

Regulation of c-Src Nonreceptor Tyrosine Kinase Activity by Bengamide A through Inhibition of Methionine Aminopeptidases

Xiaoyi Hu,¹ Yongjun Dang,¹ Karen Tenney,³ Phillip Crews,³ Chiawei W. Tsai,^{1,4} Katherine M. Sixt,² Philip A. Cole,¹ and Jun O. Liu^{1,2,*}

¹Department of Pharmacology and Molecular Sciences

²Solomon H. Snyder Department of Neuroscience

The Johns Hopkins University, School of Medicine, 725 N. Wolfe Street Baltimore, MD 21205, USA

³Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of California, Santa Cruz, 1156 High Street, Santa Cruz, CA 95064, USA

⁴Present address: DynPort Vaccine Company LLC, 64 Thomas Johnson Drive, Frederick, MD 21702, USA.

*Correspondence: joliu@jhu.edu

DOI 10.1016/j.chembiol.2007.05.010

SUMMARY

Methionine aminopeptidases (MetAPs) remove the N-terminal initiator methionine during protein synthesis, a prerequisite step for N-terminal myristoylation. N-myristoylation of proto-oncogene c-Src is essential for its membrane association and proper signal transduction. We used bengamides, a family of general MetAP inhibitors, to understand the downstream physiological functions of MetAPs. c-Src from bengamide A-treated cells retained its N-terminal methionine and suffered a decrease in N-terminal myristoylation, which was accompanied by a shift of its subcellular distribution from the plasma membrane to the cytosol. Furthermore, bengamide A decreased the tyrosine kinase activities of c-Src both in vitro and in vivo and eventually delayed cell-cycle progression through G₂/M. Thus, c-Src is a physiologically relevant substrate for MetAPs whose dysfunction is likely to account for the cell-cycle effects of MetAP inhibitors including bengamide A.

INTRODUCTION

The proteolytic removal of the N-terminal methionine is catalyzed by a family of enzymes known as methionine aminopeptidases (MetAPs). Prokaryotic organisms typically have only one type of MetAP, whereas eukaryotes have two isoforms, type I and type II. These enzymes have been demonstrated to be essential for host survival in bacteria and yeast [1–3]. However, little is known about their physiological functions, particularly in multicellular organisms. Human MetAP2 was identified as the physiological target for the fumagillin family of natural products (Figure 1), which are potent inhibitors of angiogenesis [4, 5]. Further studies have demonstrated that inhibition of MetAP2 by fumagillin/ovalicin leads to the activation of

p53 and induction of p21 to arrest cell-cycle progression of endothelial cells at late G₁ phase [6, 7]. Such observations have also been confirmed by a genome-wide functional analysis of human cell-cycle regulators using small interfering RNAs (siRNAs) [8]. To date, several inhibitors of MetAP2 have been developed as potential therapeutic agents for cancer [9–12]. Using pyridine-2-carboxylates, e.g., IV-43 (Figure 1), which selectively inhibit the enzymatic activities of MetAP1, we recently have found that MetAP1 is involved in the cell-cycle progression during G₂/M phase, suggesting that MetAP1 may also serve as an anticancer drug target [13].

The bengamides are unique, mixed biogenetic-sponge-derived natural products that were first reported in the late 1980s [14]. This compound family (Figure 1) has been a continual focus of research on the isolation of new analogs, chiral total synthesis, and biological evaluation of the structural-activity relationships [14, 15]. Extensive cytotoxicity studies in vitro have established that few structural changes are tolerated in order to maintain biological activity [16]. Interestingly, the profiles in the NCI 60 cell-line panel for bengamides A, B, and P are unique compared to all the standard antitumor compounds in the NCI database [17]. Significant antitumor activity in vivo has been observed for bengamides A and B, which led to the design of a synthetic bengamide analog, LAF389 (Figure 1), for clinical evaluation. Although LAF389 exhibited promising antitumor activity during preclinical studies, its phase I clinical trial has been terminated due in part to unpredictable cardiovascular toxicity [18]. Nonetheless, the mechanism of action for the bengamides remains unclear. Recently, bengamides have been identified as a new class of inhibitors for human MetAPs by using proteomic approaches [19]. However, enzymatic studies suggest that the bengamides are not selective for either MetAP1 or MetAP2 (Table 1). It is also worth noting that some uncertainties still exist as to the importance of MetAP2 in endothelial cell proliferation and its role in the antiproliferative effect of fumagillin and analogs [20], although the majority of experimental evidence supports the notion that MetAP2 is essential for endothelial cell viability [21, 22]. The unpredicted clinical toxicity of the

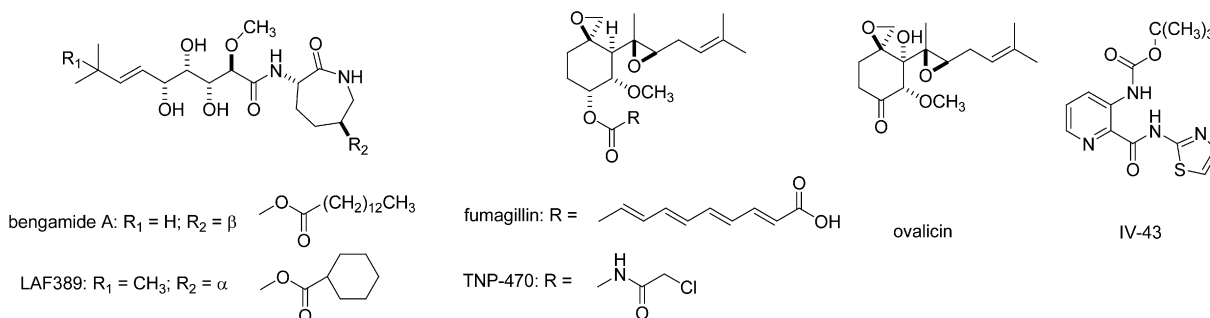


Figure 1. Structures of the Inhibitors for Methionine Aminopeptidases

Bengamide A and LAF 389 are nonselective inhibitors for both MetAP1 and MetAP2. Fumagillin, ovalicin, and TNP-470 are human MetAP2-specific inhibitors. IV-43 is a human MetAP1-specific inhibitor.

bengamide analog, therefore, is likely a consequence of the global inhibition of the N-terminal methionine processing [18].

Cleavage of the N-terminal initiator methionine is a necessary step for the regulation of protein half-life [23], posttranslational modifications, such as N-terminal acetylation [24], N-terminal myristoylation [25], and the functions of glutamine-dependent amidotransferases [26]. Using two-dimensional gel electrophoresis and MALDI-TOF techniques, several protein substrates for MetAP enzymes have been identified and confirmed. These include but are not limited to glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH), cyclophilin A [27], 14-3-3 γ [19], glutathione S-transferase (GST) [28], bovine rhodanese [29], 14 kDa migration-inhibitory-factor-related protein (MRP14) [30], and actin [31]. However, the physiological relevance for retention of the N-terminal methionine on these substrate proteins remains unclear.

