Substituted Imidazole of 5-Fluoro-2-[4-[[2-phenyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]-1-piperazinyl]pyrimidine Inactivates Cytochrome P450 2D6 by Protein Adduction


Received December 13, 2010; accepted March 18, 2011

ABSTRACT:

5-Fluoro-2-[4-[[2-phenyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]-1-piperazinyl]pyrimidine (SCH 66712) is a potent mechanism-based inactivator of human cytochrome P450 2D6 that displays type I binding spectra with a Kₐ of 0.39 ± 0.10 μM. The partition ratio is ~3, indicating potent inactivation that addition of exogenous nucleophiles does not prevent. Within 15 min of incubation with SCH 66712 and NADPH, ~90% of CYP2D6 activity is lost with only ~20% loss in ability to bind CO and ~25% loss of native heme over the same time. The stoichiometry of binding to the protein was 1:2:1. SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis with Western blotting and autoradiography analyses of CYP2D6 after incubations with radiolabeled SCH 66712 further support the presence of a protein adduct. Metabolites of SCH 66712 detected by mass spectrometry indicate that the phenyl group on the imidazole ring of SCH 66712 is one site of oxidation by CYP2D6 and could lead to methylene quinone formation. Three other metabolites were also observed. For understanding the metabolic pathway that leads to CYP2D6 inactivation, metabolism studies with CYP2C9 and CYP2C19 were performed because neither of these enzymes is significantly inhibited by SCH 66712. The metabolites formed by CYP2C9 and CYP2C19 are the same as those seen with CYP2D6, although in different abundance. Modeling studies with CYP2D6 revealed potential roles of various active site residues in the oxidation of SCH 66712 and inactivation of CYP2D6 and showed that the phenyl group of SCH 66712 is positioned at 2.2 Å from the heme iron.
based inactivation of P450s has been shown to occur by several mechanisms including covalent binding of the inhibitor to the heme or to the protein at specific amino acids (or both) or covalent linking of modified heme to the protein (Ortiz de Montellano and Correia, 1983; Guengerich and Shimada, 1991; Correia and Ortiz de Montellano, 2005).

CYP2D6 is responsible for the metabolism of approximately 25 to 30% of commercially available pharmaceutical drugs including several antidepressants (Guengerich, 2003). The only P450 that metabolizes more clinically relevant drugs is CYP3A4, an enzyme that accounts for 30% of the P450 content in liver; CYP2D6 accounts for on average 5% of total P450 in liver (Shimada et al., 1994; Guengerich, 2005). CYP2D6 notably metabolizes drugs containing a basic nitrogen and a planar aromatic ring (Wolff et al., 1985; Islam et al., 1991; Koymans et al., 1992; Rowland et al., 2006). These moieties are common in drugs with narrow therapeutic indexes targeted to central nervous system or cardiovascular disorders (Rowland et al., 2006).

CYP2D6 is an important drug-metabolizing enzyme of wide interest because of its ability to metabolize a large number of drugs and its multiple polymorphic states. Individuals with poor metabolizer phenotype are susceptible to a variety of drug-induced side effects, some of which have severe clinical outcomes. Irreversible inactivation of CYP2D6 by mechanism-based inhibitors can lead to drug-induced loss of P450 activity and thus produce a poor metabolizer type of response in individuals who are not poor metabolizers. Thus, understanding of the inactivation of CYP2D6 by mechanism-based inhibitors is of clinical interest. Beyond clinical understanding of inactivation of CYP2D6, mechanism-based inhibitors also can be used to understand the basic biochemistry of the CYP2D6 enzyme mechanism and catalysis.

5-Fluoro-2-[4-[(2-phenyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]-1-piperazinyl]pyrimidine (SCH 66712) was the first mechanism-based inhibitor of CYP2D6 to be described previously (Palamanda et al., 2001). It was under development as an antagonist of human dopamine receptor D4 but was later abandoned (Palamanda et al., 2001). Although previously SCH 66712 was shown to be a mechanism-based inhibitor of CYP2D6, the mechanism for inactivation was not determined (Palamanda et al., 2001). Therefore, the current study was initiated to investigate the mechanism of this inhibition.

Materials and Methods

Chemicals. SCH 66712 was obtained from Schering-Plough Research Institute (Kenilworth, NJ) and was reconstituted in water for use in assays described below. Radiolabeled SCH 66712 (3H and 14C) was synthesized by Schering-Plough Research Institute. [14C]SCH 66712 had a specific activity of 55 mCi/mmol and a purity of ≥99% as determined by high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC). [3H]SCH 66712 had a specific activity of 418 mCi/mmol and a purity of 95% as determined by high-performance liquid chromatography. Glutathione was purchased from Cayman Chemical (Ann Arbor, MI), Potassium phosphate, N-acetylcysteine, NADPH, 1-o-dilauroyl-phosphatidylcholine phospholipids, ACN, glucose 6-phosphate, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase, NADP+, and catalase, were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO). Glutathione was purchased from Cayman Chemical (Ann Arbor, MI), Potassium phosphate, N-acetylcysteine, NADPH, 1-o-dilauroyl-phosphatidylcholine phospholipids, ACN, glucose 6-phosphate, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase, NADP+, and catalase, were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO). Glutathione was purchased from Cayman Chemical (Ann Arbor, MI), Potassium phosphate, N-acetylcysteine, NADPH, 1-o-dilauroyl-phosphatidylcholine phospholipids, ACN, glucose 6-phosphate, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase, NADP+, and catalase, were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO). Glutathione was purchased from Cayman Chemical (Ann Arbor, MI), Potassium phosphate, N-acetylcysteine, NADPH, 1-o-dilauroyl-phosphatidylcholine phospholipids, ACN, glucose 6-phosphate, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase, NADP+, and catalase, were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO).

