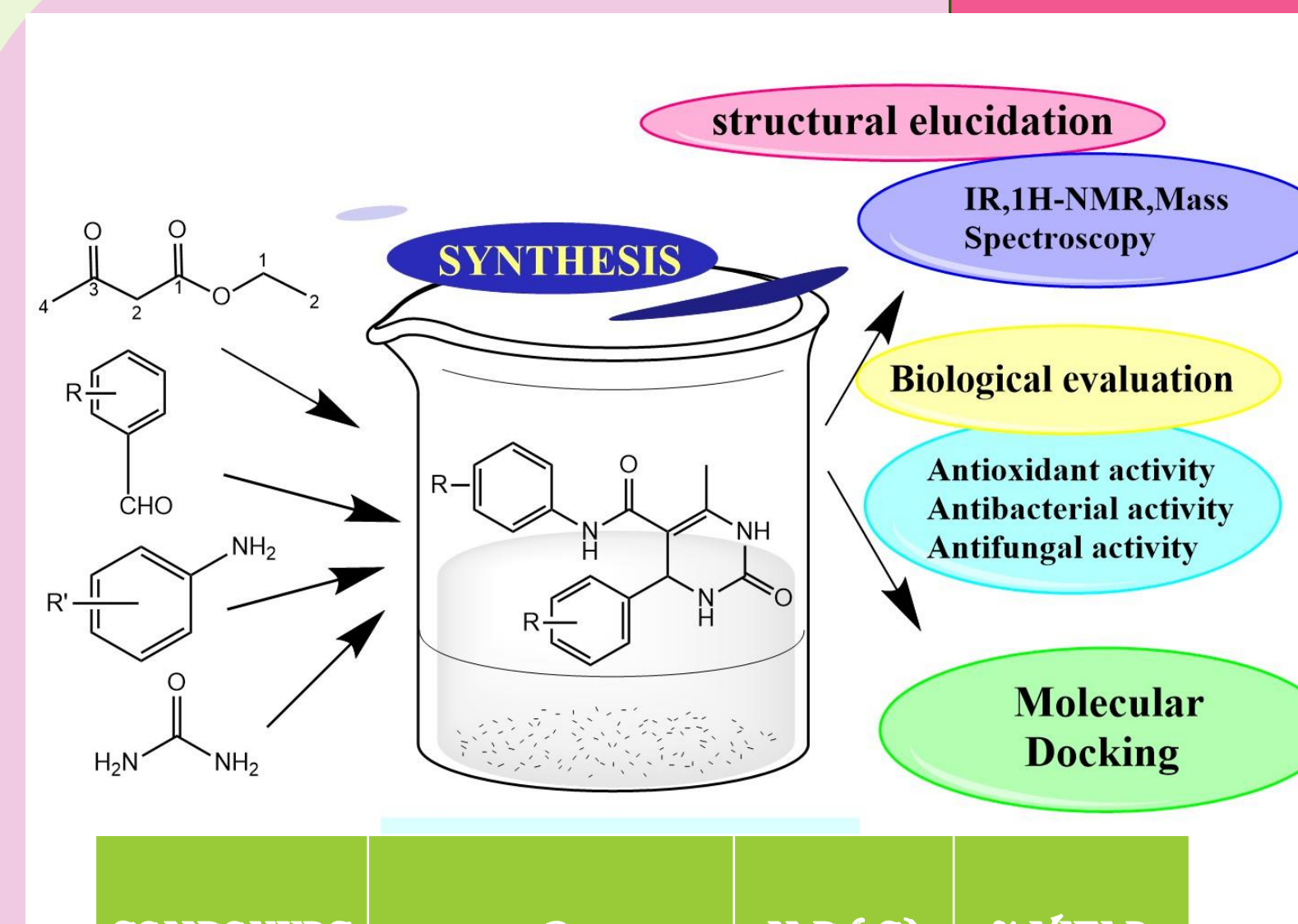


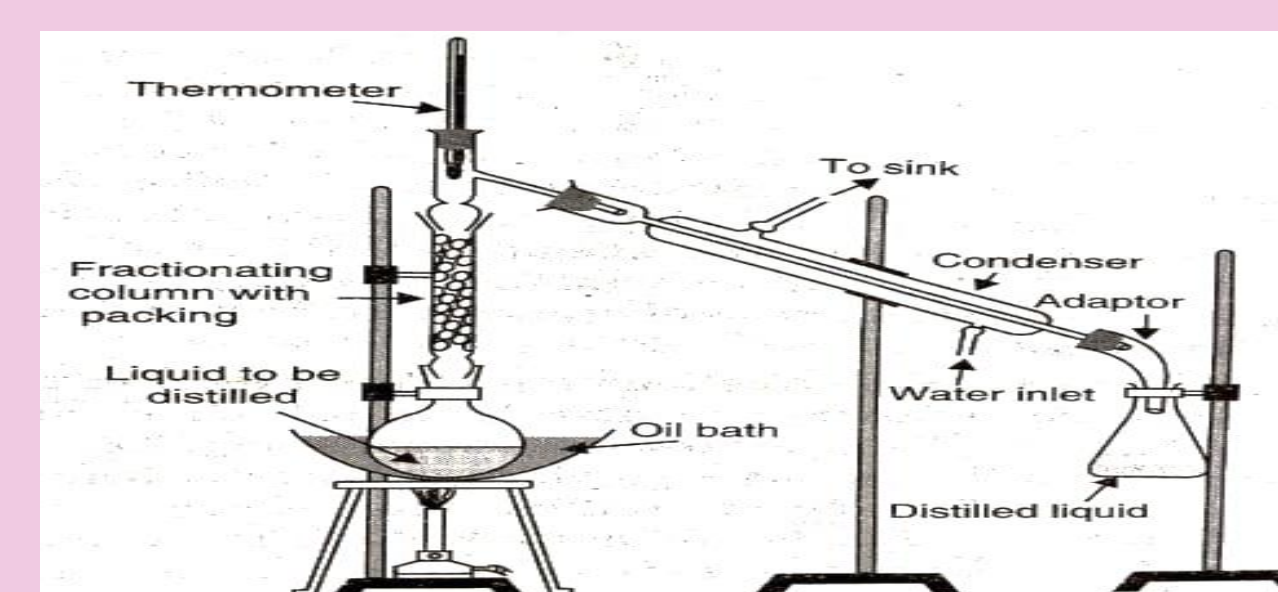
