

Optical Probes for Matrix Metalloproteinases

Field of the Invention

- 5 The invention relates to the field of optical probes, more specifically to optical probes that may be used for the detection of, *inter alia*, cancer, fibrosis and arthritis.

Background of the Invention

- 10 Fibroproliferative diseases of the lung and other organs constitute a heavy burden of morbidity and untimely deaths. Fibrosis results in permanent loss of the tissue's ability to function optimally. In the lung, gas exchange ability is impaired by the formation of scar tissue. Often, Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis (IPF) is diagnosed late (on CT scans/lung biopsy) and has a high mortality with a median survival time from diagnosis of 3 years. It is currently impossible
15 to identify patients with Adult Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS) and other inflammatory lung diseases that are developing secondary fibrosis. Moreover there are no effective therapies for fibrosis despite it being a highly active cellular process which should be accessible to intervention. Part of the problem is the time required to establish drug effectiveness in vivo and the poor utility of existing biomarkers. Thus, there is an urgent need
20 to develop diagnostic methodologies that will permit the more effective and rapid determination of both disease activity and efficacy of emerging anti-fibrotic drugs.

- Molecular imaging offers a viable approach to interrogate non-invasively living samples in real time with spatial resolution when combining the technical instrumentation with optical imaging
25 probes. Optical probes are typically developed for each specific target for effective diagnostic imaging (Biochemistry 2010, 49, 1364-1376). Activatable optical probes can provide functional details of molecular events, and provide advantages such as providing information at the molecular level. Furthermore, they can be used with a small portable system, provide information quickly, and can be microdosed (< 100 µg), thereby reducing the risk of side
30 effects.

- fCFM (fibre-Confocal Fluorescence Microscopy) has been used for studying in vivo the alveolar structure of the human lung during bronchoscopy [Eur. Resp. J 2009, 33, 974-985. Proc. Am. Thorac. Soc. 2009, 4, 444-449]. Its use in combination with optical probes for
35 specific enzymes can provide valuable information.

Matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs) are extracellular zinc-dependent endopeptidases capable of degrading the extracellular matrix. MMPs have long been of interest as pharmaceutical targets and play an important role in the tissue remodelling associated with various physiological or pathological processes such as morphogenesis, angiogenesis, tissue repair, cirrhosis, arthritis, and metastasis (Cancer Metastasis Rev. 2008, 27, 679-690). They can also be considered as biomarkers overexpressed in fibrotic lung [Eur. Respir. J. 2011, 38 (6) 1461-1467; Am. J. Respir. Crit. Care Med 2000, 162(5) 1949-1956, Eur. Respir. J. 2009, 33, 77-84] making them ideal for molecular targeting with labelled peptides and could serve as a useful tool for early diagnosis of diseases via optical imaging. Over-expression and knockout studies in mice show a critical role of proteinases (MMP-2/9) in lung fibrosis, and their expression has been consistently shown to be elevated in the lung lavage fluid of fibrotic subjects compared both to levels in healthy lung and levels in patients with other lung diseases [Cell Biol. Toxicol. 2002, 18(1), 51-61].

Many proteinase probes exploit the FRET (Forster Resonance Energy Transfer, also known as Fluorescence Resonance Energy Transfer) phenomenon to detect enzymatic activity [Biotechnol. J. 2014, 9, 266-281, Chem. Comm., 2008, 4250-4260], where the protease substrate is located between a fluorophore/quencher pair. Alternatively, the "self-quenching" effect in multi-branched systems previously described for the detection of AspN Endoproteinase [Angew. Chem. 2002, 41, 17, 3233-3236] and more recently HNE [Org. Biomol. Chem., 2013, 11, 4414-4418] has been applied as well for cathepsin S [J. Med Chem. 2006, 49, 4715-4720].

Several matrix metalloproteinase probes have been described over the years based on potent MMP inhibitors and activatable fluorescent probes. To date, design and development of labelled substrates for these enzymes have largely focused on sensing tumour-related activity [review Cancer biotherapy and Radiopharmaceuticals, 21, 5, 2006, 409-416], as well as for osteoarthritis or atherosclerosis [Chem. BioChem. 2012, 13, 2002-2020; Contrast Media Mol. Imaging 2014, 9, 187-210]. Despite many efforts, most of the probes known in the art are limited in usefulness *in vivo* at least, due to poor specificity and *in vivo* stability.

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide improved optical probes that are capable of specifically detecting MMP, or types of MMP, that are preferably stable *in vivo*.

Summary of the Invention

In one aspect, the present invention provides an optical probe comprising at least one fluorophore connected to at least one quencher by an enzyme cleavable peptide sequence; the or each fluorophore being substantially fluorescently quenched by the at least one quencher when connected to the enzyme cleavable peptide sequence; the or each fluorophore is separated from the at least one quencher when the enzyme cleavable peptide sequence of the at least one probe element is cleaved; wherein the enzyme cleavable peptide sequence comprises one of the list: SEQ ID NO.7; SEQ ID NO.5; SEQ ID NO.3; SEQ ID NO.4; SEQ ID NO.2; SEQ ID NO.6; SEQ ID NO. 8 to SEQ ID NO.14; and is selectively cleavable by one or more matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), wherein the unit of the at least one fluorophore connected to the enzyme cleavable peptide sequence corresponds to a probe element; the probe comprises a plurality of probe elements, each probe element being connected to a core, and wherein the core comprises the at least one quencher or each probe element comprises at least one quencher at the proximal end of the probe element to the core.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a method of detecting MMP in a target zone where the target zone is *in vitro* or *ex vivo*, the method comprising the steps:

- a. providing a probe according to any preceding claim;
- b. applying the probe to the target zone;
- c. illuminating the target area with an appropriate wavelength of light to excite the or each fluorophore of the probe; and
- d. determining the fluorescence intensity of the or each fluorophore,

wherein significant fluorescence of the or each fluorophore of the probe is indicative of the presence of MMP in the target zone.

Statements

According to a first aspect of the invention, there is provided an optical probe comprising at least one fluorophore connected to at least one quencher by an enzyme cleavable peptide sequence; the or each fluorophore being substantially fluorescently quenched by the at least one quencher when connected to the enzyme cleavable peptide sequence; the or each fluorophore is separated from the at least one quencher when the enzyme cleavable peptide sequence of the at least one probe element is cleaved; wherein the enzyme cleavable peptide sequence comprises one of SEQ ID NO.1 to SEQ ID NO.14 (Table 1) and is selectively cleavable by one or more matrix metalloproteinase (MMP).

SEQ ID NO.	Sequence
1	G-P-K-G-L-K-G
2	G-P-K-G-I-K-G
3	G-P-K-G-Nle-K-G
4	P-F-G-M-K-βA
5	P-F-G-L-K-βA
6	P-F-G-I-K-βA
7	P-F-G-Nle-K-βA
8	P-Cha-G-M-F-G
9	P-Cha-G-M-W-G
10	P-Cha-G-M-Y(Me)-G
11	P-Cha-G-M-Y-G
12	P-Cha-G-M-K-βA-G
13	P-Cha-G-M-H-G
14	P-Cha-G-M-K-G

(wherein Nle=norleucine; Cha=3-cyclohexylalanine; βA= β-alanine; Y(Me)=4-methoxyphenyl alanine)

Table 1

SEQ ID NO.1 corresponds to a known peptide sequence. However, such a sequence is not known in the type of optical probes described herein.

In one embodiment, there is provided an optical probe as described herein wherein the enzyme cleavable peptide sequence comprises one of SEQ ID NO.2 to SEQ ID NO.14 (Table 1).

By the term “substantially fluorescently quenched” we refer to the fluorescence of the quenched fluorophore being less than 30% of the fluorescence of the unquenched fluorophore, preferably less than 20%, and more preferably, less than 10%.

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As a result of cleavage of the enzyme cleavable peptide sequence by MMP, the at least one fluorophore of the probe is separated from the quencher and therefore the fluorescence of the at least one fluorophore is no longer quenched by the quencher. Accordingly, upon excitation of the probe with an appropriate wavelength of light, the at least one fluorophore of the probe fluoresces.

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Therefore, fluorescence of the optical probe of the invention is indicative of the presence of MMP. Typically, fluorescence of the optical probe of the invention is indicative of the presence of active and functional MMP.

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Preferably, the enzyme cleavable peptide sequence is selectively cleavable by MMP-2 and/or MMP-9 and/or MMP-13. For example, the enzyme cleavable peptide sequence may be selectively cleavable by MMP-2. The enzyme cleavable peptide sequence may be selectively cleavable by MMP-9. The enzyme cleavable peptide sequence may be selectively cleavable by MMP-13.

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More preferably, the enzyme cleavable peptide sequence is selectively cleavable by MMP-9 and/or MMP-13. The enzyme cleavable peptide sequence may be selectively cleavable by MMP-9 and/or MMP-13 only. For example, in one embodiment, the enzyme cleavable peptide sequence is cleavable by MMP-9 and MMP-13.

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In preferred embodiments of the invention, the enzyme cleavable peptide sequence is cleaved by one or more of MMP-2, MMP-9 and MMP-13 to produce an increase in fluorescence of the probe that is at least five times greater than the background fluorescence. More preferably, the enzyme cleavable peptide sequence is cleaved by one or more of MMP-2, MMP-9 and MMP-13 to produce an increase in fluorescence that is at least eight times greater than the background fluorescence.

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Preferably, the enzyme cleavable peptide sequence is not cleaved by MMPs other than MMP-2, MMP-9 and MMP-13. The enzyme cleavable peptide sequence may be a substrate for MMP-2, MMP-9 and MMP-13, but not other MMPs. For example, the enzyme cleavable peptide sequence may not be cleaved by MMP-1, MMP-3, MMP-7, MMP-8, and MMP-11.

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MMPs are enzymes which play an important role in tissue remodelling and as such are associated with various pathological processes. Accordingly, an optical probe that detects the activity of MMPs may be used to detect those pathological processes. Examples of pathologies include fibrosis, arthritis, particularly osteoarthritis, cancer, atherosclerosis and cirrhosis. Indeed MMPs are upregulated in any inflammatory disease and as such these probes may be useful in their diagnosis.

MMP, in particular MMP-9 and MMP-13, has been shown to be overexpressed in fibrotic tissue. Therefore, an optical probe, the fluorescence of which is indicative of the presence of MMP-9 and/or MMP-13 by their selective cleavage of the enzyme cleavable peptide sequence comprising SEQ ID NOs.1 to 14, typically SEQ ID NOs.2 to 14, allows the presence of fibrotic tissue to be detected.

Fibrotic tissue may occur in many tissue types, such as heart, lung, liver, connective tissue, skin, intestine, or joints. Accordingly, the detection of MMP-9 or MMP-13 in those tissue types may be indicative of the presence of fibrotic tissue. For example, the detection of MMP-9 and/or MMP-13 in the lung of a subject may be indicative of active fibroproliferation within fibrotic areas of the lung.

MMP has been shown to be associated with arthritis. For example, MMP-13 has been shown to be overexpressed in osteoarthritis. Therefore, the provision of an optical probe, the fluorescence of which is indicative of the presence of MMP, may allow the presence of arthritis to be detected. For example, the detection of MMP-13 in or around a joint of a subject may be indicative of osteoarthritis in that joint.

In a further example, the detection of MMPs in tissue may be indicative of a cancer. In one embodiment, the detection of MMPs in tissue may allow benign neoplasm to be differentiated from malignant neoplasm. In another embodiment, the detection of MMPs in tissue may allow the boundary between cancerous tissue and normal tissue to be determined. For example, MMP may be detected at the boundary between cancerous tissue and normal tissue, or MMP may be detected in cancerous tissue and not in normal tissue. Accordingly, the probe of the invention may detect the presence of a tumour, and/or determine whether that tumour is benign or malignant.

Cancers highly express MMP9. The combination of an abnormal area of tissue and the molecular signature of MMP activity would alert the clinician that this could be cancer. Also,

the margins of tumours highly express MMPs, such that the probes described herein would help surgeons identify the margins of tumours, for instance when they are to be removed.

Typically, optical probes known in the art have poor selectivity for MMP-2, MMP-9 and MMP-13, and are only capable of detecting the presence of MMPs generally.

The inventors have surprisingly found that the probes of the present invention are highly selective for MMP-2, MMP-9 and MMP-13, or are substrates for only MMP-2, MMP-9 and MMP-13, and allow these MMPs to be detected *in vitro* and *in vivo* in the presence of other, similar enzymes. Therefore, the probes of the invention allow diseases that overexpress MMP-2, MMP-9 and MMP-13, such as fibroproliferation, such as fibrosis, cirrhosis, arthritis and cancer, to be detected accurately, even in the presence of other similar enzymes. This is particularly beneficial where other MMPs are expressed in normal tissue.

The enzyme cleavable peptide sequence may comprise one of SEQ ID NO.3, SEQ ID NO.4, SEQ ID NO.5 and SEQ ID NO.7 to SEQ ID NO.14. Preferably, the enzyme cleavable peptide sequence comprises one of SEQ ID NO.3, SEQ ID NO.4, SEQ ID NO.5 and SEQ ID NO.7 to SEQ ID NO.14. More preferably, the enzyme cleavable peptide sequence comprises one of SEQ ID NO.3, SEQ ID NO.5 and SEQ ID NO.7. Still more preferably, the enzyme cleavable peptide sequence comprises one of SEQ ID NO.5 and SEQ ID NO.7 or comprises SEQ ID NO.7. The inventors have found that enzyme cleavable sequences comprising these sequences show greater selectivity for MMP-9 and MMP-13, or MMP-2, MMP-9 and MMP-13, and/or have been shown to be more resistant to non-specific cleavage by other proteinases than those known in the art.

Preferably, the enzyme cleavable peptide sequence comprises SEQ ID NO.7. The inventors have found that probes comprising SEQ ID NO.7 are both specific to MMP-2, MMP-9 and MMP-13, and are also highly resistant to non-specific cleavage by other proteinases such as plasmin, thrombin and factor Xa. Accordingly, probes of the invention comprising SEQ ID NO.7 allow the selective detection of the activity of MMP-2, MMP-9 and MMP-13 in the presence of other proteinases, such as in tissue or tissue samples, for example.

The probe may comprise one or more additional amino acids either side of the enzyme cleavable peptide sequence. This can be illustrated schematically as x-sequence-y, x-sequence-, or -sequence-y, where x and y represent one to ten amino acids, preferably 1 to five amino acids, or more preferably 1 to 2 amino acids.

Typically, the fluorescence of a first fluorophore may be suppressed, or “quenched”, by a neighbouring moiety. The neighbouring moiety, or “quencher”, may also be a fluorophore. Where the first fluorophore and the neighbouring second fluorophore are of the same type (i.e. they are the same chemical entity with the same excitation and emission spectra), the first and second fluorophores may quench the fluorescence of each other, and “self-quench”. For example, carboxy fluorescein, Cy5, and 7-nitrobenz-2-oxa-1,3-diazole (NBD) may self-quench.

If the first fluorophore and the neighbouring second fluorophore are of different types (i.e. they are different chemical entities and have different excitation and emission spectra), then if the emission spectra of the first fluorophore and the excitation spectra of the second fluorophore overlap so that energy may be transferred from one to the other via Fluorescence (or Forster) Resonance Energy Transfer (FRET). In other words, they may form a “FRET pair”, and the second fluorophore may quench the fluorescence of the first fluorophore. The second fluorophore absorbs the fluorescence of the first fluorophore and fluoresces itself at a different wavelength. Accordingly, the second fluorophore may be a “fluorescent quencher”. For example, FRET pairs that comprise two fluorophores include (fluorophore/quencher) Cy3/Cy5, and carboxy fluorescein/seminaphthorhodamine carboxylate derivatives .

The neighbouring moiety may be a chemical entity that does not fluoresce. The neighbouring moiety may still quench the fluorescence of the first fluorophore, but instead of fluorescing itself, the neighbouring moiety disperses the energy it received from the fluorophore as heat to its surroundings, and is a “dark quencher”. For example, FRET pairs that comprise a dark quencher include (fluorophore/quencher) fluorescein/dimethylaminoazobenzenesulfonic acid (DABSYL), carboxy fluorescein/BHQ-1, carboxy fluorescein/methyl red, NBD/methyl red, carboxy naphthofluorescein/QSY21, carboxy naphthofluorescein/BHQ-3, seminaphthorhodamine carboxylate derivatives/BHQ-3, seminaphthorhodamine carboxylate derivatives/QSY21, Cy3/QSY21, Cy5/QSY21, and Cy5/BHQ-3.

The at least one quencher and the at least one fluorophore may quench. A probe comprising a quencher and at least one fluorophore that quench is substantially dark and does not produce fluorescence before the enzyme cleavable peptide sequence is cleaved. For instance, the at least one quencher may be the same type of fluorophore as the at least one fluorophore, and the at least one quencher and the at least one fluorophore may self-quench.

In embodiments where the at least one fluorophore and the at least one quencher self-quench, (i.e. the at least one fluorophore and the at least one quencher are the same type of

fluorophore), the fluorophore may be selected from fluorescein, or a derivative thereof, seminaphthorhodamine carboxylate or a derivative thereof, a cyanine fluorophore, such as Cy2, Cy3, Cy5, Cy5.5 or Cy7, rhodamine or derivative thereof, a fluorescent protein, such as green fluorescent protein (GFP), yellow fluorescent protein (YFP), or cyan fluorescent protein (CFP), or 7-nitrobenz-2-oxa-1,3-diazole (NBD).

In another embodiment, the at least one quencher is a different type of fluorophore than the at least one fluorophore, and is a fluorescent quencher. Accordingly, before the enzyme cleavable peptide sequence is cleaved a probe comprising at least one fluorescent quencher, fluoresces at the wavelength of light emitted by the fluorescent quencher and does not fluoresce at the wavelength of light emitted by the at least one fluorophore.

In a further embodiment, the at least one quencher may be a dark quencher. Accordingly, a probe comprising a dark quencher is substantially dark and does not produce fluorescence before the enzyme cleavable peptide sequence is cleaved.

