

# Inhibition of mRNA Maturation by Compounds Which Have a Flavonoid Skeleton

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**Abstract:** Post-transcriptional modifications of nascent mRNA include 5' capping, splicing and 3' end polyadenylation, resulting in the emergence of mature mRNA. Recent findings indicate that mRNA splicing inhibitors can be potential anti-cancer candidates. Soy-isoflavone fractions displayed an inhibitory effect of mRNA processing among a number of dietary components. Two major components of the isoflavone fraction, daidzin and genistin did not have an inhibitory activity against mRNA maturation. The aglycone form of them also failed to inhibit mRNA maturation. Instead, compounds with flavone skeleton inhibited the mRNA maturation in the nucleus. Considering that the structural difference between flavone and isoflavone compounds is that B-ring is attached either on the 2' or 3' position of C-ring, respectively, anti-mRNA maturation activity may require a defined structural basis. These data indicate that compounds with flavone skeleton specifically alter the mRNA processing step.

**Keywords:** Flavone, Luciferase Reporter, RNA-FISH

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## 1. Introduction

The maturation of mRNA is a multi-step process in the nucleus. This includes the critical steps of the 5' capping, splicing and 3' end-processing [1-5]. All of these processes are considered to be vital as well as strict quality control regulations that, eventually, aim to ensure the competency of the transcribed mRNA. Aberrantly transcribed mRNA will be retained in the nucleus to avoid the production of malfunctioning proteins [6-8]. During its life in the nucleus, mRNA is associated with a wide array of proteins which play vital roles influencing pre-mRNA processing by forming various complexes with it [1, 6-13]. Each step includes the rearrangement of the mRNA-protein complex. Inhibition of

mRNA processing functions as a potential strategy to investigate the dynamic transformations of mRNPs during different stages by obstructing their assembly at designated junctures. Messenger RNA splicing has received much attention recently as it was found to be central for the pathology of numerous diseases especially cancer. Therefore, mRNA splicing inhibition is thought to be an important therapeutic strategy [2, 14-21].

Several small compounds from natural resources which inhibit mRNA processing have been reported and it was proven that pre-mRNA splicing inhibition is the mechanistic foundation for their action [15, 16, 19, 22]. Spliceostatin A and pladienolide B inhibit mRNA splicing by binding to SF3b, a sub-complex of the U2 small nuclear ribonucleoprotein (U2 snRNA) in the spliceosome [23-25]. Gex1A also inhibits

mRNA splicing via a similar mechanism to that of spliceostatin A and pladienolide B [26]. Isoginkgetin inhibits mRNA splicing by suppressing the rearrangement of spliceosomal complex A to complex B [27]. These compounds inhibit the spliceosomal formation and/or rearrangement. Other inhibitors with different mechanisms were also identified. NB-506, isodiospyrin and diospyrin inhibit the phosphorylation of SF2/ASF, a member of SR proteins that is required for mRNA splicing, through the inhibition of the kinase activity of topoisomerase I [28-30]. TG003 inhibits CLK kinase activity and also decreases the phosphorylation of SF2/ASF [31]. C77, an indole derivative, results in splicing inhibition that is mediated by SC35 and is not dependent on SF2/ASF [32]. These compounds affect the phosphorylation status of SR proteins. In addition, resveratrol derived from dietary resources such as grape skin and seeds, red wine, blueberries and rhubarb [33] alters the alternative splicing of certain types of mRNA [34], thereby suggesting there is an anti-mRNA processing inhibitory activity even in dietary origins. The diverse mechanisms by which the above mentioned compounds inhibit mRNA splicing highlight the complexity of this process. However, a limited number of inhibitors are still available up to date.

Previously, a monitoring system which is suitable for the screening of a wide range of chemical compounds that regulate mRNA processing has been established [35]. The first assay evaluates the activity of intron-containing *Renilla* luciferase reporter. The second assay measures the subcellular localization of mRNA (i.e. retention of pre-mRNA in the nucleus) by RNA- fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH). Using this monitoring system, a number of samples from dietary origins were examined. The inhibitory activity of mRNA processing manifested by an isoflavone fraction that has been extracted from soybean was previously shown [36].

In the present study, compounds with flavone structure which were examined, exhibited anti-mRNA maturation activity. In addition, several compounds containing flavone skeletons also inhibited the mRNA processing. The effect of the chemical structure on the activity of these compounds will be discussed.

