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Isolation and characterization of novel acetylcholinesterase inhibitors from *Ficus benghalensis* L. leaves†

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Metabolic profiling of the crude methanolic extract of *Ficus benghalensis* leaves has revealed the presence of different phenolic and nitrogenous compounds including cerebrosides and tetrapyrrole pigments. A phytochemical study of the ethyl acetate fraction resulted in the identification of three known compounds, namely carpachromene (1), alpha amyryne acetate (2), and mucusoside (3) together with one new fatty acid glycoside, named 2-*O*- α -L-rhamnopyranosyl-hexacosanoate- β -D-glucopyranosyl ester (4). The compounds were identified using 1D, 2D NMR, and HR-ESIMS techniques as well as *via* comparison to other literature. Studies on the acetylcholinesterase inhibition potential and antioxidant activity were carried out on the total methanolic leaf extract, ethyl acetate fraction, and the isolated compounds. The results revealed the potent acetylcholinesterase inhibition of mucusoside alongside a new compound. Docking studies were also performed to confirm the possible interaction between the isolated compounds and acetylcholinesterase accompanying Alzheimer's disease progress.

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1 Introduction

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is a neurodegenerative disease that is characterized by slow progression, dysfunction, and loss of neurons in the central nervous system.¹ Alzheimer's disease could be associated with oxidative stress,² aggregated protein deposit,³ neuroinflammation,⁴ and cholinergic deficit.⁵ Although the pathogenesis of such neurodegenerative disease

or selecting an appropriate treatment is not yet discovered,⁴ the management of AD may be by hitting one or more of those associated conditions.⁶

Most of the treatment therapies only relieve symptoms and reduce progress.⁷ Thus, seeking for alternative and better therapeutic options is still under research. Acetylcholine (ACh) was the first neurotransmitter to be identified.⁸ It is used by all cholinergic neurons as it has a very important role in the peripheral and central nervous systems. ACh is considered to play a role in the pathology of Alzheimer's disease.⁹ Acetylcholinesterase (AChE) is a biologically important enzyme that hydrolyzes acetylcholine (ACh).¹⁰ One of the most important approaches for the treatment of this disease involves the enhancement of the acetylcholine levels in the brain using AChE inhibitors.¹¹ Several studies have reported anticholinesterase activity of the plant extracts and drugs.^{12,13}

In spite of great advances in modern medicine, plants still make an important contribution to health care. Pharmaceutical companies are showing renewed interest in investigating higher plants as sources for new lead structures and also for the development of efficacious drugs. *F. benghalensis*, belonging to the Moraceae family, is commonly known as Banyan tree (English), and is native to a wide area of Asia. The tree is cultivated in botanical gardens and parks throughout the tropical regions of the world.¹⁴ The chemical and pharmacological properties of the bark of *F. benghalensis* were extensively studied; however, only a few studies refer to its leaves that are

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involved in both diet and medicine.¹⁵ It exhibits antimicrobial,¹⁶ antidiabetic^{17,18} anti-inflammatory and antitumor activities.¹⁹ It is also useful for the treatment of gastric ulcers, painful skin diseases, and burning sensation.¹⁹ The *F. benghalensis* methanolic extract also exhibits acetylcholinesterase inhibition.²⁰ These studies provoked us to delve deeper into studying the acetylcholinesterase inhibition activity of the isolated compounds. Metabolomics, a valued analytical tool, is used in combination with pattern differentiation approaches and bioinformatics to explore metabolites in a given metabolome.²¹ It encompasses several techniques of analysis, including fingerprinting of each metabolite that measures a subset of the whole profile. This gives the opportunity of differentiation and quantitation of metabolites.²² Metabolomic profiling was performed on the methanolic extract of leaves of *F. benghalensis* and resulted in the identification of 13 compounds. Concomitantly, the phytochemical study was performed on the ethyl acetate fraction. Then, the neuroprotective potentials of the total extract, the ethyl acetate fraction, and the identified compounds were evaluated by assessing the antioxidant and acetylcholinesterase inhibitory activities.

A docking study was also performed to investigate the possible interaction between the identified compounds and acetylcholinesterase.

2 Experimental

2.1. Plant material

Leaves of *F. benghalensis* were collected from the Experimental Station of Ornamental Plants, Faculty of Agriculture, Minia University, Egypt, in September 2016. Authentication of the plant species was established by Prof. Nasser Barakat, Professor of Botany, (Faculty of Science, Minia University, Egypt). A voucher specimen was deposited in the herbarium section of the Pharmacognosy Department, Faculty of Pharmacy, Minia University, Minia, Egypt under the registration number Mn-Ph-Cog-039.

2.2. Chemicals and reagents

Solvents, including petroleum ether, dichloromethane, ethyl acetate, methanol, and dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO), used in this study were of analytical grade and distilled before use. They were obtained from El-Nasr Company for Pharmaceuticals and Chemicals, Egypt. Distilled water was also used.

