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Evidences for Piperine inhibiting cancer by targeting human G-quadruplex DNA sequences

Arpita Tawani¹, Ayeman Amanullah², Amit Mishra² & Amit Kumar¹

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Piperine, a naturally occurring alkaloid, is well known as anti-oxidant, anti-mutagenic, anti-tumor and anti-proliferative agent. Piperine exerts such pharmacological activities by binding or interacting with various cellular targets. Recently, the first report for Piperine interaction with duplex DNA has been published last year but its interaction with G-quadruplex structures has not been studied yet. Herein, we report for the first time the interaction of Piperine with various DNA G-quadruplex structures. Comprehensive biophysical techniques were employed to determine the basis of interaction for the complex formed between Piperine and G-quadruplex DNA sequences. Piperine showed specificity for G-quadruplex DNA over double stranded DNA, with highest affinity for G-quadruplex structure formed at c-myc promoter region. Further, *in-vitro* studies show that Piperine causes apoptosis-mediated cell death that further emphasizes the potential of this natural product, Piperine, as a promising candidate for targeting G-quadruplex structure and thus, acts as a potent anti-cancer agent.

G-quadruplex DNA structures are classified as non-canonical DNA structures that were formed by square planar arrangement of G-quartets. Apart from Watson-crick hydrogen bonding, these G-quartets are stabilized by Hoogsteen hydrogen bonding¹. This non-canonical form of DNA was formed by guanine-rich sequences and is widespread in human genome. Approximately, 300,000 sequences have ability to form G-quadruplex structures² and majority of them includes telomeres³, regulatory regions of oncogenes such as c-kit, c-myc⁴, and hence makes these regions as a potent pharmacological targets for anti-tumor or anti-cancer therapeutics. Telomeric DNA contains repetitive DNA sequence (TTAGGG)_n forming G-quadruplex structures; this structures inhibits telomerase activity that is required to maintain telomeres⁵. As in 85% of cancers, the activity of this enzyme has been found to be elevated, thus, inhibition of its activity could be an striking approach in the advancement of anticancer drugs development⁶. Another impressive target is G-quadruplex structure formed at promoter region of c-myc gene. This c-myc proto-oncogene regulates approximately 15% of all gene expression and controls various processes of cell-cycle regulation such as apoptosis, growth and proliferation. Its overexpression has been found to be associated with sustained tumor progression. The promoter region of c-myc gene is composed of seven nuclease-hypersensitive elements (NHEs), of which, NHE III₁, located at -142 to -115 base pairs upstream of the P1 promoter, controls 80–90% transcription of c-myc gene^{7,8}. This 27 nucleotide sequence (5'-TGGGGAGGGTGGGGAGGGTGGGGAAGG-3') is purine rich sequence which is also called as Pu27, has potential to form G-quadruplex structure^{9,10}. It has been known that this NHE III₁ element could form transcriptionally active and silenced forms (single stranded and duplex DNA respectively). The transcriptional silencing of this promoter is believed to be achieved by the formation of G-quadruplex DNA structures. This was also evident from one of the studies in which suppression of MYC expression was observed when Burkitt lymphoma cell lines was treated with TMPyP4 aids in the formation of stable G-quadruplex structure¹¹. Ligands have been reported to interfere with transcription of c-myc gene by stabilizing G-quadruplex structure^{11–14}.

Moreover in last few years various ligands with synthetic and natural origin have been reported that binds to various human G-quadruplex DNA like telomeric DNA¹⁵, promoter region of c-myc DNA¹⁶. One of such naturally available small molecule is Piperine. It is a chief alkaloid from black pepper (*Piper nigrum* L.) and from the times of Ayurveda, this phytochemical is known for its various pharmacological and physiological properties¹⁷. These activities include antifungal, antimicrobial¹⁸, antidepressant¹⁹, antipyretic²⁰, anti-oxidant²¹, anti-inflammatory, anti-apoptotic²², etc. It has also been reported that Piperine enhances the bioavailability of

¹Centre for Biosciences and Biomedical Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology Indore, Indore, Madhya Pradesh, 453552, India. ²Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology Unit, Indian Institute of Technology Jodhpur, Rajasthan, 342011, India. Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to A.K. (email: amitk@iiti.ac.in)

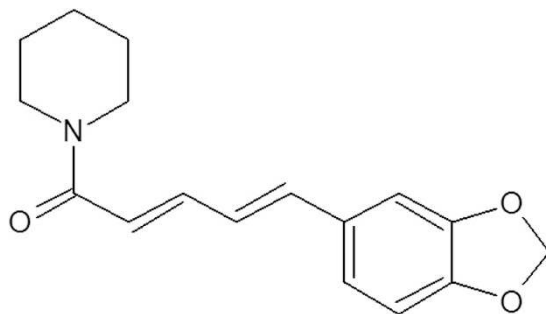


Figure 1. Structure of Piperine.

other phytochemicals²³ and drugs, for example, rifampicin²⁴, resveratrol²⁵, etc. This naturally available non-toxic molecule has been used for the treatment of leukemia, malaria²⁶ as well leishmaniasis²⁷. Piperine also inhibits Akt phosphorylation²⁸ and suppresses angiogenesis as well as it exerts its anti-cancer effect by inhibiting CREB, NF- κ B, c-Fos activities²⁹. The beneficial effect of Piperine towards human health makes it a suitable candidate for targeting macromolecules inside cells. Despite of these studies, the molecular mechanism for action of Piperine with biologically significant macromolecules is not fully studied yet. In literature, few reports are available for the interaction of Piperine with proteins such as bovine β -lactoglobulin³⁰, chicken α 1-acid glycoprotein³¹ and human serum albumin³². However, DNA is often a potential target for antibiotic, anti-fungal, anti-viral, anti-tumor and anti-cancer drugs. Very recently, Haris *et al.* has reported the interaction of Piperine with duplex DNA³³. This study revealed the molecular mechanism of interaction of Piperine with calf thymus DNA and showed that Piperine binds in minor groove of DNA. However in anti-cancer drug discovery domain, structure specific targeting of drugs provides an aid for improving drug specificity and affinity for specific targets. Structures formed by G-quadruplex DNA are potent targets for anti-cancer drug discovery³⁴. Small molecule ligands with high specificity and affinity for G-quadruplex structures could be used as potent therapeutics for targeting cancer by regulating the gene expression. Generally, molecules with planar and aromatic ring system provide scaffolds that assists in the binding and stabilizing G-quadruplex structure by π - π stacking³⁵. Piperine has aromatic ring and has planar structure that could provide a framework for end-stacking or π - π stacking with G-quadruplex structure. Further credence has been lent to the strategy to explore Piperine because there were no reports available for its interaction with any of DNA sequences forming G-quadruplex structures.

