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Insight into P-glycoprotein activity of Royleanones from *Plectranthus* spp.

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Insight into P-glycoprotein activity of Royleanones from Plectranthus spp.

Graphical Abstract

Chemoterapeitic Drug = Doxorubicin

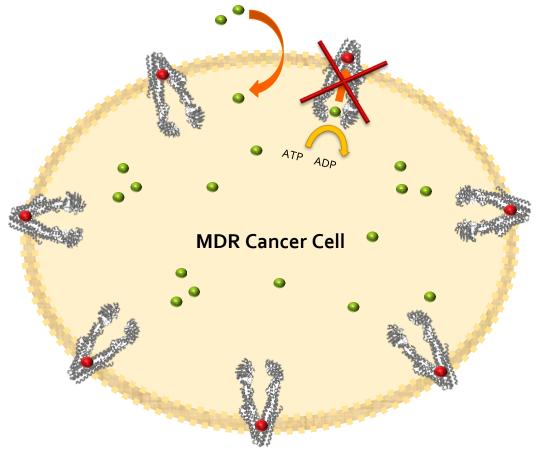


P-gp

Phospholipid bilayer

P-gp inhibitor =









Abstract:

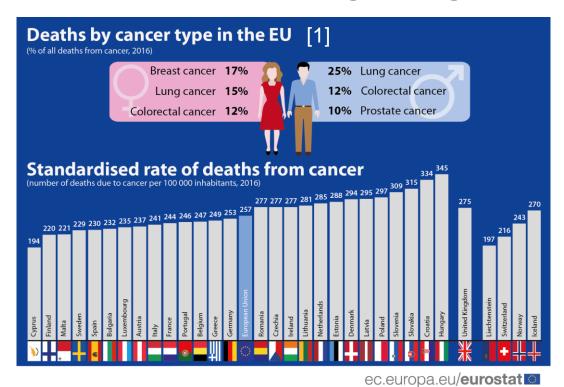
The development of multidrug resistance (MDR) often associated with overexpression of P-glycoprotein (P-gp) is a major cause of failure in cancer chemotherapy. The growing incidence of cancer and the development of MDR drive the search for novel and more effective anticancer drugs [1-3]. In this context, we use *Plectranthus* plants as potential sources of antitumoral compounds [4]. Moreover, we found that natural diterpenoids obtained from *Plectranthus* spp., namely 6,7-dehydroroyleanone (1) [5], 7α -acetoxy-6 β -hydroxyroyleanone (2) [4] and 7α ,6 β -dihydroxyroyleanone (3) [6], displayed promising cytotoxic activity.

In this work, we synthesized a small library of compounds derived from royleanones 1 and 2 and evaluated their ability to modulate P-gp activity in human non-small cell lung carcinoma NCI-H460 and its MDR counterpart NCI-H460/R. Furthermore, molecular docking and molecular dynamic studies were performed to elucidate the mechanisms by which these derivatives may exert their inhibitory P-gp activity. These studies indicate that derivatives bearing aromatic moieties exhibit increased binding affinity towards P-gp, most likely acting as non-competitive efflux modulators when bound to the M-site. Remarkably, one of these derivatives showed the ability to sensitize the resistant NCI-H460/R cells to doxorubicin, and consequently could be considered as a novel P-gp inhibitor useful in combination with classic chemotherapeutics.

Keywords: cytotoxic activity; multidrug resistance; P-glycoprotein; Plectranthus; royleanones



Cancer is among leading causes of death worldwide



Resistance to clinical drugs in use



Multidrug resistance (MDR) is one of the main challenges in cancer treatment [2, 3].

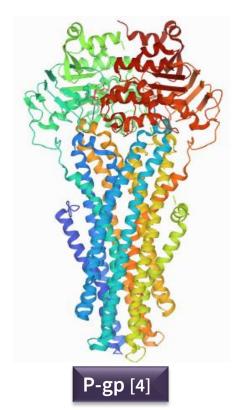


- [1]. https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-eurostat-news/-/EDN-20200204-1
- [2]. Nanayakkara A. K. et al. (2018), Sci. Rep. 8 (967).
- [3]. Isca VMS, Ferreira RJ, Garcia C, Monteiro CM, Rijo P et al. (2020) ACS Med Chem Letters 11, 5, 839–845.





