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In Silico Docking Analysis of Few Antidepressant Phytoconstituents of South African Endemic Plant *Sceletium tortuosum*



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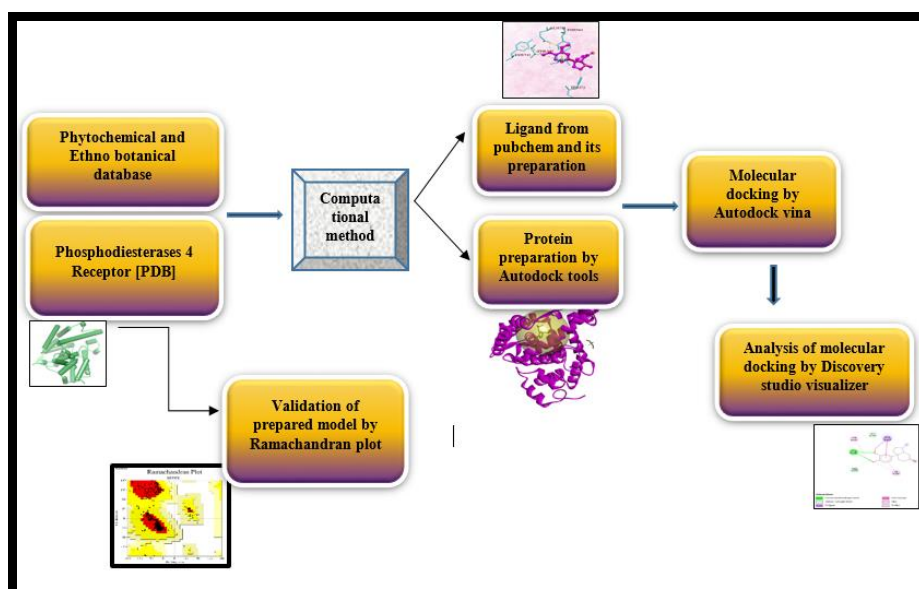
Keywords: *In Silico*, Mesembrine, Docking approach, Phosphodiesterase 4, Depression, Ramachandran plot

ABSTRACT

Background: Depression is a disorder that leads to disability worldwide and its liability seems to increase in the future. The Phytoconstituents as medicinal drugs obtained from various plants have remarkable attention towards drug discovery for various disease treatments using different techniques. Mesembrine, Mesembrenone, and Mesembranol obtained from a plant extract of *Sceletium tortuosum* were reported as potent Antidepressants.

Objective: The current effort deals with computational study of a few Phytoconstituents obtained from plant extract as potent Phosphodiesterase 4 inhibitors in the treatment of depression and their comparison with standard drug Imipramine. **Methods:** *In silico* methods were adopted to study the interactions between Phosphodiesterase 4 as receptor and mesembrine, mesembrenone, and mesembranol ligands. Docking studies of selected Phytoconstituents were carried using autodock 4.2 and autodock vina (PyRxtool) to assess and compare the binding energies of these Phytoconstituents with receptor to the binding energy of Imipramine. Analysis of docking results was done using a discovery studio visualizer. The validation of the receptor was carried out by a pro-check validation tool. For the drug likeness, the drulito tool was used. **Results:** Analysis of docking result showed that all Phytoconstituents found to have better binding energy with Phosphodiesterase 4 receptor and can act as potent antidepressant agents. Mesembrenone, Mesembrine, and Mesembranol showed the estimated free binding energy of -8.2 kcal/mol, -8.1kcal/mol, and -8.0kcal/mol respectively with Phosphodiesterase 4. All selected Phytoconstituents showed better binding energy than imipramine (-7.9 kcal/mol) with Phosphodiesterase 4. **Conclusion:** Based on the computational study, it was concluded that compounds from a medicinal plant with promising biological activity can recognize as a valuable and alternative drug lead for depression treatment.

