

13个化合物对伯氏疟原虫珠蛋白酶活性及游离氨基酸量的影响¹

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提要 以^[3H]珠蛋白为底物, 试验了 13 个抗疟药和其他化合物对伯氏疟原虫珠蛋白水解酶活性的影响。结果表明蒿酯钠和磷酸咯啉 1 mmol/L, 氯喹和常咯啉 10 mmol/L 都分别显示了一定的抑制作用, 而 10-羟基喜树碱和 FeCl₃ 有较强的抑制作用。二氢青蒿素于 33 mmol/L 时对伯氏疟原虫内游离氨基酸量未见影响。

关键词 伯氏疟原虫; 蛋白酶抑制剂; 氨基酸; 抗疟药; 青蒿素; 氯喹; 抗肿瘤药; 羟基喜树碱

红内期疟原虫的生存必须依赖由消化血红蛋白所得氨基酸的不断供应, 疟原虫内血红蛋白水解酶当是化疗攻击点之一。因此, 近来已注意到以此为靶点来寻找新型抗疟药及研究抗疟药的作用机理⁽¹⁾。本文则报道一些抗疟药对伯氏疟原虫(*Plasmodium berghei*) 珠蛋白水解酶活性的影响。基于某些抗肿瘤药如甲氨蝶呤(MTX)等对疟原虫生长有抑制作用, 从广筛角度考虑也试验了一些抗肿瘤药对该酶的作用。本实验还研究了二氢青蒿素(DHQ)对伯氏疟原虫内游离氨基酸量的影响。

材料和方法

药品 DHQ, 蒿甲醚(AM), 硝喹(NQ), 均先溶于二甲基甲酰胺(DMF), 然后以 pH 7.4 无酚红 Hanks 液(氨基酸测定实验中 DHQ 用无 Ca²⁺ Krebs 液)稀释后供试验。下列化合物直接用 pH 7.4 无酚红 Hanks 液配制: 常山乙素(Di-β)、磷酸咯啉(Pyr)、磷酸氯喹(CQ)、磷酸伯喹(PQ)及 FeCl₃(AR)。10-羟基喜树碱(HC)、高三尖杉酯碱(HH)、甲氨蝶呤(MTX)

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Abbreviations, AM = artemether, Ara-C = cytarabine, AS = sodium artesunate, CQ = chloroquine, CRL = changrolin, DHQ = dihydroartemisinin, Di-β = β-dichroine, DMF = dimethyl formamide, HC = 10-hydroxycamptothecin, HH = homoharringtonin, MTX = methotrexate, PQ = primaquine, Pyr = pyracrini.

及阿糖胞苷(Ara-C)系配就的水溶液, 再用 pH 7.4 无酚红 Hanks 液稀释。蒿酯钠(AS)为临用前用青蒿酯加等 mol 量的 5% NaHCO₃ 液使溶后, 以 pH 7.4 无酚红 Hanks 液稀释而成。常咯啉(CRL)配制时加 4 倍 mol 量的柠檬酸使溶, 再以 pH 7.4 无酚红 Hanks 液稀释。以上新药化学结构式见图 1。

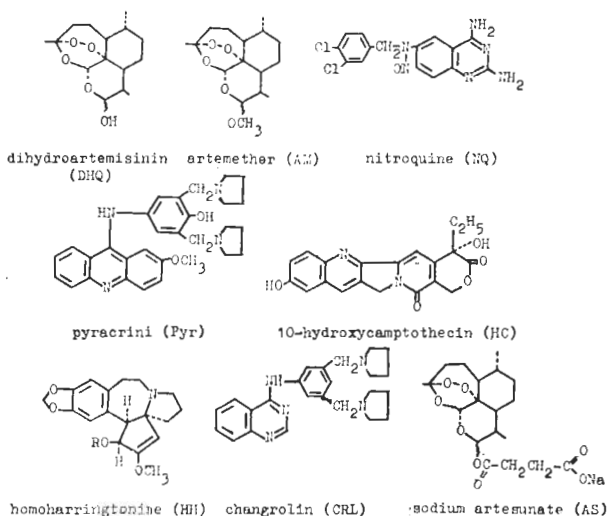


Fig 1. Chemical structures of the drugs used in this study

珠蛋白酶活性抑制试验 酶液(从伯氏疟原虫提取)及底物^[3H]珠蛋白均按文献(2)制备。反应液先由 150 μl(pH 7.4)无酚红 Hanks 液, 50 μl 酶液及 50 μl 各种不同浓度药液于 37°C 温育 30 min, 然后每管加入 50 μl 预温的^[3H]珠蛋白液 2.65 kBq, 继续保温 90 min, 以后操作除表 1 注中另有说明外, 其余均同文献(2)。

