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# BID and the $\alpha$ -bisabolol-triggered cell death program: converging on mitochondria and lysosomes

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## Abstract

$\alpha$ -Bisabolol (BSB) is a plant-derived sesquiterpene alcohol able to trigger regulated cell death in transformed cells, while deprived of the general toxicity in several mouse models. Here, we investigated the involvement of lysosomal and mitochondrial compartments in the cytotoxic effects of BSB, with a specific focus on the BH3-only activator protein BID. We found that BSB particularly accumulated in cancer cell lines, displaying a higher amount of lipid rafts as compared to normal blood cells. By means of western blotting and microscopy techniques, we documented rapid BSB-induced BID translocation to lysosomes and mitochondria, both of them becoming dysfunctional. Lysosomal membranes were permeabilized, thus blocking the cytoprotective autophagic flux and provoking cathepsin B leakage into the cytosol. Multiple flow cytometry-based experiments demonstrated the loss of mitochondrial membrane potential due to pore formation across the lipid bilayer. These parallel events converged on neoplastic cell death, an outcome significantly prevented by BID knockdown. Therefore, BSB promoted BID redistribution to the cell death executioner organelles, which in turn activated anti-autophagic and proapoptotic mechanisms. This is an example of how xenohormesis can be exploited to modulate basic cellular programs in cancer.

## Introduction

$\alpha$ -Bisabolol (BSB) is a vegetal highly lipophilic sesquiterpene taking part in plant immune defense against microbial insults<sup>1</sup>. Similarly to other plant metabolites, it also succeeds in interacting with diverse intracellular pathways of normal mammalian cells<sup>2</sup>, which usually mount anti-inflammatory and proresolving responses under BSB<sup>3,4</sup>.

In addition, several preclinical studies from our group and others revealed that BSB exerts pleiotropic effects against a wide range of transformed cells, eventually leading to bioenergy dissipation, membrane permeabilization, and

regulated cell death (RCD)<sup>5–11</sup>. Because of its low toxicity at the therapeutic dosages, easy administration route and opportunity for synergism<sup>5,11</sup>, BSB has already been tested in animal models<sup>11</sup> and proposed as a novel antineoplastic agent for treating acute lymphoblastic leukemia<sup>5,8</sup>, chronic myeloid and lymphocytic leukemias<sup>5,7</sup>, malignant gliomas<sup>9</sup>, and pancreatic carcinomas<sup>11</sup>.

However, the sequence of intracellular events triggered by BSB and leading to apoptotic cell death is still lacking clear distinction of elements. Lipid rafts, specialized membrane domains that compartmentalize either pro-survival or proapoptotic signaling molecules<sup>12</sup>, have been reported to directly interact with BSB, allowing it to be absorbed into the plasma membrane<sup>10</sup>. Once entered the cell, a series of injuries involving mitochondria and lysosomes seems to drive the cytolytic program activated by BSB<sup>6</sup>. In chronic lymphocytic leukemia cells, for example, it promoted the opening of mitochondrial membrane

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pores and destabilized the lysosomal compartment, eventually favoring the collapse of the cell-rescuing autophagic apparatus<sup>7</sup>.

Molecular interactions priming the death cascade are even less clear. The proapoptotic, BH3-only protein BID has been hypothesized to orchestrate the proximal response to BSB, based on some basic observations: it can be recruited into lipid rafts by some apoptosis-inducing agents<sup>13</sup>; it functionally links extrinsic and intrinsic apoptotic pathways, both ending with mitochondrial membrane depolarization and caspase activation<sup>14</sup>; and it is involved in the lipid exchange and trafficking from plasma membranes to intracellular ones<sup>15</sup>. Proceeding on this track, we previously demonstrated that BID moved into flotillin-rich membrane regions upon BSB treatment and, at least in cell-free conditions, it interacts with BSB through its methionine 194, which is part of the hydrophobic groove present on its surface<sup>10</sup>. Therefore, the core proapoptotic protein BID might be considered as a candidate cytoplasmic receptor for BSB, both of them appearing colocalized in lipid rafts.

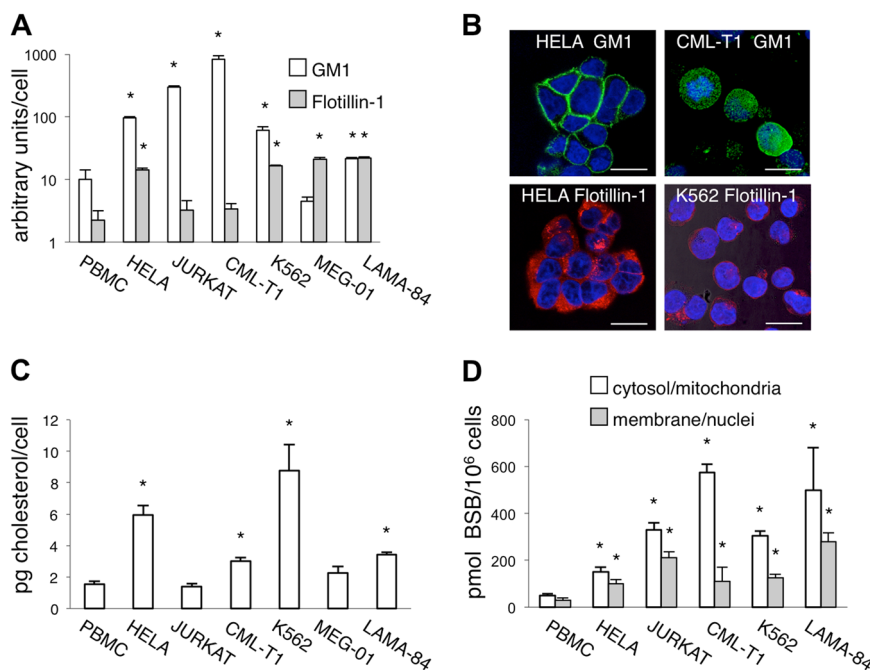
By using HeLa and Jurkat cells as *in vitro* cancer models, here we demonstrate that BID is rapidly mobilized upon BSB treatment and its presence is required for

full cytotoxicity to occur. Therefore, we present the main cellular events triggered by BSB, involving lysosomal and mitochondrial disruption and ending with neoplastic cell death.

## Results

### Lipid raft components and BSB uptake

It was previously suggested that BSB enter cells through lipid rafts, highly dynamic sterol- and sphingolipid-enriched membrane domains that function as platforms to concentrate signal transduction machineries. Ganglioside M1 (GM1), flotillin-1, and cholesterol are three of the main raft components and are widely used as markers for lipid raft cellular amount<sup>10,12</sup>. To test the possibility that BSB specificity for transformed cells may reside in different lipid raft contents as compared to the normal counterparts, we first quantified by flow cytometry GM1 and flotillin-1 in either peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) or a panel of cancer cell lines (Fig. 1a), some of them being also visualized by confocal microscopy (Fig. 1b). With respect to PBMC, most tumor cells had superior amounts of GM1 and flotillin-1, detected by means of the affinity to cholera toxin B and a specific monoclonal antibody, respectively. Cellular cholesterol content, determined by high-performance liquid



**Fig. 1 Lipid rafts and BSB uptake.** **a** Expression of GM1 and flotillin-1 as assessed by flow cytometry in different cell types. Data were expressed as arbitrary units dividing the MFI by the median forward scatter (size) in each sample. \* $p < 0.05$ , as compared to PBMC. **b** Immunofluorescence detection of GM1 (Alexa Fluor 488) and Flotillin-1 (Cy-3) on different cell types. Samples were counterstained with DAPI and visualized by confocal microscopy. Magnification 63 $\times$ . Scale bar: 17  $\mu$ m. **c** Plasma membrane content of cholesterol. \* $p < 0.05$  as compared to PBMC. **d** BSB concentrations in cellular compartments of different cells treated with 40  $\mu$ M BSB for 24 h. \* $p < 0.05$ , as compared to PBMC. Mean values and s.d. of five independent determinations for each cell type were plotted.

