

GLUTAMINE DEPRIVATION INDUCED SENSITIZATION OF CANCER CELL INHIBITION BY LOW-DOSE MITOCHONDRIAL ETC COMPLEX I INHIBITOR: A LABEL-FREE QUANTIFICATION APPROACH TO STUDY ALTERATION IN MITOCHONDRIAL PROTEOME
 Abhinav Prasad, Ashim Chandra Roy, Ilora Ghosh* (iloraghosh17@gmail.com)

Biochemistry and Environmental Toxicology Laboratory, Lab # 103, School of Environmental Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi-110067, INDIA

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Human cervical cancer cells HeLa exhibit "glutamine (Q) addiction" for its growth and proliferation. We adopted a potential anticancer strategy comprising exposure of HeLa cells to low-dose of mitochondrial (mt) complex I inhibitor, rotenone (R) in Q deprived growth condition (Q-/R) for 24 h and delineated probable underlying mechanisms.

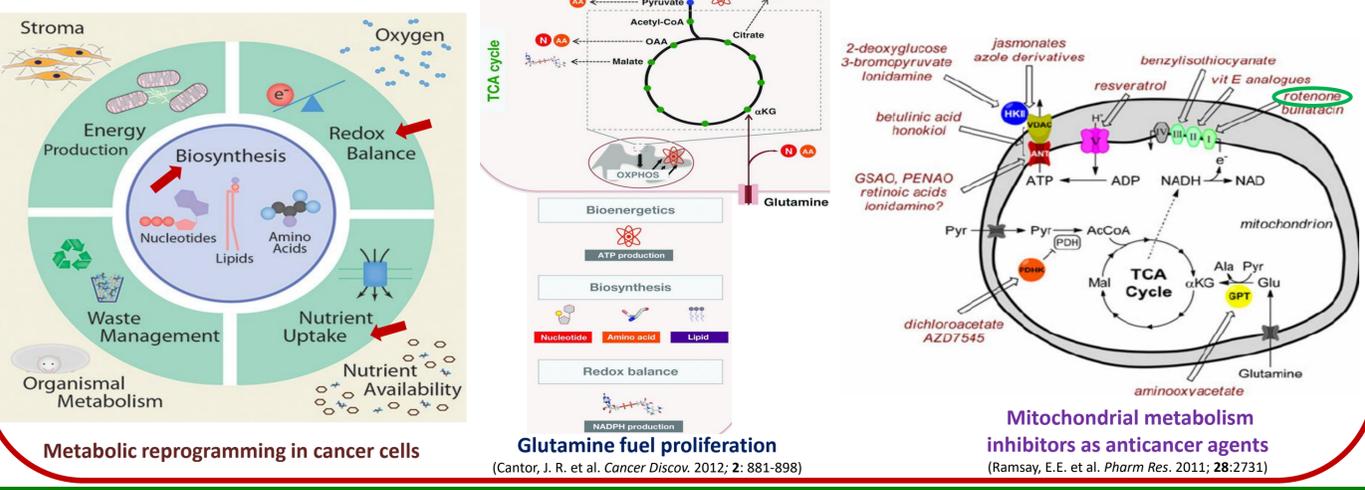
Materials & Methods: MTT, clonogenic & cell migration assays, Flow cytometry, LC-MS/MS-based label-free quantitative (LFQ) proteomics and Bioinformatic analysis

Results: Q-/R significantly reduced cell viability and compromised mitochondrial health due to loss of $\Delta\psi_m$, increased mt ROS and decreased mt mass. S-phase cell cycle arrest and cell migration inhibition were also confirmed. Mitochondrial proteome profiling identified 147 mt proteins with 46 differentially expressed proteins (DEPs), including 19 significantly up-regulated and 27 down-regulated. Functional enrichment analysis of DEPs revealed that the inhibition of tumorigenesis involved alterations in key KEGG pathways such as TCA cycle, Oxidative phosphorylation, Chemical carcinogenesis- reactive oxygen species, Fatty acid degradation, Biosynthesis of amino acid and Pyruvate metabolism.

