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Discovery and verification of the potential targets from bioactive molecules by network pharmacology-based target prediction combined with high-throughput metabolomics†

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Natural products are an invaluable source for drug candidates. Currently, plasma metabolome has suggested that compounds present in herbs may exert bioactivity. The present investigation employed global metabolome analysis technology to explore the key target and action mechanism of scoparone, a representative ingredient of *Yinchenhao* (*Artemisia capillaris* Thunb.). First, we applied different databases for target prediction and focused on the potential targets of scoparone by network pharmacology, which also theoretically characterizes the effectiveness of scoparone on molecular docking. Among them, we selected the top predictions as the potential and crucial target. Then, non-targeted metabolomics technology based on an advanced UPLC-MS instrument coupled with a robust data processing platform was employed to characterize the metabolic profiling of alcoholic liver disease (ALD) rats. Furthermore, the ingenuity pathway analysis platform was used for metabolic network analysis, which mainly involved multiple-pathways, including tyrosine metabolism, glutathione metabolism, and primary bile acid biosynthesis. Interestingly, as a core biomarker, dopaquinone is directly related with target prediction of tyrosinase and finally resulted in a series of disturbances. Moreover, the prediction also validated the target on a metabolic level. The present investigation demonstrated that global metabolome analysis could provide a novel strategy for deciphering the potential drug targets of natural products.

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Introduction

Natural products are indispensable candidates in current drug discovery programs, which have inspired chemists and physicians for millennia.^{1,2} However, specific action mechanisms and target locations appear to be the bottleneck for further development of natural products. Therefore, novel strategies or combined methodologies are required to decipher complex systems. With the revolutionary development of analytical instruments and the emergence of omics technology, much more biological information can be excavated, which can greatly accelerate exploration of the life sciences and can

provide an expansive horizon for the interpretation of complex systems. Among them, metabolomics technology was proposed as a new strategy followed by genomics, transcriptomics, and proteomics. It focuses on small molecule metabolites generated with the expression of exclusive enzymatic protein. With advanced and comprehensive data collection technology, integrity and system phenotypic characterization could be precisely obtained.^{3–10} Moreover, a robust analysis platform provides unparalleled technical support. With high throughput and resolution, SYNAPT™-G2Si-HDMS possesses the latest technology in ion mobility spectrometry performance, which combined with the proprietary technology of *T-wave*™ and Quantof can greatly improve the resolution and sensitivity into 40 000 and 10 000 dpi, respectively. Then, we applied Progenesis QI software (Nonlinear Dynamics, 2014, version 1.0) for alignment processing, peak picking, normalization, deconvolution, identification and multivariate statistical analysis.

Increasing improvements in bioinformatics have provided multiple opportunities to locate action targets and to determine drug effects from rich databases and algorithmic resources.^{11–13} *Yinchenhao* possess an irreplaceable effect for the treatment of liver disease or jaundice in the application of TCM. Therefore, it

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is necessary to investigate the active ingredient and to define the mechanism of this medication. Based on the theory of plasma pharmacokinetics and pharmacology, we focused on scoparone as the representative ingredient of *Yinchenhao* (*Artemisia capillaris* Thunb.). Herein, we first applied a network pharmacology approach based on two independent machine learning systems for the target prediction of scoparone. A constructed platform, including UPLC-high definition mass spectrometry metabolomics, a Progenesis Q1 and an IPA network data processing system (Qiagen, Redwood City, <http://www.qiagen.com/ingenuity>), were used for the comprehensive verification and exploration of the metabolic network interaction (Fig. 1).

Materials and methods

Chemicals and reagents

Acetonitrile and methanol were obtained from Merck (Darmstadt, Germany); water was obtained from a Milli-Q Ultra-pure water system (Millipore, Billerica, USA); formic acid was obtained from Honeywell Company (Morristown, New Jersey, USA); leucine enkephalin was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO, USA); alcohol was purchased from Beijing Reagent Company (Beijing, China). Scoparone (purity 99%) was purchased from Sichuan Provincial Institute for Food and Drug Control (Sichuan, P. R. China). The ELISA kit for tyrosinase was purchased from Shanghai Caiyou Co., Ltd, China.

Chemical ingredient database building

Based on numerous studies reported earlier, the present exploration focused on the representative ingredient of Yinchenhao (*Artemisia capillaris* Thunb.), which is an authoritative herbal medicine used for all types of liver diseases. After oral administration, scoparone was detected as the major compound of *Artemisia capillaris* Thunb in plasma.^{14–24} Therefore, we concentrated on the pharmacological effects and target organs of the potential ingredient by network pharmacology.^{25–27} The chemical structure was obtained from Chempidder (<http://www.chemspider.com/>) and saved as a mol2 file for target prediction.

