



Received on 09 August 2019; received in revised form, 10 February 2021; accepted, 23 May 2021; published 01 August 2021

## MOLECULAR MODELING STUDIES OF NOVEL N-(3-(BENZO[D]THIAZOL-2-YL)-4-((SUBSTITUTED BENZYL) OXY)PHENYL) ACETAMIDE AS EGFR INHIBITORS

Hitesh V. Shahare <sup>\*1</sup> and Gokul S. Talele <sup>1,2</sup>

Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry <sup>1</sup>, SNJBs Shriman Sureshdada Jain College of Pharmacy, Chandwad, Nashik - 423101, Maharashtra, India.

Matoshri College of Pharmacy <sup>2</sup>, Eklahre, Nashik - 422105, Maharashtra, India.

### Keywords:

Molecular Modelling, Molecular Simulations, EGFR, Docking, Benzothiazoles

### Correspondence to Author:

**Hitesh Vishwanath Shahare**

Assistant Professor  
SNJBs Shriman Sureshdada Jain  
College of Pharmacy, Chandwad,  
Nashik - 423101, Maharashtra, India.

**E-mail:** hvshahare@gmail.com

**ABSTRACT: Background:** Cancer is continuing to be a major health problem in developing as well as undeveloped countries. It is a leading cause of mortality worldwide, accounting for most of the deaths. Epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) is a transmembrane glycoprotein, and mutations that lead to EGFR overexpression or overactivity have been associated with a variety of human cancers. **Purpose:** *In-silico* design of EGFR inhibitors by inhibiting EGFR kinase activity which competes with its cognate ligands, and it may potentially constitute a new class of effective drugs in cancer therapy. **Experimental work:** In the present investigation, we have performed a similarity/sub-structure-based search of eMolecule database and find out promising benzothiazole derivatives as EGFR inhibitors by several screening criteria, including molecular docking and pharmacokinetics features. **Result and Discussion:** Molecular docking clearly showed that the final proposed derivatives potential to form a number of binding interactions. Molecular dynamics simulation studies showed that the EGFR protein becomes stable when proposed derivatives bind to the receptor cavity. Strong binding affinity was found for all molecules towards the EGFR, which was substantiated by the binding energy calculation using the MM-PBSA approach. **Conclusion:** The compounds with higher selectivity and great potential H6 and H7 have been reported, and it can be concluded that proposed molecules may be potential and safer chemical agents for therapeutic application in cancer therapy.

**INTRODUCTION:** Nitrogen containing heterocycles constitute an important scaffold in biological science and medicinal chemistry and has fascinating applications in drug discovery and development <sup>1</sup>.

Benzothiazole derivatives have become a major area of emphasis for organic chemists due to a varied spectrum of pharmacological profiles for instance, antimicrobial <sup>2</sup>, antimalarial <sup>3</sup>, anticonvulsant <sup>4</sup>, anthelmintic <sup>5</sup>, analgesic <sup>6</sup>, antidiabetic <sup>7</sup>, and anticancer <sup>8</sup>.

Cancer is the second major health problem worldwide for deaths. Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor (EGFR) is a transmembrane glycoprotein of the RTKs family, a key factor involved in cancer that controls the signal transduction pathways and cellular functions such as cell proliferation and

<b>QUICK RESPONSE CODE</b> 	<b>DOI:</b> 10.13040/IJPSR.0975-8232.12(8).4222-28
This article can be accessed online on <a href="http://www.ijpsr.com">www.ijpsr.com</a>	
<b>DOI link:</b> <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.13040/IJPSR.0975-8232.12(8).4222-28">http://dx.doi.org/10.13040/IJPSR.0975-8232.12(8).4222-28</a>	

survival adhesion, migration, and differentiation. Overexpression or overactivity of this EGFR because of mutations that lead to a variety of human cancers such as lung, colon, and breast cancers<sup>9, 10</sup>. The binding of a ligand to EGFR induces conformational changes within the receptor, which increase its intrinsic catalytic activity of a tyrosine kinase and result in autophosphorylation, which is necessary for biological activity. Therefore, inhibitors of EGFR-inhibiting EGFR kinase activity by competing with its cognate ligands may potentially constitute a new class of effective drugs in cancer therapy<sup>11, 12</sup>.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS:

### Molecular Modeling:

**Protein Structure Preparation:** The X-ray crystal structure of EGFR kinase domain (PDB ID: 2J5F) in complex with small molecule 6-acrylamido-4-anilinoquinazoline, an irreversible kinase inhibitor

was retrieved from the RCSB Protein Data Bank (<http://www.rcsb.org/pdb>) for molecular docking study analysis. Refinement of crude PDB structure of the protein was performed. By using AutoDock Tool 4.2, protein and grid preparation was performed<sup>13, 14</sup>.

