

Index

- A**
- Absorption, distribution, metabolism, excretion and toxicity (ADMET), 284
 - Acidic phospholipids, 10
 - Acute myelogenous leukemia, 132
 - Alamethicin, 36
 - Alexa-Fluor trypsin inhibitor (AF-SBTI), 24
 - ALL-38, human reproductive system, 218
 - α -defensin, 151, 153
 - Amino acid sequences, AMP, 35
 - Amino acid substitution/modification, 142
 - AMP binding to cells
 - activity and toxicity, cell density dependent, 198–199
 - aggregation, aqueous phase, 202
 - antimicrobial and hemolytic activity in assays, 200, 201
 - bacterial cells, higher affinity, 198
 - cell binding in co-culture experiments, kinetic phenomena, 199–201
 - AMP-inspired systems, 200
 - Anionic lipid clustering model, 65–66
 - bacterial species specificity, 66–67
 - limitation of
 - access to membrane, 68
 - bacterial membrane lipids, 67
 - conformational flexibility, 67
 - hydrophobicity, 67–68
 - non-membrane targeting, 69
 - phospholipid acyl chains, 68–69
 - pore formation, 68
 - specific binding to component, 68
 - molecular mechanism
 - depletion of anionic lipids, 69–70
 - phase boundary defect, 69
 - phase separation in redistribution of membrane proteins, 70
 - potency related to charge, 66
 - Anti-biofilm agents
 - biological activity, 263
 - combination strategies, 265–269
 - EPS biosynthesis, 262
 - gene regulation, 262
 - human cathelicidin peptide LL-37, 260, 261
 - lactoferricin-derived peptides and lipopeptides, 262
 - mechanisms of action, 259–262
 - microarray technology, 262
 - minimal inhibitory concentration, 260
 - QS cell communication, 262
 - Antibiofilm coating, cathelicidin LL-37, 226–228
 - Antibiofilm efficacy in animal models, cathelicidin LL-37, 216
 - Antibiofilm peptides, cathelicidin LL-37, 226
 - Antibiotic lock therapy (ALT), 265, 269–271
 - Antibiotic ofloxacin, 285
 - Antibiotic-resistant microorganisms, 281, 282
 - Antibiotics, human health and well-being, 241
 - Anticancer peptides (ACP)
 - advantages of, 133
 - cathelicidin LL-37, 232
 - colon cancers, 232
 - gastric cancer, 232
 - cationic amphipathic peptides, 137
 - chemotherapy functions, 131–132
 - conventional cytotoxic drugs, 143
 - delivery
 - nanoparticle, 140
 - oncolytic virus therapy, 141
 - peptide modification strategies, 140
 - peptides with altered stereochemistry, 141
 - direct-acting vs. indirect-acting, 133
 - cancer cell membranes, selective peptide binding to, 135–136
 - cell lysis, 135
 - mechanism of ACP-mediated anticancer activity, 136–137
 - hematopoietic stem cell transplantation, 132
 - host defense peptides, 132
 - immunogenic cell death, 138–139
 - limitations to, 133–134
 - oncolytic virus therapy, 139
 - selectivity for cancer cells
 - amino acid substitution/modification, 142
 - histidine substitution, 143
 - peptide-targeting motifs, 141–142
 - targeted therapies, 132
 - Antifungal peptides, cathelicidin LL-37, 230–231

