

A novel flavin derivative reveals the impact of glucose on oxidative stress in adipocytes†

Jonathan Yeow, Amandeep Kaur, Matthew D. Anscomb and Elizabeth J. New*

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We present the synthesis and characterisation of naphthalimide-flavin redox sensor 1 (NpFR1), a novel flavin molecule that is almost non-fluorescent in reduced form, but oxidation gives rise to a 125-fold increase in fluorescence. Confocal microscopy experiments confirm that NpFR1 is sensitive to redox changes within living cells.

Oxidative stress – a sustained elevation in the oxidative capacity of cell – arises from a build-up of oxidising cellular components, such as reactive oxygen species (ROS) and redox-active metals.^{1,2} It is a natural consequence of aging, but is also implicated in many diseases such as cardiovascular disease,³ arthritis,⁴ Alzheimer's disease,⁵ diabetes^{1,6} and obesity.^{7,8} Oxidative stress is commonly studied by monitoring the causes of increased oxidative capacity (such as levels of an individual ROS) or analysing the downstream effects (for example, expression of antioxidant genes). A much clearer picture will be gained, however, from the cell's oxidative capacity itself. This can be best achieved by measurement of the redox state of a cell, or sub-cellular compartment. To date, a limited number of fluorescent redox sensors have been developed, based on both fluorescent proteins⁹ and small organic molecules.^{10–12} The challenge in the design of such probes is in tuning the reduction potential of the probe such that its dynamic range is appropriate to measurement of cellular processes. We report here a novel fluorescent redox sensor, naphthalimide-flavin redox sensor 1 (NpFR1), and its application to the study of oxidative stress in adipocytes.

NpFR1 was designed based on the flavin moiety (Fig. 1), a group which plays important roles in sub-cellular redox processes, in the redox cofactors flavin adenine dehydrogenase (FAD) and flavin mononucleotide (FMN), and in the vitamin riboflavin.¹³ Flavin reductions are therefore well tuned to biologically-relevant potentials. In addition, flavins are typically fluorescent in oxidised form and non-fluorescent upon reduction.¹⁴ These properties



Fig. 1 Generic structure of flavin, showing alloxazine and isoalloxazine forms.

make flavins ideal for incorporation into a fluorescent redox sensor. Since flavins are naturally found within cells, and contribute to cellular autofluorescence,¹⁵ we aimed to design a probe with fluorescence distinct from naturally-occurring flavins. This was achieved by incorporating a naphthalimide fluorophore into the final probe. The probe design also included a non-hydrogen atom at the N-10 position of the flavin, as this is required to stabilise the isoalloxazine form over the alloxazine form, and to maintain reversibility of reduction.¹⁶

NpFR1 was synthesised by the alloxan monohydrate method first reported by Kuhn and Reinemund (Scheme 1).¹⁷ Alkylation of 4-bromo-1,8-naphthalic anhydride (1) gave 4-bromo-N-butyl-1,8-naphthalimide (2), followed by nitration of 2 to afford 3-nitro-4-bromo-N-butyl-1,8-naphthalimide (3). Alkylation with propylamine in acetonitrile gave the corresponding propylamino compound (4), which was reduced with stannous chloride to give a naphthalimide derivative bearing adjacent primary and secondary amines (5), a suitable substrate for the alloxan monohydrate reaction. 5 was reacted with alloxan monohydrate in the presence of boric acid to give NpFR1.

Photophysical characterisation of NpFR1 was performed in HEPES buffer (100 mM, pH 7.4). NpFR1 showed maximum absorption at 395 and 463 nm (log ϵ = 6.2 and 4 respectively),

School of Chemistry, The University of Sydney, New South Wales, 2006, Australia.
E-mail: elizabeth.new@sydney.edu.au

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Fig. 2 Photophysical behaviour of **NpFR1**. (a) Fluorescence emission of **NpFR1** (5 μM , λ_{ex} = 405 nm) with the incremental addition of sodium dithionite. (b) Fluorescence response of **NpFR1** to cycles of oxidation and reduction. Reduction was achieved with sodium dithionite (100 μM) followed by re-oxidation with 250 μM H_2O_2 . Spectra were recorded 5 min after the addition of reducing and oxidising agents. All spectra were acquired in HEPES buffer (100 mM, pH 7.4).

