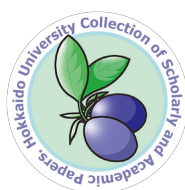




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Binding Mode of CpG Oligodeoxynucleotides to Nanoparticles Regulates Bifurcated Cytokine induction via Toll-like Receptor 9

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The interaction of cytosine-phosphate-guanine oligodeoxynucleotides (CpG ODNs) with Toll-like receptor 9 (TLR9) activates the immune system. Multimeric class A CpG ODNs induce interferon- α (IFN- α) and, to a lesser extent, interleukin-6. By contrast, monomeric class B CpG ODNs induce interleukin-6 but not IFN- α . This difference suggests that the multimerization of CpG ODN molecules is a key factor in IFN- α induction. We multimerized class B CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules that consist entirely of a phosphodiester backbone onto quantum dot silicon nanoparticles with various binding modes. Herein, we present the binding mode-dependent bifurcation of cytokine induction and discuss its possible mechanism of CpG ODN and TLR9 interaction. Our discoveries also suggest that nanoparticles play roles in not only delivery of CpG ODNs but also control of CpG ODN activity.

Oligodeoxynucleotides (ODNs) that contain unmethylated cytosine-phosphate-guanine (CpG) motifs can stimulate the immune system via interaction with the pattern-recognition receptor Toll-like receptor 9 (TLR9)^{1–3}. In humans, TLR9 is expressed in B cells and plasmacytoid dendritic cells (pDCs)⁴. TLR9 activation in B cells induces proinflammatory cytokines—including interleukin (IL)-6, IL-10, and IL-12—through the signal-transduction pathways involved in nuclear factor- κ B^{5–7}, whereas in pDCs it induces type I interferons (IFNs), tissue necrosis factor- α , IL-6, IL-12, and IFN γ -inducible 10-kDa protein^{3,8–13}. The potential of CpG ODNs to stimulate the immune system via activation of TLR9 can be applied to infectious disease and allergy treatments and cancer therapy^{14–17}.

CpG ODNs are divided into 4 classes according to their sequence properties. Class A and class B CpG ODNs have been well characterized. Those in class A have a palindromic structure consisting of a phosphodiester backbone at the center of the sequence and poly-G motifs with a phosphorothioate backbone at each end^{3,18,19}. Class B CpG ODNs have a linear structure consisting entirely of a phosphorothioate backbone^{3,19–21}. IFN- α is induced by class A, but not by class B, CpG ODNs¹⁸. By contrast, class B CpG ODNs can proliferate and activate B cells, leading to IL-6 production. Conversely, class A CpG ODNs have a lower potential to induce IL-6²⁰. Class A and class B CpG ODNs contain a partial or complete phosphorothioate backbone, which improves resistance to nuclease degradation^{22–24}. However, side effects are cause for concern^{25–30}. We recently developed a nuclease-resistant CpG ODN consisting entirely of a phosphodiester backbone³¹. This novel CpG ODN, referred to as CpG ODN2006x3-PD, has a linear structure. Similar to class B CpG ODNs, CpG ODN2006x3-PD induces IL-6 but not IFN- α .

Under certain physiological conditions, class A CpG ODNs form nanometer-sized multimers via self-assembly because of their palindromic and poly-G sequences³². By contrast, class B CpG ODNs lack the potential to form such higher-order multimers. IFN- α induction by class-A CpG ODNs is thought to result from the formation of multimers, the average length of which has been demonstrated to be ~ 100 nm^{32,33}. Interestingly, IFN- α production has been observed when class B CpG ODNs are loaded onto 180-nm polystyrene nanoparticles (NPs)³², suggesting that NPs can alter the cytokine induction mediated by the interaction of class B CpG ODNs and TLR9. However, the mechanism by which class-B CpG ODNs acquire the potential to induce IFN- α remains unclear.



In the present study, we aimed to clarify this mechanism. First, we investigated whether class B CpG ODNs loaded onto NPs smaller than the multimers formed by class A CpG ODNs can stimulate IFN- α induction. Second, we examined whether IFN- α is induced by class B CpG ODNs remaining on the surface of the NPs or by free CpG ODNs released from the NPs. Third, we evaluated whether IFN- α induction is affected by the binding mode of class B CpG ODNs on the NPs. For these investigations, we prepared silicon NPs (Si-NPs) with an average diameter of 3.4 nm because silicon has a low inherent toxicity³⁴. The Si-NPs displayed a substantial photoluminescence (PL) quantum yield in the visible region. Generally, polycations such as polyethyleneimine and poly-L-lysine are used to modify NPs to bind negatively charged DNA electrostatically. However, polycations have been reported to result in nonspecific binding of negatively charged molecules and promote the formation of NP aggregates^{35–37}, which are thought to cause side effects. The toxicity of polycations likely affects cytokine induction in the immune system as well as the interaction between CpG ODNs and TLR9. Thus, we modified the Si-NP surface with allylamine to ensure a positive charge and electrostatically bind them to CpG ODN molecules. Furthermore, alternative surface modification of Si-NPs was performed by introducing maleimide into the allylamine amino group to cross-link CpG ODN molecules onto Si-NP covalently. Herein we demonstrate that these binding modes significantly affect the bifurcation of cytokine induction. Our findings also demonstrate the simultaneous induction of IFN- α and IL-6 using CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules with different binding modes on Si-NPs.

