

Abstract

Royleanone Analogues from *Plectranthus* spp. Demonstrate P-gp Inhibition and PKC Modulation †

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- † Presented at the 8th International Electronic Conference on Medicinal Chemistry, 1–30 November 2022; Available online: <https://ecmc2022.sciforum.net/>.

Abstract: The number of multidrug resistant (MDR) cancer cases across the globe is continuing to rise, such that the search for novel anti-cancer therapeutics is paramount. For instance, the overexpression of membrane transport proteins, such as P-glycoprotein (P-gp), or the selective modulation of protein kinases C (PKC) isoforms continues to be a major impediment to effective therapy. Known for their medicinal properties, species from *Plectranthus* have been reported to have cytotoxicity against various cancer cell lines due to diterpenes, such as 7 α -acetoxo-6 β -hydroxyroyleanone (**Roy**) and 6,7-dehydroroyleanone (**DeRoy**). Based on molecular docking simulations, 10 semi-synthetic derivatives of **Roy** that displayed strong P-gp interactions in silico were prepared. The antitumoral activity was evaluated in resistant human cancer cell lines NCI-H460/R and DLD1-TxR, showing three derivatives having the most prominent selectivity towards cancer cells, compared to normal lung fibroblasts MRC5. Moreover, they showed a reduction in P-gp activity in Rho123 accumulation and indicated P-gp inhibition in the DOX accumulation assay using the same resistant cell lines. Overall, it was demonstrated that three abietane diterpenoids induced P-gp inhibition in MDR cancer cell lines. As regards the PKC activity, further analogues were tested as PKC (α , β I, δ , ϵ and ζ) modulators; one benzoylated derivative showed the ability to selectively activate PKC- δ , while the natural compound **DeRoy** displayed improved PKC activity, compared with the positive control, in all tested isoforms. Further investigations are ongoing to prepare analogues of other biologically active diterpenoids to obtain potential hits as P-gp and PKC modulators.

Keywords: royleanones; diterpenes; P-gp; PKC; analogues; cancer



Citation: Bangay, G.; Isca, V.M.S.; Dos Santos, D.J.V.A.; Ferreira, R.J.; Princiotto, S.; Jovanovic, M.; Pesic, M.; Rijo, P. Royleanone Analogues from *Plectranthus* spp. Demonstrate P-gp Inhibition and PKC Modulation. *Med. Sci. Forum* **2022**, *14*, 144. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ECMC2022-13459>

Academic Editor: Maria Emília Sousa

Published: 1 November 2022

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Supplementary Materials: The presentation materials of this work are available online at <https://www.mdpi.com/article/10.3390/ECMC2022-13459/s1>.

Author Contributions: Conceptualization, P.R. and M.P.; methodology, G.B., V.M.S.I. and M.J.; software, D.J.V.A.D.S. and R.J.F.; writing—original draft preparation, G.B., V.M.S.I. and S.P.; writing—review and editing, P.R.; supervision, P.R. and M.P.; funding acquisition, P.R. and M.P. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: This research was funded by Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia (FCT, Portugal), through project UIDB/04567/2020, UIDP/04567/2020, UI/BD/151422/2021 & SFHR/BD/137671/2018 and the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia, evidential number 451-03-68/2022-14/200007.

Institutional Review Board Statement: Not applicable.

Informed Consent Statement: Not applicable.

Data Availability Statement: Not applicable.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.