

Molecular docking of fisetin with AD associated AChE, ABAD and BACE1 proteins

Raju Dash¹, Talha Bin Emran^{1,2*}, Mir Muhammad Nasir Uddin³, Ashekul Islam^{2,4} & Md. Junaid¹

¹Department of Pharmacy, BGC Trust University Bangladesh, Chittagong-4000, Bangladesh; ²Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, University of Chittagong, Chittagong-4331, Bangladesh; ³Department of Pharmacy, University of Chittagong, Chittagong-4331, Bangladesh; ⁴Subject Teacher, Department of Biology and Human Biology, Chittagong Grammar School (CGS), Sarson Road, AskarDiggi, Chittagong-4000, Bangladesh; Talha Bin Emran - Email: talhabmb@gmail.com; Phone: +8801819942214; *Corresponding author

Received August 24, 2014; Revised September 09, 2014; Accepted September 11, 2014; Published September 30, 2014

Abstract:

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is one of the most common dementias showing slow progressive cognitive decline. Progression of intra-cerebral accumulation of beta amyloid (A β) peptides by the action of amyloid binding alcohol dehydrogenase (ABAD), a mitochondrial enzyme and β -site amyloid precursor protein cleaving enzyme 1 (BACE1) and the degradation of Acetylcholinesterase (AChE) the main pathological characteristics of AD. Therefore, it is of interest to evaluate the importance of fisetin (a flavonol that belongs to the flavonoid group of polyphenols) binding with AChE, ABAD and BACE1 proteins. Docking experiment of fisetin with these proteins using two different tools namely iGEMDOCK and FlexX show significant binding with acceptable binding values. Thus, the potential inhibitory role of fisetin with AD associated proteins is documented.

Keywords: Alzheimer's disease, fisetin, AChE, ABAD, BACE1, docking.

Background:

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is the most common form of dementia. It is a harmful neurological disorder that affects the aged people that is increasing substantially with the symptoms of memory loss, decay language and problems with visual spatial search [1, 2]. About 1%-4% of the population are affected by AD every year among the age group of 65 to 70 years, while this may exceed 6% over 85 years of age [3, 4]. Pathologically AD may be characterized by progressive intra-cerebral accumulation of beta amyloid (A β) peptides [5]. It is also found that the tau protein [6] contributes to neuronal, synaptic, and cognitive malfunction [7]. Recent studies showed that A β progressively accumulates in synaptic mitochondria and impairs mitochondrial structure and function including membrane potential, membrane permeability transition pore,

respiration, energy metabolism, oxidative stress, mitochondrial dynamics, and calcium homeostasis [8-15]. Amyloid binding alcohol dehydrogenase (ABAD), a mitochondrial enzyme responsible for mitochondrial dysfunction and in the pathogenesis of AD is known [8]. This enzyme has attracted considerable interest because of its ability to interact with A β which mediates mitochondrial and synaptic dysfunction [16, 17]. Hence, antagonizing A β -ABAD interaction is a strategy to improve the learning memory in AD [17, 18]. Moreover, the β -secretase, widely known as β -site amyloid precursor protein cleaving enzyme 1 (BACE1), initiates the production of the toxic amyloid β (A β) that plays a crucial early part in AD pathogenesis. Due to its apparent rate limiting function, BACE1 appears to be a prime target to prevent and lowering the A β generation in AD [19-24].

According to the 'cholinergic hypothesis' cholinergic function is required for short-term memory, the cholinergic deficit in AD was also believed to be responsible for much of the short-term memory deficit [25, 26]. Cholinergic neurons, such as choline acetyltransferase (ChAT) and acetylcholinesterase (AChE), which are enzymes responsible for synthesis and degradation of Ach, are respectively decreased in the cortex and hippocampus, areas of the brain involved in cognition and memory [27, 28]. So blocking the acetylcholinesterase enzyme is now a comprehensive target for the treatment of AD [29].

The use of medicinal plant derived secondary metabolites or plant based compounds as lead a molecule is clearly established in recent years [30]. The biological effect of these compounds in slowing down the progress of AD or dementia is known [31]. The application and use of molecular docking analysis in predicting ligand-protein target is well established in recent years [32]. Therefore, it is of interest to evaluate the importance of fisetin (a flavonol that belongs to the flavonoid group of polyphenols) binding with AD associated AChE, ABAD and BACE1 proteins using molecular docking and analysis.

