

Molecular docking analysis of capsaicin with apoptotic proteins

Anitha Roy^{1*}, Arun Rasheed², Aneymol Varikalam Sleeba³, Ponnulakshmi Rajagopal⁴

¹Department of Pharmacology, Saveetha Dental College and Hospital, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India; ²Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Alshifa College of Pharmacy, Malappuram, Kerala; ³Department of Microbiology, St. Xavier's College for Women, Aluva, Kerala-683101, India; ⁴Central Research Laboratory, Meenakshi Academy of Higher Education and Research (Deemed to be University), Chennai-600 078, India; Dr. Anitha Roy - Email: anitharoy2015@gmail.com;

*Corresponding author

Submitted on May 23, 2020; Revision June 9, 2020; Accepted June 11, 2020; Published July 31, 2020

The authors are responsible for the content of this article. The Editorial and the publisher has taken reasonable steps to check the content of the article with reference to publishing ethics with adequate peer reviews deposited at PUBLONS.

Declaration on official E-mail:

The corresponding author declares that official e-mail from their institution is not available for all authors

Declaration on Publication Ethics:

The authors state that they adhere with COPE guidelines on publishing ethics as described elsewhere at <https://publicationethics.org/>. The authors also undertake that they are not associated with any other third party (governmental or non-governmental agencies) linking with any form of unethical issues connecting to this publication. The authors also declare that they are not withholding any information that is misleading to the publisher in regard to this article.

Abstract:

Oral cancer is linked with apoptotic proteins such as Bcl-xl, Bcl-2 & Mcl-1. Therefore it is of interest to document the molecular docking analysis of capsaicin (principle present in the Capsicum annum) with apoptotic proteins in this context. We report the molecular binding features of capsaicin with apoptotic proteins such as Bcl-xl, Bcl-2 & Mcl-1 for further consideration.

Key words: *Capsicum annum*, oral cancer, molecular docking, ADME

Background:

Oral cancer is one of the rapidly developing serious issue in most parts of the world. The age depend occurrence of oral cancer may differ from 20 per 100,000 population in India [1]. The external factors include tobacco, chemicals, radiation and infectious organisms and the internal factors include inherited mutations, hormones and immune status causing cancers [2]. The identification of molecular mechanism of oral cancer must be

giving extra attention rather. Apoptosis is an important process in embryonic and tissue homeostasis. There are three primary steps occurs in apoptosis i.e initiation, commitment & execution [3]. There are two types of apoptosis proteins i.e pro-apoptotic proteins (Bax and Bak) and anti-apoptotic proteins (Bcl-2, Bcl-xL, Bcl-W, Mcl-1). Pro-apoptotic proteins are important factors for induction of apoptosis through mitochondrial outer-membrane permeabilization, leading to the release of cytochrome c, follow-on

in apoptosis by the activation of caspases. The normal apoptosis process need the normal level of balance between the -apoptotic and pro-apoptotic proteins [4] in cancer, there is an imbalance in this ratio as many anti-apoptotic proteins are available to inhibit apoptosis by forming heterodimers with pro-apoptotic proteins and thus inactivate them [5]. So identification of molecules that supports apoptosis by targeting both intrinsic and extrinsic apoptotic pathways was helped to understand the mechanism behind tumor cell proliferation, which can leads to the development of efficient cancer therapies. Recently, phytocompounds have gained prominence, as they can alter the cell cycle, apoptosis evasion, angiogenesis and metastases. They have confirmed their efficiency in mono treatments or in combination with other chemo preventive agents. *Capsicum annuum* or Red chili spur pepper (hot pepper), is one of the frequently used spice in Thai cuisine. Capsaicin, the component present in the *C. annuum*, responsible for the spiciness of chili peppers. Capsaicin is an alkaloid compound used in food, spices and medicines worldwide [6-8]. It is used to treat muscular pain and headaches. It is also used to improve circulation, for its gastrointestinal protecting effects; and to fight against many types of cancer [9,10].