Target prediction and ingredient-target docking with network construction analysis

TCMID (<http://www.megabionet.org/tcmid/>) and TCMSP (<http://lsp.nwsuaf.edu.cn/index.php>) were employed for target prediction and we selected the consistent results by the distinct machine learning systems. The structure view of the focused proteins was downloaded from the PDB database (<http://www.rcsb.org/pdb/home/home.do>). Then, we conducted molecular docking with the visual tool.

Sample collection and preparation

Male Wistar rats were maintained within the Department of Center for Drug Safety Evaluation and Research of Heilongjiang

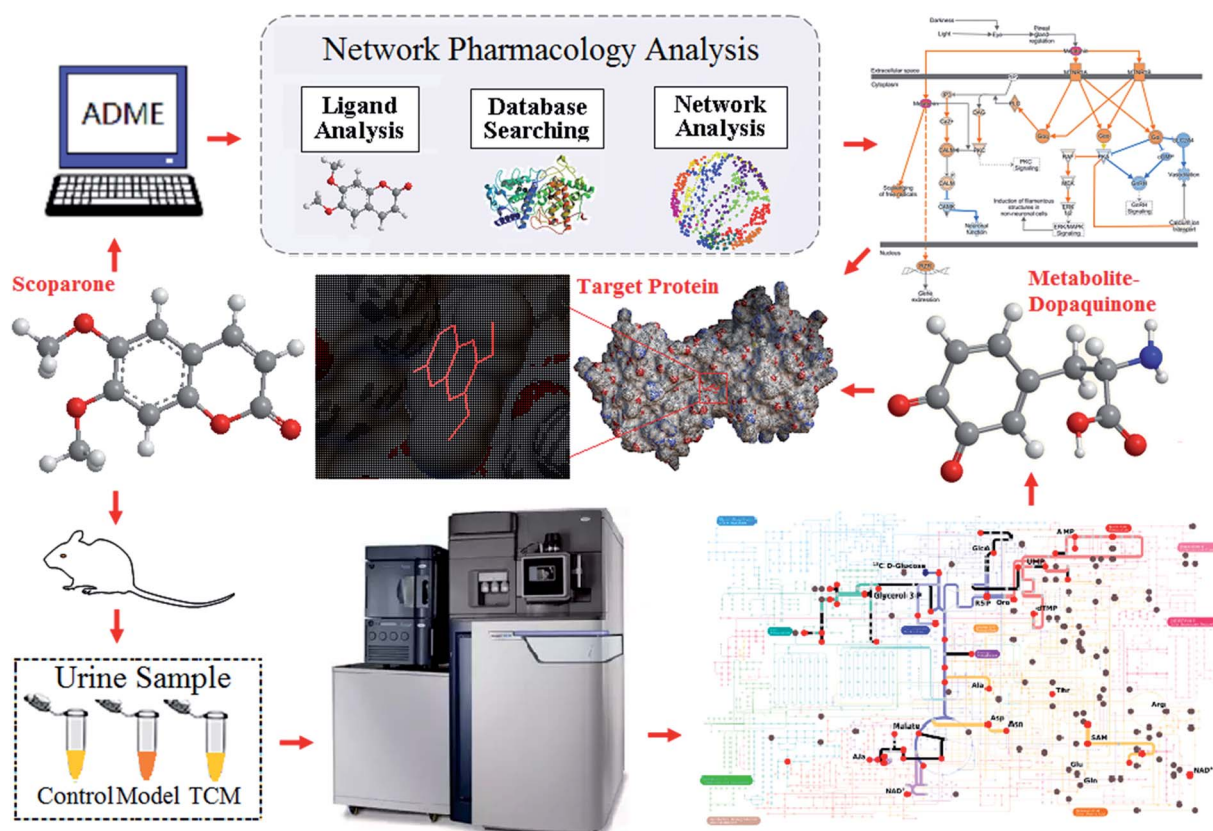


Fig. 1 The comprehensive workflow of the investigation for target prediction and verification by the combination of metabolomics and network pharmacology technology.



University of Chinese Medicine. The study was approved by the Ethical Committee of Heilongjiang University of Chinese Medicine and was conducted according to the principles expressed in the Declaration of Helsinki. Before treatment, animals were acclimatized in metabolic cages for 1 week. They had free access to food and water and were housed under comfortable conditions of temperature ($22 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$), humidity ($50 \pm 5\%$) and a 12 h light/dark cycle. Then, 18 healthy rats were selected randomly and divided into 3 groups: a control group, an ALD group and a scoparone group. The ALD group and scoparone group rats were orally administrated a dose of 0.8 mL/100 g mixture with 6% alcohol liquor and a high-fat diet (basal feed : cholesterol : lard = 79% : 1% : 20%) for 12 consecutive weeks. The control group received orally administered water at the same dose once daily. In the 13th week, the scoparone group was treated with 7 mg kg⁻¹ for seven days. The control and ALD groups received orally administered 0.9% saline at the same dose once daily. The experimental procedures were approved by the Animal Care and Ethics Committee at Heilongjiang University of Chinese Medicine and all experiments were performed in accordance with the declaration of Helsinki.