Methodology:

Data and databases

The data from databases used in this study include PDB (Protein Data Bank) [33] and ZINC [34]. ZINC is a free database of commercially available compounds for virtual screening. It contains over 35 million purchasable compounds in ready-to-dock; 3D formats which is provided by the Shoichet Laboratory in the Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry at the University of California, San Francisco (UCSF) [34].

Docking Tools

The docking tools used in this study include Flexx (LeadIT 2.1.6) and iGEMDOCK. Flexx a fully automated docking program available on LeadIT 2.1.6 package was used to dock compound into the active site of the enzymes. Flexx considers ligand flexibility by changing the conformations of the ligand in the active site while making the protein rigid [35]. iGEMDOCK is a graphical environment for recognizing pharmacological interactions and virtual screening. For post-screening analysis, iGEMDOCK can enrich the hit rate and provide biological insights by deriving the pharmacological interactions from screening compounds [36].

Ligand and protein preparation

The plant derived flavonoid compound fisetin (ZINC00039111) was downloaded from the ZINC databases. The compound is obtained from the ZINC databases in .MOL2 format. This is prepared by adding hydrogen and applying suitable geometry by using Accelrys *Discovery Studio Visualizer* 3.5. 3D as shown in **Figure 1 (a)**. The three target enzymes i.e., ABAD (PDB id: 1SO8), BACE1 (PDB id: 2QP8) and AChE (PDB id: 1EVE) were downloaded in pdb format from protein data bank (<http://www.rcsb.org/pdb>). The enzymes are prepared by using receptor preparing wizard available in LeadIT 2.1.6 package for Flexx Docking and all crystallographic water molecules were removed.

ADMET tools

The adverse properties such as absorption, distribution, metabolism, excretion and the toxicity of fisetin were calculated using the ADMET SAR database. They provide the latest and most comprehensive manually curated data for diverse chemicals associated with known ADMET profiles.

Molecular docking with Flexx

Flexx uses an incremental build up algorithm where ligands are docked starting with a base fragment. Base fragments are generated by severing all noncyclic bonds in a given ligand. All base fragments identified for a given ligand serve as starting points for the docking **Table 1 (see supplementary material)**. After placement of a base fragment (in different positions) the complete ligand is constructed by adding the remaining components back on. Each component is added in accordance with a set of predefined, allowed torsion angles, thus allowing for ligand flexibility. At each step the interactions are evaluated and the best solution is selected according to the docking score [37]. In this study, the docking and subsequent scoring were performed using the default parameters of the Flexx program implanted in LeadIT 2.1.6. The active sites of the enzymes were defined to include residues within 6.5 Å radius around bound inhibitor. Final scores for all Flexx solutions were calculated by a consensus scoring function (CScore) and used for database ranking. Finally the best pose with the highest score was selected for investigating the interactions, HYDE assessment and calculating the free energy of binding (DG)[38,39].

Molecular docking with iGEMDOCK

Graphical automatic drug design system for docking, screening and post-analysis program iGEMDOCK was used to gain the docking results of the listed compounds with the target (**Table 1**). The binding sites of the targets were prepared and the energy minimized compound was imported. During docking, at first the molecules were prepared and bonds, bond orders, explicit hydrogen's, charges, flexible torsions were assigned to both the protein and ligands. From the docking, wizard ligands were selected and the scoring function used was iGEMDOCK score. If hydrogen bonding is possible, the hydrogen bond energy contribution to the docking score is assigned a penalty based on the deviations from the ideal bonding angle. This option can significantly reduce the number of unlikely hydrogen bonds and also internal electrostatic interaction; internal hydrogen bond sp²-sp² torsions are calculated from the pose by enabling the ligand evaluation terms. The search algorithm is taken as iGEMDOCK and numbers of runs taken are 70 and max interactions were 2000 with population size 200 and with an energy threshold of 100 also at each step least 'min' torsions/translations/rotations are tested and the one giving lowest energy is chosen. If the energy is positive (i.e., because of a clash or an unfavourable electrostatic interaction), then additional 'max' positions will be tested. If the pose being docked is closer to one of the ligands in the list than specified by the Root Mean Square Deviation (RMSD) threshold, an extra penalty term (the energy penalty) is added to the scoring function. This ensures a greater diversity of the returned solutions since the docking engine will focus its search on poses different from earlier poses found. The energy penalty was set to 100, RMSD threshold was 2.00 and RMSD calculation by

atom ID (fast) were set. Docking was conducted between protein and inhibitor which results in binding affinities in kcal/mol and docking run time. The compound which gives lowest binding energy is chosen as the best inhibitor [40]. iGEMDOCK showed better overall performance in docking simulations when compared with other software. The hydrophobic preference and electrostatic preference were set to 1.00. The binding site of the target was identified at a distance

8Å. The empirical scoring function of iGEMDOCK was estimated as:

$$\text{Fitness} = \text{vdW} + \text{Hbond} + \text{Elec}.$$

Here, the vdW term is vander Waal energy. H-bond and Elec terms are hydrogen bonding energy and electro-static energy, respectively.

