



5th International Electronic Conference on Medicinal Chemistry

1-30 November 2019

chaired by Dr. Jean Jacques Vanden Eynde

sponsored by
 pharmaceuticals

Cytotoxic Activity of Coleon Diterpenoids from *Plectranthus mutabilis* Codd.

Epole Ntungwe^{1,2}, Vera Isca^{1,4}, Joana Tavares¹, Máté Vágvölgyi⁵, Lucilia Saraiva³, Gabriella Spengler⁶, Attila Hunyadi⁵, Patrícia Rijo^{1,4*}

¹CBIOS, ULusófona Lisbon, Portugal

²Department of Biomedical Sciences, Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Alcalá, Spain

³LAQV - Faculty of Pharmacy of University of Porto, Portugal

⁴iMed.ULisboa, Av. Prof. Gama Pinto 1649-003 Lisbon, Portugal

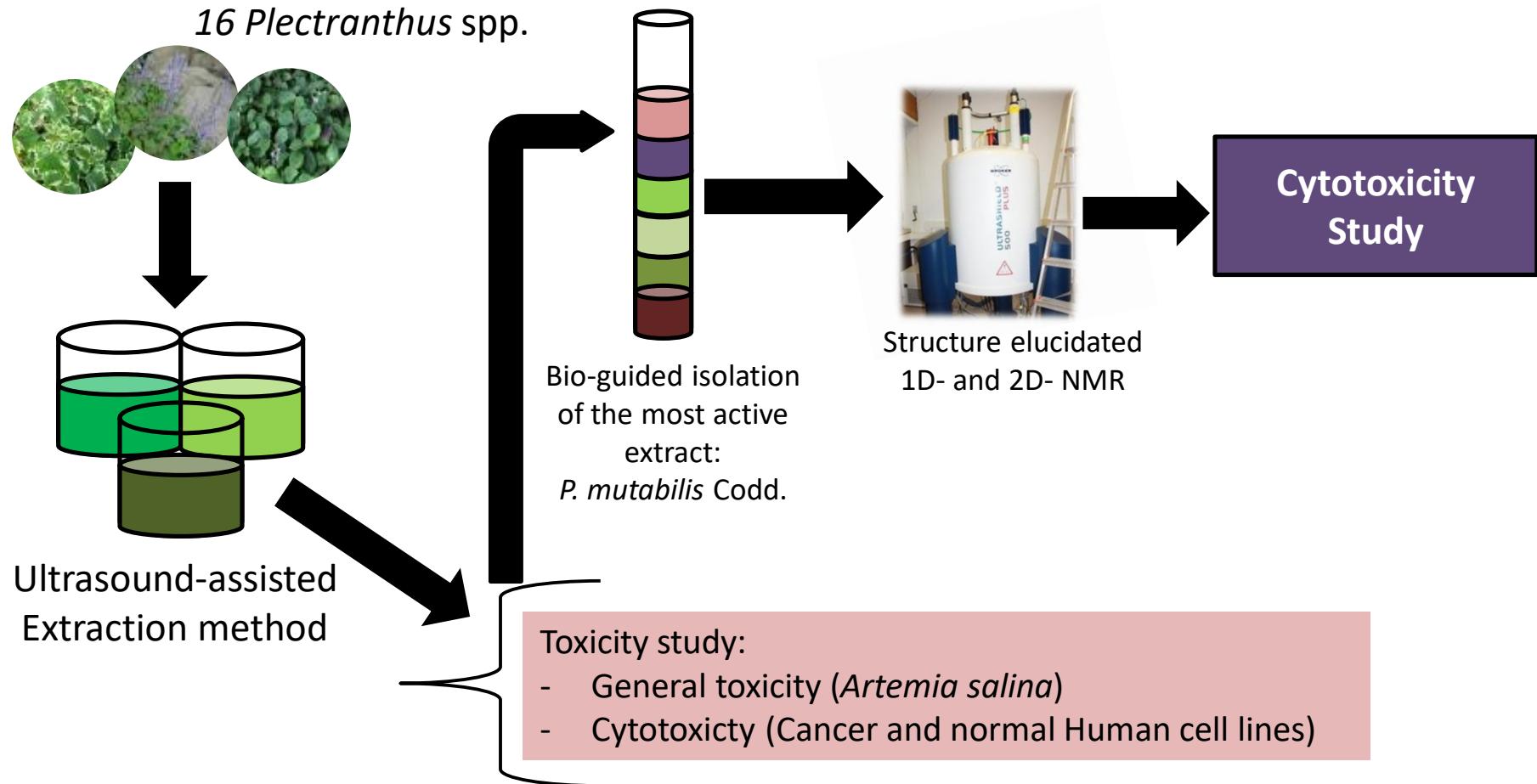
⁵Institute of Pharmacognosy, University of Szeged, Eötvös str. 6. 6720 Szeged, Hungary

⁶Department of Medical Microbiology and Immunobiology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Szeged, H-6720 Szeged