**Ligand Structure Preparation:** Similarity/sub-structure-based search of eMolecule database has been developed and used for further study against the target.

**Docking Protocol:** Using the gradient optimization algorithm and an empirical scoring function the molecular docking was performed to generate the best binding affinity or fitness of protein-ligand binding poses between tyrosine kinase protein and each benzothiazole. A molecular docking study for all compounds of benzothiazole derivatives was performed with AutoDockVina tool<sup>14</sup>.

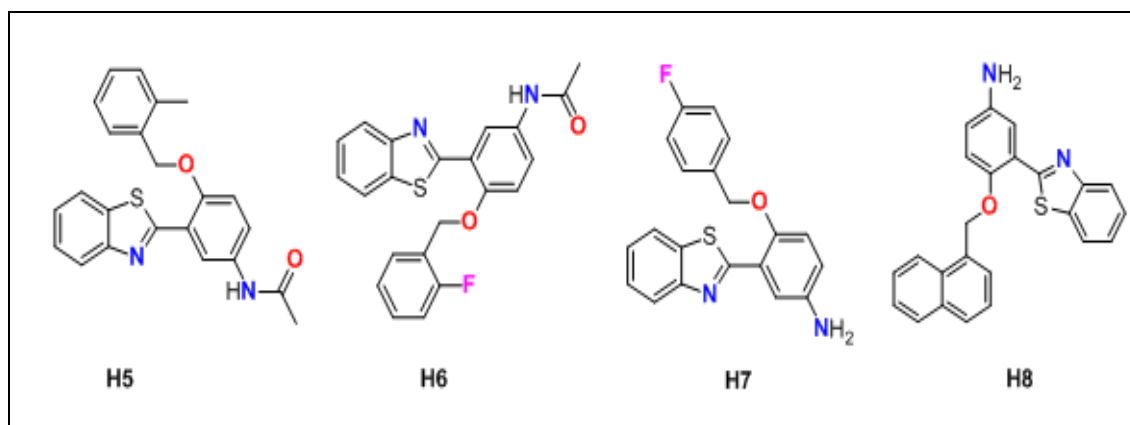


FIG. 1: PROPOSED BENZOTHAZOLE DERIVATIVES

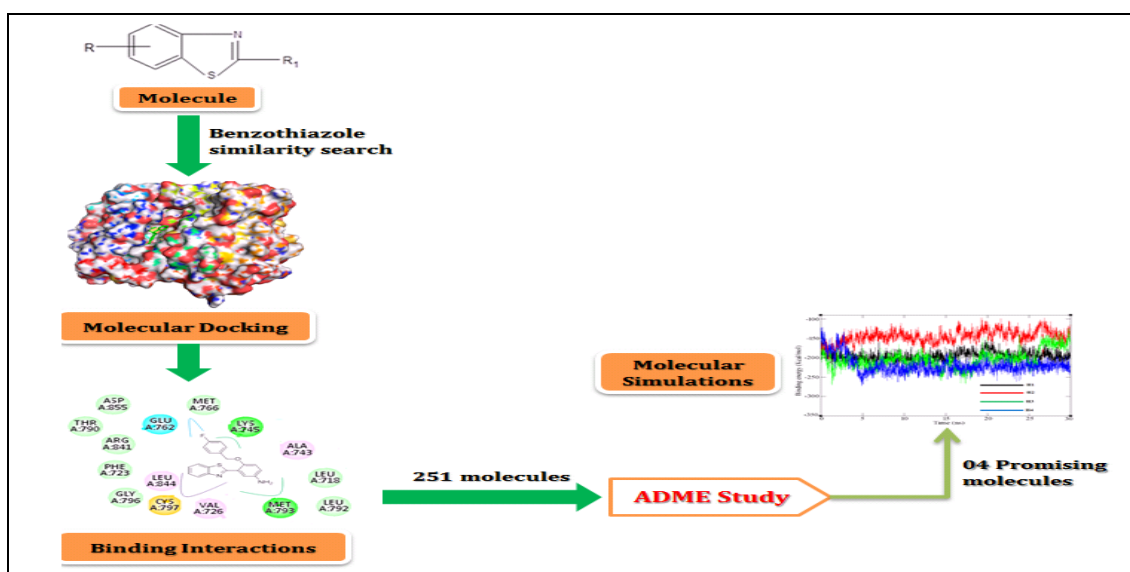


FIG. 2: GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF *IN-SILICO* APPROACH FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF HIT MOLECULES

**In-silico Pharmacokinetic Study:** Several important parameters such as drug-likeness properties, nature of lipophilicity, solubility and other physicochemical and pharmacokinetic profiles were computationally predicted for all best docked compounds whose binding affinity observed around -9.0 Kcal/mol in docking study.

Swiss ADME a web server based prediction tool which was used to predict the information on absorption, distribution, metabolism, excretion (ADME) and pharmacokinetic properties<sup>15</sup>. Another standalone open source tool, OSIRIS Property Explorer (available at [www.organic-chemistry.org/prog/peo/](http://www.organic-chemistry.org/prog/peo/)) was used for theoretically predicting toxicity risk assessment<sup>16</sup>.

**Molecular Dynamic Simulation Study:** Molecular dynamic (MD) simulation study is carried out to understand the dynamic behavior of protein-ligand complex. In the current study, the best-docked complexes between proposed molecules and EGFR were considered for MD simulation study using Gromacs 5.1.1<sup>17</sup>.

For each docked complex 30ns of time span MD simulation was performed with a time step of 2 fs at constant pressure (1 atm) and temperature (300 K).

The root-mean-square deviation (RMSD), root-mean-square fluctuation (RMSF), and radius of gyration were used to analyze the performance of each system<sup>18</sup>.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

