

## Synthesis and evaluation of anticancer activity of pyrrolo[3,4-d]isoxazoles against tumor cell lines

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### INTRODUCTION & AIM



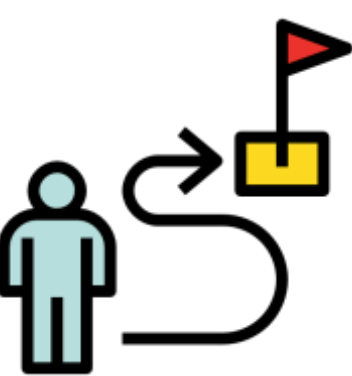
#### The Burden of Cancer

Oncological diseases are a leading global health problem and the second leading cause of death worldwide.



#### Natural Products in Drug Discovery

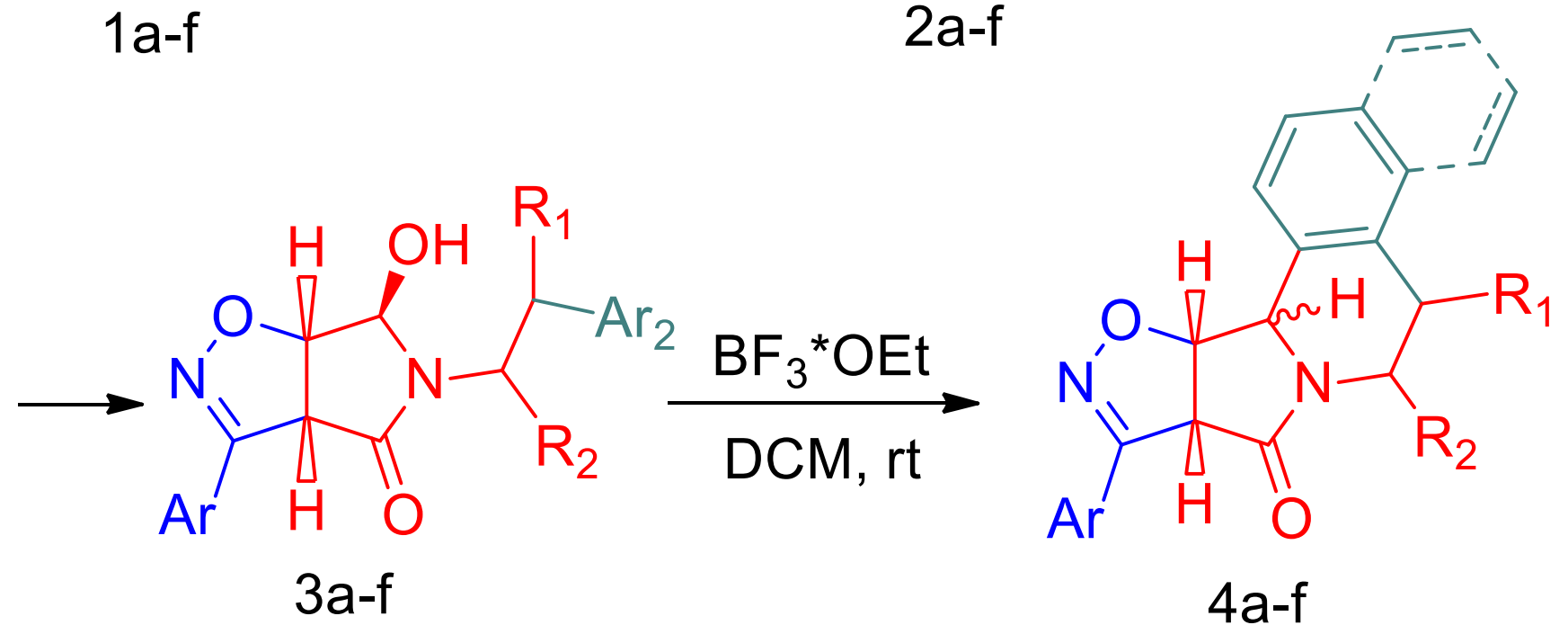
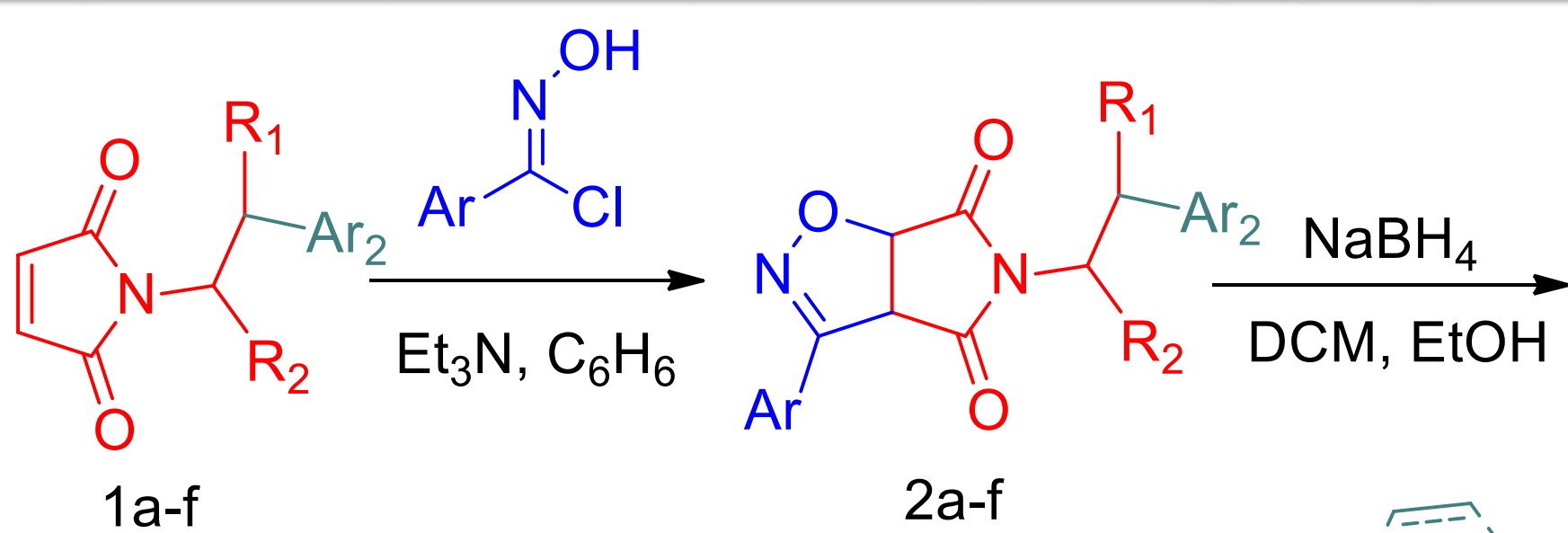
Natural products and synthetic compounds inspired by them are invaluable sources for new drug candidates. A "privileged scaffold" in drug discovery. Binds to diverse biological targets and exhibits broad biological activities.