2.3. Extraction, fractionation and isolation

Fresh leaves of *F. benghalensis* (250 g) were air-dried and then mechanically ground to powder and extracted by maceration with 90% methanol till exhaustion. The methanolic extract was filtered and concentrated using a rotary evaporator to a syrupy residue (5.0 g). The residue was first suspended in water, defatted with petroleum ether, and then fractionated with ethyl acetate to afford 1.5 g of an ethyl acetate fraction. The EtOAc fraction was then fractionated by a VLC to give six subfractions, DCM (100%) 1, DCM–MeOH (90 : 10) 2, (80 : 20) 3, (70 : 30) 4, (50 : 50) 5, MeOH (100%) 6. Subfraction 1 was subjected to

a silica gel column using petroleum ether–EtOAc (100% to 50 : 50) to afford four compounds. Compound 1 (7 mg) was obtained as crystals. The petroleum ether–EtOAc (80 : 20) fraction was further purified using a Sephadex column DCM–MeOH (1 : 1) to give compound 2 (8 mg). Subfraction 4 was subjected to a silica column DCM–MeOH (90 : 10 to 70 : 30), and then its repetitive purification with the Sephadex column DCM–MeOH (1 : 1) afforded compounds 3 (1.5 mg) and 4 (0.9 mg).

2.4. Metabolic profiling

Metabolic profiling of the methanolic extract of *F. benghalensis* was carried out according to Abdelmohsen *et al.*²³ using an Acquity Ultra Performance Liquid Chromatography system combined with a Synapt G2 HDMS quadrupole time-of-flight hybrid mass spectrometer (Waters, Milford, USA). Chromatographic separation was executed using a reversed-phase BEH C18 column (2.1 × 100 mm, 1.7 μm particle size; Waters, Milford, USA) connected to a guard column (2.1 × 5 mm, 1.7 μm particle size). The mobile phase used during the separation was composed of purified water (A) and acetonitrile (B) with 0.1% formic acid added in each solvent. The elution was started in a gradient manner at a flow rate of 300 μl min⁻¹ with 10% B linearly increased to 100% B within 30 min and kept isocratic for an additional 5 min before linearly returning to 10% B for the next 1 min. The injection volume was 2 μl and the column temperature was adjusted at 40 °C. The MSConvert software was utilized to switch the raw data into separate positive and negative ionization files. These files were finally exported to the data mining software MZmine 2.10 for peak picking, deconvolution, deisotoping, alignment, and formula prediction. The dereplication of compounds was executed by comparing with the Dictionary of Natural Products (DNP)²⁴ and Metlin databases 2015.

2.5. Acetylcholinesterase inhibitory activity

The acetylcholinesterase inhibition activity was carried out according to the Ellman method.²⁵ Briefly, the cholinesterase enzyme hydrolyzes the substrate acetyl thiocholine and the thiocholine product reacts with the Ellman's reagent (DTNB) to produce 2-nitrobenzoic-5-mercaptothiocholine (thiocholine-thionitrobenzoate disulfide) and 5-thio-2-nitrobenzoic acid (thionitrobenzoate), which can be detected at 405 nm. The total volume of the reaction mixture was 1 ml. In a 1 ml cuvette, 50 μl of 3.5 mmol L⁻¹ acetyl thio choline iodide (ATCI) in a buffer was added to 920 μl of 0.125 mmol L⁻¹ DTNB/buffer mixture, and then 20 μl choline esterase enzyme was added and the absorbance was measured at 405 nm every 30 s for 3 times to determine the total activity of the enzyme before inhibition. Then, 10 μl of the sample was added and the absorbance was read again at the same wavelength 3 times with 30 s intervals to determine the percentage of inhibition after the addition of the extract. After adding the sample, the inhibition percentage of the enzyme activity was calculated. IC₅₀ values (concentration at which there is 50% enzyme inhibition) of selected samples were calculated using the Graph Pad Prism-7 software. Donepezil was used as a standard reference.



2.6. Total antioxidant capacity

The determination of the antioxidative capacity was performed by the reaction with a defined amount of exogenously provided hydrogen peroxide. The antioxidants in the sample eliminate a certain amount of the provided hydrogen peroxide. The residual hydrogen peroxide was determined colorimetrically. Briefly, 500 μl of hydrogen peroxide was added to 20 μl of the sample and incubated for 10 min at 37 $^{\circ}\text{C}$. Later, 500 μl of the enzyme/3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxyl benzensulphonate mixture was added and incubated for 10 min at 37 $^{\circ}\text{C}$. The intensity of the colored product was measured colorimetrically at 505 nm, and the percent inhibition that represents the total scavenging activity of the sample was calculated relative to the blank. IC_{50} of each sample was calculated after performing the assay at two different concentrations. IC_{50} was calculated using the Graphpad prism 7 software. Ascorbic acid was used as a standard reference.

2.7. Statistical analysis

IC_{50} was calculated using the Graphpad prism 7 software. All results were expressed as mean \pm standard deviation. Statistical comparison was conducted using the Student's *t*-test using the GraphPad Prism 7 statistical software (GraphPad, La Jolla, CA, USA). The results were considered to be significant when the probability values (*p*) were less than 0.05.

