

Cruciferous Vegetables-Based Isothiocyanate Compounds as Novel Epigenetic Modulators in Human Malignant Melanoma

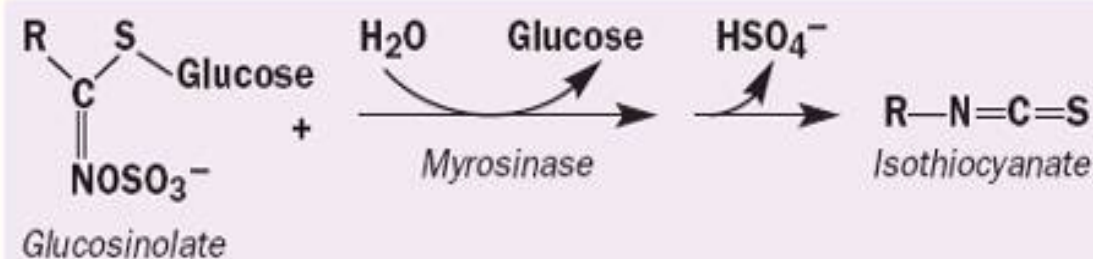
Mihalis Panagiotidis, PhD

Senior Scientist & Department Head

***Department of Electron Microscopy & Molecular Pathology, Cyprus Institute
of Neurology & Genetics, Nicosia, Cyprus***

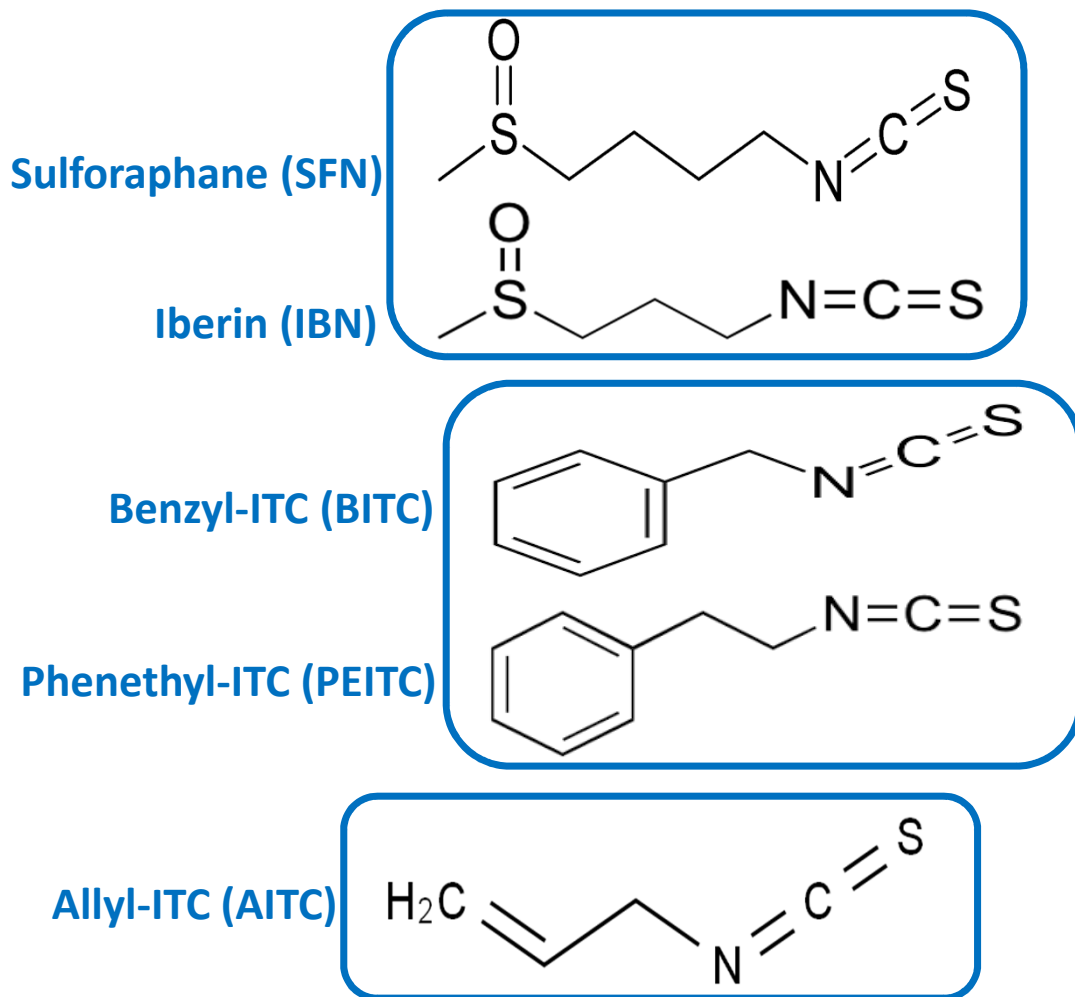
General Features of ITCs

- Cruciferous vegetables contain vitamins, minerals, other nutrients, and chemicals known as glucosinolates
- Glucosinolates break down into several biologically active compounds (e.g. ITCs) which are being studied for possible anticancer effects
- Some of them have shown anti-cancer effects in cells and animals but studies in humans have been inconclusive)



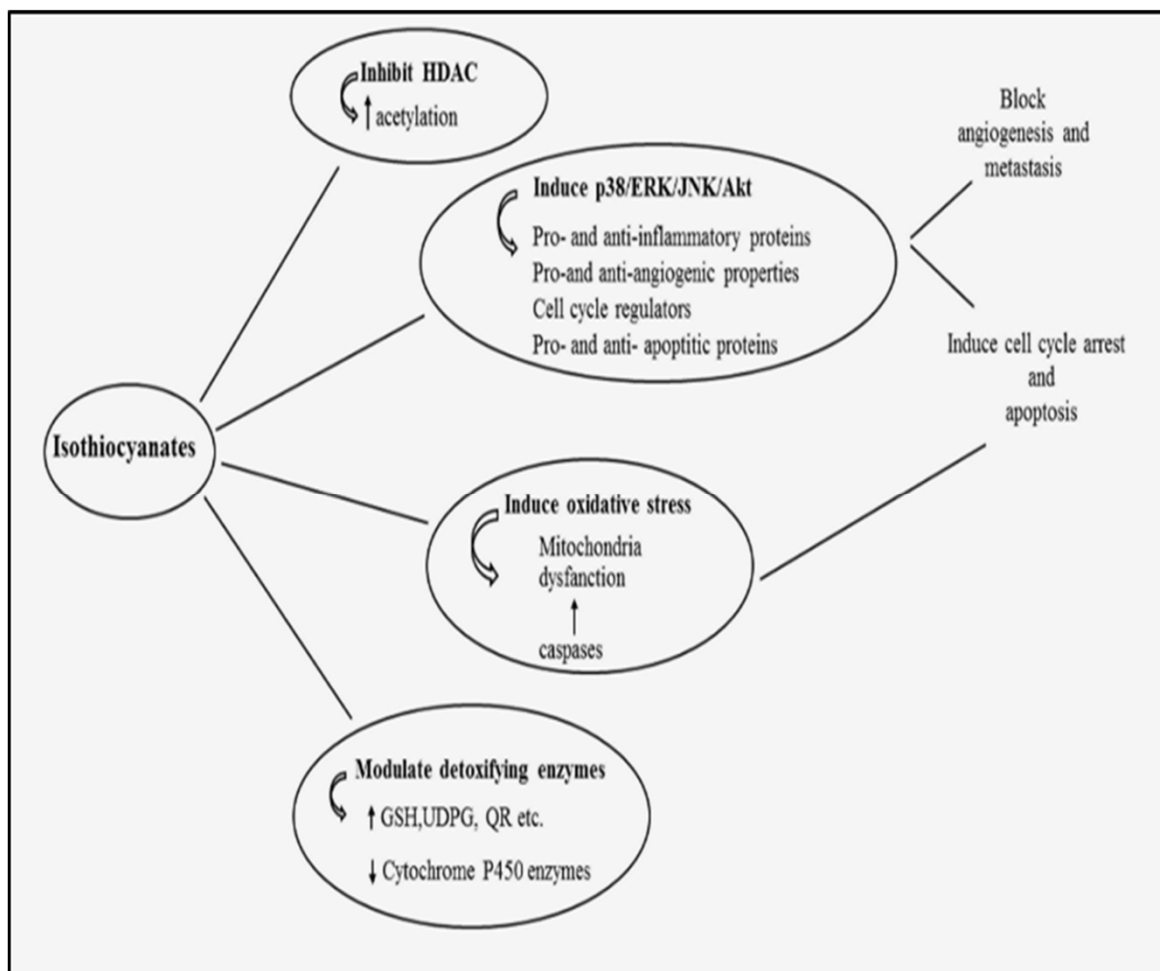
Myrosinase released by chopping or chewing cruciferous vegetables breaks down glucosinolates to isothiocyanates, releasing glucose and sulfate in the process. "R" designates side chains of other elements in the molecule. C=carbon, S=sulfur, N=nitrogen

Major Dietary ITCs Of Interest



ITC	GL-ITC Precursor	Food Source	Total Conc. (mg/100g)
SFN	Glucoraphanin	Broccoli	61
		Brussel sprouts	236
		Cabbage	78
IBN	Glucoiberin	Cabbage	229
		Broccoli	70
BITC	Glucotropaeolin	Cabbage	78
		Garden cress	392
PEITC	Gluconasturtiin	Watercress	94
AITC	Sinigrin	Broccoli	61
		Brussel sprouts	236
		Cabbage	78
		Mustard greens	282

