

MOL #71266

Title page

Paradoxical stimulatory effects of the “standard” histamine H₄- receptor antagonist JNJ7777120: The H₄-receptor joins the club of 7TM receptors exhibiting functional selectivity

**Roland Seifert, Erich H. Schneider, Stefan Dove, Irena Brunskole,
Detlef Neumann, Andrea Strasser and Armin Buschauer**

Institute of Pharmacology, Medical School of Hannover, Hannover, Germany (R.S. and D.N.)

Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, University of Regensburg, Regensburg,
Germany (E.H.S.)

Institute of Pharmaceutical and Medicinal Chemistry II, University of Regensburg,
Regensburg, Germany (I.B., S.D., A.S. and A.B.)

MOL #71266

Running title page

Running title: Functional selectivity of the H₄R

Correspondence address:

Dr. Roland Seifert

Institute of Pharmacology

Medical School of Hannover

Carl-Neuberg-Str. 1

D-30625 Hannover, Germany

Phone: +49-511-532-2805

Fax: +49-511-532-4081

Email: seifert.roland@mh-hannover.de

Number of text pages: 25

Number of Tables: 1

Number of Figures: 3

Number of references: 40

Number of words in the abstract: 205

Number of words in the main text (introduction and discussion): 4092

Abbreviations: ERK, extracellular signal-regulated kinase; H_xR, histamine H₁- H₂-, H₃- or H₄-receptor; c, canine, h, human; m, mouse, r, rat; GRK, G-protein-coupled receptor kinase; JNJ7777120, 1-[(5-chloro-1*H*-indol-2-yl)carbonyl]-4-methylpiperazine; PTX, pertussis toxin; 7TM receptor, receptor with 7 transmembrane domains, also referred to as G-protein-coupled receptor (GPCR), although G-protein-independent pathways can also be activated.

Abstract

The histamine H₄-receptor (H₄R) is expressed in several cell types of the immune system and is assumed to play an important pro-inflammatory role in various diseases including bronchial asthma, atopic dermatitis and pruritus. Accordingly, H₄R antagonists have been suggested to provide valuable drugs for the treatment of the afore-mentioned diseases. Over the past decade, the indole derivative, 1-[(5-chloro-1*H*-indol-2-yl)carbonyl]-4-methylpiperazine (JNJ7777120), has become the “standard” H₄R antagonist and has been extensively used to assess the pathophysiological role of the H₄R. However, the situation has now become more complicated by recent data (Rosethorne and Charlton, *Mol Pharmacol* (2011), in press; Schnell et al., *Naunyn-Schmiedeberg’s Arch Pharmacol* (2011), in press) showing that JNJ7777120 can also activate β-arrestin in a supposedly G_i-protein-independent (pertussis toxin-insensitive) manner and that at certain H₄R species orthologs, JNJ7777120 exhibits partial agonist efficacy with respect to G_i-protein activation (steady-state high-affinity GTPase activity). These novel findings can be explained within the concept of *functional selectivity* or *biased signalling*, assuming unique ligand-specific receptor conformations with distinct signal transduction capabilities. Thus, great caution must be exerted when interpreting *in vivo* effects of JNJ7777120 as H₄R antagonism. We discuss future directions to get out of the dilemma that, currently, there is no “standard” H₄R antagonist available to the scientific community.

MOL #71266

Histamine (Fig. 1) is an important neurotransmitter and local mediator (Hill et al., 1997). A decade ago, several groups, independently of each other, identified a novel member of the H_xR family with unique pharmacological properties, the H_4R (for review, see e.g., Hough, 2001; Thurmond et al., 2008; Leurs et al., 2009). The H_4R is a G_i -protein-coupled receptor, causing inhibition of adenylyl cyclase and, in cells of the immune system, activation of phospholipase C *via* release of $G\beta\gamma$ -complexes (Fig. 2A). In cell membranes, activation of G_i -proteins by the H_4R can be monitored by histamine-stimulated [^{35}S]GTP γ S binding to, or [γ - ^{32}P]GTP hydrolysis by, G_i -proteins (Schneider et al., 2009). The discovery of the H_4R was highlighted in *Molecular Pharmacology* by a *Perspective* by Hough in 2001. Already in this very first review-type publication on this topic, it was noted that the pharmacological properties of the H_4R , although clearly distinct from other H_xR s, differed from each other in various studies. Most notably, one group reported on relatively high affinity of H_4R for H_1R antagonists, but other groups found no interaction of the H_4R with H_1R antagonists (Hough, 2001; Nguyen et al., 2001). Despite considerable efforts, these early-noted discrepancies have not been satisfactorily explained (Deml et al., 2009). And now, again, the H_4R causes headache concerning its pharmacological properties.

The H_4R is expressed in several cell types of the immune system including mast cells, eosinophils, dendritic cells and T lymphocytes. Based on this localization of the receptor and studies with the H_4R knock-out mouse, it has been suggested that the H_4R plays a pro-inflammatory role in bronchial asthma, atopic dermatitis and pruritus and that H_4R antagonists could be useful drugs for the treatment for these conditions (see e.g., Thurmond et al., 2008; Leurs et al., 2009). This suggestion has been corroborated by the finding that the indole derivative JNJ7777120 (Fig. 1), a potent H_4R antagonist (Jablonowski et al., 2003; Venable et al., 2005), exhibits anti-inflammatory effects in mouse asthma model (Dunford et al., 2006). Moreover, JNJ7777120 inhibits the effects of histamine in various cell systems expressing the H_4R (see e.g., Thurmond et al., 2008; Leurs et al., 2009).

Although JNJ7777120 has a relatively short plasma half-life and limited bioavailability, rendering animal experiments requiring continuous exposure to the compound technically difficult (Thurmond et al., 2004), researchers in the H₄R field readily embraced JNJ7777120 because of its availability and high H₄R-selectivity (Jablonowski et al., 2003; Venable et al., 2005). Table 1 summarizes pharmacological data for JNJ7777120 in various *in vitro* test systems. The implementation of JNJ7777120 as “standard” H₄R antagonist was also facilitated by the fact that the first known “standard” H₄R antagonist, thioperamide (Fig. 1), is not selective for the H₄R but it is also a potent H₃R antagonist, rendering it potentially difficult to discriminate H₃R- and H₄R effects *in vivo*. More precisely, thioperamide is a dual H₃R/H₄R inverse agonist, i.e. according to the two-state model of 7TM receptor activation, the compound stabilizes the inactive R state, resulting in a reduction of basal G-protein activation promoted by the agonist-free H₃R and H₄R (Schneider et al., 2009; Schnell et al., 2010). Numerous H₄R ligands structurally related to JNJ7777120 have been synthesized (Venable et al., 2005), but with some exceptions (Schneider et al., 2010), these compounds have not yet been characterized in depth pharmacologically.

