



Prohaptens activation and subsequent interaction with proteins:
Mechanistic understanding and quantitative follow up...

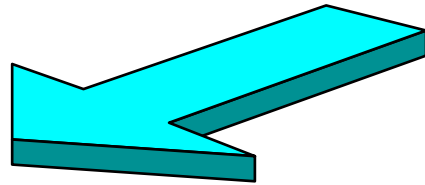
Prof. Jean-Pierre Lepoittevin
University of Strasbourg

IDEA workshop on pre- & prohaptens
Brussels, June 17-18th, 2015

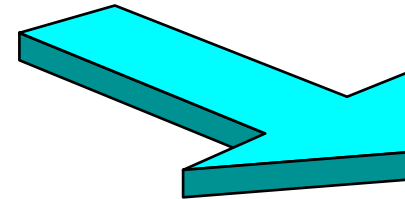




Metabolic studies



Liver metabolism...

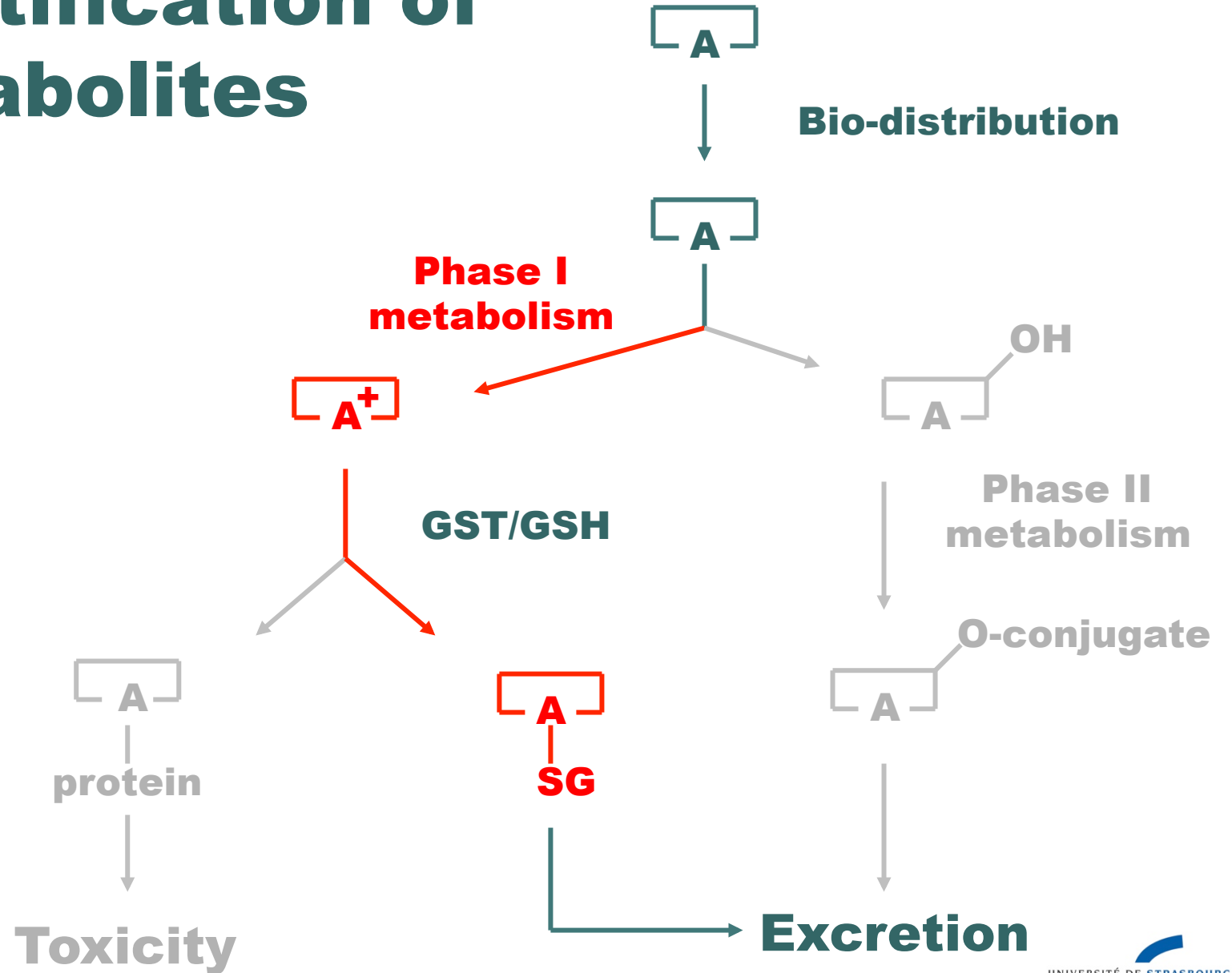


Skin metabolism...



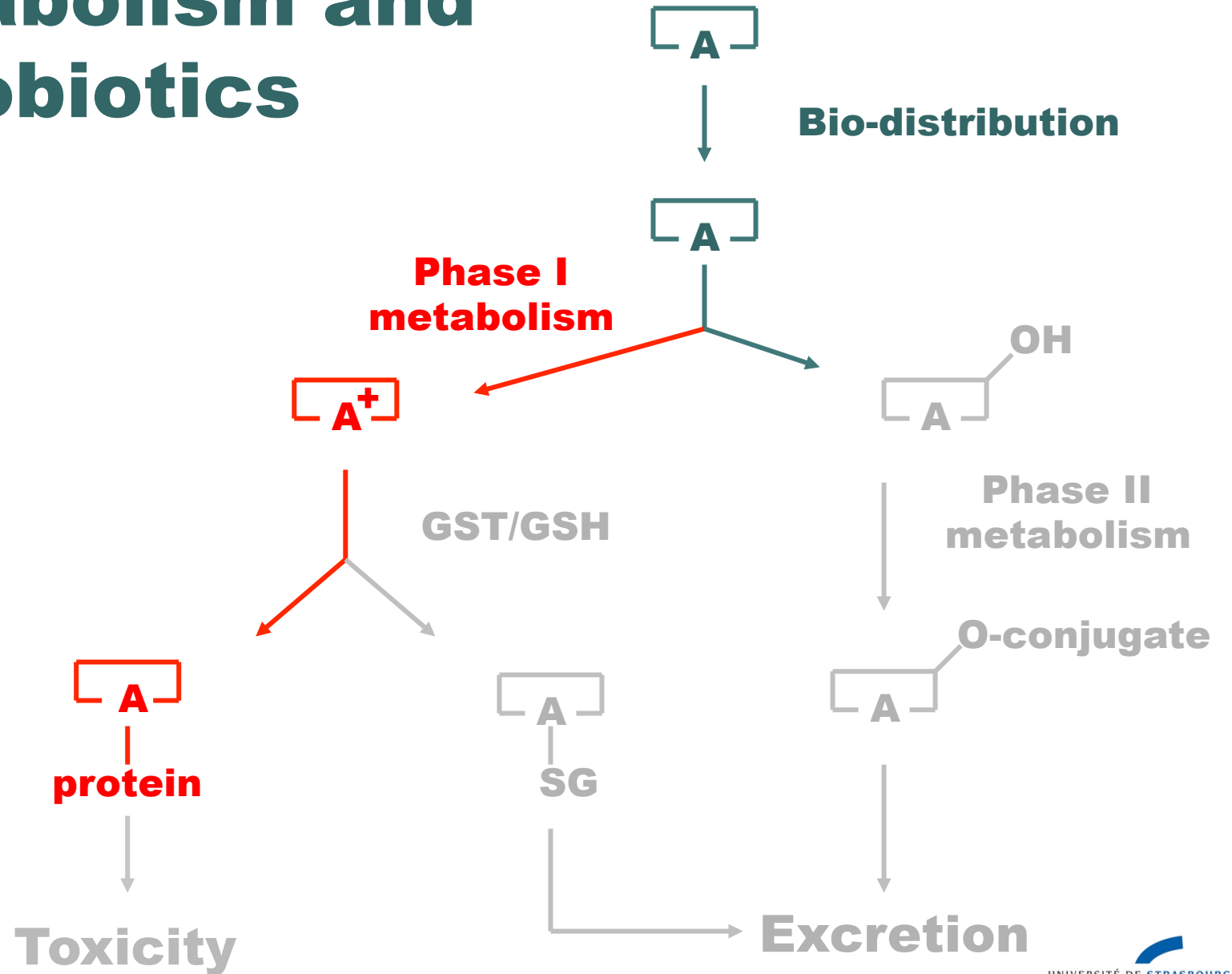


Identification of metabolites



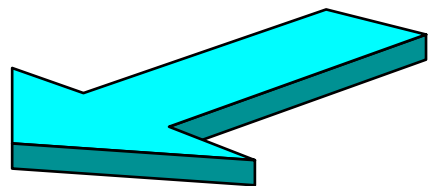


Metabolism and xenobiotics

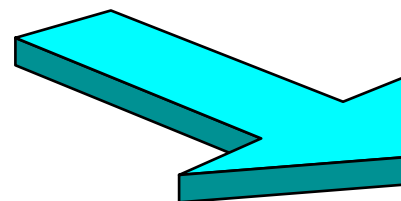




Two major pitfalls



Liver vs skin...



