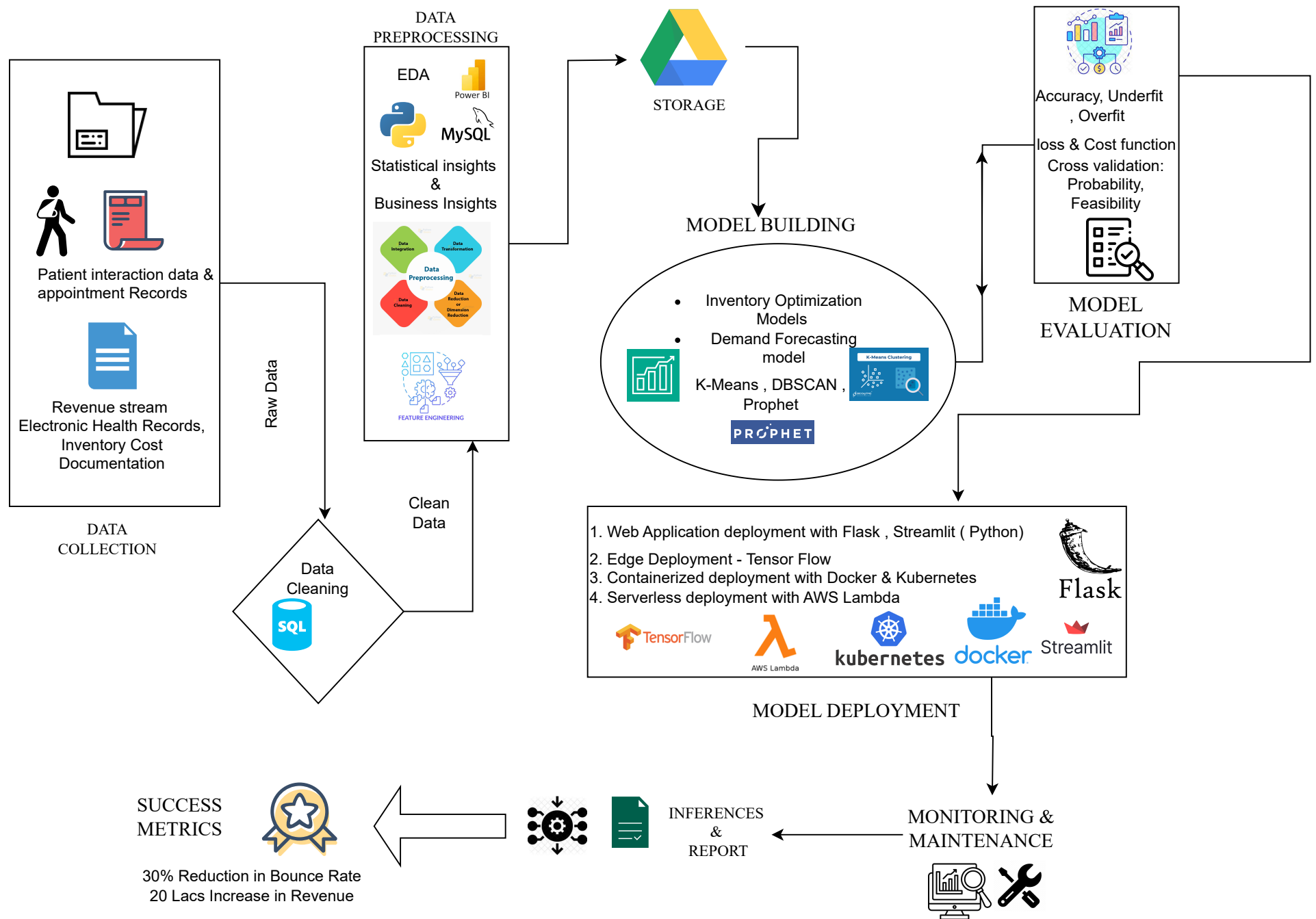


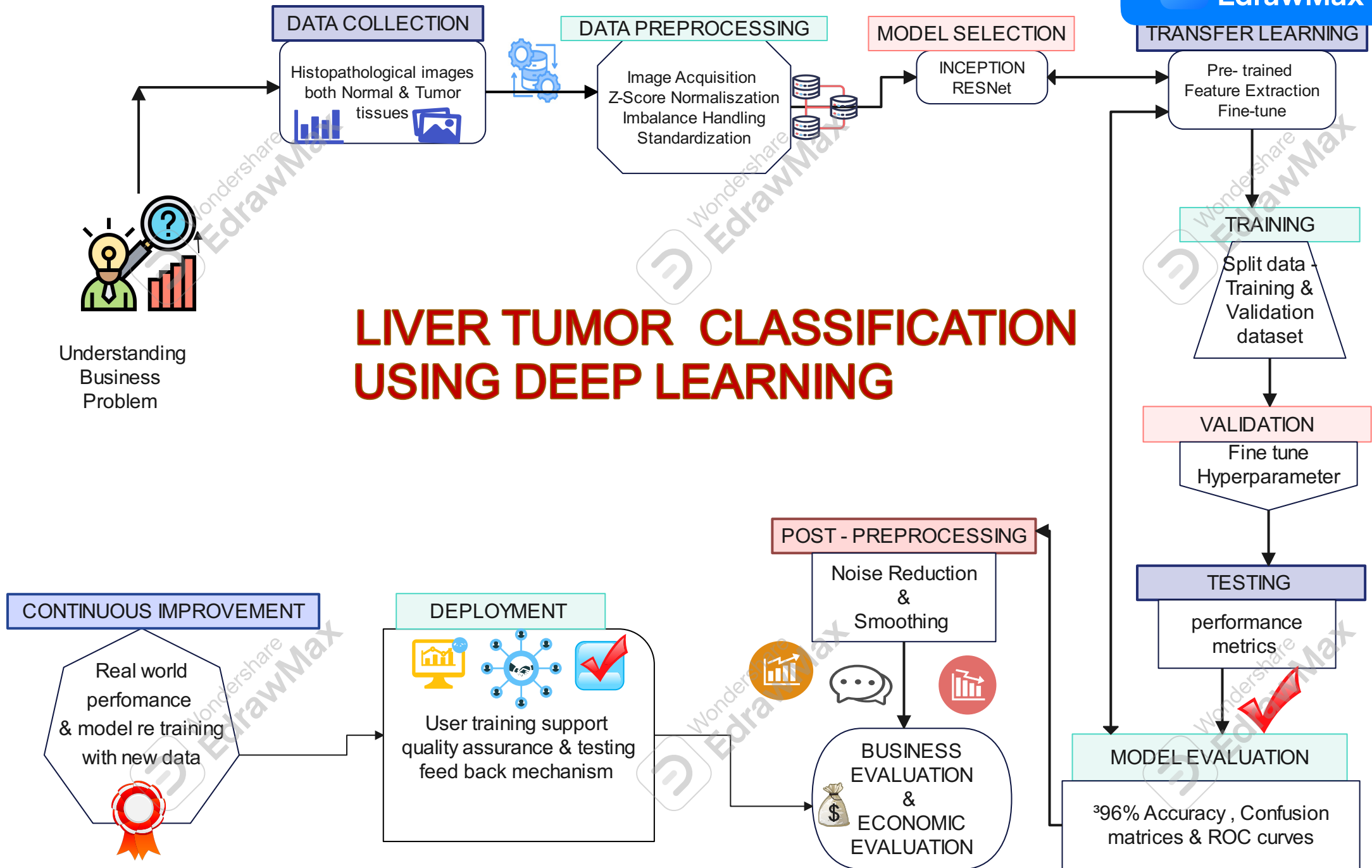
PROJECT 155: OPTIMIZATION OF MEDICAL INVENTORY





Understanding
Business
Problem

LIVER TUMOR CLASSIFICATION USING DEEP LEARNING





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IN RECOGNITION OF HER SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF
ADVANCED SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH & INTERNSHIP PROGRAM
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During his internship, Ms. Oruganti Amsu Madhu Deepika demonstrated remarkable skills in conducting advanced scientific research on '**ASADH Inhibitors as Prospective Antifungal Drugs: A Computational Study on *Trichophyton rubrum* and *Blastomyces dermatitidis***' independently, and her original and innovative thinking brought valuable contributions to our research efforts. We have no doubt that Ms. Oruganti Amsu Madhu Deepika will continue to excel in her scientific career, and we wish her all the best in her future endeavors.

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* The dissertation is currently undergoing peer review as of the certificate submission.

TITLE

ASADH Inhibitors as Prospective Antifungal Drugs: A Computational Study on *Trichophyton rubrum* and *Blastomyces dermatitidis*

@ amsu madhudeepika

ABSTRACT

Fungal infections, particularly those caused by *Trichophyton rubrum* and *Blastomyces dermatitidis*, pose a significant challenge to public health. *Trichophyton rubrum*, a dermatophyte fungus, is a common source of skin infections, while *Blastomyces dermatitidis*, a dimorphic fungus, can lead to potentially fatal lung infections. The enzyme Aspartate Semialdehyde Dehydrogenase (ASADH) is crucial for the biosynthesis of essential amino acids in fungi and has been explored as a potential target for antifungal drug development. In this study, we employed virtual screening and molecular docking techniques to identify potential inhibitors of ASADH from *T. rubrum* and *B. dermatitidis*. The lead compound, 2-chloro-3-methoxy-1,4-naphthoquinone, was selected and structurally similar compounds were retrieved from PubChem. Molecular docking was conducted using Autodock Vina, and ADMET properties of top-ranked compounds were evaluated. These findings provide insights into potential candidates for antifungal drug development, shedding light on a promising avenue to combat fungal infections caused by these pathogenic fungi.