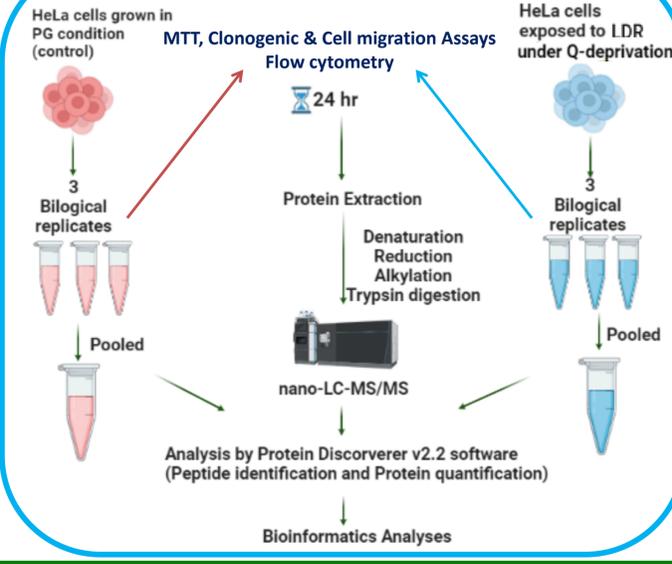
Conclusion: This study provided detailed insight into the proposed anticancer strategy targeting mitochondrial complex I and cancer cell dependency on extracellular glutamine. However, its potential to aid in adopting new strategies to better control proliferation of other cancer cell type needs to be further examined in other pre-clinical and animal models.

