Study of binding interaction of rivaroxaban with bovine serum albumin using multi-spectroscopic and molecular docking approach

Tanveer A. Wani1*, Haitham AlRabiah1, Ahmed H. Bakheit1, Mohd Abul Kalam2 and Seema Zargar3

Abstract

Background: Rivaroxaban is a direct inhibitor of coagulation factor Xa and is used for venous thromboembolic disorders. The rivaroxaban interaction with BSA was studied to understand its PK and PD (pharmacokinetics and pharmacokinetics) properties. Multi-spectroscopic studies were used to study the interaction which included UV spectrophotometric, spectrofluorometric and three dimensional spectrofluorometric studies. Further elucidation of data was done by molecular simulation studies to evaluate the interaction behavior between BSA and rivaroxaban.

Results: Rivaroxaban quenched the basic fluorescence of BSA molecule by the process of static quenching since rivaroxaban and BSA form a complex that results in shift of the absorption spectra of BSA molecule. A decline in the values of binding constants was detected with the increase of temperatures (298–308 K) and the binding constants were in range from $1.32 \times 10^5$ to $4.3 \times 10^3$ L mol$^{-1}$ indicating the instability of the BSA and rivaroxaban complex at higher temperatures. The data of number of binding sites showed uniformity. The site marker experiments indicated site I (sub-domain IIA) as the principal site for rivaroxaban binding. The thermodynamic study experiments were carried at the temperatures of 298/303/308 K. The $\Delta G^0$, $\Delta H^0$ and $\Delta S^0$ at these temperatures ranged between $-24.67$ and $-21.27$ kJ mol$^{-1}$ and the values for $\Delta H^0$ and $\Delta S^0$ were found to be $-126$ kJ mol$^{-1}$ and $-340$ J mol$^{-1}$ K$^{-1}$. The negative value of $\Delta G^0$ indicating spontaneous binding between the two molecules. The negative values in $\Delta H^0$ and $\Delta S^0$ indicated van der Waals interaction and hydrogen bonding were involved during the interaction between rivaroxaban and BSA.

Conclusions: The results of molecular docking were consistent with the results obtained from spectroscopic studies in establishing the principal binding site and type of bonds between rivaroxaban and BSA.

Keywords: Bovine serum albumin, Rivaroxaban, Human serum albumin, Fluorescence, Quenching
multi-spectroscopic and molecular simulation approach with theoretical calculations [13–15].

Rivaroxaban (chemical name 5-chloro-N-[(5S)-2-oxo-3-[4-(3-oxomorpholin-4-yl)phenyl]-1,3-oxazolidin-5-yl] methyl]thiophene-2-carboxamide) inhibits coagulation factor Xa directly and is used for venous thromboembolic disorders. It is prescribed for arthroplasty of hip or knee in adult patients. Conversion of prothrombin to thrombin is catalyzed by factor Xa, thus having a very critical role in the thrombin production. The inhibition of factor Xa by Rivaroxaban is concentration dependent and rivaroxaban also inhibits its amidolytic activity [16–18]. The affinity of Rivaroxaban is > 10,000 times more towards human factor Xa than factor Xa of any other species. Further it has been demonstrated that during post rivaroxaban treatment in in vitro studies there is prolongation of initial phase of thrombin production and reduction thrombin production during propagation phase [19].

The interaction between BSA and rivaroxaban has not been studied till date even though several pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamics studies have been performed on this drug. The study of these interactions (biophysical) help in understanding the behavior of drug molecules in vivo [20–25]. A huge amount of data can be obtained regarding the structural details of drugs and therapeutic capabilities with the help of these interaction studies. The level of binding of drug ligand to the protein is important for studying its distribution and/or elimination from body.

In this research paper multi-spectroscopic approaches were used to study biophysical interaction of albumin and rivaroxaban. These approaches included spectrofluorometric quenching experiments along with molecular docking studies. This study will provide further understanding regarding the PK/PD behavior of the rivaroxaban.