One of the most studied proto-oncogenes, c-Src, is known to undergo N-terminal myristoylation. This modification is required for the association of c-Src with plasma membrane and for proper signal transduction [32]. Importantly, the Src family kinases have been shown to play pivotal roles in cell-cycle progression [33, 34], making them potential candidates to mediate the cell-cycle effects of MetAP inhibitors. Using bengamide A, along with the MetAP isoform-specific inhibitors (Figure 1), we demonstrate that c-Src is a common substrate for both MetAP1 and MetAP2. Treatment of cells with bengamide A leads to the retention of c-Src N-terminal methionines and decreases c-Src N-terminal myristoylation. Consequently, c-Src protein relocates from the cytoplasmic membrane to cytosol and nucleus. Furthermore, bengamide A decreases the tyrosine kinase activity of c-Src in vitro and in vivo, leading to a slower cell-cycle progression through G₂/M. The MEF cells deficient in Src/Yes/Fyn are

Table 1. The Inhibitory Profiles for Bengamides on Cell Proliferation and MetAPs Enzyme Activities

Bengamide	R1	R2	Inhibition of Enzyme Activity (IC ₅₀ in μ M)		Inhibition of Cell Proliferation (IC ₅₀ in nM)		
			MetAP1	MetAP2	HeLa	HCT116	BAEC
A	H	-OCO(CH ₂) ₁₂ CH ₃	1.9 \pm 0.2	10.5 \pm 3.8	0.2 \pm 0.04	0.4 \pm 0.03	0.3 \pm 0.07
B	CH ₃	-OCO(CH ₂) ₁₂ CH ₃	29.3 \pm 10.4	17.9 \pm 7.9	1.6 \pm 0.5	5.7 \pm 2.5	0.5 \pm 0.2
G	H	-OCO(CH ₂) ₁₁ CH ₃	26.8 \pm 18.3	>50	0.4 \pm 0.03	0.4 \pm 0.1	1.4 \pm 0.5
L	H	-OCO(CH ₂) ₁₁ CH(CH ₃) ₂	37.1 \pm 13.4	>50	2.2 \pm 0.5	0.4 \pm 0.1	2.4 \pm 0.3
M	CH ₃	-OCO(CH ₂) ₁₁ CH(CH ₃) ₂	5.4 \pm 2.3	>50	17.0 \pm 3.0	3.0 \pm 0.2	2.8 \pm 0.4
N	H	-OCO(CH ₂) ₁₀ CH(CH ₃) ₂	40.2 \pm 14.3	>50	3.4 \pm 0.4	2.8 \pm 0.5	11.0 \pm 4.0
O	CH ₃	-OCO(CH ₂) ₁₀ CH(CH ₃) ₂	2.7 \pm 0.4	>50	0.9 \pm 0.2	0.8 \pm 0.2	0.9 \pm 0.1

HeLa, human cervical adenocarcinoma cells; HCT116, human colon adenocarcinoma cells; BAEC, bovine aorta endothelial cells. Error bars represent standard deviations.

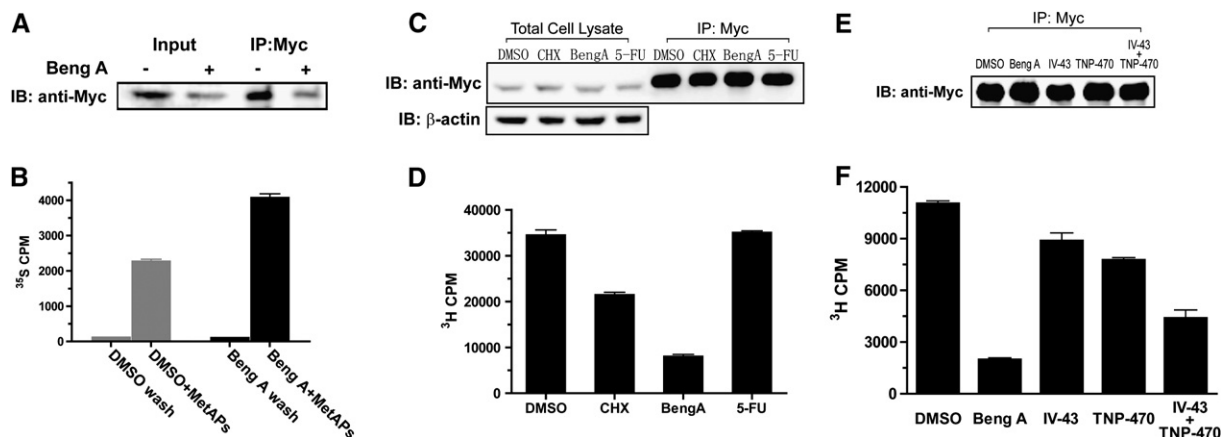


Figure 2. Inhibition of Methionine Aminopeptidases by Bengamide A Changes c-Src N-Terminal Myristoylation Status

Immunoprecipitation of C-terminal myc-tagged c-Src protein from HEK293 cell lysate was aliquoted either for western blotting by anti-Myc antibody (A) or for [35 S]-methionine scintillation counting (B) after in vitro processing by both MetAP1 and MetAP2. Bengamide A (10 nM) was added for the last 18 hr. Immunoprecipitation from [3 H]-myristic acid-labeled HEK293 cell lysate was aliquoted either for western blot (C and E) or for [3 H] scintillation counting as an indication of N-myristoylation (D and F). CHX, cycloheximide (4 μ g/ml), Beng A, bengamide A (100 nM), and 5-FU, 5-fluorouracil (100 μ M), IV-43 (10 μ M), TNP-470 (100 nM), and the combination of IV-43 (10 μ M) and TNP-470 (100 nM) were added to cell media for the last 6 hr. The error bars are standard errors from triplicate in each experiment.

more resistant to bengamide A than wild-type MEFs for cell proliferation. Together, these results suggest that c-Src is a physiologically relevant substrate for methionine aminopeptidases. Deregulation of c-Src subcellular localization and its tyrosine kinase activities may, therefore, account for the cell-cycle effects by the inhibitors of MetAPs.

RESULTS

Bengamides Inhibit both Human MetAP1 and MetAP2 In Vitro

In a preliminary structure-activity relationship study, we determined the effects of seven bengamide analogs on the enzymatic activity of both recombinant human MetAP1 and MetAP2 in vitro and on the proliferation of primary bovine aortic endothelial cells (BAEC) and two tumor cell lines. As previously reported [19], most bengamide analogs are nonselective for either of the MetAP enzymes in vitro (Table 1). However, some analogs, such as bengamide M and O, exhibited 10- to 20-fold selectivity toward MetAP1. Among all analogs tested, bengamide A showed the highest potency for the inhibition of both MetAP enzymes in vitro and cell proliferation. We therefore used bengamide A in all subsequent investigations.

Inhibition of Both MetAP1 and MetAP2 by Bengamide A Causes Retention of the N-Terminal Methionine on c-Src

The N-terminal penultimate amino acid of c-Src protein is glycine, which indicates that c-Src is a substrate of MetAPs [35]. We adapted a previously reported assay from Wang et al. [9] to measure the N-terminal initiator methionine level on c-Src. C-terminally myc-tagged c-Src protein was transiently expressed in HEK293 cells

for 48 hr with 18 hr drug treatment before harvest. Total cellular proteins were labeled metabolically with [35 S]-methionine for the last 4 hr. Tagged c-Src was then immunoprecipitated by an anti-myc antibody. The pellets were extensively washed to reduce the nonspecific binding of other [35 S]-labeled cellular proteins. One aliquot of the immunoprecipitate was used for western blotting as input control. A mixture of recombinant MetAP1 and MetAP2 (20 μ M each) in reaction buffer was added to the other aliquot. This suspension was rotated for 1 hr at room temperature to release the initiator methionines from the immobilized myc-tagged c-Src. As shown in Figure 2B, treatment of immunoprecipitated c-Src with MetAPs released the N-terminal methionine residues from unprocessed protein. Although less c-Src protein was contained in the bengamide-treated sample (Figure 2A), more methionines were released from the immunoprecipitated c-Src N termini, suggesting that c-Src protein is an in vivo substrate for both methionine aminopeptidases.

