iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 5 **Issue:** X **Month of publication:** October 2017

DOI: http://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2017.10009

www.ijraset.com

Call: 08813907089 | E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor:6.887
Volume 5 Issue X, October 2017- Available at www.ijraset.com

Develop the Human DNA Topoisomerse-1 Inhibitors for Ovarian Cancer through Receptor Based Drug Designing Methods

M.Arathi[1], A.Rajesh[2]
[1]*Assistant Professor, Department of CSE, School of Information Technology(JNTUH), Village KPHB, Mandal Kukatpally, Dist Medchal, Telangana, India.*
[2]*M.Tech Student, Department of Bioinformatics, School of Information Technology(JNTUH), Village KPHB, Mandal Kukatpally,Dist Medchal,Telangana,India.*

Abstract:Ovarian cancer is a cancer that forms in an ovary. It results in abnormal cells that have the ability to invade to other parts of the body. The risk of ovarian cancer increases in women who have ovulated more over their lifetime.DNA Topoisomerse-1 is identified for potential target protein for ovarian cancer and Topotecan analogs are identified as a potential inhibitors for DNA Topoisomerse-1.Topotecan analogs will be developed through Molecular Modeling techniques including Geometry optimization, Molecular Dynamics, Mounte-carlo simulations and Physico-chemical properties.
Keywords: Ovarian Cancer, Topotecan, Hyperchem

I. INTRODUCTION

Ovarian Cancer could be a cancer that forms in or on associate ovary. It ends up in abnormal cells that have the flexibility to invade or unfold to alternative elements of the body. sex gland cancer begins within the ovaries. Ovaries area unit generative glands found solely in females (women). The ovaries manufacture eggs (ova) for replica. The eggs travel through the fallopian tubes into the female internal reproductive organ wherever the animate being implants and develops into a foetus. The ovaries also are the most supply of the feminine hormones sex hormone and Lipo-Lutin. One ovary is on either side of the female internal reproductive organ within the pelvis.

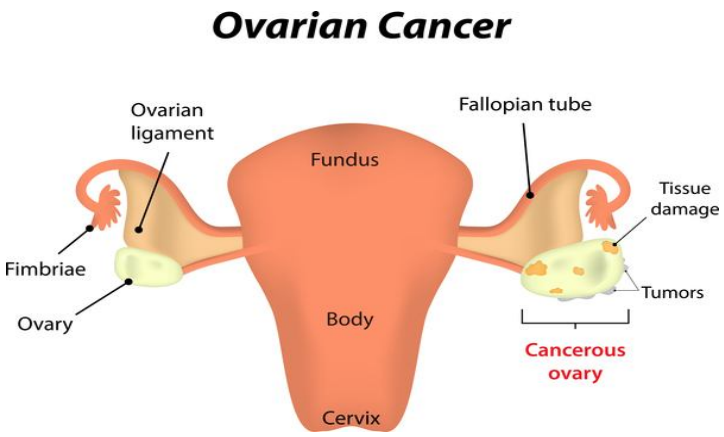


Fig 1.Ovarian Cancer Tumor

II. METHODOLOGY

A. Determining The Analogs

TOPOTECAN was the drug hand-picked and changed. 9 analogs of the drug were created by substitution the deliquescent region on the target molecule with alternative purposeful teams (considered at random).
".Topotecan molecule and therefore the 9 analogs area unit then studied by performing arts varied energy, simulation yet as QSAR calculations. Topotecan has been thought of along side the nine analogs for varied studies as a form of “Blank”, therefore on alter the comparative study of the analogs and to assist United States analyze relative superiority of the analogs to the initial drug itself.

©IJRASET (UGC Approved Journal): All Rights are Reserved

ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor:6.887
Volume 5 Issue X, October 2017- Available at www.ijraset.com

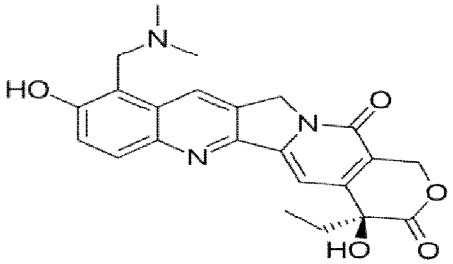


Fig.2 Topotecan

1) Formula: $C_{23}H_{23}N_3O_5$ •HCl

The analogs and therefore the Topotecan molecule itself is at first sketched meticulously mistreatment the draw tool then the 2nd structure was reborn into 3D type by clicking

Molecule No.	R Group
1	CH3
2	OH
3	CL
4	F
5	NH2
6	CH20H
7	H
8	CCL2OH
9	CF3

Table 1Analog list

B. . Dynamics and qsar calculations

The simulations (Molecular Dynamics, Langevin Dynamics, Monte Carlo Simulations) area unit dispensed cautiously and therefore the values obtained area unit rigorously documented along side the snapshots. every simulation is performed beginning with the geometrically optimized molecule obtained in step one and freelance of the opposite, with the dynamics run in no specific order.

