

Inhibition of Aldose Reductase by Ginsenoside Derivatives via a Specific Structure Activity Relationship with Kinetics Mechanism and Molecular Docking Study

Md Yousof Ali ¹, Sumera Zaib ², Susoma Jannat ³, Imtiaz Khan ⁴, M. Mizanur Rahman ⁵, Seong Kyu Park ⁶ and Mun Seog Chang ^{6,7,*}

¹ Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, Hotchkiss Brain Institute and Alberta Children's Hospital Research Institute, Cumming School of Medicine, University of Calgary, Calgary, AB T2N 4N1, Canada; mdyousof.ali@ucalgary.ca

² Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Life Sciences, University of Central Punjab, Lahore 54590, Pakistan; sumera.biochem@gmail.com

³ Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, University of Calgary, Calgary, AB T2N 1N4, Canada; jannatacct@gmail.com

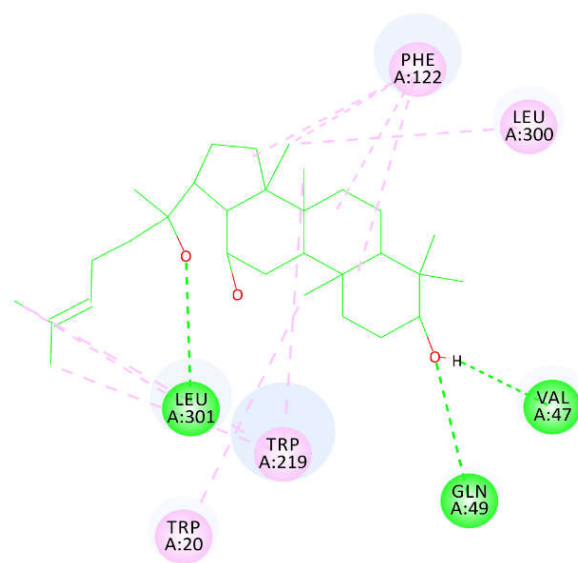
⁴ Department of Chemistry, Manchester Institute of Biotechnology, The University of Manchester, 131 Princess Street, Manchester M1 7DN, UK; imtiaz.khan@manchester.ac.uk; kintiaz@hotmail.co.uk

⁵ Department of Biotechnology and Genetic Engineering, Faculty of Biological Science, Islamic University, Kushtia 7003, Bangladesh; mmrahmanbtg79@hotmail.com

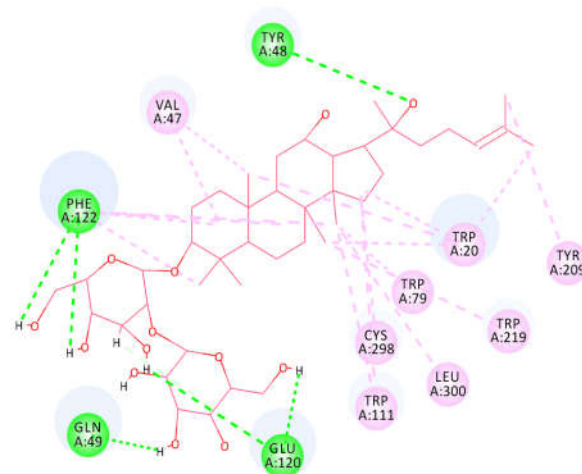
⁶ Department of Prescriptionology, College of Korean Medicine, Kyung Hee University, 26, Kyunghee dae-ro, Dongdaemun-gu, Seoul 02447, Korea; comskp@khu.ac.kr

⁷ Qgenetics, Seoul Bio cooperation center 504, 23 Kyunghee dae-ro, Dongdaemun-gu, Seoul 02447, Korea

