

The cGAS/STING pathway: a sensor of senescence-associated DNA damage and trigger of inflammation in early age-related macular degeneration

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Yan Wu^{1,2,*}

Qingquan Wei^{1,*}

Jing Yu^{1,3}

¹Department of Ophthalmology, Shanghai Tenth People's Hospital Affiliated with Tongji University, Shanghai, People's Republic of China; ²Department of Ophthalmology, The First Affiliated Hospital of Soochow University, Suzhou, Jiangsu Province, People's Republic of China; ³Department of Ophthalmology, Ninghai First Hospital, Zhejiang, People's Republic of China

*These authors contributed equally to this work

Abstract: Age-related macular degeneration (AMD) is the leading cause of irreversible blindness among the elderly. Considering the relatively limited effect of therapy on early AMD, it is important to focus on the pathogenesis of AMD, especially early AMD. Ageing is one of the strongest risk factors for AMD, and analysis of the impact of ageing on AMD development is valuable. Among all the ageing hallmarks, increased DNA damage accumulation is regarded as the beginning of cellular senescence and is related to abnormal expression of inflammatory cytokines, which is called the senescence-associated secretory phenotype (SASP). The exact pathway for DNA damage that triggers senescence-associated hallmarks is poorly understood. Recently, mounting evidence has shown that the cGAS/STING pathway is an important DNA sensor related to proinflammatory factor secretion and is associated with another hallmark of ageing, SASP. Thus, we hypothesized that the cGAS/STING pathway is a vital signalling pathway for early AMD development and that inhibition of STING might be a potential therapeutic strategy for AMD cases.

Keywords: age-related macular degeneration, cGAS/STING pathway, DNA damage, inflammation

Background

Age-related macular degeneration (AMD) is the leading cause of irreversible blindness among the elderly in developed countries.¹ As a chronic, degenerative disorder in the macular region of the retina, AMD leads to progressive central vision loss from the early stage (medium-sized drusen and retinal pigment epithelium abnormality) to the late stage (neovascular AMD and geographic atrophy).² The number of patients with AMD is expected to be approximately 200 million globally by 2020. There are a large number of elderly patients with visual impairment caused by AMD, which is likely to increase with time. The levels of vision described amount to considerable visual compromise and constitute a major public health burden, resulting in increased social isolation, depression, restriction of daily activities, risk of falling and hip fracture.³ And this condition will become a major public health issue with substantial socio-economic losses.

Anti-vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) agents (such as ranibizumab, aflibercept, or bevacizumab) are the main treatments for neovascular AMD and provide significant therapeutic effects.⁴ Ranibizumab 0.5 mg (Lucentis®; Novartis

Correspondence: Jing Yu
Department of Ophthalmology, Shanghai Tenth People's Hospital Affiliated with Tongji University, Shanghai, People's Republic of China
Email dryujing@aliyun.com

Pharma AG, Basel, Switzerland, and Genentech, South San Francisco, California, USA) was the first anti-VEGF agent to be approved for this indication.⁵ Aflibercept is a fusion protein containing both VEGFR-1 and VEGFR-2, which binds to VEGF-A thus impeding its activity.⁶ Bevacizumab is a full-length monoclonal antibody (149 kDa) that was developed for cancer therapy.⁷ Repetitive intravitreal injections can lead to a severe economic burden and an increased risk of infection, and thus, many clinical trials have been conducted to identify an optimal therapeutic strategy.^{8,9} There are significant inter-individual differences in response to an anti-VEGF agent. The response to anti-VEGF therapy have been found to be dependent on a variety of factors including patient's age, lesion characteristics, lesion duration, baseline visual acuity (VA) and the presence of particular genotype risk alleles.¹⁰ Some patients undergoing anti-VEGF treatment demonstrated poor or even no response to the drugs, so updated intervention drugs and strategies are still required.¹¹ Geographic atrophy, which is regarded as the end stage of AMD, is estimated to account for one-fifth of cases of legal blindness.