* Corresponding author: patricia.rijo@ulusofona.pt

Cytotoxic Activity of Coleon Diterpenoids from *Plectranthus mutabilis* Codd

Graphical Abstract



5th International Electronic Conference
on Medicinal Chemistry
1-30 November 2019

sponsors:



pharmaceutica

Abstract

Plectranthus plants are known source of abietane diterpenoids with antitumor activity. The objective of this study was to evaluate the biological activity of sixteen *Plectranthus* spp. acetonic extracts and identify the bioactive compounds in the most effective extracts. *P. mutabilis* had the highest extraction yield (30.03%, dry weight % w/w). All extracts were screened for their general toxicity using the *Artemia salina* model [4]. Thus, the antitumor activity of the five most toxic extracts was explored in three different cancer cell lines: HCT116, MCF-7 and NCI-H460. *P. mutabilis* with high cytotoxic activity was subjected to a bio-guided fractionation using the *A. salina* general toxicity assay. Column chromatography on silica or polyamide, with gradient systems of increasing polarity allowed to achieve the diterpenoid coleon U (1) and 8 α ,9 α -epoxycoleon U quinone (2). The complete structure characterization was done mainly by 1D- and 2D-NMR, and comparison with literature data. Compound 1 showed moderate cytotoxicity on sensitive and resistant (ABCB1 overexpressing) human colon adenocarcinoma and normal cell lines showing slight selectivity towards resistant cells. Moreover, this compound is not an inhibitor of ABCB1 transporter based on the intracellular accumulation of the ABCB1 substrate rhodamine 123. Further phytochemical studies are ongoing.

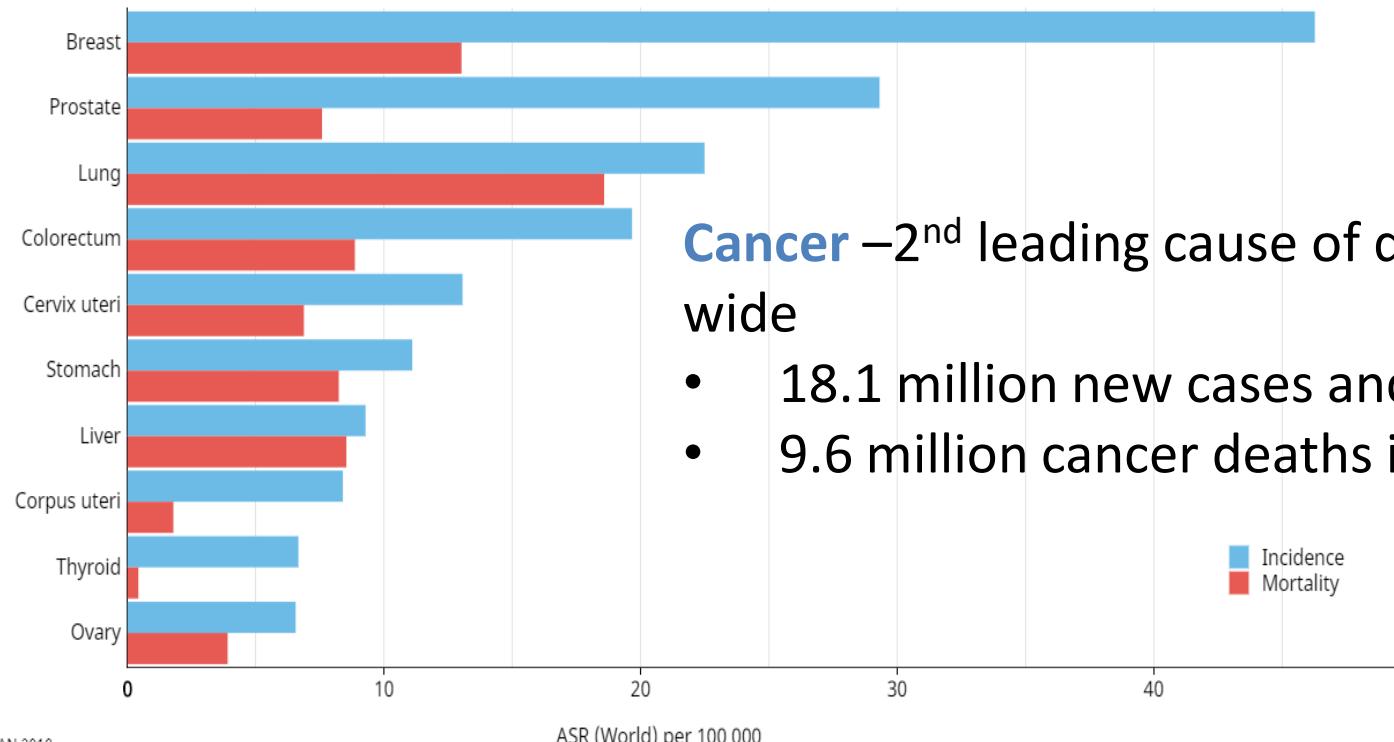
Keywords: *Plectranthus*; *P. mutabilis*; Isolation; characterization; Cytotoxicity



Introduction



Estimated age-standardized incidence and mortality rates (World) in 2018, worldwide, both sexes, all ages



Cancer – 2nd leading cause of death worldwide

- 18.1 million new cases and
- 9.6 million cancer deaths in 2018

Incidence
Mortality

Data source: GLOBOCAN 2018
Graph production: Global Cancer Observatory (<http://gco.iarc.fr/>)
© International Agency for Research on Cancer 2019