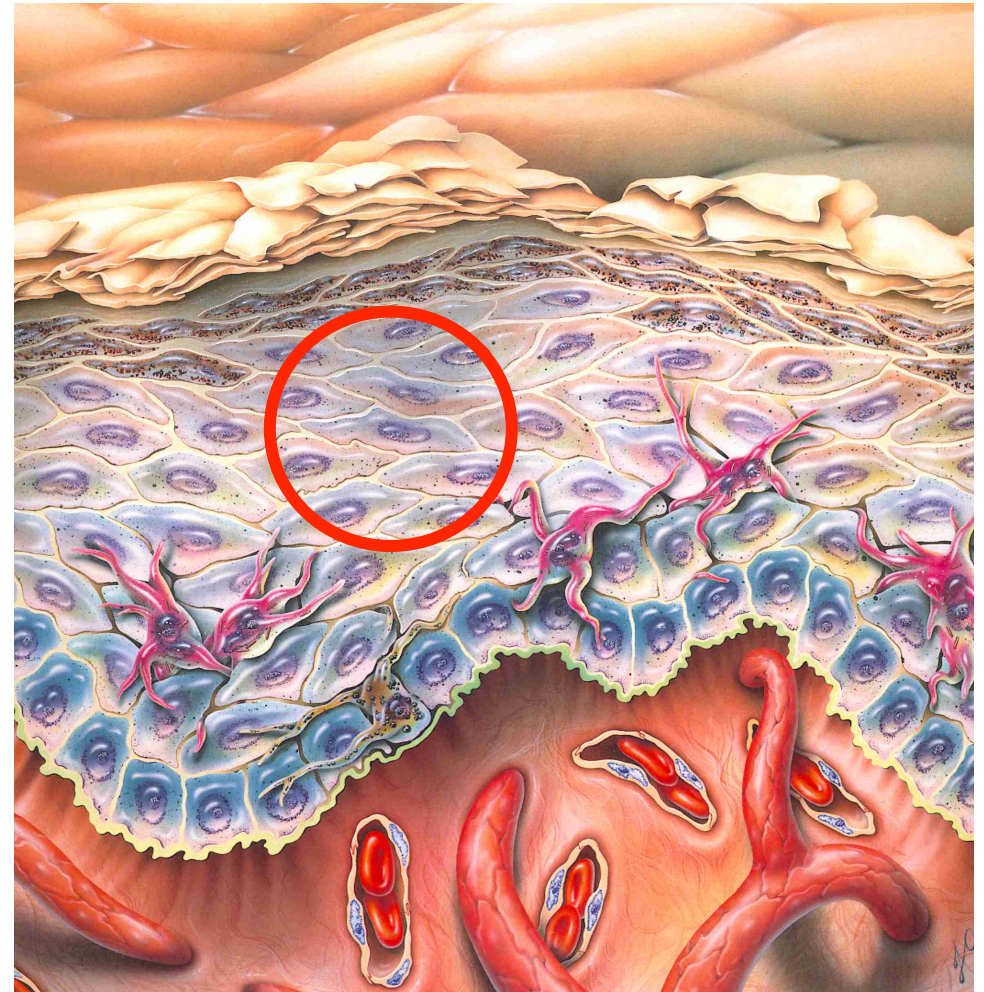
Highly reactive intermediates...





Non invasive approach...

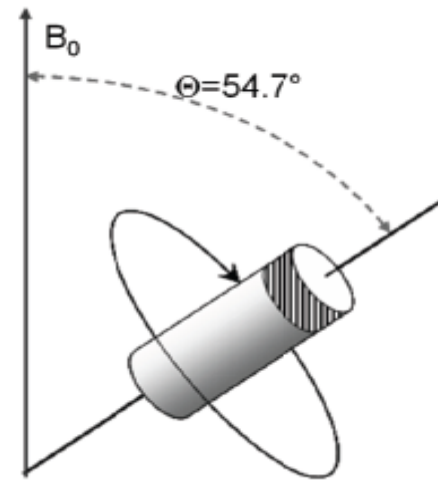
- **Direct observation...**
- **Highly non homogeneous environment...**





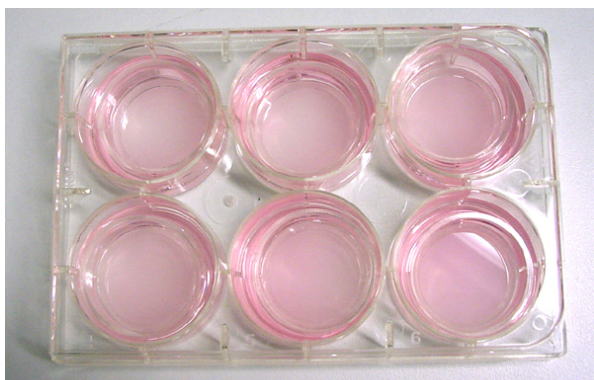
HRMAS NMR...

- **High-Resolution Magic Angle Spinning “HRMAS” Nuclear Magnetic Resonance...**
- **Bring to zero inhomogeneity associated with the sample...**

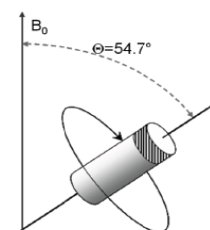
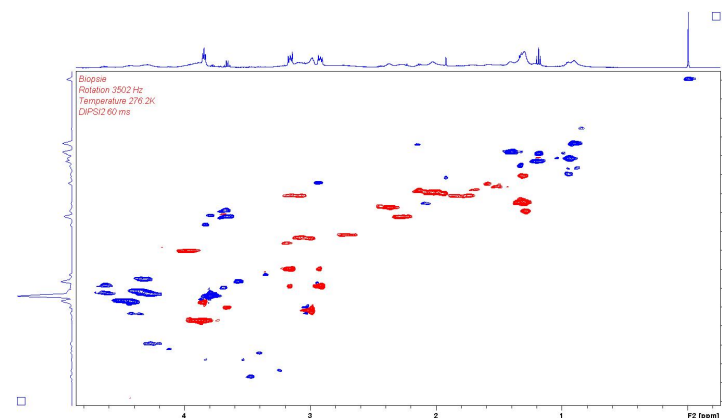
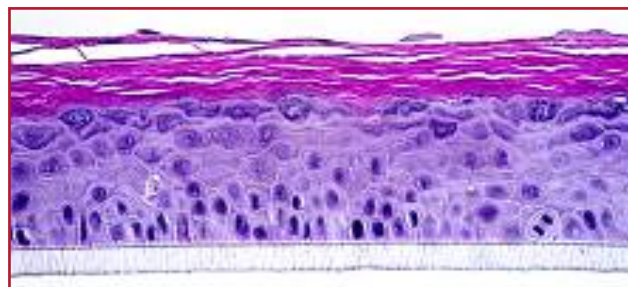




HRMAS NMR...



**Test
Chemical**



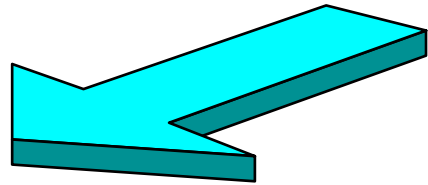


Is it possible to follow the metabolism of chemicals in Reconstructed Human Epidermis ?

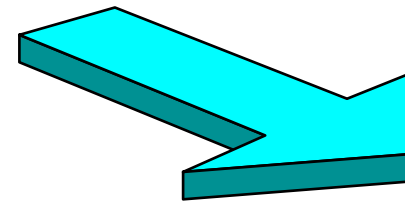




Follow-up of the RIFM project...



**Activation of
cinnamyl alcohol...**



**Hydrolysis of
iso/eugenyl
acetates...**





The cinnamyl alcohol story...

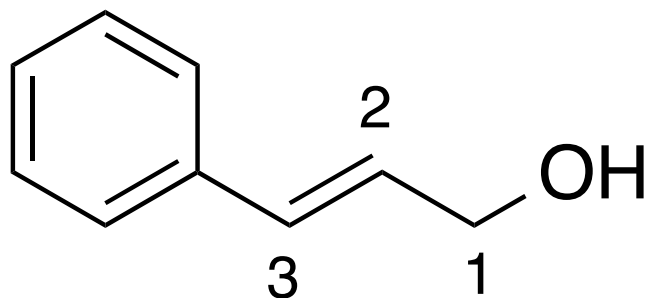
- ❑ **Cinnamyl alcohol has been considered for many years as “the” model of pro-hapten, being activated by alcohol dehydrogenase to form the reactive cinnamaldehyde...**
- ❑ **However, about half of the patients sensitized to cinnamyl alcohol do not react when patch-tested with cinnamaldehyde...**
- ❑ **This suggests that at least one alternative metabolic pathway is taking place in Human epidermis, activating cinnamyl alcohol into at least another unknown reactive intermediate...**





The cinnamyl alcohol story...

