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A REVIEW ON NEW TARGET INSULYSINE (IDE) & ITS INHIBITORS AS ANTIDIABETICS AGENTS

UMESH GUPTA*, SHARFUDDIN MOHD & SURENDRA KUMAR NAYAK

School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Lovely Professional University, Punjab, India

ABSTRACT

Diabetes mellitus (DM) is the metabolic disorder by which a lot of people are suffering all around the world. In which 94% of the diabetes cases are of Noninsulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM). In case of NIDDM, (T2DM), irregular release of insulin formed in the β- cells of pancreatic glands or either the amount produced is not sufficient for the cellular components in the body become resistant to it (insulin resistance). In such conditions, trapping of glucose by the individual cell get reduced as its level gets increased in the systemic circulation. As insulin is produced in body were not get utilized due to insulin resistance, we are using oral hypoglycemic agents to lower the blood glucose level. Insulin is a peptide hormone which is relevant to isolysin enzyme substrate, that is involved in the pleiotropic functions Regulation of sugar metabolism, amino acids in the human body as well as lipids. Abnormal insulin levels and improper insulin and other hormone responses contribute to abnormal insulin levels that induce type 2 diabetes mellitus. Insulin is a short half-life in blood circulation, it assumed order to be degraded by insulysin enzymes Because of highly effective function of mechanism of clearance, e.g.-receptor-mediated function, Thus we utilize the target inhibitor like as insulysine which prevent insulin clearance as the result more and extent amount of insulin will present in systemic circulation. The wide ranges of organic compounds were engaged insulysine inhibitor activity but coumarin analog, as we gone to report some synthesized scheme, The novel insulin degrading enzyme (IDE) inhibitor (in-vitro) moiety as well as the dry lab studies (in silico).

KEYWORDS: New Target Insulysine (Ide), Inhibitors & Antidiabetics Agents

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Original Article

1. INTRODUCTION

Drug Discovery

Drug discovery is a hectic and very costly process. The development of a new drug will take almost 12-15 years with a cost of $800 to $1000 million. From approximately 10,000 compounds in preclinical trails and studies on animals, a maximum of 10 compounds may reach clinical trials on human's stage in order to find the potential compound that can be released into the market. The process of drug discovery is generally known as finding a lead molecule. To find the lead molecule the drug should have some desirable properties such as good pharmacological activity, optimum pharmacokinetic properties with very low toxic effects. The discovery and the optimization of therapeutic agents with desirable pharmacokinetic, pharmacodynamics and toxicological possessions are the key focuses for the drug development. By using in silico methods prediction of molecular properties in early development stages are highly useful for the drug discovery process [1].

Major steps involved in the drug discovery process are

- Selection of disease,

- Identification of target,
- Discovery of Lead molecule,
- Optimization, preclinical and clinical trials.

Target identification with robust mechanism of action that could be reduces the failure in drug discovery process [2].

Now a days in silico techniques are playing vital role in the drug discovery process from hit identification to lead optimization. To reach the targets in drug discovery many computational techniques are widely using. The active structures can be filter tested by using computational models. The docking study can also contribute to the study of drug metabolism with using the metabolic enzymes such as CYP450 isoform [3].

Lipinski's rule of five is used as a decision gate to enable the discovery of orally bioavailable drug molecules [4].

To reduce the failures in the drug discovery scientists have introduced some computer-based techniques known as computer aided drug design (CADD).

Diabetes Mellitus

Diabetes, is a disease in which the body's capacity to manufacture or respond to the hormone insulin is impaired, results in excessive metabolism of carbohydrates and elevated blood glucose levels if the hormone is not treated for extended periods of time. The heterogeneous Aetio- pathology of diabetes includes defects insulin secretion, action of insulin on the individual cells at the time of carbohydrate, fat and protein metabolism.

