

RESEARCH

Open Access

# PID15, a novel 6 kDa secreted peptide, mediates *Naja naja* venom phospholipase A<sub>2</sub> induced apoptosis in isolated human peripheral lymphocytes

Mukunda Chethankumar<sup>1\*</sup> and Leela Srinivas<sup>2</sup>

## Abstract

**Background:** Snake venoms are a complex mixture of active principles mainly peptides and proteins also including amino acids, nucleotides, free lipids, carbohydrates and metallic elements bound to proteins that interfere in several biological systems. In this study, we aimed to understand the mode of action of the apoptosis inducing ability of *Naja naja* venom phospholipase A<sub>2</sub> (NV-PLA<sub>2</sub>) using isolated human peripheral lymphocytes.

**Results:** Human peripheral lymphocytes when incubated with *Naja naja* venom phospholipase A<sub>2</sub> (NV-PLA<sub>2</sub>) induced up to 68% DNA fragmentation. The dialysed conditioned media obtained by incubating lymphocytes with NV-PLA<sub>2</sub> at 15<sup>th</sup> min induced 44% DNA fragmentation, referred to as cmlp-active. Cmlp-active showed 20.5% increased protein concentration than the corresponding control condition media cmlp-c-15. Test for creatine kinase activity in cmlp-active proved negative and negligible amount of lactate dehydrogenase did not show significant DNA fragmentation. Fractionation of cmlp-active on Sephadex G-25 showed two peaks, major peak induced 38% DNA fragmentation, which was further rechromatographed on Sephadex G-25. The single peak obtained was named PID15 (*Phospholipase A<sub>2</sub> Induced DNA fragmentation factor secreted at 15<sup>th</sup> min*). Q-ToF MS/MS analysis of PID-15 showed it is a 6 kDa peptide. PID15 sequence analysis gave 40 amino acids in the following order, msilpcknvs iwwikdaas dkevglgsdr aikflylatg. The homology search for the sequence revealed it to be an Apoptosis Inducing Factor (AIF).

**Conclusion:** Results indicate that the secretion of PID15 is dependent on concentration of NV-PLA<sub>2</sub> treatment, incubation time and also on temperature and the probable membrane origin of PID15 and not of cytosolic origin with apoptosis inducing ability.

**Keywords:** PLA<sub>2</sub>, Apoptosis, DNA fragmentation, *Naja naja* venom, Lymphocytes, PID15

## Background

Snake bite envenomations constitute public health hazards in many regions of the world, particularly in the tropics [1-4]. Approximately 450 of the 3000 species of snakes found worldwide are considered to be dangerous to humans. Of these about 52 are encountered in the geographical area, which extends from Pakistan and the rest of the Indian subcontinent through to the Philippines and

Indonesia. In many parts of this region, snake bite is a familiar occupational hazard of farmers, plantation workers and others, resulting in tens of thousands of deaths each year and innumerable cases of chronic physical handicap. An estimated 55000 to 60000 mortalities are reported in India from bites of venomous snakes [5].

Snake venoms are a complex mixture of active principles mainly peptides and proteins also including amino acids, nucleotides, free lipids, carbohydrates and metallic elements bound to proteins that interfere in several biological systems [6,7]. Among the enzymic factors, phospholipase A<sub>2</sub> (PLA<sub>2</sub>) has been identified as important group of enzymes

\* Correspondence: chethankumar.m@gmail.com

<sup>1</sup>Postgraduate Department of Biochemistry, JSS College of Arts, Commerce and Science (Autonomous), Ooty Road, Mysore 570 025, Karnataka, India  
Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

in inducing pharmacological effects [8]. Snake venom PLA<sub>2</sub>s among the smallest enzymes (~13-15 kDa), are highly stable (due to the presence of 5–8 disulfides), and have a conserved structural scaffold [9]. Furthermore, PLA<sub>2</sub>s can be monomeric, homomultimeric or heteromultimeric. Finally, a single snake venom can contain a variety of PLA<sub>2</sub>s (up to 15 distinct enzymes), and the genes for these PLA<sub>2</sub>s are likely to have evolved through positive Darwinian selection [10]. Symptoms of snake envenomation are a combination of the complex protein and non protein components present in the venom. These effects at later stages result in tissue damage, which reaches many organs, such as the brain, lung, kidney, heart, and liver [11-13].

Clinically, the most common and important effect of cobra envenomation is local tissue necrosis [14]. Victims may suffer extensive muscle damage leading to rhabdomyolysis and the loss of muscle-specific protein [15]. Snake venom induced muscle necrosis is attributed to single chain peptides consisting of 42–44 amino acid residues and PLA<sub>2</sub>s representing either single chain proteins or existing as complexes of several enzyme subunits or combined with other non enzymatic proteins [16]. Local tissue necrosis causes local pain and swelling, and may be associated with blistering at the bite site. Venom induces cell death by two important pathways, either by necrosis or apoptosis.

Cell death by necrosis is attributed to H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> produced by oxidation of alpha-amino acids [17]. At a later stage, when H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> is scavenged by the action of catalase, a switch to apoptosis takes place. Venom PLA<sub>2</sub>s are able to induce apoptosis through calpain mediated activation of caspases and other pro apoptotic proteins, and also by formation of permeability transition pore in the membrane as a result of increased Ca<sup>2+</sup> in the mitochondrial matrix [18]. They are also known to induce apoptosis via a mechanism which involve ceramide generation. These lipid signaling molecules are generated by the direct effect of hydrolysis of membrane phospholipids [19]. However, it is through the necrosis, cells could go into apoptosis through the mechanisms mentioned above.

Necrosis induces plasma membrane rupture, release of cytosolic components, prominent Ca<sup>2+</sup> influx, mitochondrial Ca<sup>2+</sup> overload and pycnotic nuclei [15]. Hence, understanding cell death as a consequence of necrosis is of great importance in preventing cell death and local tissue damage. Despite the great advances in the understanding of morphological and biochemical alterations associated with cell injury, the apoptosis inducing effects of *Naja naja* (Indian Cobra) venom PLA<sub>2</sub>s at the cellular level has not been well characterized. In this study, we attempt to clarify the mode of action of the apoptosis inducing ability of *Naja naja* venom phospholipase A<sub>2</sub> (NV-PLA<sub>2</sub>) using isolated human peripheral lymphocytes.

