



Modulation of endothelial targeting by size of antibody–antioxidant enzyme conjugates

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ABSTRACT

Endothelial targeting of antioxidant enzymes attenuates acute vascular oxidative stress in animal studies. Superoxide dismutase (SOD) and catalase conjugated with antibodies to Platelet-Endothelial Cell Adhesion Molecule-1 (anti-PECAM/SOD and anti-PECAM/catalase) bind to endothelium, accumulate in the pulmonary vasculature, and detoxify reactive oxygen species. In order to define the role of conjugate size in the efficacy and specificity of endothelial targeting, we synthesized anti-PECAM/enzyme conjugates of controlled size (40 nm–10,000 nm). Binding of anti-PECAM/enzymes to endothelial cells increased with conjugate size from 300 nm to 2 μm (from 2.5 to 8.5% of bound fraction), and was specific, as conjugates did not bind to PECAM-negative cells. Pulmonary uptake of anti-PECAM/enzyme conjugates injected intravenously in mice also increased from 4.5 to 16% of injected dose for particles from 200 to 800 nm. However, control conjugates larger than 300 nm showed elevated non-specific pulmonary uptake, indicating that the targeting specificity of anti-PECAM/enzyme conjugates *in vivo* has a bell-shaped curve with a maximum close to 300-nm diameter. These results show that: i) the size of an antibody/enzyme conjugate modulates efficacy and specificity of targeting, and ii) a size optimum should be defined *in vivo* to account for parameters that are difficult to model in cell culture.

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1. Introduction

Targeted delivery of therapeutics to endothelial cells holds promise to improve treatment of disease conditions involving these vascular lining cells, including ischemia–reperfusion, inflammation, tumor growth, thrombosis and oxidative stress [1]. This can be achieved by conjugating drugs to antibodies that target specific endothelial surface molecules [2–7]. For example, conjugation of drugs and drug carriers with antibodies to Platelet-Endothelial Cell Adhesion Molecule-1 (anti-PECAM) provides: i) specific binding of conjugates to endothelial cells; ii) intracellular delivery of drugs; iii) preferential accumulation in highly vascularized organs after intravenous injection (especially in the lungs, which is the main target for anti-PECAM conjugates); and, iv) enhanced local therapeutic effects of drugs including genetic materials, as well as anti-thrombotic, anti-inflammatory and antioxidant enzymes [8–10].

In particular, endothelial targeting of the antioxidant enzymes superoxide dismutase (SOD) and catalase is being developed as a

novel approach for effective containment of acute vascular oxidative stress [5,9,11–13]. Anti-PECAM/SOD and anti-PECAM/catalase conjugates detoxify corresponding reactive oxygen species in endothelial cells [14,15]. After intravenous injection in animals, SOD and catalase conjugated with antibodies to PECAM-1 and other endothelial targets accumulate in the pulmonary vasculature and protect against acute pulmonary oxidative stress, whereas native enzymes, or enzymes conjugated with control IgG, exert neither endothelial targeting nor protection [10,16,17]. This approach is especially attractive for potential use in the alleviation of lung ischemia–reperfusion injury, such as that associated with transplantation injury [10,12,13,18]. Therefore, understanding of mechanisms and further optimization of endothelial targeting of anti-PECAM/SOD and anti-PECAM/catalase represent important goals.

One particularly intriguing, but still insufficiently understood, aspect is the role of the size of the conjugates in endothelial targeting. Most targeting studies have not measured the size of protein conjugates and fusion constructs, which may vary from nanometers (small fusion proteins) to microns (supramolecular conjugates). One reason for this lack of information is that the synthesis of protein conjugates with controlled and stable size is very challenging. The few studies that have quantitatively measured size by dynamic light scattering (DLS) employed conjugates within a narrow range of 250–

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350 nm in diameter [10,14]. Therefore, no systematic studies on the role of size of antibody/enzyme conjugates in endothelial targeting are available. To fill this gap in our knowledge, we designed a series of protein conjugates consisting of antioxidant enzymes coupled to either anti-PECAM or control IgG that ranged in size from ~50 nm to microns and then studied the endothelial targeting of these conjugates using isotope-labeled SOD or catalase in cell cultures and lab animals.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Materials and cells

