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Reviews

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Updated developments on molecular imaging and therapeutic strategies directed against necrosis

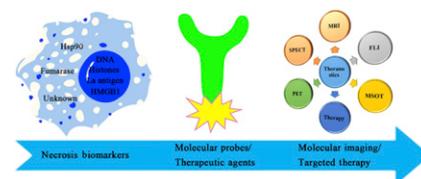
Dongjian Zhang^{a,b}, Meng Gao^{a,b}, Qiaomei Jin^{a,b}, Yicheng Ni^{a,b,c}, Jian Zhang^{a,b}

^aAffiliated Hospital of Integrated Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine, Nanjing University of Chinese Medicine, Nanjing 210028, China

^bLaboratories of Translational Medicine, Jiangsu Province Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Nanjing 210028, China

^cTheranostic Laboratory, Campus Gasthuisberg, KU Leuven, Leuven 3000, Belgium

This review describes the updated joint efforts to develop necrosis imaging probes and therapeutic strategies through targeting the biomarkers exposed by necrotic cells as well as discusses current challenges and possible future research directions.



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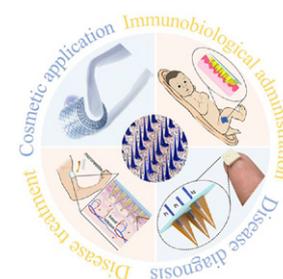
Recent advances of microneedles for biomedical applications: drug delivery and beyond

Jian Yang^a, Xinli Liu^b, Yunzhi Fu^a, Yujun Song^b

^aCollege of Materials Science and Chemical Engineering, Hainan University, Haikou 570228, China

^bCollege of Engineering and Applied Sciences, Nanjing University, Nanjing 210093, China

This review describes the updated joint efforts to develop necrosis imaging probes and therapeutic strategies through targeting the biomarkers exposed by necrotic cells as well as discusses current challenges and possible future research directions.



Original articles

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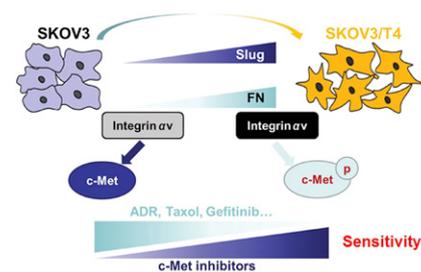
Targeting slug-mediated non-canonical activation of c-Met to overcome chemoresistance in metastatic ovarian cancer cells

Linlin Chang^a, Yan Hu^a, Yingying Fu^a, Tianyi Zhou^a, Jun You^b, Jiamin Du^a, Lin Zheng^a, Ji Cao^a, Meidan Ying^a, Xiaoyang Dai^a, Dan Su^b, Qiaojun He^a, Hong Zhu^a, Bo Yang^a

^aZhejiang Province Key Laboratory of Anti-Cancer Drug Research, College of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310058, China

^bZhejiang Cancer Hospital, Hangzhou 310022, China

In order to overcome chemotherapy resistance in metastatic ovarian cancer patients, we enriched a metastatic subpopulation of SKOV3 cells to explore the mechanisms underlying metastatic-associated drug resistance. Quantitative genomic and functional analyses uncover the critical roles of slug in metastatic-associated drug resistance, which can be overcome by c-Met inhibitor(s) both *in vitro* and *in vivo*. The finding also presents a new exciting opportunity to overcome metastatic-associated drug resistance for ovarian cancer patients by targeting c-Met signaling, particularly those patients harboring high expression levels of slug and poor prognosis.



In vitro* and *in vivo* activity of D-serine in combination with β -lactam antibiotics against methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus

Qing Wang^a, Yuemeng Lv^a, Jing Pang^a, Xue Li^a, Xi Lu^a, Xiukun Wang^a, Xinxin Hu^a, Tongying Nie^a, Xinyi Yang^a, Yan Q. Xiong^{b,c}, Jiandong Jiang^{a,d}, Congran Li^a, Xuefu You^a

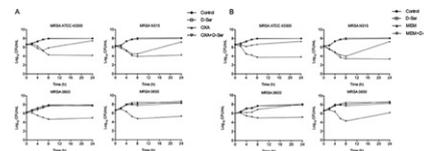
^aBeijing Key Laboratory of Antimicrobial Agents, Institute of Medicinal Biotechnology, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences & Peking Union Medical College, Beijing 100050, China

^bLos Angeles Biomedical Research Institute, Harbor-UCLA Medical Center, Torrance, CA 90502, USA

^cDavid Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90095, USA

^dState Key Laboratory of Bioactive Substances and Function of Natural Medicine, Institute of Materia Medica, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences and Peking Union Medical College, Beijing 100050, China

In this study, the authors found that D-serine had synergistic activity with β -lactams (represented by oxacillin and meropenem) against MRSA strains both *in vitro* and *in vivo*, demonstrated by results in MIC determination/checkerboard assay, time–kill curve analysis, murine systemic infection model and neutropenic thigh infection model.



