Synthesis and Validation of a Hydroxypyrone-Based, Potent, and Specific Matrix Metalloproteinase-12 Inhibitor with Anti-Inflammatory Activity In Vitro and In Vivo


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1. Introduction

Matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs) are Zn^{2+}-dependent endopeptidases that are implicated in numerous physiological processes such as reproduction, wound repair, development, and immune function as well as pathological conditions such as cancer, inflammation, neurodegenerative disorders, and autoimmune diseases [1–4]. The expression of many MMP family members is enhanced in endotoxemia [5–7] and cecal ligation and puncture (CLP) [8–10], two mouse models of sepsis, a highly mortal infectious disease, which still lacks an efficient therapeutic treatment. Additionally, studies using MMP inhibitors and MMP knockout mice indicate that MMPs play a detrimental role in sepsis [9, 11–13]. Moreover, several human data have directly correlated higher levels of active MMP with lower rates of survival in sepsis patients and some MMPs are considered as valuable biomarkers in sepsis [8, 9, 14, 15].

Their detrimental role in several inflammatory diseases justifies the development of specific MMP inhibitors, which have been intensely sought after for over two decades but with poor success [4, 16]. Most MMP inhibitors (MMPI) consist of two distinct features: a peptidomimetic backbone that interacts noncovalently with specific subsites of the catalytic domain that govern substrate interaction and a Zn^{2+}-chelating moiety or zinc-binding group (ZBG) that binds to the hydrolytic Zn^{2+}-ion via coordinate-covalent bonds, rendering the enzyme inactive [16, 17]. The majority of MMPI were initially synthesized containing hydroxamic acid.
as ZBG which, although very potent, resulted in poor specificity, oral availability, or biocompatibility [18]. To circumvent these problems, pyrone-based inhibitors emerged as superior MMPi with known biocompatibility, good aqueous solubility, and synthetic versatility [19, 20]. Based on this strategy, a specific MMP-3 pyrone-based inhibitor (AM-6) was developed [21]. However, the specificity of AM-6 was only characterized towards MMP-12. To accommodate these findings, we show a broader range of MMPs to firmly ascertain MMP selectivity.

We synthesized the same compound and screened it against a series of MMPs to firmly ascertain MMP selectivity. Surprisingly, the compound displayed specificity and potency towards MMP-12. To accommodate these findings, we show that the inhibitor protects against inflammation-induced disruption of the blood-cerebrospinal fluid barrier both in vitro and in vivo.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Chemistry. The target compound was synthesized according to the literature with some modifications (Scheme 1). The omission of an aqueous recrystallization step leads to near-quantitative yields of the hydrolytically unstable chlorokojic acid (1) without sacrificing purity. Furthermore, 4-iodobenzylamine could be replaced with 4-bromobenzylamine (g), which is less costly and not sensitive towards light and air [22]. The HCl/acetic acid protocol as written in the original publication [21] did not provide us with the final inhibitor in good yield (some 39% crude yield). Reductive debenzylation (step i) did prove to be a very reliable method to obtain the deprotected molecule. The complete synthetic protocol is included below for the convenience of the reader.

2.1.1. Chemistry: General Procedures. Proton NMR spectra were recorded using a Bruker Avance 300 (300 MHz) device using tetramethylsilane as internal standard for CDCl₃ and DMSO-d₆. ¹³C-NMR spectra were recorded using a Bruker Avance 300 (75 MHz) device, using the deuterated solvent as an internal standard. FT-IR spectra were recorded on a Bruker alpha-P. Reagents were purchased from various companies, most notably TCI, Sigma-Aldrich, and Acros. Reagents were not purified prior to use unless specifically noted otherwise.

(1) Preparation of Compound 1 (Chlorokojic Acid). Kojic acid (TCI, 15 g, 0.105 mol) is placed in a round bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stirring bar. The flask is cooled in an ice bath and thionyl chloride (60 mL) is slowly added after which the ice bath is removed and the mixture is placed under an argon atmosphere. After stirring for 1.5 h a yellow mass is filtered off and washed extensively with petroleum ether. The product was an off-white solid (16.6 g, 98%): ¹H-NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ 4.6 (s, 2H, Cl-CH₂-6), 6.6 (s, 1H, 5-H), and 8.1 (s, 1H, 2-H-) in agreement with the literature [19].

