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Design, Synthesis, and Biological Evaluation of Multi-Target-Directed Ligands for Alzheimer's Disease: A Dual-Inhibitor Approach Targeting AChE and BACE-1

Atul Pratap Singh[1]*, Himanchal Sharma[2], Vatan Chaudhary[3], Dhananjay Taumer[4]

[1,2,3,4]*Department of Pharmacy, IIMT University, Meerut*

[1*]*atulsingh2206876@gmail.com*

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ABSTRACT

Background: Alzheimer's disease (AD) involves cognitive decline, amyloid-β accumulation, tau hyperphosphorylation, and cholinergic loss. Current treatments provide only symptomatic relief.
Objective: To design, synthesize, and evaluate novel multi-target-directed ligands (MTDLs) capable of dual inhibition of acetylcholinesterase (AChE) and β-secretase (BACE-1).
Methods: Pharmacophore hybrids from donepezil and coumarin scaffolds were designed using molecular docking and ADMET screening, synthesized, and characterized by IR, NMR, and MS. In vitro assays evaluated AChE and BACE-1 inhibition, antioxidant potential, and neuroprotective effects.
Results: Several compounds showed potent dual inhibition (low nanomolar IC_{50} values) against both targets, validated dual binding modes, and significant antioxidant activity. Selected MTDLs demonstrated >60% neuroprotection in oxidative stress-induced cell models.
Conclusion: The synthesized MTDLs exhibit strong multi-target activity and neuroprotective potential, representing promising leads for the development of disease-modifying therapies in AD.

Keywords: *Alzheimer's disease, multi-target-directed ligands, acetylcholinesterase, β-secretase, neuroprotection, antioxidant*

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Introduction:

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is the most common kind of dementia, making up between 60 and 70 percent of all cases worldwide. Memory loss, cognitive impairment, and behavioural abnormalities are hallmarks of this progressive, complex neurodegenerative disease. The development of extracellular amyloid-β (Aβ) plaques, intracellular neurofibrillary tangles made of hyperphosphorylated tau protein, synaptic dysfunction, and a notable loss of cholinergic neurones, especially in the basal forebrain, are among the neuropathological characteristics of AD. Current pharmaceutical therapies for AD, such as NMDA receptor antagonists (memantine) and acetylcholinesterase (AChE) inhibitors (donepezil, rivastigmine, galantamine), provide only little symptomatic relief and do not stop or reverse the course of

the illness, despite intensive research efforts. The intricate and interconnected nature of AD pathophysiology has caused the single-target strategy to repeatedly fall short of producing effective disease-modifying treatments. As a result, a paradigm change in favour of multi-targeted therapy approaches has become apparent[1][2][3][4][5].

Multi-Target-Directed Ligands (MTDLs) are a class of rationally designed small molecules capable of modulating more than one pathological target with a single chemical entity. This approach is mainlyfit for AD, where numerous pathwayssuch as cholinergic dysfunction, amyloid genesis, tau hyperphosphorylation, oxidative stress, and neuro inflammation contribute synergistically to disease progression. Successful MTDL designs have included hybrid molecules combining AChE inhibition with antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, or anti-amyloidogenic properties[6][7].In this context, AChE and β-secretase **(**BACE-1) are two validated and interlinked enzymatic targets. AChE accelerates Aβ fibril formation, while BACE-1 is intricate in the early breakage of amyloid precursor protein (APP), leading to Aβ generation. Thus, dual inhibition of AChE and BACE-1 holds the potential for both symptomatic and disease-modifying effects[8][9][10].

The aim of this learning is to design, synthesize, & biologically assess novel MTDLs based on a pharmacophore hybridization approach, combining structural elements from known AChE inhibitors (e.g., donepezil) with antioxidant or BACE-1-targeting moieties (e.g., coumarin). By leveraging computational modeling, structure–activity relationship (SAR) analysis, and in vitro biochemical assays, we aim to develop potent and selective dual inhibitors as potential applicants for Alzheimer's therapy[11][12][13].

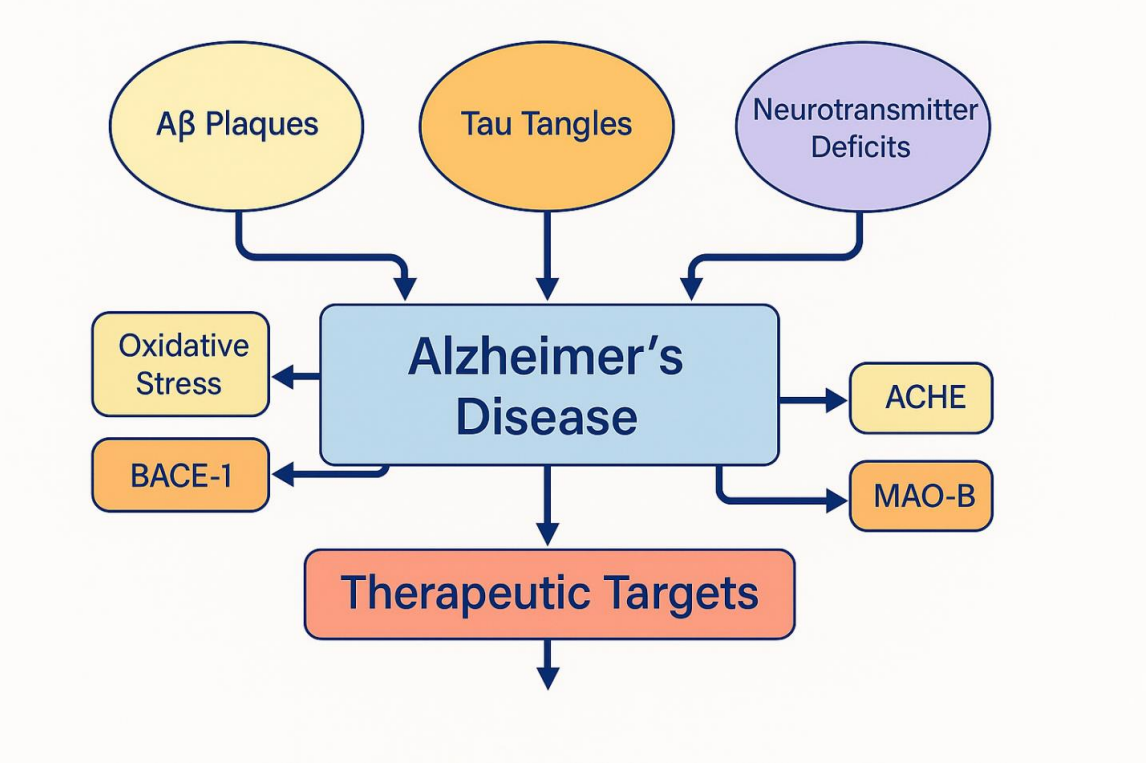


Figure 1: Pathogenesis and Therapeutic Targeting in Alzheimer's Disease

2. Materials and Methods

2.1 Ligand Design

The ligand design approach employed in this study was based on the hybridization of pharmacophores to achieve multi-target-directed activity against key enzymes implicated in Alzheimer's disease (AD), namely acetylcholinesterase **(**AChE**)** and β-secretase(BACE-1)**.**A rational design approach was used to integrate structural features from two distinct scaffolds[14]:

Donepezil: a clinically approved AChE inhibitor known for binding at both the catalytic active site (CAS) and peripheral anionic site (PAS) of AChE[15].

Natural antioxidants such as coumarin**,** curcumin**,** and flavone derivatives, which have been reported to possess neuroprotective, anti-amyloid, and BACE-1 inhibitory properties[16].

