.00
223.00
234.00
245.00
256.00
267.00
278.00
289.00
300.00
WAVELENGTH
1000
dynode Vdc
500
0
-CD Dynode
-FL Dynode
READY
215.385, -30.513/79.130

FIG.10G

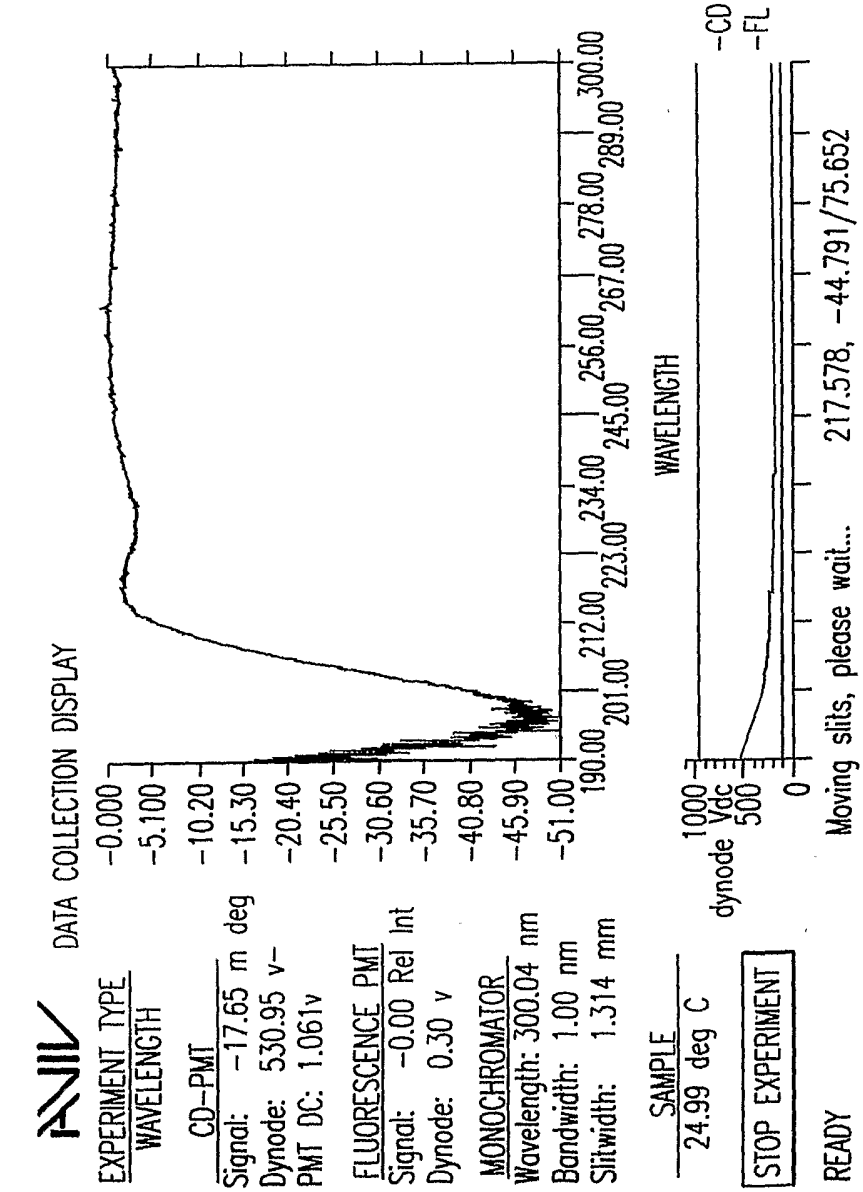

DATA COLLECTION DISPLAY
EXPERIMENT TYPE
WAVELENGTH
CD-PMT
Signal: -17.65 m deg
Dynode: 530.95 v-
PMT DC: 1.061v
FLUORESCENCE PMT
Signal: -0.00 Rel Int
Dynode: 0.30 v
MONOCHROMATOR
Wavelength: 300.04 nm
Bandwidth: 1.00 nm
Slitwidth: 1.314 mm
SAMPLE
24.99 deg C
STOP EXPERIMENT
READY
-0.000
-5.100
-10.20
-15.30
-20.40
-25.50
-30.60
-35.70
-40.80
-45.90
-51.00
190.00
201.00
212.00
223.00
234.00
245.00
256.00
267.00
278.00
289.00
300.00
WAVELENGTH
1000
dynode Vdc
500
0
-CD Dynode
-FL Dynode
Moving slits, please wait...
217.578, -44.791/75.652

FIG.10H

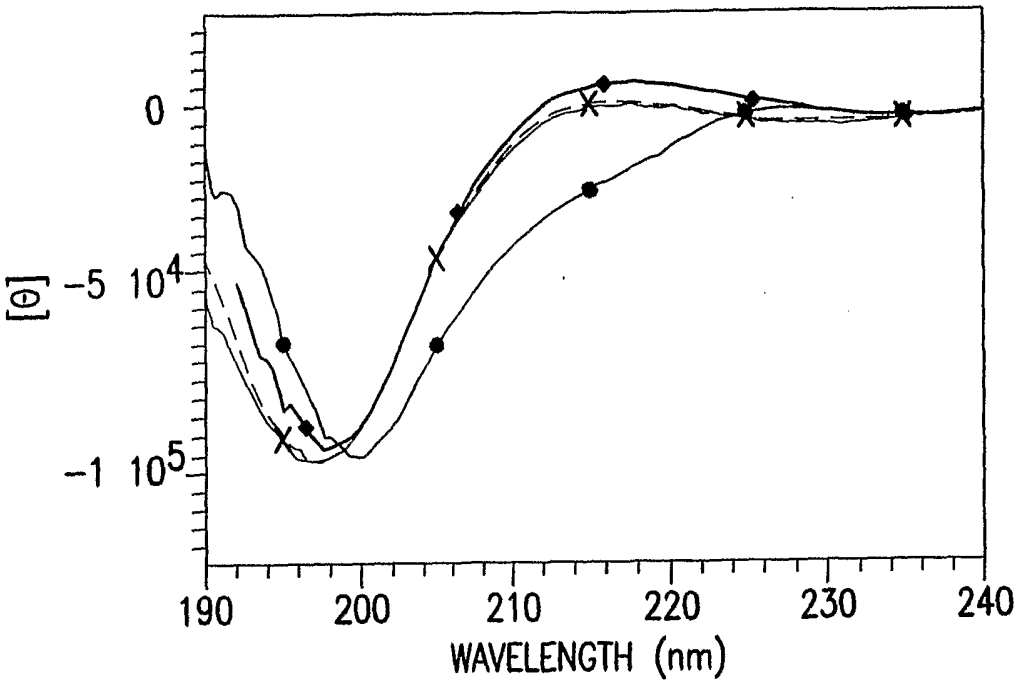


FIG.11A

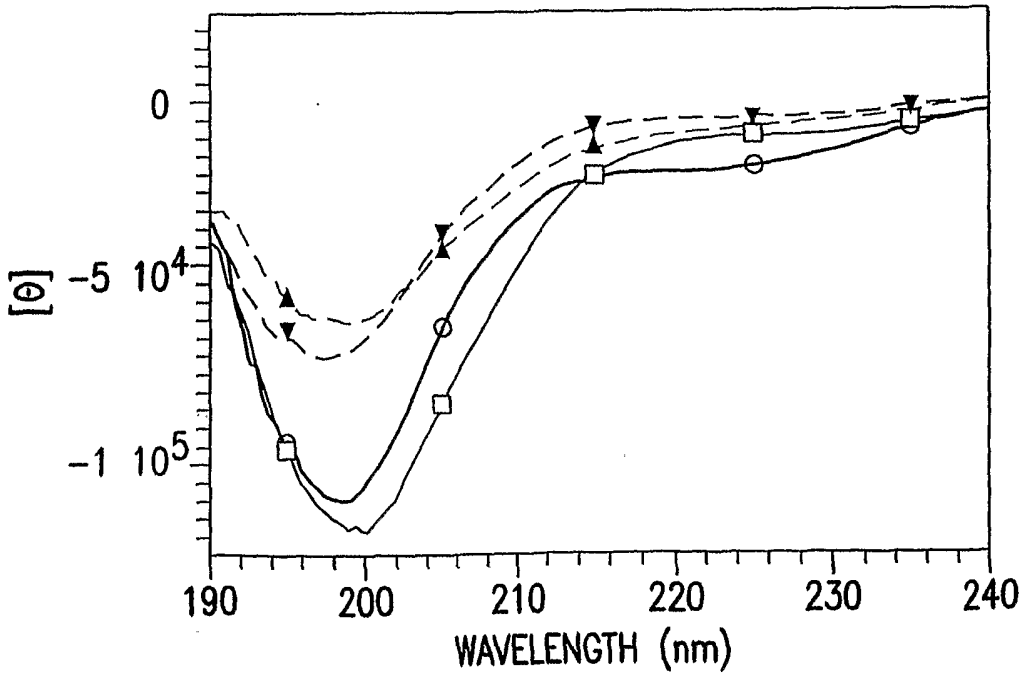


FIG.11B

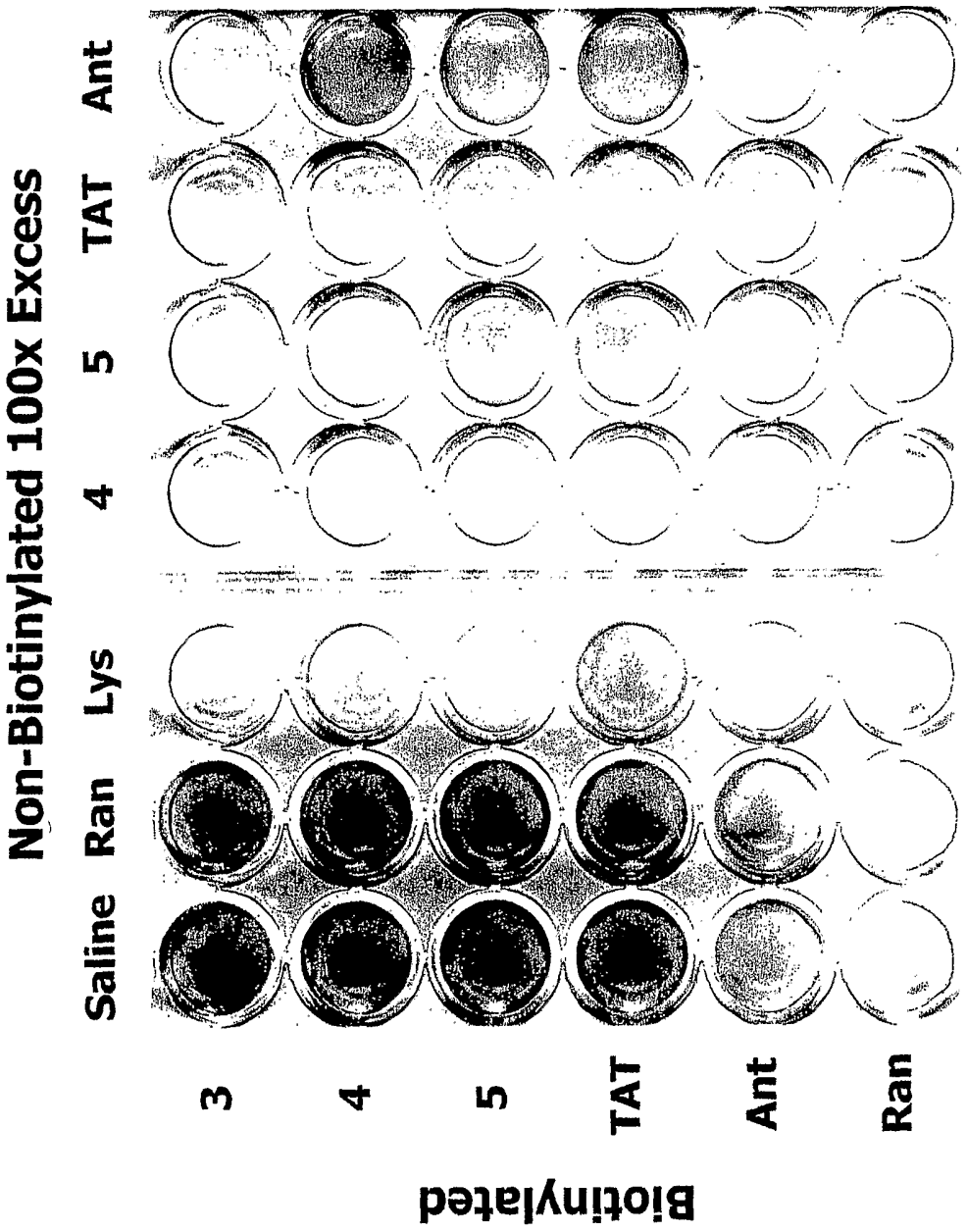

Non-Biotinylated 100x Excess
Saline
Ran
Lys
4
5
TAT
Ant
Biotinylated
3
4
5
TAT
Ant
Ran

FIG.12

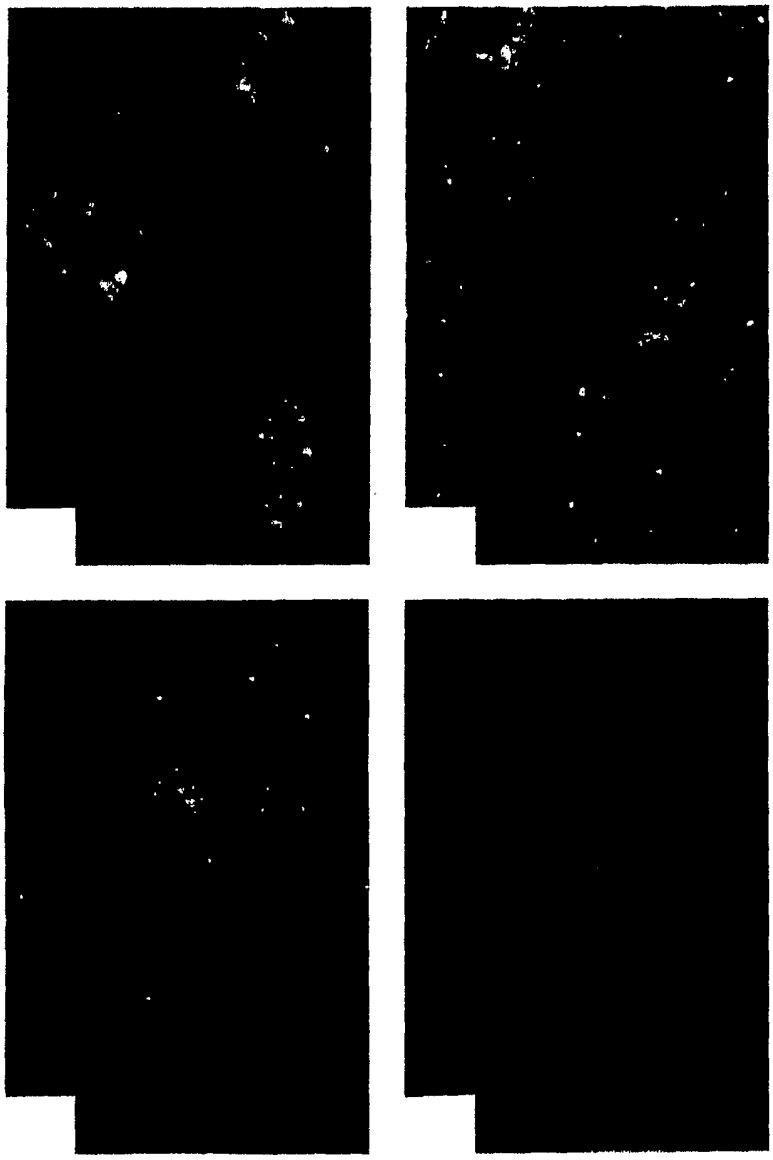


FIG.13B FIG.13D

FIG.13A FIG.13C


DP1 Impairs HIG-82 Viability.
100 μM
50 μM
25 μM
12.5 μM
6.25 μM
3.1 μM
DP1
KLA
PTD-5

FIG.14

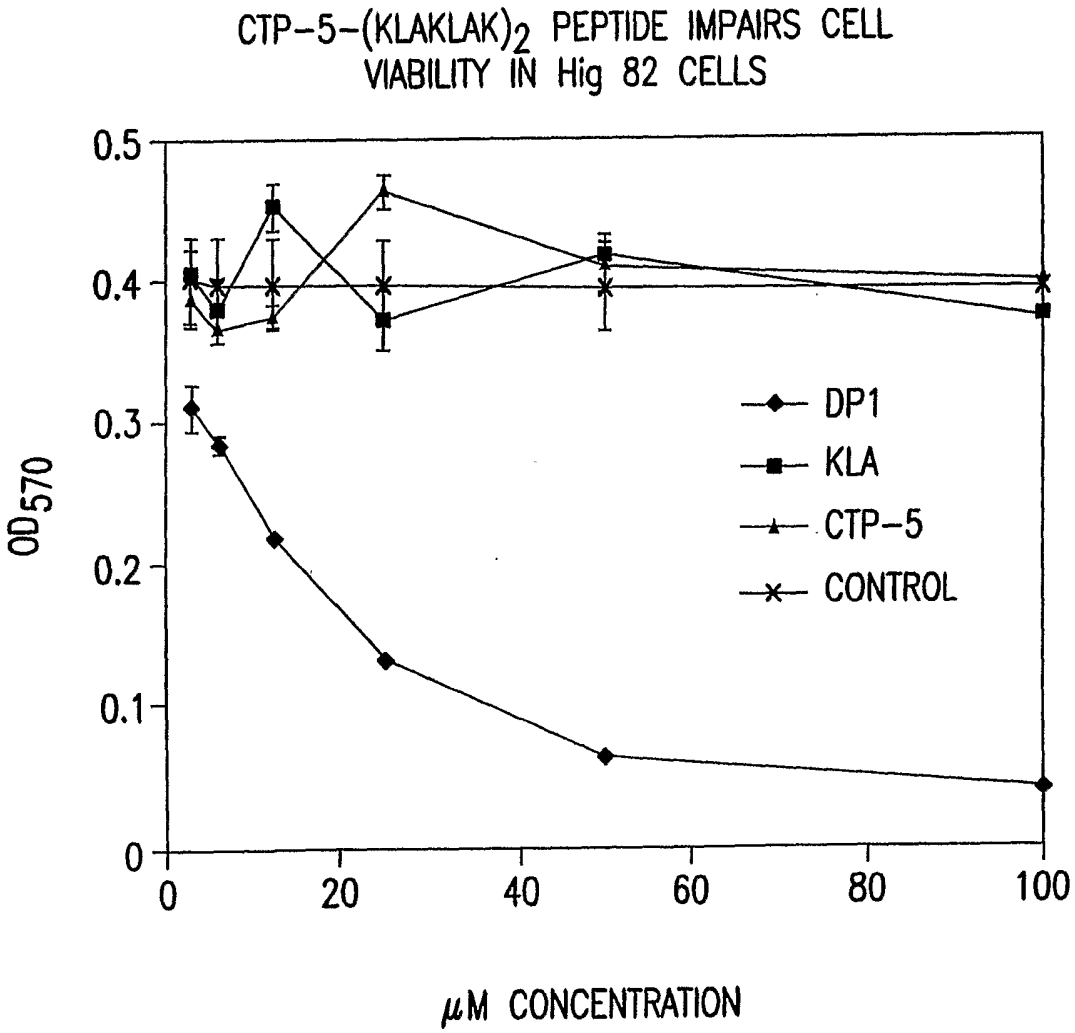

CTP-5-(KLAKLAK)2 PEPTIDE IMPAIRS CELL VIABILITY IN Hig 82 CELLS
0.5
0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
0
OD570
0
20
40
60
80
100
DP1
KLA
CTP-5
CONTROL
μM CONCENTRATION

FIG.15

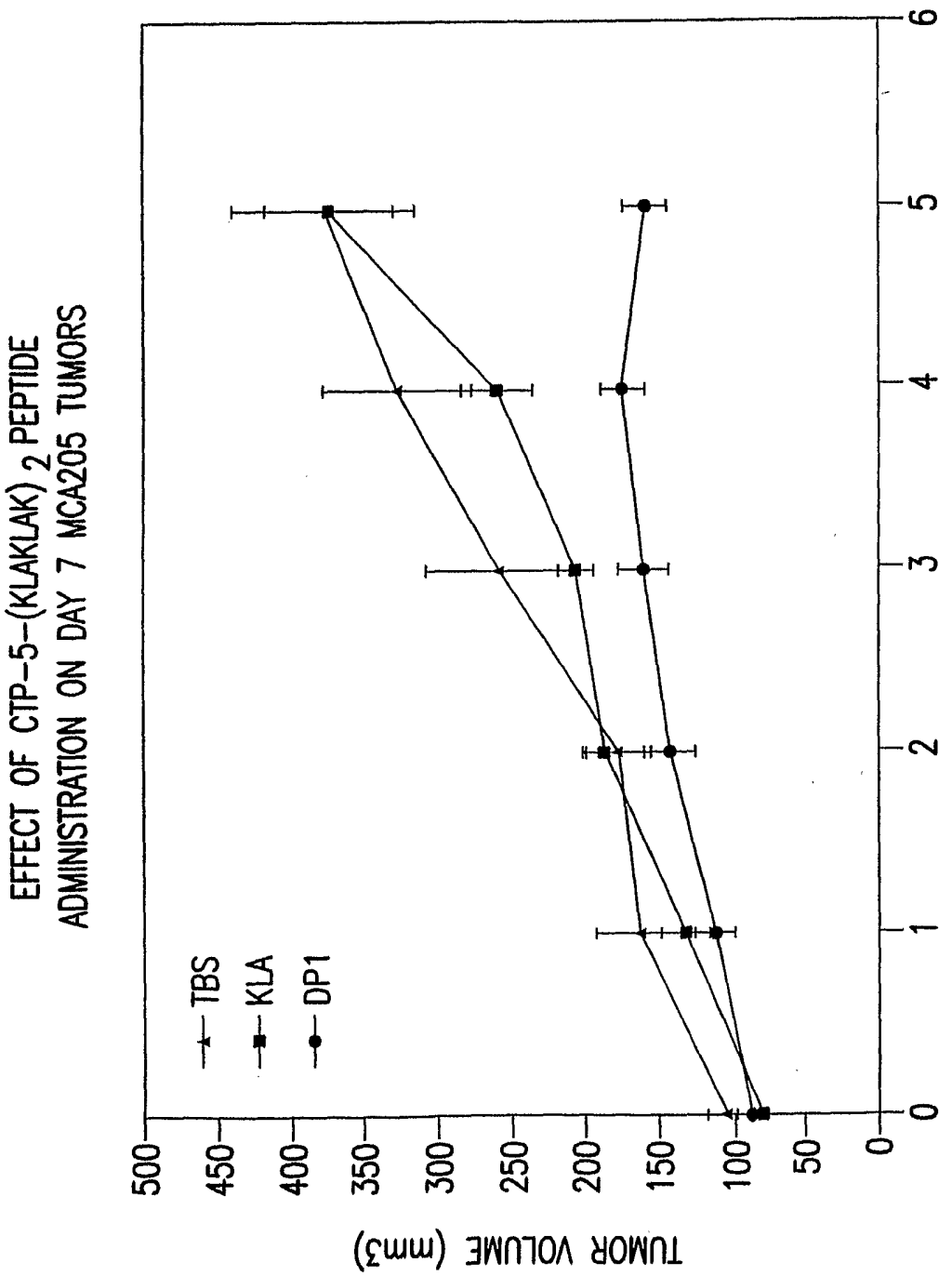
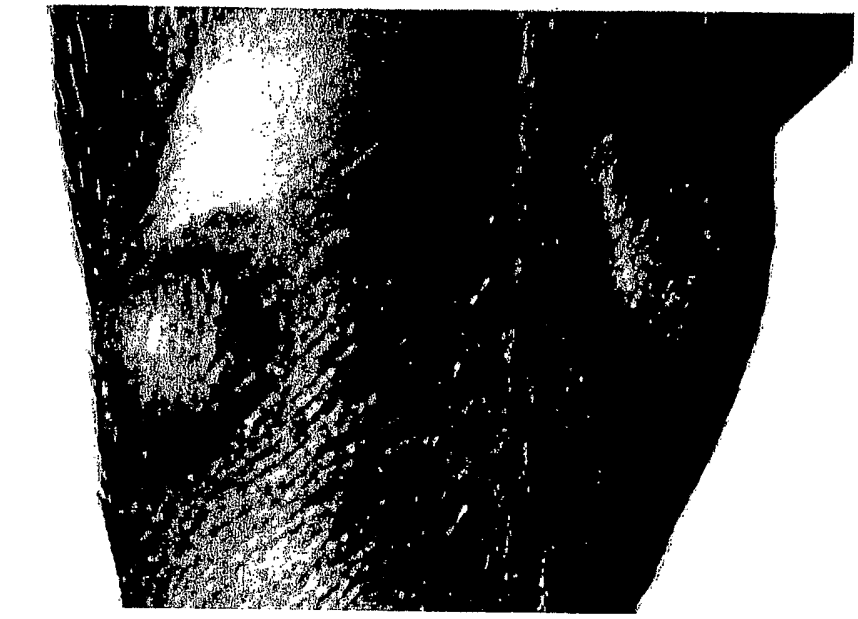
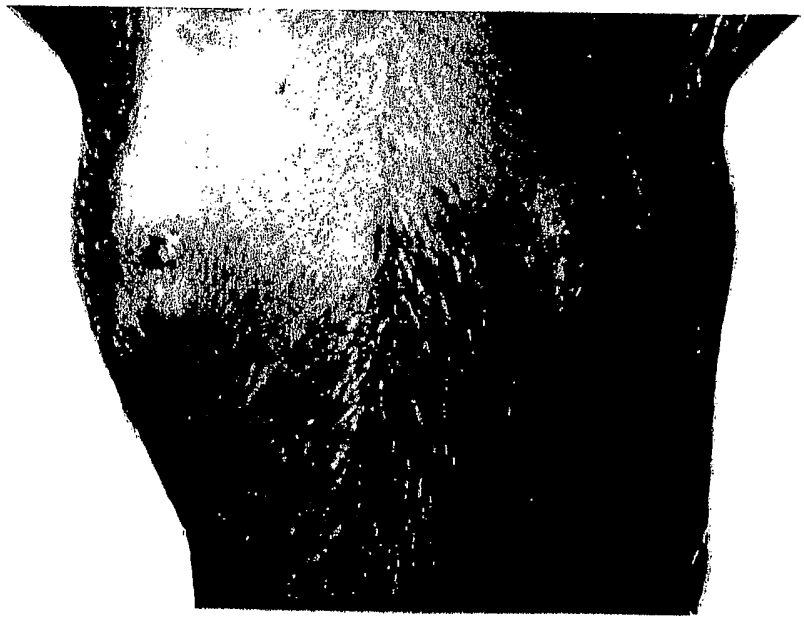

EFFECT OF CTP-5-(KLAKLAK)2 PEPTIDE
ADMINISTRATION ON DAY 7 MCA205 TUMORS
TBS
KLA
DP1
TUMOR VOLUME (mm3)
500
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
DAY

FIG.16A



KLA



DP1

FIG. 16B

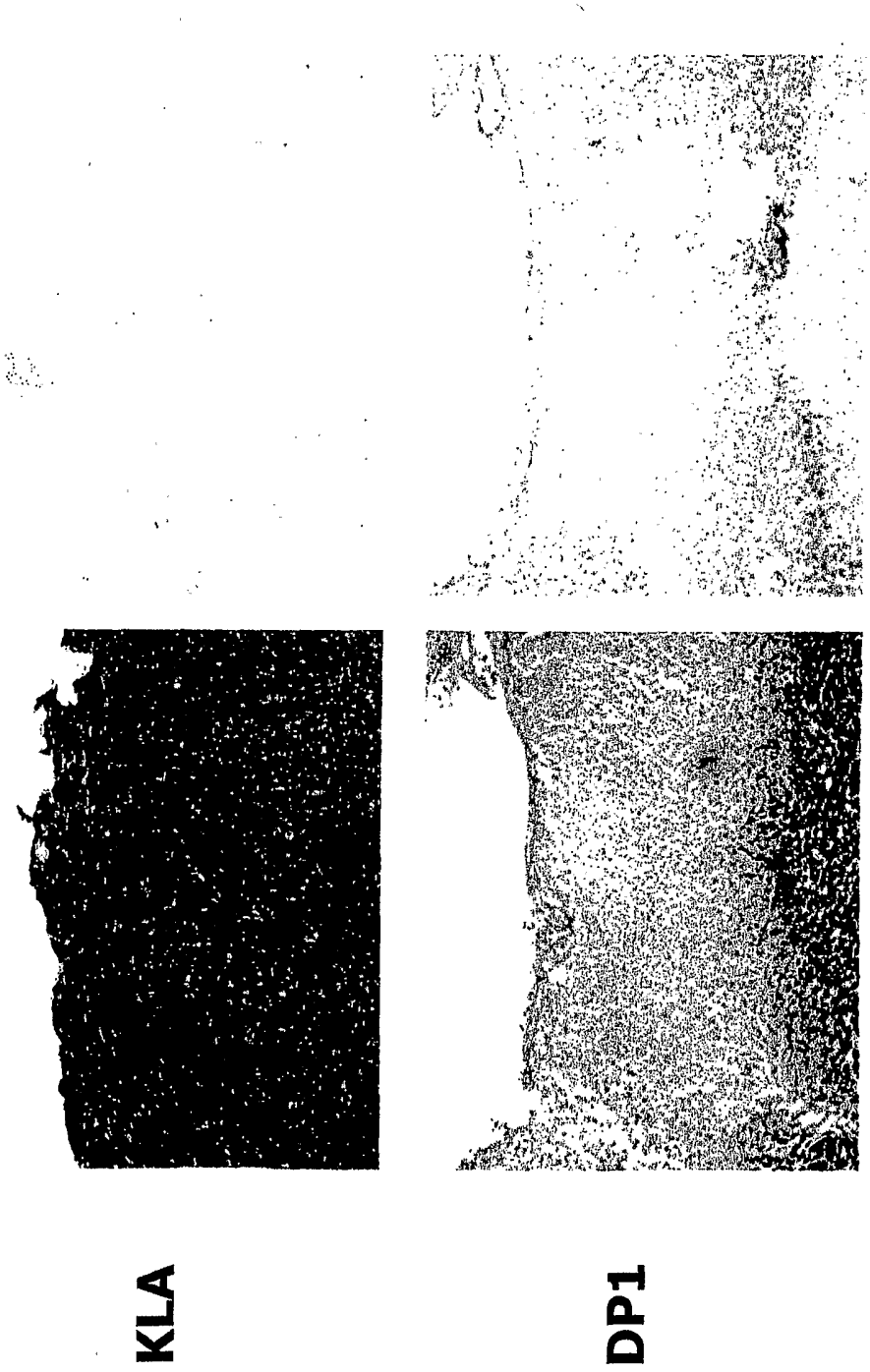


FIG.16C

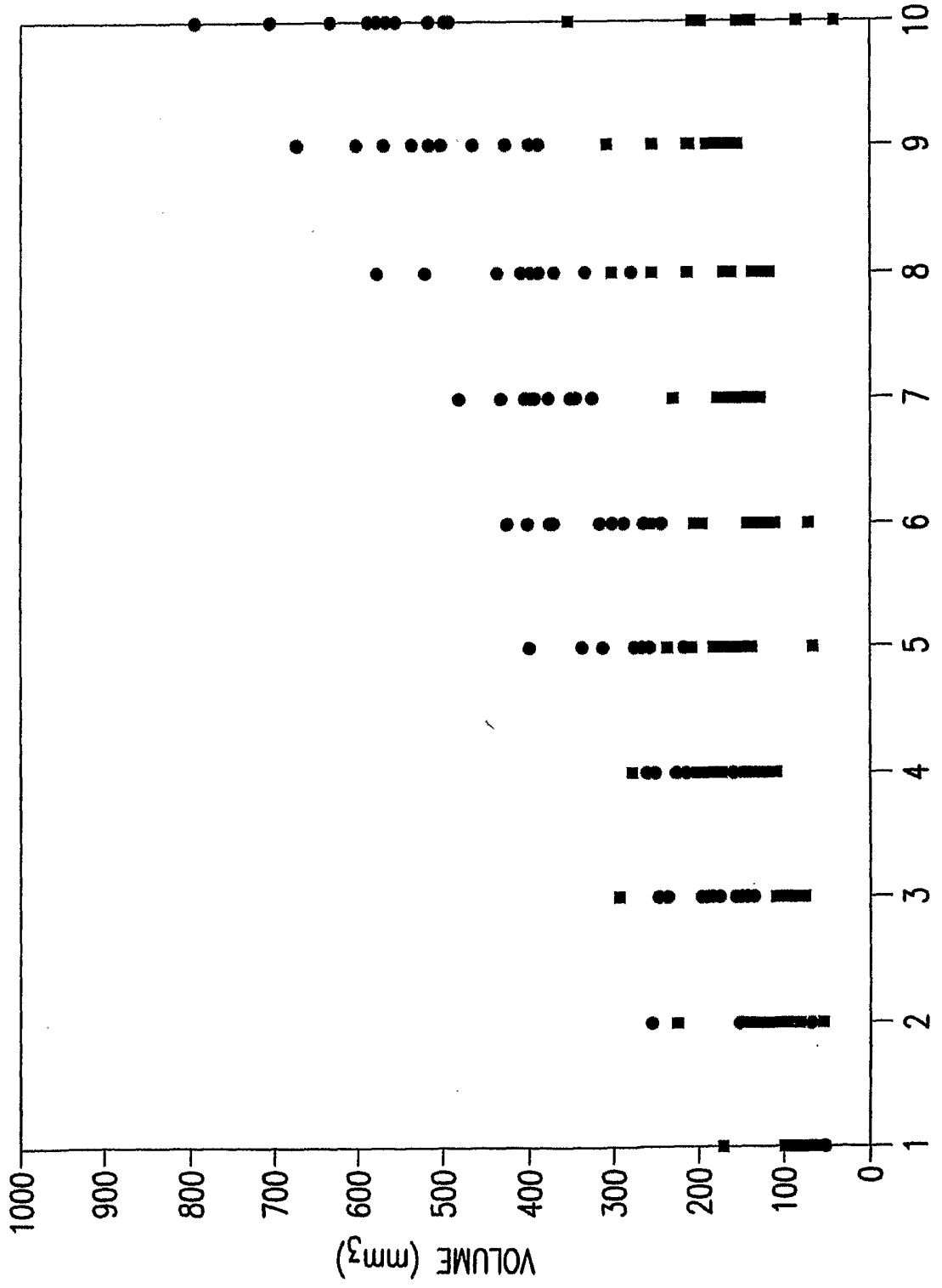

VOLUME (mm3)
1000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
DAY

FIG.16D

$CD34^{+}/LIN^{-}$ Stem Cells Are Transduced by a CTP-5-Biotin/Avidin-β-Galactosidase Complex