Herein this study, we have chosen three biologically significant DNA sequence forming G-quadruplex structure viz human telomeric DNA tel22, (d-5'-AGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGG-3'), promoter region of c-kit21 (d-5'-CGGGCGGGCGCGAGGGAGGGG-3') and c-myc promoter G-quadruplex sequence Pu24T (5'-TGAGGGTGGTGGGGTGGGAAGG-3') and studied their interaction with Piperine (Fig. 1). In order to understand this interaction, various biophysical techniques were employed such as circular dichroism (CD), DNA melting studies, steady-state and time-resolved fluorescence spectroscopy and proton NMR spectroscopy. Moreover, computational analysis for the dynamics of Piperine-Pu24T DNA interaction were also performed by using docking and molecular dynamics (MD) simulation methods. Furthermore, *in vitro* studies were employed to understand the cytotoxic effects of Piperine on various cancer cell lines, explored its mechanism of action on human lung carcinoma (A549) cell lines and established its potential to down-regulate c-myc gene expression in cancer cells.

Results and Discussion

Steady state and Time resolved fluorescence titration studies. We first investigated the binding of Piperine to G-quadruplex DNA by employing fluorescence titration experiment and data was analysed at the emission maximum of its unbound form. Piperine is a strong fluorophore that has emission maximum at a wavelength of 486 nm when excited at 341 nm. With an incremental addition of DNA to Piperine solution, an increase in fluorescence intensity was observed that depicts the binding of Piperine with DNA resulting in the formation of DNA-Piperine complex. The obtained binding curve was fitted with two site saturation model of ligand binding (Fig. 2) that gives the binding constant values (k_{d1} and k_{d2}) for two different affinities of Piperine for two different sites (see Supplementary Table S1). This result propounded the higher affinity of Piperine for Pu24T c-myc G-quadruplex DNA as compared to other G-quadruplex DNA used in this study. Apart from high affinity for Pu24T, Piperine showed high specificity towards G-quadruplex structure as compared to double stranded calf thymus duplex DNA with $\sim 10^4$ fold higher affinity for G-quadruplex structures. Our result from fluorescence titration experiment suggested a specific binding of Piperine for Pu24T c-myc G-quadruplex structure with highest affinity. However, the observed differences in the affinity for various G-quadruplex DNAs could be due to difference in their sequences and topologies^{36,37}.

In order to explore the environment of fluorophore in its excited state, we have measured the fluorescence lifetime decay profile of Piperine in absence and presence of various G-quadruplex DNA. This method is very sensitive for excited-state interactions between ligand and macromolecules and therefore fluorescence lifetime data could provide an understanding about the interaction behaviour of Piperine and G-quadruplex DNA. Figure 3a,b and c displayed the fluorescence decay profiles of Piperine and its complex with G-quadruplex DNA at (Drug/Nucleic Acid) D/N = 1.0 and 2.0 ratio. It is clearly evident that with addition of DNA, the life time decay profile of Piperine is increased, that might be due to changes in the environment of Piperine and thus corroborates the binding of Piperine to DNA and formation of drug-DNA complex. Further, we have also examined life

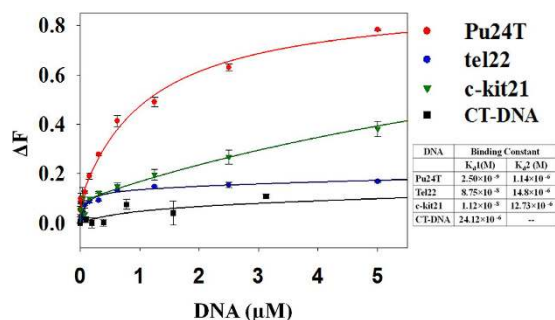


Figure 2. Steady state fluorescence studies. Fluorescence titration curve of Piperine as a function of various DNA concentration: Red: Pu24T, Blue: tel22, Green: c-kit21 and Black: CT-DNA. Solid lines represent fit according to the ligand binding two site saturation model and both the binding constant values (K_{d1} and K_{d2}) are indicated at the bottom right side of the plot.

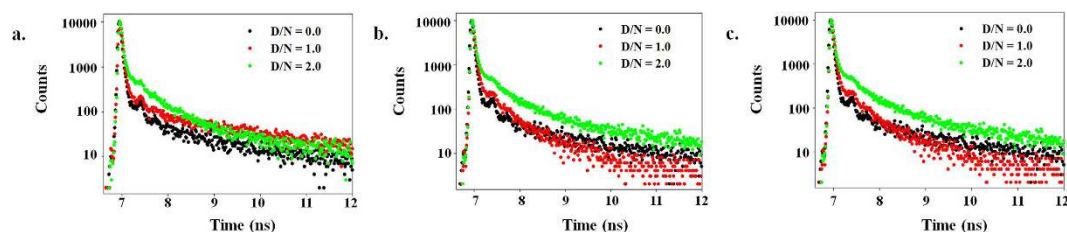


Figure 3. Time resolved fluorescence studies. Fluorescence life time decay curve of $40.0 \mu\text{M}$ Piperine (Black) and its complex with G-quadruplex DNA at D/N ratio = 1.0 (Red) and D/N ratio: 2.0 (Green): (a) Pu24T (b) tel22 (c) c-kit21.

time decay profile of Piperine when bound to CT-DNA (see Supplementary Fig. S1) and found that there was no significant change in its decay profile.

