

β -Carboline alkaloids: photosensitizing properties and biotechnological application

Photochemistry and Molecular Photobiology Research Group

*Biotechnology,
Organic Chemistry,
Physical Chemistry,
Photochemistry and Photobiology,
Natural Products,
Microbiology.*

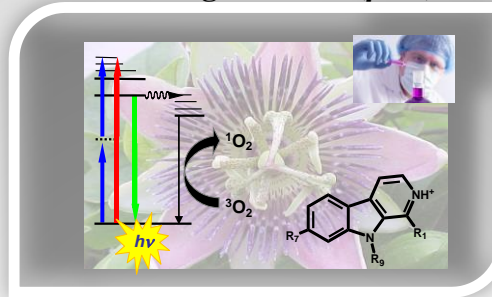
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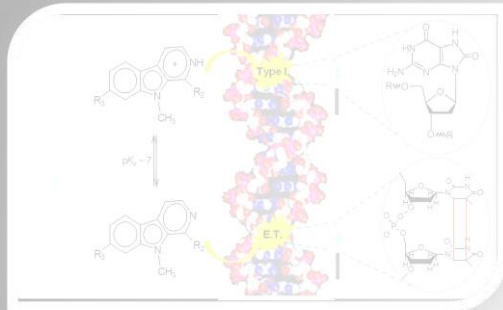
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Research Interests:

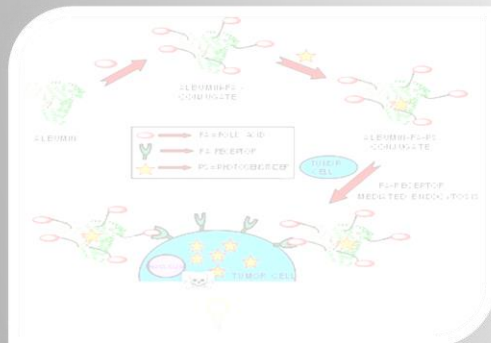
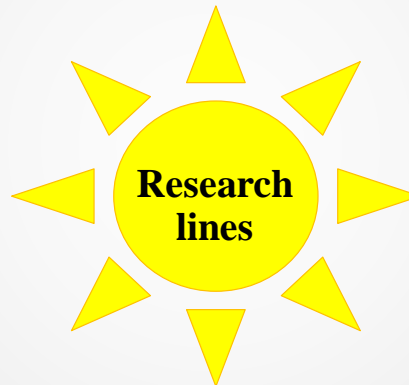
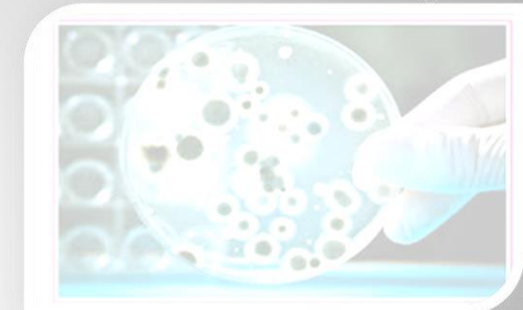
Photochemistry of naturally occurring alkaloids (β Cs)



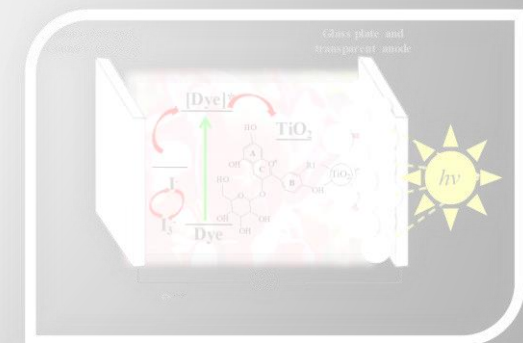
Phototoxicity and photomutagenicity of endogenous compounds



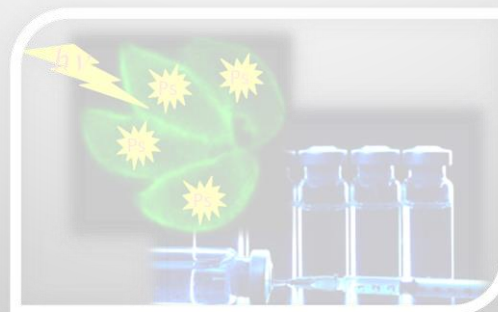
Phytomedicine and evaluation of novel antimicrobial drugs



Drug-delivery systems for Photodynamic therapy



Natural dyes for dye sensitized solar cells (DSSC)