International Agency for Research on Cancer
World Health Organization

WHO, 2018

<https://www.who.int/health-topics/cancer#tab=overview>



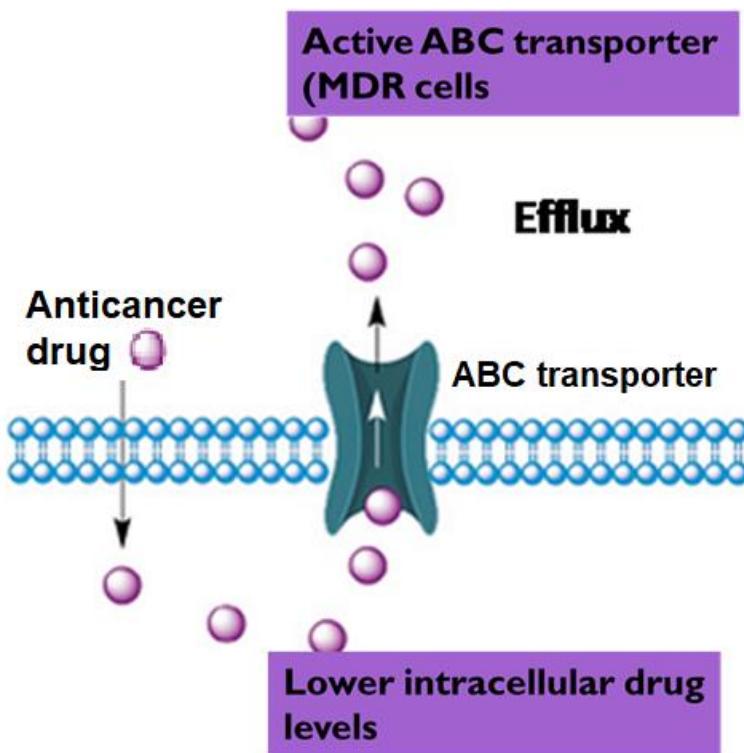
5th International Electronic Conference
on Medicinal Chemistry
1-30 November 2019

sponsors:



pharmaceutica

Introduction



Multi-drug-resistant (MDR)

- ❖ Major challenge to cancer therapy
- ❖ Need to develop new reversal MDR agents



Introduction



Plectranthus spp.

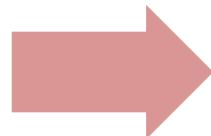
- Natural products: source of bioactive compounds
- *Plectranthus genus* (Lamiaceae) uses: different types of cancer
- Source of bioactive compounds:
 - abietane-type diterpenoids
 - antibacterial, antifungal and **antitumoral**



Objective

Screen the biological activity of sixteen *Plectranthus* spp extracts:

- General toxicity
 - (*Artemia salina* model)
- Cytotoxicity
 - (Human cell lines)



Identify the bioactive compound/s in the most active extract



In this study: sixteen *Plectranthus* species

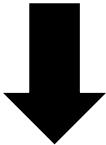


sixteen *Plectranthus* spp.

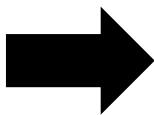
Previous Studies	Never studied
<i>P. swynnertonii</i> S. Moore	<i>P. ramosior</i> Benth. Van Jaarsv.
<i>P. welwischii</i> (Briq. Codd)	<i>P. woodii</i> Gürke
<i>P. ciliatus</i> E. Mey ex BenthP.	<i>P. inflexus</i> (Thunb.) Vahl ex Benth
<i>P. cylindraceus</i> Hochst, ex Benth	<i>P. mutabilis</i> Codd
<i>P. spicatus</i> E. Mey ex Benth	<i>P. xerophylus</i> Codd
<i>P. crassus</i> N.E.Br.	<i>P. mzimvubensis</i> Van Jaarsv.
<i>P. welshii</i>	<i>P. lippio.</i> Druce
	<i>P. lucidus</i> (Benth.) Van Jaarsv. and T.J. Edwards
	<i>P. petiolaris</i> E. Mey ex Benth



Ultrasound-assisted Extraction

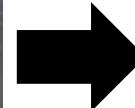


**(10 % w/v)
acetone**



Sonication

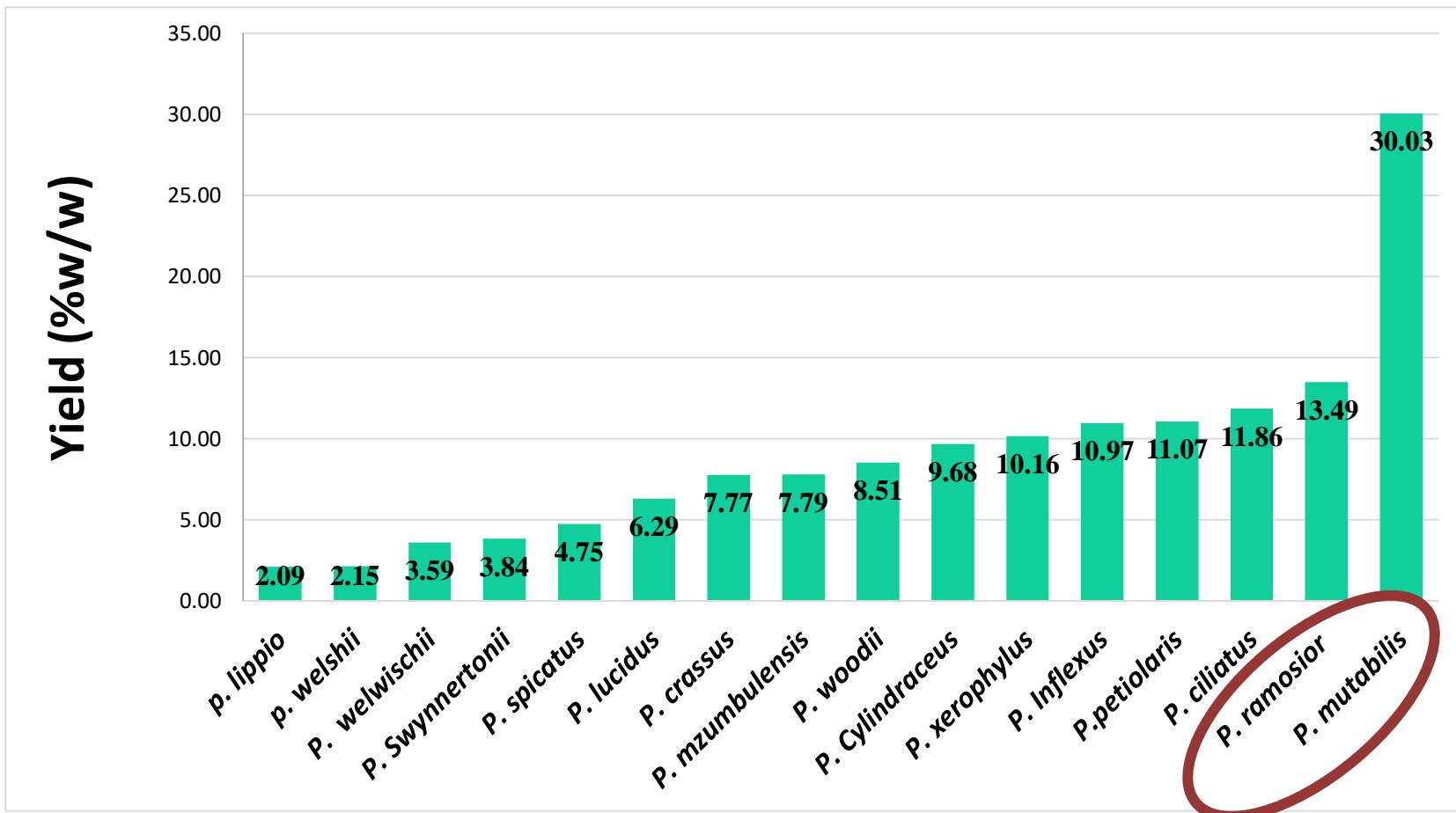
**Extract Concentration
($< 40^{\circ} \text{ C}$)**