In wide numbers and in all parts of the country, including remote areas of different nations, diabetes happens. As the WHO registered 424 million adults with diabetes worldwide in2014, there is a steady growth in the number of people with diabetes. The age-adjusted prevalence increased in adults from 4.7 percent in 1980 to 8.4 percent in2015, with the highest population compared to high-income countries in low- and middle-income countries. It's also estimated by the International Diabetes Federation (IDF) that 1.2 million children and teenagers between the ages of 15-19 have form of diabetes. There will be at least 639 million individuals living with diabetes by 2049 without steps to stop the increase of diabetes [5].

Diabetes is a disease that happens when the pancreas can not generate a hormone called insulin that manages the metabolism of blood glucose, such as when the human body does not consume insulin up to the extent that the raise of blood glucose leads to significant body complication by causing the heart (reduces blood flow), blood vessels, eyes and nerve (neuropathy) and kidney failure (nephrotoxicity), etc. Similarly, diabetic induced retinopathy is also the cause of blindness in the eyes which occurs as the result of long-term exposure to higher glucose level in the blood capillaries in retina of eye.

2.1 Diabetes and its types.

It is divided in to two types.

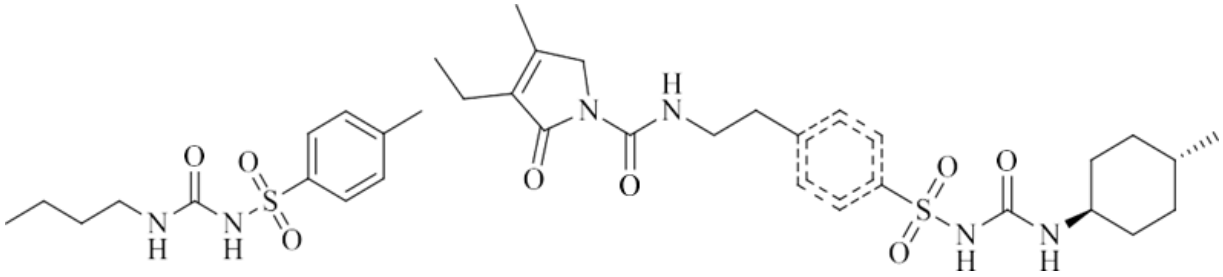
- Type1diabetes (insulin-dependent)
- Type2diabetes (insulin-Independent)

Type-1 diabetes (Commonly referred to as insulin-dependent): Type 1 diabetes is distinguished by no insulin production and a complete lack of insulin production in the body. Thus, to control blood glucose levels, individuals with type 1 diabetes had to take a daily dose of insulin.

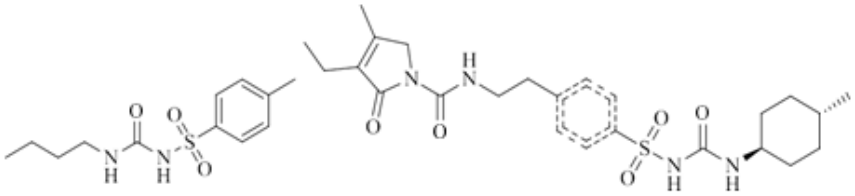
Type-2 diabetes (called non-insulin-independent) results from less production and secretion of insulin in the body. Type 2 diabetes has seemed to appear only in adults in recent years, but it has started to occur also in children (age below 5 years also).