**Substructure Search and Molecular Docking:** All designed molecules were successfully docked, and to screen these molecules, the cut-off value of binding energy was considered as -9.0 Kcal/mol. Total 251 compounds were found to be satisfied the above condition. Pharmacokinetic profiling was done for all 251 molecules and found that 04 molecules showed good absorption and distribution. Among these, four molecules have been taken for study and further analysis<sup>19</sup>. The 2D- representation of the concluded four promising molecules is given in **Fig. 1**.

**In-silico Pharmacokinetic Study:** The results of *in-silico* ADMET analyses of the most potent four compounds (H5, H6, H7, and H8) were evaluated for drug-likeness and physicochemical properties, water solubility (Log S scale) and pharmacokinetics profiles (gastrointestinal absorption), *etc.*, and their results are represented in **Table 1**.

The 'Lipinski's rule of five', which was crucially measured as drug-likeness profiles for all compounds, showed non-violation of the rule. OSIRIS Property Explorer predicted toxicity risks assessment profiles suggest that no indication of tumorigenicity, mutagenicity, irritating effect, and reproductive toxicity effect was found for the selected four compounds. The above findings explained that all four compounds have potential drug-likeness properties for exhibiting numerous numbers of pharmacological implications<sup>20</sup>.

**TABLE 1: PHARMACOKINETICS AND DRUG-LIKENESS PROPERTIES OF PROPOSED MOLECULES**

	H5	H6	H17	H8
Molecular weight	388	392	350	361
HB acceptor	3	2	1	3
HB donor	1	1	1	1
LogP	4.14	5.29	5.32	4.16
<sup>1</sup> N <sub>rot</sub>	6	4	4	6
<sup>2</sup> MR	100.2	110.2	110.1	104.3
Polar surface area	78.22	74.38	76.64	78.58
Log S	Soluble	Soluble	Soluble	Soluble
GI absorption	High	High	High	High
log Kp (cm/s)	-4.36	-4.12	-4.18	-4.46
Bio-availability score	0.62	0.66	0.66	0.60
Muta-genicity risk	Low	Low	Low	Low
Irritating effect and	Low	Low	Low	Low
Reproductive Toxicity	Low	Low	Low	Low
effect				
Tumori-genicity risk	Low	Low	Low	Low

1 Number of rotatable bonds; 2 Molecular refractivity

**Molecular Docking:** The binding interactions between designed molecules and catalytic amino residues of EGFR protein were explored from the best-docked pose.