Circular Dichroism and Thermal denaturation studies for the interaction of Piperine with G-quadruplex DNA. We have performed circular dichroism (CD) titration experiment that monitors the changes in the secondary structure of DNA. As seen in Fig. 4a and c, the uncomplexed Pu24T and c-kit21 DNA displayed a positive peak around 260–265 nm and a negative peak at 240 nm, that are signature peaks for parallel G-quadruplex DNA topology³⁸. While, a positive band at 280 nm with a hump at 255 nm and a negative peak at 240 nm is a characteristic of (3+1) hybrid topology of G-quadruplex, as shown by tel22 DNA³⁹ (Fig. 4b). The perturbations in G-quadruplex topology caused due to addition of ligand may attributes to distortion of its structure⁴⁰. In our study, we have found that upon addition of Piperine, even at D/N = 2.0 ratio, there were no appreciable change in the peaks of G-quadruplex DNA, which directs that globally DNA remains in G-quadruplex topology⁴¹. Thus, our CD results showed that binding of Piperine does not hamper the G-quadruplex structure formed by Pu24T, tel22 and ckit-21 DNA⁴¹ significantly and could indicate that it stabilizes their G-quadruplex structure.

To further explicit the stability of G-quadruplex structure on binding of Piperine, thermal melting studies of DNA in absence and presence of Piperine were performed. The thermal behaviour of G-quadruplex DNA in the presence of ligand provides details about the conformational changes in terms of its stability upon addition of ligand. The melting curves were recorded at a wavelength of 295 nm for all the three G-quadruplex DNA sequences upto D/N = 2.0 ratio (Fig. 4d,e,f). In the absence of Piperine, the melting temperature (T_m) of Pu24T, tel22 and ckit21 were 75.0°C ⁴², 60.0°C ⁴³ and 66.6°C ⁴⁴ respectively (see Supplementary Table S2). After addition of Piperine, it has been observed that T_m of the Pu24T DNA increased to 78.0°C and 79.0°C at D/N = 1.0 and 2.0 respectively. However, not much significant results were observed for tel22 and ckit-21 DNA. It is well known that a better stabilization of quadruplex structure could be an indication from increased melting temperature after addition of ligand⁴⁵. Thus, our data implies that Piperine stabilizes Pu24T G-quadruplex DNA structure. Also, it has been reported that regulation of c-myc gene is closely related to the stabilization of quadruplex structure formed at its promoter region⁴⁶. Therefore, Piperine might exert its anti-cancer activity by stabilizing G-quadruplex structure and regulates its expression in cancer cells. However, the differences in ΔT_m for all the three G-quadruplex DNA may originate from the different DNA-binding affinity of Piperine and also reflected its sequence specific binding property.

Moreover, we have also examined the presence of induced CD signal that indicated strong interaction between DNA and ligand. Generally, the presence of negative induced CD signal implies close interaction involving most likely an overlap of π - π systems and indicates end-stacking¹² between the ligand and G-quadruplex DNA⁴⁷. We have observed a negative induced signal at ~ 364 nm (that is in the absorption range of Piperine) at 4 equivalents (see Supplementary Fig. S2). Thus, our results indicated that Piperine stabilizes Pu24T G-quadruplex DNA by binding via end stacking mode.