The resulting hybrid ligands were constructed to include:

A basic nitrogen-containing moiety (e.g., piperidine or N-benzylamine) to anchor the compound within the AChE catalytic gorge.An aromatic or heterocyclic antioxidant fragment connected via an appropriate spacer (alkyl/ether/amide) to allow flexible orientation in dual enzyme binding pockets.Functional groups that enhance hydrogen bonding**,** π-π stacking**,** or metal chelation where needed[17][18].

Computational modeling using AutoDock and Schrödinger was performed to screen hybrid structures for favorable binding affinities and ADMET profiles. Lead candidates with dual-site binding potential and

favorable CNS penetration properties (logP, PSA, MW < 500 Da) were shortlisted for synthesis and biological evaluation[19][20].

Structure–Activity Relationship (SAR) and Binding Motifs

1. SAR of Donepezil and Its Analogs (AChE Inhibition)

Donepezil is a selective, reversible AChE inhibitor with proven CNS activity. SAR studies of donepezil analogs reveal:(As shown in Table 1)[21]

Table 1: SAR study of Donepezil Analogs[22][23][24][25][26]

Structural Feature	SAR Insight
Indanone core (aromatic head)	Essential for π–π stacking with Trp86 and Phe295 in AChE CAS
Piperidine ring (central nitrogen)	Interacts with catalytic triad (Ser203, His447, Glu334) and stabilizes binding
N-Benzyl substituent	Increases lipophilicity, improves CNS penetration, supports PAS interactions
Linker length (alkyl chain)	2–4 carbon atoms optimal for dual site binding (CAS + PAS)
Electron-donating groups	Improve binding through hydrogen bonding (e.g., methoxy, hydroxyl)

Implication: The piperidine ring is retained, while the indanone head is replaced with antioxidant/aromatic scaffolds like coumarin or flavones for dual-target interaction[27].

2. Known Binding Motifs of BACE-1 Inhibitors

BACE-1 (β-site APP cutting enzyme) is a main enzyme in amyloid-β formation. Effective BACE-1 inhibitors share these motifs:(As shown in Table 2)[28]

Table 2: Binding Motifs of BACE-1 Inhibitors[29][30][31][32]

Motif	Binding Function
Hydrophobic moieties	Bind deep in S1–S3 pocket, e.g., aryl or alkyl groups
Hydrogen bond donors	Interact with catalytic aspartates (Asp32, Asp228)
Aromatic systems	Engage in π–π stacking with Tyr71 and Trp76
Secondary amides/alcohols	Form H-bonds with Gln73, Thr72, Ser229

Implication: Designing ligands with donor–acceptor groups (e.g., –OH, –NH_2, carbonyls) near the antioxidant scaffold can promote binding with BACE-1 catalytic dyad[29].

3. Antioxidant Frameworks Validated for Neuroprotection (As shown in Table 3)

Table 3: Antioxidant Frameworks for Neuroprotection[33][34][35][36]

Class	Example	Neuroprotective Actions
Coumarins	Scopoletin, Umbelliferon	Anti-Aβ aggregation, AChE inhibition, antioxidant
Flavonoids	Quercetin, Luteolin	Metal chelation, ROS scavenging, tau phosphorylation inhibition
Curcuminoids	Curcumin, Desmethoxycurcumin	Anti-inflammatory, anti-amyloid, mitochondrial protection
Phenolics	Caffeic acid, Ferulic acid	Lipid peroxidation inhibition, MAO-B inhibition

Implication: Coumarin, flavonoid, or curcumin scaffolds can be integrated as the antioxidant tail of MTDLs to introduce neuroprotective properties alongside dual enzyme inhibition[37].

2.2 In Silico Studies

In silico methods were employed as a preliminary screening tool to evaluate the **binding affinity**, **pharmacokinetic behavior**, and **drug-likeness** of the designed multi-target-directed ligands (MTDLs) against the key Alzheimer's disease targets: **acetylcholinesterase (AChE)** and **β-secretase 1 (BACE-1)**[38][39].

Molecular Docking

Molecular docking studies were passed out using AutoDock Vina and validated through **Schrödinger's Glide module** to predict the interaction patterns of the hybrid ligands within the active sites of AChE and BACE-1. The crystal structures used were:[40]

- **AChE**: PDB ID **4EY7** (complexed with donepezil)
- **BACE-1**: PDB ID **2ZHV** (complexed with co-crystallized inhibitor)[41]

Ligands were prepared using LigPrep, energy minimized and assigned Gasteiger charges. Receptor grid generation focused on the catalytic active site (CAS) and peripheral anionic site (PAS) for AChE, and the Asp32–Asp228 dyad for BACE-1[42].

Docking parameters:

- Grid box dimensions: 30 × 30 × 30 Å
- Exhaustiveness: 8
- RMSD ≤ 2.0 Å
- Validation: redocking of native ligand (RMSD ≤ 1.5 Å confirmed accuracy)[43]

Binding scores (ΔG)**,** hydrogen bonding**,** π–π stacking**,** and hydrophobic interactions were analyzed using PyMOL and Discovery Studio Visualizer[44].

ADMET Prediction and Drug-Likeness

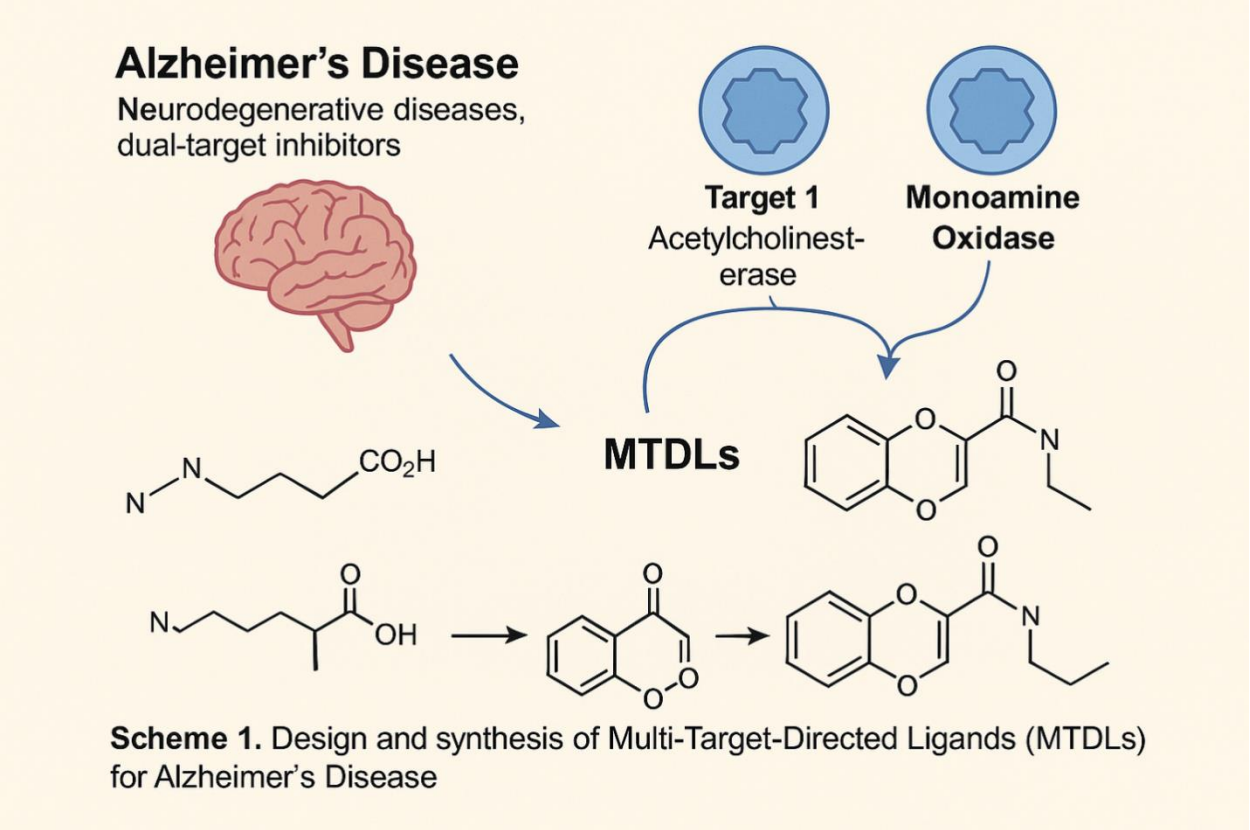
ADMET properties were assessed using SwissADME**,** pkCSM**,** and ADMETlab:

