

“The synthetic lignan Secoisolaricirecinol Diglucoside (LGM2605) prevents asbestos-induced inflammasome activation and cytokine secretion in murine macrophages”

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Professor of Medicine
Aegean Conferences, Crete, 2017

**University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, Pulmonary,
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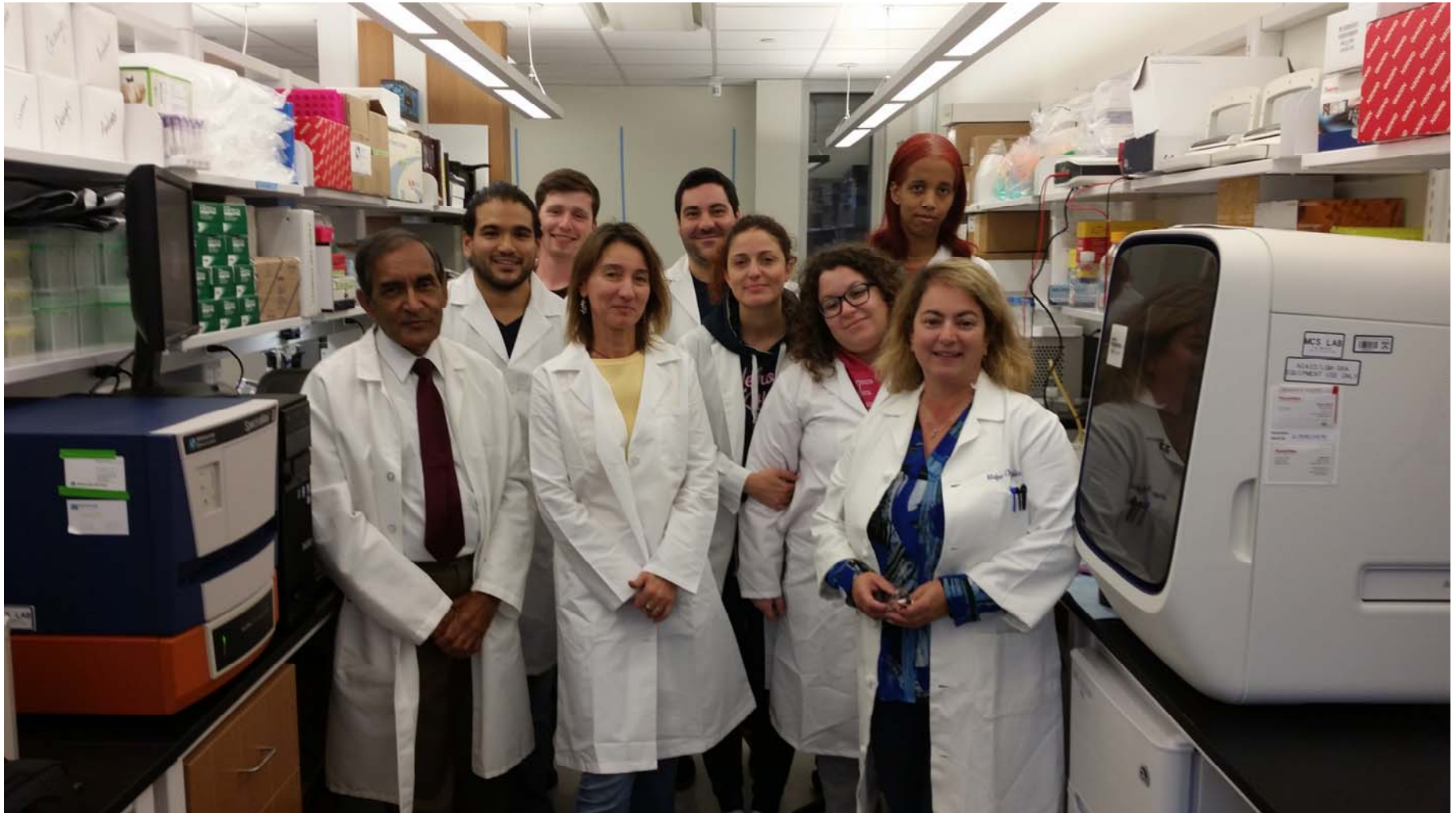


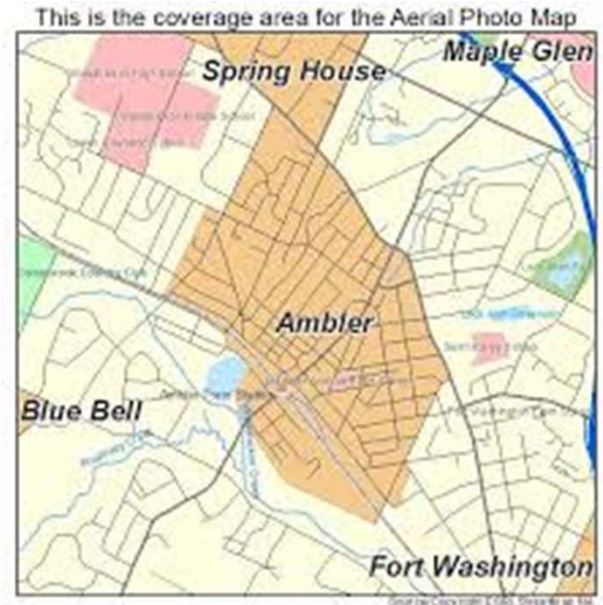
DISCLOSURES

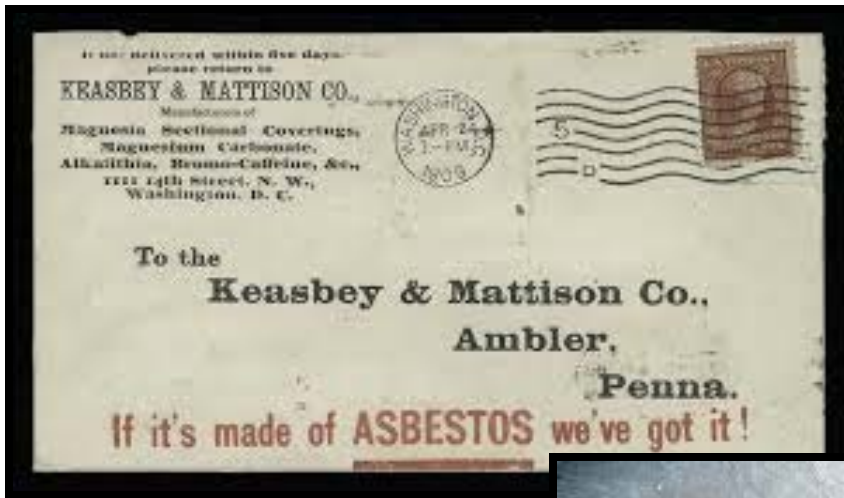
- **Dr. Christofidou-Solomidou reports grants from:**
 - **National Cancer Institute (NCI),**
 - **National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS),**
 - **National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID)**
 - **National Institute for Mental Health (NIMH) and**
 - **National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health (NCCIH).**
 - **National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)**
- **Dr. Christofidou-Solomidou has a patent No. PCT/US14/41636 pending, and patent No.PCT/US15/22501 pending.**
- **Dr. Christofidou-Solomidou is founder of LignaMed LLC, devoted to developing radioprotective agents.**



Our Research Team

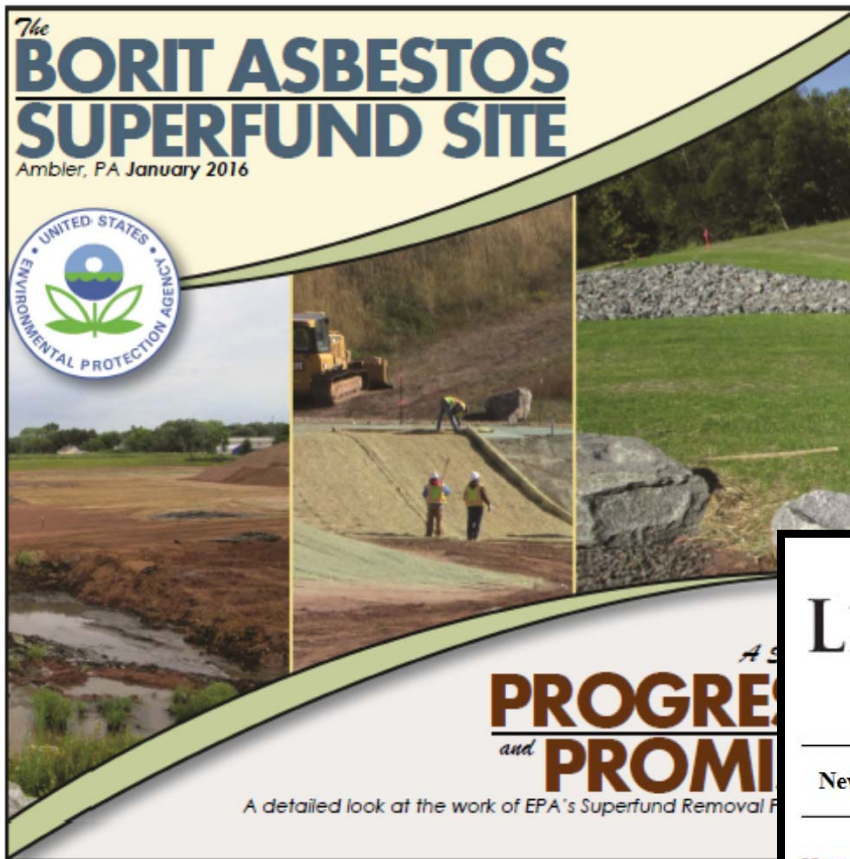






The BoRit Asbestos Site was used, from the early 1900s to the late 1960s, to dispose of asbestos-containing material (ACM) that came from a nearby asbestos products manufacturing plant.





The BoRit site was added to the EPA's National Priorities List of the most hazardous waste sites on April 9, 2009, making it eligible for cleanup using federal Superfund program funding.

The Ambler zip code had 28 cases of mesothelioma rather than the expected 9 for a population of its size - about 30,000.



