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Diarylpentanoid BP-M345 acts as an antimitotic agent in NCI-H460 cell line

Chaired by **DR. ALFREDO BERZAL-HERRANZ**;
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pharmaceuticals



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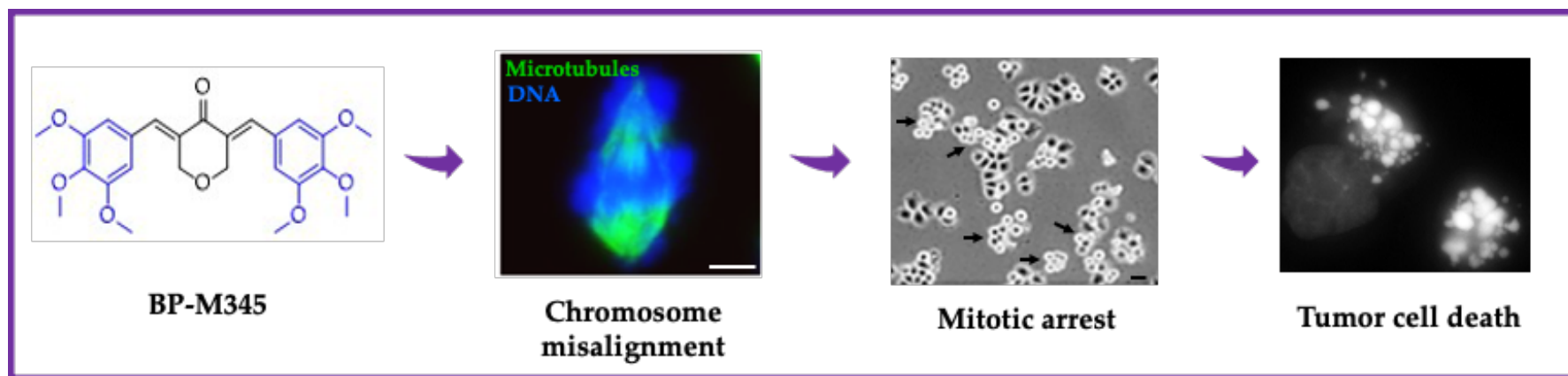
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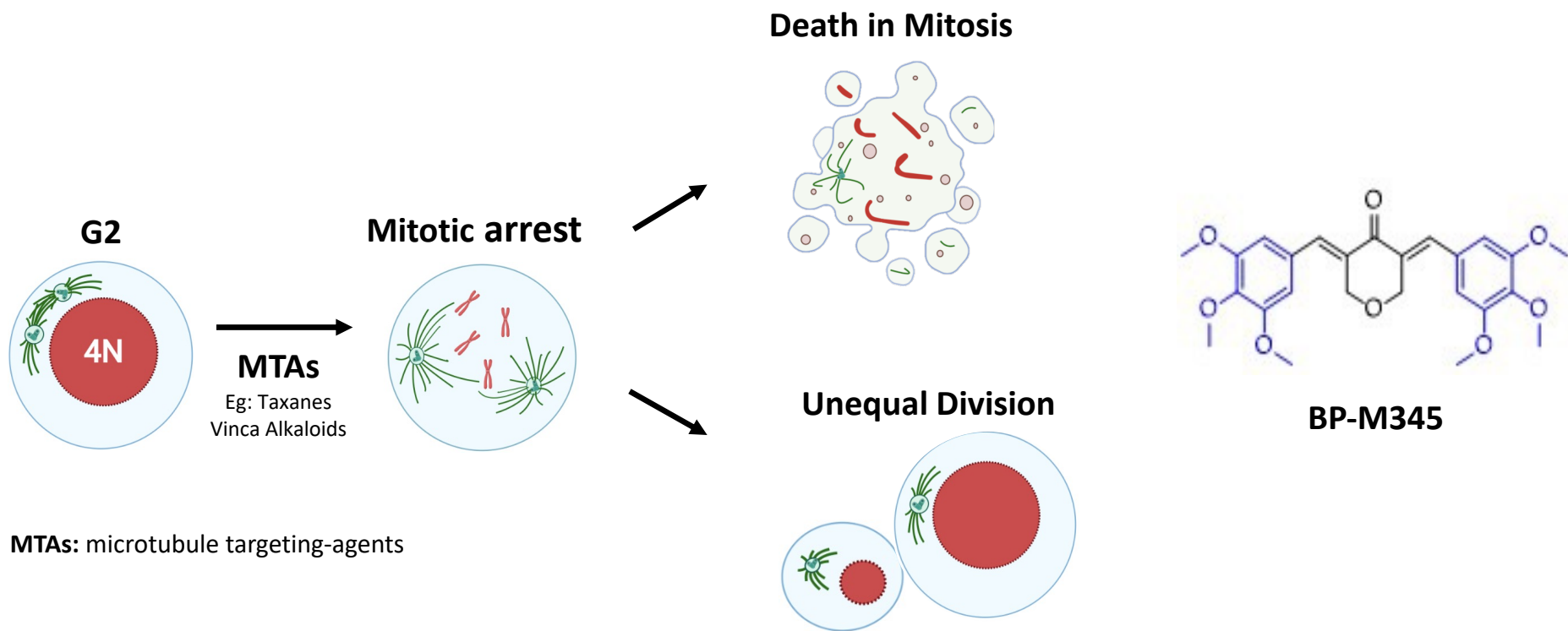
Abstract: Diarylpentanoids comprise a class of natural products and their synthetic analogues well known for their antitumor activity. Recently, the diarylpentanoid BP-M345 has been identified as a potent *in vitro* growth inhibitor of human colon cancer HCT116 cells expressing wt p53, with a GI₅₀ value of 0.17 μM, showing low toxicity in non-tumor HFF-1 cells. However, it was observed that BP-M345 has no effect on the inhibition of the p53-MDM2 interaction. Further insights into the mechanisms through which this compound could exert growth inhibitor activity were pursued. Considering that BP-M345 possesses 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl groups that have been much highlighted as playing crucial role in the interaction with tubulin in MTAs, it was hypothesized that this diarylpentanoid could also act as a antimitotic agent. Its antiproliferative activity was evaluated in human tumor cell line by sulforhodamine B assay. BP-M345 promoted a prolonged SAC-dependent mitotic arrest by interfering with mitotic spindle assembly, followed by massive apoptosis. The overall results indicate that the diarylpentanoid BP-M345 exerts its antiproliferative activity by inhibiting mitosis through microtubule perturbation and causing cancer cell death, highlighting its potential as antitumor agent. Additionally, docking poses and residues involved in the binding site of α,β-tubulin were predicted by docking studies.

