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Modulation of the estrogenic/antiestrogenic properties of the anticancer drug Tamoxifen**Ashraf H Abadi**

German University in Cairo, Egypt

Tamoxifen is Selective Estrogen Receptor Modulator (SERM) that is widely used as an adjunctive endocrine therapy for the treatment of postmenopausal women with hormone-dependent breast cancer, metastatic breast cancer and reduction of breast cancer incidence in high risk women. Its anticancer effect is attributed to its anti-estrogenic properties. Nevertheless, Tamoxifen has estrogen-like effects in the uterus, this results in a spectrum of abnormalities involving the genital tract, the most significant being an increased incidence of endometrial cancer and uterine sarcoma. That is why its therapeutic use is limited to 5-10 years duration. This modulation in the functional activity is attributed to the ligand-dependent receptor conformational changes, differential interactions with numerous Co-Activators (CoA) and Co-Repressors (CoR) expressed and recruited in different tissues and subsequent changes in gene transcription. Most of literature linked the anti-estrogenic properties of Tamoxifen to the presence of the substituted aminoethoxy side chain that introduces a conformational change in helix 12 of the ER- α receptors, blocking the co-activator binding. Moreover, in the body Tamoxifen is metabolized to the more potent anti-estrogenic hydroxyltamoxifen and endoxifen that contributed to its anti-cancer effects. In this report, two series of Tamoxifen analogues were designed and synthesized, both of them are with substituted aminoethoxy side chain but one of them is with oxygenated substituent and the other one is with a chlorine atom on position 4 of ring C. The latter substitution blocks the 4-hydroxylation, preventing the formation of the oxygenated derivative. Interestingly, all the compounds with the oxygenated side chain were found to be anti-estrogenic in the Yeast Estrogen Screening (YES) assays and to be potent anticancer, while all the chlorine derivatives were found to be estrogenic and devoid of the anticancer activity. This indicates that the functional activity of such Tamoxifen analogues is mainly a function of its ability to be hydroxylated on position 4 of ring C. This represents a new concept to explain the SERM properties of Tamoxifen and its analogues. Such intriguing results are supported by literature review showing that the expression of CYP2D6 is higher in breast tissues rather than uterine tissues.

Biography

Ashraf Abadi has completed his PhD from the College of Pharmacy, University of Florida, USA and Cairo University. He is the head of Pharmaceutical Chemistry Department, Faculty of Pharmacy and Biotechnology, German University in Cairo and former Dean of the Faculty. He has published more than 80 papers in reputed journals and 7 patents and has been serving as an editorial board member and reviewer of reputed international pharmaceutical sciences journals. He supervised more than 6- Master and Ph.D. theses in the field of Drug Discovery and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

ashraf.abadi@guc.edu.eg

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