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Bio-organic Chemistry Approaches to Modulating Protein-Ligand Interactions

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Description

Enzymes are utilized in almost every industrial area, including food, pharmaceuticals, textiles, biofuels, paper, chemicals and household goods. Their range of applications is incredibly wide. Biocatalysts, also known as enzyme-mediated or enzymatic catalysis, have become a vital tool in the production of fine chemicals, medicines and related intermediates[1]. For a variety of the biotransformation's, including oxidations, reductions, additions and eliminations, enzymes are available. All biological processes in living things are based on molecular recognition, which is the process by which different tiny molecules with high specificity and affinity engage with one another to produce a particular complex[2]. One significant type of biological macromolecules that binds to other molecules or itself to carry out its function is the protein.

Thus, a thorough comprehension of protein-ligand interactions is essential to comprehending biology at the molecular level. Furthermore, understanding the processes behind protein-ligand recognition and binding can help with drug discovery, design and development. First, the physicochemical mechanisms governing protein–ligand interaction are presented and explained in this study. These mechanisms include binding kinetics, thermodynamic ideas and connections and binding driving forces. Subsequently, three extant protein-ligand[3] . Recently, Novartis and Codex is developed the amine transaminase enzyme CDX-043 to asymmetrically introduce an amine into the large molecular structure of sacubitril, the chiral precursor and main ingredient in the popular cardiovascular medication Entresto[4].

The chemical synthetic method to sacubitril involves a complex multistep synthesis requiring environmentally harmful chemicals, protecting groups and the production of considerable amounts of organic waste, although offering high yields and enantiomeric and diastereomeric purity. An enzyme that could accept the sacubitril precursor and function under industrially relevant conditions needed to be extensively engineered in order to provide an efficient and economical bio catalytic transamination method. The initial enzyme, which had trace activity and a propensity for the undesirable diastereomer, was evolved into the variation, after 11 rounds[5]. In research released in 2017, Pfizer decided to use two enzymes that were selected using bioinformatics to create two important chiral intermediates for their innovative anticancer gamma secretase drug candidate chemo enzymatic synthesis.

Initially, a fluorine-substituted tetra lone was reductively aminate to the corresponding (*S*)-amine in a 95% yield and >99% e.e. using a transaminase (ATA-47 from Celta). A multi kilogram-scale reduction of an α-ketoester catalyzed by alcohol dehydrogenase produced the second target intermediate, (*R*)-α-hydroxyester, with an 88% yield and 96.7% e.e. The alcohol and amine compounds produced by enzymatic synthesis might then be combined to provide a major intermediate in the gamma secretase inhibitor[6]. This work demonstrates the growing acceptance of biocatalysts as a practical technology. Protein-ligand interactions are a necessary prerequisite for signal transduction, immunoreaction and gene regulation. Studies of protein-ligand interactions are important for comprehending the biological regulating mechanisms and for providing a theoretical framework for the development and identification of novel therapeutic targets[7].

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