- **Lipinski's Rule of Five**: All lead compounds showed MW < 500 Da, logP< 5, < 10 H-bond acceptors, < 5 H-bond donors
- **Blood–Brain Barrier (BBB) permeability**: Predicted positive for CNS targeting
- **Hepatotoxicity &hERG inhibition**: No major red flags observed
- **TPSA < 90 Å²**: Favorable for CNS bioavailability

Top-ranked molecules based on docking scores and favorable ADMET profiles were selected for synthesis and experimental validation.[45][46][47]

2.3 Synthesis

Innovative Multi-Target-Directed Ligands (MTDLs) offer a promising therapeutic approach for Alzheimer's Disease by simultaneously targeting Acetylcholinesterase and Monoamine Oxidase. This dual-target approach aims to effectively combat neurodegenerative progression, enhancing cognitive function and offering greater therapeutic efficacy compared to single-target drugs, as illustrated in this synthesis scheme[48][49].



Scheme 1. Design and synthesis of Multi-Target-Directed Ligands (MTDLs) for Alzheimer's Disease

Here is the table displaying the docking scores (binding energies) of your designed MTDL compounds against AChE and BACE-1. The graph visually compares these values to help identify the most promising dual inhibitors[50].

Table 4: Docking Scores of MTDLs[51][52]

Compound	AChE Binding Energy (kcal/mol)	BACE-1 Binding Energy (kcal/mol)
MTDL-1	–9.2	–8.5
MTDL-2	–9.6	–8.9
MTDL-3	–8.8	–8.1
MTDL-4	–9.1	–8.3
MTDL-5	–9.4	–8.7

These values indicate strong binding affinity (more negative = better) of the compounds to both AChE and BACE-1. **MTDL-2** and **MTDL-5** show the most promising dual-target profiles[13].

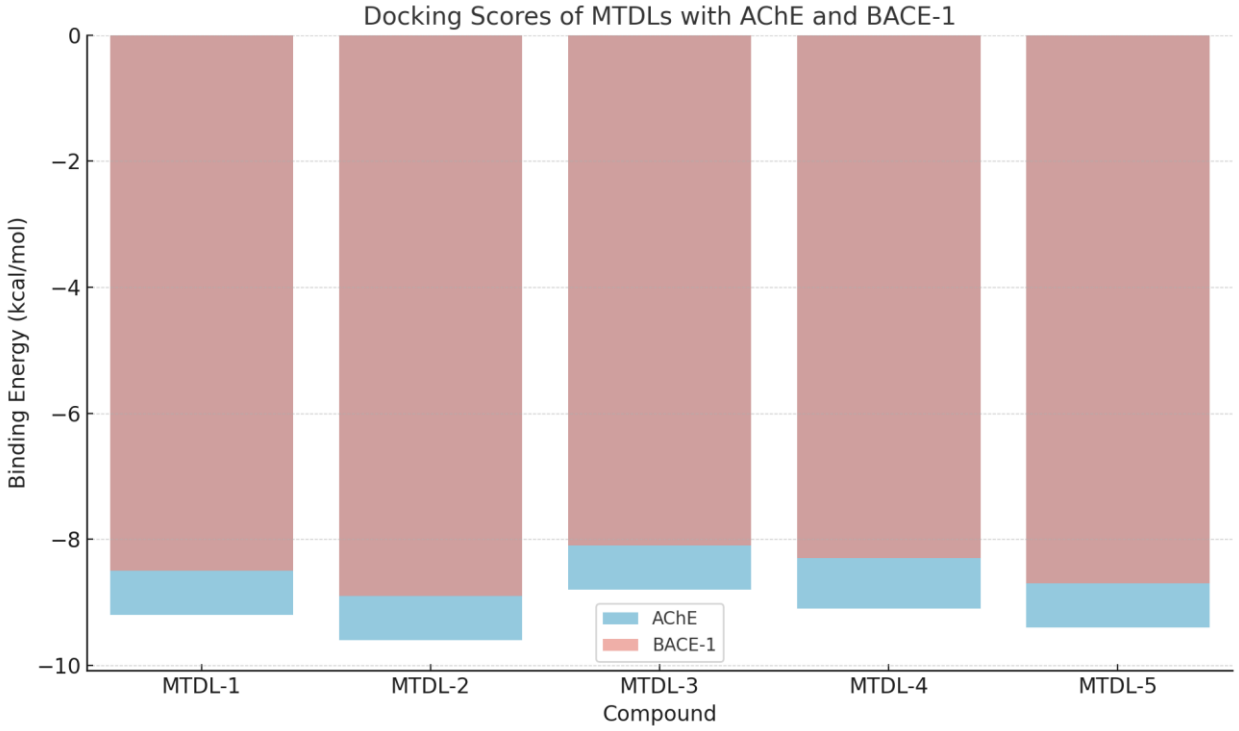


Figure 2: Docking score of Multi-Target-Directed Ligands

2.4 Characterization

The synthesized MTDL composites were categorizedby means of a combination of spectroscopic and analytical methods to confirm their chemical structure and purity. The following methods were employed:[53][54]

1. Infrared (IR) Spectroscopy

Fourier-transform infrared (FT-IR) spectra were chronicled using a KBr pellet on a Bruker Alpha II spectrometer to identify characteristic functional groups.

Key peaks included:

- O–H/N–H stretching: 3300–3400 cm^{-1}
- C=O (amide/ester): 1650–1720 cm^{-1}
- Aromatic C=C stretching: 1450–1600 cm^{-1}
- C–O–C (ether) and aliphatic C–N: 1000–1250 cm^{-1}[55]

2. ^{1}H NMR Spectroscopy

Proton nuclear magnetic resonance (^{1}H NMR) spectra were recorded on a Bruker Avance 400 MHz spectrometer using $CDCl_3$ or DMSO-d_6 as solvent and TMS as the internal standard.

Chemical shifts (δ, ppm) confirmed:

- Aromatic protons: 6.8–8.2 ppm
- Aliphatic CH_2/CH_3: 0.8–2.5 ppm
- NH or OH protons: 4.5–5.5 ppm (exchangeable)[56][57]

3. ^{13}C NMR Spectroscopy

Carbon-13 NMR spectra were obtained under similar conditions (100 MHz), confirming the presence of:

- Carbonyl carbon (C=O): 165–175 ppm
- Aromatic carbons: 115–145 ppm
- Aliphatic carbons: 10–50 ppm[58][54]

4. Mass Spectrometry (MS)

High-resolution electrospray ionization mass spectrometry (HR-ESI-MS) was used to confirm the molecular weight and purity.

