The aqueous extract of *Glycyrrhiza inflata* can upregulate unfolded protein response-mediated chaperones to reduce tau misfolding in cell models of Alzheimer’s disease

**Background:** Alzheimer’s disease (AD) and several neurodegenerative disorders known as tauopathies are characterized by misfolding and aggregation of tau protein. Although several studies have suggested the potential of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) as treatment for neurodegenerative diseases, the role of TCM in treating AD and tauopathies have not been well explored.

**Materials and methods:** Tau protein was coupled to the DsRed fluorophore by fusing a pro-aggregation mutant of repeat domain of tau (ΔK280 tauRD) with DsRed. The ΔK280 tauRD-DsRed fusion gene was then used to generate Tet-On 293 and SH-SY5Y cell clones as platforms to test the efficacy of 39 aqueous extracts of TCM in reducing tau misfolding and in neuroprotection.

**Results:** Seven TCM extracts demonstrated a significant reduction in tau misfolding and reactive oxidative species with low cytotoxicity in the ΔK280 tauRD-DsRed 293 cell model. *Glycyrrhiza inflata* and *Panax ginseng* also demonstrated the potential to improve neurite outgrowth in the ΔK280 tauRD-DsRed SH-SY5Y neuronal cell model. *G. inflata* further rescued the upregulation of ERN2 (pro-apoptotic) and downregulation of unfolded-protein-response-mediated chaperones ERP44, DNAJC3, and SERP1 in ΔK280 tauRD-DsRed 293 cells.

**Conclusion:** This in vitro study provides evidence that *G. inflata* may be a novel therapeutic for AD and tauopathies. Future applications of *G. inflata* on animal models of AD and tauopathies are warranted to corroborate its effect of reducing misfolding and potential disease modification.

**Keywords:** Alzheimer’s disease, tauopathy, tau misfolding, TCM extracts, *G. inflata*, UPR-mediated chaperones

**Introduction**

Several neurodegenerative disorders known as tauopathies, such as Alzheimer’s disease (AD), frontotemporal dementia, progressive supranuclear palsy, and corticobasal degeneration, are characterized by abnormal aggregation of tau protein. In these diseases, tau becomes abnormally hyperphosphorylated and misfolded, forming insoluble aggregations. Such misfolded tau proteins are toxic to cells, particularly neurons, and several lines of evidence have shown that these aberrant proteins are responsible for neurodegeneration.

Tau, mainly expressed in neurons, plays an important role in the constitution of neuronal microtubule network by assembling tubulin monomers into microtubules. It also provides links between microtubules and other cytoskeletal components.
physiologic conditions, tau misfolding and aggregation are prevented by protein quality control mechanisms in different cellular compartments, such as the unfolded protein response (UPR) in the endoplasmic reticulum (ER). The UPR comprises an intricate signaling network meant to restore protein homeostasis in the ER. The presence of aggregates of misfolded tau in many neurodegenerative disorders affects UPR and other protein quality control mechanisms, leading to disrupted protein homeostasis. Thus, reducing abnormal tau misfolding has been considered a strategy for modifying the progression of AD and other tauopathies.

Encoded on chromosome 17, tau is alternatively spliced into six isoforms in the adult human brain. Tau binds microtubules through C-terminal repeat domain (tauRD), which contains four highly conserved 18-amino acid repeat domains. The tauRD has been shown to reside at the core of paired helical filaments of neurofibrillary tangles, and a deletion mutant AK280 within tauRD (ΔK280 tauRD) has been found in patients with AD and other tauopathies. The over-expression of ΔK280 tauRD in N2a neuroblastoma cell lines is highly prone to be misfolded and to form aggregation. Chemicals that can prevent this misfolding of ΔK280 tauRD, such as anthraquinones and N-phenylamines, may be candidates for the treatment of AD and tauopathies.

