



Pharmacological Activities of Epithio Steroids

Valery M. Dembitsky^{1*}, Tatyana A. Glorizova² and Vladimir V. Poroikov²

¹Biochemistry Lab, National Scientific Center of Marine Biology, 17 Palchevsky Str., Vladivostok, 690041, Russia.

²Institute of Biomedical Chemistry, Moscow, 119121, Russia.

Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration between all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Article Information

DOI: 10.9734/JPRI/2017/36199

Editor(s):

(1) Sanjay Nilapwar, Institute of Structural and Molecular Biology, University College London, London, UK.

Reviewers:

(1) Mohini Chetan Kuchekar, Pune University, India.

(2) B. Vasudha, Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Telangana, India.

Complete Peer review History: <http://www.sciencedomain.org/review-history/20901>

Mini-review Article

Received 17th August 2017
Accepted 5th September 2017
Published 9th September 2017

ABSTRACT

The present review describes biological activities of semi- and synthetic epithio steroids. About fifty biologically active compounds have shown confirmed antitumor, immunosuppressant, or aromatase inhibition and other activities. More than a quarter of all studied steroids belong to the group of anabolic steroids, and they showed many new and additional activities. Epithio steroids possess mainly cytotoxic activities, although the predicted biological activity showed a broad spectrum of activities. As we found, the position of the epithio group in the core of steroids can significantly change the activity of steroids. The structures, as well as reported and predicted activities of a selection of epithio steroids, are reported. With the computer program PASS based on structure-activity relationships (SAR), some additional activities are also predicted, which point toward new possible applications of these lipids. This review emphasizes the role of epithio steroids as an important source of leads for drug discovery, and they are of great interest to chemists, physicians, biologists, pharmacologists and the pharmaceutical industry.

Keywords: Anabolic; steroids; ethylene sulphides; thiirane; epithio; lipidomics; activities.

*Corresponding author: E-mail: valeryde@imb.dvo.ru, devalery@gmail.com;

1. INTRODUCTION

The chemistry of thiirane-containing compounds, including lipophilic molecules as steroids, has played a considerable role in the development and use of synthetic materials in the field of medicine, modern organic, bioorganic, medicinal chemistry and the pharmaceutical industry [1-12].

Anabolic steroids are pharmacological drugs that mimic the effect of the male sex hormone testosterone and its derivatives [13-15]. Anabolic steroids accelerate the synthesis of protein within cells, which leads to a pronounced hypertrophy of the muscle tissue, as a result of which they have found wide application in sports medicine and bodybuilding [16-19].

The use of anabolic steroids began in the middle of the 19th century. In 1849, A. Berthold suggested that in the extract from the seminal glands are very active substances. Of course, then their structure remained unsettled. Forty years later, the 72-year-old Professor Brown-Séquard at a meeting of the Paris Biological Society reported on the results of the experiments on himself. He injected himself with the extracts of the guinea pigs and dogs gonads and received a rejuvenating effect [20]. Brown-Séquard extract from testes is called the '*Elixir of Youth*'. According to the author, the extract caused cheerfulness, increased efficiency, muscle strength and sexual activity [21].

The beginning of research in the field of chemistry and pharmacology of hormones belongs to the 20s of the 20th century. In 1935, Ernst Laqueur isolated a male hormone from the testicles of a bull, in the same year the German chemist Adolf Friedrich Johann Butenandt received and described the structure of testosterone, and a week later the Yugoslav chemist Leopold Ruzicka carried out his partial synthesis of cholesterol [22]. In 1939, Ruzicka and Butenandt received the Nobel Prize for the discovery of a method for the synthesis of testosterone from cholesterol.

Semi- and/or synthetic epithio steroids represent a rare group of bioactive lipids since they are hydrophobic molecules insoluble in water, which were not found in nature. Epithio steroids have been reported to possess a variety of cytotoxic activities, and they are widely used as anticancer agents. The thiirane group is an important substance and shows some promising biological activities. Steroids containing an epithio group in positions 2 and 3 belong to anabolic steroids and

are widely known and used in sports medicine and are of great interest for the pharmacology of sports and other aspects of medicine [23-26]. The most widely known are such epithio steroids that are used in sports pharmacology and medicine: *epistane* (2 α ,3 α -epithio-17 α -methyl-5 α -androstan-17 β -ol), *epitiostanol* (2 α ,3 α -epithio-5 α -androstan-17 β -ol, a known potent anti-estrogenic and antitumor agent), *hemapolin* (2 α ,3 α -epithio-17 α -methyl-5 α -androstan-17 β -ol), *mepitiostane* (epitiostanol 17 β -methoxycyclopentyl ether), *epivol* (2 α ,3 α -epithio-17 α -methyletioallocholanol), *epivol black* (2,3 α -epithio-17 α -methyl-5 α -androstan-17 β -ol), and *straight epi* (2,3 α -Epithio-17 α -methyl-etioallocholane-17 β -ol) [23-30].

Thiirane-containing compounds demonstrated confirmed activity as inhibitors of the peptidase, carboxypeptidase A, gelatinase, aromatase and metalloproteinases [31-36].

Recently, much attention has been focused on epithio steroids for the scarcity of their pharmacological activities. Current review devoted to pharmacological activities of epithio steroids that were estimated using the computer program PASS.

2. STRUCTURE RELATIONSHIP FOR EPITHIO STEROIDS

As already proved by numerous works, there is a relationship between structure and activity, and this principle is called SAR (*Structure-Activity-Relationship*). We used the computer program PASS, containing about one million chemical compounds and more than 8,000 biological activities, and calculated the biological activity of epithio steroids [37-40]. PASS predictions are based on SAR analysis of the training set consisting of more than one million drugs, drug-candidates and lead compounds. The algorithm of PASS practical utilization is described in detail in several publications [41-45].

Semi- and synthetic epithio steroids were used to calculate their pharmacological activity [46-53]. Using MOL or SD files as an input for PASS program, the user may get a list of probable biological activities for any drug-like molecule as an output. For each activity, Pa and Pi values are calculated, which can be interpreted either as the probabilities of a molecule belonging to the classes of active and inactive compounds, respectively, or as the probabilities of the first

and second kind of errors in prediction. A computer analysis of the predicted biological activity spectra showed that 87 types of biological activity are predicted with $P_a > 70\%$ and 289 with $P_a > 50\%$. In a biological activity spectrum estimated by PASS, the activity predicted with the highest probability is called the focal activity. Although the majority of the known biological activities for respective epithio steroids are associated with antineoplastic action, their number is less than 60% among the predicted focal activities.

3. PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF EPITHIO STEROIDS

Stable oily of epithio steroids useful as a pharmaceutical or veterinary medicine in their strong anti-progestational, anti-estrogenic myogenic, anti-lipemic, androgenic, anticancer, and other hormonal activities were synthesized and reported during 60-70s [54-71]. Androstane, pregnane, estrane, cholane, cholestane and other similar steroids having an epithio group at the positions 1 and 2; 2 and 3; 3 and 4; 4 and 5; 5 and 6; 6 and 7; 11 and 12; 14 and 15; 15 and 16 or 16 and 17 of the steroid nucleus [54,64-66]. At present, more than 300 synthetic epithio steroids are known [2,4,7,8,46-71]. We selected fifty epithio steroids, which represent all varieties of synthetic epithio steroids, and they are of interest to academic science and the pharmaceutical industry.

2,3-epithio steroids (**1-13**) belong to a large group of anabolic steroids and are of the greatest interest to pharmacologists and lipidomic networks. Two known 2,3-epithio steroids, such as epitostanol ($2\alpha,3\alpha$ -epithio- 5α -androstan- 17α -ol) and epistane (17α -methyl- $2\alpha,3\alpha$ -epithio- 5α -androstan- 17β -ol) methylated prohormone, were both synthesized in the 1960's and used as a treatment for breast cancer, and second steroid used to increase lean muscle mass as well as cutting fat [55-58]. The 2,3-epithio steroids have exhibited other specific physiological activities.

