

Functionalization of imidazo[2,1-c][1,2,4]triazine core and their evaluation in H₂O₂-induced oxidative stress

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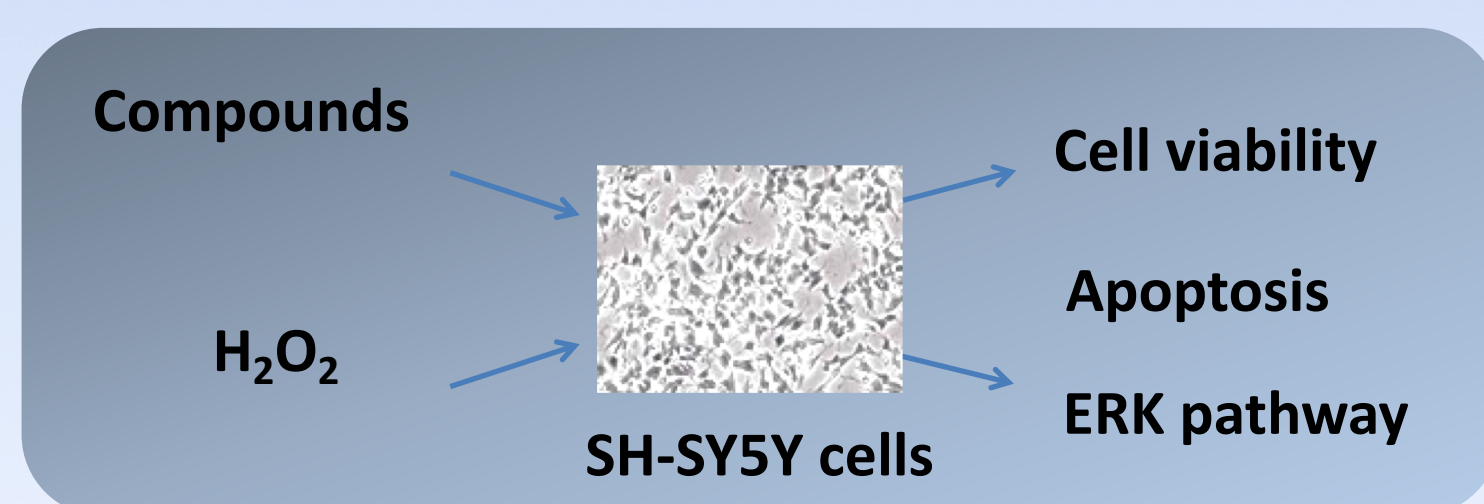
1 - Background/ Purpose

Neurodegenerative disorders including Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease and epilepsy are among the most serious health problems. The molecular pathogenesis of neurodegenerative disorders is associated with mitochondrial dysfunction, oxidative stress, and apoptosis. Apoptosis is a genetically regulated process of cell deletion and plays an essential role in the maintenance of tissue homeostasis.