**Results and discussion**

**UV absorption spectra of BSA**

To explore the changes in the structure and conformation of rivaroxaban and BSA complex UV absorption spectroscopy was utilized [26]. The UV spectra for BSA alone and its complex with rivaroxaban are presented in Fig. 1. In Fig. 1a, b two absorption bands exist for BSA in presence of rivaroxaban. The strong band occurs at near 210 (Fig. 1a) and weak band at near 280 nm (Fig. 1b). The conformational framework of BSA is characterized by the absorption band near 210 nm whereas, π → π transition due aromatic amino acids represent the band at 280 nm. With increasing concentration of rivaroxaban the absorption intensities also increased. The development of complex between BSA and rivaroxaban is indicated because of red shift at 210 nm and blue shift at 280 nm.

**Fluorescence quenching of BSA**

Fluorescence quenching studies to explore the binding interaction of drug ligands with proteins is considered as the best methodology [27]. Figure 2 represents the fluorescence spectra of BSA alone as well as in combination with different concentrations of rivaroxaban. The FI showed a decrease with increasing concentrations of rivaroxaban with slight alteration in the λemission. This indicated that there was some alteration in the microenvironment of the fluorophore Trp-213 upon interaction of BSA and rivaroxaban [28].

![Fluorescence quenching spectra of BSA in the presence of rivaroxaban at 25 °C, λex = 280 nm, and λem = 340 nm](image)

![UV spectra of BSA in the presence of rivaroxaban. a Represents the spectra at 210 nm and b at 280 nm](image)
Analysis of fluorescence quenching and mechanism
The quenching processes can be dynamic quenching and static quenching. In static quenching, the complex formed between the ligand and the albumin is non-fluorescent. While as in dynamic quenching there occurs a molecular collision amongst the drug ligands and albumin during the lifetime excited state.

At higher temperatures the dynamic quenching constant is increased because of higher diffusion coefficient values. This increased diffusion coefficient augments the electron transfer processes in case of dynamic quenching. In static quenching the quenching constant behaves in opposite to that of dynamic quenching at elevated temperatures because of the instability of ground state complex. The mechanism of fluorescence quenching can be evaluated by Stern–Volmer equation:

$$\frac{F}{F_0} = 1 + K_{sv}[Q] = 1 + K_q\tau_0[Q]$$

The FI of BSA in presence and absence of the quencher are designated by F and F_0. Ksv is Stern–Volmer constant; [Q] is quencher concentration; Kq is bimolecular quenching rate constant; τ0 is fluorophore's lifetime without quencher, and is assigned to be 10^-8 for a biopolymer.

The value for Kq also helps in determination of mechanism of quenching involved. The maximum scattering collision quenching rate constant attained by quencher-BSA complex is 2 × 10^10 M^-1 s^-1. Table 1 along with Fig. 3a shows that the Ksv value increases with increased temperatures indicating a dynamic quenching process. Also, the values obtained for Kq are more than the values of 2 × 10^10 M^-1 s^-1 indicating formation of non-fluorescent complex between rivaroxaban and BSA. The dissimilarity among the different types of quenching behaviors could be explained with changes in the UV–visible spectrum of BSA. The absorption spectra for the quencher is unaffected in case of dynamic quenching as it influences only the excitation state of the quencher. In static quenching the complex is formed among the BSA and ligand, resulting in the change of the absorbance spectra of BSA molecule. As discussed earlier a complex is formed amongst the BSA molecule and rivaroxaban (Fig. 1) inferring that fluorescence quenching is primarily due to this complex formation (static quenching) [29].

