

Activity of *Curcuma longa* against COVID 19 through deactivation of SARS-CoV-2 nucleocapsid protein N-terminal RNA binding domain (6M3M)

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Abstract: An in-silico study was performed to determine the activity of *Curcuma longa* against COVID 19. Molecular docking using Biovia Discovery Studio was performed to identify the phytochemical responsible to deactivate SARS-CoV-2 nucleocapsid protein N-terminal RNA binding domain (6M3M) enzyme. It was found that Pelletierine helped to prevent COVID 19.

Introduction: *Curcuma longa* is known for its medicinal activities. Turmeric is used widely as a spice in South Asian and Middle Eastern cooking. The golden yellow colour of turmeric is due to curcumin which contains an orange-coloured volatile oil. It is used to protect food products from sunlight. Curcumin reduces inflammation.

The plant is classified as follows:

Kingdom	Plantae
Division	Tracheophytes
Class	Angiosperms
Order	Zingiberales
Family	Zingiberaceae
Genus	Curcuma
Species	longa

Major phytochemicals present in the plant are:

- Pelletierine
- Isorhamnetin
- Theobromine
- Tannic acid

One of the major enzymes required for the survival of the organism causing COVID 19 is SARS-CoV-2 nucleocapsid protein N-terminal RNA binding domain (6M3M) enzyme. The objective of this work is to find the phytochemical that can deactivate the enzyme, thereby preventing the physiological activity of the organism.