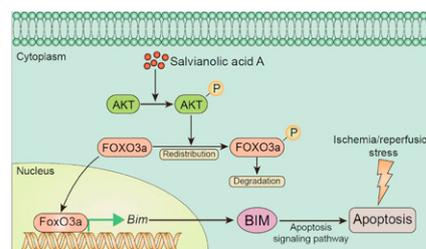
Inhibition of FOXO3a/BIM signaling pathway contributes to the protective effect of salvianolic acid A against cerebral ischemia/reperfusion injury

Junke Song^{a,b}, Wen Zhang^{a,b}, Jinhua Wang^{a,b}, Haiguang Yang^{a,b}, Qimeng Zhou^{a,b}, Haigang Wang^{a,b}, Li Li^{a,b}, Guanhua Du^{a,b}

^aState Key Laboratory of Bioactive Substances and Functions of Natural Medicines, Institute of Materia Medica, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences and Peking Union Medical College, Beijing 100050, China

^bBeijing Key Laboratory of Drug Target Identification and Drug Screening, Institute of Materia Medica, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences and Peking Union Medical College, Beijing 100050, China

The regulatory effect of salvianolic acid A (SalA) on FOXO3a/BIM signaling was studied in ischemia/reperfusion (I/R) injury. Results showed that inhibition of FOXO3a/BIM signaling through the phosphorylation of AKT contributed to the protective effect of SalA against I/R injury both *in vivo* and *in vitro*.



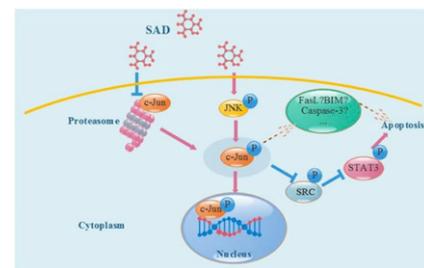
Secalonic acid D induces cell apoptosis in both sensitive and ABCG2-overexpressing multidrug resistant cancer cells through upregulating c-Jun expression

Hong Zhang^a, Liyan Huang^a, Liyang Tao^a, Jianye Zhang^b, Fang Wang^a, Xu Zhang^a, Liwu Fu^a

^aSun Yat-sen University Cancer Center, State Key Laboratory of Oncology in South China, Collaborative Innovation Center for Cancer Medicine, Guangdong Esophageal Cancer Institute, Guangzhou 510060, China

^bSchool of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Guangzhou Medical University, Guangzhou 511436, China

Secalonic acid D (SAD) activates JNK to phosphorylate c-Jun and prevents c-Jun protein from degradation. SAD serves as a c-Jun agonist to induce cell apoptosis through SRC/STAT3 signaling and other possible pathways (FasL, BIM, caspase-3, etc).



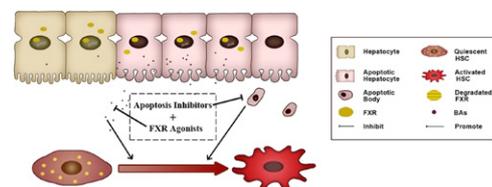
Combined obeticholic acid and apoptosis inhibitor treatment alleviates liver fibrosis

Jiyu Zhou^a, Ningning Huang^a, Yitong Guo^a, Shuang Cui^a, Chaoliang Ge^{a,b}, Qingxian He^a, Xiaojie Pan^a, Guangji Wang^a, Hong Wang^a, Haiping Hao^a

^aState Key Laboratory of Natural Medicines, Key Laboratory of Drug Metabolism and Pharmacokinetics, China Pharmaceutical University, Nanjing 210009, China

^bFirst Affiliated Hospital of Anhui Medical University, Hefei 230022, China

Elevated bile acids (BAs) and hepatocyte apoptosis trigger activation/proliferation of hepatic stellate cells, and ultimately promoted the development fibrosis. Treatment of obeticholic acid, an FXR agonist, reduces BA levels but could not inhibit hepatocellular apoptosis. Combined use of apoptosis inhibitor and FXR agonist represents a novel strategy for liver fibrosis.