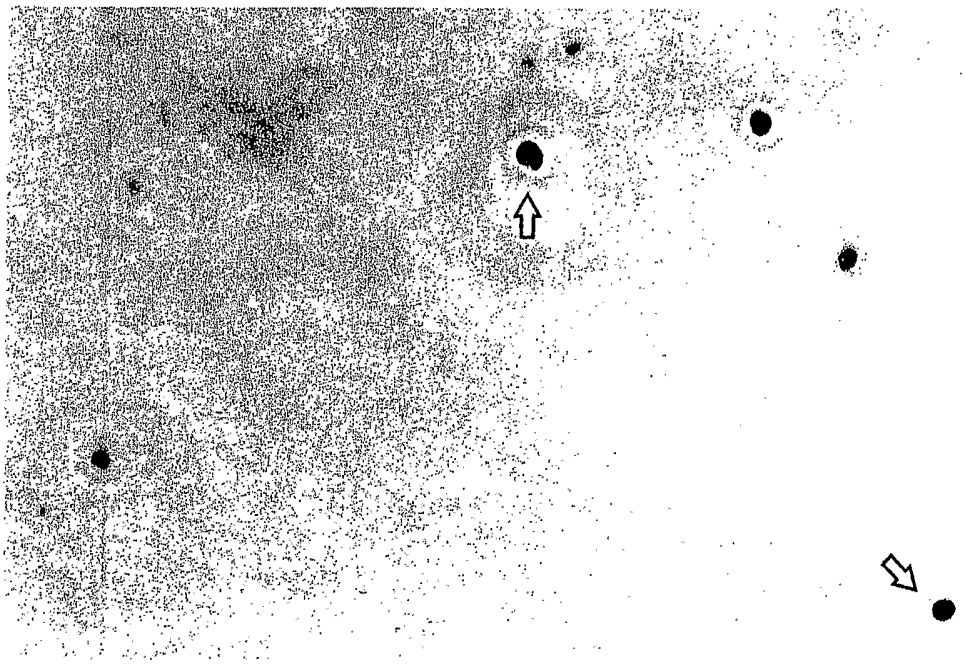


FIG. 17

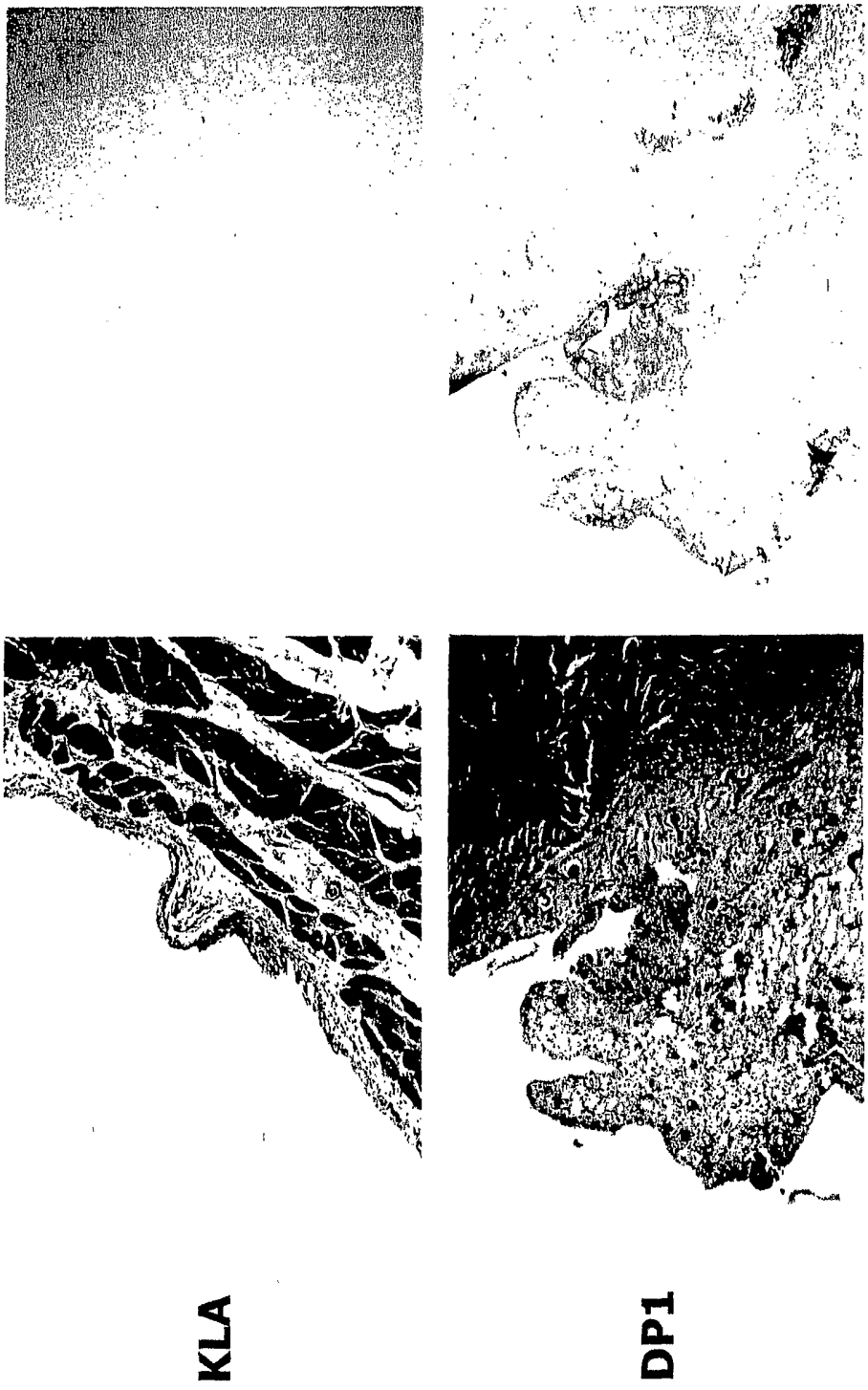


FIG.18

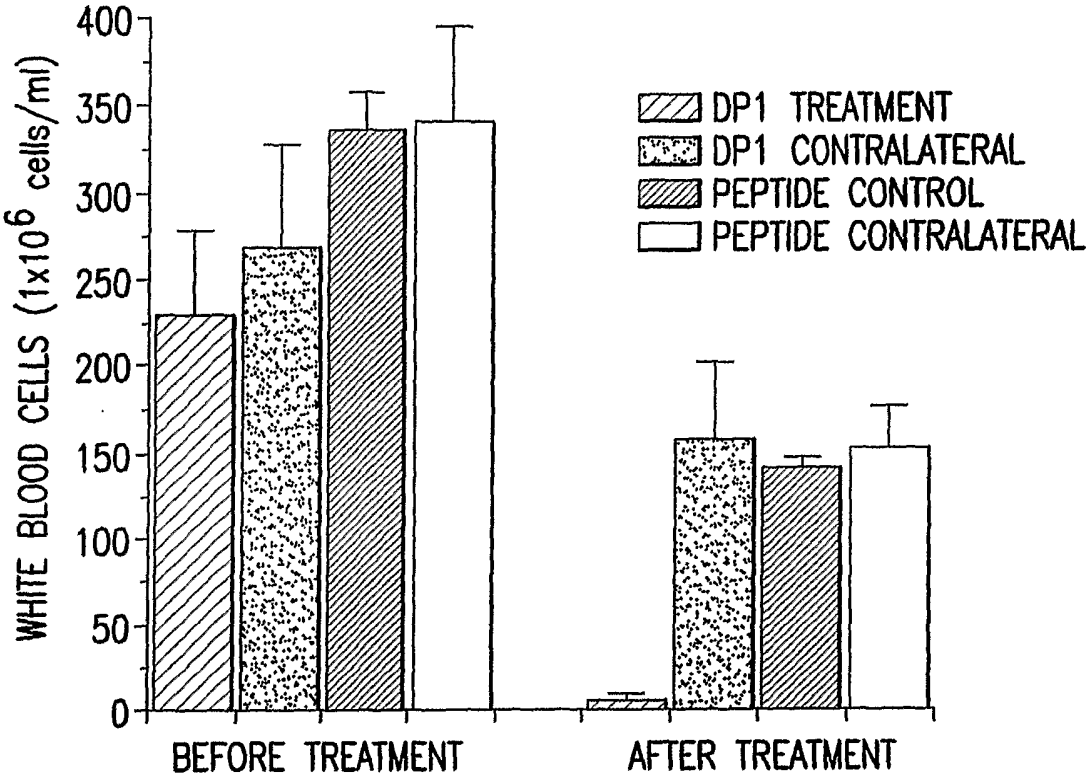

400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
WHITE BLOOD CELLS (1x10^6 cells/ml)
DP1 TREATMENT
DP1 CONTRALATERAL
PEPTIDE CONTROL
PEPTIDE CONTRALATERAL
BEFORE TREATMENT
AFTER TREATMENT

FIG.19

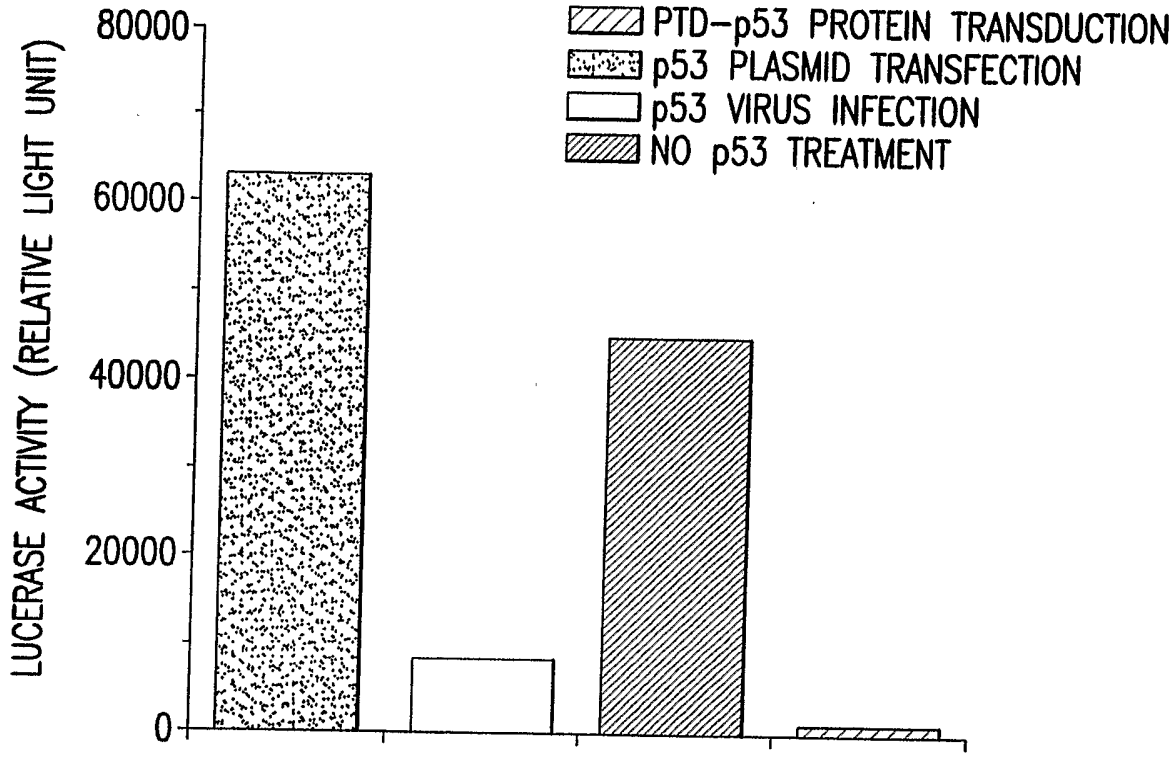

PTD-p53 PROTEIN TRANSDUCTION
p53 PLASMID TRANSFECTION
p53 VIRUS INFECTION
NO p53 TREATMENT
LUCERASE ACTIVITY (RELATIVE LIGHT UNIT)
80000
60000
40000
20000
0

FIG.20

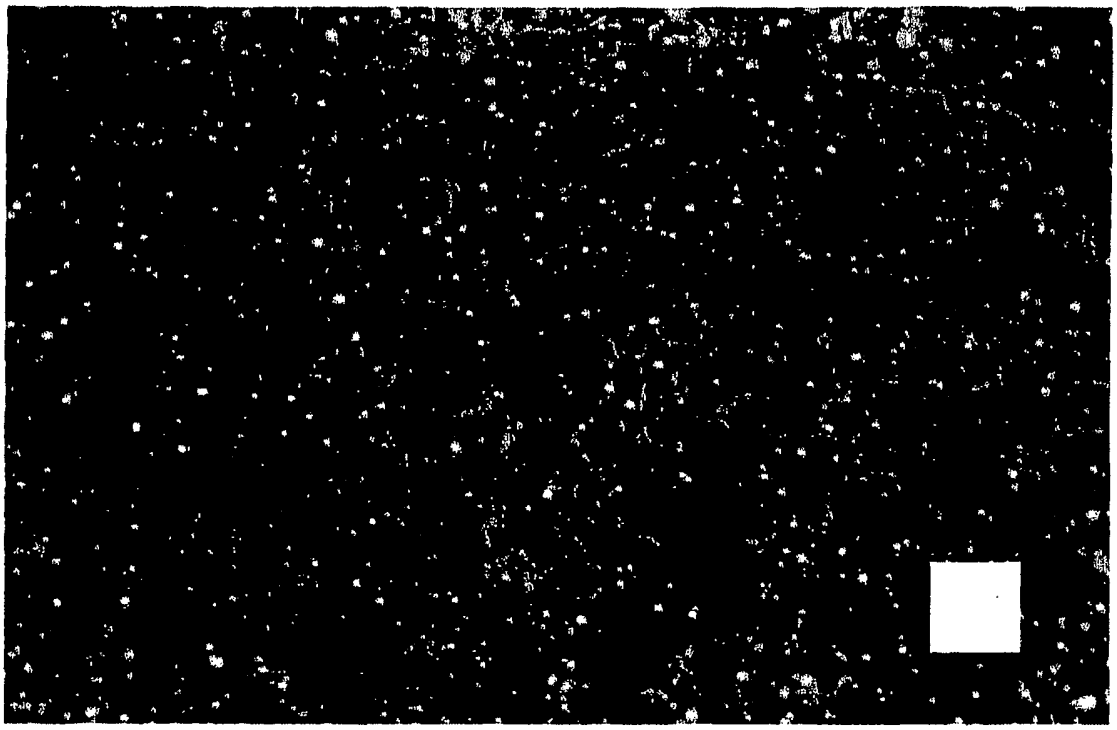


FIG.21A

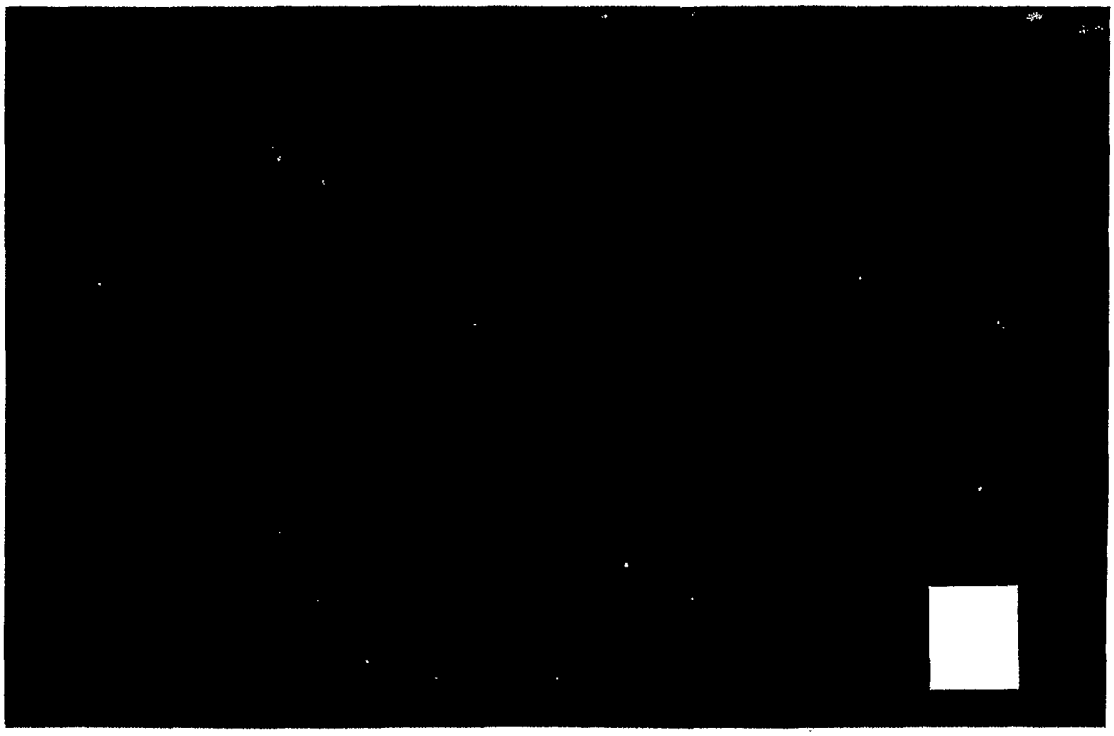


FIG.21B

FIG.22C

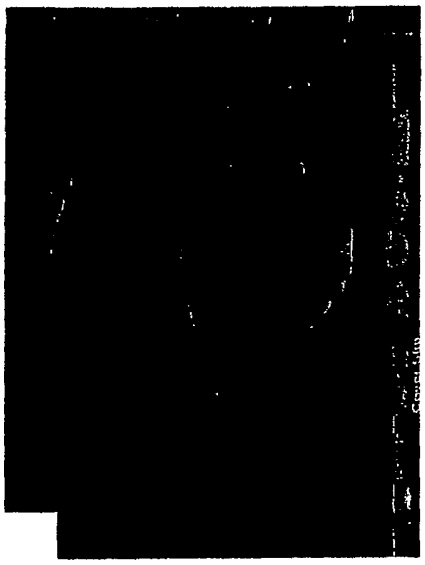


FIG.22B

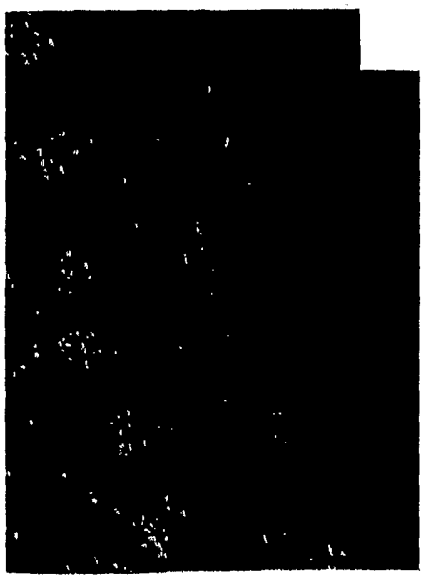


FIG.22A

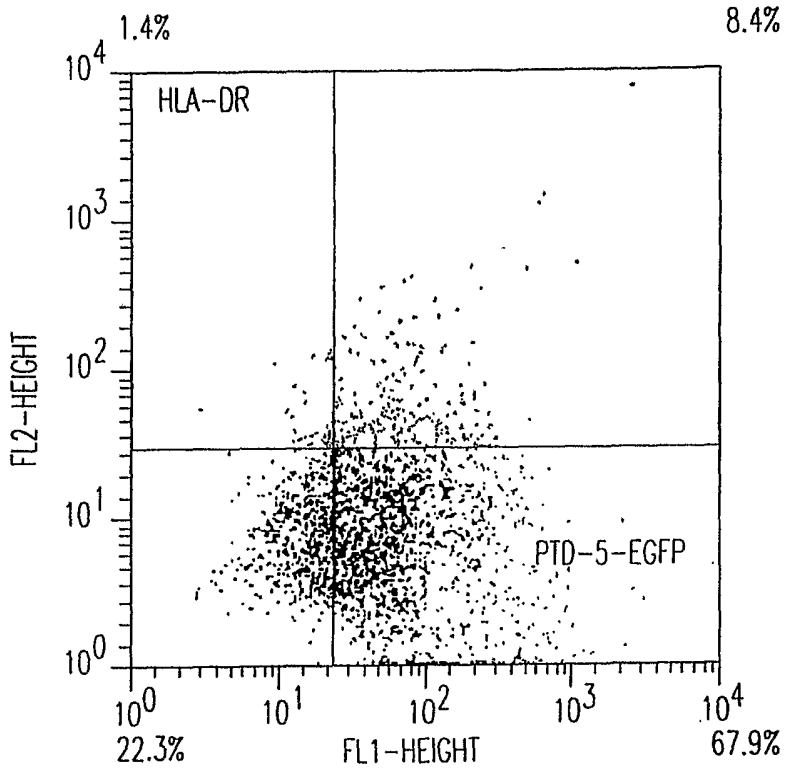


FIG.22D

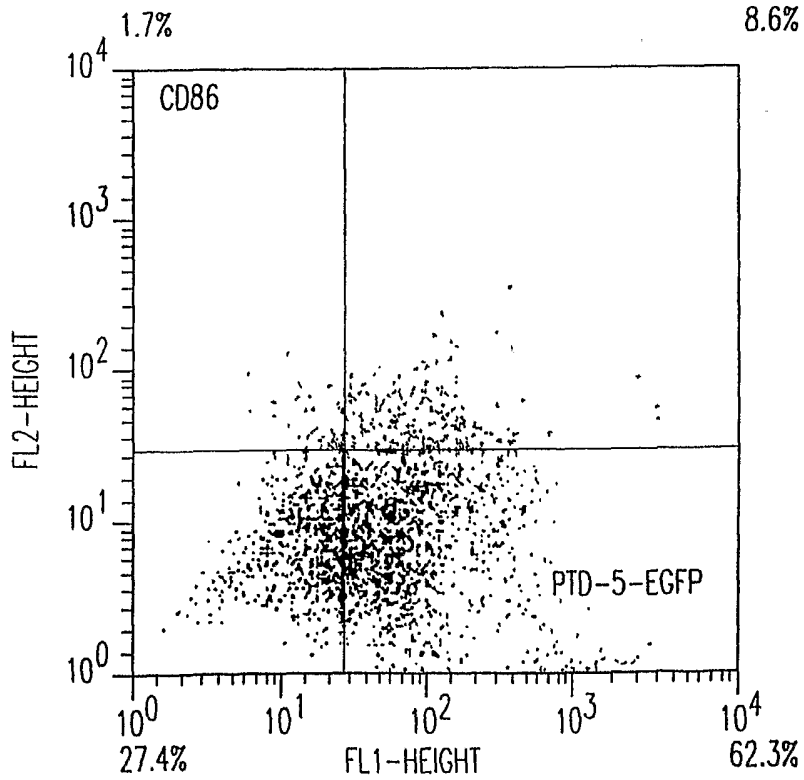


FIG.22E

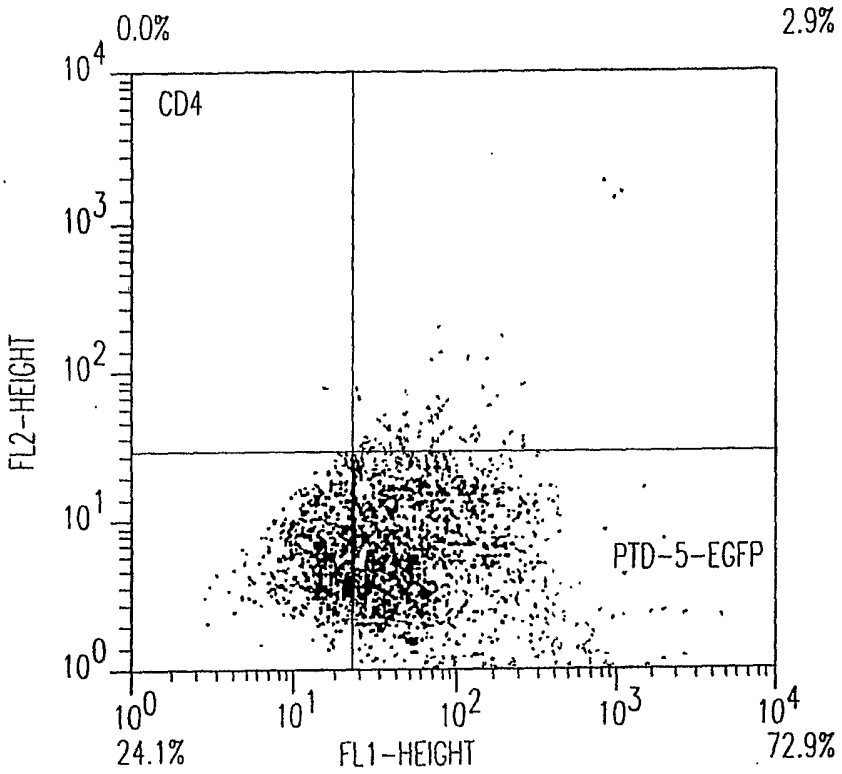


FIG.22F

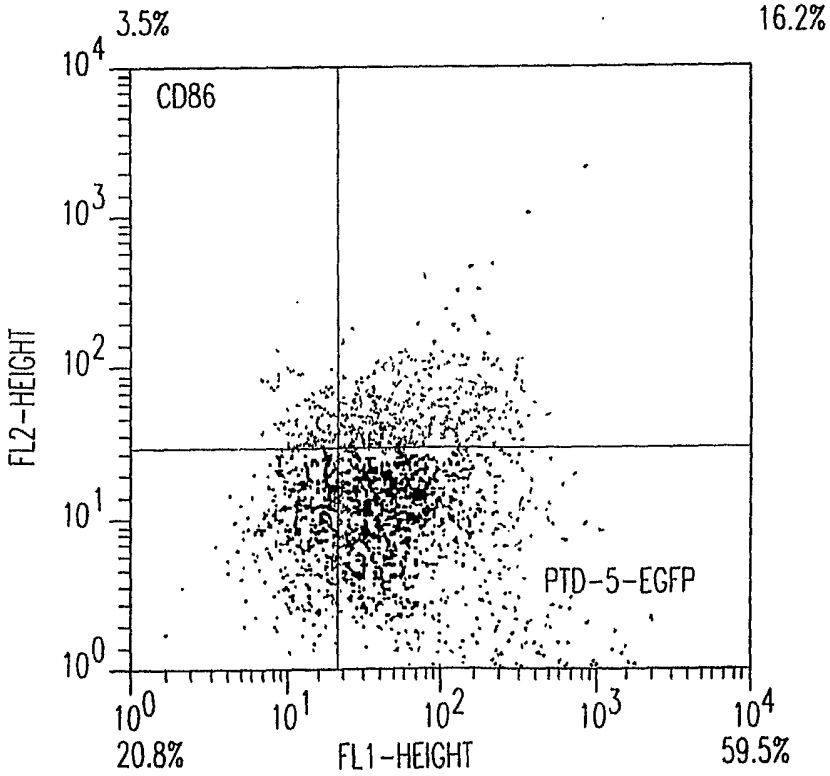


FIG.22G

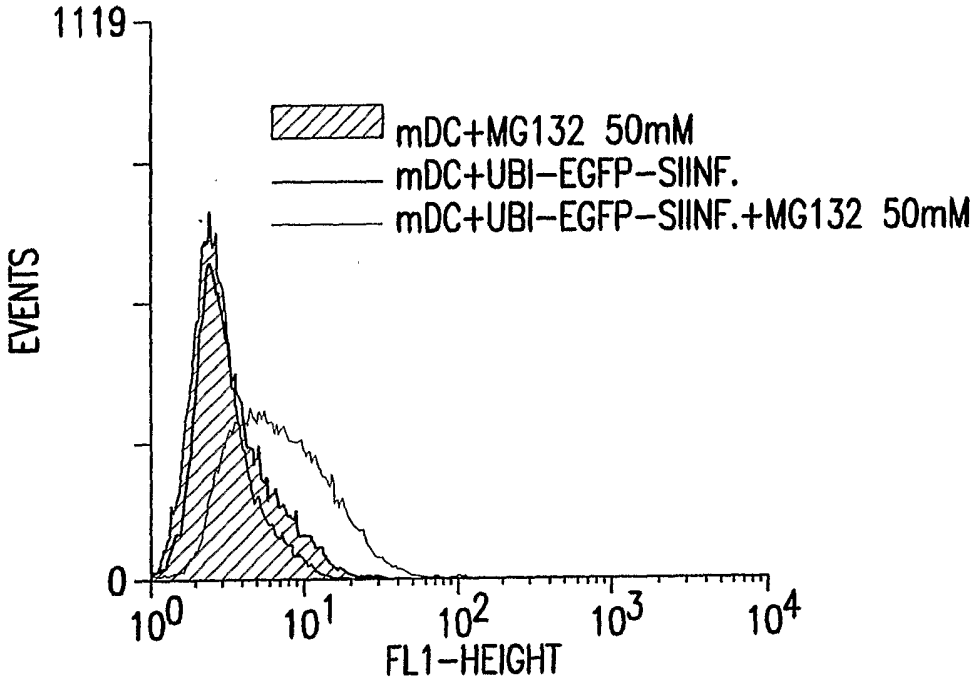


FIG.23A

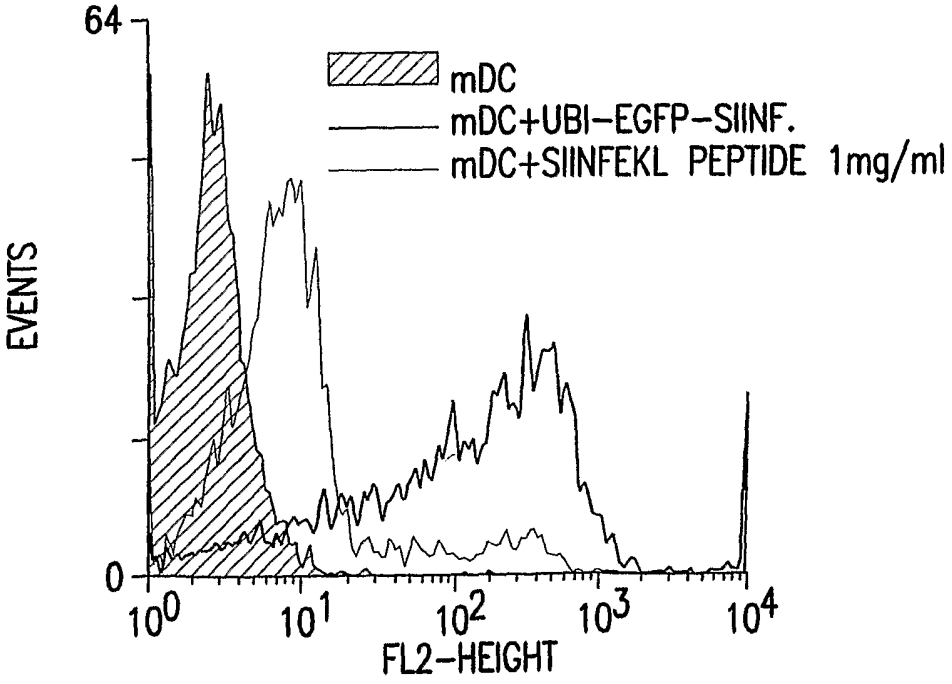


FIG.23B

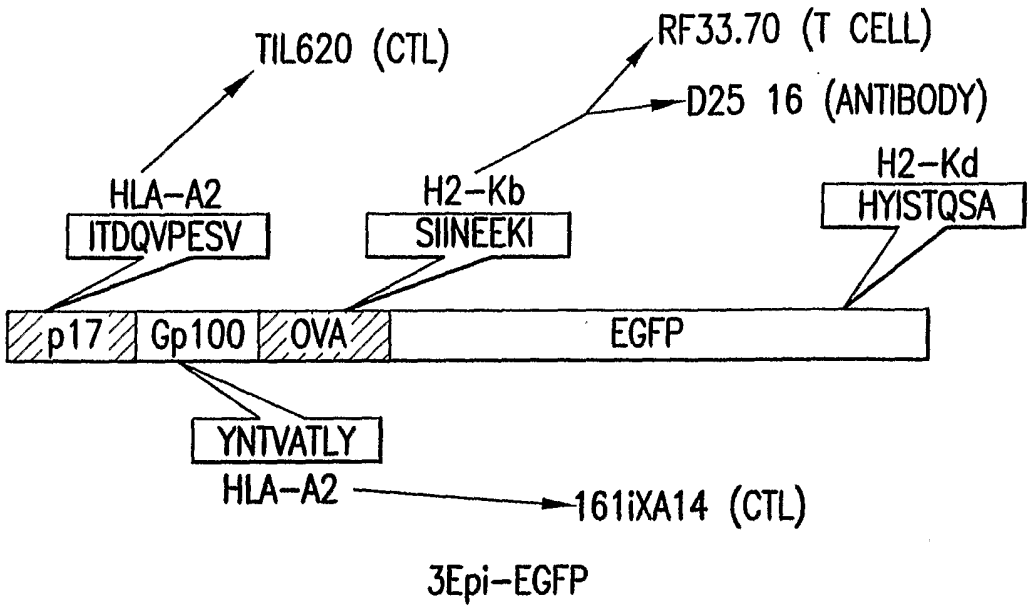

TIL620 (CTL)
RF33.70 (T CELL)
D25 16 (ANTIBODY)
H2-Kd
HLA-A2
ITDQVPESV
H2-Kb
SIINEEKI
HYISTQSA
p17
Gp100
OVA
EGFP
YNTVATLY
HLA-A2
161iXA14 (CTL)
3Epi-EGFP

