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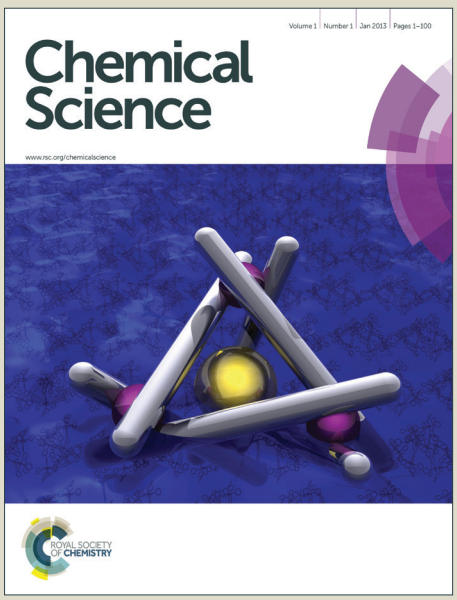

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EDGE ARTICLE

Molecular glues for manipulating enzymes: trypsin inhibition by benzamidine-conjugated molecular glues†

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Water-soluble bioadhesive polymers bearing multiple guanidinium ion (Gu^+) pendants at the side-chain termini ($Glue_n$-BA, n = 10 and 29) that were conjugated with benzamidine (BA) as a trypsin inhibitor were developed. The $Glue_n$-BA molecules are supposed to adhere to oxyanionic regions of the trypsin surface, even in buffer, via a multivalent Gu^+/oxyanion salt-bridge interaction, such that their BA group properly blocks the substrate-binding site. In fact, $Glue_{10}$-BA and $Glue_{29}$-BA exhibited 35 and 200-fold higher affinities for trypsin than a BA derivative without the glue moiety (TEG-BA), respectively. Most importantly, $Glue_{10}$-BA inhibited the protease activity of trypsin 13-fold more than TEG-BA. In sharp contrast, $^m Glue_{27}$-BA, which bears 27 Gu^+ units along the main chain and is 5-fold more affinitive than TEG-BA for trypsin, was even inferior to TEG-BA for the trypsin inhibition.

Introduction

If the behaviours of enzymes are manipulated by noncovalent interactions,[1–4] one may possibly alter their functions and eventually control related biological events. In this context, one ambitious goal might be to noncovalently operate enzymes such that they perform different functions from their original tasks. In early studies, for instance, amphiphilic molecules have been utilized to bring enzymes to non-aqueous media for expanding the range of substrates.[5] Nevertheless, from a pharmacological viewpoint, noncovalent enhancement or attenuation of certain enzymatic activities[6–9] is a highly important and challenging subject. As a proof-of-concept study, we developed a benzamidine (BA) derivative appended with a particular bioadhesive polymer, *i.e.*, molecular glue ($Glue_n$-BA, Fig. 1), which bears at its side-chain termini multiple guanidinium ion (Gu^+) pendants that can be salt-bridged with oxyanionic groups on target protein surfaces. BA is known to inhibit the protease activity of trypsin by blocking its substrate-binding site (Fig. 2a).[10] In proximity to this binding site, trypsin has oxyanionic regions[11] (blue-coloured) that allow the glue moiety of $Glue_n$-BA to adhere to (Fig. 2a). Hence, we envisioned that $Glue_n$-BA could inhibit the protease activity of trypsin much more than a BA derivative without the glue moiety such as TEG-BA (Fig. 1), if the adhesion of the glue moiety ($Glue_n$) does not hamper the appropriate BA positioning toward the active site (Fig. 2b).

We have developed a series of dendritic molecular glues that bear multiple guanidinium ion (Gu^+) pendants in the periphery of their water-soluble dendritic scaffolds.[12–16] Such dendritic molecular glues tightly adhere to proteins,[12–14] phospholipid membranes[15] and clay nanosheets[16] in aqueous