Aurone derivatives as Vps34 inhibitors that modulate autophagy

Guodong Li^a, Joshua William Boyle^b, Chung-Nga Ko^c, Wu Zeng^d, Vincent Kam Wai Wong^d, Jian-Bo Wan^a, Philip Wai Hong Chan^{b,e}, Dik-Lung Ma^c, Chung-Hang Leung^a

^aState Key Laboratory of Quality Research in Chinese Medicine, Institute of Chinese Medical Sciences, University of Macau, Macau 999078, China

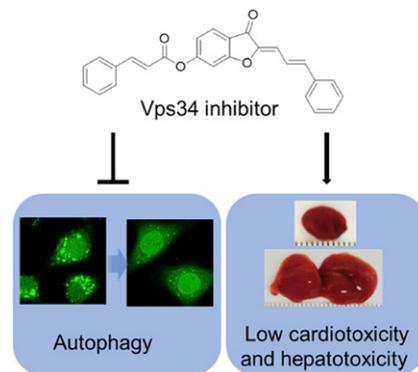
^bSchool of Chemistry, Monash University, Clayton 3800, Australia

^cDepartment of Chemistry, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong 999077, China

^dState Key Laboratory of Quality Research in Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology, Macau 999078, China

^eDepartment of Chemistry, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL, UK

We identified aurone derivative **1a** as an ATP-competitive inhibitor of Vps34 inhibitor. **1a** prevented autophagy in human cells induced either by starvation or by an mTOR inhibitor. *In vivo* examination showed that **1a** was able to promote p62 accumulation without affecting the morphology of mice heart and liver.

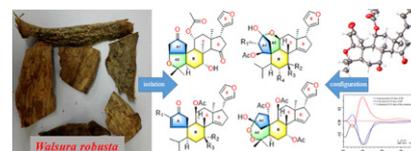


Bioactive A-ring rearranged limonoids from the root barks of *Walsura robusta*

Faliang An, Xiaobing Wang, Minghua Yang, Jun Luo, Lingyi Kong

Jiangsu Key Laboratory of Bioactive Natural Product Research and State Key Laboratory of Natural Medicines, Department of Natural Medicinal Chemistry, China Pharmaceutical University, Nanjing 210009, China

Twenty A/B spiro-type limonoids (**1–20**) including seven new neotectleanin-type limonoids (**1–7**), seven novel limonoids (**8–14**) with 5-oxatricyclo[5.4.0.1^{1,4}]henechene ring system, and two key precursors (**15–16**) were isolated from the root barks of *Walsura robusta*. Walrobsin M (**11**) significantly inhibited inflammatory activity with IC₅₀ value of 7.96 μmol/L, and down-regulated phosphorylation levels of ERK and p38 in a dose-dependent manner.



Develop a 3D neurological disease model of human cortical glutamatergic neurons using micropillar-based scaffolds

Cheng Chen^{a,b,c}, Xin Dong^{a,b}, Kai-Heng Fang^{a,b}, Fang Yuan^{a,b}, Yao Hu^{a,b}, Min Xu^{a,b}, Yu Huang^c, Xixiang Zhang^d, Danjun Fang^b, Yan Liu^{a,b,e}

^aInstitute for Stem Cell and Neural Regeneration, School of Pharmacy, Nanjing Medical University, Nanjing 211166, China

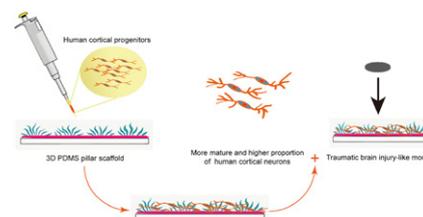
^bKey Laboratory of Targeted Intervention of Cardiovascular Disease, Collaborative Innovation Center for Cardiovascular Disease Translational Medicine, School of Pharmacy, Nanjing Medical University, Nanjing 211166, China

^cDepartment of Biological Engineering, Utah State University, Logan, UT 84322, USA

^dPhysical Sciences and Engineering Division (PSE), King Abdullah University of Science and Technology, Thuwal 23955-6900, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

^eInstitute for Stem Cell and Regeneration, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100101, China

Based on a polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS) pillar-based 3D scaffold, more mature and higher proportion of human cortical neurons was achieved. This study provided an *in vitro* disease-like model of traumatic brain injury, which would facilitate mechanistic studies and drug screening for neurotrauma or other neurological diseases.