| T (K) | R   | Ksv ± SD × 10^8 (L mol^-1) | Kq × 10^2 (L mol^-1 s^-1) |
|-------|-----|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 298   | 0.9933 | 2.25 ± 0.21 | 2.25 |
| 303   | 0.9921 | 2.33 ± 0.19 | 2.33 |
| 308   | 0.9973 | 2.43 ± 0.15 | 2.43 |

$$\log \left(\frac{F_0 - F}{F}\right) = \log K_b + n \log [Q]$$

The high K_b suggests a very strong binding interaction between rivaroxaban and BSA inferring low free plasma concentration of rivaroxaban in vivo. The value of n of BSA at all three studied temperatures is approximately equivalent to 1 as fractional binding sites don’t occur and no < 1 binding site can be present suggesting only one binding site for rivaroxaban. Also, a lowering in binding site number was observed at higher temperature and can be attributed to the fact that at higher temperatures the molecules are disordered and undergo fast vibrations and can have higher diffusion coefficients which may lead to instability of rivaroxaban–BSA complex.

Further, the value of the correlation coefficient (r^2) at temperatures of 298, 303 and 308 K were (> 0.99) suggesting that rivaroxaban and BSA interaction precisely followed double logarithm regression based site-binding model. Site specific probes (phenylbutazone and ibuprofen) were used to establish the binding sites of rivaroxaban on BSA. The concentration of BSA and site specific probe were kept constant, and equimolar concentration for both of them were used whereas the concentration of rivaroxaban was varied. The fluorescence spectra were obtained at 25 °C (room temperature) at (λexcitation = 280 nm). The binding constant (Kb) attained under these conditions were 0.63 × 10^2 for the rivaroxaban and BSA (with phenylbutazine as probe) and 1.13 × 10^5 (with ibuprofen). The binding constant for rivaroxaban and BSA complex was 1.32 × 10^5. The results showed a reduction in the binding constants with the presence of probes. The lowest binding constant was obtained with phenylbutazine as site probe suggesting site I (sub-domain IIA) as the principal binding site for rivaroxaban (Fig. 3d). However, some binding also occurred at site II (sub-domain IIIA) with a decrease in the binding constant when ibuprofen was used as a probe specific for site II [31].

**Thermodynamic parameters and binding forces**
The protein binding of drugs is due to some kind of binding forces which include hydrogen bonding interaction, van der Waals forces, electrostatic interaction and
The type of forces involved in these binding interactions are determined by the signs and amounts of thermodynamic parameters that are calculated by following equation (van’t Hoff equation):

\[
\ln Kb = -\frac{\Delta H^0}{RT} + \frac{\Delta S^0}{R}
\]

\[
\Delta G^0 = \Delta H^0 - T\Delta S^0 = -RT \ln Kb
\]

where, \( \Delta G^0 \) is change of Gibbs free energy; \( \Delta H^0 \) is change of enthalpy and \( \Delta S^0 \) is change of entropy; \( R \) is gas constant and \( K_b \) the binding constant at different temperatures used in this study. The involvement of van der Waals forces and/or hydrogen bonding is suggested by negative (−) values in \( \Delta H^0 \) and \( \Delta S^0 \) whereas positive values in \( \Delta H^0 \) and \( \Delta S^0 \) suggest a hydrophobic interaction. \( \Delta H^0 \) value approximating zero and (+) \( \Delta S^0 \) suggests electrostatic interaction forces \[31, 32\].

The BSA rivaroxaban van’t Hoff plot is represented in Fig. 3c and the enthalpy and entropy as well as gibbs free energy values are presented in Table 2. The negative value of \( \Delta G^0 \) suggests that the rivaroxaban and BSA binding was spontaneous. The negative values for \( \Delta H^0 \) and \( \Delta S^0 \) showed that the interaction of BSA with Rivaroxaban is mainly enthalpy driven. The negative value of entropy suggests unfavorable binding process like van der Waals interactions and hydrogen bonding in interaction of rivaroxaban to BSA.