Modulation Of Various Cellular Pathways By ITCs



Mitsiogianni et al. Antioxidants, 8(4): 106, 2019

- Inhibition of Phase I and induction of Phase II enzymes
- Induction of cell cycle arrest (Mantso et al., *Anticancer Research* 36: 6303-6309, 2016)
- Promotion of apoptosis (Mantso et al., *Anticancer Research*, 2019, in press)
- **Modulation of epigenetic response**
 - ✓ HDAC inhibition
 - ✓ DNMTs inhibition
 - ✓ MicroRNA modulation
- Anti-angiogenic and anti-metastatic properties

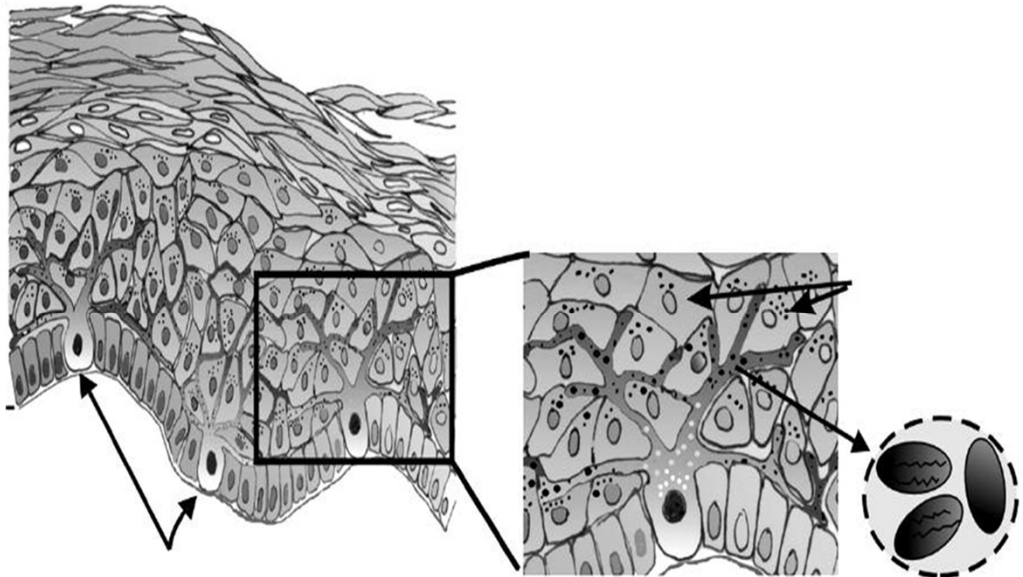
In Vitro Model of Human Malignant Melanoma

Stratum corneum

Stratum granulosum

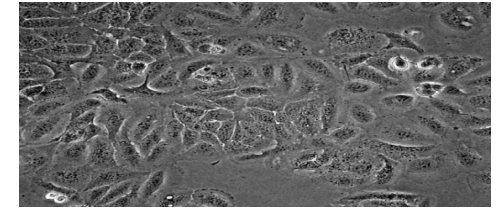
Stratum spinosum

Stratum germinativum
(basal layer)

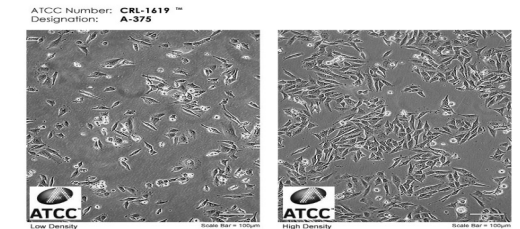


Melanosome

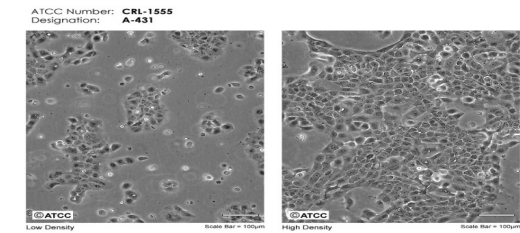
➤ HaCaT cells



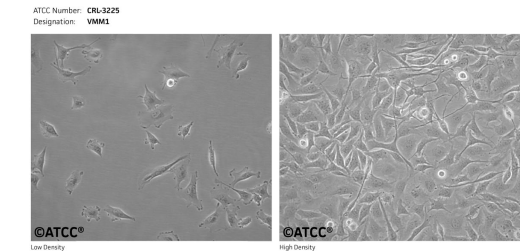
➤ A375 cells



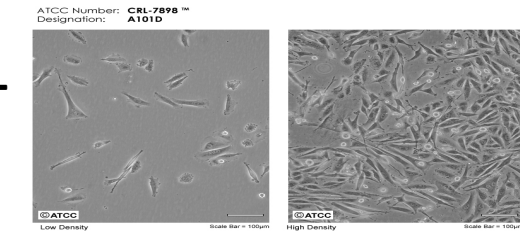
➤ A431 cells



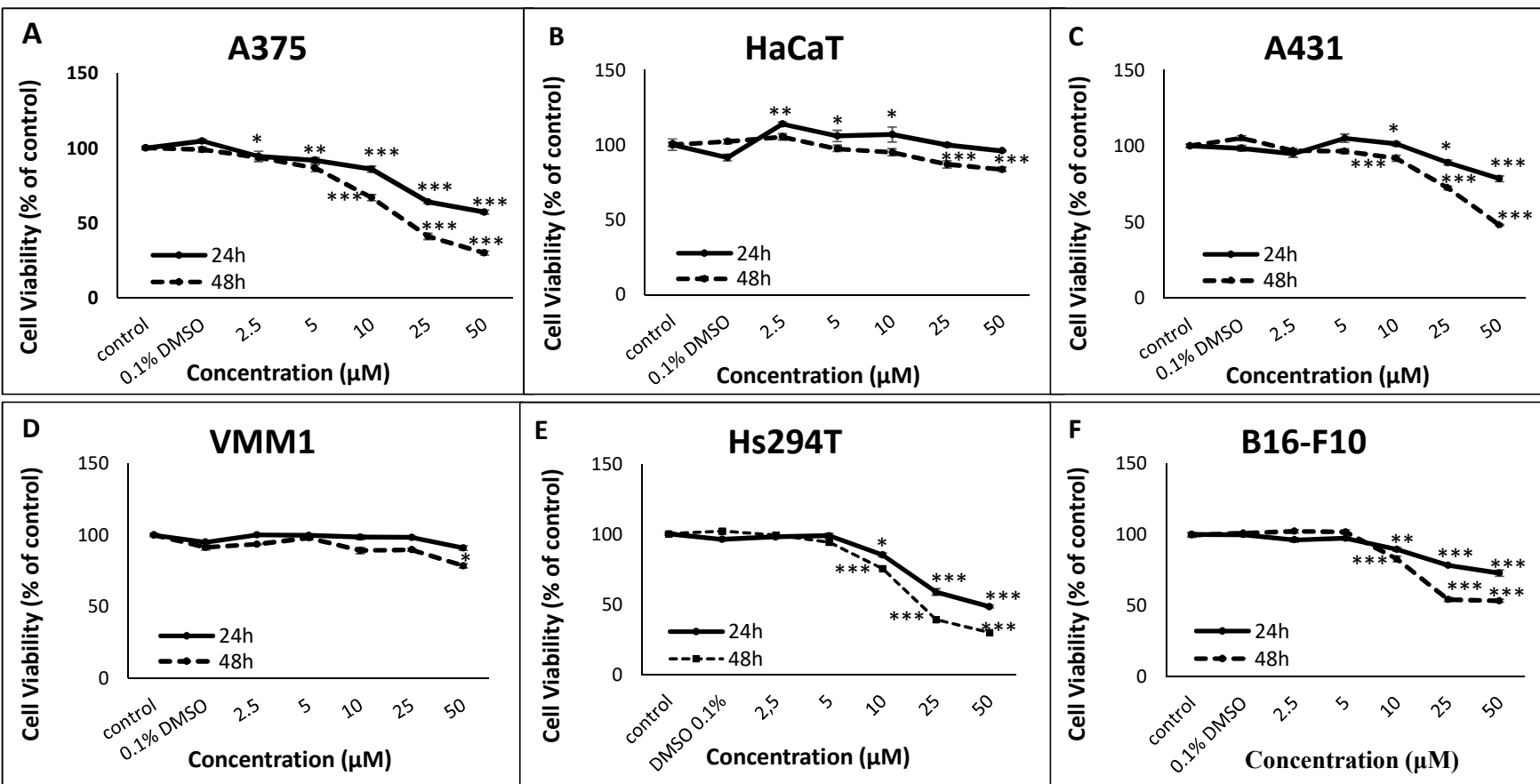
➤ VMM1 cells



➤ HS294T cells



Toxicity Profile of AITC

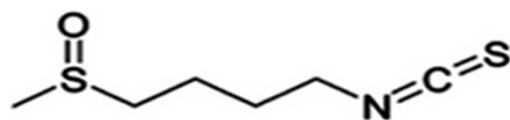


Mitsiogianni et al.
Eur J Nutr, 59(2):
557-669, 2020

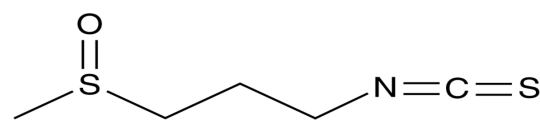
	A375	HaCaT	A431	VMM1	Hs294T	B16-F10
EC50 _{24h} (µM)	15.6 ± 4	ND	ND	ND	21.7 ± 4.1	ND
EC50 _{48h} (µM)	12 ± 0.7	ND	43.4 ± 15.8	ND	21.3 ± 6	14.9 ± 3.7

