



Original Article

Insilico Molecular Design of Novel Substituted Biaryl Ethenes for the Treatment of Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome

R. Priyadarsini*, T. Pavithra, S. Yazhini, S. Tamilarasan, S. Deepan and S. Keerthiga

Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, College of Pharmacy, Madras Medical College, Affiliated to The Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India

ARTICLE INFO

Received 16 August 2025
 Revised 17 September 2025
 Available Online 22 September 2025

Keywords:
 PCOS
In silico
 Novel target
 Biaryl ethane
 RXRA receptor

ABSTRACT

This research manuscript presents a comprehensive study on the design and evaluation of novel ligands for the Retinoid X Receptor Alpha (RXRA), a promising therapeutic target in the treatment of Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS). Leveraging insights from the existing literature, a scaffold library was constructed consisting of 100 newly designed ligands featuring pharmacophoric characteristics such as hydrogen bond acceptors, hydrophobic cores, and aromatic rings. Molecular docking studies were conducted using SwissDock 2.0 to assess the binding affinities and interactions of these ligands with RXRA (PDB ID: 4N8R). The results identified several highly active hits, including RXRA57, RXRA52, and RXRA93, which demonstrated favourable docking scores. Subsequently, these ligands underwent optimization for drug-likeness based on Lipinski's rule of five and ADMET properties, confirming their potential as effective modulators for PCOS treatment. The findings underscore the therapeutic relevance of RXRA modulation and highlight the efficacy of the newly designed ligands in addressing PCOS symptoms, paving the way for future *in vitro* and *in vivo* evaluations.

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Introduction

PCOD (Polycystic ovary Disease) is a condition and PCOS (Polycystic ovary syndrome) is a symptom. A pattern of Symptoms belonging to a particular disease is defined as a Syndrome.

Ovary of normal women who is in the age of her reproductive years has a volume of around 4-6 ml of each ovary and have a folded structure like a walnut, but if a woman is diagnosed with PCOS, her ovaries get enlarged and bulky with having more than 10 ml of volume, thus it Starts producing a high quantity of androgens normal ovulating ovaries contain fluid-filled sacs called Follicles, with variations in size from 1 to 30 millimeters, which depends on the phase of the menstrual cycle. The individual sac or follicle contains a tiny egg, which never matures enough to trigger ovulation. While in the polycystic Ovary, there are more than 12 small follicles, measuring 2 to 9 millimeters in diameter, and are usually arranged in a 'pearl-necklace'

*Corresponding author: Dr. R. Priyadarsini, Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, College of Pharmacy, Madras Medical College, Affiliated to The Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Chennai-600 003, Tamil Nadu, India.

manner around the periphery. So, as the name suggests, poly means many, in polycystic ovary syndrome there are many small cysts like sacs that are filled with fluids and grown inside the ovaries, and they do not need to be removed surgically [1].

Materials and Methods

Selection of Target

Retinoid X receptor alpha (RXR-alpha), also known as NR2B1 (nuclear receptor subfamily 2, group B, member 1) is a nuclear receptor that in humans is encoded by the RXRA gene. Retinoic acid receptors (RARs) are nuclear receptors, primarily found within the nucleus, that function as ligand-activated transcription factors, activated by retinoic acid, a derivative of vitamin A. They form heterodimers with retinoid X receptors (RXRs) and bind to specific DNA sequences in retinoid-responsive target genes [2].

There are three subtypes of RARs: RAR α , RAR β , and RAR γ , each with distinct expression patterns and functions. RARs are expressed in a cell-specific

manner, with RAR α being expressed in immune cells, RAR β in various tissues, and RAR γ in skin and other tissues.

Structure of Retinoid X Receptor-Alpha

Protein name: RXRA

Classification: signalling

protein chains: A

Total structure weight: 55 kDa

Length: 462 residues

Gene name: 1.RXR-alpha

Function: A group of proteins that regulate gene expression by binding to specific DNA sequences.

Types: RXR receptor has 462 amino acids with three common isoforms (RAR α , RAR β , and RAR γ) have essential role in regulation of gene regulation. They contain unique residues that differs from others [3].

Table 1: Unique residue and distinctive features of RXR receptors.

S. No.	Type	Unique Residue	Distinctive Feature
1	RXR α	R225, K229, and E233 in the LBD	A longer NTD compared to RXR β and RXR γ
2	RXR β	Q221, S225, and T229 in the LBD	A shorter NTD compared to RXR α
3	RXR γ	V223, A227, and L231 in the LBD	A distinct loop structure in the LBD

To distinguish each subtype based on residue structure

LBD: Focus on the ligand-binding pocket and surrounding residues. RXR α has a more hydrophilic pocket, while RXR β and RXR γ have more hydrophobic pockets.

DBD: Although the DBD is highly conserved among RXR subtypes, subtle differences in residue composition and structure can be observed.

NTD: The length and residue composition of the NTD vary among subtypes, with RXR α having a longer NTD [4].

Mechanism of action

Retinoid X Receptor Alpha (RXRA) plays a crucial role in the development and progression of PCOS. RXRA Agonist Mechanism stimulating RXRA activity can alleviate PCOS symptoms by:

1. Reducing androgen production: Decreasing RXRA-mediated androgen synthesis.

2. Improving insulin sensitivity: Enhancing insulin signaling pathways.

3. Restoring ovulatory function: Normalizing ovulation and menstrual cycles.

Stimulating RXRA activity offers a promising therapeutic strategy for PCOS treatment. Further research will help elucidate the mechanisms underlying RXRA's role in PCOS and develop effective treatments [5].

Selection of PDB ID

Protein Data Bank (PDB) is a crystallographic database for three-dimensional structural data of large biological molecules such as proteins, Nucleic acid and Complex assemblies. Ultimately human trials will help to understand the potential risks and benefits of these novel approaches across a number of diseases [6].

Some of the recent and efficient PDB enzyme targets with low resolution were selected and further evaluated by its Resolution value, R Free. R value and optimized crystal ligand interaction details. Some of the efficient

PDB file receptors for RxRa with low resolution were selected (4N8R) from RCSB protein data bank and their active site were identified. PPB Id for RxRa is listed below with their resolutions.

Table 2: List of PDB for RxRa.

S. No.	Code	Resolution
1	4N8R	2.03 Å°
2	8PP0	1.90 Å°
3	2P1T	1.80 Å°

Pharmacophore Identification

Pharmacophore modeling correlates the biological activity with the spatial arrangement of various features in set of active analogues. When reviewing the eminent journals and research articles, Hydrophobic region, Hydrogen bond acceptor, Aromatic ring, Polar region was identified as the best model for designing RXRA agonist [7].

Key Residues

- **Arg271:** Forms hydrogen bonds with ligands.
- **Ser289:** Forms hydrogen bonds with ligands.
- **Phe313:** Participates in hydrophobic interactions with ligands.
- **Trp305:** Participates in hydrophobic interactions with ligands.

Incorporate hydrophobic groups to interact with the hydrophobic pocket. Incorporate hydrogen bond acceptors or donors to interact with Arg271 and Ser289. Incorporate aromatic groups to interact with Phe313 and Trp305 [8].

Construction of Virtual Library

A library consisting of nearly 100 new lead molecules as potent RXRA agonist was designed based on the knowledge of the binding interaction of the ligand with the protein and also the common pharmacophoric features necessary for the biological activity of a molecule. Chemical features like Hydrogen bond acceptor (HBA), Hydrogen bond donor (HBD), and aromatic ring features were used to screen the database [9].

Novelty

Checking novelty of the ligands using PubChem software.

Pass Prediction

PASS (Prediction of Activity Spectra for Substances) is a software product designed as a tool for evaluating the general biological potential of an organic drug-like molecule [10].

Lead Optimization

Drug likeness screening

Drug likeness is qualitative concept used in drug design for how druglike substances is to be an effective drug. Drug likeness properties was performed for all the newly designed RXRA modulators by using online software *Molinspiration* and ADMETLAB software and the results were tabulated.

Docking studies

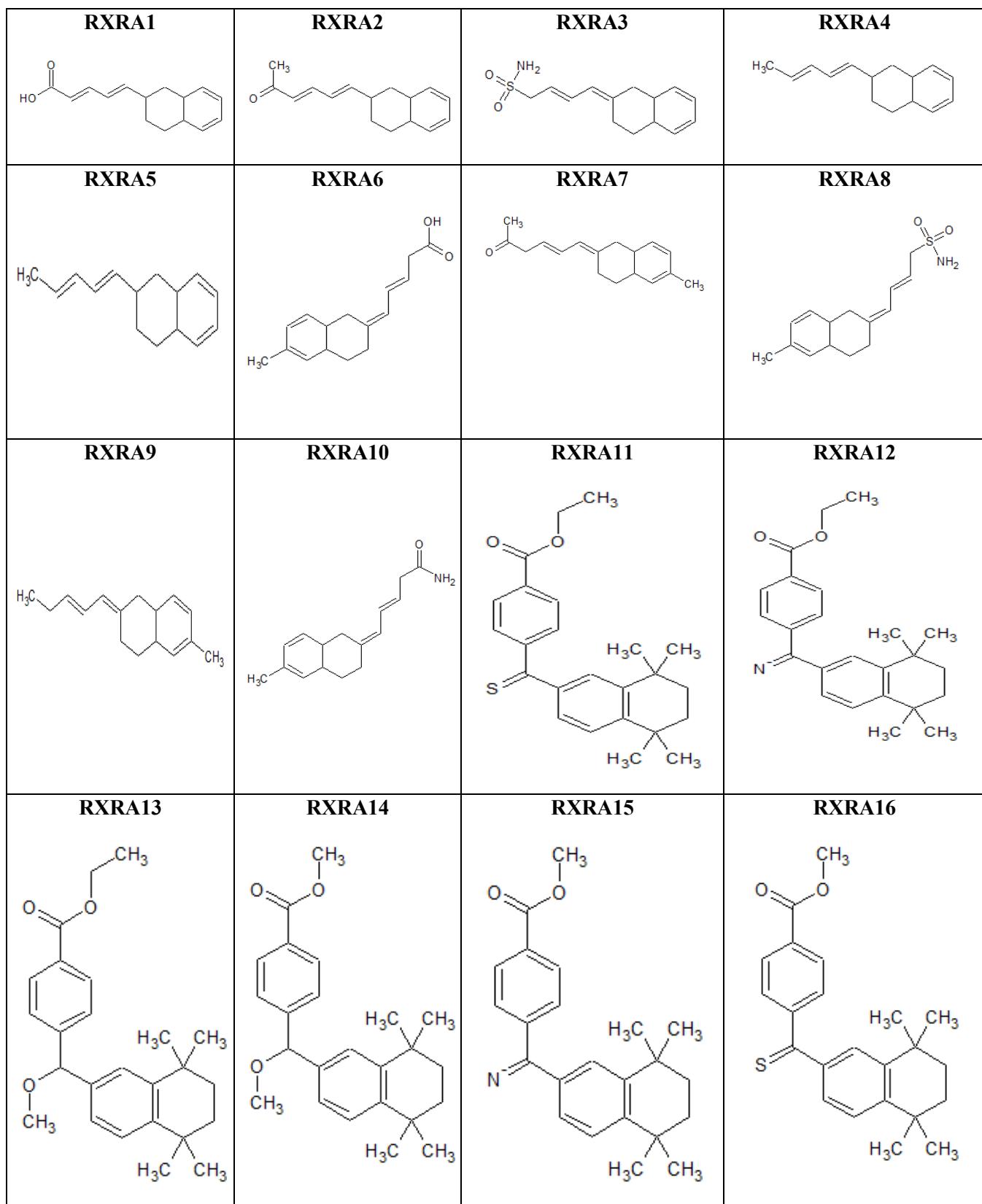
All the designed ligands were subjected to docking studies using *Swiss dock 2.0* software and the results were discussed below.