2.8. Molecular docking

The target compounds were constructed into a 3D model. After checking their structures and the formal charges on atoms by

the 2D depiction, the following steps were carried out: the target compounds were subjected to a conformational search. All conformers were subjected to energy minimization. All the minimizations were performed until a RMSD gradient of 0.01 kcal mole⁻¹ and RMS distance of 0.1 \AA with MMFF94X force-field and the partial charges were automatically calculated. The obtained database was then saved as an MDB file to be used in the docking calculations. The X-ray crystallographic structure of donepezil in the complex with AChE was retrieved from the Protein Data Bank through the internet (<http://www.rcsb.org/>, PDB code 1EVE).²⁶ The enzyme was prepared for docking studies using the following steps: hydrogen atoms were added to the system with their standard geometry. The atom connection and type were checked for any errors with automatic correction. The selection of the receptor and its atoms potential were fixed. Site Finder was used for the active site search in the enzyme structure using all default items. Dummy atoms were created from the site finder of the pocket. The docking of the conformation database of the target compounds was done. The following methodology was generally applied: The enzyme active site file was loaded, and the Dock tool was initiated. The program specifications were adjusted to: dummy atoms as the docking site, and alpha triangle as the placement methodology to be used. London dG as a scoring methodology to be used and was adjusted to its default values. The MDB file of the ligand to be docked was loaded and dock calculations were run automatically. The obtained poses were studied, and the poses showing the best ligand–enzyme interactions were selected and stored for energy calculations. After the completion of docking,

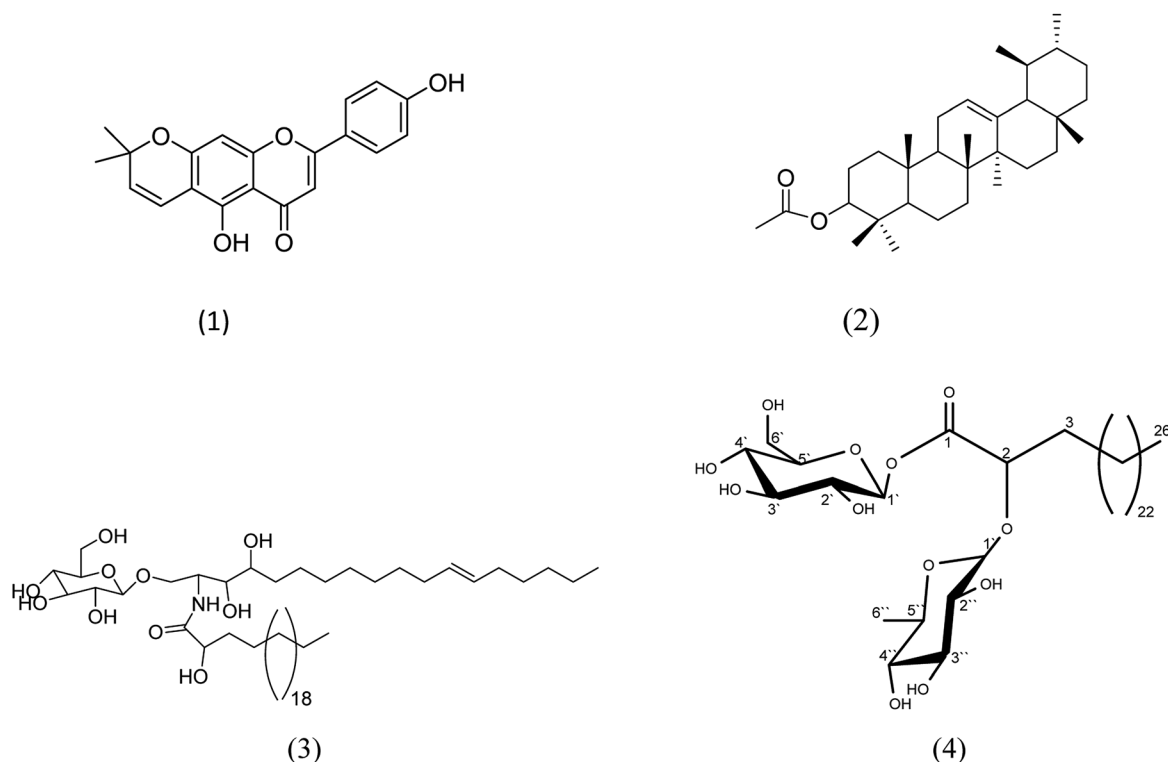


Fig. 1 Structures of the compounds isolated from the ethyl acetate fraction of *F. benghalensis*.