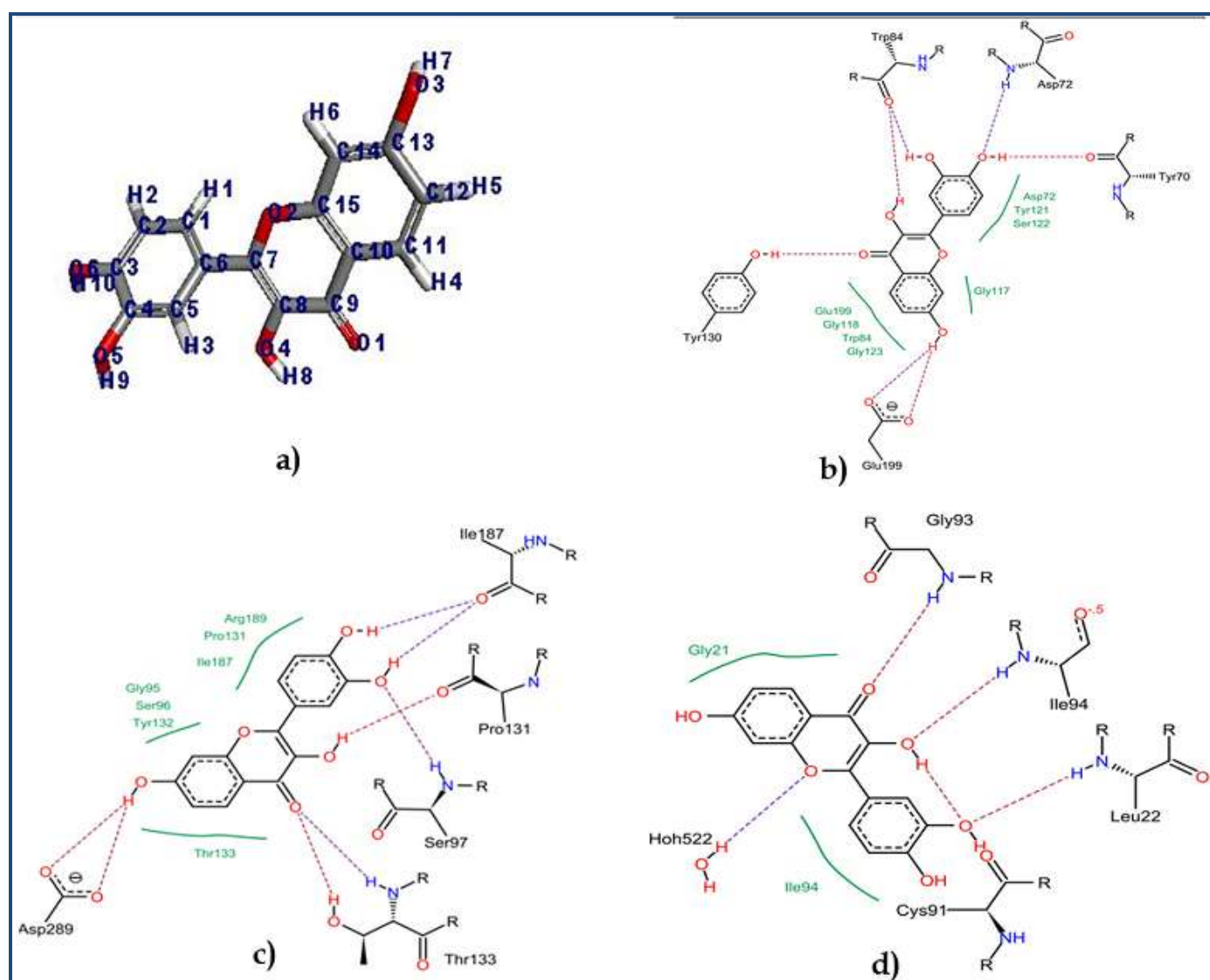


Figure 1: a) 3D structure of fisetin, Interaction of fisetin with b) Acetylcholinesterase c) BACE1 and d) ABAD enzyme.

