



QSAR Study and Determination of More Potent Peptidic HIV-1-Protease Inhibitors

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Abstract

QSAR study of three sets of peptidic HIV-protease inhibitors has been studied. The descriptor used for study is $\log P$. For QSAR modeling, $\log P$ has been calculated using the atom-typing scheme of Ghose and Crippen associated with CAChe. From the structure activity relationship discussion it is clear that $\log P$ is an important parameter for QSAR study. Compounds-16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29 and 30 have high inhibitory activity greater than 9.2 but their $\log P$ value is more than 5.0 hence these compounds do not follow minimal hydrophobicity principle and show poor pharmacokinetics. While, compounds-07, 09, 11, 13, 23 and 28 have inhibitory activity ranging from 8.11 to 9.51 and their $\log P$ value is less than 5.0, hence these compounds follow minimal hydrophobicity principle and show good pharmacokinetics. Finally QSAR modeling has been made using $\log P$ as a descriptor. The QSAR model $A_{\text{predicted}} = 0.620278 \log P + 5.53898$ has reliable predictive power as it has $rCV^2 = 0.566415$ and $r^2 = 0.59635$. On the basis of this QSAR model one can propose theoretical formalism of new peptidic HIV-protease inhibitors that show better pharmacokinetics, including higher oral bioavailability and slow excretion.

Keywords: QSAR, Protease inhibitor, Log P, Pharmacokinetics

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