

Cystathionine- γ -lyase drives antioxidant defense in cysteine-restricted IDH1-mutant astrocytomas

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Abstract

Background. Mutations in isocitrate dehydrogenase 1 or 2 (*IDH1/2*) define glioma subtypes and are considered primary events in gliomagenesis, impacting tumor epigenetics and metabolism. IDH enzyme activity is crucial for the generation of reducing potential in normal cells, yet the impact of the mutation on the cellular antioxidant system in glioma is not understood. The aim of this study was to determine how glutathione (GSH), the main antioxidant in the brain, is maintained in IDH1-mutant gliomas, despite an altered NADPH/NADP balance.

Methods. Proteomics, metabolomics, metabolic tracer studies, genetic silencing, and drug targeting approaches in vitro and in vivo were applied. Analyses were done in clinical specimen of different glioma subtypes, in glioma patient-derived cell lines carrying the endogenous IDH1 mutation and corresponding orthotopic xenografts in mice.

Results. We find that cystathionine- γ -lyase (CSE), the enzyme responsible for cysteine production upstream of GSH biosynthesis, is specifically upregulated in IDH1-mutant astrocytomas. CSE inhibition sensitized these cells to cysteine depletion, an effect not observed in IDH1 wild-type gliomas. This correlated with an increase in reactive oxygen species and reduced GSH synthesis. Propargylglycine (PAG), a brain-penetrant drug specifically targeting CSE, led to delayed tumor growth in mice.

Conclusions. We show that IDH1-mutant astrocytic gliomas critically rely on NADPH-independent de novo GSH synthesis via CSE to maintain the antioxidant defense, which highlights a novel metabolic vulnerability that may be therapeutically exploited.

Key Points

- CSE, a key enzyme for de novo Glutathione production, is specifically upregulated in IDH-mutant astrocytomas.
- CSE is required for the survival of IDH-mutant astrocytoma cells under cysteine depletion and regulates Glutathione synthesis in vitro and in vivo.
- Chemical inhibition of CSE affects the growth of IDH-mutant astrocytomas in the mouse brain.

Importance of the Study

Wild-type IDH enzymes are critically important for the generation of reducing potential in the cell, allowing the regeneration of glutathione, the main antioxidant in the brain. This raises the question how glioma cells with mutant IDH cope with the challenge to maintain glutathione levels. Here we show that cystathionine- γ -lyase (CSE), the enzyme responsible for de

novo glutathione synthesis, is specifically upregulated in IDH-mutant astrocytomas and that these tumors are highly sensitive to inhibition of CSE under cysteine limitation. These data identify a specific metabolic vulnerability in IDH-mutant astrocytomas that is druggable, thereby opening novel therapeutic opportunities for this aggressive tumor type.

The identification of mutations in isocitrate dehydrogenase 1 or 2 (IDH1, IDH2) has dramatically improved our understanding of glioma genesis¹ and led to a better delineation of glioma subtypes. Whereas most primary glioblastomas (GBM) harbor the wild-type enzyme (IDHwt), mutated IDH (IDHm) largely defines lower grade gliomas and secondary GBM. LGGs are further subdivided based on 1p19q codeletion for oligodendrogliomas (OD) and frequent mutations in *TP53* and *ATRX* for astrocytomas (AS).² Gliomas most often display the R132H mutation in IDH1. The wildtype enzyme produces α -ketoglutarate (α KG) from isocitrate thereby generating NADPH and CO₂, while the mutant converts α KG into D-2-hydroxyglutarate (D2HG) and oxidizes NADPH.³ As a main contributor of cytosolic NADPH, IDH1wt is crucial for redox homeostasis via recycling of glutathione (GSH), the main antioxidant in the brain.⁴ Up to 65% of total NADPH may be generated from this reaction in IDH1wt GBM, whereas this contribution is decreased in IDH1m gliomas.⁵ Moreover, several studies suggest that IDH1m enhances chemo-radiosensitivity through GSH depletion and ROS generation,^{6–9} yet it is currently not understood how GSH levels are maintained in these tumors.

We previously identified metabolic aberrations in phospholipid, energy and oxidative stress regulation in IDHm gliomas.¹⁰ Notably, despite a drop in the NADPH/NADP⁺ ratio, GSH levels were barely affected in IDH1m tumors, while enzymes related to cysteine metabolism and de novo GSH production such as cystathionine- β -synthase (CBS) and Glutamate-cysteine ligase catalytic subunit (GCLC) showed increased gene expression, suggesting that de novo GSH synthesis might be active in these tumors.¹⁰

Based on clinical glioma specimen and unique patient-derived cell lines carrying the endogenous IDH1 mutation, we report that IDH1m astrocytomas specifically rely on cystathionine- γ -lyase (CSE, also known as cystathionase, *CTH* gene) to increase their cysteine pool for de novo GSH synthesis. Furthermore, we show that the CSE inhibitor propargylglycine (PAG) leads to increased cytotoxicity at low cysteine levels in vitro, and affects tumor growth in vivo. Our data warrant further investigation on the therapeutic potential of CSE in IDH1m astrocytoma patients.

Hospital, Bergen, Norway. Tissue fragments were stereotactically sampled (25 mg) during the operation and snap frozen. Patient characteristics and molecular diagnosis are given in [Supplementary Table 1](#). Sample collection was approved by the local ethics committee Haukeland University Hospital, Bergen (REK 2010/130–2) in line with the Declaration of Helsinki.

Patient-Derived Glioma Cell Lines

Patient-derived cell lines were grown as 3D spheres in defined supplemented DMEM-F12 medium ([Supplementary Methods](#) and [Supplementary Figure S1a](#)).^{11–14} NCH644, NCH601, and NCH421k correspond to IDH1wt GBM, NCH1681, and NCH551b to IDH1m AS, NCH612 to IDH1m OD, based on molecular classification.² Cysteine was titrated by serial BIT dilutions ([Supplementary Table 2](#)). To confirm that the toxic effect of PAG in low BIT/cysteine medium was due to the lack of cysteine, the cells were rescued with extracellular cysteine ([Supplementary Figure S4c](#)).¹⁵

Proteomics Analysis

Protein extracts from all 6 glioma cell lines were digested and peptides were analyzed on a Q-Exactive HF mass spectrometer (Thermo Scientific) coupled with a Dionex Ultimate 3000 RSLC chromatography system operated in column switching modeMS. Details of analysis are given in [Supplementary Methods](#).

