



Piperlongumine and some of its analogs inhibit selectively the human immunoproteasome over the constitutive proteasome

Elodie Bosc ^{a,1}, Jhennifer Nastri ^{b,1}, Valérie Lefort ^a, Marilia Valli ^b, Fernando Contiguiba ^c, Renan Pioli ^d, Maysa Furlan ^b, Vanderlan da Silva Bolzani ^b, Chahrazade El Amri ^{a,**}, Michèle Reboud-Ravaux ^{a,*}

^a Sorbonne Université, UPMC Univ Paris 06-CNRS, IBPS, UMR 8256, Inserm ERL1164, B2A, 7 Quai Saint Bernard, F75005 Paris, France

^b Nuclei of Bioassays, Biosynthesis and Ecophysiology of Natural Products (NuBBE), Department of Organic Chemistry, Institute of Chemistry, Sao Paulo State University - UNESP, 14800-060, Araraquara, SP, Brazil

^c Institute for Natural Products Research Walter Mors, Health Sciences Center – HSC, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro - UFRJ, 21941902, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil

^d Institute of Chemistry, Department of Organic Chemistry, University of São Paulo – USP, 05508-000, São Paulo, SP, Brazil

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ABSTRACT

The natural small molecule piperlongumine A is toxic selectively to cancer cells *in vitro* and *in vivo*. This toxicity has been correlated with cancer cell ROS, DNA damage and apoptotic cell death increases. We demonstrate here a new mechanistic property of piperlongumine: it inhibits selectively human immunoproteasome with no noticeable inhibition of human constitutive proteasome. This result suggests that immunoproteasome inhibition, a mechanism independent of ROS elevation, may also partly play a role in the anticancer effects observed with piperlongumine. Structure-activity relationships of piperlongumine analogs suggest that the lactam (piperidonic) ring of piperlongumine A may be replaced by the linear olefin $-\text{NHCO}-\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2$ to improve both *in vitro* inhibitory efficiency against immunoproteasome and cellular toxicity.

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1. Introduction

Piperlongumine A (PL) is an alkaloid isolated from some vegetal species of *Piper* (Piperaceae) (Fig. 1A). Several PL biological effects have been reported such as cytotoxic, genotoxic, anti-angiogenic, anti-metastatic and anti-tumor activities [1]. The natural PL molecule induces apoptosis in osteosarcoma, breast, bladder and lung cancer cells, but importantly not in normal cells [2]. A potent inhibition of breast cancer cell line migration was observed with PL analogs [3]. PL increases reactive oxygen species (ROS) and apoptotic cell death in both cancer cells and normal cells engineered to have a cancer genotype, irrespective of p53 status, with little effect in primary normal cells [4]. Using a panel of PL analogs, Adams et al. analyzed the mechanism of action of PL and suggested

that ROS-independent mechanisms, including cross-linking events, may also contribute to PL's induction of apoptosis [5]. An inhibition of the ubiquitin-proteasome system by PL was then reported by Jarvis et al. [6] but no inhibition of the 20S proteasome itself, or of 19S deubiquitinating activity was observed at concentrations inducing cytotoxicity. These observations motivated us to investigate the potential interaction between PL and proteasome. Indeed, the proteasome is now a valuable anticancer drug target [7]. This highly complex protease is formed of a 20S catalytic core particle (CP) complexed with regulatory particles such as 19S for constitutive proteasome or 11S for inducible immunoproteasome [8,9]. The CPs of both proteasomes are composed of four stacked heptameric rings with two outer rings (α 1-7) formed by the α subunits and two inner rings formed of β subunits (β 1-7). The two β 1c, two β 2c and two β 5c catalytic units of the constitutive cCP are each replaced by the β 1i, β 2i and β 3i subunits in inducible iCP. They bear caspase-like or post-acid activity (PA) for β 1, trypsin-like activity (T-L) for β 2 and chymotrypsin-like activity (ChT-L) for β 5 subunits. Considerable efforts to develop proteasome inhibitors [7,8] have been made leading to noncovalent inhibitors [10–13] or covalent ones such as

* Corresponding author.

** Corresponding author.

E-mail addresses: chahrazade.el_amri@upmc.fr (C. El Amri), michele.reboud@upmc.fr (M. Reboud-Ravaux).

¹ These authors contributed equally to this work.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Inhibitors

The isolation of PL **1** and the synthesis of compounds **2–4** are described in Ref. [3].