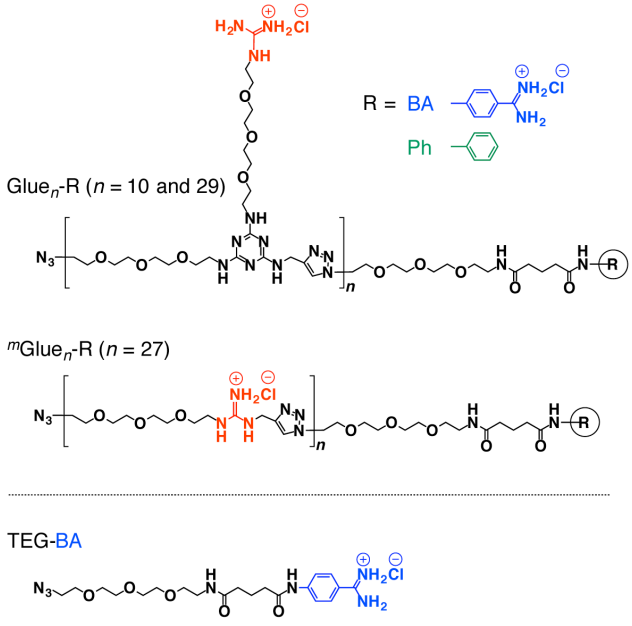

Fig. 1 Schematic structures of bioadhesive molecular glues $Glue_n$-R (n = 10 and 29) and $^m Glue_n$-R (n = 27) conjugated with benzamidine (R = BA) as a trypsin inhibitor and those of the reference molecular glue $Glue_n$-Ph without an inhibitory terminus and TEGylated benzamidine TEG-BA without the glue moiety.

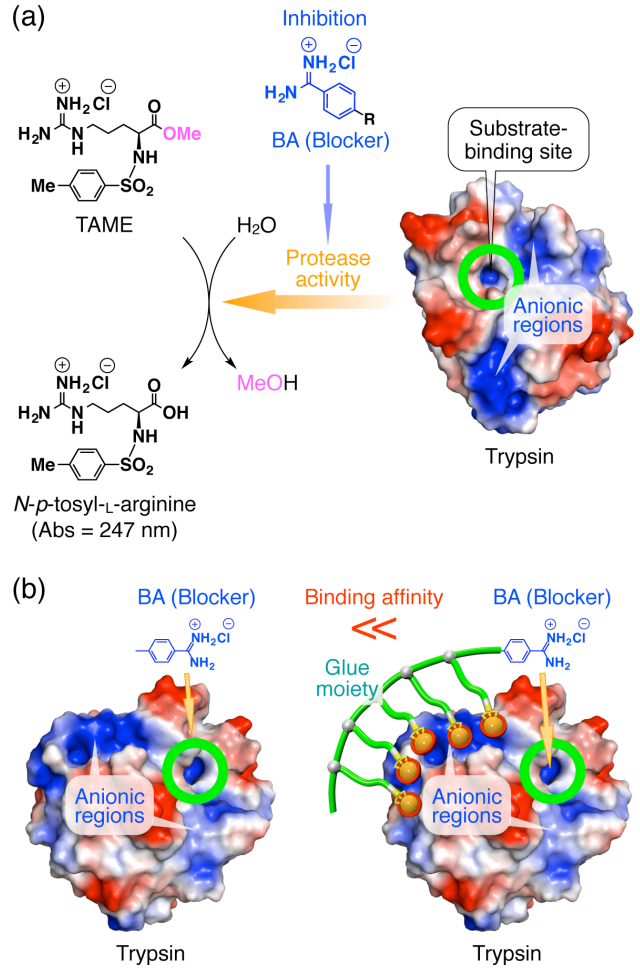

Fig. 2 (a) Schematic illustration of trypsin-catalyzed hydrolysis of *N*-*p*-tosyl-L-arginine methyl ester (TAME) to *N*-*p*-tosyl-L-arginine, exhibiting its characteristic absorption at 247 nm.[10,11] Benzamidine (BA) derivatives are known to bind to the substrate-binding site of trypsin and inhibit its enzymatic activity.[10] Trypsin on its surface has oxyanionic regions (blue-coloured) in proximity to the substrate-binding site, which allow the glue moiety of Glue$_n$-BA to adhere to. (b) Schematic representation of how the inhibitory effect of blocking unit BA on the protease activity of trypsin is enhanced by conjugation with molecular glue.

