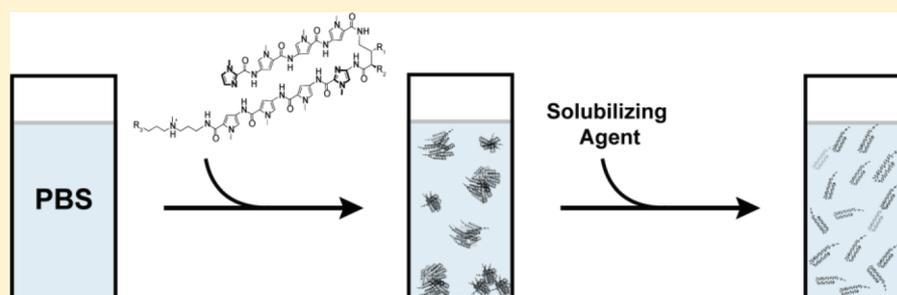


## Characterization and Solubilization of Pyrrole–Imidazole Polyamide Aggregates

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## S Supporting Information



**ABSTRACT:** To optimize the biological activity of pyrrole–imidazole polyamide DNA-binding molecules, we characterized the aggregation propensity of these compounds through dynamic light scattering and fractional solubility analysis. Nearly all studied polyamides were found to form measurable particles 50–500 nm in size under biologically relevant conditions, while HPLC-based analyses revealed solubility trends in both core sequences and peripheral substituents that did not correlate with overall ionic charge. The solubility of both hairpin and cyclic polyamides was increased upon addition of carbohydrate solubilizing agents, in particular, 2-hydroxypropyl- $\beta$ -cyclodextrin (Hp $\beta$ CD). In mice, the use of Hp $\beta$ CD allowed for improved injection conditions and subsequent investigations of the availability of polyamides in mouse plasma to human cells. The results of these studies will influence the further design of Py-Im polyamides and facilitate their study in animal models.

## ■ INTRODUCTION

*N*-Methylpyrrole (Py) and *N*-methylimidazole (Im) polyamides are heterocycle-based oligomers that bind the minor groove of DNA in a sequence-specific manner.<sup>1–3</sup> Investigations of Py-Im polyamide biological properties have demonstrated that these compounds are cell permeable,<sup>3–5</sup> localize to the nucleus,<sup>3–5</sup> and display transcriptional inhibition, likely through an allosteric mechanism by disrupting the transcription factor–DNA interface.<sup>6,7</sup> This compression may be responsible for the observed reduction in transcription factor occupancy upon polyamide–DNA complexation.<sup>8–10</sup> Gene regulation properties have been illustrated in cell culture models targeting transcription factors androgen receptor (AR),<sup>8</sup> glucocorticoid receptor (GR),<sup>10</sup> hypoxia inducible factor (HIF),<sup>9,11</sup> nuclear factor kappaB (NF- $\kappa$ B),<sup>12</sup> AURKA/AURKB,<sup>13</sup> and TGF- $\beta$ .<sup>14,15</sup> We have investigated the utility of Py-Im polyamides in organismal models through *in vitro* ADMET studies,<sup>16</sup> real-time biodistribution monitoring methods,<sup>17</sup> and, most recently, the development of mouse pharmacokinetic and toxicity profiles.<sup>18</sup> Recent efforts to develop more potent polyamides, however, have been hindered by poor solubility.<sup>19</sup> These observations raise concerns about the likely aggregation of Py-Im polyamides. If aggregation is an issue, how does particle size correlate with structural features such as size, charge, shape, turn substitution, and Py/Im composition of the oligomer?

Recent studies of the aggregation of small-molecule drug candidates through dynamic light scattering (DLS) and detergent-based assays have highlighted the importance of such considerations in drug design.<sup>20–23</sup> Indeed, a screen of over 70000 potential drug candidates by Shoichet and co-workers found that 95% of the initial hits acted as aggregate-based inhibitors.<sup>24</sup> At the same time, several currently approved drugs can be classified as aggregate-based inhibitors<sup>25</sup> and in some cases aggregate particle size may be linked to pharmaceutical efficacy.<sup>23,26,27</sup> We thus decided to investigate this important pharmacokinetic parameter and its relationship to the biological activity of Py-Im polyamides. As our laboratory explores the efficacy of polyamides in animal disease models, there becomes a pressing need to characterize the aggregation and solubility properties of these compounds as well as to investigate the use of formulating reagents to solubilize polyamides at the high concentrations required for animal injections.

