

**FAVIPIRAVIR - ETILENDIAMIN ORGANIK TUZIDA
MOLEKULALARARO TA'SIRLANISH ENERGIYALARI VA
XIRSHFELD YUZASI TAHLILI**

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Annotatsiya. Mazkur ishda favipiravir va etilendiaminlarning neytral erituvchi muhitida ta'sirlashishi natijasida tarkibi 2:1 molyar nisbatda bo'lgan yangi organik tuzining kristall taxlanishidagi molekulalararo ta'sirlashish energiyalari UNI kuch maydonlari usulida o'rganildi. Organik tuzning kristall taxlanishida favipiravir anion shaklda ishtirok etib, ularning har biri H_2En^{2+} kationlari bilan N-H...O tipdagi vodorod bog'lari orqali bog'langan. Favipiravir va etilendiamin kompleksining molekulalararo ta'sirlashish energiyasi (-39.22 kJ/mol) favipiravir molekulalari orasida eng katta ekanligi kuzatildi. Shuningdek, CrystalExplorer dasturi yordamida Xirshfeld sirt yuzasi tahlil qilindi hamda ikki o'lchovli barmoq izlari maydonlari hisoblandi. Hisoblash natijalariga ko'ra O...H-N tipdagi kuchli vodorod bog'lar hisobiga, O...H/H...O (22.2%) ta'sirlashishlar hisssasi eng ko'p bo'lishi aniqlandi.

Tayanch so'zlar: Favipiravir, etilendiamin, RTT, kristall tahlanish, Xirshfeld yuzasi, ikki o'lchovli barmoq izlari, molekulalararo o'zaro ta'sirlar.

**ANALYSIS OF INTERMOLECULAR INTERACTION ENERGIES AND
HIRSCHFELD SURFACE IN FAVIPIRAVIR - ETHYLENEDIAMINE
ORGANIC SALT**

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Abstract. In this work, the UNI force field method was used to study the intermolecular interaction energies in the crystal structure of a new organic salt with a molar composition ratio of 2:1 as a result of the interaction of favipiravir and ethylenediamine in a neutral solvent medium. Favipiravir is involved in the formation of organic salt crystals in an anionic form, each of which is associated

with H_2En^{2+} cations by N-H...O type hydrogen bonds. It was noted that the energy of intermolecular interaction between favipiravir and the ethylenediamine complex (-39.22 kJ/mol) is the highest among favipiravir molecules. In addition, the Hirschfeld surface was analyzed using the CrystalExplorer software and the areas of 2D fingerprints were calculated. According to the results of calculations, it was found that the largest contribution is made by the interactions $\text{O}\cdots\text{H}/\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ (22.2%), due to strong hydrogen bonds of the $\text{O}\cdots\text{H}-\text{N}$ type.

Key words: favipiravir, ethylenediamine, PTT, crystal structure, Hirschfeld surface, two-dimensional fingerprints, intermolecular interactions.

АНАЛИЗ ЭНЕРГИЙ МЕЖМОЛЕКУЛЯРНОГО ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЯ И ПОВЕРХНОСТИ ХИРШФЕЛЬДА В ФАВИПИРАВИР - ЭТИЛЕНДИАМИН ОРГАНИЧЕСКОЙ СОЛИ

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Аннотация. В данной работе методом силового поля UNI исследованы энергии межмолекулярного взаимодействия в кристаллической структуре новой органической соли с мольным соотношением состава 2:1 в результате взаимодействия фавипиравира и этилендиамина в среде нейтрального растворителя. Фавипиравир участвует в образовании кристаллов органической соли в анионной форме, каждый из которых связан с катионами H_2En^{2+} водородными связями типа N-H...O. Было замечено, что энергия межмолекулярного взаимодействия фавипиравира и этилендиаминового комплекса (-39,22 кДж/моль) является наибольшей среди молекул фавипиравира. Кроме того, поверхность Хиршфельда была проанализирована с помощью программного обеспечения CrystalExplorer, и были рассчитаны площади двумерных отпечатков пальцев. По результатам расчетов установлено, что наибольший вклад вносят взаимодействия $\text{O}\cdots\text{H}/\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ (22,2 %), обусловленные сильными водородными связями типа $\text{O}\cdots\text{H}-\text{N}$.