In Vitro Assays

Western blot, qPCR, gene knockdown, sphere size measurement, cytotoxicity assay, and ROS measurements are described in [Supplementary Methods](#).

Metabolite and Flux Analysis in Cell Lines

For metabolite analysis, cells were grown in 30 μ M cysteine. 400 μ M of L-Serine (U-¹³C₃, 99%) (CLM-1574-H-0.1 Eurisotop) were added to the culture medium obtaining a 1:1 ratio of ¹³C₃-Serine/natural Serine. Metabolites were isolated after 4 days. LC-MS analysis was performed as described.^{16,17} Metabolites were identified using an in-house library of exact mass and known retention time generated using commercial standards on the same LC-MS

Materials and Methods

Clinical Samples

Clinical glioma samples were obtained from 22 patients (10 IDHwt GBM; 8 IDH1m AS; 4 IDH1m OD) from the Haukeland

system. A pilot GC-MS-based approach to determine steady state levels of $^{13}\text{C}_3$ -serine in different mice tissues (Supplementary Figure S4b) was performed as described in ref. ¹⁸.

In Vivo Experiments

NCH1681 cells were stereotactically injected into the frontal cortex of NSG mice (NOD.Cg-Prkdc^{scid} Il2rg^{tm1Wjl}/SzJ) ($n = 20$) and tumor growth was monitored by MRI (FSE-T2 sequence, 3T MRI system, MR Solutions) as described previously.¹⁹ Two months after implantation, mice with tumors (size range 2–10 mm³) were selected and randomized into 2 groups (8 mice per group). PAG (35 mg/kg) or saline was given ip (5 times/week during 3 months). For in vivo flux analysis, 130 mg/kg/h U- $^{13}\text{C}_3$ serine was infused in the tail vein (2 mice/group, 4 h), plus 2 healthy mice without tumors. Brain, liver, kidney, and heart were dissected and for LC-MS analysis. All procedures were approved by the animal welfare structure of LIH and the national authorities responsible for animal experiments in Luxembourg under the reference LUPA 2020/15.

Results

IDH1m Astrocytomas Upregulate Cystathionine- γ -lyase (CSE)

We previously reported the upregulation of CBS and GCLC in IDHm gliomas, suggesting an activation of the transsulfuration pathway (Figure 1A) in these tumors,¹⁰ an important source of cysteine for GSH synthesis in astrocytes.^{20,21} To corroborate this at the metabolite level, we analyzed specimen from 22 glioma patients including IDHwt GBM ($n = 10$), IDH1m OD ($n = 4$), and IDH1m AS ($n = 8$) (Supplementary Table 1). As expected, IDHm gliomas showed high D2HG and reduced α KG levels compared to IDHwt GBM (Figure 1B). Interestingly, while GSH levels were similar, we observed a decrease in glutamate and an increase in glucose and cystathionine in IDHm gliomas, supporting activation of the transsulfuration pathway (Figure 1B).

To address this in a model amenable to experimental manipulation, we turned to patient-derived glioma stem-like cells (GSCs) carrying the endogenous IDH1 mutation (NCH1681, NCH551b, NCH612) and control cells of IDHwt GBM (NCH644, NCH601, NCH421k) (Supplementary Figure S1a). IDH1m GSCs exhibited D2HG levels comparable to patients and display low proliferation rates.^{11–13} We confirmed the presence of the mutation at the genetic (Supplementary Figure S1b) and protein level (Figure 1C) and a more than 20-fold increase in D2HG (Supplementary Figure S1c). IDH1m allele frequency reached almost 100% in astrocytic cell lines (Supplementary Figure S1b), suggesting a loss of heterozygosity over time. The tendency to develop an IDH1m homozygosity in vitro has already been reported by others.²² Next, we investigated the expression of the main mediators of GSH production, CBS and cystathionine- γ -lyase (CSE) at the protein level. CSE is central to this

pathway and the only known enzyme capable to synthesize cysteine, the limiting metabolite for GSH production.²³ CSE generates cysteine, α -ketobutyrate and ammonia through the breakdown of cystathionine which is provided by CBS in the transsulfuration pathway (Figure 1A). While CBS showed similar expression in all tumor types, we found that CSE was upregulated in IDH1m cells both at the protein and mRNA level (Figure 1C–E). Among glioma subtypes, the upregulation of CSE was mainly seen in the IDH1m AS cell lines (NCH1681, NCH551b) (Figure 1C–E). This was confirmed in vivo in a panel of patient-derived orthotopic xenografts, while there was variable expression in IDHwt xenografts (Supplementary Figure S1d–f). We further validated these data interrogating our clinical material, which showed increased CSE protein in IDH1m tumors compared to IDHwt, with highest expression in AS (Supplementary Figure S1g,h). Gene expression data from public databases using the GlioVis portal, further confirmed these observations¹⁵ (Supplementary Figure S1i).

To obtain a more comprehensive view of protein deregulation in IDH1m gliomas, we performed label-free quantitative (LFQ) MS-based proteomics and identified a total of 6.265 proteins (Figure 1F). Principal component analysis (PCA) clearly separated 2 distinct populations based on IDH1 status (Supplementary Figure S1j). From the identified proteins, 575 were differentially expressed between IDH1wt and IDH1m cell lines (FDR < 0.05) (Figure 1F and Supplementary Table 3), with 127 proteins upregulated and 258 downregulated in IDH1m cells (FDR < 0.05, fold change [FC] >2; Figure 1G). Further analysis between AS and OD was not possible because only 1 OD sample was available. Of note, CSE was the most upregulated protein in IDH1m cells (FC = 37). In concordance with the above, this increase in CSE was mainly seen in AS cells (FC = 71). By gene ontology interrogation, we found that the top 10 processes of IDH1m upregulated proteins were linked to metabolism (Supplementary Figure S1k), while ribosome and RNA-related processes were downregulated in IDH1m cells (Supplementary Figure S1k), in line with the low proliferative phenotype of these tumors. Among the metabolic processes upregulated is the oxidation-reduction process including several proteins involved in redox regulation: glutathione S-transferase Mu 2 (GSTM2) in charge of GSH conjugation and dehydrogenase/reductase SDR family member 4 (DHRS4) an important NADPH producer (Figure 1G). In summary, we found that cystathionine accumulates in IDHm gliomas and identify its converting enzyme CSE and related partners to be specifically upregulated in IDH1m AS, suggesting an increased activity of the transsulfuration pathway in this glioma type.

