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## Precise redox-sensitive cleavage sites for improved bioactivity of siRNA lipopolyplexes†

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Lipo-oligomers have been proven as potent siRNA carriers based on stable electrostatic and hydrophobic complex formation and endosomal membrane destabilization. Although high stability of siRNA polyplexes is desirable in the extracellular space and cellular uptake, intracellular disassembly is important for the cytosolic release of siRNA and RNA-induced silencing complex formation. To improve the release, bio-reducible sequence-defined lipo-oligomers were synthesized by solid-phase assisted synthesis using the disulfide building block Fmoc-succinoyl-cystamine for precise positioning of a disulfide unit between a lipophilic diacyl (bis-myristyl, bis-stearyl or bis-cholestanyl) domain and an ionizable oligocationic siRNA binding unit. Reducible siRNA polyplexes show higher gene silencing efficacy and lower cytotoxicity than their stable analogs, consistent with glutathione-triggered siRNA release and reduced lytic activity.

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### Introduction

RNA interference (RNAi) initiated by cytosolic delivery of synthetic small interfering RNA (siRNA) provides innovative therapeutic opportunities for the regulation of disease-associated genes.<sup>1,2</sup> A dynamic and bioresponsive design of the delivery system is essential to overcome various extracellular and intracellular hurdles.<sup>3–12</sup> Driven by electrostatic interaction with negatively charged nucleic acids and intermolecular hydrophobic association, cationic lipids or lipo-oligomers assemble into lipopolyplexes. This type of carrier stands out due to high siRNA complex stability and transfection efficiency.<sup>13–15</sup> Establishment of clear structure–activity relationships for further optimization depends on availability of polymeric carriers with precise chemical structure.<sup>16,17</sup> Solid-phase supported synthesis (SPS) is one approach for accurate assembly in a defined way.<sup>18–25</sup> Combining natural with artificial amino acids and other synthetic building blocks, oligomers with specific topologies and different functional elements can be

designed; our previous work demonstrated the beneficial effect of hydrophobic elements and disulfide-forming cysteines on siRNA polyplex stabilization.<sup>26–28</sup> Maximum stabilization, however, was not advantageous for gene silencing; the incorporation of disulfide bonds should facilitate disassembly of polyplexes in the intracellular reductive milieu caused by increased cytosolic glutathione (GSH) concentrations.<sup>29–32</sup> Cysteine-based disulfide formation during polyplex formation by air oxygen is a poorly controllable, incomplete process.<sup>21,24</sup> Alternatively, integration of bioreducible bonds into carriers can be achieved before nanoparticle formation by polymerization reactions with disulfide-bearing compounds.<sup>30–32</sup> The positioning of the bioreducible element can to some extent be controlled *via* sequential assembly of the carrier. Disulfide bonds can be more accurately integrated during SPS of polymers, as already demonstrated by Hartmann *et al.*<sup>33</sup> Cleavable cationic domains as well as disassembly of stabilizing domains have been demonstrated to improve delivery systems.<sup>29</sup>

In the current work, we designed novel bioreducible cationic lipo-oligomers. By precisely positioning the disulfide bond between the fatty acid and polycationic domain (and not into the polycationic domain) *via* a Fmoc-succinoyl-cystamine building block, we intended to obtain a most drastic molecular change upon bioreduction. The amphiphilic, detergent-like character, which is considered favorable for endosomolysis but might also be associated with cytotoxicity, should be abolished upon entry into the reductive cytosol by the split into separate pure lipidic and cationic fragments; the latter fragments have insufficient ability to bind siRNA.

In this study, we evaluate three lipo-oligomer topologies (T-shape, i-shape and U-shape) and different representatives of

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fatty acids as variables, which previously were found<sup>26</sup> to affect polyplex characteristics such as siRNA binding and lytic potential of oligomers, gene silencing efficacy and toxicity of polyplexes. Compared with their nonreducible lipo-oligomer analogs, the favorable polyplex characteristics should remain indifferent until intracellular release into the cytosol, where improved siRNA release and biocompatibility would be expected.

