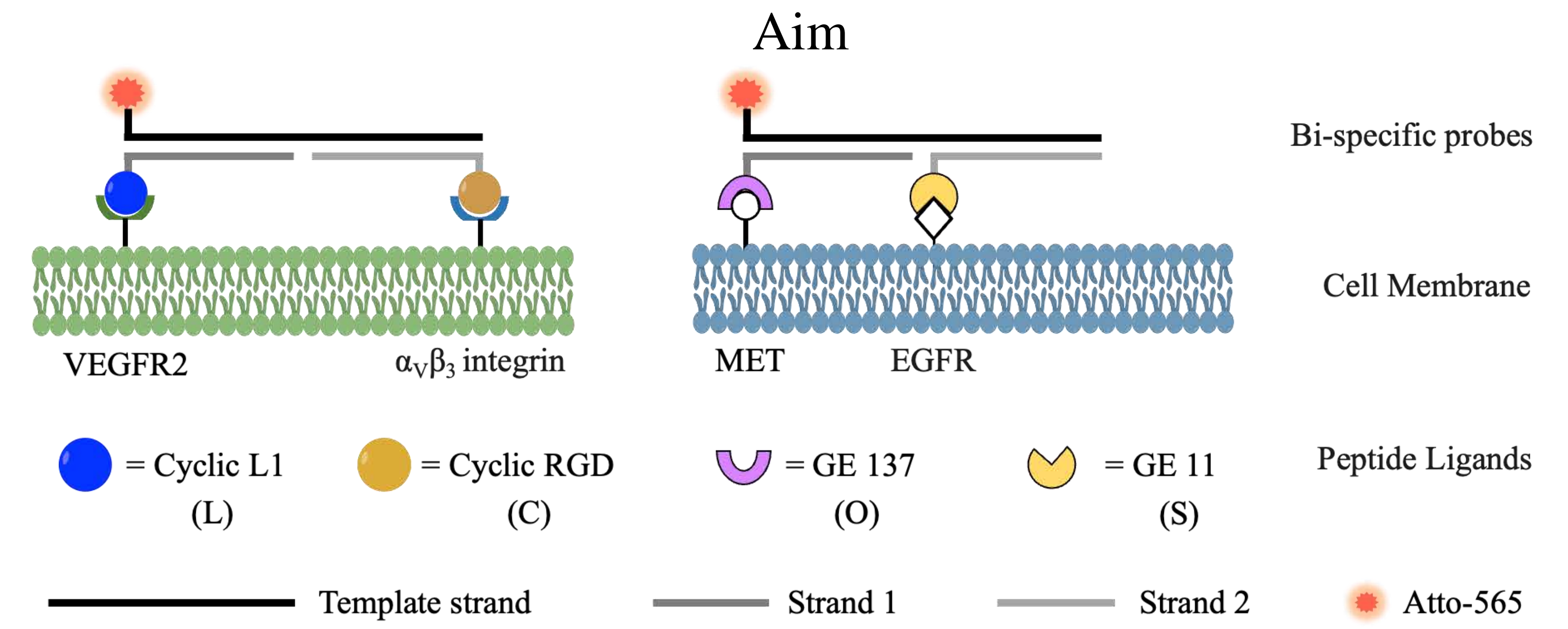
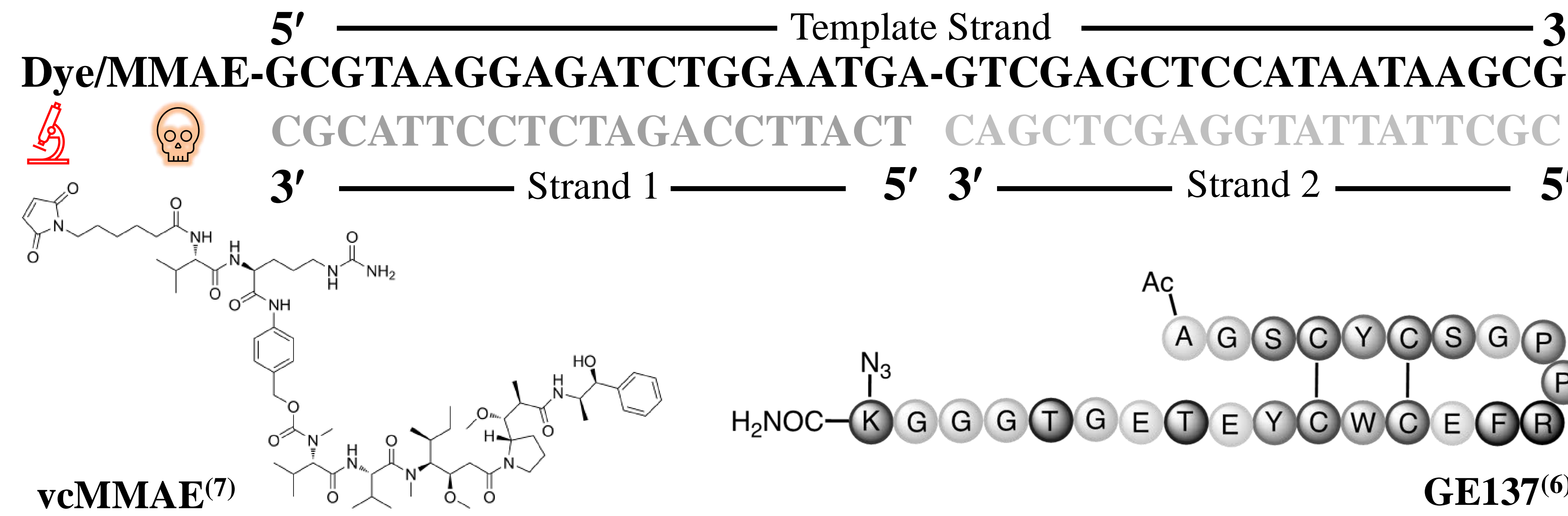


