Small molecule inhibition of NOX-1 reduces diabetes conversion in NOD mice

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Abstract

Inflammation is a major contributor to beta cell destruction leading to diabetes. Generation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) by inflammatory signals facilitates beta cell dysfunction. Disruption of the ROS-generating enzyme NADPH oxidase-1 (NOX-1) confers protection to beta cells. Selective small molecule inhibitors of NOX-1 that confer protection to mouse or human beta cells (ML171 or GKT137831) have been systemically administered to NOD mice. A brief (4 week) administration of the NOX-1 inhibitors reduced the conversion of NOD mice to diabetes, relative to vehicle control. Histologic analysis of islet morphology showed mice administered the NOX-1 inhibitors had a predominant organization of leukocytes that was restricted to the peri-islet region, in contrast to leukocyte invasion of the islet that was predominantly seen in vehicle control mice. The data support the therapeutic potential of NOX-1 inhibition in diabetes and suggest a role for NOX-1 in the cross talk between inflammatory cells, beta cells and the integrity of the islet extracellular matrix.

Introduction

Diabetes is a complex and multifaceted disease. An increasing number of the world’s population is impacted by diabetes and its chronic complications with a predicted 50% increase in prevalence within the next three decades. The primary underlying etiology of diabetes is beta cell failure and loss of functional beta cell mass. Beta cells are sensitive to sustained elevation in reactive oxygen species (ROS) relative to other cells [1-3]. Inflammation contributes to beta cell dysfunction. Exposure of beta cells and primary islets to mediators of inflammation results in elevation of ROS and concomitant loss of beta cell function [4-7]. NADPH oxidase 1 (NOX-1), is a cellular source of ROS in beta cells that is induced by inflammatory cytokines [8-10].

Selective small molecule inhibition of NOX-1 blocks inflammatory cytokine-induced ROS in beta cell lines and islets [8]. Selective NOX-1 inhibition confers protection to beta cells from the damaging effects of inflammatory cytokines in homogeneous murine beta cell lines and mouse or human primary islets [8]. Over expression of NOX-1 results in beta cell dysfunction whereas knockdown of NOX-1 protects and preserves beta cells exposed to inflammatory factors [11]. NOX-1 inhibition is a candidate strategy to preserve beta cell function. In this study, proof-of-concept data in a diabetic animal model has been developed. The resultant data demonstrate conferred protection to diabetes development in NOD mice and support the therapeutic potential of NOX-1 inhibition in diabetes.

Methods

Ethics

Protocols and procedures were reviewed and approved by relevant institutional regulatory committees

Cell line

βTC-3 cells, a mouse β-cell line, were cultured at 37°C in a 5% CO₂/humidified atmosphere using standard media (Life Technologies, Grand Island, NY) as previously described [12]. Human donor islets were obtained from non-diabetic donors (Prodo Laboratories Inc., Aliso Viehio, CA).

ROS measurement

Cells were treated with species specific cytokines (PIC: 5ng/mL IL-1β, 10ng/mL TNF-α, 100ng/mL IFN-γ; R&D Systems, Minneapolis, MN) for 4 hours. NOX-1 inhibitors (ML171 or GKT137831) were added 30 minutes before PICs. After treatment, ROS was measured as previously reported [10] using 10μM 6-carboxy-2,7’-dichlorodihydrofluorescein diacetate, di(acetoxymethyl ester); DCF-DA (Life Technologies).

Glucose-Stimulated Insulin Secretion (GSIS)

Human donor islets were assessed for GSIS as previously described in [8]. Insulin was measured by ELISA (Mercodia, Winston Salem, NC) following the manufacturer’s directions.

Compound plasma half life

Compound levels in plasma samples were determined using LC-MS/MS by Frontage Laboratories Inc., Secaucus, NJ. CD-1 mice were administered 30mg/Kg of NOX-1 inhibitor via intraperitoneal injection. For each compound, three mice were injected for each time point. Blood was collected into heparin tubes at 0.25, 0.5, 1, 2, 4, 8, 12 hours post injection. Plasma samples were frozen and sent to Frontage Laboratories for analysis and calculation of half-life.

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Key words: inflammation, diabetes, beta cell function, NADPH oxidase-1, reactive oxygen species, small molecule.