## Experimental section

### Materials

Protected Fmoc- $\alpha$ -amino acids, 2-chlorotrityl chloride resin, *N,N*-dimethylformamide (DMF), *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (DIPEA) and trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) were purchased from Iris Biotech (Marktredwitz, Germany). Triisopropylsilane (TIS), 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (HOBt), glutathione (GSH) and Triton X-100 were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (Munich, Germany). (Benzotriazol-1-yloxy)tripyrrolidinophosphonium hexafluorophosphate (PyBOP) and microreactors were obtained from MultiSynTech (Witten, Germany). Cell culture media, antibiotics and fetal calf serum (FCS) were purchased from Invitrogen (Karlsruhe, Germany), HEPES from Biomol GmbH (Hamburg, Germany), glucose from Merck (Darmstadt, Germany), agarose NEEO Ultra-Qualität from Carl Roth GmbH (Karlsruhe, Germany) and GelRed™ from VWR (Darmstadt, Germany). Citrate-buffered human blood was provided by Klinikum der Universität München (Munich, Germany). Cell culture 5 × lysis buffer and D-luciferin sodium salt were obtained from Promega (Mannheim, Germany). Ready-to-use siRNA duplexes were obtained from Axolabs GmbH (Kulmbach, Germany): eGFP-targeted siRNA (siGFP) (sense: 5'-AuAucAuGGccGAcAAGcAdTsdT-3'; antisense: 5'-UGCUUGUCGGCcAUGAuAUDTsdT-3'; small letters: 2'methoxy; s: phosphorothioate) for silencing of eGFP<sub>Luc</sub>; control siRNA (siCtrl) (sense: 5'-AuGuAuuGGccuGuAuuAGdTsdT-3'; antisense: 5'-CuAAuAcAGGCcAAuAcAuDTsdT-3'). All solvents and other reagents were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (Munich, Germany), Iris Biotech (Marktredwitz, Germany), Merck (Darmstadt, Germany) or AppliChem (Darmstadt, Germany).

### Synthesis of disulfide-linker building block (ssbb)

15.0 g of cystamine dihydrochloride (66.6 mmol, 1 eq.) were suspended in 150 mL of THF with 23.2 ml of DIPEA (133.2 mmol, 2 eq.) and cooled down to -80 °C. 18.0 g (53.3 mmol, 0.8 eq.) of Fmoc-OSu were dissolved in 200 mL of THF and added dropwise over the course of 3 h. The reaction was stirred for additional 1 h at -80 °C and then for 1 h at RT. DIPEA (23.2 mL, 133.2 mmol, 2 eq.) was added and the reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C. Succinic anhydride (12.0 g, 119.9 mmol, 1.8 eq.) was dissolved in 150 mL of THF. This solution was added dropwise to the reaction mixture at 0 °C and stirred over-night. The reaction mixture was concentrated to approximately 200 mL, mixed with 200 mL of DCM and was washed 5× with 0.1 M sodium citrate buffer (pH 5.2). The

organic phase was dried over sodium bicarbonate, concentrated and purified by dry column vacuum chromatography (DCVC) using a *n*-heptane/EtOAc gradient (starting from 1 : 1) to elute Fmoc-byproducts, followed by a EtOAc/MeOH gradient to isolate the product. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure to give 6.2 g of a white solid (13.1 mmol, 24.5%).

### Oligomer synthesis

Oligomers were synthesized using a 2-chlorotrityl resin pre-loaded with the first C-terminal amino acid of the respective topology (see ESI†) as solid support. Artificial Fmoc-oligo-amino acid Fmoc-Stp(Boc3)-OH was synthesized as described before.<sup>23,34</sup> Oligomers of artificial oligoamino acids were synthesized manually under standard Fmoc solid phase peptide synthesis conditions using syringe microreactors. Coupling steps were carried out using 4 eq. Fmoc-amino acid, 4 eq. HOBt, 4 eq. PyBOP and 8 eq. DIPEA in DCM-DMF 1 : 1 (10 mL g<sup>-1</sup> resin) for 90 min. In case of coupling Fmoc-succinoyl-cystamine no HOBt was used and only DMF was used as solvent. All couplings after Fmoc-succinoyl-cystamine were carried out without HOBt. Fmoc deprotection was accomplished by 4 × 10 min with 20% piperidine in DMF (10 mL g<sup>-1</sup> resin). After each coupling and deprotection step, a washing procedure comprising 3 × 1 min DMF, 3 × 1 min DCM incubation (10 mL g<sup>-1</sup> resin) and a Kaiser test<sup>35</sup> were performed. In case of a positive result of the Kaiser test after coupling, the last coupling step was repeated. In case of a negative result after deprotection, the last deprotection step was redone. Symmetrical branching points were introduced using Fmoc-Lys(Fmoc)-OH, asymmetric branching in T-shape structures was introduced using Fmoc-Lys(Dde)-OH. Dde-deprotection was performed 30 times with a Syro Wave™ synthesizer (Biotage, Uppsala, Sweden). Hydrazine-DMF solution 1 : 50 was added and vortexed for 2 min. The reaction solvent was drained and fresh solution was added again. Afterwards the resin was washed with 5 × 1 min DMF and 3 × 1 min DCM (10 mL g<sup>-1</sup> resin).