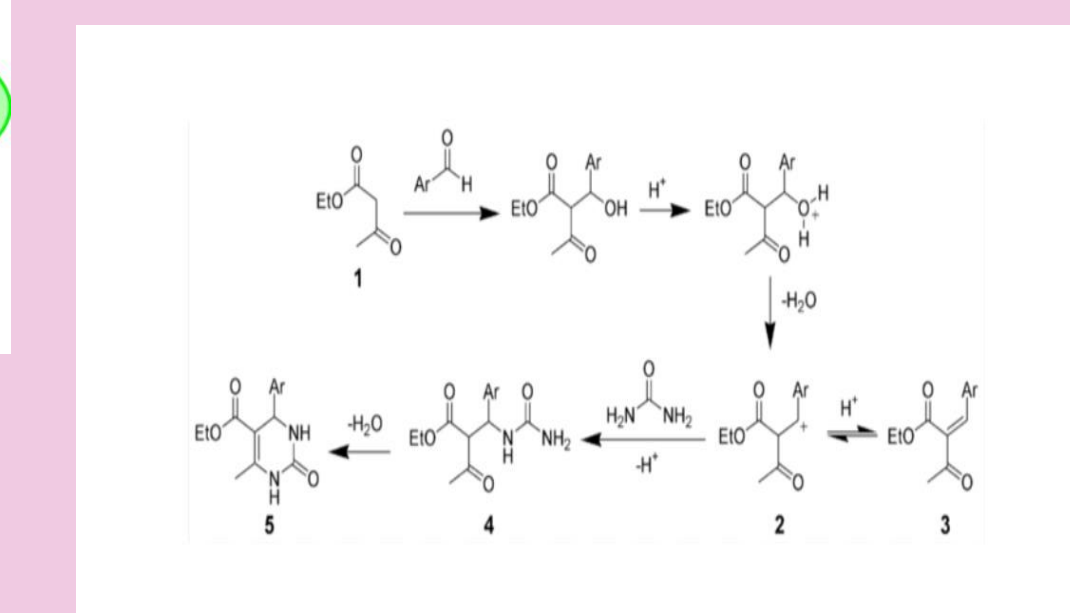
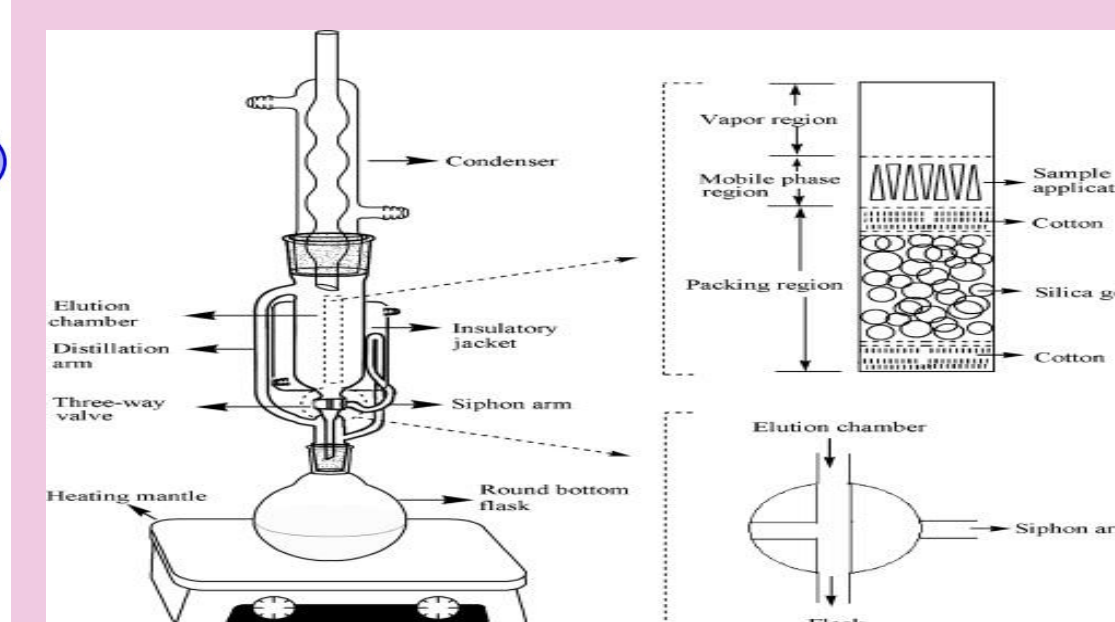
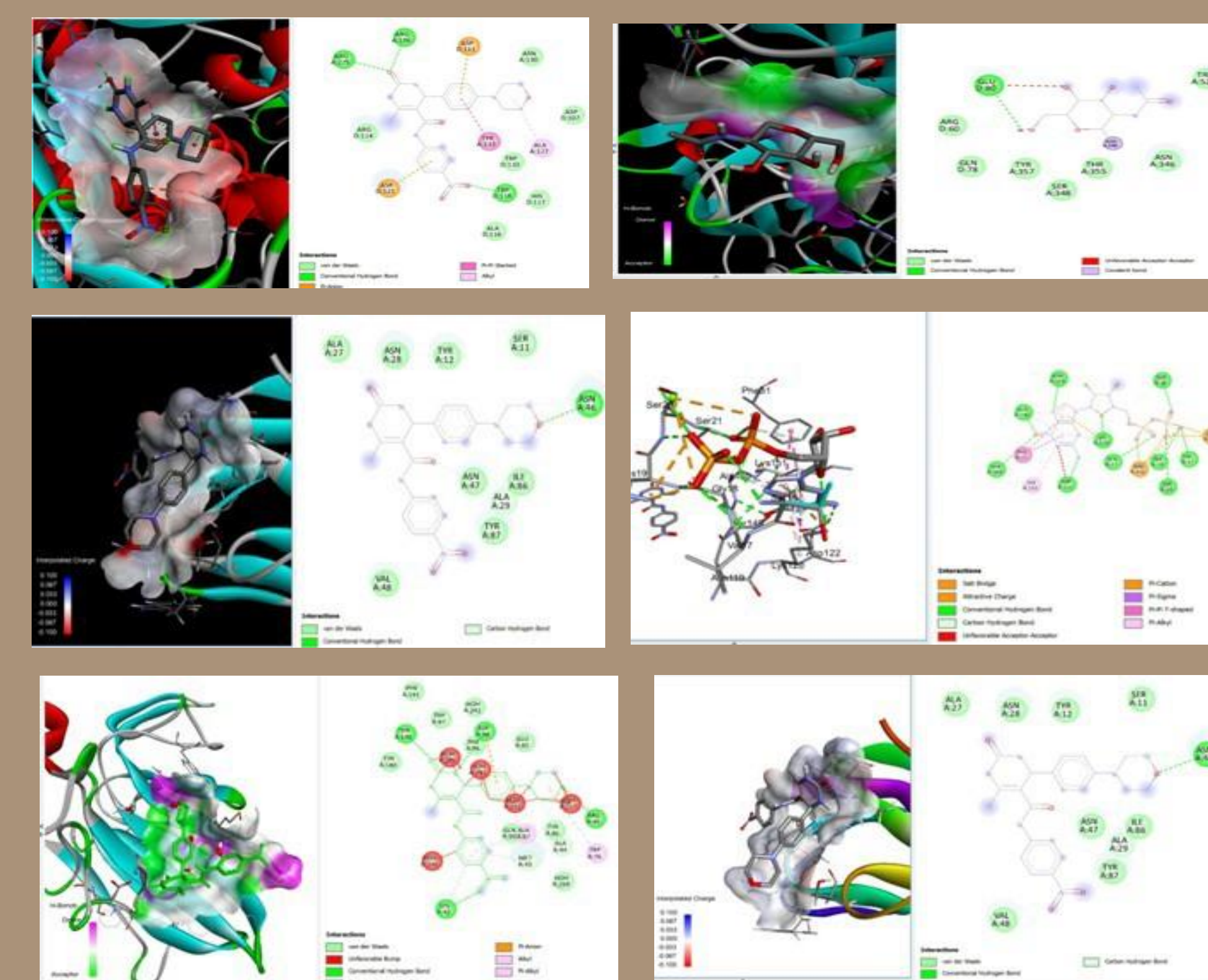