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University of Pennsylvania receives \$10M to study Superfund asbestos site

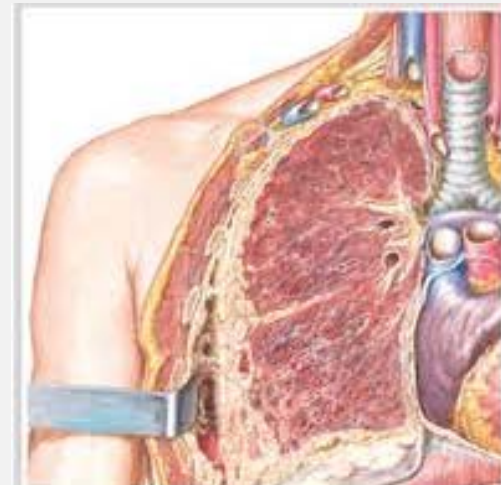
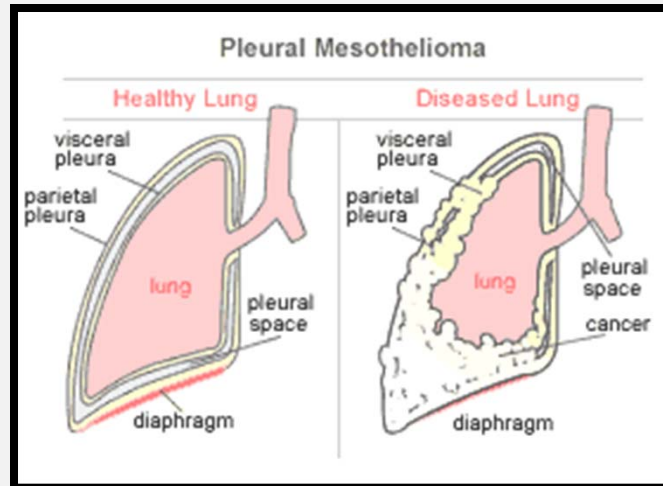
July 11, 2014 9:52 AM
By HEATHER ISRINGHAUSEN GVILLO

PHILADELPHIA (Legal Newsline) – Researchers with the University of Pennsylvania received a \$10 million grant to study asbestos and how the toxic fiber leads to asbestos-related disease in response to America's 10 Superfund sites.

The grant, which came from the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS), is expected to help researchers from the school's Center of Excellence in Environmental Toxicology (CEET) at the Perelman School of Medicine to study asbestos, mesothelioma and other asbestos-related diseases over the next four years.

Asbestos Exposure and Malignant Mesothelioma

- Asbestos fiber inhalation can lead to malignant mesothelioma, lung cancer, as well as pulmonary fibrosis.
- MM is a highly aggressive cancer that arises from the mesothelial cells of the pleura and peritoneum with a median survival of about 1 year.



- Current therapies, other than surgery in very early disease, are not curative.

Presently, MM causes about 3,000 deaths per year in the US and an additional 5,000 deaths/year in Western Europe.



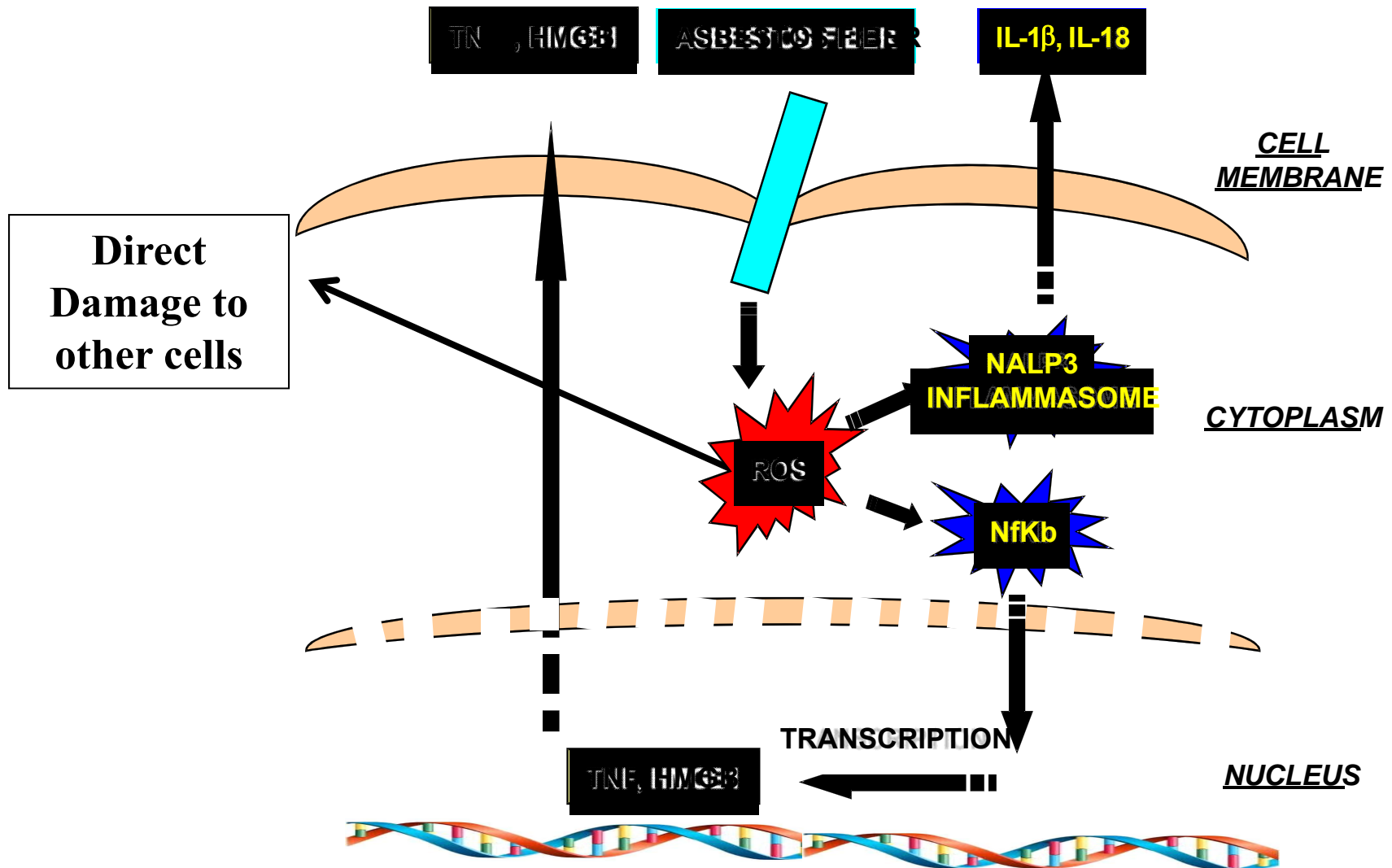
ROS/Inflammation in Mesothelioma:

The working paradigm of mesothelioma carcinogenesis is that asbestos induces a state of chronic inflammation in the pleura that ultimately leads to mutagenesis and tumor formation (especially in those with a genetic predisposition).

Key roles of:

**HMGB1, TNF- α , IL-1 β , IL-18, TGF- β 1
AND
REACTIVE OXYGEN SPECIES**





From the cellular perspective, asbestos induces chronic production of reactive oxygen species (ROS) which results in chronic pulmonary inflammation and cytokine (i.e. TNF α , HMGB1, IL-1 β) release through ROS-mediated activation of NF κ B and through inflammasome activation.



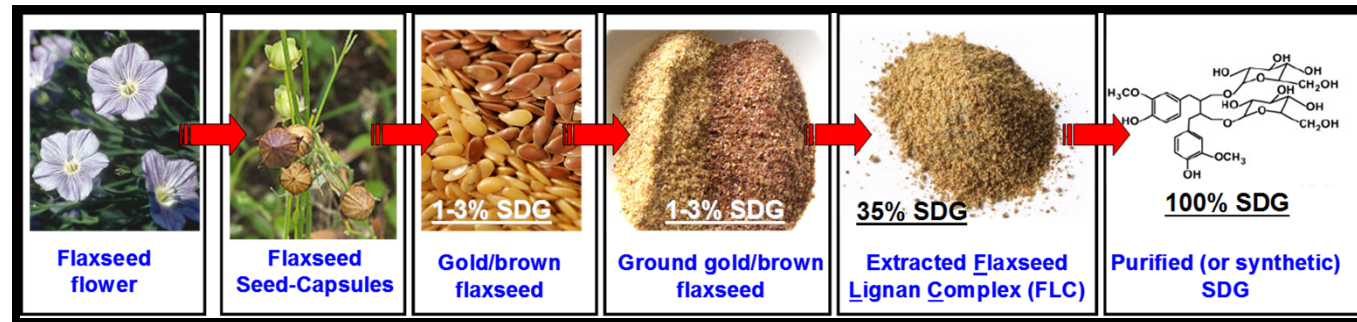
Hypothesis

Inhibition of inflammation and/or ROS will delay or prevent the induction of asbestos-induced mesothelioma.

We want to test this using Flaxseed and the main lignan found in Flaxseed: the SDG



Protective Properties of Flaxseed & SDG in Preclinical Models of Cancer & Acute/Chronic Lung Damage



FLAXSEED (wholegrain) & SDG

THORACIC RADIATION PNEUMONOPATHY

HYPEROXIC LUNG DAMAGE

ISCHEMIA-REPERFUSION LUNG DAMAGE

ACID ASPIRATION-INDUCED LUNG DAMAGE

TOBACCO CARCINOGEN-INDUCED LUNG CANCER

ASBESTOS-DISEASES



CHEMICAL SYNTHESIS OF SDG



Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/bmcl

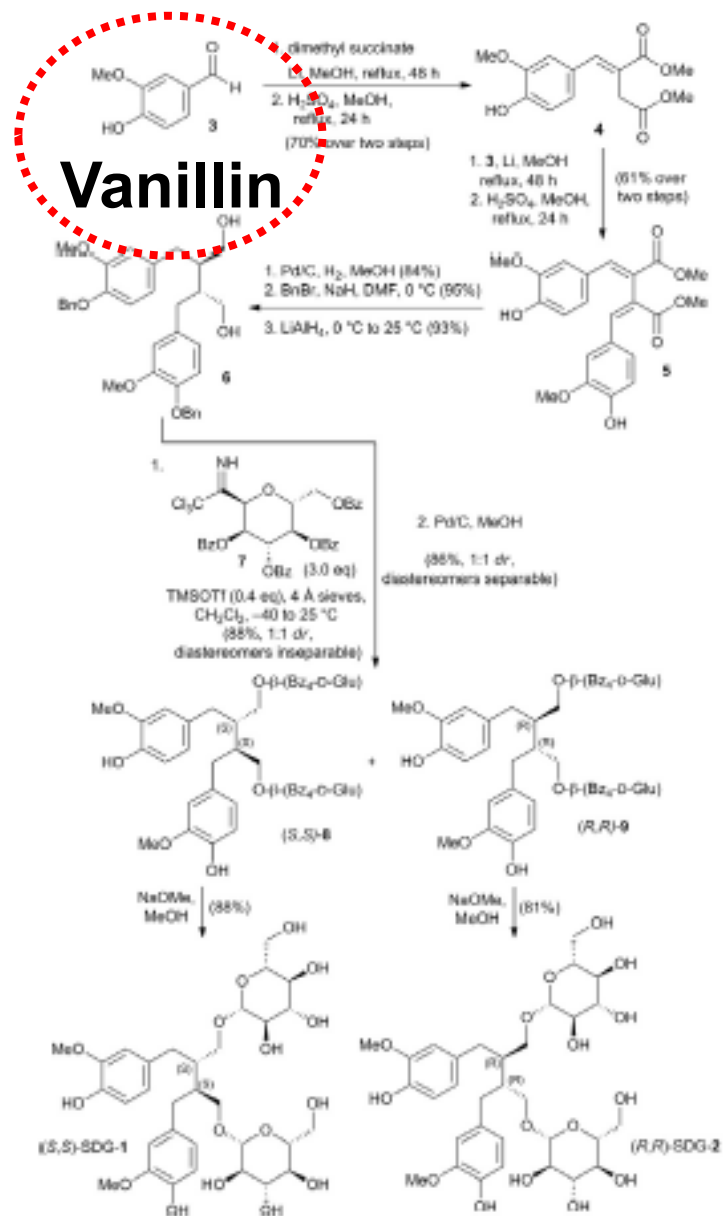
Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters 23 (2013) 5325–5328

