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Monitoring metal–amyloid- $\beta$  complexation by a FRET-based probe: design, detection, and inhibitor screening

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# Monitoring metal–amyloid- $\beta$ complexation by a FRET-based probe: design, detection, and inhibitor screening<sup>†</sup>

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Aggregation of amyloidogenic peptides could cause the onset and progression of neurodegenerative diseases, such as Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease. These amyloidogenic peptides can coordinate to metal ions, including Zn(II), which can subsequently affect the peptides' aggregation and toxicity, leading to neurodegeneration. Unfortunately, the detection of metal–amyloidogenic peptide complexation has been very challenging. Herein, we report the development and utilization of a probe (A-1) capable of monitoring metal–amyloid- $\beta$  (A $\beta$ ) complexation based on Förster resonance energy transfer (FRET). Our probe, A-1, is composed of A $\beta_{1-21}$  grafted with a pair of FRET donor and acceptor capable of providing a FRET signal upon Zn(II) binding even at nanomolar concentrations. The FRET intensity of A-1 increases upon Zn(II) binding and decreases when Zn(II)-bound A-1 aggregates. Moreover, as the FRET intensity of Zn(II)-added A-1 is drastically changed when their interaction is disrupted, A-1 can be used for screening a chemical library to determine effective inhibitors against metal–A $\beta$  interaction. Eight natural products (out of 145 compounds; >80% inhibition) were identified as such inhibitors *in vitro*, and six of them could reduce Zn(II)–A $\beta$ -induced toxicity in living cells, suggesting structural moieties useful for inhibitor design. Overall, we demonstrate the design of a FRET-based probe for investigating metal–amyloidogenic peptide complexation as well as the feasibility of screening inhibitors against metal-bound amyloidogenic peptides, providing effective and efficient methods for understanding their pathology and finding therapeutic candidates against neurodegenerative disorders.

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## Introduction

The number of aged people affected by neurodegenerative diseases has been increasing; however, the development of treatments for the diseases has not been successful due to the lack of understanding about their pathogenesis.<sup>1,2</sup> The proposed risk factors of neurodegenerative diseases include metal ions [e.g., Zn(II)] and amyloidogenic peptides [e.g.,

amyloid- $\beta$  (A $\beta$ ) and tau for Alzheimer's disease,  $\alpha$ -synuclein for Parkinson's disease, and huntingtin for Huntington's disease].<sup>3–12</sup> Toxic aggregates are formed upon aggregation of

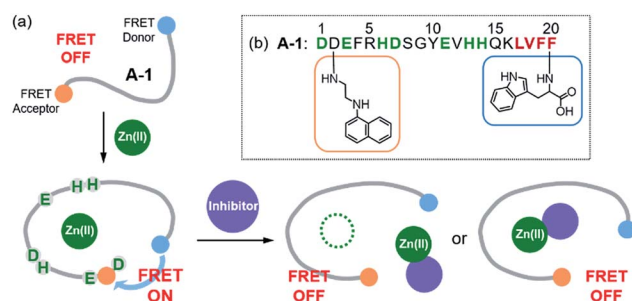


Fig. 1 Design principle and sequence of the FRET-based probe, A-1. (a) FRET responses of A-1 in the absence and presence of Zn(II) with and without inhibitors. (b) Amino acid sequence of A-1. A-1 is composed of Trp (blue box) at the C-terminus as a FRET donor and 1-naphthylethylenediamine conjugated to the side chain of the Asp (orange box) at the N-terminus as a FRET acceptor. Proposed amino acid residues for metal binding and a portion of the self-recognition site are indicated in green and red, respectively.