Bengamide A Decreases the N-Terminal Myristoylation of c-Src Protein

The requirement of glycine at the +1 position for significant N-terminal myristoylation [25] predicted that retention of the initiator methionine will decrease the N-terminal myristoylation of c-Src. To assess the effect of bengamide A on c-Src N-terminal myristoylation, [3 H]-myristic acid was added to cell culture media to label the C-terminal-myc-tagged c-Src proteins in the presence of different inhibitors. Western blot by anti-myc antibody showed no significant difference in c-Src expression level from different samples (Figure 2C). A significant decrease in N-terminal myristoylation of c-Src was observed when cells were treated with bengamide A (Figure 2D). As a positive

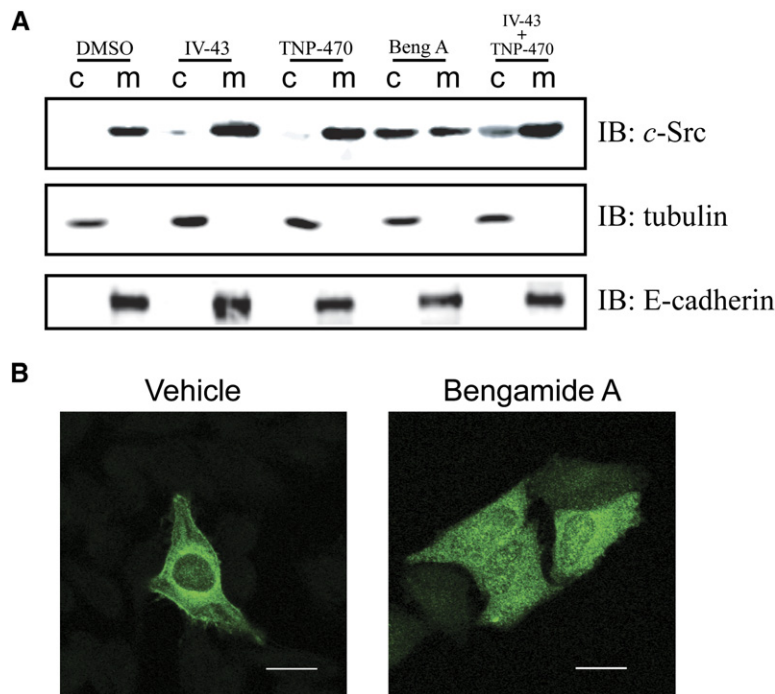


Figure 3. Bengamide A Changes Subcellular Distribution of c-Src Tyrosine Kinase

(A) HeLa cell lysate was homogenized and separated into cytosol (c) and total membrane (m) fractions, followed by immunoblotting for c-Src, tubulin, and E-cadherin. Cells were treated with IV-43 (10 μ M), TNP-470 (100 nM), bengamide A (10 nM), and the combination of IV-43 (10 μ M) and TNP-470 (100 nM) for 24 hr before harvest.

(B) Indirect immunofluorescence microscopy of HeLa cell by c-Src antibody. Ten nanomolar bengamide A was used to treat cells for 24 hr. Images were obtained from a 63 \times objective (scale bar = 20 μ m).

control, cycloheximide (CHX), a general protein synthesis inhibitor, was found to reduce the N-myristoylation of c-Src. In contrast, 5-fluorouracil (5-FU), a DNA replication inhibitor, did not have any effect on c-Src myristoylation in this assay (Figure 2D). To assess the contribution to c-Src myristoylation by either MetAP1 or MetAP2, we carried out additional experiments by treating cells with IV-43 (10 μ M), TNP-470 (100 nM), and the combination of both drugs. As shown in Figure 2F, inhibition of either MetAP enzyme alone by IV-43 and TNP-470, respectively, had marginal effects the c-Src N-terminal myristoylation. However, concurrent inhibition by the combination of both inhibitors significantly decreased the N-myristoylation level of c-Src, suggesting that MetAP1 and MetAP2 are functionally redundant in processing the initiator methionine of c-Src.

Bengamide A Treatment Changes the Subcellular Distribution of c-Src

Since the N-terminal myristoylation is a posttranslational modification required for the membrane localization of c-Src, we next examined the effect of bengamide A on the subcellular localization of c-Src protein. Microsomes and cytosolic proteins were fractionated by ultracentrifugation and analyzed by western blot with E-cadherin and tubulin as the plasma membrane and cytosolic protein markers, respectively (Figure 3A). As expected, c-Src primarily localized in the membrane fraction from the vehicle-control HeLa cells. This subcellular localization was not affected by the MetAP1-specific inhibitor, IV-43 (10 μ M), or the MetAP2-specific inhibitor, TNP-470 (100 nM). However, bengamide A (10 nM) caused a significant amount of c-Src protein to redistribute from the membrane frac-

tion into the cytosolic fraction (Figure 3A). Interestingly, a combination of IV-43 and TNP-470 was also able to increase the cytosolic c-Src protein level, indicating that MetAP1 and MetAP2 are functionally redundant for processing the initiator methionine from c-Src.

In a complementary approach to determine the subcellular distribution of c-Src, we used indirect immunofluorescence to detect c-Src localization in vivo. As shown in Figure 3B, c-Src protein predominantly localized to the plasma membrane as well as in the perinuclear region, presumably the ER membrane in DMSO-treated cells. Treatment with bengamide A (10 nM) led to redistribution of c-Src into the cytosol. It is noteworthy that a significant amount of c-Src protein was also seen in the nucleus.

Bengamide A Decreases the Tyrosine Kinase Activity of c-Src

Activation of c-Src tyrosine kinase has been demonstrated to be involved in signal transduction pathways that control cell growth and cellular architectures [36]. To assess if bengamide A treatment could affect the tyrosine kinase activities of c-Src, we used acid-denatured rabbit muscle enolase as an exogenous substrate for the in vitro kinase assay. Transiently transfected HEK293 cells were treated with different drugs before C-terminal myc-tagged c-Src protein was immunoprecipitated. The pellets were extensively washed before incubation in a kinase reaction mixture for 30 min at 30°C. The reaction was then stopped by addition of SDS-PAGE sample buffer and boiling in water for 3 min. Phosphorylated enolase was detected by autoradiography on the SDS-PAGE gel. As shown in Figure 4A, immunoprecipitates by anti-myc IgG phosphorylated enolase in vitro, whereas negative control