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect



Synthesis and antioxidant evaluation of (*S,S*)- and (*R,R*)-secoisolariciresinol diglucosides (SDGs)

Om P. Mishra^{a,†}, Nicholas Simmons^{b,†}, Sonia Tyagi^a, Ralph Pietrofesa^a, Vladimir V. Shuvaev^c, Roman A. Valiulin^b, Philipp Heretsch^{b,e}, K. C. Nicolaou^{b,d,e,*}, Melpo Christofidou-Solomidou^{a,*}

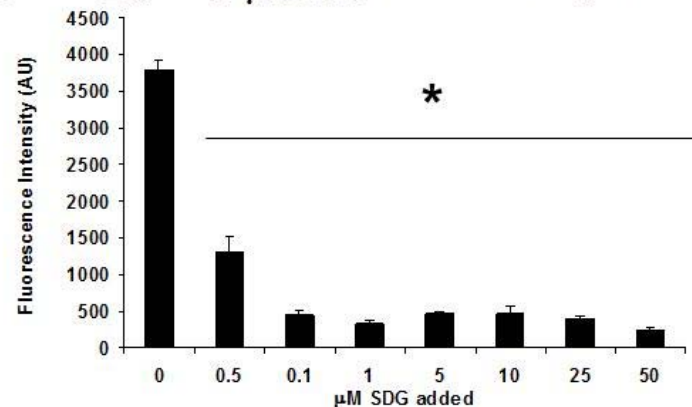
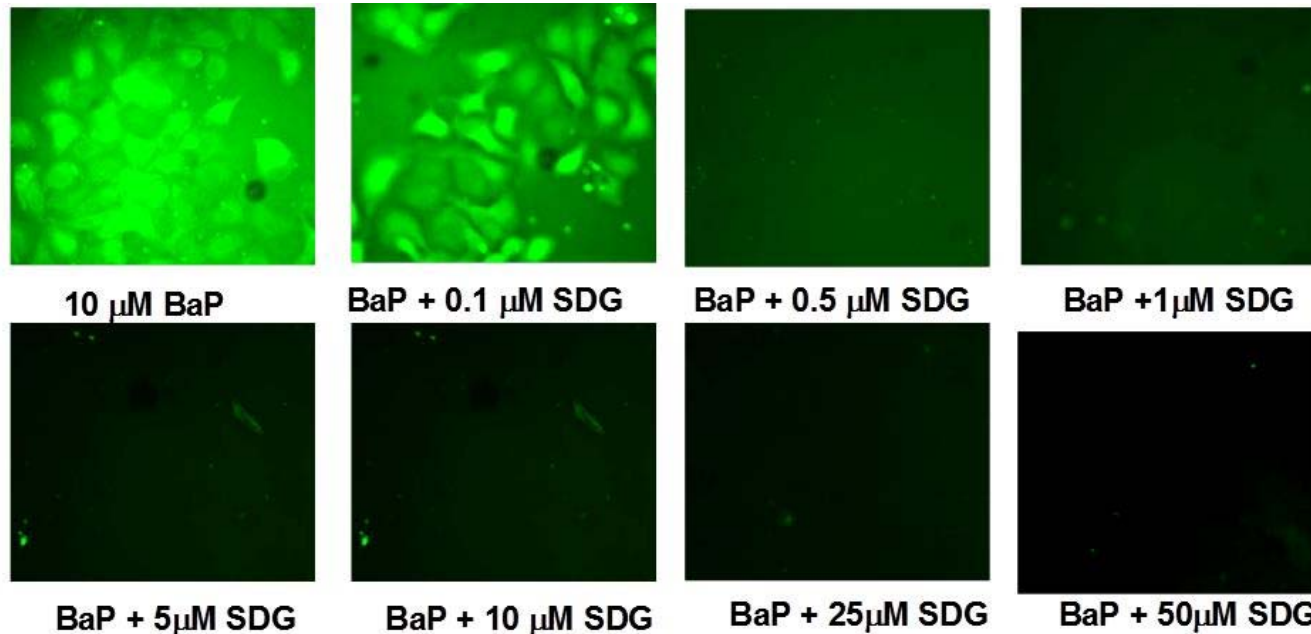


Manufactured in scalable amounts that now allow *in vivo* evaluation

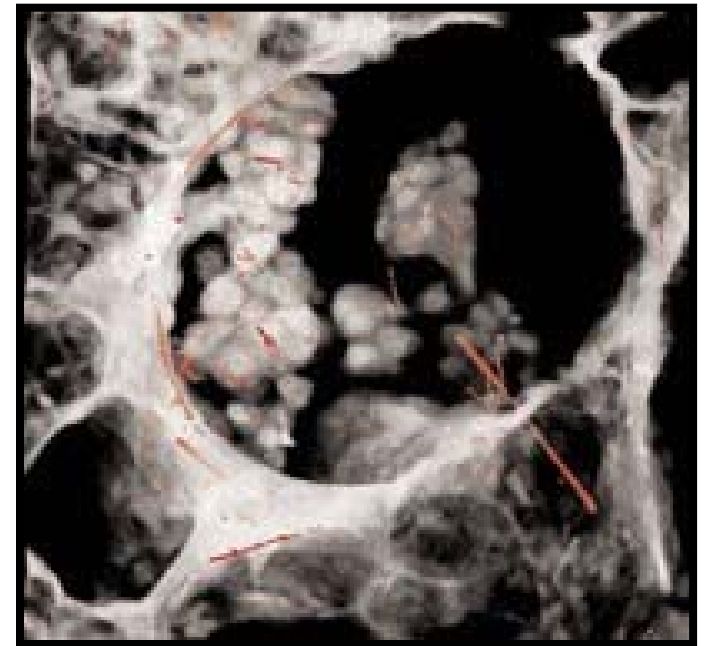
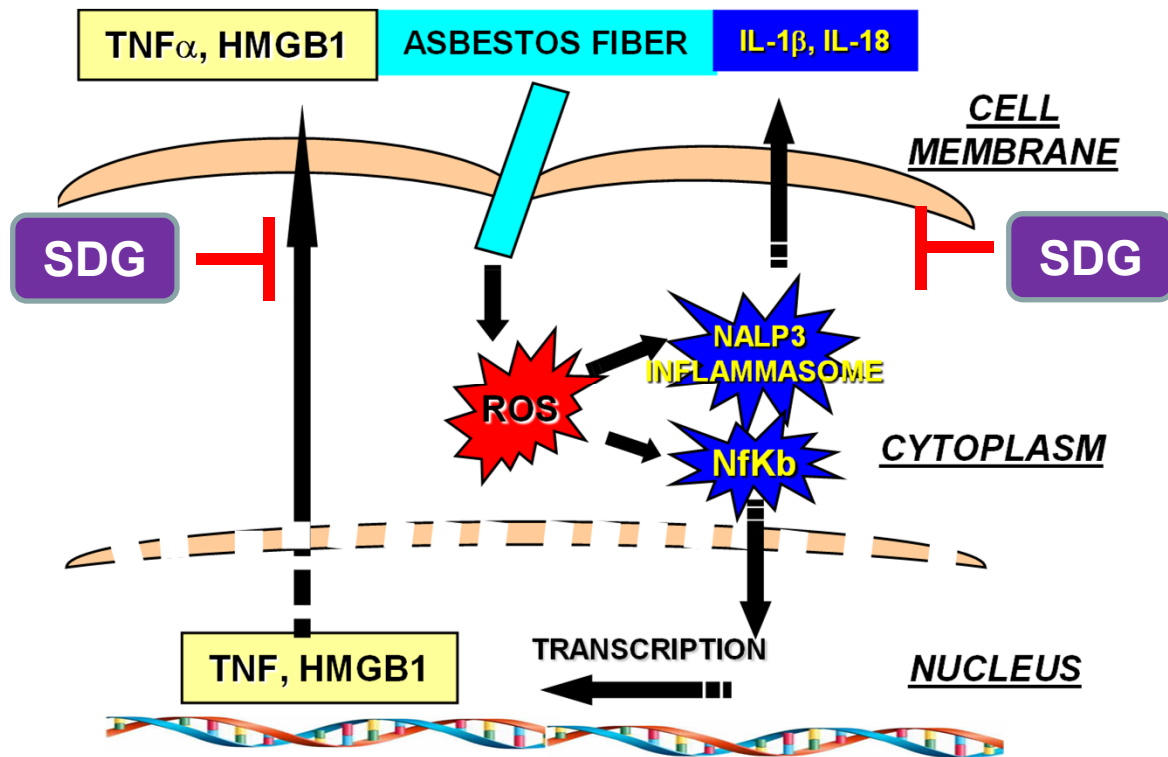


Flaxseed Lignan SDG blunts B[a]P-Induced ROS

Testing SDG in ROS scavenging in lung epithelial cells exposed to the tobacco carcinogen benzo-alpha-pyrene (B[a]P)