Enzymes. Human CYP2D6 with P450 reductase (Supersomes) were purchased from BD Gentest (Woburn, MA) and used for all experiments except spectral analysis and binding titrations and hemochrome assays. For spectral analysis and binding titrations and the hemochrome assays described below, recombinant human CYP2D6 and recombinant P450 reductase were purified from Escherichia coli as described previously and were a generous gift from Dr. F. P. Guengerich (Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN) (Gillam et al., 1995).

Spectral Binding Titrations. Spectral binding titration studies were performed with recombinant purified CYP2D6 (1 μM) in 100 mM potassium phosphate buffer, pH 7.4. The enzyme was evenly divided between two cuvettes, and the experiments were performed at room temperature by titrating in aliquots of SCH 66712 (0.05–16 μM) to the sample cuvette with the solvent control added to the reference cuvette. A baseline of the reference cuvette was recorded (350–500 nm) on a Cary 300 dual-beam spectrophotometer (Varian, Inc., Walnut Creek, CA). Ligand was subsequently added, and the spectra were recorded (350–500 nm) after each addition. The solvent was added to the reference cuvette. The difference in absorbance between the wavelength maximum and minimum was plotted versus the concentration of SCH 66712, and the data were analyzed by nonlinear regression methods with KaleidaGraph (Synergy Software, Reading, PA). The dissociation constant, Kd, was determined using the following quadratic equation or equation of tight-binding equation: 

\[ \text{[CYP2D6 - SCH 66712]} = 0.5 \left( K_d + E + 5K_d \right) \pm \left( \left( K_d + E + 5K_d \right)^{1/2} \right) \]

where S represents substrate concentration, E is the total enzyme concentration, and Kd is the spectral dissociation constant for the reaction CYP2D6 + SCH 66712 → CYP2D6 · SCH 66712.

Enzyme Assays and Inactivation. A primary reaction mixture (inhibition assay) containing 16 μM SCH 66712 and 20 pmol of CYP2D6 Supersomes in 100 mM potassium phosphate buffer, pH 7.4 (final volume 200 μl), was preincubated in a 37°C shaking water bath. After 3 min, reactions were initiated by the addition of NADPH (1 mM final). Aliquots of the primary reaction (10 μl) were removed at 0, 2, 5, 10, 15, 30, and 60 min and added to a secondary reaction (activity assay) containing 1 mM NADPH and 100 μM bufuralol in 100 mM potassium phosphate buffer, pH 7.4, in a final volume of 200 μl. Each secondary reaction was incubated for 10 min at 37°C in a shaking water bath before being quenched with 15 μl of 70% perchloric acid. Reaction mixtures were centrifuged (2000g, 5 min) to remove the precipitated enzyme, and the recovered supernatants were directly injected onto HPLC for analysis. The formation of the 1-hydroxybufuralol product was quantified by HPLC with a Symmetry 300 C18 column (5 μm, 4.6 × 250 mm) on a 515 HPLC pump system with a 474 fluorescence detector controlled with Empower software (Waters, Milford, MA). The detector was set at an excitation wavelength of 270 nm and an emission wavelength of 302 nm. The mobile phase consisted of 30% acetonitrile and 70% 1 mM perchloric acid in water. All analyses were performed at ambient temperature with a flow rate of 1 ml/min (Hanna et al., 2001a,b).

Hemochrome Assays. Native heme in CYP2D6 was determined using the methods of Omura and Sato (1964). Primary reactions containing 1 μM recombinant purified CYP2D6, 2 μM recombinant purified P450 NADPH reductase, 30 μM freshly sonicated 1-o-dilauroyl-phosphatidylcholine phospholipids, 100 mM potassium phosphate buffer (pH 7.4), 400 units/ml catalase (8 μg/ml), 80 units/ml superoxide dismutase (0.18 μM), and 16 μM SCH 66712 were incubated for 0 to 40 min with an NADPH-generating system (5 mM glucose 6-phosphate, 0.5 mM NADP+, and 0.5 units/ml glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase). Controls lacked either SCH 66712 or the NADPH-generating system. Incubations were quenched by addition of solubilizing buffer [100 mM potassium phosphate buffer (pH 7.4) containing 1.0 mM EDTA, 20% glycerol (v/v), 0.50% sodium cholate (w/v), and 0.40% Emulgen 913 (w/v)] and placed on ice. To quenched samples were added 22% pyridine (v/v) and 0.01 N NaOH (final concentrations). The samples were immediately mixed by inversion and divided between two cuvettes. A baseline spectrum was recorded from 520 to 620 nm. After the addition of 1 to 2 mg of NaN3 to the sample cuvette, the spectrum was measured between 520 and 620 nm. The change in absorbance at 557 nm to that at 575 nm was used to determine the heme content using 32.4 mM^-1 cm^-1 as the molar absorptivity.

Native Heme Analysis by HPLC. Reaction mixtures containing 16 μM SCH 66712 and 50 pmol of CYP2D6 Supersomes in 100 mM potassium phosphate buffer, pH 7.4, (final volume 200 μl) were preincubated in a 37°C shaking water bath. After 3 min, the reactions were initiated by the addition of NADPH (1 mM final); an equivalent volume of water was added to the control. After 0, 2, 5, 10, 15, and 40 min, the reactions were quenched by the addition of 10 μl of acetonitrile, and samples were placed on ice. For heme adduct analysis, incubation mixtures were injected onto a PROTO 300 C4 column (5 μm, 2.1 × 250 mm) connected to a Waters Alliance e2695 HPLC system, and the mobile phase was a gradient elution with initial conditions of 70% A (0.1% TFA in H2O):30% B (0.05% TFA in ACN) that was ramped linearly to 20% A over 30 min and then returned to the initial conditions. Heme was monitored.
using a Waters model 2487 dual wavelength UV/visible detector at 405 nm. Heme eluted at approximately 22.5 min.