Graphical Abstract:



1. INTRODUCTION:

Among all, Depression is a diminishing mental disorder and possibly it has become a major cause of ill health and death worldwide. It undesirably affects the span and quality of life, decreases mobility, and also compiled with anxiety. It is a motor disorder that leads to loss of interest in life and leads to lethargy.

Depression is characterized anatomically by neuronal atrophy and troubles in composite neuroplastic circuits in the brain. The medicinal drugs which are available in the market, they are fused with lots of adverse effects and side effects besides their biological effect. In today's scenario, medicinal drugs of plant origin are a safe and alternative way to treat depression [1].

The endemic plant of South Africa *Scelentium tortuosum* of the succulent family *Mesembrythemaceae* has a long history of medicinal and traditional use by San and Khoikhoi people as a masticatory and medicine [2-3] and after by colonial farmers as a psychotropic in nature in tincture form [4]. From the last 15 years, the plant has attracted attention for its theorised applications in endorsing a sense of wellbeing and relieving stress in human beings and for the treatment of anxiety and depression in clinically anxious and depressed patients [5-6]. Cyclic nucleotide Phosphodiesterases comprise a diverse group of enzymes that are important regulators of signal transduction. Phosphodiesterases are classified into 11 families based on sequence homology, substrates, and regulation by

modulators. Enzymes found in the PDE4 family catalyze the hydrolysis of cyclic Adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) and have a critical role in controlling the intracellular concentration of cAMP and increasing phosphorylation of cAMP-response element-binding protein [7]. This shows a downregulation of the cAMP cascade that can be restored using Phosphodiesterase 4 inhibitors [8], which gives an idea that is reinforced by an increasing number of in vivo studies and [9]. The biological actions of a standardized extract of the plant (mesembrine) have been reported to be dual Phosphodiesterase 4 inhibitor and 5-HT reuptake inhibitor [10-11]. The chemical structure of Phytoconstituents is given below in **figure 1**.

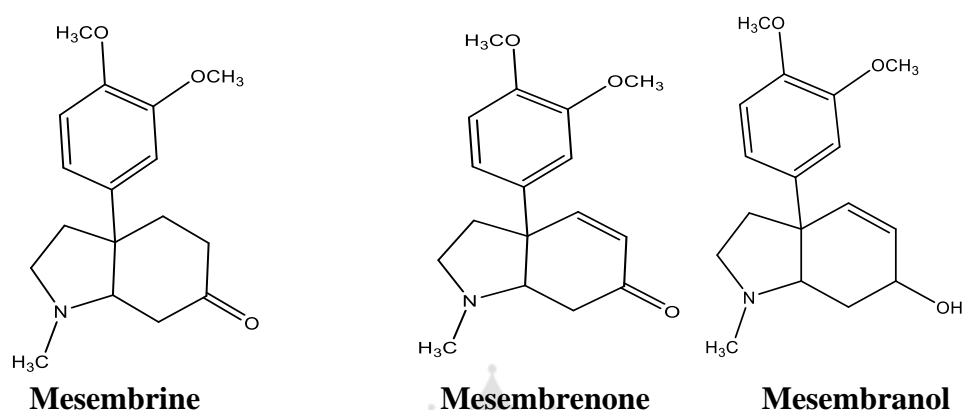


Figure No 1: Chemical Structure of Phytoconstituents.

Thus the present work targets to recognize the mechanism of action of a few antidepressant Phytoconstituents obtained from *Sceletium tortuosum*, an African endemic plant with the computational approach of phytochemical search, molecular docking simulation to predict the pocket region of the protein, and binding conformations of ligands with the receptor protein, validation of protein and comparison of standard drug binding energies with the ligand binding energies with receptor protein [12].

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS:

2.1. Data source:

All selected plant-derived antidepressant Phytoconstituents were investigated using Dr. Duke's Phytochemical and Ethnobotanical Database.

