

Celastrol inhibits aminoglycoside-induced ototoxicity via heat shock protein 32

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Hearing loss is often caused by death of the mechanosensory hair cells of the inner ear. Hair cells are susceptible to death caused by aging, noise trauma, and ototoxic drugs, including the aminoglycoside antibiotics and the antineoplastic agent cisplatin. Ototoxic drugs result in permanent hearing loss for over 500 000 Americans annually. We showed previously that induction of heat shock proteins (HSPs) inhibits both aminoglycoside- and cisplatin-induced hair cell death in whole-organ cultures of utricles from adult mice. In order to begin to translate these findings into a clinical therapy aimed at inhibiting ototoxic drug-induced hearing loss, we have now examined a pharmacological HSP inducer, celastrol. Celastrol induced upregulation of HSPs in utricles, and it provided significant protection against aminoglycoside-induced hair cell death *in vitro* and *in vivo*. Moreover, celastrol inhibited hearing loss in mice receiving systemic aminoglycoside treatment. Our data indicate that the major heat shock transcription factor HSF-1 is not required for celastrol-mediated protection. HSP32 (also called heme oxygenase-1, HO-1) is the primary mediator of the protective effect of celastrol. HSP32/HO-1 inhibits pro-apoptotic c-Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK) activation and hair cell death. Taken together, our data indicate that celastrol inhibits aminoglycoside ototoxicity via HSP32/HO-1 induction.

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Subject Category: Experimental Medicine

Aminoglycoside antibiotics are among the most commonly used antibiotics worldwide.¹ Although aminoglycosides are highly effective antimicrobial agents, their use has serious side effects, including ototoxicity.¹ Aminoglycoside exposure results in apoptotic death of the mechanosensory hair cells of the inner ear.^{2–4} Estimates of the incidence of ototoxicity in individuals undergoing aminoglycoside treatment range from 3 to 33%.⁵ The resulting aminoglycoside-induced hearing loss and/or balance disturbance is irreparable.¹

Numerous studies indicate that both reactive oxygen species (ROS) formation, and activation of c-Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK) are critical mediators of aminoglycoside-induced hair cell death.^{6–8} Gentamicin forms a redox complex with free iron, which is capable of catalyzing the formation of ROS, including the highly reactive hydroxyl radical and lipid peroxidation products.⁸ Evidence for the importance of oxidative injury in aminoglycoside-induced ototoxicity comes from studies showing that antioxidants protect hair cells against aminoglycoside-induced death.⁹ A second critical mediator of aminoglycoside-induced hair cell death is JNK.⁷ Inhibition of JNK using either small molecules or cell permeable peptides protects hair cells and preserves hearing.^{7,10} Although previous clinical studies have demonstrated protective effects of both salicylate and N-acetylcysteine against aminoglycoside ototoxicity, there are currently no

co-therapies in widespread clinical use for prevention of aminoglycoside ototoxicity.

Heat shock proteins (HSPs) are abundant cellular constituents that function as molecular chaperones, promoting proper protein folding, localization, and function.¹¹ Induction of HSP expression is a highly conserved cellular response to stress and injury. HSPs confer robust cytoprotection and inhibit various apoptotic signaling proteins, making them potential therapeutic targets for the treatment of a variety of diseases. Evidence for HSP-mediated protection in the inner ear initially came from studies in mice exposed to noise trauma. Total body heat stress (hyperthermia) resulted in HSP induction and significant protection against noise-induced hearing loss,¹² suggesting that HSP induction can protect sensory hair cells under stress.

We showed that heat shock inhibits both aminoglycoside- and cisplatin-induced hair cell death in whole-organ cultures of utricles from adult mice.¹³ HSP70 is necessary for this protective effect, and constitutive expression of HSP70 is protective against aminoglycoside-induced hair cell death.¹⁴ Importantly, HSP70 also protects against hearing loss in mice exposed to systemic kanamycin.¹⁵ Taken together, these data indicate that HSP induction is a critical stress response in the inner ear that can promote survival of hair cells exposed to major stressors. Cisplatin-induced hair cell death is inhibited

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Abbreviations: HSPs, heat shock proteins; HSP32, heat shock protein 32; HO-1, heme oxygenase 1; ROS, reactive oxygen species; JNK, c-Jun N-terminal kinase; CO, carbon monoxide; Hsf-1, heat shock transcription factor 1; Nrf-2, NF-E2-related factor-2; ZnPPIX, zinc protoporphyrin IX; CoPPIX, cobalt protoporphyrin IX; ABR, auditory brainstem response; CORM2, tricarbonyldichlororuthenium (II) dimer

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by HSP32, also known as heme oxygenase-1 (HO-1).¹⁶ HSP32/HO-1 is an enzyme that catalyzes the breakdown of heme into bilirubin, carbon monoxide (CO), and free iron.¹⁷ Both bilirubin and CO are cytoprotective in the inner ear as well as in other model systems.¹⁶ Thus, HSP induction may hold potential as a clinical co-therapy aimed at inhibiting ototoxic hair cell death and hearing loss.

Methods for inducing the heat shock response in humans have been available for some time, but these often elicit inadequate heating of the target area, or they are poorly tolerated.¹⁸ Therefore, pharmacological induction of HSPs may be a more clinically feasible approach for protecting cells under stress. Recently, a consortium of 26 laboratories cooperated on a screen of the Federal Drug Administration (FDA)-approved drugs and bioactive compounds in order to identify compounds that activate the heat shock response.¹⁹ Of these compounds, celastrol was recognized as 'of particular interest' because it was independently identified in five participating laboratories.¹⁹ Celastrol induces HSPs via activation of the major heat shock transcription factor (Hsf-1). In addition, celastrol is cytoprotective.¹⁹ Celastrol is a triterpene compound that is one of several bioactive molecules in extracts from the plant *Tripterygium wilfordii*. Extracts from this plant have been used for many years in traditional Chinese medicine to treat chills, joint pain, and arthritis. Celastrol has antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties in addition to being an inducer of the heat shock response.²⁰ Celastrol is neuroprotective, anti-angiogenic and anti-tumorigenic in mouse models.²¹ Here we have investigated celastrol's potential to inhibit aminoglycoside-induced hair cell death and hearing loss, and we have examined the mechanisms underlying the protective effect of celastrol.

Results

Celastrol induces heat shock mRNA and protein expression. To determine whether celastrol induces HSP mRNA expression, utricles were incubated in celastrol (1.5 μ M) for 3 h and allowed to recover in culture medium for various times. mRNA was analyzed by real-time quantitative RT-PCR (Figure 1a). Immediately after incubation in celastrol, HSP70 mRNA levels had increased to more than 18-fold above control. At 3 h post celastrol incubation, HSP70 levels had decreased to ~3-fold above control, and levels continued to decrease thereafter. HSP32/HO-1 mRNA levels peaked 3 h post celastrol incubation (~18-fold higher than control expression). mRNA levels of both HSP27 and HSP90 were slightly elevated by celastrol. These data indicate that celastrol results in robust upregulation of HSP70 and HSP32/HO-1 mRNA in utricles. Western blot analysis was then used to examine celastrol's effect on HSP protein levels (Figure 1b). Heat-shocked (43°C for 30 min) utricles were used as positive controls for HSP induction. HSP70 expression levels in celastrol-treated utricles were comparable to those induced by heat shock. Celastrol-induced HSP32/HO-1 expression was significantly higher than that in heat-shocked utricles. HSP27 expression was less than that induced by heat shock but increased relative to control. HSP90 expression remained relatively

unchanged in both heat-shocked and celastrol-treated utricles. These data indicate that celastrol induces robust upregulation of both HSP32/HO-1 and HSP70.

Celastrol inhibits aminoglycoside-induced hair cell death. Utricles were incubated in celastrol and neomycin, and Myosin VIIA immunocytochemistry was used to label hair cells (Figures 1c–f). Treatment with celastrol alone (Figure 1d) did not result in hair cell loss relative to utricles cultured in control media (Figure 1c). Neomycin resulted in significant loss of hair cells (Figures 1e and g). Celastrol significantly attenuated hair cell death induced by neomycin (Figures 1f and g). We tested celastrol's protective effect at a range of neomycin doses (Figure 1g). Celastrol had a significant protective effect against neomycin-induced hair cell death across the dose–response relationship (2-way ANOVA $F_{1,132} = 28.916$, $P < 0.001$).