Ключевые слова: фавипиравир, этилендиамин, РТТ, кристаллическая структура, поверхность Хиршфельда, двумерные отпечатки пальцев, межмолекулярные взаимодействия.

Kirish. Ma'lumki, farmatsevtika sohasida yangi dori vositalarini yaratishning eng qulay tendensiyalaridan biri – bu mavjud dori vositalarini modifikatsiya qilishdir. Sababi, yangi sintez qilingan yoki ajratib olingan birikmalarning tibbiyot amaliyotiga bogunicha juda ko'p vaqt va harajatlarni talab qiladi.

Jahon farmasevtikasida mavjud dori vositalarini modifikatsiya qilishning samarali usullaridan biri sifatida ma'lum dori vositalarining organik tuzlarini (co-kristall) olish hisoblanadi. Bu orqali ularning fizik-kimyoviy, biofarmatsevtik xossalari va biologik faolliklarini yaxshilanishi muhim hamda sinergizm tufayli yangi biologik faolliklarni yuzaga keltirishi yoki aniq bir faollikni kuchaytirishi mumkin [1]. Shuni e'tiborga olgan holda, favipiravirning ayrim biologik faol birikmalar bilan komplekslari (co-kristall va organik tuz) olingan hamda tuzilishlari o'rganilgan [2]. Favipiravir (FAV) antiviral preparat bo'lib, RNK viruslarining keng doirasiga shu jumladan (A, B va C gripp viruslari, sariq isitma, g'arbiy Nil, Zika, parranda grippi (H5N1), Hendra (HeV), Ebola (EBOV) va koronavirus (SARSCoV-2) qarshi selektiv faollik ko'rsatishi aniqlangan [3].

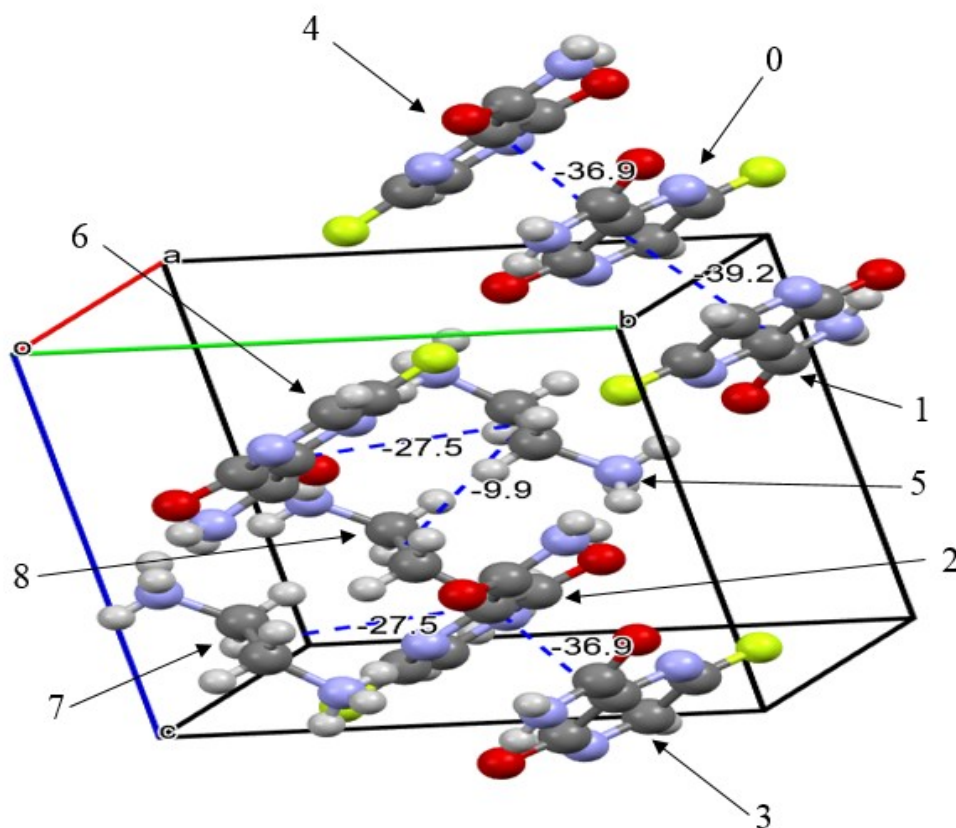
Komplekslarning barqarorligini ifodalaydigan nazariy ko'rsatkichlardan biri sifatida kompleksning kristall taxlanishidagi molekulalarning o'zaro ta'sirlashish energiyalari hisoblanadi [4]. Komplekslarning kimyodagi o'rni va ahamiyatidan kelib chiqqan holda, ushbu ishda favipiravirning (FAV) etilendiamin (En) bilan hosil qilgan organik tuzining kristall taxlanishidagi molekulalararo ta'sirlashish energiyalari zamonaviy hisoblash usullari asosida aniqlash maqsad qilindi.