(<http://phytochem.nal.usda.gov/phytochem/search>)

2.2. Drug likeliness:

Phytochemical components were downloaded from PubChem, and the structures were translated into PDB format using open babel software and the drug-likeness of the compounds was evaluated using the Drulito program.

2.3. Docking studies:

2.3.1. Ligand preparation:

The 2d and 3d structures of the Phytoconstituents were obtained from the PubChem database (<https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>) in Sdf format. The open babel in PyRx software [13] was used to convert a sdf file into a pdf file.

2.3.2. Preparation of Protein:

The sequence of Phosphodiesterase 4 receptor protein was retrieved from RCSB PDB data bank (<https://www.rcsb.org/>).in PDB format [15].The protein receptor has chains A and B. Before docking, the protein was cleaned, all the heterogeneous atoms were removed, polar hydrogen atoms were added and water molecules are removed as water molecules may interfere during receptor-ligand interaction.

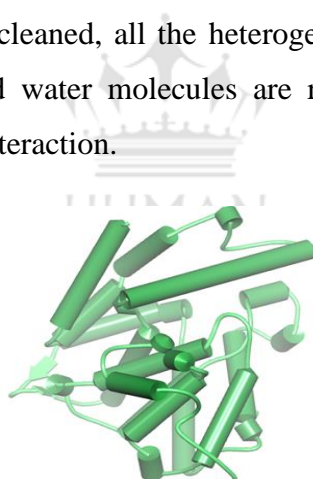


Figure No 2: 3d structure of PDEs 4 (PDB ID: 3I8V)

2.3.3. Active Site Prediction:

An important step is a precise prediction of active sites throughout bioinformatics. During this analysis, the Active Site of Phosphodiesterase 4 was projected (Figure 3) by Drug Discovery StudioVisualizer (PDB ID: 3I8V) [16].

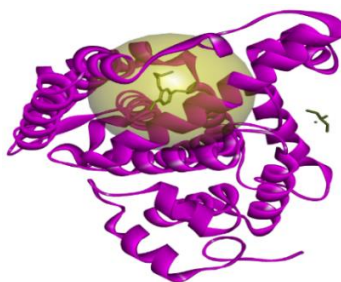


Figure no 3: Prediction of the active site by discovery studio visualizer

2.3.4. Compound screening using Autodock vina:

Computational molecular docking of all active Phytoconstituents with the receptor protein was executed using Autodock vina [14]. All Ligands were found flexible during the docking assignment, and protein was kept rigid. The energy of all Phytoconstituents was minimized in the PyRx virtual screening tool [17], then these Phytoconstituents were then read as input for Autodock vina, to get the docking simulation. The grid dimension was specified to 61.3x25x55 and cavity points were assigned to X= 28.198, Y= 11.49, and Z= -19.39 with score function A. The ligand with minimum binding energy value (kcal/mol) was considered to be the best target ligand interaction. Root-mean-square deviation (RMSD) of less than 1.0 Å were deemed optimal and clustered to determine the desirable relation. To validate the result of the docking process of the current study, redocking of the co-crystallized structure of the protein (Phosphodiesterase 4) bound with the inhibitor EH58 into the same active site of the protein was performed. Discovery Studio visualizer was used to examine the docking site visually.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Drug likeliness properties

Drulito software[18] was used to study the physicochemical properties of selected active compounds. All Phytoconstituents obeyed Lipinski's rule (Table 1).

Table No 1: Physicochemical properties of ligands following the rule of drug likeliness.

Sr. No.	Ligands	MW	Clogp	HBA	HBD	TPSA	MR	nRB	No. of Deviations
1	Mesembrenone	287.15	1.281	4	0	38.77	86.94	3	0
2	Mesembrine	289.17	0.77	4	0	38.77	86.11	3	0
3	Mesembranol	291.18	1.85	4	1	41.93	83.95	3	0

3.2.Molecular docking studies

Molecular docking was performed for 3 Phytoconstituents obtained from *Scellentium tortuosum* to discover a prospective antidepressant drug against PDEs 4 receptor protein (PDB ID: 3I8V). All 4 Phytoconstituents were bound to the target receptor protein and rated based on their docking results. Top three compounds with a docking value of -8.2 kcal/mol and -8.1 kcal/mol and 8.0 kcal/mol are considered to be a good illustration for depression control. For a detailed review, refer to (Table 2). All compounds were chosen based on ligand-protein binding interactions (Figures 4, 5).