Results & Discussions:

Flavonoids are the natural plants compounds with variable phenolic structures, found in fruit, vegetables, stems, flowers, tea, and wine [40]. These natural products were known for their beneficial effects on health long before flavonoids were isolated as the effective compounds. They are usually attached with sugar moiety to increase their water solubility. Most of the flavonoids are known to possess various pharmacological activities, such as antioxidant, antiviral, antibacterial and antimutagenic effects [41, 42]. The stereochemistry of binding fisetin on AD has not been yet characterized. In our present studies, we have used two docking engines to analyse the ISSN 0973-2063 (online) 0973-8894 (print) Bioinformation 10(9): 562-568 (2014)

binding affinity of fisetin on the three target enzymes responsible for the AD i.e., (i) ABAD (ISO8) (ii) AChE (1EVE) (iii) BACE1 (2QP8), which may facilitate further development of more potent Alzheimer agents. **Table 1** described result of fisetin against three targets of AD using FlexX and iGEMDOCK.

Amyloid binding alcohol dehydrogenase (ABAD)

In FlexX docking method, the compound fisetin interact with the amyloid binding alcohol dehydrogenase(ABAD) enzyme by least binding energy -15.0147kcal/mol. The binding confirmation of fisetin with the enzyme is demonstrated on the

Figure 1 (d), shows that the oxygen of the carbonyl group binds with the hydrogen atoms of amino acid residue Gly93. Another hydrogen bond is formed between the oxygen of carboxyl group and the amino group of amino acid residue Ile94. Leu22 and Cys91 are also involved in the hydrogen bond with oxygen and hydrogen of the fisetin. In iGEMDOCK, the binding energy of fisetin with amyloid binding alcohol dehydrogenase (ABAD) enzyme is -103.006 kcal/mol. The overall binding information of fisetin and ABAD is described in **(Table 1)**. From this calculated score, the relative conformation and arrangement of fisetin shows a significant affinity towards the enzyme amyloid binding alcohol dehydrogenase.

Acetylcholinesterase enzyme (AChE)

Molecular docking analysis of fisetin with AChE, by using FlexX, the docking score is -28.2652 kcal/mol. In **Figure 1 (b)**, the interaction between of fisetin and acetylcholinesterase enzyme is showing hydrogen bonds which is formed between the hydrogen and oxygen of hydroxyl group of fisetin with the oxygen of Tyr70 residue and hydrogen of Asp72. The oxygen of carbonyl group of Trp84 residue formed two hydrogen bonds with the hydrogen of two hydroxyl groups. Tyr130 and Glu199 residues are also involved in the interaction with fisetin molecule. The binding energy of fisetin calculated by iGEMDOCK is -112.042 kcal/mol (shown in **Table 1**), described a high affinity towards Acetylcholinesterase enzyme.

BACE1 enzyme

Figure 1 (c) shows the binding of fisetin which is -31.4957 kcal/mol in FlexX by making contact with amino acid residue Ile 187 by forming two hydrogen bonds between the hydrogen's of hydroxyl groups and oxygen of the carbonyl group of amino acids. Some other hydrogen bonds are also seen which contributed by Thr133, Ser97, Asp289 and pro131. In iGEMDOCK, the calculated result of the interaction is -70.9739 kcal/mol between fisetin-BACE1 enzyme. The binding energy also shows a significant ligand-receptor complex with this enzyme.

ADMET results for Fisetin

ADMET profile was evaluated using the admetSAR database for fisetin shows the highest binding energy **Table 2 & Table 3** (see **supplementary material**). admetSAR predicted classification and regression values for fisetin and the results seems to have been calculated for different types of models such as blood brain barrier, human intestinal absorption, CaCO₂ permeability all of which showed positive results ensuring that the compound passes all the models and have no side effects on absorption. Similarly in case of metabolism, various cytochrome P450 (CYP) substrate and inhibitor models were calculated and the results show that they are non-substrate and non-inhibitor except CYP450 1A2 Inhibitor. In terms of toxicity, it is found to be non-carcinogenic. Although some toxicity models show some negative results the regression profiles indicates that they have very low probability values.

Conclusion:

The predicted binding of fisetin with AD associated amyloid binding alcohol dehydrogenase, acetylcholinesterase, and BACE1 enzymes is documented in this study. The ADMET

properties have been calculated for fisetin and it has been shown that it is non-carcinogenic and non-toxic in nature.