Toxicity Profile of SFN, IBN, BITC & PEITC

		A375	HaCaT	A431	VMM1	Hs294T	B16-F10
SFN	EC50 _{24h} (μ M)	15.7 \pm 0.15	21.6 \pm 2.00	46.05 \pm 12.04	35.3 \pm 11.7	8.97 \pm 0.8	20.88 \pm 2.00
	EC50 _{48h} (μ M)	15.6 \pm 2.4	23.3 \pm 2.4	20.87 \pm 0.96	24.11 \pm 1.3	6.5 \pm 0.12	15.37 \pm 0.5
IBN	EC50 _{24h} (μ M)	8.3 \pm 1.06	23.56 \pm 4.4	48.51 \pm 16.1	50.5 \pm 9.5	11.3 \pm 2.6	21.09 \pm 0.9
	EC50 _{48h} (μ M)	8.6 \pm 0.7	23.6 \pm 1.9	15.26 \pm 1.8	23.05 \pm 1.2	8.96 \pm 1.6	19.97 \pm 5.4



SFN



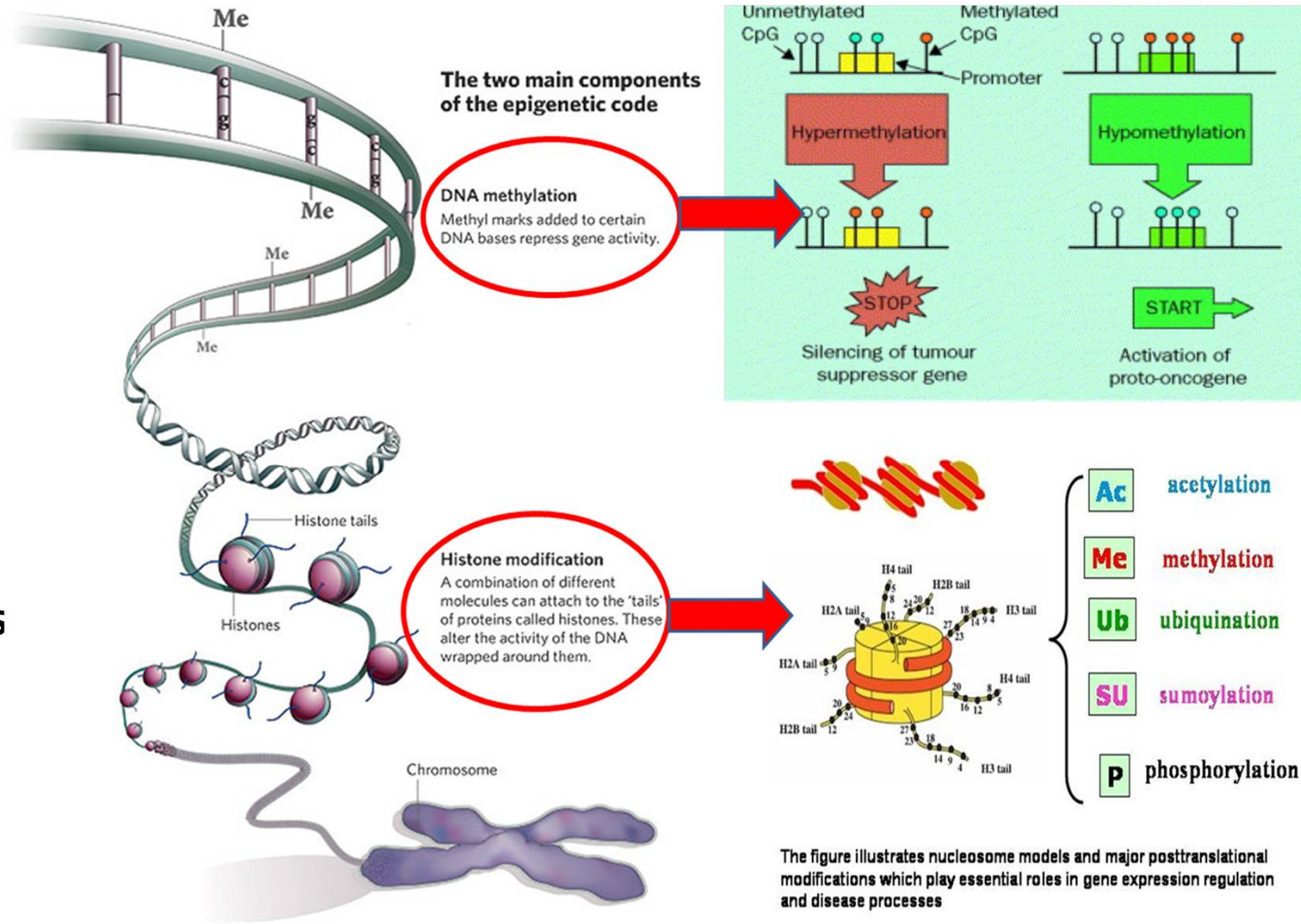
IBN

Mitsiogianni et al. Eur J Nutr, 2020 (in press)

Overview Of Cancer Epigenetics



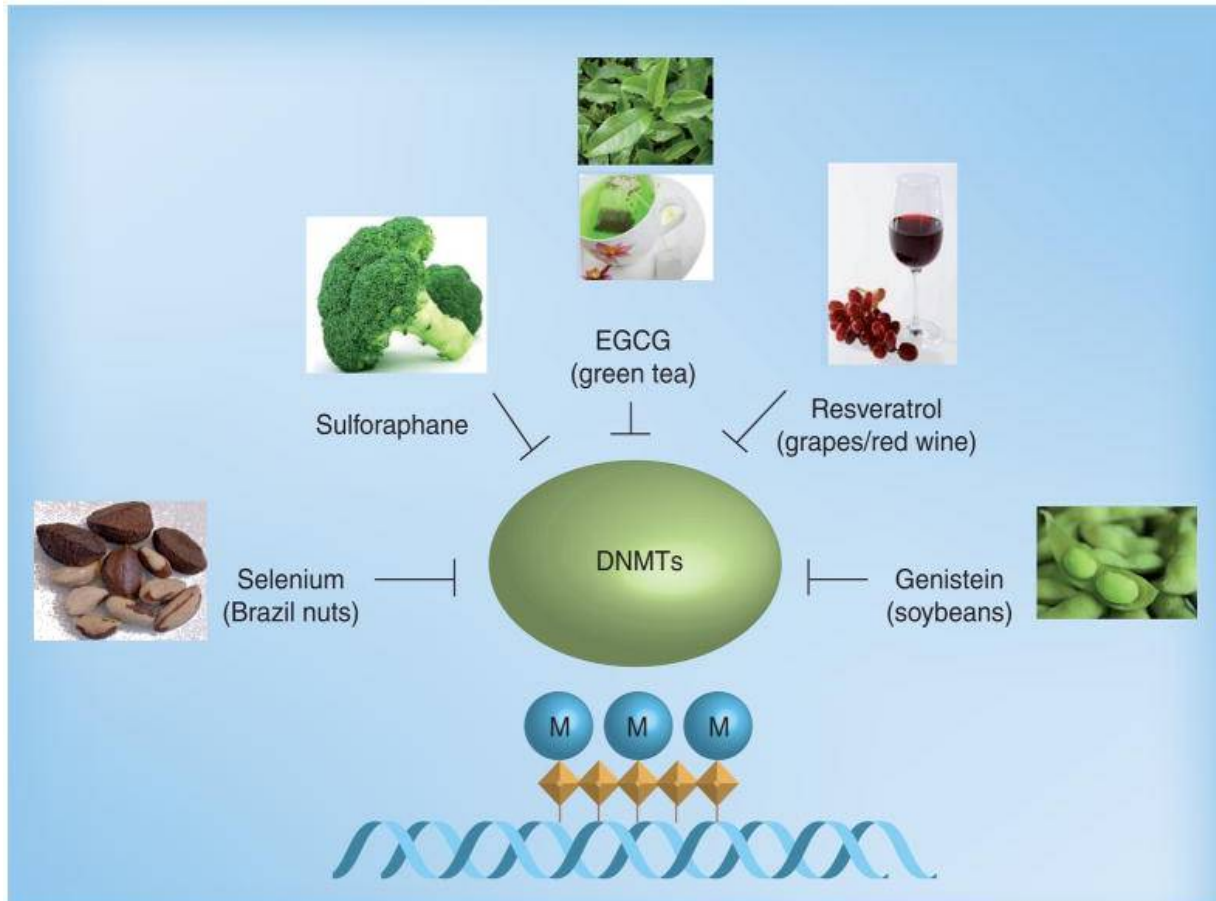
Epigenetics (above genetics)
Stable and heritable changes in gene expression and chromatin organization but independent of the DNA coding sequence itself



