

Molecular Docking studies and *in-silico* ADMET Screening of Some novel Oxazine substituted 9-Anilinoacridines as Topoisomerase II Inhibitors

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: In general, 9-aminoacridine derivatives are inhibiting DNA topoisomerase II (topoII) because of their strong activity due to the ability of acridine nucleus to intercalate into DNA base pair. To get insight of the intermolecular interactions, the molecular docking studies are performed at active site of topoisomerase II. **Aim:** In this study, an attempt is made for identification of potential ligands from oxazine substituted 9-anilino acridines targeted against topoisomerase-II (1ZXM) using molecular modelling and docking studies by using Schrodinger suit-2012 Maestro 9.3 version. *In silico* ADMET screening also performed by qikprop module of Schrodinger suit. **Results:** The relative binding affinity of the designed compounds towards topoisomerase-II (1ZXM) was selected on the basis of docking score, GLIDE score and interaction patterns. Several compounds showed strong hydrogen bonding interactions with amino acid residues and their hydrophobic interactions and other parameters could also explain their potency to inhibit topoisomerase-II (1ZXM). The oxazine substituted 9-anilino acridine derivatives **1a- 1k** have good binding affinity with Glide score in the range of -5.7 to -8.06 when compared with the standard **ledacrine** (-5.24). The ADMET screening of the designed compounds have almost all the properties of the compounds are within the recommended values. **Conclusion:** Hence, this study provides evidence for consideration of valuable ligands in oxazine substituted 9-anilino acridine derivatives as potential topoisomerase-II inhibitor and further *in vitro* and *in vivo* investigations may prove its therapeutic potential

Key words: Topoisomerase-II, Acridine, Oxazine, Antitumour, Docking studies, Insilico ADMET screening.

INTRODUCTION

In general, 9-aminoacridine derivatives work inhibiting DNA topoisomerase II (topoII). Their strong activity was due to the ability of acridine nucleus to intercalate into DNA base pair, stabilizing the DNA–topoII cleavable complex, and forming the so-called ‘ternary complex’ which involve DNA, intercalated compound and topoII. The poisoning of topoII activity inhibits the religation process and causes lethal double-strand breaks in DNA, leading to cell cycle arrest and apoptosis. The intercalative property was referred to the planar aromatic system of the acridine moiety.

In the same context, acridines have gained strong ground for various biological activities like antimicrobial,¹ antioxidant,² anticancer,³⁻⁵ antimalarial,⁶ analgesic,⁷ anti-leishmanial,⁸ antinociceptive,⁹ acetyl cholinesterase inhibitors¹⁰ and antiherpes¹¹ etc. Amsacrine is the best known compound of 9-anilinoacridines series. It was one of the first DNA-intercalating agents to be considered as a Topoisomerase II inhibitor. The intercalation process is the strongest type of reversible binding to the double helical DNA in compounds with sufficiently large coplanar aromatic chromophore. Moreover, the cytotoxicity of most of the

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clinically useful DNA-intercalating agents involves the inhibition of the enzyme DNA- topoisomerase I or II. Several detailed SAR studies of acridine-based DNA-intercalating agents suggest that the mode of binding is important and the chromophore intercalate with the DNA base pairs. The chemical modification of acridines such as the introduction of different substitutions or hetero cyclic rings were allowed expansion of research on the structure activity relationship to afford new insight into molecular interactions at the receptor level.¹² In fact, it is well established that slight structural modification on 9-anilinoacridines may bring various pharmacological effects. Similarly oxazine derivatives also have various biological activities^{13,14} like antimicrobial, anticancer etc. In continuous of our previous research work,¹⁵⁻¹⁸ on searching new potent cytotoxic agents, we have designed 9-anilinoacridine analogues bearing the oxazine residue on anilino rings for topoisomerase II inhibition by molecular docking studies by using by using Schrodinger suit-2012 Maestro 9.3 version. The results revealed that the newly designed 9-anilinoacridine analogues derivatives exhibited good inhibition with topo II. Generally the topo II inhibitors exhibit anti tumour activity.

A worthwhile approach in this area deals with the use of compounds interacting with DNA and/or inhibiting enzymes critical for cell life and replication. A good example of such a compound is amsacrine a well known antiproliferative agent used to treat some types of cancers including acute adult leukemia.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Protein Preparation¹⁶

The crystal structure of protein Human *Topoisomerase IIa* (PDB ID: 1ZXM) at 1.87Å° was downloaded from the Protein Data Bank (PDB) and was used in order to model the protein structure in this study. In general, the protein structures are refined for their bond orders, formal charges and missing hydrogen atoms, topologies, incomplete and terminal amide groups.

The water molecules beyond 5 Å° of the hetero atom were removed. The possible ionization states were generated for the heteroatom present in the protein structure and the most stable state was chosen. The hydrogen bonds were assigned and orientations of the retained water molecules were corrected. Finally, a restrained minimization of the protein structure was carried out using OPLS2005 force field to reorient side-chain hydroxyl groups and alleviate potential steric clashes. The minimization is restrained to the input

protein coordinates by a predefined Root Mean Square Deviation (RMSD) tolerance of 0.3Å°.