- **The aim of this initial phase was to assess the potential of the HRMAS NMR / RHE model to investigate the metabolism of cinnamyl alcohol in a living 3D tissue...**
- **Cinnamyl alcohol was synthesized carbon-13 substituted either at position 1, 2 or 3...**



1-¹³C

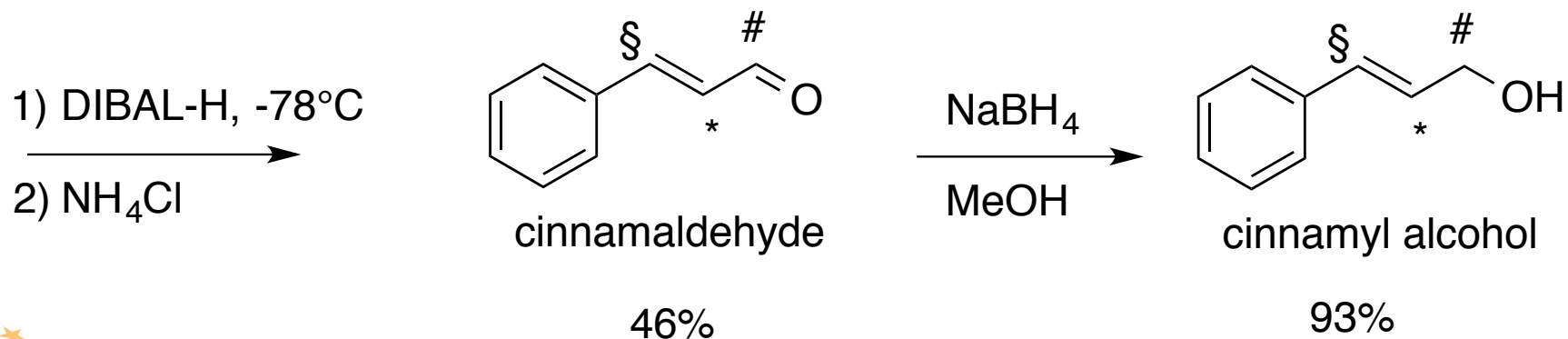
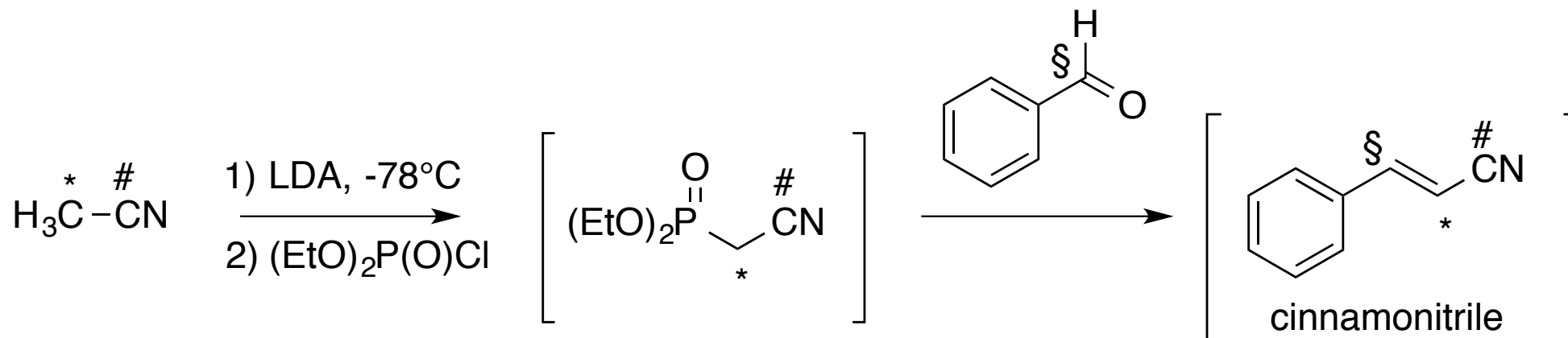
2-¹³C

3-¹³C



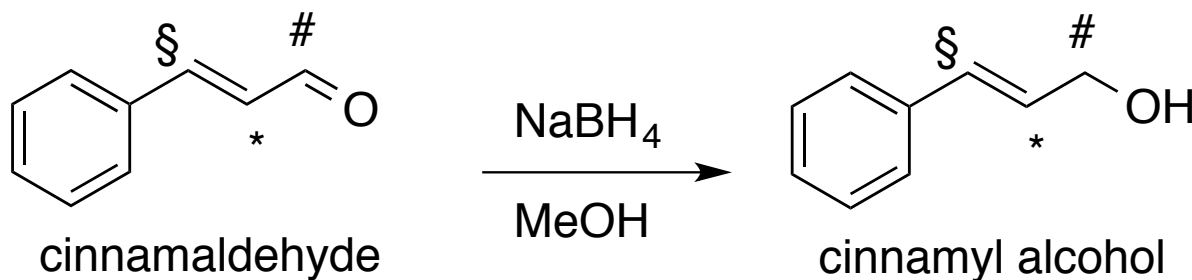
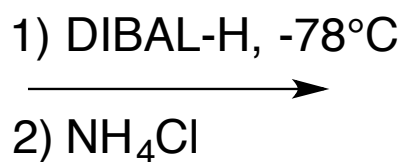
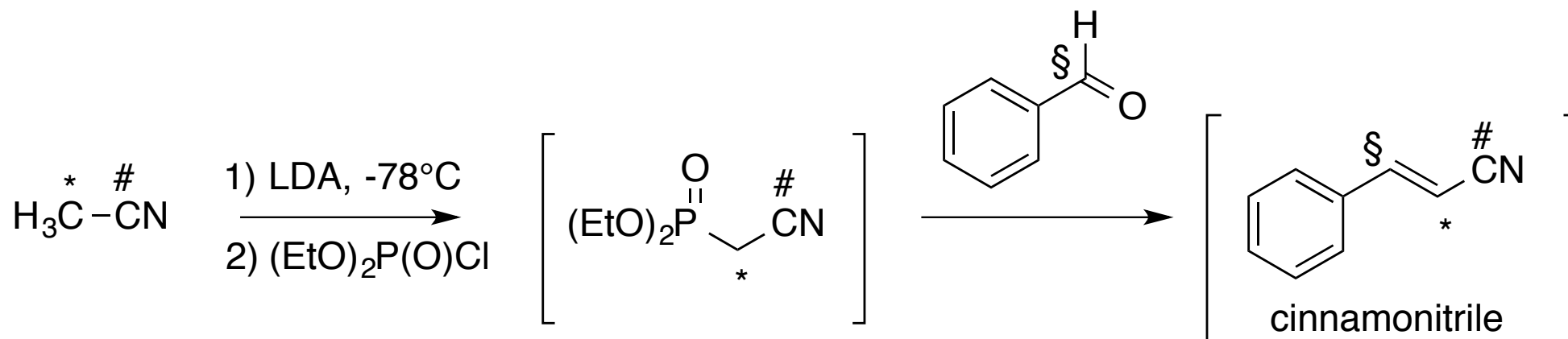


The cinnamyl alcohol story...





The cinnamyl alcohol story...



46%

93%





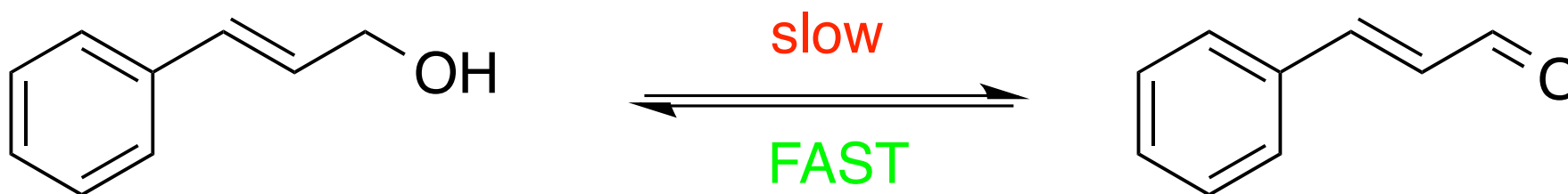
The cinnamyl alcohol story...

- ❑ **The behavior of cinnamyl alcohol and cinnamaldehyde in RHE was first assessed...**
- ❑ **Cinnamyl alcohol and cinnamaldehyde, substituted at position 1, were thus applied on RHE and post-incubated for 1, 8 and 24 h, respectively...**
- ❑ **Samples were processed and analyzed by HRMAS NMR to assess potential oxidation or reduction taking place at position 1...**