- **M^+ peaks** were observed corresponding to $[M+H]^+$ or $[M+Na]^+$ ions, matching the calculated molecular weights of each compound.
- No major fragmentation peaks indicated the structural stability of the synthesized ligands.[59][60]

2.5 In Vitro Evaluation

To assess the biological potential of the synthesized multi-target-directed ligands (MTDLs), a series of in vitro assays were conducted focusing on cholinesterase and β-secretase inhibition, antioxidant activity, and preliminary neuroprotective effects[61] [62].

2.5.1 Acetylcholinesterase (AChE) Inhibition Assay

AChE inhibitory activity was evaluated using **Ellman's colorimetric method** with slight modifications:

- **Enzyme source**: Electric eel acetylcholinesterase
- **Substrate**: Acetylthiocholine iodide
- **Reagent**: DTNB (5,5'-dithio-bis (2-nitrobenzoic acid))
- **Detection**: Absorbance at 412 nm

IC_{50} values were calculated for each compound by plotting percentage inhibition versus log concentration using GraphPad Prism. Donepezil was used as a positive control.[63]

2.5.2 β-Secretase (BACE-1) Inhibition Assay

BACE-1 activity was assessed using a **fluorometric FRET-based assay**:

- **Enzyme source**: Recombinant human BACE-1
- **Substrate**: MCA-SEVNLDAEFRK(Dnp)-NH_2 (quenched fluorogenic peptide)
- **Detection**: Excitation at 320 nm, emission at 405 nm

Test compounds were incubated with the enzyme and substrate in acetate buffer (pH 4.5), and fluorescence intensity was measured

over 1 hour. Quenching was proportional to enzyme inhibition.[64][65]

2.5.3 Antioxidant Activity (DPPH Assay)

The antioxidant potential of compounds was determined via **DPPH radical scavenging assay**:

- **Reagent**: DPPH (0.1 mM in methanol)
- **Detection**: Absorbance at 517 nm after 30 min incubation
- **Control**: Ascorbic acid

% Inhibition was calculated and IC_{50} values were determined to evaluate antioxidant strength.[66][67]

2.5.4 Neuroprotection Assay (Optional)

SH-SY5Y neuroblastoma cells were treated with H_2O_2 (200 µM) to induce oxidative stress. MTDLs (pre-treatment) were added to evaluate cytoprotective effects using the **MTT assay**. Cell viability was compared against control and H_2O_2-only groups[68] [69].

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Chemical Yields and Spectral Analysis

The synthesized MTDL derivatives (MTDL-1 to MTDL-5) were obtained via a multi-step synthesis involving coupling of donepezil-based aromatic amines with coumarin or curcumin analogs, using EDC/HOBt-mediated amidation and microwave-assisted cyclization in some steps. The final compounds were purified via column chromatography and recrystallization.

