**Auto-fluorescent PAMAM-based dendritic molecules and their potential application in pharmaceutical sciences**

Alaa M. M. El-Betany,a,b,c Elbadawy A. Kamoun,d,e Craig James,b Abdulhakim Jangher,b,fGhaith Aljayyoussi,a,g Peter Griffiths,b,h Neil B. McKeownb,i and Mark Gumbletona

a School of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences, Cardiff University, Cardiff, CF10 3NB, United Kingdom.

b School of Chemistry, Cardiff University, Cardiff, CF10 3AT, United Kingdom.

c Chemistry Department, Faculty of Science, Damietta University, New Damietta City, 34517, Egypt.

d Polymeric Materials Research Dep., Advanced Technology and New Materials Research Institute (ATNMRI), City of Scientific Research and Technological Applications (SRTA-City), New Borg Al-Arab 21934, Alexandria, Egypt.

e Nanotechnology Research Center (NTRC), The British University in Egypt (BUE), El-Sherouk City, Cairo 11837, Egypt.

f Chemistry Department, Faculty of Science, Tripoli University, Tripoli City, 34517, Libya.

g Research Centre for Drugs and Diagnostics, Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, Liverpool, L3 5QA, UK

h Faculty of Engineering and Science, University of Greenwich, Kent, ME4 4TB, United Kingdom.

i EastChem, School of Chemistry, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh EH9 3FJ, United Kingdom.

Graphical Abstract



Abstract

The epithelial permeation of water-soluble fluorescent PAMAM dendrons based on 7H-benz[de] benzimidazo [2,1-a] isoquinoline-7-one as a fluorescent core across epithelial cell models MDCK I and MDCK II has been quantified. Hydrodynamic radii derived from pulsed-gradient spin-echo Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (PGSE-NMR) determined self-diffusion coefficients indicate that these dendritic molecules are molecularly dispersed and non-aggregating, and only slightly larger than their parent homologues. MDCK I permeability studies across epithelial barriers shows that whilst these dendritic molecules are biocompatible with the chosen epithelial in-vitro model and can permeate across MDCK cell monolayers as a property of dendritic size and cell barrier restrictiveness indicating that paracellular mechanisms play the predominant role in these molecules’ transport.

Keywords: PAMAM dendrons, water-soluble fluorescent dendrons, self-diffusion coefficient, hydrodynamic radii, permeability, imaging and visualisation.

1. Introduction

There is continuing interest in water-soluble fluorescent dendrimers for biological applications for visualization and diagnostic imaging purposes.[1-6]Fluorescent labels are required to have high sensitivity, appropriate excitation and emission maxima, and specific functionality, necessitating the development of new fluorescent labels with high detection limits and appropriate fluorescent behaviour.[7]Self-quenching is one of the key challenges in aqueous media due to the aggregation of the often hydrophobic fluorophore. Hence, it has been found beneficial to use bulky water-soluble dendritic structures to hinder self-association.[6] Fluorescent units can be incorporated within a dendrimer as peripheral groups, as branch points or as the core, and it is clear that the resulting location of the fluorophore influences its properties.[6] Importantly, the resulting position of the fluorescent unit has a major role in directing the method and complexity of the synthesis of the dendrimer.[6] The loading of fluorophores onto the periphery of dendrimers can present many technical complexities, with difficulties of stoichiometric control for synthesis.[8, 9] Intramolecular fluorescent quenching issues are also more likely to occur when the fluorescent label is attached to the dendrimer’s periphery leading to the reduced overall fluorescent activity of the fluorescent dendrimer.[6, 8, 9] These disadvantages may be avoided by incorporating the fluorophore as the core of a dendrimer or at the focal point of a dendritic molecule (dendron).

Due to their strong fluorescence and high photostability, derivatives of 1,8-naphthalimide are widely used as fluorescent markers in biology,[10] light-emitting diodes,[11-13] photo-induced electron transfer sensors,[14-18] fluorescent switches,[19-21]and photo-chemotherapeutic inhibitors.[22-26]A number of 1,8-naphthalimide derivatives were screened for fluorescence and *7H*-benz[*de*]benzimidazo[2,1-a]isoquinoline-*7*-one (BBIQ) selected for use as the fluorophore due to its strong fluorescence (as assessed by relative fluorescence quantum yields).[7, [27]-43]