(2) Preparation of Compound 2 (Allomaltol). Chlorokojic acid 1 (2.5 g, 0.0156 mol, 1 eq) is dissolved in water (8 mL) and heated to 50°C under an argon atmosphere in a flask equipped with a magnetic stirring bar. Zinc dust (2.1 g, 0.031 mol, 2 eq) is added. An aqueous solution of HCl (4.7 mL, 0.055 mol, 3.5 eq) is slowly added to the reaction mixture under vigorous stirring, during which the temperature is increased to 70°C. After 4 h the excess zinc dust is filtered off while being hot, and the resultant liquid is extracted with dichloromethane (3 × 20 mL). The combined organic phase is dried over magnesium sulfate and the solvent is removed by evaporation under reduced pressure. The crude material is purified via recrystallization from isopropanol to obtain an off-white solid (1.2 g; 52%): ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 2.3 (s, 3H), 6.2 (s, 1H), and 7.8 (s, 1H) in agreement with the literature [19].

(3) Preparation of Compound 3 (3-Hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-6-methyl-4H-pyran-4-one). Sodium hydroxide (0.696 g, 0.017 mol, 1.1 eq) is dissolved in water (16 mL). To this solution (2 g, 0.016 mol, 1 eq) a magnetic stirring bar is added. The solution is stirred for 10 minutes under an argon atmosphere. A 35% aqueous formaldehyde solution (0.36 mL, 0.017 mol, 1.1 eq) is added and the mixture is allowed to stir overnight. After acidification to pH 1 with 35% aqueous hydrochloric acid the mixture is cooled to 2°C and allowed to stand overnight. The crystalline mass is filtered off, washed with 5 mL of water, and dried via lyophilisation. An off-white solid is obtained (1.71 g, 71%): ¹H-NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ 2.26 (s, 3H), 4.38 (s, 2H), 5.36 (b, s, 1H), 6.21 (s, 1H), and 8.86 (b, s, 1H) in agreement with the literature [19].

(4) Preparation of Compound 4 (3-(Benzyloxy)-2-(hydroxymethyl)-6-methyl-4H-pyran-4-one). Sodium hydroxide (0.56 g, 8.93 mmol, 1.1 eq) is dissolved in water (2.4 mL) and added to a solution of 3 (2 g, 8.12 mmol, 1 eq) in methanol (1.2 mL) in a two-necked flask under argon equipped with a reflux condenser, a septum, and a magnetic stirring bar. The mixture is heated to reflux. Benzyl bromide (1.7 mL, 8.99 mmol, 1.1 eq) is slowly added and the mixture is allowed to stir overnight. The mixture is concentrated in vacuo and taken up in dichloromethane (approximately 20 mL). Inorganic salts are filtered off. The mixture is then extracted with 5% aqueous sodium hydroxide (2 × 20 mL) and brine (1 × 20 mL). The organic phase is dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate after which the solvent is removed under reduced pressure. The solid is dissolved in as little dichloromethane as possible after which heptane (or petroleum ether) is added until no more precipitation occurs. The precipitate is filtered off and dried to yield a white to off-white powdery solid (2.3 g, 73%): ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 2.25 (s, 3), 2.28–4.30 (d, 2H, 6.8 Hz), 5.18 (s, 2H), 6.19 (s, 1H), and 7.37 (s, 5H) in agreement with the literature [19].

(5) Preparation of Compound 5 (3-(Benzyloxy)-6-methyl-4-oxo-4H-pyran-2-carbaldehyde). Compound 4 (2 g, 1 eq, 8.18 mmol) is dissolved in 37.8 mL chloroform and 10.2 mL DMSO. To this mixture triethylamine (7 mL, 0.050 mol, 6 eq) and pyridine (0.1 mL) are added. The mixture is stirred in an ice bath under argon using a magnetic stirring bar
until a temperature of 3–5°C is reached. Sulfur trioxide-pyridine complex (6.48 g, 0.040 mol, 5 eq) is subsequently added and the mixture is allowed to stir overnight. It is then extracted (2 * 20 mL water, 1 * 20 mL brine) and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The solvent is removed under reduced pressure using a rotavapor equipped with a cold trap (dry ice/isopropanol) to obtain the crude product as off-white solid. Some precipitation may occur. The mixture is filtered off and subsequently evaporated under reduced pressure to remove the acetone after which the crude product is filtered off and washed with a small amount of ethanol. The product is then dried in vacuo to obtain a stark white powder (1.3g, 78%).