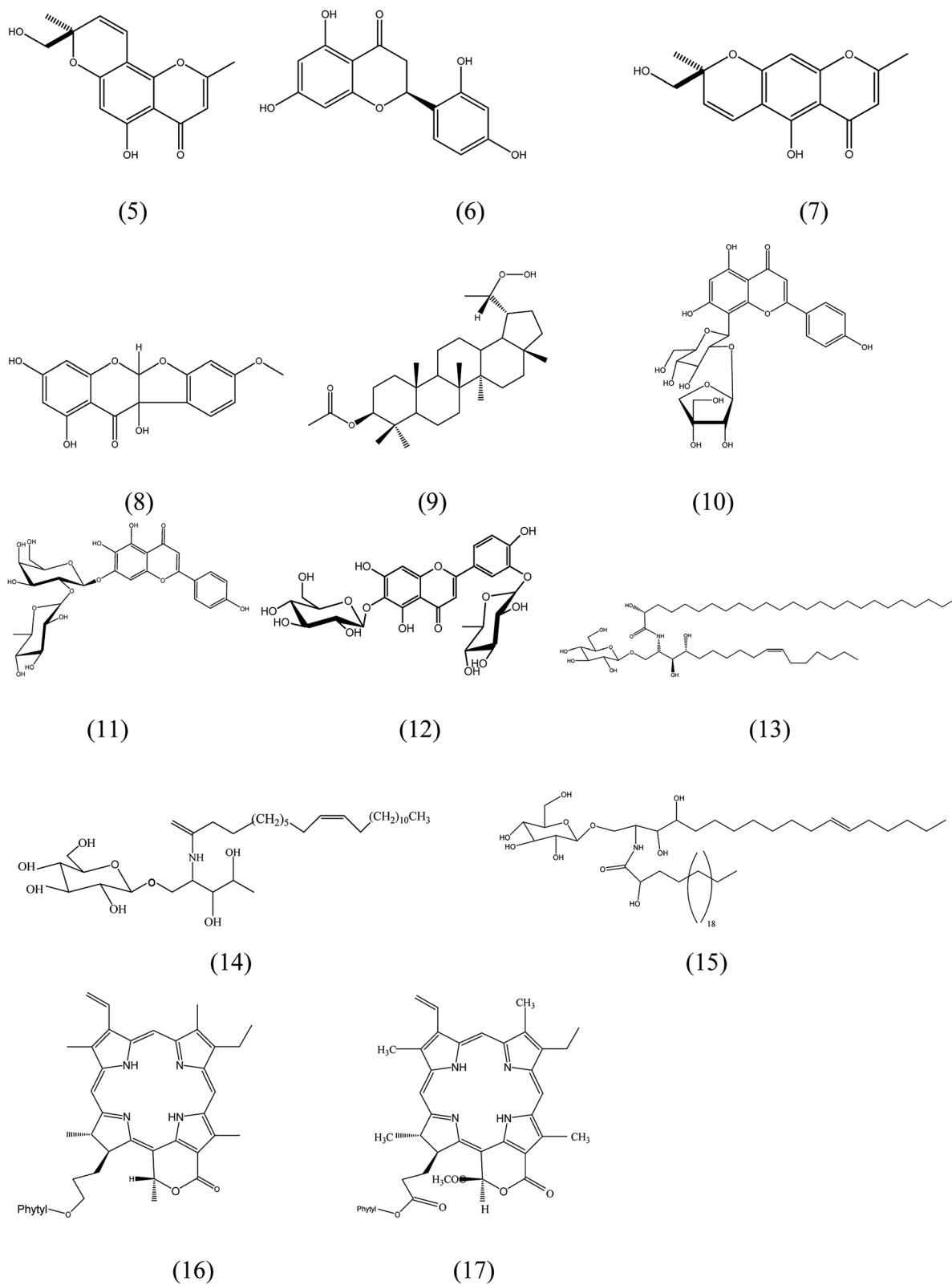


Fig. 2 Structures of the compounds dereplicated from the methanolic extract of leaves of *F. benghalensis*.



the pose having the lowest energy was chosen to visualize the ligand–protein interaction in Discovery Studio 2017.^{27–29}

3 Results and discussion

3.1. Structure elucidation

The total methanolic extract of *F. benghalensis* leaves was subjected to different chromatographic processes to afford different classes of compounds including three known compounds and one new fatty acid ester (Fig. 1). The known compounds were identified as, carpachromene (1) (S1 and S2⁺),³⁰ α -amyirin acetate (2) (S3 and S4⁺),³¹ mucoside (3) (S5),³² based on comparisons of their NMR and MS data with that previously reported in the literature. Compound 4 (S6–10⁺) was isolated as a brown powder. The ¹H-NMR and ¹³C-NMR spectral data of compound 4 showed signals at δ_C 175.01 and 71.78 with δ_H 3.93 (1H, dd, $J = 17.4, 3.6$), indicating the presence of a carbonyl of an ester group and an oxygenated methine carbon attached to a methylene group. The signals at δ_C 14.0 with δ_H 0.89 (3H, t, $J = 7.2$) could be assigned to a terminal methyl group (C26) of a longchain fatty acid. The ¹H-NMR and ¹³C NMR spectral data of this compound revealed the presence of two sugar moieties, the chemical shift value at δ_H 4.25 (1H, d, $J = 7.2$) with δ_C 104.72 suggested the presence of the β -glucopyranosyl unit and the signals at δ_H 4.89 (1H, d, $J = 3.6$) with δ_C 100.02 and a methyl group with δ_H 0.95 (3H, d, $J = 6.7$) and δ_C 19.26 revealed the presence of an α -rhamnopyranosyl unit. The attachment of glucose to form an ester linkage was confirmed from HMBC as there is a noticeable correlation between anomeric proton and carbonyl group (H-1, δ_H 4.25 and C-1, 175.01). In addition, the presence of HMBC correlation between the anomeric proton of rhamnose δ_H 4.89 (1H, d, $J = 3.6$) and C-2 δ_C 71.78 confirmed the attachment of rhamnose at C-2. A characteristic mass ion peak at m/z 413.2652 was suggested for the molecular formula $C_{26}H_{52}O_3$ [M^+ – (glucose + rhamnose)]. Accordingly, from the previously mentioned physical, chromatographic properties, spectral data, the structure of compound 4 was suggested to be 2-*O*- α -L-rhamnopyranosyl-hexacosanoate- β -D-glucopyranosyl ester.

