

# A NETWORK PHARMACOLOGY APPROACH TO EXPLORE *CLINACANTHUS NUTANS* ON COLORECTAL CANCER

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## Abstract

Network pharmacology is a discipline that investigates traditional herbal medications using bioinformatic tools like chemical, protein, gene, and disease databases, and cytoscape, by visualizing the complex network of interactions between the chemical constituents in the medications and their targets. *Clinacanthus nutans* (CN) is a traditionally used medicinal herb that has been suggested for its role in cancer treatment. The current study investigated the network pharmacology of CN bioactives as a prospect for the treatment of colorectal cancer. A series of database mining steps were performed to create lists of bioactives, their targets, and target-related diseases. The network was constructed using cytoscape. In this study, 8 bioactives, i.e.  $\beta$ -amyrin, betulin, isovitexin, linolenyl alcohol, lupeol, orientin, palmitic acid, vitexin) were identified which interacted with 46 different targets.  $\beta$ -amyrin was identified as the most potent bioactive with 29 targets.

**Keywords:** Network Pharmacology, *Clinacanthus nutans*, Colorectal Cancer, Anticancer Therapy, Bioactives

## Introduction

The traditional approach for drug discovery has been a single gene-drug approach, which limits the usage of drugs being discovered, as a majority of diseases can involve multiple genetic and environmental complexities. Even though a single drug is being used to target a single protein of interest, it is often not the case as the drug may be able to interact with multiple target proteins. Network pharmacology is an approach that studies multi-drug multi-target interactions. This is a discipline that is extremely useful when studying herbal and natural drugs and formulations, like Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM), Ayurveda, or single plant extracts (1).

*Clinacanthus nutans* (*C. nutans*, CN), more commonly known as Sabah snake grass belongs to the Acanthaceae family. This particular plant has been quite popular for use in traditional herbal medicine in South-East Asia (2, 3). Its pharmacological abilities include treatment for herpes simplex virus (HSV), diabetes, skin rashes, and snakes and insect bites. Many bioactive phytochemicals have been identified in its extracts that have been studied for different pharmacological properties, including cancer treatment (4, 5). The chemical classes of these compounds are namely flavonoids, glycosides, glycerolipids, cerebrosides, etc (6, 7).

Colorectal cancer (CRC) is currently the second most common form of neoplasm worldwide. In the year 2020 itself, an estimated 1.9 million new CRC cases were reported and the disease consumed 0.9 million lives (8). CRCs are cancers that originate from the colon and rectum. Adenomatous polyps, sessile serrated polyps (SSP), and traditional serrated adenomas (TSA) are some of the polyps that have the potential to become cancerous (9). Chemotherapeutic agents administered in CRC patients include fluoropyrimidine(5-FU)-based drugs, and multiple-agent administrations that contain oxaliplatin (OX), irinotecan (IRI), and capecitabine. Targeted therapy for CRCs has also been under development, which uses antibodies to target specific proteins associated with CRCs (10).

A number of research articles have highlighted the use of CN in the treatment of CRC. In an experimental study conducted in 2019, CN ethyl-acetate fractions (CNEAF) were found to induce reactive oxygen species (ROS)-dependent autophagy and apoptosis of HCT116 human colorectal cancer cells (11). Similar observations were made where CNEAF induced autophagy and apoptosis, increased ROS levels, dissipated mitochondrial membrane potential, increased expression of Bax, and decreased the expression of Bcl-2 and Bcl-X2 in HCT116 cell lines (12). In an *in vitro* investigation of the potential

of CN against cancer, the chloroform extracts of CN were shown to inhibit the proliferation of 7 cancer cell lines including the human colon adenocarcinoma cell line (LS-174T) (13).

Given the potential of CN extracts, the current study aims to identify the bioactive phytochemicals present in CN that play key roles in CRC treatment and investigate their targets, using network pharmacology. The purpose of this research is to create a network of CN bioactives representing their interactions with the target proteins/genes that are important in CRC.

## Materials and Methods

### Identifying the anticancer bioactives of CN

The initial phase of the study involved database mining to create a list of bioactives found in CN. Using a list of articles gathered using the NCBI database a comprehensive list of phytochemicals found in CN extracts was generated, followed by trimming of the list only to include the bioactives relevant in cancer therapy.

### Identifying targets or the bioactives

The selected phytochemicals were then queried into the PubChem database in order to collect their PubChem IDs and structure data files (SDFs). PubChem is an online database with a vast list of chemicals, with resources like information on their structure, chemistry, and related publications (14). Subsequently, the SDF files were used to identify protein targets of the bioactive ligands with 70% similarity, using BindingDB. BindingDB is a multifunctional web tool that can be used to search ligands and targets, gather information on targets, out-link to other databases, and so on. UniProt is one of the websites that BindingDB target profiles provide links to. The information on gene names of the target proteins and their UniProt IDs were collected from the UniProt database (15, 16).

### Identifying target-associated diseases and pathways

The list of target genes was then searched on DisGeNet to obtain the list of all diseases associated with each gene (17). The DisGeNet results were filtered to only include CRC and a list of genes/targets associated with CRC was created. This list of targets was subsequently utilized to trim out the list of bioactives to include only those interacting with the specific targets.

The target genes were also queried into the KEGG Mapper in order to identify the cellular pathways in which the genes play important roles (19). The pathways were reviewed in order to select those relevant in cancers. Other than referenced carcinogenic pathways, those pathways that are involved in cell-cycle regulation, DNA repair, and metabolic and immune regulation are also relevant when it comes to carcinogenesis (20).

### Creating the network

Using the information gathered, a network was created in cytoscape (version 3.9.1). It is an open-source bioinformatic tool that can be used to create, visualize, and analyze biological networks, available at cytoscape.org (18).

## Results

### Bioactives search

A list of 131 bioactives found in CN was created following the initial literature search, out of which 19 compounds were referenced to play a role in anticancer therapy (Table 1). The PubChem search landed hits for 11 of these compounds as 8 of them were quite novel and not documented in any available databases. Two more compounds were left out of the list due to a lack of results from the BindingDB database. Following the selection criteria for bioactives interacting with genes/targets involved in CRC, a total of 8 bioactives remained. Table 1 shows a list of bioactives found in CN extracts that have been studied and suggested to play important roles in cancer treatment, according to several published articles. Table 2 shows the list of 8 bioactives with their PubChem IDs.