## 2. Materials and Methods

### 2.1. Cell Culture

HeLa cells expressing *Renilla* luciferase (RLM1 cells) and U2OS (bone osteocarcinoma cell line) cells were maintained in Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium (DMEM) (Wako, Tokyo, Japan) supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum at 37°C.

### 2.2. Measurement of *Renilla* Luciferase Activity

In the first assay,  $2 \times 10^4$  RLM1 cells previously established were inoculated in a 24-well plate and cultured for 24 h [35, 37]. Sample was added in the culture media for 24 h. The cells were washed with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) and lysed

by passive lysis buffer (Promega, Madison, WI) for 30 min. The clear lysate obtained after spinning was used to measure the *Renilla* luciferase activity and the total protein content (Nacalai, Kyoto, Japan) according to the manufacturer's instructions. The *Renilla* luciferase activity was normalized with total protein.

### 2.3. RNA Fluorescence in Situ Hybridization

U2OS cells ( $5 \times 10^4$  cells/mL) on coverslips in 12 well plate were cultured for 24 h after inoculation, fixed in 10% formaldehyde in PBS for 20 min, and permeabilized in 0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS for 10 min. Cells were washed three times with PBS for 10 min to remove the detergent and once with 2x standard sodium citrate (SSC) for 5 min to exchange the buffer content, prehybridized with ULTRAhyb-Oligo Hybridization Buffer (Ambion, Austin, TX) for 1 h at 42°C in a humidified chamber, and then incubated overnight with 10 pmol Cy3-labeled oligo-dT<sub>45</sub> probe diluted with hybridization buffer. Cells were washed for 20 min at 42°C with 2x SSC, 0.5x SSC, and 0.1x SSC, respectively. The nuclei were visualized with 4', 6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI) [35, 38]. Quantification of the ratio of nuclear and cytoplasmic poly (A)<sup>+</sup> RNA signals was calculated with ImageJ software (<https://imagej.nih.gov/ij/>) according to the instructions.

### 2.4. Cell Proliferation Assay

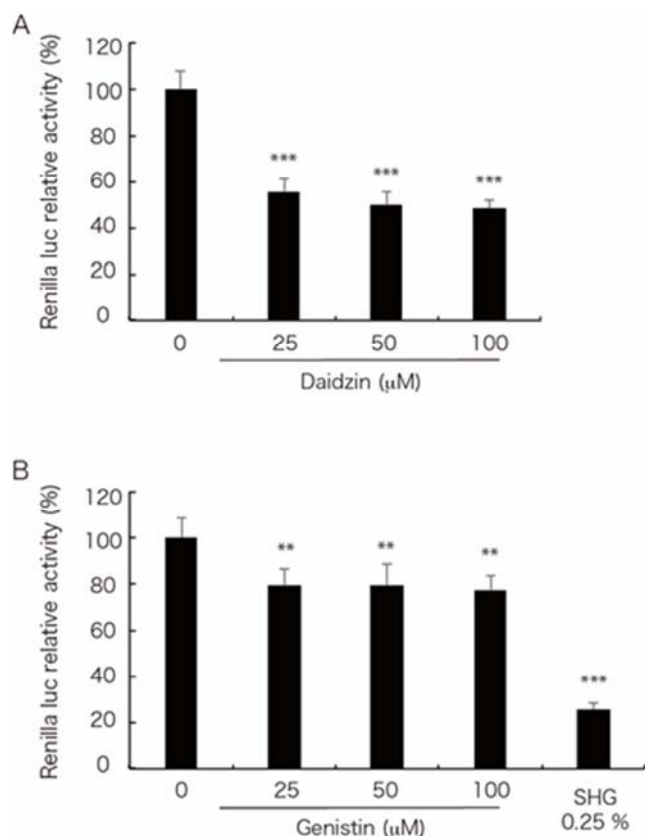
U2OS cells were used to estimate the cytotoxic activity of each compound. The test samples were added to each cell cultured wells and incubated for 20 h. Then, cell proliferation was assayed colorimetrically by using MTT (Sigma-Aldrich Japan, Tokyo, Japan). The cells were inoculated at  $8 \times 10^3$  cells/mL in a 96-well plate and cultured for 20 h. After 5 µL of MTT reagent (5 mg/mL) was added to each well, the cells were incubated for 4 h. The cell culture plate was centrifuged at 400 x g for 5 min. The supernatant was removed. Then, the cells were solubilized with 10 mM NH<sub>4</sub>Cl containing 10% SDS (pH 7.0). Cell proliferation was estimated by measuring the optical absorbance at 600 nm.

