Research article

Vibrational spectra, Hirshfeld surface analysis, molecular docking studies of (RS)-N,N-bis(2-chloroethyl)-1,3,2-oxazaphosphinan-2-amine 2-oxide by DFT approach

M. Govindammal, M. Prasath *
Department of Physics, Periyar University PG Extension Centre, Dharmapuri, 636701, India

ARTICLE INFO
Keywords:
Molecular physics
Quantum mechanics
Theoretical chemistry
DFT
FTIR
ADMET
Hirshfeld surface
Docking studies

ABSTRACT
The Cyclophosphamide (CYC) is used as an anti cancer agent. It is chemically known as (RS)-N,N-bis(2-chloroethyl)-1,3,2-oxazaphosphinan-2-amine 2-oxide. The vibrational assignments survey of the CYC was implemented by employing FT-IR and FT-Raman spectroscopic investigation and the results are compared with theoretical features. The optimized geometrical parameters, IR intensity and Raman Activity of the vibrational bands of CYC were determined from the B3LYP functional with 6–311++G (d, p) level of theory. In the current work, quantum chemical calculations were adopted to contemplate the vibrational assignments of CYC and the outcomes are compared with experimental findings. Molecular Electrostatic Potential (MEP) and HOMO-LUMO energies are very effective in the examination of charge transfer and distribution of the molecular structure. The molecular orbital contributions were evaluated by using the Total Density of States (TDOS). The analysis of Natural Bond Orbital (NBO), Mulliken population and Fukui function studies were done. Intermolecular interaction of the title compound was examined through Hirshfeld surface analysis. The evaluation of drug-likeness was accomplished in accordance with Lipinski’s Rule of Five and molecular descriptors were utilized to predict the ADMET profiles of the CYC molecule. The recent research studies reports that the structural and bio-activity of the CYC was affirmed by the docking analysis of CYC with protein PI3K/AKT inhibitor, it acts as anti-lung cancer agent.

1. Introduction
Lung cancer is a prevalent malignancy and significant in causing cancer death in both male and female worldwide [1]. Cancer is generally caused by abnormal growth of cells, which potentially spread into other organs and tissues. The title compound is a drug known under trade name Cyclophosphamide (CYC) (also known as cytophosphane and cytoxan). It is approved for the treatment of different cancers such as lymphoma, multiple myeloma, leukemia, and small cell lung cancer etc., [2, 3]. CYC is preferred as the Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) specialist [4]. CYC metabolites are mainly excreted in the pee unaltered, and drug dosing should be suitably adjusted in the setting of renal brokenness [5]. The molecular formula is C2H15Cl2N2O2P with molecular mass 261.086 g/mol.

Generally PI3K/AKT inhibitors pathway plays a significant part in biological activity. This signaling network has been related with several cellular processes critical to the initiation and during the survival, metabolism and cancer growth [6, 7]. It plays a considerable role in apoptosis, survival and angiogenesis [8, 9]. As a result, this signaling network could be a major target in cancer inhibition. An imbalance in the PI3K/AKT pathway make an important contribution in the arrangement and growth of lung cancer, and the activation of the PI3K/AKT pathway can stimulate the transduction of many downstream signals and assist the growth of NSCLC [10, 11, 12]. Targeting such intracellular pathways that modulate proliferation, apoptosis, metastasis and resistance to chemotherapy shows a significant therapeutic approach for lung cancer. Therefore inhibiting the PI3K/AKT signaling pathways has been represented to be the principal targets in lung cancer treatment. AKT, alongside phosphatidyl inositol 3-kinase (PI3K), are the crucial components of the Tyrosine Kinase signaling network and it is called as PI3K/AKT signaling, this signaling transduction way triggers the cell survival and growth factors development to extracellular signals [13].

In the current exploration, CYC compound was optimized at the DFT/B3LYP [14] functional using the extended 6–311++G (d,p) level of theory. The vibrational frequencies of the molecule were also computed at B3LYP functional and vibrational assignments were prepared with the

* Corresponding author.
E-mail address: sanprasath2006@gmail.com (M. Prasath).
assistance of computed (using PED- Potential Energy Distribution program) and experimental values. The both HOMO-LUMO energies demonstrate the biochemical activity of CYC. The stability and donor-acceptor interaction of the CYC was inspected by natural bonding orbital (NBO) study. The charge distribution and chemical reactivity region of the CYC compound have been represented by Molecular Electrostatic Potential (MEP) map. Fukui function and Mulliken population were done to identify the electronegative and electropositive atoms in the compound. The intermolecular interaction and two dimensional (2D) finger print plots of CYC molecules are executed by Hirshfeld surface survey. ADMET (Absorption, Distribution, Metabolism, Excretion and Toxicity) properties were utilized to calculate the pharmacokinetic characteristics of the CYC molecule. In addition drug-likeness properties were studied and the compound obeys Lipinski’s rule of five. Docking of ligand (CYC) in the receptor binding site of target protein (PI3K/AKT inhibitor) and calculation of flexible binding affinity of the stable complex is the primary role in structure based and assigned drug model. The amino acid residues in the binding cavity of PI3K/AKT protein, contributes more interaction other than hydrogen bonding interactions of CYC molecule and the lowest binding energy of CYC have been examined with the assistance of docking studies.

