

# Pyrroloquinoline quinone attenuates isoproterenol hydrochloride-induced cardiac hypertrophy in AC16 cells by inhibiting the NF- $\kappa$ B signaling pathway

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**Abstract.** Pyrroloquinoline quinone (PQQ) is a naturally occurring redox co-factor that functions as an essential nutrient and antioxidant, and has been reported to exert potent anti-inflammatory effects. However, the therapeutic potential of PQQ for isoproterenol hydrochloride (Iso)-induced cardiac hypertrophy has not yet been explored, at least to the best of our knowledge. In the present study, the anti-inflammatory effects of PQQ were investigated in Iso-treated AC16 cells, a myocardial injury cellular model characterized by an increase in the apparent surface area of the cells and the activation of intracellular cardiac hypertrophy-associated proteins. The results revealed that pre-treatment with PQQ significantly inhibited the expression of cardiac hypertrophy marker proteins, such as atrial natriuretic peptide, brain natriuretic peptide and  $\beta$ -myosin heavy chain. PQQ also inhibited the activation of the nuclear factor (NF)- $\kappa$ B signaling pathway in Iso-treated AC16 cells, thus inhibiting the nuclear translocation of NF- $\kappa$ B and reducing the phosphorylation levels of p65. On the whole, the findings of this study suggest that PQQ may be a promising therapeutic agent for effectively reversing the progression of cardiac hypertrophy.

## Introduction

Cardiovascular disease is the disease with the highest associated mortality rate worldwide (1,2). According to data from the World Health Organization, 17.9 million individuals succumb to cardiovascular disease each year, which is estimated to account for 31% of global mortality. Heart failure is the leading cause of cardiovascular-associated mortality, and myocardial hypertrophy is a common pathological stage in numerous cardiovascular diseases, which is widely recognized as a risk factor leading to cardiac dysfunction or eventual heart failure (3). The increased area of myocardial cells is the major characteristic of cardiac hypertrophy, which is divided into physiological cardiac hypertrophy and pathological hypertrophy. The former is an adaptive response to preserve cardiac function and is initially reversible, while it may develop into irreversible pathological hypertrophy as the disease progresses (4,5). Thus, if it could be effectively reversed to normal conditions without delay before the condition develops to an irreversible one, this may effectively prevent myocardial infarction.

The development of multiple diseases is accompanied by alterations in the levels of biomarkers. For cardiac hypertrophy and heart failure, the biomarkers are atrial natriuretic peptide (ANP), brain natriuretic peptide (BNP) and  $\beta$ -myosin heavy chain ( $\beta$ -MHC), whose levels increase with the progression of cardiac hypertrophy (6). Isoproterenol hydrochloride (Iso) is an agonist of the  $\beta$ -adrenergic receptor, as well as a model widely used to mimic persistent adrenergic stimulation that can trigger maladaptive cardiac hypertrophy accompanied by the reactivation of ANP, BNP and  $\beta$ -MHC. These alterations are in accordance with the development of myocardial hypertrophy (7).

Pyrroloquinoline quinone (PQQ) is an anionic water-soluble complex that was originally identified as a methanol dehydrogenase coenzyme (8) and can be isolated from methylotrophic bacteria. PQQ has the functions of protecting neurons, stimulating immunity, and has anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, anticancer and anti-aging properties (9-14), which

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are mediated by a decrease in the release of inflammatory factors and an attenuation of the activation of nuclear (NF)- $\kappa$ B phosphorylation, thus attenuating inflammatory diseases (12). In addition, PQQ has been shown to exert effective cardioprotective effects, and it has been shown to be more effective in protecting the mitochondria from ischemia/reperfusion oxidative damage than metoprolol, an effective cardioprotective drug (15). A previous study demonstrated that PQQ can modulate the number and function of the mitochondria in mice, and can directly react with reactive oxygen species (ROS) in the mitochondria to maintain the dynamic balance of ROS (16). However, to date, at least to the best of our knowledge, there are only few reports on the effects of PQQ on cardiac hypertrophy (17-21). Based on previous studies (17-21), it was hypothesized that PQQ may be protective against Iso-induced cardiac hypertrophy.

There are numerous studies on the pathogenesis of cardiac hypertrophy focusing on myocardial pressure overload, myocardial apoptosis, vascular remodeling, oxidative stress and the inflammatory response (4,22-26); however, the pathogenesis of cardiac hypertrophy has not yet been fully clarified. The inflammatory response is one of the research hotspots in the pathogenesis of cardiac hypertrophy (26). Previous studies have demonstrated that the activation of the NF- $\kappa$ B signaling pathway is closely associated with the inflammatory response, and it has been reported that NF- $\kappa$ B is involved in vascular remodeling, apoptosis and oxidative stress (27-30). In addition, previous studies have confirmed that Iso can cause cardiac hypertrophy by activating the NF- $\kappa$ B signaling pathway, while the inhibition of NF- $\kappa$ B activation can counteract Iso-induced hypertrophy (7,31). The activation of the NF- $\kappa$ B signaling pathway is marked by NF- $\kappa$ B degradation and entry into the nucleus (32). The present study thus aimed to examine the expression of NF- $\kappa$ B in Iso-induced cardiac hypertrophy following pre-treatment PQQ in order to confirm the activation of the NF- $\kappa$ B signaling pathway and to detect ROS levels in cardiomyocytes. This study also aimed to explore the potential role of PQQ in Iso-induced cardiac hypertrophy.

## Materials and methods

**Chemicals, reagents and kits.** The human myocardial cell line, AC16 (33), and the rat myocardial cell line, H9c2 (CRL-1446), were obtained from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC). Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM; C11995500BT) and fetal bovine serum (FBS; 10270-106) were purchased from Gibco (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). Penicillin-streptomycin solution (PSS) (100X; E607011-0100) was purchased from Sangon Biotech (BBI Co., Ltd.). Iso (I5627) and PQQ (D7783) were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (Merck KGaA). Anti-ANP antibody (GTX109255) was acquired from GeneTex, Inc. Anti-GAPDH antibody (10900R) was obtained from BIORX. Anti-p65 (10745) antibody, which is an antibody against NF- $\kappa$ B, and anti-NF- $\kappa$ BIA (10268) were purchased from ProteinTech Group, Inc. Anti-histone-3 (H3; ab1791) antibody was obtained from Abcam. Horseradish-peroxidase (HRP)-conjugated secondary antibody (BA1054) was purchased from Wuhan Boster Biological Technology, Ltd. RIPA lysis buffer (P0013) was purchased from the Beyotime

Institute of Biotechnology. The Cell Counting Kit-8 (CCK-8) kit (40203ES76) was purchased from Yeasen (Yeasen Biotech Co., Ltd.). Reverse transcription-quantitative (RT-q) PCR primers were synthesized by Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc., while the PrimeScript™ RT Reagent kit (Perfect Real Time) (RR037Q) and TB Green™ Advantage® qPCR Premix (639676) were acquired from Takara Bio, Inc. A bicinchoninic acid (BCA) protein quantitation kit (P0010), a reactive oxygen species assay kit (S0033) and the Actin-Tracker Green kit (C1033) were purchased from the Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology. All other chemicals used in the experiments were of analytical grade.

**Experimental animals.** The animal procedures were approved by the Animal Care and Use Committee of Shanghai University of Medicine and Health Sciences (Shanghai, China; permit no. 210105197306201429-kjc) and were in accordance with the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals published by the US National Institutes of Health (NIH) (34). Eighteen C57BL/6 male mice (8 weeks old) were obtained from the Animal Resource Center of Shanghai University of Medicine and Health Sciences. All mice were housed in a constant environment with 55±10% humidity, a temperature of 20±5°C and a 12 h light/dark cycle. Adequate food and water were provided *ad libitum*. The health and behavior of the mice were monitored in real-time.