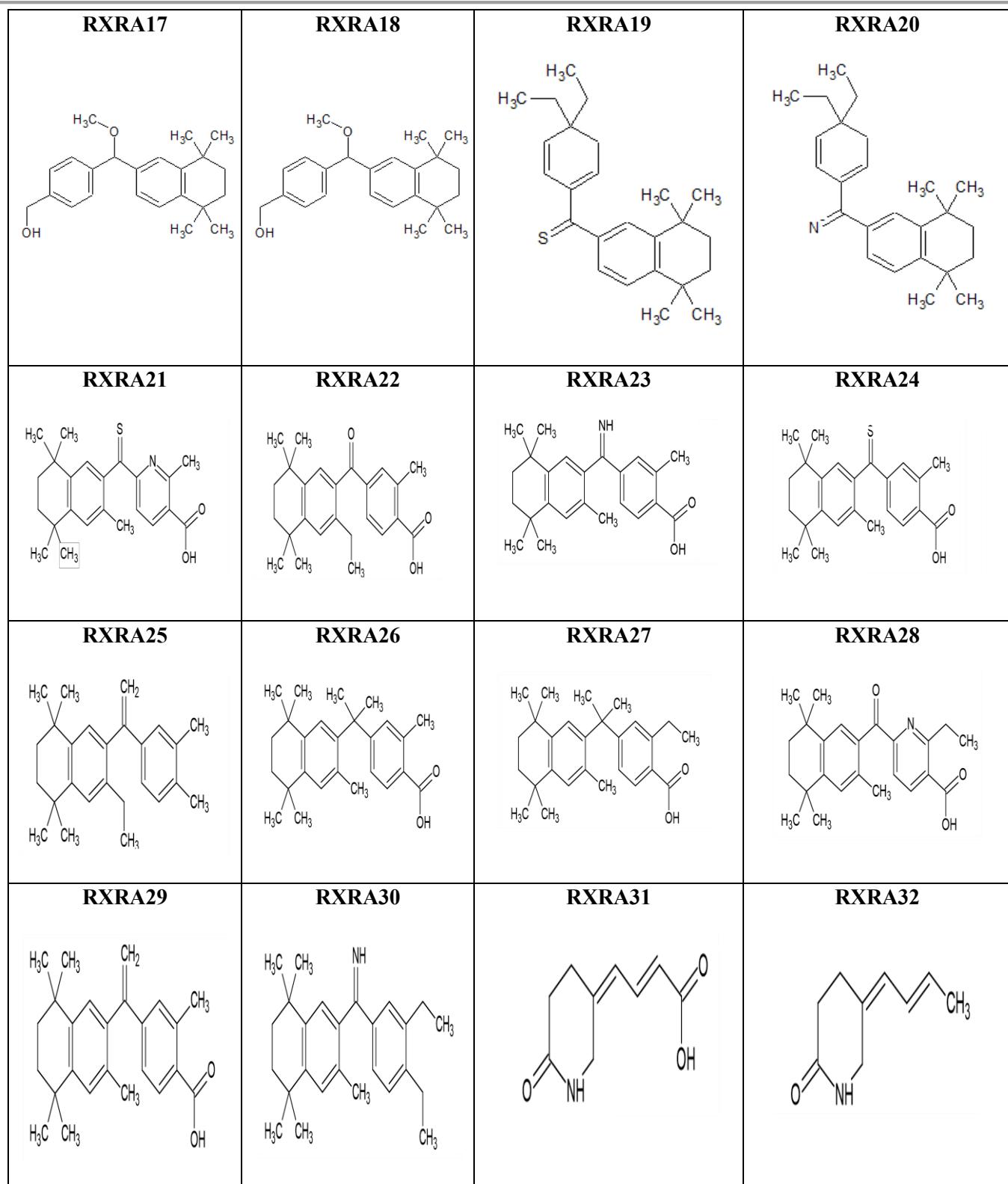
Results and Discussion

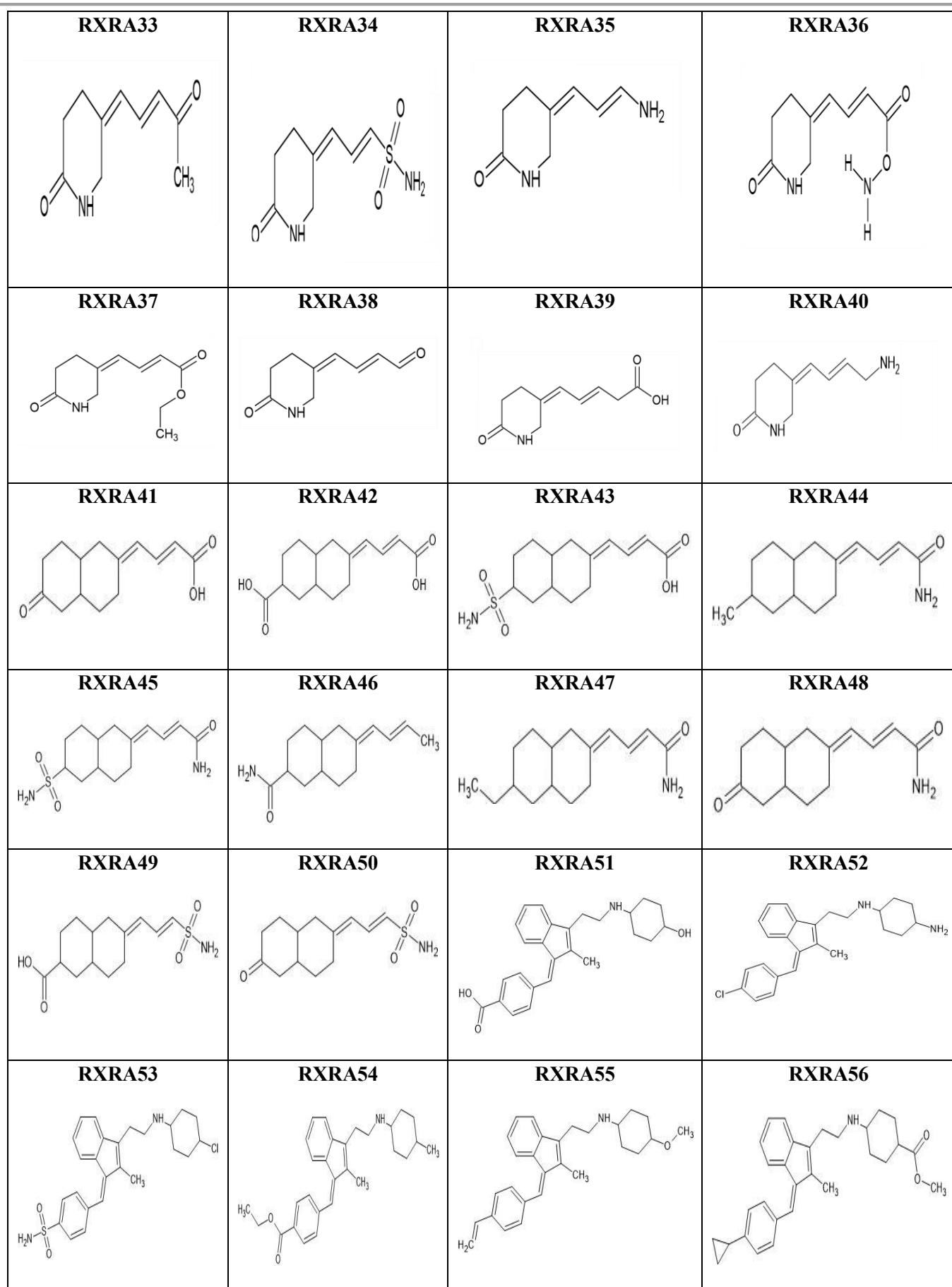
Construction of Virtual Library

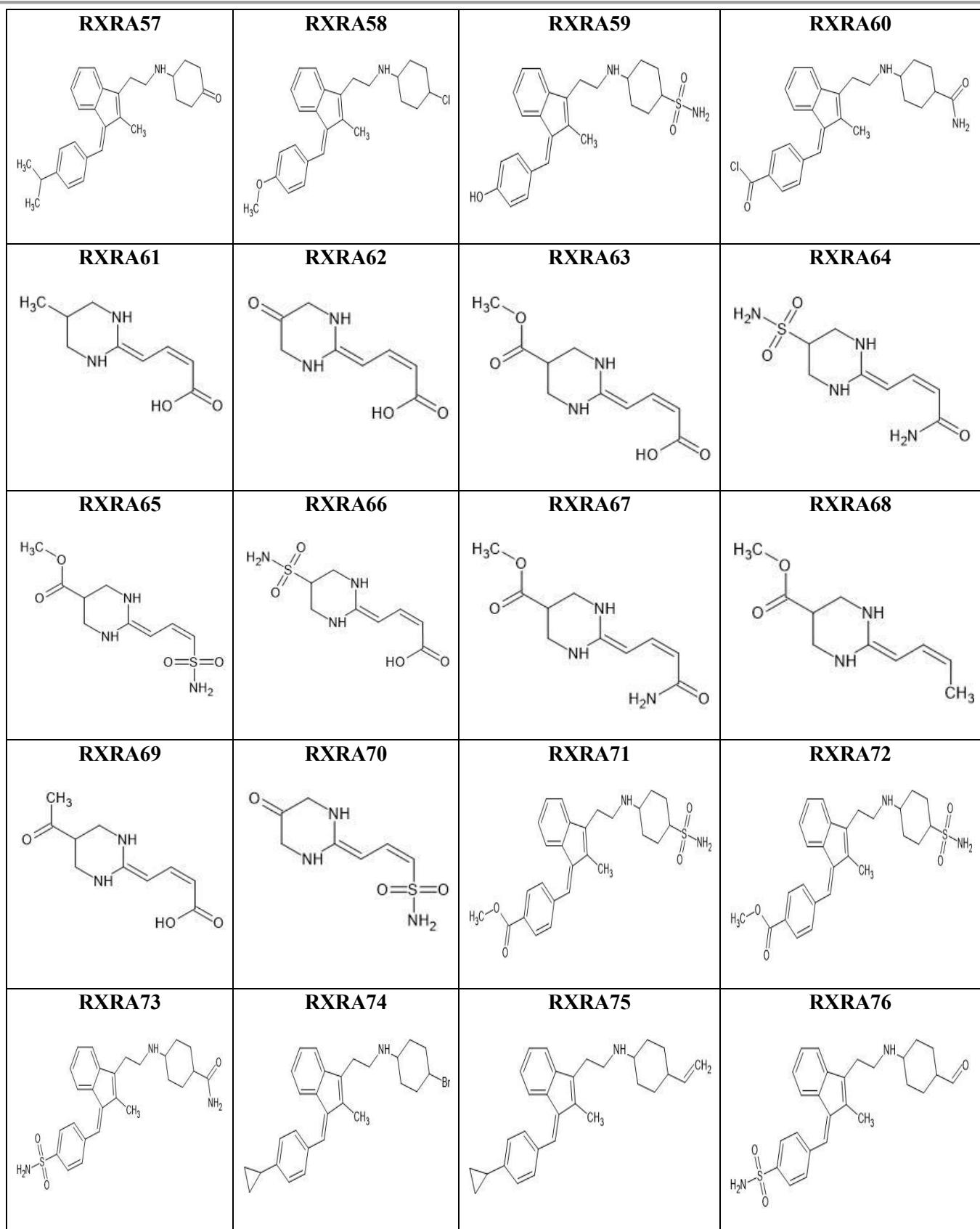
A library consisting of nearly 100 new lead molecules as potent RXRA agonist was designed based on the knowledge of the binding interaction of the ligand with the protein and also the common pharmacophoric features necessary for the biological activity of a molecule. Chemical features like Hydrogen bond