In embodiments where the at least one fluorophore and the at least one quencher are different chemical entities, the at least one fluorophore may be any fluorophore that may form a FRET pair with a suitable quencher. Accordingly, the fluorophore and the quencher are chosen as a pair to ensure that they have appropriate excitation and emission spectra for the transfer of energy from the fluorophore to the quencher (i.e. they form a FRET pair). For example, typical fluorophore/quencher pairs include Cy3/Cy5, Cy3/QSY21, Cy5/QSY21, Cy5/BHQ-3, carboxy fluorescein/tetramethylrhodamine, fluorescein/methyl red, carboxy fluorescein/BHQ-1, NBD/methyl red, carboxy naphthofluorescein/QSY21, carboxy naphthofluorescein/BHQ-3, seminaphthorhodamine carboxylate derivatives/BHQ-3, seminaphthorhodamine carboxylate derivatives/QSY21, cyan fluorescent protein (CFP)/yellow fluorescent protein (YFP), carboxy fluorescein/methyl red, etc. Further examples of FRET pairs may be readily identified by the skilled person.

Preferably, the at least one fluorophore and the at least one quencher are chosen from Cy5/QSY21, carboxy fluorescein/methyl red, carboxy fluorescein/BHQ-1 and Cy5/BHQ-3.

Typically, the probes of the invention are operable to be used to detect MMP in a target zone. The target zone may be a portion of tissue within a subject, and the method may be carried out *in vivo*. The portion of tissue may be a portion of the heart, lung, liver, connective tissue, skin, intestine, or joints of a subject. The probes of the invention may be used in the circulatory

system, the nervous system, the digestive system or the reproductive system. For example, the target area may be a portion of the lung of a subject.

5 The target zone may be a portion of a cell culture, a tissue sample such as a biopsy sample, or a liquid sample such as a bodily fluid sample.

Accordingly, the probes of the invention may be used *in vivo*, *ex vivo* or *in vitro*.

10 The probes of the invention may be delivered to a target zone by any means known in the art. For example, the probes of the invention may be delivered by endoscope, spray, injection, topically, or ingestion. For example, where the probes are to be delivered to a portion of the lung, the probes may be delivered to the target zone using a bronchoscope.

15 Illumination light of a suitable wavelength to excite fluorophores of the probe may be delivered to the target zone by any conventional means known in the art. Typically, in embodiments where the probe is to be used within the body of a subject, the light is delivered by means of an optical fibre or similar. The fluorescence from the probes in the target zone may be collected by an optical fibre or similar. The fluorescence from the probes in the target zone may be collected by the same optical fibre that delivered the illumination light. For example, 20 to both deliver the probe to the target zone, to deliver light to the target area, and to detect fluorescence from the target zone. The collected fluorescence is typically delivered to a recording device, such as a charge-coupled device (CCD) or similar. Alternatively, the fluorescence from the probes in the target zone may be directly collected by a recording device, such as a CCD or similar. Alternatively, individual instruments may be used to deliver 25 the probe to the target area, to deliver light to the target zone and to detect fluorescence from the target area.

For example, fluorescence may be detected from the tissue of a target area using fibered confocal fluorescence microscopy (fCFM).

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Fluorescence from the probes may be imaged indirectly. For example, the fluorescence may be converted into acoustic waves by using photoacoustic imaging. Photoacoustic imaging may allow high resolution images of the target area to be generated.

35 Preferably, the subject is a human subject. However, the subject may be a non-human animal such as equine, ovine, bovine, canine, feline or rodent, for example.

The at least one fluorophore may be connected to the enzyme cleavable peptide sequence by a spacer. The at least one quencher may be connected to the enzyme cleavable peptide sequence by a spacer. The spacer may be a saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon chain, an ether, a polymer, a polyethylglycol (PEG), a poly glycol, a poly ether or similar. The spacer may be a peptide. In embodiments where the spacer is a peptide, the peptide may be 1-10 amino acids in length, 1-20 amino acids in length, or 1-30 amino acids in length. The spacer may be a mixture of amino acids and a saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon chain, an ether, a polymer, a PEG, a poly glycol, a poly ether or similar. For example, the spacer may comprise 6-aminohexanoic acid (Ahx), or PEG, or an alternating chain of PEG and amino acids.

In embodiments where the spacer comprises polar or hydrophilic groups, such as PEG, or poly ether for example, the linker may increase the solubility of the probe in aqueous media. Therefore, the provision of a probe comprising at least one spacer comprising a polar or hydrophilic group may allow the probe to be more readily soluble in biologically acceptable media for direct application to a target area without the requirement for additional surfactants, for example.

The probe may comprise at least one reporter fluorophore that is not substantially fluorescently quenched. Preferably, the at least one reporter fluorophore fluoresces at a wavelength that is different to the wavelength of light at which the at least one fluorophore fluoresces. Accordingly, the at least one reporter fluorophore fluoresces before and after the enzyme cleavable peptide sequence is cleaved, and therefore, the at least one reporter fluorophore fluoresces when illuminated with a suitable wavelength of light. Accordingly, the presence or location of the probe in a target zone may be monitored with and without the presence of MMP and used as a reference.

In some embodiments, the probe of the present invention may be depicted as:



where F = at least one fluorophore

A, B = a spacer, which may be individually present or absent

Seq = a peptide sequence comprising the enzyme cleavable peptide sequence

Q = at least one quencher

It is convenient to define the unit of at least one fluorophore connected to an enzyme cleavable peptide sequence as a “probe element”. In other words, a probe element may comprise at least one fluorophore connected to an enzyme cleavable peptide sequence.

5 Accordingly, the probe element may be depicted as:

(F-A-Seq)- (2)

10 In one embodiment of the invention, the probe comprises a single probe element and a quencher.

Preferably, the probe comprises a plurality of probe elements, and each of the plurality of probe elements comprises at least one fluorophore connected to an enzyme cleavable peptide sequence.

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Optical probes known in the art are often unstable *in vivo* or in other cases, such as tissue lysates, tissue samples or samples of bodily fluids, due to processes such as non-specific cleavage of the probe by enzymes. Such non-specific cleavage may produce fluorescence of the probe and be mistaken as indicative of the presence of MMP in a target area. Alternatively,
20 non-specific cleavage may break the probe down and prevent the probe from being observed at all.

Surprisingly, the provision of an optical probe comprising a plurality of probe elements in combination with determined sequences improves the stability of the probe *in vivo*. Without
25 wishing to be bound by theory, the inventors suggest that the provision of a plurality of probe elements may shield each probe element from unspecific cleavage, thereby increasing the structural resilience of the probe.

In addition, the provision of a probe comprising a plurality of probe elements provides an
30 increased number of fluorophores per probe, thereby providing an increase in fluorescence per probe. Furthermore, this increase in fluorescence per probe may provide a greater signal-to-noise ratio that may allow lower concentrations of MMP to be detected, or lower concentrations of the probe to be used.

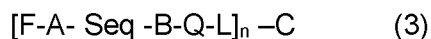
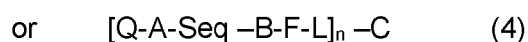
35 The probe may comprise a core and the plurality of probe elements may be connected to the core. Each probe element within the plurality of probe elements may be independently connected directly to the core. Each probe element within the plurality of probe elements may

be independently connected indirectly to the core via a linker. The linker may be a saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon chain, an ether, a polymer, a polyethylglycol (PEG), a poly glycol, a poly ether or similar. The linker may comprise one or more amino acids. For example, the linker may be selected from the list: $[-(\text{lysine})-(\text{PEG}_2)-]_{1-2}$, $[-(\text{PEG-k})-]_{1-3}$, and $[-(\text{PEG-k})_{0-2}-\text{NH}-(\text{CH}_2)_3-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-]$.

By the term “core” we refer to a common moiety that joins the plurality of probe elements to form a single unit. Accordingly, the core could be a single atom, or comprise a functional group, a saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon chain or a polyglycol (linear, branched, or cyclical), a peptide sequence, a heterocycle or a polymer. The core is typically chosen to have the correct valency for the number of probe elements that are required to be connected to the core. For example, in embodiments with three probe elements, the core is chosen to have a valency of three or more, such that the three probe elements may be connected to the core.

The core may comprise a plurality of connectors that may bind to each of the plurality of probe elements, thereby connecting each probe element within the plurality of probe elements to the core.

Accordingly, some embodiments of the invention may be depicted as:



where F = at least one fluorophore

A, B = a spacer, which may be individually present or absent

Seq = a peptide sequence comprising the enzyme cleavable peptide sequence

Q = at least one quencher

L = a linker, which may be present or absent

$n = 2-6$

and C = core

In embodiments where the linker comprises polar or hydrophilic groups, such as PEG, or poly ether for example, the linker may increase the solubility of the probe in aqueous media.

Therefore, the provision of a probe comprising at least one linker comprising a polar or hydrophilic group may allow the probe to be more readily soluble in biologically acceptable

media for direct application to a target area without the requirement for additional surfactants, for example.

Preferably, the linker comprises at least one D-amino acid. More preferably, the linker comprises at least one D-lysine residue. The provision of a linker comprising a D-amino acid, such as a D-lysine residue, has surprisingly been found to increase the stability and longevity of the probes in the presence of enzymes such as plasmin, thrombin and factor Xa. Accordingly, the provision of at least one D-lysine residue, for example, in the linker may prevent nonspecific cleavage of the linker by enzymes present *in vivo*.

Where several probe elements are provided in a single probe, the at least one fluorophore of each probe element within the plurality of probe elements may self-quench, such that the at least one fluorophore of a first probe element substantially fluorescently quenches the at least one fluorophore of a second probe element. Accordingly, the at least one fluorophore of the first probe element acts as the quencher for the at least one fluorophore of the second probe element and *vice versa*, and an additional quenching moiety may not be required. Therefore, the probe may be simpler and cheaper to manufacture.

The core may comprise the or each at least one quencher. In other words, each probe element within the plurality of probe elements may not comprise a quencher and the at least one fluorophore of each probe element within the plurality of probe elements may be quenched by the quencher of the core. Therefore, the probe may contain fewer quenchers or quenching moieties than probes where each probe element within the plurality of probe elements comprises at least one quencher. Therefore, the probe may be more readily synthesised with fewer components, and the probe may be made at a reduced cost.

Each probe element within the plurality of probe elements may comprise at least one quencher connected to at least one fluorophore by an enzyme cleavable peptide sequence. Accordingly, the at least one fluorophore may be separated from the at least one quencher when the enzyme cleavable peptide sequence is cleaved by MMP. The at least one fluorophore of each probe element within the plurality of probe elements may be the same. The at least one quencher of each of the plurality of probe elements may be the same.

Alternatively, the at least one quencher and the at least one fluorophore of each probe element within the plurality of probe elements may be different. This may be useful when a first fluorophore fluorescing at a first wavelength is used to detect enzyme activity while a second fluorophore fluorescing at a second wavelength different to that of the first wavelength acts as

a reference. Such a dual element probe would be used in multi-wavelength detection, which monitors for fluorescence at both the first and second wavelengths.

In some embodiments, each probe element within the plurality of probe elements may comprise at least two quenchers. For example, each probe element within the plurality of probe elements may comprise one fluorophore and two quenchers, or each probe element may comprise two fluorophores and two quenchers. The provision of probe elements comprising at least two quenchers may quench the fluorescence of the at least one fluorophore of the probe elements more completely than probe elements comprising a single quencher, thereby providing a greater signal-to noise ratio, and providing a greater change in fluorescence when the enzyme cleavable peptide sequence is cleaved.

In embodiments where the probe comprises a plurality of probe elements connected directly or indirectly to a core, the at least one quencher of each probe element within the plurality of probe elements may be at the proximal end of the probe element to the core, and the at least one fluorophore of each probe element within the plurality of probe elements may be at the distal end of the probe element to the core. Accordingly, when the enzyme cleavable peptide sequence is cleaved, the fluorophores are separated from the quenchers and the core, the quenchers remaining connected to the core.

Alternatively, the at least one quencher of each probe element within the plurality of probe elements may be at the distal end of the probe element to the core and the at least one fluorophore of each probe element within the plurality of probe elements may be at the proximal end of the probe element to the core. Accordingly, when the enzyme cleavable peptide sequence is cleaved, the quenchers may be separated from the fluorophores and the core, the fluorophores remaining connected to the core. For example, the fluorophores connected to the core may not self-quench and the quenchers may be required to quench the fluorescence of the fluorophores.

One or more of the plurality of probe elements may comprise at least two fluorophores. The provision of one or more of the plurality of probe elements comprising at least two fluorophores may provide a higher signal to noise ratio for the probe, and may provide a greater fluorescent signal when the enzyme cleavable peptide sequences of the plurality of probe elements are cleaved. Accordingly, where the probes of the invention are applied to a target area, a higher contrast between a target area without MMPs present and a target area where MMPs are present may be obtained.

The probe may comprise at least two probe elements, at least three probe elements, at least four probe elements or at least five probe elements. In one embodiment, when the probe comprises at least two probe elements, the enzyme cleavable peptide sequence is SEQ ID NO. 1.

5

Preferably, the probe comprises three probe elements. The more probe elements, the greater the enhancement of the fluorescence upon cleavage of the enzyme cleavable peptide sequence.

10 The probe may comprise a polymerisable moiety such that the probe may polymerise. Accordingly, the probe may be a polymerisable probe. The polymerisable moiety is preferably an ethylenically unsaturated moiety. The polymerisable moiety is preferably located such that the polymerisable moiety does not hinder the fluorescent quenching of the at least one fluorophore by the at least one quencher.

15

In one embodiment of the invention, the polymerisable probe may be polymerised in the presence of a solvent to form a gel. For example, the polymerisable probe may be polymerised in an aqueous media and form a hydrogel, where the polymerised probe forms a polymer network expanded by water. The gel may comprise an additional component. The
20 additional component may adjust one or more properties of the gel. For example, where the additional component is a porogen (for example a sugar), the gel may become more porous, and therefore, media may more readily disperse throughout the gel. Accordingly, a gel comprising a polymerisable probe and a porogen may increase the surface area of the gel and thereby allow a greater concentration of MMP to penetrate the gel and cleave the enzyme
25 cleavable peptide sequence of the polymerised probe.

The polymerisable probe may be polymerised with one or more additional monomers to form a polymer composition. The one or more additional monomers may include styrene, methyl methacrylate, ethylene glycol diacrylate, acrylamide etc. The one or more additional polymers
30 may provide desirable properties to the polymer composition, such as structural strength, flexibility, porosity etc.

The polymerisable probe may be polymerised with one or more initiators, usually tetramethylethylenediamine (TEMED) and ammonium persulfate, TEMED and potassium
35 persulfate, or TEMED and riboflavin.

The one or more additional polymers may act as a support to the polymerisable probe.

According to a second aspect of the invention, there is provided a method of detecting MMP activity in a target zone, the method comprising the steps:

- a. applying a probe according to the first aspect to the target zone;
- b. illuminating the target zone with an appropriate wavelength of light to excite fluorophores of the probe; and
- c. determining the fluorescence intensity of probe,

wherein significant fluorescence of the or each fluorophore of the probe is indicative of the presence of MMP in the target zone.

The detection of the presence of MMP in the target zone may be used in the diagnosis of conditions such as fibrosis, cirrhosis, cancer and arthritis.

By the term "significant fluorescence" we refer to the fluorescence of a fluorophore that results from sufficient separation of that fluorophore from the quencher of a probe to prevent the quencher quenching the fluorescence of the fluorophore, that is above the background or, where present, autofluorescence in the target area. The autofluorescence of the indigenous cells or tissue within the target area may have a shorter fluorescent lifetime than the fluorophore of the first probe. The autofluorescence of the indigenous cells or tissue within the target area may reduce over time at a faster rate than that of the fluorophore of the probe. Accordingly, fluorescence observed in the target area that decays more slowly over time may be indicative of the probe, and fluorescence observed in the target area that reduces more quickly over time may be indicative of autofluorescence.

Therefore, the method may comprise the step of determining the fluorescence intensity of the target zone over a period of time, determining the rate of decay of fluorescence during the period of time, and determining the fluorescence intensity of that fluorescence with a slower rate of decay, wherein the fluorescence with a slower rate of decay corresponds to the fluorescence of the probe.

Preferably, the MMP is MMP-2, and/or MMP-9 and/or MMP-13. Preferably, the MMP is MMP-9 and/or MMP-13.

Methods of determining the activity of MMP using optical probes known in the art cannot differentiate between the various different types of MMP, such as MMP-2, MMP-9 and MMP-13 over MMP-1, MMP-3 and MMP-8, for example. Only some types of MMP have been shown to be overexpressed in some diseases, such as fibrosis, cancer and arthritis. For example,

MMP-2, MMP-9 and MMP-13 have been shown to be overexpressed in fibrotic tissue. Therefore, the provision of a method to specifically detect MMP-2, MMP-9 and MMP-13, for example, allows the specific and reliable detection of diseases that overexpress MMP-2, MMP-9 and MMP-13 in the presence of other related enzymes.

5

The at least one fluorophore of the probe may be selected dependent on the location of the target zone. For example, if the target zone is directly observable, such as on the skin or within the lung of a subject, the at least one fluorophore may be selected to fluoresce in the visible region of the spectrum. If the target area is to be observed through the skin or tissue, the at least one fluorophore may be selected to fluoresce in the infrared region of the spectrum, such that the fluorescence of the probe is not significantly absorbed by the skin or tissue and therefore be observable through the skin of tissue. For example, the at least one fluorophore may be selected to fluoresce in the near infrared (fluorescence wavelength of between 600nm to 950nm). Infrared imaging techniques are well known to the skilled person in the art.

15

The target zone may be a portion of tissue within a subject, and the method may be carried out *in vivo*. The portion of tissue may be a portion of the heart, lung, liver, connective tissue, skin, intestine, or joints of a subject, for example. For example, the target zone may be a portion of the lung of a subject. In addition, the method of the invention may be carried out in the circulatory system, the nervous system, the digestive system or the reproductive system.

20

The target zone may be a portion of a cell culture, a tissue sample such as a biopsy sample, or a liquid sample such as a bodily fluid sample.

25

The target zone may be a target area. The target zone may be a target volume.

Accordingly, the method of the invention may be carried out *in vivo*, *ex vivo* or *in vitro*.

The probes of the invention may be delivered to a target zone by any means known in the art. For example, the probes of the invention may be delivered by endoscope, spray, injection, topically, or ingestion. For example, where the probes are to be delivered to a portion of the lung, the probes may be delivered to the target zone using an endoscope, such as a bronchoscope.

30

Illumination of a suitable wavelength to excite fluorophores of the probe may be delivered to the target zone by any conventional means known in the art. Typically, in embodiments where the probe is to be used within the body of a subject, the light is delivered by means of an

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optical fibre or similar. The fluorescence from the probes in the target zone may be collected by an optical fibre or similar. The fluorescence from the probes in the target zone may be collected by the same optical fibre that delivered the illumination light. The collected fluorescence is typically delivered to a recording device, such as a charge-coupled device (CCD) or similar. Alternatively, the fluorescence from the probes in the target zone may be directly collected by a recording device, such as a CCD or similar. For example to both deliver the probe to the target zone, to deliver light to the target area, and to detect fluorescence from the target zone. Alternatively, individual instruments may be used to deliver the probe to the target area, to deliver light to the target zone and to detect fluorescence from the target area.