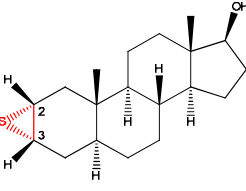
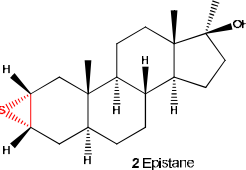
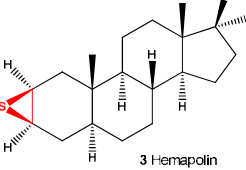
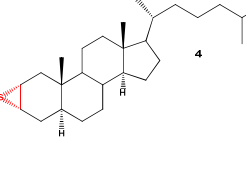
For instance, $2\beta,3\beta$ -epithio- 5α -androstan- 17β -ol 17-acetate showed inhibition of gonadotropin secretion, and $2\alpha,3\alpha$ -epithio- 5α -androstan- 17β -ol 17-acetate showed inhibition of gonadotropin hypersecretion in mice. Both steroids also block ova-implantation and showed myotropic and androgenic activities. The other 2,3-epithio-

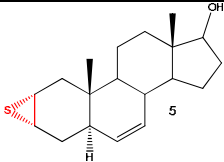
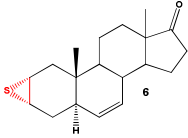
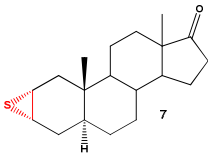
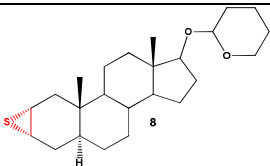
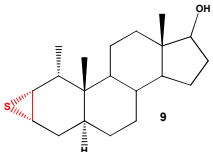
steroids, $2\alpha,3\alpha$ -epithio- 5α -cholestane, $2\beta,3\beta$ -epithio- 5α -cholestane, $2\beta,3\beta$ -epithio- 5α -androstan- 17β -ol 17-acetate, $2\alpha,3\alpha$ -epithio- 5α -pregnan-20-one, $2\beta,3\beta$ -epithio- 5α -pregnan- $11\beta,17\alpha,21$ -triol-20-one, $2\beta,3\beta$ -epithio- 5α -pregnane- 11β -ol-20-one, $2\alpha,3\alpha$ -epithio- 5α -estran- 17β -ol, $2\alpha,3\alpha$ -epithio- 5α -estran- 17β -ol 17-acetate, $2\alpha,3\alpha$ -epithio- 5α -estran- 17β -ol 17-propionate, $2\beta,3\beta$ -epithio- 5α -androstan- 17 -one, $2\alpha,3\alpha$ -epithio- 5α -androstan- 17 -one, $2\beta,3\beta$ -epithio- 5α -androstan- 17β -ol 17-acetate, $2\alpha,3\alpha$ -epithio- 5α -androstan- 17β -ol 17-propionate, $2\alpha,3\alpha$ -epithio- 5α -androstan- 17β -ol 17-caprylate, $2\alpha,3\alpha$ -epithio- 5β -androstane- $11,17$ -dione, $2\beta,3\beta$ -epithio- 5α -androstane- $11,17$ -dione, $2\alpha,3\alpha$ -epithio- 17α -methyl- 5α -androstan- 17β -ol, $2\alpha,3\alpha$ -epithio- 17α -ethyl- 5α -androstan- 17β -ol, $2\alpha,3\alpha$ -epithio- 17α -vinyl- 5α -androstan- 17β -ol, $2\alpha,3\alpha$ -epithio- 17α -ethynyl- 5α -androstan- 17β -ol, $2\beta,3\beta$ -epithio- 5α -pregnan-20-one, $2\alpha,3\alpha$ -epithio- 5α -pregnan-20-one, $2\alpha,3\alpha$ -epithio- 5α -pregnane- $11,20$ -dione, $2\alpha,3\alpha$ -epithio- $17\alpha,21$ -dihydroxy- 5α -pregnane- $11,20$ -dione, also showed similar pharmacological activities [55-59,68,69,72].

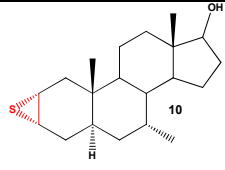
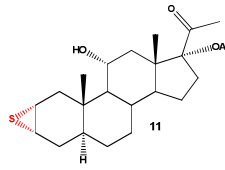
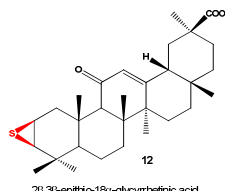
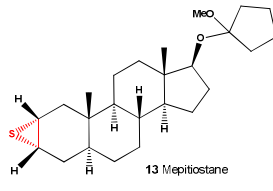
Glycyrrhetic acid (or glycyrrhetic acid) was isolated from the herb liquorice (*Glycyrrhiza uralensis*) in the 1930s [73,74]. Other physiological activities of glycyrrhetic acid have also been reported in some reviews [75,76]. Recently, the anticancer agent $2\beta,3\beta$ -epithio- 18β -glycyrrhetic acid (**12**) has been prepared from a natural sample of glycyrrhetic acid by Kang and co-workers [77]. More other biological activities for compound (**12**) are shown in Table 1.

The $2\alpha,3\alpha$ -epithio- 5α -steroids have a hormonal activity, e.g. myogenic, antiestrogenic, androgenic, anti-lipemic, uterotrophic activity, etc. Such useful products include $2\alpha,3\alpha$ -epithio- 5α -androstan- 17β -ol, including its esters and ethers, $2\alpha,3\alpha$ -epithio- 5α -androst-6-en- 17β -ol, 2β -methyl- $2\alpha,3\alpha$ -epithio- 5α -androstan- 17β -ol, 3β -methyl- $2\alpha,3\alpha$ -epithio- 5α -androstan- 17β -ol, 7α -methyl- $2\alpha,3\alpha$ -epithio- 5α -androstan- 17β -ol, 17α -methyl- $2\alpha,3\alpha$ -epithio- 5α -androstan- 17β -ol, $2\alpha,3\alpha$ -epithio- 5α -pregn-20-one, $17\alpha,21$ -dihydroxy- $2\alpha,3\alpha$ -epithio- 5α -pregnane- $11,20$ -dione, and $2\alpha,3\alpha$ -epithio- 5α -cholestane [60]. Pharmacological confirmed and predicted activities of 2,3-epithio steroids (**1-13**) are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Confirmed and predicted pharmacological activities of anabolic 2,3-epithio steroids (1-13)

| 2,3-Epithio steroids | Activity reviewed | Activities confirmed (Pa)* | Additional predicted activities (Pa)* |
|--|--|---|---|
|  <p>1 Epitiostand</p> | Anti-breast cancer, Estrogen receptor antagonist | Antineoplastic (0,964) Antineoplastic (breast cancer) (0,598) Estrogen antagonist (0,860) | Antisecretoric (0,948) Alopecia treatment (0,806) Cytostatic (0,798) Erythropoiesis stimulant (0,760) Cardiotonic (0,729) Prostate disorders treatment (0,709) Neuroprotector (0,723) Bone diseases treatment (0,693) Immunosuppressant (0,679) Dermatologic (0,655) Cytoprotectant (0,654) Antiinflammatory (0,658) Dementia treatment (0,630) Anabolic (0,598) |
|  <p>2 Epistane</p> | Anti-estrogenic | Antineoplastic (0,966) Estrogen antagonist (0,832) | Antineoplastic (0,966) Antisecretoric (0,952) Antiinflammatory (0,754) Prostate disorders treatment (0,736) Cytostatic (0,681) Prostatic (benign) hyperplasia treatment (0,673) Dermatologic (0,676) Immunosuppressant (0,678) Bone diseases treatment (0,663) Anabolic (0,648) Muscular dystrophy treatment (0,640) |
|  <p>3 Hemapolin</p> | Anabolic | Antineoplastic (0,966) Estrogen antagonist (0,832) Anabolic (0,648) | Antineoplastic (0,966) Antisecretoric (0,952) Antiinflammatory (0,754) Prostate disorders treatment (0,736) Cytostatic (0,681) Prostatic (benign) hyperplasia treatment (0,673) Dermatologic (0,676) Immunosuppressant (0,678) Bone diseases treatment (0,663) Anabolic (0,648) Muscular dystrophy treatment (0,640) |
|  <p>4</p> | Anabolic | Antineoplastic (0,932) Bone diseases treatment (0,729) Estrogen antagonist (0,660) | Antineoplastic (0,932) Antisecretoric (0,863) Antieczematic (0,840) Antihypercholesterolemic (0,759) Dermatologic (0,747) Anesthetic general (0,738) Antipruritic (0,732) Bone diseases treatment (0,729) Immunosuppressant (0,732) Antiosteoporotic (0,727) Respiratory analeptic (0,725) Prostate disorders treatment (0,715) Antiinfertility, female (0,709) Biliary tract disorders treatment (0,692) Hypolipemic (0,676) Antipsoriatic (0,659) Cytoprotectant (0,663) Estrogen antagonist (0,660) |
| | Anabolic | Antineoplastic | Antineoplastic (0,955) |