Loss of CSE Reduces Viability in IDH1m Astrocytoma Cells Under Cysteine Depletion

To investigate the role of CSE in IDH1m AS, we established stable CSE knockdown (KD) lines in NCH1681 cells (IDH1m AS) using 2 different shRNAs. Both KD clones (shCSE1 and shCSE2) showed a strong drop in CSE protein (Figure 2A and B), yet we did not observe a significant difference in sphere size over time (Figure 2C) compared to control (shCTR), indicating that the

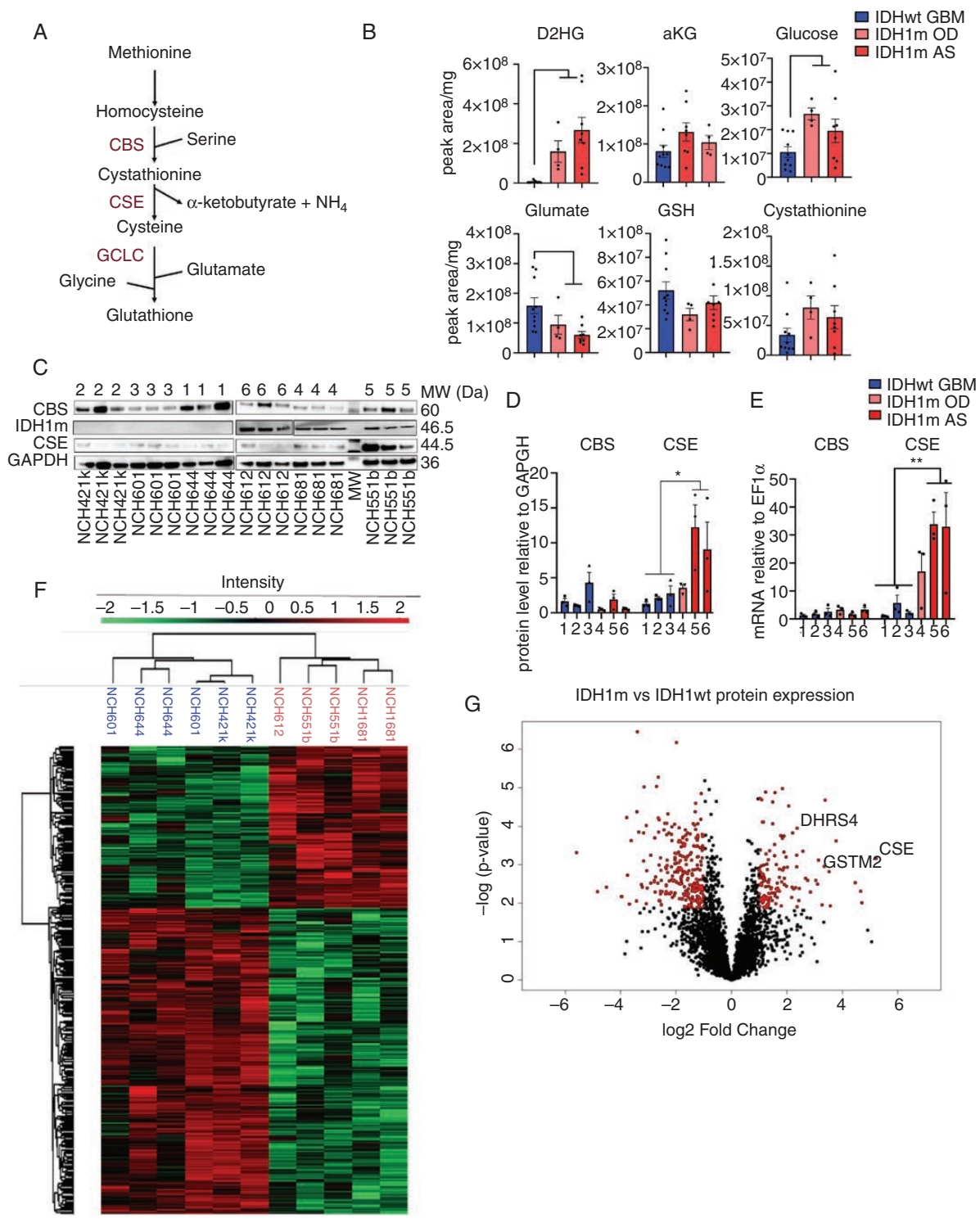


Figure 1. CSE is specifically upregulated in IDH1m astrocytomas. (A) Schematic of GSH *de novo* synthesis through the transsulfuration pathway. (B) Total levels of metabolites in 22 clinical samples, presented as peak area relative to mg of tissue. IDHwt ($n = 10$), IDH1m OD ($n = 4$), and IDH1m AS patients ($n = 8$). (C) Western blot for CBS, IDH1m, CSE, and GAPDH in IDH1wt and IDH1m cell lines. MW (Da) indicates specific molecular weight of each protein. (D) Quantification relative to GAPDH ($n = 3$). (E) CBS and CSE gene expression relative to EF1 α determined by qPCR ($n = 3$). (F) Untargeted proteomic analysis of 3 IDH1wt and 3 IDH1m cell lines. Heat map representation of 575 differentially expressed proteins (false discovery rate [FDR] < 0.05). 127 proteins upregulated and 258 downregulated in IDH1m glioma cells ($n = 2$ /cell line, except for NCH612 where $n = 1$). (G) Volcano plot of all 6265 detected proteins (in red differential proteins with FDR < 0.05, FC > 2). CSE, GSTM2, and DHRS4 are highlighted. For complete protein list, see [Supplementary Table 3](#). D2HG, D2-hydroxyglutarate; α KG, α -ketoglutarate; GSH, glutathione; CSE, cystathionine- γ -lyase;

proliferation capacity of these cells was unaltered under standard culture conditions. We argued that CSE may not be required if sufficient cysteine is provided from extracellular sources. In standard culture medium, the concentration of cysteine (360 μM combined cysteine and its oxidized dimer cystine; see [Supplementary Methods](#)) is higher than in human blood (80–180 μM)²⁴ (source: HMDB). In contrast, in cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), a reference for nutrient values in the brain, cysteine is one of the lowest amino acids with values below 1 μM ²⁵ (source: HMDB). To reach a concentration more relevant to neural tissue, cysteine was serially diluted in cysteine-free DMEM. This led to a gradual loss of sphere viability (based on GFP fluorescence) in CSE KD cells ([Figure 2D](#) and [E](#)). Control cells only were affected upon complete cysteine withdrawal. The selective impact on CSE KD cells was most prominent at 30 μM cysteine, where the decrease in viability was already observed after 2 days of culture further increasing over time ([Figure 2F](#)). Taken together, these data provide evidence that under physiological cysteine concentrations, CSE is required to maintain viability of IDH1m AS cells.