**Animal grouping.** In this study, SPF grade C57 male mice (weighing 22-25 g) were used to establish the experimental model (35-38). First, 18 mice were randomly divided into 3 groups (6 mice per group). The treatment groups were as follows: The sham group in which mice received an intraperitoneal injection of normal saline (NS) 100  $\mu$ l/time, and 3 h later, an intraperitoneal injection of physiological saline 100  $\mu$ l/time; the Iso (30 mg/kg) group [the doses of Iso were in accordance with those of a previous study (39)] in which mice received an intraperitoneal injection of NS 100  $\mu$ l/time, and 3 h later, an intraperitoneal injection of ISO dissolved in NS 100  $\mu$ l/time; the PQQ (40 mg/kg) [the doses of PQQ were in accordance with those of a previous study (40)] + Iso (30 mg/kg) group in which PQQ dissolved in NS was intraperitoneally injected into the mice 100  $\mu$ l/time, and 3 h later, ISO dissolved in NS was intraperitoneally injected into the mice 100  $\mu$ l/time. The above-mentioned managements were performed once every 4 days, and the duration of the experiment was approximately 5 weeks. Following anesthesia by an intraperitoneal injection of 3% sodium pentobarbital at a dose of 40 mg/kg, the mice were examined to confirm that they were in a state of deep anesthesia; the adequacy of the anesthesia was detected by pinching the hindfoot to ensure there was no reflex, and the heart was then harvested.

**Hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) staining.** The recovered heart tissue was rinsed with NS, fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde for 1 h at room temperature, and subsequently, H&E staining was performed at room temperature (hematoxylin, 7 min; eosin, 5 min) to observe the pathological changes of myocardial tissue and the images were observed using a digital pathological scanner (Precice 500; UNIC Technologies, Inc.) at x200 magnification.

**Cell culture and grouping.** Either the AC16 cells or H9c2 cells were cultured in a 6-well plate with 2 ml DMEM containing 1 g/l glucose, 10% FBS and 1% PSS, and incubated at a constant temperature of 37°C in a humid atmosphere of 95% air and 5% CO<sub>2</sub>. Once the cells had adhered to the wall, they were grouped as follows: i) The control group, which were treated with 2 ml DMEM without FBS (DMEMNF, DMEM NO FBS) as a blank control for 48 h; ii) the Iso group, which were treated with 2 ml DMEMNF for 24 h and then with 20 μM Iso in 2 ml DMEMNF for 24 h; iii) the low-dose PQQ group, which, after being cultured for 21 h in 2 ml DMEMNF, were treated with 1 μM PQQ in 2 ml DMEMNF for 3 h and then with 20 μM Iso in 2 ml DMEMNF for 24 h; iv) the mid-dose group, which, following 21 h of culture in 2 ml DMEMNF, were treated with 2.5 μM PQQ in 2 ml DMEMNF for 3 h and then with 20 μM Iso in 2 ml DMEMNF for 24 h; and v) the high-dose group, which, after 21 h of culture in 2 ml DMEMNF, were treated with 5 μM PQQ in 2 ml DMEMNF for 3 h and then with 20 μM Iso in 2 ml DMEMNF for 24 h (Fig. S1).

**Cell viability measurements.** To explore the cytotoxicity of Iso and PQQ on the AC16 cells, cell viability was determined using a rapid and sensitive CCK-8 assay kit according to the manufacturer's instructions. The AC16 cells were seeded into 96-well plates at a density of 5x10<sup>3</sup> cells per well. After 24 h, Iso was added to the 96-well plates at increasing concentrations (5, 10, 20, 40, 80 and 160 μM) and each concentration had 6 set parallel groups, and cultured in an incubator at 37°C with a humid atmosphere of 95% air and 5% CO<sub>2</sub> for 24 h. Moreover, PQQ was added to other 96-well plates at a concentration of 1, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 150 and 200 μM setting 6 parallel groups as well, and cultured for 12 h. The medium was then aspirated from the plates, which were rinsed gently with PBS before being filled with CCK-8 reagent and DMEM at a ratio of 1:10 in 100 ml. The plates were incubated for 2 h in an incubator at 37°C and the optical density (OD) value at a wavelength of 450 nm was measured using a microplate reader (SpectraMax M5; Molecular Devices, LLC).

**Cell morphometric analysis.** To examine the effect of PQQ against Iso-induced hypertrophy, visual experimentation was carried out. First, either the AC16 cells or H9c2 cells were plated in 6-well plates, and cultured in a humid atmosphere of 95% air and 5% CO<sub>2</sub> at a constant temperature of 37°C. The cells were then treated as described above in the section entitled 'Cell culture and grouping'. The cells were then washed with PBS thrice (5 min each wash) before being fixed in a 4% paraformaldehyde solution. After 10 min, the 4% paraformaldehyde solution was aspirated, and 0.1% Triton X-100 (v/v in PBS) was used to wash the plates thrice for 5 min to flush any residual 4% paraformaldehyde. Subsequently, Actin-Tracker Green was diluted in PBS in a ratio of 1:40 as the working solution, which containing 5% FBS (v/v) and 1% Triton X-100 (v/v). Each well was supplemented with 300 μl working solution, and incubated at 37°C without light for 45 min. The working solution was then poured out and the excess solution containing PBS and 0.1% Triton X-100 (v/v) was removed by washing thrice (5 min each). Subsequently, either the AC16 cells or H9c2 cells were observed under a Nikon inverted microscope (Nikon Corp.) equipped with a Polaroid digital

Table I. Reaction system of first-strand cDNA synthesis.

Reagent	Volume (μl)
5X PrimeScript Buffer (for real-time)	2
PrimeScriptRT Enzyme Mix I	0.5
Oligo dT Primer (50 μM)	0.5
Random 6 mers (100 μM)	0.5
Total RNA	x
RNase Free dH <sub>2</sub> O	6.5-x
Total volume per rxn	10

camera and photographed at x200 magnification. A total of 5 random images from each well were captured, and 10 individual cell surface areas per photography were measured by ImageJ software (National Institutes of Health).

**RT-qPCR.** Total RNA was isolated from the AC16 cells using TRIzol reagent (Invitrogen; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) according to the manufacturer's instructions. The concentration and purity of the total RNA were determined using a NanoDrop 2000c Spectrophotometer (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) and absorbance readings at 260 nm and 260/280 nm, respectively, which were used as indicators of RNA concentration and purity. First-strand complementary DNA (cDNA) synthesis was performed with the PrimeScript™ RT Reagent kit (Perfect Real Time) in the reaction system presented in Table I, and the reaction temperature was set as indicated in the manufacturer's protocol. Subsequently, using TB Green™ Advantage® qPCR Premix, the obtained cDNA and the homologous primers [as presented in Table II (41)] were mixed at the ratio indicated in Table III) in 96-well optical reaction plates (04729692001, Roche) and analyzed on a LightCycler 96 system (05815916001, Roche Diagnostics) according to the manufacturer's protocol. The reaction conditions were set as presented in Table IV. Each gene was analyzed in 3 parallel wells in each experiment, and the difference in incorporation data (Cq values) from parallel wells should be <1. The results of ANP, BNP and β-MHC were normalized to those of GAPDH within the same sample and quantified by the formula 2<sup>-ΔΔCq</sup> (42) relative to the control group.

**Western blot analysis.** Either the AC16 cells or H9c2 cells were lysed with RIPA lysis buffer and the total protein content was analyzed with a BCA kit. Western blot analysis was performed as previously described (43). Briefly, equal amounts of total protein were separated by 10-15% SDS-PAGE and then transferred onto PVDF membranes (EMD Millipore). The membranes were blocked with 5% non-fat milk solution for 1 h at room temperature and incubated overnight at 4°C with primary antibodies against GAPDH (1:3,000), ANP (1:2,000), H3 (1:3,000), NF-κBIA (1:2,000), or p65 (1:2,000). The membranes were then washed 3 times with TBS-Tween-20 and further incubated with HRP-conjugated secondary antibodies (1:5,000) at room temperature for 1 h. The membranes with immune complexes were visualized by a chemiluminescence

Table II. Primer sequences used for RT-qPCR assays (41).