Over the past decade, there has been growing evidence implicating a role for the complement system in AMD.¹² Histopathologic studies have identified various complement components in drusen, in Bruch's membrane, and in the inner choroid.¹³ Several treatment strategies that modulate the complement system in AMD are being investigated. These treatments inhibit complement activation by targeting various effectors molecules, such as C3, C5, and factor D.¹⁴ Complement inhibition has been reported as a potential therapeutic intervention for geographic atrophy.¹⁵ Eculizumab and lampalizumab are inhibitors of the complement cascade, but updated studies and analyses are still required to determine the effect of these drugs. Eculizumab is an inhibitor of terminal complement activation approved by the US Food and Drug Administration. It is approved for the systemic treatment of paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria and atypical hemolytic uremic syndrome. Eculizumab successfully controls these diseases by inhibiting C5 an preventing terminal complement activation and formation of membrane attack complex (C5b-9).¹⁶ Lampalizumab is an intravitreally administered inhibitor of complement factor D, an important component of the alternative complement pathway.¹⁷ Additionally, a new anti-complement therapy has been developed and appears to be the most promising among all the molecules for the treatment of atrophic AMD.¹⁸ These results are

promising for the detection of a potential method for the prevention and delay of AMD progression. If we can prevent the development of AMD from the early stage to the late stage, the patient would be in the relatively asymptomatic early stage and would show an improved visual outcome and quality of life.

Several clinical trials have focused on the prevention of AMD progression, and the data from Age-Related Eye Disease Study 2 (AREDS2) showed that AREDS formulation in primary analyses did not further reduce the risk of progression to advanced AMD.¹⁹ Additionally, several epidemiological studies and meta-analyses demonstrated that omega-3 fatty intake was associated with a lower risk of AMD; however, the conclusion should be validated by more well-designed clinical studies.^{20,21} Clinical application of nutrition supplementation for the treatment of early AMD is still far from being a reality.

Considering the relatively limited therapeutic effect in early AMD, it is important to focus on the pathogenesis of AMD, especially early AMD. AMD is caused by multiple biological processes, such as inflammation and oxidative stress.²² As a multifactorial chronic disease, AMD incidence is associated with both genetic and environmental factors (genes, ageing, smoking, family history, dietary habits, oxidative stress, and hypertension).^{23,24} What's more, several genetic and molecular studies have showed the participation of inflammatory molecules, immune cells, and complement proteins in the development and progression of the disease.²⁵ In addition, different genes (IL-6, IL-8, CFH, CFI, C2, C3, and ARMS2) that play an important role in the inflammatory pathway have been related with AMD risk. Also, the sample cohort has been subjected to a large genotyping analysis of 20 genetic variants which are known to be associated with AMD among European and Asiatic populations. This study revealed that 8 genetic variants (IL-8, CFH, TIMP3, SLC16A8, RAD51B, ARMS2, VEGFA and COL8A1) were significantly related with AMD susceptibility.^{26–28} Among all the associated risk factors, ageing and smoking are by far the strongest risk factors.²⁹ The results from different observations showed that smoking is significantly associated with the incidence of AMD.⁶ And smoking cessation is unequivocally cost-effective in terms of its impact on AMD development and progression.³⁰ Both in vivo and in vitro experimental models based on smoke exposure and tobacco extract are available.^{31–33} Thus, focusing on the impact of ageing on the development of AMD is valuable. More information about the ageing-associated or driven

molecular progress of AMD would contribute to the successful prevention or treatment of AMD, and this knowledge might help in other human ageing diseases.

Ageing, which is a time-related, degenerative process beginning in adulthood, occurs in most organisms and eventually ends life.³⁴ Ageing is associated with a series of diseases, including cardiovascular disease, neurodegeneration, carcinoma, and osteoarthritis.^{35–38} In a previous review, the hallmarks of ageing included genomic instability, telomere attrition, epigenetic alterations, loss of proteostasis, deregulated nutrient sensing, mitochondrial dysfunction, cellular senescence, stem cell exhaustion, and altered intercellular communication.³⁹ Among all the ageing hallmarks, increased DNA damage accumulation was regarded as a beginning of cellular senescence and was related to abnormal expression of inflammatory cytokines, which is called the senescence-associated secretory phenotype (SASP).⁴⁰ DNA sensors can sense senescence-associated DNA damage and trigger inflammation. cGMP-AMP (cGAMP) synthase (cGAS) and the adaptor stimulator of interferon genes (STING) were shown to be involved in the regulation of senescence.⁴¹ In addition, a recent study by Nagaraj Kerur et al indicated that cGAS responded to mitochondrial damage-induced inflammasome activation and thus played an important role in the regulation of geographic atrophy.⁴² However, the exact role of the cGAS/STING pathway in the development of early AMD as a senescence-associated DNA damage sensor remains unclear.