CSE Directs GSH Biosynthesis Upon Cysteine Starvation

We next asked whether CSE was required to maintain the cysteine pool for GSH production and whether the observed loss of viability was caused by a decrease in GSH levels. We determined the contribution of CSE to the overall GSH pool, by quantifying metabolites in cultures with 30 μM cysteine at different time points. After a 3-day incubation, no effects of metabolites were observed ([Supplementary Figure S2a](#)), in line with the cell viability results ([Figure 2F](#)). However, at 4 days, we found a decrease of total GSH level in the CSE KD cells ([Figure 3A](#)). Presumably all remaining cysteine had been used up which was also reflected in cell viability. This was confirmed in a second experiment ([Supplementary Figure S2b](#)). Unfortunately because of the gradual exhaustion of cysteine, many cells were vulnerable at day 4 and not all datapoints could be recovered in these experiments. Interestingly, there was a tendency for decreased serine, glycine, glutamate, and glucose in CSE KD cells, along with a slight accumulation in cystathionine ([Figure 3A](#), [Supplementary Figure S2b](#)), suggesting an attempt of the cells to compensate for the loss of GSH. Taken together, these data support the premise that GSH biosynthesis depends at least in part on CSE activity upon cysteine depletion.

To confirm that the drop in GSH in CSE knockdown cells was due to a decrease of de novo GSH synthesis, we traced $^{13}\text{C}_3$ -serine in cells cultured with 30 μM cysteine for 4 days (ratio $^{13}\text{C}_3$ -serine/natural serine = 1:1) ([Figure 3B](#)). As aforementioned, the limiting culture conditions prevented to recover sufficient biological replicates to perform statistical

analysis ([Figure 3C](#) and [Supplementary Figure S2c](#), respectively). Comparable levels of $^{13}\text{C}_3$ -serine were observed in all cells ([Figure 3C](#), [Supplementary Figure S2c](#)), whereas the natural serine isotopologue was reduced in the KDs ([Supplementary Figure S2d](#)). This drop in natural serine together with the decrease in total glucose ([Figure 3A](#)) suggests a preference for glucose-derived serine when there is a high demand for this metabolite. In fact, the enrichment of heavy carbon labeled serine did not exceed 10% of the total pool ([Supplementary Figure S2e](#)). Despite the low serine tracer incorporation, there was a tendency for lower $^{13}\text{C}_2$ -glycine in CSE KD cells ([Figure 3C](#), [Supplementary Figure S2c](#)) suggesting reduced serine-to-glycine conversion. In addition, shCSE cells tended toward increased levels of $^{13}\text{C}_3$ -cystathionine and a consistent decrease in $^{13}\text{C}_3$ -GSH ([Figure 3C](#), [Supplementary Figure S2c](#)). The ratios GSH m+3/Serine m+3 ([Supplementary Figure S2f](#)) was significantly lower in the CSE KDs. These data support the notion that under cysteine deprivation CSE is essential to generate cysteine, preferentially via the transsulfuration pathway using glucose-derived serine to sustain GSH biosynthesis.

IDH1m Astrocytoma Cells Are Selectively Sensitive to CSE Inhibition

Next, we wished to evaluate the therapeutic potential of CSE inhibition in glioma using available chemical inhibitors of CSE. Propargylglycine (PAG) ([Supplementary Figure S3a](#)) is a nonproteinogenic amino acid that irreversibly blocks CSE through the double interaction with CSE and its cofactor pyridoxal 5-phosphate, which confers strong specificity to the PAG-CSE bond.^{26,27} We first performed a time course experiment in 2 IDH1m AS cell lines (NCH1681, NCH551b) with different concentrations of the inhibitor (10, 4, 2, 1, 0 mM) and of cysteine (360, 60, 30 μM) ([Supplementary Figure S3b](#)). At 360 μM cysteine, glioma cells were insensitive to PAG even at the highest concentration tested (10 mM), excluding significant off-target effects of the compound. Toxicity increased over time under cysteine-low conditions (60–30 μM) in line with the CSE KD experiments ([Supplementary Figure S3b](#)). Interestingly, the cytotoxic effect of PAG was specific to IDHm AS cells, and no significant toxicity was observed in PAG-treated IDHwt GBM cells (NCH644 and NCH421k) ([Figure 4A](#)). Again the effect was limited to low cysteine (≤ 60 μM) ([Figure 4B](#)).

To test if the dependency of IDH1m AS cells on CSE activity was related to their antioxidant capacity, we measured ROS levels in IDH1m and IDHwt cells. In line with the cytotoxicity, ROS increased in one of the PAG-treated IDH1m AS cells, although this was not robust in the second cell line ([Supplementary Figure S3d](#)). Taken together, these data provide evidence that CSE inhibition under limited cysteine selectively affects IDH1m AS, possibly mediated by increased oxidative stress.

