

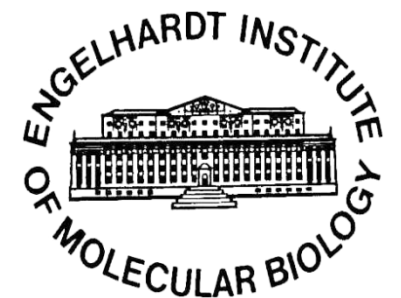
BIOGENIC AMINES IN THE HEALTH CHALLENGE CAUSED BY THE CHANGING ARCTIC CLIMATE

Professor Jouko Vepsäläinen

Docent Mervi Hyvönen

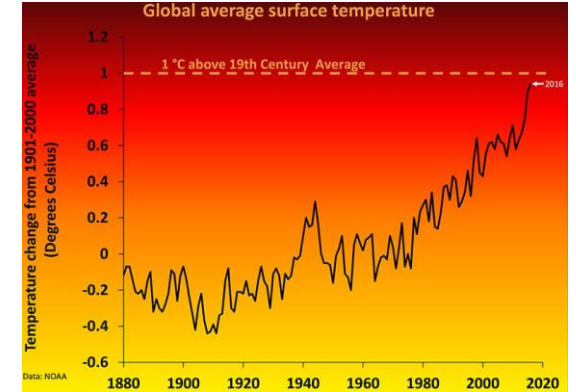
Docent Tuomo Keinänen

School of Pharmacy, University of Eastern Finland, Kuopio
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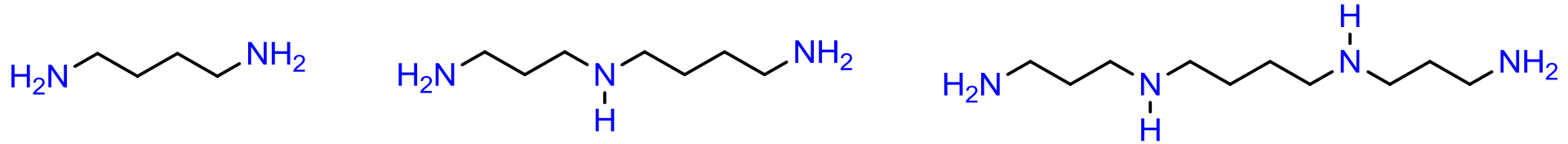
Polyamines & arctic climate change

- * The temperature in the Arctic Circle is rising faster than in the rest of the world
- * Due to the climate change, Arctic ecosystems are challenged by new pathogens and fluctuating environmental conditions causing abiotic (i.e. heat/cold, drought/flooding, salinity, sunlight) and biotic (i.e. microbes, viruses, fungi, parasites, introduced invasive species) stress
- * Spreading of Arctic microbes to the south - southern microbes to the Arctic
- * Permafrost is a very good preserver of microbes - as it melts, infectious agents may be released
- * Polyamines are a class of important biogenic amines, acting as universal molecules protecting against abiotic and biotic stress