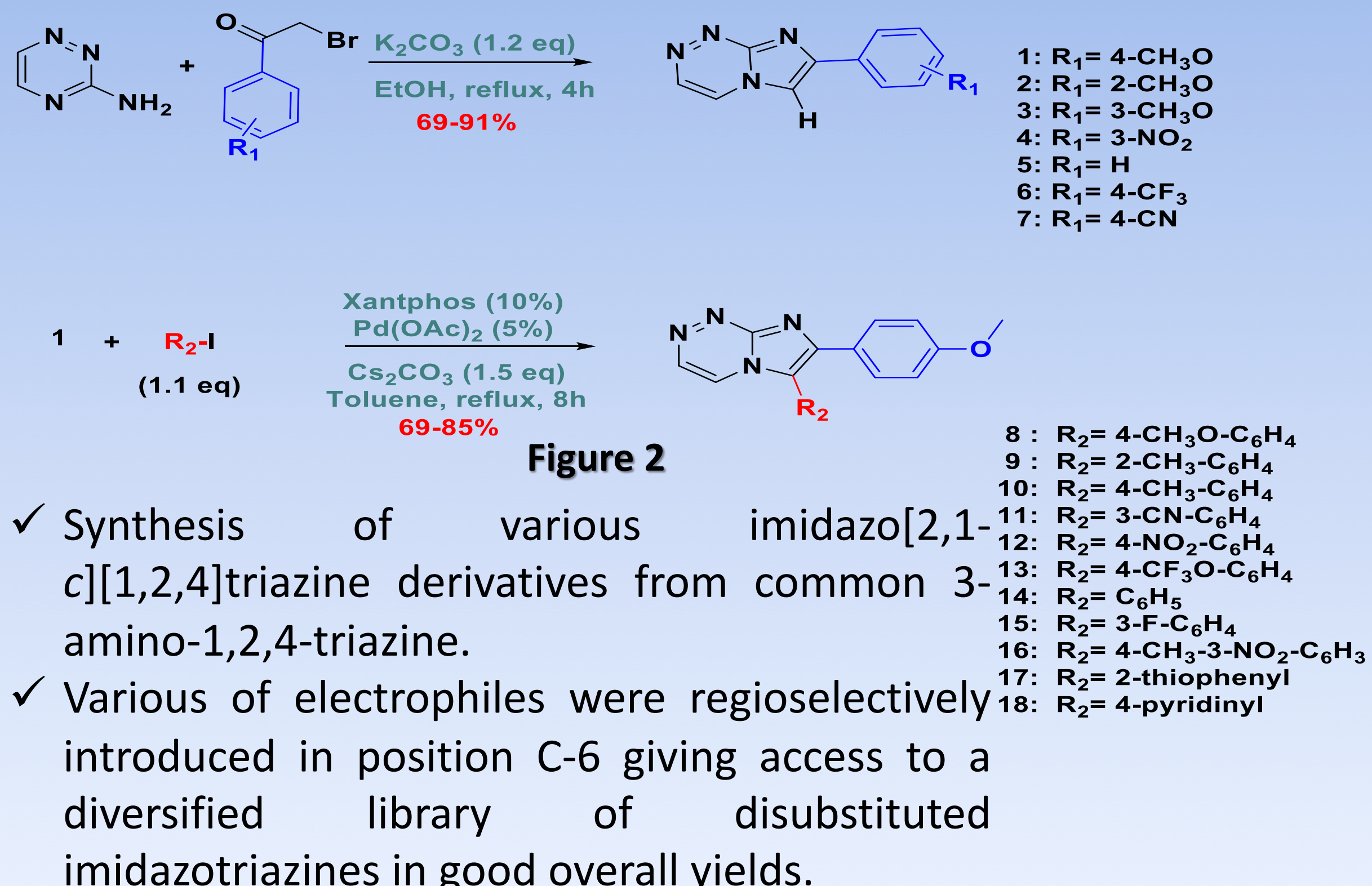
Aim/purpose:

- ✓ Synthesize imidazo[2,1-c][1,2,4]triazines derivatives
- ✓ Evaluate their effects in H₂O₂-induced oxidative stress in human neuroblastoma cell line (SH-SY5Y cells).

Figure 1



2 - Synthetic strategies / Pharmacomodulations



3 - In vitro evaluation

- Quantification of **Bax/Bcl-2** (A) and **Bcl-2/Bax** (B) ratio in H₂O₂-treated SH-SY5Y cells.