Urine samples were collected daily from the metabolic cages at ambient temperature throughout the entire procedure. They were centrifuged at 13 000 rpm at 4°C for 15 min to remove any solid debris; the supernatants were stored frozen at -80°C for UPLC-Q/TOF-G2Si-HDMS analysis. To optimize and ensure the stability and reproducibility of the UPLC-Q/TOF-G2Si-HDMS system, we employed a quality control (QC) specimen from each group, which contained information of all urine samples during the entire process.

Urine metabolic profiling analysis

Chromatography. Urine sample separation was performed on a Waters ACQUITY UPLC system with chromatographic analysis MassLynx™ software (V4.1SCN901, Waters Corporation, Milford, USA). The separation was carried out on an ACQUITY UPLC HSS T3 column, with a set column temperature of 45°C (100 mm \times 2.1 mm, 1.8 μm). The separation was carried out with the optimal mobile phase, which consisted of a linear gradient condition: (A) acetonitrile with 0.1% formic acid and (B) water with 0.1% formic acid, and the flow rate was set at 0.4 mL min⁻¹. The gradient elution condition was: 1 to 10% A, 0–3 min; 10 to 20% A, 3–5 min; 20%–40% A, 5–8.5 min; 40 to 99% A, 8.5–9.5 min; maintaining 99% A at 9.5–11.5 min; linearly decreasing from 99% to 1% A, 11.5–12 min; held at 1% A for 3 min for equilibration of the column. The sample injection volume was 3 μL .

Mass spectrometry. Advanced technologies SYNAPT™-G2Si-High-definition mass spectrometry (Waters SYNAPT™, Waters Corp, Manchester, England) was performed with an electrospray ion source to run all urine samples. The optimal parameters were as follows: capillary voltage was set at 3 kV and cone voltage at 25 V. The desolvation gas flow rate was maintained at 600 L h⁻¹ and the cone gas flow was maintained at 60 L h⁻¹. The desolvation temperature was set at 300°C and source temperature at 110°C . The scan time and inter-scan delay were set to

0.3 s and 0.1 s, respectively. Full scan mode was used for MS collection from m/z 50–1000. Leucine enkephalin was used as the vital reference compound with a concentration of 0.2 ng mL⁻¹ under a flow rate of 100 $\mu\text{L min}^{-1}$ ($[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+ = 556.2771$, $[\text{M} - \text{H}]^- = 554.2615$).

Data preprocessing and multivariate data analyses

The high resolution and high sensitivity performance of the latest UPLC-G2Si-HDMS technology provides much more signals for unknown icons. However, a series of intractability emerged with the tremendous dataset. Therefore, metabolomics brings in chemometrics technology to handle this problem. Before the multivariate data analysis, all the raw files were imported into Progenesis QI software (Nonlinear Dynamics, 2014, version 1.0) for data preprocessing, which contained noise reduction, normalization and peak picking. These necessary operations were performed with standardized procedures for data optimization. Then, we employed multivariate analysis, which included principal component analysis (PCA) and S-VIP plot of orthogonal partial least squares discriminant analysis (OPLS-DA) for the metabolomics study. High VIP value and furthest distance from the origin ions were selected as the valuable metabolites. In addition, we used SPSS software (Version 18.0 for Windows, IBM, Chicago, IL) for the Student's *t* test between control and ALD groups. The content of the ions between the two groups was compared to filter the difference. Combining VIP lists of OPLS-DA and the *p* value of the *t* test, a series of biomarkers were selected to be differences in metabolites.

Identification of biomarkers

The high throughput metabolomics study presents a comprehensive and non-targeted profiling investigation of low molecular mass metabolites. With the high performance of Ultra Performance Liquid Chromatography, complex biological samples get maximum separation within a few minutes. However, there still existed large sets of the same molecule with different ionization behaviors, including nine and ten types of adduct ion forms in negative and positive ion mode, respectively. Therefore, we used Progenesis QI software to remove adducts from the compound by robust deconvolution performance. Then, we employed tutorial data using the Human Metabolome Database (HMDB) for identification within a few minutes. As a result, we selected 24 ions as ALD biomarkers through the above procedure.

Results

Target prediction using network pharmacology

In order to predict the target proteins of scoparone for the treatment of liver disease, the present investigation employed two different machine learning systems for the screening. We selected the common prediction as the potential and vital target for further exploration with the TCMID and TCMSP databases. As a result, 331 targets were matched with target prediction, all of which possess a high degree of compatibility for each