Materials and Methods:

Structures of Bcl-xl, Bcl-2 & Mcl-1:

Three-dimensional structures of apoptotic proteins Bcl-xl (PDB id: 2O1Y), Bcl-2, (PDB id: 4MAN), Mcl-1 (PDB ID: 3D7V) were downloaded from protein data bank (PDB) [11].

Ligand preparation:

Structure of Capsaicin was retrieved from Pubchem database in SDF format. It was converted as PDB format using HEX software

Molecular Docking Analysis:

Hex8.0 software (<http://hex.loria.fr>) [12] was used for docking studies to identify the possible interaction between Bcl-xl, Bcl-2 and Mcl-1 with Capsaicin.

Molecular descriptors calculation:

Smiles notation of Capsaicin was helped to calculate the molecular descriptors using Molinspiration (www.molinspiration.com). They molecular descriptors like log P, molecular weight, polar surface area, number of atoms, number of rotatable bond, number of O or N, number of OH or NH, ion channel modulator, drug-likeness and number of violations to Lipinski's rule were calculated in the present study [13].

Analysis of drug likeness of selected compounds:

The drug likeness property of Capsaicin was estimated with help of Lipinski filter (<http://www.scfbio-iitd.res.in/software/drugdesign/lipinski.jsp>), according to that, the orally active drug must follow minimum four of five laid down criterion for drug likeness namely: molecular mass, cLogP, hydrogen donor and acceptor and molar refractive index [14].

Results and Discussion:

The molecular docking study we report here identified the binding mode and intermolecular interaction between capsaicin and Bcl-xl, Bcl-2 & Mcl-1 proteins. Identification of interaction energies among the compound and proteins has been a big challenge for molecular docking studies. Hex calculates this binding energy of the docked complexes by using scoring algorithms. The steadiness of these complexes will be high if the energy value is low. Higher the negative Etotal value stronger is the interaction between compound and proteins, which lead to activation of proteins. The binding energy was calculated in terms of KJ/mol. Analysis of obtained docking results confirmed that compound Capsaicin strongly binds with the apoptotic proteins because all three proteins (Bcl-xl-283.78, Bcl-2- -258.17 & Mcl-1- -237.50) showed the highest negative energy value when docked with Capsaicin (Table 1). Hence it was confirmed that all complexes were in stable form. PyMol analyses of docked complexes were showed the vital interaction information about the binding sites and their orientation of inhibition in the target proteins. It also showed the interacting amino acids residues between the protein and ligand (Figure 1). This insilco analysis on the activities of Capsaicin based on the docking scores provides exact understanding for compound and protein binding interaction, which can be used for newer drugs against oral cancer.

Prediction of drug-likeness was necessary to pharmacological industries to enhance the activity and selection of compounds. This also decreases the probability choosing the false positive compounds. In the current study drug likeness properties of Capsaicin was calculated through Lipinski filter and the properties of the compound by respect to calculation of adsorption, distribution, metabolism, excretion and toxicity. This tool is really useful in predicting the drug likeness properties of compound (Table 2). Lipinski filter results for Capsaicin have good drug likeness properties, so it can use as drug for application in biological systems. Molinspiration was performed to estimate the properties and drug likeness score of the Capsaicin. Violation of the Lipinski's rule of five is when logA is >5, MW >500, number of N, O (hydrogen bond receptor) is >10, number of OH and NH (hydrogen bond donor) is >5 and number of the rotatable bond (rotb) is >15 (21). As per the range, physiochemical properties capsaicin illustrated zero violation and fulfilled well by the

Lipinski's rule of five as shown in Table 3. Therefore the results of Docking studies and ADME evidently proved that capsaicin have some activity against oral cancer.

Conclusion:

We report the molecular binding features of capsaicin with apoptotic proteins such as Bcl-xl, Bcl-2 & Mcl-1 for further consideration.