2. Experimental details

The compound was bought from Sigma Aldrich Company with 98% purity and utilized as such without additional refinement. FT-IR spectrum of CYC was precisely recorded through PERKIN ELMER (resolution range 1.0cm⁻¹ and scale region 4000-450cm⁻¹) evacuation mode with a KBr method. Further FT-Raman spectrum has been recorded in the 4000-100 cm⁻¹ scale region by BRUCKER RFS 27 with the resolution of 2 cm⁻¹ using Nd-YAG laser at SAIF, IIT, and Chennai, India.

3. Computational details

The quantum chemical calculation were done with the B3LYP functional, 6–311++G (d,p) level of theory employing Gaussian 09W Program package [15]. Further the structurally optimized compound was viewed by using Gaussview 5.0 software [16]. The molecular structure is optimized and employed for the calculation of vibrational assignments, Raman activities and IR intensities and computation of the Potential Energy Distribution (PED) were calculated utilizing the VEDA 4.0 program [17]. Accordingly, we have utilized a scaling factor estimation of 0.961 for the B3LYP/6–311++G (d,p) level of theory [18, 19]. The geometric structural parameters like bond length and bond angle were calculated. Gaussview was utilized to determine the Molecular electrostatic potential map (MEP) [20]. The donor-acceptor interactions in the natural bond orbitals (NBO) were calculated to second- order Fock matrix [21]. The paper further explains charge distribution analysis and electronic property with HOMO-LUMO energy gap. Hirshfeld surface estimations were performed using Crystal explorer 17.5 program packages [22]. Molecular docking analysis was executed with AUTODOCK 1.5.6 software [23]. PyMOL [24] chimera [25] program were utilized to visualize the protein-ligand complex and intermolecular interaction of PI3K/AKT inhibitor and CYC ligand molecule.

4. Result and discussion

4.1. Molecular geometry

Optimized geometrical parameters of the CYC molecule are reported in Table 1 and optimized molecular structure with labeling of atoms is presented in Figure 1. The theoretical values for the CYC molecule were observed as strongly identified and compared with experimental data as presented in Table 1 [26]. As of the single crystal XRD data, it is found that CYC molecule belongs to the orthorhombic crystal system with the following cell dimensions: a = 9.9062 Å; b = 9.8380 Å; c = 24.061 Å. The distinction between the experimental and theoretical values can mainly be ascribed to the way that calculations were executed utilizing segregated molecule in the gaseous state to accomplish theoretical values and in solid state for experimental values. The bond lengths C (21)–C (27) and C (24)–Cl (28) are found to be 1.815 Å (Theoretical) and slightly deviated from the experimental value (1.791 Å). The calculated bond length P (13)–N (14) is found to be 1.669 Å which is in good accord with the experimental value 1.641 Å as seen from Table 1. The calculated and experimental bond angle values of N (10)-P (13)-N (14) of CYC is 107.05 Å and 105.76 Å respectively. This divergence in bond lengths and bond angle implies the bonding nature of atom.

4.2. Vibrational spectral analysis

The CYC molecules possess C1 symmetry group and possess 29 atoms with 81 normal modes of vibrations detailed. The spectral investigation of the noticed FT-IR and FT-Raman spectra and theoretically speculated spectra of both are made known in Figure 2 (a&b) respectively. The observed and determined frequencies are introduced in Table S1. The PED for every ordinary mode among the symmetry coordinates of the molecule was determined. As a final point, complete assignments of the fundamental were proposed dependent on the determined PED values.

4.2.1. CH vibrations

The aromatic stretching CH vibration wave numbers show up in the region 3100-3000 cm⁻¹ which are the property range for the rapid recognizable proof of CH stretching vibrations [27, 28]. These bands of the title compound appear in the region 3046, 3035, 2996, 2994, 2991, 2983, 2975, 2974, 2956, 2944, 2926, 2916, 2913 and 2911 cm⁻¹. The CH stretching vibration modes are noticed at 3086, 2961 and 2881 cm⁻¹ experimentally observed in the FT-IR spectrum and at 3030, 2965, 2895 and 2893 cm⁻¹ in the FT-Raman spectrum. The CH vibrations are supported by a maximum Potential Energy Distribution contribution of 95%.

4.2.2. NH vibrations

The NH stretching vibrations are commonly found in the range 3500–3300 cm⁻¹ [29]. CYC has its stretching modes which always appear in higher wave numbers and it is referenced theoretically and experimentally in Table S1 with Potential Energy Distribution (PED) as 99%. Experimental peak value detected at 3486 cm⁻¹ (FTIR) and 3481 cm⁻¹ (FT-Raman) are confined to NH vibrations. The theoretical scaled frequency of NH vibration mode appears at 3450 cm⁻¹ which agrees well with experimental value.

4.2.3. CC vibrations

The ring (CC) vibration is mostly found in the range of 1600–1400 cm⁻¹ [30,31]. In the current examination, the CC bands which are of various intensities were monitored at 1430 cm⁻¹ in FT-IR range. FT-Raman bands were diagnosed at 1444, 1438, and 1424 cm⁻¹. The theoretical data were acquired at 1446, 1440, 1437 and 1424 cm⁻¹ by B3LYP functional 6–311++G (d,p) level of theory. It illustrates that the theoretical data are in meaningful compromise with experimental data. The maximum PED contribution is 81%.