Results

Characterization of positively charged Si-NPs. To examine the electrostatic binding of negatively charged CpG ODN molecules to Si-NPs, we synthesized hydrogen-terminated Si-NPs and modified their surfaces with allylamine, which has a positively charged amino group. To confirm successful modification, we examined the surface state using Fourier transform infrared spectra (FT-IR) and proton nuclear magnetic resonance (¹H NMR). Peaks at 1254 cm⁻¹ and 1468 cm⁻¹ in the FT-IR spectra (Fig. 1a), attributed to vibrational scissoring and symmetric bending of Si-CH₂, clearly indicated the presence of allylamine. An N-H stretching band between 3500 cm⁻¹ and 3655 cm⁻¹, an N-H scissoring peak at 1627 cm⁻¹, and C-H stretching peaks at 2851 cm⁻¹ and 2923 cm⁻¹ were also observed. Compared with SiO₂, the surface-modified Si-NPs showed lower-magnitude peaks between 1000 cm⁻¹ and 1100 cm⁻¹ caused by Si-OR stretching vibrations. These data suggested minimal oxidation. Furthermore, ¹H NMR spectra revealed a quarter peak between 3.6 ppm and 3.75 ppm (Fig. 1b), which we assigned to the proton adjacent to the amine group³⁸. The peaks were not attributed to free allylamine, because the unreacted allylamine was removed via rotary evaporation. Our results indicate that the surface-modified Si-NPs were covered with allylamine and predominantly non-oxidized. The surface charge of the allylamine-modified Si-NPs was +18.59 mV (Supplementary Fig. S1).

Using transmission electron microscopy (TEM), we carried out additional observation of the allylamine-modified Si-NPs on a carbon-coated copper grid. Monodispersed particles and atomic lattice planes were present (Fig. 1c), indicating a highly crystalline nature. The average diameter of 327 allylamine-modified Si-NPs was ~3.4 nm (Fig. 1d), which is close to the Bohr radius of silicon (4.3 nm)³⁹. The rings observed in the selected area electron diffraction pattern corresponded to crystalline silicon in the diamond structure (Fig. 1e). Energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy showed no platinum contamination (Supplementary Fig. S2), indicating that the catalyst was completely removed.

Next, we examined the optical character of allylamine-modified Si-NPs. Their absorption spectrum was wide (230–400 nm), with a shoulder peak at 300 nm (Fig. 1f) assigned to an Γ - Γ band-gap trans-

ition^{38,40}. The absorption maximum of ~260 nm was indicative of the small size (1–5 nm) of the silicon nanocrystals⁴¹. The PL spectrum of allylamine-modified Si-NPs indicated peaks at 411 nm and 458 nm corresponding to excitation at 330 nm and 400 nm, respectively (Fig. 1g). These data implied red shift in the PL peak position as the excitation wavelength increased. The blue luminescence assigned to the Γ - Γ band-gap transition was in accordance with previous reports^{42,43}. The time-resolved PL spectrum revealed that PL decay was rapid at 420 nm, slightly slower at 440 nm, and constant 460–520 nm (Fig. 1h). The time constants were ~0.7 ns, 4 ns, and 17 ns, suggesting multiple de-excitation processes in allylamine-modified Si-NPs. The character of PL decay was consistent with direct band-gap recombination in Si-NPs⁴⁴.

Safety of allylamine-modified Si-NPs. To determine whether allylamine-modified Si-NPs are safe for human cells, we performed a water-soluble tetrazolium salt (WST) cell proliferation assay using 2 types of cells, 293XL-hTLR9 cells and peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs). The WST assay is based on the production of formazan from WST by mitochondrial dehydrogenases in viable cells. We detected no damage to either type of cell, even after exposure to a high dose of allylamine-modified Si-NPs for 24 h (Supplementary Fig. S3). When cells were exposed to 100 μ g/mL of the surface-modified Si-NPs for 48 h, the viability of the 293XL-hTLR9 cells was reduced to ~80% of that of the control cells, whereas no toxic effects on PBMCs were observed. Our results indicate that allylamine-modified Si-NPs are non-toxic to PBMCs.

Allylamine-modified Si-NPs as carriers for the delivery of CpG ODNs. TLR9 is localized in the endoplasmic reticulum and transferred to endolysosomes, where CpG ODNs interact with TLR9. Therefore, CpG ODNs must be delivered into endolysosomes. We investigated the uptake of allylamine-modified Si-NPs in 293XL-TLR9 cells and observed that they were mainly localized in endolysosome-expressing, lysosome-associated membrane protein 1 (LAMP-1; Fig. 2a). This outcome attested to the suitability of allylamine-modified Si-NPs as carriers for the delivery of CpG ODNs to TLR9.

Next, we evaluated the maximum amount of CpG ODN2006x3-PD bound electrostatically to allylamine-modified Si-NPs. CpG ODN2006x3-PD contains 72 bases and consists entirely of a phosphodiester backbone. When 40 μ g allylamine-modified Si-NPs was incubated with 46 μ L 300 ng/ μ L CpG ODN2006x3-PD solution at 4°C for 4 h, ~53% of the CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules were bound electrostatically to the surface of the Si-NPs. This result indicated that the maximum number of CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules were bound to the allylamine-modified Si-NPs and that the surface had no further capacity for residual CpG ODNs binding. Therefore, the maximum amount of CpG ODN2006x3-PD loaded onto allylamine-modified Si-NPs was estimated to be 183 μ g/mg NPs.

To verify the presence of CpG ODN molecules on the allylamine-modified Si-NPs, we mixed fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC)-labeled CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules with allylamine-modified Si-NPs and observed the mixture using fluorescence microscopy. The emitted PL spectra from FITC and Si-NPs merged completely (Fig. 2b), confirming that CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules were bound to the surface of the allylamine-modified Si-NPs. Furthermore, the thickness of the CpG ODN2006x3-PD layer on the allylamine-modified Si-NPs was ~1 nm (Fig. 2c). This observation suggested that CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules had wound around the surface of the modified Si-NPs via electrostatic binding (Supplementary Fig. S4).