- Antigen-presenting cells (APCs), 153, 154
 Anti-HIV peptide, enfuvirtide, 242
 Anti-infective peptide drugs, 242
 Anti-infective therapy, 157
 Antimicrobial dendrimer peptides, 293
 Antimicrobial peptide database (APD), 216
 Antimicrobial peptides (AMPs), 14
 bioinformatics and library screenings, 102–104
 biological lipid membranes
 bacterial cell membranes, 98–99
 eukaryotic cell membranes, 96–98
 tumor cells, 99–100
 cationic, hydrophobic and amphipathic, 94
 direct entry, 95
 drug resistance, 96
 endocytosis, 95
 functional and mechanistic redundancy of, 104–106
 membrane-active peptides, 100–102
 membrane permeabilization mechanisms, 9, 11
 binding modes of, 10
 detergent-like model, 13
 interfacial activity model, 13
 toxicity of, 96
 Antimicrobial proteins, 17
 Anti-tumor cytotoxic T lymphocyte (CTL), 138
 Antiviral peptides, cathelicidin LL-37, 228–230
- B**
- Bacteria and drug resistance, 112, 113
 Bacterial and host cells, membrane structure and composition, 185–187
 Bacterial cell membranes, 98–99
 Bacterial resistance mechanisms, 112
 Bactecin-7 (Bac7), 76, 79–80, 86
 Barrel-stave channel model, 11, 12, 96
 β -defensins, 153, 154, 159, 161
 Bioengineering strategies, pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics, 292–293
 Biofilm-forming organisms, life cycle, 258
 Biofilms, 242
 Bombesin, 141
- C**
- Calcein, 12, 14, 19–22, 36, 37, 48, 54
 Canonical translation, 82
 Cardiolipin, 65, 67, 98
 Carpet model, 11, 43, 52, 96
 Cathelicidin LL-37
 active regions identification in laboratories, 222–223
 amino acid sequences and physical properties, 216, 217
 antibacterial region discovery, 221–223
 antibiofilm efficacy in animal models, 216
 anti-infective potential, 235
 antimicrobial activity and immune modulation, 234
 applications
 antibiofilm coating, 226–228
 antibiofilm peptides, 226
 anticancer peptides, 232
 antifungal peptides, 230–231
 antiviral peptides, 228–230
 covalent immobilization, 227
 immune modulating peptides, 231–232
 bacterial membranes, physical and structural basis
 bacterial recognition, electrostatic interactions, 218–219
 structural basis, 220–221
 structural studies, 220
 biofilm formation, 223, 234
 broad-spectrum activity, micromolar concentration, 216
 distribution, 216
 evolutional significance, 233
 gene product processing
 ALL-38, human reproductive system, 218
 fat cells, uncharacterized alternative form, 218
 mature peptide LL-37, 218
 TLN-58, diseased skin state, 218
 immune stimuli, 216
 library screen and structure-based approaches, 233
 membrane anchoring, 233
 minimal inhibitory concentration, 216
 moonlighting peptide, functional roles, 216
 NMR studies, 234
 pathogen degradation, 222
 pathogen invasion/immune stimuli, vitamin D and sunlight, 216
 peptide design, 223–226
 plasma binding to SAAP-148, 234
 skin processing, 221–222
 therapeutic use, 234
 Cathelicidins, *see* Human Cathelicidin LL-37
 Cathelin-like domain (CLD), 216
 Cationic amphipathic peptides, 133, 137
 Cationic antimicrobial peptides
 circular dichroism spectroscopy, 40–42
 dimers of antimicrobial peptides, 53–54
 electrophysiological recordings, 35–36
 fluorescence spectroscopy
 depth of membrane insertion, 37–38
 fluorescence imaging, 39–40
 fluorophore release, 36–37
 FRET, 39
 natural chromophores and membrane partitioning, 37
 self-quenching of fluorescent molecules, 38–39
 isothermal titration calorimetry, 42–43
 lipopeptide biosurfactants with antimicrobial properties, 47–48
 molecular dynamics (MD) simulations, 46–47
 molecular shape concept, 49–51
 molecular shape of membrane constituents adapts, 51
 SMART model, 51–52
 solid-state NMR spectroscopy
 of lipids, 45–46
 polypeptides, investigation of, 43–44
 synergistic enhancement of activities, 54–55