药物对^{3H}的淬灭试验 凡经试验对酶活性具有显著抑制作用者均作放射性淬灭试验, 以排除可能由此引起的假阳性结果。操作与上述不同者在于加三氯醋酸(TCA)停止反应后再加入各种不同浓度药物。

原虫感染细胞内游离氨基酸试验 参照文献(3)加以改变。取感染伯氏疟原虫 N 株(引自上海寄生虫病研究所)小鼠,眼球取血、肝素抗凝,感染率为 9%, 850×g 离心去血浆,以无 Ca^{2+} Krebs 液旋洗两次后用无 Ca^{2+} Krebs 液配成红细胞 $100 \times 10^4/\text{mm}^3$ 的悬液。每管内加 1 ml 悬液, 0.2 ml DHQ 液或含等量 DMF 的对照液, 37℃振荡 (120 次/min), 保温 4 h, 加 1.2 ml 10%TCA, 摇匀, 10 min 后于 450×g 离心 10 min, 取上清液加等体积乙醚抽提, 保留水相, 重复上述乙醚抽提 3 次。取 50 μl 水层于 LKB 4400 氨基酸自动分析仪测定各个氨基酸含量。

结 果

对珠蛋白水解酶活性的影响 从表 1 可见青蒿素类化合物中的 DHQ 及 AM 浓度达 0.1 mmol/L 时尚无抑制作用。由于 DHQ 和 AM 不溶于水。为提高其浓度, 必须将助溶剂 DMF 的浓度提高到 17%, 而如此高浓度的 DMF 本身对酶活性已有明显抑制作用。青蒿素类化合物中的水溶性药物 AS 亦须 1 mmol/L 才显示对酶活性有抑制作用。所试喹啉类药物中 CQ 达 10 mmol/L 时才有明显抑制作用。Pyr 1 mmol/L 本身对 ^3H 液闪计数虽有影响(表 2)。但与药

Tab 1. Effects of the drugs on activity of globinase from *Plasmodium berghei* ($n=4$, $\bar{x} \pm \text{SD}$). * $p > 0.05$. ** $p < 0.05$. *** $p < 0.01$ vs blank solution, ‡ $p > 0.05$ vs 17% DMF

Drug	(mmol/L)	Enzyme	Radioactivity released (dpm)		Inhibition rate%
			With drug	Without drug	
DMF	17% (vol/vol)	RCE ₃	937 ± 58***	2757 ± 188	66
	1.7% (vol/vol)	RCE ₃	2559 ± 59*	2757 ± 188	
DHQ	1 ^a	RCE ₃	1016 ± 51***	2757 ± 188	63‡
	0.1 [†]	RCE ₃	2510 ± 210*	2757 ± 188	
AM	1 ^a	RCE ₃	801 ± 117***	2757 ± 188	71‡
	0.1 [†]	RCE ₃	2595 ± 63*	2757 ± 188	
AS	1	RCE ₇	413 ± 90***	2388 ± 82 §	83
	0.1	RCE ₇	2662 ± 602*	2388 ± 82 §	
CQ	10	RCE ₇	1789 ± 58***	2666 ± 213 §	33
	1	RCE ₃	2778 ± 169*	2757 ± 188	
PQ	10	ANKAE	2830 ± 152*	2513 ± 259	
NQ	0.01 [†]	RCE ₇	2162 ± 239*	2388 ± 82 §	
Pyr	1	RCE ₃	1345 ± 142***	2666 ± 213 §	44
	0.1	RCE ₃	2659 ± 77*	2757 ± 188 §	
CRL	10	RCE ₇	1861 ± 71***	2666 ± 213 §	30
	1	RCE ₇	2328 ± 197*	2666 ± 213 §	
Di-β	0.67	RCE ₇	2463 ± 455*	2388 ± 82 §	
HC	0.46	RCE ₇	-22 ± 77***	4456 ± 574	100.5
	0.046	RCE ₇	1412 ± 67***	2388 ± 82 §	
HH	0.3	RCE ₇	2013 ± 279**	2388 ± 82 §	16
MTX	0.37	RCE ₇	4616 ± 214*	4456 ± 574	
Ara-C	0.68	RCE ₇	5114 ± 515*	4456 ± 574	
FeCl ₃	10	RCE ₇	-233 ± 115***	4456 ± 574	105
	1	RCE ₇	2687 ± 228***	4456 ± 574	