4.2.4. CN vibrations

Recognizable proof of CN vibration is a problematic errand as the blending of band is conceivable in the indicated region. Three CN vibrations were reported for the title compound. CN vibrations are probable to appear in the range of 1386–1266 cm⁻¹ [32]. In the present work, computed CN stretching vibrations are accounted in 1452, 1433 and 1418 cm⁻¹. FT-IR bands were detected at 1454 cm⁻¹ and 1468 cm⁻¹ in the FT-Raman range appears as a broadband. It is upheld with a normal PED contribution of 62%.
Table 1. Optimized geometrical parameters (bond length (Å) and bond angle (°)) for CYC.

| Bond length Å | calculated | Experti \(^a\) | Bond angle (°) | Calculated | Experti \(^a\) |
|---------------|------------|----------------|---------------|------------|----------------|
| C(2)-H (4)    | 1.095      | 0.989          | C(2)-C(1)-H (5) | 110.13     | 109.04         |
| C(2)-H (9)    | 1.095      | 0.990          | C(2)-C(1)-C (6) | 111.11     | 111.19         |
| C(2)-C (3)    | 1.528      | 1.525          | C(2)-C(1)-N (10) | 112.84     | 112.56         |
| C(24)-H (26)  | 1.088      | 0.990          | H (5)-C(1)-C (6) | 106.94     | 109.58         |
| C(24)-H (25)  | 1.089      | 0.990          | H (5)-C(1)-N (10) | 107.41     | 109.09         |
| C(21)-H (22)  | 1.087      | 0.990          | C(6)-C(1)-N (10) | 108.16     | 108.56         |
| C(18)-C (21)  | 1.526      | 1.514          | C(1)-C(2)-H (4) | 109.84     | 111.22         |
| C(18)-H (20)  | 1.090      | 0.999          | C(1)-C(2)-H (9) | 109.79     | 109.14         |
| C(18)-H (19)  | 1.092      | 0.991          | C(3)-C(2)-H (4) | 108.60     | 109.42         |
| C(15)-H (17)  | 1.090      | 0.990          | C(3)-C(2)-H (4) | 107.41     | 109.43         |
| C(15)-H (16)  | 1.095      | 0.999          | C(3)-C(2)-H (9) | 107.36     | 109.58         |
| C(24)-C (15)  | 1.528      | 1.518          | C(2)-C(3)-H (7) | 112.79     | 109.42         |
| C(3)-H (7)    | 1.095      | 0.990          | C(2)-C(3)-H (8) | 111.58     | 109.43         |
| C(3)-H (8)    | 1.089      | 0.989          | C(2)-C(3)-O (12) | 111.55     | 109.63         |
| C(1)-C (2)    | 1.536      | 1.514          | H (7)-C(3)-H (8) | 108.45     | 108.21         |
| C(1)-H (5)    | 1.093      | 0.991          | H (7)-C(3)-H (8) | 108.56     | 110.10         |
| C(1)-H (6)    | 1.091      | 0.989          | H (8)-C(3)-O (12) | 105.37     | 109.60         |
| C(3)-O (12)   | 1.452      | 1.462          | C(1)-N (10)-H (11) | 112.79     | 117.54         |
| N (10)-C (1)  | 1.480      | 1.478          | C(1)-N (10)-P (13) | 114.58     | 119.99         |
| N (10)-H (11) | 1.013      | 0.789          | H (11)-N (10)-P (13) | 114.00     | 115.56         |
| N (14)-C (15) | 1.466      | 1.463          | C(3)-O (12)-P (13) | 117.17     | 117.50         |
| N (14)-C (18) | 1.476      | 1.462          | N (10)-P (13)-O (12) | 103.12     | 101.85         |
| C (24)-Cl (28) | 1.815 | 1.791          | N (10)-P (13)-N (14) | 107.05     | 105.82         |
| C (21)-Cl (27) | 1.816 | 1.789          | N (10)-P (13)-O (29) | 113.76     | 110.85         |
| P (13)-O (12) | 1.635      | 1.588          | O (12)-P (13)-N (14) | 103.40     | 101.85         |
| P (13)-O (29) | 1.481      | 1.475          | O (12)-P (13)-O (29) | 114.59     | 112.30         |
| P (13)-N (10) | 1.691      | 1.633          | N (14)-P (13)-O (29) | 113.81     | 119.29         |
| P (13)-N (14) | 1.669      | 1.641          | P (13)-N (14)-C (15) | 122.19     | 120.37         |
| P (13)-N (18) | 1.682      | 1.641          | P (13)-N (14)-C (18) | 117.94     | 120.05         |
| P (13)-N (14) | 1.669      | 1.641          | P (15)-N (14)-C (18) | 117.77     | 118.13         |
| N (14)-C (18) | 1.476      | 1.462          | N (10)-P (13)-O (12) | 103.12     | 101.85         |
| N (14)-C (19) | 1.528      | 1.518          | N (10)-P (13)-N (14) | 107.05     | 105.82         |
| N (14)-C (18) | 1.476      | 1.462          | N (10)-P (13)-O (29) | 113.76     | 110.85         |
| N (14)-C (19) | 1.528      | 1.518          | N (10)-P (13)-N (14) | 107.93     | 108.56         |
| N (14)-C (18) | 1.476      | 1.462          | N (10)-P (13)-O (29) | 110.20     | 108.57         |
| N (14)-C (19) | 1.528      | 1.518          | N (10)-P (13)-N (14) | 111.66     | 114.85         |
| N (14)-C (18) | 1.476      | 1.462          | N (10)-P (13)-O (29) | 110.20     | 108.57         |
| N (14)-C (19) | 1.528      | 1.518          | N (10)-P (13)-N (14) | 111.66     | 114.85         |
| N (14)-C (18) | 1.476      | 1.462          | N (10)-P (13)-O (29) | 110.20     | 108.57         |
| N (14)-C (19) | 1.528      | 1.518          | N (10)-P (13)-N (14) | 111.66     | 114.85         |
| N (14)-C (18) | 1.476      | 1.462          | N (10)-P (13)-O (29) | 110.20     | 108.57         |
| N (14)-C (19) | 1.528      | 1.518          | N (10)-P (13)-N (14) | 111.66     | 114.85         |