**Synchronous fluorescence spectroscopy of BSA and rivaroxaban complex**

The secondary structure formed post BSA–rivaroxaban interaction was studied with help of SF spectroscopy.
[33]. SF spectroscopy provides us with the evidence about microenvironment surrounding the chromophores. The scanning intervals of $\Delta \lambda = 15$ nm provide specific information about the tyrosine residue and $\Delta \lambda = 60$ nm provide information about tryptophan residues. In case a shift occurs in the maximum $\lambda_{em}$ of the BSA, it indicates an alteration in the micro-environmental polarity of tyrosine or tryptophan or both of them. Different spectra were obtained for BSA alone and with rivaroxaban and the results showed a decreased FI upon addition of rivaroxaban Fig. 4. There was a shift of 1 nm at both $\Delta \lambda = 15$ nm and $\Delta \lambda = 60$ nm suggests a modification in the micro-environmental vicinity of tyrosine and tryptophan upon binding to rivaroxaban. 3D (3-dimensional) spectra for BSA were also obtained in presence/absence of rivaroxaban [34]. Two peaks were observed in the BSA namely 1 and 2. Peak 2 ($\lambda_{ex}/\lambda_{em}$: 275.0/340.0 nm) is because of existence of tryptophan and tyrosine residues. Figure 5a represents the FI in absence of rivaroxaban and Fig. 5b indicates a decrease in the FI of BSA post addition of rivaroxaban because of quenching of its fluorescence by rivaroxaban. The result (Table 2) indicates lesser polar microenvironment of both tryptophan and tyrosine residues and the hydrophobic amino acids might be buried deep within hydrophobic pockets. Further the less polar environment suggests that rivaroxaban binds to the hydrophobic pocket in BSA and upon addition changes the conformational polarity of the hydrophobic microenvironment of BSA.

The fluorescence spectral features of the polypeptides present in BSA are represented by peak 1 ($\lambda_{ex}/\lambda_{em}$: 225.0/340.0 nm) and are due to $n-\pi^*$ transition of the polypeptide structures (C=O) [35, 36]. There was a steep decline in the intensity of peak after addition of rivaroxaban and the FI decreased as indicated in the Table 3. As evident in the contour plot (Fig. 5) the lower portion of the spectra was sparse post addition of rivaroxaban compared to BSA alone indicating that there was conformation change BSA post rivaroxaban addition.

**Molecular simulation studies**

To further understand the BSA rivaroxaban interaction the molecular docking studies were performed. The molecular docking studies complimented with the UV spectroscopic and fluorescence results. In the docking analysis the rivaroxaban was docked with BSA to establish the favored binding site and the binding mode. BSA protein has two ligand binding sites (Site I/Site II) and represent the hydrophobic binding grooves of sub-domains IIA IIIA respectively. The best conformation of rivaroxaban and BSA is presented in Fig. 6a. As presented in Fig. 6 the rivaroxaban binds to both site I/II of sub-domain IIA/IIIA pocket in domain II and III of BSA. These docking and spectroscopic results are in agreement with each other since the microenvironment of both amino acid residues (tyrosine and tryptophan) were altered upon addition of rivaroxaban to BSA. Figure 6b demonstrates the hydrogen bonding between rivaroxaban and BSA. At site I rivaroxaban formed hydrogen bonds with ARG-194 and TRP-213 residues and was encircled by ARG-208, VAL-342, LEU-454, PHE-205, ARG-198, ARG-217, LYS-350, VAL-209, LEU-197, LEU-346, LEU-480 and VAL-481. On site II rivaroxaban formed hydrogen bonds with LYS-413, TYR-410 and CYS-437 and was encircled by GLN 393, LEU-386, LEU-406, LEU-429, GLY-433, SER-488, THR448, VAL-432, GLN-389 and ARG-409 with the binding energies for the BSA–rivaroxaban complex as $-32.38 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ at site I and $25.89 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ at site II. The experimental binding constant value at 300 K was found to be $-24.67 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ and is similar to the binding constant value obtained theoretically.

