

Published Patent Details 2022-2023

Name of Faculty	Name of Authors	Title	Publication	Date of / Grant/ Publication / Filing
Mr. Sandip S. Kshirsagar	Dr. Arabinda Ghosh Mr. Sandip S. Kshirsagar	Computational approaches in altering the inhibition of Acetylcholinesterase Receptor in Alzheimer's disease treatment using Geranylgeraniol	India 202231060095	04/11/2022

(12) PATENT APPLICATION PUBLICATION

(21) Application No.202231060095 A

(19) INDIA

(22) Date of filing of Application :20/10/2022

(43) Publication Date : 04/11/2022

(54) Title of the invention : Computational approaches in altering the inhibition of Acetylcholinesterase Receptor in Alzheimer's disease treatment using Geranylgeraniol

(51) International classification :A61P0025280000, G16C0020500000, G16C0010000000,
(86) International Application :PCT/
No :01/01/1900
(87) International Publication : NA
(91) Patent of Addition to : NA
Application Number : NA
Filing Date : NA
(92) Divisional to Application : NA
Number : NA
Filing Date : NA

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(57) Abstract :
Computational approaches in altering the inhibition of Acetylcholinesterase Receptor in Alzheimer's disease treatment using Geranylgeraniol Abstract Acetylcholinesterase (AChE) inhibitors have recently become the standard way to treat Alzheimer's disease (AD). By increasing synaptic concentrations of acetylcholine and decreasing acetylcholine turnover, these drugs counteract the effects of the loss of cholinergic neurons. On the other hand, AD has only been linked to AChE in the past few years. In particular, it looks like AChE may have a direct effect on amyloid-beta, causing more of this peptide to build up into hard plaques. This new function makes it more likely that AChE inhibitors, if made carefully, could be used to cure diseases instead of just making people feel better. Several studies have also shown that the cholinergic modulation and other functional effects of AChE inhibition may affect how amyloid precursor protein is processed and protect neurons from different stressors. So, it makes sense that new AChE inhibitors that take advantage of all of these benefits could be useful in the future to treat AD. Molecular docking and molecular dynamics modelling were used to examine the effectiveness of the drugs against AChE receptor. Geranylgeraniol's primary interactions were anticipated with the help of molecular docking investigations. With a binding affinity of -9.7 kcal/mol, it was the most promising of the candidates. By making substantial contact with the active site, Geranylgeraniol ensured the complex's structural integrity was maintained throughout its rapid expansion. In light of these findings, further research into Geranylgeraniol's potential as a lead drug for AChE receptors is warranted.

No. of Pages : 11 No. of Claims : 10