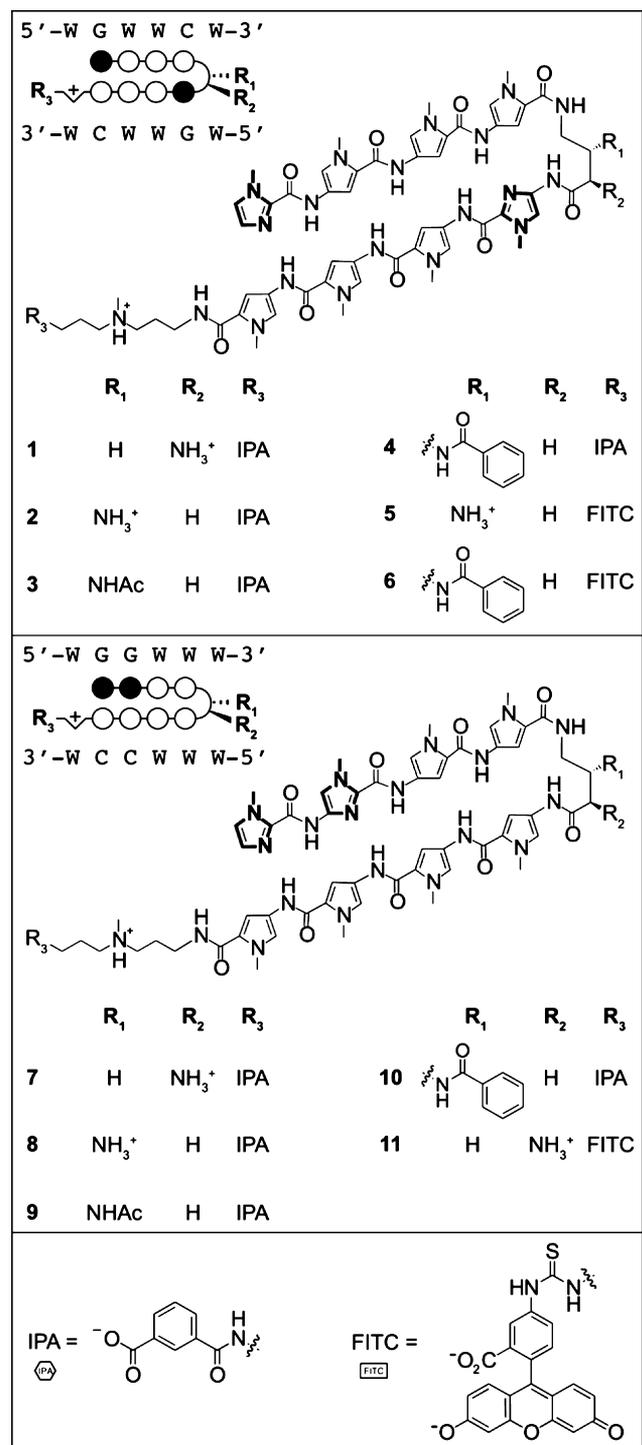
## ■ RESULTS

We selected two libraries of Py-Im hairpin polyamides, 1–6 and 7–11, targeting the AR/GR consensus sequence 5'-WGWWCW-3' (W = A/T)<sup>8,28</sup> or the NF- $\kappa$ B consensus

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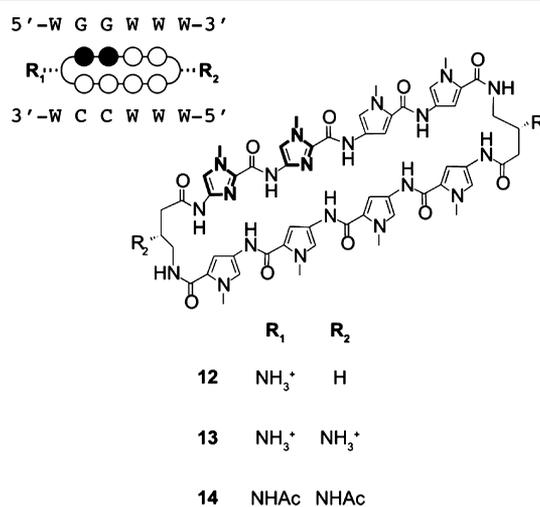
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sequence 5'-WGGWW-3', respectively (Figure 1).<sup>12</sup> These two different heterocyclic cores were diversified with a variety of substituents at the 4-aminobutyric acid (GABA) turn positions ( $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ) and at the C-terminus ( $R_3$ ). Substituents at these positions are known to affect DNA binding and



**Figure 1.** Chemical structures of hairpin polyamide library along with the corresponding circle–stick models and target DNA sequences. Legend: black circle = Im; white circle = Py; semicircle =  $\gamma$ -aminobutyric acid unit with dashed ( $R$ ,  $\beta$ ) or wedge ( $R$ ,  $\alpha$ ) substituents; hexagon = isophthalic acid/IPA; rectangle = fluorescein/FITC; W = A/T bases.

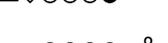
biological activities.<sup>4,5,19,29,30</sup> For example, the first-generation modification at the C-terminus,  $\beta$ -alanine-3-(dimethylamino)-propylamine, was shown to be a negative determinant of cell uptake.<sup>4,5</sup> This study focuses on the second-generation modification of the C-terminus without a  $\beta$ -alanine linker and with incorporation of isophthalic acid used in our cell culture studies.<sup>30</sup> In addition, the employment of cyclic polyamide architectures has resulted in increased DNA binding affinities and selectivities<sup>31</sup> as well as improved efficacy against AR-regulated genes.<sup>28</sup> Taken in context with our recent finding of increased murine toxicity of cyclic polyamides,<sup>18</sup> we decided to also investigate the properties of cycles 12–14 (Figure 2). All Py-Im polyamides were synthesized according to previously published solid-phase procedures.<sup>12,18,19,32</sup>



**Figure 2.** Chemical structures of cyclic polyamide library along with the corresponding circle–stick model and target DNA sequence. Legend: black circle = Im; white circle = Py; semicircle =  $\gamma$ -aminobutyric acid unit with dashed ( $R$ ,  $\beta$ ) substituents; W = A/T bases.