\(^a\) Experimental Values taken from ref. [26].
4.2.5. Other vibrations

In bending vibrations of HCH, the theoretical estimations of the CYC molecule were seen in the region 1245, 1243, 1211, 1172, 1083, 1048 and 1007 cm \(^{-1}\). The HCH bending peak appears at 1044 cm \(^{-1}\) in FTIR and in FT-Raman band it appears at 1042 cm \(^{-1}\). The most extreme Potential Energy Distribution of 89%.

In HCC vibration of band occurs in the region 1227, 1085, 1057 and 1020 cm \(^{-1}\). The experimental HCC vibration located at 1112 cm \(^{-1}\) in FTIR and Raman bands are recorded at 1222 cm \(^{-1}\), respectively. The PED contribution is 63%.

The other bending vibrations (HNP, HCN, CCC, HCO, CNP and NPO) were observed for the CYC molecule and furthermore the torsion vibrations of CCl, HCCN, HCCC, COOH, CCCC, HCNP, and HCCH were also noticed in the CYC molecule. All the vibrations of CYC were processed and the observed values are in positive concurrence with the experimental values [33, 34, 35].

Table 2. Calculated energy values of CYC by B3LYP/6-311++G (d,p) method.

| Parameters                  | Values |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| HOMO energy (E\(_{\text{HOMO}}\)) | -6.4687 |
| LUMO energy (E\(_{\text{LUMO}}\))  | -0.2377 |
| Energy gap (eV)              | 6.2309  |
| Ionization potential (I)     | 6.4687  |
| Electron affinity (A)        | 0.2377  |
| Electronegativity (\(\gamma\)) | 3.3532 |
| Chemical potential (\(\mu\)) | -3.3532 |
| Chemical Hardness (\(\eta\)) | 3.1155  |
| Chemical softness (S)        | 0.1604  |
| Electrophilicity (\(\omega\)) | 1.8045  |

Figure 1. Optimized geometric structure with atom numbering of CYC.

Figure 2. Experimental and calculated a) FT-IR and b) FT-Raman spectra of CYC.

Figure 3. Atomic orbital HOMO-LUMO composition of the frontier molecular orbital of CYC.
4.3. Electronic properties

HOMO-LUMO energy gap of the CYC molecule is computed by using B3LYP functional with employing 6–311++G (d,p) level of theory which helps us to represent the chemical properties and kinetic stability of the molecule [36]. The Highest Occupied Molecular Orbital (HOMO) is the orbital that principally acts an electron-donor (e/d) and the Lowest Unoccupied Molecular Orbital (LUMO) is the orbital that principally acts as an electron-acceptor (e/a) [37]. HOMO-LUMO parameters are specified in (Table 2) which can be obtained from the following equations:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Chemical potential } (\mu) & = \frac{1}{2} (E_{\text{LUMO}} + E_{\text{HOMO}}) \\
\text{Chemical Hardness } (\eta) & = \frac{1}{2} (E_{\text{LUMO}} - E_{\text{HOMO}}) \\
\text{Chemical softness } (S) & = \frac{1}{2\eta} \\
\text{Electronegativity } (\chi) & = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\mu}{\eta} \\
\text{Electrophilicity } (\omega) & = \frac{\mu^2}{2\eta}
\end{align*}
\]

The HOMO-LUMO energy esteems are associated to the Ionization potential (I) and Electron affinity (A) of the molecule. In addition other parameters such as Chemical Potential (\(\mu\)), Chemical Hardness (\(\eta\)), Chemical Softness (\(S\)), Electronegativity (\(\chi\)) and Electrophilicity (\(\omega\)) were predicted for the CYC molecule, evaluated by the DFT methods as shown in Figure 3 and the results are presented in Table 2. The computed HOMO-LUMO energy gap value is 6.2309 eV, the chemical hardness is also good criterion to display chemical stability. The higher chemical hardness and lower softness value shows the stability of the molecule. The chemical hardness of the compound was noted to be 3.1155 and softness value is 0.1604. The lower electrophilicity index value is 1.8045, which indicates the biological activity of the title compound [38].

4.4. Density of state analysis

The Neighboring orbitals may signify quasi-degenerate energy levels in the limit locale. In such cases, thought of just the HOMO and LUMO may not produce a practical explanation of the frontier orbitals. Therefore, the aggregate (TDOS), partial (PDOS) and overlap population are shown in Figure 4.