**Conclusion**

Rivaroxaban binds mainly to site I (sub-domain IIA) of the BSA and a complex is formed between the two molecules with the inherent fluorescence of BSA quenched.
by rivaroxaban. Further, rivaroxaban also binds to the Site II (sub-domain IIIA) as indicated during the molecular docking analysis. A single binding site was observed in the BSA–rivaroxaban complex and the binding constants indicated that their binding is quite strong to be highly bound in plasma. These results corroborated with site specific probes which indicated site I (sub domain IIa) as the principal binding site for rivaroxaban. The thermodynamic studies showed that interaction between BSA and rivaroxaban is mainly enthalpy driven with involvement of van der Waals interactions and the hydrogen bonding.

**Table 3 Three dimensional fluorescence spectra parameters for BSA and BSA–rivaroxaban complex**

| System       | Parameters                  | Peak 1       | Peak 2       |
|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| BSA          | Peak position (λex/λem, nm) | 226.0/342.0  | 282.0/342.0  |
|              | Fluorescence intensity      | 5527         | 5573         |
|              | Stokes shift Δλ (nm)        | 116          | 60           |
| BSA–rivaroxaban | Peak position (λex/λem, nm) | 230.0/342.0  | 282.0/342.0  |
|              | Fluorescence intensity      | 2946         | 4924         |
|              | Stokes shift Δλ (nm)        | 112          | 60           |

**Experimental**

**Chemical and reagents**
The BSA was purchased from Sisco Research Laboratories India, rivaroxaban, phenylbutazone and ibuprofen was procured by from National Scientific Company; Saudi Arabia. The chemicals used for the study were of analytical grade.

Solutions of BSA, rivaroxaban, phenylbutazone and ibuprofen were prepared according to their molecular weights. The working standards of BSA (1.5 µM) was prepared in phosphate buffer (pH 7.40). The stock of rivaroxaban (2.3 \times 10^{-3} M) was prepared with the addition of suitable amount of standard rivaroxaban in 500 µL dimethyl sulphoxide with final volume made up by phosphate buffer. The working standards were in the range between 1.6 \times 10^{-6} and 8 \times 10^{-6} prepared from the stock. Similarly, the stocks of phenylbutazone and ibuprofen were prepared by dissolving them in methanol with further dilutions in phosphate buffer. Water-IV (Elga Purelab FLEX type-IV; Elga Lab Water UK) was used in preparation of the stocks and all working standards.

**UV spectra measurements**
The UV spectrophotometer, UV-1800 from Shimadzu, Japan was used for all the spectrophotometric measurements. The measurements were done for the BSA alone.
as well as in presence of varying rivaroxaban concentrations. All the spectra were obtained at room temperature.

**Fluorescence measurements**

The fluorescence spectra were obtained from JASCO FP-8200 (Easton, USA) spectrofluorometer at three different temperatures (298, 303 and 308 K) at wavelength of 280 and 340 nm for excitation and emission respectively. The standard solutions of similar concentration of BSA fixed (1.5 × 10^{-6} M) and varying concentration of rivaroxaban (1.6 × 10^{-6} to 8 × 10^{-6} M) were mixed in the 1:1 v/v ratio in different 10 mL volumetric flasks. The final concentration for the analysis were BSA 0.75 × 10^{-6} M and rivaroxaban ranged from 0.8 × 10^{-6} to 4 × 10^{-6} M. The measurements were repeated three times and the final mean of the three readings were taken.

The existence of inner filter effect results in decreased fluorescence intensity. In case, a compound present in the fluorescence detection system shows absorption in the UV region at its excitation or emission wavelength can result in inner filter effect. The fluorescence intensities were corrected for studying the interaction between rivaroxaban and BSA using the following equation [20]:

\[
F_{\text{cor}} = F_{\text{obs}} \times e^{(A_{\text{ex}}+A_{\text{em}})/2}
\]

\(F_{\text{cor}}\) (corrected fluorescence), and \(F_{\text{obs}}\) (observed fluorescence), \(A_{\text{ex}}\) (rivaroxaban absorption at excitation wavelength) and \(A_{\text{em}}\) (rivaroxaban absorption at emission wavelength).

