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# Development of a mitochondrial sirtuin 4 FRET assay based on its activity for removing 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl (HMG) modification†

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SIRT4 belongs to one of three mitochondrial sirtuins, which plays important roles in regulating many biological processes and has significant implications for treating several human diseases. However, the development of those small compounds that can modulate SIRT4 activities is limited because there is no efficient SIRT4 assay available for screening its modulators. Thanks to recent discoveries of several enzymatic activities and substrates for SIRT4, we have developed a FRET-based assay suitable for screening SIRT4 modulators based on its activity of removing 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl (HMG) lysine modification, which could be further coupled with a secondary FRET-based assay for other sirtuins to identify SIRT4-specific inhibitors or activators.

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Sirtuins are nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD)-dependent deacylases, which play crucial roles in regulating many biological processes such as aging, transcription, metabolism, and thus are related with many human diseases like cancer, neurodegeneration, diabetes, obesity.<sup>1,2</sup> There are seven sirtuins in mammals, called SIRT1–SIRT7, respectively.<sup>3</sup> They differ in different organelles and functions. SIRT4 is one of three mitochondrial sirtuins while SIRT5 and SIRT6 are the other two.<sup>3</sup> Due to the key role of mitochondrial function in metabolism, SIRT4 have been implicated in the emergence and pathogenesis of several human diseases, mainly including diabetes, cancer, ageing, *etc.*, by regulating metabolic processes in mitochondrion.<sup>4</sup> For an example, SIRT4 can decrease insulin secretion in pancreatic  $\beta$ -cells stimulated by amino acid or glucose and further be proven the critical role of SIRT4 in type II diabetes by the fact that SIRT4 knockout mice help hyperinsulinemia, glucose intolerance, and insulin resistance.<sup>5–12</sup> Additionally, SIRT4 in different cells or organs is highly associated with ageing.<sup>13–16</sup> SIRT4 was shown to be upregulated during ageing or UV radiation, which is implicated in skin ageing-related phenotypes.<sup>15,16</sup> On the other hand, SIRT4 has been considered as a tumor suppressor. SIRT4 expression was

found to be downregulated in many human cancers while SIRT4 can also inhibit glucose dehydrogenase (GDH) activity to decrease glutaminolysis and then glycolysis.<sup>17–19</sup>

Despite the significance of SIRT4 in both physiology and human diseases, there are still lack of SIRT4 modulators including inhibitors and activators for evaluating the potential of SIRT4 as a therapeutic target or for elucidating the better mechanistic understanding of SIRT4 in physiology.<sup>20</sup> The major difficulty is to establish high-throughput assays for screening SIRT4 modulators since there is no robust enzymatic activities reported for SIRT4 until recently.<sup>20</sup> Thanks to recent discoveries of several enzymatic activities and substrates for SIRT4 (Fig. 1), SIRT4 has been getting more and more understanding in biological and physiological functions.<sup>6,21–24</sup> At the very beginning, SIRT4 had been shown very weak deacetylase activity but relatively detectable ADP-ribosylase activity.<sup>8</sup> Later on, SIRT4 was found to possess substrate-specific deacetylase activity.<sup>21</sup> For an example, SIRT4 can deacetylate malonyl-CoA decarboxylase (MCD) and thus inhibit its activity (Fig. 1). In 2014, a study demonstrated that SIRT4 can remove lipoyl and biotinyl lysine modifications more efficiently than acetyl lysine modification<sup>22</sup> (Fig. 1). Finally, SIRT4 was further found to hydrolyse several negative charged modifications of 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl (HMG), 3-methylglutaryl, 3-methylglutaconyl, and glutaryl modifications from lysine residues of substrates both *in vitro* and *in vivo*<sup>24</sup> (Fig. 1).

