

Insilico Analysis of Catharanthus roseus Phytochemicals for their Antiviral potential against COVID-19

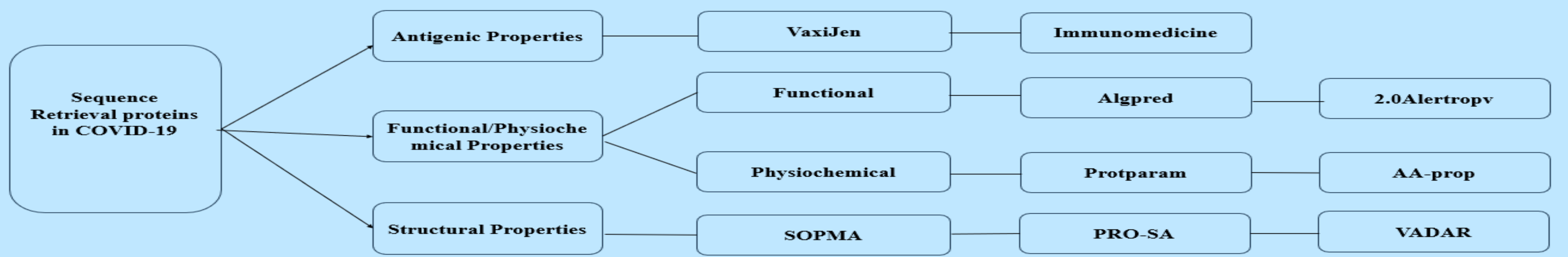
INTRODUCTION

- COVID-19, short for "Coronavirus Disease 2019," is an infectious respiratory illness caused by the novel coronavirus SARS-CoV-2. COVID-19 symptoms vary but can include fever, cough, shortness of breath, fatigue, loss of taste or smell, and sore throat.
- The medicinal properties of Catharanthus roseus and its inherent alkaloids, such as vincristine and vinblastine have been used in the treatment of certain cancers
- Remdesivir is an antiviral medication that has been used in the treatment of COVID-19. Some of the drawbacks and considerations associated with Remdesivir include; nausea, vomiting, and changes in liver enzymes, which may require monitoring during treatment.
- The present research introduces an insilico approach to identify a novel potential ligand to target the disease causing S-glycoprotein of COVID-19 thereby giving a futuristic perspective to develop a novel sustainable medication against COVID-19.