Cytokine induction by CpG ODNs electrostatically bound to allylamine-modified Si-NPs. Similar to class B CpG ODNs, free CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules stimulated IL-6 production in PBMCs, including pDCs and B cells (Fig. 3a). However, CpG

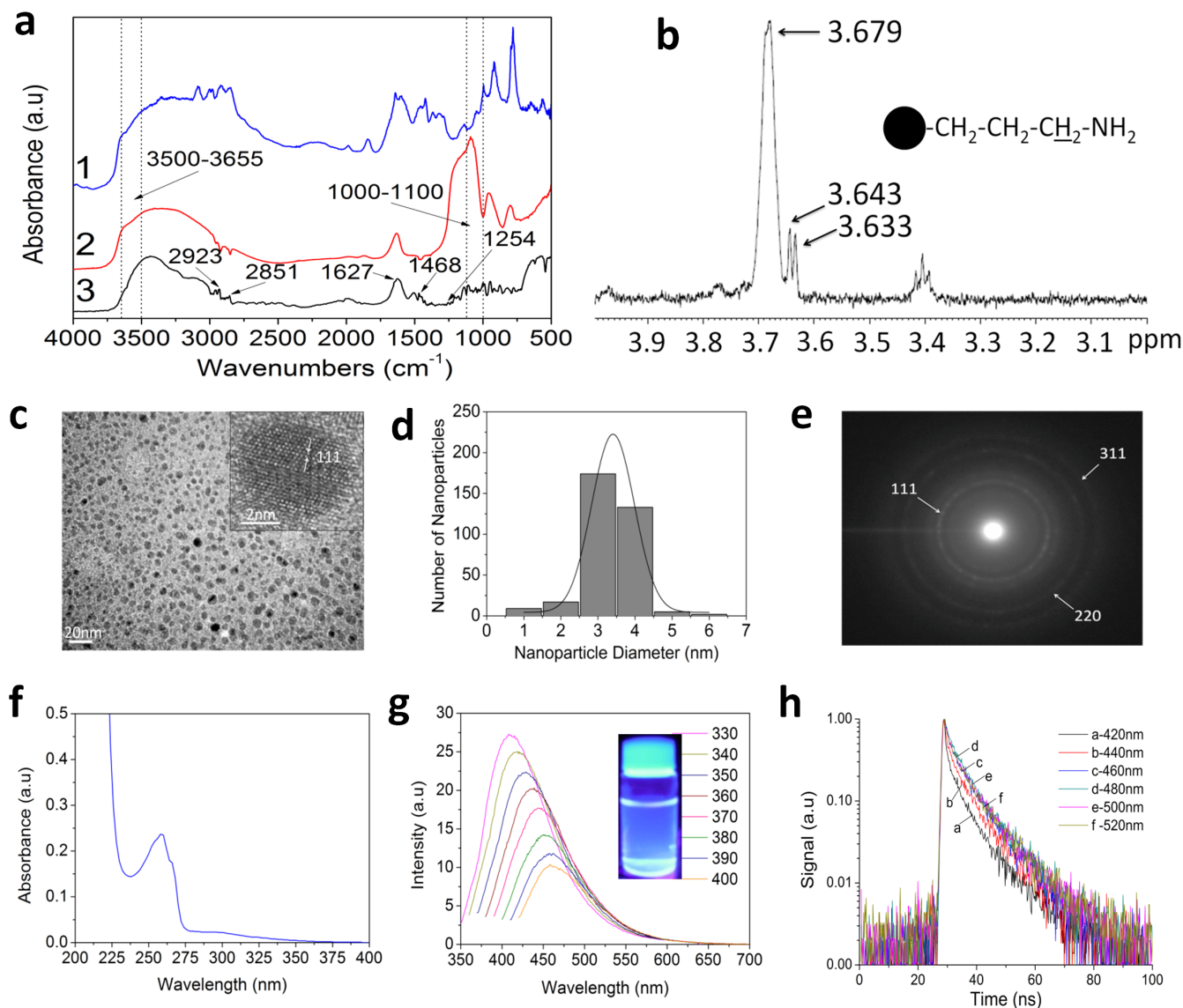


Figure 1 | Characterization of allylamine-modified silicon nanoparticles (Si-NPs). (a) Fourier transform infrared (FT-IR) spectra for allylamine (blue line), SiO₂ (red line), and allylamine-modified Si-NPs (black line). (b) Proton nuclear magnetic resonance (¹H NMR) spectra of allylamine-modified Si-NPs in CDCl₃. (c) Transmission electron microscopic (TEM) observation of allylamine-modified Si-NPs. The inset indicates crystal lattice planes. (d) Size distribution obtained from TEM observation. (e) Selected area electron diffraction pattern. (f) Ultraviolet-visible absorption spectrum in water. (g) Photoluminescence spectrum in water at an excitation wavelength of 330–400 nm. (h) Time-resolved decay spectra. The spectra were obtained in water using an emission wavelength range of 420–520 nm and an excitation wavelength of 400 nm.

ODN2006x3-PD molecules loaded onto allylamine-modified Si-NPs suppressed IL-6 production. By contrast, induction of IFN- α was observed in CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules loaded onto allylamine-modified Si-NPs (Fig. 3b), whereas free CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules had no potential to stimulate IFN- α production.

We hypothesized that IFN- α production was stimulated by the CpG ODN2006x3-PD loaded onto the surface of allylamine-modified Si-NPs but not by free CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules released from the Si-NPs. To verify this hypothesis, we examined whether CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules were released from the surface of the Si-NPs. When FITC-labeled CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules loaded onto allylamine-modified Si-NPs were added to the culture medium, the intracellular localization of CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules corresponded strongly with that of the allylamine-modified Si-NPs (Fig. 4). This observation indicated that CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules were not released from the allylamine-modified Si-NPs inside cells but remained on the Si-NP surface. To confirm this observation, we tested the level of free CpG

ODN2006x3-PD molecules released from the allylamine-modified Si-NPs in sodium acetate buffer (pH 5.0, corresponding to that in endolysosomes). We detected no free CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules (Supplementary Fig. S5), indicating that CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules on the surface of allylamine-modified Si-NPs, but not free CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules released from the Si-NPs, interact with TLR9, thereby stimulating IFN- α production.

Cytokine induction by CpG ODNs bound to Si-NPs through thiol-maleimide cross-linking. To examine the effect of binding mode of CpG ODNs on the surface of NPs, we introduced a maleimide group to the allylamine-modified Si-NPs using the allylamine amino group. We also prepared 3'-thiolated CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules and cross-linked them on Si-NPs via a thiol-maleimide reaction (Supplementary Fig. S6). In this binding mode, CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules are thought to grow from the Si-NP-like hairs, because only the 3'-end of CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecule binds to Si-NPs; the 5'-end is free (see Supplementary Fig.

