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Synthesis, Anticholinesterase Activity and Molecular Modeling Study of Novel Carbamate-Substituted Thymol/Carvacrol Derivatives

Belma Zengin Kurt¹, Isil Gazioglu², Aydan Dag¹, Ramin Ekhteiari Salmas³, Gülru Kayık⁴, Serdar Durdagi^{3,*}, Fatih Sonmez^{5,*}

¹Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Faculty of Pharmacy, Bezmialem Vakif University, 34093, Istanbul, Turkey ²Department of Analytical Chemistry, Faculty of Pharmacy, Bezmialem Vakif University, 34093, Istanbul,

Turkey ³Department of Biophysics, School of Medicine, Bahcesehir University, Istanbul, Turkey ⁴Department of Chemistry, Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey ⁵Pamukova Vocational High School, Sakarya University, 54900, Sakarya, Turkey

Abstract

New thymol and carvacrol derivatives with the carbamate moiety were synthesized and their inhibitory effects on acetylcholinesterase (AChE) and butyrylcholinesterase (BuChE) were evaluated. 5-isopropyl-2-methylphenyl(3-fluorophenyl)carbamate (**29**) was found to be the most potent AChE inhibitor with IC₅₀ values of 2.22 μ M, and 5-isopropyl-2-methylphenyl (4-fluorophenyl)carbamate (**30**) exhibited the strongest inhibition against BuChE with IC₅₀ value of 0.02 μ M. Additionally, the result of H4IIE hepatoma cell toxicity assay for compounds **18**, **20**, **29**, **30** and **35** showed negligible cell death. Moreover in order to better understand the inhibitory profiles of these molecules, molecular modeling studies were applied. Binding poses of studied compounds at the binding pockets of AChE and BuChE targets were determined. Predicted binding energies of these compounds as well as structural and dynamical profiles of molecules at the target sites were estimated using induced fit docking (IFD) algorithms and post-processing molecular dynamics (MD) simulations methods (i.e., Molecular mechanics Poisson–Boltzmann surface area (MM-PBSA) approaches).

Keywords: Thymol, Carvacrol, Carbamate, Alzheimer's Disease, Molecular Docking, Molecular Dynamics (MD) Simulations, MM-PBSA, Induced Fit Docking (IFD)

*Corresponding authors: serdar.durdagi@med.bau.edu.tr (SD); fsonmez@sakarya.edu.tr (FS)

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