## Methods

### Materials

Spectrapar dialysis membrane (2 kDa, 8 kDa and 12 kDa MWCO), CM-Sephadex C25, Sephadex G25, Sephadex G10 and Sephadex G50, Hind III digest of λ-phage DNA were purchased from Sigma Aldrich Co., USA. Agarose, Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA), trifluoro acetic acid (TFA), acetonitrile, dilinoleoyl phosphatidyl choline (DL-PC), lipoxygenase, deoxycholate, NaCl, KCl, MgSO<sub>4</sub>, D-Glucose, EDTA, Diphenyl amine (DPA) were purchased from E-Merck India. *N. naja* venom was obtained from Haffkine Institute for Training, Research and Testing, Mumbai, India. The lyophilized powdered venom was dissolved in 0.9% saline (0.1 mg/ml) and preserved at 4°C until use. All other chemicals and reagents used were of analytical grade and organic solvents were distilled prior to use.

### Purification of PLA<sub>2</sub> from *Naja naja* venom

Purification of PLA<sub>2</sub> from *Naja naja* venom was essentially followed according to the method described [20] with minor modifications. *Naja naja* venom (600 mg, equivalent to 580 mg of protein) was dissolved in 20 mM phosphate buffer, pH7.0 and fractionated on a CM-Sephadex C-25 column (1.6×135 cm). The fractions were eluted in a step wise manner using phosphate buffer of different molarities (0.02–0.3 M) and different pH values (7.0–8.0). The fractions were collected at the flow rate of 1.5 ml for 5 min. The protein elution was monitored at 280 nm using UV-1601A Shimadzu spectrophotometer. The fractionation was carried out at 4°C. Fractions eluted were assayed for the enzyme activity. PLA<sub>2</sub> activity was determined by mean of a coupled assay using dilinoleoyl phosphatidyl choline (DL-PC) as a substrate and lipoxygenase as coupling enzyme [21]. The fractions with enzyme activity was pooled, desalted, lyophilized and stored at –20°C. Fractions eluted with 0.22 M phosphate buffer, pH8.0 showed was designated as peak XI.

### Rechromatography of peak XI on CM-Sephadex C-25 column

Peak XI (62 mg in 2 ml of 0.02 M phosphate buffer, pH7.0) was rechromatographed on CM-Sephadex C-25 column (1.4×75 cm), pre-equilibrated with 0.02 M phosphate buffer, pH7.0. Protein was eluted in a step wise manner using phosphate buffer of different molarities (0.02–0.15 M) and pH (7.0–8.0) values. The fractions were collected with a flow rate of 2.5 ml for 5 min at 4°C. The eluted fractions were monitored at 280 nm. Each fraction was assayed for PLA<sub>2</sub> activity [20] and the major peak – peak III (31 mg in 1 ml of 0.1 M NaCl) recovered was chromatographed on Sephadex G-50 column (1.0×90 cm), pre-equilibrated with 0.1 M NaCl. Protein was eluted with a flow rate of 1.0 ml for 5 min at 4°C. The eluted fractions were monitored at 280 nm. The major peak with

PLA<sub>2</sub> activity was purified on reversed phase column using Waters C<sub>18</sub> μBondpak reverse phase column (7.8 mm×300 mm), bead size 10 μm and porosity 125 Å) pre-equilibrated with 0.1% trifluoro acetic acid (TFA) in water. About 50 μg of protein, pre-incubated with 0.1% TFA was applied on to the column. Protein was eluted with 0-90% water:acetonitrile gradient at a flow rate of 1 ml/min for 70 min. Protein elution was monitored at 280 nm. Single peak obtained was designated as NV-PLA<sub>2</sub> (*Naja naja* venom phospholipase A<sub>2</sub>).

#### Treatment of lymphocytes with NV-PLA<sub>2</sub> and preparation of conditioned media

The peripheral lymphocytes were isolated from 10 to 15 ml of freshly drawn venous blood from healthy male donors aged between 25–30 years [22]. Condition media was prepared according to the method described by [22,23] with slight modifications. Lymphocytes (1×10<sup>6</sup> cells/ml) were incubated with NV-PLA<sub>2</sub> (10 μg) in a total reaction mixture of 5 ml of Hank's Balanced Salt Solution, pH7.4 (HBSS, 137 mM NaCl, 5 mM KCl, 8.5 mM phosphate buffer, pH7.4, 0.8 mM MgSO<sub>4</sub> and 5 mM D-glucose) at 37°C for varying time intervals from 0 min to 30 min with 5 min time interval in culture flasks. At the end of the incubation period, the reaction was arrested by placing the reaction flasks in ice bath. The cells were then centrifuged at 1200×g for 8 min at 4°C. The supernatant was collected and referred as Conditioned Media (CM). The CM thus obtained at 0 min, 5 min, 10 min, 15 min, 20 min, 25 min and 30 min time periods were referred to as cmlp-0, cmlp-5, cmlp-10, cmlp-15, cmlp-20, cmlp-25 and cmlp-30 respectively.

#### Conditioned media induced DNA fragmentation

Each of the Conditioned Media (CM) obtained at each time point from cmlp-0 to cmlp-30 was dialysed through spectrapar dialysis membranes of cutoff 2Kd, 8Kd and 12Kd separately for 72 hrs against 10 mM phosphate buffer, pH7.4 with 6 changes at an interval of 12 hrs. Similar experiment was carried where in, NV-PLA<sub>2</sub> (10 μg) was added to the lymphocytes (1×10<sup>6</sup> cells/ml) in a total reaction mixture of 5 ml of HBSS at the end of the incubation period. This served as control conditioned media. The dialysate obtained with 2Kd, 8Kd and 12Kd cutoff membranes were added to fresh batch of isolated lymphocytes and tested for DNA fragmentation [24]. The dialysate obtained with 2Kd cutoff membrane at 15 min was quantitatively recovered with minimum amount of HBSS, pH7.4 and was referred to as cmlp-active. The concentrations and dilutions of NV-PLA<sub>2</sub> used were not lethal to the cells.

