

Anti-proliferative effect of potential LSD1/CoREST inhibitors based on molecular dynamics model for treatment of SH-SY5Y neuroblastoma cancer cell line



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Abstract

Background: Lysine-specific demethylase is a demethylase enzyme that can remove methyl groups from histones H3K4me1/2 and H3K9me1/2. It is expressed in many cancers, where it impedes differentiation and contributes to cancer cell proliferation, cell metastasis and invasiveness, and is associated with inferior prognosis. LSD1 is associated with its corepressor protein CoREST, and utilizes tetrahydrofolate as a cofactor to accept CH₂ from the demethylation process. The fact that the cofactor is best bound to the active site inspired us to explore its interactions to LSD1/CoREST enzyme complex utilizing molecular dynamics simulation, which aids designing novel and potent inhibitors.

Objective: In this study we minted to identify a new potential LSD1/CoREST inhibitors and test the potency and the safety of such inhibitors against human neuroblastoma and fibroblast cells lines.

Methods: We have implemented a previously derived model from the molecular dynamics simulation study and the key contacts to the active site in a subsequent structure based drug design and in-silico screening, which revealed a number of potential inhibitors toward LSD1/CoREST complex. The anti-proliferative activities of the identified compounds will be tested against neuroblastoma SH-SY5Y cancer cell line which known to highly express LSD1/CoREST complex.

Results: In-silico mining on National Cancer Institute (NCI) database identified 55 promising and structurally diverse

inhibitors. Applying the abovementioned molecular modeling procedure yielded four compounds of LSD1/CoREST inhibitors

with IC₅₀ < 2μM. The four lead compounds were tested against SH-SY5Y neuroblastoma cell line that known to express high level of LSD1 and illustrated a potent activity with an IC₅₀ ranging from 0.195 to 1.52μM. To estimate the toxicity of the selective leads, they were tested against normal fibroblast cells and scored a relatively high IC₅₀ ranging from 0.303 to ≥ 100μM.

Conclusion: Our model revealed promising inhibitors that can be used in treating cancers that overexpress the LSD1 enzyme such as the SH-SY5Y neuroblastoma.



Biography:

Hiba Zalloum is a Researcher in Hamdi Mango Center for Scientific Research at the University of Jordan. She holds a Master's degree in Chemistry from The University of Jordan. Her practical research dealt with the synthesis, chelation and sorption properties of chelating polymers. Recently, her research interest is turning to molecular modeling and drug

discovery field. She has 15 publications, 13 ISI-published articles, 2 book chapters and is now running 6 funded research projects.

Speaker Publications:

1. Fluoroquinolones as a potentially novel class of antidiabetes and antiproliferative compounds: synthesis and docking studies; Canadian Journal of Chemistry, May 26, 2020,
2. Nature-Inspired Polymerization of Quercetin to Produce Antioxidant Nanoparticles with Controlled Size and Skin Tone-Matching Colors; Molecules. 2019 Nov; 24(21): 3815
3. Comparative anti-proliferative effects of potential HER2 inhibitors on a panel of breast cancer cell; Breast Cancer , 2020 Mar;27(2):213-224
5. Pancreatic Lipase Inhibitory Activity Of Selected Pharmaceutical Agents; Acta Pharma, . 2019 Mar 1;69(1):1-16

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