3.2. Metabolic profiling

Metabolic profiling of the leaves of *F. benghalensis* using LC-HR-ESI-MS for dereplication processes has led to the characterization of a number of secondary metabolites, including phenolic compounds, which were noticed to prevail. The identification of the detected compounds (Fig. 2) was processed by coupling MZmine with some databases such as Metlin and DNP. The results (Table S1[†]) showed a mass ion peak at m/z 275.092 for the predicted molecular formula $C_{15}H_{14}O_5$, which was dereplicated as ficuformodiol A; (*S*)-form (5), ficuformodiol B; (*S*)-form (6). They were previously isolated from *Ficus formosana*.³³ Another mass ion peak at m/z 287.055 suggested for the molecular formula $C_{15}H_{12}O_6$ gave hits of steppogenin (7), which belongs to flavonoids. It was previously obtained from *Ficus formosana*.³³

An isoflavonoid with a mass ion peak at m/z 317.066, corresponding to the molecular formula $C_{16}H_{12}O_7$ had been detected. It was identified as 5*a*,10*b*-dihydro-1,3,8,10*b*-tetrahydroxy-11*H*-benzofuro[2,3-*b*][1]benzopyran-11-one; 4'-Me ether (8), which was formerly isolated from *Ficus benjamina*.³⁴ Furthermore, the mass ion peak at m/z 487.378 belongs to $C_{31}H_{52}O_4$ was also dereplicated as 30-nor-3,20-lupanediol; (3 β ,20*S*)-form, 20-hydroperoxide, 3-Ac (9), a pentacyclic triterpene, which was isolated earlier from *F. microcarpa*.³⁵ In addition, a mass ion peak at m/z 563.139 in accordance with $C_{26}H_{28}O_{14}$. It gave hits of a hydroxyflavone named ficuflavoside (10). It was previously purified from *F. microcarpa*.³⁶ Likewise, a hydroxyflavone named 4',5,6,7-tetrahydroxyflavone 6-*O*-[α -L-rhamnopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 2)- β -D-galactopyranoside] (11), was dereplicated from the extract. It fits the molecular formula $C_{27}H_{30}O_{15}$ as it has a mass ion peak at m/z 595.164. It was reported from *F. infectoria* in 1994.³⁷ 3',4',5,6,7-Pentahydroxyflavone; 3'-*O*- α -L-rhamnopyranoside, 6-*O*- β -D-glucopyranoside (12), another hydroxyflavone has the mass ion peak at m/z 609.145, consistent with the molecular formula $C_{27}H_{30}O_{16}$. It was also obtained from *F. infectoria*.³⁸ Among the dereplicated compounds, a mass ion peak at m/z 843.681 fits the molecular formula $C_{48}H_{93}NO_{10}$ that could be characterized as ficusoside (13), mucoside (14), 2-amino-10-heptadecene-1,3,4-triol; (2*S*,3*S*,4*R*,10*Z*)-form, *N*-(2*R*-hydroxypentacosanoyl), 1-*O*- β -D-glucopyranoside (15). These compounds were already reported from *F. elastica*, *F. mucosa*, and *F. glumosa*, respectively.^{39,32,40} In the same context, lactone chlorines with the molecular formula $C_{55}H_{74}N_4O_6$ were characterized as ficuschlorine A (16) and B (17) that was previously detected in *F. microcarpa*.⁴¹

3.3. Acetylcholinesterase inhibition

The acetylcholinesterase inhibitory activity of several medicinal plants has been reported in the literature.^{13,42,43} *F. benghalensis* has been considered as a prolific source of variable secondary metabolites, including phenolic compounds, cerebrosides, and terpenoids, which were endorsed as the major contributors to its biological potentials. The assessment of the *in vitro* acetylcholine esterase inhibition of the total methanolic extract, the ethyl acetate fraction and the isolated compounds of *F. benghalensis* showed that the total methanolic extract was the most potent acetylcholine esterase inhibitor with $IC_{50} = 194.6 \pm$

Table 1 Acetylcholinesterase inhibition (IC_{50}) of the methanolic extract, ethyl acetate fraction and isolated compounds of *F. benghalensis*

Sample	IC_{50}
Methanolic extract	$194.6 \pm 7.961 \mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$
Ethyl acetate fraction	$604.6 \pm 5.492 \mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$
Compound 1	$449.4 \pm 8.924 \mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$
Compound 2	NIL
Compound 3	$390.5 \pm 2.829 \mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$
Compound 4	$777.5 \pm 5.603 \mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$
Donepezil	$186.1 \pm 7.1 \mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$



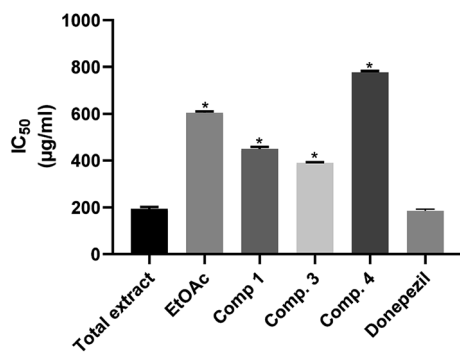


Fig. 3 Acetylcholinesterase inhibition activity of the total extract, ethyl acetate fraction and the isolated compounds of leaves of *F. benghalensis*.