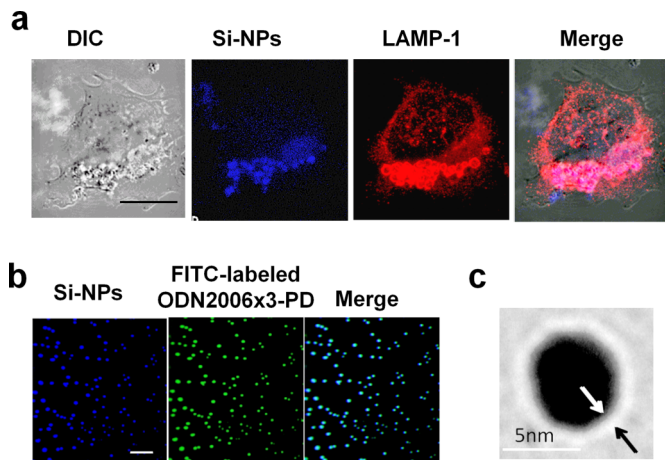


Figure 2 | Allylamine-modified Si-NPs as carriers of cytosine-phosphate-guanine oligodeoxynucleotides (CpG ODNs). (a) Cellular localization of allylamine-modified Si-NPs. Immunostaining of the endolysosome marker, lysosome-associated membrane protein 1 (LAMP-1), is shown in red. Allylamine-modified Si-NPs are shown in blue and are localized in endolysosomes. DIC, differential interference contrast. Bar = 10 μm. (b) CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules bound electrostatically to the surface of allylamine-modified Si-NPs. Allylamine-modified Si-NPs were mixed with fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC)-labeled CpG ODN2006x3-PD and collected. Images were obtained with a fluorescence microscope. Bar = 5 μm. (c) TEM image of an allylamine-modified Si-NP loaded with CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules. Arrows indicate the CpG ODN2006x3-PD layer. Bar = 5 nm.

S6). When 40 μg maleimide-modified Si-NPs was incubated with 46 μL 220 ng/μL 3'-thiolated CpG ODN2006x3-PD solution, ~33% of the CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules were cross-linked to the surface of the Si-NPs. Therefore, the maximum amount of CpG ODN2006x3-PD cross-linked to Si-NPs was estimated to be 72.6 μg/mg NPs. CpG ODN2006x3-PD cross-linked to Si-NPs through the thiol-maleimide reaction induced a significantly higher level of IL-6 compared to that induced by free CpG ODN2006x3-PD with or without thiol modification (Fig. 5a). However, similar to free CpG ODN2006x3-PD, the cross-linked CpG ODN2006x3-PD was unable to stimulate IFN-α production (Fig. 5b). Thus, we propose that the binding mode of the CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecule affects cytokine induction.

Next, we investigated the intracellular localization of CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules on Si-NPs. Free CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules were localized in endolysosomes expressing LAMP-1 (Fig. 6a). CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules cross-linked to maleimide-modified Si-NPs were localized in endolysosomes (Fig. 6b), but this localization was not observed in the molecules bound electrostatically to allylamine-modified Si-NPs (Fig. 6c).

Simultaneous induction of IFN-α and IL-6 using different binding modes of CpG ODNs on Si-NPs. To evaluate the effect of free CpG ODN2006x3-PD on IFN-α induction by CpG ODN2006x3-PD bound electrostatically to allylamine-modified Si-NPs, we simultaneously added CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules in both forms to the PBMC culture. Although IL-6 induction was observed, the level of IFN-α was significantly reduced compared to that resulting when CpG ODN2006x3-PD was loaded onto allylamine-modified Si-NPs without free CpG ODN molecules (Fig. 7a, b). This result suggests that simultaneous induction of IFN-α and IL-6 is difficult using both class A and class B CpG ODNs because free class B CpG ODN molecules that induce IL-6 inhibit IFN-α induction. However, we observed simultaneous induction of IFN-α and IL-6 when CpG ODN2006x3-PD

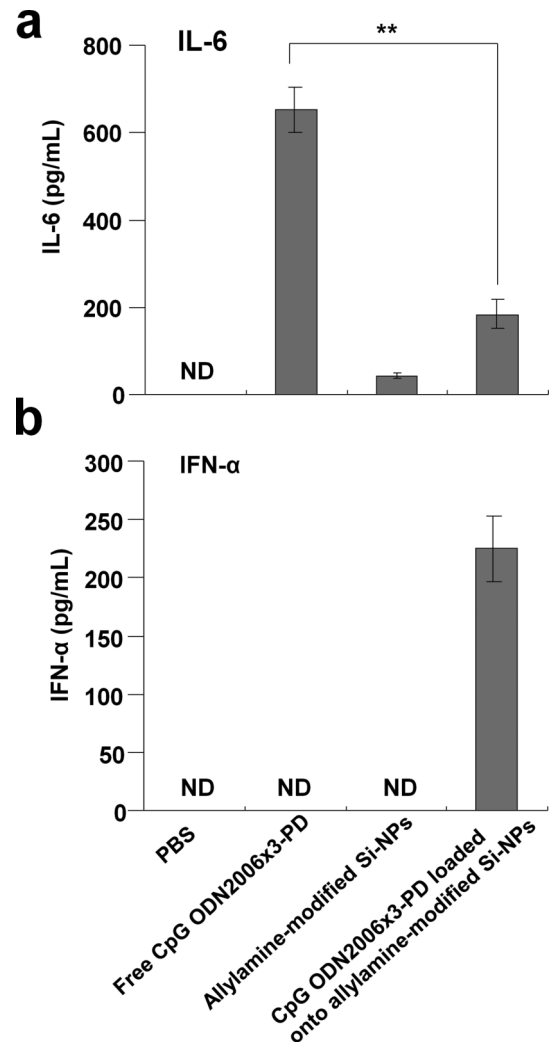


Figure 3 | Induction of interleukin-6 (IL-6) and interferon-α (IFN-α) in peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs). Cells were stimulated with 0.65 μM free CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules or 80 μg/mL allylamine-modified Si-NPs loaded with CpG ODN2006x3-PD at a concentration corresponding to 0.65 μM in the culture medium. (a) Free CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules stimulated IL-6 induction, but CpG ODN2006x3-PD bound electrostatically to allylamine-modified Si-NPs inhibited the induction. $n = 3$. **, $p < 0.05$. ND, not detected. (b) IFN-α was induced by CpG ODN2006x3-PD bound electrostatically to allylamine-modified Si-NPs but not by free CpG ODN2006x3-PD. $n = 3$. ND, not detected; PBS, phosphate-buffered saline.