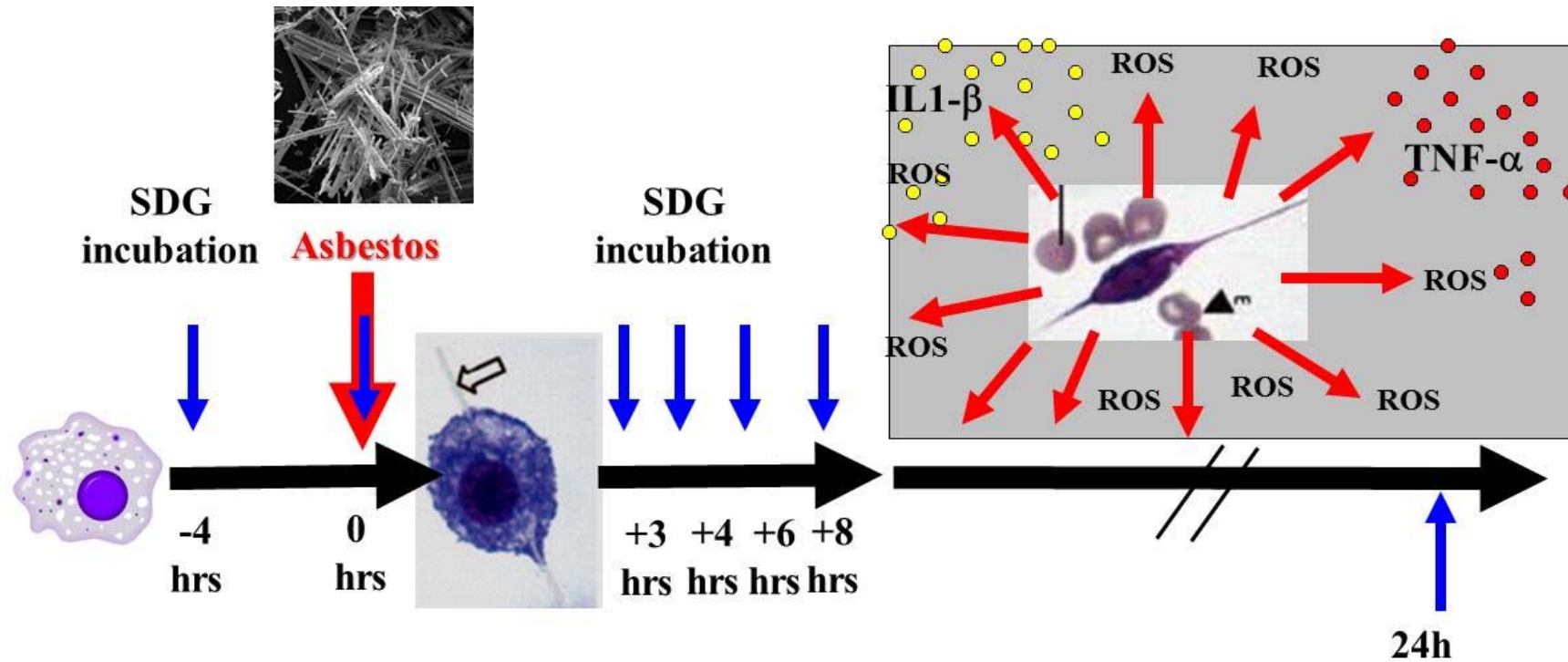
Role of Flaxseed and SDG in Preventing Asbestos-Induced Mesothelioma



We hypothesize that flaxseed or SDG-rich diets will decrease asbestos induced ROS/inflammation leading to: 1) ROS, 2) decreased cytokines, 3) decreased HMGB1, 4) less tumorigenic foci, and 5) less tumors



Experimental Plan



1. ROS levels using H₂DCFDA
2. Supernatant → Cytokine (TNF-α; IL-1β)
3. Cells → Inflammasome activation
4. MDA (Lipid Peroxidation)
5. Nitrite/Nitrate levels

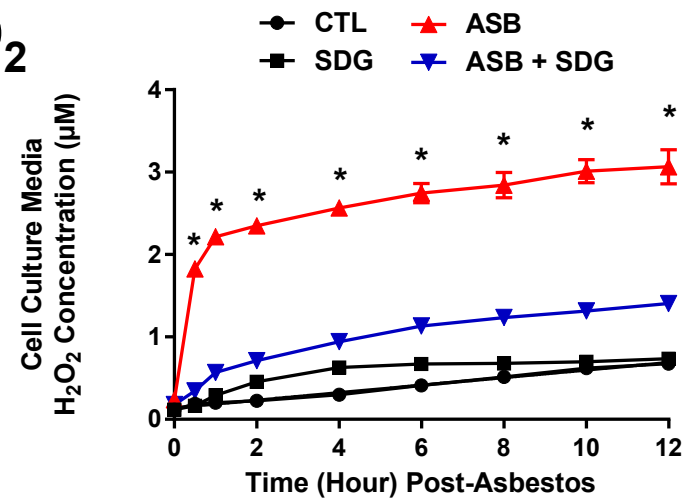


SDG scavenges ROS and prevents asbestos-induced cytotoxicity & oxidative cell damage

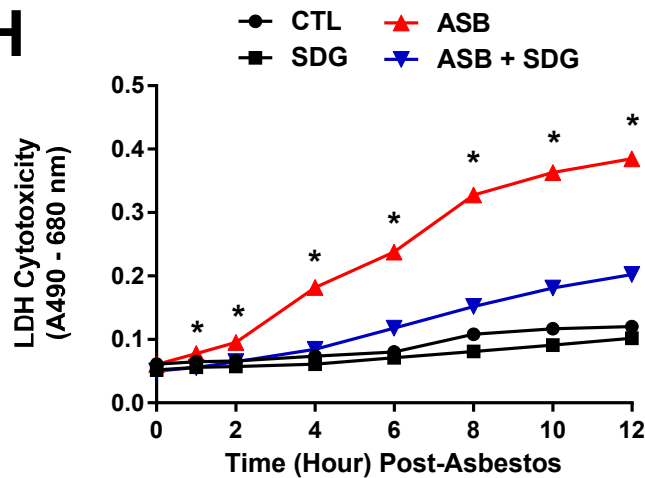
ROS



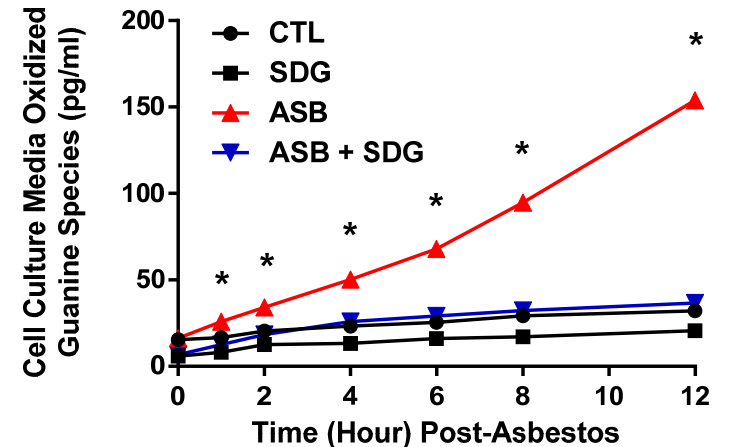
H₂O₂



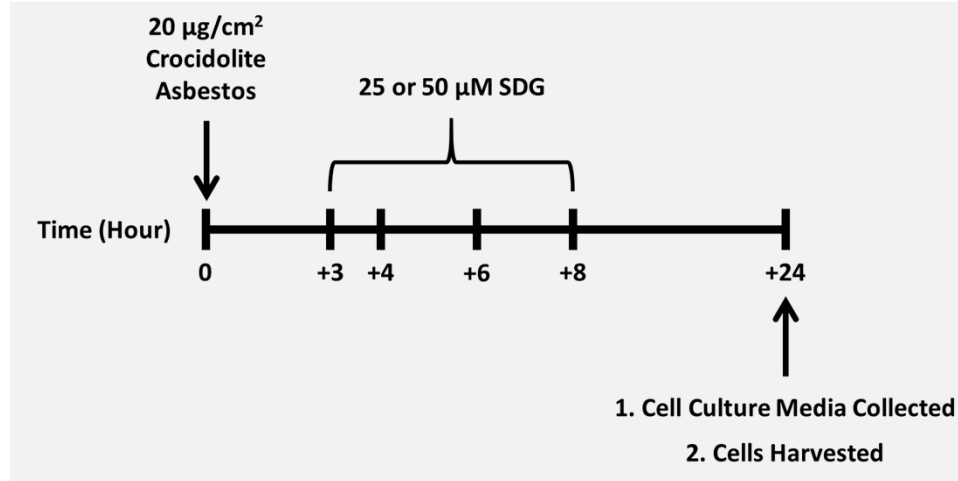
LDH



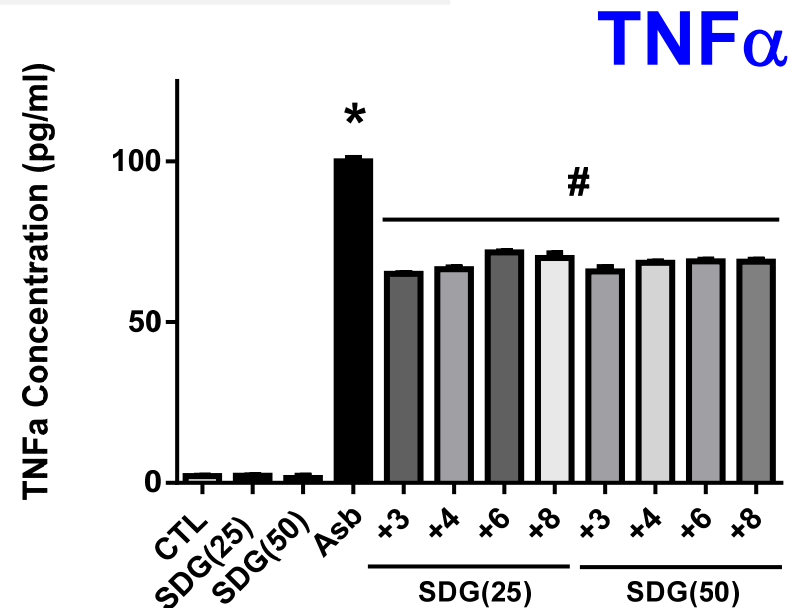
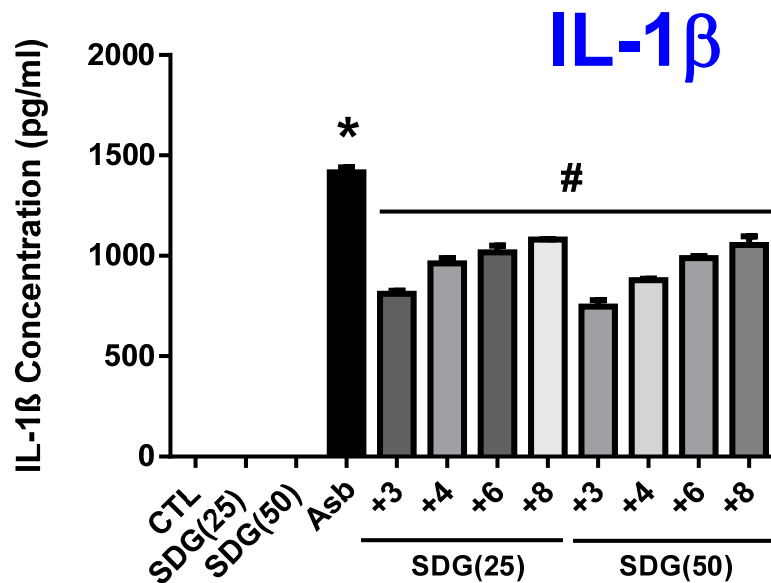
Oxo-G