Increasing evidence suggests that some traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) extracts may attenuate the deterioration of AD. For instance, Polygala tenuifolia may have some protective effects against neuronal death and cognitive impairment in rats with AD. Uncaria rhynchophylla may be a therapeutic agent for preventing and/or curing AD through antiaggregation effects on Alzheimer’s β-amyloid proteins. Huperzine A, an alkaloid from Huperzia serrata, is suggested to ameliorate memory and learning defects in patients with AD. Thus, TCM may have a complementary and an alternative role in preventing and treating AD.

As toxic conformational changes and aggregation are the earliest events in the pathogenic cascade, therapeutic approaches to identify tau aggregation inhibitors will be mostly effective in the treatment of the disease. The in vitro facilitation of tau aggregate degradation and improvement of cognitive function in patients with early stage AD using the tau aggregation inhibitor, methylthionium, strongly support this strategy for treating AD and other tauopathies. To identify new TCM as tau aggregation inhibitors, this study established cell models for aberrant tau misfolding by over-expressing ΔK280 tauRD in human embryonic kidney (HEK) 293 and neuroblastoma SH-SY5Y cell lines. The effects of 39 TCM extracts on these cell models of tau misfolding were examined. Glycyrrhiza inflata had the effects of reducing tau misfolding and reactive oxygen species (ROS) and regulating the expressions of UPR pathway-related genes. These findings indicate the potential role of G. inflata as a novel herb medication for the treatment of AD and tauopathies.

Materials and methods
Preparation of TCM extracts
The TCM extracts (NH001–NH042; Table 1) were provided by Sun Ten Pharmaceutical Co Ltd (Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China). Briefly, 100 g of dried herbs was boiled with 1,500 mL of water at 100°C for 30 minutes and sieved using a 100-mesh sieve. The extracts were concentrated to 100 mL and filtered through a 200-mesh sieve. The extracts were then dried by speed vacuum concentration and stored at −20°C until use.

For strict quality control, all the raw herb materials were authenticated by botanists. Thin layer chromatography was used for qualitative analysis. Being crude aqueous extracts with one or more of multiple compounds within the extracts, high-performance liquid chromatography was used to identify the active constituents known in the herbs for both qualitative and quantitative analysis.

pcDNA5/FRT/TO/tauRD-DsRed constructs
TauRD region (+1497→1883, XM_005275646) with four highly conserved 18-amino acid repeat domains was amplified from wild-type tau cDNA using primers 5′-GCC GCC CCC CTT TTC ACC ATGCAGACACAGCCCTG CCC (NOS1 site and added ATG codon underlined) and
5′-GGATCCCTTCAATCTTTTATTTCTCC (BamHI site underlined). The amplified 387 bp tauRD fragment was cloned into pGEM-T Easy (Promega Corporation, Fitchburg, WI, USA) and sequenced. DsRed gene was amplified from pDsRed-Monomer-C1 (Clontech Laboratories Inc, Palo Alto, CA, USA) using primers 5′-GAATTCGACACACCCAGGAGGCAGTC (EcoRI site underlined and ATG codon removed) and 5′-CTCAGACTCATGGGAGCCCGAGTG and sequenced after cloning in pGEM-T Easy.

A 12-amino acid (GSAGSAAGSGEF) containing linker fragment flanked by BamHI and EcoRI sites was formed by annealing a pair of complementary primers (5′-GATCCGCC TGGTCTCGCTGTTCTGCG and 5′-AATTCGCC CAGAACCGACGCCAGGCG). The NotI-BamHI tauRD fragment, BamHI-EcoRI linker, and EcoRI-NotI (in pGEM-T Easy) DsRed fragment were ligated into the NotI site of the pcDNA5/FRT/TO plasmid (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA). The resulting in-frame fused tauRD-DsRed was under the control of a tetracycline-regulated, hybrid human cytomegalovirus/TetO2 promoter.