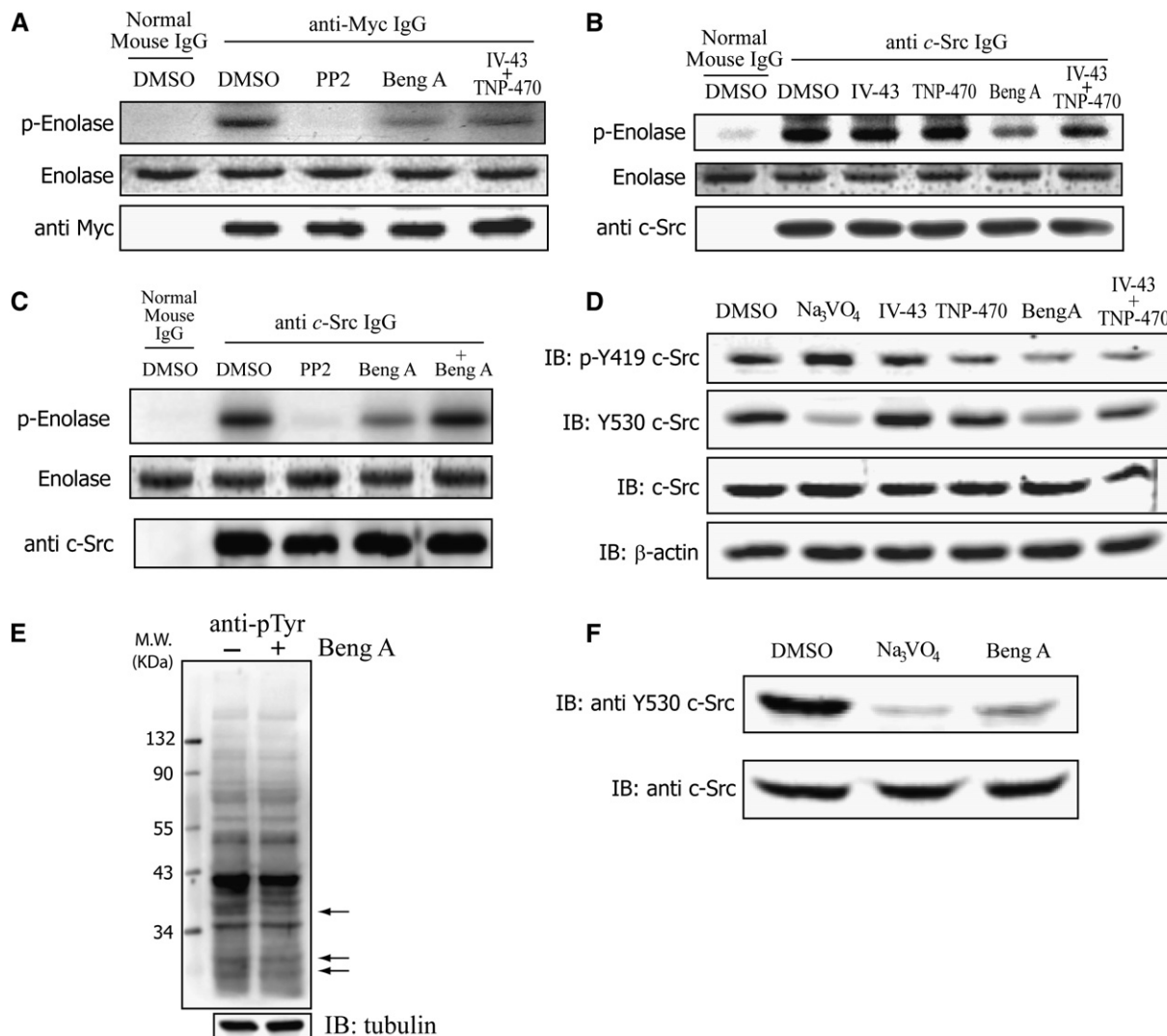


Figure 4. Bengamide A Reduces c-Src Tyrosine Kinase Activity

All cells were treated with DMSO, IV-43 (10 μ M), TNP-470 (100 nM), bengamide A (10 nM), and the combination of IV-43 (10 μ M) and TNP-470 (100 nM) for 24 hr before harvest. (A) Acid-denatured enolase was used in the in vitro kinase assay for immunoprecipitated extragenous c-Src autoradiography (upper panel), Commassie blue-stained enolase (middle panel), and anti-myc immunoblot (lower panel) are shown as gel-loading controls. (B and C) Immunoprecipitated endogenous c-Src autoradiography is shown in the upper panel. Commassie blue-stained enolase (middle panel) and anti-Src immunoblot (lower panel) are shown as gel-loading controls. +Bengamide A represents the addition of bengamide A (100 nM) into the immunoprecipitates before the initiation of the kinase assay. (D) HeLa cell lysate was immunoblotted by anti-phospho-Tyr419 and anti-Tyr530. Immunoblots of total c-Src and β -actin are shown as gel-loading controls. Na₃PO₄ (2 mM) was added to the culture medium for 15 min before harvesting the cells. (E) Immunoblotting of HeLa total cell lysate by anti-phosphotyrosine (clone 4G10). Arrows indicated the positions of change with 24 hr bengamide A (100 nM) treatment. Tubulin immunoblot is shown as the gel loading control. (F) Src++ MEF cell lysate is immunoblotted by anti-Tyr530 as an indication of active c-Src in Src++ MEF. Bengamide A (10 nM) was added to the culture medium for 24 hr. Na₃PO₄ (2 mM) was added to the medium for 15 min before harvesting the cells. Immunoblot of total c-Src is shown as gel loading control.

by normal mouse IgG did not. To prove that this phosphorylation was mediated through the tyrosine kinase activity of c-Src, the in vitro kinase assay was carried out in the presence of PP2 (10 nM), an inhibitor for Src family kinases. Disappearance of phosphorylated enolase from PP2-treated sample confirmed that phosphorylation of enolase was catalyzed by the tyrosine kinase activity of c-Src. Using this assay, we observed that the immunopre-

cipitates from bengamide A-treated cells had much lower kinase activity than those from DMSO-treated control cells. The combination of IV-43 and TNP-470 treatment was also able to decrease c-Src kinase activity, albeit to a lesser extent than bengamide A (Figure 4A). Similar results were obtained when endogenous c-Src proteins were immunoprecipitated and used in the same in vitro kinase assay (Figure 4B). It is noteworthy that treatment

Table 2. Src Family Kinases Activities Are Required for Cell-Proliferation Inhibition by Bengamide A

	IC50s for MEF Cell Proliferation (nM)		
	Wild-Type	SYF	Src++
Bengamide A	1.6 ± 0.2	61.1 ± 3.1	8.1 ± 1.0
Pateamine A	0.5 ± 0.08	0.2 ± 0.03	0.6 ± 0.1

SYF, mouse embryonic fibroblast (MEF) cells from Src/Yes/Fyn triple-knockout mice. Src++, MEF cells from Yes/Fyn double-knockout mice with the endogenous wild-type c-Src expression. Error bars represent standard deviations.

with either IV-43 or TNP-470 alone did not affect c-Src kinase activity, further supporting the notion of functional redundancy of these two MetAP enzymes. Addition of bengamide A to the *in vitro* kinase assay without any cellular treatment, however, did not change the tyrosine kinase activities of c-Src (Figure 4C).

It has been well documented that dephosphorylation of Tyr530 and autophosphorylation of Tyr419 on c-Src protein are the consecutive crucial steps involved in the activation of c-Src tyrosine kinase [37]. Phosphorylation-specific antibodies were next used to detect active c-Src levels *in vivo*. As shown in Figure 4D, the amount of phosphorylated Tyr419 c-Src increased when cells were treated by orthovanadate, a general protein tyrosine phosphatase inhibitor. Treatment with either IV-43 or TNP-470 had minor effects on Tyr419 phosphorylation, whereas bengamide A significantly reduced the phosphorylation of Tyr419. The combination of IV-43 and TNP-470 also decreased Tyr419 phosphorylation. We then used a monoclonal antibody that specifically recognizes dephosphorylated Tyr530 as an indirect indication of active c-Src kinase *in vivo*. Because Na₃VO₄ inhibits protein tyrosine phosphatases, it is expected to enhance Tyr530 phosphorylation, as reflected in the reduction of the signal generated from this monoclonal antibody. While no obvious changes in Tyr530 phosphorylation were observed for either IV-43 or TNP-470, bengamide A reduced the level of unphosphorylated Tyr530, indicating an increase in the amount of phosphorylated Tyr530 and hence a less active c-Src kinase. Consistently, we also observed a decline in the presence of both IV-43 and TNP-470. Taken together, these results suggested that inhibition of MetAPs by either bengamide A, or the combination of IV-43 and TNP-470, decrease the c-Src tyrosine kinase activity *in vivo*.

Bengamide A Does Not Change Global Tyrosine Phosphorylation

To address the possibility that bengamide A functions as a nonspecific inhibitor for tyrosine kinases, we used a phospho-tyrosine-specific antibody (clone 4G10) to detect general protein tyrosine phosphorylation. As shown in Figure 4E, bengamide A did not change protein tyrosine phosphorylation at the global level. However, bengamide A reduced tyrosine phosphorylation on a few proteins, with estimated molecular weights of 37 kDa, 30 kDa, and 28 kDa, respectively (Figure 4E, arrows). These results

suggested that bengamide A is not a general tyrosine kinase inhibitor.

Src Family Kinases Are Required for the Antiproliferative Effects of Bengamide A

Since bengamides potentially inhibit tumor cell proliferation, it remained possible that the observed inhibitory effects on c-Src were secondary to the antiproliferative properties of bengamides. To address this possibility, we tested bengamide A on mouse embryonic fibroblasts (MEFs) derived from Src/Yes/Fyn (SYF)-deficient mice. As shown in Table 2, the IC₅₀ for bengamide A on wild-type MEF cell proliferation was about 1.6 nM, while the IC₅₀ for SYF cells was over 38-fold higher (61 nM). These results suggested that Src family kinases play an important role in mediating the antiproliferative activity of bengamide A. This conclusion was further strengthened when bengamide A was found to inhibit Src++ MEFs, which express endogenous wild-type c-Src protein but lack the expression of c-Yes and c-Fyn proteins, with an IC₅₀ of 8.1 nM (Table 2). Western blot analysis with anti-Tyr530 antibody demonstrated that bengamide A inhibited the c-Src tyrosine kinase activity in Src++ MEF cells (Figure 4F). As a control, all three cell lines were almost equally sensitive to Pateamine A, a potent inhibitor of eukaryotic translation initiation and cell proliferation [38, 39]. The resistance observed in SYF MEF cell proliferation suggested that inhibition of cell proliferation by bengamide A was not due simply to the inactivation of c-Src but was likely caused by the mislocalization of an inactive form of c-Src that may have a dominant negative effect.