INTRODUCTION

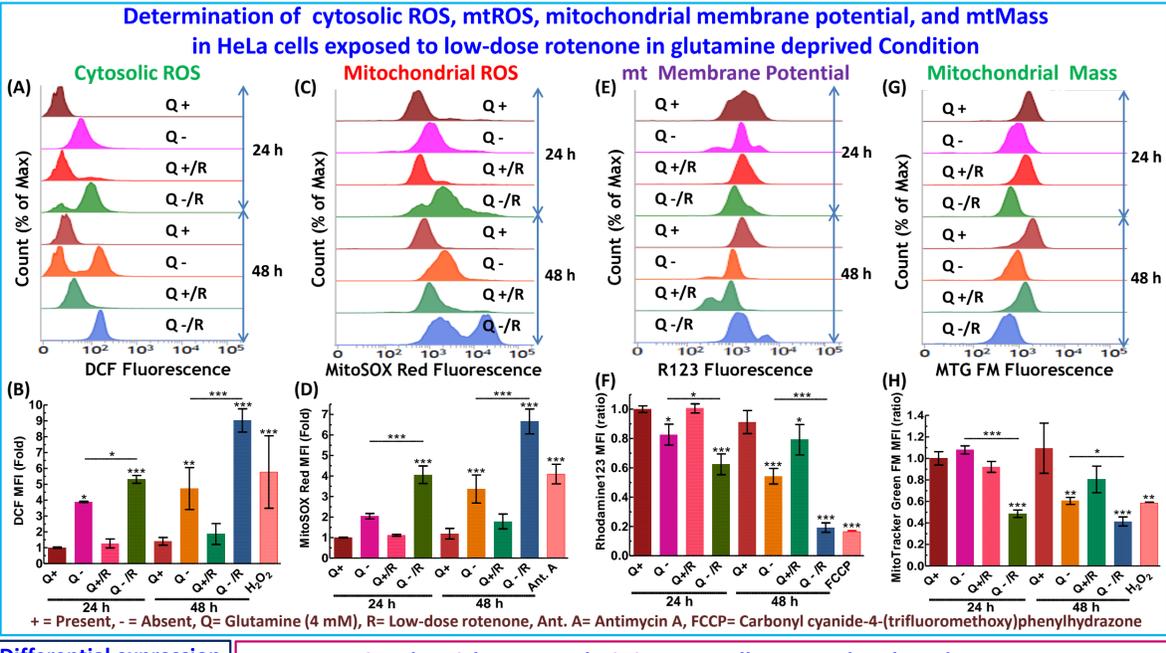
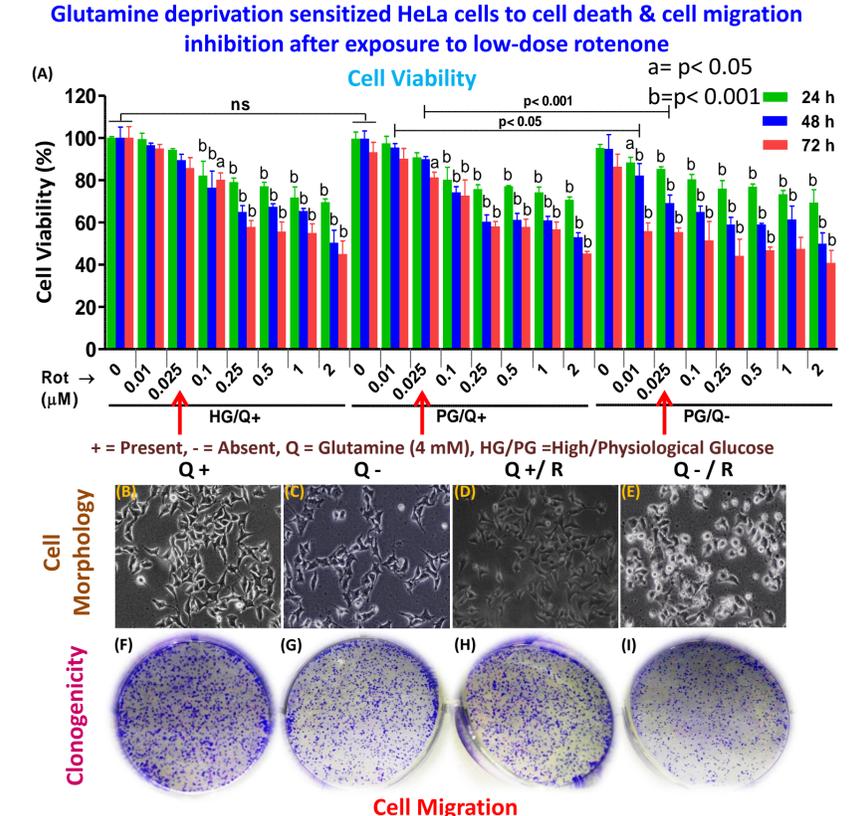
Targeting alterations in nutrient availability (uptake), macromolecular biosynthesis and redox homeostasis by glutamine deprivation and mitochondrial ETC inhibitor in glutamine addicted cancer cells