The pro-aggregation mutant (ΔK280)11 was introduced into pcDNA5/FRT/TO-tauRD-DsRed by site-directed mutagenesis (primer 5′-GGCCGGAAGTTGCGATAATTA ATGAAAGCTTGATCTAGGCAACGTCCAG, Δ = AAG) (QuickChange XL Site-Directed Mutagenesis Kit; Stratagene, La Jolla, CA, USA) and confirmed by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and sequencing.

**TauRD-DsRed transfection and thioflavin S staining**

For transient expression, HEK293T cells (American Type Culture Collection [ATCC] no: CRL-11268) were cultivated in Dulbecco’s Modified Eagle’s Medium (DMEM) containing 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS). Cells were cultivated at 37°C in an incubator containing 5% CO₂. The cells were seeded in six-well (6×10⁵/well) plates, grown for 20 hours, and transfected with wild-type and ΔK280 tauRD-DsRed constructs (4 µg/well) by the lipofection method (Thermo Fisher Scientific). After 48 hours, the cells were fixed with paraformaldehyde (4% in phosphate-buffered saline [PBS]) for 15 minutes, permeabilized with methanol (80%) for 6 minutes at −20°C, and incubated with thioflavin S (0.1%; Sigma-Aldrich Co, St Louis, MO, USA) for 5 minutes. After washing in ethanol (50%), the cells were examined under a fluorescent microscope.

**293 Flp-In ΔK280 tauRD-DsRed cells and fluorescence intensity analysis**

The ΔK280 tauRD-DsRed construct was used to establish Flp-In 293 cells and maintained according to the supplier’s instructions (Thermo Fisher Scientific). A medium containing 5 µg/mL of blasticidin and 100 µg/mL of hygromycin (Thermo Fisher Scientific) was used to grow these cells. ΔK280 tauRD-DsRed 293 cells were plated into 96-well (2×10⁴/well) plates, grown for 24 hours, and pretreated with Congo red (1–20 µM) or TCM extracts (NH001–NH042; 100–500 µg/mL) for 8 hours. Doxycycline (Dox; 1 µg/mL, BD, Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA) was then added to the medium to induce tauRD-DsRed expression for 3 days. The cells were stained with Hoechst 33342 (0.1 µg/mL; Sigma-Aldrich Co). Images of the cells were automatically obtained and analyzed using a high-content analysis system (ImageXpress MICRO; Molecular Devices LLC, Sunnyvale, CA, USA), with excitation/emission wavelengths at 543/593 nm.

**Real-time PCR analysis**

Total RNA from ΔK280 tauRD-DsRed cells was extracted using Trizol reagent (Thermo Fisher Scientific). After DNase (Stratagene) treatment, the RNA was quantified and reverse transcribed to cDNA using a High-Capacity cDNA Reverse Transcription Kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific). Real-time PCR amplification was performed on 100 ng cDNA with customized probe for DsRed (forward primer: GGTTGCAGCGAGACT; reverse primer: GGCCCTGAACCTCATTG; reporter: CAGGACGCCACCTTCT and TaqMan fluorogenic probe 4326321E for hypoxanthine phosphoribosyl transferase 1 (endogenous control; Thermo Fisher Scientific) using ABI PRISM® 7000 Sequence Detection System (Thermo Fisher Scientific). Fold change was calculated using the following formula: 2^ΔΔCt = Ct (control) − Ct (target), where Ct indicates cycle threshold.