(7) Preparation of Compound 7 (3-(Benzyloxy)-N-(4-bromobenzyl)-6-methyl-4-oxo-4H-pyran-2-carboxyamide). Compound 6 (0.1g, 0.38 mmol, 1 eq) is dissolved in dry tetrahydrofuran (4.16 mL) in a flame-dried round bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stirring bar under an argon atmosphere. N-Hydroxysuccinimide (0.045 g, 0.39 mmol, 1.02 eq) is added and the mixture stirred for 30 min. Dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (0.079g, 0.38 mmol, 1eq) is added to the filtrate in a dried round bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stirring bar and a reflux condenser under an argon atmosphere. The mixture is heated to 60°C and allowed to stir overnight. The solvent is removed under reduced pressure and the residue taken up in chloroform. This solution is transferred to a chromatography column (silica, eluent chloroform/methanol 1%). After chromatography, the product is obtained as an off-white solid (0.15g, 91%).

(8) Preparation of Compound 8 (N-[[1,1′-A’,1′-Terphenyl]-4-ylmethyl]-3-(benzyloxy)-6-methyl-4-oxo-4H-pyran-2-carboxamide). Compound 7 (90 mg, 0.21 mmol, 1 eq) is dissolved in toluene in a round bottom flask equipped with a reflux condenser, magnetic stirring bar, and an argon atmosphere. To this mixture are added aqueous potassium carbonate (2 M solution, 10 mL), triphenylphosphine (5.5 mg, 0.021 mmol,
0.1 eq), [1,1'-biphenyl]-4-ylboronic acid (41.5 mg, 0.21 mmol, 1 eq), and palladium acetate (4.6 mg, 0.02 mmol, 0.1 eq) after which the mixture is heated to 135 °C with vigorous stirring. The mixture is allowed to stir for 24 h before being extracted with toluene (3 × 20 mL) and dried over sodium sulfate and the solvent is removed under reduced pressure. The crude product is purified via column chromatography (silica, chloroform/1-2% methanol): 1H-NMR (CDCl3) δ 2.37 (s, 3H), 4.44–4.5 (d, 2H, J = 5.7 Hz), 5.34 (s, 2H), 6.29 (s, 1H), 7.10–7.75 (m, 18H), and 8.12 (b, 1H).

(9) Preparation of Compound 9 (N-{[1,1'-4',1''-Terphenyl]-4-ylmethyl}-3-hydroxy-6-methyl-4-oxo-4H-pyran-2-carboxamide). Compound 8 (186.5 mg) is dissolved in dichloromethane/methanol (70/30, 35 mL) in a thick-walled glass vessel. After flushing with argon, the hydrogenation catalyst is added (10% palladium on carbon). The vessel is placed in a shaker-type hydrogenation apparatus and placed under 40 psi hydrogen gas for 20 h after flushing with hydrogen gas to remove traces of oxygen. The catalyst is filtered off and the filtrate washed with 10 mL dichloromethane/methanol (50/50). The combined organic phase is evaporated in vacuo to yield an orange solid (138.5 mg, 90%). FT-IR: 3339.5 cm⁻¹ (OH), 1633.1 cm⁻¹ (C=O pyrone), and 253–270 cm⁻¹ (amide II), 1483.9 cm⁻¹ (amide I), 1591.8 cm⁻¹ (C=O pyrone), and MP (recrystallized from toluene) 253–270 °C.