Cytochrome c, xanthine oxidase, xanthine (3,7-dihydro-purine-2,6-dione), dimethylformamide (DMFA) and fetal bovine serum were purchased from Sigma (St. Louis, MO). Cu, Zn-superoxide dismutase (SOD) and catalase from bovine liver and streptavidin are from Calbiochem (San Diego, CA). Radioisotope-containing sodium iodide (Na^{125}I) was obtained from PerkinElmer (Wellesley, MA). Succinimidyl-6-[biotinamido]hexanoate (NHS-LC-biotin), 4-[N-maleimidomethyl]cyclohexane-1-carboxylate (SMCC), N-succinimidyl-S-acetylthioacetate (SATA), HABA (4'-hydroxyazobenzene-2-carboxylic acid) and Iodogen were from Pierce Biotechnology (Rockford, IL). Anti-PECAM monoclonal antibodies used were: (1) mAb 62, a monoclonal mouse IgG_{2 α} antibody directed against human Platelet-Endothelial Cell Adhesion Molecule-1 (PECAM) [9,19]; (2) mAb 390, a rat monoclonal antibody reacting with murine PECAM [20], and (3) MEC-13.3, a rat IgG_{2 α} monoclonal antibody against murine PECAM from BD Biosciences (San Jose, CA). All cell culture medium components were from Life Technologies (Gaithersburg, MD) unless otherwise noted. Rat IgG was from Jackson Immuno-Research Laboratory, Inc. (West Grove, PA). Human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVEC) were purchased from Clonetics (San Diego, CA).

2.2. Biotinylation of proteins and biotin measurement

Proteins were biotinylated with NHS-LC-biotin freshly dissolved in DMFA to a concentration of 0.1 M. SOD was biotinylated at 15:1 NHS-LC-biotin:protein molar excess. IgG were biotinylated at different ratio to modulate conjugates' size. After 2 h of incubation on ice, free biotin was removed by dialysis against phosphate-buffered saline (PBS). Protein-bound fraction of biotin in b-SOD and b-IgG was measured by HABA assay as we described earlier [21].

2.3. Measurements of SOD activity

Activity of SOD was measured using ferricytochrome c assay [22]. Xanthine/xanthine oxidase system was used as a source of superoxide anion and cytochrome c as the indicating scavenger of the radical competing with SOD. Working solution (0.6 ml) contained 50 mM phosphate buffer (pH 7.8), 0.1 EDTA, 50 μM xanthine, 20 μM cytochrome c and 10 μl of SOD-containing sample. Reaction was initiated by the addition of 10 μl of 0.2 U/ml xanthine oxidase and the absorbance was monitored at 550 nm using Cary 50 spectrophotometer (Varian, Palo Alto, CA). One unit of SOD is defined as the amount of enzyme, which inhibits the rate of cytochrome c reduction by 50% at pH 7.8 and 25 °C. Each measurement was performed at least three times and results were expressed as mean \pm SD.

2.4. SOD and catalase radiolabeling

SOD and catalase were radiolabeled with Na^{125}I using Iodogen as recommended by the manufacturer. Iodogen was first dissolved in chloroform and a thin film was casted in glass tube by drying under nitrogen flow. After the iodination reaction was performed (15 min at 25 °C), an excess of free label was removed by gel-filtration

chromatography using Bio-Spin 6 Chromatography columns (Bio-Rad Labs, Hercules, CA), while iodinated enzymes were transferred to PBS.

2.5. Preparation of immunoconjugates

Two modes of enzyme conjugation to antibody were used, using streptavidin–biotin system and chemical conjugation using SATA and SMCC cross-linkers. Biotinylated SOD was conjugated with biotinylated IgG (anti-PECAM or non-immune IgG) via streptavidin as described elsewhere [9,21,23]. The molar ratio of enzyme to antibody was kept 1:1. In the second technique, hetero-bifunctional cross-linker SMCC was used to introduce stable maleimide reactive group into enzyme molecule. The reaction was performed at 20–100 fold molar excess of SMCC at room temperature during 1 h. In parallel sulfhydryl groups were introduced in the molecule of antibody or control IgG through primary amine using SATA at 20-fold molar excess of SATA at room temperature for 30 min. Sulfhydryl groups were de-protected using hydroxylamine and antibody was conjugated with SA at 2:1 IgG to SA molar ratio. At each step unreacted components were removed using Spin Protein Columns (G-25 Sephadex, Roche Applied Science, Indianapolis, IN). The effective diameter of the obtained conjugates was measured by dynamic light scattering apparatus 90Plus Particle Sizer (Brookhaven Instruments Corp., NY). Radiolabeled anti-PECAM conjugates were prepared by introducing from 5 to 10 mol% of ^{125}I -enzyme to unlabeled enzyme prior to its conjugation.

