

A NEW COPPER (II)-IMIDAZOLE DERIVATIVE EFFECTIVELY INHIBITS REPLICATION OF DENV-2 IN VERO CELL

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Abstract

Background: Dengue is a kind of infectious disease that was distributed in the tropical and sub-tropical areas. To date, there is no clinically approved dengue vaccine or antiviral for humans, even though there have been great efforts towards this end. Therefore, finding the effective compound against dengue virus (DENV) replication is very important. Among the complex compounds, copper(II)-imidazole derivatives are of interest because of their biological and medicinal benefits.

Materials and Methods: In the present study, antiviral activity of [Cu(2,4,5-triphenylimidazole)₂]_n, was evaluated against different stages of dengue virus type 2 (DENV-2) replication in Vero cell using focus forming unit reduction assay and quantitative ELISA.

Results: [Cu(2,4,5-triphenylimidazole)₂]_n inhibited DENV-2 replication in Vero cells with IC₅₀ = 2.3 µg/ml and SI= 19.42 when cells were treated 2 days after virus infection, whereas its CC₅₀ for cytotoxicity to Vero cells was 44.174 µg/ml.

Conclusion: The compound has high anti-DENV2 activity, less toxicity, and a high possibility to be considered a drug candidate.

Keywords: DENV-2, Antiviral activity, Vero cell, [Cu(2,4,5-triphenylimidazole)₂]_n

Introduction

Dengue is a kind of infectious disease that is distributed in the tropical and sub-tropical areas (Bhatt et al., 2013; Franco et al., 2010; Guzman et al., 2010). Dengue is transmitted to human by *Aedes aegypti*. More than 250,000-500,000 cases dengue infection occurred in the world every years (Bharaj et al., 2008; Reiter, 2001). Four distinct serotypes were reported, DENV-1, DENV-2, DENV-3, and DENV-4 (Balmaseda et al., 2006; Holmes and Twiddy, 2003). Indonesia is one of the largest countries in the dengue-endemic region worldwide (Fahri et al., 2013; Kotaki et al., 2014; Kotaki et al., 2016; Setiati et al., 2006). In Indonesia, dengue occurred for the first time as an outbreak in Jakarta and Surabaya, in 1968 (Sumarmo, 1987). To date, there is no clinically approved dengue vaccine or antiviral for humans, even though there have been great efforts towards this end.

2,3,5-triphenylimidazole, is a derivate of imidazole. The strong therapeutic properties of imidazole-containing drugs have encouraged medicinal chemists to synthesize a large number of novel chemotherapeutic agents comprising this entity. N5-(4-fluorophenyl)-N4-(2-(pyridin-4-yl)benzyl)-1*H*-imidazole-4,5-dicarboxamide, a derivate of imidazole, was reported anti-DENV activity (Saudi et al., 2014).

The complex compound forms as a result of metal and organic compound reaction. It can be used as an anti-inflammatory (Agotegaray et al., 2012), antimicrobial (Carcelli et al., 1995), antifungal, antibacterial (Arjmand et al.,

2005), antivirus (Ranford et al., 1993). For example, Pt-acesulfame compound showed a good inhibition of dengue virus replication mainly at 200 μM , when compared to the vehicle-treated cells (Cavicchioli et al., 2010). Therefore, in this research we sought to screen Cu(II)-Imidazole for dengue type 2 inhibition.

Materials and Methods

Materials

Chemical reagents used in this research include copper(II)chloride dihydrate ($\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$) (Merck 99.0%), N,N-dimethyl formamide (DMF) (Merck 99.8%), 2,4,5-triphenylimidazole ligand (Sigma-Aldrich 90%), dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) (Sigma-Aldrich 99.8%) and ethanol (Sigma-Aldrich 96%).

Vero cells used for screening antiviral activity were incubated at 37 °C in Eagle's minimum essential medium supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum. Dengue virus type 2 (DENV-2) strains from Surabaya, Indonesia and cell monolayers were examined for the presence of viral antigen by immunostaining with a flavivirus-specific monoclonal antibody (D1-4G2; American Type Culture Collection, Manassas, VA).

Methods

Synthesis of $[\text{Cu}(\text{2,4,5-triphenylimidazole})_2]_n$

The compound was synthesized using solvothermal method with heating time of 3 hours at temperature of 120°C (Han et al., 2012).

Cytotoxicity assay

Using WST-1 cell proliferation reagent (Roche Applied Science, Mannheim, Germany) (Chew et al., 2015). Vero cells (1×10^5 cells/ml) were seeded in 96-well plate at 37 °C in 5% CO_2 overnight. Following serial dilution 100 μl of the compound was incubated with Vero cells for 24 h. 10 μl of Cell Proliferation Reagent WST-1 was added into each well, incubated for 1 hour at 37 °C. The plate was read at 450 nm (main filter) and 655 nm (reference filter) using an ELISA reader (iMark™ Microplate Absorbance Reader).

In vitro study

Vero cells (1×10^5 cells/ml) were also seeded in 96-well plate at 37 °C in 5% CO_2 overnight. DENV-2 virus solution (MOI of 2) was prepared in MEM containing 10% FBS. Another serially diluted compound was added and incubated 37 °C for 1 hour. The supernatant was discarded and the pellet was washed with sterilized PBS three times, then MEM containing 10% FBS was added, followed by serially diluted test compound to the Vero cells incubated at 37 °C for 2 days. The supernatant was used for ELISA at 450 nm (Wang et al., 2009) using an ELISA reader (iMark™ Microplate Absorbance Reader).