Since their development in the mid-1980s, PAMAM dendrimers have shown great potential in being utilised as drug delivery vehicles were given their biocompatibility, low polydispersity indices and high hydrophilic property. PAMAM dendrimers additionally can mimic globular proteins,[28] arereadily transported across the epithelial barrier of the gut,[29-31]inhibit protein-protein binding,[32] and can be tailored to carry multiple cargo given their high multi-valency. While, in general, PAMAM dendrimers are of biomedical interest, it is the anionic carboxylate-terminated PAMAM dendrimers which are considered to be of greater potential as drug delivery vehicles given their high biocompatibility in contrast to the high generation cationic dendrimers, [29],[33] whilst also displaying rapid transport across epithelial barriers. [34]

Various studies have repeatedly demonstrated that the transport of PAMAM dendrimers across epithelial barriers is a function of their concentration, surface charge and their molecular size, especially at higher generations.[29-31, 35] Cationic PAMAM dendrimers terminated with -NH2 have consistently demonstrated a detrimental effect on cell barrier integrity in-vitro as exhibited by their effect on decreasing the transepithelial electrical resistance (TEER) and increase in the transport of paracellular markers such as 14C-mannitol especially with cationic dendrimers with higher generations. In contrast, TEER and 14C-mannitol transport were not influenced by PAMAM dendrimers terminated with OH groups and COOH groups;[36] These studies point to an optimum size and charge of PAMAM dendrimers that can effectively translocation drug molecules across the epithelial barrier of the kidney and gut. Conversely, a systematic correlation between the effect of charge, size, and degree of surface modification of these dendrimers on their permeability across the intestinal barrier have not been assessed.

The objective of this work is to investigate the physicochemical properties of novel PAMAM dendritic carboxylate-terminated molecules with fluorescent cores and their transepithelial transport using an *in-vitro* model.

1. Synthesis

The fluorescent PAMAM-based dendritic carboxylic salt molecules G0.5, G1.5 and G2.5 (Figure 1) synthesis, following a well-established method,[37, 38] was instigated from the precursor 3-(2-aminoethylamino)-7H-benz[de]benzimidazo[2,1-a]isoquinoline-7-one with exclusive Michael addition of methyl acrylate occurring at the aliphatic primary amine, sequential amidations with ethylenediamine and Michael additions with methyl acrylate followed by alkaline hydrolysis of oligoesters, by stirring with ethanolic NaOH at room temperature using a previous reported procedure.[39]

**Figure 1**

1. Physicochemical characterization studies

3.1. Pulsed-Gradient Spin-Echo NMR (PGSE NMR)

PAMAM dendrimers have a flexible and loose structure allowing the interior hydrophilic branches to fold outwards in water.[40, 41] The potential aggregation behaviour of the three synthesized fluorescent PAMAM–COONa terminated (G0.5, G1.5, G2.5) was investigated via their absolute self-diffusion coefficients and comparison with their parent. PGSE NMR, supported by high-resolution NMR, is well-suited to study aggregation.[42]

3.1.1. Self-diffusion coefficient (Ds).

Measurements were conducted on a Bruker AMX360 NMR spectrometer using a stimulated echo-sequence as described elsewhere.[43] The self-diffusion coefficient, Ds is extracted by fitting to equation (1), the measured peak integral, A (G, δ), as a function of field gradient duration δ and ramp time σ, intensity G, and separation Δ,

 (1)

where γ is the magnetogyric ratio, Δ the diffusion time (140 ms), σ the gradient ramp time (250 μs), δ the gradient pulse length (500 μs < δ < 3 ms) and G the field gradient strength (0.5< G < 3 Tm-1).

Diffusion coefficient (Ds) values for G0.5, G1.5 and G2.5 fluorescent dendrons as a function of concentration (9.0 - 23 mM L-1) are presented in Figure (2). In each case, due to their small size, only a modest decrease in the diffusion coefficient is observed as the concentration increases, in agreement the behavior observed for the parent homologues.[42]

**Figure 2**

**3.1.2. Hydrodynamic radii (Rh)**

The hydrodynamic radius (*R*h) of the three fluorescent PAMAM–COONa terminated (G0.5, G1.5 and G2.5) dendrons as a function of concentration were investigated by diffusion NMR. The self-diffusion coefficients for each of the three PAMAMs as a function of concentration were fitted to a power series (Figure 2) and extrapolated to infinite dilution, from which the hydrodynamic radius was calculated using the Stokes-Einstein equation (2).[44]

(2)

where (*kB*) is the Boltzmann constant, (T) is the temperature in Kelvin, (*η*) is the viscosity of the solvent (water) and (*Rh*) is the hydrodynamic radius of the fluorescent Dendron.