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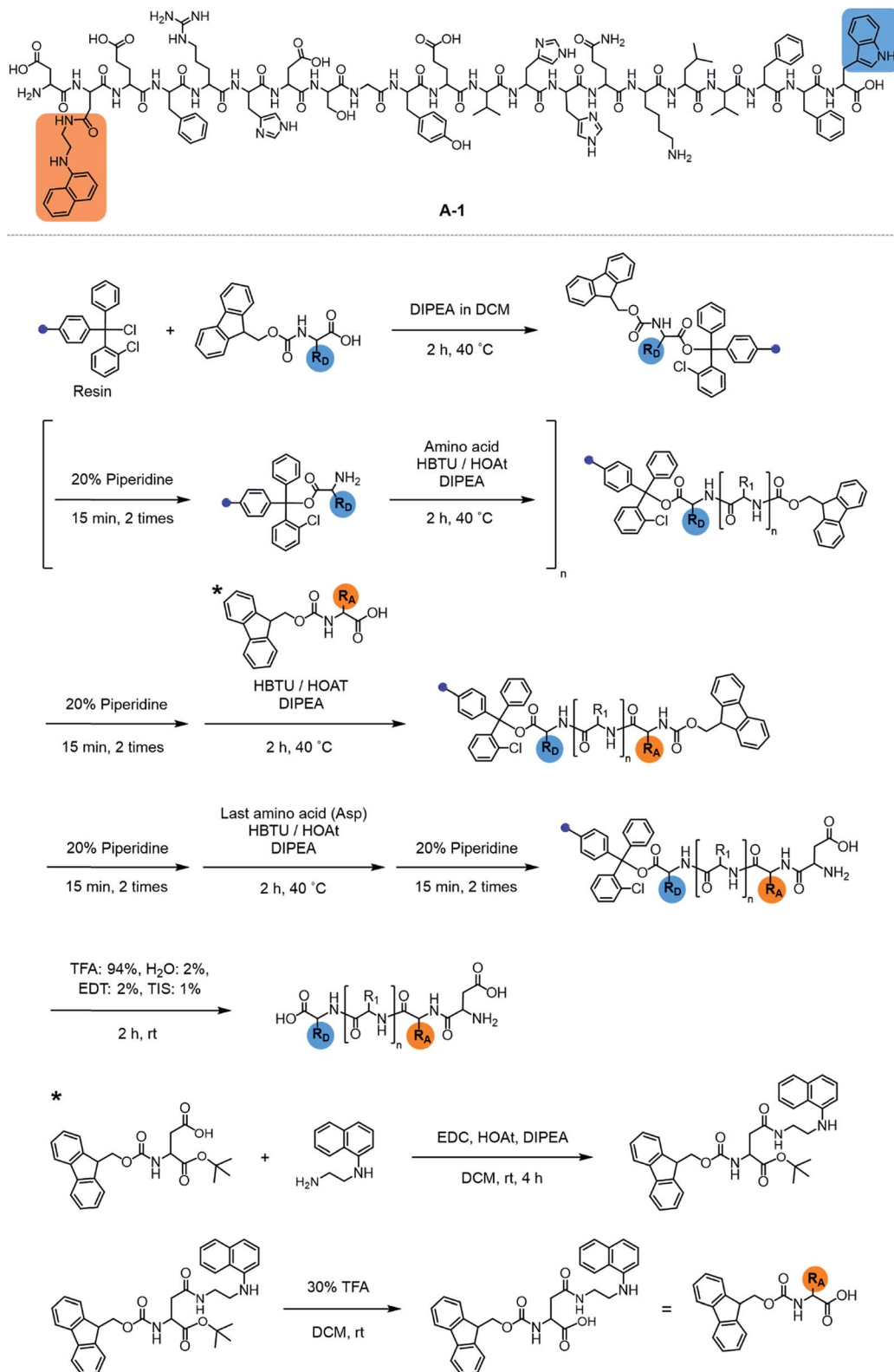
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Scheme 1 Synthetic routes to A-1.