FIG.24

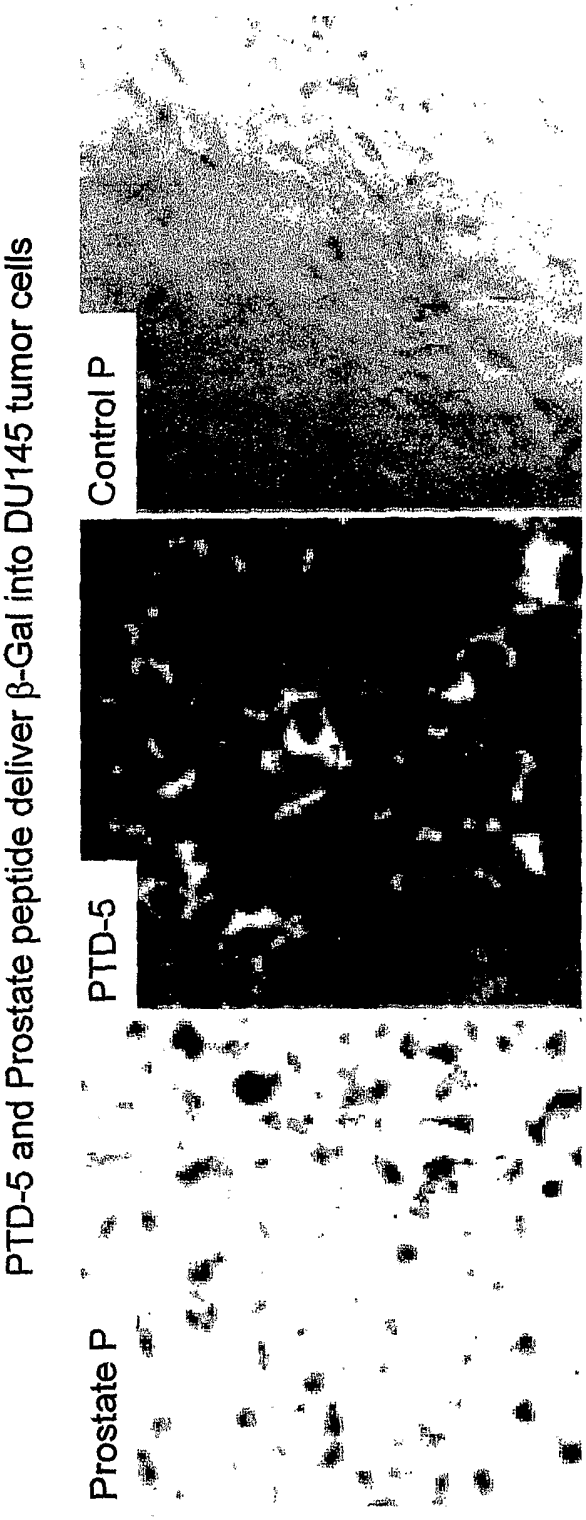

PTD-5 and Prostate peptide deliver β-Gal into DU145 tumor cells
Control P
PTD-5
Prostate P

FIG.25

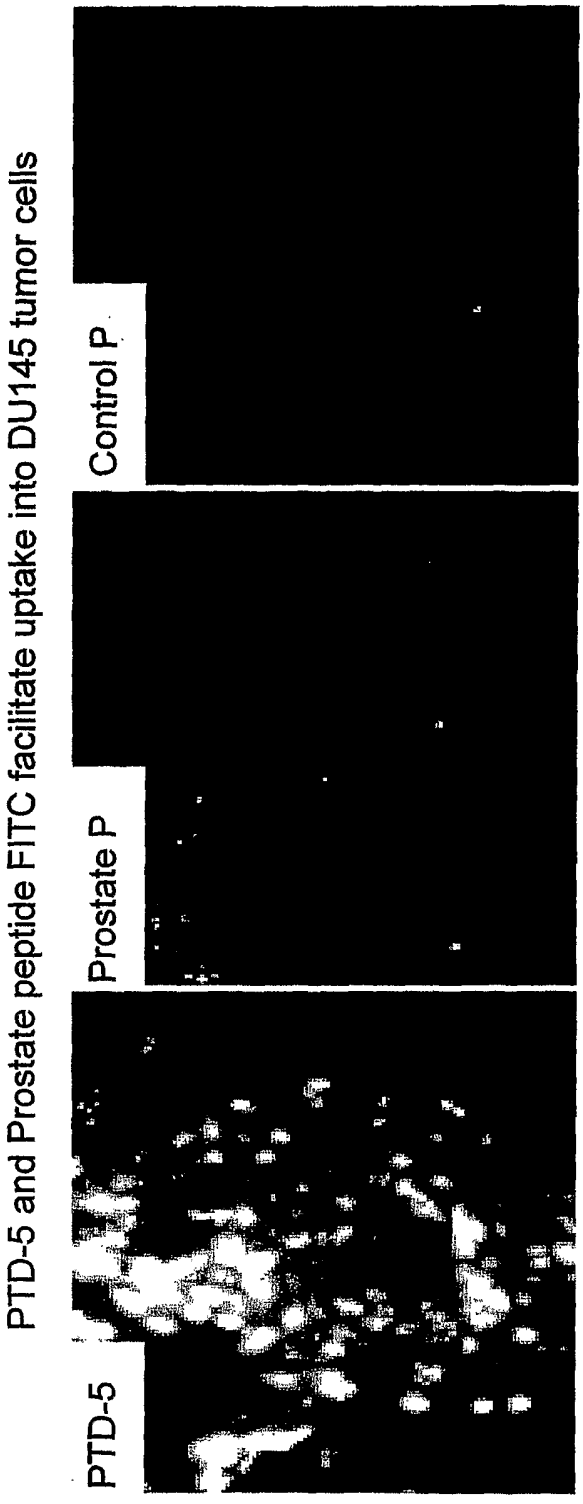

PTD-5 and Prostate peptide FITC facilitate uptake into DU145 tumor cells
PTD-5
Prostate P
Control P

FIG.26

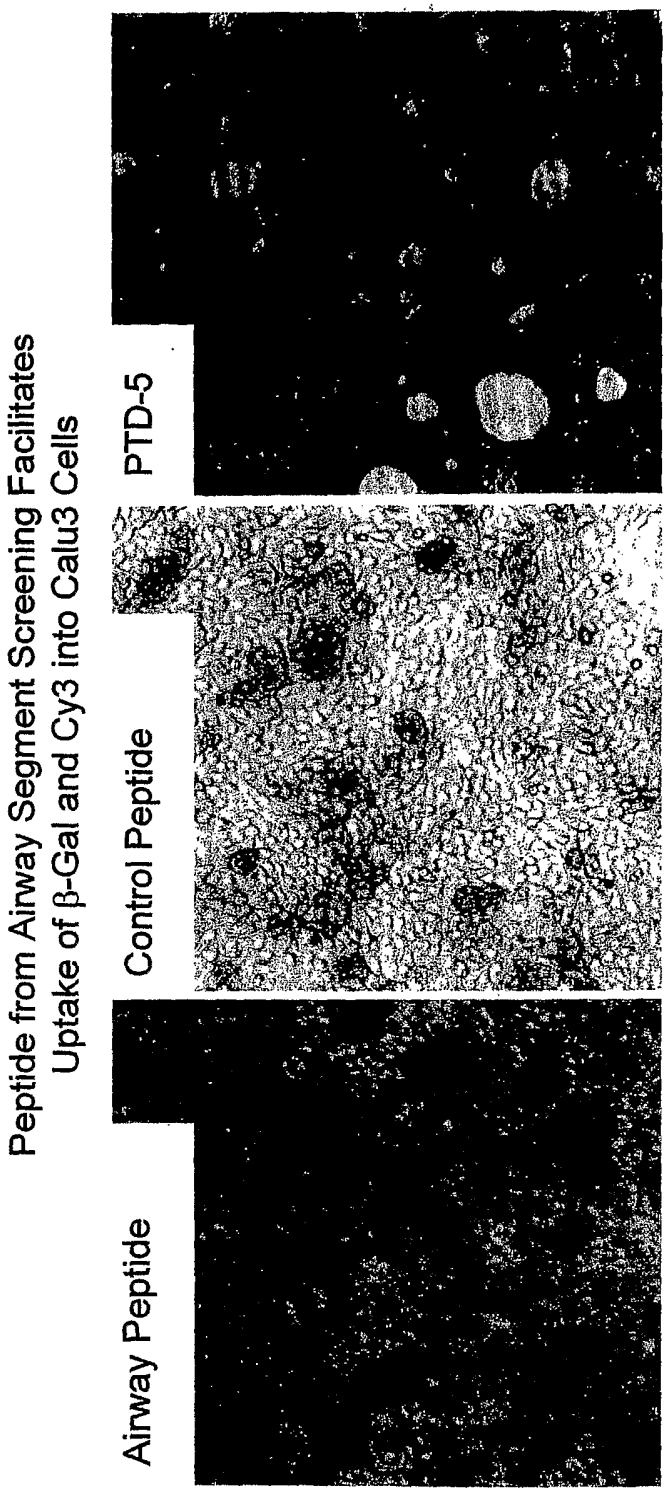

Peptide from Airway Segment Screening Facilitates
Uptake of β-Gal and Cy3 into Calu3 Cells
Airway Peptide
Control Peptide
PTD-5

FIG.27

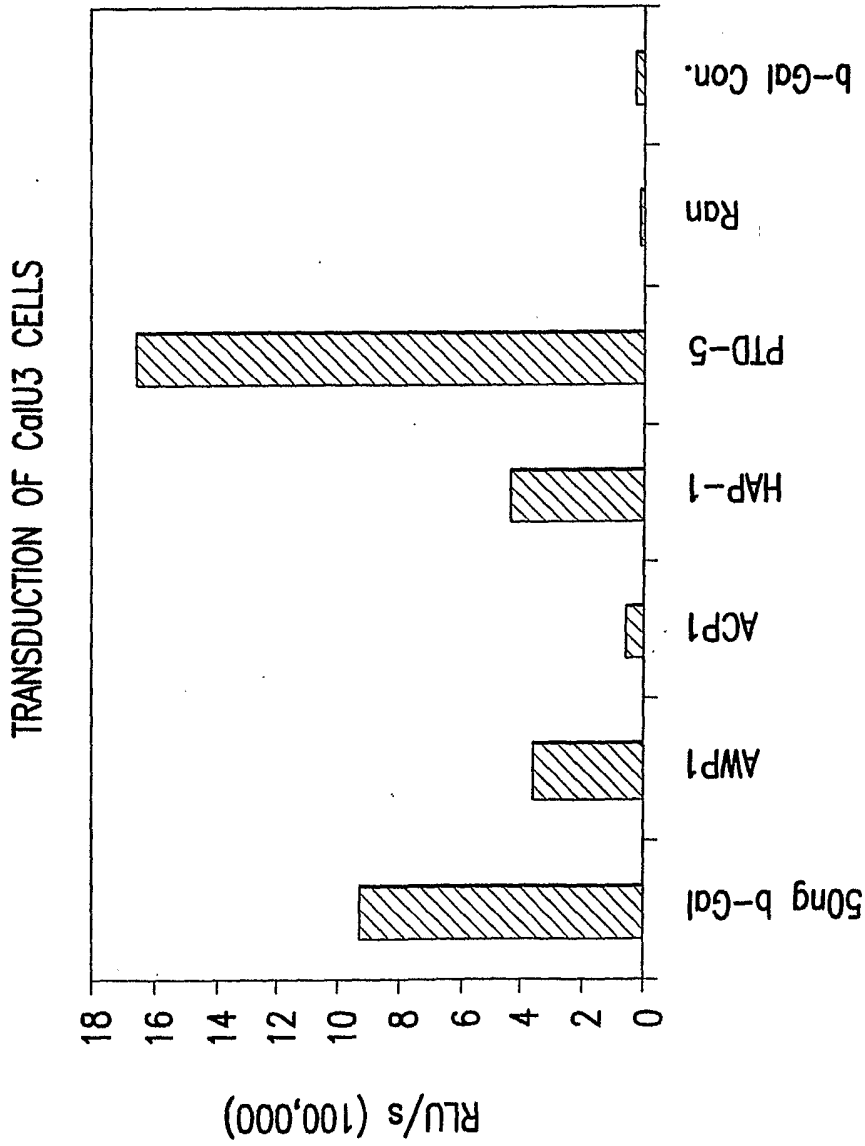

TRANSDUCTION OF CalU3 CELLS
RLU/s (100,000)
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
14
16
18
50ng b-Gal
AWP1
ACP1
HAP-1
PTD-5
Ran
b-Gal Con.

FIG. 28

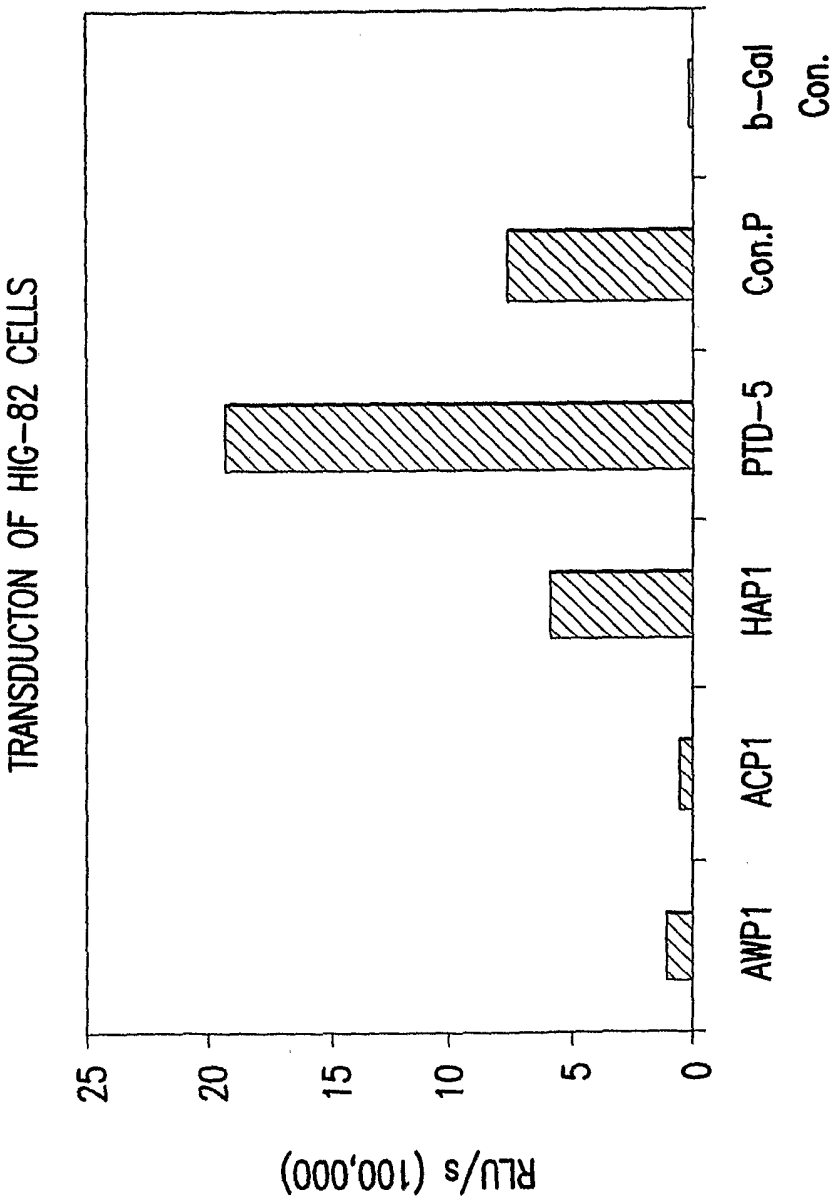

TRANSDUCTON OF HIG-82 CELLS
RLU/s (100,000)
25
20
15
10
5
0
AWP1
ACP1
HAP1
PTD-5
Con.P
b-Gal
Con.

FIG. 29

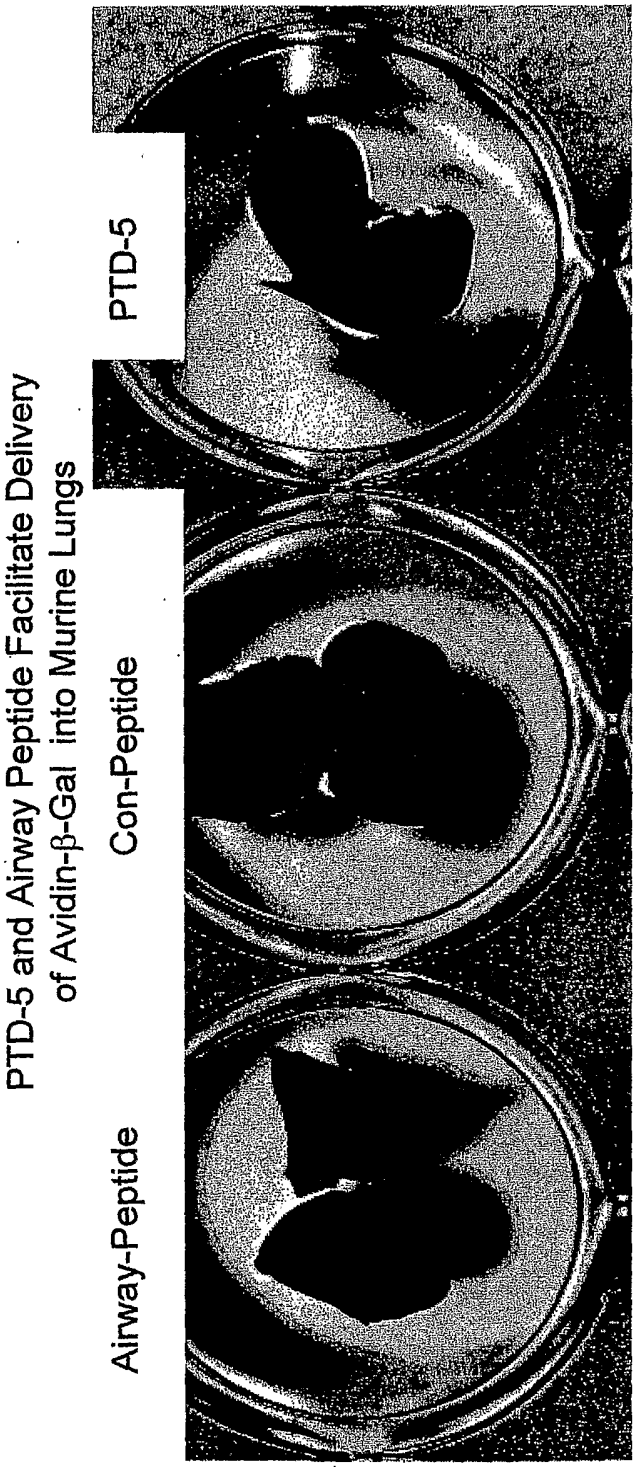

PTD-5 and Airway Peptide Facilitate Delivery
of Avidin-β-Gal into Murine Lungs
Airway-Peptide
Con-Peptide
PTD-5

FIG.30

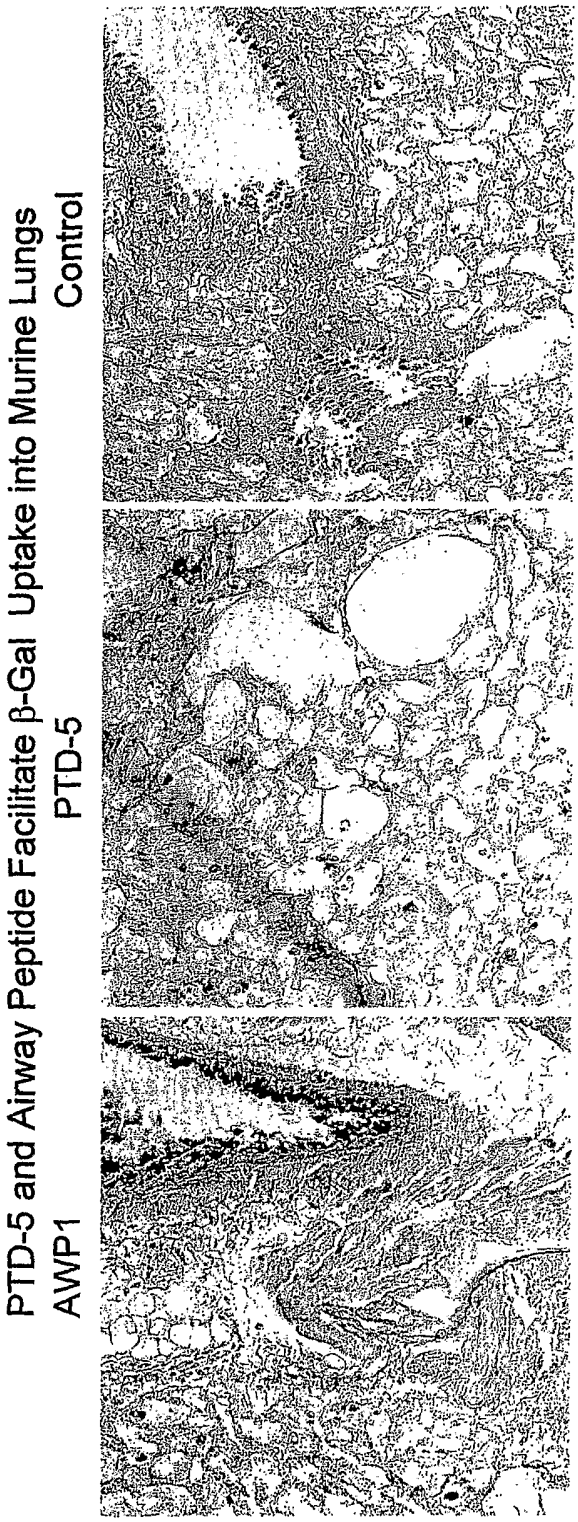

PTD-5 and Airway Peptide Facilitate β-Gal Uptake into Murine Lungs
AWP1
PTD-5
Control

FIG.31

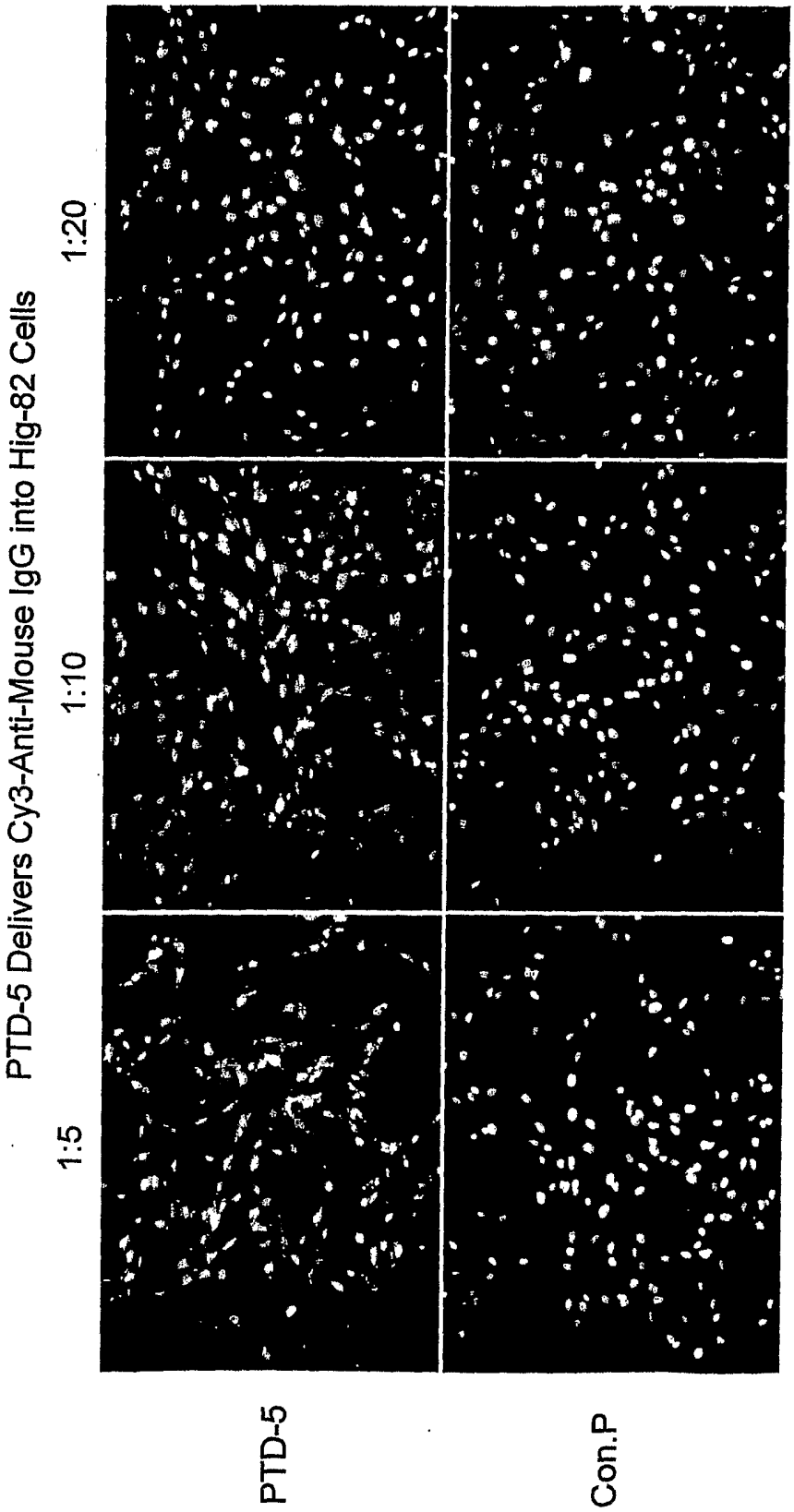

PTD-5 Delivers Cy3-Anti-Mouse IgG into Hig-82 Cells
1:5
1:10
1:20
PTD-5
Con.P

FIG.32

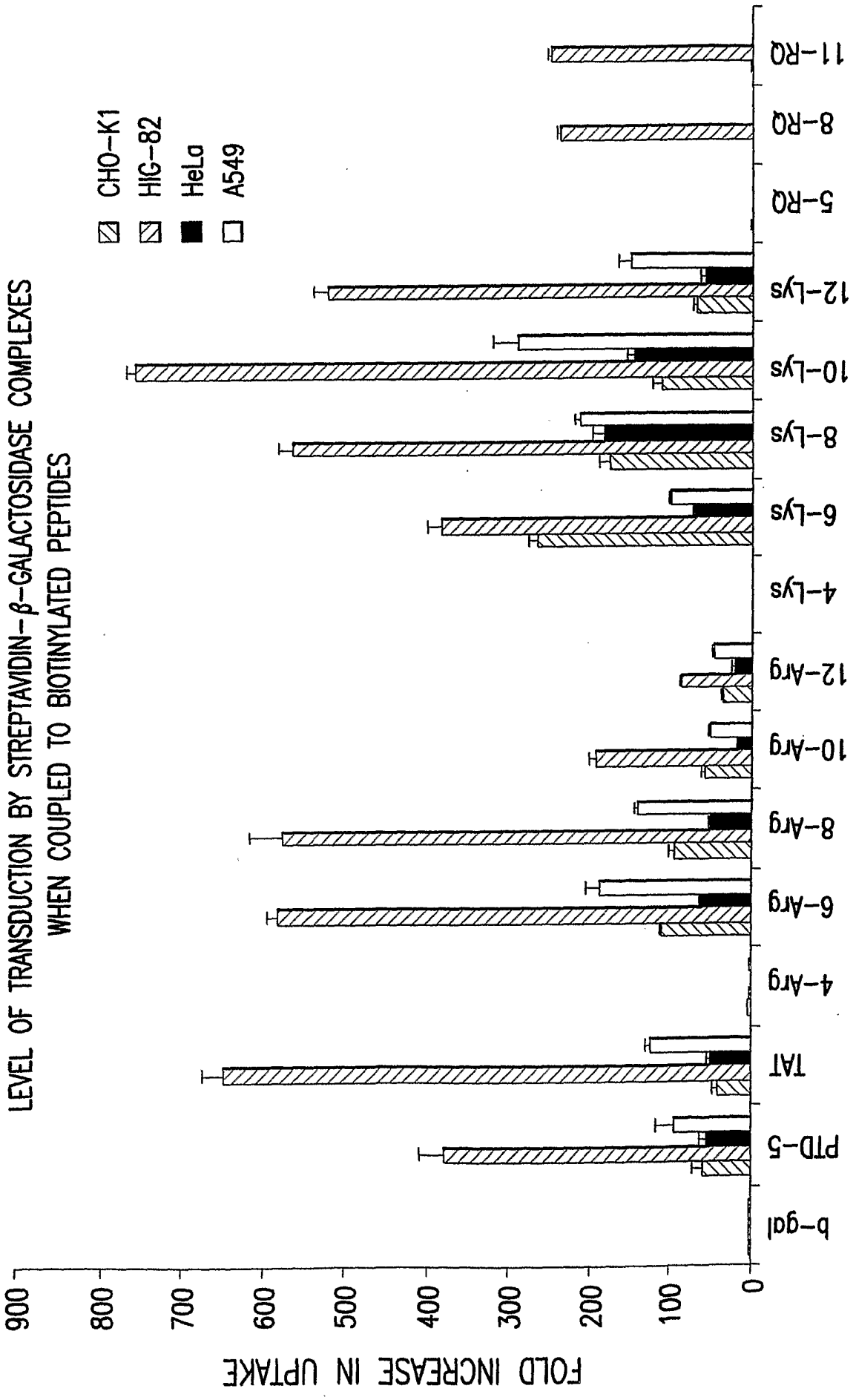

LEVEL OF TRANSDUCTION BY STREPTAVIDIN-β-GALACTOSIDASE COMPLEXES
WHEN COUPLED TO BIOTINYLATED PEPTIDES
CHO-K1
HIG-82
HeLa
A549
FOLD INCREASE IN UPTAKE
0
100
200
300
400
500
600
700
800
900
b-gal
PTD-5
TAT
4-Arg
6-Arg
8-Arg
10-Arg
12-Arg
4-Lys
6-Lys
8-Lys
10-Lys
12-Lys
5-RQ
8-RQ
11-RQ