**Extracts
10 mg/mL
DMSO**



Extraction yield (%)



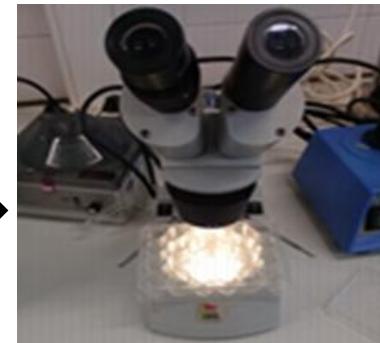
General Toxicity (*Artemia salina* assay)



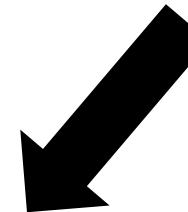
Grow for 48 h



Expose to the extract for
24 h at 10ppm
of extract



The number
dead is counted
after 24h



% Dead calculated

Rimpiläinen *et al.*, ACS Omega. 2018;
Ntungwe *et al.*, J Biomed Biopharm Res.
2017



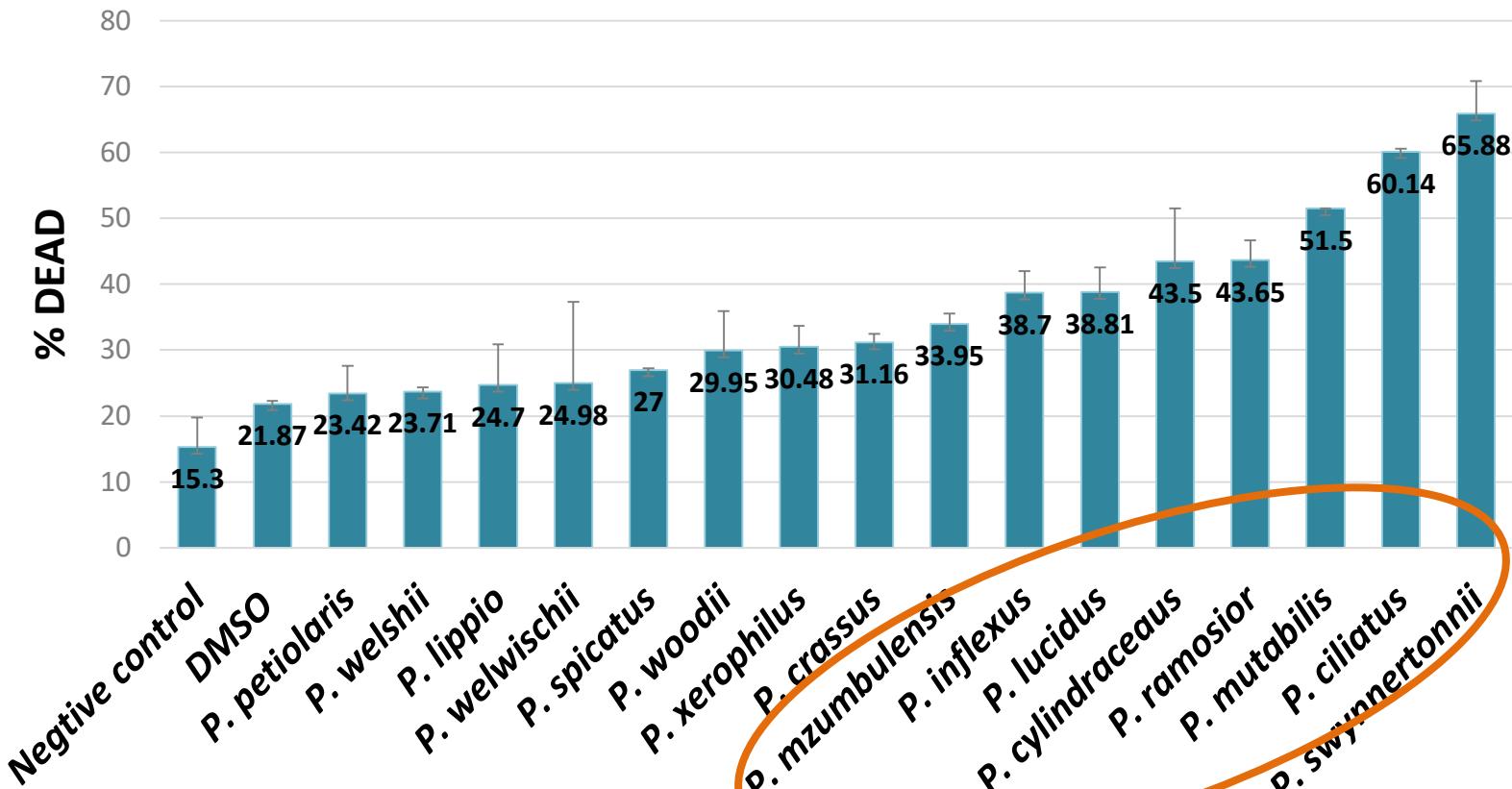
5th International Electronic Conference
on Medicinal Chemistry
1-30 November 2019