**Table 1:** List of bioactives found in CN that have anticancer properties, according to literature.

Bioactives	References
Beta-amyrin	(28)
Betulin	(28)
Entadamide C	(29)
Iso-orientin	(30,31)
Iso-vitexin	(30–32)
Linolenyl alcohol	(26)
Lupeol	(28)
Orientin	(30,31,33)
Palmitic acid	(26)
Phaeophorbide a	(34)
Vitexin	(30–33)
13 <sup>2</sup> -hydroxy-(13 <sup>2</sup> -R)-phaeophytin a	(34)
13 <sup>2</sup> -hydroxy-(13 <sup>2</sup> -S)-phaeophytin b	(34)
13 <sup>2</sup> -hydroxy-(13 <sup>2</sup> -R)-phaeophytin b	(34)
13 <sup>2</sup> -hydroxy-(13 <sup>2</sup> -S)-chlorophyll b	(34)
13 <sup>2</sup> -hydroxy-(13 <sup>2</sup> -S)-phaeophytin a	(34)
Clinamide D	(33)
P18PE - Purpurin-18 phytol ester	(34)
Polysaccharide-peptide complex CNP-1-2	(34)

**Table 2:** List of bioactives from CN that interacts with targets involved in CRC.

Bioactive	<sup>a</sup> PubChemID
Beta-amyrin	73145
Betulin	72326
Iso-Vitexin	162350
Linolenyl Alcohol	6436081
Lupeol	259846
Orientin	5281675
Palmitic acid	985
Vitexin	5280441

<sup>a</sup> – Corresponding unique PubChem identification numbers for the bioactives, collected from the PubChem database.

**CRC – CN bioactive network**

In the visualized network of CRC and CN, the 8 bioactives were shown to interact with 46 different targets for CRC (Table 3), involving 84 possible interactions (Table 4). Orientin, linolenyl alcohol, and isovitexin each had a degree of 4, indicating that they interact with 4 targets. Vitexin was found to be able to target 6 CRC-related proteins, whereas palmitate could only target 5 genes. Both betulin and lupeol were observed in the network to target 16 different proteins related to CRC. The highest degree was observed in  $\beta$ -amyrin with a total of 29 targets. The highest number of ligands binding to a single target was recorded at 3 and the genes being targeted were: *ALK*, *ALPI*, *AR*, *CA7*, *CES1*, *CRYAB*, *ESR2*, *F3*, *GRIN2A*, *GRIN2B*, *GSK3B*, *HSD11B1*, *NR1H3*, *RORC*, and *SHBG*.

**Table 3:** Disease-Target, (list of genes associated with CRC).

Disease	Gene	Disease	Gene
1 Colorectal Carcinoma	ACHE	24 Colorectal Carcinoma	FFAR1
2 Colorectal Carcinoma	AKR1B10	25 Colorectal Carcinoma	FXR1
3 Colorectal Carcinoma	ALB	26 Colorectal Carcinoma	GPBAR1
4 Colorectal Carcinoma	ALK	27 Colorectal Carcinoma	GRIN2A
5 Colorectal Carcinoma	ALOX15	28 Colorectal Carcinoma	GRIN2B
6 Colorectal Carcinoma	ALPI	29 Colorectal Carcinoma	GSK3B
7 Colorectal Carcinoma	AR	30 Colorectal Carcinoma	HMGCR
8 Colorectal Carcinoma	CA7	31 Colorectal Carcinoma	HSD11B1
9 Colorectal Carcinoma	CDC25B	32 Colorectal Carcinoma	ITGAV
10 Colorectal Carcinoma	CDK2	33 Colorectal Carcinoma	KDM2A
11 Colorectal Carcinoma	CDK9	34 Colorectal Carcinoma	LIG1
12 Colorectal Carcinoma	CES1	35 Colorectal Carcinoma	NR1H2
13 Colorectal Carcinoma	CRYAB	36 Colorectal Carcinoma	NR1H3
14 Colorectal Carcinoma	CYP17A1	37 Colorectal Carcinoma	NR1I2
15 Colorectal Carcinoma	CYP19A1	38 Colorectal Carcinoma	PPARA
16 Colorectal Carcinoma	ELANE	39 Colorectal Carcinoma	PTPN1
17 Colorectal Carcinoma	ESR1	40 Colorectal Carcinoma	PTPRC
18 Colorectal Carcinoma	ESR2	41 Colorectal Carcinoma	RELA
19 Colorectal Carcinoma	F2	42 Colorectal Carcinoma	RORC
20 Colorectal Carcinoma	F3	43 Colorectal Carcinoma	SHBG
21 Colorectal Carcinoma	FABP1	44 Colorectal Carcinoma	SLCO1B3
22 Colorectal Carcinoma	FABP4	45 Colorectal Carcinoma	SREBF2
23 Colorectal Carcinoma	FABP5	46 Colorectal Carcinoma	UGT2B7

**Table 4:** List of ligands with their target data.

Ligand Name	Uniprot ID	Universal name of target	Gene name
Palmitic acid	P15090	Fatty acid-binding protein, adipocyte	FABP4
Palmitic acid	Q01469	Fatty acid-binding protein 5	FABP5
Palmitic acid	O14842	Free fatty acid receptor 1	FFAR1
Palmitic acid	Q9Y2K7	Lysine-specific demethylase 2A	KDM2A
Palmitic acid	P07148	Fatty acid-binding protein, liver	FABP1
Betulin	P28845	Corticosteroid 11-beta-dehydrogenase isozyme 1	HSD11B1
Betulin	P23141	Liver carboxylesterase 1	CES1
Betulin	P02511	Alpha-crystallin B chain	CRYAB
Betulin	P10275	Androgen receptor	AR
Betulin	P13726	Tissue factor	F3
Betulin	P11511	Aromatase	CYP19A1
Betulin	Q92731	Estrogen receptor beta	ESR2
Betulin	P51114	Fragile X mental retardation syndrome-related protein 1	FXR1
Betulin	Q13224	Glutamate receptor ionotropic, NMDA 2B	GRIN2B
Betulin	Q8TDU6	G-protein coupled bile acid receptor 1	GPBAR1
Betulin	Q12879	Glutamate receptor ionotropic, NMDA 2A	GRIN2A
Betulin	P51449	Nuclear receptor ROR-gamma	RORC
Betulin	Q13133	Oxysterols receptor LXR-alpha	NR1H3
Betulin	P02768	Albumin	ALB
Betulin	P04278	Sex hormone-binding globulin	SHBG
Betulin	P16662	UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 2B7	UGT2B7
Beta-amyrin	P28845	Corticosteroid 11-beta-dehydrogenase isozyme 1	HSD11B1
Beta-amyrin	P04035	3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-coenzyme A reductase	HMGCR
Beta-amyrin	P22303	Acetylcholinesterase	ACHE
Beta-amyrin	P23141	Liver carboxylesterase 1	CES1
Beta-amyrin	O60218	Aldo-keto reductase family 1 member B10	AKR1B10
Beta-amyrin	P02511	Alpha-crystallin B chain	CRYAB
Beta-amyrin	P10275	Androgen receptor	AR
Beta-amyrin	P16050	Polyunsaturated fatty acid lipoxygenase ALOX15	ALOX15
Beta-amyrin	P13726	Tissue factor	F3
Beta-amyrin	P05093	Steroid 17-alpha-hydroxylase/17,20 lyase	CYP17A1
Beta-amyrin	P11511	Aromatase	CYP19A1
Beta-amyrin	P18858	DNA ligase 1	LIG1
Beta-amyrin	P30305	M-phase inducer phosphatase 2	CDC25B
Beta-amyrin	Q92731	Estrogen receptor beta	ESR2
Beta-amyrin	P03372	Estrogen receptor	ESR1
Beta-amyrin	Q13224	Glutamate receptor ionotropic, NMDA 2B	GRIN2B
Beta-amyrin	P06756	Integrin alpha-V	ITGAV
Beta-amyrin	P08575	Receptor-type tyrosine-protein phosphatase C	PTPRC
Beta-amyrin	P08246	Neutrophil elastase	ELANE