| 2,3-Epithio steroids | Activity reviewed | Activities confirmed (Pa)* | Additional predicted activities (Pa)* |
|---|-------------------|--|---|
|  | | (0,955) Anabolic (0,665) | Antisecretoric (0,938) Antiseborrheic (0,814) Estrogen antagonist (0,807) Alopecia treatment (0,750) Prostate disorders treatment (0,716) Cytostatic (0,676) Anabolic (0,665) Immunosuppressant (0,677) Erythropoiesis stimulant (0,643) Dermatologic (0,639) |
|  | Anabolic | Antineoplastic (0,962) Anabolic (0,404) | Antineoplastic (0,962) Antisecretoric (0,841) Male reproductive dysfunction treatment (0,800) Prostate disorders treatment (0,735) Estrogen antagonist (0,692) Ovulation inhibitor (0,651) Prostatic (benign) hyperplasia treatment (0,644) Anabolic (0,404) |
|  | Anabolic | Antineoplastic (0,971) | Antineoplastic (0,971) Antisecretoric (0,861) Antiseborrheic (0,830) Male reproductive dysfunction treatment (0,808) Estrogen antagonist (0,761) Prostate disorders treatment (0,730) Ovulation inhibitor (0,714) Cardiotonic (0,701) Antineoplastic (breast cancer) (0,671) |
|  | Anabolic | Antineoplastic (0,970) Estrogen antagonist (0,686) | Antineoplastic (0,970) Prostate disorders treatment (0,729) Immunosuppressant (0,729) Estrogen antagonist (0,686) Antisecretoric (0,677) Cardiotonic (0,672) Dermatologic (0,649) |
|  | Anticancer | Antineoplastic (0,883) Cytostatic (0,661) Anabolic (0,467) | Antiseborrheic (0,926) Antisecretoric (0,906) Antineoplastic (0,883) Male reproductive dysfunction treatment (0,811) Platelet aggregation inhibitor (0,768) Alopecia treatment (0,763) Estrogen antagonist (0,750) Dermatologic (0,743) Cardiotonic (0,730) Erythropoiesis stimulant (0,705) Immunosuppressant (0,704) Antieczematic (0,711) Prostate disorders treatment (0,684) Neuroprotector (0,694) Cytostatic (0,661) Antiosteoporotic (0,648) Anabolic (0,467) |
| | Anticancer | Antineoplastic (0,960) Anabolic (0,857) | Antisecretoric (0,965) Antineoplastic (0,960) Estrogen antagonist (0,915) Anabolic (0,857) Antiseborrheic (0,848) |

| 2,3-Epithio steroids | Activity reviewed | Activities confirmed (Pa)* | Additional predicted activities (Pa)* |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|--|
|  | | | Antiestrogenic (0,729) Cytostatic (0,724) Bone diseases treatment (0,716) Prostate disorders treatment (0,710) Neuroprotector (0,726) |
|  | Anabolic | Antineoplastic (0,939) Anabolic (0,823) | Antisecretoric (0,967) Estrogen antagonist (0,946) Antineoplastic (0,939) Antiinflammatory (0,929) Antiseborrheic (0,849) Anabolic (0,823) Antipruritic (0,812) Immunosuppressant (0,795) Cytostatic (0,787) |
|  | Anticancer | Antineoplastic (0,924) Apoptosis agonist (0,869) | Antisecretoric (0,970) Lipid metabolism regulator (0,954) Antineoplastic (0,924) Antiinflammatory (0,877) Apoptosis agonist (0,869) Hepatoprotectant (0,852) Antilucerative (0,849) Hepatic disorders treatment (0,808) Diuretic inhibitor (0,798) Antitussive (0,777) Estrogen antagonist (0,495) |
|  | Anti-estrogen, Anti-neoplastic | Antineoplastic (0,974) Estrogen antagonist (0,870) | Antineoplastic (0,974) Estrogen antagonist (0,870) Antisecretoric (0,827) Prostate disorders treatment (0,722) Antiseborrheic (0,710) Immunosuppressant (0,690) Antiprotozoal (Plasmodium) (0,642) Anabolic (0,616) Dermatologic (0,598) Prostatic (benign) hyperplasia treatment (0,583) |

* Only activities with Pa > 0.5 are shown

3,4-epithio-5 α -androstan-17 β -ol and 17-acetate have shown pharmacological activity, i.e. pituitary gonadotrophin inhibiting activity [56]. Several 3,4-epithio steroids, 3 β ,4 β -epithio-5 α -androstan-17 β -ol, 3 α ,4 α -epithio-5 α -androstan-17 β -ol, 3 α ,4 α -epithio-5 β -androstan-17 β -ol 17-acetate, 3 α ,4 α -epithio-5 β -androstan-17 β -ol, and 3 β ,4 β -epithio-5 α -androstan-17 β -ol have also shown gonadotrophin activity [57]. Compound (14) has shown more than ten pharmacological activities with dominated cardiotoxic activity (Table 2).

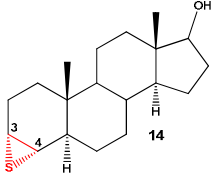
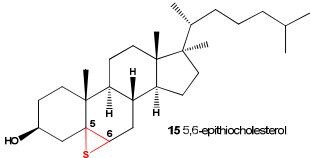
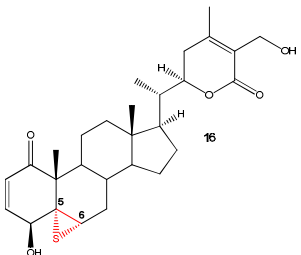
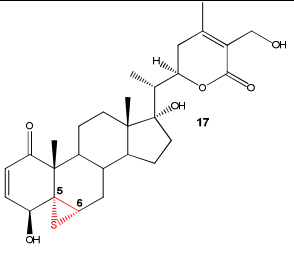
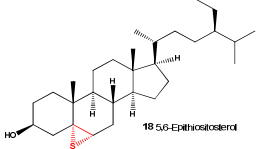
Cholesterol, 7-dehydrocholesterol, lanosterol, dihydrolanosterol, agnosterol, dihydroagnosterol, sitosterol, stigmasterol, and ergosterol having a double bond at the 5 and 6 position in the nucleus of the molecule form an epithio group at the same position. 7-Dehydrocholesterol,

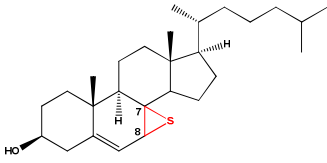
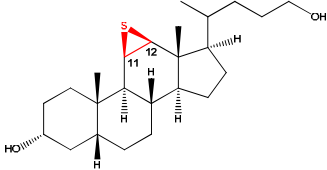
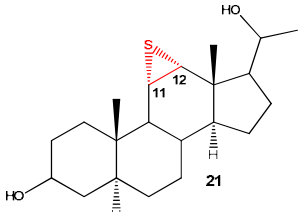
lanosterol, dihydrolanosterol, dihydroagnosterol, ergosterol contain a double bond in the 7:8 position and also form an epithio group at the same position. Lanosterol contains a double bond in the 24:25 position in the molecule form epithio group at the same position. Agnosterol occurs in wool fat. It contains three double bonds which are in the 7:8, 9:11, and 24:25 positions in its molecule, and forms an epithio group at the same positions. These sulfurized sterols possess antiseptic, germicidal and fungicidal characteristics which render them especially valuable for use as, or in, skin compounds for the prevention of occupational dermatitis and for the protection of the skin in other ways [78].

5,6-epithio steroids (15-18) having more than ten biological activities with a maximum for:

(15) - antieczematic, for (16 and 17) – showing respiratory analeptic, cholesterol anticancer and for compound (18) - cholesterol antagonist and anti-hypercholesterolemic antagonist activities. 7,8-epithio steroid (19) activities (Table 2).

Table 2. Confirmed and predicted pharmacological activities of epithio steroids (14-25)

| Epithio steroids | Activity reviewed | Activities confirmed (Pa)* | Additional predicted activities (Pa)* |
|---|--|--|---|
|  | Gonadotrophin inhibitor | Antineoplastic (0,868) | Cardiotonic (0,925) Antiseborrheic (0,869) Antineoplastic (0,868) Antiarrhythmic (0,858) Antisecretoric (0,854) Alopecia treatment (0,806) Atherosclerosis treatment (0,798) Antiinflammatory (0,733) Erythropoiesis stimulant (0,720) Prostate disorders treatment (0,688) Estrogen antagonist (0,615) |
|  | Antiseptic, Germicidal Fungicidal | Antineoplastic (0,780) Immunosuppressant (0,751) | Anesthetic general (0,847) Antisecretoric (0,804) Antieczematic (0,811) Antipruritic (0,768) Antineoplastic (0,780) Hepatoprotectant (0,763) Immunosuppressant (0,751) Antiinflammatory (0,739) Respiratory analeptic (0,718) Antihypercholesterolemic (0,715) Estrogen antagonist (0,410) |
|  | Anticancer | Antineoplastic (0,874) | Hepatoprotectant (0,940) Antieczematic (0,939) Hepatic disorders treatment (0,935) Cytostatic (0,934) Macular degeneration treatment (0,930) Immunosuppressant (0,822) Antifungal (0,795) Apoptosis agonist (0,753) Angiogenesis inhibitor (0,711) Prostate disorders treatment (0,572) |
|  | Anticancer | Antineoplastic (0,872) Antineoplastic (breast cancer) (0,449) | Antieczematic (0,929) Cytostatic (0,926) Hepatoprotectant (0,923) Macular degeneration treatment (0,824) Immunosuppressant (0,819) Hepatic disorders treatment (0,816) Apoptosis agonist (0,790) Prostate disorders treatment (0,565) |
|  | Antiseptic, Germicidal, Fungicidal | Hepatoprotectant (0,850) Hepatic disorders treatment (0,761) | Cholesterol antagonist (0,933) Antihypercholesterolemic (0,929) Respiratory analeptic (0,892) Antieczematic (0,884) Hepatoprotectant (0,850) Anesthetic general (0,850) Hypolipemic (0,818) |