Ligand Preparation

The structures of the ligands were generated in the CDX format using the tool Chem Draw ultra version 8.0. These ligands were then converted to the mol2 format and subjected to LigPrep module of Maestro in the Schrodinger suite 2013. They were converted from 2D to 3D structures by including stereo chemical, ionization, tautomeric variations, as well as energy minimization and optimized for their geometry, desalted and corrected for their chiralities and missing hydrogen atoms. The bonds orders of these ligands were fixed, and the charged groups were neutralized. The ionization and tautomeric states were generated between pH of 6.8 to 7.2 using Epik module. In the final stage of LigPrep, compounds were minimized using Optimized Potentials for Liquid Simulations-2005(OPLS-2005) force field in Impact package of Schrodinger until a root mean square deviation of 1.8Å° was achieved. Steepest descent algorithm was used for minimization, followed by conjugate gradient method. A single low energy ring confirmation per ligand was generated and the optimized ligands were used for docking analysis.

Receptorgrid generation

The ligand ANP (phosphoaminophosphonicacid adenylate ester) was retained in the crystal structure of the prepared protein which was used for the receptor grid construction. The binding box dimensions (within which the centroid of a docked pose is confined) of the protein was set to 14Å° x 14Å° x 14 Å°.

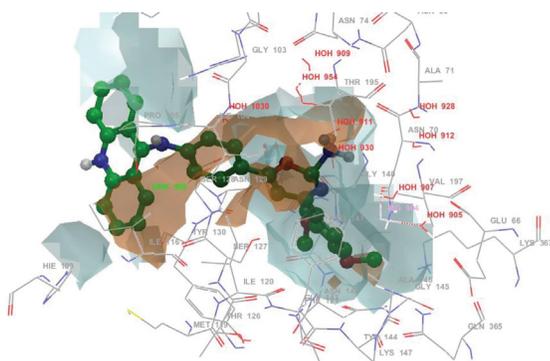
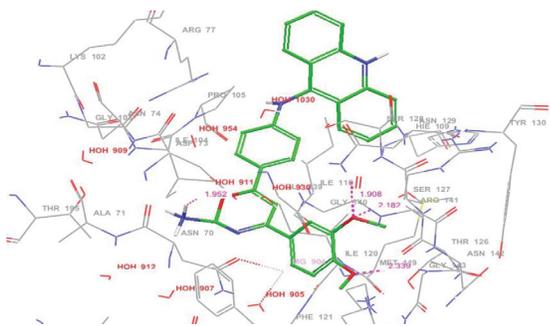
Validation of the docking programme

The accuracy of the docking procedure was determined by finding how closely the lowest energy pose (binding conformation) of the co-crystallized ligand predicted by the object scoring function, Glide score (G Score), resembles an experimental binding mode as determined by X-ray crystallography. Extra precision Glide docking procedure was validated by removing the co-crystallized ligand from the binding site of the protein and redocking the ligand with its binding site. The hydrogen bonding interactions and the root mean square deviation (RMSD) between the predicted conformation and the observed X-ray crystallographic conformation were used for analyzing the results.

Glide Ligand docking

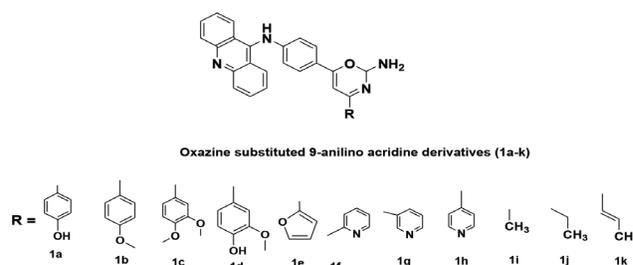
Table 1: Docking studies for compounds 1a-k with topoisomerase II (1ZXM)

Compound	GScore	Lipophilic EvdW	HBond	Electro	LowMW	Penalties	RotPenal
1a	-6.35	-5.14	-0.94	-0.27	0	0	0
1b	-5.7	-5.36	0	0.19	0	0	0.15
1c	-6.79	-6.04	-0.7	-0.27	0	0	0.14
1d	-6.66	-5.47	-0.94	-0.25	0	0	0
1e	-6.36	-5.32	-0.71	-0.27	-0.06	0	0
1f	-7.67	-5.88	-1.31	-0.45	-0.02	0	0
1g	-8.06	-5.61	-1.88	-0.56	-0.02	0	0
1h	-6.16	-4.89	-1.03	-0.21	-0.02	0	0
1i	-6.49	-5.28	-0.7	-0.27	-0.23	0	0
1j	-6.44	-5.5	-0.68	-0.28	-0.19	0	0
1k	-6.35	-5.57	-0.36	-0.28	-0.15	0	0
Ledacrine(std)	-5.24	-2.94	-0.22	-1.66	-0.42	0	0
ICRF 193(std)	-6.58	-1.25	-0.84	-3.87	-0.36	0	0
Amsacrine(std)	-7.61	-4.14	0	-5.78	-0.19	2.5	0

**Figure 2: Lipophilic evidence Compound 1c with topol(1ZXM)****Figure 3: Hydrogen bonding interaction for compound 1c**

ASN 70 (H-bond length 1.952), ILE 110 (H-bond length 1.908), GLY 140 (H-bond length 2.182) and MET 119 (H-bond length 2.339).