Bengamides Cause Delay in Cell Division Cycle

Because Src family kinases are not only transiently activated during signal transduction [33] but also required for cell-cycle progression from G₂ phase to mitosis [34], we determined the effects of the bengamides on cell cycle by fluorescent activated cell sorting (FACS). HeLa cells were synchronized at G₁/S transition by a double-thymidine block before fresh medium was added to resume the normal division cycle. As shown in Figure 5, there was no difference between vehicle- and bengamide A (10 nM)-treated cells at the 9 hr time point. However, a significant number of control cells progressed through mitosis after 12 hr, whereas most bengamide A-treated cells remained in G₂/M phase. Similar effects had been observed for bengamide B and N (data not shown). Eventually, bengamide A-treated cells were able to complete mitosis 24 hr post release (data not shown). These results clearly indicated that the bengamides could delay the cell-cycle progression at the G₂/M phase.

DISCUSSION

The reverse chemical genetic approach to identify molecular targets of bioactive small molecules has proven fruitful in advancing our understanding of a wide variety of fundamental cellular processes from signal transduction to cell-cycle regulation [39, 40]. Originally identified as a

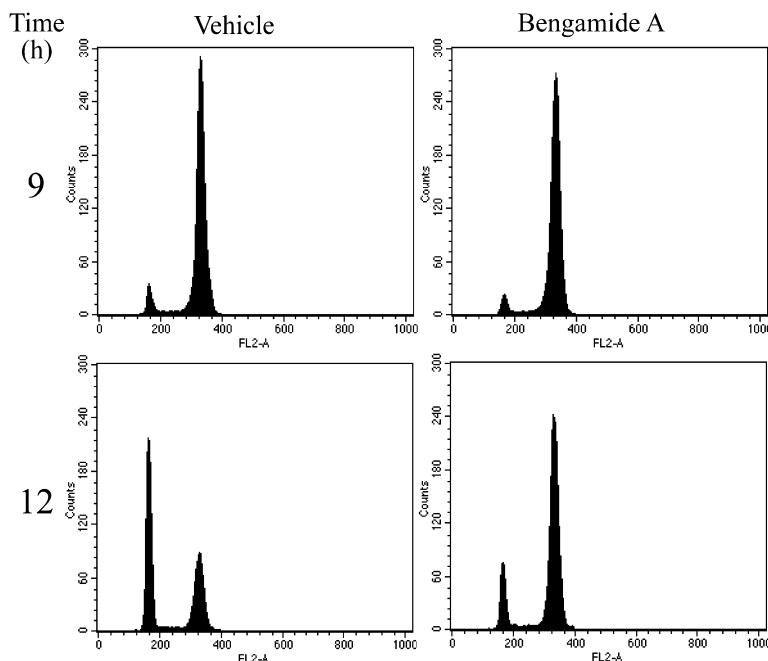


Figure 5. Bengamide A Delays Cell-Cycle Progression during G₂/M Phase

G₁/S-synchronized HeLa cells were released for 9 hr and 12 hr in the presence of bengamide A (100 nM) before fixed and stained by propidium iodide for FACS analysis.

common target for the fumagillin/ovalicin family of natural products, human MetAP2 has been demonstrated to play an important role in endothelial cell proliferation [6, 7]. Our recent chemical and genetic approaches have revealed that human MetAP1 is also essential in cell growth, in particular at the G₂/M transition during cell division cycle [13]. However, the functional redundancy and overlapping substrates for the MetAPs have hindered the efforts to delineate the relevant downstream substrates that mediate the cellular effects of MetAP inhibitors. In this study, we have used several MetAP inhibitors, particularly the non-specific inhibitor bengamide A and the combination of MetAP1-specific and MetAP2-specific inhibitors (Table 1), to identify the physiologically relevant MetAP substrates and demonstrated that c-Src tyrosine kinase is one of the substrates involved in cell proliferation. We have shown that inhibition of both MetAP1 and MetAP2 by bengamide A led to the retention of the initiator methionine on the N-terminus of c-Src. This results in a decrease in c-Src N-terminal myristoylation, which changes the c-Src subcellular localization from membrane to cytosol and nucleus. These changes are accompanied by a significant decrease in the tyrosine kinase activity of c-Src both in vitro and in vivo. The impaired N-terminal methionine removal for c-Src as a consequence of MetAP inhibition is likely to underlie the delay of cell cycle at G₂/M phase caused by bengamide A.

The phosphorylation state of Tyr530 dictates c-Src activity and is dependent on a balance between protein tyrosine kinases (PTKs) and protein tyrosine phosphatases (PTPs) [32]. Although PTKs, such as Csk and Chk, are predominantly localized in the cytosol of cells, the countering PTPs, such as PTP α , PTP λ , and CD45, are membrane bound. Therefore, c-Src tyrosine kinase is dynamically

regulated both spatially and temporally. When nascent c-Src is synthesized, sequential processing by MetAPs and NMTs (N-myristoyl transferases) ensures its proper membrane localization. Meanwhile, cytosolic Csk phosphorylates Tyr530, keeping c-Src in a low-activity conformation. Our observation of basal c-Src tyrosine kinase activity in DMSO-treated cells is consistent with recent findings using a chemical rescue approach [41]. Once localized on the cellular membrane, c-Src can be activated by PTPs upon different receptor-activated signaling events. Inhibition of MetAPs will, however, alter the subcellular localization of c-Src and change the balance of its accessibility to PTKs and PTPs, thereby reducing c-Src activation and eventually arrest cell cycle prior to the entry into mitosis.

An estimated 100 proteins are N-terminally myristoylated [25]. These proteins function in oncogenesis, signal transduction, and viral infection. Since N-terminal myristoylation is essentially specific to the N-terminal glycine in proteins, inhibition of methionine aminopeptidases will likely prevent the N-myristoylation of almost all these proteins. TNP-470 has been shown to block the N-myristoylation of endothelial nitric oxide synthase (eNOS) in endothelial cells [10, 27], decreasing their production of nitric oxide [42, 43]. Because bengamide A inhibits both isoforms of MetAP, it is possible that it also decreases N-myristoylation of other proteins, including the other Src family kinases members, such as c-Yes and c-Fyn. The disruption of N-myristoylation of other cellular proteins may explain the inhibition, albeit with lower potency, of SYF MEF cell proliferation by bengamide A.

Bengamide A and its analogs exhibit different inhibitory potencies for MetAP enzymes and cellular proliferation. This discrepancy is due in part to the relatively high

concentrations of MetAP enzymes required for the *in vitro* enzymatic assay. Another contributing factor is that MetAP enzymes may not be the only targets for bengamides. Nonetheless, inhibition of MetAP enzymes does occur at the applied concentrations of bengamide A, as judged by the processing of endogenous MetAP substrates [19] and c-Src itself (Figure 1). We note that there is a difference in potency between the inhibition of Tyr419 autophosphorylation (Figure 4D) and the inhibition of c-Src tyrosine kinase activity by using enolase as a substrate (Figures 4A and 4B) for the combination of IV-43 and TNP-470. This difference is likely to arise from the conditions in the *in vitro* tyrosine kinase assay where saturating concentrations of both protein substrate and ATP are used. Results from such an *in vitro* assay may not quantitatively correlate with the Tyr419 phosphorylation status of c-Src *in vivo*.

The bengamides and MetAP1-specific inhibitors, especially pyridine-2-carboxylates (e.g., IV-43) [13, 44], both lead to a delay in the progression through the G₂/M phase. However, there are at least two significant differences between bengamide A and IV-43 in the underlying mechanisms. First, IV-43 alone is not sufficient to change the subcellular distribution of c-Src protein (Figure 3A), nor is it capable of reducing the activation of c-Src tyrosine kinase (Figure 4). Therefore, the cell-cycle effect caused by IV-43 is not likely to be mediated through inhibition of c-Src. Second, bengamide A causes a much longer delay than IV-43. At the 12 hr time point, ~75% of IV-43-treated cells have already re-entered G₀/G₁ phase [13], whereas only ~25% of bengamide A-treated cells have passed through mitosis (Figure 5). It takes 24 hr for all bengamide A-treated cells to complete mitosis upon release from the double thymidine block, while only 16 hr are required for IV-43-treated cells to finish the cell cycle. It is likely that another MetAP1-specific substrate(s) mediates the G₂/M phase delay observed for IV-43 and other MetAP1-specific inhibitors.

