Antidiabetic activity, polyphenols-based characterization and molecular interaction of extract of un-ripe pods of *Vinca rosea* cv. Pink

*Abida Qamar*¹*

¹ Punjab University College of Pharmacy, University of the Punjab Lahore, Pakistan

**ABSTRACT**

The study aimed to investigate extracts of un-ripe pods of *Vinca rosea* cv. Pink for antidiabetic activity and polyphenol-based characterization of extracts using HPLC. Moreover, the molecular interaction of the identified markers with the antidiabetic targets was explored using molecular-docking software. Different extracts of un-ripe pods were prepared and investigated using antidiabetic models such as glucose uptake by yeast cells, alpha amylase inhibition and haemoglobin-glycosylation inhibition assays. The most active extract was characterized by HPLC using chlorogenic, caffeic and ferrulic acids as an analytical markers. The identified markers were taken as ligands for molecular docking with pancreatic α-amylase, glycogen phosphorelase and hexokinase-I using 1-Click Docking Mcule Software, and finding hydrogen-bonding affinities by UCSF Chimera 1.12. Methanol extracts showed higher antidiabetic activity of 37.77, 71.16 and 53.52% inhibition of α-amylase assay, increase in glucose-uptake by yeast cells, and inhibition of Hb-glycosylation assay, respectively. The extract was found to contain 0.25 mg/g of chlorogenic and 0.11 mg/g caffeic acids. These markers were found to be good ligands of diabetes related targets. The results indicate that methanol extract has antidiabetic activity, which may be assigned to chlorogenic and caffeic acids. These compounds may be used as pharmacological markers to standardize the extracts.

**Keywords:** *Vinca rosea* cv. Pink, Antidiabetic activity, Un-ripe pods, polyphenols, Reversed-phase HPLC, Molecular interaction.

**INTRODUCTION**

Plants, being the source of diverse bioactive compounds, may play a key role in controlling diabetes, which is affecting more than 170 million individuals globally.¹⁻² For such purpose, medicinal plants used as folklore antidiabetic medicine need to be explored to find alternative remedies for this alarming disorder. As a folk-remedy, people swallow fresh leaves of *Vinca rosea* (synonym: *Catharanthus roseus* (L.) G. Don) by chewing to control diabetes. The literature also provided evidence that extracts of leaves of the plant had antidiabetic activity.³⁻⁴ But, to the best of our literature review, extracts of un-ripe pods of *Vinca rosea* cv. Pink have not been investigated for antidiabetic activity.

*Vinca rosea* is commonly called Madagascar periwinkle, Rose periwinkle and cape periwinkle belongs to the family *Appocynaceae*. It is an evergreen herbaceous plant, usually 1m in height having long green glossy leaves arranged in opposite pairs on slender stem. Flowers are usually white to rose pink with a darker red centre. The plant is reported to contain a number of phenolic compounds⁵⁻⁶ some of which (chlorogenic, caffeicand ferulic acids) have been investigated for their antidiabetic action. Wang et al.⁷ had investigated the effects of chlorogenic acid on the hepatic glucose 6-phosphatase,blood glucose, skeletal muscles GLUT4 expression and lipid level in streptozotocin-induced diabetic
This report indicated that chlorogenic acid may ameliorate the changes of glucose metabolism, insulin sensitivity, glucose 6-phosphatase expression, lipid metabolism and skeletal muscle GLUT4 expression in streptozotocin-induced diabetic rats. The antidiabetic effect of caffeic acid and ferulic acid was also investigated in streptozotocin-induced diabetic mice. Caffeic and ferulic acids are naturally occurring hydroxycinnamic acids while chlorogenic acid is family of esters of hydroxycinnamic acids (caffeic, coumaric, sinapic and ferulic acids) with quinic acid. These polyphenols may be used as pharmacologically active analytical markers to characterize or standardize extracts/extract-based products. Therefore, these markers were selected to characterize the active extracts of un-ripe pods of the plant for the first time. The identified markers were used to investigate the molecular interaction of these compounds as ligands with targets proteins.