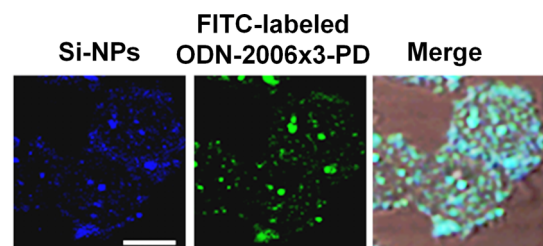


Figure 4 | Intracellular behavior of CpG ODN2006x3-PD. CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules bound electrostatically to allylamine-modified Si-NPs remained in place inside cells. Bar = 10 μm.

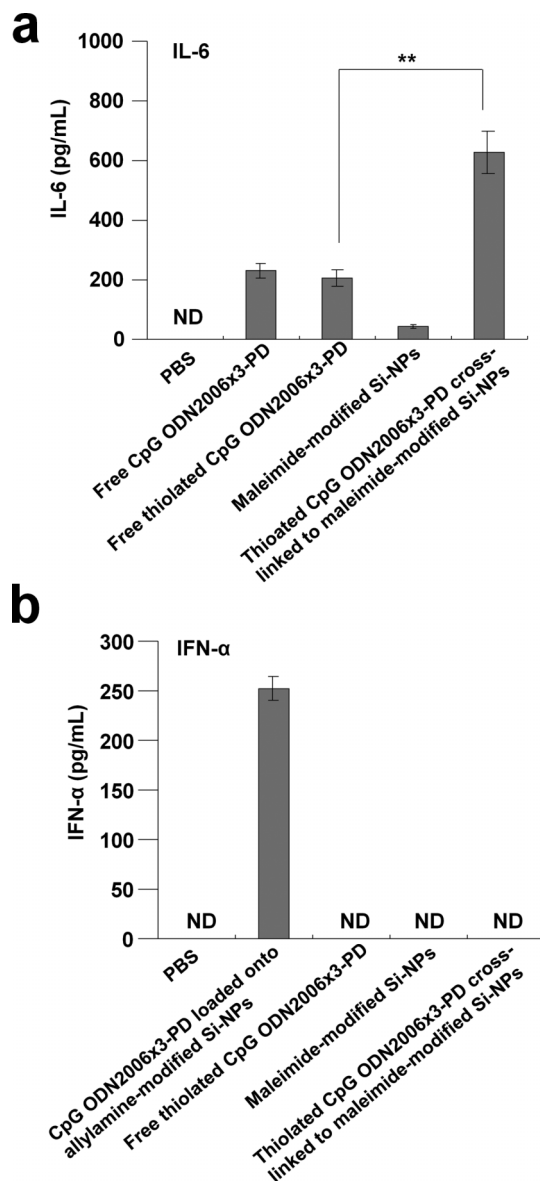


Figure 5 | Cytokine induction by thiolated CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules cross-linked to maleimide-modified Si-NPs. (a) IL-6 induction. PBMCs were stimulated with 0.26 μ M free CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules and 80 μ g/mL maleimide-modified Si-NPs loaded with thiolated CpG ODN2006x3-PD at a concentration corresponding to 0.26 μ M in the culture medium. CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules cross-linked to Si-NPs showed a higher potential to induce IL-6 than did free CpG ODNs. $n = 3$. **, $p < 0.05$. (b) IFN- α induction. CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules cross-linked to maleimide-modified Si-NPs showed no potential to induce IFN- α . $n = 3$.

molecules both bound electrostatically to allylamine-modified Si-NPs and cross-linked to maleimide-modified Si-NPs were added to the PBMC culture (see Fig. 7a,b). This observation implies that, unlike free CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules, CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules cross-linked to maleimide-modified Si-NPs with a potential to induce IL-6 do not inhibit IFN- α induction.

Discussion

The difference in cytokine production between class A and class B CpG ODNs is thought to result from their sequence-dependent structures. Class A CpG ODN molecules reportedly form duplexes based on their palindromic sequences, and 2 duplexes further form a

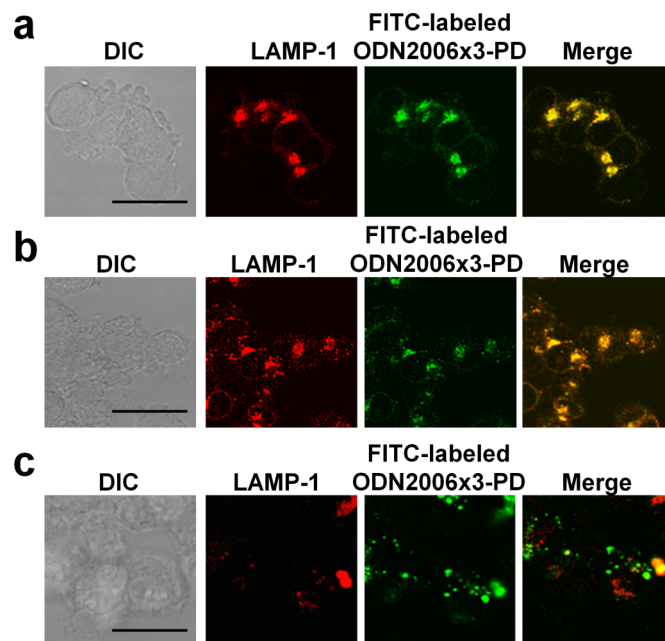


Figure 6 | Intracellular localization of CpG ODN2006x3-PD. (a) Free CpG ODN2006x3-PD was localized in endolysosomes expressing LAMP-1. (b) CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules cross-linked to maleimide-modified Si-NPs were localized in endolysosomes. (c) CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules bound electrostatically to allylamine-modified Si-NPs were not localized in endolysosomes. CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules were labeled with FITC (green). Immunostaining of the endolysosome marker LAMP-1 is shown in red. DIC, differential interference contrast. Bar = 25 μ m.