Table No 2: Binding energy of ligands with Phosphodiesterase 4.

SR. No.	Ligands	Binding energy (kcal/mol)	RMSD
1	Mesembrenone	-8.2	0
2	mesembrine	-8.1	0
3	Mesembranol	-8.0	0

3.3. Studies on molecular interaction:

The rigid docking results were expected utilizing Discovery Studio visualizer for communications assessment. Table 3 provided the best binding sites for protein-ligand interaction. The strongest connection was noticed in the Mesembrenone with PDEs 4 protein complexes of -8.2 kcal/mol. The PDEs 4 with Mesembrenone complex formed three hydrogen bonds, i.e. GLN A: 581, THR A: 545, HIS A: 372, and three hydrophobic interactions with PHE A: 584, TYR A: 541, ILE A: 548. Mesembrine complex formed three hydrogen bonds i.e. GLN A: 581, THR A: 545, HIS A: 372, and three hydrophobic interactions with PHE A: 584, TYR A: 541, ILE A: 548. Mesembranol formed two hydrogen bond interactions with GLN A: 581, THR A: 545, and four hydrophobic interactions with the

residues of PHE A: 584, TYR A: 541, ILE A: 548, MET A: 485. None of the compounds exhibited electrostatic interactions with the protein.

Table No 3. Interaction of phosphodiesterase 4 amino acid residues with ligands at receptor sites.

Sr. No.	Ligands	Binding energy, (kcal/mol)	Amino acid involved in the interaction	
			Hydrogen bond interaction	Hydrophobic interaction
1	Mesembrenone	-8.2	GLN A: 581, THR A: 545, HIS A: 372	PHE A: 584, TYR A: 541, ILE A: 548
2	Mesembrine	-8.1	GLN A: 581, THR A: 545, HIS A: 372	PHE A: 584, TYR A: 541, ILE A: 548
3	Mesembranol	-8.0	GLN A: 581, THR A: 545,	PHE A: 584, TYR A: 541, ILE A: 548, MET A: 485