Material va usullar: 0.1 mmol miqdorida olingan favipiravir (FAV, 6.11 mg) 10 ml etanolda eritilib va etilendiamin (En, 6.01 mg) magnit aralashtirgichda aralashtirgan holda tomchilatib qo'shildi. Reaksiya aralashmalari ~60°C haroratda 15 daqiqa davomida aralashtirildi. Keyin, eritma xona haroratida 24 soatga qoldirildi va hosil bo'lgan monokristallar RTT usulida tahlil qilinib, organik tuz tuzilishi aniqlandi [5].

FAV-En organik tuzining kristall taxlanishidagi molekulararo ta'sirlashish energiyalari Mercury 2021.3.0 [6] dasturiga kiritilgan UNI kuch maydonlari [7] usulida aniqlandi. Undan tashqari, CrystalExplorer 17.5 [8] dasturida kristall taxlanishdagi FAV-En molekularining Xirshfeld yuzasi tahlil qilindi hamda ikki o'lchovli barmoq izlari maydonlari hisoblandi [9].

Olingan natijalar va ularning tahlili:

FAV-En organik tuzining kristall tarkibidagi molekulararo ta'sirlashish energiyalarini UNI kuch maydonlarida hisoblash natijalari 1-rasm va 1-jadvalda



keltirilgan.

1-rasm. FAV va En organik tuzining kristall taxlanishida molekulararo ta'sirlashish energiyalari. 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 – FAV; 5, 7, 8-En.

1-jadval. Favipiravirning etilendiamin bilan hosil qilgan kompleksining molekulararo ta'sirlashish energiyalari

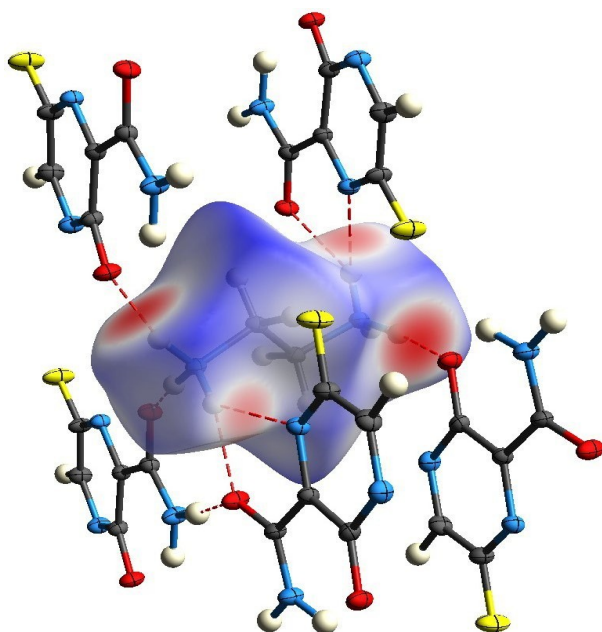
N ^o	Molekulalar juftligi nomi	Molekulalararo masofa (Å)	Molekulalararo ta'sirlashish energiyasi (E, kJ/mol)
1	0 (FAV) - 1 (FAV)	3.55	-39.22
2	2 (FAV) - 3 (FAV)	3.70	-36.86

