カルシウムイオン濃度に応答する細胞内酸化還元挙動のイメージングプローブの開発

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Development of a calcium ion concetration-resposive imaging probe for intracellular redox behavior (¹Department of Chemistry, School of Science, Tokai University, ²Institute of Advanced Biosciences, Tokai University) ○Yuhei Sato,¹ Rumi Mikami,¹² Kenta Arai¹²²

The endoplasmic reticulum (ER), a storage of calcium ion (Ca²⁺), regulates concentration of Ca²⁺ in other organelles by releasing and incorporating Ca²⁺. Excessive Ca²⁺ in the cytosol leads to increase in reactive oxygen species, which in turn induces imbalance of the redox environment in the cells and eventually cell death. We previously developed cyclic diselenide (SeSe) compounds that catalytically reduce hydrogen peroxide, a reactive oxygen species. [1] More recently, we also developed a SeSe compound that is reductively activated to a diselenol species ([SeH,SeH]), which has reducing ability against oxidative factors, in a concentration-dependent manner of intracellular Ca²⁺. [2] The amount of [SeH,SeH] produced in the cell also depends on the concentration of reducing factors such as glutathione. Consequently, a technique to quantify the intracellular production of [SeH,SeH] could allow real-time observation of redox behavior in living cells. Therefore, in this study, we attempted to develop a fluorescent probe to monitor both Ca²⁺ concentration and redox balance. Using a redox model compound fused with a Ca²⁺ chelator as a starting material, a compound conjugated with a fluorescent dye was obtained in three steps. In the presentation, we will report on the design, synthesis, and fluorescent properties of the compound.

Keywords: Fluorescence; Redox; Oxidative Stress; Calcium Ion

[1] Bioorg. Med. Chem. **2021**, 29, 115866. [2]日本化学会 第 103 春季年会 2023 予稿集 D1411-2pm-02.