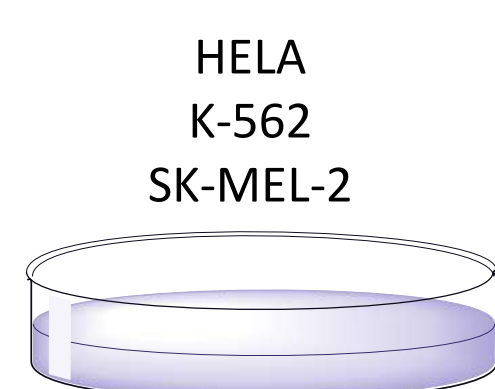
#### Research Aim

1. Synthesize novel pyrrolo[3,4-d]isoxazole derivatives.
2. Evaluate their anticancer activity.
3. Investigate their mechanism.

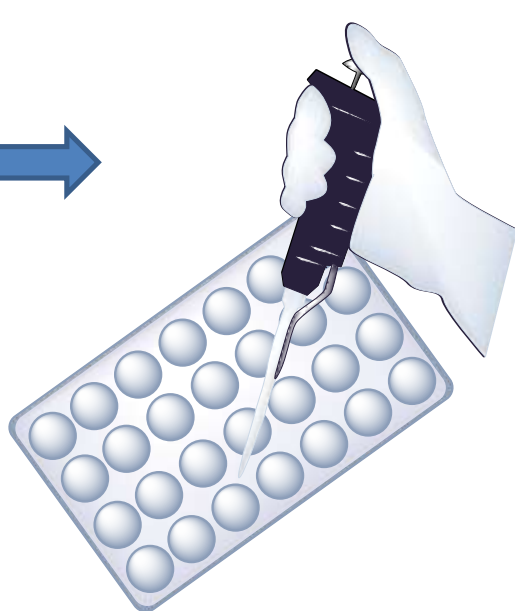
### METHOD



| Ar                                              | R <sub>1</sub> | R <sub>2</sub> | Ar <sub>2</sub> | No, Yield (%) |     |    |    |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----|----|----|
| p-CH <sub>3</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> | H              | H              | Naphtyl         | 2a            | 31  | 3a | 54 |
| p-ClC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>               | H              | H              | Naphtyl         | 2b            | 46  | 3b | 66 |
| p-ClC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>               | H              | Ph             | Ph              | 2c            | 100 | 3c | 59 |
| p-ClC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>               | Me             | Ph             | Ph              | 2d            | 98  | 3d | 40 |
| p-CH <sub>3</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> | Ph             | H              | Ph              | 2e            | 64  | 3e | 42 |
| p-ClC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>               | Ph             | H              | Ph              | 2f            | 64  | 3f | 92 |



