

Activity of *Aglai odorata* against Herpes through deactivation of Thymidine Kinase of Herpes Simplex virus (1KIM)

Ananya Pani¹, Ranjan Kumar Sahoo²

¹ananyapani16@gmail.com

²ranjan.sahoo@cutm.ac.in

Centurion University of Technology and Management, Odisha, India

Abstract: An in-silico study was performed to determine the activity of *Aglai odorata* against Herpes. Molecular docking using Biovia Discovery Studio was performed to identify the phytochemical responsible to deactivate Thymidine Kinase of Herpes Simplex virus (1KIM) enzyme. It was found that Myricetin helped to prevent Herpes.

Introduction: *Aglai odorata* is known for its medicinal activities. *Aglai* species are used in traditional medicine: leaves to treat wounds, fever, headache, asthma, jaundice, and as a tonic e.g. after childbirth; flowers against fever, asthma, jaundice and herpes.

The plant is classified as follows:

Kingdom	Plantae
Division	Magnoliophyta
Class	Magnoliopsida
Order	Sapindales
Family	Meliaceae
Genus	<i>Aglai</i>
Species	<i>odorata</i>

Major phytochemicals present in the plant are:

- a. Morphine
- b. Myricetin
- c. Peonidin
- d. Benzyl isothiocyanate

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