3	0 (FAV) - 4 (FAV)	3.70	-36.86
4	5 (En) - 6 (FAV)	4.58	-27.50
5	2 (FAV) - 7 (En)	4.58	-27.50
6	5 (En) - 8 (En)	4.27	-9.92

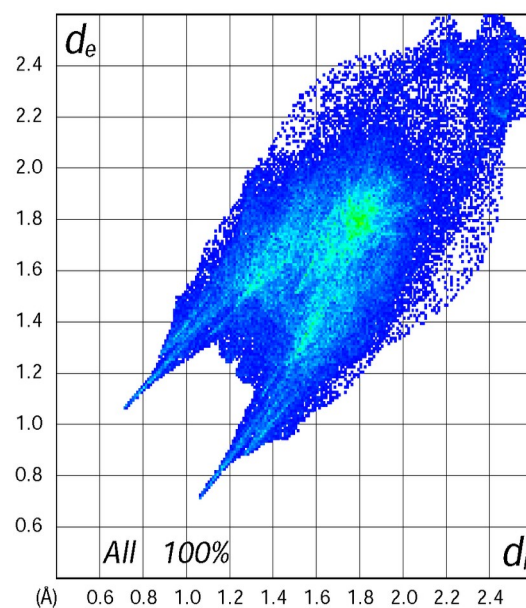
Ma'lumki, birikmalarning kristall taxlanishlarida molekulalararo ta'sirlashish energiyalari (potensiallari) manfiy bo'lib, eng kichik energiya optimal ta'sirlashishni ifodalaydi. Kompleksning kristall taxlanishida FAV-FAV, FAV-En va En-En molekulalararo ta'sirlashish turlari mavjud bo'lib, energiya kattaliklari jihatidan eng optimal ta'sirlashish favipiravir molekulalari orasida kuzatilishi aniqlandi. Eng kam ta'sirlashish energiyasi En-En orasida kuzatilishi aniqlandi (1-jadval).

Kompleksning kristall taxlanishidagi molekulalararo o'zaro ta'sirlarni miqdoriy ifodalashning keng tarqalgan hisoblash usullaridan yani biri Xirshfeld sirt yuzasi tahlilli hisoblanadi. Molekulalararo o'zaro ta'sirlarni vizuallashtirish maqsadida CrstalExplorer 17.5 dasturi yordamida Xirshfeld sirt yuzasi tahlil qilindi hamda ikki o'lchovli barmoq izlari maydonlari (BIM) hisoblandi [8-9]. BIM alohida atomlar juftlik ta'sirlarini aniqlab, turli kuchli va kuchsiz o'zaro ta'sirlarning hissalarini ajratish imkonini beradi. D_{norm} maydoni hajmi $387.57 \text{ \AA}^3$, yuzasi $383.37 \text{ \AA}^2$ da, o'lchamlari -0.6354 (qizil) 1.3351(ko'k) gacha ko'rildi va tashqi (d_e) va ichki(d_i) masofalarni eng yaqin yadrogacha hisoblash yo'li bilan aniqlandi (2-rasm, b). Xirshfeld sirt yuzasida ta'sir hissasi kam bo'lgan nuqtalar ko'k rang bilan bo'yalgan, ta'sir hissasi katta bo'lgan nuqtalar qizil rang bilan ko'rsatilgan.

Xirshfeld yuzasi d_{norm} bo'yicha xaritalangan holda atomlari yaqinida kutilgan och-qizil dog'lar mavjudligini ko'rsatdi, ular esa yuqorida keltirilgan $O \cdots H-N$ vodorod bog'lanishlar hisobiga $O \cdots H/H \cdots O$ vodorod bog'larining hissasini ortishiga olib keladi (2-rasm, a).



a)