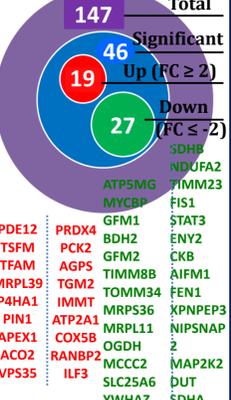
METHODS



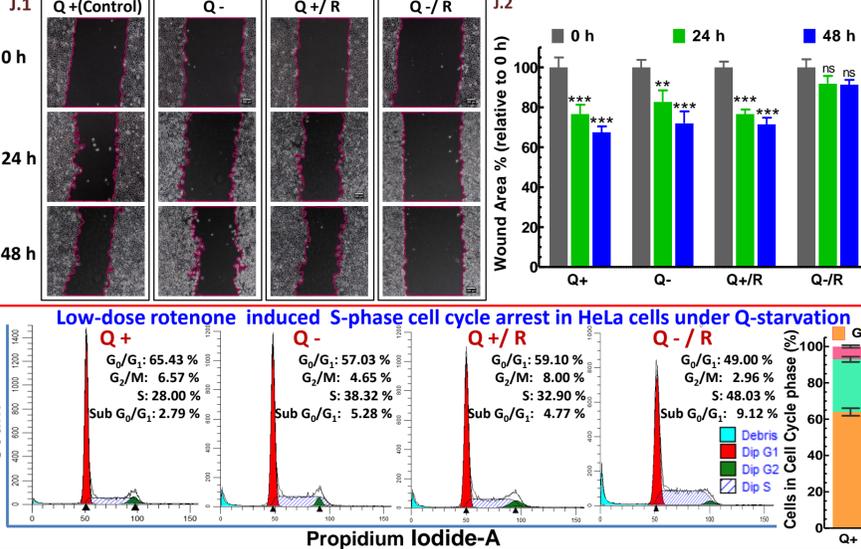
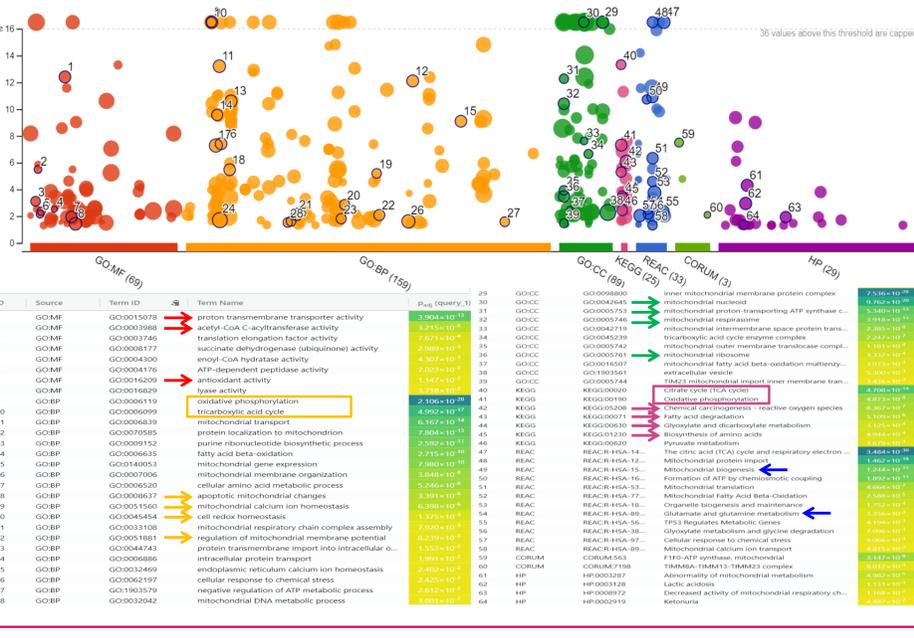
RESULTS



Differential expression of mt proteins



Functional enrichment analysis in HeLa cells exposed to low-dose rotenone under Q-deprivation



CONCLUSION

Q- deprivation for 24 h sensitized HeLa cells to growth inhibition by Low-dose (25 nM) of rotenone, the dose that was otherwise non-toxic in normal (PG) media. The increased anticancer effect was due to cyto-mt ROS-induced oxidative stress and loss of mitochondrial function due to drop in $\Delta\psi_m$, excess mt superoxide, and a decreased mt mass. Growth and proliferation inhibitory effects on HeLa cells were established by the S-phase cell cycle arrest and halt in cell migration. Functional enrichment analysis of DEPs revealed that the inhibition of tumorigenesis involved alterations in key KEGG pathways such as TCA cycle, Oxidative phosphorylation, Chemical carcinogenesis- reactive oxygen species, Fatty acid degradation, Glyoxylate and dicarboxylate metabolism, Biosynthesis of amino acid and Pyruvate metabolism. After analysing its molecular principles, efficacy, and avoiding safety concerns through animal model study and clinical trials, this research may add to our understanding of nutritionally based anticancer signalling in cervical and other cancers.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