Table 1.1: List of Drugs and Mechanism of Action in Treatment of type2 Diabetes

Oral Antihyperglycemic Drugs	Mechanism of Action	Drugs	References
Sulfonylureas	ATP-dependent k+ (on B-cells) of pancreas inhibits k+ channels and alters the voltage potential in beta cells – this makes the movement of calcium into the cell from blood, the insulin is ooze out from the vesicles and secreted into blood circulation.	Tolbutamide Glimepiride Glipizide Glyburide.	[6]
Biguanides	Decrease the production of glucose in hepatic cell (liver). Activation of AMP is done in protein kinase. Thus, Increase the utilization of glucose in the individual cell by the body. Increase the utilization of glucose in individual cells in the body. Reduces the conversion of glucose to ketone bodies in the blood.	Metformin	[7]
Thiazolidinediones (Tzd)	Bind with PPARs and activate peroxisome proliferators-activated receptors (PPARs), which regulategene expression.	Rosiglitazone Pioglitazone	[8]
Alpha-glucosidase & Alpha- a mylase inhibitors.	Inhibits the alpha-amylase present in both saliva and small intestine. Which converts the carbohydrates complex to Monosaccharide? This slows and stops the absorption of glucose in to the blood.	Acarbose Voglibose Miglito.	[9]
Meglitinides	Also acts on regulating ATP-dependent K+ channels (blocks), but appears to have a different receptor. By inhibition of k+ channels, thus alters the voltage potential in beta cells – this makes the movement of calcium into the cell from blood, as the result the insulin is ooze out from the vesicles and enters into blood circulation.	Nateglinide	[10]

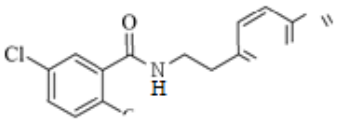


1.2: Chemical Structures for Anti-Diabetic Drug Sulfonyl Urea



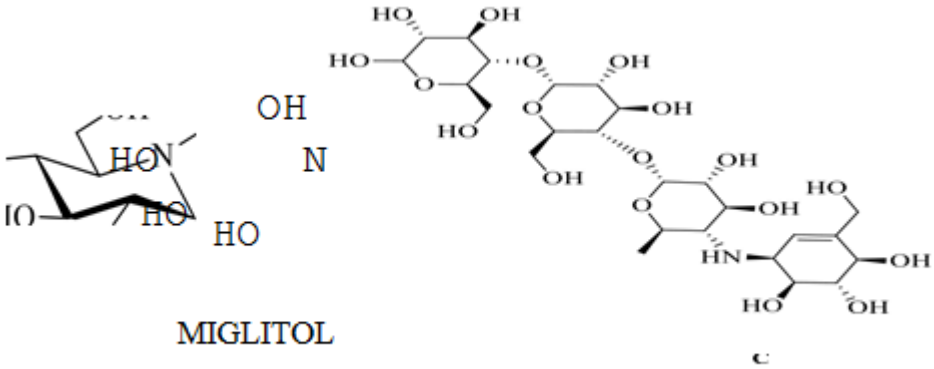
TOLBUTAMIDE GLIMEPIRIDE

urea



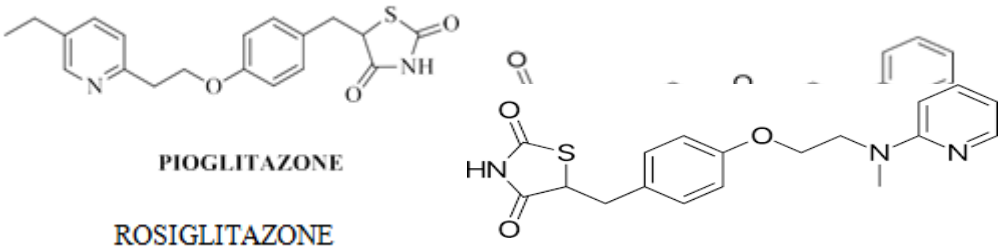
Biguanides

Alpha-amylase and alpha-glucosidase inhibitors:



MIGLITOL

Thiazolidinediones:



PIOGLITAZONE

ROSIGLITAZONE

2.2 Insulysine (Ide): The Enzyme

Insulysin is an enzyme is also called as insullinase which is commonly known as insulin degrading enyme (IDE). This enzyme catalyzes the degradation of the insulin, glucagon as well as other polypeptides in the human body. It is a zinc

binding metalloprotease enzyme.

2.1.1Gene

The gene IDE is encoded by this insulin degrading enzyme. There are 28 exons of the noemal human gene IDE and it is located at chromosome band 10q23-q25.