sponsors:



pharmaceutica

Artemia salina assay



Screening of sixteen *Plectranthus* spp. extracts for toxicity at a concentration of 10 ppm using the *Artemia salina* test (lethal concentration, %)



Artemia salina assay (LC₅₀)

LC₅₀ values ($\mu\text{g/mL}$) for the most active extracts using the *Artemia salina* test

Extracts	LC ₅₀ ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)
<i>P. swynnertoni</i>	0.036
<i>P. cylindraceus</i>	0.504
<i>P. ciliatus</i>	0.984
<i>P. ramosior</i>	0.88
<i>P. mutabilis</i>	0.55
<i>P. lucidus</i>	1.053
<i>P. inflexus</i>	0.986



Antitumor Activity/ sulforhodamine B assay

Cancer cell lines:

- colon colorectal carcinoma (**HCT116**),
- human breast adenocarcinoma (**MCF-7**)
- lung cancer carcinoma (**NCI-H460**)

IC₅₀ (µg/mL) of five most toxic acetonic extracts

	HCT116	MCF-7	H460
P. mutabilis	28.00 ± 2.00	35.00 ± 1.00	36.00 ± 2.00
<i>P. swynnertonii</i>	7.95 ± 0.35	15.05 ± 0.02	13.50 ± 0.50
<i>P. ramosior</i>	3.45 ± 0.35	2.9 ± 0.10	3.00 ± 0.10
<i>P. ciliatus</i>	2.25 ± 0.75	6.70 ± 0.30	6.45 ± 0.05
<i>P. cylindraceus</i>	10.25 ± 0.75	12.00 ± 1.00	12.50 ± 0.50
Doxorrubicine	-	0.02 ± 0.08	0.006 ± 0.001

Epole *et al*, 7α-Acetoxy-6β-hydroxyroyleanone from *Plectranthus ramosior*: a screening study for anticancer lead molecules, 2019, In submission.