2.2. Enzyme activity and inhibition assays

Purified human constitutive 20S proteasome cCP and human 20S immunoproteasome iCP from erythrocytes was obtained from Boston Biochem (Cambridge, USA). The fluorogenic substrates Suc-LLVY-AMC and Z-LLE-AMC (AMC = 7-amino-4-methylcoumarin) were obtained from Bachem (Weil am Rhein, Germany). Other reagents and solvents were purchased from commercial sources. Fluorescence was measured using a BMG Fluostar microplate reader (black 96-well microplates).

Proteasome activities were determined by monitoring for 45 min at 37 °C the hydrolysis of the appropriate fluorogenic substrate Suc-LLVY-AMC (ChT-L activity) and Z-LLE-AMC (PA activity) using $\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 360$ nm, $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 460$ nm for both substrates, in the presence of untreated (control) or treated proteasome (iCP or cCP). Substrate and compounds were previously dissolved in DMSO. The buffered reaction mixtures (pH 8.0) for both activities contain 20 mM Tris, 10% (v/v) glycerol, 0.01% (w/v) SDS, and 2% (v/v) DMSO. The final iPR and cPR concentrations were 0.6 nM for ChT-L and PA activities using 20 μ M Suc-LLVY-AMC (ChT-L) and 50 μ M Z-LLE-AMC (PA). Using the appropriate substrate, the compounds (0.1–100 μ M) were tested in duplicate for each inhibitor concentration to detect their potential to inhibit the ChT-L and PA activities. The enzyme and the inhibitors were incubated for 20 min before the measurement of the enzyme activity. Initial rates determined in control experiments (V_0) were considered to be 100% of the peptidase activity; initial rates below 100% were considered to be inhibitions. The inhibitory activity of compounds was expressed as IC_{50} (inhibitor concentrations giving 50% inhibition). The values of IC_{50} were calculated by fitting the experimental data to equation (1):

$$\% \text{ Inhibition} = (100 [I]_0) / (IC_{50} + [I]_0) \quad (1)$$

The reversible or irreversible character was analyzed by diluting by a factor of 100 the reaction mixtures. For the reversible inhibitor **2**, a Dixon plot was used: $[2] = 2.56\text{--}100$ μ M, $[iCP]_0 = 0.6$ nM, $[S]_0 = 10\text{--}80$ μ M. For the irreversible compounds **1** and **4**, the time-dependence of the inhibition was followed by determining the remaining activity percentage at various incubation times ($[iCP]_0 = 60$ nM). The pseudo first-order inactivation rate constants were obtained from plots of $\ln(\% \text{ remaining activity})$ vs pre-incubation time, and expressed in terms of the apparent second-order inactivation rate constants $k_{\text{obs}}/[I]_0$ $M^{-1} s^{-1}$. The Kaleidagraph software was used for data analysis.

2.3. Cytotoxicity assays

Assays were performed on the human cancer cell line HeLa (human cervical carcinoma) obtained from ATCC. The cells were grown in DMEM (Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium; Sigma) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum in a 5% CO₂ humidified atmosphere. Confluent cells were collected and then preincubated without inhibitor for 24 h. They were then treated during 48 h using increasing concentrations of compounds: 10 nM–50 μ M with a final DMSO concentration of 0.02% (v/v). After removal of the DMEM medium, a XTT salt solution was added for 3 h to each well (100 μ L at 0.3 mg/mL containing 8.3 mM PBS) (XTT, 2,3-bis-(2-

methoxy-4-nitro-5-sulphophenyl)-2H-tetrazolium-5-carboxanilide; Cell Proliferation kit 11465015001 Roche). Absorbance at 485 nm was measured using a BMG Fluostar microplate reader. The cytotoxicity activity was expressed as the concentration inhibiting cell growth by 50% (EC_{50}) calculated from the survival curves. The experimental data were fitted to the following equation where E is the survival percentage, C the drug concentration, E_{max} the maximum drug effect, and n the Hill constant, which describes the shape of the curve:

$$E = 100 - (E_{\text{max}} \times C^n) / (C^n + EC_{50}^n) \quad (2)$$

The Kaleidagraph software was used for data analysis.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Screening of PL and its analogs on cCP and iCP activities

