

UNTARGETED AND TARGETED PROTEOMICS REVEAL THE ANTI-INFLAMMATORY POTENTIAL OF A NOVEL NRF2-ACTIVATOR IN AN ULCERATIVE COLITIS MODEL

A. Altomare^{1*}, G. Fumagalli¹, L. Davani¹, E. Salina¹, R. Di Paola², C. Dallanocce¹, M. Carini¹, D. Impellizzeri³, G. Aldini¹

¹ Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences (DISFARM), Università degli Studi di Milano, Via Mangiagalli 25, 20133 Milan, Italy

² Department of Veterinary Sciences, University of Messina, Viale SS Annunziata, 98168 Messina, Italy

³ Department of Chemical, Biological, Pharmaceutical and Environmental Sciences, University of Messina, Viale F. Stagno D'Alcontres 31, 98166 Messina, Italy;

*alessandra.altomare@unimi.it

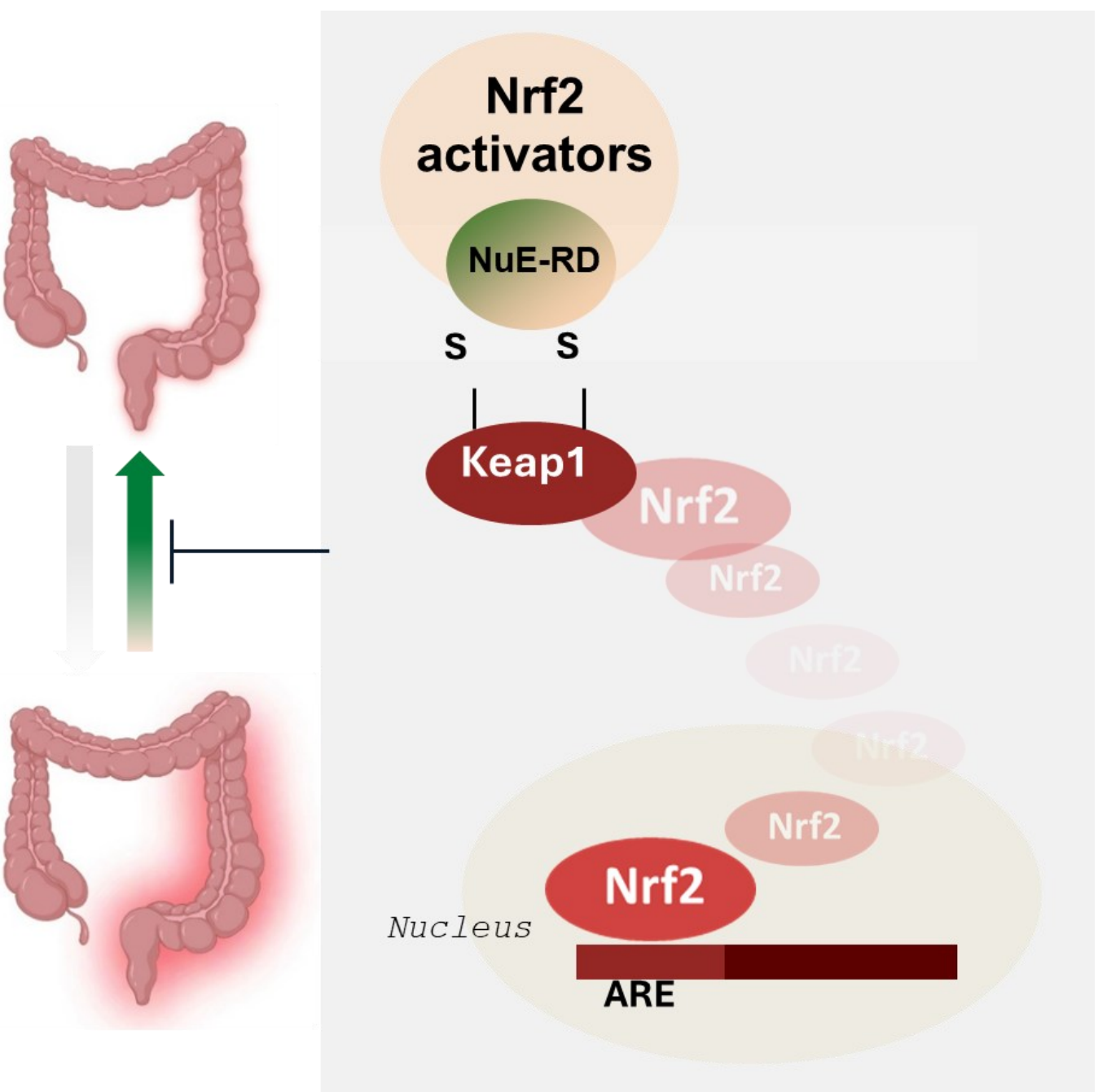
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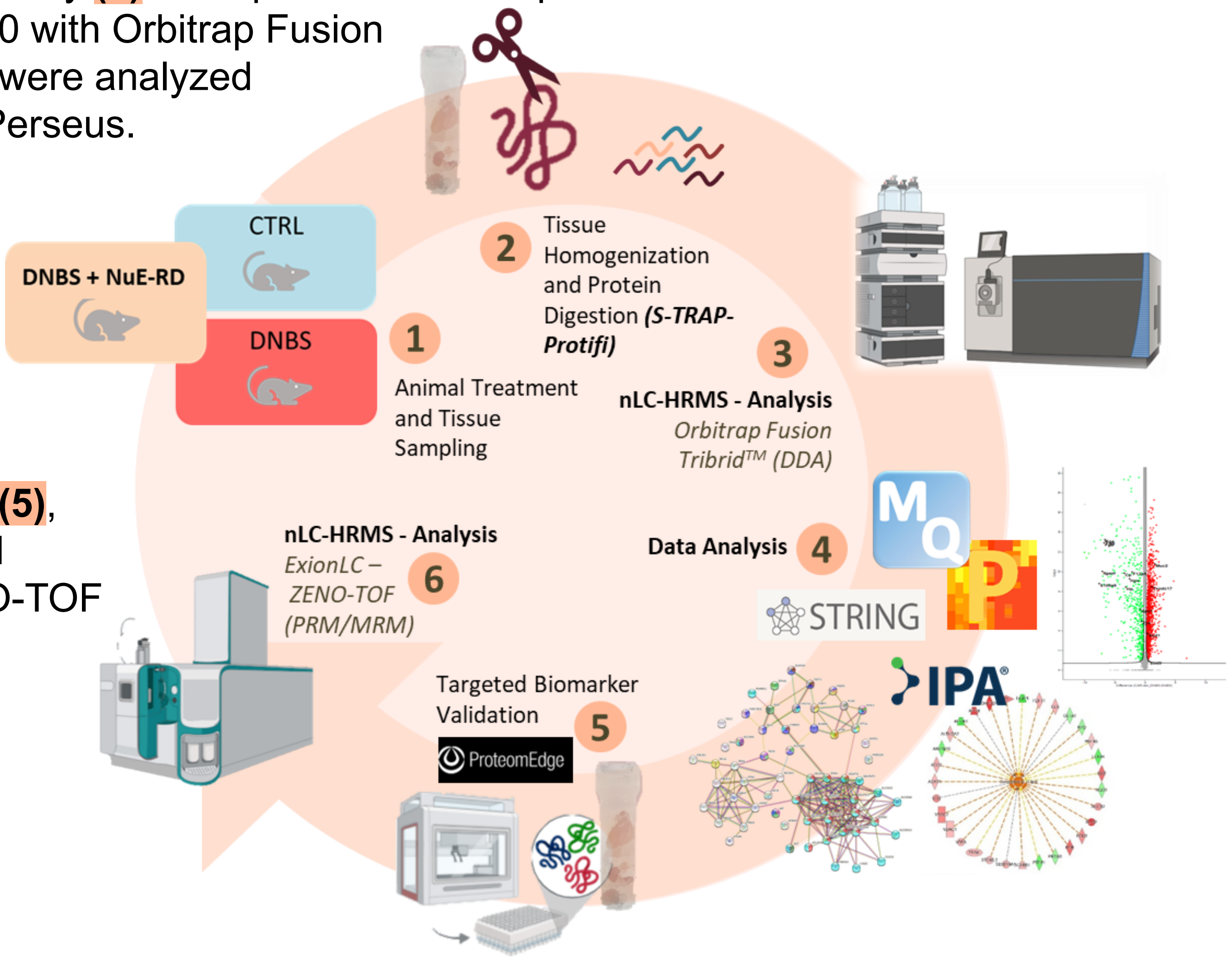
Introduction