Gene	Primers	
	Forward (5' to 3')	Reverse (5' to 3')
ANP	CAGCAAGCAGTGGATTGCTCCT	TCTGCGTTGGACACGGCATTGT
BNP	TGGAAACGTCCGGGTACAGGA	TCCGGTCCATCTTCCTCCCAA
$\beta$ -MHC	GGGCAAAGGCAAGGCCAAGAAA	ATGGGTGGAGCGCAAGTTGGTCA
GAPDH	GGAGCGAGATCCCTCCAAAAT	GGCTGTTGTCATACTTCTCATGG

ANP, atrial natriuretic peptide; BNP, brain natriuretic peptide;  $\beta$ -MHC,  $\beta$ -myosin heavy chain.

Table III. Reaction system used for qPCR.

Reagent	Volume ( $\mu$ l)
TB Green Advantage qPCR Premix	10
Forward primer (10 $\mu$ M)	0.4
Reverse primer (10 $\mu$ M)	0.4
Rnase Free dH <sub>2</sub> O	7.2
cDNA sample	2
Total volume per rxn	20

imaging system (ImageQuant LAS 4000 Mini; GE Healthcare Life Sciences). The intensity of the bands was measured by ImageJ software (National Institutes of Health) and analyzed with IBM SPSS Statistics 23.0 (IBM Corp.).

**ROS detection and quantification.** Using the Reactive Oxygen Species Assay kit, the intracellular ROS levels in the PQQ-pre-treated and/or Iso-treated groups were detected, and the changes in the mean fluorescence intensity were quantified by ImageJ software. The experimental procedure was performed according to the manufacturer's instructions. In brief, the cells were loaded with dichloro-dihydro-fluorescein diacetate probes at a ratio of 1:1,000 (v/v) in 10 ml serum-free medium and were incubated at room temperature for 30 min. The groups were set as described above in the section entitled 'Cell culture and grouping'. The cells were then washed thrice for 15 min with serum-free medium. Images were obtained at x200 magnification with a Nikon inverted microscope (Nikon Corp.) equipped with a charge-coupled device camera (Hamamatsu). Each well was photographed in 5 random fields and analyzed by ImageJ software as described above in the section entitled 'Cell morphometric analysis'. Moreover, the ROS levels were also analyzed by analytical flow cytometry (BD Biosciences) at an excitation wavelength of 488 nm and an emission wavelength of 525 nm, respectively. Flowjo software (Flowjo, LLC) was used to analyze the results of flow cytometry.

**Mitochondrial membrane potential (MMP) detection.** As JC-1 is an ideal fluorescent probe for detecting MMP, the change in fluorescent color by the JC-1 probe was obtained to detect the change in MMP (44). The JC-1 probe (Mitochondrial

Table IV. Reaction conditions for RT-qPCR assays.

Procedure	Temperature ( $^{\circ}$ C)	Duration (sec)	Cycle
Initial denaturation	95	600	1
Denaturation	95	15	45
Annealing	60	34	

membrane potential assay kit with JC-1, C2006, Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology) was used to detect changes in MMP in the AC16 cells treated with Iso and/or PQQ pre-treatment. The experimental procedure was performed as previously described (45,46). The fluorescence images were obtained using a fluorescent microscope (Nikon Corp.).

**Statistical analysis.** IBM SPSS Statistics 23.0 (IBM Corp.) was used for statistical analysis. All data are presented as the means  $\pm$  standard deviation. Differences between 2 groups were analyzed with an unpaired Student's t-test. Statistical analysis among various groups was conducted by one-way analysis of variance with Tukey's post hoc test.  $P < 0.05$  was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

## Results

**PQQ prevents Iso-induced hypertrophy in mice.** The results obtained are presented in Fig. 1, which illustrates that the cell morphological changes in the mouse cardiac muscle in the Iso-treated C57 mice. The surface area increased significantly, while following pre-treatment with PQQ, the increase in the surface area was reduced (Fig. 1A and B). Moreover, the ratio of heart weight/body weight in the Iso group was higher than that in the control group. In the PQQ + Iso group, a decrease in the ratio of heart weight/body weight was observed compared to the Iso group (Fig. 1C). These results indicated that PQQ exerted an inhibitory effect on ISO-induced cardiac hypertrophy *in vivo*.

**Effects of Iso and PQQ on the viability of AC16 cells.** To examine the effects of Iso and PQQ on AC16 cells, cell viability was determined with a rapid and sensitive CCK-8 assay kit according to the manufacturer's instructions. The OD values,

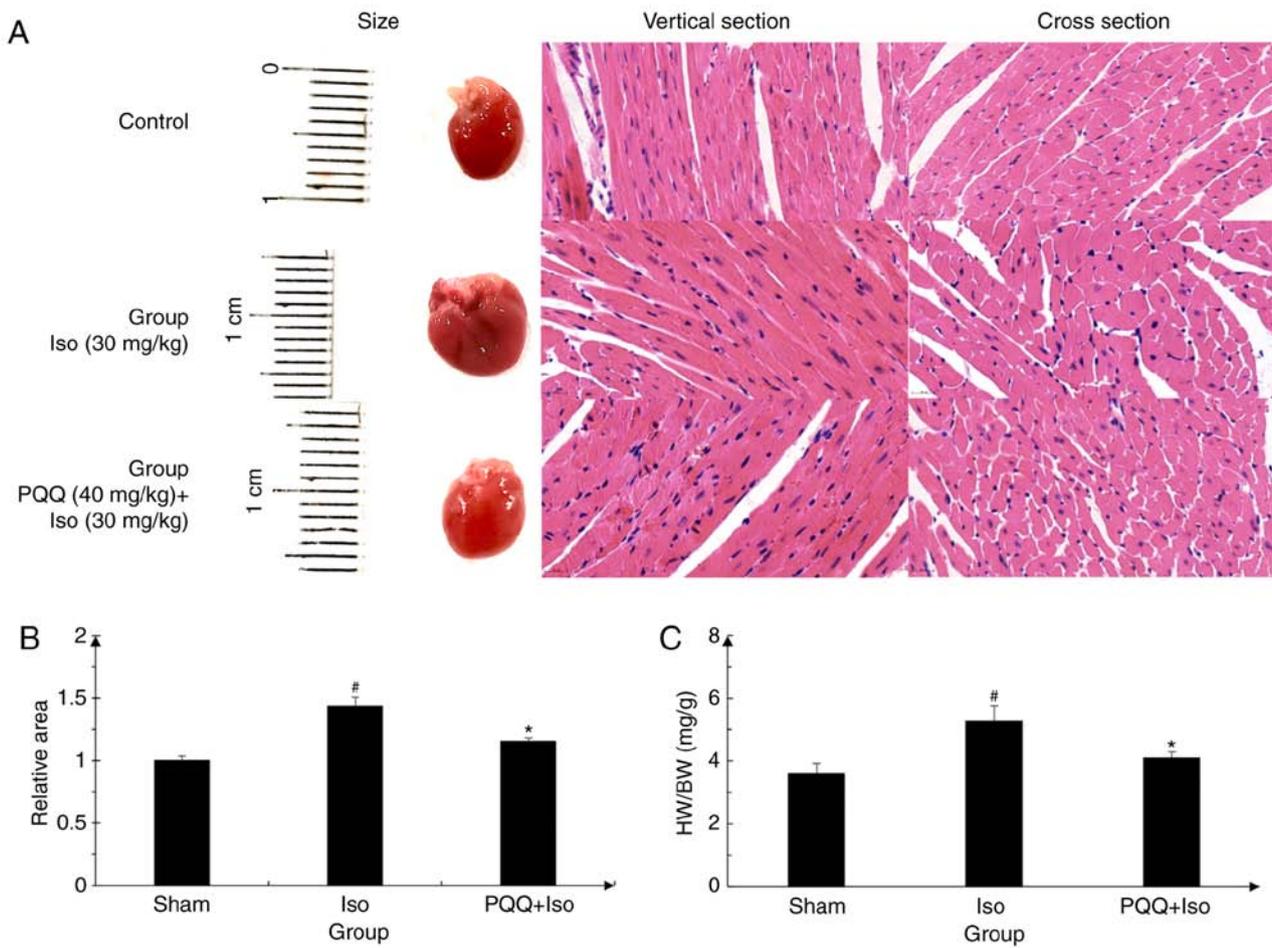


Figure 1. Effect of PQQ against Iso-induced cardiac hypertrophy. (A) Hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) staining of mouse heart sections in the control group, Iso group and PQQ + Iso group after 5 weeks of intraperitoneal injection. (B) The C57 mice cardiac muscle cells surface area was quantitated by ImageJ software and the control group was set as 1. (C) Heart weight (HW)/body weight (BW) ratio. Data are presented as the means  $\pm$  SD (n=6). <sup>#</sup>P<0.05 vs. the control group, <sup>\*</sup>P<0.05 vs. the Iso group. PQQ, pyrroloquinoline quinone; Iso, isoproterenol hydrochloride.

which directly reflect the survival status and viability of the AC16 cells, were 0.2-0.4 for the Iso and PQQ groups of AC16 cells (Fig. 2A and C). AC16 cell viability for the control well was set at 100%, and relatively, the other well percentages were calculated. The results of the CCK-8 assay demonstrated that concentrations of Iso from 5 to 160  $\mu$ M and those of PQQ from 1 to 200  $\mu$ M had no significant effect on AC16 cell viability (Fig. 2B and D). Thus, subsequent studies that could identify alterations in gene expression would not lead to changes in cell viability or cytotoxicity. Based on the above findings and those of previous studies (22,47), the concentration of 20  $\mu$ M was selected as the therapeutic concentration of Iso.