We evaluated the capacity of compound **1** and its analogs to inhibit the ChT-L and PA activities of human cCP and iCP. Both ChT-L and PA activities of cCP were not or very poorly inhibited (less than 20% at 10 μ M and 30% at 50 μ M). Conversely, a noticeable inhibition of the ChT-L activity of iCP was observed for compounds **1**, **2** and **4**, and the corresponding IC_{50} values (concentration of inhibitor leading to 50% inhibition) were determined (Fig. 2 and Table 1). The replacement of the monocyclic δ -valerolactam R group in **1** ($IC_{50} = 15.0 \pm 1.1$ μ M) by the pentacyclic succinidyl in **2** was well tolerated (IC_{50} of 12.7 ± 1.1 μ M). The larger bicyclic group in **3** devoid of an electrophilic group abolished the inhibitory activity besides the presence of C7–C8 olefin. Conversely, the simplified R group that retained the aliphatic $-\text{NHCO}-\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2$ motif increased the inhibitory potency by a factor of 5.8. This higher efficiency of **4** on iCP corroborates its higher efficiency against MDA-MB-231 breast cancer cell migration analyzed using the Boyden chamber assay (EC_{50} of 1.5 ± 1 μ M for **4** and of 3.0 ± 1.0 μ M for **1**) [3]. These results highlight the favorable role to inhibit iCP of the smaller aliphatic $-\text{NHCO}-\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2$ group compared to the lactam piperidonic ring in **1**. The absence of an electrophilic function at C2–C3 as in compound **3** seems unfavorable for such an inhibition. It failed also to inhibit cell migration at 10 μ M in the wound healing MDA-MB-231 cells assay. The need of both Michael acceptors C2–C3 and C7–C8 to observe potent cell death was also reported [5].

3.2. Mechanistic studies

The reversible or irreversible character of the inhibition towards the ChT-L activity of iCP by compounds **1**, **2** and **4** was analyzed. After reaction with compounds **2** and **4**, no enzyme reactivation was observed after dilution (factor of 100). This was in agreement with an irreversible process. Conversely, the activity was recovered after a previous treatment of iCP with compound **2**. Moreover, for this compound, increasing amounts of the ChT-L activity fluorogenic substrate reversed the inhibition process. The Dixon plot (Fig. 3A) demonstrated that compound **2** acted as a competitive inhibitor binding only to free enzyme with $K_i = 38.9 \pm 3.8$ μ M. Conversely, a time-dependent inhibition was observed for compounds **1** and **4**, and a pseudo-first process was followed during 60% of the inactivation process. The apparent second-order inactivation rate constants $k_{\text{obs}}/[I]_0$ were of 36 ± 2 $M^{-1} s^{-1}$ for **1** and 170 ± 10 $M^{-1} s^{-1}$ for **4**. The inactivation efficacy was increased by a factor of 4.7 for **4** compared to **1**. Due to the irreversible character of the inhibition, these inactivation indexes may lead to noticeable inhibitions (for example, 97% inhibition after 30 min treatment at 10 μ M for **4**).

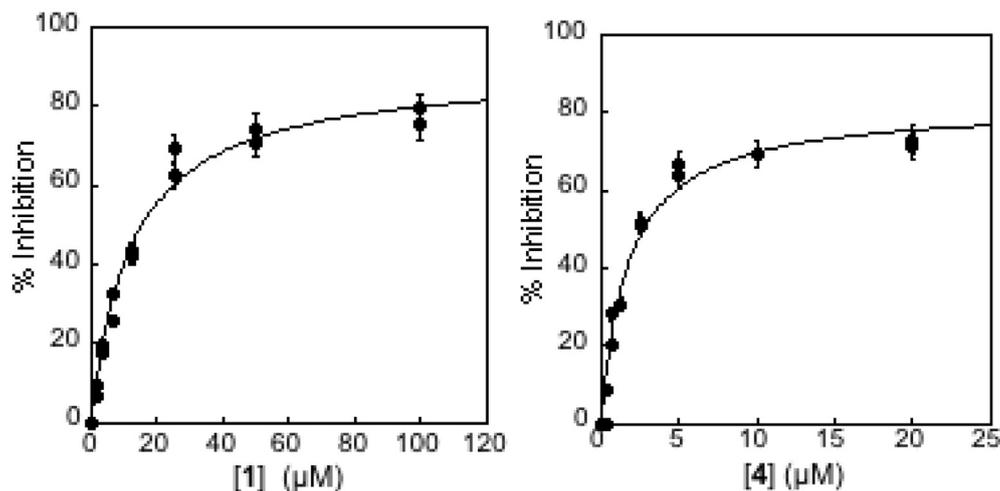


Fig. 2. Inhibition profile of the human iCP by compounds **1** (A) and **4** (B) at pH 8 and 37 °C. $[iCP]_0 = 0.3$ nM, ChT-L activity, $[Suc-LLVY-AMC]_0 = 20$ μ M. The experimental points are adjusted to equation (1).