For example, fluorescence may be detected from the tissue of a target area using fiber confocal fluorescence microscopy (fCFM).

The fluorophore may also be an optoacoustic fluorophore. Optoacoustic fluorophores generate ultrasound when excited by intense illumination, such as by a laser tuned to the absorption range of the fluorophore. The generated ultrasound can then be detected. Probes comprising optoacoustic fluorophores can be illuminated and detected by multispectral optoacoustic tomography (MSOT). MSOT illuminates the target zone with light pulses at multiple wavelengths and detects the acoustic waves generated by the thermoelastic expansion of the environment surrounding the optoacoustic fluorophore in response to the pulses.

Preferably, the subject is a human subject. However, the subject may be a non-human animal such as equine, ovine, bovine, canine, feline or rodent, for example.

In embodiments where the target zone is a portion of the lung of a subject, the presence of MMP in the target area may be indicative of fibrosis within the target zone.

Optical probes known in the art for detecting MMPs typically have poor stability *in vivo* or in samples where other proteinases are present, such as tissue lysates or samples of bodily fluids, for example, and therefore are not able to provide reliable detection of MMP. For example, optical probes have been observed to rapidly breakdown in the lung of a subject, preventing any meaningful detection of MMP in the lung. Accordingly, the provision of a method of detection of MMP in a target area using a probe that is sufficiently stable *in vivo* to allow reliable data to be obtained allows *in situ* detection of MMP, and therefore, allows detection of diseases that result in the overexpression of MMP in the locality of the diseased areas. Therefore, invasive procedures may be avoided.

In embodiments where the target zone is in a joint of a subject, the presence of MMP in the target zone may be indicative of arthritis in the target area. For example, the presence of MMP in the target zone may be indicative of osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis.

5

The presence of MMP in the target zone may be indicative of a malignant neoplasm in the target area. A low level of MMP in the target zone may be indicative of a benign neoplasm in the target zone. Accordingly, the method of the present aspect may be a method of determining the nature of neoplasm or tumour, and may allow the nature of the neoplasm or
10 tumour to be determined visually without requiring an invasive procedure such as a biopsy or similar.

The presence of MMP in the target zone may be indicative of the boundary between cancerous tissue and normal tissue. It is not presently possible to determine with any precision the extent
15 of a tumour visually, and therefore, where tumours are to be removed by surgery, the visible tumour and surrounding tissue is removed in an attempt to ensure that the entire tumour is removed. This may result in more tissue being removed than is necessary, or that part of the tumour is not removed. Accordingly, the method of the present aspect may allow the detection of a tumour in a target zone, and may allow the boundary of the tumour to be determined,
20 thereby allowing the minimum amount of tissue to be removed by surgery, thereby minimising the trauma to the subject whilst maximising the likelihood that the entire tumour has been removed.

The invention extends in a third aspect to a method of assessing a portion of tissue; the
25 method comprising the steps:

- a. applying a probe according to the first aspect to the portion of tissue;
 - b. illuminating the portion of tissue with an appropriate wavelength of light to excite fluorophores of the probe; and
 - c. determining the fluorescence intensity of probe,
- 30 wherein significant fluorescence of the probe is indicative of the presence of MMP in the portion of tissue, and the presence of MMP in the portion of tissue is indicative of a disease in which MMP is expressed or overexpressed.

Significant fluorescence of the probe may be indicative of the presence of active MMP in the
35 portion of tissue. The presence of MMP in the portion of tissue may be indicative of a disease in which MMP is activated.

Preferably, the MMP is MMP-2, and/or MMP-9 and/or MMP-13. Preferably, the MMP is MMP-9 and/or MMP-13.

The portion of tissue may be a part of a tissue sample that has been removed from a subject via biopsy or similar, for example, and the method may be carried out *in vitro*. The portion of tissue may be part of the subject and the method may be carried out *in vivo*. For example, the portion of tissue may be part of the lung, heart, liver, skin, connective tissue, or joints.

The disease may be fibrosis and the portion of tissue may comprise fibrotic tissue. The disease may be a cancer and the portion of tissue may comprise a tumour or neoplasm. The disease may be arthritis.

The determination of the presence of MMP in the portion of tissue may allow a clinician to determine whether the subject has active fibroproliferation. The determination of the activity of MMP in the portion of tissue may allow a clinician to determine whether the subject has active fibroproliferation. Accordingly, the method may be a method of determining whether a subject has fibrosis, or clinically active fibrosis. The determination of the presence of MMP in the portion of tissue may allow a clinician to determine whether the subject has cancer. Accordingly, the method may be a method determining whether a subject has cancer. The determination of the presence of MMP in the portion of tissue may allow a clinician to determine whether the subject has arthritis. Accordingly, the method may be a method determining whether a subject has arthritis. The determination of the presence of MMP in the portion of tissue may allow a clinician to determine whether the subject has cirrhosis. Accordingly, the method may be a method determining whether a subject has cirrhosis.

Preferred and optional features of the first and second aspects are preferred and optional features of the second aspect.

In some embodiments, portions of tissue may be known to comprise a neoplasm or tumour. Lack of a significant fluorescence of the probe may be indicative of a benign neoplasm. A significant fluorescence of the probe may be indicative of a malignant neoplasm.

The location of fluorescent probes may be indicative of the boundary between cancerous tissue and normal tissue, and therefore, the method of the invention may allow the extent of the cancerous tissue to be determined. Accordingly, an appropriate portion of tissue for surgical removal may be determined, and may thereby allow the minimum tissue to be removed whilst maximising the chance that all cancerous tissue is removed.

According to a fourth aspect of the invention, there is provided a kit of parts comprising the probe according to the first aspect in a suitable diluent or buffer.

- 5 Embodiments of the present invention will now be described, by way of non-limiting example, with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Brief Description of the Figures

Figure 1. Probe fluorescence (ex 485nm/em 528nm) was measured for all FRET monomers
10 (10 μ M) with MMP-9 (30nM) in the absence or presence of Marimastat (20 μ M).

Figure 2. Probe fluorescence (ex 485nm/em 528nm) was measured after 5 min for all FRET monomers (10 μ M) in the absence and presence of Elastase (30nM).

Figure 3. Probe fluorescence (ex 485nm/em 528nm) was measured for FRET monomers (10 μ M) with MMPs (30nM); (A) Probe SVC-24: FAM-PEG₂-G-P-K-G-L-K-G-K(MR)-NH₂; (B)
15 Probe SVC-25 (Control): FAM-PEG₂-G-P-K-G-(D)L-K-G-K(MR)-NH₂ (Red dotted line represents background fluorescence for each probe).

Figure 4. An illustration of how probes according to an embodiment of the invention comprising three probe elements fluoresce in the presence of MMP-9 and MMP-13.

Figure 5. Schematic illustrations of examples of probes according to embodiments of the
20 invention.

Figure 6. Probe Background: Background fluorescence signal for MMP probes. Probes at 10 μ M were incubated at 37°C in MMP buffer and assessed in a fluorimeter (Synergy H1 Hybrid Reader, BioTek instruments Ltd) at excitation/emission 485/528nm. Signal was shown as relative fluorescence units after 6min. The scaffold structure and the number/position of
25 fluorophores and quenchers has an important effect in the quenching efficiency and therefore in the fluorescent background signal.

Figure 7. Schematic illustrations of Probe A, Probe B and Probe C.

Figure 8. Enzyme specificity of the FRET branched probes A, B and C. Data represents the average fold change in fluorescence over background signal provided by probe (10 μ M) with
30 exogenous enzymes using a multiwell plate fluorimeter (Synergy H1 Hybrid Reader, BioTek instruments Ltd) at excitation/emission 485/528nm. Recombinant human catalytic domain MMPs -1, -2, -3, -7, -8, -9, -10, -11, -12, -13 were used at 30nM. Recombinant human Thrombin, Plasmin and Factor Xa were used at 5U/ml, 30nM, 0.5 μ M, respectively.

Figure 9. Probe specificity by target inhibition for probes A and probe B. Data represents the
35 fluorescence signal provided by the probe (1 μ M) after 30 min using a multiwell plate fluorimeter at excitation/emission 485/528nm. To validate the specificity and ability of molecular probe to detect the target enzyme, probe fluorescence (initiated by cleavage) was

measured in the presence of enzyme with/without inhibitor. Inhibitors Marimastat (pan-MMP inhibitor), AZD1236 (MMP-2/9 inhibitor), Inhibitor I (MMP-9 inhibitor) were used at 200nM.

Figure 10. Ex-vivo analysis of molecular probe detection of MMP-9 activity. Sheep zymography (A), Human zymography (B), in the presence or absence of an MMP-9 inhibitor.

5 **Figure 11.** Ex-vivo analysis of MMP-9 activity using molecular probes in sheep lung. Fluorescence data shown as increase from "normal segment" (%). Sheep fibrotic lung tissue biopsies were obtained from Ovine Pulmonary Adenocarcinoma-(OPA).

Figure 12. Ex-vivo analysis of MMP-9 activity using molecular probes in human lung. Fluorescence data shown as increase from "normal segment" (%).

10 **Figure 13.** Haemolytic assay of molecular probes A and B. The haemolytic activity of the molecular probes was evaluated in human red blood cells.

Figure 14. An example of a probe according to one embodiment of the invention. The probe comprises one reporter fluorophore that is not substantially quenched plus a FRET pair.

Figure 15. Enzyme specificity of the polymerisable probe SVC-180 (SVC-01-180) in
15 comparison with FRET monomer AMF-92.

Figure 16. Ex-vivo analysis of detection of MMP-9 activity by the polymerised hydrogel of probe SVC-180 (SVC-01-180).

Specific Description of Embodiments of the Invention

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While the making and using of various embodiments of the present invention are discussed in detail below, it should be appreciated that the present invention provides many applicable inventive concepts that can be embodied in a wide variety of specific contexts. The specific embodiments discussed herein are merely illustrative of specific ways to make and use the
25 invention and do not delimit the scope of the invention.

To facilitate the understanding of this invention, a number of terms are defined below. Terms defined herein have meanings as commonly understood by a person of ordinary skill in the areas relevant to the present invention. Terms such as "a", "an" and "the" are not intended to
30 refer to only a singular entity, but include the general class of which a specific example may be used for illustration. The terminology herein is used to describe specific embodiments of the invention, but their usage does not delimit the invention, except as outlined in the claims.

Enzyme cleavable peptide sequence optimization as MMP-2/9 substrate

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Generating molecular probe sequences to optimally measure the MMP-2/9 activity:

The initial activatable probes contain a fluorophore and a quencher bonded to an amino acid sequence that is cleavable by the target enzyme (acting as an enzyme cleavable peptide sequence). In the inactive state, the emission from the fluorophore moiety is absorbed by the quencher by fluorescence resonance energy transfer (FRET), but in the presence of the target enzyme, the amino acid sequence is cleaved, separating the fluorophore from the quencher, and thereby causing a remarkable increase in fluorescence.

Initial substrate G-P-K-G-L-K-G (SEQ ID NO.1) was selected according to Proteomics studies [Mol. and Cell. Proteomics 2010, 9, 894-911].

A library of probes (listed in Table 2 below) containing FAM (Carboxyfluorescein) as the fluorophore (donor) and MethylRed (MR) as the quencher (acceptor) and a variety of peptide sequences was synthesized by manual standard solid-phase Fmoc peptide chemistry (described below). The specificity for MMP of the probes was evaluated by measuring the fluorescence of the probes in the presence of MMP-9 and in absence or presence of the MMP suppressor Marimastat, and the results are shown in Figure 1.

Probe Structures	Code
FAM-PEG ₂ -G-P-K-G-L-K-G-K(MR)-NH ₂	SVC-01-024/ SVC-024b, c
FAM-PEG ₂ -G-P-K-G-DL-K-G-K(MR)-NH ₂	SVC-01-025/ SVC-025, b
FAM-PEG ₂ -G-P-K-G-I-K-G-K(MR)-NH ₂	SVC-01-026/ SVC-026
FAM-PEG ₂ -G-P-K-G-Nle-K-G-K(MR)-NH ₂	SVC-01-027/ SVC-027
FAM-PEG ₂ -P-Cha-G-M-F-G-K(MR)-NH ₂	SVC-01-015/ SVC-015
FAM-PEG ₂ -P-F-G-M-K-βA-K(MR)-NH ₂	SVC-01-016/ SVC-016/ SVC-069
FAM-PEG ₂ -P-F-G-L-K-βA-K(MR)-NH ₂	AMF-23
FAM-PEG ₂ -P-F-G-I-K-βA-K(MR)-NH ₂	AMF-24
FAM-PEG ₂ -P-F-G-Nle-K-βA-K(MR)-NH ₂	AMF-25
FAM-PEG ₂ -P-F-G-DM-K-βA-K(MR)-NH ₂	AMF-26

FAM-PEG ₂ -P-Cha-G-M-W-G-K(MR)-NH ₂	SVC-01-017/ SVC-017
FAM-PEG ₂ -P-Cha-G-M-Y(Me)-G-K(MR)-NH ₂	SVC-01-018/ SVC-018
FAM-PEG ₂ -P-Cha-G-M-Y-G-K(MR)-NH ₂	SVC-01-019/ SVC-019
FAM-PEG ₂ -P-Cha-G-M-K-βA-K(MR)-NH ₂	SVC-01-020/ SVC-020
FAM-PEG ₂ -P-Cha-G-M-H-G-K(MR)-NH ₂	SVC-01-021/ SVC-021
FAM-PEG ₂ -P-Cha-G-M-K-G-K(MR)-NH ₂	SVC-01-022/ SVC-022

Table 2

The selectivity of the probes, together with further probes AMF-14b, SVC-030 (both defined in Table 6 below) and SVC-068 (defined in Table 4 below), to detect MMP over elastase, another proteinase relevant in lung disease, was tested and the results for all probes are shown in Figure 2.

Enzyme specificity of the lead probes with exogenous enzymes was tested using a multiwell plate fluorimeter at excitation/emission 485/528nm (Table 3). Recombinant human catalytic domain MMPs -1, -2, -3, -7, -8, -9, -10, -11, -12, -13 were used at 30nM. Cleavage site for each sequence is indicated in italics. For probe SVC-24, results are shown in Figure 3A as SVC-24c. For probe SVC-025, results are shown in Figure 3B as SVC-25b.

Inflammatory mediators								
Probe code	Probe sequence	MMP-9 (39.0kDa)	MMP-2 (20.3kDa)	MMP-12 (20.3kDa)	MMP-13 (20.4kDa)	Neutrophil lysate	Neutrophil elastase	Thrombin
SVC-24/ SVC24b	-G-P-K-G-L-K-G-	3.50	1.98	2.34	9.30	1.93	1.30	1.31
SVC-26	-G-P-K-G- <i>I</i> le-K-G-	4.22	2.10	1.54	9.33	13.49	11.97	1.37
SVC-27 SVC-69/	-G-P-K-G- <i>N</i> le-K-G-	4.53	2.70	1.46	11.75	3.06	1.97	1.48
SVC-16	-P-F-G-M-K-βA-	5.21	3.11	1.88	13.57	1.07	1.06	0.99
AMF-23	-P-F-G-L-K-βA-	2.50	1.87	3.03	6.41	0.99	0.10	0.89
AMF-24	-P-F-G- <i>I</i> le-K-βA-	2.29	1.59	1.65	5.05	3.29	2.25	0.96
AMF-25	-P-F-G- <i>N</i> le-K-βA-	2.02	1.88	1.53	5.27	0.96	0.99	0.96
SVC-15	-P-Cha-G-M-F-G-	5.89	3.27	2.45	11.75	2.02	1.07	0.94
SVC-17	-P-Cha-G-M-W-G-	5.07	2.59	2.59	6.5	0.84	1.04	1.05

	-P-Cha-G-M-							
SVC-18	Y(Me)-G-	4.94	2.54	2.15	10.04	0.75	1.00	0.97
SVC-19	-P-Cha-G-M-Y-G-	6.90	4.07	2.87	11.26	1.89	1.08	1.04
	-P-Cha-G-M-K-βA-							
SVC-20	G-	9.61	5.22	3.21	15.9	1.40	1.19	1.00
SVC-21	-P-Cha-G-M-H-G-	7.53	4.01	3.05	12.93	1.27	1.08	0.97
SVC-22	-P-Cha-G-M-K-G-	8.21	4.24	2.61	14.88	1.95	1.44	1.02

Table 3.

An increase in fluorescence was observed with MMP-9 and site specific cleavage, as revealed by MALDI, was confirmed for all the sequences. The other MMPs tested shared the same cleavage site. Control probes (containing the sequences -G-P-K-G-(D)L-K-G- and -P-F-G-(D)M-K-βA-) with D-amino acids in the cleavage site were tested and no increase in fluorescence was observed.

Specific inhibition of fluorescence signal using Marimastat was successful for all of the probes. In order to choose the best probes for our application, additional parameters were characterized and compared. The fluorescence increase in presence of other related enzymes (Thrombin, Elastase), macrophages, and bronchoalveolar lung lavage fluid (BALF) was also measured and used as a selection criteria. Despite the positive results for probes containing Methionine in the cleavage site, these probes were avoided due to potential stability problems caused by sulphide oxidation. The best probes were also evaluated in an *ex vivo* assay with human tissue homogenate confirming only specific cleavage and inhibition with Marimastat for -G-P-K-G-L-K-G-K(MR)- (SEQ ID NO.15) and -P-F-G-Nle-K-βA-K(MR)- (SEQ ID NO.16). In each case, the enzyme cleavable peptide sequence that is specifically cleaved by MMP is shown in bold. All assays were carried out using FRET monomers (i.e. they comprise one probe element) to overcome ineffectiveness of the final MMP probes due to poor specificity and *in vivo* stability, one of the main difficulties found when applying a probe *in vivo*.

Control probes are listed in Table 4 below containing FAM (Carboxyfluorescein) as the fluorophore (donor), MethylRed (MR) as the quencher (acceptor) and a variety of peptide sequences. The control probes were synthesized by manual standard solid-phase Fmoc peptide chemistry (described below). SVC-068 is an oxidised version of SVC-01-16, which contains methionine in the cleavable sequence. Oxidation of SVC-01-16 introduces a S=O group. It is apparent from a Figure 2 that the oxidised cleavable sequence was not recognised by MMP.