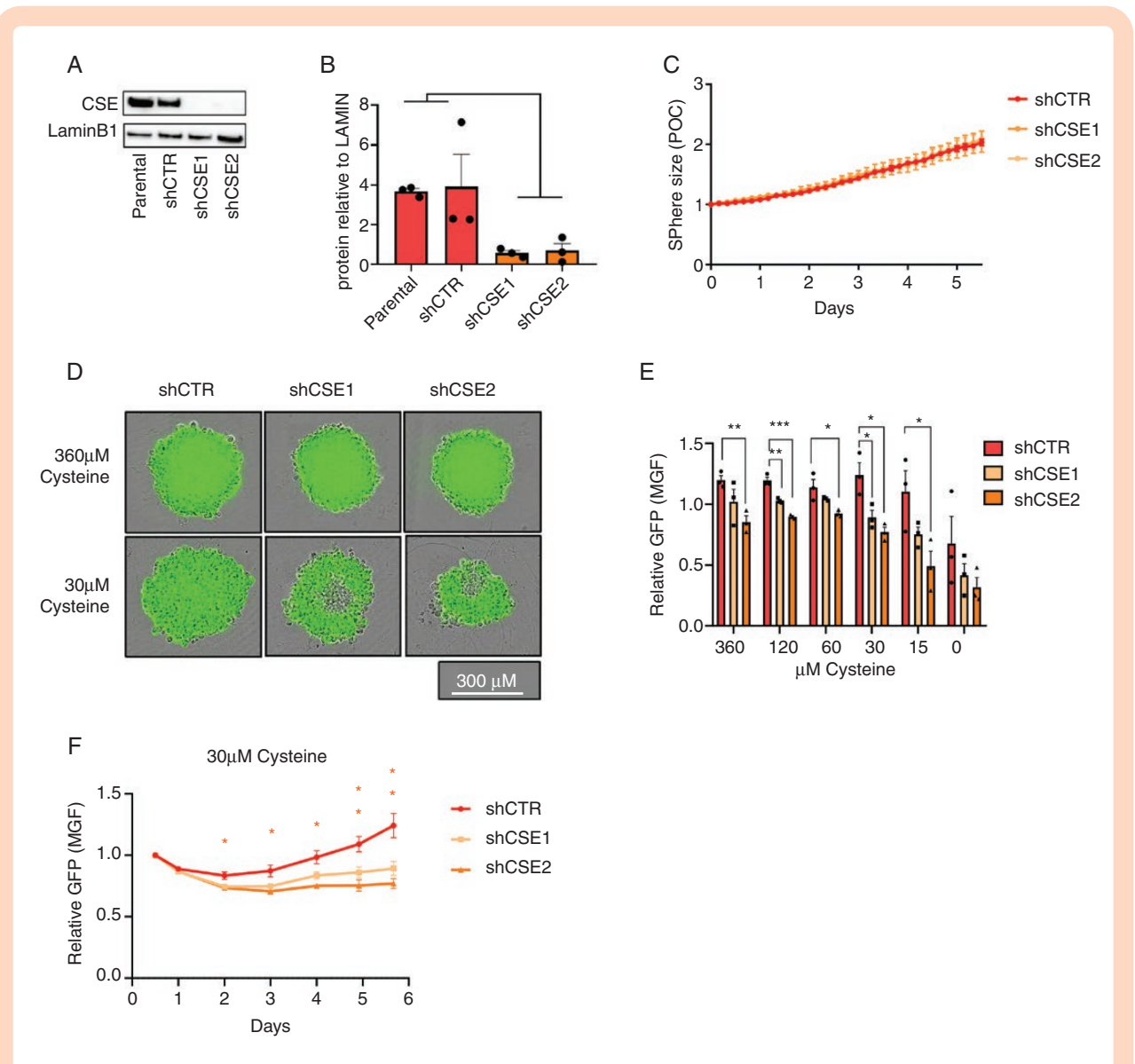


Figure 2. CSE is required to maintain viability of IDH1m astrocytoma cells under cysteine depletion. (A) CSE western blot analysis and (B) quantification relative to LaminB1 in IDH1m AS cells (NCH1681) with 2 CSE KD clones (shCSE1, shCSE2) compared to the parental and scramble control (shCTR) ($n = 3$). (C) Relative sphere size under standard culture conditions (360 μM cysteine). Data presented as fold change of phase object confluence (POC) of each cell line relative to day 0 ($n = 3$ with 5 spheres per experiment). (D) Representative fluorescent images of spheres after 6 days. (E) Relative GFP signal in CSE KD cells at decreasing cysteine concentrations (day 6). Measurements expressed as fold change of mean green fluorescence (MGF) of each cell line relative to starting point (360 μM cysteine at day 0.5 once the sphere was formed) ($n = 3$ with 5 spheres per experiment). (F) Time course of GFP signal of spheres at 30 μM cysteine. All data presented as means \pm SEM. * $P < .05$; ** $P < .01$; *** $P < .001$.

CSE Inhibition Delays Tumor Growth In Vivo

To evaluate the efficacy of CSE inhibition on tumor growth in vivo, we implanted IDH1m AS cells (NCH1681) into the brain of mice. After 2 months, tumors were detectable by MRI (around 5 mm^3), mice were randomized into saline and PAG (35 mg/kg, 5 times/week) treated groups (Figure 5A). Treatment continued for 3 months and tumor size was monitored by bi-weekly MRIs. Within the first 2 months of treatment we found a significant decrease in tumor growth rate in PAG-treated mice ($n = 8$) (Figure 5B). A relative difference in tumor size was observed between both groups

over time, which became pronounced, though not significant at the end of the third month (Figure 5C and D). The experiment was stopped when 2 mice of the control group reached clinical endpoint (Supplementary Figure S4a).

To determine the effect of PAG at the metabolite level, labeled $^{13}\text{C}_3$ -serine (130 mg/kg) was terminally infused in the tail vein ($n = 2/\text{group}$) (Figure 5A), reaching steady state at 4–6 h in the circulation and in the brain (Supplementary Figure S4b). Consistent with the CSE KD experiment, PAG-treated brain tumors showed a slight decrease in serine and glycine when compared with the control group (Figure 5E). Moreover, the total level of