2.1.2 Protein

There are two isoforms of the human insulin degrading enzyme. Isoform1 has a size of ~ 118 kDa and is composed of 1019 amino acids, but isoform 2 has a size of ~ 54.2 kDa and is composed of 464 amino acids. [11] The structure of the insulysin crystal has both N terminal and C terminal units which form the active site of the zinc binding proteolytic chamber. Two molecules such as open conformation and closed state conformation may also contain this insulysin. You can reach the active site in the free conformation substratum. The active site involves a chamber formed by two concave domains in a closed state.

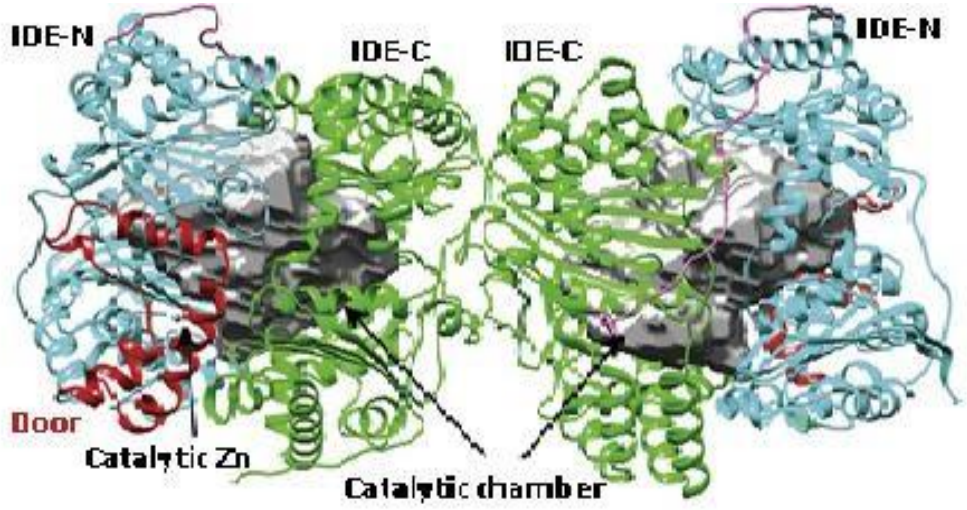


Figure 2.1: Insulin Degrading Enzyme structure (IDE)

2.1.1 IDE Biochemistry

The biochemistry of insulysin depends on the molecular basis which diverse into primary and secondary structures. This insulysin dimerizes readily with high affinity such as 10 nM. In the closed conformation, the structures of insulysin dimeric indicate that IDE-N and IDE-C come together to form a sealed catalytic chamber to swallow peptide substrates.

There are dual key substrate binding sites in the catalytic chamber of Insulysin. The N-terminus of a zinc ion and an exocytic substrate are coordinated by one catalytic cleft. In order to form the catalytic cleft, the N-terminal and C-terminal residues fall together. this , Only catalytic cleft is successful substratum destruction in closed conformation. The larger amino acids are constrained in length to 80 by the size of the engulfing chamber.

2.1.1 Cellular Regulation of IDE

Isulysin is commonly present in multiple subcellular compartments, such as cytosols, plasma membranes, mitochondria, cytosols, and extracellular conditions. In all tissues, this insulysin is present and signals such as glucagon, cellular tension

and free fatty acids can sustain its levels. This is that development can be signalled in the cytosol by proteolytic activity that is subject to control within the cells. Insulysin readily dimerizes its catalytic activity and allosterically controls it.

2.1.1 IDE Substrates and Functions

Insulin is a peptide hormone which is relevant to isolysin enzyme substrate, Lipids, which are involved in pleiotropic activities such as the control of sugar metabolism, are also amino acids in the human body. Abnormal insulin levels and improper insulin and other hormone responses contribute to abnormal insulin levels that induce type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Insulin has a low half-life of circulation, which is assumed to be degraded by the enzyme insulysin due to the highly efficient clearance process activity, such as receptor-mediated activity. [12-14]

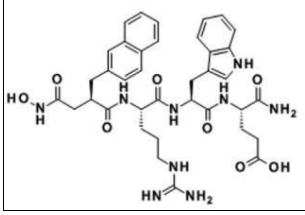
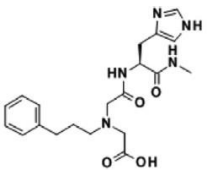
Insulin includes two chains of disulfide bonds that are held together. During the synthesis in Insulin oligomerizes into hexamer in pancreatic beta cells then secreted & released into systemic circulation. This insulysin cuts the both the chains of insulin then generate the nonfunctional insulin fragments.