*PQQ acts against Iso-induced hypertrophy.* The increase in AC16 cell size can directly reflect the progression of cardiac hypertrophy. This study found that the Iso-treated AC16 cells exhibited a marked change in morphology and their surface area increased significantly, while the increase in the surface area was reduced following pre-treatment of the AC16 cells with PQQ (Fig. 3A and B). With 1  $\mu$ M PQQ pre-treatment, the surface area of Iso-induced cardiomyocyte hypertrophy was significantly reduced compared with that of the Iso group without PQQ pre-treatment, and the increased surface area was reduced by 29%. The 2.5  $\mu$ M PQQ pre-treated group

exhibited a 38% decrease in cell surface area compared with that of the Iso group, while the 5  $\mu$ M PQQ pre-treated group exhibited a decrease of 53% in cell size compared with that of the Iso group, and the cell surface area was almost unaltered macroscopically compared with that of the control group (Fig. 3A and B). To further investigate the protective effects of PQQ on the heart, the effects of PQQ on H9c2 cells with Iso-induced hypertrophy were also detected (Fig. 3C and D), and the results revealed a consistent trend with what was observed with the AC16 cells.

The present study examined the mRNA expression levels of the hypertrophic markers, ANP, BNA and  $\beta$ -MHC, in AC16 cardiomyocytes relative to those of the blank control group in order to verify whether PQQ can protect against Iso-induced cardiac hypertrophy. The results (Cq value) of ANP, BNP and  $\beta$ -MHC were normalized to those of GAPDH in the same sample and were quantified by the formula  $2^{-\Delta\Delta Cq}$ . The expression of ANP, BNP and  $\beta$ -MHC in the Iso-treated group increased by 1.42-, 1.71- and 1.74-fold vs. the control group at 24 h. Upon pre-treatment with PQQ, the expression of hypertrophic markers decreased. Following pre-treatment with 1  $\mu$ M PQQ, the expression levels of ANP, BNP and  $\beta$ -MHC were downregulated, and the downregulation of BNP and  $\beta$ -MHC was statistically significant, while the differ-

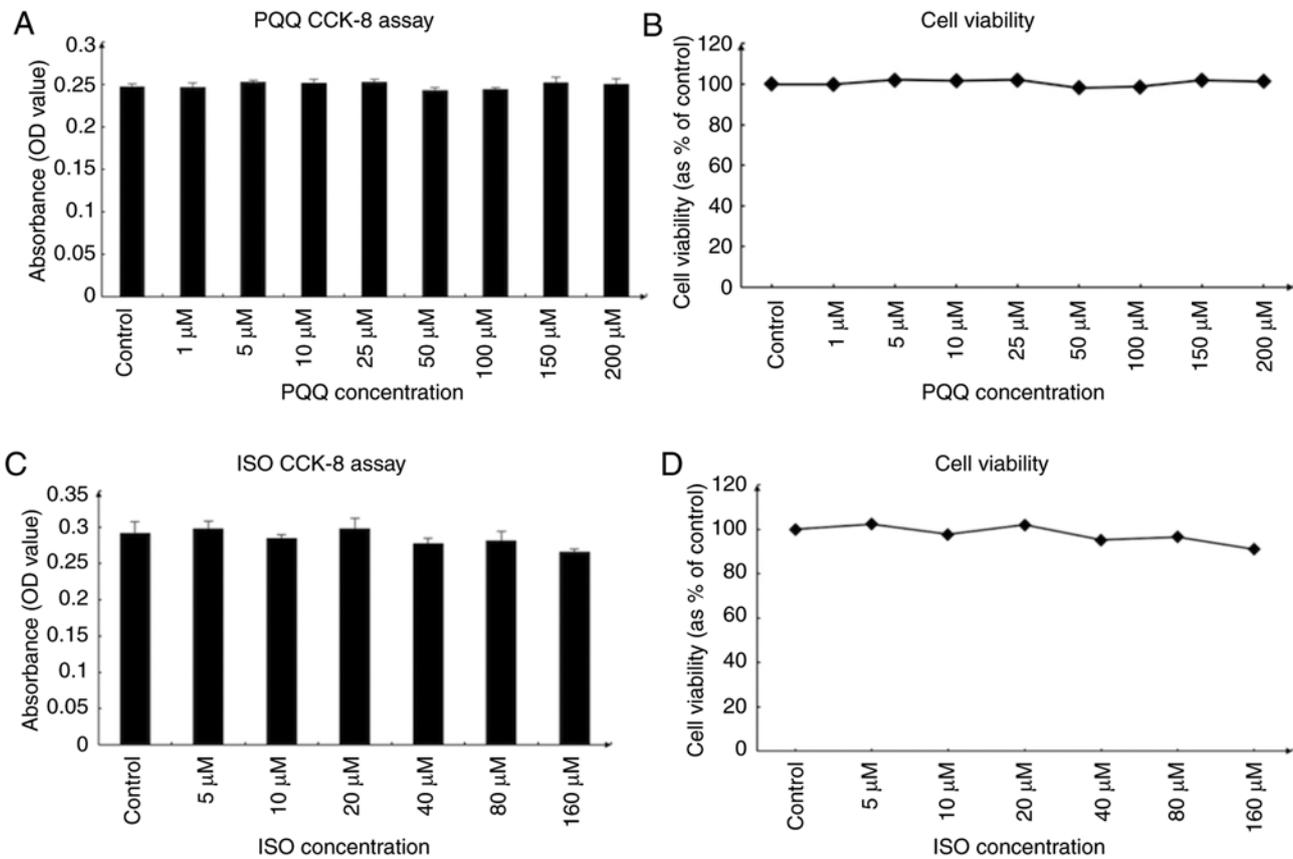


Figure 2. Effect of Iso on the viability of AC16 cells. (A) Changes in the optical density value of AC16 cells treated with increasing concentrations of PQQ. (B) Viability of AC16 cells treated with various concentrations of PQQ. (C) Changes in the optical density value of AC16 cells treated with increasing concentrations of Iso. (D) Viability of AC16 cells treated with various concentrations of Iso. The viability of AC16 cells in the control group was set at 100, and the data on the line chart represent the percentage of the control group. Data are presented as the means  $\pm$  SD ( $n=3$ ). PQQ, pyrroloquinoline quinone; Iso, isoproterenol hydrochloride.

ence in ANP was not statistically significant. Pre-treatment with a higher concentration of PQQ (i.e., 2.5 and 5  $\mu$ M) led to a downregulation in the expression levels of ANP, BNP and  $\beta$ -MHC, which was more significant with increasing concentrations. The levels of these markers in the 5  $\mu$ M PQQ-pre-treated group were similar to those of the control group (Fig. 4A).