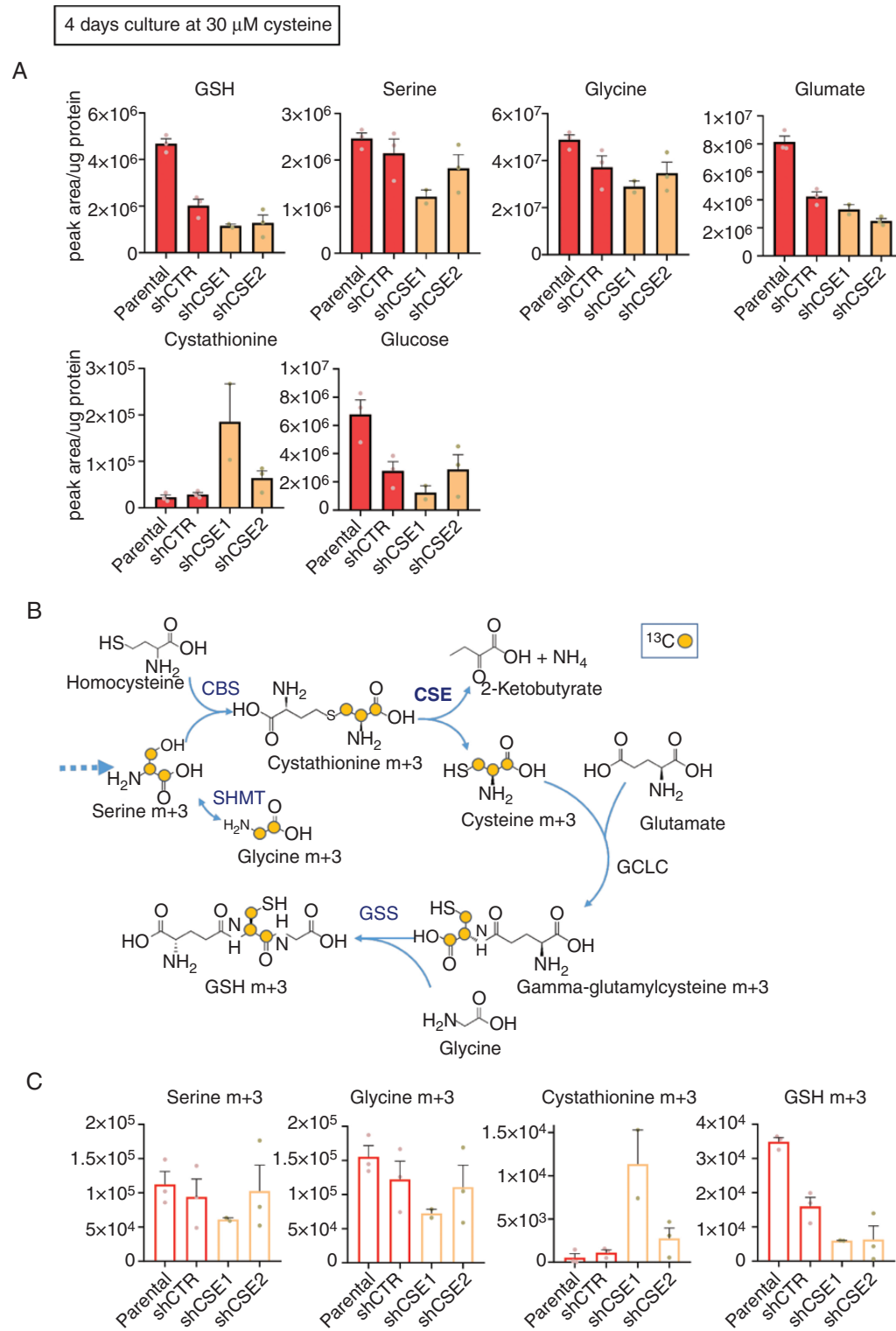


Figure 3. CSE directs GSH biosynthesis upon cysteine starvation. (A) Total metabolite level represented as normalized peak areas at 4 days in 30 μ M cysteine. (B) Schematic of $^{13}\text{C}_3$ -serine metabolite flux toward GSH synthesis. (C) Isotopologues (normalized peak area) after $^{13}\text{C}_3$ -serine tracing at 4 days in 30 μ M cysteine ($n = 1$ with 3 technical replicates in (A) and (C), no statistical analysis). CBS, cystathionine β -synthase; SHMT, Serine hydroxymethyltransferase; CSE, cystathionine- γ -lyase; GCLC, Glutamate-cysteine ligase catalytic subunit; GSS, glutathione synthetase.