Activation of β -arrestin by JNJ7777120: A twisted story. Based on this background, in this issue of *Molecular Pharmacology*, Rosethorne and Charlton (2011) provide important insights into the pharmacological properties of the hH₄R in general and into the properties of JNJ7777120 in particular. Using the U2OS osteosarcoma cell expression system, the authors show that, as expected (Schneider et al., 2009), the endogenous and full agonist histamine stimulates [³⁵S]GTP γ S binding in cell membranes, whereas the inverse agonist thioperamide effectively reduces [³⁵S]GTP γ S binding, reflecting constitutive activity of hH₄R. With respect to [³⁵S]GTP γ S binding, JNJ 7777120 exhibits, to a variable degree, partial inverse agonist or neutral antagonist properties at hH₄R (Schneider et al., 2009, 2010; Rosethorne and Charlton, 2011) (Fig. 2A, Table 1). In addition to stimulation of [³⁵S]GTP γ S binding, histamine also

MOL #71266

stimulates binding of β -arrestin to hH₄R. Traditionally, β -arrestin recruitment to 7TM receptors has been linked to receptor-uncoupling from G-proteins and desensitization (Rajagopal et al., 2010; Luttrell and Gesty-Palmer, 2010). However, more recently, it has become clear that β -arrestin can also serve as signal-transducing protein, stimulating G-protein-independent signal transduction pathways such as ERK (Rajagopal et al., 2010; Luttrell and Gesty-Palmer, 2010). For this reason, GPCRs should actually be more correctly referred to as 7TM receptors, giving credit to the universal heptahelical structure of these proteins instead of their signal transduction pathways that are not necessarily G-protein-mediated.

So far, the data of Rosethorne and Charlton (2011) fit into established paradigms, but the headache starts with their finding that JNJ7777120 behaves as a partial agonist with respect to β -arrestin binding to hH₄R (Fig. 2A, Table 1). This effect was observed at various H₄R expression levels, ruling out the possibility that excess H₄R molecules, referred to as receptor reserve, could account for the unexpected effects. Moreover, the effect of JNJ7777120 appears to be G_i-protein-independent as is suggested by the lacking influence of the ADP-ribosyltransferase, PTX, on β -arrestin binding (but see Discussion below regarding the G-protein aspect). The authors provide evidence that the effect of JNJ7777120 on β -arrestin recruitment is mediated by the H₄R and not through another receptor. Specifically, thioperamide which is without stimulatory effect in this assay by itself, blocks the effects of JNJ7777120 on β -arrestin recruitment competitively, and the pA₂ values of thioperamide for blockade of the JNJ7777120 response and the response of the H₄R agonist clobenpropit are very similar. Unfortunately, the pA₂ for the endogenous H₄R ligand histamine was not reported. This is not trivial since the apparent affinity of thioperamide may be ligand-dependent.

MOL #71266

Most striking is the finding that β -arrestin binding to hH₄R is not a dead-end. Particularly, JNJ7777120 induces very effective and prolonged ERK activation, whereas histamine induces only transient ERK activation. These time courses are typical for arrestin-dependent and G-protein-dependent signal transduction, respectively (Luttrell and Gesty-Palmer, 2010), but the two pathways were not dissected with PTX in the study of Rosethorne and Charlton (2011) (see Discussion below). In any case, these data show that JNJ7777120 is capable of stabilizing a conformation in hH₄R that induces β -arrestin recruitment and stimulates an important down-stream signalling pathway, at least in an osteosarcoma cell line. Thus, JNJ7777120 cannot be considered as the “standard” H₄R antagonist anymore, but depending on the parameter assessed, JNJ7777120 may also act as agonist. Noteworthy, with respect to β -arrestin recruitment, JNJ7777120 acts only as partial agonist, but with respect to ERK activation, JNJ7777120 is actually a full agonist. However, the stimulatory effects of JNJ7777120 on ERK activation was only reported for an exceedingly high ligand concentration (100 μ M), a concentration that is almost 10,000-fold higher than the EC₅₀ for β -arrestin recruitment (Table 1). Thus, one cannot exclude the possibility that in addition to β -arrestin, other signal transduction pathways are involved in JNJ7777120-induced ERK activation. Evidently, it will now be very important to study in great detail the effect of JNJ7777120 on ERK activation in more commonly used and well-characterized expression systems such as HEK293 cells and in cells endogenously expressing hH₄R. Eosinophils are a well-established native cell system for studying hH₄R functions (Table 1). It is likely that the effects of JNJ7777120 strongly depend on the endogenous complement of signal transduction proteins in the cells harbouring hH₄R.

Additional evidence for JNJ7777120 and structurally related compounds being more than just H₄R “antagonists” comes from a recent analysis of a series of 25 indole-, benzimidazole- and thienopyrrole compounds at the recombinant hH₄R expressed in Sf9 insect cells (Schneider et al., 2010). In this system, for a subset of compounds including

MOL #71266

JNJ7777120 we observed quite substantial differences between K_i values in [^3H]histamine competition binding studies and EC_{50} values for inverse agonistic activity in the GTPase assays (Schneider et al., 2010) (Table 1). Although the data on JNJ7777120 compiled in Table 1 have to be compared with caution because they were obtained in different cell types and because different parameters were determined, it is evident that the apparent affinities/potencies of JNJ7777120 can vary considerably among the various studies, a property that is not commonly observed for classic receptor antagonists. For example, in the studies of Ling et al. (2004) and Barnard et al. (2008), the IC_{50} values for JNJ7777120 on various functional parameters in human eosinophils endogenously expressing hH_4R differ up to 50-fold (Table 1). These differences cannot be explained by the relatively small differences in the stimulatory histamine concentration used. Such data on divergent ligand affinities/potencies regarding various parameters support the notion that JNJ7777120 and related compounds stabilize functionally distinct hH_4R conformations.

