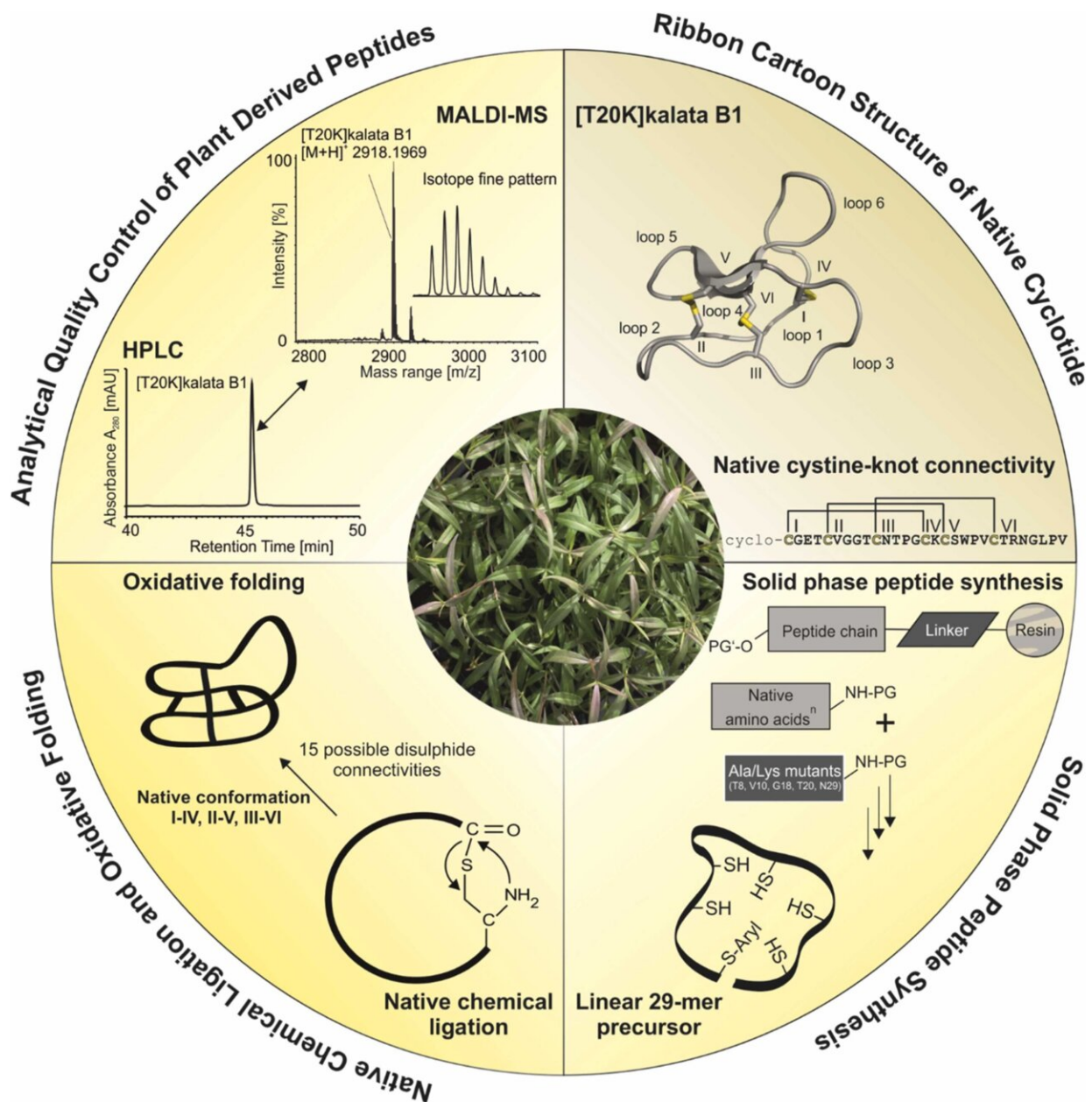


Nature-inspired peptide shows anti-tumor activity

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Structure and synthesis of kalata-type cyclotides. Pie-shaped flow chart demonstrates the solid phase peptide synthesis of kalata-type cyclotides by example of T20K. The solid phase peptide synthesis used standard protocols for peptide elongation on a solid support modified by a thioester linker moiety. The fully elongated peptide is cleaved off the resin as a linear unprotected thioester peptide supporting the peptide cyclization (right, lower quarter). The cyclized peptide is generated with a 'native chemical ligation', a reaction of the C-terminal activated aryl thioester with the N-terminal cysteine, giving the native peptide bond (left, lower quarter). After purification of the native folded cyclotide, the product is analyzed by analytical quality control by reversed-phase high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) and matrix-assisted laser desorption ionization time-of-flight (MALDI-TOF) mass spectrometry (MS) (left, upper quarter). The native folded peptide is shown as Ribbon cartoon and the Cysteine connectivity as well as the full-length sequence of T20K is provided below (right, upper quarter). Credit: *Biomedicine & Pharmacotherapy* (2022). DOI: 10.1016/j.biopha.2022.113486

An Austrian study demonstrates an anti-tumor effect of certain nature-derived cyclic peptides. The study, which has now been published internationally, not only demonstrates the inhibition of cell division by these peptides, but even their ability to cause cell death of cancer cells. Until now, one focus under investigation was the immunosuppressive effects of these peptides. An effect that also makes them promising candidates for a multiple sclerosis drug. The anti-tumor effects now discovered in certain lymphoid cancer cells add an important new facet to the spectrum of action of these unusual peptides.

Cyclotides are small, ring-shaped peptides originally discovered in African plants in the 1960s. Later in the 2010s, one of them (kalata B1) was recognized to have an immunosuppressive effect. This involves inhibiting the cell division of immune-active cells (T cells), which could

enable the treatment of autoimmune diseases. A team from three Austrian universities and a research institute in Vienna thought beyond this and speculated that this cell division-inhibiting effect could also help with cancers that rely on the proliferation of T cells. Their now-published results of an extensive study indeed demonstrate an anti-tumor effect on certain lymphoid cancer cells.