## 3. Results

The inhibitory activity of mRNA from dietary origin was examined by the previously established monitoring system to assess the inhibition of mRNA processing including *Renilla* luciferase assay and RNA-FISH [35, 39]. The addition of soybean flavone fraction, Soya flavone HG (SHG) (Fuji Oil Co., Ltd.), increased the localization of mRNA in the nucleus, indicating that it contains an inhibitor of mRNA processing [36].

To obtain the active compound, SHG was separated by HPLC C<sub>18</sub> column. The separated fraction was added to the cells according to the above mentioned method. Several fractions slightly increased the mRNA localization in the nucleus suggesting that the active compound will be more than one and the activity of each of them was much weaker compared to that of Gex1A, an inhibitor of mRNA splicing [26]. To find the active compound, known compounds in the

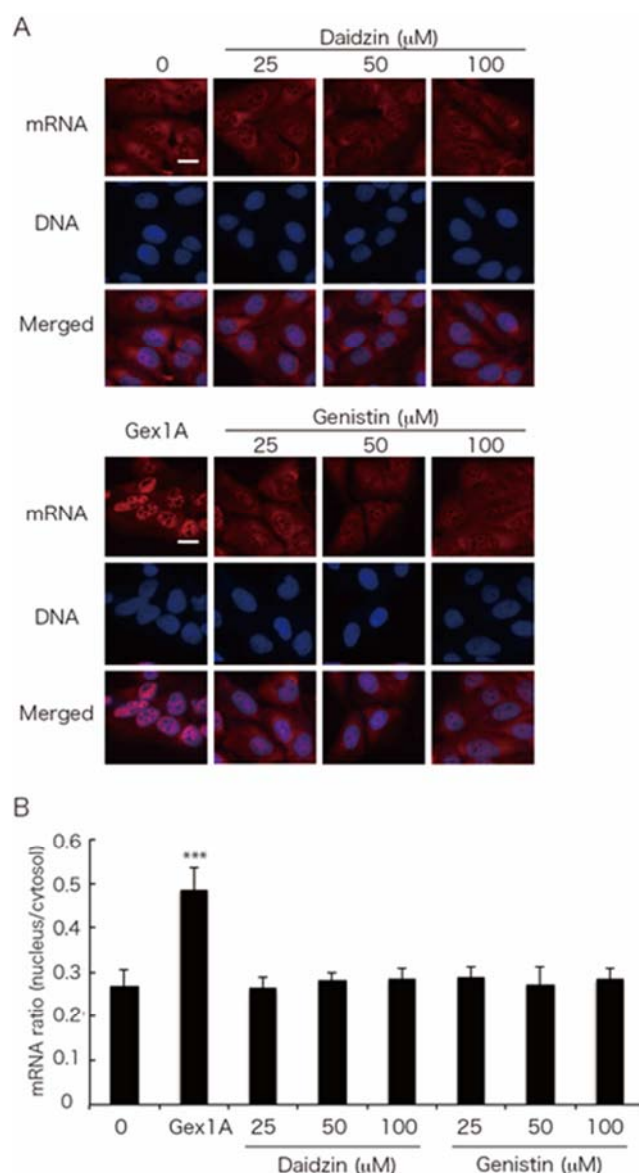
isoflavone fraction and their derivatives were examined. Because a limited number of inhibitors are available to study the diverse mechanisms of mRNA processing, the identification of a new compound could lead to the discovery of a novel mRNA processing mechanism.



**Figure 1.** Daidzin and genistin decrease *Renilla luciferase* activity. *A*, Daidzin, *B*, Genistin. *Renilla luciferase* activity was measured and normalized by total protein using RLM1 cells stably expressing *Renilla luciferase*. Luciferase activity was shown as relative activity to control sample. SHG was used as a positive control. Each value is the mean  $\pm$  S. D. of quadruplicate experiments. Statistical analysis was performed using one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's test. *P*-values, \*\*,  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*,  $p < 0.001$ .