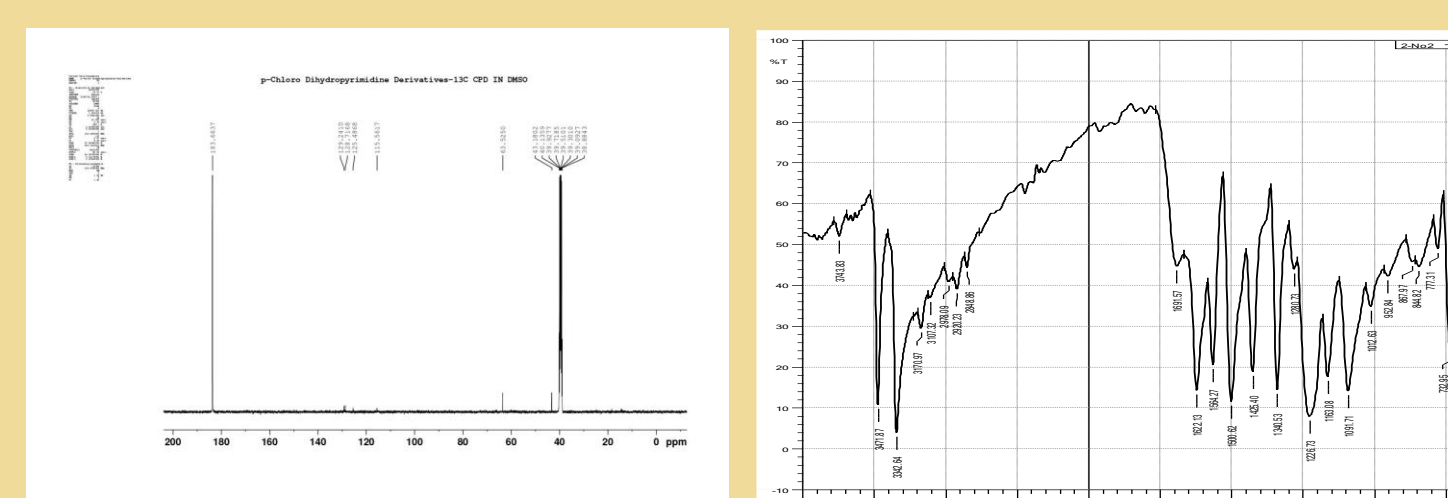
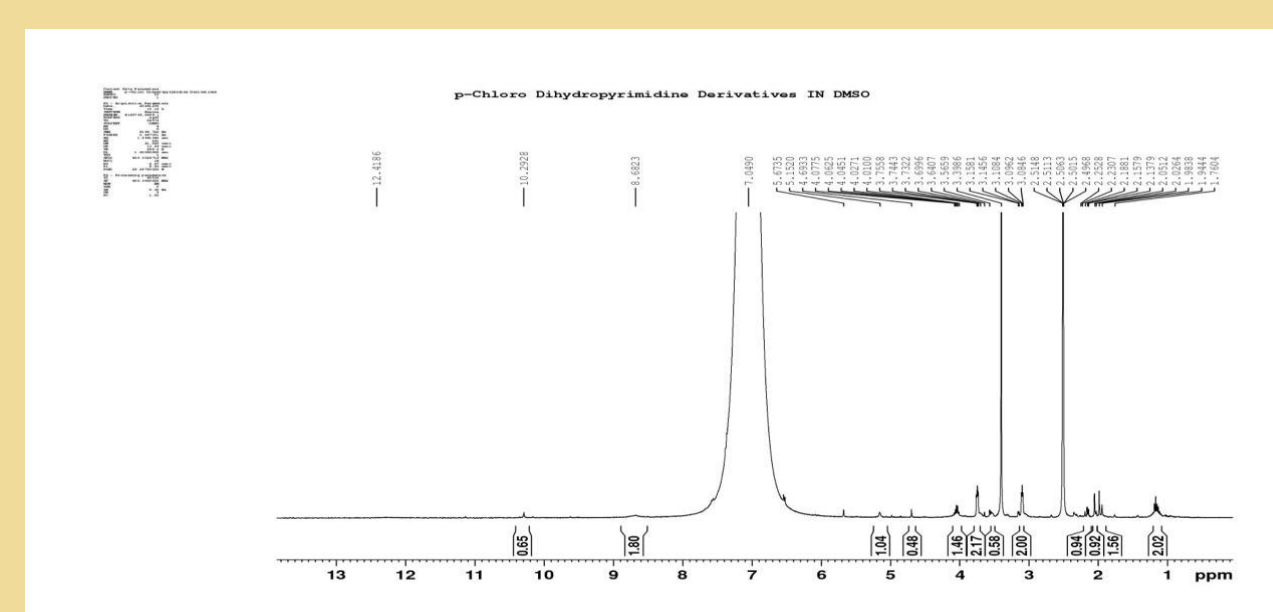
DESIGN, SYNTHESIS OF SOME NOVEL (DHPMS)
ANALOGUES AS MULTIFUNCTIONAL
THERAPEUTICS: MOLECULAR DOCKING, AND
BIOEVALUATION”

