

A Molecular Docking Study towards Finding Herbal Treatment against Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS)

Anshul Kamboj, Devvret Verma, Damini Sharma, Kumud Pant, Bhasker Pant, Vijay Kumar

Abstract: Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is one of the which has affected reproductive-age women, it is characterized by hyperinsulinemia, hyperandrogenism, menstrual irregularities, and long-term metabolic disturbances. CYP 17 (P450c 17 α) is an enzyme that plays an essential role in the biosynthesis of adrenal and gonadal steroids. Due to overexpression of the CYP17 encoding gene androgen is converted more efficiently to testosterone causing hyperandrogenism. By inhibiting this enzyme activity androgen synthesis can be prevented in the ovary. In this study, virtual screening of the phytochemicals of fruit from plant *Terminalia chebula*, *Terminalia bellirica* and *Emblica officinalis* were used as a ligand to identify a potent inhibitor of CYP17 enzyme. The binding affinity of phytochemicals with the target protein CYP17 with the aid of AutoDockVina were explored. Metformin, spironolactone and clomiphene were used as control and binding energy of phytochemicals was compared with the docking score of control. All the phytocompounds shows inhibition of the CYP17 enzyme with a docking score of -3.7 to -9.5. Chebulanin, corilagin, neochebulinic acid, ellagic acid, chebulinic acid, 1,6-di-O-galloyl-d-glucose, 3,4,6-tri-O-galloyl-d-glucose, terchebulin, terflavin A, maslinic acid, arjunin, Isoquercitrin, rutin and chebulagic acid shows properties of potent inhibitor. This study reveals that the phytochemicals of fruit from plant *Terminalia chebula*, *T. bellirica* and *Emblica officinalis* can be used as a potential de novo drug to treat infertility in PCOS.

Keywords: *Emblica officinalis*, arjunin, Isoquercitrin, *Terminalia*, Chebulanin.

I. INTRODUCTION

Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is the commonest endocrinological disorder affecting 5-10% of reproductive age women around the world. It is characterized by hyperinsulinemia, hyperandrogenism, menstrual irregularities, and long-term metabolic disturbances in the females (Kamel, 2013; Amudha and Rani, 2016). In this disease hormonal imbalance affects the growth of follicle during the ovarian cycle and cause the affected follicle to remain in the ovary.

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Women with PCOS usually experience diabetes, metabolic syndrome and obesity which are associated with increased risk of infertility (Apridonidze *et al.*, 2005). Syndromes related to ovaries can be due to sudden elevation in hormones, insulin or glucose levels which are pivotal in implantation as well as the development of the embryo. Abnormal insulin levels lead to poor egg quality which makes the inception of pregnancy difficult whereas elevated luteinizing hormones can decrease the chance of conception and leads to miscarriage. In most of the PCOS cases the main symptom is increased level of androgen. The promoter region of enzyme CYP 17 encodes a specific androgen regulating protein P450 17 α hydroxylase, which plays an essential role in reproductive function and obesity (Amudha and Rani, 2016).

CYP17 is a microsomal enzyme and is essential for the biosynthesis of adrenal and gonadal steroids. It functions as hydroxylase and lyase. It is expressed in tissues zona reticularis and zona fasciculata of the adrenal cortex as well as gonadal tissues. CYP17 α is involved in the formation of four of the main steroid hormones, namely, testosterone, estradiol, cortisol, and DEHA. During the enzymatic activity, it first acts upon the pregnenolone and progesterone at the C17 position causing hydroxylation and form 17-hydroxypregnenolone and 17-hydroxyprogesterone and then it cleaves C17-C20 bond of 17-hydroxypregnenolone and 17-hydroxyprogesterone to form dehydroepiandrosterone and androstenedione (Akhtaret *et al.*, 2005). In PCOS due to dysregulation of steroidogenesis within the ovaries and adrenal glands hypoandrogenism occurs. Due to overexpression of CYP17 encoding gene androgen is converted more efficiently to testosterone (Yoshimoto *et al.*, 2016).

Various synthetic drugs such as metformin, spironolactone and clomiphene are used to treat this disorder but these synthetic drugs cause side effects such as congenital heart disease. Thus, natural compounds are used to treat the infertility which does not have any side effects. The phytochemicals of fruit from plant *Terminalia chebula*, *Terminalia bellirica* and *Emblica officinalis* can be used as a potent inhibition of CYP17 enzyme (Chouhan *et al.*, 2013). In this study, we have explored the binding affinity of phytochemicals with the target protein CYP17.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

A. Protein preparation

The raw X-ray crystal structure of enzyme CYP17 (PDB ID: 3RUK) was retrieved from Research Collaboratory for Structural Bioinformatics Protein Data Bank (<https://www.rcsb.org/>) (Berman *et al.*, 2000). Structure was prepared by removing existing ligands and removing water molecules by PyMOLv2.3.3, it is comprehensive molecular visualization software which enables users to observe the 3D structures of the compounds (Schrödinger, 2020).