Previously, inhibition of MetAP2 by TNP-470 has been shown to activate p53 for cell-cycle arrest [6, 7]. In fact, the primary MEFs were demonstrated to be sensitive to TNP-470 and other MetAP2-specific inhibitors in a p53-dependent fashion [6, 7]. In contrast, the majority of transformed tumor cells are largely resistant to TNP-470, likely due to the pre-existing p53 mutations in them. Given that MetAP1 and MetAP2 are functionally redundant for processing N-terminal methionine of c-Src and other family members, inhibition of c-Src myristoylation is not likely to be involved in the inhibition of primary endothelial cells and MEFs by TNP-470. A recent study showed that such inhibition also blocks the noncanonical Wnt signaling pathway [45]. It has been shown that the Src family kinases, Fyn and Yes, and noncanonical Wnt signaling converge on RhoA in vertebrate gastrulation cell movements [46], suggesting a potential connection between the Src family kinases and noncanonical Wnt signaling. It is possible that bengamide A can modify both signaling pathways. The lack of effects on c-Src posttranslational modification by either MetAP1- or MetAP2-specific inhibitors suggests

that isoform-specific inhibitors may be capable of overcoming the toxicity observed for bengamide analogs as anticancer agents [18].

SIGNIFICANCE

Methionine aminopeptidases are a family of essential enzymes in both prokaryotes and eukaryotes and represent attractive pharmacological targets. They have been shown to play important roles in a myriad of physiological processes. Few physiologically relevant substrates, however, have been identified to date. In this study, we identify and validate the proto-oncogene, c-Src, as a substrate for both MetAP1 and MetAP2 *in vitro* and *in vivo*. We show that inhibition of MetAPs by the nonselective inhibitor bengamide A alters the subcellular distribution of c-Src, significantly decreases its tyrosine kinase activity, and causes a remarkable delay in cell-cycle progression through the G₂/M transition. Together, these results establish a link between c-Src and MetAPs and suggest that inhibition of MetAPs could indirectly impair the functions of c-Src and likely other oncogenes that are essential for tumor growth.

EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES

Cellular Treatment with Human Methionine Aminopeptidases Inhibitors

Cells in all experiments were treated for 24 hr unless indicated otherwise. DMSO was used as vehicle control. Human MetAP1-specific inhibitor IV-43 was added to a final concentration of 10 μ M, which is the maximal soluble concentration in DMEM culture medium. Human MetAP2-specific inhibitor TNP-470 was added to a final concentration of 100 nM, the maximal concentration with minimum nonspecific cellular toxicity. The MetAP nonselective inhibitor bengamide A was added to a final concentration of 10 nM. A combination of IV-43 and TNP-470 at 10 μ M and 100 nM final concentrations, respectively, was used herein. The following concentrations were used in this study: 4 μ g/ml for cycloheximide (Sigma, MO), 100 μ M for 5-fluorouracil (Sigma, MO), 10 nM for PP2 (Calbiochem, CA), and 2 mM for Na₂VO₄ (Sigma, MO).

Measurement of N-Terminal Methionine

This experiment is adapted from a previously developed assay by Wang et al. [9]. Briefly, wild-type c-Src cDNA (generous gift from Dr. Akhilesh Pandey, JHMI) was subcloned into pcDNA3.1 Myc/His A vector (Invitrogen, CA) by PCR for C-terminal tagging. The construct was transfected into HEK293 cells (ATCC) for 48 hr with drug treatment for the last 18 hr before harvest. Metabolic labeling of cells was carried out by using L-[³⁵S]-methionine (>800 Ci/mmol) (PerkinElmer), which was added at 100 μ Ci/ml to cell media to label cellular proteins for the last 4 hr. Myc-tagged c-Src was immunoprecipitated by anti-myc antibody (9E10, Santa Cruz Biotech, Santa Cruz, CA). Pelleted beads were washed with lysis buffer (modified RIPA, Upstate) extensively until the [³⁵S] scintillation counting from each wash was reduced to background. Equal amount (20 μ M) of recombinant human MetAP1 and MetAP2, purified as previously described [27, 47], in 500 μ l enzymatic reaction buffer (50 mM HEPES [pH 7.5], 150 mM NaCl, and 100 μ M CoCl₂), was added to the pelleted beads for 1 hr and incubated at room temperature. The supernatant was scintillation counted for [³⁵S]-methionine (Microbeta, PerkinElmer, MA). Numeric reading is plotted by GraphPad Prism 4.0 software (San Diego, CA).

Measurement of N-Terminal Myristoylation

To measure the N-terminal methionine level, C-terminally tagged c-Src was transfected into HEK293 cells for 48 hr before lysis by modified RIPA buffer. Cycloheximide (4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$), bengamide A (100 nM), and 5-fluorouracil (100 μM) were added to cell media for the last 6 hr. Metabolic [^3H]-myristic acid (54 Ci/mmol, 10 mCi/ml in EtOH) (PerkinElmer) was added to final concentration of 100 $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{ml}$ to label cellular proteins for the last 4 hr. Myc-tagged c-Src was immunoprecipitated and washed extensively with lysis buffer until [^3H] counting from each wash was reduced to background. The pelleted beads were then incubated with 1 M hydroxylamine (pH 7.0) for 24 hr to remove any nonspecific ester bonding with [^3H]-myristic acid. The beads were then washed to reduce background reading before [^3H] scintillation counting was finally performed (Microbeta, PerkinElmer, MA). Numeric reading was plotted by GraphPad Prism 4.0 software.

Subcellular Fractionation

Experimental procedures were adapted from Gaschet and Hsu [48]. Cells (1×10^7) were collected from culture flasks by scraping and washed once with PBS. Cells were then suspended in hypotonic buffer consisting of 20 mM Tris · HCl (pH 7.5), 2 mM EDTA, 5 mM EGTA, and 10 mM β -mercaptoethanol, for 15 min before being sheared by Dounce homogenizer (30 strokes) on ice. The resulting homogenate was centrifuged at $1,000 \times g$ for 10 min at 4°C to obtain a postnuclear supernatant. This supernatant was further centrifuged at $200,000 \times g$ for 30 min (TL-100 ultracentrifuge, Beckman) to obtain the cytosol (supernatant) and membrane (pellet) fractions. The pellet was washed with hypotonic buffer and the $200,000 \times g$ centrifugation was repeated for 30 min. The membrane pellet was then dissolved in hypotonic buffer supplemented with 1% NP-40. Equal fractions of both were analyzed by SDS-PAGE followed by immunoblotting with appropriate antibodies.

Cell Culture and Immunofluorescent Staining

HeLa cell line was obtained from ATCC and cultured according to vendors instructions. Procedures for indirect immunofluorescent staining were adapted from Dang et al. [49]. Briefly, cells were plated on coverslips and allowed to recover for 16–24 hr before treated with bengamide A (10 nM) for 24 hr. Cells were then fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde for 15 min, washed in PBS, permeabilized by 0.5% Triton X-100, and blocked with 10% donkey serum in PBS prior to 1 hr incubation with primary anti-Src antibody (sc-5266), purchased from Santa Cruz Biotech (Santa Cruz, CA). Cells were subsequently incubated in three changes of PBS for 5 min each before incubation with FITC-conjugated secondary antibody for 1 hr, washed in PBS three times for 5 min each, and finally mounted. Vectashield mounting medium (Vector Laboratories) was used, and images were captured by using Zeiss LSM510 confocal microscope with C-Apochromat 63 \times objective. Images were processed by LSM5 Image Examiner and/or Adobe Photoshop CS2. Data obtained from the green/FITC channel are shown in green.