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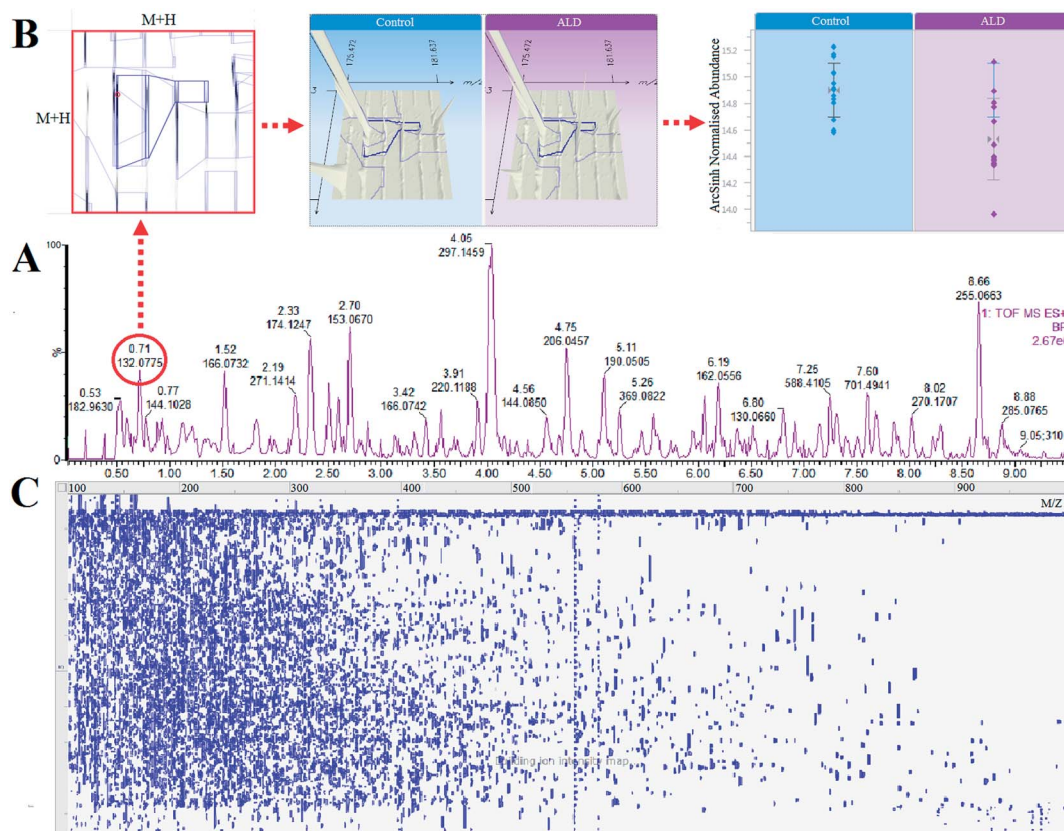


Fig. 3 The robust data processing and visualization procedure by the Progenesis QI data-processing platform. The high throughput metabolic profiling analysis of the urine sample from the ALD group (A); the full-scale deconvolution for removing adducts from the compounds (B); the overall data program from the multidimensional metabolic matrix among the control, ALD and scopolamine groups (C).

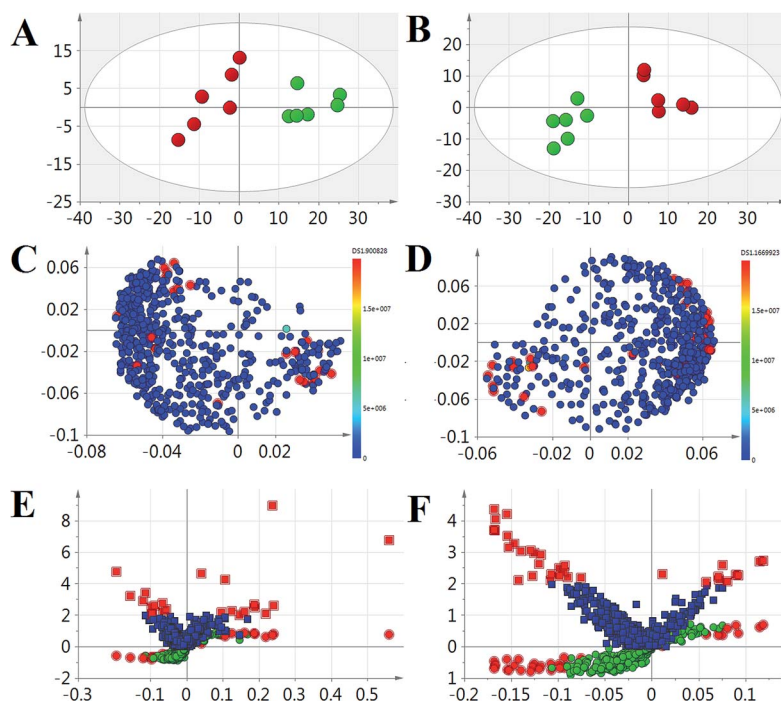


Fig. 4 Pattern recognition analysis of the full-scan collection using UPLC-Q/TOF-G2Si-HDMS. Note: (●) control group. (●) ALD group. (●) QC. The score plot of PCA between control group and ALD group in positive mode (A) and negative mode (B); loading plot of the control group and ALD group in positive mode (C) and negative mode (D); S-VIP plot for potential biomarker screening of ALD in positive mode (E) and negative mode (F).