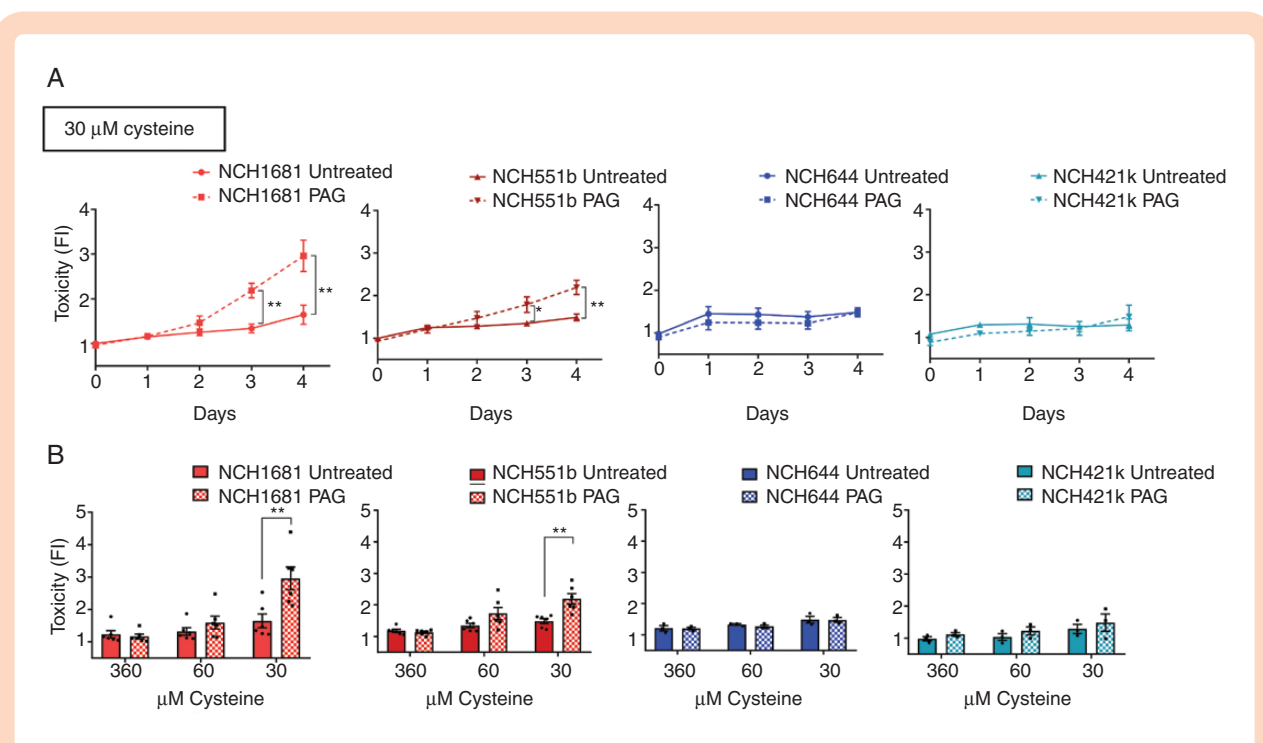


Figure 4. CSE inhibition selectively targets IDH1m astrocytoma cells under cysteine depletion. (A) Toxicity over time in IDH1m AS (NCH1681, NCH551b, in red, $n = 6$), and IDH1wt GBM (NCH644, NCH421k, in blue, $n = 3$) cells following PAG (10 mM) at 30 μ M cysteine. Data presented as fold change of celltox (Promega®) probe fluorescence intensity (FI) relative to normal medium untreated (360 μ M cysteine) at day 0. (B) Toxicity of PAG (10 mM) upon decreasing cysteine. Data presented as fold change relative to normal medium (360 μ M cysteine) at day 0. IDH1m AS ($n = 6$), IDH1wt GBM ($n = 3$). Data presented as means \pm SEM. * $P < .05$; ** $P < .01$.

cystathionine was considerably increased in PAG-treated tumors (Figure 5E), demonstrating target engagement in vivo. This was accompanied by some decrease of methionine and a significant decrease of homocysteine (Figure 5E), both precursors of cystathionine. In line with the KD results, GSH and glucose levels were reduced in PAG-treated tumors (Figure 5E). A clear accumulation of cystathionine in PAG-treated mice was also observed in the liver, where de novo GSH biosynthesis normally occurs,²⁸ while most other metabolic differences appeared to be tumor-specific (Supplementary Figure S4c). The isotopologue distribution revealed that unlabeled serine decreased in treated tumors, whereas ¹³C₃-serine (M+3) showed a significant increase (Supplementary Figure S4d). Again, labeled serine only accounted for ~10% of the total pool, reflected in the small amount of labeled cystathionine (M+3) in contrast to the strong accumulation of unlabeled one (M+0) (Supplementary Figure S4d), suggesting preferential use of compensatory glucose-derived serine of IDH1m AS tumors also in vivo. In summary, we show that PAG inhibits CSE activity in IDH1m AS brain tumors which causes a significant delay in tumor growth, providing a rationale for a therapeutic potential of CSE inhibitors in IDH1m astrocytomas.

Discussion

Due to the central role of IDH1 in NADPH recycling,^{4,29} several groups including ours suggested that IDH1m tumors

may display vulnerabilities in redox metabolism and GSH production.^{5,6,10,30,31} Nevertheless, to date, there is limited data in part due to the difficulties of establishing IDHm cellular and animal models relevant to human disease. Our data, based on patient specimen and patient-derived cell lines with the endogenous IDH mutation indicates that CSE, the only known enzyme capable of synthesizing cysteine, is specifically upregulated in IDH1m AS and is essential to maintain GSH production under limited cysteine availability in vitro and in vivo (Figure 6). Inhibition of CSE reduced tumor growth in vivo, thus uncovering a novel druggable metabolic vulnerability in this aggressive glioma subtype.

Our proteomics analysis identified CSE as the most upregulated protein in IDH1m tumors. The importance of CSE as a source of cysteine for GSH production is well established in astrocytes^{20,21} and an early study in C6 glioma cells showed that CSE expression increases upon GSH depletion.³² However in IDHwt GBM, the expression of CSE is variable, suggesting a more plastic response to cysteine depletion, which is consistent with the specific sensitivity to CSE inhibition that we found in IDHm versus IDHwt cells. The limited expression of CSE in ODs can be explained by the location of its gene *CTH* on chromosomal arm 1p. In line with this, cystathionine, the substrate of CSE, was found to accumulate in IDH1m ODs,³³ suggesting an alternative path to GSH production in these tumors.

We show that in addition to IDH status, the availability of extracellular cysteine determines the susceptibility to

