

In Silico Analysis of Compounds Isolated from Selected Indian Medicinal Plants against Chikungunya Viral Proteins

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Mishra *et al.*: Docking of natural compounds with CHIK viral proteins

Chikungunya fever caused by chikungunya virus is an *Aedes* mosquito borne disease responsible for recent epidemics not only in India but also in Africa, Southeast Asia and America. There are no reports of successful anti-viral drug or vaccine available for the treatment of this fever. Since the symptoms are very severe, development of specific treatment or prophylactic measures are need of the h to control this fever. India is known for its wealth of medicinal plants. Natural compounds from the medicinal plants have been used traditionally for the treatment of several infectious diseases. Indian medicinal plants namely *Andrographis paniculata*, *Tinospora cordifolia* and *Carica papaya* have been selected for this study based on the reports of their usage against this virus in our traditional medicine. The present study evaluates the potentiality of using various compounds derived from these plants as antiviral agent by computationally docking these compounds with some of the viral proteins responsible for its pathogenicity using Auto Dock program. The drug likeness of these compounds was also analyzed based on Lipinski's rule of five. Out of 28 compounds tested, more than 15 compounds are found to be more effective in docking with 5 different viral proteins in comparison with the standard drug prescribed for this fever.

Key words: *Andrographis paniculata*, *Tinospora cordifolia*, *Carica papaya*, *Chikungunya*, docking

Chikungunya is a viral disease transmitted mainly through mosquitoes. It is also reported to be carried by the monkeys, birds and cattle. It was first isolated in Tanzania in 1953^[1,2]. Outbreaks have occurred in many parts of Africa, Southeast Asia Europe and islands in Indian and Pacific oceans. It was first reported in American continent in 2013 to spread throughout the northern, southern and Central America along with Carrabin countries. The rate of death of this disease is 1 out of every 1000^[2]. New born kids, older adults (>65) and patients of high blood pressure, diabetes, heart diseases are at greater risk of being affected. The symptoms include severe joint pains (arthritis) and raised body temperature around 102°-104°F along with muscular pain, rashes, headache, fatigue, digestive complaints, and conjunctivitis^[3].

Chikungunya virus (CHIKV) is a right-handed, single-stranded RNA virus of genome size 11.6 kb. The virus belongs to genus *Alphavirus* of family *Togaviridae*^[4]. Since it is mainly transmitted through arthropodans, it is

also called arbovirus. The pathogenesis of Chikungunia infection in human is still poorly understood. Till date there is no vaccine for Chikungunya resulting in lack of permanent cure. The patients receive the medical care for the related symptoms which costs even higher than the collective cost of all the symptoms treated as an individual disease. This also increases the burden over the country economy. Research to find out the potential antiviral drug against this re-emerging evolutionary potent CHIK infection is need of the h. Indian medicinal plants and its derivatives are widely used in the treatment of several diseases.

Papaya (*Carica Papaya*) is a tall herbaceous plant growing in tropical regions worldwide. It is native to

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tropical America and was introduced in India in 16th century. Traditionally the papaya leaves are used for treatment of various ailments such as jaundice, malaria, dengue, immunomodulatory conditions, allergy, digestive complaints and respiratory disorders. It has very strong antiviral activity. The young leaves of *Carica* are rich in phenolic compounds, (caffeic acid, chlorogenic acid, protocatechuic acid) and flavonoid (kaempferol, quercetin) as compared to mature leaves. Dr. Sanath Hettige reported the efficacy of papaya leaves extract in increasing the White blood cells (WBC) and blood platelets counts in 70 dengue patients. The folic acid in papaya fruit converts homocystenin to cystein and methionine, homosystenin in unconverted state can rupture blood vessel walls resulting in cardiac arrest and stroke. The papaya oil is reported to relieve muscular pain and also helps in overcoming arthritis pain. Root extracts are helpful in urinary infections. The dried leaves of papaya are used as cigar to treat asthma^[5,6].

Andrographis paniculata is an annual plant native to Sri Lanka and India. This is a traditional medicinal plant reported to help in cardiovascular diseases. The complete plant is of medicinal importance. The leaves of the plant are rich in lactones (andrographolide, kalmeghin, deoxyandrographolide)^[7]. Roots are rich in flavonoids which are also found in leaves. The plant extracts has been reported to be hepato-protective, anti-diabetic, anti-inflammatory and the treatment with plant extract resulted in dose-dependent fall in systolic blood pressure^[8]. The potential of andrographolide against CHIKV infection has also been tested in cell culture system^[9].