Finally, all oligomers were cleaved off the resin by incubation with TFA-TIS-H<sub>2</sub>O 95 : 2.5 : 2.5 (10 mL g<sup>-1</sup> resin) for 90 min. The cleavage solution was concentrated by flushing nitrogen and oligomers were precipitated in 40 mL of pre-cooled MTBE-*n*-hexane 1 : 1. All oligomers were purified by size exclusion chromatography using an Äkta purifier system (GE Healthcare Bio-Sciences AB, Uppsala, Sweden), a Sephadex G-10 column and 10 mM hydrochloric acid solution-acetonitrile 7 : 3 as solvent. All oligomers were lyophilized. Oligomer sequences were validated by mass spectrometry and <sup>1</sup>H-NMR.

### siRNA polyplex formation

siRNA and oligomer at indicated nitrogen/phosphate (N/P) ratios were diluted in separate tubes of equal volumes of 20 mM HEPES buffered 5% glucose pH 7.4 (HBG) each. If no other description is provided, 500 ng siRNA were dissolved in 10  $\mu$ L HBG. Only protonatable nitrogens were considered in the N/P calculations. The polycation solution was added to the

siRNA solution, mixed by rapid pipetting 5× and incubated for 40 min at RT.

### siRNA binding assays

A 2.5% agarose gel was prepared by dissolving agarose in TBE buffer (10.8 g of trizma base, 5.5 g of boric acid, 0.75 g of disodium EDTA, and 1 L of water) and subsequent boiling. After cooling down to about 50 °C, GelRed™ was added. Polyplexes were formed using the stated N/P ratios, and placed into the sample pockets after 4 μL of loading buffer (prepared from 6 mL of glycerine, 1.2 mL of 0.5 M EDTA, 2.8 mL of H<sub>2</sub>O, 0.02 g of bromophenol blue) was added. Electrophoresis was performed at 100 V for 40 min.

### siRNA polyplexes under reducing conditions

siRNA polyplexes were formed at N/P ratio 20. After polyplex incubation, 5 μL of a GSH solution were added to 20 μL of the polyplex solution. The GSH stock solution had a concentration of 50 mM and pH was adjusted to 7.4. It was diluted to concentrations of 5 mM and 0.5 mM. Consequently, the resulting solutions had the final concentrations 0.1 mM, 1 mM and 10 mM, respectively. HBG was used as negative control (0 mM GSH). The solutions were incubated at 37 °C for 90 min. 5 μL loading buffer was added and a siRNA binding assay was performed.

### Erythrocyte leakage assay with or without previous reductive treatment

Fresh, citrate-buffered human blood was washed with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS). The washed human erythrocyte suspension was centrifuged and the pellet was diluted to  $5 \times 10^7$  erythrocytes per mL with PBS (pH 7.4, 6.5 and 5.5). In case of GSH treatment, oligomers were incubated in 10 mM GSH in HEPES (pH adjusted to 7.4) at a concentration of 1 mg mL<sup>-1</sup> at 37 °C for 90 min. A volume of 75 μL of erythrocyte suspension and 75 μL of oligomer solution (previously diluted with PBS of the respective pH) were added to each well of a V-bottom 96-well plate (NUNC, Denmark), resulting in a final concentration of 7.5 μM oligomer per well. The plates were incubated at 37 °C under constant shaking for 1 h. After centrifugation, 100 μL of the supernatant was analyzed for hemoglobin release at 405 nm wavelength using a microplate reader (Spectrafluor Plus, Tecan Austria GmbH, Grödig, Austria).