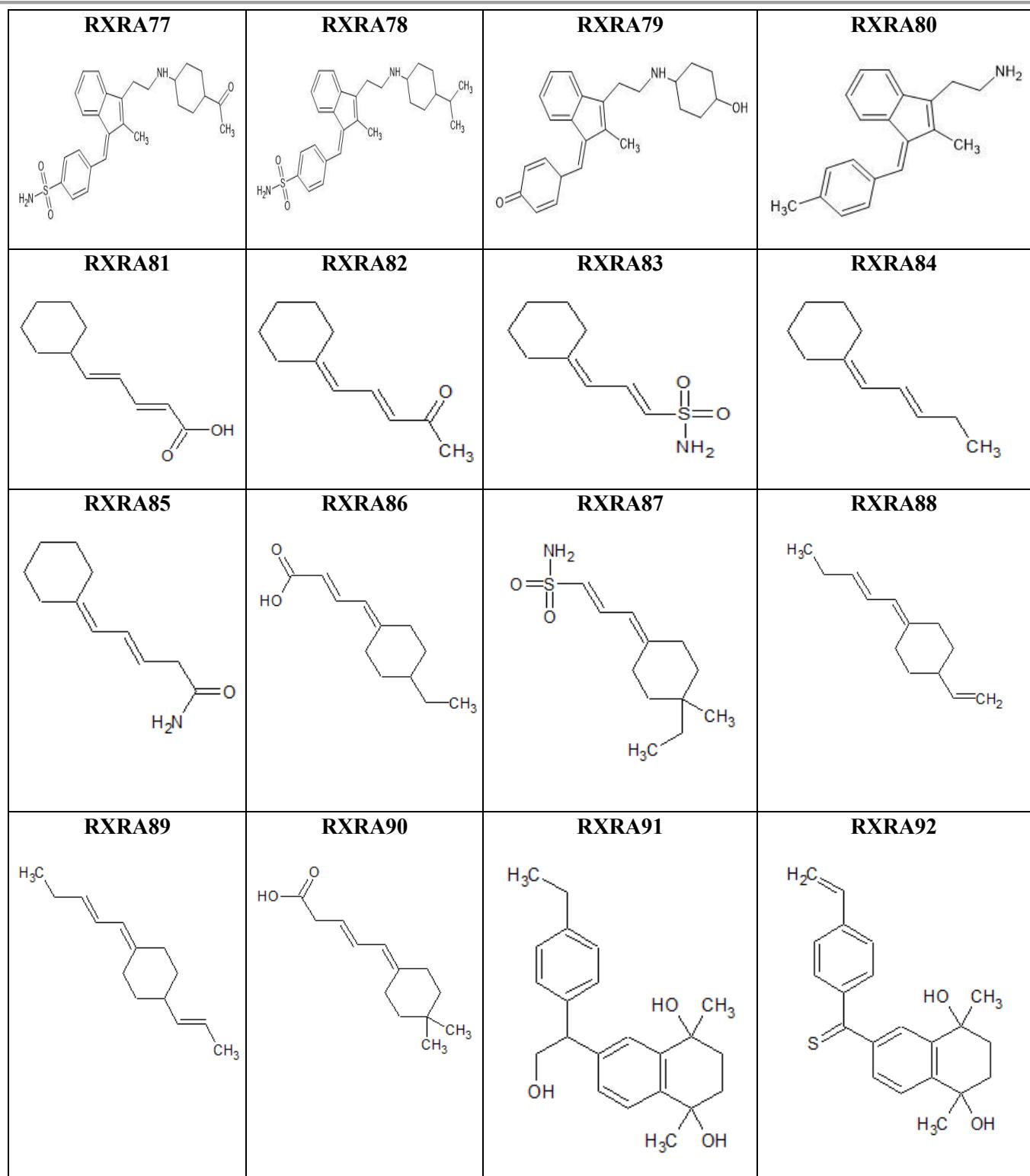
acceptor (HBA), Hydrogen bond donor (HBD), and aromatic ring features were used to screen the database.

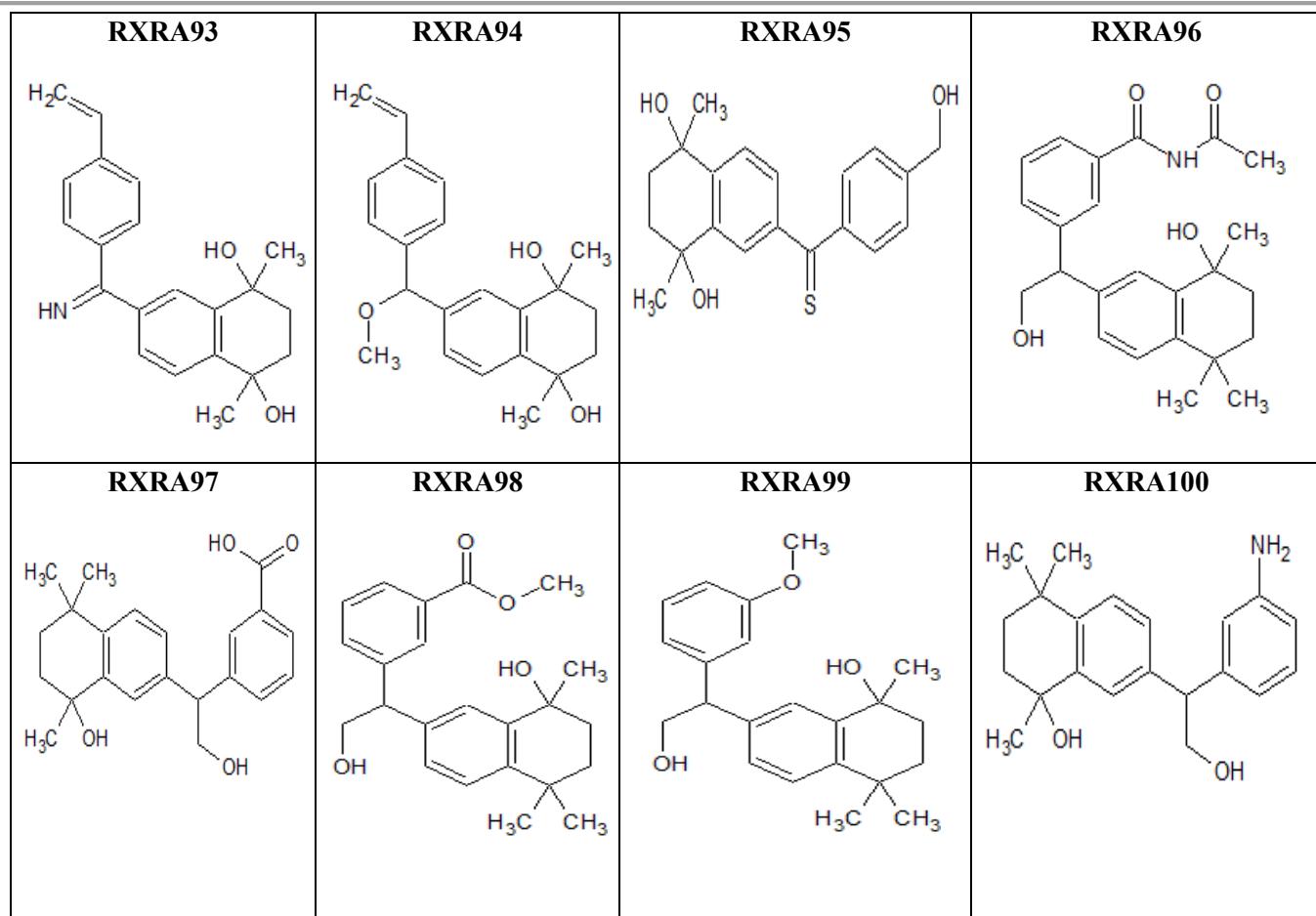












Lead Optimization

Molinspiration®

Drug likeliness assessment all the 100 newly designed ligand molecules were subjected to drug likeliness

assessment and the compounds with conformance of Lipinski rule are chosen.