**Partition Ratio.** Primary reaction mixtures containing 0 to 15 μM SCH 66712 and 20 pmol of CYP2D6 Supersomes in 100 mM potassium phosphate buffer, pH 7.4 (final volume of 100 μl), were preincubated in a 37°C shaking water bath. After 5 min, the primary reactions were initiated with the addition of NADPH (1 mM, final) and incubated at 37°C. To allow the inactivation to go to completion (Silverman, 1988), inactivation assays were incubated for 60 min. Then, aliquots of 10 μl of were removed and added to secondary reaction mixtures containing 100 μM butafural and 1 mM NADPH in 100 mM potassium phosphate buffer, pH 7.4, in a final volume of 200 μl. The secondary mixtures (in triplicate) were incubated for 10 min at 37°C and quenched with 15 μl of 70% perchloric acid. Reaction mixtures were centrifuged (2000g, 5 min) to remove the precipitated enzyme, and aliquots of the recovered supernatants were directly injected onto HPLC for analysis as described above.

**Spectral Analysis.** P450-reduced CO difference spectra were measured using the methods of Omura and Sato (1964). Primary reactions containing 1 μM recombinant purified CYP2D6, 2 μM recombinant purified P450 NADPH reductase, 30 μM freshly sonicated l-α-dilauroyl-phosphatidylcholine phospholipids, 100 mM potassium phosphate buffer, pH 7.4, 400 units/ml catalase (8 μg/ml), 80 units/ml superoxide dismutase (0.18 μM), and 16 μM SCH 66712 were incubated for 0 to 25 min with an NADPH-generating system. Incubations were terminated by the addition of ice-cold quenching buffer [100 mM potassium phosphate buffer (pH 7.4) containing 1.0 mM EDTA, 20% methanol, 1.0% sodium dodecyl sulfate (w/v), 1% Triton X-100, and 0.1% ProMount 913 (w/v)]. Incubations without SCH 66712 or without the NADPH-generating system were performed as controls. Quenched samples were divided into two cuvettes, and a baseline spectrum from 400 to 500 nm was recorded using a Cary 300 dual-beam spectrophotometer (Varian, Inc.). To the sample cuvette only, CO was bubbled for 1 min and then ~1 to 2 ml of NaN3O2 was added to both the reference and sample cuvettes. The spectrum between 400 and 500 nm was recorded. The change in absorbance at 450 nm relative to that at 475 nm was used to determine the P450 content using 91 mM-1 cm-1 as the molar absorptivity (Omura and Sato, 1964).

**LC-ESI-MS Analysis of CYP2D6.** Reactions containing CYP2D6 Supersomes (50 pmol) and SCH 66712 (100 μM) in 100 mM potassium phosphate buffer (pH 7.4) were preincubated for 3 min at 30°C in a shaking water bath. Reactions were initiated by the addition of NADPH (1 mM); control incubations received an equal volume of water (final reaction volume 200 μl). Incubations were continued at 30°C for 10, 20, and 40 min. Reactions were terminated by placing samples on ice. The same experiments were also done at 37°C. An aliquot of each reaction (20 μl) was diluted with a reverse-phase PROTO 300 C4 column (5 μm, 2.1 × 100 mm) and chro- matographic separation was performed using a Waters Alliance 2690 HPLC system with a solvent system composed of solvent mixtures A (90% water, 10% methanol, and 0.05% TFA) and B (90% acetonitrile, 10% methanol, and 0.05% TFA). After 5 min at the initial conditions (5% B), separation of metabolites was achieved by a linear gradient of 5% B to 50% B over 20 min and then holding at 50% B for 1 min before returning to the initial conditions. The flow rate was 0.1 ml/min. The column was allowed to re-equilibrate for 15 min at the initial conditions (95% A, 5% B) before the next injection. Mass spectrometry was performed using an LQX mass spectrometer (Thermo Fisher Scientific) with an ESI source in a positive ion mode. The ESI conditions were the following: sheath gas, 27 arbitrary units; auxiliary gas, 5 arbitrary units; spray voltage, 5 kV; and capillary temperature, 250°C.

**Molecular Modeling and Docking Simulations.** AutoDock 4.0 was used to perform docking simulations and molecular models (http://autodock.scripps.edu) (Morris et al., 1998; Huey et al., 2007). The protein structures used in these studies were CYP2D6 (PDB: 2PFQ) and CYP2C9 (PDB: 1R90). Ligands and solvent molecules were removed, but the heme was retained. The Fe atom of the heme was assigned a charge of +3. The PDB structure of 2D6 was modified in Swiss DeepView at position 374 to the reference amino acid (M374V). Residues within 5 Å of the heme iron were identified and set as flexible residues for computations. For each protein structure, charges were calculated by the Gasteiger-Marsili method. The three-dimensional structures of the ligands for docking studies were built in Spartan 4.0 (Wavefunction, Inc., Irvine, CA) with all hydrogen atoms added and energy minimization. The grid maps were calculated using AutoGrid. The dimensions of the grid box were set to 40 × 40 × 40 Å, and the grid spacing was set to 0.375 Å. Docking was performed using the Lamarckian genetic algorithm. Each docking experiment was performed 100 times, yielding 100 docked conformations. The consensus binding postures of the molecules were obtained by visual inspection and docking scores.