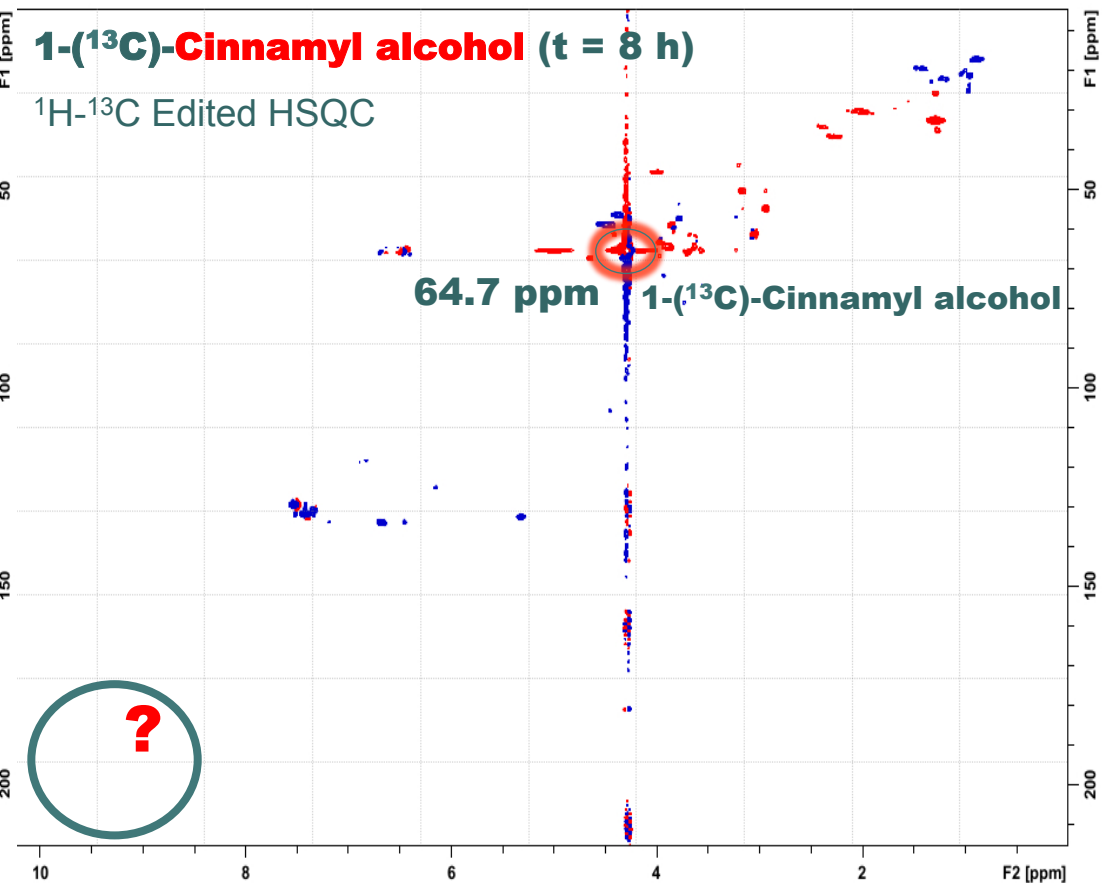
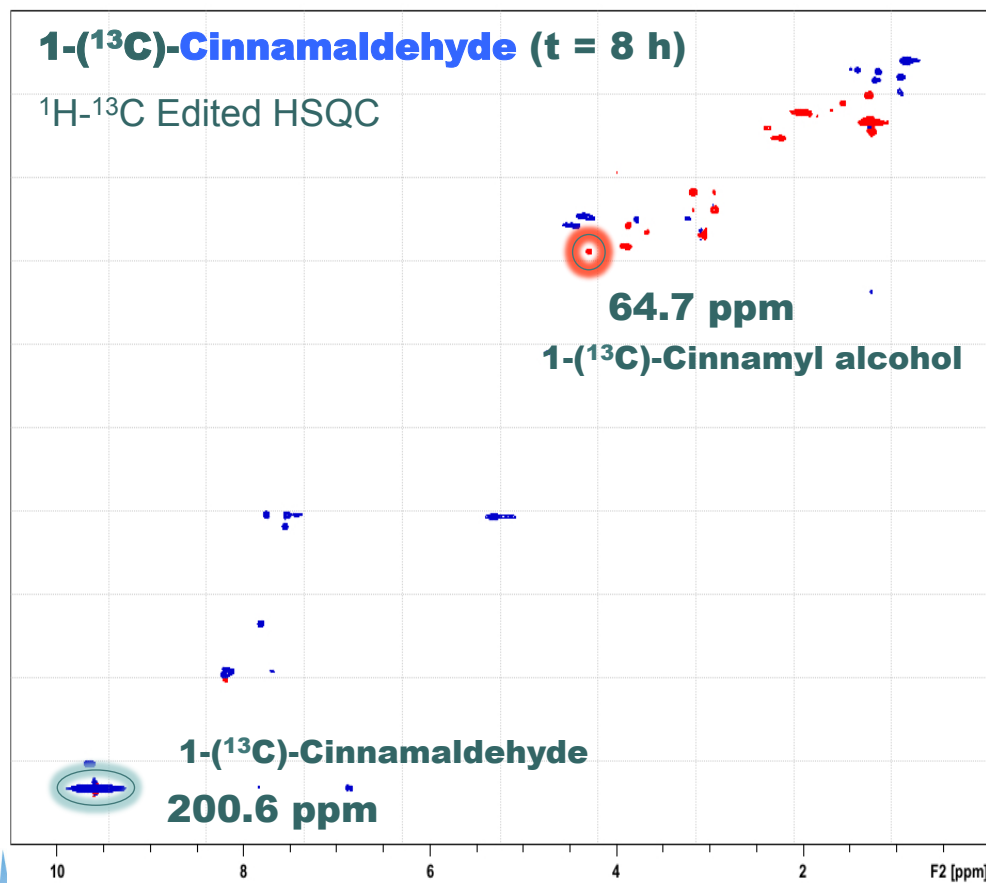
The cinnamyl alcohol story...

- **The behavior of cinnamyl alcohol and cinnamaldehyde in RHE is not symmetrical...**
- **A rapid (already after 1 h of incubation) and significant reduction of cinnamaldehyde into cinnamyl alcohol was observed...**
- **The opposite was not observed (no signal of cinnamaldehyde in cinnamyl alcohol treated RHE) even after 24 h...**



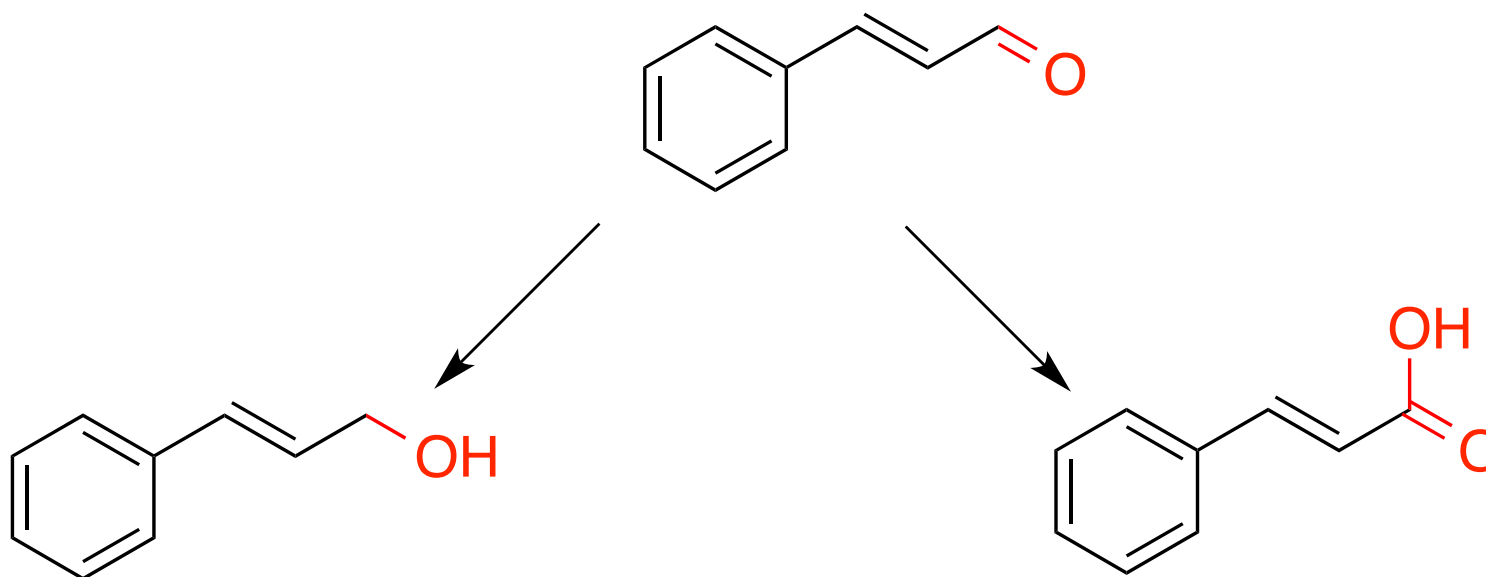


The cinnamyl alcohol story...