The Concept of Epigenetic Diet: How What We Eat Could Affect Tags on Our DNA



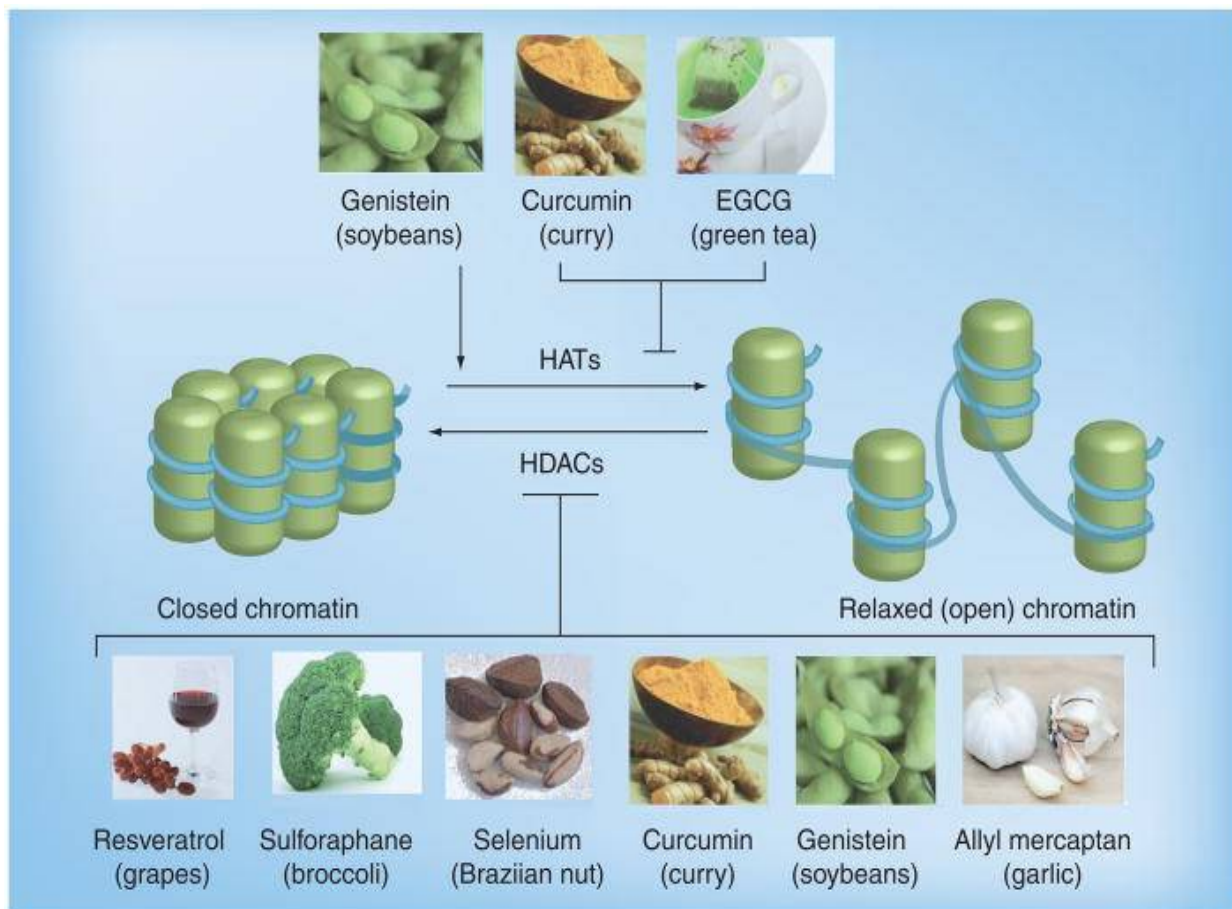
Dietary Inhibitors of DNA Methyltransferases



- **Hypermethylation of CpG dinucleotides, by DNMTs, usually results in transcriptional gene silencing and gene inactivation**
- **Several bioactive compounds act as dietary inhibitors of DNA methyltransferases and also alter gene expression via epigenetic mechanisms**

Hardy, TM & Tollefsbol, TO. Epigenomics, 3(4): 503-518, 2011

Dietary Modifiers of Histones



- Bioactive compounds can alter HATs and HDACs by causing conformational changes in chromatin structure thereby altering gene expression
- HATs induce a relaxed chromatin state indicative of gene expression whereas chromatin in its closed state is indicative of gene silencing and repression