Celastrol inhibits aminoglycoside-induced JNK activation. Aminoglycoside-induced hair cell apoptosis is mediated by JNK.^{7,10} In order to begin to examine the mechanisms underlying the protective effect of celastrol, we studied the effects of celastrol on JNK activation (Figure 1h). Utricles were treated with celastrol before treatment with neomycin for 12 h. JNK activation was analyzed using an antibody that is specific for dually phosphorylated JNK. Control utricles displayed little JNK activation. Neomycin resulted in a robust increase in JNK phosphorylation, and this increase was inhibited by celastrol. These data indicate that celastrol inhibits pro-apoptotic JNK signaling in neomycin-exposed utricles.

Hsf-1 is not required for celastrol's protective effect. Celastrol activates the major heat shock transcription factor Hsf-1,¹⁹ and the protective effect of heat shock against aminoglycoside-induced hair cell death is dependent on Hsf-1.¹⁴ To determine whether Hsf-1 is required for the protective effect of celastrol against aminoglycoside-induced hair cell death, we utilized utricles from *Hsf-1*^{-/-} mice and their wild-type littermates (Figure 2a). Utricles were cultured in (1) control media, (2) celastrol, (3) gentamicin, or (4) celastrol plus gentamicin. Control utricles of both genotypes had similar hair cell counts. Gentamicin resulted in significant hair cell death in utricles from both *Hsf-1*^{+/+} and *Hsf-1*^{-/-} mice. Celastrol provided significant protection against gentamicin-induced hair cell death in both *Hsf-1*^{+/+} and *Hsf-1*^{-/-} utricles (3-way ANOVA $F_{1,59} = 34.24$, $P < 0.001$). These data indicate that the protective effect of celastrol does not require Hsf-1.

Celastrol induces HSP32 expression in the absence of Hsf-1. As *Hsf-1*^{-/-} utricles were protected by celastrol, we next examined whether celastrol induces HSP expression in the absence of Hsf-1. HSP70 and HSP32/HO-1 mRNA levels were analyzed in *Hsf-1*^{+/+} and *Hsf-1*^{-/-} utricles treated with celastrol (Figure 2b). In *Hsf-1*^{+/+} utricles, celastrol resulted in ~100-fold increase in HSP70 mRNA expression and ~17-fold increase in HSP32/HO-1 mRNA. Celastrol did not induce HSP70 in *Hsf-1*^{-/-} utricles. However, celastrol did induce HSP32/HO-1 mRNA

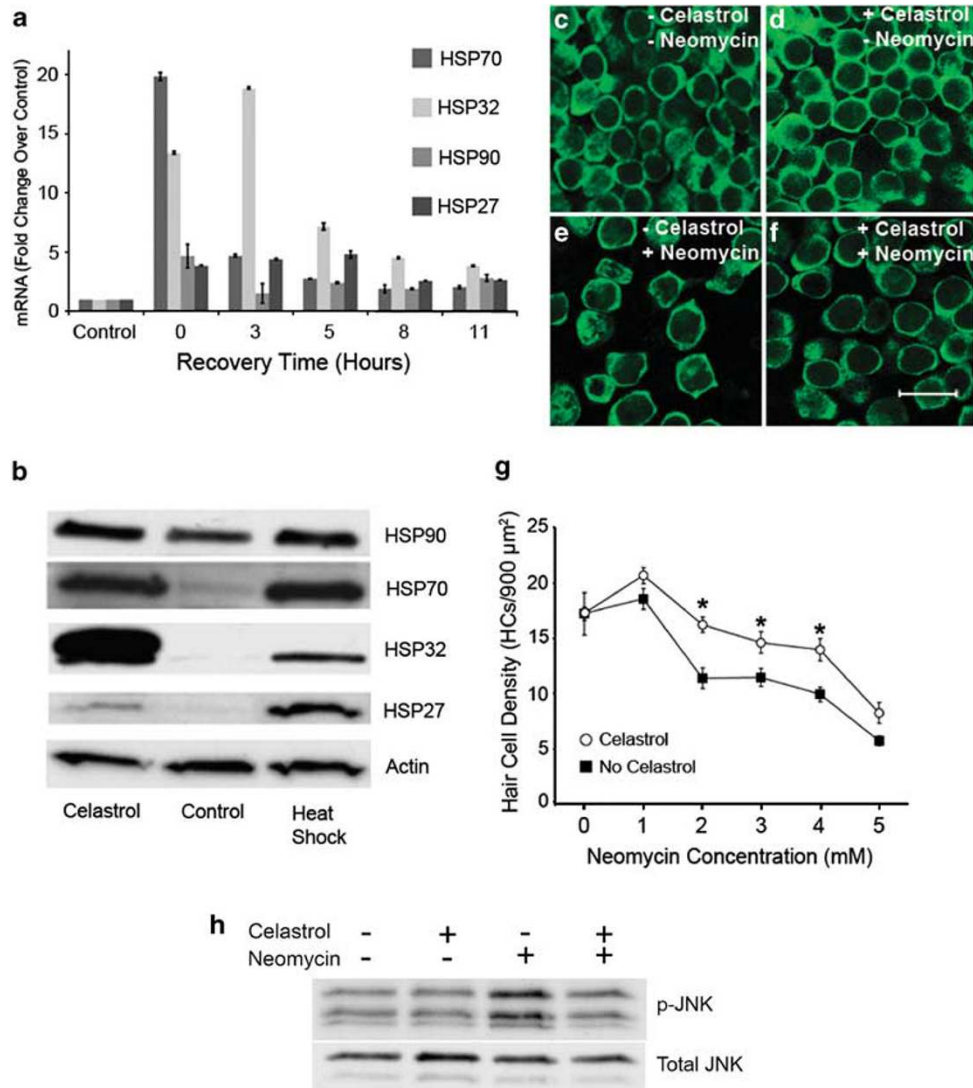


Figure 1 Celastrol induces HSPs and inhibits aminoglycoside-induced hair cell death. **(a)** RT-PCR analysis of HSP mRNA expression. Utricles were treated with (or without) celastrol for 3 h and allowed to recover for 0–11 h. Celastrol resulted in robust upregulation of HSP70 and HSP32/HO-1 mRNA levels relative to control utricles. More modest upregulation of HSP90 and HSP27 mRNA were observed with celastrol. Error bars represent S.E.M. on real-time qRT-PCRs performed in triplicate. **(b)** Western blot analysis of celastrol-mediated HSP induction. Utricles treated with a 43°C heat shock were used for comparison. Celastrol induced HSP70 expression levels that were comparable to those induced by heat shock. Celastrol-mediated HSP32 induction was greater than that induced by heat shock. **(c and g)** Celastrol inhibits aminoglycoside-induced hair cell death. **(c)** Control utricles display normal hair cell densities. **(d)** Celastrol does not decrease hair cell viability. **(e)** Neomycin results in a significant loss of hair cells. **(f)** Celastrol inhibits neomycin-induced hair cell death. **(g)** Celastrol inhibits neomycin-induced hair cell death across the dose–response relationship (2-way ANOVA $F_{1,132} = 28.916, P < 0.001$). **(h)** Celastrol inhibits aminoglycoside-induced JNK activation. JNK activation was analyzed by phosphorylation status. Celastrol (1.5 μM for 3 h) does not result in JNK activation. Neomycin resulted in robust JNK activation relative to basal levels. Neomycin-induced JNK activation is inhibited by celastrol. Scale bar in **f** = 20 μM. Asterisks in **g** denote a significant difference in neomycin-induced hair cell death between celastrol-treated and untreated utricles by *post hoc* tests

in *Hsf-1*^{-/-} utricles. Thus, although Hsf-1 is required for celastrol-mediated induction of HSP70, it is not required for induction of HSP32/HO-1.

Celastrol induces Nrf2 expression and transcriptional activation of Nrf2 downstream target genes. Celastrol can induce expression of cytoprotective antioxidant genes via activation of the transcription factor Nrf-2 (NF-E2-related factor-2).²² In order to determine whether celastrol induces Nrf2 activation in utricles, explants were incubated in celastrol and examined for Nrf-2 mRNA levels (Figure 3a).