While the data from Rosethorne and Charlton (2011) are certainly unexpected for the H_4R community and raise many questions of how JNJ7777120 effects *in vitro* and particularly *in vivo* should be interpreted, in a broader conceptual context, the findings are actually not that surprising. It is just that the H_4R now joins the growing family of 7TM receptors showing *functional selectivity* or *biased signalling*. This concept states that any given ligand stabilizes a unique conformation in a particular 7TM receptor that is then capable of activating a unique pattern of G-protein-dependent and -independent signal transduction pathways (Galandrin et al., 2007; Rajagopal et al., 2010). β -Adrenergic receptor antagonists are a very prominent and well-studied class of ligands for which functional selectivity has been documented (Galandrin et al., 2007).

Even more twists with JNJ7777120, extending to thioperamide. But the JNJ7777120 story has some additional unexpected twists. First, we have recently studied the effects of

MOL #71266

JNJ7777120 at recombinant hH₄R, mH₄R and cH₄R expressed in Sf9 cells, using the steady-state high-affinity GTPase assay as parameter (Schnell et al., 2011). It is important to characterize the effects of JNJ7777120 at those H₄R species orthologs because mouse, rat and dog are important laboratory animal species for assessing the pathophysiological role of the H₄R (Liu et al., 2001; Dunford et al., 2006). Most strikingly, at mH₄R, rH₄R and cH₄R expressed in S9 cells, JNJ7777120 exhibits strong partial agonism with respect to activation of G_i-proteins (Fig. 2B). However, a comparison of the efficacies must consider the constitutive activity which is very high in the case of the hH₄R and very low for the mH₄R, rH₄R and cH₄R (Schnell et al., 2011). Thus, JNJ7777120 may lead to a similar equilibrium of active and inactive states for all H₄R orthologs which appears as inverse agonism at hH₄R due to the shift of the basal equilibrium towards the active state (R*), and as partial agonism at mH₄R, rH₄R and cH₄R because of the shift of the basal equilibrium towards the inactive (R) state. The effect of JNJ7777120 on β -arrestin activation has not yet been studied with these H₄R species orthologs.

And then there is still another twist extending to thioperamide. To his end, in all studies including the study of Rosethorne and Charlton (2011), there has been consensus that thioperamide acts as H₄R inverse agonist (Leurs et al., 2009; Schneider et al., 2009). However, at cH₄R, thioperamide clearly exhibits partial agonistic efficacy, and at mH₄R and rH₄R, thioperamide is a neutral antagonist with respect to G_i-protein activation (Schnell et al., 2011). Thus, depending on the species studied, thioperamide can stabilize either only inactive or both inactive and active H₄R conformations, and the functional behavior of this compound is clearly different from the behavior of JNJ7777120 (Figs. 2B and 2C). It is also possible that the controversial effects of H₁R antagonists observed at the H₄R (Hough, 2001; Nguyen et al., 2001; Deml et al., 2009) are due to functional selectivity. At least, the H₁R antagonist data are reminiscent of what has been observed for JNJ7777120 (Hough, 2001; Deml et al., 2009) (Table 1), and a careful analysis of this problem is warranted.

What is the molecular basis for the divergent effects of JNJ7777120 on various signalling pathways promoted by hH₄R? Also a twisted story. Recently, we have developed a model of the interaction of JNJ7777120 and related compounds with hH₄R (Schneider et al., 2010). We suggested that JNJ7777120 prevents the indole ring of Trp^{6.48}, the key element of the proposed 7TM receptor-activating toggle switch, from changing the inactive vertical position into the horizontal position (Schneider et al., 2010). However, JNJ7777120 stabilizes both inactive and active hH₄R states (see above and Fig. 2). Therefore, the compound was docked into models of the inactive hH₄R (Fig. 3A) and of the active hH₄R (Fig. 3B). The positively charged amine moiety of JNJ7777120 interacts electrostatically with the highly conserved Asp^{3.32} in both states. In the inactive hH₄R, the indole moiety of JNJ7777120 adopts a nearly vertical position with respect to the longitudinal axis of the receptor, placed between TM III and TM VI. This conformation stabilizes the indole ring of Trp^{6.48} in vertical position, too (Fig. 3A). These assumptions correspond to published data of related compounds (Schneider et al., 2010). For the active state of the hH₄R, the docking studies suggest an alternative binding mode of JNJ7777120 where the indole moiety is stacked between the aromatic side chains of Trp^{6.48} and Tyr^{6.51}. This interaction stabilizes the indole ring of Trp^{6.48}, discussed to be involved in the rotamer toggle switch during receptor activation, in a more horizontal position (Fig. 3B). Based on the present models, no differences in amino acids directly interacting with JNJ7777120 in the binding pocket of inactive and active hH₄R are obvious. Unfortunately, no conclusions can be drawn from the models about the molecular mechanism by which JNJ7777120 induces and stabilizes a β -arrestin-binding conformation of the hH₄R, but in the following, we will propose a mechanism based on the available literature.

Non-visual arrestins 2 and 3 preferentially bind to active phosphorylated 7TM receptors but, e.g. in the case of β_2 adrenergic and M₂ muscarinergic receptors, also to phosphorylated inactive states (~ two-fold lower binding, Gurevich and Gurevich, 2006). However, unphosphorylated receptor states must be active to bind arrestins with sufficient

MOL #71266

affinity. Thus, recruitment of β -arrestin to an inactive (not G-protein coupled) receptor state requires phosphorylation of multiple serine and threonine residues in the intracellular loops and the C-terminal tail, 7TM receptor regions that all have been shown to contain phosphorylation sites relevant for arrestin binding (Gurevich and Gurevich, 2006). 7TM receptors are mainly phosphorylated by GRKs. Among them, GRKs 5 and 6 are independent of translocation by $G\beta\gamma$ -subunits and exclusively responsible for ERK1/2 activation by arrestins (Kim et al., 2005; Ren et al., 2005).