**Cell proliferation assay**

HEK293 cells (ATCC no: CRL-1573) were cultivated in DMEM containing 10% FBS. Human neuroblastoma SH-SY5Y cells (ATCC no: CRL-2266) were maintained in DMEM F12 supplemented with 10% FBS. Cells (5×10⁴/well in 48-well plates) were treated with different concentrations of the TCM extracts (NH008, NH014, NH016, NH021, NH027, NH034, and NH037; 5–30 mg/mL) for 1 day. Cell proliferation was measured based upon the reduction in the tetrazolium salt, 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (5 mg/mL in PBS; Sigma-Aldrich Co). The absorbance of the insoluble purple formazan product was measured at 570 nm by a Bio-Tek µQuant Universal Microplate Spectrophotometer.
Ros analysis
Tet-On ΔK280 tau\textsubscript{RD}-DsRed 293 cells were plated into 12-well (1.6×10\textsuperscript{4} cells/well) plates, grown for 24 hours, and treated with Congo red (20 µM) or TCM extracts (NH008, NH014, NH016, NH021, NH027, NH034, and NH037; 500 µg/mL) for 8 hours, followed by induced tau\textsubscript{RD}-DsRed expression with Dox (1 µg/mL). Three days later, fluorescent 2',7'-dichlorodihydrofluorescein diacetate (30 µM; Thermo Fisher Scientific) designed to reliably measure ROS in live cells was added to the cells and incubated at 37°C for 30 minutes. The cells were then washed with PBS and analyzed for green fluorescence on a flow cytometry (BD), with excitation/emission wavelengths at 492–495/517–527 nm. In each sample, 5×10\textsuperscript{4} cells were analyzed.

Tau\textsubscript{RD}-DsRed SH-SY5Y cells and neuronal phenotype examination
Human SH-SY5Y-derived Flp-In host cells\textsuperscript{19} were cultivated in DMEM-F12 containing 10% FBS, 500 µg/mL of geneticin (G418), and 5 µg/mL of blasticidin. The SH-SY5Y host cells were used to generate and maintain the ΔK280 tau\textsubscript{RD}-DsRed line as described. SH-SY5Y tau\textsubscript{RD}-DsRed cells were seeded with all trans-retinoic acid (10 µM; Sigma-Aldrich Co) in six-well (1×10\textsuperscript{5}/well) plates.

On the next day, the cells were treated with Congo red (20 µM) or TCM extracts (NH008, NH014, NH016, NH021, NH027, NH034, and NH037; 500 µg/mL) for 8 hours. The tau\textsubscript{RD}-DsRed expression was induced with Dox (1 µg/mL) for 1 week. The cells were then treated with 4% paraformaldehyde, permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100, blocked in 3% bovine serum albumin, and stained with primary anti-TUBB3 (neuronal class III β-tubulin) antibody (1:1,000; Covance, Princeton, NJ, USA) at 4°C overnight and secondary anti-rabbit Alexa Fluor\textsuperscript{®} 555 antibody (1:500; Molecular Probes, Thermo Fisher Scientific) at room temperature for 3 hours. The total neurite outgrowth of untreated/trated cells was assessed using Metamorph Microscopy Automation and Image Analysis Software (Molecular Devices LLC).

Pathway-focused gene expression analysis
Total RNA from SH-SY5Y ΔK280 tau\textsubscript{RD}-DsRed cells (uninduced, induced, and NH021 treated) was extracted and quantified as described. Reverse transcription was conducted using RT\textsuperscript{®} First Strand Kit (Qiagen NV, Venlo, the Netherlands), and the resulting cDNA was submitted for real-time quantitative PCR reactions on the human UPR Plus PCR Array (Qiagen) to assay gene expression changes. Samples were added to the reaction plates following the manufacturer’s instructions. The experiment was performed in triplicate for each group on the ABI PRISM\textsuperscript{®} StepOnePlus Real-Time PCR System (Thermo Fisher Scientific). The analysis was performed using the spreadsheet provided by Qiagen.