Having demonstrated the redox sensitivity and reversibility of **NpFR1**, we next sought to test its ability to respond to changes in



Fig. 3 Imaging of **NpFR1** in 3T3-L1 preadipocytes treated with (a) vehicle control (b) H_2O_2 (100 μM , 2 min), (c) **NpFR1** (50 μM , 2 h) and (d) **NpFR1** (50 μM , 2 h) followed by H_2O_2 (100 μM , 2 min). Scale bar represents 50 μm , λ_{ex} = 405 nm. (e) Integrated emission from 510 nm to 610 nm. Values are the mean ratio generated from the intensity from five fields of cells. Error bars represent standard error measurement (s.e.m.).

redox state in cultured cells. 3T3-L1 preadipocytes that had been incubated with 50 μM **NpFR1** showed noticeable fluorescence (Fig. 3c), whilst untreated, control cells exhibited negligible fluorescence (Fig. 3a). Cells which had been treated with H_2O_2 for 2 minutes after incubation with **NpFR1** showed a significant fluorescence enhancement (Fig. 3d), consistent with oxidation of the cellular environment. Importantly, cells treated with H_2O_2 but no **NpFR1** showed no fluorescence, confirming that any fluorescence observed in this experiment is due to the probe, and not to the oxidation of endogenous flavins. This provides important validation that there is no interference from intracellular flavins, in either oxidised or reduced form.

With these microscopy studies showing that **NpFR1** is able to report on changes in oxidative capacity within cells, we aimed to use the probe to detect induced changes in redox state, and specifically to study the effect of glucose in adipocytes. For these studies, both 3T3-L1 preadipocytes and mature 3T3-L1 adipocytes were studied. By imaging cells as they differentiated into

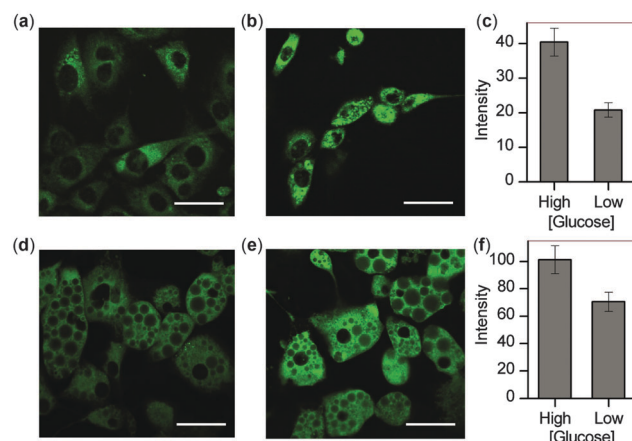


Fig. 4 Changes in oxidative capacity of 3T3-L1 pre-adipocytes and mature adipocytes incubated under different glucose conditions. (a), (b), (d), and (e) are confocal microscopy images of 3T3-L1 cells treated with **NpFR1** (50 μM , 2 hours). (a) Pre-adipocytes cultured in low glucose (10 μM , 7 d), (b) pre-adipocytes cultured in high glucose (25 μM , 7 d), (d) mature adipocytes cultured in low glucose (10 μM , 7 d), (e) mature adipocytes cultured in high glucose (25 μM , 7 d). Scale bars represent 50 μm . Graphs show relative integrated emission from 510 nm to 610 nm from (c) 3T3-L1 preadipocytes and (f) mature adipocytes. Values are the mean ratio generated from the intensity from ten fields of cells. Error bars represent standard error measurement (s.e.m.).

mature adipocytes, we found that fluorescence intensity correlated with lipid accumulation, indicating that oxidative capacity increases as adipocytes mature (Fig. S9, ESI†). We cultured preadipocytes and mature adipocytes in differing concentrations of glucose, and measured their oxidative capacity by microscopy using **NpFR1**. For both cell types, cells cultured in higher glucose concentrations exhibited higher fluorescence, indicative of an increased oxidative capacity (Fig. 4). These results are consistent with higher levels of metabolism under conditions of greater glucose consumption, which leads to greater superoxide formation due to increased electron leakage from the electron transport chain. They are also consistent with findings that obesity, in which cells experience constitutively higher levels of glucose, can lead to oxidative stress.^{7,20}

In summary, we have presented here **NpFR1**, a new fluorescent sensor for redox state in biological systems. **NpFR1** exhibits a greater than 100-fold increase in fluorescence upon oxidation, and oxidation–reduction events are highly reversible. **NpFR1** is not selective for any individual oxidising or reducing species, but rather the ratio of oxidised to reduced **NpFR1** reflects the redox status of its environment. We have been able to demonstrate the utility of **NpFR1** in the observation of glucose-induced oxidative stress in cultured adipocytes. This probe is a valuable contribution to the limited number of reversible probes for redox state. We have been able to ensure that we are operating at biologically-relevant reduction potentials by utilising a biologically-relevant sensing group. We continue to explore the utility of **NpFR1** in various biological systems, and we are developing improved versions for the study of intracellular oxidation events.

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