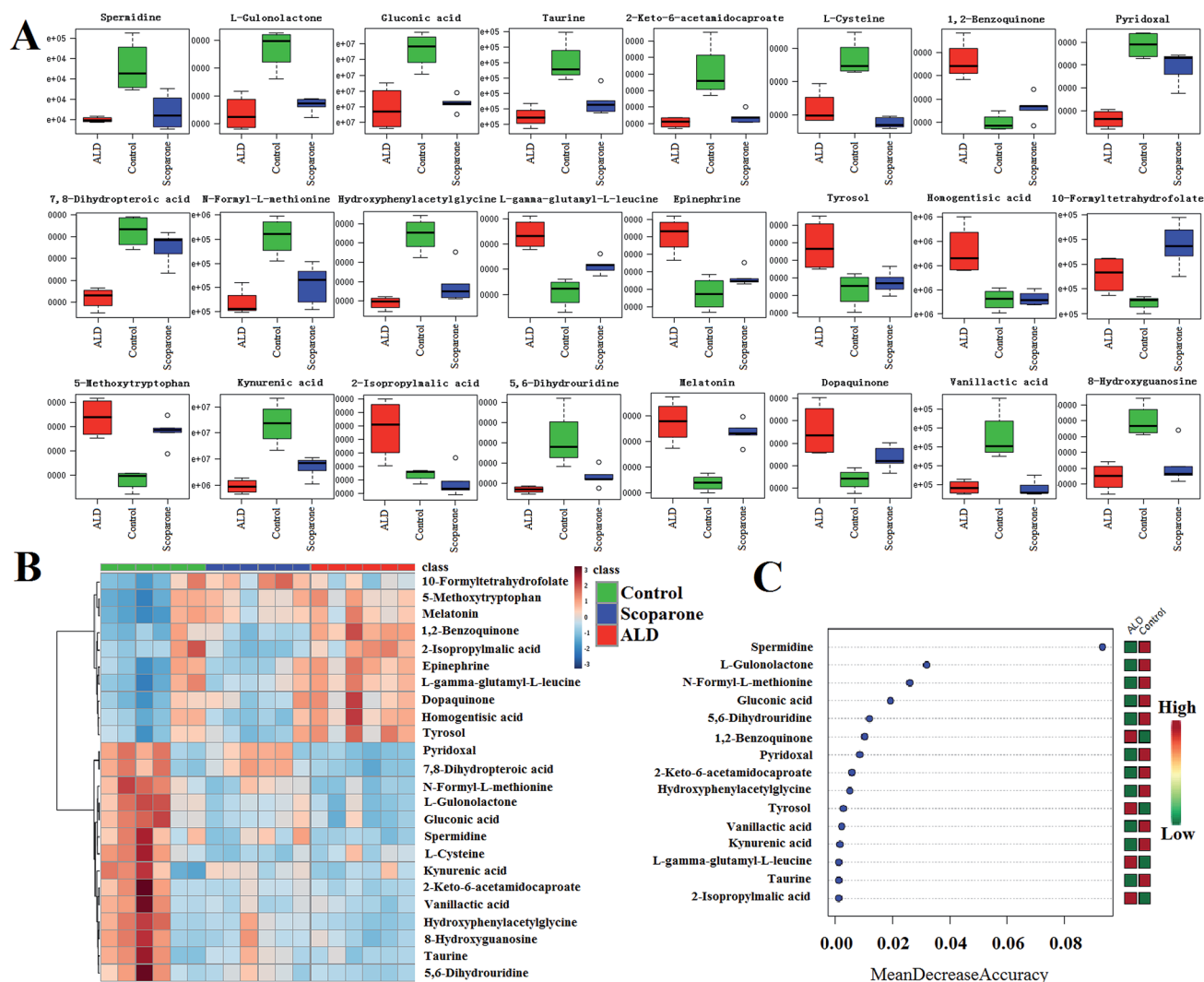


Fig. 5 The heat map and histogram visualization for the treatment of scoparone on ALD. Bar chart of IPA canonical pathways visualization of the phenotypic characterization of ALD (A); metabolic enrichment analysis of the ALD group using the metaboAnalyst 3.0 online database (B). The comprehensive summary of the published canonical literature by IPA omics-platform (C).

analysis, we focused on the potential biomarkers associated with ALD, all of which possess a high VIP value among the groups (Fig. 6C). Content monitoring and upstream analysis support the unknown and vital information about ALD. Notably, scoparone possesses an evident hepatoprotective effect through adjusting the disturbed metabolism pathways such as taurine and hypotaurine metabolism, catecholamine biosynthesis, cysteine and methionine metabolism, tryptophan metabolism, glutathione metabolism, vitamin B6 metabolism, pantothenate and CoA biosynthesis, tyrosine metabolism, and phenylalanine and tyrosine metabolism.