Celastrol resulted in ~3-fold increase in Nrf2 mRNA expression. Immunocytochemistry was used to examine Nrf2 expression and cellular localization after celastrol treatment (Figures 3b–g). In control utricles, Nrf2 was located primarily in the cytoplasm (Figures 3c and d). Treatment with celastrol resulted in an increase in total cellular Nrf2 immunoreactivity as well as an increase in nuclear Nrf2, suggesting translocation of Nrf2 to the nuclei of hair cells (Figures 3f and g). In order to further examine celastrol-mediated Nrf2 activation, we analyzed expression levels of four other Nrf2 target genes after treatment with

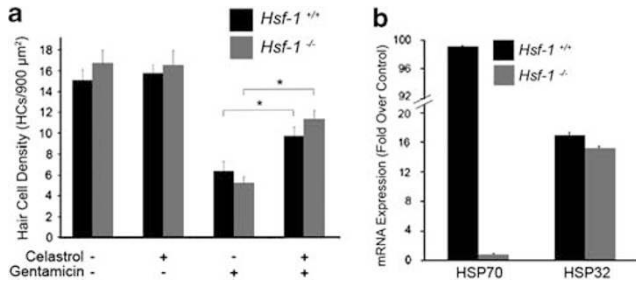


Figure 2 Hsf-1 is not required for celastrol-mediated protection or HSP32/HO-1 induction. (a) Utricles from *Hsf-1*^{+/+} and *Hsf-1*^{-/-} mice were treated with celastrol (1.5 μM for 3 h) and/or gentamicin (5 mM for 24 h). Celastrol did not result in loss of hair cells in utricles from either *Hsf-1*^{+/+} or *Hsf-1*^{-/-} mice. Gentamicin resulted in significant hair cell loss in utricles of both genotypes. Celastrol inhibited gentamicin-induced hair cell death in both *Hsf-1*^{+/+} and *Hsf-1*^{-/-} utricles (3-way ANOVA $F_{1,59} = 34.24$, $P < 0.001$). (b) Celastrol induces HSP32/HO-1 expression in the absence of Hsf-1. Utricles from *Hsf-1*^{-/-} mice and their wild-type littermates were incubated in celastrol for 3 h before RNA extraction. Celastrol resulted in ~100-fold increase in HSP70 mRNA expression in utricles from *Hsf-1*^{+/+} mice, but it did not result in increased HSP70 mRNA in utricles from *Hsf-1*^{-/-} mice. In contrast, celastrol treatment resulted in similar increases in HSP32/HO-1 mRNA levels in utricles of both *Hsf-1*^{+/+} and *Hsf-1*^{-/-} mice. Error bars represent S.E.M. on real-time qRT-PCRs performed in triplicate

celastrol. Nrf2 transcriptionally activates a number of antioxidant genes, including HSP32/HO-1, glutathione S-transferase mu 1 (*Gstm1*), NAD(P)H:quinone oxidoreductase 1 (NQO1), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase (UGT), and gamma-glutamyl cysteine ligase catalytic subunit (*GCLC*).²³ mRNA levels of Nrf2 target genes were analyzed in control and celastrol-treated utricles by quantitative real-time RT-PCR (Figure 3h). mRNA levels of all four Nrf2 target genes increased in response to celastrol treatment. These data provide additional evidence that celastrol activates Nrf2, and they suggest that celastrol induction of HSP32/HO-1 in the absence of Hsf-1 may occur through activation of Nrf-2.

HSP32/HO-1 is required for the protective effect of celastrol. We next investigated the role of HSP32/HO-1 in celastrol's protective effect against aminoglycoside-induced hair cell death by using an HSP32/HO-1 inhibitor, zinc protoporphyrin IX (ZnPPIX). In order to account for protection conferred by celastrol-induced HSP70, this experiment was performed using utricles from both wild-type (*HSP70*^{+/+}) and *HSP70* knockout (*HSP70*^{-/-}) mice. Utricles from mice of both genotypes were cultured in (1) control media, (2) celastrol plus ZnPPIX, (3) gentamicin, (4) celastrol plus gentamicin, or (5) celastrol plus gentamicin and ZnPPIX (Figure 4a). Culturing utricles in celastrol plus ZnPPIX did not reduce hair cell viability. Utricles exposed to gentamicin had significant hair cell loss. Celastrol significantly inhibited gentamicin-induced hair cell death in utricles of both genotypes. The HSP32/HO-1 inhibitor ZnPPIX abolished celastrol's protective effect against aminoglycoside-induced hair cell death in both *HSP70*^{+/+} and *HSP70*^{-/-} utricles (1-way ANOVA $F_{1,29} = 26.35$, $P < 0.0001$). These data indicate that the protective effect of celastrol does not require HSP70, but it does require HSP32/HO-1.

HSP32/HO-1 inhibits both aminoglycoside-induced hair cell death and JNK activation. Next we used the HSP32/HO-1 inducer cobalt protoporphyrin IX (CoPPIX) to examine whether HSP32/HO-1 induction alone is protective. Utricles were treated with CoPPIX for 12 h before exposure to neomycin for 24 h (Figure 4b). Neomycin resulted in significant hair cell death, which was inhibited by CoPPIX (2-way ANOVA $F_{1,9} = 10.36$, $P < 0.011$).

Our data indicate that both heat shock (data not shown) and celastrol inhibit aminoglycoside-induced JNK activation. CoPPIX was used to determine whether HSP32/HO-1 alone can inhibit JNK activation. Utricles were incubated in CoPPIX (20 μM) for 12 h and then treated with neomycin (Figure 4c). Control and CoPPIX-treated utricles displayed little JNK activation (Figure 4c, lanes 1 and 2). Neomycin resulted in a robust increase in JNK phosphorylation (Figure 4c, lane 3), which was inhibited by CoPPIX (Figure 4c, lane 4). These data indicate that HSP32/HO-1 alone inhibits pro-apoptotic JNK signaling in aminoglycoside-treated hair cells. Taken together with the previous experiments, these data indicate that HSP32/HO-1 is the major mediator of celastrol-induced protection.

CO inhibits aminoglycoside-induced hair cell death. HSP32/HO-1 catalysis of heme results in the production of CO, which is cytoprotective in a variety of systems.²⁴ We utilized the CO donor tricarbonyldichlororuthenium (II) dimer (CORM2) to further investigate the mechanisms underlying HSP32/HO-1-mediated protection. Utricles were cultured in neomycin and CORM2 (Figure 4d). CORM2 provided significant protection against neomycin-induced hair cell death (1-way ANOVA $F_{1,25} = 79.29$, $P < 0.0001$), suggesting that the protective effect of celastrol-induced HSP32/HO-1 expression may be mediated (at least in part) by HSP32/HO-1-induced CO production.

Celastrol inhibits aminoglycoside-induced hearing loss *in vivo*. Our overall goal is to develop a clinical co-therapy to inhibit aminoglycoside-induced hearing loss in humans. Therefore, we next examined celastrol's effect on hearing loss caused by systemic aminoglycoside exposure in adult mice. Hearing thresholds were measured using auditory brainstem response (ABR) recordings before and after aminoglycoside treatment. Threshold shifts are reported as the difference between pretreatment thresholds and post-treatment thresholds. Thresholds were analyzed for several frequencies across the normal range of hearing sensitivity in mice. Mice received either: (1) Celastrol vehicle (cremophor/PBS, see Materials and Methods for details) and kanamycin vehicle (saline), (2) Celastrol (plus saline), (3) kanamycin (plus celastrol vehicle), or (4) Celastrol and kanamycin (Figure 5, top panel). Mice receiving kanamycin alone had significant hearing loss at all frequencies tested, with mean threshold shifts ranging from 28 dB (at 4 kHz) to 63 dB (at 32 kHz). Celastrol significantly reduced kanamycin-induced hearing loss (RM-ANOVA, $F_{3,12} = 104.77$, $P < 0.0001$, $n = 16$).