**Table 1 Relationship between lipid raft components (GM1, flotillin-1, and cholesterol) and sensitivity to BSB, as expressed by IC<sub>50</sub> (μM) in PBMC and human cancer cell lines.**

Cell line	GM1 (a)	Flotillin-1 (b)	Cholesterol (c)	a + b + c	IC <sub>50</sub>	[Cellular BSB]
PBMC	+	+	+	+++	181	70 ± 9
HeLa	++	+	++	+++++	70	250 ± 20
JURKAT	+++	+	+	+++++	80	541 ± 27
CML-T1	+++	+	+	+++++	53	669 ± 47
K562	++	++	++	+++++	73	407 ± 17
MEG-01	+	++	+	+++	63	nd
LAMA-84	++	++	+	+++++	68	765 ± 109

nd not done

GM1 and flotillin-1 were expressed as arbitrary units of fluorescence based on the results of fluorescence-activated cell sorting analysis. The ratio between mean fluorescence intensity (MFI) and mean forward scatter of the cells was determined ( $\leq 15 = +$ ;  $15-100 = ++$ ;  $>100 = +++$ ), to correct for difference in cell sizes. Cholesterol was expressed as pg/cell ( $\leq 3 = +$ ;  $>3 = ++$ ). [BSB] was expressed as pmol/10<sup>6</sup> cells

chromatography (HPLC), also resulted on average significantly more abundant in neoplastic cells than PBMC (Fig. 1c). In parallel, we measured BSB content in subcellular fractions. As compared to PBMC, HeLa, Jurkat, CML-T1, K562, and LAMA-84 cancer cells internalized higher amounts of BSB, which accumulated in the cytosolic/mitochondrial fraction and, to a lesser extent, in cell membranes and nuclei (Fig. 1d). Therefore, lipid raft amount correlated with BSB intracellular content. In addition, it correlated with cell sensitivity to BSB, as evaluated by 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT) assay and expressed as μM IC<sub>50</sub> (half-maximal inhibitory concentration; Table 1). Our previous observation that filipin III, a polyene antibiotic disrupting cholesterol-rich raft fractions, rescued cells from BSB-induced cytotoxicity further strengthens the importance of membrane rafts in the BSB mechanism of action<sup>6</sup>.

#### Cytostatic and cytotoxic effects of BSB

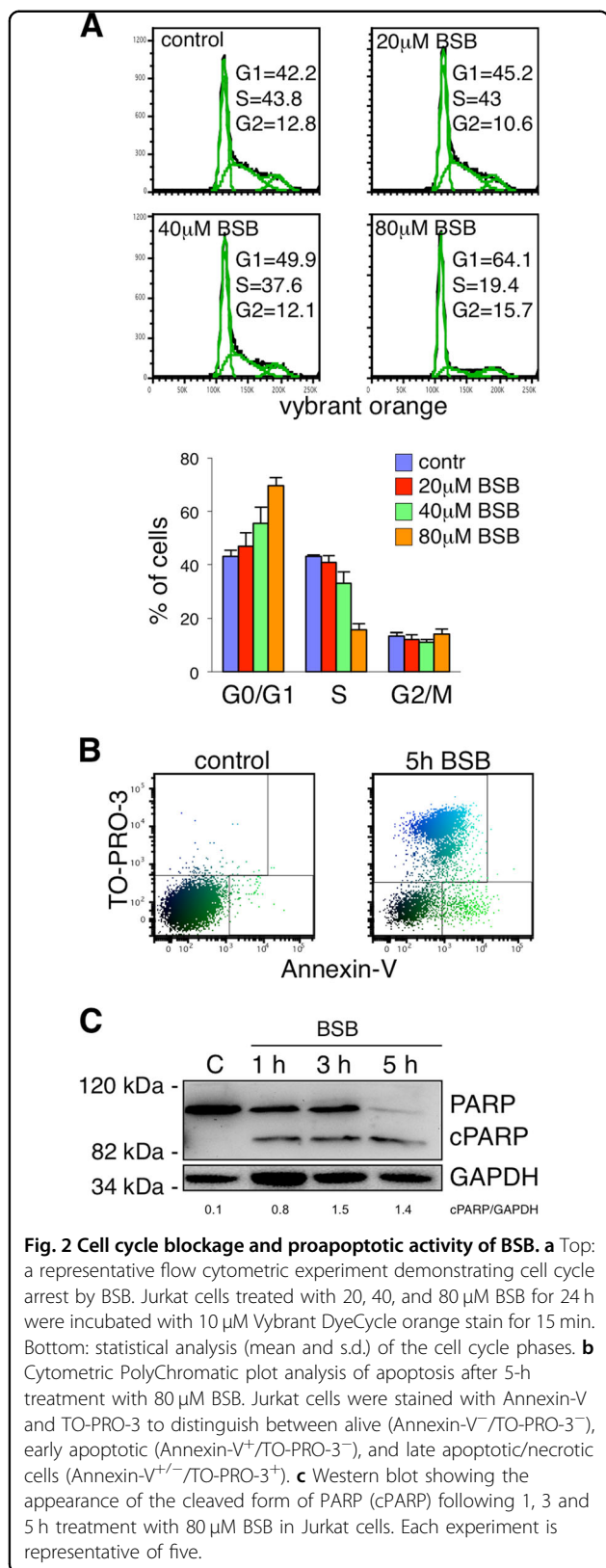
We previously reported that BSB decreased viability of several neoplastic cell types<sup>5,7,8,10</sup>. Here we analyzed in more detail the cytostatic and cytotoxic effects of BSB in HeLa and Jurkat cells. Flow cytometric analysis of DNA content revealed that 24-h treatment with BSB arrested cells in G<sub>0</sub>/G<sub>1</sub> phase in a concentration-dependent manner. At the same time, the number of S phase cells decreased (Fig. 2a). Annexin-V/TO-PRO-3 staining performed after 5-h BSB treatment showed an increase of both early apoptotic (Annexin-V<sup>+</sup>/TO-PRO-3<sup>-</sup>) and late apoptotic/necrotic cells (Annexin-V<sup>++</sup>/TO-PRO-3<sup>+</sup>; Fig. 2b). Exposure to 80 μM BSB also increased the level of the apoptotic marker cleaved poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) in Jurkat cells (Fig. 2c;  $p < 0.05$ ). These results indicated that BSB exerted a direct growth inhibitory effect on transformed cells that was mediated through cell cycle arrest in G<sub>0</sub>/G<sub>1</sub> phase and induction of RCD.

#### BSB-induced BID translocation to mitochondria and lysosomes

Upon BSB entry, a number of intracellular pathways involving apoptotic and autophagic mechanisms must be triggered out to provoke the cell death we observed. Based on our previous biochemical studies, demonstrating that BSB can recruit and directly interact with BID within lipid rafts<sup>10</sup>, we focused on this BH3-only protein and analyzed its subcellular fate upon BSB stimulation. HeLa cells were transfected with pDsRed2-BID expression vector, whose product was monitored by confocal microscopy to assess its redistribution through the intracellular compartments. As soon as 1 h after BSB stimulation, BID translocated to mitochondria and lysosomes, as evidenced by its tight colocalization with MitoTracker and LysoTracker fluorescent dyes, respectively (Fig. 3a, b and Supplementary Movie 1). This was followed by organelle damage, as indicated by the loss of fluorescence intensity of mitochondria and lysosomes, which started as soon as 3 h after BSB stimulation (Fig. 3a). Kinetic immunoblot analysis demonstrated that both full-length and truncated BID (tBID) were present in mitochondrial extracts of BSB-treated cells (Fig. 3c;  $p < 0.05$ ), further supporting its subcellular relocation upon BSB exposure. Thus, the cell death executioner organelles, mitochondria and lysosomes, are targets of BID being mobilized by BSB.