FIG. 33

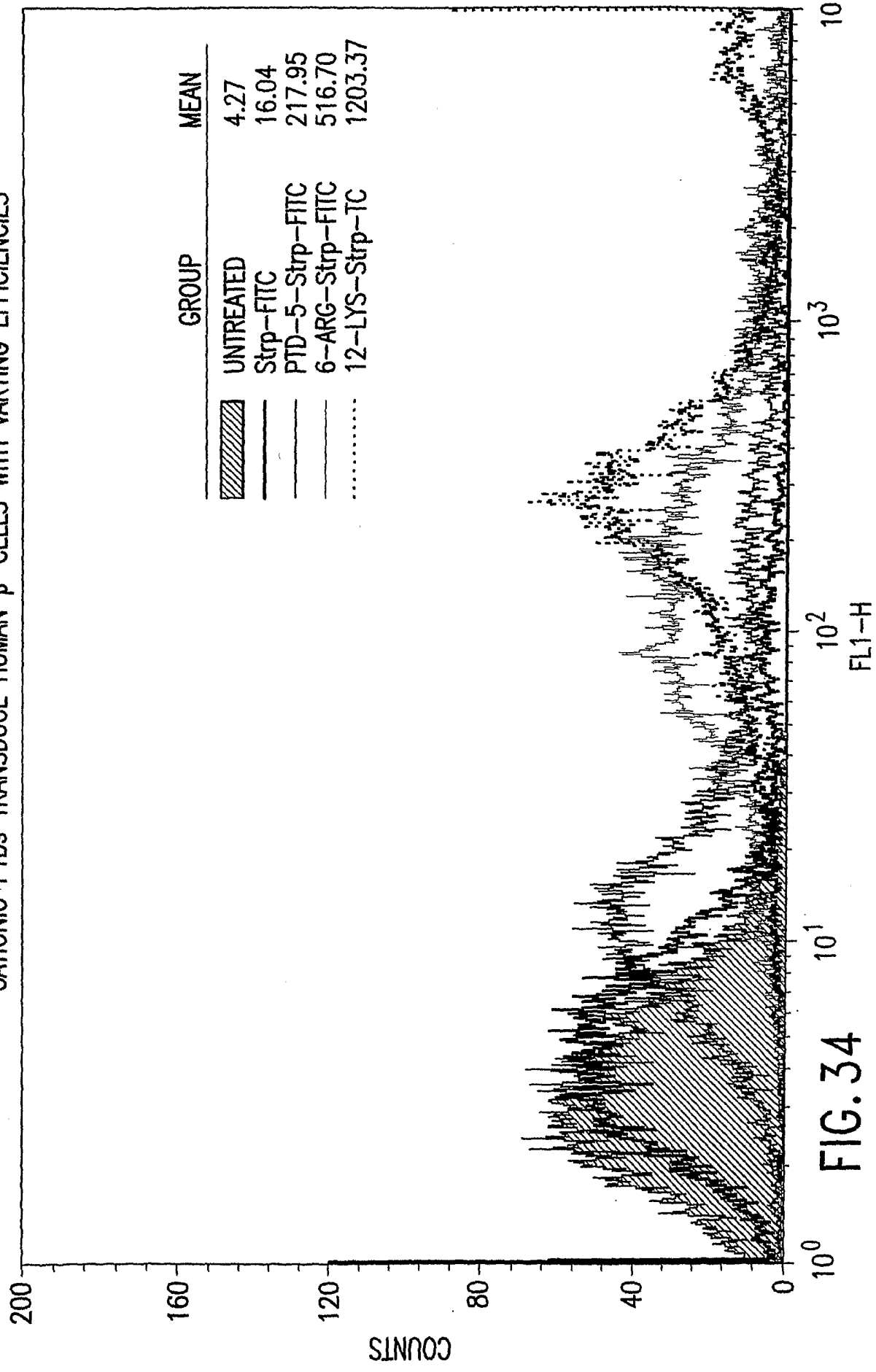

CATIONIC PTDs TRANSDUCE HUMAN β-CELLS WITH VARYING EFFICIENCIES
GROUP
MEAN
UNTREATED 4.27
Strp-FITC 16.04
PTD-5-Strp-FITC 217.95
6-ARG-Strp-FITC 516.70
12-LYS-Strp-TC 1203.37
COUNTS
200
160
120
80
40
0
10^0
10^1
10^2
10^3
10^4
FL1-H

FIG. 34

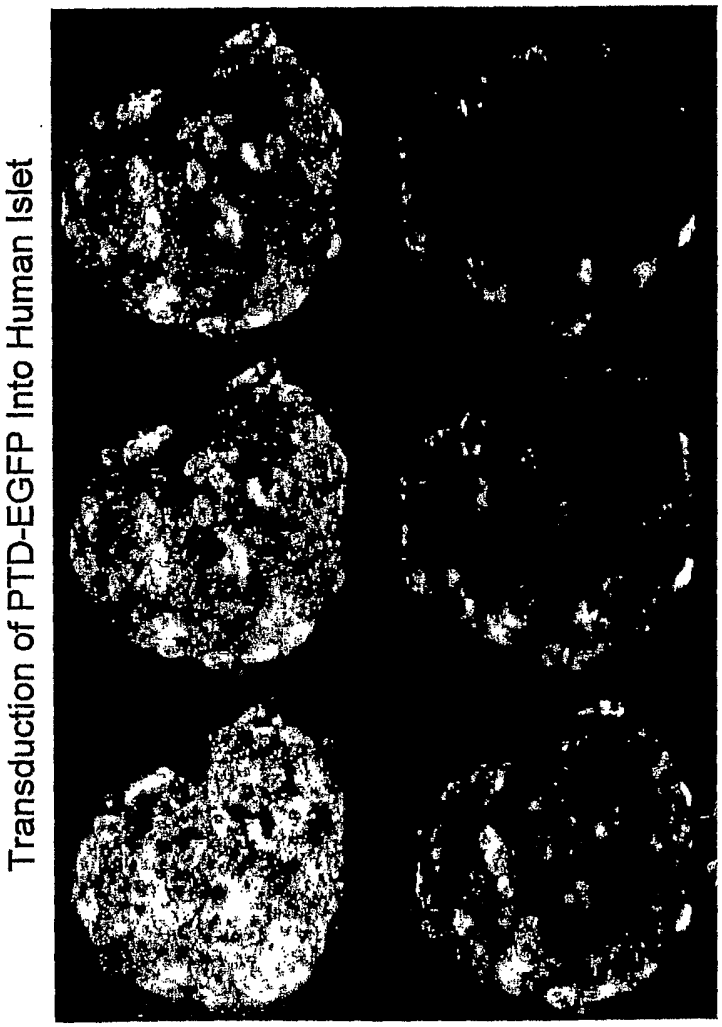


FIG.35

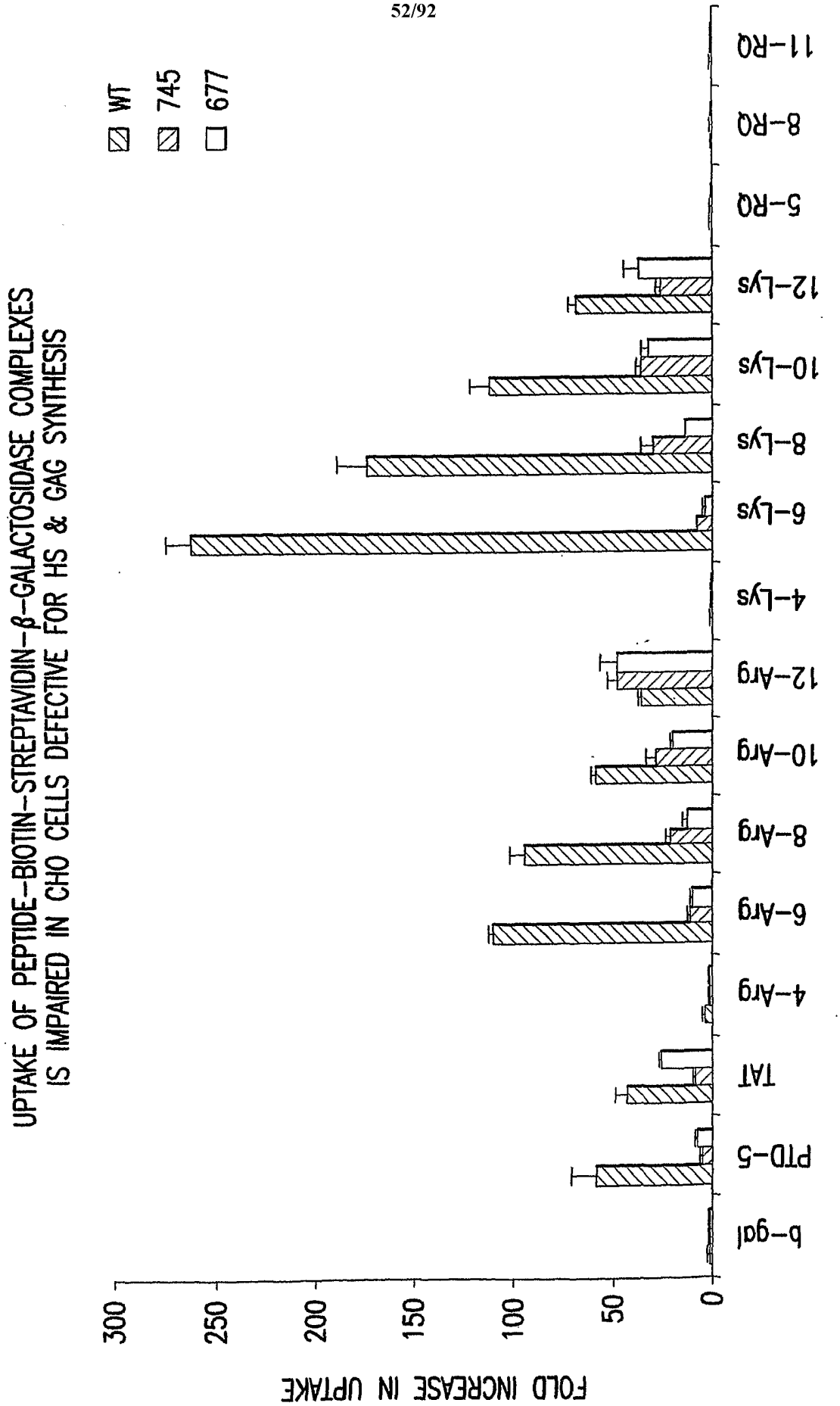

UPTAKE OF PEPTIDE-BIOTIN-STREPTAVIDIN-β-GALACTOSIDASE COMPLEXES
IS IMPAIRED IN CHO CELLS DEFECTIVE FOR HS & GAG SYNTHESIS
WT
745
677
FOLD INCREASE IN UPTAKE
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
b-gal
PTD-5
TAT
4-Arg
6-Arg
8-Arg
10-Arg
12-Arg
4-Lys
6-Lys
8-Lys
10-Lys
12-Lys
5-RQ
8-RQ
11-RQ

FIG. 36

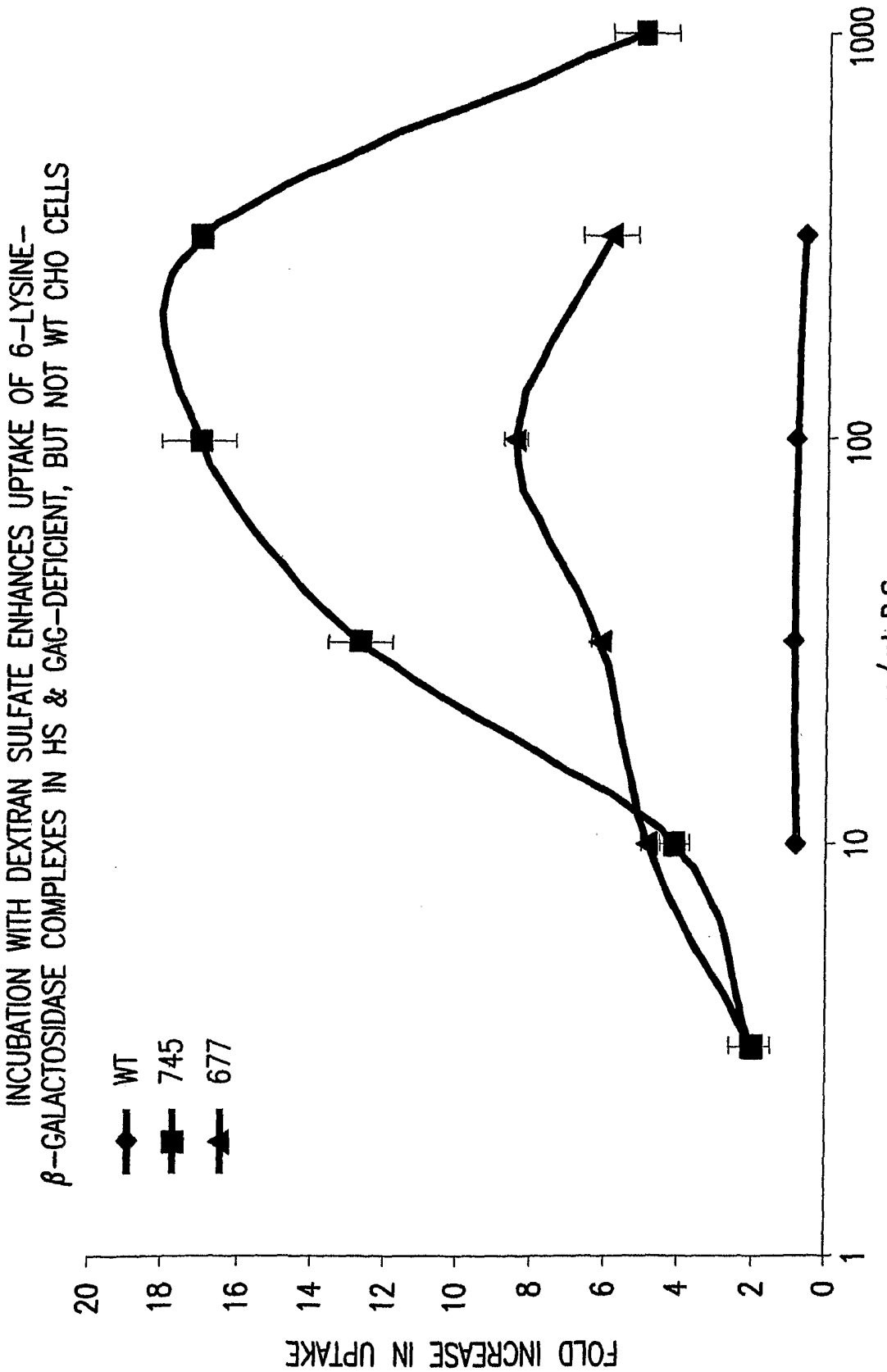

INCUBATION WITH DEXTRAN SULFATE ENHANCES UPTAKE OF 6-LYSINE-
β-GALACTOSIDASE COMPLEXES IN HS & GAG-DEFICIENT, BUT NOT WT CHO CELLS
WT
745
677
FOLD INCREASE IN UPTAKE
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
14
16
18
20
1
10
100
1000
μg/ml D.S.

FIG. 37

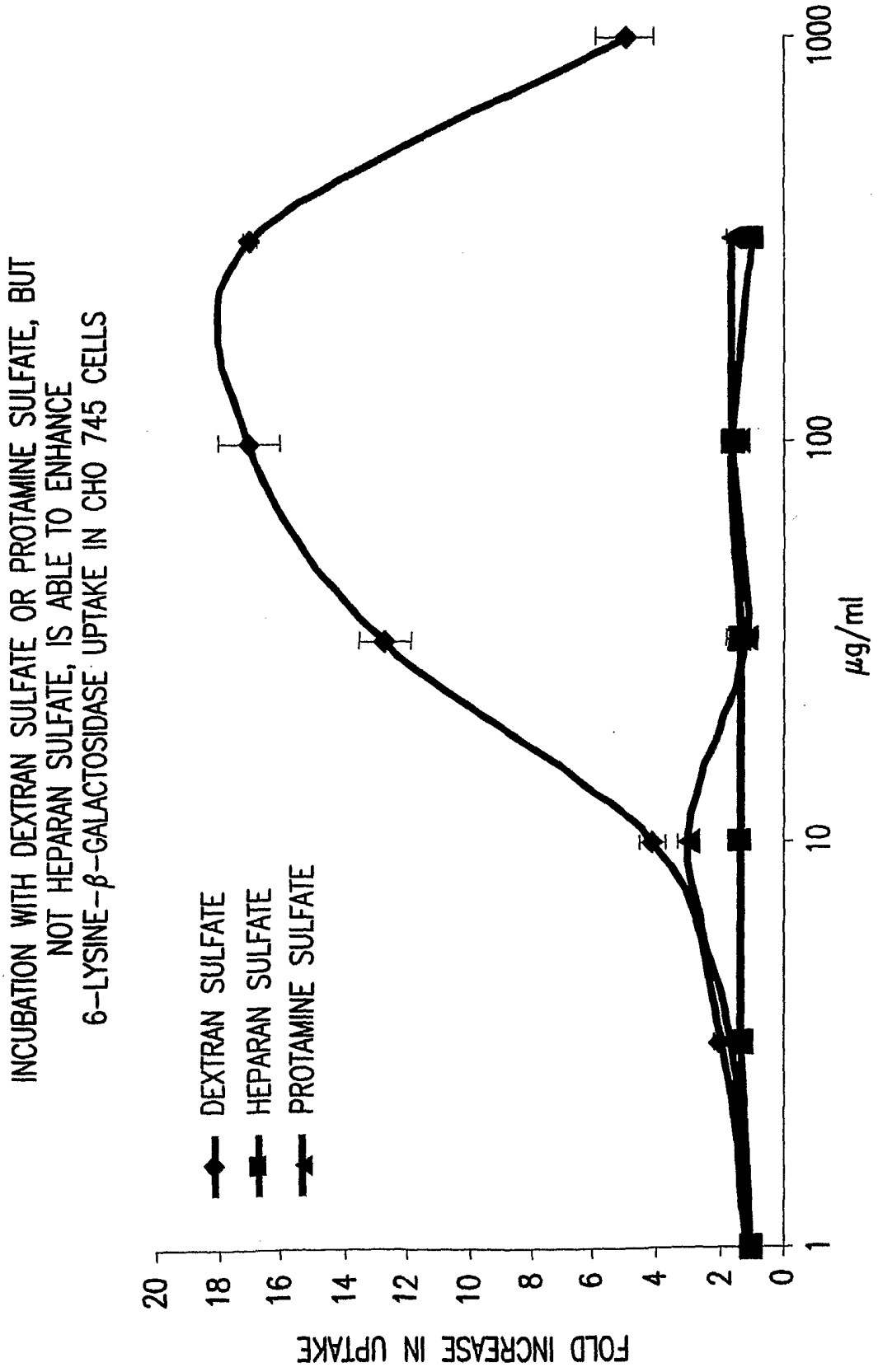

INCUBATION WITH DEXTRAN SULFATE OR PROTAMINE SULFATE, BUT NOT HEPARAN SULFATE, IS ABLE TO ENHANCE 6-LYSINE-β-GALACTOSIDASE UPTAKE IN CHO 745 CELLS
DEXTRAN SULFATE
HEPARAN SULFATE
PROTAMINE SULFATE
FOLD INCREASE IN UPTAKE
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
14
16
18
20
1
10
100
1000
μg/ml

FIG. 38

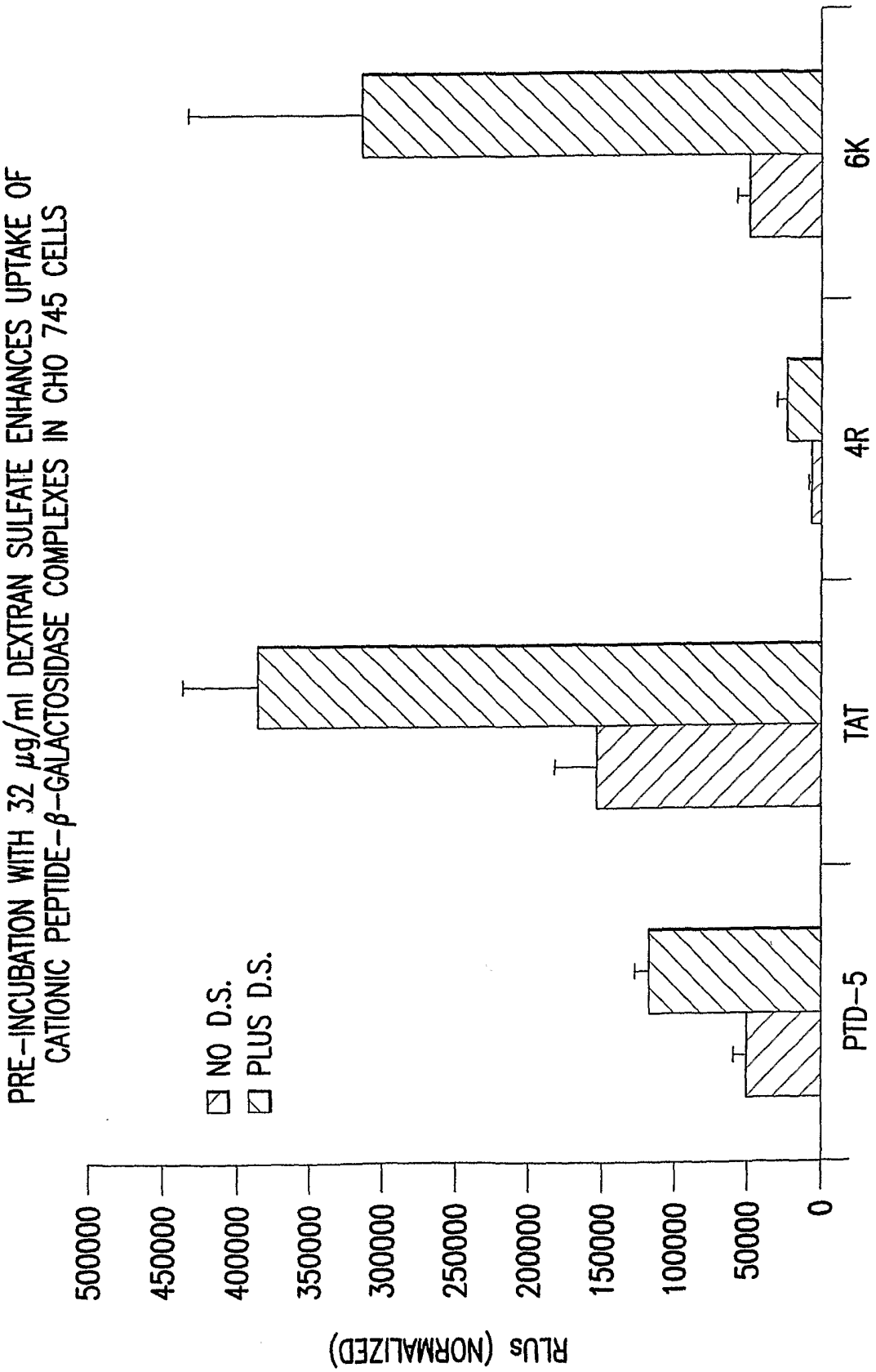

PRE-INCUBATION WITH 32 μg/ml DEXTRAN SULFATE ENHANCES UPTAKE OF CATIONIC PEPTIDE-β-GALACTOSIDASE COMPLEXES IN CHO 745 CELLS
NO D.S.
PLUS D.S.
RLUS (NORMALIZED)
500000
450000
400000
350000
300000
250000
200000
150000
100000
50000
0
PTD-5
TAT
4R
6K