Another medicinally important plant, native to Indian subcontinent and China is *Tinospora cordifolia* (Giloe) belongs to the family *Menispermaceae*. The root, leaf, stem, extract of this plant has been established effective in jaundice, diabetes, seminal weakness, urinary tract infections, fever, general debility, skin disease, digestive ailments^[10-14], anti-stress, anti-spasmodic, anti-inflammatory^[15]. The stem is bitter stomachic, diuretic, and also stimulates bile secretion. *T. cordifolia* extracts are rich in alkaloids, terpenoids, lactone, glycoside, steroid, phenolic compounds and aliphatic compounds etc., which are quite effective to deal with chikungunya symptoms. It has also been studied to be a good immune activator.

These three plants have been widely used for the treatment of chikungunya viral infection in traditional medicine. Based on these reports, the present study was designed to computationally screen the derivatives

of these plants through molecular docking against chikungunya viral proteins.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Retrieval of CHIK viral proteins:

The Protein Data Bank (PDB) file of 4 proteins, Macrodomein of CHIK virus (PDB code: 3GPG), immature envelope glycoprotein complex (PDB code: 3N40), nsP2 protease (PDB code: 4ZTB) and cryomicroscopy of Chikungunya protein E1 and E2 (PDB code: 5ANY) were retrieved from the molecular database Repository for biological molecular information (RCBS). All these proteins obtained from RCBS were associated with ligand molecule. PyMOL molecular viewer was used to remove the associated ligands, other hetero atoms and water molecules.

Preparation of protein:

AutoDock tools were used to prepare the target protein by adding hydrogen atoms at unfulfilled valencies to correct the calculation of partial charges and polar bonds were merged. Gasteiger charges were calculated to each atom of the molecule and total energy calculated. This charged protein was saved as a PDBQT (Protein Data Bank, Partial Charge (Q), & Atom Type (T)) file.

Ligand retrieval and preparation:

Based on the literature survey on the compounds isolated from three selected Indian medicinal plants, twelve compounds from *A. paniculata*, seven from *C. papaya* and nine from *T. cordifolia* were selected for docking studies. The 3D structures of these compounds were downloaded in SDF (Statutory Declaration Form) format from the PubChem database^[16]. Avogadro software was used to minimize on energy by optimization of geometry in the force field mmff94.

Docking of the molecule to protein:

Over the protein molecule, a grid map was created to encompass the active site of the compound using the AutoGrid program. Molecular docking was done using AutoDock 4.2.6, by using genetic algorithm (for semi flexible docking, keeping protein rigid and ligand flexible)^[17]. Its parameters were set to 10 runs in a population size of 150, the maximum number of configurations set to 27 000 and energetics evaluation to 2 500 000. Rest of the parameters was run default. The output was obtained in Lamarckian parameters, and the docking results were saved as a .dlg file, and

all docked conformations were visualized. The best docking output (in terms of energy and bonding) were selected and exported as a complex. The analysis and visualization of the binding interaction of protein and ligands were performed using PyMol.

Prediction of drug-likeness property:

The antiviral potential of the selected compounds was predicted using by using the online cheminformatics software Molinspiration^[18]. According to Lipinski's rule of five, the potential drug should have the following properties (a) less than 500 g/mol molecular weight; (b) number of hydrogen-bond donors is less than 3; (c) number of hydrogen-bond acceptors is less than 12; (d) partition coefficient (log P) is below 5 and (e) no. of rotatable bonds is less than 12.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Most of the selected medicinal compounds were found to dock better than the standard drug Acetaminophen prescribed for the treatment of Chikungunya. The best docked ligand molecules were selected based on criterion of lowest binding energy and lesser inhibitory constant (KI). Among the 12 compounds of *Andrographis*, Andrograpanin showed best result when docked with receptor 3N40 (-7.43 kcal/mol binding energy and 3.6 μ M Ki) and 14-deoxyandrographolide against 5ANY2 (-6.6 kcal/mol binding energy and 14.48 μ M Ki) (Table 1).

Coumaric acid (-7.71 kcal/mol) docked well by forming 2 hydrogen bond with 4ZTB. Citraphen of *C. papaya* recorded lowest binding energy of -5.83 kcal/mol against 3GPG and -5.37 kcal/mol against 3N40 and

-5.17 kcal/mol against 5ANY2. Quercetin formed three hydrogen bond with 5ANY1 with the lowest binding energy of -5.16 kcal/mol.