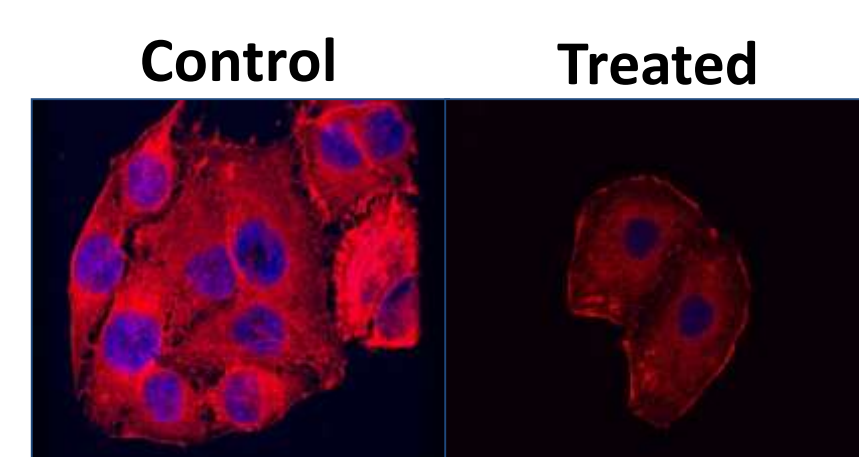
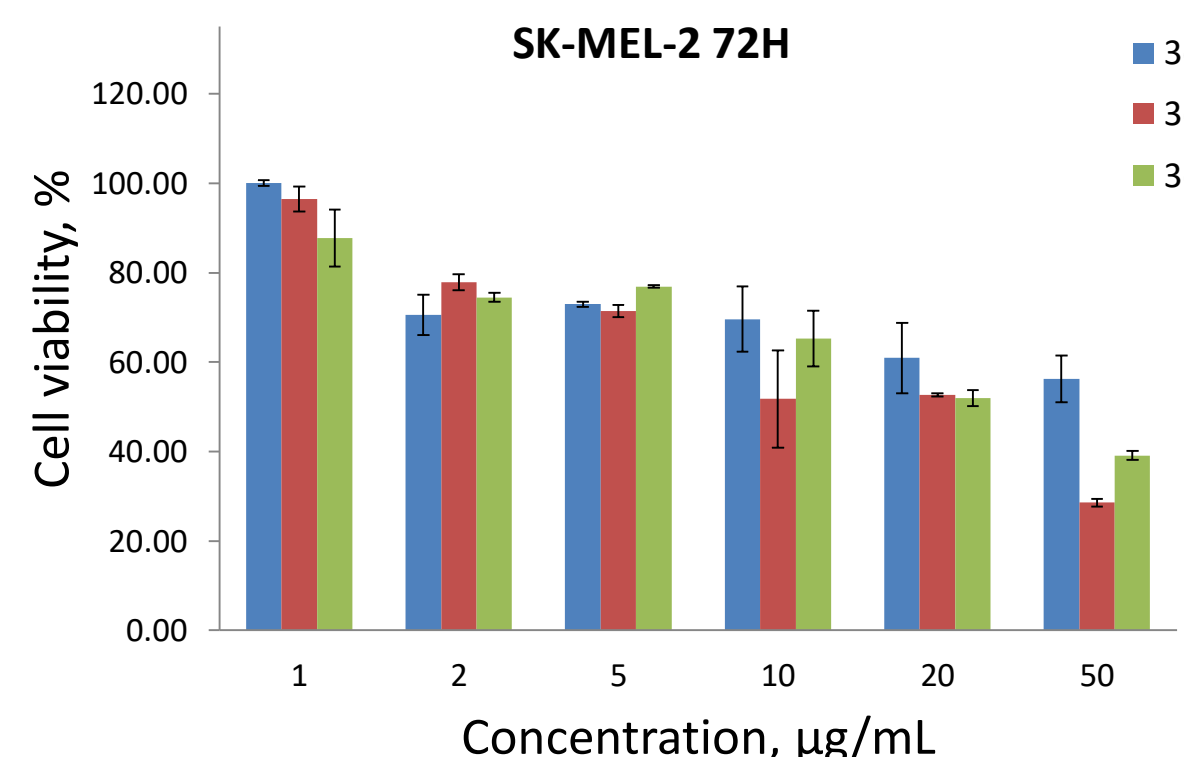
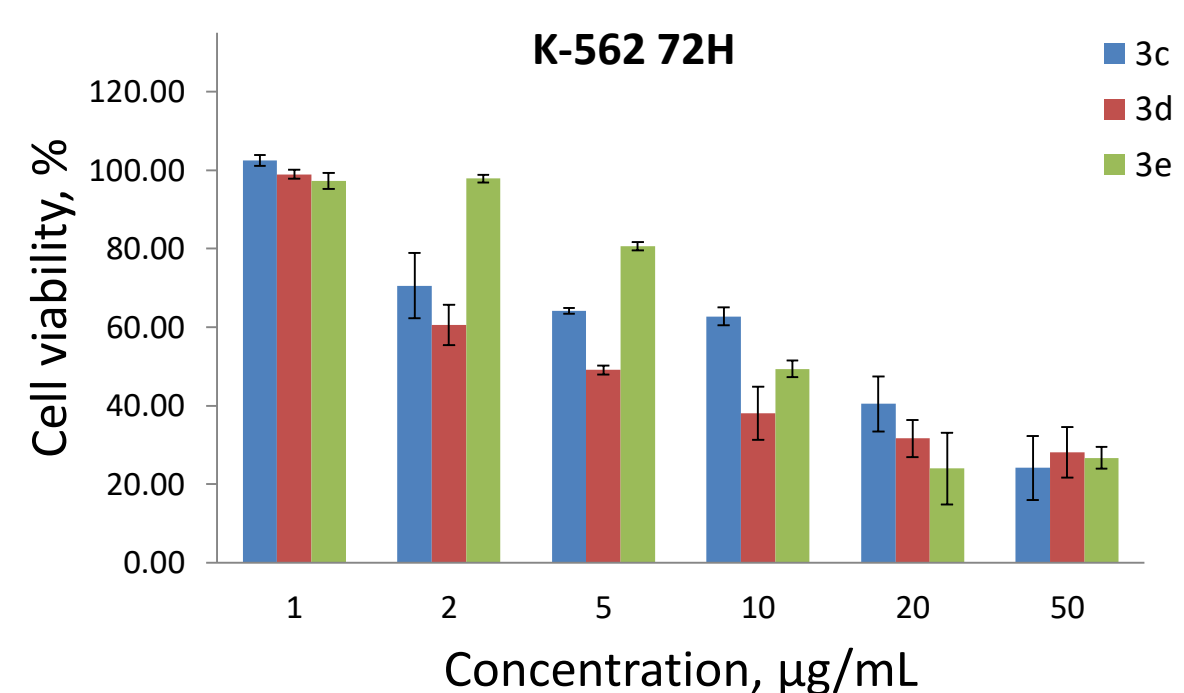
