

In-silico Investigation of *Phyllanthus niruri* phytochemicals as Hepatic Fibrosis Modulators

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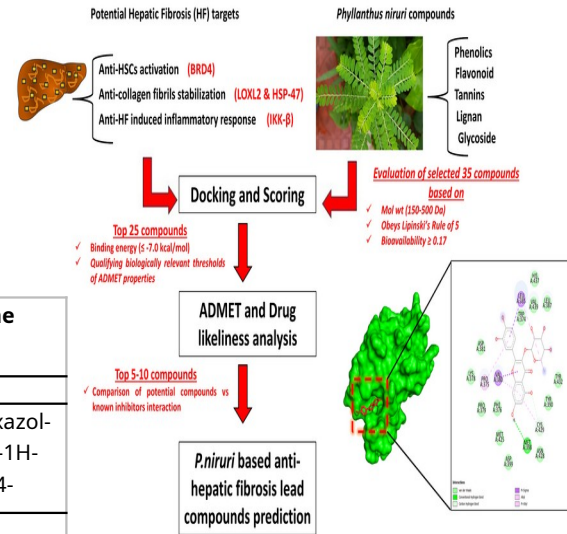
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Introduction

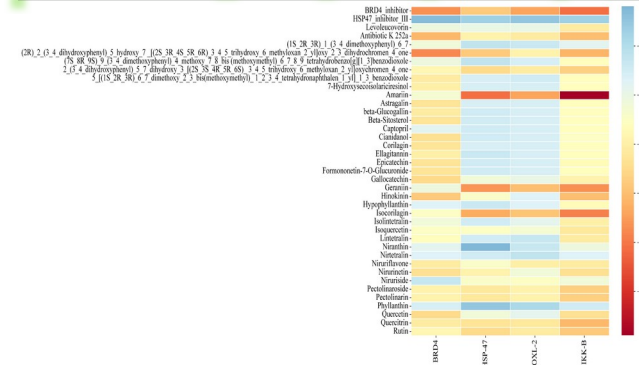
- Liver is a pivotal internal organ that orchestrates major metabolic, detoxification and endocrine roles.
- Chronic liver injury is majorly attributed by the non-alcoholic fatty liver (NAFLD) spectra.
- Liver fibrosis (LF)** is a challenging quest in hepatology for safer and higher specificity therapeutics.

Methodology

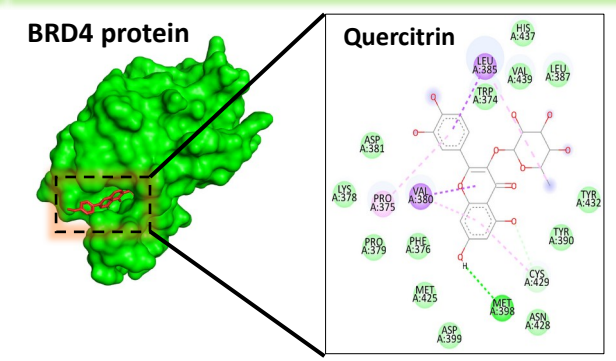


Results

Molecular docking Heat map results of *P.niruri* compounds



Schematic diagram of molecular docking interaction



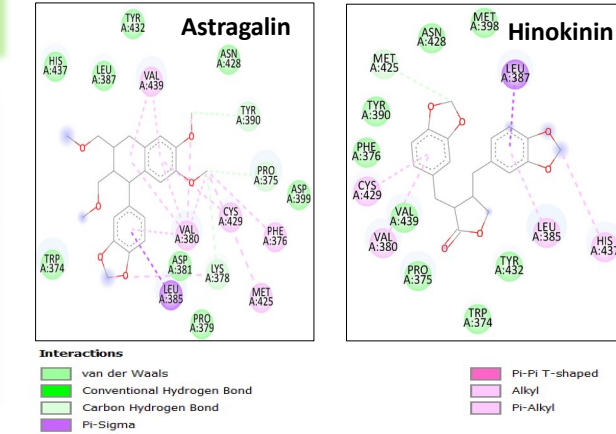
Target protein	PDB Id	Inhibitor compound opted for the molecular docking study
HSP-47	3ZHA	HSP47 inhibitor III
BRD4	6C7Q	BRD4 inhibitor {7-(3,5-dimethyl-1,2-oxazol-4-yl)-6-methoxy-2-methyl-N-(1-methyl-1H-indazol-3-yl)-9H-pyrimido[4,5-b]indol-4-amine}
IKK-B	3RZF	Antibiotic K 252a
LOXL-2	5ZE3	Levoleucovorin

In-silico Toxicity Prediction

TABLE 2: In-silico toxicity prediction of *P.niruri* compounds

Compounds	Predicted LD50 (mg/kg)	Predicted Toxicity Class	Hepato-toxicity	Carcinogenicity	Mutagenicity	Toxi-1: Similar receptor signaling pathways		
						PPARγ	HSP	PKC
BRD4 inhibitor	3500	5						
HSP47 inhibitor III	1600	4						
Levoleucovorin	125	5						
Anthocyan K 252a	11	2						
(2R,2',3',4'-tetrakis(methylamino) 5-hydroxy-7-[(2S,2R,4S,5R,6R)-6-(methylamino)-2-oxo-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-5-yl]-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-4-one	12000	6						
(5R,6S,9'E)-5-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)-4-methyl-7,8-bis(methylamino)-5,7,8,9-tetrahydrobenzo[1,3]benzoxazole	5000	5						
2'-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-7-dimethyl-3-[[[(2S,2R,5R,6S)-2,4,5-trihydroxy-6-methylamino-2-iminoimidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-3-yl]-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-4-one	214	3						
5-[[[(2R,3R,6,7-dimethyl-2,3-bis(methylamino)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinolin-1-yl)-2,3-benzoxazole-7-yl]amino]oxy]benzofuran-4-one	620	4						
7-Hydroxyoxycarbazone	5000	5						
Gallic acid	1000	6						
Geraniin	300	3						
Hirsutin	150	4						
Hypophyllanthin	2500	5						
Isocorilagin	800	4						
Isopiquericetin	1000	6						
Luteolin	2500	5						
Luteolin-7-O-Glucuronide	2500	5						
Nicotinamide	300	3						
Nicotinamide	150	4						
Nicotinamide	250	3						
Pectin	2500	5						
Pectin	1000	6						
Pectin	2500	5						
Quercetin	100	2						
Quercetin	500	5						
Rutin	500	5						

Colour pallet: ACTIVE (Red), INACTIVE (Green)



Conclusive Summary

- Various compounds like hinokinin, astragalin, isocorilagin and niruriflavone have been identified to deter liver fibrosis (LF) via modulation of key downstream targets compared to known inhibitors and also within the permissible thresholds of ADMET parameters.
- Our in-silico results suggests that *Phyllanthus niruri* compounds have the potential to be developed as effective drug candidate towards the management of Hepatic fibrosis.

Future Work

- To study post-docking ligand-protein interactions via molecular dynamics simulations.
- To validate potency of *P.niruri* phytochemicals like hinokinin, niruriflavone and astragalin etc., via in-vitro study cell-based assays for identification of molecular mechanism.

References

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