2.6. Cell culture

HUVEC were maintained in M199 medium (GIBCO, Grand Island, NY) with 15% fetal bovine serum supplemented with 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ heparin (Sigma), 2 mM L-glutamine (GIBCO), 15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ endothelial cell growth supplement (Upstate, Lake Placid, NY), 100 U/ml penicillin, and 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ streptomycin (GIBCO). Cells were grown to confluency for higher PECAM expression level.

2.7. Binding of anti-PECAM conjugates to endothelial cells

HUVEC were plated in 24 well culture dishes and grown to confluent culture. Radiolabeled conjugates were added to cells at sequential dilutions. Cells were incubated at 37 °C for 1 h, unbound label was washed out and cells were lysed with lysis buffer (1% Triton X-100, 1.0 M NaOH). Bound radioactivity was measured using a Wallac 1470 Wizard™ gamma counter (Gaithersburg, MD). Bound material was expressed as ng of enzyme per well. Each point was performed in quadruplicates and results were expressed as mean \pm SEM.

2.8. Pulmonary uptake and blood level of anti-PECAM conjugates in vivo

Animal experiments were performed according to the protocol approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) of the University of Pennsylvania. Ten micrograms of radiolabeled anti-PECAM/enzyme or IgG/enzyme was injected IV in C57BL/6J mice (The Jackson Laboratory, Bar Harbor, ME) via the tail vein. After 1 h, blood samples were withdrawn and animals were sacrificed. Internal organs were harvested, rinsed with saline, blotted dry, and weighed. Tissue radioactivity in organs and 100- μl samples of blood was determined in a gamma counter. The level of ^{125}I in the organs was used to calculate parameters enzyme uptake (see [19] for detailed explanations) expressed as mean \pm SD. Total dose circulating in blood was calculated considering that mouse blood volume equals normally to 7.2% of animal weight. Immunosppecificity index (ISI), parameter of targeting specificity, was calculated as %ID/g of targeted carrier (anti-PECAM/enzyme) normalized per blood level and divided

by same parameter of control non-targeted counterpart (IgG/enzyme).

2.9. Statistical analysis

Statistical difference among groups was determined using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA). When statistically significant differences were found ($p < 0.05$) individual comparisons were made using the Student *t*-test upon normality confirmation and Holm–Sidak method (SigmaPlot 11.0).

3. Results

3.1. Synthesis of antibody–enzyme conjugates of controlled size

We conjugated SOD and catalase to anti-PECAM using two methods and found that in both approaches the size of the resultant anti-PECAM/enzyme conjugates could be controlled by modulating the reaction conditions. In the first approach, we used a modular streptavidin–biotin cross-linking technique: the enzymes and immunoglobulins were biotinylated (4–7 biotin residues per protein molecule) and cross-linked by streptavidin (SA) [14]. DLS showed that this allowed us to modulate the size of conjugates from ~50 nm to several microns by changing the ratio between SA and biotinylated proteins (Fig. 1).

Using proteins with variable degree of biotinylation allows for further “tuning” of the conjugate size. For example, using anti-PECAM with ~4 vs ~6 biotin residues per molecule provided SOD conjugates with maximal size approximately 200 vs 400 nm (data not shown). Similarly, variations of streptavidin input and degree of biotinylation of catalase provided anti-PECAM/catalase conjugates of diverse size

