

BenBedPhar Training School 2023

NRF2 in noncommunicable diseases: From bench to bedside



Albena T. Dinkova-Kostova

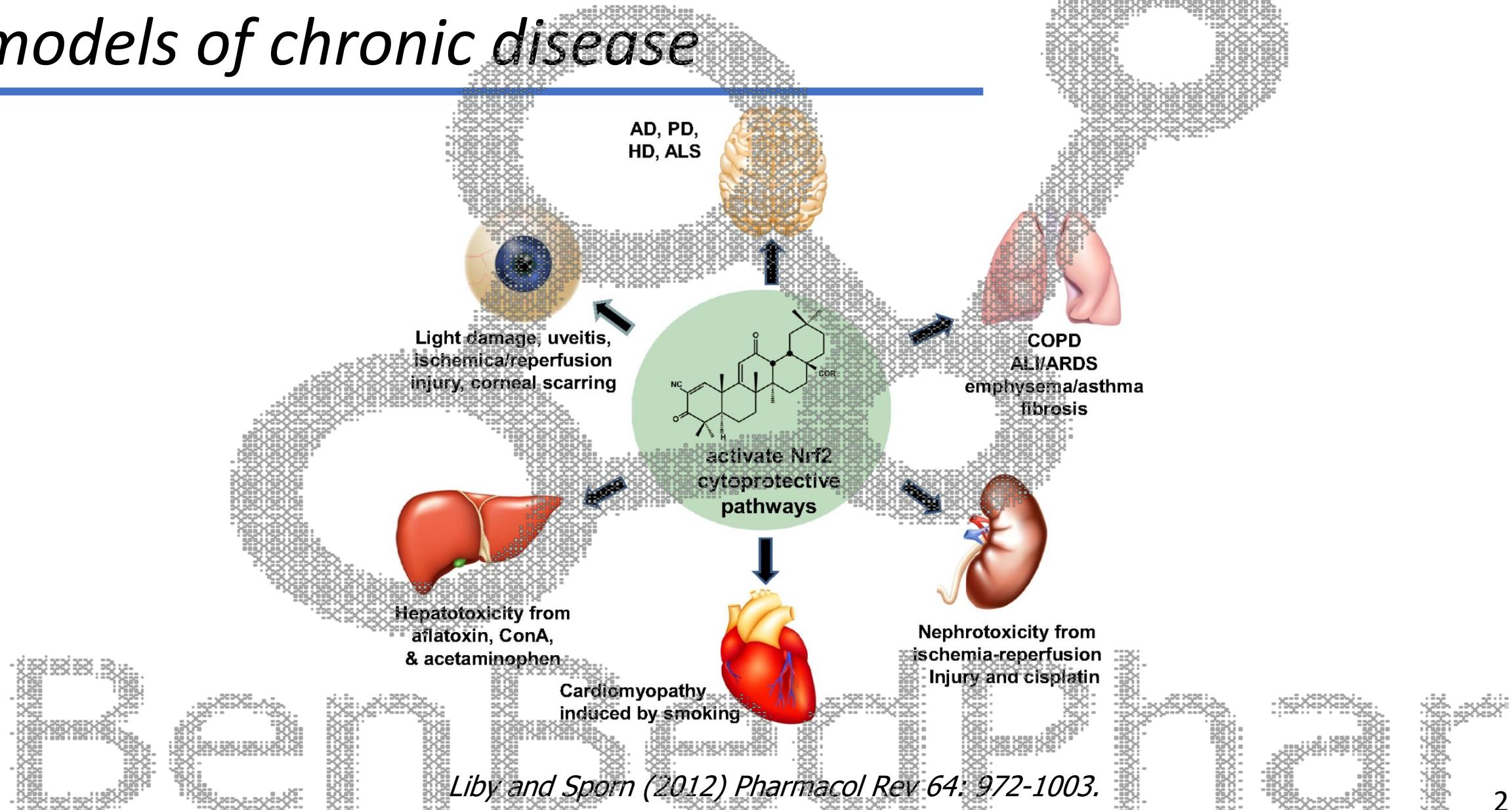
University of Dundee
United Kingdom

June 26 - 30, 2023
Smolenice Castle, Slovakia

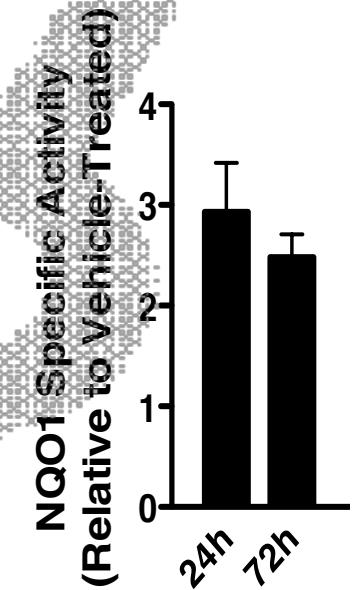
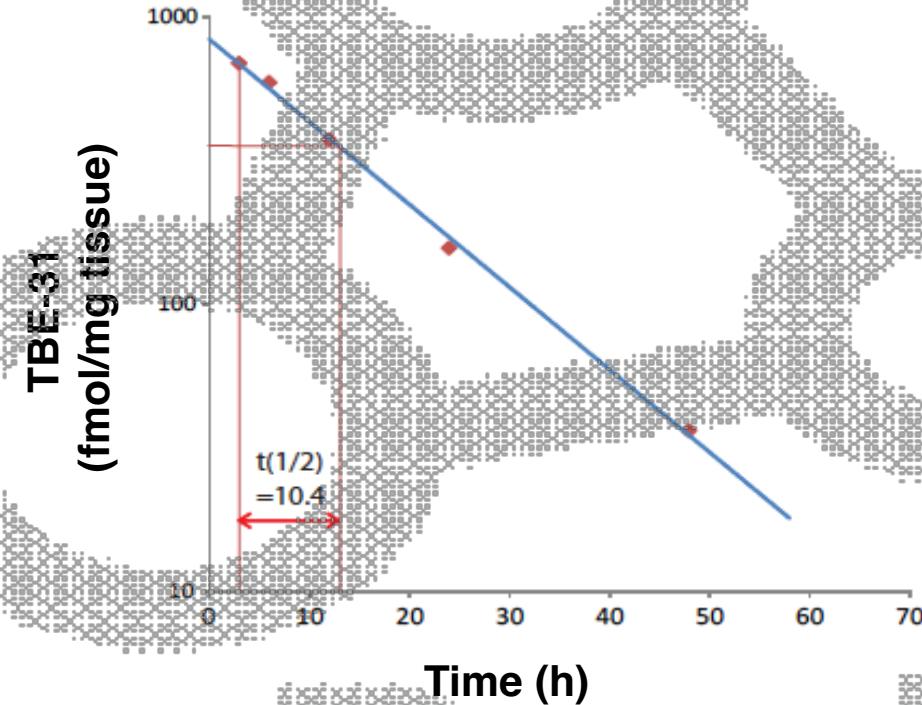
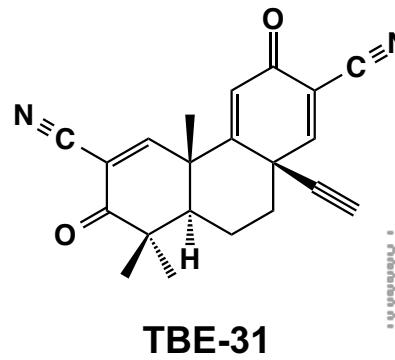


Nrf2 pharmacology

Nrf2 activation is protective in many models of chronic disease



The consequences of pharmacological Nrf2 activation are long-lasting and exceed the half-life of the drug

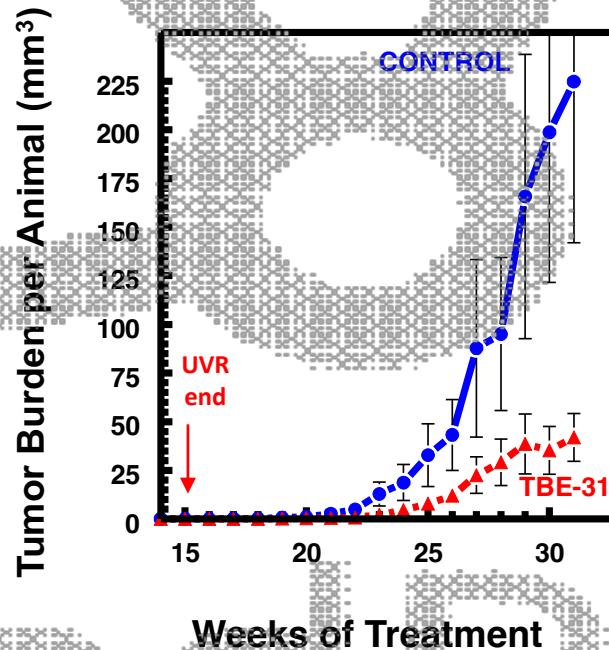
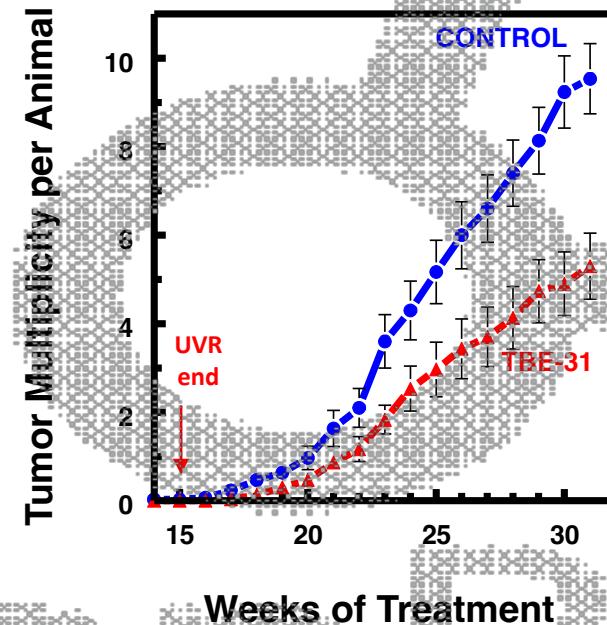