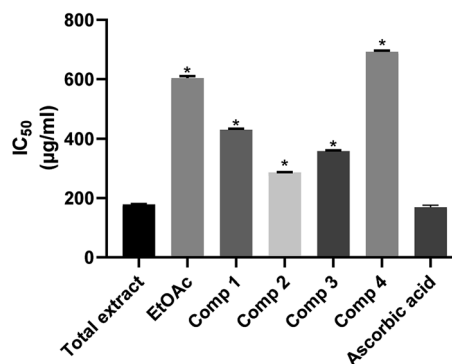


Fig. 4 Antioxidant activity of the total extract, ethyl acetate fraction and the isolated compounds of leaves of *F. benghalensis*.

$7.961 \mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$ that is close to that of donepezil ($\text{IC}_{50} = 186.1 \pm 7.1$), as illustrated in Table 1, Fig. 3, followed by compound 3 and compound 1 with $\text{IC}_{50} = 390.5 \pm 2.829$ and $449.4 \pm 8.924 \mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$, respectively. When comparing the results of the ethyl acetate fraction and the tested compounds with that of the standard, there were significant differences. Only the total extract did not show any significance, which means that it has a strong acetylcholinesterase inhibitory activity.

However, the acetylcholinesterase inhibitory activity of methanolic extract of *F. benghalensis* was previously reported with $\text{IC}_{50} = 228.3 \mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$.²⁰ These results suggested the hypothesis that there is a synergistic effect between the compounds either of the ethyl acetate fraction or the methanolic extract. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first report of acetylcholinesterase inhibition for the compounds or the ethyl acetate fraction.

3.4. Total antioxidant activity

Oxidative stress is a substantial risk factor in the pathogenesis of miscellaneous chronic diseases. Free radicals are major causative agents of sicknesses such as diabetes, inflammatory arthropathies, asthma, Parkinson's, and Alzheimer's diseases.^{44,45} The presence of high doses of antioxidants in AD patients could lead to a slower rate of cognitive deterioration.⁴⁶ Total antioxidant capacities of the total methanolic extract, ethyl acetate fraction, and four isolated compounds of *F. benghalensis* were investigated based on the *in vitro* antioxidant

assay.⁴⁷ The results listed in Table 2, Fig. 4 showed that total methanolic extract displayed the most potent antioxidant potential with $\text{IC}_{50} = 178.2 \pm 1.750 \mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$. This may be attributed to the phenolic, flavonoid content in addition to the diverse nitrogenous compounds of the extract.⁴⁸ It is noteworthy that the antioxidant capacity of the total extract is comparable to that of ascorbic acid that had $\text{IC}_{50} = 174.8 \pm 12.3$. The radical scavenging capacity of the compounds could be arranged in the descending order to show that compound 2 had higher activity than compound 1, which is followed by compound 3 and then compound 4 with IC_{50} 286.9 ± 1.353 , 358 ± 2.454 , 430 ± 4.157 and $691.7 \pm 4.038 \mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$, respectively. The values of the tested samples were significantly different as compared with the standard except for the total extract. This leads to the assumption that the total extract is a potent antioxidant.

3.5. Molecular docking

Based on the biological evaluation results and to explore the possible binding mode of the isolated compounds with AChE (PDB code 1EVE),²⁶ docking studies were performed using the Molecular Operating Environment (MOE) package version 2014.10 (Chemical Computing Group, Inc. Molecular Operating Environment (MOE). CCG, Montreal, Canada.2014. <http://www.chemcomp.com>, accessed in February 2012) was used for performing docking studies. In the first step, the validation of the used protocol was done by redocking donepezil into the binding site of the crystal structures of AChE (PDB code 1EVE resolved at 2.5 \AA). The crystal structure of AChE in complex with inhibitors revealed that there are two binding sites, a peripheral anionic site (PAS) and catalytic active site (CAS). The obtained RMSD (0.98) less than 2, which indicates the validity of the used protocol.

Moreover, as shown in Table 3 Fig. 5, donepezil exhibited two binding modes with AChE. In the bottom of the gorge, donepezil interacts with Trp84 and Trp279 *via* the π - π stacking interactions, carbon-carbon hydrogen bonds with Tyr70 and Ser286, two attractive charges with Asp72 and Phe330, and Pi-sigma interaction with Trp279 and Tyr334. In addition, the oxygen atom of the donepezil carbonyl group creates a hydrogen bond with the hydroxyl group of Phe288. The isolated

Table 2 Total anti-oxidant activity of the methanolic extract, ethyl acetate fraction and isolated compounds of *F. benghalensis*

Sample	IC_{50}
Methanolic extract	$178.2 \pm 1.750 \mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$
Ethyl acetate fraction	$603.1 \pm 6.573 \mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$
Compound 1	$430 \pm 4.157 \mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$
Compound 2	$286.9 \pm 1.353 \mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$
Compound 3	$358 \pm 2.454 \mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$
Compound 4	$691.7 \pm 4.038 \mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$
Ascorbic acid	$174.8 \pm 12.3 \mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$



Table 3 Docking scores of the compounds isolated from the ethyl acetate fraction of *F. benghalensis* leaves^a

Compound	Molecular formula	Molecular weight	BE (kcal mol ⁻¹)	NHBD	NHBA
1	C ₂₀ H ₁₆ O ₅	336.34	-5.852	2	5
2	C ₃₂ H ₅₂ O ₂	468.75	5.724	Zero	2
3	C ₄₈ H ₉₃ NO ₁₀	844.25	-10.913	8	10
4	C ₃₈ H ₇₂ O ₁₂	720.97	-8.781	7	12
Donepezil	C ₂₄ H ₂₉ NO ₃	379.49	-10.886	Zero	4

^a NHBD: number of hydrogen bond donor, NHBA: number of hydrogen bond acceptor.