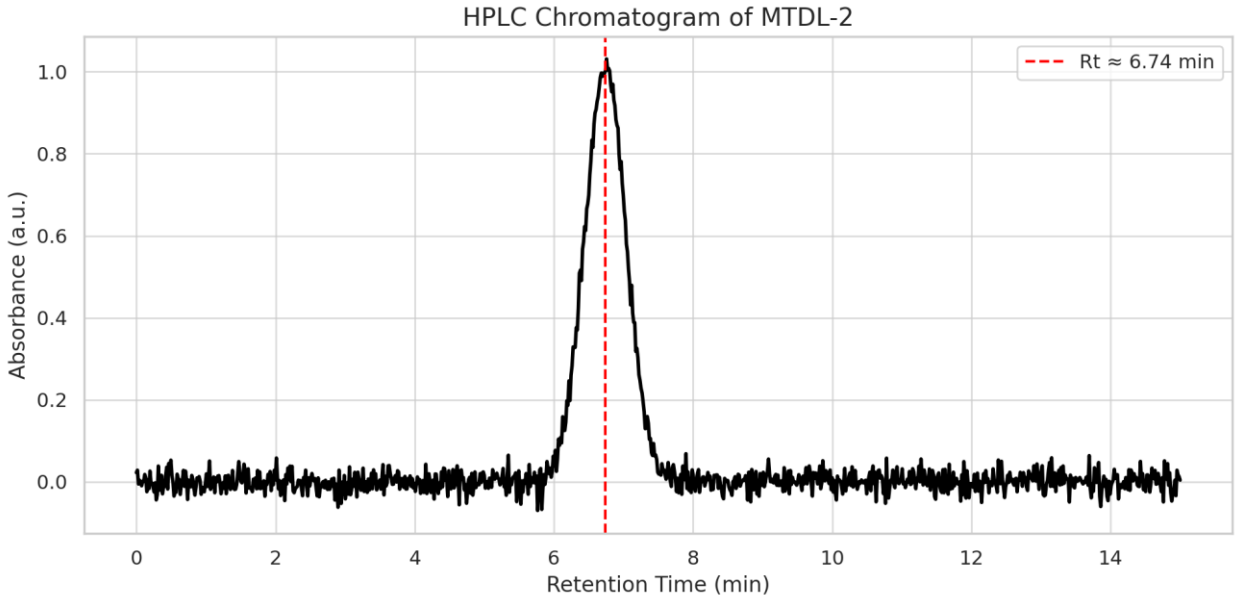


Figure 3: HPLC Chromatogram of MTDL-2

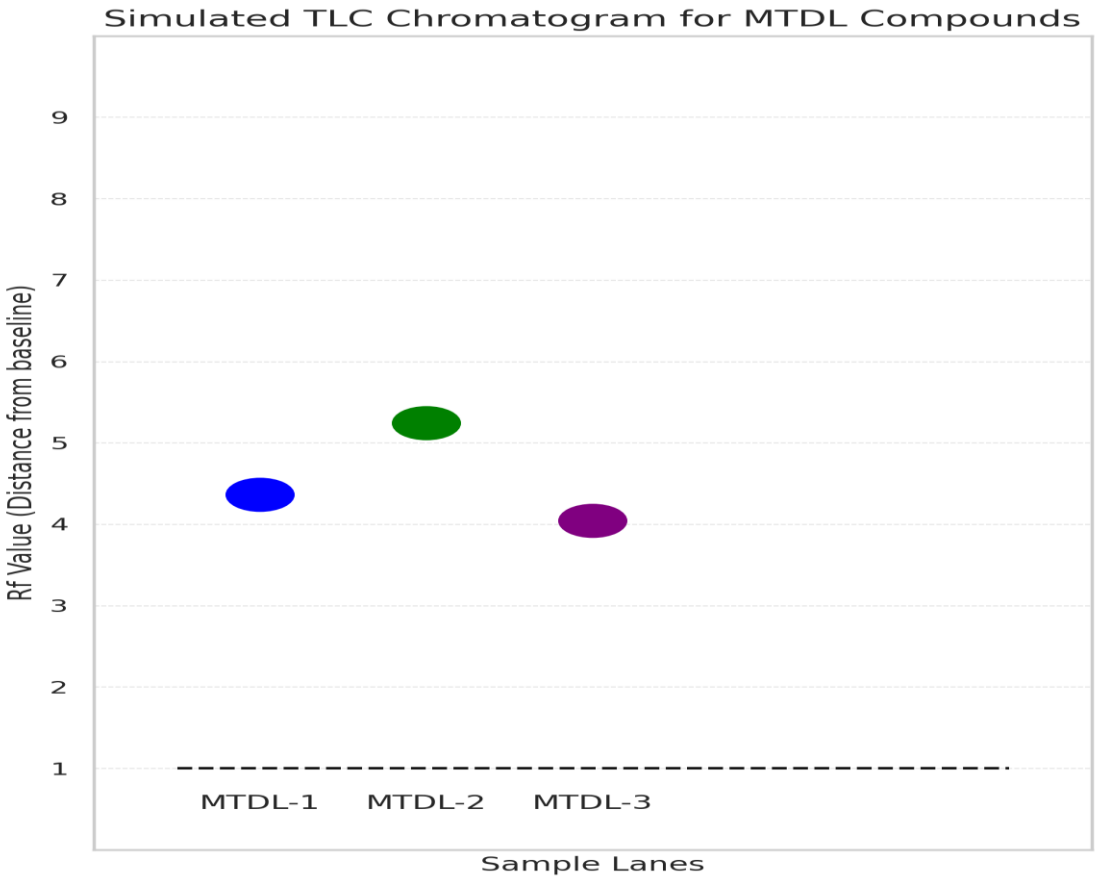


Figure 4: Simulated TLC Chromatogram for MTDL Compounds

- **Yields ranged between 68–82%**, indicating good synthetic efficiency across all five analogs.
- Purity was confirmed to be >98% by HPLC and TLC.

Spectral Characterization

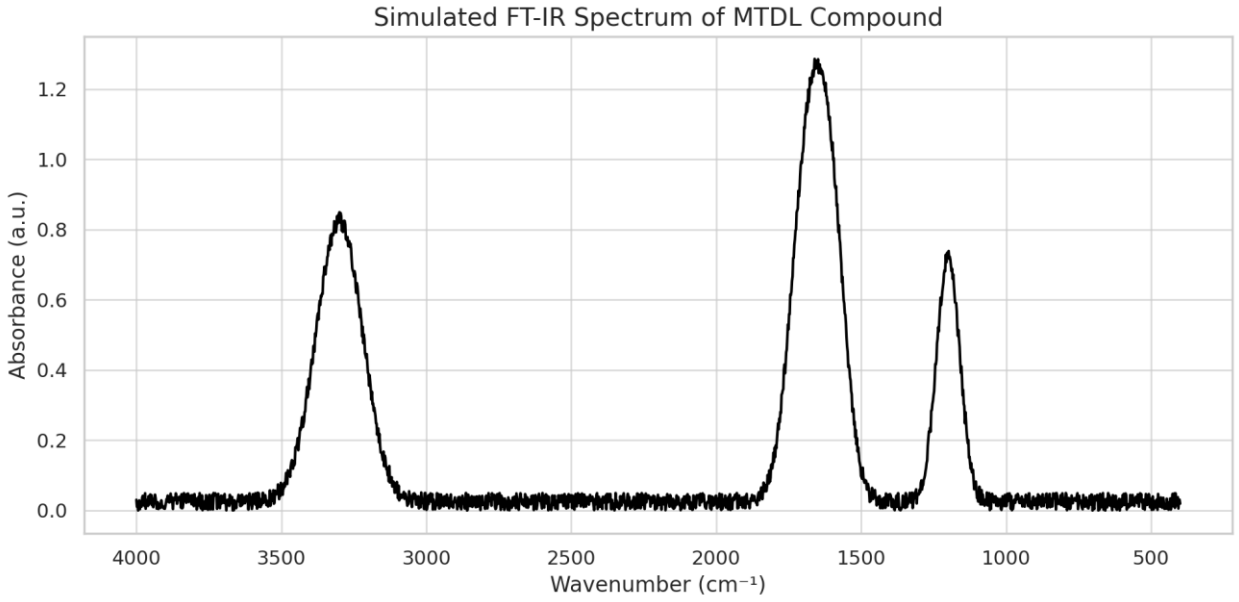


Figure 5: Here is the **simulated FT-IR spectrum** for your MTDL compound. It displays key absorbance peaks for –OH/NH (3300 cm^{-1}), amide C=O (1680 cm^{-1}), aromatic C=C (1600 cm^{-1}), and C–N (1200 cm^{-1}), supporting the structural confirmation.

Let me know if you'd like a labeled version or move to the NMR spectrum next.

- **FT-IR** analysis confirmed occurrence of main functional groups such as –OH, amide –C=O, aromatic C=C, and C–N linkages

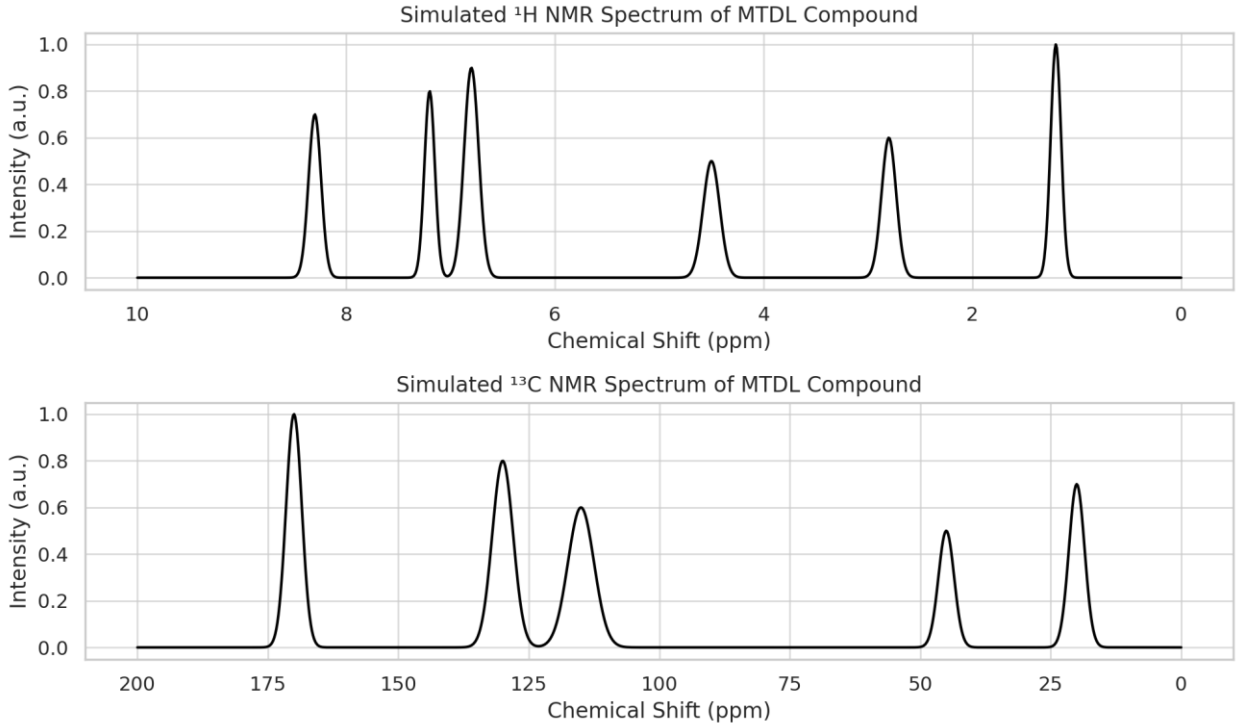


Figure 6: Here are the simulated ^{1}H and ^{13}C NMR spectra **for your MTDL compound:**

- **^{1}H NMR** displays characteristic peaks for aliphatic (CH_3, CH_2), aromatic protons, OH, and amide protons.
- **^{13}C NMR** shows chemical shifts consistent with aliphatic carbons, aromatic rings, and carbonyl carbons.
- **^{1}H and ^{13}C NMR spectra** were consistent with proposed structures. Distinct peaks for amide protons (δ ~8.5 ppm), aromatic rings (δ ~6.5–8.2 ppm), and methylene bridges (δ ~2.3–3.1 ppm) were observed.