Beta-amyrin	Q12879	Glutamate receptor ionotropic, NMDA 2A	GRIN2A
Beta-amyrin	Q04206	Transcription factor p65	RELA
Beta-amyrin	P51449	Nuclear receptor ROR-gamma	RORC
Beta-amyrin	Q13133	Oxysterols receptor LXR-alpha	NR1H3
Beta-amyrin	P55055	Oxysterols receptor LXR-beta	NR1H2
Beta-amyrin	P18031	Tyrosine-protein phosphatase non-receptor type 1	PTPN1
Beta-amyrin	P00734	Prothrombin	F2
Beta-amyrin	Q9NPD5	Solute carrier organic anion transporter family member 1B3	SLCO1B3
Beta-amyrin	Q12772	Sterol regulatory element-binding protein 2	SREBF2
Beta-amyrin	P04278	Sex hormone-binding globulin	SHBG
Iso-Vitexin	Q9UM73	ALK tyrosine kinase receptor	ALK
Iso-Vitexin	P43166	Carbonic anhydrase 7	CA7
Iso-Vitexin	P49841	Glycogen synthase kinase-3 beta	GSK3B
Iso-Vitexin	P09923	Intestinal-type alkaline phosphatase	ALPI
Lupeol	P28845	Corticosteroid 11-beta-dehydrogenase isozyme 1	HSD11B1
Lupeol	P23141	Liver carboxylesterase 1	CES1
Lupeol	P02511	Alpha-crystallin B chain	CRYAB
Lupeol	P10275	Androgen receptor	AR
Lupeol	P13726	Tissue factor	F3
Lupeol	P11511	Aromatase	CYP19A1
Lupeol	Q92731	Estrogen receptor beta	ESR2
Lupeol	P51114	Fragile X mental retardation syndrome-related protein 1	FXR1
Lupeol	Q13224	Glutamate receptor ionotropic, NMDA 2B	GRIN2B
Lupeol	Q8TDU6	G-protein coupled bile acid receptor 1	GPBAR1
Lupeol	Q12879	Glutamate receptor ionotropic, NMDA 2A	GRIN2A
Lupeol	P51449	Nuclear receptor ROR-gamma	RORC
Lupeol	Q13133	Oxysterols receptor LXR-alpha	NR1H3
Lupeol	P02768	Albumin	ALB
Lupeol	P04278	Sex hormone-binding globulin	SHBG
Lupeol	P16662	UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 2B7	UGT2B7
Vitexin	Q9UM73	ALK tyrosine kinase receptor	ALK
Vitexin	P43166	Carbonic anhydrase 7	CA7
Vitexin	P24941	Cyclin-dependent kinase 2	CDK2
Vitexin	P50750	Cyclin-dependent kinase 9	CDK9
Vitexin	P49841	Glycogen synthase kinase-3 beta	GSK3B
Vitexin	P09923	Intestinal-type alkaline phosphatase	ALPI
Orientin	Q9UM73	ALK tyrosine kinase receptor	ALK
Orientin	P43166	Carbonic anhydrase 7	CA7
Orientin	P49841	Glycogen synthase kinase-3 beta	GSK3B
Orientin	P09923	Intestinal-type alkaline phosphatase	ALPI
Linolenyl Alcohol	P15090	Fatty acid-binding protein, adipocyte	FABP4
Linolenyl Alcohol	O14842	Free fatty acid receptor 1	FFAR1

Linolenyl Alcohol	Q07869	Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor alpha	PPARA
Linolenyl Alcohol	O75469	Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group I member 2	NR1I2

The KEGG mapper yielded up to 179 distinct pathways associated with the 46 genes queried (Table 4). Some of the notable pathways identified using the KEGG mapper, relevant in cancers, involving the genes included: hsa03320 PPAR signaling pathway, hsa04014 Ras

signaling pathway, hsa04110 cell cycle, hsa05200 pathways in cancer, hsa05210 colorectal cancer, and hsa05226 gastric cancer, among several others (Table 5). Figure 1 shows the visualized network of interactions between CN bioactives and CRC-relevant targets.