Since the JNJ7777120-mediated recruitment of β -arrestin supposedly does not depend on G-proteins (Rosethorne and Charlton, 2011) (see Discussion below), JNJ7777120 may stabilize a specific hH₄R state which does not activate G_i-proteins but which in the first place facilitates phosphorylation of newly exposed serine and threonine residues by $G\beta\gamma$ -independent GRKs. Some of the phosphorylated serine/threonine sites or clusters may then interact with the lysine- and arginine-rich polar core of β -arrestin. Specific phosphorylation patterns differentially orient β -arrestin on the receptor and stabilize different active arrestin conformations, leading to structurally and functionally distinct arrestin-receptor complexes (Gurevich and Gurevich, 2006). To enable high-affinity hH₄R-binding and activation of such a functionally distinct β -arrestin state resulting in prolonged ERK activation (Rosethorne and Charlton, 2011), JNJ7777120 should therefore expose the proper pattern of hH₄R phosphorylation sites by conformational changes in the intracellular loops and the C-terminal tail. Possibly, these conformational changes also enable interactions with additional arrestin regions, contributing to the activation of the complex *via* induced fit.

And even more twists: Are the effects of JNJ7777120 on β -arrestin recruitment really G-protein-independent? The conclusion that JNJ7777120 induces β -arrestin recruitment in a G-protein-independent manner is based on the findings that the ligand does

MOL #71266

not stimulate [³⁵S]GTPγS binding and the lacking effect of PTX on β-arrestin recruitment (Rosethorne and Charlton, 2011). PTX, *via* ADP-ribosylation of G_i-protein α-subunits, uncouples 7TM-receptors from G_i-proteins and is a most valuable tool for unmasking G_i-protein-dependent pathways (Ui and Katada, 1990). While inhibitory effects of PTX on receptor-mediated signalling can be readily interpreted, specifically if the proper controls with the B-oligomer (and not only the carrier solvent) are performed, the interpretation of negative PTX data is more complicated. In particular, it is difficult to completely ADP-ribosylate all G_i-protein α-subunits in cells because G_i-proteins are so abundant (Ui and Katada, 1990). For this reason, PTX effects are often only incomplete. Accordingly, one cannot exclude the possibility that a fraction of the available G_i-proteins in the osteosarcoma cell expression system used by Rosethorne and Charlton (2011) was still functional, and evidently, those non-ADP-ribosylated G_i-proteins could participate in signalling, including β-arrestin recruitment and ERK activation (Walters et al., 2009). At the membrane level, activation of G_i-protein may be too small to be detected, but the β-arrestin assay may be sufficiently sensitive to detect G_i-protein activation.

Rosethorne and Charlton (2011) incubated the cells for 20-hours with 200 ng/ml PTX, but even a 24-hour incubation with PTX at a concentration of 1 μg/ml may be insufficient to functionally eliminate all G_i-proteins from receptor-coupling (Ui and Katada, 1990). It is possible to assess the effectiveness of PTX-catalyzed ADP-ribosylation by treating membranes from PTX-treated cells with pre-activated PTX and [³²P]NAD and then performing SDS polyacrylamide electrophoresis with subsequent quantitative autoradiography. Effective ADP-ribosylation of G_i-proteins in intact cells results in poor incorporation of [³²P]ADP-ribose in the subsequent membrane incubation with activated PTX. Unfortunately, this important control experiment was not performed in the study of Rosethorne and Charlton (2011).

MOL #71266

Moreover, the specific activity of PTX from various commercial suppliers can be quite different and vary considerably from batch to batch, so that it is always essential to include a positive control experiment to document functionality of PTX. Unfortunately, the source of PTX is not mentioned in the study by Rosethorne and Charlton (2011), and the authors also did not present a positive control experiment showing that PTX actually functioned properly. Such a positive control could have been provided by demonstrating a lack of stimulatory effect of histamine on [³⁵S]GTPγS binding in membranes from PTX-treated cells and a decrease in basal [³⁵S]GTPγS binding, reflecting uncoupling of constitutively active receptors from G_i-proteins (Seifert and Wenzel-Seifert, 2003).

Considering the constitutive activity of the hH₄R, the function of JNJ7777120 as weak partial inverse agonist or even neutral antagonist on [³⁵S]GTPγS binding in the study of Rosethorne and Charlton (2011) implies that at least a small part of JNJ7777120-bound hH₄R molecules stays in an active state further activating G_i-proteins. Insofar, a fraction of remaining functional G_i-proteins would not necessarily change β-arrestin recruitment after PTX incubation and may also lead to the congruent concentration-response curves of JNJ7777120-mediated β-arrestin binding with and without PTX (Rosethorne and Charlton, 2011).

Alternatively, Rosethorne and Charlton (2011) could have studied the effects of PTX on histamine- and JNJ7777120-induced ERK activation. Based on the time course, the effects of histamine would be expected to be PTX-sensitive, whereas the effects of JNJ7777120 would be predicted to be PTX-insensitive (Luttrell and Gesty-Palmer, 2010). However, no such control experiments were performed. PTX-sensitive arrestin recruitment has been reported for G_i-coupled receptors (Walters et al., 2009). Intriguingly, the effect of histamine on β-arrestin recruitment in the osteosarcoma cell line is apparently PTX-insensitive, too (Rosethorne and Charlton, 2011). This result is not necessarily in contrast with the possibility

that, in the presence of PTX, histamine recruits β -arrestin in a G_i -protein-independent manner different from a $G\beta\gamma$ -dependent manner without PTX, since β -arrestin *binding curves* may be similar in both cases. But this possibility would imply that the *time course of ERK activation* by histamine changes after PTX treatment (Luttrell and Gesty-Palmer, 2010; Rosethorne and Charlton, 2011), a consequence which must be checked to exclude insufficient PTX function in the study of Rosethorne and Charlton (2011).

Moreover, one cannot dismiss the possibility that JNJ7777120 stabilizes an hH₄R conformation that enables the receptor to interact even with ADP-ribosylated G_i -protein α -subunits or to preferentially interact with PTX-insensitive G-proteins. Because of slow guanine nucleotide exchange, it can be very difficult or impossible to detect activation of PTX-insensitive G-proteins in the [³⁵S]GTP γ S binding assay (Wenzel-Seifert and Seifert, 2000), but activation of PTX-insensitive G-proteins can be assessed more readily with the G-protein photoaffinity labelling/immunoprecipitation technique (Laugwitz et al., 1996). However, such experiments were not conducted in the study of Rosethorne and Charlton (2011). These limitations regarding the G-protein aspect of the study of Rosethorne and Charlton (2011) should be addressed in future studies but do not question the fundamental issue of paradoxical effects of JNJ7777120 at the hH₄R level. We simply have to be cautious with the conclusion that JNJ7777120 recruits β -arrestin without any involvement of active G proteins.