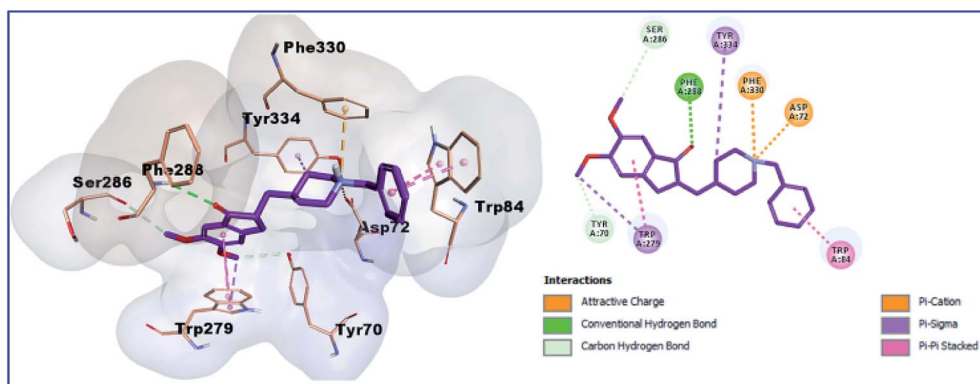


Fig. 5 3D and 2D binding pattern of donepezil into the active site of the AChE receptor (PDB entry: 1EVE) (pink).

compounds (1, 2, 3, and 4) bind nicely into the binding site of the crystal structures of AChE (PDB 1EVE). However, the most active compound 3 showed the best binding mode as it incorporated in five hydrogen bonds with the amino acid residues Tyr70 (3 hydrogen bonds), Glu73 and Gln74, in addition to two hydrophobic interactions with bTrp84 and Trp279 (Fig. 6).

Compound 1 and 4 both of them engaged with two hydrogen bonds and many hydrophobic interactions. For instance, compound 1 creates two hydrogen bonds with Asp72 and Gly118, in addition to hydrophobic interactions with Tyr121, Tyr334, and Ile287 (Fig. 7). Compound 4 (Fig. 8) also showed two hydrogen bonds with Tyr70 and Gly333 in addition to

hydrophobic interactions with Leu127, Tyr130, and Trp279. Finally, the least active compound 2 (Fig. 9), incorporated in hydrophobic interactions only without engagement in any hydrogen bonds. It showed a positive binding energy value, which means that the binding is energy consuming and it occurs only if the required energy was available. The complexes with high energies are less stable. Therefore, the negative Gibbs free energy is preferable for better binding.⁴⁹

To sum up, the docking results were in agreement with the biological activity and it can be proposed that the isolated compounds particularly compound 1, 3, and 4 can interact both with CAS and PAS of AChE.

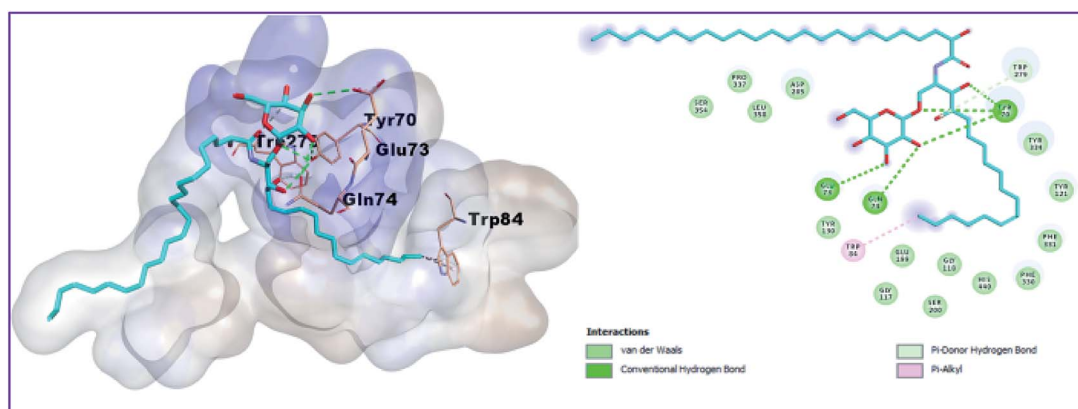


Fig. 6 3D and 2D binding pattern of compound 3 into the active site of the AChE receptor (PDB entry: 1EVE) (cyan).