**Table 5:** KEGG pathways for genes in this study.

Uniprot ID	Gene Name	KEGG Gene ID	KEGG Pathways
<a href="#">P23141</a>	CES1	hsa:10062	<a href="#">hsa03320</a> PPAR signaling pathway - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P23142</a>	CES2	hsa:10062	<a href="#">hsa04931</a> Insulin resistance - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P23143</a>	CES3	hsa:10062	<a href="#">hsa04932</a> Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P23144</a>	CES4	hsa:10062	<a href="#">hsa05160</a> Hepatitis C - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P24941</a>	CDK2	hsa:1017	<a href="#">hsa04068</a> FoxO signaling pathway - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P24941</a>	CDK2	hsa:1017	<a href="#">hsa04110</a> Cell cycle - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P24941</a>	CDK2	hsa:1017	<a href="#">hsa04114</a> Oocyte meiosis - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P24941</a>	CDK2	hsa:1017	<a href="#">hsa04115</a> p53 signaling pathway - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P24941</a>	CDK2	hsa:1017	<a href="#">hsa04151</a> PI3K-Akt signaling pathway - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P24941</a>	CDK2	hsa:1017	<a href="#">hsa04218</a> Cellular senescence - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P24941</a>	CDK2	hsa:1017	<a href="#">hsa04914</a> Progesterone-mediated oocyte maturation - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P24941</a>	CDK2	hsa:1017	<a href="#">hsa04934</a> Cushing syndrome - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P24941</a>	CDK2	hsa:1017	<a href="#">hsa05160</a> Hepatitis C - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P24941</a>	CDK2	hsa:1017	<a href="#">hsa05161</a> Hepatitis B - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P24941</a>	CDK2	hsa:1017	<a href="#">hsa05162</a> Measles - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P24941</a>	CDK2	hsa:1017	<a href="#">hsa05165</a> Human papillomavirus infection - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P24941</a>	CDK2	hsa:1017	<a href="#">hsa05166</a> Human T-cell leukemia virus 1 infection - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P24941</a>	CDK2	hsa:1017	<a href="#">hsa05169</a> Epstein-Barr virus infection - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P24941</a>	CDK2	hsa:1017	<a href="#">hsa05200</a> Pathways in cancer - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P24941</a>	CDK2	hsa:1017	<a href="#">hsa05203</a> Viral carcinogenesis - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P24941</a>	CDK2	hsa:1017	<a href="#">hsa05215</a> Prostate cancer - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P24941</a>	CDK2	hsa:1017	<a href="#">hsa05222</a> Small cell lung cancer - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P24941</a>	CDK2	hsa:1017	<a href="#">hsa05226</a> Gastric cancer - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P50750</a>	CDK8	hsa:1025	<a href="#">hsa03250</a> Viral life cycle - HIV-1 - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P50750</a>	CDK9	hsa:1025	<a href="#">hsa05202</a> Transcriptional misregulation in cancer - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P23141</a>	CES1	hsa:1066	<a href="#">hsa00983</a> Drug metabolism - other enzymes - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P02511</a>	CRYAB	hsa:1410	<a href="#">hsa04213</a> Longevity regulating pathway - multiple species - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P02511</a>	CRYAB	hsa:1410	<a href="#">hsa04141</a> Protein processing in endoplasmic reticulum - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q8TDU6</a>	GPBAR1	hsa:151306	-
<a href="#">P05093</a>	CYP17A1	hsa:1586	<a href="#">hsa00140</a> Steroid hormone biosynthesis - Homo sapiens (human) (1)

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<a href="#">P05093</a>	CYP17A1	hsa:1586	<a href="#">hsa01100</a> Metabolic pathways - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P05093</a>	CYP17A1	hsa:1586	<a href="#">hsa04913</a> Ovarian steroidogenesis - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P05093</a>	CYP17A1	hsa:1586	<a href="#">hsa04917</a> Prolactin signaling pathway - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P05093</a>	CYP17A1	hsa:1586	<a href="#">hsa04927</a> Cortisol synthesis and secretion - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P05093</a>	CYP17A1	hsa:1586	<a href="#">hsa04934</a> Cushing syndrome - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P11511</a>	CYP19A1	hsa:1588	<a href="#">hsa00140</a> Steroid hormone biosynthesis - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P11511</a>	CYP19A1	hsa:1588	<a href="#">hsa01100</a> Metabolic pathways - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P11511</a>	CYP19A1	hsa:1588	<a href="#">hsa04913</a> Ovarian steroidogenesis - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P08246</a>	ELANE	hsa:1991	<a href="#">hsa05322</a> Systemic lupus erythematosus - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P08246</a>	ELANE	hsa:1991	<a href="#">hsa05202</a> Transcriptional misregulation in cancer - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P08246</a>	ELANE	hsa:1991	<a href="#">hsa04613</a> Neutrophil extracellular trap formation - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P03372</a>	ESR1	hsa:2099	<a href="#">hsa01522</a> Endocrine resistance - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P03372</a>	ESR1	hsa:2099	<a href="#">hsa04915</a> Estrogen signaling pathway - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P03372</a>	ESR1	hsa:2099	<a href="#">hsa04917</a> Prolactin signaling pathway - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P03372</a>	ESR1	hsa:2099	<a href="#">hsa04919</a> Thyroid hormone signaling pathway - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P03372</a>	ESR1	hsa:2099	<a href="#">hsa04961</a> Endocrine and other factor-regulated calcium reabsorption - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P03372</a>	ESR1	hsa:2099	<a href="#">hsa05200</a> Pathways in cancer - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P03372</a>	ESR1	hsa:2099	<a href="#">hsa05205</a> Proteoglycans in cancer - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P03372</a>	ESR1	hsa:2099	<a href="#">hsa05207</a> Chemical carcinogenesis - receptor activation - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P03372</a>	ESR1	hsa:2099	<a href="#">hsa05224</a> Breast cancer - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q92731</a>	ESR2	hsa:2100	<a href="#">hsa01522</a> Endocrine resistance - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q92731</a>	ESR2	hsa:2100	<a href="#">hsa04915</a> Estrogen signaling pathway - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q92731</a>	ESR2	hsa:2100	<a href="#">hsa04917</a> Prolactin signaling pathway - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q92731</a>	ESR2	hsa:2100	<a href="#">hsa04929</a> GnRH secretion - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q92731</a>	ESR2	hsa:2100	<a href="#">hsa05200</a> Pathways in cancer - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q92731</a>	ESR2	hsa:2100	<a href="#">hsa05207</a> Chemical carcinogenesis - receptor activation - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q92731</a>	ESR2	hsa:2100	<a href="#">hsa05224</a> Breast cancer - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P02768</a>	ALB	hsa:213	<a href="#">hsa04918</a> Thyroid hormone synthesis - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P00734</a>	F2	hsa:2147	<a href="#">hsa04072</a> Phospholipase D signaling pathway - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P00734</a>	F2	hsa:2147	<a href="#">hsa04080</a> Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P00734</a>	F2	hsa:2147	<a href="#">hsa04610</a> Complement and coagulation cascades - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P00734</a>	F2	hsa:2147	<a href="#">hsa04611</a> Platelet activation - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P00734</a>	F2	hsa:2147	<a href="#">hsa04810</a> Regulation of actin cytoskeleton - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P00734</a>	F2	hsa:2147	<a href="#">hsa05130</a> Pathogenic Escherichia coli infection - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P00734</a>	F2	hsa:2147	<a href="#">hsa05171</a> Coronavirus disease - COVID-19 - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P00734</a>	F2	hsa:2147	<a href="#">hsa05200</a> Pathways in cancer - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P13726</a>	F3	hsa:2152	<a href="#">hsa04610</a> Complement and coagulation cascades - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P13726</a>	F3	hsa:2152	<a href="#">hsa04933</a> AGE-RAGE signaling pathway in diabetic complications - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P15090</a>	FABP4	hsa:2167	<a href="#">hsa03320</a> PPAR signaling pathway - Homo sapiens (human) (1)