Based on the obtained high negative binding energy of each molecule, it explained that all molecules are capable enough to bind perfectly at the receptor cavity of the EGFR.

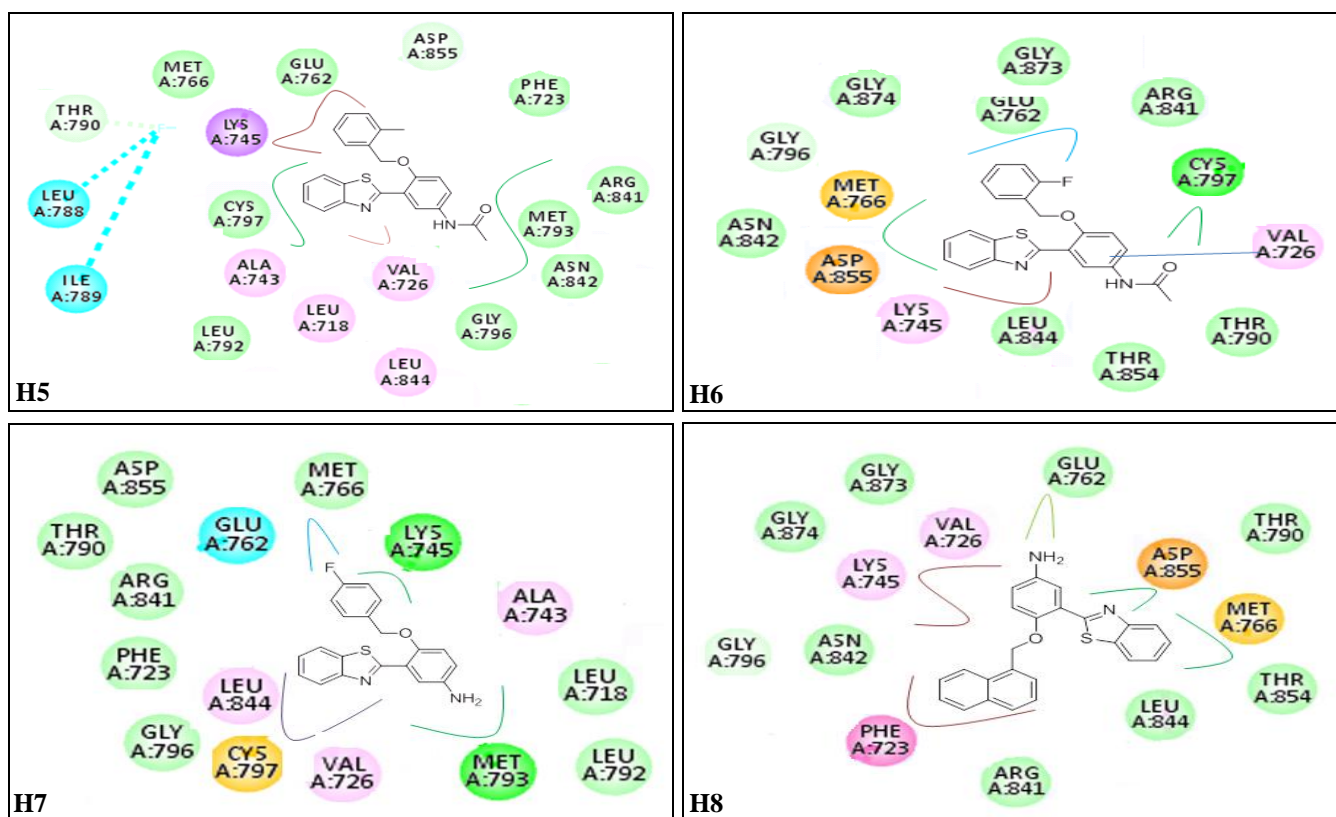


FIG. 3: 2D REPRESENTATION OF BINDING INTERACTIONS OF PROPOSED MOLECULES

The 2D diagram of binding interaction showed a number of hydrogen and non-hydrogen bonding interactions among the designed benzothiazole molecules and catalytic amino acid residues of EGFR.