Western blot analysis
Total proteins were prepared using lysis buffer containing 10 mM of Tris–HCl pH 7.5, 150 mM of NaCl, 5 mM of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid pH 8.0, 0.1% sodium dodecyl sulfate, 1% sodium deoxycholate, 1% NP-40, and a protease inhibitor mixture (Sigma-Aldrich Co). Proteins (20 µg) were separated on 10% sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and transferred onto nitrocellulose membranes (Schleicher and Schuell GmbH, Dassel, Germany) by reverse electrophoresis. After being blocked, the membrane was probed with tau (1:2,000 dilution; Dako Denmark A/S, Glostrup, Denmark), ERN2 (1:500 dilution; Abcam, Cambridge, UK), ERP44 (1:500 dilution; GeneTex Inc, Irvine, CA, USA), DNADJ3 (1:500 dilution, GeneTex Inc), SERP1 (1:1,000 dilution; Abcam), β-Actin (1:5,000; EMD Millipore, Billerica, MA, USA), or glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (1:1,000 dilution; MDBio Inc, Taipei, Taiwan) at 4°C overnight. After extensive washing, the immune complexes were detected by horseradish peroxidase-conjugated goat anti-rabbit immunoglobulin G antibody (1:5,000 dilution; GeneTex Inc) and chemiluminescence substrate (EMD Millipore).

Statistical analysis
For each set of values, data were expressed as mean ± standard deviation. Three independent experiments were performed, and differences between the groups were evaluated by Student’s t-test or one-way analysis of variance with post hoc least significant difference test, where appropriate. Statistical significance was set at P<0.05.

Institutional ethical approval was not needed for cell study.

Results
Cloning and expression of tau\textsubscript{RD}-DsRed constructs
To establish a cell model targeting tau misfolding, tau repeat domains (tau\textsubscript{RD}) with/without mutation ΔK280\textsuperscript{11} were cloned (Figure 1A) and fused in frame with DsRed (Figure 1B). To examine the misfolding of tau\textsubscript{RD}, tau\textsubscript{RD}-DsRed constructs were transiently expressed in HEK293T cells and probed
Congo red was known to inhibit tau aggregation. With the untreated cells (Figure 2D; 110% vs 100%; of relative fluorescent intensity revealed significantly increased treatment (10\(\mu\)M) of Tet-On-orescence on tau expression might improve DsRed misfolding, leading to increasing fluorescence. The inhibition of tau aggregation and DsRed misfolding by thioflavine S stained (green).

**Tests of TCM extracts on reducing \(\Delta K280\) tau-\(\text{RD}\) aggregation and ROS**

Tet-On \(\Delta K280\) tau-\(\text{RD}\)-DsRed 293 cells were used to examine 39 TCM extracts on reducing tau-\(\text{RD}\) aggregation (Table 1). The cells were pretreated with different concentrations of Congo red (1–20 \(\mu\)M) or TCM extracts (100–500 \(\mu\)g/mL) for 8 hours, followed by the induced expression of \(\Delta K280\) tau-\(\text{RD}\)-DsRed for 3 days (Figure 3A). Relative DsRed fluorescence and cell number of \(\Delta K280\) tau-\(\text{RD}\)-DsRed expressing cells treated with Congo red or tested TCM extracts compared to the untreated were shown in Figure 3B. As a positive control, Congo red at 10–20 \(\mu\)M significantly increased the \(\Delta K280\) tau-\(\text{RD}\)-DsRed fluorescence to 109%–117% (\(P=0.015–0.003\)) compared with no treatment (100%).

Significantly increased DsRed fluorescence was observed with NH011 at 100 \(\mu\)g/mL (108%, \(P=0.009\)), NH004 at 200 \(\mu\)g/mL (121%, \(P=0.025\)), NH012–014, NH016, NH017, and NH021–023 at 500 \(\mu\)g/mL (106%–119%, \(P=0.044–0.003\)), and NH027, NH034, and NH037 at 200–500 \(\mu\)g/mL (108%–142%, \(P=0.021–0.007\)) compared with no treatment (100%). There was no significant change in \(\Delta K280\) tau-\(\text{RD}\)-DsRed RNA level with the addition of Congo red or TCM extracts (data not shown).