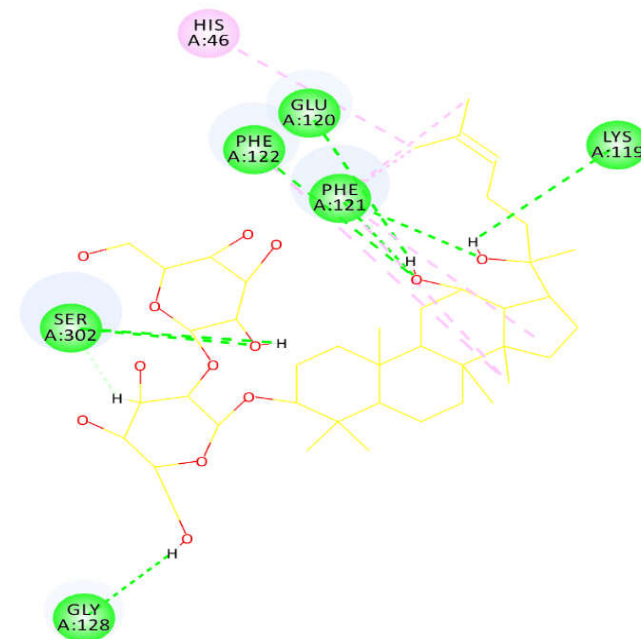
* Correspondence: mschang@khu.ac.kr; Tel.: +82-2-961-9443



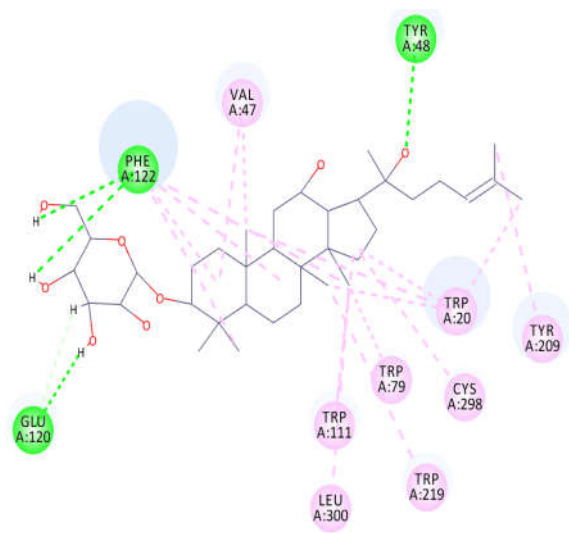
(a)



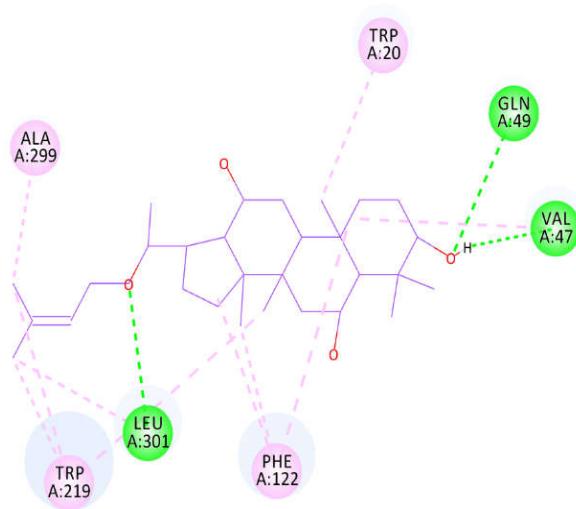
(b)



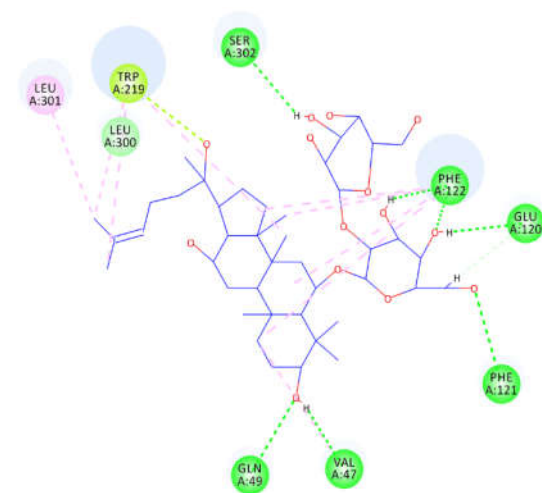
(c)