P. mutabilis: Bio-guided isolation



Flash chromatography



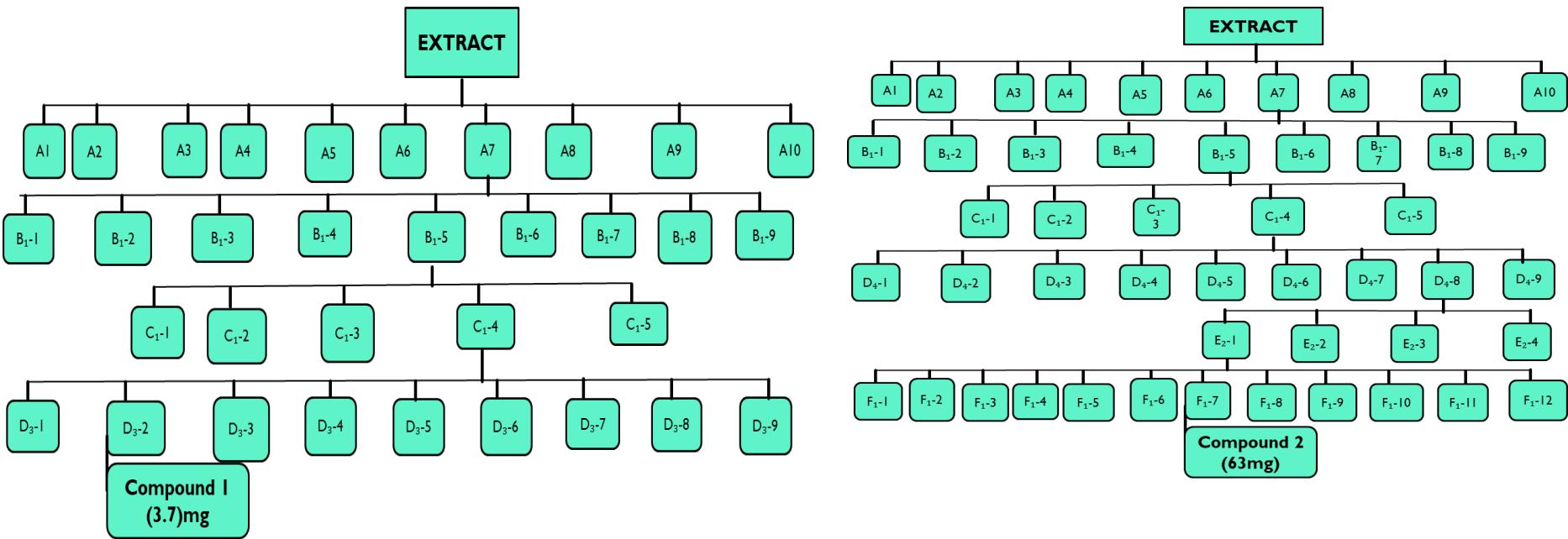
Semi-Preparative HPLC

Normal and Reverse chromatography

- Silica (9385)
- Polyamid (26520-025)
- C-18 Column (Kinetex 5u XB-C18 100^a, 250-21.2mm)
- Solvent: increasing polarity



Isolation of two Abietane diterpenoids



Flash chromatigraphy

- Polyamid, 100g
- Eluent: 0:12% MeOH in DCM

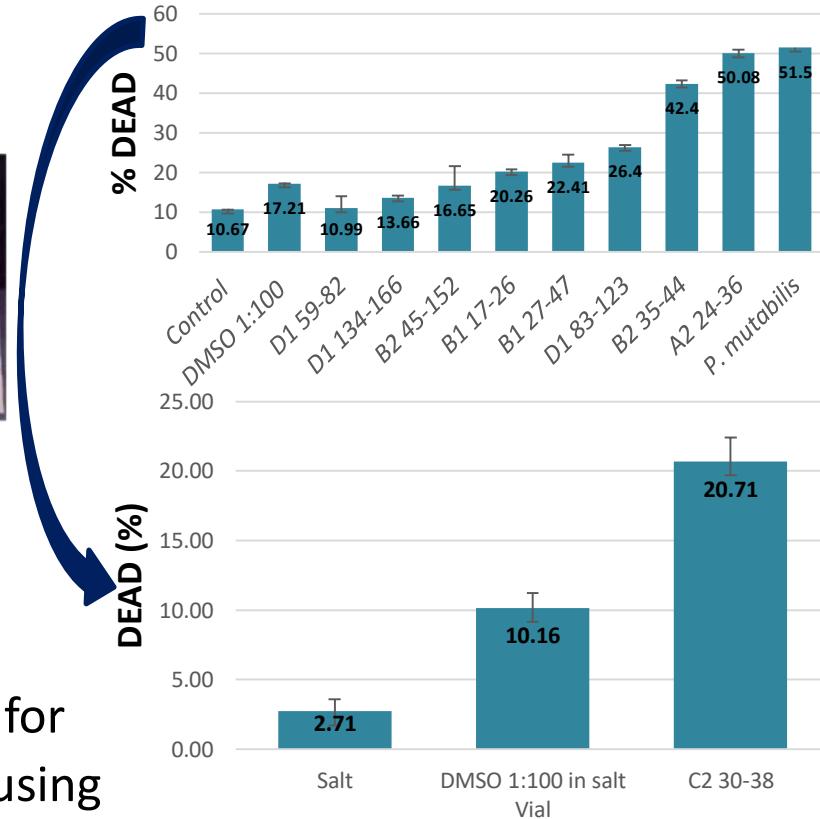
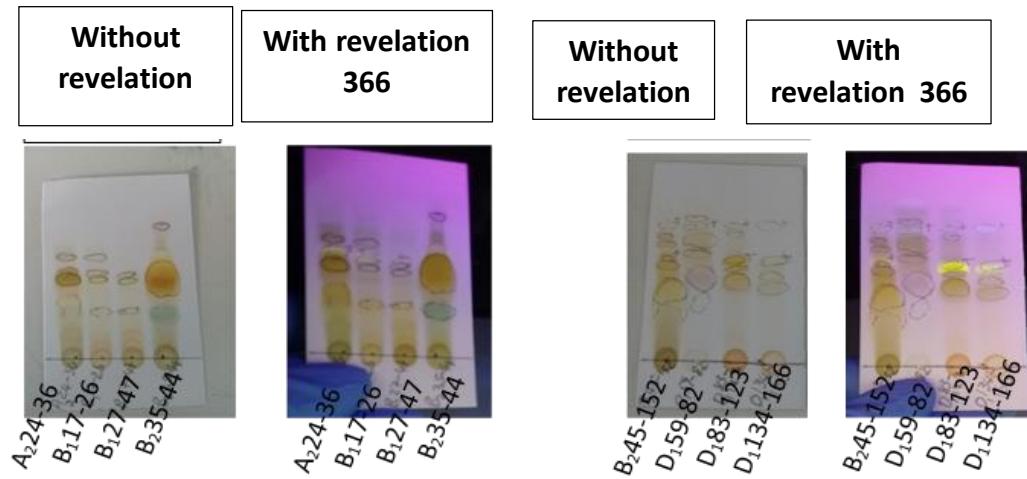
Semi-preparative HPLC

- 53% aqueous acetonitrile
- C18 column (kinetex 5u XB-C18 100A, 250 x 21.2mm)