From the compounds isolated from *Tinospora cordifolia*, Magnoflorine and Berberine found to dock well with 3GPG. They also showed the lowest binding energy against 5ANY1 (-6.2 kcal/mol) and 4ZTB (-8.05 kcal/mol). Tinosporide docked with 3N40 recorded lowest binding energy (-6.57 kcal/mol). Magnoflorine by forming one hydrogen bond with 5ANY2 docked well with the binding energy of -6.57 kcal/mol. Among all the selected compounds of three plants, three compounds of TC (Magnoflorine, Berberine and Tinosporide) docked strongly with most of the viral proteins with lowest binding energy (fig. 1). These compounds also showed excellent drug likeness property based on the Lipinski's rule of five (Table 2). Most of the compounds passed these rules and those violated this rule did not dock well with the selected compounds as well (Table 3-7). In a similar study, Hesperetin was screened for potential inhibitory activities against four CHIKV's non-structural proteins, namely nsP1, nsP2, nsP3 and nsP4 in addition to SPK2 via the docking of the compound to each protein. Hesperetin exhibited the strongest binding affinity against 3GPG (-8.5 kcal/mol), followed by nsP4 and SPK2 (-7.7 kcal/mol), nsP1 (-7.6 kcal/mol) and finally 3TRK (-6.9 kcal/mol)^[19]. Similarly, Suramin, an antiparasitic drug, several chemical compounds had been tested for its anti-CHIK activity by docking^[20,21]. Luteolin and apigenin rich fraction from the ethanolic extract of *Cynodon dactylon* (L.) (*C. dactylon*) was evaluated for its anti-Chikungunya potential using Vero cells. The fraction was found to

TABLE 1: DOCKING RESULTS OF TOP THREE COMPOUNDS WITH CHIK PROTEINS

Protein name	Top score	Plant name	Binding energy (Kcal/mol)	Ligand efficiency	Ki (μ M)	H-bond
3GPG	Magnoflorine	TC	-7.38	-0.3	3.9	2
	Berberine	TC	-7.34	-0.29	4.17	1
	Tinosporide	TC	-6.24	-0.23	26.61	1
	Andrograpanin	AP	-7.43	-0.32	3.6	1
3N40	Tinosporide	TC	-6.57	-0.24	15.33	0
	Berberine	TC	-6.33	-0.25	22.81	0
	Berberine	TC	-8.05	-0.32	1.26	0
4ZTB	Coumaric acid	CP	-7.71	-0.64	2.22	2
	Jatorrhizinechloride	TC	-7.67	-0.31	2.37	0
	Magnoflorine	TC	-6.2	-0.25	28.33	0
5ANYE1	Berberine	TC	-5.78	-0.23	58.13	0
	Tinosporide	TC	-5.76	-0.21	59.46	1
	Berberine	TC	-6.61	-0.26	14.23	1
5ANYE2	14-deoxyandrographolide	AP	-6.6	-0.27	14.48	0
	Magnoflorine	TC	-6.57	-0.26	15.26	1

Ki is Inhibitory constant, TC is *Tinospora cordifolia*, AP is *Andrographis paniculata*, CP is *Carica Papaya*