media via the formation of multiple salt bridges between their Gu^+ pendants and oxyanionic groups located on those targets. Most interesting along the line of this study was an observation that the photomechanical motion of an azobenzene-cored molecular glue can be transmitted to a phospholipid vesicular membrane via salt-bridge interactions and consequently modulate its transmembrane ion permeation.[15] This finding motivated us to extend the scope of the present study more to bio-related applications, *i.e.*, noncovalent manipulation of enzymes. Recently, we confirmed that non-dendritic, linear polymers bearing side-chain Gu^+ pendants[17] can be readily accessible alternatives to our prototype dendritic molecular glues. Hence, in the present study, we designed linear Glue$_n$-BA with short (n = 10) and long (n = 29) glue moieties (Fig. 1). In addition to TEG-BA as a reference, we also prepared ^{m}Glue$_n$-BA (n = 27, Fig. 1) carrying 27 Gu^+ units along the polymer main chain. As highlighted in this article, Glue$_{10}$-BA inhibited the trypsin activity much more than TEG-BA (Fig. 1) without the glue moiety, whereas ^{m}Glue$_{27}$-BA (Fig. 1) was inferior to TEG-BA despite the fact that it carries 27 Gu^+ units and is more affinitive than TEG-BA for trypsin.

Results and discussion

Glue$_n$-BA was synthesized using a "click" reaction[18–23] between TEG-BA and a three-armed monomer containing Gu^+, azide and alkyne moieties. The reaction mixture was subjected to preparative size exclusion chromatography to allow fractionation of Glue$_{10}$-BA and Glue$_{29}$-BA. ^{m}Glue$_n$-BA (average n = 27, Fig. 1) was synthesized in a similar fashion by polymerizing a Gu^+-containing linear monomer with terminal azide and alkyne groups. Average molecular weights of Glue$_n$-BA and ^{m}Glue$_n$-BA were estimated by ^{1}H NMR spectroscopy and static light scattering (SLS) analysis (Table S1†).

We first investigated the effect of conjugation of molecular glues to BA on the binding affinity for trypsin. Trypsin is known to alter its conformation upon interaction with metal ions,[24] polymers[25] and proteins,[26] resulting in circular dichroism (CD) spectral changes. Upon mixing with Glue$_{10}$-BA, trypsin also changed its CD spectrum. As shown in Fig. S10c†, the CD intensity of trypsin (5 μM) at 237 nm decreased upon titration with Glue$_{10}$-BA (0–7 μM) at 25 °C in Tris-HCl buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, 10 mM $CaCl_2$, pH 8.0). According to the reported method,[27,28] we estimated the association constant (K_{assoc}) of Glue$_{10}$-BA with trypsin to be 5.5 × 10^5 M^{-1} by fitting the fractions of bound trypsin (Fig. 3, red) to the Hill equation.[27,28] As expected, Glue$_{29}$-BA bearing a larger number (29) of Gu^+ pendants exhibited a significantly higher K_{assoc} value of 3.2 × 10^6 M^{-1} (Fig. 3, brown and S10b†) reflecting an important role of multivalency. In sharp contrast, when TEG-BA without the glue moiety was used in the titration, the CD spectral change of trypsin was too small to detect unless the concentration range of TEG-BA for the titration was extended to 200 μM (Fig. 3, blue and S10a†). Accordingly, the K_{assoc} value was estimated to be

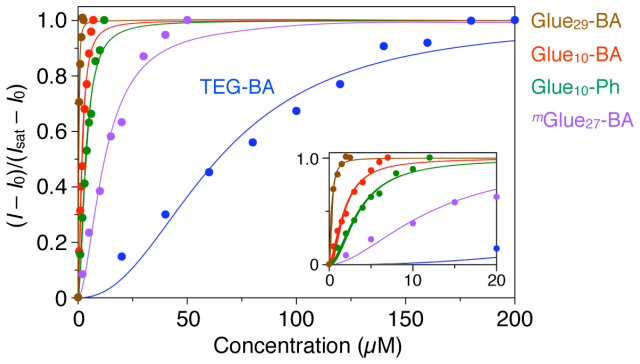

Fig. 3 Circular dichroism (CD) spectral titration profiles of trypsin (5 μM) at 237 nm with molecular glues Glue$_{29}$-BA (brown; 0–2.5 μM), Glue$_{10}$-BA (red; 0–7 μM), Glue$_{10}$-Ph (green; 0–12 μM) and ^{m}Glue$_{27}$-BA (purple; 0–50 μM), together with reference TEG-BA (blue; 0–200 μM), at 25 °C in Tris-HCl buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, 10 mM $CaCl_2$, pH 8.0). The fractions of bound trypsin were calculated from $(I - I_0)/(I_{sat} - I_0)$, where I_0, I and I_{sat} represent CD intensities before titration, observed with titrants and at the saturation point, respectively.