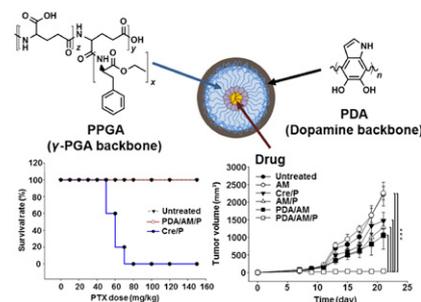
Safety and photochemotherapeutic application of poly(γ-glutamic acid)-based biopolymeric nanoparticle

Dongyoon Kim^a, Quoc-Viet Le^a, Young Bong Kim^b, Yu-Kyoung Oh^a

^aCollege of Pharmacy and Research Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Seoul National University, Seoul 08826, Republic of Korea

^bDepartment of Biomedical Engineering, Konkuk University, Seoul 05029, Republic of Korea

The safety of nanomaterials was enhanced using poly(γ-glutamic acid) and dopamine as building blocks. Amphiphilic phenylalanine derivative of poly(γ-glutamic acid) formed a core nanomaterials with hydrophobic paclitaxel inside. The polydopamine-coated and paclitaxel-loaded amphiphilic poly(γ-glutamic acid)-based nanoparticles exerted near-infrared-responsiveness and provided synergistic photothermal chemotherapeutic effect.

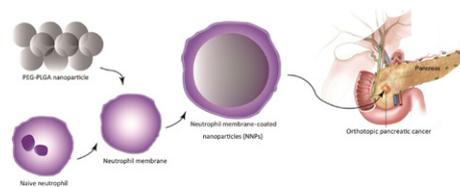


Neutrophil-mimicking therapeutic nanoparticles for targeted chemotherapy of pancreatic carcinoma

Xi Cao, Ying Hu, Shi Luo, Yuejing Wang, Tao Gong, Xun Sun, Yao Fu, Zhirong Zhang

Key Laboratory of Drug Targeting and Drug Delivery Systems, Ministry of Education, West China School of Pharmacy, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610041, China

Neutrophil membrane-coated nanoparticles (NNPs) have been developed to overcome the blood–pancreas barrier to achieve site-specific drug delivery.

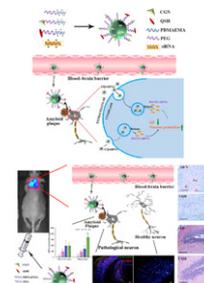


Small interfering RNA delivery to the neurons near the amyloid plaques for improved treatment of Alzheimer's disease

Qian Guo, Xiaoyao Zheng, Peng Yang, Xiaoying Pang, Kang Qian, Pengzhen Wang, Shuting Xu, Dongyu Sheng, Liuchang Wang, Jinxu Cao, Wei Lu, Qizhi Zhang, Xinguo Jiang

Key Laboratory of Smart Drug Delivery, Ministry of Education, & State Key Laboratory of Molecular Engineering of Polymers, School of Pharmacy, Fudan University, Shanghai 201203, China

In this study, the nanocomplexes were prepared with an siRNA against β -site amyloid precursor protein-cleaving enzyme 1 (BACE1), the rate-limiting enzyme of $A\beta$ production, as the therapeutic siRNA of Alzheimer's disease.



Prussian blue nanosphere-embedded *in situ* hydrogel for photothermal therapy by peritumoral administration

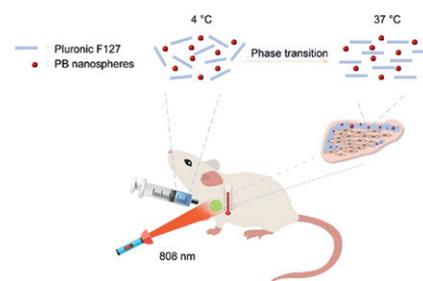
Jijun Fu^{a,b}, Bo Wu^{a,c}, Minyan Wei^b, Yugang Huang^{a,b}, Yi Zhou^{a,b}, Qiang Zhang^b, Lingran Du^b

^aThe Fifth Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University, Guangzhou Medical University, Guangzhou 510700, China

^bKey Laboratory of Molecular Target & Clinical Pharmacology, School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Guangzhou Medical University, Guangzhou 511436, China

^cCenter of Pharmaceutical Research and Development, School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Guangzhou Medical University, Guangzhou 511436, China

This study developed an *in situ* hydrogel containing Prussian blue (PB) nanospheres to treat breast cancer. The injectable hydrogel shows an excellent tumor curing effect and biocompatibility. The PB nanospheres were eliminated through the urine.