^a The solution contained 17% (vol/vol) DMF for solubilizing.

[†] The solution contained 1.7% (vol/vol) DMF for solubilizing.

RCE₃ was prepared by the method with 0.2% saponin and contained the amount of globinase from 72 millions of rbc infected with chloroquine-resistant strain of *Plasmodium berghei*/50 μl , ANKAE was prepared by the method with 2% saponin and contained the amount of globinase from 121 millions of rbc infected with ANKA strain of *Plasmodium berghei*/50 μl , RCE₇ was prepared by the method with 2% saponin and contained the amount of globinase from 32 millions of rbc infected with chloroquine-resistant strain of *Plasmodium berghei*/50 μl .

§ In these groups, 0.2 ml supernatant was taken after centrifugaion and mixed with 8 ml of scintillating solution.

物反应组(表1)相比仍有显著差异,说明药物对酶活性仍有作用。所试抗肿瘤药物中HC显示了较强的抑制作用。高三尖杉酯碱也有一定的抑制作用。

Tab 2. Effects on ^3H scintillation counting of the drug with remarkable inhibition rates in Tab 1 ($n=4, \bar{x} \pm \text{SD}$). * $p > 0.05$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ vs the value in "without drug".

Drug (mmol/L)	Radioactivity released (dpm) [†]		
	With drug	Without drug	
AS	10	2290 ± 214**	2666 ± 213 §
	1	2227 ± 196*	2388 ± 82 §
	0.1	2489 ± 455*	2388 ± 82 §
CQ	10	2485 ± 570*	2666 ± 213 §
Pyr	1	2000 ± 271***	2666 ± 213 §
CRL	10	2573 ± 453	2666 ± 213 §
HC	0.46	4299 ± 509*	4456 ± 574
	0.046	2469 ± 246*	2388 ± 82 §
HH	0.3	2221 ± 217*	2388 ± 82 §
FeCl ₃	10	4529 ± 648*	4456 ± 574
	1	4460 ± 254*	4456 ± 574

[†] The enzyme used was RCE₇. § Same as the note in Tab 1.

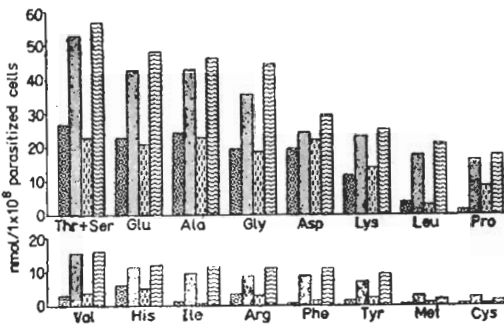


Fig 2. Effects of incubation with or without DHQ on the amounts of free amino acids in *Plasmodium berghei*. In each set of bars from left to right: 1st, before incubation & with DHQ; 2nd, after incubation & with DHQ; 3rd, before incubation & without DHQ; 4th, after incubation & without DHQ.