Ulcerative colitis (UC) is a multifactorial IBD sustained by oxidative stress and inflammation, which activate **Nrf2** and **NF-κB** in a self-perpetuating loop. Current therapies offer limited relief and have drawbacks, underscoring the need for safer, more effective options. **Nrf2 activators** can break this loop; among them, moderately electrophilic derivatives interact with Keap1 thiols, triggering Nrf2 activation. A nucleophile-based derivative facilitates controlled electrophile release (**NuE-RD**, **Nucleophile-Electrophile Releasing Derivative**) was designed to enhance antioxidant defenses and modulate NF-κB. This proteomics-guided study elucidates NuE-RD's mechanism, supporting its potential as a novel therapeutic strategy for UC.



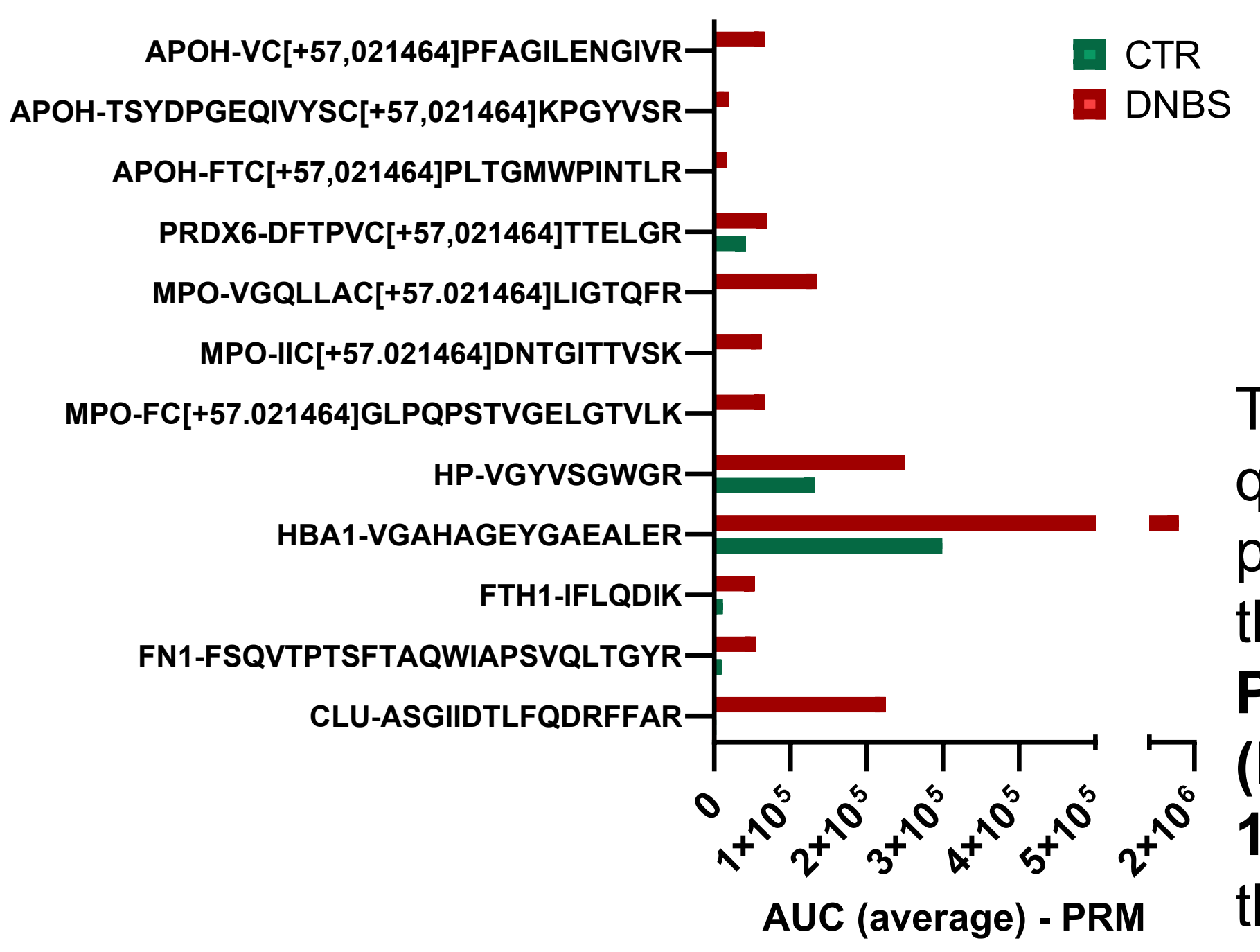
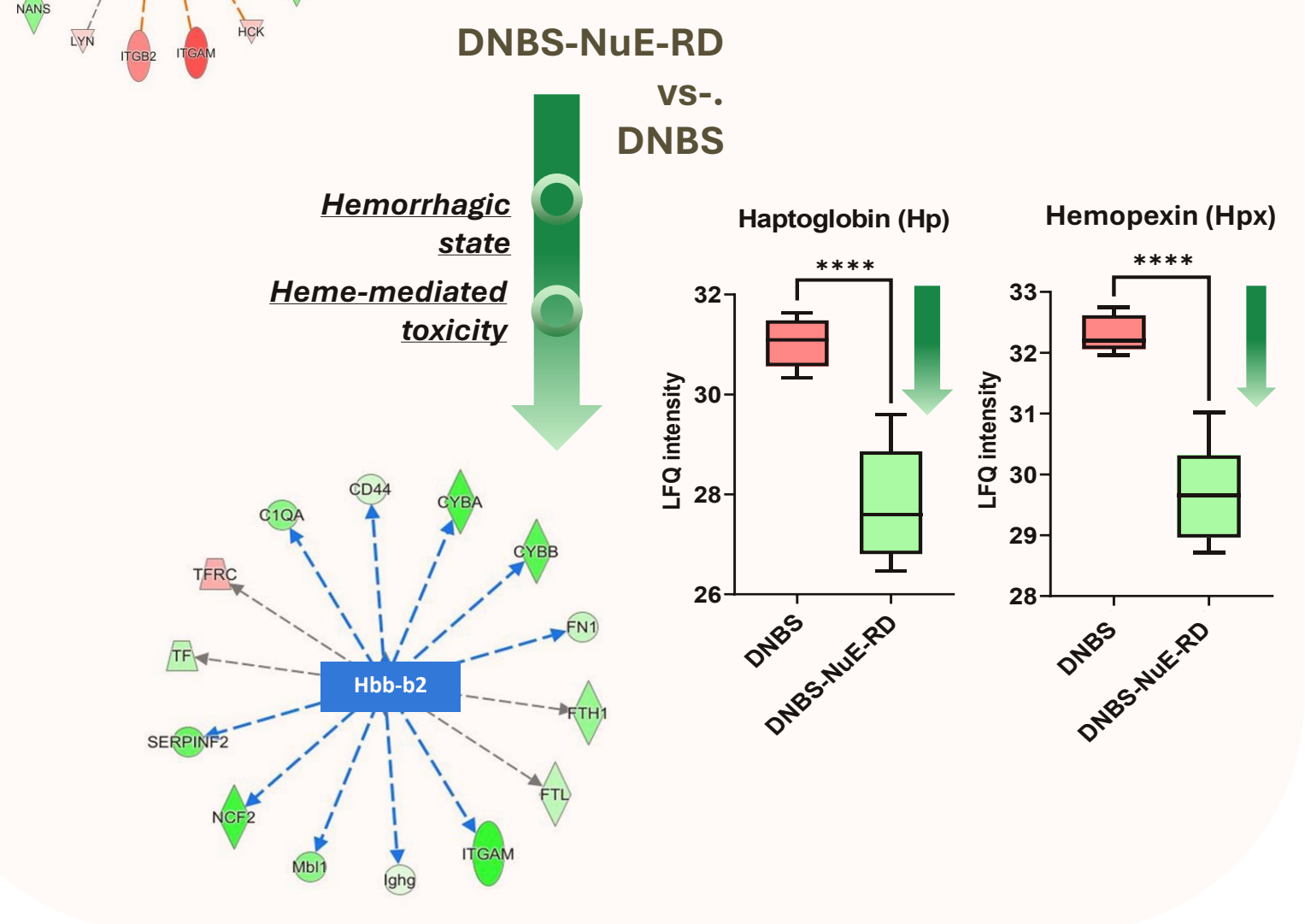
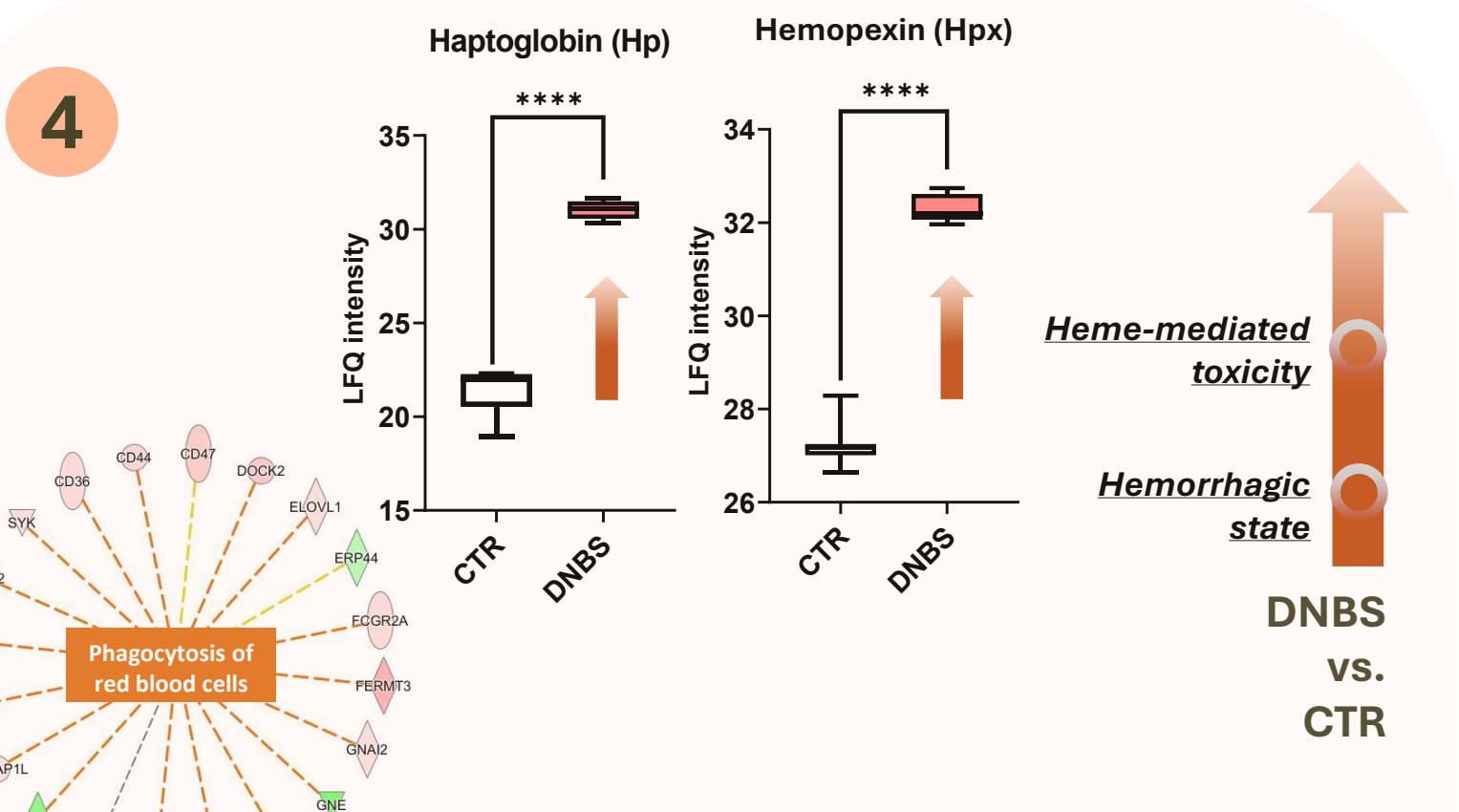
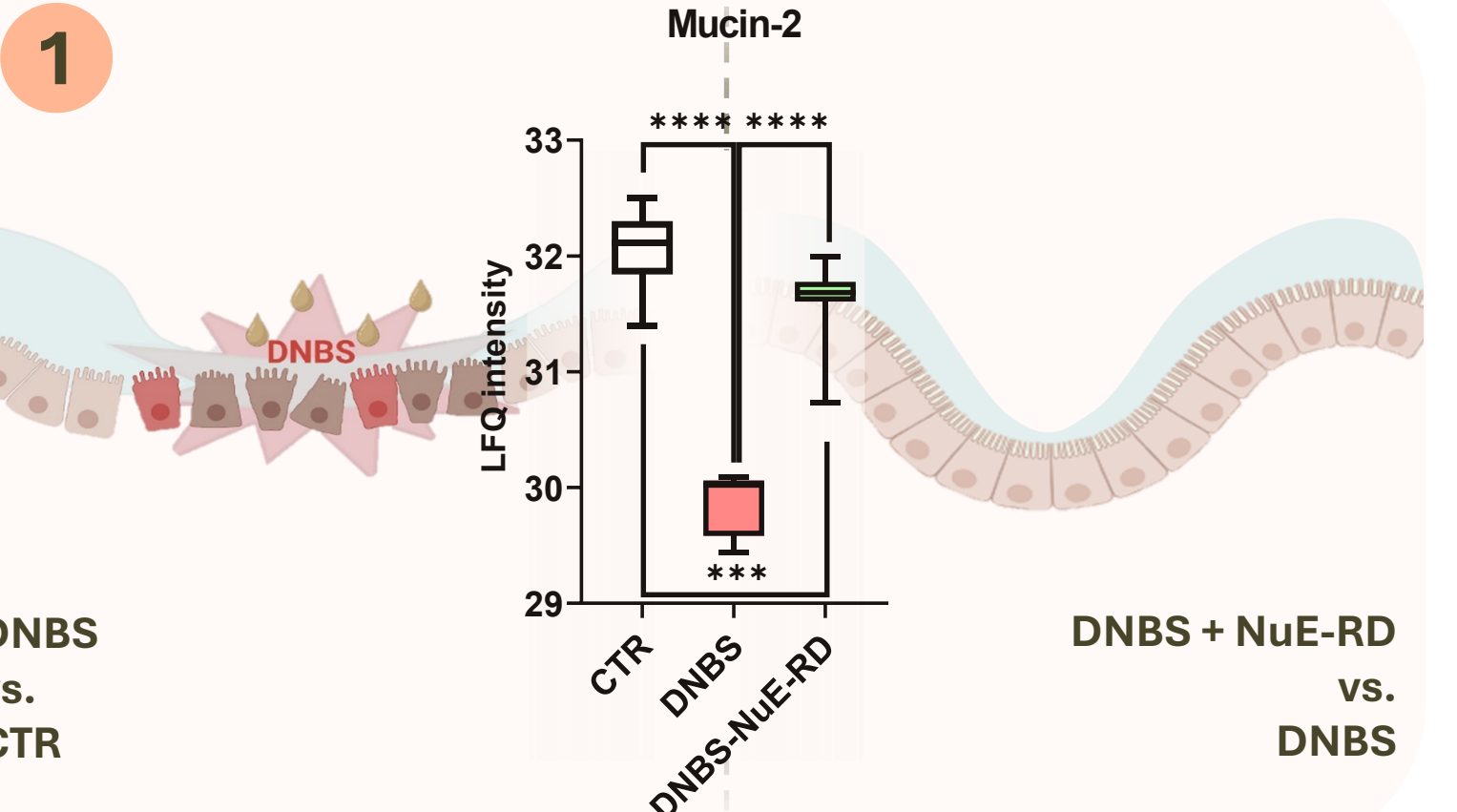
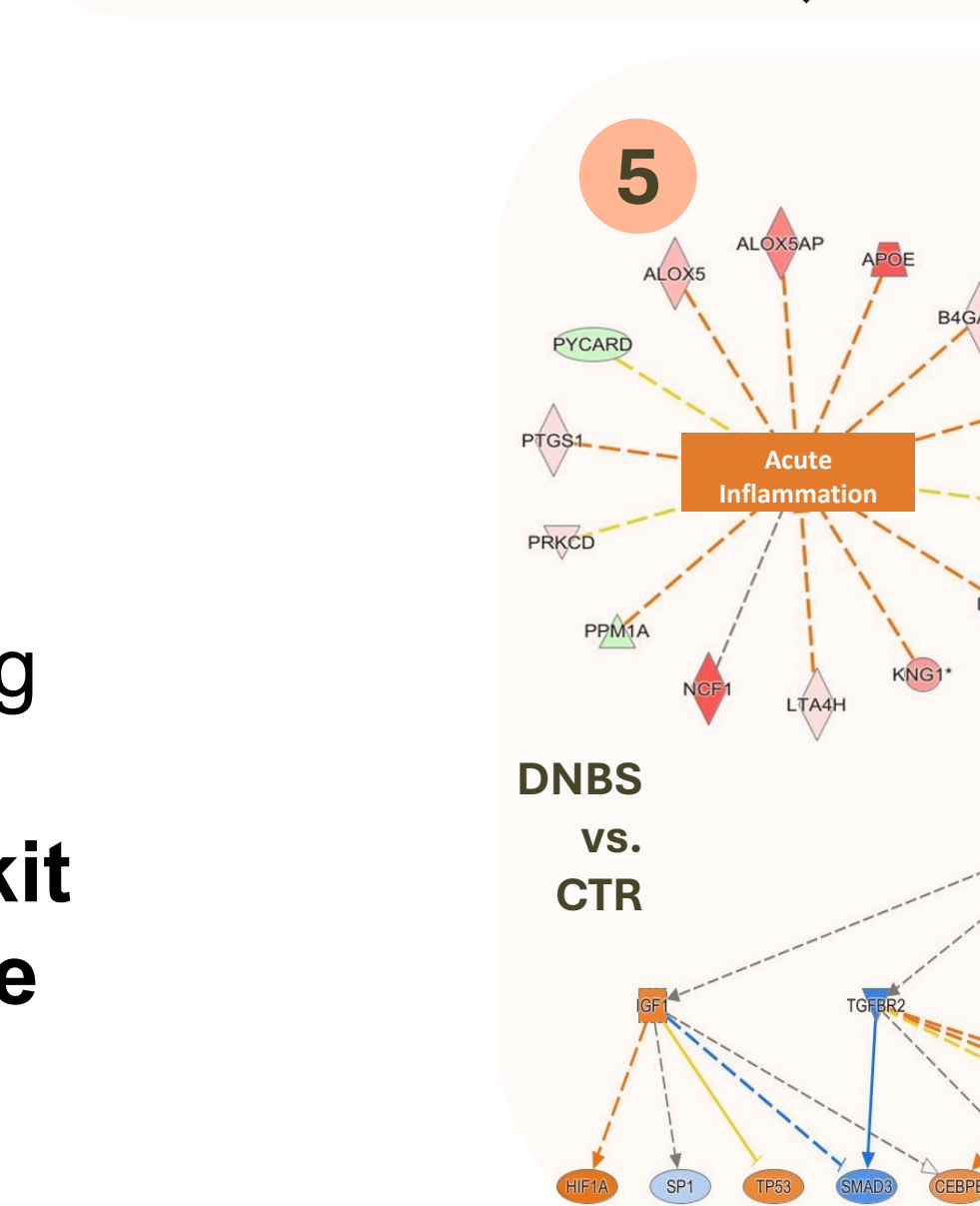
