

VERIFICATION OF VIRTUAL SCREENING RESULTS FOR 5-HT₆ RECEPTOR IN *IN VITRO* EXPERIMENTS

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INTRODUCTION: There are a lot of data indicating pro-cognitive properties and potential therapeutic activity of 5-HT₆ receptor ligands which can be beneficial, among others, in Alzheimer's disease [1], schizophrenia [2] and depression [3]. Virtual screening (VS) is a cheminformatic tool used in a search for new biologically active compounds. Depending on available structural data about biological target and number of known ligands, VS methods are divided on "ligand-based" and "structure-based". In the present work both approaches were used for VS of the in-house (Department of Medicinal Chemistry) library, to identify activity for serotonin 5-HT₆ receptor. The VS results were verified in *in vitro* experiments and K_i values for selected group of 33 structurally related compounds (in which VS indicated 8 active ligands) were measured.

In silico studies

The development of homology models of transmembrane domain of 5-HT₆ receptor.

Models of a 5-HT₆ receptor were generated using β₁-adrenergic template (PDB ID: 2VT4). Selection of models was based on docking results of a set 106 ligands (65 referenced ligands from publication [4] and 41 ligand-like compounds with K_i > 1000 nM). The three models with the highest discrimination ratio were next used in VS of the whole set (about 1000) of our compounds library.