1) Molecular Dynamics Calculations: Molecular dynamics is dispensed to normalize the system to get a lower energy minimum. It simulates the evolution of a system over time, manufacturing a flight of atomic positions and velocities. The dynamics area unit run in three nonmandatory steps of warmth, run and funky

2) Molecular Dynamics Options: Parameters

a) *Times*

Heat time: 1-20ps
Starting temperature: 100 K
Run time:0.5ps
Simulation temperature: 300 K
Cooltime:0ps
Temperature step: 30 K
Step size: 0.0005 ps

3) The averages selected are

a) Kinetic energy (EKIN)
b) Potential energy (EPOT)
c) Total Energy (ETOT)
d) Temperature (TEMP)

©IJRASET (UGC Approved Journal): All Rights are Reserved

Because the gradient is very small in the starting system (corresponding to a near-zero temperature), a heat time of ***10 Pico seconds*** is used to raise the temperature from a starting temperature of 100 K to the simulation temperature of 300K incrementing by a temperature step of 30K. For systems such as the one we are working on, that have explicit hydrogen atoms, a 0.5 fs step size is appropriate for accurately integrating the hydrogen stretching motion.
The temperatures (run time of 0.5 ps) are used here to set up initial atom velocities or to adjust atom velocities. This kinetic energy might be converted into potential energy during simulation, causing the calculated temperature to drop. If the temperature eventually rises, it means that potential energy is being converted into kinetic energy as the system moves to a more stable conformation.

C. Optimization Of Solvent

The molecules are all solvated and then optimized in 4 stages. In the first stage only hydrogen atoms are selected and optimized, followed by water and then the part of the molecules that are reactive and finally the entire molecule itself in the solvated envirnment. Each time the optimization is done in two steps:

1) Steepest Descent

Termination condition:
RMS gradient: 0.000001 kcal/ (A^omol) (or)
Cyles: 500

2) Conjugate gradient (Polak-Ribiere)

Termination condition:
RMS gradient: 0.000001 kcal/ (A^omol) (or)
Cycles: 2000

1) *Adding periodic box:* The ten molecules being studied are solvated by placing them in a periodic box of water molecules to simulate behavior in an aqueous solution, as in a biological system
2) *Optimization by selecting only the Hydrogen's:*In the first stage, only hydrogen's in the system were allowed to relax. This step relaxes the hydrogen atoms prior to relaxing heavy atoms. It was performed because the hydrogen locations are not specified by the X-ray structure and because adjustments in hydrogen atom locations are necessary to improve hydrogen bond geometries.
3) *Geometry optimization selecting only water molecules:* In the second stage, only the water molecules were minimized, keeping the inhibitor and the protein (in the complex calculation) fixed. The purpose of this step is to relieve any bad contacts involving water molecules in the initially solvated system.
4) *Optimization selecting active region (modified hydrophilic region) of ligand:* The third stage was performed for all the modified ligand-protein complexes (*i.e.*, when the ligand is modified from the original ligand in an X-ray structure complex). In this third stage, all atoms of the protein were fixed and atoms common to the ligand in the crystal structure complex and the modified ligand were also fixed, while allowing the modified group in the ligand and the solvent to move during optimization. This stage allows for the relaxation of the modified group with respect to the protein and establishes the preferred interactions (e.g., hydrogen bonds).
5) *Improvement for the matter molecule in its solvated state:* Now the complete molecule at the side of the water molecules square measure hand-picked and optimized. The optimized structure for the solvated system may solely be a neighborhood minimum. in a very system with several degrees of freedom, like this one, there may be several minima and it are often terribly tough to find the worldwide minimum. once there square measure enough degrees of freedom, it's potential that any static conformation is insignificant, which solely a applied math treatment of the many low-energy conformations is acceptable.

D. Improvement Of Macromolecule – Matter Advanced

The target for the drug was obtained, and it structure was obtained from PDB. The structure contained vi chains and victimisation Swiss PDB viewer, the a sequence was separated with the matter absolute to it. The matter was verified and so changed into the varied analogs.
The matter macromolecule advanced is then subjected to geometric improvement. The H atoms were ab initio hand-picked, followed by the practical cluster of the matter molecules and so the complete molecule thought-about with the matter. The improvement was applied in two steps

©IJRASET (UGC Approved Journal): All Rights are Reserved

E. Docking

The macromolecule – matter advanced from PDB is extracted. From the macromolecule – matter advanced the macromolecule and matter molecules square measure separated and therefore the macromolecule was docked with the 10 molecules below scrutiny victimisation GOLD computer code.