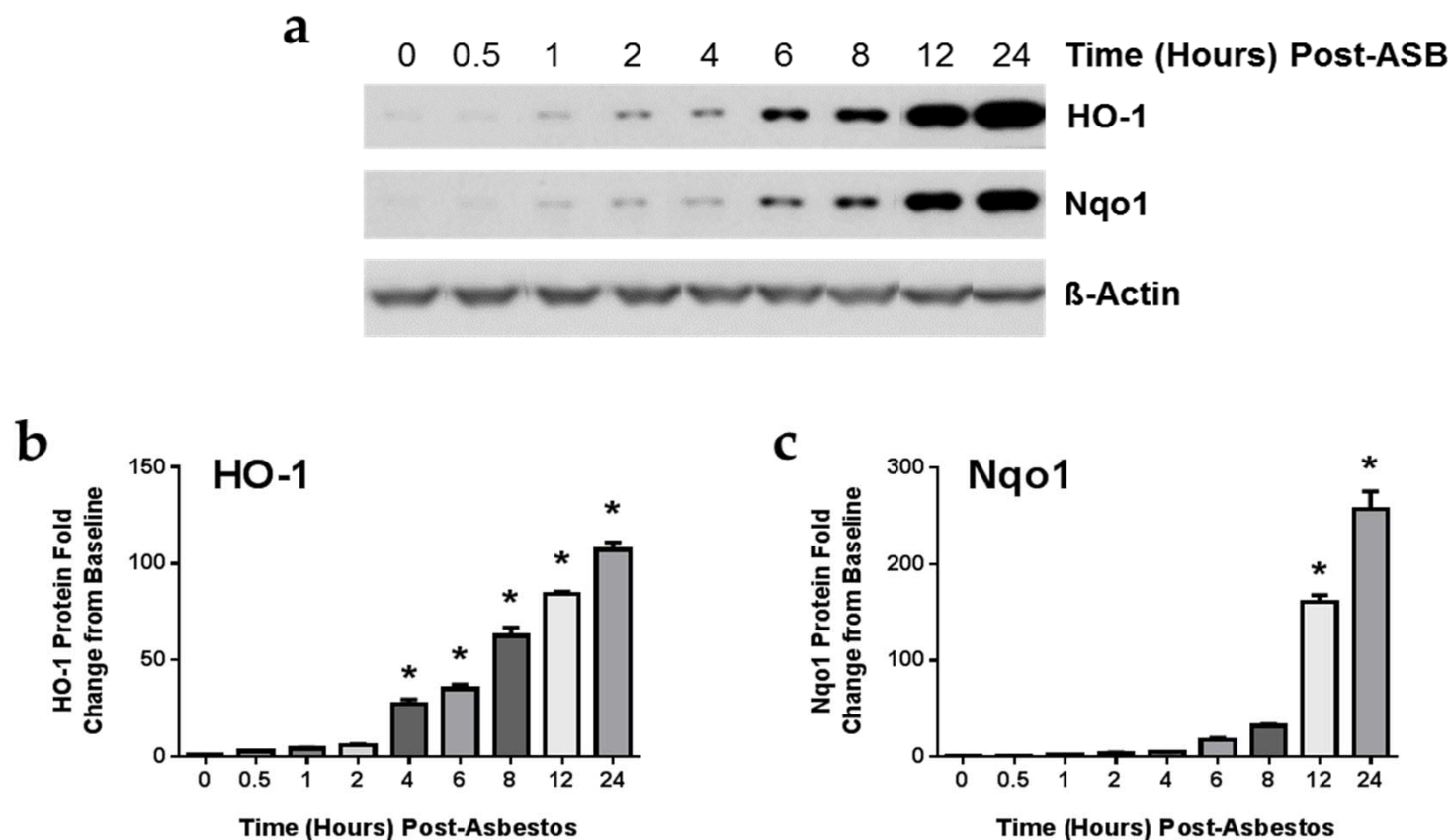
SDG mitigates asbestos-induced inflammation and oxidative stress



SDG given
post-asbestos



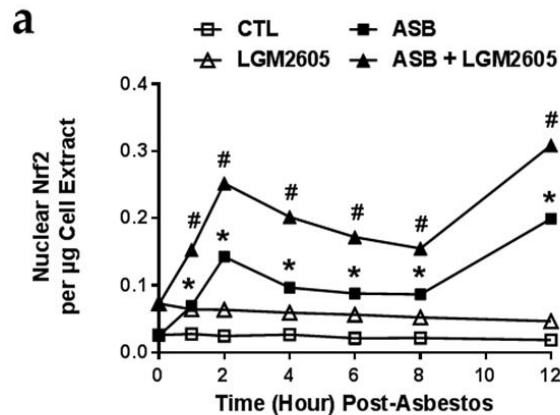
Asbestos Exposure Induces the Expression of Phase II Antioxidant Enzymes



Elicited murine peritoneal macrophages were harvested after 0, 0.5, 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 12, and 24 hours of asbestos exposure and evaluated by western blotting for (a and b) HO-1 and (a and c) Nqo1.



SDG (LGM2605) Boosts Asbestos-induced Expression of Nrf2-regulated Antioxidant Enzymes

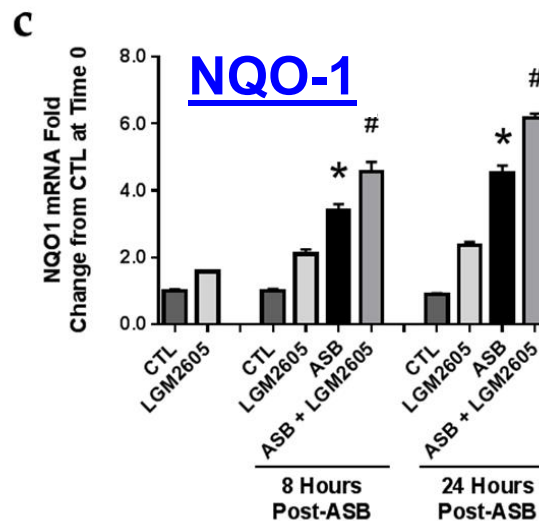
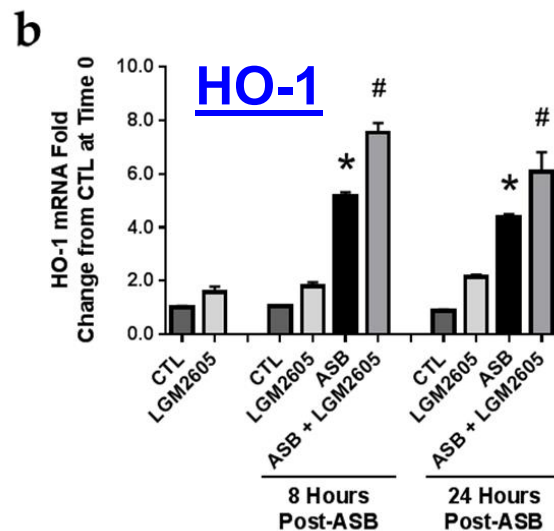


Nrf2

(a) Levels of active, nuclear Nrf2 were determined at 0, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, and 12-hours post asbestos exposure.

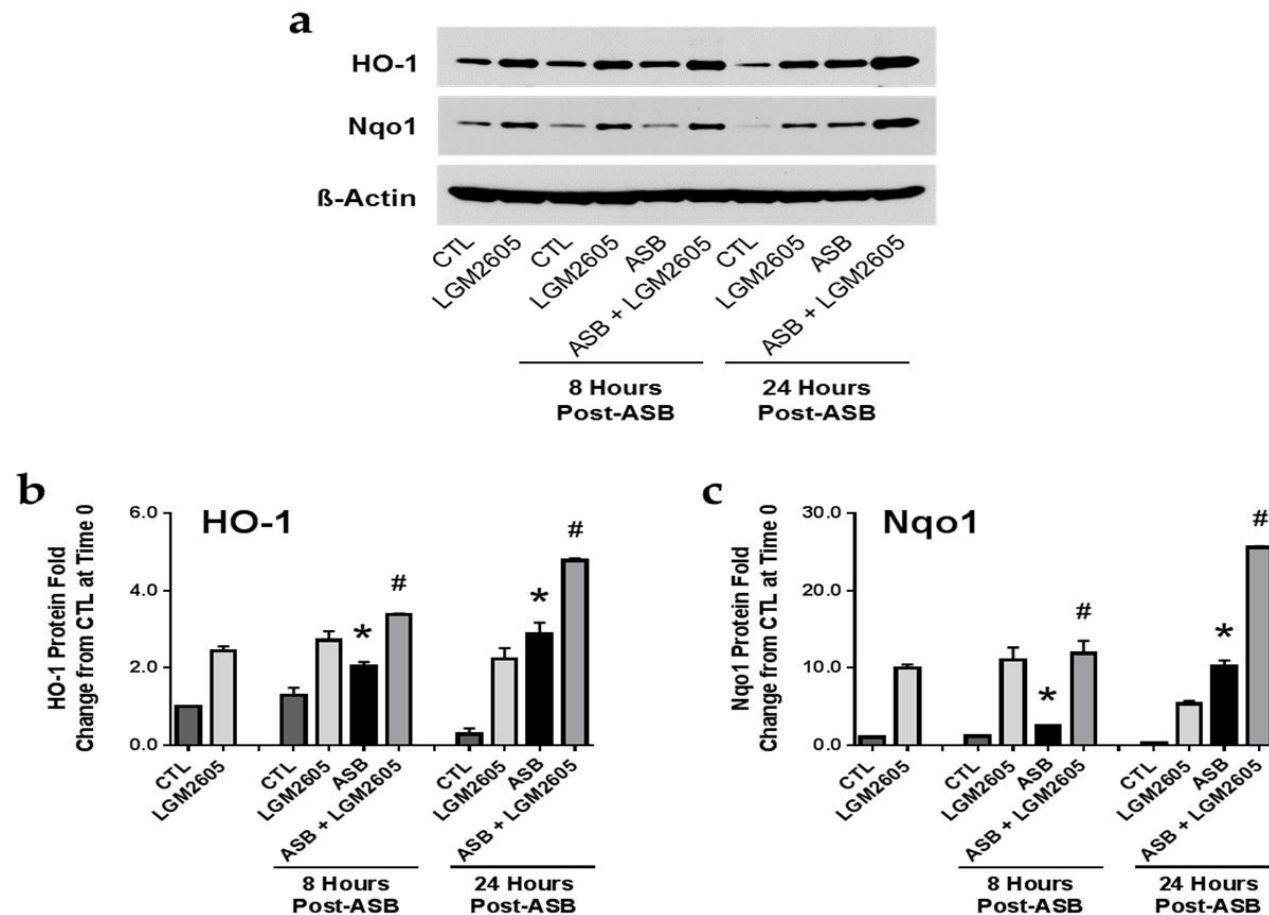
(b) Macrophage mRNA expression of HO-1.