Keywords: Antitumor; Apoptosis; BP-M345; Diarylpentanoid; Mitosis

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Introduction



MTAs: microtubule targeting-agents

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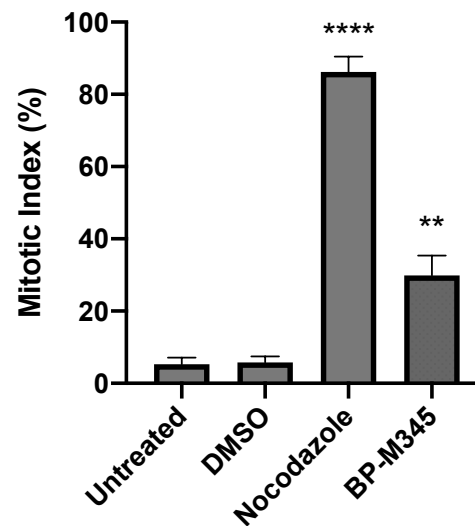
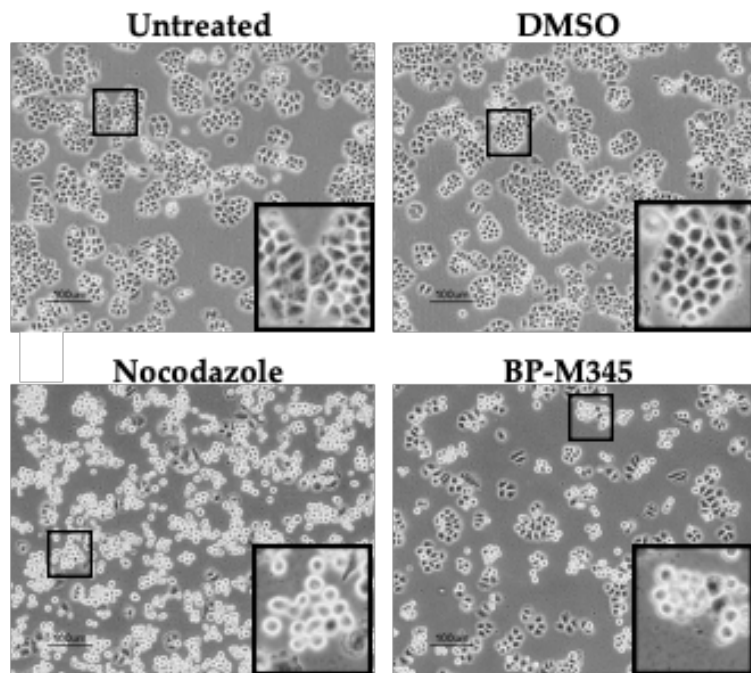
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Results and Discussion

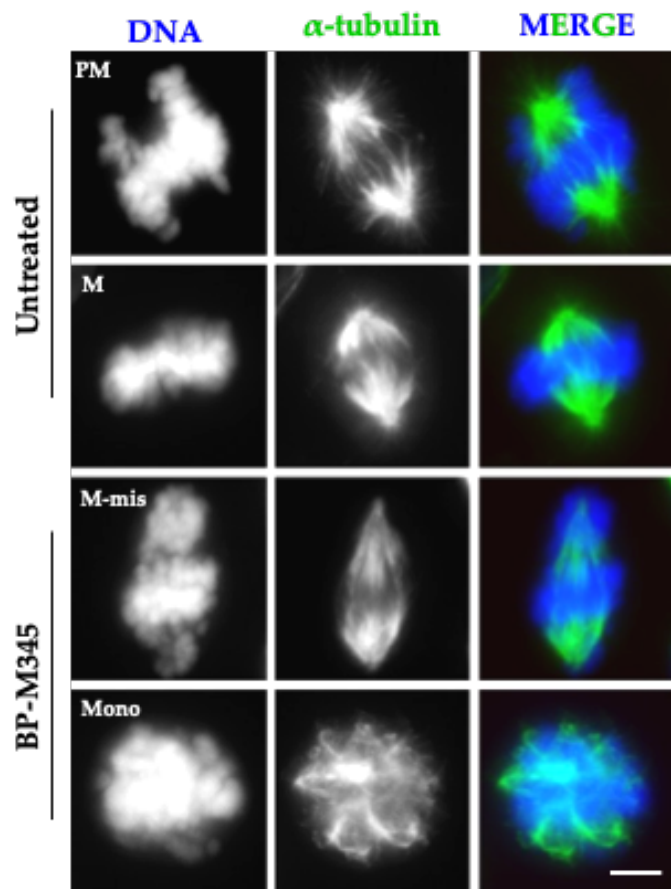
BP-M345 exhibits a potent tumor anti-growth activity and arrests cells in mitosis

	GI_{50} (μM)		
	A375-C5	MCF-7	NCI-H460
BP-M345	0.24 \pm 0.01	0.45 \pm 0.06	0.37 \pm 0.01
Doxorubicin	0.030 \pm 0.04	0.028 \pm 0.01	0.028 \pm 0.01