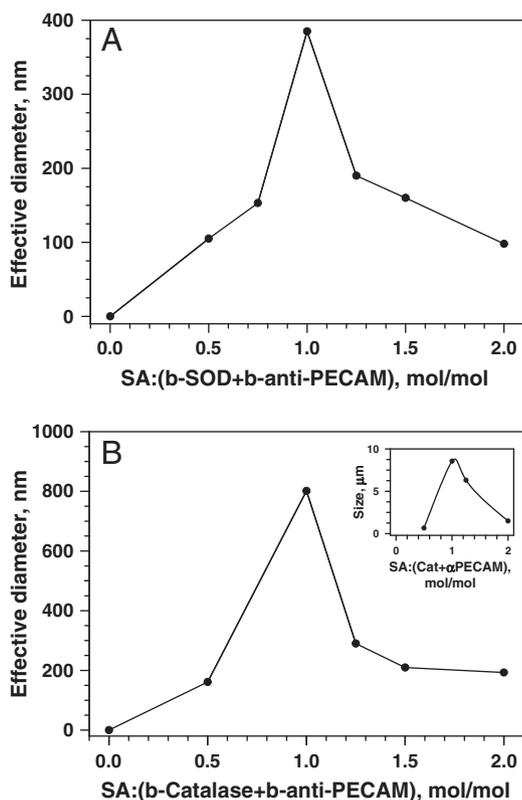


Fig. 1. Modulation of streptavidin cross-linker input controls size of conjugates formed from biotinylated anti-PECAM and biotinylated enzymes. A. Anti-PECAM/SOD conjugates. B. Anti-PECAM/catalase conjugates. Inset, using highly biotinylated catalase forms larger particles. Size was measured using dynamic light scattering (DLS). Representative curves are shown.

ranging from ~30 nm to few microns (Fig. 1B). Similarly to other protein macrocomplexes such as formation of multimolecular immune complexes, a molar excess of either component (biotinylated proteins or streptavidin) serves as an inhibitor of the polymerization reaction and yields smaller conjugates comparing with conjugates formed at optimal molar ratio that in most situations tends to be close to equimolar ratio (i.e. the equimolar ratio between biotin-binding sites of streptavidin and number of biotin residues of biotinylated proteins).

Conjugation using the bi-functional cross-linker SATA/SMCC at an optimal molar ratio of modified proteins resulted in highly effective conjugation (Fig. 2A), which eliminated the need for separation of impurities. Similarly to streptavidin–biotin conjugation, this method allowed control of size of protein conjugates (Fig. 2B). DLS showed that conjugates of desired size could be produced by varying either the time of reaction (Fig. 2B) or the extent of protein modification (Fig. 2B, inset). For example, catalase conjugation using SATA/SMCC cross-linker at a controlled extent of protein modification yielded a series of anti-PECAM/catalase conjugates for *in vivo* studies with effective mean diameters of 40, 80 and 300 nm and 2.0 μm (Fig. 1B).

3.2. Characterization of anti-PECAM conjugates *in vitro* and binding to endothelial cells

Both conjugation methods yielded SOD and catalase conjugates retaining approximately 75%–80% of enzymatic activity, measured by assays of cytochrome c oxidation and H_2O_2 decay, respectively (not shown). Conjugates stored either at $-20^\circ C$ in 50% glycerol or at $-80^\circ C$ in 7% sucrose retained their catalytic activity and size for a prolonged time. For example, Fig. 3A shows the stability of an anti-PECAM/SOD conjugate with an initial size ~300 nm during two weeks of storage at $-80^\circ C$ in 7% sucrose. Storage of sub-micron conjugates at these conditions for at least up to two months did not change their properties (data not shown).

In initial studies of the effects of the conjugate size on endothelial targeting, we tested the binding of anti-PECAM/ ^{125}I -SOD conjugates to endothelial cells in culture. The mass of the conjugate bound to target cells achieved the highest level of 250 ng/well at a concentration of 4.0 μg/ml of SOD for conjugates with an average diameter 2.0 μm (Fig. 3B). Further, the amount of SOD delivered to cells was directly proportional to the conjugate size: conjugates with mean diameter of 400 nm vs 2 μm achieved 4.4% vs 8.9% of added SOD as calculated from the linear segment of the binding curves at 1 μg/ml