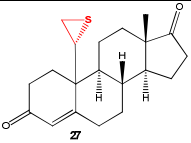
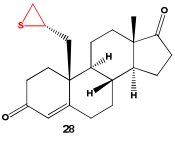
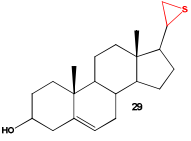
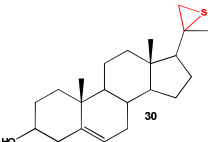
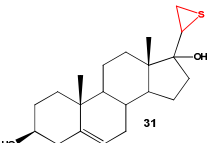
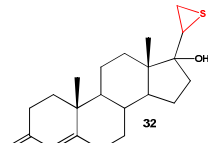
| Epithio steroids | Activity reviewed | Activities confirmed (Pa)* | Additional predicted activities (Pa)* |
|---|--|--|--|
| | | | Antineoplastic (0,804) Antiosteoporotic (0,793) Bone diseases treatment (0,793) Immunosuppressant (0,770) Analeptic (0,764) Hepatic disorders treatment (0,761) Apoptosis agonist (0,763) Estrogen antagonist (0,443) |
|  | Antiseptic, Germicidal, Fungicidal | Hepatoprotectant (0,808) | Respiratory analeptic (0,963) Cholesterol antagonist (0,946) Antihypercholesterolemic (0,930) Anesthetic general (0,913) Antieczemetic (0,891) Analeptic (0,876) Hepatoprotectant (0,808) Antipruritic (0,798) Immunosuppressant (0,781) Hypolipemic (0,781) Neuroprotector (0,777) Antineoplastic (0,779) Bone diseases treatment (0,754) Apoptosis agonist (0,707) Estrogen antagonist (0,465) |
|  | DOCA inhibitor | Cardiotonic (0,886) Antineoplastic (0,775) | Cholesterol antagonist (0,932) Anesthetic general (0,923) Respiratory analeptic (0,919) Antihypercholesterolemic (0,900) Cardiotonic (0,886) Choleretic (0,871) Analeptic (0,872) Hepatoprotectant (0,853) Cytoprotectant (0,848) Atherosclerosis treatment (0,838) Antieczemetic (0,829) Antisecretoric (0,813) Antipruritic (0,810) Antiarrhythmic (0,772) Immunosuppressant (0,768) Antineoplastic (0,775) Hypolipemic (0,746) Estrogen antagonist (0,611) |
|  | DOCA inhibitor | Cardiotonic (0,941) Antineoplastic (0,745) | Respiratory analeptic (0,959) Cardiotonic (0,941) Analeptic (0,877) Antiarrhythmic (0,844) Atherosclerosis treatment (0,805) Erythropoiesis stimulant (0,801) Antiseborrheic (0,795) Anesthetic general (0,778) Antisecretoric (0,754) Neuroprotector (0,762) Anesthetic (0,744) Choleretic (0,742) Immunosuppressant (0,740) Antineoplastic (0,745) Estrogen antagonist (0,441) |
| | DOCA inhibitor | Cardiotonic (0,883) Antineoplastic (0,766) | Anesthetic general (0,897) Cardiotonic (0,883) Antiarrhythmic (0,806) Antisecretoric (0,805) |

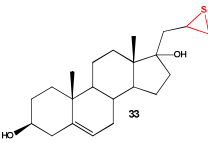
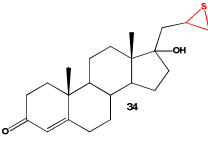
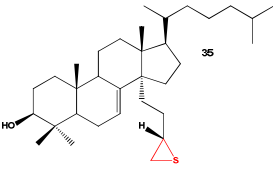
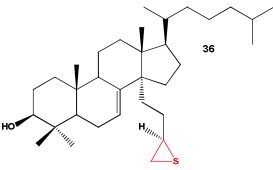
| Epithio steroids | Activity reviewed | Activities confirmed (Pa)* | Additional predicted activities (Pa)* |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|---|--|
| 11α,12α-epithioprogestosterone | | | Atherosclerosis treatment (0,774) Antiinflammatory (0,776) Ovulation inhibitor (0,761) Neuroprotector (0,771) Antineoplastic (0,766) Estrogen antagonist (0,636) |
| 16α,17α-epithioprogestosterone | DOCA inhibitor | Cardiotonic (0,936) Antineoplastic (0,912) | Cardiotonic (0,936) Antineoplastic (0,912) Antisecretoric (0,857) Ovulation inhibitor (0,810) Antiseborrheic (0,815) Respiratory analeptic (0,781) Anesthetic general (0,746) Prostate disorders treatment (0,717) Antipruritic (0,707) Cholesterol antagonist (0,690) Estrogen antagonist (0,556) |
| 24,22,23-Epithioergosterol | Cholesterol antagonist | Cholesterol antagonist (0,858) | Antihypercholesterolemic (0,865) Cholesterol antagonist (0,858) Hepatic disorders treatment (0,792) Antieczematic (0,788) Hepatoprotectant (0,762) Anesthetic general (0,759) Dermatologic (0,748) Antineoplastic (0,756) Antipsoriatic (0,731) |
| 25,24,25-Epithiolanosterol | Cholesterol antagonist | Cholesterol antagonist (0,754) | Antieczematic (0,901) Antiinfertility, female (0,841) Hepatoprotectant (0,834) Antineoplastic (0,828) Hypolipemic (0,805) Hepatic disorders treatment (0,791) Apoptosis agonist (0,785) Antiinflammatory (0,783) Cholesterol antagonist (0,754) Atherosclerosis treatment (0,657) |

* Only activities with Pa > 0.5 are shown

Table 3. Confirmed and predicted pharmacological activities of thiiranyl steroids (26-36)

| Thiiranyl-containing steroids | Activity reviewed | Activities confirmed (Pa)* | Additional predicted activities (Pa)* |
|---|---|---|--|
| 26 10-Thiirane-4-estrene-3,17-dione | Estrogen synthetase inhibitor (aromatase inhibitor) | Aromatase inhibitor (0,884) Antineoplastic (0,806) | Male reproductive dysfunction treatment (0,896) Antineoplastic (0,806) Neuroprotector (0,690) Prostate disorders treatment (0,656) Dermatologic (0,642) Antiosteoporotic (0,618) Alopecia treatment (0,607) Bone diseases treatment (0,605) Prostatic (benign) hyperplasia treatment (0,541) Anti-ischemic, cerebral (0,574) Immunosuppressant (0,528) |
| | Aromatase | Aromatase | Male reproductive dysfunction treatment |

| Thiiranyl-containing steroids | Activity reviewed | Activities confirmed (Pa)* | Additional predicted activities (Pa)* |
|---|---------------------|---|---|
|  | inhibitor | inhibitor (0,884) Antineoplastic (0,806) | (0,896) Aromatase inhibitor (0,884) Antineoplastic (0,806) Neuroprotector (0,690) Prostate disorders treatment (0,656) Dermatologic (0,642) Alopecia treatment (0,607) Bone diseases treatment (0,605) Prostatic (benign) hyperplasia treatment (0,541) Anti-ischemic, cerebral (0,574) Immunosuppressant (0,528) |
|  | Aromatase inhibitor | Aromatase inhibitor (0,854) Antineoplastic (0,746) | Aromatase inhibitor (0,854) Ovulation inhibitor (0,750) Antineoplastic (0,746) Male reproductive dysfunction treatment (0,720) Antiseborrheic (0,722) Antiobesity (0,684) Prostate disorders treatment (0,677) Antineoplastic (breast cancer) (0,672) Antidiabetic (0,636) |
|  | Not studied | | Neuroprotector (0,866) Cholesterol antagonist (0,839) Ovulation inhibitor (0,776) Antineoplastic (0,758) Respiratory analeptic (0,744) Antisecretoric (0,737) Antihypercholesterolemic (0,737) Apoptosis agonist (0,730) Estrogen antagonist (0,455) |
|  | Not studied | | Cholesterol antagonist (0,916) Respiratory analeptic (0,903) Anesthetic general (0,858) Ovulation inhibitor (0,855) Antisecretoric (0,853) Antihypercholesterolemic (0,836) Antiseborrheic (0,828) Hypolipemic (0,801) Neuroprotector (0,797) Antineoplastic (0,798) Hepatoprotectant (0,731) |
|  | Not studied | | Neuroprotector (0,916) Cholesterol antagonist (0,893) Respiratory analeptic (0,832) Antineoplastic (0,819) Apoptosis agonist (0,810) Ovulation inhibitor (0,794) Cardiotonic (0,788) Antiinflammatory (0,779) Antihypercholesterolemic (0,771) Hepatoprotectant (0,731) Estrogen antagonist (0,604) |
|  | Not studied | | Antiseborrheic (0,851) Neuroprotector (0,827) Antineoplastic (0,804) Cholesterol antagonist (0,784) Ovulation inhibitor (0,780) Anesthetic general (0,773) Diuretic (0,770) |

