

Insilco molecular annotation of Pyrimidine derivatives and their interaction study with Protease 1UK3 of COVID 19

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ABSTRACT

The heterocyclic compounds are plentiful in nature and are biologically important class of compounds to living things because most of the natural and non-natural products contains heterocyclic structure. Many heterocyclic compounds exhibits useful biological activities. However synthetic drugs and synthetic dyes encloses heterocyclic ring structure as well as the natural products for example vitamin, hormones, antibiotics^{1,2} amino acids, haemoglobin and alkaloids. Various synthetic heterocyclic compounds such as pyrimidines, pyridine, pyrrole, Indole, Triazole, pyrrolidine, thiophene, thiazole, furan, piperidine, oxazole and pyrazole exhibits significant biological importance.

Keywords :- Pyrimidine derivatives, Protease 1uk3, covid 19

INTRODUCTION

Nitrogen containing heterocycles are medicinally important class of compounds from the family of heterocyclic compounds and they have contributed to the society from the medicinal and industrial point of view which helps to know life processes³. Hence, researchers have attracted and substantial attention in the designing of biologically active molecules^{4,5}. **Pyrimidine** is nitrogen containing six-membered heterocyclic organic compound consists of 4 carbon and 2 nitrogen atoms at positions 1 and 3 of the six membered ring. It is one of the isomeric forms of three forms of diazine. For drug designing pyrimidine is promising structural moiety. Most of the properties of pyrimidine are common with the pyridine, as the number of nitrogen atoms in the ring increases the ring pi electrons become less energetic and electrophilic aromatic substitution gets more difficult while nucleophilic aromatic substitution gets easier.

However the pyrimidine compounds are more significant and effective antimicrobial agents and present through out the nature. These compounds are the building blocks of various natural products such as vitamin, antibiotics and liposaccharides. In nucleic acid chemistry pyrimidine structure is prominent

In our daily life naturally occurring pyrimidine compounds have enormous importance. The fundamental building blocks for DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid), RNA (ribonucleic acid) and Vitamin B1 (thiamine) are pyrimidine derivatives such as adenine, guanine, cytosine, thymine and uracil. In many biological processes such as antibiotics, anti-bacterial, nucleoside, cardiovascular compounds the pyrimidine compounds found to play important role.

On this basis, In the design and discovery of pharmacologically active compounds and physiologically new compounds the heterocyclic compounds plays important role which helps to discover new drugs⁶. Literature discloses that these compounds have more potential and interest in practical aspects. Medicinal chemistry practices are devoted for discovery as well as development of new pharmaceutical agents used for curing diseases⁷

The nucleic acid are essential constituent of all cells and thus of all living matter cytosine is found to be present in both types of nucleic acids i.e. ribonucleic acid (RNA) and deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) while uracil present only in RNA and thymine only in DNA.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The pyrimidine heterocyclic scaffolds have received considerable attention due to interesting pharmacological properties. The point of interest in this study is to design and synthesize compounds comprising of the bioactive pharmacophores and an attempt has been made to design and explore the optimal structure requirement for the potential biological activity. Pyrimidine have extensive spectrum of biological activities **Fig.1.4** such as anti-inflammatory⁸⁻⁹, antimicrobial¹⁰, antitubercular¹¹, anti-HIV¹², anti-tumour¹³, anti-malarial¹⁴, diuretic¹⁵, anti-neoplastic¹⁶, cardiovascular etc. Pyrimidine compounds have application in hypnotic drugs for the nervous system¹⁷