INTRODUCTION

- AN EFFICIENT AND ENVIRONMENTALLY BENIGN MULTICOMPONENT REACTION (MCR) STRATEGY WAS EMPLOYED FOR THE SYNTHESIS OF 5-CARBOXAMIDE-SUBSTITUTED 1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDOPYRIMIDINE-2(1H)-ONES (DHPMS).
- THE SYNTHESIZED DERIVATIVES WERE CHARACTERIZED USING IR, MASS SPECTROMETRY, ^1H NMR, AND ^{13}C NMR TECHNIQUES.
- THEIR BIOLOGICAL POTENTIAL WAS ASSESSED THROUGH IN VITRO ANTIOXIDANT, ANTIBACTERIAL, AND ANTIFUNGAL ASSAYS.
- MOLECULAR DOCKING WAS PERFORMED AGAINST SELECTED PROTEIN TARGETS TO ELUCIDATE BINDING MODES AND RECEPTOR–LIGAND INTERACTIONS. DOCKING RESULTS REVEALED STABLE HYDROGEN BONDING AND π - π STACKING INTERACTIONS, WHICH CORRELATE WELL WITH THE EXPERIMENTAL FINDINGS.
- OVERALL, THE SYNTHESIZED DHPM DERIVATIVES, PARTICULARLY THOSE BEARING HETEROARYL SUBSTITUTIONS, DEMONSTRATED STRONG PHARMACOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND REPRESENT PROMISING SCAFFOLDS FOR FUTURE DRUG DEVELOPMENT AND STRUCTURE–ACTIVITY RELATIONSHIP (SAR) INVESTIGATIONS.

MATERIAL AND
METHODS

COMPOUNDS	-R	M.P (°C)	% YIELD
NG I	-4NO ₂	160-165	78
NG II	-2NO ₂	180-185	76
NG III	-4CL	220-250	90
NG IV	-4BR	175-180	82
NG V	-2,4NO ₂	178-182	79
NG VI	-4OCH ₃	182-185	71
NG VII	-4CH ₃	183-185	76
NG VIII	-4SO ₃ H	200-220	82