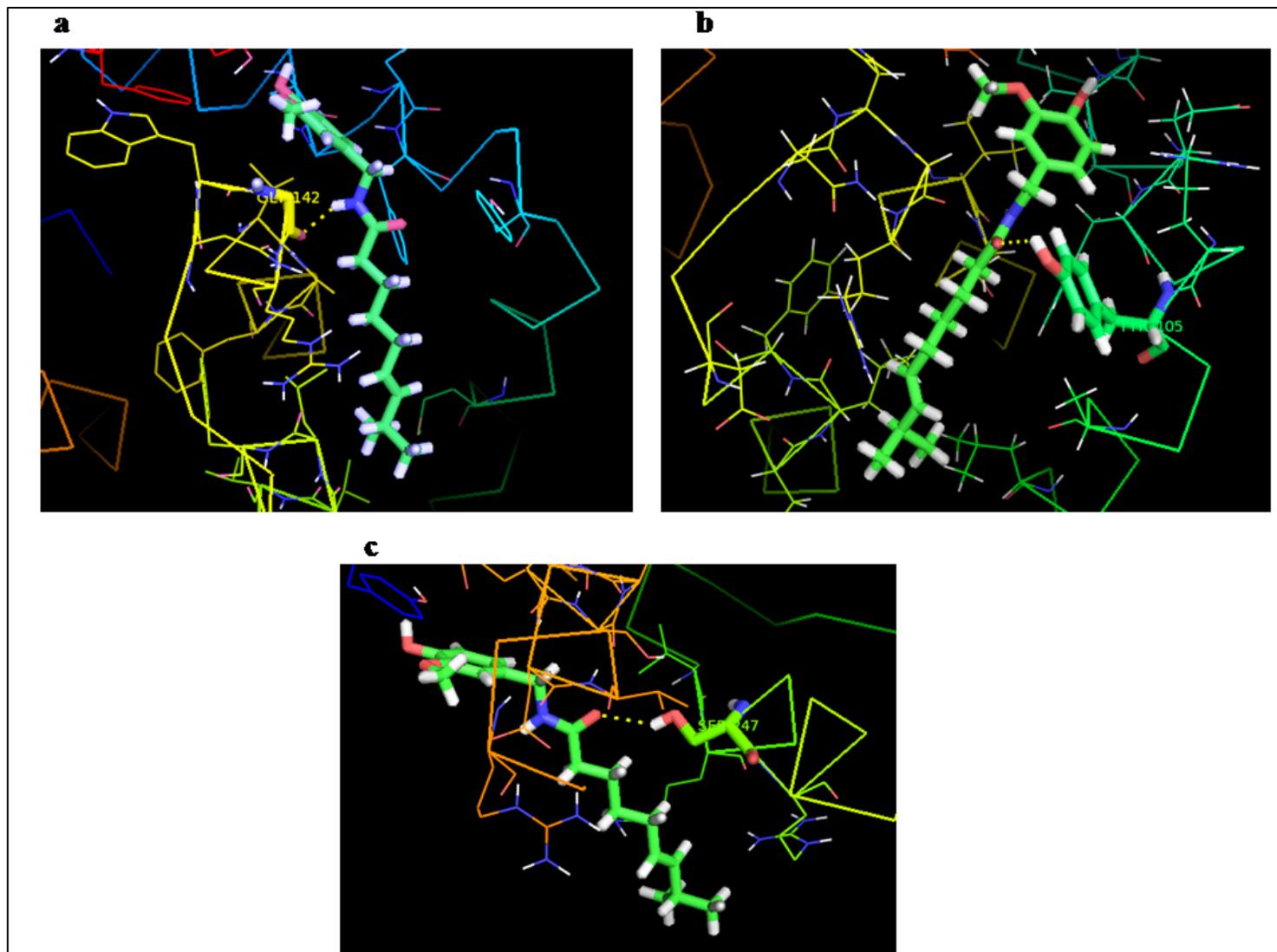


Figure 1: Molecular docking binding features of capsaicin with apoptotic proteins such as (a) Bcl-xl, (b) Bcl-2 & (c) Mcl-1

Table 1: Molecular docking results obtained from HEX

S.No	Protein name	E.Total	H- bond details	No of non bonded contacts
1	Bcl-x	-283.78	TYR 105 -H	48
2	Mcl-1	-237.5	SER-247 -H	33
3	Bcl-2	-258.17	GLY-142 -O	70