Biological activity: Column fractions

General toxicity –*Artemia salina* model

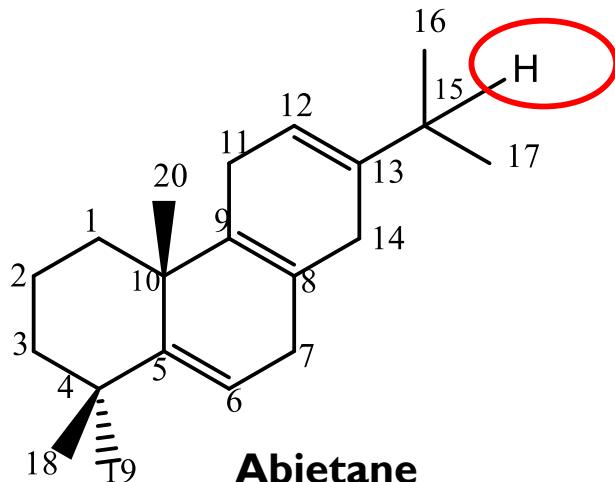


Screening of the *P. mutabilis* column fractions for general toxicity at a concentration of 10 ppm using the *Artemia salina* test

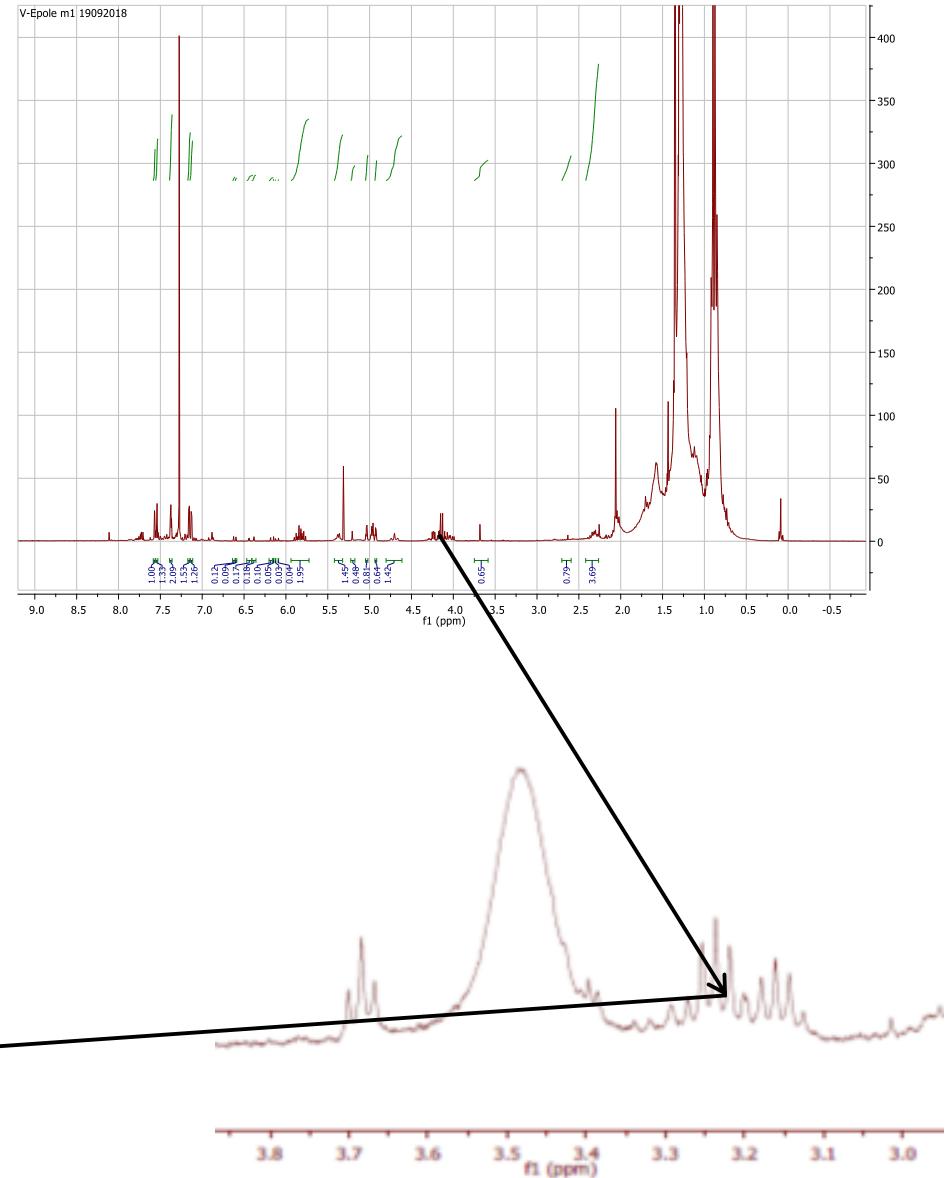


Results and discussion

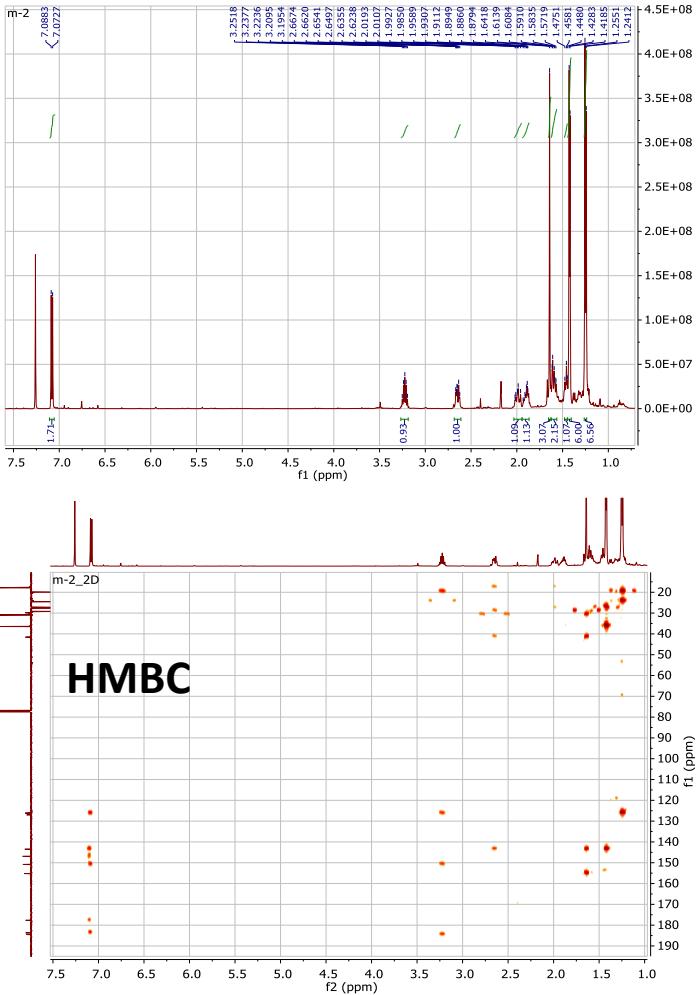
$^1\text{H-NMR}$ column fraction



Characteristic for
Abietane compound



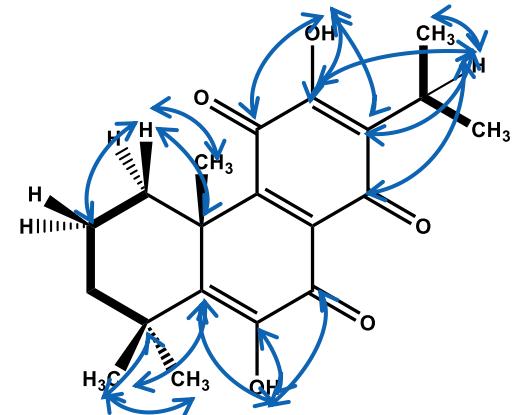
Characterization of isolated compounds



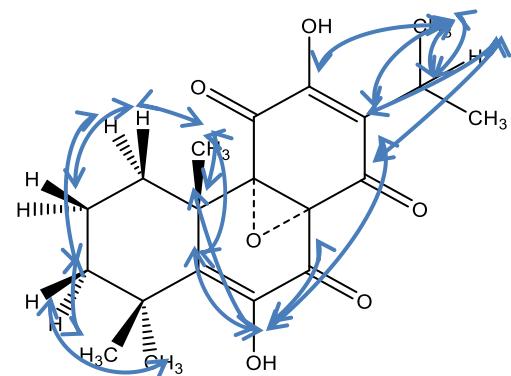
Structure elucidated

1D and 2D NMR

- ^1H , ^{13}C , HMBC, HSQC, COSY, NOESY
 - Available Literature



Coleon U quinone (1)



8 α ,9 α -Epoxycoleon U quinone (2)



Coleon U quinone (1) cytotoxic study

Coleon U quinone: Cytotoxicity study, IC50 ($\mu\text{g/mL}$) Colo 205, Colo 320 cell lines.

	Colo 205	Colo 320	MRC-5
Compound 1	75.17	45.71	105.958
Cisplatin	31.94 ± 2.17	4.81 ± 0.68	12.41 ± 0.367

Human colonic adenocarcinoma cell lines Colo 205 doxorubicin-sensitive (ATCC-CCL-222), Colo 320/MDR-LRP multidrug resistant overexpressing ABCB1 (MDR1)-LRP (ATCC-CCL-220.1), MRC-5 human embryonal lung fibroblast cell lines (ATCC CCL-171)

- **Moderate cytotoxicity with selectivity towards the resistant cell lines**
- **Not a substrate for Pgp**



Flow cytometric assay

Effect of Coleon U quinone (1) on reversal of multidrug resistance (MDR) on human ABCB1 gene-transfected Human colonic adenocarcinoma cell lines (Colo 320/MDR-LRP)