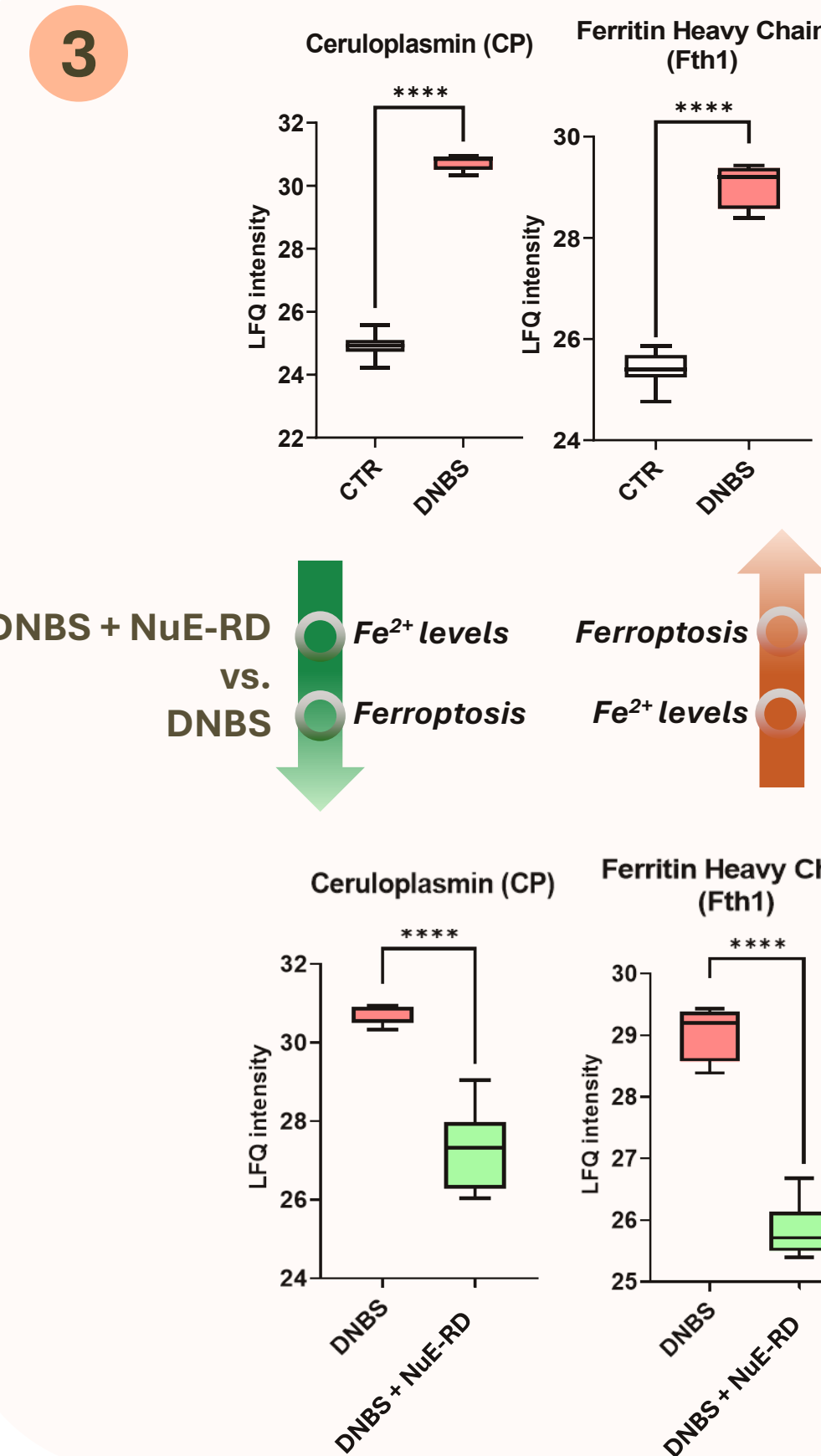
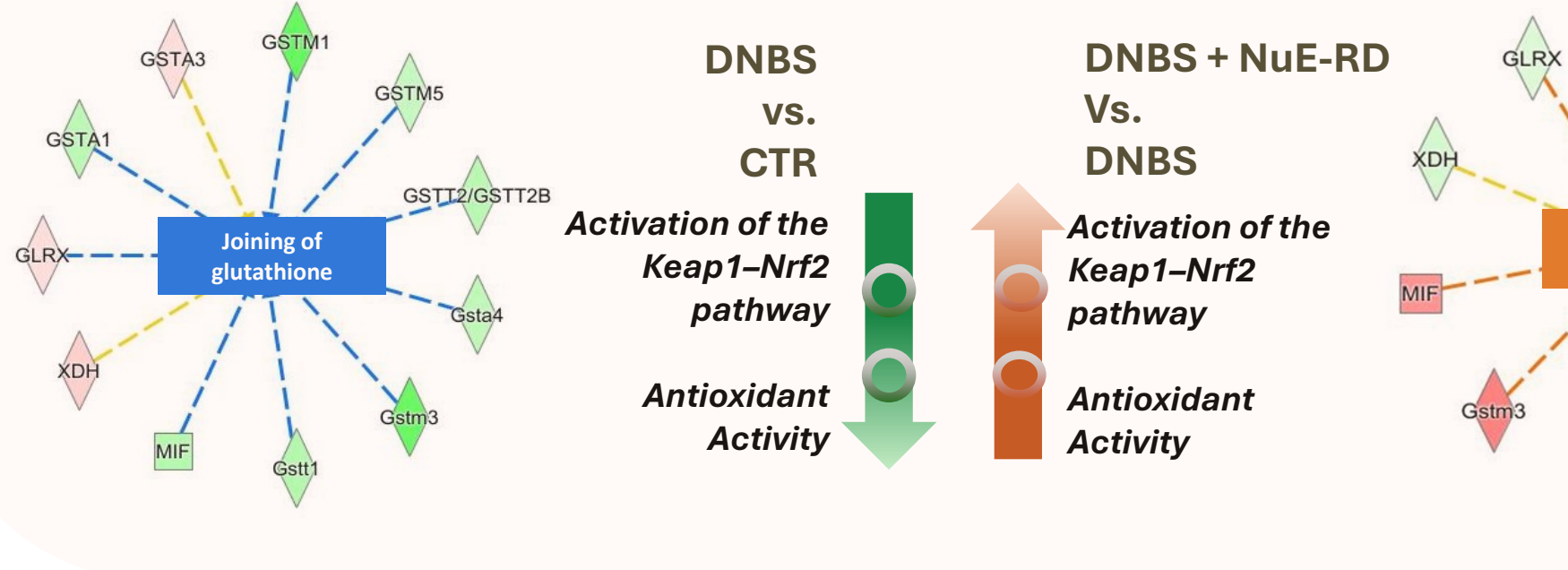
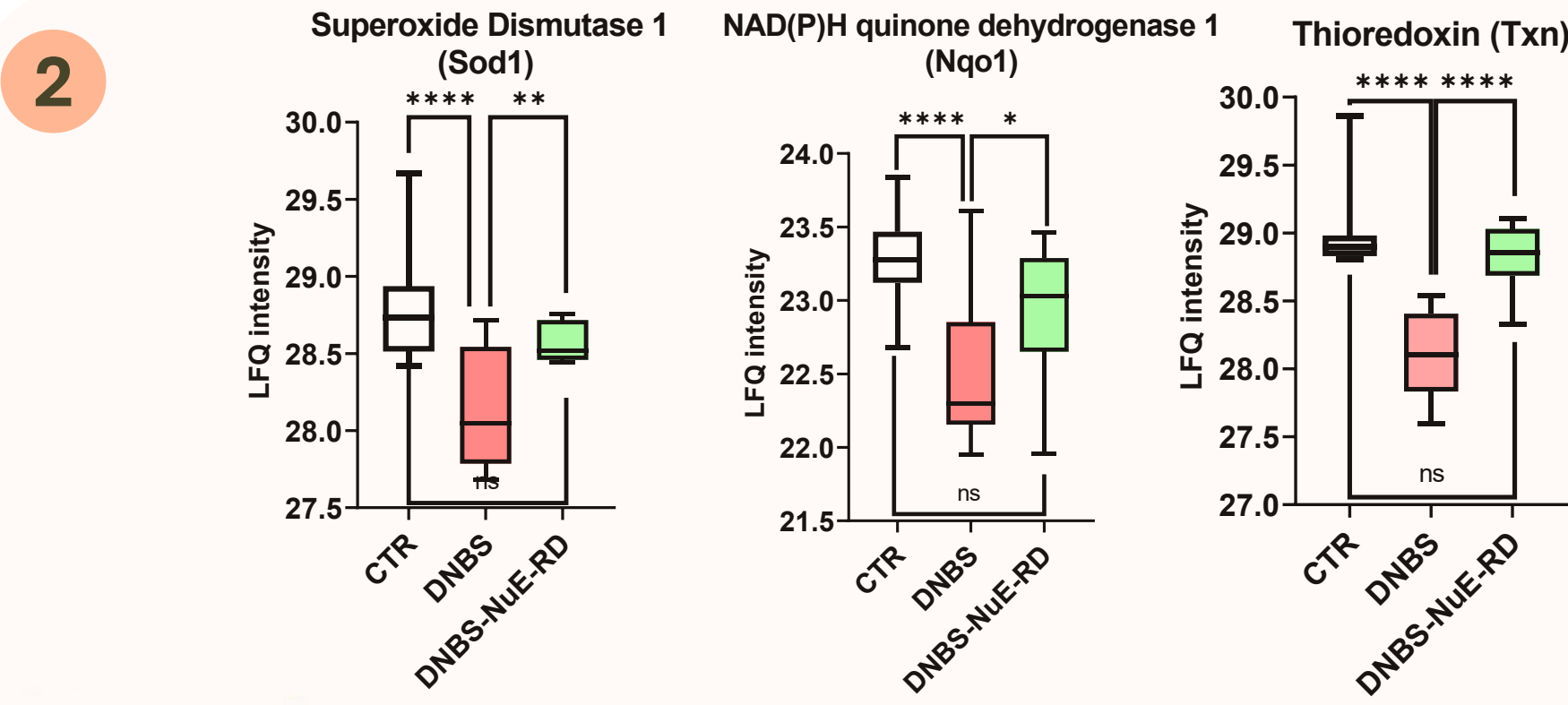
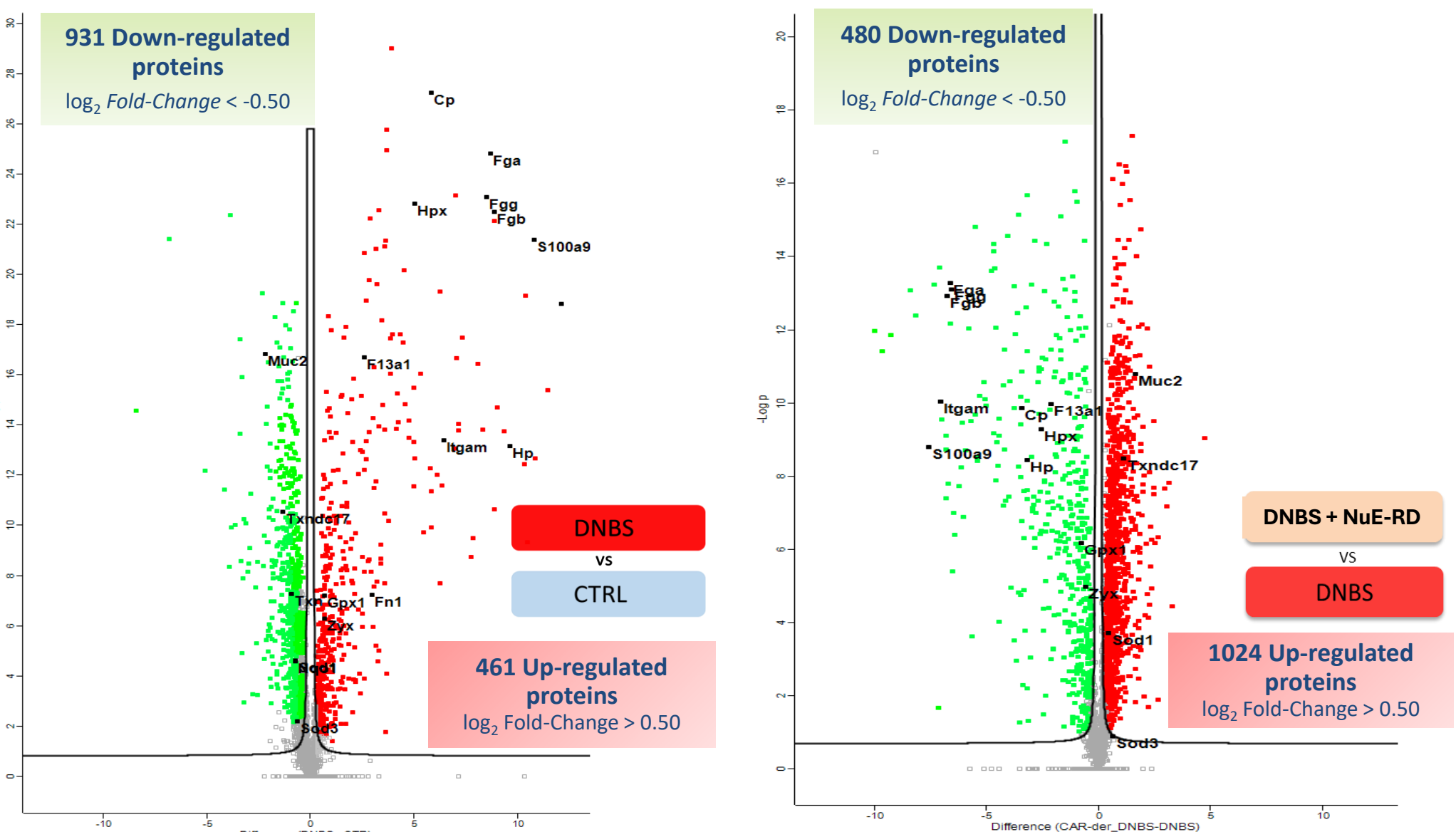
Methods

