Chiral inversion of 2-arylpropionyl-CoA esters by human α-methylacyl-CoA racemase 1A (P504S)—a potential mechanism for the anti-cancer effects of ibuprofen†

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Metabolic chiral inversion of 2-arylpropanoic acids (2-APAs; 'profens'), such as ibuprofen, is important for pharmacological activity. Several 2-APA-CoA esters were good racemisation substrates for human AMACR 1A, suggesting a common chiral inversion pathway for all 2-APAs and an additional mechanism for their anti-cancer properties.

Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) are widely used in human and veterinary medicine for their analgesic and anti-inflammatory properties. They inhibit cyclo-oxygenase-1 and -2 (COX-1 and -2), reducing production of prostaglandins and other inflammatory mediators. COX-1 is present in all tissues, while COX-2 levels are normally low but increase in response to tissue injury. Common examples include aspirin, indomethacin, diclofenac and the 2-arylpropanoic acids (2-APAs; a.k.a. profens), including ibuprofen. 2-APA drugs contain a chiral centre and their S-enantiomers potently inhibit COX activity, while the R-enantiomers are much less active. These drugs are often given as racemic mixtures. Ibuprofen, fenoprofen, flurbiprofen, ketoprofen and naproxen undergo uni-directional conversion to the single S-enantiomer in vivo. R-Ibuprofen 1 is converted to R-ibuprofenoyl-CoA 2 undergo uni-directional conversion to the single S-enantiomer in vivo. R-Ibuprofen 1 is converted to R-ibuprofenoyl-CoA 2 and chirally inverted by an epimerase. Finally, hydrolysis of the CoA ester gives S-ibuprofen 1. Other 2-APAs are assumed to be inverted by the same enzymes as for ibuprofen 1, but this has not been proven.

Cloning of ‘ibuprofenoyl-CoA epimerase’ showed that it was identical to α-methylacyl-CoA racemase (AMACR), which also catalyses chiral inversion of other 2-methyl-fatty acyl-CoA esters. The reaction involves removal of the substrate α-proton for 2H by non-stereoselective protonation. Protein levels and activity are increased in prostate, some colon and other cancers, and AMACR has attracted interest as a novel marker and drug target.

Although the acyl groups of AMACR substrates are known to be structurally diverse, no systematic study of substrate structure has been reported. This communication reports the first such systematic study and shows that all of the tested 2-APA-CoA esters are good substrates. High doses of ibuprofen reduce the risk of developing prostate cancer and these results suggest that the interaction of 2-APA-CoA esters with AMACR may contribute to this chemopreventive effect.

Initially, a number of 2-APA-CoA esters were synthesized for evaluation. Ibuprofenoyl-CoA 2 was chosen, as a known substrate for native rat AMACR and the homologous MCR from M. tuberculosis. ±-Fenoprofenoyl-CoA 7, ±-flurbiprofenoyl-CoA 8, and S-ketoprofenoyl-CoA 9 were synthesized, as these 2-APAs undergo chiral inversion in vivo, S-Naproxenoyl-CoA 10 was also synthesized, as it is structurally related but its chiral inversion in vivo is reported to be extremely limited. The 2-APAs reacted with carbonyl diimidazole to form the acyl-imidazole intermediates, the presence of which was confirmed by 1H NMR. These intermediates were immediately treated with CoA-SH, to afford the desired esters on a small scale (Scheme S1). S-2-Methyldecanoyl-CoA 11 was also synthesized as a known substrate of human recombinant AMACR 1A.

These acyl-CoA esters were incubated at ca. 400 μM with human AMACR 1A in the presence of 2H2O for >16 h and activity was monitored by exchange of the α-proton for 2H by 1H NMR. Exchange of the α-proton for 2H at ca. 70-90% conversion was observed for all 2-APA-CoAs. The signal for the methyl group on C-2 appears as an asymmetrical doublet (Fig. 1), composed of the unresolved triplet of the 2H-labelled product superimposed on the doublet of unreacted substrate. There was also a reduction in the intensity of the signal for 2-H. The known substrate, S-2-methyldecanoyl-CoA 11, was converted >95% under the same conditions. No exchange was observed in negative controls containing heat-inactivated enzyme.

Experiments were then performed to determine whether chiral inversion of the 2-APA-CoA had also occurred in addition to α-proton exchange. Thus, ca. 10 mg of S-ketoprofenoyl-CoA 9 and S-naproxenoyl-CoA 10 were separately incubated with AMACR in 1H2O-containing buffer. The product CoA esters were hydrolysed and the 2-APAs were converted to the...
suggest that the limited chiral inversion of flurbiprofen 10 was by AMACR 1A. The 1H NMR spectra showed two overlapping series of peaks corresponding to the 2-H, the 2-Me, the NCHMe and the amide NH (Fig. 2B), showing that chiral inversion had occurred. The ratio of the two epimeric products in both cases was close to 1:1, consistent with observations for 2-methyldecanoyl-CoA 11 (Keq = 1.09 ± 0.14; S/R).17 Similar treatment of the 2-APAs without exposure to the enzyme gave single sets of signals, confirming that the configuration of the chiral centre was maintained during derivatization (Fig. 2A). Exchange of the α-proton is obligatory for chiral inversion and, since no exchange is observed with heat-inactivated enzyme, this demonstrates that chiral inversion is enzyme-catalysed.