The hydrodynamic radius (*RH*) of the threedendrons at infinite dilution, were found to be *RH* (G0.5) = 11 Å, *RH* (G1.5) = 15 Å, and *RH* (G2.5) = 17 Å.These results demonstrate that over this relatively high concentration range (“high” compared to those used in the fluorescence studies), the diffusion coefficients of G0.5, G1.5 and G2.5 do not significantly vary either as a function of concentration, or from the values characterizing their parent homologues, demonstrating the non-aggregating properties of these dendritic molecules. This assumption is supported by our previous studies, [39] where we reported that the emission intensity increased almost linearly with concentration for aqueous solutions of G0.5, G1.5 and G2.5 saltsindicating that there was no aggregation-induced self-quenching over the concentration range 0.83-5.75x10-4 mM L-1.[39, 42, 45-48] As a result from the these statements, we concluded the fluorescence self-quenching of aqueous solutions of the three PAMAM compound salts (G0.5, G1.5 and G2.5) is caused from Photoinduced Electron Transfer (PeT) intramolecular quenching mechanism involving the amine groups of PAMAM different generation, and it is not from intermolecular quenching mechanism concerning the aggregation or self-association.

**4. *In-Vitro* permeability studies**

Having demonstrated there is no aggregation in these materials, the study then focused on the investigation of the epithelial transport of these dendrons salts (G0.5, G1.5 and G2.5) across cell barriers, using the widely used epithelial *in-vitro* cell model MDCK (Madin–Darby Canine Kidney). [49-52] Over 2–6 days, confluent MDCK monolayers form a tight junction network visible by confocal microscopy.[53] MDCK I and MDCK II share very similar properties except that in the expression of some tight junctional proteins, namely claudin-3, resulting in drastic differences in their paracellular restrictiveness. For instance, the MDCK I cell line present high restrictiveness, e.g. transepithelial electrical resistance (TEER) of 5000-5250 Ω.cm2, while the MDCK II cell line is more permeable with a TEER of 75-85 Ω.cm2. These cell lines were used to study the effect of both monolayer integrity and dendron size upon transport of these auto-fluorescent dendrons to assess the role of paracellular mechanisms in the transport of these dendritic molecules.

**4.1. Permeability of fluorescent core PAMAM dendrons across MDCK I, II cell monolayers.**

MDCK I and MDCK II cells were seeded at 45,000 cells/cm2 onto polyester 24-well Transwell® filters of 0.8 µm mean pore size, 0.33 cm2 surface area (Corning Incorporated, Corning, NY). Cells were maintained in T-75 flasks using Dulbecco’s Modified Eagle’s Medium (DMEM) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum, 10,000 units/mL penicillin, 10,000 µg/mL streptomycin at appropriate growth conditions (37 oC, 5% CO2 and relative humidity). Growth medium was changed every 2 days and cells were passaged at 70-90% confluency using 0.25% trypsin/ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA) solution. Transport medium consisted of DMEM-F12 Invitrogen. and used for transport experiments 4 days post-seeding.

The transport of fluorescent core PAMAM dendrons was investigated in the apical-to-basolateral (A-B) direction (Figure 3) at a donor concentration of 1.0 mM. Permeability experiments were conducted in a humidified atmosphere of 37 °C. Samples were collected from the receiver (basolateral) chamber at 30, 60, 90 and 120 min. Samples were then analyzed using a Fluostar fluorometer with fluorescent-core PAMAM dendron samples being detected with an excitation wavelength of 460 nm and an emission wavelength of 540 nm.

**Figure 3**

The apparent permeability (P*app*) coefficients were calculated as follows:



(3)

where *A* is the surface area of the membrane filter (cm2), *C0* is the initial concentration in the donor chamber, and *dQ/dT* is the rate of transport.

PAMAM dendrons with fluorescent cores displayed a size-dependent rate of transport across the modestly restrictive MDCK II cell monolayers (TEER = 75-85 Ω.cm2) where *Papp* of fluorescent PAMAM dendron G0.5 salt was the highest, followed by G1.5 salt which displayed a 7 –fold slower rate of transport (compared to the G0.5) and finally the G2.5 salt. For the G2.5 salt, the transport rate was too slow to be quantified at all time points, due to being below the limit of quantitation (BLQ) (Table 1; Figure 4). For the highly restrictive MDCK I cells (TEER = 5000-5250 Ω.cm2), these PAMAM dendrons displayed a similar trend with the smallest dendron displaying the fastest transport rate (albeit 5 fold slower than across MDCK II), while both G1.5 and G2.5 transport rates were too slow to be quantified, again due to samples at all time points being below the limit of quantitation (BLQ) (Table 1; Figure 4). The maximum possible rate of absorption is calculated for those dendrimers that were too slow to be quantified based on their lower limits of quantitation (LLQ).