感染红细胞内游离氨基酸测定 图2表示一次实验的结果,可见含量较高的游离氨基酸为Ala, Asp, Glu, Thr和Gly;中等含量者为Lys, Pro, His, Arg, Val, Leu, Tyr, Ile, Phe和Ser;含少量者为Met和Cys(注:本分析条件

下, Asn水解为Asp, Gln水解为Glu, 图1中Thr和Ser未分开, 实验表明Thr和Ser的比例为11.6:1)。感染细胞经37℃温育4h前后, 大多数游离氨基酸都升高, 而DHQ 33 μmol/L作用4h对氨基酸量未见明显影响。

讨 论

青蒿素类化合物对疟原虫细胞系统蛋白质合成有抑制作用⁽⁴⁾, 且较对核酸合成的抑制作用⁽⁵⁾出现更早。然而, 此类药物在无细胞蛋白质合成系统中对蛋白质合成并未显示抑制作用(顾浩明等, 待发表资料)。青蒿素类药物发挥抗疟作用的浓度很低⁽⁶⁾, 本实验表明治疗浓度的青蒿素类药物对疟原虫珠蛋白酶和游离氨基酸水平均未显示明显的抑制作用, 提示此类药物抗疟作用的原发环节均不在上述部位, 而应从其它代谢环节考虑。

本研究表明, 当CQ于1 mmol/L时对伯氏疟原虫珠蛋白酶活性没有抑制作用。文献(7-9)亦报道, 用此浓度的CQ对疟原虫虫提得的血红蛋白水解酶活性未显示抑制作用。而CQ在敏感株原虫感染的红细胞内的浓度约为0.1 mmol/L⁽¹⁰⁾。这些事实都说明CQ的抗疟作用环节不象是对血红蛋白水解酶的直接抑制。Sherman等⁽⁹⁾报道Fe³⁺ 10 mmol/L可完全抑制从疟原虫中提得的组织蛋白D样酶的活性。本实验结果表明Fe³⁺ 1 mmol/L对珠蛋白酶活性已有40%的抑制。那么高铁原卟啉IX(FP)对血红蛋白水解酶活性的抑制作用有可能与其中Fe³⁺部分有牵涉。CQ和FP的结合可以阻碍FP掩蔽⁽¹¹⁾, 这种作用除了对FP的膜毒性⁽¹¹⁾有增强作用外, 是否对血红蛋白水解酶的抑制亦有增强作用, 值得研究。

引人注意的是HC对疟原虫珠蛋白酶有较强的抑制作用, 后又进行了鼠疟的体内药效筛选, 结果表明有一定的疗效(顾浩明等, 待发表资料), 这为合成新型抗疟药设计提供了线索。

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Effects of 13 compounds on activity of globinase and amounts of free amino-acids in *Plasmodium berghei*

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ABSTRACT The activity of globinase from *Plasmodium berghei* was determined by a radiometric method using [³H]globin of mice as substrate. Nine antimalarials (dihydroartemisinin DHQ, artemether AM, chloroquine CQ, primaquine PQ, nitroquine NQ, pyracrini Pyr, changrolin CRL and β -dichroine Di- β), four antineoplastics (10-hydrocamptothecin HC, homoharringtonine HH, methotrexate MTX and cytarabine Ara-C), and FeCl₃ were tested on their capacities to inhibit the proteolysis in the above model system. The results showed that

AS, Pyr, CQ and CRL exhibited inhibitory effects on the proteolysis at 1, 10 and 10 mmol/L, respectively, but not at the lower concentrations, suggesting that the mode of antimalarial action of these drugs is not by inhibiting the globinase.

Since Fe³⁺ 1 mmol/L inhibited the proteolysis, the ferri-portion of ferriprotoporphyrin IX (FP) may be responsible for the inhibition of the proteolysis. CQ did not inhibit the proteolysis at 1 mmol/L that was much higher than its effective concentration against malaria parasites, but the binding of

CQ to FP might hinder FP sequestration.

HC showed a strong inhibition on the proteolysis, that may be a clue to search for the antimalarials with novel structures.

The levels of free amino-acids in *P berghei* were not affected by DHQ 33 $\mu\text{mol/L}$

after incubation *in vitro* at 37°C for 4 h.

KEY WORDS *Plasmodium berghei*; globin; protease inhibitors; amino acids; antimalarials; artemisinin; chloroquine; anti-neoplastic agents; 10-hydroxycamptothecin

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