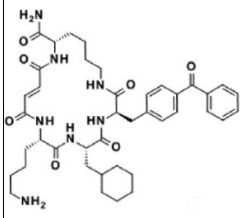
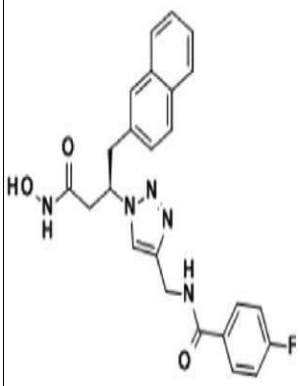
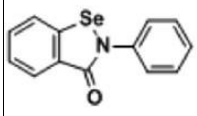
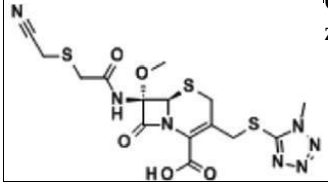
IDE Inhibitors

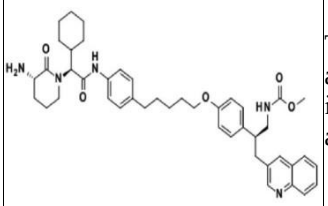
The optimal IDE inhibitor for the treatment of T2DM should reduce amylin ,& insulin clearance preferentially Without controlling the catabolism of other substrates from IDE . The main function of IDE in insulin reduction (clearance) indicates that IDE inhibitors can be used in T2DM patients , to increase and control insulin levels.

Mirsky & Perisutti proposed that an endogenous liver-isolated IDE inhibitor can increase insulin hypoglycemic activity in rabbits & Rats, showing the possible use of IDE inhibitors to modulate insulin action.

Table2.1: Reported Molecules for the Inhibition of Insulysin

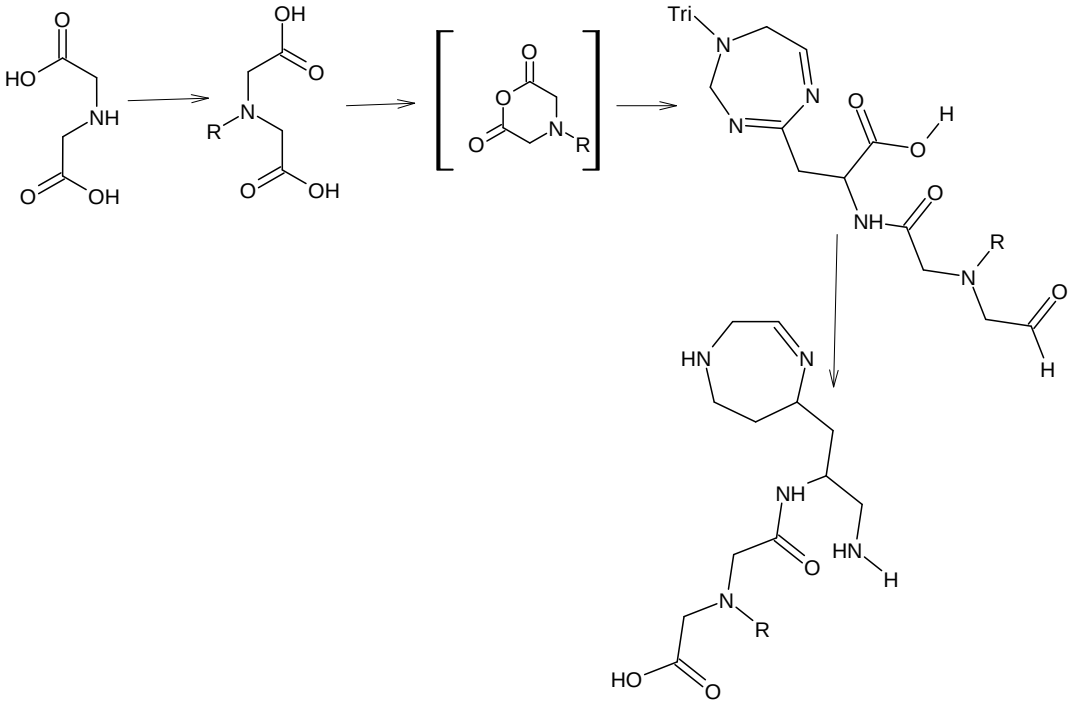
Ide Inhibitors Compounds	Binding Site	Mode of Action	
Li1 	catalytic site	That's first reported as High -Affinity IDE inhibitor(~2 nM), a peptidomimetic hydroxamate that links the catalytic site of the IDE.it.	
	BDM 41367 	Exosite and catalytic Site (BOTH)	In the human body, it can bind with both N-terminus exosite anchoring & the IDE catalytic's site.

