

Synthesis, HIV-1 integrase inhibitory activity and QSAR studies of coumarin analogues

Bo-Jian Li (李柏堅), Ling-Yih Hsu* (徐令儀)

Department of Biological Science and Technology, China Institute of Technology
Nangang, Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C

Introduction

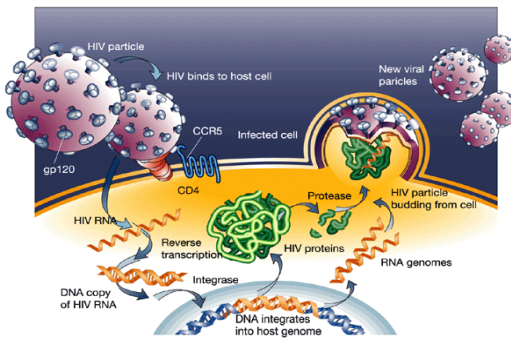


Global summary of the AIDS epidemic, December 2007

Number of people living with HIV in 2007	Total	33 million [30 – 36 million]
	Adults	30.8 million [28.2 – 34.0 million]
	Women	15.5 million [14.2 – 16.9 million]
	Children under 15 years	2.0 million [1.9 – 2.3 million]

People newly infected with HIV in 2007	Total	2.7 million [2.2 – 3.2 million]
	Adults	2.3 million [1.9 – 2.8 million]
	Children under 15 years	370 000 [330 000 – 410 000]

AIDS deaths in 2007	Total	2.0 million [1.8 – 2.3 million]
	Adults	1.8 million [1.6 – 2.1 million]
	Children under 15 years	270 000 [250 000 – 290 000]

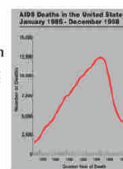


The HIV integrase has a crucial role in viral replication. Moreover, it has no cellular homologue in humans. Hence, it is an attractive drug target.

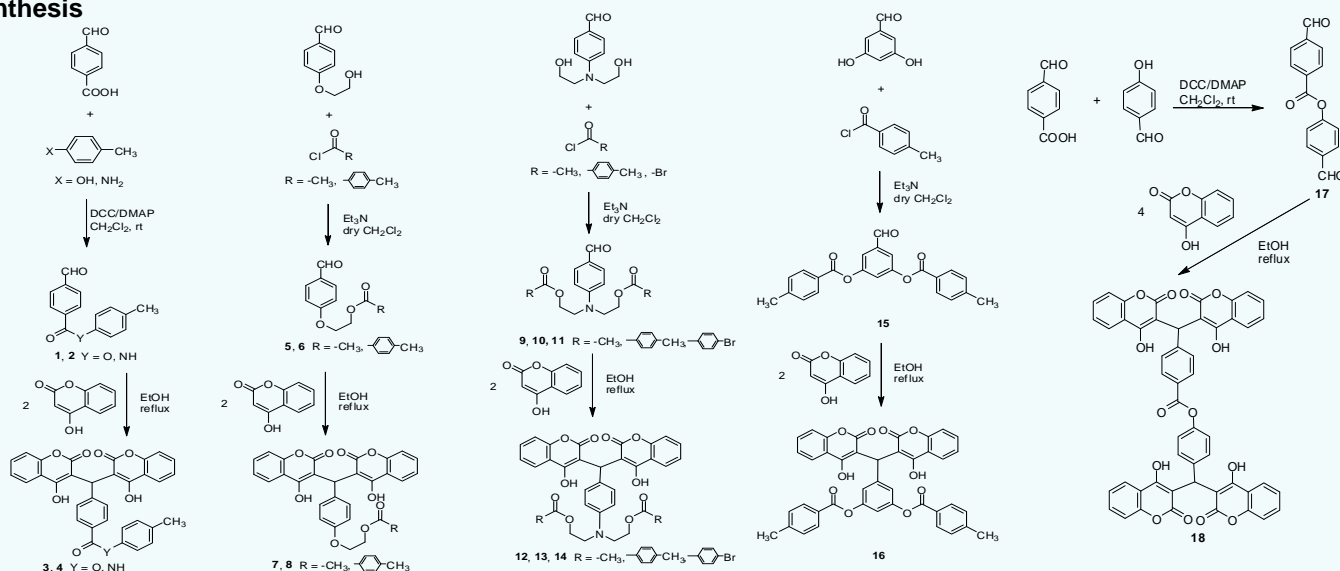
Limitations of Current Anti-HIV Drugs

Limitations of Current Anti-HIV Drugs

- Quality of life issues, e.g. frequency of dosing, number of pills, side effects, interactions with food and other medications
- Toxicities
- Persistence of virus replication
- Persistence of viral reservoirs
- Emergence of resistance
- Cost/Access