In Vitro Tyrosine Kinase Assay

The in vitro tyrosine kinase assay is adapted from Current Protocols in Protein Science (1997) 13.7.1–13.7.22 with acid-denatured rabbit muscle enolase (SigmaAldrich, MO) as a substrate. Briefly, C-terminally tagged c-Src was transfected into HEK293 for 48 hr. Cells were treated with different drugs for the last 24 hr before lysis in modified RIPA buffer for immunoprecipitation by either anti-Myc (9E10) or anti-c-Src (GD11, Upstate) monoclonal antibodies. The immunoprecipitate was washed three times with lysis buffer and once with assay buffer (20 mM HEPES, 1 mM MnCl_2 , 1 mM DTT). The pelleted beads were then suspended in assay buffer and divided into two aliquots. One aliquot was used to determine the c-Src abundance by immunoblotting, the other aliquot was used for the in vitro kinase assay. For the kinase assay, the pellet was suspended in 20 μl assay buffer plus 2.5 μg acid-denatured enolase, 5 μCi [^{32}P]- γ -ATP, and 5 μM ATP, incubated at 30°C for 30 min. PP2 (10 nM) or +bengamide A (100 nM)

was added before the 30°C incubation. Reaction was stopped by the addition of 20 μl $2 \times$ SDS loading buffer and boiling for 5 min. The mixture was then briefly centrifuged, and the supernatant was resolved on 10% SDS-PAGE gel. Phosphorylated enolase was detected by autoradiography.

In Vivo c-Src Phosphorylation and Global Tyrosine Phosphorylation

Src (pY419) polyclonal antibody (#44-660G) and active-Src (Y530) monoclonal antibody (#AHO0051) were purchased from BioSource (Invitrogen, CA). Global tyrosine phosphorylation status was determined by anti-phosphotyrosine monoclonal antibody (4G10) (a generous gift from Dr. Akhilesh Pandey, JHMI). Na_2VO_4 (2 mM) was added 15 min before HeLa cells were scraped and washed with PBS before lysis by modified RIPA buffer (including proteases inhibitors). Total cell lysates were centrifuged at $1,000 \times g$ for 10 min to obtain a postnuclear supernatant. Protein concentrations of the supernatants were measured and normalized. $4 \times$ SDS loading buffer was added to the sample and boiled for 5 min. The samples were resolved by a 10% SDS-PAGE gel before transferred to nitrocellulose membrane for western blot.

[^3H]-Thymidine Uptake Assay, Cell Cycle Synchronization, and Analysis

Assay for [^3H]-thymidine uptake was carried out as previously described [12]. [^3H]-Thymidine was purchased from PerkinElmer (Wellesley, MA). HCT116, BAEC, and Src++ cells were purchased from ATCC (Manassas, VA). SYF MEF cells were generously provided by the Phil A. Cole lab. HeLa cell synchronization by double-thymidine block and subsequent FACS analysis for cell-cycle progression were conducted as previously described [13].

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to thank Dr. Akhilesh Pandey (Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions) and Jun Zhong for the cDNA of wild-type c-Src and 4G10 antibody. We are grateful for access of the microplate reader from Dr. Theresa A. Sharp's lab (Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions). We also thank Drs. Yingfeng Qiao and Ron Bose from the Cole lab for their help. We appreciate many helpful discussions with Dr. Woon-Kai Low and Jing Xu and the critical reading of the manuscript by members of the Liu lab. X.H. is a Predoctoral Fellow from Department of Defense Breast Cancer Program. This work is supported by National Institutes of Health (CA078743) to J.O.L.; National Institutes of Health (CA074305) to P.A.C.; National Institutes of Health (CA047135 and CA052955) to P.C.; and by Keck Center to J.O.L. and P.A.C.

Received: January 17, 2007

Revised: May 7, 2007

Accepted: May 24, 2007

Published: July 27, 2007

REFERENCES

1. Lowther, W.T., and Matthews, B.W. (2000). Structure and function of the methionine aminopeptidases. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 1477, 157–167.
2. Chang, S.Y., McGary, E.C., and Chang, S. (1989). Methionine aminopeptidase gene of *Escherichia coli* is essential for cell growth. *J. Bacteriol.* 171, 4071–4072.
3. Li, X., and Chang, Y.H. (1995). Amino-terminal protein processing in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* is an essential function that requires two distinct methionine aminopeptidases. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 92, 12357–12361.
4. Griffith, E.C., Su, Z., Turk, B.E., Chen, S., Chang, Y.H., Wu, Z., Biemann, K., and Liu, J.O. (1997). Methionine aminopeptidase