### Cell culture

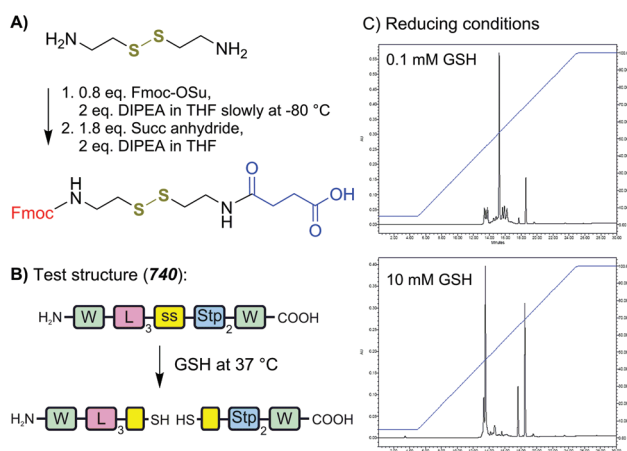
Mouse neuroblastoma Neuro2A/eGFPLuc cells and human prostate carcinoma DU-145/eGFPLuc cells, both stably transfected with the eGFPLuc gene, were used for gene silencing assays. Neuro2A/eGFPLuc cells were grown in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM). DU-145/eGFPLuc cells were grown in RPMI-1640 medium. Both culture media were supplemented with 10% FCS, 100 U mL<sup>-1</sup> penicillin and 100 μg mL<sup>-1</sup> streptomycin. The cells were maintained in ventilated flasks in the incubators at 37 °C with 5% CO<sub>2</sub> in a humidified atmosphere. Cell lines were grown to 80–90% confluency and harvested.

### Reporter gene silencing assay

Gene silencing assays were performed using Neuro2A/eGFPLuc or DU145/eGFPLuc cells. The siRNA against eGFP (siGFP) for silencing the eGFPLuc gene or its control sequence (siCtrl) was exploited. 5000 cells per well were seeded on 96-well plates, and medium was replaced with 80 μL fresh growth medium after 24 h. Polyplex solution (20 μL, prepared as described above) at indicated N/P ratios was added to each well and incubated for 48 h at 37 °C. After transfection, medium was removed and cells were treated with 100 μL cell lysis buffer. Luciferase activity in the cell lysate was measured using a luciferase assay kit (Promega, Mannheim, Germany) and a Centro LB 960 plate reader luminometer (Berthold Technologies, Bad Wildbad, Germany). The experiments were performed in triplicates, and the relative light units (RLU) were presented as percentage of the luciferase gene expression obtained with HBG-treated control cells.

## Results and discussion

A building block applicable for standard Fmoc solid-phase peptide synthesis requires a protected amino group and a free carboxylic acid function. The synthesis of the disulfide building block (ssbb) was carried out starting from cystamine by selective protection of one terminal amine with Fmoc in the first step avoiding change of protecting groups as was previously presented.<sup>36</sup> To achieve reaction selectivity towards mono-functionalization, 0.8 eq. Fmoc-succinimide (Fmoc-OSu) was added dropwise to a cooled solution (−80 °C) of cystamine dihydrochloride in THF with DIPEA as a base. The carboxylic acid function was introduced in the second step by addition of 1.8 eq. succinic anhydride (Succ anhydride) solved in THF with DIPEA (Fig. 1A). The ssbb structure was purified *via*



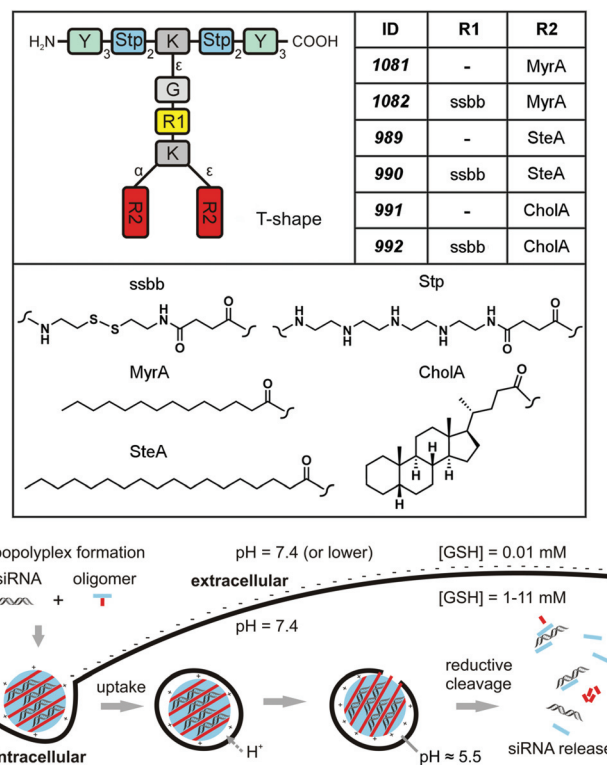
**Fig. 1** (A) Synthesis of the disulfide building block Fmoc-succinoyl-cystamine (Fmoc-ssbb). (B) Glutathione (GSH) triggered cleavage of test structure (740) with a hydrophilic (Stp<sub>2</sub>) and a hydrophobic (L<sub>3</sub>) part connected by ssbb. (C) Test structure monitored by HPLC (280 nm wavelength) after incubation for 90 min at 37 °C in 0.1 mM GSH- (top) and 10 mM GSH- (bottom) containing HEPES buffer pH 7.4.