MOLECULAR
DOCKINGRESULT AND
DISCUSSION

ANTIBACTERIAL



EVALUATION CRITERIA:-

A. CONTROL (NO ANTIBACTERIAL AGENT):

B. $\sim 10^8$ CFU/ML

C. HIGHLY ACTIVE SAMPLES:

D. $\sim 10^2$ – 10^3 CFU/ML

E. MODERATELY ACTIVE:

$\sim 10^4$ – 10^5 CFU/ML

F. LOW ACTIVITY:

G. $\sim 10^6$ – 10^7 CFU/ML

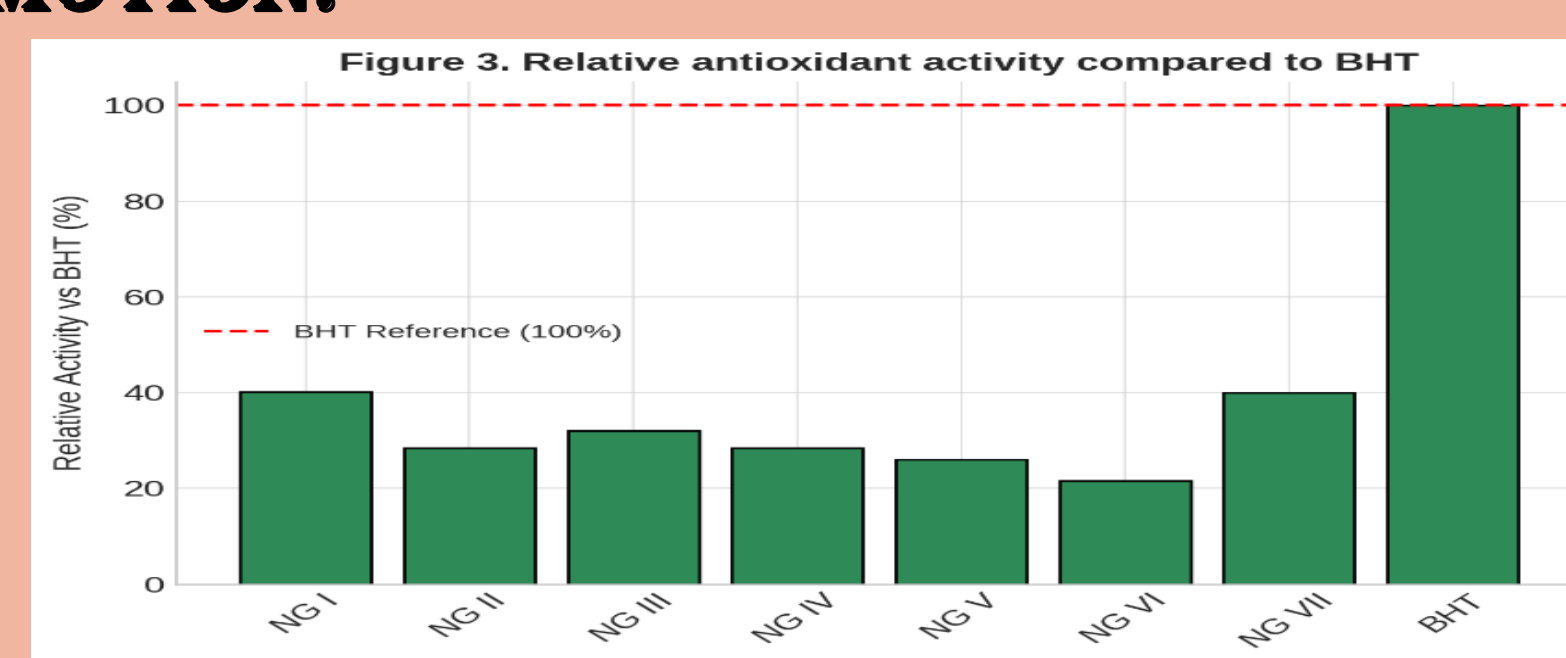
SR. NO.	COMPOUND NAME	ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY (CFU/ML)			
		GRAM +VE BACTERIA S.AUREUS	S.PYOGENES	GRAM -VE BACTERIA E.COLI	P.AERUGINOSA
1	NG I	1.6×10^6	2.2×10^6	6.0×10^7	7.7×10^7
2	NG II	5.3×10^5	7.1×10^5	2.6×10^6	3.5×10^6
3	NG III	1.7×10^4	2.3×10^4	8.0×10^5	1.5×10^6
4	NG IV	6.3×10^3	9.4×10^3	2.5×10^4	3.7×10^5
5	NG V	2.1×10^3	3.2×10^3	6.9×10^4	1.2×10^5
6	NG VI	7.8×10^2	1.3×10^3	3.2×10^4	6.4×10^4
7	NG VII	3.4×10^2	5.9×10^2	1.4×10^4	2.8×10^4
8	NG VIII	1.6×10^2	2.8×10^2	8.7×10^3	1.9×10^4

ANTIOXIDANT

REACTIVE OXYGEN SPECIES (ROS) AND FREE RADICALS SIGNIFICANTLY CONTRIBUTE TO OXIDATIVE STRESS, A CONDITION IMPLICATED IN VARIOUS CHRONIC DISEASES, INCLUDING CANCER.