Celastrol inhibits aminoglycoside-induced cochlear hair cell death *in vivo*. In order to determine whether celastrol

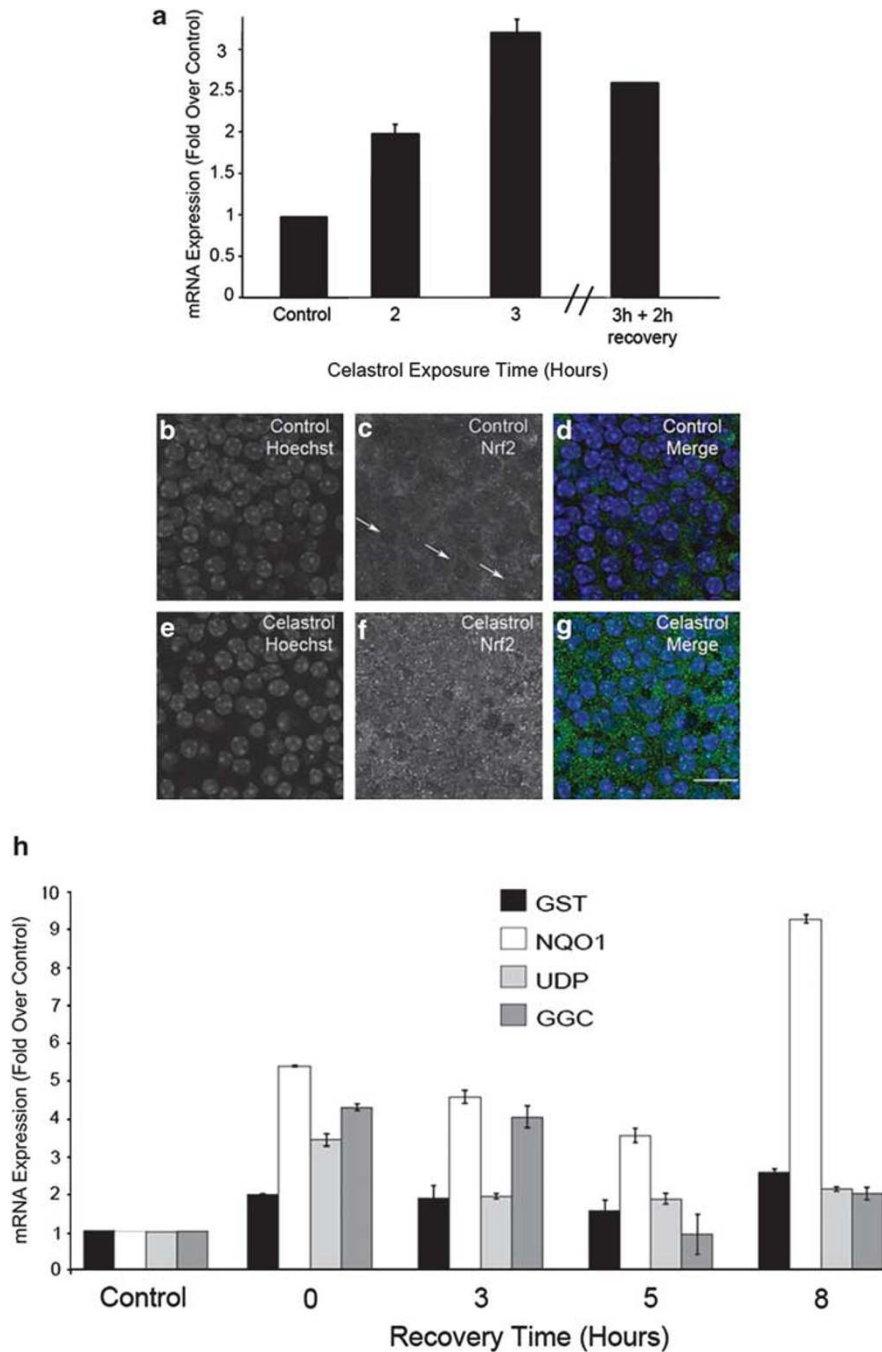


Figure 3 Celastrol induces Nrf2 activation. (a) RT-PCR analysis of Nrf2 mRNA levels in response to celastrol. Nrf2 mRNA expression peaked after 3 h of celastrol incubation and declined thereafter. Error bars represent S.E.M. on real-time qRT-PCRs performed in triplicate. (b–g) Nrf2 immunolocalization. Hair cell nuclei were labeled with Hoescht. (b–d) In control utricles Nrf2 is localized to the hair cell cytosol, and the nuclei appear as dark voids (arrows in c). (e–g) Celastrol results in increased Nrf2 immunoreactivity as well as Nrf2 translocation to the nucleus. Scale bar in g = 20 μM. (h) qRT-PCR analysis of Nrf2 transcriptional targets. GST, NQO1, UDP, and GGC expression were all increased in celastrol-treated utricles relative to control levels. Error bars represent S.E.M. on real-time qRT-PCRs performed in triplicate

inhibits cochlear hair cell death caused by systemic aminoglycoside exposure, cochleas were harvested from mice after ABR post-testing. Cochleas were dissected into apical, middle, and basal half-turns. Cochlear hair cells were labeled using an antibody against Myosin VIIa. A reference mouse cochlea is shown to demonstrate the normal cochlear architecture of three rows of outer hair cells and a single row

of inner hair cells (Figure 5, lower panel). Aminoglycoside damage resulted in a stereotypical gradient of cochlear hair cell death in which hair cells in the basal turn are more susceptible to death than hair cells in the apical turn, and outer hair cells are more susceptible than inner hair cells. Outer hair cell loss was extensive in all three cochlear turns of kanamycin-treated mice (Figures 5a–c). The middle and

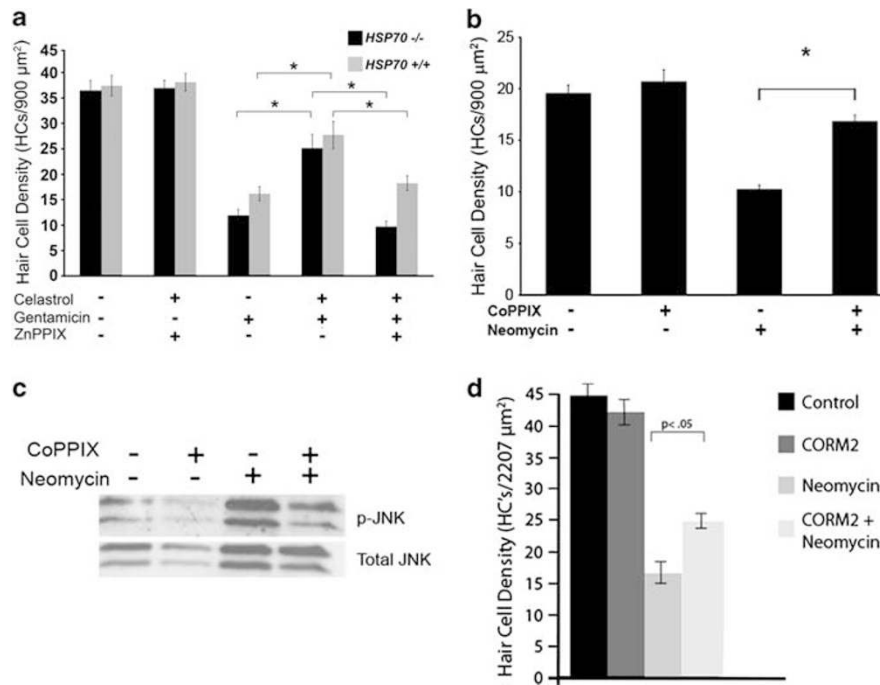


Figure 4 HSP32/HO-1 is the major mediator of celastrol's protective effect. (a) HSP32/HO-1 is required for the protective effect of celastrol. Utricles from both *HSP70*^{-/-} and *HSP70*^{+/+} mice were treated with celastrol and the HSP32/HO-1 inhibitor ZnPPiX. Gentamicin resulted in significant hair cell death in utricles of both genotypes. Celastrol inhibited gentamicin-induced hair cell death in both *HSP70*^{-/-} and *HSP70*^{+/+} utricles. ZnPPiX abolished the protective effect of celastrol in both *HSP70*^{-/-} and *HSP70*^{+/+} utricles (1-way ANOVA $F_{1,29} = 26.35$, $P < 0.0001$). Asterisks indicate significance ($P < 0.05$) by *post hoc* analysis. (b) HSP32/HO-1 inhibits aminoglycoside-induced hair cell death. Utricles were treated with the HSP32/HO-1 inducer CoPPIX. HSP32/HO-1 induction inhibited aminoglycoside-induced hair cell death (2-way ANOVA $F_{1,9} = 10.36$, $P < 0.011$). (c) HSP32/HO-1 inhibits aminoglycoside-induced JNK activation. Neomycin increased JNK activation, and this activation was inhibited by CoPPIX. (d) CO inhibits aminoglycoside-induced hair cell death. Utricles were treated with CORM2, a CO-releasing molecule. CORM2 partially inhibited neomycin-induced hair cell death (1-way ANOVA $F_{1,25} = 79.29$, $P < 0.0001$)

basal cochlear turns of kanamycin-treated mice showed complete loss of outer hair cells, while the inner hair cells remained largely intact (Figures 5b and c). Celastrol protected outer hair cells in the middle and apical cochlear turns (Figures 5d and e), but it was not protective in the basal turn (Figure 5f). These data indicate that celastrol protects against aminoglycoside-induced cochlear hair cell death *in vivo*.