Hardy, TM & Tollefsbol, TO. Epigenomics, 3(4): 503-518, 2011

DIETARY COMPOUNDS

EC, ECG, EGC and EGCG

Resveratrol

Curcumin

Genistein

Isothiocyanates, sulforaphane

Selenium

Allyl mercaptan, organosulfur
compounds

Folate

Alcohol

FOOD SOURCES

Green tea

Grapes, peanuts, mulberries,
cranberries, blueberries

Tumeric, curry

Soybeans, fava beans

Broccoli, cabbage, kale, watercress

Brazilian nuts, chicken, game meat,
beef

Garlic

Beans, grains, fortified breakfast
cereals, pastas, green vegetables

Alcoholic beverages

EPIGENETIC FUNCTIONS

DNMT and HAT inhibitor, modulates
miRNA

DNMT and HDAC inhibitor

DNMT inhibitor and miRNA modulator

DNMT and HDAC inhibitor, enhances
HATs, modulates miRNA

DNMT and HDAC inhibitor

DNMT and HDAC inhibitor

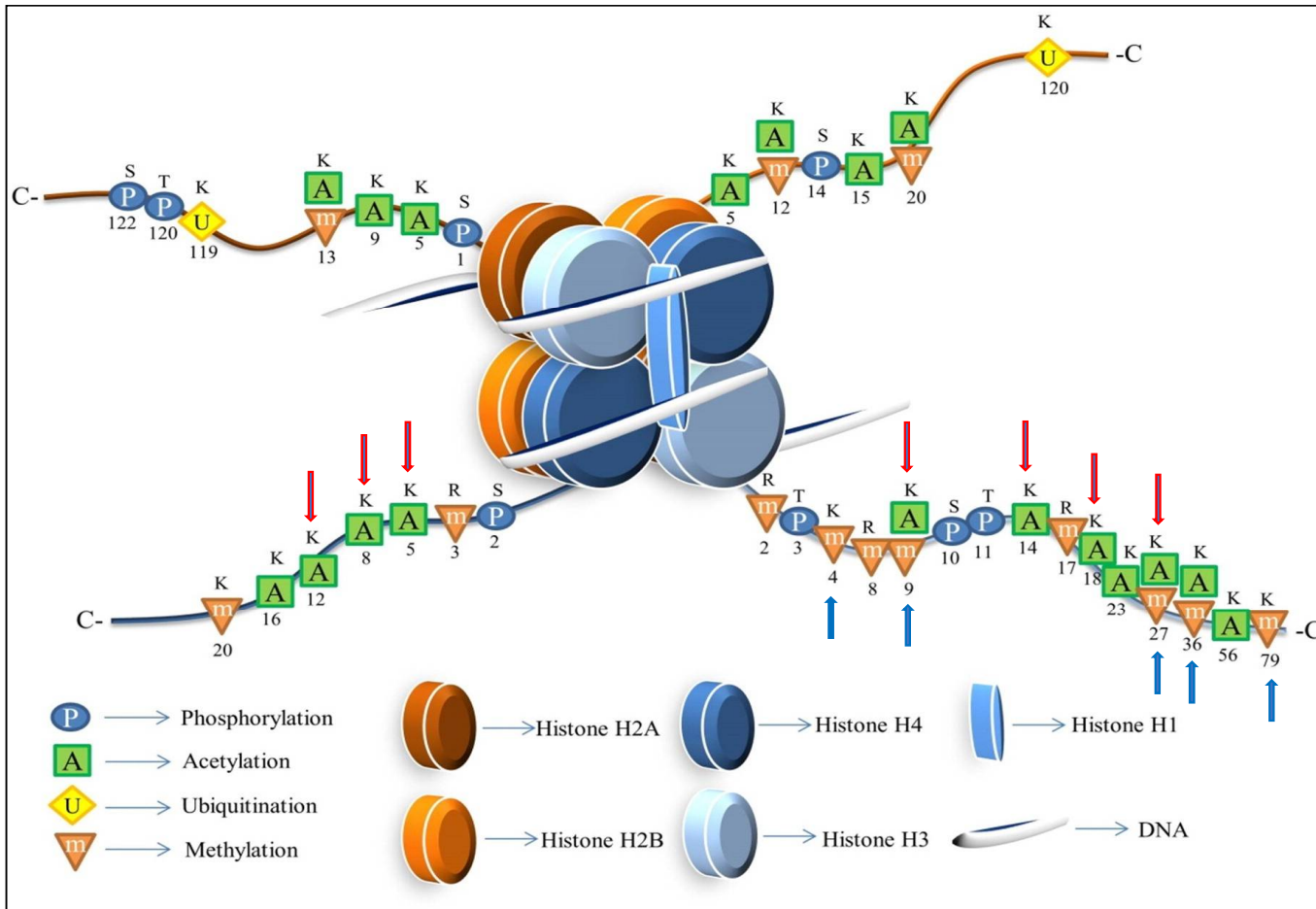
HDAC inhibitor

Deficiencies alter DNA methylation
patterns

High consumption increases promoter
hypermethylation

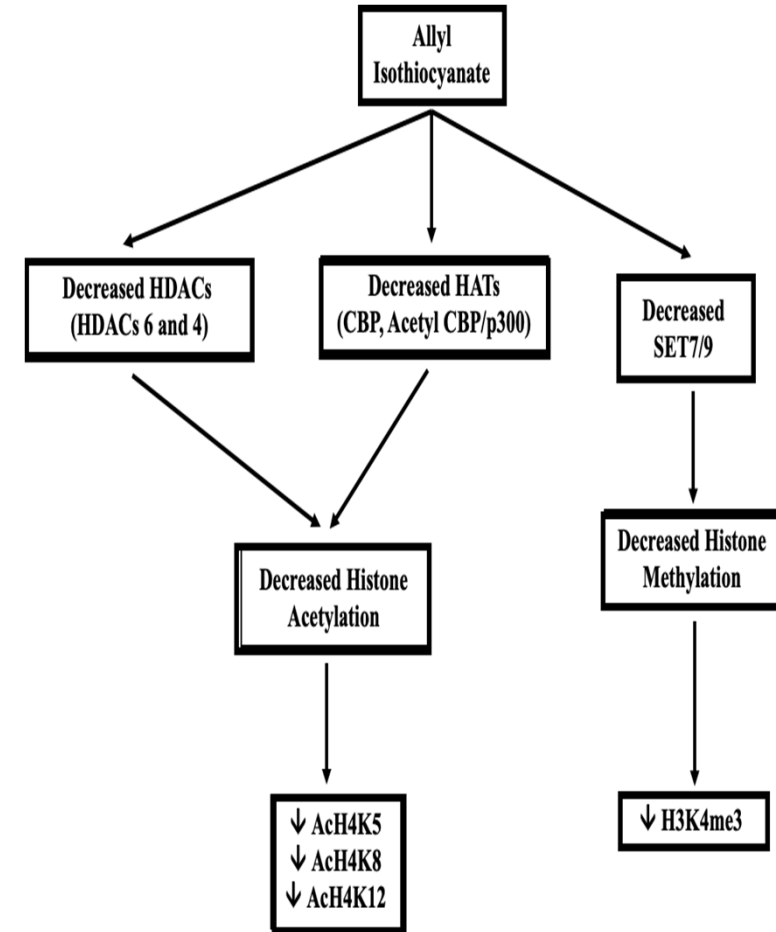
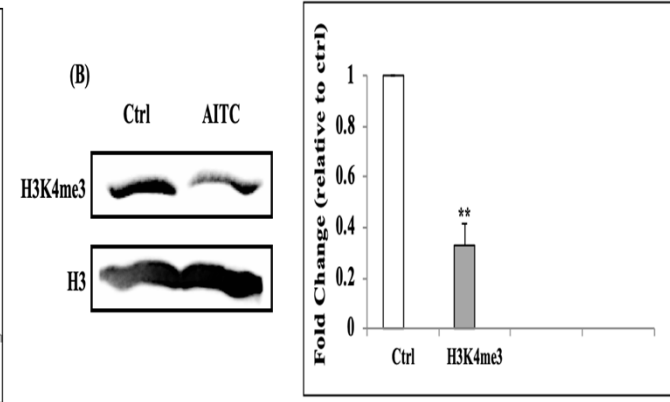
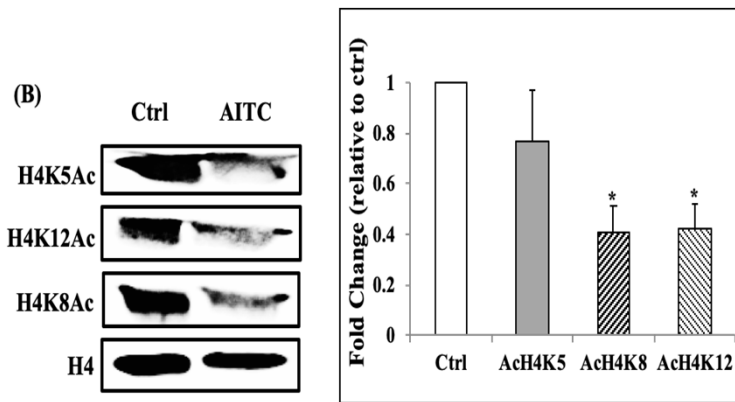
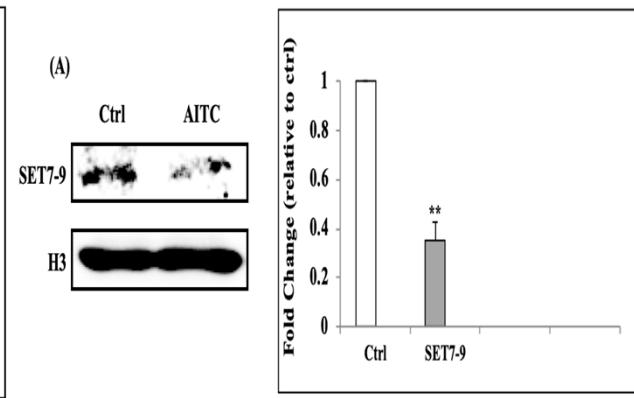
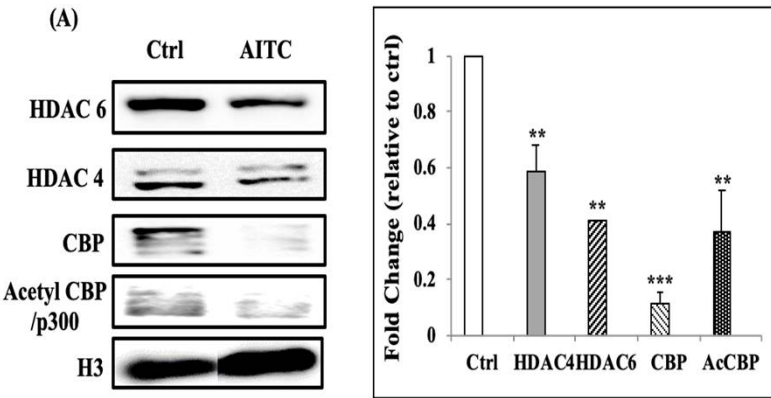
Hardy, TM & Tollefsbol, TO. Epigenomics, 3(4): 503-518, 2011

Histone Modifications Capable of Altering Gene Expression

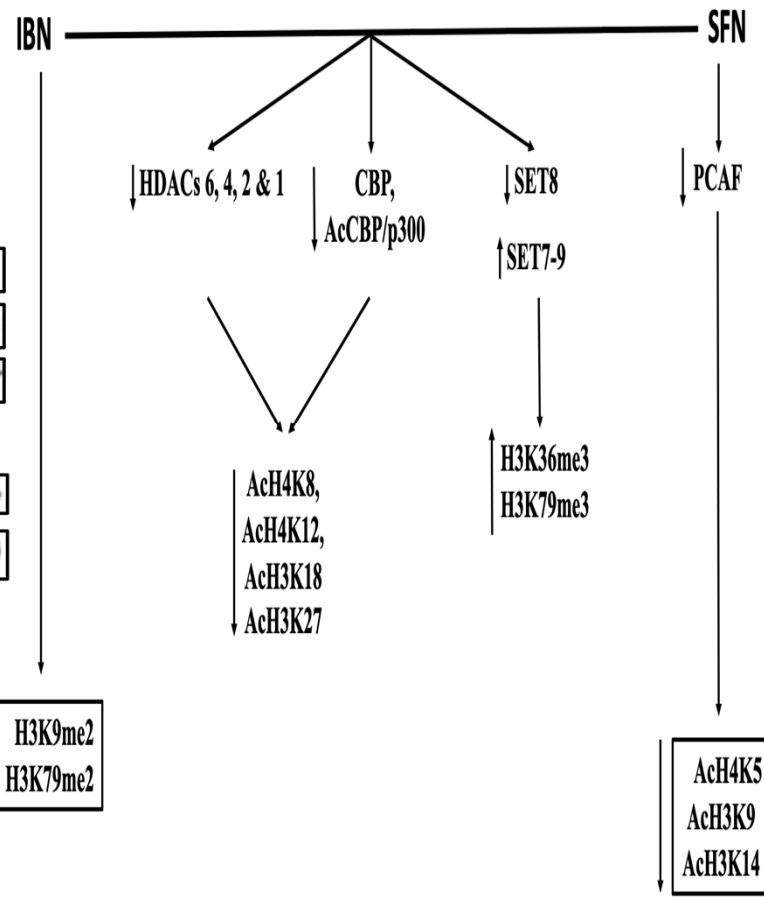
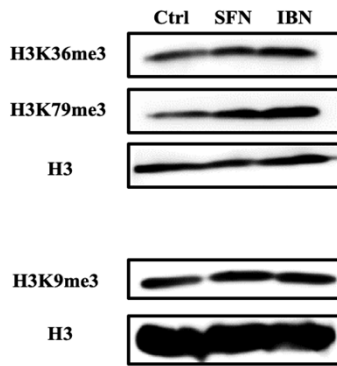
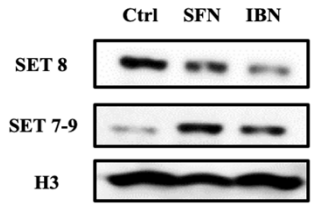
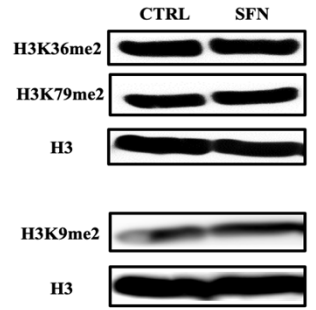
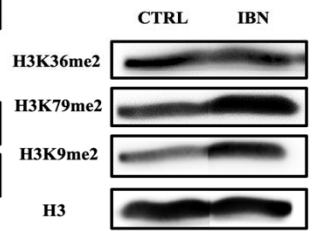
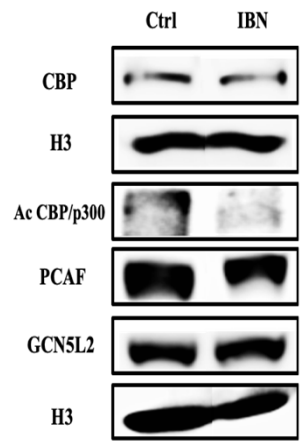
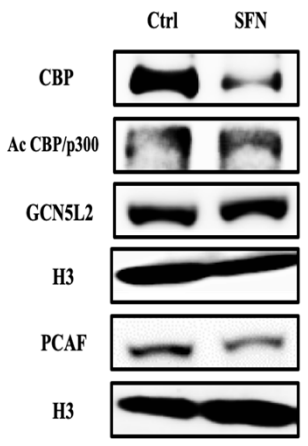
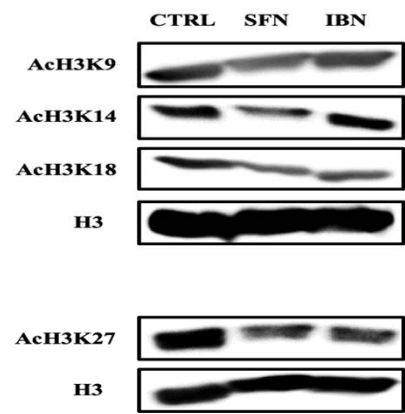
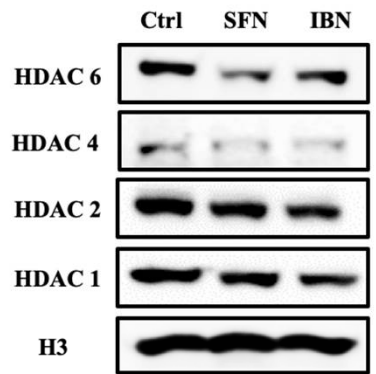
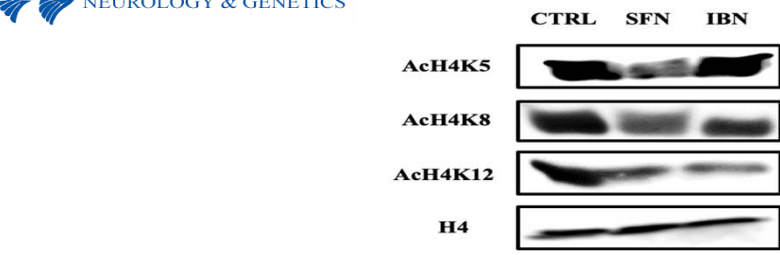