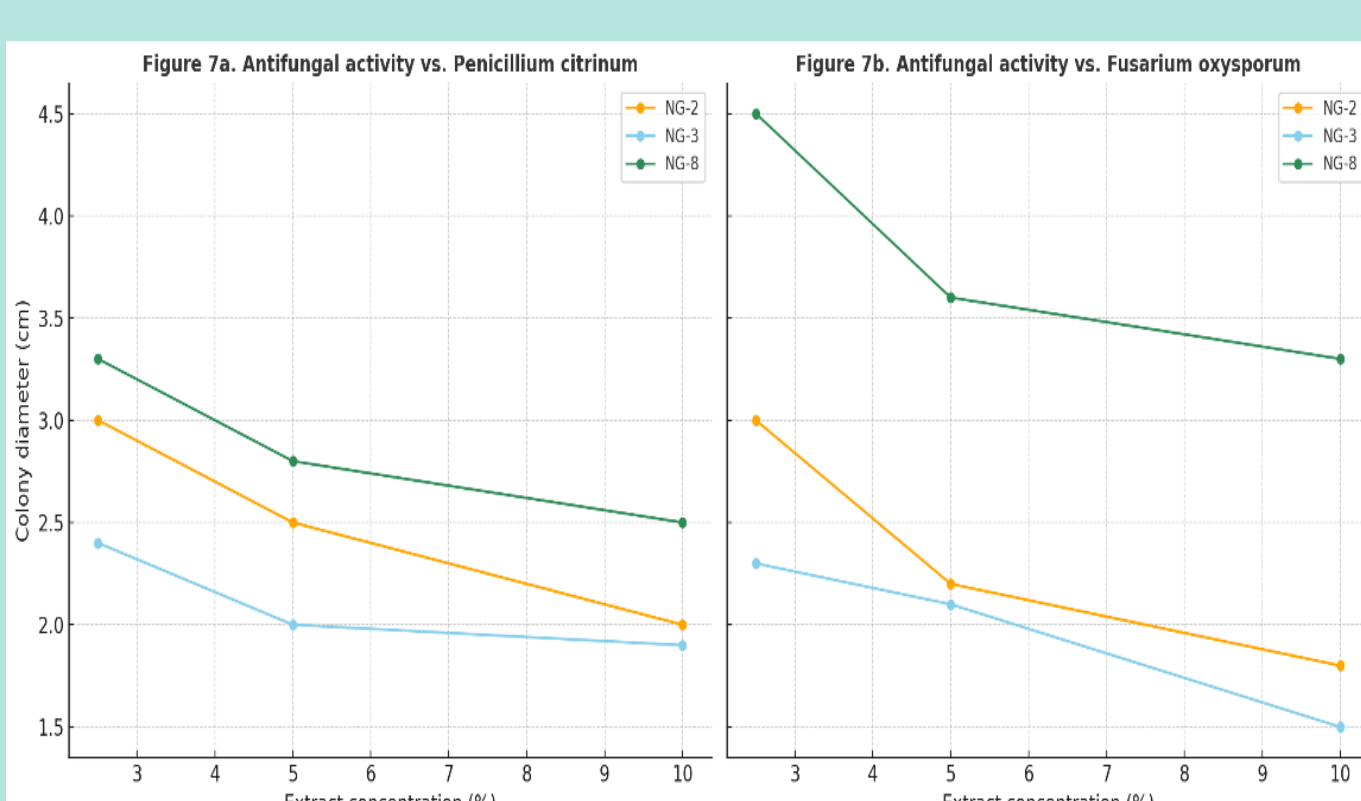
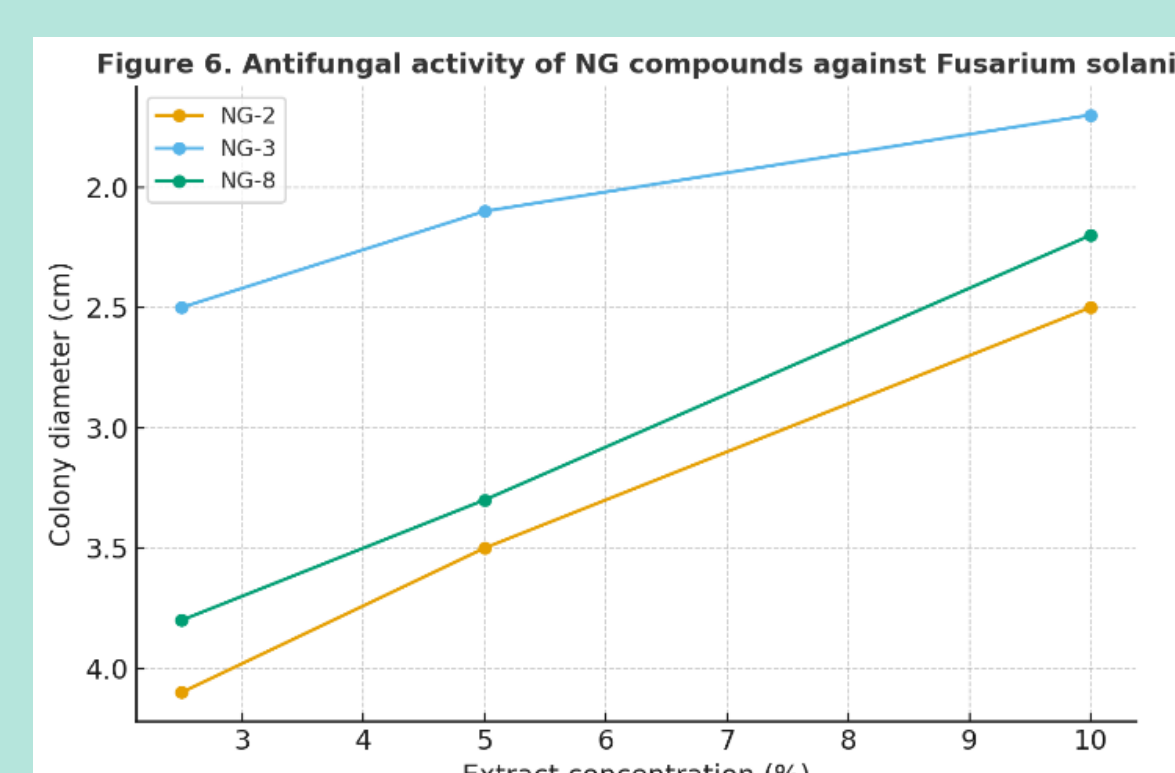
ANTIOXIDANTS ARE AGENTS CAPABLE OF NEUTRALIZING ROS, THUS PLAYING A VITAL ROLE IN DISEASE PREVENTION AND HEALTH PROMOTION.