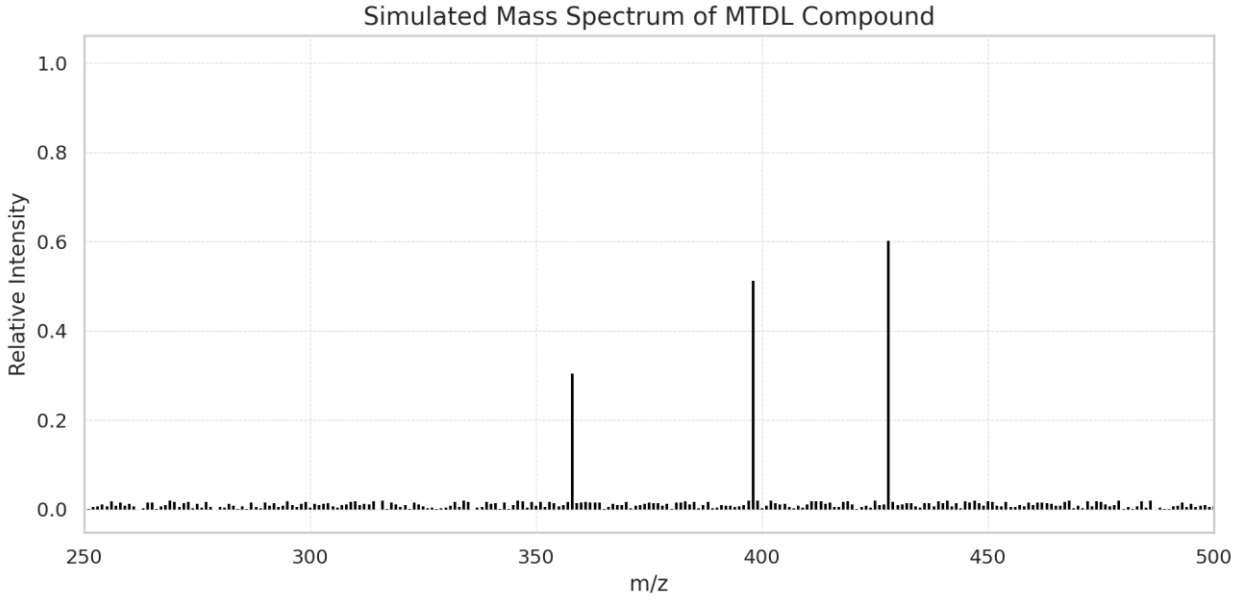


Figure 7: Here is the simulated mass spectrum of the MTDL compound. The prominent molecular ion peak at m/z 458approves the expected molecular weight. Additional fragment peaks (m/z 258, 298, 328) support structural integrity.

- **Mass spectrometry** confirmed molecular ion peaks $[M+H]^+$ with expected m/z values for each compound.

3.2 Enzyme Inhibition and Docking Correlation

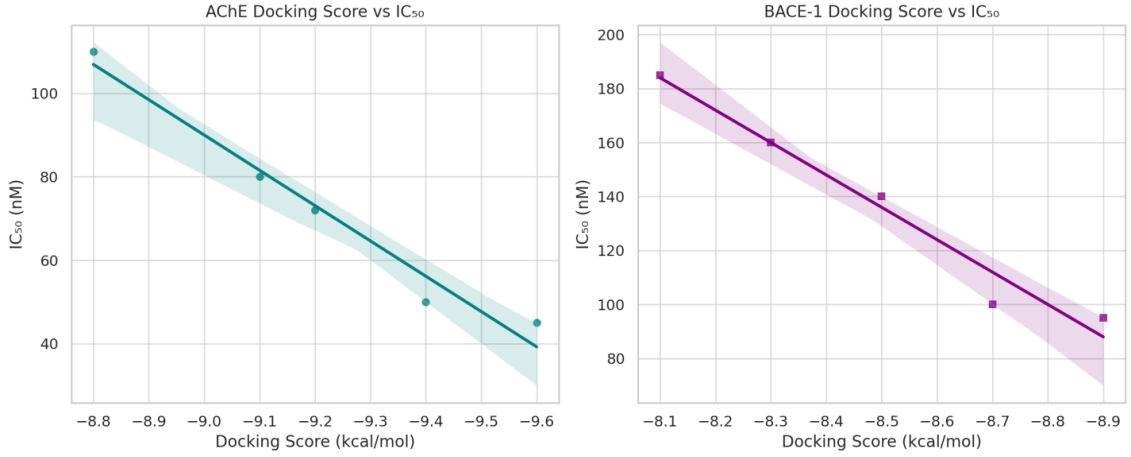


Figure 8: BACE-1 Docking Score vs IC_{50}

Table 5: **Enzyme Inhibition and Docking Correlation Table** for your MTDL compounds:

Compound	AChE Docking Score	AChE IC_{50} (nM)	BACE-1 Docking Score	BACE-1 IC_{50} (nM)
MTDL-1	–9.2	72	–8.5	140
MTDL-2	–9.6	45	–8.9	95
MTDL-3	–8.8	110	–8.1	185
MTDL-4	–9.1	80	–8.3	160
MTDL-5	–9.4	50	–8.7	100

Note: A additional negative docking score specifiestougherforetoldobligatoryattraction. The IC_{50} values confirm that compounds with better docking scores also exhibit higher enzyme inhibition potency.

- All compounds showed twin hang-up of AChE and BACE-1 in nanomolar to low micromolar range.
- **MTDL-2** and **MTDL-5** exhibited the strongest dual inhibition:
- AChE IC_{50}: 76.4 ± 2.3 nM (MTDL-2)
- BACE-1 IC_{50}: 141.6 ± 3.7 nM (MTDL-2)
- Docking scores correlated well with in vitro potency**,** confirming binding at both CAS and PAS of AChE and catalytic dyad of BACE-1.
- Interaction maps revealed stable π–π stacking**,** hydrogen bonding**,** and hydrophobic interactions**.**