6bK 	Catalytic site (just near the zinc ion site) and N-Terminal -Anchoring exosite. (6Bk binding pocket site)	It has the ability to bind exosites at the N terminus-anchoring and even the IDE catalytic site in the human body.
BDM 44768 	Catalytic site closing the door site	It inhibit the activity of IDE by binding to catalytic-site, and it will directly compete to the substrate. Lock the IDE in closed conformation site, too, to protect the substrate From, in entering catalytic chamber. It also stops the loss of IDE insulin and increases insulin signaling in all areas of the body..
EBSELEN 	Catalytic site and also with zinc metal ion	It is a thiol reactive compound and acting as the reversible covalent inhibitor of IDE.it makes the covalent bonds with cysteines present in the protein called IDE
CEFMETAZOLE 	Catalytic site and also with zinc metal ion	Cefmetazole is bound to both IDE's N-terminal and C-terminal and interacts with the zinc ion carboxylate group. With reversible inhibition, Cefmetazole binding occurs.

NTE-1 	Two IDE inhibitors are able to be paired with low interaction affinities (μM affinities).	It is an analog of the dipeptide aniline amide that binds to the N-terminal substrate anchoring site and a chinoline-2 derivative that binds to the 6bK-binding pocket.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

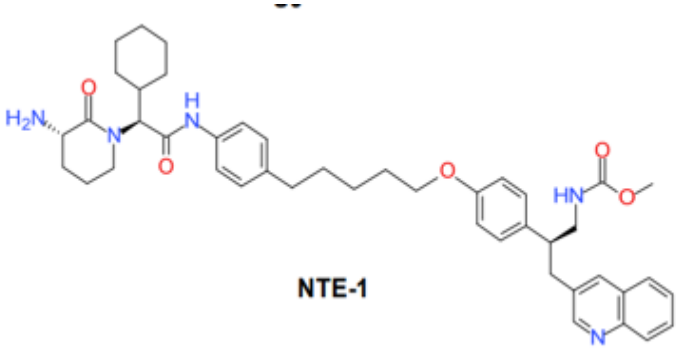
Julie Charton et al (2015), Imidazole-derived synthesized 2-[Carboxymethyl-alkylamino] acetic acids of about 7 novel moieties and screened them for Their two human insulin-degrading enzyme binders which shown **IC_{50}** value form **0.1±0.5 to 2.9 ± 1.9 μM**. The effect of lead 5 (BDM43079) on the hydrolytic profile was further evaluated using full native substrates that are unlabeled. The Expectedly new substrate 5 prevents IDE from hydrolysing amyloid-b1-40. Nonetheless, it moderately facilitates insulin hydrolysis.