Probe Structures	Code
FAM-PEG ₂ -P-F-G-M(S=O)-K-βA-K(MR)-NH ₂	SVC-01-68/ SVC-068
FAM-PEG ₂ -G-p-k-G-L-k-G-K(MR)-NH ₂	AMF-73
FAM-PEG ₂ -G-p-k-G-l-k-G-K(MR)-NH ₂	AMF-74
FAM-PEG ₂ -G-G-G-G-G-K(MR)-NH ₂	ETA-12

Table 4

Synthesising aqueous soluble molecular probes: The two selected sequences A and B were implemented in new probes flanked by ethylenglycol units and Lys residues to increase the solubility. Good results were achieved with alternate D-Lys and PEG units.

A number of structural modifications were carried out to improve the solubility of the probes, and to determine the optimal fluorophores and quenchers to be used.

Solubility: Different linker/spacer composition consisting of hydrophilic/hydrophobic or charged groups: ethylenglycol units (PEG), L-Lysine, and alternative ethylenglycol units (PEG) and D-Lysine were generated. The linkers improve the aqueous solubility of the compounds. The presence of unnatural D-aminoacid improves the *in vivo* stability of the compounds making them resistant to proteolysis. Furthermore, this allowed greater understanding of the effect of linkers on structure and function of the probes.

Expansion of fluorophore and FRET system: Various fluorophores, including FAM, Cy5 and carboxy naphthofluorescein (NF), and quenchers (MR, BHQ-1/3 and QSY-21) labelled on optimised sequences to expand the scope of probe, not limited to, near infrared range (i.e. probes that emit radiation having a wavelength of ~0.75-1.4μm) with the aim of producing a higher signal-to-noise ratio, which may enable lower levels of MMP detection at lower effective probe concentrations and to rule out the non-specific activation by introducing additional label which is aimed to be as a reference dye (for example, see Figure 13). Example structures are shown in Table 5 below, where “-k-” represents “-(D)-Lysine-”.

Probe SVC-01-180 in Table 5 below is a polymerisable probe containing an ethylenically unsaturated monomer moiety. This can be polymerised in the presence of water to form a hydrogel and is discussed in more detail below.

Probe Structures	Code
FAM-PEG ₂ -G-P-K-G-L-K-G-K(MR)-K-K-PEG ₂ -PEG ₂ -NH ₂	AMF-91
FAM-PEG ₂ -P-F-G-Nle-K-βA-K(MR)-K-K-PEG ₂ -PEG ₂ -NH ₂	AMF-92
FAM-PEG ₂ -G-P-K-G-(D)L-K-G-K(MR)-K-K-PEG ₂ -PEG ₂ -NH ₂	ODHS-1
FAM-PEG ₂ -G-P-K-G-L-K-G-K(MR)-PEG ₂ -PEG ₂ -NH ₂	AMF-96
FAM-PEG ₂ -P-F-G-Nle-K-βA-K(MR)-PEG ₂ -PEG ₂ -NH ₂	AMF-97
MR-K(Ac)-PEG ₂ -GPKGLKG-K(FAM)-PEG ₂ -k-PEG ₂ -k-PEG ₂ -k-NH ₂	AMF-111
QSY21-K(PEG-N ₃)-PEG ₂ -GPKGLKG-K(Cy5)-PEG ₂ -k-PEG ₂ -k-PEG ₂ -k-NH ₂	AMF-140
FAM-PEG ₂ -GPKGLKGK(MR)-PEG ₂ -k-PEG ₂ -k-NH ₂	SVC-01-181DD
FAM-PEG ₂ -GPKGLKGK(MR)-PEG ₂ -k-PEG ₂ -k-NH ₂	SVC-01-181DL
MR-PEG ₂ -P-F-G-Nle-K-βA-K(FAM)-PEG ₂ -k-PEG ₂ -k-PEG ₂ -k-NH ₂	AMF-154-01
QSY21-PEG ₂ -P-F-G-Nle-K-βA-K(Cy5)-PEG ₂ -k-PEG ₂ -k-PEG ₂ -k-NH ₂	AMF-154-02
QSY21-PEG ₂ -P-F-G-Nle-K-βA-K(naphthofluorescein)-(PEG ₂ -k) ₃ -NH ₂	SVC-02-008
QSY21-K(PEG-N ₃)-PEG ₂ -P-F-G-Nle-K-βA-K(Cy5)-PEG ₂ -k-PEG ₂ -k-PEG ₂ -k-NH ₂	AMF-154-03
QSY21-K(N ₃)-PEG ₂ -P-F-G-Nle-K-βA-K(Cy5)-PEG ₂ -k-PEG ₂ -k-PEG ₂ -k-NH ₂	AMF-181
QSY21-K(N ₃)-PEG ₂ -P-F-G-(D)Nle-K-βA-K(Cy5)-PEG ₂ -k-PEG ₂ -k-PEG ₂ -k-NH ₂	AMF-199
FAM-PEG ₂ -K(tzCy5)-PEG ₂ -P-F-G-Nle-K-βA-K(MR)-[PEG ₂ -k] ₃ -NH ₂	AMF-210
Cy5-K-(DBCO)-PEG ₂ -G-P-K-G-L-K-G-K(BHQ-3)-PEG ₂ -k-PEG ₂ -k-PEG ₂ -k-NH ₂	SVC-01-161
MR-K(Acryloyl)-PEG ₂ -G-P-K-G-L-K-G-K(FAM)-PEG ₂ -k-PEG ₂ -k-NH ₂	SVC-01-180
	SVC-180

Table 5

5 Variants consisting of D-amino acids at the recognition site sequence with or without blocking PEG units were also synthesised and assessed. The D-amino acid variants as well as the variants with PEG or acetyl blocking groups at the ends of the peptide sequence exhibited reduced activation by MMP *in vitro*.

A number of further structural modifications were carried out to improve the signal-to-noise ratio and to improve the structural stability of the probes *in vivo*, and the structures tested are shown in Table 6 below:

Probe Structures	Code
FAM-Ahx-G-P-K-G-L-K-G-3 probe elements	TWB-140
FAM-Ahx-G-P-K-G-L-K-G-K(MR)-3 probe elements	AMF-14/ AMF-14b
FAM-PEG ₂ -P-F-G-M-K-βA-K(MR)-NH-3 probe elements	SVC-01-030/ SVC-030
FAM-PEG ₂ -G-P-K-G-L-K-G-K(MR)-PEG ₂ -k-PEG ₂ -k-3 probe elements	AMF-106
FAM-PEG ₂ -PFGNleKβA-PEG ₂ -k-PEG ₂ -k-3 probe elements	SVC-01-188
FAM-PEG ₂ -PFGNleKβA-K(MR)-PEG ₂ -k-PEG ₂ -k-3 probe elements	SVC-01-186/194
FAM-K(FAM)-PEG ₂ -PFGNleKβA-PEG ₂ -k-PEG ₂ -k-3 probe elements	SVC-01-189
FAM-PEG ₂ -PFGNleKβA-K[K(MR) ₂]-PEG ₂ -k-PEG ₂ -k-3 probe elements	SVC-01-187/195
FAM-K(FAM)-PEG ₂ -PFGNleKβA-K(FAM)-PEG ₂ -k-PEG ₂ -k-3 probe elements	SVC-01-196
Ac-PEG ₂ -PFGNleKβA-K(FAM)-PEG ₂ -k-PEG ₂ -k-3 probe elements	SVC-01-197
Ac-PEG ₂ -PFGNleKβA-K[K(FAM) ₂]-PEG ₂ -k-PEG ₂ -k-3 probe elements	SVC-01-198
FAM-K(FAM)-PEG ₂ -PFGNleKβA-K(MR)-PEG ₂ -k-PEG ₂ -k-3 probe elements	SVC-02-026
FAM-K(FAM)-PEG ₂ -k-PEG ₂ -k-PFGNleKβA-PEG ₂ -3 probe elements	AMF-164
FAM-PEG ₂ -k-PEG ₂ -k-K(FAM)-PFGNleKβA-PEG ₂ -3 probe elements	AMF-165
NBD-PEG ₂ -PFGNleKβA-K(MR)-PEG ₂ -k-PEG ₂ -k-3 probe elements	SVC-02-030
[FAM-PEG ₂ -PFGNleKβA]3 probe elements -Lys(MR)-PEG ₂ -k-PEG ₂ -K(Alkyne)-NH ₂	AMF-212

5 **Table 6**

Branched probe: Increase the signal-to-noise ratio by examining different probe scaffold designs, change of fluorophore positions, spacer length and location between the fluorophore-quencher or increasing the fluorophore (FAM) or quencher (MethylRed, BHQ-1/3, or QSY-21) number per probe element. Figure 4 shows how a probe comprising three probe elements, or “branches” fluoresces in the presence of MMP-9 or MMP-13. Figure 5 shows schematic illustrations of a number of different probe structures, including a linear probe (“FRET

10

monomer”), branched probes comprising three probe elements (“3Dendrimer”, “6Dendrimer” and “9Dendrimer”, where the number indicates the number of fluorophores in total in the probe) and branched probes comprising three probe elements comprising fluorophores and quenchers (“FRET dendrimer”).

5

SEQ ID NO.7 was implemented in multibranch probes (i.e. probes comprising a plurality of probe elements) to take advantage of the amplification nature of the assay. These probes were designed as self-quenched or FRET quenched systems. These probes consist of the MMP substrate with hydrophilic spacers and N-terminal fluorophores that are released after enzymatic cleavage (self-quenched), and probes with additional Methyl Red (FRET quenched). With all these compounds, the effect caused by spacer location, different number and position of the fluorophores (3, 6 or 9) and the absence or presence of Methyl Red moieties (3 or 6) was evaluated.

Comparison of the background signal showed very different results for the different architectures. As can be seen from Figure 7, only the schematically illustrated 3Dendrimer showed any significant background fluorescence in the absence of MMP, indicating that the fluorophores of the majority of the probe structures were successfully quenched. While a substantial decrease in background signal was observed from self-quenched probes when going from 3 to 6 or 9 units of FAM, the maximum quenching efficiency was achieved with FRET Dendrimer probe (SVC-01-186).

The different compounds were also evaluated according to the fold change in fluorescent signal in presence of MMP-9 and MMP-13, and the results are shown in Table 7. From this comparison, the FRET dendrimers comprising SEQ ID NO.1 and SEQ ID NO.7 (AMF-106 and SVC-186) together with the 9Dendrimer comprising SEQ ID NO.7 (SVC-196) were chosen for further evaluation. These dendrimers are shown in Figure 7, probe A (AMF-106), probe B (SVC-186) and probe C (SVC-196).

Probe code	Probe sequence	Probe scaffold	MMP-	
			MMP-9 (83kDa)	13 (52kDa)
AMF-111	(-G-P-K-G-L-K-G-)	FRET monomer	3.66	10.57
TWB140		3Dendrimer	1.06	1.47
AMF-106		FRET dendrimer	11.20	34.52
	(-P-F-G-Nle-K-βA-)			
AMF-92		FRET monomer	4.75	19.30
SVC-188		3Dendrimer	1.41	1.80

SVC-186	FRET dendrimer	6.49	26.65
SVC-189	6Dendrimer	2.92	7.11
SVC-196	9Dendrimer	3.33	11.80
SVC-195	FRET 9Dendrimer	4.84	9.00

Table 7

We have assessed and validated the efficacy of FRET or self-quenched probes by including up to three fluorophores or two quenchers for each probe element and have also assessed this with a β -amino acid variant designed to enhance stability and specificity.

We have assessed a series of alternative quenchers, MethylRed, BHQ-1/3, or QSY-21, with the aim of producing a higher signal-to-noise ratio, which may enable lower levels of MMP detection at lower effective probe concentrations.

Improve the specificity and resistance to proteolytic and plasmin degradation.

We have assessed a number of compounds including variants incorporating D-amino acids and β -amino acids at selected positions identified by MALDI analysis of the parent SVC-01-024 and TWB-140 compound as sites susceptible to plasmin degradation. Also, to reduce degradation without altering the amino acid constituents we have synthesised variants including PEG units at the amino and/or carboxy termini in order to block degradation from the ends of the peptide sequence.

Several inhibitors with IC_{50} s in the range 3-5nM were tested in combination with the probes A and B. The fluorescent intensity was significantly reduced after incubation with Marimastat. The knock-down when the enzyme is previously incubated with known MMP inhibitors demonstrates that selective proteolytic activity by MMP is responsible for probe activation (Figure 9).

An appropriate model to evaluate the utility of our probes was established by measuring the expression of MMP-9 in the samples of sheep and human lung tissue homogenates using gelatin zymography (Figure 10). This model is discussed in more detail in the "Molecular probe response in an *ex-vivo* assay" section below.

All compounds have undergone biological assessment. For stability we have assessed each compound in the presence of 0.9% NaCl (Saline) or pooled lavage fluid from patients with acute lung injury and analysed by matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization (MALDI) or

fourier transform mass spectrometry (FTMS). *In vitro* activation was assessed on benchtop confocal in the presence of compound with lung tissue samples. For the *ex vivo* and *in vivo* ovine lung (Figure 11) and human lung tissue experiments (Figure 12) each compound was assessed in a control lung segment (instilled with 2ml PBS) or a fibrotic/cancer segment, the compound was administered to the segment of interest and this was imaged by probe based fCFM.

Assessment of the different MMP probe variants has illustrated the different mechanistic factors affecting the function of the probe in the lung environment, and specifically clarified the reasons why, out of all the MMP probe variants, only SVC-01-186 (probe B) is able to activate in the presence of MMP-2/9/13 in the lung and is stable in plasmin environment.

The alternative scaffolds were inferior to the design of SVC-01-186, SVC-01-196, and AMF-106 for this application. A probe variant (SVC-01-198) with 2 fluorophores near the C-terminus exhibited a much lower intensity upon activation by MMP and the presence of an additional quencher (SVC-01-187) did not further improved signal-to-noise ratio.

In vitro biological studies: Specificity of lead molecular probes

Three selected probes (A: AMF-106, B: SVC-186 B, and C: SVC-196) were evaluated in vitro in a new experiment including other members of the MMP family (MMPs -1, -2, -3, -7, -8, -9, -10, -11, -12, -13) as well as Thrombin, Plasmin and Factor Xa, and the results are shown in Figure 8. Probe A (AMF-106) and B (SVC-01-186) showed better selectivity for MMP-2/9 compared with probe C that provided also lower signal-to-noise (fold change above the background) and poor selectivity. While probe A is susceptible to plasmin, probe B is plasmin resistant. The plasmin cleavage site was identified and attempts to make a resistant version replacing with D-aa in these positions were unsuccessful.

Enzyme kinetics of the molecular probe specificity to human MMP-2, MMP-9, MMP-13 and plasmin. The kinetic constants K_M and V_{max} were calculated for probe A and B (Table 8 below).

	Probe ^A			Probe ^B		
	V_{max}	K_M	$V_{t=0}$ [10 μ M]	V_{max}	K_M	$V_{t=0}$ [10 μ M]
MMP-2	5.66	0.06	5.62	45.01	0.41	39.10
MMP-9	27.10	0.53	27.75	43.97	0.59	39.61
MMP-13	11.65	0.22	11.40	20.56	0.44	17.97
Plasmin	14.43	0.36	13.93	1.46	0.19	1.05

Table 8

Validation of the probe:

Several inhibitors with IC₅₀s in the range 3-5 nM were tested in combination with the probes A and B and the results shown in Figure 9. AZD1236 and also hydroxamate-based MMP inhibitors such as MMP-9-inhibitor I or Marimastat were used. Marimastat is a potent broad-spectrum inhibitor of all the major MMPs and one of the most advanced MMP inhibitors in terms of preclinical and clinical development, with IC₅₀ values of 3 and 6 nM for MMP-9 and MMP-2 [*Pharmacol. Ther.* Vol. 75, No. 1, pp. 69–75, 1997]. This group of inhibitors contain a hydroxamate group that binds the zinc atom in the active site of the MMP enzyme.

The fluorescent intensity was significantly reduced after incubation with Marimastat. The knock-down when the enzyme is previously incubated with known MMP inhibitors demonstrates that selective proteolytic activity by MMP is responsible for probe activation.

Molecular probe response in an ex-vivo assay

The expression of MMP-9 was analysed in several samples of sheep and human lung tissue homogenates using gelatin zymography (Figure 10) in the presence or absence of inhibitor. After confirming the presence of variable amounts of MMP-9 in the different samples as previously predicted this homogenised lung tissue was considered an appropriate model to evaluate the utility of our probes.

Furthermore, the haemolytic activity in human blood and preliminary toxicity in animals was assessed for molecular probes, which confirmed the safety and non-toxicity of the compounds (Figure 13).