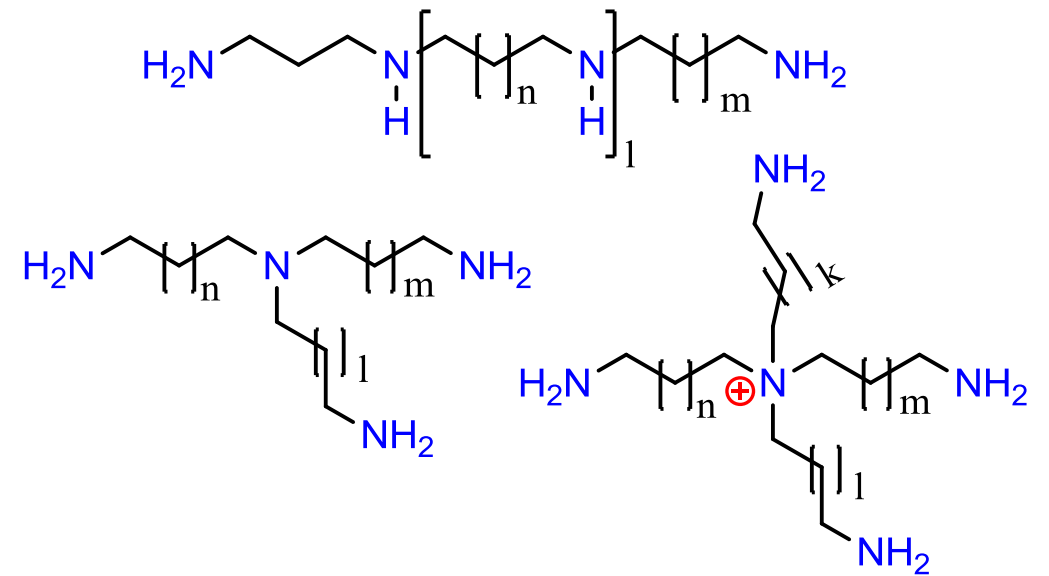


Polyamines in living cells

- * The most common polyamines in living systems are putrescine, spermidine and spermine



- * Long-chain and branched polyamines allow extreme thermophile bacteria live at high temperature
- * Spermine protects plants from salinity and drought
- * Many viruses require polyamines for replication