2.2. Recombinant MMP Assays. The specificity of the synthesized inhibitor was determined in vitro against a panel of ten human recombinant MMP catalytic domains using a fluorescent assay kit (BML-AK016, Enzo Life Sciences). Briefly, the compound was dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) and further diluted in assay buffer (50 mM HEPES, 10 mM CaCl₂, 0.05% Brij-35, and pH 7.5). Ten MMPs (MMP-1, MMP-2, MMP-3, MMP-7, MMP-8, MMP-9, MMP-10, MMP-12, MMP-13, and MMP-14) were individually incubated with varying concentrations of substrate Mca-Pro-Leu-Gly-Leu-Dpa-Ala-Arg-NH2 [Mca is (7-methoxycoumarin-4-yl)-acetyl; Dpa is N-3-(2,4-dinitrophenyl)-L-α,β-diaminopropanoyl], 4μM in assay. The assays were performed in black, clear bottom, NBS Greiner 96-well plates (655906, Greiner Bio-One) and fluorescence (λex = 325 nm, λem = 405 nm) was measured at 60 sec intervals for 30 min with a FlexStation II microplate reader running SoftMax Pro 5.3 (Molecular Devices). After each fluorescent measurement the well plates were shaken for 2 sec to agitate the reagents. In each experiment we included a blank, a substrate control (substrate only in assay buffer), a positive control (NNGH, 1.3 μM final concentration), and negative control (only substrate and inhibitor in assay buffer). The latter was implemented to exclude possible interference of the inhibitor with the substrate. To confirm the potency against MMP-3 and MMP-12, separate assays were performed using human recombinant MMP-3 (72006, AnaSpec) and MMP-12 catalytic domains (55525-1, AnaSpec) and quenched fluorescent substrate QXL 520-Pro-Leu-Ala-Tyr-Trp-Ala-Arg-Lys(5-FAM)-NH2 (λex = 485 nm, λem = 538 nm, 60577-01, AnaSpec). The IC50 values were determined in a single experimental run in duplicate. Data analysis and curve fitting for determination of IC50 values were performed in GraphPad Prism 6.

2.3. Animals. Female C57BL/6 (8–10 weeks old) mice were purchased from Janvier Labs (France) and MMP-12 knockout mice (MMP-12-/-) (in C57BL/6) background together with littermate MMP-12+/+ controls) were obtained from Dr. Steven Shapiro (University of Pittsburgh, USA). C57BL/6 and MMP-12-/- mice were housed with 4–6 mice/cage with ad libitum access to food and water and with a 14-hour light/10-hour dark cycle in a specific pathogen-free animal facility and conventional facility, respectively. All experiments were approved by the Ethics Committee of the Faculty of Sciences of Ghent University.

2.4. Endotoxemia Model and MMP-12i Treatment. Endotoxemia was induced by intraperitoneal (i.p.) injection of lipopolysaccharide (LPS) from Salmonella enterica serotype abortus equi (Sigma) dissolved in PBS. The dose was 200 μg/20 g body weight (the LD100 dose for C57BL/6 mice). Control animals received i.p. injections of PBS. Rectal temperature was measured periodically after challenge. 100 μg MMP-12i (1 μg/μL) or vehicle control was administered intraperitoneally at different time points: 15 min before and 3 and 6 hours after LPS administration.

2.5. Gene Expression Analysis. For isolation of total RNA from in vivo choroid plexus samples, mice were anesthetized with ketamine/xylazine and perfused with PBS supplemented with bromphenol blue. Brains were dissected from the skull and choroid plexus from the third and fourth ventricles were dissected under a dissection microscope. Total RNA was isolated at different time points after LPS injection with the RNeasy kit (Qiagen). RNA concentration and purity were determined spectrophotometrically using the NanoDrop ND-1000 (NanoDrop Technologies). cDNA was made by using iScript cDNA Synthesis Kit (Bio-Rad) with 500 ng starting material and QPCR was done using the SensiFAST SYBR NO-ROX Kit (Bioline) on the Light Cycler 480 system (Roche). Expression levels of Mmp-12 were normalized to the expression of the two most stable housekeeping genes, Ubc and Gapdh, which were determined using the geNorm Housekeeping Gene (HKG) Selection Software [23]. Primer sequences can be found in Table 1.

