



Prof. Molly Shoichet

University Professor & Canada Research Chair

**Institute of Biomedical Engineering
University of Toronto**

Turning Lemons into Lemonade: Affinity Release Strategies for Therapeutic Delivery



Photo by Jenna Wakani

Controlling protein release has typically been achieved by using strategies similar to those used for drug delivery; however, the method of encapsulation in biodegradable polymeric nanospheres is inherently limited in the amount and bioavailability of the released proteins. Typically, less than 0.1% by mass of protein is encapsulated and the exposure to shear and organic solvents impacts protein activity. While working in this area, we discovered encapsulation-free protein release – that is proteins do not have to be encapsulated, but rather their release can be controlled by electrostatic affinity interactions [1, 2]. The mechanism for this will be described as will the affinity release based on discrete protein-peptide binding partners.

For the latter, we express fusion proteins with Src homology 3 (SH3) and modify of hydrogel delivery vehicle with SH3-binding peptides, thereby controlling release of our protein of interest through the affinity of SH3 and its binding peptides [3]. More recently, we have advanced this to finding novel binding partners for each protein by manipulating yeast surface display [4]. We demonstrate the benefit of these methods in animal models of spinal cord injury, stroke and blindness.

References:

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