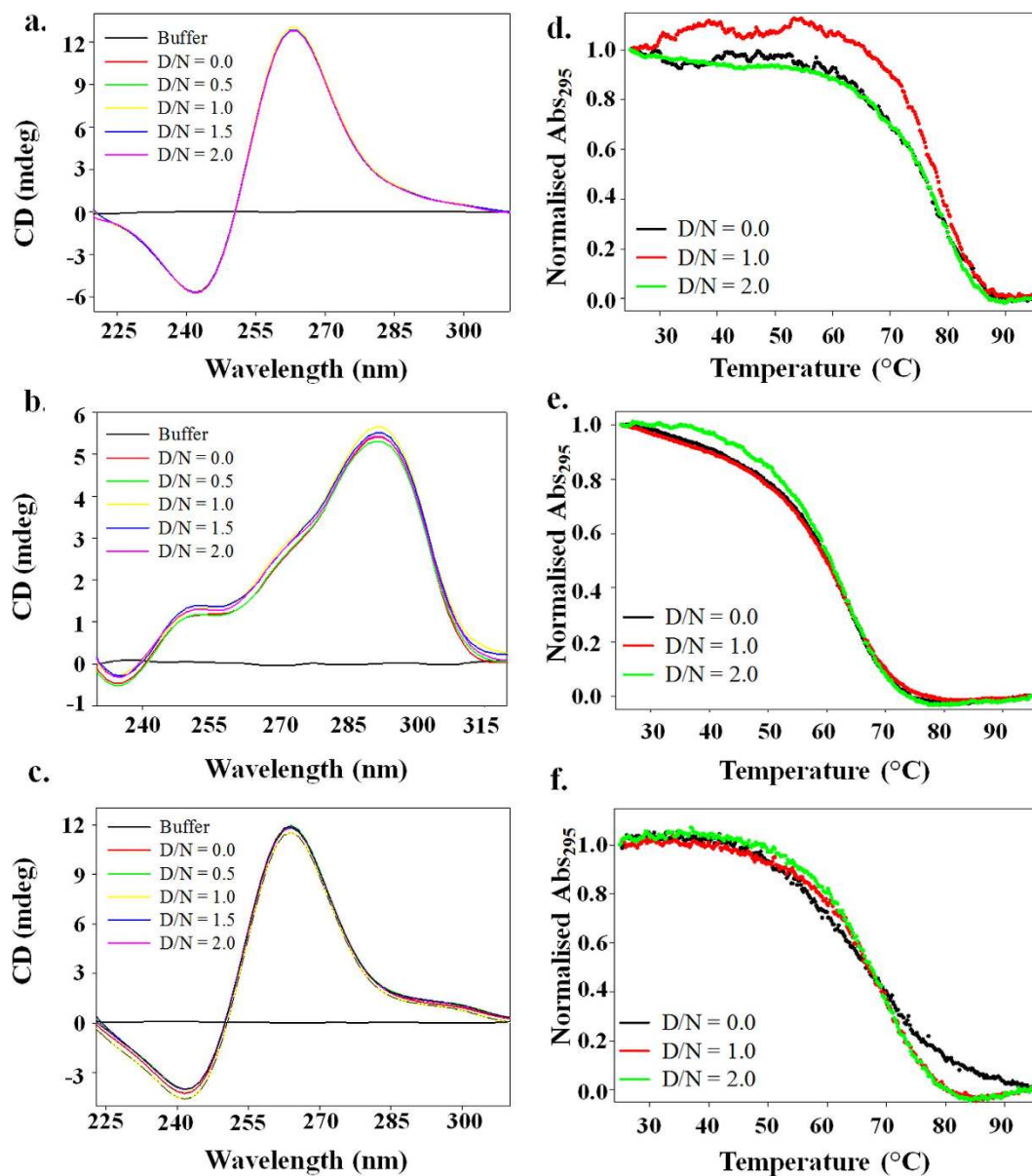


Figure 4. Circular Dichroism and thermal denaturation studies. Left Panel showing Circular Dichroism titration spectrum for free G-quadruplex DNA (Red) (a) Pu24T, (b) tel22 and (c) c-kit21 and in the presence of Piperine as a function of increasing concentration of Piperine upto D/N ratio = 2.0. D = Drug; N = Nucleic acid. Right panel showing thermal denaturation profile of (d) Pu24T G-quadruplex DNA, (e) tel22 G-quadruplex DNA and (f) c-kit21 G-quadruplex DNA in the absence and presence of Piperine upto D/N = 2.0.

NMR experiment. The chemical shift perturbations of ligand upon addition of DNA could provide the information about involvement of Piperine protons in its interaction with Pu24T DNA. For this, we have performed NMR titration experiment for Piperine and DNA. Upon titrating Pu24T DNA to Piperine solution, broadening and separation of Piperine proton resonances were observed (Fig. 5a). These protons mainly include resonances from conjugated system of Piperine like H7, H3, H5, H4 and H6. This could be possible only when Piperine molecule orient itself on Pu24T in such a way that its conjugated system and aromatic ring will come in contact with G-tetrads of Pu24T and stacks on it via π - π stacking.

Moreover, we have also assessed the binding of Piperine to the Pu24T DNA using temperature-dependent NMR studies. The rise in temperature causes breaking of hydrogen bonds, due to which proton resonances of DNA become broadened and sometimes they may disappear. However, if ligand stabilizes the G-quadruplex structure, sharp peaks were observed at higher temperatures as compared to free DNA. In our study, with increase in temperature at D/N = 0.0, the imino proton resonances of bases like G13, G24, G8, G15 begin to broaden at 313 K (Fig. 6). The complete disappearance of resonances was not observed as melting temperature of Pu24T was higher than 338 K. However, at D/N = 1.0 and 2.0, the G8, G24 imino proton resonances can be seen as a sharp

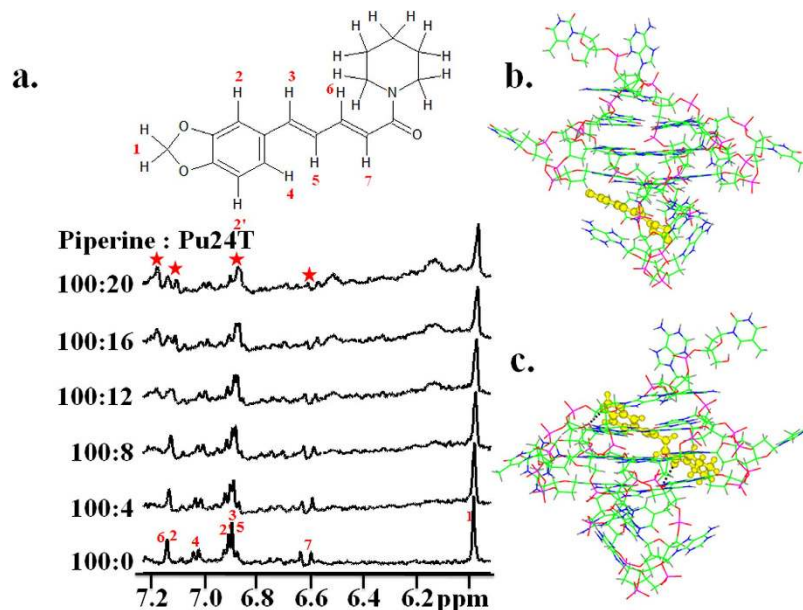


Figure 5. One dimensional proton spectra for Piperine - Pu24T complex and docking results. (a) NMR titration of 400 μ M of Piperine with increasing concentration of Pu24T. (b,c) Both of the stable conformation of Piperine with Pu24T obtained from docking by Autodock 4.0 in which Piperine is shown in yellow color as ball stick representation. Black dotted lines showing hydrogen bonds between Piperine and Pu24T.