column chromatography and the identity confirmed by  $^1\text{H-NMR}$ . A test structure (**740**) was synthesized on solid phase to prove the applicability for SPS. Here the ssbb connects a lipophilic peptide sequence containing three leucines ( $\text{L}_3$ ) to a hydrophilic sequence with two succinyl-tetraethylene pentamine (Stp) units (Fig. 1B). Tryptophane (W) was incorporated into both parts to facilitate photometric analysis. The product structure was confirmed by mass spectrometry and  $^1\text{H-NMR}$ . The product was incubated with increasing concentrations of the physiological antioxidant glutathione (GSH) at 37 °C to simulate the behavior of the ssbb at different extra- and intracellular milieus. A GSH concentration of 0.1 mM mimics the barely reducing extracellular environment. As expected, the test oligomer mostly retained its structural integrity. Increasing the GSH concentration to 10 mM resembling the cytosolic reducing conditions resulted in cleavage of the test structure without detectable fractions of intact oligomer (Fig. 1C).

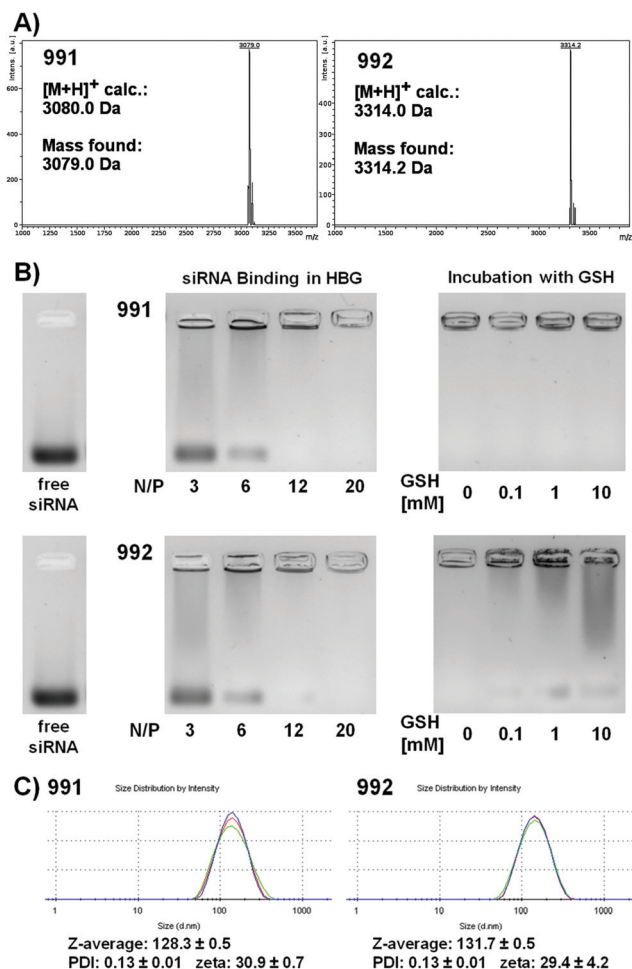
Next, the ssbb unit was applied in SPS of lipo-oligomers supposed to form siRNA polyplexes that are stable in the extracellular and labile in the intracellular environment. Lipo-oligomers with three different topologies, T-shape, i-shape, and U-shape, were synthesized (Fig. 2 top and S1†). As shown in our previous work, topologies as well as specific moieties of structures may influence the biophysical and biological properties of the resulting polyplexes.<sup>17,24,26,27</sup> For bioreducible crosslinking between oligocations, previous oligomers were designed with cysteines terminating the cationic backbone.<sup>24,26,27</sup> Differently, in the current work the ssbb unit was positioned between the ionizable oligocationic part of the molecule and a bis (fatty acid) unit. Thus, upon reductive cleavage maximum destabilization of the polyplex on the one hand, and abolition of the membrane-active amphiphilic character on the other hand, should be achieved. The oligocation part contains several Stp units as artificial oligoamino acids for nucleic acid binding and endosomal protonation,<sup>23</sup> and lysines (K) as branching units. Additionally, the cationic part was equipped with tyrosine trimers ( $\text{Y}_3$ )<sup>27</sup> for further hydrophobic stabilization of the T-shape oligomers (Fig. 2), and with histidine blocks ( $\text{H}_6$ ) for increased endosomal buffering of the i-shape oligomers. The saturated C14 short chain myristic acid (MyrA), the stearic acid (SteA) with the longer C18 chain, and the bulky cholanic acid (CholA) were incorporated as fatty acids for hydrophobic polyplex stabilization. For all oligomers, the corresponding non-reducible control structures lacking ssbb were synthesized. The ssbb was incorporated into various different structures to proof the concept independently of shape and other functional domains and to put this work into a broader context. The structures were analyzed with mass spectrometry and  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (Fig. 3A and ESI†). To exclude that lipo-oligomers contain significant amounts of reduced fragments, Ellman's assay was performed to detect free thiols (Table S1†). Lack of free thiols (<3%) indicate high integrity of the ssbb linkage.

