Identification of natural products for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease: 3D-similarity search

Luminita Crisan^{*} Alina Bora Liliana Pacureanu

"Coriolan Dragulescu" Institute of Chemistry Timisoara, 24 Mihai Viteazul Av., 300223 Timisoara, Romania

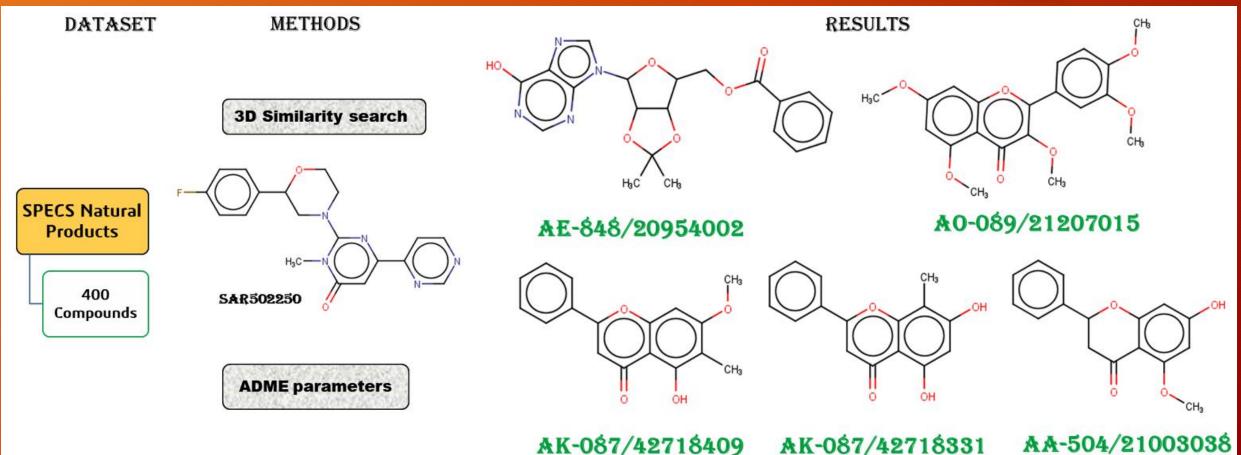
e-mails: lumi_crisan@acad-icht.tm.edu.ro

The 24th International Electronic Conference on Synthetic Organic Chemistry 15/11/2020 - 15/12/2020

Abstract

- Glycogen synthase kinase 3 (GSK-3), one of the main tau kinases involved in a variety of cellular processes, has been evidenced as a promising target for Alzheimer's disease (AD) treatment. In recent years, great efforts have been made to discover new molecules with an enhanced profile that inhibit GSK-3 and display efficacy in AD treatment.
- SAR502250, a new discover selective GSK3 inhibitor with AD therapeutic potential, represents a good alternative to future design specific inhibitors against this condition. SAR502250 was used as a query in a 3D similarity search on the SPECS database to select new natural compounds as possible GSK-3 inhibitors.
- According to ShapeTanimoto, TanimotoCombo, and ComboScore matrics, the first 10 SPECS natural compounds were selected and structurally analyzed. The ADME, physicochemical parameters, and toxicity related risks profiles of the selected natural compounds were also investigated. The 3D-similarity results in conjunction with pharmaceutical profiles revealed the potential use of natural compounds as GSK-3 inhibitors for Alzheimer's disease therapy.

Workflow diagram



AK-087/42718409 AK-087/42718331



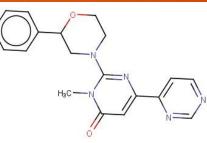
1. Dataset preparation

SPECS NP

- Ionization states and tautomers LigPrep/Schrödinger(https://www.schrodinger.com/)
- Conformers Omega/OpenEye (http://www.eyesopen.com).

