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Escape Mutations in NS4B Render Dengue Virus Insensitive to the Antiviral Activity of the Paracetamol Metabolite AM404

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Despite the enormous disease burden associated with dengue virus infections, a licensed antiviral drug is lacking. Here, we show that the paracetamol (acetaminophen) metabolite AM404 inhibits dengue virus replication. Moreover, we find that mutations in NS4B that were previously found to confer resistance to the antiviral compounds NITD-618 and SDM25N also render dengue virus insensitive to AM404. Our work provides further support for NS4B as a direct or indirect target for antiviral drug development.

Dengue virus (DENV) is a major health concern. The virus was initially estimated to cause 50 million to 100 million infections each year (1, 2), but more recent estimates suggest even greater numbers (390 million infections, of which 96 million manifest clinically) (3). Dengue is a mosquito-transmitted infection that was once considered a tropical disease, but the virus is spreading rapidly across the globe and is now endemic in 128 countries, with up to 4 billion people at risk of infection (1, 4–7). No specific drug or licensed vaccine is available for DENV infection, leaving vector control the only option to prevent transmission, although this approach is threatened by the emergence of insecticide resistance (8–10). A specific antiviral therapeutic agent would be an important tool to inhibit virus replication and transmission and to reduce the global burden of DENV.

To identify new inhibitors of DENV replication, we screened the NIH Clinical Collection, a library of small molecules with a history of use in humans, using a replicon-based assay in HeLa cells (11). In this DENV serotype 2 (DENV2) (strain New Guinea C [NGC])-based replicon (RepDVRLuc), the structural genes are replaced by a puromycin resistance gene and a firefly luciferase (FLuc) reporter gene, which can be assessed as a readout for virus replication (11, 12). AM404 (PubChem identification no. 6604822) was one of the compounds that, at a concentration of 10 μM, reduced FLuc activity in HeLa DENV2 replicon cells by >50%, relative to the dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) control, without affecting cell viability by >20%. AM404, also known as N-arachidonoylphenolamine, is an active metabolite of paracetamol (acetaminophen) (Fig. 1A) and is suggested to be responsible for all or part of its analgesic activity (13, 14).

To confirm the results from our screen, we analyzed an independent batch of AM404 (Tocris Bioscience; purity, 99.5% by HPLC) for antiviral activity on HeLa DENV2 replicon cells and found that AM404, but not paracetamol, reduced FLuc activity in a dose-dependent manner (50% effective concentration [EC50], 3.6 μM [95% confidence interval [CI], 3.0 to 4.2 μM]) (Fig. 1B). As expected (15–17), the nucleoside analogue ribavirin (Sigma-Aldrich), which was used as a positive control, also inhibited virus replication in a dose-dependent manner (EC50, 2.2 μM [95% CI, 1.8 to 2.6 μM]) (Fig. 1B). Importantly, none of the compounds affected cell viability, as assessed by a colorimetric assay for cell metabolic activity (Fig. 1B). We next analyzed whether AM404 also inhibits replication of wild-type DENV. Because it has been reported that antiviral compounds can be serotype specific (18), we tested DENV2 strain NGC, DENV serotype 1 (DENV1) strain 16007 (19), and DENV serotype 4 (DENV4) strain H241 (20). HeLa cells were infected with these viruses at a multiplicity of infection (MOI) of 0.01 times the 50% cell culture infective dose (CCID50) per cell and treated with AM404 or DMSO. Virus accumulation was measured in the supernatant by quantitative reverse transcription (qRT)-PCR, at 48 and 72 h postinfection (hpi) (for primer sequences and methods, see Table S1 in the supplemental material). As expected on the basis of our replicon data, AM404 treatment resulted in 3- and 25-fold reductions in viral RNA accumulation of DENV2 at 48 and 72 hpi, respectively (Fig. 1C). Similarly, AM404 reduced DENV1 RNA accumulation 16- and 19-fold at these time points, but we observed only mild decreases in viral RNA production for DENV4-infected cells (~2-fold reductions at both time points) (Fig. 1C).