| Thiiranyl-containing steroids | Activity reviewed | Activities confirmed (Pa)* | Additional predicted activities (Pa)* |
|---|-------------------------------|---|--|
| | | | Respiratory analeptic (0,772) Antiinflammatory (0,764) Antipruritic (0,752) Apoptosis agonist (0,752) |
|  | Not studied | | Muscular dystrophy treatment (0,873) Antihypercholesterolemic (0,872) Ovulation inhibitor (0,865) Acute neurologic disorders treatment (0,849) Antiseborrheic (0,835) Antineoplastic (0,822) Cholesterol antagonist (0,817) Antiinflammatory (0,779) Respiratory analeptic (0,775) Antisecretoric (0,743) Hepatoprotectant (0,724) |
|  | Not studied | | Antiseborrheic (0,895) Ovulation inhibitor (0,855) Acute neurologic disorders treatment (0,854) Antineoplastic (0,809) Antisecretoric (0,784) Antiinflammatory (0,765) Antipruritic (0,753) Diuretic (0,738) Antihypercholesterolemic (0,718) Cholesterol antagonist (0,701) Estrogen antagonist (0,529) |
|  | Sterol biosynthesis inhibitor | Cholesterol synthesis inhibitor (0,634) | Hepatoprotectant (0,859) Cholesterol antagonist (0,824) Hypolipemic (0,781) Hepatic disorders treatment (0,762) Antineoplastic (0,755) Anti-ulcerative (0,727) Antiinfertility, female (0,724) Chemopreventive (0,716) Apoptosis agonist (0,709) Antifungal (0,668) Antihypercholesterolemic (0,655) |
|  | Sterol biosynthesis inhibitor | Cholesterol synthesis inhibitor (0,634) | Hepatoprotectant (0,859) Cholesterol antagonist (0,824) Hypolipemic (0,781) Hepatic disorders treatment (0,762) Antineoplastic (0,755) Anti-ulcerative (0,727) Antiinfertility, female (0,724) Chemopreventive (0,716) Apoptosis agonist (0,709) Antifungal (0,668) Antihypercholesterolemic (0,655) |

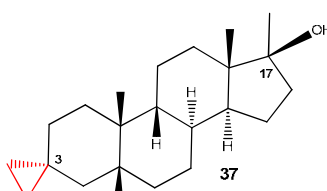
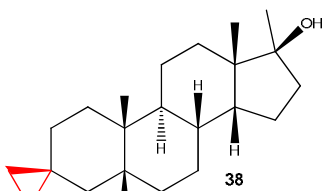
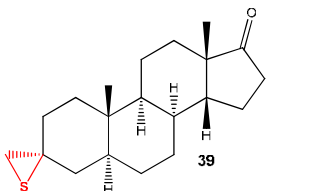

* Only activities with Pa > 0.5 are shown

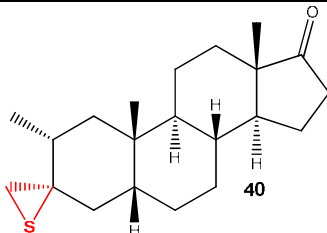
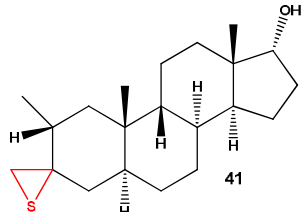
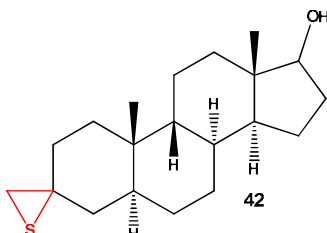
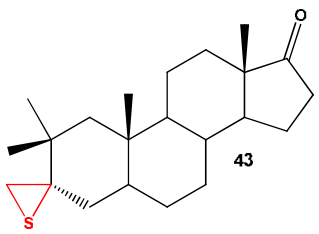
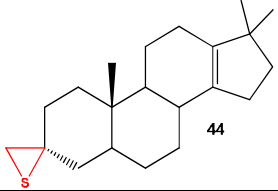
Withanolides, steroidal lactones, showed antimicrobial, anticancer, antiproliferative, anti-inflammatory and antiarthritic activities have been isolated from the Indian plant *Withania somnifera* and related species [79-81]. Anticancer agents, thiirane withanolide derivatives, were prepared (**16** and **17**), and their activity was reported [82].

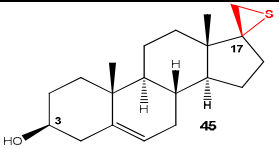
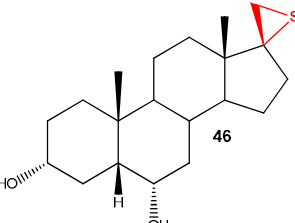
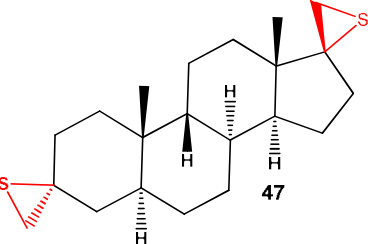
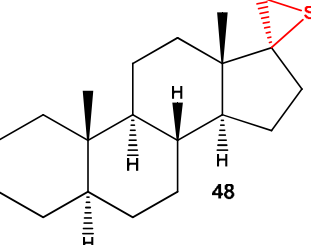
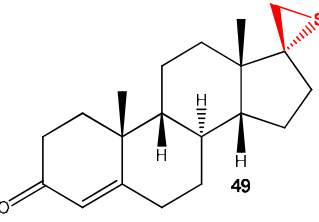
All prepared of 11,12-epithiopregnanes (11 α ,12 α -epithio-5 α -pregnane, 11 β ,12 β -epithio-5 α -pregnane, 3 α -hydroxy-11 α ,12 α -epithio-5 β -pregnane, 3 β -hydroxy-11 α ,12 α -epithio-5 α -pregnane, 3 β ,20 β -dihydroxy-11 α ,12 α -epithio-5 α -pregnane, 3 β ,20 β -diacetyloxy-11 α ,12 α -epithio-5 α -pregnane, 3 β ,20 β -diacetyloxy-11 α ,12 α -epithio-5 α -pregnane, 3,20-dioxo-11 α ,12 α -epithio-5 α -pregnane, 3,20-dioxo-11 α ,12 α -epithio-5 α -pregnane, 3,20-dioxo-11 α ,12 α -epithio-4-pregnene, 3,3-ethylenedioxy-11 α ,12 α -epithio-5-pregnene, 3 α -hydroxy-11 β ,12 β -epithio-5 β -pregnane, 3 β -hydroxy-11 β ,12 β -epithio-5 α -pregnane, 3 β ,20 β -dihydroxy-11 β ,12 β -epithio-5 α -pregnane, 3 β ,20 β -diacetyloxy-11 β ,12 β -epithio-5 α -pregnane, 3 β ,20 β -diacetyloxy-11 β ,12 β -epithio-5 α -pregnane, 3 β ,20 β -diacetyloxy-11 β ,12 β -epithio-5 β -pregnane, 3,20-dioxo-11 β ,12 β -epithio-

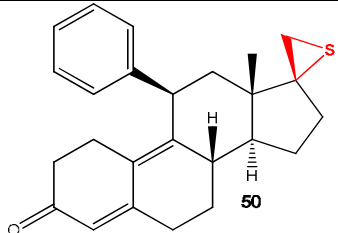
5 α -pregnane, 3,20-dioxo-11 β ,12 β -epithio-5 β -pregnane, 3,20-dioxo-11 β ,12 β -epithio-4-pregnene, and 3,3-ethylenedioxy-11 β ,12 β -epithio-5-pregnene) having pharmacological activities have been synthesized from corresponding 11,12-epoxy-pregnanes (11 α ,12 α -epoxy-pregnanes and 11 β ,12 β -epoxy-pregnanes). All obtained 11,12-epithiopregnanes have been characterized by showing anti-DOCA (desoxycorticosterone acetate) activity in general. For instance, 3 β ,20 β -dihydroxy-11 β ,12 β -epithio-5 α -pregnane showed the inhibition of the response caused by 10 μ g of DOCA. Other 11,12-epithiopregnanes also show a similar activity. Accordingly, they are useful as anti-DOCA agents [56].