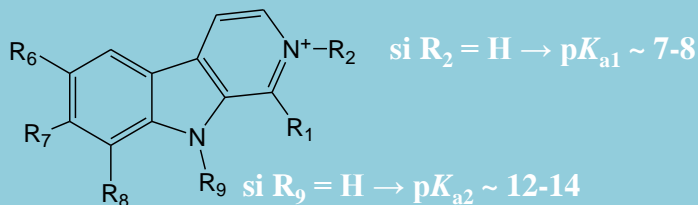
Selective attenuation of intracellular obligate parasites (vaccines anti-*T. gondii*)

β-carbolines (βCs)

● Introduction

✓ Family of alkaloids derived from 9H-pyrido-[3,4-b] indole or norharmane (nHo)

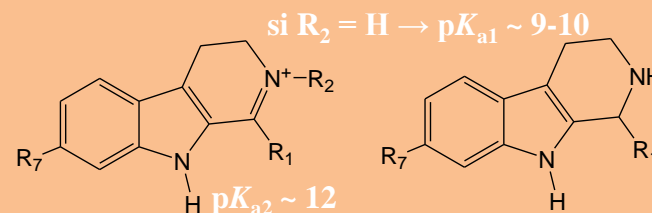
Full aromatic βCs



Compound (short name)	R ₁	R ₂	R ₆	R ₇	R ₈	R ₉
<i>nor</i> Harmane (nHo)	-H	-H	-H	-H	-H	-H
2-methyl- <i>nor</i> Harmane or Normelinonine F (2-Me-nHo)	-H	-CH ₃	-H	-H	-H	-H
Harmane (Ho)	-CH ₃	-H	-H	-H	-H	-H
2-methyl-harmane or Melinonine F (2-Me-Ho)	-CH ₃	-CH ₃	-H	-H	-H	-H
Harmine (Ha)	-CH ₃	-H	-H	-OCH ₃	-H	-H
Harmol	-CH ₃	-H	-H	-OH	-H	-H
7-Chloro-9-methyl- <i>nor</i> Harmane (o bauerine A)	-H	-H	-H	-Cl	-H	-CH ₃
7,8-diChloro-1-hydroxy-9-methyl- <i>nor</i> Harmane (o bauerine C)	-OH	-H	-H	-Cl	-Cl	-CH ₃