To provide possible mechanism of action, bioinformatics tools are becoming important to understand the interaction of ligands with different disease-targets. Among these tools molecular interactions are gaining much attention and these can be studied using the molecular docking approach. Molecular docking can be used to model the interaction between ligand and target protein at atomic level. Docking is not possible with the extracts as these are mixtures of several known and unknown chemical compounds. Such studies are possible by selecting marker compounds which are present in the extract. Several drug-targets could be used to control diabetes but based on the model used to investigate antidiabetic activity, α-amylase, glycogen phosphorelase and hexokinase I were selected as drug-targets to determine binding affinity of the markers. The results of the present study may be beneficial for finding evidence-based alternative remedy for controlling diabetes.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The results of antidiabetic activity of methanol extract (ME), chloroform extract (CE) and petroleum ether extract (PE) using different models are given in Figure 1.

![Figure 1. Antidiabetic activity of methanol (ME), chloroform (CE) and petroleum ether (PE) extracts of un-ripened pods of *Vinca rosea* by α-amylase inhibition, glucose uptake by yeast cells and Hb glycosylation inhibition methods](image-url)
ME, CE and PE of un-ripe pods had shown 37.77, 25.61 and 3.06% activity, respectively, to inhibit α-amylase. The α-amylase is one of the main secretory enzymes of pancreas (about 5–6%) and salivary glands which play a role in the digestion of starch and glycogen. As it is reported by Lo-Piparo et al. (12) that inhibition potential is correlated with the number of hydroxyl groups present in the B ring of polyphenol ligands which form hydrogen bonding between hydroxyl group and catalytic residues of the binding site of enzyme. Therefore, the inhibition of this enzyme is considered a strategy to manage disorders related to carbohydrate uptake such as diabetes, obesity and periodontal diseases. (13)

In the second applied antidiabetic model, the effect of extracts (ME, CE, PE) was observed on the uptake of glucose inside the yeast cells. The ME of un-ripe pods had shown 71.16% uptake of glucose by yeast cells while CE and PE had shown 63.05% and 24.87% uptake of glucose, respectively. The transport of glucose inside the yeast cells is a complicated process which is facilitated by carriers that transport the glucose down the concentration gradient. It means intracellular removal of glucose molecule is necessary to attain the effective transport. (14) If most part of the sugar present inside is converted into metabolites, the internal level of glucose will be down and higher uptake of glucose will be favored. So, there might be possibilities that in the presence of extracts, the uptake of glucose inside the yeast cells took place either by facilitated diffusion and or elevated glucose metabolism.

The extracts of un-ripe pods also have shown significant inhibition of Hb glycosylation. The ME had resulted in to 53.52%, CE with 44.65% and PE with 33.16% inhibition of Hb glycosylation. In glycosylation, glucose reacts non-enzymatically with amino group of Hb through series of reactions resulting into the formation of advance glycated end products (AGEs). The unnecessary accumulation of these AGEs is believed to be responsible for chronic complications of diabetes. (15) The formation of free radicals, reactive carbonyl and dicarbonyl groups take place through series of reaction of glycosylation. Therefore, capturing the free radicals at the early stage of glycosylation leads to decrease the production of reactive carbonyl and dicarbonyl groups which in turn can inhibit the glycated end products. (16) According to Adisa et al. (17) plant products may likely inhibit the formation of AGEs and free radicals in diabetes which implies the reduction of oxidative stress in diabetes. The extracts of un-ripe pods might contain antioxidant phytochemicals which might contribute the anti-glycation effect. The overall results had depicted that ME is an active extract of un-ripe pods of Vinca rosea than CE and PE (p < 0.05).

Polyphenols-based characterization of ME by HPLC

The analytical markers such as chlorogenic acid, caffeic acid and ferrulic acid were used to characterize ME by HPLC method. The chromatogram of the mixed standards (Figure 2) indicated that peaks of all the compounds were well-resolved.
Figure 2. The chromatogram of standards chlorogenic acid (retention time, 5.00), caffeic acid (retention time, 8.29) and ferrulic acid (retention time, 11.264) respectively.

Moreover, the peaks of all the standards were Gaussian, hence used to determine system suitability parameters which are given in Table 1.