The physicochemical and biological property of designed ligands were calculated using Molinspiration® software.

Table 3: Physicochemical properties of 100 designed ligands.

Compound	Log P	Mol. Wt	TPSA	noHNH	nON	No. of Rotatable Bonds	No. of Violations
RXRA1	1.83	230.31	37.30	1	2	3	0
RXRA2	2.45	228.34	17.07	0	1	3	0
RXRA3	1.42	265.38	60.16	2	3	3	0
RXRA4	2.96	200.32	0	0	0	2	0
RXRA5	1.31	229.32	43.09	2	2	3	0
RXRA6	3.18	244.33	37.30	1	2	3	0

RXRA7	3.48	242.36	17.07	0	1	3	0
RXRA8	2.45	279.40	60.16	2	3	3	0
RXRA9	4.54	214.35	0	0	0	2	0
RXRA10	2.67	243.35	43.09	2	2	3	0
RXRA11	7.11	380.55	26.30	0	2	5	1
RXRA12	3.39	362.49	48.58	0	3	5	0
RXRA13	6.65	380.53	35.54	0	3	6	1
RXRA14	6.28	366.50	35.54	0	3	5	1
RXRA15	3.02	348.47	48.58	0	3	4	0
RXRA16	6.74	366.53	26.30	0	2	4	1
RXRA17	5.44	338.49	29.46	1	2	4	1
RXRA18	2.19	320.46	42.50	1	2	3	0
RXRA19	7.91	366.61	0	0	0	4	1
RXRA20	4.19	348.55	22.27	0	1	4	0
RXRA21	5.74	381.54	50.19	1	3	3	1
RXRA22	6.82	378.51	54.37	1	3	4	1
RXRA23	6.15	363.50	61.15	2	3	3	1
RXRA24	6.89	380.55	37.30	1	2	3	1
RXRA25	8.17	346.56	0.00	0	0	3	1
RXRA26	7.28	378.56	37.30	1	2	3	1
RXRA27	7.75	392.58	37.30	1	2	4	1
RXRA28	5.77	379.50	67.26	1	4	4	1
RXRA29	6.85	362.51	37.30	1	2	3	1
RXRA30	7.96	361.57	23.85	1	1	4	1
RXRA31	0.04	181.19	66.40	2	4	2	0
RXRA32	1.17	151.21	29.10	1	2	1	0

RXRA33	0.34	179.22	46.17	1	3	2	0
RXRA34	-0.76	216.26	89.26	3	5	2	0
RXRA35	-0.13	152.20	55.12	3	3	1	0
RXRA36	0.04	196.21	81.43	3	5	3	0
RXRA37	1.04	209.25	55.40	1	4	4	0
RXRA38	0.62	165.19	46.17	1	3	2	0
RXRA39	0.31	195.22	66.40	2	4	3	0
RXRA40	-0.40	166.22	55.12	3	3	2	0
RXRA41	1.79	234.29	54.37	1	3	2	0
RXRA42	2.24	264.32	74.60	2	4	3	0
RXRA43	1.39	299.39	97.46	3	5	3	0
RXRA44	2.85	233.35	43.09	2	2	2	0
RXRA45	0.88	298.41	103.26	4	5	3	0
RXRA46	2.85	233.35	43.09	2	2	2	0
RXRA47	3.54	247.38	43.09	2	2	3	0
RXRA48	1.28	233.31	60.16	2	3	2	0
RXRA49	1.44	299.39	97.46	3	5	3	0
RXRA50	0.99	269.37	77.24	2	4	2	0
RXRA51	4.88	403.52	69.55	3	4	6	0
RXRA52	5.15	392.97	38.05	3	2	5	1
RXRA53	4.90	457.04	72.19	3	4	6	0
RXRA54	6.91	429.60	38.33	1	3	8	1
RXRA55	6.44	399.58	21.26	1	2	7	1
RXRA56	6.19	441.62	38.33	1	3	8	1
RXRA57	6.29	399.58	29.10	1	2	6	1
RXRA58	6.26	407.99	21.26	1	2	6	1

RXRA59	3.91	438.59	92.42	4	5	6	0
RXRA60	5.17	448.99	72.19	3	4	7	1
RXRA61	-0.16	182.22	61.35	3	4	2	0
RXRA62	-1.73	182.18	78.42	3	5	2	0
RXRA63	-0.67	226.23	87.66	3	6	4	0
RXRA64	-2.65	246.29	127.31	6	7	3	1
RXRA65	-1.47	261.30	110.52	4	7	4	0
RXRA66	-2.13	247.28	121.52	5	7	3	0
RXRA67	-1.19	225.25	93.45	4	6	4	0
RXRA68	0.46	196.25	50.36	2	4	3	0
RXRA69	-0.99	210.23	78.42	5	3	3	0
RXRA70	-2.54	217.25	101.29	4	6	2	0
RXRA71	6.82	446.03	29.10	1	2	7	1
RXRA72	2.85	481.61	92.70	2	6	8	0
RXRA73	3.41	456.62	115.29	5	6	7	0
RXRA74	6.68	462.48	12.03	1	1	6	1
RXRA75	6.98	409.62	12.03	1	1	7	1
RXRA76	4.50	450.60	89.26	3	5	7	0
RXRA77	4.22	464.63	89.26	5	3	7	0
RXRA78	6.55	464.68	72.19	3	4	7	1
RXRA79	2.85	375.51	49.33	2	3	5	0
RXRA80	4.15	275.39	26.02	2	1	3	0
RXRA81	2.75	164.25	17.07	0	1	2	0
RXRA82	3.02	178.28	17.07	0	1	3	0
RXRA83	1.65	201.29	60.16	2	3	2	0
RXRA84	4.09	150.26	0.00	0	0	2	0

Citation: Priyadarsini R, Pavithra T, Yazhini S, et al. *In silico Molecular Design of Novel Substituted Biaryl Ethenes for the Treatment of Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome*. *Int J Biomed Investig* 2025; 8(2): 171. doi: [10.31531/2581-4745.1000171](https://doi.org/10.31531/2581-4745.1000171)

RXRA85	2.72	193.29	43.09	2	2	4	0
RXRA86	2.91	194.27	37.30	1	2	3	0
RXRA87	2.17	243.37	60.16	2	3	3	0
RXRA88	4.13	176.30	0.0	0	0	3	0
RXRA89	3.89	190.33	0.0	0	0	3	0
RXRA90	2.91	208.30	37.30	3	2	3	0
RXRA91	3.66	340.46	60.68	3	3	4	0
RXRA92	4.66	338.47	40.46	2	2	3	0
RXRA93	3.92	321.42	64.31	3	3	3	0
RXRA94	4.20	338.45	49.69	2	3	4	0
RXRA95	3.15	342.46	60.68	3	3	3	0
RXRA96	2.65	395.50	86.62	3	5	4	0
RXRA97	4.01	354.45	77.75	3	4	2	0
RxRA98	4.27	368.47	66.76	2	4	5	0
RXRA99	4.16	340.46	49.69	2	3	4	0
RXRA100	3.17	325.45	66.48	4	3	3	0

The physiochemical and biological properties of the best hits molecules were calculated, and their snapshots are given below.

RXRA11

RXRA13

2/24/25, 9:09 PM

Calculation of molecular properties and bioactivity score

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Calculation of Molecular Properties

miSMILES: CC2=CC1CCC(=C=CCC(N)=O)CC1C=C2

The image shows a chemical structure within a box. The structure consists of a tricyclic core (a benzene ring fused to a cyclohexene ring, which is further fused to a cyclohexene ring). A terminal alkyne group (-C≡C-) is attached to one of the cyclohexene rings. An amide side chain (-CONH2) is attached to the same ring as the alkyne group. The molinspiration logo is at the bottom.