Suppression of oxidative stress delayed the development of tau pathology. Whether the selected TCM extracts reduced ROS formation in 293 \(\Delta K280\) tau-\(\text{RD}\)-DsRed cells was evaluated by measuring the cellular production of ROS.
The induced expression of ΔK280 tau\textsubscript{RD}-DsRed significantly increased ROS level compared with uninduced cells (112% vs 100%; $P=0.021$; Figure 3C). Treatment with Congo red (20 µM) significantly reduced ROS level compared with no treatment (92% vs 112%; $P=0.025$). All the selected TCM extracts (500 µg/mL) significantly ameliorated oxidative stress that was induced by ΔK280 tau\textsubscript{RD}-DsRed (91%–99% vs 112%; $P=0.046$–0.001).

**Cell viability assay for half maximal inhibitory concentration cytotoxicity**

The 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide assays were performed with human HEK293 and SH-SY5Y cells after the treatment with seven selected TCM extracts (NH008, NH014, NH016, NH021, NH027, NH034, and NH037; 5–30 mg/mL) for 24 hours. The half maximal inhibitory concentration (IC\textsubscript{50}) was calculated using the interpolation method. NH021 and NH034 had an IC\textsubscript{50} of 26.3 mg/mL and $>30$ mg/mL, respectively, in HEK293 cells and 22.9 mg/mL and 10.2 mg/mL, respectively, in SH-SY5Y cells (Figure 4). Other TCM extracts had higher IC\textsubscript{50} than the highest concentration tested ($\geq 30$ mg/mL) in both HEK293 and SH-SY5Y cells.

**Neurite outgrowth on Tet-On ΔK280 tau\textsubscript{RD}-DsRed SH-SY5Y cells**

The SH-SY5Y in vitro model is frequently used in neurodegenerative research.\textsuperscript{25} To test the neuroprotective potential of the selected TCM extracts, Flp-In SH-SY5Y cells with inducible ΔK280 tau\textsubscript{RD}-DsRed expression were constructed. Like the Tet-On 293 cells, 43 kDa ΔK280 tau\textsubscript{RD}-DsRed fusion protein and tenfold of RNA expression were observed after 2 days of induction (data not shown).

To induce neuronal differentiation, cells were differentiated with retinoic acid (10 µM).\textsuperscript{26} After 8 hours of pretreatment with Congo red/TCM extracts, followed by induced ΔK280 tau\textsubscript{RD}-DsRed expression, neurite outgrowth was analyzed. Representative fluorescence microscopy images of untreated and NH021 (G. inflata)/NH034 (Panax ginseng)/Congo-red-treated cells are shown in Figure 5A. The induced
Figure 3: High-content screening of TCM extracts.

Notes: (A) Experimental flow chart. Cells were plated into 96-well plates, grown for 24 hours, and treated with different concentrations of Congo red or TCM extracts for 8 hours. Then, doxycycline (1 µg/mL) was added for 3 days and DsRed fluorescence was assessed by the HCA system. (B) DsRed fluorescence assay (n=3) with Congo red (1–20 µM) or TCM extracts (nh001–nh042; 100–500 µg/mL) treatment. To normalize, the relative DsRed fluorescence of untreated cells (Untr.) was set as 100%. *P<0.05, treated vs untreated cells. (C) The cells were pretreated with Congo red (20 µM) or TCM extracts (NH008, NH014, NH016, NH021, NH027, NH034, and NH037; 500 µg/mL) for 8 hours and ΔK280 tauD-dsRed expression induced for 3 days for ROS measurement (n=3). P-values compared induced vs uninduced cells or TCM/ Congo-red-treated vs untreated cells.

Abbreviations: Dox, doxycycline; HCA, high-content analysis; ROS, reactive oxygen species; SD, standard deviation; TCM, traditional Chinese medicine.
expression of ΔK280 tauRD-DsRed significantly reduced neurite outgrowth compared with the absence of induction (87% vs 100%; \( P = 0.012 \); Figure 5B).