Knatko et al. (2015) *Cancer Prev Res* 8: 475-86

Pharmacological activation of Nrf2 by TBE-31 (topically, 2 times per week) protects against UV radiation-induced cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma in mice

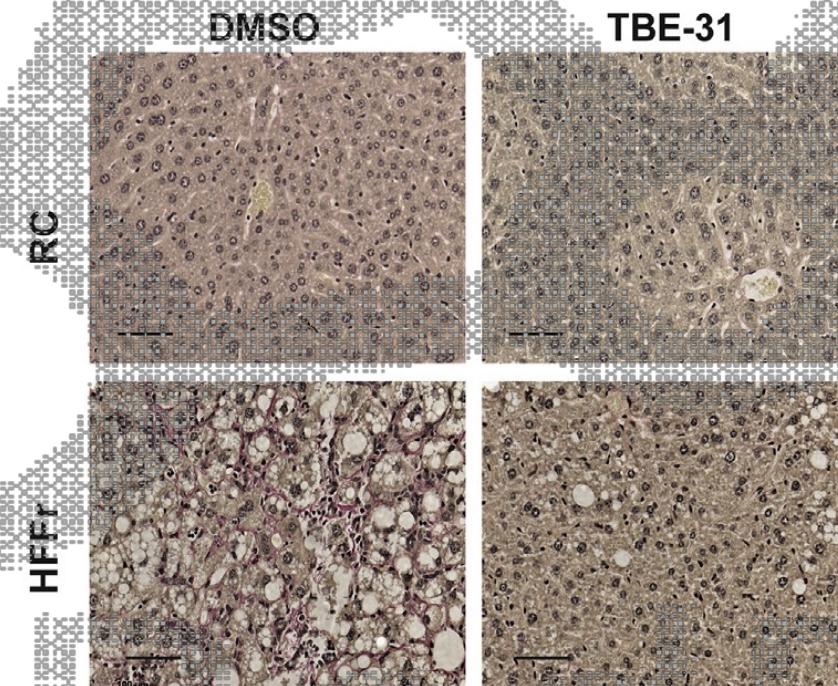


Elena Knatko



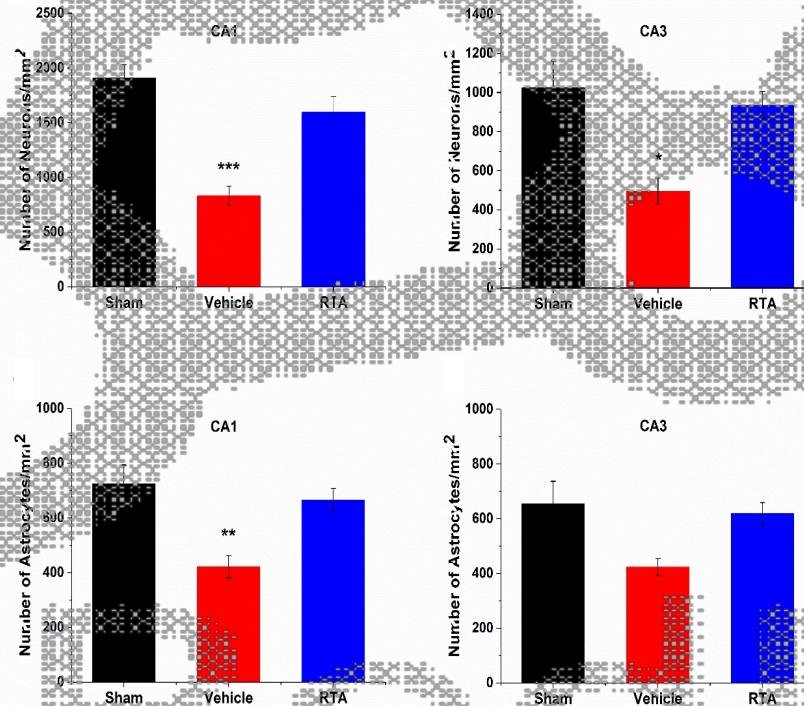
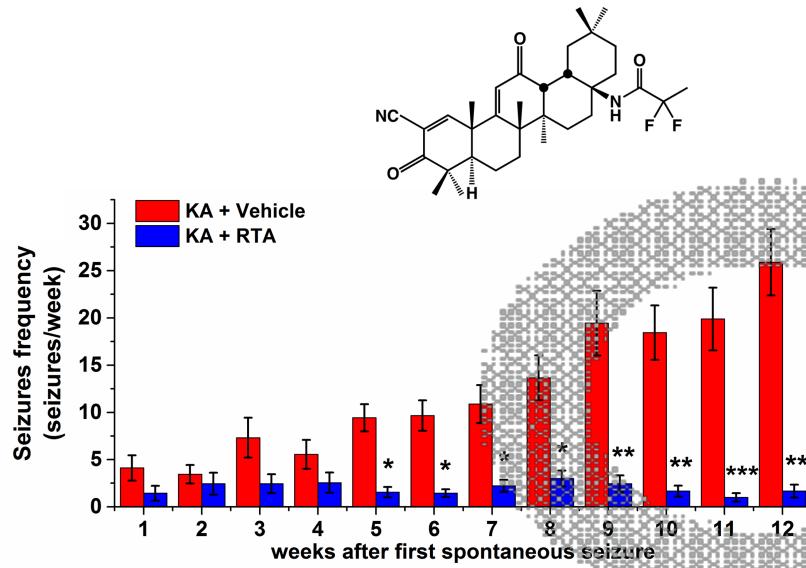
Knatko et al. (2015) *Cancer Prev Res* 8: 475-86.

Pharmacological activation of Nrf2 by TBE-31 (orally, 3 times per week) protects against high fat+high fructose (HFFr) diet-induced liver fibrosis in mice

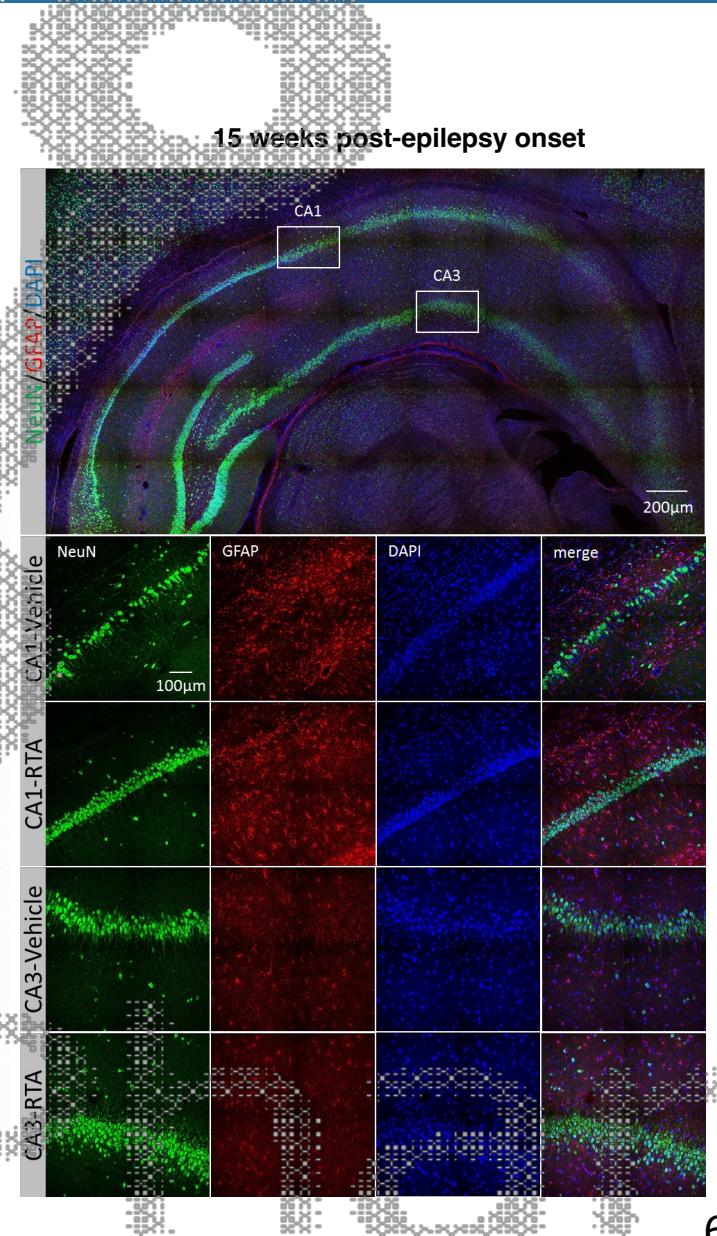


Sharma et al. (2018) *Cell Mol Gastroenterol Hepatol* 5: 367-98.

Omaveloxolone preserves neurons and astrocytes in the hippocampus and prevents seizure progression in a rat model of epilepsy