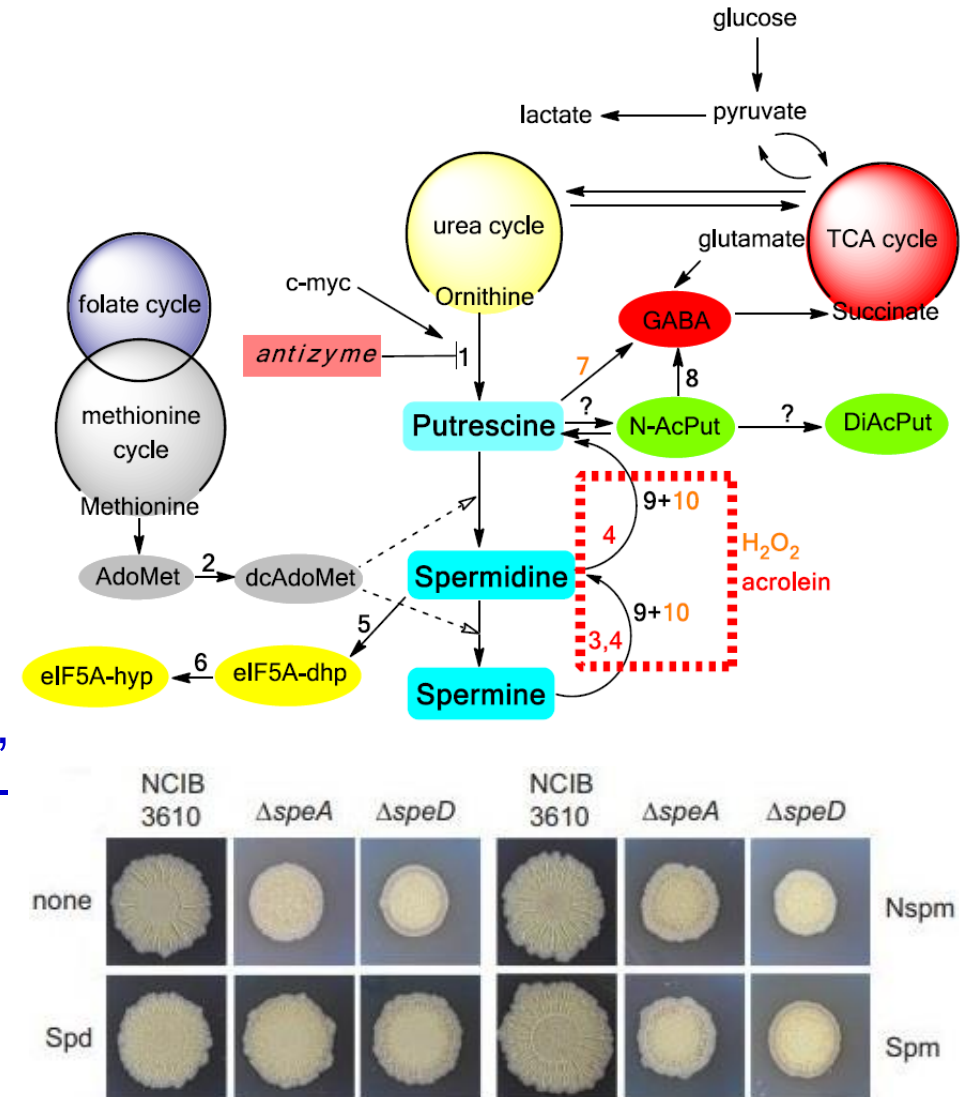


Polyamine-treated plant

Normal plant

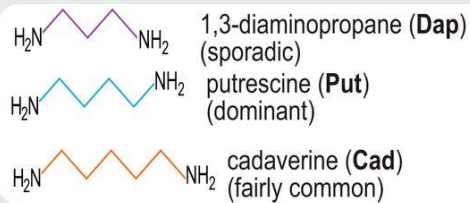
Polyamines protect against abiotic and biotic stress

- * Polyamine metabolism is linked to central metabolic pathways in all three kingdoms of life
- * Polyamines are an alternative energy source (via conversion to succinate)
- * Spermidine is essential for the proliferation and differentiation of many cell types
- * Spermidine protects humans against cardiovascular diseases
- * Spermidine is necessary for bacterial biofilm formation, which increases antibiotic resistance (even up to 1000-fold)