Are H₄R agonists an alternative to JNJ7777120 and thioperamide? So, if pharmacological effects of JNJ7777120 and thioperamide cannot be anymore taken for granted as antagonist actions, what about the use of agonists as experimental tools for assessing the pathophysiological role of H₄R? We have recently reviewed the hH₄R agonist literature (Igel et al., 2010). Unfortunately, the situation with agonists is not easier than with H₄R “antagonists”. For example, 5(4)-methylhistamine, originally described as H₂R agonist

(Black et al., 1972), displays selectivity for recombinant hH₄R relative to the other H_xR_s (Lim et al., 2005). However, when applied *in vivo*, one does not know what the actual concentration of the ligand in a particular organ is, so that effects on H_xR_s other than the H₄R, specifically the H₂R, cannot be excluded. The anti-inflammatory effects of 5(4)-methylhistamine and JNJ7777120 in a mouse asthma model could be interpreted as agonistic effects of the ligands on the H₄R (Morgan et al., 2007; Neumann et al., 2010), but the effects of 5(4)-methylhistamine could also be mediated *via* activation of H₂R, exhibiting an established anti-inflammatory role (Hill et al., 1997).

Recently, we described the cyanoguanidine UR-PI376 as a potent and selective hH₄R agonist (Igel et al., 2009a), but for studies in mouse, rat and dog, the compound is not useful because of low potency and efficacy (Schnell et al., 2011). The N^G-acylated imidazolylpropylguanidine H₄R agonist UR-PI294 (Igel et al., 2009b) should also only be used with caution, considering the mechanistically still unexplained and very unusual “superagonism” at recombinant rH₄R, measuring G_i-protein-catalyzed GTP hydrolysis as parameter (Schnell et al., 2011).

Conclusions and future studies. Even at the very beginning, the H₄R pharmacology caused headache as exemplified by contradictory and still unresolved H₁R antagonist effects (Hough, 2001). This initial phase was followed by a relatively headache-free phase in which these intriguing H₁R antagonist effects were put aside and JNJ7777120 rapidly advanced to the status of “standard” H₄R antagonist. And now we have headache, again, because multiple ligands encompassing classic H₄R “antagonists” such as JNJ7777120 and thioperamide, and even agonists show paradoxical, unexpected, unexplained and complex effects in various systems (Table 1 and Figs. 2 and 3).

The recent data by Rosethorne and Charlton (2011) and other groups have important implications for future research in the H₄R field. First, considering the lack of a standard H₄R

MOL #71266

antagonist, it is necessary to study multiple structurally diverse compounds at multiple H₄R orthologs, assessing multiple G-protein-dependent and -independent parameters, both in agonist, antagonist and inverse agonist modes. There is no way to avoid these painful experimental approaches since even among structurally very similar compounds, unexpected pharmacological differences may be uncovered (Schneider et al., 2010). Second, the above-mentioned pharmacological studies have to be accompanied by mechanistic studies aiming at the elucidation of the structural basis for the functional diversity, both with respect to receptors and ligands. This is also not an easy task in view of the fact that the H₄R species orthologs are structurally very different from each other (Lim et al., 2008, 2010; Schnell et al., 2011). In fact, combinations of amino acids and entire receptor regions may account for the different pharmacological properties of H₄R orthologs. Third, crystal structures of the H₄R would be most useful, but again, structures with multiple ligands and multiple interacting proteins such as G-proteins and arrestins would be required. From all these considerations, it becomes clear that the challenges in the H₄R field are formidable, and presently, it is not clear whether a “standard” H₄R antagonist will ever be identified. But perhaps another strategy will help us out of the dilemma in a relatively short period of time: It is possible that other groups have observed paradoxical effects of H₄R ligands in general and JNJ7777120 in particular as well but have elected not to publish the data so far because they “don’t fit” to *current*, or more correctly, as is outlined in this article, *past* paradigms. Open and *unbiased* documentation of H₄R ligand effects in recombinant and native systems will help us understand *biased* H₄R signalling and the still poorly understood pathophysiological function of the H₄R.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank Drs. P. Igel and D. Schnell for long-standing collaboration on the H₄R project and Mrs. A. Stanke for design of Figure 2.

MOL #71266

Authorship contributions

Performed data analysis: Seifert, Schneider, Dove, Brunskole, Neumann, Strasser, Buschauer

Wrote or contributed to the writing of the manuscript: Seifert, Schneider, Dove, Brunskole,
Neumann, Strasser, Buschauer

Other (conceptual design of the article): Seifert, Buschauer

Other (development of receptor models): Dove, Strasser

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MOL #71266

Footnotes

This work was supported by grants of the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft [GRK 760, GRK 1441, SFB 587, STR 1125/1-1] and the European Union [COST program BM0806 (H₄R network)].

Correspondence address:

Dr. Roland Seifert

Institute of Pharmacology

Medical School of Hannover

Carl-Neuberg-Str. 1

D-30625 Hannover, Germany

Phone: +49-511-532-2805

Fax: +49-511-532-4081

Email: seifert.roland@mh-hannover.de

MOL #71266

Figure 1. Structures of selected H₄R ligands analyzed in the present study. According to conventional definition, histamine, 5(4)-methylhistamine, UR-PI294 and UR-PI376 are H₄R agonists, whereas thioperamide and JNJ7777120 are H₄R antagonists. The classification of the compounds depends substantially on the specific system analyzed, and most strikingly, even the “standard” antagonists JNJ7777120 and thioperamide can exhibit agonistic effects at H₄R, reflecting *functional selectivity* or *biased signalling*.

Figure 2. Functional selectivity of JNJ7777120 and thioperamide. **A**, at hH₄R histamine is a full agonist with respect to G_i- and β-arrestin activation. JNJ7777120 is a partial inverse agonist with respect to G_i-protein activation and a partial agonist with respect to β-arrestin activation. **B**, at mH₄R, rH₄R and cH₄R, HA is a full agonist with respect to G_i activation in Sf9 insect cell membranes, while JNJ7777120 is a partial agonist at these H₄R orthologs. The effects on β-arrestin activation have not yet been studied. **C**, Considering the effects of thioperamide on G_i-protein activation catalyzed by various H₄R species orthologs, effects may range from “full” inverse agonism (even thioperamide is actually not a full inverse hH₄R agonist (Schneider et al., 2009)) over neutral antagonism to weak partial agonism.