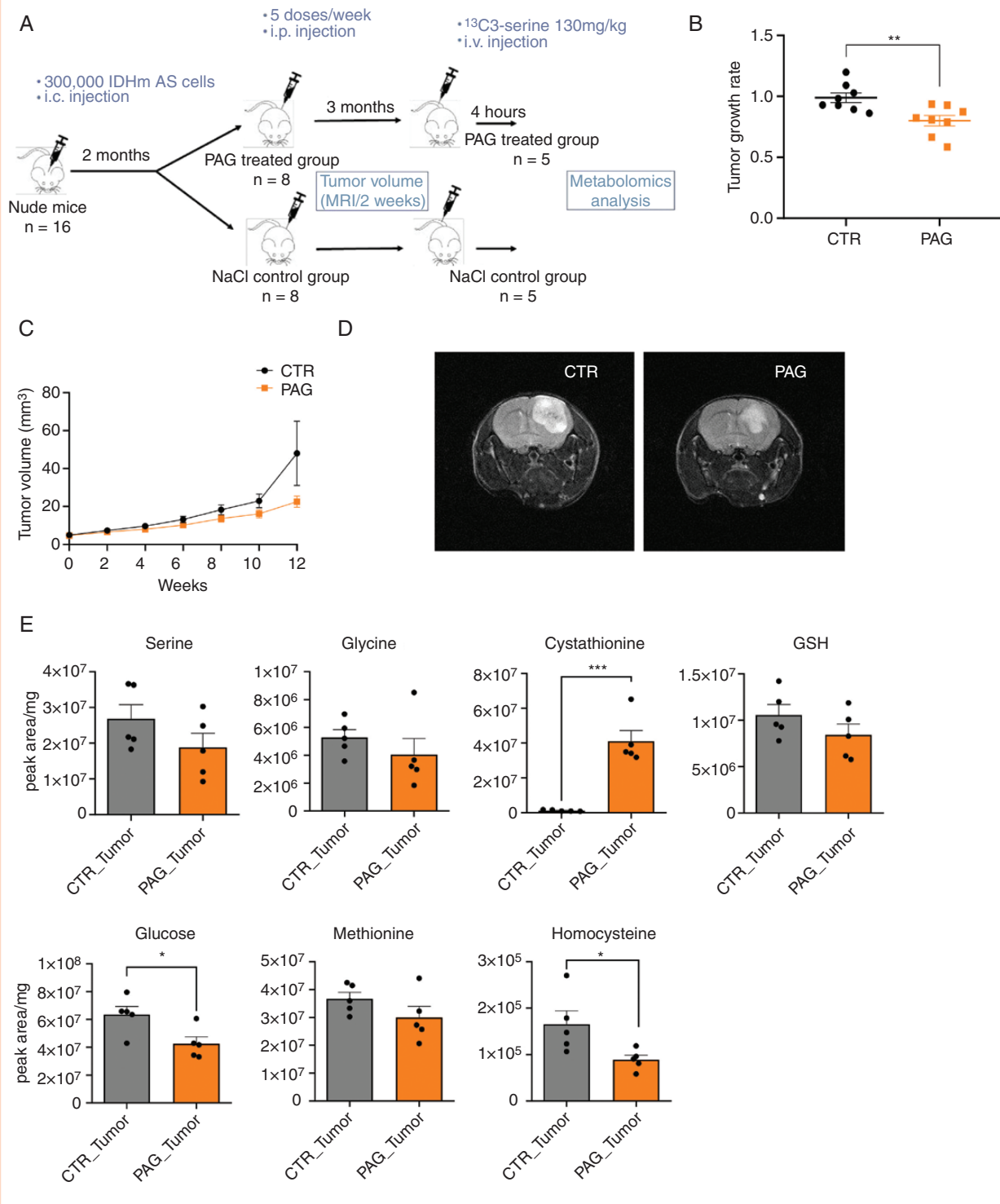


Figure 5. CSE inhibition delays tumor growth in vivo. (A) Setup of in vivo experiment. (B) Tumor growth rate of CTR and PAG-treated mice during the first 8 weeks of treatment ($n = 8$). (C) Tumor volume over time during the 3 months treatment period as determined by MRI ($n = 8$; except for CTR, where $n = 7$ at weeks 8/10 and $n = 6$ at week 12). Tendency to reduced volume at week 12 (not significant). Note that 2 CTR mice died after week 8. (D) Representative MRI pictures at week 12. (E) Total metabolite levels represented as normalized peak area in CTR and PAG-treated tumors after 12 weeks of treatment ($n = 5$). Each dot in charts B and E correspond to different mice. Data presented as means \pm SEM. * $P < .05$; *** $P < .001$.

CSE inhibition, in line with recent data where CBS was shown to support cell growth during cysteine depletion.³⁴ In the brain, where the uptake of amino acids is regulated

by the blood brain barrier, the cysteine concentration is reportedly very low.^{21,25,35-37} Cysteine may be obtained via CSE-dependent synthesis or by uptake through the

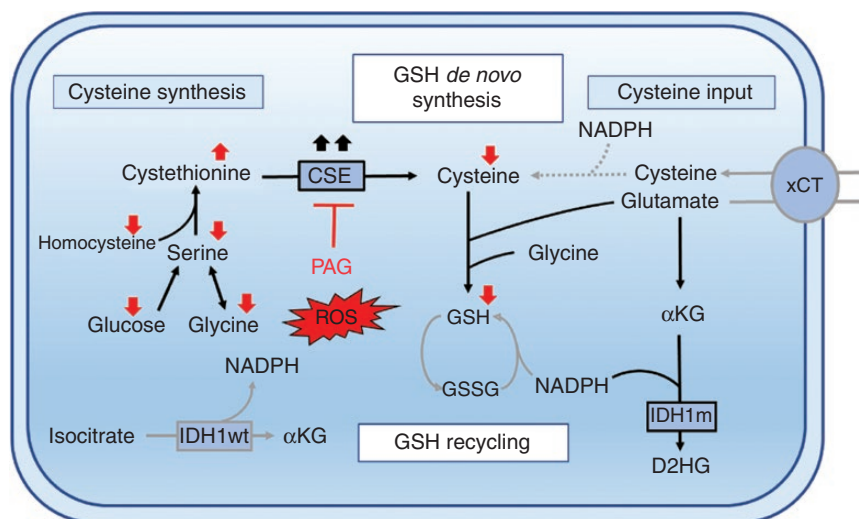


Figure 6. IDH1-mutant astrocytoma critically depend on CSE for GSH synthesis to counteract ROS. Schematic summary showing reliance of IDH1m astrocytomas on de novo GSH synthesis through increased cysteine production via CSE, thereby compensating for reduced GSH recycling due to limited NADPH (see text for details).

xCT antiporter exchanging glutamate for cystine. Several studies suggest a role for xCT to counteract ROS in IDHwt GBM^{38–40} and xCT inhibitors such as sulfasalazine have been explored in clinical trials against GBM with little outcome.^{41,42} Yet sulfasalazine is highly toxic and affects multiple other pathways.^{43,44} The importance of xCT in IDHm gliomas remains to be determined. Because of the low glutamate levels observed in IDHm gliomas (Figure 1B and ref. 10) and the requirement of reducing equivalents for the cystine-to-cysteine conversion,³⁶ xCT activity may well be hampered in these tumors,³⁶ potentially increasing the reliance on CSE. On the other hand, the fact that PAG did not significantly reduce GSH in tumors in the brain, despite efficient target engagement, suggests that alternative GSH pathways are active.

Despite the modest effect of PAG *in vivo*, it should be noted that a minor inhibition of growth in a slow growing tumor might well result in a valuable clinical outcome. Moreover, our data provide a rationale for combinatorial approaches, for example, the addition of PAG may increase the vulnerability to oxidative damage caused by radiation.⁷ Recently, the combination of radiotherapy with a glutaminase inhibitor was shown to increase mouse survival.⁴⁵ The anti-tumor effects of CSE inhibition may be potentiated by a dietary restriction of cysteine to simultaneously interfere with exogenous and endogenous cysteine supply. This approach was well tolerated and more effective in depleting GSH in the brain of healthy rats compared to PAG alone.⁴⁶ In other cancer models, the enzyme cyst(e)inase was found to efficiently degrade circulating cysteine, thereby increasing oxidative damage and decreasing tumor load.⁴⁷ In conclusion, we here identified a specific dependency of IDH1m astrocytomas on CSE to maintain antioxidant homeostasis suggesting pharmacological inhibition of CSE as a potential strategy that warrants further investigation.

Supplementary Material

Supplementary material is available at *Neuro-Oncology Advances* online.

Keywords

antioxidant defense | cysteine | glioma | glutathione | IDH mutation | transsulfuration pathway

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