

https://doi.org/10.17952/37EPS.2024.P2180

# Application of coumarin-type chemiluminophore toward *in vivo* detection



Yukie Nohara<sup>1</sup>, Keiko Taniguchi<sup>2</sup>, Hiromi Ii<sup>3</sup>, Shun Masuda<sup>1</sup>, Hiroko Kawakami<sup>1</sup>, Masakatsu Matsumoto<sup>4</sup>, Susumu Nakata<sup>3</sup>, and Toshiyuki Sakai<sup>2</sup>, <u>Taku Yoshiya<sup>1, 5</sup></u>

<sup>1</sup>Peptide Institute, Inc., <sup>2</sup>Department of Drug Discovery Medicine, Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine, Kyoto Pharmaceutical University, <sup>3</sup>Department of Clinical Oncology, <sup>4</sup>Department of Chemistry, Kanagawa University, <sup>5</sup>Institute for Protein Research, Osaka University.



Dioxetanes (-C-C-O-O- 4-membered ring) are known to 'accessible high-energy chemiluminogenic intermediates'. In chemiluminogenic probes, dioxetane moiety is positioned at the meta-position of the phenolic hydroxy group, and upon dissociation of the proton of the hydroxy group, chemically initiated electron exchange luminescence (CIEEL) occurs immediately to cast light.

We synthesized the chemiluminogenic probes containing BDU (<u>b</u>icyclic <u>d</u>ioxetane-bearing <u>u</u>mbelliferone) moiety. BDU moiety is a long-lasting chemiluminophore, where our group discovered that the bicyclic structure is crucial for protecting sensitive dioxetane moiety. Using this characteristic, here we desined two types of probes: i) OFF-ON type, and ii) always ON type.



(II) silencing of the gene by siRNA showed an antiproliferative effect on cancer cell<sup>1</sup>
(III) over-expressed in a range of cancers

#### Chemiluminogenic GGCT probe "LISA-103"



Quantification of GGCT activity using recombinant protein



LISA-103 contains a masked O-acylated BDU. The luminescence from BDU was efficiently suppressed (less than 1%) by its O-acylation, and increased by time in the presence of GGCT.

#### Cell-permeable GGCT probe "MAM-LISA-103"

MAM-LISA-103

■ NIH-3T3

2000

1000

• Luminescence of 2-DGU

0.6

GGCT activity in living cell

■ GGCT-OE NIH-3T3

Cells were treated with 25  $\mu$ M of LISA-103.

The luminescence was measured without cell-wash.

LISA-103 couldn't penetrate cell membrane, so we developed a new probe, <u>methyl</u> and <u>acetoxy methyl</u> esters (MAM)-LISA103. As expected, MAM-LISA-103 successfully enabled monitor of intracellular GGCT activity, and also, in vivo GGCT imaging was achieved.

#### Imaging of tumor-bearing mouse



MAM-LISA-103 was injected in tumor and imaging was performed after 10 min.

Y. Nohara et al. Org. Biomol. Chem. 2023, 21, 5977.

### Always ON type: Glucose tracer "2-DGU"

\*Collaboration with Dr. K. Kaneda-Nakashima and Dr. Y.Shirakami at Osaka University.

its O-acylation, eased by time in ence of GGCT.

BDU

 $\wedge$ 



#### • Synthesis of 2-DGU



To achieve the synthesis of "always ON type" probe, we designed and synthesized **COOH-containing BDU precursor**, the novel chemiluminophore-introducing reagent, which enables simple chemiluminogenic decoration of an amine-containing compound.

2-DGU casted light with the half-life of 26 h at 40°C. In bioimaging study, 2-DGU was visible after intratumor injection. We are now applying it to *i.v.* injections.



Luminescence spectrum and time course (Em:476 nm, 10  $\mu$ M in PBS/DMSO(9/1)).

Imaging of tumor-bearing mouse



Y. Nohara et al. ChemBioChem **2022**, 23, e202200556.

Imaging by IVIS.

## Take-home message: BDU-probes would accelerate biological/disease research.