"In fact, we were able to demonstrate this effect in two different test systems," explains Prof. Dagmar Stoiber-Sakaguchi, head of the Division Pharmacology at the Karl Landsteiner University of Health Sciences (KL Krems). "Both in [cell cultures](#) and in animal models, the anti-tumor effect was clearly shown." And first author Dr. Judith Lind, a research associate in the Molecular Oncology/Hematology group, adds, "We therefore see these particular cyclotides as promising candidates for [drug development](#) against [anaplastic large cell lymphoma](#) (ALCL), the type of lymphoma we are studying."

A synthetic form of kalata B1, known as T20K, and variants of it that differ in a few [amino acids](#) served as the basis for the study. "In a first step, we looked at the effect of increasing concentrations of the different T20K variants on cell cultures of ALCL," says Dr. Karoline Kollmann of the Institute of Pharmacology and Toxicology at the University of Veterinary Medicine Vienna. "This showed that the peptides could both inhibit cell growth and induce cell death of the cancer cells. And this in a clear concentration-dependent manner." Moreover, further studies showed that T20K stimulated important cell-internal signaling pathways based on the proteins STAT5 and p53.

Cancer cell death

Further pivotal studies were then performed in mouse models of ALCL. Here, the findings from the cell cultures were impressively confirmed, as Assoc. Prof. Christian Gruber from the Institute of Pharmacology at the

Medical University of Vienna points out: "Our data show that T20K induced apoptosis—i.e., cell death—of cancer cells, and that the tumors in treated animals were about half the size, as compared to untreated controls."

With this study, which has now been published in *Biomedicine & Pharmacotherapy*, the collaboration of the three universities with the former Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Cancer Research lays a solid foundation for further research into T20K for the treatment of ALCL.

More information: Judith Lind et al, The nature inspired peptide [T20K]-kalata B1 induces anti-tumor effects in anaplastic large cell lymphoma, *Biomedicine & Pharmacotherapy* (2022). [DOI: 10.1016/j.biopha.2022.113486](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biopha.2022.113486)

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