Integration pathway analysis

After the non-targeted metabolomic investigation, we identified 24 potential biomarkers associated with ALD. Then, an ingenuity pathway analysis omics-platform was used for the exploration of up and downstream pathways. Among them, we focused on a core biomarker, which was directly associated with

the prediction of network pharmacology. Briefly, as the common and most matched target of different machine learning systems, tyrosinase possesses optimal molecular docking for scoparone. The former proved a potential relationship with liver disease and scoparone could have to restrain the activity of tyrosinase [EC1.14.18.1] to impede the anabolism from tyrosine to dopaquinone by metabolomic and network pharmacology analysis. Besides, the former report about “the treatment of scoparone on Yanghuang syndrome” has a similar conclusion, which focused on the core metabolite of phenylpyruvic acid.²⁵ From “phenylalanine, tyrosine and tryptophan biosynthesis” pathway analysis, we found that the present investigation has two enzymes directly associated with phenylpyruvic acid and tyrosine. They both have vital functions in the diagnosis of liver disease, such as tyrosine aminotransferase and aspartate aminotransferase. Finally, we employed visualization tools and molecular docking software to simulate and represent the combination of receptor and ligand (Fig. 7).



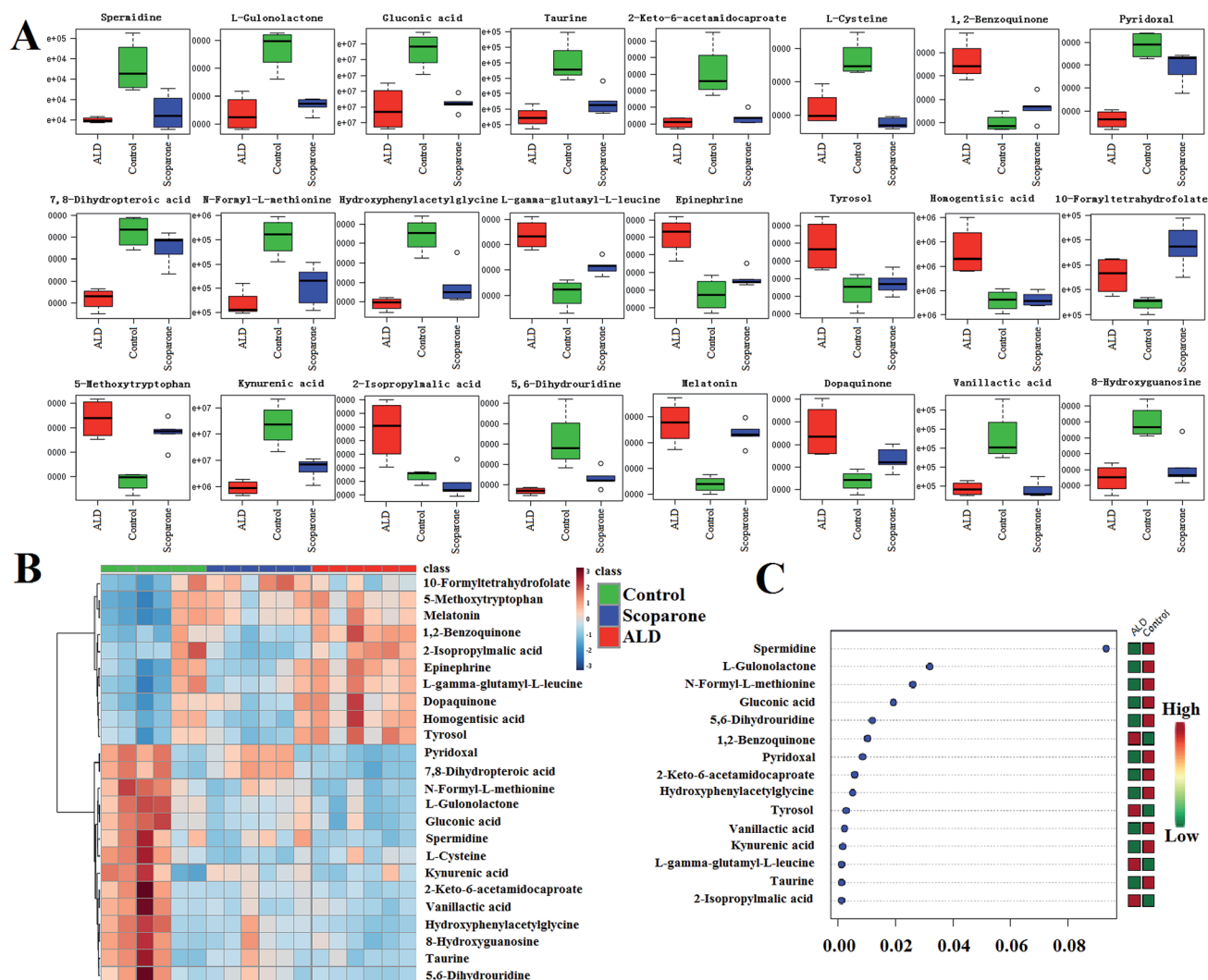


Fig. 6 The content variation of the top 24 significant features from the metabolic markers among different groups. The box plot of the content of 24 ALD biomarkers among control, ALD and scoparone groups (A); the heat map analysis for the visual presentation of the obvious metabolic phenotype (B); the VIP contribution of the ALD biomarkers for the differential expression among groups (C).