The aggregation propensity of Py-Im polyamides was investigated through dynamic light scattering (DLS). Compounds 1–14 were studied at 1, 4, and 10  $\mu\text{M}$  concentrations in a 0.1% DMSO/PBS solution in order to approximate the DMSO concentration and salt content present in cell culture experiments. Stock solutions (1000 $\times$ ) of each polyamide in DMSO were rapidly mixed with PBS, and the scattered light intensity was measured over the course of 10 min. The minimum concentration at which each compound was found to give a significant signal intensity (3 $\times$  the buffer signal as per manufacturer guidelines), along with the respective particle sizes derived from a cumulant fit of the autocorrelation functions, are listed in Table 1.<sup>33</sup> Hairpin polyamides generally formed particles with radii of 70–200 nm at 4  $\mu\text{M}$  concentration. One notable trend is that the benzamide substituted compounds (4 and 10) formed measurable particles at lower concentrations (1 vs 4  $\mu\text{M}$ ) than their free amine counterparts (2 and 8). Py-Im polyamides containing fluorescein substituents (5 and 6) formed significantly larger particles when compared to the isophthalic acid conjugates (2 and 4), and compound 11 precipitated from the solution before particle size could be determined. Interestingly, cyclic polyamides 12–14 formed larger particles than the hairpin polyamides, with the bis- $\beta$ -amino substituted cycle 13 forming

**Table 1.** Estimated Radii of Polyamide Aggregate Particles at the Concentration of Minimum Signal in 0.1% DMSO/PBS at 25 °C

	Conc. (μM)	Radius (nm) <sup>a</sup>
1 	4	182 ± 38
2 	4	104 ± 11
3 	4	74 ± 7
4 	1 4	87 ± 27 127 ± 32
5 	1	294 ± 67
6 	1	147 ± 40
7 	4	124 ± 19
8 	4	108 ± 17
9 	4	100 ± 1
10 	1 4	123 ± 28 176 ± 41
11 	-	n.d. <sup>b</sup>
12 	4	197 ± 28
13 	4	347 ± 113
14 	4	182 ± 14

<sup>a</sup>Radii derived from a cumulant fit of the average autocorrelation functions collected over 10 min. Errors represent standard deviation of at least three independent measurements. <sup>b</sup>Radius could not be determined due to rapid precipitation of the compound at 1 μM concentration.

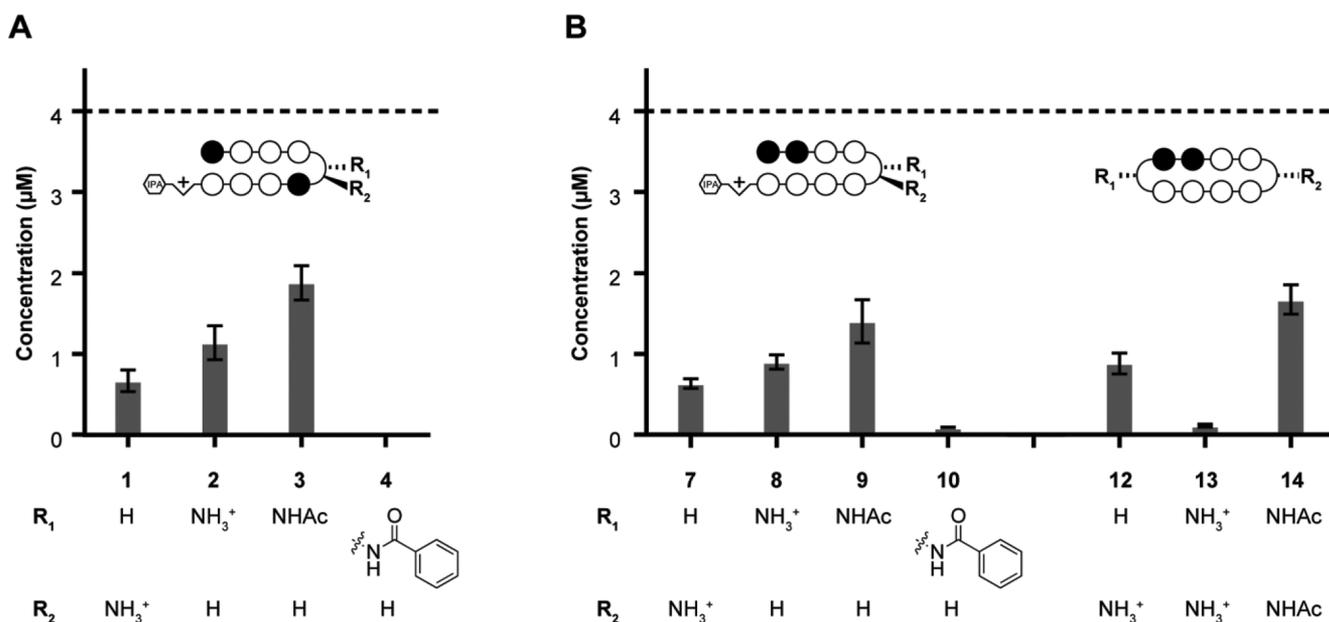
the largest particles in this data set. Similar results were observed for a number of additional polyamides (see Supporting Information, Table S1), except for compounds containing three or four consecutive imidazole rings (17, 18), which formed particles too large to be accurately measured (radii >1 μM).