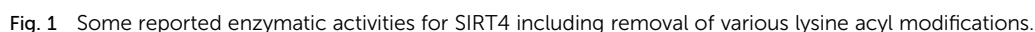
Through the comparison of the reported catalytic efficiencies of SIRT4 on different acyl peptides *in vitro*, we can conclude that the catalytic efficiency of SIRT4 deacetylation, even for its sequence dependent deacetylation, is quite poor.<sup>20</sup> Compared to deacetylation, SIRT4 showed slightly higher activities for

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According to our previous strategy for the development of SIRT5 and SIRT6 assays,<sup>25,26</sup> we would like to report a fluorescence resonance energy transfer (FRET)-based assay where a donor dye and a quencher dye are connected to a 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl (HMG) peptide substrate for screen SIRT4 modulators. Furthermore, we also shown that combined with

The design is to assemble an HMG peptide with a pair of donor dye and quencher dye at the end of each terminal, respectively (Fig. 2). At the absence of SIRT4, there exists a FRET effect in this HMG peptide that the fluorescence of a donor dye would be quenched by a quencher dye. The FRET will be disrupted and the fluorescence from a donor dye will be released once the removal of HMG group by SIRT4 and then the digestion by trypsin sequentially happens. According to our previous work, we chose a FRET pair of 4-(dimethylaminoazo)benzene-4-carboxylic acid (DABCYL) and 5-(2-aminoethyl)aminonaphthalene-1-sulfonic acid (EDANS) as a pair of donor dye and quencher dye, which exhibits better sensitivity at Ex/Em (maximum excitation and emission) = 340 nm/490 nm (structures shown in Fig. S1 in the ESI†).<sup>27</sup> According to the standard



procedure of solid phase peptide synthesis shown in the ESI,<sup>†</sup> we made two peptides. There are a tryptophan containing peptide and a FRET peptide both with an HMG modification on the lysine residue (K527) of CPS1(524–531), whose sequences are GVLK(HMG)EYGVW and (DABCYL)GVLK(HMG)EYGV(E-DANS)G (Fig. 2), respectively.

At first, we used GVLK(HMG)EYGVW (a tryptophan containing peptide) to evaluate the catalytic efficiency of SIRT4 removing the HMG modification by an HPLC assay to detect substrate consumption and product formation at the wavelength of 280 nm. We measured the initial rate velocities as a function of substrate concentration and fit the data to the Michaelis–Menten equation to give the  $K_m$  and  $K_{cat}$  values as shown in Table 1. The catalytic efficiency ( $K_{cat}/K_m$ ) for SIRT4 removing HMG modification was  $827 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ , which is consistent with that of the previously reported.<sup>24</sup> Then, we turn to check the kinetic constants of SIRT4 on (DABCYL)GVLK(HMG)EYGV(E-DANS)G, a FRET peptide. Compared to the tryptophan containing peptide, the catalytic efficiency is slightly decreased with a value of  $464 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ , which is still sufficient to be a right substrate to develop the following SIRT4 assay.

Encouraged by this, we next to test whether the (DABCYL)GVLK(HMG)EYGV(E-DANS)G peptide by coupled the SIRT4 enzymatic reaction and trypsin digestion could be used to read out the activity of SIRT4. In brief, the assay was carried out in one-hour incubation with different concentrations of SIRT4 and (DABCYL)GVLK(HMG)EYGV(E-DANS)G peptide (10  $\mu\text{M}$ ) followed by one-hour incubation with 6.25 U of trypsin. As shown in Fig. 3, the fluorescence was increased nearly 10-fold compared with the treatment of 1  $\mu\text{M}$  (or above) SIRT4 and the control of no SIRT4. The fluorescence is also showing a dose-dependent manner against the different concentration of SIRT4. These results demonstrate that the (DABCYL)GVLK(HMG)EYGV(E-DANS)G peptide is a suitable FRET substrate for SIRT4 activity assay.

Next, to check whether this FRET-based assay could be utilized to pick up compounds that can modulate SIRT4, we chose several compounds known to be sirtuin inhibitors, including nicotinamide,<sup>28</sup> splitomicin,<sup>29</sup> sirtinol,<sup>30</sup> AGK2 (ref. 31) and suramin<sup>32</sup> (structures shown in Fig. S2, ESI<sup>†</sup>). Setting the concentration at 300  $\mu\text{M}$ , we investigated the capability of these compounds to inhibit SIRT4 activity in this FRET-based assay. Among all the compounds tested, nicotinamide and suramin showed the best inhibition of near 50% at 300  $\mu\text{M}$ . All other compounds showed less than 50% inhibition at 300  $\mu\text{M}$  (Fig. 4).

