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Bioactive natural products from marine sponges belonging to family Hymedesmiidae†

Asmaa Abo Elgoud Said,^a Basma Khalaf Mahmoud,^a Eman Zekry Attia,^a Usama Ramadan Abdelmohsen ^{*ab} and Mostafa Ahmed Fouad^{*a}

Natural products of marine origin exhibit extensive biological activities, and display a vital role in the exploration of new compounds for drug development. Marine sponges have been reported at the top with respect to the discovery of biologically active metabolites that have potential pharmaceutical applications. The family Hymedesmiidae belonging to the Demospongiae class includes ten accepted genera, of which four genera were explored for their bioactive metabolites, namely *Phorbas*, *Hamigera*, *Hemimycale*, and *Kirkpatrickia*. Genus *Phorbas* has received more attention due to the isolation of various classes of compounds with unique structures mainly diterpenes, alkaloids, sesterterpenes, and steroids that exhibited diverse biological activities including: antiviral, antimicrobial, and anti-inflammatory, whereas anticancer compounds predominated. This review focuses on the isolated secondary metabolites from family Hymedesmiidae with their biological potential and covers the literature from 1989 to 2020.

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1 Introduction

Marine sponges are sessile and soft-bodied organisms collecting small particles of food from seawater. They produce defensive metabolites to protect themselves from predators and fouling organisms that tend to set onto their outer surfaces. These sessile animals are a precious resource for an enormous diversity of bioactive metabolites that have been reported over the past 50 years. There are more than 8000 known species of sponges, distributed widely in the sea and freshwater environments.¹ As a consequence of diverse chemical and physical environments, nearly every cluster of marine sponge affords a variety of bioactive compounds with exclusive structural features.² On the other hand, natural products isolated from marine sponges can be a promising way to obtain new therapeutic strategies for the treatment of most diseases.³

Family Hymedesmiidae harbors the largest number of species within the class Demospongiae. This family contains 10 accepted genera, including *Acanthancora*, *Phorbas*, *Hamigera*, *Hemimycale*, *Pseudohalichondria*, *Plocamionida*, *Spanioplone*, *Myxodoryx*, *Hymedesmia* and *Kirkpatrickia*.^{4,5} There are different classes of biologically active compounds isolated from this family such as alkaloids, diterpenes, sesterterpenes, steroids,

and macrolides, of which the majority was afforded from genus *Phorbas* (Fig. 1, Table S1†). The isolated secondary metabolites exhibited variety of potential pharmacological activities such as anti-tumor, anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial, hypoglycemic, antioxidant, and anti-melanogenic.

Genus *Phorbas* received more attention among all genera due to its isolated secondary metabolites that exhibit cytotoxic activities on various cell lines such as hepatocellular carcinoma, leukemia, colon cancer, lung cancer, and breast cancer. One hundred and eighty one compounds were isolated from this family, from which one hundred and thirteen were tested for their pharmacological activities and the majority of these metabolites were isolated in the period from 2006 to 2015

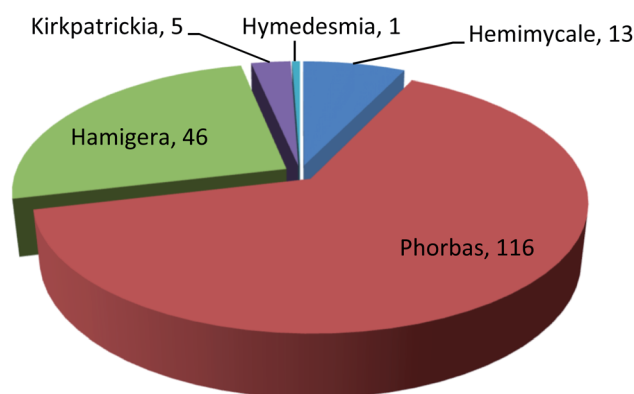


Fig. 1 Number of compounds isolated from different genera of family Hymedesmiidae.

^aDepartment of Pharmacognosy, Faculty of Pharmacy, Minia University, 61519 Minia, Egypt. E-mail: usama.ramadan@mu.edu.eg; m_fouad2000@yahoo.com; Fax: +2-86-2369075; Tel: +2-86-2347759

^bDepartment of Pharmacognosy, Faculty of Pharmacy, Deraya University, Universities Zone, 61111 New Minia City, Egypt

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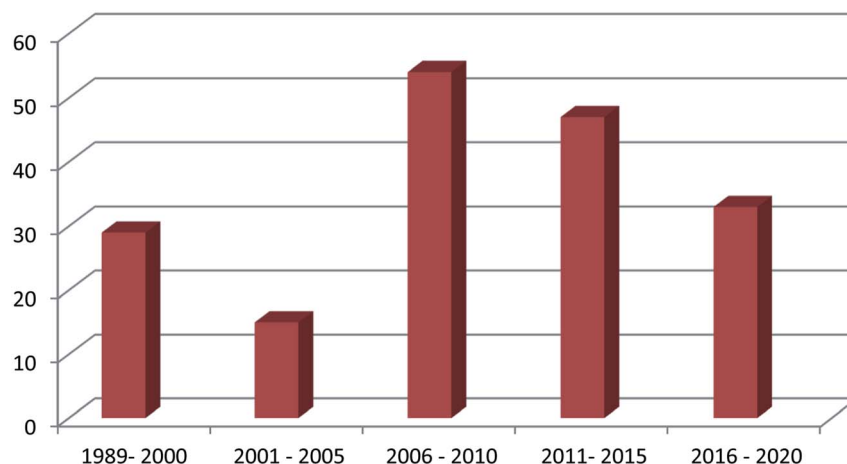


Fig. 2 Number of metabolites isolated from family Hymedesmiidae over the period 1989–2020.

(Fig. 2). It is worth mentioning that phorbaketal A, one of the highlighted isolated compounds, was found to provide a new strategy for the treatment of common diseases as osteoporosis and obesity. This review covers the literature on only the isolated bioactive natural products and thus, their pharmacological activities, from family Hymedesmiidae from 1989 until December 2020. However, the non-bioactive isolated compounds were mentioned in the ESI.[†]

2 Isolated bioactive compounds from family Hymedesmiidae

2.1 Genus *Phorbas* Duchassaing & Michelotti, 1864

Genus *Phorbas* had been investigated for several years, resulting in the isolation of diverse pharmacologically active secondary

metabolites including; alkaloids, terpenoids and steroids. Alkaloids are the first class of compounds isolated from genus *Phorbas*, have an unusual nucleus such as, anchinopeptolides, zarzissine, and phorbatopsins and exhibit remarkable biological activities. Anchinopeptolides are small group of peptide alkaloids isolated from the Mediterranean marine sponge *Phorbas tenacior* (previously *Anchinoe tenacior*).⁶ Anchinopeptolides include, anchinopeptolide A (1), B (2), C (3), and D (4) (Fig. 3).^{7,8} Biosynthetically, these four alkaloids were expected to be originated from the dimerization of modified tripeptides that derived from arginine, glycine or alanine together with hydroxystyrylamide, which probably formed from tyrosine amino acid.⁹ Additionally, anchinopeptolides (B–D) at concentration of $5 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ exerted significantly displacement of specific ligands from their receptors as neuropeptide Y receptor