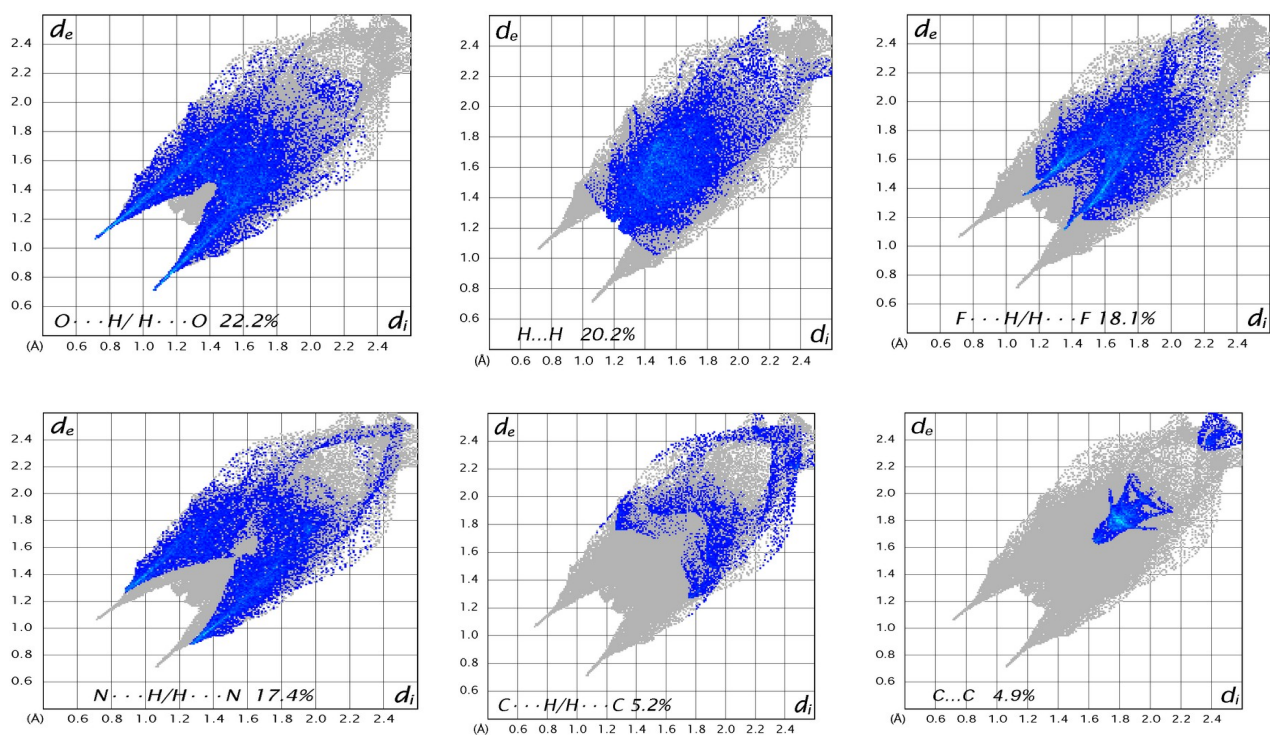


b)

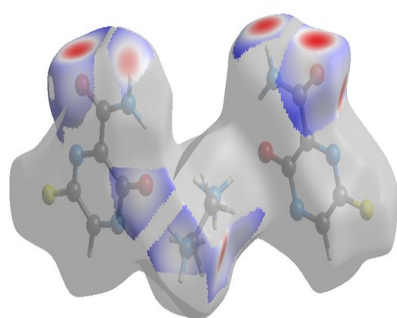
1-rasm. a) Fav:En organik tuzining d_{norm} bo'yicha Xirshfeld yuzasi

b) barcha o'zaro ta'sirlarning foiz hissalarini ko'rsatuvchi ikki o'lchovli barmoq izlari maydonlari