Discussion

We previously showed that HSP induction has a significant protective effect against aminoglycoside-induced hair cell death.^{13–15} Here we have examined the protective effect of celastrol, a pharmacological inducer of HSPs and antioxidant genes, against aminoglycoside-induced hair cell death and hearing loss. Celastrol induced HSP70 and HSP32/HO-1, and it inhibited aminoglycoside-induced hair cell death in utricles. Moreover, celastrol inhibited aminoglycoside ototoxicity in mice receiving systemic kanamycin treatment. HSP32/HO-1 is both necessary and sufficient for celastrol-mediated protection.

Celastrol induces HSP32/HO-1 independently of Hsf-1. Celastrol induces Hsf-1 DNA binding and hyperphosphorylation, resulting in HSP expression.¹⁹ The HSP32/HO-1 gene promoter contains a functional Hsf-1-

binding site that results in transcriptional activation in response to heat shock.²⁵ Our mRNA and protein expression analyses indicate that celastrol induces HSP32/HO-1 and HSP70 expression in utricles. The mechanisms by which celastrol induces HSP expression remain unclear, however, gene and protein expression analyses indicate that celastrol functions as an HSP90 inhibitor.²⁶ HSP90 inhibitors are well-known inducers of HSP expression through derepression of Hsf-1 transcriptional activity.^{19,22} However, our data indicate that Hsf-1 is not required for celastrol-mediated protection against aminoglycoside-induced hair cell death. In the absence of Hsf-1, celastrol still induced HSP32/HO-1 and inhibited hair cell death. This finding is consistent with a recent report that HSP32/HO-1 was still induced by heat shock in the presence of an Hsf-1 inhibitor in cardiac myocytes.²⁷

Our data suggest that Hsf-1-independent induction of HSP32/HO-1 may be mediated by Nrf2, another transcription factor that can transactivate HSP32/HO-1 expression.²² Under normal conditions Nrf2 is negatively bound by Keap1 in the cytosol, where it is targeted for ubiquitination and proteosomal degradation. When exposed to an oxidant or cellular stress, modifications in Keap1 disrupt Nrf2 ubiquitination, resulting in increased Nrf2 protein levels and translocation to the nucleus.²⁸ Our data indicate that celastrol increases Nrf2 immunoreactivity and induces Nrf2 translocation to the nucleus, suggesting activation of Nrf2 transcriptional activity.

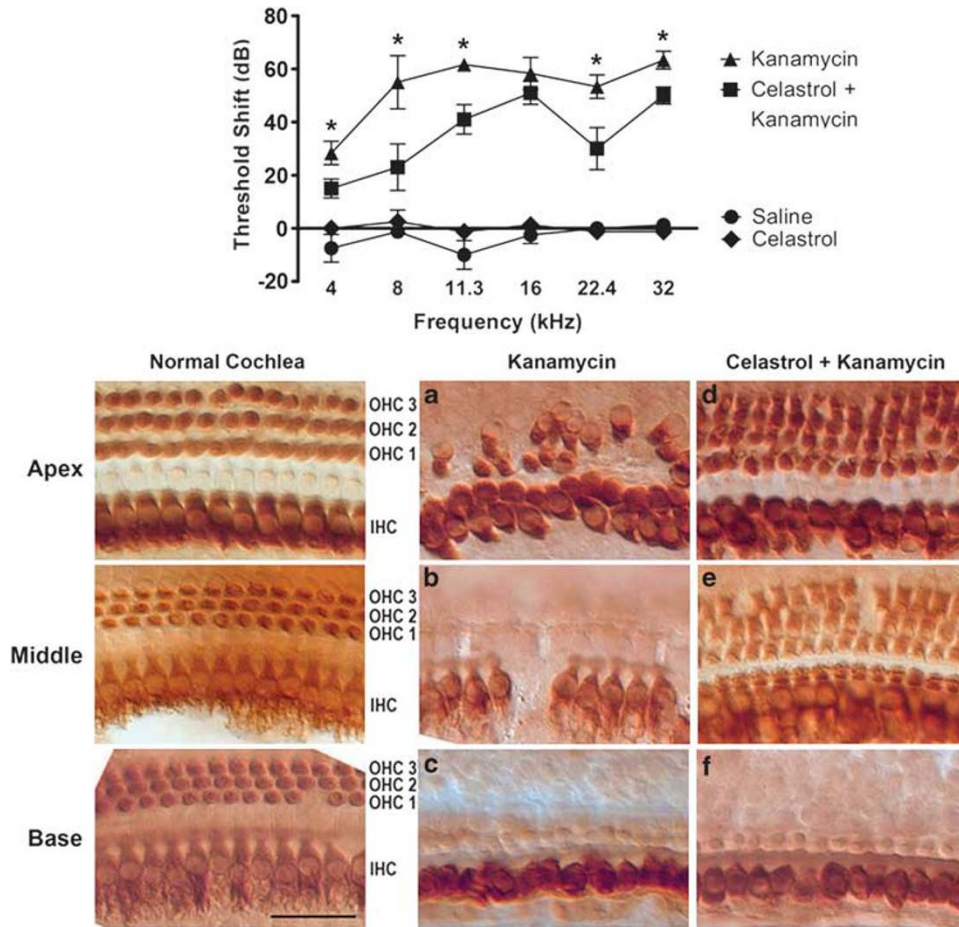


Figure 5 Celastrol inhibits aminoglycoside-induced hearing loss and hair cell death *in vivo*. Top panel: hearing testing via ABR analysis was used to determine whether celastrol inhibits aminoglycoside-induced hearing loss *in vivo*. Pre-test ABR thresholds were determined, then mice received daily injections of celastrol and/or kanamycin for 14 days. ABR hearing thresholds were again measured 3 weeks after the final injections, and data are reported as threshold shifts (that is, the difference between pre-test and post-test thresholds). Mice treated with kanamycin showed significant hearing losses (threshold shifts) at all frequencies tested. Mice treated with celastrol plus kanamycin had significantly smaller threshold shifts than mice given kanamycin alone (RM-ANOVA, $F_{3,12} = 104.77$, $P < 0.0001$, $n = 16$). Asterisks indicate significance ($P < 0.05$) by *post hoc* analysis. Lower panel: celastrol inhibits aminoglycoside-induced cochlear hair cell death *in vivo*. Myosin VIIa immunohistochemistry was used to label hair cells in cochleas of mice treated with kanamycin and celastrol. The normal mouse cochlea (shown for reference) contains a single row of inner hair cells (IHC) and three rows of outer hair cells (OHC 1–3). (a–c) The cochlea of a mouse treated with kanamycin shows some loss of outer hair cells in the apex (a) and total loss of outer hair cells in the middle (b) and base (c). Occasional loss of inner hair cells is also evident (b). (d and e) The cochlea of a mouse treated with kanamycin plus celastrol retains of the majority of outer hair cells in the apical and middle turns, and all inner hair cells are present. (f) Celastrol did not protect outer hair cells in the basal turn of the cochlea. Scale bar = 30 μm

Moreover, celastrol induced mRNA expression of other Nrf2 target genes. Thus, celastrol-mediated HSP32/HO-1 induction may be via Nrf2 activation.