(d)



(e)



(f)

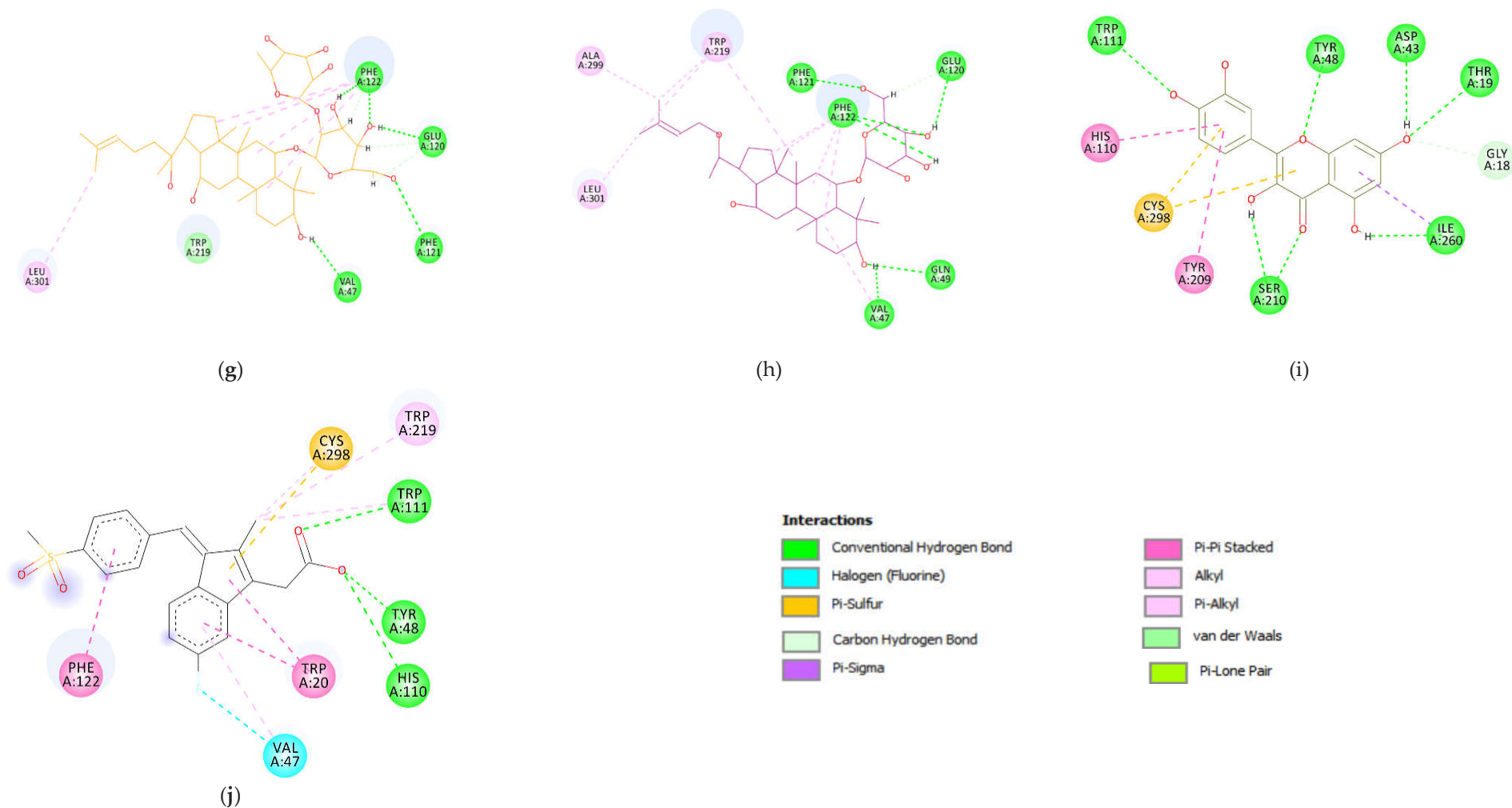
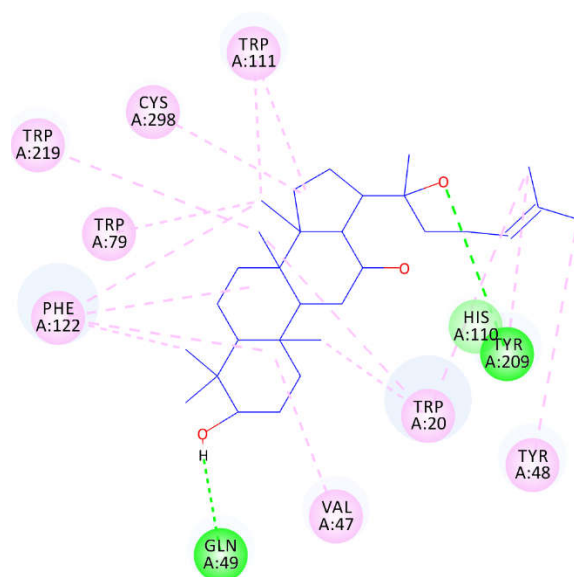
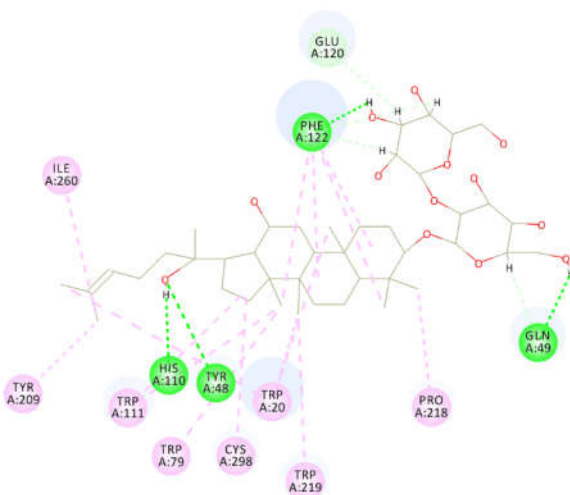