quadruplex because of the poly-G sequences at each end^{32,33}. The quadruplex interacts with duplex or monomeric CpG ODN molecules, forming a higher-order structure. Class B CpG ODN molecules do not form such higher-order structures. Using atomic force microscopy (AFM), the size of the multimeric, higher-order structure was estimated to be ~ 50 nm in diameter in CpG ODN2216³², and 1.1 ± 0.2 nm in height, 10.2 ± 1.9 nm in width, and 30–70 nm in length in CpG ODN2336³³. CpG ODN2216 and ODN2336 are distinct class A CpG ODNs consisting of 20 and 21 bases, respectively. The class B CpG ODN, CpG ODN2007, consists of 22 bases and is a coil in solution; its size, estimated using AFM, is 1.2 ± 0.3 nm in height and 8.7 ± 1.4 nm in diameter³³. Therefore, the class A CpG ODNs that interact with TLR9 are markedly larger than those in class B. This difference suggests that the size of CpG ODNs is critical for IFN- α induction. Moreover, class B CpG ODN molecules bound electrostatically to 180-nm cationic polystyrene NPs induce IFN- α ³². We hypothesized that CpG ODNs larger than class A CpG ODNs have the potential to induce IFN- α regardless of class. Thus, we examined whether class B CpG ODN molecules loaded onto NPs smaller than multimeric class-A CpG ODNs could stimulate IFN- α induction.

For this purpose, we prepared allylamine-modified Si-NPs smaller than multimeric class A CpG ODNs. The average diameter of our allylamine-modified Si-NPs was 3.4 ± 0.2 nm. Si-NPs with diameters of < 5 nm can be visualized as quantum dots (QDs), and this optical character can be applied in the field of bioimaging^{45–48}. Using ultraviolet-visible (UV-Vis) absorption, we observed a maximum at 260 nm, which was assigned to direct band-gap transition⁴⁹. Additionally, the maximum PL peak appeared at 411 nm, with a full-width half-maximum height of 88 nm and an excitation wavelength at 330 nm. The red shift in the emission wavelength may be attributed to excitation of the different sizes of Si-NPs⁵⁰.

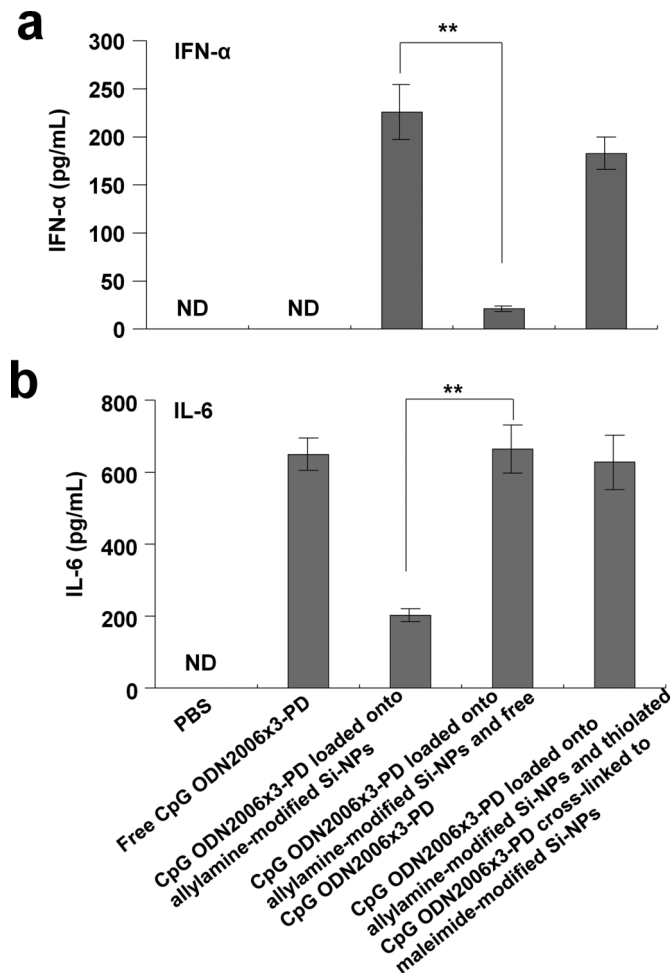


Figure 7 | Cytokine induction by CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules bound electrostatically to allylamine-modified Si-NPs added to PBMCs with free CpG ODN2006x3-PD or CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules cross-linked to maleimide-modified Si-NPs. (a) IFN- α induction was stimulated by 80 μ g/mL allylamine-modified Si-NPs loaded with CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules but was strongly inhibited by the simultaneous addition of free CpG ODN2006x3-PD (0.63 μ M). Conversely, the inhibition was not observed in CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules cross-linked to maleimide-modified Si-NPs. $n = 3$. **, $p < 0.05$. ND, not detected. (b) IL-6 induction was suppressed by CpG ODN2006x3-PD bound electrostatically to allylamine-modified Si-NPs, but CpG ODN2006x3-PD on allylamine-modified Si-NPs did not inhibit IL-6 induction by free CpG ODN2006x3-PD or CpG ODN2006-PD cross-linked to maleimide-modified Si-NPs. $n = 3$. **, $p < 0.05$. ND, not detected.