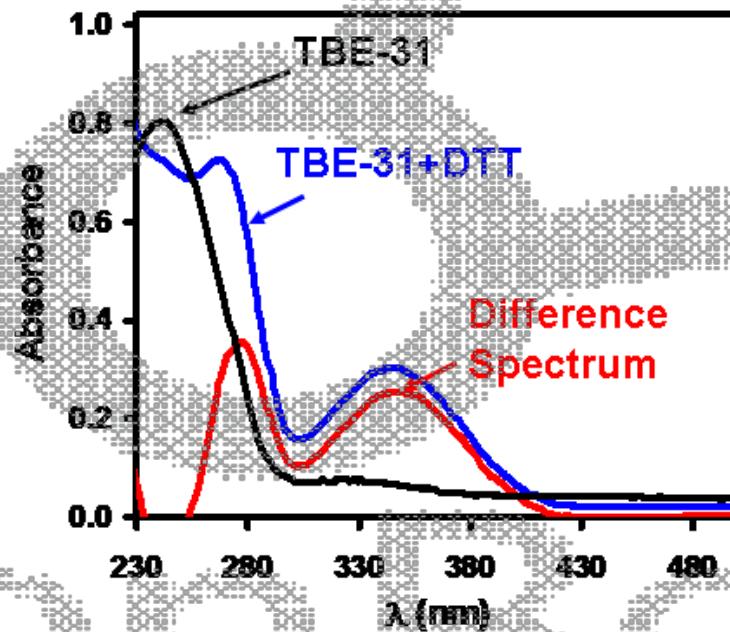
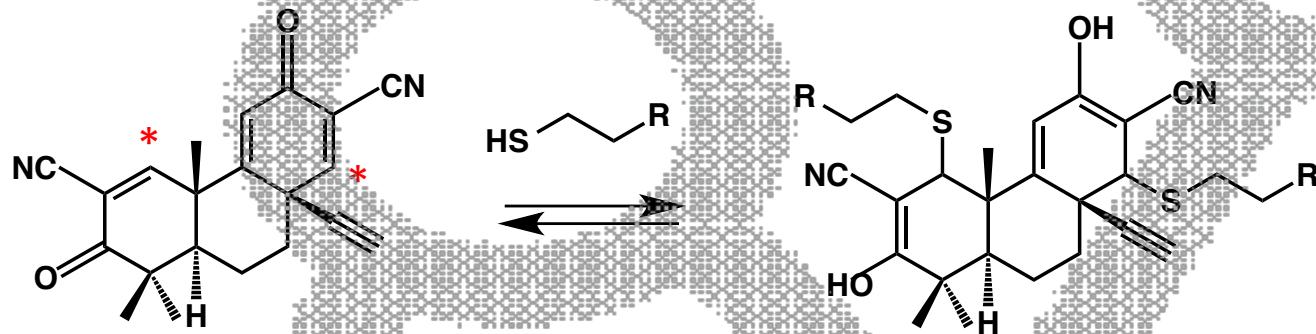
Shekh-Ahmad et al. (2018) Brain 141: 1390-1403.



How do the cyanoenones activate Nrf2?

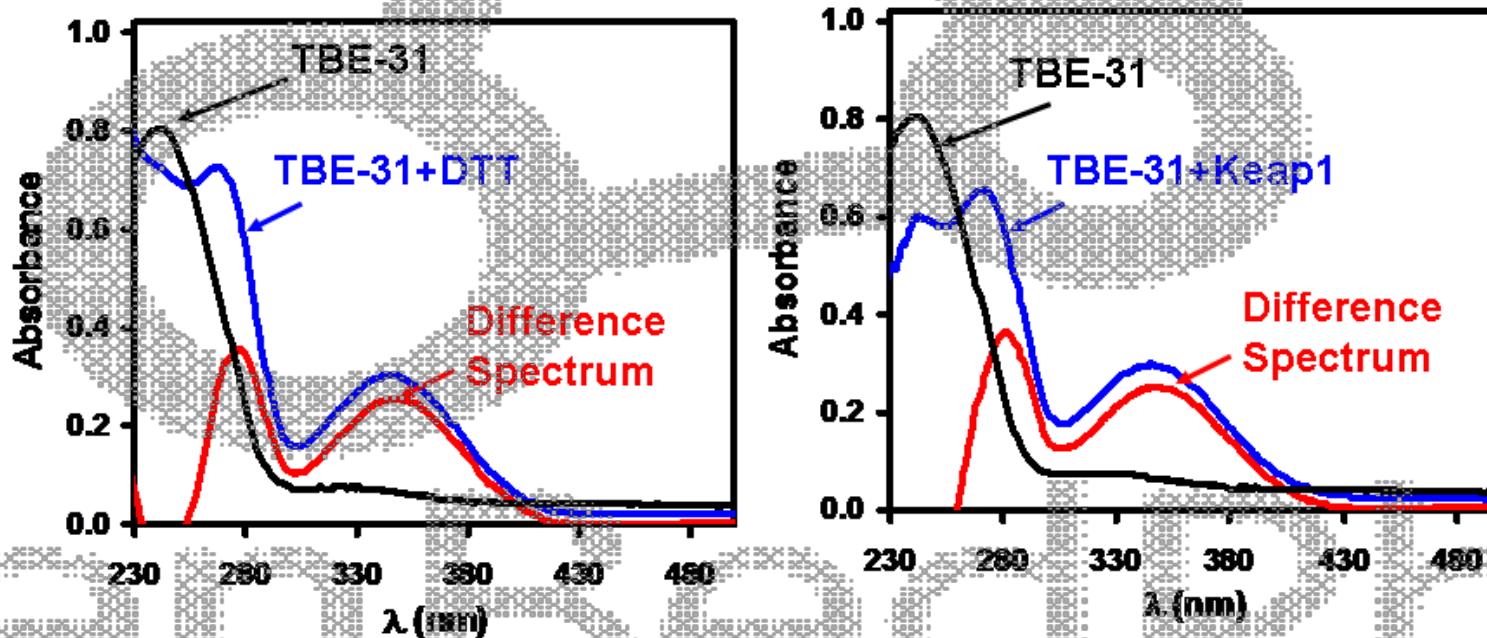
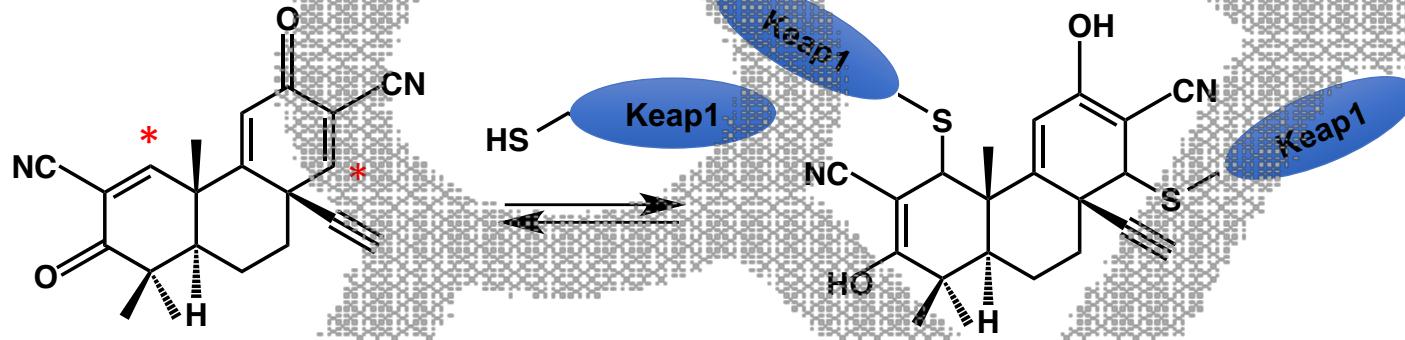
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TBE-31 reacts with sulphydryl groups



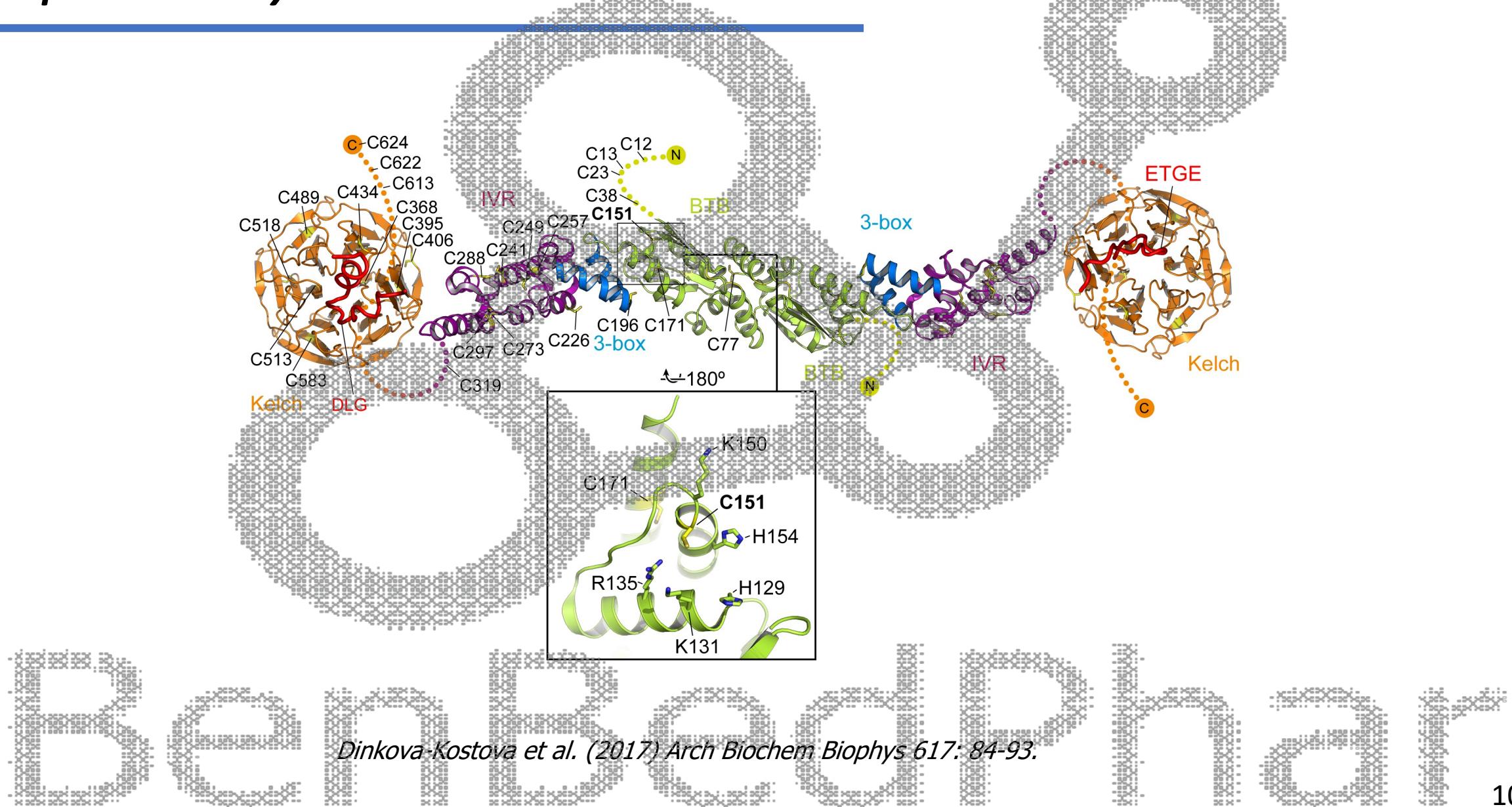
Dinkova-Kostova et al. (2010) J Biol Chem 285: 33747-55.