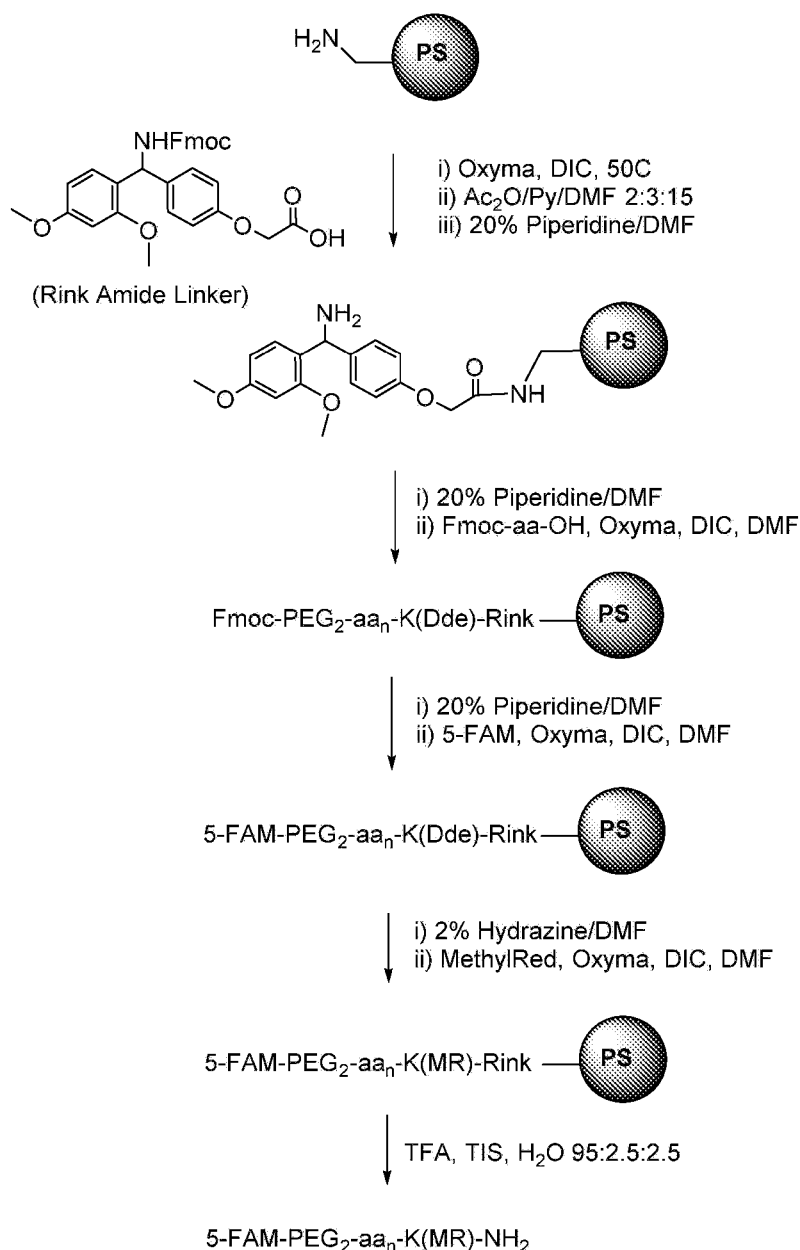
Materials and Methods**General**

Commercially available reagents were used without further purification. NMR spectra were recorded using Bruker AC spectrometers operating at 500MHz for 1 hour. Chemical shifts are reported on the δ scale in ppm and are referenced to residual non-deuterated solvent resonances. Normal phase purifications by column chromatography were carried out on silica gel 60 (230-400 mesh). Analytical reverse-phase high-performance liquid chromatography (RP-HPLC) was performed on an HP1100 system equipped with a Discovery C18 reverse-phase column (5 cm x 4.6 mm, 5 μ m) with a flow rate of 1 mL/min and eluting with H₂O/CH₃CN/HCOOH (95/5/0.1) to H₂O/CH₃CN/HCOOH (5/95/0.1), over 6 min, holding at 95%

ACN for 2 min, with detection at 254, 495 nm and by evaporative light scattering. Semi-preparative RP-HPLC was performed on an HP1100 system equipped with a Zorbax Eclipse XDB-C18 reverse-phase column (250 x 9.4 mm, 5 μ m) with a flow rate 2.0 mL/min and eluting with 0.1% HCOOH in H₂O (A) and 0.1% HCOOH in CH₃CN (B), with a gradient of 5 to 95% B over 30 min and additional isocratic period of 5 min. Electrospray ionization mass spectrometry (ESI-MS) analyses were carried out on an Agilent Technologies LC/MSD Series 1100 quadrupole mass spectrometer (QMS) in an ESI mode. MALDI spectra were acquired on a Bruker Ultraflex extreme MALDI TOF/TOF with a matrix solution of sinapic acid (10 mg/mL) in H₂O/CH₃CN/TFA (50/50/0.1).

Methods of Synthesis of Probes

Synthesis of linear MMP Probes ("FAM-PEG₂-G-P-K-G-L-K-G-K(MethylRed)-NH₂" and "FAM-PEG₂-P-F-G-Nle-K- β A-K(MR)-NH₂")



SYNTHESIS OF MMP PROBES

Scheme 1 Synthesis of 1st generation **Compound 1** and **2**

Compound 1 [FAM-PEG₂-G-P-K-G-L-K-G-K(MethylRed)-NH₂ (**SVC-01-24**)] fragment was
 5 synthesised on solid-phase employing Fmoc-strategy, with standard amino acid coupling
 cycles with DIC and oxyma in peptide grade DMF at ~0.1 M reagent concentration. Fmoc
 deprotection steps were done in 20% piperidine in DMF (2 × 5 min). Between each step, the
 resin was washed with DMF, DCM and MeOH.

The resin was synthesized using a 4-[(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-(Fmoc-amino)methyl]phenoxyacetic acid (Rink amide linker) attached to aminomethyl PS resin (1.6 mmol/g, 1 % DVB, 100-200 mesh). Thus, Fmoc-Rink-amide linker (2.6 g, 4.8 mmol) was dissolved in DMF (16 ml) and HOBt (0.7 g, 4.8 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred for 10min. DIC (0.7 ml, 4.8 mmol) was then added and the resulting mixture was stirred for further 5 min. The solution was added to aminomethyl polystyrene resin (1 g, 1.6 mmol/g) and shaken for 2 h. The resulting resin was washed with DMF (3x10ml), DCM (3x10 ml) and MeOH (3x10 ml). After washing and Fmoc deprotection, the Fmoc-PEG₂-G-P-K-G-L-K-G-K(Dde) sequence was synthesised as described above using, Fmoc-Lys(Dde)-OH, Fmoc-Gly-OH, Fmoc-Lys(Boc)-OH, Fmoc-Leu-OH, Fmoc-Pro-OH and Fmoc-PEG₂-OH.

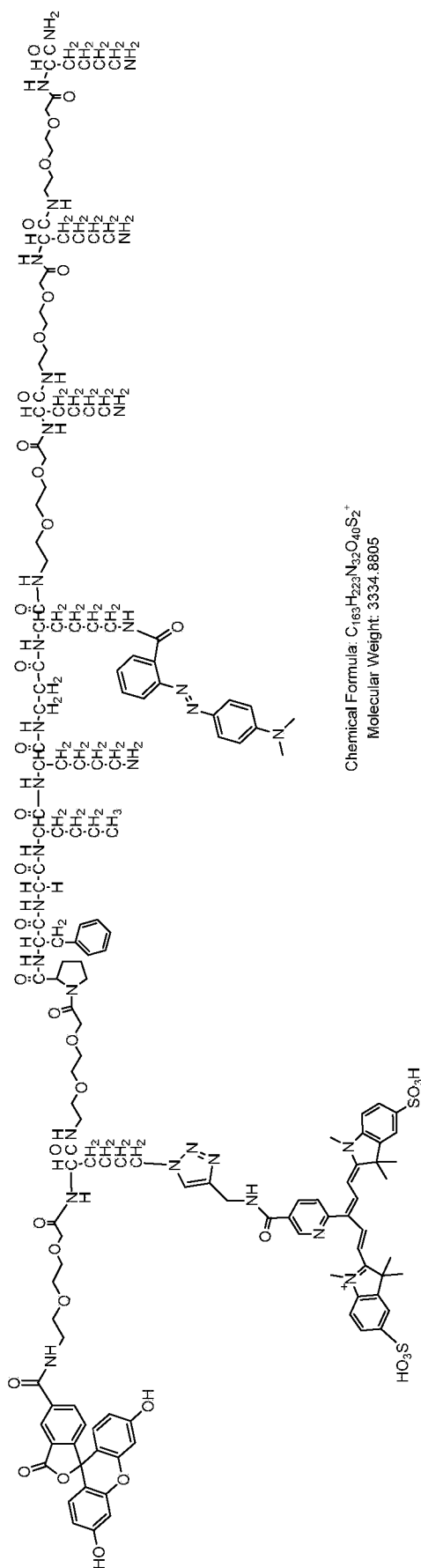
FAM and MethylRed dye coupling: After Fmoc deprotection, 5-carboxyfluorescein (FAM) was coupled to the N-terminus as described above. After the sequence was completed, Dde protecting group was removed with 2% hydrazine in DMF (5 × 10 min) followed by the coupling of Methyl Red to the Lys side chain as described above. The coupling reactions were monitored by a ninhydrin test (E. Kaiser, R. L. Colescott, C. D. Bossinger and P. I. Cook, *Analytical Biochemistry*, **1970**, 34, 595-598).

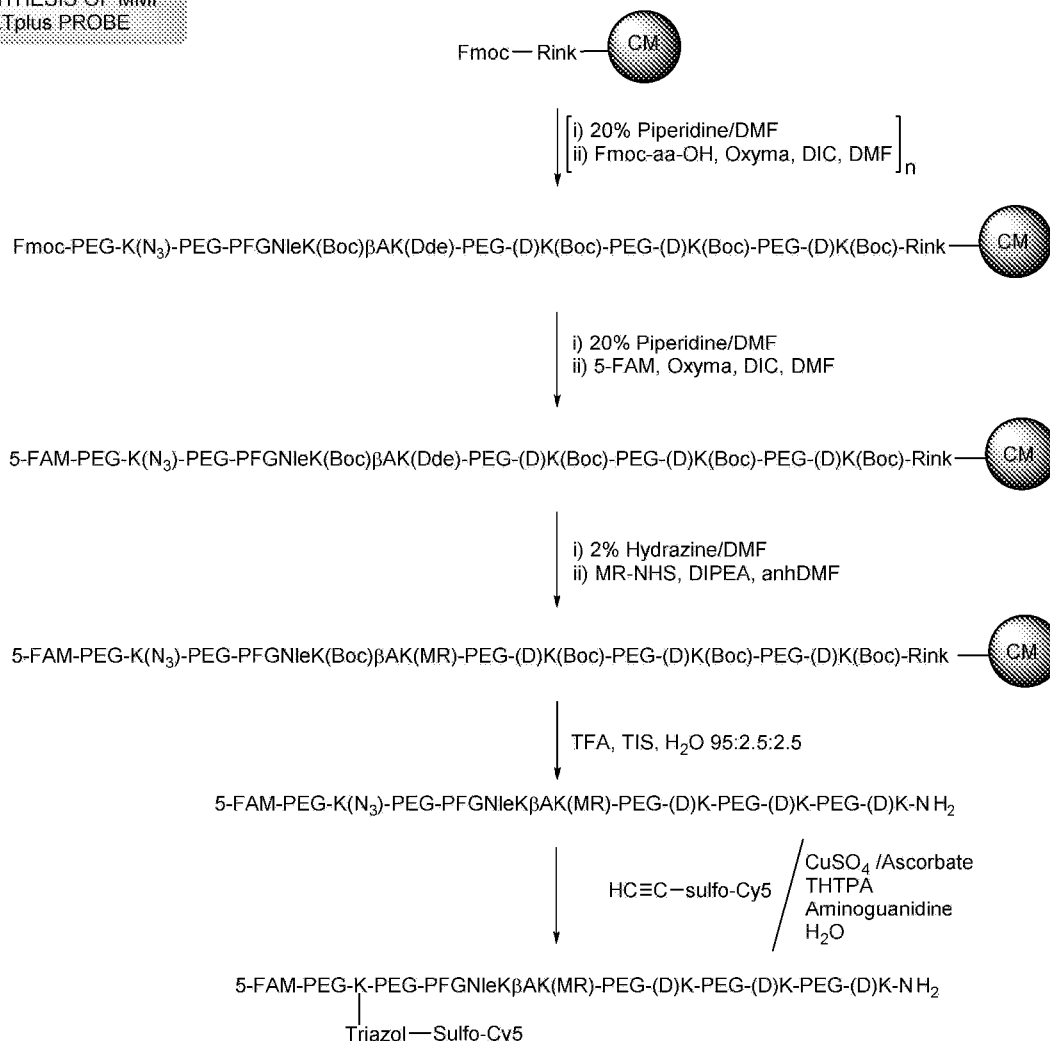
Sulfo-Cy5 dye coupling: A solution containing sulfo-Cy5 (1 eq.) in anhydrous DMF (10 mg/ml) was activated with N,N,N',N'-Bis(tetramethylene)-O-(N-succinimidyl)uronium hexafluorophosphate (HSPyU) (1 eq.) and DIPEA (3 eq.) at 40°C for 1h. Once the activation is complete the solution is added to the resin together with DIPEA (3 eq) and shaken at room temperature (rt) overnight. The solution was drained and the resin washed with DMF until colourless wash solution, DCM (3x5 ml) and MeOH (3x5 ml).

QSY21 coupling: N-terminal capping with QSY21-NHS ester (1 eq.) was done in anhydrous DMF (0.1M) containing DIPEA (3 eq.) at rt for 12 h. The solution was drained and the resin washed with DMF until colourless wash solution, DCM (3x5 ml), MeOH (3x5 ml) and finally ether (3x5 ml).

Before cleavage, the resin was washed with 20% piperidine to remove any fluorescein phenol esters. After washing, the fragment was cleaved off the resin with TFA-TIS-H₂O (95:2.5:2.5) (90 min) and precipitated with cold ether to give **SVC-01-24** (MALDI-ToF *m/z*: 1538.1988, >95% HPLC purity, *t_R* = 6.357 min).

By following the above procedure, **Compound 2** [FAM-PEG₂-P-F-G-Nle-K-βA-K(MR)-NH₂ (**AMF-025**)] was synthesised using Fmoc-Lys(Dde)-OH, Fmoc-β-Ala-OH, Fmoc-Lys(Boc)-OH, Fmoc-Nle-OH, Fmoc-Gly-OH, Fmoc-Phe-OH, Fmoc-Pro-OH, and Fmoc-PEG₂-OH followed by coupling of FAM and MethylRed. After washing, the fragment was cleaved off the
5 resin with TFA-TIS-H₂O (95:2.5:2.5) (90 min) and precipitated with cold ether to give **Compound 2** (MALDI-ToF *m/z*: 1514.6800; >95% HPLC purity, *t_R* = 6.330 min).

Synthesis of multi-fluorophore linear probe scaffold:

SYNTHESIS OF MMP
FRETplus PROBE**Scheme 2.** Synthesis of 2nd generation **Compound 3** (AMF-210).

Manual peptide synthesis was performed on Aminomethyl-ChemMatrix resin using Rink
amide linker.

Coupling of rink amide linker: Fmoc-Rink linker (4-[(R,S)-a-[1-(9H-Fluoren-9-yl)-methoxy-formamido]-2,4-dimethoxybenzyl-phenoxyacetic acid) (0.54 g, 1.0 eq) was dissolved in DMF (10 mL) and Oxyma (0.14 g, 1.0 eq.) was added and the mixture was stirred for 10 min. Diisopropylcarbodiimide (DIC, 155 μ L, 1.0 eq.) was then added and the solution stirred for 1 min before adding it to Aminomethyl-ChemMatrix resin (1.0 g, 1.0 mmol/g). The resulting mixture was stirred at 50°C for 45 min and washed with DMF (3x10 mL), DCM (3x10 mL) and MeOH (3x10 mL). Finally the resin was treated with Ac₂O:Py:DMF (2:3:15) for 30 min at rt in order to cap any remaining free amino group and it was washed again with DMF (3x10 mL), DCM (3x10 mL) and MeOH (3x10 mL). Resin loading was calculated after that as ~0.58 mmol/g.

Fmoc deprotection: In general, to the resin pre-swollen in DCM was added 20% piperidine in DMF and stirred at rt (2x10 min). The solution was drained and the resin washed with DMF (3x10 mL), DCM (3x10 mL) and MeOH (3x10 mL). In the cases where Fmoc deprotection was done in Cy5 containing peptides, a solution of 2% DBU in DMF (2 × 10 min, rt) was used instead.

Aminoacid coupling: A solution of the appropriate D- or L-amino acid (3.0 eq per amine) and Oxyma (3.0 eq) in DMF (0.1M) was stirred for 10 min. DIC (3.0 eq) was added and stirred for 1 min. The pre-activated mixture was then added to the resin pre-swollen in DCM and the reaction heated at 50°C for 30 min. The solution was drained and washed with DMF (3x10 mL), DCM (3x10 mL) and MeOH (3x10 mL). The completion of the coupling and deprotection reactions was monitored by Kaiser test or Chloranil test when secondary amines are involved. The side chain protecting group used was Boc for arginine, tryptophan and lysine. Fmoc-Lys(Dde)-OH was used as orthogonal reagent to introduce the dyes.

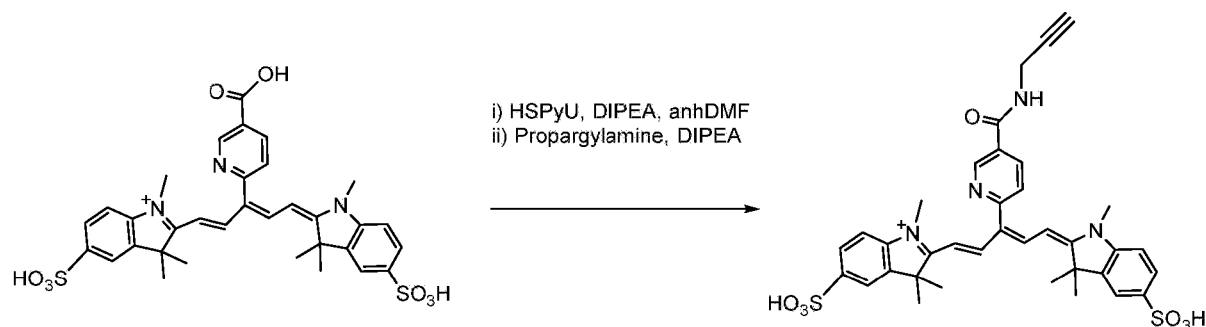
Coupling of other carboxylic acids: Coupling of {2-[2-(Fmoc-amino)ethoxy]ethoxy}acetic acid (PEG), 5-Carboxyfluorescein (FAM) and Fmoc-Lys(N₃)-OH was done following the same procedure described for Aminoacid coupling.

Dde deprotection: To the resin pre-swollen in DCM was added 2% hydrazine in DMF and stirred at rt (5x10 min). The solution was drained and the resin washed with DMF (3x10 mL), DCM (3x10 mL) and MeOH (3x10 mL).

MethylRed-NHS coupling: MethylRed-NHS ester (1 eq) coupling in solid phase was done in anhydrous DMF (0.1M) containing DIPEA (3 eq) at rt for 12 h. The solution was drained and the resin washed with DMF until colourless wash solution, DCM (3x5 mL), MeOH (3x5 mL) and finally ether (3x5 mL).

Cleavage and purification: The resin pre-swollen in DCM was treated with a cleavage cocktail of TFA:triisopropylsilane(TIS):water (95:2.5:2.5) for 3h at room temperature. The reaction solution was drained and the resin washed again with cleavage cocktail. The combined solution was precipitated against cold ether, centrifuged (x3) and purified by RP-HPLC on a C₁₈ semi-preparative column. The desired fraction containing the product were collected and lyophilized to afford compound AMF-209 that was characterized by MALDI and analytical HPLC: t_R = 4.174 min, MALDI calc. for C₁₂₇H₁₈₇N₂₈O₃₃ [M+H]⁺: 2634.056; found: 2634.031.