Large band-gap transitions (4.8 eV) are usually absorbed by Si nanocrystals with diameters of <2 nm⁴⁰. Cd-based QDs, such as CdTe, CdTe/CdSe, and CdSe/ZnS, have been reported to show cytotoxicity^{51–54}. However, our allylamine-modified Si-NP showed no toxicity to 293XL-hTLR9 cells and PBMCs, even at concentrations of 80 μ g/mL and 100 μ g/mL, respectively. The cytotoxicity of QD-sized NPs may affect cytokine induction by immune cells and therefore the non-toxic allylamine-modified Si-NPs were useful for the present study. Allylamine-modified Si-NPs were taken up by cells and mainly localized in endolysosomes expressing LAMP-1. This localization is advantageous for CpG ODN delivery, because TLR9 is also localized in endolysosomes. Allylamine-modified Si-NPs have a positive charge and robust dispersibility, and therefore, CpG ODN molecules were easily bound to the Si-NPs. Additionally, we were able to analyze the intracellular behavior of CpG ODN molecules and Si-NPs using the PL emitted from FITC

and Si-NPs when FITC-labeled CpG ODN molecules were loaded onto the Si-NPs as QDs.

The CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules used in the present study consisted of 72 bases, and were >3 times longer than class B CpG ODN2007 molecules (22 bases). The distance between bases in a double-stranded helix structure is 0.34 nm (3.4 Å), and therefore the length of the monomeric single-stranded CpG ODN2007 is believed to be >7.14 nm (0.34 nm $\times$ 21 bases). This length corresponds closely with the size estimated using means of AFM (8.7 ± 1.4 nm)³³. The length of the CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecule is estimated to be >24 nm (0.34 nm $\times$ 71 bases), which is comparable to the minimum size of class A CpG ODNs with multimeric higher-order structures (30 nm)³³. However, no IFN- α induction was observed in free CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules, indicating that larger class B CpG ODN molecules lacks the potential to stimulate IFN- α induction. The average size of the NPs after electrostatic binding of CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules was estimated to be ~ 5.4 nm because the average diameter of allylamine-modified Si-NPs was 3.4 nm and the thickness of the CpG ODN2006x3-PD layer on the Si-NPs was ~ 1 nm. NPs loaded with CpG ODN molecules are much smaller than multimeric class A CpG ODNs. However, class B CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules bound electrostatically to Si-NPs smaller than multimeric class A CpG ODNs with higher-order structures also have the potential to induce IFN- α . Our data suggest that the increased size of class A CpG ODNs resulting from self-assembly does not contribute to IFN- α induction.

The thickness of the CpG ODN2006x3-PD layer on the allylamine-modified Si-NPs was ~ 1 nm, which is much shorter than the length of the monomeric CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecule. This result implies that many CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules are randomly wound around the Si-NP and form a compacted 1-nm layer. That is, the whole molecule of CpG ODN2006x3-PD is entirely bound to the surface of allylamine-modified Si-NPs, because every negatively charged phosphate group of the nucleotides that constitute the CpG ODN molecule is involved in electrostatic binding to the positively charged allylamine amino groups. PL emitted from FITC and Si-NPs revealed that CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules were not released from Si-NPs inside cells. Furthermore, CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules released from Si-NPs were not detected in sodium acetate buffer, which has a pH similar to that of endolysosomes. These observations imply that multiple molecules of CpG ODN2006x3-PD on Si-NPs, but not monomers released from Si-NPs, interact with TLR9, thereby leading to IFN- α production. We further observed that free CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules inhibited IFN- α production by CpG ODN2006x3-PD bound electrostatically to Si-NP, which also indicates that only CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules on Si-NPs are involved in IFN- α induction. The size, chemical composition, and surface modification of NPs are thought to be uninvolved in the stimulation of IFN- α induction, because class B CpG ODNs loaded onto 180-nm cationic polystyrene NPs also induce IFN- α ³². Therefore, multimerization of CpG ODN molecules via self-assembly or using NPs is a critical factor for IFN- α induction.

To investigate further the effects of the multimerization of CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules, we prepared an alternate binding mode using covalent-cross-linking between 3'-thiolated CpG ODN molecules and maleimide that was introduced on the Si-NP surface. This binding mode induced IL-6 but not IFN- α , as did free CpG ODN2006x3-PD. In this binding mode, only the 3'-end of CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules is bound to the Si-NP, and the 5'-end, which has a binding mode just like hair, is free. Thus, we believe that CpG ODN molecules bound to the surface of Si-NPs through covalent cross-linking may behave in the same manner observed for those in the monomeric form. These results indicate that multimerization

