



Perancangan Senyawa Baru Turunan Asam Betulinat sebagai Inhibitor Maturasi HIV

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INTISARI

Asam betulinat dan turunannya diketahui memiliki potensial aktivitas penghambatan maturasi HIV. Pada proses ini terdapat dua protein fungsional yang terlibat, yaitu protease dan SP1-Gag. Enzim protease HIV telah mengalami mutasi sehingga membuatnya mulai resisten terhadap senyawa standar darunavir. Metode kimia komputasi, di antaranya hubungan kuantitatif struktur-aktivitas (HKSA), penambatan molekul, dan dinamika molekul menjadi metode pendahuluan dalam mengarahkan proses sintesis senyawa aktif. Pada penelitian ini dilakukan penyusunan model HKSA yang valid antara molekul-molekul senyawa turunan asam betulinat melalui deskriptor tiga dimensi dengan aktivitas penghambatan maturasi HIV-nya serta sitotoksitasnya. Model tersebut kemudian digunakan sebagai penuntun dalam merancang senyawa baru dengan aktivitas prediksi yang lebih baik. Selanjutnya dilakukan kajian interaksi dengan penambatan molekul dan kajian stabilitas kompleks protein-ligan dengan metode dinamika molekul.

Persamaan HKSA yang valid secara statistik untuk pemodelan aktivitas penghambatan maturasi HIV oleh senyawa turunan asam betulinat adalah:

$$\begin{aligned} 1/\log EC_{50} = & -473.8 + (71.03 \times TDB6u) + (764.7 \times FPSA-3) + (-0.604 \\ & \times RDF140u) + (0.882 \times RDF80e) + (0.262 \times PPSA-3) \end{aligned}$$

Sedangkan persamaan HKSA untuk pemodelan sitotoksitas adalah:

$$\begin{aligned} pCC_{50} = & 77.43 + (-4.134 \times TDB2e) + (-0.136 \times TDB9s) + (-0.481 \times \\ & RDF50m) + (0.266 \times RDF140m) + (0.231 \times RDF10s). \end{aligned}$$

Persamaan HKSA tersebut telah digunakan sebagai penuntun dalam merancang senyawa baru turunan asam betulinat. Senyawa hasil rancangan terbaik adalah senyawa D-5 yaitu asam 4-[(1R,3aR,5aR,5bR,7aS,11aR,11bS,13aS,13bS)-5a,5b,8,8,11b-pentametil-1-(prop-1-en-2-il)-3a-[(2-[4(pirimidina-2-il)piperazin-1-il] etil}amino)metil]-ikosahidro-1H-siklopenta[a]krisen-9-il]benzoat. Nilai EC₅₀ dan CC₅₀ hasil prediksi untuk senyawa D-5 berturut-turut adalah 0,064 nM dan 0,0053 μM, sementara untuk senyawa darunavir adalah 0,003 nM dan 0,0023 μM.

Hasil kajian penambatan molekul menunjukkan bahwa ada interaksi antara senyawa D-5 dengan residu asam amino dan menghasilkan energi ikat yang lebih kuat dari senyawa standar darunavir pada protease *wild-type* serta mutan. Namun energi ikat senyawa D-5 terhadap protein SP1-Gag lebih kecil dari senyawa standar bevirimat. Mekanisme penghambatan senyawa D-5 lebih kepada protease, bukan kepada protein SP1-Gag. Kompleks senyawa D-5 dengan ketiga protein target lebih stabil dari pada kompleks senyawa standar dengan ketiga protein target.

Kata kunci: maturasi HIV, asam betulinat, HKSA, penambatan molekul, dinamika molekul



Design of The Novel Betulinic Acid Derivatives as Inhibitors of HIV Maturation

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ABSTRACT

Betulinic acid and its derivatives are known to have potent inhibitory activity in the HIV maturation process. In the maturation process which results in the mature virions, there are two functional proteins involved, namely protease and SP1-Gag. Computational chemical methods, including quantitative structure-activity relationships (QSAR), molecular docking, and molecular dynamics, are preliminary methods for directing the synthesis of active compounds. Therefore, in this study, a valid QSAR model was developed between the molecules of betulinic acid derivatives through 3D descriptors and their HIV maturation inhibition activity. The model then used as guidance in designing new compounds with better predictive activity, as well as in studying their interaction using molecular docking and the stability of the studied complexes using molecular dynamics methods.

A statistically validated QSAR equation has been built for modeling the activity of inhibiting HIV maturation by betulinic acid derivatives as follows:

$$\text{1}/\log \text{EC}_{50} = -473.8 + (71.03 \times \text{TDB6u}) + (764.7 \times \text{FPSA-3}) + (-0.604 \times \text{RDF140u}) + (0.882 \times \text{RDF80e}) + (0.262 \times \text{PPSA-3})$$

While the QSAR equation for cytotoxicity modeling is as follows

$$\text{pCC}_{50} = 77.43 + (-4.134 \times \text{TDB2e}) + (-0.136 \times \text{TDB9s}) + (-0.481 \times \text{RDF50m}) + (0.266 \times \text{RDF140m}) + (0.231 \times \text{RDF10s}).$$

Those QSAR equations has been used in designing new compounds of betulinic acid derivatives and predicting their activity and toxicity. The best new designed compound is compound D-5 of 4-((1R, 3aR, 5aR, 5bR, 7aS, 11aR, 11bS, 13aS, 13bS) -5a, 5b, 8,8,11b-pentamethyl-1- (prop-1-en-2- yl)-3a- [((2-[4 (pyrimidine-2-il) piperazine-1-yl] ethyl} amino) methyl]-icosahydro -1H-cyclopenta [a] krisen-9-yl] benzoic acid. The predicted EC₅₀ and CC₅₀ values for compound D-5 are 0.064 nM and 0.0053 μM, respectively, while for the standard compound darunavir are 0.003 nM and 0.0023 μM.

D-5 compound shows interactions with amino acid residues and produces binding energy that is stronger than standard compounds in wild-type and mutant proteases. However, the binding energy of the D-5 compound to SP1-Gag protein is weaker than the standard compound. It can be concluded that the mechanism of inhibition of compound D-5 is more probable to the protease. The complexes between the D-5 compound and the three target proteins were more stable than standard compound complexes according to RMSD and RMSF values.

Keywords: HIV maturation, betulinic acid, QSAR, molecular docking, molecular dynamics