Polyplexes were formed by mixing the cationic oligomers with siRNA, followed by 40 minutes incubation and biophysical characterization (Fig. 3 for stable and reducible CholA



**Fig. 2** Sequence-defined oligomers with T-shape topology. Top: Schematic overview of the structures with different modifications (Y: tyrosine, K: lysine, G: glycine, Stp: succinyl-tetraethylene-pentamine, ssbb: succinyl-cystamine, MyrA: myristic acid, SteA: stearic acid, CholA: 5 $\beta$ -cholanic acid). The broken lines represent amide linkages. IDs are unique database identification numbers. i-shape and U-shape structures are depicted in Fig. S1†. Bottom: Cellular uptake, acidic pH-triggered endosomal escape, and GSH triggered cytosolic disassembly of siRNA polyplexes.

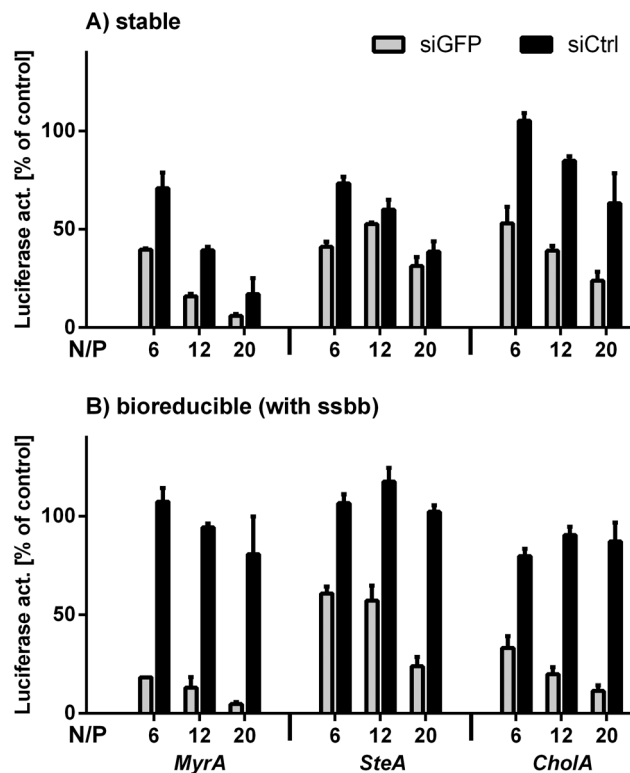
T-shapes **991** and **992**; see ESI† for other structures). The siRNA binding ability of oligomers was determined by measuring the electrophoretic mobility of siRNA in a 2.5% agarose gel. Different N/P values depict the ratio of protonatable amines (N) of the oligomer to phosphates (P) of the siRNA. This does not present charge ratios, as only a fraction of the protonatable amines are protonated at physiological pH. All T-shape, i-shape and U-shape structures showed sufficient binding at N/P  $\geq$  12 (Fig. 3C, S2 and S3†). Neither stable nor reducible polyplexes released free siRNA when exposed to 90% full serum at 37 °C for two hours, indicating a high extracellular stability (Fig. S4†). In contrast, treatment of polyplexes with the physiological reducing agent GSH at 37 °C resulted in a dose-dependent loss of siRNA binding efficacy for the reducible but not the stable oligomers (Fig. 3C, S5 and S6†). Due to the particular position of the ssbb unit, reductive cleavage leads to the release of the lipid as the most important stabilization motif, thus keeping only a weak binding ability of the remaining cationic backbone.<sup>27</sup> This destabilization of polyplexes is expected to provide better accessibility of siRNA at intracellular GSH concentrations ( $\sim$ 10 mM).



