## Spatial characteristics and prediction of probable activity and toxicity of streptomycin and its derivatives using PASS-program

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## Streptomycin

Streptomycin is an antibiotic that is an organic base whose molecule consists of three parts: streptidine, streptose, and Nmethylglucosamine.

These components are linked together by the same glycosidic bonds as in polysaccharides (starch, cellulose and glycogen). Streptomycin has three secondary amino groups: two of the streptamine amino groups are part of guanidine groups [H<sub>2</sub>N-C(= NH)-NH-], and one, which is part of glucosamine, is methylated.







(a) No.1 streptomycin (0-2-Deoxy-2-(methylamino)-alpha-L-glucopyranosyl-(1"2)-0-5-deoxy-3-C-formyl-alpha-Llyxofuranosyl-(1"4)-N,N'-bis(aminoiminomethyl)-D-streptamine); (b) No.2 D-galactose-6-phosphate(1"2)-O-5-deoxy-3-C-formyl-alpha-L-lyxofuranosyl-(1"4)-N,N'-bis(aminoiminomethyl)-D-streptamine); (c) No.3 - D-galactose-6phosphate(1"2)-O-5-deoxy-3-C-formyl-alpha-L-lyxofuranosyl-(1"4)-N,N'-D-streptamine); (d) No.4 - (O-2-Deoxy-2-(methylamino)-alpha-L-glucopyranosyl-(1"2)-O-5-deoxy-3-C-formyl-alpha-L-lyxofuranosyl-(1"4)-N,N'-D-streptamine)

## Models of streptomycin derivatives

![](_page_3_Figure_1.jpeg)

(a) No.5 - (0-2-Deoxy-2-(methylamino)-alpha-L-glucopyranosyl-(1"2)-0-5-deoxy-3-C-formyl-alpha-L-lyxofuranosyl-(1"4)-L-1-O-methyl-myo-inositol); (b) No.6 - O-2-Deoxy-2-(amino)-alpha-L-glucopyranosyl-(1"2)-O-5-deoxy-3-C-formylalpha-L-lyxofuranosyl-(1"4)-N,N'-bis(carbamyl)-D-streptamine; (c) No.7 O-2-Deoxy-2-(amino)-alpha-L-glucopyranosyl-(1"2)-O-5-deoxy-3-C-formyl-alpha-L-lyxofuranosyl-(1"4)-D-1-O-methyl-myo-inositol); (d) No.8 O-2-Deoxy-2-(methylamino)-alpha-L-glucopyranosyl-(1"2)-O-5-deoxy-3-C-formyl-alpha-L-lyxofuranosyl-(1"4)-L-myo-inositol

![](_page_3_Picture_3.jpeg)

## Calculations of enthalpy of formation models of new streptomycin derivatives

No. of compounds	AM 1 - ∆ H (kcal/m
No. 1	-484,041
No. 2	-522,68
No.3	-855,88
No. 4	-545,36
No. 5	-613,44
No. 6	-489,5
No. 7	-619
No. 8	-646,86

![](_page_4_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_4_Picture_3.jpeg)

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# Energies of the HOMO and LUMO in the investigated models of new streptomycin derivatives

No. of compounds	НОМО	LUMO	<b>χ</b> (HOMO +LUMO)/2	μ (-χ)	η (HOMO – LUMO)/2	S 1/(2 <b>η</b> )
No. 1	-9,1115	0,4258	-4,3428	4,3428	4,7686	0,1048
No. 2	-8,9169	-0,1069	-4,5119	4,5119	4,405	0,113
No. 3	-9,4639	0,08543	-4,4689	4,4689	4,7746	0,104
No. 4	-9,256	0,287	-4,4845	4,4845	4,7715	0,105
No. 5	-9.4867	0,5074	-4,4896	4,4896	4,997	0,1
No. 6	-9,0465	0,1997	-4,4234	4,4234	4,6231	0,108
No. 7	-9.6165	0,2993	-4,6586	4,6586	4,9579	0,1
No. 8	-9,7357	0,1926	-4,7715	4,7715	4,9641	0,1007

![](_page_5_Picture_2.jpeg)

# Values of charge characteristics on atoms in the investigated streptomycin derivatives

No of compound	$-\Delta \alpha$ units of	$\pm \Delta a$ units of charge
342 of compound		· A q, units of charge
	charge	
Nº1	13 O -0,3233	45 C 0,2615
	19 O -0,2733	51 C 0.2443
	26 N -0,1982	
	31 0 -0,2965	
	52 O -0,3129	
	4 N -0.1863	
N <u>≥</u> 2	19 O -0,2791	34 C 0.3175
	66 O - 0.6580	24 C 1.0117
	80 O - 0.6473	79 P 2.1925
	82 O - 0.6845	
	84 O -0.8547	
N <u>∘</u> 3	21 0 -0,2881	22 C 0,3194
	64 O -0.6458	63 C 0,3054
	66 O -0.6834	63 P 2.1917
	68 U -0.8565	22 0 0 2127
N⁰4		22 C 0,3177
	42 0 -0,5152	55 C 0,2625
	57 0 -0,2642	
No 5	27 O -0,3007	28 C 0,3180
	48 O -0,3132	41 C 0,2603
	76 O -0,3923	
	77 O -0,4018	
Nº6	31 O -0,3003	32 C 0,3265
	47 O -0,2629	45 C 0,2592
	52 O -0,3078	
	19 O -0,2603	
	26 N -0.1988	
N <u>0</u> 7	27 O -0,3048	24 C 0,3667
	48 O -0,3080	25 C 0,3612
	73 O -0,4027	
	74 U -0,3927	a. a. a.a.a.
Nº8	19 O -0,2854	24 C 0,3238
	21 O -0,2983	25 C 0,2614
	37 0 -0,2616	

![](_page_6_Picture_2.jpeg)

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# Dipole moment in investigated models of new streptomycin derivatives and polar solvents

![](_page_7_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_7_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_8_Picture_0.jpeg)

## Values of pharmacologic effects of streptomycin models

![](_page_8_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_8_Picture_3.jpeg)

## Toxicity values of streptomycin models

![](_page_9_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_9_Picture_3.jpeg)

## Toxicity values of streptomycin models

![](_page_10_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_10_Picture_3.jpeg)

# Correlation of antifungal activity of streptomycin derivatives with charge (qC) and dipole moment ( $\mu$ )

№ of compound	Pa	qC, units of charge	P (µ), D
Nº I	0,869	-0,1315 (31)	3,2258
Nº 4	0,857	-0,1375 (41)	2,384
Nº 5	0,856	-0,1801 (49)	2,1262

![](_page_11_Picture_3.jpeg)

# Correlation of antituberculosis activity of streptomycin derivatives with charge (qC) and dipole moment ( $\mu$ )

№ of compound	Pa	qC, units of charge	P (µ), D
Nº 2	0,905	-0,1281 (43)	5,65
Nº 4	0,890	-0,1375 (41)	2,384
Nº 5	0,813	-0,1801 (49)	2,1262

![](_page_12_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_13_Picture_0.jpeg)

### Conclusion

Thus, as a result of the studies of streptomycin derivatives, correlations between electronic structure and pharmacological activities have been established by combining quantum-chemical calculations and predictions of PASS biological activity spectra. The obtained correlations on the structure-property system can be used in the planning of scientific research and in the synthesis of drugs.

![](_page_13_Figure_3.jpeg)