Table 1. System suitability parameters of the method for the determination of chlorogenic acid, caffeic acid and ferulic acid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Chlorogenic acid</th>
<th>Caffeic acid</th>
<th>Ferulic acid</th>
<th>Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Theoretical plates (N)</td>
<td>17530.47</td>
<td>52335.23</td>
<td>70135.17</td>
<td>&gt; 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity factors (k')</td>
<td>5.02</td>
<td>8.28</td>
<td>11.26</td>
<td>≥ 2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tailing factors (As)</td>
<td>1.005</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.002</td>
<td>≤ 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution (Rs) of chlorogenic acid and caffeic acid</td>
<td>21.751</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>≥ 1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution (Rs) of caffeic acid and ferulic acid</td>
<td>18.839</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>≥ 1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Theoretical plate (N) is an index that indicates column efficiency.
Capacity factor (k') is used to help assess if a peak is going to give reproducible and linear results over time.
Tailing factors (As) shows the degree of peak symmetry.
Resolution (Rs) is the measure of separation of two peaks of different retention time t.

These results show that system is suitable for the analysis of a mix solution of chlorogenic acid, caffeic acid and ferulic acid. The method used for characterization of extract was found to be linear over the whole range investigated with the linear regression equations for chlorogenic acid, caffeic acid and ferulic acid, y = 20.97x +13.96, y =45.56x+16.91, y = 60.2x + 31.32 with correlation coefficient R² =0.997, R² = 0.996, R² = 0.991, respectively. Limit of detection and limit
Antidiabetic activity, polyphenols-based…

of quantification for the markers were found to be 0.078572 and 0.238096 µg/mL for chlorogenic acid, 0.023803 and 0.072132 µg/mL for caffeic acid, 0.053463 and 0.162008 µg/mL for ferulic acid. Recovery, intraday and inter-day and accuracy for chlorogenic acid, caffeic acid and ferulic acid were found in a range of 90-110% with relative standard deviation less than 5%.

The chromatogram of ME (Figure 3) indicated two peaks of chlorogenic acid (5.02 min) and caffeic acid (8.29 min). The peak areas of these peaks were used to determine contents of chlorogenic acid and caffeic acid using the linear regression equation of chlorogenic acid (y = 20.97x +13.96, R² =0.997) and caffeic acid (y =45.56x+16.91, R² = 0.996).

Figure 3. The chromatogram of methanol extract of un-ripened pods of Vincarosea showing peaks with retention time 5.02(chlorogenic acid) and 8.29 (caffeic acid) respectively

The amounts of chlorogenic acid and caffeic acid were found to be 0.245 and 0.11 mg/g, respectfully. However, ferulic acid was not detected in ME. Pereira et al. (18) and Nishibe et al. (19) have reported the presence of chlorogenic acid and caffeic acid in the leaves of Vincarosea.

Molecular docking studies

The docking studies on the active site of alpha amylase, glycogenphosphorelase and hexokinase- I were performed by the 1-Click Docking Mcule and UCSF Chimera 1.12 Programs which had shown ligand-target binding modes in terms of lowest docking energy. The target proteins were docked with polyphenols such as chlorogenic acid and caffeic acid, excellent results were seen by lower values of binding energy. The best possible binding mode showing hydrogen bonding of ligands (chlorogenic acid and caffeic acid) with target enzymes are shown in the Figure 4A and 4B; 5A and 5B; 6A and 6B, respectively. Alpha amylase proteins residues ILE235. A, ASP 197.B, ASP 300.A, HIS 305.A have formed four hydrogen bonds with chlorogenicacid. Caffeic acid also has formed one hydrogen bonding with protein residues ARG 195.A. The binding energies and bond distances for both ligands are shown in Table 2.
Figure 4A. The predicted structure details of hydrogen bonding of alpha-amylase residues with ligand chlorogenic acid.

Figure 4B. The predicted structure details of hydrogen bondings of alpha-amylase residues with ligand caffeic acid.
Table 2. The docking details of interacting alpha amylase amino acid residues with chlorogenic acid and caffeic acid as ligands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ligands</th>
<th>Target PDB ID</th>
<th>Organism</th>
<th>Interacting amino acid residues</th>
<th>Binding energy (kcal/mol)</th>
<th>Bond length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caffeic acid</td>
<td>1xcw</td>
<td>Homosapiens</td>
<td>ARG 195.A</td>
<td>-6.6, 2.180 Å</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The interaction occurs through formation of hydrogen bonding between the hydroxyl groups of the polyphenol ligands and the catalytic residues of the binding site which result in the formation of bonding for stabilizing the interaction with the active site.

The docking analysis of glycogen phosphorelase (GP) amino acid residues formed eight hydrogen bonds between ARG 77.A, ARG 305.A and ARG 238.A amino acid residues and chlorogenic acid as shown in the Figure 5A, while caffeic acid formed two hydrogen bonds with GLN 67.A and ASP 223.A amino acid residues (Figure 5B).