Competing interests:

All authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Acknowledgement:

We thank the Bangladesh Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (BCSIR).

References:

- [1] Henderson AS & Jorm AF, *John Wiley & Sons Ltd.* 2002
- [2] Alzheimer's Association, *Alzheimers Dement* 2012 **8**: 131 [PMID: 22404854]
- [3] Evans DA *et al.* *JAMA.* 1989 **262**: 2551 [PMID: 2810583]
- [4] Geldmacher DS & Whitehouse PJ, *JNeurology.* 1997 **48**: S2 [PMID: 9153154]
- [5] Hardy J & Selkoe DJ, *Science* 2002 **297**: 353
- [6] Alonso A *et al.* *ProcNatAcadSci USA.* 2001 **98**: 6923 [PMID: 34454]
- [7] Du H *et al.* *ProcNatAcadSci USA.* 2010 **107**: 18670 [PMID: 20937894]
- [8] Caspersen C *et al.* *FASEB J.* 2005 **19**: 2040 [PMID: 16210396]
- [9] Lustbader JW *et al.* *Science.* 2004 **304**: 448 [PMID: 15087549]
- [10] Hansson Petersen CA *et al.* *ProcNatAcadSci USA.* 2008 **105**: 13145 [PMID: 18757748]
- [11] Devi L *et al.* *J Neurosci.* 2006 **26**: 9057 [PMID: 16943564]
- [12] Eckert A *et al.* *NeurodegenerDis.* 2008 **5**: 157 [PMID: 18322377]
- [13] Hauptmann S *et al.* *NeurobiolAging.* 2009 **30**: 1574 [PMID: 18295378]
- [14] Du H *et al.* *Neurobiol Aging.* 2011 **32**: 398 [PMID: 19362755]
- [15] Yao J *et al.* *ProcNatAcadSci USA.* 2009 **106**: 14670 [PMID: 19667196]
- [16] Takuma K *et al.* *ProcNatAcadSci USA.* 2009 **106**: 20021 [PMID: 19901339]
- [17] Takuma K *et al.* *FASEB J.* 2005 **19**: 597 [PMID: 15665036]
- [18] Yao J *et al.* *J Neurosci.* 2011 **31**: 2313 [PMID: 21307267]
- [19] Yan R *et al.* *Lancet Neurol.* 2014 **13**: 319 [PMID: 24556009]
- [20] Sathya M *et al.* *ClinChimActa.* 2012 **414**: 171 [PMID: 22926063]
- [21] Vassar R *et al.* *J MolNeurosci.* 2001 **17**: 157 [PMID: 11816789]
- [22] Cole SL *et al.* *Curr Alzheimer Res.* 2008 **5**: 100 [PMID: 18393796]
- [23] Hilpert H *et al.* *J Med Chem.* 2013 **56**: 3980 [PMID: 23590342]
- [24] Bajda M *et al.* *Int J Mol Sci.* 2014 **15**: 5128 [PMID: 3975444]
- [25] Francis PT *et al.* *J NeurolNeurosurg Psychiatry.* 1999 **66**: 137 [PMID: 1736202]
- [26] Bartus RT *et al.* *Science* 1982 **217**: 408
- [27] McGleenon BM *et al.* *Br J ClinPharmacol.* 1999 **48**: 471 [PMID: 2014378]
- [28] Wilkinson DG *et al.* *Drugs Aging.* 2004 **21**: 453 [PMID: 15132713]
- [29] Mehta M *et al.* *Int J Alzheimers Dis.* 2012 **12**: 728983 [PMID: 3246720]
- [30] Butler MS *et al.* *J Nat Prod.* 2004 **67**: 2141 [PMID: 15620274]
- [31] Ji HF *et al.* *EMBO Rep.* 2009 **10**: 194 [PMID: 19229284]
- [32] Ghose *et al.* *J Comb Chem.* 1999 **1**: 55
- [33] Berman HM *et al.* *Nucleic Acids Res.* 2000 **28**: 235 [PMID: 10592235]