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<u>miLogP</u>	2.67
<u>TPSA</u>	43.09
<u>natoms</u>	18
<u>MW</u>	243.35
<u>nON</u>	2
<u>nOHNN</u>	2
<u>nViolations</u>	0
<u>nrotb</u>	3
<u>volume</u>	248.31

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Calculation of molecular properties and bioactivity score

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Calculation of Molecular Properties

miSMILES: CCOC(=O)c3ccc(C(OC)C1cc2c(C1)C(C)C(C)CC2(C)C)cc3

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miLogP	6.65
IPSA	35.54
natoms	28
Mw	380.53
nON	3
nOHH	0
nvilations	1
nrotb	6
volume	381.17

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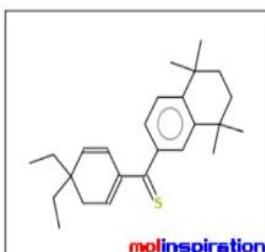
RXRA19

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Calculation of molecular properties and bioactivity score

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miSMILES: CCC3(CC)C=CC(C(=S)c1ccc2c(c1)C(C)(C)CCC2(C)C)=CC3



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miLogP	7.91
TPSA	0.00
natoms	26
MW	366.61
nON	0
nOHNH	0
nViolations	1
nrotb	4
volume	377.94

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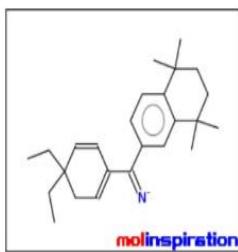
RXRA20

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Calculation of molecular properties and bioactivity score

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miSMILES: CCC3(CC)C=CC(C(=[N])c1ccc2c(c1)C(C)(C)CCC2(C)C)=CC3



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miLogP	4.19
TPSA	22.27
natoms	26
MW	348.55
nON	1
nOHNH	0
nViolations	0
nrotb	4
volume	369.57

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RXRA21

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miSMILES: Cc1cc3c(cc1C(=S)c2ccc(C(=O)O)c(C)n2)C(C)(C)CCC3(C)C



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miLogP	5.74
TPSA	50.19
natoms	27
MW	381.54
nON	3
nOHNH	1
nViolations	1
nrotb	3
volume	361.29

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RXRA51

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miSMILES: Cc3c(CCNC1CCC(N)CC1)C2cccc2c3=Cc4ccc(Cl)cc4



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miLogP	4.88
TPSA	69.55
natoms	30
MW	403.52
nON	4
nOHNH	3
nViolations	0
nrotb	6
volume	387.05

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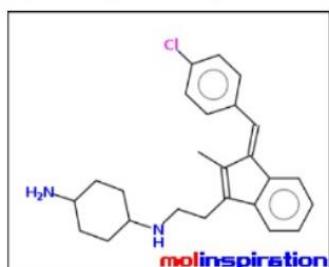
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RXRA52

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miSMILES: Cc3c(CCNC1CCC(N)CC1)C2cccc2c3=Cc4ccc(Cl)cc4



[Molinspiration property engine v2022.08](#)

miLogP	5.15
TPSA	38.05
natoms	28
MW	392.97
nON	2
nOHNH	3
nViolations	1
nrotb	5
volume	376.86

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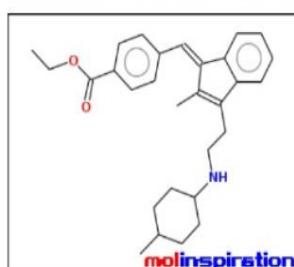
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RXRA54

molinspiration

miSMILES: CCOC(=O)c4ccc(C=c2c(C)c(CCNC1CCC(C)CC1)c3ccccc23)cc4



[Molinspiration property engine v2022.08](#)

miLogP	6.91
TPSA	38.33
natoms	32
MW	429.60
nON	3
nOHNH	1
nViolations	1
nrotb	8
volume	429.92

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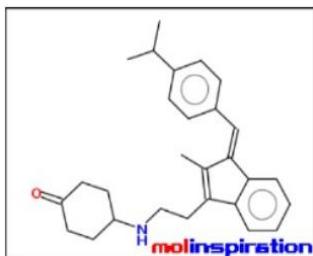
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RXRA57 molinspiration

miSMILES: Cc3c(CCNC1CCC(=O)CC1)c2ccccc2c3=Cc4ccc(C(C)C)cc4



[Molinspiration_property_engine v2022.08](#)

miLogP	6.29
TPSA	29.10
natoms	30
MW	399.58
nON	2
nOHNH	1
nvioiations	1
nrotb	6
volume	404.14

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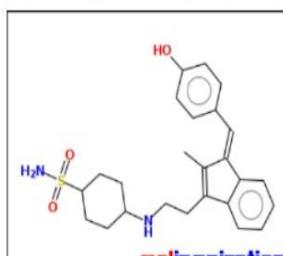
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RXRA59 molinspiration

miSMILES: Cc3c(CCNC1CCC(S(N)(=O)=O)CC1)c2ccccc2c3=Cc4ccc(O)cc4



[Molinspiration_property_engine v2022.08](#)

miLogP	3.91
TPSA	92.42
natoms	31
MW	438.59
nON	5
nOHNH	4
nvioiations	0
nrotb	6
volume	402.77

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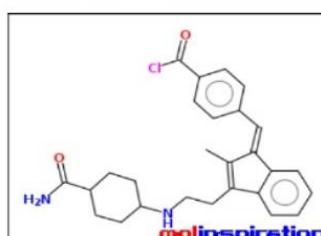
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RXRA60 molinspiration

miSMILES: Cc3c(CCNC1CCC(C(N)=O)CC1)c2ccccc2c3=Cc4ccc(C(=O)Cl)cc4



[Molinspiration_property_engine v2022.08](#)

miLogP	5.17
TPSA	72.19
natoms	32
MW	448.99
nON	4
nOHNH	3
nvioiations	1
nrotb	7
volume	414.82

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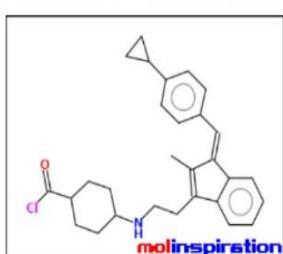
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RXRA71 molinspiration

miSMILES: Cc3c(CCNC1CCC(C(=O)Cl)CC1)c2ccccc2c3=Cc5ccc(C4CC4)cc5



[Molinspiration_property_engine v2022.08](#)

miLogP	6.82
TPSA	29.10
natoms	32
MW	446.03
nON	2
nOHNH	1
nvioiations	1
nrotb	7
volume	424.14

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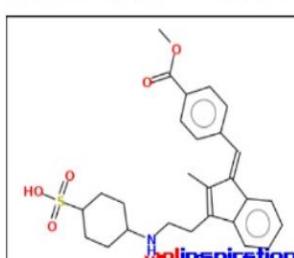
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RXRA72 molinspiration

miSMILES: COC(=O)c4ccc(C=c2c(C)c(CCNC1CCC(S(=O)(=O)O)CC1)c3ccccc23)cc4



[Molinspiration_property_engine v2022.08](#)

miLogP	2.85
TPSA	92.70
natoms	34
MW	481.61
nON	6
nOHNH	2
nvioiations	0
nrotb	8
volume	436.01

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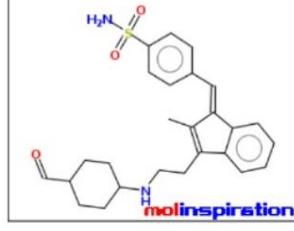
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RXRA76 molinspiration

miSMILES: Cc3c(CCNC1CCC(C(=O)CC1)c2ccccc2c3=Cc4ccc(S(N)(=O)=O)cc4)



[Molinspiration_property_engine v2022.08](#)

miLogP	4.50
TPSA	89.26
natoms	32
MW	450.60
nON	5
nOHNH	3
nvioiations	0
nrotb	7
volume	413.74

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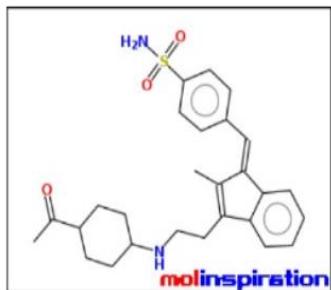
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RXRA77

molinspiration

miSMILES: CC(=O)C4CCC(NCCc2c(C)c=Cc1ccc(S(N)(=O)=O)cc1)c3cccc23)CC4



[Molinspiration_property_engine v2022.08](#)

miLogP	4.22
TPSA	89.26
natoms	33
MW	464.63
nON	5
nOHNH	3
nviolations	0
nrotb	7
volume	430.30

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RXRA92

molinspiration

miSMILES: C=Cc3ccc(C(=S)c1ccc2c(c1)C(C)(O)CCC2(C)O)cc3



[Molinspiration_property_engine v2022.08](#)

miLogP	4.66
TPSA	40.46
natoms	24
MW	338.47
nON	2
nOHNH	2
nviolations	0
nrotb	3
volume	315.97

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RXRA95

molinspiration

miSMILES: CC3(O)CCC(C)(O)c2cc(C(=S)c1ccc(CO)cc1)ccc3



[Molinspiration_property_engine v2022.08](#)

miLogP	3.15
TPSA	60.68
natoms	24
MW	342.46
nON	3
nOHNH	3
nviolations	0
nrotb	3
volume	313.06

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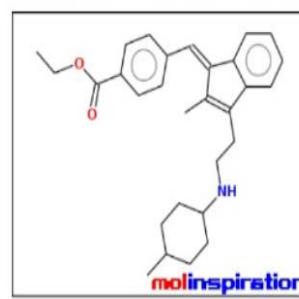
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RXRA79

molinspiration

miSMILES: CCOC(=O)c4ccc(C=c2c(C)c(CCNC1CCC(O)CC1)c3cccc23)cc4



[Molinspiration_property_engine v2022.08](#)

miLogP	6.91
TPSA	38.33
natoms	32
MW	429.60
nON	3
nOHNH	1
nviolations	1
nrotb	8
volume	429.92

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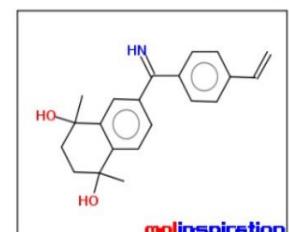
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RXRA93

molinspiration

miSMILES: C=Cc3ccc(C(=N)c1ccc2c(c1)C(C)(O)CCC2(C)O)cc3



[Molinspiration_property_engine v2022.08](#)

miLogP	3.92
TPSA	64.31
natoms	24
MW	321.42
nON	3
nOHNH	3
nviolations	0
nrotb	3
volume	310.41

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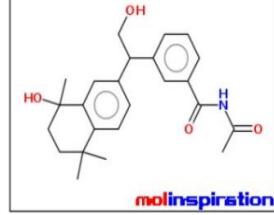
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RXRA96

molinspiration

miSMILES: CC(=O)NC(=O)c3cccc(C(=O)C(C)(O)CCC2(C)C)c1ccc3



[Molinspiration_property_engine v2022.08](#)

miLogP	2.65
TPSA	86.62
natoms	29
MW	395.50
nON	5
nOHNH	3
nviolations	0
nrotb	4
volume	377.50