TBE-31 reacts with cysteines in Keap1

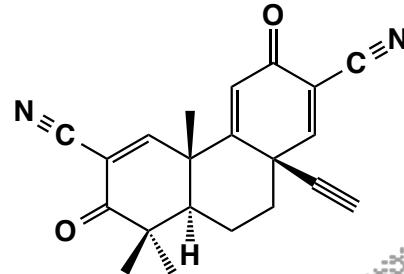


Dinkova-Kostova et al. (2010) J Biol Chem 285: 33747-55.

Keap1 is a cysteine-based sensor

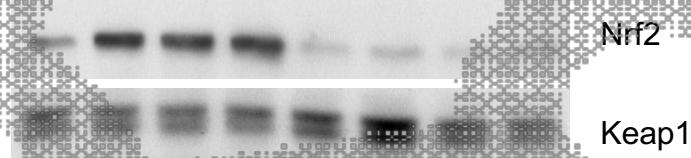


C151 in Keap1 is the sensor for TBE-31



Keap1:
TBE-31 (nM):

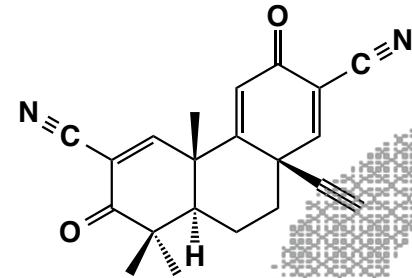
WT				C151S/C151S			
0	15	30	60	0	15	30	60



Sharadha Dayalan Naidu

Dayalan Naidu et al. (2018) *Sci Rep* 23: 8037.

*C151 in Keap1 is the sensor for TBE-31.
However, at higher inducer concentration,
other cysteines in Keap1 can be modified*



Keap1:
TBE-31 (nM):

WT				C151S/C151S				WT		C151S/C151S	
0	15	30	60	0	15	30	60	0	120	0	120

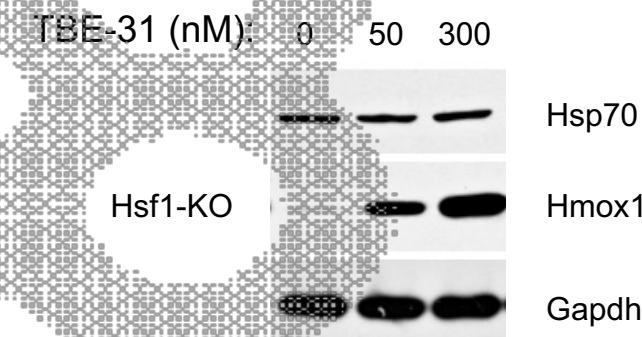
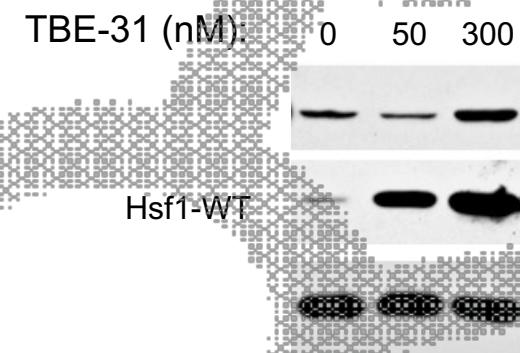
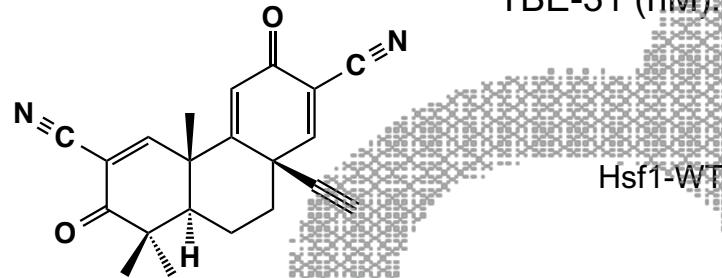
0 15 30 60 0 15 30 60 0 120 0 120

Nrf2

Keap1

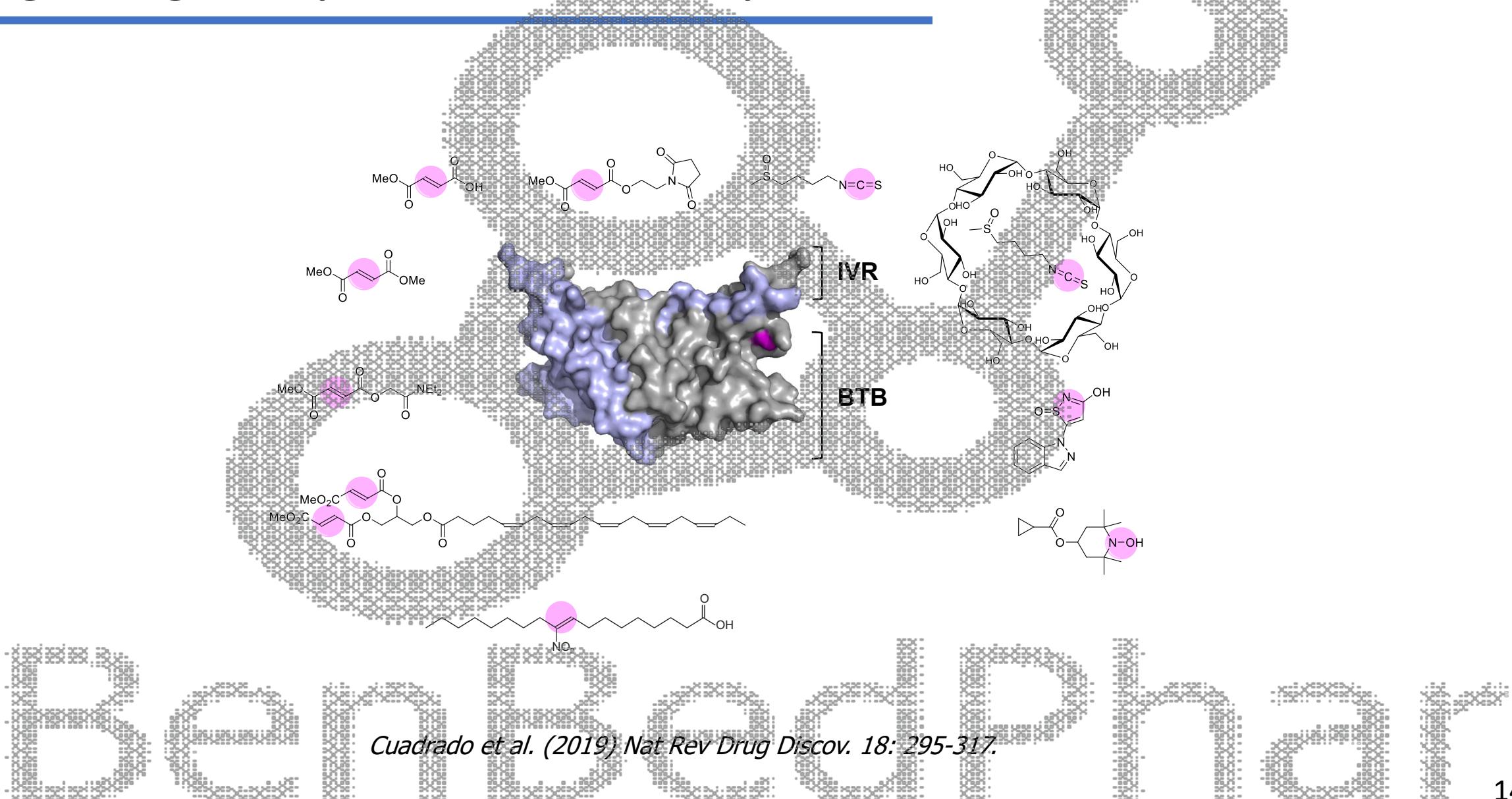
Dayalan Naidu et al. (2018) Sci Rep 23: 8037.

*C151 in Keap1 is the sensor for TBE-31.
However, at higher inducer concentration,
cysteines in other proteins can be modified*