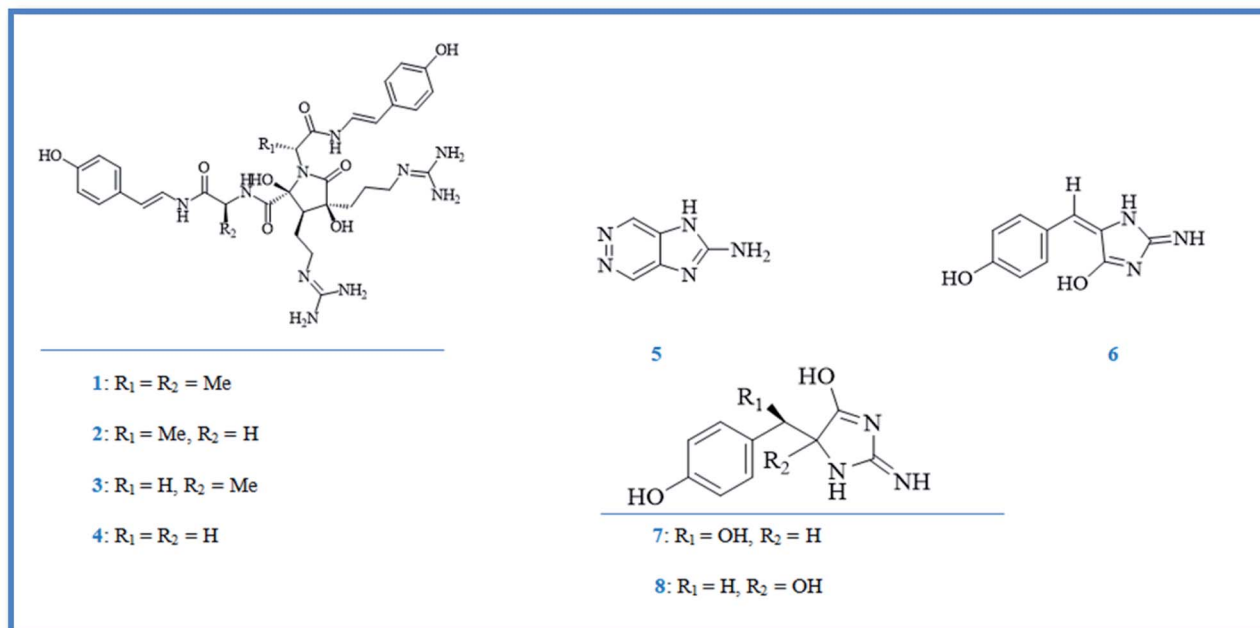


Fig. 3 Structure of compounds 1–8.



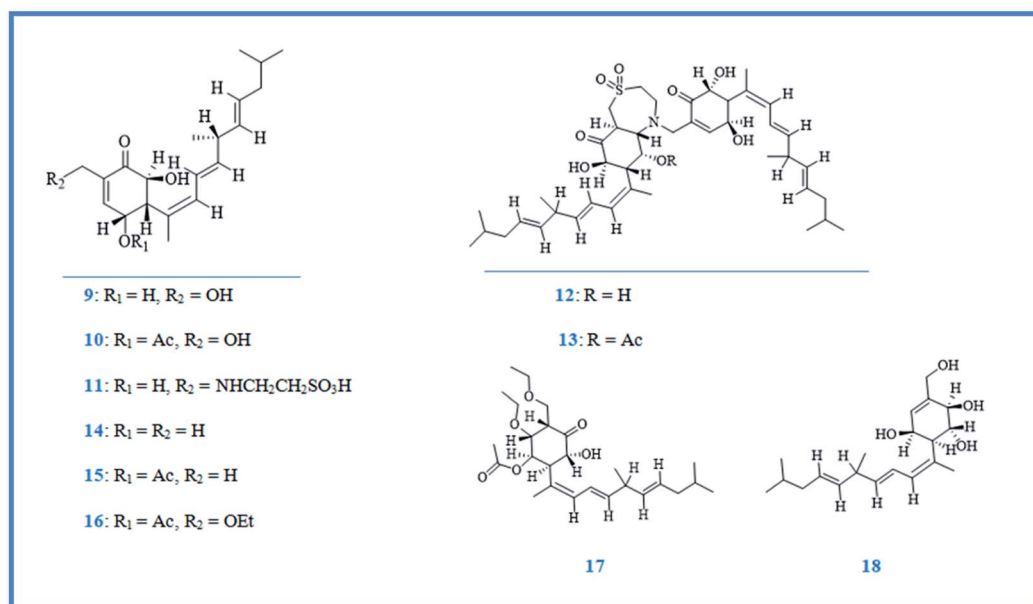


Fig. 4 Structure of compounds 9–18.

(57–80%), somatostatin receptor (62–73%), and human B2 bradykinin receptor (52–71%).⁹ Anchinoeptolide A exerted weaker activity at the same concentration.⁷ A pyridazine derivative named zarzissine (5) (Fig. 3) was isolated from the marine sponge *phorbas paupertas* (*Anchinooe paupertas*) and showed potent cytotoxic activity against three cell lines namely, murine leukemia (P-388), human nasopharyngeal carcinoma (KB), and human lung carcinoma (NSCLC-N6), whereas the maximum cytotoxic activity was exerted against nasopharyngeal carcinoma with an IC_{50} value of 37.001 μM , besides slight lower activity

against leukemia and lung carcinoma with IC_{50} values of 88.803 and 74.003 μM , respectively.¹⁰

Phorbatopsins are the latest group of alkaloids isolated from *Phorbas topsenti*. They are benzylidene 2-aminoimidazolones compounds, named phorbatopsin A (6), B (7), and C (8) (Fig. 3).¹¹ Their antioxidant potential which was investigated through the oxygen radical absorbance capacity (ORAC) assay, revealed that the maximum activity exerted by phorbatopsin A with an ORAC value of 0.88 compared with standard antioxidant Trolox®, however phorbatopsin B and C showed ORAC value of 0.50 and 0.21, respectively.¹²

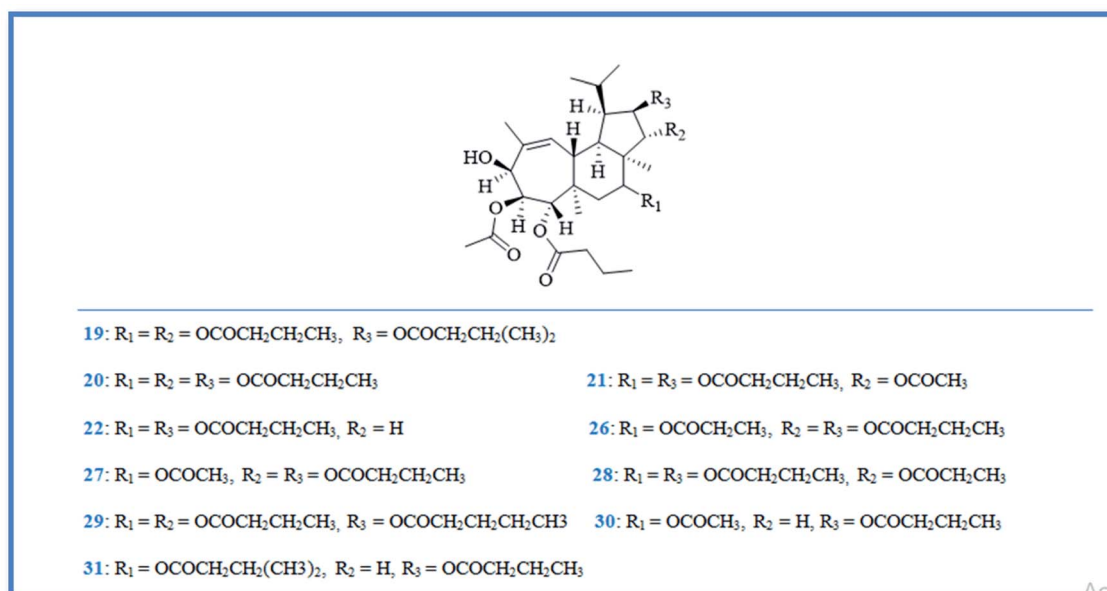


Fig. 5 Structure of compounds 19–22 and 26–31.