To further examine the effect of PQQ on cardiac hypertrophy, the present study also detected the changes in ANP protein expression by western blot analysis. ANP expression in the Iso-treated group was significantly upregulated. Upon pre-treatment with various concentrations of PQQ (1, 2.5 and 5  $\mu$ M), ANP protein expression was decreased compared with that of the Iso-treated group. Although the difference in the ANP protein level between the Iso-treated group and the 1  $\mu$ M PQQ-pre-treated group was not statistically significant, the trend in the downregulation of ANP protein with the increasing PQQ concentration was consistent with the trend observed for ANP mRNA expression (Fig. 4B and C). Overall, these findings indicated that PQQ pre-treatment attenuated Iso-induced hypertrophy, and the protective effects of PQQ were more effective as the concentration increased from 1 to 5  $\mu$ M. Furthermore, ANP expression was also detected in the H9c2 cells. The results revealed that ANP protein expression in the Iso-treated group was significantly upregulated, and the protective effects of PQQ were enhanced as the concentration

increased, which was in accordance with the results obtained for the AC16 cells (Fig. 4D and E).

*PQQ prevents the Iso-induced hypertrophy of AC16 cells via the inhibition of the NF- $\kappa$ B signaling pathway.* Under normal physiological conditions, NF- $\kappa$ B in the cytoplasm and NF- $\kappa$ B inhibitor (I $\kappa$ B) are combined and remain in an inactive state. However, under inflammatory or other stimulating conditions, the I $\kappa$ B kinase complex composed of I $\kappa$ B kinase  $\alpha/\beta/\gamma$  is activated to promote serine phosphorylation at positions 32 and 36 of the I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$  protein, leading to the degradation of I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$  by ubiquitination and the release of free NF- $\kappa$ B. This free NF- $\kappa$ B can enter the nucleus binding with the specific site, and can subsequently mediate a series of cellular responses, such as inflammation through transcriptional activation of its target gene (48). NF- $\kappa$ BIA is one of the proteins of I $\kappa$ B that can inactivate NF- $\kappa$ B signaling by combining with NF- $\kappa$ B in the cytoplasm. The present study thus analyzed the expression of NF- $\kappa$ BIA and nuclear p65 by extracting nuclear proteins to determine the mechanism through which the NF- $\kappa$ B signaling pathway participates in cardiac hypertrophy induced by Iso or by treatment with PQQ.

As shown in Fig. 5, nuclear p65 expression in the Iso pre-treated group increased by 1.5-fold vs. the control group, while the expression of NF- $\kappa$ BIA decreased by 60%. Following pre-treatment with PQQ, the expression of nuclear

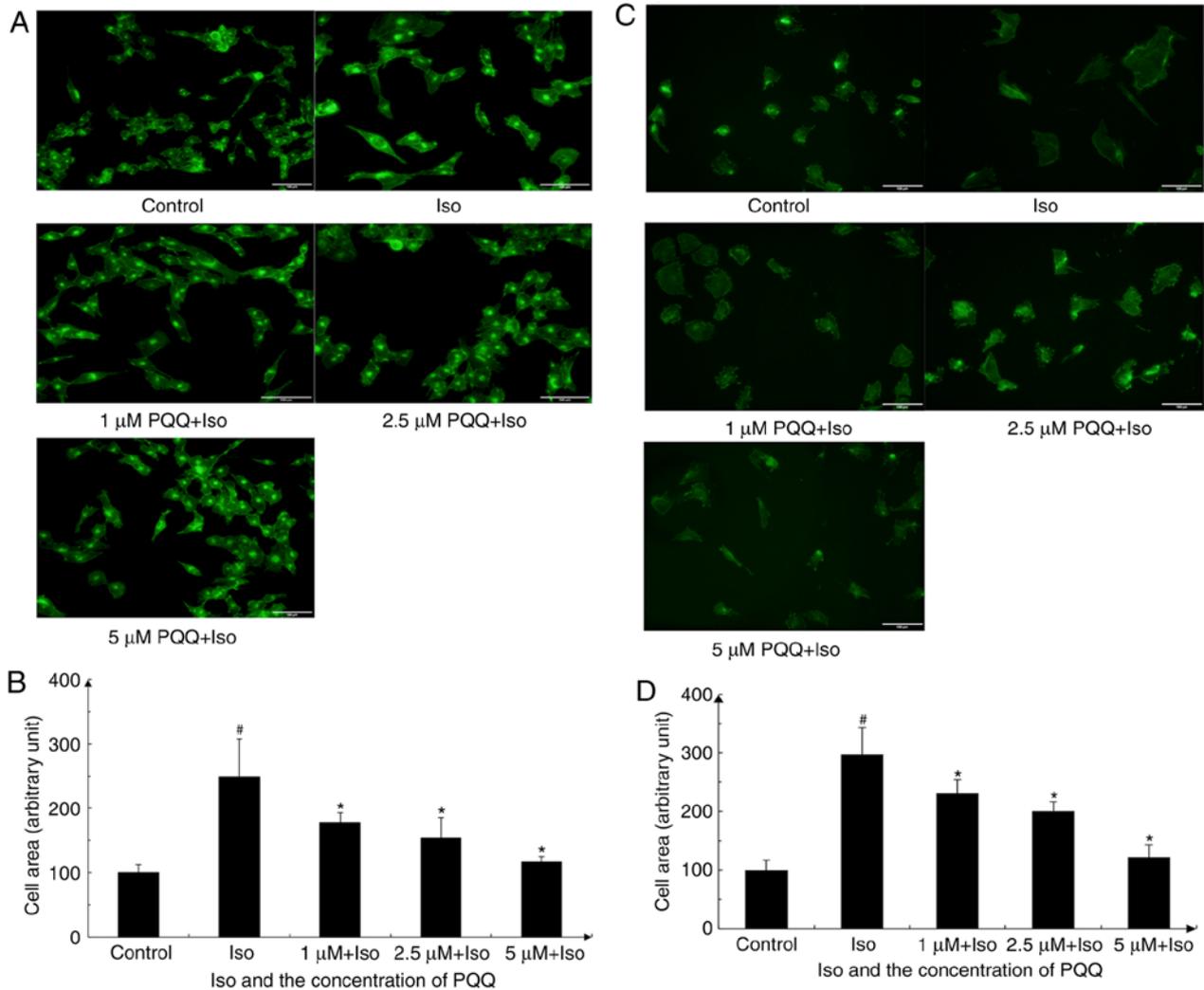


Figure 3. PQQ acts against Iso-induced hypertrophy in AC16 cells or in H9c2 cells. (A) After being treated with various concentrations of PQQ or 20  $\mu$ M Iso (the groups were set as described in the 'Materials and methods', and the change in the size of AC16 cells was photographed. The morphology of the AC16 cells was evaluated with the Actin-Tracker Green kit. (B) The area of AC16 cells was quantitated by ImageJ software. The control group was set at 100, and the other groups represent a percentage of the control. (C) Following treatment with various concentrations of PQQ or 20  $\mu$ M Iso (groups were set as described in the 'Materials and methods'), the rat H9c2 cell size changed and was photographed. The morphology of the rat H9c2 cells was examined by the Actin-Tracker Green kit. (D) The rat H9c2 cells area were quantified by ImageJ software and the control group was set at 100, the other groups are presented as a percentage of the control. <sup>#</sup>P<0.05 vs. the control group, <sup>\*</sup>P<0.05 vs. the Iso group. PQQ, pyrroloquinoline quinone; Iso, isoproterenol hydrochloride.

p65 in the 1  $\mu$ M PQQ group was decreased by 33% compared with that of the Iso pre-treated group, and it was significantly decreased with the increasing concentrations of PQQ. By contrast, NF- $\kappa$ BIA expression significantly increased with the increasing concentrations of PQQ (Fig. 5B). Following treatment with Iso, the NF- $\kappa$ B translocation to the nucleus significantly increased, while with the increasing concentrations of PQQ, the protective effects of PQQ were enhanced, as indicated by the significant proportionate decrease of NF- $\kappa$ B translocation to the nucleus (Fig. 5). The above-mentioned results indicated that, by inhibiting the NF- $\kappa$ B signaling pathway, PQQ may inhibit NF- $\kappa$ B from entering the nucleus, thus acting against Iso-induced hypertrophy in AC16 cells.