Figure 3. Model of the interaction of JNJ7777120 with inactive and active hH₄R.

Homology models of the inactive and active hH₄R were generated as described (Schneider et al., 2010). For modelling of the inactive hH₄R, the crystal structure of the β₂ adrenergic receptor 2RH1.pdb was used as template, whereas for modelling of the active hH₄R, the crystal structure of active opsin 3DQB.pdb was applied (<http://www.pdb.org>). JNJ7777120 was docked into both models, using SYBYL 7.3 (Tripos, St. Louis, MO). **A**, JNJ7777120 docked into the inactive hH₄R. **B**, JNJ7777120 docked into the active hH₄R.

Table 1: Characterization of JNJ777120 in different *in vitro* test systems

Expression system	Assays	Important findings concerning JNJ777120	Reference
Human SK-N-MC cells	Radioligand binding cAMP-CRE gene reporter assay	Human H ₄ R, [³ H]histamine competition binding: $K_i = 4.1$ nM, $K_d = 4$ nM and $pA_2 = 7.9$ nM cAMP assay with human, mouse, rat H ₄ R: equipotent antagonistic potency 1000-fold selectivity relative to H ₁ R, H ₂ R and H ₃ R no cross-reactivity with 50 other targets	(Jablonski et al., 2003) (Thurmond et al., 2004)
Mouse bone marrow-derived mast cells	<i>in vitro</i> mast cell chemotaxis assay	Antagonist : inhibition of chemotaxis in mast cells, induced by 10 μ M of histamine: $IC_{50} = 40$ nM	
Endogenous (human eosinophils)	Flow cytometry, <i>in vitro</i> chemotaxis assays	Antagonist : inhibition of eosinophil shape change, induced by 1 μ M of histamine: $IC_{50} = 300$ nM inhibition of chemotaxis, induced by 1 μ M of histamine: $IC_{50} = 86$ nM	(Ling et al., 2004)
	Fluorescence imaging	Antagonist : inhibition of actin polymerization, induced by 300 nM of histamine: $IC_{50} = 6$ nM	(Barnard et al., 2008)
Sf9 insect cells	Radioligand binding, steady-state GTPase assay	Partial inverse agonist at human H ₄ R: $EC_{50} = 37.7 \pm 8.5$ nM; $\alpha = -0.31$ (related to the efficacy of thioperamide)	(Schneider et al., 2009)
		Partial agonist at mouse ($EC_{50} = 186$ nM; $\alpha = 0.61$), canine ($EC_{50} = 155$ nM; $\alpha = 0.66$) and rat H ₄ R ($EC_{50} = 316$ nM; $\alpha = 0.51$) in the GTPase assay (G _i -protein activation)	(Schnell et al., 2011)
		Differences between K_i value in [³ H]histamine competition binding (18.6 nM) and EC_{50} value with respect to inverse agonistic activity in the GTPase assay (77.6 nM); for other compounds structurally related to JNJ777120, even larger differences were found	(Schneider et al., 2010)
Human HEK 293 / HEK 293T cells	Radioligand binding ([³ H]histamine competition)	Substantial affinity differences of JNJ777120 at various species isoforms: human ($K_i = 5$ nM), monkey ($K_i = 32$ nM), pig ($K_i = 501$ nM), dog ($K_i = 79$ nM), mouse ($K_i = 4$ nM), rat ($K_i = 4$ nM) and guinea pig H ₄ R ($K_i = 1$ μ M)	(Lim et al., 2010)
	SRE-luciferase reporter gene assay (cH ₄ R + G α_q)	Antagonist at canine H ₄ R: rightward shift of the histamine concentration-response-curve, no pA_2 reported	(Jiang et al., 2008)
COS-7 cells	Radioligand binding	[³ H]histamine competition binding assay: $K_i = 50$ nM	
Human U2OS cells	GTP γ S binding assay, β -arrestin recruitment assay, ERK phosphorylation	Weak partial inverse agonist in [³⁵ S]GTP γ S binding assay ($EC_{50} = 79$ nM and $\alpha = -0.05$, Table 2). However, in Fig. 1, JNJ777120 appears to be a neutral antagonist with respect to [³⁵ S]GTP γ S binding Partial agonist : increase in recruitment of β -arrestin in a supposedly G-protein independent (PTX-insensitive) manner ($EC_{50} = 12.5$ nM and $\alpha = 0.64$); effective and prolonged ERK activation at a very high ligand concentration (100 μ M!)	(Rosethorne and Charlton, 2011)
Mouse pituitary tumor AtT-20 cells	ACTH release (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay)	Antagonist : inhibition of ACTH secretion, induced by histamine (10 nM) or R- α -methylhistamine (100 nM): $IC_{50} = 360$ nM or 230 nM, respectively	(Meng et al., 2008)

JNJ777120 is the best-studied selective H₄R ligand. The table summarizes the data of important studies characterizing the compound in *in vitro* test systems. Information on the expression system, the parameter (functional assay or radioligand binding) measured and pharmacological parameters is provided. α Designates the efficacy of the ligand. To facilitate comparison of the data from various studies, K_i , IC_{50} and EC_{50} values are all provided in molar units. For functional inhibition experiments, the concentration of the stimulus histamine is provided as well.

