## Theoretical studies on the antioxidant activity of hyperoside with the myeloperoxidase enzyme

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Myeloperoxidase (MPO) is an enzyme from the heme peroxidase superfamily, primarily found in neutrophils and monocytes. MPO-generated reactive species are essential for neutrophil defense mechanisms against pathogens. However, MPO activation facilitates the reaction between chloride and hydrogen peroxide (H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>), leading to the formation of hypochlorous acid (HOCl). Additionally, MPO contributes to oxidative stress by enhancing reactive oxygen species (ROS) production and influencing polarization as well as inflammation-related signaling pathways. The objective of our study was to conduct molecular docking of hyperoside with the myeloperoxidase enzyme. A molecular docking study was conducted using the tool known as AutoDockTools 1.5.6. Genetic algorithm parameters were applied for ligand interaction, with 10 runs of this criterion. MPO (PDB ID: 3f9p) structure was obtained from PDB database. The resolution of 1svc was 3.0 Å. The ligand structures of hyperoside (CID 5281643) was obtained from PubChem database. The active site of the docking protein was identified utilizing the Computed Atlas for Surface Topography of Proteins. As a standard was taken diclofenac sodium. We applied the following classification of selectivity: inhibition concentration (IC)50<0.001 mM (high selective); 0.05>IC50>0.01 (medium selective); IC50>0.05 mM (low selective). The hyperoside had a high value of free energy value (-8.06 kcal/mol), whereas IC50 was 0.00123 mmol, so hyperoside belong to high selective inhibitor. Comparing result with diclofenac sodium standard, the affinity of hyperoside was 51% more than of diclofenac sodium (-4.65 kcal/mol, IC50 – 0.39 mmol).

It was established that hyperoside is a potentially medium selective inhibitor of myeloperoxidase. So, the extract with hyperoside can be applied for developing a new antioxidant drugs for preventing oxidative stress.