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<a href="#">P15090</a>	FABP4	hsa:2167	<a href="#">hsa04923</a> Regulation of lipolysis in adipocytes - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P07148</a>	FABP1	hsa:2168	<a href="#">hsa04936</a> Alcoholic liver disease - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P07148</a>	FABP1	hsa:2168	<a href="#">hsa03320</a> PPAR signaling pathway - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P07148</a>	FABP1	hsa:2168	<a href="#">hsa04975</a> Fat digestion and absorption - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q01469</a>	FABP5	hsa:2171	<a href="#">hsa03320</a> PPAR signaling pathway - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q9Y2K7</a>	KDM2A	hsa:22992	-
<a href="#">Q9UM73</a>	ALK	hsa:238	<a href="#">hsa05200</a> Pathways in cancer - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q9UM73</a>	ALK	hsa:238	<a href="#">hsa05223</a> Non-small cell lung cancer - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q9UM73</a>	ALK	hsa:238	<a href="#">hsa05235</a> PD-L1 expression and PD-1 checkpoint pathway in cancer - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P16050</a>	ALOX15	hsa:246	<a href="#">hsa00590</a> Arachidonic acid metabolism - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P16050</a>	ALOX15	hsa:246	<a href="#">hsa00591</a> Linoleic acid metabolism - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P16050</a>	ALOX15	hsa:246	<a href="#">hsa01100</a> Metabolic pathways - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P16050</a>	ALOX15	hsa:246	<a href="#">hsa04216</a> Ferroptosis - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P16050</a>	ALOX15	hsa:246	<a href="#">hsa04217</a> Necroptosis - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P16050</a>	ALOX15	hsa:246	<a href="#">hsa04726</a> Serotonergic synapse - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P09923</a>	ALPI	hsa:248	<a href="#">hsa00730</a> Thiamine metabolism - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P09923</a>	ALPI	hsa:248	<a href="#">hsa00790</a> Folate biosynthesis - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P09923</a>	ALPI	hsa:248	<a href="#">hsa01100</a> Metabolic pathways - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P09923</a>	ALPI	hsa:248	<a href="#">hsa01240</a> Biosynthesis of cofactors - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q9NPDS</a>	SLCO1B3	hsa:28234	<a href="#">hsa04976</a> Bile secretion - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q14842</a>	FFAR1	hsa:2864	<a href="#">hsa04911</a> Insulin secretion - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q12879</a>	GRIN2A	hsa:2903	<a href="#">hsa04014</a> Ras signaling pathway - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q12879</a>	GRIN2A	hsa:2903	<a href="#">hsa04015</a> Rap1 signaling pathway - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q12879</a>	GRIN2A	hsa:2903	<a href="#">hsa04020</a> Calcium signaling pathway - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q12879</a>	GRIN2A	hsa:2903	<a href="#">hsa04024</a> cAMP signaling pathway - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q12879</a>	GRIN2A	hsa:2903	<a href="#">hsa04080</a> Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q12879</a>	GRIN2A	hsa:2903	<a href="#">hsa04713</a> Circadian entrainment - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q12879</a>	GRIN2A	hsa:2903	<a href="#">hsa04720</a> Long-term potentiation - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q12879</a>	GRIN2A	hsa:2903	<a href="#">hsa04724</a> Glutamatergic synapse - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q12879</a>	GRIN2A	hsa:2903	<a href="#">hsa04728</a> Dopaminergic synapse - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q12879</a>	GRIN2A	hsa:2903	<a href="#">hsa05010</a> Alzheimer disease - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q12879</a>	GRIN2A	hsa:2903	<a href="#">hsa05014</a> Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q12879</a>	GRIN2A	hsa:2903	<a href="#">hsa05017</a> Spinocerebellar ataxia - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q12879</a>	GRIN2A	hsa:2903	<a href="#">hsa05020</a> Prion disease - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q12879</a>	GRIN2A	hsa:2903	<a href="#">hsa05022</a> Pathways of neurodegeneration - multiple diseases - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q12879</a>	GRIN2A	hsa:2903	<a href="#">hsa05030</a> Cocaine addiction - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q12879</a>	GRIN2A	hsa:2903	<a href="#">hsa05031</a> Amphetamine addiction - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q12879</a>	GRIN2A	hsa:2903	<a href="#">hsa05033</a> Nicotine addiction - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q12879</a>	GRIN2A	hsa:2903	<a href="#">hsa05034</a> Alcoholism - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q12879</a>	GRIN2A	hsa:2903	<a href="#">hsa05322</a> Systemic lupus erythematosus - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q13224</a>	GRIN2B	hsa:2904	<a href="#">hsa04014</a> Ras signaling pathway - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q13224</a>	GRIN2B	hsa:2904	<a href="#">hsa04015</a> Rap1 signaling pathway - Homo sapiens (human) (1)