P-glycoprotein (P-gp) - Multidrug resistance protein



- ★ ATP-dependent efflux pump → Removing cytotoxic agents outside of the cell
- ♣ P-gp reduces the efficacy of some drugs
- ★ Cancer cells overexpress P-gp → MDR

P-gp-mediated MDR

Drug

Rijo P et al. (2020)

[3]. Isca VMS, Ferreira RJ, Garcia C, Monteiro CM, Rijo P *et al*. (2020) ACS Med Chem Letters 11, 5, 839–845.

[4] https://www.rcsb.org/structure/6C0V.







Cell

Plectranthus genus (Lamiaceae)

Source of Lead cytotoxic compounds



P. madagascariensis
(Pers.) Benth [4]

6,7-dehydroroyleanone (1)



P. grandidentatus Gürke [5]

 7α -acetoxy-6 β -hydroxyroyleanone (2)

- [4]. Garcia C, Silva CO, Monteiro CM, Nicolai M, Rijo P et al. (2018). Future Med Chem, 1(10): 1177-1189.
- [5]. Matias D, Nicolai M, Saraiva L, Pinheiro R, Rijo P et al. (2019). ACS Omega, 4(5): 8094-8103.





Effect of Natural royleanones 1 and 2 on P-gp inhibition:

Table 1. Cell growth inhibition thought MTT method: IC_{50} values (μ M)

	NCI-H460	NCI-H460/R	MCR-5
1 [4]	14.06±2.34	11.21±1.45	30.0±4.0
2 [5]	2.7 ± 0.4	3.1 ± 0.4	8.6 ± 0.4
Positive control (paclitaxel)	0.0006±0.0001	0.12±0.01	0.008±0.001

Drug exposure during 72 h

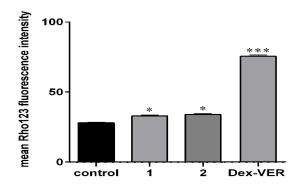
NCI-H460: Sensitive non-small cell lung cancer cell lines

NCI-H460/R: Non-small cell lung cancer cell lines Multidrug-resistant counterpart

MRC-5: Normal human embryonal bronchial epithelial cells

- [4]. Garcia C, Silva CO, Monteiro CM, Nicolai M, Rijo P et al. (2018). Future Med Chem, 1(10): 1177-1189.
- [5]. Matias D, Nicolai M, Saraiva L, Pinheiro R, Rijo P et al. (2019). ACS Omega, 4(5): 8094-8103.

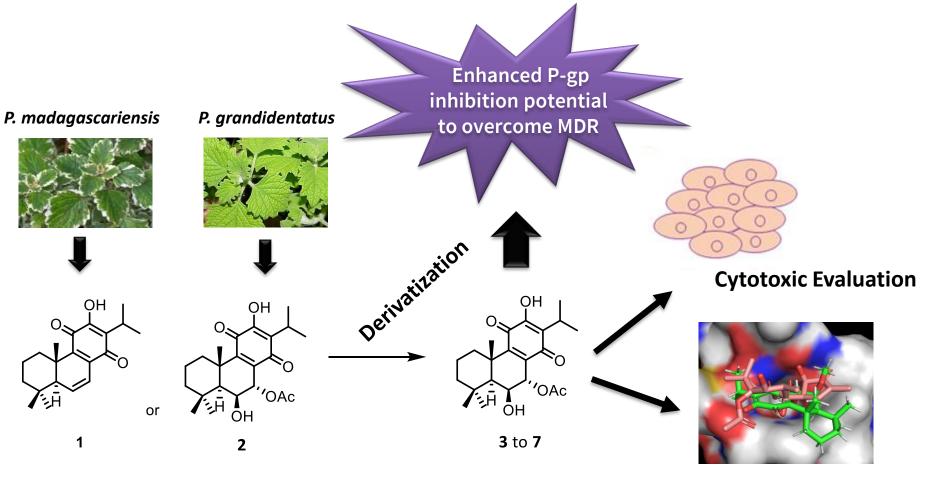
- Cytotoxic activity against lung cancer cell lines
- Cytotoxic activity against MDR lung cancer cell lines
- ★ Not a Pg-p substract



★ Slight P-gp inhibition:
not promising



Strategy



In silico studies

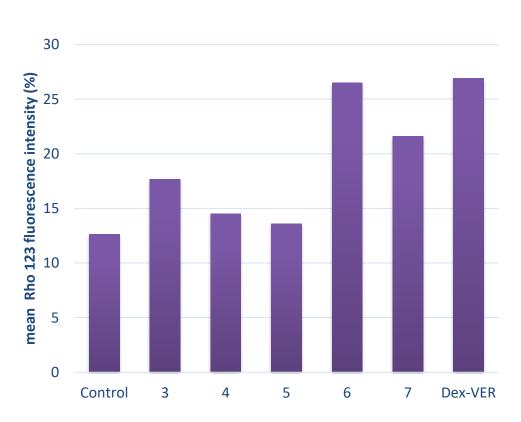


Derivatives in study:

- Compounds 3 to 7 were obtained through hemisynthesis from 1 and 2
- Compounds 6a, 7a and 7b are theoretical derivatives used for the in silico studies



P-gp inhibition in MDR cancer cell line of derivatives 3 to 7:



Graphic 1. Compounds 3-7 P-gp inhibition in an MDR cancer cell line

- Compound 6 displayed inhibition potential similar to Dex-Ver (positive control)
- Benzoyloxy substituent in position 12 is important for P-gp inhibition
- OAc group in position 7 seems important for Pgp inhibition



Molecular docking with a murine P-gp:

Table 2. Docking results, protein-ligand contacts for the tested compounds obtained by LigPlot

	Top-ranked affinity kcal.mol ⁻¹				
	H-site	R-site	M-site	Clc	
1		-8.8	-8.6	М	
2		-8.7	-9.2	W	
6		-9.3	-9.9	S	
6a	-9.2	-10.4	-10.7	S	
7	-10.5	-11.6	-10.4	S	
7a	-9.2	-10.2	-10.3	S	
7b		-9.3	-9.2	M	

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Figure A. Top-ranked docking pose at M site for compounds 3 (orange), 4a (yellow), 4b (cyan), 5 (blue) and 5a (green)

- Compounds 6 and 7 may act as non-competitive inhibitors
- One Benzoyloxy substituent seems important for P-gp inhibition

Molecular Dynamics (MD):

- The presence of a second benzoyloxy moiety does not significantly contribute to the binding affinity towards P-gp
- \triangleright The presence of a -para substitution decreases the calculated ΔG_{bind}



Derivative 7 sensitizes the NCI-H460/R cell line to doxorubicin:

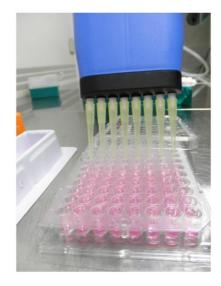


Table 3. Derivative 7 sensitizes the NCI-H460/R cell line to doxorubicin

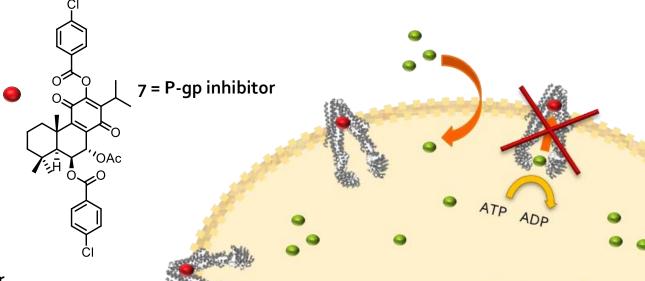
Combined Treatments	IC ₅₀ for DOX (μM)	Relative Reversal Factor
DOX	2.774 ± 0.025	
7 (0.5 μM) + DOX	0.823 ± 0.016	3.37
7 (1.0 μM) + DOX	0.594 ± 0.017	4.67
7 (2.0 μM) + DOX	0.608 ± 0.020	4.56

Doxorubicin



P-gp

Phospholipid bilayer



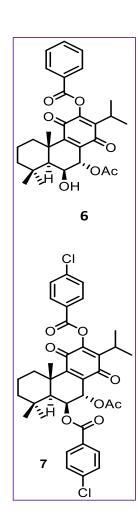


MDR Cancer Cell



Conclusions

- **☆** Compounds **6** and **7** have significant *in vitro* P-gp inhibitory potential, were **6** is comparable to **Dex-Ver** (positive control).
- Derivative 6: Benzoyloxy moiety (position 12) and -OAc group (position 7) seemed important for P-gp inhibition.
- MD and docking predictions suggest that compounds 6 and 7 (and its theoretical derivatives 6a, 7a and 7b) may act as a non-competitive efflux modulators.
- MD and docking predictions also suggest that one benzoyloxy substituent (position 12) is important for P-gp inhibition.
- Derivative 7, showed the ability to sensitize the resistant NCI-H460/R cells to doxorubicin. This diterpene could be considered as a novel P-gp inhibitor useful in combination with classic chemotherapeutics.







Acknowledgments

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