these amyloidogenic peptides, particularly in the presence of metal ions.<sup>2,13–15</sup> The aggregation and conformational changes of such amyloidogenic peptides have been previously studied by

luminescence, including Förster resonance energy transfer (FRET).<sup>16–21</sup> In addition, the interactions between amyloidogenic peptides and metal ions (*e.g.*, binding affinity and



coordination geometry) have been investigated through multiple physical methods.<sup>8,9,22–26</sup> Such approaches, however, require high concentrations of peptides and metal ions (*e.g.*, high  $\mu\text{M}$ ) presenting significant challenge in performing the experiments due to the aggregation-prone properties of amyloidogenic peptides. Unfortunately, detecting the formation of metal-bound amyloidogenic peptides with a straightforward and efficient method (*e.g.*, monitoring a turn-on signal) at a low concentration (*ca.* nM) has not been reported. Herein, we report a FRET-based probe (**A-1**; Fig. 1 and Scheme 1), composed of  $\text{A}\beta_{1-21}$  grafted with a pair of FRET donor and acceptor, for monitoring metal- $\text{A}\beta$  complexation at a nanomolar range with a turn-on FRET signal. The FRET intensity of **A-1** was observed to increase upon binding to  $\text{Zn}(\text{II})$  (green; Fig. S1†). Note that although other metal ions [particularly,  $\text{Cu}(\text{II})$ ] are reported to interact with  $\text{A}\beta$ ,<sup>10,24</sup> the use of our probe, **A-1**, is limited for paramagnetic metal ions, such as  $\text{Cu}(\text{II})$ , because its fluorescence is quenched (Fig. S1†). Additionally, the FRET signal of **A-1** was changed when (i)  $\text{Zn}(\text{II})$  binding of **A-1** was interfered by the metal chelator, EDTA (ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid),<sup>29</sup> or the compound, **L2-b** [ $N^1N^1$ -dimethyl- $N^4$ -(pyridin-2-ylmethyl) benzene-1,4-diamine],<sup>30,31</sup> capable of forming a ternary complex with  $\text{Zn}(\text{II})$ - $\text{A}\beta$ ; (ii) the probe was aggregated. Moreover, a library of natural products as inhibitors against metal- $\text{A}\beta$  interaction was screened based on the change in the FRET responses of  $\text{Zn}(\text{II})$ -treated **A-1**. 8 out of 145 natural products were identified as effective inhibitors (>80% inhibition) *in vitro*. Among the 8 molecules, 6 compounds were shown to lower the toxicity associated with  $\text{Zn}(\text{II})$ - $\text{A}\beta$  in living cells. Our studies demonstrate the feasibility of developing an efficient tactic to probe metal-amyloidogenic peptide complexation, along with its potential as a screening tool for drug discovery against neurodegenerative diseases.

## Results and discussion

### Design and preparation of A-1

Our probe, **A-1**, was designed to have a FRET donor (Trp;  $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 280$  nm,  $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 350$  nm) and an acceptor (1-naphthylethylenediamine conjugated to the side chain of an Asp;  $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 350$  nm,  $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 420$  nm) for FRET at the C- and N-termini of the  $\text{A}\beta_{1-21}$  sequence, respectively (Fig. 1).  $\text{A}\beta_{1-21}$  was selected as the main framework of **A-1** to include the metal binding site of  $\text{A}\beta$  (Fig. 1b; proposed metal binding residues highlighted in green, *e.g.*, Asp1, Glu3, His6, Asp7, Glu11, His13, and His14).<sup>10,26,32–35</sup> Thus, **A-1** itself can interact with metal ions like  $\text{A}\beta$ . When **A-1** was treated with  $\text{Zn}(\text{II})$ , the  $\text{Zn}(\text{II})$ -**A-1** complex was formed which was confirmed by mass spectrometry (MS) (Fig. S2†). Additionally, the binding affinity [ $K_{\text{d}} = 5.6 (\pm 0.9) \mu\text{M}$ ] of **A-1** (5  $\mu\text{M}$ ) for  $\text{Zn}(\text{II})$  was measured by a fluorescence measurement (Fig. S3a†), similar to the  $K_{\text{d}}$  values of  $\text{Zn}(\text{II})$ - $\text{A}\beta$  obtained using the same method from previous studies.<sup>36–38</sup> Moreover, the progression of peptide aggregation could be observed because **A-1** contains a portion of  $\text{A}\beta$ 's self-recognition site (Fig. 1b; red, Leu17–Phe20).<sup>10,33,39</sup> **A-1** was synthesized through solid phase peptide synthesis. The detailed synthetic routes are described in Scheme 1 and Experimental section.†