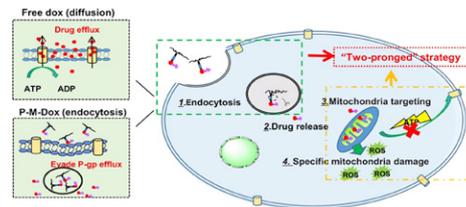
Overcoming chemotherapy resistance *via* simultaneous drug-efflux circumvention and mitochondrial targeting

Minglu Zhou^a, Lijia Li^a, Lian Li^b, Xi Lin^a, Fengling Wang^a, Qiuyi Li^a, Yuan Huang^a

^aKey Laboratory of Drug Targeting and Drug Delivery System (Ministry of Education), West China School of Pharmacy, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610041, China

^bDepartment of Pharmaceutics and Pharmaceutical Chemistry/Center for Controlled Chemical Delivery, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112, USA

Free Dox that enters cells by diffusion was vulnerable to P-gp efflux. On the contrary, P-M-Dox that enters cells by endocytosis can effectively evade P-gp efflux pump on the cell membrane. Then, P-M-Dox responsively releases MPP modified doxorubicin (M-Dox) in the lysosomal acidic environment, and eventually achieves excellent mitochondria targeting for elevating reactive oxygen species generation and minimizing ATP production, thereby killing drug-resistant tumor cells through simultaneous drug efflux circumvention and direct mitochondria delivery.

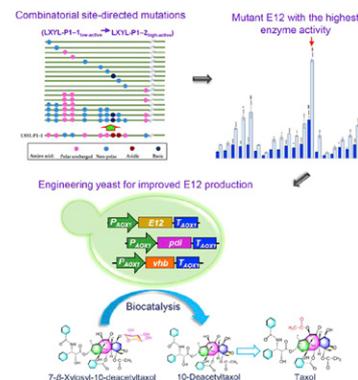


Combinatorial mutation on the β -glycosidase specific to 7- β -xylosyltaxanes and increasing the mutated enzyme production by engineering the recombinant yeast

Jing-Jing Chen, Xiao Liang, Fen Wang, Yan-Hua Wen, Tian-Jiao Chen, Wan-Cang Liu, Ting Gong, Jin-Ling Yang, Ping Zhu

State Key Laboratory of Bioactive Substance and Function of Natural Medicines & NHC Key Laboratory of Biosynthesis of Natural Products, Institute of Materia Medica, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences & Peking Union Medical College, Beijing 100050, China

The combinatorial mutation strategy was employed to increase the β -glycosidase activity, and the mutant E12 with the highest enzyme activity was obtained. The E12 production in the yeast was further improved by co-expressing the molecular chaperone PDI (protein disulfide isomerase) and the *Vitreoscilla* hemoglobin under the promoter P_{AOX1} . This engineered yeast can be used for the biocatalysis of 7- β -xylosyl-10-deacetylaxol to 10-deacetylaxol for Taxol semi-synthesis.



Short communication

Bioengineered miR-27b-3p and miR-328-3p modulate drug metabolism and disposition via the regulation of target ADME gene expression

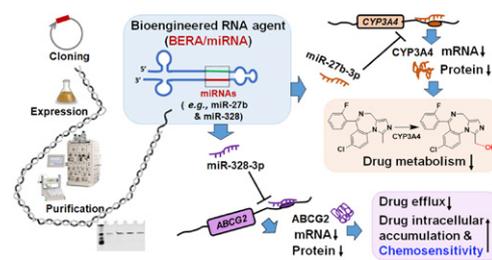
Xin Li^{a,c}, Ye Tian^{b,c}, Mei-Juan Tu^c, Pui Yan Ho^c, Neelu Batra^c, Ai-Ming Yu^c

^aKey Laboratory of Molecular Target & Clinical Pharmacology, School of Pharmaceutical Sciences & the Fifth Affiliated Hospital, Guangzhou Medical University, Guangzhou 511436, China

^bLab for Bone Metabolism, Key Lab for Space Biosciences and Biotechnology, School of Life Sciences, Northwestern Polytechnical University, Xi'an 710072, China

^cDepartment of Biochemistry & Molecular Medicine, UC Davis School of Medicine, Sacramento, CA 95817, USA

A novel RNA biotechnology was used to produce bioengineered miRNA agents (BERA), namely BERA/miR-27b-3p and BERA/miR-328-3p, which were selectively processed to target miR-27-3p and -328-3p to modulate the expression of CYP3A4 enzyme and ABCG2 transporter, respectively, in human cells, and subsequently alter cellular drug metabolism and disposition capacity.