#### Autophagic flux impairment and lysosome destabilization

The lysosomal compartment, one of the main targets of BSB, is critically involved in the autophagic pathway, a regulated self-digestion process triggered by unfavorable conditions, in which selected cytoplasmic material is sequestered into double-membrane vesicles (autophagosomes) and delivered for lysosomal degradation. Two fundamental components contribute to the autophagic flux: (a) autophagosome nucleation and maturation, a

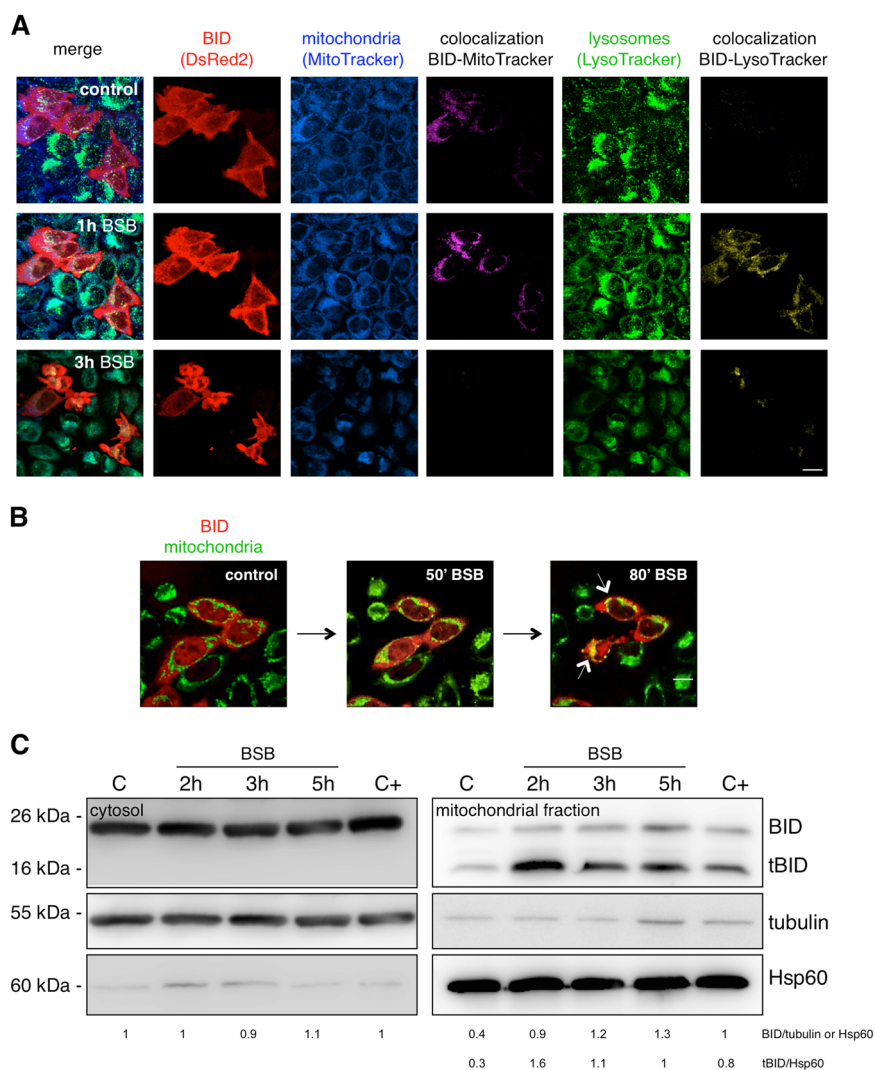


microtubule-associated protein 1 light chain 3 (LC3) and Beclin 1-dependent process; (b) functional lysosomes, eventually fusing with autophagosomes to efficiently degrade the autophagic cargo<sup>16</sup>.

(a) By means of Cyto-ID-Green staining, we have previously shown that BSB increased autophagosome formation in a dose-dependent manner. This may indicate either induction of autophagic flux or accumulation of autophagosomes due to a downstream blockage<sup>6</sup>. To clarify this aspect, we assessed the turnover of LC3-II, a widely used marker for autophagosome formation resulting from the lipidation of LC3-I, in the presence or absence of two lysosomal degradation inhibitors, E-64D and pepstatin A. In E-64D and pepstatin A-treated cells, an autophagy promoter will increase LC3-II levels, whereas an autophagy inhibitor will not change them<sup>17</sup>. Stimulation with BSB increased LC3-II amount as compared to control cells ( $p < 0.05$ ). However, pretreatment with E-64D and pepstatin A did not further augment LC3-II levels (Fig. 4a;  $p = ns$  (not significant) between BSB and BSB plus autophagy inhibitors), demonstrating BSB-dependent impairment of autophagic flux. Of note, expression of Beclin 1 protein, which is dispensable for LC3-II lipidation but required for the subsequent autophagosome maturation<sup>18</sup>, was clearly reduced after 16-h treatment with BSB (Fig. 4b;  $p < 0.05$ ). Conversely, Beclin 1 messenger RNA, evaluated by quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction (RT-qPCR), significantly increased upon BSB exposure both in HeLa and Jurkat cells (fold change of  $4.3 \pm 0.9$  and  $3 \pm 0.2$  at 16 h, respectively,  $p < 0.05$ , not shown), suggesting enhanced Beclin 1 protein degradation rather than transcriptional suppression.

Therefore, BSB led to the accumulation of Beclin 1-deficient, poorly progressing autophagosomes.

(b) By staining cells with LysoTracker green (LTG), we noticed lysosome accumulation as soon as 1 h after BSB administration (Fig. 3a), further indicating an altered autophagic process. Afterward, LTG uptake progressively decreased (Figs. 3a and 4c). This was compatible with an enlargement/accumulation and subsequent collapse of lysosomal compartment. To evaluate the effects of BSB on lysosomal membrane stability, we used the fluorescent lysosomotropic dye acridine orange (AO). The AO-relocation assay, aimed at the assessment of AO leakage outside the lysosome<sup>19</sup>, showed an increase in cytosolic green fluorescence after treatment with BSB (Fig. 4d; left). Accordingly, the AO-uptake assay, directly measuring the AO accumulation inside the lysosome, demonstrated a decrease in lysosomal red fluorescence (Fig. 4d; right). To further confirm the BSB-triggered loss of lysosomal membrane integrity, we stained cells with a fluorophore-labeled antibody detecting cathepsin B, a cysteine protease involved in enzymatic digestion of lysosomal content. A 5-h exposure to BSB determined lysosome-to-cytosol