### FRET signal of A-1 upon binding to Zn(II)

The presence of  $\text{Zn}(\text{II})$  induced a significant turn-on FRET signal of **A-1** by >2 fold compared to  $\text{Zn}(\text{II})$ -free environment (Fig. 2a). In order to minimize the aggregation of  $\text{Zn}(\text{II})$ -**A-1** (*vide infra*; Fig. 3), along with consideration of our probe's  $\text{Zn}(\text{II})$  binding property, 250–500 nM of the probe and 100  $\mu\text{M}$  of  $\text{Zn}(\text{II})$  were used for this study. As shown in Fig. S3b,† the fluorescence intensity of **A-1** (500 nM) at 420 nm was enhanced upon titration and was saturated at *ca.* 100  $\mu\text{M}$  of  $\text{Zn}(\text{II})$ . Since FRET occurs when a suitable donor and acceptor pair is in close proximity (1–10 nm) with the parallel orientation of the transition dipoles of the FRET donor and acceptor,<sup>40,41</sup> an increase in the FRET intensity is indicative of **A-1**'s folding upon  $\text{Zn}(\text{II})$  binding (Fig. 2a). The possible conformations of metal-free and  $\text{Zn}(\text{II})$ -bound **A-1** were visualized by modeling with modifications of the previously reported structures of metal-free  $\text{A}\beta$  and  $\text{Zn}(\text{II})$ -bound  $\text{A}\beta$  (PDB: 1AMC<sup>27</sup> and 1ZE9,<sup>28</sup> respectively; Fig. 2b). Without  $\text{Zn}(\text{II})$ , although the indole ring of the FRET donor and the naphthalene ring of the FRET acceptor are close enough for energy transfer (*ca.* 2.7 nm), they are not facing each other and shown to be unfavorable to have a dipole–dipole interaction for FRET (Fig. 2b; left). Upon interacting with  $\text{Zn}(\text{II})$ , however, the indole and naphthalene rings become closer (*ca.* 1.1 nm) than those in metal-free **A-1** and are facing each other which could be favorable for the dipole–dipole interaction necessary for energy transfer, suggesting that an efficient FRET signal could be observed upon  $\text{Zn}(\text{II})$  binding to the probe (Fig. 2b; right). Additionally, the emission spectrum was blue shifted by *ca.* 25 nm possibly due to an environmental change of the FRET acceptor, naphthylamine, when **A-1** was folded with  $\text{Zn}(\text{II})$  treatment (Fig. 2a; right). Note that we cannot rule out that

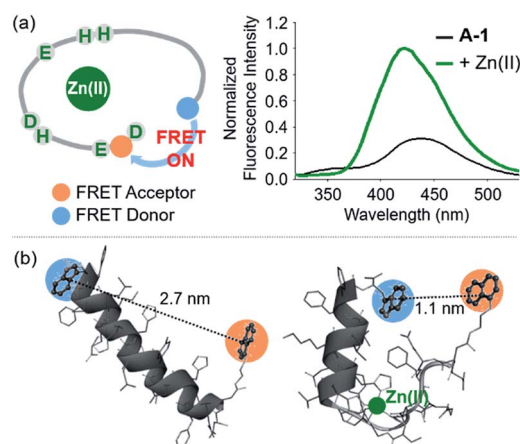


Fig. 2 FRET response of **A-1** to  $\text{Zn}(\text{II})$  and proposed structures of metal-free and  $\text{Zn}(\text{II})$ -bound **A-1**. (a) Change in fluorescence upon incubation of **A-1** (black) with  $\text{Zn}(\text{II})$  (green). Conditions: [**A-1**] = 0.5  $\mu\text{M}$ ; [ $\text{ZnCl}_2$ ] = 100  $\mu\text{M}$ ;  $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 280$  nm. (b) Proposed structures of metal-free **A-1** (left) and  $\text{Zn}(\text{II})$ -bound **A-1** (right). The structures were generated by modifications of the previously reported structures of metal-free  $\text{A}\beta$  (PDB: 1AMC)<sup>27</sup> and  $\text{Zn}(\text{II})$ -bound  $\text{A}\beta$  (PDB: 1ZE9).<sup>28</sup> The approximate distances between the FRET donor and acceptor were indicated with dashed lines.