Samples	conc. $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$	FSC	SSC	FL-1	FAR
Compound 1	5	1822	857	2.26	0.41
	10	1847	891	1.95	0.36
	15	1781	920	1.83	0.34
Verapamil	10	1843	900	26.2	4.80
DMSO	1.50%	1833	882	3.41	0.63

- FSC: Forward scatter count of cells in the samples (cell size ratio);
- SSC: side scatter count of cells in the samples;
- FL-1: mean fluorescence intensity of the cells.
- FAR: fluorescence activity ratio

- Compound **1** does not inhibit the ABCB1 gene at all concentrations tested
- Intracellular accumulation of the ABCB1 substrate rhodamine 123.



Conclusions

- *P. mutabilis*: a source of abietane diterpenoid
 - Coleon U quinone (**1**)
 - $8\alpha,9\alpha$ -Epoxycoleon U quinone (**2**)
- Coleon U quinone
 - Moderate cytotoxicity in Human cancer and normal cell lines
 - selectivity towards the resistance cancer cell lines
 - not a substrate for P-gp
- Further studies ongoing



Acknowledgments



This project is funded by the



Fundação para a Ciéncia e a Tecnologia
MINISTÉRIO DA CIÉNCIA, TECNOLOGIA E ENSINO SUPERIOR

The FCT UID/DTP/O4567/2019



Short Term Scientific Mission (STSM),
COST ACTION: CA17104: New diagnostic and
therapeutic tools against multidrug resistant

THANK YOU
OBRIGADA



5th International Electronic Conference
on Medicinal Chemistry
1-30 November 2019

sponsors:



pharmaceuticals