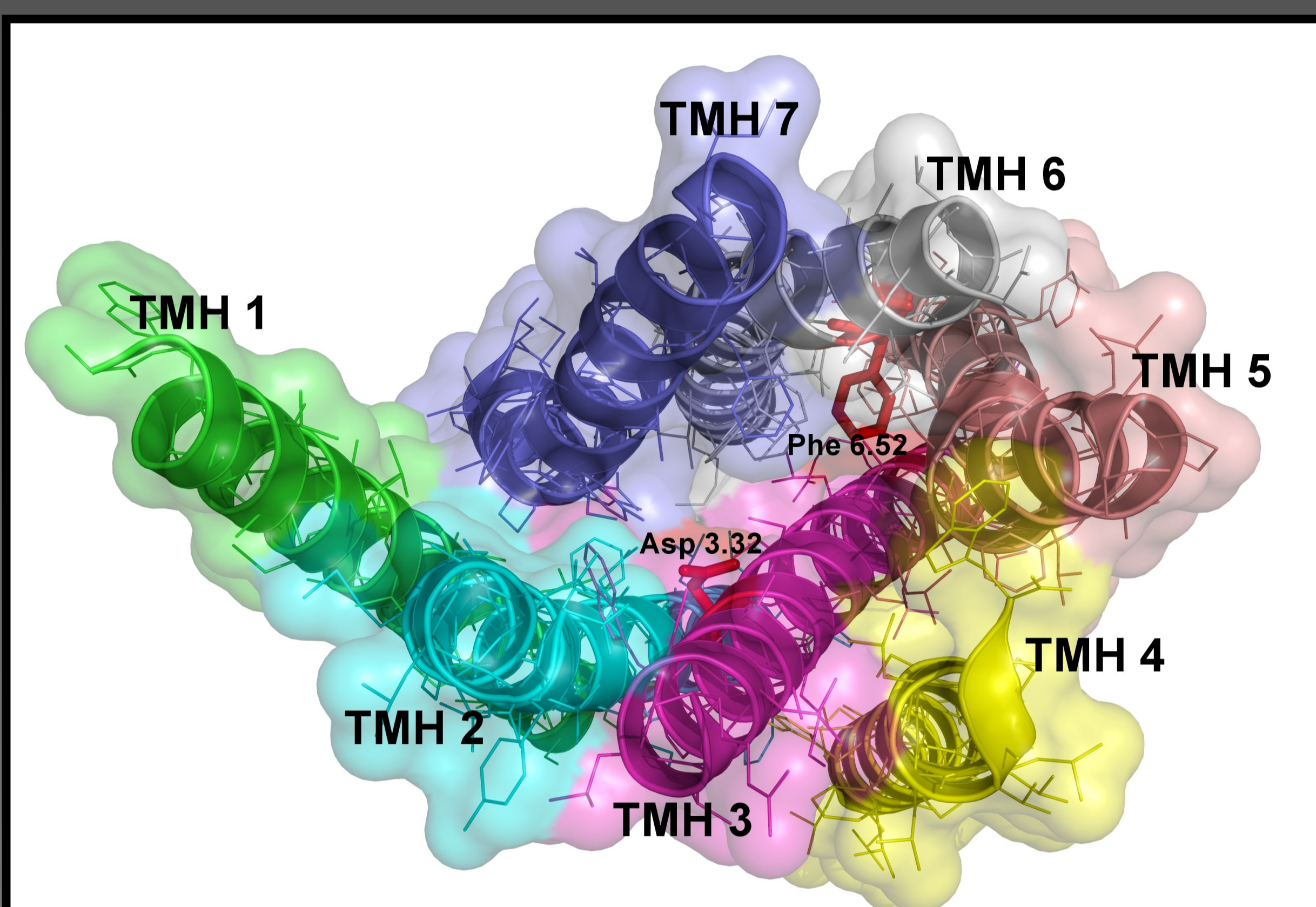


Figure 1. One of the three representative models of 5-HT₆ receptor.

The application of Support Vector Machine (SVM) methods to fingerprint representation of compounds library for preselection of derivatives.

Six kernel functions were used to learn SVM: linear, polynomial of the degree 2-5 and radial base function. If the compound was at least once positively rated by one of them, it was qualified to second stage of virtual screening, i.e. docking.