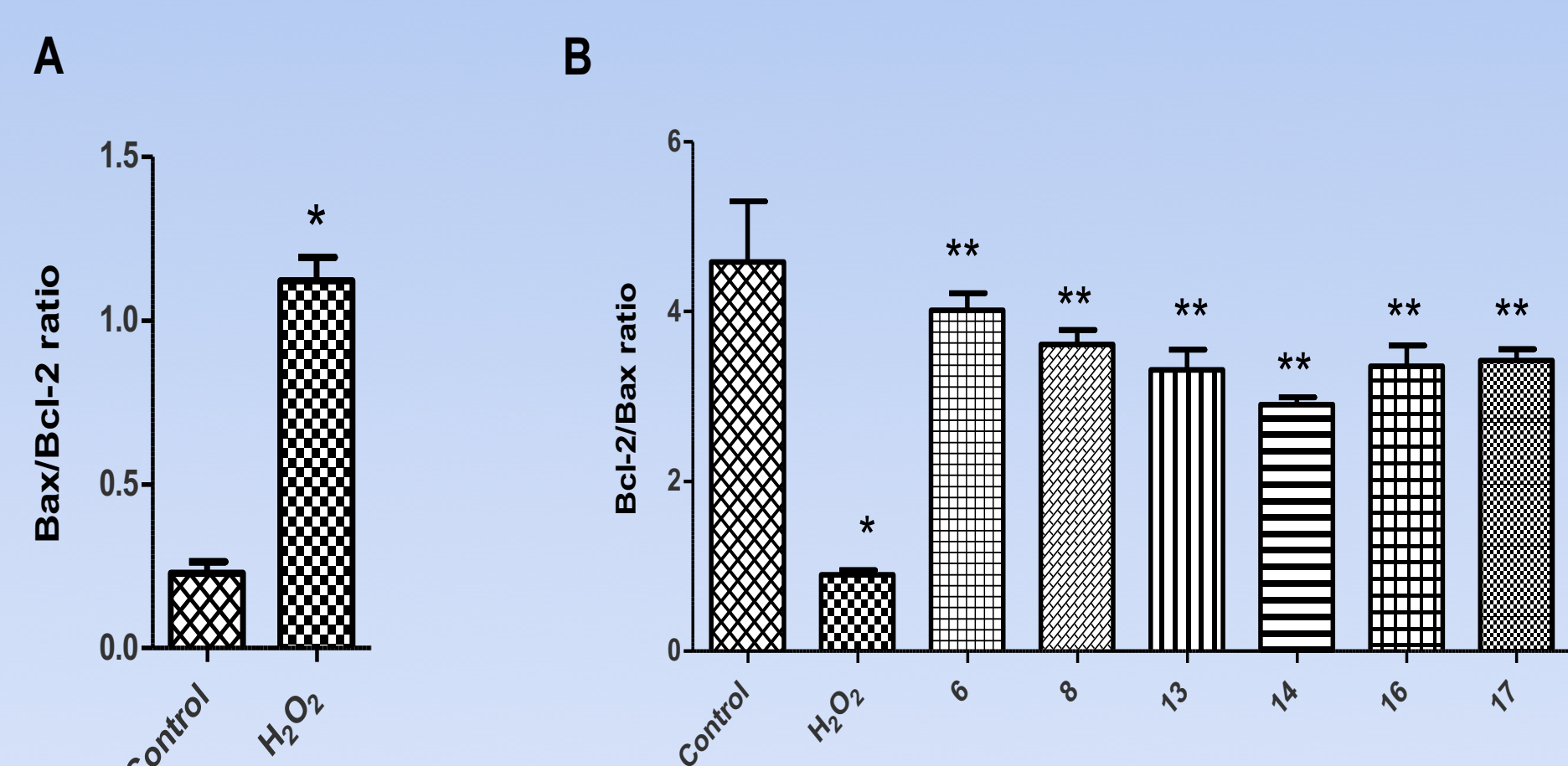
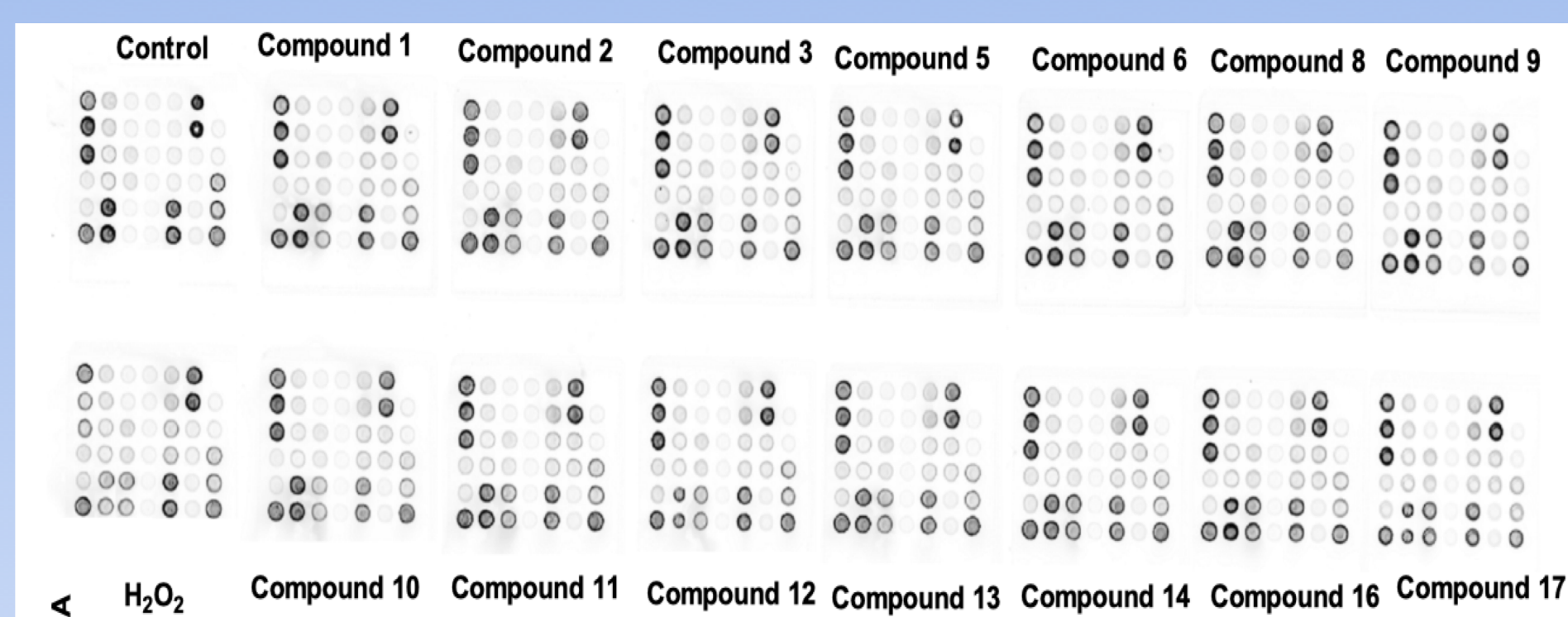