Figure 1

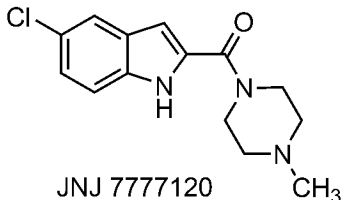
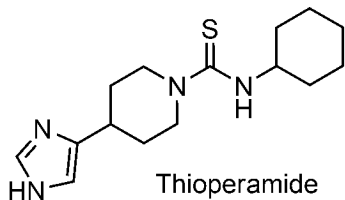
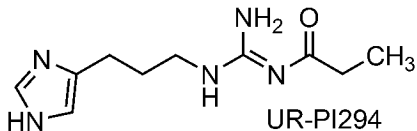
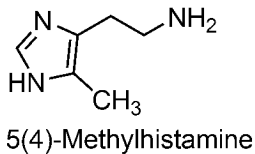
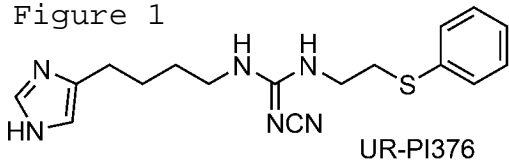
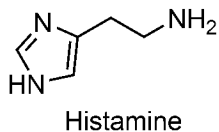