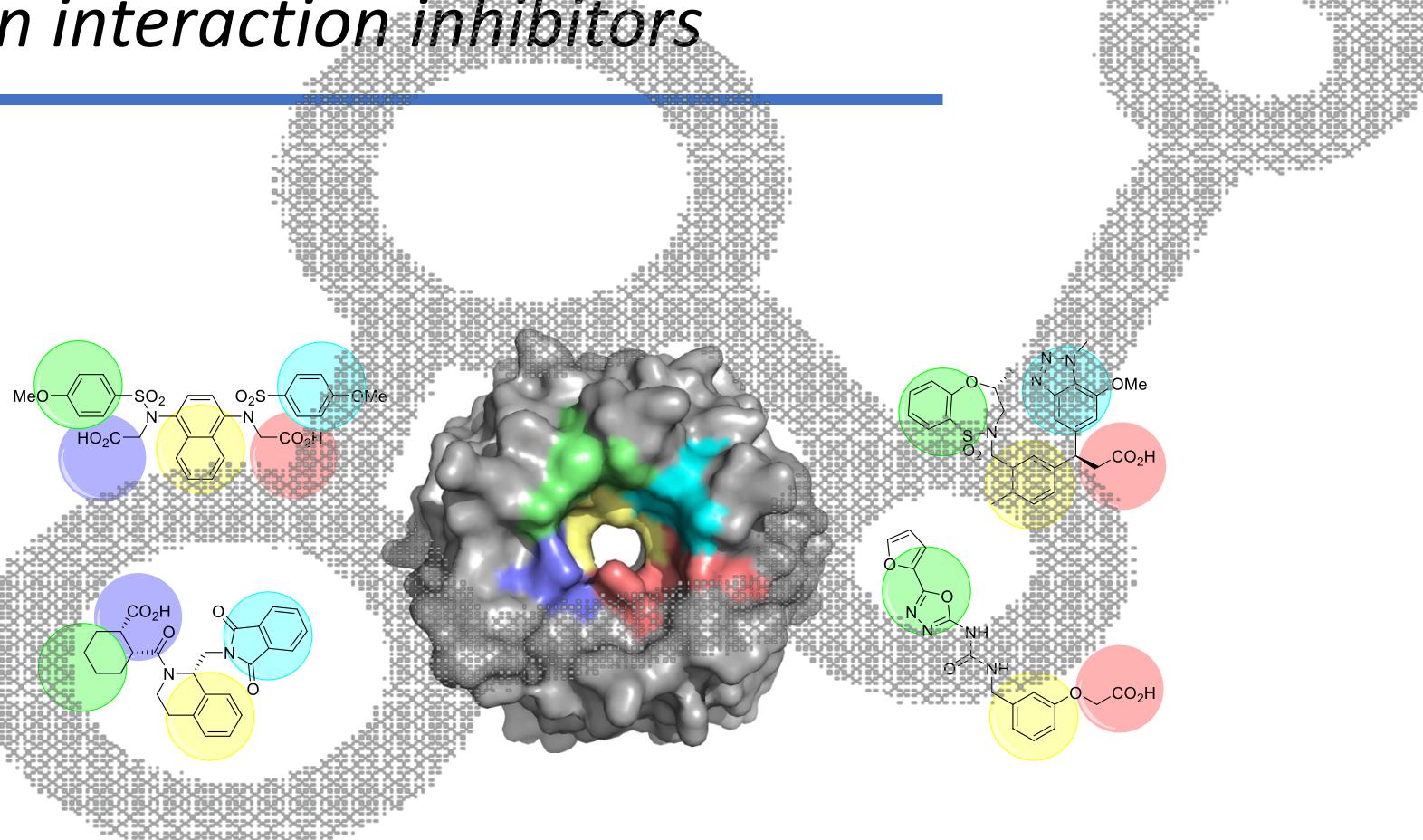


Zhang et al. (2011) *Chem Biol* 18: 1355-61.

Targeting Keap1 with electrophiles

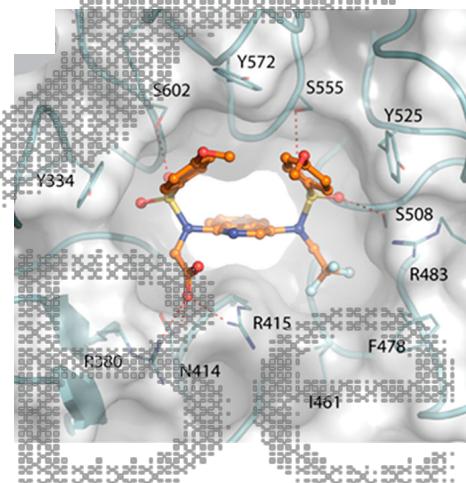
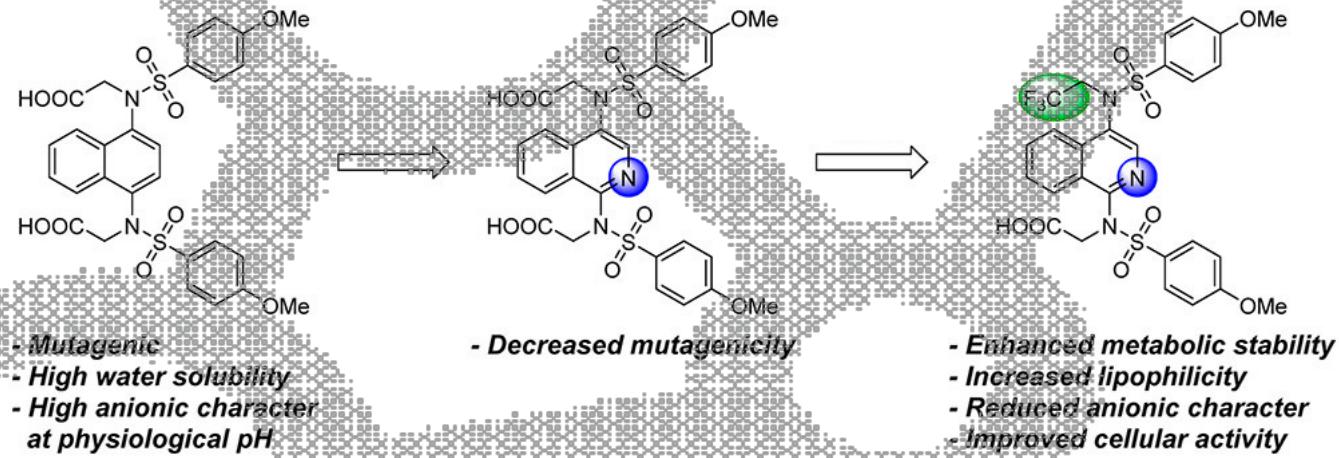


Targeting Keap1-Nrf2 with non-electrophilic protein-protein interaction inhibitors

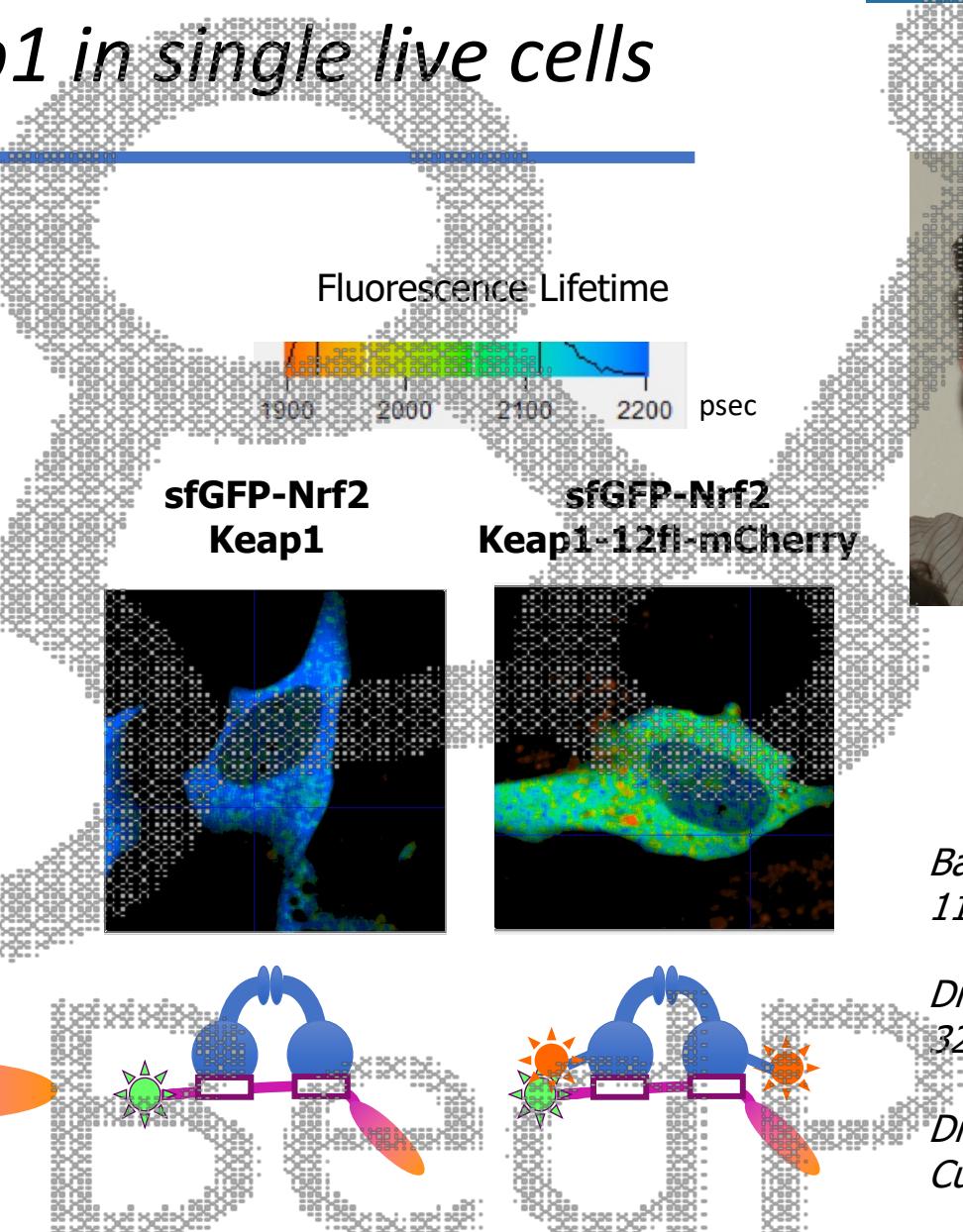
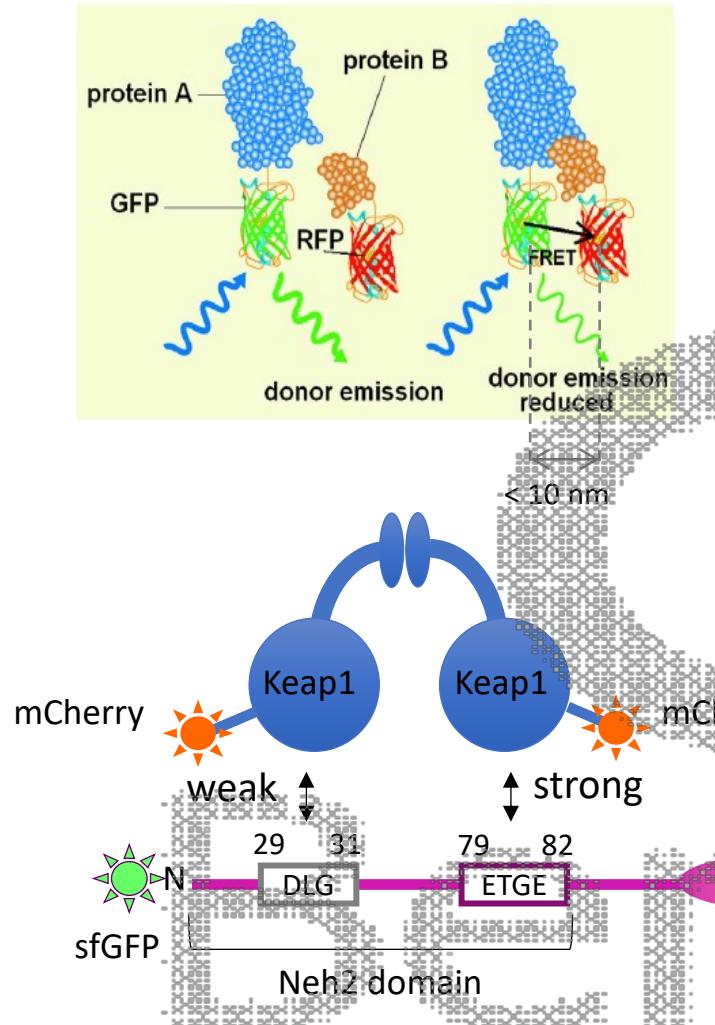


Cuadrado et al. (2019) Nat Rev Drug Discov. 18: 295-317.