- (type 2) is the common target for angiogenesis inhibitors AGM-1470 and ovalicin. *Chem. Biol.* **4**, 461–471.
5. Sin, N., Meng, L., Wang, M.Q., Wen, J.J., Bornmann, W.G., and Crews, C.M. (1997). The anti-angiogenic agent fumagillin covalently binds and inhibits the methionine aminopeptidase, MetAP-2. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **94**, 6099–6103.
 6. Zhang, Y., Griffith, E.C., Sage, J., Jacks, T., and Liu, J.O. (2000). Cell cycle inhibition by the anti-angiogenic agent TNP-470 is mediated by p53 and p21WAF1/CIP1. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **97**, 6427–6432.
 7. Yeh, J.R., Mohan, R., and Crews, C.M. (2000). The antiangiogenic agent TNP-470 requires p53 and p21CIP/WAF for endothelial cell growth arrest. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **97**, 12782–12787.
 8. Mukherji, M., Bell, R., Supekova, L., Wang, Y., Orth, A.P., Batalov, S., Miraglia, L., Huesken, D., Lange, J., Martin, C., et al. (2006). Genome-wide functional analysis of human cell-cycle regulators. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **103**, 14819–14824.
 9. Wang, J., Sheppard, G.S., Lou, P., Kawai, M., BaMaung, N., Erickson, S.A., Tucker-Garcia, L., Park, C., Bouska, J., Wang, Y.C., et al. (2003). Tumor suppression by a rationally designed reversible inhibitor of methionine aminopeptidase-2. *Cancer Res.* **63**, 7861–7869.
 10. Satchi-Fainaro, R., Mamluk, R., Wang, L., Short, S.M., Nagy, J.A., Feng, D., Dvorak, A.M., Dvorak, H.F., Puder, M., Mukhopadhyay, D., et al. (2005). Inhibition of vessel permeability by TNP-470 and its polymer conjugate, caplostatin. *Cancer Cell* **7**, 251–261.
 11. Lu, J., Chong, C.R., Hu, X., and Liu, J.O. (2006). Fumarranol, a rearranged fumagillin analogue that inhibits angiogenesis in vivo. *J. Med. Chem.* **49**, 5645–5648.
 12. Hu, X., Addlagatta, A., Matthews, B.W., and Liu, J.O. (2006). Identification of pyridinylpyrimidines as inhibitors of human methionine aminopeptidases. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* **45**, 3772–3775.
 13. Hu, X., Addlagatta, A., Lu, J., Matthews, B.W., and Liu, J.O. (2006). Elucidation of the function of type 1 human methionine aminopeptidase during cell cycle progression. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **103**, 18148–18153.
 14. Quinoa, E., Adamczeski, M., Crews, P., and Bakus, G.J. (1986). Bengamides, heterocyclic anthelmintics from a Jaspidae marine sponge. *J. Org. Chem.* **51**, 4494–4497.
 15. Adamczeski, M., Quinoa, E., and Crews, P. (1990). Novel sponge-derived amino acids. 11. The entire absolute stereochemistry of the bengamides. *J. Org. Chem.* **55**, 240–242.
 16. Kinder, F.R., Versace, R.W., Bair, K.W., Bontempo, J.M., Cesarz, D., Chen, S., Crews, P., Czuchta, A.M., Jagoe, C.T., Mou, Y., et al. (2001). Synthesis and antitumor activity of ester-modified analogues of bengamide B. *J. Med. Chem.* **44**, 3692–3699.
 17. Thale, Z., Kinder, F.R., Bair, K.W., Bontempo, J., Czuchta, A.M., Versace, R.W., Phillips, P.E., Sanders, M.L., Wattanasin, S., and Crews, P. (2001). Bengamides revisited: new structures and anti-tumor studies. *J. Org. Chem.* **66**, 1733–1741.
 18. Dumez, H., Gall, H., Capdeville, R., Dutreix, C., van Oosterom, A.T., and Giaccone, G. (2007). A phase I and pharmacokinetic study of LAF389 administered to patients with advanced cancer. *Anticancer Drugs* **18**, 219–225.
 19. Towbin, H., Bair, K.W., DeCaprio, J.A., Eck, M.J., Kim, S., Kinder, F.R., Morollo, A., Mueller, D.R., Schindler, P., Song, H.K., et al. (2003). Proteomics-based target identification: bengamides as a new class of methionine aminopeptidase inhibitors. *J. Biol. Chem.* **278**, 52964–52971.
 20. Kim, S., LaMontagne, K., Sabio, M., Sharma, S., Versace, R.W., Yusuff, N., and Phillips, P.E. (2004). Depletion of methionine aminopeptidase 2 does not alter cell response to fumagillin or bengamides. *Cancer Res.* **64**, 2984–2987.
 21. Bernier, S.G., Taghizadeh, N., Thompson, C.D., Westlin, W.F., and Hannig, G. (2005). Methionine aminopeptidases type I and type II are essential to control cell proliferation. *J. Cell. Biochem.* **95**, 1191–1203.
 22. Yeh, J.R., Ju, R., Brdlik, C.M., Zhang, W., Zhang, Y., Matyskiela, M.E., Shotwell, J.D., and Crews, C.M. (2006). Targeted gene disruption of methionine aminopeptidase 2 results in an embryonic gastrulation defect and endothelial cell growth arrest. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **103**, 10379–10384.
 23. Varshavsky, A. (1996). The N-end rule: functions, mysteries, uses. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **93**, 12142–12149.
 24. Perrier, J., Durand, A., Giardina, T., and Puigserver, A. (2005). Catabolism of intracellular N-terminal acetylated proteins: involvement of acylpeptide hydrolase and acylase. *Biochimie* **87**, 673–685.
 25. Boutin, J.A. (1997). Myristoylation. *Cell. Signal.* **9**, 15–35.
 26. Massiere, F., and Badet-Denisot, M.A. (1998). The mechanism of glutamine-dependent amidotransferases. *Cell. Mol. Life Sci.* **54**, 205–222.
 27. Turk, B.E., Griffith, E.C., Wolf, S., Biemann, K., Chang, Y.H., and Liu, J.O. (1999). Selective inhibition of amino-terminal methionine processing by TNP-470 and ovalicin in endothelial cells. *Chem. Biol.* **6**, 823–833.
 28. Chen, S., Vetro, J.A., and Chang, Y.H. (2002). The specificity in vivo of two distinct methionine aminopeptidases in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. *Arch. Biochem. Biophys.* **398**, 87–93.
 29. Miller, D.M., Kurzban, G.P., Mendoza, J.A., Chirgwin, J.M., Hardies, S.C., and Horowitz, P.M. (1992). Recombinant bovine rhodanese: purification and comparison with bovine liver rhodanese. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* **1121**, 286–292.
 30. Raftery, M.J., Harrison, C.A., Alewood, P., Jones, A., and Geczy, C.L. (1996). Isolation of the murine S100 protein MRP14 (14 kDa migration-inhibitory-factor-related protein) from activated spleen cells: characterization of post-translational modifications and zinc binding. *Biochem. J.* **316**, 285–293.
 31. Schmitz, S., Clayton, J., Nongthomba, U., Prinz, H., Veigel, C., Geeves, M., and Sparrow, J. (2000). *Drosophila* ACT88F indirect flight muscle-specific actin is not N-terminally acetylated: a mutation in N-terminal processing affects actin function. *J. Mol. Biol.* **295**, 1201–1210.
 32. Bjorge, J.D., Jakymiw, A., and Fujita, D.J. (2000). Selected glimpses into the activation and function of Src kinase. *Oncogene* **19**, 5620–5635.
 33. Chackalaparampil, I., and Shalloway, D. (1988). Altered phosphorylation and activation of pp60c-src during fibroblast mitosis. *Cell* **52**, 801–810.
 34. Roche, S., Fumagalli, S., and Courtneidge, S.A. (1995). Requirement for Src family protein tyrosine kinases in G2 for fibroblast cell division. *Science* **269**, 1567–1569.
 35. Vaughan, M.D., Sampson, P.B., and Honek, J.F. (2002). Methionine in and out of proteins: targets for drug design. *Curr. Med. Chem.* **9**, 385–409.
 36. Erpel, T., and Courtneidge, S.A. (1995). Src family protein tyrosine kinases and cellular signal transduction pathways. *Curr. Opin. Cell Biol.* **7**, 176–182.
 37. Cole, P.A., Shen, K., Qiao, Y., and Wang, D. (2003). Protein tyrosine kinases Src and Csk: a tail's tale. *Curr. Opin. Chem. Biol.* **7**, 580–585.
 38. Northcote, P.T., John, W., and Murray, H.G. (1991). Pateamine: a potent cytotoxin from the New Zealand Marine sponge, mycale sp. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **32**, 6411–6414.
 39. Low, W.K., Dang, Y., Schneider-Poetsch, T., Shi, Z., Choi, N.S., Merrick, W.C., Romo, D., and Liu, J.O. (2005). Inhibition of

- eukaryotic translation initiation by the marine natural product pateamine A. *Mol. Cell* 20, 709–722.
40. Liu, J., Farmer, J.D., Jr., Lane, W.S., Friedman, J., Weissman, I., and Schreiber, S.L. (1991). Calcineurin is a common target of cyclophilin-cyclosporin A and FKBP-FK506 complexes. *Cell* 66, 807–815.
41. Qiao, Y., Molina, H., Pandey, A., Zhang, J., and Cole, P.A. (2006). Chemical rescue of a mutant enzyme in living cells. *Science* 311, 1293–1297.
42. Yoshida, T., Kaneko, Y., Tsukamoto, A., Han, K., Ichinose, M., and Kimura, S. (1998). Suppression of hepatoma growth and angiogenesis by a fumagillin derivative TNP470: possible involvement of nitric oxide synthase. *Cancer Res.* 58, 3751–3756.
43. Mauriz, J.L., Linares, P., Macias, R.I., Jorquera, F., Honrado, E., Olcoz, J.L., Gonzalez, P., and Gonzalez-Gallego, J. (2003). TNP-470 inhibits oxidative stress, nitric oxide production and nuclear factor kappa B activation in a rat model of hepatocellular carcinoma. *Free Radic. Res.* 37, 841–848.
44. Luo, Q.L., Li, J.Y., Jiu, Z.Y., Chen, L.L., Li, J., Qian, Z., Shen, Q., Li, Y., Lushington, G.H., Ye, Q.Z., et al. (2003). Discovery and structural modification of inhibitors of methionine aminopeptidases from *Escherichia coli* and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. *J. Med. Chem.* 46, 2631–2640.
45. Zhang, Y., Yeh, J.R., Mara, A., Ju, R., Hines, J.F., Cirone, P., Griesbach, H.L., Schneider, I., Slusarski, D.C., Holley, S.A., et al. (2006). A chemical and genetic approach to the mode of action of fumagillin. *Chem. Biol.* 13, 1001–1009.
46. Jopling, C., and den Hertog, J. (2005). Fyn/Yes and non-canonical Wnt signalling converge on RhoA in vertebrate gastrulation cell movements. *EMBO Rep.* 6, 426–431.
47. Addlagatta, A., Hu, X., Liu, J.O., and Matthews, B.W. (2005). Structural basis for the functional differences between type I and type II human methionine aminopeptidases. *Biochemistry* 44, 14741–14749.
48. Gaschet, J., and Hsu, V.W. (1999). Distribution of ARF6 between membrane and cytosol is regulated by its GTPase cycle. *J. Biol. Chem.* 274, 20040–20045.
49. Dang, Y., Kedersha, N., Low, W.K., Romo, D., Gorospe, M., Kaufman, R., Anderson, P., and Liu, J.O. (2006). Eukaryotic initiation factor 2 α -independent pathway of stress granule induction by the natural product pateamine A. *J. Biol. Chem.* 281, 32870–32878.