Figure 3

- ✓ Bcl-2/Bax ratio was significantly increased following compounds **6, 8, 13, 14, 16** and **17** treatments when compared to H₂O₂-treated cells.



Target	Site	Modification
1	Positive Control	N/A
2	Negative Control	N/A
3	p44/42 MAPK (ERK1/2)	Thr202/Tyr204
4	Akt	Ser473
5	Bad	Ser136
6	HSP27	Ser82
7	Smad2	Ser465/467
8	p53	Ser15
9	p38 MAPK	Thr183/Yr182
10	SAPK/JNK	Thr183/Yr185
11	PARP	Asp214
12	Caspase-3	Asp175
13	Caspase-7	Asp198
14	α-tubulin	Total
15	CHK1	Ser345
16	CHK2	Thr68
17	α-tubulin	Ser32/36
18	α-tubulin	Ser15
19	TAK1	Ser412
20	Survivin	Total
21	α-tubulin	Total



Figure 4

- ✓ Stress and apoptosis were evaluated by using PathScan® Stress and Apoptosis Signaling Antibody Array kit to evaluate the potential regulatory role of selected compounds in Akt signaling and ERK pathway while fighting against oxidative stress.

- ✓ Numbers on the target map correspond to the numbered targets shown on the right. The expression levels of α-tubulin were used to normalize the signals between various samples.

- The changes in cleavage of caspase-7, caspase-3 and PARP in SH-SY5Y cells treated with selected compounds against H₂O₂-induced oxidative stress.