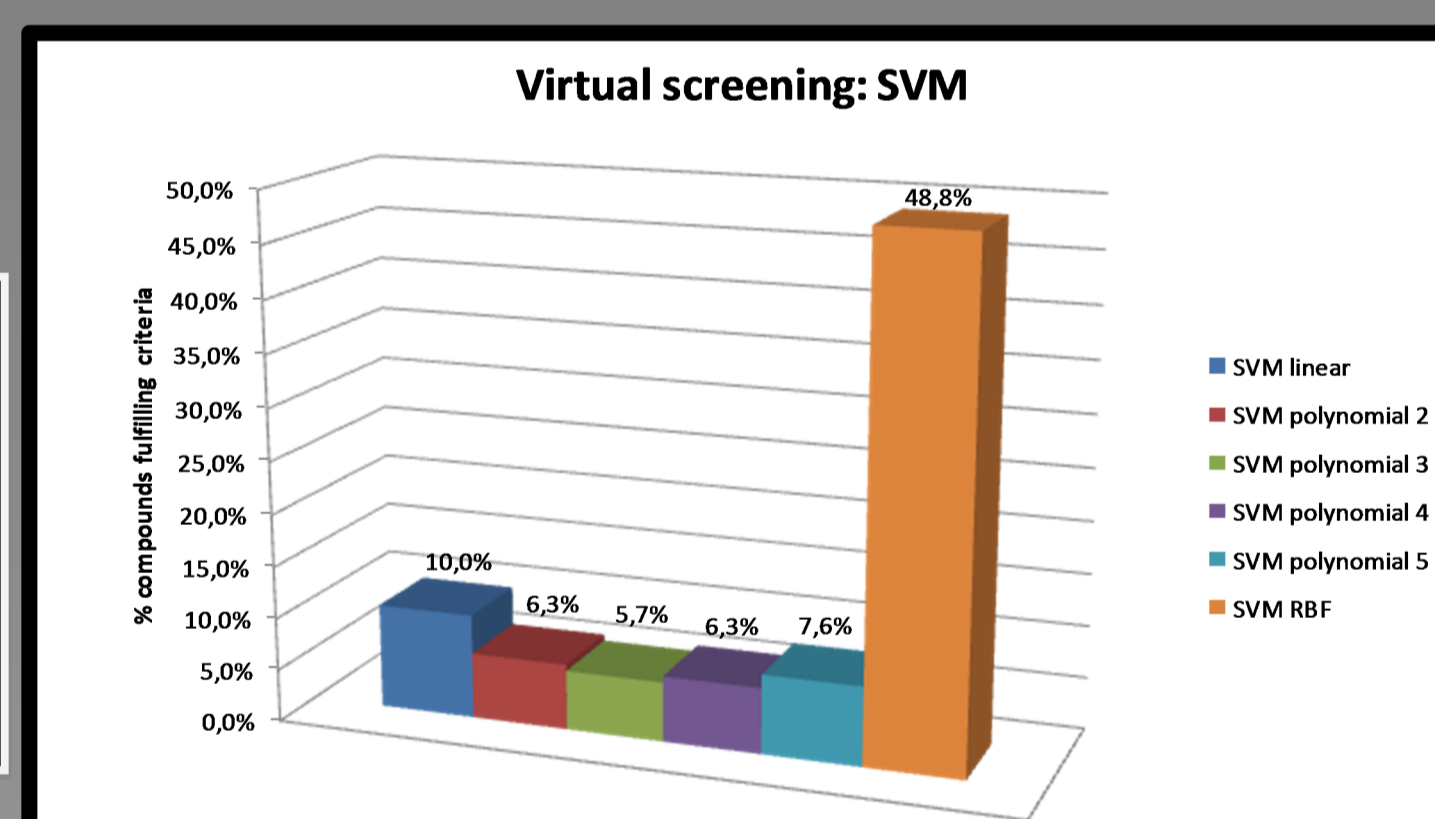


Figure 2. The graph showing % of compounds fulfilling the criteria of kernel functions.

Glide docking of 505 agents which passed SVM stage to the developed homology models at accuracy level: XP.

Hydrogen bond between Asp 3.32 and the protonated amine group of the ligand and interaction between the aromatic rings with Phe 6.52 were applied as constraints in all docking simulations.