1) *Getting ready Input for moorage*: To the molecule, hydrogens square measure other and improvement is performed until convergence. Similarly, all the matter molecules (drug + nine analogs) square measure optimized to convergence when hydrogens square measure other. The input for moorage is currently prepared.
2) *Docking:* The molecules square measure docked victimisation GOLD computer code that works on Genetic algorithmic program.
3) *Equations Used:* The decreased structures for all the ten inhibitors within the advanced and solvated states were used for conniving the subsequent energy variables:

Ebind (intra) = Ecom (intra) - Esol (intra)

Ebind (inter) = Ecom (inter) - Esol (inter)

Where, Ebind (intra) and Ebind (inter) square measure relative intra and unit binding interaction energies of a matter, severally, and wherever Ecom (intra), Ecom (inter), Esol (intra), and Esol (inter) square measure intra and unit interaction energies of a matter within the complexed and solvated states, severally. Relative variations in intra, unit and total binding interaction energies for a try of ligands L1 and L2 square measure given by,

Ebind (intra: L1, L2) = Ebind (intra: L2) - Ebind (intra: L1)

Ebind (inter: L1, L2) = Ebind (inter: L2) - Ebind (inter: L1)

Ebind (tot: L1, L2) = Ebind (intra: L1 - L2) + Ebind (inter: L1 - L2)

III. RESULTS TABLES

MOLECULE	RELATIVE BINDING ENERGY
(1) R1=F	-9.411
(2) R1=H	-3.005
(3) R1=CL	-7.3
(4) R1=NH2	-14.138
(5) R2=CH2CH3	-7.259
(6) R2=CL	-16.488
(7) R2=OH	-15.744
(8) R2=CH20H	4.942
(9) R2=CF3	-15.78

TABLE 2:- Relative Binding Energy

MOLECULE	BINDING ENERGY
(1)R1=CH3	74.2155
(2)R1=OH	28.2813
(3) R1=CL	62.0091
(4) R1=F	34.688
(5) R1=CF3	47.331
(6) R1=NH2	13.7631
(7)R1=CH2OH	28.3115
(8) R1=CF20H	46.967
(9)R1=CCL2OH	11.407
(10)R1=H	42.7127

TABLE 3:- Binding Free Energy calculations(KCAL/MOL)

©IJRASET (UGC Approved Journal): All Rights are Reserved

x1= Solvent (Intra) Energy
x2= Poission - BoltzmanSolvent Energy
y1= Protien(Intra) Energy
y2=Docking (Intra) Energy
X=Solvent Energy (x1+x2)
Y= Protien Energy (y1+y2)
Z= Binding FreeEnergy (Y-X)

In this work, the binding modes of the putative/proposed inhibitors were obtained by fastidiously orienting them with the far-famed crystal structures of inhibitors within the situation of the 1CY6. These inhibitors, that area unit shown in Fig. were then evaluated by activity diminution calculations each in solvent and in complicated mistreatment the AMBER (Weiner SJ et al, 1984) field.

The technical details used for estimating relative binding affinities mistreatment energy elements obtained from minimizations of every substance represented within the in methodology section.