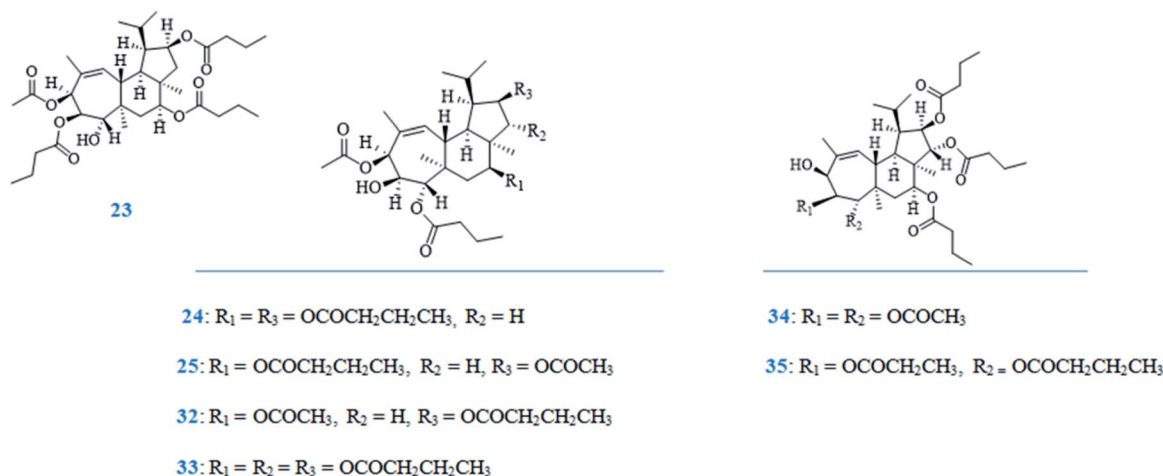


Fig. 6 Structure of compounds 23–25 and 32–35.

Bioactive terpenoidal compounds are other class of secondary metabolites isolated from *Phorbas* species including; diterpenes, tetraterpenes and sesterterpenes. There are two groups of diterpenoidal compounds isolated from the Australian marine sponge *Phorbas* sp., named phorbasins and gagunins. Phorbasins compounds include, phorbasins B–K (9–18) (Fig. 4).^{13–15} Moreover, phorbasins D–F (11–13) are called terpenyl-taurines phorbasins, due to the incorporation of

taurine amine moiety in their structure. Biosynthetically, phorbasins B–G (9–14) (Fig. 4) are mostly originated from a common pathway involving formation of monocarboxylic diterpene, phorbasin B (9). Acetylation of phorbasin B resulted in formation of phorbasin C (10), while displacement of phorbasin B-hydroxyl group by hypotauroine or taurine yielding the terpenyl taurine compounds (11–13) (Fig. 4).¹⁴ All the above mentioned phorbasins showed cytotoxic activity against various

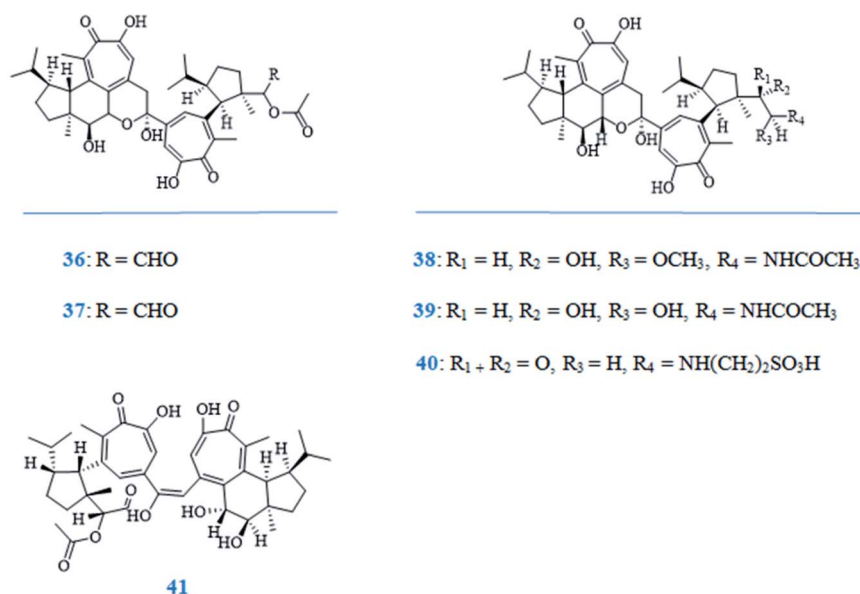


Fig. 7 Structure of compounds 36–41.



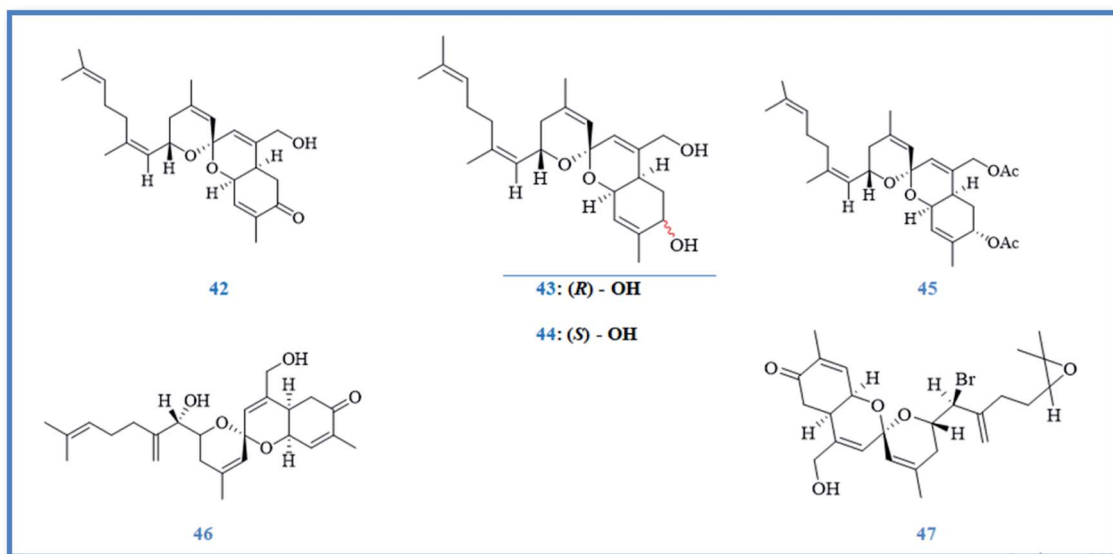


Fig. 8 Structure of compounds 42–47.

cell lines such as, lung carcinoma (A549), colorectal carcinoma (HT29), and malignant melanoma of skin (MM96L). It is noteworthy that phorbacin I displayed the most cytotoxic activity against lung and colorectal carcinoma with GI_{50} value (concentration required for 50% inhibition of growth) of 2.5 μM for both cell lines, however the maximum cytotoxic activity against malignant melanoma cell line exhibited by phorbacin H with GI_{50} value of 0.8 μM . Phorbacins B, C, G, H, I were more selective towards cancer cell lines *versus* normal cell line.¹⁵ In addition, only phorbacin H inhibited *C. albicans* virulence factors.¹⁶ On the other hand, gagunins are large category of polyoxygenated diterpenes which identified as gagunins A–Q (19–35) (Fig. 5 & 6).^{17,18} Gagunins showed cytotoxic activity against human leukemia (K-562) cell line with varying activities (LC_{50} = 0.049–86.395 μM). Whereas, gagunin E (23) exhibited the most potent activity with LC_{50} value of 0.049 μM .^{18,19} As well as gagunin D (22) showed anti-melanogenic activity and it was reported as natural skin-whitening agent for treatment of melanogenesis.^{20,21}