*PQQ reduces ROS levels in AC16 cells with Iso-induced hypertrophy.* It has been reported that ROS accumulation is closely associated with inflammation (49), and PQQ effectively scavenges the production of intracellular ROS,

as demonstrated in previous studies (50-52). The changes in ROS levels in AC16 cells with Iso or PQQ treatment were thus detected and photographed and quantified with ImageJ software (Fig. 6). As observed, the fluorescence intensity of the Iso pre-treated group was markedly stronger than that of the control and PQQ-treated groups (Fig. 6A). Upon treatment with Iso, the ROS levels were significantly increased by 2.2-fold relative to the control group, whereas the ROS levels of the group pre-treated with 1, 2.5 and 5  $\mu$ M PQQ decreased by 18, 27 and 50% compared with those of the Iso pre-treated group (Fig. 6B). Moreover, the changes in the intracellular fluorescence intensity of the AC16 cells were detected by flow cytometry and the results revealed a consistent trend with the results of the images (Fig. 6C and D).

*PQQ increases MMP in AC16 cells with Iso-induced hypertrophy.* During the process of respiratory oxidation, the mitochondria store the energy generated by electrochemical

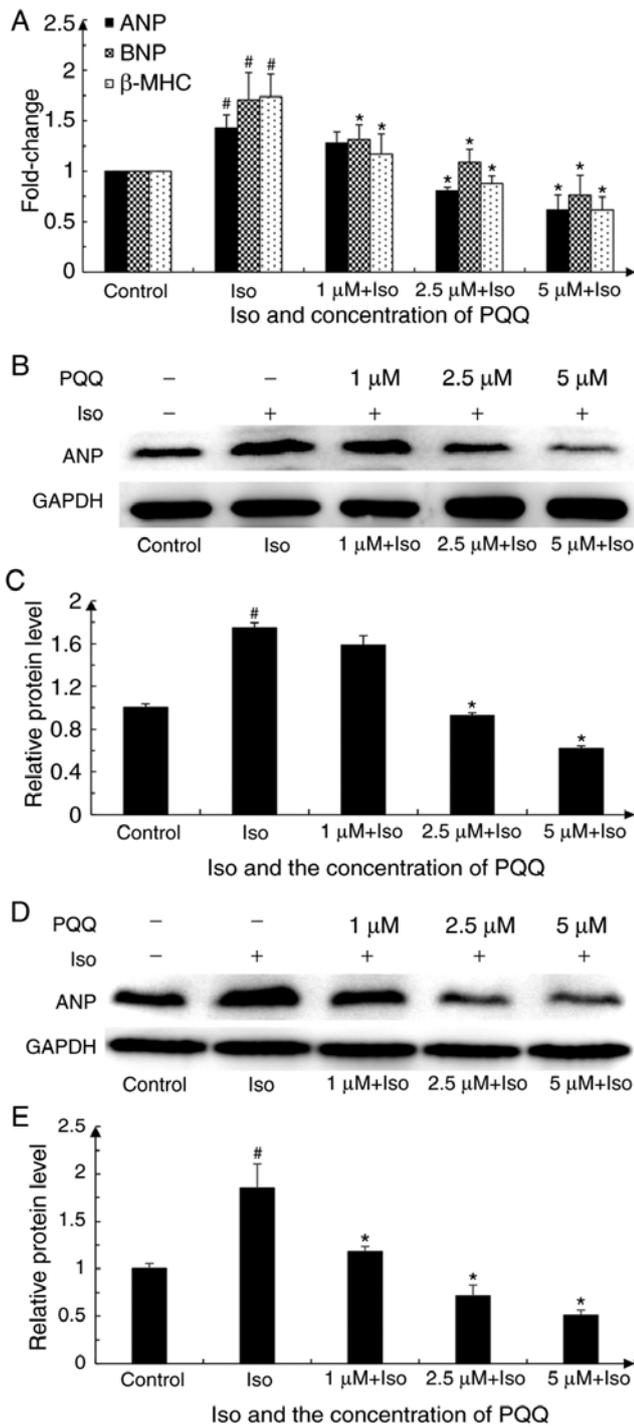


Figure 4. Effect of PQQ against Iso-induced hypertrophy in AC16 cells is reflected by the changes in cardiac hypertrophic markers. (A) Changes in cardiac hypertrophic markers mRNA levels (groups were set as described in the ‘Materials and methods’). The data represent the mean of 3 parallel wells in 3 independent replicate experiments. The control group was set as 1. (B) Changes in protein expression of the cardiac hypertrophy marker, ANP, upon pre-treatment with various concentrations of PQQ or Iso in AC16 cells. GAPDH was used as an internal reference for total protein. The western blot is representative of 3 independent replicate experiments that yielded similar results. (C) Expression of ANP was quantified by ImageJ software. The control group was set as 1. (D) Changes in the protein expression of the cardiac hypertrophy marker, ANP, in H9C2 cells pre-treated with various concentrations of PQQ or treated with Iso. GAPDH was used as an internal reference protein of total protein. The western blot represents 1 of 3 independent replicate experiments that yielded similar results. (E) Expression of ANP was quantified by ImageJ software and we set the control group as 1. \* $P$ <0.05 vs. the control group, # $P$ <0.05 vs. the Iso group. PQQ, pyrroloquinoline quinone; Iso, isoproterenol hydrochloride; ANP, atrial natriuretic peptide.

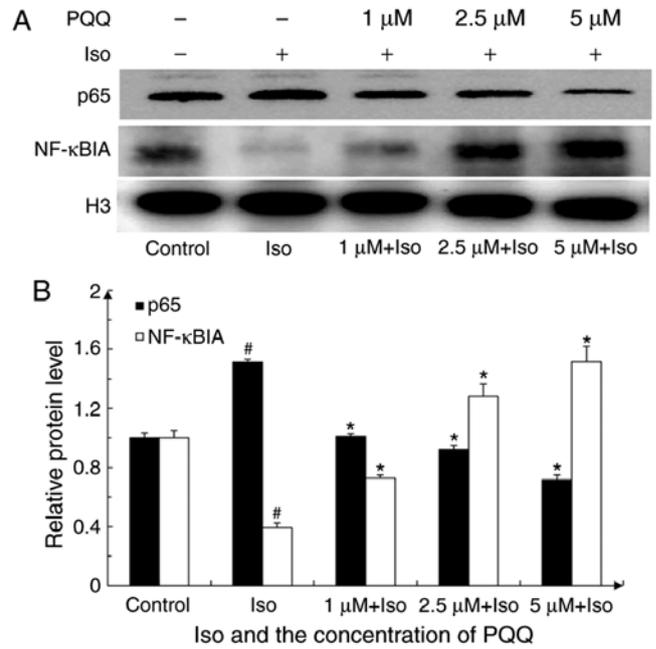


Figure 5. Changes in NF- $\kappa$ BIA and nuclear p65 expression. (A) Changes in NF- $\kappa$ BIA and p65 following treatment with various concentrations of PQQ or Iso (groups were set as described in the ‘Materials and methods’). H3 was used as an internal reference for both nuclear protein and total protein. Shown is a representative western blot of 3 independent replicate experiments that yielded similar results. (B) Expression of NF- $\kappa$ BIA, p65 and H3 was quantified by ImageJ software. The control group was set as 1. \* $P$ <0.05 vs. the control group, # $P$ <0.05 vs. the Iso group. PQQ, pyrroloquinoline quinone; Iso, isoproterenol hydrochloride; H3, histone-3.

potential energy in the mitochondrial inner membrane, causing asymmetric distribution of proton and other ion concentrations on both sides of the inner membrane to form MMP (53), which is a key parameter for evaluating mitochondrial function (54,55). The results obtained in this study for MMP are presented in Fig. 7. The red fluorescence intensity of JC-aggregates in the control group was significantly higher than that of JC-1 monomers and the ‘Merge’ image synthesized by the two panels is dominated by the red fluorescence of JC-aggregates. The green fluorescence intensity of JC-1 monomers in the AC16 cells in the Iso group was significantly higher than that of the control group; the synthesized ‘Merge’ image is mainly compiled of green fluorescence. The red fluorescence of JC-aggregates in the group pre-treated with 1  $\mu$ M PQQ was higher than that in the Iso group, and the ‘Merge’ image red fluorescence and the green fluorescence are almost the same, and the ‘Merge’ image is colored orange. The green fluorescence in the group pre-treated with 2.5  $\mu$ M PQQ was weakened, and the red fluorescence in the synthesized ‘Merge’ image is greater than that in the Iso group. The green fluorescence in the group pre-treated with 5  $\mu$ M PQQ was significantly weaker than that in the Iso group, and the red fluorescence in the ‘Merge’ image is greater than that in the Iso group, but slightly weaker than that in the control group (Fig. 7).