Dihydro-βCs

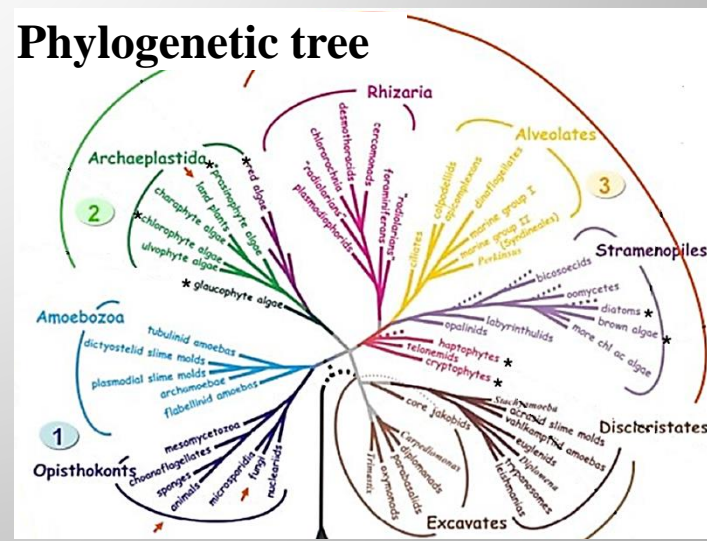
Tetrahydro-βCs



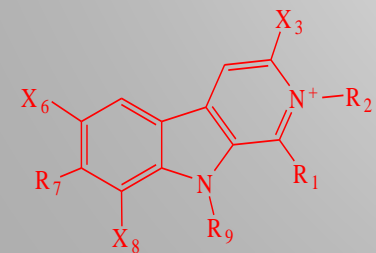
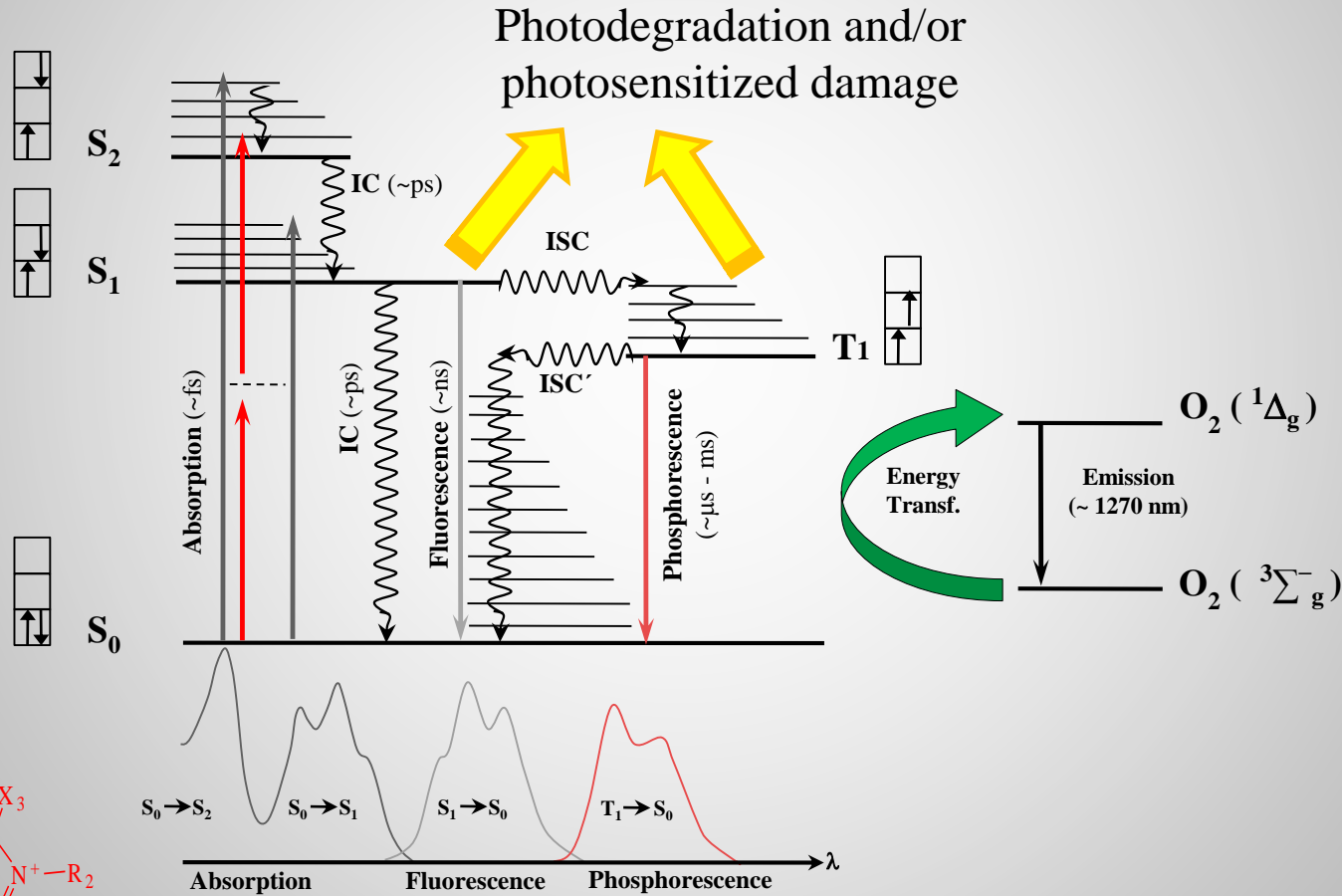
Compound (short name)	R ₁	R ₂	R ₇	R ₉
Harmaline (d-hHa)	-CH ₃	-H	-OCH ₃	-H
Tetrahydroharmine (t-hHa)	-CH ₃	-H	-OCH ₃	-H
Harmalol	-CH ₃	-H	-OH	-H
2-methyl-harmalane (2-Me-Hlano)	-CH ₃	-CH ₃	-H	-H

Although they are widespread in nature, the main biological role of βCs is still unknown and the molecular bases of the mechanisms involved in such processes are poorly understood.

Phylogenetic tree



- ❖ Study of the **photophysical** and **photochemical** properties of β Cs.
- ❖ Evaluation of their **photosensitizing properties** on biomolecules.



$$\Phi_F + \Phi_R + \Phi_{IC} + \Phi_{ISC} (\Phi_P, \Phi_{\Delta}) = 1$$

- ✓ β Cs are quite photostable ($\Phi_R \sim 10^{-3}$).
- ✓ In different tropical plants, subject to high doses of sunlight, β Cs could act as endogenous protective agents, avoiding UVB- and UVA-induced damaging.
- ✓ Fluorescence emission represents the main deactivation pathway of photoexcited β Cs ($\Phi_F \sim 0.50 - 0.90$)

Physiological roles that deserve to be further investigated:

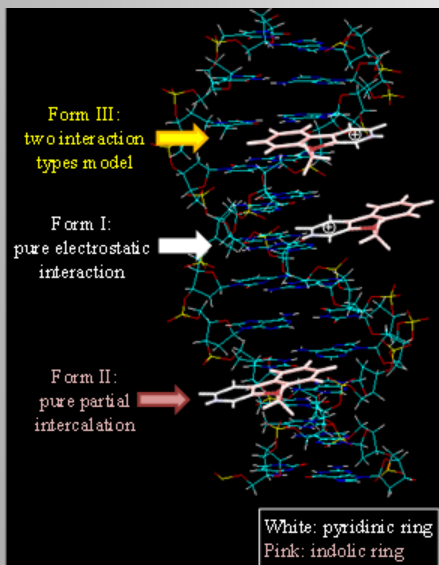
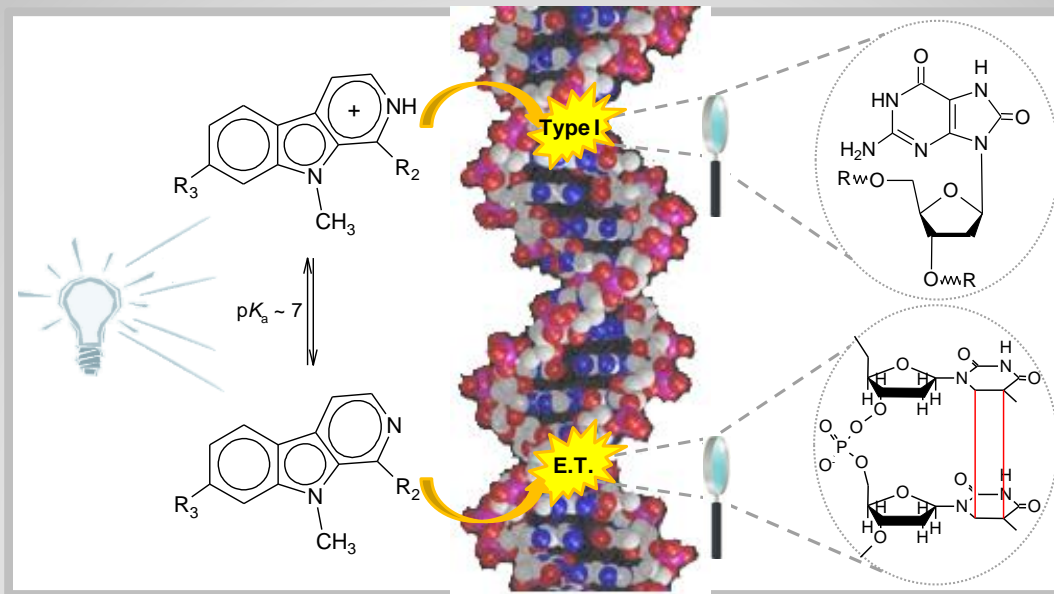
- Accessory pigments (UVA) for light-harvesting.
- Fluorescent-induced pollinators attraction.



- ✓ The quite high k_T values observed ($\sim 10^7$ - 10^8) make some β Cs good candidates to act as antioxidant in living systems subject to photo-induced oxidative stress.
- ✓ β Cs show a quite low efficiency of ROS production ($\Phi_{H_2O_2}$, $\Phi_{OH^\bullet} \sim 10^{-3}$ and $\Phi_\Delta \sim 0.08 - 0.20$)

Physiological roles that deserve to be further investigated:

- Defence response does not seem to be important
- β Cs can act in photo-triggered intracellular signalling (via ROS and pH).



Interaction

Kinetics

Damage profile

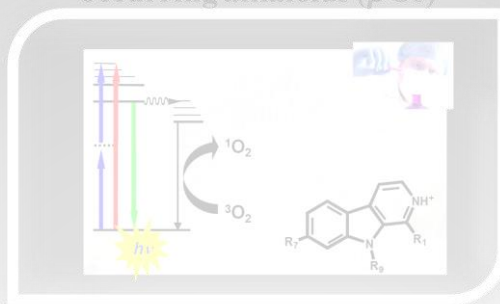
Mechanisms

Toxicity and mutagenicity

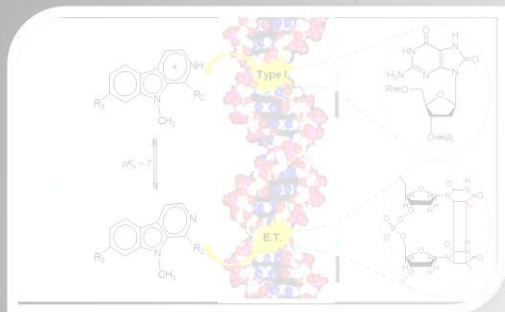
Gonzalez *et al.*, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, **2010**, 8, 2543–2552
 Gonzalez *et al.*, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, **2012**, 10, 1807–1819
 Vignoni *et al.*, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, **2013**, 11, 5300–5309
 Vignoni *et al.*, *J. Photochem. Photobiol. B: Biol*, **2014**, 132, 66–71
 Yaňuk *et al.*, *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, **2015**, 17, 12462–12465