Targeting Keap1-Nrf2 with non-electrophilic isoquinoline protein-protein interaction inhibitors



Using FRET/FLIM to detect the interactions between Nrf2 and Keap1 in single live cells



Liam Baird



Dina Dikovskaya

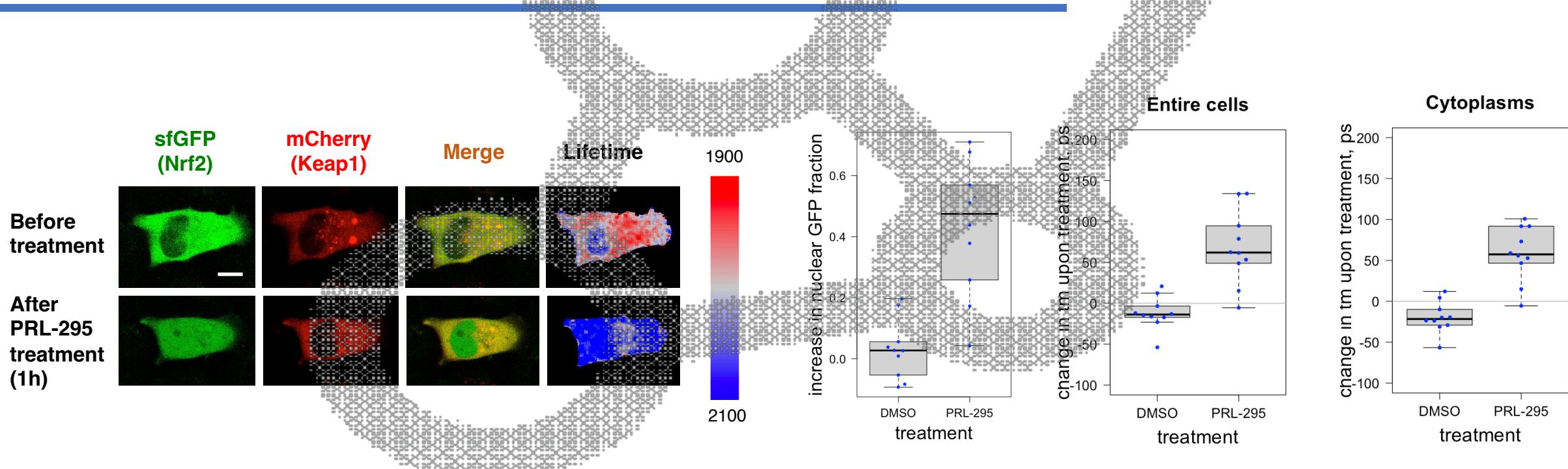


Baird et al. (2013) Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 110: 15259-64.

Dikovskaya et al. (2019) Chem Res Toxicol 32: 500-512.

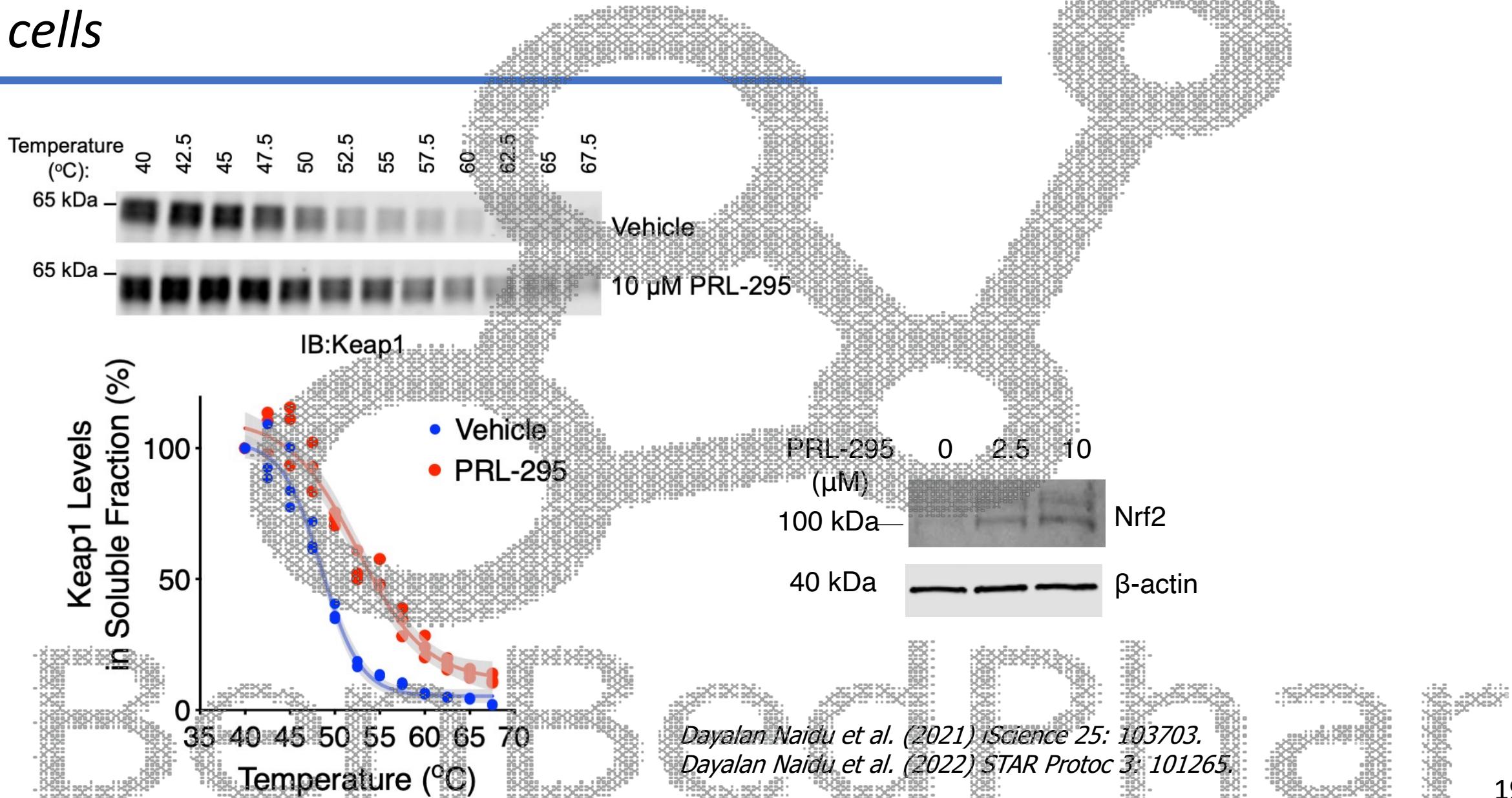
Dikovskaya and Dinkova-Kostova (2020) Curr Protoc Toxicol 85: e96.

PRL-295 increases the sfGFP-Nrf2 fluorescence lifetime, indicating disruption of its binding to Keap1-mCherry