It was observed that Glu762, Lys745, Met793, and Cys793 was found to be important amino acid residue to interact with molecules via hydrogen bond interaction. The above findings unquestionably revealed that all proposed molecules are capable enough to form a number of crucial interactions with the catalytic amino acid residues of EGFR and favor the potentiality of the molecules as anticancer agents.

#### Bioactivity Prediction and Quality Assessment:

In order to assess the quality of the proposed molecules, several parameters included inhibitory constant ( $K_i$ ) based on binding energy derived from AutodockVina, (LE), LE scale (LEscale), fit quality (FQ), and LE-dependent lipophilicity (LELP). Values of all parameters are given in **Table 2**. The predicted inhibitory activity of all designed benzothiazole derivatives was found to be in the range of 0.237 to 0.092  $\mu\text{M}$ . Therefore low  $K_i$  value of the molecules clearly explained that all compounds derived from the sub-structure searching approach have the capability to being lead molecules with high potency<sup>21</sup>.

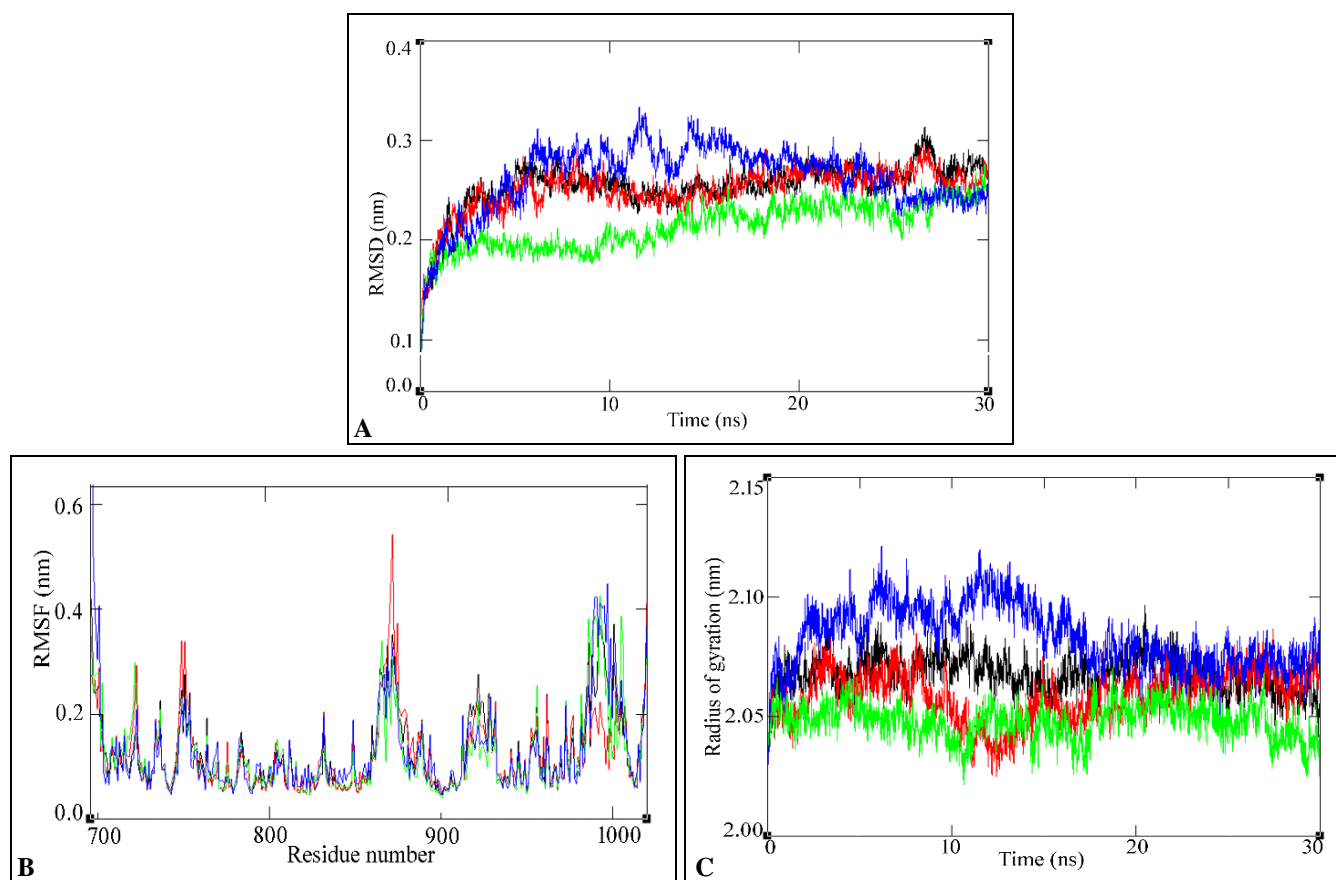
TABLE 2: BIOACTIVITY AND EFFICIENCY PARAMETERS OF PROPOSED ANALOGUES

Molecule	<sup>1</sup> BE	<sup>2</sup> $K_i$	<sup>3</sup> LE	<sup>4</sup> LE_Scale	<sup>5</sup> FQ	<sup>6</sup> LELP
H5	-9.002	0.233	0.341	0.367	0.912	8.684
H6	-9.216	0.227	0.331	0.362	0.927	8.596
H7	-9.802	0.143	0.323	0.352	0.924	10.420
H8	-9.156	0.108	0.316	0.328	0.958	11.549

1Binding energy; 2Predicted inhibition constant; 3Ligand efficiency; 4Ligand efficiency scale; 5Fit quality; 6 ligand-efficiency-dependent lipophilicity

Another parameter, the ligand efficiency (LE) reported by Hopkins *et al.* which can be calculated as the ratio between negative binding energy and number of heavy atoms (NHA) in a molecule<sup>22</sup>. As per Reynolds *et al.*, the LE cannot be estimated without molecular size; hence they have reported LE scaling (LE Scale), which enables a size-independent comparison of ligands with the help of an exponential function to the maximal LE values for a given NHA count. The fit quality (FQ) is the ration between LE and LE\_Scale<sup>23</sup>. It is illustrated that FQ values near one suggest close to ideal ligand binding. Finally, the ligand-efficiency-dependent lipophilicity (LELP) reported by Keseru and Makara was derived with regards to lipophilicity<sup>24</sup>.