**Synchronous fluorescence (SF) measurement**

The rivaroxaban and BSA solutions synchronous fluorescence spectra were attained using the JASCO spectrofluorometer at 25 °C (room temperature) with altered scanning intervals of \(\Delta \lambda (\Delta \lambda = \lambda_{\text{em}} - \lambda_{\text{ex}})\). The properties of tyrosine and tryptophan residues residue were characterized at \(\Delta \lambda = 15\) nm and at \(\Delta \lambda = 60\) nm respectively.

**Molecular docking**

The molecular docking analysis were performed to evaluate the interaction behavior of rivaroxaban with BSA. The docking was performed on Molecular Operating Environment (MOE-2014). Chemical structure of rivaroxaban was drawn in the MOE software whereas the crystal structure of BSA (PDB ID 4OR0) was imported from Protein Data Bank (http://www.rcsb.org). The resulting structures were minimized using MMFF94x force-field reaction with following electrostatics \(\text{Din} = 1\), \(\text{Dout} = 80\). To all the atoms a tether (flat bottom) of 10.0 kcal mol⁻¹ and 0.25 Å was applied. RMSD parameters (root mean square deviation) was utilized for the selection of the most appropriate interaction of BSA with rivaroxaban.

**Abbreviations**

FI: fluorescence intensity; PK/PD: pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics; BSA: bovine serum albumin; HSA: human serum albumin.

**Authors’ contributions**

TW and SZ designed the study. AB, TW, HR participated in conduct of experiments. AB carried out the molecular modeling analysis. TW and SZ analyzed

---

![Fig. 6](image-url)  
**Fig. 6** a The docking conformation of rivaroxaban–BSA complex with lowest energy. b The amino acid residues surrounding rivaroxaban
the results and wrote the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Author details
1 Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, College of Pharmacy, King Saud University, PO Box 2457, Riyadh 11451, Saudi Arabia. 2 Nanomedicine Research Unit, Department of Pharmaceutics, College of Pharmacy, King Saud University, PO Box 2457, Riyadh 11451, Saudi Arabia. 3 Department of Biochemistry, College of Science, King Saud University, PO Box 22452, Riyadh 11451, Saudi Arabia.

Acknowledgements
The authors would like to extend their sincere appreciation to the Deanship of Scientific Research, King Saud University, for funding the research group No. RG-1438-042.

Competing interests
The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Ethics approval and consent to participate
Not applicable.

Publisher’s Note
Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

Received: 31 May 2017 Accepted: 14 December 2017
Published online: 20 December 2017