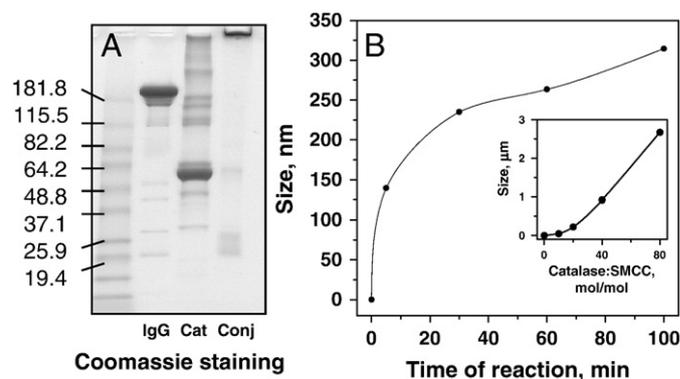


Fig. 2. Preparation of conjugates using SATA/SMCC linker. A. Non-reducing SDS-gel electrophoresis of initial components IgG and catalase (Cat) and IgG/catalase conjugate preparation (conj). Coomassie staining of 4–15% gradient gel. B. Effects of reaction time on conjugate size. Catalase was modified at ratio catalase:SMCC 1:20 and IgG at IgG:SATA ratio 1:20. Conjugation reaction was performed for indicated time before size measurements. Inset: Effects of extent of catalase modification on conjugate size. Catalase was modified as indicated, while IgG:SATA molar ratio was fixed at 1:20. Proteins were mixed and conjugation reaction was performed for 60 min at room temperature before size measurements.

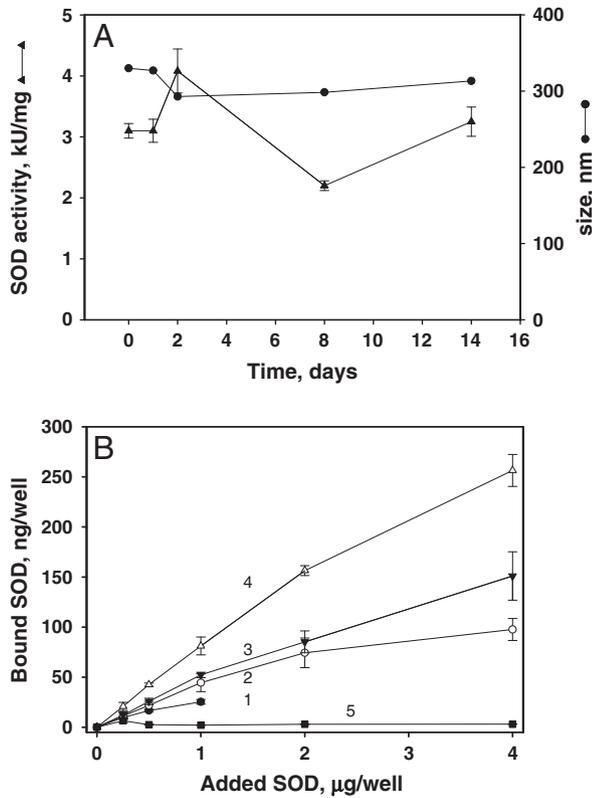


Fig. 3. Stability of the anti-PECAM/enzyme conjugates and binding to endothelial cells. A, Conjugate size (●) and enzymatic activity (▲) after storage in 50% glycerol at -20°C for at least 2 weeks. B, Binding of conjugates to endothelial cells. Cells grown to confluence were incubated with anti-PECAM/ ^{125}I -SOD conjugates of indicated size for 1 h at 37°C , unbound material was washed with PBS and cells-bound conjugate was measured in a gamma counter. Comparison of 300 nm (1, ●), 400 nm (2, ○), 700 nm (3, ▼) and 2.0 μm (4, Δ) conjugates binding to HUVEC vs PECAM-negative REN cells (5, ■). Mean \pm SD of four repeats are shown.

added SOD (Fig. 3B). Binding of the conjugates was specific, as they did not bind to PECAM-negative REN cells (Fig. 3B, inset), used as negative control, as in previous studies of PECAM-directed endothelial targeting [21].

3.3. Effects of conjugate size on endothelial targeting in vivo

To study endothelial targeting in animals, we traced isotope-labeled enzyme conjugates after IV injection in mice. In accordance with the literature [5,24], non-conjugated SOD and catalase injected in control mice were rapidly eliminated from the circulation by the kidney and liver, respectively, and showed no appreciable uptake ($<5\%$ of injected dose per gram, ID/g) in the vascularized organs including lungs (not shown).