Research Interests:

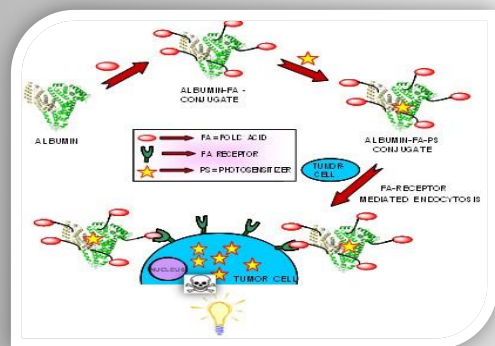
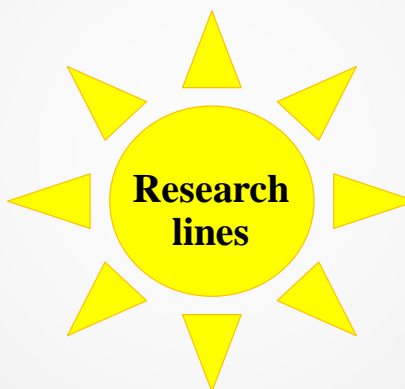
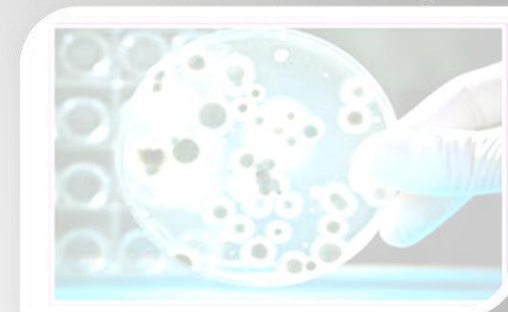
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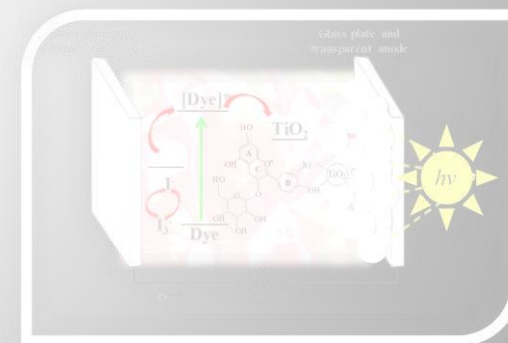
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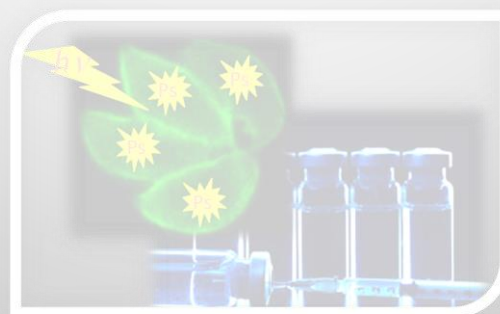
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Selective attenuation of intracellular obligate parasites (vaccines anti-*T. gondii*)

PDT makes use of light (UV, visible and/or IR) to activate a complementary photosensitive molecule (photosensitizer, Ps). These activated molecules (Ps*) then confer therapeutic effects at the target treatment site.

