

Design, synthesis, molecular modeling and biological evaluation of 1,2,4-triazine-5(4H)-ones as antitubulin agents

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Background and Aims: Combretastatin (CA-4) is a potent tubulin polymerization inhibitor which first was extracted from the bark of willow tree. The cis isomer of CA-4 connects to the colchicine site on β -monomer of tubulin and distributes the assembling of microtubules. Therefore the mitosis steps of cancer cells especially metaphase are stopped. On the other hand, CA-4 makes the blood veins collapsed and decreases the blood flow into solid tumors. CA-4 is, thus, an effective treatment for solid and MDR cancers. According to structure-activity relationships (SAR) of CA-4, a new series of 1,2,4-triazine-5(4H)-ones were designed and synthesized in which the essential ring A is preserved while ring B carries different substituents with capability of hydrogen bond formation.

Methods: The synthesis was carried out using multistep reactions and the synthesized compounds were purified by flash chromatography. Their chemical structure was confirmed by IR, Mass, ¹H NMR and CHN analysis. The molecular docking studies of synthesized compounds were performed by Autodock 4. The X-ray crystal structure $\alpha\beta$ -tubulin complexed with DAMA- colchicine was used in this study. The methoxy-substituted phenyls are positioned deep in the hydrophobic cavity surrounded by Cys241 β , Leu242 β , Ala354 β , Thr353 β , all of which contribute to favorable hydrophobic-hydrophobic binding. The cytotoxicity of these derivatives was evaluated on different cell lines such as MCF-7, PC-3, HCT116 and A594, using MTT assay.

Results: Some of the compounds showed satisfactory results.

Keywords: 1,2,4-triazine-5(4H)-ones; Cytotoxicity; Docking study; Antitubulin