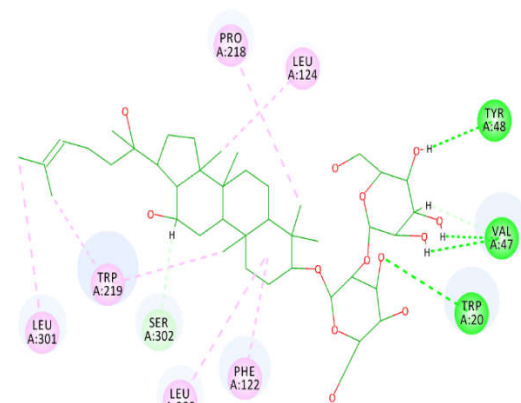
Figure S1. 2D interactions of ginsenosides inside the active pocket of rat lens aldose reductase (RLAR). The interactions are represented by green (conventional hydrogen bonding), yellow (π -sulfur interactions), teal pink (π - π T-shaped and π - π stacked interactions), cyan (fluorine) and yellow (π -sulfur). Protopanaxadiol (a), (20S) ginsenoside Rg3 (b), (20R) ginsenoside Rg3 (c), ginsenoside Rh2 (d), protopanaxatriol (e), ginsenoside Rf (f), (20S) ginsenoside Rg2 (g), and ginsenoside Rh1(h), quercetin (i), and sulindac (j).