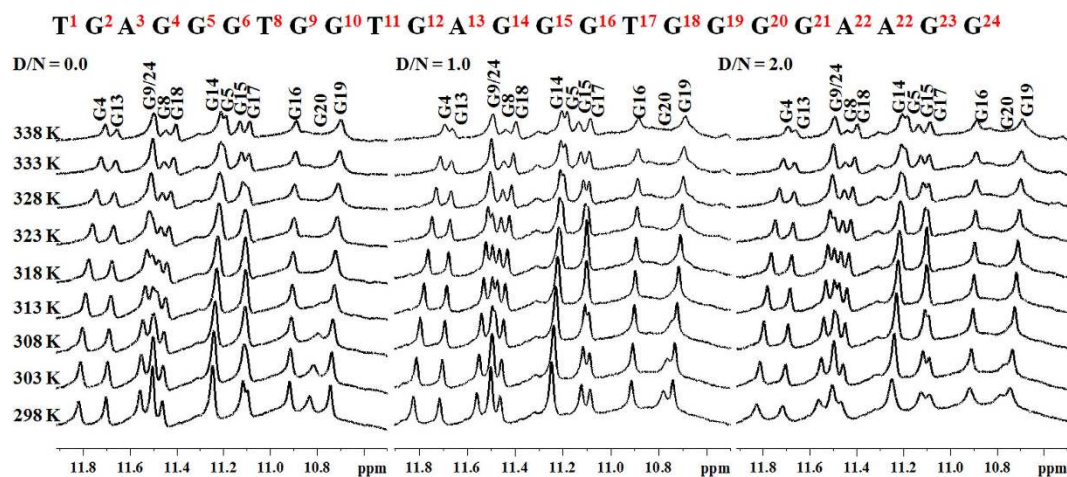


Figure 6. ^1H NMR spectra of Pu24T. ^1H NMR spectra showing interaction of Piperine with Pu24T monitored by imino region as a function of temperature at ligand/DNA ratio = 0.0, 1.0 and 2.0.

peaks upto 323 K and then slightly broadened above this temperature. It has also been observed that imino proton resonance of G15 base becomes sharp and clean at 323 K in D/N 1.0 and 2.0 which was otherwise broadened in D/N = 0.0 upto 333 K. All the above mentioned protons take part in the formation of upper and lower G-tetrad of Pu24T DNA. Additionally, resonance of G18 imino proton was also clearly seen upto 338 K after addition of Piperine in both the D/N ratios 1.0 and 2.0. Nevertheless, G18 base is a part of middle G-tetrad, but as seen from molecular dynamic simulation studies that Piperine molecule forms hydrogen bonds with G18 base (see Supplementary Fig. S6). This could account for the observed changes in G18 imino proton upon addition of Piperine. Also, in the base region of proton NMR spectra of Pu24T DNA, similar changes were observed. As depicted in Fig. 7, the resonances of guanine bases from upper and lower tetrad were sharp at higher temperature on addition of ligand as compared to D/N = 0.0. The resonances of G8, G6, G24 base protons were broadened at 308 K in D/N = 0.0, while at D/N = 1.0 and D/N = 2.0, these proton resonances were sharp upto 323 K. Likewise, G15H8 proton resonance was broadened at 308 K but it could be seen as separate peak upto 323 K in presence of Piperine. All these results clearly show that binding of Piperine stabilizes the G-quadruplex structure.

Further, we have also performed NMR titration experiment of Pu24T by incrementally adding Piperine to Pu24T DNA solution (see supplementary Fig. S3). The perturbations and broadening of DNA resonances

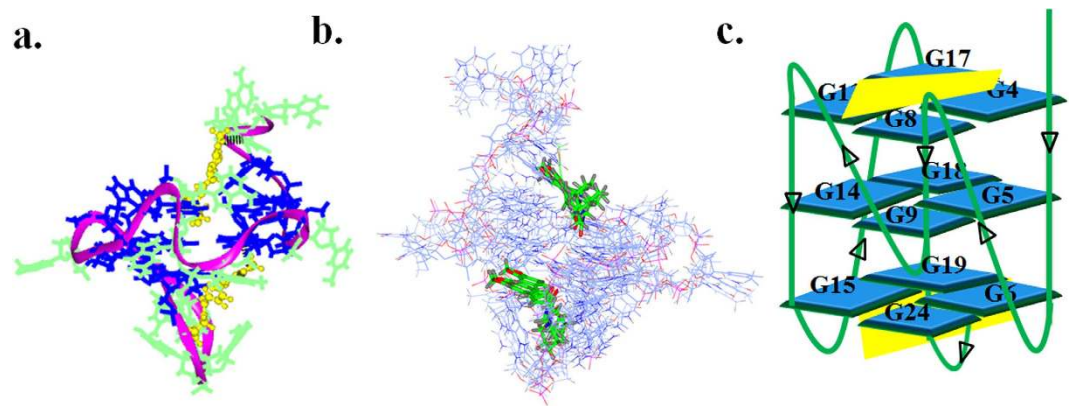


Figure 8. Energy minimized model of Piperine and Pu24T complex. (a) Lowest potential energy model of the complex after molecular dynamic simulation. Black dashes showing hydrogen bond formed between Piperine (yellow) and Pu24T (G-tetrads are shown in blue color). (b) Ensemble of ten lowest energy structures after molecular dynamics simulation (Piperine: yellow color, Pu24T: ice blue color). (c) Schematic representation showing Piperine (yellow) stacking at the top G-tetrad and below the bottom G-tetrad of Pu24T.

Cells Exhibited Apoptotic Characteristics Following Piperine Treatment. In order to confirm the cytotoxicity of Piperine in cancer cells, we have treated A549 cells with Piperine. It has been observed that Piperine induces concentration (Fig. 9IIA) as well as time-dependent (Fig. 9IIB) apoptotic morphological changes in A549 cells. Cell counting data depicts reduced cell number, indicating anti-proliferative nature of molecule (Fig. 9IIC and IID). Flow cytometric analysis of Annexin V stained cells resulted in increased apoptotic fraction in Piperine treated cells, as compared to control (Fig. 9II E–H). As shown in Fig. 9I, apoptotic characteristics, such as nuclear shrinkage and fragmentation, were observed in Piperine treated cells, when stained with DAPI. Further, DNA fragmentation (Fig. 9IJJ), an important apoptotic feature was confirmed by agarose gel electrophoresis and TUNEL analysis (Fig. 9IIK). This reduced cell number and apoptotic characteristics such as cytoplasmic and nuclear condensation, externalization of membrane phospholipid phosphatidylserine and DNA cleavage, were observed from various experiments on exposure of cells to Piperine. In order to substantiate its cytotoxic effect on other cancer cell lines, we have performed MTT assay on HeLa, PC3, HepG2 and MCF-7 cell lines (see supplementary Fig. S8a–d). We have found that Piperine shows concentration dependent cytotoxicity in all the cancerous cell lines used in this study that shows the potential of Piperine to inhibit various cancer cell growth. Furthermore, we have also employed semi-quantitative RT-PCR to understand the effect of Piperine on down-regulation of *c-myc* gene (Fig. 9III). This will allow us to semi-quantitate the expression of *c-myc* gene relative to a constitutively expressed housekeeping gene, β -actin. As shown in figure, a reduction in the level of *c-myc* mRNA in a dose-dependent manner (Fig. 9III) was observed and as it is clearly seen that β -actin mRNA is expressed likewise in both the control as well as in treated cells, thus, the reduction of mRNA level could be specific to *c-myc* gene.