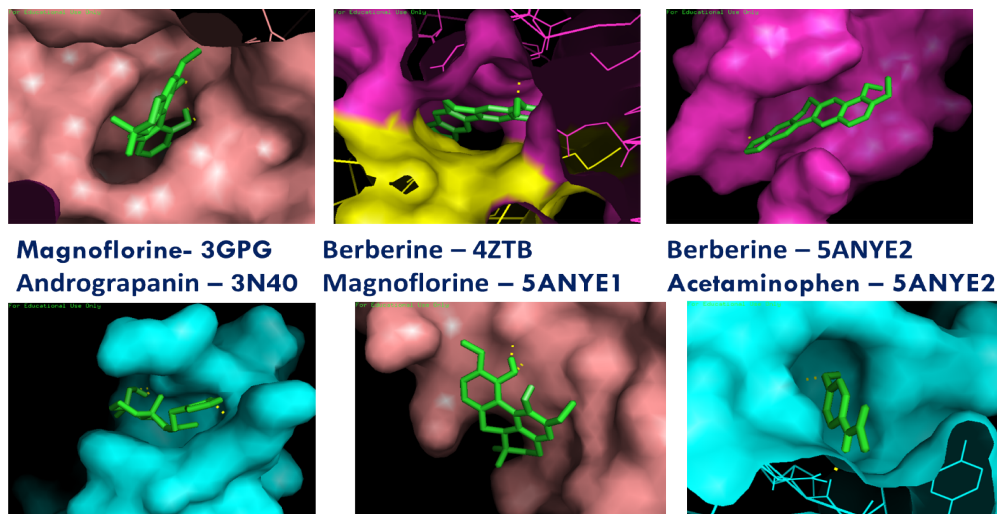


Fig. 1: Binding of top medicinal plant compounds and the standard drug with CHIK proteins

TABLE 2: DRUG-LIKENESS PROPERTY OF THE SELECTED COMPOUNDS OF ALL THE THREE PLANTS BASED ON LIPINSKI'S RULE

S. no.	Pub chem. id	Name of the compound	Mol. Wt (g/mol)	nON	nOH	Log P	N rota bonds	N viol
<i>Andrographis paniculata</i>								
1.	CID_11624161	14-deoxyandrographolide	334.46	4	2	1.72	4	0
2.	CID_73353957	14-acetylandrographolide	392.49	6	2	1.75	5	0
3.	CID_11666871	Andrograpanin	318.46	3	1	2.87	4	0
4.	CID_101652156	Andrographiside	512.60	10	6	-0.66	6	2
5.	CID_5318517	Andrographolide	350.45	5	3	1.05	3	0
6.	CID_5280443	Apigenin	270.24	5	3	2.46	1	0
7.	CID_5281780	3,4-dicaffeoylquinicacid	516.46	12	7	1.21	9	3
8.	CID_101563021	Isoandrographolide	350.45	5	2	1.14	2	0
9.	CID_188316	7-O-methylwogonin	298.29	5	1	3.27	3	0
10.	CID_9848024	Neandrographolide	480.6	8	4	1.17	7	0
11.	CID_42608095	Onysilin	300.31	5	1	2.71	3	0
12.	CID_101593061	14-deoxy-11-oxoandrographolide	348.47	5	2	0.62	4	0
<i>Carica Papaya</i>								
1.	CID_689043	Caffeic acid	180.16	4	3	0.94	2	0
2.	CID_1794427	Chlorogenic acid	354.31	9	6	-0.45	5	1
3.	CID_2775	Citropten	206.2	4	0	2.03	2	0
4.	CID_322	Coumaric acid	164.16	3	2	1.43	2	0
5.	CID_5280863	Kaempfeol	286.24	4	0	2.17	1	0
6.	CID_72	Protocatechuic acid	154.12	4	3	.88	1	0
7.	CID_5280343	Quercetin	302.24	7	5	1.68	1	0
<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>								
1.	CID_2353	Berberine	336.37	5	0	0.20	2	0
2.	CID-101676208	Cordifoliside c	522.55	4	2	1.14	6	2
3.	CID_101915817	Cordioside	538.55	12	5	0.19	6	2
4.	CID_371256	Jatorrhizine chloride	338.38	5	1	-0.35	3	0
5.	CID_73337	Magnoflorine	342.42	5	2	-1.26	2	0
6.	CID_19009	Palmatine	352.41	5	0	-0.05	4	0
7.	CID_167718	Tembetarine	344.43	5	2	-1.60	4	0
8.	CID_100926540	Tinocordifolin	250.34	3	1	2.17	1	0
9.	CID_442068	Tinosporide	374.39	7	1	2.02	1	0
Synthetic drug								
10.	CID_1983	Acetaminophen	151.16	3	2	0.68	1	0

nON is number of hydrogen bond donor, nOH is number of hydrogen bond acceptor

3GPG is Macrodomain of Chikungunya virus, 3N40 is immature envelope glycoprotein complex, 4ZTB is nsP2 protease and 5ANY is cryomicroscopy of Chikungunya protein E1 and E2.