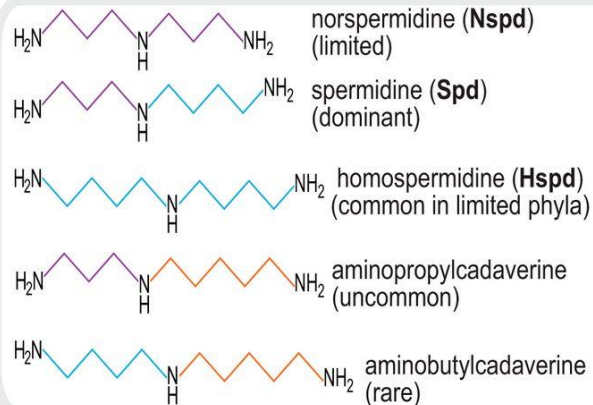


Polyamine metabolism differences

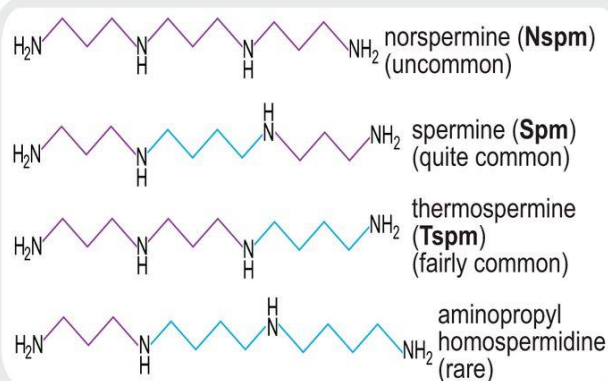
Diamines



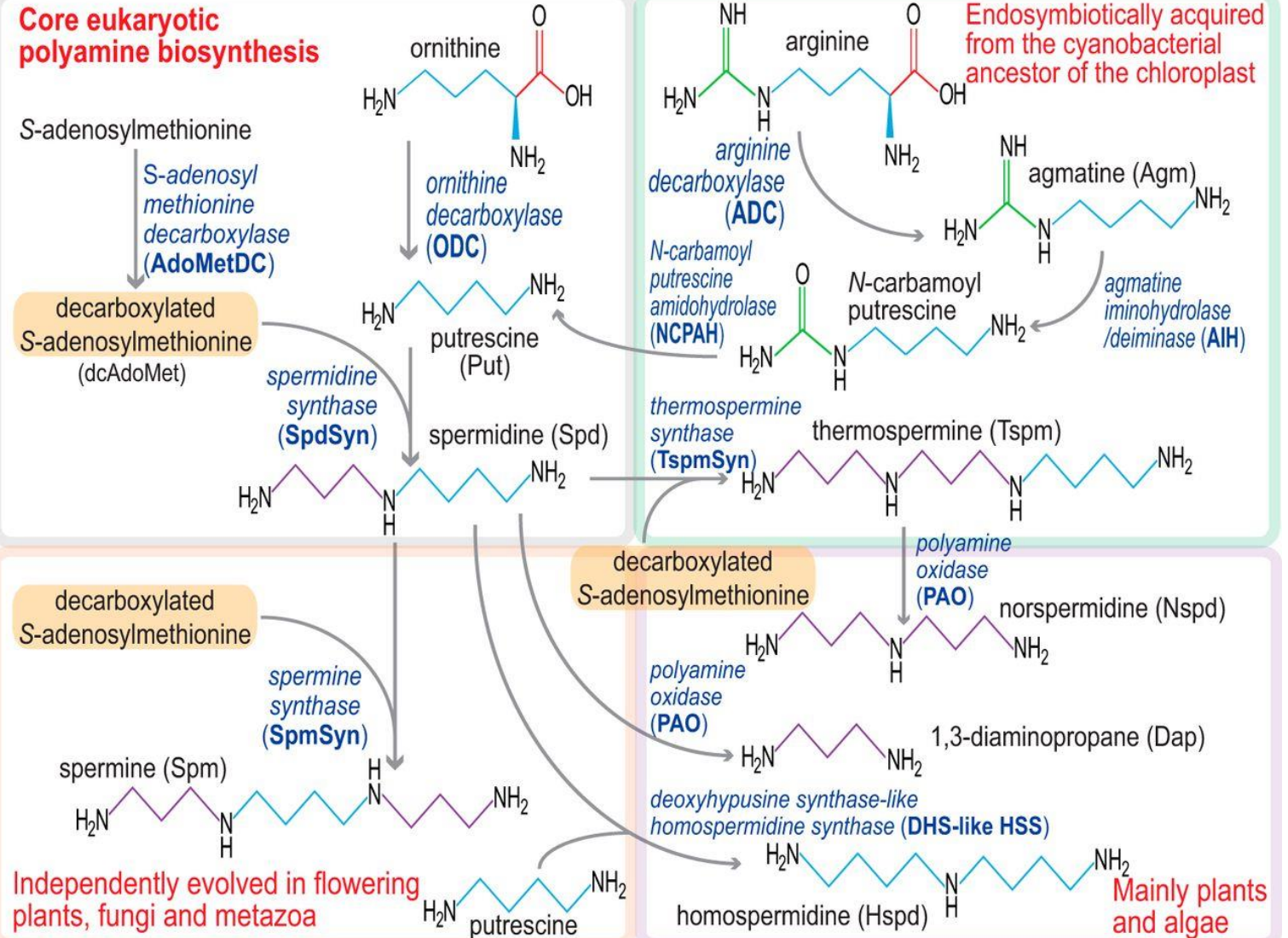
Triamines



Tetraamines



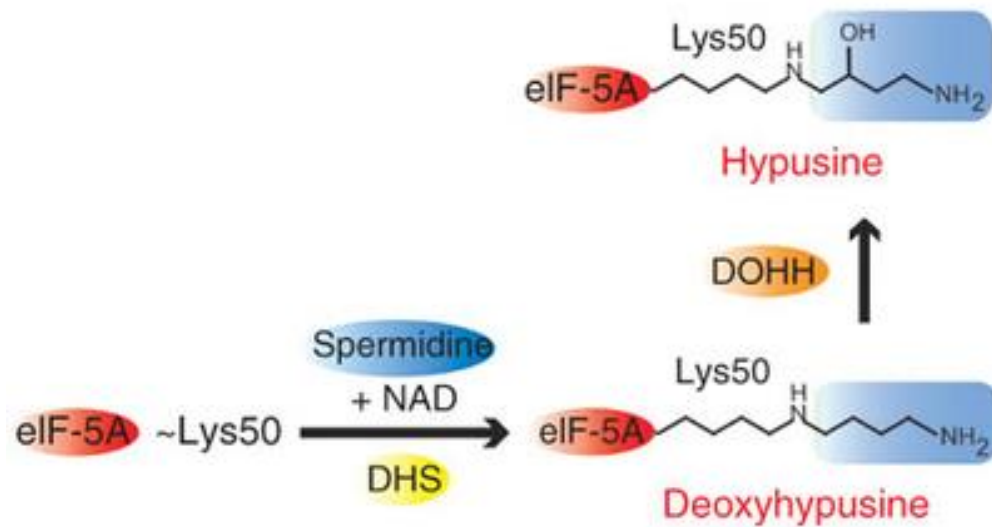
Core eukaryotic polyamine biosynthesis



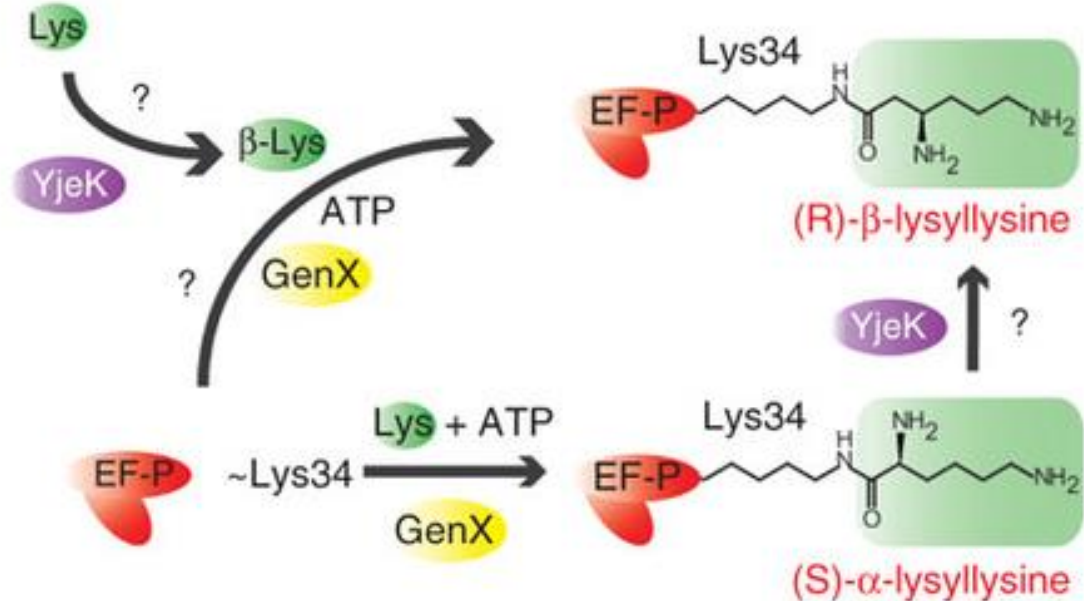
Eukaryotic vs bacteria cell metabolism

- * Translation of poly-proline containing proteins

Eukaryotic cells



Bacteria

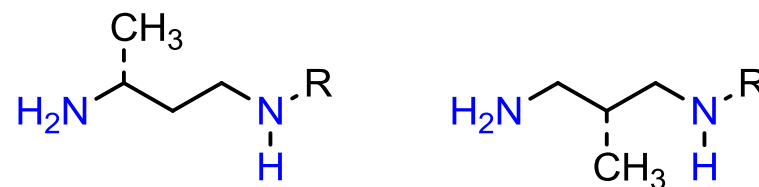


Aims and methods of the project

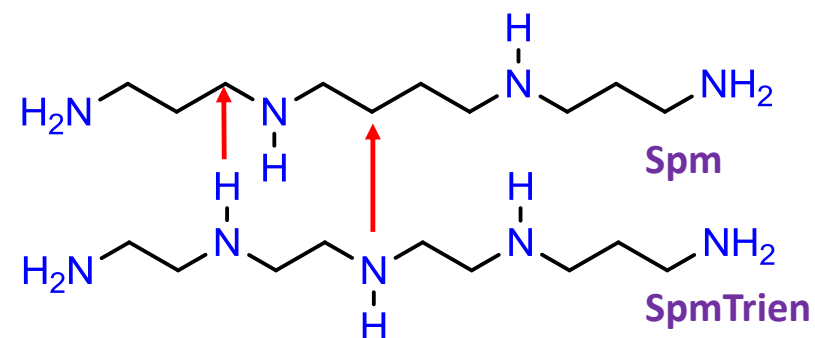
- * Find differences in polyamine metabolism between host and microbe, healthy and diseased cell
- * Synthesize novel polyamine analogs in order to develop therapeutics for human/animal/plant diseases associated with the changing Arctic climate
- * HPLC, NMR, MS analysis of analog purity, concentration, and cellular content and metabolism of the compounds
- * Investigation of the biological properties of the compounds with recombinant enzymes, microbes, cell/organ cultures and in mice
- * Distribution of the compounds to our collaborators for testing in specific applications/disease models