Next, the macroscopic solubility properties of these compounds were investigated by measuring the concentration of selected Py-Im polyamides in the soluble fraction of solutions with similar maximum concentrations (4 μM, Figure 3). Each compound was added as a 1000× (4 mM) stock in DMSO to PBS in accord with the light scattering experiments. Solutions were sonicated and then allowed to equilibrate for 2 h at room temperature before aggregates were removed through centrifugation. To measure the concentration of polyamide in the supernatant, a plot of HPLC peak area vs concentration was generated using polyamide 7 with detection at 310 nm, the wavelength at which each compound was quantified (see

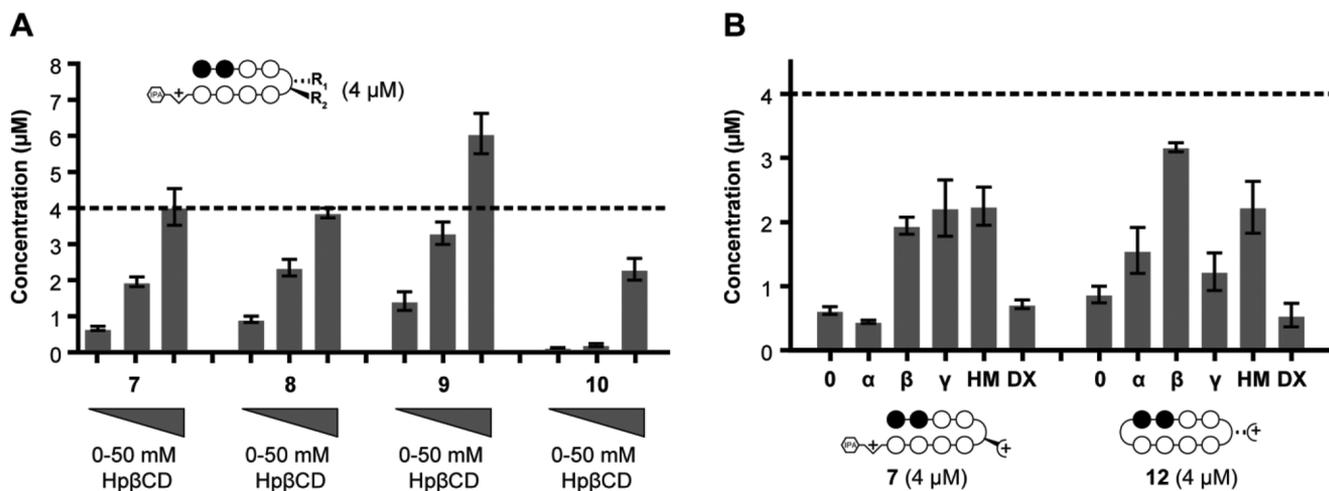
Supporting Information, Figure S1). In general, the 5'-WGWWCW-3'-targeted hairpin polyamides (1–4) were found to be more soluble than their 5'-WGGWWW-3'-targeted counterparts (7–10). Within each set of polyamide hairpin cores, a relationship between turn substituents and solubility was observed. Polyamides with β-amine-substituted turns (2, 8)<sup>29</sup> were found to be more soluble than those compounds with α-amine-substituted turns (1, 7),<sup>34</sup> and the former compounds were further solubilized upon acetylation (3, 9). Increased solubility upon incorporation of acetylated turn units was also observed in the cyclic architecture (13 vs 14). The benzamide-substituted compounds (4, 10)<sup>19</sup> and the bis-β-amine substituted cycle 14<sup>18,28</sup> were found to be the least soluble, in good agreement with the light scattering measurements. Interestingly, none of the studied polyamides were fully soluble under these conditions.