NuE-RD was evaluated in a DNBS-induced colitis murine model including three groups: control (saline), DNBS (UC phenotype), and DNBS/NuE-RD (oral treatment during DNBS exposure) (1). Colon tissues were processed using an optimized S-TRAP-Protifi protocol to enhance peptide recovery (2). LFQ proteomics was performed via nano-LC-HRMS (Dionex Ultimate 3000 with Orbitrap Fusion Tribrid) (3), and data were analyzed with MaxQuant and Perseus. STRING and IPA provided pathway Insights (4). Targeted validation was carried out with the ProteomEdge kit (DiscoveryEdge175) (5), using PRM and MRM on an ExionLC-ZENO-TOF platform to ensure precision and reproducibility (6).

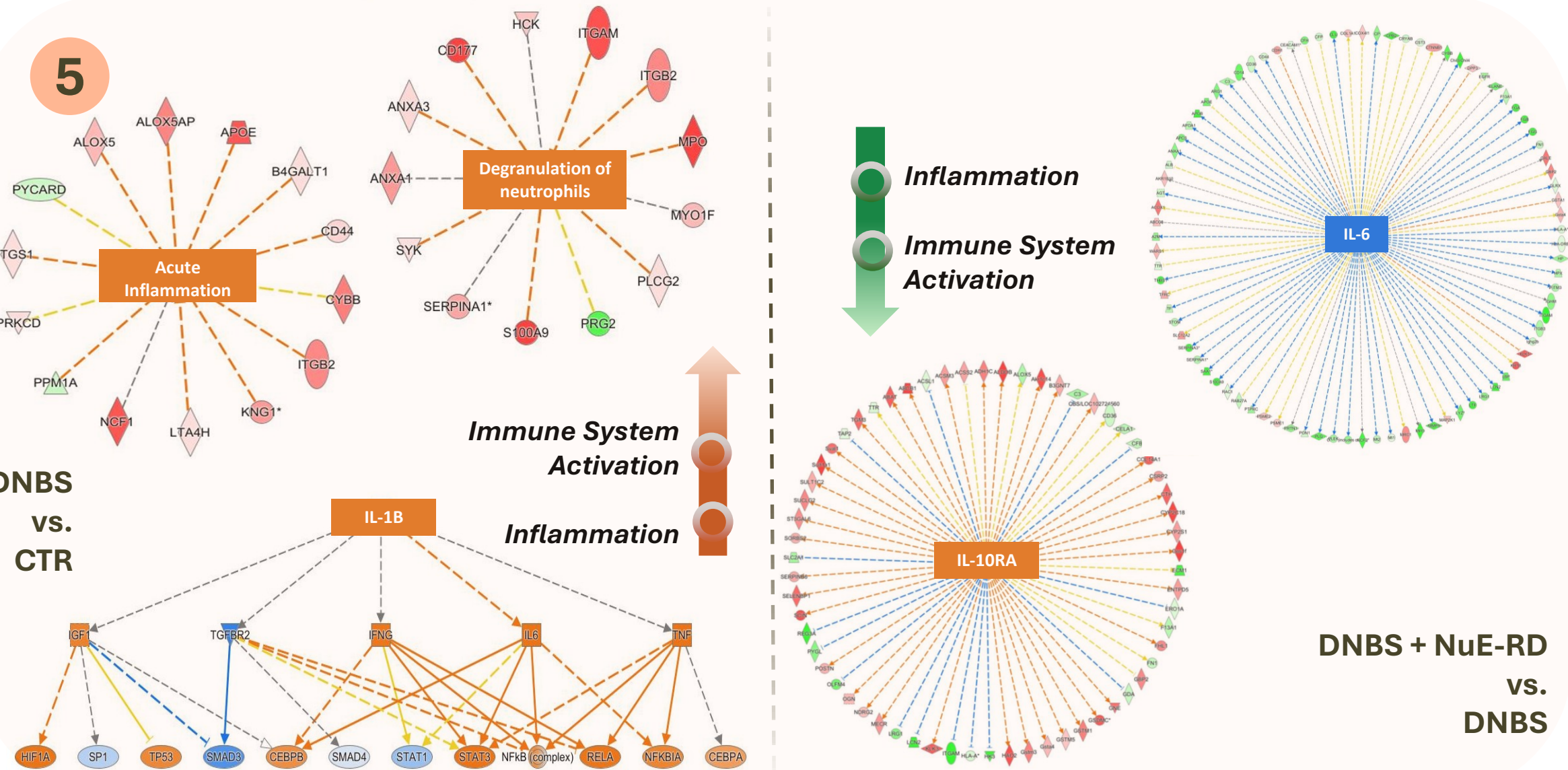


Results

Summary: This proteomic study not only validated the murine model of DNBS-induced colitis but also revealed the potent anti-inflammatory effects of NuE-RD. By modulating key molecular pathways involved in intestinal homeostasis (1-4), oxidative stress (2-3), and immune response (5), NuE-RD emerges as a promising therapeutic candidate for ulcerative colitis (UC).



Targeted quantitative proteomics using the **ProteomEdge kit (DiscoveryEdge 175)** reinforced these findings.



Conclusion

This multi-layered analytical strategy enhanced proteomic resolution, enabling the confident identification of novel biomarkers and therapeutic targets. The integrated workflow proved robust and reproducible, highlighting the translational relevance of NuE-RD as a potential UC therapy. NuE-RD selectively activates Nrf2 and restores intestinal homeostasis, as revealed by advanced quantitative proteomics.