



Abstract **Identification of Novel ERβ Ligands**[†]

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Abstract: The estrogen receptor (ER) is a major therapeutic target in treating estrogen-related diseases, such as breast cancer. There is a need to develop potent ER ligands capable of selectively targeting cancer cells without affecting normal cells. Blocking $ER\alpha$ action by antagonists and inhibiting steroidogenic enzymes has been standard therapy in breast cancer treatment for many years. On the other hand, the ER β isoform usually has antiproliferative and tumor-suppressive functions, so targeting ER β with specific agonists represents a promising new approach not only in breast cancer but also in prostate cancer therapy. Besides the anticancer activity of ER β agonists, their application is considered in treating depression, anxiety, and inflammation. To obtain potent antiproliferative agents, a triazole ring is often incorporated as a pharmacophore in the steroid skeleton. This study evaluates the binding affinity of novel N(2)-substituted D-condensed steroidal triazoles for ligand-binding domains (LBDs) of ERB and androgen receptors using a yeast-based fluorescent assay. The LBD of the steroid receptor was expressed in-frame with a yellow fluorescent protein (YFP) in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Upon ligand-binding induced dimerization, fluorescence resonance energy transfer (FRET) between YFP molecules was analyzed using fluorescence spectroscopy and microscopy. We identified new selective ER^β ligands without androgenic properties, but further experiments are required to determine whether their mechanism of action is agonistic or antagonistic. Considering the broad therapeutic potential of specific ER^β ligands, our findings indicate that steroid derivatives containing triazole are promising bioactive compounds in the field of anticancer agents.

Keywords: biosensor; cancer; estrogen receptor β ; ligand; steroid receptor; triazole

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