Received: April 18, 2019; Accepted: May 15, 2019; Published: May 22, 2019
NOD study

Female NOD/ShiLtJ (NOD) mice were purchased from Jackson Laboratories. All mice were maintained at the Indiana University School of Medicine Laboratory Animal Resource Center under pathogen-free conditions according to protocols approved by the institutional animal care and use committee. Mice were randomly assigned to each cohort (twenty three per group). Compounds were provided blind (coded). Mice were injected intraperitoneally daily from 6-10 weeks of age with 30mg/Kg (200 µl) NOX-1 inhibitor dissolved in 7:1:1:1 PEG200:cremophor:ethanol:water or vehicle alone. Glucose measurements were performed weekly using an AlphTrak glucometer (Abbott Laboratory, Abbott Park, IL). At the end of the respective studies, mice were euthanized, serum was collected, and pancreata harvested. In each group, mice were removed from the study early due to health issues; Control, one mouse; GKT137831, two mice; ML171, four mice. The health issues did not appear to be related directly to the compound(s) as the other mice remaining in the study that received compound presented no adverse events. Administration of treatments (vehicle and compound in vehicle) was by daily intraperitoneal injection, this is the likely source of health issues.

Histology

Pancreata were fixed in 10% formalin (Fisher Chemicals, Fair Lawn, NJ) and paraffin embedded with 7µM serial sections being prepared and stained with H & E (AML laboratories, Jacksonville, FL). For microscopic analysis, three non-overlapping pancreas sections were analyzed for each mouse. All islets present in these sections were captured and representative images are shown. Images were captured at 20x objective using a DP-70 camera with a BX-51 Olympus Microscope (Olympus, Center Valley, PA).

Data analysis

In vitro experiments were performed in triplicate, at minimum. Student’s t test or one-way ANOVA with post hoc testing (Prism 7.0; Graph-Pad Software, La Jolla, CA) were used to determine statistical significance (95% CI and p < 0.05).

Results and discussion

Current therapeutic options for diabetes are not curative and do not address beta cell failure, the underlying cause of diabetes. Inflammation and resultant elevation of proinflammatory cytokines has been identified as a significant contributor to loss of beta cell function; a mere short exposure of human islets to inflammatory cytokines ex vivo results in beta cell failure [13]. Inflammatory cytokines elevate reactive oxygen species (ROS) in beta cells that are highly prone to oxidative stress [1]. A source of this beta cell ROS is NADPH oxidase-1 (NOX-1) activity. The key role for NOX-1 in driving beta cell dysfunction has been demonstrated in study of chemical inhibitors and genetic deletion of NOX-1 that protect beta cells [8,11]. Further, direct over expression of NOX-1 promotes a state of beta cell dysfunction analogous to inflammatory cytokine stimulation [11]. These data indicate that inhibition of NOX-1 is a candidate therapeutic strategy to preserve beta cell function in an ongoing inflammatory environment [9].

Inhibition of NOX-1 blocks ROS production in islets

The phenothiazine compound, ML171 is a NOX-1 inhibitor that provides significant protection to beta cells from the damaging effects of inflammatory cytokines [8]. This NOX-1 inhibitor blocked ROS production and preserved beta cell function when islets or beta cells were challenged with inflammatory cytokines. A second structural class, pyrazolopyridine dione, of molecules have been identified as potent dual specific inhibitors of NOX-1 and NOX-4 [14]. The activity of ML171 (phenothiazine) and GKT137831 (pyrazolopyridine dione) to inhibit beta cell dysfunction and ROS production was assessed (Figure 1). In the homogeneous beta cell line, BTC3, inflammatory cytokines (PIC) increased ROS by 105%. In contrast, inclusion of ML171 or GKT137831 with PICs blocked inflammation-Induced ROS by 78% and 80% respectively (p<0.01). To assess beta cell function, glucose stimulated insulin secretion was measured in human donor islets (Figure 1). Beta cells are stimulated to secret insulin upon elevation of glucose from low to high (3 to 16.7mM glucose). With exposure to inflammatory cytokines, this functional response is absent resulting in a loss of glucose stimulated insulin secretion (GSIS). Addition of GKT137831 to human donor islets preserved beta cell function when islets are exposed to PIC, shown by the preserved increase in insulin secretion upon transition from low (L) to high (H) glucose (Figure 1).

These data highlight the key role of NOX-1 in mediating beta cell dysfunction when islets are exposed to inflammatory factors. Importantly, the study introduces the therapeutic potential for NOX-1 inhibition in diabetes. To advance these studies evaluation of compounds in proof-of-concept in vivo study has been assessed.

Systemic administration of NOX-1 inhibitors to NOD mice disrupts development of hyperglycemia

NOD mice are the archetypal mouse model for type one diabetes. The model is a genetic inbred strain where female mice have a predisposition to develop inflammation mediated beta cell destruction and hyperglycemia [15]. The NOD mouse model, which has close similarities to human type 1 diabetes, is heavily driven by genetic predisposition but also influenced by environmental factors. For example, not all female mice within a colony will develop diabetes. Rates of diabetic conversion between research institutions can vary significantly both in age at development of hyperglycemia and percent of colony conversion. This institutional variation occurs even with NOD mice identically sourced from vendor and shipped to different
institutes (data not shown). For this report, young NOD mice were sourced from Jackson Labs and studies were performed at Indiana University Center for Diabetes and Metabolic Diseases where female NOD mice have a robust and reliable conversion to hyperglycemia (70–85%) commencing at age week 12.

