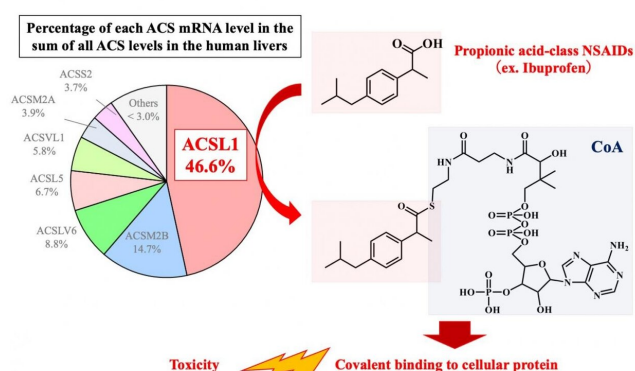


ACSL1 as a main catalyst of CoA conjugation of propionic acid-class NSAIDs in liver

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Role of ACSL1 in the CoA conjugation of propionic acid-class NSAIDs in liver. ACSL1, which showed the highest expression among ACS isoforms in human liver, selectively catalyzes propionic acid-class NSAIDs among various kinds of NSAIDs. Because the CoA conjugates with propionic acid-class NSAIDs had the ability of covalent binding to cellular proteins, they would be one of the causal factors inducing NSAIDs-induced toxicity. Credit: Kanazawa University

Liver injury is a rare side effect of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), which are frequently used for daily pain control. This toxicity has been regarded as a 'black box' and is mainly managed by an empirical approach, but there is no clear understanding of the mechanism. Now, researchers from Japan have found that a bit of attention to the types and frequencies of NSAIDs could help people avoid liver injury.

In a study published recently in *Biochemical Pharmacology*, researchers from Kanazawa University have revealed that specific NSAIDs, including ibuprofen, are metabolized by one of the

acyl-CoA synthetases, ACSL1, in a manner that can have toxic effects.

NSAIDs containing a specific chemical group, [carboxylic acid](#), can form conjugates with coenzyme A (CoA) or glucuronic acid. Although these conjugates are suspected to cause toxicities, such as [liver](#) injury and anaphylaxis, the processes involved in CoA conjugation have been poorly understood, and researchers at Kanazawa University have aimed to address this.

"NSAID toxicities including liver injury and anaphylaxis had been considered to be caused by conjugates with glucuronic acid, another types of metabolite," says senior author of the study, Miki Nakajima. "Because a recent study demonstrated a robust interaction between ibuprofen and CoA, we wanted to investigate how a range of NSAIDs conjugated with CoA in the presence of liver enzymes."

To do this, the researchers performed [enzymatic reactions](#) involving human liver extracts, CoA, and representative medications from each of 10 classes of NSAIDs. They used a mass spectrometry method to identify interactions between the NSAIDs and CoA.

"The difference among NSAIDs was striking," explains Tatsuki Fukami, corresponding author. "We found that propionic acid-class NSAIDs, such as ibuprofen, had robust binding interactions with CoA, whereas other NSAIDs, such as [salicylic acid](#), did not. This selectivity was likely determined by ACSL1."

In addition, CoA conjugates of propionic acid-class NSAIDs could strongly bind with liver proteins, while glucuronic acid conjugates of those same NSAIDs formed weaker bonds with liver proteins.

"Our findings suggest that the high covalent binding of CoA-conjugate of propionic acid-class NSAIDs to hepatocellular proteins leads to [liver injury](#). Because there is a large interindividual variation in the hepatic expression of ACSL1 catalyzing CoA conjugation with propionic acid-class NSAIDs, this variation may account for the susceptibility to their toxicities," says Fukami.

Because pain control is an important medical problem for many people worldwide, this new information could help [pharmaceutical companies](#) to generate pain control options with fewer risks of severe side effects.

More information: Hiroki Hashizume et al, Identification of an isoform catalyzing the CoA conjugation of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and the evaluation of the expression levels of acyl-CoA synthetases in the human liver, *Biochemical Pharmacology* (2020). DOI: [10.1016/j.bcp.2020.114303](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bcp.2020.114303)

Provided by Kanazawa University

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