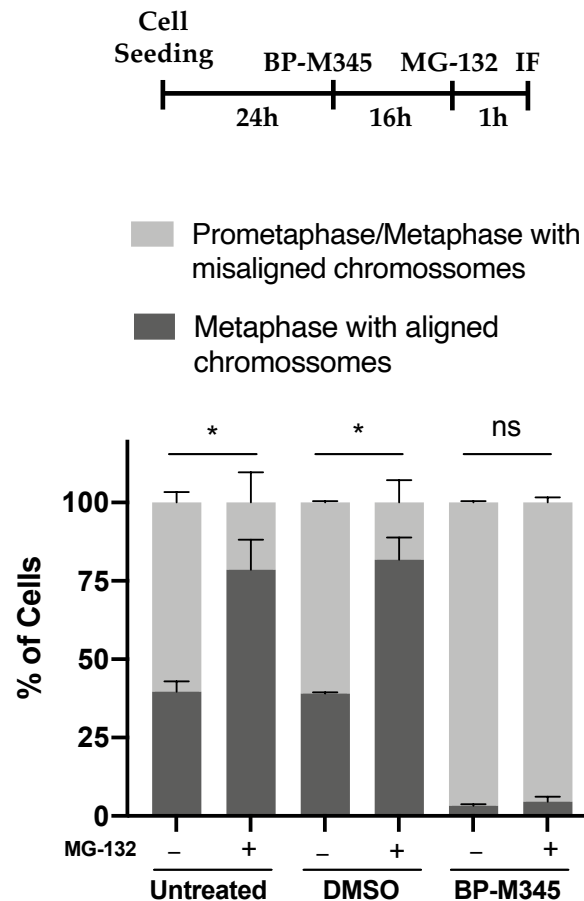
GI_{50} represents the concentration that causes 50% cell growth inhibition