#### Purification of cmlp-active

The cmlp-active was purified with the combination of gel permeation chromatography and *rp*-HPLC. 2200 μg

of total protein of cmlp-active was loaded on to Sephadex G-25 column (*V<sub>t</sub>* = 60 ml, *V<sub>0</sub>* = 20 ml) and eluted with double distilled water. The fractions were collected at the flow rate of 1.0 ml/5 min. The eluted fractions were monitored at 280 nm in Shimadzu Spectrophotometer. Two peaks obtained were pooled separately, lyophilized and the DNA fragmentation was quantified for each peak [24]. The fractions of peak II showing maximum DNA fragmentation was refractionated on Sephadex G-25 column. 1000 μg of protein of peak II was loaded on to Sephadex G-25 column (*V<sub>t</sub>* = 60 ml, *V<sub>0</sub>* = 20 ml) and eluted with double distilled water. The fractions were collected at the flow rate of 1.0 ml/5 min. The eluted fractions were monitored at 280 nm in Shimadzu Spectrophotometer. A single peak was obtained called as (*Phospholipase A<sub>2</sub> Induced DNA fragmentation factor released at 15<sup>th</sup> min*) PID15. The homogeneity of this peak was tested on *rp*-HPLC and molecular mass of PID15 was determined using Hewlett-Packard (Model HP-1100).

Electrospray ionization was carried out using a capillary with an ID of 0.1 mm. The tip was held at 5000 V in a positive ion detection mode. Nebulization was assisted by N<sub>2</sub> gas (99.8%) at a flow rate of 10 l/min. the spray chamber was held at 300°C. Data was acquired over a suitable mass range using a conventional quadrupole detector with cycle time of 3 s. The purified factor PID-15 was subjected to Ninhydrin test to check the presence of amino acids. It was tested for sugars by phenol-sulphuric acid method [25]. It was also tested for the presence of SH and – S – S – groups using nitroprusside [26] and for the presence of cysteine/ cystine by Ellman's method [27].

#### Kinetics on the secretion of PID15

Lymphocytes were divided into three batches. In batch I, cells were incubated with different dose of NV-PLA<sub>2</sub> (2 μg–14 μg) for 15 min at 37°C. In batch II, cells were incubated with NV-PLA<sub>2</sub> (10 μg) for different time periods starting from 0 min to 30 min at 37°C. In batch III, cells were incubated with NV-PLA<sub>2</sub> (10 μg) for 15 min at different temperature ranging from 20°C to 60°C with an interval of 10°C. The experiments were carried out with appropriate controls. After the incubation period, cells were processed and the DNA fragmentation was quantified.

#### Effect of exocytosis inhibitors and antioxidants on the secretion of PID15

To demonstrate the possible mode of release of the factor, either from cytoplasm or from the membrane, several exocytosis inhibitors were used. Among the inhibitors, 200 μM Quin-2 AM (Intracellular Ca<sup>2+</sup> chelator), 500 μM EGTA (extracellular Ca<sup>2+</sup> chelator) and 12 μg/ml Cytochalasin B (microfilament formation inhibitor) were used at the concentrations which were not lethal to the cells as

mentioned in the literature [28,29]. The effect of Super-oxide dismutase (0.6 U/ $\mu$ l), Catalase (0.2 U/ $\mu$ l) and Turmerin (180 nM) on the secretion of PID15 was tested. The experiments were carried out with appropriate controls. The doses used were in compliance with the reported literature.

#### Sequence analysis of PID15

PID15 was subjected to peptide sequence analysis using LCMS. PID15 was first subjected to trypsin digestion and then the fragments obtained were analyzed and the order of the fragments was also determined. The sequence obtained was further analyzed for sequence homology and other parameters using the online proteomics tool, ExPasy. Various parameters such as molecular mass, stability and extinction coefficient were determined.

#### Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was done in SPSS (Windows Version 10.0.1 Software Inc. New York) using a one-sided students *t*-test. All the values represent mean of triplicates and are expressed as Mean  $\pm$  SD.  $p < 0.01$ ,  $p < 0.05$  was considered as significant and  $p < 0.001$  was considered as highly significant.

#### Results and discussion

The cell mediated cytotoxicity may be dependent on transmembrane signaling or exocytosis of toxic materials such as perforin and proteases by the killer cells [30]. Secretion of perforin and proteases is dependent on extracellular calcium. Mitochondria play a crucial role in regulating cell death, which is mediated by outer membrane permeabilization in response to death triggers such as DNA damage and growth factor deprivation [31]. As a consequence, multiple death-promoting factors residing in the mitochondrial intermembrane space are liberated in the cytosol. Once released into the cytosol, these mitochondrial proteins such as Cytochrome C and Apoptosis Inducing Factors (AIFs) activate both caspase-dependent and caspase-independent cell death pathways [32,33].

Snake venom components are known to induce cell death through many mechanisms and one such process is apoptosis. Earlier studies have shown that a cytotoxic substance from Korean snake venom which is responsible for the apoptosis is L-amino acid oxidase, a glycoprotein of 110 kDa. This protein generates H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> by catalyzing oxidation of L-amino acid [34]. Another study show that OHAP-1, a Okinawa Habu Apoxin Protein-1 isolated from Okinawa Habu (*Trimeresurus flavoviridis*) venom induce apoptosis, mediated through promoting generation of intracellular reactive oxygen species (ROS) [35]. Myotoxic PLA<sub>2</sub>s isolated from the snake venoms have shown to induce necrosis [36], in which the disruption of plasma membrane lead to collapse of ionic gradients with an

increased Ca<sup>2+</sup> influx. This process could further lead to apoptosis through calpain mediated activation of caspases and other pro apoptotic proteins, and also by formation of permeability transition pore in the membrane [18]. These PLA<sub>2</sub>s are also known to induce apoptosis via a mechanism which involve ceramide generation [19].

Previous studies on primary human embryonic kidney (293 T) and mouse myoblast (C2C12) cell lines incubated with Egyptian cobra (*Naja haje*) venom, showed that the culture media contained enzymes such as Creatine Kinase (CK) and Lactate Dehydrogenase (LDH). These enzymes are used as marker for in vitro cytotoxicity. Release of CK and LDH enzymes into the culture media induced by the venom correlated well with morphological changes such as necrosis and apoptosis and the extent of cell death [37]. Despite the above understanding on cytotoxic and apoptosis inducing effect of snake venoms, there is no information on how the cells respond to the snake venom PLA<sub>2</sub>s and by which way the cells undergo apoptosis.

In this context, the present investigation was focused in understanding the apoptosis inducing effect of NV-PLA<sub>2</sub> using isolated human peripheral lymphocytes. An attempt is also made to know whether the cells upon incubation with NV-PLA<sub>2</sub> do release any cell death inducing factor(s) and changes that occur in the intracellular environments and also to understand the mode of release of such factor(s).