The least binding energies for chlorogenic acid and caffeic acids are illustrated in the Table 3.

Figure 5A. The predicted structure details of hydrogen bonding of glycogen phosphorelase residues with ligand chlorogenic acid
Inhibition of hepatic glycogen phosphorylase is a promising strategy for treating hyperglycemia in diabetic patient. GP is important target for antidiabetic drugs which catalyzes the breakdown of glycogen to glucose-1-phosphate in liver and tissues. It has two forms, a and b, which are inter convertible. The b form is less active which is transformed into more active a form through phosphorelation. The inhibition of glycogen phosphorelase inhibits the glycogenolysis pathway which in turn reduces the glucose production in liver and lower the glucose level in the blood.

Hexokinase-I is another important enzyme which participate in glycolysis by catalyzing the phosphorelation of glucose into glucose-6-phosphate and provides sufficient energy for the glycolytic process to start. Hexokinase-I allows the muscle cells to take up glucose in the blood and use it as an energy source for different actions.

Therefore the hexokinase was selected as a target to dock with polyphenols to see the binding affinity which may be helpful for the development of plant-based...
pharmacophore as hexokinase activator. The docking studies of enzyme hexokinase I has shown a strong binding interaction via formation of three hydrogen bonding with chlorogenic acid (Figure 6A) and three hydrogen bonding with caffeic acid (Figure 6B).

The active binding sites of amino acid residues with bond length and binding energies are given in the Table 4. The docking studies of chlorogenic acid and caffeic acid with three different target enzymes depicted that they are excellent molecules which docked effectively with the diabetes related targets proteins.

Figure 6A. The predicted structure details of hydrogen bonding of hexokinase-I residues with ligand chlorogenic acid

Figure 6B. The predicted structure details of hydrogen bonding of hexokinase-I residues with ligand caffeic acid
Table 4. The docking details of interacting hexokinase-I amino acid residues with chlorogenic acid and caffeic acid as ligands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ligands</th>
<th>Target PDB ID</th>
<th>Organism</th>
<th>Interacting amino acid residues</th>
<th>Binding Energy (kcal/mol)</th>
<th>Bond length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorogenic acid</td>
<td>1 dgk</td>
<td>Homosapiens</td>
<td>THR 848.N, ASN 522.N, ASP 517.N</td>
<td>-7.6</td>
<td>2.293 Å</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.199 Å</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.236 Å</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chlorogenic acid and caffeic acids can play a role in controlling diabetes and diabetes related complications by inhibiting the alpha amylase, glycogen phosphorylase and activating hexokinase.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Un-ripe pod’s collection and extraction**

The un-ripe pods of the plant were harvested in the month of October from the Punjab University College of Pharmacy, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan and was identified by Dr. Zaheer-UD-Din (Government College University, Lahore, Pakistan) voucher number (GC. Herb. Bot. 2969) deposited at Botany Department, Government College University Lahore, Pakistan. The un-ripe pods were washed, dried under shade and pulverized. Powdered material (15 g) was extracted sequentially by maceration using 50 mL of solvents such as petroleum ether, chloroform and methanol. The material was macerated for 24 h with each of the solvents and procedure was repeated thrice. The extracts were filtered and dried in vacuo at 40°C and termed as petroleum ether extract (PE), chloroform extract (CE) and methanol extract (ME).

**Chemicals and solvents**

The chemicals and solvents used in the present study included metronidazol (Siza International, Lahore, Pakistan), chlorogenic acid, alpha amylase and haemoglobin (China), acarbose (Bayer, Pakistan), methanol, acetonitrile, tetrahydrofuran (RCI Labscan, Thailand), caffeic acid, ferrulic acid, glucose, starch, chloroform, ethanol, acetone, sulphuric acid, FC reagent (Folin- Ciocalteau’s), gallic acid, bovine serum albumin, enthrone reagent, nicotinic acid (Sigma Aldrich), n-hexane and acetic acid (E-Merck, Germany).

**Software**

The 1-Click Docking Mcule and UCSF Chimera 1.12 Software were used for docking and finding hydrogen-bonding affinities.