The component composition of SHG is already shown previously [40]. Among them, the major constituents of the isoflavone fraction are daidzin, genistin and glycitin, and their derivatives including aglycone forms. To investigate whether the inhibition of mRNA processing was caused by these compounds, the *Renilla luciferase* activity was assessed. Daidzin clearly decreased the *Renilla luciferase* activity in a dose dependent manner (Figure 1). In contrast, genistin decreased the *Renilla luciferase* activity but its effect was little compared with the addition of 0.25% (weight/volume) SHG. To examine whether these compounds have an inhibitory activity of mRNA processing, RNA-FISH experiment was carried out to directly identify the localization of mRNA. Unexpectedly, daidzin did not alter the mRNA localization at all (Figure 2). Genistin also did not alter the mRNA localization. These results suggest that the decrease of *Renilla luciferase* activity by daidzin and genistin was not caused by the inhibition of mRNA

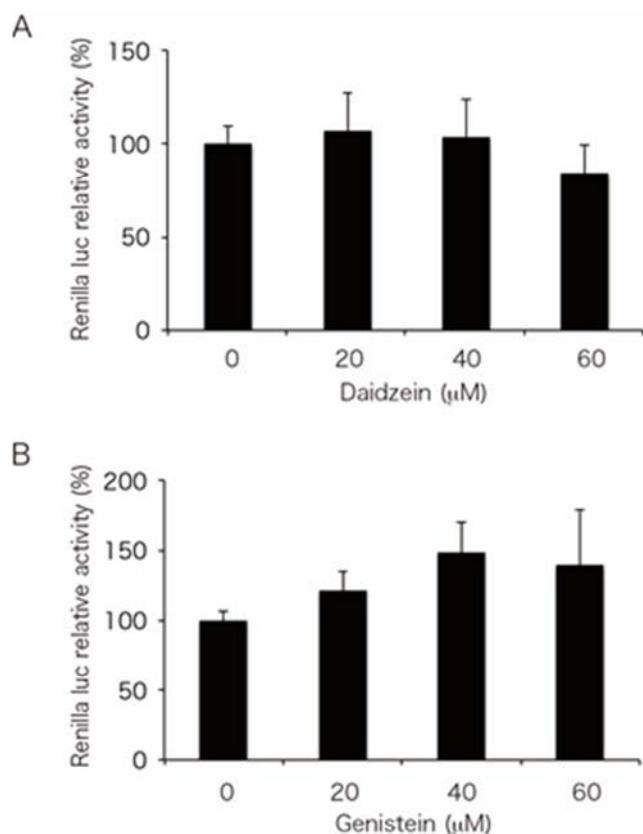
maturation but by the inhibition of other processes.



**Figure 2.** Daidzin and genistin did not inhibit the mRNA maturation process. *A*, Subcellular distribution of mRNA. The bulk mRNA was visualized by Cy3 labeled oligo dT<sub>45</sub> probe in U2OS cells. Cells were treated with indicated concentration of daidzin or genistin for 24 h. Gex1A (30 ng/mL) was used as a positive control. The nuclei were stained with DAPI. *B*, The ratio of mRNA localization. The signal intensity of the whole cell and that in the nucleus were quantified using ImageJ according to the manufacture's instruction. The cytoplasmic intensity was calculated by subtracting the nuclear intensity from the whole cellular intensity. Each value is the mean  $\pm$  S. D. ( $n = 20$ ). Statistical analysis was performed using one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's test. *P*-values, \*\*\*,  $p < 0.001$ . Scale bar, 10  $\mu$ m.

In order to affect mRNA maturation, a candidate compound might be able to permeate through the cell membrane. As both daidzin and genistin are glycosylated, the sugar moieties potentiate their hydrophilic characters and therefore, impede both compounds' cellular penetration. To further explore this possibility, their aglycone form, daidzein and genistein were examined. But both daidzein and genistein failed to inhibit the *Renilla luciferase* activity