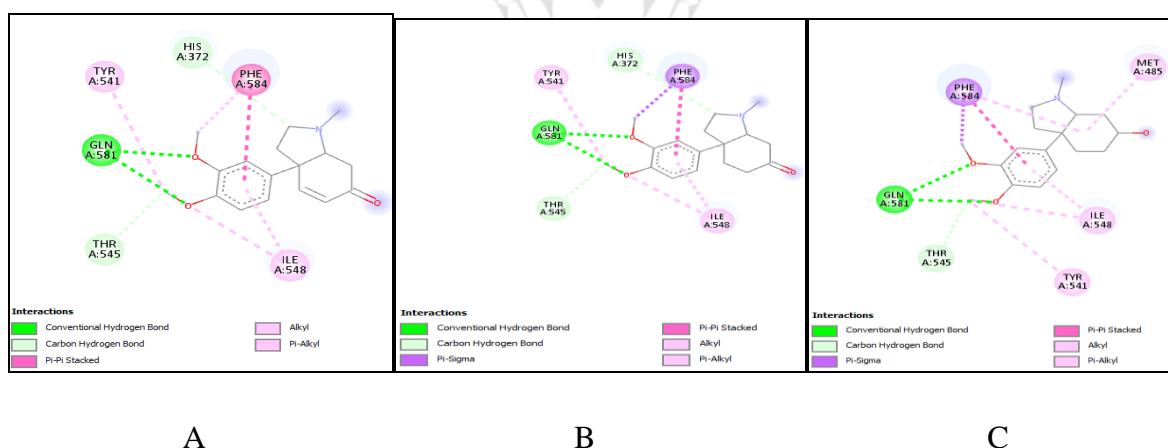
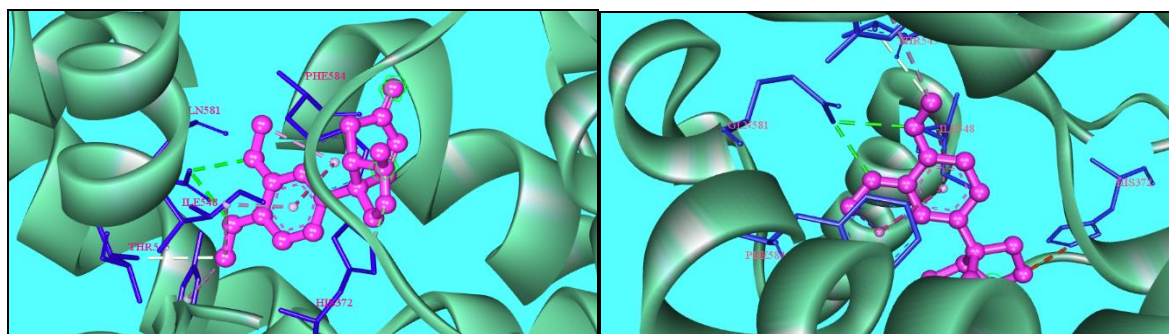
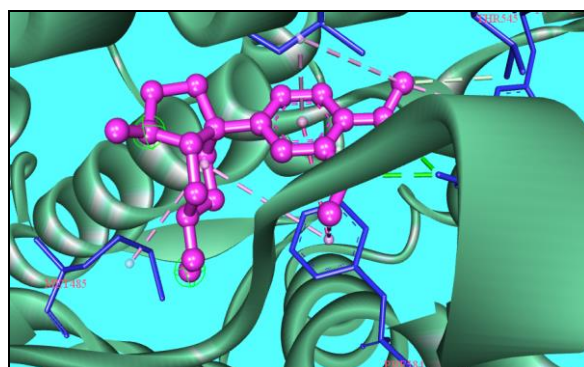


Figure no 4: Interaction of ligands with Phosphodiesterase 4 receptor protein. (A) Mesembrenone, (B) Mesembrine, (C) Mesembranol



A

B



C

Figure no 5:3D Interaction of ligands with PDEs 4 receptor protein. (A) Mesembrenone, (B) Mesembrine, (C) Mesembranol

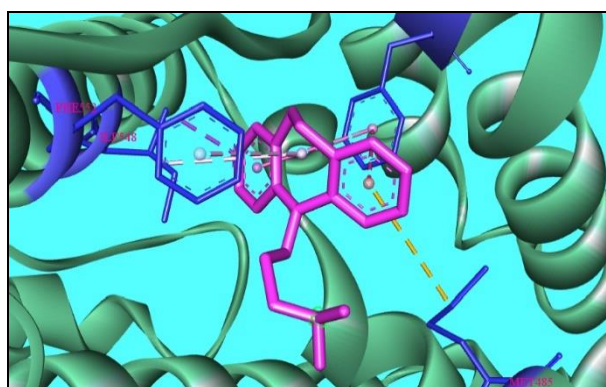


Figure no 6:3D Interaction of Imipramine with Phosphodiesterase 4 receptor protein.

3.4. Verification and validation of Protein model using Procheck, Ramachandran plot:

Verification of the built model was done to ensure whether the model was planned correctly and the algorithms were executed. The result of validation was shown that the distribution of amino acid residues was obtained at the most favorable region in the Ramachandran plot.