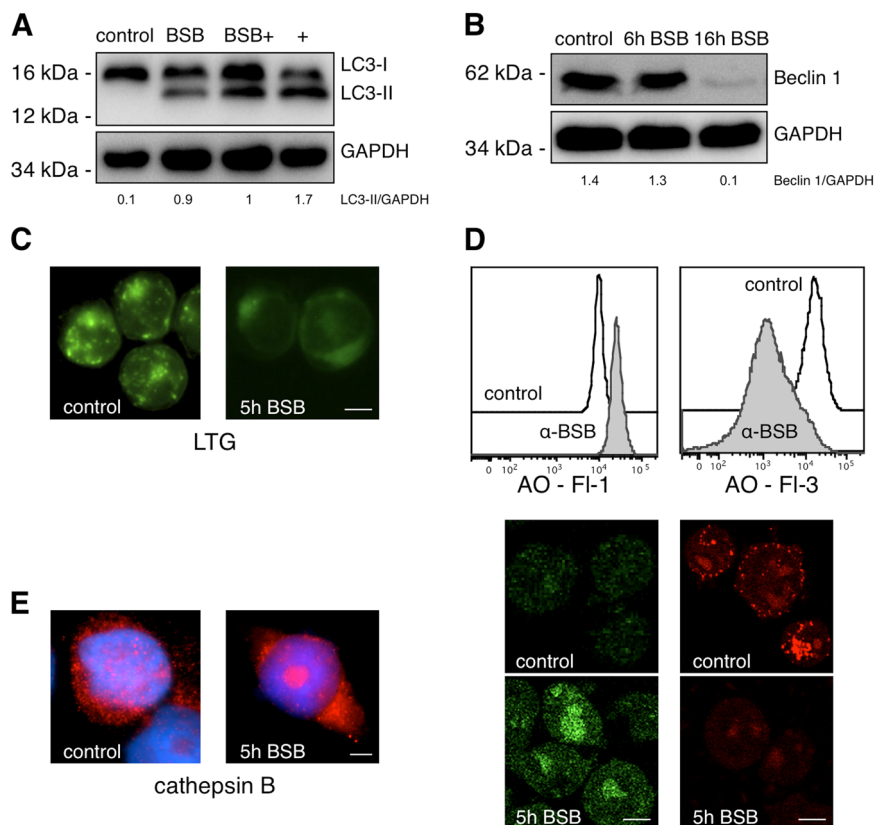
**Fig. 3 Fate of BID following BSB stimulation.** **a** Colocalization of pDsRed2-BID with the specific mitochondrial (MitoTracker Deep Red FM) and lysosomal (LysoTracker green DND-26) dyes was analyzed by time-lapse imaging confocal microscopy. pDsRed2-BID-transfected HeLa cells were stained with the probes, stimulated with 80  $\mu$ M BSB and monitored for 3 h. One hour after addition of BSB, the uniformly distributed red fluorescence in the cytosol, spatially distinct from the blue granular mitochondrial and the green granular lysosomal ones, appeared translocated and colocalized with mitochondria (purple) and lysosomes (yellow), as clearly appreciable at the level of the single optical slices. Three hours after addition of BSB, the apoptotic features were clear: the uniform red pattern was completely replaced by red clusters; blue and green fluorescences (and respective colocalizations) decreased as a consequence of dye leakage. Scale bar: 17  $\mu$ m. **b** Key frames selected from Supplementary Movie 1. 80' stimulation with BSB led to the overlap between green-stained mitochondria and red fluorescent BID, generating yellow signals (white arrows). Scale bar: 17  $\mu$ m. **c** Kinetic western blot demonstrating the appearance of tBID and, to a lesser extent, full-length BID in the mitochondrial fraction. The positive control (C+) of BID cleavage is etoposide. The shown experiment is representative of three.

redistribution of cathepsin B, as evidenced by the diffuse fluorescence pattern together with the presence of large cytoplasmic cathepsin B aggregates (Fig. 4e).

Overall, BSB-induced Beclin 1 decrease and lysosomal disruption hindered the autophagic flux, which was likely impeded at the stage of autophagosome. The collapse of autophagic machinery eventually favored the leakage of lysosomal proapoptotic cathepsins throughout the cytosol.

### Trigger for mitochondrial damage

BID translocation to mitochondria (Fig. 3a–c) was expected to initiate the intrinsic apoptotic pathway through mitochondrial membrane permeabilization (MMP), considered as the point of no return toward cell death<sup>20</sup>. We measured MMP by means of JC-1, a mitochondrial transmembrane potential ( $\Delta\Psi$ m)-sensitive dye, which accumulates in well-polarized mitochondria in form of red fluorescent aggregates<sup>8</sup>. Figure 5a shows that



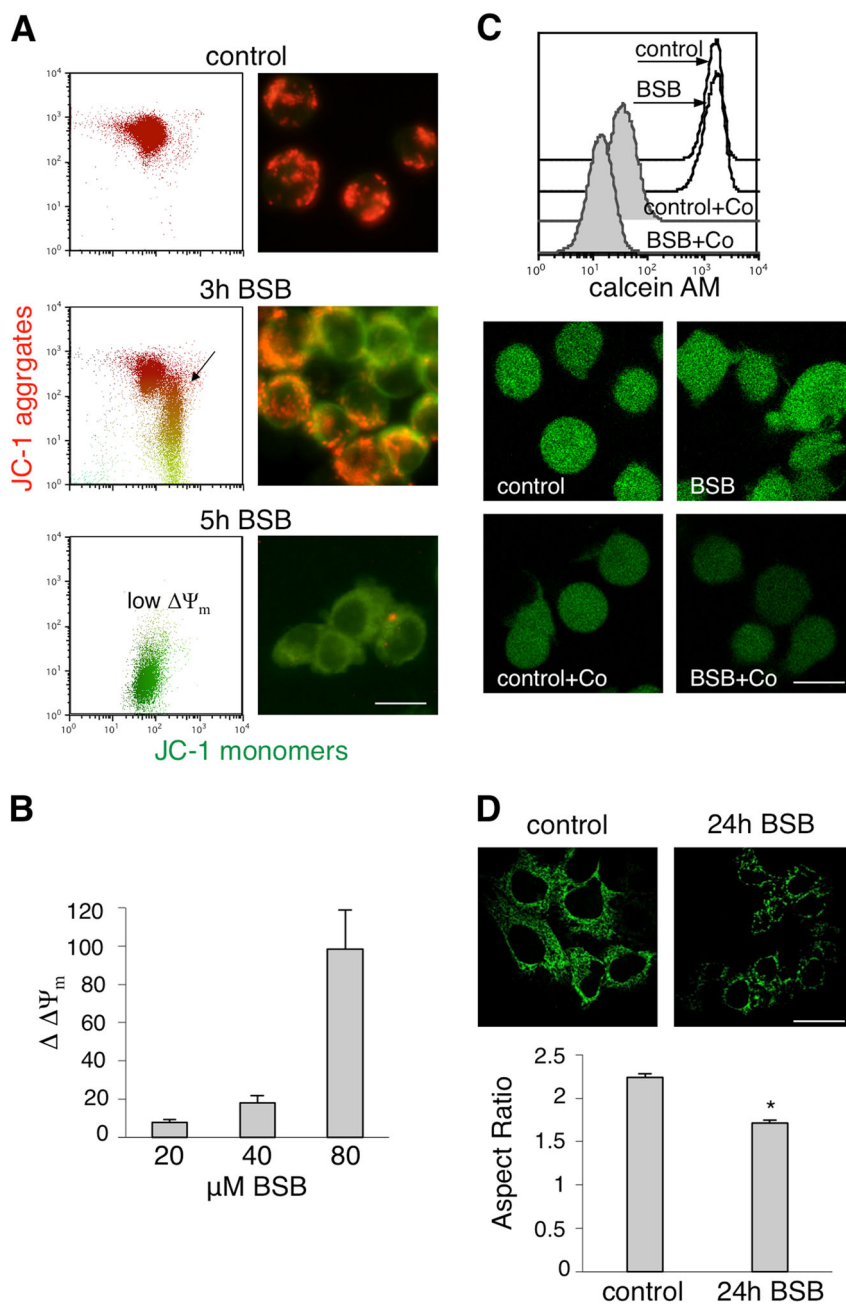
**Fig. 4 Autophagy impairment and lysosomal collapse induced by BSB.** **a** Expression of LC3-I and LC3-II in Jurkat cells left untreated (control) or treated for 16 h with BSB, BSB plus pepstatin A and E-64D (BSB+), or pepstatin A and E64D without BSB (+). **b** Expression of Beclin 1 in Jurkat cells treated or not with BSB for 6 and 16 h. **c** Fluorescence microscopy of lysosomal destabilization evaluated by LTG-uptake assay in Jurkat cells. Shown is the shift from a punctate staining (intact lysosomes from untreated cells) to a diffuse cytoplasmic signal (disrupted lysosomes from treated cells). Scale bar: 12  $\mu$ m. **d** Flow cytometry and fluorescence microscopy assessment of lysosomal membrane permeabilization. *AO-relocation assay* (left): Jurkat cells stained with the metachromatic fluorophore AO were exposed to 80  $\mu$ M BSB for 5 h. Leakage of lysosomal content into the cytoplasm was measured as an increase in green fluorescence (control  $11,590 \pm 1243$  vs treated  $17,185 \pm 2532$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ). *AO-uptake assay* (right): Cells treated with 80  $\mu$ M BSB for 5 h were stained with AO. Reduced lysosomal AO accumulation was measured as a reduction in red fluorescence (control  $15,290 \pm 2379$  vs treated  $1600 \pm 200$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ). Scale bar: 12  $\mu$ m. **e** Fluorescence microscopy evaluation of the lysosomal protease cathepsin B after 5-h treatment of Jurkat cells with 80  $\mu$ M BSB. Cathepsin B was released into the cytosol upon BSB stimulation, as evidenced by the diffuse fluorescence pattern. A large cytoplasmic cathepsin B aggregate was also evident. Samples were counterstained with DAPI. Scale bar: 12  $\mu$ m.