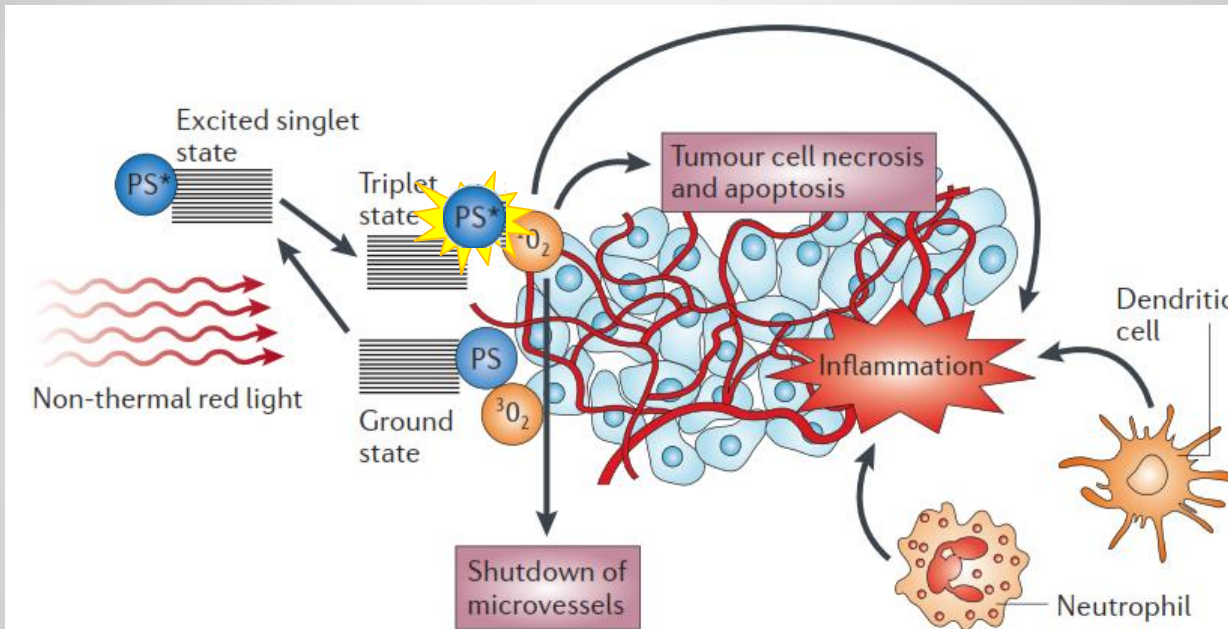
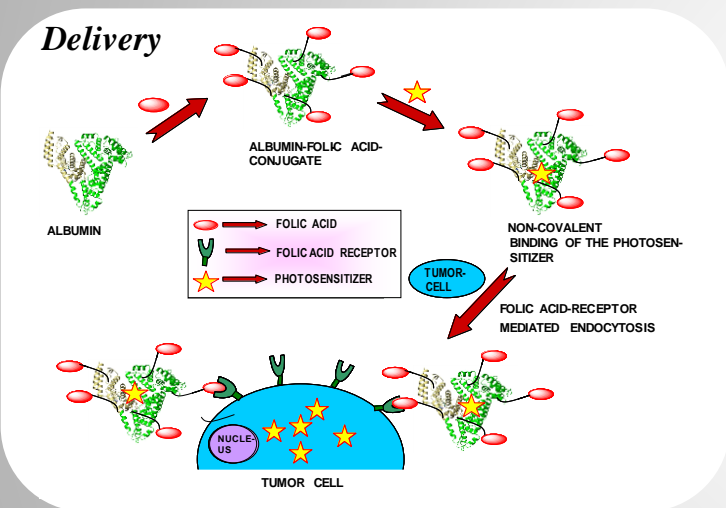
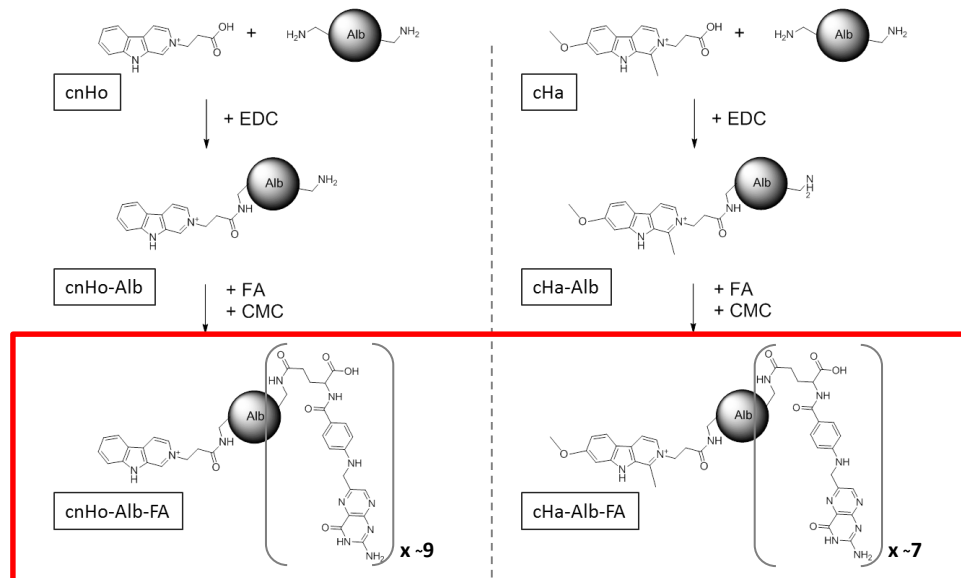