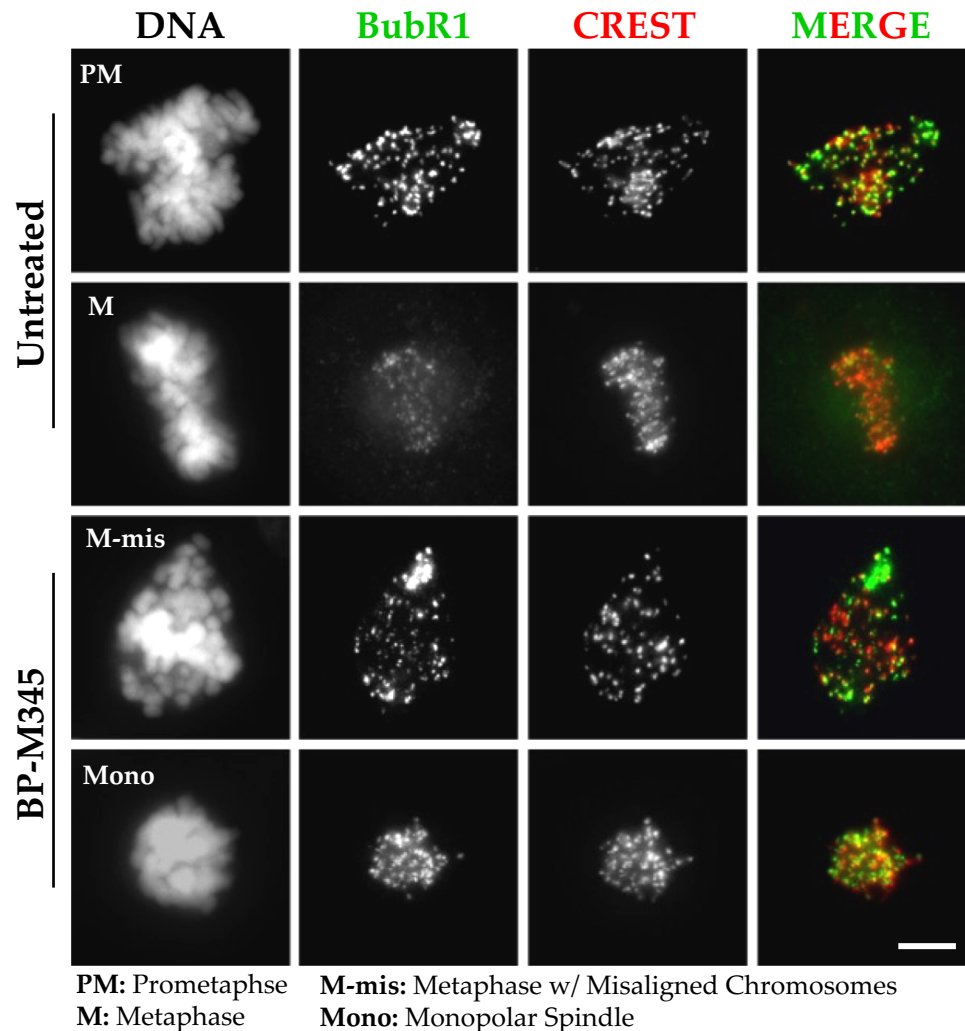
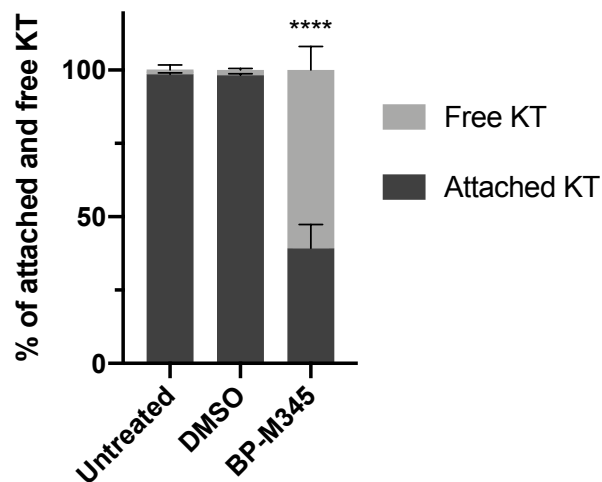
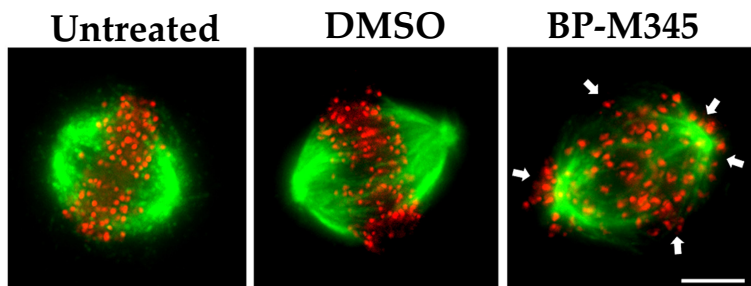
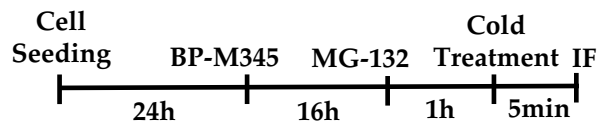
BP-M345 disturbs mitotic spindle morphology and harms chromosome congression