- Cationic host defence peptides (CHDPs), 149–150, 162
expression and processing, 150–152
in inflammation and immunity
antimicrobial activities, 155, 156
autoimmune disease, 159–160
cancer, 160–161
chronic inflammatory lung disease, 158
IDR peptides, 156
infectious disease, 156–157
microbiome, 154–155
pro- and anti-inflammatory role, 152–153
in shaping adaptive immunity, 153–154
skin disease, 158–159
route of administration, 162
- Cecropins, 36, 40, 43, 216
- Cell-penetrating peptides (CPPs), 15, 18, 21, 25, 288–289
bioinformatics and library screenings, 102–104
biological lipid membranes
bacterial cell membranes, 98–99
eukaryotic cell membranes, 96–98
tumor cells, 99–100
cationic, hydrophobic and amphipathic, 94
direct entry, 95
endocytosis, 95
functional and mechanistic redundancy of, 104–106
membrane-active peptides, 100–102
- Cell selectivity, AMPs
AMP aggregation, 176
anticancer peptides, 176
antifungal activities, 176
antiviral activities, 176
cationic charges, 191
cell density dependence, 199
clinical applications, 175
conformational and aggregation equilibria, 193–195
design strategies, 176
excessive amphipathicity, toxicity, 193
hydrophobicity, 192–193
mechanism of action, 181
for microbial cells, 176–182
origin and the structural determinants, 176
peptide association, target and host cells, 176, 181
peptide conformational equilibria, 176
physicochemical properties, 190–193
potential toxicity, 175
properties of, 175
structural determinants, 176
in vitro assays, 176, 179, 181
in vivo imaging, 179, 181
- Cellular membranes, 183–184
- CHDPs, *see* Cationic host defence peptides (CHDPs)
- Chemical approaches, bioavailability
N-/C-terminal modifications, 290–292
noncanonical amino acids, 289–290
peptide cyclization approaches, 287–289
proteinogenic amino acid replacement, 289
- Chondroitin sulfate (CS), 100
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), 158
- Circular dichroism (CD) spectroscopy, 40–42, 102
- Clinical application of AMPs
bioengineering strategies, 292–293
chemical approaches, 287–292
immunomodulatory properties, 287
peptide production costs, 293–294
regulatory impediments, 294–295
- Clinical trials, AMP, 282, 284–286
- Collisional quenching, 37
- Combinatorial peptide libraries, SME, 247–248
- Commercialized AMP, 112, 114
- Computer-aided design, 241
- Confocal laser scanning microscopy (CLSM), 18
- Conformational and aggregation equilibria, AMP selectivity
imperfect amphipathicity, 195, 196
peptide aggregation, aqueous phase on activity and toxicity, 196–197
peptide helicity and toxicity, 194–195
- Covalent immobilization, cathelicidin LL-37, 227
- CPPs, *see* Cell-penetrating peptides (CPPs)
- Crohn's disease, 8
- D**
- Defensins, 150, 151, 216
- Direct-acting anticancer peptides (DAAs), 133
cancer cell membranes, selective peptide binding to, 135–136
cell lysis, 135
mechanism of ACP-mediated anticancer activity, 136–137
- Drug delivery, 47, 96, 115, 140
- Drug pharmacodynamics (PD), 284
- Drug-resistant bacterial infections, 242
- E**
- Enfuvirtide, anti-HIV peptide, 242
- Epigallocatechin gallate (EGCg), 19
- ESKAPE pathogens, 251–252
- Eukaryotic cell membranes, 96–98
- Experimental lock solutions, AMP, 269–271
- F**
- Fat cells, uncharacterized alternative form, 218
- FDA-approved AMPs in clinical use, 282–284
- Fluorescence spectroscopy
depth of membrane insertion, 37–38
fluorescence imaging, 39–40
fluorophore release, 36–37
FRET, 39
natural chromophores and membrane partitioning, 37
self-quenching of fluorescent molecules, 38–39
- Förster Resonance Energy Transfer (FRET), 39, 54
- Frog skin secretions, 241
- Fusogenic liposomes, 140

G

- Gene product processing, cathelicidin LL-37
 - ALL-38, human reproductive system, 218
 - fat cells, uncharacterized alternative form, 218
 - mature peptide LL-37, 218
 - TLN-58, diseased skin state, 218
- Giant plasma membrane vesicles (GPMVs), 101
- Glycosaminoglycans (GAGs), 96
- Good Clinical Practice (GCP), 284
- Good manufacturing practice (GMP)-grade peptide, 134
- Gouy-Chapman theory, 10
- Green fluorescent protein (GFP), 14