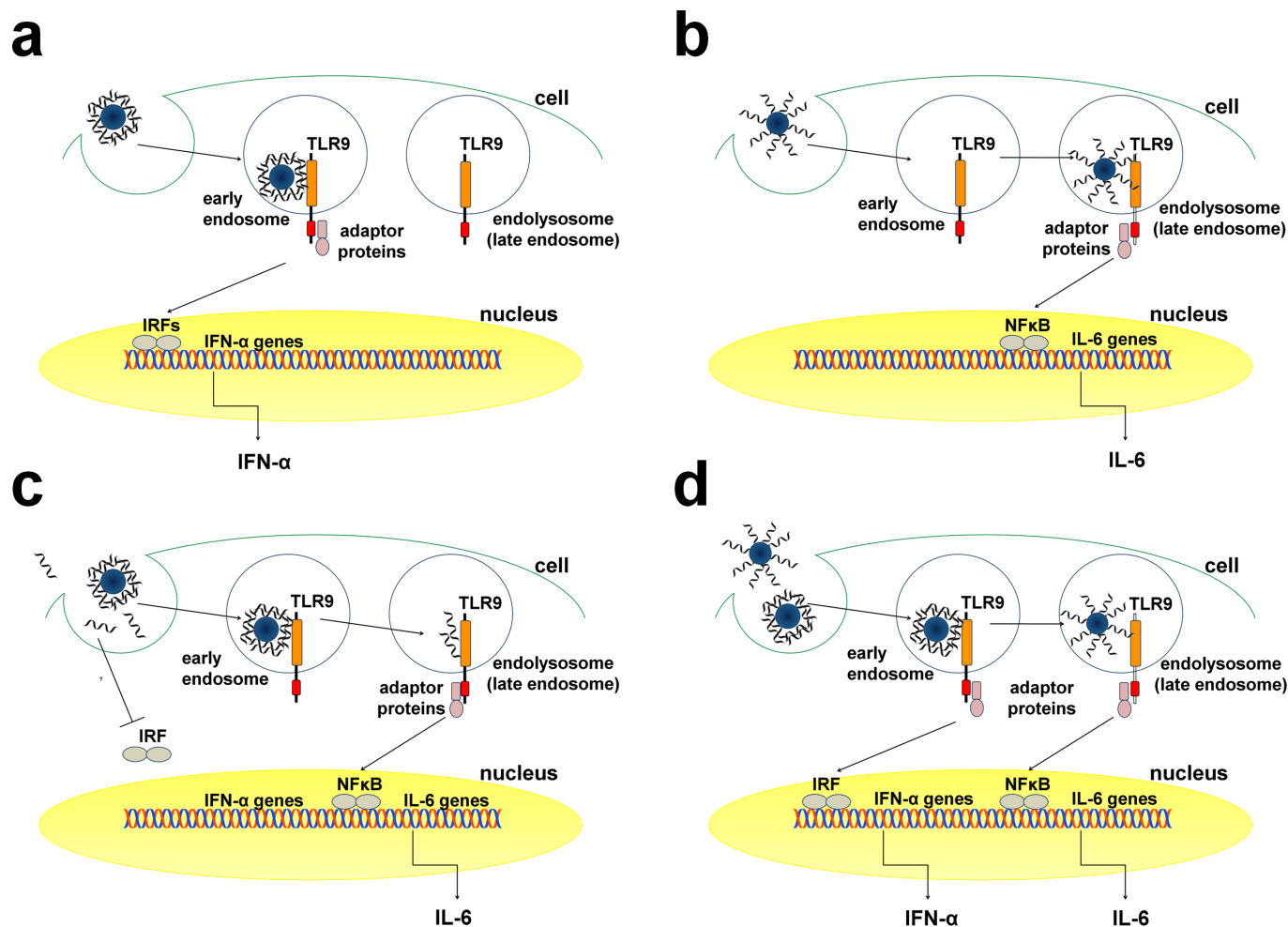


Figure 8 | Proposed model for binding mode-dependent bifurcation of cytokine induction in class B CpG ODN2006x3-PD. (a) CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules bound electrostatically onto allylamine-modified Si-NPs are mainly localized in early endosomes and induce IFN- α , although free CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules are localized in endolysosomes (late endosomes) and induce only IL-6. IRFs, interferon regulatory factors. (b) CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules cross-linked to maleimide-modified Si-NPs are localized in endolysosomes and induce IL-6 but not IFN- α . (c) Free CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules inhibit IFN- α induction by CpG ODN2006x3-PD bound electrostatically onto allylamine-modified Si-NPs. However, the inhibition mechanism remains unclear. (d) CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules cross-linked to maleimide-modified Si-NPs do not inhibit IFN- α induction by CpG ODN2006x3-PD bound electrostatically onto allylamine-modified Si-NPs, thereby stimulating both IFN- α and IL-6.

of CpG ODN molecules is required for IFN- α induction, but the method of multimerization significantly affects cytokine induction.

We observed that CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules cross-linked onto maleimide-modified Si-NPs were localized in endolysosomes expressing LAMP-1, whereas the CpG ODN molecules electrostatically bound to allylamine-modified Si-NPs were not localized in the endolysosomes. Free CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules were localized in the endolysosomes, as were the CpG ODN molecules cross-linked to maleimide-modified Si-NPs. These observations suggest that the binding mode, but not the presence or absence of NP, affects the localization of CpG ODNs. Monomeric class B CpG ODN molecules are reportedly translocated to late endosomes, leading to the induction of proinflammatory cytokines such as IL-6, whereas multimeric class A CpG ODNs are retained in early endosomes, leading to IFN induction^{55–58}. In addition, retention of class B CpG ODN molecules in early endosomes by means of complex formation with a cationic lipid or multimerization by 3' poly-G extension is associated with IFN induction^{57,58}. Therefore, we believe that the difference in binding mode of CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules to Si-NPs affects the localization of CpG ODNs, resulting in different cytokine induction.

Free CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules inhibited IFN- α induction by CpG ODN2006x3-PD bound electrostatically to Si-NPs.

Monomeric class B CpG ODNs reportedly inhibit class A CpG ODN-induced association of IFN regulatory factor 1 with promoters of IFNs, resulting in the inhibition of IFN induction⁵⁹. By contrast, CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules cross-linked to maleimide-modified Si-NPs showed no inhibitory effect on IFN- α induction by CpG ODN2006x3-PD molecules bound electrostatically to Si-NPs. This result implies that both IL-6 and IFN- α can be induced simultaneously using different binding modes of class B CpG ODNs on NPs, although inducing both cytokines simultaneously by combining multimeric class A CpG ODNs and monomeric class B CpG ODNs or combining class-B CpG ODNs bound electrostatically to NPs and free class-B CpG ODNs is impossible.

We summarized our present findings in Fig. 8. This study demonstrated that the multimerization of class B CpG ODNs is required for IFN- α induction, but the binding mode of class B CpG ODNs to NPs significantly affects IFN- α induction when using NPs.

Methods

Synthesis of allylamine-modified Si-NPs. Allylamine-modified Si-NPs were prepared according to the procedure of Warner et al.⁶⁰, with minor modifications. Briefly, 92 μ L SiCl₄ (0.8 mM) was added to 100 mL anhydrous toluene containing 1.5 g tetraoctyl ammonium bromide and mixed with a homogenizer for 15 min. Excess reducing agent (LiAlH₄) was reacted with the mixture for 3 h, after which



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Author contributions

S.Chinnathambi contributed to most of the experiments, including the preparation and characterization of Si-NPs and the cytotoxicity and cytokine assays. S.Chen and SG participated in the preparation and characterization of Si-NPs, respectively. NH designed and supervised the study, analyzed the data, and wrote the manuscript.

Additional information

Supplementary information accompanies this paper at <http://www.nature.com/scientificreports>

Competing financial interests: The authors declare no competing financial interests.

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