References
1. Sugi S, Kashima A, Mochizuki S, Noda M, Kobayashi K (1999) Crystal structure of human serum albumin at 2.5 Å resolution. Protein Eng 12:439–446
2. Flarakos J, Morand KL, Vouros P (2005) High-throughput solution-based medicinal library screening against human serum albumin. Anal Chem 77:1345–1353
3. Bakkialakshmi S, Chandrakala D (2012) A spectroscopic investigations of anticancer drugs binding to bovine serum albumin. Spectrochim Acta A Mol Biomol Spectrosc 88:2–9
4. Dhar S, Rana DK, Pal A, Bhattacharya SC (2013) Photobehavior and docking simulations of drug within macromolecules: binding of an antioxidant isouquinolineindole to a serine protease: albumin proteins. J Photochem Photobiol B 129:69–77
5. Sun H, Wu Y, Xia X, Liu X, Shi Z (2013) Interaction between diethylstilbestrol and bovine serum albumin. Monatshefte für Chemie-Chemie 144:739–746
6. Wani TA, Bakheet AH, Zargar S, Hamidaddin MA, Darvish IA (2017) Spectrophotometric and molecular modelling studies on in vitro interaction of tyrosine kinase inhibitor linfianib with bovine serum albumin. PLoS ONE 12(4):e0176015
7. Meti MD, Gunagi SD, Nandibewoor ST, Chimatadar SA (2013) Investigation of the interaction of the new antarrhythmic drug procainamide hydrochloride with bovine serum albumin and the effect of some metal ions on the binding: a fluorescence quenching study. Monatshefte für Chemie-Chemie 144(8):1253–1259
8. Shahabadi N, Filis SM (2014) Molecular modeling and multielectrospectroscopic studies of the interaction of mesalamine with bovine serum albumin. Spectrochim Acta A Mol Biomol Spectrosc 118:422–429
9. Shi J-H, Zhu Y-Y, Wang J, Chen J, Shen Y-J (2013) Intermolecular interaction of prednisolone with bovine serum albumin: spectroscopic and molecular docking methods. Spectrochim Acta A Mol Biomol Spectrosc 103:287–294
10. Chamani J, Moosavi-Movahedi A (2006) Effect of N-alkyl trimethylammonium bromides on folding and stability of alkaline and acid-denatured cytochrome c: a spectroscopic approach. J Colloid Interface Sci 297:561–569
11. Moosavi-Movahedi A, Ghanbari M, Nazari K, Shamsipur M, Chamani J, Hemmateenejad B et al (2005) A distinct intermediate of RNase A is induced by sodium dodecyl sulfate at its pK a. Colloids Surf B Biointerfaces 43:150–157
12. He XM, Carter DC (1992) Atomic structure and chemistry of human serum albumin. Nature 358:209–215
13. Rashidpour S, Naeeminejad S, Chamani J (2016) Study of the interaction between DNP and DIDS with human hemoglobin as binary and ternary systems: spectroscopic and molecular modeling investigation. J Biomol Struct Dyn 34:57–77
14. Sharif-Barfeh Z, Begoli S, Marouzi S, Rad AS, Asodeh A, Chamani J (2017) Multi-spectroscopic and HPLC studies of the interaction between estradiol and cyclophosphamide with human serum albumin: binary and ternary systems. J Solvent Chem 46:488–504
15. Kabiri M, Amini-Tehraniзадه Z, Baratian A, Saberi MR, Chamani J (2012) Use of spectroscopic, zeta potential and molecular dynamic techniques to study the interaction between human holo-transferrin and two antagonist drugs: comparison of binary and ternary systems. Molecules 17:3114–3147
16. Weinz C, Schwarz T, Kubitza D, Mueck W, Lang D (2009) Metalobism and excetration of rivaroxaban, an oral, direct factor Xa inhibitor, in rats, dogs, and humans. Drug Metab Dispos 37(3):1056–1064
17. Depasse F, Bussan J, Minich J, Le Flem L, Geronziatas GF, Samama MM (2005) Effect of BAY 59 7939—a novel, oral, direct factor Xa inhibitor—on clot-bounding factor Xa activity in vitro. J Thromb Haemost 3(Suppl 1):P1104
18. Perzborn E, Strasserburg J, Wilmen A, Pohlmann J, Roehrig S, Schlemmer KH, Straub A (2005) In vitro and in vivo studies of the novel antithrombotic agent BAY 59 7939—an oral, direct factor Xa inhibitor. J Thromb Haemost 3:514–521