TABLE 3: LIST OF LIGANDS AND AUTODOCK BINDING ENERGY, NO. OF HYDROGEN BONDS, INHIBITORY CONSTANT AND LIGAND EFFICIENCY FOR 3GPG

S.No	Name of the Compound	Binding Energy (kcal/mol)	Ligand Efficiency	Ki	H-Bond
<i>Andrographis paniculata</i>					
1	apigenin	-6.18	-0.31	29.36 μ M	2
2	onysilin	-5.92	-0.27	45.58 μ M	1
3	methylwogonin	-5.82	-0.26	53.78 μ M	1
4	andrograpanin	-5.67	-0.25	70.04 μ M	1
5	isoandrographolide	-5.18	-0.21	160.12 μ M	0
6	andrographolide	-5.14	-0.21	171.79 μ M	2
7	oxoandrographolide	-5.06	-0.2	194.65 μ M	2
8	andrographiside	-4.61	-0.13	415.18 μ M	0
9	14-deoxyandrographolide	-4.36	-0.18	639.72 μ M	0
10	acetylandrographolide	-4.21	-0.15	820.31 μ M	3
11	neoandrographolide	-3.37	-0.1	3.38 mM	2
12	dicafeoylquinic acid	-2.25	-0.06	22.52 mM	2
<i>Carica Papaya</i>					
13	citropten	-5.83	-0.39	53.35 μ M	1
14	quercetin	-5.69	-0.26	67.72 μ M	2
15	kaempferol	-5.64	-0.27	73.06 μ M	2
16	coumaric acid	-5.39	-0.45	111.07 μ M	2
17	caffeic acid	-4.57	-0.35	450.07 μ M	1
18	chlorogenic acid	-4.26	-0.17	757.67 μ M	2
19	protocatechuic acid	-4.16	-0.38	885.98 μ M	2
<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>					
20	magnoflorine	-7.38	-0.3	3.9 μ M	2
21	berberine	-7.34	-0.29	4.17 μ M	1
22	tinosporide	-6.24	-0.23	26.61 μ M	1
23	tinocordifolin	-5.22	-0.29	149.09 μ M	1
24	jatorrhizinechloride	-5.12	-0.2	177.99 μ M	0
25	tembetarine	-5	-0.2	214.92 μ M	2
26	palmitine	-4.93	-0.19	243.63 μ M	1
27	cordifoliside C	-3.2	-0.09	4.52 mM	1
28	cordioside	-2.75	-0.07	9.67 mM	1
synthetic drug					
29	acetaminophen	-4.92	-0.45	247.15 μ M	1

Ki is Inhibitory constant

TABLE 4: LIST OF LIGANDS AND AUTODOCK BINDING ENERGY, NO. OF HYDROGEN BONDS, INHIBITORY CONSTANT AND LIGAND EFFICIENCY FOR 3N40

S.no	Name of the compound	Binding energy (kcal/mol)	Ligand efficiency	Ki	H-bond
<i>Andrographis paniculata</i>					
1	andrograpanin	-7.43	-0.32	3.6 μ M	1
2	andrographolide	-5.82	-0.23	53.82 μ M	2
3	isoandrographolide	-5.71	-0.23	65.7 μ M	1
4	methylwogonin	-5.65	-0.26	72.48 μ M	0
5	14-deoxyandrographolide	-5.47	-0.23	97.32 μ M	1
6	onysilin	-5.43	0.25	104.6 μ M	0
7	acetylandrographolide	-5.34	-0.19	122.29 μ M	1
8	apigenin	-5.23	-0.26	147.07 μ M	1
9	oxoandrographolide	-5.12	-0.2	176.92 μ M	0
10	neoandrographolide	-4.82	-0.14	290.78 μ M	1
11	andrographiside	-3.89	-0.11	1.4 mM	0
12	dicafeoylquinic acid	-2.77	-0.07	9.31 mM	0
<i>Carica Papaya</i>					
13	citropten	-5.37	-0.36	115.42 μ M	1

14	kaempferol	-4.91	-0.23	250.34 μM	0
15	quercetin	-4.58	-0.21	438.45 μM	0
16	coumaric acid	-3.67	-0.31	2.05 mM	1
17	caffeic acid	-3.63	-0.28	2.17 mM	3
18	protocatechuic acid	-3.26	-0.3	4.07 mM	1
19	chlorogenic acid	-2.62	-0.1	12.06 mM	2
<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>					
20	tinospiride	-6.57	-0.24	15.33 μM	0
21	berberine	-6.33	-0.25	22.81 μM	0
22	tinocordifolin	-6	-0.33	39.87 μM	1
23	magnoflorine	-5.77	-0.23	58.8 μM	1
24	jatorrhizinechloride	-5.75	-0.23	60.72 μM	0
25	palmitine	-5.49	-0.21	94.83 μM	0
26	tembetarine	-4.85	-0.19	280.73 μM	1
27	cordioside	-3.86	-0.1	1.47 mM	2
28	cordifoliside C	-3.29	-0.09	3.87 mM	1
synthetic drug					
29	acetaminophen	-4.72	-0.43	348.6 μM	1