Additionally, tetraterpenoidal compounds isolated from the Korean marine sponge *Phorbas gukhulensis* were considered to be pseudo dimers of gagunins named gukulenins A–F (36–41) (Fig. 7) and exhibited significant cytotoxic activity against different cell lines with varying IC_{50} values. Upon measuring the *in vitro* cytotoxic activity of gukulenins A and B by using MTT assay against pharynx cancer (FaDu), colon cancer (HCT-116), renal cancer (SN12C) and stomach cancer (MKN45) cell lines, gukulenin A showed the highest cytotoxic activity with IC_{50} value of 57, 62, 92 and 130 nM, respectively.²² Gukulenins A and C–F compounds were tested for their cytotoxic activity against leukemia (K562) and lung carcinoma (A549) cell lines. Gukulenin F exhibited the highest activity against leukemia with IC_{50} value of 0.04 μM , while gukulenin C was the highest cytotoxic compound against lung carcinoma (A549) compared to doxorubicin with LC_{50} value of 0.10 μM .²³ Additionally, the

cytotoxic activity of gukulenin A was examined by using *in vitro* assay against ovarian cancer (A2780, SKOV3, OVCAR-3, and TOV-21G) cell lines together with *in vivo* investigation by using an ovarian cancer mouse model generated by injecting A2780 cells. It was found that gukulenin A inhibited tumor growth in A2780-bearing mice as well as, it displayed potent cytotoxic activity against the four ovarian cancer cell lines with IC_{50} values of 0.03–0.36 μM .²⁴

On the other hand, sesterterpenoids are also represented as small category of phorbaketals compounds and were isolated from *Phorbas* sp., including phorbaketals A–C (42–44),²⁵ phorbaketals derivative (45),²⁶ phorbaketals L (46) and N (47) (Fig. 8).²⁷ Phorbaketals showed various cytotoxic potential against different cell lines as colorectal carcinoma (HT-29), hepatocellular carcinoma (HepG2), lung cancer (A549), pancreatic cancer (panc-1) and renal cancer (A498 and ACHN) with IC_{50} values of 11.4–50 μM .²⁵ Phorbaketals N revealed higher cytotoxic activity against pancreatic cancer cell line with IC_{50} value of 11.4 μM compared to fluorouracil, the positive control.²⁷ Moreover, phorbaketals A revealed potent anti-inflammatory activity *via* inhibition the release of nitric oxide (NO).²⁸ Besides, anti-HIV sesterterpenoids were isolated from *phorbas* sp., namely alotaketals C (48) and D (49), ansellone A (50), and anvilone A (51) (Fig. 9).²⁹ These sesterterpenoidal compounds were reported to activate latent proviral HIV-1 gene expression in a latent HIV-1 reservoirs cell line model, whereas the highest activity was displayed by alotaketals C as it was more potent than the control drug prostratin at the same concentration.³⁰ Additionally, alotaketals C and ansellone A were also found to activate the intracellular second messenger cAMP signaling pathway.^{31,32} Biosynthetically, phorin A (a compound isolated from other marine sponge named, *Monanchora* sp.) was considered to be a precursor of phorbaketals and alotaketals biogenesis. The biosynthesis of this tricyclic spiroketal skeleton was proposed to begin from geranyl farnesyl pyrophosphate.

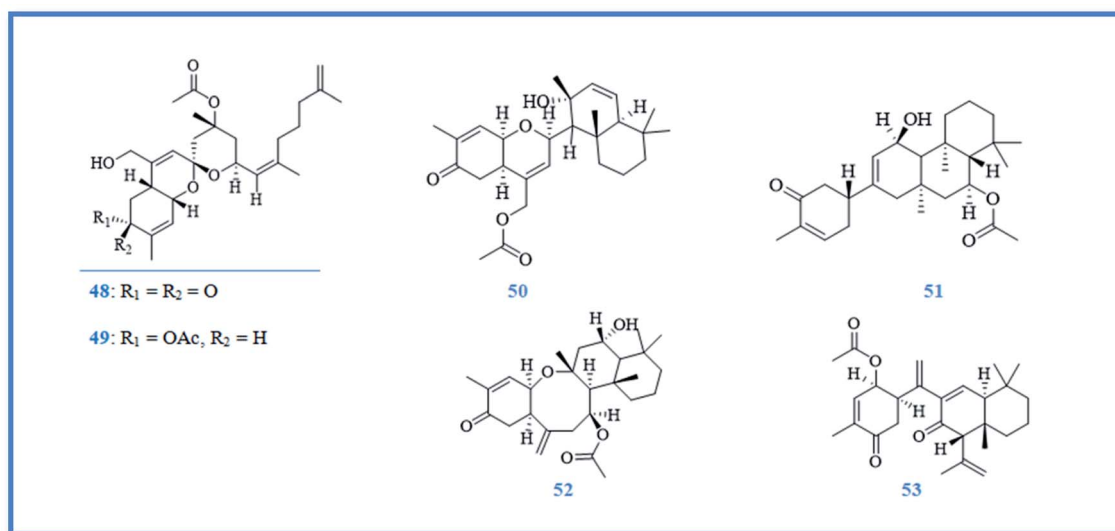


Fig. 9 Structure of compounds 48–53.

After the dissociation of pyrophosphate, an allylic cation is formed and attacked by olefin to form alotane skeleton. Then oxidation of alotane skeleton resulted in formation of phorin A, the key compound, which by further oxidation and cyclization lead to formation of the parent compounds, alotaketal A and phorbaketal A.³³ phorbaketal A demonstrated dual action on mesenchymal stem cells differentiation, as it stimulated osteoblast differentiation which was considered to be a novel strategy in treatment of osteoporosis.³⁴ Additionally, it inhibited adipogenic differentiation that can be a developed method for treatment of obesity.³⁵ Other anti-inflammatory sesterterpenoids were also isolated from *Phorbas* sp., namely ansellone B (52) and phorbasone A acetate (53) (Fig. 9). They showed a potent inhibition of nitric oxide (NO) production in RAW

264.7 LPS-activated mouse macrophage cells with IC_{50} values of 4.5 and 2.8 μM , respectively. Particularly, ansellone B showed selectivity index of 3.8, which indicates its anti-inflammatory activity without cytotoxicity.³⁶

Additionally, the phytochemical investigation of the Antarctic marine sponge *P. areolatus* resulted in the isolation of suberitane sesterterpenoids namely, isosuberitenone B (54), 19-episuberitenone B (55), suberitenone B (56), iso-xaspirosuberitenone (57) and oxaspirosuberitenone (58) (Fig. 10). All of these compounds exhibited cytotoxic activity against different cell lines whereas, only isosuberitenone B and 19-episuberitenone B exerted high potent cytotoxic activity against A549, HepG2, HT-29, and MCF-7 cell lines, while the other compounds showed less significant activity against these