We thus decided to investigate the ability of known formulating reagents, in particular cyclodextrins (CDs),<sup>35</sup> to decrease aggregation and/or precipitation among the less soluble hairpin polyamides 7–10 (Figure 4). 2-Hydroxypropyl-β-cyclodextrin (HpβCD) was chosen initially due to its high water solubility and low animal toxicity.<sup>36</sup> Using procedures identical to the solubility analyses, peak areas of Py-Im polyamides in the presence of 0, 5, or 50 mM HpβCD were measured. A cyclodextrin-dependent increase of soluble polyamide concentration was observed for all compounds studied, with compounds 7 and 8 near the maximum expected concentration in solutions of 50 mM HpβCD (Figure 4A). Impressively, 50 mM HpβCD increased the concentration of the least soluble derivative (benzamide-substituted polyamide 10) over 50-fold. Surprisingly, the soluble concentration observed for polyamide 9 was significantly higher than expected based on the quantitation of the corresponding DMSO stock solution. This result likely derives from aggregation and/or precipitation of compound 9 upon dilution of the polyamide in water before the absorbance is measured, resulting in an underestimation of the stock concentration. We further probed the specificity of these effects by studying the solubilization of polyamide 7 by other carbohydrate formulating reagents, namely α-CD, γ-CD, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose (hypromellose), and dextrose (see Supporting Information, Figure S2). The three cyclodextrin derivatives were studied at 5 mM concentrations, while hypromellose, a linear substituted glucose polymer, and dextrose, the glucose monomer, were normalized for total sugar content against 5 mM HpβCD. In addition to HpβCD, polyamide 7 was solubilized by γ-CD and hypromellose (Figure 4B). Polyamide 12, which would seem less likely to form an inclusion complex with cyclodextrin due to its cyclic form, was screened against the same formulating agents. HpβCD and hypromellose also solubilized cyclic compound 12. Notably, neither polyamide displayed an increased solubility in the monomer (dextrose) solution.

The utility of these results was further probed in an animal model system. Our laboratory recently found that high blood levels of polyamide 7 can be achieved in mice following an intraperitoneal (IP) injection of 120 nmol compound in a vehicle of 20% DMSO/PBS (600 μM concentration, Figure 5A).<sup>18</sup> Using HpβCD, the DMSO content could be reduced to 1% with no loss in solubility. IP injections of 120 nmol polyamide 7 in a 1% DMSO/80 mM HpβCD/PBS vehicle and the subsequent blood collection were performed under identical conditions to those previously reported. After blood collection, the plasma was isolated through centrifugation and



**Figure 3.** Calculated soluble concentration of select polyamides in 0.1% DMSO/PBS at 25 °C. Maximum concentration estimated at 4 μM (dotted line) based on quantitation of starting material in 0.1% DMSO/water. Resultant concentrations determined by HPLC peak area at 310 nm detection after comparison with a standard curve (see Supporting Information). Error bars represent standard deviation of at least three independent measurements.

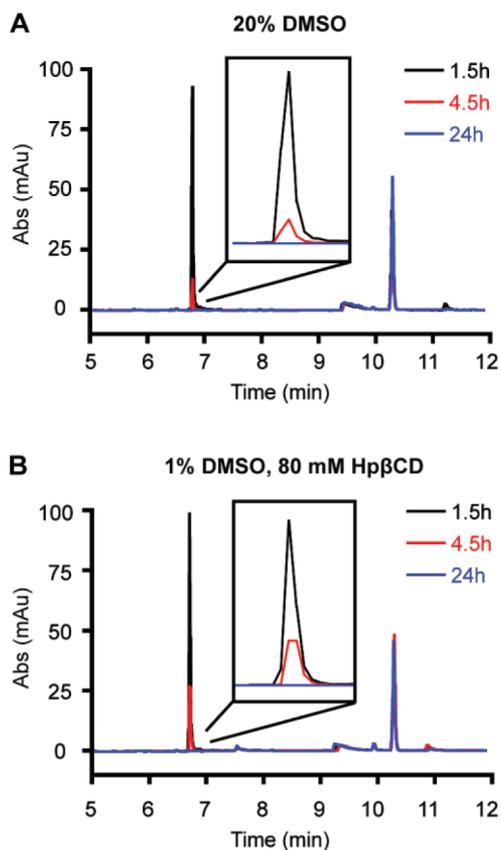


**Figure 4.** (A) Calculated soluble concentration of polyamides 7–10 in 0.1% DMSO/PBS containing 0, 5, or 50 mM HPβCD at 25 °C. (B) Calculated soluble concentration of polyamides 7 and 12 in 0.1% DMSO/PBS containing: 5 mM α-, Hpβ-, γ-cyclodextrin (α, β, γ, respectively), 6 mg/mL hypromellose (HM), 35 mM dextrose (DX). Maximum concentration estimated at 4 μM (dotted line) based on quantitation of starting material in 0.1% DMSO/water. Resultant concentrations determined by HPLC peak area (λ = 310 nm) after comparison with a standard curve (see Supporting Information). Error bars represent standard deviation of at least three independent measurements.

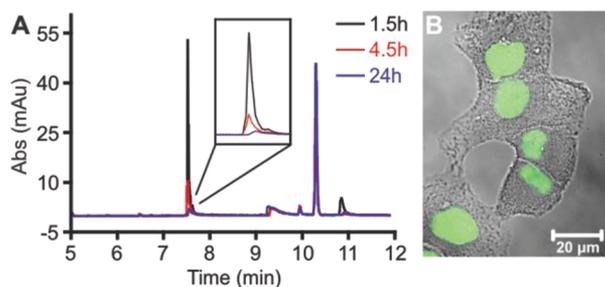
the bulk proteins removed through methanol precipitation. The supernatant was then mixed with dilute aqueous trifluoroacetic acid (TFA), and a reference compound in acetonitrile was added. The injection vehicle containing HpβCD yielded circulating polyamide concentrations comparable to those previously reported (Figure 5B). In both cases, polyamide concentrations of 13–14 μM were detected in mouse plasma 1.5 h after injection, with no polyamide detected after 24 h. Furthermore, FITC-labeled compound 11, which formed a precipitate in 20% DMSO/PBS solutions, was fully solubilized upon addition of HpβCD (80 mM), allowing the compound to be injected into mice. Slightly reduced plasma concentrations of compound 11 were observed as compared to compound 7,

which may indicate reduced bioavailability of the FITC-modified polyamide (Figure 6A).