SR.NO	COMPOUND	IC ₅₀ (MEAN $\pm$ SD)
1	NG I	41.05 ± 0.16
2	NG II	58.05 ± 0.91
3	NG III	51.34 ± 0.11
4	NG IV	58.06 ± 0.25
5	NG V	63.27 ± 0.36
6	NG VI	76.09 ± 0.28
7	NG VII	41.23 ± 0.44
STD.	BHT	16.47 ± 0.35



ANTIFUNGAL

THE ANTIFUNGAL POTENTIAL OF NG EXTRACTS WAS TESTED AGAINST *FUSARIUM SOLANI*, *PENICILLIUM CITRINUM*, AND *FUSARIUM OXYSPORUM* AT CONCENTRATIONS OF 2.5%, 5%, AND 10%. FOR *F. SOLANI* (FIGURE 6),



MOLECULAR DOCKING INVESTIGATIONS WERE CONDUCTED FOR THE SYNTHESIZED COMPOUNDS AGAINST A PANEL OF SIX TARGET PROTEINS TO IDENTIFY THE MOST SUITABLE TARGET BASED ON BINDING AFFINITIES. TARGETS.

PDB ID	RESOLUTION (Å)	BINDING AFFINITY (KCAL/MOL)
7M4	2.20	-8.0
6WDP	2.50	-6.9
1AUN	2.50	-7.9
1A28	2.40	-9.4
1G6E	2.60	-6.4
8CTM	2.50	-8.0

CONCLUSION

AN ECO-FRIENDLY MULTICOMPONENT STRATEGY ENABLED THE SYNTHESIS OF NOVEL DHPM DERIVATIVES WITH CONFIRMED STRUCTURES AND SIGNIFICANT ANTIOXIDANT, ANTIBACTERIAL, AND ANTIFUNGAL ACTIVITIES. COMPOUNDS NG I, NG III, NG VII, AND NG VIII SHOWED THE HIGHEST POTENCY, SUPPORTED BY STRONG MOLECULAR DOCKING INTERACTIONS. THESE DERIVATIVES REPRESENT PROMISING SCAFFOLDS FOR MULTIFUNCTIONAL THERAPEUTIC DEVELOPMENT.