**Discussion**

Cardiomyocytes of the adult human heart almost lose their proliferative capacity; thus, the heart does not regenerate significant amounts of lost tissue following injury, and is not

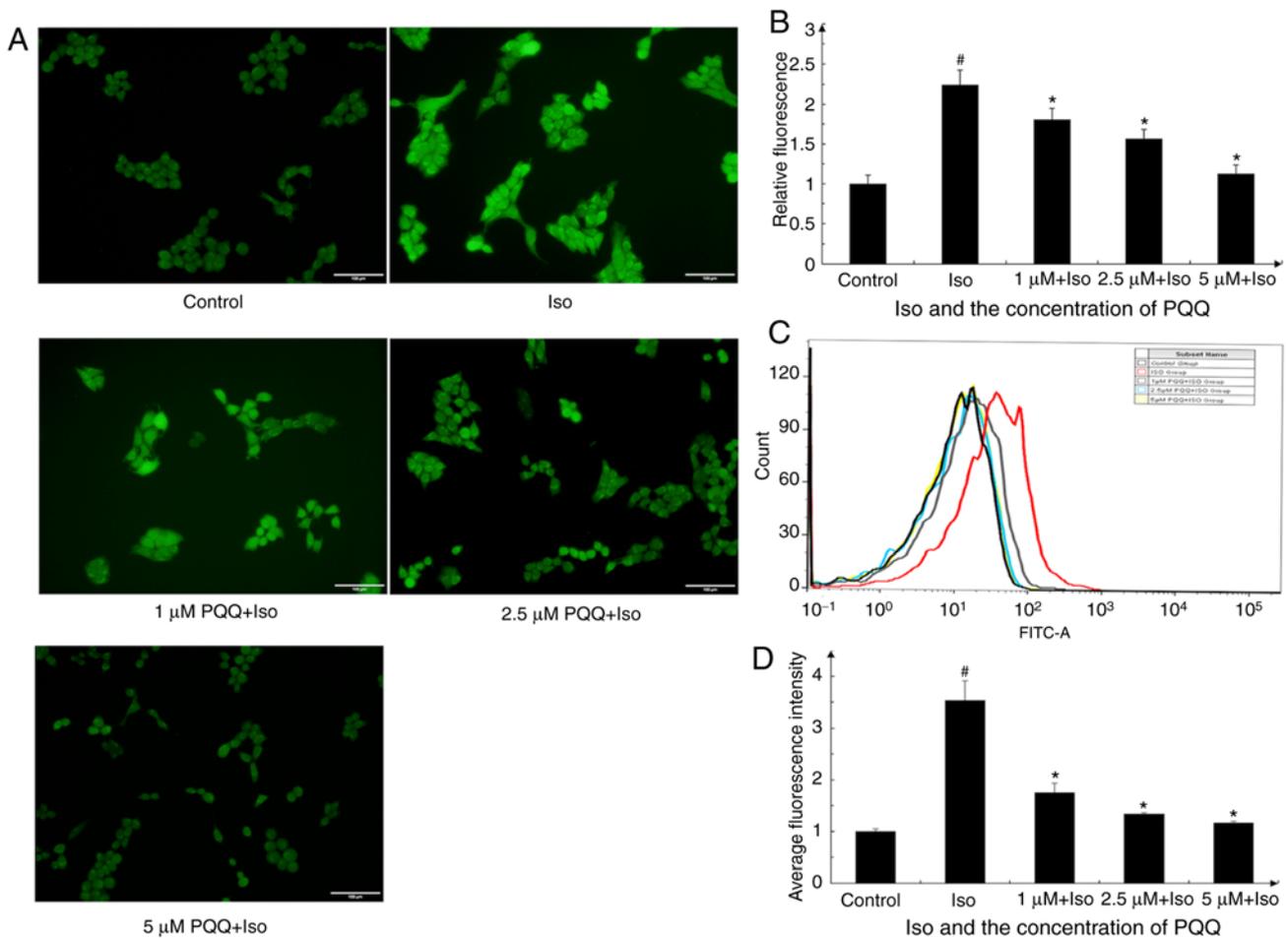


Figure 6. PQQ alters the levels of ROS in AC16 cells. (A) Effect of PQQ on Iso-induced ROS levels in AC16 cells was detected with the Reactive Oxygen Species Assay kit and then photographed (groups were set as described in the 'Materials and methods'). (B) The levels of ROS were quantified by ImageJ software, with the mean fluorescence intensity of the control group set as 1. (C) DCFH-DA fluorescent dye was used to detect ROS production in the AC16 cells with a flow cytometer. PQQ attenuated Iso-induced ROS levels in AC16 cells. Black line, control group; red line, Iso group; gray line, 1 μM PQQ + Iso group; blue line, 2.5 μM PQQ + Iso group; yellow line, 5 μM PQQ + Iso group. (D) Statistical data are presented based on experiments performed in triplicate. Data are presented as the means ± SD (n=3). <sup>#</sup>P<0.05 vs. the control group, <sup>\*</sup>P<0.05 vs. the Iso group. PQQ, pyrroloquinoline quinone; Iso, isoproterenol hydrochloride; ROS, reactive oxygen species.

able to create new, functional muscle following scarring and hypertrophy, which indicates that myocardial damage may be irreversible (56,57). Therefore, protective measures are often ineffective in the end stages of cardiovascular disease. Cardiac hypertrophy occurs at the initial stage of heart failure development. If this could be prevented, and the compensatory period of cardiac hypertrophy could be protected to restore the function of cardiomyocytes, heart failure could be effectively prevented. Therefore, the present study focused on the preventive effects of PQQ against cardiac hypertrophy.

PQQ is present in mammalian tissues and human milk, and has excellent antioxidant properties. It is similar to B vitamins, which are currently proposed to be classified as vitamins in Japan (58,59). PQQ is widely used in industrial, agricultural and medical treatments (14). In clinical practice, PQQ has demonstrated protective effects in the liver and brain (9,11), and it has been studied in relation to cardiovascular diseases. Previous studies have demonstrated that PQQ can attenuate the expression of matrix metalloproteinase-1 (MMP-1), matrix metalloproteinase-3 (MMP)-3, tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α) and interleukin (IL)-6 in IL-1β-treated SW982 cells by

attenuating the activation of NF-κB, and can also significantly improve the clinical symptoms of collagen-induced arthritis in mice (12). Previous *in vitro* studies have indicated that PQQ exerts significant anti-neuroinflammatory effects in microglial cells by regulating the NF-κB and p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) signaling pathways (9,60).