2. 3D similarity search

- ROCS/OpenEye (<u>http://www.eyesopen.com</u>)
- Query SAR502250



TanimotoCombo coefficient $Tanimoto_{X,Y} = \frac{O_{X,Y}}{I_X + I_Y - O_X}$

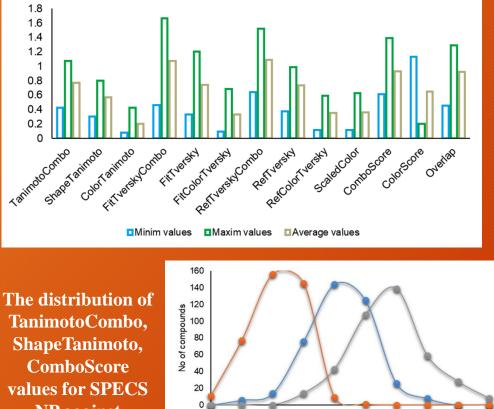
3. ADME and Toxicity related risk profiles

- The ADME (Absorption, Distribution, Metabolism, and Excretion) SwissADME (http://www.swissadme.ch/)
- The risks of side-effects (irritation, mutagenicity, tumorigenicity, and reproduction effectivity) - Osiris Property Explorer (https://www.organic-chemistry.org/prog/peo/)

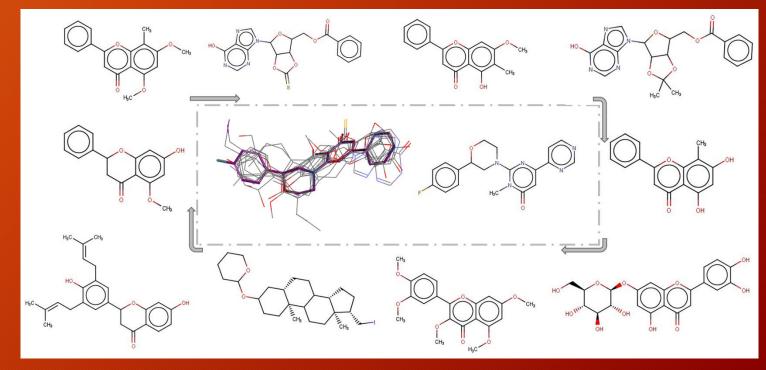
Results and Discussions

3D similarity analysis

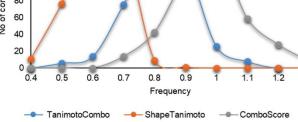
ROCS - 3D similarity coefficients



The top ten Natural products prioritized against SAR502250 ordered by TanimotoCombo



TanimotoCombo, ShapeTanimoto, values for SPECS NP against SAR502250



Results and Discussions

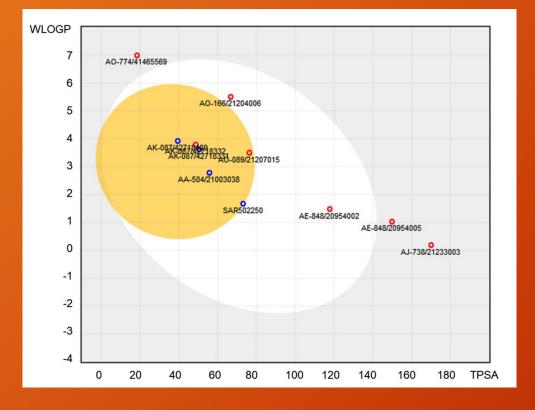
Physiochemical parameters and toxicity related risks profile of the ten SPECS NP

Molecule	AK-087/ 42718332	AE-848/ 20954005	AK-087/ 42718409	AE-848/ 20954002	AK-087/ 42718331	AJ-738/ 21233003	AO-089/ 21207015	AO-774/ 41465569	AO-166/ 21204006	AA-504/ 21003038	SAR502250
BBB permeant	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
ww	296.32	414.39	281.28	412.4	267.26	447.37	372.37	500.5	392.49	270.28	367.38
RBN	3	5	2	5	1	4	6	3	5	2	3
MR	85.87	100.26	79.51	102.12	75.04	106.24	100.38	126.33	116.99	74.02	100.96
TPSA	48.67	149.91	39.44	117.82	50.44	170.05	76.36	18.46	66.76	55.76	73.14
XLOGP3	3.49	2.14	4.21	1.66	3.88	1.46	3.25	8.3	6.15	2.65	0.68
WLOGP	3.79	1.03	3.92	1.48	3.62	0.19	3.5	6.99	5.5	2.78	1.67
GI absorption	High	Low	High	High	High	Low	High	Low	High	High	High
Lipinski #violations	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
TanimotoCombo	1.075	1.049	1.04	1.025	1.013	1.009	1.007	1.006	0.997	0.996	2
ShapeTanimoto	0.651	0.769	0.65	0.739	0.63	0.802	0.681	0.696	0.695	0.611	1
ComboScore	1.18	1.304	1.18	1.332	1.153	1.392	1.2	1.143	1.211	1.136	2
	• M	• M	• M	• M	• M	• M	• M	• M	• M	• M	• M
Toxicity risk*	• T	• T	• T	• T	• T	• T	• T	• T	• T	• T	• T
	• 1	•	• 1	•	• 1	• 1	• 1	• 1	• 1	• 1	• 1
	• RE	• RE									