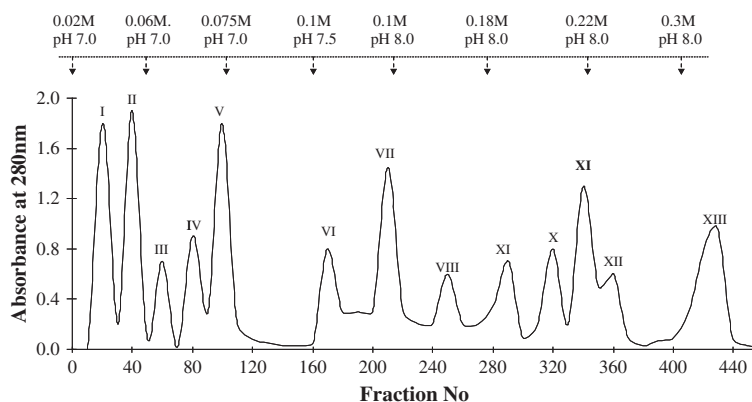
#### Purification of PLA<sub>2</sub> from *Naja naja* venom

*Naja naja* venom (600 mg) on CM-Sephadex C-25 column yielded 13 peaks. All the 13 peaks obtained did not show PLA<sub>2</sub> enzyme activity as tested against dilinoleoyl phosphatidyl choline (DL-PC) substrate. Peak I, II, III, IV, VII, IX and XI showed PLA<sub>2</sub> enzyme activity. Peak XI, eluted with phosphate buffer, 0.22 M, pH8.0 was the major peak with PLA<sub>2</sub> activity with 22% protein yield when compared to the whole venom (Figure 1).

#### Rechromatography of peak XI on CM-Sephadex C-25 column

In the next step, 62 mg protein of peak XI was rechromatographed on CM-Sephadex C-25 column (Figure 2) and eluted with varying molar concentrations of phosphate buffer (0.02–0.15 M) and pH (7.0–8.0) values. The elution profile showed three peaks with peak III being the major one having PLA<sub>2</sub> activity. This peak got eluted at 0.1 M phosphate buffer of pH7.5. The *rp*-HPLC of NV-PLA<sub>2</sub> showed a single peak with retention time at 15<sup>th</sup> minute. The molecular weight of NV-PLA<sub>2</sub> as determined by SDS-PAGE was ~13 kDa (data not shown). The NV-PLA<sub>2</sub> thus obtained is different from the PLA<sub>2</sub>s reported earlier from the same venom. A neurotoxic PLA<sub>2</sub> variant isolated from *Naja naja* venom showed a relative molecular weight of 10 kDa [3]. A lethal PLA<sub>2</sub>





**Figure 1** CM Sephadex C-25 column chromatography of *Naja naja* venom. Elution profile of *N. naja* venom, 600 mg of *Naja naja* venom, equivalent to 580 mg of protein, in 20 mM phosphate buffer, pH7.0 fractionated on CM-Sephadex C-25 column (1.6x135 cm), fractions eluted in step wise manner using phosphate buffer of different molarities (0.02–0.3 M) and pH values (7.0–8.0). Fractions collected at flow rate of 1.5 ml/ 5 min, monitored at 280 nm. Peak XI chosen for further purification.

(NN-IVb1-PLA<sub>2</sub>) from *Naja naja* venom has been reported with pl value between 7–7.5 and molecular weight between 11,000-11,500. The PLA<sub>2</sub> is devoid of myotoxic, anticoagulant, edema inducing and direct hemolytic activities [38].

#### Conditioned media induced DNA fragmentation

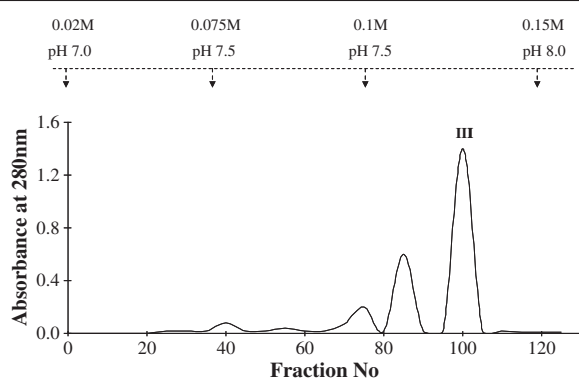
Human peripheral lymphocytes when incubated with NV-PLA<sub>2</sub> induced up to 68% DNA fragmentation. The DNA damage induced by conditioned media obtained at different time intervals and membrane cutoff is shown in Table 1. The conditioned media obtained at 15<sup>th</sup>min when dialysed with 2 kDa membrane cutoff induced up to 44% DNA fragmentation. This was referred to as cmlp-active. In a similar experiment, the conditioned media was obtained by treating lymphocytes with NV-

**Table 1** DNA damaging activity of the dialysed conditioned media

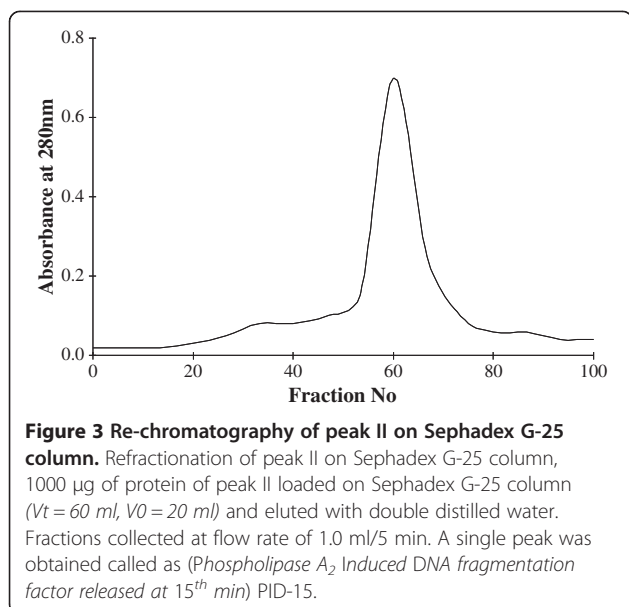
Conditioned media (CM)	% DNA fragmentation
Cmlp – 0 min	
12 kDa dialysate	10 ± 1.24
8 kDa dialysate	9 ± 1.01
2 kDa dialysate	11 ± 1.89
Cmlp – 5 min	
12 kDa dialysate	8 ± 0.89
8 kDa dialysate	9 ± 0.92
2 kDa dialysate	11 ± 1.97
Cmlp – 10 min	
12 kDa dialysate	8 ± 0.78
8 kDa dialysate	9 ± 0.85
2 kDa dialysate	27 ± 2.75
Cmlp – 15 min	
12 kDa dialysate	9 ± 1.11
8 kDa dialysate	18 ± 1.96
2 kDa dialysate	44 ± 3.26 <sup>®</sup>
Cmlp – 20 min	
12 kDa dialysate	10 ± 1.54
8 kDa dialysate	8 ± 0.76
2 kDa dialysate	15 ± 1.41

The conditioned media obtained at 0 min, 5 min, 10 min, 15 min, 20 min, 25 min and 30 min time periods, referred as cmlp-0, cmlp-5, cmlp-10, cmlp-15 and cmlp-20 respectively, dialysed using membranes of cutoff 2Kd, 8Kd and 12Kd. Dialysate added to fresh normal lymphocytes (1x10<sup>6</sup>) cells, tested for DNA damage. cmlp (conditioned media obtained from lymphocytes treated with NV-PLA<sub>2</sub>), kDa (kilo Dalton), SD (Standard Deviation).