IV. CONCLUSION

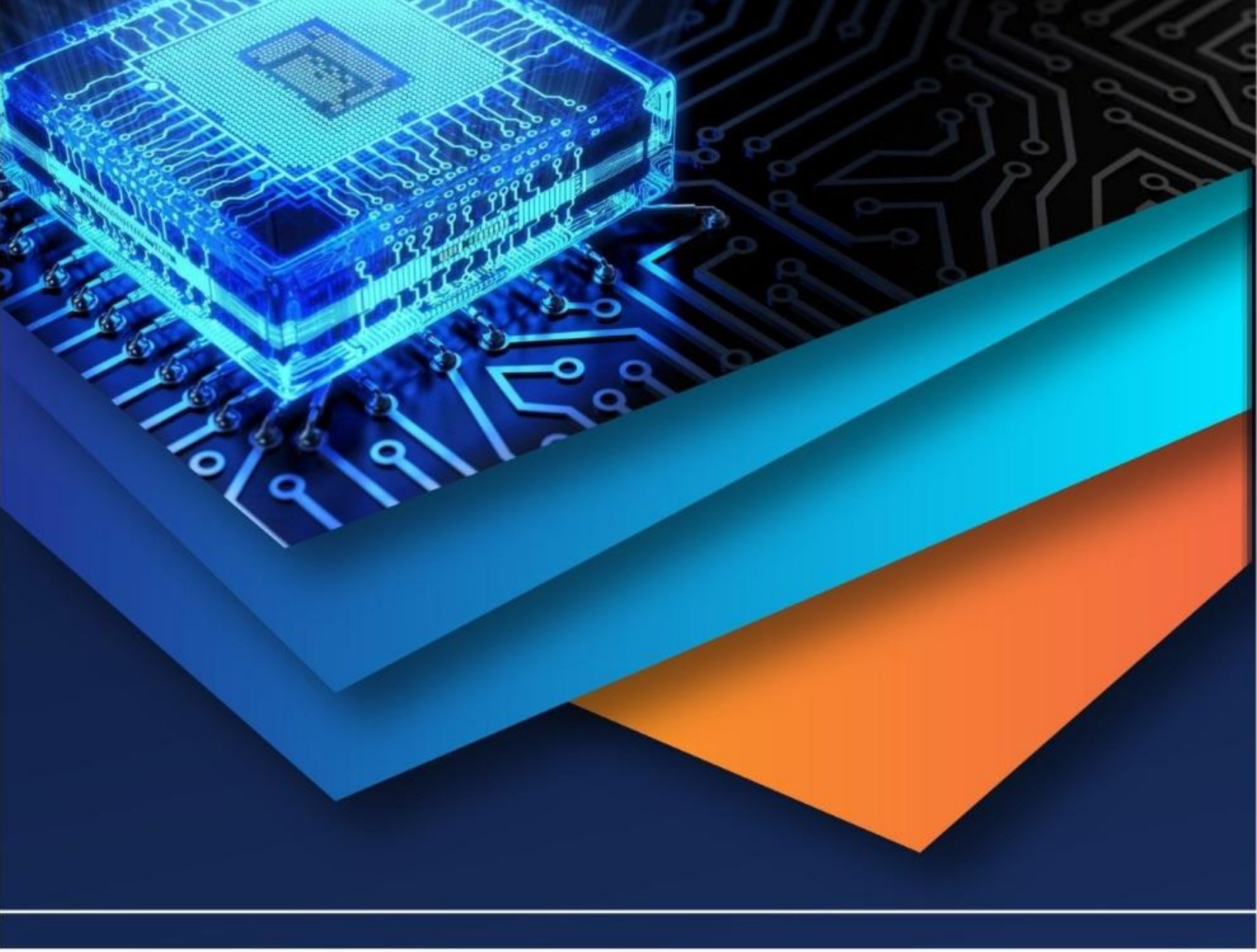
Comparisons of the calculated binding affinities for structurally similar Inhibitors to Topotecan indicate that the molecular mechanics strategies gave appropriate analogues. These results clearly indicate that before synthesis and organic chemistry testing of recent analogs, one will use molecular mechanics primarily based strategies for qualitative assessment of relative binding affinities for dashing up drug discovery method by eliminating less potent compounds from synthesis.

The inhibitors vi and eight with the substituent NH2 and CF2OH known because the best suited analogue within the gift study that has to be additional evaluated in laboratory.

REFERENCES

[1] Picot D., Loll, P.J. & Garavito, R.M. The X-ray crystal structure of the membrane protein prostaglandin H_2 synthase-1. Nature 367, 243-249 (1994).
[2] Agrafiotis DJ. Stochastic Algorithms for Maximizing Molecular Diversity. Chem Inf Comp Sci 1997; 37: 841-851.
[3] .Appelt K, Design of Enzyme Inhibitors Using Iterative protein Crystallographic Analysis. Med Chem 1991; 34:1925-1934.
[4] .Klein, T., Nusing, R.M., Pfeilschifter, J.& Ullrich, V. Selective inhibition of cyclooxygenase 2. Biochem. Pharmacol. 48, 1605-1610 (1994).
[5] Kurtz ID, Meng EC, and Shoichet BK. Structure-Based Molecular Design. Acc Chem Res 1994; 27: 117-123.
[6] Montgomery JA Structure Based Design of Inhibitors of Purine Nucleoside phosphorylase.1.9-(Arylmethyl)Derivatives of 9-Deazaguanine.J Med Chem 1993;36:55-69
[7] Scott LJ, Goa KL. Adis Review: Galantamine: a review of its use in Alzheimer's disease. Drug2000;60(5):1095-122 PMID 11129124

©IJRASET (UGC Approved Journal): All Rights are Reserved



10.22214/IJRASET

45.98

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.129

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.429

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089 (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)