**Antidiabetic activities**

**Alpha amylase inhibition activity**

One milliliter enzyme solution (0.5 mg/mL, in 20 mM phosphate buffer of pH 6.9) and 1 mL of extract/standard (acarbose) having concentration 1 mg/mL were mixed and incubated at 37°C for 10 min. Afterwards, 1 mL of 1% starch solution was added in the reaction mixture and contents were again incubated at 37°C for 10 min. Finally, the reaction was stopped by adding 2 mL of dinitrosalycic acid and heating the mixture in boiling water bath for 8 min. After cooling the contents to room temperature, absorbance was noted at 540 nm and % enzyme inhibition was calculated by the following formula:

\[
\text{Percentage activity} = \frac{\text{Absorbance of control} - \text{Absorbance of sample}}{\text{Absorbance of control}}
\]

**Glucose uptake by yeast cells**

The method described by Kumar et al. (24) was used to study glucose uptake by yeast cells. Briefly, the yeast cells were rinse with distilled water by centrifugation at 2500 rpm for 5 min and procedure was repeated until supernatant
Antidiabetic activity, polyphenols-based...  

became clear. The yeast cell-pellet thus obtained was suspended in water to prepare suspension (10%, V/V). One milliliter of (5mM, 10mM and 20mM) glucose solution and 1mL of each extract/standard (1 mg/mL) were mixed and kept for incubation at 37°C for 10 min. Then, 100μL yeast suspension was mixed and mixture was further incubated for 1h at 37°C. Afterwards, the mixture was centrifuged at 2500 rpm for 5 min and supernatant was used to determine contents of glucose. Metronidazole was taken as a standard. The % of glucose uptake by yeast cells was determined using the following formula:

\[
\text{Percentage activity} = \frac{\text{Absorbance of control} - \text{Absorbance of sample}}{\text{Absorbance of control}}
\]

**Non-enzymatic haemoglobin glycosylation inhibition activity**

The sample/standard (gallic acid) and all the other solutions were made in phosphate buffer (0.01M) of pH 7.4. One milliliter solution of extract/standard (1 mg/mL), glucose (2%, W/V), haemoglobin (0.06%, W/V) and gentamycin (0.02%, W/V) were mixed and incubated in the dark at room temperature for 72 h. Then, the absorbance was measured at 440 nm.\(^{(25)}\) The % inhibition of hemoglobin glycosylation was calculated using the following formula:

\[
\text{Percentage activity} = \frac{\text{Absorbance of control} - \text{Absorbance of sample}}{\text{Absorbance of control}}
\]

**Statistical analysis**

Statistical analysis of data was done by analyzing variance (ANOVA) and multiple comparison with Bonferoni test (SPSS 12.0). P values < 0.05 were considered significant.

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**Polyphenol-based characterization of ME by HPLC**

The developed method \(^{(26)}\) was used for the quantification of chlorogenic acid, caffeic acid and ferulic acid in the methanol extract of un-ripe pods of *Vincarosea* cv. Pink.

**Preparation of standards and sample solutions**

The stock solutions of chlorogenic, caffeic and ferrulic acids (1 mg/ml) were prepared in mobile phase (acetate buffer: methanol: acetonitrile: tetrahydrofuran in ratio of 65:20:10:5, V/V/V/V). Then a mixed standard solution was prepared by mixing 30, 15 and 15μL of stock solution of chlorogenic, caffeic and ferulic acids, respectively and volume was made 1 mL with the mobile phase. The sample solution was made by dissolving the extract in the mobile phase to get a solution having concentration of 5 mg/mL. The standards and sample was filtered using polytetrafluoroethylene syringe filter of 0.45μm pore size (Whatmann, Maidstone, England).

**System suitability parameters**

The system suitability parameters such as number of theoretical plates (N), capacity factor (k’), tailing factor (As) and resolution (Rs) were calculated from the chromatogram obtained analyzing mixed standard solution of chlorogenic acid, caffeic acid and ferulic acid to ensure the accuracy and effectiveness of the system during the analyses.

**Validation of HPLC method**

The method was validated as per the ICH guidelines \(^{(27)}\) for various parameters such as linearity, limit of detection, limit of quantification, precision, accuracy and robustness. For this purpose the different concentrations of chlorogenic, caffeic and ferulic acids (0.15, 0.3, 0.45, 0.9, 1.5, 2.4 and 3.0 μg/mL) were made in mobile phase. For determination of intraday accuracy and precision different concentrations for chlorogenic, caffeic and ferulic acids (0.15 to 0.45 μg/mL) were analyzed six times in the same day. For inter-day accuracy and precision, different concentrations of chlorogenic, caffeic and ferulic acids (0.15 to 0.45 μg/mL) were analysed once daily for six
consecutive days. The amount was calculated from the calibration curves, constructed on each day.