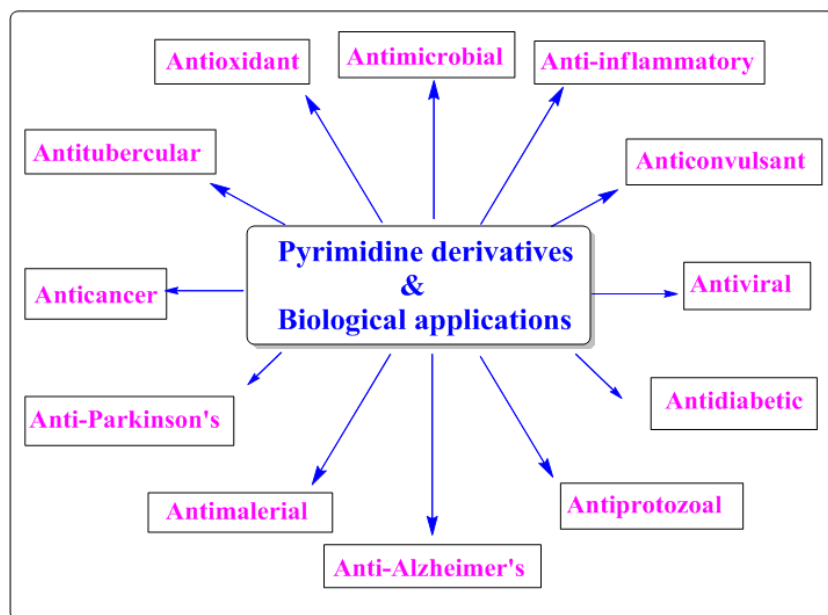
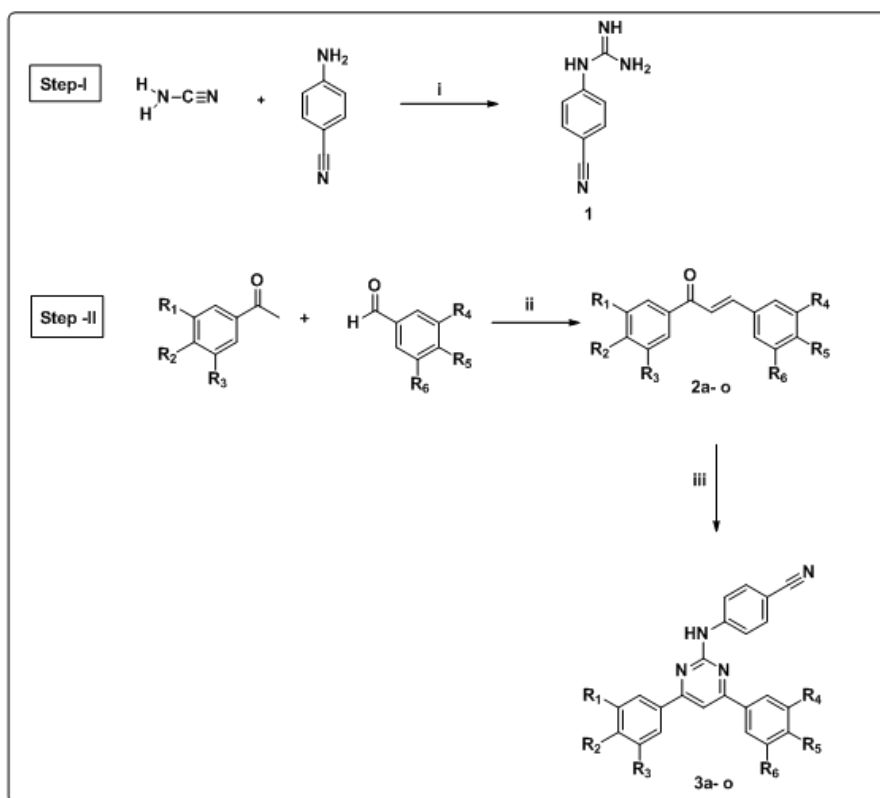


Fig.1.4 Biological activities of pyrimidine derivatives

Scheme and table :Scheme 1: Synthesis of 4-(4, 6-diphenyl pyrimidin-2-ylamino)benzotrile



Reagents and conditions : (i) 5% Aq. HCl, heat for 4-5 h and 20% Aq. NaOH solution (for neutralization); (ii) NaOH, ethanol, stir at rt for 10-12 h; (iii) N-Cyanophenyl guanidine (1), NaOH, ethanol, reflux for 5-6 h.

Table 1: Derivatives with various substituents and its physical data.

Sr. No.	Product	Substituent's						MP °C	Yield %
		R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	R ₄	R ₅	R ₆		
1	3a	H	Cl	H	H	H	H	210	80
2	3b	H	F	H	H	NO ₂	H	201	77
3	3c	H	OCH ₃	H	H	F	H	211	81
4	3d	H	Cl	H	H	F	H	232	78
5	3e	H	F	H	H	F	H	219	85
6	3f	H	CH ₃	H	H	Br	H	296	79
7	3g	H	F	H	H	H	H	179	76
8	3h	H	CH ₃	H	H	F	H	177	78
9	3i	H	CH ₃	H	OCH ₃	OCH ₃	OCH ₃	221	80
10	3j	H	F	H	OCH ₃	OCH ₃	OCH ₃	249	83
11	3k	OCH ₃	OCH ₃	OCH ₃	OCH ₃	OCH ₃	OCH ₃	204	76
12	3l	H	CH ₃	H	H	Cl	H	219	79
13	3m	H	Cl	H	H	Cl	H	274	85
14	3n	H	OCH ₃	H	OCH ₃	H	H	197	80
15	3o	H	OCH ₃	H	OCH ₃	OCH ₃	OCH ₃	220	79

ADMET prediction and binding free energy when docked with protease 1UK3 of protease of COVID 19 From the below table it comes to the conclusion that **C23H16N4O6** this molecule has most significant energy of -14.1 kcal/mol

RESULTS

The docking experiment is performed using PyRx 0.8 version the results shows that after docking the above molecules the most significant binding free energy is for the C23H16N4O6 this molecule it follows the Lipinski Rule of 5 has molecular weight as 444.4, no of heavy atoms 33, no of H Bond acceptors as 09, no of hydrogen bond donors 7, Lipinski rule of 5 violation 1, Binding free energy -14.1 kcal/mol So this is the best inhibitor of the protease of the COVID 19 virus among other pyrimidine derivative

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