Introduction

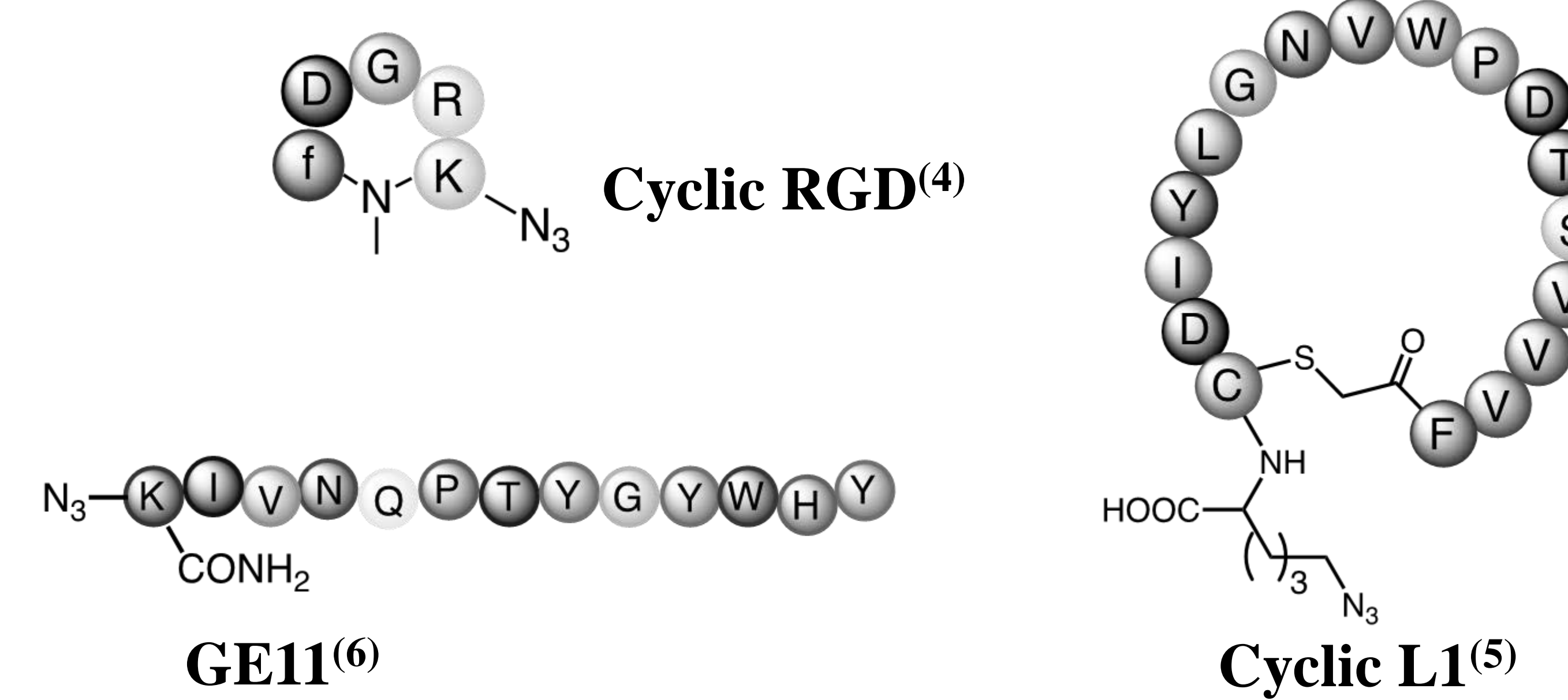
Cells of a given tissue express a unique “fingerprint” of surface receptors. By targeting two oncogenic receptors that are uniquely overexpressed in a cancer cell of interest and displaying their peptide ligands in the proper arrangement, it is possible to achieve high-avidity, highly selective binding to cancerous cells over surrounding healthy cells. Herein, we demonstrate that the programmable base-pairing interactions make DNA an ideal scaffold¹⁻³ to direct the presentation of peptide ligands binding pairs of receptors, such as the VEGFR/ $\alpha_v\beta_3$ integrin and the EGFR/MET pairs.