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<a href="#">Q13224</a>	GRIN2B	hsa:2904	<a href="#">hsa04024</a> cAMP signaling pathway - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q13224</a>	GRIN2B	hsa:2904	<a href="#">hsa04080</a> Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q13224</a>	GRIN2B	hsa:2904	<a href="#">hsa04713</a> Circadian entrainment - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q13224</a>	GRIN2B	hsa:2904	<a href="#">hsa04720</a> Long-term potentiation - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q13224</a>	GRIN2B	hsa:2904	<a href="#">hsa04724</a> Glutamatergic synapse - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q13224</a>	GRIN2B	hsa:2904	<a href="#">hsa04728</a> Dopaminergic synapse - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q13224</a>	GRIN2B	hsa:2904	<a href="#">hsa05010</a> Alzheimer disease - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q13224</a>	GRIN2B	hsa:2904	<a href="#">hsa05014</a> Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q13224</a>	GRIN2B	hsa:2904	<a href="#">hsa05016</a> Huntington disease - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q13224</a>	GRIN2B	hsa:2904	<a href="#">hsa05017</a> Spinocerebellar ataxia - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q13224</a>	GRIN2B	hsa:2904	<a href="#">hsa05020</a> Prion disease - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q13224</a>	GRIN2B	hsa:2904	<a href="#">hsa05022</a> Pathways of neurodegeneration - multiple diseases - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q13224</a>	GRIN2B	hsa:2904	<a href="#">hsa05030</a> Cocaine addiction - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q13224</a>	GRIN2B	hsa:2904	<a href="#">hsa05031</a> Amphetamine addiction - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q13224</a>	GRIN2B	hsa:2904	<a href="#">hsa05033</a> Nicotine addiction - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q13224</a>	GRIN2B	hsa:2904	<a href="#">hsa05034</a> Alcoholism - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q13224</a>	GRIN2B	hsa:2904	<a href="#">hsa05322</a> Systemic lupus erythematosus - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P49841</a>	GSK3B	hsa:2932	<a href="#">hsa01521</a> EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor resistance - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P49841</a>	GSK3B	hsa:2932	<a href="#">hsa04012</a> ErbB signaling pathway - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P49841</a>	GSK3B	hsa:2932	<a href="#">hsa04062</a> Chemokine signaling pathway - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P49841</a>	GSK3B	hsa:2932	<a href="#">hsa04110</a> Cell cycle - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P49841</a>	GSK3B	hsa:2932	<a href="#">hsa04150</a> mTOR signaling pathway - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P49841</a>	GSK3B	hsa:2932	<a href="#">hsa04151</a> PI3K-Akt signaling pathway - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P49841</a>	GSK3B	hsa:2932	<a href="#">hsa04310</a> Wnt signaling pathway - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P49841</a>	GSK3B	hsa:2932	<a href="#">hsa04340</a> Hedgehog signaling pathway - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P49841</a>	GSK3B	hsa:2932	<a href="#">hsa04360</a> Axon guidance - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P49841</a>	GSK3B	hsa:2932	<a href="#">hsa04390</a> Hippo signaling pathway - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P49841</a>	GSK3B	hsa:2932	<a href="#">hsa04510</a> Focal adhesion - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P49841</a>	GSK3B	hsa:2932	<a href="#">hsa04550</a> Signaling pathways regulating pluripotency of stem cells - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P49841</a>	GSK3B	hsa:2932	<a href="#">hsa04657</a> IL-17 signaling pathway - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P49841</a>	GSK3B	hsa:2932	<a href="#">hsa04660</a> T cell receptor signaling pathway - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P49841</a>	GSK3B	hsa:2932	<a href="#">hsa04662</a> B cell receptor signaling pathway - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P49841</a>	GSK3B	hsa:2932	<a href="#">hsa04722</a> Neurotrophin signaling pathway - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P49841</a>	GSK3B	hsa:2932	<a href="#">hsa04728</a> Dopaminergic synapse - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P49841</a>	GSK3B	hsa:2932	<a href="#">hsa04910</a> Insulin signaling pathway - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P49841</a>	GSK3B	hsa:2932	<a href="#">hsa04916</a> Melanogenesis - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P49841</a>	GSK3B	hsa:2932	<a href="#">hsa04917</a> Prolactin signaling pathway - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P49841</a>	GSK3B	hsa:2932	<a href="#">hsa04919</a> Thyroid hormone signaling pathway - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P49841</a>	GSK3B	hsa:2932	<a href="#">hsa04931</a> Insulin resistance - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P49841</a>	GSK3B	hsa:2932	<a href="#">hsa04932</a> Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P49841</a>	GSK3B	hsa:2932	<a href="#">hsa04934</a> Cushing syndrome - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P49841</a>	GSK3B	hsa:2932	<a href="#">hsa04935</a> Growth hormone synthesis, secretion and action - Homo sapiens

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			(human) (1)
<a href="#">P49841</a>	GSK3B	hsa:2932	<a href="#">hsa04936</a> Alcoholic liver disease - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P49841</a>	GSK3B	hsa:2932	<a href="#">hsa05010</a> Alzheimer disease - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P49841</a>	GSK3B	hsa:2932	<a href="#">hsa05020</a> Prion disease - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P49841</a>	GSK3B	hsa:2932	<a href="#">hsa05022</a> Pathways of neurodegeneration - multiple diseases - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P49841</a>	GSK3B	hsa:2932	<a href="#">hsa05131</a> Shigellosis - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P49841</a>	GSK3B	hsa:2932	<a href="#">hsa05135</a> Yersinia infection - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P49841</a>	GSK3B	hsa:2932	<a href="#">hsa05160</a> Hepatitis C - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P49841</a>	GSK3B	hsa:2932	<a href="#">hsa05162</a> Measles - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P49841</a>	GSK3B	hsa:2932	<a href="#">hsa05163</a> Human cytomegalovirus infection - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P49841</a>	GSK3B	hsa:2932	<a href="#">hsa05165</a> Human papillomavirus infection - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P49841</a>	GSK3B	hsa:2932	<a href="#">hsa05167</a> Kaposi sarcoma-associated herpesvirus infection - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P49841</a>	GSK3B	hsa:2932	<a href="#">hsa05200</a> Pathways in cancer - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P49841</a>	GSK3B	hsa:2932	<a href="#">hsa05210</a> Colorectal cancer - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P49841</a>	GSK3B	hsa:2932	<a href="#">hsa05213</a> Endometrial cancer - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P49841</a>	GSK3B	hsa:2932	<a href="#">hsa05215</a> Prostate cancer - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P49841</a>	GSK3B	hsa:2932	<a href="#">hsa05217</a> Basal cell carcinoma - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P49841</a>	GSK3B	hsa:2932	<a href="#">hsa05224</a> Breast cancer - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P49841</a>	GSK3B	hsa:2932	<a href="#">hsa05225</a> Hepatocellular carcinoma - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P49841</a>	GSK3B	hsa:2932	<a href="#">hsa05226</a> Gastric cancer - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P49841</a>	GSK3B	hsa:2932	<a href="#">hsa05415</a> Diabetic cardiomyopathy - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P49841</a>	GSK3B	hsa:2932	<a href="#">hsa05417</a> Lipid and atherosclerosis - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P04035</a>	HMGCR	hsa:3156	<a href="#">hsa00900</a> Terpenoid backbone biosynthesis - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P04035</a>	HMGCR	hsa:3156	<a href="#">hsa01100</a> Metabolic pathways - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P04035</a>	HMGCR	hsa:3156	<a href="#">hsa04152</a> AMPK signaling pathway - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P04035</a>	HMGCR	hsa:3156	<a href="#">hsa04976</a> Bile secretion - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
P28845	HSD11B1	hsa:3290	<a href="#">hsa00140</a> Steroid hormone biosynthesis - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
P28845	HSD11B1	hsa:3290	<a href="#">hsa00980</a> Metabolism of xenobiotics by cytochrome P450 - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
P28845	HSD11B1	hsa:3290	<a href="#">hsa01100</a> Metabolic pathways - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
P28845	HSD11B1	hsa:3290	<a href="#">hsa05204</a> Chemical carcinogenesis - DNA adducts - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P10275</a>	AR	hsa:367	<a href="#">hsa04114</a> Oocyte meiosis - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P10275</a>	AR	hsa:367	<a href="#">hsa05200</a> Pathways in cancer - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P10275</a>	AR	hsa:367	<a href="#">hsa05207</a> Chemical carcinogenesis - receptor activation - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P10275</a>	AR	hsa:367	<a href="#">hsa05215</a> Prostate cancer - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P06756</a>	ITGAV	hsa:3685	<a href="#">hsa04145</a> Phagosome - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P06756</a>	ITGAV	hsa:3685	<a href="#">hsa04151</a> PI3K-Akt signaling pathway - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P06756</a>	ITGAV	hsa:3685	<a href="#">hsa04510</a> Focal adhesion - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P06756</a>	ITGAV	hsa:3685	<a href="#">hsa04512</a> ECM-receptor interaction - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P06756</a>	ITGAV	hsa:3685	<a href="#">hsa04514</a> Cell adhesion molecules - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P06756</a>	ITGAV	hsa:3685	<a href="#">hsa04810</a> Regulation of actin cytoskeleton - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P06756</a>	ITGAV	hsa:3685	<a href="#">hsa04919</a> Thyroid hormone signaling pathway - Homo sapiens (human) (1)