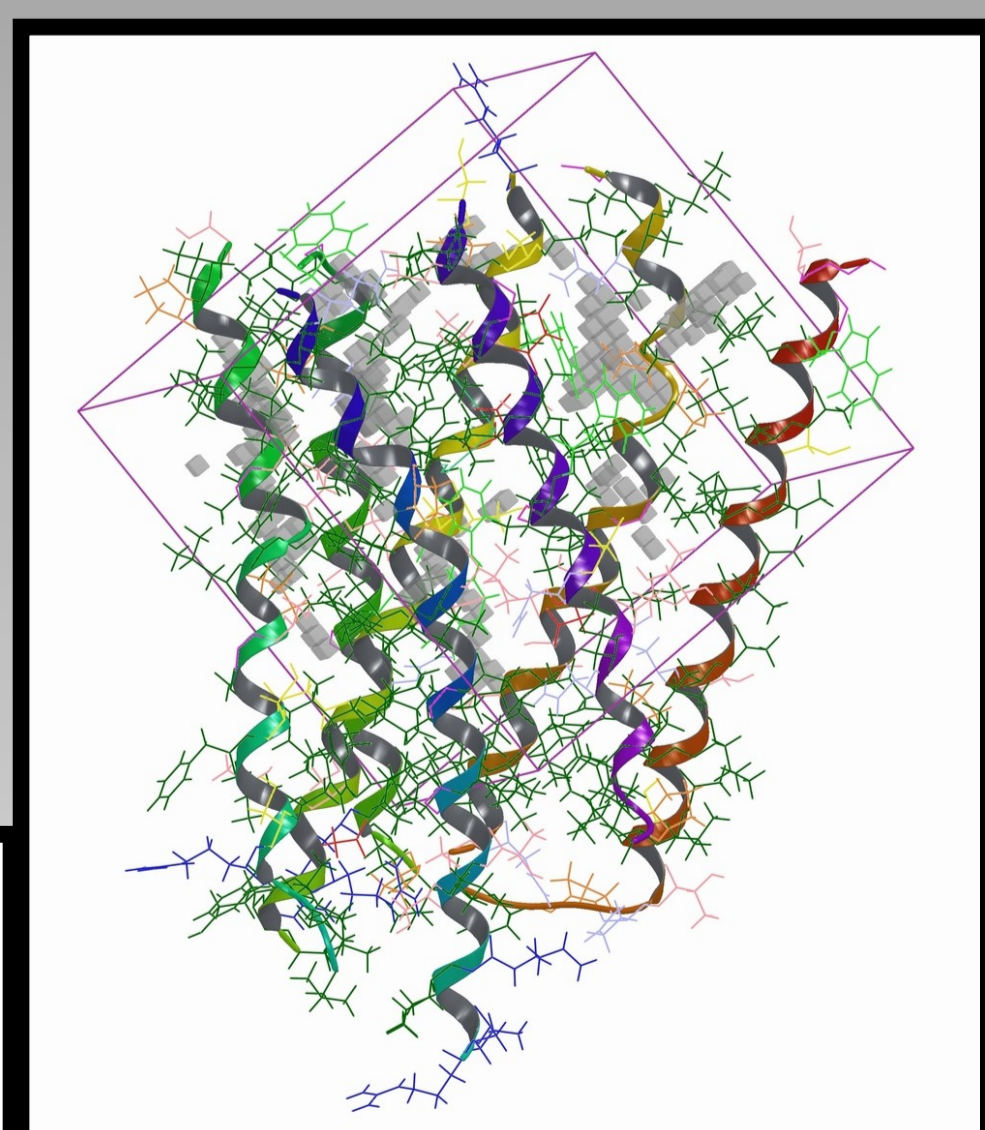


Figure 3. The grid size (big box), and hydrophobic regions of the receptor (grey cubes).

As a result of VS more than 200 compounds with potential 5-HT₆ receptor activity were identified.

In vitro experiments

Next, the *in silico* results were verified in *in vitro* experiments. At first, radioligand methods were optimized to the format of 96-well plate and MultiProbe II HT EX – an automated liquid handling system.

The saturation and competition experiments with the use of [³H]-LSD, HEK293 cell line with a stable expression of 5-HT₆ receptor, and reference agents (clozapine, olanzapine, ritanserin and dihydroergotamine) validated the applied procedure.



Figure 4. Automated liquid handling system – MultiProbe II HT EX.

In the successive stage, K_i values for a selected group of 33 structurally related compounds (in which VS indicated 8 active ligands) were measured.

Compd	Structure	K _i [nM]	Compd	Structure	K _i [nM]	Compd	Structure	K _i [nM]	Compd	Structure	K _i [nM]	Compd	Structure	K _i [nM]
1		874	8		25340	15		7837	22		62	29		2394
2		341	9		5626	16		5468	23		198	30		397
3		393	10		7917	17		15160	24		42	31		23690
4		228100	11		91	18		11970	25		54460	32		16710
5		60700	12		15540	19		2999	26		796300	33		4869
6		25360	13		527	20		9287	27		262200			
7		27110	14		30730	21		123	28		4818			

In *in vitro* experiments significant affinity was found for 10 compounds, 5 of which were correctly predicted by VS protocols, therefore showing good model predictability. Majority of active ligands were successfully docked to the best model (50%), which recognized also only 8% of inactive compounds.