The treatment of Congo red (20 μM) significantly improved neurite outgrowth compared with no treatment (99% vs 87%; \( P = 0.014 \)). Among the seven selected TCM extracts (NH021 and NH034; 500 μg/mL) also significantly improved neurite outgrowth in ΔK280 tauRD-DsRed-expressing SH-SY5Y cells (100%–105% vs 87%; \( P = 0.013–0.006 \)). NH021 was selected for further evaluation because of its better neuroprotective effect in SH-SY5Y cells.

**UPR-related gene expression profiles in ΔK280 tauRD-DsRed SH-SY5Y cells with/without NH021 treatment**

The unfolded-protein-response (UPR) pathway is affected by neurodegenerative tauopathies. The UPR-targeted PCR arrays were used to examine the effect of NH021 treatment on the expression of UPR pathway-related gene changes (Figure 6A). Of 84 tested transcripts, ERN2 showed 2.08-fold change and ERP44, DNAJC3, EIF2A, SEC62, and SERP1 showed 0.51–0.75-fold changes in their expression levels upon induction of ΔK280 tauRD-DsRed. These fold changes were reversed with NH021 treatment: 0.48-fold change for ERN2 and 1.35–1.91-fold changes for ERP44, DNAJC3, EIF2A, SEC62, and SERP1 (Table 2).

The protein levels of ERN2, ERP44, DNAJC3, and SERP1 with and without NH021 and/or Dox treatment were then examined. The protein expression of ERN2 increased (151%, \( P = 0.015 \)) with the induced expression of ΔK280 tauRD-DsRed for 3 days (Figure 6B). The addition of NH021 rescued the ERN2 increase (111%, \( P = 0.028 \)).

On the other hand, the protein expressions of ERP44, DNAJC3, and SERP1 were attenuated (75%–65%, \( P = 0.045–0.020 \)) by the induced expression of ΔK280 tauRD-DsRed for 3 days (Figure 6B). The addition of NH021 rescued the reduction in ERP44, DNAJC3, and SERP1 (107%–135%, \( P = 0.039–0.027 \)). Overall, these findings indicated that NH021 regulated ERN2, ERP44, DNAJC3, and SERP1 expressions in ΔK280 tauRD-DsRed cells.

**Discussion**

To date, effective treatments that prevent the progression of AD are not available. A number of TCMs have been identified...
as potential treatment,\textsuperscript{27} but most of them target the inhibition of Aβ aggregation,\textsuperscript{28,29} oxidative stress,\textsuperscript{30} glutamate-induced excitotoxicity,\textsuperscript{31–33} and acetylcholinesterase.\textsuperscript{34} Tau proteins are the major components of the intraneuronal filamentous inclusions that characterize AD and other tauopathies. Tau-targeted therapeutics provide alternative drug discovery strategies for neurodegenerative diseases. However, effective treatments that target tau misfolding are still few. This study is the first to demonstrate the role of seven novel TCMs in reducing tau misfolding and ROS in ΔK280 tau\textsubscript{RD}-DsRed 293 cells. The relatively high IC\textsubscript{50} cytotoxicity (26.3 to >30 mg/mL) and low effective dose (200–500 μg/mL) suggest their low cytotoxicity and high misfolding inhibitory efficacy. Among these TCM, G. inflata and P. ginseng also demonstrate the potential to improve neurite outgrowth in the ΔK280 tau\textsubscript{RD}-DsRed SH-SY5Y neuronal cell model. G. inflata further rescued the upregulation of pro-apoptotic transcription factor ERN2 and downregulated of UPR-mediated chaperones ERP44, DNAJC3, and SERP1. These TCMs may be regarded as new sources of treatment for AD and tauopathies.