treatment with 40  $\mu$ M BSB resulted in a time-dependent decrease of JC-1 red fluorescence, shifting downward due to  $\Delta\Psi_m$  dissipation. This was further confirmed by using tetramethylrhodamine methyl ester (TMRM), a potentiometric fluorescent probe accumulated by mitochondria in a log scale as  $\Delta\Psi_m$  increases, according to Nernst equation in a voltage-dependent manner<sup>21</sup>. Considering 180 mV as control cell  $\Delta\Psi_m$  value<sup>21</sup>, we calculated a significant fall to  $172 \pm 1.5$ ,  $162 \pm 4$ , and  $81 \pm 20$  mV in cells treated with 20, 40, and 80  $\mu$ M BSB, respectively. As such, there was a dose-dependent increase of  $\Delta\Delta\Psi_m$  (Fig. 5b), defined as the difference between control cell- and treated cell- $\Delta\Psi_m$ .

BSB-induced MMP may also result from the opening of mitochondrial permeability transition pore (mPTP). To explore this possibility, the calcein acetoxymethyl ester

(calcein AM) assay was performed. Calcein AM becomes fluorescent in cells after cleavage of AM groups through cytosolic and mitochondrial esterases.  $\text{CoCl}_2$  cannot enter mitochondria when mPTP is closed, so that it quenches cytosolic fluorescence leaving unmodified the mitochondrial one<sup>7</sup>. Control and BSB-treated cells showed similar MFI when loaded with only calcein AM. However,  $\text{CoCl}_2$  addition led to a far more MFI decrease in treated cells as compared to control due to the quenching of both cytosolic and mitochondrial fluorescence (Fig. 5c), reflecting the irreversible mPTP opening.

Mitochondrial membrane depolarization induced by BSB could associate with altered mitochondrial morphology<sup>22</sup>. To investigate this point, HeLa cells were transfected with mitochondrial-targeted green fluorescent protein (GFP) and mitochondrial morphology was



**Fig. 5 Mitochondrial damage triggered by BSB.** **a** JC-1 technique demonstrating  $\Delta\Psi_m$  dissipation caused by BSB in Jurkat cells. *Flow cytometry (left, polychromatic plot analysis)*: The normal (high)  $\Delta\Psi_m$  of untreated cells moved downward (intermediate and low  $\Delta\Psi_m$ ) after treatment with 40  $\mu\text{M}$  BSB, at the indicated time points. This was due to the progressive dislocation from mitochondria to the cytosol. *Fluorescence microscopy (right)*: In untreated cells, well-polarized mitochondria appeared as a red punctate fluorescence; after treatment with 40  $\mu\text{M}$  BSB red fluorescence was lowered and the green one was increased, indicating loss of  $\Delta\Psi_m$ . Scale bar: 12  $\mu\text{m}$ . **b**  $\Delta\Delta\Psi_m$  values, as evaluated by TMRM staining, of Jurkat cells exposed to 20, 40, and 80  $\mu\text{M}$  BSB for 5 h were  $7.6 \pm 1.5$ ,  $18 \pm 4$ , and  $98.3 \pm 20.6$ , respectively, as compared to untreated ones,  $p < 0.05$ . **c** Impairment of mPTP function after 5-h treatment with 40  $\mu\text{M}$  BSB, as assessed by calcein AM assay in Jurkat cells. The fluorescence intensity of calcein AM-loaded cells was similar between resting and treated ones ( $1554 \pm 120$  vs  $1568 \pm 115$ ). Quenching of calcein AM fluorescence by  $\text{CoCl}_2$  (Co) was significantly reduced in treated cells as compared to control ( $18 \pm 4$  vs  $34 \pm 3$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ), indicating mPTP opening. Scale bar: 12  $\mu\text{m}$ . **d** HeLa cells transfected with mito-GFP were treated with 80  $\mu\text{M}$  BSB or vehicle for 24 h and mitochondrial morphology was monitored. Upper panel: representative images of mitochondrial network by live cell imaging. Scale bar: 10  $\mu\text{m}$ . Lower panel: aspect ratio analysis represented as histogram with s.e.m. Data indicate significant fragmentation of mitochondrial network upon BSB exposure. A total of 500 measurements for each condition have been made. \* $p < 0.001$ . For panels **a**, **c**, and **d**, shown experiment is representative of at least five.

assessed in live cells by confocal microscopy. BSB-treated cells displayed more discrete, less interconnected, mitochondria as compared to control. In particular, aspect ratio (defined as the ratio between the major axis and minor axis of each particle) decreased after BSB exposure, clearly indicating mitochondrial network fragmentation (Fig. 5d).

These findings suggested that BSB perturbed mitochondrial membranes and dissipated  $\Delta\Psi_m$ , two well-recognized events precipitating, or at least amplifying, RCD pathways<sup>14</sup>.

### BID knockdown protects cancer cells from BSB-induced cytotoxicity

To verify the actual contribution of BID in the cytotoxic program of BSB, we generated BID-knockdown HeLa cells and analyzed organelle damage after BSB exposure. BID silencing partially protected cancer cells from BSB-induced mitochondrial depolarization, as evidenced by the decreased percentage of green-emitting JC-1 monomers compared to control (Fig. 6a). In addition, BSB-triggered lysosomal membrane permeabilization was attenuated in BID-knockdown cells, still showing some LTG puncta after 5-h treatment (Fig. 6b). Beclin 1 suppression, clearly evident after 16-h exposure to BSB, was significantly prevented by BID silencing (Fig. 6c;  $p < 0.05$ ). Thus, BID may be directly involved in autophagy down-regulation and BID-knockdown cells may hold functional autophagic machinery, potentially rescuing cells from apoptosis. Indeed, we found that at concentrations up to 80  $\mu\text{M}$ , which were usually associated with an incremental degree of cell death, BID-silenced cells were significantly protected from BSB cytotoxicity (Fig. 6d). This makes BID a proapoptotic and anti-autophagic molecular player, whose activity is necessary to achieve the full cell death program of BSB.