Synthesis of sulfo-Cy5-alkyne: Sulfo-Cy5-Carboxylic acid (75 mg, 0.11 mmol) was dissolved in anhydDMF (8 mL). HSPyU (46 mg, 0.11 mmol) and DIPEA (58 μ L, 0.33 mmol) were added and the mixture stirred at 40°C for 1h. Propargylamine (30 mg, 0.55 mmol) was added together with DIPEA (58 μ L, 0.33 mmol) and the reaction was stirred overnight. The solvent was removed under vacuum. Purification by column chromatography (10:1 ACN-H₂O) afforded the compound sulfo-Cy5-alkyne as a dark blue solid (55 mg, 70%). ¹H-NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 9.28 (t, *J* = 5.5 Hz, NH), 9.23 (d, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 8.47 (s, 1H), 8.44 (s, 1H), 8.38 (dd, *J* = 8.1, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 7.84 (s, 2H), 7.64 (m, 3H), 7.32 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 5.84 (m, 2H), 4.15 (dd, *J* = 5.5, 2.5 Hz, 2H), 3.34 (s, 6H), 3.20 (t, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 1.78 (s, 12H); ¹³C-NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 174.2, 164.2, 157.3, 152.2, 149.0, 145.6, 142.4, 140.4, 135.9, 127.6, 125.8, 125.2, 119.7, 110.2, 100.7, 80.9, 73.0, 49.0, 31.0, 28.4, 26.7; MS (ES)⁺ *m/z* 701 [M]⁺; HPLC *t*_R 3.921 min (GE10).



Labelling with sulfo-Cy5-alkyne: Click reaction between sulfo-Cy5-alkyne (AMF-208) and azide-FRET peptide (AMF-209) was done in solution phase: in an eppendorf tube the following aqueous reagents were mixed: azide-peptide (AMF-209) (50 μ L, 10mM), sulfo-Cy5-alkyne (AMF-208) (50 μ L, 30mM), premixed CuSO₄ and THPTA (40 μ L CuSO₄ 20mM and 80 μ L THPTA 50 mM), aminoguanidine hydrochloride (250 μ L, 100 mM) and finally sodium ascorbate (250 μ L, 100 mM). The click-chemistry reaction was allowed to proceed at 30°C for 5h, the reaction mixture was lyophilised and purified by HPLC to give the final FRETplus MMP-probe AMF-210, which was characterized by MALDI and analytical HPLC: AMF-210: HPLC *t*_R = 3.921 min, MALDI calc. for C₁₆₃H₂₂₃N₃₂O₄₀S₂ [M]⁺: 3334.880; found: 3334.398.

Synthesis of Branched dendrimer scaffold:

The dendrimer scaffold was synthesised by following the prior art reported in WO 2012/136958 A2 (Aslam *et al*).

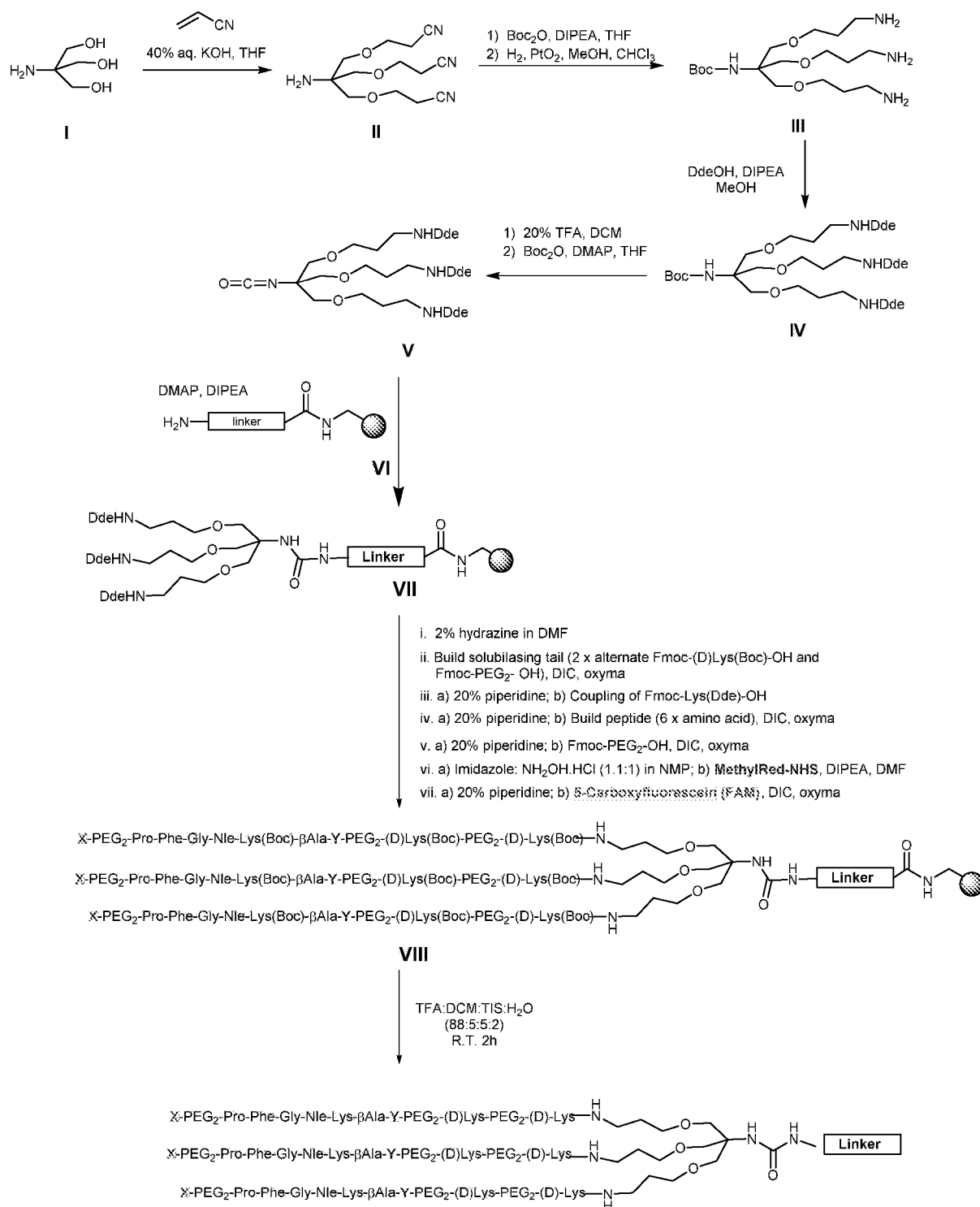
Synthesis of monomer (V)

Multi-valent probe synthesis required the preparation of the monomer (V) which was synthesised in six steps (M. Ternon, J. J. Diaz-Mochon, A. Belsom, M. Bradley, *Tetrahedron*, 2004, **60**, 8721) as shown in Scheme 3. Monomer (V) was prepared by the 1,4 addition of the hydroxy groups of 1,1,1- *tris*(hydroxymethyl)amino-methane onto acrylonitrile, followed by amino group protection (Boc). Reduction of the nitrile groups with PtO_2/H_2 gave (III) which was treated with DdeOH to give the *tris*-Dde protected amine (IV). Following removal of the Boc protecting group, the isocyanate (V) was prepared following the procedure of Knölker (H. J. Knölker, T. Braxmeier, G. Schlechtingen, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, 1995, **34**, 2497).

10 **Fmoc-Rink amide ChemMatrix resin (VI):**

Peptide synthesis was performed on Aminomethyl-ChemMatrix resin using 4-[(2,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)-(Fmoc-amino)methyl]phenoxyacetic acid (Rink amide linker) by following the procedure. Thus, Fmoc-Rink-amide (0.54g, 1.0 eq) was dissolved in DMF (10 mL) and Oxyma (0.14g, 1.0 eq.) was added and the mixture was stirred for 10 min. Diisopropylcarbodiimide (DIC, 155 μL , 1.0 eq.) was then added and the solution stirred for 1 min before adding it to Aminomethyl-ChemMatrix resin (1.0 g, 1.0 mmol/g). The resulting mixture was stirred at 50°C for 45 min and washed with DMF (3x10 mL), DCM (3x10 mL) and MeOH (3x10 mL). Finally the resin was treated with $\text{Ac}_2\text{O}:\text{Py}:\text{DMF}$ (2:3:15) for 30 min at rt in order to cap any remaining free amino group and it was washed again with DMF (3x10 mL), DCM (3x10 mL) and MeOH (3x10 mL). Resin loading was calculated after that as ~0.58 mmol/g. The coupling reaction was monitored by ninhydrin test as discussed above.

The probes were synthesised on a ChemMatrix resin derivatized with an Fmoc-Rink Amide type linker (Scheme 3). The linker (VI) was loaded with monomer (V) to give the tri-branched scaffold (VII). The appropriate Fmoc-spacers (Pegylation), Fmoc-solubilizers (D-amino acids) and specific sequences were coupled sequentially followed by the attachment of FAM. Following the removal of the Dde groups (2% hydrazine in DMF) the MethylRed NHS ester (MR-NHS) was coupled and the resin was wash with 20% piperidine in DMF before the probe was cleaved from the resin using TFA/TIS/DCM (90/5/5).



Compound 4: X = FAM; Y = O; Linker = H **IX**

Compound 5: X = FAM; Y = K(MR); Linker = H

Compound 6: X = K(FAM)₂ ; Y = K(FAM); Linker = H

Compound 7: X = FAM; Y = K(MR)₂; Linker = H

Compound 8: X = FAM; Y = O; **Linker** = K(MR)-PEG2-k-PEG2-K(Alkyne)-NH₂

Compound 9: X = NBD; Y = K(MR); Linker = H

Scheme 3 Synthesis of 3rd generation **Compound 4-9**.

Fmoc Rink-Amide linker

Peptide synthesis was performed on Aminomethyl-ChemMatrix resin using Rink amide linker by following the procedure. Fmoc-Rink-amide (0.54g, 1.0 eq) was dissolved in DMF (10 mL) and Oxyma (0.14g, 1.0 eq.) was added and the mixture was stirred for 10 min. Diisopropylcarbodiimide (DIC, 155 μ L, 1.0 eq.) was then added and the solution stirred for 1 min before adding it to Aminomethyl-ChemMatrix resin (1.0 g, 1.0 mmol/g). The resulting mixture was stirred at 50°C for 45 min and washed with DMF (3x10 mL), DCM (3x10 mL) and MeOH (3x10 mL). Finally the resin was treated with Ac₂O:Py:DMF (2:3:15) for 30 min at rt in order to cap any remaining free amino group and it was washed again with DMF (3x10 mL), DCM (3x10 mL) and MeOH (3x10 mL). Resin loading was calculated after that as ~0.58 mmol/g.

General procedure for the Fmoc deprotection

To the resin (pre-swollen in DCM) was added 20% piperidine in DMF (5mL) and the reaction mixture was shaken for 10 min. The solution was drained and the resin was washed with DMF (3x10mL), DCM (3x10mL) and MeOH (3x10mL). This procedure was repeated twice. The coupling reaction was monitored by the ninhydrin test as described above.

Isocyanate coupling to give (VII)

To resin (0.30mmol), pre-swollen in DCM (10mL), was added a solution of isocyanate (6) (920g, 0.93mmol), DIPEA (0.2mL, 0.93mmol) and DMAP (22mg, 0.17mmol) in a mixture of DCM/DMF (1:1, 5mL) and the mixture was shaken overnight and the reaction monitored by ninhydrin test. The solution was drained and the resin was washed with DMF (3x20mL), DCM (3x20mL) and MeOH (3x20mL) and ether (3x20mL). The coupling reaction was monitored by the ninhydrin test as described above.

Pegylation ({2-[2-(Fmoc-amino)ethoxy]ethoxy}acetic acid or PEG₂-OH)

A solution of PEG₂-OH (3.0 eq per amine, 0.1M) and Oxyma (3.0 eq, 0.1M) in DMF was stirred for 10 min. DIC (3.0 eq, 0.1M) was added and stirred for 1 min. The pre-activated mixture was then added to the resin pre-swollen in DCM and the reaction heated at 50°C for 30 min. The solution was drained and washed with DMF (3x10 mL), DCM (3x10 mL) and MeOH (3x10 mL).

Peptide Synthesis

Peptide Sequence: -P-F-G-Nle-K-βA-

A solution of the appropriate Fmoc-amino acid (3.0mmol, 10eq) [Fmoc-Lys(Dde)-OH, Fmoc-β-Ala-OH, Fmoc-Lys(Boc)-OH, Fmoc-Nle-OH, Fmoc-Gly-OH, Fmoc-Phe-OH, Fmoc-Pro-OH] and Oxyma (3.0mmol, 10eq) was added and the mixture was stirred for 5-10 min. DIC (3.0mmol, 10eq) was then added and the resulting mixture was stirred for a further 2 min. The solution was added to pre-swollen resin in DCM and the reaction mixture was mixed for 0.5h at 60°C. The solution was drained and the resin washed DMF (3×20mL), DCM (3×20mL) and MeOH (3×20mL). The coupling reactions were monitored by ninhydrin test as discussed above.

5-carboxyfluorescein (FAM) labelling

A solution of FAM (3-10 eq) and oxyma (3-10 eq) in DMF (0.1 M) was stirred for 10-15 min followed by DIC (3-10 eq) and the resulting solution was stirred for further 1-2 min. This solution was added to the appropriate resin (1 eq), pre-swollen in DCM, and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature or 60 °C for 0.5-1h. The solution was drained and the resin washed with DMF (x3), DCM (x3) and MeOH (x3). The coupling reactions were monitored by ninhydrin test. Before cleavage, the resin was washed with 20% piperidine to remove any fluorescein phenol esters.

Dde deprotection

Selective Dde deprotection was done with a solution containing Imidazole (1.35mmol) and Hydroxylamine hydrochloride (1.80 mmol) in NMP (5 mL). [Díaz-Mochón, J. J.; Bialy, L.; Bradley, M. *Org. Lett.* 2004, 6 (7), 1127-1129]. After complete dissolution 5 volumes of this solution were diluted with 1 volume of CH₂Cl₂ and the resin was treated with the final mixture for 3h at room temperature. The solution was drained and the resin washed with DMF (3x10 mL), DCM (3x10 mL) and MeOH (3x10 mL).

MethylRed (MR) NHS ester labelling

A solution of MR- NHS ester (3-10 eq) and DIPEA (3-10 eq) in DMF (0.1 M) was added to the appropriate resin (1 eq), pre-swollen in DCM, and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature or 60 °C for 0.5-1h. The solution was drained and the resin washed with DMF (x3), DCM (x3) and MeOH (x3). The coupling reactions were monitored by ninhydrin test as described above.

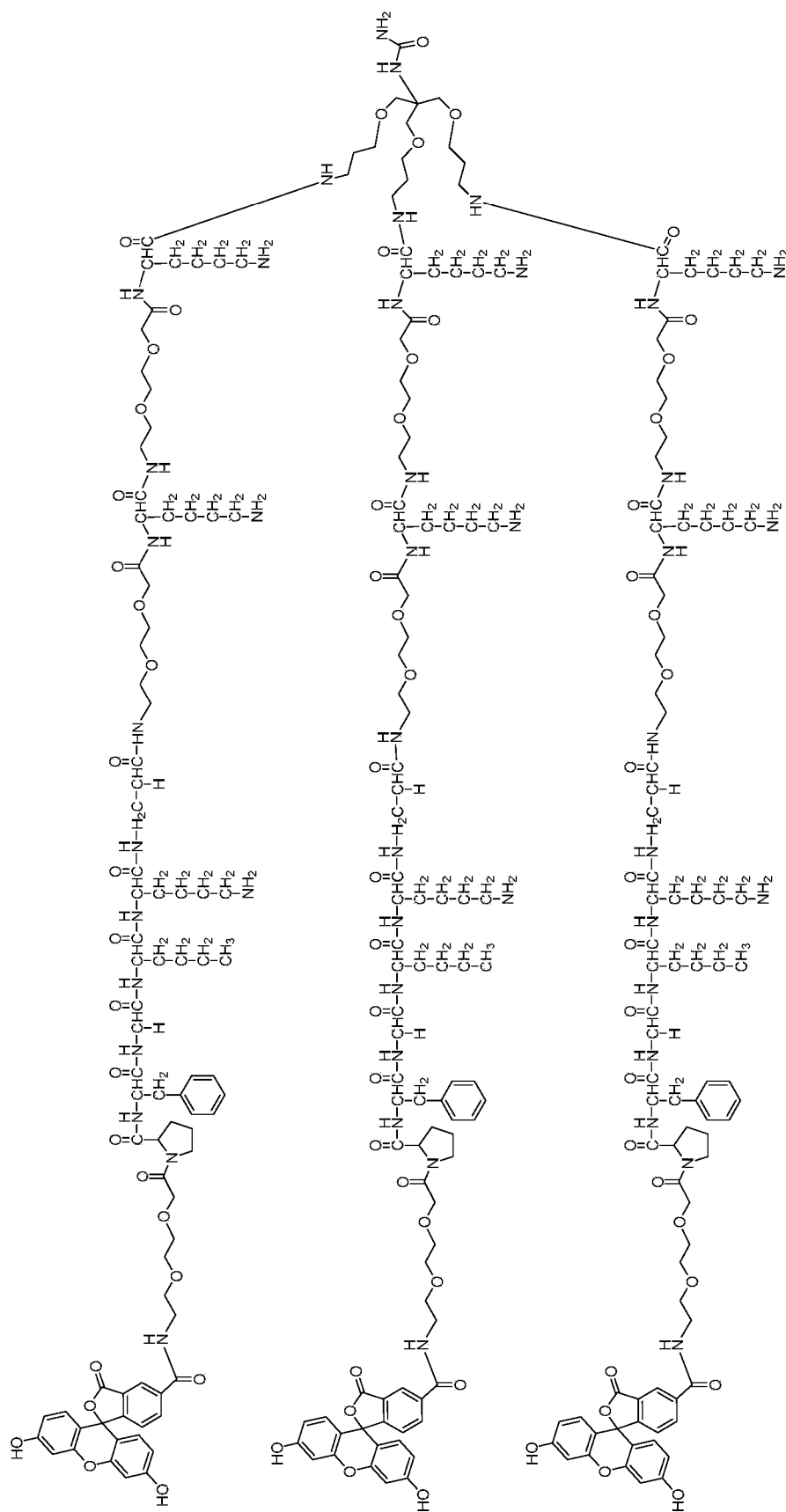
7-Nitrobenzofurazan (NBD) coupling

To a solution of NBD-PEG-NHS (3.0mmol, 10eq) in DMF (3mL) was added DIPEA (3.0mmol, 10eq). The resulting solution was added to resin (1eq), pre-swollen in DCM, and the reaction mixture was shaken for 0.5h. The solution was drained and the resin washed with DMF (×3),
5 DCM (×3) and MeOH (×3). The coupling reaction was monitored by ninhydrin test as described above.