Synthesis



Results

Tab 1 QSAR parameters and biological activities

Compd	IC ₅₀ (μM)*	pIC ₅₀	logP	ELumo	E _{Homo}	NRB	MR
3	3.10	5.5086	4.99	-1.10	-8.91	7	151.162
4	23.1	4.6364	4.312	-1.10	-8.52	7	153.111
7	96.0	4.0177	3.219	-0.99	-9.09	8	135.300
8	23.1	4.6364	5.604	-0.99	-9.06	9	160.514
12	102	3.9914	3.343	-0.96	-8.73	12	158.709
13	1.80	5.7447	8.113	-0.92	-8.30	14	209.137
14	0.96	6.0177	8.796	-0.97	-8.38	14	214.300
16	0.58	6.2366	7.575	-0.94	-9.29	9	186.086
18	0.49	6.3098	6.716	-1.12	-9.25	9	232.034

*in vitro IC₅₀ (50% inhibitory concentration in μM) against HIV-1 IN

$$pIC_{50} = 2.942(\pm 0.515) + 0.391(\pm 0.084) \text{LogP} \dots \text{Eq}(1)$$

$$pIC_{50} = 2.139(\pm 1.060) + 0.279(\pm 0.155) \text{LogP} + 0.008(\pm 0.009) \text{MR} \dots \text{Eq}(2)$$

$$pIC_{50} = 3.673(\pm 0.527) + 0.495(\pm 0.081) \text{LogP} - 0.135(\pm 0.061) \text{NRB} \dots \text{Eq}(3)$$

$$pIC_{50} = -1.903(\pm 1.962) + 0.442(\pm 0.066) \text{LogP} - 4.504(\pm 1.788) \epsilon_{LUMO} \dots \text{Eq}(4)$$

Fig 1. Molecular models of the minimum-energy conformation

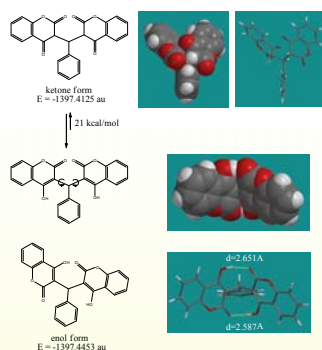
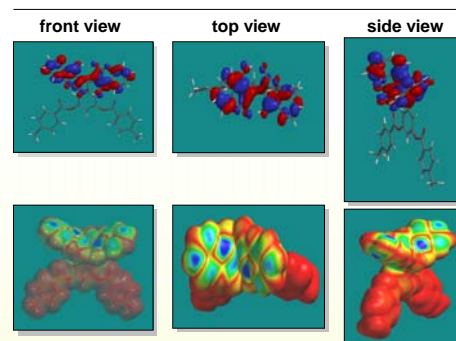
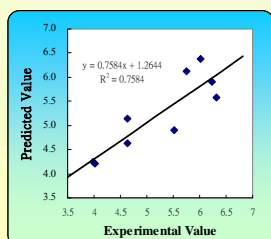


Fig 2. LUMO molecular orbital topology distribution for compound 16.

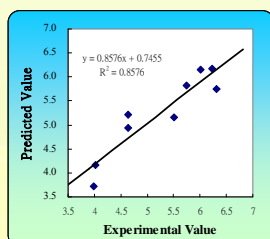


Conclusion

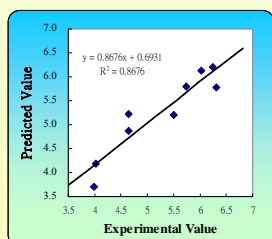
It was found that most of these synthesized compounds showed potent activity against HIV-1 integrase. A QSAR model revealed highly correlations between activity and LUMO and log P properties of tested compounds. These results would provide a tool for guiding the further design of more potent anti-HIV-1 agents.



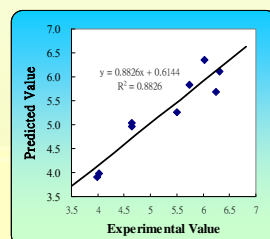
Correlation between the predicted pIC₅₀ and the experimental pIC₅₀ by Eq(1)



Correlation between the predicted pIC₅₀ and the experimental pIC₅₀ by Eq(2)



Correlation between the predicted pIC₅₀ and the experimental pIC₅₀ by Eq(3)



Correlation between the predicted pIC₅₀ and the experimental pIC₅₀ by Eq(4)

Acknowledgments

This study was supported by research grants from National Science Council (NSC 97-2320-B-157-001-MY3). We thank Ms. Shu-Yun Sun and Ching-Wei Lu, Instrumentation Center, NSC for their help in obtaining the mass spectra and elemental analysis.