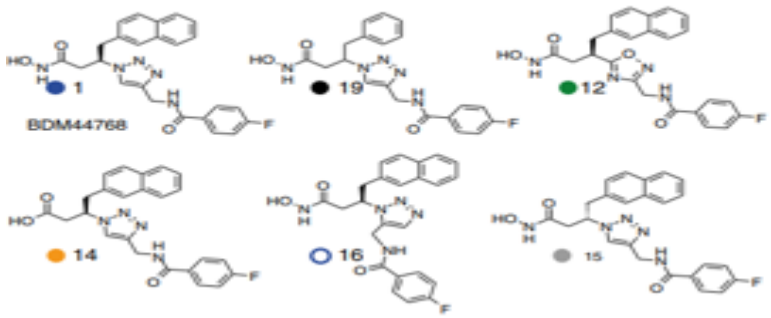
Scheme 1Carboxylic acid synthesis compound 5. (Reactants and conditions: a) MeOH, ReBr,TEA or DIEA or KOH, at room temperature, 2e12 h b) trifluoroacetic anhydride 2 percent in the acetic anhydride, 20e70C, for 5 h, 100 percent. c) phenylalanine methyl ester or histidine derivative, anhydrous DMF, anhydrous DIEA, Argon, at room temperature, overnight. d) TFA 5 percent / triisopropylsilane DCM, for 1 h, at room temperature and 80/20 MeOH/SOCl2, overnight, at room temperature. ii. Benzoylchloride, DIEA, CH2Cl2 overnight, room temperature. iii., MeOH, NaOH, H2O.)

Timothy B. Durham et al (2015), Studies describing the discovery and characterization of a novel class of IDE inhibitors have been published in this study. The data informed the design of molecular docking and linker geometry that contributed

to the creation of molecules with dramatically enhanced potencies (1000-fold). Interestingly, compounds with slow dissociation speeds were also generated by the act of linking the molecules and the overall IDE inhibition was increased. Finally, by cyclizing the N terminus of the ligand, plasma stabilisation was improvedAs a result, NTE-1 has sufficient pharmacokinetic properties and ability to help studies in rodent pharmacology to assess IDE inhibition. In addition, NTE-1 acts as an inhibitor of the catabolism of glucagon controlled by in vitro IDE. Finally, the ligand's cyclization of the N terminus increased plasma stability. As a result, NTE-1 has properties that could be sufficient for pharmacokinetic efficacy to assist pharmacology study in rats to test IDE inhibition. Additionally, NTE-1 acts being an inhibitor when it comes to catabolism this is certainly IDE-mediated of in vitro.



Rebecca Deprez-Poulain et al (2015), They given research that this is certainly definitive substance 1 (BDM44768) that can be used in vitro and in vivo for short-term IDE catalytic purpose manipulation. In pet models of chronic or degenerative diseases such as type 2 diabetes and Alzheimer's disease, we speculate that this could be of some benefit. First and foremost, the results lead us to conclude that extreme inhibition of the catalytic role of IDE is not an alternative that is inherently relevant to type 2 diabetes treatment, unlike many suggestions in the literature.



Rebecca Deprez-Poulain et al (2015) There are many aspects of this enzyme that we have addressed in choosing an assay to help compound library screening while looking for small molecule insulin degradation inhibitors by IDE. For instance, the control by small molecule activators of the biochemical activity of IDE has been shown to be substrate-specific in many instances.