HSP32/HO-1 is the major mediator of the protective effect of celastrol. As celastrol is a potent inducer of HSP32/HO-1, we examined whether HSP32/HO-1 is required for the protective effect of celastrol. ZnPPiX is a small molecule inhibitor of HSP32/HO-1 activity.²⁹ ZnPPiX abolished celastrol's protective effect against aminoglycoside-induced hair cell death, indicating that HSP32/HO-1 is required for celastrol-induced cytoprotection. The specific mechanisms by which HSP32/HO-1 confers protection are unclear. Our data using the CO donor CORM2 indicate that CO inhibits aminoglycoside-induced hair cell death, suggesting that HSP32/HO-1-mediated CO production may have a role in celastrol's protective effect. CO has important

roles in intracellular signaling, and it can protect against mitochondrial dysfunction and oxidative stress.³⁰ CO interacts with Complex IV of the electron transport chain, inducing a backup of electrons at Complex III, resulting in low levels of superoxide production. This low-level ROS production is thought to act as a preconditioning stress for further insults.³¹

Mechanisms of celastrol-mediated protection. Our data suggest that the protective effect of celastrol occurs via HSP32-mediated inhibition of JNK activation. The importance of JNK as a mediator of aminoglycoside-induced hair cell death has been established by several studies showing that inhibition of JNK is sufficient to inhibit aminoglycoside-induced hair cell death and hearing loss.^{7,10} The mechanisms by which aminoglycosides activate JNK

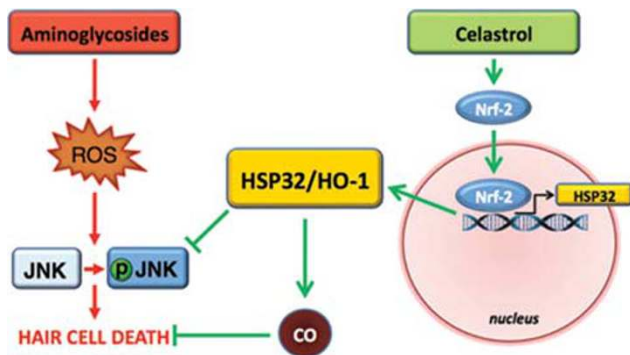


Figure 6 Potential mechanisms of celastrol-mediated protection against aminoglycoside-induced hair cell death. Aminoglycoside antibiotics result in increased ROS production and pro-apoptotic JNK activation in hair cells. Celastrol activates the Nrf2-transcription factor and induces HSP32/HO-1. HSP32/HO-1 inhibits pro-apoptotic JNK activation and hair cell death, possibly through the action of CO

signaling in hair cells are unclear. However, it is well established that aminoglycoside exposure results in generation of ROS in hair cells,⁶ and data from other systems indicate that ROS are activators of JNK.³²

Both heat shock and celastrol resulted in induction of HSP70 and HSP32/HO-1. In addition, both heat shock (data not shown) and celastrol inhibited aminoglycoside-induced JNK phosphorylation. HSP70 is a potent inhibitor of JNK phosphorylation.³³ Therefore, in wild-type mice, HSP70 may have a role in the protective effect of celastrol against aminoglycoside-induced ototoxicity via inhibition of JNK phosphorylation. However, HSP70 is not required for the protective effect of celastrol, as celastrol was protective in utricles from both *HSP70*^{-/-} and *Hsf-1*^{-/-} mice.

Our data suggest that HSP32/HO-1 is both necessary and sufficient for celastrol-mediated protection. Inhibition of HSP32/HO-1 using ZnPIX abolished the protective effect of celastrol. Moreover, induction of HSP32/HO-1 using CoPIX inhibited aminoglycoside-induced JNK activation and hair cell death. HSP32/HO-1 is associated with increased antioxidant activity and ROS scavenging via its downstream products bilirubin and CO.³⁰ Our data using CORM2 indicate that CO is protective against aminoglycoside-induced hair cell death. Therefore, HSP32/HO-1-mediated CO production may inhibit ROS formation upstream of JNK activation in hair cells. Taken together, our data are consistent with a model in which the protective effect of celastrol occurs via Nrf-2-mediated induction of HSP32/HO-1. HSP32/HO-1 inhibits JNK activation, possibly via its generation of CO, which is itself protective (Figure 6).

Towards development of a co-therapy to prevent ototoxic drug-induced hearing loss. Mice treated with celastrol had significantly less hearing loss and more hair cell survival compared with those treated with kanamycin alone, suggesting that celastrol may hold potential as a co-therapy aimed at preventing aminoglycoside-induced hearing loss in humans. Celastrol is one of several pharmacologically active compounds in extracts of *T. wilfordii*, also known as Thunder

of God Vine (*lei gong teng* in China). Extracts of this vine have been used for many years in traditional Chinese medicine.²⁰ Although purified celastrol itself has not yet been studied in clinical trials, there have been several studies showing the safety and efficacy of extracts of *T. wilfordii*. Ethyl acetate extracts of *T. wilfordii* were entered into phase I trials in 2001.³⁴ Doses up to 570 mg/day of extract were well-tolerated, and doses of 360 mg/day were associated with clinical improvement of the symptoms of rheumatoid arthritis.³⁴ In another trial, rheumatoid arthritis patients receiving extracts of *T. wilfordii* showed greater improvement in symptoms and reduction in inflammatory interleukin-6 levels than those receiving sulfasalazine.³⁵ *T. wilfordii* extract also inhibits transplant rejection and renal dysfunction in kidney transplant patients.³⁶ Although additional clinical data are necessary to assess the safety and efficacy of celastrol, these initial studies suggest that celastrol may be well-tolerated and effective in humans.

Similar to aminoglycosides, cisplatin is a highly efficacious drug with significant ototoxic side effects. Cisplatin is an anticancer drug that is widely used to treat a variety of solid tumors. Induction of HSP32/HO-1 and the products of heme catalysis, CO and bilirubin protect auditory cells from cisplatin-induced apoptosis.¹⁶ Our unpublished data indicate that celastrol also attenuates hair cell death caused by a moderate dose of cisplatin. These data suggest that celastrol may also hold promise as a co-therapy for the inhibition of hearing loss caused by cisplatin.

In summary, our data indicate that celastrol holds potential as a clinical co-therapy aimed at preventing aminoglycoside-induced ototoxicity. Celastrol activates both HSP32/HO-1 and HSP70. HSP32/HO-1 is the primary mediator of celastrol's protective effect.

Materials and Methods

Model system. Our studies utilize whole-organ cultures of utricles from adult mice. The utricle is a vestibular organ, and the hair cells of the utricle are similar in both structure and function to the hair cells in the organ of Corti. Adult mammalian cochlear hair cells do not survive well *in vitro* using current culture techniques, and the hair cells of the mouse utricle are sensitive to death from exposure to the same therapeutic drugs that kill cochlear hair cells.^{7,37} In addition, the cellular mechanisms underlying ototoxic hair cell death and survival are similar for both utricular and cochlear hair cells.^{2,3,15,38} The utricle model system is currently the best-characterized *in vitro* preparation for studies of adult mammalian hair cells.³⁷

Animals. All mice were euthanized by either overdose of Nembutal (Abbot Laboratories, North Chicago, IL, USA) or CO₂ inhalation followed by decapitation. Utricles were dissected as previously described.³⁷ Animals were housed in the central animal care facility at the Medical University of South Carolina, and all experimental procedures and protocols were approved by the MUSC Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee.

CBA/J Mice. Adult CBA/J mice (4–6 weeks of age) were purchased from Harlan (Indianapolis, IN, USA) and housed in the MUSC animal care facility.

***Hsf-1*^{-/-} mice.** *Hsf-1*^{-/-} mice were the gift of Dr. Margaret Lomax, who backcrossed the original *Hsf-1*^{-/-} mice (on the mixed genetic background C,129X1 (129X1/SvJ × BALB/c³⁹) onto the CBA/CaJ (The Jackson Laboratory, Bar Harbor, ME, USA) background for at least four generations. At MUSC, the mice were backcrossed for additional 4–5 generations. *Hsf-1*^{-/-} mice were generated by replacing a 1.8-kb genomic fragment with a 2-kb *NEO* insert using a gene targeting vector for *Hsf-1*.³⁹ Litters were obtained from heterozygote breeding. Mice were genotyped 21 days after birth. Tail clips (1 mm) were lysed using DirectPCR Lysis

Reagent (Viagen Biotech 101-T, Los Angeles, CA, USA). Crude DNA from tail lysates was used in one-step PCR genotyping (TaqMan Core Reagent Kit, Applied Biosystems N808-0228, Foster City, CA, USA; Mastercycler, Eppendorf 5333, Hamburg, Germany). Primers were as follows: Forward Hsf-1 primer 5'-A GACCTGTCCTGTGTGCCTAGC-3', reverse Hsf-1 primer 5'-CAGTTCA ACTGCCTACACAGACC-3', yielding a 562-bp product of the Hsf-1 gene; forward NEO primer 5'-AAGTATCCATCATGGCTGATGC-3', reverse NEO primer 5'-TAGCCAACGCTATGCTCTGATA-3', yielding a 339-bp product of the inserted NEO gene.