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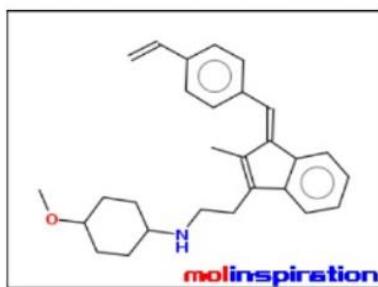
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RXRA55

molinspiration

miSMILES: C=Cc4ccc(C=c2c(C)c(CCNC1CCC(OC)CC1)c3ccccc23)cc4



[Molinspiration_property_engine v1](#)

miLogP	6.44
TPSA	21.26
natoms	30
MW	399.58
nION	2
nOHNH	1
nViolations	1
nrotb	7
volume	405.31

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ADMET properties: ADMETlab 2.0

ADMET Evaluation function module is composed of a series of high-quality prediction models trained by multi-task graph attention framework. It enables the users to conveniently and efficiently implement the calculation and prediction of 17 physicochemical properties, 13 medicinal chemistry measures, 23 ADME endpoints, and 27 toxicity endpoints and 8 toxicophore

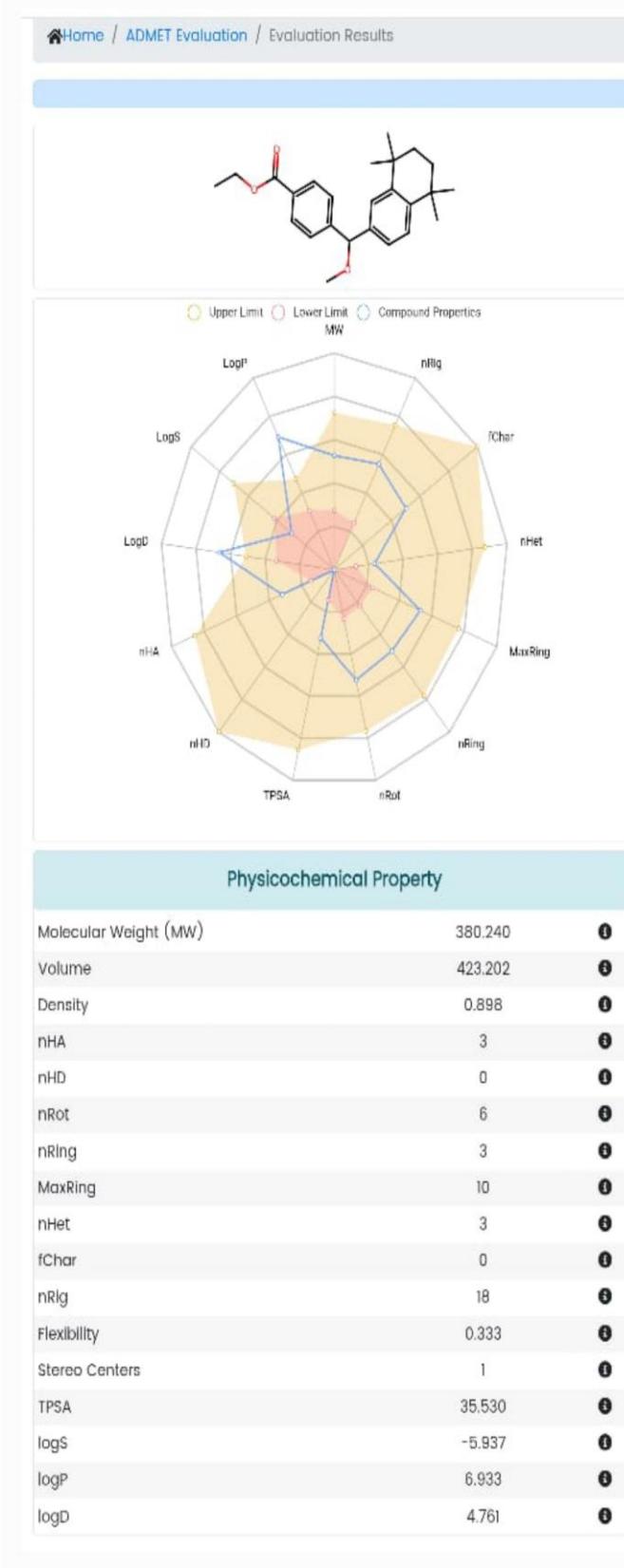
rules (751 substructures), thereby selecting promising lead compounds for further exploration. Detailed explanation and optimal range of each property are provided to help the users to get a whole ADMET picture of input molecule. The empirical-based decision states of each property are visually represented with different colored dots (green: excellent; yellow: medium; red: poor) [11-13].

Table 4: Toxicity testing.

<i>In silico</i> Toxicity Explorer	
Nontoxic Compound	Toxic Compound
RXRA1, RXRA2, RXRA3, RXRA4, RXRA5, RXRA6, RXRA7, RXRA8, RXRA9, RXRA10, RXRA21, RXRA22, RXRA23, RXRA24, RXRA25, RXRA26, RXRA27, RXRA28, RXRA29, RXRA30, RXRA52, RXRA53, RXRA54, RXRA55, RXRA56, RXRA57, RXRA58, RXRA60, RXRA63, RXRA64, RXRA65, RXRA67, RXRA69, RXRA72, RXRA73, RXRA74, RXRA75, RXRA76, RXRA77, RXRA78, RXRA80, RXRA89, RXRA91, RXRA92, RXRA93, RXRA94, RXRA95, RXRA96, RXRA97, RXRA98, RXRA99, RXRA100	RXRA11, RXRA12, RXRA13, RXRA14, RXRA15, RXRA16, RXRA17, RXRA18, RXRA19, RXRA20, RXRA31, RXRA32, RXRA33, RXRA34, RXRA35, RXRA36, RXRA37, RXRA38, RXRA39, RXRA40, RXRA41, RXRA42, RXRA43, RXRA44, RXRA45, RXRA46, RXRA47, RXRA48, RXRA49, RXRA50, RXRA59, RXRA61, RXRA62, RXRA66, RXRA68, RXRA70, RXRA71, RXRA79, RXRA81, RXRA82, RXRA83, RXRA84, RXRA85, RXRA86, RXRA87, RXRA88, RXRA90

The ADMET properties of 100 molecules were predicted and some of the best hit molecules screenshots are given below