2.6. Blood-CSF Barrier Permeability Leakage In Vivo. One hour before CSF isolation, mice were injected i.v. with 75 mg/kg body weight of FITC-labeled dextran (4 kDa, Sigma). They were perfused with 0.9% saline to remove all labeled dextran in the circulation. CSF was obtained using the cisterna magna puncture method as described previously [24]. In brief, borosilicate glass capillary tubes (B100-75-15, Sutter Instruments) were used to pull needles on the Sutter P-87 flaming micropipette puller (pressure 330 Pa, heat...
Table 1: Primer sequences used for gene expression analysis.

<table>
<thead>
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<td>AGGTCAAACAGGAAGACAGCATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ubc reverse</td>
<td>TCACACCAAGAACAAAGCACA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gapdh forward</td>
<td>TGAAGCGGGCATGCGG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gapdh reverse</td>
<td>CGAAGTGGAAGATGGGGAG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mmp-12 forward</td>
<td>CGTCTCCCATGATGACAGTG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mmp-12 reverse</td>
<td>AGTTGCTTCTAGCCCAAAAGAC</td>
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Ubc, ubiquitin C; Gapdh, glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase.

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index 300). Before sampling CSF, mice were sedated with ketamine/xylazine. The incision site was sterilized with 70% ethanol, and cisterna magna was exposed by cutting skin and muscle tissue on the posterior side of the skull. The head of the mouse was placed at an angle of 135 degrees and the incision site was sterilized with 70% ethanol, and cisterna magna was exposed by cutting skin and muscle tissue posterior side of the skull.

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3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Inhibitor Specificity. Compound 9 (Figure 1(a)) was assessed for its inhibitory properties towards an array of ten different MMPs using a fluorescent in vitro assay. For all tested MMPs, the compound is poorly potent against MMP-1, MMP-3, MMP-7, MMP-9, MMP-10, and MMP-13, reflecting IC₅₀ values higher than 50 µM (Figure 1(b)). The compound displays slightly better inhibitory activity towards MMP-2, MMP-8, and MMP-14 as the apparent IC₅₀ values are situated between 2 µM and 50 µM. But most importantly towards MMP-12 the compound reveals very potent inhibitory activity. The initial screen revealed an apparent IC₅₀ value for MMP-12 below 2 µM and when performing a detailed dose-response experiment using a more specific substrate for MMP-12 (Substrate XIII, AnaSpec) a nonlinear regression analysis indicated that at higher inhibitor concentrations an inhibitory plateau (72 ± 1.75%) is reached with a relative IC₅₀ of 177 nM (Figure 1(c)). Although the use of a different substrate can potentially influence the kinetic readout, a comparison between the fluorescent in vitro assay kit and the use of Substrate XIII resulted in similar inhibitor potencies (data not shown), which justifies the use of the more specific substrate for MMP-12. Taken together, these data indicate that the synthesized compound is a potent and fairly specific inhibitor of MMP-12 and therefore from Section 3.2 onwards it will be referred to as MMP-12i. The discrepancy between Puerta et al. [21] and this study regarding the inhibitory selectivity towards MMP-12 over MMP-3 could in part be explained by the strong pH-dependence of inhibitor potency for human MMP-3 [27]. Both MMP-3 and MMP-12 have a deep pocket S1’ subsite [28] in which the terphenyl can reside [21]. However, MMP-3 is uniquely characterized by a sharp optimum at pH 6 for efficient catalysis and inhibition and this is drastically reduced at neutral pH by structural changes in the S1’ pocket and ionization of inhibitor residues [27]. In contrast to the study of Puerta and colleagues, the compound was tested in physiologically relevant pH 7.5 to accommodate a large array of MMPs. Importantly, the pH-dependence of inhibitor-MMP-3 interactions typically gives rise to a change in IC₅₀ values not larger than one order of magnitude [27] as opposed to the three orders of magnitude we established here, so other factors might be at play. Because of this and the observed potency towards MMP-12 we further validated the biological relevance of the compound in the context of MMP-12.