<sup>®</sup>p < 0.05 compared to corresponding control conditioned media (cmlp-c-15) as mentioned in Methods. The values expressed are mean of five experiments and are expressed as Mean ± SD.



**Figure 2** Rechromatography of peak XI on CM Sephadex C-25 column. Peak XI (62 mg in 2 ml of 0.02 M phosphate buffer, pH7.0) rechromatographed on CM-Sephadex C-25 column (1.4x75 cm), pre-equilibrated with 0.02 M phosphate buffer, pH 7.0. Protein eluted in phosphate buffer of 0.02–0.15 M and pH 7.0–8.0. Fractions collected at 2.5 ml/5 min at 4°C, monitored at 280 nm. Peak III chosen for further purification.



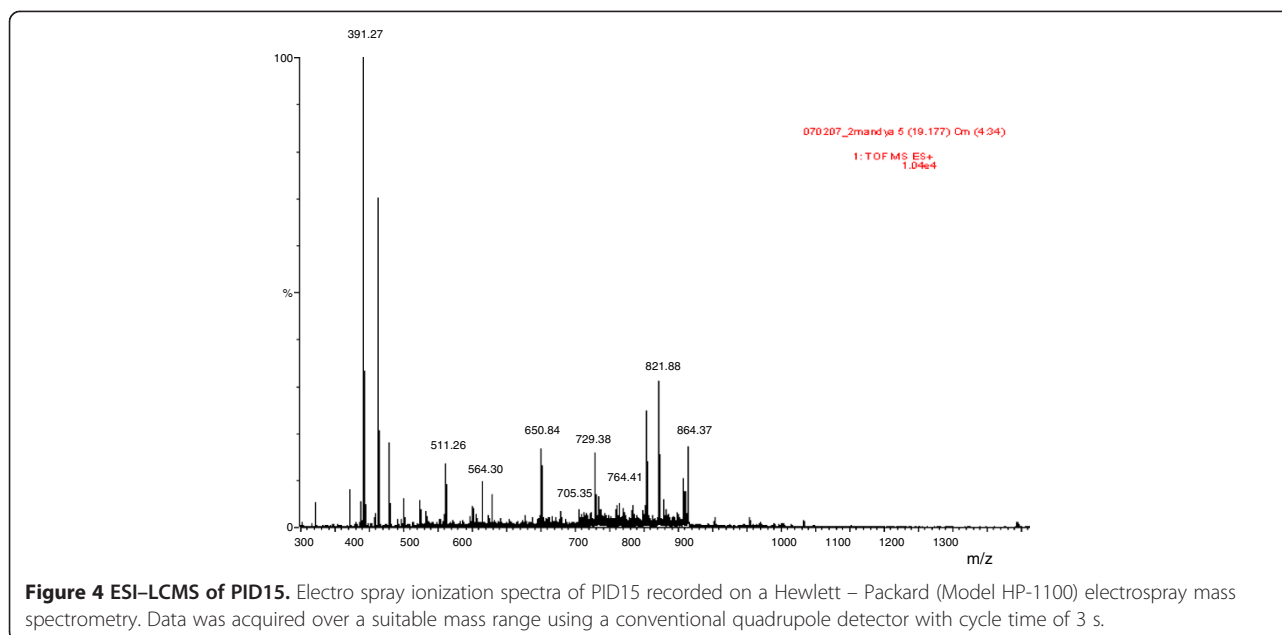
PLA<sub>2</sub> after each incubation period, which is thought to contain no DNA fragmentation and or cell death inducing factor(s). The control conditioned media showed only 7 to 9% DNA damage at 15<sup>th</sup> min with 2 kDa membrane cut-off. The DNA fragmentation induced by cmlp-active was statistically significant when compared to its respective control conditioned media (cmlp-c-15). 12-*O*-Tetradecanoyl Phorbol Acetate (TPA) at 160 nM concentration was used as positive control, which induced up to 47% DNA damage in 15 min. The viability of cells at all stage was >90%. The cmlp-active showed 1790 µg of total proteins [39] whereas the corresponding cmlp-c-15 showed only 1485 µg of total protein. There was an increase in total

protein concentration by 20.5%, which was highly significant. The UV spectral analysis of cmlp-active between 200–400 nm showed a peak at 220 nm indicating the peptide nature. There was no CK activity. There was negligible amount of LDH, which did not show significant DNA fragmentation.

#### Purification of cmlp-active

The cmlp-active was further fractionated and the major peak (peak II) obtained induced 38% DNA fragmentation when compared to peak I, which induced only 11% DNA fragmentation. Peak II was further rechromatographed on Sephadex G-25 and single major peak obtained induced up to 37.2% DNA fragmentation. This peak was referred as PID15 (*Phospholipase A<sub>2</sub> Induced DNA fragmentation factor released at 15<sup>th</sup> min*). The *rp*-HPLC of PID15 showed single peak with a retention time at 27<sup>th</sup> min (Figure 3), indicating the purity of the protein PID15 isolated. Chemical characterization of PID15 showed negative to sugar residues indicating the non-glycoprotein nature of PID15. Q-ToF MSMS analysis of PID15 showed it is a small peptide with the molecular mass of 6 kDa (Figure 4).