Symptoms of COVID-19

MATERIALS AND METHODS



RESULTS

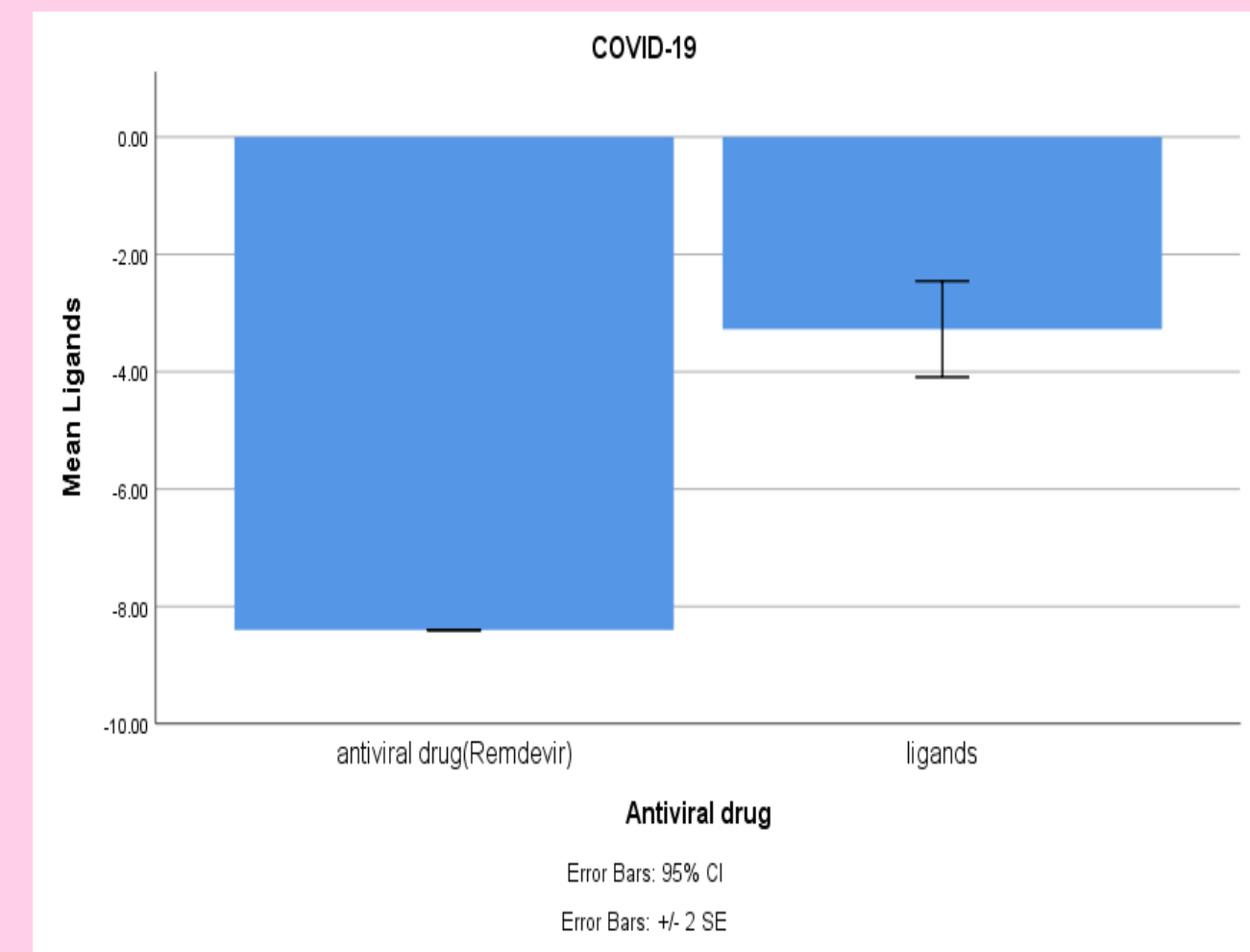


Fig. 1. Bar chart representing the mean binding affinity of Remdevir and Ligand

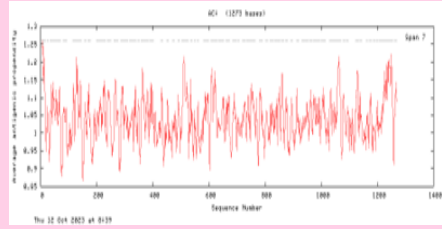
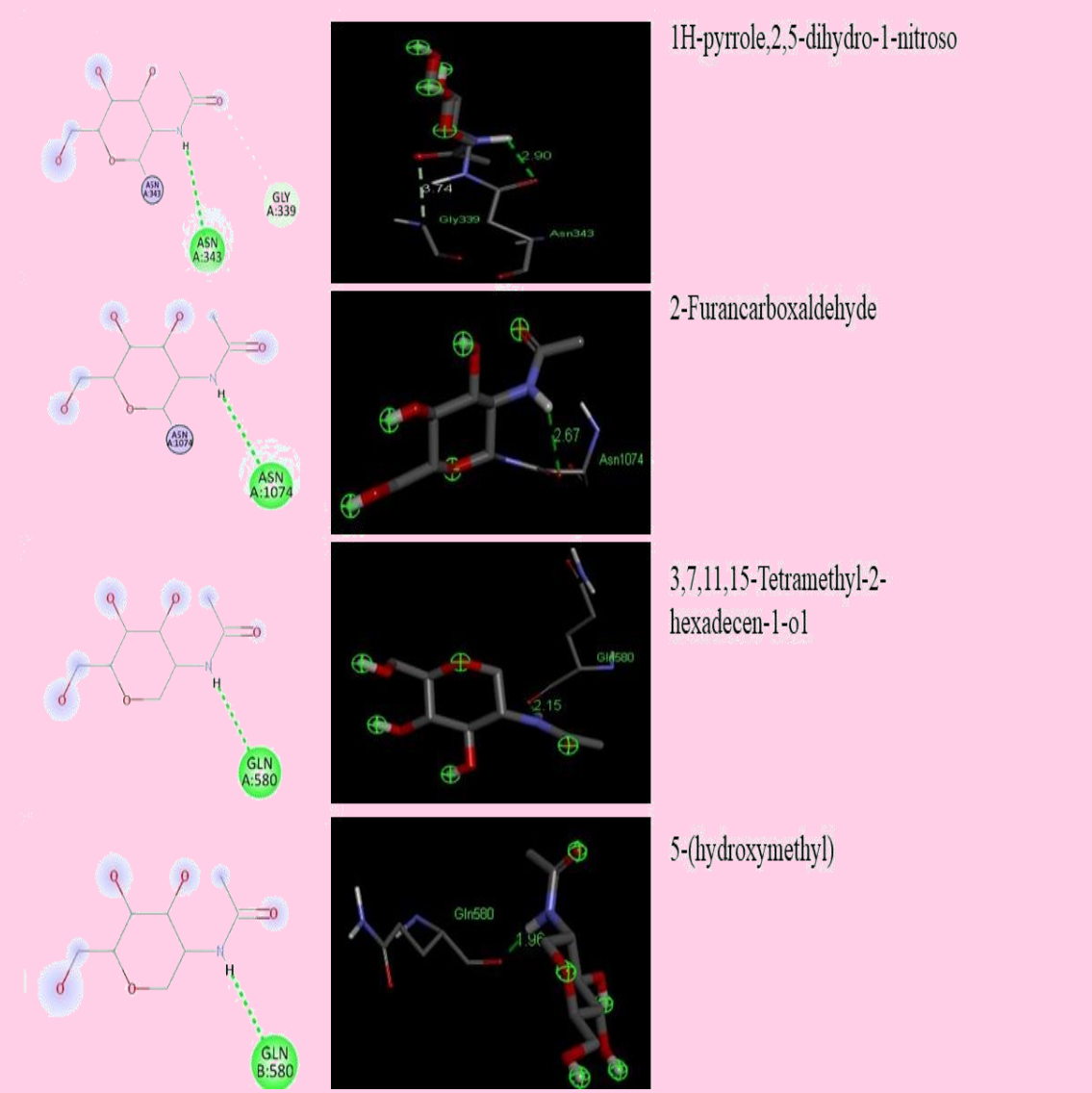
Protein sequence	Antigenic properties				
	VaxiJen		Immunomedicine		
	Antigenic score Threshold = 0.4	Antigenic nature	Average antigenic propensity	Antigenic determinants	Antigenic plot sequence
	0.4592	Probable antigen	1.0411	63	

Table . Antigenic Properties of the selected epitopes of COVID-19



2D and 3D representations of docking results of COVID-19

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

- Four compounds were identified through GC-MS analysis and were subjected as a ligand for docking docking studies. The identified ligands are 2-Furancarboxaldehyde, 5-(hydroxymethyl), 1H-pyrrole, 2,5-dihydro-1-nitroso, and 3,7,11,15-Tetramethyl-2-hexadecen-1-ol.
- The secondary protein structures with access to the number of alpha helices, beta turns, and coils of the antigenic chains of S-glycoprotein were obtained from tabulated SOPMA findings.
- The comparison between the antidrug against COVID-19 as control group and ligands of Catharanthus roseus as study group indicates a statistical significance between the two groups (p=0.018, p < 0.05)
- From structural and epitope modelling, the epitope with PDB ID 6VYB was found to be the best suited receptor for targeting antiviral drug against COVID-19.
- The current study merely demonstrates an immunoinformatic method for assessing a potential drug as an alternative to Remdesivir and their interactions with the phytochemicals found in C.roseus, which will spur further insilico research to develop an effective COVID-19 antiviral drug.

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