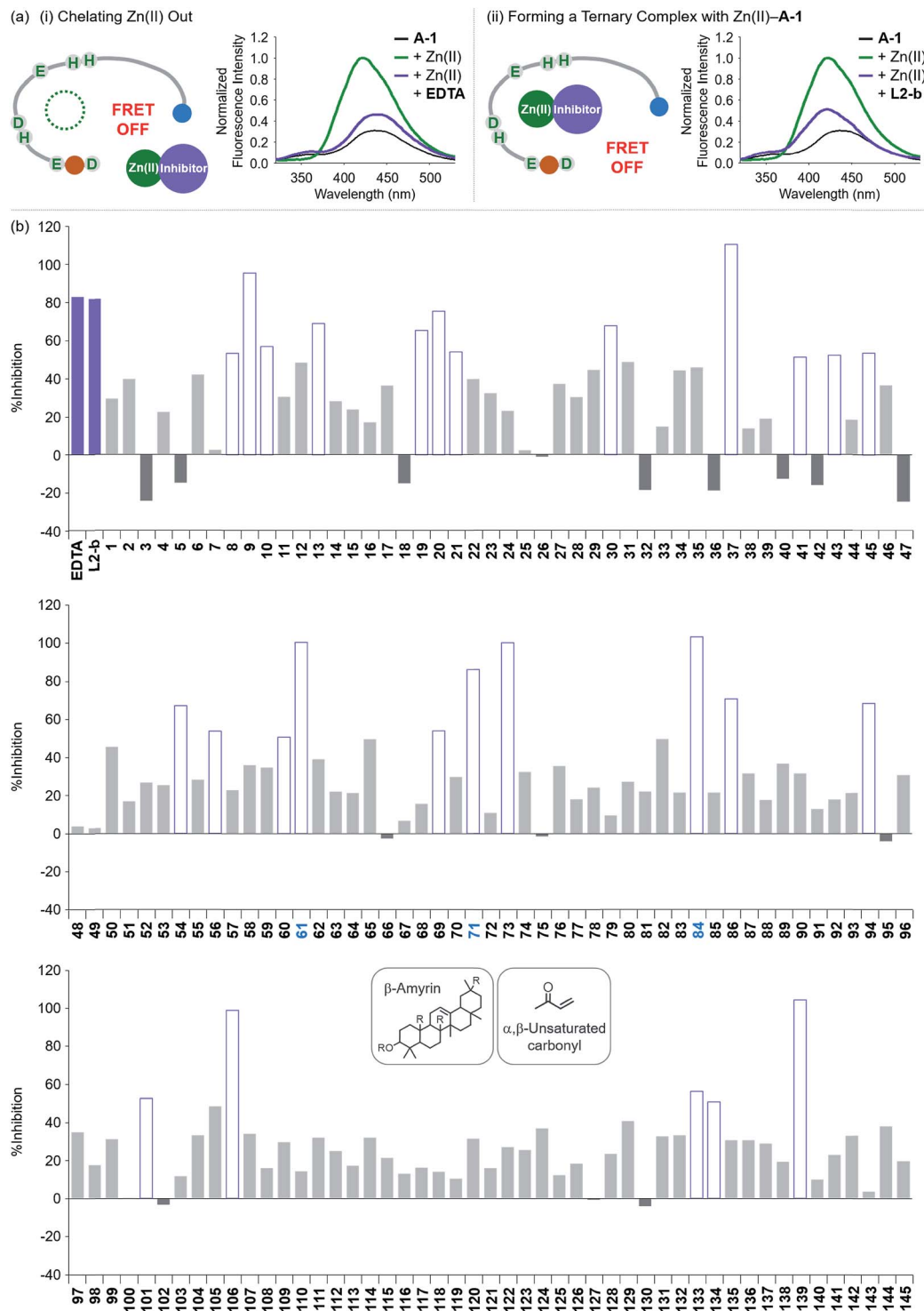


Fig. 4 Change in the FRET signal of Zn(II)-bound A-1 upon treatment with inhibitors against Zn(II)-A $\beta$  interaction. (a) Fluorescent responses of A-1 in the presence of both Zn(II) and compounds: [(i) EDTA and (ii) L2-b]. (b) Inhibition (%) of Zn(II)-A-1 interaction by incubation with the natural products. Full data sets regarding the inhibition (%) of 145 natural products are summarized in Table S1.† 61, and 84 that contain both  $\beta$ -amyryn and  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated carbonyl groups and show >80% inhibition against Zn(II)-A-1 interaction are labeled in blue. Conditions: [A-1] = 0.3  $\mu$ M; [ZnCl<sub>2</sub>] = 100  $\mu$ M; [inhibitor] = 100  $\mu$ M; incubation for 10 min; room temperature;  $\lambda_{\text{ex}}$  = 280 nm;  $\lambda_{\text{em}}$  = 420 nm.

the effective inhibitors, **61**, and an A $\beta$  fragment (A $\beta_{28}$ ), the sample containing **61** and A $\beta_{28}$  was monitored by MS. The MS measurement presented a covalent A $\beta_{28}$ -**61** adduct at 1244  $m/z$  (blue peak; Fig. S8a†). In addition, the tandem MS analysis of

the peak at 1244  $m/z$  indicated A $\beta_{28}$  (at 1088  $m/z$ ) and **61** (at 471  $m/z$ ) confirming the formation of the covalent A $\beta_{28}$ -**61** adduct (Fig. S8b†). Thus, our inhibitors containing an  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated carbonyl moiety have the potential to bind A-1. Overall,



