In silico virtual screening of known drugs against SARS-CoV-2 3CL protease: A drug repurposing approach for COVID-19

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Abstract

Since the outbreak of the novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) in late December 2019, it rapidly spread throughout the world. Besides, no specific treatment has been reported so far against the disease. In such cases, the drug repurposing approach can be an effective way to determine potential candidates to treat COVID-19. Therefore, this study is focused on screening drugs that could inhibit the viral receptor. Structure of SARS-CoV-2 3CL protease with a complex (baicalein) was employed for the generation of pharmacophore hypothesis using Schrödinger Maestro. Initially, 8820 approved, investigational and experimental drugs from DrugBank database were screened on the basis of generated hypothesis features. Among those, 1000 drugs were subjected to molecular docking-based virtual screening to evaluate the glide score and glide energy. Moreover, receptor-ligand interactions of the best hits were analyzed using discovery studio software. The virtual screening revealed several drug classes including CYP3A4 inhibitor, anti-tumor, anti-platelet, antiviral, neurological, anticancer, Vit-B2 deficiency, antiinflammatory, antidiabetic, and anti-asthmatic which are capable of inhibiting viral receptor. In particular, six drugs namely rutin, fosifloxuridine-nafalbenamide, eluxadoline, telmisartan, fostemsavir, and capmatinib demonstrated extra precision docking with promising binding affinities. Interaction analysis revealed several hydrogens and hydrophobic bonds with the amino acids of the active site. Additionally, 19 experimental drugs were found to possess higher docking scores than the bound complex with the receptor indicating a possibility of discovering novel drugs to treat COVID-19. However, further in vitro and in vivo studies are required for the evaluation of the antiviral activity of the mentioned drugs.

Methodology SARS-CoV-2 3CL protease (3CLpro) in complex with a novel inhibitor (Baicalein) 1. Structure 2. Structure Optimization Refinement Schrödinger Maestro 4. Hypothesis 3. Restrained Generation Minimization E-pharmacophore hypothesis of SARS-CoV-2 3CL protease in complex with Baicalein

DrugBank Database

(8820 Molecules)

Pharmacophore

Based Virtual

Screening

(1000 Molecules)