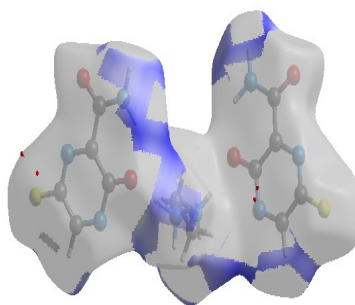
Ikki o'lchamli barmoq izlari sohasi chizmalarining tahlili shuni ko'rsatdiki, $\text{O}\cdots\text{H}/\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ (22.2%), $\text{H}\cdots\text{H}$ (20.2%), $\text{F}\cdots\text{H}/\text{H}\cdots\text{F}$ (18.1%), $\text{N}\cdots\text{H}/\text{H}\cdots\text{N}$ (17.4%) o'zaro ta'sirlari Xirshfeld sirt yuzasiga eng ko'p hissa qo'shishini ko'rsatadi, bu esa kislorod atomlari dominantlik qiladigan molekulalar uchun kutilgan holatdir. Umumiy yuzaning eng ko'p ulushi etilendiamin va favipiravir molekulasidagi $\text{H}\cdots\text{H}$ ta'sirlashuvlari tamonidan band qilinadi hamda $\text{O}\cdots\text{H}-\text{N}$ ta'sirlashuvlar hissalarini qirrali qanotlar sifatida barmoq izi xaritasida aks etadi. $\text{O}\cdots\text{H}/\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ ta'sirlashuvlarning Xirshfeld yuzasiga eng ko'p hissa qo'shishi molekulalararo va ichki molekulyar vodorod bog'larining ko'pligi bilan izohlanadi. Shuningdek, $\text{C}\cdots\text{H}/\text{H}\cdots\text{C}$ (5.2%), $\text{C}\cdots\text{C}$ (4.9%), $\text{C}\cdots\text{N}$ (4.8%) ta'sirlar ham sezilarli bo'lgani holda, $\text{C}\cdots\text{O}$ (1.7%), $\text{F}\cdots\text{F}$ (1.6%), $\text{O}\cdots\text{F}$ (1.5%), $\text{N}\cdots\text{N}$ (1%), $\text{N}\cdots\text{O}$ (0.5%), $\text{C}\cdots\text{F}$ (0.3%), $\text{N}\cdots\text{F}$ (0.3%) va $\text{O}\cdots\text{O}$ (0.2%) ta'sirlarning hissasi kamroq ulushni ko'rsatadi (3-5 rasm).



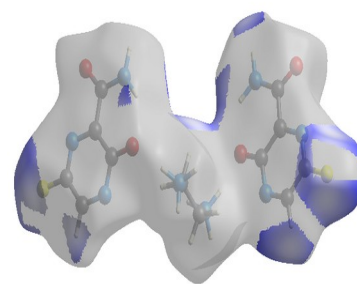
3-rasm. Fav:En organik tuzining o‘zaro ta’sirlarning alohida turlarini ko‘rsatuvchi ikki o‘lchovli barmoq izlari maydonlari



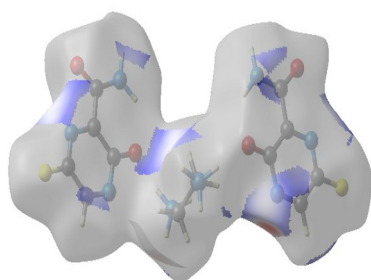
a) $\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ (22.2%),



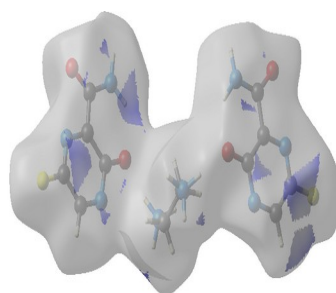
b) $\text{H}\cdots\text{H}$ (20.2%)



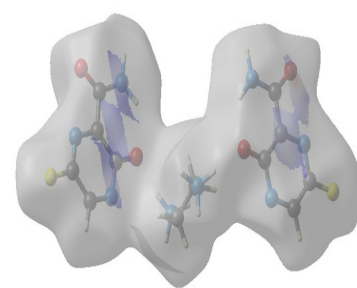
c) $\text{H}\cdots\text{F}$ (18.1%)



d) $\text{H}\cdots\text{N}$ (17.4%)