Extracts of the roots of Glycyrrhiza species have been used as herbal medicine for peptic ulcer, hepatitis C, diabetes mellitus, and pulmonary and skin diseases.\textsuperscript{35} As one of the Glycyrrhiza species, G. inflata is known to inhibit polyglutamine aggregation by upregulating PPARC1A and NFE2L2-ARE pathways to increase mitochondrial biogenesis and decrease oxidative stress in cell models of spinocerebellar ataxia 3.\textsuperscript{36} One of its constituents, glycyrrhizin, has been shown to have the potential to prevent 1-methyl-4-phenylpyridinium (MPP⁺) cytotoxicity by inhibiting ROS formation and restoring glutathione expression.\textsuperscript{37} This study consistently demonstrates that increased ROS in cells expressing misfolded tau can be attenuated by G. inflata, suggesting that this herb extract may reduce tau misfolding by reducing oxidative stress.

In patients with AD, the activation of UPR occurs in the neurons diffusely expressing phosphorylated tau, but not in neurons containing tau aggregation.\textsuperscript{7} This indicates that UPR
activation disappears after the formation of tau aggregation. This observation is compatible with the PCR array analysis used in this study, in which most of the UPR-related gene expressions are not altered by the overexpression of misfolded tau. However, the results show upregulated ERN2 and downregulated ERP44, DNAJC3, and SERP1 by the overexpression of misfolded tau, while aqueous extract of *G. inflata* rescued these expression changes. Such observations are further recapitulated in protein levels by Western blot. ERN2 has been suggested to play a role in ER stress response in mammalian cells. ERN2 induces translational repression through 28S ribosomal RNA cleavage in response to ER stress. Thus, it is possible that the suppression of abnormal ERN2 expression by *G. inflata* may

**Table 2** Genes identified by the unfolded protein response plus PCR array

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**Abbreviations:** Dox, doxycycline; PCR, polymerase chain reaction; Refseq, reference sequence; S. cerevisiae, Saccharomyces cerevisiae.
also contribute to the protection of cells and neurons in the model used in this study. ERP44, DNAJC3, and SERP1 play roles in promoting normal protein folding. ERP44 forms mixed disulfides with proteins involved in oxidative protein folding in the ER, including ERO1L-α and ERO1L-β. In addition, ERP44 may be a sensor of ER stress, regulating the distribution patterns of cytosolic Ca2+ concentrations by modulating IP3R1 activity. DNAJC3 encodes a protein that acts as a co-chaperone of HSPA5, a major ER-localized HSP70 that promotes normal protein folding. Loss-of-function mutations in DNAJC3 result in diabetes mellitus and multisystemic neurodegeneration.

As a molecular chaperone, SERP1 also plays a role in pathways controlling membrane protein biogenesis at the ER. In 293 cells exposed to ER stress, the overexpression of SERP1 suppresses the aggregation and/or degradation of newly synthesized integral membrane proteins RAGE and CD8, subsequently facilitating their glycosylation when the stress was removed. SERP1 knockout mice demonstrate enhanced ER stress, growth retardation, increased mortality, and impaired glucose tolerance. The upregulation of ERP44, DNAJC3, and SERP1 by G. inflata may contribute to the improvement of cell viability and neuroprotection.

This study has several limitations. The fusion of DsRed with tau protein significantly increases the molecular size and may affect the misfolding status. Thioflavin S staining may demonstrate positive patterns that are not caused by misfolded proteins. The cell models may not fully recapitulate the phenotypes of human AD and other tauopathies. Therefore, the findings in this study need to be validated by other models, particularly in animals. TCM extracts are crude aqueous extracts of herbs, and hence one or more of multiple compounds within the extracts may be exerting different effects in the cell models. Since we did not show the specific effect exerted by the individual compounds within the extracts, more studies are warranted to further address this question.

Conclusion

This in vitro study provides evidence that G. inflata may be a novel therapeutic option for AD and other tauopathies. Aqueous extracts of G. inflata reduce tau misfolding and ROS production, downregulate the pro-apoptotic gene ERN2, and upregulate UPR-mediated chaperones ERP44, DNAJC3, and SERP1. Future applications of G. inflata to animal models of AD and other tauopathies are warranted to corroborate its effect on misfolding reduction and the potential prevention of disease progression.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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