- [34] Irwin JJ *et al.* *J ChemInf Model.* 2005 **45**: 177 [PMCID: 1360656]
[35] Rarey M *et al.* *J Mol Biol.* 1996 **261**: 470 [PMID: 8780787]
[36] Hsu KC *et al.* *BMC Bioinformatics.* 2011 **15** (Suppl 1): S33 [PMID: 3044289]
[37] Kroemer RT *et al.* *Curr Protein Pept Sci.* 2007 **8**: 312 [PMID: 17696866]
[38] Reulecke I *et al.* *Chem Med Chem.* 2008 **3**: 885
[39] Schneider N *et al.* *J Comput Aided Mol.* 2012 **24**: 417
[40] Middleton EJ *et al.* *AdvExp Med Biol.* 1998 **439**: 175
[41] Whittern CC *et al.* *J Am Chem Soc.* 1984 **61**: 1072
[42] Nagao A *et al.* *Biosci Biotech & Biochem.* 1999 **63**: 1787

Edited by P Kanguane

Citation: Dash *et al.* *Bioinformation* 10(9): 562-568 (2014)

License statement: This is an open-access article, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, for non-commercial purposes, provided the original author and source are credited

Supplementary material:

Table 1: Docking result of fisetin against three targets of AD using FlexX and iGEMDOCK.

Docking result of fisetin against three targets of AD using FlexX								Docking result of fisetin against three targets of AD using iGEMDOCK				
Sl No	Name of the Target	Score	Match	Lipo	Ambig	Clash	Rot	Energy	vdW	H-Bond	Elec	Interacting residues
1.	AChE (1EVE)	-28.2652	-27.0709	-8.3948	-8.8656	5.0661	5.6000	-112.042	-86.8547	-25.1877	0	GLN-69, TYR-70, ASP-72, TRP-84, ASN-85, TYR-130, SER-200, HIS-440, TRP-84, TRP-84, GLY-117, GLY-118, TYR-121, SER-122.
2.	ABAD (ISO8)	-15.0147	-20.0799	-4.2368		-5.3236	3.5356	-103.006	-80.7207	-22.2853	0	SER-20, LEU-22, GLY-2, ALA-63, VAL-65, GLY-93, GLY-17, ASP-41, LEU-42, VAL-65, ALA-92, ILE-94.
3.	BACE1 (2QP8)	-31.4957	-30.1429	-8.9555		-8.3419	3.5445	-70.9739	-42.0566	-28.9173	0	ARG-68, ASN-89, HIS-110, ARG-111, ARG-68, ASN-175, LEU-228.

Table 2: ADMET predicted profile of fisetin.

Model	Result	Probability
Absorption		
Blood-Brain Barrier	BBB+	0.5116
Human Intestinal Absorption	HIA+	0.9833
Caco-2 Permeability	Caco2-	0.8367
P-glycoprotein Substrate	Substrate	0.5510
P-glycoprotein Inhibitor	Non-inhibitor	0.9018
	Non-inhibitor	0.8259
Renal Organic Cation Transporter	Non-inhibitor	0.9242
Distribution		
Metabolism		
CYP450 2C9 Substrate	Non-substrate	0.8088
CYP450 2D6 Substrate	Non-substrate	0.9110
CYP450 3A4 Substrate	Non-substrate	0.6630
CYP450 1A2 Inhibitor	Inhibitor	0.9249
CYP450 2C9 Inhibitor	Inhibitor	0.8949
CYP450 2D6 Inhibitor	Non-inhibitor	0.9230
CYP450 2C19 Inhibitor	Non-inhibitor	0.6965
CYP450 3A4 Inhibitor	Non-inhibitor	0.7054
CYP Inhibitory Promiscuity	Low CYP Inhibitory Promiscuity	0.5409
Excretion		
Toxicity		
Human Ether-a-go-go-Related Gene Inhibition	Weak inhibitor	0.9774
	Non-inhibitor	0.8374
AMES Toxicity	Non AMES toxic	0.5905
Carcinogens	Non-carcinogens	0.9390
Fish Toxicity	High FHMT	0.9766
TetrahymenaPyriformis Toxicity	High TPT	0.9971
Honey Bee Toxicity	High HBT	0.6228
Biodegradation	Not ready biodegradable	0.8902
Acute Oral Toxicity	II	0.7187
Carcinogenicity (Three-class)	Non-required	0.5926

Table 3: ADMET predicted profile of fisetin based on regression analysis.

Model	Value	Unit
Absorption		
Aqueous solubility	-3.0804	LogS
Caco-2 Permeability	0.4029	LogPapp, cm/s
Distribution		
Metabolism		
Excretion		
Toxicity		
Rat Acute Toxicity	3.1831	LD50, mol/kg
Fish Toxicity	0.2432	pLC50, mg/L
TetrahymenaPyriformis Toxicity	0.5944	pIGC50, ug/L