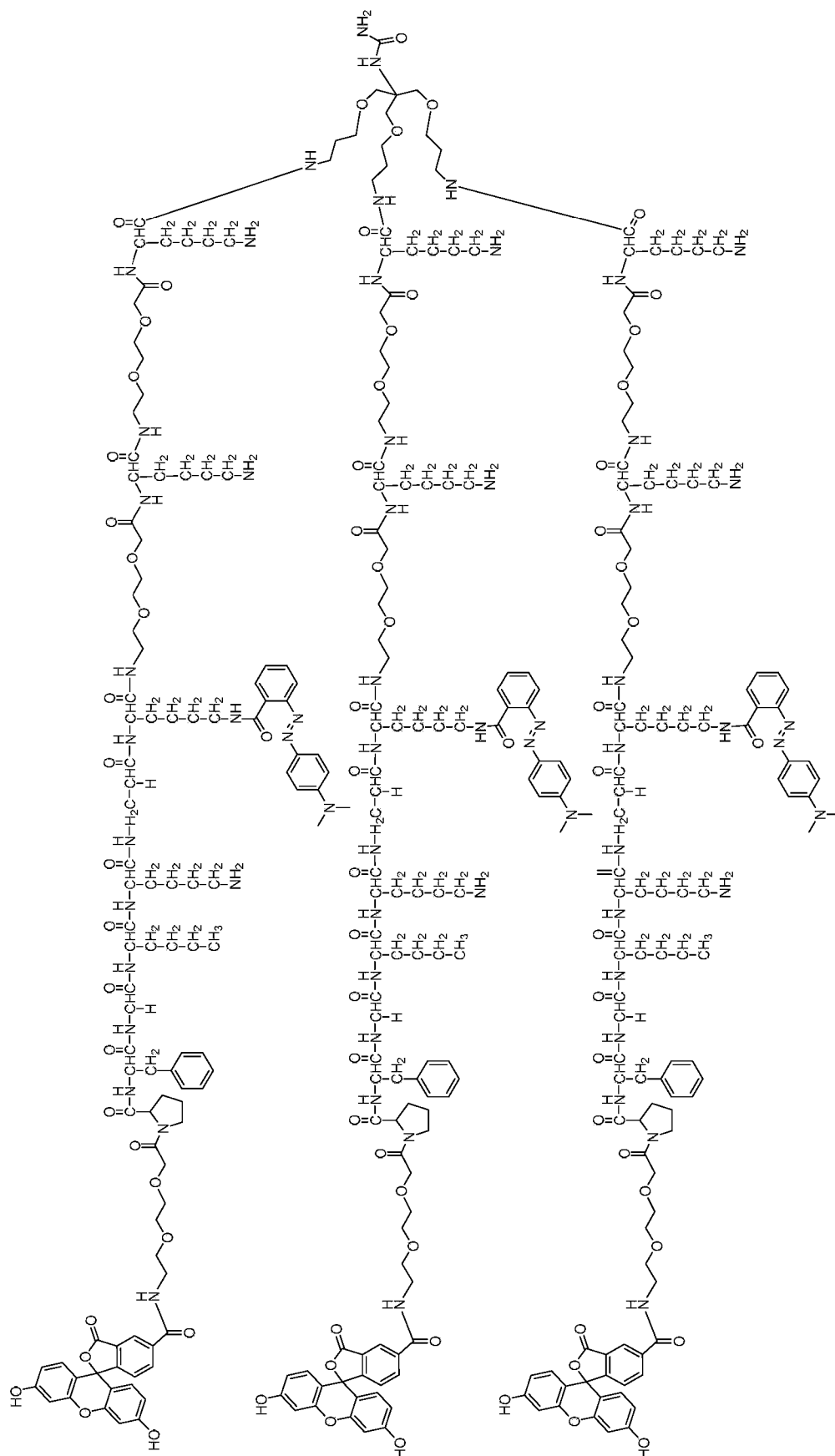
TFA cleavage and purification of reporter compound 4 (SVC-01-188)

The resin, pre-swollen in DCM, was treated with a cleavage cocktail of TFA/ TIS/DCM (90/5/5,
10 0.5 mL) for 1.5h. The solution was drained and the resin was washed with the cleavage cocktail and added to ice-cold ether (7.5mL). The precipitated solid (22mg) was collected by centrifugation and the solvent removed by decantation and the precipitate was washed with cold ether (3x5mL). The precipitate was then purified by preparative reverse phase HPLC and
15 the desired fractions were pooled and lyophilized to afford products that were characterized by MALDI and analytical HPLC.

Compound 4 (SVC-01-188): HPLC t_R = 3.366 min, MALDI calc. for $C_{280}H_{375}N_{47}O_{73}$ $[M+6H]^+$: 888.8516; found: 888.8140 $[M+6H]^+$.

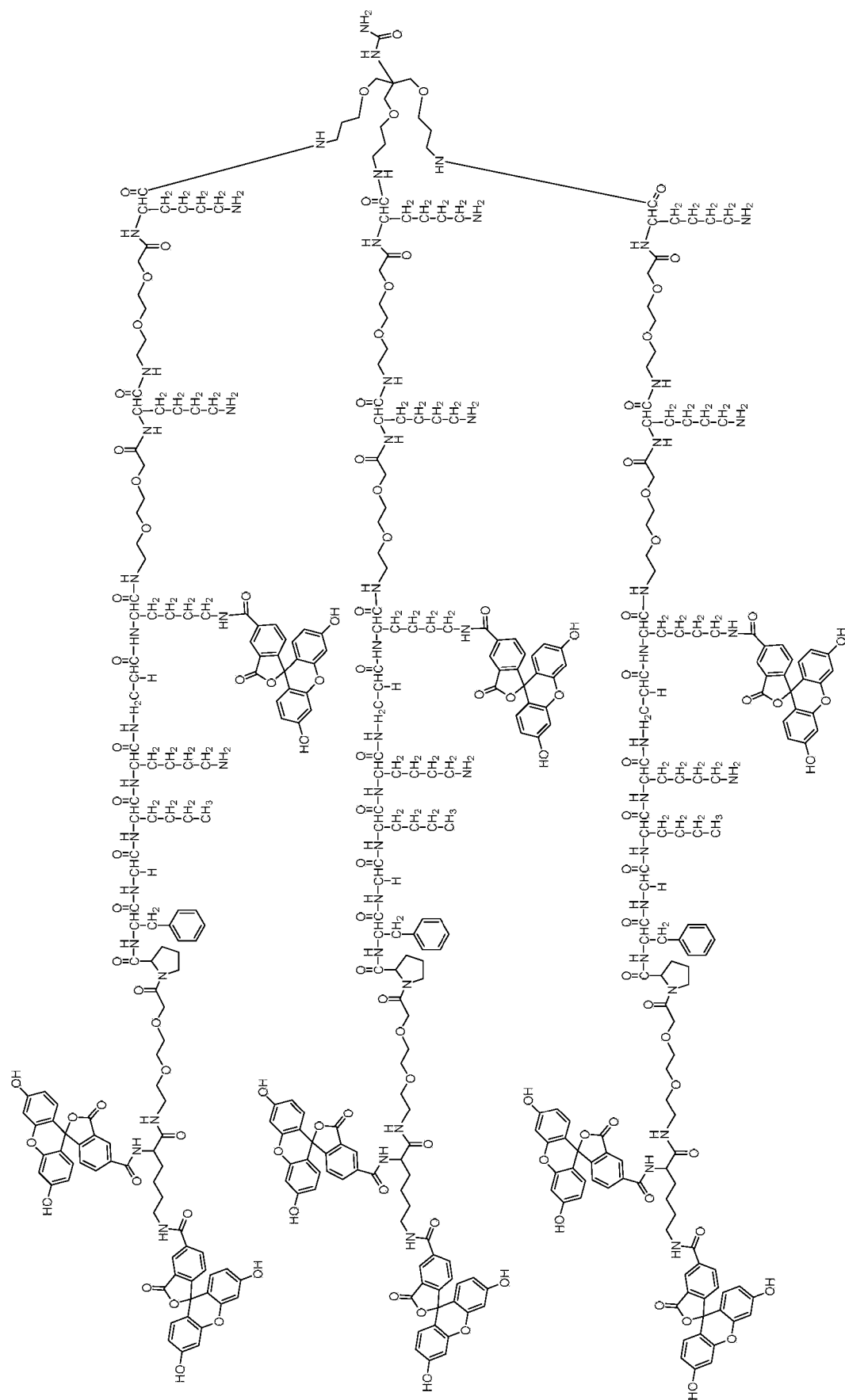


Compound 5 (SVC-01-186): HPLC t_R = 4.12 min, MALDI calc. for $C_{324}H_{452}N_{62}O_{78}$ $[M+Na]^+$: 6486.53; found: 6486.99.

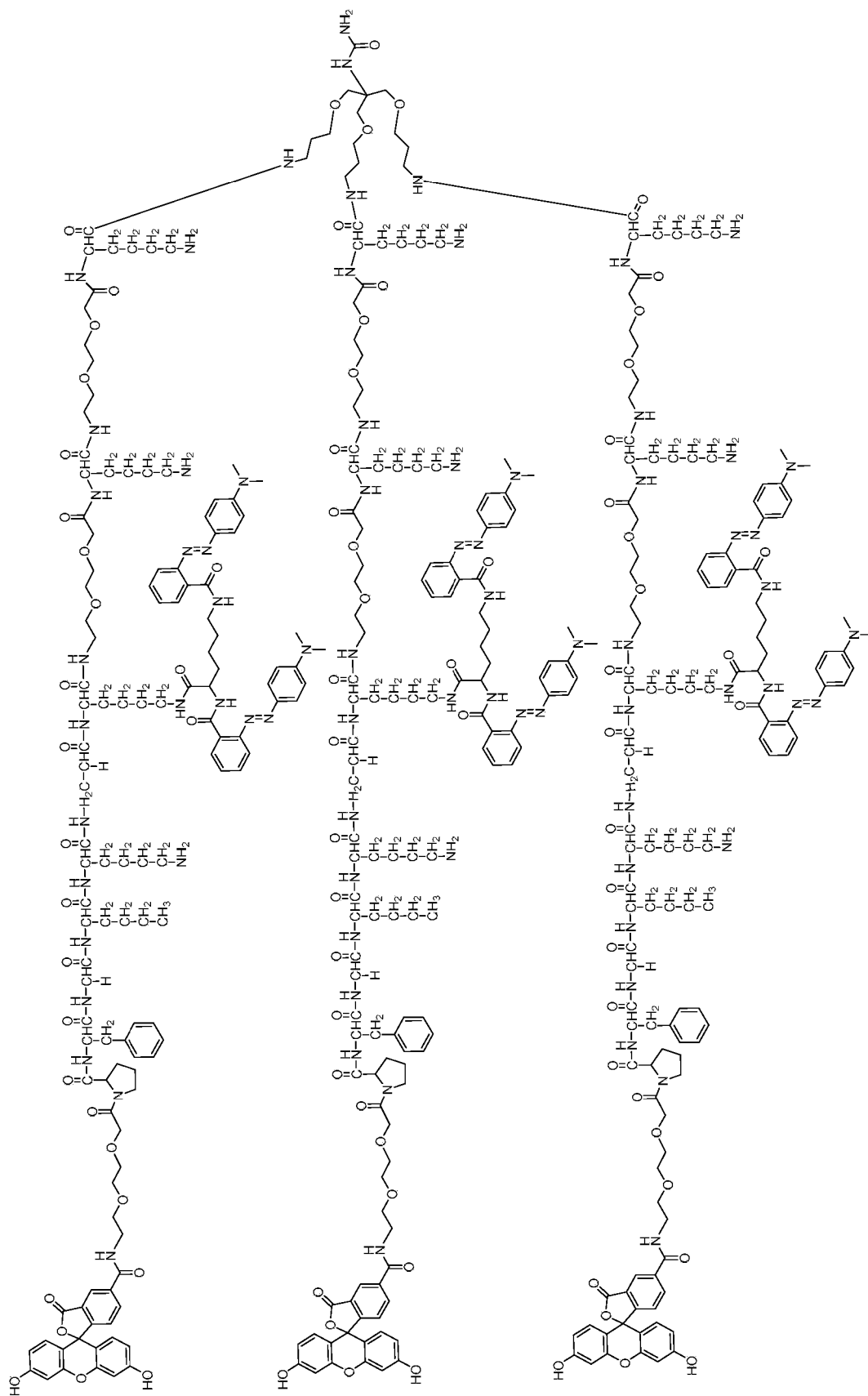


Chemical Formula: $C_{324}H_{452}N_{62}O_{78}$
 Exact Mass: 6459.3308
 Molecular Weight: 6463.5360

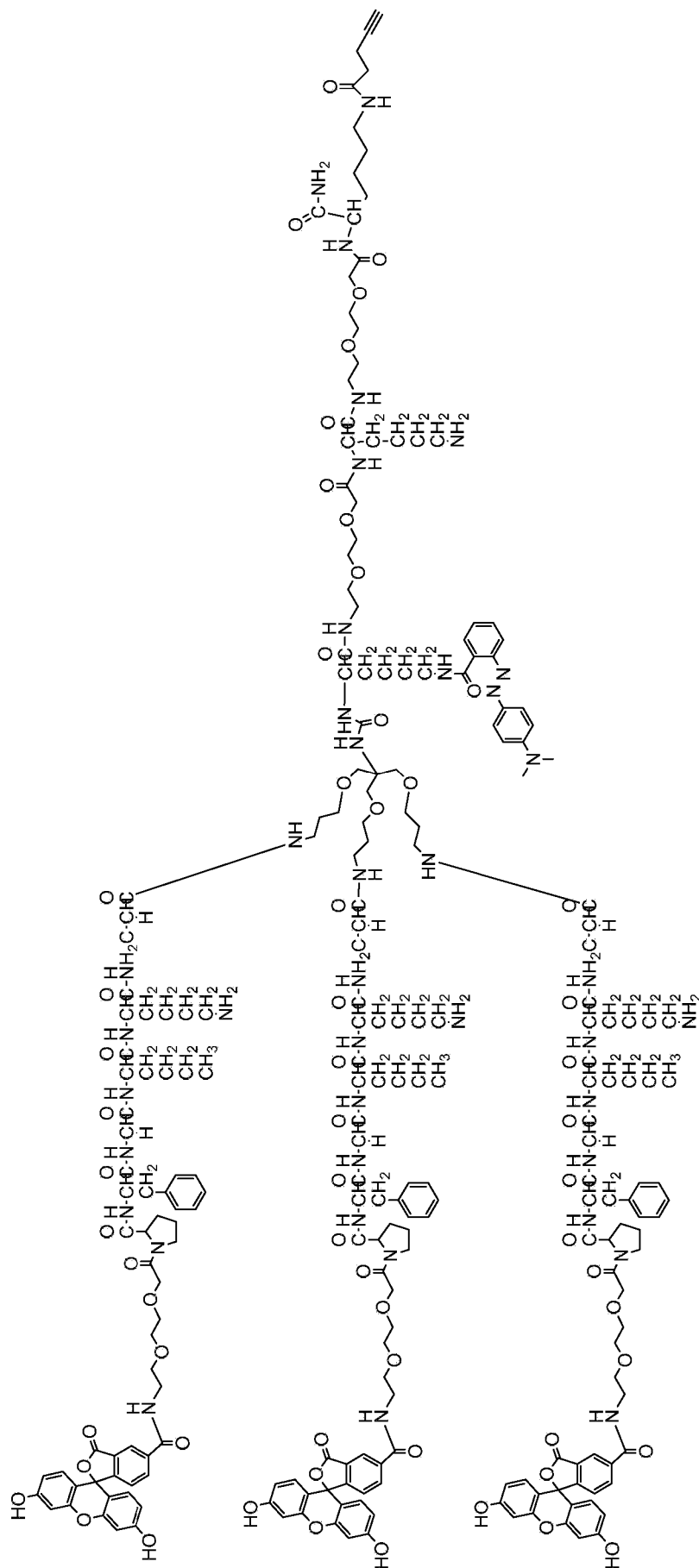
Compound 6 (SVC-01-196): HPLC t_R = 3.884 min, MALDI calc. for $C_{422}H_{507}N_{59}O_{115}$ $[M+H]^+$: 8247.01; found: 8247.774 $[M+H]^+$



Compound 7 (SVC-01-187): HPLC t_R = 3.679 min, MALDI calc. for $C_{388}H_{525}N_{77}O_{85}$ [M+Na] $^{+}$: 7625.90; found: 7625.789 [M+Na] $^{+}$