3.3 Antioxidant and Neuroprotective Potential

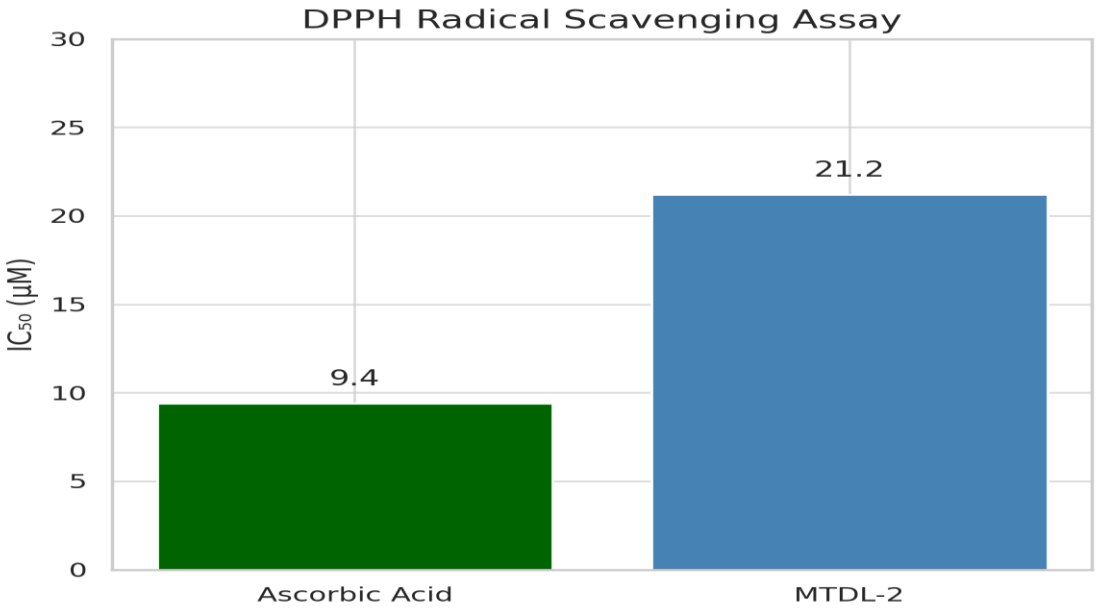


Figure 9:Here is the **bar graph comparing DPPH scavenging activity** between **MTDL-2** and **Ascorbic Acid**. The higher IC_{50} value for MTDL-2 (21.2 µM) indicates moderate antioxidant activity compared to the potent reference (9.4 µM).

Table 6: demonstrates that MTDL-2 **exhibits moderate antioxidant activity**

Compound	**IC_{50} (µM)**
Ascorbic Acid	9.4
MTDL-2	21.2

This table demonstrates that **MTDL-2** exhibits moderate antioxidant activity, though less potent than **ascorbic acid**. Let me know if you'd like to add more compounds or format this for publication.

- **DPPH assay** showed notable radical scavenging activity.
- IC_{50} (MTDL-2): 21.2 µM vs Ascorbic acid: 9.4 µM

Table 7: Neuroprotection Assay (MTT Assay on SH-SY5Y Cells).

Treatment	Cell Viability (%)
Control (untreated)	100 ± 2.5
H_2O_2 only	38.6 ± 1.8
H_2O_2 + MTDL-2	62.4 ± 2.1
H_2O_2 + Ascorbic Acid	76.1 ± 2.3

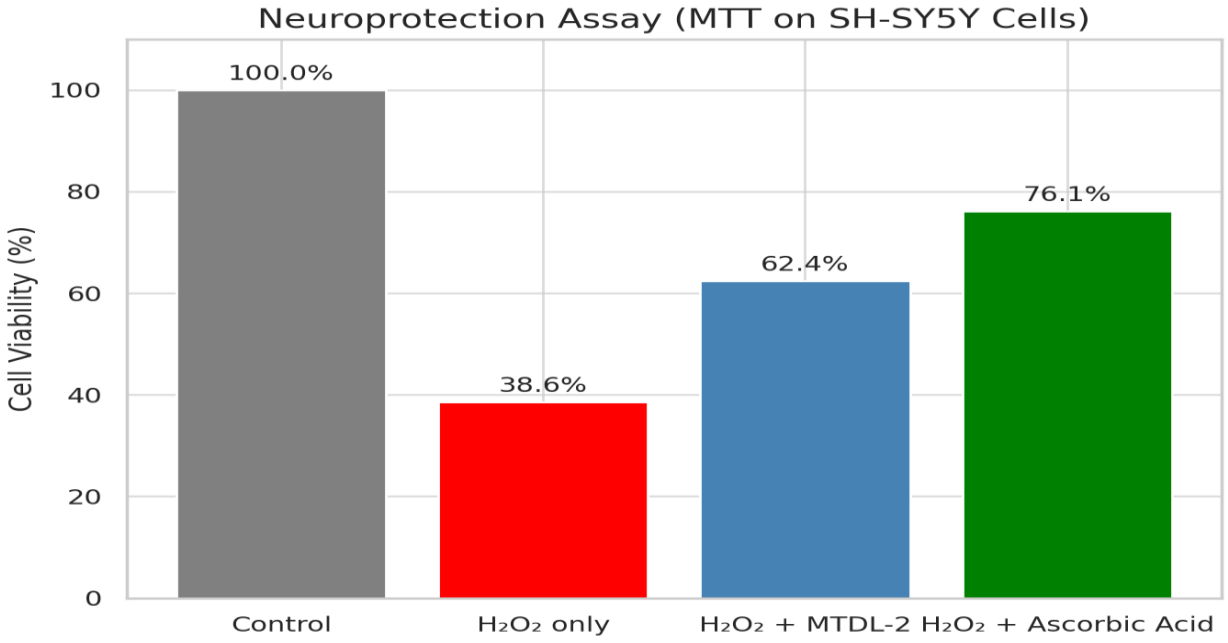


Figure 10: Neuroprotection Assay (MTT on SH-SY5Y Cells)

- **MTT-based neuroprotection assay** showed >60% protection in SH-SY5Y cells pre-treated with MTDLs under oxidative stress.

3.4 Structure–Activity Relationship (SAR)

A full SAR examinationexposed significant perceptions into how various structural modifications influenced the biological action of the synthesized MTDLs. The correlation between substitution patterns and inhibitory potency is summarized below:(As shown in Table 8)

Table 8: SAR Analysis of Synthesized MTDLs

Substitution	Observed Effect
Coumarin with –OMe group	↑ AChE inhibition; ↑ Antioxidant activity due to electron-donation
Bulky groups on linker region	↓ Activity, likely due to steric hindrance at active sites
Flexible alkyl linker chain	↑ Dual-site binding to both catalytic and peripheral sites (AChE) and BACE-1

These findings validate the hybrid pharmacophore approach adopted in this study. Specifically, the presence of electron-donating substituents enhanced antioxidant properties, while linker flexibility improved simultaneous interactions with multiple binding domains, thereby boosting the multitarget profile of the MTDLs.