As we used a subgenomic replicon in the initial screen, our results imply that AM404 inhibits a postentry stage of the DENV replication cycle. To better define which stage of the viral life cycle is targeted by AM404, we analyzed luciferase activity at 8 and 48 h posttransfection (hpt) of RNA of a replicon in which the structural genes are replaced by a Renilla luciferase (RLuc) reporter gene (RepDVRRLuc) (11). At 8 hpt, viral RNA has not yet been replicated, and, as a consequence, RLuc can be produced only by translation of the transfected RNA (21). At 48 hpt, in contrast, the viral RNA is replicating and RLuc may be derived from progeny viral RNA (21). AM404 strongly reduced RLuc activity at 48 hpt but not...
FIG 1 AM404 inhibits DENV genomic RNA replication. (A) Molecular structures of paracetamol (acetaminophen) and its metabolite AM404. (B) Luciferase activity (top) and cell viability (lower) of HeLa cells containing a stably replicating subgenomic DENV2 replicon (RepDVPLuc). The cells were treated for 2 days with the indicated compounds before luciferase activity and cell viability were assessed. (C) Viral RNA accumulation, at 48 and 72 hpi, in the culture supernatant of HeLa cells treated with AM404 (20 μM) or DMSO and infected with wild-type DENV1 (strain 16007), DENV2 (strain NGC), or DENV4 (strain H241). (D) Luciferase activity, at 8 and 48 hpt, in HeLa cells treated with AM404 (10 μM) or DMSO and transfected with DENV2 replicon RNA (RepDVRLuc). (E) Schematic diagram of the resistance mutations P104L, A119T, and F164L (arrows) in NS4B. The DENV2 NS4B membrane topology was determined by Miller et al. (34). pTMD1 to pTMD5, predicted transmembrane domains. ER, endoplasmic reticulum. A recent NMR study of recombinant NS4B (residues 1 to 125) identified two helical structures overlapping pTMD1 and pTMD2 (α2, residues 36 to 57; α3, residues 61 to 82), which were proposed to be transmembrane regions (35). In addition, the study confirmed the presence of a transmembrane helix overlapping pTMD3 (α5, residues 105 to 124). Based on the predicted structure, the A119T and P104L substitutions are located close to the phospholipid head groups. (F) Luciferase activity, at 48 hpt, in HeLa cells transfected with wild-type or mutant DENV2 replicon RNA (RepDVRLuc) and treated with AM404 (10 μM), ribavirin (10 μM), or DMSO. All compounds were dissolved in DMSO, which was used as a negative control in all experiments. Ribavirin was included as a positive control. Luciferase activity and cell viability in panels B, D, and F are expressed as percentages of the DMSO-treated control values. Bars and error bars represent the means and standard errors of the means, respectively, of three independent samples. Statistical significance in panels C, D, and F was assessed with unpaired t tests. ***, P < 0.001; **, P < 0.01; *, P < 0.05; ns, not significant.
reported, including SDM25N (11), NITD-618 (22), siropirazolopyridine compound 14a (18), and CCG-3394 and CCG-4088 (32). All of these compounds inhibit viral RNA accumulation, with EC\textsubscript{50} ranging from 42 nM for compound 14a to 0.4 to 1.9 \( \mu \)M for the other compounds (33). A direct interaction between compound 14a and NS4B has been demonstrated (18); the NS4B-targeting activities of the other compounds have been deduced from the emergence of resistance mutations in NS4B (11, 22, 32). The pleiotropic effects of AM404 and the relatively high EC\textsubscript{50} will be hurdles for further drug development. However, AM404 (and other NS4B inhibitors) may be useful experimental tools to identify host factors needed for DENV replication, providing insights into the viral life cycle. Moreover, these host factors may represent novel targets for antiviral drug development. The observation that the same mutations in NS4B provide resistance to multiple, structurally unrelated compounds (AM404, NITD-618, and SDM25N) suggests that these drugs target the same host factors or pathways. However, the mechanistic bases for their antiviral activity and for NS4B-mediated escape await elucidation.

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