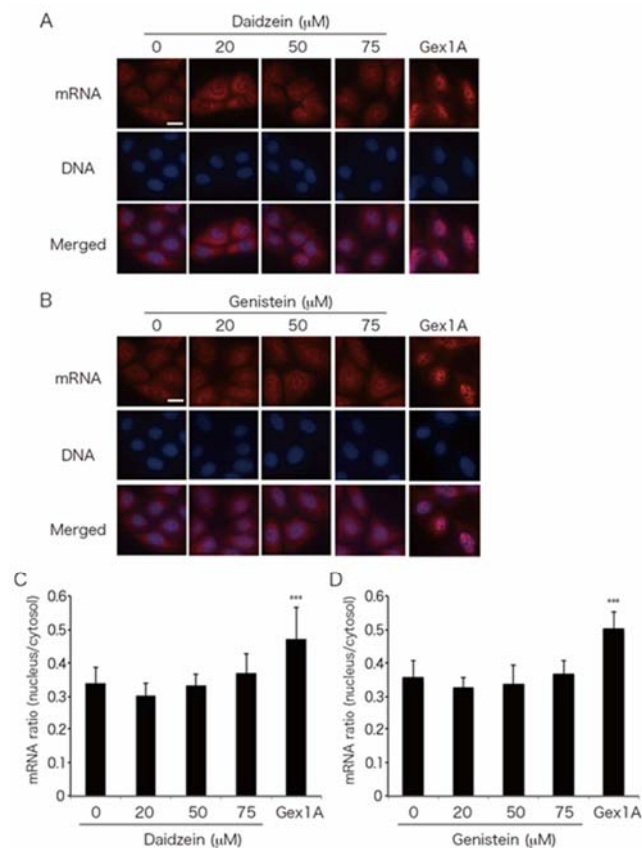
(Figure 3). Instead, the addition of genistein slightly increased the activity. When the mRNA localization was observed by RNA-FISH, neither affected the mRNA localization even at high concentrations (Figure 4). These results indicate that the active compounds which inhibit the mRNA processing are found in insignificant amounts in SHG.



**Figure 3.** Effect of daidzein and genistein on *Renilla luciferase* activity. A, Daidzein, B, Genistein. *Renilla luciferase* activity was measured and normalized by total protein using RLM1 cells stably expressing *Renilla luciferase*. Luciferase activity was shown as relative activity to control sample. Gex1A (10 ng/mL) was used as positive control. Each value is the mean  $\pm$  S. D. of triplicate experiments. Statistical analysis was performed using one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's test. P-values were not significant in each data.

Next, the possibility that minor component (s) have anti mRNA maturation activity was also examined. As daidzein and genistein gave negative results on mRNA maturation, various flavonoids were examined using the *Renilla luciferase* activity. Among the tested compounds, flavone (2-phenyl-1-benzopyran-4-one), which has one of the simplest structures, decreased the *Renilla luciferase* activity (Figure 5A). In addition, 7-hydroxyflavone and 7, 4'-dihydroxyflavone also inhibited the *Renilla luciferase* activity (Figure 5B-C). To examine whether these effects were caused by the inhibition of mRNA maturation, mRNA localization was observed by RNA-FISH experiments. Treatment with flavone slightly increased the mRNA localization in the nucleus in a dose-dependent manner (Figure 6A). 7-hydroxyflavone and 7, 4'-dihydroxyflavone also resulted in a gradual accumulation of mRNA in the

nucleus (Figure 6B-C). The extent of mRNA accumulation is more obvious in 7-hydroxyflavone and 7, 4'-dihydroxyflavone than that in flavone (Figure 6D-F). These results indicate that some compounds with flavonoid skeleton have inhibitory effects on mRNA maturation process in the nucleus.



**Figure 4.** Daidzein and genistein did not inhibit the mRNA maturation process. A and B, The bulk mRNA was visualized by Cy3-labeled oligo dT<sub>45</sub> probe in U2OS cells. Cells were treated with indicated concentration of daidzein (A) and genistein (B) for 24 hours. Gex1A (30 ng/mL) was used as positive control. The nuclei were stained with DAPI. C and D, Subcellular distribution of mRNA. The signal intensity of the whole cell and that in the nucleus were quantified using ImageJ according to the manufacture's instruction. The cytoplasmic intensity was calculated by subtracting the nuclear intensity from the whole cellular intensity. Each value is the mean  $\pm$  S. D. (n = 10). Statistical analysis was performed using one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's test. P-values, \*\*\*; p < 0.001. Scale bar, 10 μm.