(c) mRNA expression levels of NQO1 determined at 0, 8, and 24 hours post asbestos exposure using qPCR.



SDG (LGM2605) Boosts Asbestos-induced Levels of Nrf2-regulated Antioxidant Enzymes

Levels of antioxidant enzymes were determined by (a) western blotting for HO-1 and Nqo1. Densitometric analysis of band intensity for (b) HO-1 and (c) Nqo1 was normalized to β -actin and values are expressed as fold change from CTL at time 0.



Publication of Findings



International Journal of
Molecular Sciences

Int. J. Mol. Sci. 2016, 17, 322; doi:10.3390/ijms17030322



Article

Asbestos Induces Oxidative Stress and Activation of Nrf2 Signaling in Murine Macrophages: Chemopreventive Role of the Synthetic Lignan Secoisolariciresinol Diglucoside (LGM2605)

Ralph A. Pietrofesa, Anastasia Velalopoulou, Steven M. Albelda
and Melpo Christofidou-Solomidou ^{*}

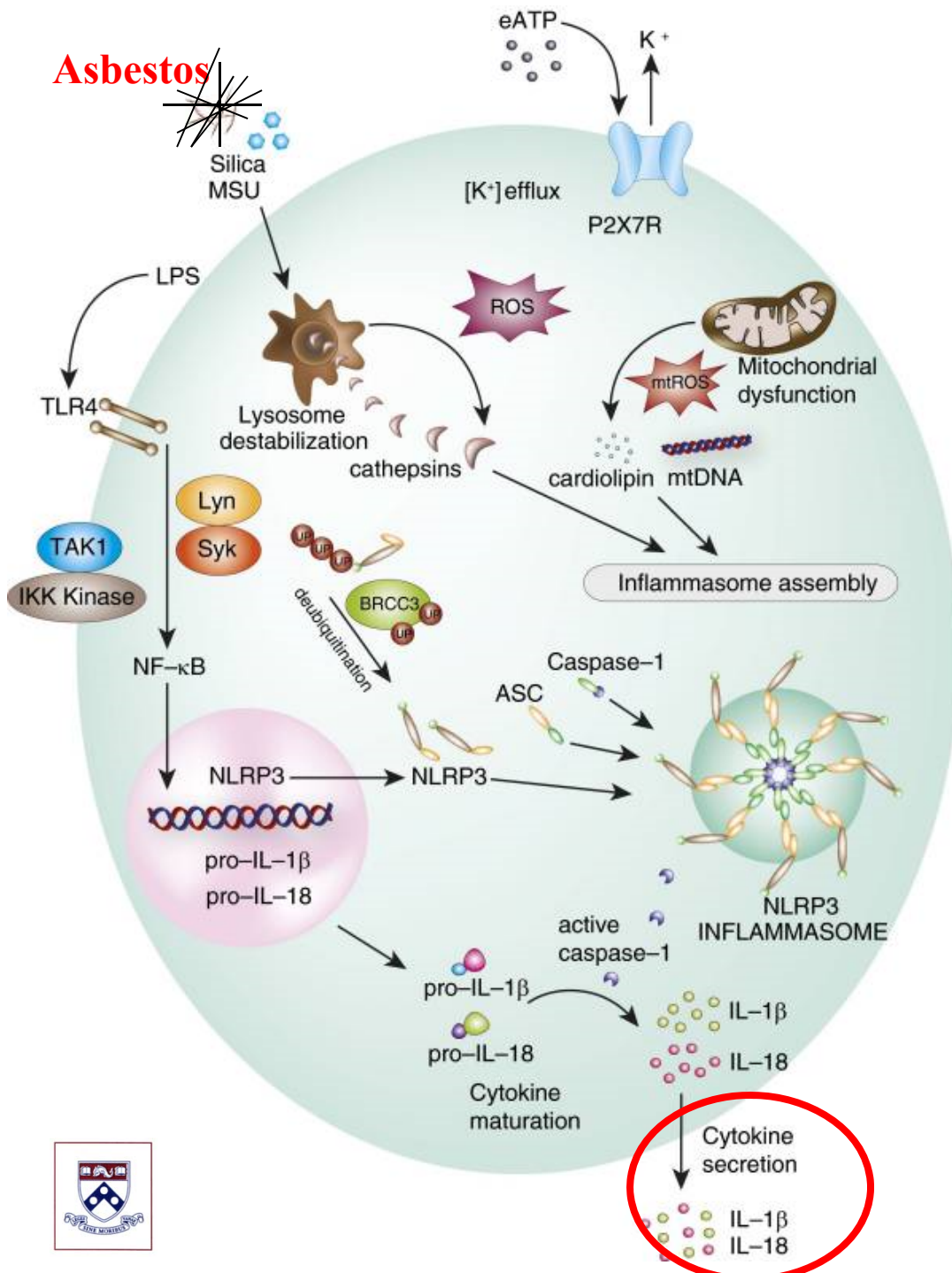


Role of Inflammasomes in Asbestos Disease & Mesothelioma

Inflammasomes are specialized inflammatory signaling platforms that govern the maturation and secretion of proinflammatory cytokines, such as IL-1 β and IL-18, through the regulation of caspase-1-dependent proteolytic processing.

Inhalation of fibers like asbestos can induce the formation of the NLRP3 inflammasome





The NLRP3 inflammasome responds to activating signals through a two-step activation model. Initiation is typically triggered by ligand binding (e.g., LPS) to Toll-like receptors (TLR; e.g., TLR4) and related receptors. This results in **activation of NF-κB**, which translocates to the nucleus and activates the **transcription of inflammasome components, including NLRP3**, and the pro forms of inflammasome-related cytokines (i.e., pro-IL-1β and pro-IL-18).

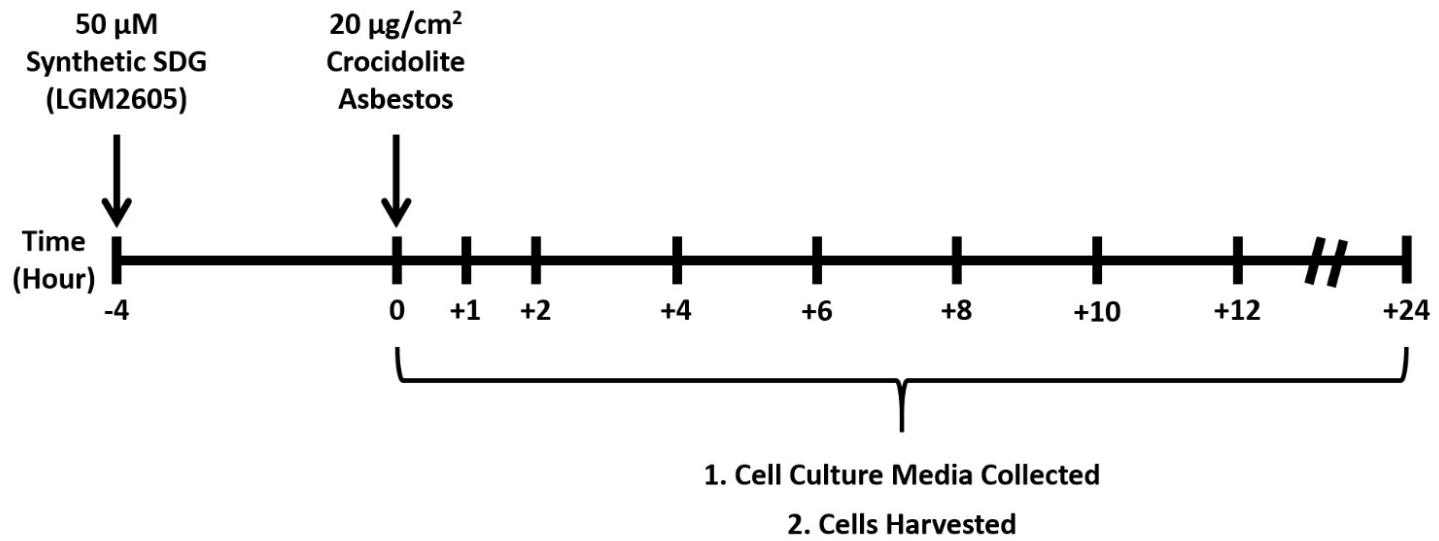
1.

2.

3.

