Journal of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Sciences

Structure based drug designing for Smad 3 protein and its insilico studies of leukemia using bioinformatics tools

A. Manikandan, T. Jayalakshmi and P.B. Ramesh Babu

Assistant Professor, School of Bio-Engineering, Department of Genetic Engineering, Bharath University, Chennai,

Tamil Nadu, India

*Corresponding author: E: Mail: Manikandan_a@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

After the venture take a shot at sane medication plan for Smad3, the conclusion is that out of the considerable number of inhibitors decided for the docking, PTHrP rose to be the best inhibitor for the protein Smad3. The exact explanation behind it was its docking vitality which was the most reduced (docked vitality =-29.73), among every other inhibitor utilized. Henceforth the conclusion is that Smad3 is the best inhibitor, for Smad3. Thus the undertaking was finished effectively. There are numerous reasons and components in charge of instigation of tumor. leukemia is a blood cancer and is indication of an irregular expansion of platelets in blood, typically white platelets (leukocytes).

KEY WORDS: Smad, Leukemia, bioinformatics.

1. INTRODUCTION

Medication configuration is the methodology of discovering medications by outline, in light of their organic targets. Medications may be outlined that tie to the dynamic locale and hinder this key particle. However these medications would likewise must be composed in such a path as not to influence whatever other essential particles that may be comparative in appearance to the key atoms. The structure of the medication particle that can particularly connect with the biomolecules can be displayed utilizing computational instruments. These devices can permit a medication particle to be built inside of the biomolecule utilizing information of its structure and the way of its active site.

Utilizing basic data about medication targets or their regular ligands as a premise for the outline of compelling medications. Medications work by communicating with target particles (receptors) in our bodies and changing their exercises in a way that is valuable to our wellbeing. Now and again, the impact of a medication is to animate the action of its objective while in different cases the medication obstructs the action of its objective. Proteins give a method for transportation over a cell layer.

The as of now acknowledged model for the cell layer is the liquid mosaic model. In this model, the layer comprises of a Phospholipid bilayer. On the outside of this bilayer are the hydrophilic leaders of the phospholipid. The inside comprises of the hydrophobic tails of the phospholipid. Implanted all through the bilayer are proteins. These proteins are in charge of transporting certain substances over the film and in addition perceiving mixes outside of the cell, which may influence the cells capacity.

The coupling site of a medication is 3-D fit as a fiddle. The medication must be formed to fit into particular tying locales. The properties of a synthetic aggravate that make it be naturally dynamic are the properties of its structure, which is extremely perplexing. Proteins for instance, fold in certain ways. On the off chance that the protein is collapsed in an alternate introduction, then it's capacity is modified significantly. **Classes:**

There are three classes of SMAD:

- Receptor regulated SMAD (R-SMAD) which include SMAD1, SMAD2, SMAD3, SMAD5 and SMAD9
- The coSMAD SMAD4
- Inhibitory SMAD (I-SMAD) which include SMAD6 and SMAD7

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Retrieval of Protein Sequence of Smad3 in Homo sapiens. Protein sequence of Smad3 in Homo sapiens was done from National Center of (science that uses living things to improve the Earth) information (www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/). The sequence of protein was in FASTA format. >gi|18418623|gb|AAL68976.1 Smad3 [Homo sapiens]

MSSILPFTPPIVKRLLGWKKGEQNGQEEKWCEKAVKSLVKKLKKTGQLDELEKAITTQNVNTKCITIPRS LDGRLQVSHRKGLPHVIYCRLWRWPDLHSHHELRAMELCEFAFNMKKDEVCVNPYHYQRVETPVLPPV LV

PRHTEIPAEFPPLDDYSHSIPENTNFPAGIEPQSNIPETPPPGYLSEDGETSDHQMNHSMDAGSPNLSPN PMSPAHNNLDLQPVTYCEPAFWCSISYYELNQRVGETFHASQPSMTVDGFTDPSNSERFCLGLLSNVNRN AAVELTRRHIGRGVRLYYIGGEVFAECLSDSAIFVQSPNCNQRYGWHPATVCKIPPGCNLKIFNNQEFAA LLAQSVNQGFEAVYQLTRMCTIRMSFVKGWGAEYRRQTVTSTPCWIELHLNGPLQWLDKVLTQMGSPSI R