**Results.**

**Inactivation of CYP2D6 by SCH 66712.** Binding analysis with SCH 66712 (Fig. 1) and CYP2D6 showed type I binding spectra characteristic of substrate binding. The Ks was determined to be 0.39 ± 0.10 μM (Fig. 2). Treatment of CYP2D6 with SCH 66712 in the presence of NADPH led to a ~90% loss of enzyme activity as evidenced by reduced butafural hydroxylation within less than 15 min (Fig. 3). The same results were found when dextromethorphan was used as a substrate (data not shown). At the same time, the loss of ability to bind CO in reduced-CO difference assays was ~25%, and...
the loss of native heme in hemochrome assays was ~15% (Fig. 3; Supplemental Fig. 1). Loss of native heme and CO-binding ability correlated fairly well, although the extent of the loss of P450 activity was much higher (Fig. 3). Furthermore, the control hemochrome assays that lacked SCH 66712 or NADPH showed nearly the same degree of loss of hemochrome formation over time as the reaction containing both SCH 66712 and NADPH (Supplemental Fig. 2). Inactivation reactions with 2 mM potassium cyanide as an iminium scavenger showed the same rate of inactivation as reactions without cyanide (Supplemental Fig. 3). In concordance with this finding, previous studies have shown that other exogenous nucleophiles including glutathione and reactive oxygen species scavengers including superoxide dismutase and mannitol had no affect on the inactivation (Palamanda et al., 2001).

**Analysis of Heme.** Hemochrome and spectral assays (Fig. 3) suggested that heme adduction was not a significant contributor to CYP2D6 inactivation. However, because of the nature of hemochrome colorimetric assays, it is possible that a heme adduct could be formed but still detected as native heme in the hemochrome assay above. To further examine possible heme adduction, HPLC analysis of heme using UV/visible detection was performed. The results show an ~25% decrease in native heme content upon incubation with SCH 66712 and NADPH compared with the control reaction that did not contain NADPH (Fig. 4). This finding is consistent with the loss of CO-binding ability (Fig. 3) and a slightly greater loss of native heme than found in hemochrome assays (Fig. 4). Furthermore, MS analysis of the heme showed only m/z 616 with no peaks at potential adducted masses (data not shown). Taken together, these findings suggest that heme adduct formation is unlikely.

**Determination of the Partition Ratio.** The number of molecules of SCH 66712 metabolized per molecule of inactivated CYP2D6, i.e., the partition ratio, was determined by incubation of CYP2D6 with various concentrations of SCH 66712 over 60 min to allow the inactivation to progress until essentially complete. The percentage of the activity remaining was plotted as a function of the molar ratio of SCH 66712 to CYP2D6. The turnover number (partition ratio + 1) was estimated from the intercept of the linear regression line obtained from the lower ratios of SCH 66712 to CYP2D6 with the straight line derived from the higher ratios of SCH 66712 to 2D6 as described previously (Silverman, 1988). With this method, the turnover number was 4, and consequently the partition ratio was 3 (Fig. 5).

**Covalent Binding of SCH 66712 to CYP2D6.** SDS-PAGE with Western blotting and autoradiography analyses of CYP2D6 from Supersomes after incubation with radiolabeled SCH 66712 suggested the presence of a protein adduct (Fig. 6). Both 3H- and 14C-labeled SCH 66712 bound to CYP2D6 in the presence of NADPH but not in the absence of NADPH (Fig. 6). Attempts to identify adducted CYP2D6 by LC-ESI-MS were inconclusive because of lowered ionization of CYP2D6 upon inactivation. CYP2D6 (from Supersomes) in the presence of SCH 66712 but absence of NADPH produced reasonable mass spectra that allowed for deconvolution of the parent protein with mass of 55,781 Da (Supplemental Fig. 4). However, upon incubation with NADPH, ionization was greatly reduced and no protein adduct was identified (Supplemental Fig. 4). The normalized level in the mass spectra of CYP2D6 after inactivation by SCH 66712 was decreased by more
than 1 order of magnitude (Supplemental Fig. 4), consistent with protein adduction and the loss of enzyme ionization. Varying temperature (37 or 30°C) and duration of incubation (10, 20, or 40 min) had no effect on improving ionization. We confirmed our experimental method with the use of CYP2B4 inactivation by 4-tert-butylyphenylacetylene (tBPA) as a positive control because tBPA is an inactivator known to form an adduct with CYP2B4 apoprotein. LC-ESI-MS analysis and deconvolution of CYP2B4 inactivation showed a characteristic increase in protein mass by 174 amu, consistent with protein adduct formation and previous findings (Zhang et al., 2009) (Supplemental Fig. 5).

Stoichiometry of Binding. The stoichiometry of binding of SCH 66712 to CYP2D6 was determined using scintillation counting and 14C-radiolabeled SCH 66712. Inactivation reactions were treated with 5% sulfuric acid in methanol and protein-precipitated as described under Materials and Methods and as described previously (Chan et al., 1993). Although there was some nonNADPH-dependent binding apparent in samples, the difference between samples that received NADPH and those that did not was ~1.2 nmol of SCH 66712 bound/nmol CP2D6 (Table 1). Therefore, NADPH-dependent binding indicated a roughly 1:2:1 stoichiometry between SCH 66712 and CYP2D6 (Table 1). Because heme was not present in the protein precipitate after acid washes, this stoichiometry is indicative of protein adduction.

Metabolism of SCH 66712. Four SCH 66712 metabolites were observed with a molecular ion at m/z 355 in samples incubated with CYP2D6 Supersomes and NADPH (Fig. 7). The elution times for these products were 17, 19, 24, and 25 min. The metabolites were present in the same abundance when GSH or NAC was included in the reactions, although no GSH or NAC conjugates were observed (both GSH and NAC in reduced forms were observed; data not shown). The m/z 355 products were not observed in control (no NADPH) reactions. The masses of these products are all consistent with mono-oxygenation of SCH 66712. Collision-induced dissociation (CID) fragmentation (MS3) of the mono-oxygenated product at 17 min gave primarily two peaks, m/z 173 and m/z 183 (splitting of the molecule at the methylene group) (Fig. 7; Supplemental Fig. 6). This result is consistent with addition of oxygen to the side of the molecule containing the phenyl and imidazole rings. Further CID fragmentation (MS3) of m/z 173 gave m/z 119 and m/z 146, and CID of m/z 146 (MS4) gave m/z 119. The m/z 146 fragment is consistent with loss of an HCN fragment from the imidazole ring, whereas the m/z 119 fragment is consistent with loss of C3H5N from the imidazole ring and methyl substituent (Fig. 7; Supplemental Fig. 6). Both results suggest mono-oxygenation of the phenyl ring; this is consistent with predictions from molecular modeling experiments (vide infra). Because of the low abundance of m/z 183, we were unable to observe fragmentation of that peak although m/z 183 is consistent with unmodified SCH 66712 (Fig. 8).