Table 1
Biological activities of compounds **1–4**.

Compounds	Enzyme assays ^a				Cell assays ^c EC ₅₀ ^d (μ M)
	IC ₅₀ ^b (μ M)				
	ChT-L activity		PA activity		
	cCP	iCP	cCP		
1	ni	15.0 ± 1.1	ni	2.7 ± 0.1	
2	ni	12.7 ± 1.1	ni	nt	
3	ni	ni	ni	nt	
4	ni	2.6 ± 0.3	ni	14.0 ± 1	

^a The inhibition of the human cCP and iCP at pH 8 and 37 °C was evaluated after 20 min incubation of the enzyme with the respective compound before adding the appropriate substrate (Suc-LLVY-AMC for ChT-L activity and Z-LLE-AMC for PA activity).

^b The IC₅₀ values were calculated by fitting the experimental data to eq. (1). ni, inhibition <30% at 50 μ M.

^c The cytotoxic activity was evaluated against HeLa cells after incubation for 48 h and using the XXT assay. Values in bar graphs are mean ± sd (experiments in triplicate). nt indicates no loss of viability at 50 μ M.

^d The IC₅₀ values were calculated by fitting the experimental data to eq. 2.

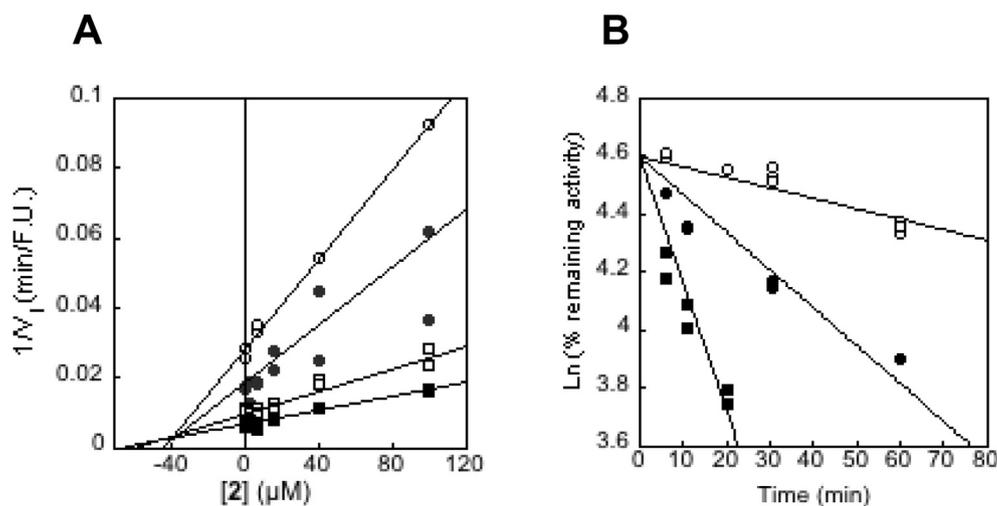


Fig. 3. Mechanisms of inhibition of the ChT-L activity of human iCP by compounds **1** and **2** at pH 8.0 and 37 °C (20 mM Tris, glycerol 10% -v/v-, SDS 0.01% -v/v-). A. Dixon plot for the competitive inhibition by compound **2**: $[iCP]_0 = 0.6$ nM; $[Suc-LLVY-AMC]_0 = 10$ μ M (\circ), 20 μ M (\bullet), 40 μ M (\square) and 80 μ M (\blacksquare). B. Semi-logarithmic plots for residual activity measured at various intervals for increasing compound **1** concentrations as a function of preincubation time: $[iCP]_0 = 60$ nM; $[1] = 0$ (\circ), 4 μ M (\bullet) and 20 μ M (\blacksquare).