- Histone N-terminal tail has a crucial role in modulating nucleosome structure and function.
- Various modifications on different residues of histone tail are shown
- S, T, K and R represent Serine, Threonine, Lysine & Arginine respectively

AITC Induces The Epigenetic Response

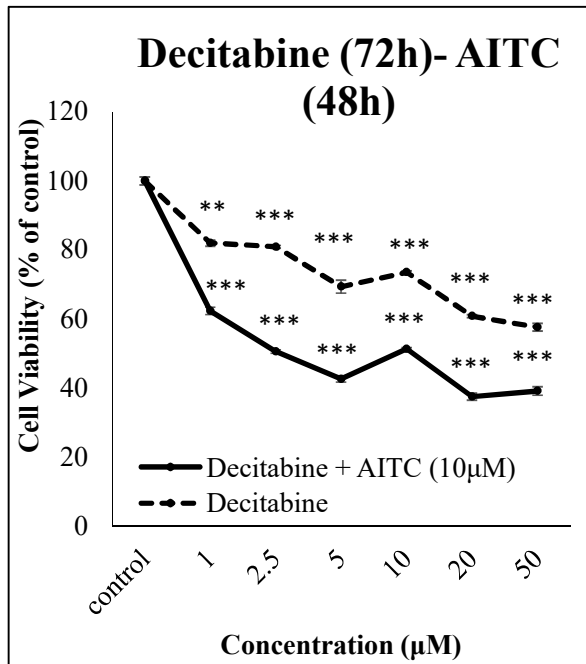


SFN & IBN Induce The Epigenetic Response



Mitsiogianni et al. Eur J Nutr, 2020 (in press)

Inhibition Of DNMT1A Potentiates the Effect of AITC



Pre-treatment with Decitabine, for 24 hrs, followed by co-treatment with AITC and Decitabine for 48 hrs

Mitsiogianni et al. Eur J Nutr, 59(2): 557-669, 2020

DNA Methyltransferase Inhibitors (“Hypomethylating” or “Epigenetic” Agents)

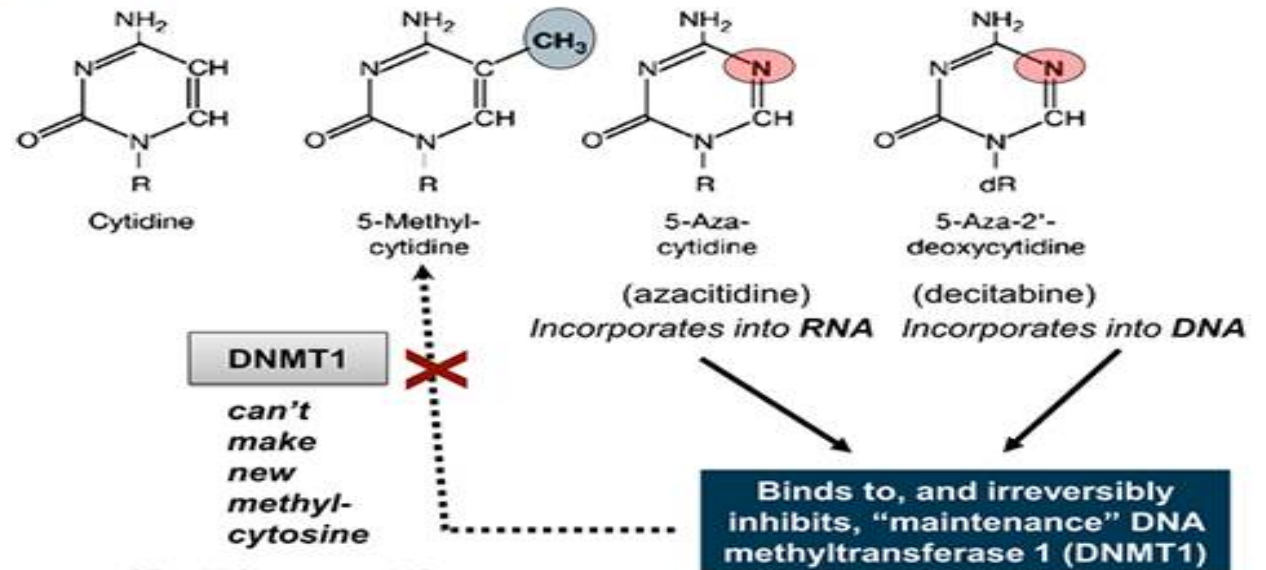
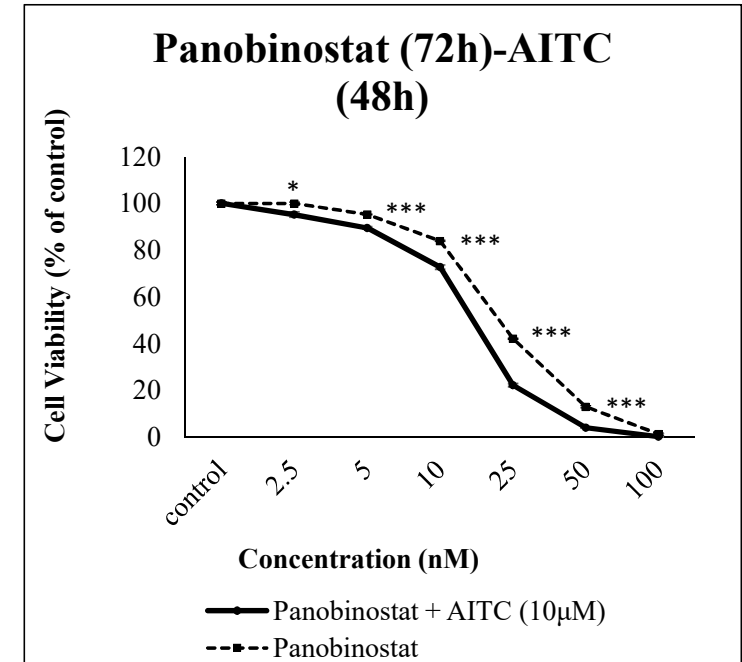
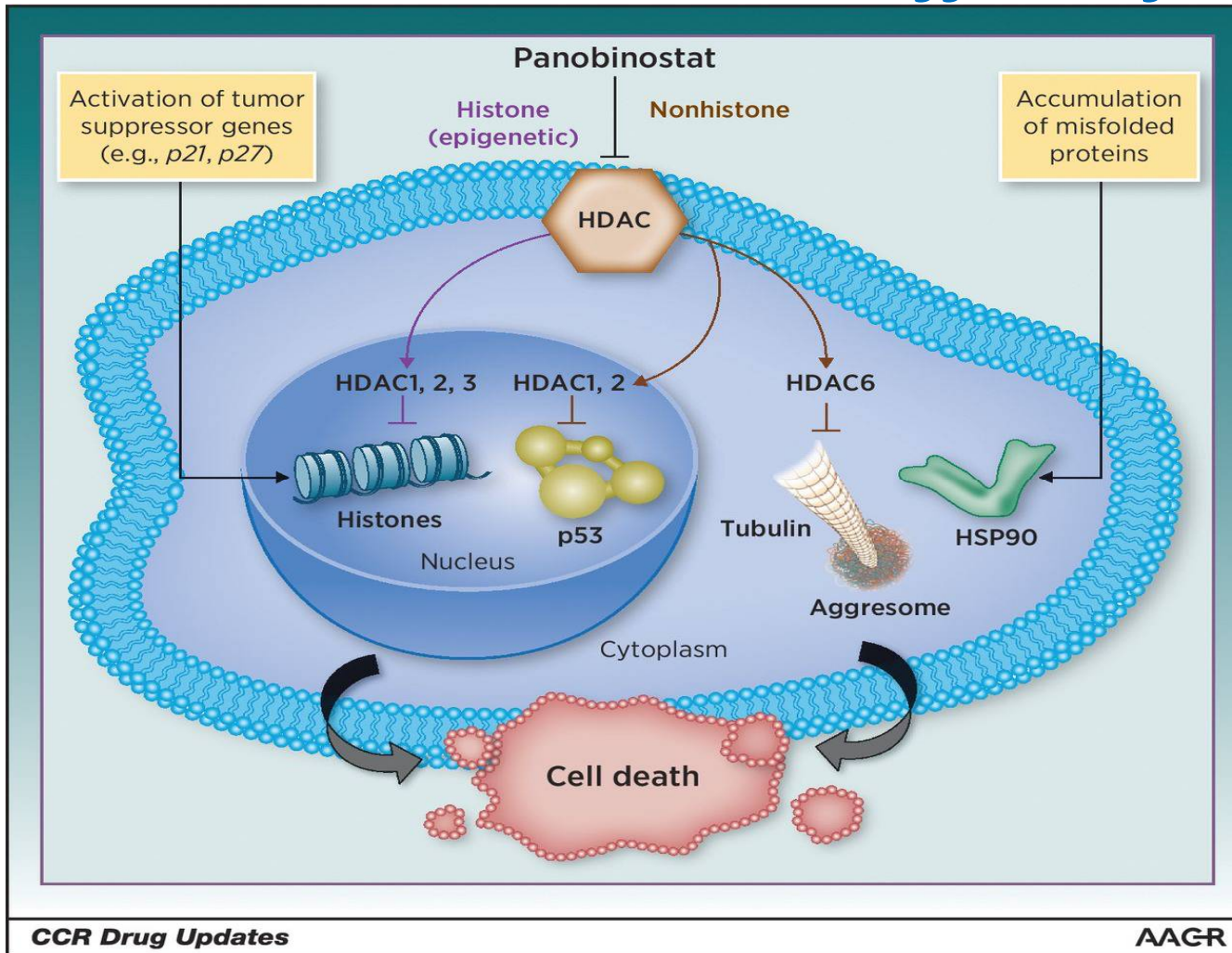