www.jchps.com CSSVS

Homology Modeling: Homology demonstrating is required/requested when the precise structure of the protein is not accessible. The structure of Smad3 was likewise occupied, so homology displaying was required/requested. It is otherwise called 'relative displaying'. Here we demonstrate the particle (protein) from amino corrosive grouping by taking after a guidelines of behavior to model. The amino corrosive arrangement is "inquiry" or "target" grouping. Homology displaying methods for doing things rely on upon distinguishing proof of one or more structures known as itemplate', which resembles the structure of inquiry arrangement. The grouping coordinating up in a straight line and (case that ought to be replicated) structure are utilized to create an (identified with what holds something together and makes it solid) model of the objective. Normally grouping (thing that is very nearly the same as something else) obliges/matches up to high (identified with what holds something together and makes it solid) (thing that is practically the same as something else).

Distinctive virtual products are utilized for Homology Modeling, for example:

- CASP Protein Structure (statement about a possible future event) Center, (total set of tiny chemical assembly instructions of a living thing) Center, Univ. California, Davis Swiss-Model Server (Free)
- CPH Models Server
- Wloop The Loop Homology Modeling Server
- What-If Server V.Friend's What-IF Homology Modeling Server
- Composer Tripos Sybyl's Homology modeling tools. Also includes Matchmaker and GeneFold software. UCLA/DOE Server UCLA/DOE Fold Server
- Predict Protein Server EMBL, (describe a possible future event) Protein Server
- Abagyan Lab Server Scripps Research Institute
- 3D-Jigsaw (serving to compare two or more things) Modelling Server UK Site. Click on submission to submit the sequence.
- Retrieval of stopper against Smad3
- Stopper against Smad3 protein retrieved through two major sources.
- BRENDA

It (www.brenda.uni-koeln.de) is the main collection of enzyme functional data available to the scientific community. BRENDA is maintained and developed at the institute of (the chemistry of living things) at the University of Cologne. **NCBI Pubchem Compound**: PubChem Structure Search permits PubChem Compound (PC document loaded with data) to be asked utilizing a synthetic structure. Compound structure inquiries may be portrayed utilizing the PubChem Sketcher. You might likewise indicate the (identified with what holds something together and makes it solid) question data by PubChem Compound Identifier (CID), SMILES, and SMARTS, Inch I, Molecular Formula, or by transfer of a bolstered structure document design.

Building of 3d structure (PDB record) of Stoppers: 3D structure of solid plugs are gotten/got by presenting the plug name to the NCBI's Pubchem compound (PC record loaded with data) and recovery the document in SDF arrangement then changed over it into PDB organization by utilizing Molecular configuration converter (joining point/method for collaborating with something) of Babel Molecular arrangement converter for changing over SDF organization to PDB configuration:

Babel Molecule position Converter: Babel is a cross-(raised, level supporting surface) program intended to interconvert between numerous document positions utilized as a part of sub-atomic demonstrating and (math-based/PC based) science and related regions. Babel is a compound tool stash intended to permitting anyone, convert, deliberately contemplate, or store information from atomic displaying, science, strong state materials, (the science of living things), or related territories.

Procedure to convert the for converting SDF format to PDB format

- First of all open the Babel page.
- Set the parameter for input and output file i.e. SDF for input file & PDB for output file.
- Paste the data of 3D file in the input section or upload the SDF file.
- Click on the convert file.

The result will show in the output section in the form of PDB file, copy that data and paste in the word pad and save that file with (.pdb) extension.

Autodock: In additions to using them for docking, the atomic affinity grids can be visualized. This can help, for example, to guide organic synthetic chemists design better binders.