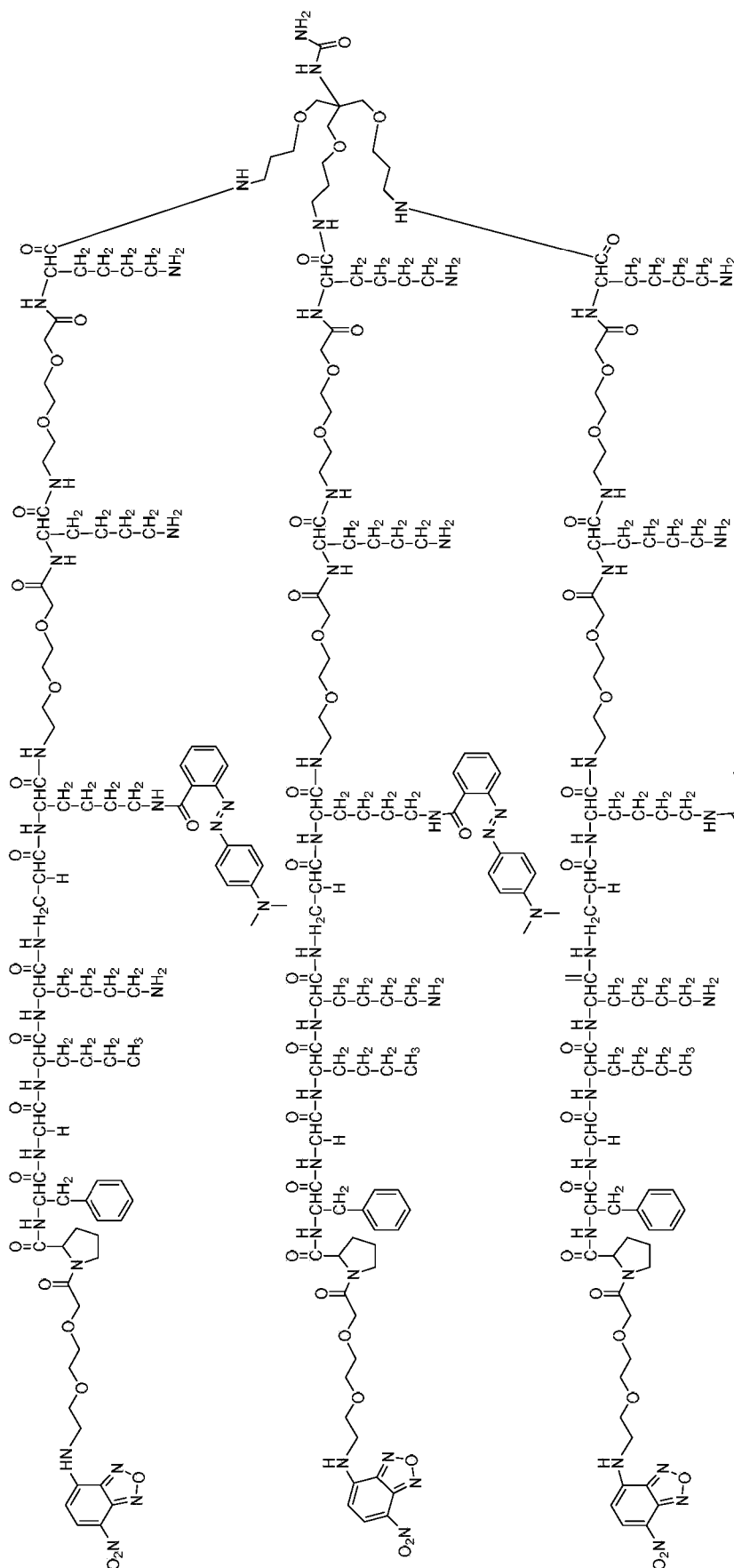


Compound 8 (AMF-212): HPLC t_R = 4.958 min, MALDI calc. for $C_{238}H_{312}N_{40}O_{60}$ $[M+H]^+$: 4694.341; found: 4694.450 $[M+H]^+$



Chemical Formula: $C_{238}H_{312}N_{40}O_{60}$
Molecular Weight: 4693.3340

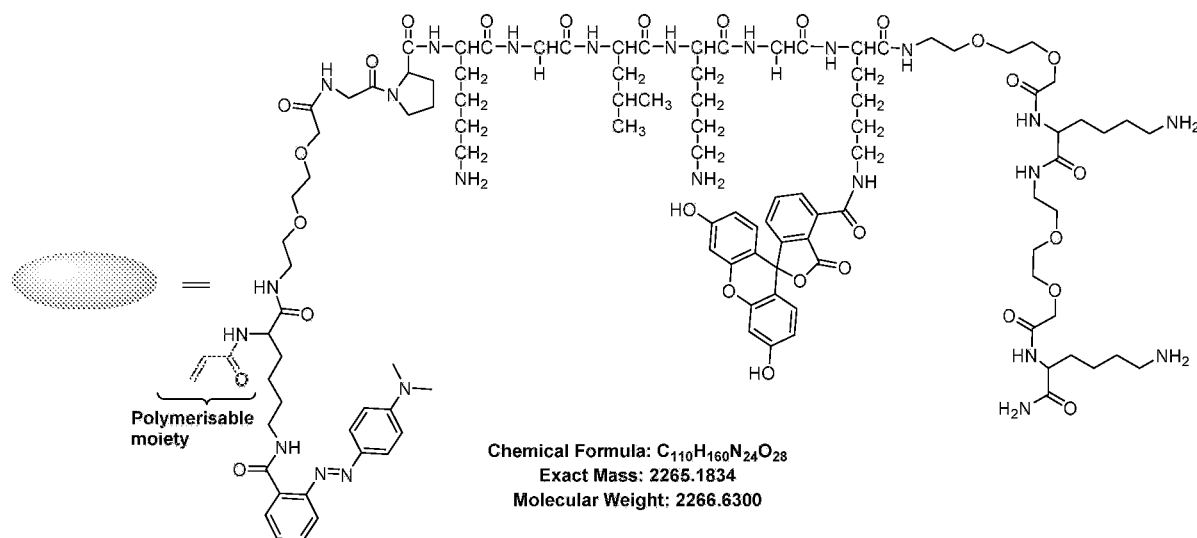
Compound 9 (SVC-02-030): HPLC t_R = 6.229 min, MALDI calc. for $C_{278}H_{425}N_{71}O_{69}$ $[M+7H]^+$: 840.6077; found: 840.3384.



Chemical Formula: $C_{278}H_{425}N_{71}O_{69}$
 Exact Mass: 5874.1930
 Molecular Weight: 5877.8970

MALDI-TOF: Probe was added to saline or pooled BALF from patients with fibrosis and incubated for 30 minutes. A ZipTip (C-18, 0.2 μ L) with 5 μ L MeCN (with 0.1% TFA as an additive) followed by 20 μ L of H₂O was washed. The ZipTip was loaded with the sample, washed and eluted into 5 μ L of 80% aq. MeCN (with 0.1% TFA as an additive). The sample was analysed by MALDI TOF/TOF (Bruker Ultraflextreme mass spectrometer).

Compound 10: Polymerisable probe SVC-01-180 (SVC-180). The specificity of the polymerisable probe SVC-180 (SVC-01-180) was tested with MMP-9 and MMP-13 and compared with FRET monomer AMF-92. The results are shown in Figure 15.

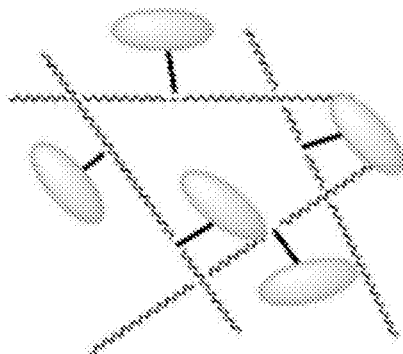


By following the procedure for the synthesis of Compound 1, FAM was introduced on the probe by selective Dde group deprotection, followed by coupling of last Fmoc-Lys(Dde)-OH to finish the probe. MethylRed was introduced on N-terminus and finally the polymerisable acryloyl moiety was coupled to complete the synthesis of probe on solid support. After washing the resin with 20% piperidine in DMF followed by DCM, the fragment was cleaved off the resin with TFA-TIS-H₂O (95:2.5:2.5) (90 min) and precipitated with cold ether to give **Compound 10** (MALDI-ToF *m/z*: 2265.7; >95% HPLC purity, *t_R* = 4.178 min).

Acryloyl coupling: N-terminal capping with acryloyl-NHS ester (1 eq.) was done in anhydrous DMF (0.1M) containing DIPEA (3 eq.) at rt for 12 h. The solution was drained and the resin washed with DMF (3x5 ml), DCM (3x5 ml), MeOH (3x5 ml) and finally ether (3x5 ml).

Compound 11: The polymerisable probe compound 10 (SVC-01-180) was polymerised in water to form a hydrogel. The hydrogel obtainable by the polymerisation of monomer compound 10 can be represented by the polymeric structure:

The polymerisation can be carried out in the presence of a sugar to increase the porosity of the resulting hydrogel. Increasing the porosity improves the access of the enzyme to the polymerised probe.



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Acrylamide polymerisation:

A) Hydrogel monomer solution was prepared by mixing acrylamide (1.20g) PEGDA 700 (100 μ L), TMED (10 μ L) in distilled water (3.20 mL) and degassed by purging with N_2 for 10 min;

10 B) Probe monomer solution was prepared by mixing polymerisable probe (25 mg) in distilled water (1 mL) and degassed by purging with N_2 for 10 min;

C) The monomer solution (500 μ L) and ammonium persulfate or potassium persulfate (10% in water, 60 μ L), and distilled water (250 μ L) were mixed with or without sugar/salt (50 μ L, 50% in distilled water) and polymerisable probe solution (50 μ L) for 1 min. The resulting solution (100 μ L/well) was transferred to a 96 well plate and allowed to polymerise at 40 °C.
 15 After 12h, the excess of monomer solution was washed away with distilled water until the washings are clear (5 x 100 μ L/well). The hydrogels were allowed to dry at 40 °C for 12 under vacuum protecting from direct light.

A control hydrogel was prepared without probe solution by following the above procedure.

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The polymerised probe hydrogel was tested for cleavage by MMP-9 and the results are shown in Figure 16. Since the probe is prepared already immobilised as hydrogel in the 96 well plate, the MMP-9 enzyme (39 and 83 kDa, 5-30 nm in buffer) was added to the wells and the fluorescence from cleaved fragment released in buffer was measured from the control and
 25 probe containing hydrogel wells using a plate reader.

Animals

Adult (25–35 g) specific pathogen-free BALB/c and CD1 wild type mice were used. All studies were done under UK Home Office license 60/4434.

Enzyme assay

The enzyme assays were run in a 384-well format on a PCR opaque microplate (Thermo Scientific). All dilutions and reactions were prepared in MMP buffer (50mM Tris, 10mM CaCl₂, 0.15M NaCl, 0.05% Brij-35, pH 7). Proteolytic activity was determined by calculating the fold change in fluorescence over background signal provided by the corresponding dilution of the probe and/or inhibitors with exogenous enzymes using a multiwell plate fluorimeter (Synergy H1 Hybrid Reader, BioTek instruments Ltd) at excitation/emission 485/528nm. Recombinant human MMPs (Catalytic domain MMP-1, -2, -3, -7, -8, -9, -10, -11, -12, -13 (Enzo Life Sciences) and Full-length MMP-2, -9, -12 and -13 (Merck/Millipore)) were used at 30nM. Pro-MMP-13 (R & D Systems) was activated by incubating with 1mM 4-aminophenylmercuric acetate (APMA) for 2hrs at 37°C. Human neutrophil elastase (Elastase Product Company, used at 2.5ug/ml), neutrophil lysate (lysed human neutrophils), and recombinant human Thrombin (Sigma-Aldrich, used at 5U/ml), Plasmin (Sigma-Aldrich, used at 30nM) and Factor Xa (Sigma-Aldrich, used at 0.5µM) were used to identify the lead molecular probe sequences. For inhibition assays, enzyme and inhibitor were pre-incubated for 1hr at 37°C before the addition of molecular probe. Inhibitors Marimastat (Toris Bioscience), AZD1236 (AstraZeneca), Inhibitor I (Sigma-Aldrich) and SB-3CT (Sigma-Aldrich) were used at 200nM for in-vitro and 50µM for ex-vivo assays, respectively.

Human and Ovine tissue supernatant

Human fibrotic lung tissue biopsies were obtained from Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis-(IPF) patients at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh. Under sterile condition, the tissue was dissected and stored at -70°C for further analysis. Sheep fibrotic lung tissue biopsies were obtained from an Ovine Pulmonary Adenocarcinoma-(OPA) animal at the Roslin Institute, Edinburgh. Under sterile condition, the tissue was dissected and stored at -70°C for further analysis. For the preparation of tissue supernatant, frozen tissue was suspended in PBS and homogenised (Bio-Gen PRO200 homogeniser, Pro-Scientific) on ice. Samples were centrifuged at 13000rpm for 15min at 4°C and the debris-free supernatant collected. Total protein concentrations were determined using at Pierce™ BCA kit (Thermo Scientific). The samples were aliquoted and stored at -20°C or -70°C until further analysis.

Gelatin zymography

To assess the MMP activity in human and ovine tissue, gelatin zymography (Novex®, Life technologies) was performed. Total protein concentrations of tissue supernatants were standardised (1µg/µl, Human and 1.5µg/µl Ovine) and 20µl of supernatant mixed with 20µl of 2x Tris-Glycine SDS sample buffer without boiling. 15µl of mixed samples were then

electrophoresed for 90min, 150V at 4°C on 10% Tris-Glycine gel containing 0.1% gelatin. After electrophoresis, the gel was washed with deionised water at room temperature to remove SDS. The gel was suspended in 1X Renaturing Buffer for 90min at 4°C before being developed (1X Developing buffer) overnight at 37°C in Developing Buffer with or without inhibitor (50µM Marimastat, pan-MMP inhibitor). The gel was washed, fixed and stained with the Colloidal Blue Staining Kit (Novex®, Life technologies) for 3hrs at room temperature, and destained with deionised water at room temperature. Areas of protease activity appear as a clear band against a dark background.

Haemolytic toxicity assay

The haemolytic activities of the molecular probes were evaluated in human red blood cells using a previously reported method (Lequin et al., 2006; Lequin, O. et al. Dermaseptin S., Biochemistry 45, 468-480 (2006)). Fresh human red blood cells were incubated with molecular probe (10µM final concentration) at 37°C for 45min. After centrifugation (350g for 10min), the supernatant absorbance was measured at 350nm. In addition, control samples for 0 and 100 % haemolysis were incubated with 0.9% (w/v) NaCl (negative control) or Triton-X-100 (positive control), respectively. Percent haemolysis was calculated according to the following eq: $\text{Haemolysis (\%)} = (\text{Probe/Positive control}) \times 100$. Each measurement was taken in duplicate. The HC_{50} was defined as the mean probe concentration that produced 50% haemolysis.

Statistical analysis

The statistical values are expressed as mean standard error of the mean (SEM). The statistical analyses were performed using Microsoft Excel, and the datasets were tested using Student's t-test. Indications of significance correspond to $p < 0.05$ (*) and $p < 0.01$ (**).

Claims

1. An optical probe comprising at least one fluorophore connected to at least one quencher by an enzyme cleavable peptide sequence; the or each fluorophore being substantially fluorescently quenched by the at least one quencher when connected to the enzyme cleavable peptide sequence; the or each fluorophore is separated from the at least one quencher when the enzyme cleavable peptide sequence of the at least one probe element is cleaved; wherein the enzyme cleavable peptide sequence comprises one of the list: SEQ ID NO.7; SEQ ID NO.5; SEQ ID NO.3; SEQ ID NO.4; SEQ ID NO.2; SEQ ID NO.6; SEQ ID NO. 8 to SEQ ID NO.14; and is selectively cleavable by one or more matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), wherein the unit of the at least one fluorophore connected to the enzyme cleavable peptide sequence corresponds to a probe element; the probe comprises a plurality of probe elements, each probe element being connected to a core, and wherein the core comprises the at least one quencher or each probe element comprises at least one quencher at the proximal end of the probe element to the core.
2. The probe according to claim 1, wherein the enzyme cleavable peptide sequence is selectively cleavable by MMP-2 and/or MMP-9 and/or MMP-13.
3. The probe of either claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the enzyme cleavable peptide sequence comprises one of SEQ ID NO. 3, SEQ ID NO. 4, SEQ ID NO. 5 and SEQ ID NO. 7 to SEQ ID NO.14, preferably comprises one of SEQ ID NO.3, SEQ ID NO.5 and SEQ ID NO.7, preferably wherein the enzyme cleavable peptide sequence comprises SEQ ID NO.7.
4. The probe according to any preceding claim, wherein the at least one quencher is the same type of fluorophore as the at least one fluorophore, and the at least one quencher and the at least one fluorophore self-quench, or wherein the at least one quencher is a different type of fluorophore to the at least one fluorophore, and is a fluorescent quencher.
5. The probe according to any preceding claim, wherein the at least one fluorophore is selected from fluorescein, or a derivative thereof, a cyanine fluorophore, such as Cy2, Cy3, Cy5, or Cy7, rhodamine or derivative thereof, a fluorescent protein, such as green fluorescent protein (GFP), yellow fluorescent protein (YFP), or cyan fluorescent protein (CFP), or 7-nitrobenz-2-oxa-1,3-diazole (NBD).

6. The probe according to claim 4, wherein the at least one fluorophore and the at least one quencher form a FRET pair and are chosen from the list (fluorophore/quencher):
5 Cy3/Cy5, Cy3/QSY21, Cy5/QSY21, Cy5/BHQ-3, fluorescein/tetramethylrhodamine, fluorescein/methyl red, NBD/methyl red, cyan fluorescent protein (CFP)/yellow fluorescent protein (YFP), and carboxy fluorescein/methyl red.
7. The probe according to any preceding claim, wherein the at least one fluorophore is connected to the enzyme cleavable peptide sequence by a spacer, optionally
10 wherein the spacer comprises 6-aminohexanoic acid (Ahx), polyethyleneglycol (PEG).
8. The probe according to any one preceding claim, wherein each of the plurality of probe elements are independently connected indirectly to the core via a linker.
- 15 9. The probe according to claim 8, wherein the linker comprises a D-amino acid.
10. The probe according to either one of claim 8 or claim 9, wherein the at least one fluorophore of each probe element within the plurality of probe elements self-quench, such that the at least one fluorophore of a first probe element substantially
20 fluorescently quenches the at least one fluorophore of a second probe element.
11. The probe according to any preceding claim, wherein the probe comprises at least one reporter fluorophore that is not substantially fluorescently quenched, optionally
25 wherein the at least one reporter fluorophore fluoresces at a wavelength that is different to the wavelength of light at which the at least one fluorophore of the plurality of probe elements fluoresces.
12. A method of detecting MMP in a target zone where the target zone is *in vitro* or *ex vivo*, the method comprising the steps:
30 a. providing a probe according to any preceding claim;
b. applying the probe to the target zone;
c. illuminating the target area with an appropriate wavelength of light to excite the or each fluorophore of the probe; and
35 d. determining the fluorescence intensity of the or each fluorophore, wherein significant fluorescence of the or each fluorophore of the probe is indicative of the presence of MMP in the target zone.

13. A method according to claim 12, wherein the target zone is a portion of tissue that has been taken from a human or non-human animal, preferably wherein the tissue type is the heart, lung, liver, connective tissue, skin, or intestine.

5

14. A method according to either one of claim 12 to claim 13, wherein the presence of MMP in the target zone is indicative of active fibroproliferation within the target zone, and/or wherein the presence of MMP in the target zone is indicative of cancer within the target zone.

10

15. A method according to claim 12, wherein the target zone is a portion of tissue removed from a joint of a subject, wherein the presence of MMP in the target zone is indicative of active arthritis in the target zone.

15