### Discussion

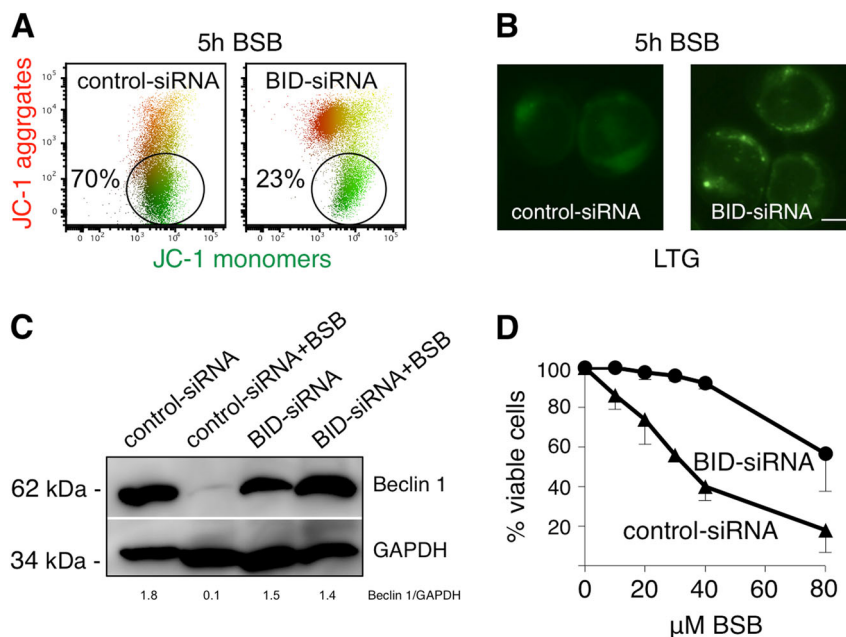
In the search of novel therapeutic approaches against cancer, synthetic molecules selectively targeting tumor surface receptors, oncogenic kinases, or immune checkpoints largely predominate, with remarkable results<sup>23–25</sup>. However, they usually fail to eradicate the neoplastic clone. Even in chronic myeloid leukemia, perhaps representing the clearest example of tyrosine kinase inhibitor efficacy, the neoplastic stem cell compartment usually survives due to its basic autophagic, cell-rescuing, mechanisms<sup>26</sup>. On the other side, plant-derived compounds have notoriously been considered as dirty molecules, given their propensity to affect numerous intracellular pathways<sup>2</sup>. But they should be of interest to cancer treatment due precisely to their ability to modulate the eukaryotic autophagic and apoptotic machineries, two intersected and evolutionarily conserved programs often dysregulated in cancer cells.

Our study provides evidence that the natural lipophilic terpene BSB arrests cell cycle and induces neoplastic cell death through a BID-dependent mechanism. In particular, BSB (a) selectively accumulated in transformed cells, (b) triggered BID translocation to lysosomes and mitochondria, (c) permeabilized lysosomal and mitochondrial membranes leading to cytoplasmic leakage of apoptogenic factors, as well as bioenergy dissipation, and (d) blocked the autophagic flux, possibly lowering the threshold for cell death initiation.

Different cell-free assays have previously shown that direct interactions between BSB and the non-BH3 domain of BID are biochemically possible<sup>10</sup>. In addition, lipids act as ligands for BID, which is also devoted to their transport between intracellular membranes<sup>15</sup>. The subcellular localization in turn regulates the proapoptotic functions of the BCL-2 family members<sup>27</sup>. At resting conditions, BID is anchored to the plasma membrane or free floating in the cytoplasm. BSB rapidly increased BID affinity for specific intracellular membranes, favoring its mobilization to lysosomes and mitochondria (Fig. 3a, b). This was meant to have a great impact on the available binding partners, creating an organelle-centered imbalance between prosurvival and proapoptotic factors in favor of the latter. Together with BIM, BID is known to activate the proapoptotic effectors BAK and BAX, eventually forming oligomers with membrane-permeabilizing properties<sup>28</sup>. In our setting, both full-length and, to a major extent, tBID were found in the mitochondrial fraction upon BSB stimulation (Fig. 3c). Thus, BSB binding to BID may impose specific sublocalizations and increased sensitivity to enzymatic cleavage as well. Alternatively, very early and still undefined molecular events may link BSB entry to BID cleavage. In this regard, the upregulation of specific death receptors<sup>29</sup> is one possibility we are currently testing.

The irreversible damage of lysosomes and mitochondria had an impact on autophagic and apoptotic pathways. Despite a transient autophagy induction<sup>6</sup>, representing the cell's attempt to survive, BSB substantially impaired the autophagic flux through downmodulation of Beclin 1, which is required for autophagosome maturation<sup>18</sup>, and disruption of lysosomal compartment (Fig. 4a–e). AO relocation to the cytosol, cathepsin B leakage, and decreased LysoTracker uptake well documented the lysosomal membrane permeabilization and the loss of acidic environment typical of lysosomes. This appears to be mediated, at least in part, by BID activation because lysosomal membrane of BID-knockdown cells partially preserved its integrity (Fig. 6b). In addition, BID silencing completely prevented BSB-induced Beclin 1 suppression (Fig. 6c). These findings are consistent with a previous paper where BID was hypothesized to act as a molecular switch between apoptosis and autophagy<sup>30</sup>. When BID is





**Fig. 6 Rescuing effects of BID knockdown on BSB-treated HeLa cells.** **a**  $\Delta\Psi_m$  dissipation after 5-h treatment with 40  $\mu\text{M}$  BSB as assessed by JC-1 staining in flow cytometry. The decrease of JC-1 red fluorescence, typical of cells with depolarized mitochondria, is significantly more evident in control as compared to BID-knockdown cells. **b** Lysosomal destabilization after 5-h treatment with 40  $\mu\text{M}$  BSB as evaluated by LGT-uptake assay. Shown is the shift from weak and diffuse cytoplasmic signal (disrupted lysosomes from control-siRNA cells) to a punctate pattern (intact lysosomes from BID-siRNA cells). Scale bar: 12  $\mu\text{m}$ . **c** Expression of Beclin 1 in control and BID-knockdown cells after 16-h treatment with 80  $\mu\text{M}$  BSB. Shown experiments are representative of 3. **d** Viability as assessed by MTT assay in cells transfected with control-siRNA or BID-siRNA and exposed to 10, 20, 30, 40, and 80  $\mu\text{M}$  BSB for 96 h. Mean values and s.d. of six independent determinations were plotted.

expressed and activated by BSB, Beclin 1 ends up being degraded and autophagy collapses; when BID is not available, Beclin 1 persists and the continuous autophagic flux probably helps cancer cells survive. Further investigations about BID/Beclin 1 interplay may uncover novel non-apoptotic functions of BID that are potentially useful for therapeutic purposes.

Our data show that mitochondrial mechanisms belonging to intrinsic apoptosis play a role in BSB-induced cell death. Mitochondria became dysfunctional under BSB (Fig. 5a–d): their outer membrane was permeabilized, the mPTP opened, and the transmembrane potential progressively declined, an irreversible cascade associated with organelle fragmentation. The analysis of BID fate, moving to mitochondria and lysosomes at the same time, suggested that intrinsic apoptotic pathway and lysosomal cell death might be triggered in parallel. Therefore, both mitochondrial and lysosomal death sub-routines are likely to concur to BSB-induced cell suicide<sup>14</sup>. This is consistent with our previous observation that broad inhibitors of caspases, the very downstream effectors of mitochondrial apoptosis, did not confer substantial cytoprotection. In contrast, pretreatment with small molecules that abolished the early autophagy attempts further unleashed cell death machineries<sup>6</sup>. As fragmented

mitochondria need to be degraded by functional lysosomes to maintain organelle homeostasis<sup>31</sup> and avoid persistent exposure of BID, it is tempting to hypothesize a self-amplifying mitochondrial–lysosomal death loop promoted by BSB, eventually turning autophagy into a destructive process. A similar mechanism has already been proposed for the pentacyclic triterpenoid betulinic acid<sup>32</sup>.