Conclusion

We have reported for the first time the binding of Piperine, a natural alkaloid, to various human G-quadruplex DNA sequences. We have found that Piperine has highest affinity for *c-myc* promoter region DNA sequence (Pu24T) forming G-quadruplex structure. The binding sites and its mode of binding on Pu24T were also determined. Further, its cytotoxic effect and mechanism of action on cancer cells lines was also evaluated. Together, our present observations in above studies gives us an idea of anti-proliferative and pro-apoptotic nature of Piperine and it exerts its anti-cancer activity could be by stabilizing the G-quadruplex structure formed at *c-myc* promoter region and down regulating its expression in cancer cells. This first report on the interactions of Piperine with G-quadruplex DNA would encourage the studies for molecular aspects of its anti-cancer mechanism emphasizing its potential to down-regulate *c-myc* gene expression.

Methods

Reagents and Cell lines. Piperine and other reagents used for buffer preparation such as NaCl, KCl, NaH_2PO_4 , Na_2HPO_4 , KH_2PO_4 and K_2HPO_4 (HPLC Grade) were purchased from Sigma Aldrich Chemicals Ltd. The solvents such as deuterium oxide, dimethyl sulphoxide (DMSO) were also procured from Sigma Aldrich Chemicals Ltd. All the reagents for PCR reaction like primers, dNTPs, *Taq* Polymerase was also obtained from Sigma Aldrich Chemicals Ltd.

Calf thymus DNA (CT-DNA) and G-quadruplex DNAs that is comprising of central guanine tracks of *c-myc* gene that is Pu24T-*c-myc* (d-5'-TGAGGGTGGTGGGGTGGGGAAGG-3'), tel22 (d-5'-AGGGTTA GGGTTAGGGTTAGGG-3'), and *c-kit*21 (d-5'-CGGGCGGGCGCGAGGAGGGG-3') were also procured from Sigma Aldrich Chemicals Ltd., USA. CT-DNA solution was prepared in the sodium phosphate buffer and its concentration was measured spectrophotometrically. For quadruplex formation, oligomers were dissolved in phosphate buffer (10 mM (K^+), pH 7.0) with 50 mM KCl. The oligomer was annealed by heating at 90 °C for 5 mins,

