Improvement of cephalomanine production in *Taxus chinensis* cells by a combination of sucrose and methyl jasmonate

W.Z. Lan*, L.J. Yu, P. Cheng & M.Y. Li

School of Life Science and Technology, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan 430074, China *Author for correspondence (Fax: +86-27-87540184; E-mail: lanwz73@sohu.com)

Received 7 March 2002; Revisions requested 28 March 2002/24 April 2002; Revisions received 23 April 2002/21 May 2002; Accepted 21 May 2002

Key words: cephalomanine, geranylgeranyl diphosphate synthase, methyl jasmonate, sucrose supplementation, Taxus chinensis

Abstract

Cell suspension cultures of *Taxus chinensis*, supplemented with 25 g sucrose l^{-1} , produced 11 mg cephalomanine l^{-1} , 21 g biomass l^{-1} and 19 nkat geranylgeranyl diphosphate (GGPP) synthase activity g protein⁻¹. Supplementation of the cultures with 100 μ M methyl jasmonate (MJA) produced 17 mg cephalomanine l^{-1} , 6 g biomass l^{-1} and 78 nkat GGPP synthase activity g protein⁻¹. Addition of sucrose and MJA together produced 24 mg cephalomanine l^{-1} , 18 g biomass l^{-1} and 55 nkat GGPP synthase activity g protein⁻¹.

Introduction

Cephalomanine, although having less anticancer activity than taxol, can be used as a starting material for the semi-synthesis and modification of taxane drugs (Pandey et al. 1998). The most promising route for the large-scale production of taxanes seems to be to use plant cell culture to produce the parent molecule that is then chemically converted into the desired taxane drugs. Elicitation of plant cells by methyl jasmonate (MJA) can increase the production of taxanes (Ketchum et al. 1999, Laskaris et al. 1999b, Yukimune et al. 2000). A high sucrose concentration also improves production of taxanes (Kim et al. 1995, Wang et al. 1999). So far there has been no reports on the effect of a combined treatment of MJA elicitation and sucrose supplementation on cephalomanine production in Taxus cell suspension cultures. In this report, enhanced cephalomanine production was obtained by using this combination. Further, the roles of MJA elicitation and sucrose supplementation in enhancing cephalomanine production were elucidated by analyzing the changes of cell growth and geranylgeranyl diphosphate (GGPP) synthase activity.

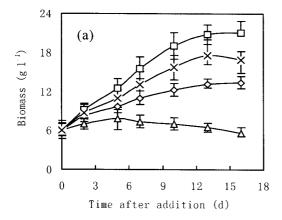
Materials and methods

Plant materials and culture conditions

Taxus chinensis cell lines, isolated from Taxus chinensis zygote embryos, were grown in modified MS medium as previously described (Zhang et al. 2000). Ten g fresh wt cells were inoculated into a 250 ml Erlenmeyer flask containing 100 ml liquid modified MS media, 25 g sucrose 1^{-1} , or 100 μ M MJA, or a combination of 25 g sucrose 1^{-1} and 100 μ M MJA was added into the 9 day old cultures. The flasks were shaken at 120 ± 5 rpm at 25 ± 1 °C.

Cell growth and cephalomanine determination

Cell growth was determined by dry wt after the cells had been lyophilized. Cephalomanine extraction and analysis were the same as taxol extraction and analysis (Zhang *et al.* 2000). Cephalomanine production in the sample was the combination of cephalomanine in cells and medium. Cephalomanine standard was from National Cancer Institution (USA).



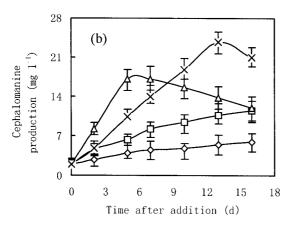


Fig. 1. Time course of cell growth (a) and cephalomanine production (b) in cell suspension cultures of Taxus chinensis treated with 25 g l $^{-1}$ sucrose (\square), or 100 $\mu\rm M$ methyl jasmonate (\triangle), or 25 g sucrose l $^{-1}$ and 100 $\mu\rm M$ methyl jasmonate (X), or neither sucrose nor methyl jasmonate (\lozenge). Sucrose and methyl jasmonate were added on the 9th day. Values are means of triplicate results and error bars represent standard errors.

Assay for GGPP synthase activity

GGPP synthase activity assay and protein extraction were according to Laskaris *et al.* (1999a). Protein concentration was determined following the method of Bradford.