**Fig. 3** (A) Analytical characterization of stable oligomer **991** and bio-reducible oligomer **992** by mass spectrometry. (B) Agarose gel shift assays. Left: siRNA binding at different N/P ratios. Right: Lipopolyplexes formed at N/P 20 and subsequent 90 min treatment at 37 °C with different concentrations of GSH in HEPES buffer pH 7.4. (C) Biophysical characterizations of lipopolyplexes formed with oligomers and siRNA at N/P 12 by DLS.

The particle sizes of siRNA lipopolyplexes were measured by dynamic light scattering (DLS). All T-shape polyplexes showed uniform sizes between 105–138 nm z-average (Fig. 3B and Table S2<sup>†</sup>). The sizes of i-shape and U-shape polyplexes showed higher polydispersity. All formulations revealed a positive zeta potential of around 23–32 mV due to an excess of cationic oligomer (Table S2<sup>†</sup>). T-shape oligomers were found as well-suited for the evaluation of structure–activity relationships, since they all formed polyplexes with reliable sizes and low polydispersity.

Gene silencing experiments were performed in Neuro2A neuroblastoma cells stably expressing an eGFP-Luciferase fusion protein (Fig. 4). Silencing by siGFP (light bars) can be quantified by a standard luciferase assay. In all cases, gene silencing was more effective for the bio-reducible T-shape oligomers (Fig. 4B) as compared to their stable analogs (Fig. 4A). A reduced luciferase expression in control experiments using



**Fig. 4** Gene silencing of T-shape oligomers in neuroblastoma cells. Lipopolyplexes with 500 ng/37 pmol eGFP-targeted siRNA (siGFP)/well respectively control siRNA (siCtrl) at N/P 6, 12 and 20 were tested for eGFPLuc gene silencing in Neuro2A-eGFPLuc cells. (A) Lipopolyplexes made of stable structures **1081**, **989** and **991** (B) lipopolyplexes made of bio-reducible structures **1082**, **990** and **992**. The luciferase activity of siRNA treated cells is presented related to buffer treated cells. HBG-treated cells were set to 100%. Data are presented as mean value (±SD) out of triplicates. Dose-dependent gene silencing transfections are shown in Fig. S8 and S9<sup>†</sup>.

siCtrl (dark bars) is caused by unspecific cytotoxic effects and not by a specific knockdown of the eGFPLuc gene. Thus, from evaluating the luciferase levels of the siCtrl polyplexes, an enhanced biocompatibility of the reducible structures (Fig. 4B) can be concluded. Similar findings, an enhanced gene silencing and especially the reduction of cytotoxicity, were also made for bio-reducible i-shape and U-shape lipo-oligomers (Fig. S7<sup>†</sup>). For the best-performing T-shape structures with MyrA and CholA, dose-dependent gene silencing experiments were carried out. Based on the starting formulation of 37 pmol siRNA (370 nM) with 1.44 nmol oligomer (N/P 12), the dose of siRNA was reduced either at a constant N/P 12 (Fig. S8<sup>†</sup>) or a constant dose of 1.44 nmol oligomer (Fig. S9<sup>†</sup>). In the latter case, significant gene silencing was still observed for reducible MyrA polyplexes at 1.2 pmol/12 nM siRNA. The beneficial effects of reducible polyplexes are also confirmed in DU145/eGFPLuc prostate cancer cells (Fig. S10<sup>†</sup>).

When focusing on the comparison of the three different fatty acids, SteA and CholA lipo-oligomers (no or only moderate silencing for the stable versions) strongly benefited from

the incorporation of the ssbb with regard to gene silencing. In contrast, the stable MyrA lipo-oligomer displayed gene silencing activity combined with significant cytotoxicity (Fig. 4A); here the reducible ssbb unit eliminated the cytotoxicity without reducing the gene silencing activity (Fig. 4B). The findings for non-reducible lipo-oligomers are consistent with our earlier observations,<sup>26</sup> where SteA derivatives showed poor gene silencing activity and MyrA derivatives exhibited not only gene silencing activity but cytotoxicity. For non-reducible structures, the unsaturated C18 fatty acids oleic acid and linoleic acid were the optimum lipid units with regard to transfection efficacy and cell tolerability.<sup>24,26,27</sup> Still, due to the higher stability during synthesis and storage, in the current work saturated fatty acids were the preferred option for integration into solid phase synthesized lipo-oligomers. Nevertheless, incorporation of the bioreducible linker into oleic acid containing oligomers was also found to further enhance transfection efficacy and cell tolerability (Fig. S11†).