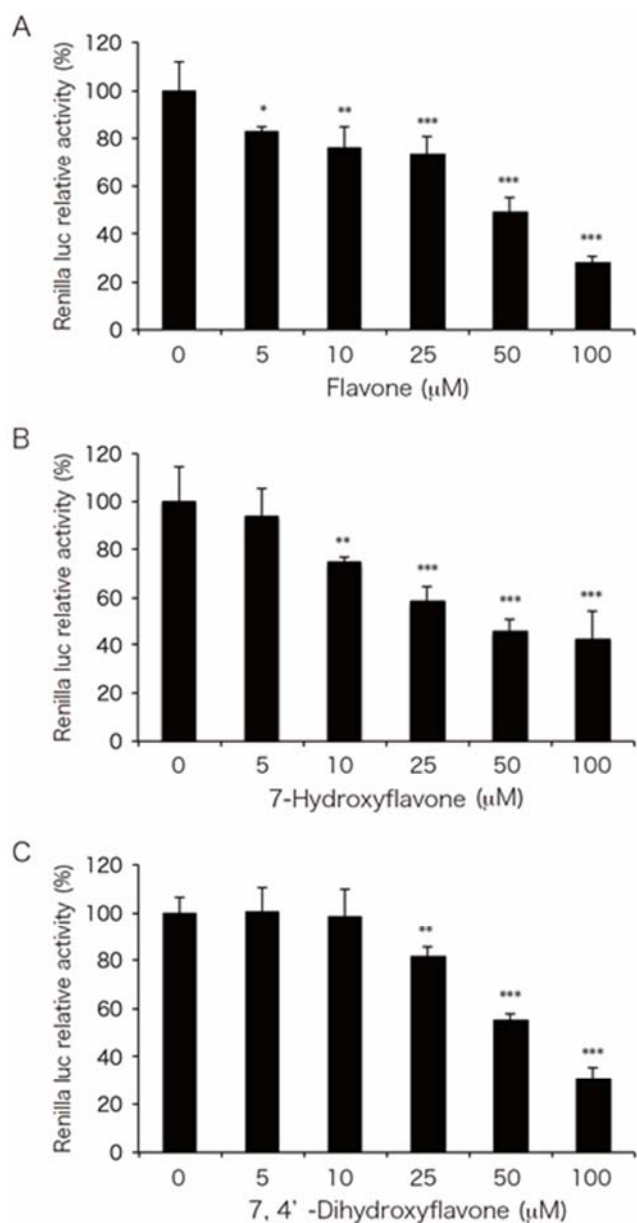
To determine whether these compounds affected the cell proliferation, MTT assay was performed (Figure 7). The addition of flavone and 7-hydroxyflavone considerably inhibited the cell proliferation status. 7, 4'-dihydroxyflavone decreased the cell proliferation activity but its activity is less than flavone and 7-hydroxyflavone. These lines of evidence imply that these three compounds slow down the cell proliferation rate.

## 4. Discussion

The mRNA maturation process in the nucleus is a critical step for gene expression, cell proliferation and survival [7, 17,



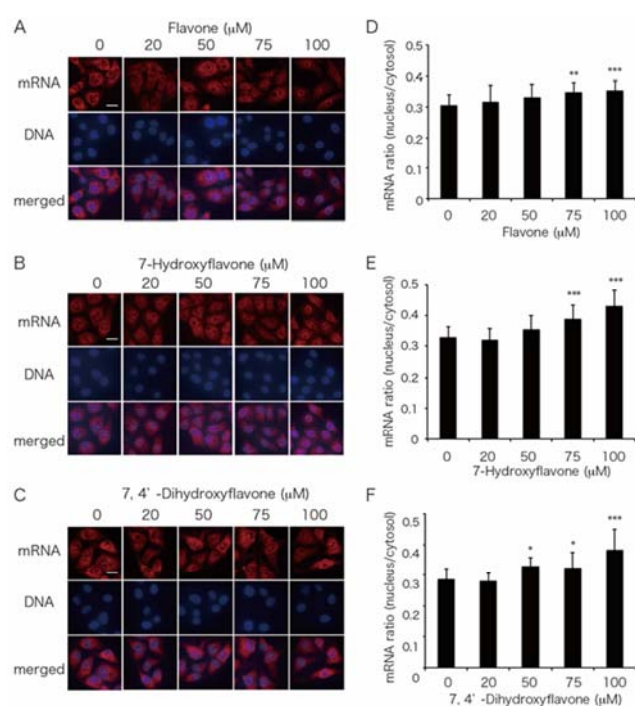
18, 20, 21]. Inhibiting this process, therefore, significantly affects cell fate. Previously, several compounds with mRNA inhibitory activity were reported to be derived from the culture of microorganisms [24–26]. They interfered with the mRNA splicing through directly inhibiting the recruitment of key component (s) required for mRNA splicing or indirectly by modulating the phosphorylation status of essential SR proteins by inhibiting the kinase activity [28–32].