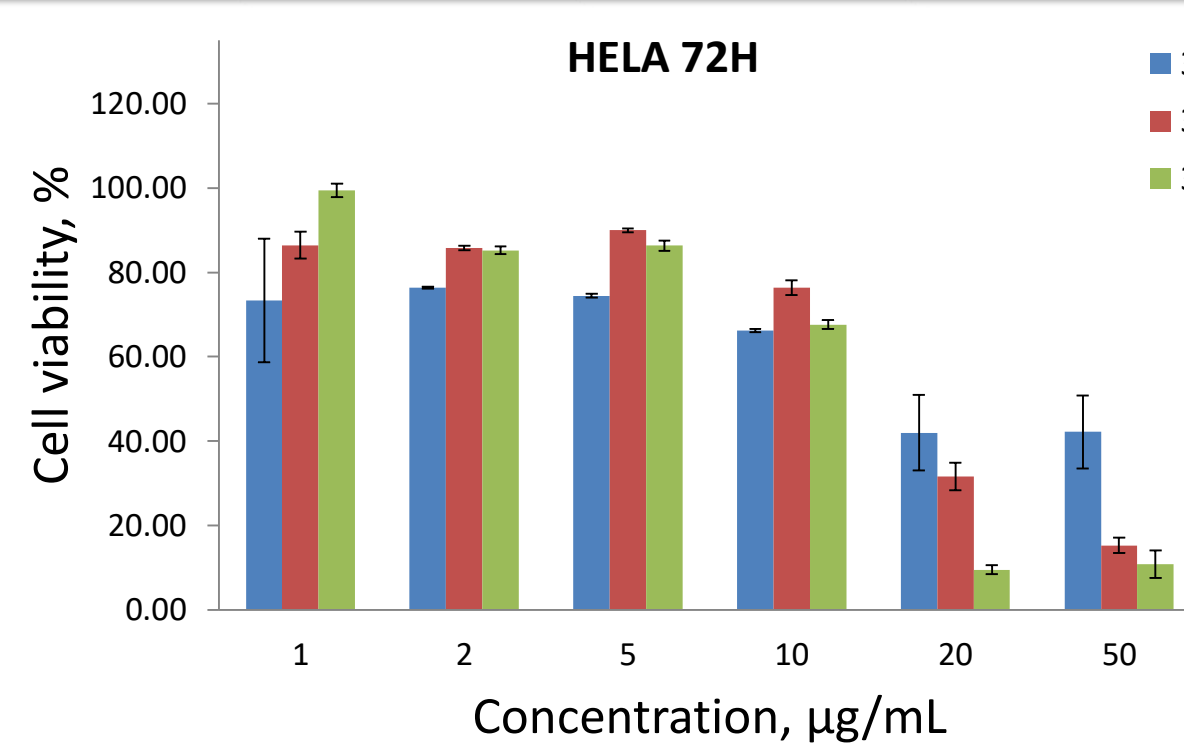
Antiproliferative activity was evaluated against three human cancer cell lines using **MTS assay**.