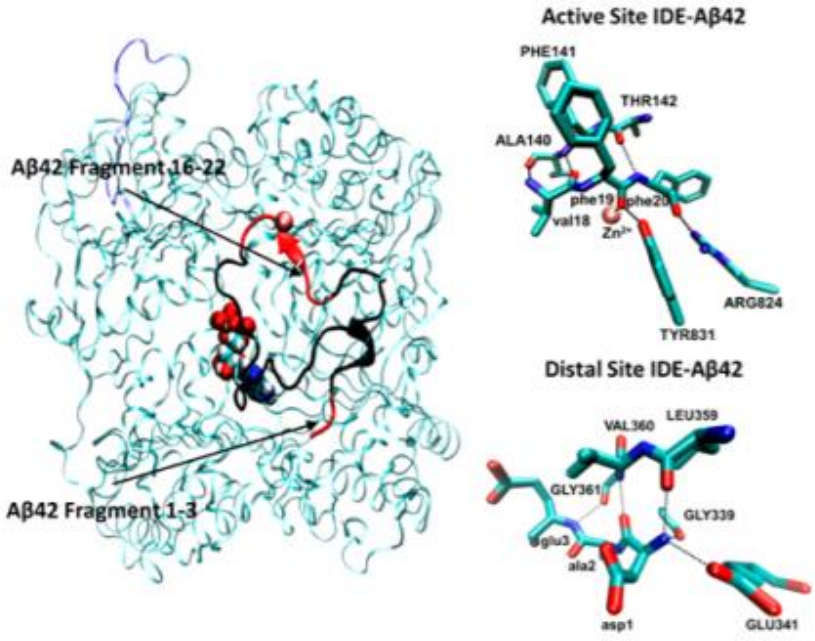
Substrate specificity has also been documented among small molecule inhibitors of IDE. In addition, the binding of IDE to insulin has been shown by isothermal calorimetry to match a two binding site model (probably because of the

propensity of IDE to exist as a dimer) with Kd values of 10 and 140 nm. Oh. (11). It was found that CF-IDE provides comparable Kd values (20 and 280 nm.).

Provided that the total inhibition for this series was only 70% in the IDE screening assay, the relative IC50 is 1-2 micro-M for the most potent compounds, and the scaffold shows low plasma stability due to protease degradation (data not shown). For the production of i-suitable compounds, this sequence was not an optimal starting point.

Carlos H. B. da Cruz et al () The anions bound at the cationic site within IDE can, in theory, use the same effect. Nevertheless, we noticed other results that don't rely only on fee but additionally in the IDE-ATP that is specific, and communications from IDE-Aβ42. These interactions favor the closed conformation of the IDE and limit the open-and-close movement of the chemical, which is certainly a substrate for the release of the reaction products and the entry into the brand new molecules. each substrate binds half of the catalytic IDE-N, this effect depends entirely on the size of the substrate, but only long substrates are capable of simultaneously interacting with ATP-intermediated IDE-C.

The effect that functional IDE inhibition has on Aβ-related degradation when ATP occurs. The alternative to inhibition occurring inside the chamber with the substrate is definitely catalytic brand-new views for modelling Alzheimer's disease drugs that function by preventing the cationic site, thereby improving the chemical mission. New experimental studies should pursue confirmation of the presence of this and ATP within the IDE that are certainly simultaneous.



In three different instances, in an aqueous alternative plus, IDE complexed with amyloid ended up being simulated: In the presence of ATP docked on its website, this is certainly binding without ions when you look at the nature of extra sodium chloride, in an effort to elucidate the mechanism by which ATP protects IDE from amyloid breakdown.

KNOWLEDGE GAP

From many years diabetes mellitus (DM) treatment has become sophisticated. Scientists are working and trying to develop novel entities every time and failing to treat DM 100%. Marketed drugs are suffering from their toxicity, drug resistance and low bioavailability. Recently scientists are working on the treatment of DM by targeting the enzyme insulysin. From the literature review we understand the insulysin is one of the novel targets for the treatment of DM. Till now there is no standard drug for the targeting the insulysin enzyme. Insulysin is an enzyme which is degrading the insulin hormone there by insulin levels were decreasing in pancreas results in irregularities in the glucose levels.

By keeping all these in mind we are focusing the present study to design novel molecules for the treatment of DM by targeting the enzyme insulysin. The designed molecules should have optimum insulysin inhibitory activity along with good pharmacokinetic properties

3. CONCLUSIONS

Our preliminary studies on proposed novel Coumarin derivatives were optimized by using molecular docking, pharmacokinetic parameters, and physicochemical properties. The results were suggested the proposed molecules may work as potential inhibitors of insulysin (IDE) enzyme and that induces the hypoglycemic effect.

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