There are few reports on lethal/toxic proteins in snake venoms which mediate apoptosis. BotroxLAAO is a glycoprotein with 12% sugar and an acidic character, as confirmed by its amino acid composition, rich in “Asp and Glu” residues. It displays high specificity toward hydrophobic l-amino acids revealed a significant increase in the apoptotic index of several cancer cell lines such as HL60, Jurkat, B16F10 and PC12 [40]. Acurhagin-C, an ECD disintegrin, a member of versatile metalloproteinase disintegrins from *Agkistrodon acutus* venom, has



been identified as a platelet aggregation inhibitor, is shown to inhibit integrin  $\alpha$ v $\beta$ 3-mediated human endothelial cell functions by inducing apoptosis via caspase-3 activation [41]. BaP1, a snake venom metalloproteinase induce apoptosis in a non-adherent cell line, is likely to be related to its ability to induce cell cycle arrest. Processes other than apoptosis could be also involved in the cell death mechanism mediated by BaP1 on BAEC and HeLa cell lines [42]. However, molecular studies in inducing apoptosis by snake venom PLA<sub>2</sub>s are limited and there are no reports on how the cells undergo apoptosis following snake envenomations.

#### Kinetics on the secretion of PID15

The optimum concentration of NV-PLA<sub>2</sub> for the secretion of PID15 was 10  $\mu$ g, above this concentration there was no significant release of PID15. Studies on time course showed that at 15<sup>th</sup> min there was the secretion and above this time there was no secretion of PID15. The optimum temperature for the secretion of PID15 was at 37°C. Above this temperature there was no release of PID15. The above results thus indicate that the secretion of PID15 is dependent on concentration of NV-PLA<sub>2</sub> treatment, incubation time and also on temperature.

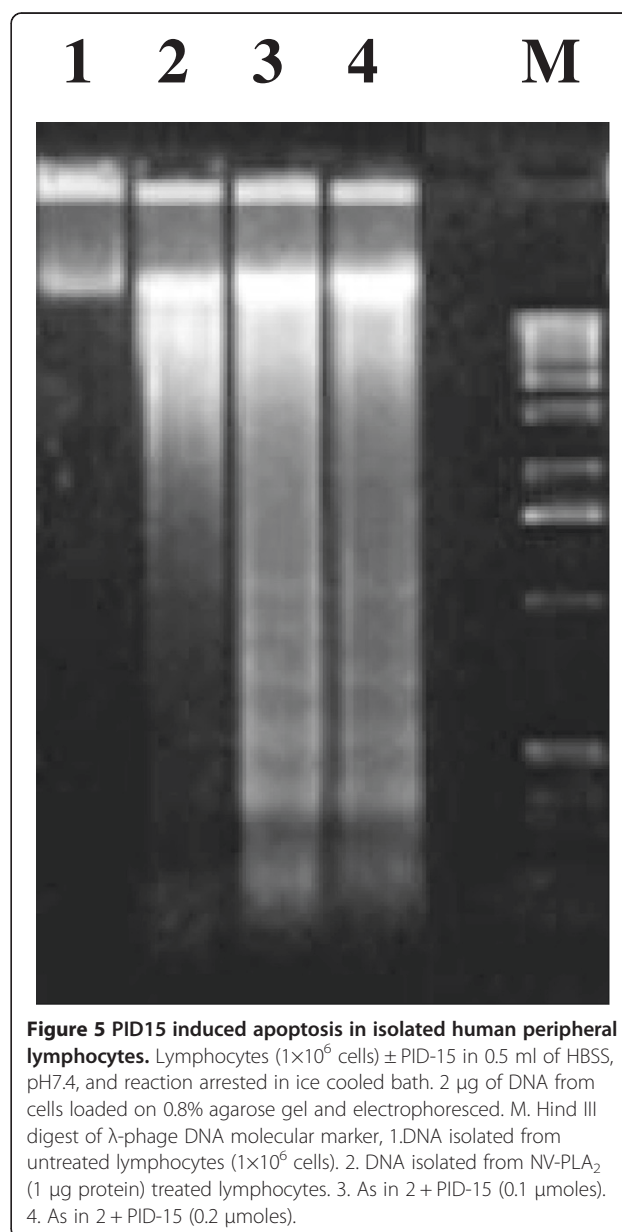
#### Effect of exocytosis inhibitors and antioxidants on the secretion of PID15

Exocytosis inhibitors such as 200  $\mu$ M Quin-2 AM (Intracellular Ca<sup>2+</sup> chelator), 500  $\mu$ M EGTA (extracellular Ca<sup>2+</sup> chelator) and 12  $\mu$ g/ml Cytochalasin B (microfilament formation inhibitor) had not effect on the DNA fragmentation and also on the secretion of PID15. Quin-2 AM demonstrates a strong affinity for calcium. Cytochalasin B is a cell-permeable mycotoxin, inhibits cytoplasmic division by blocking the formation of contractile microfilaments. EDTA, a polyamino carboxylic acid is a strong calcium chelator. The secretion and apoptosis inducing effect of PID15 is not dependent on intracellular calcium. Apoptosis can be triggered by two major pathways, the death receptor-associated extrinsic pathway and the mitochondria-dependent intrinsic pathway. Caspases, a family of cysteine aspartyl-specific proteases, regulate the initiation and the final execution of apoptosis in both pathways. During cell injury there is significant increase in the level of intracellular calcium thus activating calpain, a non specific protease, which in turn activate caspase-12. The caspase-12 is then translocated to membrane activating caspase-3 inducing apoptosis. Thus, stating the probable membrane origin of PID15 and not from cytosol.

Earlier study has reported that there is an association between PLA<sub>2</sub> and albumin (Ref. as below). Serum proteins, in particular albumin, provide a protective 'buffer' against small increases in PLA<sub>2</sub> activity. Since enzymatic activity of NV-PLA<sub>2</sub> is much critical in exhibiting the

lethal effect, albumin if present in the culture medium does not affect the enzyme activity and further do not affect the apoptotic inducing activity of NV-PLA<sub>2</sub> through secretion of PID15. The secretion of PID15 is of membrane origin and hence hydrolysis of membrane phospholipids occurs due to the enzymatic activity of NV-PLA<sub>2</sub>. It is understood that apoptotic inducing activity of NV-PLA<sub>2</sub> is not affected by presence of albumin and it still exists in serum, a condition reflective to blood circulation [43].

Superoxide dismutase and Catalase did not have significant effect on the release of the PID-15, thus stating the non similarity to any clastogenic factors. However, Turmerin a potent 14 kDa antioxidant from Turmeric (*Curcuma longa* L.) showed significant inhibition of the





**Figure 6 ExPasy ProtParam sequence analysis of PID15.** Homology match for six different proteins such as (A) Apoptosis-inducing factor 1, (B) Apoptosis-inducing factor, (C) ATP-dependent Clp protease, (D) Genomic DNA, chromosome 3 and (E) Putative uncharacterized p. The similarity in homology to the above sequences in the database is highly significant, showing PID15 to be an Apoptosis Inducing factor.



secretion of PID15 indicating the involvement of free radicals other than superoxide and peroxide radicals in inducing DNA fragmentation. The DNA fragmentation of PID15 is shown in Figure 5. It induces apoptosis. The apoptosis inducing effect of PID15 was compared with NV-PLA<sub>2</sub> thereby supporting the sequence data that PID15 act as apoptosis inducing factor.