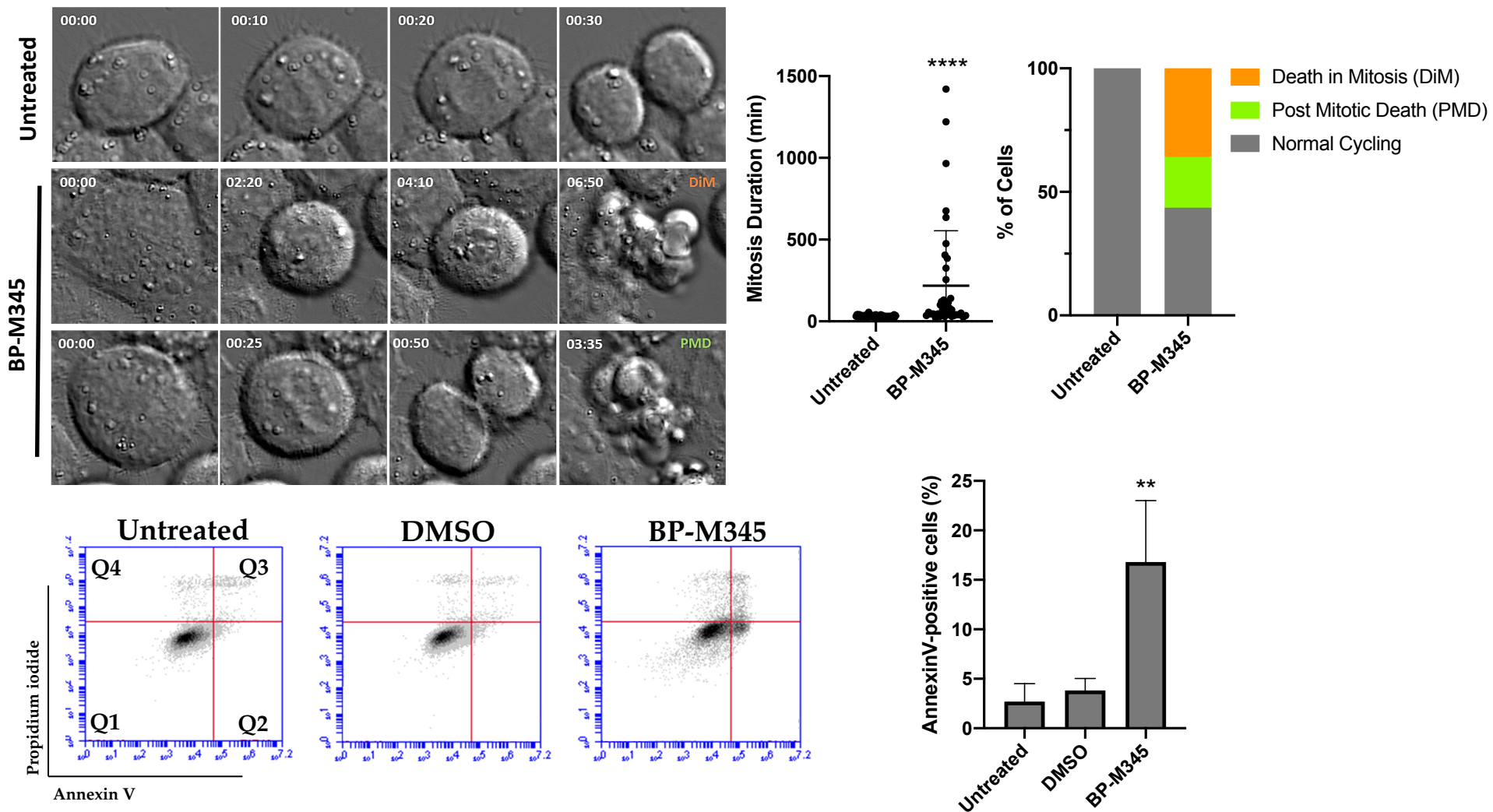
PM: Prometaphase M-mis: Metaphase w/ Misaligned Chromosomes
 M: Metaphase Mono: Monopolar Spindle



BP-M345 interferes with the stability of kinetochore-microtubule attachments and promotes SAC activation