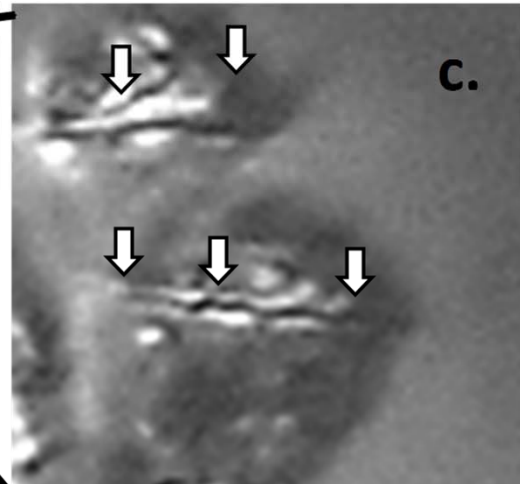
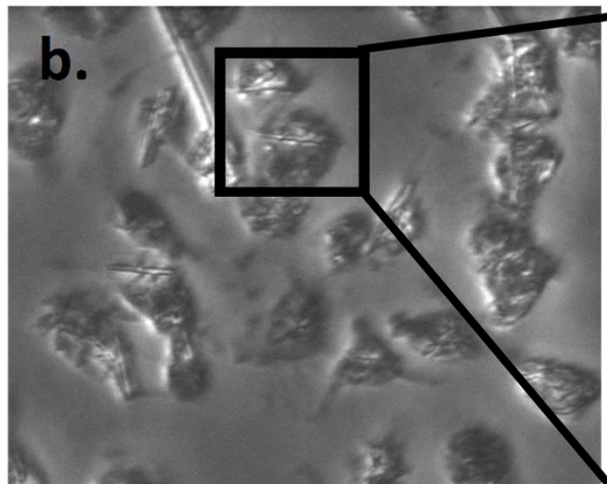
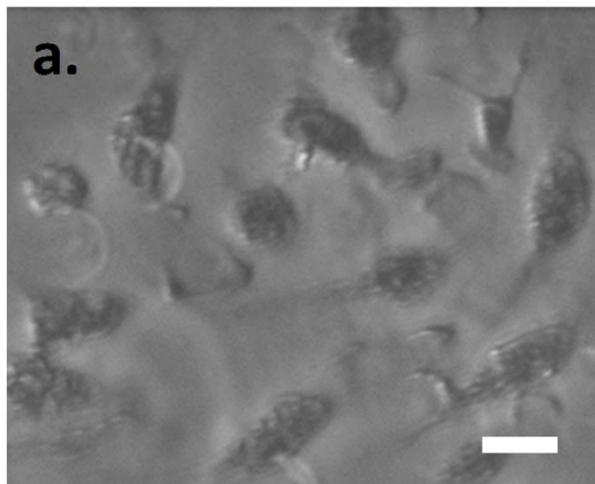
Activation of inflammasome-associated caspase-1 results in the **activation (cleavage) of proinflammatory cytokines** (e.g., IL-1β, IL-18) before their secretion.



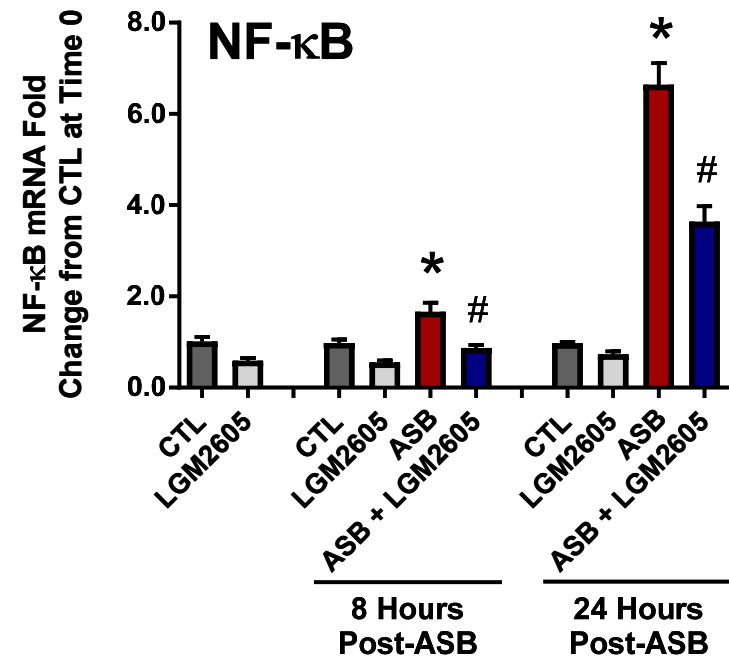
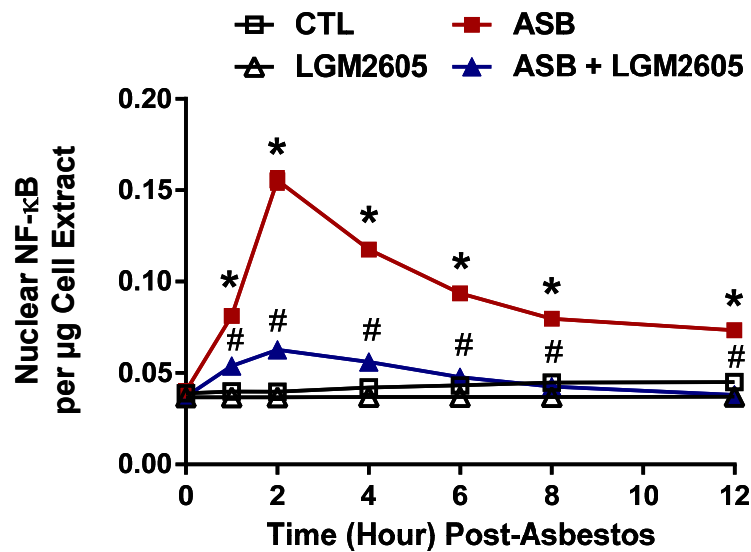