On the contrary, anti-PECAM/enzyme conjugates accumulated in the lungs after IV injection in wild-type C57BL/6J mice, but not in PECAM-1 knock-out (PECAM KO) mice (Fig. 4). In correlation with cell culture data, the amount of pulmonary uptake increased with size of both anti-PECAM/catalase (Fig. 4, A–C) and anti-PECAM/SOD (Fig. 4, D–F). For example, 80 and 300 nm anti-PECAM/catalase conjugates showed marked accumulation in the lungs (32 ± 1.6 vs. 84 ± 14 %ID/g; Fig. 4, B and C, gray bars), whereas 40 nm conjugate showed relatively limited uptake, although clearly exceeding that observed in PECAM KO mice (17.3 ± 1.1 vs. 4.1 ± 0.1 %ID/g, $p < 0.001$) (Fig. 4, A). The fact that the conjugates did not accumulate in the lungs of PECAM KO mice confirmed that pulmonary uptake reflects specific endothelial targeting provided by conjugate binding to PECAM-1 (Fig. 4, A–C, black bars).

Fig. 4D–F, showing data tracing anti-PECAM/SOD vs control IgG/SOD conjugates with mean diameters of 200, 300 and 800 nm confirmed specific PECAM-directed targeting to the endothelial cells in the pulmonary vasculature. As in the case of anti-PECAM/catalase, anti-PECAM/SOD conjugates accumulated in the mouse lungs markedly more effectively than control IgG/SOD counterparts (Fig. 4, D–F). The extent of pulmonary uptake also was proportional to the size of the SOD conjugates: as size increased from 200 to 300 and 800 nm pulmonary uptake of anti-PECAM/SOD conjugates was augmented from 33 ± 3.2 to 63 ± 14 and 89 ± 12 %ID/g, respectively ($p < 0.001$).

These data show that the efficacy of the pulmonary delivery of anti-PECAM/enzyme conjugates, expressed as percent of total lung uptake, was proportional to their size (Fig. 5, panel A: 300 nm vs. 40 nm, $P < 0.001$; 300 nm vs. 80 nm, $P < 0.01$; 80 nm vs. 40 nm, $P < 0.05$; panel C: 800 nm vs. 200 nm, $P < 0.001$; 800 nm vs. 300 nm, $P < 0.01$; 300 nm vs. 200 nm, $P < 0.05$; by Holm–Sidak method). In order to rigorously analyze the specificity of the endothelial targeting manifested by the pulmonary accumulation of conjugates, we have