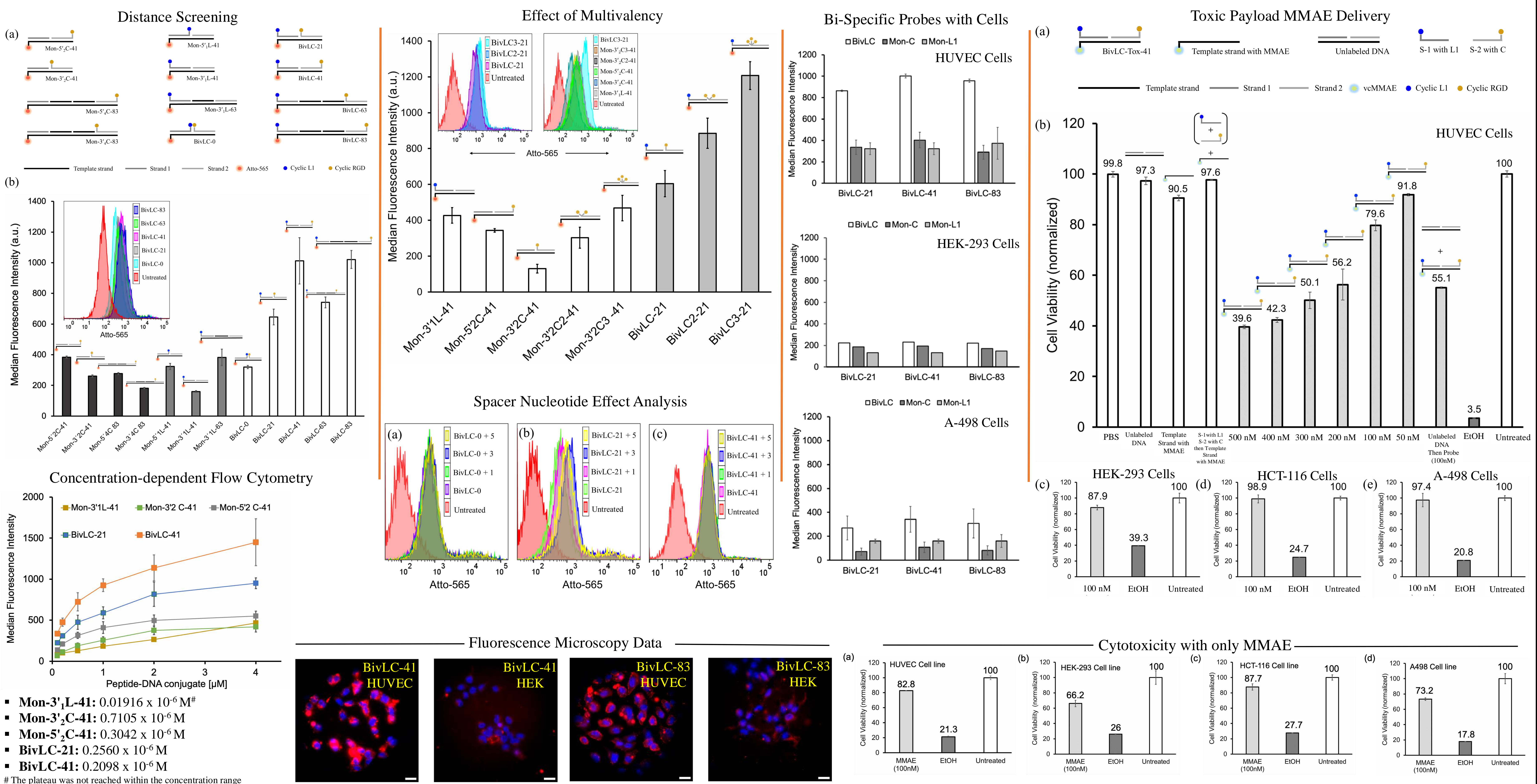
Designing the probes



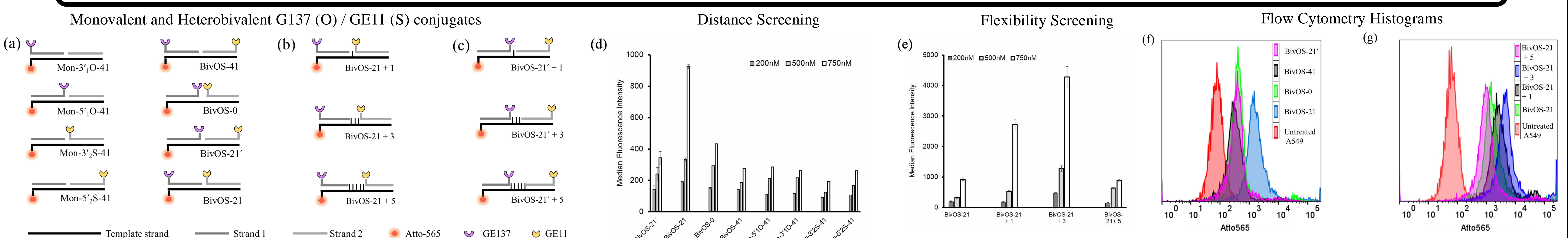
Peptide Ligands



Targeting VEGFR2- $\alpha_v\beta_3$



Targeting EGFR-MET



Conclusions

Distance-controlled arrangement of peptide-DNA conjugates enhances the specificity of cancer cell recognition.

VEGFR2- $\alpha_v\beta_3$ (HUVEC): high affinity for distances > 135 Å

EGFR-MET (A549): high affinity for distance ≈ 70 Å

Bispecific DNA-peptide probes can deliver cytotoxic agent (MMAE) selectively to cells expressing oncogenic receptor pairs

References and Acknowledgement

(1) Seitz et al. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2011, 50, 4146–4150; (2) Seitz et al. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2019, 58, 907–911; (3) Seitz et al. *Angew. Chem.* 2020, 132, 21202–21208; (4) Appella et al, *Nat Commun.* 2012, 3, 614; (5) Murakami et al, *ACS Chem. Biol.* 2013, 8, 1205-1214; (6) Hardwick et al, *Nat. Med.* 2015, 21, 955-961; (7) Parren et al, *Nat. Med.* 2018, 24, 203-212.

We acknowledge support from **Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft** (Se819/24-1)