BP-M345 promotes tumor cell death mostly in mitosis by apoptosis

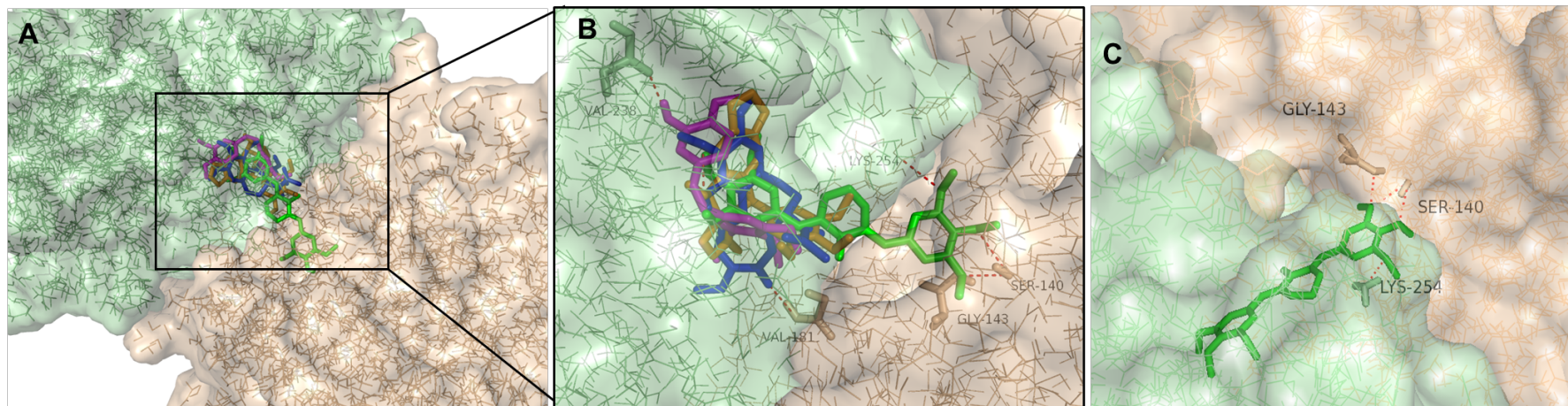


Docking Studies

Molecular docking model of BP-M345, colchicine, combretastatin A4, and podophyllotoxin with tubulin

Ligand	Docking Score (kcal mol ⁻¹)
Colchicine	-10.1
Combretastatin A4	-7.8
Podophyllotoxin	-8.4
BP-M345	-8.7

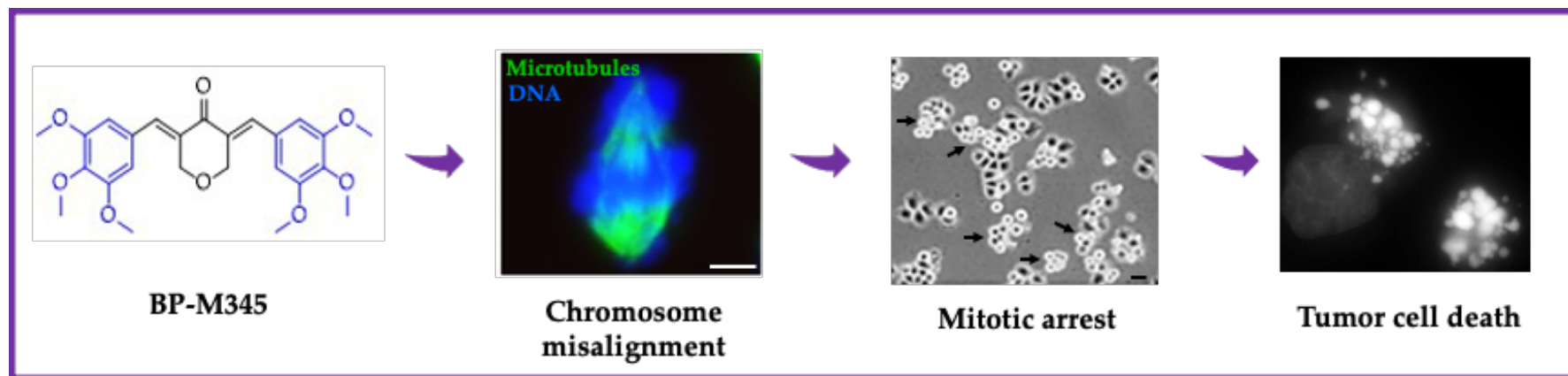
Compound **BP-M345** presented **higher affinity** to tubulin than the known inhibitors combretastatin A4 and podophyllotoxin.



α,β -tubulin binding site PDB: 4O2B

BP-M345 establishes three hydrogen interactions with α **Gly-143**, α **Ser-140**, and β **Lis-154** and non-polar interactions with tubulin

Conclusions



- Additional studies to determine its exact molecular targets
- Assessment of the safety profile and efficacy *in vivo*
- Investigate whether BP-M345 synergizes with current antimitotic drugs