Table 2: Calculated ADME Properties

Compound Name	Molecular Mass ^a	Hydrogen bond donor ^b	Hydrogen bond donor ^c	LOGP ^d	Molar Refractivity ^e
Capsaicin	305	2	4	3.789599	88.951469

^aMolecular mass less than 500 Dalton; ^bHigh lipophilicity (expressed as LogP less than 5); ^cLess than 5 hydrogen bond donors; ^dLess than 10 hydrogen bond acceptors; ^eMolar refractivity should be between 40-130

Table 3: Calculated molecular Descriptors using Mol inspiration

Compound name	miLogPa	TPSAb	natoms ^c	MW ^d	nON ^e	nOHNH ^f	nviolations ^g	nrotb ^h	volumei
Capsaicin	3.1	58.56	22	305.42	4	2	0	9	310.37

^aLogarithm of partition coefficient between *n*-octanol and water (miLogP); ^bTopological polar surface area (TPSA); ^cNumber of hydrogen bond acceptors (*n*-ON).

^dNumber of hydrogen bond donors (*n*-OHNH); ^eNumber of rotatable bonds (*n*-rotb); ^fPercentage of absorption (%ABS); ^gMolecular weight (MW)

References

- [1] Bodhade AS *et al.* *Eur J Dent* 2013 **7**:246 [PMID: 24883036].
- [2] Manoharan S *et al.* *Open Nutr J* 2009 **2**:52. [PMID: 25364656].
- [3] Elmore S *Toxicol Pathol.* 2007 **35**:495. [PMID: 17562483].
- [4] Gross A *et al.* *Genes Dev.* 1999 **13**:1899 [PMID: 10444588].
- [5] Enyedy IJ *et al.* *J Med Chem.* 2001 **44**:4313 [PMID: 11311057].
- [6] Sharma SK, *Eur J Pharmacol* 2013 **720**:55 [PMID: 24211679].
- [7] De Lourdes Reyes-Escogido M *et al.* *Molecules* 2011 **16**:1253. [PMID: 21278678].
- [8] Szolcsányi J *et al.* *Neuropeptides* 2004 **38**:377 [PMID: 15567473].
- [9] Huang XF *et al.* *Curr Med Chem* 2013 **20**: 2661, 2013 [PMID: 23627937].
- [10] Díaz-Laviada I *et al.* *Prog Drug Res* 2014 **68**:181 [PMID: 24941670].
- [11] Bernstein FC, *et al.* *Arch Biochem Biophys* 1978 **185**:584. [PMID: 626512].
- [12] David W. Ritchie. *Proteins* 2003 **52**:98. [PMID: 12784374].
- [13] Mishra H *et al.* *Bioinformation.* 2009 **3**:384. [PMID: 19707563].
- [14] Lipinski CA, *Drug Discov Today Technol.* 2004 **1**: 337 [PMID: 24981612].

Edited by P Kanguane

Citation: Roy *et al.* *Bioinformation* 16(7): 555-560 (2020)

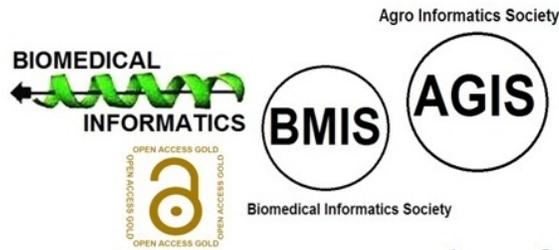
License statement: This is an Open Access article which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly credited. This is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License



Articles published in BIOINFORMATION are open for relevant post publication comments and criticisms, which will be published immediately linking to the original article for FREE of cost without open access charges. Comments should be concise, coherent and critical in less than 1000 words.

BIOINFORMATION

Discovery at the interface of physical and biological sciences



since 2005

BIOINFORMATION

Discovery at the interface of physical and biological sciences

indexed in