Table 4. Predicted pharmacological activities of 3,2'- and 17,2'- thiirane steroids (37-50)

| Thiirane-containing steroids | Activities confirmed (Pa)* | Additional predicted activities (Pa)* |
|--|----------------------------|--|
|  <p>3,2'-thiiran-(2'S,5'R,8S,9R,10S,13S,14S,17S)-10,13,17-trimethyl-5β-androstane-17-ol</p> | Not studied | Antisecretoric (0,823) Antineoplastic (0,781) Prostate disorders treatment (0,725) Antitoxic (0,692) Dermatologic (0,691) Prostatic (benign) hyperplasia treatment (0,666) Antiosteoporotic (0,665) Muscular dystrophy treatment (0,636) Analeptic (0,631) Anti-inflammatory (0,633) Bone diseases treatment (0,617) |
|  | Not studied | Antisecretoric (0,823) Antineoplastic (0,781) Prostate disorders treatment (0,725) Antitoxic (0,692) Dermatologic (0,691) Prostatic (benign) hyperplasia treatment (0,666) Antiosteoporotic (0,665) Muscular dystrophy treatment (0,636) Analeptic (0,631) Anti-inflammatory (0,633) Bone diseases treatment (0,617) |
|  | Not studied | Male reproductive dysfunction treatment (0,825) Antineoplastic (0,768) Prostate disorders treatment (0,718) Dermatologic (0,651) Erythropoiesis stimulant (0,647) Alopecia treatment (0,642) Analeptic (0,646) Prostatic (benign) hyperplasia treatment (0,629) |
|  | Not studied | Male reproductive dysfunction treatment (0,826) Antineoplastic (0,787) Cholesterol antagonist (0,775) |

| Thiirane-containing steroids | Activities confirmed (Pa)* | Additional predicted activities (Pa)* |
|---|----------------------------|--|
|  <p>40</p> | | Antisecretoric (0,739) Prostate disorders treatment (0,723) Analeptic (0,703) Dermatologic (0,675) Antihypercholesterolemic (0,657) Erythropoiesis stimulant (0,655) Prostatic (benign) hyperplasia treatment (0,647) Antiosteoporotic (0,645) Bone diseases treatment (0,637) |
|  <p>41</p> <p>3,2'-thiiran-(2R,5S,8S,9R,10S,13S,14S,17R)-2,10,13-trimethyl-5α-androstane-17-ol</p> | Not studied | Antiseborrheic (0,924) Antisecretoric (0,888) Alopecia treatment (0,799) Antieczematic (0,797) Antihypercholesterolemic (0,775) Antineoplastic (0,786) Anesthetic general (0,770) Respiratory analeptic (0,764) Erythropoiesis stimulant (0,746) Bone diseases treatment (0,747) Antiosteoporotic (0,743) Hepatoprotectant (0,716) Prostate disorders treatment (0,702) Estrogen antagonist (0,470) |
|  <p>42</p> | Not studied | Antiseborrheic (0,905) Alopecia treatment (0,819) Antisecretoric (0,810) Antineoplastic (0,768) Antieczematic (0,763) Erythropoiesis stimulant (0,740) Anesthetic general (0,707) Cholesterol antagonist (0,705) Prostate disorders treatment (0,696) Antiosteoporotic (0,653) Bone diseases treatment (0,646) Antihypercholesterolemic (0,560) |
|  <p>43</p> | Not studied | Antiseborrheic (0,845) Male reproductive dysfunction treatment (0,838) Antineoplastic (0,778) Respiratory analeptic (0,762) Cholesterol antagonist (0,745) Analeptic (0,741) Prostate disorders treatment (0,726) Ovulation inhibitor (0,691) Antieczematic (0,710) |
|  <p>44</p> | Not studied | Antieczematic (0,819) Dermatologic (0,769) Antiseborrheic (0,777) Prostate disorders treatment (0,692) Antipsoriatic (0,679) Antineoplastic (0,697) Antiosteoporotic (0,559) |
| | Not studied | Cholesterol antagonist (0,875) Ovulation inhibitor (0,804) Antineoplastic (0,774) Antisecretoric (0,728) Neuroprotector (0,726) Anti-inflammatory (0,711) Dermatologic (0,685) Muscular dystrophy treatment (0,671) |

| Thiirane-containing steroids | Activities confirmed (Pa)* | Additional predicted activities (Pa)* |
|---|----------------------------|--|
|  <p>17,2-thiiran-(2'R,3S,8R,9S,10R,13S,14R)-10,13-dimethyl-androstane-3-ol</p> | | Prostate disorders treatment (0,671) Apoptosis agonist (0,656) Antihypercholesterolemic (0,649) |
|  <p>46</p> | Not studied | Antiseborrheic (0,846) Cholesterol antagonist (0,809) Respiratory analeptic (0,804) Erythropoiesis stimulant (0,778) Antieczematic (0,763) Hepatic disorders treatment (0,744) Antineoplastic (0,754) Hepatoprotectant (0,735) Alopecia treatment (0,731) Hypolipemic (0,693) |
|  <p>47</p> | Not studied | Prostate disorders treatment (0,710) Erythropoiesis stimulant (0,696) Alopecia treatment (0,689) Dermatologic (0,668) Antisecretoric (0,630) Cytoprotectant (0,633) Prostatic (benign) hyperplasia treatment (0,619) Dementia treatment (0,577) Male reproductive dysfunction treatment (0,572) Antineoplastic (0,562) |
|  <p>48</p> | Not studied | Antieczematic (0,745) Alopecia treatment (0,731) Prostate disorders treatment (0,716) Erythropoiesis stimulant (0,696) Antisecretoric (0,696) Dermatologic (0,683) Cholesterol antagonist (0,679) Cytoprotectant (0,655) Antineoplastic (0,644) Ovulation inhibitor (0,640) Prostatic (benign) hyperplasia treatment (0,628) |
|  <p>49</p> | Not studied | Ovulation inhibitor (0,830) Antisecretoric (0,754) Antineoplastic (0,764) Alopecia treatment (0,742) Cholesterol antagonist (0,734) Prostate disorders treatment (0,721) Diuretic (0,718) Antipruritic (0,713) Dermatologic (0,706) |
| | Not studied | Antineoplastic (0,713) Gynecological disorders treatment (0,676) Alopecia treatment (0,669) Contraceptive (0,661) Psychosexual dysfunction treatment (0,637) Ovulation inhibitor (0,637) Menopausal disorders treatment (0,619) Prostate disorders treatment (0,587) Male reproductive dysfunction treatment (0,562) |

| Thiirane-containing steroids | Activities confirmed (Pa)* | Additional predicted activities (Pa)* |
|---|----------------------------|--|
|  | | Dermatologic (0,561) Antiosteoporotic (0,531) |

* Only activities with Pa > 0.5 are shown

11,12-epithio steroids [20-22] showed more than 10 different activities, with a dominance in [20]: cholesterol antagonist, anesthetic general, respiratory analeptic and anti-hypercholesterolemic activities; in [21] respiratory analeptic and cardiotoxic and for steroid [22], 2 equally important activities are characteristic: anesthetic and cardiotoxic (Table 3).

Several 16,17-epithioandrostanes, 3 α -hydroxy-16 β ,17 β -epithio-5 β -androstande, 3 β -hydroxy-16 β ,17 β -epithio-5 α -androstande, 3-oxo-16 β ,17 β -epithio-5 α -androstande, 3-oxo-16 β ,17 β -epithio-5 β -androstande, 3-oxo-16 β ,17 β -epithio-4-androstene, 3-oxo-16 β ,17 β -epithio-1,4-androstadiene, 3 α ,11 β -dihydroxy-16 β ,17 β -epithio-5 β -androstande, 3 β -hydroxy-11-oxo-16 β ,17 β -epithio-5 α -androstande, 3,11-dioxo-16 β ,17 β -epithio-4-androstene, 3,11-dioxo-16 β ,17 β -epithio-1,4-androstadiene, 16 α ,17 α -epithio-5 α -androstande, showed anti-DOCA activity, some from them showed a strong inhibition of DOCA: 3-oxo-16 β ,17 β -epithio-4-androstene, 3-oxo-16 β ,17 β -epithio-1,4-androstadiene, 3-oxo-16 β ,17 β -epithio-4,6-androstadiene and 3 β -hydroxy-16 β ,17 β -epithio-5 α -androstande [57,58]. 16 α ,17 α -epithio-progesterone (23) showed more than ten activities at Pa > 0.5 with dominated antineoplastic and cardiotoxic activities (Table 3).

Two types of epithio steroids (24 and 25) contain the epithio group at positions 22 and 23 or 24 and 25 in the hydrocarbon tails of cholesterol and lanosterol, respectively. Both steroids showed cholesterol antagonist activity (Table 2). Thiiranyl steroids (26-36) have been synthesized and have shown biological activities (Table 3) [83,84]. It is known that 10-thiiranyl-4-estrene-3,17-diones (26 and 27) are an inhibitor of estrogen synthetase from human placental microsomes [84]. Thiiranyl steroids (35 and 36) were synthesized as inhibitors of lanosterol 14 α -demethylase (P450_{14DM}) and also inhibited cholesterol biosynthesis [83]. Their activity was

confirmed using our computer program PASS (Table 3).

An interesting group of thiirane-containing steroids that are derivatives, or analogues of α - and/or β -androstanes (37-50) are presented in Table 4, including structures and activities. Steroids (37-44) contain the epithio group in position 3, and steroids (45-50) contain this group in position 17. Dominated activities for compounds (37-44) were antiseborrheic, antiseborrheic, antineoplastic, alopecia treatment, dermatologic, cholesterol antagonist, ovulation inhibitor, gynecological disorders treatment, and others activities (see Table 4).