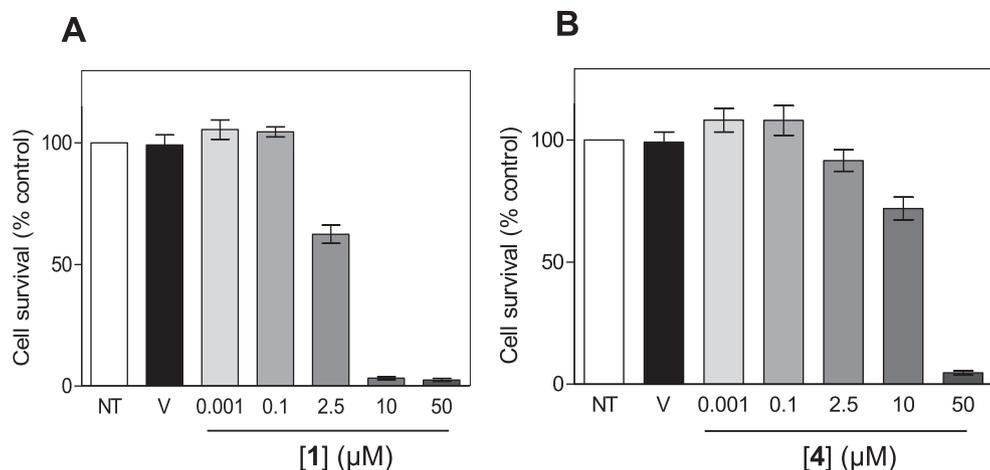


Fig. 4. Cytotoxicity of compounds **1** and **4** against HeLa cell line. Cells were incubated with compounds **1** and **4** in the concentration range 10 nM–50 μM for 48 h. Cell survival was then measured using MTT assay.

3.3. Cellular toxicity

It is known that many proteasome inhibitors are toxic against HeLa cells and several tumor cell lines [7,12]. The cytotoxic effect of compounds **1–4** was evaluated on human cancer cell line HeLa (cervix) using the XTT assay. Compounds **2** and **3** were devoid of any cytotoxic effect even at 50 μM (Table 1). Survival curves yielded EC₅₀ values of 2.7 ± 0.1 μM for **1** and 14.0 ± 1 μM for **4** (Fig. 4, Table 1). This result was expected for compound **1** since it has been identified to be toxic selectively to cancer cells *in vitro* and *in vivo* with the EC₅₀ value of 7.1 μM against HeLa cells [5]. The compound **1** antitumor efficacy was correlated with a cancer selective increase in markers of oxidative stress such as ROS, and also with DNA damage and apoptotic cell death [4,5]. Nevertheless, in some cases elevation of cellular ROS in cancer cell lines appeared insufficient to induce cell death and other cellular actions such as depletion of glutathione that was found affected [5]. In this work, we explored the potential inhibition of proteasome by PL **1** and some of its analogs. The proteasome is considered as the central hub of non-lysosomal cellular proteolysis and its inhibition leads to a large variety of cellular responses such a cell cycle arrest and increase of proapoptotic factors and tumor suppressors [21]. Our results on HeLa cell line with compound **1** suggest that the selective inhibition of iCP may also partly contribute to its observed cellular effects cancer lines. It will be also probably the case for the analog **4** despite its diminished toxicity efficacy by a factor of 5.

4. Conclusion

This work gives a direct evidence for the inhibition of iCP, but not of cCP, by piperlongumine **1** and two analogs. Upregulation of immunoproteasome has been observed in several cancers suggesting that immunoproteasome plays an important role in cancer cell survival [7]. Moreover, targeting selectively iCP may be essential in the treatment of several diseases [22]. The lack of selectivity of bortezomib and carfilzomib against cCP and iCP leads to the undesired inhibition of cCP in normal cells and in part explain the side effects and resistance observed during treatments of multiple myeloma with these drugs [23,24]. Selective inhibitors of immunoproteasome are thought to lead to clinical benefits in the treatment of several diseases such as neurodegenerative diseases, inflammation, autoimmune disorders and certain types of cancer [25]. These expected benefits explain the current focus on selective immunoproteasome inhibitors. For example, the inhibition of the

β5i subunit of iCP was found to lead benefit for the treatment of arthritis and colorectal carcinoma [26,27]. If numerous potent proteasome inhibitors have been obtained, selective inhibitors of immunoproteasome are far less numerous. Only one (compound KZR-616) that is an analog of the epoxyketone ONX094 is in clinical trial. This work demonstrates that the structural characteristics of piperlongumine A may inspire the development of original inhibitors of immunoproteasome acting through either a reversible or an irreversible mechanism. Piperlongumine analogs displaying an improved iCP inhibition may lead to therapeutical treatments involving the modulation of several targets (polypharmacology) since piperlongumine is known to increase reactive oxygen species and apoptotic cell death in cancer cells.

Conflicts of interest

All authors declare no conflict of interest.

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