In rats, high doses of PQQ (15 mg/kg) have been shown to reduce the myocardial infarct size and attenuate myocardial dysfunction and the levels of malondialdehyde/thiobarbituric acid reactive substances in myocardial tissue (17). These substances are often used as a measure of free radical-induced lipid peroxidation and oxidative stress. Moreover, the administration of low doses of PQQ (3 mg/kg) or metoprolol at the beginning of reperfusion has been shown to be effective in reducing the myocardial infarct size, improving cardiac function and preventing mitochondrial dysfunction. At non-toxic doses, PQQ is superior to metoprolol in protecting mitochondria from oxidative damage and reducing lipid peroxidation (15). The above-mentioned results indicate that the effects of PQQ on protecting the heart from ischemia/reperfusion injury may be accomplished by its ability to scavenge free radicals to

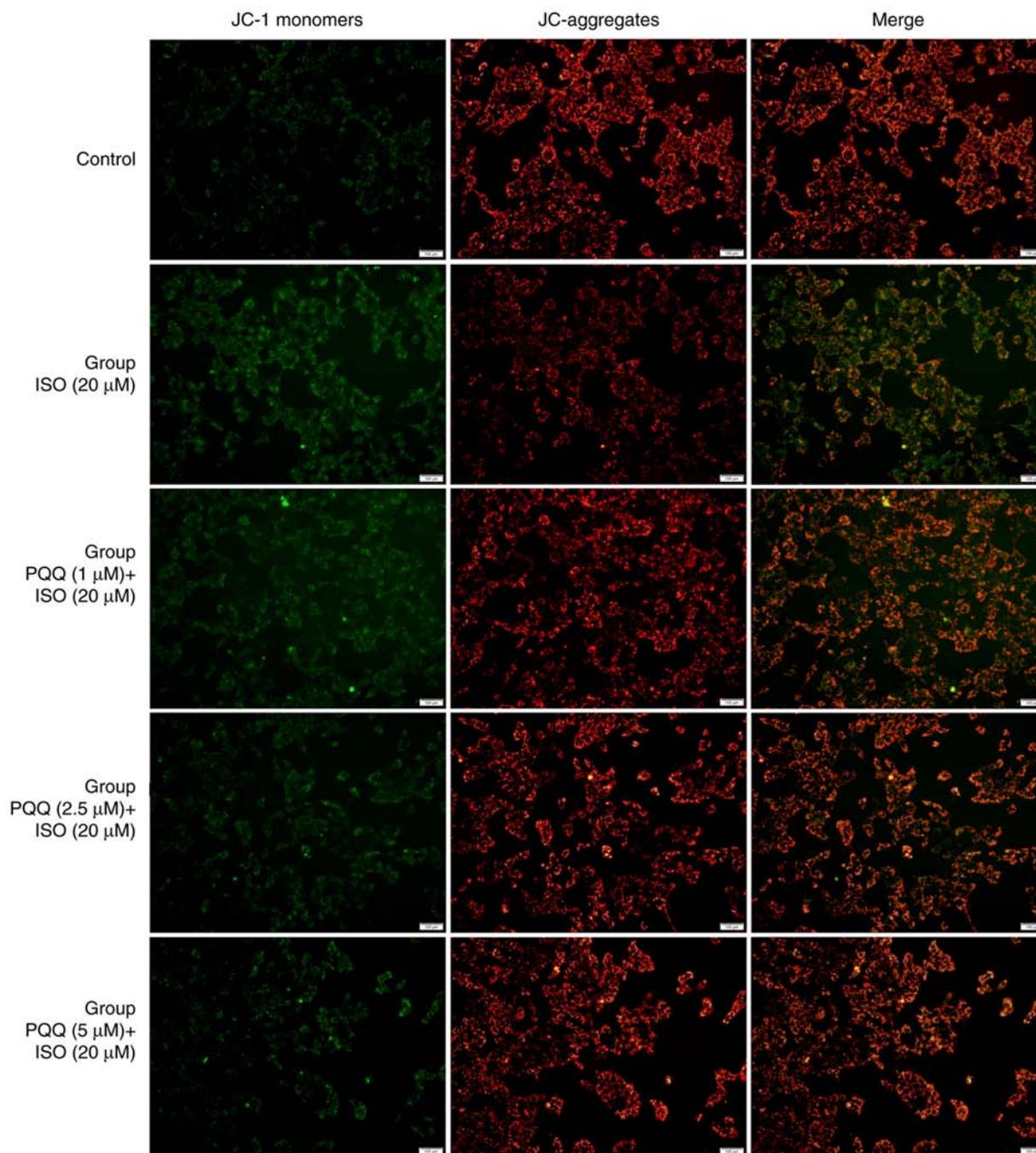


Figure 7. Effects of PQQ against Iso-induced changes in MMP in AC16 cells. The effects of PQQ on Iso-induced changes in MMP in AC16 cells were detected using the Mitochondrial membrane potential assay kit with JC-1 and were then photographed (groups were set as described in the 'Materials and methods'). PQQ, pyrroloquinoline quinone; Iso, isoproterenol hydrochloride; MMP, mitochondrial membrane potential.

protect the mitochondria from oxidative stress. In addition, it has been reported that the nanocurcumin-PQQ formulation prevents hypertrophy-induced pathological damage by relieving mitochondrial stress in cardiomyocytes under hypoxic conditions, while under these conditions, PQQ treatment alone can improve cellular viability (19).

As previously reported, Iso can promote the degradation and nuclear translocation of NF- $\kappa$ B, thereby activating the NF- $\kappa$ B signaling pathway (61). With the activation of NF- $\kappa$ B, intracellular ROS levels are elevated, and the adaptive response of the heart to this involves a series of corresponding compensatory processes such as changes in gene expression,

protein synthesis and the myocardial cell area, which ultimately leads to compensatory hypertrophy. The results of this study revealed that the ROS levels in the AC16 cells following PQQ pre-treatment were significantly lower than those in the Iso-treated group, and that PQQ decreased the expression of NF- $\kappa$ B and inhibited its entry into the nucleus, suggesting that PQQ pre-treatment attenuated Iso-induced cardiac hypertrophy.

Previous studies have reported that the change in MMP is closely related to the accumulation of ROS, that a variety of cells with the accumulation of ROS under the action of different factors are accompanied by a decrease in MMP (62-64).

Normal MMP is a prerequisite for maintaining oxidative phosphorylation of mitochondria and producing adenosine triphosphate. The stabilization of MMP is beneficial to maintain the normal physiological function of cells. The findings of this study demonstrated that PQQ pre-treatment increased the level of MMP to mitigate Iso-induced cardiac hypertrophy, which suggested that PQQ can retain the stability of MMP to protect cardiomyocytes.

In conclusion, this study, to the best of our knowledge, demonstrated for the first time that PQQ can act against Iso-induced cardiac hypertrophy by attenuating the activation of NF- $\kappa$ B phosphorylation *in vitro*. In addition, this study verified the effects of PQQ on preventing myocardial hypertrophy *in vivo*. PQQ also significantly reduced the Iso-induced accumulation of ROS and increased the level of MMP in cardiac hypertrophic AC16 cells. These findings suggest that PQQ has great potential for use as a novel therapeutic agent that may aid in the treatment of cardiac hypertrophy caused by inflammatory reactions.

Despite this, there are still some limitations to this study. In the present study, the authors did not supplement the other two western blot analysis results of BNP and  $\beta$ -MHC in addition to ANP, as these two indicators should be routinely tested. The mRNA expression levels of hypertrophic markers, including ANP, BNP and  $\beta$ -MHC were examined and changes in the protein expression in combination of ANP (Fig. 4), as well as changes in cell characterization (observed by Actin-Green staining experiments; Fig. 2) were examined, which proved that Iso can cause AC16 cardiomyocyte hypertrophy, and that PQQ exerts a protective effect against Iso-induced cardiac hypertrophy.

Although AC16 cells are broadly used in cardiovascular diseases, such as cardiomyocyte hypertrophy and myocardial injury (65,66), it would have greatly increased the clinical value of this study if the role of PQQ was compared between cardiomyocyte cell lines and primary human cardiac fibroblasts; however, the authors failed to obtain primary human cardiac fibroblasts for some inevitable reasons. Thus, future studies to resolve this issue and aiming to verify the results in original human heart fibroblasts are warranted.

Furthermore, this study only validated the effects of pre-treatment with PQQ; thus, thereby further studies exploring the therapeutic and restorative effects of PQQ in later stages and time points are warranted to confirm any long-term beneficial effects of PQQ.

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### Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

### Authors' contributions

YJ and JS conceived and designed the study. JW performed the experiments, analyzed the data and wrote the manuscript. ZD conducted research and prepared critical reagents. YZ performed the experiments and edited the manuscript. XZ participated in the work of animal experiment, collected and analyzed the data. All the authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

### Ethics approval and consent to participate

The animal procedures were approved by the Animal Care and Use Committee of Shanghai University of Medicine and Health Sciences (Shanghai, China; permit no. 210105197306201429-kjc) and were in accordance with the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals published by the US National Institutes of Health (NIH) (34).

### Patient consent for publication

Not applicable.

### Competing interests

All authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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