## 遷移金属錯体の高分子効果による抗がん活性の増強と免疫応答を 抑制した腫瘍へのデリバリー法の検討

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Enhancement of anticancer activity obtained by polymeric transition metal complexes and investigation of their delivery to tumor that can suppress immune responses (¹Dept. of Appl. Chem., Facul. of Sci., Tokyo Univ. of Sci., ²Dept. of Chem., Grad. Sch. of Sci., Tokyo Univ. of Sci.) ○Masatomo Kohro¹, Yosuke Hirata², Genta Aoki², Hidenori Otsuka¹,²

The metal complex DPA[Cu], which has anticancer properties, was polymerizing to formulate triblock copolymer, PEG(4k)-b-pDPA[Cu]-b-pPy, to enhance its drug efficacy and tumor targetting. This polymer is reported to intercalate with DNA, form an oxygen-copper complex dinuclear intermediate, produce ROS, and cleave DNA, exhibiting anticancer activity [1]. The dramatically improved redox activity of the polymerized copper complex was confirmed by EtBr exclusion test and DNA cleavage activity. Poly(ethylene glycol) (PEG) is widely used for particle coating to impart biocompatibility and stealth-like properties in vivo for diverse biomedical applications. Previous studies have examined the effect of PEG molecular weight and PEG coating density on the biological fate of various particles; however, there are few studies that detail the fundamental role of PEG molecular architecture in particle engineering and bio—nano interactions. Herein, we engineered PEG-coated particles using a colloidal gold templating method and investigated how the PEG building block architecture impacted the physicochemical properties (e.g., non-specific protein adsorption and dispersion stability) of the PEG-coated particles and subsequently modulated particle—immune cell interactions in human blood.

**Keywords:** Polymer; Copper Complexs; Fenton-Like Reaction

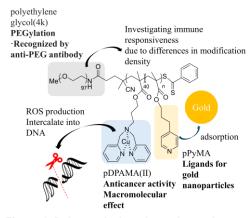


Figure 1. Polymer designed to enhance its drug efficacy and tumor targetting.

な生医学的応用のために、生体適合性と生体 内でのステルス性を付与するための粒子コーティングに広く用いられている。既往研究では、様々な粒子の生物学的挙動に対する PEG 分子量と PEG コーティング密度の効果が検討されてきた。しかし、粒子工学とバイオ・ナノ相互作用における PEG 分子構造の基本的役割について詳述した研究はほとんどない。ここでは、コロイド金テンプレート法を用いて PEG 粒子を設計し、PEGylation 構造が PEG 粒子の物理化学的特性(例えば、非特異的タンパク質吸着面や分散安定性)にどのような影響を与え、その後ヒト血液中の粒子-免疫細胞相互作用を調節するかを調べることを目指した。

[References] 1. S. Osawa, H. Otsuka et al. Macromol. Rapid Commun. 2021, 42, 2100274.