3.2. In Vitro and In Vivo Effect of MMP-12 Inhibition. Endotoxemia, that is, systemic administration of lipopolysaccharide (LPS), induces systemic inflammation and eventually lethality in mice. We have previously shown that mice can be protected from LPS-induced lethality by administration of a broad spectrum MMP inhibitor BB-94 [9] and several MMPs appeared to play a role in the LPS-induced lethality [8, 11–13]. Here, we studied the effect of MMP-12 deficiency on the LPS sensitivity by using MMP-12⁻/⁻ mice. As shown in Figure 2(a), MMP-12⁻/⁻ mice display a partial protection to an LD₁₀₀ dose of LPS, indicating that MMP-12 plays a detrimental role in the LPS-induced lethality. To verify this, we treated wild type mice with the MMP-12i and challenged them with LPS (Figure 2(b)). MMP-12i treatment resulted in a significant reduction in LPS-induced lethality compared with vehicle treated mice, which again demonstrates that the compound most likely targets MMP-12. Systemic inflammation is known to be associated with loss of blood-brain barrier.
integrity and this has been correlated with lethality [29]. Next to the most studied endothelial blood-brain barrier (BBB), we have previously shown that the blood-cerebrospinal fluid barrier (BCSFB) which is formed by the choroid plexus epithelium (CPE) is also affected in response to systemic LPS administration [9]. mRNA expression analysis of choroid plexus tissue revealed 500-fold upregulation of Mmp-12 upon systemic LPS administration (Figure 2(c)), associated with an increase in BCSFB permeability (Figure 2(d)). Interestingly, the loss of BCSFB permeability was significantly reduced when endotoxic mice were treated with our MMP-12i (Figure 2(d)). Finally, we analyzed the effect of the MMP-12i on the BCSFB in vitro. Therefore, primary CPE cells were isolated and plated onto electrical cell impedance sensing (ECIS) arrays containing gold electrodes. ECIS is a real-time, label-free, impedance-based method used to study the barrier properties of cells grown in culture. After reaching confluency, cells were incubated with LPS or LPS supplemented with MMP-12i and compared to untreated cells. LPS resulted in a drop in normalized resistance compared to control and this was significantly reduced in the presence of MMP-12i (Figure 2(e)). These data clearly show that MMP-12 plays a role in the observed LPS-induced loss of BCSFB integrity.

4. Conclusion

In summary, we report the synthesis and biological evaluation of a hydroxypyrone-based MMPi with excellent potency and specificity towards MMP-12. Both in vivo and in vitro studies on the effects of the target compound on endotoxemia and BCSFB integrity clearly indicate a role for MMP-12 in
**Figure 2:** *In vivo* and *in vitro* effect of MMP-12 inhibition in endotoxemia. (a) Survival in function of time of MMP-12+/+ (black) and MMP-12−/− (grey) mice following i.p. challenge with a lethal dose of LPS. (b) Survival in function of time of C57BL/6 mice injected with vehicle (black) or MMP-12i (grey) following i.p. challenge with a lethal dose of LPS. (c) Relative Mmp-12 expression in choroid plexus tissue isolated before and 1, 4, and 8 hours after LPS challenge (n = 3–4). (d) Relative permeability of the blood-CSF barrier determined by measuring leakage of fluorescently labeled dextran (4 kDa) from the blood into the CSF 8 hours after LPS challenge in vehicle (black) and MMP-12i (grey) treated wild type mice, compared to PBS injected wild type mice. (e) Normalized resistance measured at low frequency using the ECIS instrument of primary choroid plexus epithelial cells incubated with vehicle (black), 1000 ng/mL LPS (black dotted line), and 1000 ng/mL LPS pretreated with 1 µM MMP-12 inhibitor (grey) (n = 3). Data are presented as means ± standard error of mean (sem). Survival curves were compared using a log-rank test. Other data were analyzed by Student’s *t*-test. * 0.01 ≤ *P* < 0.05; ** 0.0001 ≤ *P* < 0.001; **** *P* < 0.0001.
these inflammatory processes and establish the use of this compound in a biological context.

**Disclosure**

J. Aerts and R. E. Vandenbroucke shared first authorship.

**Conflict of Interests**

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this paper.

**Authors’ Contribution**

J. Aerts and R. E. Vandenbroucke contributed equally to the research presented in the paper.

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