Table 3. Mulliken Charge distribution and Fukui Function of CYC.

| Atoms | Mulliken Atomic Charges | Fukui Function |
|-------|-------------------------|----------------|
|       | \(N\) | \(N+1\) | \(N-1\) | \(f^+\) | \(f\) | \(f^0\) | \(\Delta f(r)\) |
| C1    | -0.369 | -0.396 | 0.264 | 0.027 | -0.633 | 0.660 | 0.660 |
| C2    | -0.151 | -0.185 | 0.532 | 0.034 | -0.683 | 0.717 | 0.717 |
| C3    | -0.281 | -0.303 | 0.068 | 0.022 | -0.349 | 0.371 | 0.371 |
| H4    | 0.172  | 0.226  | -0.580 | -0.054 | 0.751  | -0.805 | -0.805 |
| H5    | 0.226  | 0.269  | 0.108  | -0.044 | 0.118  | -0.162 | -0.162 |
| H6    | 0.184  | 0.237  | -0.763 | -0.053 | 0.947  | -1.000 | -1.000 |
| H7    | 0.199  | 0.242  | 0.131  | -0.043 | 0.068  | -0.111 | -0.111 |
| H8    | 0.193  | 0.241  | -0.268 | -0.048 | 0.461  | -0.509 | -0.509 |
| H9    | 0.144  | 0.183  | -0.214 | -0.039 | 0.357  | -0.397 | -0.397 |
| N10   | -0.386 | -0.280 | -0.376 | -0.106 | -0.010 | -0.096 | -0.096 |
| H11   | 0.320  | 0.364  | 0.006  | -0.044 | 0.315  | -0.359 | -0.359 |
| O12   | -0.178 | -0.107 | -0.224 | -0.071 | 0.046  | -0.117 | -0.117 |
| F13   | 0.262  | 0.176  | 1.065  | 0.086  | -0.803 | 0.889  | 0.889 |
| N14   | -0.090 | 0.009  | -0.028 | -0.099 | -0.062 | -0.037 | -0.037 |
| C15   | -0.480 | -0.516 | -0.760 | 0.037  | 0.280  | -0.244 | -0.244 |
| H16   | 0.201  | 0.251  | -0.007 | -0.050 | 0.208  | -0.258 | -0.258 |
| H17   | 0.127  | 0.161  | 0.197  | -0.034 | -0.070 | 0.036  | 0.036 |
| C18   | -0.507 | -0.542 | -0.339 | 0.035  | -0.169 | 0.203  | 0.203 |
| H19   | 0.117  | 0.172  | 0.044  | -0.055 | 0.073  | -0.128 | -0.128 |
| H20   | 0.219  | 0.259  | 0.239  | -0.040 | -0.020 | -0.020 | -0.020 |
| C21   | -0.449 | -0.478 | -0.122 | 0.029  | -0.326 | 0.355  | 0.355 |
| H22   | 0.187  | 0.213  | 0.004  | -0.025 | 0.184  | -0.209 | -0.209 |
| H23   | 0.242  | 0.257  | 0.168  | -0.015 | 0.074  | -0.089 | -0.089 |
| C24   | -0.457 | -0.463 | 0.574  | 0.006  | -1.031 | 1.037  | 1.037 |
| H25   | 0.157  | 0.169  | -0.597 | -0.012 | 0.754  | -0.766 | -0.766 |
| H26   | 0.187  | 0.217  | 0.020  | -0.030 | 0.167  | -0.197 | -0.197 |
| Cl27  | 0.203  | 0.349  | 0.089  | -0.146 | 0.114  | -0.260 | -0.260 |
| Cl28  | 0.165  | 0.277  | -0.022 | -0.112 | 0.187  | -0.299 | -0.299 |
| O29   | -0.158 | -0.003 | -0.208 | -0.155 | 0.050  | -0.205 | -0.205 |

Figure 4. Molecular Electrostatic potential (MEP) of CYC.

Figure 3. The electrostatic potential (MEP) of CYC molecule.
Figure 5. Hirshfeld surface mapped on (a) $d_{norm}$, (b) $d_1$, (c) curvedness, (d) shape index of CYC.

Figure 6. 2D Fingerprint plot resolved into $H\cdots H$, $H\cdots O$ and $H\cdots Cl$ contacts showing the percentages of contacts and their relative contributions.
Table 4. Selected donor-acceptor interactions of CYC and their second order perturbation energies.