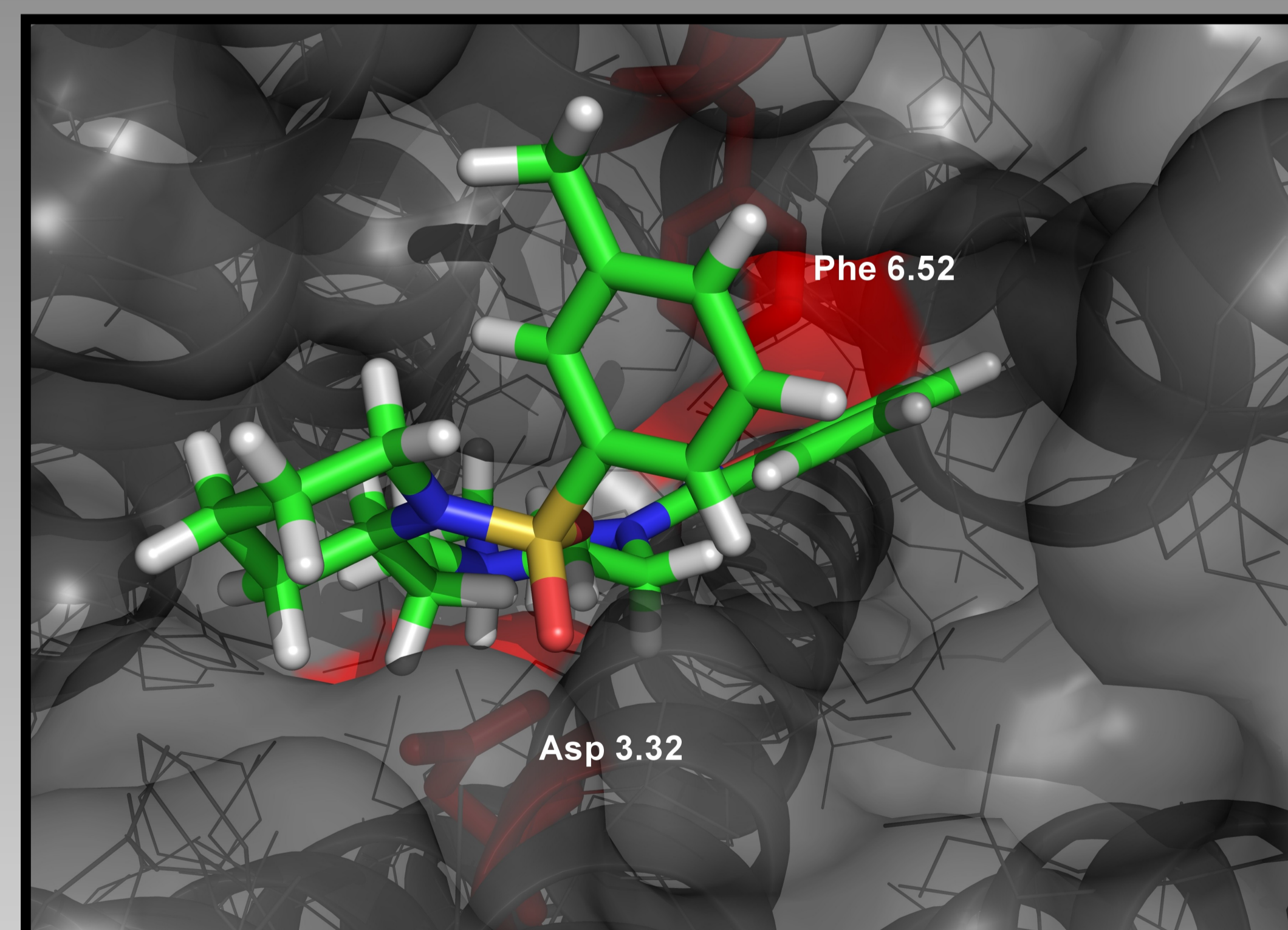


Figure 5. Representative binding mode: compound RB-211 within the 5-HT₆ receptor model.

CONCLUSION: The developed and validated 5-HT₆ models will be used in VS of commercially available compounds databases.

References:

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