Presentation of the hypothesis

Ageing, which is one of the strongest risk factors of AMD, influences both the anatomy and function of the retina.^{43,44} Retinal pigmented epithelium (RPE) cells, which are a monolayer of cells that provide trophic support to photoreceptors, are regarded as one of the earliest influenced cells in the retina.⁴⁵ RPE dysregulation is associated with various kinds of retinal diseases, including AMD, diabetic retinopathy and proliferative vitreoretinopathy.^{46–48} The abnormal expression of growth factors and cytokines secreted by RPE cells is involved in the dysfunction of RPE cells. As reported in previous studies, these growth factors include vascular endothelial cell growth factor (VEGF), pigment epithelium-derived factor (PEDF), and transforming growth factor beta 2 (TGF- β 2).^{49,50} The cytokines include interleukin-6 (IL-6), interleukin-8 (IL-8), interleukin-17A (IL-17A) and interleukin-1 β (IL-1 β).^{51–53} SASP is regarded as a key hallmark of ageing, and abnormal expression of various factors, such as

IL-1 α , IL-1 β , IL-6, IL-8, and matrix metalloproteinases (MMP1 and MMP3), is involved.⁵⁴ There was a wide-ranging overlap between RPE dysfunction-associated factors and SASP-associated factors. Thus, the dysfunction of RPE was, at least partly, caused by cell senescence, and the abnormal expression of growth factors and cytokines were signs of SASP.

Throughout an organism's lifespan, DNA is exposed to both exogenous and endogenous harmful factors, such as chemicals, radiation and different kinds of metabolic products, leading to different types of DNA damage and genomic instability.⁵⁵ Many different factors, such as tobacco smoking, which is a strong environmental risk factor, has been reported to be associated to increased DNA damage in retina.⁵⁶ DNA damage is regarded as both an important hallmark and a key trigger of senescence. A persistent DNA damage response (DDR) in ageing cells leads to senescent DNA damage foci (SDF) and telomere dysfunction-induced foci (TIF).⁵⁷ DNA damage includes nuclear DNA and mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) damage. There is a modulated balance between DNA damage and DNA repair in normal cells, and the absence of this balance leads to the accumulation of damaged DNA.⁵⁸ mtDNA is a closed-loop DNA molecule independent of nuclear DNA in cells. Mitochondrial DNA, which exists without the protection of histone and DNA binding proteins, is vulnerable to oxygen free radical damage. In addition, mtDNA is not easily repaired due to the lack of a repair system. Therefore, mtDNA is more easily affected by influencing factors and accumulates more harmful mutations compared with nuclear DNA.⁵⁹ A published review has focused on the role of DNA damage in the effect of cellular senescence in AMD. It concluded that oxidative stress can induce DDR and cell senescence, promoting AMD incidence.⁶⁰ Thus, how the DNA damage signal is detected by the cell could answer questions about the progression of ageing or senescence-associated signs.

Increasing evidence has demonstrated the important role of the cGAS/STING pathway as a cytoplasmic DNA sensor, and its classical function is to promote the production of type I interferons (IFNs) and immune factors, which is important in antiviral and antineoplastic processes.⁶¹ Advanced studies have also shown that this pathway is involved in the incidence and progression of autoimmune diseases, carcinoma and ageing.^{54,61–63} When cellular senescence was considered, the regulatory effect of the cGAS/STING pathway also demonstrated a significant effect. Activation of the cGAS/STING pathway leads to two independent

downstream pathways: type I IFNs through interferon regulatory factor 3 (IRF3) and proinflammatory responses through NF- κ B. Both the IRF3- and NF- κ B-dependent pathways lead to the production of inflammatory growth factors and cytokines, leading to SASP.

Based on the above absorbing viewpoints and studies, we hypothesized that the cGAS/STING pathway is the sensor of senescence-associated DNA damage and trigger of inflammation in early AMD (Figure 1). cGAS/STING functioned as an important bridge to connect ageing-related DNA damage and AMD incidence, and thus, the inhibition of this pathway would help in drug development in the future.

Testing the hypothesis

1. To demonstrate the feasibility and stability of this hypothesis, we will first detect the association between RPE cellular senescence and the incidence of ageing and early AMD. Young rats (2 months), ageing rats (24 months) and early AMD rat models (24 months + smoke exposure) will be obtained. Smoke expose will be conducted using a smoking machine for 2 months and following experiments
2. Second, the DNA damage was linked to the AMD-like phenotype both in-vivo and in-vitro. Both the extracted primary cultured RPE cells from young, old and AMD rat models and in vitro cellular models (normal or tobacco extracted treatment group) will be obtained for detection. Cytoplasmic dsDNA will be detected by staining with a primary antibody against dsDNA. Mitochondrial DNA PCR will be obtained