Figure 1 | **The mechanism of action on tumours in photodynamic therapy.**

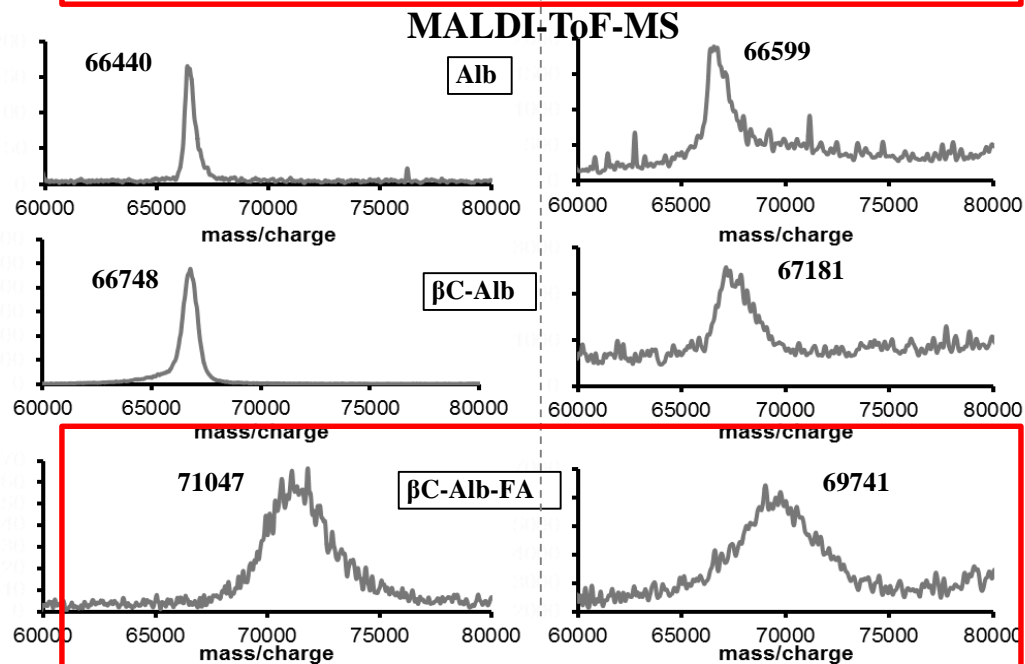
The photosensitizer (PS) absorbs light and an electron moves to the first short-lived excited singlet state. This is followed by intersystem crossing, in which the excited electron changes its spin and produces a longer-lived triplet state. The PS triplet transfers energy to ground-state triplet oxygen, which produces reactive singlet oxygen (1O_2). 1O_2 can directly kill tumour cells by the induction of necrosis and/or apoptosis, can cause destruction of tumour vasculature and produces an acute inflammatory response that attracts leukocytes such as dendritic cells and neutrophils.

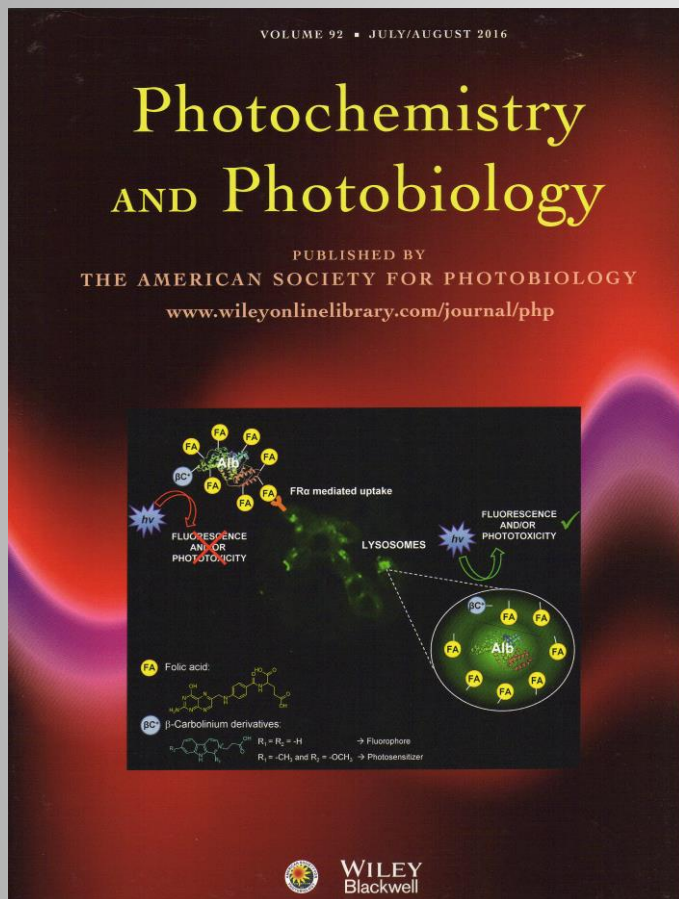


(a)