The target verification using ELISA kit

For deep exploration and target verification of the prediction by network pharmacology and associated metabolites analysis, we employed an ELISA kit for the focused investigation of tyrosinase from serum. An evident callback trend was represented in the activity assay of tyrosinase (ESI Fig. 1†), which suggested that scoparone possesses a favorable inhibitory effect on the regulation of tyrosinase.

Discussion

Natural products are indispensable candidates in current drug discovery programs, which have inspired chemists and physicians for millennia. There are a number of successful approved drugs such as artemisinin, morphine and paclitaxel, which have widely influenced human health.²⁸ However, despite these past triumphs, the progression from natural product research to academic lab chemosynthesis is inefficient due to blind

screenings of large collections. Recent years have witnessed considerable advances in the exploration of natural compounds due to improvements in isolation, characterization and mechanism investigation. Besides, the reasonable and efficient approach is necessary for the evolvement of natural products. Scoparone, isolated from *Yinchenhao* (*Artemisia capillaris* Thunb.), possesses remarkable effects on anti-inflammatory analgesic, hypolipidemic, anticoagulant, and asthma. Based on the previous studies, we have focused on the target investigation from the established integration analysis combined with metabolomics and network pharmacology technology.^{15–27} A series of latest technologies, including a UPLC-Q/TOF-G2Si-HDMS instrument coupled with a robust Progenesis QI data-processing system and IPA omics-platform, were employed to handle the program. Then, we verified the target expression with an ELISA kit.

Dopaquinone, also known as *o*-dopaquinone, is a metabolite of L-DOPA and a precursor of melanin, which is also directly derived from tyrosine by tyrosinase [EC1.14.18.1]. From the



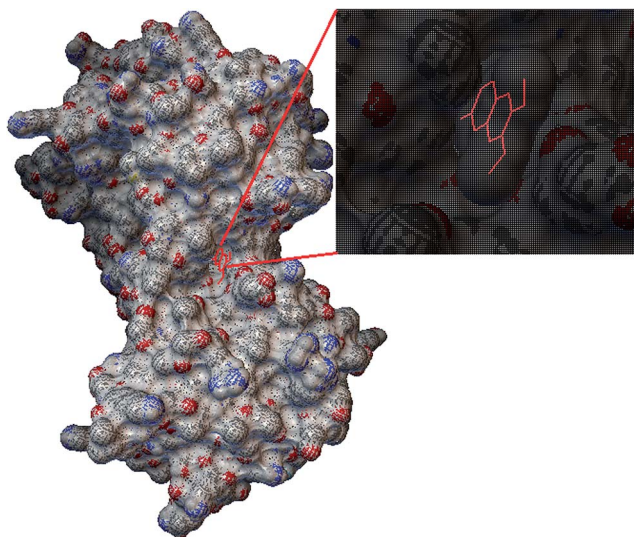


Fig. 7 Tyrosinase as the potential anti-ALD target from the molecule docking of scoparone using visual tools.

comprehensive analysis of tyrosine metabolism (Fig. 8A), we focused on tyrosine aminotransferase [EC2.6.1.5] and aspartate transaminase [EC2.6.1.1]. Both were proven to be necessary factors in the metabolism of hepatocyte. In particular, aspartate transaminase has a special purpose for clinical examination. The abnormal tyrosine aminotransferase activity could also cause tyrosinemia, which is also a serious condition. With accurate detection, we found that the content of dopaquinone was significantly increased in the ALD group and this could reflect the metabolic disturbance of the above enzymes. Moreover, the rise

of dopamine could also cause the synthesis of melanin (Fig. 8B), and then lead to liver dysfunction. After the treatment with scoparone, dopaquinone recovered to a normal level, demonstrating that scoparone has a specific function in the regulation of dopaquinone. Above all, as the common and optimal receptor of different machine learning systems by network pharmacology, tyrosinase possesses the optimal molecular docking for scoparone and this vital physiological process was verified by the high throughput metabolomics study.

Taurine is the important constituent of bile, which participates in primary bile acid biosynthesis and is the precursor compound of taurocholate. The latter possesses a vital element for lipid absorption and the present processes also afford the main physiological performance of liver function. In this study, we found that the level of taurine was significantly lower compared with the normal group, which suggested that the metabolism of the above metabolites may be inordinate. Following treatment with scoparone, taurine recovered to a normal level, indicating that bile metabolism was partially relieved.