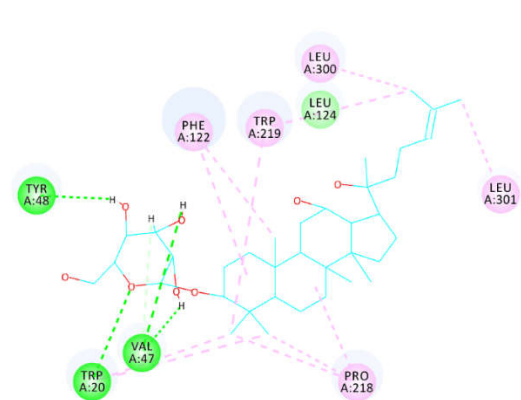
(a)



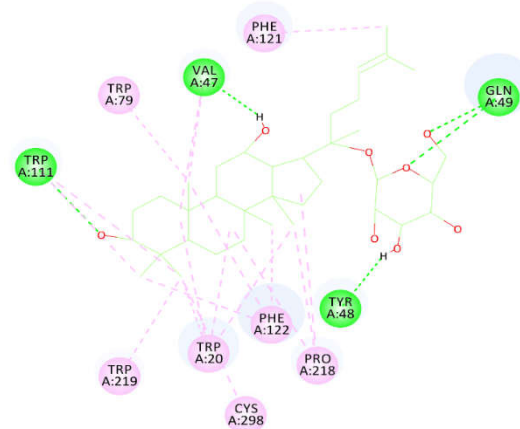
(b)



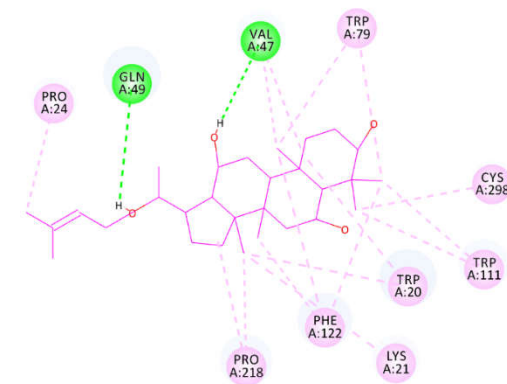
(c)



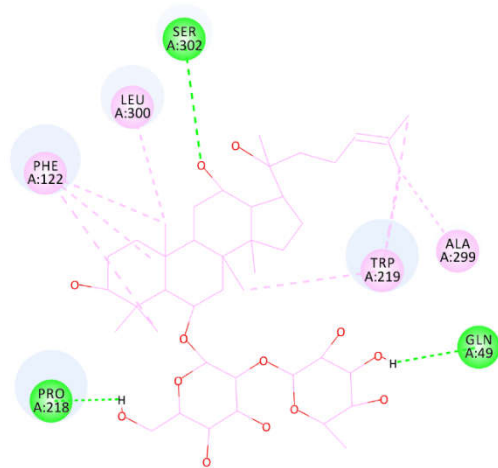
(d)



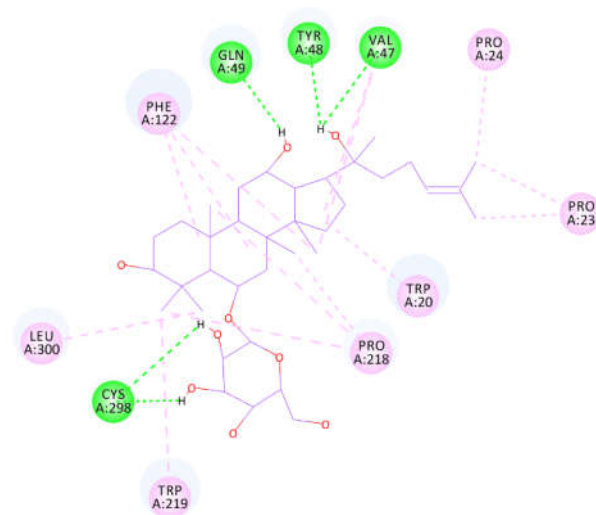
(e)