FIG. 39

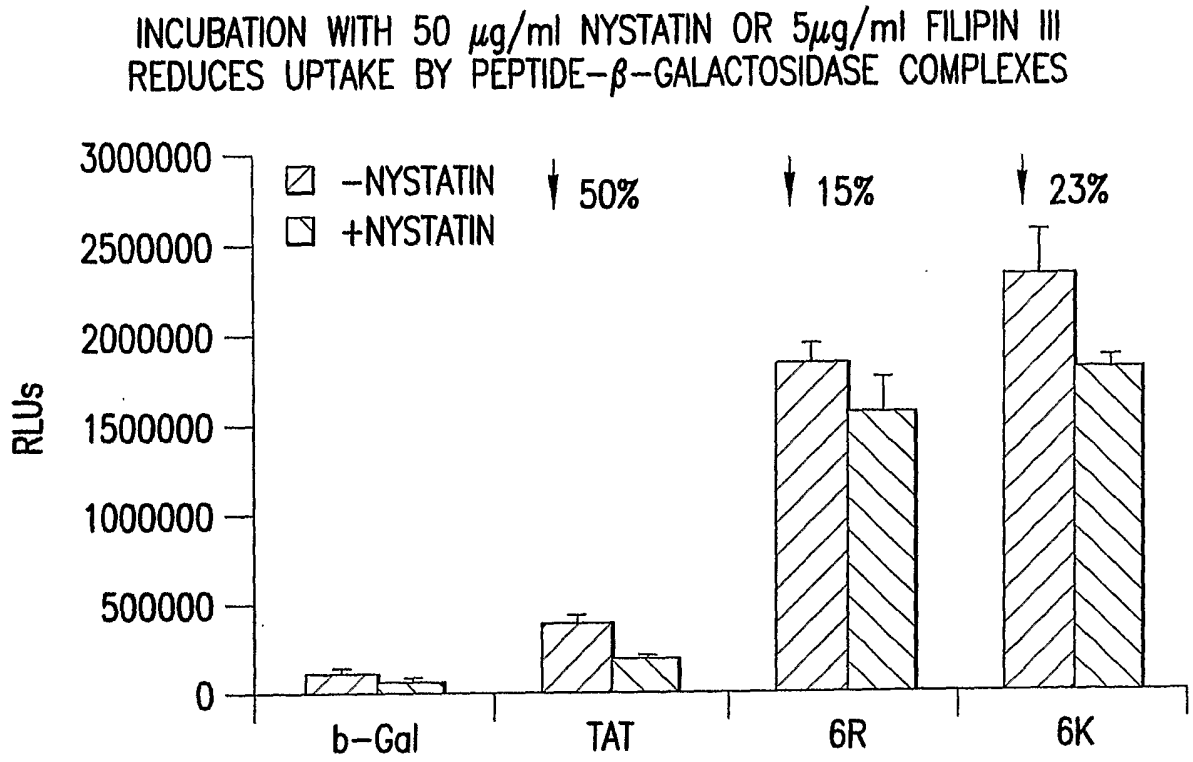


FIG. 40A

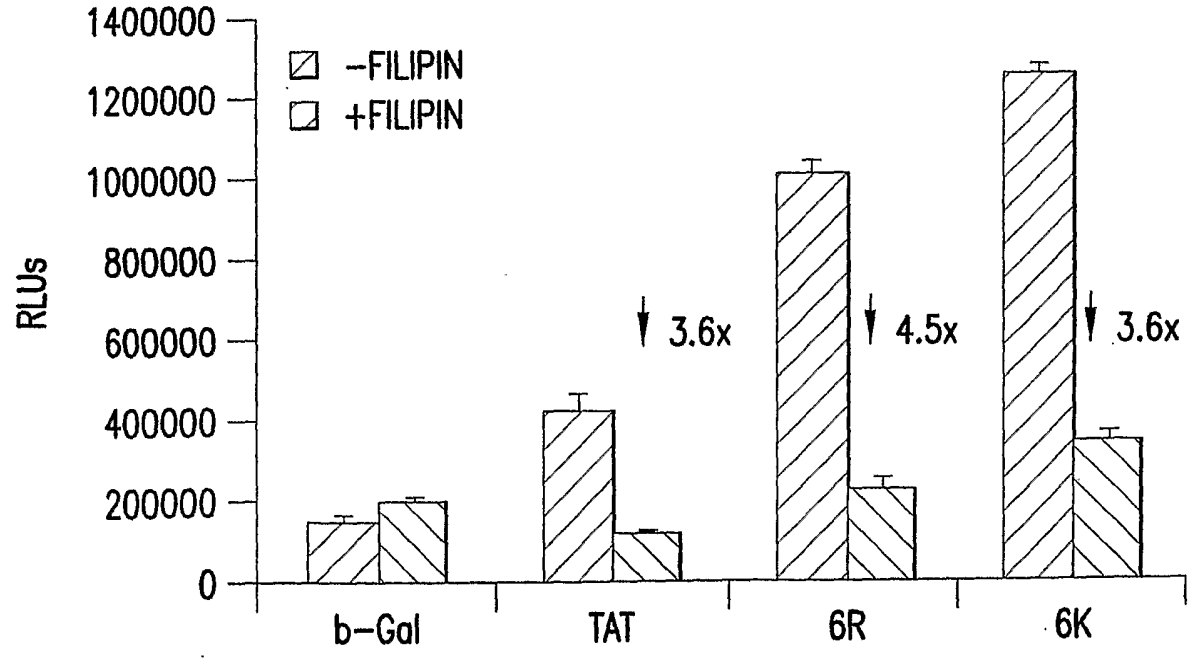


FIG. 40B

APPROACHES FOR PEPTIE-MEDIATED INHIBITION OF NF-kB

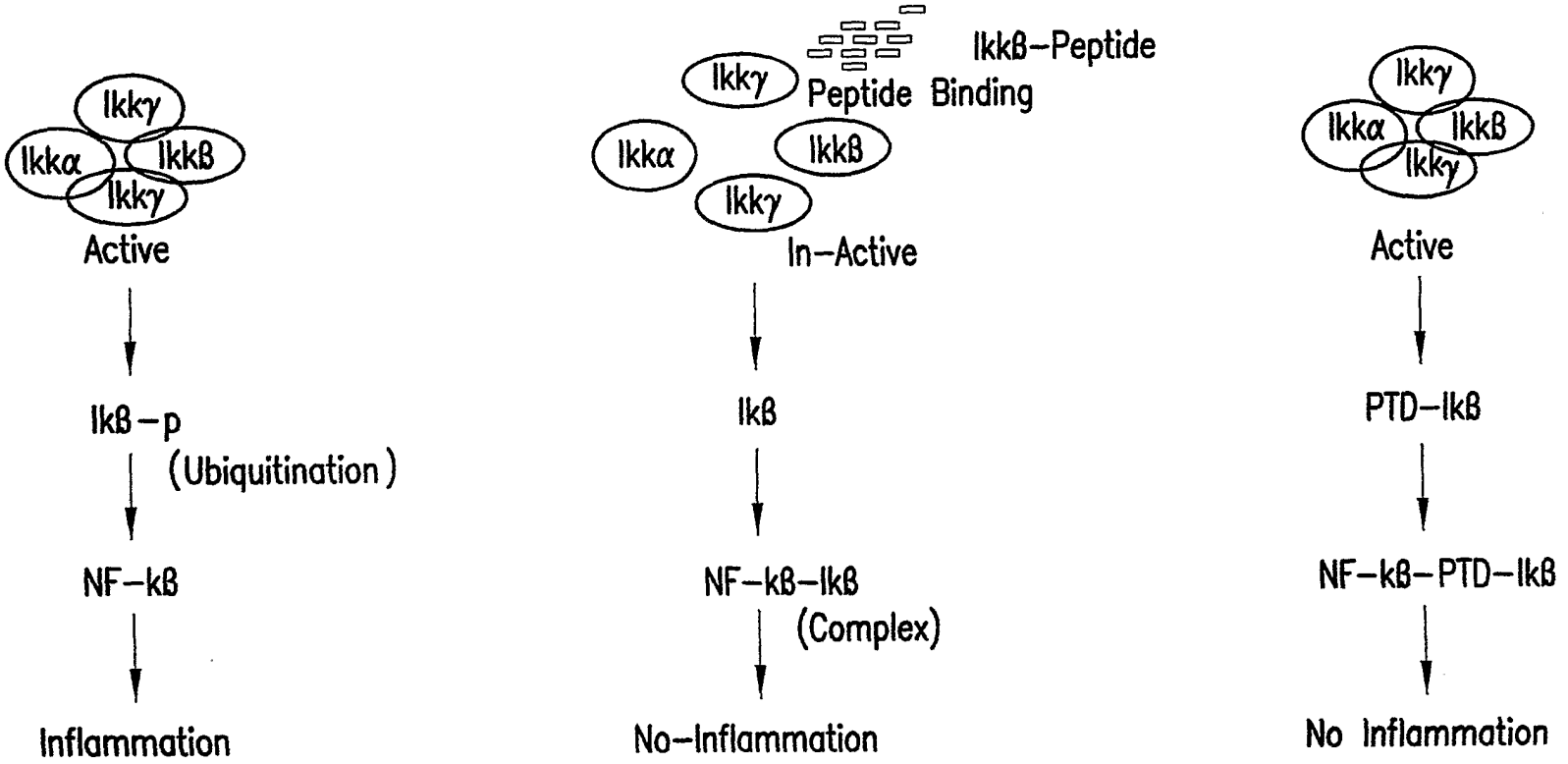


FIG. 41

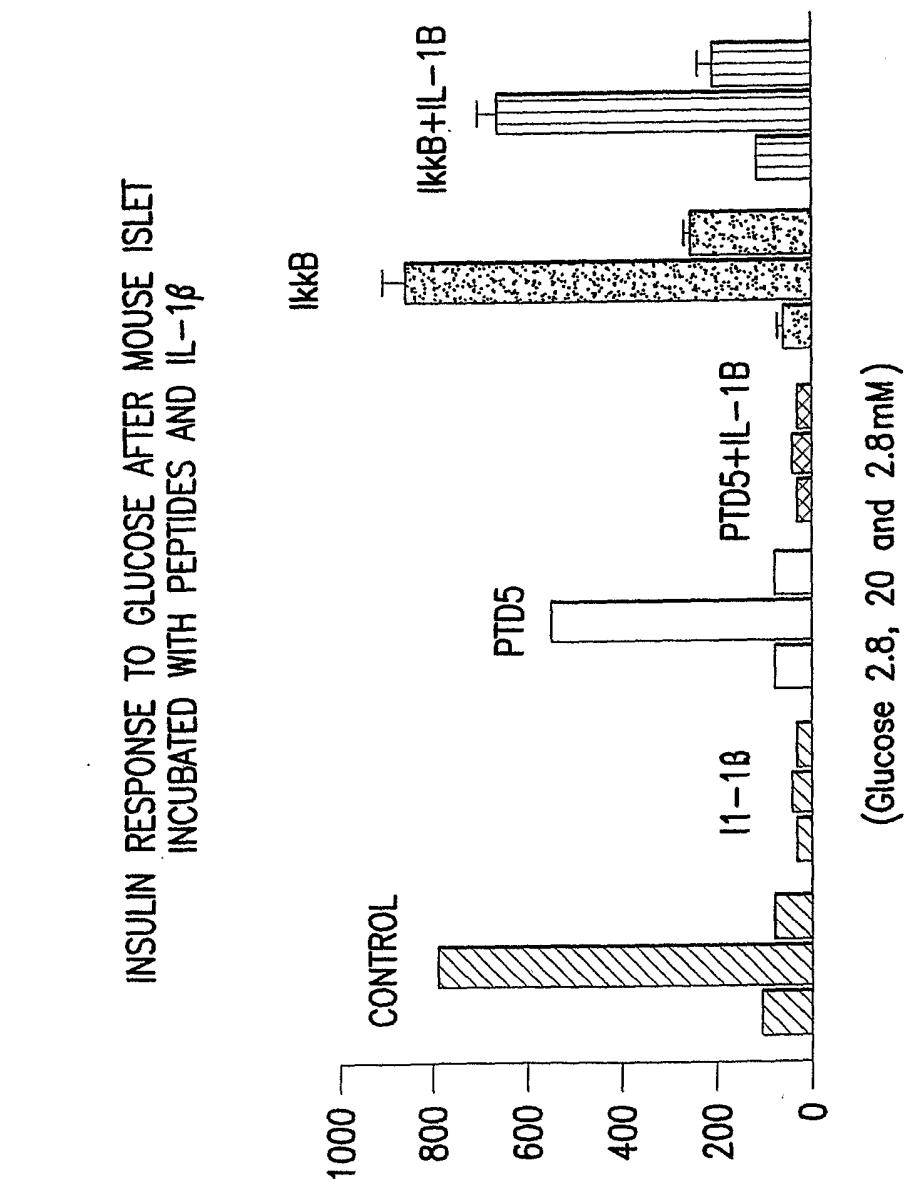

INSULIN RESPONSE TO GLUCOSE AFTER MOUSE ISLET
INCUBATED WITH PEPTIDES AND IL-1β
1000
800
600
400
200
0
CONTROL
I1-1B
PTD5
PTD5+IL-1B
IkkB
IkkB+IL-1B
(Glucose 2.8, 20 and 2.8mM)

FIG. 42

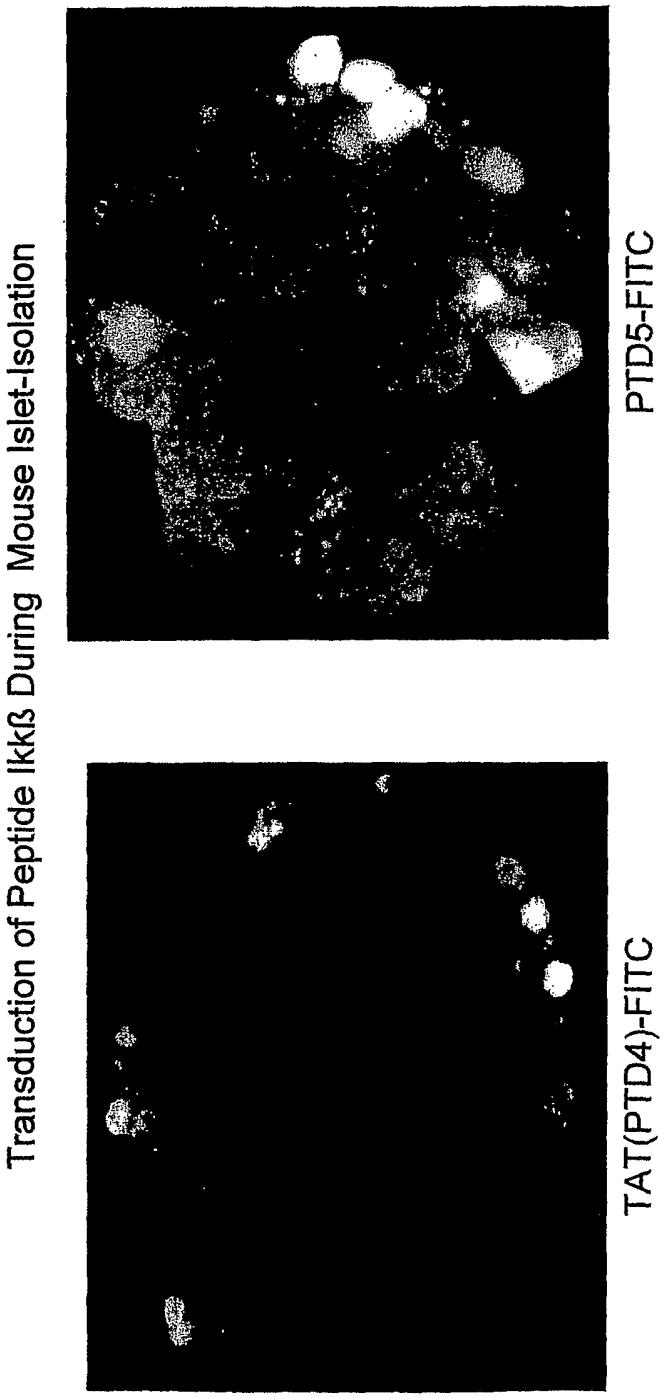

Transduction of Peptide Ikkß During Mouse Islet-Isolation
TAT(PTD4)-FITC
PTD5-FITC

FIG.43

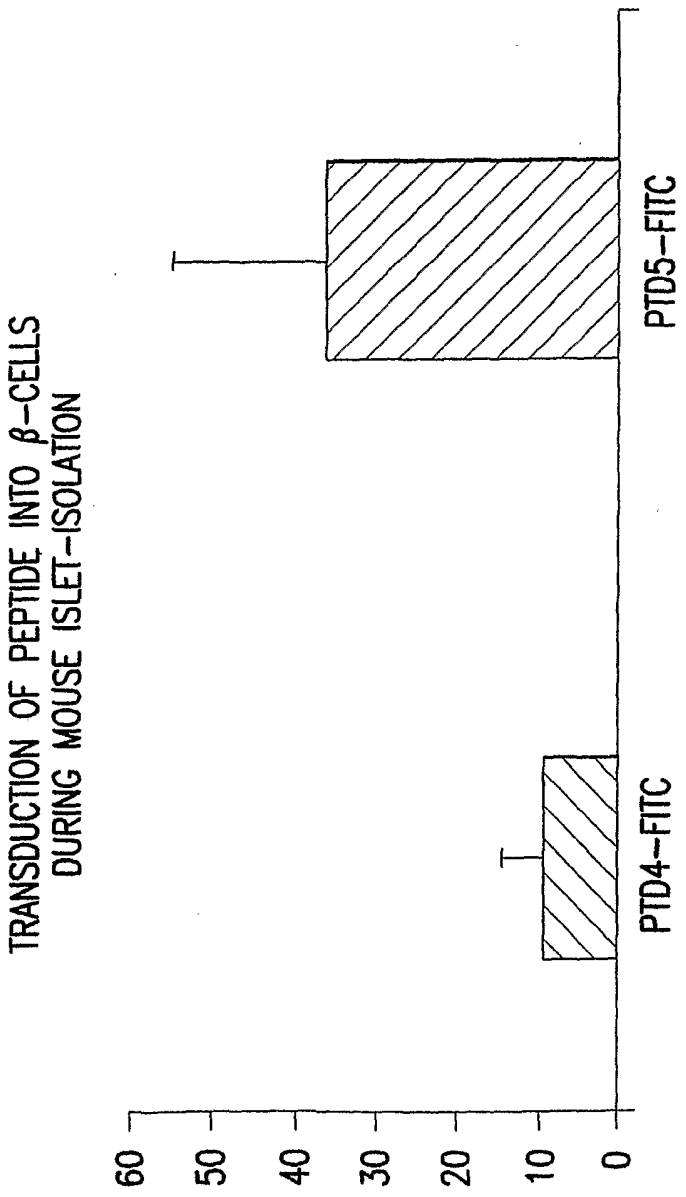

TRANSDUCTION OF PEPTIDE INTO β-CELLS
DURING MOUSE ISLET-ISOLATION
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
PTD4-FITC
PTD5-FITC

FIG. 44

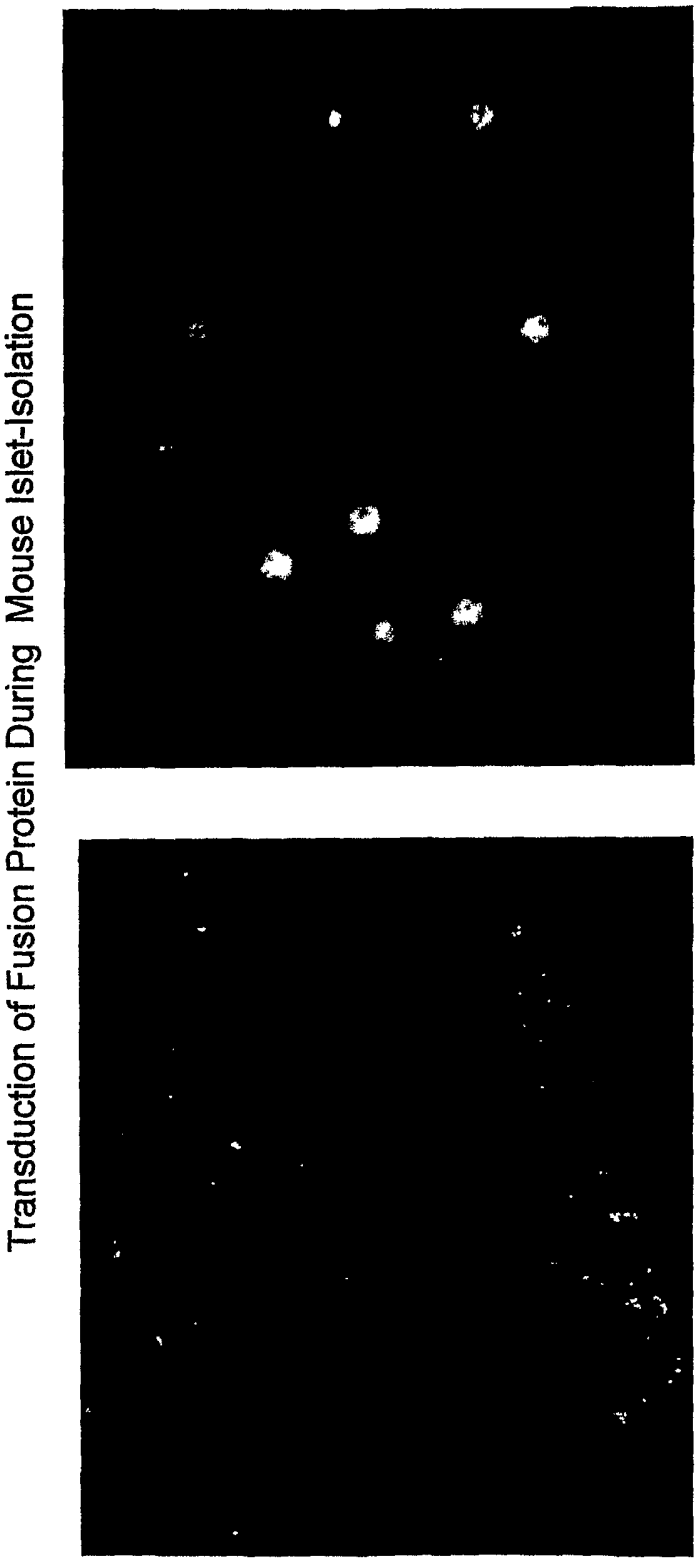

Transduction of Fusion Protein During Mouse Islet-Isolation
PTD5-eGFP
eGFP

FIG.45

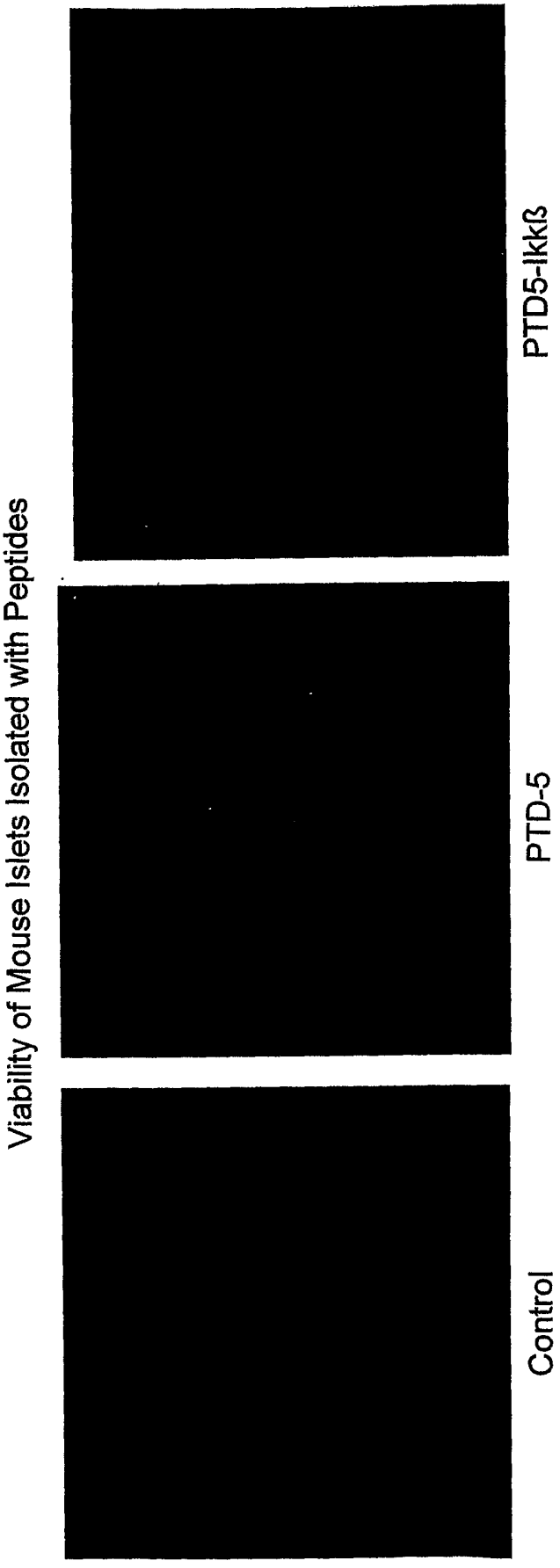

Viability of Mouse Islets Isolated with Peptides
Control
PTD-5
PTD5-IkkB

FIG.46

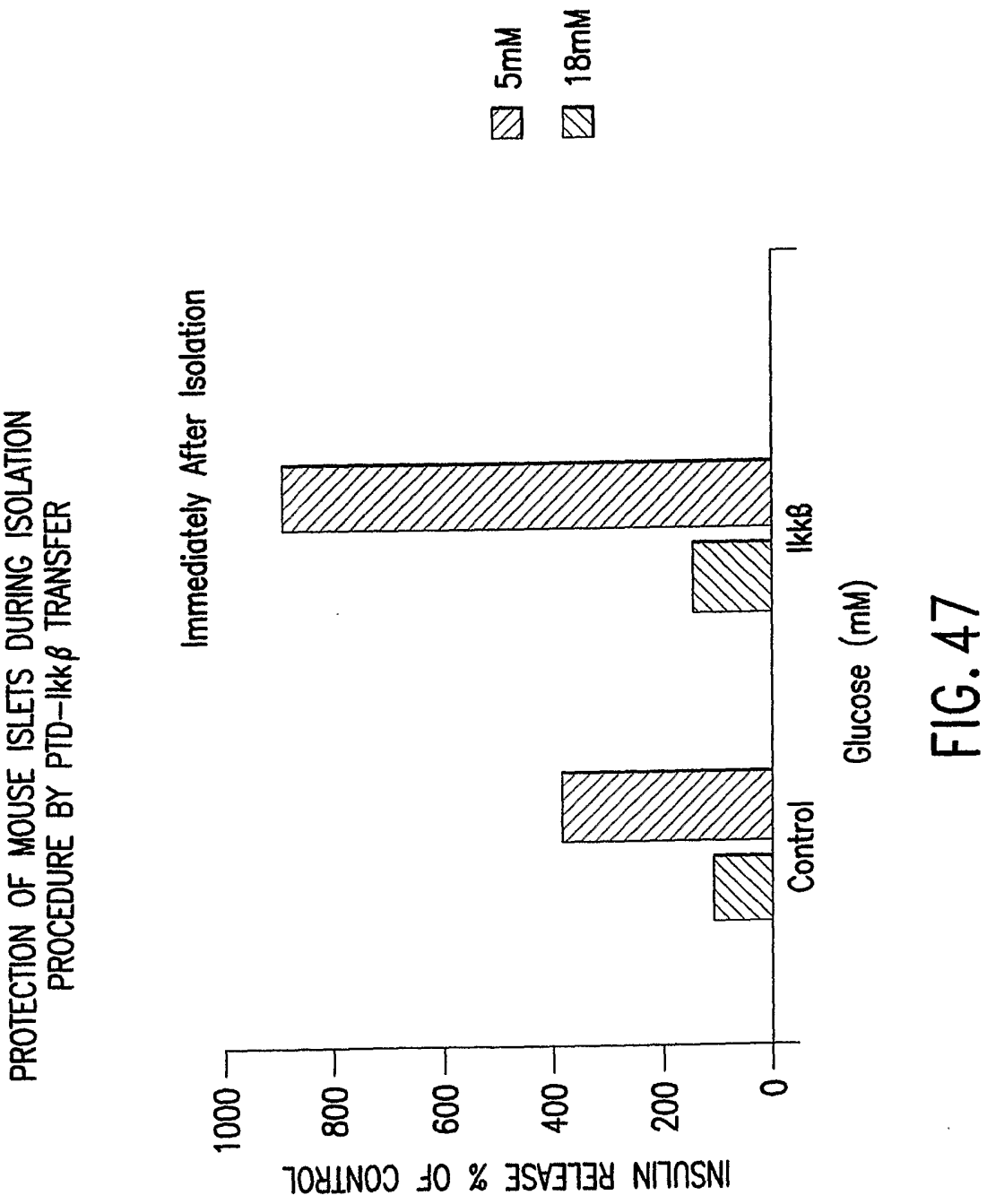

PROTECTION OF MOUSE ISLETS DURING ISOLATION PROCEDURE BY PTD-Ikkβ TRANSFER
Immediately After Isolation
5mM
18mM
INSULIN RELEASE % OF CONTROL
1000
800
600
400
200
0
Control
Ikkβ
Glucose (mM)

FIG. 47

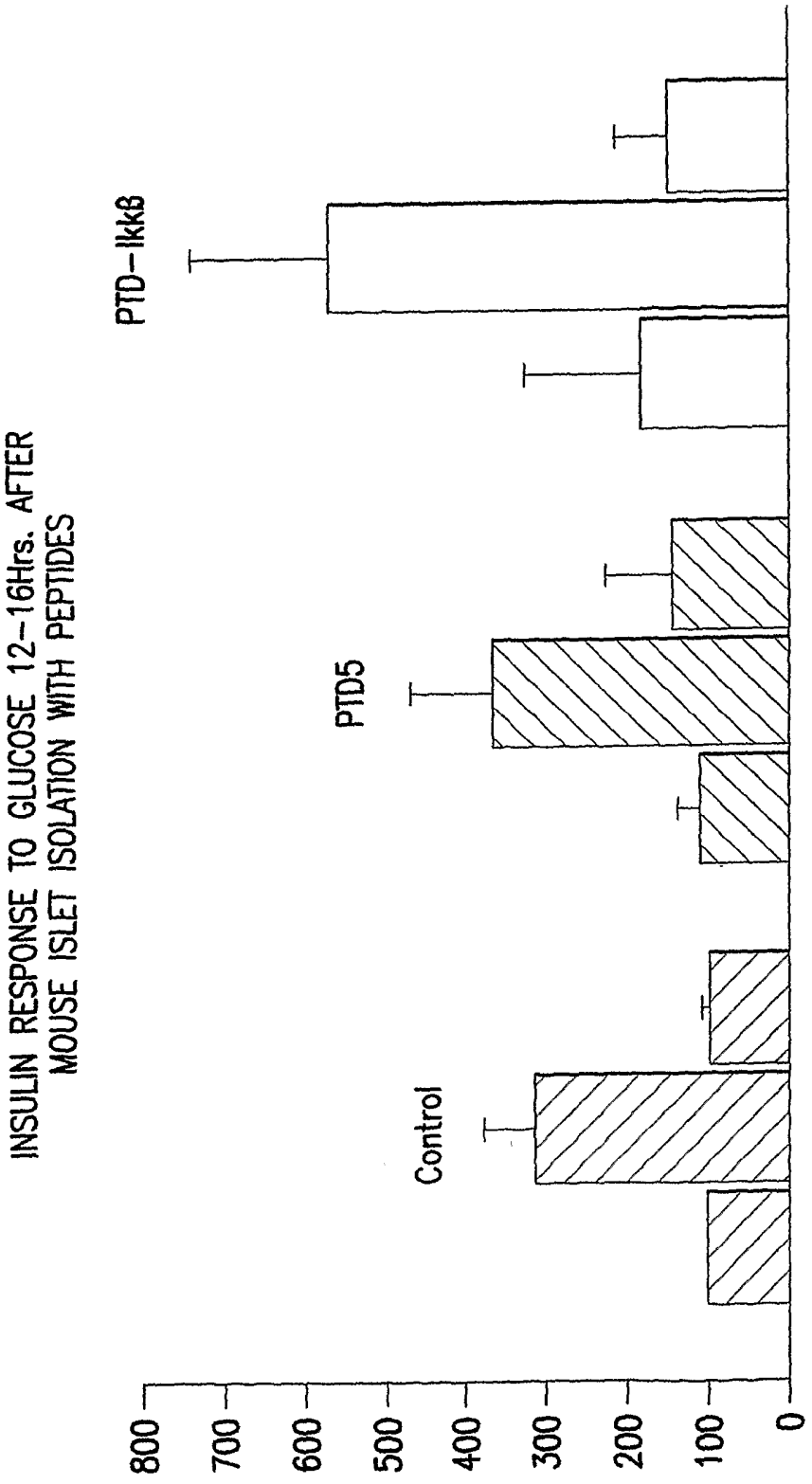

INSULIN RESPONSE TO GLUCOSE 12-16Hrs. AFTER
MOUSE ISLET ISOLATION WITH PEPTIDES
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
Control
PTD5
PTD-IkkB
(Glucose 2.8, 20 and 2.8 mM)

FIG. 48

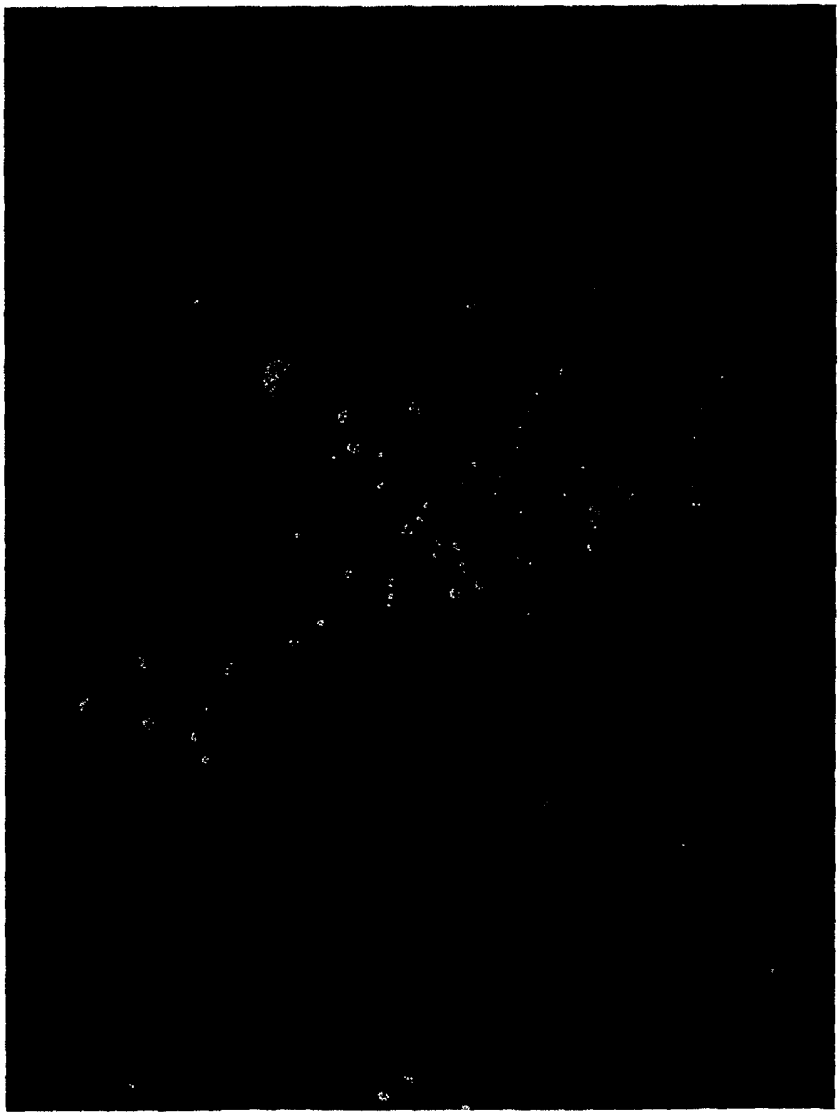


FIG.49

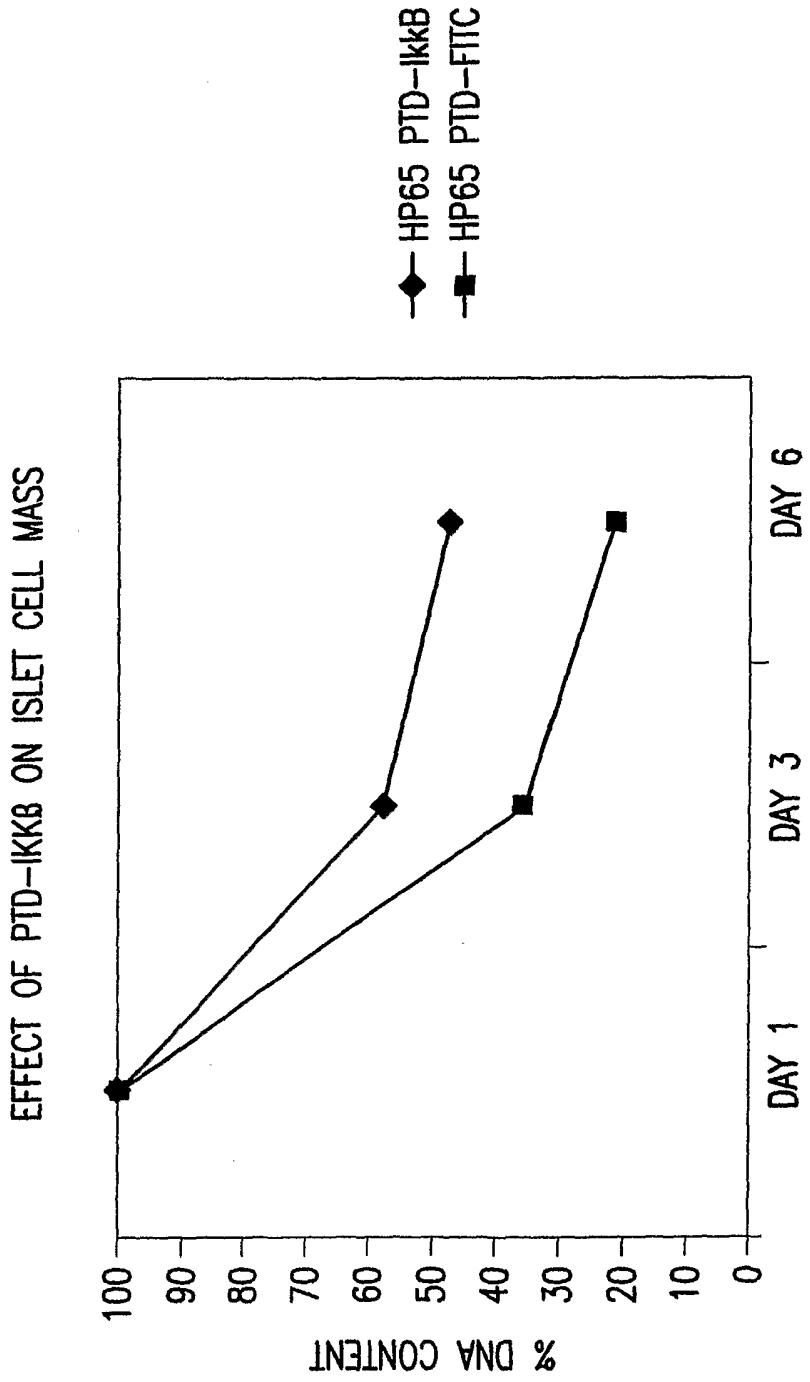

EFFECT OF PTD-IKKβ ON ISLET CELL MASS
HP65 PTD-IkkB
HP65 PTD-FITC
% DNA CONTENT
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
DAY 1
DAY 3
DAY 6