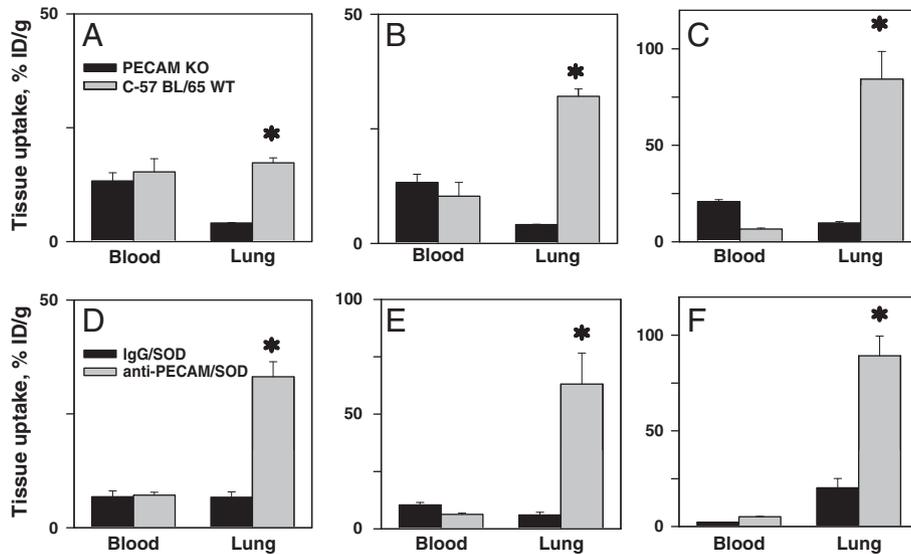


Fig. 4. Blood and lung level of antibody-enzyme conjugates of various sizes *in vivo*. A–C, Blood level and pulmonary uptake of anti-PECAM/catalase conjugates in PECAM KO mice (PECAM KO, black bars) vs wild-type mice (WT, gray bars). D–F, Blood level and pulmonary uptake of control IgG/SOD (black bars) vs anti-PECAM/SOD (gray bars) conjugates. ^{125}I -labeled conjugates were injected IV, tissues were harvested in 1 h. A, 40 nm; B, 80 nm; C, 300 nm. D, 200 nm; E, 300 nm; F, 800 nm. * $p < 0.001$ targeting vs. non-targeting conditions by t-test.

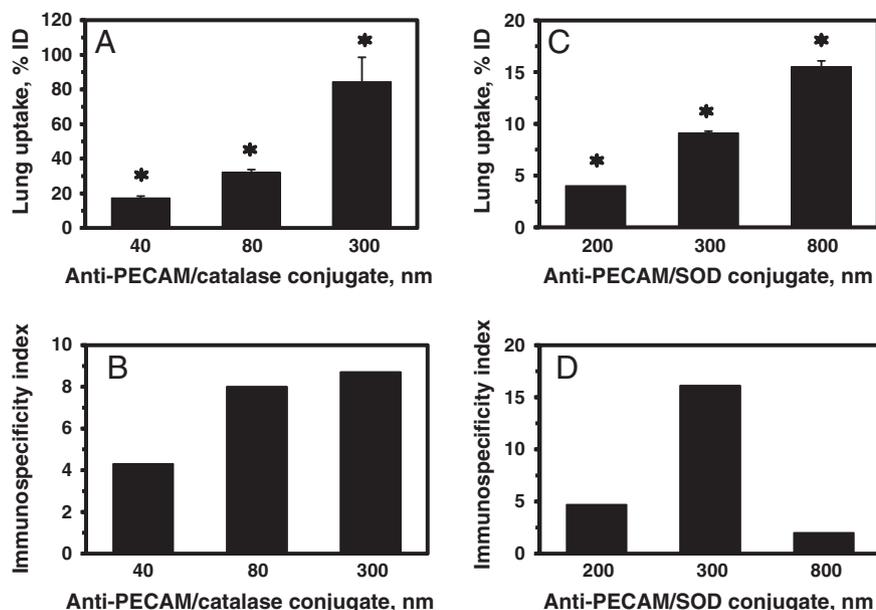


Fig. 5. Lung uptake (A and C) and immunospecificity index (ISI; B and D) of anti-PECAM/catalase (A and B) and anti-PECAM/SOD (C and D) conjugates of various size. Radiolabeled conjugates were injected i.v. and tissue was harvested 1 h post-injection. The immunospecificity index was calculated as ratio of targeted vs non-immune counterparts. Tissue uptake is shown as mean \pm SEM ($n = 3-5$). * $p < 0.001$ targeted conjugate vs. non-immune counterparts by t-test.

calculated the ratio of uptake of targeted vs. non-targeted formulation normalized by their respective blood levels, i.e., the immunospecificity index (ISI, the most accurate measure of targeting specificity) [5]. Pulmonary ISI of anti-PECAM/enzyme conjugates increased with size to 300 nm (Fig. 5, panels B and D). However, further larger conjugate size (i.e., 800 nm) diminished the pulmonary ISI of anti-PECAM/SOD (Fig. 5D), because control IgG/SOD of this size showed enhanced pulmonary uptake. Therefore, anti-PECAM-enzyme conjugates with size close to 300 nm diameter showed maximally specific endothelial targeting in the vasculature vs. small conjugates (200 nm) and large (800 nm) conjugates. It is not known yet how sharp the optimal size range is. Based on *in vivo* studies with polymer particles [25,26] it may extend within few hundred nanometers. In this case, it is plausible that conjugates with average diameter close to 400–500 nm may exert superior specificity; yet this does not seem likely due to dramatic reduction of specificity of 800 nm vs 300 nm conjugates.