HSP70.1/3^{-/-} mice. HSP70.1/3^{-/-} mice were obtained from the Mutant Mouse Regional Resource Center at the University of California, Davis. HSP70.1/3^{-/-} mice have a targeted deletion of both HSP70.1 and HSP70.3.⁴⁰ Both genes are on mouse chromosome 17 separated by 11 kb of genomic DNA. This fragment has been replaced by a 3.1-kb *neo* gene, driven by the RNA polymerase II promoter. These mice are on a mixed C57BL/6 × 129SvJ background, and homozygote knockouts are viable and fertile. Thus, litters were obtained through homozygote breeding. Wild-type B6/129SF2 mice were purchased from the Jackson Laboratory and used as strain controls.

Utricle cultures. Utricles from adult mice were dissected under sterile conditions and cultured free-floating (4–6 utricles/well) in 24-well tissue culture plates as previously described.³⁷ Culture medium consisted of Basal Medium Eagle (Sigma, St. Louis, MO, USA) supplemented with Earle's Balanced Salt Solution (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA) (2 : 1 v/v), 5% fetal bovine serum (Invitrogen) and 50 U/ml penicillin G (Sigma). Utricles pretreated with celastrol (Calbiochem, San Diego, CA, USA) were incubated in 1.5 μM celastrol in culture medium for 3 h and allowed to recover in culture medium for 5 h. Following recovery, CBA/J utricles were exposed to varying concentrations of neomycin (1–5 mM) (Sigma) in culture medium in an incubator at 37°C and 5% CO₂ for 24 h. Neomycin is not toxic to hair cells from *Hsf-1^{-/-}* and *HSP70.1/3^{-/-}* mice because these knockout strains contain a neomycin resistance gene (*Neo*), which has been inserted into the target gene locus.^{39,40} The *Neo* gene encodes an aminoglycoside kinase class-II enzyme (APH(3')-II), which modifies neomycin, kanamycin, and other aminoglycosides at the 3'-hydroxyl group. Gentamicin lacks this functional group and therefore is not a substrate for APH(3')-II.⁴¹ Utricles from *Hsf-1^{-/-}* and *HSP70.1/3^{-/-}* mice were pretreated with celastrol for 3 h and allowed to recover for 5 h before being exposed to 5 mM gentamicin sulfate (Sigma) in culture medium, for 24 h at 37°C and 5% CO₂.

ZnPPiX. Utricles from *HSP70.1/3^{-/-}* or *HSP70.1/3^{+/+}* mice were pretreated with celastrol for 3 h and allowed to recover for 5 h before being exposed to 5 mM gentamicin sulfate (Sigma) in culture medium, for 24 h at 37°C and 5% CO₂. Some utricles were maintained in the HSP32 inhibitor ZnPPiX (10 μM) (Frontier Scientific, Logan, UT, USA) for the entire culture period.

CoPPiX. Utricles from CBA/J mice were pretreated with the HSP32/HO-1 inducer CoPPiX (20 μM) (Frontier Scientific) for 12 h before being exposed to 2 mM neomycin in culture medium for 12 h at 37°C and 5% CO₂.

Tricarbonyldichlororuthenium (II) dimer. Utricles from CBA/J mice were co-cultured with the CO donor tricarbonyldichlororuthenium (II) dimer (50 μM) (Sigma) and 2 mM neomycin sulfate in culture medium for 24 h at 37°C and 5% CO₂.

Western blot analyses. Utricles (8–10 per condition) were homogenized in RIPA cell lysis buffer (150 mM NaCl, 1 mM ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA), 1% NP-40, 0.25% Na deoxycholate, 0.1% SDS, and 1 mM NaVO₄ in PBS) supplemented with Protease Inhibitor Cocktail Set III 10 mM (Calbiochem). Protein lysates were subjected to SDS-PAGE using 4–15% Tris-HCl gels (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA, USA), then transferred onto PVDF membranes (Millipore, Billerica, MA, USA). Primary antibodies for HSP90, HSP70, HSP32 and HSP27 (Cell Signaling, Danvers, MA, USA; 1 : 1000), and secondary antibodies, Immun-Star Goat Anti-Mouse-HRP Conjugate (#170–5047, Bio-Rad 1 : 2000) and Immun-Star Goat Anti-Rabbit-HRP Conjugate (#170–5046, Bio-Rad 1 : 2000), were diluted in blocking solution, consisting of 5% milk (Bio-Rad). PVDF membranes were incubated in primary antibodies overnight at 4°C and secondary antibodies for 1–2 h at room temperature. Signal amplification and visualization were achieved using chemiluminescence (SuperSignal West Dura Extended Duration Substrate) using pre-flashed CL-Xposure Film (Pierce Biotechnology, Rockford, IL, USA). Each experiment was repeated 2–4 times with similar results, and a representative blot is shown.

JNK assays. JNK1 and JNK2/3 phosphorylation were analyzed by western blot using a phosphorylation-state specific JNK antibody (# 9255S, Cell Signaling) that specifically recognizes threonine¹⁸³ and tyrosine¹⁸⁵-phosphorylated JNK1 and JNK2/3. After blotting, blots were stripped using Re-Blot Plus Strong Antibody Stripping Solution (Millipore) and re-probed with a total JNK antibody, which recognizes equally well the phosphorylated and non-phosphorylated forms of JNK (#9258, Cell Signaling). There are three JNK genes (JNK1, JNK2, JNK3), each of which undergoes alternative splicing to yield multiple isoforms. Each of the antibodies used is expected to yield three bands, corresponding to the 46 kDa and 52 kDa forms of JNK 1, and the 54 kDa form of both JNK2 and JNK3. Each experiment was repeated twice with similar results, and a representative blot is shown.

Real-time quantitative RT-PCR. For analysis of celastrol-induced changes in mRNA expression, utricles (three per condition) were incubated in 1.5 μM celastrol for 3 h and allowed to recover for 0, 3, 5, 8, or 11 h in culture medium. Control and celastrol-treated utricles were stored in RNeasy RNA Stabilization Reagent (Qiagen, Valencia, CA, USA). Utricles were homogenized in a ground glass homogenizer (Wheaton Science, Millville, NJ, USA), and total RNA was collected using RNeasy Micro (Qiagen). RNA was reverse transcribed using random hexamer primers (TaqMan, Applied Biosystems), and the resulting cDNA was used for SYBR Green (Applied Biosystems) real-time PCR amplification of HSP70, HSP32, HSP90, HSP27, Nrf2, Gstm1, NQO1, UGT, and GCLC. Primer sets are detailed in Table 1. All mRNA analyses were performed in triplicate, and results are reported as fold changes in mRNA levels relative to control (untreated) utricles for each triplicate (mean ± S.E.M.).

Hair cell counts. A double-label immunocytochemistry protocol using calmodulin and calbindin was used for quantification of hair cell density by epi-fluorescence microscopy, as previously described.¹³ In addition anti-Myosin VIIa labeling of utricles was used to determine hair cell density by confocal microscopy. Cultured utricles were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde overnight at 4°C. After fixation utricles were washed in 0.1 M Sorenson's Phosphate Buffer (40 mM Na₂HPO₄/95 mM NaH₂PO₄; pH 7.4) at room temperature. Otoconia were removed using Cal-Ex (Fisher Scientific, Pittsburg, PA, USA) for 2 min at room temperature followed by washes with 0.1 M Sorenson's Phosphate Buffer. Utricles were then treated for

Table 1 Primer sets used for quantitative real-time PCR analyses

Gene	Forward primer	Reverse primer
HSP70	5'-AGGCCAGGGCTGGTACTACT-3'	5'-AATGACCCGAGTTCAGGATG-3'
HSP32	5'-CTCACAGATGGCGTCACTTCGTCA-3'	5'-TTGCCAACAGGAAGCTGAGA-3'
HSP90	5'-GTGCGTGTTCATTCAGCCAC-3'	5'-GCAATTTCTGCCTGAAAGGC-3'
HSP27	5'-GAGAACC GAACGACCGTCC-3'	5'-CCCAATCCTTTGACCTAACGC-3'
Nrf2	5'-CAGTCTTCACTGCCCTCAT-3'	5'-TCTGTCAAGTGTGGCTTCTGG-3'
Gstm1	5'-CCTATGATACTGGGATACTGGAACG-3'	5'-GGAGCGTCACCCATGGTG-3'
NQO1	5'-GCAGGATTTGCCTACACAATATGC-3'	5'-AGTGGTGTATAGAAAGCAAGGCTTC-3'
UGT	5'-GAAGCCTATGTCAACGCC-3'	5'-GCATCATCACCATCGGAA-3'
GCLC	5'-ATCCTCCAGTTCCCTGCACAT-3'	5'-TGTGAATCCAGGGCA-3'
18s	5'-TTCGGAAGTGAAGCCATGATT-3'	5'-TTTCGCTCTGGTCCGTCTTG-3'