Image courtesy of David Steensma, MD

If a tumor-suppressor gene is not being transcribed in a malignant cell, treating with a DNA-methyltransferase inhibitor can open the chromatin and change the level at which transcription is occurring, thereby killing the malignant cell. This is the hypothesis for how Azacytidine and Decitabine are working in MDS

www.medscape.org

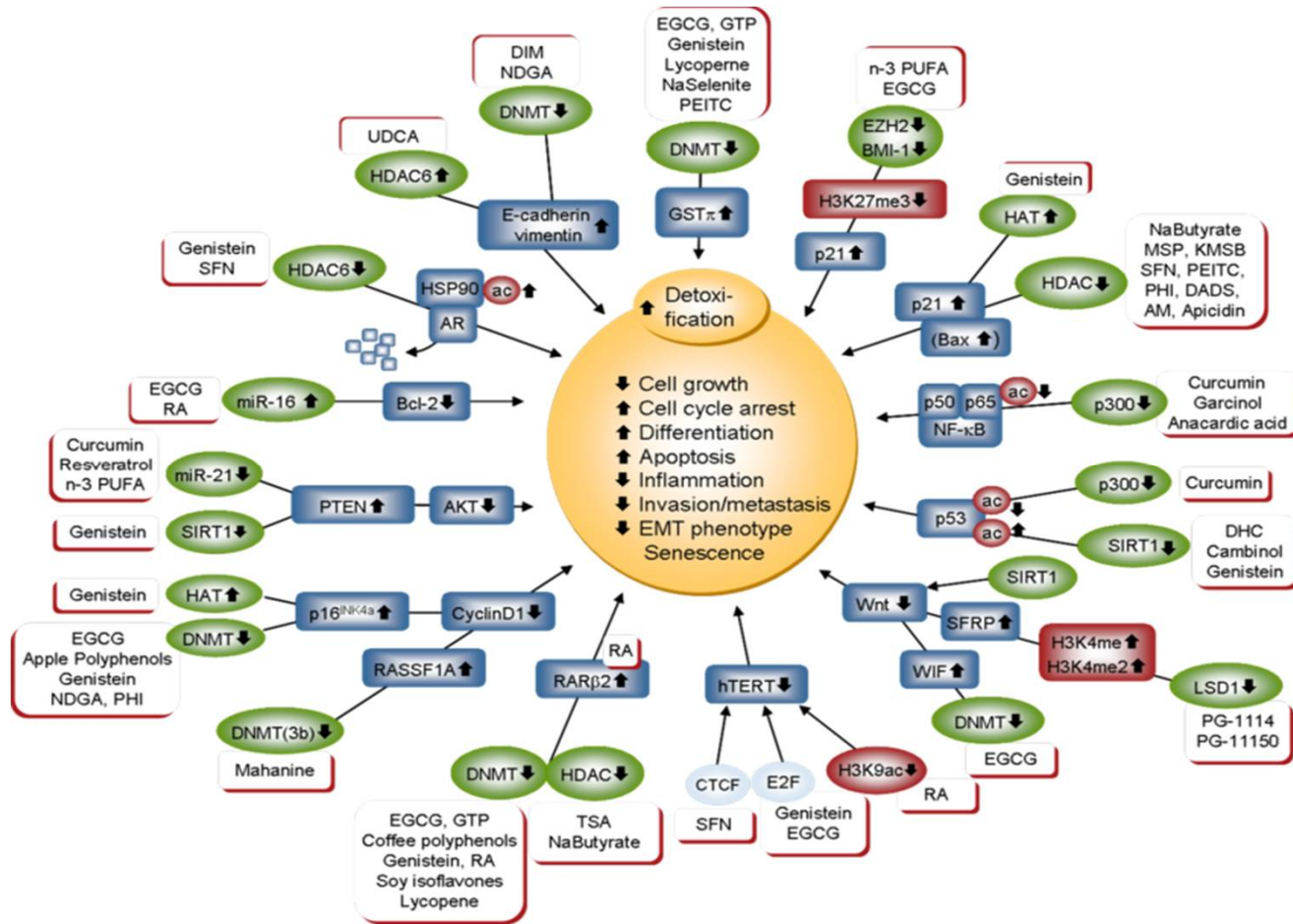
Inhibition Of HDAC Potentiates the Effect of AITC



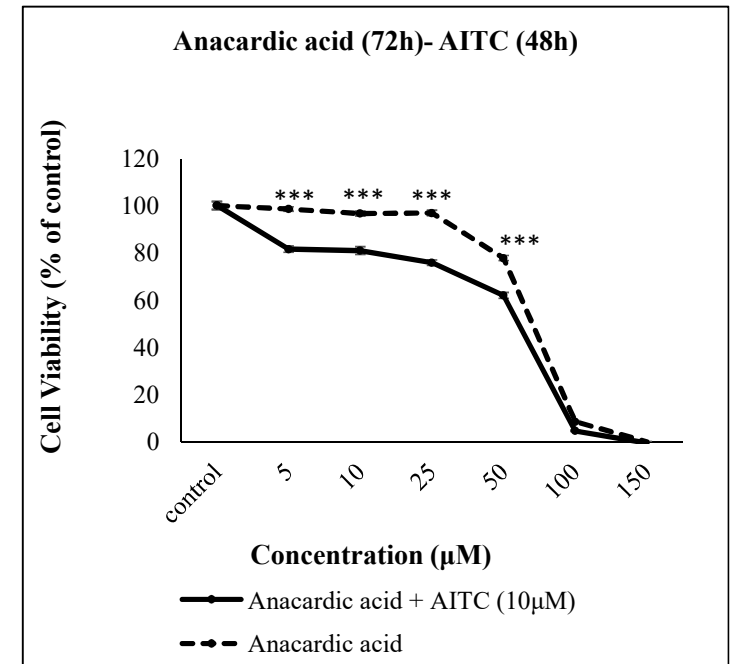
Pre-treatment with Panobinostat, for 24 hrs, followed by co-treatment with AITC and Panobinostat for 48 hrs