H

- hCAP-18, 150, 151, 159
- Hematopoietic stem cell transplantation, 132
- Heparan sulfate (HS), 96
- Heterodetic cyclization, 288
- High-throughput screening for antibacterial activity,
 - synthetic molecular evolution
 - broth sterilization, 249–250
 - colony-forming units reduction, 250–251
 - cytotoxicity and hemolysis, 251
 - radial diffusion, 248–249
- Histidine substitution, 143
- Histone deacetylase inhibitors (HDACi), 151
- Host defense peptides (HDPs), 132
- Human cathelicidin LL-37, 150
 - active regions identification in laboratories, 222–223
 - amino acid sequences and physical properties, 216, 217
 - antibacterial region discovery, 221–223
 - antibiofilm efficacy in animal models, 216
 - anti-infective potential, 235
 - antimicrobial activity and immune modulation, 234
 - applications
 - antibiofilm coating, 226–228
 - antibiofilm peptides, 226
 - anticancer peptides, 232
 - antifungal peptides, 230–231
 - antiviral peptides, 228–230
 - covalent immobilization, 227
 - immune modulating peptides, 231–232
 - bacterial membranes, physical and structural basis
 - bacterial recognition, electrostatic interactions, 218–219
 - structural basis, 220–221
 - structural studies, 220
 - biofilm formation, 223, 234
 - broad-spectrum activity, micromolar concentration, 216
 - distribution, 216
 - evolutional significance, 233
 - gene product processing
 - ALL-38, human reproductive system, 218
 - fat cells, uncharacterized alternative form, 218
 - mature peptide LL-37, 218
 - TLN-58, diseased skin state, 218
 - immune stimuli, 216
 - library screen and structure-based approaches, 233

- membrane anchoring, 233
- minimal inhibitory concentration, 216
- moonlighting peptide, functional roles, 216
- NMR studies, 234
- pathogen degradation, 222
- pathogen invasion/immune stimuli, vitamin D and sunlight, 216
- peptide design, 223–226
- plasma binding to SAAP-148, 234
- skin processing, 221–222
- therapeutic use, 234
- Human LL37 peptide, 40
- Hydrophobic and electrostatic driving forces,
 - nonadditive, 189–190
- Hydrophobicity, 67–68

I

- IL-1 receptor antagonist (IL-1RA), 153
- Immune modulating peptides, cathelicidin LL-37, 231–232
- Immunogenic cell death, 138–139
- Immunomodulatory effects of hCAP18 and LL37 peptides, 285
- Immunomodulatory short synthetic peptides, 156
- Implant-associated infections, prevention, 263
- Indirect-acting anticancer peptides, 133
 - cancer cell membranes, selective peptide binding to, 135–136
 - cell lysis, 135
 - mechanism of ACP-mediated anticancer activity, 136–137
- Infrared (IR) spectroscopy, 102
- Innate defense regulators (IDR), 137, 156, 157
- Innate immune defenses, 175
- Insect hemolymph, 241
- Ipilimumab, 139
- Isegaran, 285
- Isothermal titration calorimetry (ITC), 42–43
- Iturin A, 48, 49

L

- Lactoferricin B (LfciB), 18, 19, 21, 23, 133, 142
- Large-scale peptide manufacturing, 272
- Large unilamellar vesicles (LUVs), 18, 19, 25, 36, 39, 42, 101
- Lewis lung carcinoma, 161
- Lipid composition, AMP affinity for lipid bilayers
 - cholesterol content, 188
 - intrinsic curvature, 188–189
 - membrane charge, 188
- Lipid domain formation, 69
- Lipid-peptide interaction, 101
- Lipid rafts, 97
- Lipopeptide biosurfactants, 47–48
- Lipopolysaccharides (LPS), 10, 14, 153
- Lipoteichoic acids (LTA), 95, 98
- Liquid-ordered domains, 97
- LPS-induced secretion of tumor necrosis factor α , 116