Why BSB cytotoxic action preferentially targets cancer cells over their non-neoplastic counterparts is still an unanswered point. As shown in Fig. 1d, neoplastic cell lines took up higher amount of BSB than PBMC, possibly reaching the threshold concentration that triggers death cascade. Lipid rafts, which are far more represented in transformed cells<sup>12</sup>, positively correlated with intracellular BSB concentrations and may act as a preferential entry route, conferring some degree of cancer selectivity. However, other aspects of basic cancer biology must be involved. Transformed cells are often primed for death, as death signaling from oncogenic lesions causes anti-apoptotic BCL2 family members to sequester high quantities of proapoptotic BH3 proteins. In other words, tumor cell mitochondria are addicted to their anti-apoptotic arsenal to prevent MMP<sup>33</sup>. In this context, massive BSB-induced BID translocation would disengage the activator

BIM from its binding partners or directly activate the effectors BAK/BAX, successfully overwhelming tumor anti-apoptotic reserves. More generally speaking, the death priming together with a peculiar genetic reprogramming<sup>34</sup> might determine the outcome of xenohormesis in cancer cells. Perhaps, dirtiness of plant-derived molecules<sup>2</sup> turns into clinical advantage when multiple cell death subroutines need to be activated simultaneously.

In conclusion, we provide evidence that the cytotoxic effect of BSB passes through BID, which has a non-redundant role in cell death initiation. Parallel damage of lysosomes and mitochondria, which ends up causing autophagy collapse and RCD, characterizes the mode of action of BSB. Given its preclinical efficacy, low general toxicity, and affordable cost, we propose BSB as a good candidate for future anticancer strategies.

## Materials and methods

### Cells

Normal PBMC were isolated from healthy donors. HeLa (cervical cancer), Jurkat (acute T cell leukemia), CML-T1, K562, MEG-01, and LAMA-84 cell lines (blast crisis of chronic myeloid leukemia) were purchased from DSMZ (Braunschweig, DE). Cell lines were authenticated routinely and were mycoplasma free. Cells were cultured in RPMI-1640 (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA), supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum (Invitrogen), 50 U/mL streptomycin and 50 U/mL penicillin (complete medium, CM), and maintained at 37 °C in 5% CO<sub>2</sub>.

### Lipid raft component quantification

The main components of lipid rafts (GM1, flotillin-1, and cholesterol) were quantified. (1) GM1: Cells were incubated at 4 °C for 10 min with Alexa Fluor 488 cholera toxin subunit B (CT-B, Invitrogen), which specifically binds to the pentasaccharide chain of GM1. Cells were then washed three times with phosphate buffer solution (PBS) and analyzed by flow cytometry (FACSCalibur or FACSCantoII, Becton Dickinson, San Jose, CA). (2) Flotillin-1: Cells were fixed, permeabilized by a commercial kit (eBiosciences, San Diego, CA), and incubated with an anti-Flotillin-1-Cy3 antibody (Sigma-Aldrich, no. F8931, St. Louis, MO) for 1 h at 4 °C. After washing, samples were analyzed by flow cytometry and fluorescence microscopy. GM1 and flotillin-1 data were expressed in arbitrary units as the ratio between median fluorescence intensity of stained cells (subtracted of that of unstained ones) and median forward scatter (as a surrogate of cell dimension) multiplied by 10<sup>4</sup>. (3) Cholesterol: The cholesterol content was determined as previously described<sup>35</sup>, with minor modifications. The oxidized cholesterol was separated on a Kinetex C18 column (100 × 4.6 mm, 2.6 μm; Phenomenex, Torrance, CA), using a mobile

phase consisting in 1:99 acetic acid/methanol (v/v) at a flow rate of 0.4 ml/min with an Agilent 1100 HPLC system. Absorbance at λ = 240 nm was monitored by a photodiode array detector.

### BSB extraction

Cells were incubated with 40 μM BSB (Sigma-Aldrich) for 24 h. Then they were harvested, washed twice with PBS, and subcellular fractions were obtained according to Imai et al.<sup>36</sup>. BSB in subcellular fractions was quantified by HPLC following Sao Pedro et al.<sup>37</sup>. All chromatographic runs were performed with a Waters 510 HPLC system, Kinetex C18 column (100 × 4.6 mm, 2.6 μm; Phenomenex) and Waters 996 Photodiode Array detector. Calibration curves for quantification were generated using freshly prepared standard solutions at BSB ranging from 0.2 to 5 nmol.

### Cell cycle

Jurkat cells were treated with either vehicle (dimethyl sulfoxide, DMSO; Sigma-Aldrich) or 20, 40, 80 μM BSB (representing the calculated soluble fraction in the assay as reported elsewhere<sup>5</sup>, dissolved in DMSO 1:40) for 24 h and incubated with 10 μM Vybrant DyeCycle orange reagent (Life Technologies, Carlsbad, CA) for 15 min and with 1 μM Sytox Blue dead Cell reagent (Life Technologies) for additionally 15 min to exclude dead cells from cytometric analysis, as previously reported<sup>38</sup>.

### Apoptosis assay

Jurkat cells were treated for 5 h with 80 μM BSB, washed with PBS, and incubated with Annexin-V-FITC (Miltenyi Biotec, Bergisch Gladbach, DE) for 15 min. TO-PRO-3 (Invitrogen) was added immediately before the flow cytometry acquisition.

### Cytosolic and mitochondrial fraction preparation, and western blot

A total of 5 × 10<sup>6</sup> HeLa cells were treated with 80 μM BSB for 2, 3, and 5 h. Treatment with 100 μM etoposide (Sandoz, Origgio, IT) for 24 h was used as positive control for BID cleavage. After washing, cells were suspended in 10 mM NaCl, 1.5 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 1 mM sodium orthovanadate, and complete EDTA-free protease inhibitor cocktail (Boehringer, Mannheim, DE). Cells were then chilled on ice for 10 min and gently lysed by adding 0.3% NP-40. In order to restore an isotonic environment, a solution containing 525 mM mannitol, 175 mM sucrose, 12.5 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 2.5 mM EDTA, and protease inhibitor cocktail was added. Lysates were first centrifuged at 600 × g at 4 °C, in order to remove nuclei, and then the supernatants were centrifuged at 17,000 × g for 30 min at 4 °C. The obtained supernatants were collected and used as the cytosolic fraction. The

pellets, which contained mitochondria, were washed once with the same buffer and then were resuspended in the sample buffer. The cytosolic and the mitochondrial fractions were separated on a 15% sodium dodecyl sulfate–polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS–PAGE) and probed using a rabbit polyclonal IgG antibody to BID (Cell Signaling Technology, no. 2002, Danvers, MA). Then, the membrane with the cytosolic and mitochondrial fractions was probed with a rabbit polyclonal IgG antibody to  $\alpha$ -tubulin (Cell Signaling Technology, no. 2144) and with a mouse monoclonal IgG antibody to Hsp60 (Cell Signaling Technology, no. 12165).

For the study of PARP, Jurkat cells were homogenized at 4 °C in Lysis Buffer (Thermo Scientific, Rockford, IL) plus protease inhibitor cocktail (Sigma-Aldrich). Aliquots of whole-cell lysates (40  $\mu$ g total protein/lane) were loaded on SDS–polyacrylamide gels and the resolved proteins were electroblotted onto a nitrocellulose membrane. Membranes were then incubated with anti-PARP antibody (Zymed Laboratories, no. 333100, South San Francisco, CA) and with anti-GAPDH antibody (Cell Signaling Technology, no. 2118). The membranes were then washed and incubated with a VeriBlot-HRP secondary antibody (Abcam, no. AB131366, Cambridge, UK). Development was made by enhanced chemiluminescent plus detection reagents (Thermo Scientific).

#### BID transfection

HeLa cells ( $5 \times 10^4$  cells/mL) were seeded in chamber slides Lab-Tek II (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA) and let to adhere for 24 h. Then they were transfected for 48–72 h by Fugene HD (Promega, Madison, WI) with 0.5  $\mu$ g pDsRed2-BID expression vector (Clontech, Mountain View, CA). They were stained with MitoTracker Deep Red FM or MitoTracker Green FM (150 nM, Invitrogen) and LysoTracker Green DND-26 (50 nM, Invitrogen) for 30 min, 80  $\mu$ M BSB added, and monitored for 3 h by time-lapse imaging confocal microscopy (Leica TCS-SP5 equipped with an incubator with temperature and CO<sub>2</sub> controllers, Wetzlar, DE). Images, captured every 10 min, and movies were elaborated by using LAS-AF and Imaris software.

