

Activity of *Salvia officinalis* against Herpes through deactivation of Herpes Simplex virus type 1 DNA polymerase (2GV9)

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Abstract: An in-silico study was performed to determine the activity of *Salvia officinalis* against Herpes. Molecular docking using Biovia Discovery Studio was performed to identify the phytochemical responsible to deactivate Herpes Simplex virus type 1 DNA polymerase (2GV9) enzyme. It was found that Coumarin helped to prevent Herpes.

Introduction: *Salvia officinalis* is known for its medicinal activities. *S. officinalis* has been used for the treatment of different kinds of disorders including seizure, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, herpes, inflammation, dizziness, tremor, paralysis, diarrhea, and hyperglycemia.

The plant is classified as follows:

Kingdom	Plantae
Division	Tracheophyta
Class	Magnoliopsida
Order	Lamiales
Family	Lamiaceae
Genus	Salvia
Species	officinalis

Major phytochemicals present in the plant are:

- a. Tocopherol
- b. Epicatechin
- c. Coumarin
- d. Proanthocyanidins

One of the major enzymes required for the survival of the organism causing Herpes is Herpes Simplex virus type 1 DNA polymerase (2GV9) enzyme. The objective of this work is to find the phytochemical that can deactivate the enzyme, thereby preventing the physiological activity of the organism.