We then sought to investigate the availability of the circulating polyamide to human cells by taking advantage of the nuclear staining generally observed with FITC–polyamide conjugates. Plasma samples isolated from mice injected with compound 11 were added to A549 (human lung cancer) cells 16 h prior to imaging live cells with confocal microscopy. In cells treated with plasma collected at 1.5 h postinjection, strong nuclear fluorescent signals were observed (Figure 6B). Greatly reduced levels were observed with plasma isolated 4.5 h postinjection, and no significant signal was observed with the addition of the 24 h plasma sample (see Supporting Information, Figure S3).



**Figure 5.** HPLC traces of mouse plasma isolated from four mice at three time points after injection with 120 nmol polyamide 7 in two different vehicles: 20% PBS/DMSO (A) and 1% DMSO/80 mM HP $\beta$ CD/PBS (B).



**Figure 6.** (A) HPLC traces of mouse plasma isolated from four mice at three time points after injection with 120 nmol polyamide 11 in 20% DMSO/80 mM HP $\beta$ CD/PBS. (B) Confocal image of A549 cells after 16 h incubation with mouse plasma isolated 1.5 h after injection with polyamide 11.

## DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Dynamic light scattering measurements revealed that both hairpin and cyclic polyamides form measurable particles between 50 and 500 nm in size at biologically relevant concentrations (Table 1). Interestingly, particles of similar size were observed for all polyamides containing an isophthalic acid (IPA) at the C-terminus despite the differing activities of these compounds in cell culture. These results support a mechanism of polyamide activity in which aggregation may not be a key factor.

Another interesting observation is that neither aggregation nor solubility is affected by the overall ionic charge of the

polyamide. While organic compounds with ionizable groups are generally expected to be more soluble in aqueous salt solutions, neither light scattering nor solubility analyses revealed such a dependence. Indeed, hairpins and cycles in which the GABA amino turn units were modified with acetyl groups were found to be the most soluble.

At first glance, the lack of solubility observed for some polyamides is surprising as similar concentrations are commonly used in cell culture experiments, often without evidence of aggregation or precipitation. However, the experimental conditions required for the solubility experiments are a limited comparison to those in cell culture. For example, cell media generally contain a variety of small molecule and protein nutrients, and cell cultures are kept at higher temperatures (37 °C vs 25 °C). In addition, the soluble fraction isolated by centrifugation is not necessarily representative of the available polyamide concentration during a typical cell incubation period (48–72 h), particularly if aggregation is a dynamic process. We note that similar solubility issues have been reported by Sugiyama and co-workers, who enhanced the biological activity of *seco*-CBI polyamide conjugates through PEGylation<sup>37</sup> or liposomal formulations.<sup>38</sup>

We were able to mitigate the problem of polyamide solubility through the addition of carbohydrate formulating reagents, in particular Hp $\beta$ CD. As cyclodextrins are generally thought to form discrete inclusion complexes with small organic molecules,<sup>36,39</sup> we postulated that the linear conformation of hairpin polyamides may be well-solubilized by such additives. Indeed, the solubilization of polyamide 7 by the larger cyclodextrins ( $\beta$  and  $\gamma$ ) is consistent with the formation of possible cyclodextrin inclusion complexes,<sup>40</sup> which in this case may result from interactions with the isophthalic acid unit at the C-terminus or the *N*-methylimidazole group at the N-terminus. Such interactions would not be expected, however, between cyclodextrins and cyclic polyamide 12. Interestingly, solubilization of compound 12 was observed with Hp $\beta$ CD but not the other cyclodextrin derivatives. The lack of solubilization with  $\gamma$ CD would be consistent with a model in which the interactions between Hp $\beta$ CD and cycle 12 rely more on the hydroxypropyl substituents unique to Hp $\beta$ CD, perhaps through additional hydrogen bonding interactions, rather than encapsulation. While both the linear 7 and cyclic 12 polyamide compounds were solubilized by hypromellose, presumably through encapsulation within the polymer matrix, it is notable that no significant solubilization was observed with the dextrose monomer. This latter observation may indicate the importance of an ordered carbohydrate structure, such as that available with cyclodextrins and hypromellose, for efficient polyamide solubilization. Further studies are necessary, however, before conclusions can be drawn regarding the interactions between Py-Im polyamides and carbohydrate derivatives, and such investigations fall outside the scope of this work.

Further evidence of the utility of Hp $\beta$ CD as a formulating reagent was gathered in mouse experiments. First, we demonstrated that the Hp $\beta$ CD vehicle did not significantly affect circulating levels of polyamide 7. On the other hand, the fluorescently labeled derivative 11 was only sufficiently soluble in Hp $\beta$ CD solutions. As a result, hairpin 11 could be injected into mice using this vehicle. This tagged compound was of particular interest due to the high plasma protein binding levels (>99%) that had been previously reported for Py-Im polyamides during ADMET studies.<sup>28</sup> Evidence of nuclear uptake was observed in A549 cells following incubation with

plasma from hairpin 11-treated mice, thus demonstrating the availability of circulating polyamides to human cancer cells.