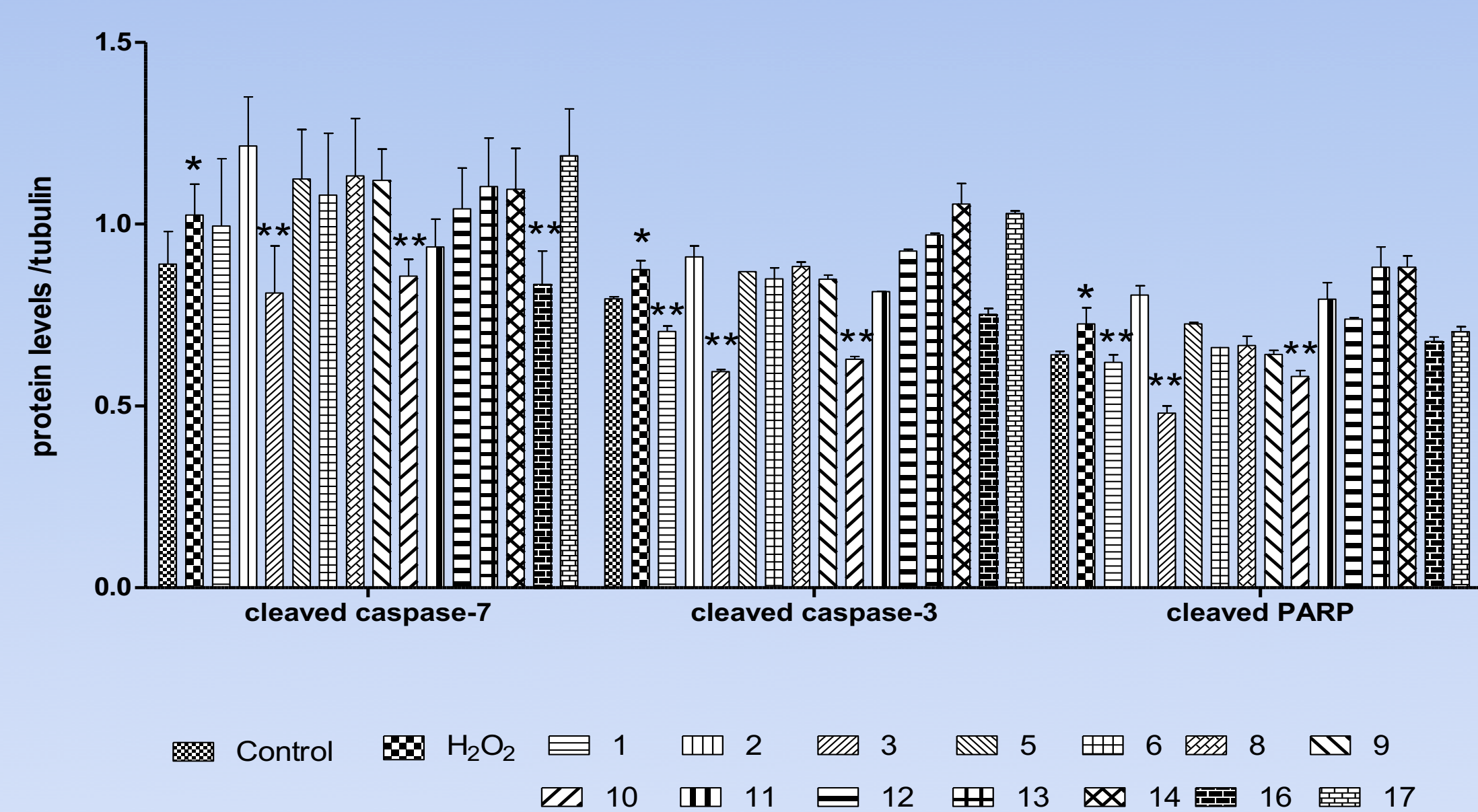


Figure 5

- ✓ H₂O₂-induced toxicity increased **cleaved caspase-7, cleaved caspase-3** and **cleaved PARP** levels which indicates the induction of apoptosis at molecular level.
- ✓ Our findings indicate that particularly compound **1,3** and **10** and **16** prevent H₂O₂-induced apoptosis through the inactivation of caspase cascades in SH-SY5Y cells.