- Autogrid
- Autodock

Journal of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Sciences

Docking of Flexible Ligands to the Receptors: For docking the flexible ligands to the receptors following software's can be used which are listed below:

SNo	Name	License	Platform	Keyword	
		Term			
1	Auto dock	Commercial	UNIX,LINUX,SGI	GA/LGA,MC	
2	Affinity	Commercial	SGI	Monte Carlo method	
3	Dock Vision	Commercial	LINUX.IRIS	MC,GA	
4	DOT(Daughter of	Free	Supercomputers, UNIX		
	Turnip)				
5	Flex X	Commercial	UNIX	Fragments Based	
6	Shape	E-mail	UNIX	Structure and chemistry of	
		request		molecular surface	
7	LEAPFROG	Commercial	SGI	ligand design	
8	Q site	Commercial	UNIX,LINUX,SGI	Mixed quantum and molecular	
				mechanics	
9	HINT	Commercial	Windows	Hydropathic interaction	
			2000,SGI,LINUX		
10	GOLD	Free	UNIX	GA	
		evaluation			

Tabla 1	Docking	of Flovible	Jigonda	to the Decenters	
rable.r.	DOCKINZ	OI FIEXIDI	: Liganus I		

PMV (Python Molecular Viewer): Python Molecular Viewer is a tool to view the binding of hydrogen bonds in the target molecule. It helps to visualize and analyze the hydrogen bonds.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Retrieval of protein sequence of Smad3 protein: >gi|18418623|gb|AAL68976.1| Smad3 [Homo sapiens] MSSILPFTPPIVKRLLGWKKGEQNGQEEKWCEKAVKSLVKKLKKTGQLDELEKAITTQNVNTKCITIPRS LDGRLQVSHRKGLPHVIYCRLWRWPDLHSHHELRAMELCEFAFNMKKDEVCVNPYHYQRVETPVLPPV LV

PRHTEIPAEFPPLDDYSHSIPENTNFPAGIEPQSNIPETPPPGYLSEDGETSDHQMNHSMDAGSPNLSPN PMSPAHNNLDLQPVTYCEPAFWCSISYYELNQRVGETFHASQPSMTVDGFTDPSNSERFCLGLLSNVNRN AAVELTRRHIGRGVRLYYIGGEVFAECLSDSAIFVQSPNCNQRYGWHPATVCKIPPGCNLKIFNNQEFAA LLAQSVNQGFEAVYQLTRMCTIRMSFVKGWGAEYRRQTVTSTPCWIELHLNGPLQWLDKVLTQMGSPSI R

CSSVS

Model by Modeller: In Swiss PDB viewer In Rasmol:





List of inhibitors against Smad3: PD98059 CID: 4713 (2). SIS3 CID: 16079005 (3). SREBP-2 CID: 5469647 (4). STAT CID: 9552079 (5). SB-202190 CID: 5252040

CID: 5353940

IUPAC name of different inhibitors, which show interaction with **Smad3** protein. The IUPAC name of the inhibitor is further used in making pdb file of that inhibitor. **Docking of ligand to receptor:**

Journal of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Sciences

Autodock results: Table shows Docked energies and other parameters of the inhibitors using Auto Dock docking program.

Tuble.2. D'eckeu energies und other purumeters of the ministers						
Sl.no	Inhibitor	Docked	Ref	Free	Intermolecular	Internal
	Name	Energy	RMS	Energy	Energy	Energy
1	PD98059	-7.45	79.25	-8.52	-9.14	1.69
2	SIS3	-11.12	77.19	-11.44	-12.06	0.95
3	SREBP-2	-8.31	97.65	-6.44	-8.31	0.0
4	STAT	-20.12	79.08	-17.63	-21.68	1.56
5	SB-202190	-7.37	62.9	-9.3	-9.61	2.24
6	PTHrP	-29.73	77.68	-26.57	-29.99	0.26
7	Y-27632	-11.23	77.9	-11.34	-12.59	1.36
8	TGF	-7.24	78.4	-7.49	-8.42	1.18

Table.2. Docked	energies and	other para	meters of	the inhibitors
I ubicizi Docheo	i onor gros ana	other pure	meters or	

Table shows the results displayed by Autodock docking program displaying Free energy, Intermolecularenergy, Internal energy and finally Docked energy of the Smad3 with its inhibitor. Autodock docking results show that PTHrP inhibitor of Smad3 shows best interaction with the Smad3 with its docked energy of -29.73. **Python Molecular Viewer (PMV) Results:**



Figure.1.Hydrogen Bond Formed Between Protein's Active Site and Inhibitor PD98059



Figure.2.Hydrogen Bond Formed Between Protein's Active Site and Inhibitor SIS3



Figure.3.Hydrogen Bond Formed Between Protein's Active Site and Inhibitor SREBP-2

ISSN: 0974-2115 Journal of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Sciences