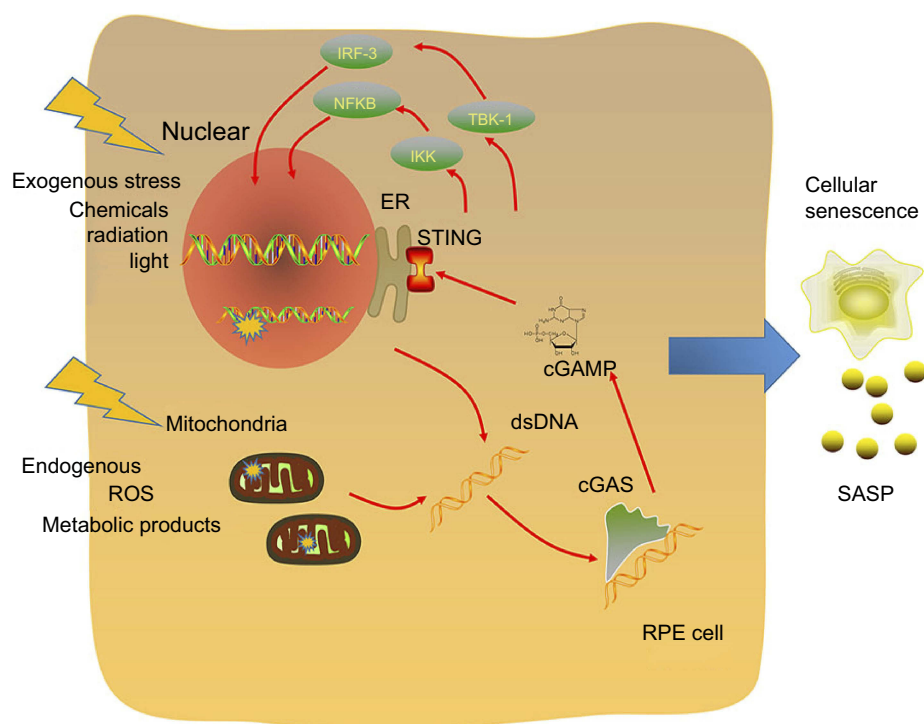


Figure 1 Molecular mechanisms of the cGAS/STING pathway as a senescence-associated DNA damage sensor and inflammation trigger. DNA is exposed to both exogenous and endogenous harmful factors, such as chemicals, radiation and different kinds of metabolic products. DNA damage includes nuclear DNA and mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) damage. The cGAS/STING pathway is a cytoplasmic DNA sensor, and activation of the cGAS/STING pathway leads to two independent downstream pathways: type I IFNs through IRF3 and proinflammatory responses through NF- κ B. Both the IRF3- and NF- κ B-dependent pathways lead to the production of inflammatory growth factors and cytokines, leading to SASP.

Abbreviations: SASP, senescence-associated secretory phenotype; RPE, retinal pigmented epithelium; ER, endoplasmic reticulum; ROS, reactive oxygen species.

for the detection of cytoplasmic mtDNA. Both cytoplasmic dsDNA and damaged mtDNA will be upregulated in ageing retina and early AMD models.

3. Third, cGAS/STING and its downstream IRF3- and NF- κ B-dependent pathway-related key proteins will be detected in an in vitro model. Tobacco extract treatment will be used in the in vitro model construction, and the dose-response effect of tobacco extract will be also detected. For the SASP-associated factors, the cellular and secreted growth factors, including IL-1 α , IL-1 β , IL-6, IL-8, and matrix metalloproteinases (MMP1 and MMP3), will be detected by Western blots and ELISAs.
4. In the end, we assessed inhibition of the cGAS/STING pathway as a treatment of early AMD. As reported in a recent study, covalent small molecules can inhibit STING,⁶⁵ and the specific STING inhibitors will be used both in-vivo and in-vitro to test their potential therapeutic effects. If an inhibitor could reverse retinal ageing signs and release SASP markers, these molecules will be a potential drug for early AMD.

Conclusion

Ageing is one of the strongest risk factors for AMD incidence, but the exact role of ageing remains unclear. DNA damage, including nuclear and mtDNA damage, is important in the progression of senescence. The extract pathway for DNA damage in the trigger of senescence-associated hallmarks is poorly understood. Recently, mounting evidence has shown that the cGAS/STING pathway is an important DNA sensor related to proinflammatory factor secretion and is associated with another hallmark of ageing, SASP. Thus, we hypothesized that the cGAS/STING pathway is a vital signalling pathway for early AMD development and that inhibition of STING might be a potential therapeutic strategy for AMD cases.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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