Results and Discussions

Cytotoxicity of $[\text{Cu}(\text{2,4,5-triphenylimidazole})_2]_n$ to DENV-2-infected Vero cells

The result of the cell proliferation assay at 1 hour is shown in Figure 1. The compound, when added to Vero cells exhibited cytotoxic effects at $\text{CC}_{50} = 44.74 \mu\text{g/ml}$. One percent DMSO (negative control) did not show any cytotoxic effects against Vero cells.

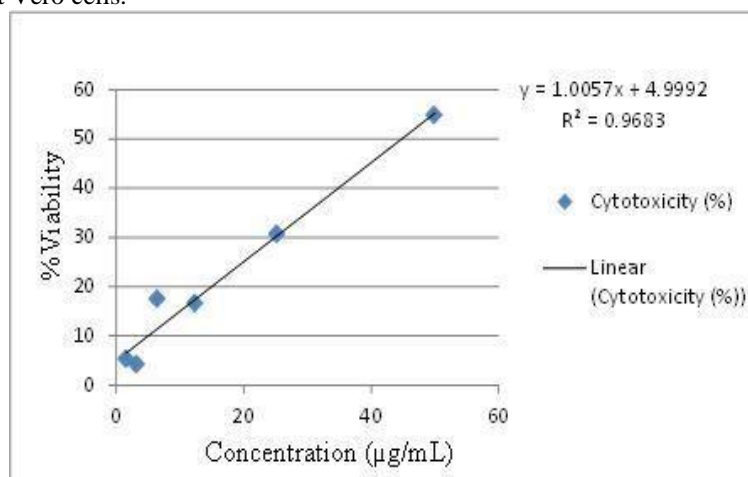


Figure 1: Linear curve for cytotoxicity of $[\text{Cu}(\text{2,4,5-triphenylimidazole})_2]_n$

CC_{50} is cytotoxicity level of $[Cu(2,4,5\text{-triphenylimidazole})_2]_n$ (compound) to cause death to 50% of Vero cells. IC_{50} was calculated from regression linier curve; $y = 1.0057x + 4.9992$ with the axis (x) is concentration of compound and ordinate (y) is %viability.

Inhibition of DENV-2 Infection by $[Cu(2,4,5\text{-triphenylimidazole})_2]_n$ *in vitro*

The inhibitory ability of the compound against DENV-2 infection was determined via ELISA method. The compound was incubated with DENV-2 for 1 hour prior addition to Vero cells. The compound exhibited adsorption inhibitory activity against DENV-2 at $IC_{50} = 2.3 \mu\text{g/ml}$ (SI value of 19.42). Percentage inhibition increased with increasing concentrations of compound (Figure 2). This indicates that dengue virus replication was inhibited. The inhibition at IC_{50} was not significantly high ($p < 0.005$) compared to that of the metal-free imidazole ($IC_{50} = 0.13 \mu\text{g/ml}$). But, the metal-free imidazole more toxic for Vero cells ($CC_{50} = 5.03 \mu\text{g/ml}$) (Sucipto et al., 2017). However, studies on the compound of imidazole-4,5- showed higher antiviral potency against yellow fever virus (YFV) than dengue virus (DENV). This bioactivity may be within the imidazole series of a 'para'-attachment of a heterocycle to its 'C' (Saudi et al., 2014).

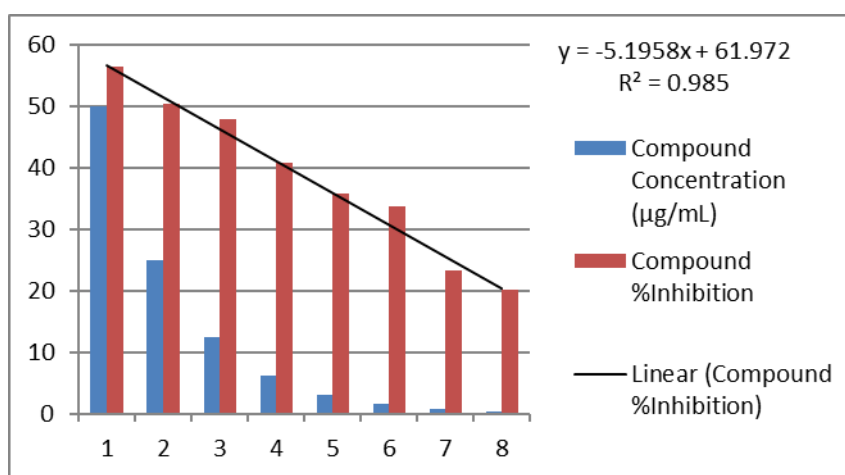


Figure 2: Inhibition curve of $[Cu(2,4,5\text{-triphenylimidazole})_2]_n$ to DENV-2

IC_{50} (maximal inhibitory concentration) is measure of the effectiveness of a substance in inhibiting a specific DENV-2. In this curve was used 8 concentration; 50 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, 25 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, 12.5 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, 6.25 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, 3.13 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, 1.56 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, 0.78 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ and 0.39 $\mu\text{g/ml}$. IC_{50} was calculated from regression linier curve; $y = -5.1958x + 61.972$.

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Conflict of Interest: Authors declare that they have no competing interest.

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