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Biopolymer of medicinal plants with anticancer efficacy

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The high molecular (>1000 kDa) water-soluble preparations from different species (Symphytum asperum, Symphytum L caucasicum, Symphytum officinale, Solanum grandiflorum and Anchusa italica) of Boraginaceae family were isolated. According to 13C NMR, 1H NMR, 2D heteronuclear 1H/13C HSQC, 1D NOE and 2D DOSY experiments their main chemical constit-uent was found to be poly[oxy-1-carboxy-2-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)ethylene] or poly[3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl) glyceric acid] (PDPGA). The polyoxyethylene chain is the backbone of this polymer molecule and 3,4-dihydroxyphenyl and carboxyl groups are regular substituents at two carbon atoms in the chain. The repeating unit of this regular polymer is 3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)glyceric acid residue. This compound is a first representative of a new class of natural polyethers. Then the racemic monomer 2,3-dihydroxy-3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)propionic acid (DDPPA) and its virtually pure enantiomers (+)-(2R,3S)-2,3-dihydroxy-3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)propionic acid and (-)-(2S,3R)-2,3-dihydroxy-3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl) propionic acid were synthesized for the first time via sharpless asymmetric dihydroxylation of trans-caffeic acid derivatives using an osmium catalyst, a stoichiometric oxidant N-methylmorpholine-N-oxide and enantiocomplementary catalysts; cinchona alkaloid derivatives (DHQ)2-PHAL and (DHQD)2-PHA as chiral auxiliaries. PDPGA has wide spectrum of biological activity: Anticomplementary, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory properties, burn and wound healing effect. PDPGA and DDPPA exerted anticancer efficacy in vitro and in vivo against androgen-dependent and androgen-independent human Prostate Cancer (PCA) cells via targeting androgen receptor, cell cycle arrest and apoptosis without any toxicity, together with a strong decrease in prostate specific antigen level in plasma. However, our results showed that anticancer efficacy of PDPGA is more effective compared to its synthetic monomer. Overall, this study identifies PDPGA as a potent against PCA without any toxicity and supports its clinical application.

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