**Molecular Dynamic Simulation:** The 30ns time span of molecular dynamics study was performed to check the stability of the best-docked complex between proposed molecules and EGFR protein. To analyze the trajectories of the MD simulation, the RMSD, RMSF, and Rg were calculated and explored. The RMSD of all protein backbone from the complex was calculated and given in **Fig. 4**. The RMSD trajectories clearly showed that complex with all designed molecules was equilibrated in the range of RMSD value 0.0005 to 0.334 nm. The average, maximum, and minimum RMSD values of each complex are given in **Table 3**. These observations certainly explained that there was no much fluctuation of the backbone of the EFGR bound with proposed promising molecules.



**FIG. 4: (A) RMSD VS. TIME OF PROTEIN-LIGAND COMPLEXES OF PROPOSED MOLECULES (B) RMSF VS. RESIDUE NUMBER OF COMPLEXES WITH PROPOSED MOLECULES (C) RADIUS OF GYRATION VS. TIME OF PROTEIN-LIGAND COMPLEXES OF PROPOSED MOLECULES**

In the process of MD simulation, the fluctuation of individual amino acids can explain the stability of protein-ligand complex. Fluctuations of amino acid residues were explored using the RMSF parameters and plotted **Fig. 4**. To achieve the relative fluctuation, the maximum, minimum, and average RMSF were recorded and present in **Table 3**.

The observations clearly explained that amino acid residues do not much deviate from the original position. The rigidity of protein-ligand complexes can be explained using the radius of gyration (Rg) parameters obtained from MD simulation trajectories. The Rg values were recorded from the trajectories and plotted against time, and depicted

in **Fig. 4**. The average, minimum, and maximum Rg values were calculated and presented in **Table 3**. The analysis of trajectories obtained from MD

simulation study exhibited that all proposed molecules can form a stable complex with EGFR.

