

STUDI PENAMBATAN MOLEKULER DAN SIMULASI DINAMIKA MOLEKULER SENYAWA HIBRIDA PIRAZOL DAN HIDRAZON- HIDRAZIDA DENGAN PROTEIN MELK SEBAGAI KANDIDAT ANTIANKER PAYUDARA SEL MDA-MB-231

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INTISARI

Studi penambatan molekuler dan simulasi dinamika molekuler senyawa hibrida pirazol dan hidrazon-hidrazida dengan protein *Maternal Embryonic Leucine Kinase* (MELK) sebagai kandidat antikanker payudara sel MDA-MB-231 telah dilakukan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memprediksi dan mengevaluasi aktivitas senyawa hibrida pirazol dan hidrazon-hidrazida sebagai inhibitor protein MELK secara teoritis dengan menggunakan metode penambatan molekuler dan simulasi dinamika molekuler. Penambatan molekuler senyawa-senyawa kandidat obat yang telah teroptimasi dilakukan terhadap protein MELK (kode PDB: 4CQG) untuk memprediksi aktivitas inhibisi protein target berdasarkan nilai afinitas ikatan, konstanta inhibisi, dan interaksi antara senyawa kandidat obat dengan reseptor protein MELK. Analisis kestabilan konformasi kompleks terbaik dari hasil penambatan molekuler dilakukan dengan simulasi dinamika molekuler selama 200 ns.

Hasil penambatan molekuler menunjukkan bahwa senyawa usulan **1** dengan nama IUPAC, (Z)-N'-(4-(dimethylamino)-2-nitrobenzylidene)-2-(3,5-bis(dimethylamino)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)acetohydrazide memiliki interaksi ikatan hidrogen dengan residu asam amino utama **Cys89** dan interaksi ikatan hidrogen tambahan dengan residu asam amino Asp150. Adapun nilai afinitas ikatan dan konstanta inhibisi secara berturut-turut sebesar 7,38 kkal mol⁻¹ dan 3,91 μ M. Senyawa kompleks protein MELK dengan senyawa usulan **1** bersifat stabil berdasarkan hasil analisis *Root Mean Square Deviations* (RMSD), *Root Mean Square Fluctuations* (RMSF), *Radius of gyration* (Rg), *Surface Accessible Solvent Areas* (SASA), dan jumlah ikatan hidrogen dari file trajektori simulasi dinamika molekuler.

Kata kunci: penambatan molekuler, senyawa hibrida pirazol dan hidrazon-hidrazida, sel kanker payudara MDA-MB-231, simulasi dinamika molekuler

**MOLECULAR DOCKING AND MOLECULAR DYNAMICS
SIMULATION STUDIES OF PYRAZOLE AND HYDRAZONE-
HYDRAZIDE HYBRIDS COMPOUNDS WITH MELK PROTEIN AS
ANTI MDA-MB-231 BREAST CANCER CELL CANDIDATE**

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ABSTRACT

Molecular docking and molecular dynamics simulations studies of pyrazole and hydrazone-hydrazide hybrid compounds with Maternal Embryonic Leucine Kinase (MELK) protein as anti-MDA-MB-231 breast cancer cells candidates have been carried out. This study aims to theoretically predict and evaluate the activity of pyrazole and hydrazone-hydrazide hybrid compounds as MELK protein inhibitors. Molecular docking of the optimized drug candidate compounds was carried out on the MELK protein (PDB code: 4CQG) to predict the inhibitory activity of the target protein based on binding affinity values, inhibition constants, and interactions between the drug candidate compounds and the MELK protein receptor. Analysis of stability of the best complex conformation from the molecular docking results was carried out using molecular dynamics simulations for 200 ns.

The results of molecular docking show the proposed compound **1** that have IUPAC name as (Z)-N'-(4-(dimethylamino)-2-nitrobenzylidene)-2-(3,5-bis(dimethylamino)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)acetohydrazide has a hydrogen bond interaction with the key amino acid residue **Cys89** and an additional hydrogen bond interaction with the amino acid residue Asp150. The binding affinity and inhibition constant are 7.38 kcal mol⁻¹ and 3.91 μM, respectively. The MELK protein complex compound with compound **1** was stable based on the results of Root Mean Square Deviations (RMSD), Root Mean Square Fluctuations (RMSF), Radius of gyration (Rg), Surface Accessible Solvent Areas (SASA), and hydrogen bonds numbers analysis from the molecular dynamics simulation trajectory file.

Keywords: MDA-MB-231 breast cancer cell, molecular docking, molecular dynamics simulation, pirazole and hidrazon-hydrazide hybrid compounds