10 min at room temperature with 1% sodium borohydride (Sigma). Utricles were washed again in 0.1 M Sorenson's Phosphate Buffer, followed by a 3-h incubation in blocking solution (0.5% fish gelatin/1% bovine serum albumin/0.5% Triton X-100 in PBS). Anti-Myosin VIIa (MYO7A 138-1 from the Developmental Studies Hybridoma Bank, Iowa City, IA, USA; 1:80) was diluted in blocking solution. Utricles were incubated in primary antibody overnight at 4°C, followed by washes with blocking solution. Utricles were then incubated in Alexa 488-conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG (Invitrogen; 1:500) diluted in blocking solution for 3 h in the dark at room temperature. Utricles were washed again in blocking solution and mounted on glass slides using Fluoromount-G (Southern Biotech, Birmingham, AL, USA). Utricles were visualized using a Zeiss Axioplan 2 epi-fluorescent microscope (Carl Zeiss Microimaging, Thornwood, NY, USA), and images were captured using a high-resolution monochrome digital camera (Zeiss Axiocam MR) and imaging software (Zeiss AxioVision). Hair cell counts were performed as previously described.¹³ Briefly, hair cells were counted in each of 4–5 extrastriolar 900 μm^2 areas. These counts were averaged for each utricle and reported as hair cell densities (hair cells per unit area). Some utricles were imaged using a Zeiss LSM 510 LSCM equipped with a $\times 63$ oil objective and $\times 2$ digital zoom.

Whole mount cochlea half-turns. Cochlear hair cells were labeled using a protocol described previously by Taleb *et al*.¹⁵ Cochleas were removed and perfused with ice cold 4% paraformaldehyde for fixation. After perfusion, cochleas were further incubated in 4% paraformaldehyde for 2 h at room temperature. After fixation cochleas were washed for 30 min in PBS before incubation in 0.5 M EDTA with stirring for 3 days at room temperature. Cochleas were washed with PBS and bisected along the mid-modiolar plane using a piece of single-edge razor blade secured in a hemostat. All of the subsequent steps were carried out at 4°C on a nutator. Cochlear halves were incubated in 30% hydrogen peroxide/water/PBS/methanol at a ratio of 1/3/5/1 for 2.5 h to quench endogenous peroxidases. Cochleas were then incubated in blocking solution (2% bovine serum albumin/0.8% normal goat serum/0.4% Triton-X in PBS) overnight. Cochleas were incubated for 4 days with a polyclonal anti-Myosin VIIa antibody (Proteus BioSciences Inc. #25–6790, Ramona, CA, USA; 1:30 diluted in blocking solution) to label hair cells. Cochleas were next washed with blocking solution for 4 h. Biotinylated goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody (Vector Laboratories Inc. #PK-4001, Burlingame, CA, USA) was diluted 1:100 in blocking solution and cochleas were incubated overnight. Following secondary antibody incubation, cochleas were washed with PBS and then incubated in ABC (Vector Labs #PK-4001) overnight. After washing, cochleas were incubated in buffer (Vector Laboratories Inc. #SK-4100) for 20 min before incubation in diaminobenzidine (Vector Laboratories Inc. #SK-4100) for 6 h. Cochleas were then washed once more in PBS before the fine tissue preparation. A microscalpel and iridectomy scissors were used to dissect cochlear halves into apical, middle, and basal half-turns. The osseous spiral lamina, modiolus, stria vascularis, and tectorial membrane were removed, and cochlear half-turns were mounted on glass slides using Fluoromount-G.

Nrf2 localization. Utricles were cultured as above and exposed to 1.5 μM celastrol for 3 h and allowed to recover for 3 h. Control utricles were maintained in culture medium. Utricles were then fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde for 1 h at room temperature, followed by three washes in PBS and 3 h in blocking solution at room temperature. The tissue was incubated in primary antibody against Nrf2 (abCam #31163; 1:100), diluted in blocking solution, overnight at 4°C. Utricles were washed three times in blocking solution before being incubated in Alexa 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (Invitrogen; 1:500) for 3 h at room temperature. Utricles were washed again in blocking solution, and incubated in Hoechst (Millipore; 1.25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$) for 5 min at room temperature to label nuclei. Utricles were mounted as above. Confocal images were obtained using a Zeiss 510 META LSCM. Identical settings for pinhole size, gain, offset, and zoom were used for imaging utricles. For each of two experiments, fluorescence intensity from five random hair cells in each condition (nuclei and whole cells) was quantified using Adobe Photoshop.

Systemic celastrol and kanamycin treatments. A reliable protocol for aminoglycoside-induced hearing loss in mice has been established using the aminoglycoside kanamycin.⁴² Celastrol was dissolved in DMSO at a concentration of 10 mg/ml. Mice received an initial injection of celastrol (4 mg/kg of body weight, i.p.) diluted in 0.25 ml of vehicle (40% cremophor/ethanol 3:1; 60% PBS), 12 h before the first kanamycin injection. Control mice received vehicle alone. Kanamycin was purchased from USB Corporation (Cleveland, OH, USA). Manufacturer's specifications estimated the purity of kanamycin base at 76.5%, after correction for

water and sulfate. Kanamycin powder base was dissolved in 0.9% sterile sodium chloride (saline) (Hospira, Lake Forest, IL, USA) to get a solution of concentration 52.3 mg/ml. This concentration allowed 800 mg/kg of kanamycin (adjusted for water and sulfate) to be delivered subcutaneously to each animal at 0.02 ml/g of body weight. Control mice received saline alone. After the initial celastrol injection, mice were administered once daily injections of celastrol (or vehicle) each morning, followed immediately by an injection of kanamycin (or saline). At 8 h after the morning injections, mice received an additional kanamycin injection, totaling three daily injections (one celastrol and two kanamycin) for each of 14 days.⁴² In general, mice tolerated both celastrol and kanamycin, although one animal receiving kanamycin expired. ABR post-test analysis was performed 3 weeks after the final injection.

Auditory brainstem response. ABRs of adult CBA/J mice were recorded before receiving injections of celastrol and kanamycin. Mice were anesthetized with an intraperitoneal injection of 100 mg/kg ketamine hydrochloride (Fort Dodge Animal Health, Dodge, IO, USA) and 2 mg/kg xylazine hydrochloride (Ben Venue Laboratories, Bedford, OH, USA). All recordings were performed in a sound-isolated chamber, and mice were placed on a warming pad (Deltaphase Isothermal Pad, Braintree Scientific, Braintree MA, USA) to maintain body temperature. ABR testing equipment was purchased from Intelligent Hearing Systems (Miami, FL, USA). ABR recordings were captured by subdermal needle electrodes (FE-7 Grass Technologies, West Warwick, RI, USA) placed as follows: (1) non-inverting electrode at the vertex of the mid-line, (2) inverting electrode over the mastoid of the right ear, and (3) the common electrode on the upper thigh. Stimulus tones were presented at a rate of 19.3/s in free field via a high-frequency transducer (Intelligent Hearing Systems). Responses were filtered at 300–3000 Hz. Stimulus intensity was decreased in 10 dB steps until a response waveform could no longer be identified. Subsequently stimulus intensity was increased in 5 dB steps until a waveform could again be identified. Suprathreshold responses were used as a comparison for determination of the threshold response. Threshold levels were determined from 1024 stimulus presentations, for at least two trials, and all thresholds were determined by a certified audiologist. Animals showing no response to stimulus presentations at the maximum output limits of the transducer were assigned threshold values of 5 dB greater than the output limit of the equipment. All animals were euthanized without recovery from anesthesia after final post-test completion.

Statistical analyses. Data were analyzed by ANOVA with Tukey's multiple comparisons for *post hoc* tests. *P*-values < 0.05 were considered statistically significant. All error bars represent \pm standard error of the mean (S.E.M).

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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