Enzyme inhibitors



Modifying biological properties



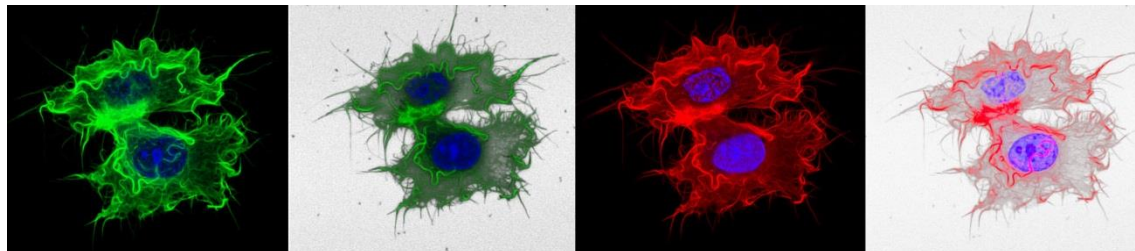
Stable precursors

Instrumentation

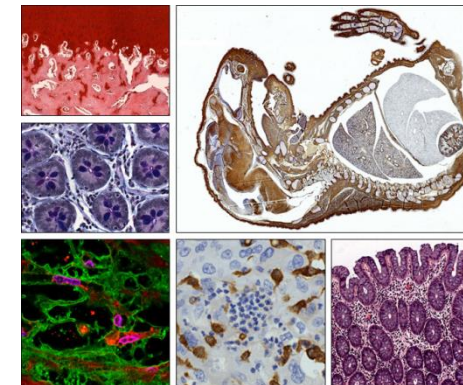
NMR Spectroscopy



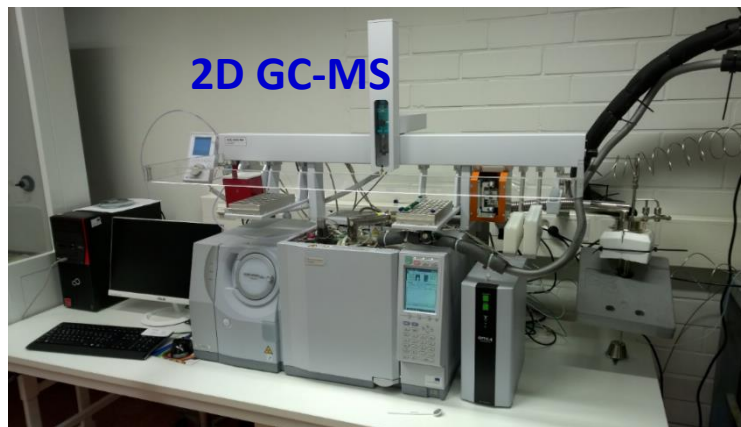
Biological imaging



Histology



2D GC-MS



ESI MS



ICP MS



TXRF



TOF MS





**School of Pharmacy,
University of Eastern Finland**

Prof. Jouko Vepsäläinen

Doc. Mervi T. Hyvönen, Ph.D.

Doc. Tuomo A. Keinänen, Ph.D.



**Engelhardt Institute of Molecular Biology,
Russian Academy of Sciences**

Prof. Alex R. Khomutov

Dr. Maxim Khomutov, Ph.D.

Dr. Dmitrii Karpov, Ph.D.

Dr. Olga Smirnova, Ph.D.

Collaborators

Prof. Guido Kroemer, University Paris Descartes, France

Prof. Heather Wallace, University of Aberdeen, United Kingdom

Ass. Prof. Anu Kauppinen, University of Eastern Finland

Doc. Ale Närvänen, University of Eastern Finland