B. Ligand preparation:

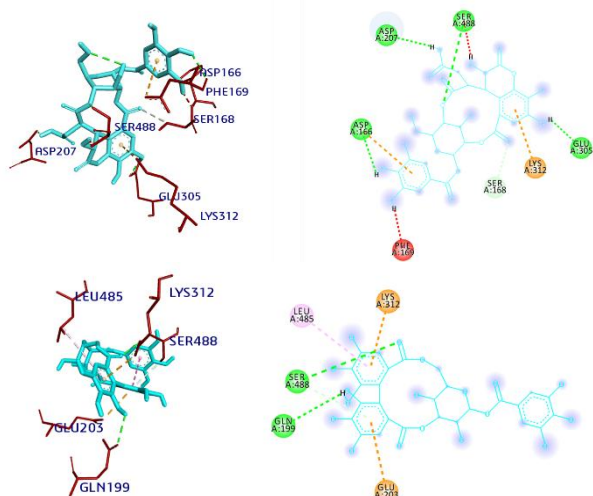
The 3D structures of phytochemicals were retrieved from the PubChem database (www.pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/) (Butkiewicz *et al.*, 2013). The ligands were further converted into .pdbqt format using open babel wizard of PyRx (Dallakyan *et al.*, 2015).

C. Virtual screening and docking:

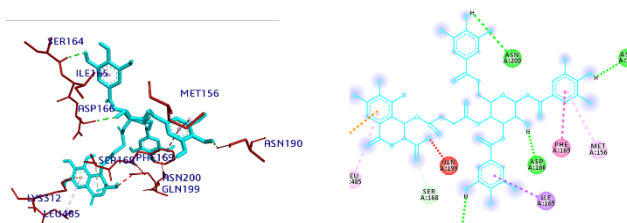
Molecule binding affinity was predicted from docking analysis. Protein-ligand docking was done with the help of PyRx. A virtual screening software for in silico drug discovery which is used to screen compound against a potential drug target (Dallakyan *et al.*, 2015).

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

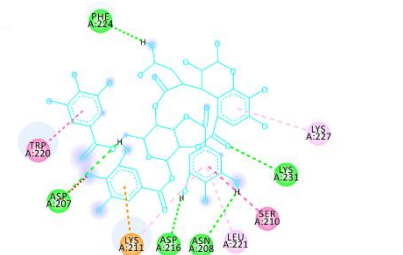
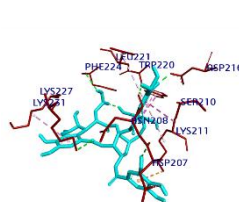
PCOS is caused due to cysts formation in the ovary and affects the ovarian cycle of reproductive-aged women around the age of 12-51. Drug Metformin, Spironolactone, and clomiphene are some drugs used to treat this disease. Metformin decreased the hepatic glucose production, intestinal absorption of glucose and improve sensitivity by increasing glucose uptake and utilization. Spironolactone is a corral of aldosterone, it binds to receptors in the distal renal tubule and creates an antiandrogen effect via competition for the androgen receptor, hence, suppresses the cytochrome P450 and decreases steroidogenesis (Akhtar *et al.*, 2005)



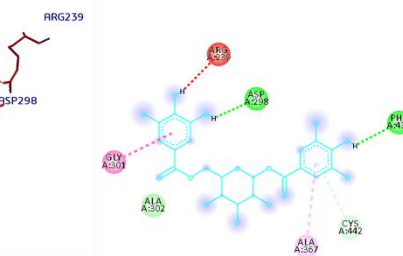
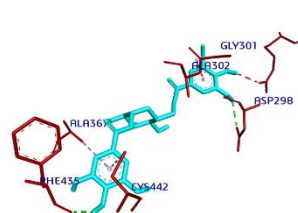
a. 3RUK_Chebunanin b. 3RUK_Corilagin



c. 3RUK_Neochebulinic acid d. 3RUK_Ellagic acid



e. 3RUK_Chebulinic acid f. 3RUK_1,6-di-O-galloyl-d-glucose



g. 3RUK_Casuarinin i. 3RUK_3,4,6-tri-O-galloyl-d-glucose

terflavin A	16175788	-8.2
maslinic acid	73659	-8
succinic acid	1110	-4.1
betasitosterol	86821	-7.5
shikimic acid	8742	-5.4
phloroglucinol	359	-4.4
pyrogallol	1057	-4.8
palmitic acid	985	-5.2
linoleic acid	5280450	-5.1
Oleic acid	445639	-5.8
chebulosides II	102005082	-7.6
arjunin	102316370	-8.3
arjunglucoside	14658050	-7.6
behenic acid	8215	-4.6
ethanedioic acid	971	-3.7
eugenol	3314	-5.4
Isoquercitrin	5280804	-8.1
Terminaliabelirica		
isoguaiacin	10314441	-6.9
termilignan	466076	-7.3
thannilignan	466077	-6.9
anolignan (B),	72388	-6.9
Emblica officinalis		
vitamin c	54670067	-5.2
phyllembin	13250	-5.5
rutin	5280805	-9.5
Chebulagic acid	442674	-8.2
Control drugs binding affinity with target protein CYP17		
Metformin		-5.8
Spironolactone		-7.5
Clomiphene		-6.8

IV. CONCLUSION

In the drug discovery, screening plays a crucial role as it saves costs as well as time. In this study, molecular docking has been used to examine the binding affinity of compounds and CYP17. Phytochemicals such as chebulanin, corilagin, neochebulinic acid, ellagic acid, chebulinic acid, 1,6-di-O-galloyl-d-glucose, 3,4,6-tri-O-galloyl-d-glucose, terchebulin, terflavin A, maslinic acid, arjunin, Isoquercitrin, rutin, chebulagic acid have good pose with the protein. Potential fertility drugs can be made from the natural compounds of *Terminalia chebula*, *t.bellirica* and *emblica officinalis* and can be used to treat PCOS effectively.

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