*M = mutagenic; T = tumorigenic; I= irritant; RE = reproductive effective; the red color circles designate properties with high risks of undesired effects like reproductive or irritant effect, or mutagenicity, while the green color circles indicate drug-like conforming behavior

Results and Discussions

The blood-brain barrier (BBB) permeation and passive gastrointestinal absorption (HIA)

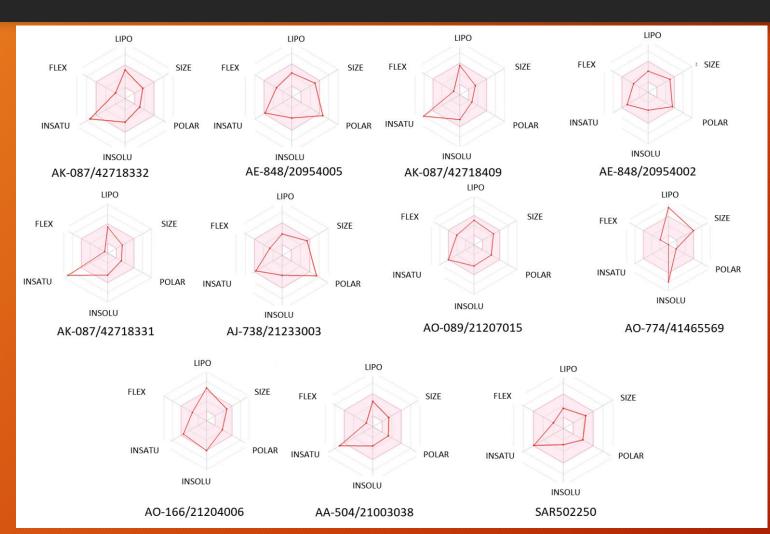


✓ The molecules plotted in the white ellipse have a high probability

of good intestinal absorption

- ✓ The molecules plotted in the yellow ellipse have a high probability of a good BBB crossing.
- The molecules which are located in the grey area are predicted as not absorbed by the GI and BBB non-permeant.
- The red and blue circles indicate a relation to predict the active efflux by the P-glycoprotein (PGP+ code for blue circle, and PGPfor red circle).

Results and Discussions



Bioavailability Radar

- The pink area is represented by the optimum range for each property: ✓ MW between 150 and 500 g/mol, ✓ TPSA between 20 and 130 $Å^2$, ✓ XLOGP3 between -0.7 and +5.0, \checkmark no more than 9 rotatable bonds, ✓ log S not higher than 6, the fraction of carbons in the sp3 \checkmark
 - hybridization not less than 0.25.

Conclusions

- In this study, 3D similarity search, ADME, and toxicity related predictions were employed to identify novel natural products, from the SPECS NP database, with similar profiles compared to those of the GSK-3 selective inhibitor, SAR202250.
- Three out of thirteen 3D similarity coefficients (TanimotoCombo, ShapeTanimoto and, ComboScore) together with ADME and toxicity risk analyzed parameters indicated five SPECS natural products (AK-087/42718409, AK-087/42718331, AA-504/21003038, AE-848/20954002 and, AO-089/21207015) as displaying great predicted drug-like properties and pharmacological profiles.
- * These five natural compounds are recommended to be in depth analyzed as an option for Alzheimer's disease treatment.
- ✤ We assume that the 3D-similarity search in conjunction with pharmaceutical profiles can be applied as a start routine in the discovery of potentially selective GSK-3 inhibitors.

The authors thank ChemAxon Ltd., OpenEye Ltd., and BIOVIA software Inc. (Discovery Studio Visualizer) for providing academic license. The authors wish to thank Schrödinger Inc for providing an academic trial license to complete the calculations for this paper. Project No. 1.2 of the "Coriolan Dragulescu" Institute of Chemistry, Timisoara, Romanian Academy, financially supported the current work.

Acknowledgments