4. Discussion

Carrier geometry plays a key role in drug delivery [27]. For example, the size and shape of polymer carriers markedly influenced their longevity in the circulation, their uptake by phagocytes and clearing tissues, their internalization by target cells and degradation rate, as well as drug loading and release [26,28,29]. In the context of pulmonary endothelial targeting, recent studies showed that the geometry (i.e., size and shape) of polymer carriers carrying anti-PECAM and other affinity moieties modulate the efficacy and specificity of pulmonary accumulation of circulating carriers [25].

However, the role of size of protein conjugates has been much less thoroughly addressed; in part, because it is more difficult to devise protein conjugates with controlled size than it is to manufacture controlled-sized polymer carriers [27]. Nevertheless, protein conjugates and fusion constructs represent potentially useful classes of targeted therapeutics and many experimental agents in this class have shown promising therapeutic and prophylactic effects in animal studies.

This study describes the synthesis of differently sized antibody/enzyme conjugates (represented by SOD and catalase conjugated with IgG and PECAM antibodies) and testing their ability to target

endothelial cells. Conjugation of drug cargoes to antibodies and antibody fragments via streptavidin is widely employed in animal studies [21]. This modular approach provides supramolecular conjugates with unique targeting features including enhanced uptake by target cells [3,9]. From the translational perspective, however, it is important to note that an alternative conjugation technique (streptavidin is not used in patients in the USA) can also be adapted to produce stable antibody-enzyme conjugates of desirable size within a wide range of conjugate diameters (Fig. 2).

Targeting efficacy was directly proportional to the conjugate size in both cell culture and *in vivo* (Figs. 3 and 4). This can be explained by the increasing: i) drug load; and ii) number of antigen-binding sites of the conjugates due to enhanced number of antibody molecules per conjugate particle, which resulted in higher affinity of binding to target. However, the elevated pulmonary uptake of large IgG/enzyme conjugates revealed that the specificity of *in vivo* targeting diminishes when the conjugate size begins to exceed 300 nm in average diameter (Fig. 5).

It is not clear why sub-micron sized IgG/enzyme conjugates exert elevated non-specific uptake in the pulmonary vasculature. They are smaller than limiting size of the capillaries (i.e., ~800 nm vs ~5 μ m), which argues against mechanical entrapment in the microvasculature. Studies in cell culture show no indication of enhanced non-specific cellular adhesion of larger conjugates (Fig. 3B). Perhaps, large conjugates possessing multiple copies of IgG Fc-fragments more extensively interact with Fc-receptor bearing cells in circulation (white blood cells and platelets), causing their agglomeration and retention in the capillaries. If this is the case, exceeding optimal size may cause adverse effects (see below); hence, understanding of the mechanism of non-specific uptake is worth further inquiry.

Non-specific vascular uptake of sub-optimally large antibody/enzyme conjugates may have important implications. First, the Fc-fragment-mediated mechanism postulated above may predispose to inflammation and thrombosis. Second, conjugates non-specifically retained in the vasculature are likely to reside in the lumen, without entering endothelial cells. Previous studies showed that for intra-endothelial delivery, anti-PECAM conjugates must interact specifically with PECAM-1, causing endocytic signaling mediated by the PECAM-1 cytosolic domain [30]. Most likely, antibody/enzyme conjugates non-

specifically retained in a vessel will not induce endocytosis; hence their effects will be limited to the bloodstream. This location may be sufficient and even preferential for some therapeutics (e.g., fibrinolytics), but intracellular delivery is required for action of many other drugs [4].

In this study, we have focused on the ability of size to affect conjugate targeting to endothelium. Depending on the nature of the cargo, another important factor to consider is the ultimate fate of the conjugates, that is whether they stay on the cell surface (which would be critical for an anti-thrombotic agent) or whether they are internalized, and to which compartment (as might be critical for RNA, DNA, or antioxidants). In previous studies, we have shown that optimal size range for internalization of protein anti-PECAM conjugates by endothelium is between ~100 and 500 nm, whereas larger conjugates are poorly internalized despite highly effective and specific binding to endothelial cells [31]. Taken together with the data from this paper, our results suggest that a diameter close to 300 nm of anti-PECAM/enzyme conjugates is optimal for the specific intra-endothelial delivery.

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