FIG. 50

Observation: Charge of A.A. Relates to Protein Transduction

(Henderson – Hasselbach)

$$f(z) := 10^{(z-pKa)}$$

f(z) = [A-]/[AH]
= Uncharged/Protonated

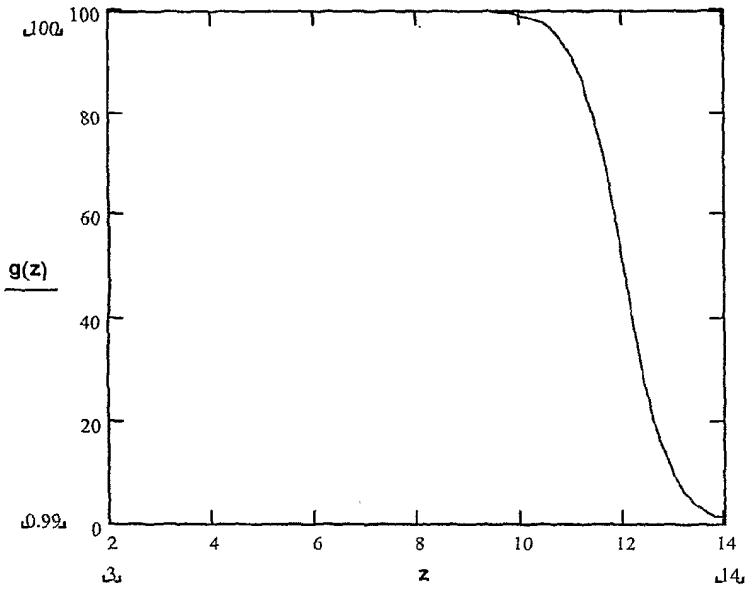
$$g(z) := \frac{100}{f(z) + 1}$$

Chance of residue being protonated at given pH

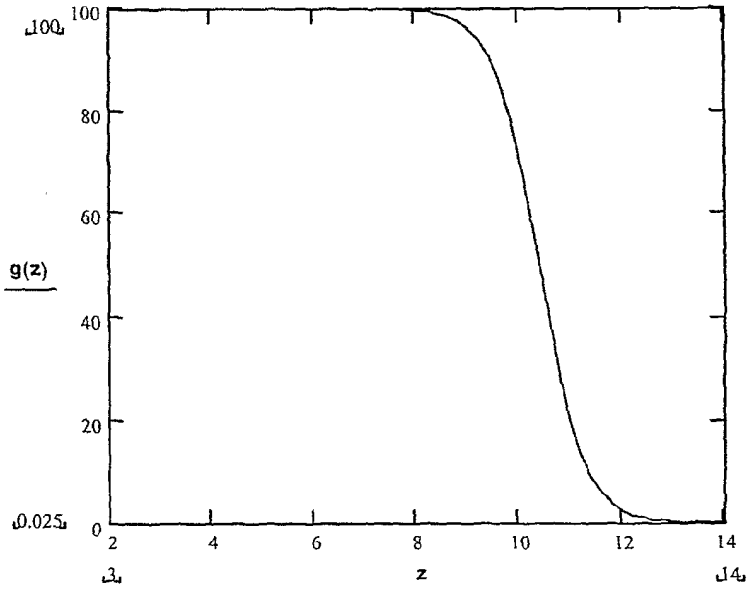
$$h(z) := 6 \cdot \frac{g(z)}{100}$$

Number of residues from PTD Protonated

Arginine (pKa 12)



Lysine (pKa 10.4)



% Chance Residues Are Pronated

FIGURE 51A

pH →

pKa Data:
C. Tandford, Adv. Protein Chem.
17(1962)69-165

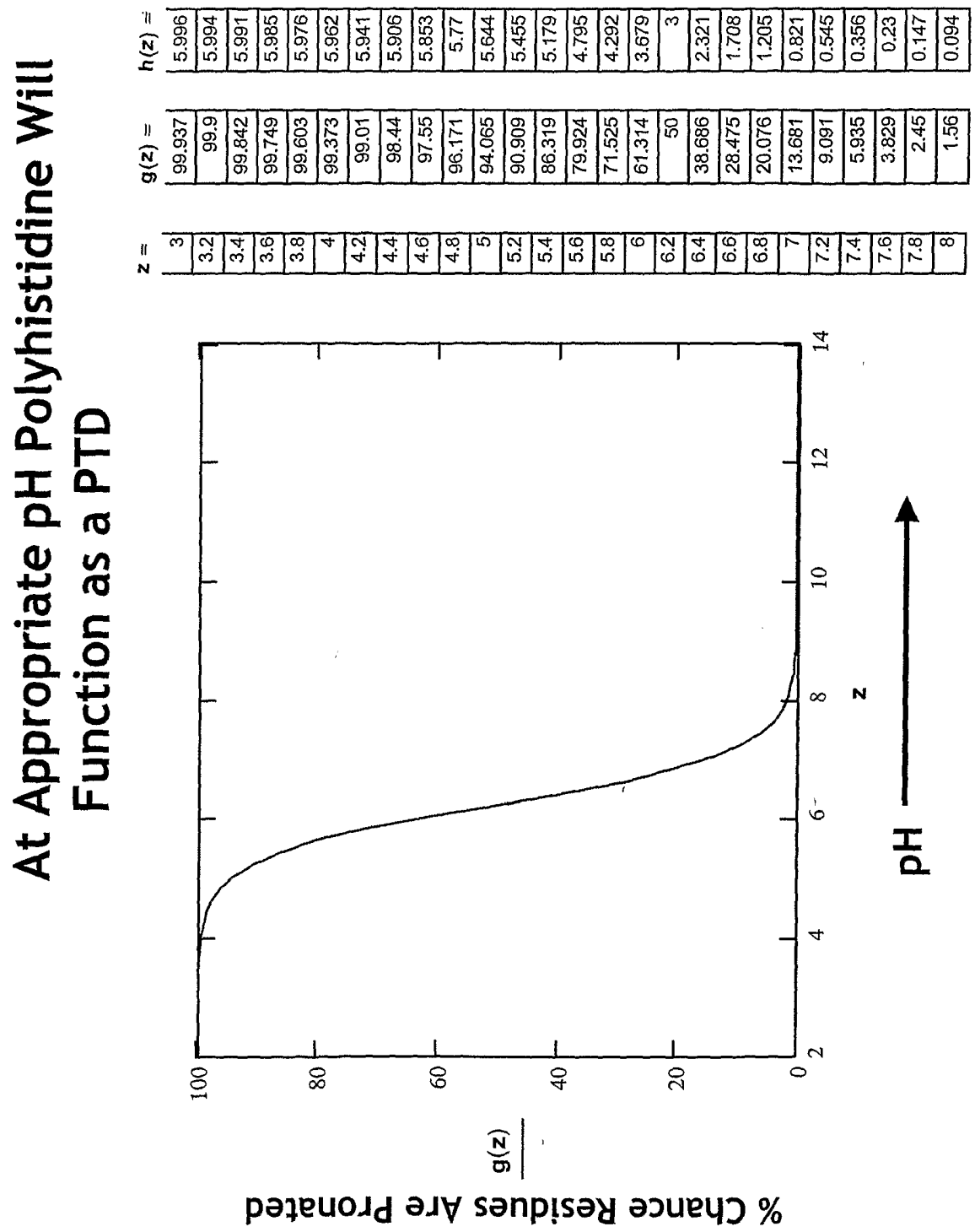

At Appropriate pH Polyhistidine Will Function as a PTD
% Chance Residues Are Pronated
g(z)
z
pH
z = g(z) = h(z) =
3 99.937 5.996
3.2 99.9 5.994
3.4 99.842 5.991
3.6 99.749 5.985
3.8 99.603 5.976
4 99.373 5.962
4.2 99.01 5.941
4.4 98.44 5.906
4.6 97.55 5.853
4.8 96.171 5.77
5 94.065 5.644
5.2 90.909 5.455
5.4 86.319 5.179
5.6 79.924 4.795
5.8 71.525 4.292
6 61.314 3.679
6.2 50 3
6.4 38.686 2.321
6.6 28.475 1.708
6.8 20.076 1.205
7 13.681 0.821
7.2 9.091 0.545
7.4 5.935 0.356
7.6 3.829 0.23
7.8 2.45 0.147
8 1.56 0.094

FIGURE 51B

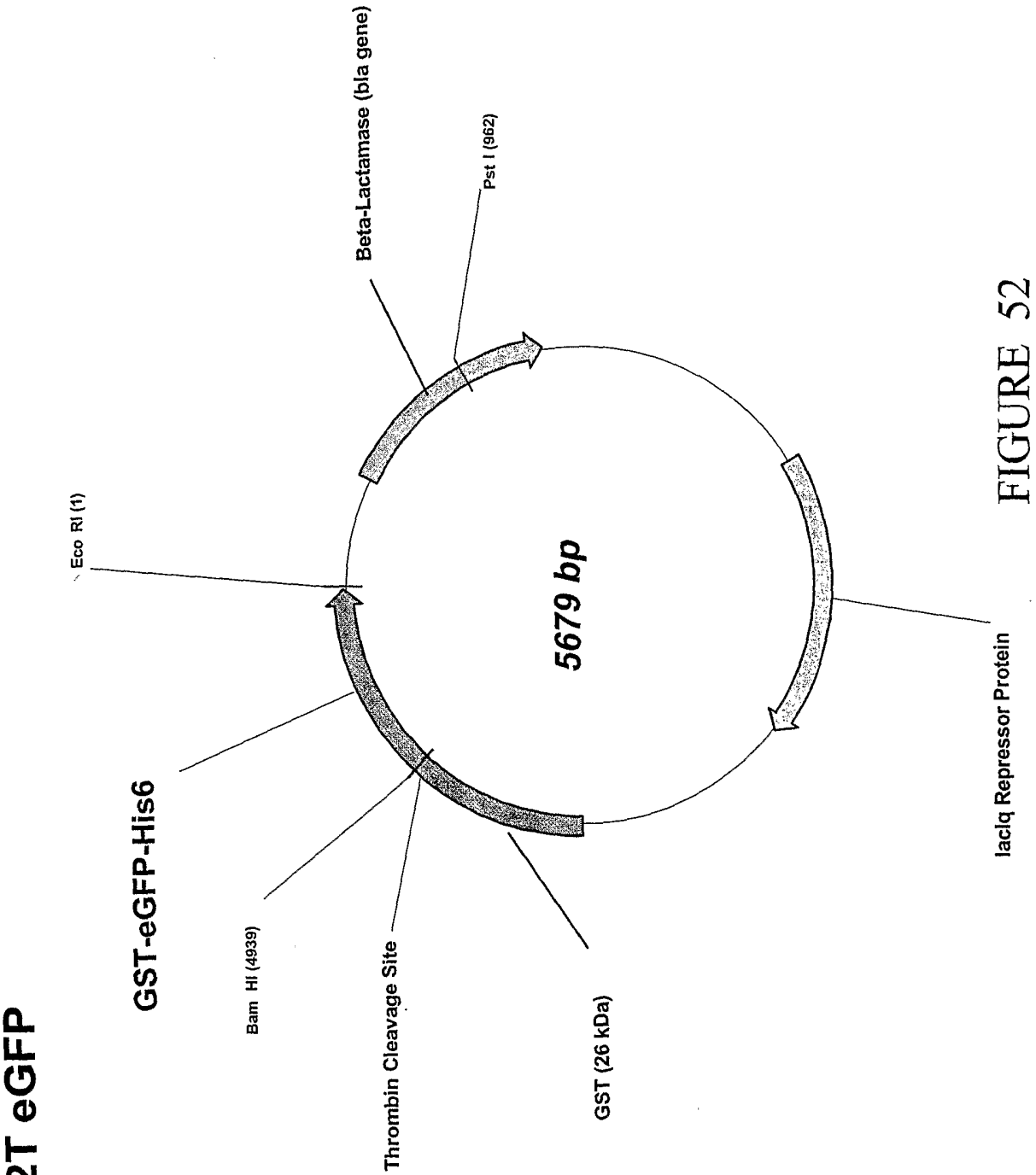

pGEX-2T eGFP
GST-eGFP-His6
Eco RI (1)
Beta-Lactamase (bla gene)
Pst I (962)
5679 bp
Bam HI (4939)
Thrombin Cleavage Site
GST (26 kDa)
laclq Repressor Protein

FIGURE 52

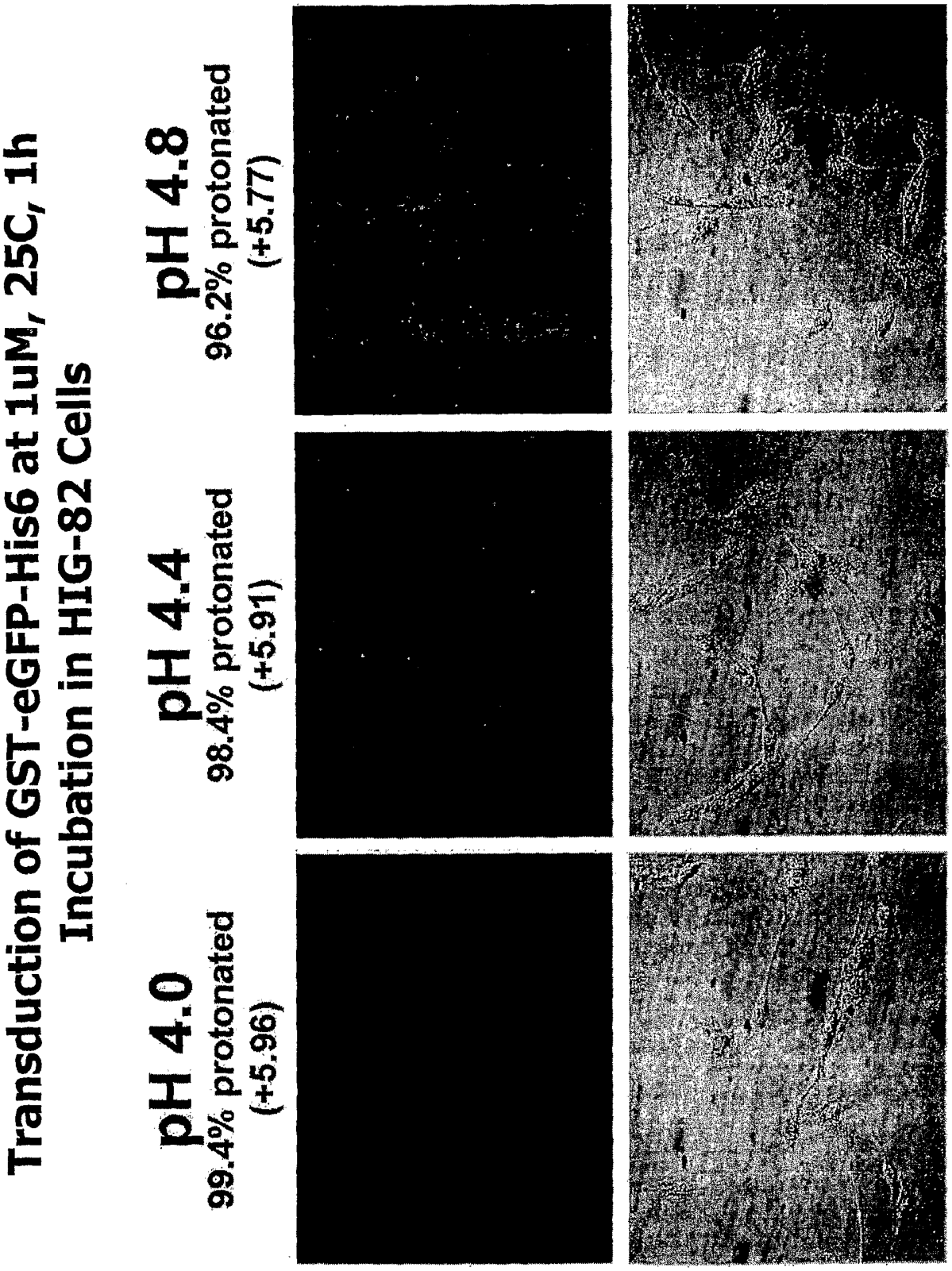

Transduction of GST-eGFP-His6 at 1uM, 25C, 1h
Incubation in HIG-82 Cells
pH 4.0
99.4% protonated
(+5.96)
pH 4.4
98.4% protonated
(+5.91)
pH 4.8
96.2% protonated
(+5.77)

FIGURE 53A

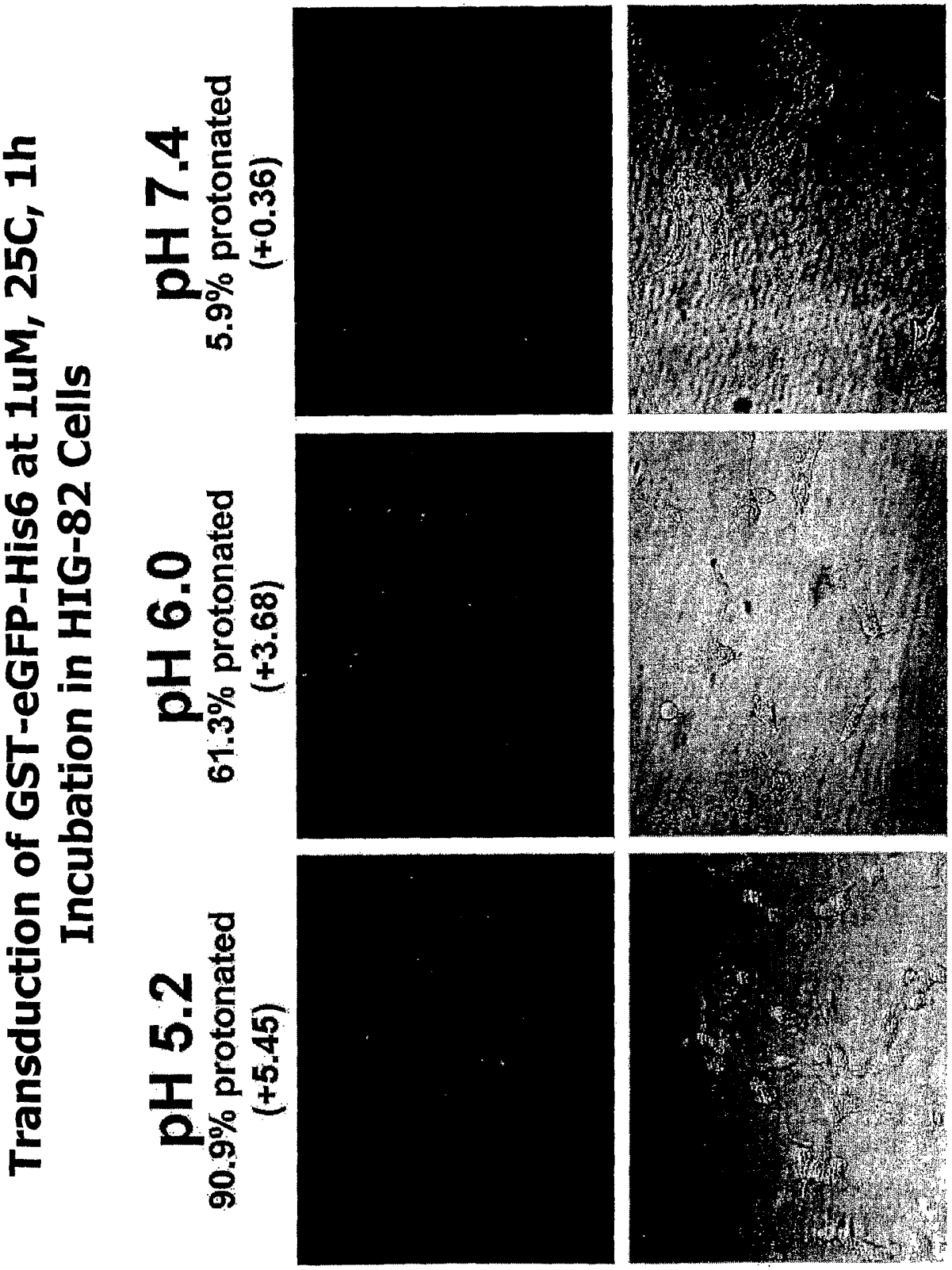

Transduction of GST-eGFP-His6 at 1uM, 25C, 1h
Incubation in HIG-82 Cells
pH 5.2
90.9% protonated
(+5.45)
pH 6.0
61.3% protonated
(+3.68)
pH 7.4
5.9% protonated
(+0.36)

FIGURE 53B

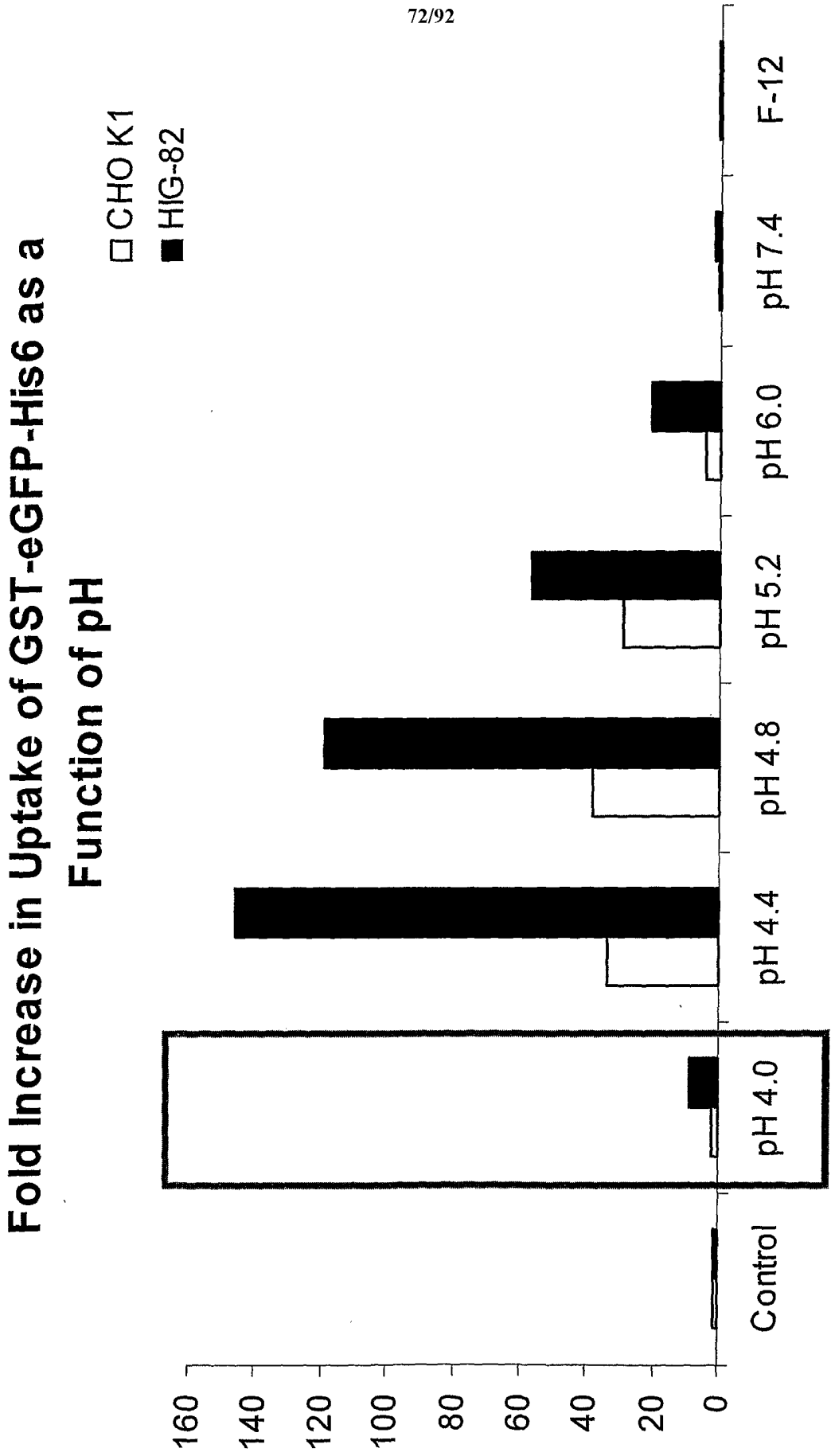

Fold Increase in Uptake of GST-eGFP-His6 as a Function of pH
CHO K1
HIG-82
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
Control
pH 4.0
pH 4.4
pH 4.8
pH 5.2
pH 6.0
pH 7.4
F-12

FIGURE 54

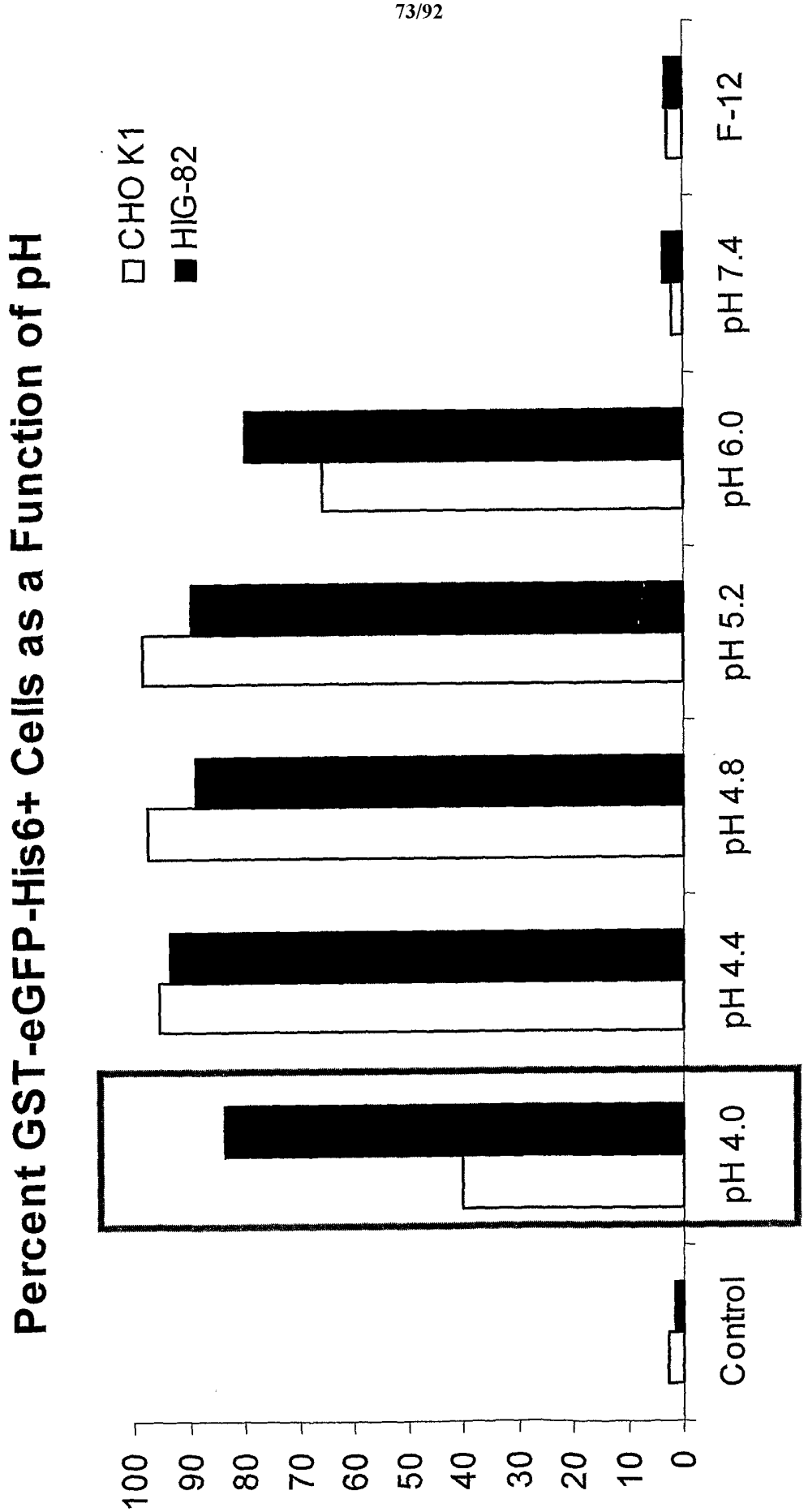

Percent GST-eGFP-His6+ Cells as a Function of pH
CHO K1
HIG-82
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Control
pH 4.0
pH 4.4
pH 4.8
pH 5.2
pH 6.0
pH 7.4
F-12

FIGURE 55

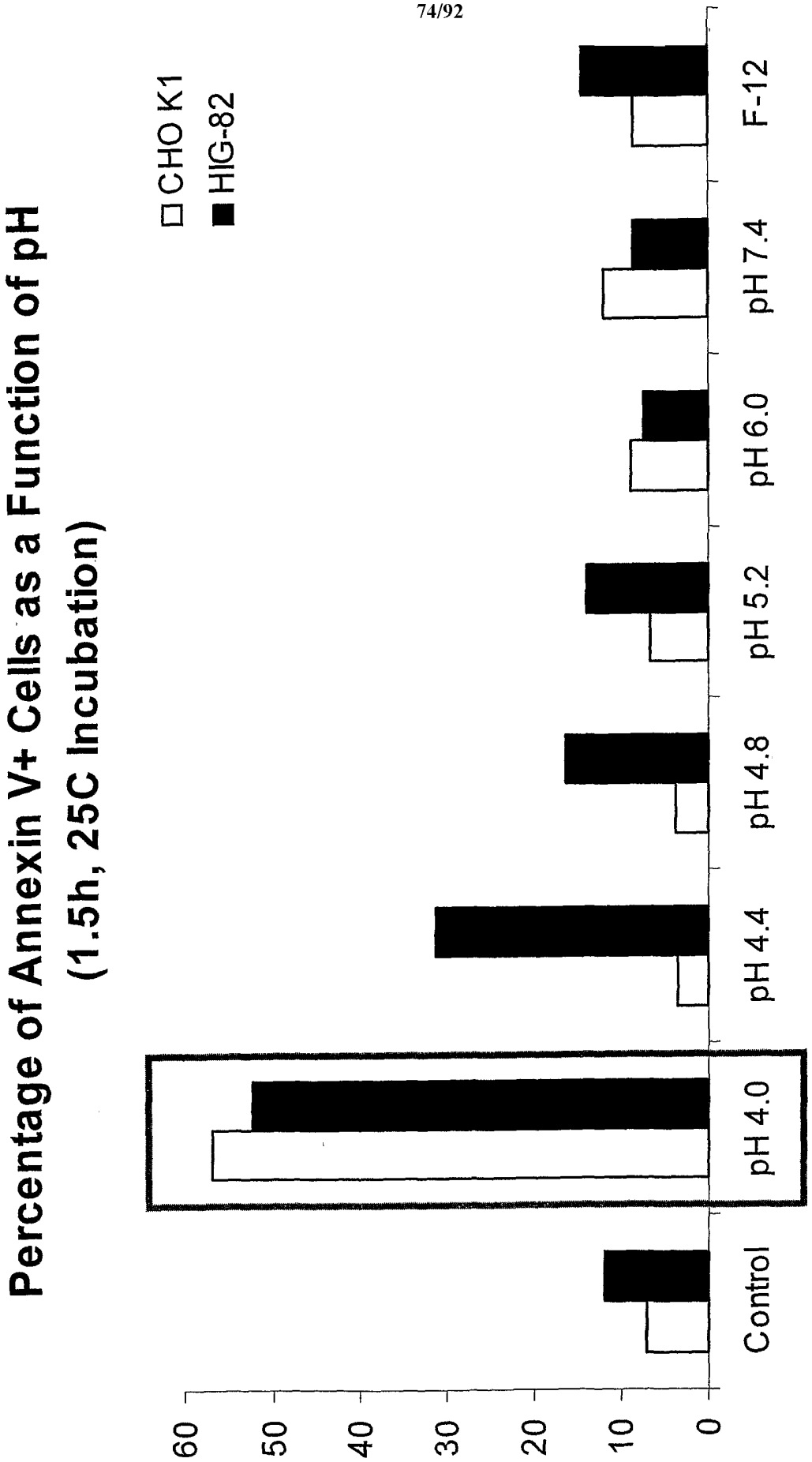

Percentage of Annexin V+ Cells as a Function of pH
(1.5h, 25C Incubation)
CHO K1
HIG-82
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Control
pH 4.0
pH 4.4
pH 4.8
pH 5.2
pH 6.0
pH 7.4
F-12