- Anti-apoptotic proteins analysis

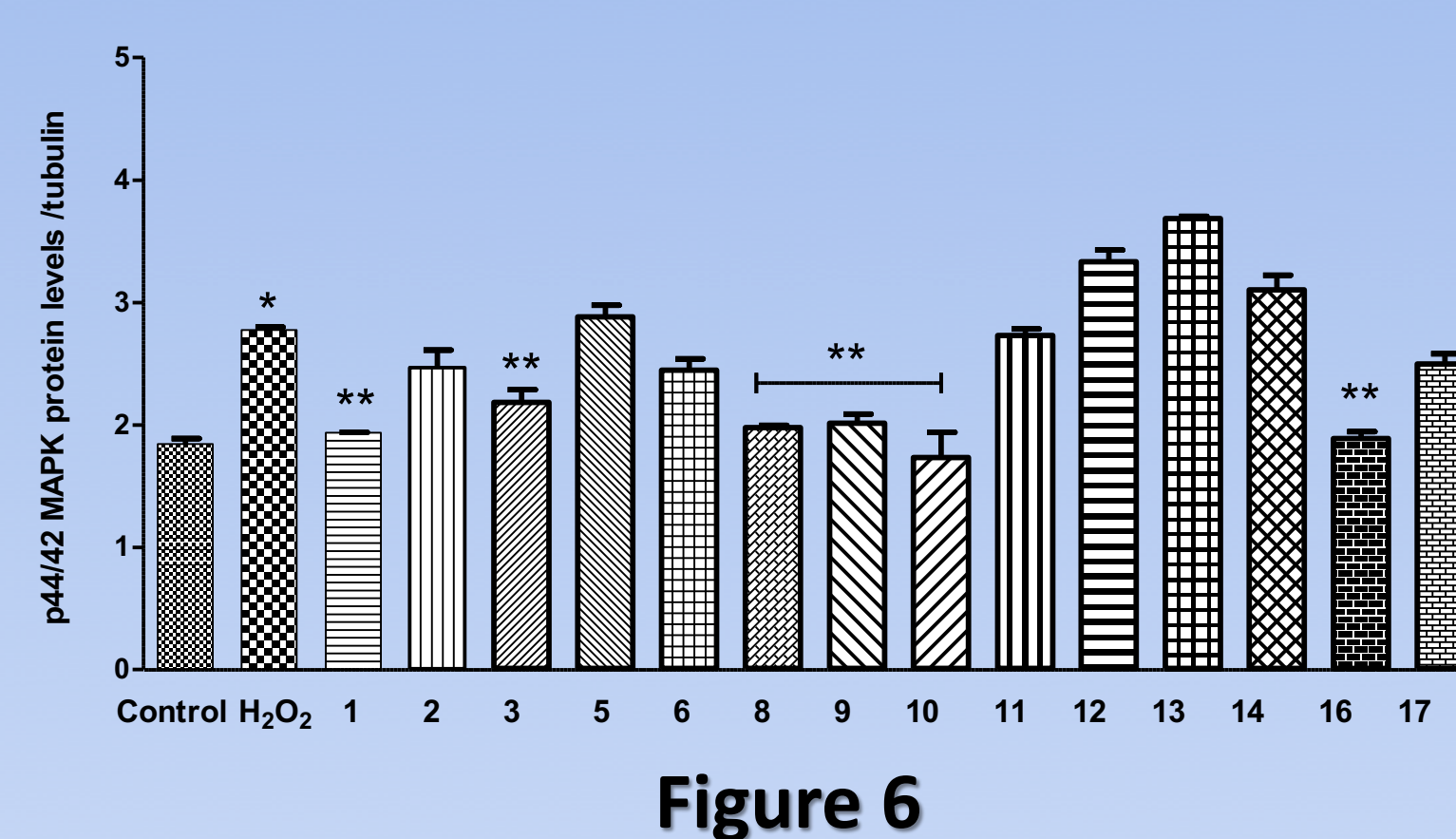


Figure 6

- ✓ The significant elevation in phosphorylated p44/42 MAPK levels was observed following compound **1, 3, 8, 9, 10,** and **16** treatments when compared to H₂O₂-treated group indicating that the inhibition of **ERK signalling** can be achieved by indicated compounds and thus the induction of apoptosis can be inhibited.

- The changes in phosphorylated p44/42 MAPK (ERK1/2) in SH-SY5Y cells treated with selected compounds against H₂O₂-induced oxidative stress.

4 - Conclusion

In the present study, the neuroprotective properties of novel imidazo[2,1-c][1,2,4]triazine have been explored. H₂O₂ was used to generate oxidative stress conditions in human neuroblastoma cell line, SH-SY5Y. Our results suggest that both activation of PI3K/Akt cascade and inhibition of ERK signaling are involved in neuroprotection by four compounds **1, 3, 10** and **16** in H₂O₂-induced toxicity in SH-SY5Y cells and further investigations are needed to reveal their potential in specific disease models where oxidative stress is involved in.