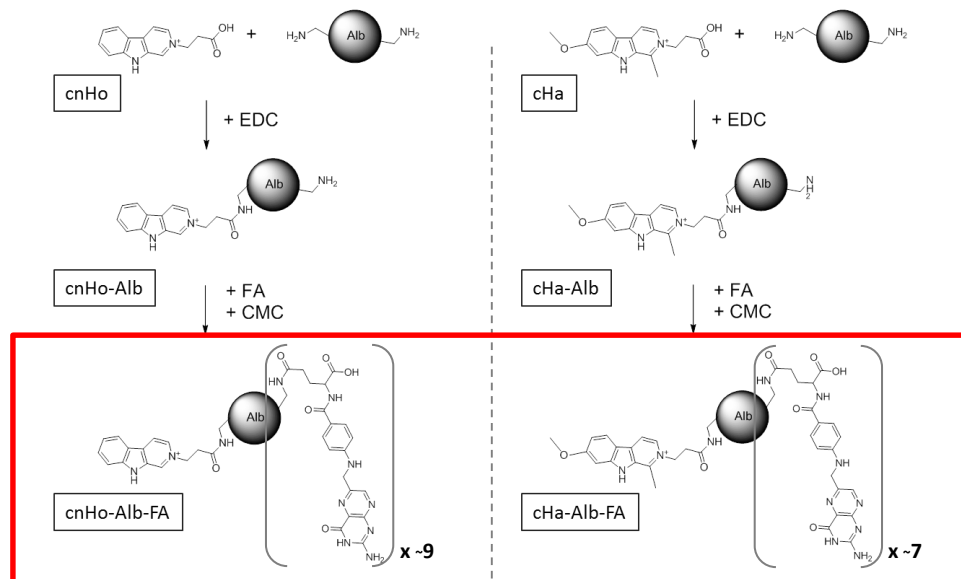


(b)

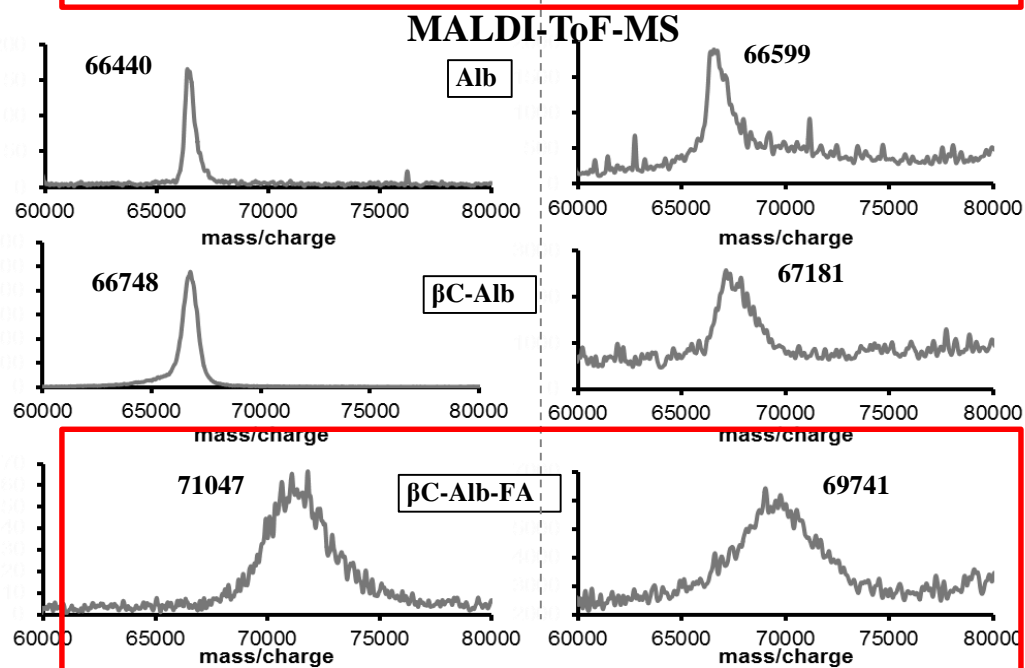




(a)



(b)



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CONICET (Argentina), UNSAM (Argentina), ANPCyT (Argentina),
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