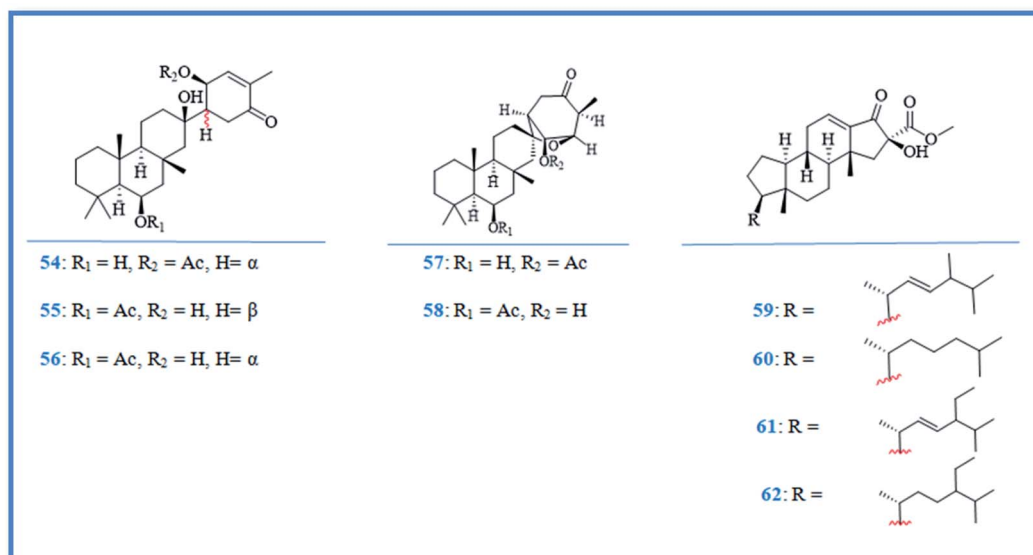


Fig. 10 Structure of compounds 54–62.



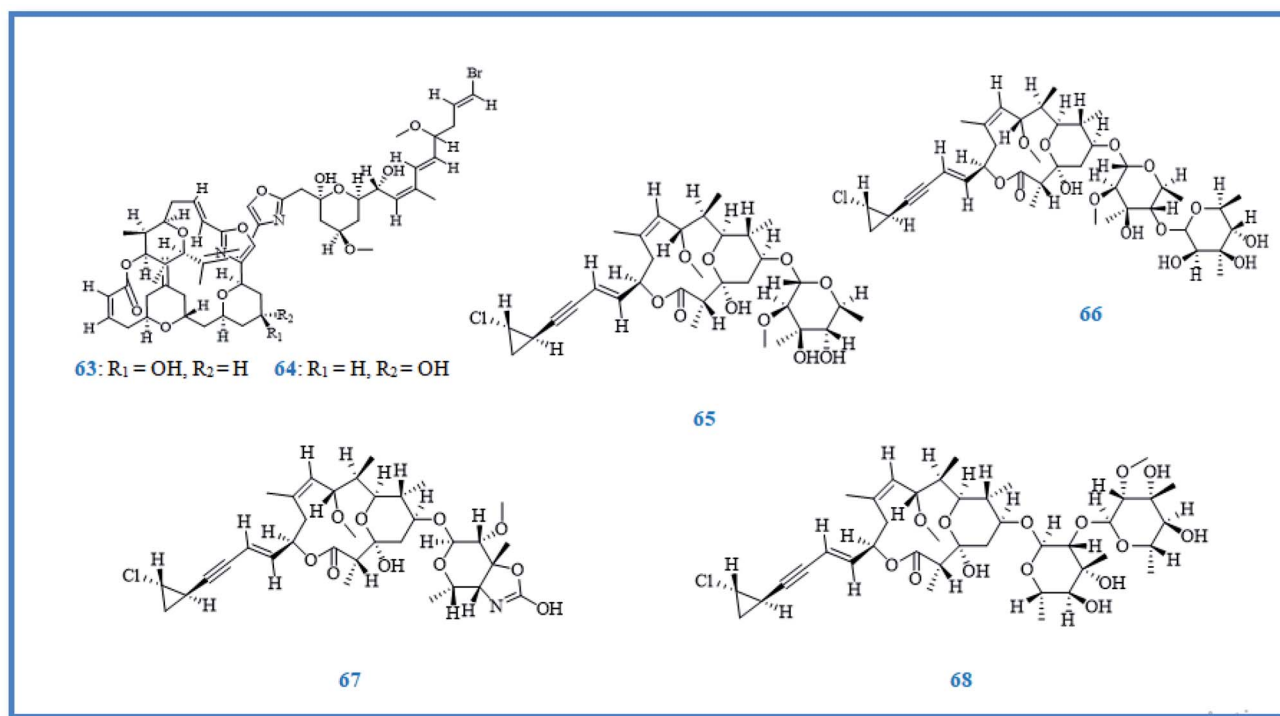


Fig. 11 Structure of compounds 63–68.

cell lines with IC_{50} values of 5–25 μM . Only oxaspirosuberitenone showed antimicrobial activity against the methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA).³⁷

As a part of ongoing search for bioactive metabolites from marine origin, steroids, macrolides and macrolide glycosides were identified. Whereas, phorbasterones A–D (59–62) (Fig. 10) are steroidal compounds isolated from *P. amaranthus* sponge and showed cytotoxic activity against colon cancer (HCT-116) cell line with IC_{50} values of 1–3 $\mu g mL^{-1}$ in the MTS assay.³⁸ Besides, the cytostatic macrolides phorbaxazoles A (63) and B (64) (Fig. 11) isolated from *Phorbas* sp. displayed inhibitory activity against *Saccharomyces carlsbergensis* and antifungal activity against *C. albicans*, whereas phorbaxazole A exhibited

more potent antifungal potential at the concentration of 0.1 μg .³⁹ In addition, the macrolide glycosides phorbasterides A (65) and C–E (66–68) (Fig. 11) were isolated from *Phorbas* sp. and showed cytotoxic activity against human colon cancer (HCT-116) cell line. The most potent cytotoxic activity against colon cancer cell line was exerted by phorbasteride C with an IC_{50} value of 2.0 μM ; however phorbasterides A, D and E were less active with IC_{50} values of 30, 61.9 and 10.2 μM , respectively.⁴⁰

Other antioxidant compounds were identified from Mediterranean marine sponge *Phorbas topsenti* including, astaxanthin (69), adonirubin (70), taurine (71), and taurobetain (72) (Fig. 12). These compounds exhibited antioxidant activity in oxygen radical absorbance capacity (ORAC) assay with ORAC

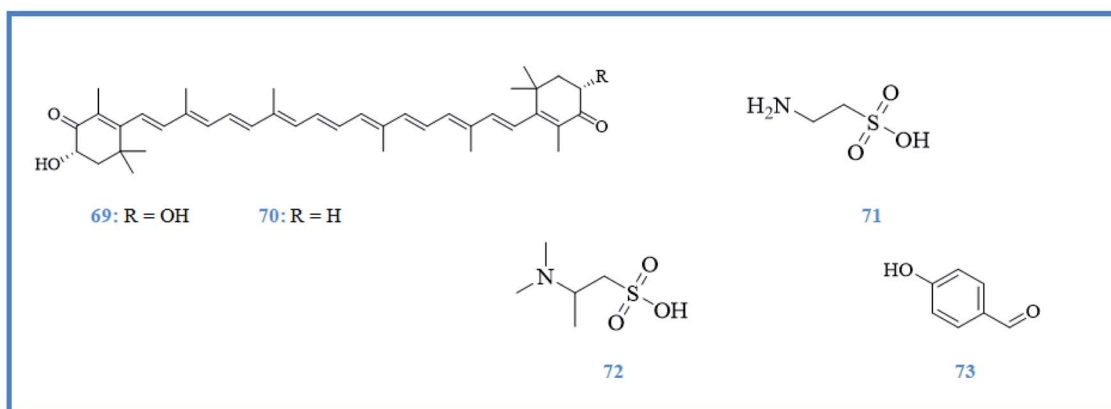


Fig. 12 Structure of compounds 69–73.