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<a href="#">P06756</a>	ITGAV	hsa:3685	<a href="#">hsa05163</a> Human cytomegalovirus infection - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P06756</a>	ITGAV	hsa:3685	<a href="#">hsa05165</a> Human papillomavirus infection - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P06756</a>	ITGAV	hsa:3685	<a href="#">hsa05200</a> Pathways in cancer - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P06756</a>	ITGAV	hsa:3685	<a href="#">hsa05205</a> Proteoglycans in cancer - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P06756</a>	ITGAV	hsa:3685	<a href="#">hsa05222</a> Small cell lung cancer - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P06756</a>	ITGAV	hsa:3685	<a href="#">hsa05410</a> Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P06756</a>	ITGAV	hsa:3685	<a href="#">hsa05412</a> Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P06756</a>	ITGAV	hsa:3685	<a href="#">hsa05414</a> Dilated cardiomyopathy - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P06756</a>	ITGAV	hsa:3685	<a href="#">hsa05418</a> Fluid shear stress and atherosclerosis - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P18858</a>	LIG1	hsa:3978	<a href="#">hsa03030</a> DNA replication - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P18858</a>	LIG1	hsa:3978	<a href="#">hsa03410</a> Base excision repair - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P18858</a>	LIG1	hsa:3978	<a href="#">hsa03420</a> Nucleotide excision repair - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P18858</a>	LIG1	hsa:3978	<a href="#">hsa03430</a> Mismatch repair - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P22303</a>	ACHE	hsa:43	<a href="#">hsa04725</a> Cholinergic synapse - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P22303</a>	ACHE	hsa:43	<a href="#">hsa00564</a> Glycerophospholipid metabolism - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q07869</a>	PPARA	hsa:5465	<a href="#">hsa03320</a> PPAR signaling pathway - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q07869</a>	PPARA	hsa:5465	<a href="#">hsa04024</a> cAMP signaling pathway - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q07869</a>	PPARA	hsa:5465	<a href="#">hsa04920</a> Adipocytokine signaling pathway - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q07869</a>	PPARA	hsa:5465	<a href="#">hsa04922</a> Glucagon signaling pathway - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q07869</a>	PPARA	hsa:5465	<a href="#">hsa04931</a> Insulin resistance - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q07869</a>	PPARA	hsa:5465	<a href="#">hsa04932</a> Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q07869</a>	PPARA	hsa:5465	<a href="#">hsa04936</a> Alcoholic liver disease - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q07869</a>	PPARA	hsa:5465	<a href="#">hsa05160</a> Hepatitis C - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q07869</a>	PPARA	hsa:5465	<a href="#">hsa05207</a> Chemical carcinogenesis - receptor activation - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q07869</a>	PPARA	hsa:5465	<a href="#">hsa05415</a> Diabetic cardiomyopathy - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
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<a href="#">Q04206</a>	RELA	hsa:5970	<a href="#">hsa05133</a> Pertussis - Homo sapiens (human) (1)

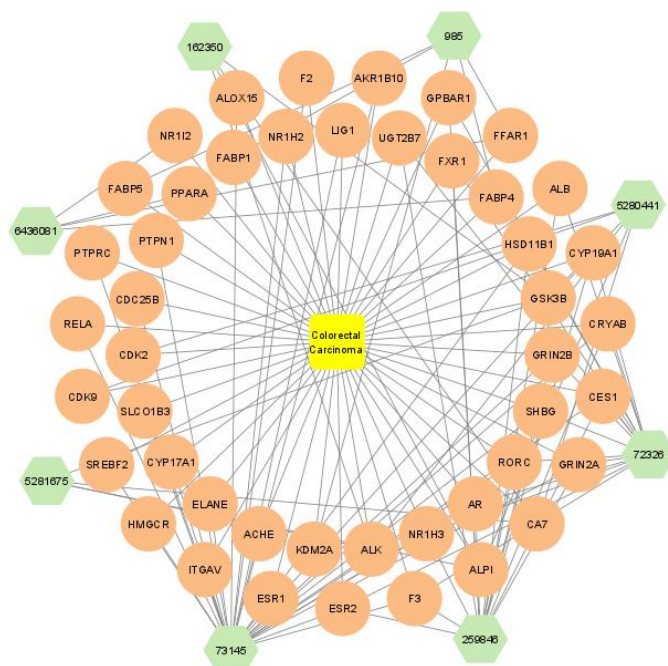
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<a href="#">Q04206</a>	RELA	hsa:5970	<a href="#">hsa05142</a> Chagas disease - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q04206</a>	RELA	hsa:5970	<a href="#">hsa05145</a> Toxoplasmosis - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q04206</a>	RELA	hsa:5970	<a href="#">hsa05146</a> Amoebiasis - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q04206</a>	RELA	hsa:5970	<a href="#">hsa05152</a> Tuberculosis - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
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<a href="#">Q04206</a>	RELA	hsa:5970	<a href="#">hsa05161</a> Hepatitis B - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q04206</a>	RELA	hsa:5970	<a href="#">hsa05162</a> Measles - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q04206</a>	RELA	hsa:5970	<a href="#">hsa05163</a> Human cytomegalovirus infection - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
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<a href="#">Q04206</a>	RELA	hsa:5970	<a href="#">hsa05165</a> Human papillomavirus infection - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q04206</a>	RELA	hsa:5970	<a href="#">hsa05166</a> Human T-cell leukemia virus 1 infection - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
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<a href="#">Q04206</a>	RELA	hsa:5970	<a href="#">hsa05171</a> Coronavirus disease - COVID-19 - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q04206</a>	RELA	hsa:5970	<a href="#">hsa05200</a> Pathways in cancer - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q04206</a>	RELA	hsa:5970	<a href="#">hsa05202</a> Transcriptional misregulation in cancer - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q04206</a>	RELA	hsa:5970	<a href="#">hsa05203</a> Viral carcinogenesis - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
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<a href="#">Q04206</a>	RELA	hsa:5970	<a href="#">hsa05321</a> Inflammatory bowel disease - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q04206</a>	RELA	hsa:5970	<a href="#">hsa05415</a> Diabetic cardiomyopathy - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q04206</a>	RELA	hsa:5970	<a href="#">hsa05417</a> Lipid and atherosclerosis - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">Q04206</a>	RELA	hsa:5970	<a href="#">hsa05418</a> Fluid shear stress and atherosclerosis - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P51449</a>	RORC	hsa:6097	<a href="#">hsa04710</a> Circadian rhythm - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P51449</a>	RORC	hsa:6097	<a href="#">hsa05321</a> Inflammatory bowel disease - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P51449</a>	RORC	hsa:6097	<a href="#">hsa04659</a> Th17 cell differentiation - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P04278</a>	SHBG	hsa:6462	-
<a href="#">Q12772</a>	SREBF2	hsa:6721	-