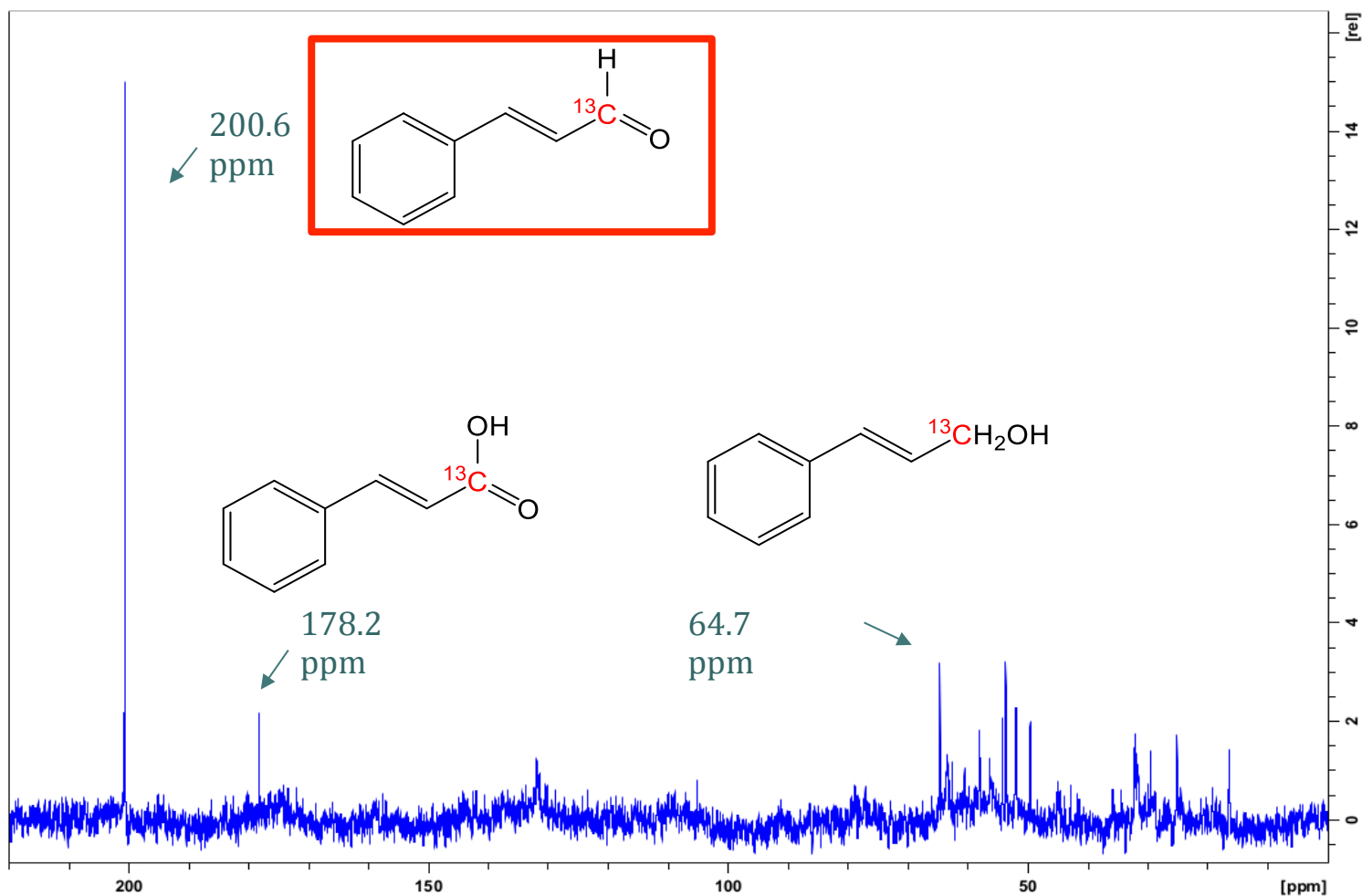
The cinnamyl alcohol story...

- Samples treated with cinnamyl alcohol and cinnamaldehyde, respectively, were also analyzed for the formation of cinnamic acid...
- A significant amount of cinnamic acid was observed in cinnamaldehyde treated samples





The cinnamyl alcohol story...

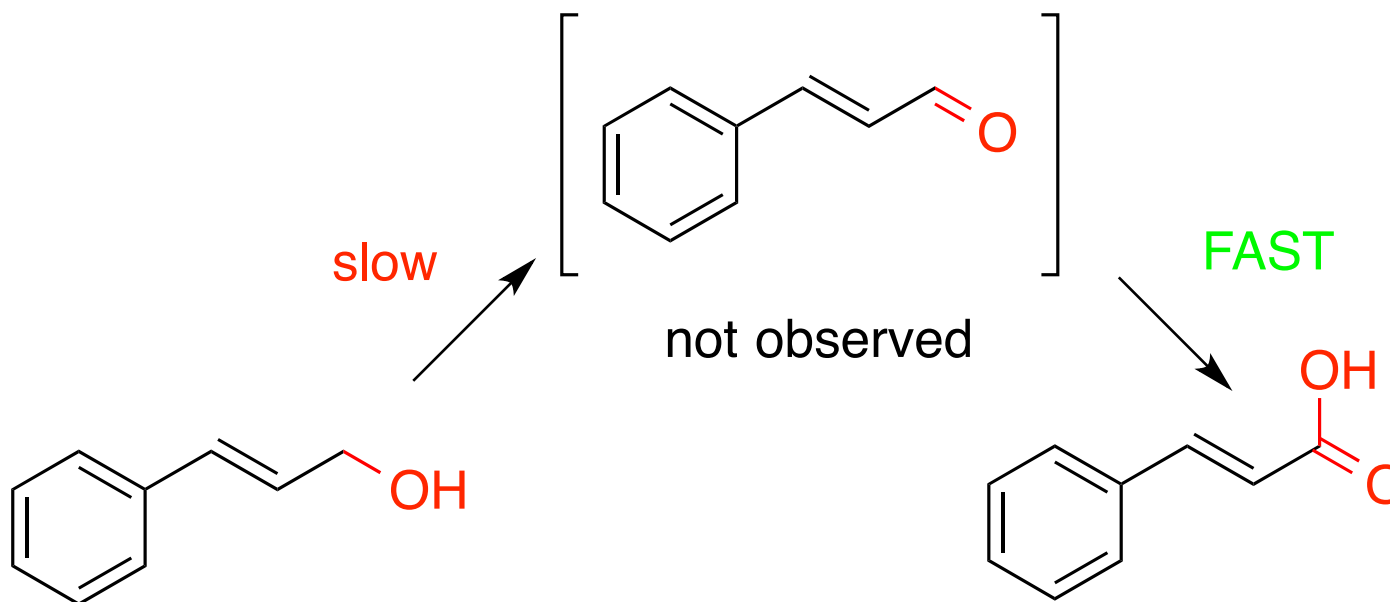


1-(¹³C)-Cinnamaldehyde (t = 24 h)



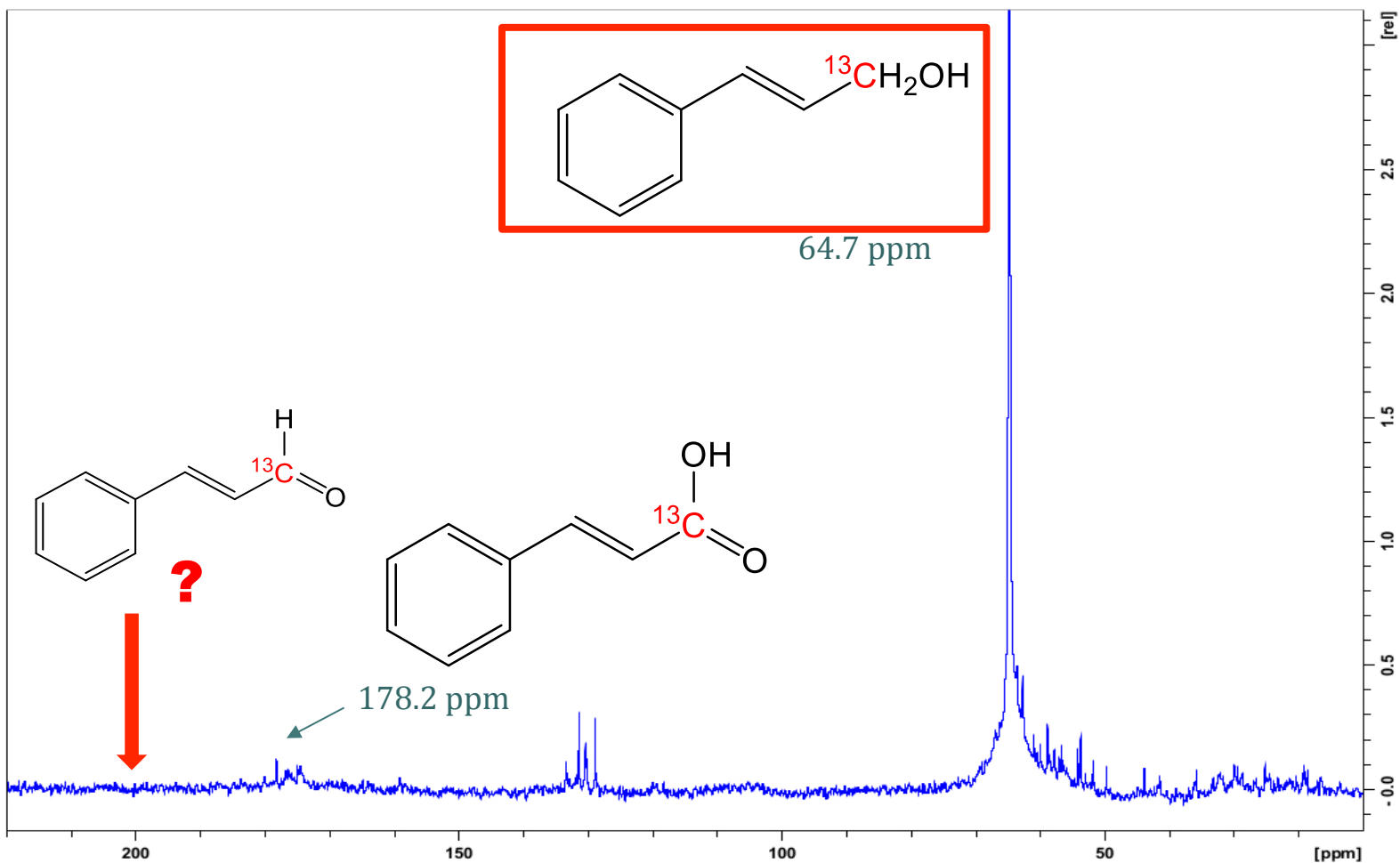
The cinnamyl alcohol story...