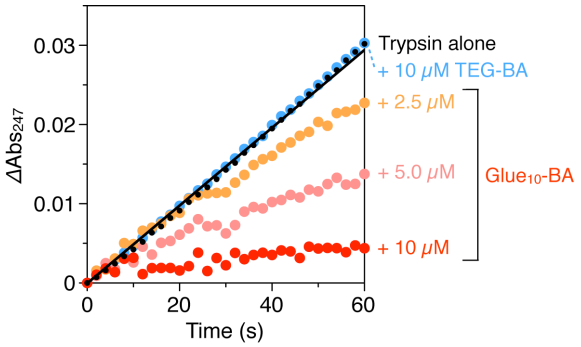

Fig. 4 Absorption spectral changes at 247 nm of Tris-HCl buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, 10 mM $CaCl_2$, pH 8.0) solutions of a mixture of TAME (1 mM) and trypsin (20 nM) in the absence (black) and presence of 2.5 (orange), 5.0 (pink) and 10 μM (red) of $Glue_{10}$-BA and 10 μM of TEG-BA (blue).

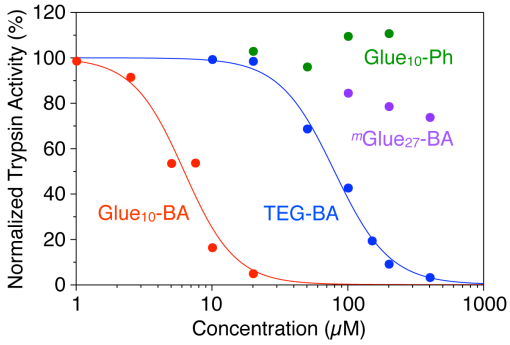

Fig. 5 Hydrolytic activities of trypsin (20 nM), as estimated from the rates of absorption increase at 247 nm normalized to that of untreated trypsin, at 25 °C in Tris-HCl buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, 10 mM $CaCl_2$, pH 8.0) containing TAME (1 mM) in the presence of TEG-BA (blue), $Glue_{10}$-BA (red), $Glue_{10}$-Ph (green) and $^{m}Glue_{27}$-BA (purple).

1.6×10^4 M^{-1}, which is 35- and 200-fold lower than those observed for $Glue_{10}$-BA and $Glue_{29}$-BA, respectively. We also found that $Glue_{10}$-Ph without BA (Fig. 1) binds to trypsin (Fig. S9†) with a K_{assoc} value (2.8×10^5 M^{-1}; Fig. 3, green and S11a†) that is comparable to that of $Glue_{10}$-BA, indicating that the glue moiety predominantly contributes to the binding affinity of $Glue_{10}$-BA. Notably, the K_{assoc} value of $^{m}Glue_{27}$-BA containing 27 Gu^+ units along the main chain (8.2×10^4 M^{-1}; Fig. 3, purple and S11b†) was 40-fold lower than that of $Glue_{29}$-BA possessing an almost comparable number of Gu^+ pendants and even 6.7-fold lower than that of $Glue_{10}$-BA. As previously reported,[12] the poor binding behaviour of $^{m}Glue_{27}$-BA is most likely due to a presumably small conformational flexibility of its in-chain Gu^+ units compared with that of the Gu^+ at the side-chain termini in $Glue_n$-BA.