The presence of dioxygenated, dehydrogenated, ring-opened, or N-dealkylated SCH 66712 metabolites was not observed or supported by MS6 data.

The m/z 355 peaks eluting at 19, 24, and 25 min (Fig. 7, D and E) probably represent monooxygenation at different sites of the SCH 66712 molecule. The major fragments observed were at m/z 157 and m/z 199 (Fig. 7D) consistent with monooxigenation on the side of the molecule with the pipеразине and fluorinated heteroaro-

Figure 6. Covalent binding of SCH 66712 to CYP2D6. Labeled SCH 66712 was incubated with Supersomes (100 pmol/ml) for 10 min at 37°C in the presence or absence of 1 mM NADPH. Samples were chilled on ice after the incubation. For SDS-PAGE, 20-μl aliquots were removed, mixed with 20 μl of gel loading buffer, and boiled for 3 min before loading on the 10% acrylamide gel. For analysis, 2 pmol of 2D6 protein were loaded on the gel. Protein was transferred from gel to nitrocellulose paper for Western blotting. A. Western blot with anti-CYP2D6 antibodies. Chemiluminescence was used for detection. B, audiogram of gel in A.

Figure 7. Metabolite profiling of SCH 66712 incubation with CYP2D6 Supersomes and NADPH (Fig. 7). The elution times for these products were 17, 19, 24, and 25 min. The metabolites were present in the same abundance when GSH or NAC was included in the reactions, although no GSH or NAC conjugates were observed (both GSH and NAC in reduced forms were observed; data not shown). The m/z 355 products were not observed in control (no NADPH) reactions. The masses of these products are all consistent with mono-oxygenation of SCH 66712. Collision-induced dissociation (CID) fragmentation (MS3) of the mono-oxygenated product at 17 min gave primarily two peaks, m/z 173 and m/z 183 (splitting of the molecule at the methylene group) (Fig. 7; Supplemental Fig. 6). This result is consistent with addition of oxygen to the side of the molecule containing the phenyl and imidazole rings. Further CID fragmentation (MS3) of m/z 173 gave m/z 119 and m/z 146, and CID of m/z 146 (MS4) gave m/z 119. The m/z 146 fragment is consistent with loss of an HCN fragment from the imidazole ring, whereas the m/z 119 fragment is consistent with loss of C3H5N from the imidazole ring and methyl substituent (Fig. 7; Supplemental Fig. 6). Both results suggest mono-oxygenation of the phenyl ring; this is consistent with predictions from molecular modeling experiments (vide infra). Because of the low abundance of m/z 183, we were unable to observe fragmentation of that peak although m/z 183 is consistent with unmodified SCH 66712 (Fig. 8).

The presence of dioxygenated, dehydrogenated, ring-opened, or N-dealkylated SCH 66712 metabolites was not observed or supported by MS6 data.

The m/z 355 peaks eluting at 19, 24, and 25 min (Fig. 7, D and E) probably represent monooxygenation at different sites of the SCH 66712 molecule. The major fragments observed were at m/z 157 and m/z 199 (Fig. 7D) consistent with monooxigenation on the side of the molecule with the pipеразине and fluorinated heteroaro-

Table 1: Covalent binding of SCH 66712 to CYP2D6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Radiolabeled Protein</th>
<th>+NADPH</th>
<th>−NADPH</th>
<th>NADPH-Dependent</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SCH 66712/nmol of total CYP2D6</td>
<td>3.15</td>
<td>1.95</td>
<td>1.20</td>
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Precipitation assay (n = 3)
FIG. 7. Analysis of SCH 66712 metabolites formed by CYP2D6 and CYP2C9 in the presence of NADPH. CYP2D6 or CYP2C9 was incubated with SCH 66712 and NADPH, and the resulting reaction mixtures were prepared for MS as described under Materials and Methods. A, mass spectrum of the molecular ion eluting at 17 min and extracted ion chromatogram of the molecular ion [M + H]^+ with m/z of 355 (inset). B, tandem mass spectrometry (MS/MS) of the monooxygenated SCH 66712 metabolite eluting at 17 min with m/z 355. C, MS^3 of the m/z 173 ion from B. D, MS/MS of the monooxygenated SCH 66712 metabolite eluting at 19 min with m/z 355. E, MS^3 of the m/z 199 ion from D. F, MS^2 fragmentation patterns giving rise to observed mass spectra in B and D. Further analysis of fragmentation patterns is given in Supplemental Fig. 6. The data shown are representative of multiple analyses, and results with CYP2C9 were identical to those with CYP2C19 (data not shown).
The low abundance of fragments, further fragmentation experiments are on the piperazine ring (Supplemental Fig. 6). Because of confirm specific site modifications but suggested that the modification is on the piperazine ring (Supplemental Fig. 6). Because of the low abundance of fragments, further fragmentation experiments were not possible.

In comparison, fragmentation of the parent SCH 66712 ([M + H]+ with m/z 339) yielded primarily two peaks, m/z 157 (16 amu less than the m/z 173 observed in the metabolite peak at 17 min) and m/z 183 (16 amu less than the m/z 199 observed in the metabolite peak at 19, 24, and 25 min) (Fig. 8). Further fragmentation (MS3) of m/z 157 gave m/z 103 and m/z 130, both 16 amu less than that of the SCH 66712 metabolite.