| Donor| Type | ED/e | Acceptor| Type | ED/e | E (2) (kJ mol⁻¹) | E(J)⁻¹ E(i) (a.u) | F (ij)² (a.u) |
|------|------|------|---------|------|------|------------------|------------------|-------------|
| σ    | C1-C2 | 1.9881 | σ⁺      | C3-H8 | 0.01961 | 1.39             | 1.02             | 0.034       |
| σ    | C1-H5 | 1.9812 | σ⁺      | C2-H9 | 0.01618 | 2.7              | 0.9              | 0.044       |
| σ    | C1-H6 | 1.9827 | σ⁺      | N10-P13 | 0.15943 | 3.14 | 0.76 | 0.045 |
| σ    | C1-N10 | 1.9897 | π⁺      | P13-O29 | 0.15006 | 1.17 | 1.16 | 0.034 |
| σ    | C3-O12 | 1.9888 | π⁺      | P13-O29 | 0.15006 | 4.52 | 1.24 | 0.069 |
| σ    | N10-H13 | 1.9629 | π⁺      | P13-O29 | 0.15006 | 3.81 | 1.12 | 0.06 |
| σ    | O12-P13 | 1.9259 | π⁺      | P13-O29 | 0.15006 | 36.51 | 1.18 | 0.189 |
| σ    | P13-N14 | 1.886 | σ⁺      | N10-P13 | 0.15943 | 6.33 | 0.92 | 0.069 |
| σ    | P13-N14 | 1.886 | σ⁺      | O12-P13 | 0.16414 | 24.3 | 1.02 | 0.142 |
| σ    | P13-N14 | 1.886 | π⁺      | P13-O29 | 0.15006 | 70.11 | 1.09 | 0.249 |
| σ    | P13-O29 | 1.9755 | σ⁺      | O12-P13 | 0.16414 | 7.02 | 1.26 | 0.087 |
| σ    | P13-O29 | 1.9293 | σ⁺      | N10-P13 | 0.15943 | 1.45 | 0.55 | 0.026 |
| σ    | P13-O29 | 1.9293 | σ⁺      | O12-P13 | 0.16414 | 13.07 | 0.65 | 0.084 |
| σ    | P13-O29 | 1.9293 | σ⁺      | P13-N14 | 0.08755 | 21.93 | 0.76 | 0.116 |
| σ    | N14-C15 | 1.9833 | π⁺      | P13-O29 | 0.15006 | 4.49 | 1.16 | 0.067 |
| σ    | C15-H17 | 1.9793 | σ⁺      | N14-C18 | 0.02534 | 3.94 | 0.85 | 0.052 |
| σ    | C15-H17 | 1.9793 | σ⁺      | C24-H26 | 0.02005 | 2.59 | 0.91 | 0.043 |
| σ    | N10 | 1.9995 | σ⁺      | O12-P13 | 0.16414 | 7.13 | 0.65 | 0.062 |
| σ. | O12 | 1.9096 | σ⁺      | P13-O29 | 0.07438 | 9.11 | 0.7 | 0.071 |
| σ. | N14 | 1.8364 | σ⁺      | N10-P13 | 0.15943 | 8.49 | 0.52 | 0.059 |
| σ. | N14 | 1.8364 | σ⁺      | C24-H26 | 0.02005 | 3.52 | 0.7 | 0.044 |
| σ. | N10-P13 | 1.979 | σ⁺      | N10-P13 | 0.15943 | 19.47 | 0.5 | 0.089 |
| σ. | O29 | 1.8127 | σ⁺      | O12-P13 | 0.16414 | 10.38 | 0.6 | 0.071 |

ED(e) is the electron density of donor and acceptor in the NBO analysis.

\* Antibonding.

\( E (2) \) means the energy of hyper conjugative interactions (stabilization energy).

\( E (J) {⁻¹} E_(i) \) (a.u) and \( F (ij)² \) (a.u) is the Fock matrix element between \( i \) and \( j \) NBOs.

Table 5. Prediction of ADMET profiles for CYC.

|     | A     | B     | C     | D     | E     | F     | G     | H     | I     |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| A   | 0.3849| Non   | 94.322| 25.672| -3.9795|       |       |       |       |

A: ADMET_BBB.
B: P-glycoprotein inhibitor.
C: Human intestinal absorption (HIA+, %).
D: Plasma protein binding (PPB, %).
E: ADMET_SK logP.
F: Lipinski’s rule.
G: CMC-like rule.
H: Ames_test.
I: Lead-like rule.

(OPDOS or COOP (Crystal Orbital Overlap Population)) density of states [39, 40, 41] were analyzed. The TDOS, PDOS and OPDOS are plotted in Figs.S1 (a, b & c) respectively. The most significant utilization of the DOS charts is to exhibit MO structures and their contribution to the chemical bonding through the OPDOS plots which are likewise mentioned in the writing as COOP diagram. The OPDOS shows the bonding, anti-bonding and nonbonding nature of the interaction of the two collaboration orbitals, atoms and groups. A positive estimation of the OPDOS shows a bonding interaction, negative value implies that there is an anti-bonding interaction and zero value shows that the non-bonding interaction. As observed from Fig.S1, HOMO orbitals are limited on the ring and their contributions are about 95%. The LUMO orbitals are confined on the ring (75%) of the compound. N with H (Yellow line) is profoundly overlapped the orbital contrasted and other overlapped (O, Cl, C and P) orbitals. C with H (Green line) is humble overlapped the orbital as contrasted and other overlapped (N, Cl, O and P) orbitals.

4.5. Mulliken analysis

Mulliken charge analysis manipulated the molecular properties such as polarizability and change in dipole moment of chemical bonds displayed in the molecule. The Mulliken atomic charge distribution of the CYC molecule estimated by B3LYP/6-311++G (d,p) level is listed in Table 3 and the graphical representation of the same is shown in Fig.S2.
Table 7. The binding affinity values of different posses of the CYC molecule with PI3/AKT inhibitor.

| Mode | Binding affinity kcal/mol | Distance from best mode Å |
|------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
|      |                           | RMSD l.b                 | RMSD u.b                 |
| 1    | -5.7                      | 0.000                    | 0.000                    |
| 2    | -5.7                      | 0.674                    | 2.669                    |
| 3    | -5.3                      | 25.35                    | 25.86                    |
| 4    | -5.1                      | 20.61                    | 21.576                   |
| 5    | -5.1                      | 2.103                    | 3.676                    |
| 6    | -5.0                      | 20.788                   | 21.799                   |
| 7    | -5.0                      | 20.557                   | 21.651                   |
| 8    | -4.9                      | 25.366                   | 25.987                   |
| 9    | -4.8                      | 2.900                    | 4.598                    |

*RMSD l.b shows RMSD lower bond, while **RMSD u.b shows RMSD upper bond.