CTL

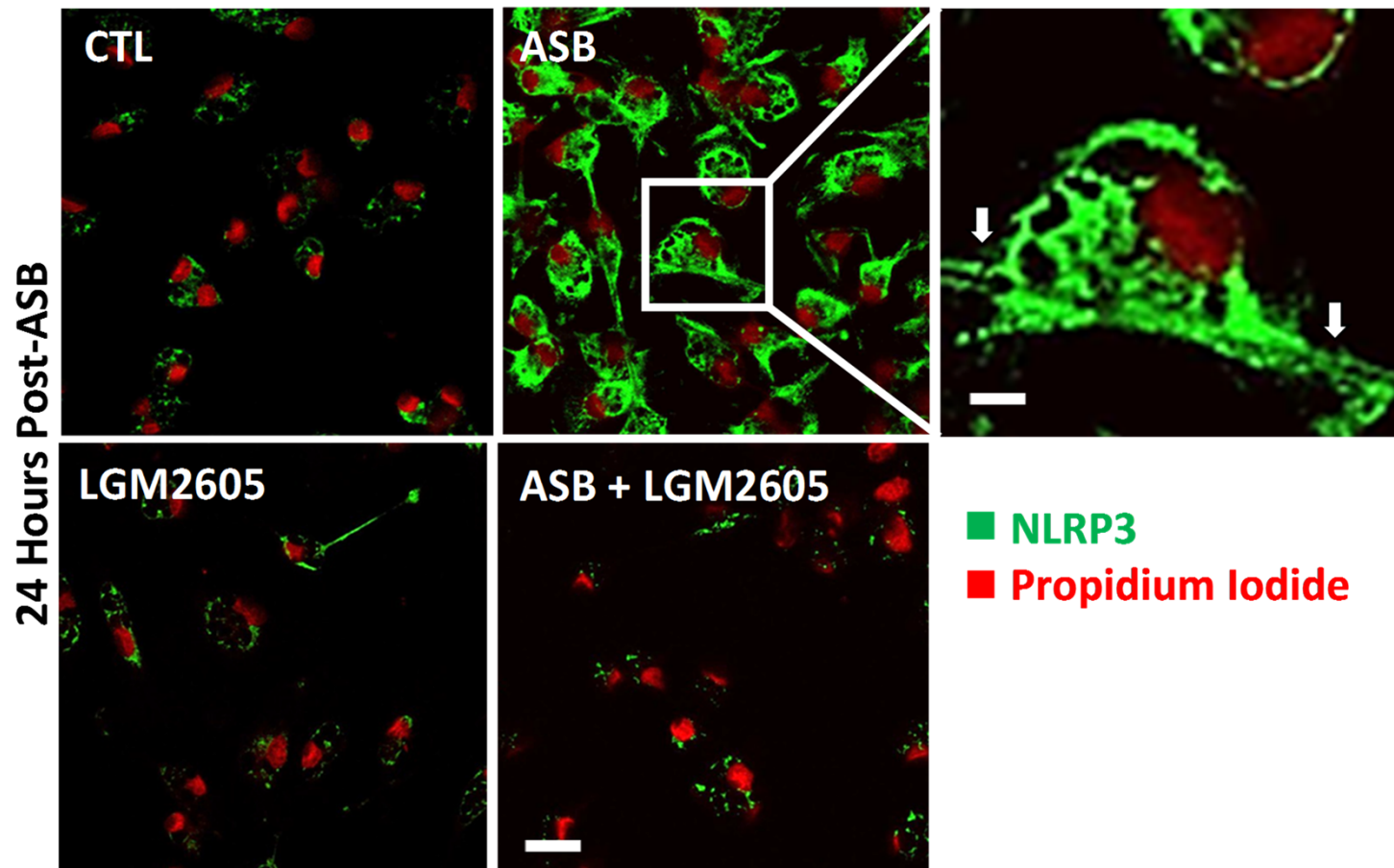
ASB



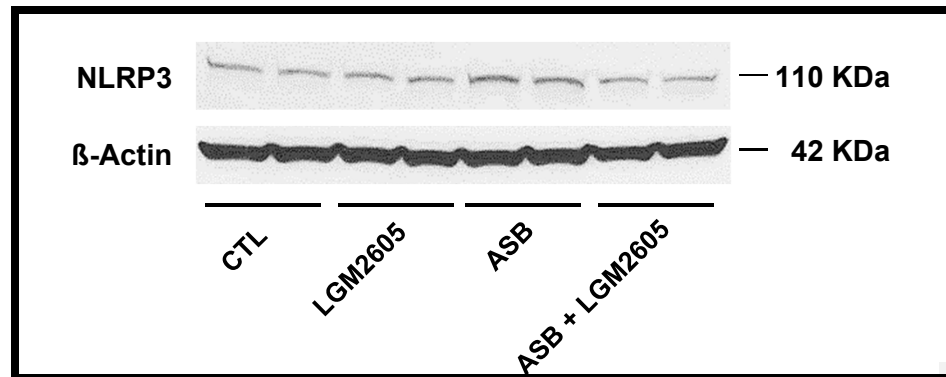
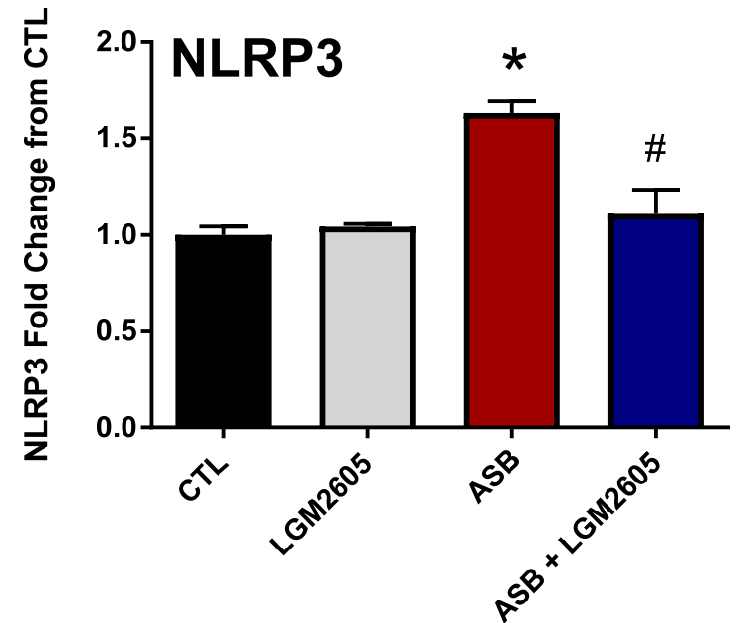
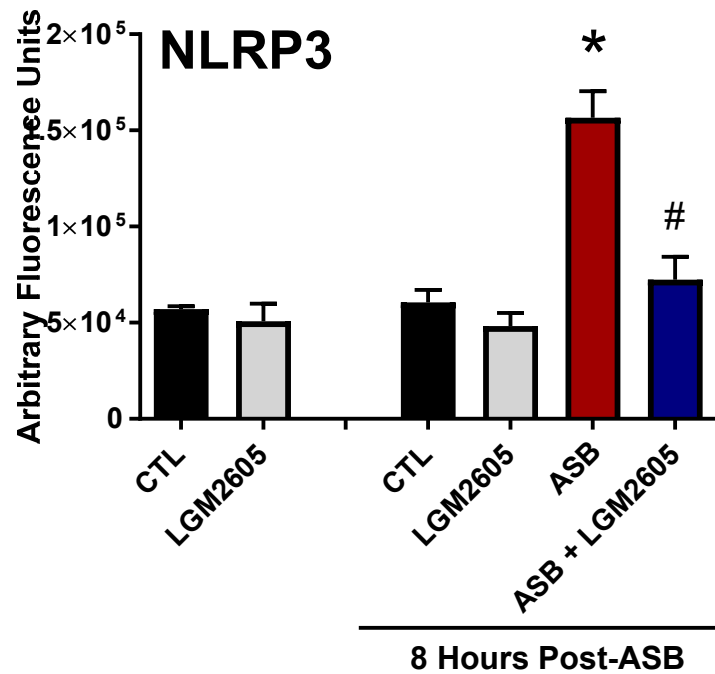
SDG (LGM2605) prevents NF-κB Activation in Peritoneal Macrophages- (1)



SDG (LGM2605) prevents Asbestos-Induced Inflammasome Activation in Macrophages-(2)

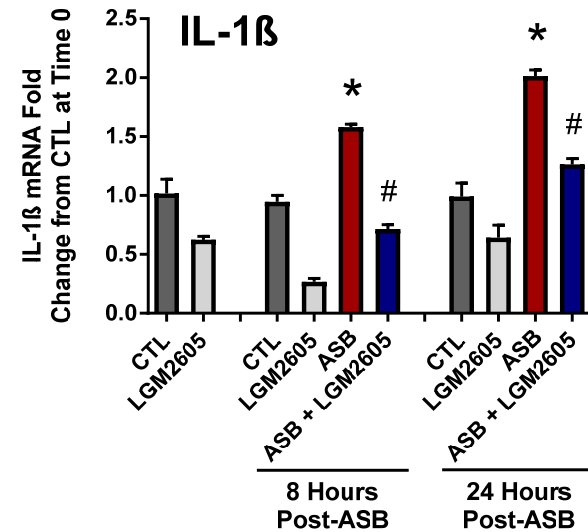
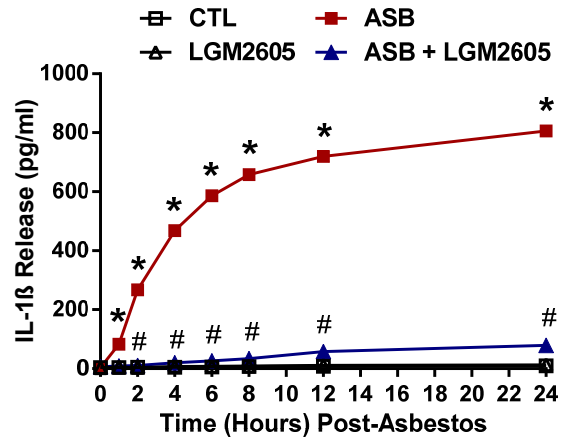


SDG (LGM2605) prevents Asbestos-Induced Inflammasome Activation in Macrophages

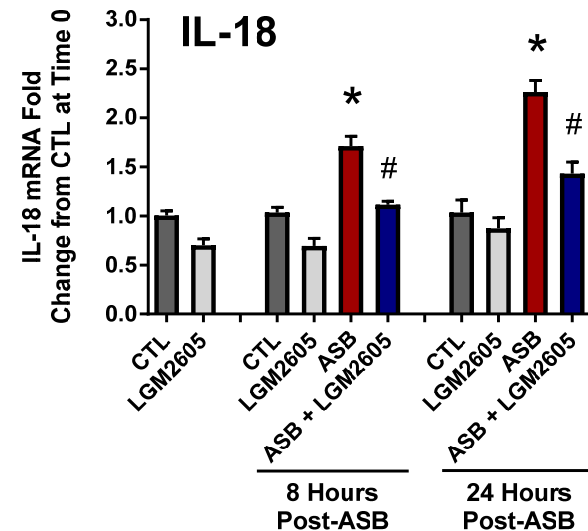
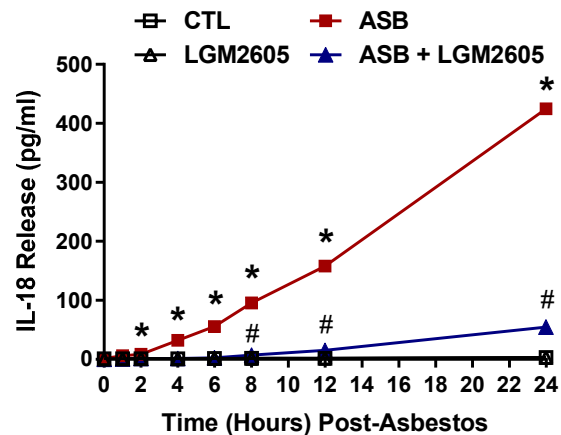


SDG (LGM2605) prevents Inflammasome-regulated Cytokine Secretion in Macrophages-(3)

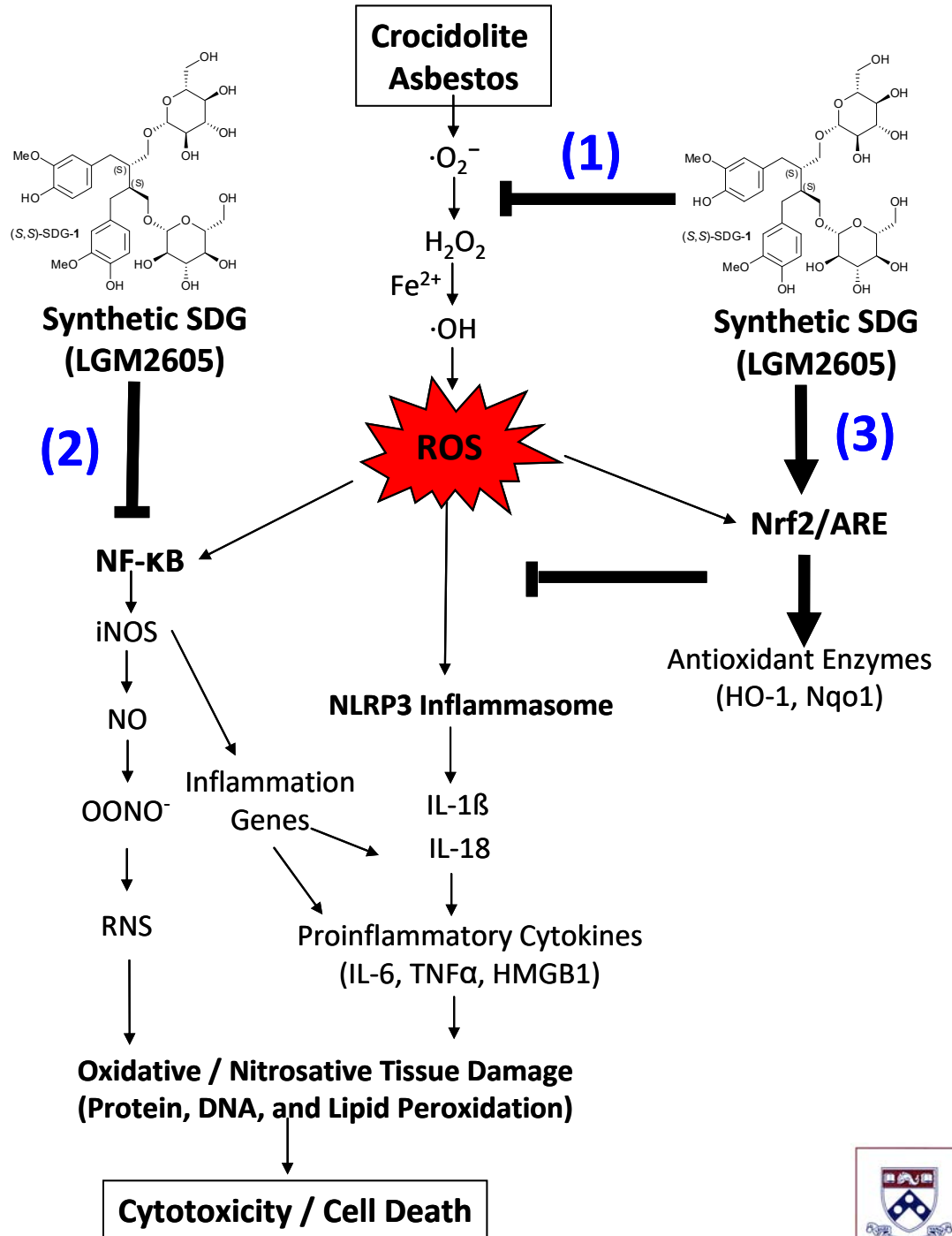
IL-1 β



IL-18



Proposed Mechanisms of SDG (LGM2605) Protection from Asbestos-Induced Cell Damage and Death



Funding

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