Figure.4.Hydrogen Bond Formed Between Protein's Active Site and Inhibitor STA



Figure.5.Hydrogen Bond Formed Between Protein's Active Site and Inhibitor SB-202190



Figure.6.Hydrogen Bond Formed Between Protein's Active Site and Inhibitor PTHrP



Rational Drug Designing Strategies reduce a lot of time, money and energy as compared to other hit and trial methods. According to recent trends mathematical modelling has become very valuable. The use of sophisticated software's and tools greatly help in this process, helping further development in research and development in this field. The main concern in AutoDock is computation of docking energy, which essentially should be less than zero. The more negative the docking energy, the better it is.

Journal of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Sciences





Fig.8. Shows the relative docked energies of various inhibitors with the target protein. from the Figure we can conclude that 'PTHrP' has the minimum docked energy, hence the best inhibitor.

4. CONCLUSION

However there is no inhibitor which is completely flawless and with no reactions. All things considered we attempt to diminish the weight on the general wellbeing of the patient to the most extreme degree conceivable. Thus, more current medications are required which have the same viability as the more seasoned one yet are having less symptoms. The introductory period of using so as to find another medication these days is CADD. This system has extraordinarily diminished the time, vitality and cash included in the customary routines. After a medication has been assigned in-silicosis further confirmation is done, as expressed prior in research facilities. This system for utilizing PC to plan the medications has without a doubt hurried the procedure of medication revelation.

Smad3 is a player in a phone system transfer framework called the changing development element B (TGF-B) flagging course. TGF-B ties to receptors on the surface of platelets that create in bone marrow and actuates a multi-protein course that transfers these outer signs into the core of the cell. These signs normally moderate the rate at which these platelets multiply. At the point when this sign pathway is intruded, TGF-B can no more control cell multiplication, and this can prompt leukemia. Loss of the Smad3 protein is a key occasion in youth T-cell leukemia. The quality for Smad3 is on chromosome 15 in district 15q21-q22.

In mice, erasure of one or both duplicates of the Smad3 quality particularly hinders the capacity of TGF-B to stop T-cell expansion, so the revelation that Smad3 was interesting to the T-cell leukemia was not shocking. The amazement - and riddle - of these discoveries is the science behind Smad3's nonattendance. The leukemia cells delivered ordinary levels of Smad3 mRNA - the guidelines that cells use to make protein - showing that the Smad3 quality is turned on. Besides, the scientists found that the arrangement of the Smad3 quality in patient examples was indistinguishable to the typical Smad3 quality found in sound T cells, connoting that a hereditary change was not the offender either.

Discerning Drug Designing Strategies decrease a considerable measure of time, cash and vitality when contrasted with other hit and trial techniques. As per late patterns numerical demonstrating has turned out to be extremely important as of late. The utilization of refined programming's and apparatuses enormously help in this procedure, advancing improvement in innovative work in this field.

Through my Endeavor I reached the conclusion that particular inhibitors are the most appropriate for hindering the activity of Smad3. The dock vitality table and the docked vitality chart for sure affirm it. The PMV demonstrated to us the destinations where the inhibitor assaults the objective protein. It likewise demonstrates the hydrogen securities shaped between proteins dynamic site and the inhibitor.

The outcome can go about as a rule for the conveying of further experimentation to be completed in wet lab (i.e. labs) for the further check of the inhibitor.

Subsequently we perceived how sound medication plan methodologies decrease time, vitality and cash included in medication revelation. The unpredictability of the protein assumes a key part in outlining of the medication, less complex the medication all the more effectively the atom will be docked with the inhibitor.

REFERENCES

A large-scale experiment to assess protein structure prediction methods, Moult J, Pedersen J.T, Judson R, Fidelis, K, PROTEINS, 23, 1995, 2-4.

Analysis of six protein structures predicted by comparative modelling techniques. Harrison RW, Chatterjee D, Weber, I.T, Proteins, 23, 1995, 463

Bajorath J, Stenkamp R, Aruffo A, Knowledge-based model building of proteins: concepts and examples. Prot.Sci, 2, 1993, 1798-1810.

Charifson P and Kuntz ID, Recent Successes and Continuing Limitations in Computer-Aided Drug Design, in: Practical Application of Computer-Aided Drug Design, P. Charifson, ed., 1-37, Marcel-Dekker, New York, 1997.