M

- Magainins, 12–15, 18, 19, 23, 34, 35, 39, 46, 52, 216
- Mammalian neutrophil granules, 241
- Membrane curvature, 11, 51, 106
- Membrane macroscopic phase, 47
- Membrane permeabilization, 95
 - AMPs, 9
 - and bacterial death, 9, 10
 - bacterial membranes, 14
 - barrel-stave channel, 11, 12
 - carpet model, 11
 - detergent-like model, 13
 - interfacial activity model, 13
 - leakage kinetics, 9
 - liposomes, 11
 - magainin 2 leakage activity, 13
 - mammalian cell membranes, 14–15
 - membrane binding, 9–10
 - membrane curvature, 11
 - mode of dye leakage, 13
 - pore lifetime, 13
 - toroidal pore model, 11, 12
- Membrane pore formation, 37
- Membrane topology, 43, 44
- Metalnikowin, 77, 79
- Microbial adhesion and subsequent proliferation,
 - prevention, 263
- Microbial biofilms
 - adverse reactions, 259
 - clonal growth and stable cell-cell interactions, 258
 - development of, 258
 - horizontal transfer of resistance and virulence genes, 259
 - irreversible adhesion, 258
 - maturation phase, 258
 - multiple drug resistance, 259
 - outer membrane protein reorganization, 259
 - prevention of, 263–264
 - quorum sensing systems, 259
 - reversible attachment of planktonic cells to surface, 258
 - stress response, 259
- Minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC), 14, 77
- Minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC), 14
- Modern peptide large-scale production facility, 293, 294
- Molecular dynamics (MD) simulations, 46–47
- Molecular mechanics force field, 46
- Molecular shape concept, 49–51
- Multicellular organisms, AMP of, 3–5
 - design of, 3
 - in Gram-negative bacteria, 3–4
 - in Gram-positive bacteria, 4
 - hematopoietic cells, 4
 - mechanism, 4
 - Paneth cells, 5
 - simple amino acid substitutions, 4
- Multidrug resistance, 215
- multidrug-resistant (MDR) cancer cells, 133
- Multiple interconnected equilibria modulation, peptide activity and selectivity, 190, 191

N

- Nanoparticle, 140
- Neuropeptides, 4
- Neutrophil extracellular traps (NETs), 152, 160
- Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy, 102

O

- Oligo-acyl-lysine (OAK), 66–67
- Onc112, 79, 80
- Oncolytic virus therapy, 139, 141

P

- PAC-113, 285
- PATENTSCOPE of World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), 282
- Pathogen-associated molecular patterns (PAMPs), *see* Synthetic anti-lipopolysaccharide peptides (SALPs)
- Pathogen-specific innate immune response pathways, 216
- Pembrolizumab, 139
- Penicillin, discovery, 215
- Peptaibols, 12
- Peptide-cell association, quantitative determination, 176
- Peptide cyclization approaches, 287–289
- Peptide design, Cathelicidin LL-37 peptides, 223–224
 - FK-13 and KR-12 templates, 225–226
 - FK-16-derived GF-17 template, 224–225
 - IG-24 derived P60.4, 224
- Peptide-induced membrane permeability, 188
- Peptide-lipid interactions, 38, 44
- Peptide-mediated cytotoxicity, 136
- Peptide-membrane association, 188
 - thermodynamics, 189–190
- Peptide modification strategies, 140
- Peptide-targeting motifs, 141–142
- Peptidyltransferase center (PTC), 77, 83, 85
- Perfluorocarbon nanoparticles, 140
- PGLa, 39, 41, 46, 55
- Phagocytes, 75
- Pharmaceutical development, AMP, 115
- Phosphatidylcholine (POPC), 45, 48
- Phosphatidylethanolamine, 49, 67, 70
- Phospholipid acyl chains, 68–69
- Phospholipid and cholesterol content of human erythrocyte membrane, 185, 187
- Phospholipid composition of membranes, Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria, 185, 186
- Plasma binding to SAAP-148, cathelicidin LL-37, 234
- Pleurocidins, 133, 137
- Polymicrobial infections, 282
- Pore-forming toxin (PFT) protein, 19
- Proline-rich AMPs (PrAMPs), protein synthesis
 - discovery of intracellular target of, 73–74, 76–77
 - mechanism of action of Class I and Class II, 81–83
 - mutagenesis studies, 84–86
 - nascent polypeptide exit tunnel, 77–81
 - Class I, binding of, 77–80
 - Class II, binding of, 80–81