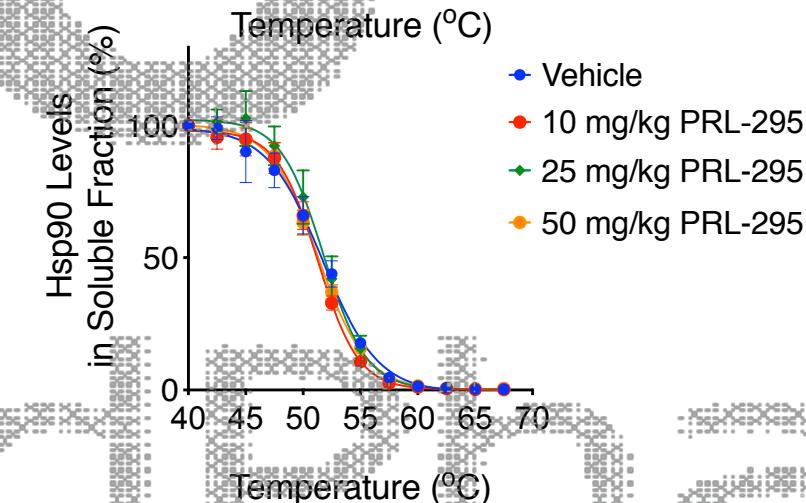
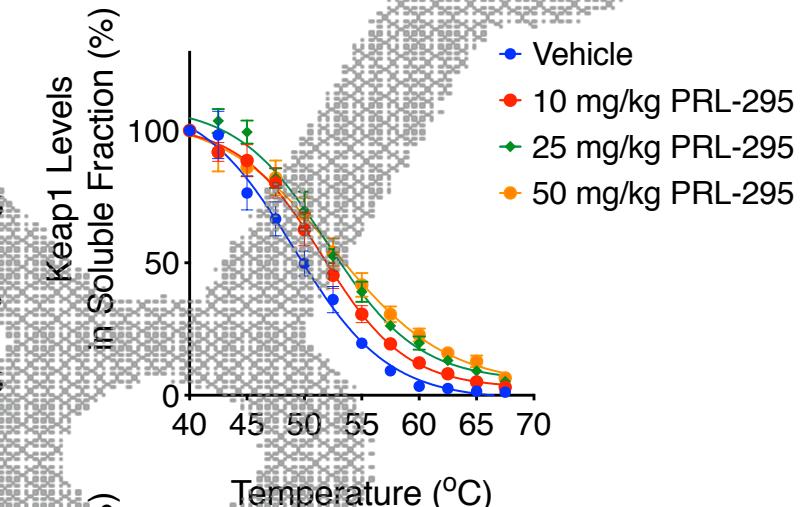
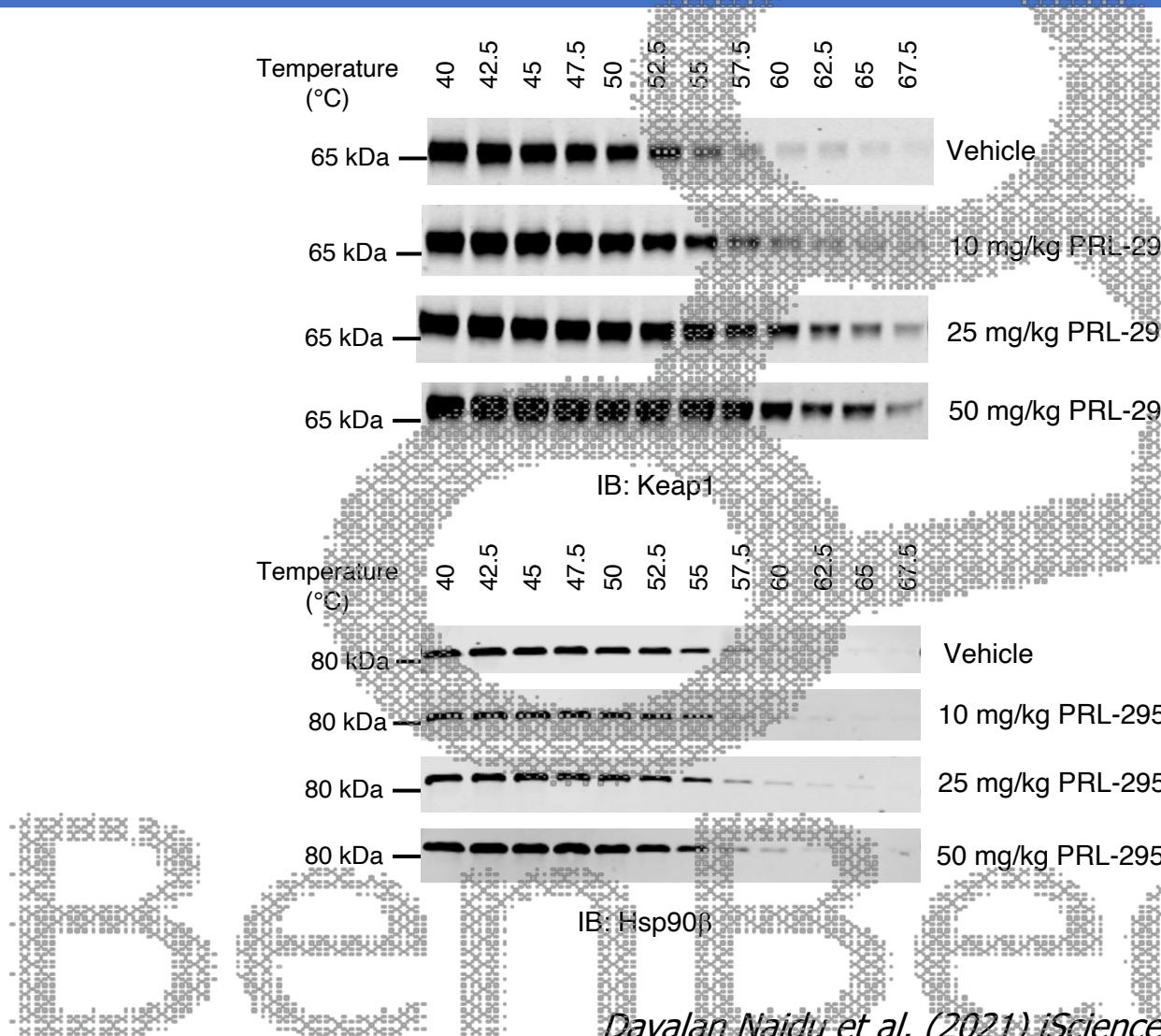


Dina Dikovskaya and Takafumi Suzuki

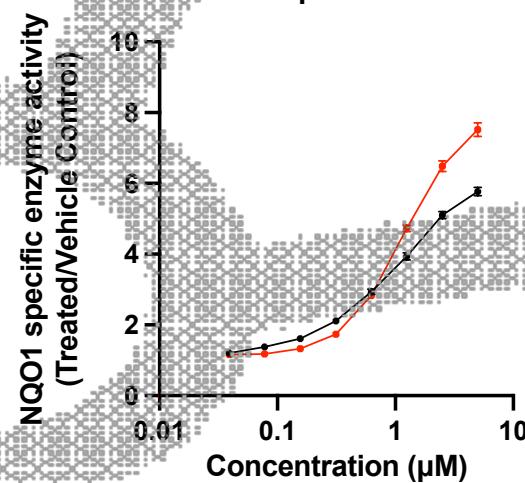
PRL-295 increases the thermostability of Keap1 in cells



Oral administration of PRL-295 increases the thermostability of Keap1 in mouse liver

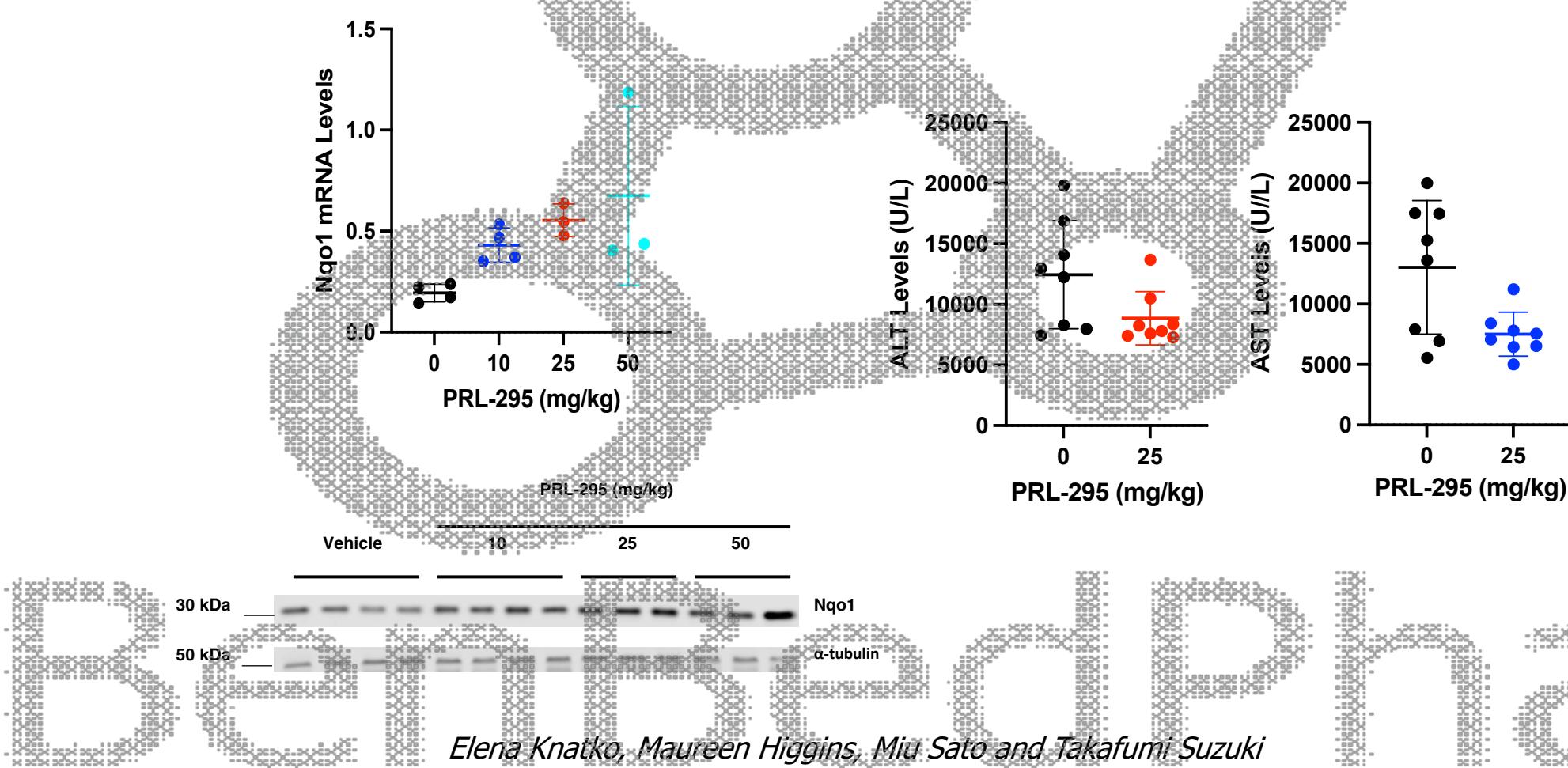


PRL-295 activates Nrf2 in cells with potency similar to sulforaphane (SFN)