**Figure 5.** Flavone and its derivatives decreased *Renilla luciferase* activity. *Renilla luciferase* activity was measured and normalized by total protein using RLM1 cells stably expressing *Renilla luciferase*. Luciferase activity was shown as relative activity to control sample. A, Flavone, B, 7-hydroxyflavone, C, 7, 4'-dihydroxyflavone. Each value is the mean  $\pm$  S. D. of quadruplicate experiments. Statistical analysis was performed using one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's test. P-values, \*,  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*,  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*,  $p < 0.001$ .

The presence of anti-mRNA maturation activity in SHG, a soybean isoflavone fraction, implies that chemical

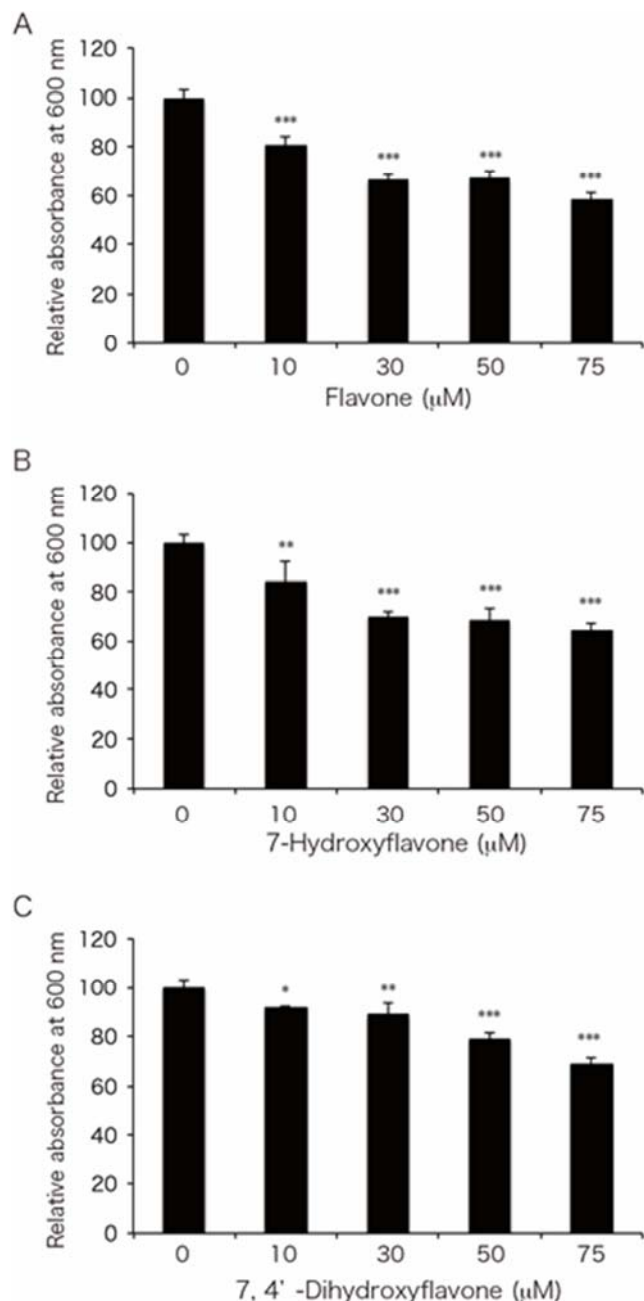
compounds which contain the isoflavone or related structures possess anti-mRNA maturation activity. To assess this hypothesis, several compounds with isoflavone and flavone skeleton were investigated. Two major components in the isoflavone fraction, daidzin and genistin, did not show prominent anti-mRNA maturation activity. The aglycone equivalents of daidzin and genistin, daidzein and genistein respectively, failed to show anti-mRNA maturation activity. In fact, genistein rather promoted the mRNA maturation process by enhancing *Renilla luciferase* activity as well as slightly decreasing the mRNA localization in the nucleus although their effect was not significant (Figure 3 and 4). These results imply that the active compound (s) is not a major component but will be found in insignificant amounts in the isoflavone fraction.