When CYP2C9 and CYP2C19 were used in metabolism studies with SCH 66712, the same metabolites with a molecular ion of m/z 355 were observed (Fig. 7A, inset; data for CYP2C19 are not shown but were identical to those for CYP2C9). In addition, the fragmentation patterns noted for each metabolite were the same as those observed with CYP2D6 (Fig. 7). The metabolites were also present when GSH or NAC was included in the reactions, although no GSH or NAC conjugates were observed. However, the distribution of each of the metabolites is different with much less formation of the peak at 17 min with CYP2C9 and CYP2C19. The peak at 17 min represents monoxygenation of SCH 66712, most likely on the phenyl ring. The other three metabolites observed, all of which represent monoxygenation on SCH 66712 at the piperazine or fluorinated heteroaromatic ring, are present in similar abundance in reactions with CYP2C9 and CYP2C19 as was observed with CYP2D6 (Fig. 7A, inset). This result of oxygenation by CYP2C9 and CYP2C19 on SCH 66712 at the piperazine or fluorinated heterocyclic aromatic rings is also consistent with molecular docking experiments (vide infra). No metabolites of SCH 66712 were observed from incubations with CYP3A4.

Molecular Modeling. A series of molecular modeling studies were performed to better understand the metabolism of SCH 66712 that would lead to inactivation of CYP2D6. Initial docking experiments showed that the phenyl group of SCH 66712 is positioned closest to the heme iron of CYP2D6 (Fig. 9A). This finding is consistent with MS metabolite studies, which indicated that monoxygenation on the phenyl end of SCH 66712 by CYP2D6 produces the most abundant metabolite (Fig. 7A, inset). The phenyl group is ~2.1 Å from the heme iron, within reasonable distance for metabolism.

Previous studies have identified the active site residues of CYP2D6 associated with ligand binding and orientation as Asp301, Glu216, Phe483, and Phe120 (McLaughlin et al., 2005; Rowland et al., 2006; Ito et al., 2008; Marechal et al., 2008). In the docking model, Phe120 showed π–π stacking with the fluorinated heterocyclic aromatic ring as well as edge-to-edge interaction with the phenyl group of SCH 66712 (distances of 3.2 and 2.7 Å, respectively). Glu216 is within hydrogen bonding distance to a nitrogen in the fluorinated heterocyclic ring of SCH 66712 (~3.5 Å). The closest nucleophile identified as a potential target for inactivation by an electrophilic SCH 66712 metabolic intermediate was Thr309, an amino acid positioned at the juncture of the phenyl and imidazole rings of SCH 66712 and ~2.6 Å from the phenyl ring (Fig. 9B).

In contrast, when SCH 66712 was modeled with CYP2C9 (structure by Wester et al., 2004) the binding orientation was seen most commonly in opposite orientation, namely the fluorinated heterocyclic aromatic ring was pointing toward the heme with a distance of ~5 Å to the heme iron from the ring center (Supplemental Fig. 7). However, a horizontal binding orientation was also frequently observed in simulations with CYP2C9, an orientation not observed with CYP2D6 (Supplemental Fig. 7). The horizontal binding orientation may be more consistent with observed SCH 66712 metabolites that result from monoxygenation of either end of SCH 66712 (Fig. 7). In the metabolism studies both CYP2C9 and CYP2C19 produced metabolites of SCH 66712 that are more commonly monoxygenated on the piperazine or fluorinated heterocyclic aromatic ring end of the molecule (Fig. 8), consistent with the molecular simulation models.
Discussion

SCH 66712 was the first reported mechanism-based inhibitor of CYP2D6 (Palamanda et al., 2001). Inactivation of CYP2D6 is potent with ~90% loss of enzyme activity within ~15 min and a low partition ratio of ~3 (Figs. 3 and 5). Within the same incubation period, the loss of native heme and CO-binding ability are not reduced as effectively (Figs. 3 and 4). These results support the role of SCH 66712 as an inactivator of CYP2D6 by adduct formation with the apoprotein rather than with the heme.

LC-ESI-MS of microsomal proteins (Supersomes) yielded a deconvoluted mass of CYP2D6 of 55,781 Da, consistent with reported values (Supplemental Fig. 4). However, when CYP2D6 was inactivated by SCH 66712 in the presence of NADPH, we were unable to determine a definitive mass increase for the apoprotein because of loss of ionizable P450 or aggregation after adduction or both. The inability to detect the adducted mass of CYP2D6 after inactivation is not uncommon, and there are other reports in the literature that have shown similar results with CYP2B6, CYP3A4, and others (Bateman et al., 2004; Kent et al., 2006). The use of radiolabeled SCH 66712 in the inactivation assays allowed for the detection of radiolabeled CYP2D6 using SDS-PAGE with audioradiography and Western blots.

**Fig. 9.** Molecular modeling of SCH 66712 bound to CYP2D6. AutoDock was used to model binding of SCH 66712 to the active site of CYP2D6 as described under Materials and Methods. A, docking simulation of SCH 66712 with CYP2D6 is shown. The phenyl moiety of SCH 66712 faces the heme iron. Helix I is also shown. B, active site amino acids Phe120, Phe483, Asp301, Glu216, and Thr309 are shown. The distance from Thr309 oxygen to the phenyl ring of SCH 66712 is 2.6 Å. The heme is shown in red.

**Fig. 10.** Proposed metabolism and inactivation pathway for SCH 66712 by CYP2D6. *p*-Hydroxylation of the phenyl ring can lead to the formation of a methylene quinone. Collapse of the quinone with the capture of a nucleophile on the phenyl or the imidazole ring may lead to protein adduct formation.
ting supporting adduct formation (Fig. 6). Using radiochemical analysis and scintillation counting, the stoichiometry of binding was determined to be ~1:2, further supporting protein adduction (Table 1).