![Figure 7. Docking and hydrogen bond interaction of CYC molecule with PI3K/AKT inhibitor.](Image)

Table 3 reveals the Mulliken atomic charge values of C, N, O, Cl, P and H atoms. The positive values have been acquired from the electropositive atoms such as H11, H23 and P13. The Fig. S2 represents the charge distribution of the CYC molecule which concludes that the hydrogen atoms are positively charged. From Fig. S2, it can be seen that the maximum atomic charge values are retrieved for C18 (-0.507) atom. The atom P13 has been positively charged. From Fig. S2, it can be seen that the maximum atomic distribution of the CYC molecule which concludes that the hydrogen atoms are positively charged. From Fig. S2, it can be seen that the maximum atomic distribution of the CYC molecule which concludes that the hydrogen atoms are positively charged.
4.9. ADMET prediction

ADMET (Absorption, Distribution, Metabolism, Excretion and Toxicity) properties are helpful examinations in medicinal science for the piece of a molecule as drug-like were performed for the CYC molecule [50]. Every potential drug molecule needs to be tested for ADMET properties and properties are follows: the penetration through the Blood Brain Barrier (BBB) [51], P-glycoprotein inhibition, Human Intestinal Absorption (HIA), skin permeability, plasma protein binding, Ames test for mutagenicity, lead-like rule, CMC-like rule. ADMET properties were investigated for the CYC molecule and listed in Table 5. The obtained BBB value for the CYC molecule is 0.3849, which shows that the molecule give rise to less side effects in the central nervous system [52]. In human skin, the permeability score value for CYC is -3.9795 cm h⁻¹.

Human Intestinal Absorption (HIA) value for CYC is 94.322, predicted parameters were important and convenient to find out orally bioactive compounds and move the drug candidate to the next step [53]. The lead-like rule has higher binding affinity greater than 0.1 μM. As per the CMC-like rule [54] in Table 5 and based on the ADMET properties, CYC molecule can be utilized in effective medications in future.

4.10. Drug-likeness properties

To evaluate drug likeness of chemical compound, it should be formulated by using Lipinski's rule of five [55, 56]. The parameters obtained from the CYC are estimated by checking varieties in concentration of the medication that are easy to access. So overall sign of the conduct of the drug in the body; the parameters are given in Table 6. As indicated by Lipinski's rule of five, Hydrogen bond donor were found to be 1 (≤5) and Hydrogen bond acceptor were found to be 4 (≤10) respectively. The most important parameter is M logP that shows the similarity idea to the lipophilic character of the molecule which is shown as 2.66 under study. Topological polar surface area (TPSA) value for CYC is 41.57 Å² (≤120 Å²). The CYC molecule exhibits drug likeness properties as all the essential values estimated are in well preferred region. The bioactivity score for CYC molecule is measured and tabulated in Table 6, it can be seen that the CYC molecule concurs all the above expressed conditions and hence it is secure for use.

4.11. Molecular docking analysis

Molecular docking is very important role in the field of structural molecular biology, pharmacokinetics and structure based drug designing. The protein-ligand complex can be figured out effectively with molecular docking. The target protein PI3K/AKT was obtained from Protein date bank with PDB ID: 4JPS [57]. The resolution of protein with
The amino acid residues in the binding cavity of PI3K/AKT protein which contributes more interaction other than hydrogen bonding interactions of CYC molecule.

| CYC | PI3K/AKT amino acid residue and identifier | Distance |
|-----|-----------------------------------------|----------|
| C1  | Leu 814/2HB                             | 3.0      |
| C2  | Met 811/HA                              | 3.2      |
| C3  | Met 811/O                               | 3.1      |
|     | Ile 633/2HD1                            | 3.1      |
| O12 | Arg 818/1HII                            | 2.4      |
| P13 | Arg 818/1HII                            | 3.2      |
|     | Gly 837/2HA                             | 2.9      |
| N10 | Gly 837/2HA                             | 2.4      |
|     | Cys838/HN                               | 2.6      |
| O29 | Cys 838/HN                              | 2.3      |
| N14 | Arg 818/1HII                            | 3.4      |
| C15 | Arg 818/2HII                            | 3.0      |
| C24 | Leu 755/O                               | 3.4      |
| C28 | Leu 755/O                               | 3.4      |
| C27 | Leu 839/O                               | 3.5      |
| H11 | Arg 818/1H11                            | 2.0      |
| H6  | Leu 814/2HB                             | 2.0      |
| H5  | Cys 838/HN                              | 2.0      |
| H4  | Met 811/CA                              | 3.1      |
| H9  | Glu 837/2HA                             | 2.9      |
| H7  | Ile 633/2HD1                            | 3.1      |
| H8  | Ile 633/2HD1                            | 2.2      |

2.2 Å was chosen for accurate information from the protein structure. The water molecules and ions are removed from the protein. Hydrogen atoms are added to the polar residues of the protein before docking. We used the grid resolution 1 Å. The grid box size was chosen for accurate information from the protein structure. The water molecules and ions are removed from the protein. Hydrogen atoms are added to the polar residues of the protein before docking. We used the grid resolution 1 Å. The grid box size was chosen for accurate information from the protein structure.