In summary, these studies have provided evidence that the aggregation propensity of Py-Im polyamides likely does *not* contribute to biological activity and may not be a critical concern in pharmacokinetic analyses. Solubility experiments revealed important trends, such as the increased solubility achieved by acetylation of the GABA amino turn unit, which will impact the design of next generation polyamides. Furthermore, the identification of an effective delivery vehicle will allow for the *in vivo* study of otherwise inaccessible Py-Im polyamides. These studies represent a contribution to the field of small molecule transcriptional inhibitors and their ultimate utility as tools for perturbing gene expression networks *in vivo*.

## ■ EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

**Synthesis of Hairpin Py-Im Polyamides (1–11, 15–32).** The synthesis of Py-Im polyamides has been extensively described in previous work<sup>5,12,19,29,32</sup> and is summarized as follows: Reagents were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich or Novabiochem. Py-Im cores were synthesized on Kaiser oxime resin using Boc-based chemistry, cleaved using 3,3'-diamino-*N*-methylpropylamine, and purified by reverse phase preparative HPLC. The C-terminal amine was then derivatized with either isophthalic acid (IPA) or fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC) and the crude intermediate isolated through ether precipitation. The GABA turn protecting groups ( $\alpha$ -NHBOc or  $\beta$ -NHCBz) were removed under acidic conditions. If applicable, the crude intermediate was again isolated through ether precipitation and further derivatized at the GABA turn amine with either acetic anhydride or PyBOP-activated benzoic acid. Final products were purified through reverse phase HPLC and the identity confirmed through matrix-assisted laser desorption ionization–time-of-flight (MALDI-TOF) mass spectrometry. The synthesis and characterization of compounds 1;<sup>10</sup> 2–6;<sup>19</sup> 7, 11;<sup>12</sup> 15, 25–32<sup>19</sup> were in line with literature reports. Results from MALDI-TOF characterization for compounds 8–10, 12–14, and 16–24 are available in the Supporting Information (Table S2).

**Synthesis of Cyclic Py-Im Polyamides (12–14).** The synthesis and characterization of polyamides 12 and 13 have been previously described.<sup>18</sup> In brief, the heterocyclic cores of these polyamides were synthesized on Kaiser oxime resin as above, except that a terminal GABA turn unit (Boc-GABA–OH or (*R*)-4-(Boc-amino)-3-(*Z*-amino)butyric acid) was added. Following deprotection of the terminal Boc unit, the core was cleaved from the resin with DBU/H<sub>2</sub>O and the resulting acid purified by reverse phase HPLC. The precursor acid was then cyclized using diphenylphosphoryl azide under basic conditions. The crude intermediate was isolated through ether precipitation and the CBz group(s) removed as above. Polyamides 12 and 13 were then isolated through reverse phase preparative HPLC. Polyamide 14 was synthesized by reaction of 13 with acetic anhydride under basic conditions and then purified by reverse phase HPLC. Results from MALDI-TOF characterization for compound 14 are available in the Supporting Information (Table S2).

**Polyamide Quantification.** Polyamide concentrations were measured by UV-absorption analysis on an Agilent 8453 diode array spectrophotometer in distilled and deionized water containing up to 0.1% DMSO using a molar extinction coefficient ( $\epsilon$ ) of 69500 M<sup>-1</sup> cm<sup>-1</sup> at 310 nm.

**Dynamic Light Scattering.** DMSO and PBS were passed through a 0.02  $\mu$ M syringe filter (Whatman) immediately prior to use. Stock solutions of each polyamide in DMSO were quantified as above and the purity determined by HPLC to be greater than 95%. Solutions of 1, 4, and 10 mM in DMSO were prepared and then centrifuged for 15 min at 16g to remove particulates. Immediately before measurement, 0.5  $\mu$ L of the DMSO stock was added to 500  $\mu$ L of PBS in a microcentrifuge tube. The solution was mixed briefly with a pipet tip and transferred to a disposable plastic cuvette (Fisher). Measurements were performed on a Wyatt Dynapro Nanostar instrument using a 659

nm/100 mW laser at 100% power and a 90° detection angle at 25 °C. Acquisition times of 10–15 s were collected over 10 min and analyzed using the cumulant fit tool in the Dynamics (6.11.1.3) software with PBS as the referenced solvent. Acquisitions in which the baseline value of the fit was greater than  $\pm 0.1$  were omitted and the remaining traces averaged. Measurements in which the intensity (cts/s) was less than 3 $\times$  the buffer signal intensity were considered below the detection limit.