Figure 2

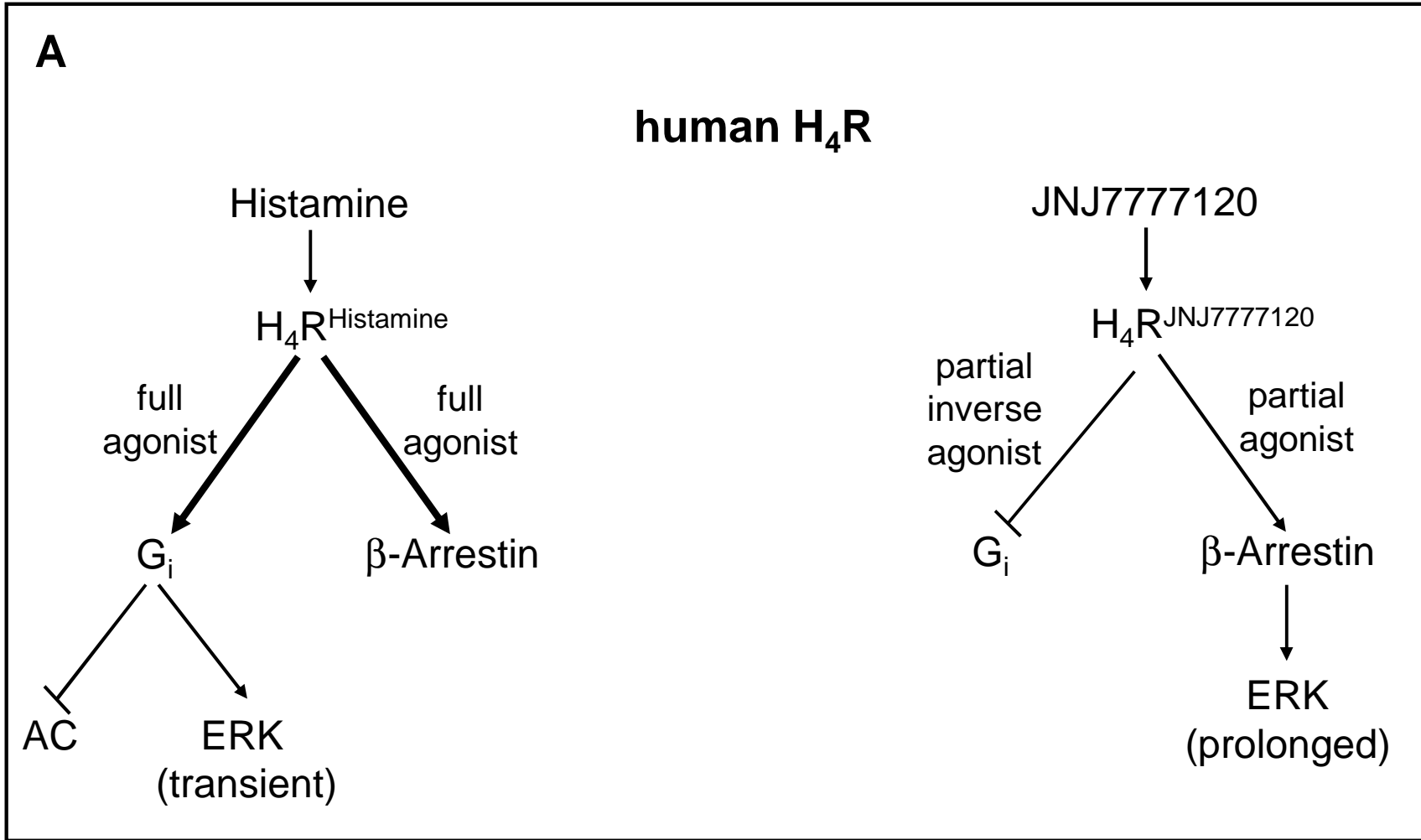


Figure 2

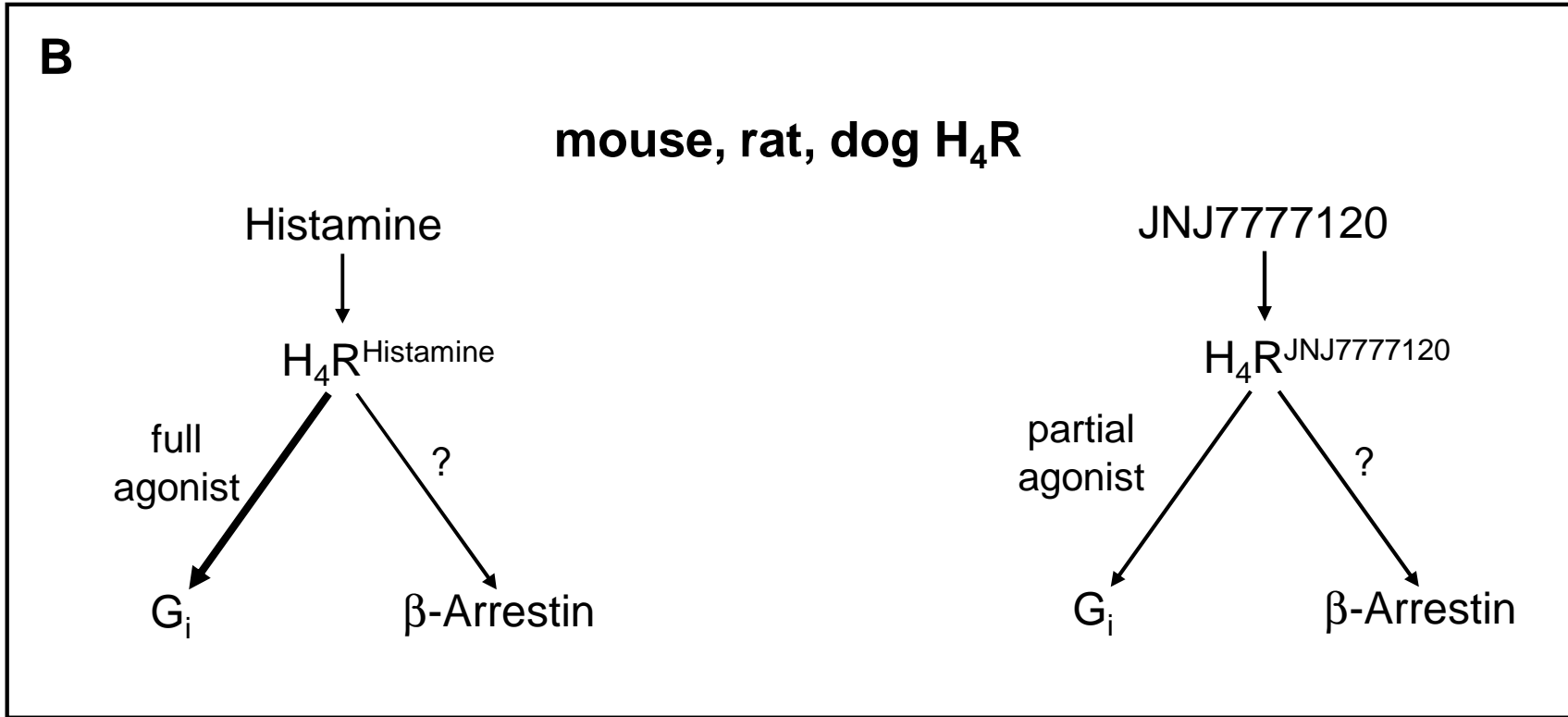


Figure 2

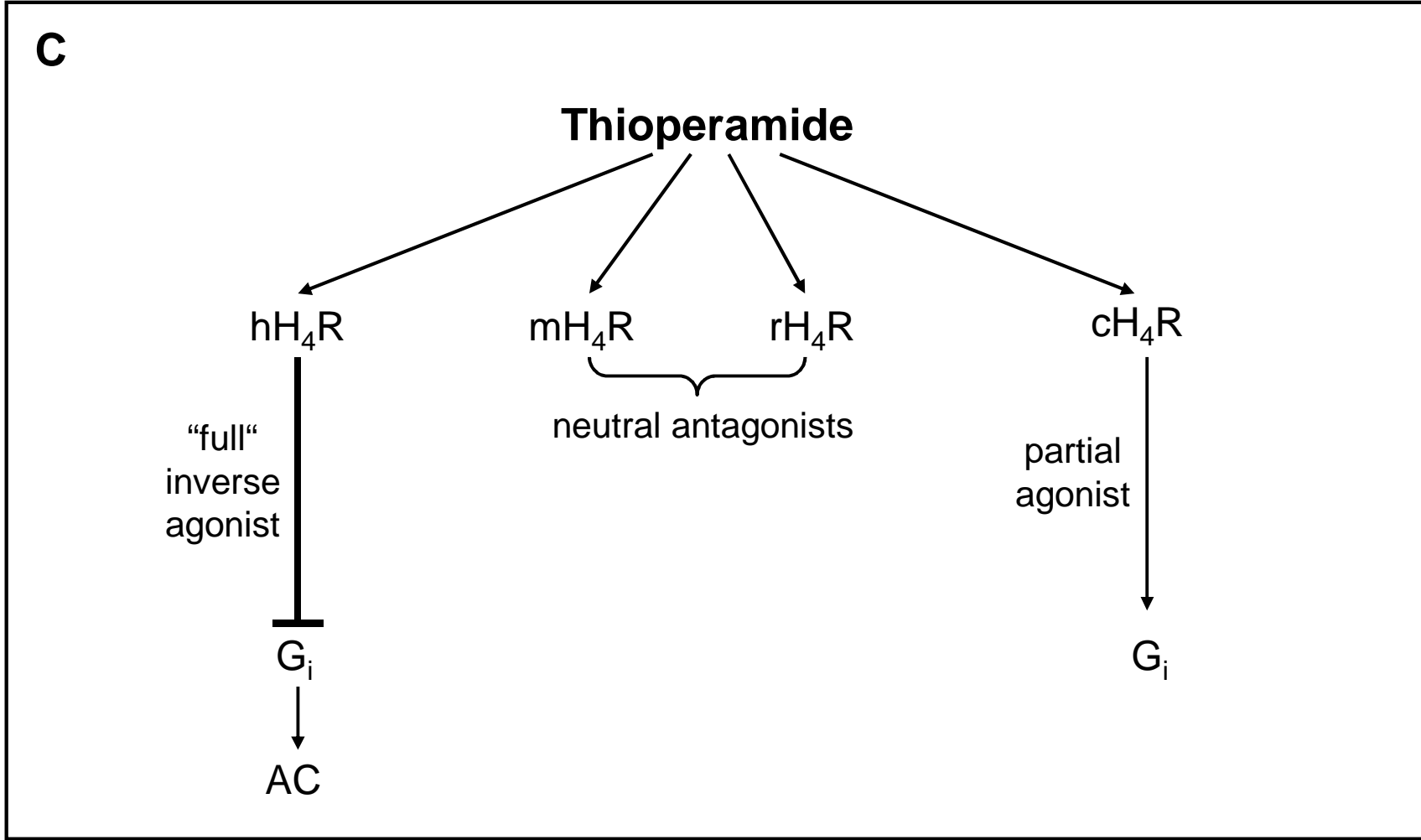
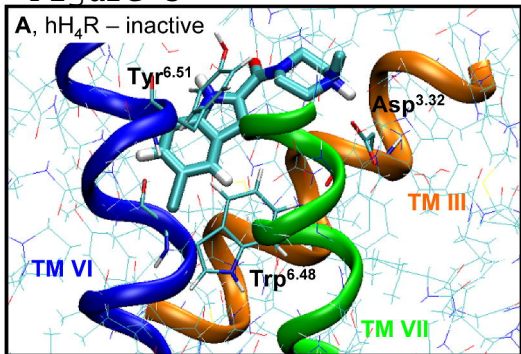


Figure 3

A, hH₄R – inactive



B, hH₄R – active