Table 1 The kinetic parameters of SIRT4 on HMG peptides

Kinetics	CPS1-K527-HMG <sup>a</sup>	FRET-HMG <sup>b</sup>
$K_{cat} (\text{s}^{-1})$	$0.0273 \pm 0.0012$	$0.0032 \pm 0.0001$
$K_m (\mu\text{M})$	$32.9 \pm 4.9$	$6.9 \pm 1.4$
$K_{cat}/K_m (\text{M}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1})$	827	464

<sup>a</sup> GVLK(HMG)EYGVW peptide. <sup>b</sup> (DABCYL)GVLK(HMG)EYGV(E-DANS)G peptide.

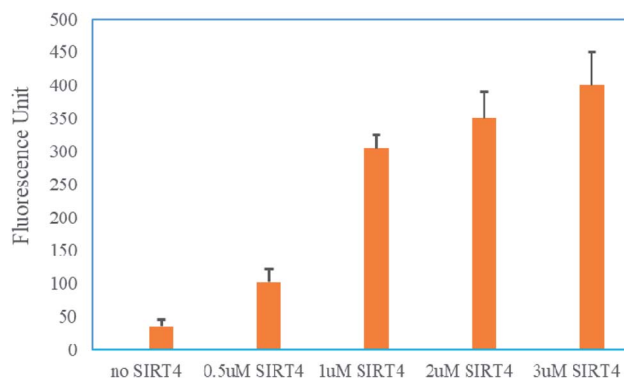


Fig. 3 Fluorescence from (DABCYL)GVLK(HMG)EYGV(E-DANS)G without or with SIRT4.

As we known, nicotinamide and suramin are pan sirtuin inhibitors. Therefore, we could perform the correspondingly secondary assay of either SIRT1 or SIRT5 to rule out those compounds that can also inhibit SIRT1 or SIRT5 after the screening of the primary assay of SIRT4. As shown in ESI,<sup>†</sup> we have utilized the (DABCYL)ISGASEK(Ac)DIVHSE(EDANS)G and (DABCYL)ISGASEK(Su)DIVHSE(EDANS)G peptides (a sequence derived from GDH(497–506) K503) to test whether nicotinamide and suramin also can inhibit the deacetylation of SIRT1 and the desuccinylation of SIRT5, respectively. As shown in Fig. 5, both nicotinamide and suramin at 300  $\mu\text{M}$  also can significantly decrease the fluorescence produced by SIRT1 or SIRT5 to almost background level. The result is consistent with literatures that nicotinamide and suramin are pan inhibitors for almost all sirtuins<sup>28,32</sup> and further demonstrates that the SIRT4 assay with this FRET peptide containing HMG lysine coupled with other sirtuin assays can be used to tell whether compounds can selectively modulate SIRT4 activity.

At last, we tested whether this FRET-based assay can evaluate the  $\text{IC}_{50}$  of SIRT4 inhibitors. Accordingly, the dose-response curve for nicotinamide and suramin were obtained using this FRET-based assay (Fig. 6). As shown in the dose-response curve, SIRT4 activity for the removal of HMG modification decreased

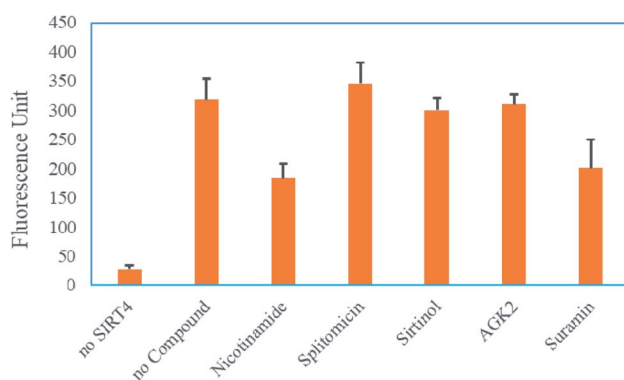


Fig. 4 Using the FRET-based assay to screen SIRT4 inhibitors. Reactions without SIRT4 or with SIRT4 but no small molecules added were used as controls. The concentration of all tested compounds is 300  $\mu\text{M}$ .