FIGURE 56

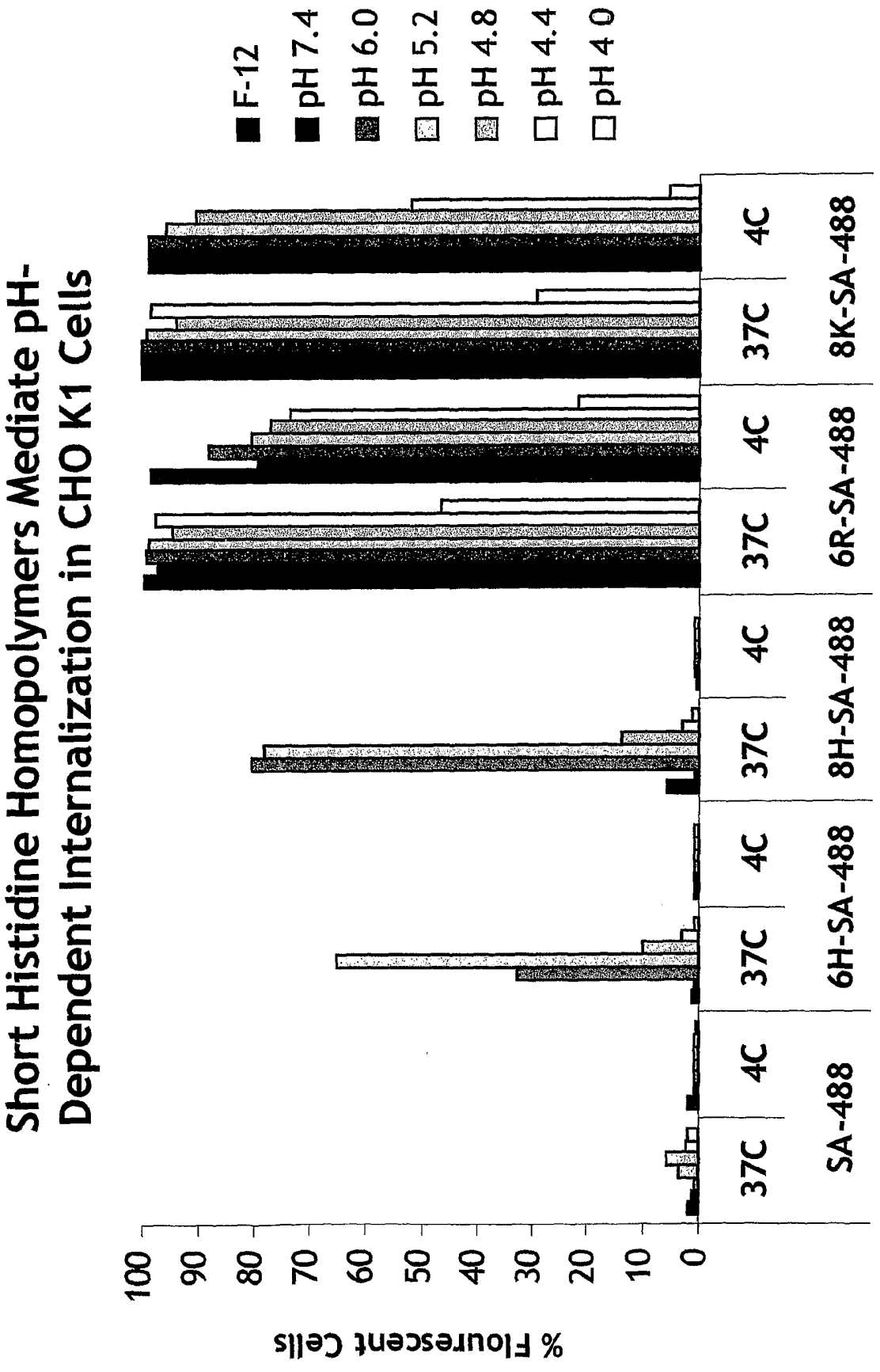


FIGURE 57

Cells incubated with 20 nM peptide-SA-488 complexes for 1 hour in Dulbecco's PBS at varying pHs or F-12 with 10% FCS. Cells were trypsinized, washed in PBS, and analyzed by flow cytometry for Alexa 488 fluorescence.

pH-Sensitive Internalization Domains

HHHHHH	(6H)
HHHHHHHH	(8H)
HRHRHRHR	(8HR)

FIGURE 58

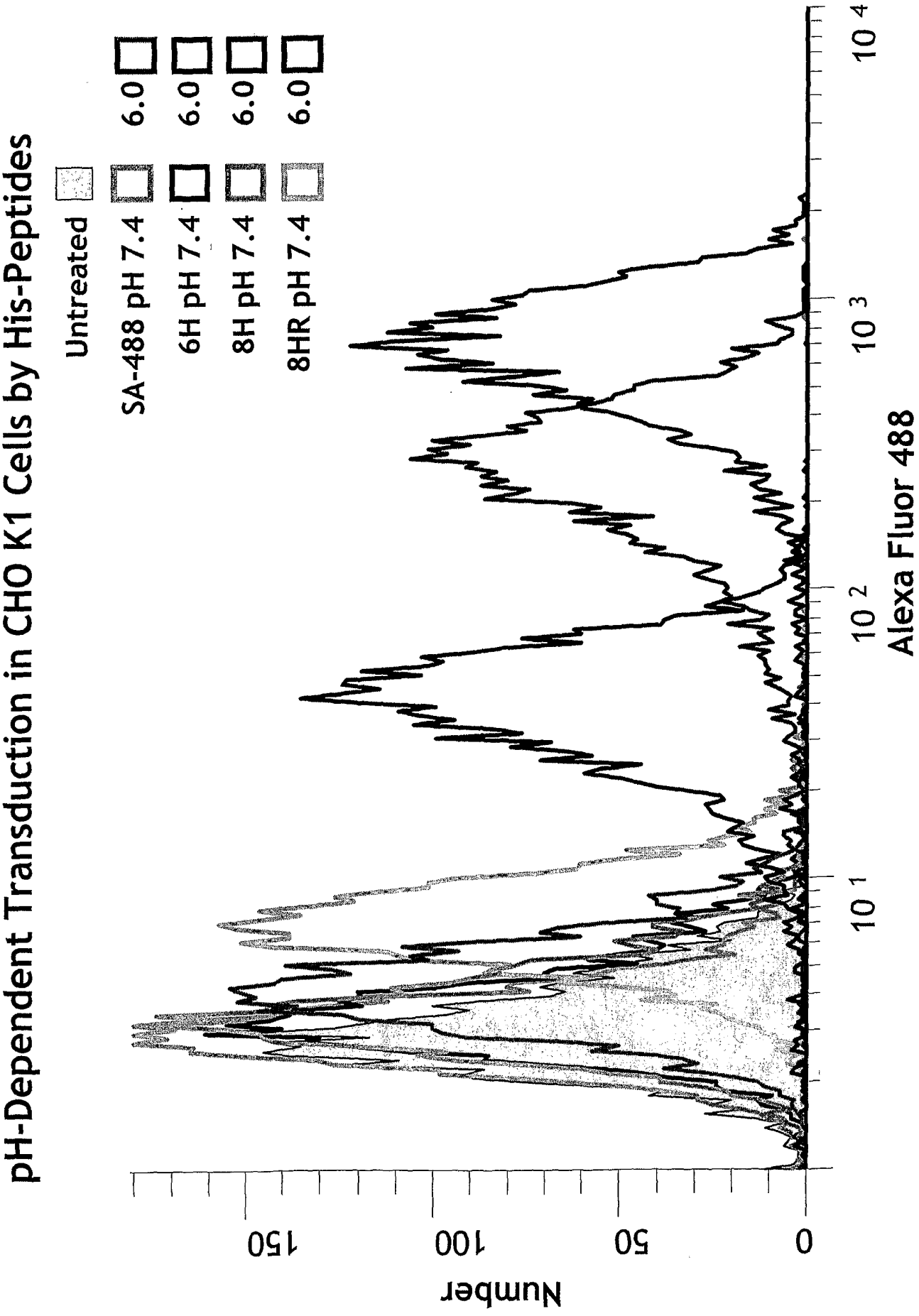

pH-Dependent Transduction in CHO K1 Cells by His-Peptides
Untreated
SA-488 pH 7.4
6.0
6H pH 7.4
6.0
8H pH 7.4
6.0
8HR pH 7.4
6.0
Number
0
50
100
150
Alexa Fluor 488
10 1
10 2
10 3
10 4

FIGURE 59

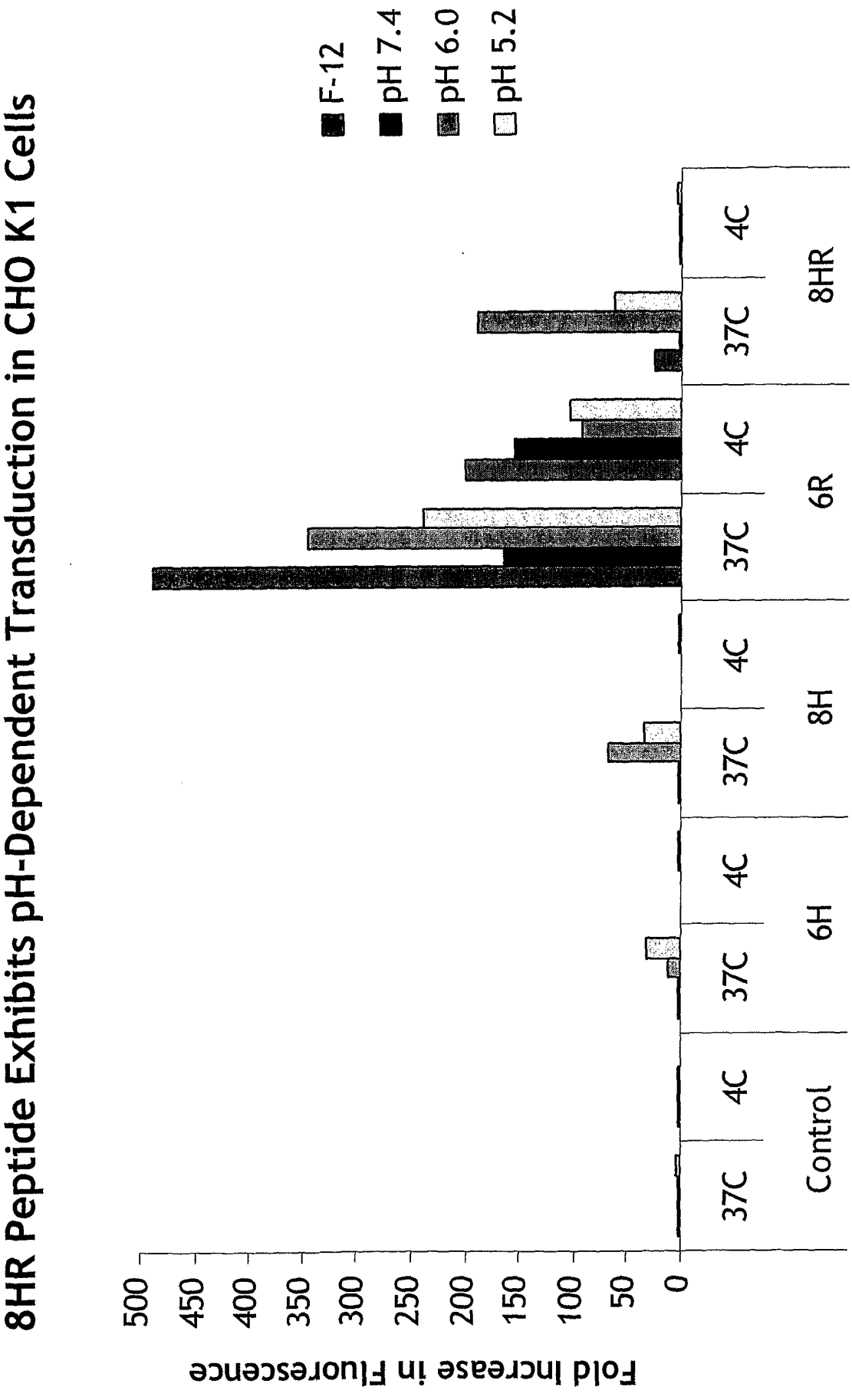

8HR Peptide Exhibits pH-Dependent Transduction in CHO K1 Cells
F-12
pH 7.4
pH 6.0
pH 5.2
Fold Increase in Fluorescence
500
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
37C
4C
37C
4C
37C
4C
37C
4C
Control
6H
8H
6R
8HR

FIGURE 60

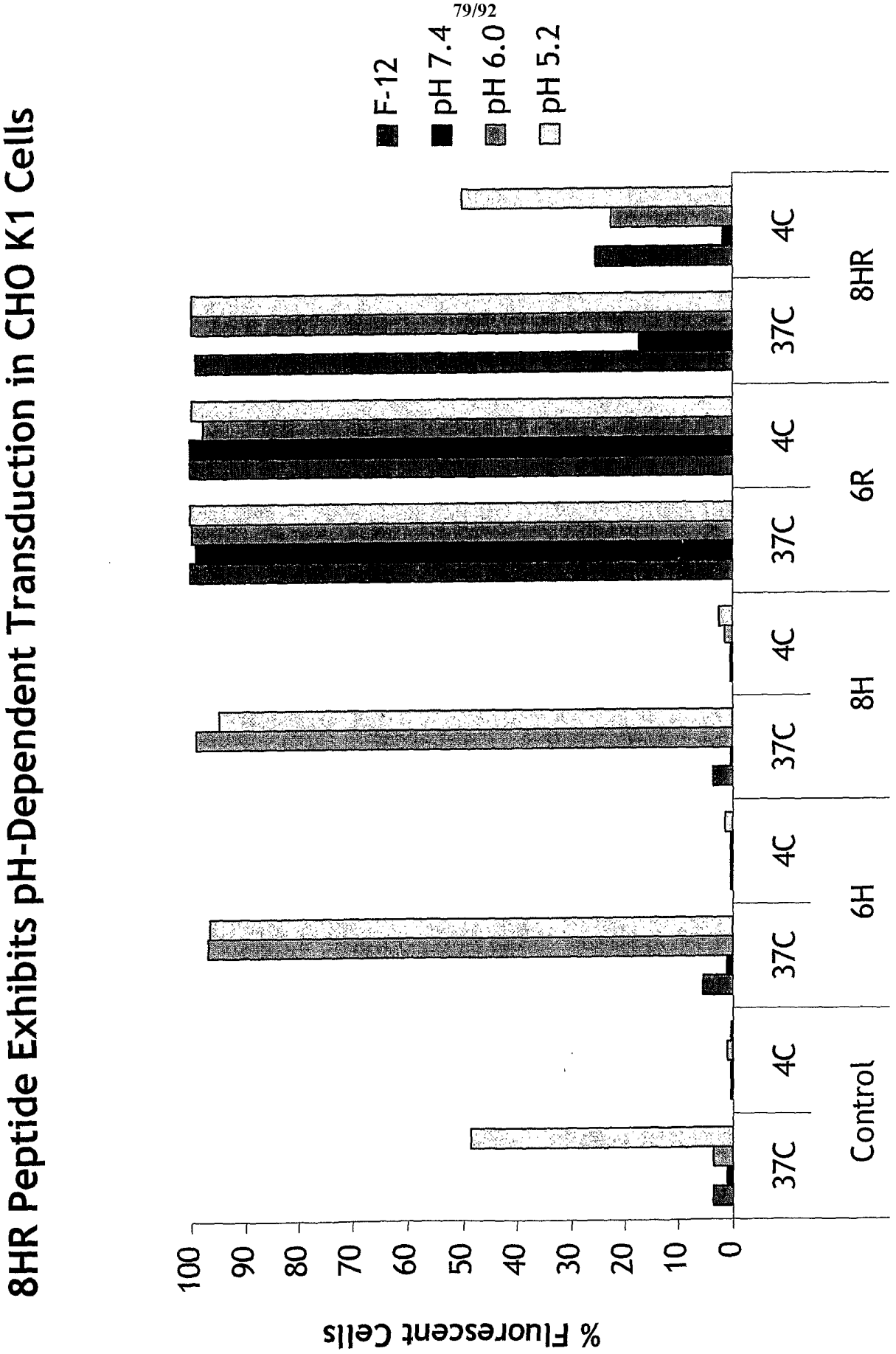

8HR Peptide Exhibits pH-Dependent Transduction in CHO K1 Cells
F-12
pH 7.4
pH 6.0
pH 5.2
% Fluorescent Cells
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
37C
4C
37C
4C
37C
4C
37C
4C
37C
4C
Control
6H
8H
6R
8HR

FIGURE 61

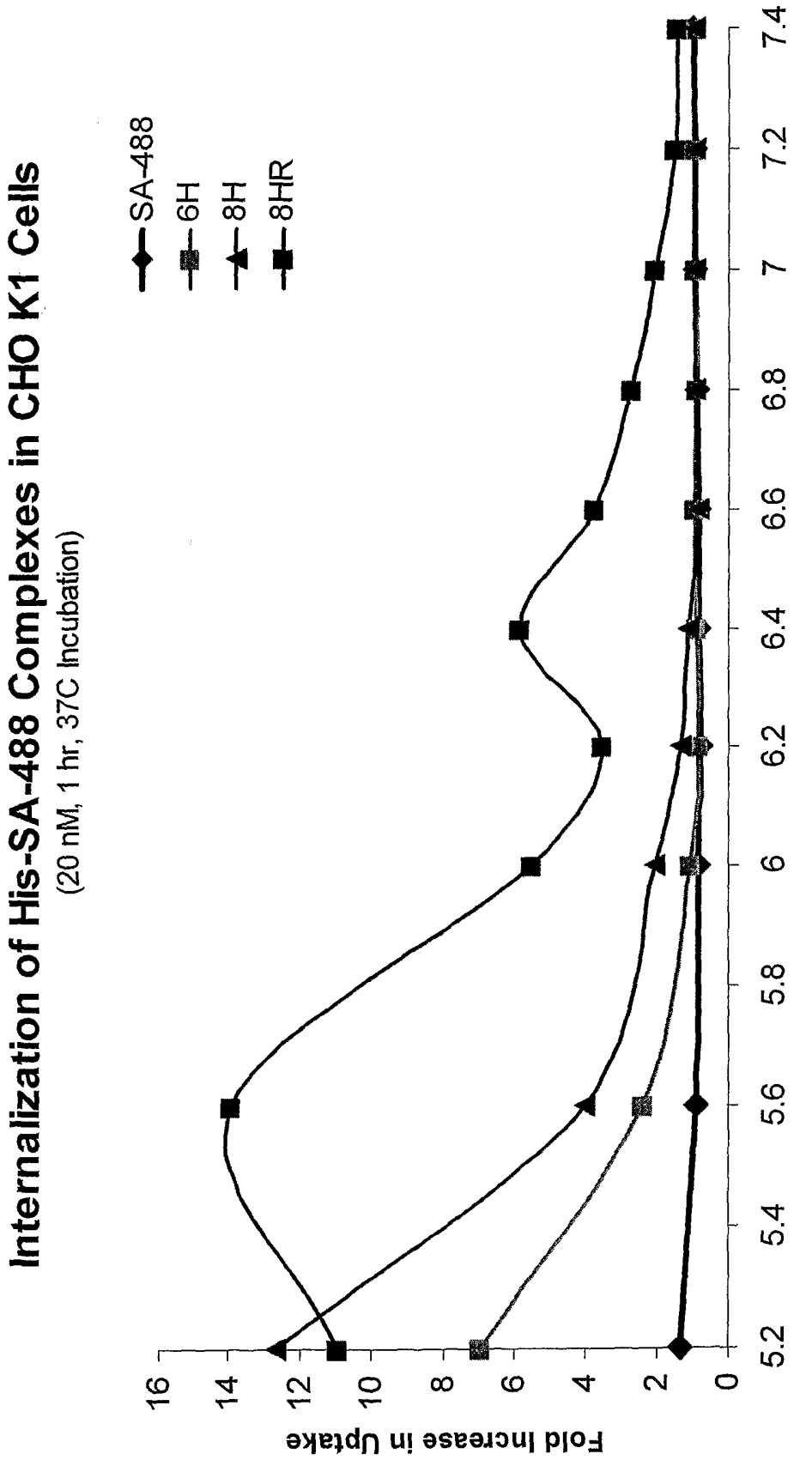
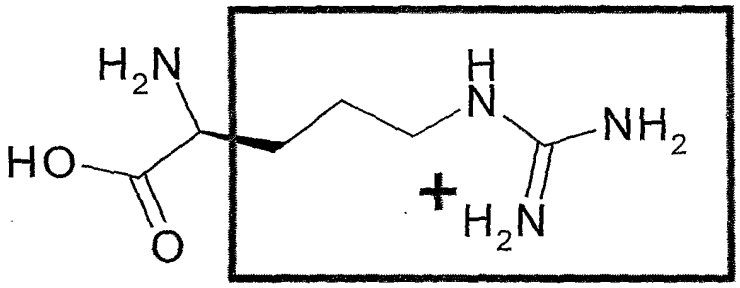
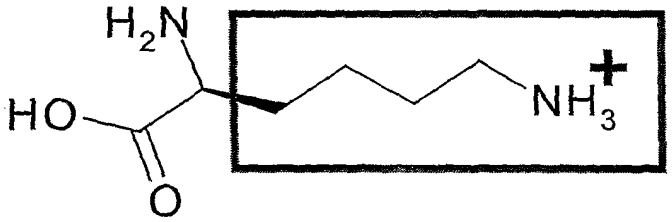

Internalization of His-SA-488 Complexes in CHO K1 Cells
(20 nM, 1 hr, 37C Incubation)
SA-488
6H
8H
8HR
Fold Increase in Uptake
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
5.2
5.4
5.6
5.8
6
6.2
6.4
6.6
6.8
7
7.2
7.4
pH

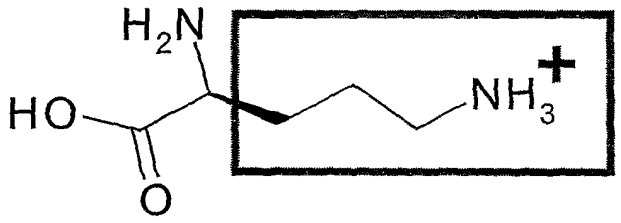
FIGURE 62



Arginine pKa □12.48



Lysine pKa □10.79



Ornithine pKa □10.5

Figure 63A

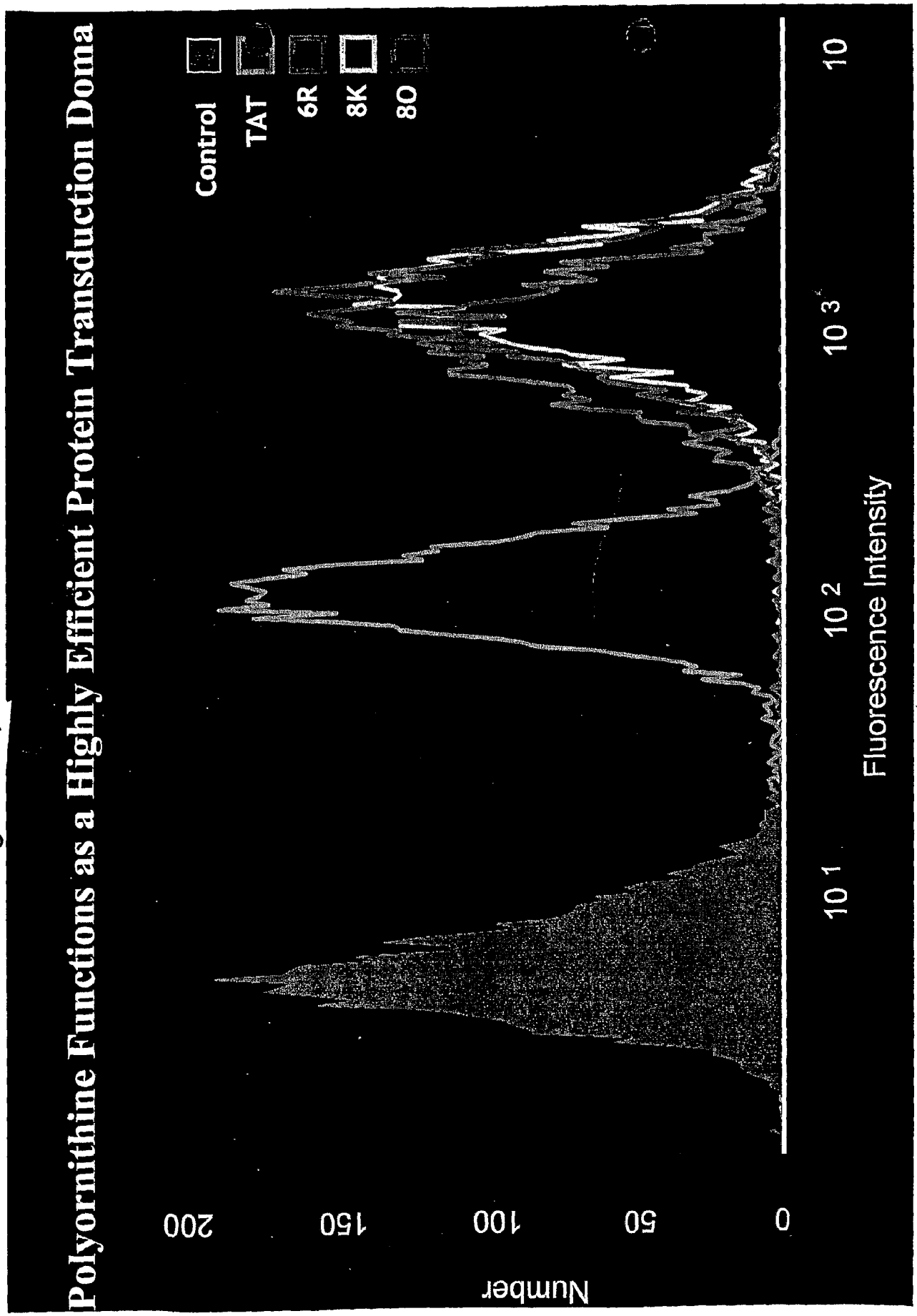

Polyornithine Functions as a Highly Efficient Protein Transduction Doma
Control
TAT
6R
8K
8O
Number
0
50
100
150
200
10 1
10 2
10 3
10
Fluorescence Intensity

Figure 63B.

Figure 63C

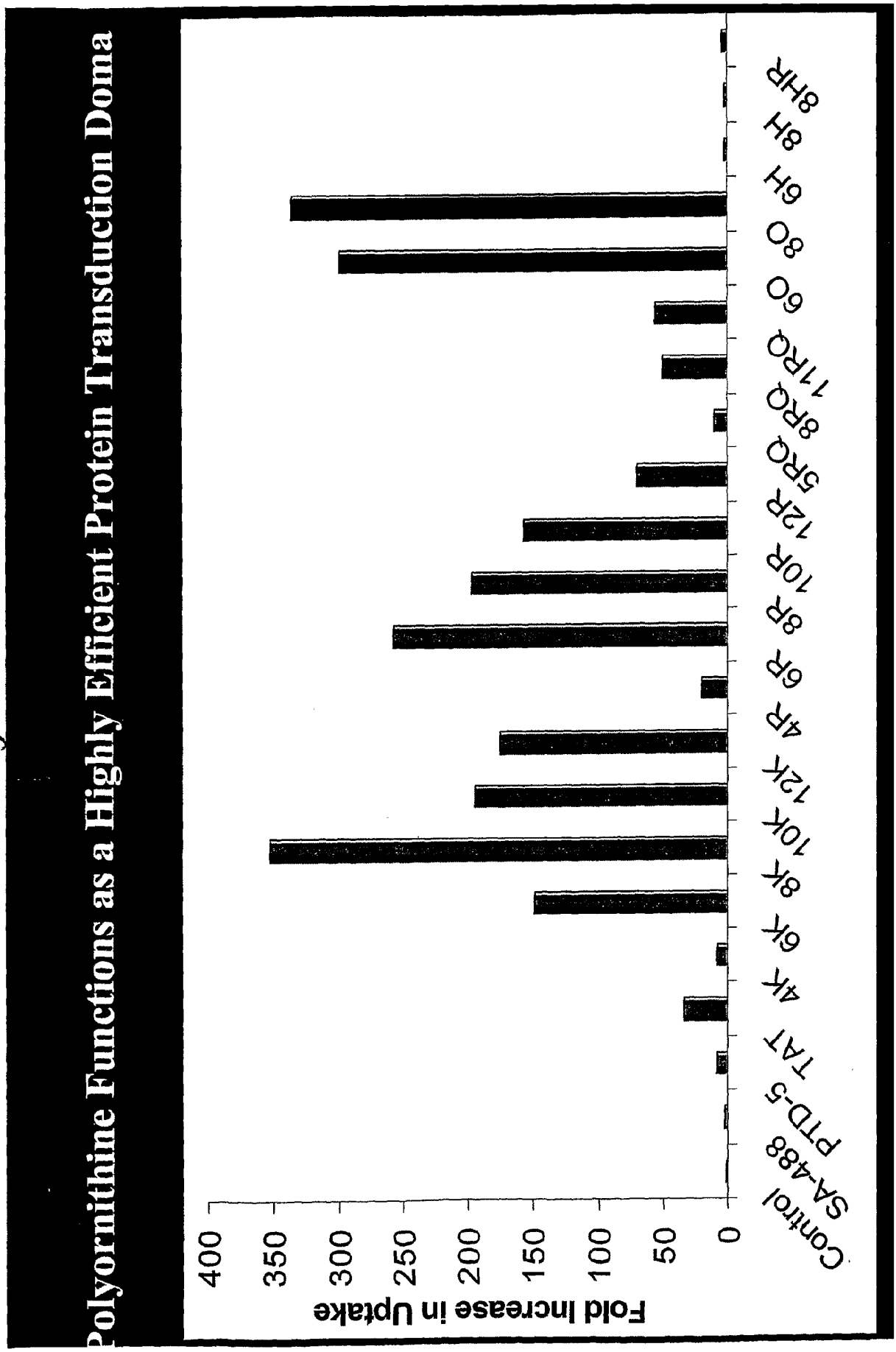

Polyornithine Functions as a Highly Efficient Protein Transduction Doma
Fold Increase in Uptake
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
Control
SA-488
PTD-5
TAT
4K
6K
8K
10K
12K
4R
6R
8R
10R
12R
5RQ
8RQ
11RQ
6O
8O
6H
8H
8HR

Figure 64A

Intra-tumoral Injection of Dendritic Cells following DP-1 Treatment Stimulates an Anti-Tumor Response

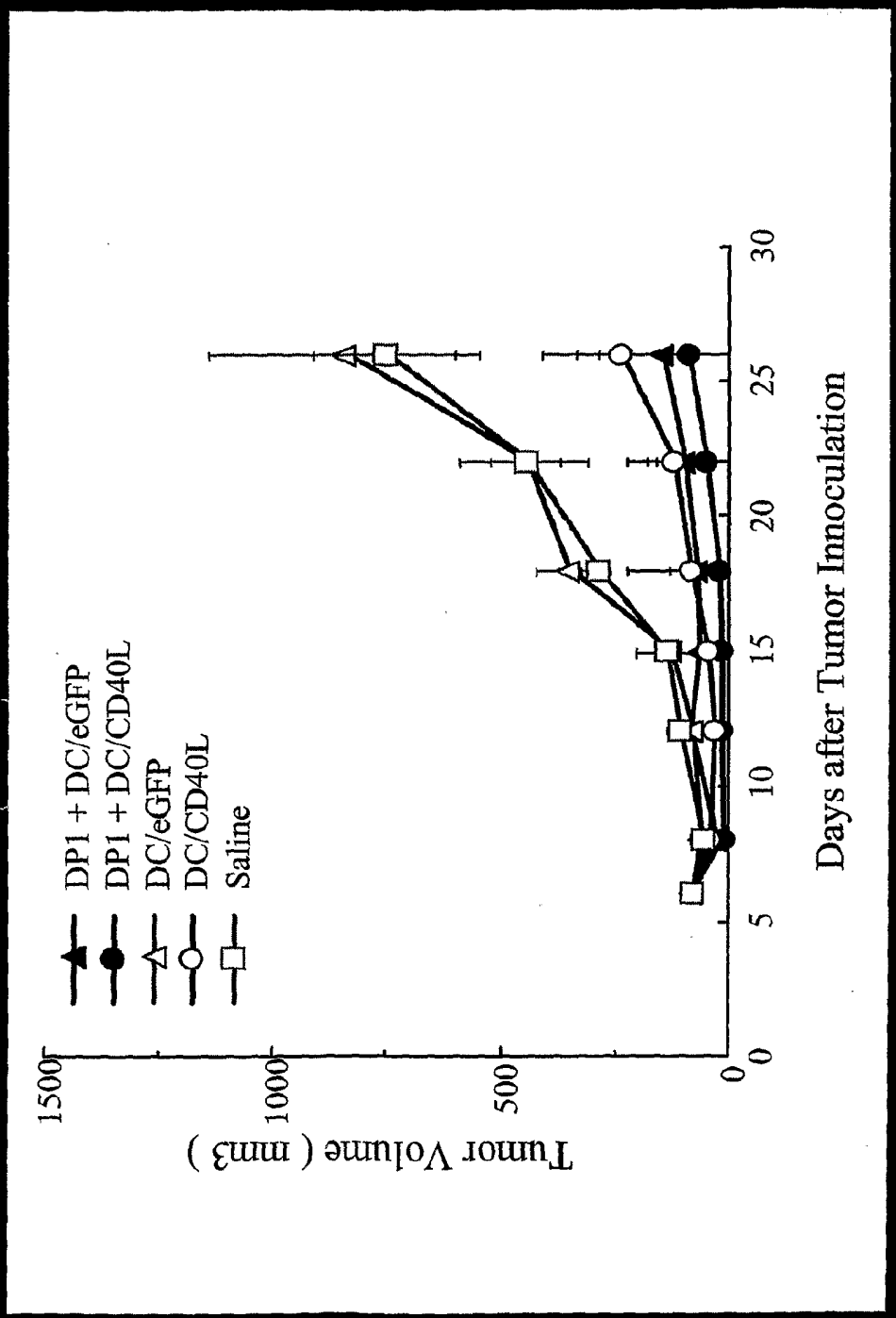


Figure 64B

Intra-tumoral Injection of Dendritic Cells following DP-1 Treatment Stimulates an Anti-Tumor Response