Regulation and guideline

Guidance for the clinical evaluation of traditional Chinese medicine-induced liver injury

Xiaohu Xiao^a, Jianyuan Tang^b, Yimin Mao^c, Xiuhui Li^d, Jiabo Wang^a, Chenghai Liu^e, Kewei Sun^f, Yong'an Ye^g, Zhengsheng Zou^h, Cheng Pengⁱ, Ling Yang^j, Yuming Guo^a, Zhaofang Bai^a, Tingting He^a, Jing Jing^a, Fengyi Li^k, Na An^b

^aChina Military Institute of Chinese Medicine, Beijing 302 Hospital of China, Beijing 100039, China

^bCenter for Drug Evaluation, China Food and Drug Administration, Beijing 100022, China

^cRenji Hospital of Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai 200127, China

^dBeijing Youan Hospital of Capital Medical University, Beijing 100069, China

^eShuguang Hospital of Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Shanghai 200127, China

^fFirst Affiliated Hospital of Hunan University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Changsha 410007, China

^gDongzhimen Hospital of Beijing University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Beijing 100700, China

^hCenter for Non-infectious Liver Diseases, Beijing 302 Hospital of China, Beijing 100039, China

ⁱCollege of Pharmacy, Chengdu University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Chengdu 610075, China

^jCollege of Pharmacy, Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Shanghai 201203, China

^kCenter for Infectious Liver Diseases, Beijing 302 Hospital of China, Beijing 100039, China

Cover story**Front**

In the tug-of-war between human and cancer, the latter usually gains the upper hand, especially when it comes to the metastatic ovarian cancer which is highly resistant to chemotherapy. This is similar with the Chinese historical event back in the Southern Song Dynasty. At that time, almost no one could stop invasion of the cataphract from Jin Dynasty, since the war-horses from Jin were fully armed with impenetrable armour, as shown in the cover image. Fortunately, a general of Song Dynasty, Yue Fei, developed a kind of spear with hooked sickle, which could particularly cut off the legs of those armed war-horses, thus bring down these “undefeatable” Jin enemies. Yue's army initiated effective counterattack against Jin's cataphract, defeating one enemy after another. This well-known patriot has been the national folk hero in China since then. Our recent study uncovers that slug, a transcription factor essential for metastasis, contributes to the drug resistance of ovarian cancer cells. Intriguingly, slug activates c-Met in a ligand-independent manner, thus opening a window for c-Met inhibitors (*e.g.*, XL184) to specifically targeting these resistant cells. Thus c-Met inhibitors are just like Yue's army, efficiently killing those highly resistant metastatic ovarian cancer cells, even though they are “fully armed” with hyperactivated slug. This study not only uncovers the critical roles of slug in drug resistance of ovarian cancer, but also highlights a promising therapeutic strategy by targeting the noncanonical activation of c-Met in slug-positive ovarian cancer patients with poor prognosis.

Hong Zhu, Bo Yang

Back

The discovery and structure elucidation of limonoids, which possess complex structures and/or potent bioactivities, but only in small quantities, are exceptionally difficult in traditional folk medicinal plants in the Meliaceae plant families. This article describes how to use modern analytical instruments, such as NMR, HPLC and HR-MS, just like omnipotent cartoon character in the famous Chinese animation “Calabash Brothers” with “clairvoyant” and “clairaudience”, to find the minor, complex, and bioactive limonoids from the root bark of traditional folk medicine *Walsura robusta*. The isolation and identification were applied based on the characteristic ultraviolet absorption, molecular weight range and resonance fingerprints of target limonoids. Systematic study of the root barks of *Walsura robusta* led to 16 novel A-ring rearranged limonoids, along with 4 known analogues based on our clairvoyance ability—HPLC, HR-MS and NMR. Partial isolates showed modest anti-inflammatory activities, especially walrobsin M, which down-regulated phosphorylation levels of ERK and p38 in *Propionibacterium acnes*-stimulated THP-1 human monocytic cells in a dose-dependent manner. This study aims to provide a pathway to discover novel bioactive natural drug leads in traditional folk medicinal plants.

Jun Luo, Lingyi Kong