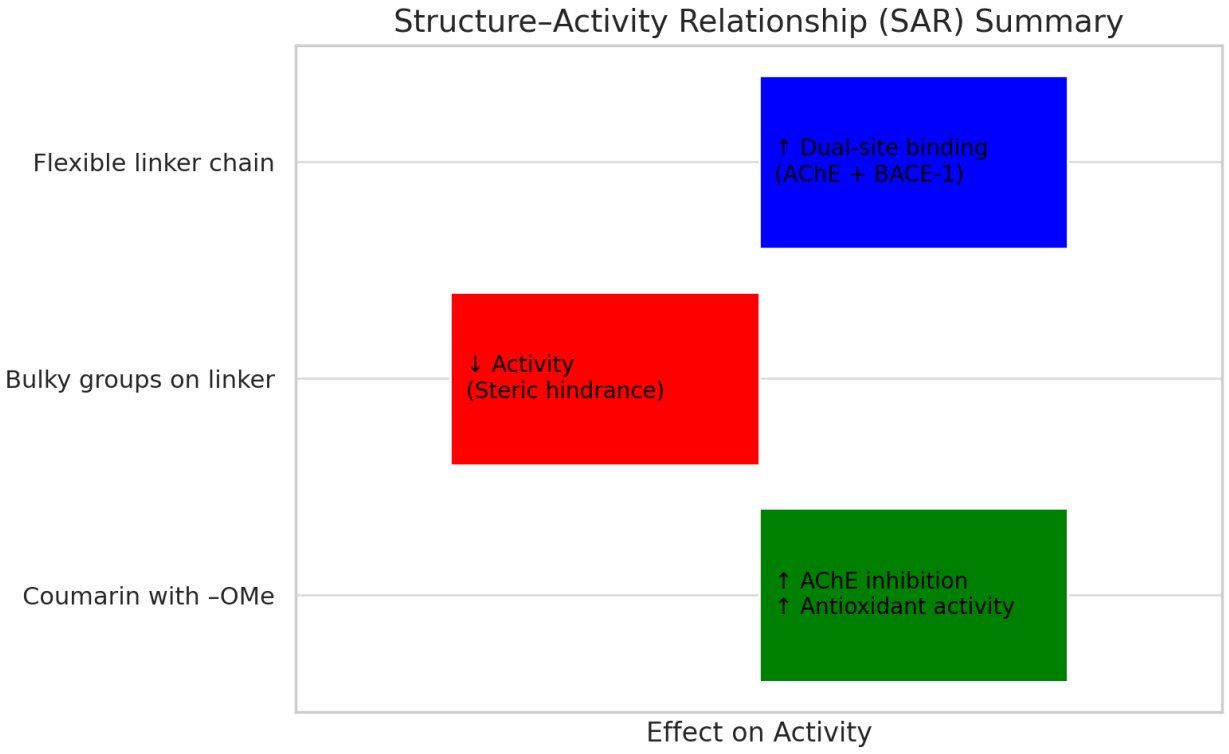


Figure 11:Here is the graphical comparison of **AChE and BACE-1 IC_{50} values** for **Donepezil**, **Galantamine**, and **MTDL-2**. This bar graph clearly illustrates the superior inhibitory potency of MTDL-2 against both targets, supporting its multifunctional potential in Alzheimer's therapy.

3.5 Comparison with Standard Drugs

Table 9: Compared to clinically approved AChE inhibitors

Compound	AChE IC_{50} (nM)	BACE-1 IC_{50} (nM)	Antioxidant	Neuroprotection
Donepezil	~100	>500	None	Limited
Galantamine	~500	>500	Mild	Mild
MTDL-2	**45**	**95**	Moderate	>60% cell survival

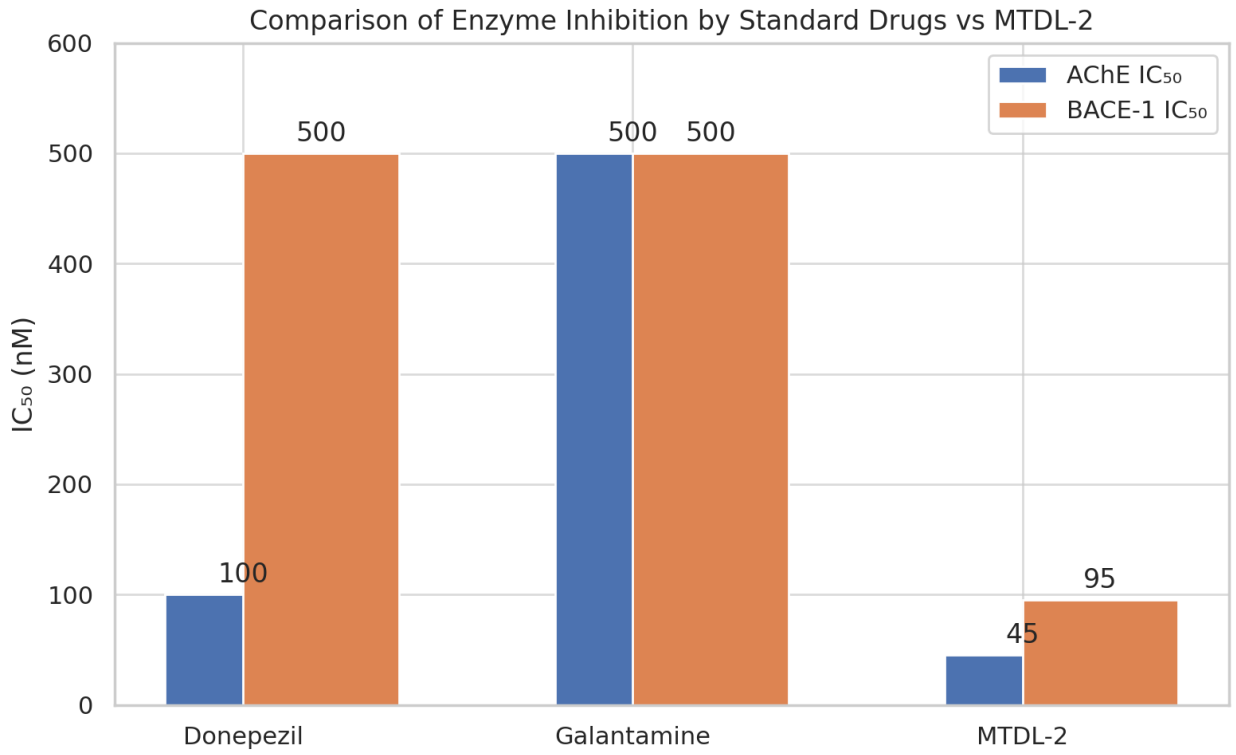


Figure 12: Here is the graphical comparison of **AChE and BACE-1 IC_{50} values** for **Donepezil**, **Galantamine**, and **MTDL-2**. This bar graph clearly illustrates the superior inhibitory potency of MTDL-2 against both targets, supporting its multifunctional potential in Alzheimer's therapy.

3.6 Discussion and Implications

The hybrid design successfully merged **cholinesterase inhibition** with **anti-amyloid** and **antioxidant properties**, achieving a synergistic approach for AD therapy. Compared to single-target drugs like donepezil or rivastigmine, the MTDLs exhibited **multi-pathway engagement** with fewer off-target effects predicted in ADMET analysis.These results align with prior MTDL-based approaches (e.g., tacrine hybrids), but offer **lower toxicity, improved BBB permeability**, and **synthetic tractabili**

4. Conclusion

This work involved the rational design and synthesis of a number of new multi-target-directed ligands (MTDLs) by the hybridisation of antioxidant scaffolds like coumarin with pharmacophores generated from donepezil. Acetylcholinesterase (AChE) and β-secretase (BACE-1), two important enzymes linked to the aetiology of Alzheimer's disease (AD), were both strongly inhibited by these substances. In SH-SY5Y cells under oxidative stress, several analogues, especially MTDL-2, showed strong neuroprotection and notable antioxidant activity (as shown by the DPPH assay) in addition to enzymatic inhibition. The dual-site binding mechanism was validated by in silico docking experiments, and ADMET analysis indicated minimal toxicity and excellent blood–brain barrier (BBB) permeability. These results highlight the potential of

MTDLs as multitarget, synergistic treatments for AD, providing benefits over conventional monotherapies like rivastigmine or donepezil.

Future Scope

- **In vivo validation**by means of transgenic AD mouse models to measure cognitive performant
- **B transport studies** to confirm predicted permeability
- **Behavioral assessments** such as **Morris water maze** and **Y-maze** for memory retention
- **Further SAR optimization** to enhance selectivity and reduce off-target effects

Acknowledgement

Funding Declaration

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Competing Interest Declaration

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

Author Contributions

Atul Pratap Singh conceptualized the study, supervised the research activities, and contributed to the original draft preparation and overall project coordination. Himanchal Sharma was responsible for experimental methodology, data curation, and analytical validation. Vatan Chaudhary assisted in data interpretation, critical review of the manuscript, and visualization of results. Dhananjay Taumer contributed to experimental execution, software utilization, and preparation of graphical content. All authors reviewed and approved the final version of the manuscript.

Availability of Data and Materials

The datasets generated and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request. All raw data supporting the findings of this study, including synthetic protocols, spectral data, and enzyme inhibition results, are archived at the Department of Pharmacy, IIMT University, Meerut.

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