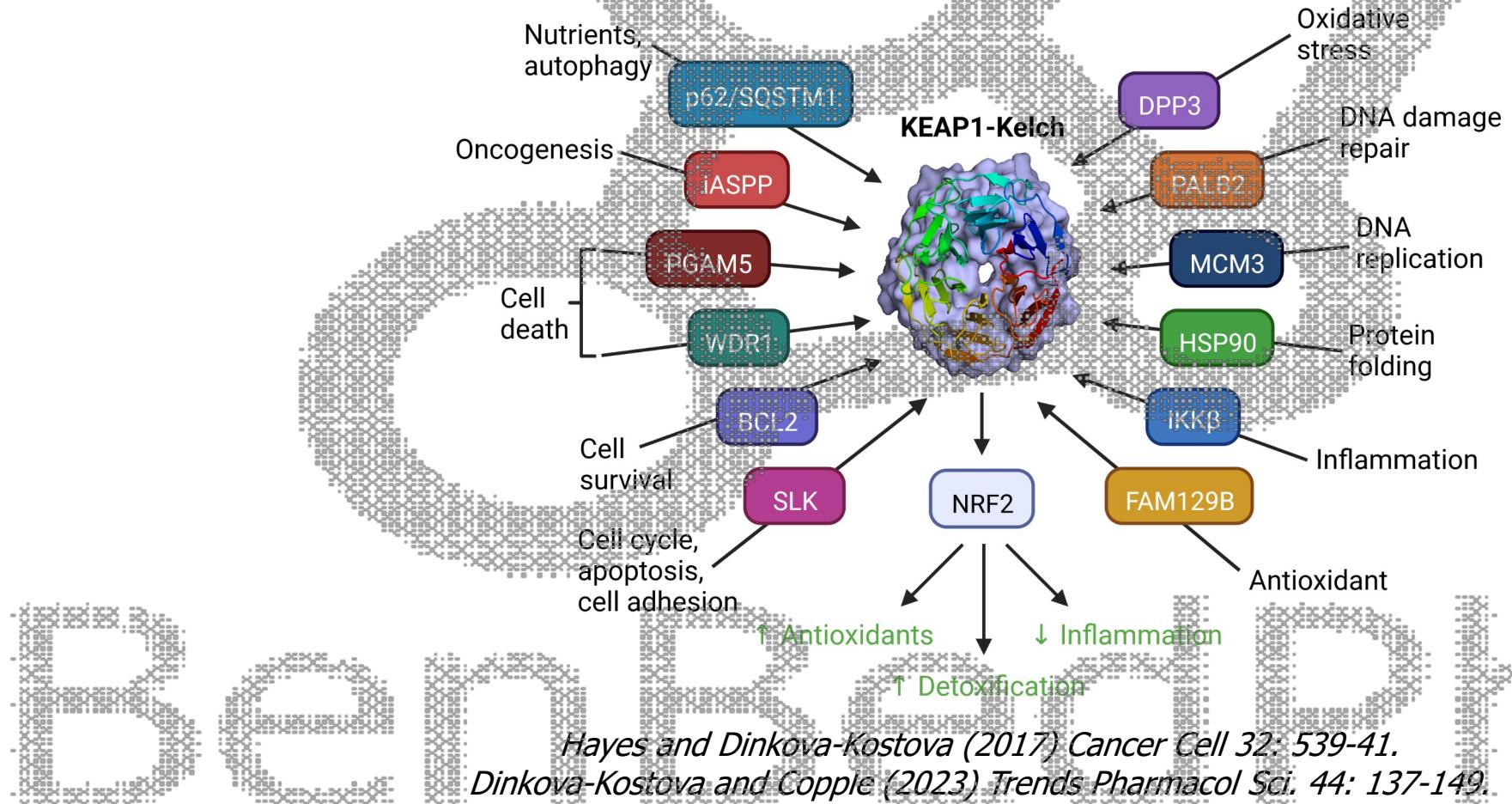
Maureen Higgins

Oral administration of PRL-295 induces hepatic NQO1 and protects against acetaminophen hepatotoxicity in mice

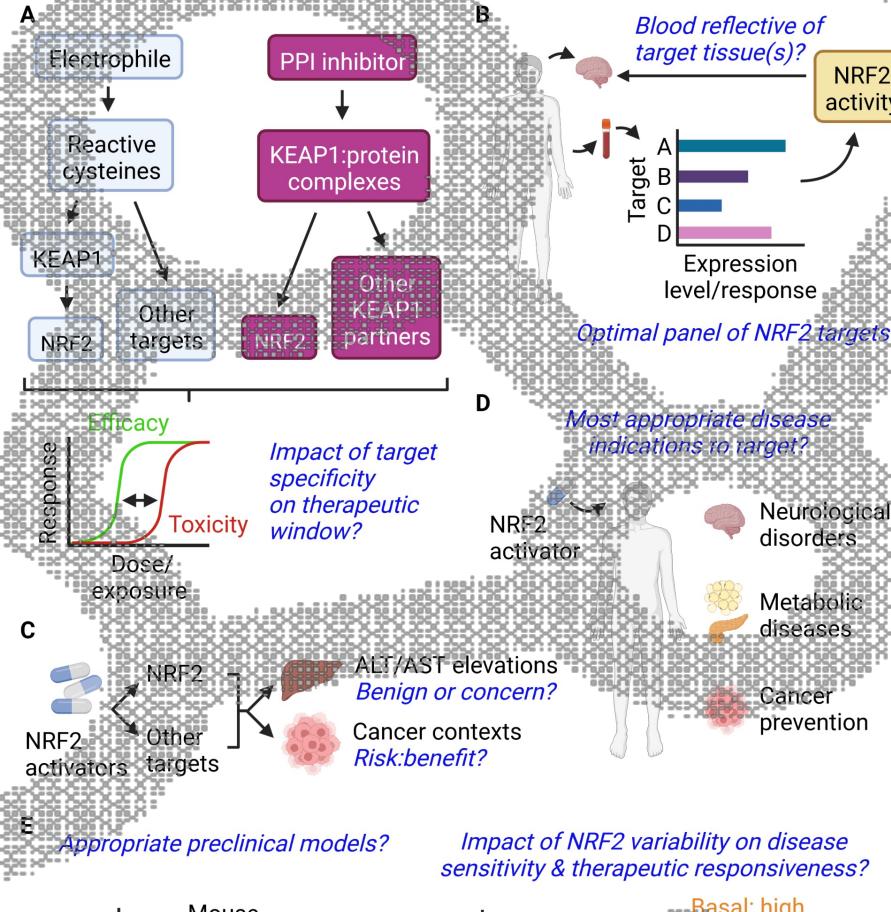


Elena Knatko, Maureen Higgins, Miu Sato and Takafumi Suzuki

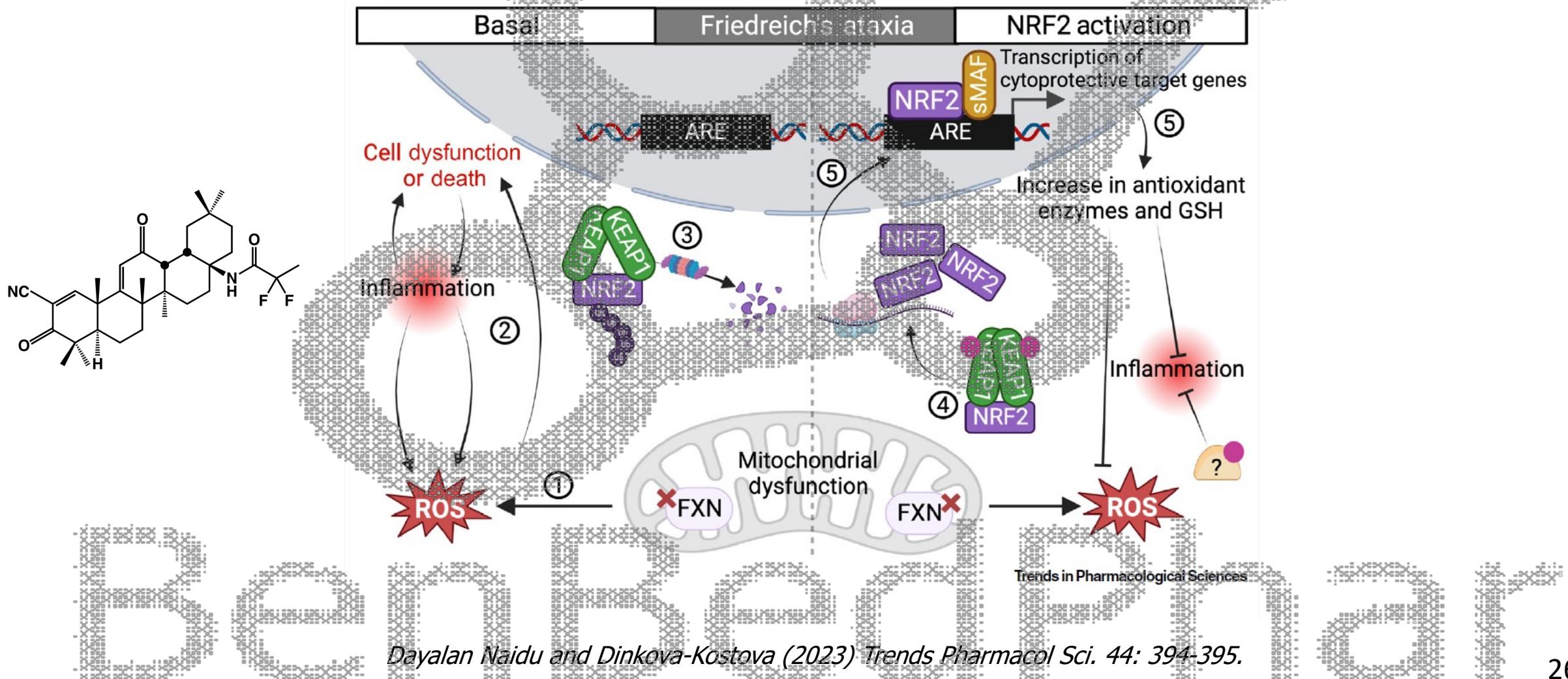
Does targeting Keap1 with non-electrophilic protein-protein interaction inhibitors affect its interactions with other binding partners?



Challenges in therapeutic targeting of Keap1-Nrf2



Omaveloxolone (SkyclarysTM) for patients with Friedreich's ataxia



Summary

- Pharmacological Nrf2 activation is beneficial in numerous animal models of human disease
- The consequences of pharmacological Nrf2 activation are long-lasting and exceed the half-life of the drug
- C151 in Keap1 is the primary sensor for many electrophilic Nrf2 activators
- Non-electrophilic inhibitors of Keap1-Nrf2 protein-protein interactions with comparable potencies to the electrophilic activators are emerging, but their effects on other Keap1 interactors are unclear
- Omaveloxolone (Skyclarys™) is the first and only FDA-approved drug for patients with Friedreich's ataxia

Acknowledgments

Colleagues

Sharadha Dayalan Naidu
Oliver Read
Miroslav Novak
Jialin Feng
Louisa Watt

Collaborators

John Hayes, Laureano de la Vega (University of Dundee)
Andrey Abramov, Mathew Walker (UCL)
Masayuki Yamamoto, Takafumi Suzuki (Tohoku University)
Tadashi Honda (Stonybrook University)
Terry Moore (University of Illinois at Chicago)



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