Ki is Inhibitory constant

TABLE 5: LIST OF LIGANDS AND AUTODOCK BINDING ENERGY, NO. OF HYDROGEN BONDS, INHIBITORY CONSTANT AND LIGAND EFFICIENCY FOR 4ZTB

S.no	Name of the compound	Binding energy (kcal/mol)	Ligand efficiency	Ki	H-bond
<i>Andrographis paniculata</i>					
1	methylwogonin	-6.69	-0.3	12.39 μM	2
2	onysilin	-6.85	-0.31	9.56 μM	0
3	apigenin	-6.58	-0.33	14.9 μM	2
4	isoandrographolide	-5.96	-0.24	43.02 μM	1
5	andrograpanin	-4.8	-0.21	300.59 μM	2
6	acetylandrographolide	-4.51	-0.16	491.44 μM	1
7	andrographolide	-4.36	-0.17	636.72 μM	0
8	14-deoxyandrographolide	-4.31	-0.18	688.16 μM	1
9	neoandrographolide	-4.28	-0.13	722.93 μM	2
10	oxoandrographolide	-4.04	-0.16	1.08 mM	1
11	andrographiside	-2.91	-0.08	7.38 mM	3
12	dicafeoylquinic acid	-2.4	-0.06	17.52 mM	1
<i>Carica Papaya</i>					
13	coumaric acid	-7.71	-0.64	2.22 μM	2
14	kaempferol	-6.52	-0.31	16.57 μM	2
15	citropten	-6.02	-0.4	38.35 μM	1
16	quercetin	-5.84	-0.27	52.25 μM	1
17	protocatechuic acid	-5.515	-0.47	166.91 μM	1
18	caffeic acid	-5.5	-0.42	93.49 μM	2
19	chlorogenic acid	-5.38	-0.22	114.53 μM	0
<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>					
20	berberine	-8.05	-0.32	1.26 μM	0
21	jatorrhizinechloride	-7.67	-0.31	2.37 μM	0
22	magnoflorine	-6.69	-0.27	12.38 μM	0
23	tinocordifolin	-5.84	-0.32	52.55 μM	0
24	tinospiride	-5.21	-0.19	152.19 μM	1
25	palmitine	-5.05	-0.19	197.71 μM	0
26	cordifoliside C	-3.82	-0.1	1.58 mM	3
27	tembetarine	-2.81	-0.11	8.78 mM	1
28	cordioside	-1.92	-0.05	39.41 mM	0
synthetic drug					
29	acetaminophen	-4.73	-0.43	340.92 μM	2

Ki is Inhibitory constant

TABLE 6: LIST OF LIGANDS AND AUTODOCK BINDING ENERGY, NO. OF HYDROGEN BONDS, INHIBITORY CONSTANT AND LIGAND EFFICIENCY FOR 5ANYE1

S.no	Name of the Compound	Binding energy (kcal/mol)	Ligand efficiency	Ki	H-bond
<i>Andrographis paniculata</i>					
1	andrograpanin	-5.68	-0.23	68.41 μ M	1
2	apigenin	-5.64	-0.28	73.5 μ M	3
3	onysilin	-5	-0.23	215.66 μ M	0
4	isoandrographolide	-4.96	-0.2	230.04 μ M	2
5	methylwogonin	-4.93	-0.22	242.86 μ M	1
6	14-deoxyandrographolide	-4.59	-0.19	435.14 μ M	0
7	oxoandrographolide	-4.46	-0.18	534.77 μ M	3
8	neoandrographolide	-4.2	-0.12	829.34 μ M	1
9	andrographolide	-4.19	-0.17	848.36 μ M	0
10	acetylandrographolide	-3.91	-0.14	1.35 mM	0
11	dicafeoylquinic acid	-2.33	-0.06	19.47 mM	2
12	andrographiside	-1.93	-0.05	38.18 mM	0
<i>Carica Papaya</i>					
13	quercetin	-5.16	-0.23	164.81 μ M	3
14	kaempferol	-5.15	-0.25	168.35 μ M	1
15	citropten	-5.01	-0.33	212.47 μ M	2
16	caffeeic acid	-4.06	-0.31	1.07 mM	3
17	coumaric acid	-3.55	-0.3	2.48 mM	1
18	protocatechuic acid	-3.16	-0.29	4.79 mM	2
19	chlorogenic acid	-2.5	-0.1	14.78 mM	1
<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>					
20	magnoflorine	-6.2	-0.25	28.33 μ M	0
21	berberine	-5.78	-0.23	58.13 μ M	0
22	tinosporide	-5.76	-0.21	59.46 μ M	1
23	tinocordifolin	-5.72	-0.32	64.57 μ M	0
24	palmitine	-5.27	-0.2	136.82 μ M	0
25	tembetarine	-4.97	-0.2	227.57 μ M	3
26	jatorrhizinechloride	-4.79	-0.19	309.26 μ M	0
27	cordifoliside C	-3.42	-0.09	3.12 mM	0
28	cordioside	-2.44	-0.06	16.15 mM	1
synthetic drug					
29	acetaminophen	-4.22	-0.38	810.35 μ M	2