### Sequence analysis of PID15

PID15 sequence analysis gave 40 amino acids in the following order, *msilpcknvs iwwikdtaas dkevlgsdr aikflylatg*. The homology search for the sequence revealed it to be an Apoptosis Inducing Factor (AIF). It showed a homology match for six different proteins such as Apoptosis-inducing factor 1, ATP-dependent Clp protease, Genomic DNA, chromosome 3 and Putative uncharacterized p (Figure 6). The similarity in homology to the above sequences in the database is highly significant. Apart from showing it to be an Apoptosis Inducing factor, PID-15 has sequence homology to an ATP dependent Clp protease, which refers it to act as protease in damaging the cellular structure. According to the ExPasy ProtParam tool for sequence analysis, the PID-15 was a stable protein with stability index of 12.33. The protein had an extinction coefficient of 6990, with absorbance (0.1%) of 1.605, assuming all cysteine residues appear to half cystines.

### Conclusions

The present investigation is novel of its kind demonstrating that human peripheral lymphocytes on exposure to NV-PLA<sub>2</sub> secrete a novel apoptosis inducing factor, PID15 which further trigger the cell death process and act as a signaling molecule originating from cell membrane. However, a detailed investigation on the role played by this peptide during snake envenomations and its interaction with neighboring cells and also the changes associated with the intracellular environments needs much research.

### Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

### Authors' contributions

MCK designed the whole experimental scheme, data interpretation and manuscript writing. LS contributed to the study concept. Both authors read and approved the final version of the manuscript.

### Acknowledgment

MCK gratefully acknowledge the financial support from Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), No. 45 /4/2004/PHA/BMS, Government of India, India. MCK and LS also acknowledge the Adichunchanagiri Maha Samsthana Mutt for providing facilities in the Adichunchanagiri Biotechnology and Cancer Research Institute for carrying out this work.

### Author details

<sup>1</sup>Postgraduate Department of Biochemistry, JSS College of Arts, Commerce and Science (Autonomous), Ooty Road, Mysore 570 025, Karnataka, India.

<sup>2</sup>Adichunchanagiri Biotechnology and Cancer Research Institute, Balangangadharanatha Nagara-571 448, Nagamangala Taluk, Mandya, Karnataka, India.

Received: 20 March 2014 Accepted: 11 July 2014

Published: 17 July 2014

### References

1. Keyler DE, Gawarammana I, Gutiérrez JM, Sellahewa KH, McWhorter K, Malleappaha R: **Antivenom for snakebite envenoming in Sri Lanka: the need for geographically specific antivenom and improved efficacy.** *Toxicon* 2013, **69**:90–97.
2. Chippaux JP: **Snake-bites: appraisal of the global situation.** *Bull World Health Org* 1998, **76**:515–524.
3. Shashidharamurthy R, Kemparaju K: **A neurotoxic phospholipase A<sub>2</sub> variant: isolation and characterization from eastern regional Indian cobra (*naja naja*) venom.** *Toxicon* 2006, **47**:727–733.
4. Warrell DA: **The Global Problem of Snake Bite: Its Prevention and Treatment.** In *Recent Advances in Toxinology Research*, Volume 1. Edited by Gopalakrishnakone P, Tan CK. Singapore: National University of Singapore; 1992:121–153.
5. Avijith H: **Poisonous Snake Bites in India.** Kolkata, India: CDMU Information Leaflet, Community Development Medicinal Unit (CDMU) Documentation Centre; 2003:1–12.
6. Siemerink M, Schebb NH, Liesener A, Perchuc AM, Schöni R, Wilmer M, Hayen H, Karst U, Vogel M: **Development of a fast liquid chromatography/mass spectrometry screening method for angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors in complex natural mixtures like snake venom.** *Rapid Commun Mass Spectrom* 2010, **24**:687–697.
7. Fuly AL, Soares AM, Marcussi S, Giglio JR, Guimaraes JA: **Signal transduction pathways involved in the platelet aggregation induced by a D-49 phospholipase A<sub>2</sub> isolated from Bothrops jararacussu snake venom.** *Biochimie* 2004, **86**:731–739.
8. Robin D, Glenn FK, Ashis KM: **Differential hydrolysis of erythrocyte and mitochondrial membrane phospholipids by two phospholipase A<sub>2</sub> isoenzymes (NK-PLA<sub>2</sub>-I and NK-PLA<sub>2</sub>-II) from the venom of the Indian monocled cobra *Naja kaouthia*.** *Arch Biochem Biophys* 2004, **425**:1–13.
9. Jesus B, Maria AB, Paul AI, Edward AD: **Regulation and inhibition of phospholipase A<sub>2</sub>.** *Annu Rev Pharmacol Toxicol* 1999, **39**:175–189.
10. Emmanuel V, Gerard L: **What can venom phospholipases A<sub>2</sub> tell us about the functional diversity of mammalian secreted phospholipases A<sub>2</sub>?** *Biochimie* 2000, **82**:815–831.
11. Vivek Kumar V, Brahmabhatt K, Bhatt H, Parmar U: **Therapeutic potential of snake venom in cancer therapy: current perspectives.** *Asian Pac J Trop Biomed* 2013, **3**(2):156–162.
12. Lipps BV: **Decreased levels of nerve growth factor in organs of mice as a consequence of sub-lethal injection of cobra venom.** *J Nat Toxins* 2001, **10**:283–290.
13. Chethankumar M: **Turmerin, a protein from *Curcuma longa* L prevent oxidative organ damage against *Naja naja* venom PLA<sub>2</sub> in experimental animal.** *J Curr Pharma Res* 2010, **3**:29–34.
14. Warrell DA, Greenwood BM, Davidson NM, Ormerod LD, Prentice CRM: **Necrosis, haemorrhage and complement depletion following bites by the spitting cobra (*Naja nigricollis*).** *Q J Med* 1976, **45**:1–22.
15. Harris JB, Cullen MJ: **Muscle necrosis caused by snake venoms and toxins.** *Electron Microsc Rev* 1990, **3**:183–211.
16. Mebs D, Ownby CL: **Myotoxic components of snake venoms: their biochemical and biological activities.** *Pharmacol Ther* 1990, **48**:223–236.
17. Ande SR, Kommoju PR, Draxl S, Murkovic M, Macheroux P, Ghisla S, Ferrando-May E: **Mechanisms of cell death induction by L-amino acid oxidase, a major component of ophidian venom.** *Apoptosis* 2006, **11**:1439–1451.
18. Orrenius S, Zhivotovsky B, Nicotera P: **Regulation of cell death: the calcium apoptosis link.** *Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol* 2003, **4**:552–565.
19. Zhao S, Du XY, Chai MQ, Chen JS, Zhou YC, Song JG: **Secretory phospholipase A<sub>2</sub> induces apoptosis via a mechanism involving ceramide generation.** *Biochim Biophys Acta* 2002, **1581**:75–88.
20. Bhat MK, Gowda TV: **Purification and characterization of a myotoxic phospholipase A<sub>2</sub> from Indian cobra (*Naja naja naja*) venom.** *Toxicon* 1989, **27**:861–873.
21. Jimenez M, Cabanes J, Gandia-Herrero F, Escibano J, Garcia-Carmona F, Perez-Gilbert M: **A continuous spectrophotometric assay for phospholipase A<sub>2</sub> activity.** *Anal Biochem* 2003, **319**:131–137.