**TABLE 3: MAXIMUM, MINIMUM, AND AVERAGE RMSD, RMSF, AND RG VALUES**

Complex		H5	H6	H7	H8
RMSD (nm)	<sup>1</sup> Max.	0.276	0.324	0.318	0.229
	<sup>2</sup> Min.	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
	Average	0.258	0.302	0.310	0.207
RMSF (nm)	<sup>1</sup> Max.	0.432	0.457	0.419	0.465
	<sup>2</sup> Min.	0.046	0.041	0.047	0.042
	Average	0.116	0.107	0.115	0.104
Rg (nm)	<sup>1</sup> Max.	2.022	2.172	2.165	2.036
	<sup>2</sup> Min.	2.010	2.122	2.118	2.109
	Average	2.014	2.013	2.011	2.017

1 Maximum; 2 Minimum

**CONCLUSION:** Similarity/sub-structure search of eMolecule database was performed to get important benzothiazole derivatives as promising inhibitors for the EGFR. All molecules were docked followed by pharmacokinetics, and synthetic accessibility checked. Finally, four molecules were found to be important as promising EGFR inhibitors.

The binding interactions were explored, and found that a number of hydrogen and non-hydrogen bonds were formed between proposed molecules and catalytic amino acid residues of EGFR.

The inhibition constant and lead-like parameters such as LE, LE\_Scale, and FQ were calculated. The low inhibition constant definitely indicated that proposed molecules possess a high potential to be potential EGFR inhibitors.

A 30ns time span of MD simulations was performed. The RMSD, RMSF, and Rg values and MD trajectories of all complexes showed that each proposed compound formed a strong complex with the EFGR.

The compounds with higher selectivity and great potential H6 and H7 have been reported and it can be concluded that proposed molecules may be potential and safer chemical agents for therapeutic application in cancer therapy.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:** The author would like to thank the Principal for providing the necessary facilities and motivating for this research work.

**CONFLICTS OF INTEREST:** There is no conflict of interest.

## REFERENCES:

1. Wang X, Dai ZC, Chen YF, Cao LL, Yan W, Li SK and Wang JX: Synthesis of 1,2,3-triazole hydrazone derivatives exhibiting anti-phytopathogenic activity. *Eur J Med Chem* 2017; 126: 171-82.
2. Saeed S, Rashid N, Jones PG, Ali M and Hussain R: Synthesis, characterization and biological evaluation of some thiourea derivatives bearing benzothiazole moiety as potential antimicrobial and anticancer agents. *Eur J Med Chem* 2010; 45: 1323-31.
3. Ongarora DS, Gut J, Rosenthal PJ, Masimirembwa CM and Chibale K: Benzoheterocyclic amodiaquine analogues with potent antiplasmodial activity: Synthesis and pharmacological evaluation. *Bioorg Med Chem Lett* 2012; 22: 5046-50.
4. Amnerkar ND and Bhusari KP: Synthesis, anticonvulsant activity and 3D-QSAR study of some prop-2-eneamido and 1-acetyl-pyrazolin derivatives of aminobenzothiazole. *Eur J Med Chem* 2010; 45: 149-59.
5. Sarkar S, Dwivedi J and Chauhan R: Synthesis of 1-[2 (substituted phenyl) - 4 -oxothiazolidin -3 -yl] -3 -(6 - fluoro- 7- chloro -1, 3- benzothiazol -2 - yl) - ureas as anthelmintic agent. *J Pharm Res* 2013; 7: 439-42.
6. Shafi S, Alam MM, Mulakayala N, Mulakayala C, Vanaja G and Kalle AM: Synthesis of novel 2-mercapto benzothiazole and 1,2,3-triazole based bis-heterocycles: Their anti-inflammatory and anti-nociceptive activities. *Eur J Med Chem* 2012; 49: 324-33.
7. Mariappan G, Prabhat P, Sutharson L, Banerjee J and Patangia U: Synthesis and antidiabetic evaluation of benzothiazole derivatives. *J Korean Chem Soc* 2012; 56: 251-56.
8. Cai J, Sun M, Wu X, Chen J, Wang P, Zong X and Ji, M: Design and synthesis of novel 4-benzothiazole amino quinazolines Dasatinib derivatives as potential anti-tumor agents. *Eur J Med Chem* 2013; 63: 702-12.
9. Abd El-All AS, Magd-El-Din AA, Ragab FA, ElHefnawi M, Abdalla MM, Galal, SA and El-Rashedy AA: New benzimidazoles and their antitumor effects with Aurora A kinase and KSP inhibitory activities. *Arch Pharm* 2015; 348: 475-86.
10. Kok SH, Gambari R, Chui CH, Yuen MC, Lin E, Wong RS and Lam WS: Synthesis and anti-cancer activity of benzothiazole containing phthalimide on human carcinoma cell lines. *Bioorg Med Chem* 2008; 16: 3626-31.
11. Yadav P, Lal K, Kumar A, Guru SK, Jaglan SB and Hushan S: Green synthesis and anticancer potential of