Metabolism of SCH 66712 by CYP2D6 produced monoxygenated metabolites (m/z 355) (Fig. 7). No dioxygenated, dehydrogenated, ring-opened, or N-dealkylated metabolites were observed from reactions with CYP2D6, CYP2C9, or CYP2C19. The m/z 355 metabolite eluting at 17 min is present in more abundant quantities in reactions with CYP2D6 than in those with CYP2C9 or CYP2C19, whereas the other three metabolites are present roughly in the same amounts (Fig. 7A, inset). Furthermore, the metabolite at 17 min is the only one that represents modification of SCH 66712 at the end of the molecule with the phenyl and imidazole groups (Fig. 7, B and C). Thus, the metabolite eluting at 17 min could be the one that leads to the inactivation of CYP2D6. CID analysis of this metabolite compared with that of the parent SCH 66712 supports monoxygenation of the phenyl ring, most certainly a hydroxylation on the aromatic ring. If the hydroxylation were to occur in the para position relative to the imidazole ring, a methylene quinone-derived electrophile capable of inactivating the protein via the addition on the imidazole or the phenyl ring could arise (Fig. 10). Quinones are known to be involved in enzyme inactivation as reported for CYP3A4 by raloxifene (Chen et al., 2002).

Given the very low partition ratio of the inactivation and the fact that previous studies indicated no protection from inactivation of CYP2D6 by SCH 66712 upon addition of exogenous nucleophiles (Palamanda et al., 2001), it is perhaps not surprising that we were unable in the current study to trap any reactive intermediates of SCH 66712 by use of GSH or NAC. GSH and NAC both have soft nucleophile cysteine residues. Because there was no detection of adduct of these nucleophiles in the incubations of SCH 66712 with CYP2D6 and NADPH, a different type of nucleophile (a hard nucleophile) might be the target for inactivation by SCH 66712 or these nucleophiles may simply not have access to the inactivator.

Molecular docking experiments were used to predict the modes of SCH 66712 binding to CYP2D6 and CYP2C9 and to rationalize experimental observations of inactivation in one case (with CYP2D6) versus little inhibition in the other (with CYP2C9), and the more abundant formation of a metabolite representing hydroxylation of the phenyl ring (with CYP2D6). SCH 66712 is positioned in the active site of CYP2D6 such that the phenyl group is 2.2 Å from the heme iron. Conversely, with CYP2C9, the fluorinated heterocyclic aromatic ring of SCH 66712 is closest to the heme iron as well as a low energy binding conformation that is more horizontal (Supplemental Fig. 7). The active site of CYP2D6 contains Thr309, a possible nucleophilic target of a reactive electrophile (Fig. 9). Use of a Thr309 mutant of CYP2D6 would allow for further investigation of this potential site of inactivation. At this time, the identity of amino acid targets for the any of the mechanism-based inhibitors of CYP2D6 is unknown.

Interactions between aromatic moieties, i.e., π–π interactions, play a crucial role in binding and substrate conformation in enzyme active sites and lead to increased inhibitory potential of mechanism-based inhibitors (Sridhar et al., 2010). In particular, modeling research with polyaromatic hydrocarbon inhibitors of P450s has shown that face-to-face and edge-to-edge orientations are unfavorable and may be preliminary steps leading to mechanism-based inhibition (versus edge-to-face or misaligned stacking orientations that are favorable orientations not as strongly associated with mechanism-based inhibition) (Sridhar et al., 2010). Our modeling simulations of binding show SCH 66712 interacting with Phe120 via π face-to-face and edge-to-edge interactions at distances of 3.2 and 2.7 Å, respectively (Fig. 9). These distances are well within the range of previously reported binding distances for π–π interactions that can be associated with potent inhibition (Sridhar et al., 2010). Thus, the modeling studies shown here are consistent with the hypothesis that face-to-face and edge-to-edge interactions could be preliminary steps in mechanism-based inhibition.

Because SCH 66712 was first reported as a mechanism-based inhibitor of CYP2D6, a few other compounds have been reported to be mechanism-based inhibitors, including a related compound, EMTPP, that was intentionally studied on the basis of its similarity to SCH 66712 (Hutzler et al., 2004). For EMTPP, the methylene carbon of the ethyl substituent on the imidazole group is the site of oxidation (see structure of EMTPP in Supplemental Fig. 8) (Hutzler et al., 2004). For SCH 66712, there is a phenyl group at this location that is the site of oxidation. The Kₘ values for inhibition of CYP2D6 (from Supersomes) by SCH 66712 and by EMTPP are 0.55 and 5.5 μM, respectively, consistent with much more potent inhibition of CYP2D6 by SCH 66712 (Palamanda et al., 2001; Hutzler et al., 2004). Likewise, the kᵢ for inhibition by SCH 66712 is 0.32 min⁻¹, whereas it is lower for inhibition by EMTPP at 0.09 min⁻¹. The partition ratios further differentiate these compounds with a value of ~3 for SCH 66712 and of ~99 for EMTPP. The difference in partition ratio values might also explain the fact that few metabolites of SCH 66712 could be found upon inactivation, whereas reactions with EMTPP produced at least four abundant metabolites in addition to the adducted CYP2D6 (Hutzler et al., 2004).

Molecular modeling studies shown here with CYP2D6 and EMTPP show that EMTPP, like SCH 66712, binds with the fluorinated ring away from the heme iron with a distance of 2.9 Å from the site of oxidation to the heme iron (Supplemental Fig. 8). The distance between the heme iron atom and the proposed site of oxidation in SCH 66712 is 2.1 Å. For other known P450 mechanism-based inhibitors, modeling studies show the motiey of the inhibitor that is activated for protein adduction pointing toward the heme iron. This includes inhibitors such as tBPA with CYP2B1 and CYP2B4 (Zhang et al., 2009; Lin et al., 2010) and mifepristone and raloxifene with CYP3A4 (Zhang et al., 2009; Moore et al., 2010), as well as inhibitors that inactivate P450s by heme alkylation such as gemfibrozil glucuronide with CYP2C8 (Baer et al., 2009) and others (Sridhar et al., 2010).