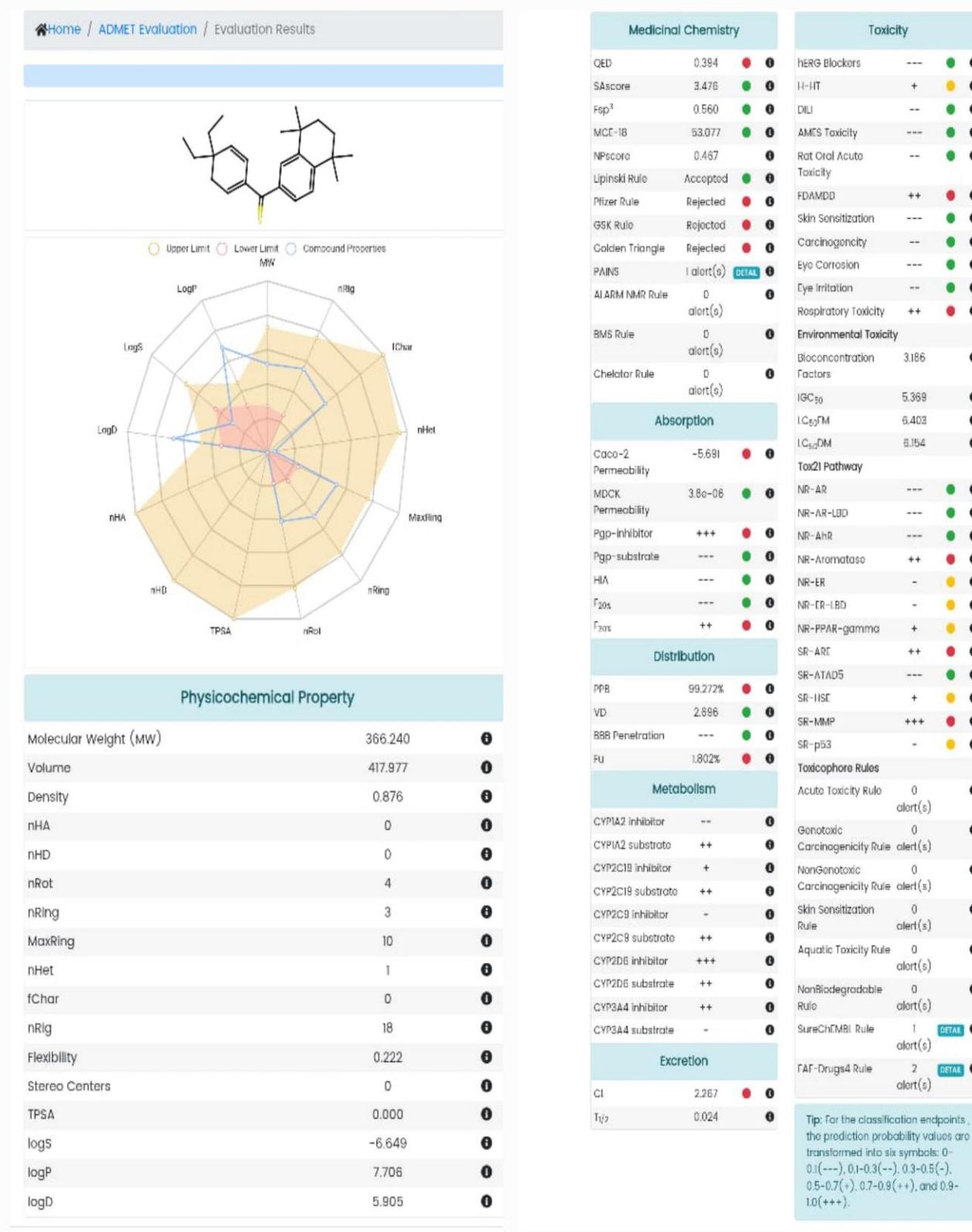
RXRA13



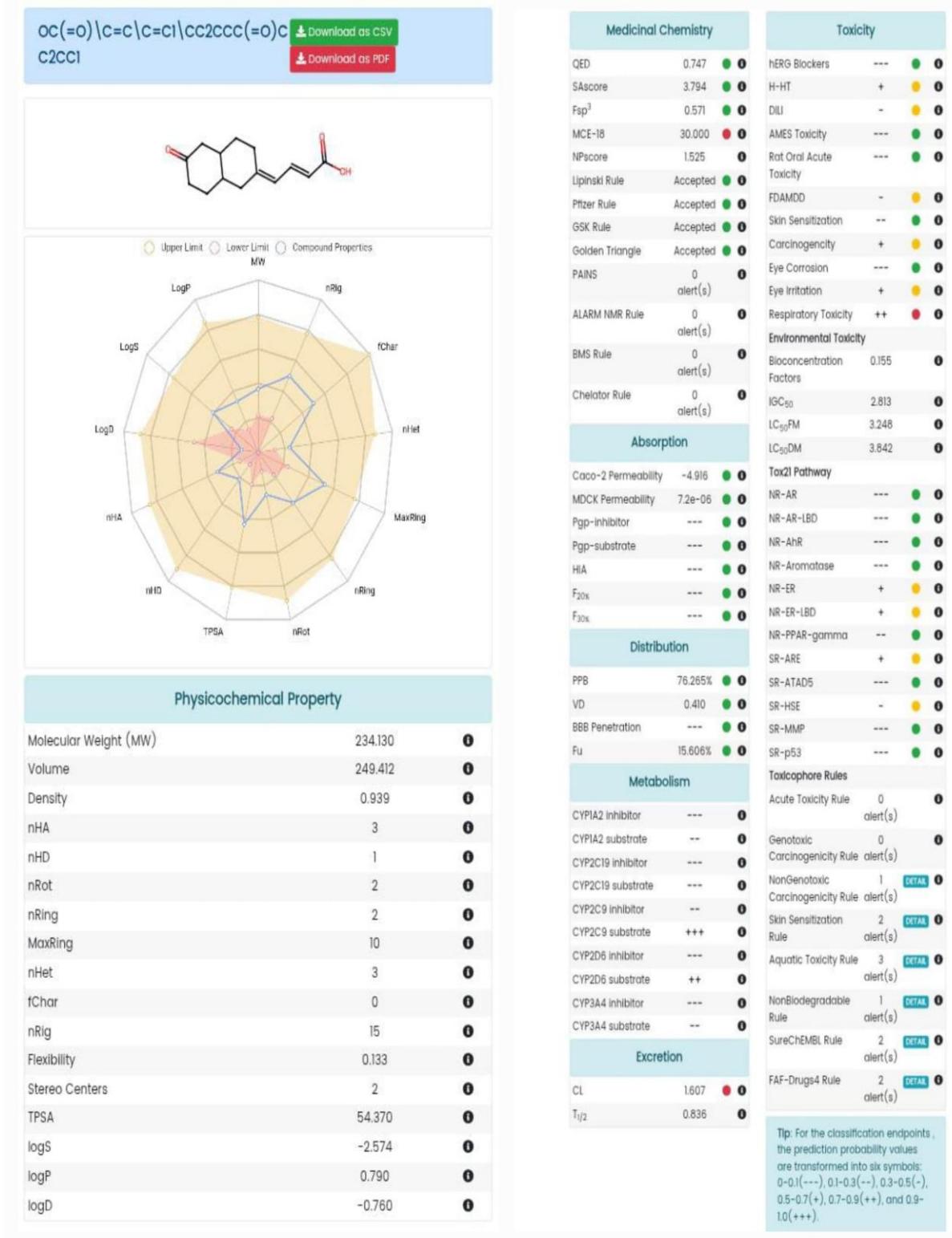
Medicinal Chemistry		Toxicity			
QED	0.602	ⓘ	HIRC Blockers	-	ⓘ
SAscore	2.907	ⓘ	H-HT	---	ⓘ
Tsp ³	0.480	ⓘ	DILI	---	ⓘ
MCE-18	70.757	ⓘ	AMES Toxicity	---	ⓘ
NPscore	0.178	ⓘ	Rat Oral Acute Toxicity	-	ⓘ
Lipinski Rule	Accepted	ⓘ	FDAMDD	+++	ⓘ
Pfizer Rule	Rejected	ⓘ	Skin Sensitization	--	ⓘ
GSK Rule	Rejected	ⓘ	Carcinogenicity	---	ⓘ
Golden Triangle	Accepted	ⓘ	Eye Corrosion	---	ⓘ
PAINS	0 alert(s)	ⓘ	Eye Irritation	+	ⓘ
ALARM NMR Rule	0 alert(s)	ⓘ	Respiratory Toxicity	-	ⓘ
BMS Rule	0 alert(s)	ⓘ	Environmental Toxicity		
Chelator Rule	0 alert(s)	ⓘ	Bioconcentration Factors		
			IC ₅₀ IC	5.334	ⓘ
			IC ₅₀ FM	6.115	ⓘ
			IC ₅₀ DM	6.684	ⓘ
Absorption					
Caco-2 Permeability	-4.972	ⓘ	Tox21 Pathway		
MDCK Permeability	1.10-05	ⓘ	NR-AR	---	ⓘ
Pgp-Inhibitor	+++	ⓘ	NR-AR-LBD	---	ⓘ
Pgp-substrate	---	ⓘ	NR-AhR	---	ⓘ
HIA	---	ⓘ	NR-Aromatase	++	ⓘ
F ₂₀₃	---	ⓘ	NR-ER	++	ⓘ
F ₃₀₃	--	ⓘ	NR-ER-LBD	+++	ⓘ
Distribution					
PPB	99.516%	ⓘ	NR-PPAR-gamma	---	ⓘ
VD	2.124	ⓘ	SR-ARE	--	ⓘ
BBB Penetration	---	ⓘ	SR-ATAD5	---	ⓘ
Fu	1.413%	ⓘ	SR-HSE	---	ⓘ
			SR-MMP	+++	ⓘ
			SR-p53	--	ⓘ
Metabolism					
CYP1A2 Inhibitor	---	ⓘ	Toxicophore Rules		
CYP1A2 substrate	+++	ⓘ	Acute Toxicity Rule	0 alert(s)	ⓘ
CYP2C19 Inhibitor	+	ⓘ	Genotoxic	0	ⓘ
CYP2C19 substrate	+	ⓘ	Carcinogenicity Rule	0 alert(s)	ⓘ
CYP2C9 Inhibitor	-	ⓘ	NonGenotoxic	0	ⓘ
CYP2C9 substrate	++	ⓘ	Carcinogenicity Rule	0 alert(s)	ⓘ
CYP2D6 Inhibitor	+	ⓘ	Skin Sensitization Rule	0 alert(s)	ⓘ
CYP2D6 substrate	-	ⓘ	Aquatic Toxicity Rule	1 DETA	ⓘ
CYP3A4 Inhibitor	-	ⓘ	NonBiodegradable Rule	1 DETA	ⓘ
CYP3A4 substrate	++	ⓘ	SuroChEMBL Rule	0 alert(s)	ⓘ
Excretion					
CL	3.729	ⓘ	FAF-Drugs4 Rule	0 alert(s)	ⓘ
T _{1/2}	0.014	ⓘ			

Tip: For the classification endpoints, the prediction probability values are transformed into six symbols: D-0.1(- -), 0.1-0.3(--), 0.3-0.5(-), 0.5-0.7(+), 0.7-0.9(++) , and 0.9-1.0(+++).

RXRA 19



RXRA 41



Molecular Docking

All the 100 newly designed ligands derived from the library are docked against the receptor protein RXRA

using **SwissDock 2 (vina)** online platform. Results of predicted activity of all the designed ligands with fitness scores are tabulated below:

Table 5: Molecular docking studies.

S. No.	Ligand Code	Docking Score (kcal/mol)
1	RXRA1	-7.715
2	RXRA2	-7.927
3	RXRA3	-6.979
4	RXRA4	-7.691
5	RXRA5	-7.958
6	RXRA6	-8.419
7	RXRA7	-7.606
8	RXRA8	-7.459
9	RXRA9	-7.439
10	RXRA10	-8.36
11	RXRA11	-8.711
12	RXRA12	-6.411
13	RXRA13	-8.582
14	RXRA14	-6.166
15	RXRA15	-8.482
16	RXRA16	-8.497
17	RXRA17	-6.241
18	RXRA18	-6.021
19	RXRA19	-8.862
20	RXRA20	-8.616
21	RXRA21	-8.816
22	RXRA22	-7.46
23	RXRA23	-7.617
24	RXRA24	-7.817
25	RXRA25	-7.518
26	RXRA26	-7.893
27	RXRA27	-7.916
28	RXRA28	-7.549
29	RXRA29	-7.876
30	RXRA30	-7.894
31	RXRA31	-6.37
32	RXRA32	-6.184
33	RXRA33	-6.434
34	RXRA34	-6.826
35	RXRA35	-6.102
36	RXRA36	-6.594
37	RXRA37	-6.872
38	RXRA38	-6.28
39	RXRA39	-6.504
40	RXRA40	-6.326
41	RXRA41	-7.316
42	RXRA42	-7.617
43	RXRA43	-7.619
44	RXRA44	-7.937

45	RXRA45	-7.484
46	RXRA46	-7.627
47	RXRA47	-7.977
48	RXRA48	-7.526
49	RXRA49	-7.409
50	RXRA50	-7.034
51	RXRA51	-9.291
52	RXRA52	-9.381
53	RXRA53	-8.111
54	RXRA54	-9.136
55	RXRA55	-9.064
56	RXRA56	-8.461
57	RXRA57	-9.902
58	RXRA58	-7.595
59	RXRA59	-8.965
60	RXRA60	-9.065
61	RXRA61	-6.017
62	RXRA62	-5.473
63	RXRA63	-6.092
64	RXRA64	-6.416
65	RXRA65	-5.484
66	RXRA66	-6.657
67	RXRA67	-6.318
68	RXRA68	-5.726
69	RXRA69	-6.391
70	RXRA70	-5.239
71	RXRA71	-9.215
72	RXRA72	-8.559
73	RXRA73	-7.248
74	RXRA74	-8.014
75	RXRA75	-6.033
76	RXRA76	-8.664
77	RXRA77	-8.884
78	RXRA78	-7.029
79	RXRA79	-9.449
80	RXRA80	-8.249
81	RXRA81	-5.734
82	RXRA82	-6.565
83	RXRA83	-6.289
84	RXRA84	-6.506
85	RXRA85	-6.936
86	RXRA86	-6.317
87	RXRA87	-6.284
88	RXRA88	-6.642
89	RXRA89	-7.185
90	RXRA90	-4.937
91	RXRA91	-5.843
92	RXRA92	-9.128
93	RXRA93	-9.182
94	RXRA94	-7.729
95	RXRA95	-8.895
96	RXRA96	-8.73

97	RXRA97	-7.939
98	RXRA98	-7.714
99	RXRA99	-7.753
100	RXRA100	-7.074

Based on the docking score of all the 100 newly designed ligands, they are categorized and tabulated as follows.