Kinetic parameters for the 2-APA-CoA and S-2-methyldecanoyl-CoA esters were then determined (Table 1). All the 2-APA-CoA esters were good substrates of human AMACR 1A. Flurbiprofenoyl-CoA 8, ibuprofenoyl-CoA 2 and naproxenoyl-CoA 10 were converted about as efficiently as 2-methyldecanoyl-CoA 11 (as judged by kcat/Km). The results also suggest that the limited chiral inversion of flurbiprofen10 in humans is due to low conversion to its CoA ester 8. The N-2-phenoxyethylamides 12 and 13. The 1H NMR spectra showed two overlapping series of peaks corresponding to the 2-H, the 2-Me, the NCHMe and the amide NH (Fig. 2B), showing that chiral inversion had occurred. The ratio of the two epimeric products in both cases was close to 1:1, consistent with observations for 2-methyldecanoyl-CoA 11 (Keq = 1.09 ± 0.14; S/R). Similar treatment of the 2-APAs without exposure to the enzyme gave single sets of signals, confirming that the configuration of the chiral centre was maintained during derivatization (Fig. 2A). Exchange of the α-proton is obligatory for chiral inversion and, since no exchange is observed with heat-inactivated enzyme, this demonstrates that chiral inversion is enzyme-catalysed.

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Literature inhibitors of AMACR 20 increase the acidity of the α-proton using electron-withdrawing groups, to facilitate deprotonation and mimic the deprotonated intermediate. The aliphatic side-chain of S-2-methyldecanoyl-CoA 11 is electron-donating and replacement with any aryl side-chain will make the α-proton more acidic. 2-APA-CoA substrates are expected to be more tightly bound based on this argument and lower Kf values are observed. Substrates with aromatic rings substituted with electron-withdrawing groups (e.g. 8) are expected to have particularly acidic α-protons and this may explain its tight binding.

There is no reported structure for AMACR, but the structure of the M. tuberculosis homologue with a number of acyl-CoA has been reported.21 These structures show the CoA moiety locked into the active site by a network of hydrogen bonds and ionic interactions. The carboxylate thioester and methyl groups of the substrate are close to the catalytic residues. The substrate side-chains are directed to the methionine-rich surface at the active site entrance. AMACR is expected to bind substrates in broadly similar manner and this explains the diverse structures of known substrates.16 However, these factors do not explain the low Kf value of fenoprofenoyl-CoA 7.

Post facto molecular modelling studies were undertaken to try to rationalize the binding of 2-APA-CoAs to AMACR.

### Table 1 Substrate kinetic parameters for AMACR 1A. The parameters shown are derived using the Direct Linear Plot24,25

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Fig. 1 ²H-Exchange of ±-flurbiprofenoyl-CoA 8 by AMACR 1A, showing change in methyl group splitting at δ 1.45 p.p.m. (A) Heat-inactivated enzyme; (B) Active enzyme.

Fig. 2 Chiral inversion of naproxenoyl-CoA 10 by AMACR 1A. The spectra show the signals for the α-proton of 1-phenylethylamine and the NH of the amide linkage. (A) Without exposure to enzyme; (B) Following exposure to AMACR 1A. The signals appear as two superimposed doublets at 5.55 p.p.m. and two superimposed quintets at 5.10 p.p.m.
Substrates with meta-CoA and other species. Chemoprotective effects of 2-APAs have been identified to those in MCR (ESI† Fig. S1). Substrates with meta-substituted aromatic rings (e.g. 7 and 9) could have an additional interaction between them and the side of the active site funnel and this may account for their tighter binding or conversion with higher catalytic efficiency.

In summary, a panel of structurally diverse 2-APA-CoA esters were efficiently converted by AMACR. Chiral inversion probably occurs in both directions, with stereoselective formation of the CoA ester accounting for the specific R- to S- inversion in vivo.2–6,8–11 AMACR is highly conserved across species and the pathway is probably common in mammals and other species. Chemoprotective effects of 2-APAs have been previously reported, but their effects were ascribed to binding to p75NTR or COX.26–28 Reduction of AMACR activity is proposed as a treatment for prostate and other cancers and inhibition of activity may be an additional mechanism for the chemopreventive effects of 2-APAs. Use of the R-2-APA enantiomer to inhibit AMACR, rather than administering a racemic mixture, would be an example of chiral switching29 to extend the usefulness of a known drug.

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Notes and references
† Abbreviations used: AMACR 1A, c-methylacyl-CoA racemase; splice variant 1A; 2-APA, 2-arylpropionic acid; CoA, coenzyme A; COX, cyclooxygenase; MCR, c-methylacyl-CoA racemase (M. tuberculosis).