#### BID silencing

HeLa cells were cultured in 96-well plates and transfected by Lipofectamine RNAiMAX Reagent (Thermo Fisher Scientific) with a mix of two specific BID-siRNA (small interfering RNA; 1.2 + 1.2 pM, Silencer selected validated siRNA; Invitrogen) or control-siRNA for 48 h. Then they were exposed for 96 h to 10, 20, 30, 40, and 80  $\mu$ M BSB. Silencing was checked by western blotting. At the end of the culture, viability was measured by MTT (Sigma-Aldrich) incorporation, as previously described<sup>39</sup>. Viability was expressed as the ratio between the number

of cells treated with BSB and the number of cells treated with the vehicle alone in each condition.

#### Detection of autophagic flux

Jurkat cells were treated with vehicle or 80  $\mu$ M BSB for 16 h. They were harvested, washed in cold PBS, and resuspended in Lysis Buffer (Thermo Fisher Scientific) plus protease inhibitor cocktail (Sigma-Aldrich). Whole-cell lysates were separated on a 12% SDS–PAGE and analyzed by immunoblotting as described above.

LC3: In order to inhibit the degradation of autophagic cargo, Pepstatin A (Sigma-Aldrich, 10  $\mu$ g/mL) and E-64D (Sigma-Aldrich, 10  $\mu$ g/mL) were added to the media. Membranes were tested with anti-LC3 (Cell Signaling Technology, no. 12741) and anti-GAPDH antibodies (Cell Signaling Technology, no. 2118).

Beclin 1: Membranes were tested with anti-Beclin 1 (Cell Signaling Technology, no. 3495) and anti-GAPDH antibodies. Control and BID-knockdown HeLa cells were also tested.

#### RNA isolation and reverse transcription quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction

Total cellular RNA was purified by EuroGold Trifast kit (Euroclone, Pero, IT) from HeLa and Jurkat cells treated with either vehicle or 80  $\mu$ M BSB for 6 and 16 h. Templates were generated from 1  $\mu$ g of RNA by the High Capacity cDNA Reverse Transcription kit (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA). Beclin 1 (TaqMan assay ID Hs1007018\_m1, Thermo Fisher Scientific) and GAPDH internal control (Hs99999905\_m1, Thermo Fisher Scientific) were coamplified with the Taqman Fast Advanced Master Mix (Thermo Fisher Scientific) in technical duplicate using the 7500 Real time PCR System (Applied Biosystems). The thermal cycling conditions were as follows: 50 °C for 2 min, 95 °C for 2 min, followed by 40 cycles of denaturing at 95 °C for 3 s, and annealing at 60 °C for 30 s. The relative expression levels of Beclin 1 were determined by the  $2^{-\Delta\Delta C_t}$  method. Data are expressed as fold change.

#### Lysosome damage assays

(1) LTG-uptake assay: Jurkat and BID-knockdown HeLa cells were incubated with 80  $\mu$ M BSB for 5 h. Then they were washed and stained at 37 °C for 1 h with 75 nM of the acidotropic dye LTG (Molecular Probes, Eugene, OR), spotted onto a slide (HeLa were detached with trypsin), mounted with a coverslip, and immediately recorded by confocal microscopy. (2) AO-relocation assay: Jurkat cells were stained with 0.5  $\mu$ g/mL AO (Molecular Probes) at 37 °C for 15 min, washed twice, treated with 80  $\mu$ M BSB for 5 h, and evaluated by flow cytometry (FL-1 channel). An aliquot of each sample was spotted onto a slide, mounted with a coverslip, and immediately recorded by confocal

microscopy. (3) AO-uptake assay: Jurkat cells were incubated with 80  $\mu$ M BSB for 5 h and stained with 0.5  $\mu$ g/mL AO for 15 min at 37 °C, washed twice and analyzed by flow cytometry (FL-3 channel). An aliquot of each sample was spotted onto a slide, mounted with a coverslip, and immediately recorded by confocal microscopy. (4) Cathepsin B immunofluorescence staining: Jurkat cells were grown on slides until semiconfluence, exposed to 80  $\mu$ M BSB for 5 h, and treated as previously described<sup>7</sup>. Briefly, after fixing they were incubated with a rabbit monoclonal antibody to human cathepsin B (Abcam, no. AB125067), developed with a goat anti-rabbit Alexa Fluor 568-conjugated antibody (Invitrogen, no. A11011), counterstained with DAPI, and imaged by an Axio Observer inverted microscope (Zeiss, Gottingen, DE).

### Mitochondrial damage assays

(1)  $\Delta\Psi_m$ : As previously described<sup>8</sup>, Jurkat cells were resuspended in CM and treated with 40  $\mu$ M BSB for 3 and 5 h at 37 °C. Then, they were washed with prewarmed CM, loaded with 4  $\mu$ M JC-1 (5,5',6,6'-tetra-chloro-1,1',3,3'-tetra-ethyl-benz-imidazolyl-carbo-cyanine iodide, Molecular Probes) for 30 min, then washed twice with PBS. Aliquots of each sample were resuspended in PBS and analyzed by flow cytometry or spotted onto a slide, and recorded by an Axio Observer inverted microscope. Visualization of JC-1 monomers and JC-1 aggregates was done using filter sets for fluorescein and rhodamine dyes, respectively. Image analysis was performed using Axiovision 3 software. Control and BID-knockdown HeLa cells were also tested. (2)  $\Delta\Delta\Psi_m$  measurement: Cells treated with 20, 40, 80  $\mu$ M BSB for 5 h were incubated with 100 nM TMRM for 30 min at 37 °C. Then they were washed with PBS and subjected to flow cytometry. (3) mPTP: Cells were treated with 40  $\mu$ M BSB for 5 h. Then, they were washed, resuspended in HBSS/ $Ca^{2+}$ , loaded with 10 nM calcein AM with or without 400  $\mu$ M  $CoCl_2$  for 15 min at 37 °C (MitoProbe Transition Pore assay kit, Invitrogen), and analyzed by flow cytometry. An aliquot of each sample was spotted onto a slide, mounted with a coverslip, and immediately recorded by confocal microscopy.

(4) Mitochondrial morphology: HeLa cells were plated in ibiTreat m-Slide 15 Well (Ibidi, Gräfelfing, DE) at a density of  $3 \times 10^4$ /well with 50  $\mu$ l CM, and incubated overnight at 37 °C in a humidified atmosphere and 5%  $CO_2$ . Afterward, cells were transfected with a plasmid carrying the GFP targeted to mitochondria (CellLight Mitochondria-GFP, BacMam 2.0; Thermo Fisher Scientific) and exposed to 80  $\mu$ M BSB or vehicle for 24 h. Mitochondrial network morphology was assessed by live-cell imaging using Nikon C1si confocal microscope (Tokyo, JP). The aspect ratio was employed as a mitochondrial morphometric parameter, according to Marchi

et al.<sup>40</sup> Image J standard tools were used to analyze images.

### Statistics

Continuous variables were presented as the mean  $\pm$  s.d., unless otherwise specified. When appropriate, data were summarized by percentages. Mann–Whitney *U* test was used to analyze the difference between means. Kruskal–Wallis test (or Friedman test for matched data) followed by Dunn's multiple comparisons test were used to analyze the differences between multiple means. Data had normal distribution. Presented data meet the assumptions of the tests. Differences were considered as significant for  $p < 0.05$ . Analyses were performed using the statistical software Stata 12.1.

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### Conflict of interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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