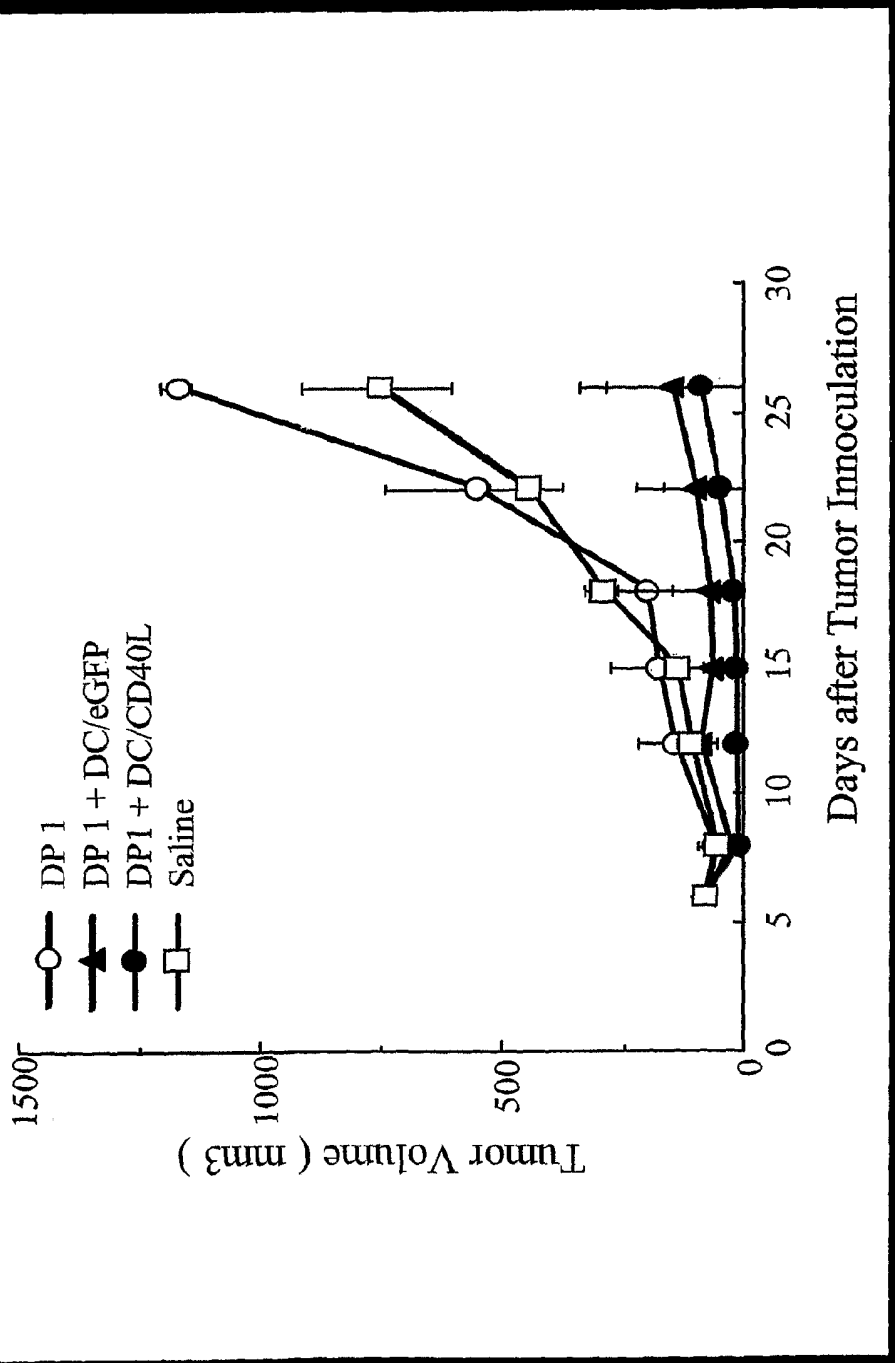


Figure 65

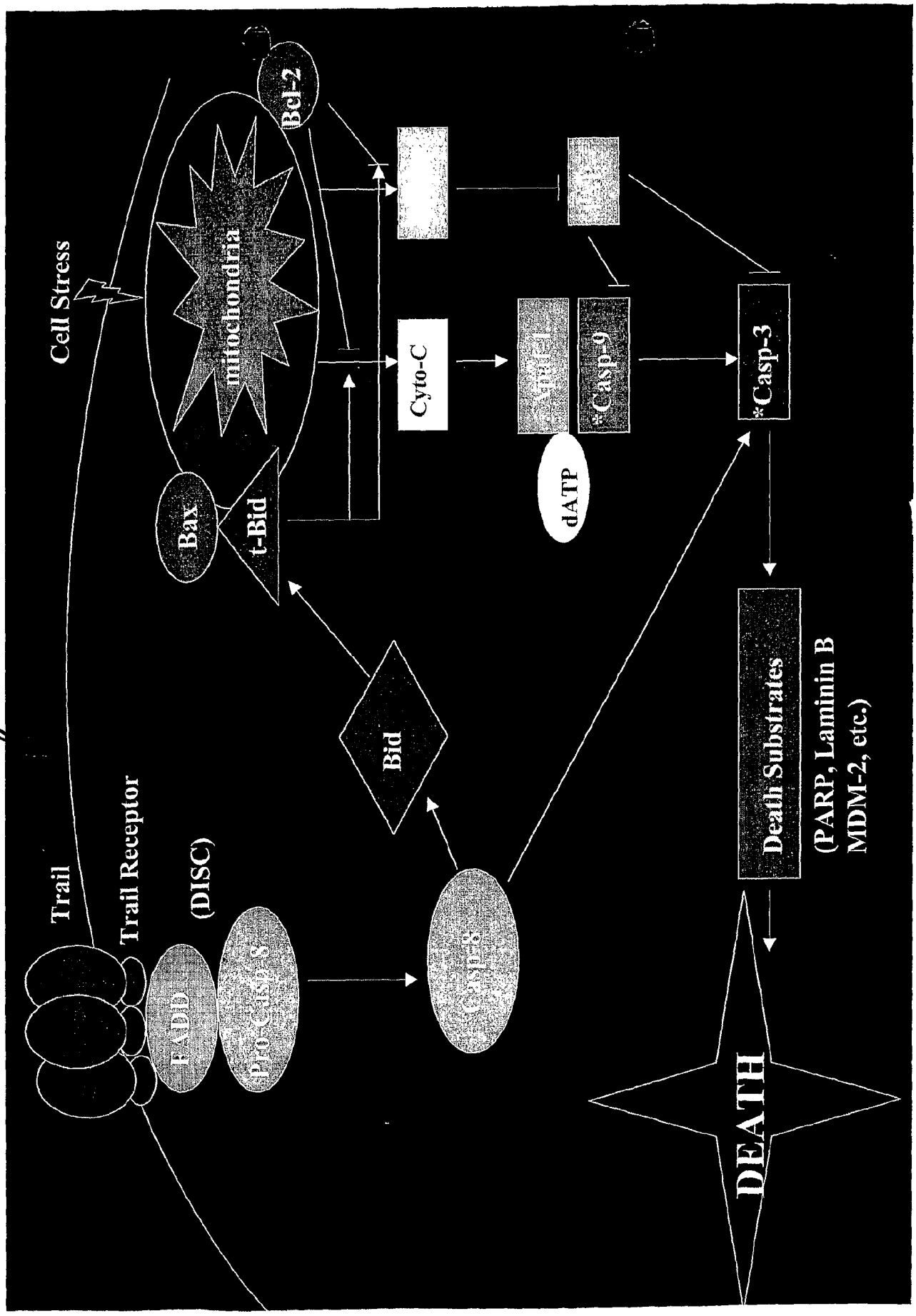

Cell Stress
Bcl-2
mitochondria
Bax
t-Bid
Cyto-C
*Casp-9
dATP
*Casp-3
Bid
Trail
Trail Receptor
(DISC)
FADD
Pro-Casp-8
Death Substrates
(PARP, Laminin B
MDM-2, etc.)
DEATH

Figure 66A

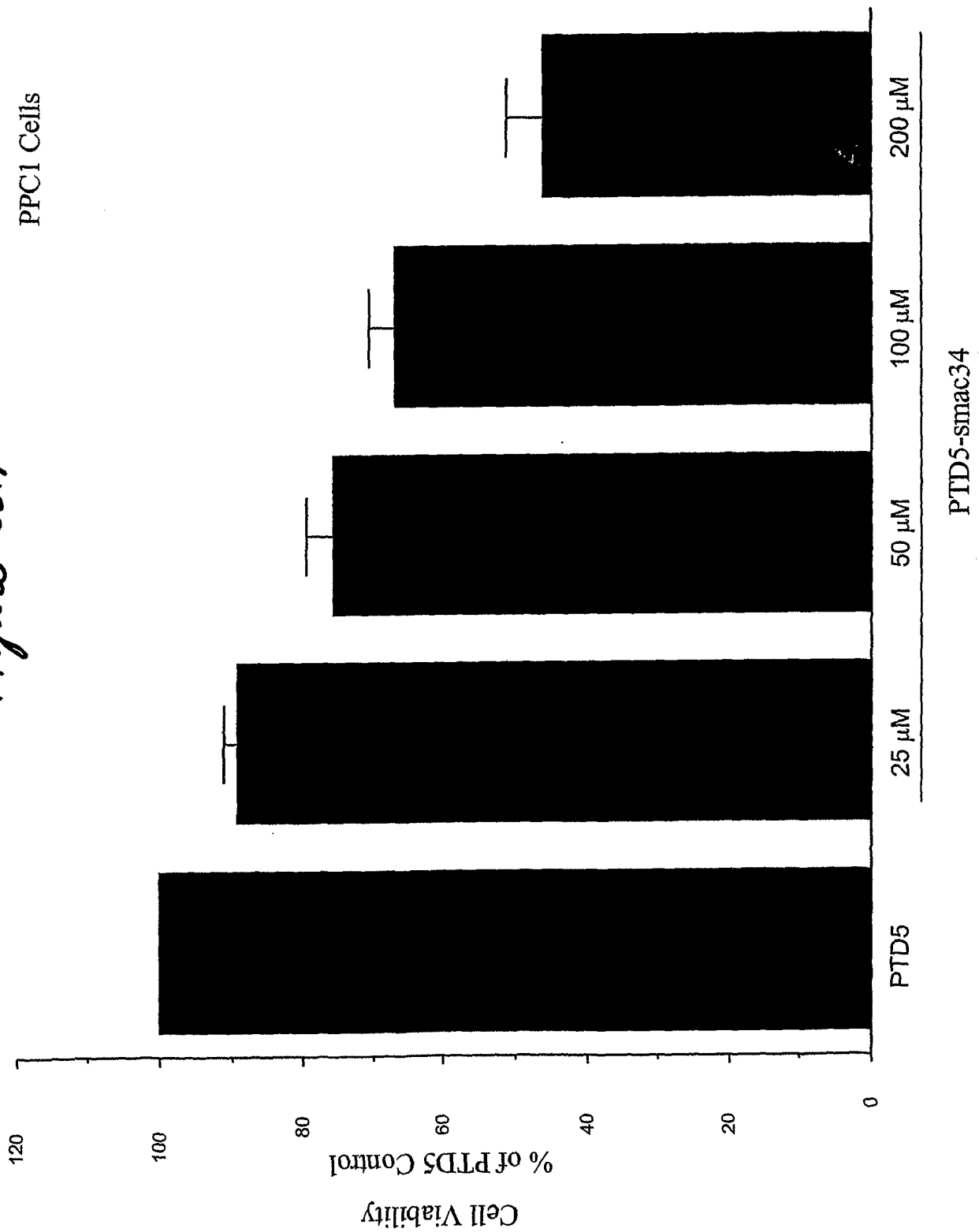

PPC1 Cells
Cell Viability
% of PTD5 Control
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
PTD5
25 µM
50 µM
100 µM
200 µM
PTD5-smac34

Figure 66B

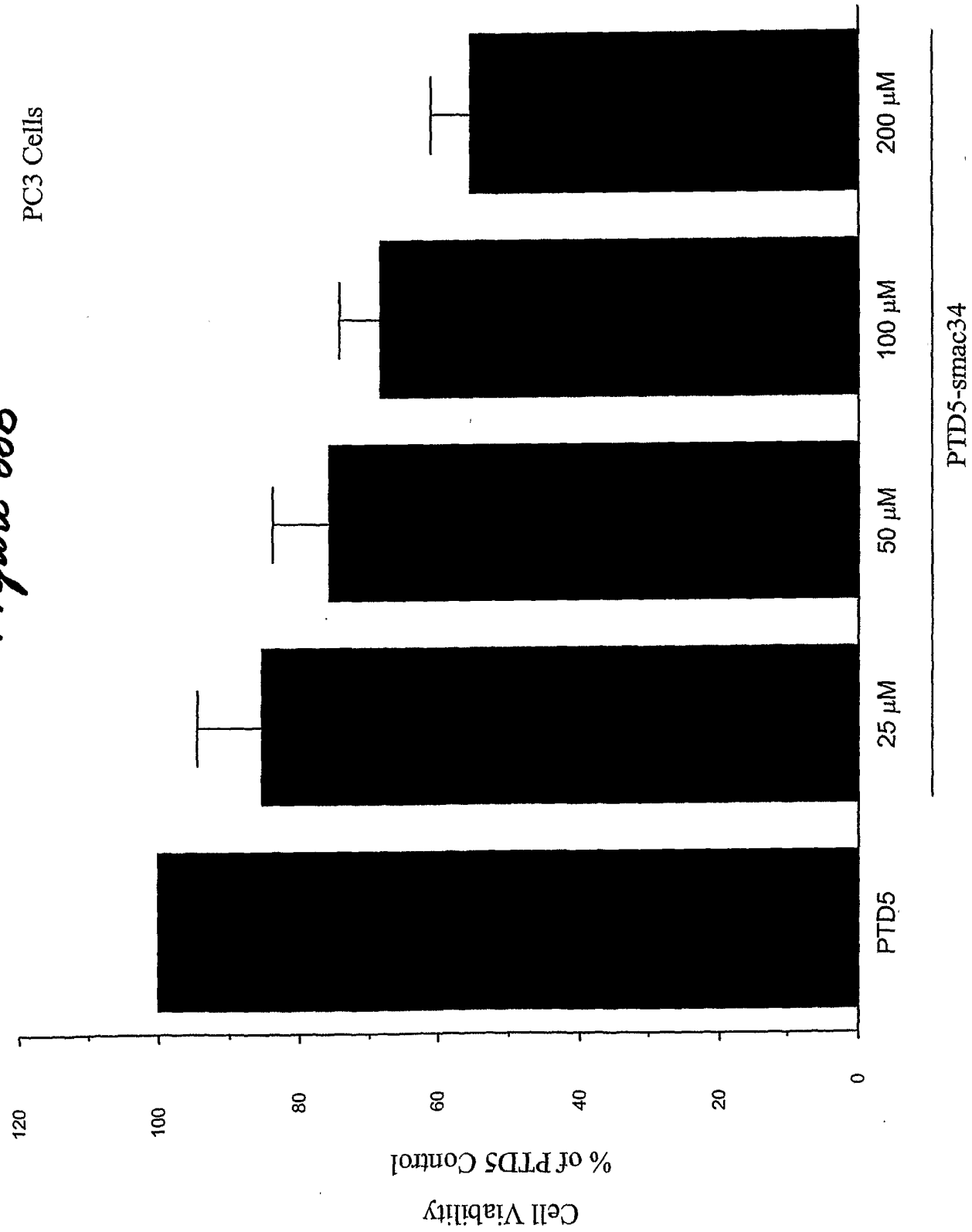

PC3 Cells
Cell Viability
% of PTD5 Control
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
PTD5
25 µM
50 µM
100 µM
200 µM
PTD5-smac34

Figure 67

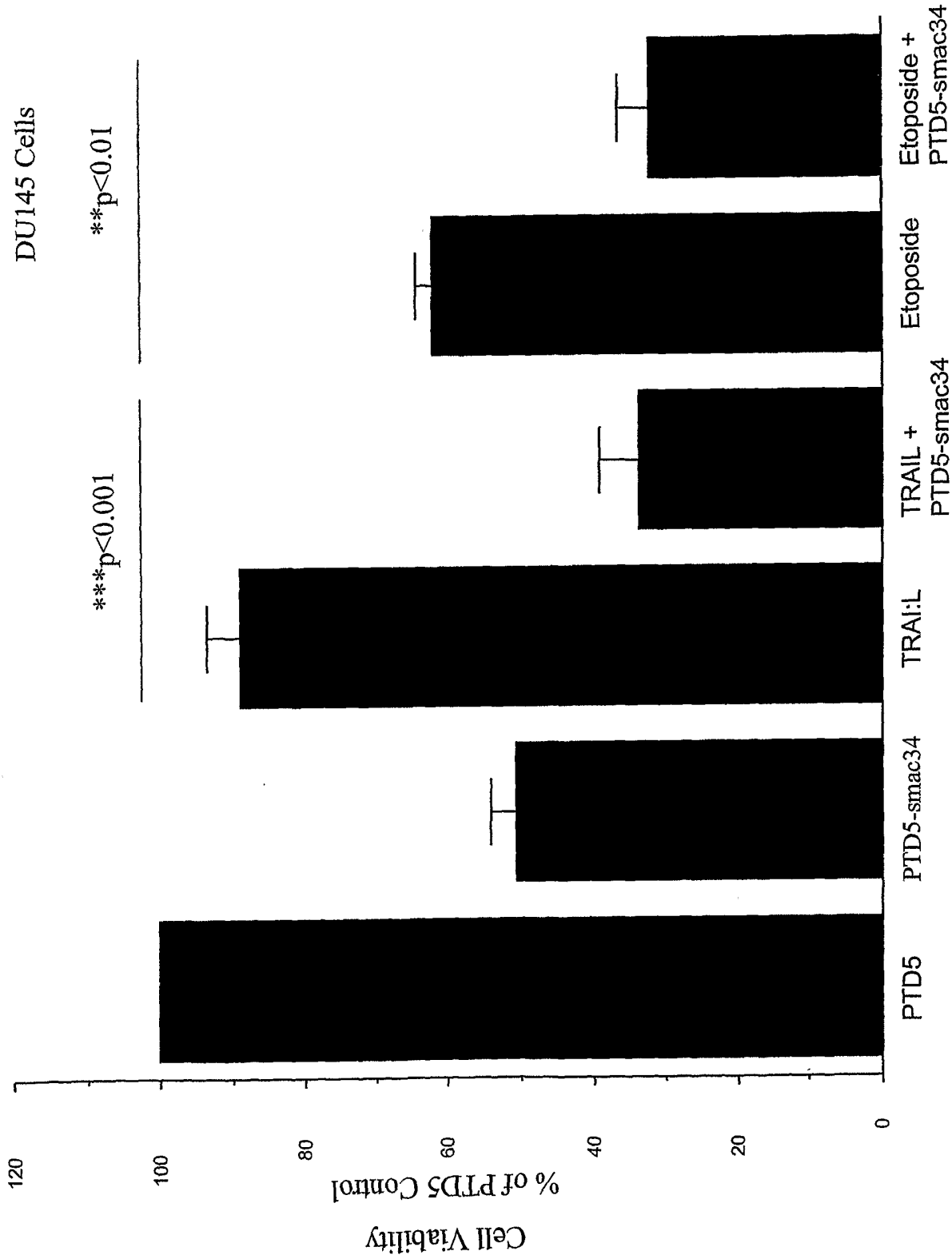
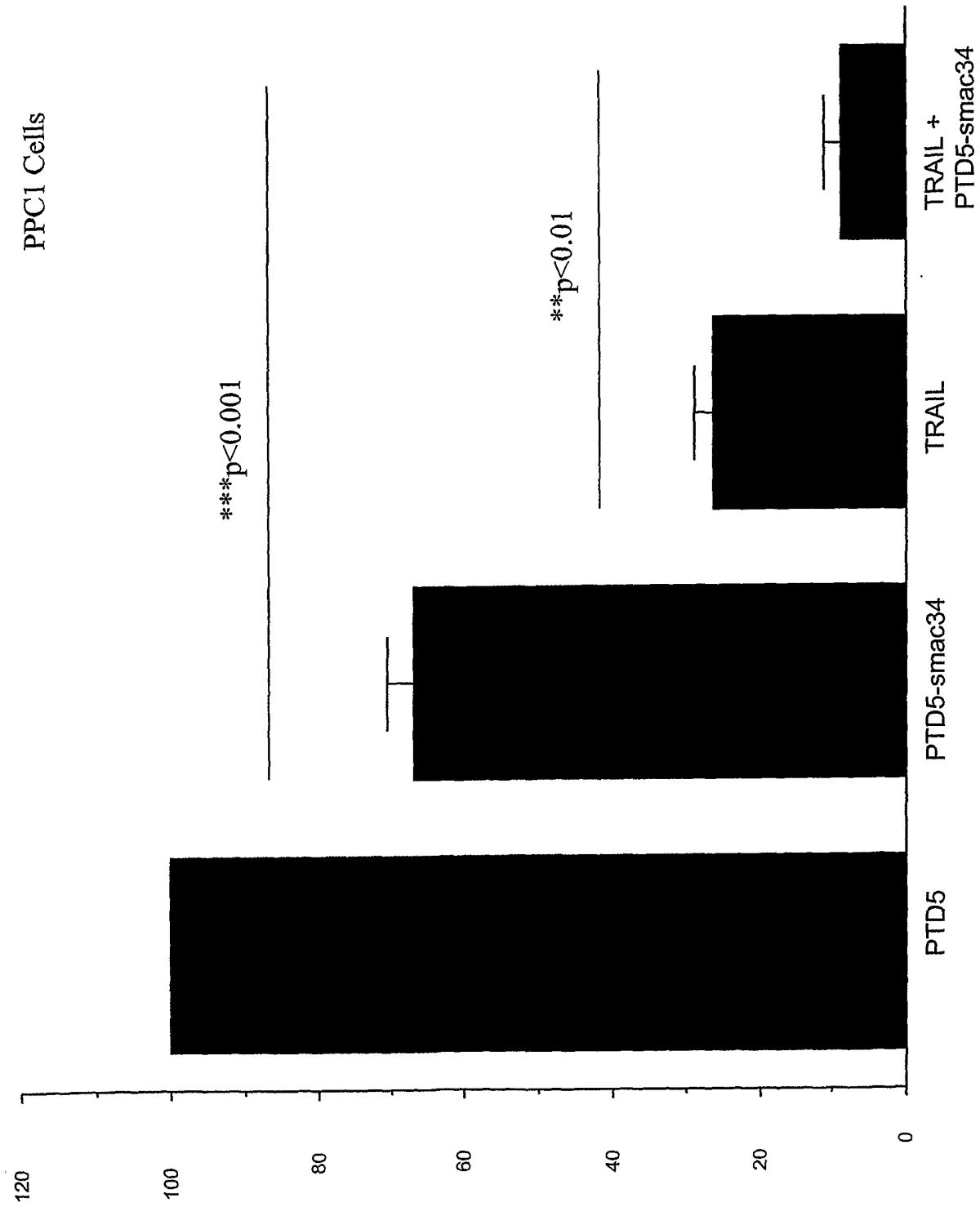

DU145 Cells
***p<0.001
**p<0.01
Cell Viability
% of PTD5 Control
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
PTD5
PTD5-smac34
TRAIL
TRAIL + PTD5-smac34
Etoposide
Etoposide + PTD5-smac34

Figure 68A


PPC1 Cells
***p<0.001
**p<0.01
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
PTD5
PTD5-smac34
TRAIL
TRAIL + PTD5-smac34

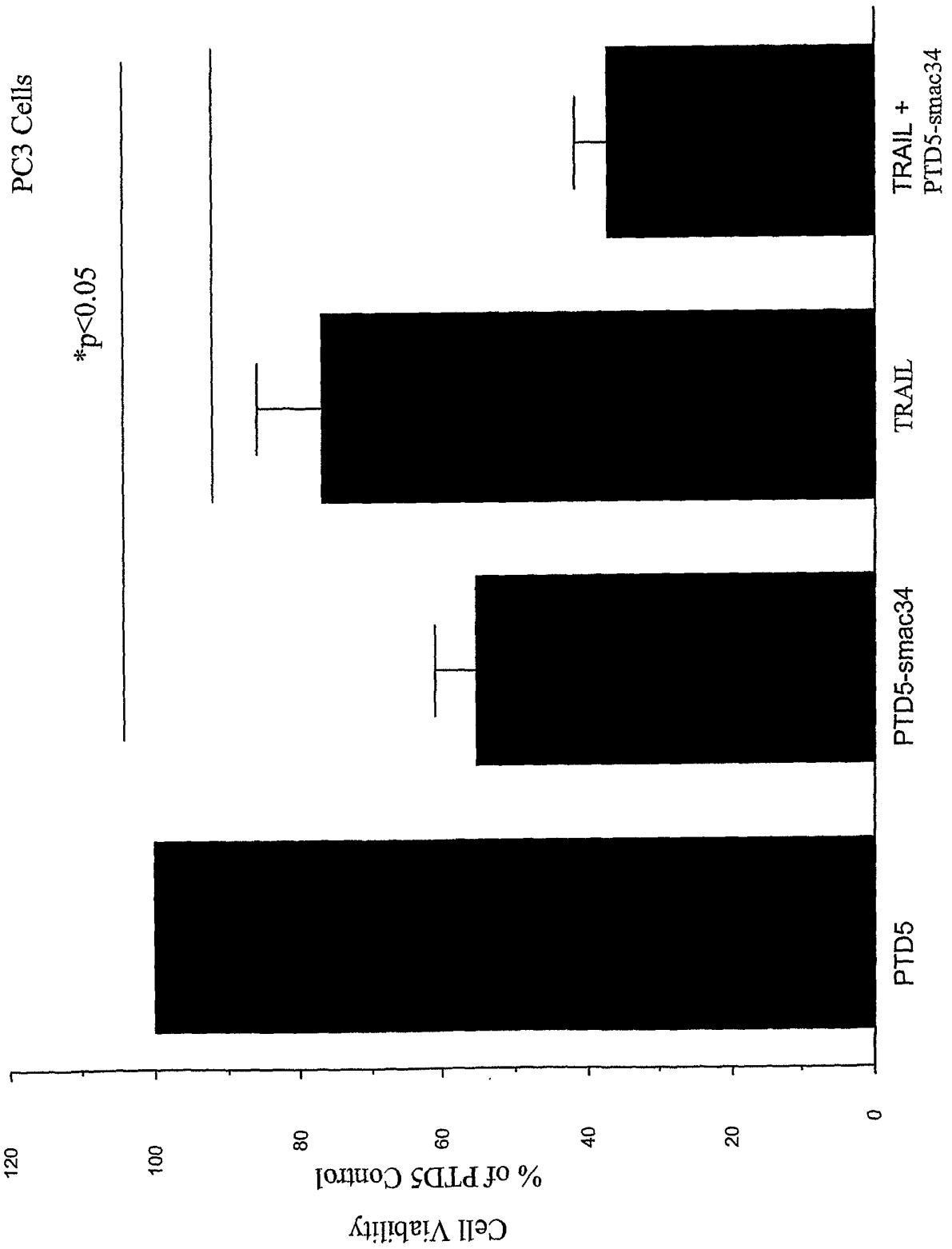

PC3 Cells
*p<0.05
Cell Viability
% of PTD5 Control
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
PTD5
PTD5-smac34
TRAIL
TRAIL +
PTD5-smac34

Figure 68B

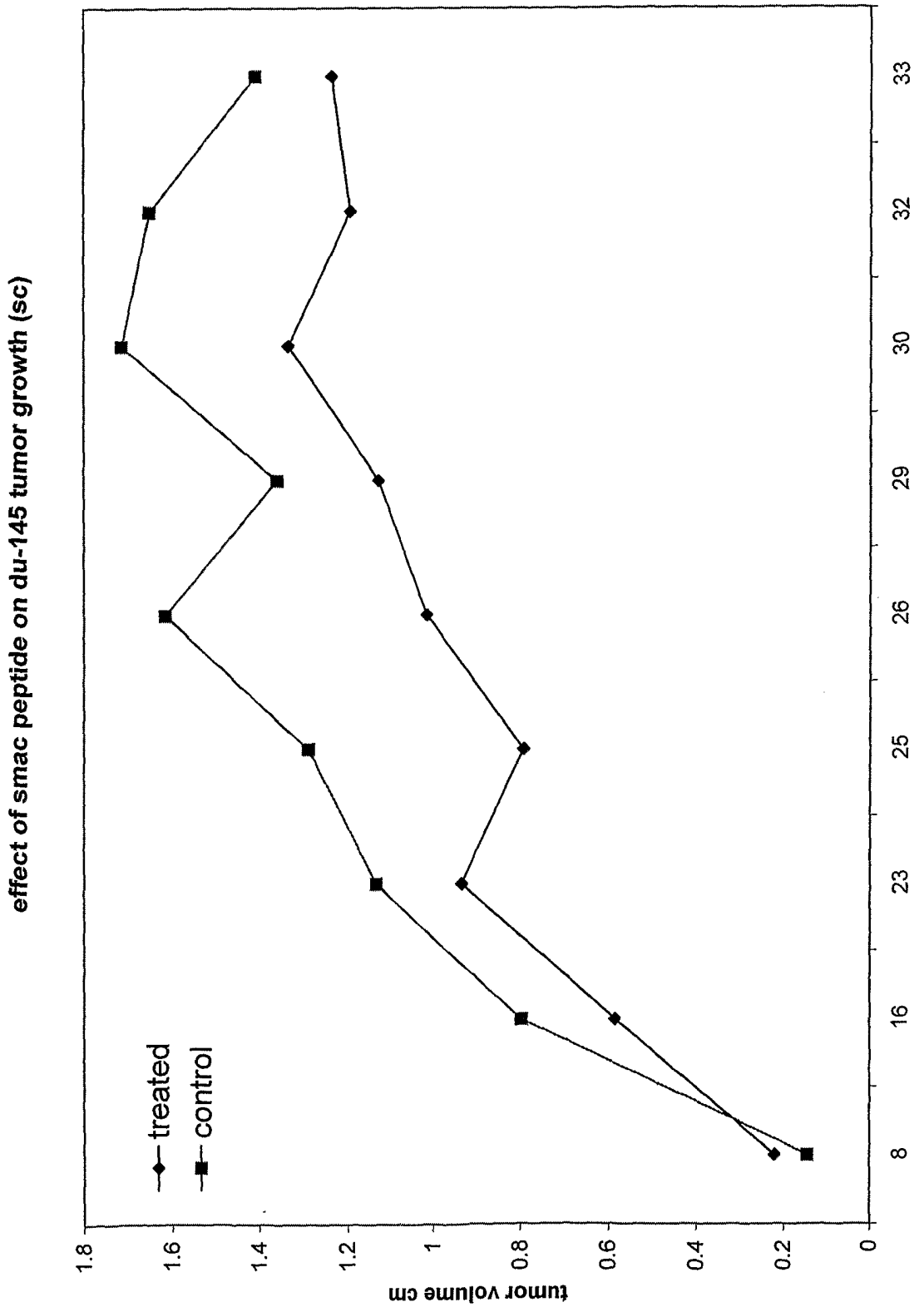

effect of smac peptide on du-145 tumor growth (sc)
tumor volume cm
days
treated
control
0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1
1.2
1.4
1.6
1.8
8
16
23
25
26
29
30
32
33

Figure 69