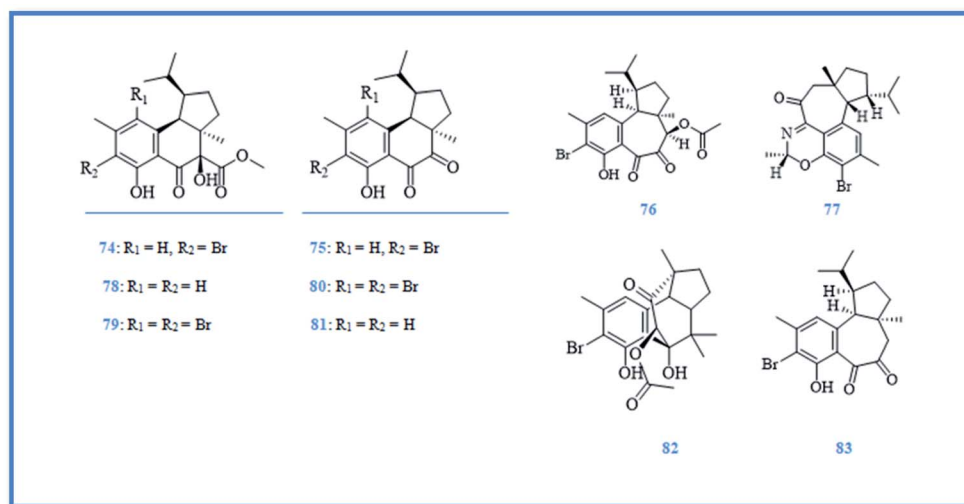


Fig. 13 Structure of compounds 74–83.

values of 0.22, 0.024, 0.083 and 0.019, respectively.¹² As well as, the *p*-hydroxybenzaldehyde (73) (Fig. 12) isolated from marine sponge *Phorbas paupertas* exhibited slight antimicrobial activity against *S. aureus* bacteria, in addition to two yeasts *C. albicans* and *C. tropicalis*.¹⁰

2.2 Genus *Hamigera* Gray, 1867

Hamigera is a poecilosclerid sponge found predominately around northern New Zealand.⁴¹ This genus has a synonym namely, *Cribrella* and includes numerous species. Only, three of them were reported for their biological active compounds.^{5,42} *H. tarangaensis*, an orange-red to bright yellow sponge, is found mainly around northern New Zealand.⁴¹ Its phytochemical investigation resulted in identification of about thirty-eight

hamigeran compounds, which are large class of bioactive diterpenes with variable grade of cyclization and bromination. This class includes; hamigeran A (74), B (75), C (76), and D (77) (Fig. 13).⁴³ Debromohamigeran A (78)⁴³ and 4-bromohamigeran A (79)⁴⁴ are derivatives of hamigeran A and were also isolated from the same sponge. Hamigeran B derivatives are also represented as, 4-bromohamigeran B (80)⁴³ and debromohamigeran B (81)⁴⁴ (Fig. 13). Besides, hamigerans F–L (82–88) (Fig. 13 and 14) together with hamigerans M–Q (89–93) (Fig. 15) were isolated by Singh *et al.* from *H. tarangaensis* marine sponge.⁴¹ While the other hamigeran derivatives were identified as debromohamigeran I (94), debromohamigeran J⁴⁴ (95), and 4-bromohamigeran K (96)⁴¹ Hamigeran L derivatives were also identified as, hamigeran L 11-*O*-methyl ester (97)⁴¹ and

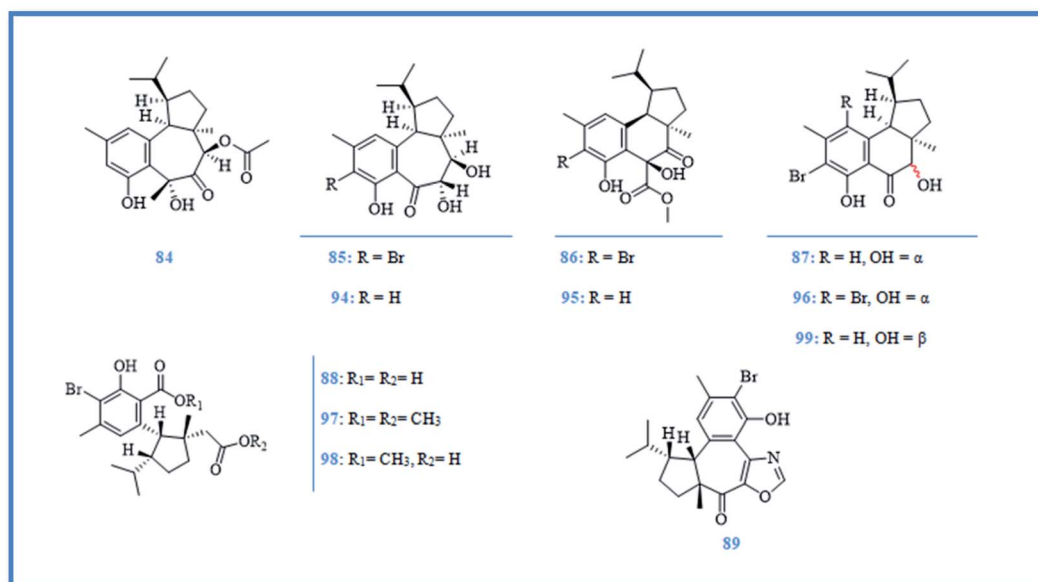


Fig. 14 Structure of compounds 84–89 and 94–99.

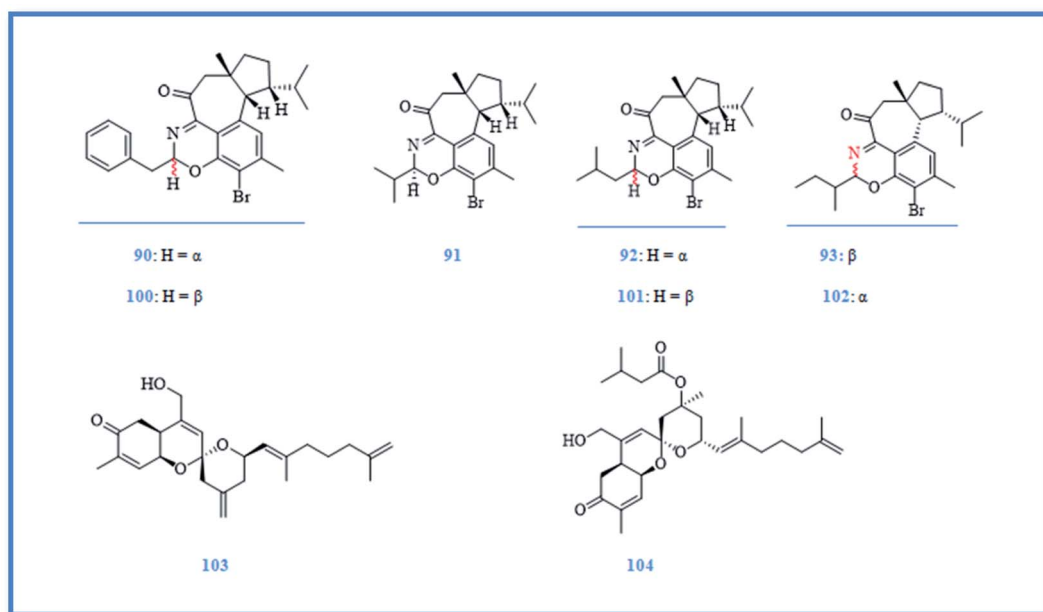


Fig. 15 Structure of compounds 90–93 and 100–104.