- chalcone linked-1, 2, 3-triazoles. *Eur J Med Chem* 2017; 126: 944-53.
12. Shahare HV and Talele GS: EGFR: An important perspective in cancer therapy. *RJLPBCS* 2019; 5(2): 134-49.
  13. Blair JA, Rauh D, Kung C, Yun CH, Fan QW, Rode H, Zhang C, Eck MJ, Weiss WA and Shokat KM: Structure-guided development of affinity probes for tyrosine kinases using chemical genetics. *Nature Chemical Biology* 2007; 3(4): 229-38.
  14. Morris GM, Huey R, Lindstrom W, Sanner MF, Belew RK, Goodsell DS and Olson AJ: AutoDock4 and AutoDockTools4: Automated docking with selective receptor flexibility. *J Comput Chem* 2009; 30(16): 2785-91.
  15. Trott O and Olson AJ: AutoDock Vina: improving the speed and accuracy of docking with a new scoring function, efficient optimization, and multithreading. *J Comput Chem* 2010; 31(2): 455-61.
  16. Daina A, Michielin O and Zoete V: Swiss ADME: a free web tool to evaluate pharmacokinetics, drug-likeness and medicinal chemistry friendliness of small molecules. *Scientific Reports* 2017; 7: 42717.
  17. Shahare HV and Talele GS: Pharmacoinformatics and molecular dynamic simulations approaches to identify benzothiazoles as tyrosine kinase inhibitors. *Journal of Biomolecular Structure and Dynamics* 2020; 38(5): 1365-74.
  18. Abrahama MJ, Murtolad T, Schulzb R, Pall P, Smithb JC, Hessa B and Lindahl E: GROMACS: High performance molecular simulations through multi-level parallelism from laptops to supercomputers. *SoftwareX* 2015; 1(2): 19-25.
  19. Kumari R, Kumar RC and Lynn A: g\_mmpbsa--a GROMACS tool for high-throughput MM-PBSA calculations. *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling* 2014; 54(7): 1951-62.
  20. Reynolds CH and Reynolds RC: Group additivity in ligand binding affinity: An alternative approach to ligand efficiency. *J Chem Inf Model* 2007; 57(12): 3086-3093.
  21. Hughes JP, Rees S, Kalindjian SB and Philpott KL: Principles of early drug discovery. *Br J Pharmacol* 2011; 162(6): 1239-49.
  22. Hopkins AL, Groom CR and Alex A: Ligand efficiency: a useful metric for lead selection. *Drug Discov Today* 2004; 9(10): 430-31.
  23. Reynolds CH, Bembek SD and Tounge BA: The role of molecular size in ligand efficiency. *Bioorg Med Chem Lett* 2007; 17(15): 4258-61.
  24. Keseru GM and Makara GM: The influence of lead discovery strategies on the properties of drug candidates. *Nat Rev Drug Discov* 2009; 8(3): 203-12.

**How to cite this article:**

Shahare HV and Talele GS: Molecular modeling studies of novel n-(3-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)-4-((substitutedbenzyl) oxy)phenyl) acetamide as EGFR inhibitors. *Int J Pharm Sci & Res* 2021; 12(8): 4222-28. doi: 10.13040/IJPSR.0975-8232.12(8).4222-28.

All © 2013 are reserved by the International Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research. This Journal licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 Unported License.

This article can be downloaded to **Android OS** based mobile. Scan QR Code using Code/Bar Scanner from your mobile. (Scanners are available on Google Playstore)