The different fatty acids may influence the extent of hydrophobic stabilization of siRNA polyplexes, but do also strongly affect the lytic properties of the lipo-oligomers, both in the stable and reducible setting. At endosomal pH, the cationic

parts receive increased cationization, which in combination with the hydrophobic domain facilitates endosomal membrane destabilization and escape into the cytosol. An erythrocyte leakage assay compared the different fatty acid versions of stable (Fig. 5A) and the ssbb containing reducible (Fig. 5B) lipo-oligomers. MyrA structures displayed a far higher leakage activity (highest at pH 5.5) than the SteA structures, whereas oligomers with the bulky CholA did not display lytic effects. This finding is in agreement with literature, showing that cationic dimyristyl lipids strongly promote membrane fusion events. Deviations of hydrophobic volume and hydrophilic-lipophilic ratio from an optimum hampered membrane interactions.<sup>37</sup> Treatment with GSH did not affect the stable analogs but extinguished the lytic activity of the reducible lipo-oligomers, consistent with their lower cytotoxicity. This observation can be attributed to the integration of the ssbb as a linker between the cationic and the lipophilic part, as reductive cleavage results in an uncharged fatty acid structure and an oligocationic part with significantly reduced amphiphilic character. Both compounds alone were not able to lyse membranes anymore.

## Conclusions

We report novel lipo-oligomers as siRNA carriers with high gene silencing efficacy, which combine extracellular polyplex stability with siRNA release under cytosolic conditions, and a high lytic activity under endosomal conditions with low cytotoxicity. These apparently contradictory functional characteristics were programmed into the carriers by introduction of a bioreducible disulfide bond between the cationic backbone and the hydrophobic domain. Precise positioning was enabled by a Fmoc-protected cystamine building block compatible with solid phase assisted synthesis.

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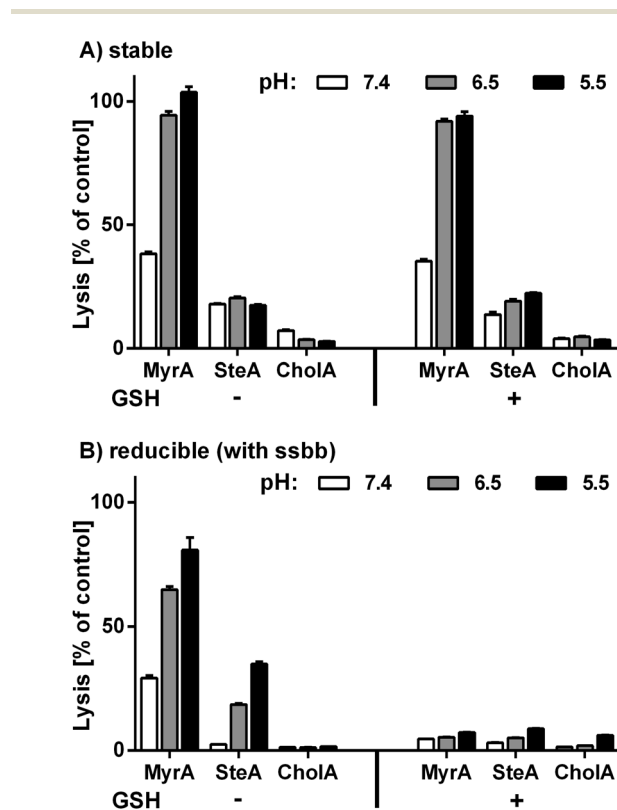


Fig. 5 Erythrocyte leakage of oligomers at different pH and under reducing conditions. (A) Stable lipo-oligomers **1081**, **989** and **991**. (B) Bioreducible lipo-oligomers **1082**, **990** and **992**. The final concentration of oligomers was 7.5  $\mu$ M. GSH treated lipo-oligomers were incubated with 10 mM GSH in PBS adjusted to pH 7.4 at 37  $^{\circ}$ C for 90 min (right-hand side). PBS-treated erythrocytes were set to 0%. Triton X served as positive control and was set to 100%. Data are presented as mean value ( $\pm$ SD) out of quadruplicates.

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