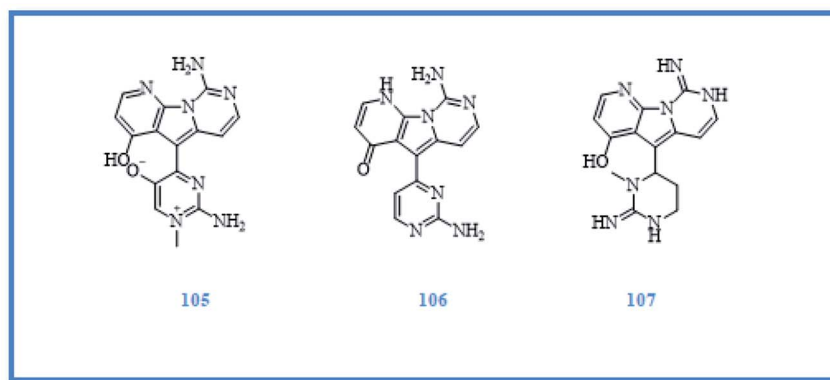


Fig. 16 Structure of compounds 105–107.

hamigeran L 12-O-methyl ester (**98**).⁴⁴ Finally isomeric derivatives of hamigerans⁴⁵ were later isolated as 10-epihamigeran K (**99**) (Fig. 14), 18-epihamigeran N (**100**), 18-epihamigeran P (**101**) and 19-epihamigeran Q (**102**).⁴¹

Most of hamigerans displayed interesting cytotoxic activity towards leukemia (HL-60) and (P-388) cell lines whereas, hamigeran G exerted the strongest *in vitro* cytotoxic activity in MTT assay against HL-60 cell line with IC_{50} value of 2.5 μ M, while hamigerans B, F, M and 4-bromohamigeran K showed less significant cytotoxic activity on the same cell line with IC_{50} values of 3.4, 4.9, 6.9 and 5.6 μ M, respectively. However, the other hamigerans exhibited moderate cytotoxic activity against HL-60 cell line with IC_{50} values ranging from 11.6–43 μ M.^{41,44,45} Hamigeran L showed the lowest cytotoxic activity in the same assay. Regarding to (P-388) cell line, the most potent cytotoxic compound was hamigeran D with IC_{50} value of 8 μ M, while hamigeran B, C and 4-bromohamigeran B showed less cytotoxic

activity with IC_{50} values of 13.5, 16 and 13.9 μ M, respectively.⁴³ Likewise, hamigeran A exhibited the lowest cytotoxic activity against (P-388) cell line out of all with IC_{50} value of 31.6 μ M. In addition, hamigeran B exerted a very potent activity against both Herpes simplex and Polio viruses, as it showed 100% inhibition with very low cytotoxicity at the concentration of 132 μ g. Upon examining the antimicrobial activity of hamigerans, only hamigeran C and hamigeran D showed activity against Gram-positive bacterium *Bacillus subtilis* with an inhibition zone of 3 mm using concentration of 96 and 150 μ g, respectively. While, hamigerans B, C and D showed slight anti-fungal activity against *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*.⁴³ Further studies revealed a captivating activity of hamigeran G against budding yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. However, yeast strain deficient in drug efflux pumping activity was used to maximize the effect of hamigeran G as long as with a homozygous diploid yeast strain with normal efflux pump activities, hamigeran G selectively

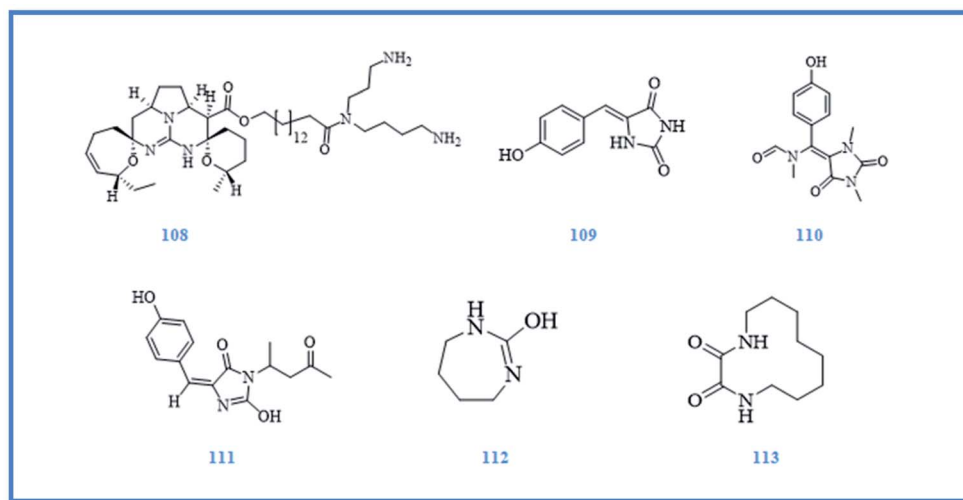


Fig. 17 Structure of compounds 108–113.

inhibited growth of both strains with IC_{50} values of 6.7 and 16.5 μ M, respectively.⁴¹

From biogenetic point of view, most hamigerans contain 5–6–6 or 5–7–6 fused tricyclic rings, also known as A–B–C rings, and they can be divided into two carbon skeletons originating from geranyl geranyl pyrophosphate (GGPP).⁴¹ The main nucleus was proposed to be hamigerane which is a six membered nucleus (B ring) or as isohamigerane with seven membered nucleus (B ring) in the main skeleton. In case of hamigeran F additional ring exists; it resulted in formation of third skeleton named *neo*-hamigerane, whereas cleavage of ring B of the tricyclic system leads to formation of 5–6 structure (A–C rings) which is the main skeleton of hamigeran L.⁴⁶ Moreover, the biogenetic origin of nitrogenous hamigerans is attributed to an amino acid source and hamigeran G is a precursor of the main skeleton of these nitrogenous compounds so, condensation of hamigeran G with different amino acids resulted in formation of different nitrogenous hamigerans (hamigerans D, M, N, O, P and Q).^{45,46}

Two new sesterterpenoidal compounds had been isolated from marine sponge *Hamigera* sp. extract as a part of searching for bioactive natural products from this genus namely, alotaketol A (103) and alotaketol B (104) (Fig. 15).⁴⁷ However, the intracellular second messenger cAMP is important in cell signaling pathway and compounds that can selectively modulate this signaling pathway attract the attention as a drug candidate. Alotaketals A and B were found to be activator of this signaling pathway by activation of cAMP with EC_{50} values of 18 and 240 nM, respectively.⁴⁷ In addition, investigation of *H. hamigera* marine sponge resulted in isolation of p-hydroxy benzaldehyde (73)⁴² which had been previously isolated from genus *Phorbas*.

2.3 Genus *Kirkpatrickia* topsent, 1912

Kirkpatrickia is a rare Antarctic sponge which includes three accepted species namely, *K. tedania*, *K. variolosa* and *K.*

Kirkpatrick. However, only *K. variolosa* (synonym *Tedania variolosa*) was reported for its biologically active compounds.⁵ It afforded variolins which are novel marine natural products with a pyrido [3',2':4,5] pyrrolo[1,2-c] pyrimidine system⁴⁸ and include, variolin A (105), variolin B (106) and *N* (3')-methyltetrahydrovariolin B (107) (Fig. 16).⁴⁹ Variolin B exerted a very potent cytotoxic activity against murine leukemia (P-338) cell line with IC_{50} value of 0.716 μ M. Moreover, it was found to be activator of apoptosis and exhibited cytotoxic activity against different human cancer cell lines as ovarian cancer (A-2780), colon cancer (HCT-116), and colorectal carcinoma (LoVo) cell lines with varying GI_{50} values of 50–100 nM,^{50,51} including those which overexpressed by p-glycoprotein (pgp) and the cell efflux pump responsible for cancerous cells resistance to multiple chemotherapeutic agents.^{52,53} However, *N* (3')-methyltetrahydrovariolin B showed cytotoxic activity against human colon cancer cell line (HCT 116) with IC_{50} value of 1.542 μ M, variolin A showed only a weak *in vitro* cytotoxic activity against (P388) cell line with IC_{50} value of 11.753 μ M.⁵⁴ Moreover, variolin B showed a potent activity against *Herpes simplex* virus type I and weak activity against *polio* virus type I,⁵⁵ while *N* (3')-methyltetrahydrovariolin B exerted antimicrobial activity against *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.⁵⁴