Journal of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Sciences

Chothia C, Lesk AM, The relation between the divergence of sequence and structure in proteins, EMBO J, 5, 1986, 823-836.

Comparative modeling of homologous proteins. Greer J, Meth.Enzym, 202, 1991, 239-252.

Database of homology-derived protein structures and the structural meaning of sequence alignment. Sander, C., Schneider R, PROTEINS, 9, 1991, 56-68.

Greer J, Erickson JW, Baldwin JJ and Varney MD, Application of the three-dimensional structures of protein target molecules in structure-based drug design, J Med Chem, 37 (8), 1994, 1035 - 1054.

Griffith J, The structural basis for autoinhibition of FLT3 by the juxtamembrane domain, Molecular Cell, 13, 2004, 169-178.

Gubernator K, Böhm HJ, Structure-Based Ligand Design, Methods and Principles in Medicinal Chemistry. Weinheim: Wiley-VCH, 1998.

Havel TF, Snow ME, A new method for building protein conformations from sequence alignments with omologues of known structure. J.Mol.Biol, 217, 1991, 1-7.

Hilbert M, Jaenicke G, Structural relationships of homologous proteins as a fundamental principle in homology modeling. R, Proteins, 17, 1993, 138-151.

Kabsch W, Sander C, On the use of sequence homologies to predict protein structure: identical pentapeptides can have completely different conformations, PNAS, 81, 1984, 1075-1078.

Karplus NL, Modelling of globular proteins, A distance based search procedure for the construction of insertion regions and pro <--> non-pro mutations. Summers, M., J.Mol.Biol, 216, 1990, 991-1016.

Kuntz ID, Structure-based Strategies for Drug Design and Discovery, Science, 257, 1992, 1078-1082.

Lesk AM, Boswell R, Homology modelling: inferences from tables of aligned sequences. Cuur.Op.Struc.Biol, 2, 1992, 242-247.

Lesk AM, Chothia C, How different amino acid sequences determine similar protein structures: the structure and evolutionary dynamics of the globins. J.Mol.Biol, 136, 1980, 225-270.

Lydia Caroline M, Kandasamy A, Mohan R, Vasudevan S, Growth and characterization of dichlorobis l-proline Zn(II): A semiorganic nonlinear optical single crystal, Journal of Crystal Growth, 311 (4), 2009, 1161-1165.

Mosimann S, Meleshko R, James NG, A critical assessment of comparative molecular modeling of tertiary structures of proteins, Proteins, 23, 1995, 301-317.

Plastocyanin I and Azurin Chothia C, Lesk M, Evolution of proteins formed by b-sheets, J.Mol.Biol, 160, 1982, 309-323.

Reid LS, Thornton JM, Rebuilding flavodoxin from Ca coordinates: a test study, Proteins, 5, 1989, 170-182.

Sali A, Blundell TL, Comparative modelling by satisfaction of spatial restraints, 234, 1993, 779-815.

Saravanan T, Srinivasan V, Udayakumar R, A approach for visualization of atherosclerosis in coronary artery", Middle - East Journal of Scientific Research, 18 (12), 2013, 1713-1717.

Schiffer CA, Caldwell JW, Kollmann PA, Stroud RM, PPrediction of homologous protein structures based on conformational searches and energetics, Proteins, 8, 1990, 30-43.

Srinivasan V, Saravanan T, Reformation and market design of power sector, Middle - East Journal of Scientific Research, 16(12), 2013, 1763-1767, 2013.

Srivatsan P, Aravindha Babu N, Mesiodens with an unusual morphology and multiple impacted supernumerary teeth in a non-syndromic patient, Indian Journal of Dental Research, 18 (3), 2007, 138-140.

Sudarsanam S, March CJ, Srinivasan S, Homology modeling of divergent proteins, J.Mol.Biol, 241, 1994, 143-149.

Sundarraj M, Study of compact ventilator, Middle - East Journal of Scientific Research, 16 (12), 2013, 1741-1743.

Vijayaragavan S.P, Karthik B, Kiran T.V.U, Sundar Raj M, Robotic surveillance for patient care in hospitals, Middle - East Journal of Scientific Research, 16 (12), 1820-1824, 2013.