4. CONCLUSION

Semi- and synthetic epithio steroids possess mainly cytotoxic activities, although the predicted biological activity showed a broad spectrum of activities. As we found, the position of the epithio group in the core of steroids can significantly change the activity of steroids. A variety of activities is presented in the table data. The most characteristic activities, which have been found are antineoplastic, anti-secretoric, antiviral, antidiabetic, anti-ischemic, phobic disorders treatment, lipid metabolism regulator and others. The biological profile of these new generations of thiirane-containing metabolites presents much progress with regards to the old compounds. The results obtained are of great interest to sports physicians, chemists, pharmacologists and the pharmaceutical industry.

CONSENT

It is not applicable.

ETHICAL APPROVAL

It is not applicable.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The work was supported in the framework of the Russian State Academies of Sciences Fundamental Research Program for 2013-2020.

COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

REFERENCES

- Livingstone R. Compounds with three- and four-membered heterocyclic rings. *Rodd's Chem. Carbon Comp.* 1964;4:1-82.
- Sander M. Thiiranes. *Chem. Rev.* 1966; 66(3):297-339.
- Dittmer DC. Thiiranes and thiirenes. *Comprehen. Heterocyc. Chem.* 1984;7: 131-184.
- Chew W, Harpp DN. Recent aspects of thiirane chemistry. *J. Sulfur Chem.* 1993; 15(1):1-39.
- Leśniak S, Lewkowski J, Kudelska W, Zając A. Thietanes and thietes: Monocyclic. *Comprehen. Heterocyc. Chem.* 2008;207:389-428.
- Vizer SA, Sycheva ES, Al Quntar AAA, Kurmankulov NB, Yerzhanov KB, Dembitsky VM. Propargylic sulfides: synthesis, properties, and application. *Chem. Rev.* 2015;115(3):1475-1502.
- Warkentin J, Plažuk D. Thiiranes and thiirenes: Monocyclic. *Comprehen. Heterocyc. Chem.* 2008;1:299-390.
- Adam W, Bargon RM. Synthesis of thiiranes by direct sulfur transfer: The challenge of developing effective sulfur donors and metal catalysts. *Chem. Rev.* 2004;104(1):251-262.
- Vizer SA, Yerzhanov KB, Al Quntar AAA, Dembitsky VM. Synthesis of heterocycles by carbonylation of acetylenic compounds. *Tetrahedron.* 2004;60(26):5499-5538.
- Fernández D, Testero S, Vendrell J, Avilés FX, Mobashery S. The X-Ray structure of carboxypeptidase A inhibited by a thiirane mechanism-based inhibitor. *Chem. Biol. Drug Des.* 2010;75(1):29-34.
- Ichihashi T, Kinoshita H, Takagishi Y, Yamada H. Intrinsic lymphatic partition rate of mepitiostane, epitio stanol, and oleic acid absorbed from rat intestine. *Pharm Res.* 1991;8(10):1302-1306.
- Ueda H, Hagino Y, Ono M, Kuwano M. Human mammary cancer cell mutants with altered hormone receptor activity. *J. Biochem.* 1986;100(2):341-348.
- Rahnema CD, Crosnoe LE, Kim ED. Designer steroids - over-the-counter supplements and their androgenic component: Review of an increasing problem. *Andrology.* 2015;3(2):150-5.
- Kicman AT. Pharmacology of anabolic steroids. *Br J Pharmacol.* 2008;154(3): 502-21.
- Shahidi NT. A review of the chemistry, biological action, and clinical applications of anabolic-androgenic steroids. *Clin Ther.* 2001;23(9):1355-90.
- McBride JA, Coward RM. Recovery of spermatogenesis following testosterone replacement therapy or anabolic-androgenic steroid use. *Asian J Androl.* 2016;18(3):373-80.
- Huang G, Basaria S. Do anabolic-androgenic steroids have performance-enhancing effects in female athletes? *Mol Cell Endocrinol.* 2017;17:30364-7.
- Di Luigi L, Romanelli F, Sgrò P, Lenzi A. Andrological aspects of physical exercise and sport medicine. *Endocrine.* 2012; 42(2):278-84.
- Kochakian CD. History of anabolic-androgenic steroids. *NIDA Res Monogr.* 1990;102:29-59.
- Brown-Séguard CE. The effects produced on man by subcutaneous injection of a liquid obtained from the testicles of animals. *Lancet.* 1889;137:105-107.
- Brown-Séguard C. Des effets produits chez l'homme par des injections souscutanées d'un liquide retire des testicules frais de cobaye et de chien. *C. R. Séance Soc. Biol.* 1889;415-2,429-31.
- Butenandt A. Über "Progynon" ein krystallisiertes weibliches sexualhormon. *Die Naturwissenschaften.* 1929;17(45): 879-9.
- Li X, Rhee DK, Malhotra R, Mayeur C, Hurst LA, Ager E, et al. Progesterone receptor membrane component-1 regulates hepcidin biosynthesis. *J. Clin. Invest.* 2016;126(1):389-401.
- Díaz FC, Sáez-González E, Benlloch S, Álvarez-Sotomayor D, et al. Albumin dialysis with MARS for the treatment of anabolic steroid-induced cholestasis. *Ann Hepatol.* 2016;15(6):939-43.
- Okuno Y, Nakabou Y, Suzuki S, Ichiba S, Sugiyama H, et al. Complete remission by mepitiostane in hypoplastic leukemia. *Rinsho Ketsueki.* 1989;30(8):1280-3.

26. Okano M, Sato M, Ikekita A. Analysis of non-ketotic steroids 17 α -methyl-epithiostanol and desoxy-methyl- testosterone in dietary supplements. *Drug Test. Anal.* 2009; 1(11-12):518–25.
27. Akram ON, Bursill C, Desai R, Heather AK, Kazlauskas R, Handelsman DJ, Lambert G. Evaluation of androgenic activity of nutraceutical-derived steroids using mammalian and yeast *in vitro* androgen bioassays. *Anal. Chem.* 2011;83(6):2065-74.
28. Ichihashi T, Kinoshita H, Yamada H. Absorption and disposition of epithiosteroids in rats: Avoidance of first-pass metabolism of mepitiostane by lymphatic absorption. *Xenobiotica.* 1991; 21(7):873-80.
29. Izuo M, Yoshida M, Tominaga T, Abe O, Enomoto K, et al. A phase III trial of oral high-dose medroxy-progesterone acetate versus mepitiostane in advanced postmenopausal breast cancer. *Cancer.* 1985;56(11):2576-9.
30. Abbate V, Kicman AT, Evans-Brown M, McVeigh J, et al. Anabolic steroids detected in bodybuilding dietary supplements-a significant risk to public health. *Drug Test. Anal.* 2014. DOI: 10.1002/dta.1728
31. Fernández D, Boix E, Pallarès I, Avilés FX, Vendrell J. Structural and functional analysis of the complex between citrate and the zinc peptidase carboxypeptidase A. *Enzyme Res.* 2011;128676. DOI: 10.4061/2011/ 128676
32. Alvarez-Ginarte YM, Crespo-Otero R, Marrero-Ponce Y, Montero LA, Ruiz-Garc JA, Padron-Garc A, Zaragoza FT. Quantitative structure – activity relationship of the 4,5 α -dihydrotestosterone steroid family. *QSAR Comb. Sci.* 2006;25(10): 881–94.
33. Testero SA, Bouley R, Fisher JF, Chang M, Mobashery S. Exploration of mild copper-mediated coupling of organotrifluoroborates in the synthesis of thiirane-based inhibitors of matrix metalloproteinases. *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* 2011;21(9): 2675–8.
34. Testero SA, Lee M, Staran RT, Espahbodi M, Llarrull LI, Toth M, Mobashery S, Chang M. Sulfonate-containing thiiranes as selective gelatinase inhibitors. *ACS Med. Chem. Lett.* 2011;2(2):177–81.
35. Furet P, Batzl C, Bhatnagar A, Francotte E, Rihs, G, Lang, M. Aromatase inhibitors: Synthesis, biological activity, and binding mode of azole-type compounds. *J. Med. Chem.* 1993;36(10):1393-1400.
36. Ishii A, Hoshino M, Nakayama J. Recent advances in chemistry of dithiirane and small ring compounds containing two chalcogen atoms. *Pure Appl. Chem.* 1996; 68:869-74.
37. Poroikov VV, Filimonov DA, Ihlenfeldt W-D, Glorizova TA, et al. PASS biological activity spectrum predictions in the enhanced open NCI database browser. *J. Chem. Inform. Comput. Sci.* 2003;43(1): 228-36.
38. Borodina Yu, Sady M, Filimonov D, Blinova V, Dmitriev A, Poroikov V. Predicting biotransformation potential from molecular structure. *J. Chem. Inform. Comput. Sci.* 2003;43(5):1636-46.
39. Filz OA, Poroikov VV. Design of chemical compounds with desired properties using fragment libraries. *Russ. Chem. Rev.* 2012; 81(2):158-74.
40. Lagunin A, Zakharov A, Filimonov D, Poroikov V. QSAR modelling of rat acute toxicity on the basis of PASS prediction. *Mol. Informatics.* 2011;30(2-3):241-250.
41. Dembitsky VM, Glorizova TA, Poroikov VV. Novel antitumor agents: Marine sponge alkaloids, their synthetic analogues and derivatives. *Mini Rev. Med. Chem.* 2005;5(3):319-36.
42. Levitsky DO, Glorizova TA, Poroikov VV. Naturally occurring isocyano/ isothiocyano compounds: Their pharmacological and SAR activities. *Mathews J. Pharm. Sci.* 2016;1(1):003.
43. Dembitsky VM, Glorizova TA, Poroikov VV. Pharmacological and predicted activities of natural azo compounds. *Nat. Prod. Bioprospect.* 2017;7(1):151-69.
44. Dembitsky VM, Glorizova TA, Poroikov VV. Naturally occurring plant isoquinoline N-oxide alkaloids: Their pharmacological and SAR activities. *Phytomedicine.* 2015; 22(1):183-202.
45. Sergeiko A, Poroikov VV, Hanus LO, Dembitsky VM. Cyclobutane-containing alkaloids: origin, synthesis, and biological activities. *Open Med. Chem. J.* 2008;2(1): 26-37.
46. Eicher T, Hauptmann SA, Speicher A. *The Chemistry of Heterocycles: Structures, Reactions, Synthesis, and Applications.* 3rd Edition, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., VCH

- Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KGaA. 2013;646.
47. Gupta RR, Kumar M, Gupta V. *Heterocyclic Chemistry*, Springer: New York, NY. 1999;2.
 48. Toru T, Bolm C. *Organosulfur chemistry in asymmetric synthesis*. Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. 2008;448.
 49. Eicher T, Hauptmann S, Speicher A. *The Chemistry of Heterocycles: Structure, reactions, syntheses, and applications*. Second Edition. Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KGaA; 2003.
 50. Cremlyn RJ. *An introduction to organosulfur chemistry*. John Wiley and Sons: Chichester. 1996;262.
 51. Elks J, Ganellin CR. *Dictionary of drugs: Chemical data, structures and bibliographies*. Chapman and Hall; 1990.
 52. Elks J. *The dictionary of drugs: Chemical data: Chemical data, structures and bibliographies*. Springer; 2013.
 53. Hill RA, Makin HJL, Kirk DN, Murphy GM. *Dictionary of steroids*. Chapman and Hall/CRC. 1991;1005.
 54. Takeda K, Komeno T, Kawanami J, Ishihara S, et al. Bile acids and steroids. XXVII: Thiosteroids (12)1 steroidal 2,3- and 3,4-episulphides and related compounds. *Tetrahedron*. 1965;21(2):329-51.
 55. Komeno T. Steromal 2,3-diol cyclic trithiocarbonate. US Patent 3,139,128; 1961.
 56. Korneno T, Kawanami E. 11,12-Epithio steroids of pregnane series. US Patent 3160627; 1964.
 57. Komeno T. 2,3-Epithio-steroids and production thereof. US Patent 3,230,215; 1966.
 58. Komeno T. 2,3-Epithio-5-androst-6-ene compounds. US Patent 379778; 1967.
 59. Klimstra PD. Optionally 17-hydrocarbon (substituted), 17-oxygenated-2,3-epithio-5 α -androstanes. US patent 3,405,124; 1968.
 60. Hamashima Y. Novel method for the preparation of 2 α ,3 α -epithio-5 α -steroids. US patent 3,715,350; 1973
 61. Kamernitzky AV, Turuta AM, Fundieler IN, Pavlov VA, et al. 5 α -epithioketosteroids: conformation and reactivity. *Tetrahedron*. 1982;38(1):165-8.
 62. Tamotsu M, Takashi H, Goro K, Makoto I, Naomi U, Kenji Y. 2 α ,3 α -Epithio-5 α -androst-17 β -yl 1-methoxycyclopentyl ether (10364-s), a new orally active anti-estrogenic steroid. *Steroids*. 1974;23(6): 929-37.
 63. Sandberg AA, Kirdani RY. Metabolism of natural and synthetic steroids used in cancer treatment. *Pharm. Therap*. 1988; 36(2-3):263-307.
 64. Yoshida K, Watanabe F. Syntheses of 1,2- and 1,2-epithio-A-nor-5-androstan-17-ol and related compounds. *Chem. Pharm. Bull. (Tokyo)*. 1967;15(12):1966-78.
 65. Fujimori M. 2,3-Epithio-5-androstan-17-ol in the treatment of advanced breast cancer. *Cancer*. 1973;31(4):789-92.
 66. Klimstra PD. The Synthesis of some 2,3-Epithio-5 α -pregnanes. *J. Med. Chem*. 1966; 9(5):781-2.
 67. Tori K, Komeno T, Nakagawa T. Nuclear magnetic resonance studies on steroids. III.1 Steroidal epoxides and episulfides. *J. Org. Chem*. 1964;29(5):1136-41.
 68. Miyake T, Uchida K, Kakushi H, Nomura Y, Kadowaki M. 2 α ,3 α -epithio-5 α -androst-17 β -yl 1-methoxycyclopentyl ether (10361-S), a new orally active anabolic-androgenic steroid. *Jpn. J. Pharmacol*. 1974;24(4): 551-8.
 69. Kurachi K, Aono T, Tomoyama J, Matsumoto K, Nakasima A. Effects of 2,3-epithio-5-androstan-17-ol (epitiostanol) on hypothalamo-pituitary-gonadal axis in humans. *Acta Obstet. Gynaecol. Jpn*. 1975; 22(1):42-8.
 70. Fujimori M. 2 α ,3 α -epithio-5 α -androst-17 β -ol in the treatment of advanced breast cancer. Japanese Cooperative Group of Hormonal Treatment for Breast Cancer. Preprint, 1973;1-56.
 71. Tanida H, Tsuji T, Komeno T, Itani H. Solvolyses of 2,5-epithio-5- and epoxy-5-cholestane derivatives. A reactivity factor of 1011 due to sulfur participation in a 7-thiabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane derivative. *J. Org. Chem*. 1971;36(12):1648-53.
 72. Hirata M. Process for stabilization of a composition of 2,3-epithio-androstanes and composition obtained thereby. US Patent: 3,670,080; 1972.
 73. Ruzicka L, Leuenberger H. Polyterpenes and polyterpenoids. 109. Glycyrrhetic acid. Isomerism of the glycyrrhetic Acids. *Helv. Chim. Acta*. 1936;19:1402-6.
 74. Ruzicka L, Marxer A. Studies of triterpene. 44. Conversion of glycyrrhetic acid into p-amyryn. *Helv. Chim. Acta*. 1937;20(1): 312-25.
 75. Asl MN, Hosseinzadeh H. Review of pharmacological effects of *Glycyrrhiza* sp.

- and its bioactive compounds. *Phytother Res.* 2008;22(6):709-24.
76. Abramovits W, Perlmutter A. Steroids versus other immune modulators in the management of allergic dermatoses. *Curr. Opin. Allergy Clin. Immunol.* 2006;6(5): 345-54.
77. Kang L, Li XQ, Chen CX, Wang FR. Research progress on structure modification and biological activity of 18 β -glycyrrhetic acid. *Curr. Opin. Compl. Alternat. Med.* 2014;1(1): e00008.
78. Dearborn FE. Sulfurized sterols. US Patent: 2,910,468; 1959.
79. Subramanian C, Zhang H, Gallagher R, Hammer G, Timmermann B, Cohen M. Withanolides are potent novel targeted therapeutic agents against adrenocortical carcinomas. *World J. Surg.* 2014;38(6): 1343-52.
80. Zhang H, Cao CM, Gallagher RJ, Timmermann BN. Antiproliferative withanolides from several solanaceous species. *Nat. Prod. Res.* 2014;28(22): 1941-51.
81. Kinjo J, Nakano D, Fujioka T, Okabe H. Screening of promising chemotherapeutic candidates from plants extracts. *J. Nat. Med.* 2016;70(3):335-60.
82. Joshi P, Misra L, Siddique AA, Srivastava M, Kumar S, Darokar MP. Epoxide group relationship with cytotoxicity in withanolide derivatives from *Withania somnifera*. *Steroids.* 2014;79:19-27.
83. Tuck SF, Patel H, Safi E, Robinson CH. Lanosterol 14- demethylase (P450 14dm): effects of P45014DM inhibitors on sterol biosynthesis downstream of lanosterol. *J. Lipid Res.* 1991;32:893-902.
84. Kellis JT, Jr, Childers WE, Robinson C, Vickery LE. Inhibition of aromatase cytochrome P-450 by 10-oxirane and 10-thiirane substituted androgens. *J. Biol. Chem.* 1987;262(9):4421-6.

© 2017 Dembitsky et al.; This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Peer-review history:

The peer review history for this paper can be accessed here:

<http://sciencedomain.org/review-history/20901>