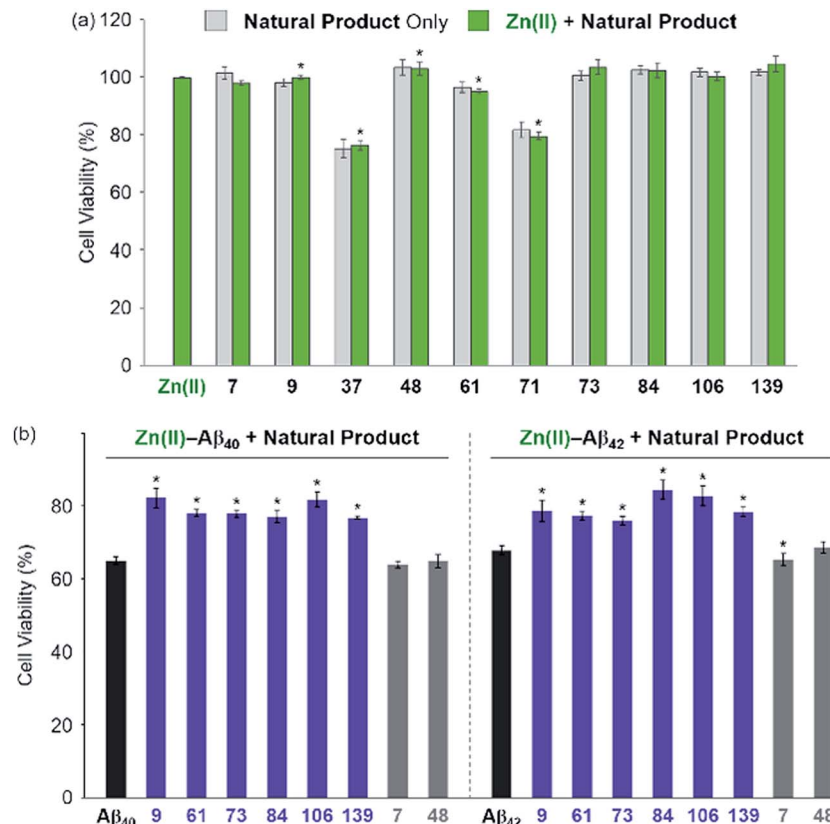


Fig. 5 Effect of the selected natural products on the cytotoxicity triggered by Zn(II) and Zn(II)-A $\beta$ . (a) Toxicity of the selected natural products with and without Zn(II) in 5Y cells. Cells were treated with compounds (10  $\mu$ M) in the absence (light gray) and presence (light green) of Zn(II) (same equivalent to compounds; 10  $\mu$ M) for 24 h at 37  $^{\circ}$ C. (b) A $\beta_{40}$  (left) or A $\beta_{42}$  (right; 10  $\mu$ M) with Zn(II) (10  $\mu$ M) was pre-incubated at room temperature for 1 h and then treated to 5Y cells with compounds (10  $\mu$ M) for 24 h. Cell viability (%) was determined by the MTT assay compared to that obtained upon treatment with a volume of H $_2$ O (1% v/v DMSO) equal to the samples added. Error bars represent the standard error of the mean from three independent experiments. \* $P$  < 0.05.

inhibitors against Zn(II)-A $\beta$  interaction could be screened and identified by our probe, **A-1**, showing a variation in its FRET signal in the presence of Zn(II).

### Influence of inhibitors on toxicity associated with Zn(II) and Zn(II)-A $\beta$

The effect of the 8 natural products that showed >80% inhibition against Zn(II)-**A-1** interaction on the toxicity triggered by metal-free and Zn(II)-treated A $\beta_{40}$  and A $\beta_{42}$  (two major isoforms of A $\beta$ )<sup>6,10</sup> was determined in living cells. We first examined the toxicity of 10 natural products (*i.e.*, 8 effective natural products: **9**, **37**, **61**, **71**, **73**, **84**, **106**, and **139**; 2 compounds which may not be able to disrupt Zn(II)-**A-1** interaction: **7** and **48**) in human neuroblastoma SH-SY5Y (5Y) cells. The tested compounds, except for **37** and **71**, were not relatively toxic (>*ca.* 80% of cell viability at more than 10  $\mu$ M) in the absence and presence of Zn(II) (Fig. 5a and S9 $\dagger$ ). Employing the relatively less toxic natural products (*i.e.