Trypsin hydrolyses peptide linkages at the carboxyl side of lysine and arginine residues.[29] As already described in Fig. 2a, this protease activity is inhibited by BA.[10] Considering the exceptionally high affinity of $Glue_{29}$-BA for trypsin, we expected that this BA-appended molecular glue might be the best inhibitor among those listed in Fig. 1. However, as observed by dynamic light scattering (DLS; Fig. S12†), trypsin/$Glue_{29}$-BA, in contrast with other complexes such as trypsin/$Glue_{10}$-BA and trypsin/$Glue_{10}$-Ph, tends to form large aggregates (>200 nm), most likely due to the formation of physical crosslinks between its excessively long glue moiety and trypsin. Therefore, we conducted inhibitory assay experiments using $Glue_{10}$-BA and $^{m}Glue_{27}$-BA along with $Glue_{10}$-Ph and TEG-BA as references but did not use $Glue_{29}$-BA. Nevertheless, we found that, upon conjugation with $Glue_{10}$, BA considerably enhances its inhibitory effect. As shown in Fig. 4 (black), when *N*-*p*-tosyl-$_L$-arginine methyl ester (TAME, 1 mM) as a substrate was mixed with trypsin (20 nM) at 25 °C in Tris-HCl buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, 10 mM $CaCl_2$, pH 8.0), TAME was hydrolysed to *N*-*p*-tosyl-$_L$-arginine (Fig. 2a), exhibiting an increase in its characteristic absorption at 247 nm.[10] However, when 10 μM of $Glue_{10}$-BA were added to the reaction system, the hydrolysis of TAME was considerably decelerated (Fig. 4, red). Although TEG-BA did not exhibit detectable inhibition at 10 μM (Fig. 4, blue), $Glue_{10}$-BA explicitly inhibited the trypsin activity even at 2.5 μM (Fig. 4, orange). As shown in Fig. 5, the hydrolytic activity of trypsin was evaluated using the pseudo-first order reaction kinetics and normalized to that of untreated trypsin (20 nM). The sigmoidal profile, obtained for the case with TEG-BA in Fig. 5 (blue), allowed for estimating the half-maximal inhibitory concentration (IC_{50}) of TEG-BA as 79 μM. Notably, $Glue_{10}$-BA exhibited a 13-fold greater inhibitory effect (IC_{50} = 6.2 μM; Fig. 5, red) than TEG-BA. In sharp contrast, when $Glue_{10}$-Ph was used in place of $Glue_{10}$-BA, no inhibition of the trypsin activity was observed (Fig. 5, green) even when [$Glue_{10}$-Ph] was higher than 20 μM. Hence, the adhesion of the glue moiety does not hamper the enzymatic activity of trypsin but primarily contributes to the stabilization of the BA/trypsin complex. As previously described, the binding affinity of $^{m}Glue_{27}$-BA for trypsin is only 15% of that of $Glue_{10}$-BA but still 5-fold higher than that of TEG-BA. However, $^{m}Glue_{27}$-BA exhibited a lower inhibitory effect than TEG-BA under identical conditions and minimally inhibited the hydrolytic activity of trypsin (Fig. 5, purple). We presume that the poor conformational flexibility of the in-chain Gu^+ units in the glue moiety hinders the ability of the conjugated BA terminus to properly block the substrate-binding site of trypsin. For rationalizing the concept of blocker-appended molecular glues for pharmacological applications, this issue should be taken into consideration.

Conclusions

Through a comparative inhibition study on the protease activity of trypsin using $Glue_n$-BA, $^{m}Glue_n$-BA and TEG-BA (Fig. 1) as potential trypsin inhibitors, we demonstrated that an active-site blocker such as BA efficiently inhibits the trypsin activity when its conjugated glue moiety ($Glue_n$) can locate the blocker stably onto the active site through adhesion to a proximal oxyanionic region (Fig. 2b). Of particular interest is an obviously smaller inhibitory effect of $^{m}Glue_{27}$-BA than TEG-BA, despite the fact that $^{m}Glue_{27}$-BA is 5-fold more affinitive than TEG-BA for trypsin. Incorporation of a mechanism to respond to biological or physical stimuli for controlling the operation of the blocker unit is an interesting subject worthy of further investigation.

Methods

Trypsin activity assay

To a Tris-HCl buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, 10 mM $CaCl_2$, pH 8.0) solution of trypsin (20 nM) was added a Tris-HCl buffer solution of TEG-BA, and the mixture was incubated at 25 °C

for 1 min. Then, to the resultant solution was added a Tris-HCl buffer solution of *N*-*p*-tosyl-$_L$-arginine methyl ester hydrochloride (TAME, final concentration 1 mM; Fig. 2a), and the absorption intensity at 247 nm[10] was traced over a period of 1 min. The trypsin activity was determined using pseudo-first order reaction kinetics and normalized to that of untreated trypsin. The trypsin activities in the presence of Glue$_n$-BA, ^{m}Glue$_n$-BA and Glue$_n$-Ph were likewise evaluated.

Acknowledgements

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Notes and references

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† Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI) available: Synthesis of TEG-BA, Glue$_n$-BA, ^{m}Glue$_n$-BA and Glue$_n$-Ph; ^{1}H NMR, ^{13}C NMR, MALDI-TOF-MS, electronic absorption, and CD spectra; zeta potential distributions; SLS plots; DLS histograms; and related experimental procedures. See DOI: 10.1039/b000000x/

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