**Solubility Analysis.** Stock solutions of each polyamide in DMSO were quantified as above and the purity checked by HPLC. Solutions of 4 mM stock were prepared in DMSO. Polyamide (0.5  $\mu$ L) was added to 500  $\mu$ L of PBS in a microcentrifuge tube, and the solution was immediately vortexed and placed in a sonicating water bath at 25 °C for 20 min. The tubes were then removed from the bath and allowed to equilibrate for 2 h at room temperature. Samples were centrifuged for 20 min at 16g and 100  $\mu$ L of the supernatant removed for HPLC analysis. Analytical HPLC analysis was conducted on a Beckman Gold instrument equipped with a Phenomenex Gemini analytical column (250 mm  $\times$  4.6 mm, 5  $\mu$ m) and a diode array detector (Mobile phase: 10–80% CH<sub>3</sub>CN in 0.1% CF<sub>3</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H (aqueous) over 17.5 min. Flow rate: 1.50 mL/min. Injection volume: 40  $\mu$ L). Peaks were detected and integrated at 310 nm absorbance using the Karat32 software. Sample concentrations were determined through comparison to a standard curve of concentration vs peak area that was generated using compound 7 (Supporting Information, Figure S1). Solubilization by formulating agents proceeded similarly except that the DMSO stock solutions were added to PBS containing 5 or 50 mM Hp $\beta$ CD, 5 mM  $\alpha$ CD, 5 mM  $\gamma$ CD, 35 mM dextrose, or 6.00 mg/mL hypromellose (approximately 35 mM relative glucose units based on reported substitution for Aldrich lot no. 128k0214v).

**Animal Experiments.** Murine experiments were performed as described previously.<sup>18</sup> In brief, C57bl/6 mice (8–12 weeks of age, Jackson Laboratory) were injected intraperitoneally with 200  $\mu$ L of a PBS solution containing: (a) 120 nmol compound 7, 20% DMSO, (b) 120 nmol compound 7, 1% DMSO, 80 mM Hp $\beta$ CD, or (c) 120 nmol compound 11, 20% DMSO, 80 mM Hp $\beta$ CD. Blood was collected from anesthetized animals (2–5% isoflurane) by retro-orbital withdrawal. Immediately after the third blood draw, animals were euthanized by asphyxiation in a CO<sub>2</sub> chamber (2 atm).

Plasma was isolated by centrifugation of the collected blood. The samples from the four replicate mice were combined at 5  $\mu$ L/sample, yielding 20  $\mu$ L combined plasma that was then treated with 40  $\mu$ L of CH<sub>3</sub>OH, vortexed, and centrifuged. Then 50  $\mu$ L of the supernatant were combined with 1 equiv of the HPLC loading solution (4:1 water/CH<sub>3</sub>CN, 0.08% CF<sub>3</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H) containing Boc-Py-OMe (methyl 4-((*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino)-1-methyl-pyrrole-2-carboxylate) as an internal spike-in control. Analytical HPLC analyses were conducted with a Phenomenex Kinetex C18 analytical column (100 mm  $\times$  4.6 mm, 2.6  $\mu$ m, 100 Å) and a diode array detector (Mobile phase: 5–60% CH<sub>3</sub>CN in 0.1% (v/v) aqueous CF<sub>3</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H over 12.5 min. Flow rate: 2.0 mL/min. Injection volume: 40  $\mu$ L). Peaks were detected and integrated at 310 nm absorbance, and sample concentrations were determined through comparison to the previously published standard curve for this column.<sup>18</sup>

**Confocal Microscopy.** For confocal microscopy experiments, A549 cells in F-12K medium supplemented with 10% FBS (1 mL, 100k cells/mL) were applied to culture dishes equipped with glass bottoms for direct imaging (MatTek). Cells were allowed to adhere for 18 h in a 5% CO<sub>2</sub> atmosphere at 37 °C. The medium was then removed and replaced with 200  $\mu$ L of fresh medium supplemented with 20  $\mu$ L of plasma collected 1.5, 4.5, or 24 h after injection of compound 11. After an additional 16 h incubation period, 100  $\mu$ L of untreated medium was added to each slide prior to imaging. Imaging was performed at the Caltech Beckman Imaging Center using a Zeiss LSM 5 Pascal inverted laser scanning microscope equipped with a 63 $\times$  oil-immersion objective lens. Fluorescence and visible-light images were obtained using standard filter sets for fluorescein and analyzed using Zeiss LSM software.

## ■ ASSOCIATED CONTENT

### ■ Supporting Information

The HPLC standard curve (peak area vs concentration), DLS data for compounds 15–32, additional confocal microscopy images, and characterization data for new polyamide compounds. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>.

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### Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

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## ■ ABBREVIATIONS USED

Hp $\beta$ CD, 2-hydroxypropyl- $\beta$ -cyclodextrin; Py, *N*-methylpyrrole; Im, *N*-methylimidazole; AR, androgen receptor; GR, glucocorticoid receptor; NF- $\kappa$ B, nuclear factor kappaB; DLS, dynamic light scattering; GABA, 4-aminobutyric acid; CD, cyclodextrin; IP, intraperitoneal; *seco*-CBI, 1-chloromethyl-5-hydroxy-1,2-dihydro-3*H*-benz[e]-indole; FITC, fluorescein isothiocyanate; IPA, isophthalic acid; PyBOP, benzotriazol-1-yl-oxytripyrrolidinophosphonium hexafluorophosphate; FBS, fetal bovine serum

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