In conclusion, the inactivation of CYP2D6 by SCH 66712 is very potent with production of few metabolites. SCH 66712 causes inactivation probably by apoprotein adduction that we postulate would be at Thr309 on the basis of modeling studies. Finally, the current study supports the notion that some substituted imidazole groups may tend to give rise to inactivation of CYP2D6 and should be examined for mechanism-based inactivation early in the drug discovery process.

Acknowledgments

We thank Dr. F. P. Guengerich for making this collaboration possible. We also thank Drs. P. Hollenberg, H. Zhang, Y. Osawa, A. Venter, and G. Slough and G. Cavey for helpful comments. We thank Dr. M. V. Martin for preparing purified recombinant CYP2D6 and P450 NADP reductase. We are indebted to Dr. Mark Hail of Novatia for assistance with ProMass software and to Drs. D. Hachey and W. Calcutt of Vanderbilt University for training in use and maintenance of MS.

Authorship Contributions

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Wrote or contributed to the writing of the manuscript: Nagy, Diffenderfer, Nomeir, and Furge.

Other: Furge acquired funding for the research.

References


Figure S5. Deconvolution of ESI-LC-MS data for CYP2B4 inactivation by 4-tert-butylphenylacetylene (tBPA). For a positive control for MS analysis of adducted P450, a sample of purified, recombinant CYP2B4 (1 µM) was reconstituted with P450 reductase and lipids as described in the Materials and Methods for reconstitution of CYP2D6. Reactions were initiated by addition of NADPH (1 mM), continued at 37 °C for 5, 10, and 15 minutes, and stopped by placing samples on ice. An aliquot of each reaction was directly injected on the ESI-LC-MS as described in the Materials and Methods. Deconvolution revealed the presence of adducted CYP2B4 within 5 min that continued until adduction was essentially complete at 15 min consistent with the addition of one tBPA (174 amu). These observations are as reported previously by Zhang et al. and confirm our experimental methods (note, the construct for CYP2B4 used in these experiments was different that that used by Zhang et al. resulting in an increase in CYP2B4 apoprotein initial mass).
**Figure S1.** Spectrum of SCH 66712 affect on CO binding by CYP2D6 after 40 min incubation. (A) Purified and reconstituted CYP2D6 binding of CO at time 0 min. (B) The ability of purified and reconstituted CYP2D6 to bind CO in the presence of SCH 66712 and NADPH was reduced by ~25% after 40 min of inactivation.
Native heme content was determined in purified, recombinant CYP2D6 samples incubated with or without Schering 66712 and with or without NADPH by measuring $\Delta A_{557-575}$ and using the relationship: $[\text{heme}] = \Delta A_{557-575}/[(0.0324 \mu M^{-1} cm^{-1})(1 \text{ cm})] = \text{nmols heme/mL}$.
Figure S3. Analysis of possible iminium ion formation. Cyanide trapping assays were performed using primary reaction mixtures containing 0-25 μM SCH 66712, 20 pmol CYP2D6 Supersomes and 2 mM potassium cyanide in 100 mM potassium phosphate, pH 7.4. Reactions were preincubated in a 37 °C shaking water bath and after three minutes were initiated by the addition of 1 mM NADPH. After 30 minutes, aliquots were removed and added to secondary reaction mixtures containing 100 μM bufuralol and 1 mM NADPH in 100 mM potassium phosphate, pH 7.4, in a final volume of 200 μL. Secondary reactions (in duplicate) were incubated for 10 minutes at 37 °C and quenched with 15 μL 70% perchloric acid. Reaction mixtures were centrifuged (2000 x g, 5 min) to remove the precipitated enzyme and aliquots of the recovered supernatants were directly injected onto HPLC for analysis.
Figure S4. ESI-LC-MS analysis of CYP2D6. (A) ESI-MS of CYP2D6 from Supersomes following incubation with SCH 66712 in the absence of NADPH for 40 min at 30 °C. (B) Deconvolution of MS in Panel A shows CYP2D6 with parent mass of 55781 Da (C) ESI-MS of CYP2D6 from Supersomes following incubation with SCH 66712 in the presence of 10 mM NADPH for 40 min at 30 °C. (D) Deconvolution of MS in Panel C.
Figure S6. Explanation of MS fragmentation patterns for mono-oxygenated SCH 66712. (A) Possible MS fragmentation of SCH 66712 mono-oxygenated on the phenyl/imidazole side of the molecule. (B) Possible MS fragmentation of SCH 66712 mono-oxygenated on the piperazine/fluorinated aromatic side of the molecule. Note “-OH” indicates the presence of an oxygen and a hydrogen, but not necessarily as a hydroxyl group.
Figure S7. Molecular modeling of SCH 66712 bound to CYP2C9. Helix I is also shown. (A) SCH 66712 in horizontal binding orientation with heme and Helix I. (B) SCH 66712 in horizontal binding orientation with heme and active site residues of CYP2C9. (C) SCH 66712 with flourine pointing to heme and Helix I. (D) SCH 66712 with flourine pointing to heme heme and active site residues of CYP2C9.
Figure S8. Molecular modeling of EMTPP bound to CYP2D6. (A) Structure of EMTPP with the location of metabolism site as identified by Hutzler et al. (32) indicated with an asterisk. (B) Molecular model of CYP2D6 with EMTPP. Heme is shown in red. (C) Active site residues Phe120, Phe483, Glu216, Asp301, and Thr 309 are indicated in turquoise. The carbon of EMTPP that is the site of oxidation is 4.1 Å from Thr309.