Table 6: Classification based on docking score.

Highly Active	-8.5 to -10.0 kcal/mol
Moderately Active	-7.0 to -8.5 kcal/mol
Low Active	below -6 kcal/mol

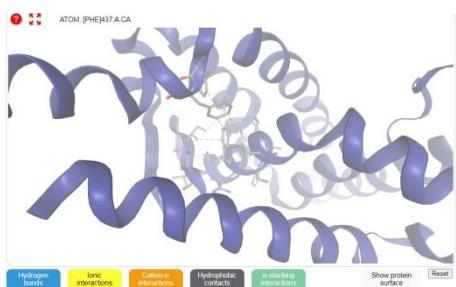
Classification of designed ligands based on docking scores:

Table 7: Classification of new ligands based on docking scores.

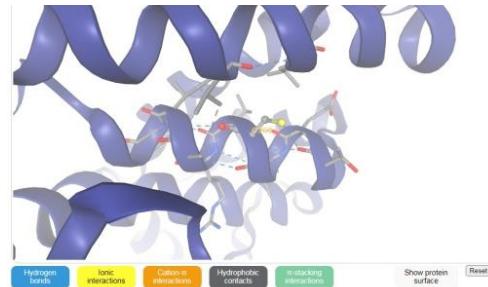
HIGHLY ACTIVE (21)	MODERATELY ACTIVE (43)	LEAST ACTIVE (36)
RXRA57, RXRA79, RXRA52, RXRA51, RXRA71, RXRA93, RXRA54, RXRA92, RXRA60, RXRA55, RXRA59, RXRA95, RXRA77, RXRA19, RXRA21, RXRA96, RXRA11, RXRA76, RXRA20, RXRA13, RXRA72	RXRA16, RXRA15, RXRA56, RXRA6, RXRA10, RXRA80, RXRA53, RXRA74, RXRA47, RXRA5, RXRA97, RXRA44, RXRA2, RXRA27, RXRA30, RXRA26, RXRA29, RXRA24, RXRA99, RXRA94, RXRA1, RXRA98, RXRA4, RXRA46, RXRA43, RXRA23, RXRA42, RXRA7, RXRA58, RXRA28, RXRA48, RXRA25, RXRA45, RXRA22, RXRA8, RXRA9, RXRA49, RXRA41, RXRA73, RXRA89, RXRA100, RXRA50, RXRA78	RXRA3, RXRA85, RXRA37, RXRA34, RXRA66, RXRA88, RXRA36, RXRA82, RXRA84, RXRA39, RXRA33, RXRA64, RXRA12, RXRA69, RXRA31, RXRA40, RXRA67, RXRA86, RXRA83, RXRA87, RXRA38, RXRA17, RXRA32, RXRA14, RXRA35, RXRA63, RXRA75, RXRA18, RXRA61, RXRA91, RXRA81, RXRA68, RXRA65, RXRA62, RXRA70, RXRA90

On the basis of performed docking studies, 21 designed ligands are considered as best hit molecules [14-15],

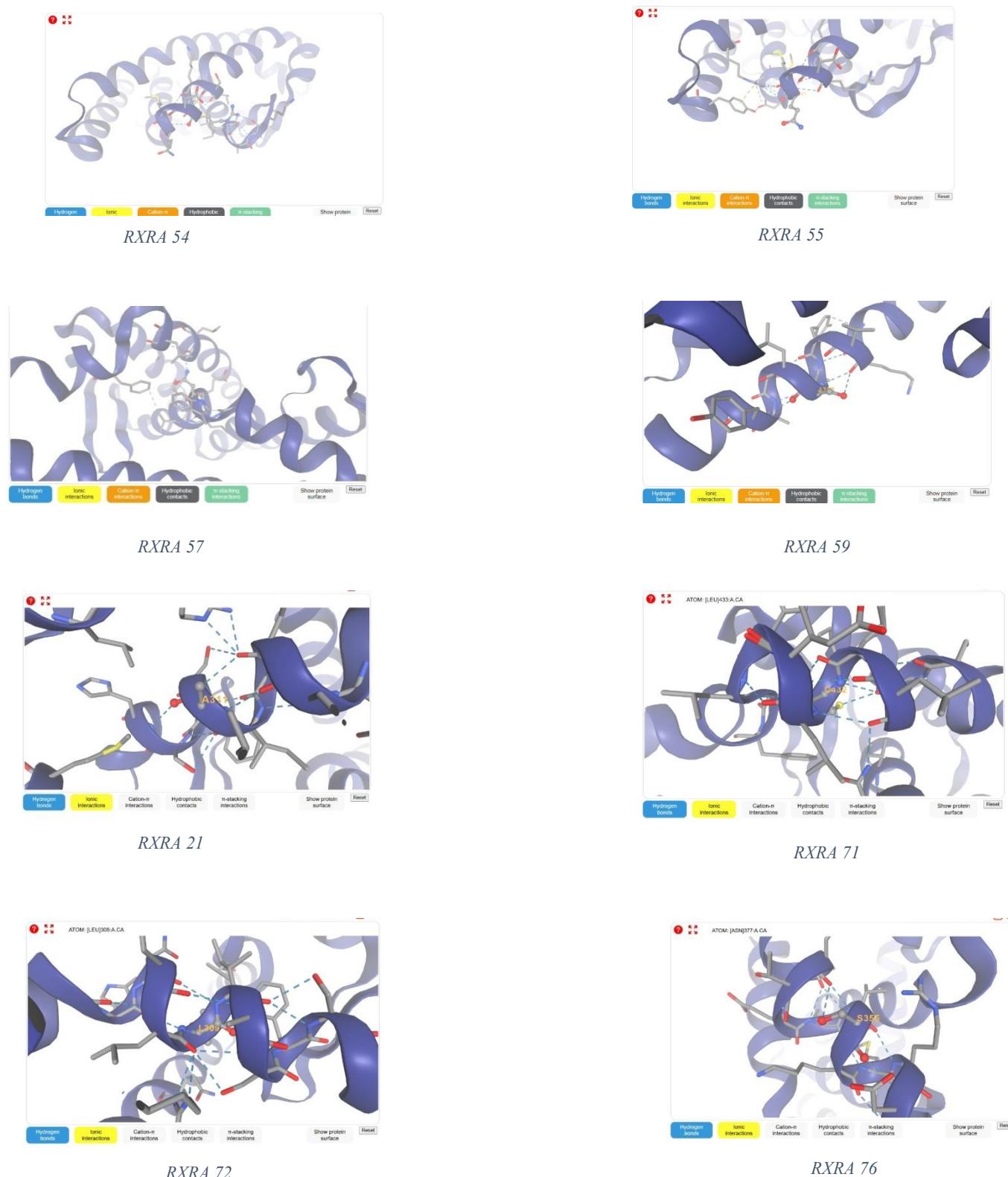
and their docking interaction snapshots are highlighted below.

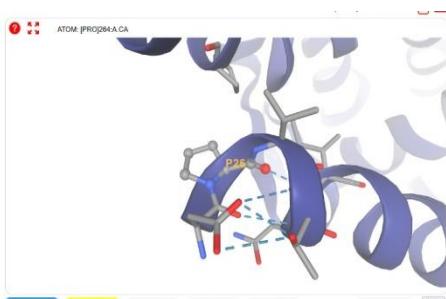


RXRA 51

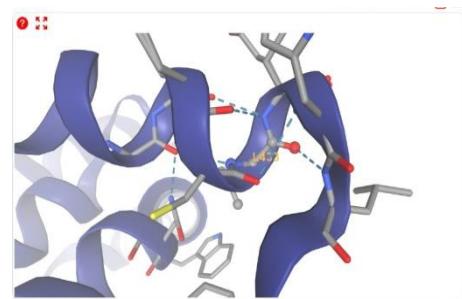


RXRA 52





RXRA 77



RXRX 79

Conclusion

In silico identification approach has revealed newly designed novel RXRA (PDB ID: 4N8R) modulators that can be used in the treatment of PCOS. Based on the review of literature, the important structural features required for the modulation of RXRA were identified and the 3D structural query of novel 100 heterocyclic ligands were screened to retrieve new potent RXRA modulators. Drug likeliness of the newly designed compounds was studied with the help of Lipinski's rule of five and ADMET properties, which assisted us in screening of the non-drug like compounds. Later, the screened drug-like compounds were identified and further subjected to molecular docking study using SwissDock online platform creating a library of novel modulators of RXRA. Hence, we propose that the final hit compounds like hits RXRA57, RXRA52, RXRA93, RXRA54, RXRA92, RXRA60, RXRA55, RXRA95, RXRA77, RXRA21, RXRA96, RXRA76, and RXRA72 as possible virtual leads and are finally selected for synthesis. Out of 100 newly designed ligands, certain leads containing heterocyclic nucleus such o,o'-disubstituted biaryl cinnamic acid, benzoic acid with geminal biaryl ethenes can be synthesized and further evaluated for enzyme inhibitory assays, *in vitro* and *in vivo* PCOS treatment studies in future.

Author Contributions

All authors contributed equally to this research. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Acknowledgements

We consider this, as an opportunity to express our sincere thanks to The Dean, Our Principal and Our Guide, College of Pharmacy, Madras Medical College.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Funding

The authors did not receive any fundings from any private or government sources.

Ethical Approvals

This study does not involve experiments on animals or human subjects.

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