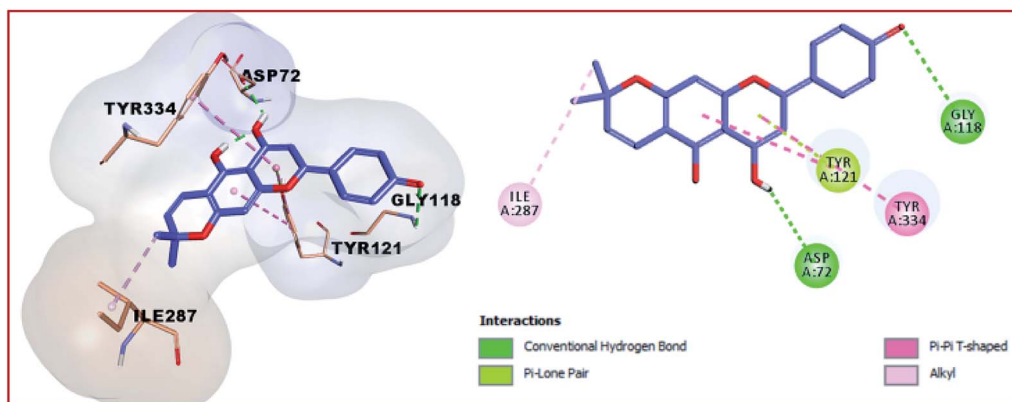


Fig. 7 3D and 2D binding pattern of compound 1 into the active site of the AChE receptor (PDB entry: 1EVE) (moov).

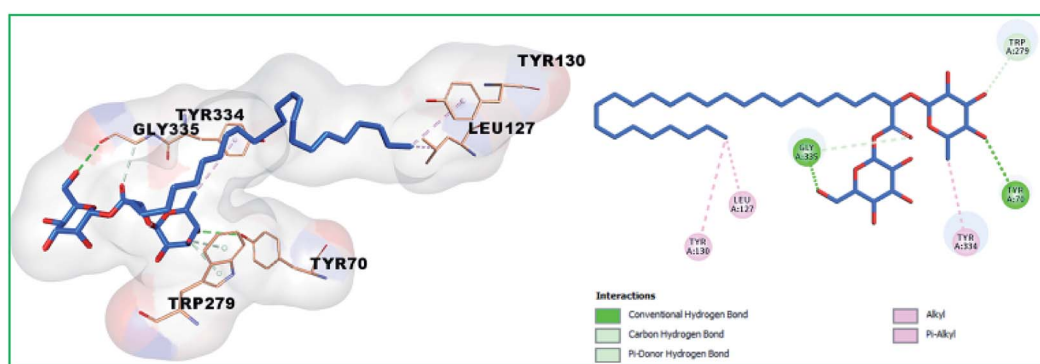


Fig. 8 3D and 2D binding pattern of compound 4 into the active site of the AChE receptor (PDB entry: 1EVE) (blue).

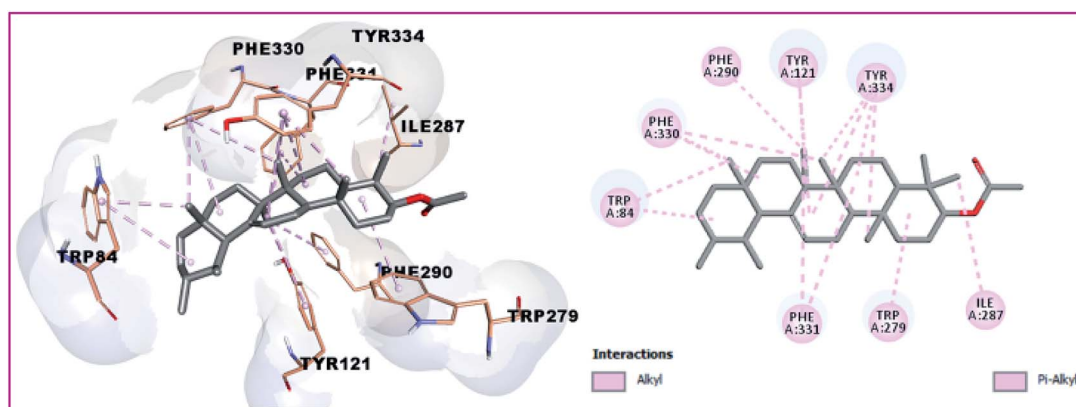


Fig. 9 3D and 2D binding pattern of compound 2 into the active site of the AChE receptor (PDB entry: 1EVE) (grey).

4 Conclusion

Metabolic profiling of the secondary metabolites of *F. benghalensis* has resulted in diverse classes of compounds, particularly phenolics and cerebrosides. The phytochemical study of the ethyl acetate fraction showed four compounds, one of them (mucoside) was detected in metabolomics. When testing the acetylcholinesterase inhibition and antioxidant potentials, the

total extract exhibited promising results together with the isolated compounds. Accordingly, the potential inhibition of acetylcholinesterase and antioxidant results in this study reflects their usefulness in the management of AD. We also correlated the phytochemical content with the observed activities of the plant. In addition, the aforementioned results were correlated with docking studies that confirmed our approaches. Further investigations are therefore strongly recommended in



order to exploit such active metabolites as possible candidates of new chemotherapeutic regimens. Moreover, a study concerning the synergism between the compounds will be conducted.

Author contributions

Conceptualization, M. S. K., U. R. A., K. M. M. and S. Y. D.; methodology, H. A. H., D. H. A., M. F. A. M.; data curation, M. S. K., K. M. M., U. R. A., A. M. H., S. Y. D., M. A. E., A. E. A., H. A. H. and K. S.; original draft preparation, H. A. H.; writing, review and editing, all authors.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare there is no conflict of interest.

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