- Proline-rich AMPs (PrAMPs), protein synthesis (*cont.*)
 ribosomal binding site, determination of, 77
 sources of, 74–75
 synthesis of, 75–76
 toxicity in eukaryotes, 86–87
 uptake pathways of, 76
- Pro-rich peptide Bac7 (1–35), 15
- Pseudomonas*, 5
- Pyrrhococcin, 76, 79
- Q**
- Quantitative structure/activity relationships (QSAR)
 models, 103, 142
- R**
- “Race for the surface” concept, 263
- Radiation therapy for head and neck cancer, 285
- Reactive oxygen species (ROS), 96, 99
- Rheumatoid arthritis (RA), 159
- S**
- Secretory leukocyte proteinase inhibitor (SLPI), 158
- Single giant unilamellar vesicle (GUV) method
 advantages
 elementary processes, separation of, 22–23
 entry of AMPs without pore formation, 25
 membrane permeation, 24–25
 pore formation and local rupture, rate
 constant of, 23
 rate constant, determination of, 22–23
 transbilayer movement of lipids, 25–26
 location of AMPs and pore formation, 26–28
 membrane tension, effect of
 asymmetric lipid packing, effect of, 30
 lipid bilayers, 28–30
 modes of action (MoAs) of AMPs, 19–22
 complete rupture, 19
 EGCg, 19
 LfcinB-induced membrane permeation
 of calcein, 21
 local rupture, 19
 magainin 2-induced membrane permeation of
 calcein, 20
 no damage to the bilayers, 19, 21
 Rh-LfcinB (4-9), 21, 22
 small pore formation, 19
- Small unilamellar vesicles (SUVs), 41, 42, 102
- Soft Membranes Adapt and Respond, also Transiently
 (SMART) model, 38, 51–52
- Solid-state NMR spectroscopy
 of lipids, 45–46
 polypeptides, investigation of, 43–44
- Sphingomyelin (SM), 19
- Stimulated emission depletion (STED) super-resolution
 microscopy, 102
- Structure/activity relationship (SAR), 142
- Surfactin, 47, 48
- Synthetic anti-lipopolysaccharide peptides (SALPs)
 antibiotics in vivo, 120, 122
 anti-inflammatory agents in vivo, 123
 candidate therapies against sepsis, 120
 cell-bound toxins, 120
 development of, 115–117
 inflammation in intestinal cells, 118–119
 intracellular LPS responses, 123–124
 isothermal calorimetric titration, 116, 117
 LPS-induced sepsis, TLR4, 123
 LPS neutralization in vivo, 119
 mode of action, 120, 122
 PAMPs from gram-positive bacteria in vivo, 119–121
 sepsis-induced cardiac dysfunction, 117–118
 therapeutics in human “healing attempts,” 126
 topical treatment of wounds and skin infections,
 124–126
- Synthetic CHDP-inspired peptide (SAAP-148), 159
- Synthetic molecular evolution (SME)
 biochemical process, 243
 cell architecture, 243
 design and synthesis, combinatorial peptide libraries,
 247–248
 ESKAPE pathogens, 251–252
 high-throughput screening for antibacterial activity,
 248–251
 host cell inhibition, 243–246
 impediments, 243, 244
 iterative screening, 247
 peptide antibiotic drugs, preclinical identification, 242
 proteolytic degradation, 246–247
 saturation-like process, 243
 serum inhibition, 243–246
 toxicity against mammalian cells, 245–246
- Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), 159, 160
- T**
- Targeted bioengineering approaches, 293
- Targeting sequences, 141
- Therapeutic index (TI)
 of natural and artificial AMPs, 176–178
 RBCs/eukaryotic cells, 176, 180
 in vivo studies, 181, 182
- Thermodynamics, peptide-membrane association,
 189–190
- TLN-58, diseased skin state, 218
- Toroidal pore model, 11, 12, 38, 96
- Transportan 10 (TP10), 18, 19, 27, 29
- Trial and error experimentation, 241
- Tumor cells
 anticancer activity of membrane-active peptides,
 99–100
 characterization, 99
- Tur1A, 79–80, 86
- W**
- WHO priority pathogens for research and development,
 antibiotics, 112, 113
- Z**
- Zwitterionic lipids, 66, 67