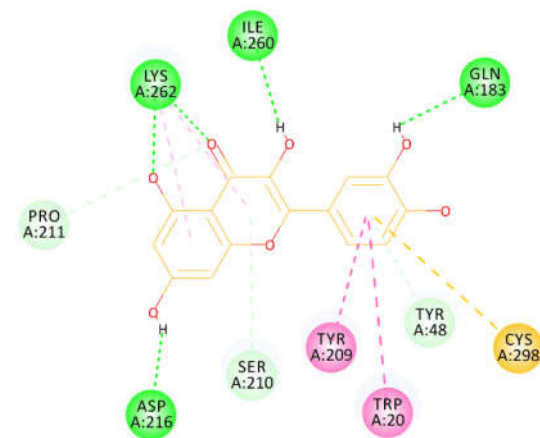
(f)



(g)



(h)



(i)

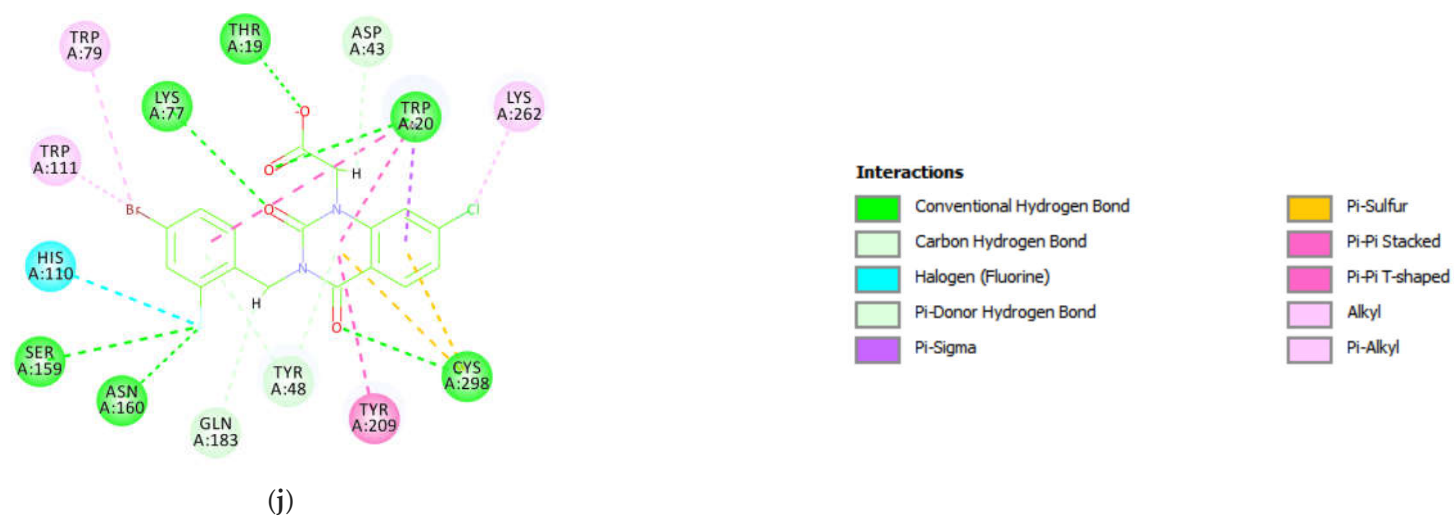


Figure S2. 2D interactions of ginsenosides inside the active pocket of human aldose reductase (HRAR). The interactions are represented by green (conventional hydrogen bonding), yellow (π -sulfur interactions), teal pink (π - π T shaped and π - π stacked interactions), cyan (fluorine) and yellow (π -sulfur). Protopanaxadiol (a), (20S) ginsenoside Rg3 (b), (20R) ginsenoside Rg3 (c), ginsenoside Rh2 (d), compound K (e), protopanaxatriol (f), (20R) ginsenoside Rg2 (g), ginsenoside Rh1(h), quercetin (i), and zenaresta (j)