Mitsiogianni et al. Eur J Nutr, 59(2): 557-669, 2020

Inhibition Of HAT Potentiates the Effect of AITC



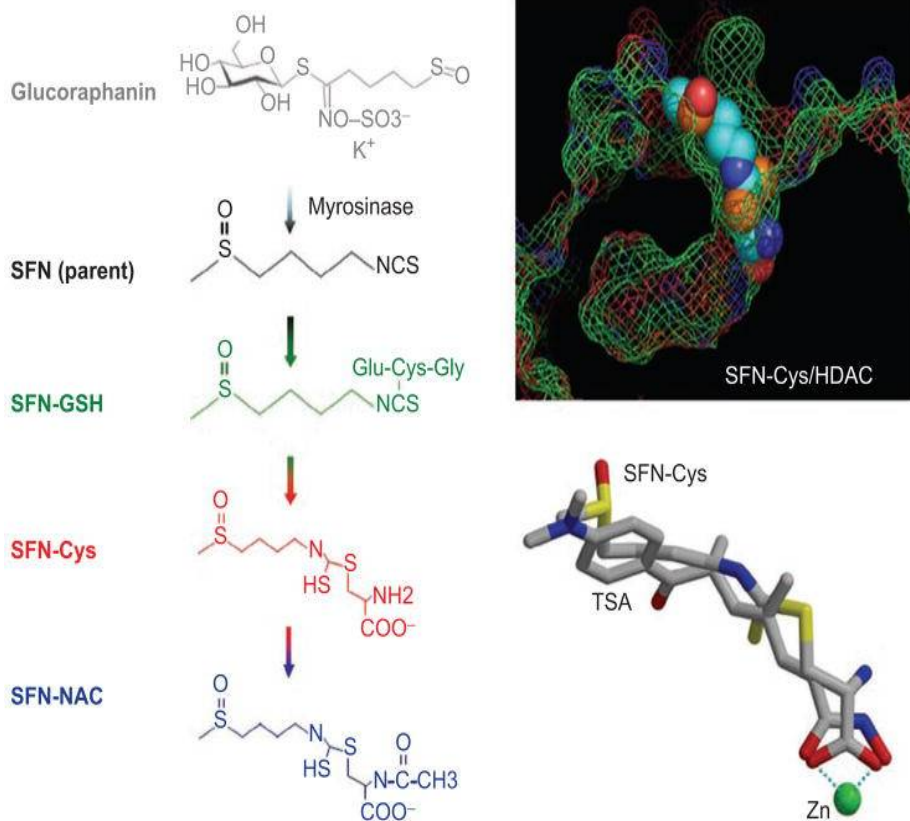
www.researchgate.net



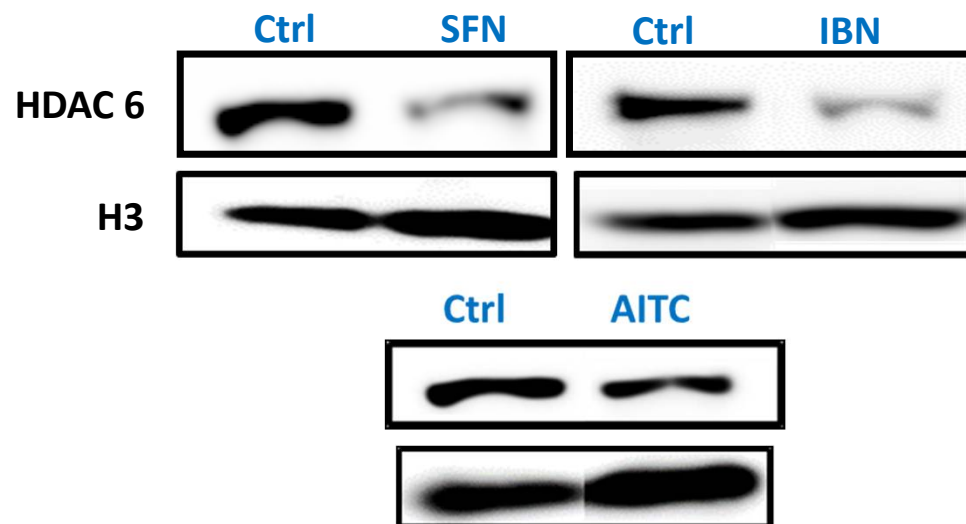
Pre-treatment with Anacardic Acid, for 24 hrs, followed by co-treatment with AITC and Anacardic Acid for 48 hrs

Mitsiogianni et al. *Eur J Nutr*, 59(2): 557-669, 2020

Epigenetic Therapy & HDACi



Modelling of ITCs as HDAC inhibitors
by computer-aided drug design



Order of HDAC inhibition by SFN *in vitro*:

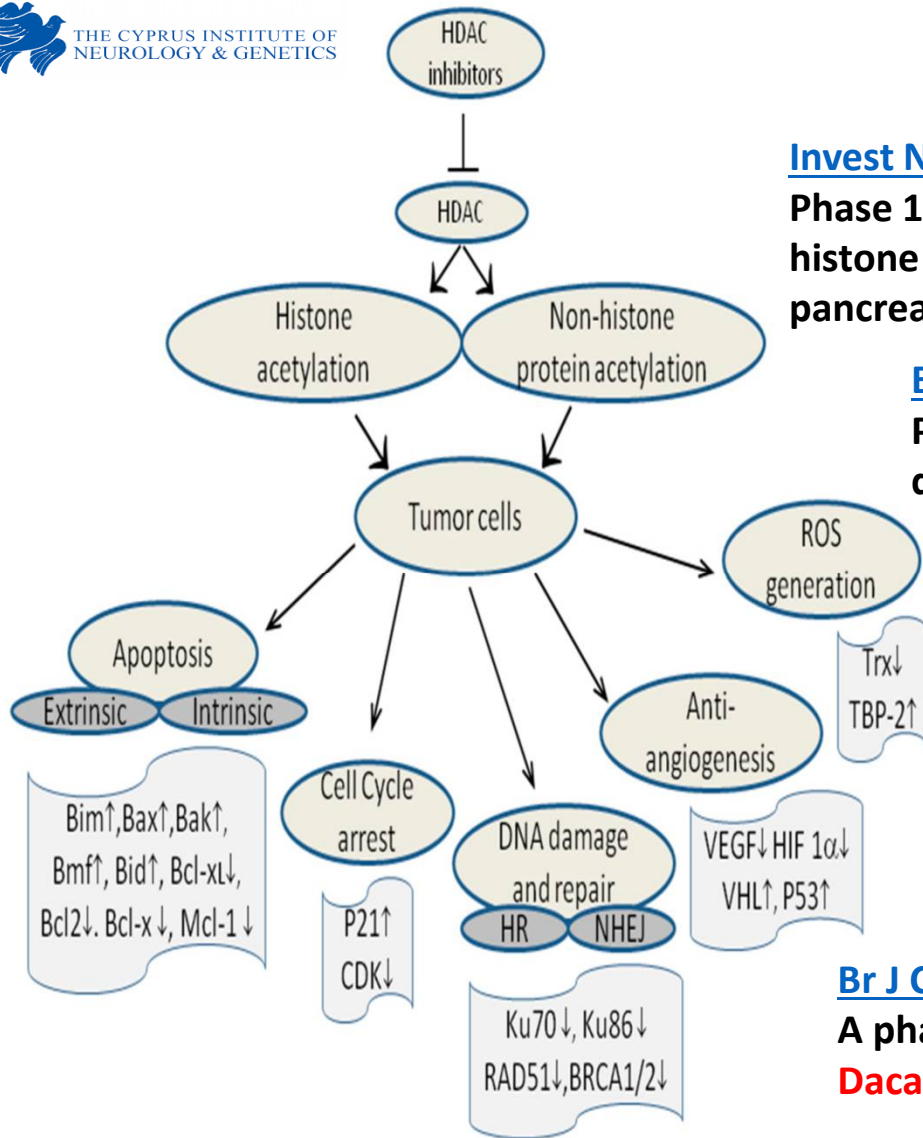
SFN-Cys > **SFN-NAC** > **SFN-GSH** >> **SFN**

Mitsiogianni et al. Eur J Nutr, 59(2): 557-669, 2020

Mitsiogianni et al. Eur J Nutr, 2020 (in press)

Rajendran et al. Crit Rev Biochem Mol Biol, 46(3): 181-199, 2011

Epigenetic Therapy & HDACi



[Invest New Drugs.](#) 2012 Dec;30(6):2303-2317.

Phase 1 clinical trial of the novel proteasome inhibitor **Marizomib** with the histone deacetylase inhibitor **Vorinostat** in patients with melanoma, pancreatic and lung cancer based on in vitro assessments of the combination.

[Br J Cancer.](#) 2009 Oct 6;101(7):1044-1050.

Phase I trial of **Vorinostat** and **Doxorubicin** in solid tumours: histone deacetylase 2 expression as a predictive marker.

[Melanoma Res.](#) 2008 Aug;18(4):274-27

Multi-center phase II trial of the histone deacetylase inhibitor **Entinostat** in pre-treated metastatic melanoma.

[Clin Cancer Res.](#) 2009 Apr 1;15(7):2479-2487.

Potential of a topoisomerase I inhibitor, **Karenitecin**, by the histone deacetylase inhibitor **Valproic acid** in melanoma: translational and phase I/II clinical trial.

[Br J Cancer.](#) 2009 Jan 13;100(1):28-36.

A phase I-II study of the histone deacetylase inhibitor **Valproic acid** plus **Dacarbazine** and **Interferon-α** in patients with advanced melanoma.

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Ms Eleni Tzika



Dr Sotiris Kyriakou



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HELLENIC REPUBLIC
National and Kapodistrian
University of Athens

Dr Trafalis



Drs Tetard, Kazhevnikov, Birkett, Veuger



Prof Zoumpourlis



Newcastle
University

Dr Bronowska



Dr Franco



Mr Amery



Prof Rupasinghe



Prof Ulukaya