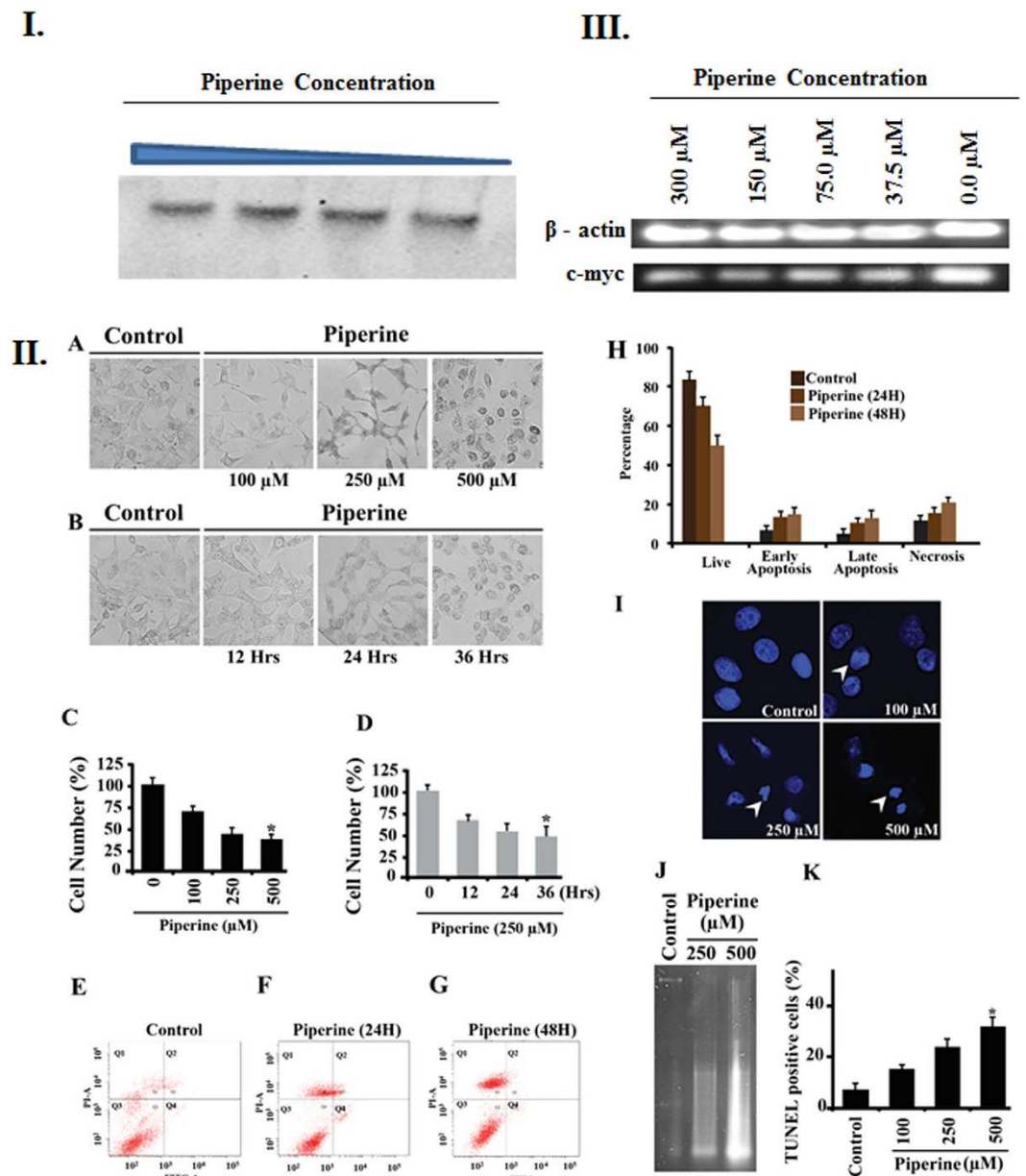


Figure 9. Gel mobility shift assay and evaluation of cytotoxicity of Piperine on cancer cells. 9I. Gel mobility shift assay. Increasing concentrations of Piperine was incubated with Pu24T. The shift in the mobility of DNA was assessed by running 20% Native poly acrylamide gel. The observed shift in DNA bands could be due to intercalation of Piperine to Pu24T DNA (Full-length gels image is available at Supplementary Information Fig. S9). **9II. Exposure to Piperine results in reduced cell viability and apoptosis in A549 cells.** (A,B) Cells were treated with Piperine in concentration (A) and time (B) dependent manner and bright field images were acquired. (C,D) Cell counting was done using bright field images of cells, treated with Piperine in concentration (C) and time (D) dependent manner. As shown in bar graphs (H) apoptosis was assessed in A549 cells, by flow cytometry analysis, using Annexin V-FITC and Propidium Iodide double staining. Cells were treated with 250 μ M Piperine, for 24 hrs (F) and 48 hrs (G) DMSO was used as control (E,I) Nuclear morphology of Piperine treated cells was observed using DAPI staining. (J,K) DNA fragmentation was assessed in Piperine treated cells as shown in agarose gel (J) TUNEL assay (K) DNA fragmentation confirmation. **9III. Representative semi-quantitative RT-PCR analysis.** β -actin was used as internal control (Full-length gel image is available at Supplementary Information Fig. S10).

followed by overnight incubation at room temperature to allow gradual cooling. All the biophysical experiments were performed in the above mentioned buffer otherwise stated separately.

Human lung cancer cell lines (A549), human prostate cancer cell lines (PC3), human liver cancer cell line (HepG2), Human cervical cancer cell line (HeLa) and human breast cancer cell lines (MCF-7) were purchased from National Centre for Cell Science (NCCS), Pune, India. Growth media like Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM), Ham's F12 medium, Minimum essential media Eagle (MEM) were purchased from Life

Technologies (Gaithersburg, MD, USA). Cell culture reagents were purchased from Sigma. 4', 6-Diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI) was obtained from Life Technologies. Phenol: Chloroform: Isoamyl alcohol mixture (25:24:1 v/v) was obtained from Himedia. DeadEnd fluorometric TUNEL system was obtained from Promega. FITC Annexin-V-Apoptosis Detection Kit I was purchased from BD Pharmingen. Cells-to-cDNAII Kit (Ambion) was purchased from Invitrogen.

Fluorescence Titrations. Fluorescence titration experiment was performed on Synergy H1 multi-mode microplate reader using 96-well microplates at 25 °C. The excitation and emission wavelengths for Piperine were obtained by performing its absorption and fluorescence scan diluted in potassium phosphate buffer. The readings were taken for Piperine: G-quadruplex DNA titration at emission wavelength of 486 nm when excited at the wavelength of 341 nm. Each sample was tested in duplicates in 75 µL reaction volume. 5–10 µM of G-quadruplex DNA and a final concentration of 100 µM for CT-DNA were serially diluted; with the last well serve as blank (no DNA). Data were analyzed using SigmaPlot 12.0 software (Systat Software, Chicago, USA) according to the following equation that accounts for two receptor binding sites with two different affinities k_{d1} and k_{d2} :

$$f = \frac{B_{max1} \times abs(x)}{kd1 \times abs(x)} + \frac{B_{max2} \times abs(x)}{kd2 \times abs(x)} \quad (1)$$

B_{max} = maximum number of binding sites.

K_d = equilibrium binding constant.

Time-resolved fluorescence measurements. Time resolved fluorescence decays were collected on a Time-Correlated Single-Photon Counting (TCSPC) Spectrofluorometer (Horiba). A fixed wavelength Nano LED was used as the excitation source ($k_{ex} = 375$ nm), and emission was detected at a different wavelength. The fluorescence emission of Piperine and its complex with G-quadruplex DNA were counted with a micro channel plate photo multiplier tube after passing through the monochromator and were further processed through a constant fraction discriminator (CFD), a time-to-amplitude converter (TAC) and a multi-channel analyser (MCA). The fluorescence decay was obtained and further analysed using DAS software, provided by FluoroLog-TCSPC instruments.

DNA Thermal denaturation experiments. DNA denaturation experiments were carried out on a Perkin Elmer Lambda 35 spectrophotometer equipped with Peltier temperature programmer (PTP 6+6) and water Peltier system PCB-1500. Melting curves for DNA were collected at a heating rate of 1 °C/min. in absence and presence of Piperine upto 2:1 Drug:DNA ratio. The normalized absorbance changes at 295 nm vs temperature were plotted.

Circular Dichroism. The Circular Dichroism (CD) experiment was performed on a J-815 Spectropolarimeter (JASCO) equipped with peltier junction temperature controller. A quartz cuvette with 0.2 cm path length was used to record the spectra of samples containing 20 µM G-quadruplex and increasing concentrations of Piperine in 100 mM KCl, 10 mM phosphate buffer (K^+) at pH 7.0. Spectra were recorded at 0.1 nm intervals from 200 nm to 350 nm with a 1 nm-slit width and averaged over three scans. Buffer CD spectra were subtracted from the CD spectra of DNA and the Drug-DNA complex.