Ki is Inhibitory constant

TABLE 7: LIST OF LIGANDS AND AUTODOCK BINDING ENERGY, NO. OF HYDROGEN BONDS, INHIBITORY CONSTANT AND LIGAND EFFICIENCY FOR 5ANYE2

S.no	Name of the compound	Binding energy (kcal/mol)	Ligand efficiency	Ki	H-bond
<i>Andrographis paniculata</i>					
1	14-deoxyandrographolide	-6.6	-0.27	14.48 μ M	0
2	oxoandrographolide	-6.28	-0.25	25.08 μ M	2
3	andrograpanin	-6.09	-0.26	34.57 μ M	0
4	andrographolide	-5.99	-0.24	40.85 μ M	0
5	methylwogonin	-5.94	-0.27	44 μ M	0
6	onysilin	-5.62	-0.26	75.72 μ M	0
7	apigenin	-5.47	-0.27	97.83 μ M	0
8	neoandrographolide	-5.46	-0.16	99.94 μ M	2
9	isoandrographolide	-5.42	-0.2	105.7 μ M	0
10	acetylandrographolide	-5.02	-0.18	209.8 μ M	0
11	dicafeoylquinic acid	-4.05	-0.11	1.07 mM	1
12	andrographiside	-3.47	-0.1	2.87 mM	3
<i>Carica Papaya</i>					
13	kaempferol	-5.22	-0.25	149.62 μ M	0
14	citropten	-5.17	-0.34	163.2 μ M	0

15	caffeic acid	-4.68	-0.36	373.45 μM	3
16	coumaric acid	-4.53	-0.38	474.86 μM	3
17	protocatechuic acid	-4.51	-0.41	494.49 μM	3
18	quercetin	-4.5	-0.2	502.6 μM	2
19	chlorogenic acid	-3.84	-0.15	1.53 mM	1
<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>					
20	berberine	-6.61	-0.26	14.23 μM	1
21	magnoflorine	-6.57	-0.26	15.26 μM	1
22	tinoporide	-6.14	-0.23	31.52 μM	0
23	palmitine	-6.11	-0.24	33.33 μM	1
24	jatorrhizinechloride	-5.83	-0.23	53.51 μM	0
25	tinocordifolin	-5.39	-0.3	112.63 μM	1
26	tembetarine	-4.91	-0.2	252.12 μM	0
27	cordifoliside C	-3.51	-0.09	2.69 mM	2
28	cordioside	-3.24	-0.09	4.2 mM	3
synthetic drug					
29	acetaminophen	-4.85	-0.44	277.96 μM	2

Ki is Inhibitory constant

exhibit potent viral inhibitory activity (about 98 %) at the concentration of 50 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ as observed by reduction in cytopathic effect. The cytotoxic concentration of the fraction was calculated and found to be 250 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ^[22]. The present study shows, *Tinospora cordifolia* as the most promising anti-viral candidate for Chikungunya. Detailed *in vitro/in vivo* and pharmaceutical analysis is required to confirm and establish the potentiality of compounds from *T. cordifolia* in controlling the menace caused by Chikungunya virus. Successful compounds short listed from other two plants could also be further investigated for the control of this disease. The lowest binding energy was observed against NSP2 protease which suggests that it can be used as one of the potential drug target. The nsP2 protease was responsible for cleavage in the non-structural polyprotein that are crucial for the viral replication cycle. The inhibitor blocks the protease when new viral particle break off from on infected cells^[23].

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