- Samples treated with cinnamyl alcohol and cinnamaldehyde, respectively, were analyzed for the formation of cinnamic acid...
- Only a minute amount of cinnamic acid was detected in cinnamyl alcohol treated samples...





The cinnamyl alcohol story...



1-(¹³C)-Cinnamic alcohol (t = 1 h)





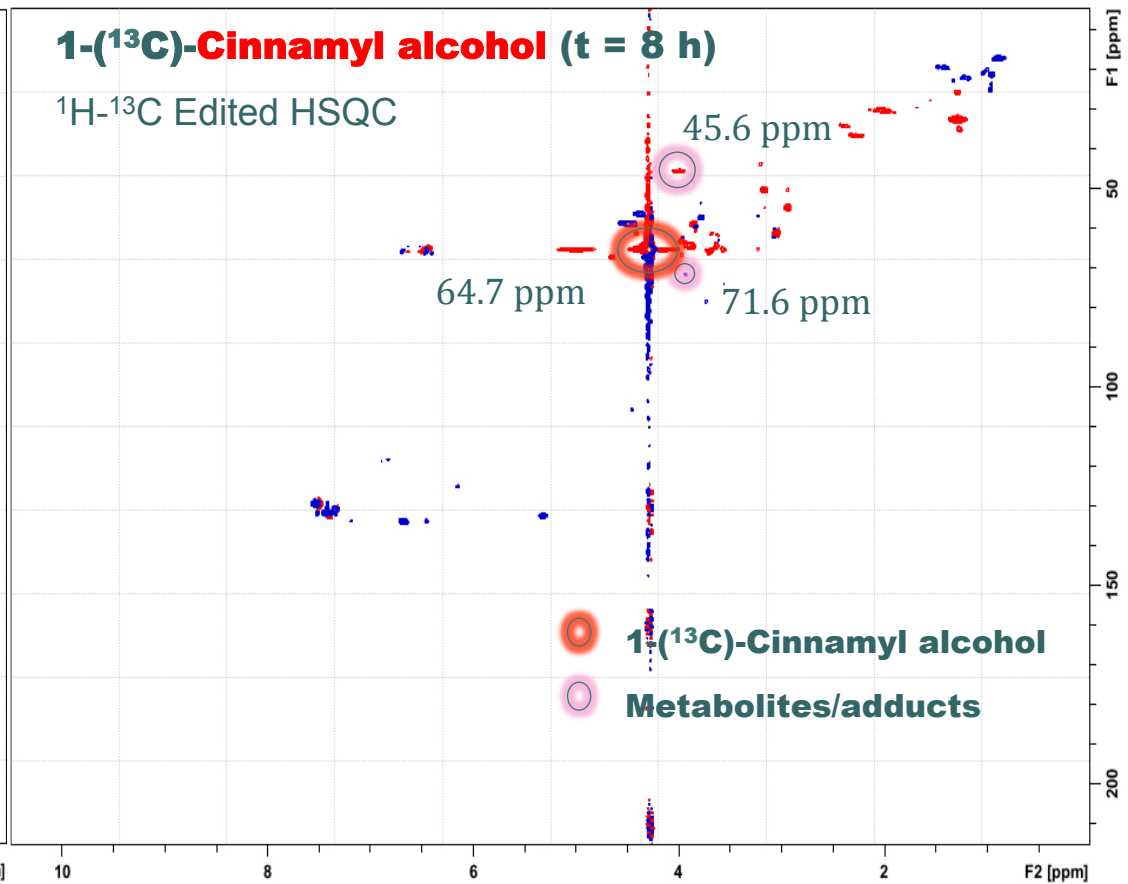
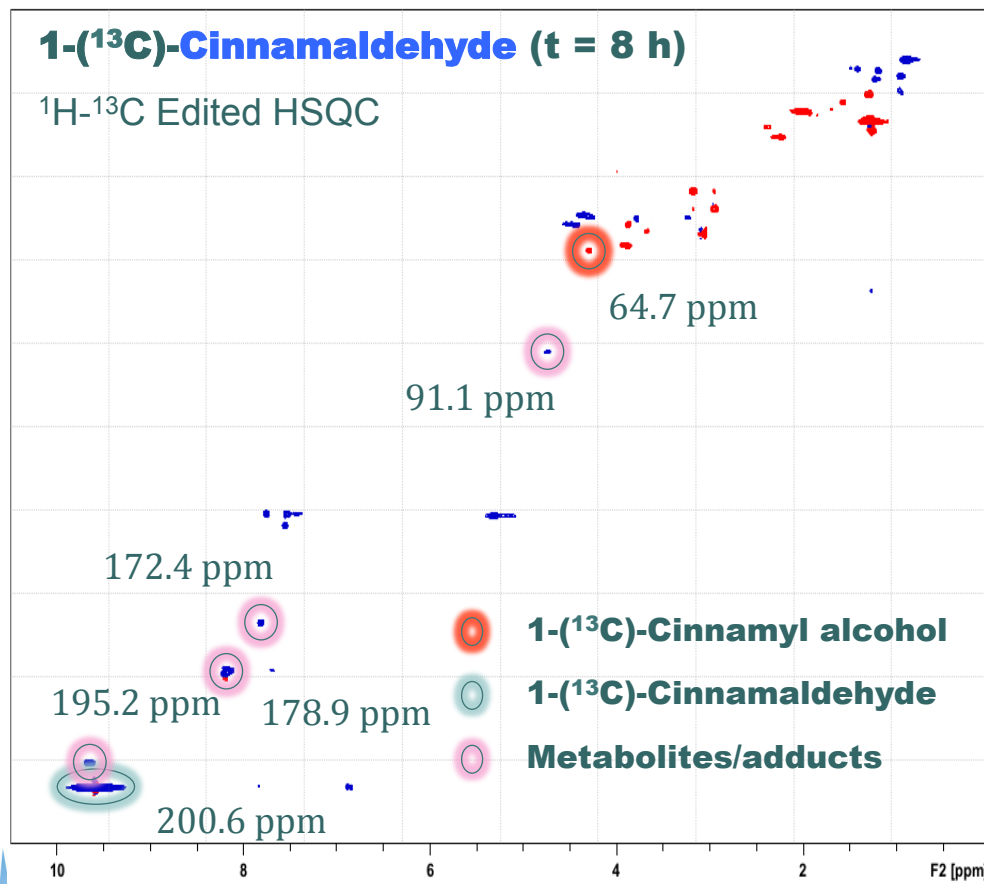
The cinnamyl alcohol story...

- ❑ **Samples treated with cinnamyl alcohol and cinnamaldehyde, respectively, were also qualitatively analyzed for the formation of metabolites/adducts...**
- ❑ **A very clear difference was observed with the formation of new correlation signals but associated to very different patterns (no common signals associated to metabolites/adducts)...**
- ❑ **Signals associated to the reactivity of cinnamaldehyde were not observed in RHE treated with cinnamyl alcohol...**



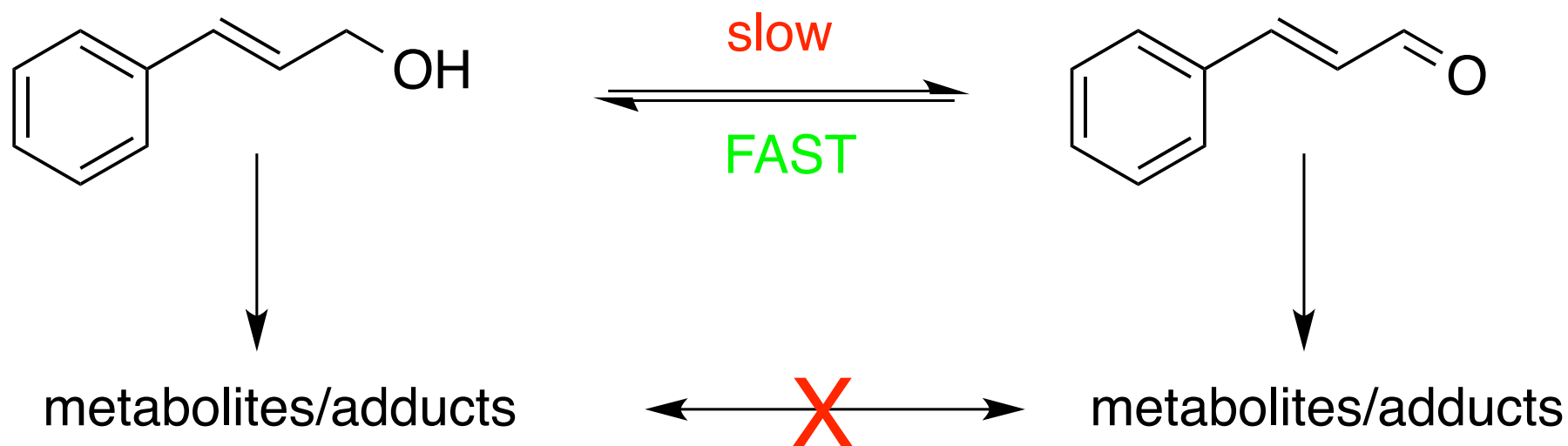


The cinnamyl alcohol story...