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<a href="#">P16662</a>	UGT2B7	hsa:7364	<a href="#">hsa00040</a> Pentose and glucuronate interconversions - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P16662</a>	UGT2B7	hsa:7364	<a href="#">hsa00053</a> Ascorbate and aldarate metabolism - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P16662</a>	UGT2B7	hsa:7364	<a href="#">hsa00140</a> Steroid hormone biosynthesis - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P16662</a>	UGT2B7	hsa:7364	<a href="#">hsa00830</a> Retinol metabolism - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P16662</a>	UGT2B7	hsa:7364	<a href="#">hsa00860</a> Porphyrin metabolism - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P16662</a>	UGT2B7	hsa:7364	<a href="#">hsa00980</a> Metabolism of xenobiotics by cytochrome P450 - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P16662</a>	UGT2B7	hsa:7364	<a href="#">hsa00982</a> Drug metabolism - cytochrome P450 - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
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<a href="#">P16662</a>	UGT2B7	hsa:7364	<a href="#">hsa01100</a> Metabolic pathways - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P16662</a>	UGT2B7	hsa:7364	<a href="#">hsa01240</a> Biosynthesis of cofactors - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P16662</a>	UGT2B7	hsa:7364	<a href="#">hsa04976</a> Bile secretion - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P16662</a>	UGT2B7	hsa:7364	<a href="#">hsa05204</a> Chemical carcinogenesis - DNA adducts - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P16662</a>	UGT2B7	hsa:7364	<a href="#">hsa05207</a> Chemical carcinogenesis - receptor activation - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P55055</a>	NR1H2	hsa:7376	-
<a href="#">P43166</a>	CA7	hsa:766	<a href="#">hsa00910</a> Nitrogen metabolism - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P43166</a>	CA7	hsa:766	<a href="#">hsa01100</a> Metabolic pathways - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
P51114	FXR1	hsa:8087	-
<a href="#">O75469</a>	NR1I2	hsa:8856	-
<a href="#">P30305</a>	CDC25B	hsa:994	<a href="#">hsa04010</a> MAPK signaling pathway - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P30305</a>	CDC25B	hsa:994	<a href="#">hsa04110</a> Cell cycle - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P30305</a>	CDC25B	hsa:994	<a href="#">hsa04914</a> Progesterone-mediated oocyte maturation - Homo sapiens (human) (1)
<a href="#">P30305</a>	CDC25B	hsa:994	<a href="#">hsa05206</a> MicroRNAs in cancer - Homo sapiens (human) (1)



**Figure 1:** The visualized network of interactions between CN bioactives and CRC relevant targets

- Ligands
- Targets
- Disease - CRC

## Discussion

In the study, 8 bioactives were matched to 46 different genes involving CRC (according to the DisGeNet database), to create a network of colorectal cancer-CN bioactives. The observations made from the network support the multi-drug multi-target nature of network pharmacology. Given the abundance of targets and interactions between the phytochemical compounds and the proteins significant in CRC, CN extracts can be acknowledged as potent chemicals for targeting CRC.

$\beta$ -amyryn was the most potent chemical identified from CN, according to the network. In a study of cytotoxicity in human cervical adenocarcinoma (HeLa) cell-line,  $\beta$ -amyryn induced apoptosis via an increase in reactive oxygen species (ROS) (21). In a study by Maiyo and colleagues, when  $\beta$ -amyryn extracted from *Prunus africana* was tested on colorectal carcinoma (Caco-2) cell lines, a significant cytotoxic activity was observed with an  $IC_{50}$  value of 81  $\mu$ g/mL (22). Evidence suggests that  $\beta$ -amyryn can target cancer cells in order to induce apoptosis.

Betulin and lupeol were shown to target 16 different proteins making them drug candidates with great potential. In an experiment on metastatic CRC, betulin was shown to decrease the viability of the cells in CRC CT26 (Murine), HCT116 (Human), and SW620 (Human) cell lines. It was shown that betulin can induce AMPK-mediated G0/G1 phase arrest and autophagy in CT26 and HCT116 cell lines. Additionally, it is able to trigger caspase-dependent apoptosis in metastatic CRC (23). In another *in vitro* assay of oxaliplatin-resistant LoVo CRC cell-lines, lupeol was shown to downregulate cell viability via decreased expression of *ABCG2* and activating ER stress to induce apoptosis (24).

In experiments on azoxymethane and dextran sodium sulfate-induced mouse model of ulcerative colitis-associated CRC, vitexin significantly improved the clinical signs and symptoms when administered orally. There was an observed reduction of cytokine production and macrophage count with the M1 pro-inflammatory characteristics in neighboring non-cancerous tissue (25). In an investigation involving molecular docking of CN extract isolated compounds, palmitate, and linolenyl alcohol were found to strongly interact with p53 binding protein Mdm2, indicating that both chemicals possess anticancer potential (26). While iso-vitexin has shown antioxidant properties in studies, orientin has been known to act as an anti-inflammatory agent (27).

## Conclusion

Network pharmacology is a powerful tool to identify bioactive constituents of herbal medications, their targets, and the interactions between them. While CRC has become the second leading cancer type worldwide, the demand for better alternative treatments has been

quite high. CN extracts can be extremely beneficial in a number of disease treatments, including CRC. The current study showed 84 possible interactions between the bioactives and CRC-related targets, making the phytochemicals studied, excellent candidates for drug development. Although there is an understanding of the effects of individual chemicals, research needs to further highlight how the combinatorial effect of these bioactives can improve clinical signs and symptoms in CRC patients.

## Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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