**Figure 6.** Flavone and its derivatives inhibited mRNA maturation process. A–C, The bulk mRNA was visualized by Cy3-labeled oligo dT<sub>15</sub> probe in U2OS cells. Cells were treated with indicated concentration of each flavonoid for 24 h. The nuclei were stained with DAPI. A, flavone, B, 7-hydroxyflavone, C, 7, 4'-dihydroxyflavone. D–F, Subcellular distribution of mRNA. The signal intensity of the whole cell and that in the nucleus were quantified using ImageJ according to the manufacturer's instruction. The cytoplasmic intensity was calculated by subtracting the nuclear intensity from the whole cellular intensity. D, flavone, E, 7-hydroxyflavone, F, 7, 4'-dihydroxyflavone. Each value is the mean  $\pm$  S. D. (n = 20). Statistical analysis was performed using one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's test. P-values, \*,  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*,  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*,  $p < 0.001$ . Scale bar, 10 μm.

The effect of the compounds having a flavonoid skeleton on mRNA maturation was next examined. In order to screen the compound with flavone skeleton, three compounds to investigate their activity were chosen. Flavone has the simplest structure among the three candidates: a basic structure with a flavone skeleton. 7-Hydroxyflavone has one hydroxyl group in the A-ring. 7, 4'-dihydroxyflavone has two hydroxyl groups in the A- and C-rings. In this study, all of

them with flavone skeleton showed weak but definite the anti-mRNA maturation activity. Instead, daidzein and genistein which both contain isoflavone skeleton failed to exhibit anti-mRNA maturation activity. These results indicate that the anti-mRNA maturation activity requires the certain structural basis and is not derived from the side effect such as general ant oxidative activity observed in flavonoids.



**Figure 7.** Flavone and its derivatives inhibit the cell proliferation. Flavonoids were added to U2OS cells for 24 h, and then, MTT reagent was added to cell culture media for 4 h. The produced formazan was solubilized with the buffer containing 10 mM  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  and 10% SDS. Flavone (A), 7-hydroxyflavone (B) and 7,4'-dihydroxyflavone (C) were indicated, respectively. Each value is the mean  $\pm$  S. D. of triplicate experiments. Statistical analysis was performed using one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's test. P-values, \*,  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*,  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*,  $p < 0.001$ .

The decrease of luciferase activity was more prominent

with 7-hydroxyflavone, flavone and 7,4'-hydroxyflavone, respectively. In the inhibition of mRNA maturation, 7-hydroxyflavone seems to be powerful, and 7,4'-dihydroxyflavone comes next. Among the three compounds, flavone has the weakest activity in the inhibition of mRNA maturation. Nevertheless, flavone suppressed cell proliferation as much as 7-hydroxyflavone, suggesting it may have another activity affecting the cell growth other than the inhibition of mRNA maturation.

To affect the mRNA maturation step, compounds with flavonoid skeleton need to pass through both the cytoplasmic and nuclear membranes. Because small molecules with a molecular weight of 40 kDa pass easily through the nuclear pore, small molecules, such as flavonoids, may easily enter into the nucleus [41-49]. But, a certain level or more hydrophobicity is necessary for a functional compound to pass through the cytoplasmic membrane. Moreover, polar functional groups, such as a hydroxyl group, attached to the specific site of the backbone structure of a compound often alter the affinity to its target protein. Such specific polar functional groups together with its backbone skeleton are essential for a certain pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic characteristics for each compound. Compared with the known mRNA splicing inhibitors, Gex1A, spliceostatin A and pladienolide B, the three flavone compounds exhibited weak activity. Some molecular modification of the three flavone compounds based on the molecular comparison with the known mRNA splicing inhibitors like Gex1A may increase their inhibitory activity.

## 5. Conclusion

It was demonstrated that the recently established mRNA monitoring system is suitable to detect the activity of different compounds obtained from a number of resources including defined chemicals and natural products. The determination of the target processes for mRNA maturation (capping, splicing, 3' end-processing) and the target protein (s) by the three flavonoid compounds is also under investigation. Utilizing these compounds, deeper understanding of the detailed mechanism by which mRNA maturation inhibition occurs will be obtained. Clearly, it should be solved to validate the structure-activity relationship of the various derivatives in a flavone backbone and the effect they evoke in mRNA biogenesis.

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