The cinnamyl alcohol story...

- The “dogma” of cinnamyl alcohol being a sensitizer through its oxidation into cinnamaldehyde can therefore be **seriously** questioned...





The iso/eugenyl acetates story...

- ❑ **Eugenol and isoeugenol are used as pure material but also as eugenyl and isoeugenyl esters (acetates or phenyl acetates)...**
- ❑ **According to LLNA data, acetate derivatives of eugenol and isoeugenol are classified as non-sensitizers while their parent materials are classified as weak and moderate skin sensitizers, respectively...**
- ❑ **However, clinical studies have shown that some individuals sensitized to isoeugenol also reacted when patch-tested to isoeugenyl acetate...**





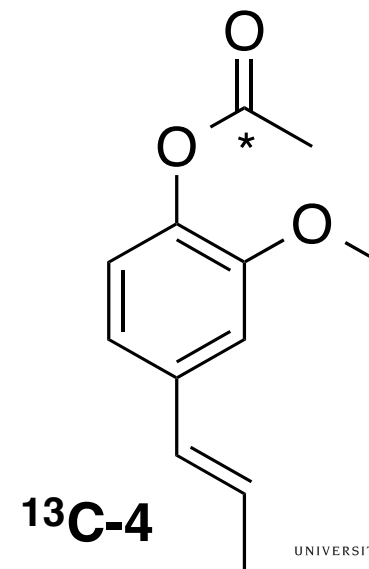
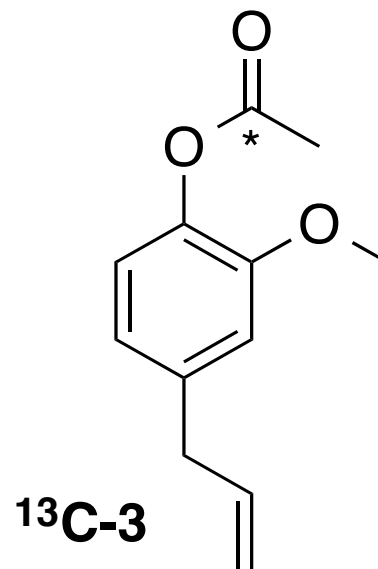
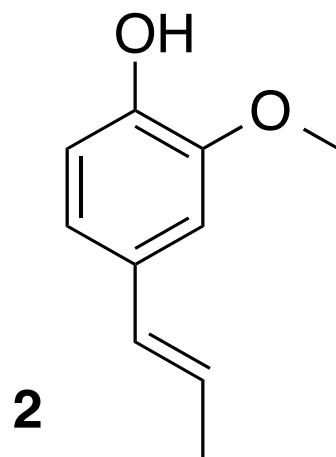
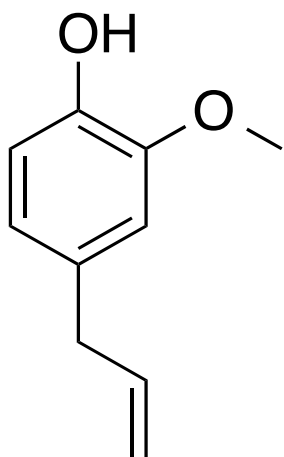
The iso/eugenyl acetates story...

- ❑ **The mechanism underlying this observation is still not clear...**
- ❑ **It can be hypothesized that isoeugenyl esters are hydrolyzed either enzymatically (epidermal esterase) or chemically (hydrolysis)...**
- ❑ **The aim of this initial phase was to assess the potential of the “HRMAS NMR / RHE model” to investigate and characterize the behavior of eugenyl- and isoeugenyl acetates in a living 3D tissue...**



The iso/eugenyl acetates story...

- **Carbon-13 substituted iso/eugenyl acetates were synthesized**
 - **To increase the sensitivity...**
 - **To discriminate between acetates released by iso/eugenyl derivatives and other acetates...**





The iso/eugenyl acetates story...

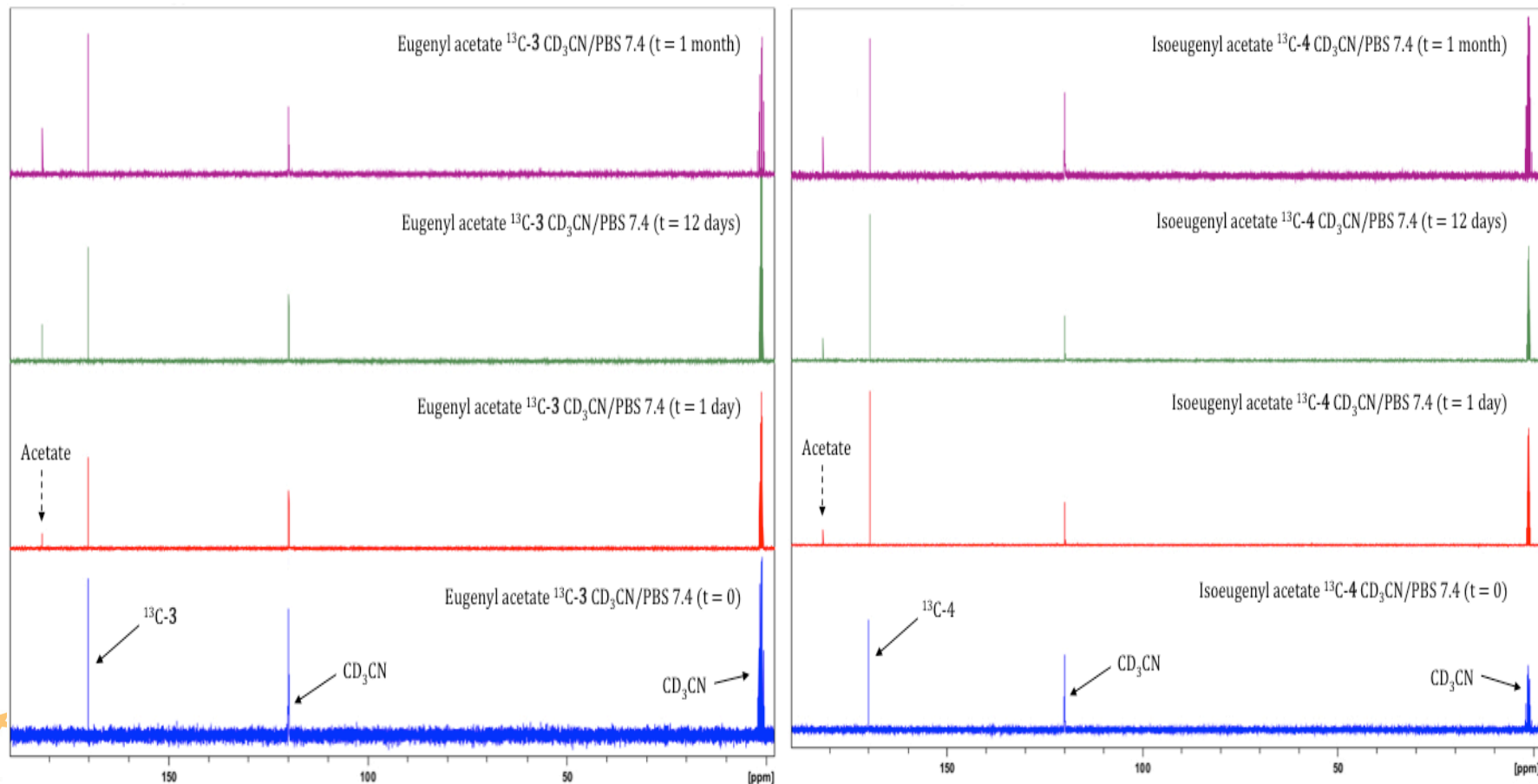
- ❑ **The stability of eugenyl and isoeugenyl acetates was first assessed in a 1:3 mixture of acetonitrile and phosphate buffer (PBS pH 7.4)...**
- ❑ **Reactions were followed by ^{13}C NMR over a period of one month...**
- ❑ **Both eugenyl and isoeugenyl acetates were found to be rather stable toward chemical hydrolysis with only a slow release of free acetate over time...**





The iso/eugenyl acetates story...

- **Stability of iso/eugenyl acetates in a 1:3 mixture of acetonitrile and PBS pH 7.4**





The iso/eugenyl acetates story...