Citric acid is an important intermediate product of the TCA cycle (citrate cycle), which is directly associated with 20 key pathways, including alanine, aspartate and glutamate metabolism, glyoxylate and dicarboxylate metabolism, and carbon fixation pathways in prokaryotes. A metabolism disorder of TCA cycle would directly influence the conversion of basic nutrients. It is well known that ALD patients often suffer from energy dysmetabolism and have to be given aminosol for energy supplement. The present investigation found that the content of citric acid in ALD group is significantly lower compared to control group, which is favorably consistent with its clinical features and could provide a better understanding of ALD.

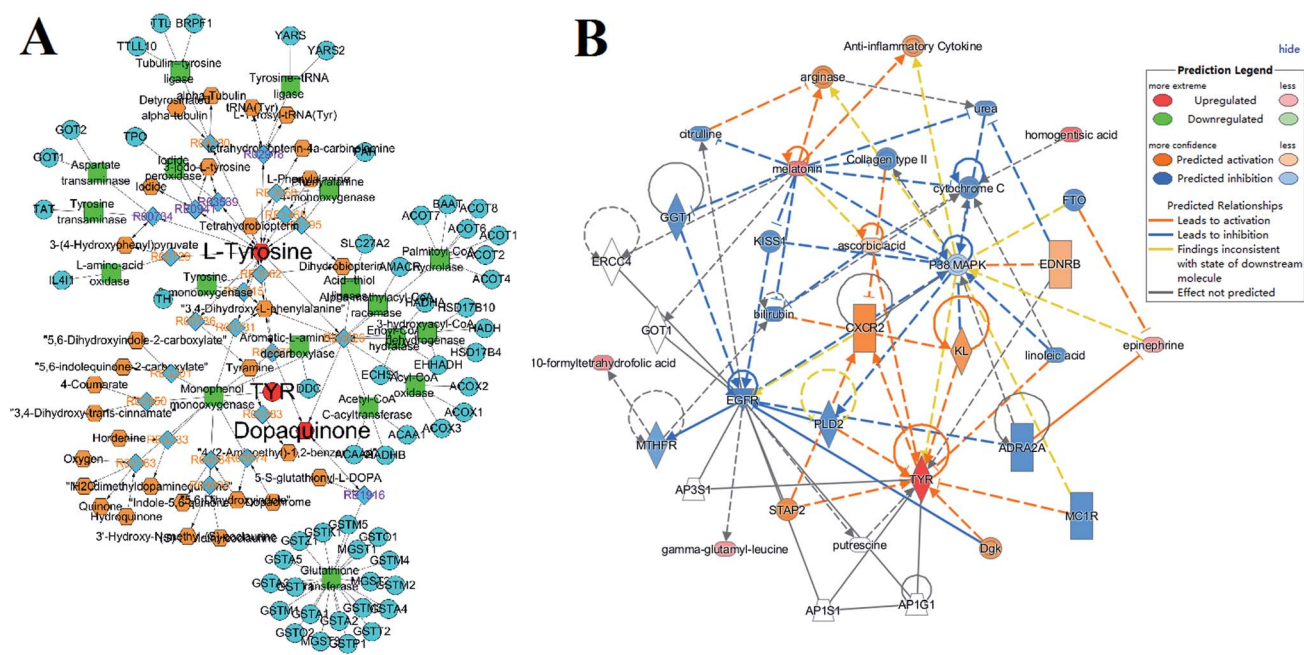


Fig. 8 The comprehensive metabolic network from the target focused analysis of ALD biomarkers. Scoparone regulates the marker metabolite of putative effects and the relationship from L-tyrosine to dopaquinone by TYR (Tyrosinase) based on KEGG database analysis (A); the relationship between melanin and dopaquinone from the IPA omics-platform (B).



Conclusion

Natural products possess a dominant status in drug discovery. It also supplies abundant candidate compounds for the strategies of new drug research and development. However, the targets and mechanisms of numerous effective natural products or compounds remain poorly understood. Herein, we presented a novel program for the discovery of potential drug targets. Based on the systematic literature study, scoparone was chosen as the representative ingredient of Yinchenhao (*Artemisia capillaris* Thunb.), which is a famous herbal medicine for the treatment of liver disease. The present investigation combined metabolomic and network pharmacology technology to focus on the target exploration for scoparone. After non-targeted metabolic pathway analysis and different molecule-docking systems, an optimal target of scoparone was identified based on theoretical data and metabolic datasets. Interestingly, the biggest highlight of the present investigation is that one of the core biomarkers of the metabolomic study, dopaquinone, was directly related with target prediction of network pharmacology with tyrosinase and finally resulted in a series of disturbances associated with liver injury. Moreover, the prediction also validated the target on a metabolic level. Besides, we prepared a series of robust platforms for metabolic pathway analysis, including Progenesis QI and IPA tools. Above all, the present study provides a novel strategy for the exploration of natural products and we believe that this optimal combination and multi-technological approach will greatly speed up discovery and characterization of potential drug targets.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no competing financial interests.

Acknowledgements

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