Docking Based

Virtual

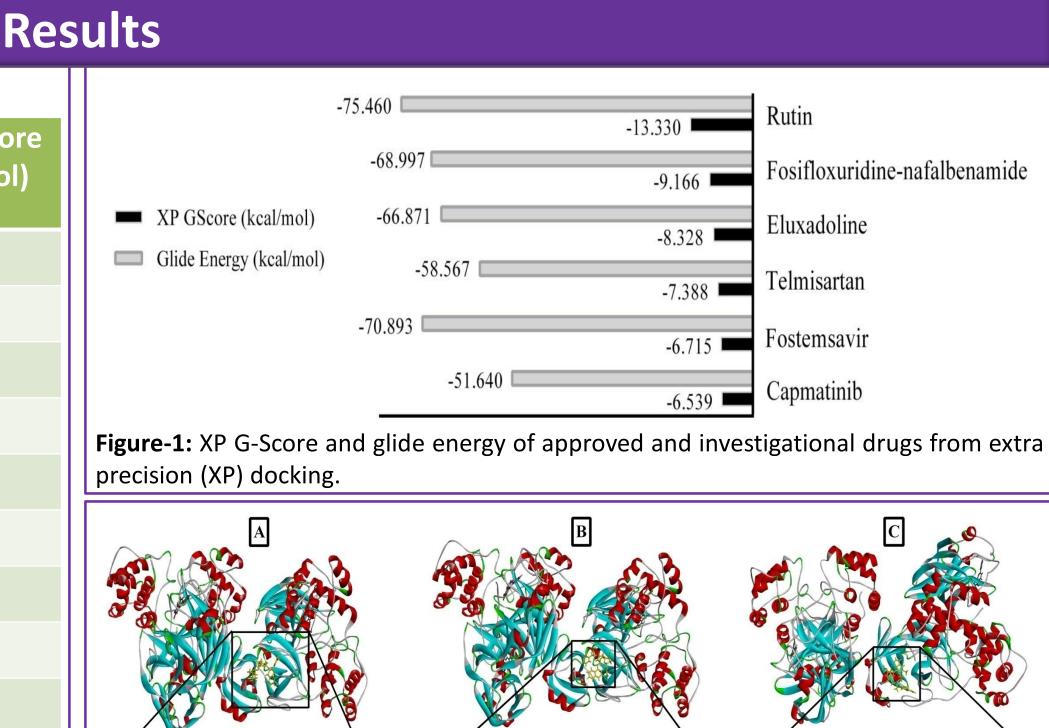
Screening

Extra

Precision

Docking





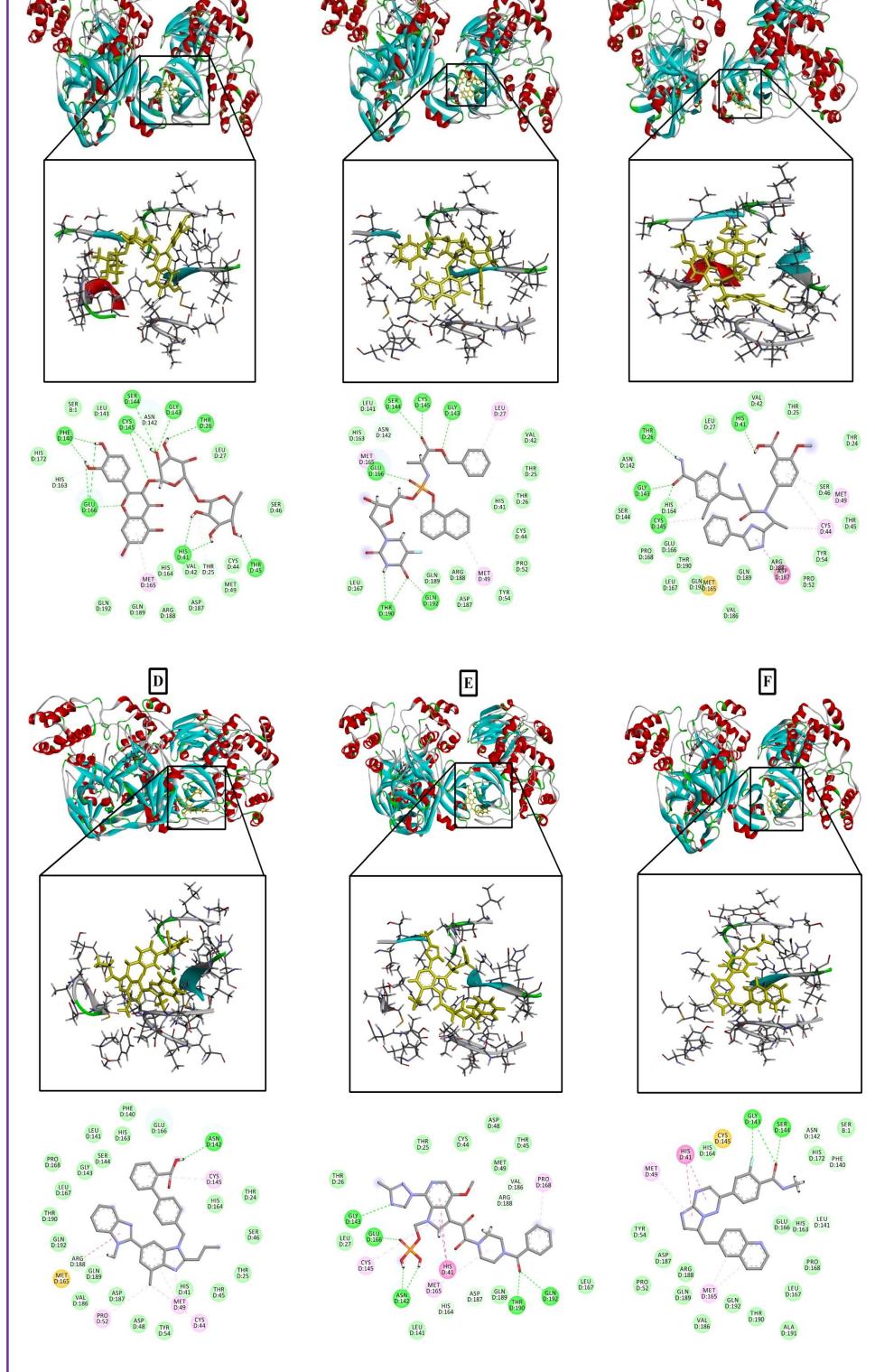


Figure-2: 3D and 2D docking interactions of A) Rutin, B) Fosifloxuridine-nafalbenamide, C) Eluxadoline, D) Telmisartan, E) Fostemsavir and F) Capmatinib with SARS-CoV-2 3CL protease.

Conclusions

In this study, structure based virtual screening identified several categories of drugs against SARS-CoV-2 3CL protease. Among those, five antiviral drugs namely BMS-488043, GSK-364735, Inarigivir, Cabotegravir, and Dolutegravir interacted with the receptor through standard precision docking. However, six drugs specifically Rutin, Fosifloxuridine-nafalbenamide, Eluxadoline, Telmisartan, Fostemsavir and Capmatinib undergone extra precision docking with promising glide scores and interaction with the receptor active site. These drugs might be repurposed for the treatment of novel coronavirus disease.

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