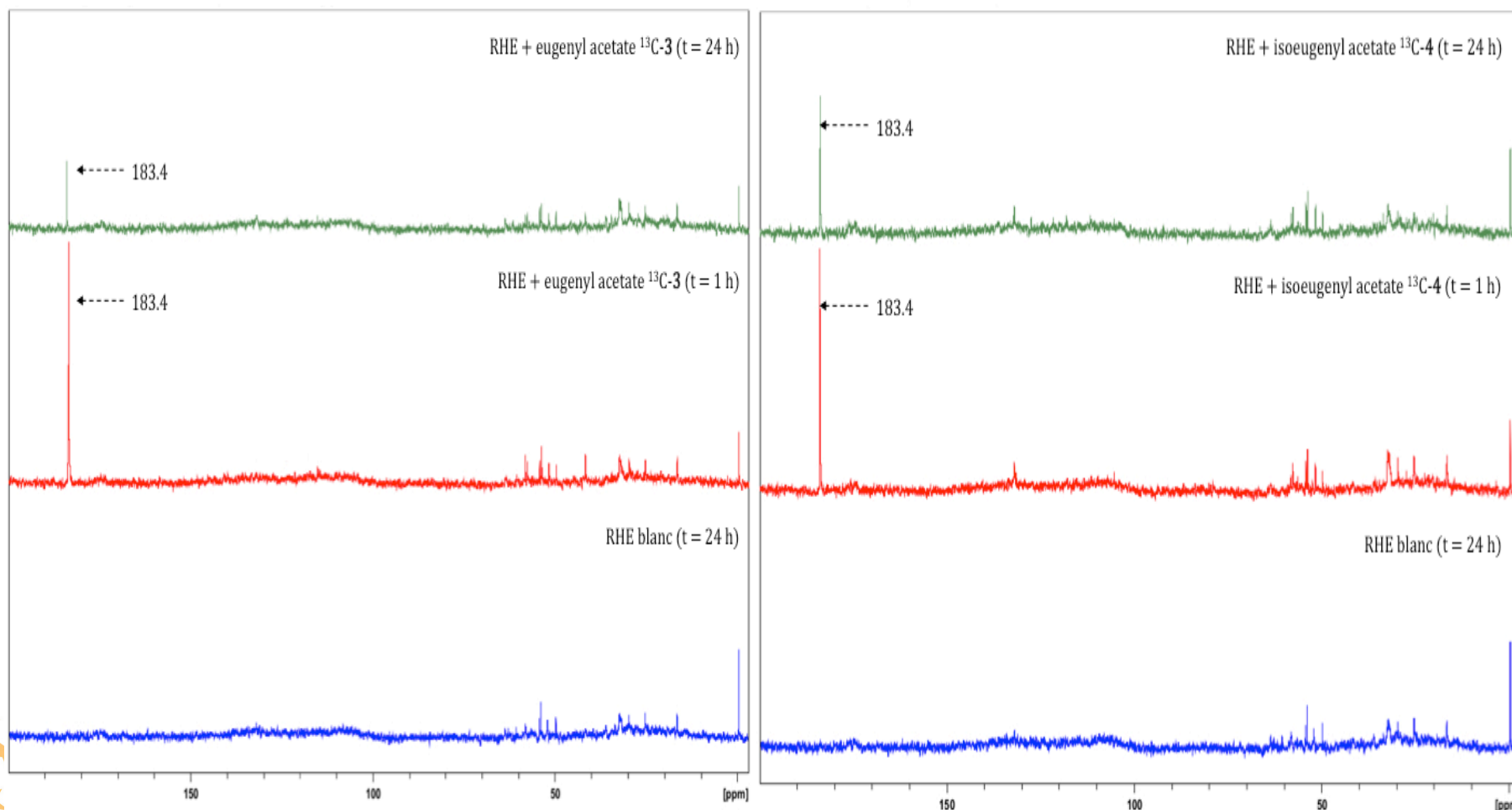
- ❑ The stability of iso/eugenyl acetates was then tested on RHE...
- ❑ Eugenyl and isoeugenyl acetates, ^{13}C -3 and ^{13}C -4 were applied on three samples of RHE and incubated for 1, 8 and 24 h, respectively...
- ❑ Samples were then processed and analyzed by HRMAS NMR using a 1D- ^{13}C sequence...
- ❑ With both eugenyl- and isoeugenyl acetates, only one signal at 183.4 ppm, corresponding to a free acetate ($\text{CH}_3\text{-COO}^-$), was detected...





The iso/eugenyl acetates story...

□ Stability of eugenyl and isoeugenyl acetate on RHE





The iso/eugenyl acetates story...

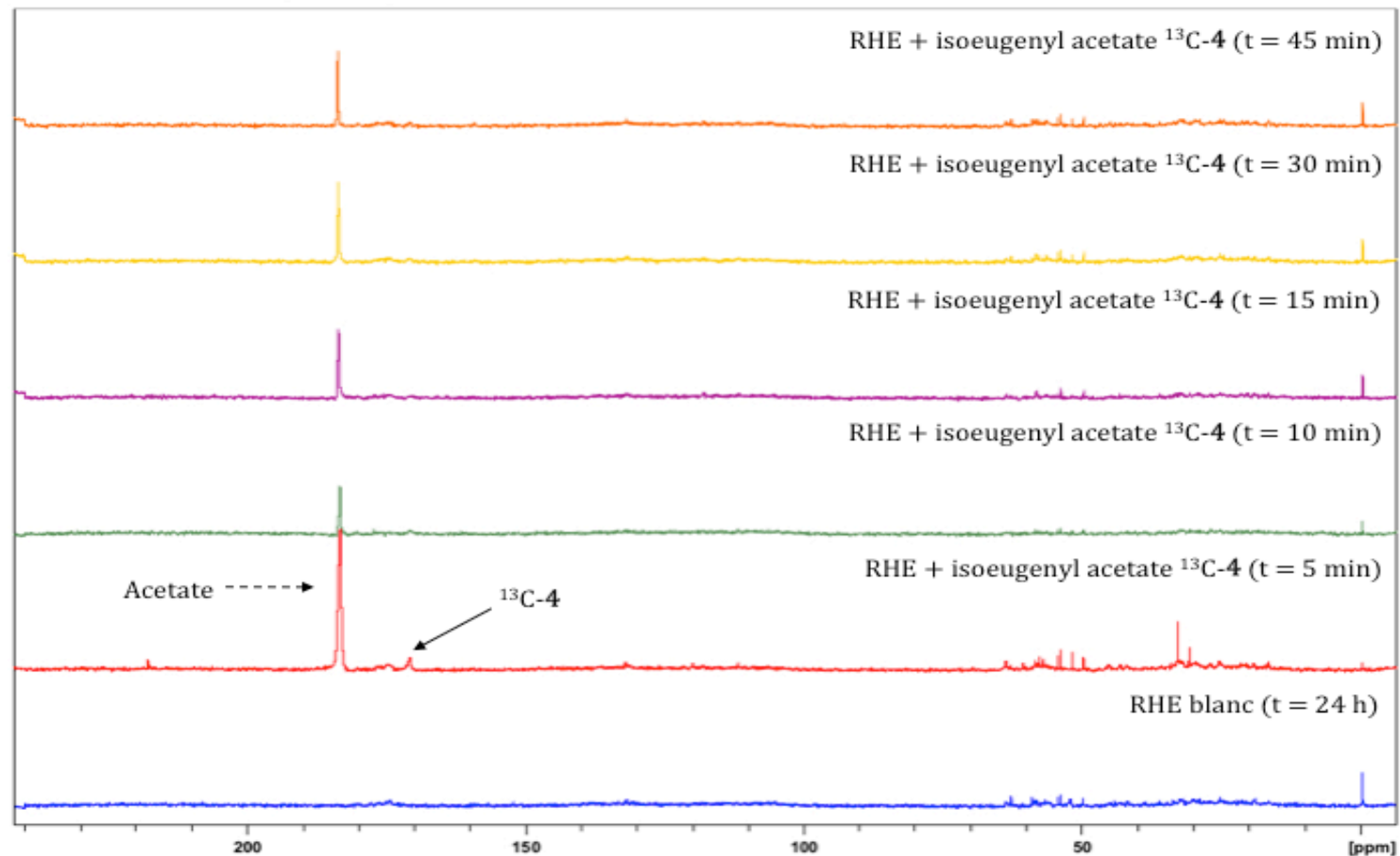
- ❑ **A second set of experiments was carried out with isoeugenyl acetate ^{13}C -4 following incubation times of 5, 10, 15, 30 and 45 minutes, respectively...**
- ❑ **Spectra obtained indicate a very fast hydrolysis of isoeugenyl acetate ^{13}C -4...**
- ❑ **Even after 5 min, the residual signal of isoeugenyl acetate (δ 170.8 ppm) was very small with a major signal at δ 183.4 ppm corresponding to the hydrolyzed acetate ...**





The iso/eugenyl acetates story...

□ Stability of isoeugenyl acetate on RHE





The iso/eugenyl acetates story...

- ❑ Pre-treatment of RHE with inhibitors of esterase...
- ❑ Use of “fixed” RHE to confirm the role of enzymes in the hydrolysis of eugenyl and isoeugenyl acetates...
- ❑ Model the hydrolysis reaction of eugenyl and isoeugenyl acetates with porcine liver esterase...
- ❑ **Perform the reaction at a lower temperature to slow down the enzymatic kinetic rate...**





Conclusions/Perspectives...

- ❑ **Results obtained so far clearly confirmed the high potential of HRMAS NMR, in association with RHE, to investigate activation mechanisms of prohaptens...**
- ❑ **Iso/eugenyl acetates appeared to be highly sensitive to hydrolysis...**
- ❑ **The formation of cinnamaldehyde by epidermal oxidation of cinnamyl alcohol, as a source of sensitization, appeared to be highly questionable...**
- ❑ **Further studies are needed...**





Acknowledgments

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