

## Molecular Dynamics Simulation of Indoxyl 3-O- $\beta$ -D-apiofuranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranoside from *Wrightia* genus against wild-type and quadruple mutant *plasmodium falciparum* Dihydrofolate Reductase (*pfDHFR*).

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### Structured Abstract

**Background:** Compound Indoxyl 3-O- $\beta$ -D-apiofuranosyl-(1  $\rightarrow$ 6)- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranoside from *Wrightia* genus undergone molecular dynamic simulation in complex with quadruple mutant *pfDHFR* and wild-type *pfDHFR* to identify the most effective interaction to disrupt the DENV replication mechanism.

**Methods:** Firstly, compounds that will be subjected to molecular dynamics simulation were chosen based on previous molecular docking results of the *Wrightia* genus compound. Then, the protein-ligand complex will go through a pre-processing step in Maestro's protein preparation module. Hence, the system builder step module will be applied to the optimized and minimized protein complex. The protein complex will be solvated using the TIP3P water model in a cubic boundary condition with a minimized volume in this procedure. Next, the minimized system will be subjected to molecular dynamic simulation for 100 ns using periodic boundary conditions and particle-mesh Ewald (PME) for long-range electrostatics under NPT ensemble conditions at a constant pressure of 1.0 bar. Lastly, Molecular Mechanics Generalized Born Surface Area (MM-GBSA) analysis employing van der Waals (vdW) radii sets will be conducted using Thermal\_MMGBSA.py script of Prime module v3.1 of the Schrödinger Suite 2018-4 to determine the binding free energy of the complexes.

**Results:** The findings result shows that indoxyl compounds form the greatest number of interactions with quadruple-mutant *pfDHFR* compared to wild-type mutant *pfDHFR*. The indoxyl ligand fits well in the binding site of the protein quadruple mutant *pfDHFR* through the simulation compared to wild-type *pfDHFR*. Indoxyl ligand in complex with quadruple mutant *pfDHFR* also interacts well with binding site residues Asp54, Gly44, Ser108, Thr107, Ser167, Ile164, and Phe58 for more than 30% of the simulation time.

**Conclusion:** The binding interaction of indoxyl and quadruple mutant *pfDHFR* in the complex could take place effectively to disrupt the DENV replication mechanism.

**Keywords:** Molecular dynamic simulation, wild-type *pfDHFR*, quadruple mutant *pfDHFR*.

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