Cells were treated with compounds, stained with rhodamine-phalloidin (red) for actin and DAPI (blue) for nuclei, and visualized by **confocal microscopy**.



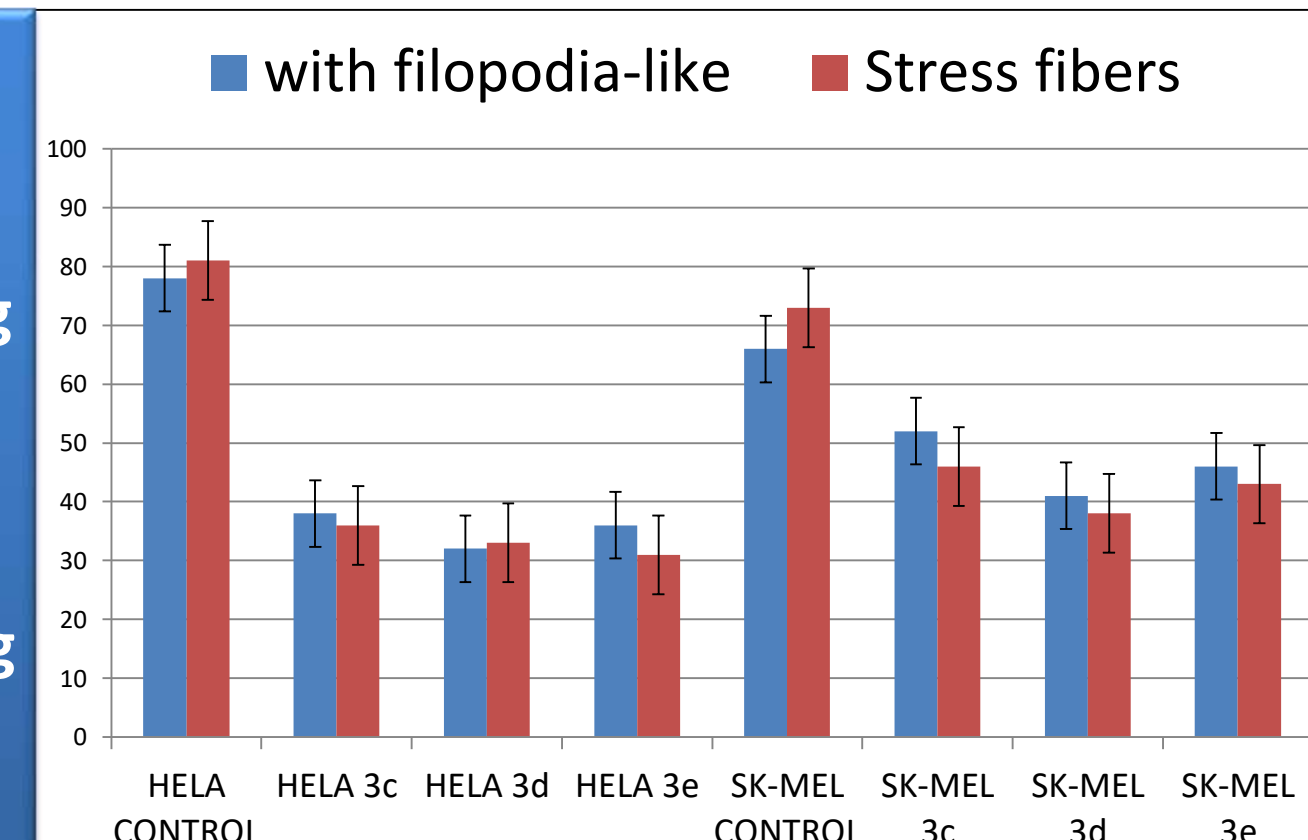
### RESULTS & DISCUSSION



#### Potent Antiproliferative Activity

| Cell Line | Most Potent Compound | IC <sub>50</sub> (µg/mL) |
|-----------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| HeLa      | 3e                   | 12.2 ± 0.7               |
| K-562     | 3d                   | 16.2 ± 0.8               |
| Sk-Mel-2  | 3d                   | 26.8 ± 1.3               |

Confocal microscopy revealed that the compounds act through a dual mechanism: disrupting the actin cytoskeleton into a granular form and significantly reducing filopodia, thereby inhibiting both cell proliferation and invasion.



### CONCLUSION



Novel pyrrolo[3,4-d]isoxazoles were synthesized.

Showned potent anticancer activity

Mechanism involves disruption of the actin cytoskeleton. Reduced filopodia formation, inhibiting invasion.

This scaffold is a **promising candidate** for further development.

### FUTURE WORK / REFERENCES



Broader Screening vs. resistant cell lines.

Target Identification of the primary molecular target.