Nuclear Magnetic Resonance. NMR experiments were conducted on AVANCE 500 MHz BioSpin International AG, Switzerland equipped with a 5 mm broad band inverse probe. NMR studies were performed in H_2O/D_2O solvent at 9:1 ratio. For Piperine titration experiment, Pu24T was added to 400 µM Piperine solution upto D/N = 100:20 ratio and proton NMR spectra were collected at 298 K for each titration step. For DNA titration experiment, 3.85 mM of Pu24T-G-quadruplex DNA was prepared in 500 µL potassium phosphate buffer and final concentration of Piperine at D/N = 2.0 ratio was 7.7 mM. NMR data were processed, integrated and analysed on Topspin (1.3 version) software. NMR samples were referenced with 3 - (Trimethylsilyl) propionic-2, 2, 3, 3- d_4 acid sodium salt (TSP).

Docking and Molecular Dynamics simulation. The structure of G-quadruplex Pu24T (PDB code: 2MGN⁴⁹) was taken as the starting model and the required replacements, addition of residues, optimization of G-quadruplex structure and Piperine structure using charmM forcefield were performed on Discovery studio 3.5 The molecular docking studies were carried out on Autodock 4.0 in which G-quadruplex DNA was treated as rigid body. All the other parameters used were set to their default values. Pu24T and Piperine structures were converted to AD4 format files and Gesteiger charges were assigned to the atoms. The grid was set in such a manner that it covers complete DNA structure so that ligand can explore the whole conformational space. The Lamarckian genetic algorithm⁵⁰ was used for the search and the results were analyzed based on binding energy. For molecular dynamic (MD) simulation studies, the best conformation of Pu24T- Piperine complex obtained from docking studies was used as input. Second molecule of Piperine was placed manually in a way as obtained from docking studies. The complex was typed in charmM forcefield⁵¹ and solvated with periodic TIP3P⁵² orthorhombic water box containing 2091 water molecules. This complex was first minimized then subjected to simulated annealing molecular dynamics by employing standard dynamic cascade. In this cascade, the system was heated to 700 K and equilibrated for 10 ps under constant pressure. The production was done at 300 K for 100 ns in an NPT ensemble and long range electrostatics were treated with the Particle Mesh Ewald (PME) method⁵³ with a 14 Å cut-off radius counted the non-bonded distances. The SHAKE algorithm⁵⁴ was applied during the whole simulation runs in order to constrain the motion of Hydrogen bonds.

Gel mobility shift assay. Gel mobility shift assay was performed by incubating 20 μM Pu24T and other G-quadruplex DNA with increasing concentrations of Piperine (0 to 30.0 mM) for 30 mins at room temperature and products were resolved on 20% NATIVE polyacrylamide gel [29:1 acrylamide/bis(acrylamide)] prepared by polymerizing acrylamide in 1X TBE containing phosphate buffer (10 mM (K^+), 50 mM KCl). Gel was visualized by staining with ethidium bromide staining and analyzed on ImageQuant LAS 4000 (GE Healthcare).

Cell Culture, DNA Fragmentation, TUNEL Assay, Morphological Evaluation and FACS Analysis of Apoptosis. A549 cells were cultured in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (Life Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD, USA), supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum, 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ streptomycin and 100 U/ml penicillin at 37 °C with 5% CO_2 under incubator. Cells were seeded in different types of tissue culture plates and at a confluency of 60–70%, they were used for various experiments. For morphological evaluation of apoptosis, bright field images were taken of cells treated with different concentrations and for various time periods with Piperine. Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) treatment was used as control. Following cell counting, to assess cell viability, above described experimental cells were mounted with DAPI for nuclear morphological analysis. DNA fragmentation was observed in Piperine treated cells using agarose gel electrophoresis and TUNEL staining. DNA was isolated from Piperine treated cells using phenol-chloroform method and TUNEL staining was performed as per manufacturer's instructions. For flow cytometric detection of apoptosis, cells were treated for different time periods with Piperine and stained with Annexin V-FITC and Propidium Iodide (PI), as per manufacturer's instruction. FACS data was collected using BD FACSAria III Cell-Sorting System (BD, Bioscience) and analysis was done with FACS Diva software (Becton Dickinson, USA). The cytotoxic effects of Piperine was also examined on other 04 cancer cell lines by performing MTT (3-(4, 5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2, 5 diphenyltetrazolium bromide dye) assay. For semi-quantitative RT PCR analysis, PC3 cells were grown in 6-well tissue culture plates and at 60–70% confluency, cells were incubated with various concentrations (300.0, 150.0, 75.0 and 37.5 μM) of Piperine for 24 h at 37 °C in humidified 5% CO_2 incubator. Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) treatment was used as control. Total RNA was prepared from treated and control cells and cDNA was prepared using Cells-to-cDNAII Kit (Ambion) according to the manufacturer's protocol. Reverse transcriptase reaction was performed on Mastercycler Nexus Gradient (Eppendorf). The thermal cycling condition was programmed as 45 min at 45 °C, 10 min at 95 °C for one single cycle. Semi – quantitative PCR was performed using gene specific primers with the following sequences:

c-MYC (forward): 5'-CTTCTCTCCGTCCTCGGATTCT- 3';
 c-MYC (reverse): 5'-GAAGGTGATCCAGACTCTGACCTT-3';
 β -actin (forward): 5'- GAGCTACGAGCTGCCTGAC-3';
 β - actin (reverse): 5'-AGCACTGTGTTGGCGTACAG-3'.

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Author Contributions

A.K. conceived the idea and designed the experiments. A.T., and A.A. performed the experiments. A.K., A.T., A.M. analysed the data. A.K. and A.T. wrote the main manuscript. A.K. and A.M. performed critical analysis.

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