19. Perzborn E, Roehrig S, Straub A, Kubitza D, Mueck W, Laux V (2010) Rivaroxaban: a new oral factor Xa inhibitor. Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol 30(3):376–381
20. Khorsand Ahmadi S, Mahmoodian Moghadam M, Mokaber N, Reza Saberi M, Chamani J (2015) A comparison study of the interaction between β-lactoglobulin and retinol at two different conditions: spectroscopic and molecular modeling approaches. J Biomol Struct Dyn 33(9):1880–1898
21. Marouzi S, Rad AS, Begoli S, Baghaee PT, Darban RA, Chamani J (2017) Study on effect of lomefloxacin on human holo-transferrin in the presence of essential and nonessential amino acids: spectroscopic and molecular modeling approaches. Int J Biol Macromol 97:688–699
22. Chamani J, Heshmati M (2008) Mechanism for stabilization of the molten globule state of papan with sodium n-alkyl sulfates: spectroscopic and calorimetric approaches. J Colloid Interface Sci 322:119–127
23. Moosavi-Movahedi AA, Chamani J, Ghourchian H, Shafiey H, Soensson CM, Sheiban N (2003) Electrochemical evidence for the molten globule states of cytochrome c induced by N-alkyl sulfates at low concentrations. J Protein Chem 22:23–30
24. Chamani J (2006) Comparison of the conformational stability of the non-native α-helical intermediate of thiol-modified β-lactoglobulin upon interaction with sodium n-alkyl sulfates at two different pH J Colloid Interface Sci 299:636–646
25. Omidvar Z, Asodeh A, Chamani J (2013) Studies on the antagonistic behavior between cyclophosphamide hydrochloride and aspirin with human serum albumin: time-resolved fluorescence spectroscopy and isothermal titration calorimetry. J Solvent Chem 42:1005–1017
26. Shi J-H, Wang J, Zhu Y-Y, Chen J (2014) Characterization of interaction between isouquinigenin and bovine serum albumin: spectroscopic and molecular docking methods. J Lumin 145:643–650
27. Cui F-L, Fan J, Li J-H, Hu Z-D (2004) Interactions between 1-benzoyl-4-(phenylsulfonyl)benzene and human serum albumin. Monatshefte für Chemie-Chemie 144(8):1253–1259
28. Cui F-L, Fan J, Li J-H, Hu Z-D (2004) Interactions between 1-benzoyl-4-(phenylsulfonyl)benzene and human serum albumin. Monatshefte für Chemie-Chemie 144(8):1253–1259
29. Moriyama Y, Ohta D, Hachiya K, Mitsui Y, Takeda K (1996) Fluorescence studies of the interaction of the new antiarrhythmic drug procainamide hydrochloride with bovine serum albumin and the effect of some metal ions on the binding: a fluorescence quenching study. Monatshefte für Chemie-Chemie 144(8):1253–1259
30. Lakowicz JR, Weber G (1973) Quenching of fluorescence by oxygen. Probe for structural fluctuations in macromolecules. Biochemistry 12:4161–4170
31. Hu Y-J, Liu Y, Wang J-B, Xiao X-H, Qu S-S (2004) Study of the interaction between monoammonium glycyrrhizinate and bovine serum albumin. J Pharm Biomed Anal 36:915–919
32. He LL, Wang X, Liu B, Wang J, Sun YG (2010) Interaction between ranitidine hydrochloride and bovine serum albumin in aqueous solution. J Solut Chem 1(39):654–664
33. Ni Y, Liu G, Kokot S (2008) Fluorescence spectrometric study on the interactions of isoprocarb and sodium 2-isopropylphenate with bovine serum albumin. Talanta 76:513–521
34. Ross PD, Subramanian S (1981) Thermodynamics of protein association reactions: forces contributing to stability. Biochemistry 20:3096–3102
35. Albert DH, Tapang P, Magoc TJ, Pease LJ, Reuter DR, Wei R-Q et al (2006) Preclinical activity of ABT-869, a multitargeted receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor. Mol Cancer Ther 5:995–1006
36. Meti MD, Nandibewoor ST, Joshi SD, More UA, Chimatadar SA (2015) Multi-spectroscopic investigation of the binding interaction of fosfomycin with bovine serum albumin. J Pharm Anal 31(5):249–255