This is a sign of the stereochemical quality of the model taken for the structural analysis, and also validated the target-ligand binding efficacy of the structure. Ramachandran plot shows the main chain torsion angles phi, psi (ϕ , Ψ) (Ramachandran angles) in a protein of known structure (Figures 1 and 2). The Ramachandran plot shows the phi-psi torsion angles for all amino acid residues in the structure (except those at the chain termini) which were classified according to their regions in the quadrangle [19]. The red regions in the graph indicate the most allowed regions whereas the yellow regions represent allowed regions. In PDEs 4 protein model, 93% of the amino acid residues were in the most favored region, 7% in the allowed region, 0% in the generously allowed region, and 0% of amino acid residues found in the disallowed regions.

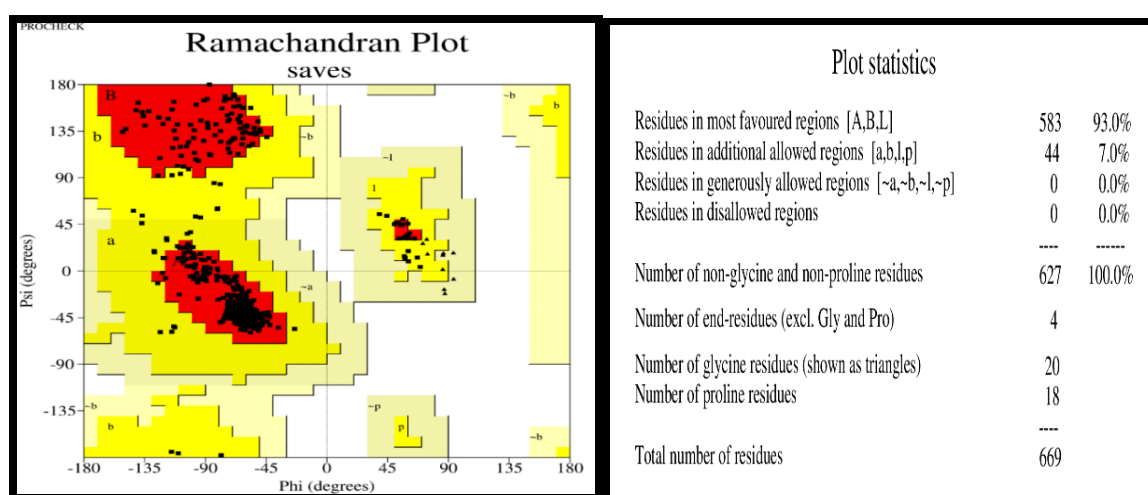


Figure no 7: Ramachandran plot of Phosphodiesterase 4 receptor protein generated by Procheck

CONCLUSION:

According to research, we used bioinformatics tools, Autodock vina, PyRx tool, Drulito discovery studio visualizer 2021, and Procheck to detect the potential of Phytoconstituents obtained from *Scellentium tortuosum* plant extract. Based on results we can conclude that the three Phytoconstituents, mesembrenone, mesembrine, and mesembranol should be extended for in Vitro and pre-clinical studies as potent and safe Phosphodiesterase 4 inhibitors to improve quality of life by regulating mood and reversal of functional and social incapacities concomitant with depression. Molecular docking continues to hold great promise in the field of computer-based drug design which screens small molecules by orienting and scoring them in the binding site of the targeted protein. Comparative docking analysis of

phytoconstituents with synthetic drugs for the treatment of depression such as imipramine also suggests that these Phytoconstituents can be an unconventional and safe source for treatment and mitigation of depression. Thus, this can be an alternative pathway that has remarkable value for drug discovery and the treatment of depression.

ETHICS APPROVAL AND CONSENT TO PARTICIPATE

Not applicable.

HUMAN AND ANIMAL RIGHTS

No animals/humans were required for docking studies.

CONSENT FOR PUBLICATION

Not applicable.

AVAILABILITY OF DATA AND MATERIALS

The source of data and material is mentioned within the article.

FUNDING

None.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

No conflict of interest, financial or other.

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