The position of the ligand CYC in the binding cavity of PI3K/AKT inhibitor and the interaction plot of hydrophobic and hydrogen bonds are presented in Figures 7 and 8. Surface view of CYC molecule embedded in the binding cavity of the PI3K/AKT inhibitor is seen as Figure 9. The compound CYC has higher negative free energy value and holds good activity for PI3K/AKT inhibitor. It has two strong hydrogen bonds with the residues Tyr 836 and Cys 838 of PI3/AKT inhibitor with bond length of 2.23 and 2.26 Å respectively. The amino acid residues in the binding cavity of PI3K/AKT inhibitor which contributes more interaction other than hydrogen bonding interactions are presented in Table 8. So the CYC ligand found to possess anti-Non Small Cell Lung cancer agent.

5. Conclusion

In the present work, molecular structure, vibrational frequency (FTIR, FT-Raman) and quantum chemical calculations studies have been formed on CYC in order to identify its structural and spectroscopic features. The title compound was theoretically refined using B3LYP functional with 6–311++G (d,p) level of theory and the optimized geometry are tabulated in comparison with the experimental XRD data and well examined. The calculated HOMO-LUMO energy gap reveals that the charge transfer is due to interaction within the molecule. Molecular Electronic Potential (MEP) and Mulliken analysis of CYC represents that the negative potential site is nucleophilic attack, while the positive potential sites are around the electrophilic attack. The intermolecular interaction contacts 2D fingerprint plots of CYC molecule are analyzed by maximum contribution of H–H with 46.7% in the Hirshfeld surface area. Natural bond orbital revealed that the (P13–N14) and (P13–O29) π* interaction set out the strongest stabilization energy of the system. Based on the results obtained from ADMET and Lipinski’s rule of five, the drug likeness properties, CYC molecule is found to be better candidate. Docking studies affirms that the CYC is a good biological anti-Non Small Cell Lung cancer agent with low binding energy value of -5.70 kcal/mol.

Declarations

Author contribution statement

M. Govindammal, M. Prasath: Conceived and designed the experiments; performed the experiments; analyzed the data; contributed reagents, materials, analysis tools or data; wrote the paper.

Funding statement

This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Competing interest statement

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Additional information

Supplementary content related to this article has been published online at https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2020.e04641.

References

[1] A. Jemal, F. Bray, M.M. Center, J. Ferlay, E. Ward, D. Forman, Global cancer statistics, CA Cancer J 61 (2011) 69–90.
[2] M. Haubitz, F. Bohnenstengel, R. Brunkhorst, M. Schwach, U. Hofmann, D. Busse, Cyclophosphamide pharmacokinetics and dose requirements in patients with renal Insufficiency, Kidney Int. 61 (2006) 1495–1501.
[3] S. Muthu, N.R. Sheela, S. Sampathkrihhnan, Density functional theory and ab initio studies of vibrational spectra of 2-bis (2-chloroethyl) anilino-1,3,5-triazine-2-oxide, Mol. Simulat., 37 (2011) 1276–1288.
[4] M. Steven, Grunberg, Cyclophosphamide and etoposide for non-small-cell and small cell lung cancer, Drugs 3 (1999) 11–15.
[5] C. Pagnoux, Updates in ANCA-associated vasculitides, European Journal Rheumatology 3 (2006) 122–133.
[6] N. Khan, F. Afif, F.H. khusro, V. mustafs Adhami, Y. suh, H. mukhtar, Dual inhibition of p38 MAP kinase and Akt/mammalian target of rapamycin signaling in human non-small cell lung cancer by dietary flavonoid Myricetin, Int. J. Cancer, 130 (2012) 1695–1705.
[7] J. Yang, J. Nie, X. Ma, Y. Wei, Y. Peng, X. Wei, Targeting p38 in cancer: mechanisms and advances in clinical trials, Mol. Canc. 18 (2019) 26.
[8] F.D. Fruman, C. Rommel, PI3K and cancer: lessons, challenges and opportunities, Nat.Rev.Drug discovery 13 (2014) 140–156.
[9] I.A. Mayer, C.L. Arteaga, The PI3K/AKT pathway A target path for breast cancer treatment, Annu. Rev. Med. 67 (2016) 11–28.
[10] C.J. OlgaSchuurbiers, H.A.M. JohannesKaanders, F.M. Henricusvan der Heijden, P.N. RichardDekhuijzen, J.G. WimOyen, The PI3-K/AKT-pathway and radiation resistance mechanisms in non-small cell lung cancer, J. Thorac. Oncol. 4 (6) (2009) 613–6139.
[11] T. Tian, J. Sun, J. Wang, Y. Liu, H. Liu, Isoquiritigenin inhibits cell proliferation and migration through the PI3K/AKT signaling pathway in A54 lung cancer cell, Oncol Lett 16 (2018) 6133–6139.
[12] S. Wang, Y. Yan, Z. Cheng, Y. Hu, T. Liu, Sotetsu phosphorinane-2-oxide, Mol. Simulat. 37 (2011) 1276–1288.
[13] M. Govindammal, M. Prasath, S. Kamaraj, B. Sathya, Invivo, molecular docking, potentialities and drug likeness properties, CYC molecule is found to be better candidate. Docking studies affirms that the CYC is a good biological anti-Non Small Cell Lung cancer agent with low binding energy value of -5.70 kcal/mol.

Declarations

Author contribution statement

M. Govindammal, M. Prasath: Conceived and designed the experiments; performed the experiments; analyzed and interpreted the data; contributed reagents, materials, analysis tools or data; wrote the paper.

Funding statement

This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Competing interest statement

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Additional information

Supplementary content related to this article has been published online at https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2020.e04641.