Exploration of a range of excipients and combinations thereof determined stable solubility of compounds at 1.5mg/ml in PEG200: Cremaphore EL; Ethanol; ddH2O (7:1:1:1). BL6 mice were administered compound acutely with escalating compound dose up to 30mg/Kg and no adverse effects observed. Mice were subsequently administered compound daily for 5 days at maximal dose (chronic exposure) and monitored for two subsequent weeks with no adverse effects being observed (not shown). No reported data was available on systemic administration of ML171. Compound GKT137831 has been reported in systemic studies and proven to be well tolerated in oral administration [16]. Compounds were studied for pharmacokinetic properties with the chosen intraperitoneal administration route for this study. The calculated half-life for ML171 and GKT137831 were 2.58 hr and 4.79 hr respectively, both achieving a sustained plasma concentration higher than the compound IC50 for two hours or greater following bolus 30mg/Kg compound administration.

For pre-clinical analysis, NOD mice were administered compound or vehicle daily starting at week six and continuing for four weeks. Twenty-three mice were randomly assigned to each of the cohorts. Three mice from each cohort were harvested at week ten. Commencing at week ten blood glucose levels for each mouse were monitored weekly until study endpoint, this being either when mice were classified as diabetic (defined as, two consecutive blood glucose readings at ≥250mg/dl) or at age twenty-five weeks.

Shown is the incidence of diabetes in each of the groups (Figure 2): Control (vehicle only) and compound treated groups. Cohorts treated with NOX-1 inhibitors (GKT137831 and ML171) with daily intraperitoneal injection from age 6 weeks for four weeks show a clear separation in incidence of diabetes relative to the control cohort that received the equivalent administration of vehicle only.

These data show that a short four-week prophylactic exposure to inhibitors of NOX-1 reduce diabetes conversion in NOD mice. To provide histological evidence to support this pre-clinical outcome, pancreata from mice along the course of the study were studied.

Systemic administration of NOX-1 inhibitors confers protection to islets from inflammatory cells

Analysis of pancreas has been performed for mice from each cohort at ten (10), twenty (20) and twenty-five (25) weeks by histology.

At ten weeks of age, islets were examined for evidence of compound related effects on islet morphology and structure (Figure 3). Secondly, evidence for the development of early inflammation was sought to support the normal development of the type one diabetic model. The hypothesis being tested is protection to beta cells in ongoing inflammation by inhibition of NOX-1. Evidence of inflammation starting at week ten would serve to rule out ‘off-target’ effects of compounds on the immune activation; a central process in the development of this diabetic model. Islet morphology (top panel) was not changed by compound administration (Figure 3). Evidence of early inflammation is present as evidenced by invading lymphocytes (open arrows, bottom panel) Figure 3. The presence of inflammatory cells is indicative that the immune component underlying this NOD model has not been disrupted by the administration of compounds.
Islets from mice at week 20 and 25 treated with NOX-1 inhibitors were strikingly different in their presentation relative to the vehicle control group. While inflammatory cells were present in mice administered NOX-1 inhibitors, they predominated in a peri-islet region in the mice treated with compound in contrast to vehicle controls where an inflammatory infiltrate of the entire islet was present. Islets are encapsulated in an extracellular matrix (ECM) consisting of basement membrane and interstitial matrix. In the pathogenesis of type 1 diabetes, discrete steps can be summarized as extravasation of leukocytes from capillary vessel surrounding the islet, migration and accumulation of immune cells to the peri-islet region, breakdown of ECM of the islet capsule, invasion of leukocytes into the islet and finally beta cell destruction [19]. Korpos and Sorokin et al have demonstrated a pre-requisite loss of ECM components in the peri-islet capsule for resultant islet invasion by leukocytes and onset of diabetes [20]. In response to inflammation, beta cells actively respond by upregulating pathways and secreting factors [6, 21]. This crosstalk may be an important link in loss of ECM integrity [19,22,23]. Inhibition of NOX-1 appears to disrupt the crosstalk that results in a breakdown of peri-islet ECM thereby confining inflammatory leukocytes to the peri-islet region and reducing diabetes conversion. Loss of peri-islet ECM integrity directly correlates with diabetes incidence, highlighting the therapeutic potential for NOX-1 inhibition in diabetes.

Acknowledgements

This study was supported by funding from Commonwealth Health Research Board (274-03-15) and Commonwealth Research Commercialization Fund (MF16-019-LS). This work utilized core services supported by NIH grant P30 DK097512 to the Indiana University School of Medicine.

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