Results

Effects of sucrose and MJA treatment on cell growth and cephalomanine production

The effects of sucrose and MJA on cell growth and cephalomanine production in cell suspension cultures of *Taxus chinensis* are shown in Figure 1. The maximum response was with the addition of sucrose and

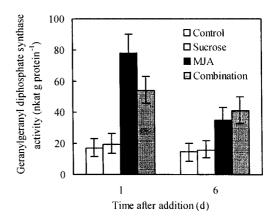


Fig. 2. Effects of 25 g sucrose l^{-1} supplementation and 100 μ M methyl jasmonate on geranylgeranyl diphosphate synthase activity in cell suspension cultures of *Taxus chinensis*. Sucrose and methyl jasmonate were added on the 9th day. Notes: control, neither sucrose nor methyl jasmonate; sucrose, 25 g sucrose l^{-1} ; MJA, 100 μ M methyl jasmonate; combination: addition of 25 g sucrose l^{-1} and 100 μ M methyl jasmonate together. Values are means of triplicate results and error bars represent standard errors.

MJA together which gained a biomass of 18 g l^{-1} and cephalomanine at 24 mg l^{-1} .

Effects of sucrose and MJA treatment on GGPP synthase activity

GGPP synthase activity in *Taxus baccata* cell suspension cultures is rapidly induced by methyl jasmonate (Laskaris *et al.* 1999b). Measurements of this activity in the present cell cultures (Figure 2) showed that GGPP synthase activity was highest when sucrose and MJA were added together; the response after 1 day of 55 nkat g protein⁻¹ was higher than after 6 days.

Discussion

The manipulation of the sucrose concentration in culture medium is very important for biomass accumulation and taxol production (Kim *et al.* 1995, Wang *et al.* 1999). Our results demonstrated that sucrose supplementation enhanced the growth of *Taxus* cells and slightly improved cephalomanine production (Figure 1). MJA treatment, however, depressed cell growth but enhanced cephalomanine production. Inhibition of *Taxus* cell growth and enhancement of taxane induced by MJA had also been observed in other reports (Ketchum *et al.* 1999, Yukimune *et al.* 2000). Our results also demonstrated that the combined treatment produced more biomass than that of MJA elicitation

and higher cephalomanine production than that of sucrose supplementation (Figure 1).

Laskaris *et al.* (1999a,b) reported that there was a close relationship between taxanes production and GGPP synthase activity. MJA or the addition of sucrose and MJA together increased the GGPP synthase activity while sucrose supplementation did not. Enhancement of cephalomanine production thus appears to be due to the synergetic result of biomass accumulation induced by sucrose supplementation and the activation of taxane biosynthesis induced by MJA elicitation.

References

- Ketchum REB, Gibson DM, Groteau RB, Shuler ML (1999) The kinetics of taxoid accumulation in cell suspension cultures of *Taxus* following elicitation with methyl jasmonate. *Biotechnol. Bioeng.* 62: 97–105.
- Kim JK, Yun JH, Hwang YS, Byun SY, Kim DI (1995) Production of taxol and related taxanes in *Taxus brevifolia* cell cultures: effect of sugar. *Biotechnol. Lett.* 17: 101–106.

- Laskaris G, Jong CFD, Jaziri M, Van der Heijden R, Theodoridis G, Verpoorte R (1999a) Geranylgeranyl diphosphate synthase activity and taxane production in *Taxus baccata* cells. *Phytochemistry* 50: 939–946.
- Laskaris G, Bounkhay M, Theodorodos G, Van der Heijden R, Verpoorte R, Jaziri M (1999b) Induction of geranylgeranyl diphosphate synthase activity and taxane accumulation in *Taxus* baccata cell cultures after elicitation by methyl jasmonate. Plant Sci. 147: 1–8.
- Pandey RC, Yankov LK, Poulev A, Caccamese S (1998) Synthesis and separation of potential anticancer active dihalocephalomanine diastereomers from extraction of *Taxus yunanensis*. J. Nat. Prod. 61: 57–63.
- Wang HQ, Yu JT, Zhong JJ (1999) Significant improvement of taxane production in suspension cultures of *Taxus chinensis* by sucrose feeding strategy. *Proc. Biochem.* 35: 479–483.
- Yukimune Y, Hara Y, Nomura E, Seto H, Yoshida S (2000) The configuration of methyl jasmonate affects paclitaxel and baccatin III production in *Taxus* cells. *Phytochemistry* 54: 13–17.
- Zhang CH, Mei XG, Liu L, Yu LJ (2000) Enhanced paclitaxel production induced by the combination of elicitors in cell suspension cultures of *Taxus chinensis*. Biotechnol. Lett. 22: 1561–1564.