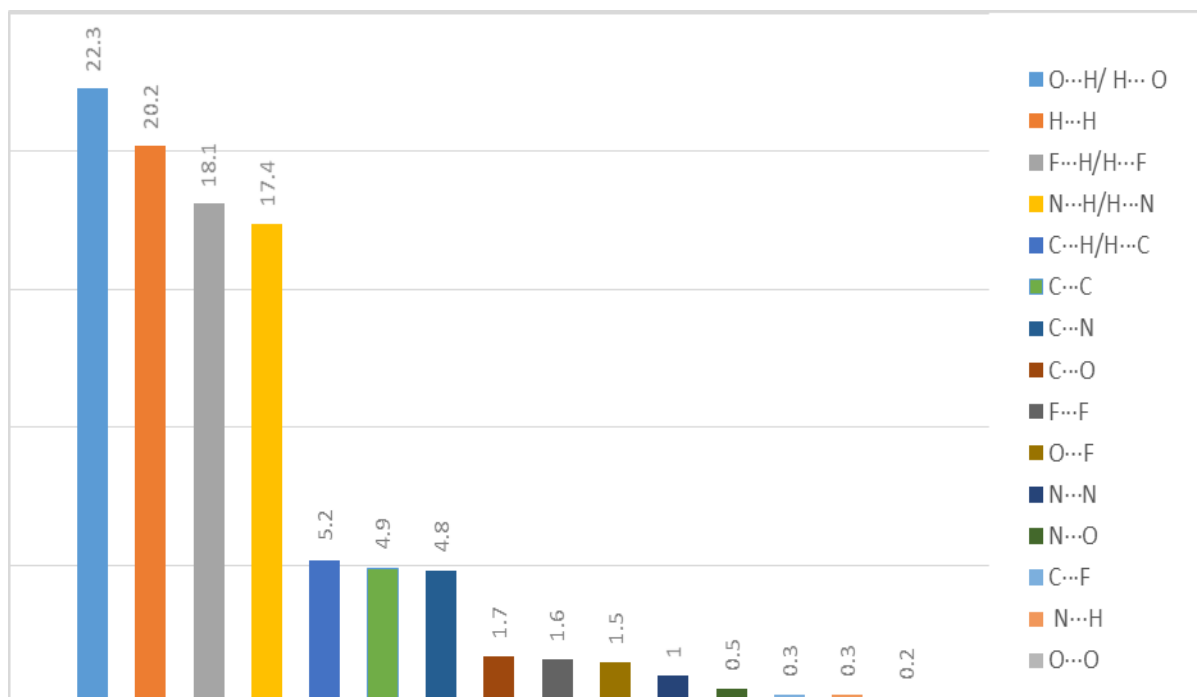


e) $\text{C}\cdots\text{H}$ (5.2%)



f) $\text{C}\cdots\text{C}$ (4.9%)

4-rasm. Fav:En organik tuzining d_{norm} bo‘yicha o‘zaro ta’sirlarning alohida turlarini ko‘rsatuvchi Xirshfeld yuzasi



5-rasm. Fav:En organik tuzining Xirshfeld yuzasining ifodalanishi (%)

Xulosa

Favipiravir va etilendiaminning kompleksining Molekulalararo ta'sirlashish energiyasi 0 (FAV)-1(FAV) molekulalar orasida eng kichik qiymat -39.22 kJ/mol kuzatildi. Molekulalararo o'zaro ta'sirlashish energiyasi qanchalik kichik bo'lsa, kompleksning mustahkamligini shunchalik yuqori bo'ladi. Xirshfeld yuzasi d_{norm} bo'yicha xaritalangan holda atomlar yaqinida kutilgan och-qizil dog'lar mavjudligini ko'rsatdi, ular esa yuqorida keltirilgan O...H-N vodorod bog'lanishlar xisobiga O...H/H...O vodorod bog'larining xissasini ortishiga olib keldi. Ikki o'lchamli barmoq izlari sohasi chizmalarining tahlili shuni ko'rsatdiki, O...H/H...O (22.2%) o'zaro ta'sirlari Xirshfeld sirt yuzasiga eng ko'p hissa qo'shishini ko'rsatadi, bu esa kislorod atomlari dominantlik qiladigan molekulalar uchun kutilgan holatdir.

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