22. Rao RP, Gowda SS, Leela S: Smoke treatment triggers the release of a novel DNA damaging factor by lymphocytes. *Mol Cell Biochem* 2006, **284**:73–79.
23. Shalini VK, Srinivas L: Fuel smoke condensate induced DNA damage in human lymphocytes and protection by turmeric (*Curcuma longa*). *Mol Cell Biochem* 1990, **95**:21–30.
24. Burton K: The study of the conditions and mechanisms of the diphenylamine reaction for the colorimetric estimation of deoxyribonucleic acid. *Biochem J* 1956, **63**:615–623.
25. Dubois M, Gilles KA, Hamilton JK, Rebers PA, Smith F: Colorimetric method for determination of sugar and related substances. *Anal Chem* 1956, **28**:350–356.
26. McCarthy TE, Sullivan MX: A new and highly specific colorimetric method for methionine. *J Biol Chem* 1941, **141**:871–876.
27. Ellman GL: Tissue Sulphydryl groups. *Arch Biochem Biophys* 1959, **82**:70–77.
28. Elferink JG, Deierkauf M: Suppressive action of cobalt on exocytosis and respiratory burst in neutrophils. *Am J Physiol* 1989, **257**:C859–C864.
29. Revesz T, Greaves M: Ligand induced redistribution of lymphocyte membrane ganglioside GM1. *Nature* 1975, **257**:103–106.
30. Squier MK, Cohen JJ: Cell mediated cytotoxic mechanisms. *Curr Opin Immunol* 1994, **6**:447–452.
31. Kim R, Emi M, Tanabe K: Role of mitochondria as the gardens of cell death. *Cancer Chemother Pharmacol* 2006, **57**:545–553.
32. Saelens X, Festjens N, Vande Walle L, van Gurp M, van Loo G, Vandenabeele P: Toxic proteins released from mitochondria in cell death. *Oncogene* 2004, **23**:2861–2874.
33. Sounak GR, Beata S, Emmanuel D, Richard AL, Zahra Z: Regulation of cell survival and death during Flavivirus infections. *World J Biol Chem* 2014, **5**:93–105.
34. Suhr SM, Kim DS: Identification of the snake venom substance that induces apoptosis. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun* 1996, **224**:134–139.
35. Sun LK, Yoshii Y, Hyodo A, Tsurushima H, Saito A, Harakuni T, Li YP, Kariya K, Nozaki M, Morine N: Apoptotic effect in the glioma cells induced by specific protein extracted from Okinawa Habu (*Trimeresurus flavoviridis*) venom in relation to oxidative stress. *Toxicol In Vitro* 2003, **17**:169–177.
36. Bruno L, Jose MG: Phospholipases A2 from *Viperidae* snake venoms: how do they induce skeletal muscle damage. *Acta Chim Slov* 2011, **58**:647–659.
37. Omran MAA, Fabbs A, Dickson G: Biochemical and morphological analysis of cell death induced by Egyptian cobra (*Naja haje*) venom on cultured cells. *J Venom Anim Toxins Incl Trop Dis* 2004, **10**:219–241.
38. Bhat MK, Gowda TV: Isolation and characterization of a lethal phospholipase A<sub>2</sub> (NN-IVb1-PLA<sub>2</sub>) from the Indian cobra (*Naja naja naja*) venom. *Biochem Int* 1991, **25**:10231034.
39. Bradford MM: A rapid and sensitive method for the quantitation of microgram quantities of protein utilizing the principle of protein-dye binding. *Anal Biochem* 1976, **72**:248–254.
40. Alves RM, Antonucci GA, Paiva HH, Cintra AC, Franco JJ, Mendonça-Franqueiro EP, Dorta DJ, Giglio JR, Rosa JC, Fuly AL, Dias-Baruffi M, Soares AM, Sampaio SV: Evidence of caspase-mediated apoptosis induced by l-amino acid oxidase isolated from *Bothrops atrox* snake venom. *Comp Biochem Physiol A Mol Integr Physiol* 2008, **151**:542–550.
41. Wang WJ, Acurhagin C: An ECD disintegrin, inhibits integrin alphavbeta3-mediated human endothelial cell functions by inducing apoptosis via caspase-3 activation. *Br J Pharmacol* 2010, **160**:1338–1351.
42. Brenes O, Munoz E, Roldan-Rodriguez R, Diaz C: Cell death induced by *Bothrops asper* snake venom metalloproteinase on endothelial and other cell lines. *Exp Mol Pathol* 2010, **88**:424–432.
43. Langton SR, Dench J: Phospholipase A2 is associated with albumin in patients with acute pancreatitis. *Clin Chim Acta* 1991, **203**:249–257.

doi:10.1186/s12929-014-0066-2

Cite this article as: Chethankumar and Srinivas: PID15, a novel 6 kDa secreted peptide, mediates *Naja naja* venom phospholipase A<sub>2</sub> induced apoptosis in isolated human peripheral lymphocytes. *Journal of Biomedical Science* 2014 **21**:66.

Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central and take full advantage of:

- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

Submit your manuscript at  
www.biomedcentral.com/submit