The direct correlation between monolayer permeability (P*app*) and dendritic size as well as the direct correlation between the transport rate of these dendritic molecules and the restrictiveness of the cell monolayers as determined from TEER measurements indicate a significant role of paracellular mechanisms in the transport of these fluorescent dendrons.

**Table 1**

**Figure 4**

**4.2. Effect on monolayer integrity by measuring transepithelial electrical resistance (TEER)**

The effect of modified fluorescent core PAMAM dendrons upon the epithelial integrity of the two MDCK cell types was determined by measuring of the transepithelial electrical resistance across MDCK monolayers before and after a 120 minute incubation of the fluorescent dendrons at donor concentrations of 1mM. The cell monolayer integrity was monitored using an epithelial voltohmmeter (EVOM™) to measure the TEER (Trans-Epithelial Electrical Resistance) at t = 0 and 120 min.

For both MDCK I and MDCK II cell line, the TEER studies indicate that the presence of any of the three fluorescents (Figures 5 & 6).

**Figure 5**

**Figure 6**

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, the physicochemical studies indicate that from the magnitudes of the self-diffusion coefficients (and *inter alia* hydrodynamic radii), and their insensitivity to concentration, these amphiphilic dendritic molecules are non-aggregating. The water solubility, high fluorescence at near-neutral pH, and absence of aggregation suggest these new dendrons are promising for further utilization in biological studies.

The transport studies suggest that these PAMAM dendritic molecules are biocompatible with an epithelial barrier model and display an ability to permeate across MDCK cell monolayers in a trend that is a function of both the size of the dendrons and restrictiveness of the barrier which indicates that paracellular mechanisms play a predominant role in their transport across epithelia. These studies pave the way for future detailed mechanistic and morphological studies to elucidate the nature of the interaction of fluorescent core PAMAM dendrons with epithelial cells.

Disclosure

The authors report that no conflicts of interest in this work.

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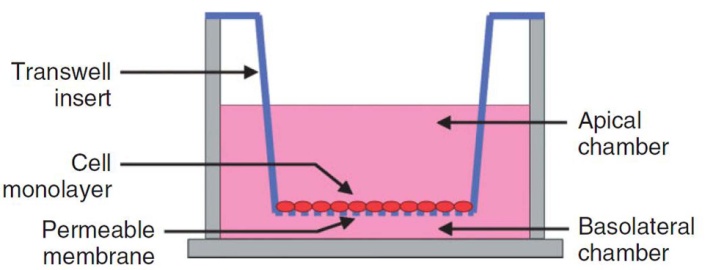
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**Figure [1]:** Chemical structures of compound G0.5, G1.5 and G2.5 salt.



**Figure [2]:** Self-diffusion coefficient (Ds) of G0.5, G1.5 and G2.5 fluorescent dendron salts in D2O at 25 oC as a function of concentration.



**Figure [3]:** Schematic of a Transwell® insert showing the separation of apical and basolateral chambers by a permeable membrane with a confluent cell monolayer on the apical surface.[54]



**Figure [4]:** The permeability of Fluorescent PAMAM dendrons across MDCK I, II cell monolayer in AB (apical-to-basolateral) directions at concentration 1mM.



**Figure [5]:** The effect of 1mM fluorescent PAMAM G0.5, G1.5 or G2.5 on (MDCK I) monolayer integrity as exhibited by their effect on the trans epithelial electrical resistance (TEER) at 0, 120 min.



**Figure [6]:** The effect of 1mM fluorescent PAMAM G0.5, G1.5 or G2.5 on (MDCK II) monolayer integrity as exhibited by their effect on the trans epithelial electrical resistance (TEER) at 0, 120 min.

**Table [1]:**

Permeability Coefficient (10-6 cm.s-1) for dendron generations across

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Dendron** | **P*app* (MDCK I)**  x10-6 cm.s-1 | **P*app* (MDCK II)**  x10-6 cm.s-1 |
| G0.5 | 1.81 ± 0.17 | 8.93 ± 2.1 |
| G1.5 | *BLQ* < 0.58 | 1.38 ± 0.24 |
| G2.5 | *BLQ* < 0.35 | *BLQ* <3.48 |