2.4 Genus *Hemimycala* Burton, 1934

In the course of an unending search for the novel bioactive secondary metabolites, the red sea marine sponges from genus *Hemimycala* were investigated and afforded different bioactive natural products. Alkaloids were the major isolated compounds from this genus. Ptilomycaline A (108) (Fig. 17), a novel guanidine alkaloid, was the first compound isolated from *Hemimycala* sp. and showed cytotoxic activity against leukemia P-388 cell line with IC_{50} value of 0.127 μ M. It also displayed antifungal activity against *C. albicans* with MIC value of 1.019 μ M and antiviral potential activity against HSV at concentration of 0.255 μ M.^{56,57} Later on, (Z)-5-(4-hydroxybenzylidene)-hydantoin (109)



(phenylmethylene hydantoin) (Fig. 17) was isolated from *H. arabica* which is considered a potent prostate cancer migration inhibitor as it exhibited significant anti-invasive and cytotoxic activity against prostate cancer (PC-3M) cell line with EC_{50} value of 150 μ M.^{58–60} Also, it exhibited cytotoxic activity against human cervical carcinoma (HeLa) cell line with IC_{50} value of 138.596 μ M and antimicrobial activity against both *E. coli* and *C. albicans*.⁶¹ Further investigation of *H. arabica* resulted in isolation of additional two alkaloids namely, hemimycalin A (**110**) and hemimycalin B (**111**) (Fig. 17), which exhibited variable antimicrobial activity against *E. coli* and *C. albicans*.⁶¹ In addition to the previously isolated alkaloids, two cyclic urea derivatives were identified in *H. arabica* namely, [1,3]-diazepan-2-one (**112**) and (*S*)-1,4-diaza-cyclododecane-2,3-dione (**113**) (Fig. 17) which displayed hypoglycemic activity with EC_{50} value of 60 and below 1.29 μ M, respectively. However, both cyclic urea compounds exhibited significant cytotoxic activity against hepatocellular carcinoma (HepG2) cell line and colon cancer (HCT-116) cell line. [1,3]-Diazepan-2-one was high potential against both cell lines and exerted no cytotoxicity to the used model of normal cell line which suggest its importance as a promising selective anticancer agent.⁶²

3 Conclusion and future perspectives

Family Hymedesmiidae is one of the largest marine sponge families and was found to be an exceptional reservoir rich of potentially active secondary metabolites. In such review, 113 bioactive compounds have been reported along with their unique structures, biological sources and biological activities established on the data gathered from the Marin Lit database and accessible literature. It was clear that the genera *Phorbas*,

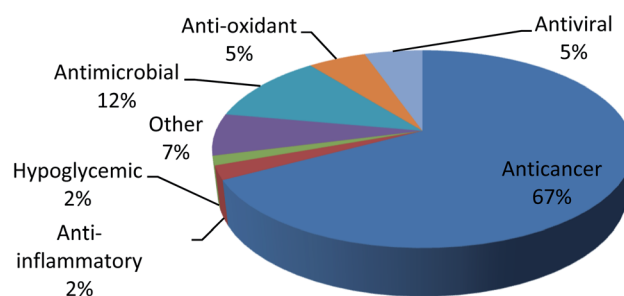


Fig. 19 Bioactivity profile of the compounds isolated from family Hymedesmiidae.

Hamigera, *Kirkpatrickia* and *Hemimyscale* were the most investigated ones and were able to produce bioactive secondary metabolites such as diterpenes, sesterterpenes, tetraterpenes, alkaloids and other compounds (Fig. 18). Most of the secondary metabolites from this family exhibited unique skeletons and marvelous biological activities which have received more attention as potential drugs such as, anticancer, anti-inflammatory, antiviral, antioxidant and antimicrobial agents. Several compounds were found to exert antitumor activity against wide range of cell lines like, hepatocellular carcinoma, lung cancer, prostate cancer, leukemia, pharynx cancer, colon cancer, and stomach cancer (Fig. 19). Various compounds exhibited IC_{50} value below 1 μ M such as, gagunin compounds and variolin B against leukemia cell line, while gukulensins A and B displayed cytotoxicity against pharynx cancer cell line as well as colon, renal and stomach cancer cell lines. So these compounds have a great potential to be applied in the discovery of new anticancer drugs. Despite this potent antitumor potential of most compounds, only gukulensin A, variolin B, and phenyl methylene hydantoin were extensively studied in *in vivo* assays against ovarian, leukemia, and prostate cancer cell lines, respectively. Moreover other compounds provided a new strategy for treatment of different diseases as phorbaketol A in treatment of osteoporosis and obesity, gagunin D in treatment of melanogenesis, alotaketol C in activation of latent proviral HIV-1 gene expression which aids in complete eradication of virus in HIV-1 infected persons and ansellone B that was considered to be a new compound for treatment of inflammatory disease.

Nevertheless, some considerable gaps in studying family Hymedesmiidae have been revealed from the analysis of the reviewed data. Firstly, some genera like *Acanthancora*, *Pseudohalichondria*, *Plocamionida*, *Spanioplone*, *Myxodoryx* and *Hymedesmia* have paid less attention regarding their chemical and biological investigation. Additionally, structure–activity relationships studies for the isolated bioactive metabolites from the family Hymedesmiidae should be investigated to illuminate their prospective mechanisms of actions as anticancer agents. Molecular docking simulation of the identified isolated cytotoxic compounds will be of prominent value to discover the mechanism of binding with the proper targets and in designing new anticancer compounds. Moreover, synthetic analogues of the isolated bioactive compounds of the family Hymedesmiidae

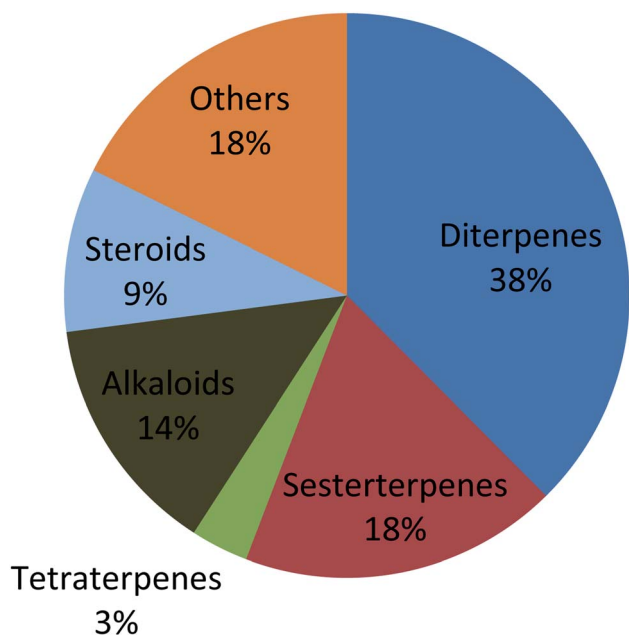


Fig. 18 Percentage of different classes of compounds distributed in family Hymedesmiidae.

should be processed based on enhancing their efficacy and safety. Finally, preclinical and clinical studies should be performed on the isolated compounds, in particular the cytotoxic metabolites. As consequence, such sponges should receive more efforts to transform them into market products as they provide a precious source of novel bioactive metabolites with valuable biological activities.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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