**Chromatographic analysis**

The analysis was performed by eluting the standards/sample (20 μL) with mobile phase at flow rate of 0.8 mL/min through the column (Agilant 5TC-C<sub>18</sub> (250X4.6 mm) maintained at 30°C. The detection was carried out at 300 nm and peaks of the samples were identified with the standards. All the standards and sample were analysed in triplicate and contents of the standards in the sample were calculated from the calibration curve. The data acquisition was performed by LC/LCMS software from Windows.

**Molecular docking studies**

The docking studies of quantified chlorogenic and caffeic acids were performed with the target enzymes (pancreatic α-amylase, glycogen phosphorelase and hexokinase-I using 1-Click docking Mcule software and UCSF Chimera 1.12 Program. The smiles for each chlorogenic acid (C1C(C(C(CC1(C(=O)O)O)OC(=O)C=CC2=CC(=C(C=C2)O)O)O)O) and caffeic acid (C1=CC(=C(C=C1C=CC(=O)O)O)O) were noted from PUB-Chem database. The ligands were docked against the selected protein targets and docking score was noted. UCSF Chimera 1.12 Program was applied on PDB file of each ligands and hydrogen bonding with bond length was determined.

**CONCLUSION**

The un-ripe pods of *Vinca rosea* cv. Pink have shown significant antidiabetic activity. The active extract, methanol extract, contains chlorogenic acid and caffeic, which have shown good binding affinity with amino acids residues of alpha amylase, glycogen phosphorelase and hexokinase I.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

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النشاط المضاد لمرض السكر، والتصوف القائم على مادة البوليفينول والتفاعل الجزيئي لمستخلص القرن.

"عابدة قمر" 1

1 كلية الصيدلة، جامعة البنجاب، باكستان.

ملخص

هدفت الدراسة إلى التعرف على مستخلصات القرن غير الناضجة من نبات الفينكا الوردي، اللون الوردي للنشاط المضاد لمرض السكر والتصوف القائم على البوليفينول للتفاعلات باستخدام HPLC. علاوة على ذلك، تم استكشاف التفاعل الجزيئي للعلامات المحددة مع الأهداف المضادة لمرض السكر باستخدام برنامج الالتحام الجزيئي. تم تحضير وفحص مستخلصات مختلفة من قرون غير الناضجة باستخدام نمذج مضاف لمرض السكر مثل مضاف النشاط الجليكوز بواسطة خلايا القرن الوردي وقياس نتائج الالتحام الجزيئي باستخدام أمراض الكرورجينيك والكافيين والفيروليك كواسمات تحويلية. تم أخذ العلامات المحددة كروابط للالتحام الجزيئي Click Docking Mcule-Software باستخدام α-amylase و glycogen phosphorylase مع HPLC. ووضع روابط الامتصاص الجليكوز باستخدام UCSF Chimera 1.12، وأظهرت مستخلصات الميثانول نشاطًا Mujahid روابط التفاعلات بين الامتصاصات الأولية و α-amylase و زيادة امتصاص الجلوكوز بنسبة 37.77 و 71.16 و 53.52% في تكثيف معاينة Hb-glycosylation بواسطة خلايا القرن الوردي و وقت العمل على المستخلص بحثي مع 0.25 مجم / جرام من الكرورجينيك و 0.11 مجم / جرام من أمراض الكافيين. تم العثور على هذه العلامات لتكوين روابط جيدة للأهداف المتعلقة بمرض السكر. تشير النتائج إلى أن مستخلص الميثانول له نشاط مضاد لمرض السكر، والذي يمكن تخصيصه لأحماض الكرورجينيك والكافيين. يمكن استخدام هذه الامتصاصات كواسمات دونية لتوجيه المستخلصات.

الكلمات الدالة: فينكا الوردية السيرة الذاتية، الوردي، النشاط المضاد لمرض السكر، القرن غير الناضجة، البوليفينول، عكس الطور، التفاعل الجزيئي، HPLC

المؤلف المرسل: عابدة قمر

abadibilal23@gmail.com