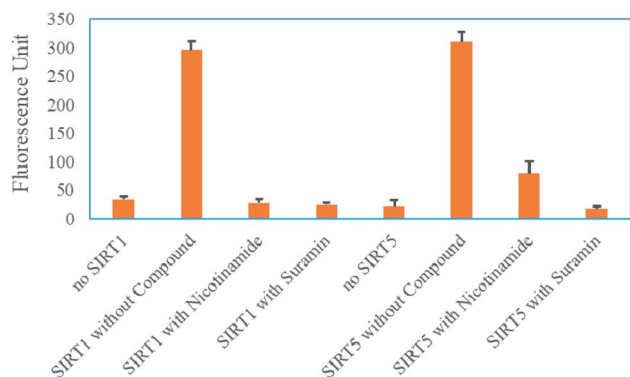


Fig. 5 A secondary assay for SIRT1 or SIRT5 after the primary assay of SIRT4.

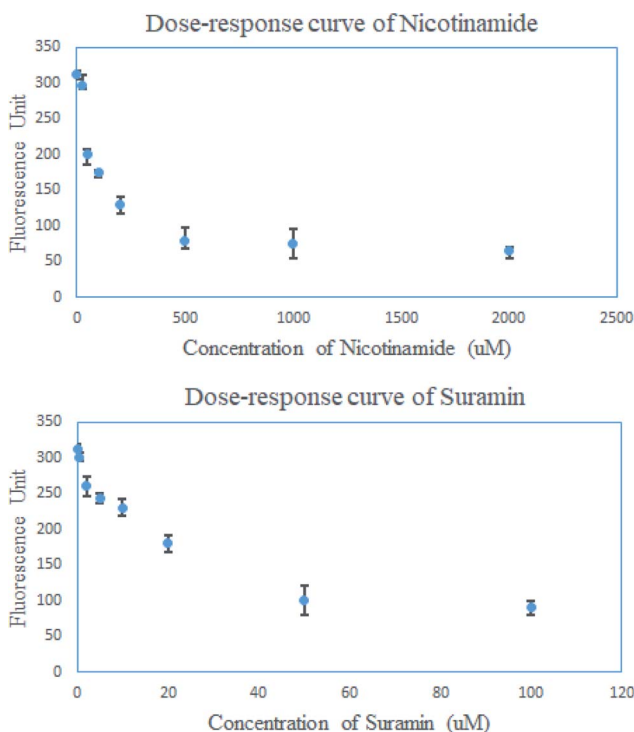


Fig. 6 The dose-response curve of nicotinamide and suramin measured by the FRET assay of SIRT4.

in a dose-dependent manner at presence of either nicotinamide or suramin. The dose-response curve of nicotinamide in a concentration range of 25  $\mu\text{M}$  to 2000  $\mu\text{M}$  gave the estimated  $\text{IC}_{50}$  value of about 200  $\mu\text{M}$ , while that of suramin in a concentration range of 0.5  $\mu\text{M}$  to 100  $\mu\text{M}$  gave the estimated  $\text{IC}_{50}$  value of about 40  $\mu\text{M}$  (Fig. 6).

## Conclusions

Among three mitochondrial sirtuins, SIRT3 and SIRT5 assays have been developed while SIRT4 assay is still lack.<sup>27</sup> To solve this problem, we have developed a FRET-based assay for SIRT4, using an HMG lysine peptide containing a FRET pair of

DABCYL/EDANS that can be used to screen for compounds that can modulate SIRT4 activity. Coupled with a secondary FRET-based assay for other sirtuins, inhibitors selective for SIRT4 could be identified. This assay is a “mix-and-measure” type of assay and should be easily miniaturized and automated for a high-throughput screening to identify SIRT4-specific inhibitors or activators.

## Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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