The ADMET properties for the synthesized compounds can be determined in-silico by using qi prop module of Schrödinger suite 2012. The computed dipole moment of the molecule are in the range of 1.63 -5.16. Estimated number of hydrogen bonds that would be donated by

**Figure 4: Structure of most active compounds 1a-k**

the solute to water molecules in an aqueous solution of the compounds are in the range of 3-4. Estimated number of hydrogen bonds that would be accepted by the solute from water molecules in an aqueous solution of the compounds are in the range of 4.5-6. Predicted octanol/water partition coefficient value of the compounds are in the range of 3.96 -5.6. The compounds has highest QPlogP value. Number of likely metabolic reactions of the compounds are in the range of 3-4. Prediction of binding to human serum albumin for the compounds are in the range of 0.75-1.22. Number of violations of Lipinski's rule of five is 0-2. Many of the compounds have % Human Oral Absorption in the range of 79-100%. So almost all the properties of the compounds are within the recommended values. The details of the ADMET properties for the compounds 1a-k are shown in the Table 2.

CONCLUSION

Acridine family includes a wide range of tricyclic molecules with various biological properties. A structure-based pharmacophore model was generated and

Table 2: *insilico* ADMET screening for synthesized compounds

Compound	dipole	Donor HB	Acctpt HB	logP o/w	No. of metabolite	QPlog Khsa	Rule of Five	% Human Oral Absorption
1a	3.264	4	5.25	4.519	3	0.925	0	88.98
1b	2.909	3	5.25	5.412	3	1.179	1	90.45
1c	3.474	3	6	5.607	4	1.225	2	78.73
1d	2.762	4	6	4.671	4	0.97	0	90.49
1e	2.43	3	5	4.625	3	0.942	0	100
1f	1.795	3	5.5	4.773	4	0.962	0	100
1g	3.999	3	6	4.429	4	0.867	0	93.29
1h	5.164	3	6	4.745	4	0.975	0	94.85
1i	2.485	3	4.5	3.962	3	0.75	0	93.75
1j	2.346	3	4.5	4.367	3	0.856	0	100
1k	1.635	3	4.5	4.676	3	0.971	0	100
Recommended values	1- 12.5	0– 6	2-20	-2-6.5	1 – 8	-1.5 – 1.5	max 4	>80% is high <25% is poor

Dipole- Computed dipole moment of the molecule,

donorHB - Estimated number of hydrogen bonds that would be donated by the solute to water molecules in an aqueous solution.

acctptHB- Estimated number of hydrogen bonds that would be accepted by the solute from water molecules in an aqueous solution

QPlogPo/w - Predicted octanol/water partition coefficient.

#metab- Number of likely metabolic reactions.

QPlogKhsa- Prediction of binding to human serum albumin.

RuleOfFive Number of violations of Lipinski's rule of five.

%Human- Oral absorption- Predicted human oral absorption on 0 to 100% scale. The prediction is based on a quantitative multiple linear regression model.

validated to obtain active topoisomerase II inhibitors from our self-compiled database of oxazine substituted 9-anilino acridine derivatives.

The docking study revealed that oxazine substituted 9-anilino acridine derivatives showed better alignment at active site by interacting with all crucial amino acid residues. Thus, the *in silico* method adopted in the present study helped in identifying the lead compounds and also may partly explain their beneficial effect in *in vivo* study. On this basis, authors recently demonstrated that diverse compounds of the oxazine substituted 9-anilinoacridine series exerted Topoisomerase II inhibitor activity. Results observed in the present study clearly demonstrated that some derivatives of the oxazine substituted 9-anilinoacridine family may exert interesting antitumour activity. The compounds **1c**, **1f** and **1g** have significant antitumour activity with therapeutic potentials and are likely to be useful as drugs after further refinement.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors have no conflict of Interest

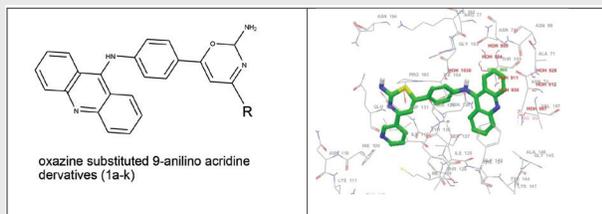
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Graphical Abstract

Novel oxazine substituted 9-anilinoacridines have been designed and docking studies were performed against topoisomerase II. Compounds **1c**, **1f**, **1g** have good Glide score. *In silico* ADMET screening also performed.



SUMMARY

- Oxazine substituted 9-anilinoacridines are designed for Topo II inhibitors.
- These compounds were docked with 3D structure of Topoisomerase II (PDB ID: 1ZXM) retrieved from Protein Data Bank.
- The docking study results revealed that the above compounds showed better alignment at active site by interacting with all crucial amino acid residues.

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