*, **7**, **9**, **48**, **61**, **73**, **84**, **106**, and **139**) with and without Zn(II), their impact on the toxicity induced by pre-incubated A $\beta_{40}$  and A $\beta_{42}$  with and without Zn(II) for 1 h at room temperature was analyzed. The natural products could not ameliorate the toxicity induced by metal-free A $\beta$  (Fig. S10 $\dagger$ ). On the other hand, as depicted in Fig. 5b (purple), cell survival was improved by 6

natural products, determined as effective inhibitors against metal-A $\beta$  interaction, even with the species of Zn(II)-A $\beta$ . As expected, the compounds, **7** and **48**, shown to hinder Zn(II) binding to A $\beta$  by less than *ca.* 5% (Fig. 4b and Table S1 $\dagger$ ), were not able to mitigate the toxicity induced by both metal-free and Zn(II)-associated A $\beta$  (Fig. 5b and S10 $\dagger$ ; gray). Thus, our FRET-based method employing **A-1** demonstrates its practical utility to determine molecules that can affect metal-A $\beta$  interaction and, as a result, alleviate metal-A $\beta$ -linked cytotoxicity.

## Conclusions

Since metal ions and amyloidogenic peptides (*e.g.*, A $\beta$ ) can interact with each other and induce neurotoxicity, our understanding of such complexation is important to reveal their effects in the pathogenesis of neurodegenerative diseases. In order to verify the feasibility of monitoring metal-amyloidogenic peptide interactions, we employed A $\beta$  as an example of amyloidogenic peptides to develop a FRET-based probe, **A-1**, to detect the metal binding of A $\beta$  and the progression of metal-A $\beta$  aggregation effectively and efficiently. Upon addition of Zn(II), the FRET signal of **A-1** was significantly increased due to the folding of our probe. In addition, when the probe aggregated with Zn(II), its fluorescent response was altered in a distinct







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